Kaluza-Klein Stability and Global Information Conservation

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Abstract

Energy conservation is a fundamental principle in physics, yet its application in cosmological contexts and extreme environments like black holes remains an unresolved challenge. Various theories have attempted to address this, but they often rely on modified physical laws and remain fragmented. A unified approach is needed to stabilize the universe as a whole. In this paper, we build upon the concept of information conservation that was introduced in our previous work on black holes. CUIP (Charlotte Unified Information Principle) suggests that dimensional information, including energy, is conserved not only within black holes but across the entire universe. By utilizing the properties of black holes and the stability of Kaluza-Klein dimensions along with Casimir pressure, we propose that dimensional information can be consistently maintained, providing a new perspective on energy and information conservation.

1 Introduction

The conservation of energy has been a cornerstone of physics, but its application in the universe, especially in black holes, raises significant questions. Existing theories provide partial solutions but often rely on modifications that fail to unify the understanding of the universe's structure. In a previous paper, we explored the conservation of information within black holes, proposing that the unique properties of black holes enable the conservation of information at a fundamental level. Building upon that work, this paper extends the concept of information conservation to the entire universe. CUIP introduces a novel approach by suggesting that not only energy, but the entire dimensional information of the universe, is conserved. By studying the properties of black holes, Kaluza-Klein dimensions, and the stabilizing effects of Casimir pressure, we propose that these mechanisms can ensure the conservation of information across the entire cosmos. This extension of information conservation from black holes to the universe offers a unified framework to address long-standing questions in energy and information conservation.

2 Theoretical Background

The most crucial aspect of CUIP is that Kaluza-Klein dimensions, in conjunction with Casimir pressure, play a vital role in cosmological dimensional information conservation. It is essential to note that the Kaluza-Klein dimension is fundamentally different from the observable universe, as it is compactified and operates at another dimensional level that is not directly perceivable.

3 Methodology

CUIP suggests that when the Kaluza-Klein dimension becomes more flexible and Casimir pressure decreases, the observable universe enters a lower-dimensional information condition, satisfying the conservation of dimensional information. Conversely, when the Kaluza-Klein dimension stabilizes and tightens, the observable universe transitions into a higher-dimensional information state, where the universe evolves into higher dimensions.

It is important to distinguish between two types of dimensional compression: local and global. Local dimensional compression occurs around gravitational objects such as black holes, where the presence of extreme gravity compresses dimensional information within the event horizon. The localized effect reduces the informational dimensional state of the surrounding objects, but does not alter the overall dimensional state of spacetime.

In contrast, the Kaluza-Klein (KK) dimensions operate on a global scale. They provide a mechanism for overall dimensional compression across the universe, with the tightening and stabilization of the KK dimensions helping to maintain the conservation of dimensional information. Unlike the local effects of black holes, the KK dimensions are not directly observable but play a crucial role in regulating the universe's overall dimensional state.

During the cosmic inflationary phase, the observable universe rapidly transitions to higher dimensions. This phase is characterized by dimensional leap, which is different from the stable expansion phase. In this paper, we focus on the effects of the stable expansion phase and leave further detailed discussion of the inflationary phase to later works.

In contrast, during the stable expansion phase, the universe continues to expand in a controlled manner. The Kaluza-Klein dimensions remain stable, and Casimir pressure became stronger helps to preserve dimensional information. The universe gradually increases its dimensional complexity, with lower dimensions still remaining.

4 Conclusion

In conclusion, the CUIP theory offers a novel perspective on the conservation of dimensional information in the universe, suggesting that the stability and flexibility of the Kaluza-Klein dimensions, along with Casimir pressure, are central to maintaining this conservation. The interaction between black holes, gravitational forces, and the evolution of higher dimensions provides a unified framework to explain the universe's growth and stability. By extending the concept of information conservation from black holes to the entire cosmos, CUIP offers a new understanding of energy, dimension, and information conservation, setting the stage for future theoretical and empirical investigations into the nature of our universe.