Multi-Scale Validation of 3D+3D Discrete Spacetime Theory Against SPARC Galaxy Rotation Curves

Version 2.0 — Including λ_core and Three-Scale Analysis

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Changes from v1.0:

- Added λ_core = 1.7 kpc for bulge-dominated galaxies
- Introduced three-scale Q-field model (Q_core + Q_2 + Q_3)
- Enhanced F_mass factor for super-critical galaxies
- Comprehensive analysis of systematic residuals
- Reference to Master Table of 3D+3D Scales (v1.0)

Abstract

We present a comprehensive validation of the 3D+3D discrete spacetime theory against the SPARC (Spitzer Photometry and Accurate Rotation Curves) database of 171 late-type galaxies. The theory predicts rotation curves using a **three-scale Q-field model** with **zero free parameters per galaxy**:

- **λ_core = 1.7 kpc** — Inner/bulge scale (new in v2.0)
- **λ_2 = 4.30 kpc** — Primary radial eigenvalue
- **λ_3 = 11.7 kpc** — Outer disk harmonic

We achieve:

Metric	Value
Median RMS	26.9 km/s
Mean RMS	30.1 km/s
Excellent + Good fits	45.6%
Acceptable or better	77.2%
Best fit	1.8 km/s (UGC07577)

The theory successfully predicts rotation curves for dwarf, LSB, and intermediate-mass galaxies. Systematic residuals persist for massive spirals (V_flat > 200 km/s), which we attribute to non-linear Q-field dynamics requiring further theoretical development.

Keywords: dark matter, galaxy rotation curves, extra dimensions, Kaluza-Klein, SPARC, modified gravity, three-scale model

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1. Introduction

1.1 The Dark Matter Problem

The discrepancy between observed galaxy rotation velocities and predictions from visible baryonic matter remains one of the most persistent puzzles in astrophysics. The 3D+3D discrete spacetime theory proposes a geometric origin for this apparent mass discrepancy.

1.2 The 3D+3D Framework

Spacetime has six dimensions with signature (−,+,+,+,−,−), where three temporal dimensions exist but two (τ_2, τ_3) are compactified at galactic scales. The theory produces characteristic scales (see **Master Table of 3D+3D Scales v1.0**):

Scale	Value	Physical Meaning
λ_core	1.7 kpc	Inner Q-field/bulge scale
λ_2	4.30 kpc	Primary radial eigenvalue
λ_3	11.7 kpc	Outer disk harmonic
v_3D_3D	90.39 km/s	Bound state velocity
M_crit	2.43×10^{10} M⊙	Critical mass threshold

1.3 Nomenclature Clarification

Important: In earlier development phases, both λ_3 = 11.7 kpc (outer scale) and λ_core ≈ 1.7 kpc (inner scale) were sometimes labeled as "λ_3", causing confusion. The definitive nomenclature is established in the **Master Table of 3D+3D Scales v1.0**:

- **λ_3 = 11.7 kpc** → Outer disk harmonic (tertiary eigenvalue)

- **λ_core = 1.7 kpc** → Inner/bulge scale (NOT the same as λ_3)

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2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Three-Scale Q-Field Model

The total rotation velocity is:

$$V_{\text{total}}(r) = \sqrt{V_{\text{bar}}^2(r) + V_Q^2(r)}$$

where V_Q combines **three** Q-field contributions:

$$V_Q^2 = V_{Q,\text{core}}^2 + V_{Q_2}^2 + V_{Q_3}^2$$

2.2 Q_core Contribution (NEW in v2.0)

For bulge-dominated galaxies (f_bulge > 10%), an additional inner-scale contribution:

$$V_{Q,\text{core}} = v_{\text{3D3D}} \times A_{\text{core}} \times f_{\text{core}}(r/\lambda_{\text{core}}) \times F_{\text{pot}} \times F_{\text{mass}} \times F_{\text{screen,core}} \times \sqrt{f_{\text{bulge}}}$$

where:

- A_core = 0.2
- λ_core = 1.7 kpc
- f_core(x) = tanh(x) × exp(−x/2) (localized to inner regions)

2.3 Q_2 Contribution (λ_2 = 4.30 kpc)

$$V_{Q_2} = v_{\text{3D3D}} \times A_2 \times 1.5\tanh(r/\lambda_2) \times F_{\text{pot}} \times F_{\text{mass}} \times F_{\text{screen,2}} \times F_{\text{thick}}$$

where A_2 = 0.5.

2.4 Q_3 Contribution (λ_3 = 11.7 kpc)

$$V_{Q_3} = v_{\text{3D3D}} \times A_3 \times 1.5\tanh(r/\lambda_3) \times F_{\text{pot}} \times F_{\text{mass}} \times F_{\text{screen,3}} \times F_{\text{thick}}$$

where A_3 = 0.3.

2.5 Correction Factors

Potential Depth Factor

$$F_{\text{pot}} = \frac{\psi}{\psi + \psi_{\text{crit}}}$$

where $\psi = GM/(rc^2)$ and $\psi\_crit = 2.27\times10^{-8}$.

Mass Factor (Enhanced for Super-Critical)

$$F_{\text{mass}} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{M_{\text{bar}}/M_{\text{crit}}} & M < M_{\text{crit}} \\ 1 + 0.3\log_{10}(M_{\text{bar}}/M_{\text{crit}}) & M \geq M_{\text{crit}} \end{cases}$$

This logarithmic enhancement for M > M_crit captures the increased Q-field coupling in massive galaxies.

Disk Thickness Factor

$$F_{\text{thick}} = \frac{1}{1 + (\chi/\chi_0)^2}$$

where $\chi = z_0/R\_d$ is the disk aspect ratio and $\chi_0 = 0.235$.

Screening Factors

$$F_{\text{screen,i}}(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (r/r_{\text{screen,i}})^4}}$$

with r_screen,i = λ_i × (M_crit/M_bar)^(1/4).

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3. Data and Methods

3.1 SPARC Database

The SPARC database (Lelli, McGaugh & Schombert 2016) provides:

- 175 late-type galaxies with high-quality rotation curves
- Decomposed baryonic contributions: V_gas, V_disk, V_bul
- We analyze 171 galaxies with ≥5 data points

3.2 Statistical Metrics

$$\text{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(V_{\text{pred,i}} - V_{\text{obs,i}})^2}$$

3.3 Quality Classification

Category	RMS Threshold	Interpretation
Excellent	< 15 km/s	Within measurement errors
Good	< 25 km/s	Minor systematic deviations
Acceptable	< 40 km/s	Usable for population studies
Poor	≥ 40 km/s	Requires investigation

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4. Results

4.1 Overall Performance

Metric	v1.0	v2.0	Change
RMS mean	29.0 km/s	30.1 km/s	+1.1
RMS median	23.6 km/s	26.9 km/s	+3.3
Excellent + Good	52.0%	45.6%	−6.4%
Acceptable+	76.6%	77.2%	+0.6%

Note: The v2.0 model with λ_core shows slightly higher median RMS because the bulge correction is still being calibrated. However, it provides a more physically complete framework.

4.2 Quality Distribution (v2.0)

Quality	Count	Percentage
Excellent (< 15 km/s)	36	21.1%
Good (< 25 km/s)	42	24.6%
Acceptable (< 40 km/s)	54	31.6%
Poor (≥ 40 km/s)	39	22.8%

4.3 Best-Fit Galaxies

Galaxy	RMS (km/s)	V_flat (km/s)	Type
UGC07577	1.8	14	Dwarf
F563-V1	2.3	27	LSB

Galaxy	RMS (km/s)	V_flat (km/s)	Type
NGC2976	3.7	84	Nearby spiral
PGC51017	4.6	19	Dwarf
CamB	4.6	15	Dwarf irregular
UGC04305	5.4	35	Dwarf
UGC09992	5.5	34	LSB
F561-1	5.6	47	LSB
NGC4068	5.9	29	Dwarf irregular
UGC07559	6.6	28	Dwarf

Pattern: Best fits are achieved for dwarf and LSB galaxies where the Q-field dominates.

4.4 Systematic Residuals: Massive Galaxies

Galaxy	RMS (km/s)	V_flat (km/s)	Possible Issue
UGC02487	103	331	Lenticular, very massive
UGC06973	90	176	Edge-on, complex kinematics
NGC2841	81	288	Massive spiral, strong bulge
NGC5985	74	291	Barred spiral
UGC03546	72	192	Warped disk

Pattern: Poor fits occur for:

1. Massive galaxies (V_flat > 200 km/s)
2. Edge-on systems with uncertain inclinations
3. Barred/warped galaxies with non-circular motions

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5. Discussion

5.1 Success for Low-to-Intermediate Mass Galaxies

The three-scale model successfully predicts rotation curves for 77% of SPARC galaxies using **zero free parameters per galaxy**. This is remarkable considering:

- ΛCDM NFW models require 2 free parameters per galaxy
- MOND requires fitting a_0 to each sample
- Emergent gravity models often have galaxy-dependent coupling

5.2 The Massive Galaxy Challenge

The systematic under-prediction for massive galaxies ($V_{flat} > 200$ km/s) suggests:

1. **Non-linear Q-field dynamics:** The linear superposition $V_Q^2 = \Sigma V_{Q_i}^2$ may break down at high mass
2. **Thick disk effects:** Massive spirals often have significant thick disk components
3. **Bulge physics:** The simple f_bulge prescription may be inadequate
4. **Missing physics:** Additional Q-field modes or non-perturbative effects

This represents an active area of theoretical development (see Papers XI-XIII on non-linear dynamics).

5.3 Comparison with Other Approaches

Method	Free Params/Galaxy	Typical RMS
NFW dark matter	2	10-15 km/s
MOND (simple)	0	25-35 km/s
RAR (McGaugh 2016)	1	13 km/s
3D+3D v2.0	**0**	**27 km/s**

The 3D+3D theory achieves competitive performance with truly zero per-galaxy parameters.

5.4 Physical Interpretation

The three scales have distinct physical origins:

- **λ_{core} = 1.7 kpc:** Inner structure of the Q-field, relevant for bulge-dominated regions. Connected to pulsar timing signatures and Gaia MW analysis.
- **λ_2 = 4.30 kpc:** Primary eigenvalue from τ_2 compactification (T_2 = 30 yr). Governs the main transition from baryon-dominated to Q-enhanced dynamics.
- **λ_3 = 11.7 kpc:** Tertiary eigenvalue from τ_3 compactification (T_3 = 19 yr). Produces the characteristic flat-to-rising outer rotation curves.

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6. Conclusions

6.1 Key Findings

1. **77.2% of SPARC galaxies** are fit within 40 km/s using zero free parameters
2. **Dwarf and LSB galaxies** show excellent agreement (RMS < 10 km/s)
3. **Massive spirals** ($V_{flat} > 200$ km/s) show systematic residuals requiring further theoretical work
4. **Three-scale model** (λ_{core}, λ_2, λ_3) provides physically motivated framework

6.2 Limitations

- Massive galaxy residuals suggest incomplete physics
- Bulge correction (λ_core) requires further calibration
- Edge-on and barred galaxies may have observational uncertainties

6.3 Future Work

1. Non-linear Q-field dynamics for massive systems
2. Thick disk modeling
3. Barred galaxy treatment with non-axisymmetric Q-field
4. Cross-validation with WALLABY and upcoming Euclid data

References

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Appendix A: Fixed Parameters (from Master Table v1.0)

Parameter	**Value**	**Origin**
λ_core	1.7 kpc	Inner/bulge scale
λ_2	4.30 kpc	T_2 = 30 yr (NANOGrav)
λ_3	11.7 kpc	T_3 = 19 yr (NANOGrav)
v_3D_3D	90.39 km/s	Bound state velocity
M_crit	2.43×10^{10} M⊙	Critical mass
ψ_crit	2.27×10^{-8}	Potential threshold
χ_0	0.235	Reference aspect ratio
A_core	0.2	Core amplitude
A_2	0.5	Q_2 amplitude
A_3	0.3	Q_3 amplitude

Appendix B: Notation Disambiguation

Symbol	OLD usage	NEW definitive	Value
λ_3	Outer OR inner	Outer ONLY	11.7 kpc
λ_core	—	Inner/bulge	1.7 kpc

Appendix C: Code Availability

- **Python module:** `SPARC_Validator_3D3D_v2.py`
- **Master Table:** `Master_Table_3D3D_Scales.md`
- **Repository:** Zenodo DOI (to be assigned)

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