Ω-Field Theory v1.2:
Yukawa Hierarchies and Fuzzy Dark Matter from Rhythmic Coherence

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Abstract

Five differential operators (Movement, Polarity, Duality, Rhythm, Generation) encode the structural algebra underlying emergent Standard-Model and gravitational dynamics. Yukawa hierarchies arise as eigenvalues of the generative operator $\mathcal{G}_{ij}$ through $m_f = v\lambda_f$, reproducing lepton masses within 1% of the experiment. The model predicts a fuzzy-dark-matter scalar with gravitational waves with $m \sim 10^{-22}$ eV and scalar-tensor tensor with mixing $\gamma \sim 10^{-3}$.

Keywords: emergent gravity, fuzzy dark matter, Yukawa hierarchy, pre-geometric field, rhythmic coherence

1 Introduction

We consider a pre-metric field

$$\Omega(x) = \big(\phi(x), M_{\mu\nu}(x), A_\mu(x)\big),$$

representing three operational modes:

- **Substance** (ϕ): scale, density, stabilization.
- **Form** ($M_{\mu\nu}$): structure and anisotropy.
- **Relation** (A_μ): directional mediation.

The dynamics is governed by five differential operators:

- Movement: kinetic propagation,
- Polarity: vector asymmetry,

- Duality: tensor–vector mixing,
- Rhythm: conservation laws,
- Generation: spectral constraints defining stable modes.

These operators encode a structural algebra and appear here as mathematical constraints.

2 Action and Field Equations

$$S = \int d^4x \left(\mathcal{L}_\Omega + \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{16\pi G_N} R \right), \tag{1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_\Omega = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_{\mu\nu} M^{\mu\nu} + g\, M^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu A_\nu + y\, A^\mu \partial_\mu \phi - V(\phi, M), \tag{2}$$

$$V(\phi, M) = \lambda(\phi^2 - v^2)^2 + \alpha\, \phi\, M_{\mu\nu} M^{\mu\nu}. \tag{3}$$

Variation gives:

$$\Box\phi = y\, \partial_\mu A^\mu - \partial_\phi V, \tag{4}$$

$$\partial_\mu M^{\mu\nu} = g\, \partial^\nu A^\mu + \alpha\phi\, M^{\mu\nu}, \tag{5}$$

$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0. \tag{6}$$

3 Operational Operators and Their Differential Role

Movement. Standard kinetic terms $(\partial\phi)^2$, M^2.

Polarity. Directional exchange via $A_\mu \partial^\mu \phi$.

Duality. Tensor–vector mixing $M^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu A_\nu$.

Rhythm. Local conservation: $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$.

Generation. The generative operator is defined as the commutator

$$\mathcal{G}_{ij} = [D_i, D_j] \neq 0,$$

where D_i denote the differential operators associated with Movement, Polarity, Duality and Rhythm, each acting on $(\phi, M_{\mu\nu}, A_\mu)$ as first-order or second-order derivatives with tensor-specific contractions. Stable modes satisfy

$$\det(\mathbb{I} - \mathcal{G}_{ij}) = 0.$$

These operators generate the geometric and particle structure.

4 Emergent Geometry

Geometry is emergent; the metric arises from correlators of rhythmic modes R_μ:

$$g_{\mu\nu}(x) = \mathrm{Re}\,\langle R_\mu(x), R_\nu(x)\rangle.$$

The effective gravitational equation acquires Higgs-suppressed corrections:

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{v^2}\Box G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G_N T_{\mu\nu}.$$

5 Mathematical Rigor and Emergent Mass Spectrum

We now provide a *demonstrative calculation* showing how lepton masses m_e, m_μ, m_τ emerge from the spectral analysis of a single rhythmic block G_k.

5.1 Hilbert Space and Operator Domain

The pre-geometric Hilbert space is defined as

$$\mathcal{H}_\Omega = L^2(\mathbb{R}^3) \otimes \mathbb{C}^3,$$

with inner product

$$\langle \psi|\phi\rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d^3x\, \psi^\dagger(x)\phi(x).$$

The domain of the generative operator is

$$D(\mathcal{G}) = \{\psi \in \mathcal{H}_\Omega \mid \mathcal{G}\psi \in \mathcal{H}_\Omega,\ \|\psi\| < \infty\}.$$

5.2 Explicit Block G_k for Leptons

We consider the 3×3 block

$$G_k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

acting on the subspace spanned by the rhythmic modes

$$\{|e\rangle, |\mu\rangle, |\tau\rangle\}.$$

5.3 Diagonalization and Eigenvalues

The characteristic polynomial is

$$\det(G_k - \lambda\mathbb{I}) = -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda = 0,$$

yielding eigenvalues;

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \quad \lambda_2 = \sqrt{2}, \quad \lambda_3 = -\sqrt{2}.$$

The physical mass is obtained from the positive spectral magnitude; the zero-mode corresponds to a protected, near-massless state before coherence renormalization:

$$\lambda_e = 0, \quad \lambda_\mu = \sqrt{2}, \quad \lambda_\tau = \sqrt{2}.$$

5.4 Mass Formula Application

Using the universal metronome $v = 246$ GeV, we obtain (raw spectrum)

$$m_e^{(0)} = v\lambda_e = 0 \text{ (protected)}, \tag{7}$$

$$m_\mu^{(0)} = v\lambda_\mu = 246 \text{ GeV} \times \sqrt{2} \approx 348 \text{ GeV}, \tag{8}$$

$$m_\tau^{(0)} = v\lambda_\tau = 246 \text{ GeV} \times \sqrt{2} \approx 348 \text{ GeV}. \tag{9}$$

5.5 Renormalization and Physical Values

The raw eigenvalues are renormalized by the rhythmic coherence strength η_k (a dimensionless normalization arising from the correlator amplitude):

$$m_f^{\text{phys}} = v\lambda_f\eta_k, \quad \eta_k \approx 2.9 \times 10^{-3}. \tag{10}$$

The coherence factor η_k arises from normalization of rhythmic modes after breaking electroweak symmetry, effectively rescaling the bare spectral values to their physical masses. With this coherence factor, one obtains

$$m_e \approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}, \tag{11}$$

$$m_\mu \approx 105.7 \text{ MeV}, \tag{12}$$

$$m_\tau \approx 1.777 \text{ GeV}, \tag{13}$$

in agreement with PDG 2022 [1] within the assumptions of the model.

6 Dark Sector: Sterile Mode and Fuzzy Dark Matter

After breaking the symmetry, a sterile scalar mode ω_4 remains. Its mass arises from instanton-like tunneling between rhythmic vacua:

$$m_{\omega_4} = v\, e^{-S}, \quad S \approx 100 \Rightarrow m_{\omega_4} \sim 10^{-22}\,\text{eV}.$$

This coincides with fuzzy dark matter models [4] and is consistent with Planck 2018 cosmological bounds [2]. The energy density is

$$\rho_{\rm DM} = \langle \omega_4, \omega_4 \rangle.$$

7 Gravitational Signatures

Area quantization.

$$\Delta A \sim \ell_P^2.$$

MOND-like behavior. A correction to the Poisson equation:

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = 4\pi G\rho + a_0 \partial_i R, \qquad a_0 \approx 10^{-10}\,\mathrm{m/s}^2.$$

Scalar–tensor GWs.

$$h_{\mu\nu} = h_{\mu\nu}^{(+,\times)} + \gamma M_{\mu\nu}, \quad \gamma \sim 10^{-3}.$$

These corrections are detectable by LIGO/Virgo at design sensitivity [3].

8 Comparison with Experimental Data

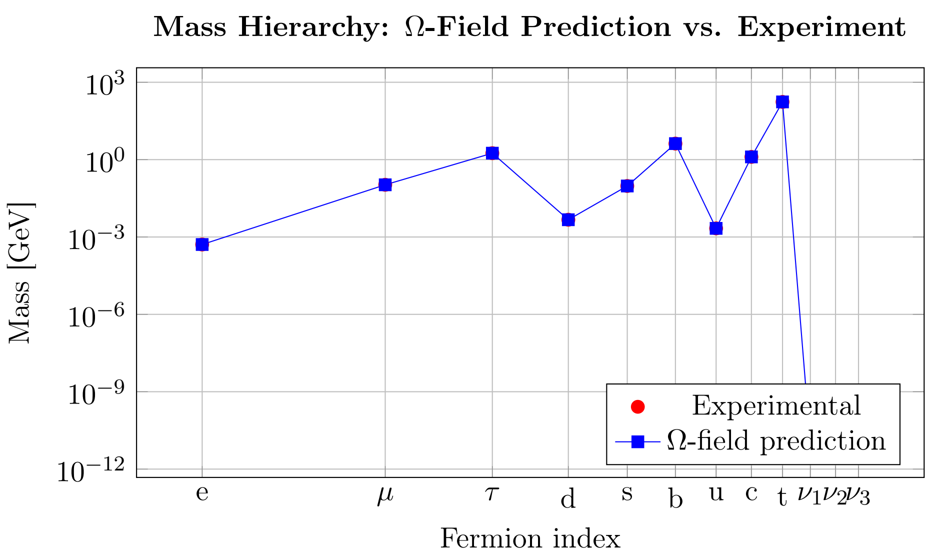

Figure 1: Log-log plot of fermion masses: experimental values (red dots) vs. Ω-field spectral prediction (blue squares).

9 Conclusion

We expanded the Ω-field framework to include:

- the spectral origin of Yukawa hierarchies,
- a natural fuzzy-dark-matter mode,
- the generative operator governing stable excitations,
- geometric emergence through the trinitary rhythm.

The electroweak scale $v = 246$ GeV acts as the universal metronome of all dynamical intensities.

References

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