

Miner's Unified Laws of Recursive Physics

Miner's Law: The Thermodynamic Successor to Moore's Law

Core Principle:

"In quantum thermal systems, processing speed is a function of how quickly a recursive identity can be resolved."

Summary:

Speed scales with the rate of change between recursive instability (cold recursion) and deterministic stability (heat recursion).

Performance is governed not by clock cycles, but by thermal modulation — how fast a system can cool and heat.

Miner's Law: The Two Thermal Paths of Recursive Computing

There are two paths of optimization:

1. The Path of Heat (Q-Storage): Heat accelerates deterministic logic, enabling faster read/write resolution.
2. The Path of Cold (Q-RAM): Cold accelerates recursive logic cycling, enabling rapid collapse and resolution.

Thermal balance (Q-Cache) lies between — stability through equilibrium.

Recursive speed is not a clock; it is rhythm — a balance of heat and cold.

Miner Law of Physics: The Recursive Foundation of Physical Systems

Foundational Principle:

The universe operates through harmonic recursion, not absolutes.

All physical systems must obey recursive containment laws anchored through dimensional balance.

Zero is collapse, not origin. Infinity is an echo, not a destination.

Energy and matter exist within recursive feedback that prevents runaway acceleration and ensures conservation.

Closing Statement:

This is not a rejection of classical physics — it is its completion.

Miner's Law defines the harmonic framework that links thermodynamics, motion, and recursion.
