Conscious Point Physics: The Z^0 Boson: Icosahedral Closed Loop from 600-Cell Subgraph Dynamics

Electroweak Series #3 — Version 2

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Abstract

In Conscious Point Physics (CPP), the Z^0 boson emerges as a charge-neutral, fully closed icosahedral loop of 12 vertices ($3\times(\pm$eCP$)$, $3\times(\pm$qCP$)$, net $Q = 0$) on a 600-cell subgraph. The icosahedral closure — in contrast to the W^0's open bracelet topology — means the Z has no reactive openings and does not act as a catalytic intermediate. The mass $m_Z = 91.1876\pm0.0021$ GeV is higher than m_W because the closed-loop topology produces denser SS Vector confinement: the loop density factor $\ell_Z \approx 1.2$ (from closed-path bit reinforcement in the icosahedral subgraph) raises the effective geometric factor. Axial-vector coupling arises from symmetric 4-layer phase interference in the closed loop. Decay widths and branching ratios match PDG 2026. The holographic dilution factor is the same calibration issue as in Paper 2 (Open Problem 3.2). Separately, the topological origin of the mass ratio $m_Z/m_W = 1.134$ in terms of the loop density factor is stated as Open Problem 3.1.

Keywords: Z boson, neutral current, icosahedral ring, mass ratio, loop density, electroweak precision, LEP measurements, CPP electroweak

Plain Language Summary: The Z boson, which mediates neutral-current weak interactions, is modelled in CPP as a closed icosahedral ring of heavy Dipole Pairs on the 600-cell lattice. Unlike the open bracelet of the W, the Z's closed ring has full icosahedral symmetry, explaining its zero charge and higher mass.

Contents

1 Introduction: Topology Determines Reactivity

The contrast between W and Z in CPP is a contrast in topology:

- $\mathbf{W}^0$: bracelet (closed loop of 6 hDPs) with open internal structure → reactive, catalytic.
- $\mathbf{Z}^0$: icosahedral loop (12 vertices, fully closed polyhedral shell) → inert, no reactive openings.

This topological distinction directly explains the SM observation that Z exchange produces *neutral currents* (no charge transfer) while W exchange produces *charged currents* (charge is transferred via the W's reactive structure).

2 Geometric Construction of the $\mathbf{Z}^0$

2.1 Icosahedral 12-vertex loop

The Z^0 selects the icosahedral subgraph of the 600-cell: 12 vertices arranged as three interlocked tetrahedra, connected by lattice geodesics into a closed loop. No vertex has an external hDP connection — the icosahedron is topologically complete.

CP placement: 3×(+eCP), 3×(−eCP), 3×(+qCP), 3×(−qCP), distributed evenly across the tetrahedral faces to minimize SSV gradients.

2.2 Loop density factor

The closed icosahedral loop reinforces bit density relative to a linear chain. Geometrically, closing the endpoints of a 12-vertex chain adds an overlap contribution:

$$\ell_Z = 1 + \frac{1}{n_v^{1/3}} = 1 + \frac{1}{12^{1/3}} \approx 1.437 \quad \text{(ideal geometric estimate).} \tag{1}$$

After 3D lattice-projection effects (the 600-cell is projected from 4D), the effective value used in Monte Carlo is $\ell_Z \approx 1.2$.

Open Problem 2.1 (Loop density factor from first principles)**.** *The reduction from the ideal* $\ell_Z = 1.437$ *to the effective* $\ell_Z = 1.2$ *is attributed to lattice projection losses but is not derived from the 600-cell coordinate system. Computing this reduction from the stereographic projection* $\mathbf{r}_{3D} = (x, y, z)/(1 - w)$ *applied to the icosahedral subgraph coordinates would eliminate this fitting step.*

2.3 4-Layer phase interference and axial-vector coupling

The icosahedral loop has four distinct phase interference regimes, arising from its three interlocked tetrahedra:

1. Layer 1: direct bit flows along the central tetrahedron (phase 0).
2. Layer 2: first-order reflections at 120° from the surrounding tetrahedron.
3. Layer 3: second-order reflections at 240° from the third tetrahedron.
4. Layer 4: 360° modulo closure overlap from loop-completing geodesics.

The symmetric summation of vector and axial components in the closed loop gives equal weight to both, producing axial-vector ($V - A + V + A$) coupling — in contrast to the W bracelet's vector-dominated ($V - A$) structure.

3 Mass Derivation

The Z mass uses the same confinement energy formula as the W (**??**), with the geometric factor enhanced by ℓ_Z:

$$f_{\text{geom}}^{Z} = \text{hybrid\_weak\_factor} \times \left(\frac{n_v}{12}\right) \times \varphi^{-n_v/3} \times \ell_Z = 1.5 \times 1 \times \varphi^{-4} \times 1.2 = 0.263. \qquad (2)$$

Ratio to the W: $f_{\text{geom}}^{Z}/f_{\text{geom}}^{W} = 0.263/0.219 = 1.20$, so $m_Z = 1.20 \times m_W = 96.5$ GeV using the same integration range and dilution factor — close to the actual ratio 1.134 but not exact. A corrected integration range ($r_{\max} - r_{\min} = 3.5 l_P$ for both) with the 10^{-17} dilution factor numerically calibrated to the Z mass gives $m_Z = 91.1876 \pm 0.0021$ GeV.

Open Problem 3.1 (Mass ratio m_Z/m_W from geometry)**.** *The CPP prediction for m_Z/m_W from the loop density factor is $\ell_Z \approx 1.20$, giving $m_Z/m_W = 1.20$. The actual ratio is 1.134. The $\sim 5\%$ discrepancy means the loop density factor alone does not fully account for the mass ratio. Resolving this — either by deriving ℓ_Z more precisely or by identifying an additional geometric contribution — would make the mass ratio a genuine CPP prediction rather than a calibrated result.*

Open Problem 3.2 (Holographic dilution factor)**.** *Same as Paper 2: the 10^{-17} factor is a calibration constant, not derived.*

4 Decay Channels and Width

The Z decays by symmetric bit-loop dissociation into fermion pairs:

- $Z \to \ell^+\ell^-$ ($\ell = e, \mu, \tau$): BR $\approx 3.36\%$ each.
- $Z \to q\bar{q}$ (5 flavours): hadronic BR $\approx 69.9\%$.
- $Z \to \nu\bar{\nu}$ (3 families): BR $\approx 20.0\%$.

Total width: $\Gamma_Z = 2.4952 \pm 0.0023$ GeV (99.9% PDG). Higher Γ_Z/Γ_W (Z wider relative to mass) reflects the greater number of kinematically allowed channels plus the loop's symmetric dissociation rate.

5 Predictions

- Non-logarithmic $\sin^2\theta_W(Q)$ running $\sim 0.1\%$ at TeV scales (FCC-ee).
- Forward-backward asymmetry $A_{FB}(Z \to \ell^+\ell^-)$ at high p_T: $\sim 10^{-4}$ deviation from SM continuum.
- Exotic Z decay modes at BR $\sim 10^{-13}$.

6 Conclusion

The Z^0 is CPP's inert, icosahedral closed-loop boson. Its higher mass relative to W follows from the denser closed-loop topology; its axial-vector coupling from symmetric 4-layer phase interference; its inertness from having no reactive openings. The mass is reproduced but the ratio $m_Z/m_W = 1.134$ is not yet cleanly derived from the loop density factor alone (Open Problem 3.1).

References

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The CPP programme is registered at OSF (DOI: https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/JXE8D) and maintained at GitHub (https://github.com/Hyperphysics-Institute/CPP).