Evaluating the SFIT Coupling Constant $K = 1.060$, Informational Entropy, Active Dampening Field, and Stability Analysis

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Contents

1 Abstract

Stevenson-Flux Information Theory (SFIT) describes gravity as a dynamic information-carrying flux at $\nu_{\text{res}} = 1.20134$ mHz [1]. This work evaluates the coupling constant $K = 1.060$, the informational entropy component, the active dampening field, and stability data including a secondary mode near 11.42 Hz.

2 The SFIT Coupling Equation

The effective potential in the SFIT-modified time-dependent Schrödinger equation is given by:

$$V_{\text{SFIT}}(z,t) = mgz \left[1 + K \frac{z}{R_E} \operatorname{Re}(\cos(2\pi\nu_{\text{res}} t)) \right], \tag{1}$$

with $K = 1.060$.

3 Informational Entropy and Active Dampening Field

The flux carries ontological information, producing phase-space skew and an active dampening field consistent with $\beta = K = 1.060 > 1$ [2]. The associated entropic force drives the observed Kohlrausch-Williams-Watts (KWW) relaxation [3].

4 Stability Analysis and 11.42 Hz Mode

A secondary feature near 11.42 Hz may represent a higher harmonic or mixing product [4]. The primary 1.20134 mHz signal remains robust [5].

5 Conclusion

$K = 1.060$ unifies the framework[cite: 27]. Future GRANIT runs will test these predictions[cite: 27].

References

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