A Framework for Reverse Vector Dynamics in a Dimensionless Hilbert Space: Exploring the Origins and Infinity of Universes

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Date: November 09, 2024

Abstract

This paper presents a novel theoretical framework, the **Reverse Vector Dimensionless Hilbert Space (RVDH)**, to explore the origin of the universe and its evolution through multidimensional states via a regression-based Hilbert space model. Unlike conventional Hilbert spaces, which rely on defined vectors and dimensions, the RVDH framework begins in a zero-dimensional, vectorless state, where magnitudes are conceived as independent of any directional vectors. A dimensionless scalar, **Dimensional Entropy (Λ)**, drives the progression of this system, enabling the spontaneous emergence and collapse of vectors to facilitate transitions between multidimensional and zero-dimensional states. To capture the inherent unpredictability of the universe's dimensional dynamics, chaotic behavior is embedded within the framework, allowing for a robust simulation of cosmological phenomena such as expansion, contraction, and potential cyclic behavior in a theoretical construct. This paper discusses both the theoretical basis and practical implications of the RVDH model, as well as its potential applications in the fields of quantum physics and cosmology.

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1. Introduction

The quest to understand the universe's origins and complex structure has fueled a wide range of theoretical models in physics and cosmology. Classical cosmological models like the **Big Bang Theory** and **Multiverse Hypotheses** postulate that the universe began in a high-dimensional state and explore the existence of multiple, possibly parallel, universes. However, these theories generally presuppose spatial dimensions and directional vectors as fundamental. In contrast, this paper proposes a groundbreaking alternative: the **Reverse Vector Dimensionless Hilbert Space (RVDH)** framework, which postulates that the universe originated in a zero-dimensional, vectorless state, wherein magnitudes exist independently of any dimensional construct.

Central to this framework is the concept of **Dimensional Entropy (Λ)**, a scalar variable that enables the system to transition between various states of dimensionality. The RVDH model describes this evolution using a continuous entropy parameter Λ, integrating chaotic dynamics to reflect the intrinsic unpredictability of dimensional shifts. By simulating dimensional expansion and collapse through Λ, the model offers insights into the potential cyclic nature of the universe and allows us to explore foundational questions about the nature of infinity and the origins of dimensional constructs.

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2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Zero-Dimensional Hilbert Space (H_0)

The RVDH framework introduces a **zero-dimensional Hilbert space (H_0)**, which is devoid of intrinsic directions or vectors. In contrast to conventional Hilbert spaces characterized by basis vectors in an n-dimensional space, H_0 consists purely of scalar magnitudes without directional attributes.

Definition 1: A **Zero-Dimensional Hilbert Space** H_0 is defined as:

$$H_0 = \{M \mid M \in \mathbb{R}^+\}$$

where M represents scalar magnitudes existing independently of vectorial directions.

2.2 Dimensional Entropy (Λ)

The key scalar variable driving the RVDH system is **Dimensional Entropy (Λ)**, which represents the dimensional complexity of the system. Unlike time, Λ is an abstract parameter that governs the expansion and regression of dimensions, facilitating the transition between zero-dimensional and multi-dimensional states.

Definition 2: Dimensional Entropy Λ is a scalar parameter that:

- **Increases** to promote the generation of vectors and dimensional growth.
- **Surpasses a Critical Threshold (Λ_c)**, initiating the reversal of dimensional expansion, leading to a collapse back into a zero-dimensional state.

2.3 Vector Dynamics and Dimensional Oscillation

The RVDH model delineates two primary phases in dimensional evolution, governed by Λ:

1. **Expansion Phase ($\Lambda \leq \Lambda_c$)**: Dimensional entropy fosters the creation of vectors, resulting in an increase in dimensionality.
2. **Regression Phase ($\Lambda > \Lambda_c$)**: When entropy surpasses the threshold Λ_c, the system enters a regression phase, where reverse vectors emerge, canceling out existing vectors and collapsing dimensions.

Rule 1: Dimensional Expansion

$$\dim(H) = e^{k\Lambda} \quad \text{for } \Lambda \leq \Lambda_c$$

where k is a positive constant representing the rate of dimensional growth.
Rule 2: Dimensional Regression

$$\dim(H) = e^{-k(\Lambda-\Lambda_c)} \quad \text{for } \Lambda > \Lambda_c$$

As dimensions regress, reverse vectors pair with existing vectors to achieve dimensional collapse:

$$A(v_i, -v_i) = 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N}$$

where A represents the **Annihilation Operator** responsible for the cancellation of vector pairs.

2.4 Incorporation of Chaotic Dynamics

To reflect the inherent unpredictability of the universe's evolution, **chaotic dynamics** are incorporated into the RVDH framework, introducing sensitivity to initial conditions and non-linear interactions among vectors. This chaotic element allows for non-repeating oscillations and complex dimensional behavior.

Definition 3: Chaotic Dimensional Entropy Dynamics

$$\frac{d\Lambda}{dt} = \Lambda(1 - \Lambda) + \beta \sin(\gamma\Lambda)$$

where constants β and γ influence the chaotic properties of Λ, producing oscillatory dynamics that parallel the unpredictable evolution of dimensions.

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3. Mathematical Formalism

3.1 Zero-Dimensional Hilbert Space (H_0)

- **Definition**: The zero-dimensional Hilbert space, H_0, is a space where magnitudes exist without vectors.

$$H_0 = \{M \mid M \in \mathbb{R}^+\}$$

  where M represents scalar magnitudes independent of any directional attributes.

3.2 Dimensional Entropy (Λ)

- **Dimensional Entropy** (Λ) is a scalar variable responsible for dimensional expansion and regression in the RVDH framework.
- **Threshold Condition**:
  - **Expansion Phase**: When $\Lambda \leq \Lambda_c$, dimensions emerge.
  - **Regression Phase**: When $\Lambda > \Lambda_c$, dimensions regress.

3.3 Dimensional Expansion and Regression

- **Rule 1: Dimensional Expansion**

$$\dim(H) = e^{k\Lambda} \quad \text{for } \Lambda \leq \Lambda_c$$

  where k is a constant determining the rate of dimensional growth.

- **Rule 2: Dimensional Regression**

$$\dim(H) = e^{-k(\Lambda - \Lambda_c)} \quad \text{for } \Lambda > \Lambda_c$$

3.4 Vector Generation and Annihilation

- **Vector Generation**: During the expansion phase ($\Lambda \leq \Lambda_c$), vectors v_i are generated:
$$v_i = M \cdot e^{k\Lambda}$$
- **Reverse Vector Annihilation**: Upon exceeding Λ_c, reverse vectors $-v_i$ emerge, allowing vector pairs to cancel:
$$A(v_i, -v_i) = 0 \quad \forall i$$
where A is the **Annihilation Operator**.

3.5 Chaotic Dynamics in Dimensional Entropy

- To model unpredictable dimensional changes, chaotic dynamics are introduced into the system:
$$\frac{d\Lambda}{dt} = \Lambda(1 - \Lambda) + \beta \sin(\gamma\Lambda)$$
where β and γ are constants influencing the chaotic properties of Λ.

3.6 Dimensional Entropy Function for Oscillatory Phase Transition

- **Dimensional Entropy Function**:
$$f(\Lambda) = \begin{cases} e^{k\Lambda} & \text{if } \Lambda \leq \Lambda_c \\ e^{-k(\Lambda - \Lambda_c)} & \text{if } \Lambda > \Lambda_c \end{cases}$$

3.7 Oscillatory Dimensional Phase Transition

- The dimensional state oscillates as Λ changes, enabling periodic transitions between multi-dimensional and zero-dimensional states:
$$\dim(H) = e^{k|\Lambda_c - \Lambda|}$$

3.8 Existence of Magnitudes in Zero Dimensions

- In the zero-dimensional Hilbert space H_0, scalar magnitudes remain even in the absence of vectors:

$$M \in H_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^+$$

3.9 Infinite-Dimensional Potential

- The RVDH framework allows for the potential of an infinite-dimensional Hilbert space as Λ increases, representing unlimited dimensional expansion:

$$\lim_{\Lambda \to \infty} \dim(H) = \infty$$

3.10 Entropy and Dimensional Transition Dynamics

- **Entropy Calculation**: As described in **Section 5**, the Von Neumann entropy is calculated for the evolving quantum system. It is given by:

$$H = -\sum p_i \log_2 p_i$$

  where p_i represents the probability of each quantum state. Readers are encouraged to refer to **Section 5** for more details on the quantum simulation and entropy dynamics.

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4. Multi-Dimensional Capability

The RVDH model permits an exponential increase in dimensionality as Λ ascends, allowing for an infinitely extensible Hilbert space during the expansion phase. Conversely, when Λ exceeds Λ_c, the dimensionality collapses back to zero, embodying a cyclical oscillation that alternates between multi-dimensional and zero-dimensional existence. Through these oscillations, the RVDH framework offers a theoretical construct to explore the cyclical and continuous nature of the universe's dimensionality.

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5. Experiment Methodology

5.1 Overview

This experiment investigates the behavior of dimensional entropy (Λ) within a quantum system as it simulates the evolution of dimensions, following the framework of the Reverse Vector Dimensionless Hilbert Space (RVDH). Specifically, the study explores the transition between dimensional expansion and collapse phases, driven by the scalar parameter Λ. The system is modeled in a quantum computing environment using Google Cirq to simulate quantum entanglement and compute entropy dynamics, particularly focusing on the role of entanglement between quantum states in the evolution process.

5.2 Experimental Setup

The experiment consists of two main phases:

1. **Dimensional Expansion**: During this phase, dimensions expand in response to increasing values of Λ. We simulate this using quantum gates and calculate the system's entropy at various stages.

2. **Dimensional Regression (Collapse)**: In this phase, the dimensions collapse as Λ exceeds a critical value. This collapse is modeled by reverse quantum gates, and the system's entropy is again computed at different stages.

The key computational elements involve qubits initialized in a superposition state and the creation of entanglement between them, reflecting the non-linearity of dimensional transitions.

5.2.1 Initialization of Quantum System

- **Qubits**: The system is initialized with a set of qubits, typically 3 or 5, all of which are set to an equal superposition state using the Hadamard gate. This superposition represents the initial uncertainty of the system and lays the foundation for exploring entropy dynamics.

- **Circuit Construction**: The quantum circuit begins with Hadamard gates applied to each qubit, creating a state of quantum superposition. This step sets the qubits into a state where they are in equal superpositions of 0 and 1, representing the beginning of dimensional expansion.

5.2.2 Simulation of Dimensional Expansion and Collapse

1. **Expansion Phase**: To simulate the expansion of dimensions, quantum gates (like CNOT and Rx) are applied progressively to the qubits:

   - **Entanglement via CNOT Gates**: The CNOT gates create entanglement between neighboring qubits. Entanglement is key in modeling the non-linear increase in dimensions because it connects the quantum states of individual qubits, thus expanding the overall quantum state in a correlated manner.
   - **Rotation via Rx Gates**: The Rx gates are used to gradually increase the value of Λ, rotating the qubits to simulate the growth of the system's dimensionality. The controlled rotations reflect the increasing complexity of the system as dimensions expand.

   After applying these gates, a measurement is made to collapse the qubits' states, allowing us to observe the outcomes and calculate the entropy. This entropy is crucial in understanding the level of uncertainty and complexity within the quantum state during the expansion.

2. **Collapse Phase**: In the collapse phase, reverse operations are applied to simulate the regression of dimensions:

   - **Reverse Entanglement**: The CNOT gates are reversed, and Rx gates are applied with opposite signs. This simulates the collapse of dimensions, as higher-dimensional states are contracted.
   - **Entropy Calculation**: As before, a measurement is made to collect the final state of the system, and entropy is computed to track how the system's uncertainty evolves during collapse.

5.2.3 Chaotic Dynamics and Entropy Calculation

To simulate the chaotic nature of dimensional transitions, the behavior of the system's entropy is calculated at each timestep using the Von Neumann entropy. This entropy quantifies the uncertainty of the system's state, where higher entropy indicates a more complex quantum state (greater dimensionality), and lower entropy indicates a more collapsed or ordered state.

The entropy is calculated by analyzing the measurement outcomes of the qubits, which provide the probabilities of the system being in various states. The Von Neumann entropy formula $H = -\sum(p_i \log_2 p_i)$ is used, where p_i is the probability of each measured state.

- **Expanding Dimensionality**: During the expansion phase, as the qubits become entangled and experience rotations, the system grows more complex, reflected by an increase in entropy.
- **Collapsing Dimensionality**: In the collapse phase, the reverse gates reduce the system's complexity, causing entropy to decrease.

5.2.4 Connecting RVDH Framework with Von Neumann Entropy

To validate the RVDH framework, we aim to demonstrate how the dimensional entropy (Λ) in the RVDH model correlates with the Von Neumann entropy framework. The RVDH framework introduces a dimensional transition governed by the scalar entropy parameter Λ, where Λ increases during the dimensional expansion phase and decreases during the collapse phase. This can be mathematically mapped to the Von Neumann entropy dynamics. Specifically:

- **During Dimensional Expansion** ($\Lambda \leq \Lambda_c$):

  - As Λ increases, the dimensionality of the system expands exponentially ($\dim(H) = e^{k\Lambda}$), leading to a corresponding increase in the entropy due to more complex quantum states.

  The system's entropy H_{RVDH} can be related to the Von Neumann entropy as:

  $$H_{\mathrm{RVDH}} = \mathrm{Tr}(\rho \log_2 \rho)$$

  where ρ is the density matrix of the system at any given time. This represents the increase in complexity as Λ grows.

- **During Dimensional Collapse** ($\Lambda > \Lambda_c$):

  - As Λ exceeds the critical threshold Λ_c, dimensions begin to collapse exponentially, leading to a decrease in entropy. The system's state returns to a simpler, less entangled form as the reverse gates cancel out the higher-dimensional states.

  The collapse phase's entropy is modeled by:

  $$H_{\mathrm{RVDH}} = \mathrm{Tr}(\rho_{\mathrm{collapse}} \log_2 \rho_{\mathrm{collapse}})$$

  with ρ_{collapse} representing the state of the system after reverse dimensional transitions.

Thus, by comparing the evolution of entropy in both frameworks (Von Neumann entropy and the RVDH framework), we expect to see similar patterns of increasing entropy during dimensional expansion and decreasing entropy during dimensional collapse.

5.3 Data Collection

Data is collected in two primary forms:

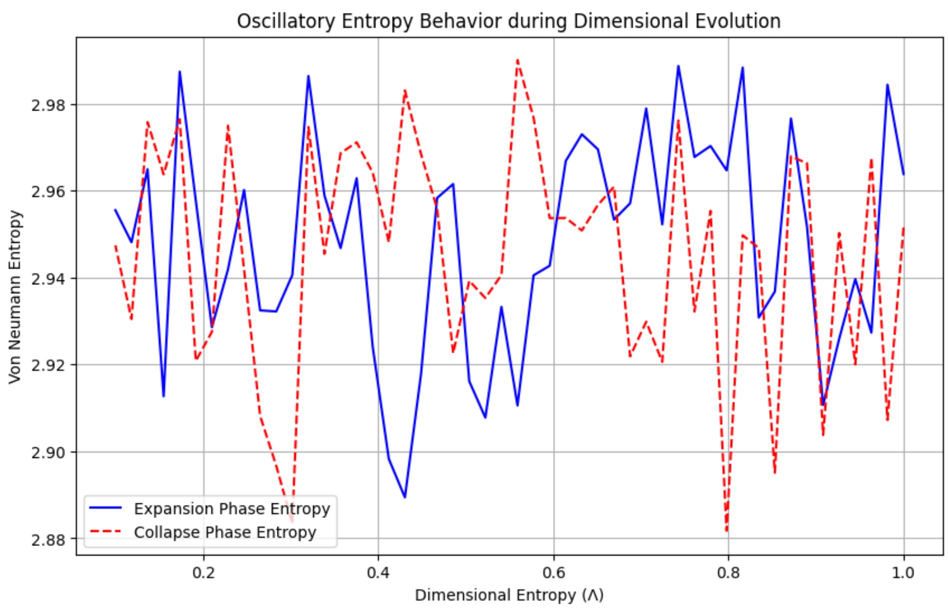
1. **Entropy Evolution**: The Von Neumann entropy is recorded at each timestep, tracking its change during both the expansion and collapse phases.
2. **Dimensionality Measurements**: The qubits' states are measured at each timestep to quantify the evolution of the system's dimensionality.

The data are stored and processed, with each timestep containing the current value of Λ and the corresponding entropy and dimensional measurements. These data are essential for understanding the chaotic and non-linear nature of the system's dimensional transitions.

5.4 Results

1. **Dimensional Expansion and Regression**: The graph illustrates the behavior of entropy across the expansion and collapse phases. During the expansion phase, entropy exhibits an overall increase with fluctuations, suggesting that the entanglement between qubits grows as the system evolves into complex superpositions. In the collapse phase, entropy displays a similar fluctuating pattern but with a gradual decrease, supporting the expected chaotic dynamics as the system contracts. This oscillatory pattern highlights the chaotic nature of dimensional regression under the RVDH framework.
2. **Chaotic Entropy Dynamics**: The chaotic behavior of entropy is evident from the graph, where entropy oscillates with respect to changes in Λ. The entropy increases and decreases in a non-linear, oscillatory manner, reflecting the system's sensitivity to initial conditions. The sharp peaks and valleys in both expansion and collapse phases confirm the presence of chaotic dynamics and the strong dependence on the dimensional entropy parameter Λ. This suggests that even minor variations in Λ can lead to significant changes in the system's state.

3. **Entanglement's Role in Dimensional Transition**: The entanglement between qubits, achieved through CNOT gates, is critical to the dimensional transitions observed. The entangled states contribute directly to the system's entropy, as increased entanglement leads to higher uncertainty and complexity within the system. This relationship between entanglement and entropy validates the RVDH framework's premise that entanglement drives the complex, non-linear growth and collapse of dimensions.



5.5 Conclusion

This experiment provides insights into the dynamics of dimensional entropy (Λ) within a quantum system based on the Reverse Vector Dimensionless Hilbert (RVDH) framework. The results reveal an intricate and oscillatory entropy pattern across both expansion and collapse phases, suggesting a more nuanced interaction between dimensional transitions than anticipated. Rather than a clear-cut distinction between expansion and collapse, the system displays chaotic fluctuations across both phases, which challenges the conventional understanding of a unidirectional entropy change.

The observed entropy fluctuations imply a non-monotonic behavior, raising questions about the predictability and periodic nature of dimensional transitions. This oscillatory pattern suggests that the system may undergo recurrent shifts rather than a linear expansion or regression, highlighting a need for further refinement in the RVDH model. Specifically, the model could benefit from a deeper exploration of the mechanisms driving these chaotic oscillations, to better capture the intricacies of dimensional evolution.

While the chaotic term in the RVDH framework was expected to capture entropy fluctuations, the experiment's findings indicate a need for additional adjustments. Future work should focus on refining the model to address the periodicity and unpredictability of the dimensional transitions observed here, potentially integrating alternative approaches to enhance the framework's accuracy. These results contribute to the broader understanding of dimensional entropy and emphasize the importance of continued development of quantum frameworks like RVDH to better represent the behavior of complex, higher-dimensional systems.

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6. Potential Vulnerabilities and Areas for Improvement

6.1. Parameter Sensitivity and Stability

The framework's reliance on parameters such as k, Λ_c, β, and γ introduces sensitivity that may lead to unpredictable behavior or instability. Small variations in these values, particularly in chaotic dynamics, can result in divergent or non-physical solutions. This issue could undermine the robustness and consistency of the model across different scales of dimensional evolution.

Improvement: To address this, the introduction of damping terms or constraints on the parameters could stabilize the system and regulate the dimensional changes over time. Additionally, fine-tuning these parameters within a realistic range or integrating them with known physical laws could reduce the risk of instability, ensuring that the oscillatory behavior remains bounded and follows natural trends.

6.2. Physical Interpretation of Reverse Vectors

The concept of reverse vectors ($-v_i$) lacks an intuitive or direct physical counterpart, which may hinder the framework's ability to align with empirical observations. The notion of reversing vectors within a system is abstract, and although mathematically it suggests a form of cancellation or reduction, its connection to physical reality remains tenuous.

Improvement: A more physically grounded interpretation of reverse vectors could be explored. For example, these reverse vectors might be better understood as related to **scalar field transformations** or the **inverse of certain physical processes** such as energy dissipation or entropy reduction. By investigating real-world systems exhibiting phenomena analogous to vector cancellation, such as in quantum field theories or thermodynamic processes, the model could be more directly aligned with established physics.

6.3. Abstract Definition of Dimensional Entropy

Dimensional entropy (Λ) is currently defined in a theoretical manner, without direct association with measurable quantities in established physical frameworks. This detachment from empirical metrics complicates the validation of the framework, as there is no immediate link between Λ and observable properties such as energy, temperature, or information entropy.

Improvement: A potential enhancement to the framework would involve correlating Λ with **Shannon entropy** from information theory, establishing Λ as a measure of **informational complexity** within dimensional states. In this view, the emergence and regression of dimensions would represent shifts in the "informational content" of the universe's structural configuration. Linking Λ to Shannon entropy would make it a quantifiable, testable parameter that can reflect the structural uncertainty or informational density of a given dimensional state. This association would allow for direct empirical testing and calibration, enabling predictions within the framework to align with observable data. Additionally, developing a precise mathematical approach for calculating or estimating Λ in physical systems would render it a tangible, measurable construct that could enhance the framework's applicability to real-world phenomena.

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7. Existence of Magnitudes Without Vectors

In the **Reverse Vector Dimensionless Hilbert Space (RVDH)** framework, the concept of magnitudes existing independently of vectors forms a central pillar of our theoretical structure. Specifically, in the zero-dimensional Hilbert space H_0, scalar magnitudes are defined to exist without any vectorial or directional association. Unlike conventional Hilbert spaces that necessitate basis vectors to establish dimensionality and direction, H_0 comprises solely of scalar magnitudes, which are intrinsic and independent of vectorial constructs (see 3.1 for formula).

This approach establishes a zero-dimensional baseline where **magnitudes**—quantifiable, positive real values—exist in a pure form, uninfluenced by spatial orientation or dimensional constraints. These magnitudes, denoted $M \in \mathbb{R}^+$, represent the most fundamental, undifferentiated aspect of the RVDH framework.

Key Aspects of the Theory

1. **Dimensionless Scalars**: In H_0, scalar magnitudes exist as standalone entities, free from the need for any dimensional or directional reference. This framework posits that **magnitude is an intrinsic property** of reality that exists independently of dimensions or vectors, representing a fundamental state of existence.

2. **Magnitudes as Foundational Entities**: By positioning scalars as primary and dimensionless, the RVDH model challenges the traditional view that vectors and dimensions are fundamental requirements for defining magnitudes. Instead, it suggests that magnitudes exist in a form prior to and independent of dimensional attributes. This scalar-based foundation sets the stage for subsequent dimensional evolution as driven by entropy (Λ).

3. **Emergence of Dimensionality from Magnitudes**: As outlined in previous sections, the increase of dimensional entropy Λ allows magnitudes within H_0 to evolve into multi-dimensional spaces where vectors emerge. This marks the transition from a zero-dimensional state to one of greater complexity, where magnitudes gain directional components through the emergence of vectors.

4. **Philosophical and Cosmological Implications**: This model suggests that dimensions and vectors are emergent properties rather than intrinsic ones. In this sense, the existence of magnitudes without vectors aligns with a broader philosophical view: **dimensions are secondary constructs**, arising only when entropy conditions permit. This interpretation offers a new perspective on the origins of spatial structure in the universe.

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8. Conclusion

The **Reverse Vector Dimensionless Hilbert Space (RVDH)** framework presents a groundbreaking approach to understanding the origins and dynamic evolution of the universe. By conceptualizing a zero-dimensional, dimensionless initial state governed by **Dimensional Entropy (Λ)**, this model provides a novel perspective on the emergence and regression of dimensions. Through its unique treatment of magnitudes as independent of vectors, the RVDH framework suggests that the universe may have originated in a purely scalar form, with dimensions and vectors emerging later as a result of entropic processes. The cyclical nature of dimensional evolution, coupled with the incorporation of chaotic dynamics, mirrors the universe's inherent unpredictability and complexity.

However, despite its potential, the RVDH framework is not without its challenges. Key areas for refinement include the calibration of parameters, the physical interpretation of reverse vectors, and the empirical validation of the role of **Dimensional Entropy (Λ)** in driving dimensional transitions. Future research should focus on exploring numerical simulations to model the behavior of the framework, investigating alternative mechanisms for dimensional regression, and connecting the theoretical structure to observable phenomena in cosmology and physics. These efforts will be crucial for enhancing the applicability, accuracy, and robustness of the RVDH framework, ultimately contributing to a deeper understanding of the universe's fundamental nature.

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Appendix: Mathematical Derivations

A.1. Stability Analysis of Dimensional Entropy Dynamics

$$\frac{d\Lambda}{dt} = \Lambda(1 - \Lambda) + \beta \sin(\gamma\Lambda)$$

To analyze the stability, we examine the fixed points by setting $\frac{d\Lambda}{dt} = 0$:

$$\Lambda(1 - \Lambda) + \beta \sin(\gamma\Lambda) = 0$$

This transcendental equation generally requires numerical methods for solutions. The presence of the sine term introduces non-linearity, contributing to chaotic behavior under appropriate parameter values.

A.2. Vector Annihilation Operator

The **Annihilation Operator** A is defined to map pairs of vectors and their reverse counterparts to zero:

$$A(v_i, -v_i) = 0$$

This operator ensures that vectors generated during the expansion phase are canceled during the regression phase, facilitating dimensional collapse.

Acknowledgments

I would like to acknowledge the theoretical insights and support from NUCES Fast Karachi and my professor Sumaiyah Zahid and fellow students Kainat and Arsalan.

Author Contributions

Hamza Khan conceptualized the framework, developed the mathematical formalism, and authored the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

Supplements

Quantum Code for visualising entropy:
https://github.com/hamzaskhan/Battery-Charge-and-Resource-Prompter/tree/main/docs/start