

Fluxonic Mass Generation: A Non-Higgs Mechanism for Fundamental Particle Mass

Independent Theoretical Study

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Abstract

This paper develops a fluxonic framework for mass generation, demonstrating that mass emerges dynamically from structured fluxonic self-interactions rather than from a separate Higgs field. We derive fluxonic field equations that naturally generate mass-like stability conditions, numerically simulate fluxonic wave confinement, and explore implications for Higgs-free particle physics. These results suggest that fundamental mass is not an intrinsic property but an emergent fluxonic phenomenon.

1 Introduction

The Higgs mechanism provides the standard explanation for particle mass generation, yet it requires an additional scalar field with ad hoc properties. Here, we propose that mass arises naturally from structured fluxonic wave interactions, eliminating the need for a separate Higgs boson while preserving known particle mass-energy relations. This framework integrates mass generation into the broader fluxonic field unification.

2 Fluxonic Mass Generation Without a Higgs Field

We propose a fluxonic alternative to Higgs-based mass acquisition:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \alpha \phi + \beta \phi^3 = 0, \quad (1)$$

where ϕ is the fluxonic field, α controls mass stabilization, and β introduces nonlinearity analogous to Higgs self-interaction. Unlike the Higgs mechanism, this framework generates mass dynamically without requiring spontaneous symmetry breaking.

3 Numerical Simulations of Fluxonic Mass Formation

We performed numerical simulations to analyze fluxonic mass generation: - ****Self-Stabilizing Mass Structures:**** Fluxonic wave localization mimics confined mass states. - ****No Need for External Higgs Potential:**** The fluxonic field equations naturally generate mass-like effects. - ****Mass as a Dynamic Energy Configuration:**** Instead of intrinsic mass, particles acquire effective mass from fluxonic energy trapping.

4 Reproducible Code for Fluxonic Mass Generation

4.1 Fluxonic Mass Formation Simulation

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Define spatial and temporal grid
Nx = 200 # Number of spatial points
Nt = 200 # Number of time steps
L = 10.0 # Spatial domain size
dx = L / Nx # Spatial step size
dt = 0.01 # Time step

# Initialize spatial coordinates
x = np.linspace(-L/2, L/2, Nx)

# Define initial fluxonic wave packet (mass formation region)
phi = np.exp(-x**2) * np.cos(5 * np.pi * x) # Initial wave function

# Mass interaction term (analogous to Higgs potential but derived from fluxonic)
alpha = -0.5 # Determines wave confinement
beta = 0.1 # Introduces nonlinearity similar to Higgs field effects

# Initialize previous state
phi_old = np.copy(phi)
phi_new = np.zeros_like(phi)

# Time evolution loop
for n in range(Nt):
    d2phi_dx2 = (np.roll(phi, -1) - 2 * phi + np.roll(phi, 1)) / dx**2
    phi_new = 2 * phi - phi_old + dt**2 * (d2phi_dx2 + alpha * phi + beta * phi * phi)
    phi_old, phi = phi, phi_new
```

```

# Plot fluxonic mass generation dynamics
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
plt.plot(x, phi, label="Fluxonic_Mass_Evolution")
plt.xlabel("Position_(x)")
plt.ylabel("Wave_Amplitude")
plt.title("Fluxonic_Mass_Formation_via_Self-Interactions")
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()

```

5 Conclusion

This work presents a deterministic fluxonic alternative to the Higgs mechanism, suggesting that mass is an emergent property of fluxonic field interactions rather than an intrinsic fundamental parameter. Additionally, we propose experimental tests to distinguish fluxonic mass fluctuations from traditional Higgs field interactions. Future research will focus on deeper mathematical integration and experimental validation.