Hypothesis: Coupling Between Gravitational Field and the Vortex BN Field

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Serious theoretical physics playtime

Abstract

This hypothesis proposes a fundamental coupling between timevarying gravitational fields and a novel vortex field (BN) through torsional spacetime dynamics. We derive a set of field equations where:

- Variable gravitational fields $\mathbf{g}(t)$ induce rotational BN fields via $\nabla \times \mathbf{B}_N = -c^{-2}\partial_t \mathbf{g}$
- The BN field exerts velocity-dependent forces $\mathbf{F}_{BN} = m(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}_N)$ on matter

The theory predicts: (1) new high-frequency gravitational wave modes, (2) modification of galactic rotation without dark matter, and (3) measurable torsion effects in N-body systems. Experimental verification routes include LIGO data analysis and laboratory-scale torsion detectors. The mathematical framework extends Einstein-Cartan geometry with a propagating torsion field $T^{\lambda}_{\mu\nu} \propto \epsilon^{\lambda\alpha\mu\nu} B_{N\alpha}$.

Assumptions

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Assumptions

1. A time-varying gravitational field g(t, r) induces a vortex BN field \mathbf{B}_N via:

 $\nabla \times \mathbf{B}_N = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}}{\partial t}.$

2. The **BN field** interacts with matter through a force:

$$\mathbf{F}_{BN} = m \left(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}_N \right),$$

where m is mass and \mathbf{v} is velocity.

Predictions

- New gravitational waves: g-BN waves propagating at light speed.
- Galaxy rotation curves: BN field explains anomalies without dark matter.
- Solar system effects: Perturbations in planetary orbits near high- \mathbf{B}_N regions.

Experimental Verification

- 1. **BN wave detection**: Search LIGO/Virgo data for signals at 10^{-3} Hz.
- 2. Gyroscope experiment: Measure axis drift in an isolated BN field.
- 3. N-body simulations: Add \mathbf{F}_{BN} to galactic motion equations.

Mathematical Framework

• Torsion tensor:

$$T^{\lambda}_{\mu\nu} = \epsilon^{\lambda\alpha\mu\nu} B_{N\alpha}.$$

• Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{4} B_{N\mu\nu} B_N^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \mu_g J_g^{\mu} B_{N\mu},$$

where $B_{N\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}B_{N\nu} - \partial_{\nu}B_{N\mu}$.

Connection to Established Physics

The BN field hypothesis extends general relativity similarly to how Maxwell's equations extend Coulomb's law:

- Time-varying **g** acts as a source for \mathbf{B}_N , just as $\partial_t \mathbf{E}$ generates **B** in electromagnetism
- The $\mathbf{F}_{BN} = m(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}_N)$ term mirrors the Lorentz force $\mathbf{F} = q(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$

Key prediction: BN waves should produce torsional spacetime distortions detectable via:

- 1. Atom interferometers (phase shift $\Delta \phi \propto \int \mathbf{B}_N \cdot d\mathbf{l}$)
- 2. Pulsar timing arrays (residuals $\delta t \sim B_N/c^2$)

Discussion

- Is BN gravity's dark photon?
- Is J_g a quantum information flow?
- How does BN affect spacetime entropy?

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