ΦBSU – Appendix A

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RG–normalised scale

Throughout Appendix A we work in *RG–normalised, dimensionless units* referenced to the inverse muon Compton wavelength $\lambda_{C\mu}^{-1}$. Explicitly,

$$\mu \;=\; \frac{k}{1/\lambda_{C\mu}}, \qquad \mu_{\rm IR} = 1.$$

If a parameter is quoted in physical units (for *e.g.*, MeV), divide by $1/\lambda_{C\mu}$ before inserting it into Eqs. (3)–(5).

Planck–Compton factor

The universal muon study constant

$$C_\star = (\ell_P m_\mu)^2 = 7.46 \times 10^{-41}$$

is absorbed into the radial integral; only the geometry factor $\eta = p\,f\,c$ is kept explicit in the displayed formulae.

1 Topology-Driven Matching Factor $\eta \simeq 1$ for Muon $g-2$, vs Lattice-QCD Benchmark and Muonic-hydrogen Lamb shift

1.1 Running matching factor

We decompose the geometric matching coefficient as

$$\eta(\mu) \;=\; p(\mu)\, f(\mu)\, c(\mu), \tag{1}$$

where p is the 0-fibre porosity, f counts internal mode degeneracy (flavour), and c encodes the helical twist–filter of the bundle. Each obeys a simple one-parameter renormalisation–group (RG) flow

$$\mu\,\frac{dp}{d\mu} = +2\,p(1-p)\,, \qquad \mu\,\frac{df}{d\mu} = -\gamma_f(f-1)\,, \qquad \mu\,\frac{dc}{d\mu} = +\gamma_c(1-c)\,, \tag{2}$$

with IR boundary values $p_0 \simeq 0.15,\ f_0 \simeq 5,\ c_0 \simeq 0.30$ at $\mu \simeq m_\mu$ and UV fixed points $p, f, c \to 1$. Solving gives the closed form used in the main text,

$$\boxed{\eta(\mu) = \left[1 + \left(\tfrac{\mu_0}{\mu}\right)^2\right]^{-1} \left[1 + \delta_f\, e^{-\mu/\mu_f}\right] \left[1 - \delta_c\, e^{-\mu/\mu_c}\right]} \tag{3}$$

with numerical choices $\mu_0 = 1/\lambda_{C\mu} = 0.53$ GeV, $\delta_f = 0.45, \mu_f = 3.0$ GeV, $\delta_c = 0.70, \mu_c = 2.5$ GeV.

All numeric values are reproduced via the available Python stub "ΦBSU-eta.py".

1.2 Muon anomalous magnetic moment

At the physical Compton scale $\mu_\mu = m_\mu$, Eq. (3) gives $\eta(\mu_\mu) = 1.30 \pm 0.05$. The ΦBSU addition to the magnetic anomaly is then

$$\Delta a_\mu^{\Phi\mathrm{BSU}} = \eta(\mu_\mu) \left(\tfrac{m_\mu}{m_e}\right)^{3/2} \frac{\ell_P^2}{\lambda_{C\mu}^2} = \Big(2.9 \pm 0.1\Big) \times 10^{-9}. \tag{4}$$

1.3 Muonic-hydrogen Lamb shift

For the 2S–2P splitting we evaluate η at the Bohr momentum $\mu_B = 1/a_{0,\mu p} = 2.0 \times 10^{-3}$ GeV: $\eta(\mu_B) \simeq 1.33$. With $\xi = 0.11$ (S-wave overlap) one finds

$$\Delta E_{2S}^{\Phi\mathrm{BSU}} = -\,\xi\, \eta(\mu_B)\, \frac{\ell_P^2}{\lambda_{C\mu}^2} \frac{\hbar c}{\lambda_B^3} = -\Big(2.1 \pm 0.2\Big) \times 10^{-2} \text{ meV}, \tag{5}$$

matching the observed proton-radius discrepancy.

1.4 Benchmark against lattice QCD

Table 1: Contributions to the muon anomaly. The lattice QCD value is the 2025 BMW+DMZ average; ΦBSU adds the geometric term of Eq. (4).

Contribution	$\Delta a_\mu\,[10^{-11}]$	Reference
QED (up to 5-loop)	11658471.9(0.1)	Aoyama *et al.* (2021)
Hadronic VP (lattice QCD)	707.5(5.5)	BMW Collab. (2025)
Hadronic LbL (lattice)	93.5(9.0)	DMZ (2025)
ΦBSU geometric	**29.0(1.0)**	Eq. (4)
Total SM + ΦBSU	116591.0(6.5)	—
Experiment (FNAL ’24)	116591.28(4.6)	Muon g-2 Collab. (2024)

1.5 Geometric remarks: why η grows inward

The numerical fit in Table 1 is obtained with a *focusing* porosity profile,

$$p_{\text{focus}}(r) = \exp\Big[-(r/r_0)^{\kappa}\Big], \qquad 0 < \kappa \leq 4,$$

which reproduces the required $\eta_{\text{eff}}^{g-2} \simeq 0.23$ while suppressing the Lamb–shift channel by $\eta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{Lamb}} \lesssim 10^{-6}$. Unlike classical diffusion—where a medium becomes *denser* toward the outside—here the effective "porosity". $\varkappa$ is a tail-exponent shaping how sharply the porosity fades.

$$\eta(r) = p_{\text{focus}}(r)\, f\, c$$

increases as $r \to 0$. The reason is purely geometric: each 0-fibre bundle must bend by an angle $\vartheta(r) \sim \arctan(r_0/r)$ in order to "bathe" a charged excitation. Large deflections thin out the number of admissible bundles, hence the apparent porosity grows *inversely* with distance.

Two immediate consequences follow:

1. **Near-field dominance**. The muon $(g-2)$ loop, whose kernel peaks at $r \lesssim \lambda_{C\mu}$, is amplified by the inward thickening of $p(r)$, whereas atomic S–states, sensitive to $r \gtrsim \lambda_B$, feel only a vanishing tail.

2. **Running to unity**. At ultraviolet scales $\mu \gtrsim 2\,\text{GeV}$ (lattice cut–off $a \sim 0.1\,\text{fm}$) the integration region satisfies $r \ll r_0$, so that $p_{\text{focus}} \to 1$ and $\eta(\mu) \to 1$. Hence the ΦBSU correction is naturally compatible with high-precision lattice-QCD evaluations.

1.6 Prediction for $B \to \tau\nu$

For a purely leptonic B decay the effective ΦBSU amplitude factorises into a short–distance running factor $\eta(\mu)$ and a long–distance heavy-quark form factor,

$$\mathcal{A}_{B\to\tau\nu} = \frac{G_F\, V_{ub}}{\sqrt{2}}\, f_B\, m_\tau\, \eta\Big(\mu_B^{\text{eff}}\Big), \qquad \mu_B^{\text{eff}} = m_B - m_b, \tag{6}$$

with $m_B = 5.28\,\text{GeV}$ and $m_b = 4.18\,\text{GeV}$. Employing the same running geometry factor fixed in Secs. I–II gives

$$\eta(\mu_B^{\text{eff}}) = \eta(1.10\ \text{GeV}) = 1.30 \pm 0.03.$$

Using PDG 24 inputs $f_B = (0.190 \pm 0.004)\,\text{GeV}$, $|V_{ub}| = (3.94 \pm 0.36) \times 10^{-3}$ and G_F we obtain

$$\boxed{\mathcal{B}\Big(B^+ \to \tau^+ \nu_\tau\Big)_{\Phi\text{BSU}} = (1.21 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-4}} \tag{7}$$

to be compared with the current HFLAV world average $\mathcal{B}_{\rm exp} = (1.09 \pm 0.24) \times 10^{-4}$.

Ratio $R(D^{(*)})$. For D transitions one has $\mu_D = m_D - m_c = 0.69\,\text{GeV}$, whence

$$\eta(\mu_D) = \eta(0.69\text{ GeV}) = 1.33 \pm 0.04 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad R(D^{(*)})_{\Phi\text{BSU}} = 0.230 \pm 0.015,$$

This corresponds to a $+5.5\%$ upward shift relative to the inclusive HFLAV average quoted in the Sec. VIII-B of the main article and is roughly consistent with the 2023 Belle-II determination $R(D^{(*)})_{\rm exp} = 0.228 \pm 0.039$ [1].

No new Wilson coefficients: the same two-scale $\eta(\mu)$ that fits $(g_\mu - 2)$ and the μp Lamb shift passes the $B \to \tau\nu$ and $R(D^{(*)})$ stress tests.

Bulk-limit conclusion

The numerical fit above still factors the geometric matching via a single scalar η. However, once the full ΦBSU solution—with self-consistent focussing 0-fibre bundles and their internal twist–degeneracy—is obtained, this auxiliary constant *disappears.* In the bulk integral

$$\Delta a_\mu^{\rm BSU} = \int d^3r\; p(r)\, f(r)\, c(r)\, W_{g2}(r), \qquad W_{g2}(r) \propto r^2 e^{-r/\lambda_{C\mu}},$$

the product $p\,f\,c$ rises to unity already inside $r \lesssim 2\,\lambda_{C\mu}$, delivering $\Delta a_\mu \simeq 2.5 \times 10^{-9}$ *without any external η-factor*, while the same geometry leaves the muonic-hydrogen Lamb shift safely below 0.001 meV. Hence the $g-2$ anomaly emerges as a pure bulk effect of the topological geometry; its size is a direct, falsifiable prediction of the fully solved ΦBSU model.

Road map. Part II (cosmological scale, 2025 Q4) will extend the present formalism to the vacuum-granulate entropy relation and large-scale structure, whereas Part III (micro-states and particle structure, 2026) will present the complete non-linear bundle solution and the ensuing mass-generation mechanism.

Sigmoid porosity profile. Besides the two–scale ansatz, the running porosity can be modelled by a single–width sigmoid,

$$\eta_S(\mu) = \tanh\left[1 + \frac{\mu - \mu_c}{\Delta}\right], \qquad \mu_c = m_\mu,\ \Delta \in (0.15\text{–}0.35)\,\lambda_{C\mu}. \tag{8}$$

Numerically:

$\dfrac{\Delta}{\lambda_{C\mu}}$	$\eta_S(m_\mu)$	$\eta_S(\mu_B)$	$\eta_S(\mu_D)$
0.15	0.087	0.998	1.033
[-3pt] 0.25	0.097	0.975	1.041
[-3pt] 0.35	0.111	0.932	1.054

with $\mu_B = m_B - m_b \simeq 1.10$ GeV and $\mu_D = m_D - m_c \simeq 0.69$ GeV. The same table translates into phenomenology:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta a_\mu^{\mathrm{BSU}} &= (2.6 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-9}, \\
\Delta E_{2S}^{\mathrm{BSU}} &= -(2.0 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-2}\ \mathrm{meV}, \\
\Delta_\tau^{\mathrm{BSU}} &= -\,(2\text{–}5)\%.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus the sigmoid profile leaves the Lamb shift and $(g_\mu{-}2)$ intact while shifting the $B \to D^{(*)}\tau\nu$ ratio *below* the SM expectation by a few per-cent – a target that the Belle II and LHCb upgrade will soon test.

Outlook. The present fit still assumes a *single* power-law shell. A full treatment will require solving the non-linear bundle equations $\nabla\cdot\big[p(\mathbf{r})\,\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{r})\big] = 0$ with boundary condition $\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{r}) \parallel \mathbf{r}$ at $r = 0$. Such a solution is expected to produce a multi-layer "onion skin" structure in which p and the helicity factor c run *jointly*, leading to an $\eta(r)$ that departs from simple power laws already at $r \sim 0.5\,\lambda_{C\mu}$. Work along these lines is in progress and will be reported in Part III of this series.

References

[1] Belle II Collaboration, arXiv:2311.07248 (2023). 1.6