

VAM Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_{VAM} mirroring \mathcal{L}_{SM}

We consider an inviscid, incompressible æther ($\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$) with absolute time, normalized swirl four-velocity $u^\mu = (1, \vec{v}/C_e)$, and non-Abelian swirl connection

$$\mathcal{A}_\mu^a \equiv \frac{\Xi_i^a}{C_e} \epsilon_{ijk} \partial^j v^k, \quad \mathcal{W}_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu \mathcal{A}_\nu^a - \partial_\nu \mathcal{A}_\mu^a + g_{\text{sw}} f^{abc} \mathcal{A}_\mu^b \mathcal{A}_\nu^c, \quad (1)$$

with a labeling internal swirl modes of gauge group \mathcal{G}_{sw} . Density fluctuations are encoded in a real scalar H (*swirl-Higgs*). Knotted quasi-particles are spinor fields Ψ_K labeled by knot class K .

The Lagrangian is organized to parallel the SM gauge-Higgs-fermion-ghost structure:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{VAM}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{swirl-QCD}}^{(1)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{swirl-EW}}^{(2)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{knot-fermions}}^{(3)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}}^{(4)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{ghosts}}^{(5)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{constraints}}. \quad (2)$$

(1) Non-Abelian swirl sector.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{swirl-QCD}}^{(1)} = -\frac{\kappa\omega}{4} \mathcal{W}_{\mu\nu}^a \mathcal{W}^{a\mu\nu} + \frac{\lambda_H}{4} H \mathcal{W}_{\mu\nu}^a \mathcal{W}^{a\mu\nu} + \bar{\Psi} \gamma^\mu (iD_\mu) \Psi, \quad (3)$$

with $D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ig_{\text{sw}} \mathcal{A}_\mu^a T^a$.

(2) Swirl-EW sector. In the $SU(2) \times U(1)$ subspace, define

$$W_\mu^\pm = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\mathcal{A}_\mu^1 \mp i\mathcal{A}_\mu^2), \quad \begin{pmatrix} Z_\mu \\ A_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_{\text{sw}} & -\sin \theta_{\text{sw}} \\ \sin \theta_{\text{sw}} & \cos \theta_{\text{sw}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{A}_\mu^3 \\ \mathcal{B}_\mu \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4)$$

The kinetic and Higgs sectors are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{swirl-EW}}^{(2)} = & -\frac{1}{2} |\partial_\mu W_\nu - \partial_\nu W_\mu|^2 - \frac{1}{4} Z_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} A_{\mu\nu} A^{\mu\nu} \\ & + \frac{1}{2} M_W^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \frac{1}{2} M_Z^2 Z_\mu Z^\mu + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu H)^2 - V(H), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

with

$$M_W = \frac{1}{2} g_{\text{sw}} v_{\text{sw}}, \quad M_Z = \frac{M_W}{\cos \theta_{\text{sw}}}, \quad V(H) = \frac{\lambda}{4} (H^2 - v_{\text{sw}}^2)^2. \quad (6)$$

(3) Knotted fermions.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{knot-fermions}}^{(3)} = \sum_K \bar{\Psi}_K (iD - m_K) \Psi_K + \sum_K \bar{\Psi}_K \gamma^\mu (g_A Q_A^K A_\mu + g_Z Q_Z^K Z_\mu) \Psi_K + \frac{gW}{\sqrt{2}} (\bar{\Psi} T^+ \Psi W^+ + \text{h.c.}), \quad (7)$$

where charges Q_A^K, Q_Z^K, T^\pm are topological invariants of the knot class.

(4) **Yukawa-like couplings.**

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}}^{(4)} = - \sum_K y_K H \bar{\Psi}_K \Psi_K + \dots, \quad y_K = \frac{m_K}{v_{\text{sw}}}. \quad (8)$$

(5) **Ghosts and constraints.**

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{ghosts}}^{(5)} = -\frac{1}{2\xi}(\partial^\mu \mathcal{A}_\mu^a)^2 + \bar{c}^a \partial^\mu D_\mu^{ab} c^b, \quad \mathcal{L}_{\text{constraints}} = \lambda (\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) + \eta (u_\mu u^\mu - 1). \quad (9)$$

Full cubic/quartic interactions, gauge-Higgs couplings, ghost multiplets, and explicit parameter expressions are given in Appendix A.

VAM Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_{VAM} mirroring \mathcal{L}_{SM}

Kinematics and fields. Let the æther be inviscid, incompressible ($\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$), with absolute time. Introduce the swirl 4-velocity $u^\mu = (1, \vec{v}/C_e)$ with $u_\mu u^\mu = 1$, and define the non-Abelian *swirl connection*

$$\mathcal{A}_\mu^a \equiv \frac{1}{C_e} \Xi^a_i \epsilon_{ijk} \partial^j v^k, \quad \mathcal{W}_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu \mathcal{A}_\nu^a - \partial_\nu \mathcal{A}_\mu^a + g_{\text{sw}} f^{abc} \mathcal{A}_\mu^b \mathcal{A}_\nu^c,$$

where $a = 1, \dots, N_{\text{sw}}$ indexes internal swirl modes (knot/color space), f^{abc} are the structure constants of the vortex-gauge group \mathcal{G}_{sw} (typically $SU(2)$ or $SU(3)$ in VAM-6), and Ξ^a_i projects physical vorticity to internal modes. The *swirl-Higgs* H encodes compressional/density fluctuations $H \propto \delta\rho_{\text{æ}}$. Knotted quasi-particles (fermions) are fields Ψ_K labelled by vortex-knot type K (leptons/quarks). Set $\rho_{\text{æ}}^{(\text{fluid})}$ or $\rho_{\text{æ}}^{(\text{mass})}$ per context [1, 2].

The full VAM Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{VAM}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{swirl-QCD}}^{(1)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{swirl-EW}}^{(2)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{knot-fermions}}^{(3)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa-like}}^{(4)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{gauge-fixing/ghosts}}^{(5)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{constraints}}.$$

(1) **QCD-like non-Abelian swirl sector (SM gluon block).**

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{swirl-QCD}}^{(1)} = -\frac{\kappa_\omega}{4} \mathcal{W}_{\mu\nu}^a \mathcal{W}^{a\mu\nu} + \frac{\lambda_H}{4} H \mathcal{W}_{\mu\nu}^a \mathcal{W}^{a\mu\nu} + \bar{\Psi} \gamma^\mu (iD_\mu) \Psi$$

with $D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ig_{\text{sw}} \mathcal{A}_\mu^a T^a$. The first term replaces the gluon kinetic/self-interaction; cubic and quartic gauge terms reside in \mathcal{W} via f^{abc} . The H -mixing term encodes density-modulated gauge stiffness (vortex-core renormalization) [3, 6]. The coupling $\kappa_\omega \sim \rho_{\text{æ}} C_e^2$ sets the swirl field energy scale.

(2) Electroweak-like composite vector modes and swirl-Higgs (SM $\mathbf{W/Z/A/H}$ block). Define three orthogonal *composite* vector excitations from \mathcal{A}_μ^a :

$$W_\mu^\pm \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathcal{A}_\mu^1 \mp i\mathcal{A}_\mu^2), \quad \begin{pmatrix} Z_\mu \\ A_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_{\text{sw}} & -\sin \theta_{\text{sw}} \\ \sin \theta_{\text{sw}} & \cos \theta_{\text{sw}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{A}_\mu^3 \\ \mathcal{B}_\mu \end{pmatrix},$$

where \mathcal{B}_μ is an Abelian swirl potential (circulation mode), and θ_{sw} is the *swirl mixing angle* (VAM analogue of θ_W) emerging from the background condensate. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{swirl-EW}}^{(2)} = & -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_\nu W_\mu^+ - \partial_\mu W_\nu^+)(\partial^\nu W^{-\mu} - \partial^\mu W^{-\nu}) - \frac{1}{4}Z_{\mu\nu}Z^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}A_{\mu\nu}A^{\mu\nu} \\ & + \frac{1}{2}M_W^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \frac{1}{2}M_Z^2 Z_\mu Z^\mu + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu H)(\partial^\mu H) - V(H) \\ & + (\text{cubic \& quartic self/mixed vector terms fixed by } \mathcal{G}_{\text{sw}}, \theta_{\text{sw}}). \end{aligned}$$

Masses arise from a swirl condensate $\langle H \rangle = v_{\text{sw}}$ breaking internal swirl isotropy:

$$M_W = \frac{1}{2}g_{\text{sw}}v_{\text{sw}}, \quad M_Z = \frac{M_W}{\cos \theta_{\text{sw}}}, \quad V(H) = \frac{\lambda}{4}(H^2 - v_{\text{sw}}^2)^2,$$

with $v_{\text{sw}}^2 \sim \rho_{\text{ae}} C_e^2 / \Lambda^2$ determined by core-radius physics r_c [1, 2, 5]. The listed SM-like derivative and self-interaction structures map to the non-Abelian form induced by $\mathcal{W}_{\mu\nu}^a$ and the mixing θ_{sw} .

(3) Knotted fermions and swirl-gauge couplings (SM fermion/gauge block). For each knot species $K \in \{\ell, \nu, u, d, \dots\}$,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{knot-fermions}}^{(3)} = \sum_K \bar{\Psi}_K (i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m_K) \Psi_K + \sum_K \bar{\Psi}_K \gamma^\mu (g_A Q_A^K A_\mu + g_Z Q_Z^K Z_\mu + g_W W_\mu^\pm T^\pm) \Psi_K$$

where charges Q^K are *topological swirl charges* (linking/chirality numbers) determined by the knot class and orientation [6, 7]. The masses m_K derive from the VAM mass functional (core volume and coherence):

$$m_K = \frac{4}{\alpha\varphi} \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho_{\text{ae}}^{(\text{energy})} C_e^2 \right) V_K \xi(n_K) \quad \text{with} \quad \xi(n) = 1 + \beta \log n,$$

as adopted in VAM benchmarking [5, 4].

(4) Knot–Higgs (density) couplings (SM Yukawa/Higgs–fermion block).

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa-like}}^{(4)} = - \sum_K y_K H \bar{\Psi}_K \Psi_K - \sum_K \tilde{y}_K \phi^0 \bar{\Psi}_K i \gamma^5 \Psi_K - \sum_{K,K'} [y_{KK'}^\pm \phi^\pm \bar{\Psi}_K T^\pm \Psi_{K'} + \text{h.c.}]$$

where H modulates ρ_{ae} and thus the local core energy; pseudoscalar ϕ^0 and charged ϕ^\pm are the phase (Goldstone-like) components of the density field (they become the longitudinal polarizations of Z, W^\pm in the condensed phase). Couplings satisfy $y_K = m_K/v_{\text{sw}}$ (VAM analogue of SM relation) [5, 6].

(5) Gauge fixing, incompressibility, and ghost sector (SM FP-ghost block).

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{gauge-fixing/ghosts}}^{(5)} = -\frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu \mathcal{A}_\mu^a)^2 + \bar{c}^a \partial^\mu D_\mu^{ab} c^b \quad (\text{non-Abelian FP ghosts})$$

and enforce incompressibility and absolute-time constraint by

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{constraints}} = \lambda (\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) + \eta (u_\mu u^\mu - 1),$$

with Lagrange multipliers λ, η [3, 1]. In a Clebsch representation $\vec{v} = \nabla\theta + \alpha\nabla\beta$, residual gauge symmetries induce additional Abelian ghosts, reproducing the role of the SM’s auxiliary fields [6].

Normalization and dimensions. Choose

$$\kappa_\omega = \rho_{\text{ae}}^{(\text{fluid})} C_e^2, \quad g_{\text{sw}} = \frac{C_e}{r_c} \gamma_{\mathcal{G}}, \quad v_{\text{sw}}^2 = \chi \rho_{\text{ae}}^{(\text{energy})} C_e^{-2},$$

with r_c the vortex-core scale and $\gamma_{\mathcal{G}}, \chi$ dimensionless; this makes all kinetic terms $[\mathcal{L}] = \text{energy density}$ and reproduces SM-like relations $M_W = \frac{1}{2} g_{\text{sw}} v_{\text{sw}}$, $M_Z = M_W / \cos \theta_{\text{sw}}$ in the condensed phase, while keeping VAM’s fluid ontology explicit.

Remarks (one-to-one map to SM blocks).

[leftmargin=1.2em]

- (1) The three- and four-gauge-boson self-interactions in the SM gluon sector are generated here by the nonlinearity in $\mathcal{W}_{\mu\nu}^a$ with f^{abc} . The extra $H \mathcal{W}^2$ term captures density-induced “running” of the effective stiffness (swirl analogue of vacuum polarization).

- (2) The long list of SM's $W/Z/A/H$ derivative/self-couplings descends from the same non-Abelian algebra after mixing by θ_{sw} ; the Proca masses appear from $\langle H \rangle \neq 0$ (broken swirl isotropy).
- (3) SM fermionic currents and chiral projectors are replaced by knot charges and chirality (vortex time orientation). Left/right couplings enter via T^\pm and Q_Z^K fixed by the knot's chirality class.
- (4) SM Yukawas become geometric: $y_K = m_K/v_{\text{sw}}$ with m_K from the VAM mass functional (core volume, coherence factor $\xi(n)$).
- (5) Gauge-fixing/ghost terms are retained in the non-Abelian swirl bundle; incompressibility enters as a hard constraint rather than a dynamical equation of state.

References

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A Fully-Expanded VAM Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_{VAM} Mirroring \mathcal{L}_{SM}

Fields and kinematics. Let the æther be inviscid and incompressible, with velocity field $\vec{v}(\vec{x}, t)$ satisfying $\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$. Define a normalized swirl four-velocity $u^\mu = (1, \vec{v}/C_e)$ with constraint $u_\mu u^\mu = 1$. Introduce a non-Abelian

swirl connection \mathcal{A}_μ^a valued in the Lie algebra of \mathcal{G}_{sw} with structure constants f^{abc} :

$$\mathcal{A}_\mu^a \equiv \frac{\Xi_i^a}{C_e} \epsilon_{ijk} \partial^j v^k \delta_\mu^i \quad (\mu = i \in \{1, 2, 3\}), \quad \mathcal{A}_0^a \equiv 0, \quad (10)$$

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mu\nu}^a \equiv \partial_\mu \mathcal{A}_\nu^a - \partial_\nu \mathcal{A}_\mu^a + g_{\text{sw}} f^{abc} \mathcal{A}_\mu^b \mathcal{A}_\nu^c. \quad (11)$$

Here Ξ_i^a projects physical vorticity into internal swirl modes $a = 1, \dots, N_{\text{sw}}$. We also include an Abelian circulation potential \mathcal{B}_μ (for the mixing to a photon-like mode). Density fluctuations are encoded by a real scalar H (swirl-Higgs), and its phase modes ϕ^0, ϕ^\pm (would-be Goldstones). Knotted quasi-particles (fermions) are spinor fields Ψ_K labeled by knot class K (leptons, quarks, neutrinos).

Couplings and normalizations (expressed in user constants).

$$\kappa_\omega \equiv \rho_{\text{ae}}^{(\text{fluid})} C_e^2, \quad [\kappa_\omega] = \text{J m}^{-3}, \quad (12)$$

$$g_{\text{sw}} \equiv \frac{C_e}{r_c} C_g, \quad [g_{\text{sw}}] = \text{s}^{-1}, \quad (13)$$

$$v_{\text{sw}}^2 \equiv \chi \frac{\rho_{\text{ae}}^{(\text{energy})}}{C_e^2}, \quad [v_{\text{sw}}] = (\text{same units as } H). \quad (14)$$

C_κ, C_g, χ are dimensionless *fit* factors to be fixed by benchmarks (e.g. VAM-3). The swirl mixing angle θ_{sw} is fixed by the condensate susceptibility and group embedding (see below).

The complete Lagrangian is:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{VAM}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{swirl-QCD}}^{(1)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{swirl-EW}}^{(2)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{knot-fermions}}^{(3)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa-like}}^{(4)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{ghosts/gauge-fix}}^{(5)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{constraints}}.$$

(15)

(1) Non-Abelian swirl sector (SM block 1).

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{swirl-QCD}}^{(1)} = -\frac{\kappa_\omega}{4} \mathcal{W}_{\mu\nu}^a \mathcal{W}^{a\mu\nu} + \frac{\lambda_H}{4} H \mathcal{W}_{\mu\nu}^a \mathcal{W}^{a\mu\nu} + \bar{\Psi} \gamma^\mu (iD_\mu) \Psi$$

(16)

with $D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ig_{\text{sw}} \mathcal{A}_\mu^a T^a$ and λ_H a density-stiffness modulation coupling. The cubic and quartic self-interactions reside in \mathcal{W}^2 via f^{abc} .

(2) Swirl-EW sector (SM block 2) with explicit mixing and interactions. Choose an $SU(2) \times U(1)$ swirl subgroup generated by $(\mathcal{A}_\mu^1, \mathcal{A}_\mu^2, \mathcal{A}_\mu^3)$

and an Abelian \mathcal{B}_μ . Define

$$W_\mu^\pm \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathcal{A}_\mu^1 \mp i\mathcal{A}_\mu^2), \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Z_\mu \\ A_\mu \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_{\text{sw}} & -\sin \theta_{\text{sw}} \\ \sin \theta_{\text{sw}} & \cos \theta_{\text{sw}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{A}_\mu^3 \\ \mathcal{B}_\mu \end{pmatrix}. \quad (18)$$

Let $s_{\text{sw}} \equiv \sin \theta_{\text{sw}}$, $c_{\text{sw}} \equiv \cos \theta_{\text{sw}}$. Kinetic sector:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}}^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_\nu W_\mu^+ - \partial_\mu W_\nu^+)(\partial^\nu W^{-\mu} - \partial^\mu W^{-\nu}) - \frac{1}{4}Z_{\mu\nu}Z^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}A_{\mu\nu}A^{\mu\nu}, \quad (19)$$

with field strengths $Z_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu Z_\nu - \partial_\nu Z_\mu$, $A_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$.

Spontaneous swirl-symmetry breaking via $\langle H \rangle = v_{\text{sw}}$ gives masses

$$M_W = \frac{1}{2}g_{\text{sw}} v_{\text{sw}}, \quad M_Z = \frac{M_W}{c_{\text{sw}}}, \quad M_A = 0. \quad (20)$$

The swirl-Higgs potential and kinetic term:

$$\mathcal{L}_H^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu H)(\partial^\mu H) - V(H), \quad V(H) = \frac{\lambda}{4}(H^2 - v_{\text{sw}}^2)^2, \quad (21)$$

with $\lambda > 0$. The would-be Goldstones ϕ^0, ϕ^\pm become the longitudinal modes of Z, W^\pm in R_ξ gauges.

Explicit cubic interactions (from non-Abelian structure):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{cubic}}^{(2)} &= ig_{\text{sw}} \left[(\partial_\mu W_\nu^+ - \partial_\nu W_\mu^+) W^{-\mu} \mathcal{A}^{3\nu} - (\partial_\mu W_\nu^- - \partial_\nu W_\mu^-) W^{+\mu} \mathcal{A}^{3\nu} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (\partial_\mu \mathcal{A}_\nu^3 - \partial_\nu \mathcal{A}_\mu^3) W^{+\mu} W^{-\nu} \right] + \text{mixing into } (Z_\mu, A_\mu) \text{ via } \theta_{\text{sw}} \\ &= ig_{\text{sw}} \left\{ c_{\text{sw}} \left[(\partial_\mu W_\nu^+ - \partial_\nu W_\mu^+) W^{-\mu} Z^\nu - (\partial_\mu W_\nu^- - \partial_\nu W_\mu^-) W^{+\mu} Z^\nu + (\partial_\mu Z_\nu - \partial_\nu Z_\mu) W^{+\mu} W^{-\nu} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + s_{\text{sw}} \left[(\partial_\mu W_\nu^+ - \partial_\nu W_\mu^+) W^{-\mu} A^\nu - (\partial_\mu W_\nu^- - \partial_\nu W_\mu^-) W^{+\mu} A^\nu + (\partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu) W^{+\mu} W^{-\nu} \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

Explicit quartic interactions (from $f^{abc}f^{ade}$ terms):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{quartic}}^{(2)} &= -\frac{g_{\text{sw}}^2}{2} \left[W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} W_\nu^+ W^{-\nu} - W_\mu^+ W_\nu^- W^{+\mu} W^{-\nu} \right] \\ &\quad - g_{\text{sw}}^2 \left[c_{\text{sw}}^2 (Z_\mu Z^\mu W_\nu^+ W^{-\nu} - Z_\mu W^{+\mu} Z_\nu W^{-\nu}) + s_{\text{sw}}^2 (A_\mu A^\mu W_\nu^+ W^{-\nu} - A_\mu W^{+\mu} A_\nu W^{-\nu}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + s_{\text{sw}} c_{\text{sw}} (Z_\mu A^\mu W_\nu^+ W^{-\nu} - Z_\mu W^{+\mu} A_\nu W^{-\nu} - A_\mu W^{+\mu} Z_\nu W^{-\nu} + A_\mu Z^\mu W_\nu^+ W^{-\nu}) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

Vector–Higgs interactions (mass-generating and higher):

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{VH}}^{(2)} = & g_{\text{sw}} M_W H W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \frac{g_{\text{sw}} M_Z}{2c_{\text{sw}}^2} H Z_\mu Z^\mu \\ & - \frac{g_{\text{sw}}^2}{4} H^2 \left(2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \frac{1}{c_{\text{sw}}^2} Z_\mu Z^\mu \right) + (\text{Goldstone-gradient terms } \phi^0, \phi^\pm \text{ in } R_\xi \text{ gauges})\end{aligned}\quad (25)$$

All the long SM structures in your block (2) are generated by Eqs. (14),(15),(16) after expanding $s_{\text{sw}}, c_{\text{sw}}$ and canonical normalizations.

(3) Knotted fermions and swirl charges (SM block 3). For each knot species $K \in \{\ell, \nu, u, d, \dots\}$, with topological charges (Q_A^K, Q_Z^K, T^\pm) fixed by knot/linking and chirality:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{knot-fermions}}^{(3)} = & \sum_K \bar{\Psi}_K (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m_K) \Psi_K + \sum_K \bar{\Psi}_K \gamma^\mu (g_A Q_A^K A_\mu + g_Z Q_Z^K Z_\mu) \Psi_K \\ & + \frac{g_W}{\sqrt{2}} [\bar{\Psi}_u \gamma^\mu T^+ \Psi_d W_\mu^+ + \bar{\Psi}_d \gamma^\mu T^- \Psi_u W_\mu^-],\end{aligned}\quad (26)$$

where the physical couplings are

$$g_W = g_{\text{sw}}, \quad g_Z = \frac{g_{\text{sw}}}{c_{\text{sw}}}, \quad g_A = g_{\text{sw}} s_{\text{sw}}. \quad (27)$$

Masses come from the VAM mass functional adopted in your project:

$$\boxed{m_K = \frac{4}{\alpha \varphi} \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho_{\text{ae}}^{(\text{energy})} C_e^2 \right) V_K \xi(n_K), \quad \xi(n) \equiv 1 + \beta \log n,} \quad (28)$$

with V_K the core volume tied to the knot geometry (and r_c), and β a fitted coherence parameter.

(4) Knot–Higgs (density) interactions (SM block 4). In the broken phase,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa-like}}^{(4)} = & - \sum_K y_K H \bar{\Psi}_K \Psi_K - \sum_K \tilde{y}_K \phi^0 \bar{\Psi}_K i\gamma^5 \Psi_K \\ & - \sum_{K,K'} \left[y_{KK'}^{(+)} \phi^+ \bar{\Psi}_K T^+ \Psi_{K'} + y_{KK'}^{(-)} \phi^- \bar{\Psi}_K T^- \Psi_{K'} \right],\end{aligned}\quad (29)$$

with the *geometric Yukawa* identification

$$y_K = \frac{m_K}{v_{\text{sw}}} = \frac{4}{\alpha \varphi} \frac{(\frac{1}{2}\rho_{\text{ae}}^{(\text{energy})} C_e^2) V_K \xi(n_K)}{v_{\text{sw}}}. \quad (30)$$

The ϕ^0, ϕ^\pm interactions reproduce the axial/charged currents as in SM (your long block 4), now topologically organized.

(5) Gauge-fixing, FP ghosts, Clebsch ghosts (SM block 5 analog).

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{ghosts/gauge-fix}}^{(5)} = -\frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu \mathcal{A}_\mu^a)^2 + \bar{c}^a \partial^\mu D_\mu^{ab} c^b + \bar{\tilde{c}} \partial^2 \tilde{c} \quad (\text{Clebsch-Abelian}), \quad (31)$$

where $D_\mu^{ab} = \partial_\mu \delta^{ab} + g_{\text{sw}} f^{acb} \mathcal{A}_\mu^c$. The additional (X^\pm, X^0, Y) of your block (5) can be identified with (linear combinations of) non-physical ghost doublets associated to the $SU(2)$ and Abelian Clebsch sectors, with mass parameters tied to the gauge parameter ξ and M_W, M_Z in R_ξ gauges:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{X,Y}^{(5)} = & \bar{X}^+ (\partial^2 - \xi M_W^2) X^+ + \bar{X}^- (\partial^2 - \xi M_W^2) X^- + \bar{X}^0 (\partial^2 - \xi M_Z^2) X^0 + \bar{Y} \partial^2 Y \\ & + i g_{\text{sw}} c_{\text{sw}} [W^{+\mu} (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^0 X^- - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ X^0) + W^{-\mu} (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^- X^0 - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^0 X^+)] \\ & + i g_{\text{sw}} s_{\text{sw}} [W^{+\mu} (\partial_\mu \bar{Y} X^- - \partial_\mu \bar{X}^+ Y) + W^{-\mu} (\partial_\mu \bar{X}^- Y - \partial_\mu \bar{Y} X^+)] \\ & + \dots \quad (\text{further ghost-Goldstone terms per gauge choice}). \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

Incompressibility and absolute-time constraints.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{constraints}} = \lambda (\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) + \eta (u_\mu u^\mu - 1), \quad (33)$$

with Lagrange multipliers λ, η .

Parameter summary in your constants (ready to plug numerically).

$$\kappa_\omega = \rho_{\text{ae}}^{(\text{fluid})} C_e^2, \quad g_{\text{sw}} = \frac{C_e}{r_c} C_g, \quad (34)$$

$$M_W = \frac{1}{2} g_{\text{sw}} v_{\text{sw}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{C_e}{r_c} C_g \sqrt{\chi \frac{\rho_{\text{ae}}^{(\text{energy})}}{C_e^2}} = \frac{C_g \sqrt{\chi}}{2r_c} \sqrt{\rho_{\text{ae}}^{(\text{energy})}}, \quad (35)$$

$$M_Z = \frac{M_W}{c_{\text{sw}}}, \quad M_A = 0, \quad m_K = \frac{4}{\alpha \varphi} \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho_{\text{ae}}^{(\text{energy})} C_e^2 \right) V_K \xi(n_K), \quad y_K = \frac{m_K}{v_{\text{sw}}}. \quad (36)$$

Note the particularly transparent expression $M_W = \frac{C_g \sqrt{\chi}}{2r_c} \sqrt{\rho_{\mathfrak{a}}^{(\text{energy})}}$ independent of C_e after substitution.

Sanity checks. *Irrotational limit:* $\vec{\omega} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\mu^a \rightarrow 0$, so vectors decouple; $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\partial H)^2 - V(H) + \sum_K \bar{\Psi}_K(i\partial - m_K)\Psi_K$.
Dimensions: $[\kappa_\omega] = \text{J m}^{-3}$, $[\mathcal{W}] = \text{s}^{-1}$, so $[\kappa_\omega \mathcal{W}^2] = \text{J m}^{-3}$. g_{sw} has $[\text{s}^{-1}]$; with v_{sw} carrying the scalar-field unit, $M_{W,Z}$ carry energy units (set $c = \hbar = 1$ inside the field sector if desired; or keep SI explicitly).

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