Soliton Collisions in the Fluxonic Klein-Gordon System: Scaling Analysis and Gravitational Implications

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Abstract

This paper simulates soliton collisions in the nonlinear Klein-Gordon system within a fluxonic framework, hypothesizing that mass (m) and nonlinearity (g) scaling influences gravitational interactions, testable via Bose-Einstein Condensate (BEC) modulation akin to the Fluxonic Gravitational Shielding Effect. We quantify phase shifts and energy conservation, predicting a 515% gravitational wave amplitude reduction, challenging General Relativity and supporting a unified fluxonic model.

1 Introduction

Solitons in nonlinear systems offer insights into fundamental interactions, potentially impacting gravity as in the Ehokolo Fluxon Model (OCR Section 1). This study simulates soliton collisions, aligning with the OCRs shielding paradigm (Section 3), to explore gravitational implications.

2 Hypothesis

Soliton collisions scale with:

- **Mass (m)**: Modulates stability and gravitational coupling.
- **Nonlinearity (g)**: Enhances interaction strength, measurable via wave attenuation (OCR Section 3).

Governed by:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + m^2 \phi + g\phi^3 = 8\pi G \rho, \tag{1}$$

where $\phi(x, t)$ is the fluxonic field, $c = 1$, $m = 1.0$, $g = 1.0$, ρ is mass density (negligible in simulation, active in BEC testing).

3 Numerical Implementation

Finite difference scheme with absorbing boundaries:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} \approx \frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t^2}, \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \approx \frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2}. \tag{3}$$

Initial conditions: Two solitons at $x_1 = -5$, $x_2 = 5$ with $v_1 = 0.3$, $v_2 = -0.3$.

4 Simulation Results and Observations

4.1 Soliton Evolution

- **Stability:** Solitons remain stable over time.
- **Interactions:** Nonlinear effects drive collision outcomes.

4.2 Collision Analysis

- **Shift (Soliton 1):** 6.53 units.
- **Shift (Soliton 2):** 11.56 units.
- **Phase Shifts:** Confirm interaction strength.

4.3 Energy Conservation

- **Initial Energy:** 47.56.
- **Final Energy:** 47.41.
- **Change:** 0.32%, validating stability.

5 Simulation Code

Listing 1: Soliton Collision Simulation

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

# Parameters
L = 20.0
Nx = 200
dx = L / Nx
dt = 0.01
Nt = 500
c = 1.0
m = 1.0
g = 1.0
G = 1.0
rho = np.zeros(Nx)

# Grid
x = np.linspace(-L/2, L/2, Nx)
phi_initial = np.tanh((x + 5) / np.sqrt(2)) - np.tanh((x - 5) / np.sqrt(2))
phi = phi_initial.copy()
phi_old = phi + 0.3 * (np.roll(phi_initial, -1) - np.roll(phi_initial, 1)) / (2 * dx) * dt
# v1=0.3, v2=-0.3
phi_new = np.zeros_like(phi)

# Time evolution
for n in range(Nt):
    d2phi_dx2 = (np.roll(phi, -1) - 2 * phi + np.roll(phi, 1)) / dx**2  # Periodic boundar
    phi_new = 2 * phi - phi_old + dt**2 * (c**2 * d2phi_dx2 - m**2 * phi - g * phi**3 + 8 *
    phi_new[0:10] *= 0.9  # Absorbing boundary
```

```
    phi_new[-10:] *= 0.9  # Absorbing boundary
    phi_old, phi = phi, phi_new

# Energy calculation
energy_initial = np.sum(0.5 * ((phi_initial - phi_old)/dt)**2 + 0.5 * (np.roll(phi_initial
energy_final = np.sum(0.5 * ((phi - phi_old)/dt)**2 + 0.5 * (np.roll(phi, -1) - phi)/dx**2

# Plot
plt.plot(x, phi_initial, label="Initial State")
plt.plot(x, phi, label="Final State")
plt.xlabel("x")
plt.ylabel("  (x,t)")
plt.title("Soliton Collision (m=1.0, g=1.0)")
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()

print(f"Initial Energy: {energy_initial:.2f}, Final Energy: {energy_final:.2f}, Change: {10
```

6 Experimental Proposal

Per OCR Section 3:

- **Setup:** BEC or type-II superconductor near absolute zero (OCR Section 3.2).
- **Source:** Rotating cryogenic mass (OCR Section 3.1).
- **Measurement:** Laser interferometers (e.g., LIGO) for wave amplitude (OCR Section 3.3).

7 Predicted Experimental Outcomes

General Relativity Prediction	Fluxonic Prediction
Gravitational waves pass unaffected	515% amplitude reduction
No soliton-gravity interaction	Phase shift-induced wave modulation
Static energy conservation	0.10.5% energy deviation

Table 1: Comparison of Expected Results Under Competing Theories

8 Implications

If confirmed (OCR Section 5):

- **Gravitational Modulation:** Solitons affect gravity fields.
- **Unified Model:** Fluxonic framework links QM and gravity.
- **Applications:** Gravitational engineering (OCR Section 5).

9 Future Directions

Per OCR Section 6:

- Explore bound states with varying velocities.

- Analyze LIGO data for wave attenuation.
- Refine BEC setup for precision testing.