Fundamental Constants as Emergent Parameters in MU-CFT

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2025

Abstract

In the Mandrov Unified Coherent Field Theory (MU-CFT), fundamental constants are not primitive inputs but emergent parameters of a coherent space–time–observer system. This work develops a mathematical pathway from the MU-CFT action to effective, potentially scale-dependent quantities such as the cosmological constant Λ_{eff}, the gravitational coupling G_{eff}, the fine-structure constant α_{eff}, and effective particle masses. We derive the asymptotic behavior of Λ_{∞} from the coherent static metric and outline how intersubjective coherence stabilizes the observed values within a branch. Observational predictions for small spatio-temporal variations of constants are also discussed.

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1 Introduction

Fundamental constants in modern physics set interaction scales and boundary conditions for dynamics. In standard frameworks, they are treated as immutable inputs. MU-CFT reinterprets them as emergent outputs of a coherence-based interaction between geometry, fields, and the observer. This paper systematizes that interpretation, deriving explicit relations and highlighting how constants may vary across scales or quantum branches.

2 Background: MU-CFT Action and Fields

2.1 Kinematic variables and fields

We consider a Lorentzian metric $g_{\mu\nu}$ (signature $+---$) and an observer field $\mathcal{F}_s$ capturing subjective and intersubjective coherence. The realized physical branch corresponds to a coherent selection operator acting on a potentiality space.

2.2 MU-CFT action (schematic form)

We adopt the generic MU-CFT-consistent action:

$$\mathcal{S}[g, \mathcal{F}_s, \Psi] = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \Big(\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{grav}}[g] + \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{obs}}[\mathcal{F}_s, g] + \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{int}}[\mathcal{F}_s, \Psi, g] + \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{mat}}[\Psi, g] \Big), \tag{2.1}$$

where Ψ denotes matter fields. The gravitational sector contains the Einstein–Hilbert term and a coherence-dependent correction:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{grav}}[g] = \frac{1}{16\pi} R + \mathcal{K}_{\mathrm{coh}}(\mathcal{F}_s)\, \Xi[g], \tag{2.2}$$

with R the Ricci scalar, $\Xi[g]$ a curvature invariant (possibly R^2-suppressed or $f(R)$-like), and $\mathcal{K}_{\mathrm{coh}}$ a functional of $\mathcal{F}_s$. The observer sector $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{obs}}$ encodes the dynamics of $\mathcal{F}_s$, while $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{int}}$ modulates standard couplings through coherence.

2.3 Modified Einstein equations

Variation of (2.1) yields:

$$G_{\mu\nu} + C_{\mu\nu}[\mathcal{F}_s, g] = 8\pi\, T^{(\Psi)}_{\mu\nu} + T^{(\mathrm{coh})}_{\mu\nu}[\mathcal{F}_s, g], \tag{2.3}$$

where $C_{\mu\nu}$ arises from the coherence–curvature coupling, and $T^{(\mathrm{coh})}_{\mu\nu}$ is an effective stress tensor sourced by $\mathcal{F}_s$. In symmetric limits these reduce to a scale-dependent cosmological constant.

3 Mathematical Framework

3.1 Static, spherically symmetric ansatz

We adopt

$$\mathrm{d}s^2 = f(r)\,\mathrm{d}t^2 - \frac{\mathrm{d}r^2}{f(r)} - r^2(\mathrm{d}\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta\,\mathrm{d}\varphi^2), \tag{3.1}$$

with coherent metric function

$$f_{\text{coh}}(r) = 1 - \frac{2Mr}{r^2+\epsilon^2} + \frac{\lambda}{6}\,r^2\big(1-e^{-\gamma r}\big), \tag{3.2}$$

where M is the mass parameter, $\epsilon > 0$ regularizes the center, and λ, γ are coherence parameters.

3.2 Einstein tensor and effective Λ

For (3.1) one finds:

$$G^t{}_t \;=\; G^r{}_r \;=\; \frac{f-1}{r^2} + \frac{f'}{r}, \qquad G^\theta{}_\theta \;=\; G^\varphi{}_\varphi \;=\; \frac{f''}{2} + \frac{f'}{r}. \tag{3.3}$$

Substituting (3.2) and taking $r \to \infty$ ($e^{-\gamma r} \to 0$, $1/r$ term vanishes):

$$G^\mu{}_\nu \;\to\; \frac{\lambda}{2}\,\delta^\mu_\nu \quad\Rightarrow\quad \boxed{\Lambda_\infty = -\frac{\lambda}{2}}. \tag{3.4}$$

A local identification is:

$$\Lambda^{(t)}_{\text{eff}}(r) := -\,G^t{}_t(r), \qquad \Lambda^{(\theta)}_{\text{eff}}(r) := -\,G^\theta{}_\theta(r), \tag{3.5}$$

which coincide with (3.4) at large r but generally differ at finite r.

3.3 Coefficient comparison heuristic

Comparing (3.2) with $f_{\text{GR}} = 1 - 2M/r - (\Lambda/3)r^2$:

$$-\frac{\Lambda^{(\text{coef})}_{\text{eff}}(r)}{3} \;\equiv\; \frac{\lambda}{6}\big(1-e^{-\gamma r}\big) \quad\Rightarrow\quad \Lambda^{(\text{coef})}_{\text{eff}}(r) = -\frac{\lambda}{2}\big(1-e^{-\gamma r}\big). \tag{3.6}$$

This matches (3.4) asymptotically and clarifies the sign.

3.4 Toward G_{eff} and α_{eff}

Effective couplings are defined by linear response:

$$G_{\text{eff}} \;\propto\; \chi_{\text{coh}}[\mathcal{F}_s; g]\big|_{\text{weak field,}} \tag{3.7}$$

where χ_{coh} is the coherent susceptibility functional. The EM sector yields:

$$\alpha_{\text{eff}} \;=\; \alpha\,\mathcal{A}[\mathcal{F}_s; g], \tag{3.8}$$

with $\mathcal{A} \to 1$ in the classical (low-coherence-contrast) limit.

4 Constants in Standard Physics

We recall how Λ, G, $\hbar$, α, m_e, and m_p appear in GR, QM, and the Standard Model, where their values are inputs with no deeper derivation.

5 Emergent Constants in MU-CFT

5.1 Cosmological constant

Eqs. (3.4)–(3.6) summarize the coherent reinterpretation.

5.2 Gravitational coupling

Eq. (3.7) defines G_{eff} from coherent response to localized sources.

5.3 Fine-structure constant

Eq. (3.8) expresses coherence-modulated electrodynamics; deviations could be probed via spectroscopy.

5.4 Effective particle masses

Stable coherent matter defines m^{coh}; branch dependence allows small environment-induced drifts.

5.5 Dark sector densities

Coherent curvature mimics dark energy; geometry-induced modifications emulate dark matter.

6 Anthropic Principle and Branch Dependence

Observed constants correspond to intersubjective coherence plateaus: ranges where physical records remain stable. Other branches may realize different plateaus.

7 Observational Predictions

- Mild redshift dependence of α_{eff} and m^{coh} at $z \lesssim 1$.

- Environmental variation near compact objects due to coherence gradients.
- Late-time approach to $\Lambda_\infty = -\lambda/2$ in cosmology.

8 Formal Summary Table

Constant	Dimension (SI)	Interpretation	Key relation
Λ	m^{-2}	In GR: vacuum curvature scale. In MU-CFT: coherent curvature emerging asymptotically.	$\Lambda_\infty = -\lambda/2$ (Eq. 3.4)
G	$\mathrm{m}^3\,\mathrm{kg}^{-1}\,\mathrm{s}^{-2}$	In GR: Newton's constant. In MU-CFT: coherent susceptibility of space–time to energy-momentum.	$G_{\text{eff}} \propto \chi_{\text{coh}}[\mathcal{F}_s; g]\big\|_{\text{weak field}}$ (Eq. 3.7)
α	dimensionless	In QED: electromagnetic coupling constant. In MU-CFT: coherence-modulated effective vertex.	$\alpha_{\text{eff}} = \alpha\,\mathcal{A}[\mathcal{F}_s; g]$ (Eq. 3.8)
m_e	kg	In SM: electron rest mass. In MU-CFT: stable coherent matter state.	m_e^{coh} (def.)
m_p	kg	In SM: proton rest mass. In MU-CFT: stable coherent baryon state.	m_p^{coh} (def.)

Table 1: Fundamental constants and their MU-CFT interpretations. The last column provides the corresponding MU-CFT relation or definition.

9 Discussion

MU-CFT unifies disparate tunings: constants are branch-stable outputs of coherence, not axioms. Unlike scalar-field or modified gravity models, MU-CFT ties variations to observer-field dynamics and intersubjective stability.

10 Conclusion

Fundamental constants emerge as coherent parameters. The framework explains their apparent fine-tuning and suggests small, testable variations across scales, while recovering standard values on the coherence plateau.

11 Outlook

Future work will: (i) refine $\mathcal{K}_{\text{coh}}$ and $\mathcal{A}$; (ii) derive $G_{\text{eff}}(x)$ in cosmological backgrounds; (iii) confront predictions with spectroscopy, lensing, and gravitational waves.

Acknowledgments

The author acknowledges the use of ChatGPT (OpenAI) as an assistant in refining the phrasing, improving the clarity of presentation, and supporting the formalization of certain expressions and equations. All conceptual ideas, theoretical developments, and interpretations remain entirely the responsibility of the author.

A Derivations for the Static Coherent Metric

Using (3.1), the Einstein components are (3.3). Substituting (3.2) and expanding at large r gives (3.4). The coefficient heuristic (3.6) matches the asymptotics and clarifies the sign relation between λ and the GR Λ.