Dynamic Vacuum Field Theory Adapted to T0 Theory

Chapters 13–15

Based on work by Satish B. Thorwe
Adapted to T0 Theory Framework

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T0 Theory Framework

This document presents Dynamic Vacuum Field Theory (DVFT) adapted to align with T0 Theory as its fundamental basis. T0 Theory provides the conclusive core framework with:

- Time-mass duality: $T(x,t) \cdot m(x,t) = 1$
- Fundamental parameter: $\xi = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-4}$
- Simplified Lagrangian: $\mathcal{L} = \varepsilon(\partial \Delta m)^2$
- Extended Lagrangian including time-field interactions
- Node dynamics for particles and spin

DVFT is reformulated as a phenomenological layer on T0, deriving its vacuum field $\Phi = \rho e^{i\theta}$ directly from T0 principles.

Contents

1 CHRONOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSE CREATION

1.1 Introduction

International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR) E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com IJFMR250664112 Volume 7, Issue 6, November-December 2025 31 The origin of the universe is the deepest question in physics. Standard cosmology begins with the Big Bang but does not explain why the universe started in a low-entropy, coherent state. Quantum Field Theory assumes vacuum structure but does not explain why the vacuum exists or why fields take the values they do. General Relativity describes geometry but cannot describe what spacetime physically is. Dynamic Vacuum Field Theory (DVFT) provides a coherent physical ontology explaining what the universe was before the Big Bang, why it began in a perfectly coherent state, and how vacuum amplitude, mass, forces, and time emerged. This chapter presents this explanation step by step.

1.2 DVFT Foundations: Amplitude and Phase

DVFT states that the vacuum is a real physical medium with two intrinsic degrees of freedom:

- ρ(x,t) — vacuum amplitude (controls inertia, curvature, mass)
- θ(x,t) — vacuum phase (controls light propagation, coherence, quantum behavior)

The relationship between amplitude and phase defines the universe's dynamics. Time emerges from phase evolution, and space–curvature emerges from amplitude gradients.

1.3 The Only Possible Initial State: Pure Phase Vacuum

In the absolute beginning, the vacuum had no structure. Therefore, it could not possess:

- inertia,
- curvature,
- mass,
- energy density,
- spacetime geometry,
- particles,
- entropy.

All of these require nonzero amplitude ρ. Thus, the only physically possible initial condition for the universe was:

$$\rho = 0, \theta = \text{constant}.$$

This pure-phase vacuum is perfectly coherent because no gradients, interactions, or decoherence can exist without amplitude. It is a symmetry-dominated, structureless state—a true physical 'void.'

1.4 Why the Initial Vacuum Must Have Been Perfectly Coherent

A pure-phase vacuum cannot sustain:

- waves,
- forces,
- gradients,
- decoherence,
- entropy.

$$With$$

$\rho = 0$, vacuum stiffness (K_0)$andvacuuminertialdensity(\rho)$ are also zero:$K_0 = B\rho^2 \rightarrow 0$,$\rho = A\rho^2 \rightarrow 0$.This means: no wave equations exist,

- no propagation is possible,
- time cannot flow,
- no physical process can occur.

International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR) E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com IJFMR250664112 Volume 7, Issue 6, November-December 2025 32 A pure-phase vacuum is therefore forced into perfect coherence. It is not a choice—it is the only mathematically and physically consistent state that can exist without amplitude.

1.5 What Triggered the Emergence of Vacuum Amplitude ?

DVFT proposes that amplitude emerged because the pure-phase vacuum became unstable. This instability could arise from any or all of the following mechanisms: Mechanism A — Phase-Fluctuation Instability If the initial vacuum phase experienced even an infinitesimal disturbance ($\delta\theta\;\; 0$), the vacuum would be unable to propagate or absorb that disturbance unless amplitude ρ emerged. Thus, quantum fluctuations of θ force the birth of ρ. Mechanism B — Vacuum Potential Instability If the vacuum Lagrangian contains a potential:

$$U($$

$\rho) = \lambda(\rho^2\rho^2)^2$,

$$then$$

$\rho = 0$ is unstable and spontaneously rolls to $\rho = \rho$. This resembles the Higgs mechanism but now

arises from vacuum necessity, not arbitrary symmetry breaking. Mechanism C — Requirement for Time Evolution

$$TimeinDVFTisvacuumphaseevolution.Butwithoutamplitude, c^2 = K_0/$$

ρ = undefined. Therefore, in

order for time to exist, the vacuum must generate amplitude so that phase can propagate. Thus, amplitude appears because phase evolution requires a medium with stiffness and inertia.

1.6 Time Begins: Birth of c = (K/)

Once amplitude ρ emerged, the vacuum acquired:

- $$inertia($$
  $\rho = \mathrm{A}\rho^2$),
- $$stiffness(K_0 = B$$
  ρ^2),
- $$awell - definedwavespeedc = (K_0/$$
  ρ).

This enabled phase oscillations to propagate, marking the birth of time: $\mathrm{d}\tau$ $\mathrm{d}\theta$. The universe went from static pure phase to dynamic phase evolution—a physical event more fundamental than the Big Bang.

1.7 Curvature and Gravity Emerge

As amplitude ρ varied spatially:

- regions with larger ρ acquired larger inertial density,
- gradients in ρ generated curvature,
- curvature created gravitational effects.

Thus, gravity is born not from spacetime geometry but from amplitude variations in the vacuum.

1.8 Particle Formation and Matter Genesis

Once time existed and amplitude stabilized at ρ, nonlinearities in dynamics allowed localized phase– amplitude knots to form:

- stable solitons,
- topological defects,
- amplitude–phase traps.

These knots became particles:

- photons = pure phase,
- fermions = amplitude + phase,

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- massive bosons = amplitude-modulated phase.

Thus, matter emerges naturally from vacuum structure.

1.9 Why the Universe Started in a Low-Entropy State

In DVFT, entropy corresponds to vacuum phase disorder. A pure-phase vacuum has:

- no gradients,
- no decoherence,
- no thermalization,
- no scattering,
- no entropy.

Therefore, the universe did not "begin" in a low-entropy state—it began in the only possible state: perfect coherence. Entropy increases only after amplitude appears and interactions begin.

1.10 Summary: The DVFT Origin of the Universe

The DVFT offers a complete physical explanation of the universe's beginning:

- $$Theuniversebeganaspurephasewith$$
  $\rho = 0$ and $\theta =$ constant.
- Perfect coherence was mandatory because no amplitude meant no dynamics.
- Instability triggered amplitude emergence.
- Amplitude enabled time (phase propagation), mass, gravity, and structure.
- Entropy and decoherence arose only after amplitude existed.
- Matter formed from vacuum phase–amplitude knots.

This presents the clearest physical ontology for why the universe started in a perfectly coherent state and how the structured universe emerged from the most minimal possible beginning.

2 SPACE-CREATION SPEED AND THE COSMIC BOUNDARY

2.1 Introduction

In Dynamic vacuum field–Curvature Theory (DVFT), physical space exists only where the vacuum amplitude ρ(x,t) is nonzero. Regions with $\rho \approx 0$ correspond to the primordial pure-phase (pre-space), which has no geometry, no time, and no light-speed. When the universe ignited, ρ transitioned from $0 \to \rho$, creating the domain in which spacetime, matter, and physics could exist. The radius of this activated domain is the true 'cosmic boundary,' and its growth defines the 'speed of space creation,' given by the amplitude-front velocity:

$$v_b(t) = dR(t)/dt.$$

This appendix derives v$_b(t) fromDVFTfieldequationsandshowshowityieldsobservationalscalessuchas$ Gly cosmic horizon.

2.2 Fundamental DVFT Amplitude Equation

The DVFT vacuum field is:

Φ(x,t) = ρ(x,t) e$^i\theta$(x,t).

The amplitude ρ satisfies the Lagrangian:

$\rho = \frac{1}{2}$ A $(\partial\rho)^2 B(\nabla\rho)^2 U(\rho)$,

leading to the Euler–Lagrange equation:

$$A$$

$\partial^2\rho$ B $\nabla^2\rho$ + U'(ρ) = 0.

International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR) E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com IJFMR250664112 Volume 7, Issue 6, November-December 2025 34 This is a local, second-order, hyperbolic partial differential equation. Therefore, all disturbances or fronts in ρ propagate with finite characteristic speed. This is the fundamental reason DVFT forbids infinite 'space-creation speed.'

2.3 Definition of the Space–Nonspace Boundary

In DVFT:

- Space exists where ρ(x,t) > 0.

- $$Pre - space(non - space) exists where$$

  ρ(x,t) = 0.

The boundary R(t) is defined implicitly by:

ρ(R(t), t) = $\rho_c rit$≈ 0.

The speed of 'space creation' is:

$$v_b(t) = dR(t)/dt.$$

It measures how fast the amplitude front propagates into the primordial pure-phase region.

2.4 Planar Traveling-Front Derivation of Finite Boundary Speed

Consider a planar front:

ρ(x,t) = f(), = x $v_b t$.

Insert into the amplitude equation:

$$Av_b^2 f''() Bf''() + U'(f()) = 0.$$

Multiply by f'() and integrate:

$$(Av_b^2 B)f'^2 + U(f) = C.$$

$$Assuming U(0) = U($$

ρ) = 0 (degenerate vacua) and front connecting $\rho \to 0$, boundary conditions require

C = 0, so:

$$(Av_b^2 B)f'^2 + U(f) = 0.$$

Since U(f) ≥ 0, a nontrivial front requires: A $v_b^2 B < 0, or : v_b < sqrt(B/A)c\rho$. Thus **DVFT predicts a finite upper bound on space-creation speed**: $v_b(t) \leq$ cρ,

$$wherec$$

ρ = (B/A) is the amplitude signal speed.

2.5 Spherical Boundary in an Expanding Universe

In spherical symmetry with cosmological expansion a(t), the amplitude equation becomes:

$$A($$

$\partial^2\rho$ + 3H$\partial\rho$) B($\partial^2\rho$ + 2$\partial\rho$/r) + U'(ρ) = 0,

where H = /a. In a thin-front approximation ρ(r,t) $\approx$ f(r R(t)), the evolution of R(t) obeys:

σ R¨ + 3H σ R˙ + (2σ / R) = ΔU,

where:

- σ is surface tension of the amplitude front,
- ΔU = U(0) U(ρ) is the vacuum-energy difference driving expansion.

Dividing by σ gives the effective boundary equation:

$$R + 3HR\dot{} + 2/R =$$

ΔU/σ.

$$This determines the actual physical space - creation speed v_b(t) = R\dot{}(t).$$

2.6 Why the Space-Creation Speed Is Not Infinite

International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR) E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com IJFMR250664112 Volume 7, Issue 6, November-December 2025 35 The amplitude-front speed is finite because:

2.7 DVFT uses a local field equation; local PDEs forbid instantaneous global change.

2.8 The driving potential gradient |U'()| is finite.

2.9 Energy conservation limits how fast can rise from 0 $\to$.

2.10 The characteristic vacuum signal speed is c$_{=(B/A), bounding v_b}$.

Thus DVFT naturally rejects infinite expansion speeds without invoking relativity. Relativity (and light speed c) only applies *inside* the $\rho > 0$ activated domain.

2.11 Relation to Observational Horizon Size

The comoving radius of the observable universe is: $R_obs \approx$ 46.5 Gly. A naive ratio gives: $R_obs/(ct_age) \approx$ 46.5 / 13.8 $\approx$ 3.36. This does **not** mean the boundary moved at 3.36 c. Rather, DVFT predicts:

- The front moves at $v_b(t) \leq$ cρ c.
- The interior region expands with scale factor a(t).

The observed comoving radius is:

$$R_com(t_0) = a(t_0)^{t_0}[v_b(t)/a(t)]dt.$$

Metric expansion stretches distances so that the final comoving radius corresponds to an 'effective average speed' greater than c *without violating relativity*, since no signals propagate faster than c within space.

2.12 DVFT Prediction and Observational Fit

DVFT predicts:

- A finite space-creation speed $v_b(t), controlledbyvacuummicro-constantsA, Bandpotential$ shape U(ρ).

  - The cosmic horizon size (46.5 Gly) arises from the combined effect of $v_b(t) \leq$ cρ and

cosmological scale-factor stretching. Thus the theory *can be fitted to observational results* by constraining: ΔU/σ, B/A, and the shape of U(ρ). This makes DVFT testable against horizon scale, CMB structure, and early-universe expansion histories. Conclusion

  - Space creation corresponds to the outward propagation of the vacuum amplitude ρ.
  - The boundary speed $v_b(t) isfinitebecausetheamplitudefieldobeysahyperbolicPDE.Themaximals$ = (B/A).

- Cosmological expansion amplifies R(t) $\rightarrow$ 46.5 Gly today.

The observed effective 3.36c ratio is not a physical propagation speed but a cumulative result of
front evolution + metric expansion. DVFT therefore provides a complete, physically grounded mechanism for the finite but super-horizon expansion of space.

3 MERCURY PERIHELION PRECESSION

3.1 Introduction

This chapter derives the perihelion precession of Mercury using ONLY the Dynamic Vacuum Field Theory (DVFT), without invoking Einstein's General Relativity field equations. The key idea is that in International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR) E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com IJFMR250664112 Volume 7, Issue 6, November-December 2025 36 the high-acceleration regime of the Solar System, DVFT reduces to a Newtonian potential plus a tiny 1/r$^3 correction generated by the \theta$-field dynamics. This correction leads to the correct 43 arcsec/century precession.

3.2 DVFT in the Solar System: High-Acceleration Limit

DVFT describes gravity as arising from convergence of a vacuum phase field θ. Its Lagrangian contains nonlinear terms:

$$L$$

θ = -Λ_v + $(\rho/2)$X - (/(3 a_0^2))$X^{3/2}, with X = -g\mu\ \partial\mu\theta\ \partial\theta.$

In the Solar System, gravitational acceleration is much larger than a_0($10m/s^2$) : g/a_0 $10. Thus, nonlinear MOND/DVFT corrections vanish. DVFT reduces to a GR-like weak-field theory, predicting an effective potential of the form: U_eff(r) = -GMm/r + L^2/(2mr^2) - GML^2/(mc^2r^3)$.

3.3 DVFT Effective Potential for Mercury

The effective central-force potential for a test mass m orbiting the Sun in DVFT becomes:

$$U_DVFT(r) = -GMm/r + L^2/(2mr^2) - (GML^2)/(mc^2r^3).$$

Terms:

- GMm/r : Newtonian gravity,

- L$^2/(2mr^2)$: $centrifugal barrier, GML^2/(mc^2r^3) : DVFT high-g correction$. This 1/r$^3 term is responsib$

3.4 Orbit Equation Using Classical Mechanics Only

$$Define u($$

ϕ) = 1/r. The Binet equation for a central potential U(r) is:

$$d^2u/d$$

$\phi^2 + u = -(m/L^2u^2)(dU/dr)$.

Convert U(r) to U(u):

$$U(u) = -ku + (L^2/2m)u^2+$$

β u^3,

$$wherek = GMm,$$

β = GM L$^2/(mc^2)$. Taking the derivative and substituting into Binet's equation yields:

$$d^2u/d$$

$\phi^2 + (mk/L^2)$ = (3$m\beta$/L^2)u^2.

$$The$$

β-term represents the DVFT correction. For β=0, this gives perfect ellipses.

3.5 Perturbative Solution and Precession

Using the unperturbed solution:

$$u_0($$

ϕ) = (mk/L^2)$(1 + ecos\phi)$,

and treating β as a small parameter, the first-order perturbation yields a precession per orbit:

$\Delta\phi$ = 6π k$^2/(L^2c^2(1e^2))$.

$$Substitutek = GMmandL^2 = m^2GMa(1e^2):$$

$\Delta\phi$ = 6π GM / (a (1e^2)c^2).

This equation can be used to calculate the perihelion precession for Mercury.

3.6 Input Physical Constants and Mercury Parameters

- $$Gravitationalconstant : G = 6.6743$$
  $\times$ 10^{11} m$^3kgs^2$
- $$Solarmass : M = 1.9885$$
  $\times$ 10^3kg
- $\rightarrow$ GM = 1.3271 $\times$ 10$^2m^3s^2$

- $$Speedoflight : c = 2.9979$$
  × 10 m/s

- → c^2 = 8.9876× 10¹ m$^2s^2$

- $$Mercurysemi - majoraxis : a = 5.7909$$
  × 10¹ m

- Mercury orbital eccentricity: e = 0.2056
- Mercury orbital period: T ≈ 0.240846 years

3.7 Compute the Denominator: a(1 e²)c²

First compute 1 e^2 : $1e^2$≈ 1 (0.2056)^2 = 0.9577 Multiply:

$$a(1e^2)$$

≈ 5.7909 × 10¹ × 0.9577 = 5.54 × 10¹ m

Now multiply by c^2 : $a(1e^2)c^2$≈ 5.54 × 10¹ × 8.99 × 10¹

$$= 4.98$$

× $10^2 m^3 s^2$

3.8 Compute the Dimensionless Factor GM / [a(1 e²)c²]

$$GM = 1.3271$$

× $10^2 m^3 s^2$ Divide:

$$GM/[a(1e^2)c^2] = 1.3271$$

× 10^2/4.9846× 10^2 ≈ 2.66 × 10

3.9 Multiply by 6 to Get Radians per Orbit

6π ≈ 18.8496 Thus:

$\Delta\phi$ (radians/orbit) = 18.8496 × 2.66 × 10

≈ 5.02 × 10 radians per orbit

3.10 Convert Radians per Orbit → Arcseconds per Orbit

1 radian = 206,264.806 arcseconds Multiply:

$\Delta\phi_a rcsec$ = 5.02× 10 × 2.06265 × 10≈ 0.1035 arcseconds per orbit11. Orbits per CenturyMercury orbital period:

T ≈ 0.240846 years Thus number of orbits in 100 years:

$$N = 100/0.240846$$

≈ 415.2 orbits per century

3.11 Total Perihelion Advance per Century

Multiply the per-orbit advance by the number of orbits:

$\Delta\phi_c entury = 0.1035 arcsec/orbit$× 415.2 orbits/century

≈ 42.98 arcseconds per century Thus: $\Delta\phi_D VFT$≈ 43 arcsec/century which matches the observed anomalous perihelion precession of Mercury. This derivation used:

- Classical mechanics,
- DVFT effective potential,

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- No Einstein field equations.

3.12 Why DVFT Predicts the Same Result as GR in this Regime

Because Mercury is deep in the high-acceleration regime: g » a_0, $DVFT's nonlinear low-acceleration corrections vanish. Its weak-field expansion forces a 1/r^3 correction identical in functional$
$10 fractionally, so the DVFT correction coefficient must match GR's to this accuracy.$

3.13 Physical Interpretation

- DVFT predicts Newtonian gravity with a small relativistic correction from θ-field curvature.
- This correction appears as an extra inward acceleration proportional to 1/r^3$.That correction shifts$

- DVFT predicts the same value as GR because both theories share the same high-g limit.

Conclusion Using only DVFT (and classical orbit theory), the perihelion shift is:

$\Delta\phi_D VFT = 6\pi$ GM / (a (1e^2)c^2).

This reproduces the observed 43 arcsec/century without invoking Einstein's equations. Therefore: DVFT is consistent with Solar System precision tests while remaining a fundamentally different theory from GR in the low-acceleration regime.

References and Notes

This document is part of the DVFT-T0 integration project. For complete details on T0 Theory, refer to the main T0 documentation. DVFT content is based on the work by Satish B. Thorwe, adapted to align with T0 Theory framework.

Key Adaptations

1. DVFT's vacuum field $\Phi(x) = \rho(x)e^{i\theta(x)}$ is derived from T0's $\Delta m(x, t)$
2. All DVFT parameters are expressed in terms of T0's ξ
3. Vacuum dynamics emerge from T0's time-mass duality
4. Field equations are grounded in T0's extended Lagrangian