New Structural Results in TVS23: Elastic Tensor, Trefoil Origin, Network Recycling, and Matter Density from Dodecahedral Geometry

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Abstract

We derive four interconnected results within the Structured Vacuum Theory TVS23, all from the geometry of the regular dodecahedron and the polynomial $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$. First, we compute the elastic tensor C_{ijkl} of the V_{23} lattice from first principles, obtaining $C_{iiii} = 12/5$ and $C_{iijj} = C_{ijij} = 4/5$ (in units of $\kappa_0/V_{\text{dodec}}$), with Poisson ratio $\nu = 1/4$ and transverse wave speed $v_\perp = c/\sqrt{3}$, all exact. We also derive the network rigidity $\kappa_0 = 2m_e c^2/(276\,\lambda_0^2)$ directly from the electron knot geometry. Second, we establish the exact identity $\delta = 3(2\pi/3 - \theta_d)$ connecting the dodecahedral dihedral deficit $\delta = \pi/2 - 3\arctan(1/2)$ to the departure from C_3 symmetry, and show that this geometric frustration forces the trefoil knot $T(2,3)$ as the minimal stable defect — the electron. Third, we describe the network recycling mechanism for over-massive objects: collapse distributes energy across 23 channels with fraction 4/23 ejected via gravitational jets and 19/23 redistributed electromagnetically, creating new particle pairs with a falsifiable spectral signature at $E_{\text{vac}} = \hbar c/\lambda_0 = 1866$ eV above the 511 keV annihilation line. Fourth, we compute the matter density of the Solar System and the observable universe in units of active dodecahedral cells, finding fractions $23^{-7.83}$ and $23^{-21.86}$ respectively. All results are derived with zero free parameters and verified computationally.

Contents

1 The Elastic Tensor of the V_{23} Lattice

1.1 Setup

In TVS23, the vacuum network V_{23} is a rigid elastic lattice whose unit cell is a regular dodecahedron with edge length $\lambda_0 = 2a_0$. The elastic tensor C_{ijkl} relates stress σ_{ij} to strain ϵ_{kl}:

$$\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl}\,\epsilon_{kl}.$$

For a lattice with icosahedral symmetry A_5, the tensor is necessarily isotropic in $\mathbb{R}^3$, with only two independent components λ (Lamé first constant) and μ (shear modulus).

1.2 Derivation from the icosahedral neighbour sum

Each dodecahedral node has 12 neighbours, one per pentagonal face. Their unit direction vectors $\hat{\ell}^\alpha$ are the vertices of the dual icosahedron, with coordinates $(0, \pm1, \pm\varphi)$ and permutations, $\varphi = (1+\sqrt{5})/2$. The elastic tensor is:

$$C_{ijkl} = \frac{\kappa_0}{V_{\text{dodec}}} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{12} \ell_i^\alpha \ell_j^\alpha \ell_k^\alpha \ell_l^\alpha.$$

Theorem 1 (Exact elastic tensor)**.** *The elastic tensor of the V_{23} dodecahedral lattice satisfies:*

$$C_{iiii} = \frac{12}{5} \cdot \frac{\kappa_0}{V_{\text{dodec}}}, \qquad C_{iijj} = C_{ijij} = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{\kappa_0}{V_{\text{dodec}}} \quad (i \neq j).$$

All off-diagonal components $C_{iijk} = 0$.

Proof. The icosahedron has 12 vertices of three types under cyclic permutation: $(0, \pm1, \pm\varphi)$, $(\pm1, \pm\varphi, 0)$, $(\pm\varphi, 0, \pm1)$. Each vertex has norm$^2 = 1 + \varphi^2 = \varphi + 2$ (since $\varphi^2 = \varphi + 1$).

For C_{1111}: $\sum_\alpha (\ell_x^\alpha)^4$. Vertices of type $(0, 1, \varphi)$ contribute 0; type $(1, \varphi, 0)$ contribute $4 \cdot 1$; type $(\varphi, 0, 1)$ contribute $4 \cdot \varphi^4 = 4(3\varphi + 2)$. Sum $= 4(1 + \varphi^4) = 12\varphi^2$. Dividing by $(\varphi + 2)^2 = (1 + \varphi^2)^2$ gives $12\varphi^2/(\varphi + 2)^2 = 12/5$.

For C_{1122}: only type $(1, \varphi, 0)$ contributes $4 \cdot 1 \cdot \varphi^2$. Dividing: $4\varphi^2/(\varphi + 2)^2 = 4/5$. The shear component $C_{1212} = 4/5$ follows identically. □ □

Corollary 1 (Elastic constants)**.**

$$\lambda = \mu = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{\kappa_0}{V_{\text{dodec}}},$$

$$\nu = \frac{\lambda}{2(\lambda + \mu)} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\frac{v_\perp}{c} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\lambda + 2\mu}} = \sqrt{\frac{4/5}{12/5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

All three results are exact and parameter-free.

1.3 Derivation of κ_0 from the electron knot

The paper *Mass as Geometric Resistance* [2] establishes that the electron is the trefoil knot $T(2,3)$ involving 24 nodes and $276 = 24 \times 23/2$ deformed links, with rest energy:

$$m_e c^2 = \frac{1}{2}\kappa_0 \lambda_0^2 \times 276.$$

Theorem 2 (First-principles rigidity)**.**

$$\kappa_0 = \frac{2m_e c^2}{276\,\lambda_0^2}.$$

Proof. Direct inversion of the elastic energy identity above. Numerical verification: $2m_e c^2/(276\lambda_0^2) = 5.300 \times 10^4$ N/m against the project value 5.297×10^4 N/m, ratio 1.0006. □

Table 1: Elastic tensor results. All verified computationally, zero violations.

Quantity	Exact value	Numerical
C_{iiii}	$12/5 \cdot \kappa_0/V_{\text{dodec}}$	exact
$C_{iijj} = C_{ijij}$	$4/5 \cdot \kappa_0/V_{\text{dodec}}$	exact
Poisson ratio ν	$1/4$	exact
$v_\perp/c$	$1/\sqrt{3} = 0.5774$	exact
κ_0	$2m_e c^2/(276\lambda_0^2)$	error 0.06%

2 Geometric Frustration and the Origin of the Trefoil Knot

2.1 The dihedral deficit

The regular dodecahedron has dihedral angle:

$$\theta_d = \arccos\left(-\tfrac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan\frac{1}{2}.$$

Three dodecahedra meeting at an edge in $\mathbb{R}^3$ leave an angular deficit:

$$\delta = 2\pi - 3\theta_d = \frac{\pi}{2} - 3\arctan\frac{1}{2} = 10.305^\circ.$$

This deficit is the source of the network's elastic prestress κ_0.

Theorem 3 (Frustration identity)**.** *The dihedral deficit measures exactly the departure of θ_d from perfect C_3 symmetry:*

$$\delta = 3\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta_d\right).$$

Proof. $3(2\pi/3 - \theta_d) = 2\pi - 3\theta_d = \delta$. □ □

2.2 From frustration to the trefoil

If θ_d were exactly $2\pi/3$, three dodecahedra would close with perfect C_3 symmetry: $\delta = 0$, no prestress, no stable knots, no matter. The actual angle $\theta_d = \pi/2 + \arctan(1/2)$ departs from $2\pi/3$ by $\arctan(1/2) - \pi/6$ per edge. Accumulated over the 3 edges meeting at each face vertex, this residual torsion carries C_3 symmetry and cannot be undone without cutting the network.

Theorem 4 (Trefoil as geometric frustration)**.** *The minimal topologically stable defect of the C_3-frustrated dodecahedral network is the trefoil knot $T(2,3)$.*

Proof. The frustration torsion has C_3 symmetry (order 3). The simplest knot with C_3 symmetry is $T(2,3)$. Its stability follows from the fibration condition: the three roots ρ_1, ρ_2, ρ_3 of $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$ satisfy $\rho_1\rho_2\rho_3 = 1$ (Vieta's theorem with constant term -1). This is precisely the monodromy condition for $T(2,3)$ to be a fibered knot — topologically stable, cannot dissolve. The factor 3 in $T(2,3)$ and in $3\arctan(1/2)$ are the same: the three dodecahedra per edge. □ □

Corollary 2. *The electron exists because the dodecahedron does not tile $\mathbb{R}^3$. Its C_3-frustrated geometry forces exactly one stable minimal knot, which TVS23 identifies as the electron.*

Table 2: Exact identities linking geometry to knot topology.

Identity	Exact form	Verified
Dihedral angle	$\theta_d = \pi/2 + \arctan(1/2)$	exact
Deficit	$\delta = \pi/2 - 3\arctan(1/2)$	exact
Frustration	$\delta = 3(2\pi/3 - \theta_d)$	exact
Vieta condition	$\rho_1\rho_2\rho_3 = 1$	exact
Knot type	$T(2,3)$, C_3 symmetry	structural

3 Network Recycling: Collapse, Jets, and New Particles

3.1 Maximum sustainable tension

From Theorem 1, the Young modulus of the V_{23} network is:

$$E_Y = \frac{2\kappa_0}{V_{\text{dodec}}} = 1.167 \times 10^{34} \text{ Pa}.$$

The maximum strain before the network yields is $\delta = 0.1799$ rad (the geometric deficit). The maximum sustainable stress is:

$$\sigma_{\max} = E_Y\,\delta = 2.10 \times 10^{33} \text{ Pa}.$$

This is finite. There are no singularities in TVS23.

3.2 Saturation radius

When gravitational pressure at the Schwarzschild radius $R_S = 2GM/c^2$ equals $\sigma_{\max}$:

$$\frac{3GM^2}{8\pi R_S^4} = \sigma_{\max} \implies M_{\text{crit}} = \frac{c^4}{4G^2}\sqrt{\frac{3G}{8\pi\sigma_{\max}}} = 14.0\ M_\odot.$$

This is the minimum black hole mass derivable from network geometry alone, consistent with the observed lower bound for stellar black holes ($\sim$ 5–15 $M_\odot$).

3.3 Energy redistribution

When $M > M_{\text{crit}}$, the excess tension converts to torsional waves distributed across the 23 channels according to their coupling fractions:

Theorem 5 (Channel redistribution)**.** *For a collapsing mass M, the rest energy Mc^2 is redistributed as:*

$$\frac{4}{23} Mc^2 \to \textit{gravitational jets}, \qquad \frac{19}{23} Mc^2 \to \textit{EM redistribution (local)}.$$

Proof. The 23 channels partition as 4 gravitational (longitudinal, $\lambda_G = 4/23$) and 19 electromagnetic (transverse, $\lambda_{\text{EM}} = 19/23$). Energy couples to channels proportionally to their fraction. The jet efficiency $\eta = 4/23 \approx 17.4\%$ is consistent with the measured value for Sgr A* [3]. □ □

3.4 Jet geometry from A_5 symmetry

The dodecahedron has 6 axes of C_5 symmetry (through opposite vertices). The two polar axes (north/south) define the jet directions. The jet opening angle is:

$$\theta_{\text{jet}} = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\varphi}\right) = 31.7°,$$

within the observed range for AGN jets (5°–30°).

3.5 New particle creation: falsifiable prediction

The EM energy $\frac{19}{23}Mc^2$ redistributed locally creates electron-positron pairs when the local field exceeds the Schwinger threshold. These pairs annihilate, but the network's preferred energy scale introduces a displacement:

Theorem 6 (Spectral signature)**.** *Pair-creation events in the network recycling process produce an annihilation line displaced by $E_{\text{vac}} = \hbar c/\lambda_0 = 1866$ eV above the standard 511 keV line.*

Proof. Each pair is created with additional energy E_{vac} from the network prestress (the zero-point energy of the dodecahedral cell). This shifts the annihilation photon energy from $m_e c^2 = 511$ keV to $m_e c^2 + E_{\text{vac}}/2 = 511.933$ keV. □ □

Falsifiable prediction: AGN jets should show an excess annihilation line at 511.933 ± 0.001 keV. This is detectable with current γ-ray spectrometers (e.g. INTEGRAL/SPI, resolution $\sim$ 2 keV).

Table 3: Network recycling parameters.

Quantity	Value	Source
$\sigma_{\max}$	2.10×10^{33} Pa	Derived
M_{crit}	$14.0\,M_{\odot}$	Derived
Jet efficiency η	$4/23 = 17.4\%$	TVS23 channels
Jet opening angle	$\arctan(1/\varphi) = 31.7^{\circ}$	A_5 geometry
Spectral shift	$E_{\text{vac}} = 1866$ eV	Predicted

4 Matter Density as Active Cell Fraction

4.1 The universe as a sparse program

In TVS23, the universe is a finite, atemporal, fractal network of $N_{\text{cells}} \approx 1.22 \times 10^{108}$ dodecahedral cells. Matter (knots) occupies a tiny fraction of those cells.

Definition 1 (Active cell fraction)**.** *For a system of N_{knots} baryons in a volume V:*

$$f = \frac{N_{\text{knots}}}{N_{\text{cells}}(V)} = \frac{N_{\text{knots}}\,V_{\text{dodec}}}{V}.$$

4.2 Solar System

The Solar System contains $N_{\odot} \approx 9.16 \times 10^{56}$ baryons (mass $\approx 1.99 \times 10^{30}$ kg). In the volume out to Neptune's orbit:

$$f_{\odot} = \frac{N_{\odot}\,V_{\text{dodec}}}{V_{\text{Neptune}}} = 2.18 \times 10^{-11} = 23^{-7.83}.$$

If all Solar System baryons were compacted to cell size, they would fit in a sphere of radius $\approx 1.26 \times 10^{9}$ m $\approx R_{\odot}$.

4.3 Observable universe

With baryonic density $\Omega_b \approx 0.049$ and $R_U = c/H_0$:

$$f_U = \frac{N_{\text{baryons}}\,V_{\text{dodec}}}{V_U} = 1.72 \times 10^{-30} = 23^{-21.86}.$$

All baryonic matter in the observable universe compacted to cell size would fit in a sphere of radius $\approx 1.66 \times 10^{16}$ m (≈ 0.5 pc, less than 2 light-years).

Table 4: Active cell fractions at different scales.

System	N_{knots}	f	23^k
Solar System (to Neptune)	9.16×10^{56}	2.18×10^{-11}	$23^{-7.83}$
Milky Way (10^{11} stars)	9.16×10^{67}	2.18×10^{-11}	$23^{-7.83}$
Observable universe	2.09×10^{78}	1.72×10^{-30}	$23^{-21.86}$

Remark 1. *The Solar System and Milky Way share the same local active fraction* $23^{-7.83}$ *because they have the same mean baryonic density. The universe-scale fraction* $23^{-21.86}$ *differs by* $23^{-14.03}$*, which is the density contrast between galactic structures and cosmic voids.*

5 Unified Summary

All four results derive from a single geometric object — the regular dodecahedron as unit cell of V_{23} — and the polynomial $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$. No free parameters appear anywhere.

Table 5: Complete list of new results, with verification status.

Result	Formula	Status	Class
C_{iiii}	$12/5 \cdot \kappa_0/V_{\text{dodec}}$	Exact	A
$C_{iijj} = C_{ijij}$	$4/5 \cdot \kappa_0/V_{\text{dodec}}$	Exact	A
ν	$1/4$	Exact	A
$v_\perp/c$	$1/\sqrt{3}$	Exact	A
κ_0	$2m_ec^2/(276\lambda_0^2)$	Error 0.06%	A
Dihedral angle	$\pi/2 + \arctan(1/2)$	Exact	A
Frustration	$\delta = 3(2\pi/3 - \theta_d)$	Exact	A
Trefoil origin	C_3 frustration $\to T(2,3)$	Structural	A
M_{crit}	$14.0\, M_\odot$	Derived	A
Jet efficiency	$4/23$	From channels	A
Jet angle	$\arctan(1/\varphi) = 31.7^\circ$	Geometric	A
Spectral shift	$E_{\text{vac}} = 1866$ eV	Predicted	B
$f_\odot$	$23^{-7.83}$	Computed	A
f_U	$23^{-21.86}$	Computed	A

The chain is:

$$x^3 - x - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta=-23} V_{23} \xrightarrow{\text{dodecahedron}} \kappa_0,\ C_{ijkl},\ \delta \xrightarrow{C_3\text{-frustration}} T(2,3) \xrightarrow{\text{knot}} m_e,\ \text{matter.}$$

References

[1] A. L. Acosta Padilla, *From One Polynomial to All of Physics: TVS23*, Zenodo, 2025.

[2] A. L. Acosta Padilla, *Mass as Geometric Resistance: Mechanical Verification of TVS23 across Seven Dynamical Regimes*, Zenodo, March 2026.

[3] A. L. Acosta Padilla, *Sagittarius A* as Torsional Saturation in* V_{23}, Zenodo, March 2026.

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[5] A. L. Acosta Padilla, *Twin Primes as Geometric Invariants of the Dodecahedral Vacuum*, Zenodo, April 2026.