Plank’s for γ-ray with time quark negative the equation (2) of energy density keeps the structure with the difference that U(ν, T), the internal energy is constant b because the energy of a transversal wave is of the initial oscillation of one nucleus and depend only of number of states times volume of gas with spherical symmetry V = (4/3)πrb3 per quanta of time Tq rb is and speed c :

 (4)

 (5)

Where Tq =1.765·10-19 sec, the time quanta and b a constant.

Thus, quanta energy is the number of states of the oscillators multiplied by internal energy, which could be either *constant for γ-rays*, **or** *Planck’s distribution*: For photons, and magnetron (radiofrequency, so cylindrical), & microwaves, and phonon (spherical).