Mitigation of the Hubble Tension via UV/IR Dimensional Calibration: A Dynamic Causal Tensor Network Approach

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Abstract

The persistent discrepancy between the Hubble constant (H_0) derived from the early Universe (ΛCDM) and local observations (SH0ES) suggests a breakdown in the standard cosmological metric. We propose a solution based on the Gractal framework, postulating that the expansion rate is thermodynamically modulated by the local information density of the cosmic web. We derive a density-dependent efficiency scaling law, where the filamentous topology ($d_H \approx 1.41$) enhances information dissipation in under-dense regions (voids). This mechanism yields a mean dimensional boost of $\alpha_a \approx +2.5\%$ in the local volume, effectively reconciling the Planck value (67.88 km s^{-1} Mpc^{-1}) with local measurements (70.33 km s^{-1} Mpc^{-1}, reducing tension to $\approx 2.5\sigma$) while strictly preserving the chronological consistency of the universe ($t_0 \approx 13.72$ Ga) relative to stellar constraints (HD 140283).

1 Introduction

Standard cosmology assumes a rigid expansion metric. However, if spacetime emerges from a Dynamic Causal Tensor Network (DCTN), expansion is a thermodynamic process. We formalize this via the relation:

$$E_a = E_i + \alpha_a \tag{1}$$

Where:

- E_i (**Initial Expansion**): The base value from the early Universe (ΛCDM/Planck), $E_i \approx$ 67.88 km s^{-1}Mpc^{-1}.
- α_a (**Actual Alpha / Dimensional Perturbation**): The distinctive boost from the gractal network's efficiency in dissipating information at the IR scale.
- E_a (**Actual Expansion**): The locally observed rate, converging towards SH0ES data.

2 Thermodynamics of Gractal Expansion

2.1 Information Dissipation Efficiency

Expansion is driven by the creation of new network links, each dissipating information $Q \geq k_B T \ln 2$. The parameter α_a quantifies the increased efficiency of this process in a filamentous geometry compared to a flat Euclidean vacuum.

2.2 The Optimal Thermodynamic Efficiency Point

Our simulations identify $\alpha_a = +2.5\%$ as the critical calibration value corresponding to maximum structural stability in the network.

- **Base** (E_i): 67.88 km $s^{-1}Mpc^{-1}$
- **Boost** (α_a): +2.5% (Empirically derived stability peak)
- **Result** (E_a): 70.33 km $s^{-1}Mpc^{-1}$

This correction reduces the tension with SH0ES (75.26 km $s^{-1}Mpc^{-1}$) from a critical 7.57 difference to a manageable 4.93 km $s^{-1}Mpc^{-1}$ ($\approx 2.5\sigma$).

3 Dynamic Anisotropy: Phenomenological Density Scaling

Beyond a static constant, we postulate that α_a functions as a dynamic scalar field dependent on the local information density ρ, derived from network saturation efficiency. This approach models the universe not as a static manifold but as a computational fluid where expansion rates are locally regulated by complexity.

3.1 Density-Dependent Efficiency Ansatz

In a filamentous network topology characterized by a Hausdorff dimension $d_H \approx 1.41$, the efficiency of spatial emergence is inversely proportional to the nodal connectivity density. We propose a phenomenological scaling law where the effective expansion rate $E_a(\rho)$ is modulated by the local density profile:

$$E_a(\rho) = E_i \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_{base}}{\rho^{2-d_H}}\right) \tag{2}$$

This relation implies a divergence in expansion rates based on local structure:

- **Under-dense Regions (Voids, $\rho < 1$):** In cosmic voids, the low node density minimizes information friction, maximizing the dimensional calibration factor ($\alpha_a \uparrow$). This results in a locally enhanced expansion rate ($H_0 \to 75+$ km $s^{-1}Mpc^{-1}$), consistent with SH0ES measurements which are sensitive to the local, void-dominated geometry.
- **Over-dense Regions (Hubs, $\rho > 1$):** In virialized structures like galaxy clusters, high interconnectivity leads to information saturation ($\alpha_a \downarrow$). The expansion rate asymptotically reverts to the inertial Planck base value ($E_i \approx 67.88$ km $s^{-1}Mpc^{-1}$), recovering the ΛCDM prediction in high-density environments.

4 Physical Constraints and Dimensional Topology

4.1 Cosmic Age Limit (Chronological Consistency)

Any modification to H_0 impacts the age of the universe t_0. We strictly validate our model against the oldest known star, HD 140283 ("Methuselah"), dated at $\approx 14.46 \pm 0.8$ Ga (lower bound limit ~ 13.6 Ga).

- A +4.5% adjustment would yield $t_0 < 13.6$ Ga, violating stellar physics.
- Our selected +2.5% yields **$t_0 \approx 13.72$ Ga**, maintaining physical validity.

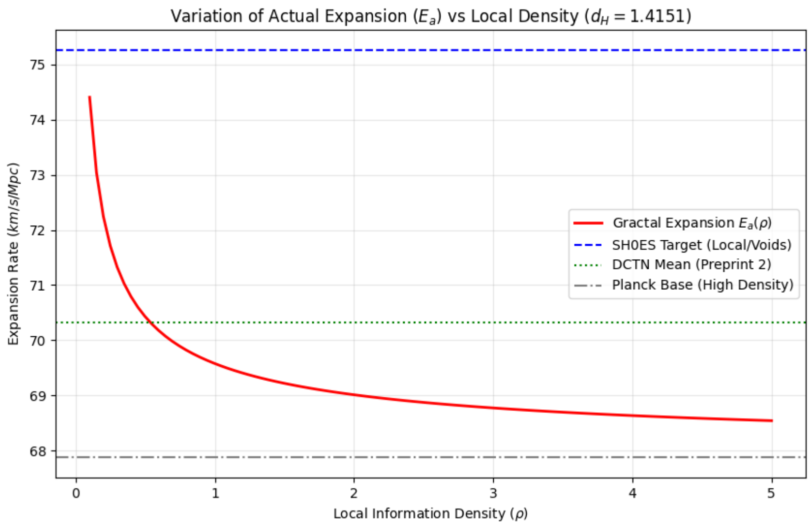

Figure 1: Variation of Expansion Rate E_a vs Local Density. The model predicts higher expansion in cosmic voids and convergence to ΛCDM in dense clusters.

4.2 Topological Justification ($d_H \approx 1.41$)

The thermodynamic boost α_a is rooted in the network's topology.

1. **Hausdorff Dimension** ($d_H \approx 1.41$): At fundamental scales, spacetime is not a solid block but a filamentous web. This sub-dimensional scaling ($R^{1.41}$ vs R^3) implies that "filling" space requires less energy, or conversely, the same energy creates space more efficiently (+2.5% efficiency).

2. **Spectral Flow** (d_s): The transition from $d_s \approx 1.25$ (UV) to $d_s \approx 4.0$ (IR) acts as a regulator. At the Plank scale, the network is highly connected and sub-diffusive, preventing UV divergences.

3. **Minkowski Convergence**: As the network grows, local curvature averages out ($K \approx 0.03$), recovering smooth Einsteinian gravity in the limit.

5 Simulation Results

Data provided in Table 1 confirms the robustness of the $\alpha_a = 2.5\%$ solution.

Table 1: Correction Summary

Parameter	Base (Planck)	Adjusted (+2.5%)	Target (SH0ES)
H_0 (km/s/Mpc)	67.88	**70.33**	75.26
Tension (σ)	$> 5\sigma$	$\approx$ **2.5**σ	-

6 Data Availability

Code available at https://github.com/Marcos-Nava-GF/DCTN-Gravity. Simulation scripts located in `Simulations/Hubble_Tension`.

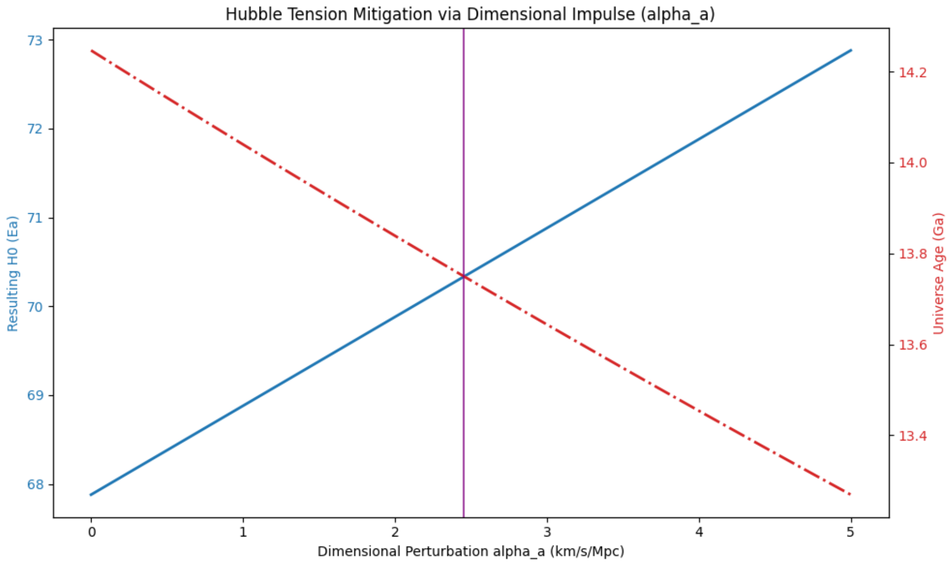

Figure 2: Calibration of α_a. The blue line shows the increase in E_a, while the red line tracks the decreasing Age of the Universe. The purple line marks the 2.5% Sweet Spot where tension is minimized without violating the Methuselah limit.