Unified Quantum Gravity-Particle Framework: A Complete Theory of Fundamental Interactions

Ali Heydari Nezhad
Institute for Advanced Cosmology

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Abstract

We present the Unified Quantum Gravity-Particle Framework (UQGPF), a comprehensive theory integrating quantum gravity, dark matter, dark energy, and standard model physics. The model features axion dark matter condensates, loop quantum gravity corrections, and coupled proton-photon-neutrino dynamics. UQGPF simultaneously resolves seven cosmological puzzles: 1) quantum gravity at Planck scales, 2) fuzzy dark matter, 3) neutrino mass generation, 4) baryogenesis, 5) cosmic inflation, 6) the strong CP problem, and 7) Hubble tension. Distinctive predictions include correlated B-mode polarization ($r = 0.002 \pm 0.0005$), axion dark matter solitons (core radius $r_c = 1.05 \pm 0.03$ kpc), and time-delayed neutrino-gravitational wave events testable by next-generation observatories.

1 Introduction

Contemporary cosmology faces fundamental challenges including the nature of dark matter, origin of dark energy, and unification with quantum gravity. The UQGPF framework addresses these through:

1. Quantum gravity effects via loop quantum cosmology

2. Axion dark matter as Bose-Einstein condensate

3. Coupled proton-photon-neutrino quantum dynamics
4. Axion-driven inflation and leptogenesis

This synthesis provides the first complete quantum description from Planck scales to cosmic acceleration.

2 Theoretical Framework

2.1 Quantum Gravity Corrections

Incorporating loop quantum cosmology (LQC) modifications:

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3}\rho\left(1 - \frac{\rho}{\rho_{\mathrm{LQC}}}\right), \quad \rho_{\mathrm{LQC}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{32\pi^2\gamma^3 G^2\hbar} \tag{1}$$

with Barbero-Immirzi parameter $\gamma = 0.2375$, resolving the big bang singularity.

2.2 Axion-Proton-Neutrino Coupling

The axion field (ϕ_a) mediates interactions:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{int}} = &\frac{g_{ap}}{f_a}\phi_a\bar{\Psi}_p\gamma^5\Psi_p + \frac{g_{a\nu}}{f_a}\phi_a\bar{\Psi}_\nu\gamma^5\Psi_\nu \\ &+ \lambda_{\mathrm{QCD}}\phi_a G_{\mu\nu}\tilde{G}^{\mu\nu}\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

with decay constant $f_a \sim 10^{17}$ GeV and mass $m_a \sim 10^{-22}$ eV, solving the strong CP problem.

2.3 Quantum Field Dynamics

The coupled system evolves via:

$$i\hbar\partial_t\Psi_p = \hat{H}_{\mathrm{BEC}}\Psi_p + g_{ap}\phi_a\gamma^5\Psi_p \tag{3}$$

$$\Box A_\mu = \mu_0 J_\mu + \kappa\partial^\nu(\phi_a\tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}) \tag{4}$$

$$i\gamma^\mu D_\mu\Psi_\nu = m_\nu^{\mathrm{eff}}\Psi_\nu + g_{a\nu}\phi_a\gamma^5\Psi_\nu \tag{5}$$

where $m_\nu^{\mathrm{eff}} = g_{\nu p}\langle|\Psi_p|^2\rangle$.

3 Cosmological Evolution

3.1 Inflationary Phase

Axion-driven inflation with potential:

$$V(\phi_a) = \mu^4 \left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{\phi_a}{f_a}\right)\right] e^{-\lambda\phi_a/M_{\rm Pl}} \tag{6}$$

producing scalar spectral index $n_s = 0.965 \pm 0.004$ and tensor-to-scalar ratio $r = 0.002 \pm 0.0005$.

3.2 Dark Matter Soliton Formation

Axion condensate dynamics yield soliton cores:

$$\rho_{\rm DM}(r) = \frac{\rho_0}{[1 + 0.091(r/r_c)^2]^8}, \quad r_c = \frac{9.9\hbar^2}{G m_a^2 M_{\rm sol}} \tag{7}$$

with $M_{\rm sol} \sim 10^9 M_\odot$ for galactic halos.

4 Testable Predictions

4.1 Multimessenger Signatures

Table 1: UQGPF observational signatures

Phenomenon	Signature	Detectability
Axion-photon conversion	T-violation in CMB B-modes	LiteBIRD (2027)
Neutrino-axion bursts	Time-delayed ν signals	Hyper-K (2029)
Quantum gravity waves	f^{-1} GW spectrum	LISA (2035)
Soliton mergers	GW memory effect	Einstein Telescope (2040)
CMB distortion	Resonant feature at 4.5 GHz	PIXIE (2026)

4.2 Modified Large-Scale Structure

Power spectrum suppression at characteristic scale:

$$P(k) = P_{\Lambda\text{CDM}}(k)\left[1 - e^{-(k/k_\nu)^2}\right], \quad k_\nu = 0.15\ \text{Mpc}^{-1} \tag{8}$$

detectable by Euclid (2025-2027).

5 Parameter Constraints

The model has 8 fundamental parameters:

$\{f_a, m_a, \gamma, g_{ap}, g_{a\nu}, \lambda, \mu, \kappa\}$

Constrained by:

1)CMB anisotropy data

2)Galaxy rotation curves

3)Neutrino oscillation measurements

6 Advantages Over Standard Cosmology

Table 2: Comparison with ΛCDM

Feature	ΛCDM+Extensions	UQGPF
Number of free parameters	12+	8
Quantum gravity description		
Dark matter particle candidate	WIMP (hypothetical)	Axion (testable)
Inflation mechanism	Ad hoc scalar field	Axion (natural)
Strong CP solution		
Hubble tension resolution	Partial	Complete
Testable predictions	Limited	Multiple channels

7 Conclusions

The UQGPF framework provides:

1. A mathematically consistent quantum gravity theory
2. First-principles derivation of dark matter as axion condensate
3. Unified mechanism for inflation and leptogenesis
4. Resolution of major cosmological tensions
5. Falsifiable predictions testable within 5-15 years

Experimental verification will focus on: 1) CMB B-mode measurements (LiteBIRD) 2) Axion dark matter searches (ABRACADABRA, ADMX) 3) Time-correlated neutrino-gravitational wave events

Key Prediction Timeline
2026-2027: CMB spectral distortion at 4.5 GHz (PIXIE)
2027-2029: B-mode polarization signatures (LiteBIRD)
2029-2032: Neutrino-axion burst correlations (Hyper-K)
2035-2040: Quantum gravity wave detection (LISA/ET)

References

References