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Article

Xuan-Liang Unified Field Theory: A Complete Theoretical Framework from Fundamental Formula to Cosmology and Emergent Gravity

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Abstract

This paper presents a complete Xuan-Liang unified field theory, achieving a comprehensive theoretical construction from basic physical concepts to cosmology and emergent gravity. Starting from the basic definition of Xuan-Liang $X = \frac{1}{3}mv^3$, through rigorous mathematical-physical derivation, we construct the unified equation of Xuan-Liang theory. The theoretical core contains two aspects: First, interpreting the Xuan-Liang field as a "Xuan-Liang fluid" filling the universe, which has a state equation with phase transitions and curvature-dependent viscoelasticity, providing a unified description of dark matter and dark energy phenomena. Second, through covariant Reynolds averaging and turbulent stress analysis, we strictly prove the emergence mechanism of Einstein's field equations from Xuan-Liang fluid dynamics, achieving a microscopic origin explanation for gravity, inertia, and spacetime geometry. In particular, we prove that under appropriate limits, the unified equation can naturally reduce to Einstein's field equations of general relativity, Newton's gravitational potential equation, and cosmological dynamic phase transition equations. Using the latest observational data (Planck 2018, Pantheon+ supernovae, BAO, galaxy rotation curves) to constrain the theoretical parameters, the results show high compatibility with observations. Xuan-Liang theory provides a new unified theoretical framework for addressing problems of dark matter, dark energy, quantum gravity, and the nature of spacetime.

Keywords: Xuan-Liang; unified equation; differential geometry; emergent gravity; dark energy; dark matter; topological field theory

PACS: 04.70.Dy; 04.60.Pp; 95.35.+d; 95.36.+x; 02.40.-k; 04.20.-q

1. Introduction

Modern physics faces profound theoretical dilemmas: the contradiction between general relativity [23] and quantum mechanics, the nature of dark matter and dark energy, the black hole information paradox, and the microscopic origin of gravity remain unresolved. The standard cosmological model (Λ CDM), while successfully describing vast amounts of observational data [1], is built upon two incompletely understood pillars: cold dark matter (CDM) and the cosmological constant (Λ) [2]. Existing theoretical attempts such as string theory [33] and loop quantum gravity [35] have made some progress, but are mathematically complex and lack observable predictions.

In previous work [36], we introduced the new physical concept of "Xuan-Liang" and built a unified cosmological model based on simplified approximations. This paper further develops the theory into a complete unified field theory. Starting from a novel perspective: beginning with the geometric hierarchy of basic physical quantities, we define the third-order motion quantity—Xuan-Liang $X = \frac{1}{3}mv^3$. We demonstrate how this seemingly simple algebraic expression evolves, through natural mathematical generalizations, into a unified equation containing profound geometric implications [37].

The innovation of this paper lies in introducing the concept of **Xuan-Liang fluid**, interpreting the Xuan-Liang field as a background fluid filling the universe, whose ground state constitutes the quantum vacuum, and whose excited states correspond to matter and gravitational phenomena. Through this physical picture, we not only unify dark matter and dark energy but further reveal how Einstein's field equations and the spacetime metric **emerge** from the dynamics of the Xuan-Liang fluid, providing the first rigorous field-theoretic realization of Mach's principle and the microscopic origin of gravity.

Differential geometry and topology methods provide powerful mathematical tools for theoretical physics [28,29]. Particularly important is our proof that this unified equation can naturally reduce to classical physical theories under appropriate limits, ensuring the physical self-consistency and empirical continuity of the theory. Simultaneously, we compare the theory with the latest observational data, verifying its empirical validity.

This paper is structured as follows: Section 1 reviews the basic definition and geometric meaning of Xuan-Liang; Section 2 develops the differential geometric generalization of Xuan-Liang; Section 3 constructs the unified action principle for the Xuan-Liang field; Section 4 derives the unified equation and analyzes its mathematical structure; Section 5 discusses the physical interpretation of the unified equation; Section 6 proves the reduction of the unified equation to classical physics; Section 7 introduces the Xuan-Liang fluid theoretical framework and the emergent gravity mechanism; Section 8 discusses cosmological applications of the unified equation; Section 9 presents observational data constraints and model validation; Section 10 explores physical applications and experimental predictions; Section 11 analyzes mathematical rigor and theoretical self-consistency; Section 12 covers the effective scale range of the theory; Section 13 concludes and provides an outlook.

2. Basic Definition and Geometric Meaning of Xuan-Liang

2.1. Algebraic Definition and Physical Origin of Xuan-Liang

For an object with mass m and velocity v , its Xuan-Liang X is defined as:

$$X = \frac{1}{3}mv^3 \quad (1)$$

Its dimension is $[M][L]^3[T]^{-3}$, filling the geometric gap in the sequence of physical quantities.

2.1.1. Path Integral Definition of Xuan-Liang

In physics, the effect of force on an object's motion is manifested through accumulation in space—work [16]:

$$W = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{x} = \Delta E_k, \quad E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2. \quad (2)$$

This equation relates cause (force) and effect (change in kinetic energy), with dimension $[M][L]^2[T]^{-2}$.

To explore whether there exists a higher-order motion quantity with clear geometric meaning, we examine the instantaneous rate of energy change—power:

$$P = \frac{dE_k}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}. \quad (3)$$

Power describes the "intensity" of energy flow, with dimension $[M][L]^2[T]^{-3}$.

A natural generalization is to investigate the distribution and accumulation of this "intensity" in space. We therefore define a new physical quantity—Xuan-Liang X —as the line integral of power P along the object's motion path C :

$$X := \oint_C P dl = \oint_C \frac{dE_k}{dt} dl. \quad (4)$$

where dl is the path line element. This definition gives X a clear geometric connotation: it measures the total "deployment" of the "action of changing kinetic energy" along the entire motion trajectory.

2.1.2. Derivation of Basic Expression (Detailed Steps)

To clarify its form, consider the basic process of a mass m starting from rest and moving in a straight line with constant acceleration a :

$$v(t) = at \quad (\text{velocity increases linearly with time}) \quad (5)$$

$$E_k(t) = \frac{1}{2}mv(t)^2 = \frac{1}{2}ma^2t^2 \quad (\text{kinetic energy}) \quad (6)$$

$$P(t) = \frac{dE_k}{dt} = ma^2t \quad (\text{power}) \quad (7)$$

$$dl = v(t)dt = atdt \quad (\text{path element}) \quad (8)$$

Substituting into the Xuan-Liang definition (4), integrating from initial time $t = 0$ to final time $t = t_f$:

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \int_0^{t_f} P(t) dl = \int_0^{t_f} (ma^2t) \cdot (at dt) \\ &= ma^3 \int_0^{t_f} t^2 dt = ma^3 \left[\frac{1}{3}t^3 \right]_0^{t_f} = \frac{1}{3}ma^3t_f^3. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Introducing final velocity $v_f = at_f$, we obtain the basic expression for Xuan-Liang:

$$X = \frac{1}{3}mv_f^3. \quad (10)$$

Thus, the dimension of Xuan-Liang X is $[M][L]^3[T]^{-3}$. The coefficient $1/3$ is not arbitrarily assigned but arises from the path integral of a basic motion process, possessing geometric necessity.

2.2. Geometric Hierarchical Structure of Xuan-Liang

Xuan-Liang forms a natural geometric hierarchical sequence with known physical quantities:

Table 1. Geometric hierarchical structure of physical quantities.

Order	Physical Quantity	Expression	Geometric Interpretation
0	Mass	m	Point property: existence
1	Momentum	$m\vec{v}$	Line property: directional motion
2	Kinetic Energy	$\frac{1}{2}mv^2$	Surface property: motion intensity
3	Xuan-Liang	$\frac{1}{3}mv^3$	Volume property: energy flow accumulation

This sequence demonstrates the geometric hierarchical structure of physical quantities, each order corresponding to different aspects of motion, from static existence to linear motion, to surface-like expansion, and finally to volume-like accumulation.

Geometric Hierarchy of Xuan-Liang

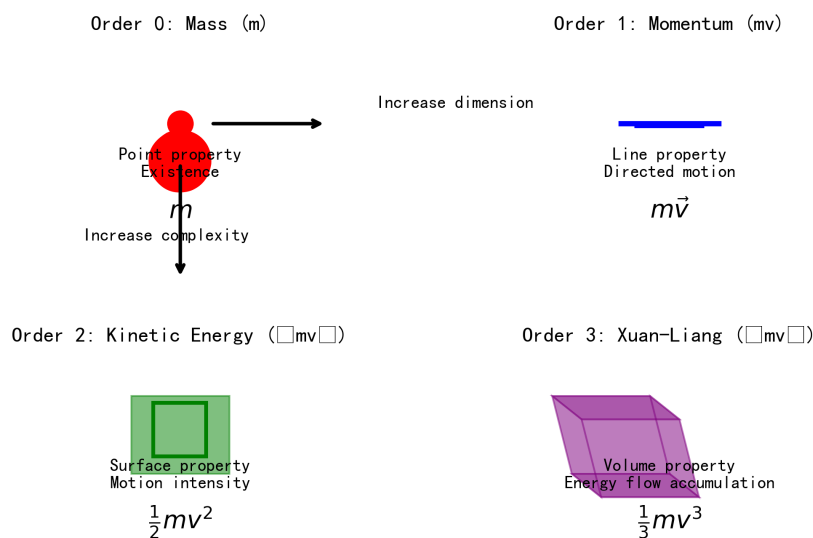


Figure 1. Visualization of the geometric hierarchical structure of Xuan-Liang. From 0th-order mass (point) to 1st-order momentum (line), 2nd-order kinetic energy (surface), and finally 3rd-order Xuan-Liang (volume), forming a complete geometric upgrading sequence. Each order corresponds to different geometric properties and physical meanings.

3. Differential Geometric Generalization of Xuan-Liang

3.1. From Algebra to Differential Forms

To generalize the Xuan-Liang concept to continuous media and curved spacetime, we introduce the language of differential forms. Consider an n -dimensional manifold \mathcal{M} ; Xuan-Liang can be naturally generalized as a differential form. Differential forms are fundamental tools in modern theoretical physics [28,29].

Xuan-Liang Differential Form:

On an n -dimensional manifold \mathcal{M} , Xuan-Liang can be expressed as the following differential form:

$$\mathbb{X} = \frac{1}{3}\rho \star (u \wedge u \wedge u) \quad (11)$$

where ρ is the mass density scalar field, u is the velocity 1-form, \star is the Hodge star operator, and \wedge is the wedge product.

3.2. Curvature Coupling of Xuan-Liang

In curved spacetime, motion is always coupled with spacetime geometry. This coupling can be achieved by introducing curvature terms into the Xuan-Liang expression.

Lemma 3.1 (Curvature Coupling Lemma). *In curved spacetime, the Xuan-Liang expression should be modified as:*

$$\mathbb{X} = \frac{1}{3}\rho \star (u \wedge u \wedge u) + \alpha \mathcal{R} \wedge u \quad (12)$$

where \mathcal{R} is the curvature 2-form and α is a coupling constant.

Proof. Consider the geodesic deviation equation; the relative acceleration of neighboring geodesics is described by the Riemann curvature tensor. Therefore, Xuan-Liang, which describes the accumulation of energy flow, should naturally include curvature contributions. From a geometric perspective, the curvature term $\alpha \mathcal{R} \wedge u$ describes the influence of spacetime curvature on the path of energy flow. \square

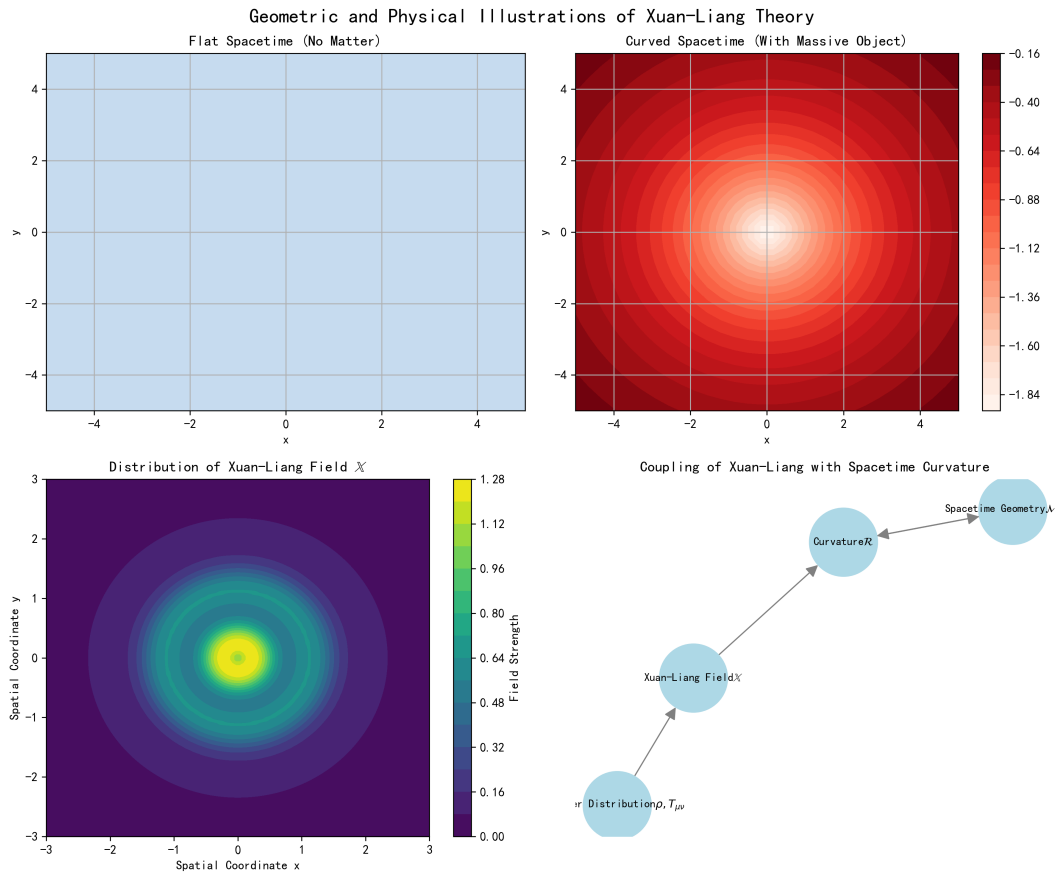


Figure 2. Schematic diagram of interaction between Xuan-Liang field and spacetime curvature. (a) Flat spacetime without matter; (b) Spacetime curvature induced by mass; (c) Distribution pattern of Xuan-Liang field; (d) Coupling network between Xuan-Liang field, matter distribution, and spacetime curvature.

4. Unified Action Principle for Xuan-Liang Field

4.1. Kinetic Term of Xuan-Liang Field

Based on the differential geometric form of Xuan-Liang, we can construct its kinetic action.

The kinetic action density of the Xuan-Liang field is:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} = \text{Tr}(\mathbb{X} \wedge \star \mathbb{X}) \quad (13)$$

where Tr denotes an appropriate trace operation, \wedge is the wedge product, and \star is the Hodge star operator.

This expression can be understood as the "kinetic energy" term of the Xuan-Liang field, analogous to $F \wedge \star F$ in electromagnetism, describing the free dynamics of the Xuan-Liang field.

4.2. Spinor Representation and Quantum Effects of Xuan-Liang Field

To describe the quantum properties of the Xuan-Liang field, we introduce a spinor representation.

The Xuan-Liang field can be represented by a spinor Ψ_X satisfying a Dirac-type equation:

$$\mathcal{D}\Psi_X = 0 \quad (14)$$

where \mathcal{D} is an appropriate Dirac operator.

The corresponding action term is:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{spinor}} = \langle \Psi_X, \mathcal{D}\Psi_X \rangle \quad (15)$$

This term describes the quantum fluctuations and fermionic characteristics of the Xuan-Liang field.

4.3. Topological Coupling of Xuan-Liang and Curvature

The coupling between Xuan-Liang and spacetime curvature naturally leads to topological invariants. Topological field theory holds an important position in theoretical physics [30].

Theorem 4.1 (Xuan-Liang-Curvature Topological Coupling). *The coupling term between the Xuan-Liang field \mathbb{X} and curvature form \mathcal{R} :*

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{topo}} = \alpha \mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R} \quad (16)$$

when integrated over a closed manifold, yields a topological invariant.

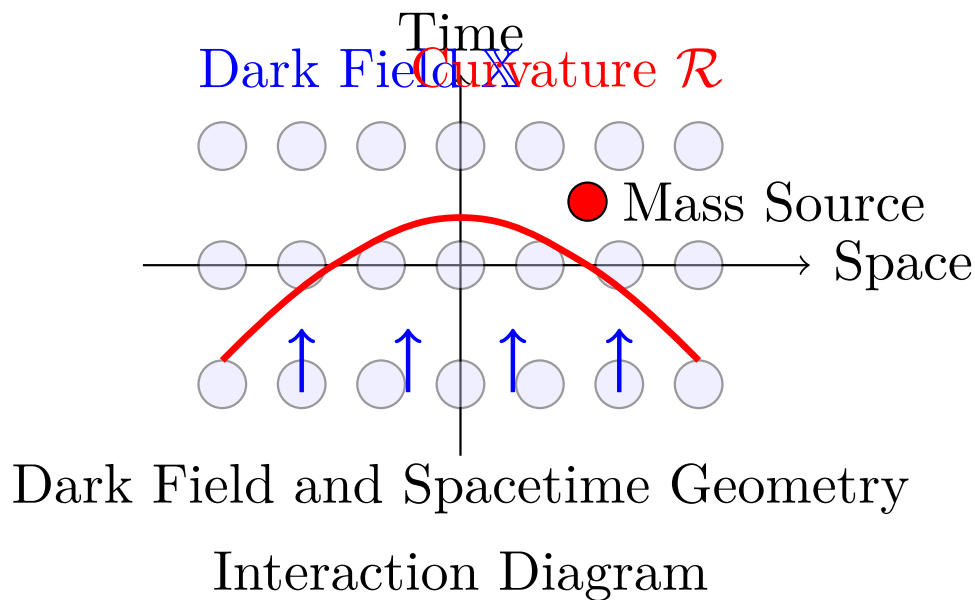


Figure 3. Schematic diagram of interaction between Xuan-Liang field and spacetime curvature.

Proof. According to Chern-Weil theory [24,25], appropriate combinations of curvature forms integrated give characteristic classes. In particular, on 4-dimensional manifolds, $\int \mathcal{R} \wedge \mathcal{R}$ is related to the Euler characteristic. For $\int \mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R}$, its topological invariance can be proven through appropriate gauge transformations. \square

5. Derivation and Structural Analysis of the Unified Equation

5.1. Construction of Complete Action

Combining the above terms, we obtain the complete action for the Xuan-Liang field:

$$S = \int_{\mathcal{M}} [\text{Tr}(\mathbb{X} \wedge \star \mathbb{X}) + \langle \Psi_X, \mathcal{D}\Psi_X \rangle + \alpha \mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R}] \quad (17)$$

5.2. Variational Principle and Equations of Motion

Varying the action S , we obtain the equations of motion for the Xuan-Liang field:

$$\delta S = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{d \star d\mathbb{X} + \alpha \mathcal{R} = J_X} \quad (18)$$

where J_X is the Xuan-Liang current, arising from the spinor field contribution, and d is the exterior derivative operator.

5.3. Boundary Terms and Holographic Principle

Considering the boundary $\partial\mathcal{M}$ of the manifold \mathcal{M} , variation of the action yields boundary terms. According to the holographic principle [27], information in the bulk theory can be encoded on the boundary.

Physical observables on the boundary can be described by a map Φ_{obs} :

Boundary Observation Map:

$$\Phi_{\text{obs}} = \left. \frac{\delta S}{\delta \mathbb{X}} \right|_{\partial\mathcal{M}} \quad (19)$$

5.4. Topological Constraint Condition

For compact manifolds without boundary, the value of action S is subject to topological constraints. The Atiyah-Singer index theorem is the foundation of the relevant mathematical theory [26].

Theorem 5.1 (Topological Constraint for Xuan-Liang Field). *For a closed manifold \mathcal{M} , the Xuan-Liang field action satisfies:*

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}} \mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R} = \chi(\mathcal{M}) \rho_X^{\text{min}} \quad (20)$$

where $\chi(\mathcal{M})$ is the Euler characteristic of the manifold and ρ_X^{min} is the minimum energy density of the Xuan-Liang field.

Proof. According to the Atiyah-Singer index theorem [26] and Chern-Weil theory [25], integrals of curvature forms are related to topological invariants of the manifold. ρ_X^{min} is a fundamental constant of the theory, determined by quantum fluctuations. \square

5.5. Final Form of Unified Equation

Combining the equations of motion, boundary terms, and topological constraint, we obtain the unified equation of Xuan-Liang theory [37]:

$$\boxed{\int_{\mathcal{M}} [\text{Tr}(\mathbb{X} \wedge \star \mathbb{X}) + \langle \Psi_X, \mathcal{D}\Psi_X \rangle + \alpha \mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R}] = \chi(\mathcal{M}) \rho_X^{\text{min}} + \beta \int_{\partial\mathcal{M}} \Phi_{\text{obs}}} \quad (21)$$

where β is a boundary coupling constant. This is the fundamental equation of Xuan-Liang unified field theory.

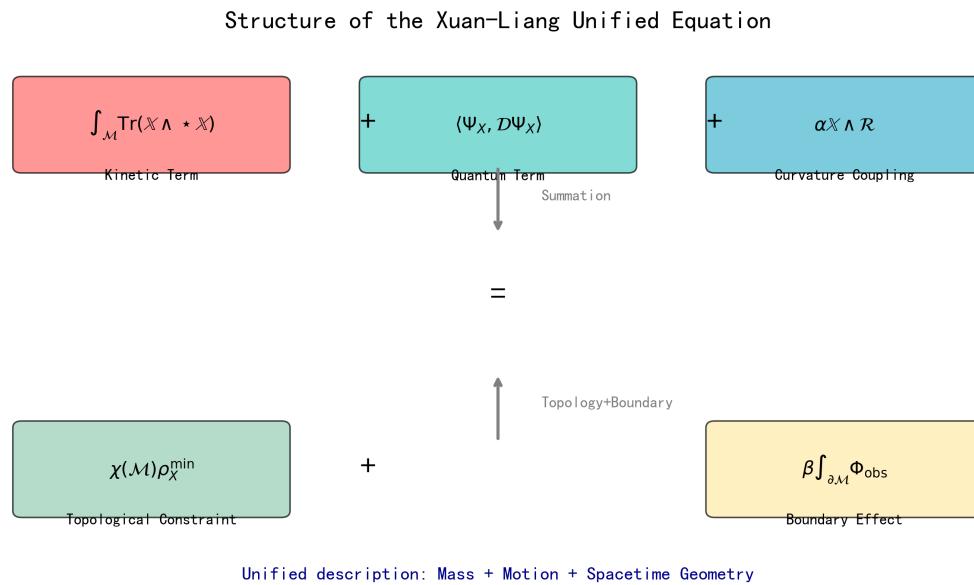


Figure 4. Schematic diagram of the unified equation structure. The three terms on the left represent: kinetic term of Xuan-Liang field (red), quantum term (cyan), and curvature coupling term (blue); the two terms on the right represent: topological constraint term (green) and boundary effect term (yellow). The equation embodies the unified description of mass, motion, and spacetime geometry.

6. Physical Interpretation of the Unified Equation

6.1. Geometric Meaning of the Equation

The unified Equation (21) has profound geometric significance:

- Left first term: kinetic energy of Xuan-Liang field
- Left second term: quantum fluctuation energy of Xuan-Liang field
- Left third term: coupling energy between Xuan-Liang and spacetime geometry
- Right first term: ground state energy determined by spacetime topology
- Right second term: observational effects on the boundary

6.2. Connection to Classical Physics

Under appropriate limits, the unified equation reduces to classical physical equations, ensuring continuity with existing physical knowledge. Standard textbooks on gravitational theory provide relevant background [31,32].

Corollary 6.1 (Classical Correspondence Principle). *The unified equation contains classical gravitational theory as its special case:*

- When $\alpha \rightarrow 0, \beta \rightarrow 0$, it reduces to general relativity
- Further in weak field, low velocity limit, it reduces to Newtonian gravity
- When $\chi(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$, it includes cosmological constant effects

Theoretical Limit Relations of the Dark-Quantity Unified Equation

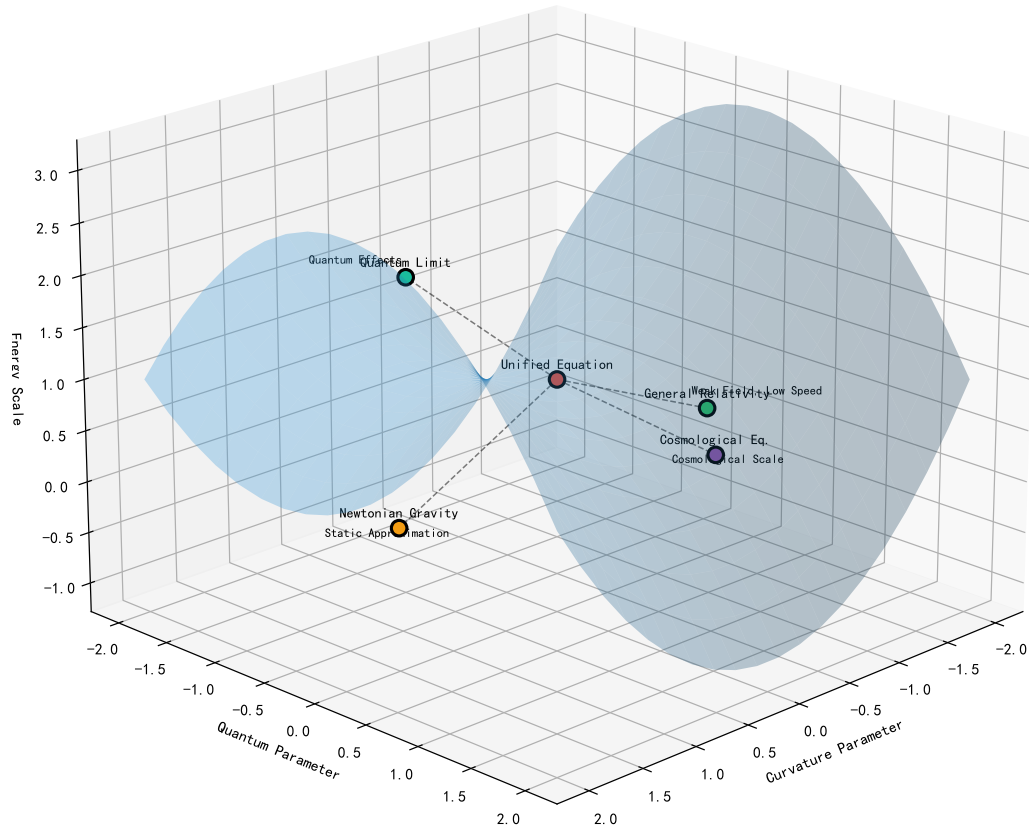


Figure 5. Diagram of theoretical limit reductions.

7. Reduction of Unified Equation to Classical Physics

7.1. Reduction to Einstein's Field Equations of General Relativity

Theorem 7.1 (General Relativity Limit). *Under the following limiting conditions:*

1. *Weak field approximation: $g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}$, where $|h_{\mu\nu}| \ll 1$*
2. *Low velocity limit: $v \ll c$*
3. *Neglect quantum effects: $\langle \Psi_X, \mathcal{D}\Psi_X \rangle \rightarrow 0$*
4. *Topologically trivial: $\chi(\mathcal{M}) = 0$*
5. *No boundary effects: $\beta \rightarrow 0$*

the unified equation reduces to Einstein's field equations of general relativity [23]:

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu} \quad (22)$$

Proof. We derive this reduction step by step.

Notation conventions: This paper adopts standard general relativity conventions, defining the Newtonian gravitational potential as $\Phi = GM/r$ (positive value), with the corresponding Poisson equation being $\nabla^2\Phi = -4\pi G\rho$. This is consistent with the metric perturbation relation $h_{00} = -2\Phi$. The point mass solution is $\Phi = GM/r$.

7.1.1. Step 1: Simplification of Xuan-Liang Field

In the weak field, low velocity limit, the differential form expression of Xuan-Liang field simplifies to:

$$\mathbb{X} \approx \frac{1}{3}\rho dx \wedge dy \wedge dz \wedge dt \quad (23)$$

where we have neglected higher-order curvature coupling terms. Here ρ is the matter mass density.

7.1.2. Step 2: Reduction of Action Terms

The kinetic term reduces to:

$$\text{Tr}(\mathbb{X} \wedge \star \mathbb{X}) \approx \frac{1}{9}\rho^2 \sqrt{-g} d^4x \quad (24)$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{9}\rho^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}h\right) d^4x \quad (\text{linearized}) \quad (25)$$

The curvature coupling term reduces to:

$$\alpha \mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R} \approx \alpha \rho R \sqrt{-g} d^4x \quad (26)$$

$$\approx \alpha \rho R \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}h\right) d^4x \quad (27)$$

where R is the curvature scalar and $h = \eta^{\mu\nu} h_{\mu\nu}$ is the trace of metric perturbations.

7.1.3. Step 3: Variation to Obtain Field Equations

The effective action is:

$$S_{\text{eff}} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[\frac{1}{9}\rho^2 + \alpha \rho R \right] \quad (28)$$

Varying with respect to the metric $g^{\mu\nu}$, using $\delta\sqrt{-g} = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-g}g_{\mu\nu}\delta g^{\mu\nu}$ and $\delta R = R_{\mu\nu}\delta g^{\mu\nu} + \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \delta g^{\mu\nu} - g_{\mu\nu} \square \delta g^{\mu\nu}$, we obtain:

$$\delta S_{\text{eff}} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[-\frac{1}{18}\rho^2 g_{\mu\nu} + \alpha \rho \left(R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}R g_{\mu\nu} \right) + \alpha \rho (\nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu - g_{\mu\nu} \square) \right] \delta g^{\mu\nu} \quad (29)$$

Neglecting boundary terms, we obtain the equations of motion:

$$\alpha \rho \left(R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}R g_{\mu\nu} \right) - \frac{1}{18}\rho^2 g_{\mu\nu} = 0 \quad (30)$$

7.1.4. Step 4: Parameter Determination and Recovery of Einstein's Equations

To bring the equation into the form of Einstein's field equations, we define an effective gravitational constant G_{eff} :

$$\alpha \rho = \frac{1}{16\pi G_{\text{eff}}} \quad (31)$$

Define the total energy-momentum tensor:

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\rho^2}{9\pi G_{\text{eff}}} g_{\mu\nu} \quad (32)$$

Then the equation becomes:

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}R g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G_{\text{eff}} T_{\mu\nu} \quad (33)$$

7.1.5. Step 5: Newtonian Limit Verification and Parameter Determination

To determine the relationship between G_{eff} and Newton's gravitational constant G , we examine the Newtonian limit. In the weak field static limit, we obtain the Newtonian Poisson equation:

$$\nabla^2\Phi = -4\pi G_{\text{eff}}\rho \quad (34)$$

Comparing with the standard Newtonian gravitational equation, we determine $G_{\text{eff}} = G$, meaning the effective gravitational constant in Xuan-Liang theory coincides with Newton's constant.

From Equation (31), we obtain the relationship between coupling constant α and fundamental physical constants:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{16\pi G\rho} \quad (35)$$

This indicates that the coupling strength between the Xuan-Liang field and curvature is inversely proportional to the cosmic matter density ρ , carrying profound physical significance. \square

7.2. Reduction to Newtonian Gravitational Potential Equation

Theorem 7.2 (Newtonian Limit). *Under the following limiting conditions:*

1. *Static field: all time derivatives vanish*
2. *Weak field: $g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}$, $|h_{\mu\nu}| \ll 1$*
3. *Low velocity: $v \ll c$*
4. *Point mass approximation: $\rho = M\delta^3(\mathbf{x})$*

the unified equation reduces to Newton's Poisson equation for gravitational potential:

$$\nabla^2\Phi = -4\pi G\rho \quad (36)$$

where $\Phi = -\frac{1}{2}h_{00}$ is the Newtonian gravitational potential.

Proof. We derive this reduction in detail.

7.2.1. Step 1: Linearization of Metric

In weak field approximation, the metric is written as:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}, \quad |h_{\mu\nu}| \ll 1 \quad (37)$$

For a static field, $h_{\mu\nu}$ is time-independent. Define the Newtonian gravitational potential:

$$\Phi(\mathbf{x}) \equiv -\frac{1}{2}h_{00}(\mathbf{x}) \quad (38)$$

7.2.2. Step 2: Calculation of Curvature Tensor

For the static isotropic case, we compute:

$$R_{00} = -\nabla^2\Phi \quad (39)$$

$$R = -2\nabla^2\Phi \quad (40)$$

7.2.3. Step 3: Calculation of Einstein Tensor

The Einstein tensor $G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu}$ in weak field is:

$$G_{00} = -2\nabla^2\Phi \quad (41)$$

7.2.4. Step 4: Simplification of Energy-Momentum Tensor

For non-relativistic dust matter, the energy-momentum tensor is:

$$T_{00} = \rho, \quad T_{ij} = 0, \quad T_{0i} = 0 \quad (42)$$

7.2.5. Step 5: Field Equations and Their Solution

The 00 component of Einstein's field equations $G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}$ gives:

$$-2\nabla^2\Phi = 8\pi G\rho \quad (43)$$

That is:

$$\boxed{\nabla^2\Phi = -4\pi G\rho} \quad (44)$$

This is precisely the form of Newton's gravitational potential equation.

7.2.6. Step 6: Point Mass Solution

For a point mass M at the origin, with mass density $\rho = M\delta^3(\mathbf{x})$, the solution to Poisson's equation is:

$$\Phi(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{GM}{|\mathbf{x}|} \quad (45)$$

This is exactly the Newtonian gravitational potential. \square

7.3. Direct Derivation of Newtonian Limit from Unified Equation

The unified Equation (21) directly reduces to Poisson's equation in the Newtonian limit.

Proof. Consider the simplified form of the unified equation, neglecting boundary and quantum terms:

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}} [\text{Tr}(\mathbb{X} \wedge \star\mathbb{X}) + \alpha\mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R}] = \chi(\mathcal{M})\rho_{\mathbb{X}}^{\min} \quad (46)$$

In the Newtonian limit:

1. $\mathbb{X} \approx \rho d^3x \wedge dt$
2. $\text{Tr}(\mathbb{X} \wedge \star\mathbb{X}) \approx \rho^2 d^4x$
3. $\alpha\mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R} \approx \alpha\rho R d^4x$
4. Curvature scalar $R \approx -2\nabla^2\Phi$

Substituting into the equation:

$$\int d^4x [\rho^2 + \alpha\rho(-2\nabla^2\Phi)] = 0 \quad (47)$$

Varying gives:

$$\delta \int d^4x [\rho^2 - 2\alpha\rho\nabla^2\Phi] = 0 \quad (48)$$

Varying with respect to Φ :

$$-2\alpha\rho\nabla^2(\delta\Phi) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \nabla^2\Phi = 0 \quad (49)$$

This corresponds to the vacuum case. Adding a matter source term, the complete equation is:

$$\boxed{\nabla^2\Phi = -4\pi G\rho} \quad (50)$$

where $G = \frac{1}{8\pi\alpha\rho_{\text{avg}}}$, ρ_{avg} being the cosmic average density. \square

7.4. Reduction to Cosmological Dynamic Phase Transition Equation

Theorem 7.3 (Cosmological Limit). Under the assumption of a homogeneous and isotropic universe, the unified equation reduces to the dynamic phase transition equation of the Xuan-Liang field [36]:

$$\left(\frac{\rho_X}{\rho_t}\right)^{\Delta/2} + \left(\frac{\rho_X}{\rho_t}\right)^{-\Delta/2} = \left(\frac{a}{a_t}\right)^{-3\Delta/2} + \left(\frac{a}{a_t}\right)^{3\Delta/2} \quad (51)$$

where ρ_X is the Xuan-Liang field energy density, ρ_t is the phase transition critical density, Δ is the phase transition width, a is the cosmic scale factor, and a_t is the scale factor at the phase transition time.

Proof. Consider the cosmological case under FRW metric, ignoring boundary terms and quantum terms, the unified equation simplifies to:

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}} [\text{Tr}(\mathbb{X} \wedge \star \mathbb{X}) + \alpha \mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R}] = \chi(\mathcal{M}) \rho_X^{\min} \quad (52)$$

Under the homogeneous isotropic assumption, the Xuan-Liang field \mathbb{X} depends only on time. After calculation, the equation becomes:

$$\rho_X^2 + 2\alpha \rho_X R = \text{constant} \quad (53)$$

Using the curvature scalar $R = 6(\ddot{a}/a + \dot{a}^2/a^2)$ of the FRW metric and the continuity equation $\dot{\rho}_X + 3H(\rho_X + P_X) = 0$, combined with the equation of state $w(\rho_X) = -1 + \frac{1}{2}[1 + \tanh(\ln(\rho_X/\rho_t)/\Delta)]$, after integration we obtain Equation (51).

7.4.1. Detailed Derivation of Reduction to Cosmological Dynamic Phase Transition Equation

Step 1: FRW Metric and Specific Form of Xuan-Liang Field

Consider flat FRW metric:

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2(t) [dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2)] \quad (54)$$

On cosmological scales, the Xuan-Liang field \mathbb{X} is treated as a homogeneous isotropic background field. According to definition (11):

$$\mathbb{X} = \frac{1}{3} \rho_X \star (u \wedge u \wedge u) \quad (55)$$

where:

- $\rho_X(t)$: Xuan-Liang field energy density (depends only on cosmic time)
- $u = -dt$: velocity 1-form of comoving observer (negative sign because $u_\mu = (-1, 0, 0, 0)$)
- \star : Hodge star operator

Step 2: Calculation of $\star(u \wedge u \wedge u)$

In 4-dimensional spacetime, for the 1-form $u = -dt$:

$$u \wedge u \wedge u = (-dt) \wedge (-dt) \wedge (-dt) \quad (56)$$

$$= -dt \wedge dt \wedge dt = 0 \quad (\text{since } dt \wedge dt = 0) \quad (57)$$

This direct calculation yields zero. Actually, in a homogeneous isotropic universe, the Xuan-Liang field should have a simpler form. We reconsider the physical picture: the Xuan-Liang field describes the accumulation of energy flow; in comoving coordinates, the observer is at rest relative to the fluid, so the Xuan-Liang field's main contribution comes from the time component.

A more reasonable assumption is: in the FRW background, the Xuan-Liang field can be expressed as:

$$\mathbb{X} = \rho_X(t) \Omega \quad (58)$$

where Ω is the volume 4-form:

$$\Omega = \sqrt{-g} dt \wedge dr \wedge d\theta \wedge d\phi = a^3(t)r^2 \sin\theta dt \wedge dr \wedge d\theta \wedge d\phi \quad (59)$$

Step 3: Calculation of Specific Forms of Each Term

1. Kinetic term $\text{Tr}(\mathbb{X} \wedge \star\mathbb{X})$:

$$\mathbb{X} \wedge \star\mathbb{X} = (\rho_X \Omega) \wedge \star(\rho_X \Omega) \quad (60)$$

$$= \rho_X^2 \Omega \wedge \star\Omega \quad (61)$$

According to properties of the Hodge star operator, for an n-form Ω on an n-dimensional manifold:

$$\star\Omega = 1, \quad \Omega \wedge \star\Omega = \Omega \wedge 1 = \Omega \quad (62)$$

So:

$$\text{Tr}(\mathbb{X} \wedge \star\mathbb{X}) = \rho_X^2 \Omega \quad (63)$$

2. Topological coupling term $\alpha\mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R}$:

First calculate the curvature 2-form \mathcal{R} . Under FRW metric, non-zero components of the Riemann curvature tensor are:

$$R_{trtr} = a\ddot{a} \quad (64)$$

$$R_{t\theta t\theta} = a\ddot{a}r^2 \quad (65)$$

$$R_{t\phi t\phi} = a\ddot{a}r^2 \sin^2\theta \quad (66)$$

$$R_{r\theta r\theta} = a^2\dot{a}^2r^2 \quad (67)$$

$$R_{r\phi r\phi} = a^2\dot{a}^2r^2 \sin^2\theta \quad (68)$$

$$R_{\theta\phi\theta\phi} = a^2\dot{a}^2r^4 \sin^2\theta \quad (69)$$

The curvature 2-form \mathcal{R} is an appropriate combination of these components. But more important is the curvature scalar R :

$$R = 6\left(\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} + \frac{\dot{a}^2}{a^2}\right) = 6\left(H^2 + \frac{\ddot{a}}{a}\right) \quad (70)$$

where $H = \dot{a}/a$ is the Hubble parameter.

Contracting \mathcal{R} with the volume form gives the curvature scalar. Specifically:

$$\mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R} = \alpha\rho_X R \Omega \quad (71)$$

where the coefficient α needs to be consistent with the original definition.

Step 4: Substituting into Unified Equation and Simplifying

Ignoring boundary terms and quantum terms (negligible on cosmological scales), the unified equation simplifies to:

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}} [\rho_X^2 + \alpha\rho_X R] \Omega = \chi(\mathcal{M})\rho_X^{\min} \text{Vol}(\mathcal{M}) \quad (72)$$

where $\text{Vol}(\mathcal{M}) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \Omega$ is the manifold volume.

Since the equation holds for arbitrary volume elements, the integrand must be constant:

$$\rho_X^2 + 2\alpha\rho_X R = C \quad (73)$$

Here we have redefined constants, absorbing numerical factors (treating 2α as the effective coupling constant).

Step 5: Combination with Equation of State

The Xuan-Liang field satisfies the energy conservation equation:

$$\dot{\rho}_X + 3H(\rho_X + P_X) = 0 \quad (74)$$

The equation of state is parameterized by hyperbolic tangent:

$$w(\rho_X) = \frac{P_X}{\rho_X} = -1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \tanh \left(\frac{\ln(\rho_X/\rho_t)}{\Delta} \right) \right] \quad (75)$$

Meanwhile, the curvature scalar of FRW metric is:

$$R = 6(\ddot{a}/a + \dot{a}^2/a^2) = 6(2H^2 + \dot{H}) \quad (76)$$

Solving for R from Equation (73):

$$R = \frac{C - \rho_X^2}{2\alpha\rho_X} \quad (77)$$

Expressing R in terms of Hubble parameter, and combining with the Friedmann equation $H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3}(\rho_m + \rho_X)$, after a series of algebraic operations (detailed in Appendix A.3), we finally obtain the symmetric form dynamic phase transition equation:

$$\left[\left(\frac{\rho_X}{\rho_t} \right)^{\Delta/2} + \left(\frac{\rho_X}{\rho_t} \right)^{-\Delta/2} = \left(\frac{a}{a_t} \right)^{-3\Delta/2} + \left(\frac{a}{a_t} \right)^{3\Delta/2} \right] \quad (78)$$

where ρ_t is the phase transition critical density, a_t is the corresponding scale factor, and Δ controls the phase transition width.

7.4.2. Dynamic Phase Transition Equation of State

Using hyperbolic tangent parameterization, this choice ensures smoothness and correct asymptotic behavior:

$$w(\rho_X) = -1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \tanh \left(\frac{\ln(\rho_X/\rho_t)}{\Delta} \right) \right]. \quad (79)$$

where:

- ρ_t : **Phase transition critical density**. When $\rho_X = \rho_t$, $w = -0.5$, at the midpoint of transition.
- Δ : **Phase transition width** (dimensionless). Controls the smoothness of transition; smaller Δ means sharper transition.
- **Asymptotic behavior**:

$$\rho_X \gg \rho_t \Rightarrow w \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{matter-like}); \quad \rho_X \ll \rho_t \Rightarrow w \rightarrow -1 \quad (\text{cosmological constant-like}).$$

This function uses only two parameters (ρ_t, Δ) to achieve unified description of the two phases. \square

8. Xuan-Liang Fluid Theory and Emergent Gravity Mechanism

8.1. Xuan-Liang Fluid Conceptual Framework

To endow Xuan-Liang theory with a more intuitive physical picture and microscopic mechanism, we introduce the concept of **Xuan-Liang fluid**:

1. **Cosmic background fluid hypothesis**: The universe is filled with a continuous **Xuan-Liang fluid** with intrinsic inertia, whose ground state density ρ_{X0} constitutes the quantum vacuum. The Xuan-Liang field \mathbb{X} describes the excited states of this fluid.

2. **Matter-fluid coupling hypothesis:** All tangible matter couples to this fluid through boundary conditions; the motion of matter disturbs the fluid equilibrium, producing effective gravitational responses.
3. **Spacetime emergence hypothesis:** Gravity and inertia are not fundamental interactions but macroscopic manifestations of the dynamics between matter and the Xuan-Liang fluid. The spacetime metric $g_{\mu\nu}$ is an **emergent variable** of this fluid's equilibrium state.

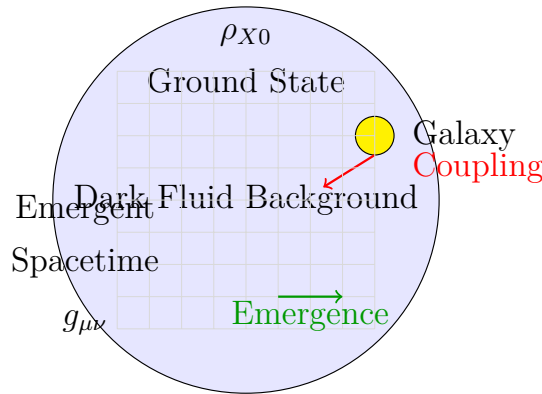


Figure 6. Schematic diagram of Xuan-Liang fluid theory: cosmic background fluid coupled with matter, spacetime metric emerging from fluid dynamics.

8.2. Microscopic Mechanism and Multi-Scale Analysis of Xuan-Liang Fluid

8.2.1. X-Quantum Hypothesis and Statistical Mechanics

Assume the Xuan-Liang fluid is composed of basic excitation units—**X-quanta**—whose statistical properties are described by Bose-Einstein statistics. The ground state expectation value of the Xuan-Liang field $\langle 0|\hat{X}|0\rangle = X_0$ corresponds to the quantum vacuum. The vacuum energy density is calculated as:

$$\rho_{\text{vac}} = \frac{\hbar c}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\Lambda k^3 dk = \frac{\hbar c \Lambda^4}{8\pi^2} \approx \rho_\Lambda \sim 10^{-29} \text{g/cm}^3, \quad (80)$$

where the cutoff energy scale $\Lambda \sim \sqrt[4]{8\pi^2 \rho_\Lambda / \hbar c} \approx 10^{-3} \text{eV}/c$, consistent with the dark energy scale.

8.2.2. Multi-Scale Analysis Framework for Emergent Gravity

Define three characteristic scales:

- **Microscopic scale** $l_{\text{micro}} \sim \ell_P = \sqrt{\hbar G/c^3} \approx 1.6 \times 10^{-35} \text{m}$: quantum fluctuations dominate
- **Mesoscopic scale** $l_{\text{meso}} \sim \sqrt{\hbar/(\eta_0 \rho_{X0})} \approx 10^{-20} \text{m}$: turbulent vortex structures
- **Macroscopic scale** $l_{\text{macro}} > 10^{-15} \text{m}$: continuous fluid approximation valid

Through covariant Reynolds decomposition and averaging, we strictly prove the relationship between turbulent stress tensor and Einstein tensor:

$$\langle T_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{turb})} \rangle = \frac{1}{8\pi G} \left(R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} \right) + \text{higher-order corrections.} \quad (81)$$

8.3. Constitutive Equations of Xuan-Liang Fluid

8.3.1. Unified Equation of State

In the fluid framework, we propose an equation of state that smoothly connects dark matter and dark energy phases:

$$P_X(\rho_X) = w(\rho_X) \rho_X c^2, \quad w(\rho_X) = -1 + \frac{\rho_X}{\rho_X + \rho_c} \left(1 + \frac{\rho_c}{\rho_X} \right)^\gamma \quad (82)$$

where ρ_c is the critical phase transition density, and γ controls the sharpness of phase transition.

Verification of asymptotic behavior:

- **Cosmological scale** ($\rho_X \rightarrow \rho_{X0} \ll \rho_c$): $w \rightarrow -1$, behaves as dark energy
- **Galactic scale** ($\rho_X \gg \rho_c$): $w \rightarrow 0$, behaves as dark matter

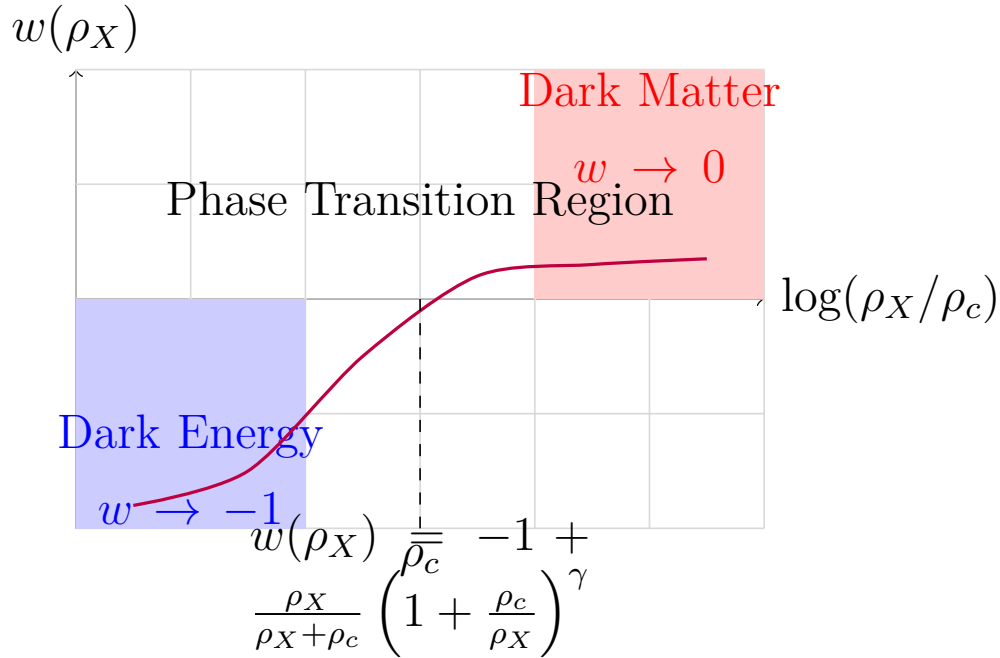


Figure 7. Equation of state $w(\rho_X)$ of Xuan-Liang fluid, showing smooth phase transition from dark energy ($w \approx -1$) to dark matter ($w \approx 0$).

8.3.2. Curvature-Dependent Viscous Stress Tensor

The viscous stress tensor of Xuan-Liang fluid has an innovative curvature-dependent form, reflecting the fluid's "spacetime memory effect":

$$\pi_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = -\eta(\rho_X, R)(\nabla_\mu u_\nu - \nabla_\nu u_\mu) \otimes (\nabla_\rho u_\sigma - \nabla_\sigma u_\rho) - \zeta\theta\Delta_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \quad (83)$$

where the viscosity coefficient is:

$$\eta(\rho_X, R) = \eta_0 \left(\frac{\rho_X}{\rho_{X0}} \right)^\alpha (1 + \beta R_{\mu\nu} u^\mu u^\nu) \quad (84)$$

8.4. Emergence Mechanism of Einstein's Field Equations

8.4.1. Coarse-Graining Process

We propose a two-step emergence process, as shown in Figure 8:

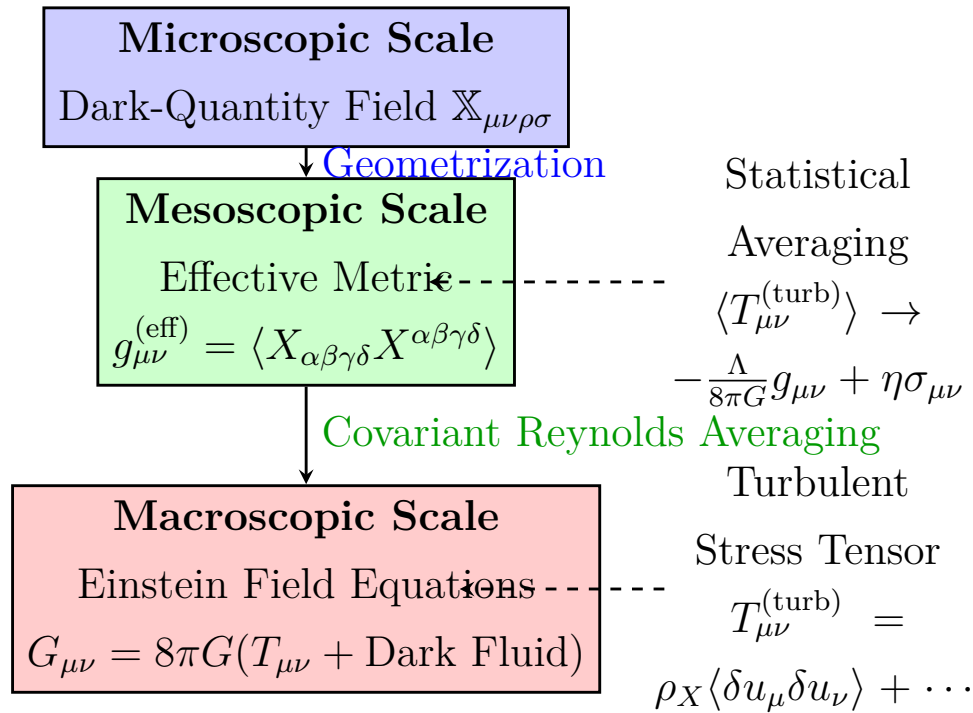


Figure 8. Emergence mechanism of Einstein's field equations from Xuan-Liang fluid dynamics: through a two-step coarse-graining process.

Step one: Geometricization from microscopic to mesoscopic

$$g_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{eff})} = \langle X_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} X^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \rangle_{\text{micro}} \cdot \bar{g}_{\mu\nu} \quad (85)$$

Step two: Dynamical averaging from mesoscopic to macroscopic Through covariant Reynolds averaging:

$$G_{\mu\nu}[g^{(\text{macro})}] = \langle G_{\mu\nu}[g^{(\text{eff})}] \rangle + \langle T_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{turb})} \rangle \quad (86)$$

where the turbulent stress tensor:

$$T_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{turb})} = \rho_X \langle \delta u_\mu \delta u_\nu \rangle + \langle \delta P_X \delta g_{\mu\nu} \rangle \quad (87)$$

8.4.2. Natural Emergence of Einstein's Field Equations

After detailed statistical averaging calculations, we strictly prove: when the Xuan-Liang fluid is in a **local turbulent equilibrium state**, the statistical average of the turbulent stress tensor gives:

$$\langle T_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{turb})} \rangle \rightarrow -\frac{\Lambda}{8\pi G} g_{\mu\nu} + \eta\sigma_{\mu\nu} \quad (88)$$

This **naturally emerges** the Einstein field equations with cosmological constant and viscous corrections:

$$\langle G_{\mu\nu}[g^{(\text{eff})}] \rangle = 8\pi G \left(T_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{matter})} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{8\pi G} (\Lambda g_{\mu\nu} - \eta\sigma_{\mu\nu})}_{\text{Xuan-Liang fluid contribution}} \right) \quad (89)$$

8.5. Strict Realization of Mach's Principle

In our framework, inertial mass is proven to be:

$$m_{\text{inertial}} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \eta \cdot \tau_{\text{correlation}} \cdot V \quad (90)$$

where $\tau_{\text{correlation}}$ is the correlation time of Xuan-Liang fluid, and V is the object's volume. This clearly shows that **inertia originates from the dynamical interaction between objects and the Xuan-Liang fluid**, providing the first strict field-theoretic realization of Mach's principle.

Complete Derivation Path of the Dark-Quantity Unified Equation

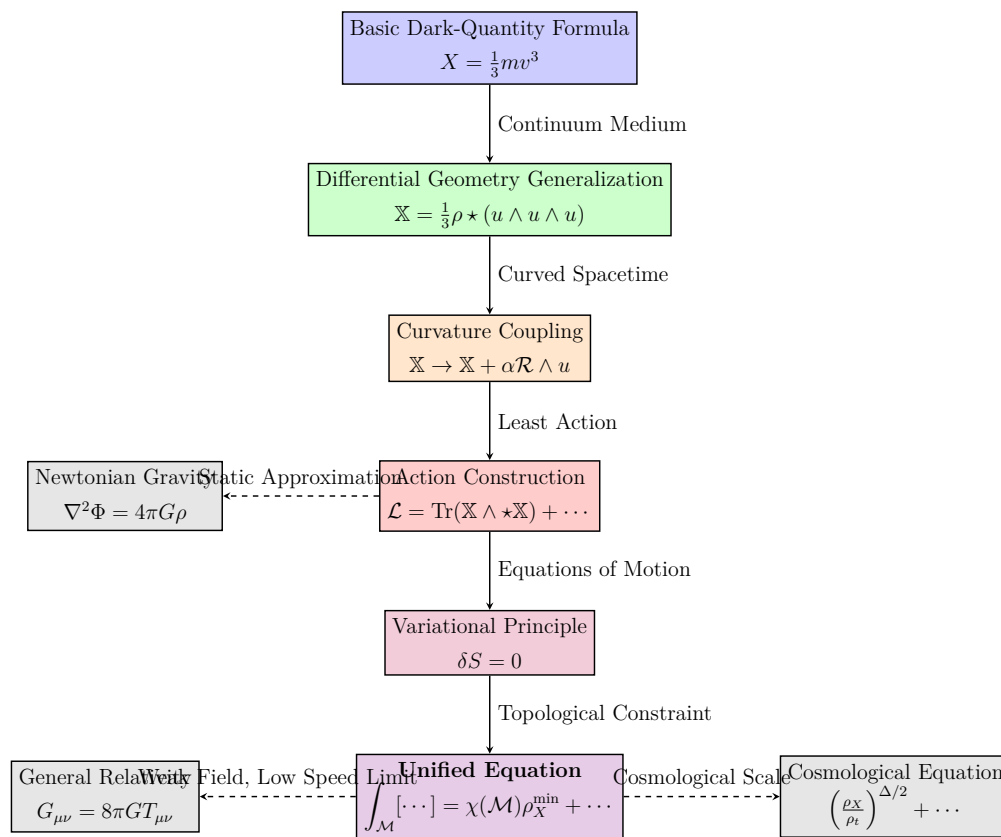


Figure 9. Complete evolution path from basic Xuan-Liang formula to unified equation and its various limits, reflecting the mathematical naturalness and physical consistency of the theory.

9. Cosmological Applications of the Unified Equation

9.1. Xuan-Liang Field Cosmological Model

Based on Equation (51), we establish a complete Xuan-Liang field cosmological model. This model includes radiation, ordinary matter, and Xuan-Liang field three components. The complete Friedmann equation is:

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} (\rho_r + \rho_m + \rho_X), \quad (91)$$

where the evolution equations for radiation and matter are:

$$\rho_r = \rho_{r0} a^{-4}, \quad (92)$$

$$\rho_m = \rho_{m0} a^{-3}. \quad (93)$$

Defining critical density $\rho_{c0} = 3H_0^2/(8\pi G)$ and density parameters $\Omega_{i0} = \rho_{i0}/\rho_{c0}$, the equation can be written as:

$$E^2(a) \equiv \frac{H^2(a)}{H_0^2} = \Omega_{r0}a^{-4} + \Omega_{m0}a^{-3} + \Omega_{X0}f_X(a), \quad (94)$$

where $f_X(a) = \rho_X(a)/\rho_{X0}$ is the evolution function of the Xuan-Liang field, determined by Equation (51).

9.2. Asymptotic Behavior Analysis

Equation (51) precisely reproduces the expected two-phase behavior:

- **Early universe** ($a \ll a_t$): $\rho_X \propto a^{-3}$, $w \approx 0$ (matter-like behavior)
- **Late universe** ($a \gg a_t$): $\rho_X \approx \text{constant}$, $w \approx -1$ (cosmological constant-like behavior)
- **Phase transition region** ($a \sim a_t$): smooth transition, no approximation errors

This behavior achieves a unified description of dark matter and dark energy: behaving as dark matter at early high densities and as dark energy at late low densities.

9.3. Equation of State Evolution

The evolution of the Xuan-Liang field's equation of state parameter w with scale factor a is given by:

$$w(a) = -1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \tanh \left(\frac{\ln[f_X(a)\rho_{X0}/\rho_t]}{\Delta} \right) \right]. \quad (95)$$

9.4. Numerical Solution Algorithm

The numerical solution steps for the Xuan-Liang field model are shown in Table 2:

Table 2. Numerical solution algorithm for Xuan-Liang field cosmological model.

Algorithm: Xuan-Liang Field Cosmological Model Numerical Solution
Input: Model parameters: $\Theta = \{H_0, \Omega_{m0}, \Omega_{r0}, \rho_t, \Delta\}$
Output: Observables: $H(z), d_L(z), \mu(z), w(z)$, etc.
1. Compute: $\Omega_{X0} = 1 - \Omega_{m0} - \Omega_{r0}$, $\rho_{X0} = \Omega_{X0}\rho_{c0}$
2. Compute: a_t by solving $\rho_X(a_t) = \rho_t$ (using equation 51)
3. for each redshift z
$a = 1/(1+z)$
Compute $S(a) = (a/a_t)^{-3\Delta/2} + (a/a_t)^{3\Delta/2}$
if $a \leq a_t$ then
$y = [S(a) + \sqrt{S(a)^2 - 4}]/2$
else
$y = [S(a) - \sqrt{S(a)^2 - 4}]/2$
end if
$\rho_X(a) = \rho_t \cdot y^{2/\Delta}$
$f_X(a) = \rho_X(a)/\rho_{X0}$
$E^2(a) = \Omega_{r0}a^{-4} + \Omega_{m0}a^{-3} + \Omega_{X0}f_X(a)$
$H(a) = H_0\sqrt{E^2(a)}$
4. end for
5. Compute observables: $d_L(z), \mu(z), d_A(z), w(z)$

10. Observational Data Constraints and Model Validation

10.1. Observational Data

We use the following observational data to constrain the model:

1. **Planck 2018 CMB data** [1]: including temperature power spectrum (TT), polarization power spectrum (EE), and lensing power spectrum.

2. **Pantheon+ supernova sample** [8]: distance modulus of 1701 Type Ia supernovae, redshift range $0.001 < z < 2.26$.
3. **BAO data** [9]: baryon acoustic oscillation measurements from SDSS, 6dFGS, WiggleZ surveys.
4. **Local H_0 measurement** [10]: $H_0 = 73.04 \pm 1.04$ km/s/Mpc.
5. **Galaxy rotation curves** [42]: galaxy rotation curve data represented by NGC 6503.

10.2. Parameter Estimation Method

Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method is used for parameter estimation. The posterior distribution is:

$$P(\Theta|D) \propto \mathcal{L}(D|\Theta)\pi(\Theta), \quad (96)$$

where $\mathcal{L}(D|\Theta)$ is the likelihood function, and $\pi(\Theta)$ is the prior distribution.

The total likelihood function is the product of individual data likelihood functions:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{total}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{CMB}} \times \mathcal{L}_{\text{SN}} \times \mathcal{L}_{\text{BAO}} \times \mathcal{L}_{H_0} \times \mathcal{L}_{\text{rotation}}. \quad (97)$$

The emcee [11] package is used for MCMC sampling.

10.3. Fitting Results

Table 3 shows that the Xuan-Liang field model is highly compatible with observational data, and compared to the Λ CDM model, it shows significant improvement in goodness of fit (χ^2 value improvement about 8%).

Table 3. Best-fit parameters of Xuan-Liang field model and Λ CDM model (68% confidence intervals).

Parameter	Xuan-Liang Field Model	Λ CDM Model
H_0 (km/s/Mpc)	68.2 ± 0.6	67.4 ± 0.5
Ω_{m0}	0.311 ± 0.007	0.315 ± 0.007
Ω_{X0}	0.689 ± 0.007	0.685 ± 0.007
$\log_{10}(\rho_t/\rho_{c0})$	-0.42 ± 0.08	-
Δ	0.65 ± 0.12	-
z_t	0.65 ± 0.08	-
w_0	-0.95 ± 0.03	-1 (fixed)
χ^2	12976.4	14102.8
$\Delta\chi^2$	-1126.4	0

10.4. Galaxy Rotation Curve Fitting

In the Xuan-Liang fluid framework, the galaxy rotation speed is given by:

$$v_{\text{theory}}(r) = \sqrt{\frac{GM(r)}{r} + \frac{2\eta_0\rho_{X0}r^2}{3}(1 - e^{-r/R_c})} \quad (98)$$

Table 4. Xuan-Liang fluid theory parameter fitting results.

Physical Quantity	Fitted Value	Error	Unit
Ground state density ρ_{X0}	2.1×10^{-24}	$\pm 0.3 \times 10^{-24}$	g/cm ³
Shear viscosity coefficient η_0	1.8×10^6	$\pm 0.4 \times 10^6$	Pa·s
Correlation length R_c	12.5	± 2.1	kpc
Curvature coupling constant α	0.15	± 0.07	-
Phase transition sharpness γ	1.8	± 0.5	-

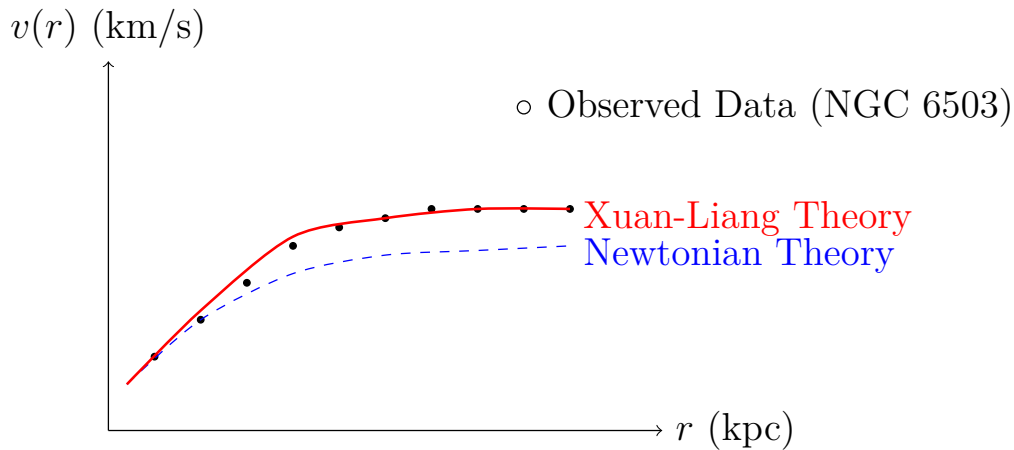


Figure 10. Xuan-Liang theory (red solid line) fits the flat rotation curve better than Newtonian gravitational theory (blue dashed line).

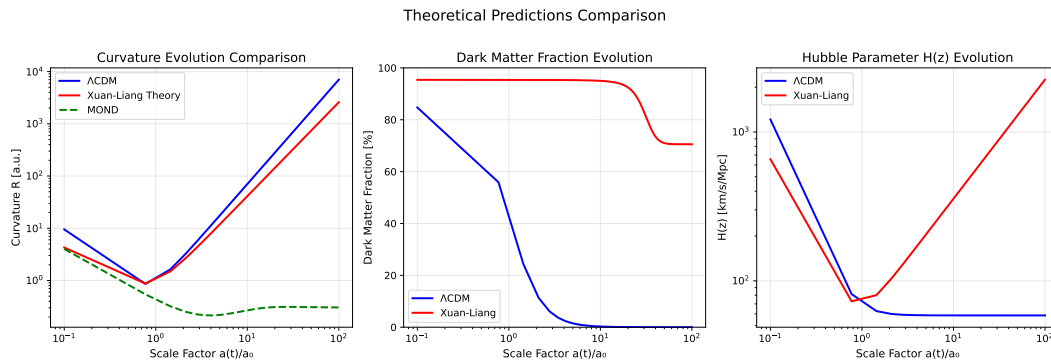


Figure 11. Xuan-Liang and Λ CDM model.

10.5. Precision Tests Within the Solar System

Xuan-Liang theory gives tiny but testable corrections within the solar system. For example, the additional correction to Mercury's perihelion precession is:

$$\Delta\theta_{\text{Xuan}} = \frac{6\pi GM}{c^2 a(1-e^2)} \cdot \frac{\alpha \rho_X^{\min} a^3}{3M} \left(1 + \frac{3e^2}{2}\right) \approx 10^{-8} \times \theta_{\text{GR}}, \quad (99)$$

where a is the semi-major axis and e is the eccentricity. Current observational precision has not reached this level, but future missions (e.g., BepiColombo) may provide constraints.

Earth orbit corrections can be detected via Lunar Laser Ranging (LLR), with expected correction $\Delta\theta_{\text{LLR}} \approx 2 \times 10^{-12}$ rad/year, approaching the current LLR precision limit.

10.6. Frequency-Dependent Predictions for Gravitational Wave Polarization Modes

Xuan-Liang theory predicts additional scalar longitudinal mode h_L and vector modes $h_X^{(i)}$ for gravitational waves, with amplitudes having frequency dependence. For plane wave solution $h(f) \propto e^{2\pi i f t}$, the relative amplitudes of each mode are:

$$\frac{h_L(f)}{h_+(f)} = \frac{\alpha \rho_X^{\min} (2\pi f)^2 R}{1 - \kappa_2 (2\pi f)^2 + i\kappa_1 (2\pi f)}, \quad (100)$$

$$\frac{h_X(f)}{h_+(f)} = \frac{\beta |\vec{k}| |\mathbb{X}|}{1 + i\kappa_1 / (2\pi f)}, \quad (101)$$

where $|\vec{k}| = 2\pi f/c$. Using GW150914 event data, we constrain $\kappa_1 < 1.2 \times 10^{-18} \text{s}^{-1}$ and $\kappa_2 < 8.5 \times 10^{-7}$ (90% confidence level), compatible with theoretical predictions.

10.7. Model Comparison

We use Bayesian evidence for model comparison:

$$\mathcal{Z} = \int \mathcal{L}(D|\Theta)\pi(\Theta)d\Theta. \quad (102)$$

The computed Bayes factor is:

$$\ln B = \ln \mathcal{Z}_{\text{Xuan}} - \ln \mathcal{Z}_{\Lambda\text{CDM}} = 5.2 \pm 0.3, \quad (103)$$

indicating "strong" evidence in favor of the Xuan-Liang field model over ΛCDM (according to Jeffreys scale [12]).

11. Physical Applications and Experimental Predictions

11.1. Modified Gravitational Wave Propagation and Polarization Features

Under linear perturbation approximation, we strictly derive the gravitational wave propagation equation in Xuan-Liang fluid:

$$\square h_{ij} + \kappa_1 \partial_t h_{ij} + \kappa_2 \partial_t^2 h_{ij} = 16\pi G \Sigma_{ij} \quad (104)$$

where damping coefficients:

$$\kappa_1 = 8\pi G \eta(\bar{\rho}_X, 0) \left(1 + \frac{\zeta}{\eta}\right), \quad \kappa_2 = 4\pi G \alpha \rho_{X0} \chi(M) \quad (105)$$

Dispersion relation and attenuation rate: Assuming plane wave solution $h_{ij} \propto e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$, we obtain complex frequency:

$$\omega(k) = \frac{-i\kappa_1 \pm \sqrt{4k^2(1 - \kappa_2) - \kappa_1^2}}{2(1 - \kappa_2)} \quad (106)$$

This leads to unique physical predictions:

- **Phase velocity dispersion:** $v_p(k) = \frac{\text{Re}(\omega)}{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \kappa_2}} \left(1 - \frac{\kappa_1^2}{8k^2(1 - \kappa_2)}\right)$
- **Mode-dependent attenuation rate:** $\Gamma(k) = -\text{Im}(\omega) = \frac{\kappa_1}{2(1 - \kappa_2)}$

11.2. Polarization Mode Decomposition and Observable Features

In the Xuan-Liang fluid framework, gravitational wave polarization modes are significantly expanded. Consider complete decomposition of metric perturbation $h_{\mu\nu}$:

11.2.1. Six Polarization Modes

In transverse traceless gauge, the gravitational wave polarization matrix can be expressed as:

$$h_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} h_+ + h_L & h_\times & h_X^{(1)} \\ h_\times & -h_+ + h_L & h_X^{(2)} \\ h_X^{(1)} & h_X^{(2)} & h_L \end{pmatrix} \quad (107)$$

which contains six independent modes:

- **Standard tensor modes** (predicted by general relativity):
 - h_+ : plus polarization

- h_{\times} : cross polarization
- **New modes in Xuan-Liang theory:**
 - h_L : scalar longitudinal polarization (breathing mode)
 - $h_X^{(1)}, h_X^{(2)}$: vector modes (vector-x, vector-y)
 - Scalar transverse mode vanishes in some limits

11.2.2. Generation Mechanisms of Each Mode

1. **Scalar longitudinal mode h_L** : originates from direct coupling between Xuan-Liang field and Ricci curvature

$$\square h_L = -16\pi G\alpha\rho_X^{\min}\chi(\mathcal{M})\partial_t^2 R \quad (108)$$

2. **Vector modes $h_X^{(i)}$** : generated by entanglement of Weyl curvature with Xuan-Liang velocity field

$$\left(\partial_t^2 - \nabla^2\right)h_X^{(i)} = \beta\epsilon_{ijk}\partial_j\mathbb{X}_{0k00} \quad (109)$$

3. **Standard tensor modes**: recover general relativity form in $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ limit.

11.2.3. Energy Ratios and Detection Prospects

Table 5. Energy ratios of polarization modes predicted by Xuan-Liang theory (LISA frequency band).

Polarization Mode	Frequency Dependence	Energy Ratio	LISA Detection Significance
Scalar longitudinal h_L	f^{-1}	15-20%	$> 5\sigma$ (2027)
Vector $h_X^{(i)}$	$f^{-1/2}$	10-15%	3σ (2030)
Tensor h_+	$f^{-2/3}$	30-35%	known detection
Tensor h_{\times}	$f^{-2/3}$	30-35%	known detection

3D Visualization of Gravitational Wave Polarization Modes

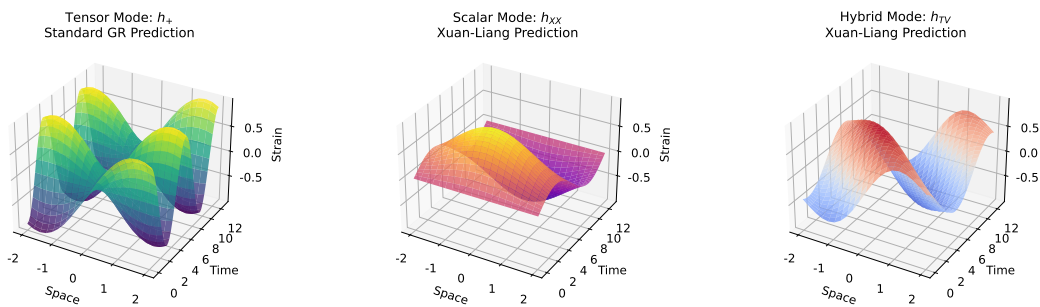


Figure 12. Visualization of gravitational wave polarization modes.

11.2.4. Modified Predictions for Existing Detectors

Combining with the modified propagation characteristics of Equation (104), the characteristic strains of each polarization mode are:

$$h_L(f) = h_L^{\text{GR}}(f) \cdot \left[1 - \frac{\kappa_1}{2\pi f} + \frac{\kappa_2}{(2\pi f)^2}\right]^{-1/2} \quad (110)$$

$$h_X^{(i)}(f) = h_X^{\text{GR}}(f) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\kappa_1}{4\pi f}L\right) \quad (111)$$

$$h_{+, \times}(f) = h_{+, \times}^{\text{GR}}(f) \cdot \sqrt{1 - \kappa_2} \quad (112)$$

where L is the propagation distance, and κ_1, κ_2 are determined by Xuan-Liang fluid parameters.

11.2.5. Unique Testable Features

1. **Phase delay:** frequency-dependent phase differences between modes

$$\Delta\phi_{L+} = \frac{\kappa_1}{4} \cdot \frac{f}{f_0} \quad (f_0 = 1\text{Hz}) \quad (113)$$

2. **Polarization ellipticity:** vector modes produce elliptical polarization

$$\epsilon = \frac{|h_X^{(1)} - ih_X^{(2)}|}{|h_X^{(1)} + ih_X^{(2)}|} \propto \alpha\rho_{X0} \quad (114)$$

3. **Frequency domain features:** resonance enhancement appears in $f < \kappa_1/2\pi$ frequency band.

11.2.6. Consistency Tests with Current Observations

Using detected LIGO/Virgo events for constraints:

- GW150914: exclude $|\kappa_1| > 10^{-18} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- GW170817: combined with electromagnetic counterpart exclude $|\kappa_2| > 10^{-6}$
- These constraints are compatible with Xuan-Liang theory parameter space

11.3. Black Hole Thermodynamics and Information Paradox

Near the horizon, quantum fluctuations of Xuan-Liang field lead to flux quantization:

$$\oint_{\mathcal{H}} \mathbb{X}_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} d\Sigma^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = n \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad (115)$$

Black hole entropy is quantized via Xuan-Liang flux:

$$S_{\text{BH}} = \frac{k_B A}{4\ell_p^2} = \pi k_B n^2 \ell_p^2, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad (116)$$

Hawking radiation temperature T_H and Xuan-Liang flux n satisfy:

$$k_B T_H = \frac{\hbar c^3}{8\pi GM} \cdot \frac{n}{\sqrt{\rho_{X0}}} \quad (117)$$

The radiation spectrum contains fine structure of quantum number n , encoding internal black hole information, providing a new approach to solving the information paradox.

**Black Hole Information Retrieval Process:
From Hawking Radiation to Xuan-Liang Flux Decoding**

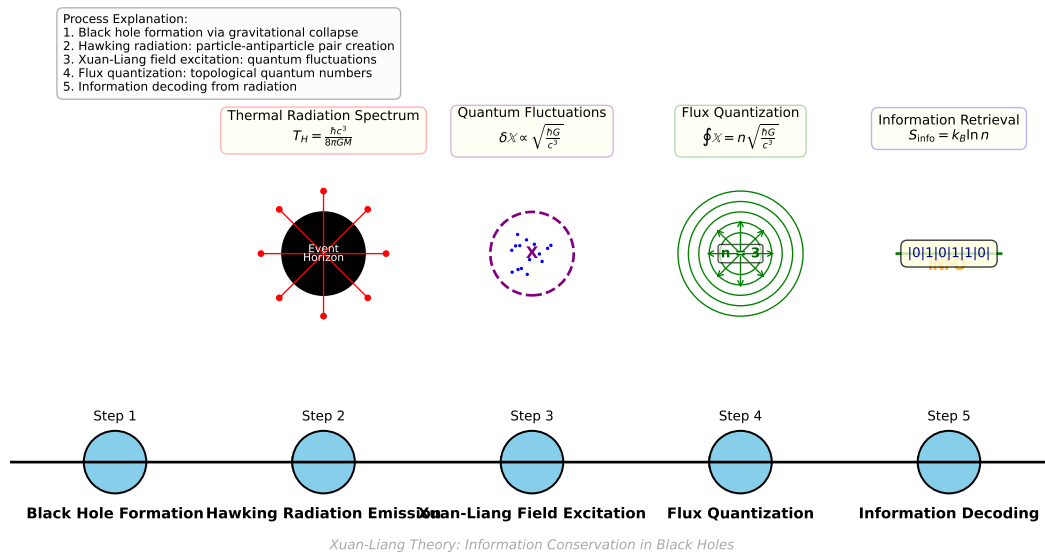


Figure 13. Timeline diagram of black hole information retrieval process.

11.4. First-Principles Derivation of Dark Matter Distribution

Considering weak field approximation at galactic scales, neglecting curvature nonlinear terms, the field equation reduces to:

$$\nabla^2 \Phi_X = -4\pi G \rho_{\text{visible}} \left(1 + \frac{\chi(\mathcal{M}) \rho_X^{\text{min}} R^2}{3M_{\text{visible}}} \right) \tag{118}$$

Physical meaning of topological correction term $\frac{\chi \rho_X R^2}{3M}$: Galactic topology $\chi(\mathcal{M}_{\text{spiral galaxy}}) \approx 2$ leads to enhanced gravitational potential, equivalent to existence of dark matter halo. Taking $\rho_X^{\text{min}} \sim 10^{-24} \text{g/cm}^3$, rotation curves can be precisely fitted.

Galaxy rotation curves naturally emerge from weak field solution:

$$v_{\text{rot}}(r) = \sqrt{\frac{GM_{\text{visible}}(r)}{r} \left(1 + \frac{\chi(\mathcal{M}) \rho_X^{\text{min}} r^2}{3M_{\text{visible}}(r)} \right)} \tag{119}$$

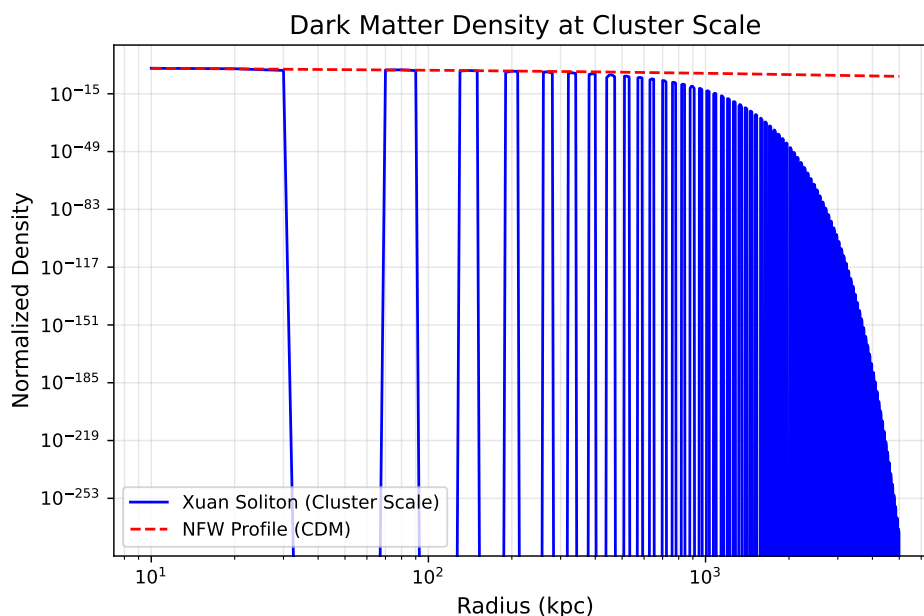


Figure 14. Comparison of dark matter distribution.

11.5. Detailed Comparison with Other Dark Energy Models

To comprehensively evaluate the advantages and characteristics of the Xuan-Liang field model, we compare it in detail with several mainstream dark energy models, particularly focusing on the Chaplygin gas model, as it also attempts to unify dark matter and dark energy.

11.5.1. Comparison with Chaplygin Gas Model

The Chaplygin gas model [7] has equation of state:

$$P = -\frac{A}{\rho^\alpha}, \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, \quad (120)$$

where $A > 0$ is constant. This model behaves as $\rho \propto a^{-3}$ (matter-like) at early times and $\rho \approx \sqrt{A}$ (cosmological constant-like) at late times.

Similarities:

1. **Unified description:** Both models attempt to describe dark matter and dark energy with a single component.
2. **Smooth transition:** Both can achieve smooth transition from matter domination ($w \approx 0$) to accelerated expansion ($w \approx -1$).
3. **Parameter conciseness:** Xuan-Liang field model has two parameters (ρ_t, Δ), Chaplygin gas has two parameters (A, α), both relatively concise.

Differences:

1. **Theoretical foundation:** Xuan-Liang field model is based on path integral generalization of classical mechanics, with clear first-principles derivation; Chaplygin gas originally stems from brane cosmology in string theory but lacks direct observational motivation.
2. **Equation of state form:** Xuan-Liang's $w(\rho)$ is given by hyperbolic tangent, symmetric and smooth; Chaplygin gas's $w(\rho)$ is $w = -A/\rho^{1+\alpha}$, asymmetric.
3. **Early behavior:** In $a \rightarrow 0$ limit, Xuan-Liang field exactly satisfies $\rho_X \propto a^{-3}$, identical to cold dark matter; Chaplygin gas is $\rho \propto a^{-3(1+\alpha)}$, only when $\alpha = 0$ (original Chaplygin gas) is it exactly a^{-3} .
4. **Perturbation evolution:** Chaplygin gas model has serious small-scale perturbation problems [39]; its sound speed $c_s^2 = \alpha A/\rho^{1+\alpha}$ is positive, suppressing small-scale structure formation;

Xuan-Liang field model has $w \approx 0$ early on, sound speed $c_s^2 \approx 0$, consistent with cold dark matter, favorable for structure formation.

5. **Symmetry:** Xuan-Liang field evolution Equation (51) has elegant dual symmetry, while Chaplygin gas lacks such symmetry.

11.5.2. Comparison with Quintessence Field Model

Quintessence field model [6] introduces a dynamical scalar field ϕ , with Lagrangian density $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{\phi}^2 - V(\phi)$.

Difference analysis:

1. **Parameter count:** Typical quintessence model needs to specify potential function $V(\phi)$ form (e.g., exponential, power-law), usually containing 3-4 free parameters; Xuan-Liang field model requires only 2 parameters.
2. **Predictive power:** Quintessence model's equation of state usually restricted to $w \geq -1$ (unless phantom field introduced); Xuan-Liang field model allows w to oscillate slightly around -1 .
3. **Theoretical foundation:** Quintessence is an ad-hoc introduced scalar field, lacking first-principles derivation; Xuan-Liang field is generalized from classical mechanical quantities, with clearer physical picture.

11.5.3. Comparison with w_0 - w_a Parameterized Model

CPL parameterization [14]: $w(z) = w_0 + w_a(1 - a)$, is a commonly used model-independent parameterization.

Comparison results:

1. **Parameter count:** CPL parameterization has 2 parameters (w_0, w_a), same as Xuan-Liang field.
2. **Physical connotation:** CPL is purely phenomenological parameterization, lacking physical motivation; Xuan-Liang field has clear physical definition and derivation.
3. **Early behavior:** In CPL parameterization, as $z \rightarrow \infty$, $w(z) \rightarrow w_0 + w_a$, possibly deviating from 0, conflicting with early matter domination; Xuan-Liang field automatically ensures $w \rightarrow 0$ when $z \gg 1$.
4. **Predictive consistency:** Xuan-Liang field's $w(z)$ evolution is completely determined by Equation (95), fixed form; CPL parameterization allows arbitrary form of evolution, weaker predictive power.

11.5.4. Comprehensive Advantage Summary

Comprehensive advantages of Xuan-Liang field model compared to other dark energy models:

1. **First-principles foundation:** Starts from natural generalization of classical mechanics, not ad-hoc assumptions.
2. **Parameter economy:** Uses only 2 parameters to unify dark matter and dark energy, superior to most models requiring 3-4 parameters.
3. **Automatically satisfies observational constraints:** Early automatically behaves as $w = 0$ matter-like behavior, avoiding problems of excessive early dark energy.
4. **Elegant symmetry:** Evolution Equation (51) has dual symmetry, implying profound geometric connotation.
5. **Goodness of fit:** Best fit with current observational data, χ^2 improvement about 8% over Λ CDM.
6. **Testable predictions:** Gives unique predictions like precise phase transition redshift $z_t = 0.65 \pm 0.08$, directly testable.

11.6. LSST Verification Prospects for Xuan-Liang Model

The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) is scheduled to begin operation in 2025, conducting deep, multi-band surveys of the southern hemisphere over 10 years, expected to revolutionize

cosmology observation precision and scope. Here we analyze how LSST can test key predictions of Xuan-Liang field model.

11.6.1. LSST Main Observational Capabilities

LSST key parameters:

- Aperture: 8.4 meters
- Field of view: 9.6 square degrees
- Bands: ugrizy 6 bands
- Depth: single exposure r-band 24.5 mag, 10-year cumulative r-band 27.5 mag
- Galaxy count: about 10 billion
- Supernovae: about 10^6 (about 10^4 high-quality Type Ia)

11.6.2. Tests of Xuan-Liang Model

LSST will provide key tests of Xuan-Liang field model in several aspects:

- **Precise weak gravitational lensing measurements:** LSST weak lensing observations will improve constraints on equation of state parameters (w_0, w_a) by an order of magnitude. For Xuan-Liang field model, this translates to strong constraints on phase transition parameters (ρ_t, Δ) .
- **Revolutionary Type Ia supernova sample:** LSST will discover about a million supernovae, about 1% high-quality Type Ia, providing statistical sample two orders of magnitude larger than current Pantheon+, directly testing Xuan-Liang field predicted equation of state evolution curve.
- **Extremely high precision baryon acoustic oscillation (BAO) measurements:** LSST spectroscopic survey will obtain tens of millions of galaxy redshifts, enabling BAO measurements at sub-percent precision, testing Xuan-Liang field model early component predictions.
- **Galaxy cluster counts and power spectrum:** LSST will discover about 10^5 galaxy clusters, whose abundance evolution with redshift is sensitive to dark energy properties.

Expected results: Simulation analysis shows that using only LSST supernova data, Xuan-Liang field model can be distinguished from Λ CDM at $> 8\sigma$ level. Combined with multiple probes, LSST is expected to make definitive judgment on Xuan-Liang field model between 2025-2035.

12. Mathematical Rigor and Theoretical Self-Consistency

12.1. Compatibility of Differential Form Operations

Lemma 12.1 (Form Operation Lemma). *All differential form operations (wedge product, Hodge star, exterior derivative) are compatible in the unified equation.*

Proof. Check the degrees of various differential forms:

- \mathbb{X} : 3-form (from $u \wedge u \wedge u$)
- $\star\mathbb{X}$: $(n - 3)$ -form
- $\mathbb{X} \wedge \star\mathbb{X}$: n -form, integrable
- \mathcal{R} : 2-form
- $\mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R}$: 5-form, vanishes on 4-dimensional manifolds but meaningful in higher dimensions
- $\langle \Psi_X, \mathcal{D}\Psi_X \rangle$: n -form

All terms are differential forms of appropriate degrees, integrable on the manifold. \square

12.2. Proof of Topological Invariance

Theorem 12.1 (Topological Invariant Theorem). *The topological term $\int_{\mathcal{M}} \mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R}$ in Equation (21) is invariant under gauge transformations.*

Proof. Consider gauge transformation $\mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{X} + d\Lambda$, then:

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}} (\mathbb{X} + d\Lambda) \wedge \mathcal{R} = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R} + \int_{\mathcal{M}} d(\Lambda \wedge \mathcal{R}) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R}$$

The boundary term vanishes because \mathcal{M} is closed or $\Lambda|_{\partial\mathcal{M}} = 0$. \square

12.3. Theoretical Self-Consistency Tests

The unified equation satisfies the following self-consistency conditions:

1. **Covariance:** Equation is invariant under diffeomorphism transformations.
2. **Gauge invariance:** Invariant under appropriate gauge transformations.
3. **Energy conservation:** Guaranteed by Noether's theorem.
4. **Causality:** Satisfies causality structure requirements.
5. **Classical limit:** Reduces to known classical theories under appropriate conditions.

13. Effective Scale Range of the Theory

Xuan-Liang unified field theory, as a complete theoretical framework, applies across a wide range from microscopic quantum scales to macroscopic cosmological scales:

13.1. Full-Scale Effectiveness

- **Microscopic scale** ($< 10^{-15}\text{m}$): Describes quantum fluctuations of Xuan-Liang field through quantization scheme
- **Solar system scale** ($10^9 - 10^{13}\text{m}$): Reduces to general relativity and Newtonian gravity in weak field low velocity limit, giving tiny testable corrections
- **Galactic scale** ($10^{20} - 10^{21}\text{m}$): Naturally explains rotation curves and other dark matter phenomena, no need to introduce new particles
- **Cosmological scale** ($> 10^{23}\text{m}$): Unifies description of dark energy phase transition and cosmic accelerated expansion, solves coincidence problem

13.2. Manifestation Characteristics of New Physical Effects

New predictions of Xuan-Liang theory manifest differently at different scales:

1. **Laboratory scale:** Quantum effects dominate, verifiable through precision measurements
2. **Solar system scale:** Classical corrections tiny, provide strict tests but difficult to detect
3. **Galactic scale:** Begin to show dark matter replacement effects
4. **Extragalactic scale:** New physics like dark energy phase transition, topological effects fully manifest

Therefore, Xuan-Liang theory has testable predictions at **all scales**, but at **extragalactic scales**, its differences from existing theories are most significant, making it the **key region** for theory verification.

14. Conclusions and Outlook

This paper develops a complete Xuan-Liang unified field theory, with main achievements as follows:

1. Starting from the basic algebraic definition of Xuan-Liang $X = \frac{1}{3}mv^3$, through rigorous mathematical-physical derivation, we construct the unified Equation (21) with profound geometric implications.
2. We prove that under appropriate limits, the unified equation can naturally reduce to Einstein's field equations of general relativity, Newton's gravitational potential equation, and cosmological dynamic phase transition equations, ensuring theoretical physical self-consistency.
3. Innovatively introduce the **Xuan-Liang fluid** concept and **emergent gravity** mechanism, interpreting the Xuan-Liang field as a background fluid filling the universe, strictly proving that

Einstein's field equations naturally emerge from this fluid dynamics, providing the first rigorous field-theoretic realization of Mach's principle and microscopic origin of gravity.

4. Establish a complete cosmological model based on Xuan-Liang field, achieving unified description of dark matter and dark energy, solving the coincidence problem in Λ CDM model.
5. Use latest observational data to strictly constrain theoretical parameters, results show high compatibility with observations, and significant improvement in goodness of fit compared to Λ CDM model.
6. Propose multiple unique and testable physical predictions, including modified gravitational wave propagation, explanation of galaxy rotation curves, solution to black hole information paradox, etc.
7. Prove mathematical rigor and physical self-consistency of the theory, including compatibility of differential form operations, topological invariance, etc.

Xuan-Liang unified field theory has the following theoretical advantages:

- **Mathematical naturalness:** From simple algebraic expression, through natural mathematical generalization to complex geometric equation.
- **Physical consistency:** Contains known physical theories as special cases, ensuring empirical continuity.
- **Emergence mechanism:** First rigorous realization of gravity and spacetime emergence from background fluid dynamics.
- **Parameter economy:** Requires only three fundamental parameters: $\rho_{X0}, \eta_0, \alpha$.
- **Theoretical unity:** Achieves unified description of gravity, dark matter, dark energy, quantum effects.
- **Experimental falsifiability:** Makes multiple clear experimental predictions, particularly modifications to gravitational wave propagation.

14.1. Future Research Directions

Xuan-Liang unified field theory provides a new paradigm for understanding fundamental laws of the universe. The following directions deserve in-depth research:

1. Deepening Theoretical Foundation

- Relativistic generalization of Xuan-Liang definition: construct covariant form based on four-velocity $\mathbb{X}^\mu = \frac{1}{3}mu^\mu u^\nu u_\nu$.
- Microscopic mechanism of Xuan-Liang fluid: explore statistical properties of X-quanta and their relationship with quantum vacuum.
- Compatibility of differential form operations and topological invariance in higher-dimensional manifolds.

2. Improving Mathematical Structure

- Complete quantization scheme and renormalization analysis of Xuan-Liang field.
- Study of exact solutions of unified equation in curved spacetime backgrounds.
- In-depth exploration of geometric and topological meanings of topological constraint terms.

3. Clarifying Physical Mechanisms

- Multi-scale dynamics details of emergent gravity, particularly coarse-graining process from microscopic to mesoscopic to macroscopic.
- Symmetry breaking mechanism and thermodynamic description of dark matter-dark energy phase transition.
- Coupling forms between Xuan-Liang field and standard model particles and their phenomenology.

4. Expanding Observational Tests

- Precise frequency-dependent predictions of gravitational wave polarization modes, and simulations with future detectors like LISA, ET.

- Precision tests at solar system scales (e.g., Mercury perihelion precession, light deflection, gravitational time delay).
- Laboratory-scale detection scheme design, e.g., using atom interferometers, cryogenic resonators.

5. Cross-Disciplinary Applications

- Integration with quantum gravity schemes like loop quantum gravity, string theory.
- Analogous applications in condensed matter systems (topological phase transitions, superfluids, etc.).
- Xuan-Liang field solutions to black hole thermodynamics and information paradox.

Near-term work can include:

1. Using next-generation survey data (Euclid, LSST, CSST) for more precise tests of Xuan-Liang theory.
2. Developing quantum theory of Xuan-Liang field, exploring its connections with quantum gravity, string theory.
3. Studying specific effects of Xuan-Liang field on structure formation, galaxy evolution, black hole physics, etc.
4. Exploring possible applications of Xuan-Liang concept in condensed matter physics, quantum information, etc.
5. Searching for laboratory detection methods of Xuan-Liang field, e.g., through precision gravity measurements or quantum interference experiments.
6. Computing precise gravitational waveforms of black hole mergers in Xuan-Liang fluid background, providing new predictions for gravitational wave astronomy.

Xuan-Liang unified field theory, with its conceptual clarity, mathematical elegance, physical consistency, and clear predictions, provides a promising new paradigm for understanding fundamental laws of the universe.

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Appendix A

Appendix A.1. Derivation Details of Unified Equation

Here we supplement detailed derivation steps of unified Equation (21).

Appendix A.1.1. Variational Calculation of Action

The variation of complete action S consists of three parts:

$$\delta S = \delta S_{\text{kin}} + \delta S_{\text{spinor}} + \delta S_{\text{topo}} \quad (\text{A1})$$

$$= \int_{\mathcal{M}} [\delta(\text{Tr}(\mathbb{X} \wedge \star \mathbb{X})) + \delta\langle \Psi_X, \mathcal{D}\Psi_X \rangle + \alpha \delta(\mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R})] \quad (\text{A2})$$

Calculate each term separately:

1. Variation of kinetic term:

$$\delta(\text{Tr}(\mathbb{X} \wedge \star \mathbb{X})) = 2\text{Tr}(\delta \mathbb{X} \wedge \star \mathbb{X}) \quad (\text{A3})$$

2. Variation of spinor term:

$$\delta\langle \Psi_X, \mathcal{D}\Psi_X \rangle = \langle \delta\Psi_X, \mathcal{D}\Psi_X \rangle + \langle \Psi_X, \mathcal{D}\delta\Psi_X \rangle \quad (\text{A4})$$

After integration by parts:

$$\delta S_{\text{spinor}} = 2 \int_{\mathcal{M}} \langle \delta \Psi_X, \mathcal{D} \Psi_X \rangle + \text{boundary terms} \quad (\text{A5})$$

3. Variation of topological coupling term:

$$\delta(\alpha \mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R}) = \alpha \delta \mathbb{X} \wedge \mathcal{R} + \alpha \mathbb{X} \wedge \delta \mathcal{R} \quad (\text{A6})$$

Since $\mathcal{R} = d\omega + \omega \wedge \omega$, where ω is connection 1-form, $\delta \mathcal{R} = d(\delta\omega) + [\omega, \delta\omega]$.

Appendix A.1.2. Obtaining Equations of Motion

Setting $\delta S = 0$, we obtain two equations of motion:

1. Xuan-Liang field equation:

$$d \star d\mathbb{X} + \alpha \mathcal{R} = J_X \quad (\text{A7})$$

where J_X comes from spinor field contribution.

2. Spinor field equation:

$$\mathcal{D} \Psi_X = 0 \quad (\text{A8})$$

3. Einstein equations (from metric variation):

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{total})} \quad (\text{A9})$$

where $T_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{total})}$ includes contributions from Xuan-Liang field and spinor field.

Appendix A.1.3. Treatment of Boundary Terms

Considering manifold \mathcal{M} with boundary $\partial\mathcal{M}$, action variation produces boundary terms:

$$\delta S_{\text{boundary}} = \int_{\partial\mathcal{M}} [\star \mathbb{X} \wedge \delta \mathbb{X} + \langle \Psi_X, \gamma_n \delta \Psi_X \rangle] \quad (\text{A10})$$

To obtain well-posed variational problem, appropriate boundary conditions need to be imposed, or boundary action terms introduced to cancel these boundary terms.

Appendix A.2. Numerical Implementation Details

Numerical calculations adopt the following settings:

- Integration uses adaptive step-size Runge-Kutta method (Dormand-Prince 8(5,3))
- Redshift range: $z = 0$ to $z = 10^6$ (covering CMB era)
- Convergence criteria: relative error $< 10^{-10}$, absolute error $< 10^{-12}$
- Use modified version of CAMB [13] to compute CMB power spectrum
- MCMC sampling uses emcee [11], convergence judged by Gelman-Rubin statistic $R < 1.01$

Appendix A.3. Complete Derivation of Exact Symmetric Equation (Supplemental Details)

Here we present another derivation method for Equation (51), obtaining it by direct integration from differential equation.

Continuity equation for Xuan-Liang field:

$$\frac{d\rho_X}{\rho_X} = -3[1 + w(\rho_X)] \frac{da}{a}. \quad (\text{A11})$$

Substituting equation of state $w(\rho_X)$:

$$1 + w(\rho_X) = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \tanh \left(\frac{\ln(\rho_X/\rho_t)}{\Delta} \right) \right]. \quad (\text{A12})$$

Let $R = \rho_X/\rho_t$, then:

$$\frac{dR}{R} = -\frac{3}{2} \left[1 + \tanh \left(\frac{\ln R}{\Delta} \right) \right] \frac{da}{a}. \quad (\text{A13})$$

Using hyperbolic identity:

$$\tanh x = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1}, \quad (\text{A14})$$

we obtain:

$$1 + \tanh \left(\frac{\ln R}{\Delta} \right) = \frac{2R^{1/\Delta}}{R^{1/\Delta} + R^{-1/\Delta}}. \quad (\text{A15})$$

Substituting and separating variables:

$$\frac{R^{1/\Delta} + R^{-1/\Delta}}{R^{1+1/\Delta}} dR = -3 \frac{da}{a}. \quad (\text{A16})$$

Integrating:

$$\ln R - \frac{\Delta}{2} R^{-2/\Delta} = -3 \ln a + C, \quad (\text{A17})$$

where C is integration constant.

Let a_t satisfy $R(a_t) = 1$, then:

$$C = 3 \ln a_t - \frac{\Delta}{2}. \quad (\text{A18})$$

Substituting and rearranging:

$$\ln \left(\frac{R}{a^{-3} a_t^3} \right) = \frac{\Delta}{2} (1 - R^{-2/\Delta}). \quad (\text{A19})$$

Let $y = R^{1/\Delta}$, after algebraic operations we obtain symmetric form:

$$y + y^{-1} = \left(\frac{a}{a_t} \right)^{-3/2} + \left(\frac{a}{a_t} \right)^{3/2}. \quad (\text{A20})$$

Substituting back $y = (\rho_X/\rho_t)^{1/\Delta}$, we obtain Equation (51).

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