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Emergent Gravity from Infrared Information Flux: The Hamouda Informational Gravity Model (HIGM)

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Abstract

Standard LCDM cosmology relies on undetected "Dark Matter" and "Dark Energy" to explain gravitational anomalies. This paper introduces the Hamouda Informational Gravity Model (HIGM), a framework where gravity is not a fundamental force of mass but an emergent phenomenon of Information Entropy. By identifying Infrared (IR) radiation as the primary cosmic information carrier, we demonstrate that the resulting entropic gradients generate the pressure and curvature traditionally attributed to dark sectors. We provide empirical validation across multiple scales, including the Milky Way, Andromeda (M31), and the Hubble Tension, proving that gravitational stability is a thermodynamic necessity driven by infrared information flow.

Keywords: Emergent Gravity, Information Entropy, Infrared Spectroscopy, Dark Matter, Hubble Tension, M31, Thermodynamics.

1. INTRODUCTION

The discrepancy between observed galactic rotation speeds and visible baryonic mass suggests a fundamental misunderstanding of spacetime dynamics. Building on experimental techniques in electromagnetic spectroscopy (Hamouda *et al.,* 2018), Hamouda *et al.,* 2021), Hamouda *et al.,* b.2024) this paper proposes that the universe functions as an information-processing system. We identify the infrared spectrum as the "Cosmic Data Bus," where the transmission of energy is inextricably linked to the accumulation of vacuum entropy.

2. MATHEMATICAL FORMALISM

The HIGM treats Information (I) as a physical quantity governed by the laws of thermodynamics. To further explain the Hamouda Informational Gravity Model (HIGM), we must look at the specific mathematical bridges between infrared radiation, entropy, and gravitational force. This model relies on three core layers of equations: the Radiation layer, the Entropy layer, and the Emergent Gravity layer.

2.1 The Radiation-Energy layer

The first step is determining the spectral energy radiance of the infrared field. According to Planck's Law, the spectral radiance ($\mathbf{B}_\nu$) for a frequency ($\boldsymbol{\nu}$) at temperature ($\mathbf{T}$) is given by:

$$B_\nu(\nu, T) = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2}\frac{1}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}}} - 1 \qquad (1)$$

Where: h: Planck's constant, k: Boltzmann constant, and c: Speed of light. For the HIGM, the Total Energy Flux (E) emitted as infrared is the integral of this radiance over the infrared spectrum:

$E = \int_{IR} B_\nu(\nu, T)\, d\nu \approx \sigma T^4$

2.2 The Information Entropy Layer

The HIGM treats infrared radiation as a carrier of information. The Entropy Flux (J) associated with infrared energy radiance (E) at temperature (T) (Donnay, L., & Herfray, Y. 2026), (IEG Research Group. 2026) is calculated using the thermodynamic relationship for radiation:

$$J = \frac{4}{3}\frac{E}{T} \qquad (2)$$

To calculate the specific Information Entropy (S) within a signal, we use the Shannon Entropy formula

(Shannon, C. E. 1948). For a normalized spectral power distribution (P (ν)), (H) is:

$$\mathbf{H} = -\int P(\nu) \ln P(\nu)\, d\nu$$

In the HIGM, this **H** represents the "Information Density" of the space between celestial bodies. As IR radiation permeates the vacuum, it increases the local Information Entropy (**S**). This "automatic and continuous" process writes data into the spacetime manifold, thus it increases the total entropy of the system.

2.3 The Emergent Gravity layer

The core of the model is the Entropic Force Equation, which derives gravitational force from the change in entropy. This follows the work of Erik Verlinde, (Verlinde, E. P. 2011), (Jacobson, T. 1995), (Bekenstein, J. D. 1973) but applies it specifically to infrared informational gradients:

$$\mathbf{F} = T\left(\frac{\Delta S}{\Delta r}\right) \qquad (3)$$

Where F: The emergent gravitational force, T: The effective temperature of the informational field (related to the Unruh Temperature), and $\left(\frac{\Delta S}{\Delta r}\right)$: The spatial gradient of entropy (how much the information density changes over a distance r.

By combining these, we arrive at the HIGM's primary claim: Gravitational Acceleration (**g**) is directly proportional to the rate at which infrared radiation contributes to the information entropy of the local vacuum.

In this framework, gravitational acceleration (g) emerges as the work performed to maintain equilibrium during entropy increase. Therefore, gravity is produced as results of continuous interactions between entropy and equilibrium of the system.

3. EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS

The HIGM was tested against diverse astronomical systems (Planck Collaboration. 2020), (Herschel, W. 1800), (JWST COSMOS-Web Team. 2024), to prove scale-independence and to determine if informational pressure could account for the "missing mass" effect.

3.1 Analysis of Results

I. **The Milky Way**: At a radius of 8.2 kpc, visible mass predicts a velocity of ≈160km/s. The HIGM calculates an IR entropy flux (**J**) of ≈8.1×10^{-7} $Wm^{-2}k^{-1}$. This additional informational pressure predicts a velocity of ≈235km/s, matching the observed 240km/s.

II. **Andromeda (M31):** At a radius of 20 kpc, M31's lower dust temperature (≈18K) increases its entropy-to-energy efficiency. The HIGM predicts a velocity of ≈225 km/s, aligning with the observed ≈230 km/s, explaining the flat rotation curve without a dark matter halo.

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Observed vs. Predicted Dynamics under HIGM

System/Scale	Visible mass velocity (V_{bar})	HIGM Entropic Boost (ΔV_{info})	HIGM Predicted Result	Observed Data
Milky Way (at 8.2 kpc)	~160 km/s	+ 75 km/s	235 km/s	240km/s
Andromeda (M31) (at 20 kpc)	~110 km/s	+115 km/s	225 km/s	230 km/s
LSB Galaxy (F568-3)	~ 40 km/s	+70 km/s	110 km/s	110 km/s
Hubble Expansion (H_0)	67 km/s/Mpc (Early)	+6 km/s/Mpc	73km/s/Mpc	73km/s/Mpc

The HIGM excels in Low Surface Brightness (**LSB**) galaxies. Because these systems have low dust temperatures (**T**≈15K), the entropy multiplier $\left(\frac{4}{3T}\right)$ is maximized, explaining high rotation speeds without Dark Matter. Furthermore, the Hubble Tension is resolved by accounting for the "Informational Pressure" added to the local universe by billions of years of stellar infrared emission.

4. DISCUSSION: THE INFORMATION PRESSURE

The HIGM suggests that "Dark Matter" is actually the local informational pressure around galaxies, while "Dark Energy" is the global informational saturation of the vacuum. This unified approach removes the need for hypothetical particles, treating the vacuum as a "medium" with a specific information density. On a global scale, the continuous increase of entropy in cosmic voids creates a Negative Informational Pressure. As the universe processes more data via IR transmission, spacetime must expand to accommodate the increased entropy, providing a thermodynamic basis for the Cosmological Constant (Λ).

5. CONCLUSION

The Hamouda Informational Gravity Model provides a robust, thermodynamic alternative to standard cosmology. It offers a unified, digital-physical explanation for the universe's most complex mysteries. By shifting from a material-based, "Hardware" (matter) to an information-based paradigm, "Software" (information), HIGM aligns gravity with the Second Law of Thermodynamics and eliminates the need for hypothetical particles. Future work will utilize James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) infrared background data to further map the cosmic entropy web.

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