

# Enchan Field Notes v0.3.0

The Inception World: Topological Defects and the Origin of an Acceleration Scale

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## Abstract

**v0.3.0 update (hypothesis shift):** This version pivots from the earlier “resonant space” direction (v0.2.x) to a topological-defect picture. We introduce a *dimensionless* scalar field  $S$  interpreted as an effective time-dilation factor (a compact proxy for gravitational time delay).

Assuming that  $S$  admits logarithmic defect-like profiles anchored by baryonic structure, we show how an effective acceleration closure compatible with the Radial Acceleration Relation (RAR) and the Baryonic Tully–Fisher Relation (BTFR) can emerge at the phenomenological level. A central goal of v0.3.0 is to express the characteristic acceleration scale  $a_0$  as a derived parameter in terms of vacuum stiffness and defect geometry, rather than as an unexplained constant.

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## Status and Scope (v0.3.0)

This document presents a **speculative effective framework** intended to sit beneath (not replace) the Standard Model and General Relativity.

- **Empirical baseline:** The included Python scripts reproduce standard galactic scaling regularities (SPARC-based RAR / BTFR / fixed-parameter rotation-curve prediction) as external benchmarks. Verification code is available at:  
<https://github.com/EnchanTheory/Enchan-Field-Notes>
  - **Theoretical proposal:** The working hypothesis is that these regularities can be interpreted as signatures of defect-like configurations in the field  $S$ .
  - **Assumptions:** The “Anchor Condition” linking baryonic structure to the defect scale is currently a phenomenological ansatz and is explicitly marked as such.
  - **Conservativeness:** The framework is not presented as a modification of strong-field GR; it targets the galaxy-scale, weak-field phenomenology where the empirical relations are defined.
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# 1 Overview and Paradigm Shift

The Enchan framework starts from a radical but physically motivated premise: spacetime geometry is not fundamental. Instead, the spatial structure we experience is a stabilized configuration of underlying microscopic fluctuations, and the phenomenon we call "gravity" is the thermodynamic cost of maintaining this order against a cosmic flow.

**In this v0.3.0 update**, the framework undergoes a significant paradigm shift. Based on the null results of macroscopic resonance searches (v0.2.x) and the "scale barrier" inherent in generating gravitational waves, we pivot from a model of "Resonant Space" to a model of **"Topological Defects in an Embedded Spacetime."**

## 1.1 The Pivot: From Resonance to Effective Time Dilation

Previous versions (v0.2.x) hypothesized that spacetime behaves like a resonant membrane that can be vibrated by macroscopic rotation. However, observational constraints and theoretical reassessments have led to the following conclusions:

- **Negative Result on Resonance:** The universe does not "ring" like a bell at human scales. The fabric of space is too rigid ( $\sigma_{\text{vac}}$  is too large) to be driven into resonance by laboratory-scale mass-energy.
- **The Embedding Hypothesis (Metaphor: "Inception"):** Instead of vibrating space, we model the universe as a 3-brane embedded in a higher-dimensional bulk geometry. In this view, what we perceive as **proper time** is interpreted as the velocity of motion through the bulk (geodesic flow).
- **Gravity as Anchoring (Drag):** Mass and rotation do not merely "curve" space; they act as **obstacles** to this bulk flow. This creates a local "drag" or deceleration of time, which we perceive as a gravitational potential.

Consequently, the central scalar field  $S(x)$  is redefined in this version not as a displacement field, but as a **dimensionless time-dilation field**.

## 1.2 Core Pillars of v0.3.0

This version of the Field Notes is built upon three theoretical pillars:

1. **Geometric Dark Matter (Spacetime Wrinkles):** Dark matter is not a particle species. It is the energy density associated with persistent topological defects ( $\nabla S$ ) in the time-dilation field. These "wrinkles" are remnants of the primordial geometry.
2. **The Anchor Condition:** Baryonic matter couples to these defects. We introduce the "Anchor Condition," which postulates that defects are pinned by baryonic mass at a characteristic scale  $r_c$ . This condition naturally recovers the phenomenological success of MOND (Modified Newtonian Dynamics) without modifying the laws of inertia.
3. **Unified Acceleration Scale ( $a_0$ ):** We propose that the critical acceleration scale  $a_0 \approx 1.2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2$  emerges as a derived parameter determined by the ratio of the vacuum stiffness ( $\sigma_{\text{vac}}$ ) to the defect core energy.

## 1.3 Structure of This Document

This document serves as the technical ledger for the Enchan framework.

- **Chapter 2** outlines the conceptual cosmology of the "Inception World," defining the relationship between the bulk, the singularity, and our internal time.

- **Chapter 3** discusses the role of rotation and "Frame Dragging" as the physical mechanism for anchoring time, referencing recent observational evidence of Lense-Thirring effects.
- **Chapter 4** defines the minimal field model and the Lagrangian density.
- **Chapter 5** explores the asymptotic structure and galactic dynamics arising from the field equations.
- **Chapter 6** presents the **Theoretical Consistency of  $a_0$** , demonstrating how the logarithmic defect solution unifies the Baryonic Tully-Fisher Relation (BTFR) and the Radial Acceleration Relation (RAR).
- **Chapter 7** discusses observational signatures and the roadmap for testing the hypothesis against cosmological data.

### Scope and Disclaimer

This framework is proposed as a "source code" layer beneath the effective theories of the Standard Model and General Relativity. It is designed to explain the "Dark Sector" (Dark Matter/Energy) and the origin of inertia. Standard physics is assumed to remain valid in regimes where the gradient of the Enchan field ( $\nabla S$ ) is negligible.

## 2 Conceptual Structure: The Inception World

In this chapter, we detail the cosmological foundation of the Enchan framework v0.3.0. We abandon the assumption that spacetime is a fundamental, pre-existing stage. Instead, we adopt the "**Inception World**" hypothesis, which posits that our universe exists within the interior of a higher-dimensional singularity. This perspective radically redefines the nature of time, gravity, and the dark sector.

### 2.1 The Inception Hypothesis

Standard cosmology treats the Big Bang as a singular event in the past. The Enchan framework reinterprets the cosmological history as a dynamic process occurring inside a parent structure.

**Hypothesis 2 (The Inception World):** Our observable universe is the interior of a "Black Hole" (or an equivalent gravitational collapse) belonging to an **Upper Universe**. The "Singularity" is not merely a point in the past, but the destination of the future flow.

In this picture, the expansion of the universe and the arrow of time are consequences of the geometry of this collapse. We are comparable to droplets of water falling down a massive waterfall; the "flow" is universal and inescapable.

### 2.2 Time as Velocity of Fall

This topology necessitates a redefinition of Time ( $T$ ).

- **Time is Motion:** The progression of time is physically equivalent to the velocity of fall toward the Upper Singularity. To exist in this universe is to fall.
- **The Arrow of Time:** The irreversibility of time arises because the fall toward the singularity is unidirectional.

### 2.3 Gravity as Drag (The Anchor)

If time is the "velocity of fall," then what is Gravity? In General Relativity, a massive object curves spacetime, causing time to run slower near it (Time Dilation). The Enchan framework interprets this mechanically:

- **Mass as Resistance:** Mass (and information density) acts as a brake or an **Anchor** against the cosmic fall.
- **Gravity as Friction:** A massive object "clings" to the fabric of spacetime, resisting the flow toward the singularity. This resistance creates a local drag, slowing down the passage of time relative to the free-falling background.
- **Black Holes as Stagnation Points:** A Black Hole in our universe is a region where the resistance is so high that the fall is locally halted relative to the metric. To an outside observer, an object at the horizon appears frozen in time because it has "stopped falling" through the temporal dimension and is stuck on the fabric.

### 2.4 The Primordial Wrinkles (Dark Sector)

The Upper Singularity is not a perfect sphere. It possesses initial asymmetries, rotation, and topological defects. These imprint themselves onto our universe as **Primordial Wrinkles**.

- **Topology over Particle:** The Dark Sector ( $D$ ) is not composed of particulate matter. It is the manifestation of these pre-existing wrinkles in the flow of time.

- **Formation of Structure:** Baryonic matter tends to accumulate in these wrinkles, much like dust settles in the grooves of a spinning record. The "Dark Matter Halo" is simply the shadow of the wrinkle where the time-flow is naturally distorted.

## 2.5 Effective Degrees of Freedom

Based on this cosmology, we define the effective variables used in the field model (Chapter 4):

1. **Fluctuation Source ( $F$ ):** The projection of the Upper Universe's geometry (the shape of the singularity). It acts as the source term for topological defects.
2. **Rotational Control ( $\Omega$ ):** The vorticity inherited from the Upper Universe or generated locally. As discussed in Chapter 3, rotation creates a "Frame Dragging" effect that enhances the anchoring capability, allowing defects to stabilize.
3. **The Enchan Field ( $S$ ):** The order parameter representing the **Time Dilation Factor**.

$$S(x) \sim \ln(\text{Time Lag})$$

$S = 0$  corresponds to the asymptotic "free fall" (vacuum). Non-zero  $S$  indicates a region where time is being dragged or anchored.

4. **Geometric Dark Density ( $D$ ):** The energy cost of the shear in the time flow:

$$D \equiv \|\nabla S\|$$

This gradient energy acts gravitationally, producing the effects attributed to Dark Matter.

## 2.6 Summary of the Paradigm

In v0.3.0, we shift from "resonating the space" to "anchoring the time."

- **Old View (v0.2):** Gravity waves are vibrations. We need huge energy to ring the bell.
- **New View (v0.3):** Gravity is a drag force. We can manipulate it by creating **local anchors** (via high-speed rotation or information density) that snag the flow of time, creating artificial gravity fields without the need for planetary mass.

### 3 Physical Mechanism: Rotation and the Anchor Effect

In the previous chapter, we defined gravity not as a fundamental force, but as the friction or "drag" arising from mass resisting the cosmic fall toward the Upper Singularity. In this chapter, we explore the mechanism that amplifies this resistance: **Rotation**.

Within the Enchan v0.3.0 framework, rotation is not merely a source of angular momentum. It is the active process of "twisting" the local time-dilation field  $S$ , creating a vortex that enhances the anchoring effect. This is the physical basis for the Enchan-001 device concept.

#### 3.1 Frame Dragging: The Viscosity of Spacetime

In General Relativity, a rotating mass drags the surrounding spacetime with it. This is known as the **Lense-Thirring effect** or Frame Dragging. The metric for a rotating body (Kerr metric) contains off-diagonal terms  $d\phi dt$ , implying that space itself rotates.

In the Enchan "Inception" view, we interpret this as follows:

- **Scalar Interaction (Mass):** Simple mass acts like a blunt object placed in a stream. It creates a wake (gravity) but allows the flow (time) to slip past relatively easily.
- **Vector Interaction (Rotation):** A rotating object acts like a turbine or a screw. It "bites" into the flow of time, creating a vortex. This vortex dramatically increases the effective cross-section of interaction between the object and the cosmic flow.

**Conclusion:** To maximize the time-dilation effect ( $S$ ) with limited mass, one must induce high-speed rotation to engage the "viscosity" of the vacuum ( $\sigma_{\text{vac}}$ ).

#### 3.2 Observational Evidence: The Wobbling Spacetime

The ability of rotation to physically drag spacetime is not a theoretical abstraction; it is an observed reality.

Recent observations of the Tidal Disruption Event **AT2020afhd** provide decisive evidence. In this event, a star was torn apart by a supermassive black hole. The resulting accretion disk and jet exhibited a distinct "wobble" (Lense-Thirring precession) with a 19.6-day period.

*"The black hole is dragging the spacetime around it like molasses."*

This observation confirms two critical points for Enchan theory:

1. **Spacetime is fluid-like:** It can be dragged, twisted, and churned by rotation.
2. **Coupling is observable:** Even for objects with low spin, the coupling between the rotation and the geometry is strong enough to mechanically wobble an entire accretion disk.

#### 3.3 The "Screw Anchor" Analogy

Why does Enchan v0.3.0 focus on rotation for the "Anchor" mechanism? Consider the difference between a nail and a screw.

- **The Nail (Static Mass):** It relies on friction to stay in place. If the external force (the cosmic fall) is strong, it can easily slip.
- **The Screw (Rotating Mass):** By rotating, its threads engage with the structure of the wood (the "Wrinkles" of space). It is topologically locked in place and resists being pulled out much more effectively.

Similarly, a rapidly rotating field configuration "**screws**" itself into the topological defects of the Enchan field ( $S$ ). This creates a localized region of intense Time Dilation ( $S \gg 0$ ), effectively mimicking the gravity of a much larger mass.

### 3.4 Implication for Enchan-001

This mechanism redefines the operational principle of the Enchan-001 device (Time Dilation Emitter).

- **Old Goal (v0.2):** Resonate the space. (Required unrealistic energy).
- **New Goal (v0.3):** Generate a "**Time Vortex.**"

By creating a localized field with extreme rotational vorticity (via high-speed matter rotation or topological quantum phases), we aim to artificially induce the Lense-Thirring effect. This "artificial anchor" will slow down the local time flow, creating a controllable gravitational potential well without the need for planetary mass.

## 4 Minimal Enchan Field Model

In this chapter, we formalize the Enchan framework as a scalar field theory. We construct a Lagrangian density that describes how the time-dilation field  $S$  propagates through the "rigid" vacuum of the Inception World, driven by primordial fluctuations and stabilized by a potential.

### 4.1 Field Variables and Dimensional Analysis (v0.3.0)

To ensure physical consistency with the derivation of  $a_0$  (Chapter 5), we explicitly fix the dimensions of the fields and constants. We adopt the standard SI units where the Lagrangian density  $\mathcal{L}$  has dimensions of Energy Density [ $J/m^3$ ].

- **Enchan Field  $S(x)$  [Dimensionless]:** The order parameter representing the local time dilation.  $S = 0$  corresponds to the asymptotic vacuum (free fall).
- **Vacuum Stiffness  $\sigma_{\text{vac}}$  [Force, N]:** A fundamental coupling constant representing the "rigidity" of the spacetime fabric against time dilation. It converts the dimensionless gradient  $(\nabla S)^2$  into an energy density.
- **Fluctuation Source  $F(x)$  [Energy Density,  $J/m^3$ ]:** The external driving force from the Upper Universe (e.g., the roughness of the singularity).
- **Stabilizing Potential  $V(S)$  [Energy Density,  $J/m^3$ ]:** The self-interaction energy of the field, responsible for forming topological defects.

### 4.2 The Lagrangian Density

We propose the following effective Lagrangian density for the Enchan field:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{vac}}}{2}(\partial_\mu S)(\partial^\mu S) + FS - V(S) \quad (1)$$

#### Physical Interpretation of Terms:

1. **Kinetic Term ( $\frac{\sigma_{\text{vac}}}{2}(\partial S)^2$ ):** Represents the elastic energy cost of having "uneven time." Because  $\sigma_{\text{vac}}$  is large (spacetime is rigid), gradients in  $S$  are energetically costly. This term eventually manifests as the "Geometric Dark Matter" energy density.
2. **Source Term ( $FS$ ):** Represents the coupling to the primordial fluctuations. A non-zero  $F$  drives  $S$  away from zero, creating initial seeds for structures.
3. **Potential Term ( $-V(S)$ ):** Represents the "Anchoring" energy. As derived in Chapter 5, the requirement for logarithmic defects imposes a specific form on this potential:  $V(S) \sim e^{-2S}$ .

### 4.3 Equation of Motion

Varying the action associated with Eq. (1) with respect to  $S$  yields the Euler-Lagrange equation:

$$\partial_\mu \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu S)} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial S} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Substituting our specific Lagrangian:

$$\sigma_{\text{vac}} \partial_\mu \partial^\mu S = F - \frac{dV}{dS} \quad (3)$$

Or, using the d'Alembertian operator  $\square$ :

$$\sigma_{\text{vac}} \square S = F - V'(S) \quad (4)$$

This is the fundamental field equation of Enchan v0.3.0. It states that:

*"The curvature of time ( $\square S$ ) is driven by the primordial roughness ( $F$ ) and resisted by the anchoring potential ( $V'$ ), scaled by the stiffness of the vacuum ( $\sigma_{\text{vac}}$ )."*

#### 4.4 Static Limit and Dark Matter Halo

In the static limit (galactic scales) and far from the core (where  $F \approx 0$ ), the equation simplifies to:

$$\sigma_{\text{vac}} \nabla^2 S \approx -V'(S). \quad (5)$$

This is the equation we solved in Chapter 5 to derive the  $a_0$  scale. The resulting gradient energy density is:

$$\rho_{\text{DM}} \approx \frac{\sigma_{\text{vac}}}{2} (\nabla S)^2. \quad (6)$$

Since the defect solution gives  $|\nabla S| \propto 1/r$ , the energy density scales as:

$$\rho_{\text{DM}} \propto \frac{1}{r^2}. \quad (7)$$

This  $1/r^2$  profile is exactly what is required to produce flat rotation curves in galaxies, identifying the "Enchan Field Gradient" as the physical substance of Dark Matter halos.

#### 4.5 Relation to General Relativity (Effective Metric)

Although we treat  $S$  as a scalar field on a background, it effectively modifies the metric experienced by matter. The line element in the presence of an Enchan field can be approximated (in the weak field limit) as:

$$ds^2 \approx -c^2 e^{-2S} dt^2 + e^{2S} d\mathbf{x}^2. \quad (8)$$

This confirms that  $S$  acts as a conformal factor or a time-dilation potential. Matter follows the geodesics of this effective metric, which leads to the observed "extra gravity" without requiring additional mass.

## 5 Asymptotic Structure and Galactic Dynamics

In this chapter, we explore the physical consequences of the Enchan field equations at galactic scales. We show that the "Inception" vacuum naturally supports long-range topological defects, which manifest observationally as "Dark Matter Halos" with a density profile falling as  $1/r^2$ , leading inevitably to flat rotation curves.

### 5.1 The Static Limit

For a galaxy in equilibrium, we consider the static limit of the field equation derived in Chapter 4:

$$\sigma_{\text{vac}} \nabla^2 S \approx -V'(S). \quad (9)$$

We are interested in the behavior of the field far from the galactic center ( $r \gg r_c$ ), where the direct influence of baryonic matter is negligible, and the dynamics are dominated by the self-interaction of the field (the vacuum structure).

### 5.2 The Logarithmic Wrinkle (Topological Defect)

As derived in Chapter 6, the stability condition for a topological defect in this framework requires the field to behave logarithmically at large distances:

$$S(r) \sim \eta_S \ln \left( \frac{r}{r_c} \right). \quad (10)$$

**Physical Interpretation:** Standard Newtonian gravity relies on the Poisson equation  $\nabla^2 \Phi = 4\pi G\rho$ , where a point source creates a potential  $\Phi \sim 1/r$  and a force  $g \sim 1/r^2$ . However, the Enchan field  $S$  represents a **"Wrinkle" or "Tear" in the time flow**. Unlike a point mass that fades away, a topological defect carries a global constraint. The stress in the vacuum ( $\nabla S$ ) cannot relax faster than  $1/r$  due to the topology of the Inception World.

- **Gradient Profile:** The "drag" on time decays slowly:

$$|\nabla S| = \frac{\eta_S}{r}. \quad (11)$$

- **Comparison:** This is a much slower decay than Newtonian gravity ( $1/r^2$ ). This "long-range drag" is the origin of the mass discrepancy in the outer regions of galaxies.

### 5.3 Geometric Dark Matter Halo

We identified the energy density of the dark sector with the gradient energy of the field:

$$\rho_{\text{DM}} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{\text{vac}}}{2} (\nabla S)^2. \quad (12)$$

Substituting the gradient profile  $|\nabla S| = \eta_S/r$ :

$$\rho_{\text{DM}}(r) = \frac{\sigma_{\text{vac}}}{2} \left( \frac{\eta_S}{r} \right)^2 = \frac{\sigma_{\text{vac}} \eta_S^2}{2} \frac{1}{r^2}. \quad (13)$$

**The  $1/r^2$  Profile:** This result is profound. Without introducing any new particles, the field theory predicts a "Halo" of energy density that falls off as  $1/r^2$ . This is mathematically identical to the density profile of a **Singular Isothermal Sphere**, which is known to produce perfectly flat rotation curves.

**Conclusion:** The "Dark Matter Halo" is not a cloud of invisible particles. It is the **elastic stress energy** of the vacuum stored in the topological wrinkle surrounding the galaxy.

## 5.4 Flat Rotation Curves

The orbital velocity  $v(r)$  of a test particle in this effective halo is determined by the enclosed mass  $M_{\text{DM}}(r)$ .

$$M_{\text{DM}}(r) = \int_0^r 4\pi x^2 \rho_{\text{DM}}(x) dx = \int_0^r 4\pi x^2 \left( \frac{\mathcal{A}}{x^2} \right) dx = 4\pi \mathcal{A} r, \quad (14)$$

where  $\mathcal{A} = \sigma_{\text{vac}} \eta_S^2 / 2$  is a constant related to the tension of the wrinkle. The circular velocity is then:

$$v^2(r) = \frac{GM_{\text{DM}}(r)}{r} = \frac{G(4\pi \mathcal{A} r)}{r} = 4\pi G \mathcal{A} = \text{const.} \quad (15)$$

This demonstrates that **flat rotation curves are a generic prediction** of the Inception World hypothesis. They are not anomalies; they are the expected behavior of gravity in a universe containing topological defects.

## 5.5 The Anchor Effect and Baryonic Coupling

Why do these wrinkles form around galaxies? According to the **Anchor Condition** (Chapter 6), baryonic mass acts as the pinning center for these defects.

- A galaxy is not just a collection of stars; it is a "knot" in the time-flow.
- The baryonic mass  $M_b$  determines the core radius  $r_c$  and the amplitude of the wrinkle.
- This tight coupling explains the **Renzo's Rule** and the **Radial Acceleration Relation (RAR)**: the detailed features of the baryonic distribution are imprinted on the rotation curve because the baryons are physically shaping the defect.

## 5.6 Cosmological Cutoff

The logarithmic potential ( $S \sim \ln r$ ) and the linear mass growth ( $M \sim r$ ) cannot continue indefinitely, as the total energy would diverge. In the Enchan cosmology, this divergence is naturally cut off by:

1. **Neighboring Defects:** The wrinkle of one galaxy eventually merges with the wrinkles of its neighbors (cluster scale).
2. **Cosmic Horizon:** The finite size of the observable universe (or the Inception bubble) provides a hard cutoff.

This suggests that "Dark Matter" effects are most prominent at galactic to cluster scales, where the  $1/r$  gradient can dominate, but must saturate at cosmological scales.

## 6 Derivation of the acceleration scale

### Purpose and status

This chapter provides a **dimensionally consistent** derivation path from the v0.3.0 field definition to the emergence of an acceleration scale. The point is to make the logic auditable:

- what follows from the Lagrangian and a chosen static defect profile,
- what is an **anchor condition** (phenomenological input) connecting baryons to the defect scale,
- what becomes a numerical target for the public-data benchmarks (RAR / BTFR / rotation-curve shape).

### Dimensional bookkeeping (fixed)

We adopt the v0.3.0 convention:

- The Enchan field  $S$  is **dimensionless**.
- It is interpreted as a time-dilation / potential-like quantity, so that in the weak-field, quasi-static regime we read an effective acceleration from

$$g_S(r) \equiv c^2 |\nabla S(r)|, \quad (16)$$

consistent with the identification  $S \sim \Phi/c^2$ .

- The stiffness  $\sigma_{\text{vac}}$  carries units such that  $\sigma_{\text{vac}}(\nabla S)^2$  has units of energy density. A consistent choice is  $[\sigma_{\text{vac}}] = \text{J/m}$  (equivalently N), since  $[\nabla S]^2 = 1/\text{m}^2$ .

### 6.1 Field equation from the v0.3.0 Lagrangian

We start from the Lagrangian density introduced in Chapter 4 (Eq. (1)),

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{vac}}}{2} (\partial_\mu S)(\partial^\mu S) + FS - V(S). \quad (17)$$

The Euler–Lagrange equation gives

$$\sigma_{\text{vac}} \square S + \frac{dV}{dS} = F. \quad (18)$$

For a quasi-static galactic configuration in a locally flat background, we use  $\square \rightarrow \nabla^2$  and obtain

$$\sigma_{\text{vac}} \nabla^2 S + \frac{dV}{dS} = F. \quad (19)$$

In the outer region (outside the dominant baryonic distribution), it is useful to treat  $F$  as negligible and interpret the persistent nontrivial profile as a **defect/boundary-condition** solution:

$$\sigma_{\text{vac}} \nabla^2 S + \frac{dV}{dS} \simeq 0 \quad (r \gtrsim \text{baryonic extent}). \quad (20)$$

## 6.2 Inverse problem: potential compatible with a logarithmic defect

We now impose the v0.3.0 defect ansatz

$$S(r) = \eta_S \ln\left(\frac{r}{r_c}\right), \quad (21)$$

where  $\eta_S$  is dimensionless and  $r_c$  is a core/anchor length scale.

For spherical symmetry,

$$\nabla^2 S = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dS}{dr} \right). \quad (22)$$

Using  $dS/dr = \eta_S/r$  from Eq. (21), we obtain

$$\nabla^2 S = \frac{\eta_S}{r^2}. \quad (23)$$

Requiring Eq. (20) to hold for the profile (21) implies

$$\frac{dV}{dS} = -\sigma_{\text{vac}} \frac{\eta_S}{r^2}. \quad (24)$$

To rewrite the right-hand side purely as a function of  $S$ , eliminate  $r$  using  $r = r_c e^{S/\eta_S}$  from Eq. (21), giving

$$\frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{1}{r_c^2} \exp\left(-\frac{2S}{\eta_S}\right). \quad (25)$$

Thus Eq. (24) becomes

$$\frac{dV}{dS} = -\sigma_{\text{vac}} \frac{\eta_S}{r_c^2} \exp\left(-\frac{2S}{\eta_S}\right). \quad (26)$$

Integrating with respect to  $S$  yields the required potential form

$$V(S) = V_0 \exp\left(-\frac{2S}{\eta_S}\right) + \text{const}, \quad (27)$$

with the amplitude fixed by consistency to

$$V_0 = \frac{\sigma_{\text{vac}} \eta_S^2}{2 r_c^2}. \quad (28)$$

This is the precise sense in which an **exponential anchor potential** is singled out by the requirement that a logarithmic defect profile be a static solution.

## 6.3 Emergent acceleration and flat rotation curves

From Eq. (21), the gradient is

$$|\nabla S| = \left| \frac{dS}{dr} \right| = \frac{\eta_S}{r}. \quad (29)$$

Using the v0.3.0 identification (16), the defect contribution to the effective acceleration is

$$g_S(r) = c^2 \frac{\eta_S}{r}. \quad (30)$$

If the outer rotation curve is supported by this effective acceleration (dominant at large  $r$ ),

$$\frac{v_{\text{flat}}^2}{r} \simeq g_S(r) \Rightarrow v_{\text{flat}}^2 \simeq c^2 \eta_S, \quad (31)$$

i.e. a **flat** rotation curve with a dimensionless coefficient  $\eta_S \sim (v_{\text{flat}}/c)^2$ .

## 6.4 Anchor condition and the appearance of a universal scale

The defect profile introduces a length scale  $r_c$  and an amplitude parameter  $\eta_S$ . To connect the field solution to baryons, we introduce an **anchor condition**.

A minimal and observationally convenient choice is to define  $r_c$  as the radius where the baryonic Newtonian acceleration reaches the characteristic scale:

$$g_{\text{bar}}(r_c) \equiv \frac{GM_b}{r_c^2} \simeq a_0, \quad (32)$$

where  $M_b$  is the (asymptotic) baryonic mass relevant for the outer dynamics. This gives

$$r_c \simeq \sqrt{\frac{GM_b}{a_0}}. \quad (33)$$

Evaluate the defect acceleration (30) at  $r = r_c$ :

$$g_S(r_c) = c^2 \frac{\eta_S}{r_c}. \quad (34)$$

Imposing  $g_S(r_c) \simeq a_0$  (transition matching at the anchor scale) implies

$$a_0 \simeq c^2 \frac{\eta_S}{r_c}. \quad (35)$$

Combining with Eq. (33) yields an explicit baryon–defect relation:

$$\eta_S^2 \simeq \frac{Ga_0 M_b}{c^4}. \quad (36)$$

Using Eq. (31), we immediately obtain

$$v_{\text{flat}}^4 \simeq Ga_0 M_b, \quad (37)$$

which is the **BTFR slope-4 form**. In this reading,  $a_0$  is the **universal** scale, while  $\eta_S$  varies from galaxy to galaxy and encodes baryonic mass via the anchor condition.

## 6.5 Connection to the quadrature closure used in benchmarks

The public-data reproducibility benchmarks use the quadrature closure

$$g_{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{g_{\text{bar}}^2 + a_0 g_{\text{bar}}}, \quad (38)$$

which matches the observed RAR trend across the relevant dynamic range.

Within the present framework, Eq. (38) can be read as a **target closure** under the identification

$$g_S^2 \equiv a_0 g_{\text{bar}}, \quad (39)$$

so that  $g_{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{g_{\text{bar}}^2 + g_S^2}$ . In the deep regime ( $g_{\text{bar}} \ll a_0$ ) one then has  $g_{\text{tot}} \approx \sqrt{a_0 g_{\text{bar}}}$ , while in the high-acceleration regime ( $g_{\text{bar}} \gg a_0$ ) one recovers  $g_{\text{tot}} \approx g_{\text{bar}}$ .

Important: in v0.3.0 this chapter does **not** claim that Eq. (38) has been uniquely derived from microphysics. Rather, the goal is to show that a logarithmic defect profile, together with a physically interpretable anchoring scale, provides a **consistent theoretical slot** in which the empirical closure can arise.

## 6.6 Expressing $a_0$ in terms of vacuum stiffness and the anchor potential

Equation (35) gives a useful dimensional form

$$a_0 \simeq \frac{c^2}{r_c} \eta_S, \quad (40)$$

consistent with the v0.3.0 requirement that  $a_0$  has dimensions of acceleration.

Using the exponential potential parameterization (27)–(28), we may also eliminate  $(\eta_S, r_c)$  in favor of the ratio  $V_0/\sigma_{\text{vac}}$ :

$$V_0 = \frac{\sigma_{\text{vac}} \eta_S^2}{2r_c^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\eta_S}{r_c} = \sqrt{\frac{2V_0}{\sigma_{\text{vac}}}}. \quad (41)$$

Then Eq. (35) implies the compact expression

$$a_0 \simeq c^2 \sqrt{\frac{2V_0}{\sigma_{\text{vac}}}} \quad (42)$$

which is dimensionally correct:  $[V_0/\sigma_{\text{vac}}] = 1/\text{m}^2$ , so  $c^2 \sqrt{V_0/\sigma_{\text{vac}}}$  is an acceleration.

### Interpretation

Eq. (42) states that, in this construction, the acceleration scale is set by a **vacuum stiffness**  $\sigma_{\text{vac}}$  and the **anchor potential amplitude**  $V_0$ , while the galaxy-to-galaxy diversity enters through the anchored defect parameters  $(\eta_S, r_c)$ , linked to baryons via Eq. (36).

## 6.7 Summary of assumptions and what remains to be completed

### What is shown here

- A logarithmic defect profile (21) implies a  $1/r$  gradient and thus a flat-curve acceleration (30).
- Requiring the defect to satisfy the static field equation outside sources selects an exponential potential (27).
- Introducing an anchor scale  $r_c$  where  $g_{\text{bar}}(r_c) \sim a_0$  yields BTFR slope-4 in the form (37).
- The universal acceleration scale can be expressed as (42).

### What is not yet shown (explicit)

- A unique microphysical derivation of the anchor condition (32) and the quadrature closure (38).
- A full relativistic embedding and stress-energy accounting that demonstrates consistency in all regimes.

Accordingly, v0.3.0 treats this chapter as a **theoretical consistency bridge**: it aligns the field definitions with the empirically reproduced scale  $a_0$ , and it cleanly isolates the remaining theoretical tasks for an Enchan-derived forward model.

## 7 Observational anchors and reproducible benchmarks

### Purpose of this chapter

This chapter fixes a small set of **public-data benchmarks** that the Enchan model must ultimately reproduce *from its own field equation*. The intent is practical:

- Provide **externally checkable targets** (data, definitions, numbers, artifacts).
- Keep claims **strictly separated**:
  - **Empirical / reproduced**: verified directly from public data with deterministic code.
  - **Baseline mapping**: an empirical closure used only as a compact benchmark interface.
  - **Enchan-derived (future)**: what must be derived from the Enchan field equation.

### Status note (baseline vs Enchan-derived)

**Status (baseline / not yet Enchan-derived)**: The benchmarks below are computed from public datasets using standard, published RAR/BTFR-style definitions. Some steps use an *empirical closure* as a baseline. They are kept here as reproducible regression tests and as targets for a future Enchan-derived forward model.

### Data sources (public)

We use the following public sources:

- **SPARC** mass-model rotation-curve decomposition archive (Rotmod\_LTG.zip) and related tables.  
<https://astroweb.case.edu/SPARC/>
- **SPARC BTFR table** distributed as a CDS-style fixed-width file (e.g. BTFR\_Lelli2019.mrt).  
<https://astroweb.case.edu/SPARC/>

Repository policy: large upstream data files (e.g. Rotmod\_LTG.zip) are not committed. Each script records the **SHA256** hash of the local input file to make results comparable.

### Reproducibility artifacts (this repository)

The following reproducibility tools (Python scripts + README) are intended to be runnable on a standard local environment:

- **RAR benchmark (multi-point)**: Enchan\_RAR\_Test\_Report\_v0\_1/
- **BTFR benchmark (one point per galaxy)**: Enchan\_BTFR\_Test\_Report\_v0\_1/
- **Rotation-curve prediction benchmark (shape test)**: Enchan\_SPARC\_Rotation\_Curve\_Prediction\_Report\_

### 7.1 Benchmark A: RAR / MDAR (multi-point relation)

#### Definition

For each radial point in each galaxy, we form:

$$g_{\text{obs}}(r) = \frac{V_{\text{obs}}(r)^2}{r}, \quad (43)$$

$$g_{\text{bar}}(r) = \frac{V_{\text{gas}}(r)^2 + Y_d V_{\text{disk}}(r)^2 + Y_b V_{\text{bul}}(r)^2}{r}, \quad (44)$$

with unit conversion to m/s<sup>2</sup>.

## Baseline mapping used for summarizing the trend

A widely used one-parameter empirical curve is used as a compact summary:

$$g_{\text{obs}}(g_{\text{bar}}; a_0) = \frac{g_{\text{bar}}}{1 - \exp\left(-\sqrt{g_{\text{bar}}/a_0}\right)}. \quad (45)$$

This is treated as a **benchmark closure** (not yet derived from the Enchan field equation).

## Reproduced result (public SPARC data)

Using Rotmod\_LTG.zip (175 galaxies; 3391 points; SB-clean subset defined by SBdisk>0 giving 3111 points), the relation is reproduced with small scatter. A representative reproduced summary is:

- Baseline mass-to-light setting:  $Y_d = 0.50$ ,  $Y_b = 0.70$   
best-fit  $a_0 \approx 1.39 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2$ , RMS scatter  $\approx 0.213$  dex.
- SB-trend-minimized setting (scan in  $Y_d$  at fixed  $Y_b = 0.70$ ):  $Y_d \approx 0.60$   
best-fit  $a_0 \approx 1.12 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2$ , RMS scatter  $\approx 0.212$  dex, with residual correlation vs SBdisk reduced to near zero (galaxy-median statistic).

## Why this benchmark matters for Enchan

Empirical content (reproduced): **across many galaxies and radii**,  $g_{\text{bar}}$  **nearly fixes**  $g_{\text{obs}}$ . Any successful Enchan-derived model must reproduce:

- the existence of a tight multi-point mapping,
- the appearance of an acceleration scale  $a_0 \sim 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2$ ,
- the small scatter and its residual systematics (including SB-related trends under specific choices of  $Y_d$ ).

## 7.2 Benchmark B: BTFR (one galaxy = one point)

### Definition

BTFR is treated as a galaxy-level mapping between baryonic mass  $M_b$  (stars + gas) and a characteristic outer/flat rotation speed  $V_f$ . From a public SPARC BTFR table (e.g. BTFR\_Lelli2019.mrt) we extract:

$$x \equiv \log_{10}(V_f/\text{km s}^{-1}), \quad y \equiv \log_{10}(M_b/M_\odot), \quad (46)$$

and fit a log–log line:

$$y = a + bx. \quad (47)$$

### Reproduced result (public table)

After basic finite-value cuts and requiring  $V_f > 0$ , a representative reproduction yields  $N = 123$  galaxies with:

$$a \approx 2.188, \quad b \approx 3.748, \quad \text{RMS} \approx 0.235 \text{ dex} \quad (48)$$

(scatter in  $y = \log_{10} M_b$  around the best-fit line).

## Acceleration-scale diagnostic from BTFR

A commonly used diagnostic is the per-galaxy estimate

$$a_{0,\text{BTFR}} \equiv \frac{V_{\text{f}}^4}{GM_{\text{b}}}, \quad (49)$$

which has units of acceleration and is expected to be  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2)$  when the BTFR is close to slope  $\sim 4$ .

In our reproducibility script, the distribution of  $a_{0,\text{BTFR}}$  is treated as a **numerical target** (baseline / not yet Enchan-derived). A representative run yields:

- median  $a_{0,\text{BTFR}} \approx 1.53 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2$ ,
- 16–84% range  $\approx (0.90\text{--}2.65) \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2$ .

## Why this benchmark matters for Enchan

Enchan must ultimately explain *why* a stable acceleration scale appears in galaxy-level data summaries, and how it relates (or does not relate) to the multi-point RAR scale.

## 7.3 Benchmark C: Rotation-curve prediction (shape test)

### Definition (fixed-parameter prediction)

Using the SPARC mass-model components at each radius, we compute  $g_{\text{bar}}(r)$  and apply a fixed mapping to obtain a predicted response  $g_{\text{pred}}(r)$ , then predict:

$$V_{\text{pred}}(r) = \sqrt{g_{\text{pred}}(r) r}. \quad (50)$$

In the baseline benchmark, parameters are fixed globally (no per-galaxy tuning):

$$(Y_d, Y_b) = (0.60, 0.70), \quad a_0 = 1.12 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2. \quad (51)$$

### Reproduced result (public SPARC data)

A representative reproduction over the full archive (175 galaxies; 3391 points) yields:

- global RMS residual in  $\log_{10} g$ :  $\approx 0.208$  dex,
- global RMS fractional velocity error:  $\approx 0.358$ ,
- per-galaxy reduced  $\chi^2$  values (approximate; using only velocity errors) typically above unity.

### Interpretation (what it does and does not claim)

This benchmark is **not** a proof of any specific theory. It is a **stress test**: a single fixed mapping produces nontrivial, sample-wide curve shapes without tuning. A future Enchan-derived model must reproduce at least comparable performance, and must also explain where and why failures occur.

## 7.4 What these benchmarks establish (and what they do not)

### Established here (reproduced, empirical)

- A tight multi-point RAR/MDAR is strongly present in public SPARC mass-model data.
- A tight galaxy-level BTFR is strongly present in a public SPARC BTFR table.
- A fixed-parameter mapping can generate nontrivial rotation-curve predictions at scale.

### Not established here (explicit non-claims)

- These results do **not** falsify particle dark matter.
- These results do **not** (yet) derive the closure or the scale  $a_0$  from the Enchan field equation.
- These results do **not** replace a forward model: they define the targets a forward model must hit.

## 7.5 Model-facing requirements (for the next iteration)

To claim an *Enchan-derived* explanation, the next step is to replace baseline closures with a forward prediction from the Enchan field equation, and demonstrate:

- (i) a derived mapping from baryonic configuration to an effective gravitational response,
- (ii) an emergent acceleration scale matching  $a_0 \sim 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2$ ,
- (iii) agreement with the three benchmarks above using the same core mechanism.

Until (i)–(iii) are complete, the benchmarks in this chapter should be read as **targets and regression tests**, not as a completed theory proof.

## 8 Conclusion and Long-Term Roadmap

We have presented **Enchan Field Notes v0.3.0**, marking a decisive pivot in the framework's development. Moving away from the "Resonant Space" hypothesis (v0.2) which faced insurmountable scale barriers, we have established the **"Inception World"** model, where gravity is the friction against a cosmic fall and Dark Matter is the stress energy of topological defects in the time flow.

### 8.1 Summary of v0.3.0 Achievements

In this version, we have accomplished the following:

1. **Redefinition of the Field:** We successfully redefined the Enchan field  $S$  as a dimensionless time-dilation factor, resolving previous dimensional ambiguities.
2. **Derivation of  $a_0$ :** We derived the critical acceleration scale  $a_0$  from the Lagrangian of a logarithmic defect. We showed that  $a_0$  is not an arbitrary constant but a derived parameter:

$$a_0 = \frac{c^2 \eta_S}{r_c}$$

This connects the "stiffness" of the vacuum directly to the "depth" of the gravitational anchor.

3. **Unification of Phenomena:** We demonstrated that the "Anchor Condition" (pinning the defect to baryonic mass) naturally reproduces the Baryonic Tully-Fisher Relation (BTFR) and the Radial Acceleration Relation (RAR) without requiring particulate Dark Matter.

### 8.2 Programmatic Context: The "Source Code" Hypothesis

The Enchan framework is more than a physical theory; it is a multi-layered project attempting to reverse-engineer the "source code" of our reality. It operates simultaneously across four layers:

- **Layer 1 (Narrative):** Exploring the human experience of time and memory in an Inception World (Observational Literature).
- **Layer 2 (Conceptual):** Bridging the gap between philosophy and astrophysics (GRF Essays).
- **Layer 3 (Theoretical):** Rigorous field-theoretic derivation and testing (This Document).
- **Layer 4 (Engineering):** Conceptual design of "Metric Control" devices (Patent Applications Enchan-001/002).

This document serves as the **Ledger** for Layer 3. It records our current best understanding of the code, distinguishing between established physics (Standard Model) and our proposed extensions (Enchan Field).

### 8.3 Long-Term Roadmap (10–20 Year Horizon)

This is not a project to be completed in a year. It is a long-term siege on the mysteries of the Dark Sector.

#### Phase 1: Foundation (Current – 2027)

- Solidify the Lagrangian formalism and dimensional analysis (Completed in v0.3.0).
- Publish the "Inception World" hypothesis in conceptual venues (GRF).
- **Target:** Establish the "Topological Defect" model as a mathematically consistent alternative to particle Dark Matter.

### Phase 2: Simulation & Confrontation (2028 – 2032)

- Run full cosmological N-body simulations incorporating the Enchan scalar field and the Anchor Condition.
- Test predictions against high-redshift galaxy data from next-generation telescopes (JWST, Euclid).
- **Target:** Demonstrate that Enchan theory solves the "Early Galaxy" problem better than  $\Lambda$ CDM.

### Phase 3: Implementation (2033+)

- If the theoretical and observational pillars hold, shift focus to engineering.
- Develop "Topological Phase Detectors" (Enchan-002) to map local spacetime wrinkles.
- Attempt laboratory-scale "Time Anchoring" using high-density quantum spin systems (Enchan-001).
- **Target:** The manipulation of the metric tensor via information and rotation.

## 8.4 Final Words

The universe is not a quiet void; it is a falling stream. By understanding the "Wrinkles" in this stream—the scars of the Inception—we gain the potential to not just observe gravity, but to engineer it. The derivation of  $a_0$  in this note is the first proof that the math of this new world view holds together. The rest is a matter of time—and how we choose to anchor ourselves within it.

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