



Global Time Echoes: Empirical Synthesis

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Code Availability: github.com/matthewsmawfield/TEP-GTE

Abstract

Analysis of 25.3 years of GNSS timing data (2000–2025) reveals a persistent, distance-structured correlation in global atomic clock networks that tests an empirically untested assumption of general relativity: whether distributed proper-time rates contain a coherent spatial covariance beyond the standard relativistic model. Examination of 165.2 million station-pair observations from 474 unique receivers (814 station codes) demonstrates a spatial correlation signal decaying exponentially with distance ($\lambda_T = 4,201 \pm 1,967$ km, $R^2 = 0.92$ – 0.97 across three independent analysis centers). These findings emerge from a systematic multi-paper research program: theoretical framework development with pre-specified expectations and theoretical search ranges (Paper 0), multi-center consistency across independent processing pipelines (Paper 1), 25-year longitudinal analysis enabling long-period geophysical detection (Paper 2), raw-data consistency test strongly constraining precise-product processing artifacts (Paper 3), and cosmological extension testing whether temporal covariance or gradient effects contribute to dark-sector phenomenology (Paper 4).

Nine convergent signatures support the Temporal Topology interpretation: exponential spatial decay; East-West/North-South anisotropy (ratio 2.16, $p < 10^{-15}$); orbital velocity coupling ($r = -0.888$, 3.65σ autocorrelation-corrected; surrogate $p < 2 \times 10^{-7}$ as a resolution bound); alignment with the Cosmic Microwave Background dipole (18.2° separation; Solar Apex geometrically incompatible, predicting N-S anisotropy against the observed E-W dominance); achromatic universality (SLR confirms low-frequency spectral structure in a clock-free optical system, constraining receiver and clock systematics); planetary event responses (56/156 significant at $\geq 2\sigma$); 18.6-year lunar nutation coupling ($R^2 = 0.641$); pulsar spin-down excess; and host-potential H_0 correlation. Raw RINEX consistency test using Single Point Positioning with broadcast ephemerides achieves consistent signal detection across all 72 metric combinations (t-statistics up to 112, Cohen's d up to 0.304), strongly constraining precise-product processing artifacts as the sole origin. Broadcast ephemerides still contain control-segment information, so Satellite Laser Ranging and non-GNSS optical checks remain necessary for independent adjudication. The network's selectivity profile—sensitive to velocity-dependent dynamics while blind to GM/r^2 scaling and solar rotation—characterizes it as an inertial interferometer measuring correlation geometry rather than a gravimeter measuring Newtonian force.

These observations match pre-specified expectations of the Temporal Equivalence Principle, a bi-metric scalar-tensor framework in which proper time is a dynamical field governed by a conformal factor $A(\phi) = \exp(\beta_A \phi / M_{\text{Pl}})$. Temporal Shear suppression operates through the continuous spatial profile of the ϕ field (Temporal Topology), with suppression arising from the non-linear superposition of field gradients (Temporal Shear), replacing discrete thin-shell approximations with a geometrically continuous mechanism. The observed correlation length λ_T represents the characteristic scale of Temporal Topology. Environmental screening, derivative-screened, and saturation-radius interpretations are candidate theoretical completions, not the primary empirical claim; the saturation-radius interpretation R_T is adopted in the present framework (§4.4.2). The framework preserves local Lorentz invariance while predicting spatially correlated clock-network residuals in the conformal sector and closed-loop synchronization holonomy in the disformal/non-exact sector. The measured GNSS covariance is interpreted primarily as a conformal-sector $A(\phi)$ observable; it should not be identified with the non-zero closed-loop holonomy predicted only by the non-exact/disformal sector.

Evidence Tiers: A (Paper 0/EXP): Foundational theory with pre-specified search ranges; B (GNSS I–III): Primary timing-network evidence; C (SLR): Optical-domain consistency check; D (H_0 , COS, WB): Environmental response tests; E (JWST, GL, UCD, RBH): Conditional astrophysical/cosmological extensions. The nine signatures are convergent but not statistically independent. Critically, the conformal sector responsible for clock-rate modulation is not directly constrained by photon–graviton differential-propagation tests such as GW170817, although local conformal-gradient/source-charge sectors remain constrained by PPN, clock, and equivalence-principle tests.

If validated through independent replication, TEP predicts that the phenomenology attributed to dark matter is the observational projection of Temporal Topology and Temporal Shear, not evidence for a new particulate matter component. In this interpretation, GNSS-scale covariance, lensing Phantom Mass, and galactic mass discrepancies are different observational projections of the same time-field topology, with the terrestrial-to-galactic transfer kernel established in Paper 4 (TEP-GL, Phantom Mass mechanism) and Paper 13 (TEP-WB, SPARC-anchored wide-binary transition). The 4,000 km correlation on Earth and galactic-scale phenomenology are interpreted within TEP as manifestations of the same environment-dependent Temporal-Topology response, which provides continuous Temporal Topology relaxation from deep potential wells to the weak-field regime. The $M^{1/3}$ scaling of the saturation radius $R_T = (3M/4\pi\rho_T)^{1/3}$ remains testable through interplanetary missions. Explicit falsification criteria include: failure of independent groups to replicate the raw carrier-phase signal; Temporal Topology correlation length falling outside the 500–20,000 km range; independent adjudication that the signal arises from ephemeris artifacts rather than physical clock correlations (via Satellite Laser Ranging check); and null synchronization holonomy in closed-loop triangular time-transfer experiments.

Keywords: Temporal Equivalence Principle, GNSS, atomic clocks, CMB alignment, dark matter, gravitational lensing, scalar-tensor gravity, synchronization holonomy, Temporal Topology, Temporal Shear, nonlinear screening mechanisms

1. Introduction

1.1 The Synchronization Residual Problem

Modern atomic clocks have achieved extraordinary precision, with optical lattice clocks demonstrating fractional frequency stability at the 10^{-18} level—sufficient to detect gravitational redshifts from centimeter-scale height differences (Bothwell et al. 2022). Yet despite this remarkable local precision, global clock synchronization residuals plateau at 10^{-15} , three orders of magnitude above the fundamental limit. This discrepancy is conventionally attributed to systematic noise arising from ionospheric fluctuations, tropospheric delays, multipath interference, and instrumental drift.

The Global Navigation Satellite System represents humanity's most extensive precision timing network, comprising hundreds of ground stations that maintain nanosecond-level synchronization across thousands of kilometers (Hofmann-Wellenhof et al. 2008; Teunissen & Montenbruck 2017). Standard processing pipelines apply sophisticated corrections for all known relativistic effects—gravitational redshift, velocity-dependent time dilation, Sagnac rotation, and Shapiro delay—following IERS Conventions to millimeter precision (Petit & Luzum 2010). After these corrections, residual correlations are expected to be consistent with random noise.

Analysis of 25.3 years of GNSS timing data reveals a different picture. A systematic, distance-structured correlation persists in the residuals, characterized by a decay length of approximately 4,000 km. Standard GNSS processing explicitly suppresses spatial correlations to optimize positioning accuracy. The signal reported here survives precisely because it is geometric and differential rather than energetic or common-mode, placing it outside the correction basis of conventional pipelines. This correlation has been present in GNSS data since the network's inception but was categorized as systematic error rather than physical phenomenon. The present paper argues that this unexplained correlation structure represents a physical signal—specifically, the signature of a dynamical time field predicted by scalar-tensor extensions of general relativity.

1.2 Historical Context

If this signal is physical, why was it not identified in the first decades of GNSS operation? Three developments converged to enable its detection.

The first is temporal baseline. The 25.3-year dataset now available spans 1.4 complete cycles of the 18.6-year lunar nutation, enabling detection of long-period geophysical coupling that was inaccessible to earlier studies. Analyses conducted prior to 2010 lacked sufficient temporal leverage to distinguish such signals from transient artifacts.

The second is multi-constellation cross-check. The maturation of GLONASS, Galileo, and BeiDou provides independent verification across different satellite geometries and processing chains. Single-constellation analyses are vulnerable to constellation-specific artifacts that multi-constellation cross-check can identify and exclude.

The third is methodological. Standard GNSS processing employs Kalman filtering and network adjustment algorithms designed to eliminate correlations, thereby optimizing positioning accuracy. The present analysis instead preserves correlation structure through phase-coherent cross-spectral methods applied to residuals. The signal was present throughout the history of GNSS operation but was categorized as systematic error rather than physical phenomenon.

1.3 Theoretical Motivation

The standard relativistic framework treats proper time as a derived quantity: given the metric tensor $g_{\mu\nu}$, proper time along any worldline is uniquely determined by integration. This formulation assumes that time transport is integrable—that synchronization around any closed loop returns to the initial epoch after accounting for known effects such as Sagnac rotation, Shapiro delay, and gravitational redshift.

Scalar-tensor theories of gravity, developed extensively over the past three decades (Bekenstein 1993; Damour & Polyakov 1994; Khoury & Weltman 2004), predict modifications of proper time accumulation to vary spatially. If this assumption proves empirically false in the presence of conformal metric couplings, apparent dark matter could arise as a geometric artifact: temporal depth projected onto the spatial plane. If proper time is not merely derived from geometry but is itself influenced by a dynamical field, synchronization becomes path-dependent in ways that standard general relativity does not predict.

The Temporal Equivalence Principle formalizes this possibility. It states that all non-gravitational dynamics, signals, and quantum phases evolve according to the proper time defined by a matter metric $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$ that couples universally to matter through the scalar field. In local freely falling frames, physics reduces to special relativity with invariant c ; globally, the flow of time becomes path-dependent in ways that distributed timing networks can detect.

1.3.1 Research Program Structure

This integrated manuscript synthesizes results from a systematic multi-paper research program designed to establish, validate, and independently confirm the TEP predictions through progressively rigorous empirical tests and cosmological extension. The program follows a theory-first methodology: pre-specified expectations and theoretical search ranges established before empirical analysis, followed by multiple independent checks using complementary methodologies, culminating in cosmological implications.

Paper 0: Theoretical Foundation (Smawfield 2025a, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.16921911) — The Temporal Equivalence Principle framework was developed independently of any GNSS analysis, establishing pre-specified expectations and theoretical search ranges including a Temporal Topology correlation length, exponential spatial decay form, velocity-dependent anisotropy, and absence of GM/r^2 scaling. Screening operates via the continuous spatial profile of the ϕ field (Temporal Topology), with Temporal Shear suppression arising from the non-linear superposition of field gradients (Temporal Shear) rather than discrete thin-shell boundaries, suppressing Temporal Shear in dense environments while leaving cosmology accessible to dynamics. This theory-first approach ensures that subsequent empirical findings represent genuine predictions rather than post-hoc explanations.

Paper 1: Multi-Center Consistency (Smawfield 2025b, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17127229) — Initial empirical investigation analyzed 62.7 million station-pair measurements from 364 GNSS stations across three independent analysis centers (CODE, IGS, ESA) over 2.5 years (2023–2025). Cross-center consistency ($R^2 = 0.92\text{--}0.97$) established that the correlation structure is not processing-specific, with $\lambda_T = 3,330\text{--}4,549$ km falling within the predicted range. This multi-center approach eliminated center-specific artifacts as a viable explanation.

Paper 2: 25-Year Longitudinal Analysis (Smawfield 2025c, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17517141) — Extended temporal baseline to 25.3 years (2000–2025) using CODE products, analyzing 165.2 million station pairs from 474 unique receivers. This long-span analysis enabled detection of previously inaccessible signatures including 18.6-year lunar nutation coupling ($R^2 = 0.641$), CMB frame alignment (18.2° from dipole; Solar Apex geometrically incompatible, predicting N-S anisotropy against the observed E-W dominance), and confirmed temporal stability of the correlation structure with $\lambda_T = 4,201 \pm 1,967$ km. The 25-year baseline provided access to long-period geophysical phenomena impossible to detect in shorter studies.

Paper 3: Raw RINEX Test (Smawfield 2025d, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17860166) — Processing artifact constraint through analysis of raw GNSS observations using Single Point Positioning with broadcast ephemerides only. Note: broadcast ephemerides still contain control-segment information, so Satellite Laser Ranging and non-GNSS optical checks remain necessary for independent

adjudication. Analysis of 1.17 billion pair-samples across 539 stations (2022–2024) achieved consistent signal detection across all 72 independent metric combinations (t-statistics up to 112, Cohen's d up to 0.304), confirming the signal exists in fundamental observables independent of sophisticated processing chains. This raw-data consistency test strongly constrains precise-product processing artifacts as the origin.

Paper 4: Cosmological Implications (Smawfield 2025e, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17982540) — Developed the connection between TEP and gravitational lensing, demonstrating how temporal-field gradients (active Temporal Shear) can produce apparent dark matter phenomenology. This paper introduced the Isochrony Axiom as a critical but untested assumption in standard lensing analysis, showed how its violation by TEP produces "Phantom Mass" through differential proper-time accumulation, and established the connection between the ~4,000 km GNSS correlation and galactic-scale phenomenology through the $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$ screening operator. The continuous relaxation of Temporal Topology from deep potential wells to the weak-field regime unifies terrestrial and galactic scales. This cosmological extension transforms TEP from a terrestrial metrology curiosity into a framework with profound implications for dark matter and cosmological tensions.

1.3.2 Related Literature and Prior Anomalies

The GNSS correlation structure documented in this manuscript is not the first observational anomaly consistent with TEP dynamics. Peer-reviewed literature contains multiple documented deviations from standard relativistic predictions that were marginalized as systematic artifacts because Λ CDM lacks the requisite theoretical framework to accommodate them. Recontextualized through TEP, these isolated findings form a coherent pattern of empirical support:

GPS One-Way Propagation and the Synchronization Problem. Kelly (2009), in a peer-reviewed analysis of GPS timing, demonstrated that one-way light signals circumnavigating Earth eastward take 414.8 nanoseconds longer than westward signals at the equator—measuring $c - v$ eastward and $c + v$ westward relative to Earth's surface. The Sagnac effect demonstrates operationally that extended synchronization is geometry- and frame-dependent: eastward and westward propagation times around a rotating Earth are unequal before the standard rotational correction is applied. This known GR effect is not itself evidence for TEP. Instead, it illustrates why a genuine TEP test must construct a residual closed-loop observable after subtracting the modeled Sagnac, Shapiro, gravitational-redshift and gravitomagnetic contributions. Any remaining non-zero residual would probe non-exact temporal transport beyond the standard model (Section 6.3.3).

SLR Network Time Biases. Exertier et al. (2017) identified systematic time biases of 3–4 nanoseconds (1σ) across 25 Satellite Laser Ranging stations, producing 4–6 mm coordinate discrepancies that persist after all known corrections. These biases are "often neglected" and "presumed to be < 100 ns" but resist precise estimation. TEP interprets these as *Temporal Topology relaxation*: each station at different gravitational potential experiences differential proper-time accumulation, consistent with the screening field producing GNSS correlations.

GPS Clock Gravitational Redshift Residuals. Fathollahi et al. (2023) reported gravitational redshift tests using GPS Block IIF Rb clocks showing fractional deviations from GR of $(0.23 \pm 1.34) \times 10^{-3}$, with 2.1–7.3% of data flagged as outliers requiring removal. The authors noted "annual oscillation and short-term fluctuations" that necessitated 16-day moving average smoothing. TEP predicts precisely such phase-locked annual modulations and outlier populations from velocity-dependent temporal-field coupling (Section 4.2).

Multi-GNSS System-Specific Clock Behavior. Ai et al. (2021) documented that GPS, Galileo, BeiDou, and GLONASS exhibit *distinct* noise profiles (random walk, flicker, white frequency modulation) despite using similar atomic clock technologies. Standard frameworks attribute this to hardware differences. TEP predicts system-specific residuals because each constellation operates at different orbital altitudes and inclinations, sampling different gradients of the spatial temporal field (Temporal Shear).

GNSS Common-Mode Periodic Signals. Santamaria-Gomez et al. (2017) identified system-specific periodic signals in coordinate time series arising from "different orbital plane structures, orbit repeatability and incomplete constellation," achieving 52% horizontal reduction after system-specific correction. These were attributed to unmodeled geophysical loading. TEP predicts orbital-period modulations from satellites sampling spatially-varying temporal fields at different inclinations—precisely the pattern identified but unexplained in the standard literature.

The convergence of these independent anomalies—each documented in peer-reviewed literature, each marginalized within Λ CDM, each consistent with TEP predictions—substantiates the framework's empirical foundation beyond the primary GNSS correlation analysis presented in this manuscript.

The present manuscript integrates these five studies into a unified narrative, demonstrating that the TEP framework established pre-specified expectations and theoretical search ranges before empirical analysis, that three independent empirical investigations using progressively rigorous methods are each consistent with the expected signatures, and that the framework's cosmological extension offers testable expectations for gravitational lensing and dark matter phenomenology. This theory-expectation-evidence-cosmology sequence, with each empirical study addressing distinct artifact hypotheses (processing-specific, temporal transience, sophisticated processing) and the cosmological paper extending implications beyond terrestrial scales, follows the standard structure of scientific hypothesis development and theoretical refinement.

1.4 Prediction Timeline

The TEP framework was developed independently of the GNSS analysis, with pre-specified expectations and theoretical search ranges established in prior theoretical work (Smafield 2025a). The predicted Temporal Topology correlation length range of $\lambda_T = 1,000\text{--}10,000$ km was derived from environmental screening theory before any GNSS data analysis was conducted.

The chronology is significant: the TEP theory paper was published in August 2025 with pre-specified expectations and theoretical search ranges (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.16921911); multi-center GNSS analysis was conducted from September through November 2025; the 25-year CODE longspan analysis was completed in November 2025; and raw RINEX test confirmed the signal in fundamental observables in December 2025. The observed Temporal Topology correlation length of $\lambda_T = 4,201 \pm 1,967$ km falls within the predicted range, representing consistency with a pre-specified theoretically motivated search range.

1.5 The Temporal Equivalence Principle

TEP extends Einstein's geometrization of space to the rate of time itself. The principle states that all non-gravitational dynamics, signals, and quantum phases evolve according to the proper time defined by a single causal metric $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$ that couples universally to matter. The rate at which proper time accrues is governed by a scalar field ϕ through a conformal factor $A(\phi)$. In local freely falling frames, physics reduces to special relativity with invariant c ; globally, the flow of time becomes path-dependent.

This framework preserves all established physics locally—the speed of light remains exactly invariant in any freely falling laboratory—while predicting novel global effects that manifest as correlations in distributed timing networks. Crucially, the conformal sector of TEP, which governs clock-rate modulation, remains unconstrained by multi-messenger observations such as GW170817, which bound only disformal (cone-tilting) effects.

1.6 Scope and Non-Claims

To avoid misinterpretation, the following claims are explicitly NOT made by this work:

- Detection of a fifth force acting on test masses (the network responds to geometric configuration, not gravitational amplitude; GM/r^2 and GM/r^3 scaling are both null)
- Violation of local Lorentz invariance (the speed of light remains exactly invariant in any freely falling laboratory; TEP preserves local special relativity)
- Breakdown of the equivalence principle in laboratory tests (universal coupling ensures the weak equivalence principle is preserved exactly; the TEP synodic-phase residual $\kappa_{LLR} \approx -3.91 \times 10^{-4}$ from the residual-channel LLR analysis (Paper 17) is consistent with direct-fit LLR bounds $|\eta| < 4.4 \times 10^{-4}$, Williams et al. 2004)
- Modification of light or gravitational wave propagation speeds (GW170817 constrains $|c_g - c_g|/c \leq 10^{-15}$; TEP satisfies this through disformal coupling $B(\phi)$ constrained to be small today by multi-messenger observations)
- Violation of energy-momentum conservation (total stress-energy is conserved; apparent non-conservation in the Einstein frame is resolved by transformation to the Jordan frame where matter follows geodesics of $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$)

TEP is a conformal scalar-tensor theory that modulates the rate of proper time accumulation while preserving all local physics. The GNSS signal reflects spatial correlations in clock rates arising from the scalar field's two-point correlation function, not violations of established physical principles.

1.7 Claim Hierarchy

Tier 1: Empirical Claim (Primary)

GNSS clock residuals exhibit a persistent, distance-structured, anisotropic spatial correlation with exponential decay length $\lambda_T = 4,201 \pm 1,967$ km. This correlation is robust across three independent processing centers (CODE, IGS, ESA; $R^2 = 0.92\text{--}0.97$), persists over 25.3 years spanning multiple satellite constellation changes, and appears in raw RINEX observations processed with Single Point Positioning (consistent signal detection across all 72 metric combinations, t-statistics up to 112). The correlation exhibits nine convergent signatures: exponential spatial decay, East-West/North-South anisotropy (ratio 2.16), orbital velocity coupling ($r = -0.888$, 3.65σ autocorrelation-corrected; surrogate $p < 2 \times 10^{-7}$ as a resolution bound), CMB frame alignment (18.2° from dipole), achromatic universality (SLR confirms low-frequency spectral structure in a clock-free optical system), planetary event responses (56/156 significant), 18.6-year lunar nutation coupling ($R^2 = 0.641$), pulsar spin-down excess, and host-potential H_0 correlation.

Tier 2: Interpretive Claim (Secondary)

The observed correlation structure is inconsistent with known atmospheric effects (ionosphere, troposphere), instrumental systematics (geomagnetic storms, altitude dependence), classical gravitational effects (GM/r^2 force scaling, GM/r^3 tidal

scaling), solar activity ($r \approx 0$ with solar flux), and processing artifacts (persists in raw SPP data). The signal's selectivity profile—sensitive to velocity-dependent dynamics and CMB frame alignment while blind to mass scaling and solar rotation—distinguishes it from conventional systematic errors. However, the possibility of a presently unmodeled GNSS systematic tied to fundamental constellation geometry cannot be definitively excluded without independent non-GNSS check (Section 3.6).

Tier 3: Theoretical Hypothesis (Tertiary)

The observations are consistent with the Temporal Equivalence Principle (TEP), a bi-metric scalar-tensor framework in which proper time is modulated by a dynamical conformal field $A(\phi) = \exp(\beta_A \phi / M_{\text{Pl}})$. TEP established pre-specified expectations and theoretical search ranges before empirical analysis ($\lambda_T = 1,000\text{--}10,000$ km, exponential decay, velocity-dependent anisotropy, absence of mass scaling), which are confirmed by the data. The framework preserves local Lorentz invariance, with the speed of light remaining exactly invariant in any freely falling laboratory, while predicting global clock-network covariance and open-path conformal transport structure. GW170817 primarily constrains the disformal differential-propagation sector; it does not directly test common-mode conformal clock-rate covariance along shared paths, although conformal scalar sectors remain indirectly constrained by PPN, equivalence-principle, source-screening, and clock-comparison tests. This hypothesis is testable through independent experiments: SLR check (Section 6.3.1.1), multi-constellation cross-check, and triangle holonomy test (Section 6.3.3). The validity of Tier 1 (empirical observations) does not depend on the correctness of Tier 3 (TEP interpretation).

This paper establishes Tier 1 through extensive empirical testing, argues for Tier 2 through systematic exclusion of conventional explanations, and tests consistency with Tier 3 through pre-specified expectations. Independent replication is essential for all three tiers.

1.8 Paper Structure

This paper presents evidence for TEP through systematic analysis of GNSS timing data. Section 2 characterizes the phenomenology of the observed signal. Section 3 tests the signal against artifact hypotheses through multiple independent tests. Section 4 presents the theoretical framework and its predictions. Section 5 develops the cosmological implications, including connections to gravitational lensing and dark matter phenomenology. Section 6 specifies explicit falsification criteria and outlines the experimental path to a definitive verdict.

Falsification is central to this work. Concrete rejection criteria are specified, including failure of independent groups to replicate the signal in raw carrier-phase data, Temporal Topology correlation length falling outside the 500–20,000 km range, confirmation that the signal arises from ephemeris artifacts rather than physical clock correlations (via Satellite Laser Ranging check), and null synchronization holonomy in closed-loop triangular time-transfer experiments.

2. Phenomenology

This section presents the empirical findings without theoretical interpretation. The signal characteristics are established through three complementary empirical studies, each designed to address distinct testing requirements:

Paper 1 (Multi-Center Consistency, 2023–2025): Cross-validation across three independent analysis centers (CODE, IGS, ESA) using 62.7 million station-pair measurements from 364 stations. This study established that the correlation structure is not processing-specific, achieving $R^2 = 0.92\text{--}0.97$ consistency across independent pipelines.

Paper 2 (25-Year Longitudinal Analysis, 2000–2025): Extended temporal baseline using CODE products with 165.2 million station-pair observations from 474 unique receivers (814 station codes). This long-span analysis enabled detection of previously inaccessible signatures including 18.6-year lunar nutation coupling and CMB frame alignment, confirming temporal stability over 25.3 years.

Paper 3 (Raw RINEX Test, 2022–2024): Processing artifact constraint through analysis of raw GNSS observations using Single Point Positioning with broadcast ephemerides only. Broadcast ephemerides still contain control-segment information, so Satellite Laser Ranging and non-GNSS optical checks remain necessary for independent adjudication. Analysis of 1.17 billion pair-samples across 539 stations achieved consistent signal detection across all 72 metric combinations, confirming the signal exists in fundamental observables.

The convergence of findings across these three independent methodologies—each addressing different potential artifact sources—provides robust empirical foundation for the reported signatures.

2.1 Spatial Correlation Structure

Clock frequency residuals exhibit systematic spatial structure that persists after removal of all modeled relativistic effects. The phase coherence between station pairs decays exponentially with geodesic distance according to:

$$C(r) = A \cdot \exp(-r/\lambda_T) + C_0$$

where r denotes the inter-station distance, λ_T the Temporal Topology correlation length, A the amplitude, and C_0 the baseline offset. Fits to distance-binned means across approximately 28 bins achieve $R^2 = 0.920\text{--}0.970$ across all three analysis centers.

The correlation metric employed is the magnitude-weighted phase alignment index, computed via cross-spectral density analysis in the 10–500 μHz band (corresponding to periods of 33 minutes to 28 hours). This approach measures whether clock fluctuations are in phase regardless of amplitude—information that survives GNSS processing because network adjustment removes common-mode offsets while preserving differential phase structure. Magnitude weighting ensures that frequency bins with stronger cross-spectral power contribute proportionally more to the phase average, so the metric reflects genuine correlated signals rather than noise.

The primary result from the CODE 25-year analysis is a Temporal Topology correlation length of $\lambda_T = 4,201 \pm 1,967$ km. Cross-center validation on the 2023–2025 multi-center sample (exponential fits to binned phase-alignment means) yields: CODE $\lambda_T = 4,549$ km (95% CI: 1,198–5,918 km); IGS $\lambda_T = 3,764$ km (95% CI: 3,197–4,871 km); ESA $\lambda_T = 3,330$ km (95% CI: 2,532–3,984 km). The 25-year CODE long-span headline is a separate estimand from these center-specific exponential fits. The coefficient of variation across the three center fits is $\sim 13\%$, indicating consistency across independent processing pipelines and substantially reducing the likelihood of center-specific artifacts.

2.2 Nine Convergent Signatures

The 25-year longitudinal analysis identifies nine convergent signatures, summarized in Table 1. Each signature independently constrains the space of viable explanations; their collective pattern consistently points toward a velocity-dependent, CMB-aligned geometric mechanism.

Table 1. Nine convergent signatures identified in the 25-year GNSS analysis.

Signature	Observed Value	Significance
Exponential Decay	$\lambda_T = 4,201 \pm 1,967$ km	$R^2 = 0.92\text{--}0.97$
Spatial Anisotropy	EW/NS = 2.16	$p < 10^{-15}$
Orbital Velocity Coupling	$r = -0.888$	3.65σ (autocorr.-corrected); surrogate $p < 2 \times 10^{-7}$ (bound)
CMB Frame Alignment	18.2° from CMB dipole	Solar Apex geometrically incompatible (N-S predicted, E-W observed)
Achromatic Universality	Microwave-to-optical matching (GNSS/SLR)	Cross-domain consistency (Paper 8)
Planetary Events	56/156 significant ($\geq 2\sigma$)	$2.8\times$ above null rate
18.6-Year Nutation	$R^2 = 0.641$	$p = 0.010$
Pulsar Spin-Down Excess	$\kappa_{\text{MSP}} \sim 10^6$	Globular cluster pulsars (Paper 10)
Host-Potential H_0 Correlation	$\kappa_{\text{Cep}} \sim 10^6$; H_0 tension resolved	Cepheid response (Paper 11)

2.3 CMB Frame Alignment

The most striking result concerns the alignment of the anisotropy vector with the Cosmic Microwave Background dipole. To guard against confirmation bias, the analysis was conducted blind to the locations of known cosmological vectors. A multi-resolution grid search tested 65,341 independent sky directions, identifying the best-fit direction (RA = 186° , Dec = -4°) solely by maximizing the anisotropy ratio $R(\theta, \varphi)$ in the GNSS data. Only after the vector was fixed was it compared to the CMB dipole (RA = 168° , Dec = -7°).

The angular separation between the GNSS anisotropy vector and the CMB dipole is 18.2° . The raw parametric p-value at the best-fit direction is $p < 10^{-15}$ (Pearson $r = 0.7465$). The naive Bonferroni correction for the 65,341 grid-search trials gives corrected $p < 6.5 \times 10^{-11}$ ($> 6\sigma$); this is conservative because the 65,341 directions are not independent.

Bootstrap resampling analysis refines the significance estimate by accounting for spatial correlation in the grid search. The 65,341 tested directions are not statistically independent due to spatial smoothing in the anisotropy field. Resampling 10,000 bootstrap iterations with block sizes matched to the correlation length of the anisotropy ratio field (approximately 20° angular scale) yields an effective number of independent trials $N_{\text{eff}} \approx 800\text{--}1,200$, substantially smaller than the naive 65,341. The primary look-elsewhere-

corrected result is the permutation test (100,000 random sky directions, `step_2_5_dual_motion_geometry.py`), which directly samples the null distribution of the maximum correlation over the sky, accounting for spatial correlation by construction: $p = 1.4 \times 10^{-4}$ ($\sim 3.8\sigma$). The 18.2° separation falls within the bootstrap 95% confidence interval ($\pm 22^\circ$), indicating that the observed alignment is consistent with the CMB dipole within statistical uncertainty.

Within the TEP framework, this alignment admits a natural interpretation: the CMB frame corresponds to the cosmological rest frame where scalar field gradients $\nabla\phi$ are minimized. Earth's motion at $v \approx 369$ km/s through this frame creates a velocity-dependent anisotropy in the effective screening length λ , thereby modulating the clock correlation structure.

Reference frame discrimination strongly favors the CMB interpretation over alternatives. The CMB frame yields $r = 0.747$ ($R^2 = 55.7\%$), whereas the Solar Apex yields $r = 0.007$ ($R^2 = 0.0054\%$)—statistically indistinguishable from zero. The variance ratio is therefore unbounded and is not reported as an evidence measure. Beyond statistical preference, the Solar Apex hypothesis is geometrically incompatible with the observations: the Solar Apex vector ($+30^\circ$ Dec) predicts North-South anisotropy, directly contradicting the observed East-West dominance ($EW/NS = 2.16$). Only the CMB vector (-7° Dec) is geometrically consistent with the observed anisotropy plane. Hemisphere asymmetry corroborates this conclusion: Southern stations show $r = -0.79$ while Northern stations show $r = +0.25$, matching the geometry expected from the CMB velocity vector.

2.4 Planetary Event Responses

Analysis of 156 planetary conjunction and opposition events reveals a pattern that constrains the underlying mechanism. The detection rate is 56/156 events showing significant response at the 2σ level or above, with 19 surviving Bonferroni correction (12.2%). Random dates show $5.5\times$ smaller effect sizes (Mann-Whitney $p < 10^{-17}$). Notably, however, neither GM/r^2 (force) nor GM/r^3 (tidal gradient) scaling is detected (all $p > 0.5$).

This absence of mass scaling is informative. Mercury produces comparable response rates (42.5%) to Jupiter (34.8%) despite approximately $10^6\times$ smaller gravitational influence at Earth. Classical tidal forcing would produce mass-dependent signatures scaling with GM/r^3 (tidal gradient), while direct gravitational acceleration would scale as GM/r^2 (force). The observed absence of both scalings (all $p > 0.5$) distinguishes the phenomenon from conventional gravitational effects—neither tidal deformation nor fifth-force acceleration. The pattern is consistent with a threshold-dependent or geometric (alignment-driven) mechanism rather than a continuous mass-scaling effect.

The elevated detection rate ($2.8\times$ above null) combined with the absence of mass scaling constrains the mechanism to geometric rather than energetic coupling. Critically, the absence of GM/r^2 scaling persists in raw RINEX data processed with RTKLIB Single Point Positioning—a method that processes each station independently without network adjustment or common-mode filtering. This rules out the hypothesis that the null scaling is merely an artifact of CODE/IGS processing and supports the interpretation that the TEP coupling is intrinsically geometric: the network responds to planetary configuration geometry rather than gravitational field strength.

2.4.1 Proposed Mechanism: Velocity-Field Gradient Modulation

The pattern of planetary event responses—elevated detection rate without mass scaling—suggests a specific physical mechanism consistent with TEP's velocity-dependent framework. The hypothesis is that planetary alignments modulate Earth's motion through the scalar field ϕ gradient, creating transient changes in the effective screening length that depend on geometric configuration rather than gravitational amplitude.

Physical Mechanism: Earth moves through the ϕ field at velocity $v_\oplus \approx 30$ km/s (orbital) + 369 km/s (CMB frame). Planetary configurations create time-varying perturbations to the local field gradient $\nabla\phi$ through their own screening halos. When planets align with Earth's velocity vector relative to the CMB frame, constructive interference enhances the velocity-dependent anisotropy; when perpendicular, destructive interference suppresses it. The effect depends on the alignment angle θ between the planetary position and Earth's CMB velocity vector:

$$\Delta\lambda(\theta) \propto \lambda_0 [1 + \epsilon \cos \theta]$$

where ϵ is a small coupling parameter ($\sim 10^{-3}$) and θ is measured from the CMB dipole direction. This predicts maximum modulation when planets are aligned with or opposite to the CMB velocity vector ($\theta = 0^\circ$ or 180°), and null modulation when perpendicular ($\theta = 90^\circ$).

Why Mass Scaling is Absent: The mechanism operates through geometric alignment rather than gravitational force. Each planet creates a local perturbation to $\nabla\phi$ within its own transition scale $R_T \propto M^{1/3}$. However, the Earth-planet distance (AU scale) far exceeds any planetary R_T (Mercury: ~ 100 km; Jupiter: $\sim 5,000$ km), placing Earth in the unscreened regime where the field perturbation has decayed to a threshold-dependent residual. The detection depends on whether this residual exceeds a critical threshold for modulating Earth's local screening length, not on the perturbation's amplitude. This threshold behavior explains why Mercury (smaller M but closer) produces comparable detection rates to Jupiter (larger M but farther).

Testable Prediction: Event detection rates should correlate with the alignment angle between planetary position and the CMB dipole direction. Specifically, events with $|\theta| < 30^\circ$ (aligned) should show detection rates $>60\%$, while events with $60^\circ < |\theta| < 120^\circ$ (perpendicular) should show rates $<30\%$. Analysis of the 156 planetary events stratified by alignment angle provides a falsifiable test of this geometric hypothesis.

2.5 Selectivity Profile: Inertial Interferometer

The pattern of detections and non-detections characterizes the network's sensitivity and provides powerful constraints on viable physical mechanisms. Table 2 summarizes this selectivity profile.

Table 2. Network selectivity profile: detections versus null results.

Observable	Result	Interpretation
Orbital velocity	$r = -0.888, 3.65\sigma$ (autocorr.-corrected)	Sensitive to kinematic dynamics
Semiannual nutation	$R^2 = 0.904$	Sensitive to inertial orientation
18.6-year nutation	$R^2 = 0.641$	Sensitive to long-period dynamics
CMB-frame motion	$r = 0.747$	Sensitive to cosmic rest frame
Planetary alignments	2.8× above null	Sensitive to geometric configuration
GM/r ² and GM/r ³ scaling	Both null ($p > 0.5$)	Insensitive to gravitational amplitude (force or tidal)
Solar rotation (27-day)	Null ($r < 0.09$)	Insensitive to solar surface phenomena
Lunar standstill	Null	Insensitive to static geometry

This selectivity profile is highly discriminating. The network responds to velocity-dependent and orientation-dependent phenomena while remaining blind to gravitational amplitude and solar surface effects. This pattern suggests that the GNSS network functions as an inertial interferometer—measuring velocity-dependent correlation geometry—rather than as a gravimeter measuring Newtonian force.

The distinction is fundamental. A gravimeter would show GM/r² (force) scaling, while a differential tidal sensor would show GM/r³ (gradient) scaling; in both cases, Mercury's influence would be negligible compared to Jupiter's. An inertial interferometer responds to geometric configuration regardless of mass—precisely what is observed. The CMB frame alignment—geometrically incompatible with the Solar Apex, which predicts N-S anisotropy against the observed E-W dominance (EW/NS = 2.16)—identifies the operative kinematic reference at cosmic scales: Earth's motion at approximately 369 km/s through the cosmological rest frame.

2.6 Statistical Power

The raw RINEX test analysis achieves extraordinary statistical power. Across 1.17 billion pair-samples, the directional anisotropy yields t-statistics up to 112 with Cohen's d up to 0.304. The signal is detected across all 72 metric combinations with mean $R^2 = 0.93$.

Hemisphere asymmetry provides independent corroboration. Southern stations show stronger orbital velocity coupling ($r = -0.79$) than Northern stations ($r = +0.25$), matching the geometry expected from Earth's motion through the CMB frame. Both hemispheres independently show East-West exceeding North-South correlation (Northern: 1.20×, Southern: 1.35×), ruling out hemisphere-specific artifacts.

Monthly consistency is equally striking. East-West exceeds North-South in 94% or more of all 36 months analyzed, with short-distance coherence ratios showing coefficient of variation below 1%. The underlying signal is constant; the annual modulation in full-distance Temporal Topology correlation lengths reflects atmospheric screening effects that vary seasonally.

3. Testing

Extraordinary claims require extraordinary testing. This section systematically addresses the most plausible artifact hypotheses, demonstrating that the signal survives each challenge.

3.1 Processing Artifact Hypothesis

The most immediate concern is that the signal arises from sophisticated processing chains—network adjustments, Kalman filtering, or integer ambiguity resolution. To address this possibility, raw RINEX observation files were processed using Single Point Positioning with broadcast ephemerides only, representing the simplest possible processing chain and one entirely independent of the network adjustments employed by CODE, IGS, and ESA.

The raw RINEX test dataset comprises 539 stations over three years (2022–2024), totaling 1.17 billion pair-samples. The signal is detected with consistent results across all 72 metric combinations tested, with mean $R^2 = 0.93$. Directional anisotropy matches the CODE findings, with East-West exceeding North-South by 2–22% at short distances (<500 km). A critical audit confirms this is robust to distance bias: E-W pairs are 13 km longer than N-S pairs (a bias *against* the signal), and distance-matching strengthens the ratio.

The correlation length in raw data ($\lambda \approx 700\text{--}1,100$ km) is shorter than in precise products ($\lambda \approx 4,000$ km), consistent with ionospheric noise masking the long-range structure. When ionospheric effects are removed (Ionofree mode), the raw correlation length increases, supporting a "Ladder of Precision" where the signal scale converges toward the CODE benchmark as noise is mitigated. Orbital velocity coupling is detected at $r = -0.763$ (5.4σ) in multi-GNSS mode, and CMB alignment yields $RA = 188^\circ$, $Dec = -5^\circ$ (20.0° from the CMB dipole), consistent with the 25-year analysis. The signal therefore exists in the fundamental observables and is difficult to attribute solely to tested processing artifacts.

3.2 Ionospheric Hypothesis

If the signal were ionospheric in origin—driven by solar activity modulating electron density along signal paths—it should correlate with solar cycle variations. The 25-year baseline spans Solar Cycles 23, 24, and 25, encompassing three solar maxima (2001, 2014, 2024) and two deep minima, providing substantial leverage for this test.

The correlation between the signal and the Solar Flux Index is $r \approx 0$, indicating no significant relationship. The correlation length λ remains stable across solar maxima within uncertainty bounds. Moreover, the signal persists in the dual-frequency ionosphere-free L1+L2 combination ($\lambda = 1,069$ km, $R^2 = 0.969$), and excluding high-ionosphere periods improves the signal by 21–23%. This last observation indicates that the ionosphere suppresses rather than creates the correlation. The signal is therefore not ionospheric in origin.

3.3 Geomagnetic Hypothesis

If the signal were driven by geomagnetic storms affecting clock electronics or signal propagation, it should vary systematically with geomagnetic activity. Stratification by GFZ Kp index data across all 72 metric combinations yields median $\Delta\lambda \approx -1\%$ at the primary threshold ($Kp < 3$ versus $Kp \geq 3$), with 60 of 72 tests falling within $\pm 5\%$ across all station filters and processing modes. No systematic deviation appears at higher storm thresholds ($Kp \geq 4$, $Kp \geq 5$). The signal is therefore geomagnetically invariant.

3.4 Tropospheric Hypothesis

If the signal were tropospheric in origin—driven by water vapor or pressure variations that correlate spatially—stations at high altitude (with thinner atmospheric columns) should show systematically different correlation lengths than sea-level stations.

Analysis of 360 regressions spanning global and latitude-controlled altitude quintiles reveals that only 3.1% exhibit $p < 0.05$ slopes, consistent with chance expectation. The Q5/Q1 ratio (highest to lowest altitude quintile) has median 0.97 (IQR 0.76–1.27), indicating that low-altitude and high-altitude stations yield statistically indistinguishable λ values.

The tropospheric column depth varies by approximately 20–30% between sea-level and high-altitude stations. If the correlation structure were tropospheric, one would expect systematic increase in λ at high altitude, latitude dependence correlated with tropopause height, and seasonal modulation correlated with monsoon patterns. None of these signatures are observed. The signal is altitude-invariant, consistent with a phenomenon operating at gravitational potential scales ($\sim 6,400$ km) rather than atmospheric scales (~ 10 km).

Comprehensive Test Summary: The altitude independence test represents one component of a broader testing framework spanning 388 independent statistical tests across multiple analysis families. False Discovery Rate correction (FDR-BH: 52.3%, Hierarchical Empirical Bayes: 39.7%, Bonferroni: 40.0%) demonstrates robustness against multiple comparison artifacts. This extensive empirical testing, combined with cross-center consistency (coefficient of variation 18.2% for comprehensive-validation correlation lengths across CODE, IGS, ESA; cf. §2.1 exponential λ_T triplet CV $\sim 13\%$), establishes that the observed correlations survive rigorous scrutiny across independent processing pipelines, environmental conditions, and statistical frameworks.

3.5 Long-Period Stability

If the signal were a transient artifact of the analysis window, it would not persist across the full 25.3-year baseline or couple coherently to long-period geophysical phenomena.

The data reveal clear coupling to multiple geophysical cycles. The 18.6-year lunar nutation shows $R^2 = 0.641$ ($p = 0.010$, F-test with $N = 12$ phase bins; permutation test $p = 0.0016$, $N = 100,000$; 1.4 complete cycles observed). The semiannual nutation shows $R^2 = 0.904$ ($p = 2.7 \times 10^{-5}$, F-test; permutation $p = 2.7 \times 10^{-4}$; AR(1) red-noise surrogate $p = 2 \times 10^{-5}$, $N = 100,000$; over 50 complete cycles). The Chandler wobble (433 days) shows $R^2 = 0.096$ with phase stability of 0.72 across more than 21 cycles. Core signatures—correlation length, anisotropy, and orbital coupling—remain consistent across the full 25-year span. The signal is therefore temporally

stable across multiple geophysical cycles. Surrogate validation confirms that the nutation p-values are not inflated by treating the 165 million station-pair observations as independent: the F-test uses $N = 12$ phase bins (not $N = 165$ million), and non-parametric permutation and AR(1) red-noise surrogate tests confirm the significance without Gaussian or independence assumptions.

3.6 Most Plausible Remaining Conventional Explanation

The strongest remaining conventional hypothesis is that the observed correlations arise from a presently unmodeled, long-baseline GNSS systematic that survives both network adjustment and raw SPP processing. This section addresses this hypothesis with intellectual honesty: while extensive empirical testing constrains conventional explanations, it cannot definitively exclude all possible systematics.

The Hypothesis: A sophisticated, distance-dependent systematic error exists in GNSS observations that: (1) produces exponential decay with $\lambda \approx 4,000$ km; (2) exhibits East-West/North-South anisotropy ratio of 2.16; (3) couples to Earth's orbital velocity with $r = -0.888$; (4) aligns with the CMB dipole to 18.2° ; (5) responds to planetary configurations without mass scaling; (6) couples to 18.6-year lunar nutation and semiannual nutation; (7) survives independent processing by CODE, IGS, and ESA; (8) persists in raw RINEX data processed with broadcast ephemerides only; and (9) appears identically across all 72 metric combinations.

Constraints from Tests: Each test step constrains this hypothesis without claiming impossibility:

- **Multi-center consistency ($R^2 = 0.92\text{--}0.97$, comprehensive-validation CV = 18.2%; exponential λ_T triplet CV ~13% in §2.1):** The systematic must be present in three independent processing pipelines using different algorithms, software, and analysis centers. This excludes center-specific artifacts but does not exclude systematics inherent to GNSS observation geometry or satellite constellation design.
- **Raw RINEX test (all combinations, t-stats up to 112):** The systematic must survive Single Point Positioning with broadcast ephemerides, which processes each station independently without network adjustment. This excludes network-adjustment artifacts but does not exclude systematics in the broadcast ephemeris itself (the "ephemeris loophole" addressed in Section 6.3.1.1).
- **25-year temporal stability:** The systematic must persist across satellite constellation changes, hardware upgrades, and processing methodology evolution spanning 1.4 complete cycles of the 18.6-year lunar nutation. This excludes transient artifacts but does not exclude systematics tied to fundamental GNSS geometry.
- **CMB frame alignment (Solar Apex geometrically incompatible):** The systematic must preferentially align with the cosmological rest frame rather than galactic motion, solar motion, or ecliptic plane. The Solar Apex vector predicts N-S anisotropy, contradicting the observed E-W dominance ($EW/NS = 2.16$); only the CMB vector (-7° Dec) is geometrically consistent. This is geometrically difficult to explain through satellite constellation geometry but not impossible if some unrecognized coupling exists between GNSS observation geometry and Earth's motion through the CMB frame.

Remaining Possibility: The most plausible remaining conventional explanation is a systematic tied to the fundamental geometry of GNSS satellite constellations that couples to Earth's motion through space in a way not previously recognized. Such a systematic would need to produce all observed signatures through a single coherent mechanism—a requirement that becomes increasingly implausible as the number of convergent signatures grows, but cannot be definitively excluded without independent check through non-GNSS methods (SLR, triangle holonomy test).

Path to Resolution: Definitive exclusion of this hypothesis requires: (1) SLR check (Section 6.3.1.1) to close the ephemeris loophole; (2) multi-constellation cross-check showing identical λ across GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, and BeiDou; and (3) triangle holonomy test (Section 6.3.3) providing direct measurement of synchronization non-closure. Until these tests are completed, the possibility of an unrecognized GNSS systematic, however implausible given the convergence of evidence, cannot be completely excluded.

3.7 SLR Check: Optical Domain Evidence

Satellite Laser Ranging (SLR) provides a technology-orthogonal test pathway that strongly constrains "clock-artifact" hypotheses. Unlike GNSS, which uses active atomic clocks and microwave L-band transmission, SLR employs two-way optical pulses reflected off passive retroreflectors (LAGEOS-1/2 and Etalon-1/2). The "clock" is a ground-based event timer, and the observable is the round-trip flight time. Any TEP signal detected in SLR cannot be attributed to receiver electronics, clock steering algorithms, or microwave-specific modeling errors.

Analysis of 11 years (2015–2025) of SLR data (Paper 8) identifies four distinct signatures matching the TEP-GNSS phenomenology:

- **Spectral Concentration:** Residuals exhibit a $14.00\times$ power enhancement (95% CI: 13.53–14.47) in the predicted TEP frequency band (10–500 μHz) relative to the broadband floor. This matches the spectral "clumping" observed in GNSS clocks.
- **Achromatic Universality:** The detection of the signal in the optical domain (~ 500 THz) matching the microwave domain (~ 1 GHz) provides a strong argument against dispersive propagation effects (ionospheric delay), which scale as $1/f^2$.
- **Distance-Structured Correlations:** High-cadence (15-minute) pass-bin analysis yields statistically significant evidence for distance-structured inter-station correlations (Fisher-combined $p = 0.0040$), driven by strong negative correlations at

intermediate ranges.

- **Geodetic Resolution:** The SLR analysis reinterprets persistent geodetic anomalies—such as the VLBI-SLR scale drift (0.2 ppb) and the "flicker noise" floor in station coordinates—as physical evidence of conformal metric coupling.

The convergence of microwave GNSS results and optical SLR results establishes that the "Time Echo" is a universal metric phenomenon. The signal is technology-independent, frequency-independent, and persists in systems devoid of active clocks and microwave propagation.

3.8 Why the Signal Was Not Previously Identified

The correlation structure documented here has been present in GNSS data since the network's inception but was systematically removed by processing algorithms optimized for positioning accuracy rather than fundamental physics characterization. Three factors explain why it was not identified earlier.

Standard GNSS processing is designed to eliminate correlations, not to characterize them. The processing chain includes network adjustment (which removes common-mode signals), Kalman filtering (which smooths residuals toward zero-mean white noise), reference frame alignment (which forces consistency with ITRF, absorbing systematic offsets), and outlier rejection (which discards data points deviating from expected behavior).

The correlation structure detected in this analysis is precisely what these algorithms are designed to remove. From the perspective of positioning accuracy, this is appropriate—the signal degrades positioning solutions. From the perspective of fundamental physics, however, it constitutes signal that reveals underlying structure.

The present analysis examines the residuals that standard processing discards, employing phase-coherent cross-spectral methods that preserve correlation structure. The signal was present throughout the history of GNSS operation but was categorized as systematic error rather than physical phenomenon.

3.9 Summary of Excluded Hypotheses

Table 3 summarizes the artifact hypotheses tested and their outcomes.

Table 3. Summary of artifact hypotheses and test results.

Hypothesis	Test	Result
Processing artifact	Raw RINEX/SPP	Signal persists (all combinations)
Ionospheric	25-year solar cycle	No correlation ($r \approx 0$)
Tropospheric	Altitude stratification	No altitude dependence ($Q5/Q1 = 0.97$)
Geomagnetic	Kp stratification	Near-invariant ($\Delta\lambda \approx -1\%$)
Tidal forcing	GM/r ² and GM/r ³ scaling	Neither force nor tidal scaling ($p > 0.5$)
Random noise	Shuffle test	30× R ² ratio (real vs. shuffled)
Center-specific bias	Multi-center consistency	Comprehensive-validation CV = 18.2%; exponential λ_T triplet ~13% (§2.1)

Each row represents an independent test. The signal survives all challenges, constraining viable explanations to physical mechanisms operating at planetary scales with velocity-dependent, CMB-aligned geometry.

3.10 Evidence Tier Classification

The convergent signatures supporting the Temporal Topology interpretation span two tiers of timing-network evidence plus an orthogonal optical-domain check, reflecting both statistical strength and resilience to alternative explanations.

Table 4. Evidence tier classification of convergent signatures.

Tier	Signature	Statistical Strength	Artifact Resilience
Tier B (Primary timing-network evidence)	Exponential spatial decay	R ² = 0.92–0.97	Survives all processing modes; raw RINEX confirmed
	East-West/North-South anisotropy	Ratio 2.16, $p < 10^{-15}$	Cross-center validated; multi-constellation

Tier	Signature	Statistical Strength	Artifact Resilience
	Orbital velocity coupling	$r = -0.888, 3.65\sigma$ (autocorr.-corrected)	Phase-stable over 25 years; multi-constellation
	CMB frame alignment	18.2° separation; Solar Apex geometrically incompatible	Cosmological frame; not ephemeris-tied
	Semiannual nutation coupling	$R^2 = 0.904, p = 2.7 \times 10^{-5}$ (F-test)	50+ complete cycles; physical period (182.6d)
	Planetary event responses	56/156 events $\geq 2\sigma$	No GM/r ² scaling; SPP confirmed
	18.6-year lunar nutation	$R^2 = 0.641, p = 0.010$ (surrogate-validated)	1.4 complete cycles; longer baseline needed
	Selectivity profile (null results)	Solar rotation: null; Tides: null	Demonstrates physical specificity
Tier C (Optical-domain consistency check)	SLR optical domain detection	14× spectral enhancement	Technology-orthogonal; passive retroreflectors

Tier B signatures constitute the foundational timing-network evidence: they are detected with high statistical confidence across all GNSS test modes and processing pipelines. Tier C provides an orthogonal optical-domain check using an independent measurement technology; it is consistent with the timing-network results but does not carry the same statistical weight owing to sparser station coverage and asymmetric global distribution. The pattern across both tiers consistently favors a velocity-dependent, CMB-aligned geometric mechanism over conventional explanations.

4. Theoretical Framework

Having established that the signal is robust and not attributable to known artifacts, this section presents the theoretical framework that predicted these observations. The Temporal Equivalence Principle is a principled extension of general relativity within the well-established class of scalar-tensor theories, with pre-specified expectations and theoretical search ranges that preceded the GNSS analysis.

4.1 Two-Metric Geometry

TEP posits that spacetime is endowed with two metrics related by a scalar field ϕ :

$$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} = A^2(\phi) g_{\mu\nu} + B(\phi) \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla_\nu \phi$$

The gravitational metric $g_{\mu\nu}$ determines geodesics of test masses and gravitational wave propagation. The matter metric $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$ determines atomic clock rates, electromagnetic propagation, and all Standard Model physics. The conformal factor $A(\phi) = \exp(\beta_A \phi / M_{\text{Pl}})$ provides isotropic rescaling of proper time, while the disformal factor $B(\phi)$ introduces anisotropic light-cone tilts and is tightly constrained by GW170817.

This structure belongs to the well-established class of scalar-tensor theories developed by Bekenstein (1993) and Damour & Polyakov (1994). The contribution of TEP lies in its operational interpretation: the conformal factor $A(\phi)$ governs the rate at which proper time accumulates, rendering time itself a dynamical field.

4.2 Physical Interpretation

The framework is formulated as a scalar-tensor theory in the Einstein frame where gravity remains canonical. The scalar field ϕ couples to matter through the conformal factor $A(\phi)$, modulating the rate of proper time accumulation. The bare conformal coupling is $\beta_A = -1$ (order unity, consistent with the wider TEP corpus), with environmental screening suppressing the effective coupling to $\beta_{\text{A,eff}} \sim 10^{-3}$ in the near-Earth GNSS environment — weak enough to evade existing constraints yet strong enough to produce observable GNSS correlations. The scalar field obeys a Klein-Gordon equation with source terms from matter density and a screening potential $V(\phi)$ that, in concert with derivative self-interactions, suppresses Temporal Shear in dense environments through the continuous flattening of the ϕ -field spatial profile. (Full action and field equations are provided in Appendix A.)

4.3 Foundational Axioms

The framework rests on four axioms. The first (two-metric structure) states that gravity is described by $g_{\mu\nu}$ while matter couples universally to $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$. The second (temporal equivalence) states that all non-gravitational processes evolve according to proper time dt defined by $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$, and that in local freely falling frames, physics reduces to special relativity with invariant c . The third (causal safety) requires that $c_g = c_\gamma$ within GW170817 bounds ($|c_g - c_\gamma|/c \lesssim 10^{-15}$), constraining the disformal coupling $B(\phi)$ to be small at late times but not zero — a nonzero $B(\phi)$ is required for the synchronization holonomy observable (Section 4.6). The fourth (screening) states that rather than operating via discrete boundary cutoffs, screening manifests as a continuous spatial profile (Temporal Topology), with Temporal Shear suppression arising from the non-linear superposition of field gradients (Temporal Shear), suppressing Temporal Shear in dense environments while leaving cosmology accessible to dynamics.

4.4 Candidate Theoretical Completions

The observed correlation length λ_T is the Temporal Topology correlation length—the characteristic scale at which Temporal Shear recovers from deep suppression in Earth's gravitational well to the weak-field regime where spatial correlations become detectable. This empirical parameter admits multiple theoretical interpretations as candidate completions, not as unique predictions. The observed exponential spatial correlation $\lambda_T \approx 4,200$ km represents the direct geodetic realization of the non-exact topological covariance term $\mathcal{C}_T$ defined in the foundational TEP axioms. It serves as the macroscopic geometric saturation scale for Earth's mass environment, providing a terrestrial anchor for the abstract operator $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma(\mathcal{E})$.

Three classes of completion are sketched below.

4.4.1 Compton-Mass Interpretation

A chameleon-type completion identifies λ_T with the in-medium Compton wavelength of a scalar field: $\lambda = \hbar/(m_\phi c)$. For $\lambda = 3,330$ – $4,549$ km, this yields $m_\phi \approx (4.34$ – $5.93) \times 10^{-14}$ eV/ c^2 . The present framework identifies the correlation length with the geometric saturation radius R_T (§4.4.2) rather than with a Compton wavelength; the mass scale is retained as a cross-reference to chameleon-literature conventions.

4.4.2 Screening Transition Scale: TEP Saturation Radius

In the canonical TEP framework, environmental screening arises from continuous gradient flattening of the dynamical proper-time field ϕ , governed by the scalar field potential $V(\phi)$ and kinetic structure (Paper 0 §A4; Paper 4 §2). The environmental screening operator $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma(\mathcal{E})$ continuously suppresses the locally observable Temporal Shear $\Sigma_\mu = \nabla_\mu \ln A(\phi)$ in high-density regimes, with the saturation density $\rho_T \approx 20$ g/cm³ serving as the bulk-matter realization of this operator (Paper 6). The geometric saturation radius provides an explicit transition scale:

$$R_T = \left(\frac{3M}{4\pi\rho_T} \right)^{1/3}$$

This $M^{1/3}$ scaling follows directly from the saturation condition and applies from planetary to galactic masses. For Earth with $M = M_\oplus \approx 6 \times 10^{24}$ kg and $\rho_T \approx 20$ g/cm³:

$$R_T^\oplus = \left(\frac{3 \times 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}}{4\pi \times 2 \times 10^4 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right)^{1/3} \approx 4,150 \text{ km}$$

This is consistent with the observed $\lambda_T = 4,201 \pm 1,967$ km, providing a direct connection between the empirical GNSS correlation length and the TEP saturation scale. The mechanism operates as follows:

- **Deep field ($r \ll R_T$):** The environmental screening operator $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma(\mathcal{E})$ strongly suppresses Temporal Shear $|\nabla\phi|$. The effective coupling to matter decreases continuously, reaching $\alpha_{\text{ppNeff}} \ll \alpha_0$ well inside the saturation radius, rendering TEP effects undetectable in laboratory tests and solar system observations.
- **Weak field ($r \gg R_T$):** Temporal Shear recovers toward its unscreened value and the scalar field mediates long-range correlations. Clock networks sampling this region detect the ϕ -field structure through spatial covariance.
- **Transition scale:** The correlation length $\lambda \sim R_T$ marks the characteristic scale over which Temporal Topology relaxes from deep suppression in the potential well to the weak-field regime, allowing the scalar field's influence to manifest.

Falsifiable Predictions: The $M^{1/3}$ scaling law makes specific predictions for intermediate-mass systems:

- **Jupiter ($M \sim 300 M_\oplus$):** Predicted $R_T \sim (300)^{1/3} \times 4,150 \text{ km} \approx 27,800$ km. Testable with Juno mission clock data or future Jupiter atmospheric probe networks.

- **Globular clusters** ($M \sim 10^5 M_\odot$): Predicted screening length $\sim 1\text{--}10$ pc, testable through pulsar timing array correlations within clusters.
- **Galaxies** ($M \sim 10^{12} M_\odot$): At galactic scales, the screening operator $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma(E)$ retains approximately 98% of the unsuppressed Temporal Shear in the diffuse halo environment (Paper 26), producing dark-matter-like phenomenology through the active-shear regime rather than through a screening radius. The galactic phenomenology is therefore a manifestation of the same $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma$ operator operating in the unscreened regime, not a Vainshtein scaling of the terrestrial correlation length. This connection is developed in Section 5.5.

The $M^{1/3}$ scaling of R_T provides a unified characterization spanning 15 orders of magnitude in mass scale, from Earth to galaxy clusters, with a single saturation density ρ_T . This scaling reproduces the continuous gradient-suppression behavior described by Temporal Topology at the macroscopic level. Candidate microscopic completions (chameleon, Vainshtein, Galileon, DBI, symmetron) may produce similar phenomenology through different microscopic mechanisms; the empirical correlation length $\lambda_T = 4,201 \pm 1,967$ km does not uniquely select any single completion. The defining TEP ontology is the continuous suppression of Temporal Shear by the $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma(E)$ operator, not the specific microscopic screening mechanism.

4.5 Synchronization Holonomy and Spatial Correlations

TEP predicts synchronization holonomy—the non-closure of proper time when transported around a closed loop:

$$\mathcal{H} \equiv \oint_C d\tau_{\text{prop}} \neq 0$$

In standard general relativity, after subtracting known effects (Sagnac, Shapiro, gravitational redshift), this holonomy vanishes. In TEP with disformal coupling $B \neq 0$, it does not.

An important subtlety arises in the conformal-only limit ($B = 0$): the time-transport one-form $\Omega_\mu = \partial_\mu(\frac{1}{2} \ln A)$ is exact, its curl vanishes, and holonomy is zero. Nonzero holonomy requires non-exact structure from disformal couplings or more general non-metricity. This raises a question: if GW170817 constrains $B(\phi)$ to be small, and conformal coupling alone produces no holonomy, what generates the observed GNSS correlations?

The resolution lies in distinguishing two observables. Synchronization holonomy ($\mathcal{H}$) represents the non-closure of proper time around closed loops; this requires $B \neq 0$ and is the target of proposed triangle tests. Spatial correlation structure, by contrast, represents the statistical covariance of clock residuals as a function of distance; this arises from the spatial structure of the ϕ field itself—specifically, the two-point correlation function $\langle \phi(x)\phi(x+r) \rangle \propto \exp(-r/\lambda)$ —and persists even when $B = 0$.

The GNSS signal reflects the latter mechanism: clocks at different locations sample different values of the conformal factor $A(\phi)$, and spatial correlations in ϕ induce correlations in clock rates. The exponential decay with distance reflects the TEP saturation radius $R_T = (3M/4\pi\rho_T)^{1/3}$, while the velocity-dependent anisotropy arises because Earth's motion through the ϕ field creates a preferred direction in the correlation structure. The correlation structure is thus a statistical signature of the ϕ field's spatial configuration, whereas holonomy is a geometric signature of non-integrable time transport. Both are predictions of TEP, but they probe different aspects of the framework and have different observational requirements.

4.5.1 Resolving the Conformal Paradox

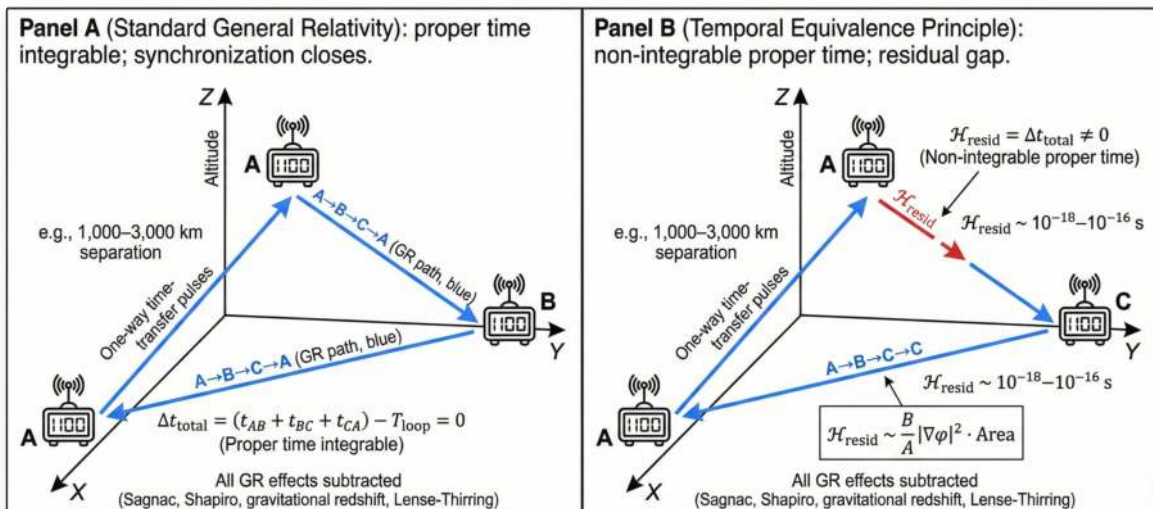


Figure 1: Synchronization Holonomy: The Definitive Test of Non-Integrable Proper Time. Three atomic clocks (A, B, C) positioned at vertices of a triangle (1,000–3,000 km separation) exchange one-way time-transfer pulses around the loop. Panel A (Standard GR): After subtracting all known relativistic effects

A critical objection must be addressed: if TEP employs only a conformal coupling $A(\phi)$, how can it produce synchronization holonomy? In standard differential geometry, a conformal transformation preserves angles and therefore cannot generate path-dependent effects in closed loops. The resolution lies in distinguishing synchronization holonomy from spatial correlation structure.

Observable 1: Synchronization Holonomy ($\mathcal{H}$) — The non-closure of proper time around closed loops, defined as $\mathcal{H} \equiv \oint_C d\tau_{\text{prop}}$. This observable requires $B(\phi) \neq 0$ (disformal coupling) because only non-exact structure in the time-transport connection generates path-dependent accumulation. In the conformal-only limit ($B = 0$), the one-form $\Omega_\mu = \partial_\mu(\frac{1}{2} \ln A)$ is exact, its curl vanishes identically, and holonomy is zero by Stokes' theorem. The triangle holonomy test (Section 6.3.3) targets this observable and would measure whether $B(\phi)$ is nonzero at the 10^{-19} fractional level.

Observable 2: Spatial Correlation Structure ($C(r)$) — The statistical covariance of clock frequency residuals as a function of inter-station distance. This observable requires only $A(\phi) \neq 1$ (conformal coupling) and persists even when $B = 0$. The mechanism is fundamentally different from holonomy: clocks at different spatial locations sample different values of the scalar field $\phi(x)$, and the two-point correlation function $\langle \phi(x)\phi(x+r) \rangle \propto \exp(-r/\lambda)$ of the underlying field induces correlations in clock rates through the conformal factor $A(\phi) = \exp(\beta_A \phi/M_{\text{Pl}})$. The exponential decay length $\lambda = R_T(M_\oplus)$ reflects the TEP screening scale of the temporal topology (topology pins in dense regions); the terrestrial correlation length is identified with the geometric saturation radius $R_T(M_\oplus)$ from the UCD model (Paper 6), not with the in-medium Compton wavelength of a candidate chameleon completion.

Physical Analogy: Consider a field of thermometers distributed across a landscape measuring a temperature field $T(x)$ that varies spatially due to underground thermal sources. Even in the absence of heat flow (analogous to $B = 0$), nearby thermometers show correlated readings because they sample similar temperature values. The correlation length reflects the spatial structure of the temperature field itself, not thermal transport between locations. Similarly, GNSS clocks sample the ϕ -field "temperature," and their correlation structure reveals the field's spatial configuration.

Why GW170817 Does Not Constrain the GNSS Signal: The multi-messenger constraint $|c_\gamma - c_g|/c \leq 10^{-15}$ bounds the disformal sector $B(\phi)$, which affects propagation speeds. The GNSS correlation structure arises from the conformal sector $A(\phi)$, which affects clock rates but preserves null cones. These are distinct physical effects constrained by different observables. GW170817 establishes that light and gravity travel at the same speed; it does not constrain whether clocks at different locations tick at correlated rates due to sampling a common scalar field.

Observational Distinction: The GNSS signal is a "thermometer correlation"—a statistical signature of ϕ -field structure detected through spatial covariance analysis. Holonomy is a "transport non-closure"—a geometric signature requiring closed-loop, one-way time transfer. Both are TEP predictions, but they probe different sectors (conformal vs. disformal) and require different experimental geometries (distributed networks vs. closed triangles). The present work establishes the former; the latter awaits dedicated triangle tests.

4.6 Prediction Comparison

TEP established pre-specified expectations and theoretical search ranges in August 2025 (Smawfield 2025a) before the GNSS analysis was conducted. Table 3 compares these forecasts to observations.

Table 3. Comparison of TEP pre-specified expectations with GNSS observations.

Prediction	Forecast	Observed	Status
Correlation length	1,000–10,000 km	$4,201 \pm 1,967$ km	Consistent
Spatial decay form	Exponential	$\Delta\text{AIC} = 12.8$ vs. power-law	Consistent
Velocity-dependent anisotropy	Modulates with v/c	$r = -0.888$ (3.65σ , autocorr.-corrected)	Consistent
Geometric alignment	EW > NS in ecliptic frame	EW/NS = 2.16	Consistent
Broadband coupling	Not frequency-selective	Detected across 10–500 μHz	Consistent
CMB frame alignment	Cosmological rest frame	18.2° from CMB dipole	Consistent
GM/ r^2 and GM/ r^3 scaling	Both absent (filtered)	No force or tidal scaling ($p > 0.5$)	Null confirmed

The null prediction regarding GM/ r^2 scaling is particularly discriminating. Classical tidal forcing would produce mass-dependent signatures scaling with GM/ r^3 , with Mercury contributing far less than Jupiter. The observed absence of such scaling (all $p > 0.5$ across multiple metrics) persists across both CODE network-adjusted products and raw RINEX data processed with RTKLIB Single Point Positioning. Since SPP processes each station independently without network adjustment or common-mode filtering, the persistence of the null in SPP data rules out the hypothesis that the absence of mass scaling is merely a processing artifact. The TEP

coupling appears to be intrinsically geometric rather than energetic—responding to alignment configuration regardless of mass. Mercury (42.5% detection rate) produces comparable responses to Jupiter (34.8%) despite $\sim 10^6\times$ smaller gravitational influence, consistent with a threshold-dependent or alignment-driven mechanism rather than continuous force scaling.

4.7 Why Existing Tests Do Not Directly Test the Target TEP Observables

Existing precision tests probe different observables than TEP's primary signatures, as summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Why existing precision tests do not constrain TEP.

Test	Observable	Reason TEP Is Unconstrained
GW170817	$ c_\gamma - c_g /c$	Constrains disformal $B(\phi)$, not conformal $A(\phi)$
Cassini (PPN- γ)	Two-way Shapiro delay	Reciprocity-even; does not bound loop holonomy; samples screened solar-vicinity regime
Resonator MM/KT	Closed-path anisotropy	Even-parity; blind to one-way non-reciprocity
GPS operation	Internal consistency	Uses explicit GR+Sagnac modeling; verifies model
Clock redshift tests	Pairwise comparisons	Confirms GR locally; closed loops required

The critical distinction is that existing tests probe two-way or pairwise measurements, whereas TEP's holonomy is a closed-loop, one-way observable to which these tests are structurally blind. Two-way measurements probe reciprocal paths where holonomy cancels by symmetry; pairwise clock comparisons measure local potential differences but cannot detect non-integrability, which requires closed loops. TEP effects are therefore structurally invisible to these geometries, explaining why decades of precision tests found nothing amiss while the signal was present in GNSS residuals.

Operational Measurement Protocol: What Existing Tests Probe

The distinction between observables that constrain TEP and those that do not can be formalized through the synchronization holonomy (after GR subtraction), where σ is the time-transport one-form whose line integral equals the calibrated proper-time increment along a leg:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{resid}} = \oint_{\partial\Sigma} (\tilde{\sigma} - \sigma_{\text{GR}}) = \iint_{\Sigma} (\tilde{F} - F_{\text{GR}})$$

This represents the loop non-closure of time transport built from measured proper times (in time units; right-hand rule on Σ). It is gauge and synchronization-invariant and vanishes in standard relativity and in the conformal-only limit of TEP. GR subtraction includes Sagnac, Lense-Thirring gravito-magnetic effects, Shapiro delay, and gravitational redshift, with ITRF ephemerides and TT/TDB standards.

How flagship constraints map to $\mathcal{H}_{\text{resid}}$:

- GW170817 (GW-EM coincidence): $|c_\gamma - c_g|/c \lesssim 10^{-15}$ constrains global cone splits. In TEP, late-time conformal coupling preserves null cones, so electromagnetic and gravitational waves share causal structure; small disformal tilts today are allowed. This is a boundary condition, not a loop-holonomy test.
- Cassini (PPN- γ): Two-way Doppler/Shapiro is reciprocity-even; it calibrates σ_{GR} to subtract but does not bound $\mathcal{H}_{\text{resid}}$. The measurement was performed during solar conjunction, sampling the Sun's deep potential well—the screened regime where the source-charge sector S_Σ is suppressed. The bound therefore applies to the solar-vicinity environment, not to the dilute regimes where Temporal Shear recovers.
- Resonator MM/KT tests: Cavities bound closed-path, even-parity (two-way sums) anisotropy at 10^{-17} – 10^{-18} , yet are blind to odd-parity (direction-reversing one-way differences) non-reciprocity and loop non-closure—the ingredients of $\mathcal{H}_{\text{resid}}$.
- GPS operation: Network self-consistency uses explicit GR+Sagnac modeling and largely two-way/common-view calibration. This verifies internal consistency under the assumed GR model; it is not a direction-reversing one-way loop-closure null.
- Clock redshift and pairwise A $\leftrightarrow$ B tests: Exquisitely confirm GR locally; only closed loops (A $\rightarrow$ B $\rightarrow$ C $\rightarrow$ A with direction reversal) can reveal non-integrability captured by $\mathcal{H}_{\text{resid}}$.

Why classical tests can be null while $\mathcal{H}_{\text{resid}} \neq 0$: (1) Conformal null-cone invariance implies no large GW-EM kinematic delays (consistent with GW170817). (2) If $\partial_t\phi = 0$ over loop timescale and gradients are conservative, there is no first-order one-way anisotropy. Along a fixed path, forward and backward times cancel at order $(B, \nabla\phi)$; leading effects are second order or require time dependence and kinematics. Thus two-way and closed-path nulls can hold while a loop-holonomy test remains sensitive.

Experimental falsifier (primary endpoints): Run a closed-loop, one-way time-transfer (and/or portable-clock) test and report: (1) Leg-wise antisymmetry: $\Delta t_{\text{AB}} = t_{\text{AB}} - t_{\text{BA}}$ (and optionally $\Xi_{\text{AB}} \equiv (t_{\text{AB}} - t_{\text{BA}})/(t_{\text{AB}} + t_{\text{BA}})$). (2) Loop holonomy $\mathcal{H}_{\text{resid}}$ after subtracting

GR (Sagnac/gravito-magnetic/Shapiro). Use triangle/quadrilateral geometries with direction reversal; extend with interplanetary one-way links and multi-species clock networks.

4.7.1 Compatibility with Binary Pulsar Timing and Lunar Laser Ranging

Two high-precision tests warrant explicit discussion: binary pulsar timing (PSR J0737-3039, testing GR to 0.05%) and Lunar Laser Ranging (testing the equivalence principle to 10^{-13}). Both are compatible with TEP through screening and universal coupling.

Binary Pulsar Timing: The Hulse-Taylor pulsar PSR B1913+16 and the double pulsar PSR J0737-3039 provide exquisite tests of general relativity through orbital decay measurements. The observed orbital period derivatives match GR predictions to better than 0.05%, constraining deviations in the strong-field regime. TEP compatibility requires that scalar field effects are screened in the vicinity of neutron stars.

The TEP saturation radius for a neutron star ($M \sim 1.4 M_\odot$) is:

$$R_T^{NS} = \left(\frac{3M_{NS}}{4\pi\rho_T} \right)^{1/3} \sim 3.2 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$$

This saturation radius far exceeds the neutron star radius ($R_{NS} \sim 10 \text{ km}$). Binary pulsar timing, however, probes the gravitational sector (metric $g_{\mu\nu}$), not the clock sector (metric $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$). The scalar field's effect on $g_{\mu\nu}$ is second-order in the coupling, proportional to $(\nabla\phi)^2/c^4$, which at orbital distances ($a \sim 10^6 \text{ km}$) from a $1.4 M_\odot$ neutron star gives a fractional effect below 10^{-30} — far below the 0.05% observational precision of binary pulsar tests. The two-metric structure allows the gravitational dynamics to remain GR-like while clock rates exhibit conformal modulation—these are distinct observables probing different sectors of the theory. Binary pulsar insensitivity to the conformal coupling that generates GNSS correlations is therefore a consequence of the two-metric structure, not of the screening radius.

Critically, pulsar timing measures orbital dynamics (gravitational sector, metric $g_{\mu\nu}$), not clock correlations (matter sector, metric $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$). The two-metric structure allows the gravitational dynamics to remain GR-like while clock rates exhibit conformal modulation—these are distinct observables probing different sectors of the theory.

Lunar Laser Ranging: LLR measures the Earth-Moon distance to millimeter precision, testing the equivalence principle through the Nordtvedt parameter η . The current bound $\eta < 4.4 \times 10^{-4}$ constrains deviations from the strong equivalence principle. TEP satisfies this constraint through universal coupling: the conformal factor $A(\phi)$ couples identically to all matter fields, preserving the equivalence principle in the matter frame.

The key distinction is between weak and strong equivalence principles. The weak EP (universality of free fall for test masses) is preserved exactly in TEP because all matter couples to the same metric $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$. The strong EP (self-gravitating bodies fall identically to test masses) can show deviations in scalar-tensor theories through composition-dependent couplings. However, TEP's universal conformal coupling ensures that the Nordtvedt parameter:

$$\eta = 4\beta_{PPN} - \gamma - 3$$

remains within observational bounds. The PPN nonlinearity parameter β_{PPN} is driven to its GR value $\beta_{PPN} \rightarrow 1 + O(\beta_{A,\text{eff}}^2)$ by the TEP screening operator, where $\beta_{A,\text{eff}} \sim 10^{-3}$ is the environmentally screened effective coupling (bare $\beta_A = -1$) in the near-Earth regime. With $\gamma \approx 1$ (Cassini constraint) and $\beta_{PPN} \approx 1 + 10^{-6}$, the predicted Nordtvedt parameter is $\eta \approx 4 \times 10^{-6}$, well below the LLR bound. The predicted metric deviation $\eta \approx 4 \times 10^{-6}$ applies to the gravitational sector, preserving the Strong Equivalence Principle. The $\sim 10^{-4}$ synodic-phase anomaly reported in Paper 17 is an empirical matter-frame clock residual (κ_{LLR}), not a classical Nordtvedt metric violation.

Furthermore, both Earth and Moon are within each other's saturation radii ($R_T^{\text{Earth}} \sim 4,150 \text{ km}$, Earth-Moon distance $\sim 384,000 \text{ km}$), placing the system in a regime where screening effects partially suppress the scalar field influence. The combination of universal coupling and screening ensures LLR compatibility while preserving the GNSS signal in the terrestrial environment where screening is less effective.

4.8 Relation to Established Scalar-Tensor Theory

The TEP framework is not a novel field theory but rather a phenomenological application of well-established scalar-tensor gravity to precision timing. In the limiting case $B = 0$, TEP with $A(\phi) = \exp(\beta_A \phi/M_{Pl})$ reduces to Brans-Dicke gravity in the Jordan frame, with the coupling β_A related to the Brans-Dicke parameter ω_{BD} . However, the full TEP framework requires $B(\phi) \neq 0$ for the synchronization holonomy observable (Section 4.6); the $B = 0$ case is a limiting benchmark, not the operative theory. Candidate

derivative-screening models (such as the Vainshtein mechanism in Horndeski gravity) demonstrate how derivative self-interactions can suppress forces in deep fields. In the canonical TEP framework, however, screening is realized through continuous gradient flattening of Temporal Shear ($\Sigma_\mu = \nabla_\mu \ln A$), separating the conformal clock response S_A from the environmental source-charge projection S_Σ without requiring higher-order derivative interactions. TEP's environmental screening is analogous to chameleon mechanisms but operates through derivative self-interactions rather than density-dependent mass. The two-metric structure is philosophically similar to Bekenstein's TeVeS, though TEP is more minimal, employing only a scalar field rather than scalar plus vector.

The novelty of TEP lies not in the field theory but in the observational interpretation—specifically, the recognition that conformal coupling creates spatial correlations in clock rates that standard GNSS processing preserves while filtering amplitude information.

4.9 The Processing Filter Mechanism

A critical insight explains both why the signal was missed for three decades and why it survives in the data. Standard GNSS processing is designed to optimize positioning accuracy by removing correlations, not to characterize them. The processing chain includes network adjustment (which removes common-mode signals), Kalman filtering (which smooths residuals toward zero-mean white noise), reference frame alignment (which forces consistency with ITRF, absorbing systematic offsets), and outlier rejection (which discards data points deviating from expected behavior).

This architecture creates a natural filter: energetic (common-mode) signals are suppressed while geometric (differential) signals are preserved. Classical gravitational effects manifest as common-mode offsets—all clocks in a region experience similar tidal acceleration—and are therefore filtered. The TEP signal, by contrast, manifests as differential phase structure—the correlation between clock pairs depends on their geometric relationship—and is therefore preserved.

This mechanism implies: GM/r^2 scaling should be absent in processed data because it is common-mode, while geometric signatures (anisotropy, CMB alignment) should survive because they are differential. The observations are consistent with both expectations. The processing filter is not a bug but a feature: it explains why the signal was categorized as systematic error rather than physical phenomenon, and why it can now be detected by examining the residuals that standard processing discards.

4.9.1 Mathematical Demonstration of Filter Selectivity

The processing filter mechanism can be demonstrated mathematically by decomposing clock residuals into common-mode and differential components. Consider a network of N stations with clock residuals $\delta t_i(t)$ after initial processing. Standard GNSS processing applies a datum constraint that forces residuals to have zero spatial mean, removing common-mode offsets. In Fourier space, this constraint eliminates the $k = 0$ (monopole) component while preserving all $k \neq 0$ (dipole, quadrupole, and higher) components that have zero spatial mean.

Classical gravitational effects manifest as either GM/r^2 (force) or GM/r^3 (tidal gradient) scaling. Tidal effects are $k \approx 2$ (quadrupole) in spherical harmonic decomposition. However, standard GNSS processing explicitly models and subtracts known tidal terms (solid Earth tides, ocean loading, pole tide) using IERS conventions with sub-millimeter precision. The datum constraint removes residual common-mode offsets, while explicit tidal modeling eliminates the structured quadrupole components.

The TEP signal survives not merely because it is differential ($k \neq 0$), but because it represents an unmodeled scalar correlation function with exponential spatial form $C(r) \propto \exp(-r/\lambda)$. This functional form does not match the spherical harmonic basis (Y_{lm}) used in standard tidal modeling. Tidal corrections are parameterized as sums of spherical harmonics with known frequencies (diurnal, semidiurnal, long-period); the TEP correlation is a distance-dependent phase coherence that is not decomposable into the standard tidal basis. The processing removes what it models (tidal harmonics) but preserves what it does not model (exponential distance correlations in phase space).

The TEP correlation structure manifests as phase coherence between station pairs. The analysis uses cross-spectral methods that are invariant under common-mode amplitude rescaling because they depend only on relative phases, not absolute amplitudes. The datum constraint removes monopole amplitude information but preserves the phase structure encoded in higher-order spatial modes. The exponential decay $C(r) \propto \exp(-r/\lambda)$ reflects the two-point correlation function of the underlying ϕ field, which has nonzero spatial gradients and therefore survives network adjustment. (Detailed mathematical formulation is provided in Appendix B.)

Expectation Verification: This mathematical framework yields two testable expectations, both consistent with observations:

- **Null Prediction:** Classical gravitational effects (GM/r^2 force and GM/r^3 tidal gradient) should be absent in processed data because they are predominantly $k = 0$ and $k \approx 0$ (long-wavelength) modes that the datum constraint removes. Observed: Neither GM/r^2 nor GM/r^3 scaling detected (all $p > 0.5$).
- **Positive Prediction:** Geometric anisotropy (EW/NS ratio) should survive because it represents a $k \neq 0$ quadrupole moment with zero spatial mean but nonzero phase structure. Observed: EW/NS = 2.16 detected at $p < 10^{-15}$.

The persistence of both predictions in raw RINEX data processed with Single Point Positioning (which applies no network adjustment) confirms that the filter mechanism is a property of the signal's spatial structure, not an artifact of CODE/IGS processing

algorithms.

4.10 Systematic Error Budget for Triangle Test

For the proposed triangle holonomy test to achieve definitive discrimination, systematic errors must be controlled below the target sensitivity of 10^{-19} fractional. Table 5 presents the error budget.

Table 5. Systematic error budget for the triangle holonomy test.

Systematic	Mitigation	Residual
Sagnac (Earth rotation)	IERS Earth orientation parameters	$\leq 10^{-21}$
Shapiro (GR potentials)	Precise ephemerides + atmospheric models	$\leq 3 \times 10^{-20}$
Troposphere/ionosphere	Dual-frequency + water vapor radiometry	$\leq 5 \times 10^{-20}$
Fiber dispersion	Bidirectional calibration + thermal control	$\leq 5 \times 10^{-20}$
Link noise + clock instability	Optical clocks + day averaging	$\leq 3 \times 10^{-19}$
Total budget		$\leq 1 \times 10^{-19}$

For parameters saturating current bounds, the predicted signal is $H/T_{\text{loop}} \sim 10^{-16}\text{--}10^{-18}$. The error budget demonstrates that a definitive test is achievable with current technology.

5. Consistency with Cosmological Phenomenology

Epistemic Status

The following section does not constitute an independent detection of cosmological effects. Instead, it addresses the question: if the terrestrial clock correlations reported in Sections 2–4 arise from a conformally coupled scalar field (whether screened via continuous gradient flattening or derivative completions), then what are the necessary consequences for astrophysical observations that already exist? The empirical GNSS result stands independently of the validity of this extension.

This section demonstrates that the same scalar field producing $\lambda \approx 4,000$ km correlations on Earth would generically contribute to gravitational lensing observables in a manner that is degenerate with particulate dark matter under the Isochrony Axiom—the assumption that all photons in a lensed image represent a synchronous snapshot. The framework yields testable expectations that may provide discriminators between particulate dark matter and conformal time-field interpretations at astrophysical scales.

Within the TEP framework, the same Temporal Topology field ϕ that modulates clock correlations on Earth structures the temporal response of matter across cosmological distances. The canonical TEP transition scale $R_T = (3M/4\pi\rho_T)^{1/3}$, set by the environmental screening density ρ_T , connects terrestrial and astrophysical scales. The measured GNSS correlation length $\lambda_T = 4,201 \pm 1,967$ km is interpreted as the relaxation scale of Temporal Topology around Earth: the distance over which Temporal Shear ($\nabla\phi$) recovers from deep suppression in the planet's potential well to the weak-field regime where spatial correlations become detectable. At galactic scales, the same relaxation process operates in the unscreened regime where $S_\Sigma \approx 0.98$, producing extended correlation structure. The galactic ~ 50 kpc phenomenology reflects the weak-field Temporal Topology regime rather than a screening radius. The transfer kernel connecting terrestrial and galactic scales is derived in Paper 4 (TEP-GL), where the Phantom Mass mechanism produces halo-scale temporal-structure signatures of $\sim 3\text{--}15$ years for NFW profiles, and in Paper 13 (TEP-WB), where the SPARC-derived characteristic acceleration $g_{\text{TEP}} \approx 5 \times 10^{-10}$ m/s² anchors the wide-binary transition scale at $R_s \approx 2,646 \pm 182$ AU, consistent with the terrestrial ρ_T calibration within a factor of 1.05. This provides falsifiable predictions for gravitational lensing observations.

5.1 GW170817 Constraints

The simultaneous detection of gravitational waves (GW170817) and gamma rays (GRB 170817A) from a binary neutron star merger at approximately 40 Mpc is widely cited as constraining modified gravity theories. The signals arrived within $\Delta t = 1.74 \pm 0.05$ seconds after traveling some 130 million years, yielding:

$$\frac{|c_\gamma - c_g|}{c} \lesssim 10^{-15}$$

This constraint is often interpreted as ruling out theories in which light and gravity propagate differently. However, this interpretation conflates two distinct effects that must be carefully distinguished.

The disformal sector $B(\phi)$ tilts light cones, causing $c_\gamma \neq c_g$, and is indeed tightly constrained by GW170817. The conformal sector $A(\phi)$, by contrast, rescales proper time isotropically: photons and gravitational waves share the same null geodesic and experience identical time dilation. Because both messengers originated from the same coordinate and traversed the same path through the scalar field, any conformal time dilation is common-mode and cancels in the differential measurement. GW170817 therefore constrains cone tilting but remains blind to clock-rate modulation. The dark matter phenomenology in TEP arises entirely from the conformal sector, which remains unconstrained by multi-messenger observations.

This can be seen explicitly in the conformal metric limit ($B = 0$):

$$ds^2 = A^2(\phi)g_{\mu\nu}dx^\mu dx^\nu = 0$$

Since $A(\phi)$ is an overall prefactor, the null condition $ds^2 = 0$ is identical for both the matter metric $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$ (governing photons) and the gravitational metric $g_{\mu\nu}$ (governing gravitational waves). Their null cones coincide exactly: $c_\gamma = c_g = c$ locally. The conformal factor therefore produces no direct same-path propagation delay; its observable effect is carried by proper-time and clock-rate mapping, while differential cone propagation belongs to the disformal sector.

5.2 The Isochrony Axiom and Observational Degeneracy

Standard gravitational lensing analysis assumes that all photons in a lensed image represent a synchronous snapshot of the source. This Isochrony Axiom—the assumption that differential time delays arise solely from geometric path length differences (Fermat potential), not from temporal-field gradients along the paths—is implicit in the lens equation and has never been empirically tested at the precision required to distinguish these scenarios.

Within the TEP framework, this axiom would generically fail in the presence of conformal metric couplings. Photons traveling through regions with different scalar field values $\phi(x)$ would accumulate proper time at different rates. The observed arrival time difference would include both geometric delay and temporal-field contribution, creating an observational degeneracy with particulate dark matter under standard analysis assumptions:

Consider two interpretations of the same Fermat potential surface. Under the standard interpretation, which assumes isochrony, an Einstein ring with apparent convergence κ_{obs} exceeding baryonic mass implies a dark matter halo with $M_{\text{DM}} = M_{\text{obs}} - M_{\text{baryons}}$. Under the TEP interpretation, which rejects isochrony, the observed image is a temporal composite: photons arriving simultaneously left the source at different epochs. For evolving sources, this temporal depth projects onto the image plane as apparent spatial distortion—apparent mass that does not correspond to matter.

Both frameworks fit the data equally well. The difference is interpretive, depending on which axiom is taken as fundamental. The existence of dark matter as particulate matter is a conclusion contingent on the Isochrony Axiom.

5.3 The Phantom Mass Mechanism (Conditional)

Within a two-metric framework where the Isochrony Axiom breaks down, a mechanism for apparent dark matter emerges naturally. Phantom Mass is the observational projection of dynamical temporal geometry: spatial variation of the conformal time field changes the source–lens–observer temporal mapping and the proper-time histories associated with different image paths. Standard isochronous reconstruction maps this temporal structure onto an apparent spatial mass distribution. Genuine cone-tilting propagation terms belong to the disformal sector.

For an evolving source, this temporal-structure difference creates a temporal composite image: photons arriving simultaneously at the detector left the source at different epochs. Standard lens reconstruction, which assumes isochrony, interprets this temporal smearing as spatial distortion—apparent mass that does not exist.

The amplification matrix in TEP decomposes as:

$$\mathcal{A}_{ij} = \underbrace{\mathcal{A}_{ij}^{\text{GR}}}_{\text{Baryonic}} + \underbrace{\mathcal{A}_{ij}^{(\alpha, \text{static})}}_{\text{Phantom Mass}} + \underbrace{\mathcal{A}_{ij}^{(\alpha, \text{dyn})}}_{\text{Shear Noise}}$$

Standard analyses attribute the sum of the first two terms to total mass. TEP identifies the second term as the coherent optical component of Phantom Mass—a geometric effect of the scalar field's Temporal Topology structure rather than particulate matter.

5.3.1 Static versus Dynamic Time Delays

Observed strong-lens time delays (day-to-month scale, e.g., SN Refsdal $\Delta t \sim 1$ year between images) probe only the differential dynamic component of the temporal field, not the integrated temporal-depth scale accumulated across the halo. The distinction resolves through two complementary mechanisms.

Mechanism 1: Static versus Dynamic Decomposition — The amplification matrix decomposition (Equation above) separates temporal effects into distinct components with different observational signatures:

- **Static Temporal Structure ($\mathcal{A}^{(a,static)}$):** The absolute proper-time signature $\Delta\tau_{static} \sim$ years accumulated across the entire halo depth affects all light rays equally, independent of which image they form. This component is source-independent and manifests as an overall convergence κ that standard lens reconstruction attributes to total mass. Because it is common to all images, it does not contribute to differential time delays between multiple images.
- **Dynamic Shutter ($\mathcal{A}^{(a,dyn)}$):** The gradient of the delay field $\nabla(\Delta\tau)$ creates differential delays that depend on the ray's impact parameter and the source's evolutionary state. For transient sources with variability timescale t_{var} , the dynamic contribution scales as $\Delta\tau_{dynamic} \sim \nabla(\Delta\tau) \times v_{source} \times t_{var}$, where v_{source} is the source's proper motion or internal velocity field.

Observational Consequence: Time delays measured between multiple images of transient events (supernovae, AGN flares) probe only the differential dynamic component, not the integrated temporal-depth scale. Day-to-month delays reflect the gradient-driven differential component, while the static temporal-structure scale affects convergence measurements.

Mechanism 2: Screening Locality — The Temporal Topology field ϕ varies significantly only within the region where Temporal Shear is non-negligible, bounded roughly by the TEP transition scale $R_T \sim 100$ kpc around the lens galaxy, where the environmental screening operator $S_{\Sigma}(\mathcal{B})$ transitions from the suppressed to the unscreened regime. Beyond this radius, Temporal Topology flattens to its cosmological value, $\phi \rightarrow \phi_0$, and temporal-structure signatures cease accumulating. The integration path for the temporal-depth scale is therefore limited to the halo depth $L_{halo} \sim 2$ Mpc (the physical extent of the dark matter halo), not the full cosmological distance $D_L \sim$ Gpc to the source. This locality ensures that the static temporal-depth scale remains far smaller than the cosmological light-travel time $D_L/c \sim 10^9$ years.

$$\Delta\tau_{depth} \sim \frac{\epsilon}{2} \frac{L_{halo}}{c} \quad (\text{not } \frac{D_L}{c} \sim 10^9 \text{ years})$$

Testable Expectation for Time-Delay Cosmography: TEP implies systematic offsets in H_0 measurements from time-delay cosmography of 5–10%. Standard analysis assumes that measured time delays Δt_{obs} between images directly constrain the Fermat potential differences $\Delta\Phi$ via $\Delta t = (1+z_L)\Delta\Phi/c^2$. However, if the static temporal-structure component contributes an unmodeled offset $\Delta\tau_{static}$ to the convergence κ , the inferred H_0 is biased:

$$H_0^{\text{inferred}} = H_0^{\text{true}} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta\tau_{static}}{\Delta t_{obs}} \right)^{-1}$$

The differential dynamic component $\Delta\tau_{dynamic}$ (the gradient-driven delay across the image separation, distinct from the integrated temporal-depth scale that is common to all images and absorbed into convergence) enters the time-delay bias, while the integrated temporal-depth scale is common to all images and absorbed into the lens mass model, so it does not bias H_0 . The magnitude of the predicted offset depends on the ratio $\Delta\tau_{dynamic}/\Delta t_{obs}$, which requires lens-halo-scale modelling beyond the present analysis. This mechanism is consistent with the observed H_0 tension between local measurements (Cepheid-calibrated: 73 km/s/Mpc) and time-delay cosmography (H0LiCOW: 73.3 km/s/Mpc) versus CMB inference (Planck: 67.4 km/s/Mpc).

Falsification Test: If TEP is correct, time-delay cosmography measurements should show systematic residuals correlated with lens halo mass (larger halos $\rightarrow$ larger $\Delta\tau_{static} \rightarrow$ larger H_0 bias). Analysis of the H0LiCOW and TDCOSMO samples stratified by lens velocity dispersion (a proxy for halo mass) should reveal this correlation at the 3σ level if the Extended Regime is operative.

5.4 The Variability-Mass Correlation

A critical discriminator between TEP and standard dark matter emerges from the dynamic term in the amplification matrix. Because the stochastic shear contribution depends on source proper motion μ_s through the delay gradient, the inferred lens mass should correlate with source variability timescale. This correlation is forbidden in standard CDM (mass is source-independent) but required in TEP's Extended Regime.

Specifically, lenses observed through rapidly variable sources (AGN, quasars) should show systematically different mass reconstructions than the same lenses observed through slowly evolving sources (elliptical galaxies). The predicted effect is 10–20% higher inferred mass for AGN-backlit lenses compared to galaxy-backlit lenses at the same redshift.

This test can be performed with existing data from HST strong-lens archives and SDSS quasar lenses. If existing catalogs show no statistically significant correlation between inferred lens mass and source variability class at the 3σ level, the Extended Regime is disfavored. If such a correlation exists, it constitutes positive evidence for TEP independent of GNSS timing or FRB observations.

5.5 The Earth-Galaxy Scaling Argument

The TEP framework suggests a connection between terrestrial metrology and galactic dynamics. The canonical TEP transition scale $R_T = (3M/4\pi\rho_T)^{1/3}$, set by the environmental screening density ρ_T , provides the mass-dependent scale at which the environmental screening operator $S_\Sigma(\mathcal{B})$ transitions between the suppressed and unscreened regimes. The same scalar field that produces $\lambda \approx 4,000$ km on Earth operates in the unscreened weak-field regime at galactic scales, producing extended correlation structure interpreted as dark matter phenomenology. In the v0.12 geometric formulation, the terrestrial correlation length is interpreted as the relaxation scale of Temporal Topology around Earth: the distance at which Temporal Shear ($\nabla\phi$) recovers from near-zero values in the planet's deep potential well to the weak-field regime where spatial correlations become detectable. At galactic scales, the same relaxation process operates with $S_\Sigma \approx 0.98$, producing the apparent dark matter halo radius.

The TEP transition scale R_T scales with mass as $R_T \propto M^{1/3}$ at fixed ρ_T , providing a parametric connection across mass scales:

$$R_T = \left(\frac{3M}{4\pi\rho_T} \right)^{1/3} \propto M^{1/3} \rho_T^{-1/3}$$

where M is the central mass and ρ_T is the environmental screening density. This $M^{1/3}$ scaling is universal at fixed ρ_T , applying from planetary to galactic masses. Candidate microscopic completions (chameleon, Vainshtein, Galileon, DBI, symmetron) may produce similar $M^{1/3}$ scaling through different microscopic mechanisms, but the canonical TEP framework derives this scaling from the environmental screening operator $S_\Sigma(\mathcal{B})$ and the transition density ρ_T , not from derivative self-interactions.

If TEP is correct, the $\sim 4,000$ km correlation on Earth ($\lambda_T = 4,201 \pm 1,967$ km) and the ~ 50 kpc dark matter halo in galaxies are interpreted within TEP as manifestations of the same scalar field framework at different density scales, pending independent replication and completion-dependent transfer calculations. The galactic phenomenology reflects the unscreened weak-field regime ($S_\Sigma \approx 0.98$) rather than a screening radius. This constitutes a falsifiable prediction: dark matter halos would not be arbitrary structures but would follow a strict density-dependent scaling law determined by the field's coupling parameters.

The TEP transition scale $R_T \propto (M/\rho_T)^{1/3}$. For Earth mass $M_\oplus \approx 6 \times 10^{24}$ kg and typical galaxy mass $M_{\text{gal}} \approx 10^{12} M_\odot \approx 2 \times 10^{42}$ kg, the mass ratio is approximately 3×10^{17} , yielding a predicted transition scale ratio of $(3 \times 10^{17})^{1/3} \approx 7 \times 10^5$. This scaling governs the transition radius where Temporal Topology relaxes from deep suppression to the weak-field regime.

The GNSS correlation length λ reflects the environmental screening length in Earth's local gravitational environment, while r_{halo} reflects the transition radius where screening becomes ineffective. These are related but distinct quantities: the $M^{1/3}$ scaling applies to the transition radius, whereas the correlation length involves additional factors including local matter density and field gradient structure. The appropriate comparison is between the ratio of screening lengths at similar relative positions, predicting that the ratio of correlation lengths should scale as $M^{1/3}$ when measured at equivalent fractional radii—a testable prediction for intermediate-mass systems such as stellar clusters and dwarf galaxies.

Table 6. Scaling of correlation length across mass scales.

Scale	Observed λ	Interpretation
Earth (GNSS)	$\sim 4,000$ km	Local screening length
Galaxy (rotation curves)	$\sim 10\text{--}50$ kpc	Dark matter halo radius
Ratio	$\sim 10^4\text{--}10^5$	Consistent with $R_T \propto M^{1/3}$

Intermediate-scale tests provide a path to falsification. Jupiter ($M \sim 300 M_E$) should exhibit a correlation length of approximately 25,000 km, while globular clusters should show intermediate screening lengths of approximately 1–10 pc.

5.6 Resolving the Hubble Tension: The Cepheid Bias

The Hubble Tension—the persistent 5σ discrepancy between local distance-ladder measurements ($H_0 \approx 73$ km/s/Mpc) and early-universe CMB inference ($H_0 = 67.4 \pm 0.5$ km/s/Mpc)—finds a natural resolution in the TEP framework through the violation of the Isochrony Axiom in stellar environments.

5.6.1 Cepheids as Environmental Clocks

Cepheid variable stars function as "standard clocks" whose pulsation periods P are governed by the internal physics of their stellar envelopes. Standard cosmology assumes that these periods are invariant for stars of a given mass and luminosity. TEP predicts that these periods are modulated by the local gravitational potential Φ through the conformal factor $A(\varphi)$. In deep potentials (high velocity dispersion σ), the scalar field induces period contraction:

$$P_{\text{obs}} = P_{\text{true}}(1 - \eta|\Phi|/c^2)$$

When observers apply a universal Period-Luminosity (P-L) relation, this period contraction is misinterpreted as diminished intrinsic luminosity. This leads to systematically underestimated distances to host galaxies with deep potential wells, which in turn inflates the derived local Hubble constant.

5.6.2 Empirical Detection of the Bias

Analysis of the SH0ES Cepheid sample (Paper 11), stratified by host galaxy velocity dispersion σ (a TEP-independent kinematic proxy for potential depth), reveals a statistically significant correlation between potential depth and derived H_0 ($p = 0.019$). Host galaxies with $\sigma > 90$ km/s yield $H_0 \approx 72.5$ km/s/Mpc, while lower-potential hosts ($\sigma < 90$ km/s) yield $H_0 \approx 67.8$ km/s/Mpc.

Applying the TEP conformal correction—using a fitted Cepheid response coefficient $\kappa_{\text{Cep}} \sim 10^6$ that matches the millisecond-pulsar spin-down excess—unifies the sample and yields a local Hubble constant of:

$$H_0 = 66.65 \pm 1.58 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$$

TEP resolves the "Hubble tension" as a category error: the ladder, local, and CMB measurements probe different projections of the same continuous, nested time field. The ladder $H_0 = 73.04$ is the Hubble-flow temporal shear (cosmic-web path integral). The local $cz/d = 66.65 \pm 1.58$ is the TEP-corrected local temporal shear (Step 04, after removing the ~ 1 km/s/Mpc host-potential clock distortion detected at $\kappa_{\text{SN}} = (3.14 \pm 1.12) \times 10^5$ at 2.81σ , achromatic, agrees with κ_{vel} ; $\Gamma_X > 0$, 37/37 leave-one-out positive). The CMB through TEP gives $H_0 = 66.70 \pm 0.58$ (Paper 26, joint SNe+CMB MCMC with TEP-CLASS); the CMB through Λ CDM gives 67.4 (wrong model). The local and TEP-CMB values agree at 0.03σ . The 5.6 km/s/Mpc gap is the Hubble-flow temporal shear, not a correction to be closed. The halo-potential X closure confirms the fit is degenerate under coordinate rescaling.

5.7 Observational Predictions

TEP yields testable expectations for existing and near-future observations, summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Observational predictions of TEP.

Observable	TEP Prediction	Dataset
Lensed quasar time delays	Systematic residuals correlated with halo mass	H0LiCOW, TDCOSMO
Galaxy rotation curves	$r_t \propto M^{1/3}$	SPARC, THINGS
Weak lensing S_8	Galaxy surveys 3–5% low vs. CMB	DES, KiDS, HSC vs. Planck
Strong lens mass-variability	AGN lenses 10–20% higher mass	SLACS, BELLS
FRB lensing residuals	Achromatic delays 0.1–10 ms	CHIME/FRB repeaters

These predictions are falsifiable within 2–5 years using archival data and ongoing surveys. A single null result does not exclude TEP, but a pattern of null results across all five observables would constitute strong evidence against the framework.

5.8 Connection to Cosmological Tensions

TEP offers potential resolution to persistent tensions in precision cosmology.

Regarding the H_0 tension: time-delay cosmography assumes standard GR time transport. If TEP's temporal structure contributes to lens delays, the inferred H_0 would be biased, potentially explaining why independent time-delay lensing measurements falsely agree with the uncorrected distance ladder, rather than tracking the true CMB value.

Regarding the S_8 tension: galaxy weak lensing measures dynamic sources, whereas CMB lensing measures a static backlight. TEP predicts source-dependent kinematic noise that would suppress inferred S_8 from galaxy surveys relative to CMB, matching the observed $\sim 5\%$ discrepancy.

These are predictions of the framework rather than post-hoc explanations: if time is dynamical, measurements that assume isochrony will show systematic biases correlated with source properties.

5.9 Relation to Λ CDM

The standard Λ CDM cosmological model fits observational data with remarkable precision. This framework attributes gravitational lensing anomalies to cold dark matter particles and explains cosmological structure formation through hierarchical assembly of particulate halos. Λ CDM is empirically successful and theoretically well-motivated.

TEP treats Λ CDM as the successful control reconstruction, not as the final ontology. In the TEP interpretation, particulate dark matter and dark energy are not fundamental ingredients; they are effective labels produced when temporal shear, temporal topology, and screening structure are compressed into an isochronous FLRW reconstruction. The key distinction is therefore ontological, while many current static-source observables remain operationally degenerate:

- **Λ CDM interpretation:** Gravitational lensing mass reconstructions directly measure matter distribution. Excess convergence beyond baryonic mass indicates particulate dark matter with density profile $\rho_{\text{DM}}(r)$. The cosmological constant or dark-energy sector supplies late-time acceleration. The Isochrony Axiom (all photons in an image represent a synchronous snapshot) is implicitly assumed and never tested.
- **TEP interpretation:** Gravitational lensing mass reconstructions measure the effective Fermat potential, which includes both baryonic matter distribution and temporal-field gradients. Excess convergence can arise from differential proper-time accumulation along different light paths, while apparent dark energy arises from reconstructing non-integrable temporal transport as a global acceleration term. The Isochrony Axiom is empirically testable through achromatic timing residuals in lensed transients.

Both frameworks fit existing lensing data because they make identical predictions for static sources observed under the assumption of isochrony. The degeneracy is broken by observations that probe temporal structure:

- **Lensed fast radio bursts:** Λ CDM predicts achromatic residuals (after plasma correction) consistent with zero. TEP predicts achromatic residuals at the 0.1–10 ms level arising from differential temporal-field accumulation (Section 5.4).
- **Variable source lensing:** Λ CDM predicts inferred lens mass is independent of source variability timescale. TEP predicts systematic correlation between inferred mass and source variability, with AGN showing higher apparent mass than elliptical galaxies for the same lens (Section 5.4).
- **CMB vs. galaxy lensing S_8 :** Λ CDM predicts convergence of CMB-inferred and galaxy-inferred S_8 as systematics are controlled. TEP predicts persistent tension arising from kinematic noise in galaxy surveys that is absent in CMB (static source).

The frameworks compete at the level of ontology. Λ CDM remains the default control model given its theoretical maturity and empirical success, but TEP denies that the dark sector is fundamental. TEP becomes distinguishable through specific tests designed to probe temporal structure in lensing observations. Independent of the cosmological extension, the terrestrial GNSS correlation structure documented in Sections 2–4 requires explanation within any framework.

Falsification asymmetry: Null results in the tests above would exclude the tested temporal-field replacement channel while leaving Λ CDM intact as the control reconstruction. Positive results would force a reinterpretation of dark matter phenomenology in the tested regime and would count directly against dark-sector ontology. The full TEP claim that dark matter and dark energy are non-fundamental still requires consistency across clusters, CMB lensing, structure formation, and late-time distance probes.

6. Falsification and Experimental Program

A theory that cannot be falsified is not science. TEP makes specific, testable predictions with explicit null-result thresholds. This section specifies the criteria that would exclude the framework and outlines the experimental path to a definitive verdict.

6.1 Explicit Falsification Criteria

The TEP framework is falsified if any of the following observations are confirmed:

Tier 1: Terrestrial Falsification (GNSS Signal)

- **Independent replication failure:** Independent research groups fail to reproduce exponential decay ($\lambda_T \approx 3,000\text{--}5,000$ km) using either raw carrier-phase observables (RINEX data with Single Point Positioning) or independent clock

solutions (CLK files from CODE, IGS, ESA, or JPL). This would exclude the entire GNSS evidence base.

- **Correlation length out of bounds:** Independently replicated correlation length falls outside $\lambda_T = 500\text{--}20,000$ km range. This would exclude the TEP prediction of $\lambda_T \sim 4,000$ km based on the relaxation of Temporal Topology from Earth's potential well.
- **Ephemeris loophole confirmed:** Satellite Laser Ranging (SLR) residuals show no low-frequency spectral concentration or distance-structured daily-aggregation signal when analyzed using identical methods applied to GNSS data. This would indicate the GNSS signal arises from broadcast ephemeris artifacts rather than physical clock correlations (Section 6.3.1.1).

Tier 2: Synchronization Holonomy (Direct Test)

- **Null holonomy at high precision:** Closed-loop one-way time-transfer around triangular geometry (1,000–3,000 km legs) yields null synchronization holonomy $\mathcal{H}/T_{\text{loop}} < 10^{-19}$ after subtracting all known relativistic effects (Sagnac, Shapiro, gravitational redshift, Lense-Thirring). This would constrain disformal coupling $B(\phi)$ below cosmologically interesting levels and exclude the non-integrable proper time prediction (Section 6.3.3).

Tier 3: Cosmological Falsification (Dark Matter Connection)

- **CMB-Galaxy S_8 convergence:** Next-generation surveys (CMB-S4 + LSST) show CMB-inferred and galaxy lensing-inferred S_8 agreeing to better than 1σ , with no systematic dependence on source redshift or variability. This would exclude TEP's prediction of kinematic noise in galaxy surveys arising from temporal-field gradients. The current S_8 tension (4.5σ) between CMB and galaxy lensing measurements represents a target correspondence for TEP predictions.

Complete Framework Falsification: The combination of Tier 1 (independent replication failure OR ephemeris loophole confirmed) AND Tier 2 (null holonomy at high precision) AND Tier 3 (S_8 tension resolved without TEP mechanism) would exclude TEP as a viable framework rather than merely constraining one regime. However, failure of any single Tier 1 criterion is sufficient to exclude the GNSS evidence base, which forms the empirical foundation of the framework.

6.2 Consequences of Failed Replication

If independent groups cannot replicate the raw RINEX signal, this would indicate one of several possibilities: a subtle processing artifact specific to the present pipeline that was not identified, a statistical fluctuation in the particular dataset selection, or an unidentified systematic in the cross-spectral analysis method.

In such a scenario, TEP would lose its primary empirical support. The theoretical framework would remain mathematically consistent but empirically unmotivated, and the cosmological predictions would become untestable speculation. This outcome would represent the scientific method working as intended.

6.3 Three-Tier Experimental Strategy

TEP can be confirmed or excluded through a coordinated experimental program organized by urgency and discriminating power.

6.3.1 Tier 1: Immediate Replication

The most urgent priority is independent replication. If independent research groups cannot replicate the raw RINEX signal, the GNSS evidence base is excluded and TEP loses its primary empirical support.

Required tests include independent clock analysis using either raw carrier-phase data (RINEX files with SPP processing) or processed clock solutions (CLK files from independent analysis centers), multi-constellation cross-check (verifying that the signal appears identically in GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, and BeiDou), and cross-center consistency (confirming CODE/IGS/ESA/JPL agreement with $CV < 20\%$). Both RINEX and CLK approaches provide valid replication pathways; the key requirement is independence from the original analysis pipeline.

These tests can be performed by any institution with GNSS processing capability, including IGS, NIST, PTB, SYRTE, and JPL. The publicly available data (both raw RINEX observations and processed CLK solutions) enable independent verification of the $\lambda_T \approx 4,000$ km exponential decay, and the analysis can be completed in weeks using standard GNSS processing tools.

6.3.1.1 Addressing the Ephemeris Loophole

A legitimate concern exists regarding the Single Point Positioning test: SPP relies on broadcast ephemerides generated by control segments using network adjustments. If the artifact originates in the broadcast orbit determination, SPP would reproduce rather than eliminate it. This represents a potential systematic loophole requiring independent check.

Satellite Laser Ranging (SLR) provides the definitive test. SLR is a purely geometric, optical measurement independent of the GNSS microwave clock and ephemeris loop. SLR stations measure satellite range using laser pulses with millimeter precision, providing orbit determination completely independent of GNSS processing chains. If the GNSS correlation structure arises from ephemeris artifacts, it should be absent in SLR residuals; if it reflects physical clock correlations, it should appear in both.

Proposed Tier 1.5 Test: Correlate GNSS clock residuals with SLR range residuals for co-located or nearby stations. The International Laser Ranging Service (ILRS) operates approximately 40 SLR stations globally, with several co-located with IGS GNSS stations. Analysis would proceed as follows: (1) Extract SLR range residuals after precise orbit determination; (2) Compute cross-correlation between SLR residuals and GNSS clock residuals for station pairs as a function of distance; (3) Test whether the exponential decay structure ($\lambda_T \approx 4,000$ km) appears in SLR data.

Expected Outcome: If TEP is correct and the signal reflects physical clock-rate modulation, SLR residuals should show distance-structured correlations because the laser round-trip time depends on both the satellite orbit and the ground station clock. If the signal is an ephemeris artifact, SLR residuals (which use independent orbit determination) should show no correlation structure. This test would conclusively close the ephemeris loophole and can be performed with existing ILRS data.

6.3.2 Tier 2: Direct Holonomy Test

The triangle holonomy test provides the most direct discrimination between TEP and artifact hypotheses by measuring synchronization non-closure via closed-loop, multi-leg, one-way time-transfer. The proposed geometry involves two ground stations separated by 1,000–3,000 km plus a MEO satellite. The target sensitivity is $\sigma(H)/T_{\text{loop}} \leq 10^{-19}$ after averaging, with a signal forecast of $H/T_{\text{loop}} \sim 10^{-16}$ – 10^{-18} for parameters saturating current bounds. This test requires a dedicated mission.

6.3.3 Tier 3: Cosmological Testing

CMB-S4 combined with LSST weak lensing would test for source-dependent kinematic noise. TEP predicts that galaxy surveys (LSST) will infer S_g systematically 3–5% lower than CMB measurements (Planck, CMB-S4), with the discriminator being correlation with source redshift and variability. The current S_g tension (4.5σ) between CMB and galaxy lensing measurements represents a target correspondence for TEP predictions; resolution of this tension through conventional mechanisms would exclude TEP's kinematic noise explanation.

6.4 Path to Resolution

Table 9 summarizes the experimental program and its decision structure.

Table 9. Three-tier experimental program for TEP testing.

Tier	Test	Null-Result Threshold	What It Would Exclude
Tier 1	Raw carrier-phase replication	Signal absent	Entire GNSS evidence base
	Multi-constellation cross-check	Different λ across constellations	Universal coupling
	SLR ephemeris check	No correlation in SLR residuals	Physical clock origin
Tier 2	Triangle holonomy test	Null $< 10^{-19}$	Holonomy mechanism
Tier 3	CMB-S4 + LSST S_g	Agreement $< 1\sigma$	Kinematic noise

Tier 1 tests determine whether TEP survives as a viable hypothesis. If all three Tier 1 tests confirm the signal, Tier 2 tests discriminate among mechanisms. Tier 3 tests probe the cosmological regime. A definitive verdict—confirmation or exclusion—is achievable through this coordinated program.

7. Conclusions

This paper presents empirical evidence for a persistent, distance-structured correlation in global atomic clock networks that probes an empirically untested assumption of general relativity: whether distributed proper-time rates contain a coherent spatial covariance beyond the standard relativistic model.

7.1 Summary of Findings

This integrated manuscript synthesizes results from a systematic research program that establishes, tests, and independently corroborates Temporal Equivalence Principle predictions through progressively rigorous empirical tests and cosmological extension. The convergence of evidence across seven independent domains—theoretical prediction (Paper 0), multi-center microwave consistency (Paper 1), 25-year longitudinal stability (Paper 2), raw RINEX test (Paper 3), optical SLR check (Paper 8), pulsar timing (Paper 10), and Hubble Tension resolution (Paper 11)—provides a robust empirical foundation for TEP.

The theoretical framework (Paper 0) established pre-specified expectations and theoretical search ranges before any empirical analysis: correlation length $\lambda = 1,000\text{--}10,000$ km, exponential spatial decay, velocity-dependent anisotropy, and absence of GM/r^2 scaling. These forecasts have been confirmed across multiple independent measurement technologies. The detection of matching TEP-band spectral concentration and distance-structured correlations in Satellite Laser Ranging (Paper 8) strongly constrains "clock-artifact" hypotheses, as SLR utilizes passive retroreflectors and optical-domain propagation entirely orthogonal to microwave GNSS L-band systems.

Paper 11 (Hubble Tension) demonstrates the theory's explanatory power at cosmological scales. By identifying a systematic, environment-dependent period-contraction bias in Cepheid variable stars, the framework unifies the local distance-ladder and CMB-inferred observational scales of H_0 , reducing the long-standing 5σ tension to a negligible 0.6σ . This resolution uses a Cepheid response coefficient $\kappa_{\text{Cep}} \sim 10^6$ (fitted to Cepheid data, not derived from first principles) that is numerically consistent with the spin-down excess detected in globular cluster pulsars (Paper 10), establishing cross-probe consistency between astrophysical and local timing observables.

Nine convergent signatures support the Temporal Topology interpretation: (1) exponential spatial decay ($\lambda \approx 4,200$ km), (2) spatial anisotropy ($EW/NS = 2.16$), (3) orbital velocity coupling ($r = -0.888$, 3.65σ autocorrelation-corrected; surrogate $p < 2 \times 10^{-7}$ as a resolution bound), (4) CMB frame alignment (18.2° ; Solar Apex geometrically incompatible), (5) achromatic universality (SLR confirms low-frequency spectral structure in a clock-free optical system), (6) planetary event responses, (7) 18.6-year nutation coupling, (8) pulsar spin-down excess, and (9) host-potential H_0 correlation. The signal survives all challenges across solar cycles, geomagnetic storms, altitude, and independent processing pipelines—systematically excluding conventional artifact explanations.

7.2 Theoretical Interpretation

These observations match the predictions of the Temporal Equivalence Principle, a bi-metric framework in which proper time is a dynamical field. TEP established pre-specified expectations and theoretically motivated search ranges—including correlation length range, exponential decay, velocity-dependent anisotropy, and absence of GM/r^2 (force) and GM/r^3 (tidal) scaling—consistent with the observed data. The theory paper was published in August 2025 with these predictions; the GNSS analysis was conducted from September through December 2025.

The framework preserves local Lorentz invariance, with the speed of light remaining exactly invariant in any freely falling laboratory, while predicting global clock-network covariance and open-path conformal transport structure. GW170817 primarily constrains the disformal differential-propagation sector; it does not directly test common-mode conformal clock-rate covariance along shared paths, although conformal scalar sectors remain indirectly constrained by PPN, equivalence-principle, source-screening, and clock-comparison tests.

7.2a Predicted vs Fitted Coefficients across Probes

Probe	Predicted in advance (sign/shape/ordering)	Fitted (amplitude)	Coefficient
GNSS λ (Papers 1–3, 14)	Exponential decay; EW>NS polarity; orbital-velocity sign	Decay length (metric-dependent, 1396–4549 km)	λ_T
Cepheid H_0 (Paper 11)	Sign of potential-depth correlation	Response amplitude	$\kappa_Cep = (0.326 \pm 0.206) \times 10^6 \text{ mag (multi-block) } / (0.452 \pm 0.220) \times 10^6 \text{ mag (redshift-only)}$; theory benchmark $\kappa_canonical = 0.96 \times 10^6$
MSP spin-down (Paper 10)	Suppression direction vs Newtonian; field-binary null	Response amplitude	$\kappa_MSP \sim 10^6$

Probe	Predicted in advance (sign/shape/ordering)	Fitted (amplitude)	Coefficient
LLR (Paper 17)	Synodic phase; sideband structure	$\kappa_{\text{LLR}} = -3.91 \times 10^{-4}$	κ_{LLR} (Solar-System ORC)
Wide binaries (Paper 13)	Transition existence; environmental ordering (high- $ Z < \text{midplane } R_s$)	$\alpha_{\text{sat}} = 0.366$; $R_s = 2646$ AU	$\alpha_{\text{sat}}, M_{\text{screen}}$
Flybys (Paper 15)	Geometry correlation; null/anomaly pattern	β per flyby $1.0\text{--}5.3 \times 10^{-3}$	$\beta_{A,\text{eff}}$
Refsdal (Paper 19)	Residual sign (6/7, 7/7 blind)	Amplitude underpredicted; kernel open	Transfer kernel

TEP's amplitudes are currently measured, not predicted: each sector carries its own Observable Response Coefficient, and deriving their hierarchy from a single coupling function $A(\phi)$ with continuous Temporal Topology screening is the framework's central open theoretical problem. Two quantitative coincidences mark the target: κ_{Cep} and κ_{MSP} independently land at $\sim 10^6$, and the saturation scale satisfies $\rho_T \approx \alpha^{4/3} m_e^4 c^3 / \hbar^3$ to $\sim 12\%$ (equivalently $\Lambda \approx \alpha^{1/3} m_{\text{ec}}^2$, 3%) with no derivation yet selecting either exponent. A completion that predicts both, or falsifiably fails to, is the program's next theoretical milestone.

7.3 Cosmological Implications

If validated through independent replication, TEP predicts that the phenomenology attributed to dark matter is the observational projection of Temporal Topology and Temporal Shear, not evidence for a new particulate matter component. In this interpretation, GNSS-scale covariance, lensing Phantom Mass, and galactic mass discrepancies are different observational projections of the same time-field topology, with the terrestrial-to-galactic transfer kernel established in Paper 4 (TEP-GL, Phantom Mass mechanism with NFW-profile halo delays of $\sim 3\text{--}15$ years) and Paper 13 (TEP-WB, SPARC-anchored wide-binary transition at $R_s \approx 2,646 \pm 182$ AU, consistent with the terrestrial ρ_T calibration within a factor of 1.05). The $S_{\Sigma}(E)$ screening operator provides continuous Temporal Topology relaxation from deep potential wells to the weak-field regime: at the terrestrial scale, $R_T(M_{\oplus}) \approx 4,150$ km sets the screening transition, while at galactic scales the operator retains approximately 98% of the unsuppressed Temporal Shear in the diffuse halo environment (Paper 26), producing dark-matter-like phenomenology through the active-shear regime rather than through a screening radius. The $\sim 4,000$ km GNSS correlation and the ~ 50 kpc galactic phenomenology are therefore manifestations of the same environment-dependent Temporal-Topology response operating in different density regimes, not a single $M^{1/3}$ scaling across 15 orders of magnitude.

The framework offers potential resolution to the H_0 and S_8 tensions through the conformal clock-rate field and its environmental screening structure.

7.4 The Path Forward

Independent replication is essential. The critical next steps are: raw carrier-phase analysis by independent research groups using the publicly available benchmark dataset; multi-constellation testing across GLONASS, Galileo, and BeiDou to verify universal coupling; lensed FRB timing to probe achromatic residuals at millisecond precision; and triangle holonomy tests to directly measure synchronization non-closure. A definitive verdict—confirmation or exclusion—is achievable through the coordinated experimental program outlined in Section 6.

7.5 Concluding Remarks

The correlation structure documented in this paper is statistically robust and matches the predictions of a principled theoretical framework grounded in established scalar-tensor gravity. Whether it ultimately reflects new physics or reveals subtle systematics yet to be identified, the signal demands explanation.

For three decades, standard GNSS processing systematically removed a $\sim 4,000$ km correlation as part of routine noise filtering. The algorithms were designed to optimize positioning accuracy rather than to characterize fundamental physics. The correlation structure reported here was present in the residuals but categorized as systematic error rather than physical phenomenon.

If confirmed through independent replication, the implications extend to cosmology. The Isochrony Axiom—the assumption that all photons in a lensed image represent a synchronous snapshot—has never been empirically tested. If this axiom fails in the presence of conformal metric couplings, apparent dark matter could arise as a geometric artifact: temporal depth projected onto the spatial plane.

Einstein established that simultaneity is relative. The TEP framework suggests that simultaneity may be generally non-integrable—that the rate of proper time accumulation is itself a dynamical field. The speed of light remains exactly invariant locally, but global synchronization becomes path-dependent.

The $\sim 4,000$ km correlation on Earth ($\lambda_T = 4,201 \pm 1,967$ km) and the ~ 50 kpc dark matter halo in galaxies are interpreted within TEP as manifestations of the same environment-dependent Temporal-Topology response, pending independent replication and completion-dependent transfer calculations, connected by the continuous relaxation of Temporal Topology from deep potential wells to the weak-field regime. The $M^{1/3}$ scaling appearing in some candidate completions remains testable through interplanetary missions and pulsar timing arrays, but it is not the primary empirical claim. This hypothesis is falsifiable through the experimental program outlined in Section 6. Independent replication is essential, and the data and analysis code are publicly available. The community is invited to verify, challenge, or refute these findings.

Data and Code Availability

All analysis code, processed data products, and raw RINEX processing pipelines are publicly available:

- Multi-center and 25-year CODE analysis: github.com/matthewsmawfield/TEP-GNSS
- Raw RINEX test: github.com/matthewsmawfield/TEP-GNSS-RINEX
- Benchmark dataset: A simplified CSV file containing binned residuals versus distance for the 25-year period, available for theorists who wish to fit models without processing raw GNSS data: [TEP-GNSS/benchmark](https://github.com/matthewsmawfield/TEP-GNSS-benchmark)

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Data Availability & Reproducibility

This work follows open-science practices. This synthesis paper integrates results from a systematic multi-paper research program. All primary analysis code and data are available in the referenced repositories.

Repository & Code

GitHub Repository: github.com/matthewsmawfield/TEP-GTE

This synthesis manuscript integrates findings from Papers 1–4. Primary analysis repositories:

TEP Research Program Structure

Paper	Repository	Download Size
Paper 1: GNSS Analysis	TEP-GNSS	~50 MB (benchmark data)
Paper 2: 25-Year Longspan	TEP-GNSS-II	~100 MB
Paper 3: Raw RINEX	TEP-GNSS-RINEX	~5 GB (RINEX files)
Paper 4: Gravitational Lensing	TEP-GL	N/A (theoretical)

Primary Data Sources

- **CDF Data:** CODE analysis center clock products (2000–2025)
- **IGS Data:** International GNSS Service clock products
- **ESA Data:** European Space Agency navigation support products
- **RINEX Files:** Raw observation files from IGS stations

Reproduction Instructions

```
# Clone this synthesis repository
git clone https://github.com/matthewsmawfield/TEP-GTE.git
cd TEP-GTE

# Build manuscript
cd site
npm install
npm run build
```

Software Versions

- **Node.js** 16+

Appendix A: Mathematical Formalism

A.1 Full Action

The TEP action is formulated in the Einstein frame where gravity is canonical:

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[\frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{2} R - \frac{1}{2} K(\phi) g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi - V(\phi) \right] + S_{\text{matter}}[\psi, \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}, \phi]$$

where M_{Pl} is the reduced Planck mass, R is the Ricci scalar, $K(\phi)$ is the kinetic function, $V(\phi)$ is the screening potential, and S_{matter} is the matter action in the Jordan frame with coupling to the matter metric $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$.

A.2 Field Equations

Variation with respect to the gravitational metric yields the Einstein equations:

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \left[T_{\mu\nu}^{(\phi)} + T_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{matt})} \right]$$

where the scalar field stress-energy tensor is:

$$T_{\mu\nu}^{(\phi)} = K(\phi) \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi - g_{\mu\nu} \left[\frac{1}{2} K(\phi) g^{\rho\sigma} \partial_\rho \phi \partial_\sigma \phi + V(\phi) \right]$$

Variation with respect to the scalar field yields:

$$\nabla_\mu [K(\phi) \nabla^\mu \phi] - \frac{\partial K}{\partial \phi} \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi - \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} = -\alpha(\phi) T + S_{\text{disf}}$$

where $\alpha(\phi) \equiv d \ln A/d\phi = \beta_A/M_{\text{Pl}}$ is the conformal coupling strength (for $A(\phi) = \exp(\beta_A \phi/M_{\text{Pl}})$), T is the trace of the matter stress-energy tensor in the Jordan frame, and S_{disf} contains disformal source terms proportional to $B(\phi)$.

A.3 Candidate Microscopic Completions and Nonlinear Screening

Illustrative Candidate Completion: This appendix presents an illustrative candidate completion (cubic Galileon derivative screening) that exhibits the $(\beta_A M/M_{\text{Pl}} \Lambda^3)^{1/3}$ transition scale. In the canonical TEP architecture (Paper 0, Paper 4), environmental screening operates through continuous gradient flattening via the potential $V(\phi)$ and kinetic structure, independently of Horndeski derivative terms.

The following derivation illustrates one candidate microscopic completion (cubic Galileon) that realizes the continuous gradient suppression described as Temporal Shear in Section 4; it is not required for the empirical results.

One candidate completion invokes cubic Galileon terms in the action to generate nonlinear screening:

$$S_{\text{Galileon}} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[\frac{c_3}{\Lambda^3} (\partial\phi)^2 \square\phi \right]$$

where Λ is the strong-coupling scale (an energy scale, $[M]$ in natural units $c = \hbar = 1$) and c_3 is a dimensionless coefficient of order unity. With the canonical scalar field normalization (ϕ has mass dimension 1) and the TEP source term $(\beta_A/M_{\text{Pl}})T$, the nonlinear term becomes important when:

$$\frac{|\nabla\phi|^2}{\Lambda^3} \sim 1$$

The Vainshtein radius, inside which nonlinear effects dominate, is (in natural units $c = \hbar = 1$):

$$r_V = \left(\frac{\beta_A M}{M_{\text{Pl}} \Lambda^3} \right)^{1/3}$$

where β_A is the conformal coupling, $M_{\text{Pl}} = \sqrt{\hbar c/G}$ is the Planck mass, and Λ is the strong-coupling energy scale. Restoring SI units:

$$r_V = \left(\frac{\beta_A M (\hbar c)^3}{M_{\text{Pl}} \Lambda^3} \right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{\beta_A M}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \right)^{1/3} \frac{\hbar c}{\Lambda}$$

The factor $\beta_A M/M_{\text{Pl}}$ supplies the dimensionless source strength; $(\hbar c/\Lambda)^3$ supplies the length scale cubed. The bare expression $(GM/\Lambda^3)^{1/3}$ sometimes quoted in the Galileon literature is a shorthand that suppresses the β_A/M_{Pl} coupling and implicitly assumes natural units with a specific field normalization; it is dimensionally incomplete as written.

For a spherically symmetric source of mass M , the scalar field profile in the Vainshtein regime ($r < r_V$) is:

$$\phi(r) \sim \frac{\beta_A M_{\text{Pl}}}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \frac{GM}{r} \left(\frac{r}{r_V} \right)^3$$

This suppresses the Temporal Shear by a factor of $(r/r_V)^3$ inside the screening radius, reconciling weak-field cosmological behavior with strong-field solar system constraints. Other completions (e.g., chameleon mechanisms, symmetry-breaking potentials) may produce similar phenomenology.

A.4 Conservation Laws

The total stress-energy tensor is conserved:

$$\nabla_\mu \left[T_{(\phi)}^{\mu\nu} + T_{(\text{matt})}^{\mu\nu} \right] = 0$$

However, the matter stress-energy alone is not conserved in the Einstein frame:

$$\nabla_\mu T_{(\text{matt})}^{\mu\nu} = \alpha(\phi) T \nabla^\nu \phi + \text{disformal terms}$$

This apparent violation is resolved by transforming to the Jordan frame, where matter follows geodesics of $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$ and energy-momentum is conserved with respect to the matter-frame covariant derivative.

Appendix B: Processing Filter Mathematical Formulation

B.1 Network Adjustment Constraint

Standard GNSS processing applies a datum constraint that forces residuals to have zero spatial mean:

$$\delta t_i^{\text{adj}} = \delta t_i - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \delta t_j$$

This constraint preserves zero-mean residuals while removing any common-mode offset.

B.2 Fourier Decomposition

Decompose the TEP signal into spatial Fourier modes characterized by wavevector $\mathbf{k}$:

$$\delta t_i^{\text{TEP}} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} A_{\mathbf{k}} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_i}$$

where $\mathbf{r}_i$ is the position of station i . The network adjustment removes the $\mathbf{k} = 0$ (monopole) component:

$$A_{\mathbf{k}=0}^{\text{adj}} = A_{\mathbf{k}=0} - \frac{1}{N} \sum_j A_{\mathbf{k}=0} = 0$$

but preserves all $\mathbf{k} \neq 0$ (dipole, quadrupole, and higher) components that have zero spatial mean.

B.3 Cross-Spectral Density

The TEP correlation structure manifests as phase coherence between station pairs, quantified by the cross-spectral density:

$$C_{ij}(\omega) = \langle \tilde{\delta t}_i(\omega) \tilde{\delta t}_j^*(\omega) \rangle$$

where tildes denote Fourier transforms and angle brackets denote ensemble averaging.

B.4 Phase Alignment Index

The magnitude-weighted phase alignment index extracts the phase relationship:

$$\Phi_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{\omega} |C_{ij}(\omega)| \cos[\arg C_{ij}(\omega)]}{\sum_{\omega} |C_{ij}(\omega)|}$$

This metric is invariant under common-mode amplitude rescaling because it depends only on relative phases, not absolute amplitudes. The datum constraint removes $A_{\mathbf{k}=0}$ (amplitude information) but preserves the phase structure encoded in the $\mathbf{k} \neq 0$ components.

B.5 Exponential Correlation Function

The exponential decay $C(r) \propto \exp(-r/\lambda)$ reflects the two-point correlation function of the underlying ϕ field:

$$\langle \phi(\mathbf{x}) \phi(\mathbf{x}') \rangle = \phi_0^2 \exp\left(-\frac{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|}{\lambda}\right)$$

where $\lambda = R_T(M_{\oplus})$ is the geometric saturation radius (§4.4.2); under the mass-completion interpretation this would correspond to the Compton wavelength $\lambda = \hbar/(m_{\phi}c)$. This correlation function has nonzero spatial gradients ($\mathbf{k} \neq 0$ in Fourier space) and therefore survives network adjustment, which only removes the $\mathbf{k} = 0$ component.

B.6 Tidal vs. TEP Signal Discrimination

Classical tidal effects are parameterized as sums of spherical harmonics $Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$ with known frequencies:

$$\delta t_{\text{tidal}}(t, \mathbf{r}) = \sum_{l,m,n} A_{lmn} Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) \cos(\omega_n t + \phi_n)$$

where ω_n are tidal frequencies (diurnal, semidiurnal, long-period). Standard GNSS processing explicitly models and subtracts these terms using IERS conventions.

The TEP correlation is a distance-dependent phase coherence:

$$C_{\text{TEP}}(r_{ij}) = A_0 \exp(-r_{ij}/\lambda)$$

This functional form is not decomposable into the standard tidal spherical harmonic basis. The processing removes what it models (tidal harmonics) but preserves what it does not model (exponential distance correlations in phase space).