

# Energy-Flow Cosmology: An Effective Phenomenological Law for Gravitational Response in Structure-Dominated Regimes

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## Abstract

This document presents Energy-Flow Cosmology (EFC) v4.1, an effective phenomenological law for gravitational response at galactic scales. The theory modifies observed gravitational acceleration through a response function  $R(x)$  that interpolates between Newtonian and deep-MOND regimes. With a single universal acceleration scale  $a_0 = 1.2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2$  and fixed mass-to-light ratios, EFC successfully predicts rotation curves across the SPARC sample ( $\chi^2_\nu = 0.76$ ) and shows consistency with strong gravitational lensing. The theory explicitly decouples from microphysics: local physics (speed of light, fine structure constant) remains invariant while gravitational response emerges as a large-scale phenomenon. Explicit fail conditions and domain boundaries are defined.

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# 1 Core Definition

## 1.1 The Law

The fundamental relation is:

$$g_{\text{obs}} = g_{\text{bar}} \times R\left(\frac{g_{\text{bar}}}{a_0}\right) \quad (1)$$

Where:

- $g_{\text{obs}}$  = observed gravitational acceleration
- $g_{\text{bar}}$  = baryonic gravitational acceleration
- $R(x)$  = response function
- $a_0$  = characteristic acceleration scale

## 1.2 Response Function (FROZEN)

$$R(x) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\sqrt{x}}} \quad (2)$$

This form is chosen because:

- $R(x \rightarrow \infty) \rightarrow 1$  (Newtonian limit)
- $R(x \rightarrow 0) \rightarrow \sqrt{1/x}$  (deep-MOND limit)
- Smooth interpolation with no discontinuities

**NO OTHER FORM IS PERMITTED IN THIS VERSION.**

## 1.3 Characteristic Scale (FROZEN)

$$a_0 = 1.2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2 \quad (3)$$

Calibrated on 30% of SPARC sample, frozen thereafter.

**NO RECALIBRATION PERMITTED.**

# 2 Input Specification

## 2.1 Baryonic Acceleration

$g_{\text{bar}}$  is computed from baryonic mass distribution:

$$g_{\text{bar}}(r) = \frac{G \cdot M_{\text{bar}}(< r)}{r^2} \quad (4)$$

Where  $M_{\text{bar}}(< r)$  includes:

- Stellar disk:  $M_* = (M/L)_{\text{disk}} \times L_{3.6\mu\text{m}}$
- Stellar bulge:  $M_{\text{bulge}} = (M/L)_{\text{bulge}} \times L_{3.6\mu\text{m}, \text{bulge}}$
- Gas:  $M_{\text{gas}} = 1.33 \times M_{\text{HI}}$  (helium correction)

## 2.2 Mass-to-Light Ratios (FROZEN)

Component	M/L ( $M_{\odot}/L_{\odot}$ )
Disk ( $3.6\mu\text{m}$ )	0.5
Bulge ( $3.6\mu\text{m}$ )	0.7

Table 1: Frozen mass-to-light ratios

**NO PER-GALAXY TUNING PERMITTED.**

## 2.3 Data Sources

- **Galaxy dynamics:** SPARC database (Lelli et al. 2016)
- **Lensing:** SLACS and time-delay systems with published Einstein radii

# 3 Output Specification

## 3.1 For Rotation Curves

$$V_{\text{pred}}(r) = \sqrt{r \cdot g_{\text{obs}}(r)} \quad (5)$$

Compare to observed  $V_{\text{obs}}(r) \pm \sigma_V(r)$ .

## 3.2 For Strong Lensing

$$M_{\text{eff}}(< R_E) = \int_0^{R_E} \rho_{\text{bar}}(r) \cdot R \left( \frac{g_{\text{bar}}(r)}{a_0} \right) \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr \quad (6)$$

$$\theta_{E,\text{pred}} = \sqrt{\frac{4GM_{\text{eff}}}{c^2 D_{\text{eff}}}} \quad (7)$$

**NOTE:** This is a consistency test using Einstein radius ratios, not full shear/ $\kappa$  geometry.

# 4 Domain of Applicability

## 4.1 Valid Regime

EFC v4.1 applies to:

- **Galaxy rotation curves:**  $10^8 < M_* < 10^{12} M_{\odot}$
- **Strong lensing:** Einstein radius consistency
- **Acceleration range:**  $10^{-12} < g_{\text{bar}} < 10^{-8} \text{ m/s}^2$

## 4.2 Explicitly Excluded

EFC v4.1 makes **NO CLAIMS** about:

- Solar system dynamics (L1 regime)
- Particle physics / QFT invariants (L0 regime)
- CMB physics (early universe)
- Full weak lensing shear maps
- Gravitational wave propagation

## 4.3 Open (Not Yet Tested)

- Galaxy clusters: preliminary analysis shows deficit  $\sim 2\times$
- Satellite galaxies / EFE: inconclusive

## 5 Regime Decoupling Principle

**POSTULATE:** Microphysics (L0/L1) governs local invariants. Macrophysical gravitational response (L2/L3) emerges from large-scale structure and is regime-dependent.

This means:

- Speed of light  $c$  is constant locally
- Fine structure constant  $\alpha$  is constant
- Standard Model physics is unchanged
- EFC modifies only the *effective gravitational response* at galactic scales

*EFC is a multi-scale response theory, not a new fundamental force.*

## 6 Fail Conditions

### 6.1 SPARC Dynamics (Level C)

Condition	Metric	Threshold	Action if Failed
FC-S1	Median $\chi_\nu^2$	$\leq 2.0$	REJECT
FC-S1b	Fraction with $\chi_\nu^2 \leq 3.0$	$\geq 80\%$	REJECT
FC-S2	$ \text{median}(\Delta \log g) $	$\leq 0.05$ dex	REJECT
FC-S3	$\sigma(\Delta \log g)$ via MAD	$\leq 0.12$ dex	REJECT

Table 2: SPARC dynamics fail conditions

Condition	Metric	Threshold	Action if Failed
FC-L1	Mean $\theta_E$ ratio	0.85 – 1.15	FLAG
FC-L2	Same $a_0$ as SPARC	Yes	REJECT

Table 3: Lensing consistency fail conditions

## 6.2 Lensing Consistency (Level B)

**NOTE:** Lensing is currently a consistency test (Level B), not full validation (Level C).

## 6.3 Cross-Domain

Condition	Metric	Threshold	Action if Failed
FC-X1	Same $R(x)$ form everywhere	Yes	REJECT
FC-X2	Same $a_0$ everywhere	Yes	REJECT

Table 4: Cross-domain fail conditions

# 7 Current Validation Status

## 7.1 SPARC Dynamics

Metric	Value	Threshold	Status
Median $\chi_\nu^2$	0.76	$\leq 2.0$	✓ PASS
Frac $\leq 3.0$	100%	$\geq 80\%$	✓ PASS
Median $\Delta \log g$	−0.0005 dex	$\leq 0.05$	✓ PASS
$\sigma(\Delta \log g)$	0.077 dex	$\leq 0.12$	✓ PASS

Table 5: SPARC validation results

**SPARC: LEVEL C PASSED**

## 7.2 Lensing Consistency

**LENSING: LEVEL B PASSED** (consistency test)

## 7.3 Clusters

**CLUSTERS: OPEN PROBLEM**

Specific systematics to investigate:

1. ICM non-thermal pressure (10–20%)

Metric	Value	Note
Systems	6	Strong lenses
Mean ratio	1.008	
Bias	+0.8%	
Same $a_0$	Yes	

Table 6: Lensing validation results

Metric	Value	Note
EFC prediction	$R \sim 3$	
Observed discrepancy	$D \sim 5-7$	
Deficit	$\sim 1.7-2\times$	Potential systematics

Table 7: Cluster analysis results

2. Hydrostatic equilibrium violation (30–50%)
3. Projection effects
4. Mass model priors
5. Selection bias

## 8 Falsified Alternatives

### 8.1 $a_0(z) \propto H(z)$

#### STATUS: REJECTED

**Reason:** If  $a_0$  increases at high  $z$ , then  $x = g_{\text{bar}}/a_0$  decreases, and  $R(x)$  *increases*. This would predict MORE dark matter effect at high  $z$ , not less. Observations show the opposite.

**Conclusion:**  $a_0$  is constant, not cosmologically varying. The coincidence  $a_0 \approx cH_0/6$  is a snapshot, not a dynamic relation.

## 9 Scope and Limitations

### 9.1 What This Theory IS

1. A working **phenomenological model** for galaxy dynamics
2. A **test contract** with explicit fail conditions
3. **Cross-domain consistent:** same  $a_0$  for kinematics and lensing
4. An **effective theory** that does not require microphysical justification

## 9.2 What This Theory is NOT

1. **Not a fundamental theory:**  $R(x)$  is phenomenological, not derived
2. **Not a proof of  $\Phi = \Psi$ :** We claim phenomenological match, not gravitational slip measurement
3. **Not a cosmological model:** CMB, BAO, etc. are excluded
4. **Not a solution to clusters:** Deficit  $\sim 2\times$  remains open
5. **Not a claim about variable  $c$ :** Microphysics is explicitly decoupled

## 10 Hypothetical Deeper Origin

### NOT PART OF LAYER A

The following is a *candidate microphysical explanation*, treated as a separate research thread:

- Grid-based entropic gravity
- Effective  $c(S)$  in low-entropy regions
- Boltzmann coupling function  $f(x) = 1 - \exp(-\sqrt{x})$

**This does NOT affect Layer A phenomenology.**

## 11 Version Control

Version	Date	Change
1.0	2026-01-31	Initial frozen release

Table 8: Version history

*This document is **LOCKED**. Any changes require a new version number.*

## A Reference Implementation

Python pseudocode for the core functions:

```
import numpy as np

G = 6.674e-11 # m^3 kg^-1 s^-2

def g_obs(g_bar, a0=1.2e-10):
    """Compute observed gravitational acceleration."""
    x = g_bar / a0
    R = 1 / (1 - np.exp(-np.sqrt(x)))
```



```

    return g_bar * R

def V_pred(r, M_bar_enclosed, a0=1.2e-10):
    """Predict rotation velocity at radius r."""
    g_bar = G * M_bar_enclosed / r**2
    g_obs_val = g_obs(g_bar, a0)
    return np.sqrt(r * g_obs_val)

def M_eff_lensing(r_array, rho_bar_array, a0=1.2e-10):
    """Compute effective lensing mass."""
    M_eff = 0
    for i in range(len(r_array)-1):
        r = (r_array[i] + r_array[i+1]) / 2
        dr = r_array[i+1] - r_array[i]
        rho = rho_bar_array[i]
        M_enc = cumulative_mass(r_array[:i+1], rho_bar_array[:i+1])
        g_bar = G * M_enc / r**2
        R = 1 / (1 - np.exp(-np.sqrt(g_bar / a0)))
        M_eff += rho * R * 4 * np.pi * r**2 * dr
    return M_eff

```

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— END OF FROZEN DOCUMENT —