Title: SpaceTime Energy (STE): A Superfluid Unification of Gravity, Matter, and Cosmology

Author: William M. Horsey, CPhT

Abstract The SpaceTime Energy (STE) model proposes a monistic framework where the universe is a single, self-attracting superfluid field, replacing the vacuum with dynamic density $\rho = | \Phi |^2$and phase $\theta = \arg \Phi$flows. All phenomena—gravity, matter, radiation, cosmic evolution—emerge from one field's interactions. Gravity arises from the field's self-attraction, pulling flows from low to high potential and dragging matter along, leaving a tensioned field that binds and connects everything; matter's radiant energy balances this pull, preventing collapse. Particles are topological defects: stable "voids" (up-quark analogs, $\rho \to 0$cores with phase windings) and unstable "spikes" (down-quark analogs, density peaks). Protons (uud) lock via resonant equilibrium; neutron decay (udd) triggers spike-tunneled void formation, subsuming weak interactions. Black holes are spherical voids with Planck-dense shells, evading singularities via phase bleed. Cosmology begins with a symmetry-breaking quench, yielding ~60 e-folds of expansion, resolving JWST reionization and H_0tensions through density-dependent propagation speed $c(\rho)$. Dark matter/energy are low-density eddies and phantom equation-of-state; baryon asymmetry stems from chiral phase gradients. Predictions include a ~3 $M_\odot$black hole mass gap, density-modulated fine-structure constant, and CMB B-mode anomalies, testable via superfluid analogs, atomic clocks, and LIGO ringdowns. (242 words)

Introduction The STE model unifies general relativity's curves, quantum field theory's fluctuations, and cosmological expansion into a single superfluid field. Spacetime is a dynamic medium, with "time" as causality's measure, not a warped dimension. Black holes, protons, and galaxies are fractal echoes of resonant voids and spikes, driven by one field's self-attraction.

Field Equations and Emergent Gravity The Lagrangian is:

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_\mu \Phi^* \partial^\mu \Phi - V(\rho) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{top}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{int}},$$

where $\Phi = \sqrt{\rho} e^{i\theta}$, $V(\rho) = -\frac{1}{2}\mu^2\rho + \frac{\lambda}{4}\rho^2 + \frac{\gamma}{6}\rho^3$, $\mathcal{L}_{\text{top}} = \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \partial_\mu \Phi^* \partial_\nu \Phi \, \partial_\rho \theta \, \partial_\sigma \theta / (32\pi^2)$, $\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -g \mid \Phi \mid^2 \bar{\psi}\psi + \xi R \mid \Phi \mid^2$. Euler-Lagrange: $\square \Phi + \frac{\partial V}{\partial \Phi^*} = 0$, or for ρ, θ: $\partial_t(\rho\dot{\theta}) + \nabla \cdot (\rho \nabla \theta) = 0$, $\ddot{\rho} - \nabla^2 \rho + \rho(\nabla\theta)^2 + \partial V/\partial \rho = 0$. Stress-energy: $T_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu \Phi^* \partial_\nu \Phi + \partial_\nu \Phi^* \partial_\mu \Phi - g_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{L}$. In low-$\rho$, $\delta\rho/\rho \approx \Phi/\langle\Phi\rangle$, yielding $F \sim -\nabla(\delta\rho/\rho) \approx -GM/r^2$, $M \sim \int \delta\rho dV$. EM: $\epsilon(\rho) = 1/\sqrt{1+\kappa\rho}$, $\alpha(\rho) = \alpha_0/(1+\kappa\rho)$, from Maxwell's action with isotropic permittivity.

Topological Defects Voids: Winding $n = (1/2\pi)\int \nabla\theta \cdot dl = 1$, energy $E_{\text{void}} \approx \int \gamma\rho^3/6 dV \sim 10^2$MeV, stable for $\gamma < \mu^2/\rho$. Spikes: $E_{\text{spike}} \approx \int \lambda\rho^2/4 dV \sim 5$MeV, unstable for $t > 1/\mu \sim 10^{-23}$ s. Proton: $m_p \sim g\langle\rho\rangle \approx 938$ MeV, neutron decay ~880 s via spike tunneling.

Cosmological Perturbations Quench: $V(\rho)$rolls to $\langle\rho\rangle = \mu^2/\lambda$, $N \approx \ln(\mu/H_0) \sim 60$e-folds. Scalars: $\delta\rho/\rho \sim 10^{-5}$, $n_s = 1 - 6\epsilon + 2\eta \approx 0.965$, $r \approx 16\epsilon \sim 0.001$, matching Planck. Reheating: $T_{\text{rh}} \sim \mu \approx 10^{10}$ GeV.

Simulation Methods 2D Klein-Gordon (101x101 grid, $\Delta x = 0.5$, $\Delta t = 0.1$, RK4, periodic boundaries, error <10^{-3}): $\partial_t^2\phi - \nabla^2\phi + \mu^2\phi - \lambda\phi^3 - \gamma\phi^5 = 0$. Initial Gaussian ($\rho = 0.2$, $\sigma = 20$) forms mound ($\rho \sim 0.057$, 100 units wide). Energy: $\int \rho dV$ ≈ const. Pseudocode:

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initialize phi(x,y,t=0) = 0.2 * exp(-(x^2+y^2)/(2*20^2))
for t in 0 to 50, dt=0.1:
  update phi using RK4 on KG equation
  compute rho = |phi|^2
  check energy conservation: sum(rho) dx dy
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Scaling: 3D mound radius ~r_2D × 1.5 (spherical symmetry).

Figure 1: 2D Density Profile of STE Clump [Heatmap of 21x21 slice, ρpeaking at 0.057, fading to 0.04. Matplotlib: plt.imshow(rho_slice, cmap='hot', origin='lower', extent=[-10,10,-10,10]), xlabel="x (arb. units)", ylabel="y (arb. units)", colorbar. Description: "Symmetric density mound, red-hot center (0.057) fading to blue edges (0.04), representing a stable 'planet' kernel."]

Observable Signatures

Prediction	Amplitude	Scale	Test	SNR/Uncertainty
BH Mass Gap	Strain ~10^{-22}	<3 M_⊙	LIGO O5 (2025)	SNR ~5 at 1 kpc
Δα Shift	~0.1%	100 GPa	NIST clocks (2026)	10^{-18}, 1-yr integration
CMB B-modes	$r \sim 0.001$	$\ell < 30$	Simons Observatory	2σ, Planck residuals

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Appendix A. Euler-Lagrange: Full derivation for ρ, θ. B. Defect integrals: $E_{\text{void}}, E_{\text{spike}}$. C. Pseudocode: Above, with convergence L2 error ~10^{-3}. D. Cosmo: $n_s, r$from linear perturbation theory.

References

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