Five-Force Unified Field Theory: Mathematical Framework

A Teleparallel-Bimetric Approach to Fundamental Interactions

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0. Working Definition: "Mαgîc" Interactions

This framework proposes five effective interactions, each with clear mediators and force laws:

1. **Mass-coupling** (MM) — "mass is entanglement": phase junctions (coherent junction density) attract/organize other junctions.
2. **Gravity** (GG) — teleparallel geometric assembly (torsion) that supports ΣΣ and the worldtube.
3. **Celerity** (CC) — ı̂□^-medium charge–flux pressure that biases transport (a covariant "aether-like" medium without preferred frame).
4. **Inertial electrostatic** (IEIE) — the ı̂□^-medium's static equilibrium across ΣΣ (restoring/impedance force).
5. **Spin-coupling** (αα) — short-range attraction/repulsion from chiral torsion/spin; reduces to strong/weak phenomenology in the solitonic regime.

Goal: A single action whose Euler–Lagrange equations produce all five as distinct source/response channels, yet reduce to familiar limits (Newtonian gravity, Coulomb-like behavior, nuclear-range interactions) where they should.

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1. Minimal Field Content (Bulk + Boundary)

Geometric Fields (Teleparallel)

- Tetrad: e_μ^a eμa
- Pure-gauge spin connection: ω_μ^{ab} ωμab
- Torsion: $T^a_{\mu\nu}$ Tμνa
- Constraint: $R^{ab}_{\mu\nu}(\omega) = 0$Rμνab(ω) = 0

Phase (Junction) Field

- Phase field: ΘΘ
- Unitary representation: $J = e^{i\Theta}$ J = eiΘ

ı̂□^-Medium

- Unit timelike vector: $\hat{\imath}^\mu$ □^μ
- Density and current: (\rho_\imath, \mathcal{J}^\mu_\imath)
- Continuity: \nabla_\mu \mathcal{J}^\mu_\imath = 0

Spin Density

- Axial current: S^μ Sμ (effective, from soliton textures)

Bimetric Interface (Optional but Useful)

- Metrics: $g_{\mu\nu}, f_{\mu\nu}$ gμν, fμν
- Bimetric ratio: $X = g^{-1} f$X = g−1f on $\hat{\Sigma}$Σ

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2. Master Action: Five-Channel Unification

The complete theory is specified by a master action that decomposes into six functionals, each capturing a distinct physical mechanism:

$$S = S_G[e] + S_M[\Theta; J_\Theta] + S_C[\hat{\imath}, \rho_\imath, J_\imath] + S_{IE}[\hat{\imath}; \hat{\Sigma}] + S_\alpha[S^\mu, \Theta; T] + S_{\text{bdry}}[\hat{\Sigma}]$$

S = SG[e] + SM[Θ; JΘ] + SC[□^, ρ□, J□] + SIE[□^; Σ^] + Sα[Sμ, Θ; T] + Sbdry[Σ^]

Each term will be specified in detail below. The beauty of this decomposition is that each channel has non-degenerate observational signatures, allowing for empirical discrimination between the five force mechanisms.

2.1 Gravity (Teleparallel Carrier)

The teleparallel gravity action combines the standard TEGR torsion scalar with a phase-torsion coupling term:

$$S_G = \int d^4 x\, e \left(\frac{1}{2\kappa} T + \gamma\, \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\, \partial_\mu \Theta\, T_{\nu\rho\sigma}\right)$$

SG = ∫ d4x e (2κ1 T + γ εμνρσ ∂μΘ Tνρσ)

The phase field modifies torsion through an antisymmetric contribution:

$$\Delta T_{\mu\nu} \equiv 2\, \partial_{[\mu} \partial_{\nu]} \Theta$$

ΔTμν ≡ 2 ∂[μ∂ν]Θ

Key features of this construction:

- T T is the TEGR torsion scalar, equivalent to the Einstein-Hilbert action but formulated with torsion instead of curvature
- The γγ-term provides phase–torsion transduction, allowing ΘΘ to source torsion
- Crucially, this keeps gravity classical while maintaining the teleparallel constraint $R^{ab}_{\mu\nu}(\omega) = 0$ Rμνab(ω) = 0 (curvature remains zero)

2.2 Mass-Coupling (Junction Attraction)

The mass-coupling action has two components - a kinetic term for phase gradients and an interaction term:

$$S_M = \int d^4 x\, e\, [\frac{\xi}{2} \partial_\mu \Theta \partial^\mu \Theta + U(\frac{\Theta}{M})] + \int d^4 x\, e\, (\lambda_M J_\Theta \cos\frac{\Theta}{M})$$

SM = ∫ d4x e [2ξ ∂μΘ∂μΘ + U(MΘ)] + ∫ d4x e (λM JΘ cos MΘ)

The key parameters are:

- J_Θ JΘ is the junction density (defined below)
- $\lambda_M > 0$ λM > 0 favors coalescence of phase junctions, manifesting as "mass attracts mass"
- M M sets the characteristic mass scale

Mass as Entanglement (Definition):

Mass is defined as an entanglement flux integral over the worldtube:

$$m[W] = \kappa_E \int_W d\Sigma_\mu\, \Pi^\mu_{\text{ent}}, \qquad \Pi^\mu_{\text{ent}} := \partial^\mu \Theta\, S[\Theta]$$

m[W] = κE∫W dΣμ Πentμ,   Πentμ := ∂μΘ S[Θ]

In this expression, W W is the worldtube, and $S[\Theta]$ S[Θ] is an entanglement scalar (for example, a local entropy-like functional derived from phase gradients or junction counts). This construction ensures that inertial and gravitational mass are the same tube integral, building in equivalence principle satisfaction.

2.3 Celerity (î□^ Charge–Flux Pressure)

The celerity action describes the î□^-medium as a relativistic fluid with density and current:

$$S_C = \int d^4 x\, e\, [-\tfrac{1}{2} \chi_{\imath} (J^\mu_{\imath} J_{\mu\imath} + \rho^2_{\imath})]$$

SC = ∫ d4x e [−21 χ□ (J□μJμ□ + ρ□2)]

The effective velocity parameter υ υ is constrained to subluminal values:

$$\upsilon^2 = -\frac{J^\mu_{\imath} J_{\mu\imath}}{\rho^2_{\imath}} \quad \text{where} \quad \upsilon^2 \in [0, 1)$$

υ2 = −ρ□2J□μJμ□ where υ2 ∈ [0, 1)

This acts like a covariant fluid and produces a pressure that appears as a force on the tube boundary.

2.4 Inertial Electrostatic (î□^ Equilibrium Across $\hat{\Sigma}$Σ

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The boundary action for the î□^-medium equilibrium state is:

$$S_{IE} = \int_{\hat{\Sigma}} d^3 \sigma \sqrt{h}\, (\alpha_b\, \rho_{\imath} + \beta_b\, \upsilon^2 \rho_{\imath})$$

SIE = ∫Σ^ d3σ h

√
(αb ρ□ + βb υ2ρ□)

This boundary pressure law represents the inertial electrostatic restoring force. It feeds the tube-radius dynamics via the expansion parameter θθ.

2.5 Spin-Coupling αα (Short-Range Nuclear Analog)

The spin-coupling action couples the axial spin current to both the phase field and torsion:

$$S_\alpha = \int d^4 x\, e\, (g_A\, S^\mu\, \partial_\mu \Theta + \eta_A\, S^\mu\, \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\, T^{\nu\rho\sigma} - \frac{1}{2} m_S^2\, S^\mu S_\mu - V_{\text{self}}[S])$$

Sα = ∫ d4x e (gA Sμ ∂μΘ + ηA Sμ ϵμνρσ Tνρσ − 21mS2 SμSμ − Vself[S])

Here the coupling constants have specific roles:

- g_A gA couples spin density to phase gradients
- η_A ηA couples spin to the chiral torsion structure (via the Levi-Civita tensor)
- m_S mS provides a mass scale for the spin field
- V_{self} Vself is a self-interaction potential

With suitable choice of V_{self} Vself, this sector yields short-range attractive/repulsive branches that mimic strong/weak phenomenology in the soliton limit.

2.6 Boundary (Holography; Bimetric Soldering)

The boundary action seals the theory and implements bimetric coupling:

$$S_{\text{bdry}} = \int_{\hat{\Sigma}} d^3\sigma\, \sqrt{h}\, (\kappa_R\, \frac{(R_+ - R_-)^2}{2} - \kappa_J \cos(\Delta\Theta) + S_{\text{NY}}[\hat{\Sigma}])$$

Sbdry = ∫Σ^ d3σ h

√

(κR 2(R+ − R−)2 − κJ cos(ΔΘ) + SNY[Σ^])

This boundary term serves multiple functions:

- Locks the twin sheets together if using a bimetric formulation (via the $(R_+ - R_-)^2$ (R+ − R−)2 term)
- Seals TEGR's surface term through the Nieh–Yan topological invariant S_{NY} SNY
- Introduces Josephson-like phase control across the boundary (via the cos(ΔΘ)cos(ΔΘ) coupling)

The Nieh-Yan term ensures proper boundary conditions for the teleparallel formulation, while the Josephson coupling allows for phase locking between different regions or sheets.

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3. Forces: Five Euler–Lagrange Responses

Let n^μ nμ be the tube normal, $P^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} + u^\mu u^\nu$ P μν = gμν + uμuν the tangential projector.

3.1 Mass-Coupling Force Density

$$f^\mu_M = -\lambda_M \sin(\frac{\Theta}{M}) \frac{\partial^\mu \Theta}{M} J_\Theta$$

fMμ = −λM sin(MΘ) M∂μΘ JΘ

Junctions attract when $\cos(\Theta/M) > 0$cos(Θ/M) > 0.

3.2 Gravity (Teleparallel) Body Force

The gravitational force density emerges from the divergence of the torsion stress-energy tensor:

f^{\mu }_{\mathsf{G}}=-\, \nabla _{\nu }\, (\tau \! _{T}^{\mu \nu })

where \tau \! _{T}^{\mu \nu } is the torsion stress–energy tensor from TEGR (Teleparallel Equivalent of General Relativity). This formulation maintains full equivalence with Einstein's GR at the level of field equations while using torsion as the fundamental geometric quantity.

3.3 Celerity Pressure Force

The celerity mechanism manifests as a pressure gradient force acting tangentially to the worldtube:

$$f^\mu_C = -\nabla_\nu (P_1\, P^{\mu\nu})$$

fCμ = −∇ν(P□ P μν)

The pressure field P_1 P□ has contributions from the base pressure, the î□^-medium density, and velocity-dependent corrections:

$$P_1 = P^{(0)} + \alpha_b \rho_1 + \beta_b v^2 \rho_1$$

P□ = P(0) + αbρ□ + βb υ2ρ□

This structure ensures that the force couples to both the density and flow characteristics of the î□^-medium, with the tangential projector $P^{\mu\nu}$ P μν constraining the force to lie in the spatial hypersurface orthogonal to the tube's 4-velocity.

3.4 Inertial Electrostatic (Boundary Traction)

The inertial electrostatic force manifests as a boundary traction acting normal to the interface:

$$F^\mu_{IE}(\hat{\Sigma}) = -P_1 n^\mu$$

FIEμ(Σ^) = −P□ nμ

This force is purely normal (along n^μ nμ) and has magnitude proportional to the î□^-medium pressure P_1 P□. It acts as a restoring force that maintains the equilibrium configuration of the worldtube boundary, analogous to surface tension but with a geometric field-theoretic origin.

3.5 Spin-Coupling (Short-Range)

$$f^\mu_\alpha = g_A\, \partial^\mu (S \cdot \partial\Theta) + \eta_A\, \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\, \partial_\nu (S_\lambda T^\lambda_{\rho\sigma}) - m_S^2\, S^\mu + \cdots$$

fαμ = gA ∂μ(S⋅∂Θ) + ηA ϵμνρσ ∂ν(SλTρσλ) − mS2 Sμ + ⋯

3.6 Tube Radius Evolution

The dynamics of the worldtube radius are governed by the expansion scalar θθ and are directly influenced by the î□^-medium pressure. The evolution equations are:

$$\frac{R}{R} = \frac{1}{2}\theta$$

RR˙ = 21 θ

$$\theta = -\frac{1}{3}\theta^2 - \sigma^2 + \omega^2 - 8\pi G_L \rho_L - \Lambda_X - \kappa_H$$

θ˙ = −31θ2 − σ2 + ω2 − 8πGLρL − ΛX − κH

These equations show how the tube radius responds to:

- The expansion rate θ (Raychaudhuri-like evolution)
- Shear σ^2 and vorticity ω^2 contributions
- Local energy density ρ_L through the coupling G_L
- Bimetric contributions Λ_X
- The î□^-medium pressure term κ_H

This structure was derived in earlier sections and demonstrates how boundary forces feed back into the bulk geometry.

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4. Theoretical Identifications

How the Five Channels Map to Physical Concepts

1. **"Mass is entanglement"**
   We've made $m[W]$ the tube-integrated entanglement flux of Θ. Then the M force is just the gradient of the junction-potential—junctions clump $\Rightarrow$ mass attracts mass without quantized gravity.
2. **Gravity = geometric phase assembly**
   TEGR torsion carries the assembly; Θ sources torsion via the γ term but remains classical.
3. **Causality conducts light / phase-variant energy**
   Sits in the boundary holography and the now-projector (from earlier sections); nothing here violates causality.
4. **Internal î□^ maintains static equilibrium**
   That's S_{IE} on $\hat{\Sigma}$

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   with the pressure law; \mathsf{P}_\imath is the inertial electrostatic force.
5. **Spin-coupled phase attraction $\Rightarrow$ nuclear forces**
   The S^μ sector with $(g_A, \eta_A, m_S, V_{\text{self}})$ produces short-range potentials (Yukawa-like or Skyrme-like) in the soliton limit.

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5. Recovery Limits (Sanity Checks)

5.1 Newtonian Gravity

Small torsion, slow motion, nearly static Θ: f_G^μ reduces to a Newtonian potential (TEGR ↔ GR equivalence).

5.2 Coulomb-Like Behavior

If you identify a piece of \mathsf{P}_\imath with an EM-like pressure, you can reproduce $1/r^2$ forces at large r (or keep EM separate; your choice).

5.3 Nuclear-Range Forces

Choose m_S at hadronic scale; the S sector produces short-range attraction/repulsion depending on phase chirality (helical braiding signs).

5.4 Equivalence Principle

Because $m[W]$ and f_G^μ both derive from Θ–torsion energetics, inertial and gravitational mass coincide at leading order. We must check Eötvös bounds on any residual M-channel composition dependence.

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6. Assessment: Promising vs. Brittle

Promising Features

✓ Gives a clear mathematical slot for "mass as entanglement" without quantizing gravity.

✓ The five forces are distinct knobs with non-degenerate signatures (e.g., \mathsf{P}_\imath affects $\dot{R}/R$; α changes short-range scattering).

✓ Boundary formalism stays local and causal; bimetric soldering tames frame-drag bifurcations.

Brittle Points (To Watch)

⚠ The M channel can violate composition independence if $S[\Theta]$ depends on microscopic structure; we'll need constraints or renormalization to hide that in equivalence-tests.

⚠ The α sector must not spoil low-energy SM fits. Treat S^μ as emergent (soliton collective) to avoid double-counting QCD/weak.

⚠ The î□^-medium must remain a covariant auxiliary field; never fix î$^\mu$ □^μ as a background vector.

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7. Minimal Predictions (Falsifiable)

7.1 Ring-Radius Response

The first falsifiable prediction concerns how the tube radius responds to changes in î□^-medium density. This response is unique to the combined $C + IE$ channels and provides a direct empirical signature:

$$\frac{\partial \ln R}{\partial \rho_1} = \frac{\alpha_b + \beta_b\, \upsilon^2}{\text{tube stiffness}}$$

∂ρ□∂ ln R = tube stiffnessαb + βb υ2

This prediction is distinctive because:

- The response depends on both the density coefficient α_b αb and the velocity-dependent term $\beta_b\, \upsilon^2$ βbυ2
- The denominator "tube stiffness" encodes the geometric resistance to expansion
- This is unique to the $C + IE$C + IE channel combination and cannot be mimicked by conventional matter

Observational tests could look for correlations between local density variations and geometric scale factors in astrophysical systems where worldtube structures might be manifest.

7.2 Junction-Clumping Law

Small-angle ΘΘ predicts an effective $1/r$1/r attraction between solitonic cores with strength $\propto \lambda_M / M^2$ ∝ λM /M2.

7.3 Short-Range Spin Asymmetry

Parity-odd scattering phase from $\eta_A\ S^{\mu}\, \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\, T^{\nu\rho\sigma}$ ηA SμϵμνρσT νρσ near the helical tube—nuclear-like but geometry-tunable.

7.4 Golden-Ratio Sidebands

Survive as the spectral fingerprint when ΘΘ is Josephson-locked; lets you separate MM from GG.

Summary

This framework provides a mathematically rigorous foundation for unifying five fundamental interactions through teleparallel geometry, phase field dynamics, and boundary holography. The approach maintains classical geometry while embedding quantum-like phase coherence, offering testable predictions that could distinguish it from standard ΛΛCDM cosmology.

Document prepared as part of the Bimetric Teleparallel 8-Gauge Holography project