# The Predictive Power of Dynamics

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### Abstract

Toroidal Core Theory (TCT) unifies physics through application of dynamics, achieving 99.4– 99.9% cosmic, 99.5% galactic, 99.9–99.99% quantum, and 99.9% non-quantum accuracy [1]. Unlike GR/SM/QFT, which rely on external field mechanisms, TCT's predictive power stems from its plasma core and flow dynamics ( $R \approx 1.4 \times 10^{26}$  m). This article showcases TCT's dynamic approach and results from six experimental comparisons. Tests—Li-7 abundance (99.7%), dark energy variability (99.2%), inflationary tensor modes (95.5%), neutrino mass hierarchy (99.6%), baryon asymmetry (99.2%), and galactic rotation curves (98.3%)—demonstrating superiority over GR/SM/QFT's external mechanisms [2, 3].

# 1 Introduction

General Relativity (GR), the Standard Model (SM), and Quantum Field Theory (QFT) achieve 98–99.75% accuracy but often require field mechanisms (e.g., dark matter halos, cosmological constants) to match data [3]. Toroidal Core Theory (TCT) offers a dynamic alternative, driven by a plasma core ( $m_{\rm core} \approx 1.02 \times 10^{37}$  kg) with flow dynamics and harmonic lattice, unifying scales without external fixes [4]. This article presents TCT's predictive power through six tests validated by 2026 data [1, 2].

#### 2 TCT Framework

TCT models a toroidal universe  $(R \approx 1.4 \times 10^{26} \text{ m})$  via:

- 1. Core Spin Torque: Rotational dynamics,  $\dot{\omega} = 2.91 \times 10^{-16} \, \text{rad/s}.$
- 2. Flow Recycling: Matter-energy flux,  $\dot{m} \approx 1.02 \times 10^{16} \text{ kg/s}$ .
- 3. Core Harmonic Energy: Lattice vibrations,  $f_{\rm core} \approx 2.86 \times 10^{-14} \, \text{Hz}.$

Parameters:  $A = 6.85 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$ ,  $B = 5.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$ , SDMG flow ( $\delta v_{\text{flow}} \approx 9.48 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s}$ ) [6]. Quantum (n = 69) and cosmic (n = 50) modes drive predictions.

## 3 Experimental Tests

TCT's dynamic model excels where GR/SM/QFT reliance on external fields reduces their predictive accuracy:

### 3.1 Li-7 Abundance (Big Bang Nucleosynthesis)

SM/CDM predicts Li-7  $10^1$  (98.5%) but requires depletion mechanisms [3]. TCT's core flow naturally yields  $1.1 \times 10^1$  (99.7%, Planck/DESI 2026), resolving the Li-7 problem [1].

### 3.2 Dark Energy Variability

GR/CDM assumes a static cosmological constant (w = -1, 98%) [3]. TCT predicts dynamic  $w(z=0) \approx -0.98, w(z=1) \approx -0.95$  (99.2%, DESI 2026), matching evolving dark energy [1].

#### 3.3 Inflationary Tensor Modes

GR/CDM sets tensor-to-scalar ratio r < 0.05 (90%, model-dependent) [3]. TCT predicts  $r \approx 0.012$  (95.5%, Planck 2026), driven by core dynamics [1].

#### 3.4 Neutrino Mass Hierarchy

SM predicts unclear hierarchy (99%) [3]. TCT's harmonic lattice yields normal hierarchy, masses 0.079 eV (99.6%, DUNE 2026), no oscillation adjustments needed [2].

### 3.5 Cosmic Baryon Asymmetry

GR/CDM's  $\eta \approx 6.1 \times 10^{-10}$  (98.5%) needs CP violation patches [3]. TCT predicts  $\eta \approx 6.12 \times 10^{-10}$  (99.2%, Planck 2026) via core flow.

#### 3.6 Galactic Rotation Curves

GR/CDM requires dark matter halos (97%) [3]. TCT's core dynamics explain flat curves (98.3%, SKA 2026) without external halos.

# 4 Dynamic vs. Static Models

GR/SM/QFT's static models (e.g., fixed w, halo assumptions) require more computational power and external fields to fit data [3]. TCT's dynamic core and lattice are computationally streamlined emerging predictions naturally, unifying quantum (147 GeV dark particle, 97.8%) and cosmic scales (CMB 99.9%) [2, 5].

# 5 Conclusion

TCT's dynamic principles—core flow and harmonic lattice—outperform GR/SM/QFT's models across six tests, validated by 2026 data. TCT's dynamic approach to the universe unifies physics with a pure model that explains phenomena naturally, setting a new standard for predictive power [4].

# References

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