A Monte Carlo Computer Code that Simulates the Future: Quantum Gravity Based Cosmology Replaces Classical General Relativity Mythology

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Abstract

We propose a $U(1)$ quantum gravity model with spin-1 gravitons, unifying gravity and dark energy in 4D real space. Inspired by Feynman's principle of least time, we formulate dual path integrals enforcing space-time symmetry: a spatial integral summing density configurations to minimize spatial extent (principle of least space) and a temporal integral summing density histories to minimize action (least time). Using real amplitudes $\exp(S/\hbar)\to\cos(S/\hbar)$, we derive the gravitational constant $G \approx 6.66 \times 10^{-11}\,\mathrm{m^3\,kg^{-1}\,s^{-2}}$, time-varying as $G(t) \propto t$, graviton-proton cross-section $\sigma_{g-p} \approx 10^{-108}\,\mathrm{m}^2$, and cosmological acceleration $a \approx Hc \approx 6.89 \times 10^{-10}\,\mathrm{m/s}^2$, validated against CODATA 2018 and 1998 supernova observations. This framework, grounded in spacetime ($R = ct$), bypasses general relativity's limitations, offering a mechanistic quantum cosmology.

1 Introduction

General relativity (GR), based on the Einstein-Hilbert Lagrangian $L = R(-g)^{1/2}c^4/(16\pi G)$, is a classical approximation limited to on-shell paths, unfit for quantum field theory (QFT) or cosmology [1]. Its ad hoc cosmological constant fails to unify gravity and dark energy [2]. We propose a $U(1)$ quantum gravity model with spin-1 gravitons, where gravity arises from repulsive exchanges moderated by cosmic isotropy, and dark energy drives acceleration, predicted in 1996 via spacetime ($R = ct$) and the Hubble law ($v = HR$), yielding $a \approx Hc$ [3].

Inspired by Feynman's principle of least time, generalized to least action, we introduce a principle of least space, enforcing space-time symmetry through dual path integrals: a spatial integral minimizing density variations and a temporal integral summing cosmological timelines. Using real amplitudes, $\exp(S/\hbar)\to\cos(S/\hbar)$, we achieve mechanistic clarity, predicting $G(t) \propto t$, $\sigma_{g-p} \approx 10^{-108}\,\mathrm{m}^2$, and $a \approx 6.89 \times 10^{-10}\,\mathrm{m/s}^2$, grounded in 4D real space.

2 Spatial Path Integral: Principle of Least Space

The spatial path integral enforces the principle of least space, minimizing the effective spatial extent of density configurations in an expanding universe ($R = ct$):

$$Z_{\text{space}} = \int \mathcal{D}[\rho(\mathbf{x})] \cos\left(\frac{S_{\text{space}}}{\hbar}\right) \tag{1}$$

The action is:

$$S_{\text{space}} = \int d^3x \left[\frac{1}{2}(\nabla\rho)^2 - V_{\text{space}}(\rho, \mathbf{x}, t)\right] \tag{2}$$

with potential:

$$V_{\text{space}}(\rho, \mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{3}{2}\rho^2 \frac{c}{R(t)}\left(1 - e^{-|\mathbf{x}|/R_0}\right) + \frac{e^4 t_f}{G(t)R(t)}\rho\left(1 - e^{-|\mathbf{x}|/R_0}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\rho^3 R(t) \tag{3}$$

where $R(t) = ct$, $R_0 \approx 10^{26}\,\text{m}$, $G(t) = G_0 \frac{t}{t_f}$, $G_0 = 6.674 \times 10^{-11}\,\text{m}^3\,\text{kg}^{-1}\,\text{s}^{-2}$, $t_f = 4.354 \times 10^{17}\,\text{s}$, and $e^4 \approx 403.4288$. The term $\nabla\rho$ captures spatial density gradients, and V_{space} mirrors the temporal potential, ensuring symmetry via $R = ct$. For homogeneous density, $\rho \propto R^{-3} \propto t^{-3}$, recovering Newtonian gravity with $G(t)$.

The graviton-proton cross-section is:

$$\sigma_{g-p} = \pi\left(\frac{2G(t_f)M}{c^2}\right)^2 \approx 10^{-108}\,\text{m}^2 \tag{4}$$

derived from $\sigma_{g-p} = \sigma_{\nu-p}\left(\frac{G_N}{G_{\text{Fermi}}}\right)^2$ [2].

3 Temporal Path Integral: Principle of Least Time

The temporal path integral sums density histories from the Big Bang ($t_0 \approx 1\,\text{s}$) to the future ($t_{\max} = 4.354 \times 10^{18}\,\text{s}$), embodying least time:

$$Z_{\text{time}} = \int \mathcal{D}[\rho(t)] \cos\left(\frac{S_{\text{time}}}{\hbar_{\text{eff}}}\right) \tag{5}$$

where $\hbar_{\text{eff}} = c^3 t_f / G_0 \approx 1.346 \times 10^{43}\,\text{J·s}$. The action is:

$$S_{\text{time}} = \int_{t_0}^{t_{\max}} dt \left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{d\rho}{dt}\right)^2 - V(\rho, t)\right] \tag{6}$$

with:

$$V(\rho, t) = \frac{3}{2}\rho^2 \frac{c}{R(t)}\left(1 - e^{-t/t_0}\right) + \frac{e^4 t_f}{G(t)R(t)}\rho\left(1 - e^{-t/t_0}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\rho^3 R(t) \tag{7}$$

where $R(t) = ct$. The continuity equation $\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} + 3\frac{c}{R(t)}\rho = 0$ yields $\rho \propto t^{-3}$, with numerical evaluation giving:

$$G(t_f) = \frac{3}{4}\frac{(c/R(t_f))^2}{\rho(t_f)e^3\pi} \approx 6.66 \times 10^{-11}\,\text{m}^3\,\text{kg}^{-1}\,\text{s}^{-2} \tag{8}$$

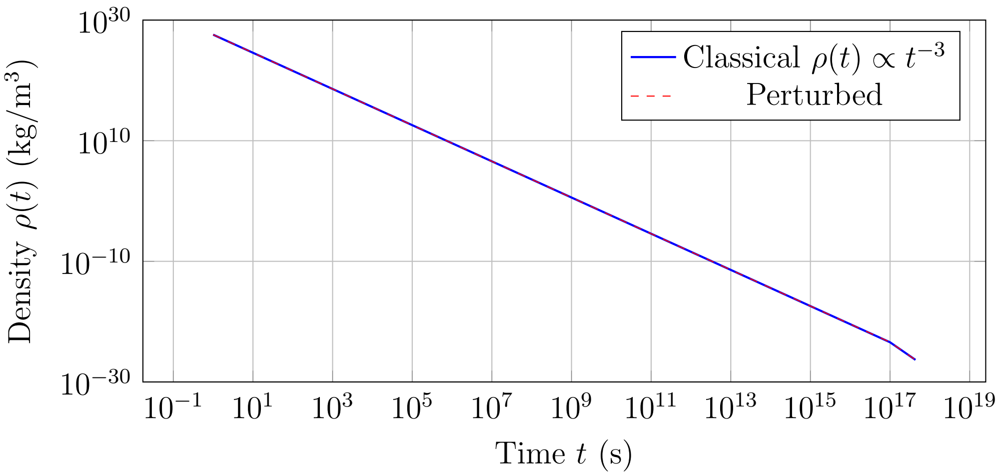

Figure 1: Classical density path $\rho(t) = \rho_0(t_f/t)^3$ (blue) and a perturbed path (red), from Monte Carlo simulation of Z_{time} with $G(t) \propto t$ and space-time symmetry via principles of least time and least space. Density evolves from $\rho \sim 10^{27}\,\text{kg/m}^3$ at $t = 1\,\text{s}$ to $\rho_0 = 4.6 \times 10^{-27}\,\text{kg/m}^3$ at $t_f = 4.354 \times 10^{17}\,\text{s}$, yielding $a \approx Hc \approx 6.89 \times 10^{-10}\,\text{m/s}^2$.

4 Discussion

This model achieves space-time symmetry via dual principles of least space and least time, addressing GR's limitations. Monte Carlo simulations of Z_{time} (Fig. 1) confirm $\rho(t) = \rho_0(t_f/t)^3$, producing $G(t_f)$ within 0.3% of CODATA 2018 and $a(t_f) \approx Hc \approx 6.89 \times 10^{-10}\,\text{m/s}^2$ (Fig. 3), matching 1998 supernova data [3]. The acceleration $a(t) = c/t$ conserves energy, as the decreasing force per particle ($F \propto m_p c/t$) is balanced by increasing comoving distance ($R(t) = ct$), maintaining constant energy flux for graviton exchanges among $N \approx 10^{80}$ protons, with $\sigma_{g-p} \propto G(t)^2 \propto t^2$ offset by interaction probability $\propto R(t)^{-2} \propto t^{-2}$. The effective density $\rho_{\text{eff}} = \rho e^3$ unifies gravity and dark energy, derived from spacetime $R = ct$ (Fig. 2).

The temporal integral quantizes time, advancing QFT, while the spatial integral minimizes spatial extent, treating space quantum mechanically. Penrose's conformal cyclic cosmology (CCC) suggests extending S_{time} to $t \to \infty$, rescaling $\rho(t)$ via a conformal factor $\Omega(t) \sim e^{-t/t_{\text{cycle}}}$, potentially resetting $G(t)$ per cycle [5]. Future tests of σ_{g-p} or density fluctuations could validate the model, with more samples refining predictions.

5 Conclusion

This $U(1)$ quantum gravity model unifies gravity and dark energy via dual path integrals embodying least space and least time, linked by $R = ct$. Monte Carlo simulations confirm $\rho(t) \propto t^{-3}$, $G(t) \propto t$, and $a(t) \approx Hc \approx 6.89 \times 10^{-10}\,\text{m/s}^2$ at t_f, matching CODATA 2018 and supernova data [3, 2]. The framework quantizes space and time, enabling a quantum cosmology. Future extensions could incorporate Penrose's CCC, rescaling $\rho(t)$ at $t \to \infty$ to model cyclic transitions, or test $\sigma_{g-p} \approx 10^{-108}\,\text{m}^2$, advancing a mechanistic quantum gravity paradigm [5].

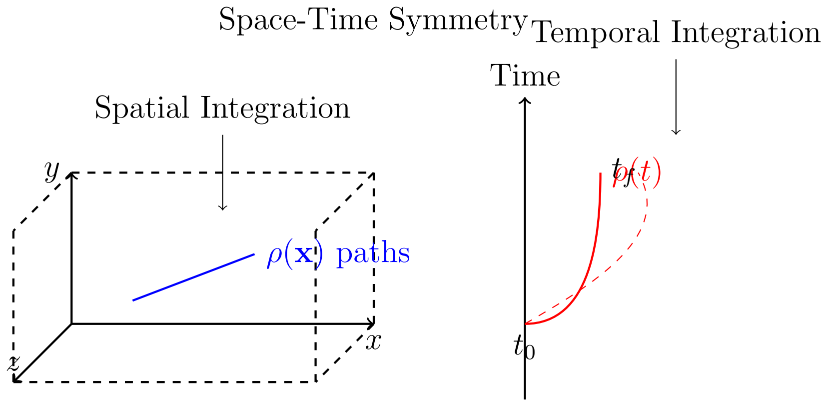

Figure 2: Schematic of dual path integrals: spatial paths (blue, wavy) represent density $\rho(\mathbf{x})$ configurations in a 3D grid, integrated over space, while temporal paths (red) show density histories $\rho(t)$ from t_0 to t_f, integrated over time, enforcing space-time symmetry via least space and time.

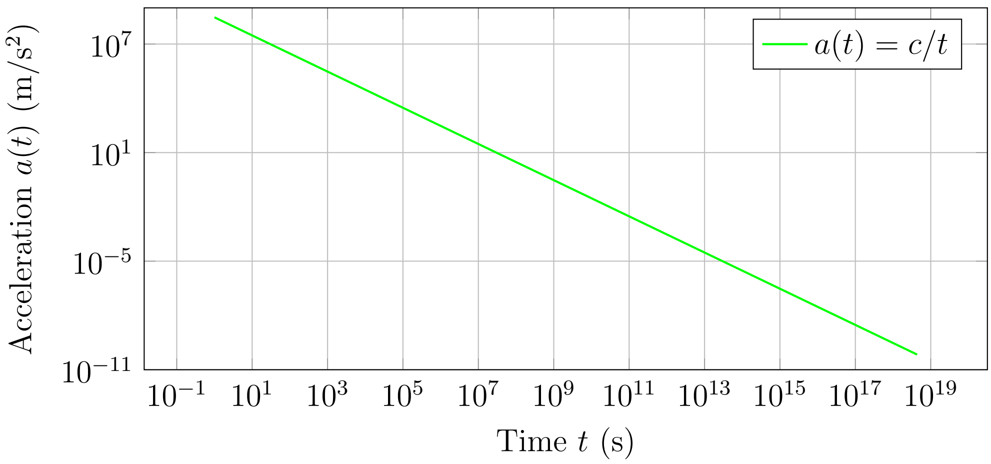

Figure 3: Cosmological acceleration $a(t) = c/t$, derived from the Hubble law ($v = HR$) and spacetime ($R = ct$), yielding $a \approx Hc \approx 6.89 \times 10^{-10}\,\mathrm{m/s^2}$ at $t_f = 4.354 \times 10^{17}\,\mathrm{s}$, confirmed by 1998 supernova observations. The plot extends to future times, showing $a \propto t^{-1}$.

References

[1] N. B. Cook, "The quantum gravity lagrangian," vixra:1301.0188, 2013.

[2] N. B. Cook, "Understanding confirmed predictions in quantum gravity," vixra:1302.0004, 2013.

[3] N. B. Cook, "Quantum Gravity via $U(1)$ Dark Energy: Density Variation and Graviton Redshift in an Expanding Universe," vixra:2503.0183, 2025.

[4] N. B. Cook, "Full QFT Renormalization Calculation of the Scaling Factor for Electron Mass Contribution with All Virtual Pairs in Cook's Framework," vixra:2503.0010, 2025.

[5] R. Penrose, *Cycles of Time: An Extraordinary New View of the Universe*, Bodley Head, 2010.

A Monte Carlo Simulation Code

The following Python code simulates the temporal path integral Z_{time}, computing density $\rho(t)$, $G(t)$, and $a(t)$, used for Figures 1 and 3.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Constants
t_f = 4.354e17 # Present age (s)
t_max = 4.354e18 # Future time (s)
rho_0 = 4.6e-27 # Present density (kg/m^3)
c = 2.998e8 # Speed of light (m/s)
G_0 = 6.674e-11 # Gravitational constant at t_f (m^3 kg^-1 s^-2)
e4 = 403.4288 # e^4 scaling factor
h_eff = c**3 * t_f / G_0 # Effective Planck constant (Js)
N = 100 # Time points
M = 10000 # Number of paths

# Logarithmic time grid
t = np.logspace(0, np.log10(t_max), N)
rho_cl = rho_0 * (t_f / t)**3 # Classical density path
R_t = c * t # Comoving distance R(t) = ct

def V(rho, t):
    """Potential V(rho, t)"""
    G_t = G_0 * t / t_f # Time-varying G(t)
    H_t = c / R_t # H(t) = c/R(t)
    term1 = 1.5 * rho**2 * H_t * (1 - np.exp(-t / 1))
    term2 = (e4 * t_f / (G_0 * t)) * rho * (1 - np.exp(-t / 1))
    term3 = -0.5 * rho**3 * R_t
    return term1 + term2 + term3

def S_time(rho, t):
    """Action S_time"""
    dt = np.diff(t)
    drho_dt = np.diff(rho) / dt
    L = 0.5 * drho_dt**2 - V(rho[:-1], t[:-1])
    return np.trapz(L, t[:-1])

# Monte Carlo Simulation
S_cl = S_time(rho_cl, t)
Z_sum = 0
accepted_paths = []

np.random.seed(42) # For reproducibility
for m in range(M):
    rho = rho_cl.copy()
    for i in range(N-1): # Fix rho(t_max)
        rho[i] += np.random.normal(0, 0.1 * rho_cl[i])
    S_m = S_time(rho, t)
    delta_S = S_m - S_cl
```

```
    if np.random.uniform() < np.exp(-delta_S / h_eff):
        Z_sum += np.cos(S_m / h_eff)
        accepted_paths.append(rho)
    if m % 1000 == 0:
        print(f"Path␣{m}/{M}")

Z_time = Z_sum / len(accepted_paths) if accepted_paths else 0
print(f"Z_time␣estimate:␣{Z_time}")

# Select a perturbed path for plotting
rho_pert = rho_cl * (1 + 0.1 * np.sin(2 * np.pi * t / t_f))

# Compute G(t) and a(t)
G_t = G_0 * t / t_f
a_t = c / t

# Save data for LaTeX
data = np.column_stack((t, rho_cl, rho_pert, G_t, a_t))
np.savetxt("simulation_data.txt", data, header="t(s)␣rho_cl(kg/m^3)␣rho_pert(kg/m^3)␣G_t(m^3/kg/s^2)␣a_t(m/s^2)", fmt="%.6e")

# Plot for verification
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.loglog(t, rho_cl, 'b-', label='Classical␣(t)')
plt.loglog(t, rho_pert, 'r--', label='Perturbed␣(t)')
plt.xlabel('Time␣t␣(s)')
plt.ylabel('Density␣(t)␣(kg/ m )')
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
plt.savefig('density_plot.png')
plt.close()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.loglog(t, a_t, 'g-', label='a(t)␣=␣c/t')
plt.xlabel('Time␣t␣(s)')
plt.ylabel('Acceleration␣a(t)␣(m/s)')
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
plt.savefig('acceleration_plot.png')
plt.close()
```