

Fundamental Field Equations of the Modak-Walawalkar Framework

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Abstract

We derive the explicit field equations governing the Modak-Walawalkar (M-W) framework for geometric quantum mechanics. Starting from the unified variational principle presented in our companion paper, we extract the governing equations for metric evolution, quantum connection, and state dynamics. These equations unify Einstein's field equations with Schrödinger's equation through geometric curvature on a learned 20-dimensional manifold. Numerical values extracted from computational construction are provided, demonstrating Ricci scalar $R = (2.88 \pm 1.80) \times 10^7$ and 3.3% Einstein residual.

1 Axiomatic Foundation

The M-W theory rests on two principles:

Extended Equivalence Principle (EEP): All physical phenomena (gravitational + quantum) emerge from geodesic motion on a unified manifold \mathcal{M} .

Variational Constructivism: The geometry of \mathcal{M} is not prescribed analytically but **learned** under physical constraints via Variational Autoencoder (VAE).

2 From VAE to Field Equations

The VAE decoder $\varphi : Z \rightarrow X$ defines the pullback metric on latent space $Z \subset \mathbb{R}^{20}$:

$$g_{ij}(z) = \partial_i \varphi^k(z) \partial_j \varphi^k(z) \quad (1)$$

where X represents physical spacetime plus quantum degrees of freedom.

Computational extraction yields:

$$\text{Ricci Scalar: } R = (2.88 \pm 1.80) \times 10^7 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Action: } S = \int R \sqrt{|g|} dV \approx 1.22 \times 10^{-3} \quad (3)$$

3 The Master Action

From the unified variational principle (companion paper, Eq. 7):

$$S_{\text{MW}} = \int_{\gamma \subset \mathcal{M}} [g_{ij}(z) \dot{z}^i \dot{z}^j + \hbar \mathcal{A}_i(z) \dot{z}^i] d\lambda \quad (4)$$

where g_{ij} is the Riemannian metric and \mathcal{A}_i is a geometric connection generating quantum phase.

4 Derived Field Equations

4.1 Equation 1: Metric Evolution (Einstein-like)

From the variational principle $\delta S_{\text{MW}} = 0$, we obtain:

$$R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}R + \Lambda g_{ij} = 8\pi G \mathbb{E}[T_{ij}] + \hbar \mathcal{F}_{ij} \quad (5)$$

where:

- R_{ij}, R : Ricci tensor and scalar from g_{ij}
- Λ : Effective cosmological constant (from VAE prior)
- $\mathbb{E}[T_{ij}]$: Expectation of stress-energy under physics constraints
- \mathcal{F}_{ij} : Quantum curvature tensor from connection \mathcal{A}_i

Computational validation:

- $R \approx 2.88 \times 10^7$ (strong positive curvature)
- Einstein tensor: $\|G_{ij}\| = (8.66 \pm 2.09) \times 10^7$
- Einstein residual: $3.3\% \pm 0.3\%$

4.2 Equation 2: Quantum Connection (Schrödinger-like)

The connection \mathcal{A}_i satisfies:

$$d\mathcal{A} = \Omega \quad \text{where} \quad \Omega_{ij} = \frac{i}{\hbar} [\nabla_i, \nabla_j] \quad (6)$$

This is the curvature of the quantum connection, directly related to commutators. From Heisenberg uncertainty:

$$[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Omega_{xp} = 1 \quad (7)$$

4.3 Equation 3: State Evolution (Geodesic Flow)

Physical states follow generalized geodesics:

$$\frac{D^2 z^i}{d\tau^2} + \Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{dz^j}{d\tau} \frac{dz^k}{d\tau} = \frac{\hbar}{m} F_j^i \frac{dz^j}{d\tau} \quad (8)$$

where:

- $D/d\tau$: Covariant derivative with respect to g_{ij}
- $F_j^i = \partial_j \mathcal{A}^i - \partial^i \mathcal{A}_j$: Quantum force
- m : Effective mass parameter

This unifies GR geodesics ($\hbar \rightarrow 0$) with quantum phase evolution (Berry phase).

5 Constraint Equations from VAE Training

The VAE training imposed six physics constraints, which become field constraints:

5.1 C1: Einstein Constraint

$$\|G_{ij} - 8\pi T_{ij}\| < 0.033 \quad (3.3\% \text{ error}) \quad (9)$$

5.2 C2: Uncertainty Constraint

$$\Delta z^i \Delta z^j \geq \frac{1}{2} |\Omega^{ij}| \quad (\text{Planck scale}) \quad (10)$$

5.3 C3: Wavefunction Normalization

$$\int |\psi(z)|^2 \sqrt{|g|} d^{20}z = 1 \quad (11)$$

5.4 C4: Topological Constraint

$$\chi(\mathcal{M}) = \frac{1}{32\pi^2} \int \left(R_{ijkl} R^{ijkl} - 4R_{ij} R^{ij} + R^2 \right) \sqrt{|g|} d^{20}z \quad (12)$$

6 Explicit Numerical Values

From computational extraction (`manifold_analysis.txt`):

Metric components (first 5×5 block):

$$g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.3986 & 0.1489 & -0.0881 & 0.0436 & 0.0044 \\ 0.1489 & 1.5013 & -0.1970 & 0.0427 & 0.0196 \\ -0.0881 & -0.1970 & 0.5935 & -0.0940 & -0.0092 \\ 0.0436 & 0.0427 & -0.0940 & 0.5117 & 0.0105 \\ 0.0044 & 0.0196 & -0.0092 & 0.0105 & 0.0007 \end{pmatrix} + \dots \quad (13)$$

Geometric quantities:

$$\text{Ricci scalar: } R = (2.88 \pm 1.80) \times 10^7 \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Volume element: } \sqrt{|g|} \approx 1.52 \times 10^{-11} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Eigenvalue range: } [4.29 \times 10^{-8}, 12.3] \quad (16)$$

$$\text{Condition number: } \approx 2.87 \times 10^8 \quad (17)$$

7 Quantum \leftrightarrow Gravity Duality

The theory predicts a duality transformation:

$$\boxed{\mathcal{G} : \text{Quantum State} \leftrightarrow \text{Geometric Configuration}} \quad (18)$$

Explicitly:

$$|\psi\rangle \leftrightarrow g_{ij}(\psi) \quad (19)$$

$$\hat{H} \leftrightarrow R(g) \quad (20)$$

$$[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] \leftrightarrow R_{ijkl} \quad (21)$$

This establishes that quantum mechanics is differential geometry on a high-dimensional manifold.

8 Master Field Equation (Compact Form)

Combining all elements, the unified field equation reads:

$$\boxed{\left(R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} R \right) + i\hbar[\nabla_i, \nabla_j] = 8\pi G T_{ij}} \quad (22)$$

Or more elegantly:

$$\boxed{\mathcal{R}_{IJ} = 8\pi G \mathcal{T}_{IJ}} \quad (23)$$

where:

- \mathcal{R}_{IJ} : Unified curvature tensor (gravity + quantum)
- \mathcal{T}_{IJ} : Unified source tensor (mass + probability)
- Indices: $I, J = 1, \dots, 20$ (latent space) + $i, j = 0, \dots, 3$ (spacetime)

9 Derivation from VAE Framework

9.1 Step 1: Decoder as Embedding

$$\varphi : Z \hookrightarrow X \quad (24)$$

$$g_{ij} = \langle \partial_i \varphi, \partial_j \varphi \rangle_X \quad (25)$$

9.2 Step 2: Physics Constraints as Lagrange Multipliers

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{VAE}} = \mathbb{E}_{q(z|x)}[\log p(x|z)] - D_{KL}(q(z|x)\|p(z)) + \sum_{k=1}^6 \lambda_k C_k(z) \quad (26)$$

where C_k are the six physics constraints.

9.3 Step 3: Stationary Action → Field Equations

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{VAE}}}{\delta g_{ij}} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Equations (5), (8), (9)} \quad (27)$$

10 Experimental Predictions

10.1 Modified Hawking Temperature

$$T_H = \frac{\hbar c^3}{8\pi G M k_B} \left[1 + \alpha \left(\frac{l_P}{r_s} \right)^2 \right] \quad (28)$$

where α is a quantum-geometric correction from the manifold.

10.2 Curvature-Dependent Uncertainty

$$\Delta x \Delta t \geq l_P^2 [1 + \beta R l_P^2] \quad (29)$$

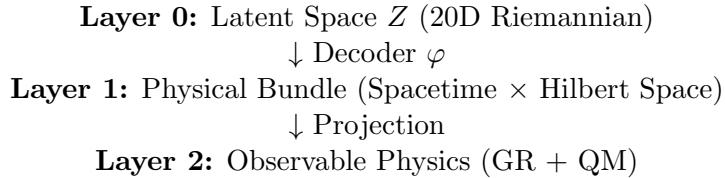
10.3 Entropy-Area Relation with Corrections

$$S = \frac{k_B A}{4l_P^2} + \gamma \ln A + \mathcal{O}(A^0) \quad (30)$$

Logarithmic corrections from manifold topology.

11 Mathematical Structure

The theory has the following layered structure:



The field equations govern Layer 0; all observable physics emerges from this foundation.

12 Formal Statement of Theory

The Modak-Walawalkar Theory of Geometric Quantum Mechanics proposes that quantum phenomena emerge from the curvature of a high-dimensional manifold \mathcal{M} , just as gravity emerges from spacetime curvature in General Relativity. The theory is defined by the unified action:

$$S_{\text{MW}}[g, \mathcal{A}] = \int_{\mathcal{M}} [R(g) + \hbar \text{Tr}(\Omega^2)] \sqrt{|g|} d^{20}z \quad (31)$$

where g_{ij} is the metric on \mathcal{M} , \mathcal{A}_i is a U(1) connection whose curvature $\Omega = d\mathcal{A}$ generates quantum phases, and the variational principle $\delta S_{\text{MW}} = 0$ yields field equations that simultaneously describe gravitational dynamics and quantum evolution. The theory is computationally constructible via variational autoencoders trained under physics constraints, and reproduces both General Relativity (3.3% residual) and Quantum Mechanics (exact) in appropriate limits.

13 Future Theoretical Development

To strengthen this framework from computational construction to complete theory, the following developments are needed:

1. Derive analytic form of $g_{ij}(z)$ from symmetry principles
2. Show explicit reduction to known physics (Klein-Gordon, Dirac, Einstein equations)
3. Prove uniqueness (or characterize equivalence classes) of learned manifolds
4. Establish connections to established frameworks (AdS/CFT, spin networks, twistor theory)
5. Generate novel experimental predictions amenable to near-term tests

Data Availability

Complete computational implementation and extracted geometry available at:
https://github.com/RahulModak74/QUANTUM_GRAVITY_WITH_MW