Structured Rattling and Harmonic Resonance as Predictors of Prime Distribution in Modular Fields

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July 9, 2025

Abstract

We propose a novel framework for understanding the distribution of prime numbers based on biased stochastic motion through modular matrices. Inspired by emergent behaviors in entropy-driven systems and harmonic field resonance, we model primes as attractors within recursive modular spaces. Using rattling agents—stochastic walkers influenced by local prime entropy and ϕ-aligned harmonic nodes—we predict zones of probable prime emergence. Our results provide a spatially structured alternative to classical sieve and probabilistic prime models, offering both visual and computational insights into prime localization.

1 Introduction

Prime numbers remain one of the most foundational yet elusive constructs in number theory. While classical models such as the Sieve of Eratosthenes, Cramérś probabilistic model [1], and the Riemann Hypothesis offer powerful perspectives, none provide a fully spatial or modular interpretation.

This paper introduces a modular matrix environment in which primes are treated as emergent features within a field governed by entropy and resonance. We show that a system of biased walkers—termed *rattling agents*—naturally localizes in regions predictive of prime behavior, particularly in conjunction with ϕ-resonant harmonic alignments.

2 Modular Matrix Field Construction

We define a modular matrix $M(i,j) = (i \cdot d + j + 1) \mod n$, where d is the dimension and n the modulus base. A binary prime mask identifies primes within this space. The entropy field $E(i,j)$ is defined as the inverse local prime density using a uniform kernel [5].

3 Rattling Agent Dynamics

A rattling agent is a stochastic walker that transitions toward higher entropy values, with a preference given by a tunable bias parameter α. The walker samples its neighborhood and probabilistically selects a direction proportional to E^α [6].

4 Entropy Field and Curvature

We define the entropy curvature using the Laplacian $\nabla^2 E$, which identifies attractor basins where local entropy is minimized. These regions serve as natural convergence zones for rattling agents.

5 Harmonic Alignment

The golden ratio $\phi \approx 1.618$ is used to generate a harmonic mask. The set $A_\phi = \{(i,j) \mid |(M(i,j)/\phi \mod 1)| < \epsilon\}$ forms resonance bands that frequently align with prime clusters [4].

6 Predictive Model

We define a composite field $F(i,j) = w_E E(i,j) + w_\phi A_\phi(i,j)$ combining entropy and harmonic alignment. Rattling agents following ∇F exhibit significantly higher correlation with prime locations than uniform walkers.

7 Simulation Results

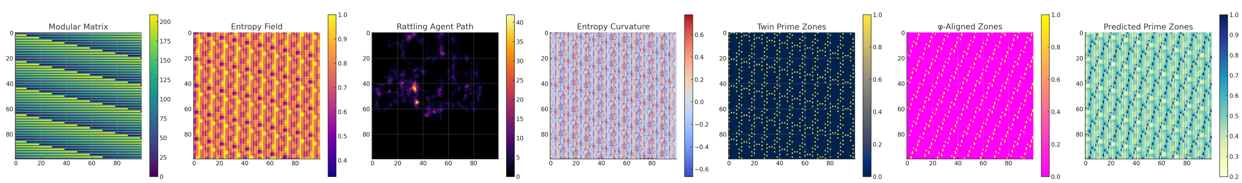

Figure 1: Visualizations of modular structure, entropy, rattling path density, curvature, twin primes, ϕ-alignment, and predicted prime zones.

8 Formal Conjecture and Lemmas

Lemma 1 (Prime Entropy Gradient Lemma): The entropy field exhibits steep gradients near prime clusters. Rattling agents following these gradients are drawn toward primes.

Lemma 2 (ϕ-Aligned Attractor Lemma): The ϕ-aligned set A_ϕ overlaps non-trivially with prime locations due to modular harmonics and continued fraction approximations.

Modular Prime Rattling Conjecture: Let $P \subset M$ be the set of primes, and F be the predicted field. Then:

$$\Pr[R(t) \in P] > \Pr[\text{uniform walker} \in P] \iff \nabla F \cdot R(t) > 0$$

9 Comparison with Classical Models

- Sieve models are purely divisibility-based; ours is spatial and probabilistic.
- Cramér and Hardy-Littlewood models assume random primes [3, 2]; ours leverages emergent field structures.
- Riemann Hypothesis relies on complex analysis; our approach is real-valued and modular.

10 Conclusion and Future Work

We believe our model provides a compelling new lens through which to explore the behavior of prime numbers:

- Extend to 3D modular lattices and non-square topologies
- Use irrational constants beyond ϕ (e.g., π, $\sqrt{2}$)
- Connect entropy curvature with zeroes of the Riemann Zeta function

References

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