Three Light Cones:
Coherence, Curvature, and Tension in Structured Causal Geometry

Thomas Lock

April 23, 2025

Abstract

This paper presents a unified causal framework in which field propagation, mass generation, spin structure, and gauge behavior all emerge from coherence-regulated dynamics. By defining three interdependent cone structures—coherence, tension, and curvature—we derive a composite causal boundary that replaces the classical light cone with a structure-dependent transport geometry. This framework yields a transport equation governing ripple evolution, coherence collapse, and information flow, and defines mass as a structural consequence of divergence and resistance. Neutrino oscillation, CP violation, spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ behavior, quark triplet confinement, and gluon-like dynamics all arise from coherence vector interactions and causal cone alignment. Gauge symmetry is not postulated but recovered geometrically through coherence algebra. Observational consequences—including gravitational wave echoes, black hole radiation, and tunneling decay—follow directly from cone deformation and causal bottlenecking. The result is a mechanics-based reformulation of field theory in which causal structure, quantum behavior, and spacetime geometry arise from coherence-regulated transport in a physically grounded field substrate.

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1 Introduction: Structured Causality from Field Dynamics

Classical light cones define the boundaries of causal influence in both general relativity and quantum field theory. They enforce commutativity, limit signal propagation, and shape the geometry of spacetime. Yet their origin is not explained—they are typically imposed as geometric constraints, not derived from the dynamics of a physical medium [1, 2].

This paper introduces a framework in which causal cones emerge from internal field structure. We define three interdependent cone types—coherence, tension, and curvature—each constructed from measurable quantities that govern ripple propagation in a continuous medium:

- The **Coherence Cone** defines causal availability: influence requires phase-aligned structure [3].
- The **Tension Cone** defines propagation velocity and direction from anisotropic stiffness [4].
- The **Curvature Cone** encodes resistance and delay due to coherence degradation.

Together, these cones form an emergent causal boundary. In high-coherence, isotropic media, it recovers the classical light cone. In disrupted regions, causal reach becomes constrained, redirected, or disconnected.

This framework promotes the scalar tension structure to a rank-2 tensor:

$$t_{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{T_0} \partial_\mu \phi(x)\, \partial_\nu \phi(x)$$

This tensor perturbs the background metric via a quantum correction:

$$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x) = g_{\mu\nu}(x) + \hbar t_{\mu\nu}(x)$$

ensuring geometric consistency and linking quantum geometry to internal coherence strain.

From this foundation, the Mesh Model derives both localized and radiative field behavior. Solitons arise as standing coherence structures stabilized by twist, curvature, and tension alignment. These solitons are not imposed—they are exact solutions to the Mesh wave equation and include full structural support for electric charge, magnetic field rotation, and cone-propagated motion.

Mass emerges from the frequency of the soliton's internal tension wave:

$$m = \chi \cdot f, \quad \chi = \frac{h}{c^2}, \quad f = \frac{mc^2}{h}$$

while the photon arises as a freely propagating radial tension wave with:

$$\psi(r,t) = \frac{A}{r} \cdot \sin\left(2\pi f t - kr\right)$$

producing electric field behavior consistent with Maxwell and matching $E = hf$ exactly.

The model contains two distinct Lagrangian systems:

- A **field-theoretic Mesh Lagrangian** used to derive soliton structure, wave propagation, and particle-field dynamics.
- A **Mesh Decay Filter Lagrangian** used to evaluate whether reactions are structurally permitted. It is non-dynamical and replaces the need for virtual particles.

No symmetry group is imposed. Observable quantities—including spin, charge, and neutrino remainder fields—emerge directly from the causal phase geometry of Mesh interactions.

This is not a new ontology. It is a mechanics paper. The goal is to show that causal geometry, quantum structure, and soliton formation all arise from first-principle coherence dynamics.

The remainder of this paper presents the field structure, derives the wave-based solutions that produce mass and radiation, introduces the decay filter that enforces soliton conservation, and tests these components across real collider reactions, including neutron decay, proton collisions, Higgs collapse, and up quark transitions.

2 Structured Causal Cones from Coherence, Tension, and Curvature

We model causal propagation in the mesh framework as a structured, field-driven process defined by three interrelated but physically distinct mechanisms: coherence (can influence propagate), tension (how fast and in which directions it moves), and curvature (how that movement is redirected or resisted). Each defines a cone structure that contributes to the effective causal boundary at any point in spacetime. This section introduces these structures as three subsystems of causal geometry, each defined by measurable field properties.

2.1 Coherence Cone: Causal Availability from Structured Wave Propagation

Causal reach begins with coherence. In this framework, events influence each other not through abstract spacetime metrics, but through the structured, ripple-based transmission of phase information. The Coherence Cone defines the region where such propagation is physically permitted [3].

We define the coherence vector field as:

$$\vec{C}(x,t) = \nabla\phi(x,t) \cdot \chi(x,t) \tag{1}$$

where:

- $\phi(x,t)$ is the phase field of structured ripples.
- $\chi(x,t) \in [0,1]$ is a coherence mask: 1 where phase-preserving transmission is supported, 0 where it fails.
- $\vec{C}(x,t)$ encodes the direction and strength of propagation potential.

The coherence cone is defined by the region in which $\vec{C}(x,t)$ is non-zero and structurally supported. Where $\vec{C}(x,t) = 0$, no causal signal can propagate — not because of relativistic constraints, but due to the physical state of the medium. In the limit of uniform coherence, the cone becomes symmetric and indistinguishable from a classical null cone.

Unlike standard light cones, coherence cones can deform dynamically. In disordered or anisotropic regions, the cone narrows, tilts, or fragments. Where coherence gradients are steep, the cone's structure becomes directionally biased — favoring causal propagation along specific axes while suppressing it in others.

This dynamic behavior allows coherence cones to collapse entirely, producing causal disconnection without the need for a metric singularity. In this sense, coherence determines not only where signals can propagate, but defines the local arrow of time: the direction in which structured influence is physically sustained.

2.2 Tension Cone: Anisotropic Propagation Velocity from Local Field Structure

While the coherence cone defines where propagation can occur, the Tension Cone defines the velocity and direction of that propagation. Signal speed is determined by the ratio of directional tension to effective mass density, which varies with mesh anisotropy:

$$v^2(x) = \frac{T(x)}{\mu(x)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{v}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{T_{ij}(x)}{\mu}} \cdot \hat{n}$$

This formulation generalizes wave behavior in elastic media. It also echoes nonlinear field theories such as Born–Infeld electrodynamics, where tension bounds constrain propagation velocity [5, 6]. In the extreme anisotropic limit, the tension cone may become directionally degenerate—supporting signal propagation only along select axes, reminiscent of Semi-Dirac dispersion in condensed matter systems [7].

2.3 Curvature Cone: Emergent Delay and Path Distortion from Coherence Resistance

While coherence enables transmission and tension governs speed, curvature determines how signal paths deform due to accumulated structural resistance. The Curvature Cone encodes how coherence decay along a path reshapes causal trajectories, distorting the direction and timing of causal influence.

We define the resistance function as:

$$\mathcal{R}(x) = \int_\gamma (1 - \chi(x(s)))\, ds \tag{2}$$

where:

- $\chi(x)$ is the local coherence mask.
- γ is a propagation path through the field.
- $\mathcal{R}(x)$ quantifies accumulated resistance—functionally equivalent to an emergent curvature measure.

When $\chi(x) = 1$, coherence is perfect and $\mathcal{R}(x) = 0$, indicating a flat causal trajectory. As $\chi(x)$ falls below unity, coherence degrades, and resistance accumulates. This results in path bending, signal delay, and causal redshift—not because the geometry itself is curved, but because the medium becomes less able to support ripple transmission.

In the high-resistance limit, where $\mathcal{R}(x) \to \infty$, propagation effectively halts. This produces causal bottlenecks or horizon-like boundaries without requiring a metric singularity. These structures behave analogously to general relativistic event horizons, but arise dynamically from coherence structure alone—offering an emergent explanation for gravitational lensing and time dilation from field-level behavior [8, 9].

2.4 Summary: Effective Cone and Composite Causality

Together, the three cone structures form a composite causal boundary:

$$\text{Cone}_{\text{eff}}(x) = f(\vec{C}(x), \vec{v}(x), \mathcal{R}(x)) \tag{3}$$

This boundary determines the actual shape, speed, and reach of influence from any event. Classical light cones emerge only in the high-coherence, isotropic-tension, low-resistance limit. Elsewhere, the causal boundary is dynamic, local, and structured—governed not by geometry alone, but by the physical capacity of the field to carry influence.

3 Unifying the Cones: Structured Causal Geometry from Field Properties

Each cone structure defined in the previous sections captures a distinct aspect of causal propagation within a coherence-regulated field. The coherence cone determines whether structured influence is available at a point. The tension cone defines the direction and velocity of signal propagation. The curvature cone encodes delay and deformation due to accumulated resistance in the medium.

Together, these structures define a composite causal boundary—the *effective cone*—which governs the full causal reach from any spacetime point x:

$$\mathrm{Cone}_{\mathrm{eff}}(x) = f\left(\vec{C}(x), \vec{v}(x), \mathcal{R}(x)\right) \tag{4}$$

This is not a closed formula, but a functional construct defined by the interaction of three measurable field components: coherence vector support $\vec{C}(x)$, tension-based velocity $\vec{v}(x)$, and curvature resistance $\mathcal{R}(x)$.

From Local Structure to Emergent Causality

Unlike classical light cones, the effective cone is dynamic, anisotropic, and dependent on the local structure of the field. In high-coherence, isotropic-tension, low-resistance regimes, it reproduces the null cone of flat spacetime. In more complex media, it deforms in physically consistent ways:

- If $\vec{C}(x) = 0$, causal propagation is not supported.
- Anisotropic $T_{ij}(x)$ results in directional cone deformation.
- Large $\mathcal{R}(x)$ tilts, compresses, or bottlenecks the cone geometry.

This defines a field-based mechanism for both classical and exotic causal behaviors, including gravitational lensing, coherence-induced causal shadows, and resistance-driven horizons [10].

This composite cone structure serves as the causal substrate for all subsequent field behavior. In conventional quantum field theory, internal gauge symmetries are introduced axiomatically to govern interactions. In the present framework, however, these behaviors arise functionally—from how scalar, vector, and tensor excitations propagate within the coherence-regulated cone geometry. We now show how each gauge interaction—U(1), SU(2), and SU(3)—can be recovered or mimicked through field dynamics constrained by the effective cone.

4 From Mesh Wave Structure to Mass Generation via Electromagnetic Fields

We now show how a single Mesh soliton wave, when constructed correctly, naturally produces:

1. An electric field from tension gradients
2. A magnetic field from azimuthal rotation
3. A fixed internal frequency matching the Compton frequency
4. A self-contained structure whose frequency and coherence define its mass

This is the full field-to-particle pipeline in the Mesh Model.

4.1 Step 1: Mesh Wave Equation (Light Cones Foundation)

Start from the causally constrained wave equation:

$$\Box\chi = \frac{\partial^2\chi}{\partial t^2} - c^2\nabla^2\chi = 0 \tag{5}$$

We seek solutions in spherical coordinates that admit both radial and azimuthal structure. We propose the general Mesh soliton wave function:

$$\psi(r,\phi,t) = \frac{A}{r} \cdot \sin\left(2\pi f t - kr + m\phi\right) \cdot \epsilon \tag{6}$$

Where:

- A: amplitude constant
- r: radial distance from soliton center
- ϕ: azimuthal angle
- f: frequency of wave oscillation
- k: wave number $= \frac{2\pi f}{c}$
- m: azimuthal mode integer (controls rotational symmetry)
- $\epsilon = \pm 1$: polarization, encoding charge

4.2 Step 2: Electric Field from Mesh Wave

The electric field is the spatial gradient of the Mesh wave:

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla\psi$$

Compute radial and azimuthal components:

Radial component:

$$\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial r} = -\frac{A}{r^2}\sin(\dots) - \frac{Ak}{r}\cos(\dots)$$

Azimuthal component:

$$\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\phi} = Am \cdot \cos(\dots)$$

Thus:

$$E_r \sim \frac{1}{r^2}, \quad E_\phi \sim \frac{1}{r}$$

These components form a full electric field radiating from a polarized twist structure.

4.3 Step 3: Magnetic Field from Time-Varying Electric Field

By Maxwell's law:

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial\vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

Since E_ϕ is non-zero and ψ contains $\sin(\omega t)$, the time derivative of $\vec{E}$ is non-zero. Therefore, the wave supports:

$$\vec{B} \sim \nabla \times \vec{E} \neq 0$$

The azimuthal phase winding ($m\phi$ term) produces magnetic circulation.

4.4 Step 4: Compton Frequency Emerges from Wave Equation

For this wave to be a solution to $\Box\psi = 0$, the constraint:

$$\omega = kc$$

must hold. Insert $\omega = 2\pi f$:

$$2\pi f = \frac{2\pi f}{c} \cdot c \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Valid}$$

Now substitute the physical definition of f:

$$f = \frac{mc^2}{h}$$

This is the **Compton frequency** of the particle, derived as the only allowed oscillation for a stable Mesh soliton solution.

4.5 Step 5: Mass from Frequency and Coherence Strength

From prior Mesh definition:

$$m = \chi \cdot f \quad \text{where} \quad \chi = \frac{h}{c^2}$$

So:

$$m = \left(\frac{h}{c^2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{mc^2}{h}\right) = m$$

The Mesh wave function both:

- Oscillates at $f = \frac{mc^2}{h}$
- Radiates the correct electric and magnetic structure

4.6 Conclusion

We have shown that:

- A Mesh wave built from first principles satisfies the field equation $\Box\chi = 0$
- It produces $\vec{E}$ and $\vec{B}$ consistent with Maxwell's equations
- It oscillates at the Compton frequency required to reproduce mass
- Its polarization yields electric charge

Therefore: mass, charge, magnetism, and gravity are all emergent from the structure of a single Mesh tension wave.

5 Mesh Photon Wave: Deriving the Physical Meaning of $E = hf$

In this section, we derive the Mesh-based wave structure that defines a photon and show that the expression $E = hf$ is not a postulate, but a natural consequence of tension propagation through the Mesh. The core objective is to express the Mesh wave function in a form where the frequency f directly generates energy through tension, and where the structure supports infinite propagation, polarization, and electromagnetic field behavior.

5.1 Step 1: Starting from the Mesh Wave Equation

From the Light Cones framework, the Mesh wave equation for a tension-based coherence field χ is:

$$\Box\chi = \frac{\partial^2\chi}{\partial t^2} - c^2\nabla^2\chi = 0 \tag{7}$$

This equation supports solutions that propagate radially at the speed of light. For photons, which are massless and unconfined, the Mesh wave must describe a free tension wave radiating outward from a source.

5.2 Step 2: Proposed Mesh Photon Wave Function

We propose a spherically symmetric, radially propagating tension wave:

$$\psi(r,t) = \frac{A}{r} \cdot \sin\left(2\pi f t - \frac{2\pi f}{c} \cdot r\right) \cdot \epsilon \tag{8}$$

Where:

- A is an amplitude constant (source-dependent)
- r is radial distance from the emission center
- t is time
- f is the frequency of the wave
- $\epsilon = \pm 1$ is a polarization factor that defines charge symmetry

This wave:

- Oscillates at fixed frequency f
- Propagates at velocity c
- Decays as $1/r$ in amplitude, giving an energy density of $1/r^2$
- Is unconfined—allowing indefinite propagation through the Mesh

5.3 Step 3: Frequency as Source of Energy

The defining relation for a photon is:

$$E = hf \tag{9}$$

This emerges naturally from the Mesh wave, because:

- The wave carries oscillatory tension through space
- The energy of the wave is proportional to its cycling frequency
- There is no curvature or coherence strain—only pure, unbound tension

Therefore, in Mesh terms:

$$\boxed{T_{\text{photon}} = hf = \chi_{\text{photon}} \cdot f} \tag{10}$$

Where:

- T_{photon} is the tension energy of the propagating Mesh crest
- χ_{photon} is the effective coherence strength of a single photon wave mode

Unlike massive particles, χ_{photon} is not phase-locked into a soliton—it is free to move through the Mesh and transfer energy via oscillation alone.

5.4 Step 4: Electric Field Behavior

The radial derivative of the Mesh wave yields the electric field:

$$E_r = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}$$

From the wave function:

$$\psi(r,t) = \frac{A}{r} \cdot \sin(2\pi f t - kr)$$

We compute:

$$E_r(r,t) = \frac{A}{r^2} \cdot \sin(\dots) + \frac{Ak}{r} \cdot \cos(\dots)$$

This confirms:

- The field exhibits radial falloff $\sim 1/r^2$
- The phase of the field is tied to the same frequency f
- This reproduces the structure of an electric field from Maxwell's equations

5.5 Step 5: Infinite Propagation and Causality

The Mesh is a perfect causal tension substrate. Because there is no damping term, the wave:

- Propagates indefinitely
- Preserves amplitude on expanding spherical shells
- Transfers energy exactly as electromagnetic waves do in Maxwellian vacuum

Thus, the Mesh photon wave function:

$$\psi(r,t) = \frac{A}{r} \cdot \sin\left(2\pi f t - \frac{2\pi f}{c} r\right)$$

is the structural realization of:

$$\boxed{E = hf}$$

And it produces a real, measurable electric field from Mesh tension dynamics.

5.6 Conclusion

We have shown that a Mesh photon is not a point, nor a particle—it is a propagating crest of tension in the Mesh, governed by frequency and locked to energy via:

$$\boxed{T_{\text{Mesh}} = hf}$$

This is the true Mesh version of the photon and the real meaning of the Planck relation $E = hf$.

6 Mesh Decay Filter

In this section, we define the Mesh Decay Filter Lagrangian—a structural tool used to validate whether a given reaction is physically permitted within the Mesh framework.

Unlike the Mesh field-theoretic Lagrangian used to generate soliton wave dynamics in earlier sections, this construct is not dynamical. It is a binary filter: it determines if a decay or interaction respects twist closure, coherence continuity, and causal conservation. No reaction proceeds unless the Mesh filter confirms it can structurally exist.

Each term in the filter corresponds to a structural constraint:

- Twist closure (quantized coherence cycles)
- Curvature match (topological containment)
- Coherence alignment (phase continuity across cones)
- Kinetic resolution (cone-propagating tension)
- Remainder clearance (irreducible residual phase)

Where standard quantum theories rely on probabilistic amplitudes, the Mesh decay filter imposes strict causality and structural logic: a decay is either allowed or it is not. This binary evaluation forms the backbone of Section 5 and all following decay examples.

Overview and Motivation

This section formalizes the criteria under which solitons can decay in the Mesh Model by introducing a non-dynamical Lagrangian filter derived from causal first principles.

Unlike traditional quantum field theory, which defines particles and gauge interactions through symmetry groups and operator algebra, the Mesh framework derives physical possibilities from structural constraints. The goal is not to simulate reaction outcomes—but to determine which are permitted to occur at all.

In this framework:

- Tension is modeled as a rank-2 tensor field: geometrically flexible but phase-sensitive.
- Curvature is treated as a discrete scalar field: locally rigid and energetically costly to deform.
- Their causal mismatch produces coherence strain—a twisting phase alignment across discrete channels.

Twist formation requires momentary local alignment between the tension and curvature meshes. When this condition is met, the Mesh does not simulate a soliton—it produces one: a phase-locked standing structure that obeys Mesh causality and coherence conservation.

The Lagrangian introduced in this section is not used to evolve fields over time. Instead, it serves as a binary validator: a decay is either structurally allowed or it is not. Quantum behavior emerges as a consequence of coherence phase evolution, not as an imposed probability distribution. No symmetry group is introduced. No gauge freedom is assumed. All permitted decays follow directly from the Mesh's causal geometry.

6.1 Structural Axioms and Field Laws of the Mesh

Before presenting the Mesh Decay Filter Lagrangian, we list the foundational structural rules that govern all Mesh-based reactions, soliton formation, and decay pathways:

1. **Twist arises only from local coherence alignment.** Twist states $T^i \in \{0, 1\}$ form only when tension and curvature fields are locally aligned in phase. Maximum twist per soliton is $[1, 1, 1]$.

2. **Twist is limited to three structural channels.** Twist must occupy between 0 and 3 coherence channels. Any twist pressure beyond $[1, 1, 1]$ must be released via cancellation, decay, or soliton ejection.

3. **Curvature resists twist locking.** Twist attempts to align Mesh channels. Curvature resists this alignment. The energetic result of this conflict manifests as mass.

4. **Kinetic coherence propagates only under field alignment.** The gating function $\chi(x^\mu) = 1$ activates cone-aligned motion only when twist and curvature are locally phase-aligned. This ensures causal propagation.

5. **The Mesh is discrete in twist, continuous in coherence.** Twist is quantized in unit steps. Coherence phase $\phi(x^\mu)$ flows continuously through the Mesh, linking all interactions via field alignment.

6. **Neutrinos are remainder fields.** When twist fails to form a soliton, the field collapses into a $[0, 0, 0]$ remainder with kinetic energy and no locked curvature. This defines the neutrino.

7. **Charge emerges from stable twist.** Electric charge is not assigned—it is the physical result of stable, locked $[1, 1, 1]$ twist. The corresponding tension field transmits this interaction outward.

8. **The Mesh defines two distinct structural sequences:**

   Soliton construction (forward build):

   $$\boxed{\text{Tension} \Rightarrow \text{Coherence} \Rightarrow \text{Curvature} \Rightarrow \text{Twist} \Rightarrow \text{Momentum}}$$

   Reaction unfolding (backward collapse):

   $$\boxed{\text{Twist} \Rightarrow \text{Curvature} \Rightarrow \text{Momentum}}$$

   Empirical Grounding. The discrete behaviors captured in the Mesh Model—such as the allowed twist levels, the 1/3 unit of charge, and the consistent decay pathways—are not theoretical constructs introduced to fit data. They are observed phenomena, especially in high-energy particle accelerator results.

   The Mesh Model was built to match these experimental outcomes exactly. It provides structural explanations for features long known but never explained—such as why only 1/3 and 2/3 charges occur, why neutrinos are always twistless, and why all reactions unfold through phase-causal sequences.

   This is not a model of preference. It is a structural reflection of what the physical world already shows us.

These laws are not approximations—they define what the Mesh can do. The Lagrangian below encodes them exactly.

6.2 The Complete Mesh Lagrangian

We now define the full Lagrangian:

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}_{\text{Mesh}} = \mathcal{L}_T + \mathcal{L}_C + \mathcal{L}_K + \mathcal{L}_R + \mathcal{L}_\tau}$$

6.2.1 Twist Coherence Term:

$$\mathcal{L}_T = \chi(x^\mu) \sum_{i=1}^{3} T^i \cdot |\nabla \phi_i|^2 - V_T(\vec{T})$$

Twist emerges only when channel alignment and curvature tension allow it. The potential V_T penalizes partial twist and stabilizes [1,1,1].

6.2.2 Curvature Resistance Term:

$$\mathcal{L}_C = -\frac{1}{2\kappa} R + \beta_C \sum_{i=1}^{3} T^i \cdot f\left(\partial_\mu \phi_i\right)^2$$

Curvature R resists twist closure. Mass arises from the energy stored in holding twist against geometric strain.

6.2.3 Kinetic Coherence Term:

$$\mathcal{L}_K = \frac{1}{2} \chi(x^\mu) \cdot g^{\mu\nu} \cdot \partial_\mu \phi \cdot \partial_\nu \phi$$

Kinetic energy only propagates when twist and curvature meshes are in structural coherence. Motion follows cone-aligned phase gradients.

6.2.4 Remainder Field Term:

$$\mathcal{L}_R = \rho_R(x^\mu) \left[\frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu \psi_\nu \partial_\mu \psi_\nu - \frac{1}{2} m_\nu^2 \psi_\nu^2 \right]$$

When twist fails to resolve, coherence collapses into a remainder field—always [0,0,0] twist, with minimal curvature and kinetic energy. This structurally explains neutrino emission.

6.2.5 Twist–Tension Interaction Term (Electromagnetic Analogue):

$$\mathcal{L}_\tau = -\frac{1}{4} \tau_{\mu\nu} \tau^{\mu\nu} + j^\mu \tau_\mu$$

Where:

$$\tau_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu \tau_\nu - \partial_\nu \tau_\mu$$

This term defines how moving twist generates long-range tension fields—analogous to electromagnetism. j^μ is the twist current. Solitons interact by altering each other's local coherence tension.

6.3 Dual Euler–Hamiltonian Systems: From Tracking to Structural Validation

The Mesh Model defines two distinct but structurally compatible Euler–Hamiltonian systems. Each corresponds to a different resolution of causal dynamics—one governs phase transport, the other governs decay validity.

- **The Tracking Form:** Derived from cone-regulated ripple flow, this version governs causal propagation, coherence transport, and interference collapse. It models how phase information moves through light-cone-structured geometry in regions of continuous causal alignment.
- **The Structural Validation Form (Decay Filter):** This form is not used to evolve Mesh fields dynamically. Instead, it defines a Lagrangian-based filter used to validate whether a soliton can structurally decompose. This decay filter enforces twist closure, coherence continuity, and curvature compatibility. It is strictly binary: a decay pathway is either permitted or excluded.

Tracking Form (Transport Geometry)

This governs coherent phase transport across the Mesh:

Euler–Lagrange Equation (Tracking):

$$\chi(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \chi(x) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + g(x) \cdot \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0$$

Hamiltonian (Tracking):

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{tracking}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \chi(x,t) \cdot g(x,t) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\right)^2$$

This Hamiltonian quantifies cone-propagated coherence energy and phase pressure within causally coherent zones.

Structural Validation Form (Mesh Decay Filter)

This form defines the Mesh Decay Filter—a Lagrangian used to test if a reaction or decay is structurally possible. It is not used to generate dynamics, but to validate soliton transitions based on strict geometric and causal rules.

Decay Filter Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Mesh}} = \mathcal{L}_T + \mathcal{L}_C + \mathcal{L}_K + \mathcal{L}_R + \mathcal{L}_\tau$$

Euler–Lagrange Equations (Validation):

- For the coherence field ϕ:

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \phi} = \chi g \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \chi \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + g \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

- For the tension field τ:

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \tau} = -\frac{\partial^2 \tau(x,t)}{\partial x^2} - j(x,t)$$

These equations are not interpreted as time-evolution mechanisms but as structural tests—each must evaluate to zero for a decay to be causally and geometrically permitted.

Hamiltonian (Validation Filter):

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{Mesh}} = \frac{1}{2}\chi g^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\phi\partial_\nu\phi - j^\mu\tau_\mu + \frac{1}{2}\left(\partial_\mu\tau^\nu\right)^2$$

This Hamiltonian contains:

- Coherence–tension matching (first term)
- Twist–current coupling (second term)
- Tension storage geometry (third term)

Together, these dual Euler–Hamiltonian systems distinguish between Mesh propagation and Mesh permission. The former defines how phase moves through coherent geometry; the latter filters which reactions may unfold at all.

6.4 Summary and Examples

This is not a Lagrangian that simulates quantum or gravitational behavior—it structurally filters which reactions are permitted, using a causal coherence framework grounded in twist dynamics.

- Solitons emerge from coherence-locked twist
- Mass arises from curvature resistance
- Motion emerges from kinetic phase gradients
- Electromagnetic-like behavior arises from twist-induced tension fields
- Neutrinos appear when phase coherence fails to close into a soliton

This is not a probability theory—it is a structural field theory. And the Mesh framework now governs every reaction we have tested, both through direct wave-based modeling and through binary decay validation.

Examples: Proton Collisions and Neutron Decay in Mesh Geometry

To connect the Mesh framework with experimentally accessible processes, we now present several examples where soliton behavior, decay structure, and reaction pathways match known outcomes from high-energy particle physics.

Each example uses two complementary elements of the Mesh model:

- The **Mesh Field Lagrangian** governs dynamic wave structure, mass generation, soliton propagation, and field-based interactions.
- The **Mesh Decay Filter Lagrangian** provides a binary validation of whether a proposed reaction is structurally permitted based on twist, curvature, and coherence conditions.

These examples are not fitted or imposed—they are derived directly from Mesh field equations and structural constraints, and each reproduces known experimental results with no virtual intermediaries or gauge tuning.

Example 1: Neutron Decay (Fully Resolved Reaction) Neutron beta decay is a foundational test of particle physics. In the Mesh framework, this decay is not a probabilistic event, but a structural response to twist instability under curvature resistance.

$$n \to p + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

Initial Soliton:

$$T_n = [1, 1, 1], \quad C_n = 939.565 \text{ MeV}, \quad K_n = 0$$

The neutron begins as a fully twisted, coherence-locked soliton. All three channels are aligned. The reaction begins when curvature resistance exceeds coherence stability, triggering a phase break.

Reaction Sequence:

$$\text{Twist} \Rightarrow \text{Curvature Redistribution} \Rightarrow \text{Kinetic Emission}$$

Final Output:

$$\begin{aligned}
&T_p = [1, 1, 1], \quad C_p = 938.272 \text{ MeV}, \quad K_p \approx 0 \\
&T_e = [-1, -1, -1], \quad C_e = 0.511 \text{ MeV}, \quad K_e \approx 0.35 \text{ MeV} \\
&T_{\bar{\nu}} = [0, 0, 0], \quad C_\nu \sim \varepsilon, \quad K_\nu \approx 0.43 \text{ MeV}
\end{aligned}$$

Energy Balance:

$$C_n = C_p + C_e + C_\nu + K_e + K_\nu \Rightarrow 939.565 = 938.272 + 0.511 + \varepsilon + 0.35 + 0.43$$

Coherence Breakdown:

The soliton collapses when the coherence divergence exceeds stability:

$$\Gamma(x) = \nabla \cdot \vec{C}(x)$$

Collapse triggers activation of the remainder field ($\mathcal{L}_R$) and redistribution of energy into kinetic components:

$$\mathcal{L}_R = \rho_R(x) \left[\frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu \psi_\nu \partial_\mu \psi_\nu - \frac{1}{2} m_\nu^2 \psi_\nu^2 \right]$$

The electron and neutrino emerge not as inserted outputs but as resolved coherence states under twist redistribution and Mesh field conservation.

Hamiltonian Collapse (Total Energy):

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2} \chi g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \tau^\nu)^2 - j^\mu \tau_\mu$$

Here, kinetic energy emerges from cone-aligned coherence flow ($\mathcal{L}_K$), while the twist current j^μ couples to the tension field τ_μ, sourcing long-range interaction (e.g., the weak boson path).

Conclusion: The neutron decay is not modeled as a force or virtual exchange—it is resolved as a twist collapse event with curvature redistribution, field divergence, and remainder field ejection. The decay occurs because the field geometry can no longer support a stable [1,1,1] coherence structure.

Example 2: Proton–Proton Collision (13 TeV, LHC-scale) At the LHC, each proton is accelerated to approximately 6.5 TeV, producing a total center-of-mass energy of 13 TeV. The Mesh structure of each proton is modeled as a stable [1,1,1] soliton with:

$$\vec{S}_{\text{proton}} = [1, 1, 1], \quad C = 0.000938 \text{ TeV}, \quad K = 6.5 \text{ TeV}, \quad R = 0$$

The initial state for the collision is:

$$\vec{S}_{\text{initial}} = [2, 2, 2], \quad C = 0.001876 \text{ TeV}, \quad K = 13.0 \text{ TeV}$$

This [2,2,2] twist configuration exceeds the maximum structural coherence of a single soliton. The Mesh field equations enforce redistribution via twist-splitting governed by the Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Mesh}} = \mathcal{L}_T + \mathcal{L}_C + \mathcal{L}_K + \mathcal{L}_R + \mathcal{L}_\tau$$

During twist saturation, the Mesh Euler–Lagrange equations activate:

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \phi} = \chi\, g\, \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \cdots$$

When twist exceeds [1,1,1], the field cannot maintain causal phase alignment, and the system breaks into lower-twist solitons and remainder fields.

Redistribution Pathways:

- Soliton ejection:
$$[2, 2, 2] \to [1, 1, 1] + [-1, -1, -1] + [1, 1, 1] + \ldots$$
This generates particles such as e^+e^-, $\mu^+\mu^-$, W^+W^-, $\tau^+\tau^-$, depending on twist-locking success and curvature redistribution.

- Neutrino generation:
$$R = [0, 0, 0] \quad \text{with} \quad C_\nu \ll 1, \quad K_\nu > 0$$
Neutrinos emerge when coherence fails to close structurally—encoded via $\mathcal{L}_R$ and activated when $\Gamma(x) > 0$.

- Pure kinetic output:
$$H \to \gamma + \gamma$$
In rare cases, if twist cancels exactly, the entire curvature is transferred into cone-aligned motion. This corresponds to high-energy photon (γ) production with no remainder.

The reaction energy flow is tracked via the Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{Mesh}} = \frac{1}{2}\chi g^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\phi\partial_\nu\phi - j^\mu\tau_\mu + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu\tau^\nu)^2$$

Every observed collider outcome—whether a lepton pair, boson track, or neutrino signature—arises from twist-channel saturation, coherence instability, and curvature redistribution. No virtual particles are required. All decay products are real solitons or phase-bound fields, fully derivable from the Mesh Lagrangian.

Experimental Context The 1/3 unit of charge, observed decay sequences, and reaction product ratios all arise from these Mesh constraints. Particle accelerator data provides both validation and calibration of the Mesh model. In this framework, we do not model observed behavior—we explain it from field structure.

Example 3: Higgs Decay (Fully Resolved Saturation Collapse)

$$H \to \gamma\gamma, \quad W^+W^-, \quad \tau^+\tau^-$$

The Higgs soliton in the Mesh Model is a structurally saturated state with paired opposing twist vectors:

$$T_H = [+3/3] + [-3/3] \Rightarrow T = [0, 0, 0]$$

This [0,0,0] twist configuration has maximal internal tension but no external twist expression. It is dynamically unstable and must decay—there is no structural phase path that can support this locked configuration. Collapse is triggered by coherence saturation:

$$\Gamma(x) = \nabla \cdot \vec{C}(x) > \Gamma_{\text{crit}}$$

Reaction Sequence:

$$\text{Twist Saturation} \Rightarrow \text{Collapse Initiation} \Rightarrow \text{Cone Redistribution}$$

Decay Pathways:

- **Photon Emission (Kinetic-Only):**

  $$H \to \gamma + \gamma$$

  Complete internal twist cancellation produces no remainder fields. All energy is converted into cone-aligned phase motion:

  $$\mathcal{L}_K = \frac{1}{2}\chi\, g^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\phi\partial_\nu\phi$$

- **W Boson Pair (Full Twist Redistribution):**

  $$H \to W^+ + W^-$$

  Twist separates into two [1,1,1] solitons:

  $$T_H \to T_{W^+} + T_{W^-}$$

  Each boson carries curvature and twist from the Higgs soliton. The energy is drawn from curvature potential:

  $$\mathcal{L}_C = -\frac{1}{2\kappa}R + \beta_C \sum T_i(\partial_\mu\phi_i)^2$$

- **Tau Lepton Pair + Neutrinos (Partial Collapse + Remainder):**

  $$H \to \tau^+ + \tau^- + \nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

  Partial curvature collapse produces two high-mass solitons plus neutrino remainder fields:

  $$\mathcal{L}_R = \rho_R(x)\left[\frac{1}{2}\partial^\mu\psi_\nu\partial_\mu\psi_\nu - \frac{1}{2}m_\nu^2\psi_\nu^2\right]$$

Final Output (Representative Values):

$$
\begin{aligned}
T_\gamma &= [0,0,0], \quad C_\gamma = 62.5 \text{ GeV} \quad (\times 2) \\
T_{W^\pm} &= [\pm1,\pm1,\pm1], \quad C_W = 80.4 \text{ GeV} \\
T_\tau &= [\pm1,\pm1,\pm1], \quad C_\tau = 1.777 \text{ GeV} \\
T_\nu &= [0,0,0], \quad C_\nu = \varepsilon, \quad K_\nu > 0
\end{aligned}
$$

Energy Balance:

$$C_H = \sum C_i + \sum K_i + \sum R_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad 125 \text{ GeV} = \text{Output Channels}$$

Hamiltonian Collapse:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{Mesh}} = \frac{1}{2}\chi g^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\phi\partial_\nu\phi + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu\tau^\nu)^2 - j^\mu\tau_\mu$$

Example 4: Up Quark Decay as a Fully Resolved Mesh Reaction

$$u \to d + W^+ \to d + e^+ + \nu_e$$

In the Standard Model, the weak decay of an up quark is modeled as a two-step process mediated by a virtual W^+ boson. The intermediate state $u \to d+W^+$ appears to violate energy conservation, since the W boson mass (80 GeV) vastly exceeds the mass difference between up and down quarks (2.5 MeV). This violation is tolerated in perturbative quantum field theory by allowing the W to exist off-shell.

Virtual particles were introduced historically to preserve gauge symmetry and enforce locality within perturbative field expansions. They allowed momentum and charge to appear conserved at interaction vertices, even when energy was not—by treating intermediate states as mathematical artifacts rather than physical fields. While successful for predicting scattering amplitudes, this approach does not enforce energy conservation or causal transport at the level of real field structure. In the Mesh framework, all fields must emerge from coherence-supported transitions, and no virtual states are permitted.

In the Mesh framework, no such virtual transitions are allowed. All reactions must conserve twist, curvature, and kinetic energy in real spacetime. However, when the full decay sequence is included, the Mesh reaction resolves naturally as a coherence-driven collapse and reconfiguration of field geometry.

Initial Soliton:

$$T_u = [+2/3, 0, 0], \quad C_u = 2.2 \text{ MeV}, \quad K_u = 0$$

The up quark is modeled as a one-axis twist soliton. Under confinement stress or cone misalignment, the twist cannot maintain structural balance. Collapse initiates when the coherence divergence exceeds its threshold:

$$\Gamma(x) = \nabla \cdot \vec{C}(x) > \Gamma_{\text{threshold}}$$

Reaction Sequence:

$$\text{Twist Collapse} \Rightarrow \text{Curvature Redistribution} \Rightarrow \text{Kinetic} + \text{Remainder Emission}$$

Final Output:

$$d + e^+ + \nu_e$$

$$T_d = [-1/3, 0, 0], \quad C_d \approx 4.7 \text{ MeV}, \quad K_d \approx 0$$
$$T_{e^+} = [+1, +1, +1], \quad C_{e^+} = 0.511 \text{ MeV}, \quad K_{e^+} > 0$$
$$T_{\nu_e} = [0, 0, 0], \quad C_\nu \sim \varepsilon, \quad K_\nu > 0$$

The W^+ never emerges as a real soliton. Instead, the field collapses directly into two observable outputs: - The positron emerges as a cone-aligned, curvature-loaded soliton. - The neutrino appears as a remainder field: a coherence-locked remnant with zero twist.

Collapse Activation:

$$\mathcal{L}_R = \rho_R(x) \left[\frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu \psi_\nu \partial_\mu \psi^\nu - \frac{1}{2} m_\nu^2 \psi_\nu^2 \right]$$

Hamiltonian Response:

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2} \chi g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \tau^\nu)^2 - j^\mu \tau_\mu$$

Here, the twist current j^μ is sourced by cone divergence. The τ_μ field enables long-range twist propagation across the collapsing region, structuring cone-supported emission into causally allowed directions.

Conclusion:

What appears as a two-step decay mediated by a virtual W^+ boson in the Standard Model is resolved in the Mesh framework as a single, structurally complete reaction. Twist asymmetry in the up quark initiates field collapse, which directly produces a rebalanced down quark, a curvature-carried positron, and a twistless neutrino. All field outputs are real. No energy borrowing is required. The Mesh Model conserves twist, energy, and coherence throughout the full reaction path.

7 Gauge Structures and Functional Correspondence

Standard quantum field theory describes fundamental interactions through internal gauge symmetries: U(1) for electromagnetism, SU(2) for the weak force, and SU(3) for the strong interaction. These symmetries introduce gauge fields that preserve local invariance and mediate interactions via covariant derivatives and field curvature [11, 12].

In the Mesh framework, these behaviors are not imposed as group structures. Instead, they arise from structural alignment across quantized twist channels, cone-constrained coherence propagation, and the dynamic interplay of tension and curvature fields. The model does not impose internal symmetry groups at the Lagrangian level. All transport, mass generation, confinement, and long-range interaction emerge from coherence geometry.

To ensure rank consistency between field-driven tension and spacetime curvature, the scalar tension field is promoted to a symmetric rank-2 tensor:

$$t_{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{T_0} \nabla_\mu \phi(x) \nabla_\nu \phi(x),$$

and the quantum-corrected metric becomes:

$$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x) = g_{\mu\nu}(x) + \hbar \, t_{\mu\nu}(x).$$

This formulation satisfies energy conservation, directional ripple support, and compatibility with the curvature mesh. It also provides the structural substrate from which twist, charge, and interaction arise.

We now show how the three major gauge groups arise—not as algebraic impositions—but as consequences of the Mesh field structure:

- **U(1)** emerges from phase propagation along a single coherence channel: a standing coherence wave.
- **SU(2)** arises when two coherence channels phase-align, allowing structural but unstable soliton interaction—like $W^{\pm}$ production.
- **SU(3)** emerges from three-channel twist confinement, producing phase-stable but non-isolatable configurations—like quarks.

Each arises as a structural constraint on how twist and coherence interact within the tension mesh. In the high-coherence limit, these reproduce the functional behavior of gauge theory, but with no symmetry imposed from the top down.

Structural Basis for Gauge Behavior from the Mesh Hamiltonian

We begin with the scalar field Lagrangian defined over the mesh-regulated substrate:

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \frac{1}{2}\,\tilde{g}^{\mu\nu}(x)\,\nabla_\mu\phi(x)\,\nabla_\nu\phi(x),$$

which reduces to the familiar flat-space form in regions where $t_{\mu\nu}(x) \to 0$, i.e., where twist vanishes or coherence is neutral.

The canonical momentum becomes:

$$\pi(x,t) = \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_t\phi)} = \tilde{g}^{0\nu}\,\nabla_\nu\phi,$$

and the Hamiltonian density is:

$$\mathcal{H}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}\,\tilde{g}^{\mu\nu}(x)\,\nabla_\mu\phi(x)\,\nabla_\nu\phi(x).$$

Covariant derivatives ∇_μ are used throughout when evaluating transport or dynamics in curved geometry, consistent with general relativity and the quantum-corrected metric $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$. The effective metric encodes not only gravitational curvature, but also the structural influence of twist through the tension tensor $t_{\mu\nu}(x)$, which is itself sourced by phase gradients:

$$t_{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{T_0}\,\nabla_\mu\phi(x)\,\nabla_\nu\phi(x).$$

Quantizing this system canonically yields:

$$[\hat{\phi}(x), \hat{\pi}(y)] = i\hbar\,\delta(x-y),$$

with field excitations interpreted as coherence-supported ripple modes. In the limit where $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} \to \eta_{\mu\nu}$, the system reduces to standard scalar field theory with known Feynman propagators and interaction rules [11, 12].

In this regime, solitons emerge as quantized coherence configurations supported by [1,1,1] twist. The tension tensor $\tau_{\mu\nu}$, sourced by moving twist, provides long-range field propagation and interaction—replacing the need for explicitly imposed gauge fields. Cone-regulated transport replaces gauge invariance with phase-locked geometry.

We now examine how the field structures defined above recover the physical behavior associated with the standard gauge groups U(1), SU(2), and SU(3) [13, 11]. Rather than imposing internal symmetry, these gauge behaviors emerge naturally from twist alignment constraints across coherence channels and structural tension confinement.

Table 1: Mesh-based structural correspondence to gauge behavior

Gauge Type	**Twist Structure**	**Mass Generation**	**Confinement**	**Chiral Bias**
U(1)	[1,0,0]	No	No	No
SU(2)	[1,1,0]	Yes (via $\Gamma + \mathcal{R}$)	No	Yes
SU(3)	[1,1,1]	Yes (via full twist resistance)	Yes	Yes (triplet coher
SU(N)	N-channel twist alignment	Conditional	Conditional	Yes (phase-depen

We summarize the emergence of gauge-like behavior from Mesh twist–coherence structure in Table 1. Each configuration corresponds to a distinct causal transport condition and structural outcome.

U(1): Electromagnetic Behavior from Coherent Propagation

The U(1) gauge symmetry of electromagnetism is characterized by local phase invariance:

$$\psi(x) \to e^{i\alpha(x)}\psi(x),$$

with interactions mediated by a gauge field $A_\mu(x)$ through the covariant derivative $D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ieA_\mu$ [11, 12].

In the Mesh framework, analogous behavior emerges from coherence-regulated propagation over a single twist channel. This defines the [1,0,0] configuration: a soliton formed from a single phase-locked coherence lane.

- The scalar field $\phi(x,t)$ evolves under the Mesh field-theoretic Lagrangian:

  $$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}\,\tilde{g}^{\mu\nu}(x)\,\nabla_\mu\phi(x)\,\nabla_\nu\phi(x),$$

  where the quantum-corrected metric includes tension response:

  $$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x) = g_{\mu\nu}(x) + \hbar\, t_{\mu\nu}(x), \quad t_{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{T_0}\,\nabla_\mu\phi\,\nabla_\nu\phi.$$

- In the high-coherence, isotropic limit, $\tilde{g}^{\mu\nu} \to \eta^{\mu\nu}$, and the field propagates as a massless ripple:

  $$\omega = |\vec{k}|.$$

- The coherence vector $\vec{C}(x) = \nabla\phi \cdot \chi(x)$ determines local signal availability. It functions structurally like a gauge potential A_μ, but emerges from phase-coherent transport geometry.

- The causal transport equation:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) + \rho \Gamma(x) = 0$$

enforces conservation of influence in the absence of collapse ($\Gamma = 0$). This mimics the U(1) current conservation law $\partial_\mu j^\mu = 0$, but arises from coherence-phase continuity.

Thus, U(1)-like behavior emerges naturally from standing coherence wavefronts. Local phase invariance is not imposed—it is a structural property of twist-stable solitons propagating over the Mesh tension field. The effective metric $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$ ensures full consistency with spin-2 curvature behavior, and the classical limit is recovered as $\hbar \to 0$.

SU(2): Chirality and Mass via Scalar–Tensor Coherence Coupling

SU(2) governs the weak interaction, where gauge bosons acquire mass through spontaneous symmetry breaking, and where left- and right-handed components of spinor fields transform asymmetrically. In the Mesh framework, SU(2)-like behavior emerges through twist alignment across two coherence channels, combined with dynamic interaction between curvature and the tension field.

The field system supports a scalar phase field $\phi(x)$, a coherence mask $\chi(x)$, and a symmetric rank-2 tensor:

$$t_{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{T_0} \nabla_\mu \phi(x) \nabla_\nu \phi(x),$$

which encodes directional stiffness and causal resistance. It perturbs the classical geometry through:

$$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x) = g_{\mu\nu}(x) + \hbar\, t_{\mu\nu}(x).$$

This form is a structurally consistent Ansatz—minimal in rank, symmetric, and compatible with energy-density transport in curved coherence space.

We define a composite field triplet:

$$H(x) := [\phi(x), \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x), \chi(x)],$$

which jointly encodes scalar amplitude, corrected transport geometry, and local coherence support.

In this framework, [1,1,0] twist states represent two-channel coherence alignment. These states are structurally allowed but **dynamically unstable**—they create local tension without full soliton closure. This instability causes the coherence field to deform and resist transport. The resulting phase misalignment generates effective mass without requiring a Higgs mechanism.

The effective mass is:

$$m^2_{\text{eff}}(x) \propto \Gamma(x) + \mathcal{R}(x),$$

where $\Gamma(x) = \nabla \cdot \vec{C}(x)$ reflects divergence in cone support, and $\mathcal{R}(x)$ encodes resistance accumulated across curvature-tension-modulated paths.

Chirality also emerges structurally. Let $\phi_L(x)$ and $\phi_R(x)$ denote chiral transport modes propagating along orthogonal eigen-directions of $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x)$. If:

$$\Delta\Gamma(x) = \Gamma_L(x) - \Gamma_R(x) \neq 0,$$

then collapse rates differ for each mode. This produces a directional asymmetry that mirrors left-handed coupling in electroweak SU(2) theory.

Although no spinor fields or imposed gauge symmetry are used, the scalar–tensor–coherence interaction produces both mass and chirality as **structural consequences** of twist and geometry. This provides a direct analog to SU(2) behavior—emergent not from symmetry algebra, but from the causal constraints of the Mesh field.

SU(3): Confinement and Causal Isolation via Cone Fragmentation

SU(3) governs the strong interaction, where color-charged excitations interact via a nonlinear field and cannot exist in isolation. Its defining feature is confinement: individual twist-aligned channels are dynamically unstable unless bound in a fully phase-closed configuration [11, 12].

In the Mesh framework, SU(3)-like behavior arises from structural limits on coherence threading. When all three coherence channels are activated—forming the maximal twist configuration [1,1,1]—the system reaches its highest possible internal strain. The tension mesh can only maintain this configuration if curvature and phase gradients remain aligned across all three directions.

We define three scalar field modes $\phi^a(x),\ a = 1, 2, 3$, each with an associated coherence mask $\chi^a(x)$, coherence vector $\vec{C}^a(x)$, and cone-aligned transport direction governed by the corrected metric:

$$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x) = g_{\mu\nu}(x) + \hbar\, t_{\mu\nu}(x), \quad t_{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{T_0}\nabla_\mu\phi^a(x)\nabla_\nu\phi^a(x).$$

Each channel propagates through a distinct light cone, and the causal transport equation for each mode is:

$$\frac{\partial\rho^a}{\partial t} + \nabla\cdot(\rho^a\vec{v}^a) + \rho^a\Gamma^a(x) = 0,$$

where $\vec{v}^a$ reflects cone directionality derived from $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$.

An effective non-Abelian structure arises when coherence gradients between channels interfere. This defines a structural commutator:

$$[\vec{C}^a, \vec{C}^b] := f^{abc}\vec{C}^c,$$

with structure coefficients dynamically generated by phase tension:

$$f^{abc}(x) \propto \epsilon^{\mu\nu}\left(\partial_\mu\chi^a\,\partial_\nu\chi^b\right).$$

In regions of coherence degradation or cone misalignment, the channel structure fails to phase lock. The condition for full soliton propagation is:

$$\mathcal{I}(x) = \left\{x \mid \bigcap_{a=1}^{3}\vec{C}^a(x) \neq 0\right\},$$

meaning causal propagation is only permitted when all three coherence vectors overlap structurally.

This reproduces color confinement: [1,0,0], [0,1,0], and [0,0,1] configurations cannot propagate alone—they collapse unless all three twist

Toward SU(N): Coherence-Algebra from Field Interaction

While no internal symmetry algebra is assumed, the mesh structure supports the formation of multiple coherence-regulated scalar modes with directionally constrained propagation. We define a set of N scalar fields $\phi^a(x)$ (with $a = 1, ..., N$), each governed by the causal transport equation:

$$\frac{\partial\rho^a}{\partial t} + \nabla\cdot(\rho^a\vec{v}^a) + \rho^a\Gamma^a(x) = 0,$$

where $\vec{v}^a$ is the local transport velocity derived from the quantum-corrected metric $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$, and $\vec{C}^a(x)$ is the coherence vector for mode a. Each field contributes to the effective transport geometry through:

$$t^a_{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{T_0}\,\nabla_\mu \phi^a(x)\,\nabla_\nu \phi^a(x), \quad \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x) = g_{\mu\nu}(x) + \hbar \sum_{a=1}^{N} t^a_{\mu\nu}(x).$$

This tensor form is preserved as a structural Ansatz—selected for symmetry, curvature compatibility, and transport alignment.

We define an effective commutator:

$$[\vec{C}^a, \vec{C}^b] := f^{abc}\vec{C}^c,$$

with structure coefficients induced by coherence misalignment:

$$f^{abc}(x) \propto \epsilon^{\mu\nu}\left(\partial_\mu \chi^a \partial_\nu \chi^b\right),$$

producing interference-induced curvature terms in the evolution of ϕ^c. This defines an SU(N)-like algebra over local coherence gradients—one rooted in transport geometry and causal support, rather than imposed internal symmetry [11, 12].

In this setting, SU(N) behavior emerges when N coherence channels are simultaneously activated and causally stable. This may correspond to higher-dimensional lattice geometry, composite soliton networks, or layered reaction intermediates.

SU(3) emerges naturally as the maximal stable configuration within 3-channel coherence space

Higgs-Like Structure from Scalar–Tensor Misalignment

In electroweak theory, mass arises from coupling between gauge fields and a scalar Higgs doublet. In the Mesh framework, mass emerges structurally from misalignment between coherence transport and the curvature geometry encoded in the tension mesh. We define an effective Higgs-like field as a composite of scalar phase, coherence support, and quantum-corrected geometry:

$$H(x) := [\phi(x),\ \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x),\ \chi(x)]\,,$$

Here: - $\phi(x)$ encodes scalar ripple tension, - $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x) = g_{\mu\nu}(x) + \hbar\, t_{\mu\nu}(x)$ represents the coherence-modified geometry, - $\chi(x)$ tracks the degree of phase-locked coherence support.

The structural tensor $t_{\mu\nu}(x)$ is defined as:

$$t_{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{T_0}\,\nabla_\mu \phi(x)\,\nabla_\nu \phi(x),$$

This Ansatz enforces symmetry, energy compatibility, and rank-2 alignment with curvature sourcing.

When scalar coherence and transport geometry remain aligned, cone propagation persists and the system remains massless. But when they misalign—such as under twist pressure or incoherent collapse—transport symmetry breaks and effective mass emerges structurally:

$$m^2_{\text{eff}}(x) \propto \Gamma(x) + \mathcal{R}(x),$$

where: - $\Gamma(x) = \nabla \cdot \vec{C}(x)$ represents divergence in local cone support, - $\mathcal{R}(x)$ represents cumulative resistance encountered along curvature-modulated paths.

This reproduces the core features of symmetry breaking—mass generation, transport collapse, and field saturation—without requiring an independent Higgs field. The Mesh Higgs is not added—it is **resolved** from the same field structure that generates solitons, twist, and curvature.

This framework also structurally explains the instability

Outlook

The structural correspondence between coherence-regulated field dynamics and gauge-theoretic behavior suggests a pathway toward geometrically embedded unification. U(1)-like behavior arises from standing phase propagation across a single coherence channel. SU(2)-like transport asymmetry and mass generation emerge from scalar–tensor misalignment and twist reconfiguration. SU(3)-like confinement results from cone fragmentation and causal isolation in triple-channel coherence systems.

Although no internal symmetry group is postulated, the key functional features of gauge behavior are structurally induced—through twist channel constraints, coherence propagation rules, and curvature-modulated resistance. These behaviors are not imposed by algebra, but generated by geometry.

Field interactions arise from Ansätze such as the tensor $t_{\mu\nu}(x)$, which encode local coherence pressure and ripple resistance. Whether full gauge symmetry can be formally embedded through internal cone transformations, structured coherence phase spaces, or Lie-algebra-preserving tension geometries remains an open and promising direction for future development [11, 12].

The Mesh framework replaces symmetry with structure. It offers a geometry-based foundation for quantum interactions, gauge phenomena, and soliton formation—all without the need for postulated group actions. Gauge theory is not discarded—it is reinterpreted as a visible consequence of coherence-based causality.

8 Mass, Collapse, and Coherence Phases: From Gauge Behavior to Darkness

Dark Matter as a Coherence-Isolated Field Phase

The scalar–tensor–coherence framework developed in this work provides a structural mechanism for mass generation through misalignment between scalar ripple propagation and curvature-induced resistance. In this model, mass is not a fixed property of the field, but a consequence of causal structure:

$$m_{\text{eff}}^2(x) \propto \Gamma(x) + \mathcal{R}(x),$$

where $\Gamma(x) = \nabla \cdot \vec{C}(x)$ is the divergence of the coherence vector, and $\mathcal{R}(x)$ is the integrated resistance to causal transport.

In regions where scalar–tensor alignment is strong and coherence is high, the field supports massless propagation and standard quantum behavior. But when coherence is low or fragmented—and curvature structure introduces significant resistance—field excitations become causally isolated and acquire effective mass. These excitations:

- Gravitate through mass induced by coherence collapse and resistance accumulation,
- Do not emit, absorb, or scatter—since causal transport is suppressed ($\vec{C}(x) \to 0$),
- Remain stable over long timescales due to confinement within disconnected cone geometry.

These properties match the defining traits of dark matter: gravitational mass, non-interaction with luminous fields, and long-term structural stability. In this framework, dark matter is not a separate particle species or externally coupled field—it is a **phase of the causal field** in which coherence fails but geometric structure persists.

This suggests that dark matter may be understood as a structural sector of the scalar–tensor field: a domain where causal geometry exists, but is disconnected from the coherence cones required for observable interaction. Gravitational lensing, structure formation, and halo distributions may offer indirect access to these coherence-isolated regions [14, 15].

Dark Energy as a High-Coherence Background Phase

While mass and interaction arise from coherence fragmentation and scalar–tensor misalignment, a contrasting phase emerges when coherence remains uniformly high, resistance is minimal, and causal structure remains unconstrained.

In such regions, the scalar field retains full coherence support ($\chi(x) \approx 1$) but does not collapse or localize. The resistance integral $\mathcal{R}(x)$ remains near zero, and cone geometry expands freely without gravitational binding. This defines a phase where ripple propagation is sustained, but structure cannot condense.

This coherence-dominated regime exhibits the key features associated with dark energy:

- Persistent expansion driven by field tension, unopposed by curvature or collapse,
- Uniform, non-clumping behavior across space,
- A negative-pressure-like effect due to coherence-driven volumetric expansion,
- Absence of causal fragmentation or confinement.

In this view, dark energy is not a constant or exotic scalar field, but a **high-coherence background phase** of the same causal system that gives rise to both matter and dark matter. Matter arises from coherence fragmentation and structural confinement; dark matter from causal isolation; and dark energy from coherence without collapse [14, 15].

9 Causal Transport as a Structured Field Equation

To model the flow of influence within the mesh, we define a causal influence field $\rho(x,t)$ governed by the structural properties of coherence, tension, and resistance.

We propose the transport equation:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) + \rho\, \Gamma(x) = 0$$

where:

- $\vec{v}(x)$ is the tension-based propagation vector.
- $\Gamma(x)$ is a local decay term derived from the divergence of coherence:

$$\Gamma(x) = \nabla \cdot \vec{C}(x)$$

- The domain of influence is defined by the effective cone:

$$\mathrm{Cone}_{\mathrm{eff}}(x) = \{x \mid \vec{C}(x) \neq 0,\, v(x) > 0,\, \mathcal{R}(x) < \infty\}$$

This equation defines the causal dynamics of structured propagation in a field-theoretic setting, with collapse and constraint emerging from internal coherence degradation.

Causality Without Predefined Geometry

The Mesh Model thus reverses the standard picture: causal structure is not imposed by geometry—it creates it. The classical light cone is no longer an axiom of the spacetime manifold, but an emergent limit of ripple-based propagation in a structured field [1].

This unification bridges the gap between general relativity and quantum field behavior. GR's causal invariance arises in the limit of stable, high-tension, high-coherence mesh regions. QFT's field locality emerges from directional coherence patterns bounded by the tension cone [16]. And deviations from either—such as gravitational wave echoes, jet anisotropies, or black hole horizon dynamics—can now be seen as structural deformations of the effective cone [8, 9].

We define the effective propagation speed v_{eff} across a coherence-regulated path γ as the harmonic mean of local velocity along the path:

$$v_{\text{eff}} = \left(\int_\gamma \frac{1}{v(x)} \, ds \right)^{-1} L$$

where:

- $v(x) = \sqrt{T(x)/\mu(x)}$ is the local signal speed from the tension cone,
- $L = \int_\gamma ds$ is the proper path length.

This expression accounts for mesh-induced anisotropy and tension modulation along the signal path.

Toward a Structured Causal Geometry

What emerges from this synthesis is not a replacement for relativistic geometry, but a deeper scaffolding that can explain where its causal features come from. The effective cone unites:

- $\vec{C}(x)$: the availability of coherence (can information propagate?)
- $\vec{v}(x)$: the tension-governed velocity structure (how fast and where?)
- $\mathcal{R}(x)$: the accumulated curvature resistance (how distorted or delayed?)

These three together give a complete causal fingerprint for any region of the mesh.

In the sections that follow, we explore how this structured causality constrains entropy flow and information propagation, and how it leads to observable predictions.

9.1 Causal Influence as Mesh-Based Ripple Propagation

The scalar field $\phi(x, t)$ defined in the mesh framework represents structured ripple dynamics across a coherence-regulated substrate. Its propagation is governed by the local tension tensor and coherence profile, leading to an anisotropic wave equation:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - \nabla \cdot \left(v^2(x) \nabla \phi \right) = 0$$

where $v^2(x) = T_{ij}(x)/\mu(x)$. We define the causal influence field $\rho(x, t)$ as the structured ripple intensity:

$$\rho(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t}\right)^2 + v^2(x)(\nabla\phi)^2\right]$$

This field evolves under a transport equation derived from mesh structure:

$$\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} + \nabla\cdot(\rho\vec{v}(x)) + \rho\,\Gamma(x) = 0$$

Here:

- $\vec{v}(x)$ is the local mesh-based propagation vector.
- $\Gamma(x) = \nabla\cdot\vec{C}(x)$ represents coherence divergence (loss of structural support).

This formulation describes how structured influence propagates, attenuates, and collapses within the causal geometry of the mesh. It integrates coherence, tension, and resistance into a unified expression of causal evolution.

9.2 Causal Geometry in the Double Slit Configuration

To illustrate how the structured causal framework constrains interference and collapse, we apply the cone formalism to the classic double slit setup. We analyze this configuration not as a quantum abstraction, but as a ripple-propagating system constrained by coherence, tension, and resistance—each embedded in the mesh field structure [11, 12].

Let $\phi_L(x,t)$ and $\phi_R(x,t)$ denote scalar field solutions emanating from the left and right slits, respectively. The total field at a point on the screen is:

$$\phi(x,t) = \phi_L(x,t) + \phi_R(x,t)$$

We define the causal influence field associated with this structure as:

$$\rho(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t}\right)^2 + v^2(x)(\nabla\phi)^2\right]$$

which evolves under the transport equation derived from mesh-based propagation:

$$\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} + \nabla\cdot(\rho\vec{v}(x)) + \rho\,\Gamma(x) = 0$$

where:

- $\vec{v}(x)$ is the local signal velocity vector from the tension cone.
- $\Gamma(x) = \nabla\cdot\vec{C}(x)$ is the coherence divergence (collapse rate).
- $\vec{C}(x) = \nabla\phi\cdot\chi(x)$ is the coherence vector field [3].

We now define the interference-permitted region $\mathcal{I}(x)$ as the set of points where the coherence vectors from both slits overlap constructively and resistance remains finite:

$$\mathcal{I}(x) = \left\{x \mid \vec{C}_L(x)\cdot\vec{C}_R(x) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{R}(x) < \infty\right\}$$

Outside this region, causal disconnection or saturation occurs, and interference collapses geometrically. The resistance term is defined pathwise by:

$$\mathcal{R}(x) = \int_{\gamma_x} (1 - \chi(x(s)))\, ds$$

where γ_x is a field-supported path from slit to detector point x.

This construction imposes physical boundaries on interference visibility. Fringes appear only where coherence cones overlap, propagation velocity supports phase alignment, and resistance does not suppress structured influence. Collapse is not treated as an axiomatic measurement event, but as the terminal result of failed causal propagation.

The structured field $\phi(x,t)$ describing ripple propagation through the slit system evolves under the mesh-derived wave equation:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - \nabla \cdot \left(v^2(x) \nabla \phi\right) = 0$$

This equation governs the left- and right-slit fields ϕ_L, ϕ_R, and their superposition. The local signal velocity $v(x)$ is determined by the mesh tension tensor via $v^2(x) = T_{ij}(x)/\mu(x)$.

Interference only persists in regions where the coherence field supports stable wave propagation. Collapse and decoherence occur where $v(x) \to 0$ or $\Gamma(x)$ becomes large. The resulting interference zone is not assumed—it's a domain of well-supported solutions to the structured field equation.

This application unifies the causal geometry defined in this work with interference behavior derived in previous field-theoretic formulations. It provides a pathway toward modeling collapse not as a discrete event, but as a dynamically constrained boundary of causal flow in structured spacetime [17].

10 Entropy and Information Boundaries

Causal boundaries constrain not only whether influence can propagate, but also how much structured information can be transmitted through a region. In the coherence-regulated field framework, entropy flow is governed by the structure and divergence of the coherence vector $\vec{C}(x)$. Where coherence flow bottlenecks, information transport is similarly constrained [16].

This section introduces a structural formulation of entropy bounds, inspired by the Bousso bound [18, 19], but derived directly from the behavior of the coherence field. The divergence of $\vec{C}(x)$ defines effective information flux through a causal surface, and its integrability limits determine the structural capacity for entropy transport.

Divergence of Coherence and Information Flux

Let $\vec{C}(x)$ denote the local coherence vector field as defined in Section 2. The divergence $\nabla \cdot \vec{C}(x)$ quantifies the rate at which coherent ripple influence expands or contracts within a region. Positive divergence indicates coherence outflow; negative divergence indicates structural collapse.

The maximum entropy flux through a surface Σ is bounded by the divergence of $\vec{C}(x)$ across that surface:

$$S_{\max} \leq \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Sigma} \left| \nabla \cdot \vec{C}(x) \right| dA \tag{11}$$

where:

- Σ is a codimension-one surface bounding a region of the coherence-regulated field.

- $\vec{C}(x)$ is the local causal availability vector field.
- The integrand represents the net structural support for entropy-carrying ripple propagation.

This bound constrains entropy transport not by geometric assumptions, but by the field's internal ability to support coherent signal flow. In regions where $\vec{C}(x)$ collapses, entropy flux is suppressed. This formulation yields a structural equivalent to holographic bounds, with coherence divergence replacing surface area or geodesic focusing as the limiting mechanism.

Bousso Bound as a Structural Limit

In general relativity, the Bousso bound constrains the entropy flux through a surface based on its area and the convergence of null rays orthogonal to it [18]. In the coherence-regulated framework, this geometric focusing condition is replaced by the divergence of the coherence vector field $\vec{C}(x)$.

This substitution reframes entropy transport as a structural constraint: causal information flow is limited by the coherence structure of the field, not by spacetime geometry. Surfaces where $\nabla \cdot \vec{C}(x)$ is minimized define entropy bottlenecks. The entropy bound becomes:

$$S_{\max} \leq \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Sigma} \left| \nabla \cdot \vec{C}(x) \right| \, dA$$

This result provides a physically grounded, testable formulation of entropy limits arising from field dynamics rather than geometric axioms.

Holography as a Structural Effect

Where coherence collapses sharply—such as across vacuum gradients or regions of discontinuous tension—entropy flow becomes restricted to lower-dimensional subspaces. This reproduces holographic behavior: entropy scaling with surface area rather than volume.

In this formulation, holography arises as a structural outcome of field coherence limits. The transition from volume-based to surface-based entropy encoding is governed by local properties of $\vec{C}(x)$ and its divergence, rather than a universal principle.

This model predicts that holographic behavior may vary in strength and orientation based on coherence anisotropy. Such variation, if observed in gravitational wave echoes or near-horizon dynamics, could serve as an indirect probe of coherence geometry in extreme field configurations.

The next section explores how these structural constraints influence observable astrophysical signals.

11 Neutrino Transport, Oscillation, and Coherence Structure

While mass and confinement arise from scalar–tensor misalignment and coherence collapse, neutrino behavior presents a more subtle structure: one in which mass is present but minimal, chirality is asymmetric, and propagation occurs through overlapping yet flavor-specific causal channels. This section shows how neutrino oscillation, chiral suppression, and potential CP violation emerge as direct consequences of coherence geometry, without requiring externally imposed flavor symmetry or mixing matrices [11, 12].

We define each neutrino flavor $\nu_a(x)$ as a scalar coherence mode $\phi^a(x)$ with its own transport geometry:

$$m_a^2(x) = \Gamma^a(x) + \mathcal{R}^a(x)$$

where:

- $\Gamma^a(x) = \nabla \cdot \vec{C}^a(x)$ is the local divergence of flavor-specific coherence flow,
- $\mathcal{R}^a(x) = \int_{\gamma_a} (1 - \chi^a(x(s)))\, ds$ is the accumulated resistance along a flavor-constrained path.

This structural mass term varies between modes and sets the baseline for oscillation.

We describe flavor superposition as a field rotation:

$$\phi^a(x,t) = \sum_b U^{ab}(x)\psi^b(x,t)$$

with $U^{ab}(x)$ defined by cone overlap and coherence alignment across modes. The evolution of each mode is governed by:

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\phi^a(x,t) = \left[-\nabla \cdot (v^a(x)\nabla) + m_a^2(x)\right]\phi^a(x,t)$$

Oscillation arises as coherence-induced phase beating between propagating eigenmodes, regulated by local geometry [17].

Let $\phi_L^a(x)$ and $\phi_R^a(x)$ denote left- and right-handed components of a neutrino mode. Their causal stability is governed by:

$$\Gamma_L^a(x) = \nabla \cdot \vec{C}_L^a(x), \quad \Gamma_R^a(x) = \nabla \cdot \vec{C}_R^a(x)$$

We define the chiral asymmetry:

$$\Delta\Gamma^a(x) = \Gamma_L^a(x) - \Gamma_R^a(x)$$

When $\Delta\Gamma^a \gg 0$, right-handed components collapse more rapidly, leaving only left-handed propagation in observable channels.

Each coherence field may carry an intrinsic phase $\delta_a(x)$:

$$\vec{C}^a(x) = |\vec{C}^a(x)|e^{i\delta_a(x)}$$

We define the geometric interference between flavors:

$$\mathcal{I}^{ab}(x) = \mathrm{Re}\left[\vec{C}^a(x) \cdot \vec{C}^{b*}(x)\right] = |\vec{C}^a||\vec{C}^b|\cos(\delta_a - \delta_b)$$

Nonzero $\delta_a - \delta_b$ produces phase asymmetries in oscillation rates—offering a structural mechanism for CP violation [17].

Sterile Neutrinos as Coherence-Isolated Phases

The causal framework developed in previous sections describes how mass and isolation arise from coherence collapse and cone disconnection. In this structure, we identify sterile neutrinos as a distinct field phase: one that exhibits internal coherence and effective mass but lacks causal support within the observable mesh.

We define the sterile neutrino mode $\phi_s(x)$ as:

$$\vec{C}^s(x) \approx 0, \quad \mathcal{R}^s(x) \gg 1$$

This state does not emit, absorb, or scatter—since it is causally disconnected—but may still couple gravitationally. It mirrors the same confinement mechanism discussed in Section 7 for dark matter and in the SU(3) formulation as coherence cone fragmentation.

Oscillation into such a state is still permitted structurally, via local interference between coherence channels:

$$\phi^a(x) = \sum_b U^{ab}(x)\psi^b(x) + U^{as}(x)\phi_s(x)$$

Here, $U^{as}(x)$ arises from the geometry of local cone overlap—even when one mode is causally limited. This offers a field-based realization of sterile neutrinos as **non-radiating, coherence-confined excitations** that may transition into or out of observable neutrino states through mesh-level interference [17].

12 Spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ Behavior from Coherence Phase Geometry

In the Mesh Model, spin is not postulated as a particle property—it emerges as a quantized feature of coherence twist around causal paths. This section derives spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ behavior as a natural consequence of how phase-locked tension waves rotate within the Mesh geometry.

Unlike traditional QFT where spin is introduced algebraically through spinor representations, the Mesh defines spin structurally. The double-valued nature of fermions arises from coherence phase fields with topologically nontrivial winding: a soliton propagating along a curved causal path can carry a half-cycle of phase across a full rotation, reversing its field sign under a 2π transformation.

This is not imposed through symmetry groups—it is constructed from the causal field configuration itself.

Topological Phase Wrapping and Field Sign Reversal

We begin with the coherence vector:

$$\vec{C}(x) = \nabla\phi(x) \cdot \chi(x)$$

and consider a coherence phase field with winding behavior:

$$\phi(x) = \frac{\theta(x)}{2}, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$$

A full 2π rotation in θ corresponds to a π shift in ϕ, so that:

$$\Psi(x) \propto e^{i\phi(x)} = e^{i\theta(x)/2}$$

This defines a double-valued field structure: under a closed loop around a vortex, the field acquires a sign flip:

$$\oint_\gamma \nabla\theta \cdot d\ell = 2\pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Psi(x) \to -\Psi(x)$$

This is the hallmark of spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ behavior.

Spinor Construction from Coherence Modes

We define a local two-component coherence structure:

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1(x) \\ \phi_2(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

where ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 are orthogonal field modes related by a transport-induced rotation. Local coherence flow acts on this object via a phase-driven SU(2)-like operator:

$$\Psi(x) \mapsto e^{i\vec{\alpha}(x)\cdot\vec{\sigma}/2}\Psi(x)$$

with $\vec{\sigma}$ as effective coherence rotation generators, constructed from directional coherence gradients or curvature-aligned phase flows [11].

This structure reproduces the transformation properties of spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ fields: under a 2π rotation, the field acquires a minus sign:

$$e^{i\pi\vec{n}\cdot\vec{\sigma}} = -\mathbb{I}$$

Angular Momentum and Quantized Circulation

The mesh coherence structure also admits a circulation-based angular momentum density:

$$S_k = \frac{1}{2}\int d^3x\, \epsilon_{ijk}\, \rho(x)\, (x_i \partial_j \theta(x) - x_j \partial_i \theta(x))$$

Here, $\rho(x)$ is the ripple energy density, and $\theta(x)$ is the coherence phase. The integrand quantifies the winding of causal phase flow around a spatial axis, yielding a quantized spin measure when integrated around a localized structure.

This provides a structural foundation for spin quantization: a topologically protected coherence twist that imposes a discrete angular momentum spectrum, even in the absence of imposed symmetry [17].

Connection to Mesh Field Dynamics

The spinor phase structure described above is encoded directly in the Mesh Lagrangian. The twist coherence term

$$\mathcal{L}_T = \chi(x)\sum_i T_i|\nabla\phi_i|^2 - V_T(T_i)$$

supports angular winding through scalar coherence fields. If we define the spinor phase as $\phi = \theta/2$, then $\nabla\phi = \nabla\theta/2$, and the Lagrangian includes the wrapped-phase energy term $\frac{1}{4}\chi T_i|\nabla\theta|^2$. This defines the coherence winding that gives rise to spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ behavior.

Furthermore, the kinetic coherence term

$$\mathcal{L}_K = \frac{1}{2}\chi\, g^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\phi\,\partial_\nu\phi$$

governs cone-aligned propagation of this twisted field. The angular momentum density S_k derived from θ is conserved under the Mesh Hamiltonian and reflects real transport of quantized coherence. In this sense, spin is not postulated—it is a structural mode supported by $\mathcal{L}_T$, propagated by $\mathcal{L}_K$, and conserved by the Euler–Hamiltonian system introduced in Section **??**.

Summary

In the Mesh framework, spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ behavior emerges directly from the coherence-phase geometry of causal tension waves. The key features are:

- A coherence phase field $\phi = \theta/2$ that naturally produces a sign flip under 2π rotation
- A two-mode ripple structure that propagates through the Mesh as a quantized coherence soliton
- A topological winding in $\nabla\theta$ that locks angular momentum and defines spin quantization
- Full structural support from the Mesh Lagrangian: $\mathcal{L}_T$ provides winding energy, $\mathcal{L}_K$ propagates the twisted phase

Spin in this model is not abstract—it is measurable angular momentum from causal twist, stored and transmitted as quantized coherence across a structural Mesh field. The Mesh does not inherit spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ behavior—it builds it.

13 Coherence Triplets and Quark Behavior from Cone Geometry

The Mesh Model framework supports spin, mass, confinement, and gauge-like transport through field-coherence dynamics. In this section, we extend the causal and geometric formalism to model quark-like structures: spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ excitations confined in triplets, exhibiting fractional charge, non-Abelian interaction structure, and color-neutrality constraints.

1. Fractional Charge from Coherence Winding

Let each quark-like excitation be defined by a coherence phase field $\theta^a(x)$ associated with flavor $a \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. The physical field is taken to be:

$$\phi^a(x) = \frac{\theta^a(x)}{k_a}, \quad k_a \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

We define the effective topological charge of the mode as:

$$Q^a = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_\gamma \nabla\theta^a(x) \cdot d\ell = \frac{n_a}{k_a}, \quad n_a \in \mathbb{Z}$$

For $k_a = 3$, this yields allowed fractional charges:

$$Q^a \in \left\{ \pm\frac{1}{3}, \pm\frac{2}{3}, \pm 1, ... \right\}$$

This defines charge as a **winding density per mode**. Total observable charge is the sum over coherence contributions:

$$Q_{\text{total}} = \sum_a Q^a$$

2. Color Singlet Constraint via Cone Neutrality

Each mode has an associated coherence vector $\vec{C}^a(x)$. We define the total color vector:

$$\Psi_{\text{color}}(x) = \sum_{a=1}^{3} \vec{C}^a(x)$$

The color singlet condition requires that the composite state supports propagation only when:

$$\Psi_{\text{color}}(x) = 0 \quad \text{(color neutrality)}$$

This ensures that only color-neutral combinations form bound states, reproducing confinement of non-singlet configurations.

3. Confinement Potential from Coherence Resistance

Define the resistance to causal propagation between coherence modes as:

$$\mathcal{R}_{ab}(r) = \int_0^r (1 - \chi^a(x))\, dx$$

Let this represent the effective interaction cost between a quark of type a and b. The total pairwise potential becomes:

$$V_{ab}(r) \propto \mathcal{R}_{ab}(r) \quad \Rightarrow \quad V(r) \to \infty \text{ as } \chi \to 0$$

This reproduces confinement: as separation increases and coherence support drops, the energy cost of separation diverges.

4. Bound State Energy Functional

Let the total composite field be:

$$\phi(x) = \phi^1(x) + \phi^2(x) + \phi^3(x)$$

Define the ripple energy density for each flavor as:

$$\rho^a(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left[(\partial_t \phi^a)^2 + v^2(x)(\nabla \phi^a)^2\right]$$

The total system energy is:

$$E[\phi] = \int d^3x \left(\sum_{a=1}^{3} \rho^a(x) + \sum_{a<b} \left| \vec{C}^a(x) \cdot \vec{C}^b(x) \right| \right)$$

The cross terms represent coupling energy due to cone overlap. The minimum-energy configuration satisfies:

$$\vec{C}^1(x) + \vec{C}^2(x) + \vec{C}^3(x) = 0, \quad \Gamma^a(x) = 0$$

which ensures cone alignment, color neutrality, and coherence preservation.

5. Gluon-Like Interaction Terms from Coherence Commutators

We define an effective field strength tensor:

$$\mathcal{F}^{ab}_{\mu\nu}(x) = \partial_\mu C^a_\nu - \partial_\nu C^a_\mu + f^{abc} C^b_\mu C^c_\nu$$

Where:

$$f^{abc}(x) \propto \epsilon^{\mu\nu} \left(\partial_\mu \chi^b \partial_\nu \chi^c \right)$$

This structure mirrors non-Abelian gauge field dynamics, with curvature induced by coherence misalignment. These interference-driven corrections regulate coherence flow across overlapping cone regions.

Connection to Mesh Field Dynamics

The coherence triplet behavior described here is structurally supported by the Mesh Lagrangian. The twist term $\mathcal{L}_T$ governs quantized winding via coherence fields $\phi^a(x)$, and the kinetic term $\mathcal{L}_K$ propagates these fields along cone-aligned causal paths. The commutator structure in the field strength tensor $\mathcal{F}^{ab}_{\mu\nu}$ emerges naturally from misalignment between coherence gradients, as encoded in cross-channel twist interactions and resistance accumulation within $\mathcal{L}_C$.

Moreover, confinement behavior corresponds to an increase in the resistance integral $\mathcal{R}_{ab}(x)$, which enters the curvature response and energy cost in the structural Hamiltonian $\mathcal{H}_{\text{Mesh}}$. This ensures that SU(3)-like transport and binding energy are consequences of causal field geometry, not algebraic postulates. The full quark triplet state is therefore stabilized by the same field equations that govern soliton collapse, curvature tension, and cone integrity across the Mesh.

Summary

The Mesh Model supports a structural realization of quark-like behavior. Fractional charge arises from mode winding, confinement from rising resistance, and color singlet propagation from cone alignment constraints. A composite triplet state behaves as a coherence-bound hadron, with gluon-like curvature encoded in commutators between coherence vectors. No symmetry group is imposed—yet SU(3)-like dynamics emerge geometrically from causal transport.

14 Gluon Field Dynamics from Coherence Curvature

The preceding section established that quark-like excitations arise as coherence-phase modes confined within color-neutral triplet combinations. These excitations interact through coherence cone overlap and are constrained by a causal structure that enforces SU(3)-like transport behavior. We now extend this framework to describe the fields that mediate these interactions. These fields—structured through coherence curvature—serve as the Mesh Model analog of gluons.

1. Coherence Curvature as Field Strength

We begin with the coherence vector field $C^a_\mu(x)$ associated with flavor or color label a. The effective field strength tensor is defined as:

$$\mathcal{F}^{ab}_{\mu\nu}(x) = \partial_\mu C^a_\nu(x) - \partial_\nu C^a_\mu(x) + f^{abc} C^b_\mu(x) C^c_\nu(x)$$

Here:

- The first two terms represent curvature in the transport geometry,
- The third term captures non-Abelian interference structure, where:

$$f^{abc}(x) \propto \epsilon^{\rho\sigma}\left(\partial_\rho \chi^b(x)\partial_\sigma \chi^c(x)\right)$$

  represents structural misalignment between coherence masks.

2. Gluon Field Definition and Propagation

We define the gluon-like field as the deviation of the coherence vector from a pure scalar gradient:

$$G^a_\mu(x) = C^a_\mu(x) - \partial_\mu \phi^a(x)$$

This defines the gluon as a vector field arising from curvature in phase transport—i.e., a failure of the coherence vector to remain purely gradient-aligned.

This field satisfies a generalized evolution equation of the Yang–Mills type:

$$\nabla^\mu \mathcal{F}^{ab}_{\mu\nu}(x) + f^{abc} G^{c\mu}(x)\mathcal{F}^{bd}_{\mu\nu}(x) = J^b_\nu(x)$$

where $J^b_\nu(x)$ is a coherence current generated by phase flow in quark-like modes.

3. Coherence Current as Source Term

The interaction between quark coherence modes $\phi^a(x)$ induces a field-aligned current:

$$J^a_\nu(x) = \phi^b(x)\partial_\nu \phi^c(x) f^{abc}(x)$$

This term structurally matches the color current in non-Abelian gauge theory. It ensures that changes in the coherence phase of bound triplets generate a back-reaction in the gluon field.

4. Dynamic Feedback and Self-Interaction

The presence of $f^{abc} G^b_\mu G^c_\nu$ in $\mathcal{F}^{ab}_{\mu\nu}$ introduces gluon self-interactions. These terms are not assumed—they emerge from the curvature of overlapping coherence vectors. This reproduces the nonlinear dynamics of gluon fields within SU(3)-like geometry.

5. Interpretation and Summary

The Mesh Model does not introduce gluons as elementary gauge bosons. Instead, gluons emerge as coherence curvature fields that mediate interactions between color modes. Their field strength tensor arises from structural interference in cone transport. Their propagation follows from causal coherence constraints. Their self-interaction is a consequence of overlapping phase gradients.

This structure reproduces the full behavior of gluon dynamics—nonlinearity, self-coupling, and triplet connectivity—without postulating gauge symmetry. Gluons in this framework are the dynamic agents of mesh coherence regulation, responsible for quark binding, confinement, and triplet-level propagation across causal domains.

15 Mathematical Framework

This section summarizes the key mathematical structures used to define and unify the three cone types—coherence, tension, and curvature. These expressions represent a transition from geometric postulates to physically grounded field dynamics. They offer a substrate from which classical causal behavior emerges as a limiting case [20, 16].

1. Coherence Vector Field

The coherence vector field describes the structured flow of ripple-based influence:

$$\vec{C}(x,t) = \nabla\phi(x,t) \cdot \chi(x,t) \tag{12}$$

Where:

- $\phi(x,t)$ is the ripple phase field (analogous to a potential or phase gradient).
- $\chi(x,t) \in [0,1]$ is a coherence mask—1 where propagation is fully supported, 0 where coherence fails.
- $\vec{C}(x,t)$ defines the local causal direction and strength of influence.

The coherence cone is defined by the region where $\vec{C}(x,t)$ is non-zero and structurally supported.

2. Tension-Dependent Signal Speed

Local signal propagation speed is derived from the tension tensor field:

$$v^2(x) = \frac{T(x)}{\mu(x)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{v}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{T_{ij}(x)}{\mu}} \cdot \hat{n} \tag{13}$$

Where:

- $T_{ij}(x)$ is the directional tension tensor at point x.
- μ is the effective mass density of the mesh medium.
- $\hat{n}$ is the intended propagation direction.
- $\vec{v}(x)$ defines the local anisotropic ripple velocity.

This structure generalizes classical field propagation in elastic media and shares conceptual roots with Born–Infeld theory, where tension limits and signal propagation constraints naturally arise [21, 6].

3. Accumulated Curvature Resistance

Curvature is defined as an integral measure of coherence decay across a path γ:

$$\mathcal{R}(x) = \int_{\gamma} (1 - \chi(x(s)))\, ds \tag{14}$$

Where:

- γ is a path (typically along $\vec{C}$).
- $\chi(x)$ is the coherence mask along that path.
- $\mathcal{R}(x)$ quantifies the total resistance to coherent propagation.

This accumulated resistance deforms propagation paths and mimics gravitational curvature in the limit [10].

4. Unified Effective Cone Function

The effective causal cone combines the above structures into a single functional description:

$$\text{Cone}_{\text{effective}}(x) = f\left(\vec{C}(x), \vec{v}(x), \mathcal{R}(x)\right) \tag{15}$$

This is a generalized causal boundary—shaped by local coherence, propagation speed, and resistance. It replaces geometric null cones with a physically emergent causal frontier [20].

5. Entropy Bound from Coherence Divergence

Information flow is bounded by the divergence of coherence vectors:

$$S_{\max} \leq \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Sigma} \left| \nabla \cdot \vec{C}(x) \right| \, dA \tag{16}$$

Where:

- Σ is a surface bounding the causal region.
- $\nabla \cdot \vec{C}$ quantifies the bottleneck in coherence flow.

This structurally reproduces the Bousso bound [18, 19], traditionally defined in terms of null expansion, but here derived from ripple-capable structure.

6. Horizonless Tunneling Radiation

Black hole radiation is modeled here as tunneling through a coherence-regulated causal barrier. Rather than invoking an event horizon, this mechanism arises from quantum-limited transport across a steep coherence gradient embedded in a corrected geometric background.

We define the quantum-corrected metric as:

$$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x) = g_{\mu\nu}(x) + \hbar t_{\mu\nu}(x), \quad t_{\mu\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{T_0} \nabla_\mu \phi(x) \nabla_\nu \phi(x)$$

The tunneling rate across a resistance gradient becomes:

$$\Gamma \sim \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta\mathcal{R}}{\hbar}\right) \tag{17}$$

where $\Delta\mathcal{R}$ is the resistance difference across a causal boundary defined by deformed cone structure in the $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$ background. This replaces Hawking's geometric horizon formalism with a mechanism rooted in coherence-regulated transport and causal cone geometry [10, 2].

Observable Quantities Derived from Structured Cone Geometry

We summarize below the key observable quantities derived from the causal cone framework, along with their structural origin and associated equations.

Observable	**Governing Equation**	**Structural Origin**
Echo delay time Δt_{echo}	$\Delta t_{\text{echo}} \approx \frac{2}{v_{\text{eff}}} \int_\gamma (1 - \chi(x))\, ds$	Curvature cone resistance $\mathcal{R}(x)$
Effective propagation speed v_{eff}	$v_{\text{eff}} = \left(\int_\gamma \frac{1}{v(x)}\, ds \right)^{-1} L$	Tension cone: anisotropic $t_{\mu\nu}(x)$
Tunneling rate Γ	$\Gamma \sim \exp(-\Delta\mathcal{R}/\hbar)$	Quantum-corrected resistance gradient via $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x)$
Entropy bound $S_{\max}$	$S_{\max} \leq \frac{1}{4} \int_\Sigma \lvert\nabla \cdot \vec{C}\rvert\, dA$	Divergence of coherence vector field
Interference region $\mathcal{I}(x)$	$\mathcal{I}(x) = \left\{ x \mid \vec{C}_L \cdot \vec{C}_R > 0,\, \mathcal{R}(x) < \infty \right\}$	Cone overlap and coherence structure

7. Mass from Coherence Collapse and Resistance

Mass emerges in this framework as a structural response to coherence failure and curvature-induced delay. The effective mass of a field excitation is defined as:

$$m_{\text{eff}}^2(x) \propto \Gamma(x) + \mathcal{R}(x) \tag{18}$$

Where:

- $\Gamma(x) = \nabla \cdot \vec{C}(x)$ is the coherence divergence (rate of causal collapse),
- $\mathcal{R}(x)$ is the integrated resistance along a transport path.

This structural mass term governs causal inertia and confinement, replacing symmetry-breaking potentials with phase-alignment thresholds in scalar–tensor geometry.

8. Commutation Structure from Coherence Misalignment

An effective SU(N)-like algebra emerges from the interference between coherence gradients:

$$[\vec{C}^a, \vec{C}^b] := f^{abc} \vec{C}^c \tag{19}$$

With structure coefficients defined geometrically:

$$f^{abc}(x) \propto \epsilon^{\mu\nu} \left(\partial_\mu \chi^a \, \partial_\nu \chi^b \right) \tag{20}$$

This defines a curvature-like transport structure between scalar modes $\phi^a(x)$, where coherence misalignment induces structural interference terms analogous to non-Abelian gauge curvature.

Summary

These equations establish a physically structured foundation for causal dynamics. They eliminate the need to postulate spacetime curvature, gauge symmetry, or particle mass at the outset. Instead, these features emerge from coherence-regulated interactions within a structured field substrate. Geometry arises from ripple propagation; mass from coherence collapse and resistance; gauge behavior from directional cone structure; and causal boundaries from the combined geometry of coherence, tension, and curvature. In this view, the fundamental architecture of interaction is not imposed—it is built from within.

16 Conclusion: Structured Causality from Field Dynamics

This work has presented a physical framework in which causal structure arises from coherence-regulated field dynamics, rather than from imposed spacetime geometry. By defining three interacting cone systems—coherence, tension, and curvature—we have reconstructed the function of classical light cones from first principles within a structured causal medium.

Each cone governs a distinct layer of physical behavior:

- The **coherence cone** defines availability of influence.
- The **tension cone** defines propagation direction and speed.
- The **curvature cone** encodes cumulative resistance and coherence strain.

Together, they produce an emergent causal boundary: one that matches classical behavior in the high-coherence limit, but also predicts gravitational echoes, field collapse, and soliton breakdown where coherence fails.

From this causal scaffold, the Mesh Model derives physical structure. Solitons form from coherence-locked twist, propagated through cone-aligned tension. The frequency of these internal waves determines mass:

$$m = \chi \cdot f, \quad f = \frac{mc^2}{h}, \quad \chi = \frac{h}{c^2}$$

This defines mass not as a parameter, but as the resonance of a quantized tension wave in a coherence-bound geometry. The photon emerges from the same system, as a free-propagating wave with:

$$\psi(r,t) = \frac{A}{r} \cdot \sin(2\pi f t - kr)$$

exhibiting both electric and magnetic behavior consistent with Maxwell, and fulfilling the Planck relation $E = hf$ from first principles.

These field behaviors are governed by two structurally distinct Lagrangians:

- The **Mesh Field Lagrangian**, used to derive solitons, charge, curvature, and radiation.
- The **Mesh Decay Filter Lagrangian**, used to validate whether a given reaction is structurally allowed. It replaces virtual particles with binary coherence logic.

From these principles, we recover the observed Standard Model behavior. Spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ emerges from double-valued coherence winding. Charge arises from twist polarization. Neutrinos appear as remainder fields. Confinement, decay sequences, and CP-violating processes arise not from imposed symmetries, but from phase geometry.

This framework does not simulate existing theories. It explains them.

Quantum behavior, mass generation, soliton collapse, and field propagation all emerge from coherence-regulated dynamics in a twist-bound medium. Matter and spacetime are no longer distinct domains—they are structural excitations of the same causal substrate.

In this view, geometry becomes matter. Frequency becomes mass. Polarization becomes charge. And all observable physics unfolds from the alignment, collapse, and propagation of coherence through the Mesh.

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