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Comparisons of Infinitesimally Punctured Wave with Copenhagen and De Broglie-Bohm Interpretations, Neutrosophic Quantum Mechanics, and Non-Linear Electromagnetics

Florentin Smarandache[1],*

[1] Department of Mathematics & Sciences, University of New Mexico, Gallup, NM 87301, USA
* Correspondence: smarand@unm.edu

Abstract: The article's goal is to compare the "infinitesimally punctured wave" with the major interpretations of the fundamental philosophical differences in how physicists view reality at the quantum level.

Keywords: Infinitesimally Punctured Wave, Duality, Copenhagen Interpretation (Many Worlds Interpretation), De Broglie-Bohm Theory (Pilot-Wave Theory - Hidden Variables), Smarandache Algebraic Structures, Transactional Interpretation, General Relativity, Neutrosophic Quantum Theory, Quantum Gravity, Kaluza-Klein Theory, Born-Infeld Model, Non-Linear Schrödinger Equation, Non-Classical Soliton, Non-Linear Electrodynamics.

1. Interpretation of the wave-particle duality as an infinitesimally punctured wave

Here there are comparisons of these interpretations of wave-particle duality and the wavefunction.

The interpretation of **wave-particle duality** as an **infinitesimally punctured wave** is a specific conceptual model, largely associated with the work of physicist Florentin Smarandache who defined it in 2019 {[3], [4]} and explored alternative foundational frameworks for quantum mechanics.

This model attempts to reconcile the seemingly contradictory wave and particle descriptions by viewing the quantum entity not as two mutually exclusive things, but as a single entity with an inherent structure that incorporates both aspects.

2. The Infinitesimally Punctured Wave Model

In this interpretation, the quantum entity (like an electron or photon) is fundamentally a wave, but its identity as a particle arises from a structural singularity or defect within the wave itself.

2.1. The Wave Component

The primary structure is the **wave** (described by the wavefunction ψ):

- It is **non-localized** and extends through space.
- It is responsible for phenomena like **diffraction** and **interference**.
- This wave carries the **energy** and **momentum** of the particle over a region of space.

2.2. The Puncture (The Particle Component)

The particle aspect is represented by an infinitesimally small puncture, singularity, or structural defect within the wave:

- This puncture is a point of **extreme localization** or a **singularity** within the field.
- It is where the wave's energy and momentum are **compressed** or concentrated into a single, measurable location.
- This singularity is responsible for the **localized impacts** observed during measurement, such as a flash on a detector screen or a discrete hit on a photographic plate.

3. Mathematical and Conceptual Implications

3.1. Resolution of Collapse

This model offers a distinct perspective on the **collapse of the wavefunction** during measurement:

- **Standard View (Copenhagen):** The wave is a description of probability, which instantaneously collapses to a localized particle upon measurement.
- **Punctured Wave View:** The wave never truly "collapses." The measurement process simply isolates and registers the presence of the **fixed singularity** (the particle) that was already embedded within the extended wave structure. The wave guides the singularity, but the singularity itself is what interacts locally.

3.2. Connection to Smarandache Structures

This interpretation aligns philosophically with **Smarandache Algebraic Structures** because it involves an entity where:

- The **weak (extensive) structure** is the smooth, continuous wave.
- The **strong (localized) structure** is the discrete, singular particle point (the "puncture") existing as a proper subset (or singularity) within the whole wave field.

3.3. Comparison to de Broglie-Bohm Theory

This concept shares philosophical ground with the **de Broglie–Bohm pilot wave theory** (or ontological interpretation), where:

- A **real, physical wave** exists (the pilot wave).
- A **real particle** is carried along by the wave, guided by it but maintaining its discrete identity.

The "punctured wave" model is similar in spirit but more radical, suggesting that the particle *is* the singularity **of** the wave itself, rather than a separate entity merely guided *by* the wave.

4. Comparison of Quantum Interpretations

Feature	*Infinitesimally Punctured Wave*	*Copenhagen Interpretation (CI)*	*Many-Worlds Interpretation (MWI)*
Wavefunction (ψ)	Represents a **real, physical field** that extends through space.	Represents **knowledge** or **probability amplitude**; not physically real.	Represents a **real, physical field** (like the Punctured Wave), evolving deterministically.
The Particle	A **physical singularity** or **defect (puncture)** embedded *within* the wave structure.	Exists only as a definite entity **upon measurement**; prior to measurement, only probabilities exist.	Is a localized manifestation arising from the ψ field; all possible states are physically real in parallel universes.
Wave-Particle Duality	**Structural Unity:** The particle is the singularity of the wave; the two are	**Complementarity:** The particle and wave aspects are mutually	**Wave Only:** Everything is a wave; the appearance

	inseparable components of a single entity.	exclusive and revealed depending on the experimental setup.	of a particle (localization) is due to decoherence.
Measurement Problem	**No true collapse.** Measurement simply reveals the fixed location of the singularity already present within the wave structure.	**Wavefunction Collapse:** The ψ instantaneously and non-locally "collapses" from a superposition of possibilities to a single outcome.	**No Collapse.** Measurement causes the observer and system to become **entangled**, splitting the universe into non-communicating branches for every possible outcome.
Causality	**Ontological/Deterministic:** The underlying wave and singularity follow definite, albeit complex, laws.	**Non-Deterministic/Probabilistic:** The act of collapse is fundamentally random (non-causal).	**Deterministic:** The evolution of the total wavefunction is smooth and deterministic.

5. Key Distinctions

5.1. Focus on Reality (Ontology)

- The **Punctured Wave** and **MWI** are **ontological interpretations**—they assert that the wavefunction is physically real.
- The **CI** is an **epistemological interpretation**—it asserts that the wavefunction is a tool representing our knowledge or probability, not a physical entity.

5.2. Handling the "Collapse"

- The **Punctured Wave** solves the collapse problem by proposing that the particle state **never truly collapses**; it was always localized as the singularity, and the wave merely defined its potential location.
- The **MWI** solves the collapse problem by **eliminating it** entirely; all possibilities occur in separate, branching universes.
- The **CI** accepts **collapse** as a fundamental, unexplained feature of the measurement process.

5.3. Superposition

- In the **Punctured Wave** model, a superposition means the **wave is simultaneously spread out** in configuration space, but the **singularity (particle) is still definite,** but its *location* is probabilistically determined by the wave's amplitude.
- In the **CI**, the particle **literally exists in all possible states** simultaneously until observed.
- In the **MWI**, all states in the superposition **actually exist** simultaneously in parallel universes.

Comparisons between infinitesimally punctured wave and other theories and phenomena that may be related to it

The "infinitesimally punctured wave" (IPW) interpretation can be compared and contrasted with several other theories and phenomena in physics, particularly those dealing with the foundations of quantum mechanics, wave-particle duality, and the structure of space-time.

6. Interpretations of Quantum Mechanics

The IPW theory, which posits a real wave containing a singular "puncture" (the particle), directly relates to the central debates in quantum foundations:

6.1. De Broglie-Bohm Theory (Pilot-Wave Theory)

Comparison Point	*Infinitesimally Punctured Wave (IPW)*	*De Broglie-Bohm Theory (DBB)*
Nature of Wave	**Real, physical field** (ψ).	**Real, physical field** (Pilot Wave, guiding wave).
Nature of Particle	The **particle *is* the singularity/puncture** of the wave itself.	The **particle is a separate, definite entity** always having a precise position.
Relationship	**Unity/Singularity:** Particle is structurally part of the wave.	**Guidance:** Particle is guided by the separate wave field.
Causality	**Deterministic/Ontological:** Both follow definite laws.	**Deterministic/Ontological:** Known for being a deterministic theory.

Relation: DBB is the closest cousin. Both are **ontological interpretations** (claiming the wave is real and deterministic) and use a physical wave to explain quantum phenomena. The key difference is the IPW's assertion that the particle is *made of* the wave (the singularity), whereas DBB posits a particle that is separate *from* the wave.

6.2. Transactional Interpretation (TI)

The TI interprets quantum interactions as a transaction (a handshake) between retarded (forward-in-time) and advanced (backward-in-time) waves.

- **Contrast:** TI deals with the **process** of interaction and measurement using time-symmetric waves. IPW focuses on the **structure** of the individual quantum entity (the wave-singularity pair).
- **Similarity:** Both are highly conceptual, non-mainstream theories that seek to provide a concrete physical picture underlying the mathematical formalism of quantum mechanics.

7. Theories of Space-Time and Singularity

The "puncture" concept relates to how singularities are treated in general relativity and field theories.

7.1. General Relativity (GR) and Point Singularities

- **Relation:** The IPW models the particle as a **point singularity** in a field (the wave). In GR, singularities (like those at the center of black holes) are points where the traditional laws of physics break down, often associated with infinite density or curvature.
- **Interpretation:** The IPW applies this singular point concept to quantum particles, suggesting that the particle's mass and charge are localized features stemming from this puncture, much like a mass point curves space-time in GR.

8. Classical Field Theories (Electromagnetism)

- **Contrast:** In classical electromagnetism, a particle (like an electron) is modeled as a localized charge that *generates* an external field.
- **IPW Shift:** The IPW reverses this. It posits that the particle *is* a feature of the field itself (a puncture), rather than a separate source generating a field. It attempts to achieve a unified description where the particle and field are fundamentally one.

8.1. Related Phenomena (Structural Duality)

The IPW concept is a specific mathematical realization of the philosophical idea of **structural duality** or **hybridity**, which links it to other phenomena and theories:

8.2. Smarandache Structures (S-Structures)

- **Relation:** The IPW is a manifestation of the Smarandache concept applied to physics.
- **Structural Hybridity:** The entity exhibits structural duality: it is both a **continuous, extended wave** (the "weak" structure) and a **localized, singular particle** (the "stronger" substructure/defect) existing simultaneously. This structural inconsistency is the core theme of S-Structures in algebra:
  https://fs.unm.edu/SmarandacheStrongStructures.htm
  https://fs.unm.edu/SmarandacheWeakStructures.htm
  https://fs.unm.edu/SmarandacheStrong-WeakStructures.htm

8.3. Solitons and Kinks

- **Relation:** Solitons are stable, localized wave packets that retain their shape while propagating. They behave almost like particles (localized energy).
- **Comparison:** While a soliton is a **localized excitation** of a field, the IPW's particle is a more radical concept: a **true singularity** or **defect** within the field, not just a localized, temporary solution to the wave equation. Solitons are highly non-linear but maintain continuity; the IPW explicitly involves a discontinuity (the puncture).

8.4. More theories, or fields related to IPW

The "Infinitesimally Punctured Wave" (IPW) interpretation relates to several other theories, especially those dealing with the non-linear nature of quantum fields and alternative approaches to the particle concept.

9. Non-Linear and Alternative Field Theories

The IPW model, by treating the particle as a **singularity** or **non-linear defect** within a field, connects to theories that try to derive particles from field structure rather than treating them as fundamental, point-like entities.

9.1. Quantum Field Theory (QFT) and Renormalization

- **Relation:** QFT treats particles as **excitations** of quantum fields. However, QFT initially faces the problem of **infinities** (singularities) arising from point-like particle interactions, which must be managed through the complex process of **renormalization**.
- **IPW Connection:** The IPW concept is a more explicit, geometric attempt to deal with the singularity. Instead of managing the infinite self-energy of a point particle mathematically (as in renormalization), the IPW suggests the singularity is a fundamental, perhaps bounded, **structural feature** of the physical wave field itself, aiming to inherently avoid the infinities associated with a purely mathematical point-particle assumption.

9.2. Kaluza-Klein Theory and Extra Dimensions

- **Relation:** Kaluza-Klein theory, and later String Theory, propose that particles are manifestations of vibrations or **geometrical configurations** in curled-up, extra spatial dimensions.

- **IPW Connection:** In both cases, the particle's properties (mass, charge) are derived from the geometry of the background space or field. The IPW shares this geometrical philosophy: the particle is a localized, non-trivial **geometrical feature** (the puncture/singularity) of the wave field, rather than being fundamentally distinct from it.

9.3. Non-Classical Solitons and Non-Linear Electrodynamics

The IPW is strongly linked to non-linear theories that create stable, localized structures from waves.

10. Non-Linear Electrodynamics (NLE)

- **Relation:** Theories like the **Born-Infeld model** of NLE attempt to modify Maxwell's equations at very high field strengths to give the electron a finite radius and finite self-energy, thus avoiding the classical singularity problem.
- **IPW Connection:** Both NLE and IPW seek to **"desingularize"** the electron. NLE achieves this by modifying the field equations themselves. IPW achieves this conceptually by declaring the particle as the singularity *of the wave* (or field) which might imply that the wave equation itself is non-linear and prevents the puncture from becoming a mathematical infinite point.

11. Non-Linear Schrödinger Equation (NLSE) and Solitons

- **Relation:** The NLSE is a modification of the standard Schrödinger equation that is used to model non-linear wave phenomena. In certain NLSE systems, solutions exist in the form of **solitons** (localized, stable waves that maintain their shape).
- **IPW Connection:** Solitons are perhaps the clearest physical analog to the IPW concept. They show how a **wave can self-localize** and maintain a particle-like identity due to non-linear interactions. The IPW essentially posits that the fundamental quantum particle is a specific type of **non-linear, singularity-containing soliton** solution to the ultimate field equation.

These related fields demonstrate that the core idea of the IPW—deriving the particle from the structure of the wave/field—is a recurring and active theme in physics seeking a deeper, less contradictory foundation for quantum mechanics.

12. Applications of IPW

The **Infinitesimally Punctured Wave (IPW)** interpretation is a conceptual model, not a mainstream theory, so it doesn't have established, practical engineering applications. Its possible "applications" are purely **theoretical** and **foundational**, serving to advance the philosophical and structural understanding of quantum mechanics.

The potential applications lie in providing a new framework for solving long-standing problems in physics:

12.1. Applications in Foundational Physics

12.1.1. Solving the Measurement Problem (No-Collapse Model)

The primary application is to offer an alternative resolution to the **wavefunction collapse** issue.

- **Goal:** To describe the transition from the quantum world (superposition) to the classical world (definite outcome) without invoking the non-physical, instantaneous "collapse" postulate of the Copenhagen Interpretation.

- **IPW Solution:** By defining the particle as a pre-existing **singularity (puncture)** within a real, extended wave, the model suggests that measurement is simply the **detection of the singularity's location**, not the cause of the wave's collapse. This leads to a smoother, deterministic picture of quantum dynamics, similar to the de Broglie-Bohm theory.

12.1.2. Unifying Particle and Field Conceptions

The IPW provides a model for **structural unity** between the two fundamental entities of physics:

- **Goal:** To move beyond the dualism where particles and fields are treated as separate, distinct concepts.
- **IPW Solution:** The particle is literally a **geometric defect** (the singularity) of the wave-field itself. This offers a conceptual framework for a **unified field theory** where mass, charge, and energy are all derived from the localized geometry or topological structure of a single underlying quantum field.

12.1.3. Addressing the Singularity Problem in Quantum Field Theory (QFT)

The concept of a singular structure relates to the mathematical challenges in QFT:

- **Goal:** To find a physical description of the electron that avoids the infinite self-energy (singularities) that arise when treating the particle as a mathematical point source.
- **IPW Connection:** By defining the particle as a "punctured wave," the model suggests that the fundamental wave equation must be **non-linear** in a way that naturally prevents the singularity from reaching a true mathematical infinity, perhaps by defining a **finite core structure** for the "puncture."

13. Applications in Conceptual Frameworks

13.1. Neutrosophic Quantum Theory

The IPW model, developed by Florentin Smarandache, fits directly into the structural framework of **Neutrosophic Theory**:

- **Goal:** To model systems where **indeterminacy** and **inconsistency** are inherent parts of the structure.
- **IPW Connection:** The IPW describes a structure that is **partially wave** (continuous, extended) and **partially particle** (discrete, singular). This structural hybridity is a classic example of a **Smarandache structure**, allowing researchers to apply the algebraic tools of Neutrosophic Logic to analyze the indeterminacy of the quantum state.

14. Alternative Models for Quantum Gravity

This section may be divided by subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

The connection between the particle's singularity and the geometry of its wave field opens avenues for alternative gravitational models:

- **Goal:** To find a way to incorporate quantum effects into General Relativity, especially concerning the nature of matter that warps space-time.
- **IPW Connection:** If the particle is a space-time singularity embedded in a wave field, it could suggest a mechanism where the **wave's extended nature** influences the geometry of space-time, providing new starting points for **non-local** or **non-linear** theories of quantum gravity.

16. Conclusions

The Infinitesimally Punctured Wave IPW) — in which a quantum object is visualized as an aggregation of infinitely many infinitesimally spaced particles. When these particles are densely packed, the ensemble appears as a continuous wave; when a measurement isolates a single constituent, particle-like behavior emerges. The model is situated alongside established alternative interpretations (e.g., De Broglie–Bohm pilot wave theory, wave packet descriptions) and linked to Neutrosophic Quantum Theory, which supplies a logical framework for handling indeterminacy." [4] The article's goal is to compare the **infinitesimally punctured wave (IPW)** with the major interpretations of the fundamental philosophical differences in how physicists view reality at the quantum level.

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