

Spectral Origin of Mass: From Zero-Field Spectral Cosmology to Einstein's Equation

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Introduction

Albert Einstein's famous equation

$$E = mc^2$$

became the iconic symbol of 20th century physics, showing the deep equivalence between mass and energy. However, in this formulation, the mass m is assumed as a given property of matter.

In the framework of **Zero-Field Spectral Cosmology (ZFSC)** we propose a deeper principle: *mass itself is not fundamental, but arises as a spectral eigenvalue of a fundamental matrix H* . This idea is summarized by a simple equation:

$$m = \lambda(H),$$

where $\lambda(H)$ denotes the eigenvalues of H , which encodes the hidden structure of the zero-entropy field.

ZFSC Postulates

1. Zero-entropy level:

$$S \rightarrow 0, \quad \Psi = \sum_i a_i |i\rangle.$$

The Universe at its most fundamental level is described as a probabilistic amplitude field.

2. Mass as spectrum:

$$m = \lambda(H).$$

3. Particle generations:

$$m_f^{(n)} = \lambda_n(H), \quad n = 1, 2, 3.$$

4. Mixing rule:

$$\text{Mix} = U_A^\dagger U_B.$$

Core Law: $m = \lambda(H)$

The formula states that mass is not a primitive attribute but a result of spectral properties of H . Just as sounds emerge from a bell, or notes from a piano, particle masses emerge from the hidden matrix structure.

Everyday Analogies

- **Piano:** instrument $H \rightarrow$ notes $\lambda(H) \rightarrow$ masses as sounds.
- **Bell:** geometry $H \rightarrow$ resonant tones $\lambda(H) \rightarrow$ masses as frequencies.
- **Prism:** structure $H \rightarrow$ spectrum $\lambda(H) \rightarrow$ masses as colors.

Connection with Einstein

Einstein's formula:

$$E = mc^2$$

becomes a corollary when substituting $m = \lambda(H)$:

$$E = \lambda(H) c^2.$$

Thus, particle energy is directly determined by its spectral eigenvalue.

Stepwise Derivation

1. Fundamental law: $m = \lambda(H)$.
2. Substitution: $E = \lambda(H)c^2$.
3. Quantum link: $E = \hbar\omega \Rightarrow$ eigenvalues as frequency quanta.
4. Geometry and gauge: structure of H encodes $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$.
5. Classical limit: effective large-scale physics.

Hypotheses and Extensions

- Zero mode: $\lambda_0 \approx 0 \Rightarrow$ graviton candidate.
- Negative modes: $\lambda < 0 \Rightarrow$ tachyonic sectors.
- Entanglement corrections: spectral shifts via mutual information.
- Time evolution of couplings: $G_{\text{eff}}(t)$, $\alpha(t)$ varying slowly with cosmological time.

Conclusion

The equation $m = \lambda(H)$ is more fundamental than $E = mc^2$, because it explains the *origin of mass itself*. Einstein demonstrated that mass and energy are equivalent; ZFSC shows where mass comes from.

Research Outlook

1. Numerical spectral scans of large matrices H .
2. Fitting particle masses and mixing matrices to experimental data.
3. Study of tachyonic modes and their cosmological implications.
4. Modeling time evolution of effective couplings $G_{\text{eff}}(t)$.