From Memory to Matter: The Physical Basis of τ_2 and the Mechanics of Emergence

Wayne Fortes

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Abstract

We refine and extend our curvature-memory model by providing a physical interpretation of the coherence field τ_2 and defining the emergence function τ_3 as a dynamical field governed by local coherence energy. This framework positions τ_3 as a propagating order parameter that mediates geometric transitions through a self-consistent field equation. We present the complete system of coupled equations and demonstrate how the model resolves known issues in emergent spacetime theory, including extra-dimensional stability, varying gravitational strength, and causality under localized emergence conditions.

1 Introduction

The coherence field τ_2 was previously introduced as a scalar field living on a compactified internal 2-sphere, influencing the curvature of observable spacetime [6, 7]. In this paper, we refine its interpretation by treating τ_2 as a localized coherence density field modulated by 4D spacetime. We then define τ_3 as a dynamical scalar field that responds to the local coherence energy $E_{\tau_2}(x)$, producing smooth, propagating emergence events [8].

2 Physical Interpretation of τ_2

We define $\tau_2 = \tau_2(x^\mu, \theta, \phi, t)$ as a coherence field capturing the alignment or structured memory of internal field configurations across the compactified sphere S^2 [4]. Its local energy density is computed as:

$$E_{\tau_2}(x) = \int_{S^2} d\Omega \left[\frac{1}{2}(\partial_t \tau_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2e^{2\sigma(x)}}|\nabla_{S^2}\tau_2|^2 + \frac{1}{2}m^2\tau_2^2 \right]$$

This formulation allows us to localize coherence across spacetime and use $E_{\tau_2}(x)$ as the driver for emergence dynamics.

3 Emergence as a Dynamical Phase Field

We model $\tau_3(x)$ as a 4D scalar field with its own dynamics, governed by a potential dependent on coherence energy:

$$V(\tau_3; E_{\tau_2}) = A(E_{\tau_2} - E_{\text{crit}})\tau_3^2 + \beta\tau_3^4$$

This yields the equation of motion:

$$\Box\tau_3 = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial\tau_3} = -2A(E_{\tau_2} - E_{\text{crit}})\tau_3 - 4\beta\tau_3^3$$

The dynamics of τ_3 allow localized emergence events to propagate through spacetime as phase fronts or oscillatory domains [2].

4 Coupled Field Equations

1. τ_2 dynamics on S^2:
$$-\partial_t^2\tau_2 + \frac{1}{e^{2\sigma(x)}}\Delta_{S^2}\tau_2 = m^2\tau_2$$

2. Coherence energy density:
$$E_{\tau_2}(x) = [\text{as defined above}]$$

3. τ_3 evolution:
$$\Box\tau_3 = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial\tau_3}$$

4. Matter field equation:
$$\left(\Box + m^2 + g\tau_2^2\right)\psi = 0$$

5. Warp field equation:
$$\Box\sigma = \alpha E_{\tau_2}(x) - M^2\sigma - \lambda\sigma^3$$

6. Gravitational coupling:
$$\kappa_4(x) = \frac{\kappa_6}{4\pi e^{2\sigma(x)}}$$

7. Modified Einstein equations:
$$G_{\mu\nu} = \kappa_4(x)\left[T_{\mu\nu}^{(\tau_2)} + \tau_3(x)T_{\mu\nu}^{(\psi)} + T_{\mu\nu}^{(\tau_3)}\right]$$

8. τ_3 stress-energy tensor:
$$T_{\mu\nu}^{(\tau_3)} = \partial_\mu\tau_3\partial_\nu\tau_3 - g_{\mu\nu}\left(\frac{1}{2}\partial^\alpha\tau_3\partial_\alpha\tau_3 - V(\tau_3; E_{\tau_2})\right)$$

5 Theoretical Challenges and Model Response

- **Stability of Extra Dimensions:** The internal curvature is dynamically stabilized via the potential $V(\sigma) = M^2\sigma^2 + \lambda\sigma^4$, avoiding typical compactification instabilities [3].

- **Varying Gravitational Constant:** $\kappa_4(x)$ varies only near emergence zones, avoiding detectable deviation in weak-field domains [5].

- **Causality and Topology:** $\tau_3(x)$ evolves locally and does not require global topology changes, sidestepping no-go theorems.

- **Quantum Consistency:** The model is semiclassical, designed as a precursor to full quantization via an effective field theory lens [1].

6 Conclusion

We have physically grounded the τ_2 field as a local coherence descriptor and introduced τ_3 as a dynamical emergence field driven by phase-transition-like behavior. The model now supports localized, evolving emergence zones that carry energy, influence curvature, and open pathways toward observation and simulation.

References

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