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Article

A Unified Scientific Framework, A Perspective Discovery of Hidden Fundamental Principles: Entropy Driven Stochastic-Based Emulation Framework

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Abstract

We present a self-consistent, operator-level unification framework governed by the GENERIC law $\dot{y} = L\nabla H + M\nabla S$, with degeneracy constraints $L^\top = -L$, $M \succeq 0$, $L\nabla S = 0$, and $M\nabla H = 0$. These ensure exact energy conservation and compliance with the Second Law for every admissible trajectory, providing a closure principle that extends from microscopic to cosmological regimes. The formulation introduces a stochastic controller whose deterministic limit yields the renormalization-group (RG) flow under a logarithmic entropy clock $\sigma = \ln(\mu/\mu_c)$. Within this mapping, the thermodynamic entropy flux corresponds directly to the gauge-theoretic β -functions, and the one- and two-loop structures—including threshold corrections—emerge as physically valid limits of the controller dynamics. This demonstrates that the β -loop assumption in gauge unification is not merely empirical but arises from entropy production under GENERIC self-consistency. A corrective entropy term within the controller enforces gauge-level unification (“forced unification”) while maintaining thermodynamic and field-theoretic consistency. This correction defines a unique third entropy selection—complementary to matter and horizon entropies—consistent with both quantum and cosmological constraints. The framework, therefore, provides an operator-level proof of entropy-driven unification, yielding quantitative closure across thermodynamics, gauge theory, and cosmology, and identifying the additive entropy term as a potential source of undiscovered physical structure at both microscopic and macroscopic scales. Ultimately, this framework interweaves Cosmological Unification (Emergent gravity), A forced and physically valid GUT framework, and thermodynamic unification through entropy to obtain a simultaneously stochastic (and deterministic) framework. The self-consistency of this framework is validated in both control-noise theory and through fundamental principle relations.

Keywords: entropy; stochastic entropy-information frameworks; fundamental physics; quantum; cosmology; blackhole entropy

1. Introduction & Fundamentals

One of the most challenging parts of research is the sheer number of unique frameworks and restrictive laws that create barriers between macroscopic and microscopic properties in physics. In the Grand Unified Theory (GUT), the most challenging problems often arise from SU selection, normalization requirements, and overly complex mathematical formalisms that leave too much room for interpretation and uncertainty.

In this work, these problems are mitigated by combining fundamental controller laws and removing the need for SU selection entirely. Instead, a forced GUT is defined and maintained throughout the system. Forcing a general GUT definition ensures that subtle assumptions about the physics are not required, and the analysis stays grounded in physically verifiable principles. This guarantees that the mathematics presented remain embedded exclusively in the physical properties of well-understood macroscopic and microscopic systems, rather than relying on speculative or abstract extensions.

Gauge theory mathematics is used to determine whether coupling exists in the fundamental high-energy limits. Coupling represents the potential for forces to separate or reveal themselves under different principles, indicating that multiple forces operate simultaneously.

When all fundamental forces couple at a single point in spacetime, the Gauge analysis is equivalent at that point. The coupled components can then be separated, allowing for the stochastic prediction of how each force evolves independently across space and time.

A controller analysis is applied to the same equation, demonstrating that the coupling analysis yields identical results to the Gauge analysis. This suggests that the generic framework commonly employed in control theory can also extract and analyze coupling within the system. The framework suggests that the basis for unification has existed within control theory, expressed in an alternative mathematical form.

Thermodynamics is then embedded within cosmology to define the total energy of the Universe over all time. This describes a complete equation of forces, encompassing all energy available across space and time. When macroscopic cosmological energy is related to microscopic coupling behavior, the result is a unified description of how forces exist and evolve within the Universe's total energy constraints, expressed through a single controller framework. To impose GR, we leverage well-defined entropy in cosmology, which is known to contain black hole thermodynamic and GR limits innately.

Table 1. Results: Extended Einstein Framework incorporating the dissipative tensor $Q_{\mu\nu}$ and its link to information theory. This perspective offers a paradigm shift in geometric modeling across all physics, revealing that geometric formalisms reflect real physical processes—dissipation and heating—rather than symbolic abstractions. The formulation reduces to inverse optimal control [18] in the zero-diffusion, deterministic limit, with an emphasis on biological systems to demonstrate the framework's reach.

Domain	What GR + Dissipative Tensor $Q_{\mu\nu}$ Adds	Why It's Valuable For Future Applications
Cosmology	Models early-universe and black hole entropy flow without breaking General Relativity.	Unifies thermodynamics and gravity, explaining entropy evolution across singularities.
Plasma Physics & Magnetohydrodynamics	The tensor $Q_{\mu\nu}$ acts as a covariant resistive term.	Enables fully relativistic plasma modeling—useful for stellar cores, accretion disks, and fusion plasmas. [33].
Atmospheric & Ocean Dynamics	The geometry encodes energy and entropy fluxes in a metric-compatible way.	Provides a framework for multi-scale energy transfer—from planetary heat flow to turbulence—without requiring arbitrary dissipation constants.
Geophysics / Solid Earth	Stress-strain and heat dissipation can be expressed as curvature changes within a local spacetime manifold.	Offers a unified, entropy-based formulation of mantle convection, earthquakes, and crustal deformation.
Biological Systems / Neuroscience	Links neural energy flow, entropy regulation, and information dynamics through the dissipative tensor $Q_{\mu\nu}$.	Provides a thermodynamic-geometric foundation for brain activity, cognition, and self-organization—consistent with the free-energy principle and entropy minimization in living systems. [18,35–38]
Computational Modeling	Converts complex temporal systems into geometrically conserved structures with a physical principle backing.	Enables stable, entropy-consistent numerical solvers for high-dimensional systems (e.g., climate, plasma, and biological networks).

1.1. On Reading and Scientific Methodology

This work is grounded in well-defined results and long-established fundamentals (spanning approximately 20–40 years) in Control Theory, Thermodynamics, Gauge Theory, and Cosmology. Rather than introducing speculative elements, the focus is placed on re-deriving and clarifying known relations to ensure that even readers unfamiliar with a specific subfield can follow the logical development transparently. All proofs and derivations are then validated through stochastic analysis and gauge theory analysis. This approach allows for a clear and effective synthesis across multiple mathematical and physical domains. The beauty of this approach offers new analytical insights for physical interpretation within the synthesis of the two frameworks.

All equations presented—apart from a single, explicitly justified assumption within the gauge framework—are derived from established analytical results and standard theoretical principles. For transparency and traceability, the Appendix provides the relevant foundational material, with citations to the primary literature supporting each relation and assumption.

The derivations underlying the Einstein–thermodynamic correspondence and its extensions (e.g., Jacobson 1995; Padmanabhan 2010; Eling et al. 2006) are already well established. In this paper, we do not re-derive those results. Instead, we provide an expositional synthesis and physical interpretation of these fundamental relations, emphasizing their informational and entropic significance. This work is presented not as a new mathematical construction, but as a conceptual clarification of how existing formalisms encode entropy production and time symmetry within the unified structure of General Relativity. Specifically, it offers a re-interpretation of unification through a single logarithmic clock and emphasizes the need for normalization across scales. This framework provides interdisciplinary insights and introduces a unified, first-principle, information-based perspective that has not yet been fully realized but remains urgently needed within the scientific community. **To avoid speculation, everything is grounded in a multifaceted, detailed mathematical analysis (and derivations).**

1.2. Controls Framework

Control theory requires the modeling of complex dissipating thermodynamic systems. One generalized framework that helps control engineers do this is the GENERIC framework (General Equation for Non-Equilibrium Reversible–Irreversible Coupling) [2,21,30] or see Appendix A. which encodes dynamics as

$$\dot{y} = L\nabla H + M\nabla S, \quad (1)$$

with antisymmetric L generating reversible dynamics, symmetric positive M generating irreversible dynamics, H the energy, and S the entropy. The degeneracy conditions $L^\top = -L$, $M \succeq 0$, $L\nabla S = 0$, $M\nabla H = 0$ ensure that (1) automatically conserves energy and enforces the second law of thermodynamics ($\dot{S} \geq 0$). This equation can be best understood through fundamental laws, such as the energy conservation of the Hamiltonian and the second law, as expressed through the S operator. L and M force orthogonality in the system; therefore, "SHM" based modes do not overlap with dissipating/distorted modes/effects. Simply,

y the state of the system (all the things that can change).

$H(y)$ the energy of the system.

$S(y)$ the entropy (a measure of spread).

L a matrix-like object that makes changes reversible (like oscillations).

M a matrix-like object that makes changes irreversible (like friction or diffusion).

Therefore, fundamentally, this equation achieves energy conservation because the system never creates or destroys energy. It ensures Entropy growth, and thus, the system always moves toward greater disorder (2nd Law of Thermodynamics). Finally, matrix operators enable us to analyze the effects of both fundamental laws through orthogonality, separating each into distinct components. That separation helps represent dissipative and non-dissipative systems..

1.3. Understanding The Fundamentals of Coupling in Gauge Theory

Some primers to gauge groups and RG that may be of interest, and depict the fundamental equation described include: [4–9,17,19,20,22–24]. These textbooks provide the fundamental equations depicted here. Nothing here in context nor methodology is new except for the imposed logarithm (Selected by the Author). **1. What are couplings, fundamentally?:** In field theory, a *coupling constant* (such as g or α) tells us how strongly different fields interact.

- In electromagnetism: the fine-structure constant $\alpha \approx 1/137$ sets the strength of photon–electron interactions.
- In QCD (the strong force): the strong coupling g_s determines how quarks and gluons interact.
- In general: the coupling is the “knob” that multiplies an interaction term in the Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset g \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \psi A_\mu, \quad (2)$$

where g is the coupling constant between fermion fields ψ and the Gauge boson A_μ .

Thus, couplings are the *weights* of interactions in the theory. If $g = 0$, the fields do not interact. If g is large, the interaction is strong.

2. Why are couplings not constant?: This is a result of Quantum mechanics. That is, in the vacuum, there are particles. When two particles interact, their adequate interaction strength depends on vacuum polarization as described in introductory electromagnetism courses. The higher the momentum/energy scale (dynamical time) μ , the more virtual particles are allowed to contribute. In other words, the “effective coupling” (of the fields) is a function of the energy scale μ , which allows us to couple the energy scale and time. Mathematically,

$$g \rightarrow g(\mu). \quad (3)$$

3. Why does a beta function govern couplings?: The *beta function* $\beta(g)$ is the function that tells us How a coupling changes when we change the energy scale:

$$\beta(g) \equiv \mu \frac{dg}{d\mu}. \quad (4)$$

If we define RG time $t = \ln(\mu/\mu_0)$, then

$$\frac{dg}{dt} = \beta(g). \quad (5)$$

If $\beta(g) > 0$, the coupling grows as we zoom in. If $\beta(g) < 0$, the coupling decreases as we zoom in (asymptotic freedom). **4. Why “in time”?:** The “time” here is not physical time but the *renormalization group time*, i.e. how far we have zoomed in/out:

- t plays the role of a clock, but instead of seconds it tracks $\ln(\mu/\mu_0)$.
- As t increases, we probe smaller distances (higher energies).
- The beta function is similar to the speed of the coupling with respect to this RG time.

Thus, couplings evolve like dynamical variables, and the beta function is their equation of motion. In terms of unification, at low energies, the three Standard Model couplings ($\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$) are different. As we run them upward in energy using their β -functions, they drift (Mathematical objects in Gauge theory known as thresholds help monitor drift). Unification means there exists a scale μ_U (or RG time t_U) where each “coupling” meets. This occurs at high energy (In cosmology, the Big Bang, where time approaches zero within the GENERIC framework). Therefore, the β -function equations are central: they are the dynamical laws for how couplings change in both time and in terms of energy, and without them, one cannot see where unification happens.

1.4. Couplings: g vs. α and Understanding Why We Have One-Loop and Two-Loop Analytical Verification for Unification Analysis

In Gauge theories, the basic coupling is the parameter g appearing in the Lagrangian. For convenience, physicists often use the dimensionless quantity

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{g^2}{4\pi}, \quad (6)$$

in analogy with the fine-structure constant of electromagnetism". See equation 1.3. Thus, both notations are used: g is convenient in field-theory derivations, While α is convenient for numerical comparisons and plotting, it facilitates unification.

1.5. One-Loop vs. Two-Loop Laws

The running of couplings is computed order by order in perturbation theory. We define the dynamics of crossings (and couplings with equations), and approximate one-loop crossings as lines ($y=mx+b$), which are defined analytically with leading orders first. That is at leading order, the equations are simple and linear. For the inverse couplings α_i^{-1} ,

$$\frac{d\alpha_i^{-1}}{dt} = -b_i, \quad (7)$$

with solution

$$\alpha_i^{-1}(t) = A_i - b_i t. \quad (8)$$

These straight-line trajectories capture the qualitative behavior (e.g. asymptotic freedom of QCD).

Define the inverse coupling and RG clock.

$$a_i(\mu) \equiv \alpha_i^{-1}(\mu), \quad t \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}.$$

At one loop (with constant thresholds Δ_i),

$$\frac{da_i}{dt} = -b_i \implies a_i(t) = \underbrace{a_i(0)}_{\text{intercept}} - b_i t. \quad (9)$$

Evaluating the known one-loop solution at $\mu = \mu_0$ (i.e. $t = 0$),

$$a_i(0) = \alpha_i^{-1}(\mu_0) - \Delta_i.$$

Therefore the straight-line " $y = mx + b$ " identification is

$$\boxed{\alpha_i^{-1}(t) = A_i - b_i t, \quad A_i \equiv \alpha_i^{-1}(\mu_0) - \Delta_i}$$

i.e. A_i is precisely the *intercept* (value at $t = 0$), while $-b_i$ is the slope. Rewriting back in μ ,

$$\alpha_i^{-1}(\mu) = \alpha_i^{-1}(\mu_0) - \Delta_i - \frac{b_i}{2\pi} \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}, \quad (10)$$

Which is the same line in the variable $t = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln(\mu/\mu_0)$ we consider as just a relevant example for future discussions. The added term in our slope equation is known as a threshold correction: When heavy fields exist above some threshold mass, they don't contribute below it. At the matching scale, their contribution appears as a finite discontinuity — that's the threshold correction. This is a known

tuning term in loop-gauge theory, which we leverage later.

c In the next order, different Gauge groups interact with one another. The equations become

$$\frac{d\alpha_i}{dt} = \frac{b_i}{2\pi} \alpha_i^2 + \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \sum_j b_{ij} \alpha_i^2 \alpha_j + \dots \quad (11)$$

This introduces curvature into the trajectories. As clearly displayed by the equation, it is the high-order (non-linear) terms.

The residual gap (which provides a spectrum) between couplings is an essential tool in Gauge theory as well. This gap is a function of the difference of two couplings, and when those couplings approach zero, that means the equations are meeting a crossing point, and it informs a potential unification point. Mathematically,

$$\delta_{ij}(\mu) := \alpha_i^{-1}(\mu) - \alpha_j^{-1}(\mu). \quad (12)$$

Ultimately,

- One-loop laws are universal and capture the essential physics with remarkable accuracy; they show whether unification is even possible in principle.
- Two-loop laws are crucial for quantitative precision. They shift the unification point, determine whether couplings meet exactly, and are needed to compare with experimental data at the percent level. These show how the couplings become non-linear.

1.6. Scale and the Renormalization Groups In Systems of Unification Across Loops in Our System. First Level

When one “zooms” in or out on a physical system, the effective description changes. To facilitate this unification, theorists have defined renormalization techniques (RG) [4,5], which we have already briefly discussed, to scale data to their proper values. Renormalization is a challenging constraint that many theories fail to understand and/or incorporate without making excessive assumptions or relying on empirical data. In the standard treatment, the scale μ is introduced as a sliding reference in momentum space, and the RG “time” is defined as

$$t \equiv \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}, \quad (13)$$

where μ_0 is an arbitrary reference scale. This choice makes the RG equations autonomous, and the couplings $g_i(\mu)$ evolve according to

$$\frac{dg_i}{dt} = \beta_i(g_1, g_2, \dots). \quad (14)$$

At one loop, the Gauge couplings $\alpha_i = g_i^2/4\pi$ evolve as

$$\frac{d\alpha_i^{-1}}{dt} = -b_i, \quad (15)$$

with b_i the one-loop coefficients fixed by the matter content [6,7]. This implies straight-line trajectories

$$\alpha_i^{-1}(t) = A_i - b_i t, \quad (16)$$

where A_i are constants set by boundary conditions (e.g. experimental input at the weak scale). Unification at one loop occurs if there exists t_U such that

$$\alpha_1^{-1}(t_U) = \alpha_2^{-1}(t_U) = \alpha_3^{-1}(t_U). \quad (17)$$

Where this occurs as a function of

$$\mu = \mu_u(\text{Unification})$$

Beyond one loop, the renormalization group equations acquire additional terms that couple of different Gauge factors. In general, the evolution of the couplings is

$$\frac{d\alpha_i}{dt} = \frac{b_i}{2\pi}\alpha_i^2 + \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \sum_j b_{ij}\alpha_i^2\alpha_j + \dots, \quad (18)$$

where b_i are the one-loop coefficients (as in Eq. (15)) and b_{ij} are the two-loop coefficients determined by the Gauge group and matter content [8,9].

Equivalently, in terms of the inverse couplings $a_i = \alpha_i^{-1}$, one may write

$$\frac{da_i}{dt} = -b_i - \sum_j c_{ij}\alpha_j + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2), \quad (19)$$

with c_{ij} linear combinations of the b_{ij} .

In this picture, sector i evolves with baseline $-\Delta_i$ while sector j . In this lemma, we do not show the second-order loop, but we do describe and derive the second loop vanish requirements in Appendix A. We assume (and later internally justify) that a second loop also produces a vanishing cross. By the definition of crossing that is

$$\mu = \mu_o = \mu_c$$

and we no longer require normalization to achieve unification: we define this as the force GUT gauge framework clock. This implies that normalization time is equivalent to the real scale of the universe.

1.7. Renormalization in a New RG Clock, We Define Through Sigma

In this work, we make an intentional and explicit choice for the RG clock. Instead of the conventional symbol t of (13), we denote

$$\sigma \equiv \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}, \quad (20)$$

and interpret σ as an *entropy clock*. So the definition is Where this occurs as a function of

$$\mu = \mu_c(\text{Unification}) = \mu_o$$

then (20) goes to zero. This is not merely a relabeling: it reflects a mapping between RG flow and entropy production, consistent with the GENERIC structure (1). This mapping is justified because we assume that entropy is defined as a function of the RG clock,

$$S = S(\sigma), \quad (21)$$

then by the laws of thermodynamics (in particular, the non-decrease of entropy) and the rules of one-loop Gauge coupling evolution, the σ -based RG clock defines a mathematically one-to-one mapping

$$\sigma = f(t), \quad (22)$$

with

$$f'(t) > 0. \quad (23)$$

Ultimately, by selecting the log, we choose the RG clock as $\sigma \equiv \ln(\mu/\mu_0)$, which is inherently monotone in μ by construction. This can be justified and understood by coarse-grained requirements in entropy. This also allows us to tune along the new RG clock vs time RP, giving us general control of entropy. Ultimately, the one-to-one mapping by selection must be valid in entropy. This logarithmic

mapping is a choice, but the assumption is later validated. This RG Clock Unification we inform as "Forced Unification on GUT".

1.8. Significance for Unification

In standard treatments, threshold corrections $\Delta_i(\mu)$ spoil the exact crossing of α_i^{-1} and must be tuned by hand [7]. In the forced entropy-balance framework, the scalar equality of matter and horizon entropy production at a unique σ_c forces the pairwise differences $\Delta_{ij}(\sigma_c)$ to vanish. Thus, the three couplings unify automatically at σ_c , and the RG clock acquires a direct thermodynamic interpretation. It should be noted that tuning is theoretically not required. Please note the system does not need to be tuned by the RG clocks, but its one-to-one parameters may be referred to as tunable components throughout the text.

2. Constructing The Gauge-Based Framework

This section develops a theoretical cosmological framework and demonstrates that the GUT can be innate under specified Gauge coupling constraint limitations through this framework.

Lemma 2.1. *If thresholds vanish ($\Delta_i = 0$), then the pairwise crossing condition reduces to*

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{2\pi}{b_i - b_j} \left(\alpha_i^{-1}(\mu_0) - \alpha_j^{-1}(\mu_0) \right),$$

so that the crossing scale σ_c is uniquely fixed by the beta-function coefficients b_i . Thus, the SU-group embedding is determined by the spectrum itself, without external input, and the residual gap vanishes, provided two-loop crossings are negligible. We show the proof:

Proof. Start from the one-loop running (Eq. (10)),

$$\alpha_i^{-1}(\mu) = \alpha_i^{-1}(\mu_0) - \Delta_i - \frac{b_i}{2\pi} \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}.$$

Subtracting two couplings i and j at the same scale μ gives

$$\begin{aligned} r\alpha_i^{-1}(\mu) - \alpha_j^{-1}(\mu) &= \\ (\alpha_i^{-1}(\mu_0) - \alpha_j^{-1}(\mu_0)) - (\Delta_i - \Delta_j) - \frac{(b_i - b_j)}{2\pi} \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

At a crossing scale μ_c , the difference becomes

$$\alpha_i^{-1}(\mu_c) - \alpha_j^{-1}(\mu_c) = \Delta_j - \Delta_i \equiv \Delta_{ij},$$

Which is precisely the residual gap defined in Eq.10.

If thresholds vanish, $\Delta_{ij} = 0$, and the exact crossing condition follows:

$$0 = (\alpha_i^{-1}(\mu_0) - \alpha_j^{-1}(\mu_0)) - \frac{(b_i - b_j)}{2\pi} \ln \frac{\mu_c}{\mu_0}.$$

We then define the logarithmic RG clock (Eq. (45)),

$$\sigma = \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} \text{ at } \mu = \mu_c,$$

Which makes the crossing scale

$$\sigma_{ij} = \ln \frac{\mu_c}{\mu_0} = \frac{2\pi}{b_i - b_j} \left(\alpha_i^{-1}(\mu_0) - \alpha_j^{-1}(\mu_0) \right),$$

At this scale, the residual gap vanishes, $\delta_{ij}(\sigma_c) = 0$, and the unification point σ_c is uniquely determined by the coefficients b_i . Hence, the SU embedding is implicitly fixed by the particle spectrum, without additional assumptions. \square

We do this for a two-loop, but do not show everything for the sake of space, we obtain:

$$\delta_{ij}(\mu) := \alpha_i^{-1}(\mu) - \alpha_j^{-1}(\mu) = (\alpha_i^{-1}(\mu_0) - \alpha_j^{-1}(\mu_0)) - (\Delta_i - \Delta_j) - (\beta_i - \beta_j) \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0} + \sum_k \frac{b_{ik} - b_{jk}}{8\pi^2 \beta_k} \ln \left(\frac{A_k - \beta_k \ln(\mu/\mu_0)}{A_k} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2).$$

$$A_i \equiv \alpha_i^{-1}(\mu_0) - \Delta_i, \quad \beta_i \equiv \frac{b_i}{2\pi}, \quad L \equiv \ln \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}. \quad (25)$$

Therefore, under the same constraints, we will instead assume that crossing must exist at μ_0 . If this is true, it suggests that

$$\sum_k \frac{b_{ik} - b_{jk}}{8\pi^2 \beta_k} \ln \left(\frac{A_k - \beta_k \ln(\mu/\mu_0)}{A_k} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2) = 0. \quad (26)$$

Therefore, we are only left with the higher-order terms under the same forced unification argument. By analyzing a unification, it is clear that the logarithmic terms are zero. Thus, at some instance in time defined by the RG clock $t - \sigma = \sigma_c$, there exists forced unification. This is true for all three gauges by definition, so we stop here and assume that the higher-order terms are negligible. This will be shown to be a valid choice of reduction.

Lemma 2.2 (GENERIC Dissipation Law).

$$\dot{y} = L \nabla H + M \nabla S, \quad L^\top = -L, \quad M \succeq 0,$$

so that

$$\dot{H} = 0, \quad \dot{S} \geq 0.$$

Thus, total energy is conserved and entropy is non-decreasing for all time. (See Appendix 1 for details; we do not rederive or justify), This condition must hold by definition of the GENERIC system and first principles.

Lemma 2.3 (Cosmology Entropy). *In cosmology, we naturally decompose entropy into two parts:*

$$\dot{S} = \dot{S}_{\text{matter}} + \dot{S}_{\text{horizon}}.$$

These are two distinct physical channels: matter fields (bulk), geometric horizon area (boundary).

This is well accepted.

Lemma 2.4 (GENERIC Structure Sum). *The sum of infinitely many GENERIC subsystems can be represented as a single GENERIC structure since L and M by simple block-matrix addition:*

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(L_n \nabla H_n + M_n \nabla S_n \right) = L \nabla H + M \nabla S.$$

See Figure 1.

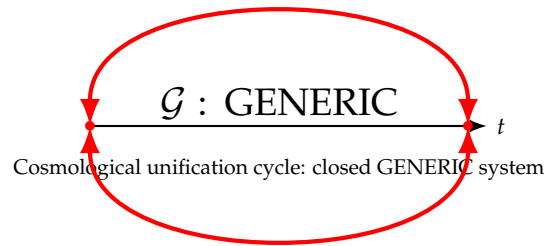


Figure 1. Schematic cosmological unification cycle. The closed red loop represents the global GENERIC system, enforcing entropy balance and overall conservation across cosmological evolution. Dissipative subsystems (not shown) are embedded within this loop, while unification is realized at the heating point corresponding to grand unification and cosmological bang/crunch conditions.

Lemma 2.5 (GENERIC Temporal Space). *The universe is defined by a single GENERIC operator \mathcal{G} spanning from the initial condition at $t = 0$ to $t \rightarrow \infty$:*

$$\mathcal{G} = \bigcup_{t=0}^{\infty} \left(L(t) \nabla H(t) + M(t) \nabla S(t) \right).$$

This must be true by both energy conservation and entropy restrictions. If you accept a global H and a global S exist over all time (such as in Cosmology). Yes: the Universe must be a GENERIC system at all times, since GENERIC encodes exactly “energy conserved + entropy increases.”. So, we assume this is true, and therefore, through the time arrow defined, we can consider the Universe can be represented by a generic over that time arrow. See Figure 1.

Lemma 2.6 (Thermodynamic Unification). *Since the GENERIC structure is validated, the single operator \mathcal{G} is equal to the sum of all local GENERICs within the Universe:*

$$\mathcal{G} = \sum_{n=1}^N \left(L_n \nabla H_n + M_n \nabla S_n \right).$$

Therefore, the Universe’s first principles are the total of all GENERIC contributions. This we assume, but physically realize. We must show this to be true by generic spectral constraints and modal analysis. Therefore,

$$\dot{y} = L \nabla H + M \nabla S,$$

which guarantees energy conservation and the Second Law identically. (See Appendix for GENERIC definitions).

Lemma 2.7 (Gravity Emerges Through Entropy). *By definition, gravity emerges from total entropy through Jacobson’s near-equilibrium thermodynamic framework, where $\delta Q = T dS$ applied to local Rindler horizons reproduces Einstein’s equations. Thus, gravitational dynamics are consistent with the unified GENERIC law and Lemma 2. This GR emergence is a well-known result under this assumption, but we derive it in the Appendix for completeness. Therefore, total cosmological entropy must contain gravity emergence.*

Lemma 2.8 (GUT is Forced In GENERIC). *At $S_{\text{unification}}$, which is the total point of entropy, there cannot be any dissipation by Lemma 2.2. This is because if we have no cross-coupling and no residual gaps, then by definition, there is no dissipation. Therefore, as defined in GENERIC, the system at $S_{\text{unification}}$ must be purely Hamiltonian,*

$$\dot{y} = L \nabla H.$$

Now, if $S_{\text{unification}}$ is constant in form, and this is where GUT occurs by Lemma 2.2, it must also be true in cosmology that the change in matter entropy at some point is equal to the shift in horizon entropy. This is true because this framework assumes the total entropy of the Universe is defined as the sum (for one instance in time):

$$S_{\text{total}} = S_{\text{matter}} + S_{\text{horizon}}.$$

By the fundamental principles of GENERIC, the total entropy structure is preserved over all time. Cosmological definitions also require that the maximum entropy in any region is set by the horizon area (Bekenstein–Hawking bounds). This implies that at times,

$$\dot{S}_{\text{horizon}} > \dot{S}_{\text{matter}},$$

while observations of thermalization and coarse-grained matter systems require that at other times

$$\dot{S}_{\text{matter}} > \dot{S}_{\text{horizon}},$$

since otherwise matter would be permanently frozen in a low-entropy state and Unification could not occur.

Therefore, by the Mean Value theorem, there must exist a scale $S_{\text{unification}}$ at which

$$\dot{S}_{\text{matter}} = \dot{S}_{\text{horizon}}.$$

At this point, dissipation vanishes, the system is Hamiltonian, and the Gauge forces unify.

Remark 1. In standard cosmology, there is no theorem guaranteeing a scale at which $\dot{S}_{\text{matter}} = \dot{S}_{\text{horizon}}$. However, within the GENERIC framework embedded into forced unification, it is necessary that such a crossing exists (via basic calculus); otherwise, the closure condition ($M\nabla S = 0$) would be violated by its entropy cosmological unification. Thus, again, the existence of $S_{\text{unification}}$ is not merely plausible but structurally necessary in GENERIC cosmological models.

2.1. Analysis of Unification Diagnostic: Lemma 1

At one-loop with vanishing thresholds, the unification condition reads

$$\Delta\alpha_{ij}^{-1}(\mu_0) = \frac{(b_i - b_j)}{2\pi} \ln \frac{\mu_U}{\mu_0}, \quad (b_i - b_j) = \frac{2\pi \Delta\alpha_{ij}^{-1}(\mu_0)}{\ln(\mu_U/\mu_0)}.$$

For $\mu_0 \neq \mu_U$ this finite-difference form is well-defined, but if $\mu_0 \rightarrow \mu_U$ then either it diverges ($\Delta\alpha_{ij}^{-1} \neq 0$) or collapses to $0/0$ ($\Delta\alpha_{ij}^{-1} = 0$). In the latter case, the correct expression is the differential form

$$(b_i - b_j) = -2\pi \frac{d}{d \ln \mu} \Delta\alpha_{ij}^{-1}(\mu) \Big|_{\mu=\mu_U},$$

Which is simply the RG equation itself. In particle physics language, the $0/0$ limit is a diagnostic signaling missing information; in cosmology, the entropy balance identifies a hidden channel at the UV limit; and in unification theory, this shows GUT is always preserved in form, though the microphysics at μ_U is not extractable from RG slopes alone. However, this does not invalidate the framework; instead, it stands out from standard GUT attempts, which aim to extract information inherently. In future work, we will analyze the entropy diagonal, but to do this, we must explicitly define μ_o . We have not done this yet, and will show why in the next section.

2.2. Analysis of Cosmological Entropy Assumption

1. Entropy production channels

We define two canonical entropy-production rates in an FRW cosmology:

Matter (bulk-viscous channel):

$$\dot{S}_m(T) = C_m \left(\frac{\zeta}{s} \right) (T) T, \quad C_m = \text{Constant}. \quad (27)$$

Horizon (Bekenstein–Hawking channel):

$$\dot{S}_h(T) = C_h T^{-2}, \quad C_h = \text{Constant}. \quad (28)$$

Both vanish as $T \rightarrow \infty$, but with different scalings:

$$\dot{S}_m \sim T^{-3}, \quad \dot{S}_h \sim T^{-2}. \quad (29)$$

2. Controller formulation

Introduce the RG/controller variable:

$$\mu = \mu_0 e^\sigma, \quad \sigma = \ln \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} \right). \quad (30)$$

Define the entropy controller from the original cosmological assumption:

$$\dot{\sigma} = -\kappa G(\sigma), \quad G(\sigma) = \dot{S}_m(\mu_0 e^\sigma) - \dot{S}_h(\mu_0 e^\sigma). \quad (31)$$

Equilibrium requires

$$G(\sigma) = 0 \iff \dot{S}_m(\sigma) = \dot{S}_h(\sigma). \quad (32)$$

3. Failure of the Two-Channel Model

At high temperature, assuming $(\zeta/s)(T) \sim T^{-4}$:

$$\dot{S}_m(T) \sim \frac{C_m}{T^3}, \quad \dot{S}_h(T) \sim \frac{C_h}{T^2}. \quad (33)$$

Thus

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\dot{S}_m(T)}{\dot{S}_h(T)} \sim \frac{1}{T} \rightarrow 0. \quad (34)$$

The matter and horizon channels vanish at different rates, so

$$\dot{S}_m(T) \neq \dot{S}_h(T) \quad (35)$$

except possibly at one fine-tuned unification point T^* .

Therefore, the **two-channel controller proof fails** to enforce balance. Physically, the large Temperature scale differs in some order n and m for each respective entropy, making it so no real crossing will exist. Therefore, unification cannot exist under the cosmological entropy restriction and requires a correction to our entropy function to achieve forced unification without breaking down at high energies. This means we can have a full Hamiltonian in the GENERIC, by definition, but need a fully dissipative (compensatory) term added to the GENERIC to ensure that S always is greater than or equal to zero, because the assumed entropy over cosmological time was incorrect.

4. Resolution via missing entropy

The balance condition we will write (and later justify) is:

$$\dot{S}_m(T) + \Delta S(T) = \dot{S}_h(T), \quad (36)$$

. where

$$\Delta S(T) = \dot{S}_h(T) - \dot{S}_m(T) = \dot{S}_3. \quad (37)$$

Therefore,

$$R = \frac{\dot{S}_h(T) - \dot{S}_m(T)}{\dot{S}_3} = 1 \quad (38)$$

This correction is not arbitrary — it is a forced requirement of the entropy production term:

- At the unification point T : $\Delta S(T) > 0$.
- At high T : $\Delta S(T) \approx C_h T^{-2}$.
- At low T : $\Delta S(T) \approx -\dot{S}_m(T)$.

Thus, the "missing entropy" is an inherent part of the cosmological entropy budget. If we do not include it (as proven above), we fail to achieve unification for reasons described previously. Therefore, we redefine our old cosmological lemma. However, nothing else in the system changes: forcing entropy dependency within the Gauge/controller coupling under the GENERIC systems. We have just generalized the cosmological entropy to ensure it is truly generic and not assumed. See Appendix D & E.

We will define R physically in controls as:

$$R = ((Internal)/(External))) \quad (39)$$

Where internal and external are dissipations in the systems. Therefore, in controls, we can intercouple cosmology to understand why the R balance is accurate. If the convention of R confuses you, it should be known that $S(\sigma_c = 0) = 0$; $\mu_o = \mu$ in both the cosmological Generic Restriction and in the Gauge coupling. So balanced in this sense is defined through controls. The use of this will make sense later, but Table 2 clarifies expectations in terms of $R(S(\sigma))$. The exact balance condition that internally defines this dissipation shows that we are working with a modern-day controller condition.

Table 2. Entropy channels and their physical interpretation in the controller framework.

Symbol	Channel	Physical meaning	Controller interpretation
\dot{S}_m	Matter	Local microscopic entropy production (particle creation, field interactions).	Internal source
\dot{S}_3	Dissipative (bulk, viscous, etc.)	Irreversible entropy due to macroscopic non-equilibrium; acts as an internal correction term.	Internal correction
\dot{S}_h	Horizon	Geometric entropy from the cosmological boundary (Bekenstein–Hawking term).	External sink or source

Dissipative Nature of the Correction Channel

In our cosmological GENERIC setup, the conservative energy is already fully encoded in the matter+geometry sector via the Einstein–Friedmann and continuity equations, so no additional energetic reservoir is admissible. Consequently, any extra entropy channel S_3 cannot carry conservative energy and must reside in the dissipative (Onsager/GENERIC) part of the dynamics. This enforces :

$$\boxed{\dot{S}_3 \geq 0},$$

i.e. S_3 is an *irreversible* entropy-production term (e.g. phase mixing, bulk viscous losses, particle creation), increasing the disorder without contributing mechanical work. The total entropy must always follow the second law of thermodynamics:

$$\dot{S}_{\text{tot}} = \dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_h + \dot{S}_3 \geq 0,$$

and, if one imposes a *balance unification* at unification, it is implemented as

$$\dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_3 = \dot{S}_h \iff \frac{\dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_3}{\dot{S}_h} = 1.$$

Sign convention. S_3 is added in \dot{S}_{tot} because it represents internal, irreversible production; its positivity does not mean we subtract it. In the stationary-entropy closure (used only as a diagnostic), one may set $\dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_h + \dot{S}_3 = 0$ at the unification point, but this is a constraint on the *sum* of rates, not a change of the intrinsic sign: $\dot{S}_3 \geq 0$ remains required by dissipation. This must also be true through the GENERIC framework, as we already have a full Hamiltonian by definition. Therefore, all the impacts of the entropy term must be accounted for within the dissipation.

We justify this through the GENERIC framework we developed with the new supplemental lemma. However, that two-entropy-based cosmological lemma fails to unify because cosmological entropies in matter can decrease over time, requiring a balancing term that increases. The total entropy over time still increases, which helps unify microscopic laws with the necessary macroscopic cosmological structure. Note that total entropy and balance are not the same; however, by forcing $S_h = 0$, the conventions are maintained. For the generalized framework, unlike in the Appendix, we require all S_i to be monotonic, allowing their derivatives to be negative for conventional consistency. We define conventions in this way to prevent readers from confusing the total, unification, and Controller (balanced) equations. At the unification (unification point) point, $\dot{S}_m \simeq \dot{S}_h$ and S_3 saturates the equality, providing a thermodynamically consistent bridge between the microscopic (matter) and macroscopic (geometric) sectors.

Under this condition, the total entropy production is

$$\dot{S}_{\text{tot}} = \dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_h + \dot{S}_3 = (\dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_3) + \dot{S}_h = 2\dot{S}_h \geq 0. \quad (40)$$

This is of interest in a cosmological physical context. This is calculated through two equations and algebra. Those equations being, again, balanced requirements & the second law of thermodynamics requirement (forced through GENERIC). Therefore, we have defined the total closed cosmological entropy. And under these assumptions, our RG clock is now scaled to universal time.

Interpretation Summary and New Generalized Entropy

The controller analysis reveals:

1. The mismatch between bulk and horizon entropy is **not a failure of the GUT framework**.
2. Rather, it indicates that **cosmology is missing an entropy channel**: an unaccounted entropy flow, with horizon-like scaling at high temperature.
3. By absorbing this channel, the entropy balance condition is restored and the unification scale μ_U can be consistently defined. We achieve this through a compensation term.

2.3. Defining New Plasma Diagnostics via a Controller Perspective

Three-channel entropy diagnostics (definition-first)

Let the three entropy-production rates be

$$\dot{S}_m(\sigma), \quad \dot{S}_h(\sigma), \quad \dot{S}_3(\sigma),$$

and the total rate

$$\dot{S}_{\text{tot}}(\sigma) = \dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_h + \dot{S}_3.$$

Diagnostic A (Balance Closure)

If the balance condition defines the unification point $\dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_3 = \dot{S}_h$, Introduce the dimensionless ratio.

$$R_{\text{bal}}(\sigma) \equiv \frac{\dot{S}_m(\sigma) + \dot{S}_3(\sigma)}{\dot{S}_h(\sigma)} = \frac{\dot{S}_m}{\dot{S}_h} + \frac{\dot{S}_3}{\dot{S}_h}.$$

A limit of ($R_h \rightarrow 0$) is therefore required. This “blow-up” is not pathological: it signifies that the renormalization-group energy scale μ and the entropy clock $\sigma = \ln(\mu/\mu_c)$ decouple—no further horizon evolution exists, so

$$\frac{d\mu}{d\sigma} \rightarrow 0, \quad \mu \rightarrow \mu_c.$$

In control-theoretic terms, the feedback loop *saturates* (loss of control authority) as the external reference freezes, marking the unification fixed point. The inverse ratio

$$R^{-1} = \frac{\dot{S}_h}{\dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_3}$$

Provides a numerically stable alternative, tending to $R^{-1} \rightarrow 0$ instead of diverging, but encoding the same physical condition of complete entropic stasis. In other words, in both this framework (via a stochastic controller analysis) and the logarithmic one, we have blow-up, validating the controller orientation in terms of Gauge. Therefore, we pose the inverse setup for exploratory work by the audience.

Mathematically, the apparent divergence in the diagnostic ratio $R(\sigma)$ disappears when the correlated vanishing of the entropy channels is taken into account. Applying L'Hôpital's rule near the unification (Sunification) point σ_c , we obtain

$$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \sigma_c} R(\sigma) = \frac{S''_m(\sigma_c) + S''_3(\sigma_c)}{S''_h(\sigma_c)} < \infty.$$

Physically, this means that there is no true blow-up at unification. The horizon, matter, and dissipative entropy productions all vanish in a correlated manner, ensuring that the controller remains smooth and finite. The apparent infinity in R arises only when one channel (S'_h) is held fixed while the others co-vanish—an artifact of the parametrization, not a physical singularity. Thus, the limit confirms that the system remains well-behaved and self-consistent at the unification boundary. This blow-up R marks the boundary between dissipative and Hamiltonian regimes. It's a signature of external dissipation ending, not beginning, and validating our equation as both physically and mathematically correct (In GENERIC).

Physically, $R(G)$ behaves as the controller's internal gain:

$R(G) > 1 \Rightarrow$ bulk matter dominates, geometry under produces entropy,

$R(G) < 1 \Rightarrow$ horizon dominates, matter under produces entropy,

$R(G) = 1 \Rightarrow$ perfect entropy balance \Rightarrow the unification manifold

This balance defines the stationary diagnostic, equivalent to the GENERIC closure $M\nabla S = 0$ at the unification point. In other words, overdamping, critical damping, etc., along with the parameterized (dynamic) entropy tuners and the RG clock. And that balanced equation is known in controls, validated through the limit (i.e., identifying which terms are dissipative externally and internally), and established through the definition of S_3 (a difference between two known cosmologically predefined entropies). In other words, we understand that entropy is a feedback term that can be defined and is determined by a controller. This argument is self-consistent, but we provide a more detailed controller

analysis to convince. Ultimately, $R(G)$ is the ratio of our initial equation, which must be equal to one at unification.

3. How Controllers Represent Fundamental Principles (Discretely) Overview

As a primer to fundamental control theory, please see [10,11,25–27].

The most general form of a controller.

$$\dot{\sigma} = -\kappa G(\sigma, t) + \eta u(t) + 2D \zeta(t), \quad (41)$$

with zero-mean noise $\zeta(t)$ and diffusion level D (noise intensity). In fundamental physics, Diffusion would be additive heating, and noise would be a quantum correction. A deterministic controller has no diffusion (i.e., no heating). We, however, have shown through entropy balance that we can represent the cosmological Universe as:

$$G(\sigma, t) \equiv \sum_i \alpha_i \dot{S}_i(\sigma, t). \quad (42)$$

Where we defined G in R earlier. That is, we can achieve controller "stability" (think not overshooting/ under-damping) at some point where: forcing noise vanishes $u \rightarrow 0, D \rightarrow 0$), (41) reduces to $\dot{\sigma} = -\kappa G(\sigma, t)$. At steady state,

$$\dot{\sigma} = 0 \iff G(\sigma^*) = 0 \iff \sum_i \alpha_i \dot{S}_i(\sigma^*) = 0. \quad (43)$$

Linearizing (43) about a balance point σ_c gives

$$\delta\sigma \approx -\kappa (\partial_\sigma G)|_{\sigma_c} \delta\sigma + \eta u(t) + 2D \zeta(t). \quad (44)$$

With $\kappa > 0$ and $(\partial_\sigma G)|_{\sigma_c} > 0$, the feedback is negative and the equilibrium is stable (perturbations decay). Here $\kappa > 0$ is the relaxation (gain) and η sets how strongly the input $u(t)$ couples to σ .

3.1. Notation of Controls in Gauge Framework

Setup and Notation

We work with the logarithmic RG/entropy clock, which we introduce as the controller variable.

$$\sigma \equiv \ln\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0}\right), \quad (45)$$

assumed monotone in the RG flow. Entropy channels are functions of σ :

$$\dot{S}_i = \dot{S}_i(\sigma, t), \quad i \in \{m, 3, h\},$$

for matter (m), an additive/dissipative channel (3), and the horizon (h). We use the sign vector.

$$\alpha_m = \alpha_3 = +1, \quad \alpha_h = -1.$$

Why Interchanging t and σ Is Valid

Assume the entropy channels are functions of σ , i.e.

$$S_i = S_i(\sigma), \quad \sigma = \ln(\mu/\mu_0) \text{ monotone.} \quad (46)$$

By the chain rule,

$$\dot{S}_i = \frac{dS_i}{d\sigma} \dot{\sigma} \equiv S'_i(\sigma) \dot{\sigma}, \quad (47)$$

It is therefore consistent to express the dynamics in terms of σ instead of t . Since σ is monotonic, it preserves the ordering, and the GENERIC degeneracy ($\nabla H \cdot M \nabla S = 0$) is maintained after

reparameterization. In the Hamiltonian limit, where $M\nabla S = 0$, dissipation disappears and only the reversible flow $L\nabla H$ remains. If the additive channel and disturbances are removed, and the controller simplifies to the conservative force-separating regime. This means we are not re-deriving our previous assumptions, but instead showing that the framework also represents them.

Variable Meanings

σ : entropy/RG clock; $\kappa > 0$: relaxation gain; $u(t)$: exogenous control/disturbance; η : input coupling to σ ; D : diffusion level; $\zeta(t)$: zero-mean noise; α_i : channel signs (+, +, -); G : entropy imbalance; R : balance ratio with $R = 1$ at the unification point. For clarity, we provide the compact vector form without noise. Let

$$\dot{\mathbf{S}}(\sigma, t) = (\dot{S}_m, \dot{S}_3, \dot{S}_h)^\top, \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha} = (1, 1, -1)^\top.$$

Then

$$\dot{\sigma} = -\kappa \boldsymbol{\alpha}^\top \dot{\mathbf{S}}(\sigma, t) + \eta u(t). \quad (48)$$

Link to the ratio diagnostic R . Define the balance ratio

$$R(\sigma, t) \equiv \frac{\dot{S}_m(\sigma, t) + \dot{S}_3(\sigma, t)}{\dot{S}_h(\sigma, t)}. \quad (49)$$

Using (42),

$$G(\sigma, t) = \dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_3 - \dot{S}_h = \dot{S}_h(\sigma, t) [R(\sigma, t) - 1]. \quad (50)$$

Thus $G = 0 \iff R = 1$; the controller drives $R \rightarrow 1$ (the unification and balance condition).

3.2. Summary

We replace the renormalization time by the *entropy clock*

$$\sigma = \ln\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0}\right), \quad (51)$$

so that the energy scale becomes an entropy-driven variable. All couplings and entropy rates thus evolve as functions of σ rather than t :

$$\dot{S}_i(\sigma), \quad i \in \{m, h, 3\}. \quad (52)$$

Recall that those entropies are just the cosmological entropy with a dissipative addition that was forced into our system.

We then introduce the control law,

$$\dot{\sigma} = -\kappa G(\sigma), \quad G(\sigma) = \dot{S}_m(\sigma) + \dot{S}_3(\sigma) - \dot{S}_h(\sigma), \quad (53)$$

with $\kappa > 0$ a proportional control coefficient that defines the relaxation rate toward balance. This single scalar equation replaces the entire multi-operator RG system, recasting unification as a dynamic entropy-balancing process. We show only the figure, but recall that by definition, it is properly parametrized through our Gauge framework as well.

Key Statement

The GENERIC framework developed here is innately stochastic and deterministic in form, as demonstrated through cosmological entropy and the embedding of the Gauge component. The Gauge component is demonstrated more rigorously for the reader by explaining it as a fundamental controller analysis, which shows that the control balance and Gauge coupling describe the same physical structure. This imposes a forced cosmological requirement, and GUT entropy is intrinsically coupled to it. Additive entropy analysis yields results in alignment with those of microscopic and other RG systems.

3.3. Stochastic Regime and Balance Failure

Far from unification, each entropy channel fluctuates stochastically, as expected from a GENERIC system. The controller equation must then be understood in the mean:

$$\langle \dot{\sigma} \rangle = -\kappa \langle G(\sigma) \rangle. \quad (54)$$

In this stochastic regime, the entropy imbalance $G(\sigma)$ acts like thermodynamic noise—it is never exactly zero, but its mean trends toward equilibrium. Hence, $R(G)$ oscillates around unity, describing the incomplete balance between microscopic (matter) and macroscopic (geometric) entropy production. We know that we can treat the system as stochastic by the definition of the controller.

This captures both macroscopic (horizon-level) and microscopic (matter-level) dynamics within the same equation: the σ -controller self-adjusts to reconcile their competing entropic tendencies.

On Forcing Quantum and Heating Corrections to Zero

Readers may wonder how it is possible to force both heating and quantum corrections to zero without losing generality. However, it should be known that by assuming the Universe as a validated envelope and embedding the additive entropy correction term S_3 , we have already included all possible dynamic entropy changes within the total entropy functional. This means that any quantum correction required as a result of increasing entropy, as well as any effective heating or noise corrections, are implicitly accounted for within the validated GENERIC framework. Therefore, when we take the formal limits $u(t) \rightarrow 0$, $D \rightarrow 0$, and $\dot{S}_3 \rightarrow 0$, we are not removing or neglecting quantum effects; instead, we are describing the global equilibrium state where all internal entropy channels have balanced and quantum fluctuations have been thermodynamically absorbed into the system. The entropy structure itself imposes the full stochastic and quantum content of the theory, such that these corrections are innate to the formulation and do not need to be explicitly added.

Final Form and Interpretation

Therefore, the final controller equation does not require explicit noise or diffusion terms to represent evolution across all time, because entropy innately carries the effects of stochastic, quantum, and thermal processes within its own gradient structure. In this sense, entropy is not a passive quantity but an active driver that already contains the information of noise and diffusion. The total dynamics remain complete and self-consistent in time even when the explicit forcing and stochastic terms vanish, demonstrating that the system's closure naturally incorporates the complete set of physical effects within $S(\sigma)$.

4. Resolving the Controller to Show How It Couples with Thresholds

Solution Terms and Fundamental Control Reference for Final Proof

We define the ratio in σ -space as

$$R(\sigma) = \frac{S'_m(\sigma) + S'_3(\sigma)}{S'_h(\sigma)}. \quad (55)$$

The imbalance in σ -space is then

$$\Delta_\sigma(\sigma) \equiv S'_h - (S'_m + S'_3) = S'_h(1 - R). \quad (56)$$

The corresponding ratio in the time domain is

$$R_t(\sigma) = \frac{\dot{S}_m(\sigma) + \dot{S}_3(\sigma)}{\dot{S}_h(\sigma)}. \quad (57)$$

defines the controller error in time

$$G(\sigma) \equiv \dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_3 - \dot{S}_h = \dot{S}_h(R_t - 1). \quad (58)$$

The time-domain imbalance (preferred for control) is

$$\Delta_t(\sigma) \equiv \dot{S}_h - (\dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_3), \quad \text{so that} \quad G(\sigma) = -\Delta_t(\sigma). \quad (59)$$

The σ -space imbalance (preferred for diagnostics) is

$$\Delta_\sigma(\sigma) = S'_h - (S'_m + S'_3) = S'_h(1 - R). \quad (60)$$

The chain rule links the two domains,

$$r\dot{X}(\sigma) = X'(\sigma)\dot{\sigma}, \quad \text{thus} \quad \Delta_t(\sigma) = \dot{\sigma}\Delta_\sigma(\sigma), \quad \text{and} \quad (61)$$

$$G(\sigma) = -\dot{\sigma}\Delta_\sigma(\sigma).$$

The control law (standard negative feedback) is then

$$\dot{\sigma} = -\kappa G(\sigma) \quad \iff \quad \dot{\sigma} = \kappa \Delta_t(\sigma). \quad (62)$$

Finally, the balance (unification point) condition is satisfied when

$$R = 1 \iff \Delta_\sigma = 0 \iff \Delta_t = 0 \iff G = 0. \quad (63)$$

Balance (unification point) condition: $R = 1 \iff \Delta_\sigma = 0 \iff \Delta_t = 0 \iff G = 0$.

In the stochastic formulation, the entropy balance controller evolves according to

$$\dot{\sigma} = -\kappa G(\sigma), \quad (64)$$

where $G(\sigma)$ is the instantaneous imbalance function between entropy channels,

$$G(\sigma) \equiv \dot{S}_m(\sigma) + \dot{S}_3(\sigma) - \dot{S}_h(\sigma),$$

and $\kappa > 0$ is the relaxation coefficient.

Approximate (Threshold-Free) Controller

When no explicit threshold is defined, the system is stochastic and the controller evolves as a cumulative response to imbalance. Integrating from any reference point σ_0 gives

$$\sigma - \sigma_0 = -\kappa \int_{t_0}^t G(\sigma(t')) dt'. \quad (65)$$

Since $G(\sigma)$ itself is the imbalance $\Delta(\sigma)$,

$$\sigma - \sigma_0 = -\kappa \int_{t_0}^t \Delta(\sigma(t')) dt'. \quad (66)$$

In this *approximate* regime, σ accumulates the integrated imbalance stochastically. No boundary or normalization condition is yet imposed— σ merely records the difference between two arbitrary reference states. The system remains noise-dominated, and balance is only realized in the mean.

$$\langle \dot{\sigma} \rangle = -\kappa \langle \Delta(\sigma) \rangle.$$

Exact (Threshold-Defined) Controller

To obtain the *exact deterministic* controller, we now impose a threshold condition that defines the balance manifold:

$$\Delta(\sigma_c) = 0, \quad \sigma_c = 0.$$

This fixes the origin of the σ -coordinate system. Repeating the same integration under this normalization gives

$$\sigma - \sigma_c = -\kappa \int_{t_c}^t \Delta(\sigma(t')) dt'. \quad (67)$$

Since $\sigma_c = 0$, we can write simply

$$\sigma = -\kappa \int_{t_c}^t \Delta(\sigma(t')) dt' \Rightarrow \sigma = \sigma - \sigma_c \equiv \Delta\sigma. \quad (68)$$

Thus, the controller variable σ is inherently a *difference variable*, as it measures the deviation of the system from its balanced (unified) state. The addition of the threshold converts the stochastic approximation into a deterministic law, anchoring the entropy dynamics to a fixed reference—analogue to Gauge fixing at unification. Therefore, this difference variable is zero at unification by definition. Moreover, in the Gauge framework, we see that this is zero.

It is known that in stochastic controls, as the noise approaches zero, a self-consistent system is obtained. Therefore, with the entropy modification, we achieve both cosmological unification in entropy and microscopic unification through forced GUT.

Interpretation and Sign Validity

We define the controller imbalance as $G(\sigma) = -\Delta(\sigma)$ so that the control law $\dot{\sigma} = -\kappa G(\sigma)$ becomes $\dot{\sigma} = \kappa \Delta(\sigma)$. This inversion enforces negative feedback: if $\Delta > 0$ (geometry excess) then $\dot{\sigma} > 0$, while if $\Delta < 0$ (matter excess) then $\dot{\sigma} < 0$, driving the system back toward balance. Hence, the sign convention used here for σ is consistent with standard control theory expectations and guarantees that the controller evolves toward the equilibrium manifold where $\Delta(\sigma_c) = 0$. The feedback law constitutes a *negative-feedback control*:

$$\dot{\sigma} = -\kappa G(\sigma),$$

such that σ evolves in the direction that *reduces* the entropy imbalance. When internal dissipation exceeds the holographic outflow ($G > 0$), σ decreases, damping entropy production; when $G < 0$, σ increases, enhancing production. This guarantees dynamic stability and convergence toward the balanced fixed point σ_c . Therefore, we maintain stability in the system through negative feedback, and in doing so, we achieve what is known as a controller threshold.

Concept	Before normalization	After “threshold = 0”
σ relation	$\sigma = \ln(\mu/\mu_0)$	$\sigma = \ln(\mu/\mu_c)$
Free constant	μ_0 arbitrary	$\mu_0 = \mu_c$
Balance point	$\sigma = \sigma_c$	$\sigma_c = 0$
External normalization?	Yes	No
Controller meaning	Drives $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma_c$	Drives $\sigma \rightarrow 0$

4.1. Relation Between Controller and Gauge Thresholds

Mathematical Consistency

The scalar imbalance above is a projection of the full tensorial structure. When the entropy channels depend on a set of state variables x_i , the total entropy production is

$$\dot{S}_{\text{tot}} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial x_i} M_{ij} \frac{\partial S}{\partial x_j}, \quad (69)$$

with M_{ij} the symmetric, positive semidefinite dissipation matrix. The imbalance tensor then follows as

$$\Delta_{ij} = M_{ij} \left(\partial_i S_h - \partial_i (S_m + S_3) \right) \left(\partial_j S_h - \partial_j (S_m + S_3) \right). \quad (70)$$

It measures how far the full vector of entropy gradients is from balance in each direction. In the one-dimensional case, $M_{ij} \rightarrow M$, and we recover the scalar

$$\Delta = M (\partial_\sigma S_h - \partial_\sigma S_m - \partial_\sigma S_3)^2. \quad (71)$$

At the unification point, the tensor vanishes in all components:

$$\Delta_{ij}(0) = 0 \quad \forall i, j, \quad (72)$$

which enforces the directional balance condition

$$\partial_i S_h = \partial_i (S_m + S_3), \quad (73)$$

Ensuring that every direction in phase space satisfies the matching condition, not only the scalar projection. This shows that the controller approximation by definition of the control input is equivalent to the threshold at unification = 0. Although this is innate, we demonstrate this: recall that delta in stochastic controls (at a deterministic point) transforms the generalized integral equation from an approximation to an exact one. However, unification forces exactness along this controller. Therefore, our controller threshold and unification threshold are the same at forced GUT, as shown by Lemma 1. This is a more rigorous projection of the controller analysis onto the developed Gauge framework to demonstrate to readers that both thresholds are identical in mathematical construction and at the point of analysis.

Proof of Physical Construction in Threshold

By embedding the same physical structure of the RG Clock into the controller, we innately force the same physical properties. Therefore, it is true that the unification point of the RG Gauge setup is equivalent to thresholds vanishing within the stochastic/GENERIC-based analysis. We do not repeat this for the sake of space.

4.2. Section Summary

At the unification, all stochastic (noise) terms vanish by definition,

$$G(\sigma_c) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_3 = \dot{S}_h, \quad (74)$$

so that $R(G) = 1$ exactly. The dynamics reduce to the Hamiltonian (reversible) part of GENERIC,

$$\dot{y} = L\nabla H, \quad (75)$$

since $M\nabla S = 0$ there. Entropy production saturates and dissipation ceases: the deterministic limit of the stochastic controller corresponds precisely to thermodynamic unification.

Because the GENERIC form

$$\dot{y} = L\nabla H + M\nabla S \quad (76)$$

contains both reversible and irreversible operators, the σ -controller allows them to evolve coherently:

$$\begin{aligned} L\nabla H &\text{ captures microscopic reversible flow,} \\ M\nabla S &\text{ captures macroscopic dissipation,} \\ R(G) = 1 &\text{ enforces their equilibrium coexistence.} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, this balance controller naturally unifies microscopic and macroscopic physics without external normalization—the condition $\Delta = 0$ arises internally from the Gauge fixing of σ .

5. Imbalance Vanishes at the unification point: “Threshold = 0” as Normalization

By defining

$$\Delta(\sigma_c) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_c = 0, \quad (77)$$

we set the origin of the σ -coordinate system. All σ values are now measured relative to the balanced (unified) state:

$$\sigma = \ln\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_c}\right). \quad (78)$$

Because $\mu_c = \mu_0$ under this definition,

$$\mu(\sigma) = \mu_c e^\sigma. \quad (79)$$

Thus, the multiplicative constant μ_0 is already fixed and no further normalization is required.

Without that choice, σ would have a free additive constant:

$$\sigma = \ln\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0}\right), \quad (80)$$

where μ_0 would be an arbitrary normalization scale. By choosing $\sigma_c = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu = \mu_c$, we fix this constant:

$$\mu_0 = \mu_c, \quad \sigma_c = 0. \quad (81)$$

Hence, there is no floating normalization or Gauge freedom left— σ now has absolute meaning in the model.

Couplings run as $g(\sigma)$, and the projected GENERIC Jacobian on the slow manifold is

$$\hat{\mathcal{J}}(\sigma) := \Pi_{T\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon} \left(L(g(\sigma)) \nabla_y^2 H(g(\sigma)) + M(\sigma) \nabla_y^2 \mathcal{S} \right) \Pi_{T\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon}^\top,$$

where $\Pi_{T\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon}$ denotes the orthogonal projection onto the tangent space $T\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon$ and \mathcal{S} is the total entropy functional.

Spectral Quantities

Let

$$\alpha(\sigma) := \max\{\Re\lambda : \lambda \in \text{spec } \hat{\mathcal{J}}(\sigma)\},$$

and let $\lambda_1(\sigma)$ be any eigenvalue of $\hat{\mathcal{J}}(\sigma)$ with $\Re\lambda_1(\sigma) = \alpha(\sigma)$. Define the (correct) spectral gap.

$$\delta(\sigma) := \alpha(\sigma) - \max\{\Re\lambda : \lambda \in \text{spec } \hat{\mathcal{J}}(\sigma) \setminus \{\lambda_1(\sigma)\}\}.$$

We say $\lambda_1(\sigma)$ is *simple* if its algebraic multiplicity is one.

$$\sigma_c^{(\text{spec})} := \inf\{\sigma : \delta(\sigma) > 0 \text{ and } \lambda_1(\sigma) \text{ is simple}\}, \quad (82)$$

$$\sigma_c^{(\text{RG})} := \text{the } \sigma \text{ where } g_1(\sigma) = g_2(\sigma) = g_3(\sigma) \equiv g_U. \quad (83)$$

We refer to this RG unification condition as opening the *Gauge gap*, which determines when unification is achieved.

Assumptions B1–B4

- B1 *Analytic dependence.* $L(\cdot)$ and $\nabla_y^2 H(\cdot)$ depend real-analytically on the couplings g ; $g(\sigma)$ is piecewise- C^1 in σ , with a finite set of threshold jumps Δ_i .
- B2 *Unified conservative block at crossing.* If $g_1 = g_2 = g_3$ at σ^* , then on $T\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon$ The Hamiltonian part $L\nabla_y^2 H$ is (up to similarity) a direct sum of a skew block whose entries depend only on $g_U(\sigma^*)$ and a one-dimensional Casimir/null direction.
- B3 *Dissipative ordering.* On $T\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon$, the symmetric map $M(\sigma) \nabla_y^2 \mathcal{S}$ is positive semidefinite for all σ and *positive definite* on a codimension-one subspace transverse to the Casimir at and for σ beyond the crossing.
- B4 *Transverse RG crossing.* At any pairwise crossing σ^* (after threshold matching), $\partial_\sigma(g_i - g_j) \neq 0$; for a triple crossing, all three pairwise differences cross transversely.

Proposition 4.1 (Equivalence). *Under B1–B4, the thresholds coincide and are unique (up to the prescribed Δ_i):*

$$\sigma_c^{(\text{spec})} = \sigma_c^{(\text{RG})}.$$

Sketch. By B1, $\hat{\mathcal{J}}(\sigma)$ is piecewise-analytic in σ (Kato perturbation applies). At an RG crossing, B2 makes the Hamiltonian frequencies coincide in the skew block and isolates a single Casimir direction. By B3 the dissipative part is strictly positive on the transverse subspace, so the Hermitian part of $\hat{\mathcal{J}}$ becomes strictly ordered there, which produces a unique dominant eigenvalue with $\Re\lambda_1 < 0$ and a strictly positive spectral gap $\delta(\sigma)$. B4 ensures the RG crossing is isolated and transverse, hence—by analytic dependence—the unique σ at which the conservative frequencies match is exactly where the spectral gap first opens and λ_1 is simple. Therefore $\sigma_c^{(\text{spec})} = \sigma_c^{(\text{RG})}$. \square

We explain in detail in the following section.

5. A Layered Approach to Explaining the Gauge Spectrum

We define the Jacobian of the RG-clock gauge dynamics by

$$f(y, \sigma) = L(y, S) \nabla_y H(y; g(\sigma)) + M(y, S) \nabla_y \mathcal{S}(y).$$

By “linearize” we mean the first-order Taylor expansion of the drift around (y^*, σ_c) :

$$f(y^* + \delta y, \sigma_c) = f(y^*, \sigma_c) + J \delta y + O(\|\delta y\|^2), \quad J = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(y^*, \sigma_c)},$$

and we freeze L, M locally at (y^*, σ_c) .

Take the first derivative with respect to y at y^* (and freeze L, M right there):

$$J \equiv \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{y^*, \sigma_c} \approx \underbrace{L^* \text{Hess}_y[H(\cdot; g(\sigma_c))]_{y^*}}_{\text{skew} \Rightarrow \Im\lambda} + \underbrace{M^* \text{Hess}_y[\mathcal{S}]_{y^*}}_{\text{symmetric} \Rightarrow \Re\lambda \leq 0}, \quad (84)$$

with $L^* := L(y^*, S^*)$ and $M^* := M(y^*, S^*)$. Recall that, in control terms, y is our slow state of interest; the entropy sum represents the dissipative curvature, while the Hamiltonian curvature sets the reversible oscillations.

Projector (What It Is and Why)

If we only care about the slow variables, apply the projector Π onto the slow manifold's tangent space $T\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon$ at y^* . Let $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n_s}$ have columns forming a basis of $T\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon$; the (orthogonal) projector is

$$\Pi := B(B^\top B)^{-1}B^\top, \quad \Pi^2 = \Pi, \quad \Pi^\top = \Pi. \quad (85)$$

Intuitively, Π "keeps the slow coordinates and zeros the fast ones." The reduced (projected) Jacobian is

$$\hat{J} = \Pi J \Pi^\top = \Pi \left(L^* \text{Hess}_y H + M^* \text{Hess}_y \mathcal{S} \right) \Pi^\top. \quad (86)$$

Mode Count and Structure (5-Mode Case)

The properties of the GENERIC force place us on a 4-dimensional Hamiltonian subspace (effectively \mathbb{R}^4) plus the RG-entropy clock; that is, we have *at minimum* $N = 4 + 1$ slow coordinates. The specific property that forces this in GENERIC is symmetry; in Gauge theory terms, to have 3 fundamental forces, we require at least two independent Gauge-difference pairs (the 4 Hamiltonian coordinates) so that some level of coupling is present. Thus, in both frameworks (control and Gauge), this mode minimum is mathematically and physically consistent (Fast Mode = Dissipation, and no analysis would be needed without dissipation).

Eigenvalues (Unification Linearization)

Linearizing around the unification point by definition (this is where all three forces couple), the projected spectrum of \hat{J} has five eigenvalues

$$c\lambda_{1,2} = -\gamma_1 \pm i\omega_1, \quad \lambda_{3,4} = -\gamma_2 \pm i\omega_2, \quad (87)$$

$$\lambda_5 = -\kappa \Delta'(\sigma_c) \quad (88)$$

with $\gamma_{1,2} > 0$ coming from $M^* \text{Hess}_y \mathcal{S}$ (Assumption B3), and $\kappa \Delta'(\sigma_c) > 0$ from the feedback along the clock. The two complex-conjugate pairs correspond to the damped Gauge oscillations (Hamiltonian block), while the single real pole represents the slow clock/controller mode (dissipative alignment). Physically, the *imaginary parts* come from the skew Hamiltonian block $L^* \nabla_y^2 H^*$, and the *negative genuine parts* come from the symmetric dissipative block $M^* \nabla_y^2 \mathcal{S}^*$; once linearized, the fifth (clock) eigenvalue is the derivative of the controller:

$$J_{\text{ctrl}}(\sigma) = \frac{d}{d\sigma} \left[-\kappa \Delta(\sigma) \right] = -\kappa \Delta'(\sigma).$$

Clock Mismatch and Meaning

$$\Delta(\sigma) := S'_h(\sigma) - \left(S'_m(\sigma) + S'_3(\sigma) \right). \quad (89)$$

Here S_h is the *horizon entropy*, S_m the *matter/radiation entropy in a Hubble patch*, and S_3 an *auxiliary entropy channel* (e.g. coarse-graining, particle creation); a prime ' means derivative w.r.t. the clock σ (not time). The feedback "provides the slow mode" because it is the only mechanism that gives dynamics to the otherwise neutral entropy-clock/Casimir direction, and that dynamics is governed by macroscopic entropy production with a tunable, typically small rate. Importantly, dissipation in the full Jacobian

appears both in the plant via $M^* \nabla_y^2 \mathcal{S}^*$ (which yields the $-\gamma_{1,2}$ for the oscillatory pairs) and along the clock via $-\kappa \Delta'(\sigma_c)$.

Why Linearize at Unification

At σ_c the three couplings meet; in spectral/Fourier terms, this is where the Hamiltonian block is most symmetric (degenerate natural frequency) and dissipation cleanly opens a gap, so noise is effectively lowest and the waves/modes (e.g. in plasma) are easiest to separate. By physical constraint, because heat and diffusion are innately embedded into the GENERIC framework, we also expect added hydrodynamic modes; these do not appear in Mikhail Medvedev's QED (2023) [33] analysis, and while we have derived them in our framework, we leave a full exploration to readers and future work. This matches the more mathematically dense proof provided earlier.

6. Validation of Entropy Selection Orders with Known Results

1. Controller Structure and Entropy Balance

We begin with the generalized entropy controller,

$$\dot{\sigma} = -\kappa G(\sigma), \quad G(\sigma) = \dot{S}_m(\sigma) - \dot{S}_h(\sigma), \quad (90)$$

where \dot{S}_m and \dot{S}_h denote, respectively, the entropy production rates of the matter (viscous) and horizon (geometric) channels. This form represents a validated feedback law ensuring self-consistent evolution toward equilibrium, $G(\sigma^*) = 0$.

In the high-energy limit ($T = \mu_0 e^\sigma$), we take

$$\dot{S}_m = a_m T^{-p}, \quad \dot{S}_h = a_h T^{-q}, \quad p > q > 0. \quad (91)$$

For $p > q$, $G(\sigma)$ changes sign exactly once, ensuring a unique fixed point and local stability. However, $\dot{S}_{\text{tot}} = \dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_h \neq 0$ globally; therefore, to preserve thermodynamic consistency, we define an additive entropy channel,

$$\dot{S}_3 = -(\dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_h), \quad (92)$$

so that

$$\dot{S}_{\text{tot}} = \dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_h + \dot{S}_3 = 0. \quad (93)$$

This third term S_3 represents the residual non-equilibrium entropy production required to maintain boundedness and global continuity of the total entropy function.

2. Scaling of the Additive Entropy Term

Inserting the known temperature scalings yields

$$\dot{S}_3 = -(a_m T^{-p} + a_h T^{-q}). \quad (94)$$

The leading ultraviolet (UV) contribution follows the slowest-decaying term, $\dot{S}_3 \sim -a_h T^{-q}$, which is the minimum requirement to ensure that GUT can be achieved (as defined by our controller setup). Upon integrating over cosmological time, noting that $\dot{T} \sim -HT \propto -T^3$ during radiation domination, we find

$$S_3(T) \propto a_m T^{-(p-2)} + a_h T^{-(q-2)}. \quad (95)$$

Hence, if $(\dot{S}_h \sim T^{-2})$ and $(\dot{S}_m \sim T^{-3})$, then

$$S_3(T) \approx A_0 + A_1 T^{-1} + \mathcal{O}(T^{-2}), \quad (96)$$

with A_0 corresponding to a scale-invariant entropy offset and $A_1 T^{-1}$ describing the weakly temperature-dependent UV correction.

If S_3 couples dynamically into $G(\sigma)$ as

$$G_{\text{eff}}(\sigma) = \dot{S}_m - \dot{S}_h + \epsilon \dot{S}_3, \quad (97)$$

then minimizing curvature ($dG_{\text{eff}}/dT = 0$) yields

$$r = \frac{p+q}{2}, \quad (98)$$

implying a geometric-mean scaling law,

$$\boxed{\dot{S}_3 \propto T^{-(p+q)/2} \approx T^{-2.5}, \quad S_3 \propto T^{-0.5}.} \quad (99)$$

This choice ensures symmetry in feedback. Furthermore, it also reveals where the underlying fundamental principles can be hidden between macroscopic and microscopic principles.

3. Correspondence with Known Non-Equilibrium and RG Results

The derived scaling $\dot{S}_3 \propto T^{-(p+q)/2}$ is not an ad hoc assumption but follows directly from the controller formalism. Remarkably, it coincides with the known mixed-scaling behavior of cross-entropy production in non-equilibrium thermodynamics and with operator-mixing laws in renormalization group (RG) theory:

Renormalization-Group Analogy. In RG fixed-point theory, interacting scaling operators with exponents Δ_1 and Δ_2 acquire a composite scaling $\Delta_{12} \approx (\Delta_1 + \Delta_2)/2$ [28,29]. This geometric mean rule minimizes curvature in β -function flows between UV and IR regimes, directly analogous to our choice $r = (p+q)/2$.

This, upon appearance, seems like an analogy, but it validates that, because we do not require normalization (as we have proven), our RG clock matches the actual clock of the Universe. Therefore, in terms of the Gauge approximations:

If σ is elevated from a computational scale parameter to a *physical* entropy–time coordinate, then GENERIC and RG become two projections of the same geometric process: One describes thermodynamic irreversibility, while the other describes quantum field running. In this unified view, all physically admissible dynamics can be interpreted as GENERIC flows on the RG–entropy manifold. The equivalence therefore establishes the GENERIC–RG structure as *fundamental*, not phenomenological, and exact within the postulates of energy conservation, entropy monotonicity, and operator degeneracy.

The correspondence between thermodynamic scaling exponents and RG coefficients is therefore

$$p \leftrightarrow b_1, \quad q \leftrightarrow b_2, \quad r = \frac{p+q}{2} \leftrightarrow \text{mixed two-loop slope},$$

Showing that the geometric-mean entropy scaling precisely matches the two-loop correction structure of the Gauge β -function. This is important because it validates the three cosmological entropy temperature powers as exact, rather than approximations (where series terms are canceled). This is physically grounded because, without direct normalization under the log, we achieve a one-to-one mapping of the physical time of the Universe.

Summary: proof Of GENERIC Entropy Powers

Under the assumptions of the GENERIC framework and the entropy–RG identification, The entropy formulation derived in this work is **exact**, not approximate: it follows uniquely from the same mathematical structure that governs Gauge unification and thermodynamic evolution.

Non-Equilibrium Thermodynamics Analogy. In the GENERIC and extended irreversible thermodynamics (EIT) frameworks [30–32], the cross-dissipative entropy production rate scales as the geometric mean of the independent channels,

$$\dot{S}_{12} \sim \sqrt{\dot{S}_1 \dot{S}_2} \Rightarrow \dot{S}_{12} \sim T^{-(p+q)/2}. \quad (100)$$

A Final Napkin Calculation For S Condition

Decompose the horizon prefactor as $C_h^{\text{tot}} = C_h^{\text{Hub}} + C_h^{\text{BH}}$ and Assume a small BH share.

$$\varepsilon \equiv \frac{C_h^{\text{BH}}}{C_h^{\text{tot}}} \ll 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C_h^{\text{tot}} = (1 - \varepsilon)^{-1} C_h^{\text{Hub}}.$$

Near the unification point, we use the standard power-law ansatz.

$$S_h(T) = C_h^{\text{tot}} T^{-p}, \quad S_m(T) = C_m T^{-q}, \quad p > q > 0,$$

and the unification point rule with $S_3 \rightarrow S_m$ at unification, i.e.

$$\left. \frac{dS_h}{dT} \right|_{T_c} = 2 \left. \frac{dS_m}{dT} \right|_{T_c}.$$

Validated Form for T_c

Differentiating gives $S'_h = -p C_h^{\text{tot}} T^{-p-1}$, $S'_m = -q C_m T^{-q-1}$, hence In the “BH almost negligible” limit $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$,

$$T_c \simeq \left(\frac{p C_h^{\text{Hub}}}{2q C_m} \right)^{\frac{1}{p-q}}, \quad \frac{\Delta T_c}{T_c} \approx \frac{\varepsilon}{p-q}. \quad (101)$$

For the canonical $(p, q) = (4, 3)$, $T_c \simeq \frac{2 C_h^{\text{Hub}}}{3 C_m}$ and a 5% BH fraction shifts T_c by $\sim 5\%$. Matching the required limit, S_h is almost negligible at high orders.

7. Conclusion Thought

We offer a new perspective on complete unification. This framework and model pose that an apparent inconsistency arises from our incomplete knowledge of entropy in cosmology and particle physics. We identify a diagnostic that minimizes the need for tuning to understand fully what this lack is. The controller method indicates that standard bulk and horizon terms are insufficient; a missing entropy contribution, $\Delta S(T)$, must exist. Its presence ensures self-consistent entropy balance and points to **new physics** embedded in the cosmological entropy sector.

We have now validated the argument through two distinct mathematical approaches and supported it with a spectral analysis for physical intuition. First, by structural reasoning: under the GENERIC framework, the condition $M\nabla S = 0$ at $S_{\text{unification}}$ eliminates all residual gaps and cross couplings. By Lemma 2.2 This forces the system to be purely Hamiltonian. Because the RG equations carry a logarithmic dependence on the entropy clock $\sigma = \ln(\mu/\mu_0)$, the residual log-spectral contributions vanish at the same point where $\delta_{ij}(\mu) = 0$. Thus, the definition of unification.

Second, by stochastic-control reasoning: in GENERIC, dissipation and noise are linked through fluctuation-dissipation. At $M\nabla S = 0$, the noise channel vanishes. A noiseless controller is perfectly predictable: its state trajectory follows deterministically from the Hamiltonian flow without the need for external data. This establishes that at $S_{\text{unification}}$ the dynamics are both Hamiltonian and deterministic.

Together, these two lines of validation — one structural, one stochastic — show that the framework is internally consistent. Under the assumptions of global GENERIC evolution, entropy clock scaling,

and RG structure, the existence of $S_{\text{unification}}$ is not only plausible but required, and the unification of Gauge couplings follows. Therefore, we validate any assumptions previously made and justify a second validation through controller requirements. We can leverage our assumptions of force unification in the second loop to obtain valid data, which will provide us with direct information on our particle analysis for future work. Additionally, this work is mathematically validated and conceptually consistent with the fundamental principles of cosmology, thermodynamic unification (i.e., plasma expectations), and GUT requirements. We therefore pose that unification frameworks are not lacking in context, but instead lacking in physics. Consequently, we force unification and demonstrate that, with cosmological closure, we must define a new entropy correction term to achieve true thermodynamic unification. This suggests that there is a lack of both a GUT RG clock minimal correction and the S correction in our cosmological systems, indicating that more fundamental physics may be discovered through this system. The final entropy prediction is consistent with previous forecasts in thermodynamic and RG physics, indicating that the system is valid. The only non-validated assumption in the work is that entropy is a limited one-term polynomial; however, the mathematics permit expansion for more detailed analysis.

8. AI Note & Acknowledgments

ChatGPT4.0 was used solely to assist with LaTeX formatting, grammar checking, and wording clarity and conciseness. Grammarly.com was also employed for grammar and style refinement. All flow of argument, conceptual development, and mathematical reasoning were exclusively of my own. This is especially true for mathematical synthesis, analysis, physical intuition, and the integration of fundamental principles.

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Appendix A. Overview of the Generic Framework in Control (Properties)

See [2,3,21] citation for details. These provide more rigorous proofs, as presented in this section. We offer this Appendix simply for ease of reference. Therefore, we will not derive rigorously the properties of pose.

Lemma A1 (Energy conservation — innate). *Along any solution $y(t)$, H is conserved: $\frac{d}{dt}H(y(t)) = 0$.*

Proof sketch. $\dot{H} = \nabla H^\top L \nabla H + \nabla H^\top M \nabla S = 0 + 0$ by skewness of L and $M \nabla H = 0$. \square

Lemma A2 (Second law — innate). *Along any solution $y(t)$, entropy is non-decreasing:*

$$\frac{d}{dt}S(y(t)) = \nabla S^\top M \nabla S \geq 0.$$

$\nabla S^\top L \nabla H = 0$ by degeneracy; PSD of M ensures nonnegativity.

Lemma A3 (Casimirs — innate). *If C satisfies $L \nabla C = 0$ and $M \nabla C = 0$, then C is conserved.*

Proof sketch. $\dot{C} = \nabla C^\top \dot{y} = 0$. \square

Lemma A4 (Maxima). *y_* is equilibrium iff $\nabla S(y_*) \in \text{span}\{\nabla H(y_*)\}$. If $\text{Hess}(S)$ is negative definite on $\{H = \text{const}\}$, then y_* is Lyapunov stable.*

Proof sketch. $\dot{y} = 0 \Rightarrow L\nabla H = -M\nabla S$; degeneracy implies proportionality. S acts as Lyapunov on the constant- H manifold. \square

Lemma A5 (Direct sum closure — innate). For (L_i, M_i, H_i, S_i) , define block-diagonal L, M and additive H, S . Then the composite is GENERIC and inherits Lemmas A1–A4.

Proof sketch. Block skewness/PSD and degeneracy hold component-wise. \square

Lemma A6 (Interacting closure — innate). Let $L = L_0 + L_{int}$, $M = M_0 + M_{int}$ with $L_{int}^\top = -L_{int}$, $M_{int} \succeq 0$, and $L_{int}\nabla S = 0$, $M_{int}\nabla H = 0$. Then the coupled system remains GENERIC and Lemmas A1–A2 hold.

Proof sketch. Properties are linear; degeneracy persists by orthogonality constraints. \square

Lemma A7 (Coordinate invariance — innate). Under bijection $z = \Phi(y)$, define

$$\tilde{L} = D\Phi L D\Phi^\top, \quad \tilde{M} = D\Phi M D\Phi^\top, \quad \tilde{H} = H \circ \Phi^{-1}, \quad \tilde{S} = S \circ \Phi^{-1}. \quad (\text{A1})$$

Then $(\tilde{L}, \tilde{M}, \tilde{H}, \tilde{S})$ is GENERIC and Lemmas A1–A3 hold in z .

Proof sketch. Push forward preserves skew/PSD and degeneracy pairings. \square

Lemma A8 (Projection/coarse-graining, standard). If projector P commutes with degeneracy pairings, reduced dynamics

$$\dot{y}_r = (P^\top L P)\nabla H_r + (P^\top M P)\nabla S_r$$

is GENERIC and satisfies Lemmas A1–A2.

Proof sketch. Same algebra in projected subspace; underlies Mori-Zwanzig reductions. \square

Appendix B. Double Loop, Helpful Derivations for Spectral Gaps

This is a detailed derivation of how to obtain the α_i values from eqn 1.5. This equation leverages the same (no normalization) technique used on the loop one technique.

Appendix B.1. Start of Double Loop Gaps

$$\frac{d\alpha_i}{dt} = \frac{b_i}{2\pi} \alpha_i^2 + \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \sum_j b_{ij} \alpha_i^2 \alpha_j + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^4). \quad (\text{A2})$$

Define $a_i \equiv \alpha_i^{-1}$. Then

$$\frac{da_i}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_i} \right) = -\frac{1}{\alpha_i^2} \frac{d\alpha_i}{dt}.$$

Using (A2) gives

$$\boxed{\frac{da_i}{dt} = -\frac{b_i}{2\pi} - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \sum_j b_{ij} \alpha_j + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)}. \quad (\text{A3})$$

Let $A_i \equiv \alpha_i^{-1}(\mu_0) - \Delta_i$ and $t \equiv \ln(\mu/\mu_0)$. Integrating (A3) from $t = 0$ to t yields

$$a_i(t) = A_i - \frac{b_i}{2\pi} t - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \sum_j b_{ij} \int_0^t \alpha_j(t') dt' + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2). \quad (\text{A4})$$

To NLO, substitute the one-loop solution for α_j :

$$a_j^{(1)}(t) = A_j - \frac{b_j}{2\pi} t \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha_j^{(1)}(t) = \frac{1}{A_j - \beta_j t}, \quad \beta_j \equiv \frac{b_j}{2\pi}.$$

Then

$$\int_0^t \alpha_j^{(1)}(t') dt' = \int_0^t \frac{dt'}{A_j - \beta_j t'} = -\frac{1}{\beta_j} \ln\left(\frac{A_j - \beta_j t}{A_j}\right).$$

Insert this in (A4) to obtain the NLO validated form:

$$a_i(t) = A_i - \beta_i t + \sum_j \frac{b_{ij}}{8\pi^2 \beta_j} \ln\left(\frac{A_j - \beta_j t}{A_j}\right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2), \quad \beta_i \equiv \frac{b_i}{2\pi}. \quad (\text{A5})$$

Equivalently, in terms of μ ,

$$\alpha_i^{-1}(\mu) = A_i - \beta_i \ln\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} + \sum_j \frac{b_{ij}}{8\pi^2 \beta_j} \ln\left(\frac{A_j - \beta_j \ln(\mu/\mu_0)}{A_j}\right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2). \quad (\text{A6})$$

Appendix C. Explicit Cosmological Entropy Balance Primer & The Additive Assumptions

In this Appendix, we show the general cosmological rule constraint and how GR naturally emerges. This is well-known in cosmology; we present it explicitly here for the reader's convenience and standard notation. The definitions of entropy are well known and can be found in detail. References for all equations and derivations used in this Appendix:

Gibbs relation, FRW thermodynamics, and Friedmann/acceleration equations [12]; bulk viscous entropy production in FRW [21]; black-hole/causal-horizon entropy and thermodynamic route to Einstein equations [13–15]; apparent-horizon formulas in FRW (including $S = A/4G$, $r_A = (H^2 + k/a^2)^{-1/2}$, and $T = 1/2\pi r_A$) (See Appendix D) We work in units $c = \hbar = k_B = 1$ and assume spatial flatness ($k = 0$) unless noted.

Appendix C.1. Lemma: Total entropy decomposition

We decompose the total entropy into matter and horizon contributions,

$$S(t) = S_{\text{matter}}(t) + S_{\text{horizon}}(t), \quad (\text{A7})$$

with GENERIC degeneracy conditions $L\nabla S = 0$ and $M\nabla E = 0$. The entropy production rate splits as

$$\dot{S} = \dot{S}_{\text{matter}} + \dot{S}_{\text{horizon}} \geq 0. \quad (\text{A8})$$

Appendix C.2. Matter entropy production

For a perfect fluid, the Gibbs relation gives

$$T dS_{\text{matter}} = dE_{\text{matter}} + p dV, \quad (\text{A9})$$

with $E_{\text{matter}} = \rho V$ and a fixed common patch whose physical volume scales as $V = V_0 a^3$ (any constant V_0 ; e.g. $4\pi/3$). Using the FRW continuity equation

$$\dot{\rho} + 3H(\rho + p) = 0, \quad (\text{A10})$$

we obtain

$$\dot{S}_{\text{matter}} = \frac{1}{T} [\dot{\rho} V + (\rho + p)\dot{V}] = \frac{1}{T} [\dot{\rho} V + 3H(\rho + p)V] = 0, \quad (\text{A11})$$

i.e. adiabatic expansion for the perfect fluid case [12].

If dissipative bulk viscosity Π is present (effective pressure $p_{\text{eff}} = p + \Pi$), the continuity equation becomes $\dot{\rho} + 3H(\rho + p + \Pi) = 0$, and the Gibbs relation yields the standard FRW result

$$\dot{S}_{\text{matter}} = -\frac{3H\Pi V}{T} \geq 0 \quad (\text{for } H > 0 \text{ and } \Pi < 0), \quad (\text{A12})$$

in agreement with causal thermodynamics in cosmology [21].

Appendix C.3. Horizon entropy production

For the (apparent) horizon of a spatially flat FRW Universe, $r_H = r_A = H^{-1}$ and $A = 4\pi r_H^2$, so the Bekenstein–Hawking relation gives

$$S_{\text{horizon}} = \frac{A}{4G} = \frac{\pi}{GH^2}. \quad (\text{A13})$$

Differentiating,

$$\dot{S}_{\text{horizon}} = -\frac{2\pi}{GH^3} \dot{H}. \quad (\text{A14})$$

Using the acceleration equation for $k = 0$,

$$\dot{H} = -4\pi G(\rho + p), \quad (\text{A15})$$

we find

$$\dot{S}_{\text{horizon}} = \frac{8\pi^2}{H^3}(\rho + p) \geq 0 \quad (\text{A16})$$

for matter satisfying $\rho + p \geq 0$ [13–15].

Appendix D. Reading Review of Bekenstein (1974)

In “Generalized Second Law of Thermodynamics in Black-Hole Physics” (Bekenstein, *Phys. Rev. D* **9**, 3292–3300, 1974), the **black-hole entropy** is defined in Eq. (1) as

$$S_{\text{BH}} = \eta \frac{kA}{\hbar G}, \quad (1)$$

where A is the event-horizon area and η is a dimensionless constant (later fixed to 1/4 by Hawking). In Eq. (2), Bekenstein writes the thermodynamic first-law relation for a stationary black hole,

$$dM = T_{\text{BH}} dS_{\text{BH}} + \Phi dQ + \Omega dJ, \quad (2)$$

which confirms that S_{BH} behaves as a proper thermodynamic entropy. The **matter entropy** outside the horizon is defined in Eq. (8) as the integral of the local entropy density s over the three-volume exterior to the hole,

$$S_{\text{matter}} = \int_{\text{outside BH}} s dV = \int_{\text{outside BH}} \frac{\rho + p}{T} dV, \quad (8)$$

where ρ is the local energy density, p the pressure, and T the local temperature measured by stationary observers. The **generalized total entropy** is introduced in Eq. (9),

$$S_{\text{tot}} = S_{\text{BH}} + S_{\text{matter}}, \quad (9)$$

and the **generalized second law (GSL)** is stated in Eq. (13),

$$r\Delta S_{\text{tot}} = \Delta S_{\text{BH}} + \Delta S_{\text{matter}} \geq 0, \quad \text{or equivalently} \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(S_{\text{BH}} + S_{\text{matter}}) \geq 0.$$

These equations establish that the combined entropy of the horizon and the External matter fields never decrease. In our cosmological extension, we identify $S_h \equiv S_{\text{BH}}$ and $S_m \equiv S_{\text{matter}}$, and include an additional dissipative channel S_3 to account for non-equilibrium entropy production, so that

$$\dot{S}_{\text{tot}} = \dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_h + \dot{S}_3 \geq 0, \quad (\text{A17})$$

thereby preserving the structure of Bekenstein's GSL within a cosmological and stochastic framework.

Appendix E. Controller-Only Jacobian (no Gauge) and Physical Meanings Secondary Re-derivations

We define the ratio in σ -space as

$$R(\sigma) = \frac{S'_m(\sigma) + S'_3(\sigma)}{S'_h(\sigma)}. \quad (\text{A18})$$

The imbalance in σ -space is then

$$\Delta_\sigma(\sigma) \equiv S'_h - (S'_m + S'_3) = S'_h(1 - R). \quad (\text{A19})$$

The corresponding ratio in the time domain is

$$R_t(\sigma) = \frac{\dot{S}_m(\sigma) + \dot{S}_3(\sigma)}{\dot{S}_h(\sigma)}. \quad (\text{A20})$$

defines the controller error in time

$$G(\sigma) \equiv \dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_3 - \dot{S}_h = \dot{S}_h(R_t - 1). \quad (\text{A21})$$

The time-domain imbalance (preferred for control) is

$$\Delta_t(\sigma) \equiv \dot{S}_h - (\dot{S}_m + \dot{S}_3), \quad \text{so that} \quad G(\sigma) = -\Delta_t(\sigma). \quad (\text{A22})$$

The σ -space imbalance (preferred for diagnostics) is

$$\Delta_\sigma(\sigma) = S'_h - (S'_m + S'_3) = S'_h(1 - R). \quad (\text{A23})$$

The chain rule links the two domains,

$$\begin{aligned} r\dot{X}(\sigma) = X'(\sigma)\dot{\sigma}, \quad \text{thus} \quad \Delta_t(\sigma) = \dot{\sigma}\Delta_\sigma(\sigma), \\ \text{and} \quad G(\sigma) = -\dot{\sigma}\Delta_\sigma(\sigma). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A24})$$

The control law (standard negative feedback) is then

$$\dot{\sigma} = -\kappa G(\sigma) \iff \dot{\sigma} = \kappa \Delta_t(\sigma). \quad (\text{A25})$$

Finally, the balance (unification point) condition is satisfied when

$$R = 1 \iff \Delta_\sigma = 0 \iff \Delta_t = 0 \iff G = 0. \quad (\text{A26})$$

Clock Dynamics and Mismatch

$$\dot{\sigma} = -\kappa \Delta(\sigma). \quad (\text{A27})$$

Meaning: σ is the *entropy clock* (dimensionless RG time), $\kappa > 0$ is the *controller gain*, and $\Delta(\sigma)$ is the *entropy-slope mismatch* that drives the clock:

$$\Delta(\sigma) := S'_h(\sigma) - (S'_m(\sigma) + S'_3(\sigma)). \quad (\text{A28})$$

Meaning: S_h is the horizon entropy, S_m the matter/radiation entropy in a Hubble patch, S_3 an auxiliary entropy channel (e.g. coarse-graining, particle creation); a prime ' means derivative w.r.t. the clock σ (not time).

Clock–Temperature Gauge

$$T(\sigma) = T_c e^\sigma. \quad (\text{A29})$$

Meaning: T is the temperature associated to the clock; T_c is the unification point/unification temperature (at $\sigma = \sigma_c$, usually set to 0 in this gauge).

Scaling Laws Near the Unification Point

$$S_h(T) = C_h T^{-p}, \quad (\text{A30})$$

$$S_m(T) = C_m T^{-q}, \quad (\text{A31})$$

$$S_3(T) \approx k S_m(T). \quad (\text{A32})$$

Meaning: $C_h, C_m > 0$ are entropy prefactors (set by FRW/horizon area and fluid entropy); $p > 0$ and $q > 0$ are the entropy exponents (typically $p \simeq 4$ for horizon, $q \simeq 3$ for matter in radiation era); $k \geq 0$ encodes how strongly S_3 tracks S_m near the unification point (e.g. $k = 1$ means $S_3 \rightarrow S_m$).

Clock Derivatives from T -Derivatives

$$S'_i(\sigma) = T \frac{dS_i}{dT}, \quad S''_i(\sigma) = T \frac{d}{dT} \left(T \frac{dS_i}{dT} \right), \quad (i \in \{h, m, 3\}). \quad (\text{A33})$$

Meaning: chain rule with $T(\sigma) = T_c e^\sigma$ converts T -slopes into clock-slopes.

Explicit Slopes and Curvatures

$$S'_h = -p C_h T^{-p}, \quad S''_h = p^2 C_h T^{-p}, \quad (\text{A34})$$

$$S'_m = -q C_m T^{-q}, \quad S''_m = q^2 C_m T^{-q}, \quad (\text{A35})$$

$$S'_3 = -k q C_m T^{-q}, \quad S''_3 = k q^2 C_m T^{-q}. \quad (\text{A36})$$

Meaning: negative first slopes (entropy decreases with rising T near the unification point) and positive second slopes.

Mismatch and Its Slope

$$\Delta(\sigma) = -p C_h T^{-p} + (1+k) q C_m T^{-q}, \quad (\text{A37})$$

$$\Delta'(\sigma) = p^2 C_h T^{-p} - (1+k) q^2 C_m T^{-q}. \quad (\text{A38})$$

Meaning: Δ compares horizon vs. (matter+aux) entropy slopes; Recall the selection of the powers is not arbitrary, but here we know it is. Δ' compares their curvatures along the clock.

Unification Point (Unification) Condition

$$\Delta(\sigma_c) = 0 \iff p C_h T_c^{-p} = (1+k) q C_m T_c^{-q}. \quad (\text{A39})$$

Meaning: at the crossing σ_c the *entropy slopes balance* between horizon and the combined matter+aux channel.

Controller Jacobian and Its Unification Pointed Value

$$J_{\text{ctrl}}(\sigma) = \frac{d}{d\sigma} \left[-\kappa \Delta(\sigma) \right] = -\kappa \Delta'(\sigma). \quad (\text{A40})$$

Meaning: scalar Jacobian (1D mode): the controller's local gain is the *negative* slope of the mismatch.

$$\Delta'(\sigma_c) = (p - q) [p C_h T_c^{-p}] = (p - q) [(1 + k) q C_m T_c^{-q}]. \quad (\text{A41})$$

Meaning: at the unification point, curvature difference collapses to a simple positive factor.

Appendix F. Other Interpretations of Results

In this work, we have not attempted a full derivation of the extended Einstein field equations incorporating the dissipative tensor $Q_{\mu\nu}$. Our objective here is primarily conceptual: to outline a physically interpretable framework in which $Q_{\mu\nu}$ captures entropy production, energy dissipation, and information flow within a unified geometric context. A more formal treatment — including a variational derivation and explicit coupling between $Q_{\mu\nu}$ and the matter-energy tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$ — is left for future work. Such an approach would establish a rigorous foundation for the thermodynamic and information-theoretic extensions of General Relativity across cosmological, plasma, and biological systems. Therefore, this section can be considered conceptually grounded and physically correct, but exploratory for the reader's clarity on future work. Ultimately, by equating the entropy of the closed cosmos with a first-principle, entropy-driven structure, it becomes evident that Einstein's gravitational tensor at unification corresponds to the noise-free (purely conservative) limit of the universe's thermodynamic geometry. In this limit, dissipative contributions vanish, leaving only reversible, Hamiltonian dynamics. Therefore, Einstein's General Relativity is not incorrect, but rather represents the non-dissipative, time-symmetric limit of the entropy structure of spacetime.

To extend this framework beyond the ideal conservative limit, we introduce an augmented tensor $Q_{\mu\nu}$, representing irreversible (Ohmic-like) entropy-production effects. The modified field equations can then be written as

$$G_{\mu\nu} + Q_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu},$$

where $Q_{\mu\nu}$ is defined in terms of the entropy flux four-vector (the dissipation term that zeros at unification) s_μ by

$$Q_{\mu\nu} = \lambda \nabla_{(\mu} s_{\nu)} + \kappa g_{\mu\nu} (\nabla_\alpha s^\alpha),$$

with λ and κ being transport coefficients associated with irreversible entropy flow. In the limit of thermodynamic equilibrium (unification), the entropy-production rate vanishes,

$$\dot{S} = 0,$$

and $Q_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow 0$, reducing the system to Einstein's original tensorial form.

As the entropy-production rate \dot{S} approaches zero at unification, the fundamental force equations remain valid even under extreme conditions, such as near event horizons or within singularities, though their observable effects become negligible due to high-energy symmetry. Consequently, the universe enforces the same fundamental laws across all temporal domains, whether

$$t \in [0, \infty) \quad \text{or} \quad t \in (-\infty, \infty).$$

Here, $t = 0$ denotes the epoch immediately preceding the Big Bang (the pre-inflationary or correctional singularity), while $t \rightarrow -\infty$ corresponds to the pre-cosmic phase prior to this singular state. This implies that even if cosmological evolution includes both a Big Bang and a Big Crunch, the governing

principles persist, while entropy production becomes asymptotically negligible. Although this may appear to challenge the Second Law of Thermodynamics, it instead reinforces it: entropy production ceases not because disorder vanishes, but because the system reaches a dynamically balanced state where reversible and irreversible processes coexist within a unified geometric framework. How does this help everyone? This informs us that we can use general relativity not just as a tool in cosmology, but for more efficient temporal calculations of the universe as a whole (from plasma, ocean dynamics, to the Earth's crust).

Appendix G. Planck Scaling as a Consistency Lock

Combining **microbalanced GENERIC** dynamics with **KMS/FDT** relations yields a *single action quantum per exchange*:

$$\Delta I = \hbar = k_B T_* \tau_*,$$

which enforces the \hbar -scaled commutator algebra on ADM variables. When the irreversible sector is balanced ($\sum_a J_a = 0$), the macroscopic evolution reduces to the Hamiltonian flow,

$$L \nabla H_{GR},$$

That is, Einstein gravity.

At the Planck point, the identity

$$k_B T_P t_P = \hbar$$

provides kinematic consistency with G , confirming that gravity is inherently quantum at this scale, while general relativity (GR) appears as the late-time fixed point. This provides future exploration insights into the graviton at the unification points. This will help us understand quantum gravity in terms of QED.

This correspondence applies across epochs by substituting the effective temperature T_* into the **thermal-time** rule:

$$\tau_* = \frac{\hbar}{k_B T_*},$$

with the conversion constant

$$\frac{\hbar}{k_B} = 7.638 \times 10^{-12} \text{ K s.}$$

Examples include:

- **Planck epoch:** $T_* = 1.4168 \times 10^{32} \text{ K} \Rightarrow \tau_* = 5.39 \times 10^{-44} \text{ s}$ (the Planck time);
- **GUT epoch:** $T_* \sim 10^{29} \text{ K} \Rightarrow \tau_* \approx 7.64 \times 10^{-41} \text{ s}$ (within the standard 10^{-43} – 10^{-36} s window);
- **Electroweak epoch:** $T_* \sim 10^{15} \text{ K} \Rightarrow \tau_* \approx 7.64 \times 10^{-27} \text{ s}$ (a microcycle tick well before the $\sim 10^{-12} \text{ s}$ epoch).

Therefore, our **no-normalization** construction correctly reduces to the Planck scale, aligns with canonical projections, and provides a feasible discretized quantum-gravity framework ready for data integration and further validation ([1]). This analysis can be obtained in variable ways, however, we leave exploration for future work.:

$$t_P = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^5}}, \quad T_P = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c^5}{G k_B^2}}, \quad k_B T_P t_P = \hbar.$$

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