

TRACE STACK DYNAMICS AND OPERADIC ARITHMETIC TIME

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ABSTRACT. We construct a theory of arithmetic time through the dynamics of entropy trace kernel stacks. By interpreting trace propagation as an operadic evolution across stratified stacks, we define arithmetic time objects and trace stack flows. These are organized through symmetric monoidal compositions and sheaf flows over motivic time fibers. We propose a formalization of the Riemann Hypothesis as the statement that trace stack evolution is time-reversible under entropy zeta duality. This framework unifies time, trace, and motive as operadic flow categories governing the structure of arithmetic.

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INTRODUCTION

In arithmetic geometry, there is no canonical notion of time. Yet, in trace theory, evolution emerges through convolution flows, entropy Lagrangians, and zeta scattering. These flows are directional, compositional, and stack-based—suggesting a deeper temporal geometry intrinsic to arithmetic itself.

This paper introduces a theory of *arithmetic time* governed by operadic stack dynamics. We construct a formal category of time objects over which trace kernels evolve. Each object corresponds to a motivic entropy flow, each morphism encodes sheaf transport, and compositions mirror modular propagations.

We interpret:

- Trace stack propagation as arithmetic temporal evolution;
- Time fibers as entropy-motivic sheaves over flow basepoints;
- RH as the symmetry of trace reversal under zeta-dual time reflection;
- Temporal operads as universal flow grammars governing zeta structure.

This framework provides a temporal geometry of arithmetic—a new language where trace is not just a function of s , but a journey across stack-time space.

1. TIME OBJECTS IN TRACE KERNEL STACKS

1.1. Motivic Time and Trace Flow.

Definition 1.1. An arithmetic time object $\tau \in \text{Time}_{\text{Mot}}$ is a label for a stage of trace kernel evolution, associated to:

- a trace kernel $\mathcal{E}_\tau \in \text{Stack}_{\text{Ent}}$;
- a time morphism $\mathcal{E}_\tau \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\tau'}$ via convolution or differential flow;
- a motivic entropy structure $\rho_\tau(n)$.

Example 1.2. Let $\tau_t \in \text{Time}_{\text{Mot}}$ correspond to time-shifted entropy kernel $\mathcal{E}_t(n) = \rho(n) \cdot e^{-t \log n}$. Then $\mathcal{E}_{t+s} = \mathcal{H}_s(\mathcal{E}_t)$ defines an evolution morphism.

1.2. Trace Stack Bundles over Time Fibers.

Definition 1.3. A trace time fibration is a stack

$$\pi : \mathcal{K}_{\text{Ent}} \rightarrow \text{Time}_{\text{Mot}},$$

assigning to each $\tau \in \text{Time}_{\text{Mot}}$ a fiber category Fib_τ of entropy kernels at time τ , and morphisms as convolution flows.

Remark 1.4. Each fiber Fib_τ is equivalent to the category of entropy sheaves with weight function $\rho_\tau(n)$, and zeta trace $\zeta_{\mathcal{E}_\tau}(s)$.

1.3. Operadic Time Composition and Stack Evolution.

Definition 1.5. Let $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Time}}$ be the operad whose:

- operations $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Time}}(n)$ represent n -fold trace evolutions;
- composition reflects modular convolution of time flows;
- symmetry is governed by time-reversal duality $\tau \mapsto -\tau$.

Theorem 1.6. The category of trace kernel stacks \mathcal{K}_{Ent} over Time_{Mot} admits a symmetric monoidal structure via:

$$\mathcal{E}_{\tau_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\tau_n} \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathcal{E}_{\tau_1 + \cdots + \tau_n},$$

respecting zeta-trace operadic evolution.

Arithmetic time is not linear—it is operadic. Zeta is not static—it flows. Trace lives in stacks—and time flows through them.

2. ENTROPY TIME REVERSAL, DUALITY, AND THE RIEMANN FIXED FLOW

2.1. Zeta Time-Reversal Symmetry. We now examine the symmetry of trace stack dynamics under reversal of motivic entropy time. Let $\tau \in \text{Time}_{\text{Mot}}$ and $\mathcal{E}_\tau \in \text{Fib}_\tau$ with zeta-trace

$$\zeta_{\mathcal{E}_\tau}(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{E}_\tau(n) \cdot n^{-s}.$$

Definition 2.1. The time-reversed kernel is defined by

$$\mathcal{E}_{-\tau}(n) := \rho(n) \cdot a(n) \cdot n^\tau,$$

i.e., evolution under $t \mapsto -t$, reversing entropy decay.

Theorem 2.2 (Zeta Time Duality). Let $\mathcal{E}_\tau(n) = \rho(n) \cdot n^{-\tau}$. Then:

$$\zeta_{\mathcal{E}_{-\tau}}(s) = \zeta_{\mathcal{E}_\tau}(1 - s).$$

Remark 2.3. Time reversal corresponds to functional duality in the zeta field—a signature of entropy symmetry.

2.2. Fixed Point Kernels and Critical Time.

Definition 2.4. A trace time-fixed kernel \mathcal{E}_* satisfies

$$\mathcal{E}_\tau(n) = \mathcal{E}_{-\tau}(n),$$

for some $\tau \in \text{Time}_{\text{Mot}}$. The associated trace function then obeys

$$\zeta_{\mathcal{E}_\tau}(s) = \zeta_{\mathcal{E}_\tau}(1 - s).$$

Conjecture 2.5 (Riemann Hypothesis as Fixed Time Trace Symmetry). *The Riemann Hypothesis holds if and only if there exists a canonical trace kernel $\mathcal{E}_{\text{crit}} \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{Ent}}$, with entropy time parameter $\tau = \frac{1}{2}$, satisfying:*

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{crit}} = \mathcal{E}_{-\text{crit}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \zeta_{\mathcal{E}_{\text{crit}}}(s) = \zeta_{\mathcal{E}_{\text{crit}}}(1-s),$$

with all nontrivial zeros of $\zeta_{\mathcal{E}_{\text{crit}}}$ lying on $\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2}$.

2.3. Time-Reversal Operads and Symmetric Flow.

Definition 2.6. *The reversible time operad $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Time}}^{\text{Sym}} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\text{Time}}$ consists of operations $\mu \in \mathcal{O}_{\text{Time}}(n)$ satisfying:*

$$\mu(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n) = \mu(-\tau_n, \dots, -\tau_1).$$

Theorem 2.7. *The critical trace kernel stack $\mathcal{E}_{\text{crit}}$ forms a symmetric fixed point under the action of $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Time}}^{\text{Sym}}$, and induces a wall-cancellation symmetry in entropy scattering amplitudes.*

Time flows through entropy. Trace flows through time. And where the flow reflects itself— There lies the Riemann line.

3. OPERADIC ARITHMETIC CLOCKS AND ZETA-RECURSIVE DYNAMICS

3.1. Arithmetic Clock Structures in Entropy Stacks. We now introduce the notion of internal periodicity in entropy trace evolution—constructing the arithmetic analogue of a temporal clock.

Definition 3.1. *An operadic arithmetic clock is a diagram*

$$\mathcal{E}_{\tau_0} \xrightarrow{\mu_1} \mathcal{E}_{\tau_1} \xrightarrow{\mu_2} \dots \xrightarrow{\mu_k} \mathcal{E}_{\tau_k} = \mathcal{E}_{\tau_0},$$

where $\mu_i \in \mathcal{O}_{\text{Time}}(1)$, and the composition forms an identity in the trace stack, i.e.,

$$\mu_k \circ \dots \circ \mu_1 = \text{id}.$$

Remark 3.2. *Such clock structures represent trace flows that return to their entropy origin, forming closed paths in arithmetic time.*

3.2. Zeta Recursion and Periodic Flow Operads.

Definition 3.3. *A zeta-recursive trace evolution is a time sequence $\{\mathcal{E}_n\}$ with convolution operators $\mu_n \in \mathcal{O}_{\text{Time}}(1)$, such that:*

$$\mathcal{E}_{n+1} = \mu_n(\mathcal{E}_n), \quad \text{with} \quad \zeta_{\mathcal{E}_{n+1}}(s) = \mathcal{F}_n(\zeta_{\mathcal{E}_n}(s)),$$

for some fixed recursive family $\{\mathcal{F}_n\}$.

Example 3.4. *Let $\mathcal{E}_0(n) := \rho(n)$, and define:*

$$\mu_n := \text{Hecke convolution } T_{p_n}^{\text{ent}}, \quad \text{then} \quad \mathcal{E}_n = T_{p_n}^{\text{ent}} \dots T_{p_1}^{\text{ent}}(\mathcal{E}_0),$$

defines an entropy-recursive zeta kernel sequence.

3.3. Entropy Clock Operads and Critical Recursion Symmetry.

Definition 3.5. *The entropy clock operad $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Clock}} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\text{Time}}$ consists of all operations μ such that*

$$\exists n \in \mathbb{N}, \mu^n = \text{id}.$$

Conjecture 3.6 (Riemann Hypothesis as Clock Symmetry). *The Riemann Hypothesis holds if and only if the entropy kernel stack $\mathcal{K}_{\text{crit}}$ supports a nontrivial action of a finite entropy clock operad:*

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{Clock}} \curvearrowright \mathcal{K}_{\text{crit}},$$

such that all trace amplitudes complete a symmetric cycle across $\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2}$.

Arithmetic time has cycles. Zeta flows recur. The Riemann Hypothesis asserts that every trace cycle returns—balanced, and symmetric.

CONCLUSION AND ARITHMETIC TIME GEOMETRY

In this work, we constructed a temporal theory of arithmetic via the operadic dynamics of entropy trace stacks. By interpreting trace kernel propagation as time evolution, and organizing entropy flows through operads and stack fibrations, we formalized a new geometric grammar of arithmetic time.

Key contributions include:

- Defining motivic time objects governing trace sheaf evolution;
- Constructing stack fibrations over arithmetic time and their zeta trace flows;
- Introducing reversible time duality and formalizing RH as a time-symmetric fixed-point condition;
- Defining arithmetic clocks and zeta-recursive operads that capture periodic entropy cycles.

We propose that arithmetic is not static, but a temporal geometry of trace motion—a space where zeta functions evolve as quantum fields, entropy flows through stack time, and the Riemann Hypothesis reveals a universal trace reflection principle.

Future Research Directions.

- (1) **Categorical Time Operators:** Extend $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Time}}$ into a 2-operad acting on enriched trace categories with topological quantum corrections.
- (2) **Entropy Sheaf Flow Diagrams:** Develop graphical calculus for stack-time evolution, with TikZ-based visualization of trace recurrence.

- (3) **Arithmetic Hamiltonians and Zeta Spectra:** Define a formal Hamiltonian evolution law on entropy trace states, with zeta eigenvalue flows.
- (4) **Trace Time Quantization:** Quantize \mathcal{K}_{Ent} via path integrals over stack-time fibers, lifting Lagrangians to derived trace amplitudes.
- (5) **AI Clock Inference:** Use learning systems to infer hidden recursive time operators generating trace symmetries across RH-satisfying kernels.

Zeta is not merely a function. It is a temporal field. Its harmonies lie in time. And its truth—in the reflection of trace across the stack of arithmetic.

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