QCFT Glossary Quantum Chronotension Field Theory

Luke W. Cann, Independent Theoretical Physicist and Founder of QCFT 2025

1. Field Structure

- $\eta(x,t)$ Time-viscosity scalar field. Governs local rate of time passage. High $\eta \Rightarrow$ slower time.
- $\eta^a(x,t)$ Quantized, vector-valued field with SU(N) symmetry. Supports braiding, solitons.
- Gradia $(|\nabla \eta|)$ Spatial gradient of η ; perceived as gravitational tension.
- η^2 **Density** Field energy: $\rho_{\eta} = \eta^a \eta^a$, conserved under ideal conditions.
- Emergent Geometry Effective metric: $ds^2 = -\frac{dt^2}{\eta^2(x,t)} + \eta^2(x,t)dx^idx^i$

2. Dynamics and Equations

- Canonical Redshift: $1 + z = \exp\left(\int_{\text{path}} \frac{d\eta}{\eta}\right)$
- Redshift Residuals: $\Delta z = \ln(1 + z_{\text{obs}}) \ln(1 + z_{\text{model}})$
- Redshift Components (8):
 - 1. $\eta_{\rm emit}$
 - 2. $\eta_{\rm obs}$
 - 3. $\partial \eta / \partial t$
 - 4. $\nabla \eta_{\text{emit}}$
 - 5. $\nabla \eta_{\rm obs}$
 - 6. $\nabla \eta_{\rm IGM}$
 - 7. $\eta_{\rm aniso}(\theta,\phi)$
 - 8. $\eta_{\text{fluct}}(x,t)$
- Lagrangian: $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ab} \partial_{\mu} \eta^a \partial^{\mu} \eta^b \lambda (\eta^a \eta^a v^2)^2 + \theta \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} f^a_{\mu\nu} f^a_{\rho\sigma}$
- Collapse Threshold: $\eta_{\rm crit} \approx 10^{-4}$

3. Quantization and Interaction

- Chronode Solitonic knot in η^a . Encodes charge, spin, mass via topology.
- Chronode Interactions: Merge, split, braid, annihilate.
- S-Matrix: $S_{fi} = \langle \text{final} | \hat{U} | \text{initial} \rangle$, with $\hat{U} = \exp \left(-i \int \mathcal{H}_{\text{int}} dt \right)$
- Gauge Emergence:
 - SU(3): η^a braids (color)
 - SU(2): η^a twists (weak)
 - U(1): Circulation in η^0 (charge)
- Mass: From η^2 compression and oscillation

4. Cosmology

- The Great Unfurl: Universe emerges via η decay
- Chronogenesis: First chronodes from interference
- Field Collapse Events (FCEs): Occur when $\eta < \eta_{crit}$; emit η -waves
- Eta-Scars: Residual structures from FCEs explain voids, lensing anomalies
- CMB: Projection of early η^2 pattern, not relic radiation

5. Particle Mapping and Topology

- Charge U(1) winding
- Spin Circulation twist (e.g. Möbius)
- Color SU(3) braids
- Generations Harmonics of same knot
- Neutrinos Minimal-twist chronodes
- Bosons Structured η^a pulses

6. Experiments and Technology

- Gradia Clock Drift: Clocks across $\nabla \eta$ detect local time rate shift
- Residual Mapping: $\eta(z,\theta,\phi)$ inferred from redshift
- Lensing Deviations: Gradia causes deflection even without mass
- Eta-Wave Echoes: Detected in pulsar timing / quantum phase shift
- Chronotension Devices:
 - Temporal shielding
 - Eta-membranes (delay, energy)
 - Chronode lattices
 - Synthetic η -gap coherence (AI)

7. Abbreviations

Term	Meaning
$\overline{\eta}$	Time-viscosity scalar field
η^a	Quantized SU(N) eta-field
Gradia	$ \nabla \eta $, spatial tension
Chronode	Soliton (topological knot)
FCE	Field Collapse Event
$\eta_{ m crit}$	Collapse threshold
η -gap	Coherence zone between chronodes
S-Matrix	Scattering formalism
The Unfurl	Cosmogenesis via η decay