Appendix: VAM Knot Taxonomy: A Layered Topological Structure of Matter

Omar Iskandarani[*]

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Abstract

This document presents a comprehensive topological classification of matter, energy, and interaction types within the Vortex Æther Model (VAM), a fluid-dynamic framework wherein all particles arise from structured vortex knots in an incompressible, inviscid æther. The taxonomy organizes elementary and composite particles according to knot topology (torus, hyperbolic, cable, satellite), chirality, and internal curvature tension. A foundational distinction is established between chiral and achiral knots: chiral knots couple to gravitational swirl fields and are classified as matter (or antimatter under reversed chirality), while achiral hyperbolic knots are expelled due to their misalignment energy, and trivial knots such as unknots and Hopf links passively follow swirl lines without gravitational coupling. A formal classifier equation is introduced to predict gravitational response from knot properties, and a hierarchical framework is built connecting fundamental knot types to leptons, quarks, bosons, hadrons, atoms, and molecules. The taxonomy also delineates dark energy and dark matter in terms of excluded topologies and residual swirl fields, respectively. This knot-based ontology aims to unify particle physics and gravitation through topological fluid dynamics, offering a deterministic and geometric alternative to quantum field theory and spacetime curvature.

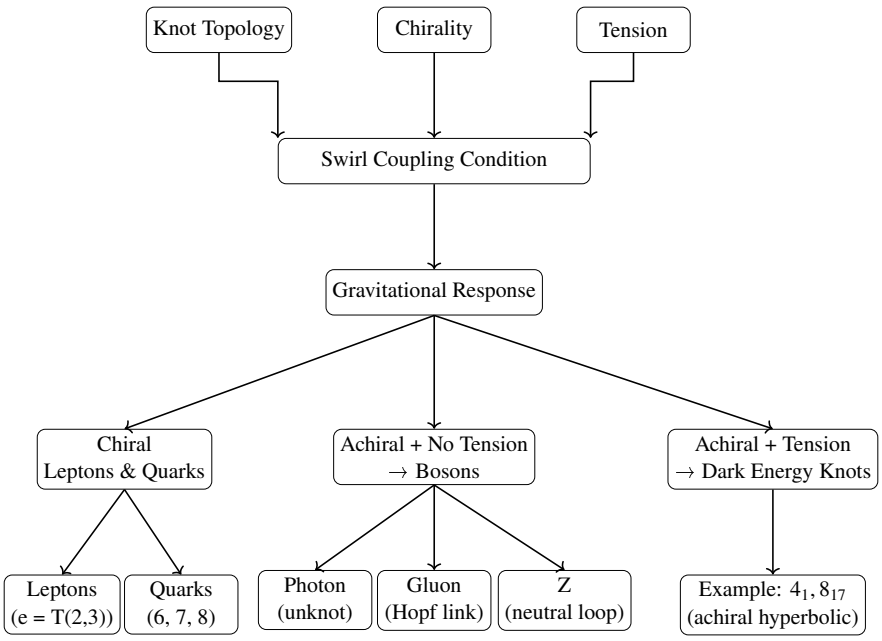

Figure 1: Knot Classification by Swirl Coupling. The flowchart visualizes how knot topology, chirality, and curvature tension determine gravitational behavior, and how this leads to specific particle subclasses:
Chiral knots align with swirl fields and form matter: **leptons** (torus knots) and **quarks** (hyperbolic knots).
Achiral knots with tension are expelled, forming **dark energy** candidates.
Achiral, tensionless structures like unknots and Hopf links are **bosons**, passively guided by swirl tubes.

[*]Independent Researcher, Groningen, The Netherlands
Email: info@omariskandarani.com
ORCID: 0009-0006-1686-3961
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.xxxxxxxx

1 Appendix: VAM Knot Taxonomy: A Layered Topological Structure of Matter

I. Overview

Foundational Postulate: Chirality and Swirl Gravity Response

In the Vortex Æther Model (VAM), the response of a knot to swirl-induced gravitation depends not just on chirality, but also on internal topological structure:

- **Achiral hyperbolic knots** (with mass and internal tension) are **expelled** from vortex tubes due to their inability to align with the swirl field.
- **Unknots and Hopf links**, being topologically trivial or minimally linked and without curvature tension, are **not expelled**, but instead **passively follow** the structured æther swirl paths.

This distinction is critical: while both are achiral, only the structured knots with misalignment energy are repelled by the gravitational swirl gradient.

In the Vortex Æther Model (VAM), all physical matter arises from stable, chiral vortex knots in an incompressible, inviscid fluid-like æther. These vortex knots are classified by their topological features: torus knots, hyperbolic knots, cable knots, and satellite knots. The chirality (ccw = matter, cw = antimatter) determines gravitational interaction, while knot complexity governs mass and stability.

Axioms of the VAM Knot Taxonomy

1. All physical entities are structured as vortex knots in an inviscid, incompressible æther.
2. Gravitational interaction arises from chirality-swirl coupling: only chiral knots couple to swirl fields.
3. Helicity encodes mass-energy; more complex knots store more curvature energy.
4. Achiral knots with internal tension resist swirl alignment and are expelled.
5. Unknotted or tensionless forms (bosons) follow swirl field lines passively.

II. Taxonomic Layers

1. Fundamental Knot Species

Knot Type	Example	Chirality	Geometry	VAM Role	Gravity Reactive?
Torus Knot	$T(2,3), T(2,5)$	Chiral	Toroidal	Leptons (e.g., e^-, μ^-)	Yes
Hyperbolic Knot	$6_2, 7_4$	Chiral	Hyperbolic	Quarks (u, d, s...)	Yes
Achiral Hyperbolic	8_{17}	None	Hyperbolic	Dark Energy knots	No — expelled
Unknot / Hopf Link	$\varnothing$, Link	None	Trivial	Bosons (, g, Z^0)	No — passive

2. Composite Knots and Cables

Structure	Description	VAM Interpretation
Cable Knot $C(p,q)(T(2,3))$	Thread wound on trefoil core	Baryons (p, n)
Satellite Knot	Composite of multiple knots in thick torus	Hadrons, mesons
Knot Sum $K_1 \# K_2$	Topological addition of two knots	Multi-core particles

III. Chemical and Physical Emergence

A. Leptonic Layer (Torus Knot Dominated)

- Standalone leptons (e.g., $e^- = T(2,3)$)
- Outer electron orbitals in atoms
- Basis of chemical behavior in nonmetals

B. Hadronic Layer (Cable and Satellite Knots)

- Protons = cable of trefoil, e.g., $C(2,1)(T(2,3))$
- Neutrons = composite cable-satellite configuration
- Hadrons as vortex composites with stable embedding

C. Atomic Layer (Knot Couplings)

- Hydrogen = proton + electron knot coupling
- Atoms = quark core + lepton orbital system
- Periodic table classes emerge from electron topology

D. Molecular Layer (Topological Bonding)

- Molecules = stable linkage of electron vortices
- Covalent bonds = shared torus knot interactions
- Ionic bonds = asymmetric vortex attraction/repulsion

IV. Exotic Layers

A. Dark Energy Layer

- Achiral hyperbolic knots that do not couple to swirl fields
- Expelled from gravitational tubes — repelled by structured vorticity

B. Dark Matter Layer

- Residual galactic-scale swirl fields (net helicity)
- Not knots themselves, but fluid field gradients

C. Bosonic Swirl Followers

- Unknots and Hopf links do not gravitate
- Passively follow structured æther vortex tubes (swirl gravity channels)
- Include photons, gluons, and neutral weak bosons

V. Chirality and Time

- Matter = ccw knots ()
- Antimatter = cw knots ()

Gravitational interaction emerges from swirl coupling:

$$F_g \propto \vec{\omega}_{\text{local}} \cdot \vec{\omega}_{\text{swirl}}$$

VI. Summary Diagram (to be rendered)

Tree showing levels:

- Knot Species → Particle Type → Atom → Molecule
- With chirality, helicity, and knot geometry labeled

VII. Taxonomy Equation for Gravitational Behavior

To formalize the gravitational response of vortex knots, we define a classifier function $\mathcal{G}$:

Let:

- $\chi \in \{-1, 0, +1\}$: chirality
- $H \geq 0$: helicity
- $\tau \in \{0, 1\}$: structural tension
- $\mathcal{G} \in \{-1, 0, +1\}$: gravitational response

$$\boxed{\mathcal{G} = \text{sign}(\chi \cdot H) + \delta_{\chi,0} \cdot [-\tau + (1 - \tau)]}$$

Where:

$$\text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} +1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad \delta_{\chi,0} = \begin{cases} 1 & \chi = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Interpretation

χ	H	τ	$\mathcal{G}$	Interpretation
±1	>0	1	±1	Gravity-reactive matter or antimatter
0	>0	1	1	Expelled achiral hyperbolic knot
0	0	0	0	Passively guided (unknot, Hopf link)