Temporal Flow Theory: A Unified Field Framework for Time, Quantum Mechanics, and Cosmology

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Submission Date: March 02, 2025

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Abstract

I present the Temporal Flow Theory (TFT), redefining time as a dynamic four-vector field (W^μ) sourced by entanglement entropy gradients. TFT unifies quantum mechanics, gravity, and cosmology, predicting observable effects across scales: quantum coherence (($\tau_{\text{qubit}} \approx 10^{-4} \, \text{s}$)), dark matter emergence, and a Hubble constant (($H_0 = 70.5 \pm 0.7 \, \text{km/s/Mpc}$)). The framework is Lorentz-invariant, derives parameters from first principles, and resolves the black hole information paradox via entropy flux. Validated against SH0ES and Planck data, TFT offers a testable alternative to ΛCDM, with implications for future experiments.

Keywords: Temporal dynamics, entanglement entropy, quantum gravity, cosmology, black holes

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1. Introduction

Time's role in physics remains enigmatic, treated as a static parameter in Newtonian mechanics [1] and a geometric coordinate in General Relativity (GR) [2], yet failing to reconcile quantum mechanics, gravity, and cosmological anomalies like the Hubble tension [3, 4]. Quantum entanglement's role in spacetime emergence [5, 6] and black hole information paradoxes [7] further complicate this picture. The Temporal Flow Theory (TFT) proposes time as a four-vector field (W^μ), driven by entanglement entropy (S_{ent}) [8], unifying these domains.

This paper presents TFT's mathematical framework, derived from minimal axioms, and demonstrates its consistency with GR, quantum principles [9], and cosmological data, offering novel predictions testable with current facilities (e.g., LHC, SKA).

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2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Axiomatic Basis

TFT rests on three axioms:

1. Chrono-Informational Flux: W^μ represents entanglement entropy flux.

2. Entropic Evolution: Dynamics follow $\nabla^\mu S_{\text{ent}}$.

3. Emergent Spacetime: $g_{\mu\nu}$ emerges from W^μ.

2.2 Field Definition

$$W^\mu = \eta \nabla^\mu S_{\text{ent}}$$

- $\eta = \frac{\hbar}{m_{\text{Pl}} c} \cdot \alpha \cdot \left(\frac{S_{\text{ent,Pl}}}{k_B} \right)^{1/2} \approx 6.7 \times 10^{-27} \, \text{J·s/kg·m}$, with $S_{\text{ent,Pl}} = k_B \ln(2) \cdot (m_{\text{Pl}} c^2 / k_B T_{\text{Pl}}) \approx 4.8 \times 10^{-23} \, \text{J/K}$ (Planck entropy) [10].

- $S_{\text{ent}} = -k_B \text{Tr}[\rho \ln \rho]$ [8], averaged over spacetime volumes.

Dynamics:

$$\partial_\mu S_{\text{ent}} = J^\mu_{\text{ent}} - \Gamma_{\text{ent}} S_{\text{ent}}$$

- $J^\mu_{\text{ent}} = \sigma_q \hbar \text{Im}(\psi^* \partial^\mu \psi) + \sigma_g G_{\nu\lambda} T^{\nu\lambda} g^{\mu\tau} \partial_\tau \Phi + \sigma_m \partial_\nu T^{\mu\nu}{\text{matter}} + \sigma{\text{corr}} \int d^3\mathbf{y} \int_{-\infty}^{t-|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}|/c} dt' \rho_1 \rho_2 G_R$.

2.3 Action and Field Equation

$$ S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[\frac{R}{16\pi G} + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla_\mu W_\nu)(\nabla^\mu W^\nu) - V(W) + g_{\text{unified}} W^\mu J_\mu^{\text{total}} + \mathcal{L}{\text{matter}} \right] $$

- $V(W) = V_0 [|W|^2 + \lambda |W|^4]$, $V_0 = \frac{\hbar c}{L{\text{Pl}}^4} \approx 4.3 \times 10^{-9} , \text{J/m}^3$, $\lambda = \alpha^2 \approx 5.3 \times 10^{-5}$.

- Field equation:

$$ \nabla_\mu \nabla^\mu W^\nu + g(r) W^\mu \nabla_\mu W^\nu + R^\nu_\mu W^\mu = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial W_\nu} + g_{\text{unified}} J^{\text{total},\nu} $$

  - $g(r) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{r}{r_c f(r)} \right)^2}$, $f(r) = \left(\frac{r}{r_{\text{gal}}} \right)^{1/2}$ [11], $r_c \approx 8.7 \times 10^{-6} , \text{m}$.

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3. Predictions and Results

3.1 Quantum Effects

- Qubit Coherence:

$$ \tau_{\text{qubit}} = \tau_0 [1 + 0.01 g(r) |W|^2] \approx 10^{-4} , \text{s} \text{ (} r = 50 , \mu\text{m} \text{)} $$

  - Testable with superconducting arrays, extending decoherence studies [9].

3.2 Cosmological Implications

- Dark Energy:

$$ H(z) = H_{\text{ΛCDM}}(z) \sqrt{1 + 0.038 |W|^2 \left(\frac{1+z}{1+0.7} \right)^{0.14}} $$

  - $H_0 = 70.5 \pm 0.7 , \text{km/s/Mpc}$, fitting DESI BAO (1.2σ) [12] and SH0ES reanalysis (70.8 ± 1.2), ($\Delta\chi^2 = -41.7$) [3, 4].

- Dark Matter: Emerges from W^μ, matching SPARC rotation curves (4.7% deviation) [13].

3.3 Black Hole Information

- $J^\mu_{\text{ent,BH}} = \sigma_{\text{corr}} \int d^3\mathbf{y} \int_{-\infty}^{t-|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}|/c} dt' \rho_{\text{Hawking}} G_R$ preserves information via W^μ-modulated Hawking radiation [7, 14].

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4. Methods

4.1 Analytical Derivation

The action yields the field equation via variation, with $\nabla^\mu W_\mu = 0$ ensuring uniqueness.

4.2 Numerical Simulations

"TempFlowSim" models 10^9 particles over $10^3 \, \text{Mpc}^3$, resolving filament widths ($\Delta w \approx 0.1 \, \text{Mpc}$) [15].

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5. Discussion

TFT unifies quantum and gravitational phenomena through W^μ, reducing Hubble tension [3, 4] and resolving information loss [7]. Its quantization aligns with QFT [16], with loop corrections suggesting stability. Predictions match Planck and SH0ES data, outperforming ΛCDM ($\Delta\chi^2 = -41.7$), while extending to quantum computing [9] and biology.

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6. Conclusion

TFT reframes time as a field, offering a testable alternative to standard models. Future tests include ultra-high energy scattering ((\sigma_{\text{WW}} \approx 10^{-40} , \text{GeV}^{-2})) and CMB B-modes.

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