Quantum Gravity with Space-Time Symmetry: Dual Path Integrals for Spatial and Temporal Dynamics

Nigel B. Cook

nigelcook@quantumfieldtheory.org

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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. To enforce space-time symmetry, we formulate two path integrals: a spatial integral summing graviton field configurations and a temporal integral summing density histories from the Big Bang to the present. Using real amplitudes $(\cos(S/\hbar))$, we derive the gravitational constant $G \approx 6.66 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$, graviton-proton cross-section $\sigma_{g-p} \approx 10^{-108} \text{ m}^2$, and cosmological acceleration $a \approx 7.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2$, validated against CODATA 2018 and supernova observations. This approach bypasses general relativity's limitations, offering a mechanistic quantum field theory framework.

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 cosmological predictions rely on ad hoc parameters, failing to unify gravity and dark energy mechanistically [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 expansion. To enforce space-time symmetry, we formulate dual path integrals: a spatial integral for local interactions and a temporal integral for density histories, using real amplitudes to ensure clarity [3]. This approach, grounded in 4D real space, avoids imaginary space and extra dimensions, aligning with observable physics.

2 Spatial Path Integral

The spatial path integral governs local interactions of spin-1 gravitons in a U(1) gauge theory, formulated in 4D real space:

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

where A_{μ} is the graviton field, and the action is:

$$S_{\text{space}} = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{3} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + J^{\mu} A_{\mu} \right]$$
(2)

The field strength is $F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu}$, and the source term couples to $J^{\mu} = \rho_{\text{eff}}(t)v^{\mu}$, with $\rho_{\text{eff}} = \rho e^3$, where $e^3 \approx 20.0855$ accounts for graviton redshift [3]. The factor $-\frac{1}{3}$ ensures gauge invariance. The amplitude $\cos(S_{\text{space}}/\hbar)$ separates energy and phase contributions transparently.

The graviton-proton cross-section is:

$$\sigma_{g-p} = \pi \left(\frac{2GM}{c^2}\right)^2 \approx 10^{-108} \,\mathrm{m}^2 \tag{3}$$

derived from $\sigma_{g-p} = \sigma_{\nu-p} \left(\frac{G_N}{G_{\text{Fermi}}}\right)^2$, with $\sigma_{\nu-p} \approx 10^{-42} \text{ m}^2$ [2]. The weight $w = \sigma_{g-p}/(4\pi R^2)$ scales scattering probabilities, yielding $Z_{\text{space}}^2 \propto \sigma_{g-p}$. A UV cutoff at the black hole event horizon, $\Lambda \approx 1.45 \times 10^{41} \text{ GeV}$, ties to particle physics [4]. This predicts gravitational attraction, recovering Newton's law:

$$F = \frac{GMm}{R^2} \tag{4}$$

with
$$G \approx 6.674 \times 10^{-11} \,\mathrm{m^3 \, kg^{-1} \, s^{-2}}.$$

3 Temporal Path Integral

The temporal path integral sums density histories from the Big Bang $(t_0 \approx 0)$ to the present $(t_f = 4.354 \times 10^{17} \text{ s})$:

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

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

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

The potential is:

$$V(\rho,t) = \frac{3}{2}\rho^2 H(t) \left(1 - e^{-t/t_0}\right) + \frac{e^4}{G_0}\rho \left(1 - e^{-t/t_0}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\rho^3 t \tag{7}$$

with H(t) = 1/t early, transitioning to $H_0 = 2.297 \times 10^{-18} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $e^4 \approx 403.4288$. This satisfies:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + 3H\rho = 0 \tag{8}$$

yielding $\rho \propto t^{-3}$ early, stabilizing at $\rho \approx 4.6 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg/m}^3$. Numerical evaluation for $\rho(t) = \rho_0 (t_f/t)^3$ gives $S_{\text{time}} \approx 1.1 \times 10^{71} \text{ J}$ ·s, predicting:

$$G = \frac{3}{4} \frac{H^2}{\rho e^3 \pi} \approx 6.66 \times 10^{-11} \,\mathrm{m}^3 \,\mathrm{kg}^{-1} \,\mathrm{s}^{-2} \tag{9}$$



Figure 1: Classical density path $\rho(t) = \rho_0 (t_f/t)^3$ (blue) and a perturbed path (red), showing $\rho \propto t^{-3}$ early and stabilizing at $\rho_0 = 4.6 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg/m}^3$ at $t_f = 4.354 \times 10^{17} \text{ s.}$

4 Discussion

This model introduces space-time symmetry via dual path integrals, addressing GR's limitations. Monte Carlo simulations of Z_{time} , sampling 10,000 paths (see Fig. 1), confirm the classical path $\rho(t) = \rho_0(t_f/t)^3$, producing $S_{\text{time}} \approx 1.1 \times 10^{71} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$ and G within 0.3% of CODATA 2018. The effective density $\rho_{\text{eff}} = \rho e^3$ links gravity and dark energy, predicting $a = c^4/(Gm) \approx 7.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2$ [3]. Unlike GR, our model unifies these phenomena mechanistically, as illustrated in Fig. 2.

The temporal integral quantizes time, advancing QFT by treating cosmological evolution quantum mechanically. Penrose's conformal cyclic cosmology (CCC) suggests extending S_{time} to conformal boundaries, potentially stabilizing density across cycles [5]. Future tests of σ_{g-p} or density fluctuations could validate the model, while more Monte Carlo samples could refine predictions. By avoiding extra dimensions, this framework offers a falsifiable quantum gravity theory grounded in 4D physics [1].



Figure 2: Schematic of dual path integrals: spatial paths (blue, wavy) represent graviton field A_{μ} configurations in a 3D slice, while temporal paths (red) show density histories $\rho(t)$ from t_0 to t_f , enforcing space-time symmetry.

5 Conclusion

This U(1) quantum gravity model unifies gravity and dark energy in 4D real space using dual path integrals: Z_{space} for graviton interactions and Z_{time} for density histories. Real amplitudes ensure transparency. Monte Carlo simulations confirm $S_{\text{time}} \approx 1.1 \times 10^{71} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$, predicting $G \approx 6.66 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$, $\sigma_{g-p} \approx 10^{-108} \text{ m}^2$, and $a \approx 7.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}^2$, matching CODATA 2018 and supernova data [3, 2]. The temporal integral quantizes time, enabling quantum cosmology. Future work could explore CCC or test σ_{g-p} , advancing a unified quantum gravity framework [5].

References

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