Quantum Luck Mechanics: A Resonance-Based Model of Spacetime

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August 2025

Abstract

This paper introduces the Quantum Luck Model, a speculative hypothesis proposing that spacetime behaves as a soft, probabilistic fluid structured by standing waves of light, prime-frequency harmonics, and overlapping light cones. These form regions we call "luck cones"—resonant, causally allowed probabilistic zones. We attempt to unify principles from special and general relativity, quantum field theory, and condensed matter physics into a coherent geometric and harmonic structure. Gravity emerges from fluidic tension; quantum particles form at intersections of standing wave patterns; and life, memory, and intention appear as harmonic amplifications. We introduce mathematical structures to support these ideas and outline future work required for formalization.

1 Introduction

Despite major advances in physics, a unified theory reconciling general relativity and quantum mechanics remains elusive. Most frameworks treat spacetime as deterministic and probability as external or emergent. This model proposes that spacetime is itself a probabilistic fluid medium composed of light, structured by harmonics and interference between light-cone interactions. A single photon is viewed as oscillating with its antimatter twin through space and time in curved and spiral, perpendicular patterns.

We term the resulting structures "luck cones"—subatomic and quantum particles moving with an efficient 50/50 energy distribution of probabilistic chance. These cones represent overlapping causal regions between light cones, where quantum probability aligns with macroscopic causality. Such zones exhibit refractive and resonant behaviors, shaping how mass, gravity, memory, and consciousness emerge from deeper spacetime geometry.

2 Special Relativity and Light-Speed Causality

The foundation of special relativity lies in the light cone equation:

$$r = ct \tag{1}$$

In our model, the light cone is not just a boundary for causal influence but a resonance container. The region between overlapping light cones forms a "luck cone," a probabilistic field influenced by angle, distance, and frequency of wave interference. These structures bend spacetime not through mass alone but through interference-based tension in the fluid medium.

Impact Rating: Medium
Support: Established in relativity; extension to probabilistic boundaries is novel

3 General Relativity and Resonant Gravity

We redefine curvature as a result of harmonic resonance tension:

$$R(t, \theta, \beta, \gamma) = G_x \cdot t \tag{2}$$

Where R is the resonance curvature field and G_x is a gravitational tension coefficient across angular harmonics (θ, β, γ). Gravitational waves are modeled as changes in this resonant structure, caused by interference from overlapping light cones with varying phase alignments.

Impact Rating: Medium–High
Support: Analogous to perturbative GR and analog gravity experiments

4 Quantum Mechanics and Standing Probability Waves

Quantum fields emerge from harmonic standing waves in the fluid. We define the probability wavefunction as:

$$\Psi(x, y, z, t) = G_r(t) \cdot \alpha(x) \cdot \beta(y) \cdot \gamma(z) \tag{3}$$

Where $G_r(t)$ is radial tension over time and α, β, γ represent angular harmonics.

We relate energy to resonance amplitude:

$$E = G_r(t) \cdot \alpha(x) \cdot \beta(y) \cdot \gamma(z) \tag{4}$$

This framework aligns conceptually with de Broglie–Bohm pilot-wave theory but is grounded in a probabilistic spacetime medium.

Impact Rating: Medium
Support: Inspired by wave mechanics and analog systems

5 Fluid Geometry and Condensed Matter Analogy

Spacetime behaves like a fluid crystal or "jelly"—a structured yet flexible medium. Light waves resonate through this medium, forming localized energy wells (particles) where they intersect:

$$\Psi = \sin(\omega t) + \sin(-\omega t) \tag{5}$$

This represents matter–antimatter interference: constructive overlap forming persistent wave knots. Light reflects and refracts in this medium, generating subatomic structures analogous to pilot-wave droplets or cavity resonators.

Impact Rating: Medium
Support: Strong analogies in superfluid systems; lacks direct detection

6   Prime Harmonic Encounters and Rare Particles

Rare particles emerge at intersections of resonant standing waves that follow prime-frequency patterns. These intersections amplify probability into stability:

$$P \propto \sum_{n \in \text{Primes}} \sin(nkx), \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \tag{6}$$

Impact Rating: Low–Medium
Support: Hypothetical; analogous to harmonic crystal modes

7   Luck Cones: Geometry of Possibility

Luck cones arise from overlapping future light cones of interacting particles. They create spacetime wells of increased probabilistic density—regions where particles or events are more likely to manifest. Tension at these points mimics gravitational pull but emerges from field resonance, not mass.
Impact Rating: Medium
Support: Conceptual; requires formal field treatment

8   Life, Memory, and Intention

Life arises as a resonance-stable configuration. Memory is a reinforcement of standing wave paths. Intention biases collapse by locally amplifying field harmonics.
Impact Rating: Low
Support: Philosophical; metaphoric mapping to field theory

9   Consciousness as Frequency Tuning

Consciousness is modeled as a frequency-tuned oscillator, syncing with internal and external harmonics. This model reflects EEG and neural oscillations.
Impact Rating: Low
Support: Neuroscience-aligned; speculative in physics

10   Light, Knots, and Black Hole–Like Particles

Particles (e.g., photons, quarks) are modeled as standing wave knots—localized energy nodes where field harmonics loop. These structures resemble black hole ring geometries.
Impact Rating: Medium
Support: Strong analogy; needs formal field theory

11 Angular Momentum and 4D Spirals

Angular momentum, or spin, is reinterpreted as the three-dimensional projection of a four-dimensional helical worldline through spacetime:

$$\vec{X}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} R\cos(\omega t) \\ R\sin(\omega t) \\ v_z t \\ ct \end{bmatrix} \tag{7}$$

If the particle loops backward in time:

$$\vec{X}_{CPT}(t) = \vec{X}(t) + \vec{X}(-t) \tag{8}$$

This yields standing wave interference in time and space, manifesting as spin. Light spirals around this like frame-dragging in Kerr geometry.

Impact Rating: Medium

Support: Echoes spinor formalisms, Penrose twistors, Wheeler–Feynman theory

12 Newtonian Gravity as Macroscopic Luck Field

Gravity is reinterpreted as a macroscopic gradient in probabilistic field tension. Instead of mass attracting mass, matter aligns toward constructive interference.

Impact Rating: Low–Medium

Support: Speculative; must reproduce Newtonian behavior

13 XIV. Superluminal Trajectories and Inverted Gravity

If an object exceeds the speed of light within this probabilistic fluid spacetime, it undergoes a reversal in its perceived trajectory. Rather than continuing in its original direction, the object becomes subject to inverted gravitational curvature—as if being pulled outward by a black hole-like structure in reverse. In this scenario, gravity no longer pulls inward, but rather funnels the object outward, curving its path into a CPT-inverted spacetime region. This region behaves like a flipped version of the original spacetime—a domain dominated by antimatter-like characteristics and reversed causality. From the perspective of an observer, the object appears to phase into a mirror-branch of the universe, where its trajectory follows the path of least resistance in an inverted probabilistic potential well. This leads to a speculative yet intriguing proposition: Objects traveling faster than light are not simply breaking causality—they are transitioning into anti-causal fluid regions, effectively flying through a mirror-space of antimatter where time and gravity reverse. Such motion implies that superluminal particles trace paths not only outside traditional light cones but through the negative curvature side of the probability fluid—akin to flowing uphill in our spacetime, but downhill in its mirrored twin.

Impact Rating: Support:

14   Cosmology: Big Bang as White Hole

The Big Bang is reframed as a white hole: an expulsion of probability fluid propagating through spacetime at the speed limit of light. This implies a CPT-mirrored universe.

Impact Rating: Medium

Support: Echoes bounce and CPT cosmology

15   Prime Harmonics and Physical Constants

Natural constants may emerge from resonant prime harmonics that discretize spacetime. Constants might vary near spacetime boundaries, where phase drift occurs.

Impact Rating: Low

Support: Theoretical; derivation pending

16   Toward a Unified Resonant Theory

Summary:

- Mass = standing wave node

- Motion = phase shift

- Gravity = probabilistic resonance

- Magnetism = curvature of probability field

- Life = periodic reinforcement

Progress requires tensor-based models of interference and resonance in curved space.

17   Future Work

- Develop tensor field models of luck cones

- Simulate interference in analog fluids

- Identify harmonic spectra of known particles

- Experimentally probe CPT symmetry

- Derive constants from prime harmonics

18 Conclusion: Toward a Quantum Fluid of Gravity

This model reframes gravity not as a geometric warping of spacetime solely due to mass, but as the emergent result of probabilistic fluid dynamics. In this view, all known forces—and particularly gravity—arise from interference, tension, and phase relationships within a light-based probability fluid.

Particles and subatomic structures are interpreted as localized probability wells formed by harmonic standing waves. These wells resemble micro-scale white holes and black holes—regions of intense constructive or destructive interference in the probability fluid. Mass becomes a property of stable, resonant interference patterns; spin arises from angular harmonics through time; and gravity emerges from collective fluidic resonance.

Unifying quantum mechanics and general relativity requires us to accept that spacetime itself is not static or continuous in the classical sense but dynamically composed of interference events. When the model is extended across scales—from subatomic particles to stars and galaxies—the same core behavior remains: resonance determines structure.

Future work should aim to formally derive Einstein's field equations and quantum field interactions from the standing wave and resonance conditions described here. In doing so, this framework may become a bridge between the probabilistic world of the quantum and the geometric language of classical gravity.

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