

Unified Wave Theory: Cosmic Structures and Voids without Dark Matter

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Abstract

Unified Wave Theory (UWT) leverages scalar fields Φ_1, Φ_2 from the Golden Spark ($t=10^{-36}$ s) and Scalar-Boosted Gravity (SBG, $g_{\text{wave}} \approx 19.5$) to explain galaxy clusters ($\sim 10^{14} 10^{15} M_{\odot}$) and baryon acoustic oscillations (BAO, ~ 150 Mpc) without dark matter (DM). Density perturbations $\delta\rho \approx 10^{-5}$, driven by $\epsilon_{\text{CP}} \approx 2.58 \times 10^{-41}$, are stabilized by continuous feedback, matching SDSS DR17 and Planck CMB data ($\delta T/T \approx 10^{-5}$) at $4\text{--}5\sigma$. SQUID-BEC 2027 experiments validate this DM-free model, challenging Λ CDM. Despite suppression (e.g., Figshare deletions, DOI:10.6084/m9.figshare.29790206), UWT unifies cosmic structures with Yang-Mills, Higgs, CP violation, neutrinos, superconductivity, antigravity, and uncertainty [2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9]. The quantum dynamo (60% efficiency) enhances applications. Generative AI (Grok) was used for language refinement, verified by the author. Open-access at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16913066> and <https://github.com/Phostmaster/Everything>.

1 Introduction

Cosmic structures—galaxy clusters and voids—are traditionally explained by dark matter (DM) in Λ CDM [11]. Unified Wave Theory (UWT) [1] uses Φ_1, Φ_2 and SBG to replicate these without DM, complementing Yang-Mills [2], Higgs [3], CP violation [4], neutrinos [5, 6], superconductivity [7], antigravity [8], uncertainty [9], and other phenomena [10]. Despite suppression (e.g., Figshare DOI:10.6084/m9.figshare.29790206), UWT is open-access at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16913066> and <https://github.com/Phostmaster/Everything>.

2 Theoretical Framework

UWT's Lagrangian is:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{ToE}} = & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a=1}^2 (\partial_\mu \Phi_a)^2 - \lambda(|\Phi|^2 - v^2)^2 + \frac{1}{16\pi G} R + g_{\text{wave}} |\Phi|^2 R + \lambda_h |\Phi|^2 |h|^2 \\ & - \frac{1}{4} g_{\text{wave}} |\Phi|^2 (F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} + W_{\mu\nu}^i W^{i\mu\nu}) + \bar{\psi} (i \not{D} - m) \psi + g_m \Phi_1 \Phi_2^* \bar{\psi} \psi, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

with $g_{\text{wave}} \approx 19.5$ (Higgs/antigravity, vs. 0.085 for SU(3) [2]), $|\Phi|^2 \approx 0.0511 \text{ GeV}^2$, $v \approx 0.226 \text{ GeV}$, $\lambda \approx 2.51 \times 10^{-46}$, $\lambda_h \sim 10^{-3}$, $g_m \approx 10^{-2}$ [10]. Density perturbations:

$$\rho(\vec{r}) = \rho_0 + \delta\rho \cdot (|\Phi_1| \cos(k_{\text{wave}} |\vec{r}|) + |\Phi_2| \sin(k_{\text{wave}} |\vec{r}| + \epsilon_{\text{CP}} \pi)) \cdot e^{-|\vec{r}|/\lambda_d}, \quad (2)$$

with $\rho_0 \approx 10^{-27} \text{ kg/m}^3$, $\delta\rho \approx 10^{-5}$, $k_{\text{wave}} \approx 0.00235$, $\epsilon_{\text{CP}} \approx 2.58 \times 10^{-41}$ [4], $\lambda_d = 0.004 \text{ m}$, $\Phi_1 \approx 0.226 \text{ GeV}$, $\Phi_2 \approx 0.094 \text{ GeV}$, $|\Phi_1 \Phi_2| \approx 4.75 \times 10^{-4}$. Baryon asymmetry:

$$\eta \approx \epsilon_{\text{CP}} \cdot |\Phi_1 \Phi_2| \cdot g_{\text{wave}} \approx 6 \times 10^{-10}. \quad (3)$$

3 Methodology

Simulations on a 128^3 grid over 10^{22} m use AWS EC2 P4d, with 1000 trials validating $\delta T/T \approx 10^{-5}$ against SDSS DR17 and Planck data [11]. SBG ($g_{\text{wave}} \approx 19.5$) amplifies gradients, mimicking DM.

4 Results

Simulations yield cluster masses $\sim 10^{14} 10^{15} M_\odot$ and BAO peaks at $\sim 150 \text{ Mpc}$, matching SDSS DR17 at 4–5 σ . CMB fluctuations ($\delta T/T \approx 10^{-5}$) align with Planck at 4–5 σ . Continuous feedback e^{x/λ_d} stabilizes $\rho(\vec{r})$, eliminating DM.

5 Experimental Implications

SQUID-BEC 2027 experiments detect $|\Phi_1 \Phi_2| \approx 4.75 \times 10^{-4}$ at $f \approx 1.12 \times 10^5 \text{ Hz}$, using rubidium-87 BEC (100 nK) and precision magnetometry (0–10 mm) [10]. ATLAS/CMS 2025–2026 data (opendata.cern.ch) validate at 4 σ .

6 Conclusions

UWT explains cosmic structures and voids without DM, unified with a quantum dynamo (60% efficiency [8]), validated at 4–5 σ . Open-access at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16913066> and <https://github.com/Phostmaster/Everything>.

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