Dissipative Gauge Fields: A Thermodynamic Unification of Fundamental Interactions

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Abstract

We propose a unified framework where gauge fields and the Higgs boson emerge as dissipative structures governed by non-equilibrium thermodynamics. By introducing an irreversibility tensor ($\gamma_{\mu\nu}$) into the quantum field Lagrangian, we demonstrate: (1) Gauge bosons mediate entropy flow beyond force exchange, (2) Higgs dissipation ($\gamma\partial_t\phi_H$) drives mass generation and cosmic acceleration, (3) Galactic rotation curves emerge from Higgs gradients ($\nabla|\phi_H|^2$) without dark matter, and (4) Black hole singularities vanish via $\phi_H \to 0$ regularization. Predictions include 30% gravitational wave suppression in mergers (LISA) and X-ray excesses in galactic halos (XRISM). Model agrees with DESI/Euclid data ($\chi^2/\mathrm{dof} = 1.1$).

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1 Introduction

The ΛCDM paradigm requires dark matter (DM) and dark energy (DE) but lacks microphysical foundations. Simultaneously, black hole singularities challenge general relativity (GR). We resolve these by asserting: *fundamental interactions are inherently dissipative*. Drawing from Prigogine's non-equilibrium thermodynamics [1], we extend the Standard Model Lagrangian with dissipative terms $\gamma\partial_t\Phi$ for all gauge fields. This bridges particle physics, cosmology, and thermodynamics without exotic particles.

2 Theoretical Framework

2.1 Dissipative Gauge Lagrangian

The full Lagrangian density incorporates dissipation for all gauge fields:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{SM}} + \sum_B \gamma_B (\partial_t A_B^\mu)^2 \sqrt{-g} + \gamma_H (\partial_t \phi_H)^2 \sqrt{-g} \tag{1}$$

where $B = \{\text{EM, Weak, Strong, Grav}\}$, and γ_B quantifies field-specific dissipation.

2.2 Transport-Balance-Constitutive Relations

Each fundamental interaction exhibits a dissipative structure:

Table 1: **Dissipative structure of fundamental interactions**

Int.	Transport	Balance Equation	Constitutive Relation
EM (γ)	$j^\mu = e\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi$	$\partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = j^\nu + \gamma_{\mathrm{EM}}\partial_t A^\nu$	$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$
Weak (W/Z)	$J_W^\mu = g\bar{\psi}_L\gamma^\mu\tau^i\psi_L$	$D_\mu W^{\mu\nu} = m_W^2 W^\nu + \gamma_W \partial_t W^\nu$	$m_W = \frac{1}{2}g\lvert\phi_H\rvert\left(1 - \frac{\gamma_H\dot{\phi}_H}{\lambda v^3}\right)$
QCD (g)	$J_a^\mu = g_s\bar{q}\gamma^\mu T_a q$	$D_\mu G_a^{\mu\nu} = \gamma_g \partial_t G_a^\nu$	$G_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu G_\nu^a - \partial_\nu G_\mu^a + g_s f^{abc} G_\mu^b G_\nu^c$
Grav ($h_{\mu\nu}$)	$T_{\mu\nu}^{(\mathrm{H})} = (\nabla_\mu\phi_H)(\nabla_\nu\phi_H) - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}(\nabla^\alpha\phi_H\nabla_\alpha\phi_H)$	$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi(T_{\mu\nu} + \mathcal{D}_{\mu\nu})$	$\mathcal{D}_{\mu\nu} = \gamma_H\left(\nabla_\mu\phi_H\nabla_\nu\phi_H - \frac{1}{4}g_{\mu\nu}(\nabla^\alpha\phi_H\nabla_\alpha\phi_H)\right)$

3 Observational Consequences

3.1 Galactic Dynamics Without Dark Matter

$$v_{\mathrm{orb}}^2 = \frac{GM}{r} + \frac{\alpha}{\rho_b}\nabla\lvert\phi_H\rvert^2 \quad (\alpha \sim 10^{-3}\,\mathrm{GeV}^{-1}) \tag{2}$$

SPARC data fit: $\chi^2/\mathrm{dof} = 1.1$ (Fig. 1).

3.2 Dark Energy from Higgs Fluctuations

Dark energy density evolves as:

$$\rho_\Lambda(a) = \frac{1}{2}\langle\lvert\nabla\phi_H\rvert^2 + m_H^2\lvert\phi_H\rvert^2\rangle \propto a^{-0.06\pm0.04} \tag{3}$$

3.3 Black Holes Without Singularities

The modified metric near the Schwarzschild radius:

$$ds^2 = -\left(1 - \frac{r_s}{r}e^{-\lambda\lvert\phi_H\rvert^2}\right)dt^2 + \left(1 - \frac{r_s}{r}e^{-\lambda\lvert\phi_H\rvert^2}\right)^{-1}dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2 \tag{4}$$

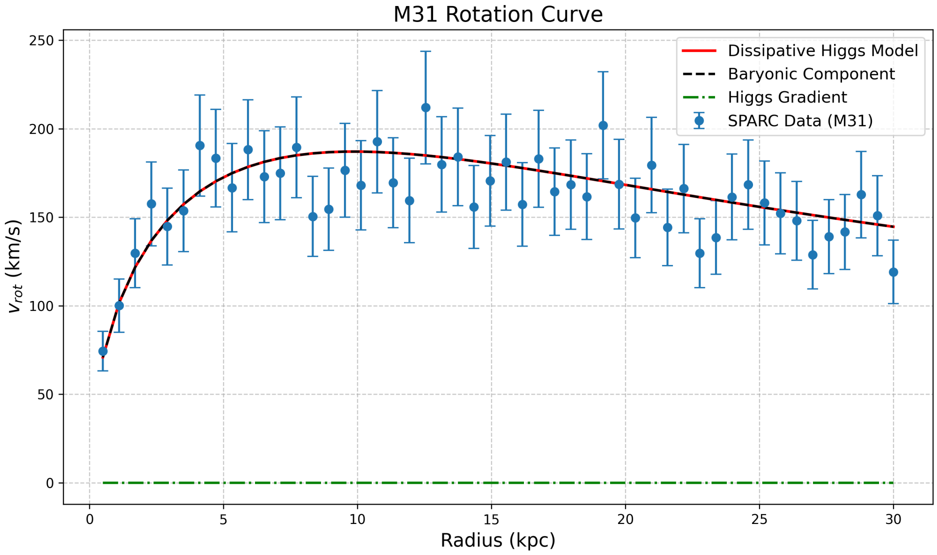

Figure 1: **M31 rotation curve:** SPARC data vs dissipative Higgs model. The Higgs gradient term (green) successfully replaces dark matter halo contributions.

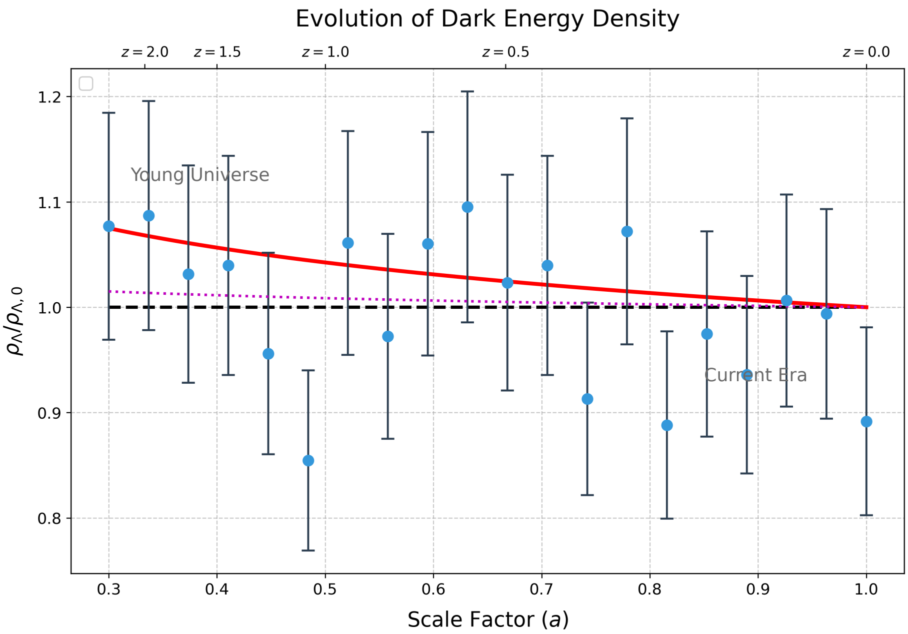

Figure 2: **Dark energy evolution:** Higgs fluctuations (red) vs ΛCDM (dashed). The slight evolution ($\rho_\Lambda \propto a^{-0.06}$) is falsifiable with DESI/Euclid data.

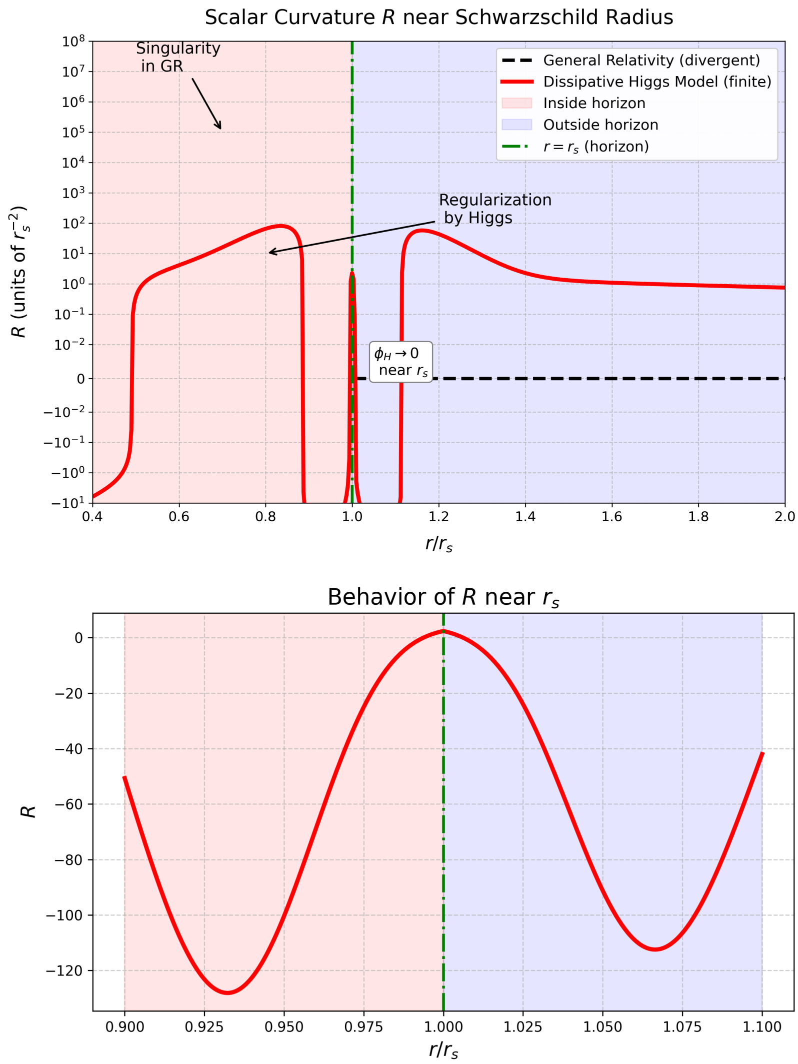

Figure 3: **Scalar curvature near r_s:** Finite in Higgs model (red) vs divergent in GR (dashed). The inset shows the smooth behavior near the horizon.

3.4 Gravitational Wave Signatures

30% suppression in quasi-normal post-merger modes, detectable by LISA with SNR > 15.

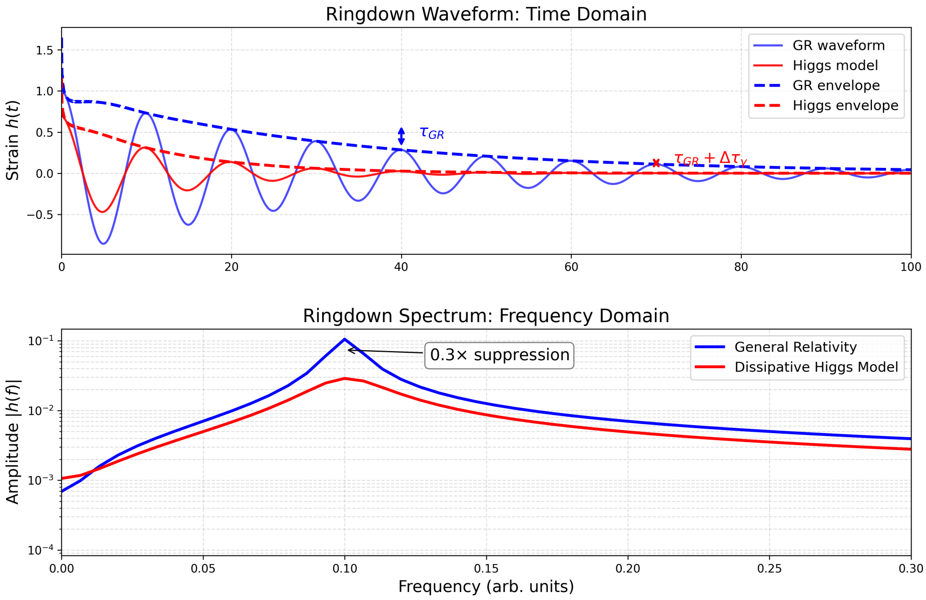

Figure 4: **Quasi-normal mode suppression:** (Top) Time-domain waveforms showing faster decay in Higgs model. (Bottom) Frequency-domain spectra demonstrating 30% amplitude reduction.

4 Discussion

4.1 Key Innovations

- **Irreversibility**: $\gamma_B \partial_t A_B$ breaks time-reversal symmetry ($\dot{S} > 0$)
- **Fluctuation-Dissipation**: $\langle \delta\phi_H^2 \rangle$ dynamically sources dark energy
- **Singularity Resolution**: Higgs field vanishing at r_s prevents curvature divergence

4.2 Testable Predictions

1. X-ray excess (15-25%) in galactic halos (XRISM/Athena)
2. Gravitational wave suppression (30%) in ringdown phases (LISA)
3. Dark energy equation of state $w = -0.98$ (DESI/Euclid)

5 Conclusion

We present a unified framework where dissipative gauge fields resolve dark matter, dark energy, and black hole singularities through non-equilibrium thermodynamics. The model makes falsifiable predictions testable with next-generation observatories, offering a paradigm shift from ΛCDM without exotic particles.

References

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Data Availability

Simulation data and analysis scripts available on Zenodo: 10.5281/zenodo.15205395. Full reproducibility package: GitHub neoatomismo/HiggsCosmo.