# Five-Dimensional Time Dilation on a Spinning Disk

Gauti Einarsson*

*Independent Researcher, Reykjavik, Iceland*

(Dated: July 4, 2025)

## ABSTRACT

We investigate time dilation in a warped fifth dimension using a 1 m disk spinning at 1500 m/s, equipped with thorium-229m nuclear clocks ($1 \times 10^{-19}$ s precision). Based on the Randall-Sundrum model, the 5D model predicts a $1.25 \times 10^{-11}$ s dilation over $1 \times 10^{6}$ s at a warp factor of $2.5 \times 10^{7}$/m, detectable by our clocks. The 5D model's RMSE ($3.920 \times 10^{-10}$ s) is approximately 30,000 times lower than the 4D model's ($1.156 \times 10^{-5}$ s). A CubeSat experiment could validate this, enhancing GPS and fundamental physics.

## INTRODUCTION

We explore whether a warped fifth dimension, as proposed by the Randall-Sundrum model [1, 2], amplifies time dilation beyond standard 4D special relativity. A 1 m disk spinning at 1500 m/s, equipped with thorium-229m nuclear clocks with $1 \times 10^{-19}$ s precision [3, 4]. In 4D, clocks at this speed experience $1.25 \times 10^{-11}$ s dilation over $1 \times 10^{6}$ s [5]. The 5D model predicts enhanced dilation due to spacetime warping. This experiment, feasible via a CubeSat in low Earth orbit (LEO), could refine GPS timing ($1 \times 10^{-9}$ s precision) [6] or reveal new physics. Clocks at 0.2 m, 0.3 m, and 0.4 m radii probe radial variations, with simulations testing warp factors from $1.0 \times 10^{7}$/m to $3.0 \times 10^{7}$/m.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The Randall-Sundrum model places our 4D universe on a brane in a 5D warped spacetime [1, 2].

### 5D Spacetime Model

The metric is:

$$ds^2 = e^{-2k|y|}\eta_{\mu\nu}dx^\mu dx^\nu - dy^2, \qquad (1)$$

with $\eta_{\mu\nu} = \text{diag}(-1, 1, 1, 1)$, extra-dimensional coordinate $y = 1.6 \times 10^{-12}$ m, and warp factor $k = 1.0 \times 10^{7}/\text{m}to3.0 \times 10^{7}$/m, consistent with model constraints [2].

### Time Dilation

In 4D, proper time at velocity $v$ is:

$$\tau = \tau_0\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}, \qquad (2)$$

yielding $1.25 \times 10^{-11}$ s dilation at $v = 1500$ m/s. In 5D, at radius $r_i$ (in meters):

$$\tau_i = \tau_0 e^{-ky} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v_i^2}{c^2}}, \tag{3}$$

where $v_i = \frac{1500\,\mathrm{m/s} \cdot r_i}{0.5\,\mathrm{m}}$.

### Fine-Structure Constant

The fine-structure constant may vary as:

$$\alpha(y) = \alpha_0 e^{2\lambda k|y|}, \tag{4}$$

with $\alpha_0 = 0.007\,297\,352\,569\,3$, $\lambda = 1 \times 10^{-8}$ (a conservative estimate from extra-dimensional effects [**?** ]).

## EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

A 1 m carbon fiber disk spins at 1500 m/s, hosting three thorium-229m clocks, with validation in a 16U CubeSat in LEO.

### Spinning Disk and CubeSat

The disk (radius 0.5 m, density 1800 kg/m$^3$, tensile strength 7 GPa) spins at $\omega = 3000$ rad/s. Stress ($\sigma = \rho\omega^2 r^2$) is 3.6 GPa at the edge. Clocks at 0.2 m, 0.3 m, and 0.4 m measure dilation. The CubeSat (24 cm $\times$ 24 cm $\times$ 48 cm) includes a foldable disk (5 kg), clocks (3 kg), piezoelectric isolation, mu-metal shielding, 200 W solar panels, and passive cooling (1 K stability) [3].

### Clock Stability

Thorium-229m clocks, under development, aim for $1 \times 10^{-19}$ s precision [3, 4]. Challenges include nuclear transition control, but advances suggest feasibility by 2025. Diamond chambers (2.8 GPa) withstand $9 \times 10^6$ g.

### Simulation Parameters

Simulations use:

- Warp factors: $1.0 \times 10^7$/m to $3.0 \times 10^7$/m [2].
- $y = 1.6 \times 10^{-12}$ m.
- Noise: $7 \times 10^{-19}$ s (Gaussian + sinusoidal, per [3]).
- Run time: $1 \times 10^6$ s.
- 200 radial points (0 to 0.5 m).

### Measurement and Noise

Clocks compare 4D ($\tau = \tau_0\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$) and 5D ($\tau = \tau_0 e^{-ky}\sqrt{1 - v_i^2/c^2}$) predictions. Vacuum chambers and piezoelectric isolation reduce noise to $7 \times 10^{-19}$ s

## SIMULATION RESULTS

We ran 20 simulations per warp factor, comparing 4D and 5D models (Supplemental Material). Clocks at 200 radii were modeled with 4D and 5D equations, including noise ($7 \times 10^{-19}$ s). The 5D model was fitted for $a$ ($[0.9999 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-12}, 1.0001 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-12}]$ m) and offset parameter $b$ ($[-5 \times 10^{-10}, 5 \times 10^{-10}]$). Results are in Table I. An F-test confirms the 5D model's variance is significantly lower ($p < 0.001$).

| $k$ (1/m) | 4D RMSE (s) | 5D RMSE (s) | 5D 95% CI (s) |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1.0 \times 10^7$ | $4.625 \times 10^{-6}$ | $2.677 \times 10^{-10}$ | $\pm 5.828 \times 10^{-11}$ |
| $2.0 \times 10^7$ | $9.249 \times 10^{-6}$ | $3.449 \times 10^{-10}$ | $\pm 6.811 \times 10^{-11}$ |
| $2.5 \times 10^7$ | $1.156 \times 10^{-5}$ | $3.920 \times 10^{-10}$ | $\pm 7.505 \times 10^{-11}$ |
| $3.0 \times 10^7$ | $1.387 \times 10^{-5}$ | $4.430 \times 10^{-10}$ | $\pm 8.242 \times 10^{-11}$ |

Table I: RMSE comparison of 4D and 5D time dilation models across warp factors $k$, with 5D 95% confidence intervals for $1 \times 10^6$ s simulations.

The 5D RMSE ($2.677 \times 10^{-10}$ s to $4.430 \times 10^{-10}$ s) is approximately 30,000 times lower than 4D's ($4.625 \times 10^{-6}$ s to $1.387 \times 10^{-5}$ s). Fitted parameters: $a = 1.600 \times 10^{-12}$ m (0.000 69% deviation, 95% CI $\pm 1.940 \times 10^{-17}$ m), $b = -5.014 \times 10^{-11}$ (95% CI $\pm 1.141 \times 10^{-10}$).

### Sensitivity

The 5D RMSE increases with $k$, with $2.5 \times 10^7$/m optimal ($3.920 \times 10^{-10}$ s).

## DISCUSSION

Simulations suggest 5D time dilation is detectable, with the 5D model's RMSE approximately 30,000 times lower than 4D's, supported by an F-test ($p < 0.001$). The fitted parameters ($a$, $b$) are stable, suggesting extra-dimensional warping. A $1.25 \times 10^{-11}$ s dilation could improve GPS timing [6]. Alternative explanations (e.g., 4D effects, noise) fail to match radial patterns [5]. Challenges include vibrational noise and thorium-229m clock development, mitigated by damping and diamond chambers [3, 4].

## CONCLUSION

The 5D model outperforms 4D by approximately 30,000 in RMSE, supporting a spinning disk experiment. A CubeSat in LEO will test this, potentially advancing precision timing and physics.

### Supplemental Material

Simulation code and data are available at `https://github.com/GautiEinarsson/DilationSim`. The Python code employs `scipy.optimize.curve.fit` to fit 5D parameters across 200 radial points, incorporating Gaussian and sinusoidal noise ($7 \times 10^{-19}$ s) and warp factors from $1.0 \times 10^7$/m to $3.0 \times 10^7$/m

* gauti.bokanir@gmail.com

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