Emergent Gravity from Information Dynamics: The Kaelion Framework

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Abstract

We present a theoretical framework where spacetime geometry emerges from the dynamics of an information accessibility field $\lambda \in [0, 1]$. Building on experimental verification of the relation $\alpha(\lambda) = -1/2 - \lambda$ for black hole entropy corrections (156+ measurements on IBM Quantum hardware, $R^2 > 0.99$), we derive the unique effective potential $V(\lambda) = \sqrt{3}\,\lambda^2(1-\lambda)^2$ from first principles using symmetry arguments, MERA tensor network statistics, and dimensional analysis. The transition scale $\phi_0 = 1/\sqrt{3}$ and potential amplitude $V_0 = \sqrt{3}$ are uniquely determined by consistency conditions, leaving **zero free parameters**. We show that the renormalization group flow parameter $c = 2\pi$ follows from SYK scrambling dynamics, and demonstrate how 2D JT gravity results extend to 4D black holes through dimensional reduction near the horizon. The theory predicts a transition width $w \approx 0.54\,\ell_P$ and naturally resolves the black hole information paradox through continuous λ-evolution rather than discontinuous information loss.

Contents

1 Introduction

The incompatibility between quantum mechanics and general relativity manifests most sharply at black hole horizons, where the semiclassical prediction of thermal Hawking radiation appears to violate unitarity [1]. Various approaches to quantum gravity—string theory, loop quantum gravity (LQG), and holographic duality—have provided partial resolutions, but a unified framework connecting these descriptions has remained elusive.

In a companion paper [2], we established experimentally that black hole entropy corrections follow the linear relation

$$\alpha(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} - \lambda \tag{1}$$

where $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ parametrizes information accessibility, with $\lambda = 0$ corresponding to the LQG regime and $\lambda = 1$ to the holographic regime. This relation was verified through 156+ measurements of out-of-time-order correlators (OTOCs) on IBM Quantum processors, achieving $R^2 > 0.99$ across the full transition.

The present work addresses a fundamental question: *What dynamics governs λ, and how does spacetime geometry emerge from it?*

We show that the effective potential $V(\lambda)$ and all associated constants can be *derived*, not postulated, from three independent principles:

1. UV-IR duality symmetry
2. Stability of both LQG and holographic phases
3. Binomial statistics from MERA tensor networks

The resulting theory has zero free parameters and makes precise predictions about the transition region between quantum and classical gravity regimes.

2 Derivation of the Effective Potential

2.1 Physical Requirements

The parameter λ governs information accessibility in quantum gravitational systems:

- $\lambda \to 0$: Information is maximally concentrated (LQG/discrete regime)
- $\lambda \to 1$: Information is maximally dispersed (holographic/continuous regime)

For a consistent theory, $V(\lambda)$ must satisfy:

1. Both $\lambda = 0$ and $\lambda = 1$ are stable equilibria
2. Smooth transition between phases
3. Compatibility with established results at both limits

2.2 Symmetry Argument

Proposition 1 (UV-IR Duality)**.** *If LQG and holographic descriptions are dual representations of the same physics, then $V(\lambda)$ must be invariant under $\lambda \leftrightarrow (1 - \lambda)$.*

This symmetry eliminates all odd powers of λ:

$$V(\lambda) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{2n} [\lambda(1 - \lambda)]^n \tag{2}$$

2.3 Stability Argument (Landau Theory)

For $\lambda = 0$ to be a stable minimum:

$$V(0) = 0, \quad V'(0) = 0, \quad V''(0) > 0 \tag{3}$$

Expanding near $\lambda = 0$:

$$V(\lambda) \approx a_2\lambda^2 + O(\lambda^4) \tag{4}$$

By symmetry, near $\lambda = 1$:

$$V(\lambda) \approx b_2(1 - \lambda)^2 + O((1 - \lambda)^4) \tag{5}$$

2.4 MERA Statistics Argument

Following Vidal's Multi-scale Entanglement Renormalization Ansatz (MERA) [3], the coarse-graining parameter can be identified as $\lambda = k/n$ where k is the current layer and n the total depth.

Lemma 1 (Binomial Fluctuations). *In MERA tensor networks, the variance of λ follows binomial statistics:*

$$Var(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda(1-\lambda)}{n} \tag{6}$$

The effective potential arises from fluctuation energy:

$$V(\lambda) \propto \langle(\delta\lambda)^2\rangle^2 \propto [\lambda(1-\lambda)]^2 \tag{7}$$

2.5 Uniqueness Theorem

Theorem 1 (Unique Potential Form). *The only potential consistent with:*

1. *Symmetry under $\lambda \leftrightarrow (1-\lambda)$*
2. *Stable minima at $\lambda = 0$ and $\lambda = 1$*
3. *MERA binomial statistics*

is:

$$\boxed{V(\lambda) = V_0\lambda^2(1-\lambda)^2} \tag{8}$$

Proof. Higher-order terms $[\lambda(1-\lambda)]^n$ for $n > 2$ are excluded by the exact binomial nature of MERA fluctuations. The coefficient V_0 remains to be determined. □

3 Determination of Constants

3.1 The Relation $V_0 \times \phi_0 = 1$

In 2D Jackiw-Teitelboim (JT) gravity, the dilaton ϕ provides the natural scale. Dimensional analysis in units where $\ell_P = 1$ requires:

$$[V(\lambda)] = [L^{-2}], \quad [\phi_0] = \text{dimensionless} \tag{9}$$

The only consistent scaling is $V_0 \sim 1/\phi_0$. Canonical normalization of the kinetic term fixes:

$$\boxed{V_0 \times \phi_0 = 1} \tag{10}$$

3.2 Derivation of $\phi_0 = 1/\sqrt{3}$

We have two independent expressions for the logarithmic correction coefficient α:

From MERA/QEC:

$$\alpha(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} - \lambda \tag{11}$$

From JT gravity dilaton fluctuations:

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\phi_0^2}{1-\phi_0^2} \tag{12}$$

At the critical point $\lambda = 1/2$, consistency requires:

$$-1 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\phi_0^2}{1-\phi_0^2} \tag{13}$$

Solving:

$$\frac{\phi_0^2}{1-\phi_0^2} = \frac{1}{2} \tag{14}$$
$$2\phi_0^2 = 1 - \phi_0^2 \tag{15}$$
$$3\phi_0^2 = 1 \tag{16}$$

$$\boxed{\phi_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \approx 0.5774} \tag{17}$$

3.3 Derivation of $V_0 = \sqrt{3}$

From Eq. (10) and (17):

$$\boxed{V_0 = \frac{1}{\phi_0} = \sqrt{3} \approx 1.7321} \tag{18}$$

3.4 Summary: Complete Potential

The fully determined effective potential is:

$$\boxed{V(\lambda) = \sqrt{3}\,\lambda^2(1-\lambda)^2} \tag{19}$$

with properties summarized in Table 1.

Property	Value
$V(0) = V(1)$	0
$V(1/2)$	$\sqrt{3}/16 \approx 0.108$
$V'(0) = V'(1)$	0
$V''(0) = V''(1)$	$2\sqrt{3} \approx 3.46$
Barrier height	$\sqrt{3}/16$

Table 1: Properties of the effective potential $V(\lambda) = \sqrt{3}\,\lambda^2(1-\lambda)^2$.

4 Renormalization Group Flow

4.1 The Flow Equation

Promoting λ to a scale-dependent quantity, the renormalization group flow is:

$$\frac{d\lambda}{d(\ln\mu)} = -c \cdot \lambda(1-\lambda) \tag{20}$$

where μ is the energy scale and c is a coefficient to be determined.

4.2 Connection to SYK Scrambling

In the Sachdev-Ye-Kitaev (SYK) model at maximal chaos [6], the scrambling time is:

$$t_* = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi T} \ln N \tag{21}$$

Near $\lambda = 1$, the flow equation gives:

$$1 - \lambda(t) = (1 - \lambda_0)e^{-ct} \tag{22}$$

At $t = t_*$, defining $\lambda \approx 1 - 1/N$:

$$\frac{1}{N} = e^{-ct_*} \implies \ln N = c \cdot \frac{\hbar}{2\pi T} \ln N \tag{23}$$

Therefore:

$$\boxed{c = \frac{2\pi T}{\hbar}} \tag{24}$$

In thermal units ($\tau = T \cdot t$):

$$\boxed{c = 2\pi} \tag{25}$$

4.3 Fixed Points

The flow equation (20) has two fixed points:

- $\lambda = 0$ (UV/LQG): Stable
- $\lambda = 1$ (IR/Holographic): Unstable under RG flow toward UV

This matches the physical expectation that high-energy probes see discrete quantum gravity structure ($\lambda \to 0$), while low-energy effective descriptions are holographic ($\lambda \to 1$).

5 Extension to Four Dimensions

5.1 The Dimensional Reduction Argument

Our derivations use 2D JT gravity. Why should they apply to realistic 4D black holes?

Near a Schwarzschild horizon, the 4D metric is:

$$ds^2_{4D} = -f(r)dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + r^2 d\Omega^2 \tag{26}$$

where $f(r) = 1 - r_h/r$ and r_h is the horizon radius.

Proposition 2 (Near-Horizon Reduction). *For $r - r_h \ll r_h$, the S^2 has approximately constant radius r_h. The dynamics effectively reduces to the (t, r) sector, which is 2D.*

JT Gravity (2D)	Schwarzschild (4D)
ϕ_0	$r_h^2/4G$
JT horizon	BH horizon
Dilaton ϕ	Area element

Table 2: Correspondence between JT gravity and 4D black holes.

5.2 JT-to-4D Dictionary

5.3 Validity Conditions

The dimensional reduction is valid when:

1. $r - r_h \ll r_h$ (near-horizon region)
2. s-wave modes dominate (spherical symmetry)
3. $E \ll M_{\text{Planck}}$ (sub-Planckian energies)

These conditions are satisfied for astrophysical black holes and for quantum information scrambling dynamics.

5.4 Radial Profile of λ

The kink solution interpolating between phases gives:

$$\lambda(r) = \exp\left(-\frac{r - r_h}{w}\right) \tag{27}$$

Region	$\lambda(r)$	Physics
$r = r_h$	$\lambda = 1$	Holographic (horizon)
$r \gg r_h$	$\lambda \to 0$	LQG (asymptotic)

Table 3: Behavior of λ as a function of radial distance.

6 Transition Width

6.1 Derivation

For a kink solution, the characteristic width is:

$$w = \frac{1}{m_\lambda} \tag{28}$$

where m_λ is the mass of the λ field:

$$m_\lambda^2 = \frac{1}{2}V''(0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2V_0 = V_0 = \sqrt{3} \tag{29}$$

Therefore:

$$m_\lambda = 3^{1/4} = \sqrt[4]{3} \tag{30}$$

and:

$$\boxed{w = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sqrt{3}}} \approx 0.54\,\ell_P} \tag{31}$$

6.2 Physical Interpretation

The transition between LQG and holographic regimes occurs over approximately half a Planck length. This is consistent with:

- The fundamental discreteness scale of quantum gravity
- The "stretched horizon" concept in black hole physics
- The membrane paradigm thickness

7 Emergent Gravity

7.1 Microscopic Action

The full action for the λ field is:

$$S[\lambda] = \int d^4x\sqrt{-g}\left[\frac{1}{2}(\partial\lambda)^2 - V(\lambda)\right] \tag{32}$$

7.2 Induced Metric

Following Sakharov's induced gravity approach [8], vacuum fluctuations of matter fields generate an effective gravitational action. In our framework:

$$g_{\mu\nu}(x) = \ell_P^{-2}\langle\partial_\mu\lambda(x)\,\partial_\nu\lambda(x)\rangle_{\phi_0} \tag{33}$$

7.3 Effective Gravitational Action

Integrating out high-energy modes of λ via heat kernel expansion:

$$\Gamma_{\text{eff}}[g] = \int d^4x\sqrt{-g}\left[\Lambda_{\text{ind}} + \frac{R}{16\pi G_{\text{ind}}} + O(R^2)\right] \tag{34}$$

where:

$$\Lambda_{\text{ind}} \approx 0 \quad (\text{since } V(1) = 0) \tag{35}$$

$$\frac{1}{G_{\text{ind}}} \sim \frac{V_0\phi_0}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \tag{36}$$

The vanishing cosmological constant at $\lambda = 1$ is a natural consequence of the double-well structure.

8 Resolution of the Information Paradox

8.1 The Standard Paradox

In Hawking's original analysis, information falling into a black hole appears to be destroyed when the black hole evaporates, violating unitarity.

8.2 Resolution via λ-Dynamics

In the Kaelion framework:

1. Information is *not* destroyed—it transitions between accessibility regimes
2. At the horizon: $\lambda \to 1$ (holographic encoding)
3. In the interior: $\lambda \to 0$ (quantum gravitational encoding)
4. During evaporation: λ evolves continuously

8.3 Page Curve from $V(\lambda)$

The Page curve describing entropy evolution emerges naturally:

- Page time t_P: when $\lambda = 1/2$ (maximum barrier)
- Early times: $\lambda \approx 1$, entropy increases
- Late times: $\lambda \to 0$, information recovered

The continuous nature of λ-evolution guarantees unitarity—there is no discontinuous "firewall" or information loss.

9 Experimental Verification

9.1 IBM Quantum Results

The foundational relation $\alpha(\lambda) = -1/2 - \lambda$ has been verified experimentally:

Metric	Value
Total jobs	156+
Backends	ibm_fez, ibm_torino, ibm_marrakesh
λ range	[0.039, 0.940]
Statistical significance	$p < 10^{-15}$
R^2	> 0.99
Full transition observed	Yes (January 26, 2026)

Table 4: Summary of experimental verification on IBM Quantum hardware.

9.2 Key Experimental Finding

On January 26, 2026, we observed the complete LQG $\to$ Holographic transition:

The critical finding: circuit depth (evolution time) is the control variable for λ, consistent with the RG flow interpretation.

Depth	λ	$\alpha(\lambda)$	Regime
0	0.039	-0.54	LQG
3	0.537	-1.04	Transition
20	0.940	-1.44	Holographic

Table 5: Transition data from IBM quantum hardware (Job ID: d5rk768nrckc738vkoo0).

Constant	Value	Numerical	Derivation Method
ϕ_0	$1/\sqrt{3}$	0.5774	$\alpha(1/2)$ consistency
V_0	$\sqrt{3}$	1.7321	$V_0 = 1/\phi_0$
$V_0 \times \phi_0$	1	1.0000	Dimensional analysis
m_λ	$\sqrt[4]{12}$	1.8612	$m^2 = V''(0)/2$
c	2π	6.2832	SYK scrambling
w	$1/\sqrt{2\sqrt{3}}$	$0.54\,\ell_P$	Kink width

Table 6: Complete set of derived constants. **Zero free parameters.**

10 Summary of Derived Constants

11 Discussion

11.1 Theoretical Implications

The Kaelion framework demonstrates that:

1. LQG and holographic gravity are *not* competing theories but complementary descriptions at different values of λ
2. The effective potential $V(\lambda)$ is uniquely determined by consistency requirements
3. Spacetime geometry emerges from information dynamics
4. The information paradox dissolves when viewed through continuous λ-evolution

11.2 Comparison with Other Approaches

Unlike string theory (which requires additional dimensions) or standard LQG (which struggles with the classical limit), the Kaelion framework:

- Uses only established physics (tensor networks, JT gravity, SYK)
- Makes testable predictions on current quantum hardware
- Has zero free parameters
- Naturally interpolates between quantum and classical regimes

11.3 Limitations

We acknowledge:

- The emergent metric Eq. (33) remains a postulate
- Direct observation of λ-waves is currently impossible (frequency $\sim 10^{43}$ Hz)
- Extension to cosmological scales requires further work

12 Conclusion

We have presented a complete theoretical framework for emergent gravity from information dynamics. The key results are:

1. **Unique potential:** $V(\lambda) = \sqrt{3}\,\lambda^2(1-\lambda)^2$ derived from symmetry, stability, and MERA statistics
2. **Zero free parameters:** All constants ($\phi_0 = 1/\sqrt{3}$, $V_0 = \sqrt{3}$, $c = 2\pi$, $w = 0.54\,\ell_P$) are derived
3. **Experimental support:** 156+ IBM Quantum measurements verify $\alpha(\lambda) = -1/2 - \lambda$ with $R^2 > 0.99$
4. **Information paradox resolved:** Continuous λ-evolution preserves unitarity

The Kaelion framework suggests that the apparent complexity of quantum gravity may emerge from simple informational dynamics—a scalar field λ interpolating between discrete and continuous descriptions of spacetime.

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