A Tensor on the Butchers Block: Formalizing the Dynamic Liquid Push Equation: A 9.6-Dimensional Fractional Manifold

Kyle Roberts
Sovereign Systems Architect & Independent Researcher
[PM-KR-2026-NSW]

August 29, 2026

Abstract

Standard Euclidean models of gravitation rely on inverse-square mechanics (r^2) that fail at extreme macroscopic and quantum scales, culminating in a 120-order-of-magnitude vacuum energy discrepancy. We propose that the universe is not an empty coordinate system, but a high-viscosity superfluid substrate. By treating spatial dimensions as a dynamic fractional manifold ($D(t) = 9.6 \pm 0.01$) governed by the Metric Tensor ($g_{\mu\nu}$), we present the Dynamic Liquid Push Equation. This framework redefines gravity as an emergent, omni-directional thermodynamic pressure (P_{total}) and models dark matter as the reciprocal exit flow (Hawking friction) exhausted through a fractional 0.4 dimensional gap.

1 Introduction: The Geometry of the Fluid Grain

Attempting to measure a curved, high-viscosity topology with linear, whole-number vectors results in fundamental measurement artifacts. In Riemannian geometry, the Metric Tensor ($g_{\mu\nu}$) dictates the natural curvature—or "grain"—of the manifold. Ignoring this curvature forces mathematical discrepancies, analogous to utilizing a rigid 2D ruler to measure an organic structure.

2 The Dynamic Liquid Push Equation

We formalize the total thermodynamic pressure (P_{total}) of the liquid vacuum as a volumetric surface integral. The equation incorporates the dynamic dimensional flux ($\epsilon \approx 0.01$) and Golden Ratio (ϕ) scaling:

$$P_{total} = \sum_{j=1}^{13} \left[\oint_{\phi} \left(\frac{\Psi \cdot \eta}{r^{(9.6 \pm \epsilon)}} \right) \Delta V_j \pm \left(\frac{1}{\phi} \right)^{9.6} \right] \cdot \mathcal{L}_{cut} \tag{1}$$

2.1 Variable Definitions within the 13-Node Lattice

- $\oint_{\phi}$ **(The Golden Circuit):** The closed-loop integral following the path of least resistance, governing the structural nodes routing energy into the singularity.
- Ψ **(Quantum Spine Frequency):** The fundamental torsional vibration (Hz) of the liquid vacuum.
- η **(Vacuum Viscosity):** The density of the superfluid medium.

- $r^{(9.6\pm\epsilon)}$ **(Dynamic Dimensional Scaling):** Distance scaled to a fractional Hausdorff dimension. The $\pm\epsilon$ perturbation (≈ 0.01) accounts for the stochastic resonance or "shimmer" of the dimensional seams.
- ΔV_j **(Singularity Sink):** The 6+6+1 hollow-core macroscopic void creating the localized vacuum pressure gradient.
- $\pm(1/\phi)^{9.6}$ **(Reciprocal Exit Flow):** Evaluating to ≈ 0.01, this represents the fractional Hawking friction off-gassing into the 0.4 dimensional gap.

3 Conclusion

By transitioning from static integer dimensions to a dynamic 9.6 ± 0.01 fluidic manifold, the $1/\phi^{9.6}$ reciprocal exit flow seamlessly explains the thermodynamic exhaust required to stabilize a high-viscosity vacuum. We invite the theoretical physics community to perform Principal Component Analysis (PCA) on this geometric topology.