

# Temporal Relativity — The Entropy Clock

$$\Delta S = \kappa \Delta \tau$$

Christopher Michael Langstaff

v1.2

**How to cite.** C. Langstaff. *Temporal Relativity — The Entropy Clock*:  $\Delta S = \kappa \Delta \tau$ . v1.2. Zenodo — DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17119050> • License: CC BY 4.0 • Commit: v0.1.3.

## Abstract

We postulate the minimal Entropy–Time law,  $\Delta S = \kappa \Delta \tau$ , and (i) *recall* the standard interior metric-recovery result for adjacency graphs with a finite-sample rate  $f(N)$  under common assumptions (e.g., [1, 2]), and (ii) present an empirical weak-field clock/redshift check with a preregistered acceptance band around 1. Figures regenerate from scripts; data and exact commands are archived.

## Notation.

$k$  tick index ( $k = 1, 2, \dots$ ).

$V_k$  point set after  $k$  ticks (one new point per tick).

$E_k$  adjacency set at tick  $k$  (local, coord-free).

$G_k$  the graph  $(V_k, E_k)$  at tick  $k$ .

$B_r(v)$  hop-ball  $\{u : d(u, v) \leq r\}$  around  $v$ .

$L_k(p, q)$  hop distance in  $G_k$  (shortest-path edge count).

$d_k$  rescaled metric:  $d_k = \lambda_k L_k$  (normalization  $\lambda_k$ ).

$a(k)$  linear counting scale (e.g., minimal hop radius enclosing a fixed fraction of  $V_k$ ).

$D$  effective intrinsic dimension (“3-like” when  $D \approx 3$ ) (e.g., [3, 4]).

$c_{\text{tick}}$  per-tick speed cap (max hop growth per tick).

## Context

If clocks are  $S$ -counters and adjacency captures who-can-touch-whom, then spacetime metrology is emergent: *geometry* from adjacency distances, and *time* from how much update happened along a path. We do not identify  $S$  pointwise with thermodynamic entropy; instead we use a local, monotone update tally and only differences  $\Delta S$ .

## 1 Axiom and operational $S$

**A1 ( $E\tau$  Law).** Along any worldline,  $\Delta S = \kappa \Delta\tau$ ;  $S$  is a primitive, monotone tally. Only differences  $\Delta S$  matter; the zero of  $S$  is irrelevant.

**Operational  $S$  (what it is and is not).**  $S$  is an *update ledger*: a count that increases with proper duration. When we set  $S_{\text{phys}} = k_B S$  in thermodynamic contexts, standard identities (e.g.  $\dot{S}_{\text{phys}} = \dot{Q}/T$ ) apply. Outside thermo, we still use the same  $\Delta S$  as the path-time counter; we do not assume a microstate-count interpretation in every context.

**Operational mapping and calibration (modality invariance).** Each clock modality  $m$  carries its own ledger  $S_m$  with calibration constant  $\kappa_m > 0$  so that  $\Delta S_m = \kappa_m \Delta\tau$ . The device readout (cycles, phase, ticks) maps monotonically to  $S_m$ ; any positive rescaling  $S_m \mapsto a_m S_m + b_m$  simply rescales  $\kappa_m$  and leaves A1 intact, so only  $\Delta S_m$  is operational. For two colocated clocks  $m, n$  along the same worldline segment,  $\Delta S_m / \Delta S_n = \kappa_m / \kappa_n$  is constant (fixed calibrations).

### Non-Goals

- Not a replacement for [general relativity \(GR\)](#)/[quantum field theory \(QFT\)](#); we recover specific limits under stated conditions.
- Not equating  $S$  with thermodynamic entropy pointwise; coarse-grained tracking only.
- This note isolates two results: metric-recovery with rates (and a failure mode) and a weak-field clock/redshift check.

**Arrow of time (scope).** A1 ( $E\tau$  Law) gives a *local operational arrow*:  $S$  increases with [proper time](#)  $\tau$  along a timelike worldline. This is kinematic labeling, not a new dynamical irreversibility.

## 2 Background (i): adjacency $\Rightarrow$ metric recovery

**Assumptions.** (a) finite-speed exchange (one hop per [tick](#); finite influence cone); (b) interior/bulk regime (positive distance from the boundary); (c) non-pathological sampling (bounded degree; near-isotropy).

**Lemma 1** (Interior [quasi-isometry](#), explicit distortion). *Let  $\ell_N$  denote the typical interior hop length and let  $\eta_N := C_1 \varepsilon_N + C_2 \delta_N$ , where  $\varepsilon_N \rightarrow 0$  quantifies mesh non-uniformity and  $\delta_N \rightarrow 0$  directional bias. Then for interior points  $x, y$ ,*

$$(1 - \eta_N) \|x - y\| \leq \ell_N d_G(x, y) \leq (1 + \eta_N) \|x - y\|. \quad (1)$$

**Theorem 2** (Interior recovery with finite-sample rate). *Under the assumptions above, the graph metric induced by [adjacency](#) recovers the ambient metric in the interior with distortion bounded by*

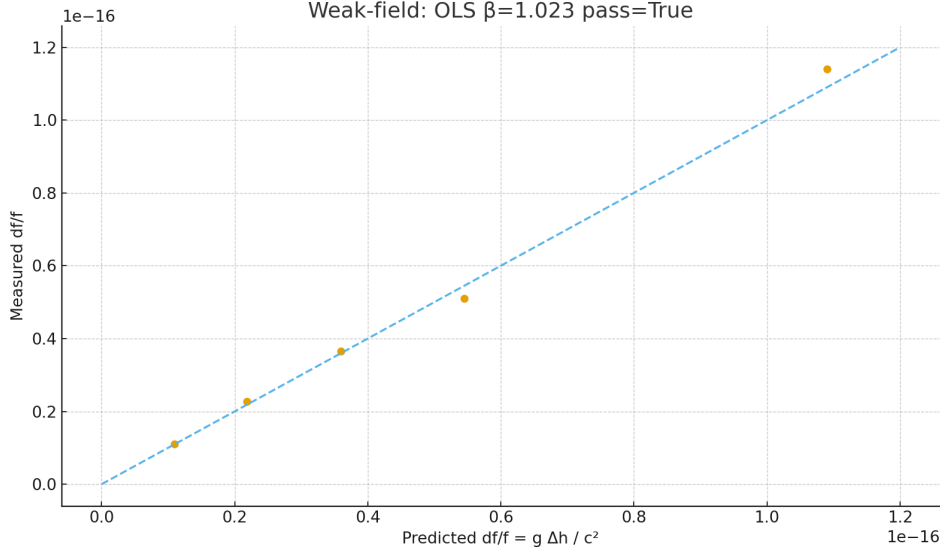
$$\text{distortion}(N) \leq f(N) := C (\ell_N + \eta_N), \quad (2)$$

with  $\ell_N \asymp N^{-1/3}$  in 3D and  $\eta_N \rightarrow 0$  (graph-theoretic notions are standard; see [2]). In particular  $f(N) \rightarrow 0$  as  $N \rightarrow \infty$ .

*Remark* (References and intuition). As in the standard adjacency  $\rightarrow$  geometry literature (e.g., [1, 2]), shortest-path (hop) distances approximate ambient/geodesic distances under interior sampling. Intuitively, finite-speed updates induce causal cones and near-isotropy controls bilipschitz distortion; the rate follows from the typical interior hop length  $\ell_N \asymp N^{-1/3}$  in 3D together with decay of nonuniformity and directional bias. *Failure mode:* sufficiently anisotropic or degenerate sampling outside the [causal cone](#) violates Lemma 1.

## 3 Result (ii): weak-field clock/redshift check

Regress the observed fractional shift  $\Delta\nu/\nu$  against  $g \Delta h/c^2$  (or  $\Delta\Phi/c^2$ ) over a shared coordinate duration (classically predicted by [5]). **Preregistered acceptance band:**  $\hat{\beta} \in [0.97, 1.03]$  with standard errors from [ordinary least squares \(OLS\)](#). A pass anchors  $\Delta S \propto \Delta\tau$  operationally in the [weak field](#) regime without fixing the absolute unit of  $S$ .



**Figure 1:** Weak-field slope with preregistered band around 1; residual diagnostics in the supplement.

*Provenance:* `src=src/weakfield_run.py; data=data/weakfield_redshift.csv; commit=v0.1.3.`

*Calibration invariance.* Because the analysis uses the *fractional* rate change  $\Delta\nu/\nu$ , the unknown modality calibration  $\kappa_m$  cancels; the slope probes  $d\tau$  directly.

## Claims and tests

- **A1 (*E $\tau$  Law*)** — **L0.** *Equation:*  $\Delta S = \kappa \Delta\tau$ . *Data & Script:* —. *Pass:* Used as clock.
- **Metric recovery** — **L3.** *Equation:* Thm. 2 with rate  $f(N)$  (e.g., [1, 2]). *Data & Script:* —. *Pass:* Bound  $f(N)$  (theoretical).
- **Weak-field clocks** — **L3.** *Equation:* Pred. vs. OLS slope. *Data & Script:* `src/weakfield_run.py; data/weakfield_redshift.csv; figs/fig_weakfield_redshift.png`. *Pass:*  $\hat{\beta} \in [0.97, 1.03]$ .

## Related work (brief)

Thermal time proposes a state-dependent flow of time [6, 7]; entropic gravity posits gravity as emergent from entropic forces [8]; causal sets take order as fundamental [9]; graph-geodesic methods recover geometry from adjacency [1]. Here the novelty is operational: a minimal *update ledger*  $S$  that (i) recovers interior metric structure with explicit finite-sample rates under finite-speed

exchange, and (ii) passes a weak-field clock slope test with preregistered bands.

## Reproducibility checklist

- **Code/data.** Script-generated figures with fixed seeds; sources and data archived with the preprint.
- **Pipeline.** `src/weakfield_run.py`  $\rightarrow$  `data/weakfield_redshift.csv`  $\rightarrow$  `figs/fig_weakfield_redshift.png`.
- **Acceptance.** Weak-field slope within preregistered band; residuals show no trend and near-constant variance.

### Falsifiers (pre-registered)

- Any internal cone violations (one-hop-per-tick constraint).
- Interior metric distortion exceeding  $f(N)$  under the stated sampling assumptions.
- Weak-field slope  $\hat{\beta}$  outside  $[0.97, 1.03]$  or patterned residuals.
- Persistent  $\kappa \neq (\rho c_p)\alpha$  beyond tabulation uncertainty in the thermo check.

## Data and code availability

All materials to reproduce the analysis and figure are openly available: GitHub () and Zenodo v0.1.2 (<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17127328>). Key files: `src/weakfield_run.py` (OLS slope + figure regeneration), `data/weakfield_redshift.csv` (input data), and the output figure `figs/fig_weakfield_redshift.png` regenerated from the script. Text is CC BY 4.0; code/data as per the repository LICENSE.

## AI use disclosure

ChatGPT was used as a tool—under the author’s direction—for word-ing/L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X polish and to draft a short reproducibility script (`src/weakfield_run.py`). The author reviewed, edited, and executed all code; all concepts, analyses, and conclusions are the author’s. No confidential data were provided to the tool. AI is not an author.

## Acronyms

**GR** general relativity. 2

**OLS** ordinary least squares. 3, 4

**QFT** quantum field theory. 2

## Glossary

**acceptance band** Pre-registered interval in which an estimated slope or statistic is counted as a pass. 3

**adjacency graph** Graph whose edges encode who-can-touch-whom interactions. 3

**causal cone** Finite-speed influence region implied by one hop per tick. 3

**proper time** Time measured along a timelike worldline. 2

**quasi-isometry** Map between metric spaces that distorts distances by controlled constants. 3

**tick** Primitive update interval that bounds the causal cone (one hop per tick). 3

**weak field** Regime where gravitational potential is small compared with  $c^2$ . 3

## References

- [1] Joshua Tenenbaum, Vin de Silva, and John C. Langford. “A global geometric framework for nonlinear dimensionality reduction”. In: *Science* 290.5500 (2000), pp. 2319–2323.
- [2] László Lovász. “Random Walks on Graphs: A Survey”. In: *Combinatorics, Paul Erdős is Eighty*. Ed. by Miklós Deza, Imre Z. Ruzsa, and Tamás Sós. Vol. 2. Budapest: János Bolyai Mathematical Society, 1996, pp. 1–46.
- [3] Kenneth Falconer. *Fractal Geometry: Mathematical Foundations and Applications*. 3rd ed. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons, 2014.
- [4] Peter Grassberger and Itamar Procaccia. “Measuring the Strangeness of Strange Attractors”. In: *Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena* 9.1-2 (1983), pp. 189–208.

- [5] A. Einstein. “On the Influence of Gravitation on the Propagation of Light”. In: *Annalen der Physik* 35 (1911), pp. 898–908.
- [6] Carlo Rovelli. “Statistical mechanics of gravity and the thermodynamical origin of time”. In: *Classical and Quantum Gravity* 10.8 (1993), pp. 1549–1566.
- [7] Carlo Rovelli. *Quantum Gravity*. Cambridge University Press, 2004.
- [8] Erik Verlinde. “On the Origin of Gravity and the Laws of Newton”. In: *Journal of High Energy Physics* 2011.4 (2011), p. 29.
- [9] Luca Bombelli, Joohan Lee, David Meyer, and Rafael D. Sorkin. “Space-Time as a Causal Set”. In: *Physical Review Letters* 59.5 (1987), pp. 521–524.