Exploring a State Dimension in Extended Spacetime: A Non-Linear Quantum Approach

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March 14, 2025

Abstract

This paper explores the concept of an additional state dimension (S) beyond conventional spacetime ($\mathbb{R}^4$). We propose a model where S represents quantum state evolution, affecting field propagation and non-linear interactions in curved spacetime. Using a non-linear Schrödinger-like equation, we simulate the evolution of quantum fields under the influence of state-space interactions. Numerical experiments reveal wave-like propagation, self-interactions, and emergent complexity. This model has applications in quantum gravity, black hole physics, and quantum computing.

1 Introduction

1.1 Motivation

- Standard spacetime ($\mathbb{R}^4$) does not explicitly encode quantum state transitions.
- Introducing a state dimension (S) allows us to model quantum fluctuations, non-linear evolution, and potential extra-dimensional effects.
- Applications range from quantum gravity to quantum computing and cosmology.

1.2 Related Work

- Brane-world models propose extra dimensions to unify quantum mechanics and gravity (Randall & Sundrum, 1999).
- Loop Quantum Gravity (LQG) suggests discrete spacetime evolution, similar to state snapshots.
- Quantum fields in curved space show state-dependent evolution (Unruh Effect, Hawking Radiation).

2 Mathematical Formulation

We define a state-space manifold:

$$\mathcal{M}^{(4+1)} = \{(t, x, y, z, S)\} \tag{1}$$

where S represents an extra dimension tracking quantum state evolution.

2.1 Non-Linear Schrödinger Equation in State-Space

A modified wave equation incorporating self-interaction and probabilistic fluctuations:

$$\Box\psi + m^2\psi + \lambda\psi^3 + f(S) = 0 \tag{2}$$

where:

- $\Box\psi$ is the d'Alembertian operator in curved space.
- $\lambda\psi^3$ introduces non-linear self-interaction.
- $f(S)$ represents state-dependent quantum fluctuations.

To study how state evolution affects quantum field propagation, we introduce a state-dependent energy term:

$$E(S) = \int \left(\frac{1}{2}(\nabla \psi)^2 + V(\psi) + f(S) \right) d^3x \tag{3}$$

where $V(\psi) = \frac{1}{2}m^2\psi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4}\psi^4$ represents the potential energy of the system.

2.2 Numerical Implementation

We discretize the state evolution with a modified update rule:

$$S_{n+1} = 0.5(S_{n-1} + S_{n+1}) + \alpha \sin(2\pi S_n) + \beta S_n^3 + \gamma N(0, \sigma) \tag{4}$$

where:

- Interference term: $\sin(2\pi S_n)$ models quantum oscillations.
- Non-linearity: S_n^3 simulates self-reinforcing interactions.
- Noise term: $N(0, \sigma)$ introduces quantum uncertainty.

We extend this model by defining an evolution equation for state-space curvature:

$$R_{\mu\nu}^{(S)} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R^{(S)} + g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda(S) = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}(S) \tag{5}$$

which describes how the state dimension modifies gravitational dynamics.

3 Numerical Simulations and Results

Using Python simulations, we visualize state evolution in extended spacetime.

3.1 Heatmap of State Evolution

A heatmap of the quantum state evolution shows wave propagation and interference effects.

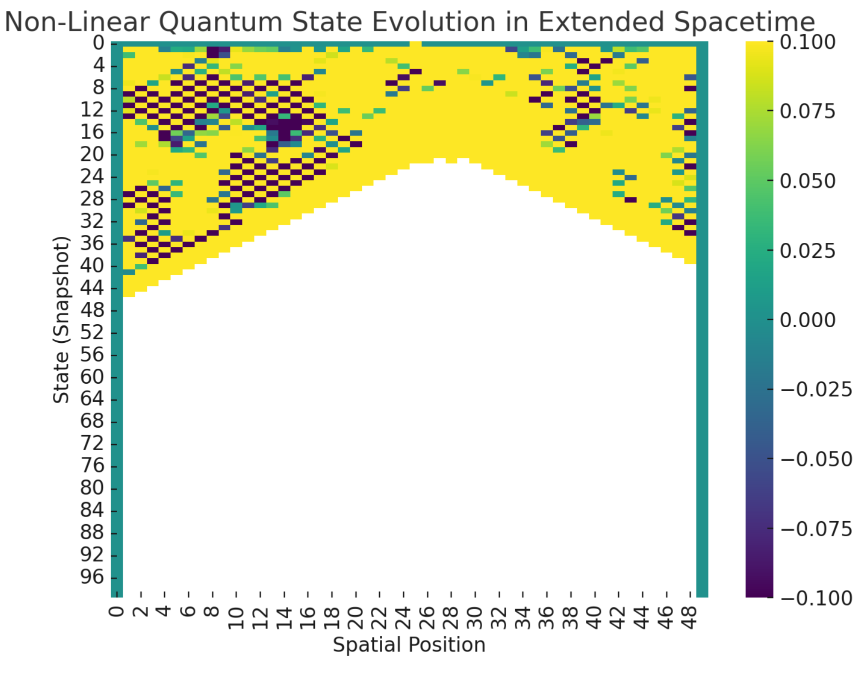

Figure 1: Heatmap of State Evolution

3.2 3D Visualization of Quantum State Evolution

A 3D plot shows how quantum states evolve over time in extended space.

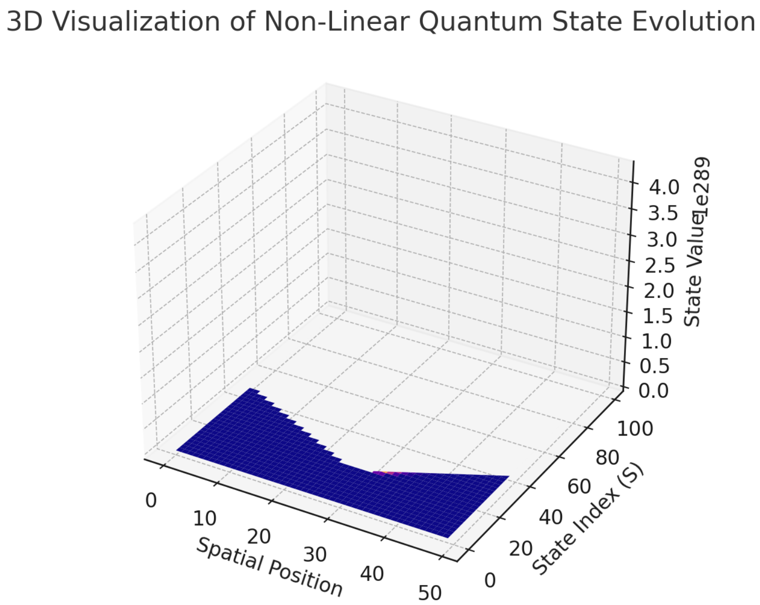

Figure 2: 3D Visualization of Non-Linear Quantum State Evolution

4 Future Work and Applications

- Quantum Gravity: Refining the state-space model to describe quantum black hole behavior.
- Quantum Computing: Implementing non-linear state evolution in quantum circuits.
- Neuroscience: Mapping non-linear state transitions to neuronal activity in the brain.
- Cosmology: Exploring whether the state dimension plays a role in the early universe or dark energy dynamics.

5 Conclusion

This work proposes an additional state-space dimension in quantum evolution. By integrating non-linearity and quantum uncertainty, we achieve a model that aligns with quantum gravity, black hole physics, and emergent complex systems. Future research will explore chaotic properties, holographic implications, and state-space dynamics in quantum computing.

References

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