

Time as Irreversible Constraint Accumulation: An Event-Based Interpretation of Proper Time, Entropy, and Dissipative Structure

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December 16, 2025

1 Introduction

The status of time in fundamental physics remains conceptually unsettled. In relativistic theories, time is treated as a coordinate within a four-dimensional spacetime manifold, locally measured by proper time along worldlines. In statistical mechanics and thermodynamics, by contrast, temporal asymmetry arises through entropy production, coarse-graining, and irreversible processes. While both descriptions are empirically successful, their ontological commitments appear misaligned: microscopic dynamics are typically time-reversal invariant, whereas macroscopic phenomena exhibit robust irreversibility.

Historically, this mismatch has been addressed through explanatory pluralism. Relativity governs spacetime structure and kinematics, while thermodynamics governs macroscopic evolution under coarse-grained descriptions. Yet this division leaves open a deeper question: whether time itself is fundamental, or whether it is an emergent quantity whose physical meaning is exhausted by operational and thermodynamic considerations.

The present work advances a conservative reinterpretation. Proper time is not treated as a primitive dimension of reality, but as an emergent scalar associated with the accumulation of irreversible constraints along a worldline. This proposal does not alter any dynamical equations or empirical predictions. Instead, it reorganizes the conceptual hierarchy of familiar physical quantities.

Proper time measures the accumulation of irreversible constraint-imposing events along a worldline, enabled and bounded by entropy production.

The guiding principle is ontological compression rather than extension. No new forces, fields, or laws are introduced. Instead, irreversibility is treated as physically prior to temporal measurement, while states and time parameters are treated as summaries of event structure.

2 States, Events, and Irreversibility

2.1 Background

State-based descriptions dominate modern physics. Classical mechanics is formulated in phase space, quantum mechanics in Hilbert space, and field theories in terms of configurations on space-time. These formalisms are extraordinarily powerful, but they are representationally economical: a state typically summarizes vast equivalence classes of microhistories.

From a foundational perspective, this raises an ontological concern. If states encode histories rather than generate them, then treating states as primitive risks mistaking descriptive convenience for physical necessity. This motivates an alternative emphasis on events.

Definition 2.1 (Event). An *event* is a transition that imposes a constraint on future evolution that cannot be undone without external intervention.

Examples include inelastic collisions, spontaneous symmetry breaking, measurement interactions, decoherence events, and the formation of bound structures. What distinguishes events from smooth evolution is not discontinuity, but irreversibility.

2.2 Formal Characterization

Let Γ be a microscopic state space evolving under reversible dynamics, and let

$$C : \Gamma \rightarrow \bar{\Gamma}$$

be a coarse-graining map identifying macrostates.

Lemma 2.1 (Irreversibility via Constraint Reduction). *A transition $\gamma_1 \rightarrow \gamma_2$ is irreversible under coarse-graining C if*

$$C^{-1}(C(\gamma_2)) \subsetneq C^{-1}(C(\gamma_1)).$$

Proof. The strict inclusion indicates that the set of microstates compatible with the post-transition macrodescription is strictly smaller than that of the pre-transition macrodescription. This loss of accessible microhistories cannot be reversed without external intervention and therefore constitutes irreversibility. \square

Remark 2.1. Reversible microscopic dynamics are not contradicted. Irreversibility arises from the interaction between dynamics and coarse-graining.

3 Entropy as an Enabling Bound

3.1 Background

Entropy is often informally described as disorder, but in statistical mechanics it quantifies the logarithmic volume of accessible microstates compatible with macroscopic constraints. Of greater relevance here is entropy *production*, which characterizes irreversible transitions between macrostates.

Let S denote entropy and $\sigma = dS/d\tau$ the entropy production rate with respect to proper time τ .

Lemma 3.1 (Entropy Production as a Necessary Condition). *Irreversible constraint-imposing events require*

$$\sigma > 0.$$

Proof. If $\sigma = 0$, then no microhistories are permanently excluded under coarse-graining, and no irreversible constraint accumulation occurs. Positive entropy production is therefore a necessary condition for irreversibility. \square

3.2 Dissipative Structure

Dissipative structures persist not by resisting entropy, but by exporting it. Convection cells, reaction–diffusion systems, and living organisms maintain local order by sustaining entropy gradients.

Proposition 3.1 (Entropy as an Enabling Bound). *Entropy production simultaneously limits and enables the persistence of organized structures by bounding the rate and scope of constraint accumulation.*

Remark 3.1. Entropy does not generate structure directly. Rather, it permits the stabilization of constraints that would otherwise dissolve under reversible dynamics.

4 Proper Time Reinterpreted

4.1 Background

In relativity, proper time along a timelike worldline γ is defined by

$$\tau = \int_{\gamma} \sqrt{-g_{\mu\nu} dx^{\mu} dx^{\nu}}.$$

Operationally, proper time is what clocks measure. All physical clocks, however, function via irreversible processes: atomic transitions, mechanical dissipation, or information erasure.

Lemma 4.1 (No Reversible Clock Lemma). *A system undergoing only perfectly reversible dynamics cannot function as a clock.*

Proof. Without irreversible transitions, no persistent record of change can be established. Clock readings require stable records, which necessitate irreversible constraint accumulation. \square

4.2 Event-Based Interpretation

Theorem 4.1 (Proper Time as Constraint Accumulation). *Proper time along a worldline is proportional to the cumulative density of irreversible constraint-imposing events along that worldline.*

Formally, we write

$$\tau \propto \int_{\gamma} \mathcal{E}(x) d\lambda,$$

where $\mathcal{E}(x)$ denotes irreversible event density per unit parameter λ .

Remark 4.1. The spacetime metric constrains \mathcal{E} , ensuring full compatibility with relativistic predictions.

4.3 Gravitational Time Dilation

Proposition 4.1 (Event Density Suppression). *In strong gravitational fields or high-density environments, entropy production per unit coordinate time is reduced, suppressing irreversible event density and slowing proper time accumulation.*

This accounts for gravitational time dilation without modifying spacetime geometry: clocks run slower because fewer irreversible events occur per coordinate interval.

5 Near-Equilibrium and the Cessation of Time

Near thermodynamic equilibrium, entropy production rates approach zero.

Theorem 5.1 (Temporal Exhaustion at Equilibrium). *In the limit of vanishing entropy production, proper time accumulation asymptotically halts despite ongoing microscopic motion.*

Remark 5.1. Microscopic reversibility alone does not constitute temporal passage. Time requires irreversible constraint accumulation.

This reframes Poincaré recurrence. Recurrence concerns reversible microdynamics and does not imply operational time passage in the absence of irreversibility.

6 Relation to Existing Frameworks

Relativity. Metric structure is unchanged. The reinterpretation concerns clock instantiation, not spacetime geometry.

Statistical Mechanics. Entropy production is physically primary; entropy remains a state function.

Ising-Style Models. Domain formation and symmetry breaking illustrate constraint accumulation. Near criticality, constraint throughput is maximal.

Renormalization. Renormalization group flow tracks which constraints remain effective across scales, linking microscopic reversibility to macroscopic irreversibility.

7 Conclusion

Proper time need not be treated as a primitive dimension. It may instead be understood as a scalar measure of irreversible constraint accumulation along a worldline. Entropy production enables this accumulation while bounding the structures that persist.

No existing physics is altered. What changes is the ontological ordering: irreversibility becomes prior to temporal measurement, and states become summaries of event histories.

Time, on this view, is not fundamental. It is the organized loss of possibility.

A Event Density and Coarse-Graining Dependence

A.1 Motivation

The central interpretation advanced in this work treats proper time as proportional to the accumulation of irreversible, constraint-imposing events along a worldline. This appendix clarifies two closely related points that may otherwise invite confusion.

First, what precisely is meant by *event density*, and how can it be discussed without introducing new dynamical structure? Second, to what extent does this notion depend on coarse-graining, and does such dependence undermine objectivity?

The aim of this appendix is not to provide a new formalism, but to demonstrate that the required notions are already implicit in standard statistical and relativistic practice.

A.2 Event Density as a Derived Quantity

Let γ be a timelike worldline parameterized by an arbitrary monotonic parameter λ . Along γ , a physical system undergoes microscopic evolution punctuated by irreversible transitions relative to a chosen coarse-graining.

Definition A.1 (Event Density). An *event density* $\mathcal{E}(x)$ is a scalar field along a worldline that measures the rate of irreversible constraint-imposing transitions per unit parameter λ .

Importantly, \mathcal{E} is not a new physical field. It is a bookkeeping device that summarizes the rate at which accessible microhistories are permanently excluded under coarse-graining. Its role is analogous to that of entropy production rate in nonequilibrium thermodynamics.

Remark A.1. No unique microscopic signature of an event is required. Event density is defined relative to a macroscopic description, just as entropy is.

Proper time is then interpreted as proportional to the integral of \mathcal{E} along the worldline,

$$\tau \propto \int_{\gamma} \mathcal{E}(x) d\lambda,$$

with the proportionality fixed operationally by clock calibration.

A.3 Dependence on Coarse-Graining

Irreversibility is inseparable from coarse-graining. Without identifying equivalence classes of microstates, no transition can count as irreversible.

Lemma A.1 (Coarse-Graining Dependence). *Event density \mathcal{E} depends on the choice of coarse-graining map*

$$C : \Gamma \rightarrow \bar{\Gamma}.$$

Proof. Different coarse-grainings identify different sets of microstates as macroscopically equivalent. A transition that excludes microhistories under one coarse-graining may remain reversible under a finer one. Since event density tracks irreversible exclusions, it inherits this dependence. \square

This dependence does not imply arbitrariness. Physical coarse-grainings are constrained by interaction structure, decoherence timescales, and practical record formation. In practice, there exist large equivalence classes of coarse-grainings that agree on which transitions are irreversible.

Proposition A.1 (Robustness of Irreversibility). *For a wide class of physically admissible coarse-grainings, the presence or absence of irreversible events along a worldline is invariant.*

Remark A.2. This robustness mirrors that of entropy production. While numerical values may vary with coarse-graining, the distinction between reversible and irreversible regimes does not.

A.4 Observer Dependence and Objectivity

A common concern is that if event density depends on coarse-graining, then proper time becomes observer-dependent in an unacceptable sense. This concern conflates epistemic choice with physical coupling.

Coarse-graining is not freely chosen by observers. It is imposed by the structure of interactions, environmental coupling, and decoherence. Different observers embedded in the same physical environment will agree on which records persist and which transitions are irreversible.

Theorem A.1 (Physical Objectivity of Proper Time). *Although event density depends on coarse-graining, proper time accumulation is objective for observers sharing the same physical interaction structure.*

Proof. Observers coupled to the same environment share effective coarse-grainings determined by decoherence and record stability. Since event density is invariant across this class, proper time accumulation is likewise invariant. \square

Thus, proper time is no more observer-relative than temperature or entropy. It is context-dependent but physically objective.

A.5 Limiting Cases

Two limiting regimes clarify the interpretation.

Microscopic Limit. In the absence of coarse-graining, $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0$. Purely reversible dynamics do not accumulate proper time, despite ongoing motion.

Equilibrium Limit. Near thermodynamic equilibrium, entropy production vanishes and event density asymptotically approaches zero. Proper time accumulation halts even though microscopic dynamics continue.

These limits reinforce the central thesis: time is not identified with motion or change per se, but with irreversible constraint accumulation.

A.6 Summary

Event density is a derived, coarse-graining-relative quantity that tracks irreversible constraint accumulation. Its dependence on coarse-graining is unavoidable but benign, reflecting the same structure that underlies entropy, irreversibility, and record formation throughout physics.

Proper time emerges as an integral measure of this accumulation, rendering time operational, physical, and finite without modifying any existing dynamical laws.

B Relation to Information Erasure and Landauer Bounds

B.1 Motivation

Irreversible events are often discussed in informational rather than thermodynamic language, particularly in the context of computation, measurement, and memory. Since the present framework interprets proper time as the accumulation of irreversible constraints, it is essential to clarify its relationship to information erasure and Landauer-type bounds.

The aim of this appendix is to show that information-theoretic irreversibility is a special case of the more general notion of constraint accumulation employed in the main text.

B.2 Landauer's Principle

Landauer's principle states that the erasure of one bit of information requires a minimum entropy production of

$$\Delta S \geq k_B \ln 2,$$

typically dissipated as heat to an environment.

This result establishes a direct link between logical irreversibility and thermodynamic irreversibility. Logical operations that are not one-to-one necessarily exclude microhistories, thereby producing entropy.

Lemma B.1 (Information Erasure as Constraint Accumulation). *Logical erasure corresponds to an irreversible event in the sense defined in Section 2.*

Proof. Erasure maps multiple logical states to a single state. Under any physical implementation, this mapping excludes microhistories compatible with the pre-erasure description. The reduction in accessible microstates constitutes an irreversible constraint. \square

Thus, Landauer erasure events contribute positively to event density \mathcal{E} along the worldline of a computing or measuring system.

B.3 Clocks as Information-Processing Devices

All physical clocks rely on irreversible information processing. Whether mechanical, atomic, or digital, a clock must record distinguishable states in a stable medium. Record formation entails information erasure elsewhere in the system or environment.

Proposition B.1 (Clock Operation Requires Entropy Production). *Any device that operationally measures proper time must undergo irreversible information-theoretic transitions.*

Proof. To distinguish elapsed intervals, a clock must map multiple prior microstates to a single recorded outcome. This mapping is logically irreversible and therefore requires entropy production by Landauer’s principle. \square

Consequently, the reinterpretation of proper time as accumulated irreversible events aligns directly with the informational requirements of timekeeping.

B.4 Distinction from Purely Computational Time

Computational step counts are sometimes informally identified with time. However, reversible computation demonstrates that logical operations alone do not entail temporal accumulation in the present sense.

Remark B.1. A perfectly reversible computer may execute arbitrarily many logical steps without increasing event density, provided no information is erased.

Thus, logical progression without irreversibility does not generate proper time accumulation. Physical time emerges only when computation is embedded in an irreversible thermodynamic substrate.

B.5 Summary

Information erasure provides a concrete instantiation of irreversible constraint accumulation. Landauer bounds quantify the minimum entropy cost per event, while the present framework generalizes this insight beyond computation to all irreversible physical processes. Proper time accumulation therefore subsumes informational timekeeping as a special case.

C Relation to Thermal Time and Relational Approaches

C.1 Overview

Several influential approaches attempt to derive time from non-fundamental structures. Among the most prominent is the thermal time hypothesis, which associates time flow with modular automorphisms of equilibrium states. Relational approaches, including Page–Wootters constructions, similarly treat time as emergent from correlations.

This appendix clarifies the relationship between these frameworks and the event-based interpretation advanced in this work.

C.2 Thermal Time Hypothesis

The thermal time hypothesis proposes that, given a statistical state ρ , the physical flow of time is generated by the modular Hamiltonian

$$H_\rho = -\ln \rho.$$

Time evolution is then identified with the one-parameter group of automorphisms generated by H_ρ .

Proposition C.1 (Compatibility with Thermal Time). *Thermal time parameterizes reversible evolution within a fixed constraint structure, whereas event-based proper time measures the accumulation of irreversible constraints.*

Remark C.1. Thermal time presupposes a stable equilibrium or near-equilibrium state. Event-based time explains when and why such a state ceases to change irreversibly.

In equilibrium, thermal time may continue to parameterize reversible correlations even as event density vanishes. The two notions therefore address distinct physical questions.

C.3 Page–Wootters and Relational Time

In relational quantum frameworks, time is defined via correlations between subsystems. A subsystem acts as a clock relative to another, without invoking an external time parameter.

Lemma C.1 (Relational Time Requires Irreversible Records). *Relational time measurements require irreversible record formation within at least one subsystem.*

Proof. Correlations alone are insufficient to establish temporal ordering unless they are stabilized against reversal. Stabilization requires decoherence and record formation, both of which entail irreversible entropy production. \square

Thus, relational constructions presuppose the very irreversibility that event-based time makes explicit.

C.4 Comparison with the Present Framework

The present interpretation differs in emphasis rather than prediction.

- Thermal and relational approaches explain how temporal order can be parameterized given a state.
- The event-based framework explains why time accumulates at all.
- Equilibrium limits suppress event density while leaving relational or thermal evolution intact.

Theorem C.1 (Conceptual Priority of Irreversibility). *Any operational notion of time presupposes irreversible constraint accumulation, even if time is formally defined via correlations or modular flow.*

C.5 Summary

Thermal and relational approaches offer valuable formal tools for describing time without fundamental temporal variables. The present framework complements these approaches by identifying irreversible constraint accumulation as the physical substrate that makes any temporal parameter meaningful. Time is not eliminated, but grounded.