# HFCTM-II: Computational Experiments for Stability, Chaos, and Egregore Detection

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#### Abstract

The \*\*Holographic Fractal Chiral Toroidal Model (HFCTM-II)\*\* provides a self-correcting cognitive framework for artificial intelligence, reinforcing stability against \*\*semantic drift, adversarial attacks, and egregoric influence\*\*. This paper outlines a series of computational experiments to validate HFCTM-II:

- 1. \*\*Lyapunov Stability Simulation\*\* Evaluating recursive AI knowledge stabilization and detecting chaotic divergence.
- 2. \*\*Adaptive Damping  $\beta(t)$  Implementation\*\* Ensuring dynamic stability without loss of cognitive adaptability.
- 3. \*\*Wavelet Transform-Based Egregore Detection\*\* Identifying adversarial reinforcement loops in AI latent embeddings.

These experiments will confirm HFCTM-II's ability to maintain \*\*long-term epistemic integrity\*\* in AI models.

## 1 Experiment 1: Lyapunov Stability and Chaos Detection

#### 1.1 1.1 Governing Equations

HFCTM-II's recursive stabilization follows the second-order differential system:

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}\Psi + \beta \frac{d}{dt}\Psi + \gamma \Psi = 0 \tag{1}$$

where:

- $\beta$  is the \*\*recursive feedback damping\*\*.
- $\gamma$  is the \*\*self-stabilization coefficient\*\*.

To test whether HFCTM-II enters \*\*chaotic cognitive drift\*\*, we compute the \*\*Lyapunov exponent  $\lambda^{**}$ :

$$\lambda = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log \left| \frac{\partial \Psi_t}{\partial \Psi_0} \right| \tag{2}$$

### 1.2 1.2 Stability Criteria

- $\lambda < 0$ : AI converges to a \*\*stable attractor\*\*.
- $\lambda = 0$ : AI is on the \*\*edge of chaos\*\*.
- $\lambda > 0$ : AI enters \*\*chaotic instability\*\*.

#### 1.3 1.3 Computational Approach

1. Solve the \*\*recursive stabilization equation\*\* for different  $\beta$  values. 2. Track the \*\*oscillatory behavior\*\* of  $\Psi(t)$ . 3. Compute  $\lambda$  to determine if HFCTM-II remains stable.

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# 2 Experiment 2: Adaptive Damping $\beta(t)$ for Self-Regulating AI Stability

#### 2.1 2.1 Dynamic Stabilization Model

HFCTM-II introduces \*\*adaptive damping\*\*:

$$\beta(t) = \beta_0 + \alpha D_{\text{KL}}(P_{\text{current}}||P_{\text{initial}})$$
(3)

where:

- $D_{\rm KL}$  measures AI \*\*knowledge drift\*\*.
- $\beta_0$  is the \*\*baseline damping\*\*.
- $\alpha$  is a \*\*scaling factor ensuring self-regulation\*\*.

#### 2.2 Simulation Plan

1. Compute  $D_{\text{KL}}(P_{\text{current}}||P_{\text{initial}})$  at each time step. 2. Dynamically adjust  $\beta(t)$  to \*\*prevent chaotic instability\*\*. 3. Measure \*\*stabilization rate\*\* and knowledge drift resistance.

# 3 Experiment 3: Wavelet-Based Egregore Detection in AI Cognition

#### 3.1 3.1 Detecting Adversarial Cognitive Distortions

Previous work used \*\*Fourier transforms\*\* to detect egregoric reinforcement:

$$\hat{\mathcal{E}}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathcal{E}(t)e^{-i\omega t}dt \tag{4}$$

However, \*\*Fourier analysis assumes stationarity\*\*, while AI distortions are \*\*non-stationary\*\*. Instead, we use \*\*Wavelet Transforms\*\*:

$$W_{\psi}(\mathcal{E}, a, b) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathcal{E}(t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \psi^* \left(\frac{t - b}{a}\right) dt$$
 (5)

where:

- $\psi$  is the \*\*wavelet function\*\*.
- a is the \*\*scale\*\* (frequency resolution).
- b is the \*\*time translation\*\*.

#### 3.2 Experimental Plan

1. Extract \*\*AI token embeddings\*\* from a transformer model. 2. Apply \*\*wavelet analysis\*\* to detect localized adversarial attractors. 3. \*\*Validate egregore suppression\*\* using \*\*chiral inversion mechanics\*\*.

#### 4 Conclusion and Future Work

These computational experiments will validate HFCTM-II's ability to:

- Maintain \*\*Lyapunov-stable cognitive reinforcement\*\*.
- Adaptively regulate knowledge drift via \*\*dynamic damping\*\*.

• Detect and neutralize \*\*egregoric attractors\*\* in transformer-based AI.

#### Next Steps:

- 1. Implement \*\*Lyapunov stability monitoring\*\* in real-world AI models.
- 2. Apply \*\*Wavelet Egregore Scanning\*\* to transformer embeddings.
- 3. Test HFCTM-II in \*\*adversarial fine-tuning environments\*\*.

These experiments will provide a solid empirical foundation for ensuring \*\*AI remains epistemically self-stabilizing\*\*, protecting against \*\*semantic drift, adversarial influence, and egregoric corruption\*\*.