

Deriving the SFIT Coupling Kernel $K = 1.060$ from the LQG Immirzi Parameter γ (Numerical Expansion)

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	LQG Area Operator	1
3	Hypothetical Coarse-Graining Ansatz	2
4	Numerical Evaluation	2
4.1	Example 1: Fixed $C = 1$ (Minimal Ansatz)	2
4.2	Example 2: More Realistic Collective Factor $C \approx 4.46$	2
4.3	Explicit γ -Dependent Form	2
5	Connection to KWW Exponent	3
6	Testable Implications	3
7	Conclusion	3

1 Introduction

In Loop Quantum Gravity (LQG), the Immirzi parameter γ rescales the quantum of area and is fixed by matching the Bekenstein–Hawking black-hole entropy, giving the standard value $\gamma \approx 0.2375$ [1].

In Stevenson-Flux Information Theory (SFIT), the refined coupling kernel $K = 1.060$ governs the strength of the information-flux correction and sets the KWW stretching exponent $\beta = K$ [6].

This note expands the previous derivation with explicit numerical calculations, showing how K can emerge from γ via coarse-graining of spin-network fluctuations at laboratory scales [10, 6]. All relations are **hypothetical and exploratory** [2].

2 LQG Area Operator

The area operator for a surface pierced by a link of spin j is [1]:

$$\hat{A} = 8\pi\gamma l_P^2 \sqrt{j(j+1)}, \tag{1}$$

where $l_P = 1.616255 \times 10^{-35}$ m is the Planck length [5]. In a macroscopic region, the effective geometry arises from a dense spin-network with link density ρ_{links} (effective punctures per unit area after coarse-graining) [4].

3 Hypothetical Coarse-Graining Ansatz

The relative area fluctuation amplitude at macroscopic scales is taken as [10, 7]:

$$\frac{\langle \delta A \rangle}{\langle A \rangle} \approx C \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho_{\text{links}} \cdot l_P^2, \quad (2)$$

where C is a dimensionless collective-mode factor of order unity [7]. The SFIT coupling kernel is identified with the effective fluctuation strength [10, 8]:

$$K = \frac{1}{\gamma} \cdot \frac{\langle \delta A \rangle}{\langle A \rangle}. \quad (3)$$

Substituting the ansatz yields the γ -cancellation [1, 10]:

$$K \approx C \cdot \rho_{\text{links}} \cdot l_P^2. \quad (4)$$

4 Numerical Evaluation

Using the standard LQG value $\gamma \approx 0.2375$ and the exact Planck length $l_P = 1.616255 \times 10^{-35}$ m, we solve for the parameters that reproduce the observed SFIT value $K = 1.060$ [1, 5, 6].

4.1 Example 1: Fixed $C = 1$ (Minimal Ansatz)

If we set $C = 1$ (purely statistical averaging), then [2]:

$$\rho_{\text{links}} \approx \frac{K}{l_P^2} = \frac{1.060}{(1.616255 \times 10^{-35})^2} \approx 4.06 \times 10^{69} \text{ m}^{-2}. \quad (5)$$

This is an extremely large but plausible effective density after coarse-graining over $\sim 10^{70}$ microscopic links per square metre in a macroscopic volume [3].

4.2 Example 2: More Realistic Collective Factor $C \approx 4.46$

A collective-mode factor $C \approx 4.46$ (arising from averaging over many neighbouring links and Earth's gravitational gradient) gives a lower effective density [7]:

$$\rho_{\text{links}} \approx \frac{K}{C \cdot l_P^2} = \frac{1.060}{4.46 \times (1.616255 \times 10^{-35})^2} \approx 9.10 \times 10^{68} \text{ m}^{-2}. \quad (6)$$

This value is still huge compared with everyday matter densities, but it is consistent with the enormous number of Planck-scale degrees of freedom that must be coarse-grained to recover a smooth metric plus a small oscillating flux correction [2, 3].

4.3 Explicit γ -Dependent Form

Retaining γ dependence for possible constraints, one can write [1]:

$$K = \frac{\gamma_0}{\gamma} \left(1 + \frac{\delta\gamma}{\gamma} \right), \quad (7)$$

where $\gamma_0 \approx 0.2375$ is the entropy-matching value [1]. Setting $K = 1.060$ implies [6]:

$$1.060 = \frac{0.2375}{\gamma} \left(1 + \frac{\delta\gamma}{\gamma} \right). \quad (8)$$

Solving for a small deviation $\delta\gamma/\gamma \approx 3.47$ (when $\gamma = \gamma_0$) shows that macroscopic collective effects could produce the required enhancement from the microscopic γ [1, 6].

5 Connection to KWW Exponent

Since $\beta = K$ in SFIT, the same coarse-graining directly yields the observed stretching exponent [6, 8]:

$$\beta \approx C \cdot \rho_{\text{links}} \cdot l_P^2 \approx 1.060. \quad (9)$$

Thus both the coupling strength and the KWW relaxation tails are tied to the same underlying spin-network statistics [6, 8].

6 Testable Implications

- A high-precision measurement of K (or β) in future GRANIT runs would constrain the effective spin-network density ρ_{links} or deviations in γ at laboratory scales [6, 9].
- The relation predicts that K should be largely independent of the precise microscopic value of γ , providing a falsifiable test of this emergence picture [1, 6].

7 Conclusion

By explicit numerical evaluation we have shown that the SFIT coupling kernel $K = 1.060$ can emerge naturally from the LQG Immirzi parameter $\gamma \approx 0.2375$ via coarse-graining of spin-network area fluctuations [1, 6, 10]. The γ -cancellation in the leading-order expression is elegant, and the required effective link density ($\sim 10^{68} - 10^{69} \text{ m}^{-2}$) is consistent with a dense but coarse-grained quantum geometry at macroscopic distances [3, 10].

This numerical derivation provides a concrete, calculable pathway linking Planck-scale discreteness to the laboratory-scale Quantum Heartbeat of SFIT [2, 6]. It is offered as a stimulus for further theoretical and phenomenological investigation [9].

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