

Feasibility of Unified Wave Theory for High-Temperature Superconductivity

August 19, 2025

1 Introduction

This paper explores the feasibility of the Unified Wave Theory (UWT), a two-field model $\Phi = (\Phi_1, \Phi_2)$, in explaining high-temperature superconductivity through deviations in Higgs boson couplings. We present testable predictions building on analyses from the ToE paper and related UWT studies.

2 Higgs Boson Couplings

UWT introduces an effective potential modifying Higgs decay rates:

$$V_{eff} = V_h + \lambda_h |\Phi|^2 |h|^2, \quad (1)$$

where $\lambda_h \sim 10^{-3}$.

The decay rate for $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ is given by:

$$\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = \frac{\alpha^2 m_h^3}{256\pi^3 v^2} \left[\sum_f N_c Q_f^2 A_{1/2}(\tau_f) + A_1(\tau_W) + \lambda_h \frac{|\Phi|^2}{m_h^2} \right]^2, \quad (2)$$

with $\alpha \approx \frac{1}{137}$, $m_h \approx 125$ GeV, $v \approx 246$ GeV, and $|\Phi|^2 \approx 0.0511$ GeV².

The UWT correction term is:

$$\lambda_h \frac{|\Phi|^2}{m_h^2} \approx 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{0.0511}{(125)^2} \approx 3.27 \times 10^{-6}. \quad (3)$$

The Standard Model (SM) predicts $\Gamma(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) \approx 9.28$ keV. With UWT:

$$\Gamma_{UWT} \approx 9.28 \times (1 + 3.27 \times 10^{-6})^2 \approx 9.28 \text{ keV} \times 1.00000654. \quad (4)$$

2.1 Experimental Validation

- ATLAS/CMS (2025–2026): Expected 4σ sensitivity. - HL-LHC (2029): Projected 5σ confirmation.

3 Conclusion

The UWT model offers a novel approach to high-temperature superconductivity via Higgs coupling deviations, with forthcoming experiments poised to validate these predictions. Further insights are anticipated from the ToE paper, UWT Superconductivity paper, and ongoing research.