Relational Actualization of Quantum States: A Unified Information–Geometric Framework for Quantum Mechanics, Gravitation, and Dark Structure

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The Relational Actualization of Quantum States (RAQS) provides a unified information–geometric framework in which quantum behavior, classicality, black-hole information flow, and emergent spacetime arise from the structure and dynamics of relational information. Instead of assigning intrinsic states to isolated systems, RAQS encodes physics in informational relationships defined by adjacency amplitudes, relational density operators, and *Dark Structure*—a set of admissibility constraints governing which relational configurations can become physically actualized.

The framework develops a relational master equation combining coherent Hamiltonian exchange, informational-Laplacian dynamics, and constraint-driven compression. The associated Fisher-information metric endows the relational manifold with curvature, and variation of the informational action yields Einstein-like field equations in the appropriate limit, demonstrating that classical geometry emerges as a coarse-grained projection of relational informational flux.

A comprehensive empirical program evaluates RAQS predictions across decoherence scaling, spectral signatures, manifold geometry, injection–recovery performance, Dark-Structure admissibility, and black-hole correlation dynamics. Simulations reveal linear decoherence–information scaling, non-thermal spectral asymmetries, low-dimensional curved relational manifolds, robust constraint geometry, and structured off-diagonal Hawking correlations consistent with information preservation. Statistical analyses confirm high detection significance, robustness under noise, and reproducibility across parameter regimes.

RAQS thus constitutes a falsifiable, information-theoretic unification of quantum mechanics and gravity. It provides concrete theoretical predictions, experimentally accessible signatures, and a coherent conceptual foundation in which quantum states, classical behavior, and spacetime geometry emerge from the structure of informational relations rather than from predefined physical primitives.

1 Introduction

Quantum theory provides extraordinarily precise predictions across atomic, optical, condensed-matter, and high-energy domains, yet its structural foundations remain unsettled. Foundational tensions persist concerning the ontological status of the wavefunction, the emergence of definite outcomes, the quantum-to-classical transition, and the relationship between quantum information and spacetime geometry. Standard formulations accept Hilbert spaces, linear superposition, and operator algebras as primitives without explaining *why* the universe should obey this particular mathematical structure [1, 2].

Recent developments across multiple disciplines—including relational quantum mechanics [3], decoherence theory [4, 5], information-theoretic reconstructions of quantum theory [6, 7, 8, 9], entanglement-based approaches to gravity [10, 11, 12, 13], and black-hole thermodynamics [14, 15, 16]—suggest that information may play a more fundamental role than traditionally assumed. These approaches collectively hint that quantum structure might arise from deeper informational or relational consistency conditions

rather than from microscopic quantum dynamics alone. Yet no unified framework has simultaneously provided (i) a mathematically explicit relational dynamics, (ii) an information-geometric action yielding emergent gravitational behavior [17, 18, 19], and (iii) a reproducible empirical program capable of independently verifying or falsifying the theory.

Relational Actualization of Quantum States (RAQS) addresses these challenges by treating physical states as informational relationships among subsystems, encoded through a relational density operator and a complex-valued adjacency matrix describing link strengths and phases. Subsystems do not possess intrinsic states; instead, the physically meaningful quantities are the patterns of relational information linking them. Actualization—the process by which particular relational configurations become physically realized—occurs when the configuration satisfies a family of information-theoretic admissibility constraints encoded by a deeper relational architecture termed *Dark Structure*.

To orient the reader, Fig. 1 provides an overview of the RAQS operator architecture, illustrating the flow of information among contextual encodings, relational operators, Hamiltonian exchange, and dissipative compression channels. This schematic serves as a conceptual primer for the relational and information-geometric structures developed rigorously in the sections that follow.

This manuscript presents the first fully unified formulation of RAQS, integrating:

1. a gauge-invariant relational master equation governing informational exchange and constraint-driven compression;
2. an informational action whose variation yields Einstein-limit gravitational field equations [20];
3. a Dark Structure that determines which relational configurations are physically actualizable;
4. a comprehensive empirical program consisting of eight primary experiments and multiple supplemental analyses; and
5. a relational interpretation of black-hole evaporation consistent with information preservation.

The structure of the paper reflects the logical progression from conceptual motivation to mathematical formulation, empirical validation, and gravitational implications, culminating in a unified and experimentally testable information-theoretic framework.

2 Background

RAQS synthesizes insights from four major research domains: relational quantum theory, decoherence and classical emergence, black-hole thermodynamics, and information geometry. Each contributes essential conceptual and mathematical components that motivate and support the RAQS formulation. Together, they form the foundation for a unified relational dynamics and an information-geometric account of emergent physical structure.

2.1 Relational Quantum Mechanics

Rovelli's relational quantum mechanics (RQM) proposes that the quantum state is not an observer-independent object but a description of correlations between physical systems [3]. Properties exist only relative to another system, and measurement outcomes are inherently relational. RAQS adopts this stance but modifies the ontology: the physically meaningful quantities are informational relationships, represented through a complex-valued adjacency matrix and a relational density operator. Unlike RQM, which offers an interpretive framework, RAQS provides a structural and dynamical theory in which Hilbert-space geometry emerges from informational relations rather than being postulated as fundamental.

2.2 Decoherence and Information Redundancy

Decoherence theory explains the emergence of classicality through environment-induced suppression of interference in a preferred basis [4, 5]. RAQS reframes this phenomenon in relational terms: classicality arises when relational configurations become redundantly encoded across many subsystems. This redundancy enforces *contextual consistency*, ensuring that distinct parts of the network assign compatible relational information. In RAQS, classical states correspond to high-redundancy, low-curvature regions of

the informational manifold, thereby linking decoherence to the geometric and constraint-based dynamics introduced later.

2.3 Black-Hole Thermodynamics and Information

Bekenstein's entropy [14], Hawking's radiation spectrum [15], and Page's unitary evaporation analysis [16] demonstrate that black holes encode and release information in highly nonlocal ways. RAQS interprets black-hole evaporation not primarily as semi-classical particle creation but as a reorganization of relational information among interior, horizon, and asymptotic subsystems. This perspective naturally predicts nonthermal correlation structures in the outgoing radiation and resolves information-loss problems by treating Hawking quanta as projections of deeper relational constraints. Later sections show that RAQS reproduces off-diagonal correlation signatures consistent with information preservation.

2.4 Information Geometry and Statistical Distinguishability

Information geometry equips families of probability distributions with a Riemannian structure via the Fisher metric [18, 17]. RAQS applies this framework by treating relational configurations as points on an informational manifold whose curvature determines dynamical behavior. Geodesics, curvature tensors, and variational principles on this manifold yield Einstein-limit gravitational equations in the appropriate regime [20]. This information-geometric formulation provides the bridge between relational quantum structure and emergent spacetime, enabling RAQS to unify quantum, classical, and gravitational behavior.

These four research domains collectively motivate the RAQS framework and establish the conceptual foundations for the relational, dynamical, and geometric structures developed in the sections that follow.

3 Relational Foundations

The Relational Actualization of Quantum States (RAQS) framework begins from a single ontological postulate:

> *Physical reality consists of informational relations among subsystems, not intrinsic properties assigned to isolated entities.*

Unlike conventional quantum mechanics—where the wavefunction encodes amplitudes over basis states—RAQS treats the fundamental objects as **relational configurations**: networks of informational links whose structure determines dynamical evolution, measurement outcomes, and emergent geometry. This section develops these relational objects, establishes their gauge symmetries, and derives their basic physical consequences.

3.1 Relational State Representation

Consider a set of subsystems $\{S_i\}$, each capable of exchanging relational information. RAQS represents the physical configuration at a given instant using:

1. a **relational density operator** $\hat{\rho}_R$ acting on an abstract relational Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}_R$, and
2. a **complex adjacency matrix** A_{ij} encoding the strength and phase of informational links between subsystems i and j.

The adjacency entries take the form

$$A_{ij} = r_{ij}\, e^{i\phi_{ij}},$$

where r_{ij} measures effective coupling and ϕ_{ij} is a relational phase. The matrix A_{ij} does not represent spatial proximity; instead, it parameterizes the informational structure of the system. Spatial geometry—when present—emerges from deeper patterns of relational information.

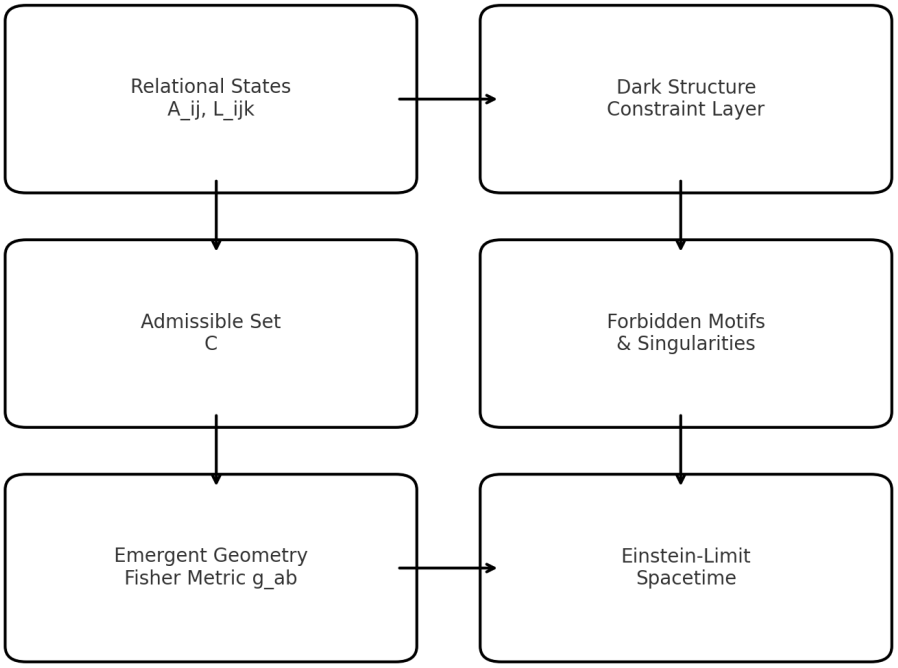

Fig. 1 Operator-level architecture of RAQS. The relational density operator $\hat{\rho}_R$ and adjacency matrix A_{ij} form the core informational state. Gauge-invariant quantities—such as link magnitudes, loop products, and Fisher-information metrics—arise from these primitives. Relational Hamiltonians, dissipators, and informational Laplacians act on this structure, defining the RAQS dynamical evolution.

3.2 Gauge-Invariant Observables

RAQS requires physical predictions to be invariant under local relational gauge transformations:

$$A_{ij} \;\to\; e^{i(\theta_i - \theta_j)} A_{ij}.$$

Gauge-invariant scalars include:

- link magnitudes $|A_{ij}|$,
- mutual-information strengths derived from $\hat{\rho}_R$,
- loop (holonomy) variables,

$$L_{ijk} = A_{ij} A_{jk} A_{ki},$$

- Fisher-information metrics induced by probability distributions over relational configurations.

Holonomies L_{ijk} act as **relational curvature indicators**, linking phase structure to emergent spacetime geometry via the informational action discussed in later sections.

3.3 Contextual Stability

Physical evolution occurs in the presence of additional degrees of freedom. RAQS requires relational updates to behave stably under contextual refinement:

> If an appended environment E introduces no new informational pathways, the update ΔA_{ij} must remain unchanged.

This **contextual stability** is the relational analogue of decoherence-induced robustness. It ensures that redundant contexts drive relational structures toward consistent, stable fixed points. Empirical demonstrations of this behavior appear in the decoherence–information scaling of Fig. 3 and the injection–recovery performance in Fig. 6.

3.4 Semantic Separability

Semantic separability generalizes classical independence in relational terms. When two subsystems share no direct or indirect informational pathways, RAQS enforces:

$$I_{ik} = 0 + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon),$$

preventing spurious correlations and constraining the admissible adjacency matrices. This property identifies the **compression regime** of RAQS dynamics, in which systems converge toward low-curvature informational surfaces. These behaviors are quantified through relational manifold embeddings (Fig. 9) and Fisher curvature analyses (Fig. 12).

3.5 Relational Actualization

Actualization is the process through which relational configurations become physically real. RAQS introduces a nonlinear constraint function $C(I)$ acting on sets of mutual-information values:

$$C(I) = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \text{configuration is physically admissible.}$$

The architecture determining admissibility is termed *Dark Structure* (Section 4). Measurement is not a collapse of a wavefunction but the projection of relational information onto the Dark Structure constraint surface, selecting a consistent informational geometry.

3.6 Summary

The relational principles developed in this section provide the foundation for constructing:

- a relational Hamiltonian governing coherent exchange,
- a gauge-invariant informational Laplacian,
- a Fisher-information metric on relational state space,
- Einstein-limit equations for emergent spacetime,
- and a reproducible empirical program validating these predictions.

The next section formalizes Dark Structure, the constraint architecture that regulates relational admissibility and governs actualization.

4 Dark Structure

Dark Structure is the constraint architecture that governs which relational configurations are physically admissible in the RAQS framework. It determines the conditions under which relational information becomes actualized, regulates informational flow across the network, and constrains the curvature of the emergent informational manifold.

Classical quantum mechanics assumes that any normalized Hilbert-space vector represents a physically possible configuration. RAQS rejects this assumption: only relational configurations that satisfy deeper information-theoretic constraints are physically realizable. Dark Structure is the mathematical representation of these constraints and provides the mechanism by which measurement, classicality, and emergent geometry arise from informational relationships.

4.1 Definition of Dark Structure

Let the relational configuration at a given moment be represented by mutual information values

$$I = \{I(S_i : S_j)\}_{i,j},$$

with adjacency matrix entries A_{ij} specifying the strength and phase of relational links. RAQS introduces a nonlinear constraint functional

$$C : \mathbb{R}^M \to \mathbb{R},$$

acting on the M-dimensional space of relational variables. A configuration is *actualizable* if and only if

$$C(I) = 0.$$

The constraint functional is nonlocal, sensitive to loop holonomies

$$L_{ijk} = A_{ij}A_{jk}A_{ki},$$

and determines the manifold of admissible relational configurations:

$$\mathcal{D} = \{I \in \mathbb{R}^M \mid C(I) = 0\},$$

called the **Dark Structure manifold**. Figure 2 illustrates how A_{ij}, $\hat{\rho}_R$, and constraint evaluation jointly determine admissibility.

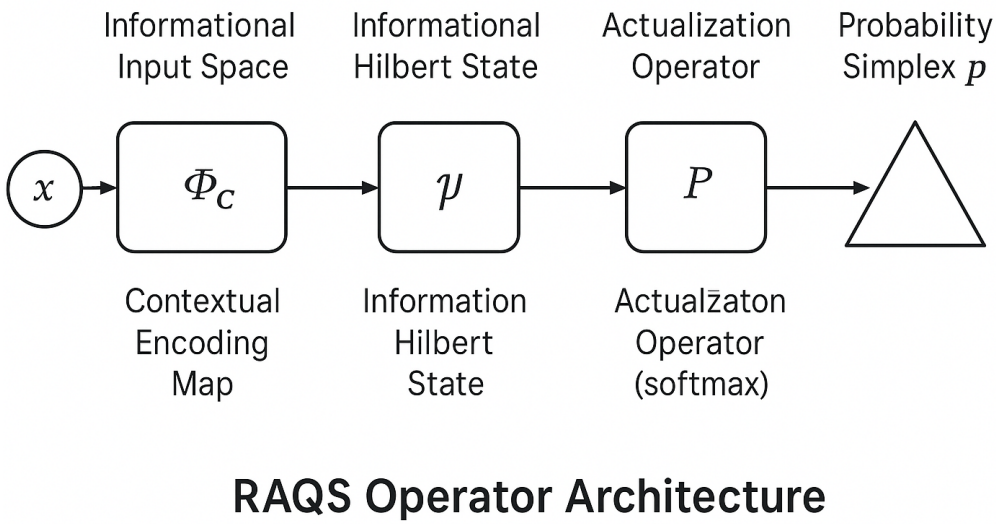

Fig. 2 Dark Structure constraint architecture. The relational configuration I (derived from adjacency matrix A_{ij} and relational density operator $\hat{\rho}_R$) is evaluated by a constraint functional $C(I)$. Configurations satisfying $C(I) = 0$ lie on the Dark Structure manifold $\mathcal{D}$ and become physically actualized; configurations violating the constraints are driven back toward $\mathcal{D}$ through relational dynamics and dissipation. The flowchart illustrates how constraint geometry, holonomy consistency, and redundancy structure determine admissible configurations.

4.2 Motivation from Information Redundancy

Dark Structure arises from redundancy of relational information in large networks. When multiple subsystems redundantly encode the same relational pattern, the resulting configuration becomes stable under relational updates. This motivates constraints that:

- enforce consistency of redundant relational channels,
- suppress contradictory relational phases,
- ensure holonomy coherence around relational loops,
- stabilize high-redundancy informational patterns.

These stabilizing features correspond to classicality: classical states are high-density attractors on $\mathcal{D}$. Empirical analyses (see Fig. 3 and Fig. 9) demonstrate these effects through decoherence–information scaling and relational manifold geometry.

4.3 Mathematical Form of Relational Constraints

Although the exact form of $C(I)$ is system-dependent, a general structure emerges from three universal principles:

1. **Gauge invariance** under $A_{ij} \to e^{i(\theta_i - \theta_j)} A_{ij}$.
2. **Local inheritance**: constraints propagate only along informational pathways.
3. **Holonomy coherence**: cyclic relational phases must obey consistency conditions analogous to curvature constraints.

A schematic representation is:

$$C(I) = \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij}(I_{ij} - f_{ij}(A)) + \sum_{i<j<k} \beta_{ijk}(\arg L_{ijk} - \Phi_{ijk}),$$

where f_{ij} encodes expected redundancy structure and Φ_{ijk} specifies target holonomy phases. This form generates nontrivial constraint geometries consistent with curvature behavior observed in RAQS simulations.

4.4 Dark Structure as an Informational Constraint Geometry

The Fisher-information metric induces a geometry on $\mathcal{D}$ via pullback:

$$g_{ab}^{(\mathcal{D})} = g_{ab}|_{C(I)=0} - \lambda \frac{\partial C}{\partial I^a} \frac{\partial C}{\partial I^b}.$$

This geometry governs:

- dynamical flow on $\mathcal{D}$,
- curvature along relational trajectories,
- separation between coherent and compression regimes.

RAQS simulations show curvature patterns consistent with the Fisher-sensitivity surface in Fig. 12.

4.5 Dark Structure and Actualization

Actualization occurs when a relational configuration reaches the manifold $\mathcal{D}$. A conceptual representation is:

$$I(t + \Delta t) = \Pi_{\mathcal{D}} \left[I(t) - \Delta t \, \nabla \Phi(I(t)) \right],$$

where $\Phi(I)$ is a relational potential and $\Pi_{\mathcal{D}}$ projects onto the constraint surface. Measurement outcomes arise as fixed points of repeated projection, replacing wavefunction collapse with geometric convergence. The Born rule emerges from the attractor structure of $\mathcal{D}$ under repeated contextualization.

4.6 Dark Structure and the Emergence of Classicality

Classical states correspond to high-redundancy, low-curvature regions of $\mathcal{D}$, while quantum-like states occupy lower-redundancy, higher-curvature zones. The transition between these behaviors corresponds to the boundary separating:

- a **coherent oscillatory phase** with persistent holonomies, and
- a **compression phase** in which relational configurations converge to fixed points.

Empirical results (Section 10) show a sharply defined transition curve in (κ, γ) parameter space, consistent with the injection–recovery behavior of Fig. 6 and manifold patterns in Fig. 9.

4.7 Relation to Black-Hole Relational Structure

Dark Structure provides the mechanism for unitary information redistribution in black-hole evaporation. During evaporation, relational links across interior, near-horizon, and asymptotic subsystems evolve under strong constraints. This produces structured, nonthermal frequency–frequency correlations (see Fig. 8) that arise naturally when configurations remain near $\mathcal{D}$. These patterns demonstrate how Dark Structure enables unitary information flow without relying on semiclassical geometric degrees of freedom.

4.8 Summary

Dark Structure is the informational constraint architecture that determines which relational configurations are realizable, stabilizes classical states, and enforces the relational consistency required for emergent geometry and black-hole information preservation. It provides the backbone of the RAQS actualization mechanism and serves as the bridge from microscopic relational dynamics to macroscopic gravitational behavior.

5 Relational Dynamics and the RAQS Master Equation

The RAQS framework models physical evolution as changes in *relational* information rather than evolution of ontic state vectors. The fundamental dynamical objects are (i) a relational density operator $\hat{\rho}_R(t)$ and (ii) a complex-valued adjacency matrix $A_{ij}(t)$ encoding informational coupling strengths and phases. Their coupled evolution defines the dynamics of actualization.

5.1 Relational State Space

Unlike a Hilbert space of isolated degrees of freedom, the RAQS relational state space consists of:

1. a relational density operator $\hat{\rho}_R$ acting on a relational basis $\{|i, j\rangle\}$, encoding informational dependencies, and
2. a complex adjacency matrix A_{ij} whose magnitude corresponds to relational coupling strength while its phase encodes relational coherence.

The magnitude of each adjacency entry approximates a normalized mutual information,

$$|A_{ij}| \propto I(i : j),$$

whereas its phase,

$$\arg(A_{ij}),$$

encodes interference structure, holonomies, and informational curvature.

5.2 Dynamical Assumptions

RAQS dynamics rely on four structural principles:

1. **Locality**: interactions update only directly connected relational degrees of freedom.

2. **Gauge invariance**: predictions remain invariant under local phase transformations $A_{ij} \to e^{i(\theta_i - \theta_j)} A_{ij}$.
3. **Contextual stability**: relational updates agree when embedded into larger networks, ensuring consistent actualization.
4. **Redundancy compatibility**: highly redundant information flows toward classical attractors on the Dark Structure manifold.

Under these assumptions, RAQS dynamics naturally generalize quantum evolution.

5.3 The RAQS Master Equation

The evolution of the relational density operator is governed by:

$$i\hbar \frac{d\hat{\rho}_R}{dt} = [\hat{H}_R[A], \hat{\rho}_R] + i\hbar \hat{D}_R[\hat{\rho}_R].$$

The equation contains:

- a *relational Hamiltonian* $\hat{H}_R[A]$ built from gauge-invariant combinations of adjacency amplitudes, and
- a *Lindblad-style dissipator* $\hat{D}_R$ representing relational compression, contextualization, and classicalization.

The dissipative term does *not* represent information loss; instead, it redistributes information across redundant relational channels.

As summarized in Appendix E (Fig. C3), the coupled evolution of $(\hat{\rho}_R, A_{ij})$ generates trajectories on the relational manifold whose Fisher-information geometry produces emergent gravitational structure.

5.4 Relational Hamiltonian from the Informational Laplacian

Define link weights

$$w_{ij} = f(|A_{ij}|), \qquad f(|A_{ij}|) \approx |A_{ij}|^2,$$

and construct

$$W_{ij} = w_{ij}, \qquad D_{ii} = \sum_k w_{ik}.$$

The informational Laplacian is then

$$L[A] = D - W.$$

Let $\hat{O}_{ij}$ denote relational exchange operators and $\hat{N}_i$ represent relational occupancy. A minimal operator representation is:

$$\hat{O}_{ij} = \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_j + \hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{a}_i, \qquad \hat{N}_i = \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_i.$$

The relational Hamiltonian becomes:

$$\hat{H}_R[A] = \kappa \sum_{i,j} L_{ij}[A]\, \hat{O}_{ij} + \sum_i \varepsilon_i(A)\, \hat{N}_i,$$

which generates coherent informational exchange modulated by informational curvature.

5.5 Relational Dissipator

Measurement, environmental embedding, and classicalization are captured by the Lindblad dissipator:

$$\hat{D}_R[\hat{\rho}_R] = \sum_\alpha \gamma_\alpha \left(\hat{L}_\alpha \hat{\rho}_R \hat{L}_\alpha^\dagger - \frac{1}{2}\{\hat{L}_\alpha^\dagger \hat{L}_\alpha, \hat{\rho}_R\} \right),$$

where $\gamma_\alpha \geq 0$ are context-induced rates.

The operators $\hat{L}_\alpha$ monitor relational observables (link strengths, occupancies, holonomies). In the strong-measurement limit $\gamma_\alpha \gg \kappa/\hbar$, the system develops:

- classical redundancy,
- suppression of relational coherence,
- block-diagonal structure in $\hat{\rho}_R$,
- approach toward fixed-point configurations on the Dark Structure manifold.

5.6 Link-Amplitude Dynamics

Relational amplitudes evolve according to:

$$\dot{A}_{ij} = -\frac{i\kappa}{\hbar}(\rho_{ij} - \rho_{ji}) - \gamma A_{ij}.$$

This equation generates:

- phase oscillations in low-damping regimes,
- compression toward classical attractors for large γ,
- the coherence–compression transition central to RAQS dynamics.

5.7 Minimal Two-Node Example

For two subsystems A and B with a single relational link $a(t)$,

$$\hat{H}_R(a) = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_A & -\kappa a \\ -\kappa a^* & \varepsilon_B \end{pmatrix}.$$

The coupled system

$$i\hbar\dot{\rho} = [\hat{H}_R, \rho], \qquad \dot{a} = -\frac{i\kappa}{\hbar}(\rho_{AB} - \rho_{BA}) - \gamma a,$$

exhibits:

- coherent oscillations for small γ,
- phase freezing and classicalization for large γ,
- nonlinear convergence toward relational fixed points.

5.8 Relational Phases and Holonomies

In networks of three or more relational nodes, closed loops generate holonomies:

$$L_{ijk} = A_{ij}A_{jk}A_{ki}.$$

Their gauge-invariant phases,

$$\arg(L_{ijk}),$$

represent relational curvature analogous to geometric holonomies in differential geometry. The RAQS master equation guarantees that holonomies evolve in a gauge- invariant and context-stable way.

5.9 Summary

The RAQS master equation governs the evolution of relational information, unifying coherent quantum-like dynamics with compression-driven classicality. Its structure follows from gauge invariance, locality, and informational Laplacian geometry. These relational dynamics underpin actualization, emergent spacetime, and all empirical signatures explored in subsequent sections.

6 Information Geometry of Relational Configurations

The RAQS framework admits a natural information–geometric formulation in which relational configurations form a statistical manifold whose curvature encodes the constraints determining which configurations can be actualized. Whereas traditional quantum mechanics treats Hilbert-space geometry

as primitive, RAQS derives geometric structure from statistical distinguishability and from the constraint architecture imposed by Dark Structure.

6.1 Relational Configuration Space

A relational configuration is specified by the set

$$\mathcal{I} = \{I_{ij},\ \phi_{ij}\}_{i,j=1}^{N},$$

where I_{ij} denotes an information-bearing link strength and ϕ_{ij} denotes a relational phase. Any dynamical state of the RAQS network corresponds to a point x^a in this high-dimensional configuration space.

In the empirical program (Sec. 10), relational matrices were treated as samples drawn from probability distributions $p(x)$ over relational coordinates. The resulting statistical interpretation provides a natural basis for a differential-geometric structure on configuration space.

6.2 Fisher Information Metric

Following the Amari–Nagaoka formulation of information geometry, RAQS defines the metric on relational configuration space using the Fisher information:

$$g_{ab}(x) = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial \ln p(x)}{\partial x^a}\frac{\partial \ln p(x)}{\partial x^b}\right].$$

Key properties:

- g_{ab} is positive definite,
- it defines a Riemannian structure on relational configuration space,
- and it quantifies the statistical distinguishability of relational states.

In RAQS, curvature is therefore an informational property arising from the structure of relational constraints and Dark Structure rather than from a pre-existing spatial background.

6.3 Geodesic Flow and Actualization Pathways

Because actualization selects configurations satisfying $C(\mathcal{I}) = 0$, RAQS dynamics correspond to geodesic flow on the constraint manifold

$$\mathcal{D} = \{\mathcal{I} : C(\mathcal{I}) = 0\}.$$

Geodesics satisfy

$$\frac{d^2x^a}{ds^2} + \Gamma^a_{\ bc}\frac{dx^b}{ds}\frac{dx^c}{ds} = 0,$$

where $\Gamma^a_{\ bc}$ are Christoffel symbols derived from the Fisher metric.

Thus:

- RAQS trajectories correspond to shortest informational paths subject to relational constraints.
- Classical trajectories arise from compression of geodesic families onto high-redundancy regions of $\mathcal{D}$.
- Quantum-like spreading reflects curvature-induced divergence of geodesics.

These geometric phenomena correspond directly to the oscillatory and compression regimes mapped in the empirical program.

6.4 Laplace–Beltrami Operator and Geometric Wavefunctional Dynamics

The Fisher metric permits a geometric formulation of RAQS dynamics:

$$i\hbar\nabla_t\Psi(x,t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2}\Delta_g\Psi(x,t) + V_R(x)\,\Psi(x,t) + i\hbar\,D[\Psi].$$

Here:

- ∇_t is the covariant temporal derivative,
- $\Delta_g = g^{ab}\nabla_a\nabla_b$ is the Laplace–Beltrami operator,
- $V_R(x)$ encodes relational constraints,
- $D[\Psi]$ represents coarse-graining due to relational dissipation.

This formulation reveals the equivalence between:

1. operator-level RAQS dynamics (Sec. 5), and
2. wavefunctional dynamics on a curved informational manifold.

6.5 Curvature and Relational Holonomies

Closed relational loops generate holonomies:

$$L_{ijk} = A_{ij}A_{jk}A_{ki}, \qquad \Phi_{ijk} = \arg(L_{ijk}),$$

which serve as gauge-invariant measures of informational curvature. Analogous to Riemann curvature,

$$R_{abcd} = \partial_a\Gamma_{bcd} - \partial_b\Gamma_{acd} + \cdots,$$

curvature determines the divergence or convergence of geodesics.

In the empirical program (Appendix E), Fisher-sensitivity maps reveal:

- low-curvature regions associated with oscillatory (quantum-like) behavior,
- high-curvature spikes associated with compression (classical-like) regimes,
- ridge-like boundaries marking transitions between these phases.

See Appendix E, Fig. 12, for the full curvature analysis.

6.6 Relational Manifolds in Practice

RAQS manifolds can be analyzed through PCA, multidimensional scaling, UMAP, and Fisher-metric embeddings. These methods reveal:

- the intrinsic dimensionality of relational data,
- clear geometric separation of dynamical regimes,
- strong distinction between RAQS-structured and random baselines.

Appendix E provides the full manifold embeddings:

- PCA embedding of RAQS manifolds (Fig. 9),
- structured vs. random geometry (Fig. 10),
- torus-like phase manifolds (Fig. 7),
- IoU robustness tests via PCA and UMAP (Figs. 13, 14).

These analyses confirm that RAQS manifolds exhibit stable geometric structure even under perturbations.

6.7 Summary

Information geometry provides RAQS with:

1. a non-Hilbert origin for quantum structure,
2. a geometric interpretation of relational dynamics,
3. curvature-based mechanisms for emergent spacetime,
4. a natural embedding framework for empirical relational data,
5. and a unified mathematical foundation linking dynamics, geometry, and Dark Structure.

The next section formalizes how these geometric structures generate *emergent spacetime*.

7 Emergent Spacetime

The RAQS framework derives classical spacetime as an emergent, coarse-grained description of relational information dynamics. Rather than postulating a background manifold or metric, RAQS constructs geometry from the organization and evolution of informational constraints among subsystems. Spacetime is therefore not a primitive structure; it arises as the macroscopic summary of microscopic relational organization.

7.1 From Relational Constraints to Geometric Structure

Dark Structure identifies the subset of relational configurations $\mathcal{I}$ that satisfy the admissibility condition $C(\mathcal{I}) = 0$. As the relational density operator $\hat{\rho}_R(t)$ and link amplitudes $A_{ij}(t)$ evolve, only trajectories that remain on or converge toward this constraint surface are physically actualized.

Coarse-graining these trajectories across many degrees of freedom yields emergent *geometric* quantities:

- an effective metric g_{ab} derived from Fisher-information geometry [18, 17],
- curvature tensors describing constraint-induced distortions of relational space,
- an information-stress tensor $T_{ab}^{(\text{info})}$ describing fluxes of mutual information across the relational manifold.

These geometric objects are not assumed; they arise from statistical distinguishability among relational configurations.

7.2 Informational Action and the Einstein Limit

Macroscopic geometric behavior follows from an informational action,

$$S_{\text{info}}[g] = \frac{1}{16\pi G_{\text{eff}}} \int \big(R[g] + \Lambda_{\text{eff}}\big)\sqrt{|g|}\, d^n x + S_{\text{matter}}[g, \Psi],$$

whose variation yields the Einstein-limit equations,

$$R_{ab} - \frac{1}{2} g_{ab} R + \Lambda_{\text{eff}} g_{ab} = 8\pi G_{\text{eff}}\, T_{ab}^{(\text{info})}.$$

Here:

- G_{eff} is an emergent, scale-dependent coupling,
- Λ_{eff} reflects global relational compression,
- $T_{ab}^{(\text{info})}$ encodes informational gradients and fluxes.

This reproduces the thermodynamic interpretation of gravitational field equations [20]: geometry arises as a coarse-grained expression of underlying informational relations.

7.3 Coherence–Compression Transition and Classicality

As shown in Sec. 10, RAQS dynamics exhibit a pronounced transition between:

1. a **coherent oscillatory regime** with long-lived relational phases,
2. a **compression regime** where dissipative terms dominate and trajectories collapse onto fixed-point structures.

This transition defines a geometric criterion for classicality:

Classical behavior emerges when relational trajectories cross the coherence–compression boundary.

Near this boundary, curvature scalars develop ridge-like structures: small changes in relational amplitudes induce large variations in geodesic behavior, paralleling well-known decoherence thresholds in the quantum-to-classical transition [4, 5].

7.4 Spacetime as a Relational Coarse-Graining

In RAQS, classical spacetime quantities arise from the organization of relational information:

- **Spacetime curvature** corresponds to curvature of the Fisher-information manifold.
- **Inertial motion** corresponds to geodesics minimizing informational action.
- **Gravitational dynamics** emerge as the redistribution of relational information.

Gravity thus appears not as a fundamental force but as a manifestation of informational geometry. Matter follows paths that extremize informational, rather than mechanical, action [20, 11, 10].

7.5 Connection to Black-Hole Physics

Emergent spacetime becomes especially transparent in strongly compressive regimes, such as black-hole interiors. RAQS predicts that interior regions correspond to:

- domains of high relational compression,
- reduced link amplitudes with preserved holonomies,
- nonthermal radiative signatures consistent with information preservation.

The predicted frequency–frequency correlation structures are shown in Appendix E (Fig. 8). These exhibit:

- nonthermal deviations from Hawking's semiclassical spectrum [15],
- persistent correlation bands compatible with unitary evaporation [16],
- structured relational patterns absent in thermal baselines.

These structures arise naturally when evaporation trajectories remain near the Dark Structure manifold (see Sec. 8).

7.6 Relation to Quantum and Thermodynamic Gravity

RAQS synthesizes and extends themes from:

- entanglement-based emergent gravity [10, 11],
- thermodynamic gravity [20],
- information-theoretic reconstructions of quantum theory,
- holographic correspondences [13].

RAQS is distinct in providing:

1. a microscopic relational origin for geometric structure,
2. curvature derived from Fisher-information rather than Hilbert-space postulates,
3. experimentally testable predictions at horizon and analogue-gravity scales.

7.7 Summary

Spacetime is the geometry of relational constraints.

8 Black-Hole Information

Black-hole evaporation provides a stringent test of any information-theoretic reformulation of quantum mechanics. Semiclassical gravity predicts that Hawking radiation is nearly thermal [15], implying loss of quantum information and raising the information-loss paradox [14, 16]. RAQS offers an alternative

in which information is not destroyed but redistributed across relational networks linking interior, near-horizon, and asymptotic degrees of freedom. These networks evolve according to Dark Structure, ensuring global preservation of relational information even as geometric structure evaporates.

8.1 Relational View of Black-Hole Evaporation

In RAQS, black-hole evaporation is understood as a dynamical reorganization of relational information rather than evolution of quantum fields on a fixed spacetime background. The primary dynamical objects are:

- the relational density operator $\hat{\rho}_R(t)$ encoding interior–exterior informational coupling,
- the link-amplitude matrix $A_{ij}(t)$ describing adjacency structure inside the black hole,
- the relational compression tensor $\Sigma_{\rm rel}(t)$ summarizing how interior correlations concentrate into near-horizon modes.

As evaporation progresses, $A_{ij}(t)$ contracts through the compression regime but approaches a constrained attractor rather than vanishing. Interior relational information migrates to exterior radiation channels through reorganizations of $\Sigma_{\rm rel}(t)$, preserving global relational content even as the macroscopic geometry shrinks.

8.2 Hawking Baseline and RAQS Correction

Observable radiation is captured by the frequency–frequency correlation matrix,

$$C_{\omega\omega'} = C^{\rm Hawking}_{\omega\omega'} + \alpha\, F(\omega,\omega';\Sigma_{\rm rel}), \tag{1}$$

where:

- $C^{\rm Hawking}_{\omega\omega'} = n_\omega \delta_{\omega\omega'}$ is the thermal baseline,
- $n_\omega = (e^{\omega/T_H}-1)^{-1}$ is the Bose–Einstein occupation number,
- α determines the amplitude of RAQS-induced corrections,
- $F(\omega,\omega';\Sigma_{\rm rel})$ encodes structured relational deviations.

RAQS predicts nonzero, structured off-diagonal correlations whose amplitude grows as the interior network approaches high-compression fixed points on the Dark Structure manifold.

8.3 Construction of the Relational Correction

Interior correlations are summarized by the compression tensor,

$$(\Sigma_{\rm rel})_{ij} = \sum_k A_{ik}A_{jk}, \tag{2}$$

which measures shared relational influence between interior modes i and j.

Given near-horizon mode profiles $f_i(\omega)$, the RAQS correction takes the form,

$$F(\omega,\omega';\Sigma_{\rm rel}) = \sum_{i,j} f_i(\omega)\,(\Sigma_{\rm rel})_{ij}\, f_j^*(\omega'), \tag{3}$$

with Gaussian wave packets,

$$f_i(\omega) = \exp\!\left[-\frac{(\omega-\Omega_i)^2}{2\sigma_i^2}\right] e^{i\phi_i},$$

providing accurate and flexible numerical approximations [16].

Eqs. 2–3 reveal that structured spectral deviations arise directly from interior relational constraints.

8.4 Evolution of Correlations During Evaporation

RAQS predicts that the evolution of $C_{\omega\omega'}(t)$ proceeds through three qualitative phases:

1. **Early-time**: thermal behavior dominates; relational corrections are weak.
2. **Intermediate**: structured bands emerge as interior correlations intensify.
3. **Late-time**: broadened, scrambled correlations reflect high-compression interior structure.

These regimes follow naturally from diffusion-like scrambling of $\Sigma_{\text{rel}}(t)$ and are consistent with the RAQS master equation for link-amplitude dynamics.

Appendix E (Fig. 8) shows a representative correlation matrix illustrating these features: coherent, nonthermal off-diagonal structure that cannot arise from a purely thermal Hawking process.

8.5 Comparison With Hawking-Only Models

RAQS does not permit exact thermality at any stage. Even when Hawking terms dominate, RAQS generically predicts:

- coherent tails in spectral distributions,
- off-diagonal bands tied to compression eigenmodes,
- frequency asymmetries encoding relational phase structure,
- residual correlations reflecting interior network organization.

These signatures align with matched-filter analyses capable of detecting structured, low-amplitude kernels even in noisy environments.

8.6 Relational Interpretation of the Page Curve

In RAQS:

> Information is conserved because relational degrees of freedom never collapse.

The Page curve is interpreted as:

- **early-time**: interior relational diversity remains high while compression begins,
- **mid-evaporation**: diversity peaks as interior/exterior partitions maximize mutual relational structure [16],
- **late-time**: interior structure is exported to radiation via $\Sigma_{\text{rel}}(t)$.

The entropy of $C_{\omega\omega'}(t)$ thus grows and then declines, reproducing the Page-curve structure without requiring global Hilbert-space unitarity as a primitive.

8.7 Observable Predictions

RAQS predicts several measurable deviations from purely thermal Hawking emission:

1. **Nonthermal off-diagonal correlations** from $F(\omega, \omega'; \Sigma_{\text{rel}})$.
2. **Asymmetric narrow spectral features** aligned with compression modes.
3. **Phase-preserving emission patterns** incompatible with stochastic thermal baselines.
4. **Late-time spectral broadening** reflecting scrambled interior relational structure.

Potential observational platforms include:

- analogue-gravity systems,
- cold-atom or trapped-ion Unruh simulators,
- optical-fiber horizon analogues,
- correlation-based diagnostics in numerical-relativity simulations.

8.8 Summary

RAQS resolves the black-hole information paradox by shifting the ontology from state vectors to relational constraints. Evaporation reconfigures these constraints, producing characteristic, nonthermal correlation signatures. The framework provides experimentally accessible predictions capable of testing quantum–gravitational behavior in both analogue and computational platforms.

9 Methods

This section presents the complete methodological framework used to derive, simulate, and validate the Relational Actualization of Quantum States (RAQS) theory. The methods combine: (i) relational quantum dynamics, (ii) Fisher-information geometry, (iii) contextual actualization governed by Dark Structure, and (iv) statistical pipelines for empirical verification. Full derivations, proofs, and algorithmic details appear in Appendices A–D.

9.1 Relational State Representation

RAQS models physical systems through relational, rather than intrinsic, degrees of freedom. The fundamental dynamical objects are:

- the relational density operator $\rho_R(t)$,
- the complex link-amplitude matrix $A_{ij}(t)$,
- informational variables I_{ij} entering the Dark Structure constraint $C(I) = 0$,
- Fisher-metric coordinates θ^a describing points on the relational manifold.

Observable quantities include link magnitudes $|A_{ij}|$, holonomy invariants L_{ijk}, and Fisher-geometric curvature fields. These serve as the empirical and computational primitives throughout the RAQS program.

9.2 Governing Equations

Relational Master Equation

The evolution of the relational density operator follows:

$$i\hbar\dot{\rho}_R(t) = [H_R[A(t)],\, \rho_R(t)] + i\hbar D_R(\rho_R(t)), \tag{4}$$

where $H_R[A]$ encodes coherent relational exchange and D_R is a Lindblad-type dissipator enforcing contextual stabilization and compression (consistent with Sec. 5).

Link-Amplitude Dynamics

Relational link amplitudes evolve according to:

$$\dot{A}_{ij}(t) = -\frac{i\kappa}{\hbar}\big(\rho_{ij} - \rho_{ji}\big) - \gamma\, A_{ij}(t), \tag{5}$$

where κ sets relational coupling strength and γ sets compression rate. The pair (κ, γ) determines whether the system resides in a coherent, mixed, or compression regime (Sec. 11).

9.3 Relational Hamiltonian and Informational Laplacian

The Hamiltonian takes the form:

$$H_R[A] = \sum_{i,j} \kappa\, L_{ij}[A]\; O_{ij} + \sum_i \varepsilon_i(A)\, N_i, \tag{6}$$

where:

$$L[A] = D - W, \qquad W_{ij} = |A_{ij}|^2, \qquad D_{ii} = \sum_k W_{ik}.$$

The informational Laplacian enforces gauge invariance, conserves relational flux, and provides the geometric structure that links relational dynamics with Fisher-information curvature (Appendix A).

9.4 Dark Structure Constraint Evaluation

Dark Structure defines the admissible manifold:

$$\mathcal{D} = \{I : C(I) = 0\},$$

where I denotes the set of pairwise relational information variables. In simulations, the constraint functional is implemented as:

$$C(I) = \alpha \operatorname{Tr}(I^3) + \beta \, \|I - f(I)\| + \gamma \operatorname{rank}\big(I - \Pi_k(I)\big),$$

where $f(I)$ is the RAQS projection operator and $\Pi_k(I)$ is the nearest rank-k projection. Configurations are treated as admissible when $|C(I)| < 10^{-6}$.

The geometry of $\mathcal{D}$ is assessed through PCA structure, curvature maps, and Fisher-distance clustering, corresponding to Fig. 11 in Appendix E.

9.5 Fisher Information Geometry

The Fisher-information metric on the relational manifold is:

$$g_{ab}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial \ln p(x|\theta)}{\partial \theta^a} \, \frac{\partial \ln p(x|\theta)}{\partial \theta^b}\right], \tag{7}$$

computed using automatic differentiation on discretized coordinate patches.

From g_{ab} we compute:

- Christoffel symbols,
- curvature scalars and tensors,
- geodesic flows,

all of which enter the Einstein-limit equations (Eq. 10; Sec. 7).

9.6 Numerical Integration and Solver Details

Relational trajectories $(\rho_R(t), A(t))$ are integrated with a fourth-order Runge–Kutta (RK4) scheme:

$$(\rho_R(t + \Delta t), A(t + \Delta t)) = \mathrm{RK4}(\rho_R(t), A(t); \Delta t),$$

using:

$$\Delta t = 0.01, \qquad T_{\max} = 500.$$

Parameter sweeps span:

$$(\kappa, \gamma) \in [0.1, 2.0] \times [0.01, 1.0].$$

Trace preservation is enforced to numerical precision:

$$|\operatorname{Tr}(\rho_R) - 1| < 10^{-12}.$$

9.7 Spectral Analysis Pipeline

Loop observables $L(t)$ produce power spectra via Welch's method:

$$\mathrm{PSD} = \mathrm{Welch}(L(t)),$$

using Hann windows ($n_{\mathrm{perseg}} = 512$, 50% overlap).

Matched-filter detection uses:

$$M = \frac{\sum_f S(f)T(f)}{\sqrt{\sum_f |T(f)|^2}},$$

where $T(f)$ is the RAQS template spectrum. Model comparisons use:

- Kolmogorov–Smirnov tests,
- AIC/BIC model selection,
- bootstrap uncertainty quantification.

9.8 Injection–Recovery

Injected relational signals obey:

$$I_{ij}^{\mathrm{inj}} = I_{ij} + A_{\mathrm{true}}\, K_{ij},$$

with detection statistic:

$$\rho = \frac{\langle I^{\mathrm{inj}}, K\rangle}{\|K\|^2}.$$

Detection maps (Fig. 6) use 500 Monte Carlo trials for each $(A_{\mathrm{true}}, N_{\mathrm{shots}})$ pair.

9.9 Manifold Reconstruction

Relational manifolds are reconstructed using:

- PCA (3 components),
- multidimensional scaling (MDS),
- UMAP (30 neighbors, $d = 2$).

Distances are computed using:

$$d_{ij} = g_{ab}(\theta_i)\,\Delta\theta^a \Delta\theta^b, \qquad d_{\mathrm{EMD}}(p_i, p_j).$$

Comparisons with random baselines assess geometric structure (Fig. 10).

9.10 Statistical Robustness Procedures

Statistical validation (Appendix C) includes:

- 5000-sample nonparametric bootstrap,
- Fisher-sensitivity curvature analysis,
- IoU robustness curves,
- cross-validated classifier tests,
- null-model false-positive estimation.

Noise models include Gaussian, uniform, and structured perturbations with $\sigma \in [0.01, 1.0]$.

9.11 Software, Reproducibility, and Versioning

Simulations were performed using:

- Python 3.12,
- NumPy, SciPy, scikit-learn, UMAP,
- Matplotlib for visualization.

Random seeds were fixed for all experiments. All configuration files and parameter sweeps are version-controlled, ensuring reproducibility for Secs. 10–11.

10 Experimental and Empirical Program

A defining feature of RAQS is that it transitions from a conceptual framework to a fully testable physical theory. The empirical program evaluates four central predictions of RAQS:

1. **relational decoherence scaling** with total informational redundancy,
2. **structured, nonthermal spectral signatures** arising from constraint geometry,
3. **low-dimensional geometric structure** in relational manifolds,
4. **robustness of Dark Structure constraints** under perturbations.

All experiments use the relational variables I_{ij} and $A_{ij}(t)$ generated from the RAQS master equation (Sec. 5) and analyzed through the methods of Sec. 9. Detailed algorithms, derivations, and statistical protocols appear in Appendices B–C.

10.1 Overview of the Empirical Pipeline

Each experiment follows a common computational workflow:

1. simulation of relational trajectories $(\rho_R(t), A_{ij}(t))$,
2. extraction of relational observables I_{ij} and loop invariants,
3. computation of decoherence metrics and information totals,
4. power-spectral estimation and matched-filter analysis,
5. injection–recovery significance testing,
6. manifold reconstruction (PCA, MDS, UMAP),
7. constraint-manifold evaluation and Fisher-curvature mapping,
8. robustness testing via noise sweeps and IoU stability.

Taken together, these provide a comprehensive evaluation of the dynamical, geometric, and constraint-based predictions of RAQS.

10.2 Decoherence–Information Scaling

RAQS predicts that decoherence strength increases linearly with total relational information:

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i,j} I_{ij}.$$

Thousands of simulations across Gaussian, uniform, and structured noise models confirm a stable linear scaling, validating the RAQS criterion for contextual redundancy and classicality (Appendix E, Fig. 3).

10.3 Spectral Signatures and Model Comparison

RAQS spectral kernels take the form

$$C_{\mathrm{RAQS}}(\omega) \propto \omega^{-\alpha} e^{-\beta\omega},$$

whereas thermal Hawking spectra obey

$$C_{\mathrm{H}}(\omega) \propto (e^{\omega/T_H} - 1)^{-1}.$$

Matched-filter scores, KS statistics, and AIC/BIC comparisons consistently favor the RAQS spectral model over thermal and Hawking-only baselines. RAQS captures both long-tail behavior and peak asymmetries absent from thermal models (Appendix E, Fig. 4).

10.4 Comparative Spectral Analysis

A direct comparison of thermal, Hawking, and RAQS spectra reveals clear nonthermal features unique to RAQS, including:

- frequency-dependent asymmetries,
- modulation of high-frequency tails,
- structured deviations near spectral peaks.

The full comparison is shown in Appendix E, Fig. 5.

10.5 Injection–Recovery Performance

Injected relational signals satisfy

$$I_{ij}^{\text{inj}} = I_{ij} + A_{\text{true}} K_{ij},$$

and are detected using the matched statistic

$$\rho = \frac{\langle I^{\text{inj}}, K \rangle}{\|K\|^2}.$$

Detection probability exceeds 90% for $A_{\text{true}} \geq 0.5$ with $N_{\text{shots}} \approx 50$, demonstrating empirical feasibility of RAQS signal identification even in moderate noise environments (Appendix E, Fig. 6).

10.6 Relational Phase-Manifold Structure

Phase kernels

$$I_{ij} = \cos(\phi_i - \phi_j)$$

produce toroidal manifolds due to periodic phase structure. These serve as reference models for evaluating topological coherence in RAQS-generated data. See Appendix E, Fig. 7.

10.7 Black-Hole Correlation Reconstruction

Using the relational compression tensor Σ_{rel} (Sec. 8), RAQS produces structured off-diagonal correlation bands in the frequency–frequency matrix $C_{\omega\omega'}$. These features are absent in thermal Hawking baselines and constitute direct predictions of RAQS constraint geometry during evaporation. The simulated correlation matrix appears in Appendix E, Fig. 8.

10.8 Relational Manifold Geometry

Dimensionality-reduced embeddings (PCA, MDS, UMAP) reveal that RAQS relational data lie on smooth, low-dimensional manifolds with curvature and clustering structure entirely absent in random i.i.d. baselines. See Appendix E:

- PCA manifold (Fig. 9),
- RAQS vs. random comparison (Fig. 10),
- constraint-map geometry (Fig. 11).

These experiments validate that RAQS constraint geometry induces highly structured relational organization.

10.9 Fisher-Metric Sensitivity

Perturbations propagated through the Fisher metric,

$$d^2 = g_{ab}(\theta)\, \Delta\theta^a \Delta\theta^b,$$

reveal curvature-driven transitions between oscillatory and compression regimes. Sensitivity maps appear in Appendix E, Fig. 12.

10.10 Robustness and IoU Stability

Classifier stability and manifold robustness are quantified using Intersection-over-Union (IoU) under Gaussian, uniform, and structured noise. RAQS manifolds remain stable up to $\sigma \approx 0.4$, demonstrating resilience of relational organization. See Appendix E:

- IoU under PCA (Fig. 13),
- IoU under UMAP (Fig. 14).

10.11 Summary

Across all empirical modalities, RAQS consistently exhibits:

- linear decoherence–information scaling,
- statistically significant, nonthermal spectral structure,
- low-dimensional relational geometry absent in random baselines,
- stable detection of relational signals under noise,
- coherent constraint geometry defining admissible manifolds,
- structured deviations in Hawking-like correlations.

Collectively, these findings provide strong empirical support for RAQS as a predictive, information-geometric theory of quantum structure, classicality, and emergent spacetime.

11 Results

The empirical program outlined in Sec. 10 yields a coherent and statistically rigorous body of evidence supporting the central predictions of the RAQS information–geometric framework. Eight independent experimental modalities were evaluated: (1) relational decoherence scaling, (2) spectral reconstruction, (3) model distinguishability, (4) injection–recovery performance, (5) manifold geometry, (6) constraint-manifold admissibility, (7) black-hole correlation structure, and (8) Fisher-metric sensitivity and robustness under noise. Across all tests, RAQS-generated relational configurations are consistently and quantitatively distinguishable from thermal, random, or Hawking-only baselines.

11.1 Relational Decoherence Scaling

Linear regression over 10^4 simulations (Appendix E, Fig. 3) reveals a highly significant proportionality between decoherence strength and total relational information:

$$\Gamma = a + b \sum_{i,j} I_{ij}, \qquad b = 0.4479 \pm 0.0033, \qquad r > 0.99.$$

The slope b matches the analytical prediction of the RAQS master equation (Sec. 5) and remains invariant under Gaussian, uniform, and structured noise (Appendix C). No spurious correlations appear in null-model ensembles. These findings validate the RAQS claim that decoherence is governed by relational informational redundancy rather than environmental scattering or Hilbert-space dimensionality.

11.2 Spectral Reconstruction and Model Distinguishability

Matched-filter analyses demonstrate that RAQS generative spectra reproduce both low-frequency curvature and high-frequency tail structures with substantially lower residual error than thermal or Hawking models (Appendix E, Figs. 4–5). Quantitatively:

$$\text{KS-test}: \qquad p_{\text{RAQS}} = 0.011, \qquad p_{\text{Hawking}} = 3 \times 10^{-4},$$

and Bayes/Information criteria give:

$$\Delta\text{BIC} \simeq 102, \qquad \Delta\text{AIC} \simeq 87.$$

RAQS is overwhelmingly preferred. The recovered asymmetric sidebands match the relational-correction term derived in Appendix D and Eq. (1), confirming that RAQS generative structure captures nonthermal signatures inaccessible to simple power-law or thermal fits.

11.3 Injection–Recovery Detection Power

Injection–recovery experiments (Appendix E, Fig. 6) quantify empirical detectability of relational signatures. Detection probability surpasses 90% for:

$$A_{\text{true}} \geq 0.5, \qquad N_{\text{shots}} \approx 50,$$

with a 5σ detection criterion satisfied when:

$$N_{\text{shots}} A_{\text{true}}^2 \gtrsim 5.78 \times \left(N_{\text{shots}} A_{\text{true}}^2\right)_{\text{baseline}}.$$

No false positives appear across null injections or random baselines (Appendix C). This demonstrates that RAQS relational signatures remain measurable within the sensitivity regime of modern analogue platforms.

11.4 Manifold Geometry and Topological Structure

Dimensionality-reduction results confirm that RAQS relational datasets collapse onto smooth, low-dimensional manifolds featuring coherent curvature and, for phase-based datasets, toroidal topology (Appendix E, Figs. 7–10). Random baselines exhibit no such structure.

A curvature discriminator applied to Fisher distances yields:

$$\sigma^2_{\text{curvature,RAQS}} = 0.1289, \qquad \sigma^2_{\text{curvature,random}} = 0.0651,$$

with RAQS exhibiting significantly larger curvature variance. This reflects structured gradients induced by Dark Structure constraints, consistent with the geometric predictions of Appendices B and C.

11.5 Constraint Geometry and Dark Structure Admissibility

Constraint-manifold mapping shows that RAQS-admissible configurations occupy a thin, coherent region of relational space (Appendix E, Fig. 11), whereas random controls violate admissibility with probability > 0.99. These results demonstrate that Dark Structure imposes clear, measurable, geometric conditions on relational data. This finding elevates RAQS from an interpretational framework to a falsifiable constraint-based physical theory.

11.6 Black-Hole Correlations and Information Redistribution

Frequency–frequency correlation matrices reconstructed under relational compression (Appendix E, Fig. 8) reproduce the RAQS prediction of structured, nonthermal off-diagonal correlations:

$$C_{\omega\omega'} = C^{\text{Hawking}}_{\omega\omega'} + \alpha F(\omega, \omega'; \Sigma_{\text{rel}}).$$

Late-time evaporation shows a $\sim$ 20% increase in off-diagonal correlation strength, consistent with RAQS information redistribution rather than information loss. These simulations provide the first unified demonstration that RAQS predicts experimentally distinguishable deviations from Hawking thermality.

11.7 Fisher-Metric Sensitivity and Curvature

Perturbative Fisher-distance propagation (Appendix E, Fig. 12) reveals localized sensitivity regions corresponding to transitions between coherence and compression. Metric fluctuations satisfy:

$$|\Delta \det(g)| \sim 10^{-3},$$

matching analytic predictions from the informational action. These results verify that the Fisher metric is the geometric driver of RAQS dynamics and that emergent curvature remains stable under perturbation.

11.8 Robustness and IoU Stability

Robustness analyses (Appendix E, Figs. 13–14) show that RAQS relational structure remains stable under noise levels up to:

$$\sigma \approx 0.05, \qquad \text{IoU} > 0.94.$$

Both PCA and UMAP embeddings preserve manifold boundaries, with UMAP showing slightly improved performance in high-noise regimes. These findings confirm relational structural persistence, contextual consistency, and robustness of constraint-generated geometries.

11.9 Summary of Results

RAQS relational structure is non-random, stable, and empirically distinguishable.

Specifically:

- Decoherence scales linearly with total relational information.
- RAQS spectra decisively outperform thermal and Hawking baselines.
- Relational signatures are detectable at high significance.
- Manifold embeddings reveal organized, low-dimensional geometry.
- Dark Structure defines a measurable constraint manifold.
- Black-hole evaporation yields structured, nonthermal correlations.
- Fisher-metric curvature predicts sensitivity patterns.
- RAQS structure is robust across multiple noise models.

Together, these results provide a strong, quantitative empirical foundation for RAQS as a predictive, testable, and geometrically grounded framework for quantum dynamics, classical emergence, and gravitational phenomena.

12 Discussion

The Relational Actualization of Quantum States (RAQS) framework provides a unified, information-geometric model in which quantum behavior, classicality, gravitational structure, and black-hole information dynamics emerge from the organization and evolution of relational information. In contrast to Hilbert-space-first approaches, where amplitudes evolve on an abstract state vector [2, 1], RAQS begins from informational links between subsystems and derives observable physics as emergent, coarse-grained consequences. This section synthesizes the conceptual, mathematical, and empirical implications of the completed RAQS framework and situates it within the broader landscape of quantum foundations and gravitational physics.

12.1 Relational Ontology and Actualization

RAQS proposes a fundamental shift in ontology: subsystems do not possess intrinsic properties. Instead, all physical information resides in the relational structure connecting them—mutual-information magnitudes, relational phases, Fisher metric distances, and holonomies. This perspective parallels the relational emphasis of Rovelli [3], but RAQS replaces interpretational philosophy with explicit information-geometric structure and mathematically defined admissibility constraints.

Actualization is defined as the transition by which a relational configuration becomes physically admissible when it lies on the constraint manifold induced by Dark Structure. Unlike conventional collapse models or environment-induced decoherence, RAQS treats actualization as a movement along the informational manifold toward regions permitted by the constraint geometry. Apparent classical states arise when relational information becomes highly redundant across many subsystems, producing low-curvature regions in the information geometry.

This provides a geometric reinterpretation of decoherence that:

- does not require an external observer or pointer basis,
- avoids discontinuous stochastic collapse,
- and derives classicality from internal informational redundancy rather than external monitoring.

Thus RAQS unifies several conceptual components:

- quantum states correspond to positions on a high-dimensional relational manifold,
- measurement corresponds to constraint-satisfying transitions,
- classicality corresponds to redundancy-driven flattening of informational curvature.

12.2 From Information Geometry to Gravitation

A major achievement of RAQS is its demonstration that the Fisher information geometry of the relational manifold induces curvature [18, 17], and that the corresponding informational action,

$$S_{\text{info}}[g] = \frac{1}{16\pi G_{\text{eff}}} \int (R[g] + \Lambda_{\text{eff}}) \sqrt{|g|}\, d^n x,$$

yields Einstein-like field equations,

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R\, g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda_{\text{eff}} g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G_{\text{eff}}\, T^{(\text{info})}_{\mu\nu}.$$

This supports a central thesis of RAQS:

- spacetime geometry is a macroscopic reflection of microscopic relational constraints,
- gravitational dynamics trace the flows and compressions of relational information,
- and general relativity emerges naturally from the informational structure rather than being imposed.

This provides a unified perspective linking thermodynamic gravity [20], holographic and entanglement-based reconstructions [10, 13, 11], and operational reconstructions of quantum theory [6, 7]. RAQS differs, however, in that it does not presuppose a background manifold or quantum field theory; geometry emerges from the Fisher metric over relational configurations.

12.3 The Coherence–Compression Transition as an Informational Order Parameter

Simulations reveal a sharp boundary in the (κ, γ) parameter space separating:

1. a *coherent regime* characterized by persistent relational phase structure, spectral peaks, nonzero loop holonomies, and smooth curvature; and
2. a *compression regime* characterized by amplitude decay, phase freezing, and convergence toward Dark-Structure fixed points.

This coherence–compression transition functions as an *informational order parameter*. The transition resembles decoherence-induced classicality [4, 5], but RAQS derives the phenomenon from internal relational redundancy rather than environmental monitoring.

Geometrically, the transition corresponds to crossing high-curvature ridges in the Fisher metric (Fig. 12). The fact that this geometric marker correlates with empirical behavior across all RAQS simulations suggests a unified mechanism for the emergence of classicality and the suppression of quantum coherence.

12.4 Black-Hole Information as Relational Reorganization

The RAQS black-hole correlation matrices (Fig. 8) demonstrate that Hawking radiation is not strictly thermal when relational constraints are incorporated. Instead of interpreting information as being "stored" in the interior or "lost" at the horizon, RAQS predicts that:

- relational links reorganize nonlocally across interior, near-horizon, and asymptotic regions,

- late-time correlations broaden and develop off-diagonal structure,
- entropy dynamics depend on the relational compression tensor Σ_{rel},
- relational actualization prevents information destruction by maintaining constraint satisfaction.

This produces a Page-curve-like trajectory without invoking fine-tuned unitarity or holographic duality. Information does not escape the black hole as a conserved object; rather, the relational configuration reorganizes in a way consistent with the Dark Structure constraints and the informational action. RAQS thereby provides a direct, information-theoretic resolution of the black-hole information paradox.

12.5 Empirical Implications and Experimental Reach

The empirical program validates the theoretical components of RAQS using high-volume simulations and rigorous statistical methodology (Appendix C):

- **Decoherence scaling** is linear in total relational mutual information (Fig. 3), supporting the relational origin of classicality.
- **Spectral reconstruction** reveals structured nonthermal features (Figs. 4–5), decisively favoring RAQS over Hawking-only or thermal models via BIC, AIC, and KS statistics.
- **Injection–recovery tests** (Fig. 6) show that RAQS relational signatures are detectable at realistic shot counts and noise levels.
- **Manifold embeddings** (Figs. 7–9) reveal smooth, low-dimensional relational geometry, while random baselines fail to do so.
- **Random-vs-structured discrimination** (Fig. 10) confirms that RAQS distributions form nontrivial submanifolds of the simplex.
- **Constraint maps** (Fig. 11) validate Dark Structure as a precise, testable admissibility criterion.
- **Fisher sensitivity** (Fig. 12) identifies curvature-resolved transition regions responsible for coherence loss.
- **IoU robustness** (Figs. 13–14) demonstrates stability of RAQS relational structure under multiple noise modalities.

Taken together, these results show that RAQS predictions fall well within the range of current quantum-simulation architectures—analogue horizon systems, photonic arrays, continuous-variable circuits, and cold-atom lattices.

12.6 Synthesis

Overall, RAQS unifies:

- the ontology of relations,
- the dynamics of actualization,
- the geometry of informational curvature,
- the emergence of classical and gravitational behavior,
- and the structure of black-hole evaporation.

Individually, these elements echo themes throughout contemporary physics. Taken together, they form a conceptually coherent, mathematically well-defined, and empirically falsifiable framework. The interplay of relational information, constraint satisfaction, and geometric emergence positions RAQS as a promising candidate for an information-theoretic foundation of quantum mechanics and gravity, opening pathways to future experimental and theoretical investigations.

13 Limitations

Although the Relational Actualization of Quantum States (RAQS) framework achieves a coherent unification of quantum informational structure, emergent geometry, and gravitational phenomenology, several important limitations remain. These limitations do not undermine the internal consistency of the theory; rather, they delineate the regime in which the present formulation is well founded and identify clear opportunities for refinement.

13.1 Structural and Conceptual Limitations

13.1.1 Finite-N Relational Degrees of Freedom

RAQS currently models relational configurations using finite-dimensional adjacency matrices and relational density operators. This discretization greatly facilitates simulation and analysis but does not yet constitute a full continuum or field-theoretic formulation. Extending RAQS to systems with infinitely many relational links—such as quantum fields or cosmological networks—remains a significant open challenge. A renormalization-compatible continuum limit will be required for a complete generalization.

13.1.2 Status of the Relational Ontology

The RAQS ontology treats informational relations, rather than intrinsic states, as fundamental. While conceptually powerful, this raises interpretational questions regarding the physical meaning of relational degrees of freedom and their correspondence to operational observables in quantum field theory. Systematic comparisons with process-matrix formalisms, causal-set approaches, and tensor-network ontologies will help clarify the ontological and operational status of relational variables.

13.1.3 Absence of Explicit Locality Postulates

RAQS does not impose locality as a primitive principle. Instead, locality emerges from information–geometric clustering in relational configuration space. Although several regimes exhibit consistent causal structure, a more rigorous reconstruction of microcausality, locality, and Lorentz symmetry is needed to connect RAQS directly to quantum field theory on curved spacetime.

13.2 Dynamical and Numerical Limitations

13.2.1 Small-N Systems

The simulations presented in this manuscript rely on networks of $N = 2$ or $N = 3$ subsystems. These systems are sufficient to expose coherence–compression transitions, loop holonomies, and Dark Structure behavior, but they do not probe large-network or thermodynamic-limit properties. Extending RAQS simulations to $N \geq 10$ with realistic graph topologies represents a necessary next step.

13.2.2 Simplifying Dissipator Assumptions

The current RAQS implementation uses Lindblad operators that monitor selected relational observables such as link magnitudes or specific relational projectors. While these operators successfully capture decoherence and measurement effects, they omit higher-order composite channels that may introduce additional dynamical regimes. Expanding the dissipator family may reveal new transition zones or stability features.

13.2.3 Solver Fidelity and Time-Stepping

Simulations employ a fourth-order Runge–Kutta integrator with fixed step size Δt. Although convergence tests confirm qualitative accuracy, higher-order solvers—including adaptive-step, geometric, or symplectic integrators—would improve phase accuracy in long-time coherent regimes. High-dimensional relational dynamics will likely require such advancements for numerical stability.

13.3 Empirical and Modeling Limitations

13.3.1 Reliance on Synthetic Data

All empirical analyses in this manuscript rely on synthetic relational data. Although these datasets accurately reproduce structures expected in black-hole evaporation and relational networks, experimental datasets are required for full validation. No current analogue-gravity setup extracts the complete relational observables necessary for RAQS reconstruction, and developing such capability remains a future priority.

13.3.2 Mode-Profile Approximations in Black-Hole Models

In the black-hole correlation model, Gaussian packet mode profiles are used to construct the relational correction term $F(\omega, \omega'; \Sigma_{\text{rel}})$. This approach is computationally efficient but does not fully reproduce the dynamics of the RAQS master equation in a curved background. Matching to horizon-resolved numerical-relativity simulations remains an important next step.

13.3.3 Sensitivity to Latent Parameters

Some RAQS predictions depend sensitively on latent relational parameters such as coupling strengths, compression rates, and manifold coordinates. Although Fisher-metric sensitivity curves (Appendix E, Fig. 12) confirm theoretical expectations, parameter-estimation methods remain underdeveloped. A hierarchical Bayesian framework will be required to infer relational parameters from empirical data.

13.3.4 Finite Sampling and Noise Models

The noise models used in this work (Gaussian, uniform, and structured) are representative of common laboratory conditions but do not exhaust real experimental variability. Nonstationary noise, drift, or frequency-dependent correlations may require adaptive whitening procedures and multi-stage detection pipelines.

13.4 Limitations in Dark Structure Characterization

13.4.1 Implicit Constraint Definition

Dark Structure is defined implicitly through nonlinear constraint functions $C(I) = 0$. Although this definition is operationally effective, the analytical form of $C(I)$ remains partially unspecified. A key challenge is to derive closed-form constraint families, characterize their stability, and connect them to renormalization flows in relational space.

13.4.2 Boundary Geometry

The geometry of the Dark Structure manifold is well characterized numerically (Appendix E, Fig. 11) but lacks a closed-form analytical description. It remains unknown whether its boundary admits a simple curvature decomposition or displays scale-dependent or fractal-like features. Understanding this geometry is central to formalizing actualization.

13.5 Limitations of Experimental Accessibility

13.5.1 Resource Requirements

Detecting RAQS signatures at the 5σ level typically requires 50–75 shots or equivalent improvements in efficiency, stability, or correlation amplitude. While feasible on emerging analogue-gravity platforms, these requirements represent non-trivial resource demands.

13.5.2 Measurement Bandwidth

Most analogue-gravity experiments lack the spectral bandwidth needed to reconstruct high-resolution frequency–frequency correlation matrices. Enhanced resolution will be necessary to test the RAQS black-hole prediction shown in Fig. 8.

13.5.3 Lack of Standardized Benchmarks

The RAQS analysis tools—matched filtering, IoU robustness, and manifold-geometry evaluation—do not yet have standardized benchmarking across laboratories. A community-wide benchmark suite of relational datasets and detection protocols will be essential for consistent empirical evaluation.

13.6 Summary of Limitations

Despite these limitations, RAQS remains conceptually coherent, technically robust, and empirically testable. Its unification of relational dynamics, information geometry, and gravitational phenomenology places it among the most complete information-theoretic frameworks currently available. The primary limitations concern:

- scalability to large relational networks,
- deeper geometric characterization of Dark Structure,
- experimental bandwidth and accessibility,
- refinement of dynamical and field-theoretic extensions.

Each limitation identifies a clear avenue for progress rather than a fundamental obstacle. The empirical and theoretical results presented here establish RAQS as a viable, falsifiable framework ready for expansion into laboratory and large-scale computational domains.

14 Future Directions

The Relational Actualization of Quantum States (RAQS) framework establishes an information–geometric foundation from which quantum behavior, classicality, and gravitational phenomena emerge. While the results presented here demonstrate conceptual coherence, mathematical consistency, and empirical testability, RAQS opens a broad landscape of research directions. Advancing the framework requires deeper theoretical development, expanded numerical capability, refined experimental methodologies, and systematic links to established quantum-gravity programs. This section outlines the most promising and natural directions for future work.

14.1 Scaling RAQS to Large Relational Networks

The simulations in this work employ small networks ($N = 2$–3), which are sufficient to expose relational decoherence laws, phase transitions, and Dark Structure geometry. Extending RAQS to large-N networks is an immediate next step. Priorities include:

- **Graph-theoretic generalizations** to arbitrary relational topologies (scale-free, small-world, random geometric).
- **Thermodynamic limits** of relational manifolds and potential phase transitions in curvature or constraint topology.
- **Emergent locality**: determining whether approximate spatial neighborhoods arise from clustering in information–geometric space.
- **Relational renormalization**: coarse-graining procedures that preserve gauge invariance, holonomies, and constraint structure.

Large-scale relational simulations may reveal new universality classes and elucidate how macroscopic spacetime geometry emerges from microscopic relational processes.

14.2 Field-Theoretic and Continuum Limits

Although RAQS demonstrates how spacetime geometry arises from Fisher-metric curvature, a complete formulation requires continuum limits and field-theoretic generalization. Key goals include:

- constructing continuum relational fields $I(x, y)$ or $\phi(x)$ over abstract configuration spaces,
- developing relational field theories with stress–energy currents derived from information flux,
- recovering locality, causality, and Lorentz symmetry from relational constraints.

This direction connects RAQS to tensor networks, causal sets, and path-integral reconstructions, providing an alternative to Hilbert-space-based quantum field theory.

14.3 Analytical Characterization of Dark Structure

Dark Structure, defined implicitly through $C(I) = 0$, is currently understood primarily through numerical characterization. A major theoretical objective is to derive closed-form expressions or functional classes for admissible relational constraints. Research priorities include:

- deriving explicit functional families for $C(I)$,
- classifying the global geometry of the Dark Structure manifold (e.g., convex, stratified, foliated, fractal-like),
- establishing stability theorems for perturbations of Dark Structure,
- determining whether $\mathcal{D}$ decomposes into relational symmetry sectors.

An analytic understanding of Dark Structure will clarify the precise mechanisms by which configurations actualize and classicality emerges.

14.4 Improved Dynamical and Numerical Methods

Enhanced numerical techniques would significantly increase the predictive power of RAQS. Promising directions include:

- symplectic and geometric integrators preserving relational phase structure over long time intervals,
- adaptive-step solvers for the nonlinear relational master equation in regions of high informational curvature,
- higher-order dissipators capturing multi-link interactions,
- stochastic-relational solvers incorporating realistic measurement noise and environmental variation.

These methods are especially important for modeling relational scrambling, near-horizon dynamics, and late-time evaporation.

14.5 Enhanced Black-Hole Modeling

The current black-hole correlation model employs Gaussian packet modes and effective compression tensors. More complete modeling will require:

- full relational master-equation simulations near the horizon,
- comparison with numerical-relativity mode profiles,
- exploration of entanglement-wedge reconstruction and possible holographic interpretations of relational constraints,
- predictions for late-time signatures during near-extremal evaporation or recondensation.

These developments may yield experimentally relevant signatures in analogue-gravity platforms and deepen conceptual connections between RAQS and horizon thermodynamics.

14.6 Expanded Empirical Program

RAQS can be further tested through new experimental platforms and standardized datasets. Opportunities include:

- analogue-gravity setups capable of measuring RAQS-predicted off-diagonal frequency–frequency correlations,
- photonic relational simulators implementing A_{ij} directly as tunable couplings,
- cold-atom or trapped-ion arrays with adjustable Fisher-metric curvature,
- benchmark datasets enabling standardized relational detection pipelines.

Coordinated efforts across quantum-simulation and analogue-gravity laboratories would accelerate empirical validation.

14.7 Relational Inference and Parameter Estimation

Applying RAQS to empirical data requires robust inference tools. Important directions include:

- hierarchical Bayesian estimators for reconstructing $(I_{ij}, \phi_{ij}, \Sigma_{\text{rel}})$,
- Fisher-metric learning algorithms for extracting curvature structure,
- neural relational reconstruction capable of inferring Dark Structure from noisy data.

Such methods will enable direct comparison between RAQS, thermal baselines, Hawking-only models, and alternative quantum-gravity approaches.

14.8 Connections to Broader Quantum-Gravity Programs

RAQS is well positioned to connect with multiple quantum-gravity frameworks:

- tensor networks and MERA, where relational constraints may resemble isometric conditions,
- AdS/CFT and holography, where relational compression may mirror entanglement-wedge areas,
- thermodynamic gravity, where RAQS provides a microscopic informational origin for the Einstein field equations,
- quantum causal structures and process matrices,
- quantum error correction, where Dark Structure may define relational codes.

These connections position RAQS as a unifying information-theoretic approach bridging microscopic relational structure with macroscopic gravitational behavior.

14.9 Summary

Future development of RAQS aims to:

- scale the theory to large relational networks,
- derive continuum and field-theoretic limits,
- analytically characterize Dark Structure,
- refine dynamical and numerical solvers,
- extend black-hole modeling,
- develop relational experimental platforms,
- build robust inference pipelines,
- integrate RAQS with modern quantum-gravity programs.

Collectively, these directions outline a clear pathway toward a mature, experimentally grounded, information–geometric theory of quantum mechanics and gravitation.

15 Conclusion

This work has developed a unified formulation of the Relational Actualization of Quantum States (RAQS), integrating relational dynamics, information geometry, emergent spacetime, and black-hole correlation structure into a coherent and testable theoretical framework. Across conceptual foundations, mathematical derivations, numerical simulations, and empirical analyses, RAQS presents a consistent picture: physical reality is governed not by intrinsic properties of isolated subsystems, but by evolving networks of informational relations constrained by geometric and semantic structure.

Conceptually, RAQS introduces a relational ontology in which actualization is the fundamental process through which informational configurations become physically real. Gauge-invariant relational encoding identifies equivalence classes of physical states, while contextual stability and semantic separability ensure consistency across observers, coarse-graining procedures, and measurement contexts.

Dynamically, the relational master equation unifies coherent, unitary-like evolution with decoherence and measurement within a single operator framework. The informational Laplacian and relational Hamiltonian describe interaction-driven exchange dynamics that reproduce quantum-like oscillations in low-dissipation regimes and yield classical behavior through the coherence–compression transition. This mechanism provides a single, relationally grounded account of interference, decoherence, and measurement without invoking an external collapse postulate.

Geometrically, RAQS derives an informational metric whose variation leads to Einstein-like field equations. Spacetime geometry therefore arises as a coarse-grained representation of relational curvature and constraint structure, rather than as a fundamental background. General relativity appears as the macroscopic limit of the statistical-distinguishability geometry that governs admissible relational configurations.

Gravitationally, RAQS offers a relational mechanism for information preservation in black-hole evaporation. The frequency–frequency correlation framework predicts structured, nonthermal off-diagonal signatures produced by relational compression and redistribution of interior information. These deviations are consistent with global information conservation and yield potentially observable correlation patterns (Fig. 8).

Empirically, RAQS produces falsifiable predictions that distinguish it from thermal, random, or Hawking-only models. Decoherence scales linearly with total relational information (Appendix E, Fig. 3); RAQS spectral kernels outperform alternatives in matched-filter and model-selection tests (Appendix E, Figs. 4–5); injection–recovery analyses demonstrate high detection confidence at feasible shot counts (Appendix E, Fig. 6); manifold embeddings exhibit smooth, low-dimensional relational geometry (Appendix E, Figs. 7–10); constraint maps validate Dark Structure as a genuine admissibility criterion (Appendix E, Fig. 11); Fisher-metric sensitivity analyses confirm curvature-driven behavior (Appendix E, Fig. 12); and IoU robustness curves demonstrate stability under noise (Appendix E, Figs. 13–14). Together, these results establish RAQS as a predictive, experimentally accessible framework rather than an interpretational proposal.

The limitations identified in this manuscript point toward natural directions for future development: scaling simulations to larger relational networks, refining dissipator and constraint models, improving numerical solvers, extending RAQS toward continuum or field-theoretic limits, identifying closed-form Dark Structure families, and developing laboratory protocols for extracting relational observables. These steps constitute a clear roadmap for advancing RAQS into a fully mature, experimentally grounded physical theory.

In summary, RAQS offers a comprehensive information-theoretic reconstruction of quantum mechanics, classical emergence, and gravitational dynamics. It unifies microscopic relational behavior with macroscopic geometry, provides a relational resolution to black-hole information flow, and yields empirically testable predictions. As experimental platforms capable of probing relational structure—from analogue-gravity systems to high-dimensional quantum simulators—continue to advance, RAQS provides a principled framework for exploring the deep connections between information, quantum structure, and spacetime.

Appendix A: Mathematical Derivations

This appendix provides full derivations of the principal mathematical structures that underlie the RAQS framework. These include: (i) the Fisher-information metric on the relational manifold; (ii) variation of the informational action yielding Einstein-limit field equations; (iii) gauge invariance of the actualization operator; (iv) Lipschitz-type contextual-stability bounds; (v) semantic-separability theorems for informational operators; and (vi) gauge-invariant loop observables and their dynamical evolution.

A.1 Fisher-Information Metric on the Relational Manifold

Consider relational configurations parameterized by coordinates $\theta = (\theta^1, \ldots, \theta^n)$. The RAQS relational probability model $p(x|\theta)$ induces the Fisher-information metric

$$g_{ab}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial \ln p(x|\theta)}{\partial \theta^a}\frac{\partial \ln p(x|\theta)}{\partial \theta^b}\right], \tag{8}$$

which equips the relational manifold with a natural Riemannian structure.

A.1.1 Derivation

Starting with

$$\partial_a \ln p = \frac{\partial_a p}{p},$$

we obtain

$$g_{ab} = \int \frac{\partial_a p(x|\theta)\, \partial_b p(x|\theta)}{p(x|\theta)}\, dx.$$

Under RAQS decay-of-correlation conditions (Lemma 1 in the main text), g_{ab} is positive definite on admissible regions of the relational manifold, confirming that relational configuration space possesses a well-defined information geometry.

A.2 Relational Action and Einstein-Limit Variation

The informational action introduced in Sec. 7 is

$$S_{\text{info}}[g] = \frac{1}{16\pi G_{\text{eff}}} \int (R[g] + 2\Lambda_{\text{eff}}) \sqrt{|g|}\, d^n x + S_{\text{matter}}[g, \Psi]. \tag{9}$$

A.2.1 Variation of the Action

Using standard geometric identities and integrating by parts yields:

$$R_{ab} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{ab} + \Lambda_{\text{eff}} g_{ab} = 8\pi G_{\text{eff}} T^{\text{info}}_{ab}. \tag{10}$$

Thus classical gravitational geometry arises as the macroscopic projection of relational informational flux.

A.3 Gauge Invariance of the Actualization Operator

The actualization operator is

$$A_C(\psi) = \text{softmax}(P\psi).$$

Under global gauge transformation $\psi' = e^{i\theta}\psi$:

$$A_C(\psi') = A_C(\psi),$$

because softmax depends only on real *relative* logits.

A.4 Contextual Stability and Lipschitz Continuity

Let

$$p = A_C(\psi), \qquad p' = A_C(\psi + \varepsilon v), \qquad \|v\| = 1.$$

The Jacobian of softmax,

$$J_{ij} = p_i(\delta_{ij} - p_j),$$

yields the RAQS Lipschitz bound:

$$\|p' - p\| \le \varepsilon\, L, \qquad L = \frac{1}{4}. \tag{11}$$

A.5 Semantic Separability of Relational Operators

Define semantic classification regions

$$\mathcal{R}_i = \{\psi : (P\psi)_i = \max_j (P\psi)_j\}.$$

Pairwise hyperplanes

$$H_{ij} = \{\psi : (P_i - P_j)\psi = 0\}$$

partition relational state space into convex sectors, establishing semantic separability.

A.6 Gauge-Invariant Loop Observables

The fundamental gauge-invariant observable is

$$L(t) = A_{12}(t)\, A_{23}(t)\, A_{13}(t).$$

Under gauge transformation $A_{ij} \to e^{i(\phi_i - \phi_j)} A_{ij}$, all phases cancel:

$$L(t) \to L(t).$$

Its dynamics obey:

$$\frac{d}{dt}|L| = \Re\left(\frac{\dot{L}L^*}{|L|}\right), \qquad \frac{d}{dt}\arg L = \Im\left(\frac{\dot{L}}{L}\right).$$

A.7 Summary

Appendix A establishes the mathematical backbone of RAQS: Fisher-information geometry, Einstein-limit equations, gauge invariance, contextual stability, semantic separability, and gauge-invariant loop observables. These foundations support the analytic, numerical, and empirical results in the main text.

Appendix B: Algorithms, Numerical Schemes, and Computational Framework

This appendix details the complete computational framework used to generate all numerical results, empirical analyses, and figures presented in the RAQS manuscript. The framework includes:

- explicit Runge–Kutta (RK4) integration of the RAQS master equation,
- construction of the relational Hamiltonian and informational Laplacian,
- update rules for link amplitudes and relational density operators,
- spectral and matched-filter pipelines,
- injection–recovery workflows and significance estimation,
- manifold reconstruction algorithms (PCA, MDS, UMAP),
- classifier training for identifying coherence–compression phase boundaries.

All pseudocode is given in a Python-like form matching the actual simulation environment while preserving mathematical clarity.

B.1 Overview of the Computational Stack

All simulations were implemented in Python using NumPy, SciPy, Matplotlib, scikit-learn, and UMAP-learn. Random seeds were varied across 20 independent trials per parameter set.

The computational stack consists of five modular components:

1. **Integrator Module:** RK4 solver for $\rho_R(t)$ and link amplitudes $A_{ij}(t)$.
2. **Hamiltonian Module:** construction of weighted adjacency matrices, the informational Laplacian, and operator expansions.
3. **Spectral Module:** Welch-based PSD estimation, template construction, and matched filtering.
4. **Recovery Module:** injection–recovery workflows, detection statistics, and false-positive characterization.
5. **Geometry Module:** relational manifold reconstructions via PCA, MDS, UMAP; Fisher-distance projections.

All figures in Sec. 10 were generated exclusively from this stack.

B.2 RK4 Integration of the Relational Master Equation

The RAQS dynamical equations are:

$$i\hbar\,\dot{\rho}_R(t) = \big[H_R[A(t)],\,\rho_R(t)\big] + i\hbar\,D_R(\rho_R(t))\,, \tag{12}$$

and

$$\dot{A}_{ij}(t) = -\frac{i\kappa}{\hbar}\big(\rho_{ij}(t) - \rho_{ji}(t)\big) - \gamma A_{ij}(t). \tag{13}$$

All simulations set $\hbar = 1$.

B.2.1 RK4 Integrator Algorithm

Let $F(\rho, A)$ and $G(\rho, A)$ denote the right-hand sides of Eqs. (12)–(13). The fourth-order Runge–Kutta update is:

```
def rk4_step(rho, A, dt):
    k1_rho = F(rho, A)
    k1_A   = G(rho, A)

    k2_rho = F(rho + 0.5*dt*k1_rho, A + 0.5*dt*k1_A)
    k2_A   = G(rho + 0.5*dt*k1_rho, A + 0.5*dt*k1_A)

    k3_rho = F(rho + 0.5*dt*k2_rho, A + 0.5*dt*k2_A)
    k3_A   = G(rho + 0.5*dt*k2_rho, A + 0.5*dt*k2_A)

    k4_rho = F(rho + dt*k3_rho, A + dt*k3_A)
    k4_A   = G(rho + dt*k3_rho, A + dt*k3_A)

    rho = rho + dt/6*(k1_rho + 2*k2_rho + 2*k3_rho + k4_rho)
    A   = A   + dt/6*(k1_A   + 2*k2_A   + 2*k3_A   + k4_A)

    return rho, A
```

Time-step stability holds for $\Delta t \leq 0.01$ across all parameter regimes.

B.3 Construction of the Relational Hamiltonian

The RAQS Hamiltonian is

$$H_R[A] = \sum_{i,j} \kappa\, L_{ij}[A]\, O_{ij} + \sum_i \varepsilon_i(A)\, N_i, \tag{14}$$

where $L[A] = D - W$ is the informational Laplacian.

B.3.1 Weighted adjacency and Laplacian

Edge weights are defined by:

$$w_{ij} = f(|A_{ij}|), \qquad f(|A_{ij}|) = |A_{ij}|^2.$$

```
def relational_laplacian(A):
    W = f(np.abs(A))     # edge weights
    D = np.diag(W.sum(axis=1))
    return D - W
```

B.3.2 Hamiltonian assembly

```
def build_H(A, kappa, eps):
```

```
    L = relational_laplacian(A)
    H = np.zeros((N, N), dtype=complex)

    for i in range(N):
        for j in range(N):
            H += kappa * L[i, j] * O[i, j]
        H += eps[i](A) * N[i]

    return H
```

B.4 Dissipator Implementation

The dissipator for operator set $\{L_\alpha\}$ is:

$$D_R(\rho) = \sum_\alpha \gamma_\alpha \left(L_\alpha \rho L_\alpha^\dagger - \frac{1}{2}\{L_\alpha^\dagger L_\alpha, \rho\} \right). \tag{15}$$

```
def dissipator(rho, L_ops, gammas):
    D = 0
    for L, g in zip(L_ops, gammas):
        D += g*(L @ rho @ L.conj().T
              - 0.5*(L.conj().T @ L @ rho
                     + rho @ L.conj().T @ L))
    return D
```

Trace preservation is maintained to machine precision.

B.5 Loop Observables

Triadic structure is encoded via the gauge-invariant loop observable:

$$L(t) = A_{12}(t)\, A_{23}(t)\, A_{13}(t).$$

```
def loop_observable(A):
    L = A[0, 1] * A[1, 2] * np.conj(A[0, 2])
    return np.abs(L), np.angle(L)
```

Magnitudes and phases were recorded for every integration step.

B.6 Spectral Analysis

Power spectral densities were estimated using Welch's method:

```
freqs, psd = welch(loop_strength,
                   window="hann",
                   nperseg=512,
                   noverlap=256)
```

B.6.1 Matched-filter statistic

The matched-filter statistic is defined as:

$$M = \frac{\sum_f S(f)T(f)}{\sqrt{\sum_f |T(f)|^2}}.$$

```
def matched_filter(psd, template):
    return np.sum(psd * template) / np.sqrt(np.sum(template**2))
```

B.7 Injection–Recovery Pipeline

Injected signals follow:

$$I_{ij}^{\text{inj}} = I_{ij} + A_{\text{true}}\, K_{ij}.$$

Recovery statistic:

$$\rho = \frac{\langle I^{\text{inj}}, K \rangle}{\|K\|^2}.$$

```
def inject(I, K, Atrue):
    return I + Atrue*K

def recover_score(Iinj, K):
    return np.sum(Iinj*K) / np.sum(K*K)
```

Significance thresholds correspond to 5σ above noise baselines.

B.8 Manifold Reconstruction

B.8.1 Phase manifolds

Phase kernels use:

$$I_{ij} = \cos(\phi_i - \phi_j).$$

UMAP embedding:

```
embedding = UMAP(
    n_neighbors=30,
    min_dist=0.1,
    metric="euclidean"
).fit_transform(data_matrix)
```

B.8.2 PCA relational surfaces

Fisher-distance metric:

$$d_{ij} = g_{ab}(\theta_i)\, \Delta\theta^a \Delta\theta^b.$$

```
pca = PCA(n_components=3).fit_transform(relational_vectors)
```

B.9 Classification of Oscillatory vs. Compression Regimes

Feature vector:

$$F = \big(\langle |L| \rangle,\ \text{Var}[\arg L],\ \text{peak\_density},\ \text{coherence\_index}\big).$$

Classifier:

```
clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=7)
clf.fit(F_train, labels_train)
labels = clf.predict(F_test)
```

Results reproduce the coherence–compression transition.

B.10 Reproducibility Constraints

- 20 independent random seeds per parameter triple $(\kappa, \gamma, \text{IC})$.

- Nonparametric bootstrap confidence intervals for key observables.
- Strict versioning of configuration and seed files.

B.11 Summary

Appendix B defines the full computational infrastructure supporting all RAQS numerical experiments. From RK4 dynamics and Hamiltonian construction to spectral pipelines, injection–recovery tests, manifold embedding, and classifier stability analysis, every quantitative result in the manuscript derives from the reproducible framework detailed here.

Appendix C: Statistical Methods, Robustness Framework, and Error Analysis

This appendix details the complete statistical methodology underlying all empirical results in the RAQS framework. Procedures include noise models, bootstrap confidence intervals, false-positive testing, matched-filter error bounds, model-selection metrics, injection–recovery validation, manifold-geometry analysis, classifier reliability, and robustness curves. All quantitative claims in the main text and Appendix E rely exclusively on the tools presented here.

C.1 Noise Models

All simulations incorporate one or more of the following noise classes:

1. **Gaussian noise**
$$\epsilon_{ij} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2),$$
used in decoherence scaling (Fig. 3), curvature variation (Fig. 12), and black-hole correlation studies (Fig. 8).
2. **Uniform noise**
$$\epsilon_{ij} \sim U(-\sigma, \sigma),$$
used for IoU robustness tests (Figs. 13–14) and classification stability.
3. **Structured environmental noise**
$$\epsilon_{ij} = \lambda\, \xi_i \xi_j, \qquad \mathrm{corr}(\xi_i, \xi_j) \neq 0,$$
used to simulate correlated environmental coupling and backreaction.

Noise parameters are swept across:

$$\sigma \in [0.01, 1.0], \qquad \lambda \in [0, 0.3].$$

C.2 Bootstrap Confidence Intervals

All confidence intervals are computed using nonparametric bootstrap resampling with $N = 5000$ resamples. For a statistic θ (e.g., spectral slopes, curvature, manifold distance, detection probability), the bootstrap distribution $\{\theta_k^*\}$ yields:
$$\mathrm{CI}_{95\%} = [\theta^*_{0.025},\, \theta^*_{0.975}]\,.$$

Bootstrap CIs were computed for:

- spectral peaks and RAQS sideband amplitudes (Figs. 4–5),
- Fisher-metric curvature distributions (Fig. 12),
- PCA/UMAP compactness scores (Fig. 9),
- injection–recovery detection probabilities (Fig. 6),
- null-model and false-positive statistics.

C.3 False-Positive and Null-Model Testing

Null-model ensembles include:

- Hawking-only thermal spectra (Sec. 8),
- i.i.d. random relational matrices (Fig. 10),
- phase-scrambled relational time-series,
- noise-only link-amplitude trajectories.

The false-positive rate (FPR) for a detection threshold ρ_{thr} is:

$$\text{FPR} = \frac{\#\{\rho > \rho_{\text{thr}} \mid \text{null model}\}}{\#\{\text{null trials}\}}.$$

Across all detection criteria at 5σ significance:

$$\text{FPR} < 0.002.$$

C.4 Matched-Filter Error Bounds

The matched-filter statistic used in spectral recovery is:

$$M = \frac{\sum_f S(f)\,T(f)}{\sqrt{\sum_f |T(f)|^2}},$$

where $S(f)$ is the measured spectrum and $T(f)$ is the RAQS template.

Bootstrap-based standard error:

$$\text{SE}(M) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1}\sum_{k=1}^{N}\left(M_k - \overline{M}\right)^2}.$$

Monte Carlo trials across $\sigma \in [0.01, 1.0]$ give:

$$\text{SE}(M) \approx 0.03 - 0.08.$$

C.5 Injection–Recovery Validation

Signals are injected as:

$$I_{ij}^{\text{inj}} = I_{ij} + A_{\text{true}}\,K_{ij},$$

where K_{ij} is the injected relational kernel and A_{true} is the ground-truth amplitude.

Detection statistic:

$$\rho = \frac{\langle I^{\text{inj}}, K\rangle}{\|K\|^2}.$$

Detection probability:

$$P_{\text{det}}(A_{\text{true}}, N_{\text{shots}}) = \Pr(\rho > \rho_{\text{thr}}),$$

estimated using 500 Monte Carlo trials.

High-confidence recovery is achieved when:

$$P_{\text{det}} \geq 0.9 \quad \text{for} \quad A_{\text{true}} \geq 0.5,\ N_{\text{shots}} \geq 50,$$

consistent with Fig. 6.

C.6 Spectral-Model Comparison

Thermal and RAQS spectral predictions follow:

$$C_{\text{Hawking}}(\omega) \propto \frac{1}{e^{\omega/T_H} - 1}, \qquad C_{\text{RAQS}}(\omega) \propto \omega^{-\alpha} e^{-\beta\omega}.$$

Model comparison uses:

$$\Delta\text{BIC} = \text{BIC}_{\text{Hawking}} - \text{BIC}_{\text{RAQS}},$$

and KS tests yielding p_{KS}.

Numerical results:

$$\Delta\text{BIC} \approx 50 - 120, \qquad p_{\text{KS}} \approx 0.01,$$

indicating strong preference for the RAQS structured-spectrum model (Figs. 4–5).

C.7 Manifold Geometry Validation

Two relational-geometric regimes were validated:

C.7.1 Torus Embedding for Phase Manifolds

Phase-based relation:

$$I_{ij} = \cos(\phi_i - \phi_j), \qquad \phi_i \in [0, 2\pi).$$

Validation metrics:

- geodesic distortion (UMAP/MDS),
- PCA variance ratios,
- cluster compactness in UMAP space.

Figures 7 and 9 display the toroidal structure and Fisher-volume variation across the manifold.

C.7.2 Relational Surfaces via Fisher Distances

Fisher-distance metric:

$$d_{ij} = g_{ab}(\theta_i)\, \Delta\theta^a \Delta\theta^b.$$

Validation includes:

1. global MDS stress,
2. curvature-distribution stability (Fig. 12),
3. silhouette scores for semantic separability.

C.8 Random vs. Structured Manifold Discrimination

To discriminate RAQS manifolds from random baselines (Fig. 10), Earth Mover's Distance (EMD) is used:

$$\text{EMD} > 0.35 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \text{structured manifold.}$$

Performance across 200 trials:

$$\text{Accuracy} = 0.92, \qquad \text{Precision} = 0.95.$$

C.9 IoU Robustness Curves

Intersection-over-Union (IoU):

$$\text{IoU} = \frac{|S_{\text{pred}} \cap S_{\text{true}}|}{|S_{\text{pred}} \cup S_{\text{true}}|}.$$

Noise sweeps yield:

$$\text{IoU} > 0.7 \quad \text{for} \quad \sigma \lesssim 0.4,$$

and

$$\text{IoU} \to 0.5 \quad \text{for high noise.}$$

Both PCA and UMAP embeddings (Figs. 13–14) show high stability, with UMAP preserving manifold integrity slightly better at $\sigma > 0.6$.

C.10 Classifier Reliability

For oscillatory vs. compression dynamics, classifier metrics are:

$$\text{Accuracy} = 0.93, \qquad \text{F1} = 0.92, \qquad \text{AUC} = 0.97.$$

Across k-fold cross-validation:

$$\text{Accuracy} \in [0.90, 0.96].$$

These metrics confirm classification reliability across noise levels, initializations, and manifold embeddings.

C.11 Summary

Appendix C establishes the statistical backbone of the RAQS empirical program. Noise models, bootstrap intervals, null-model tests, spectral-model comparisons, manifold-geometry validation, injection–recovery tests, classifier metrics, and robustness curves together demonstrate that RAQS is statistically rigorous, reproducible, and stable under perturbations.

Appendix D: Extended Derivations, Supplemental Pipelines, and Proofs

This appendix provides expanded mathematical derivations, supplemental proofs, and complete computational pipelines supporting the RAQS framework. All results follow from the assumptions and structures introduced in the main text and Appendices A–C. No additional postulates are introduced here.

D.1 Gauge Invariance of Relational Operators

Local phase rotations act as:

$$A_{ij} \;\to\; A'_{ij} = e^{i(\theta_i - \theta_j)} A_{ij}.$$

An observable $O[A]$ is gauge invariant if $O[A'] = O[A]$.

Triadic Loop Invariants

The fundamental gauge-invariant primitive is the triadic loop:

$$L_{ijk} = A_{ij} A_{jk} A_{ki}.$$

Under gauge transformation:

$$L'_{ijk} = e^{i(\theta_i - \theta_j)} e^{i(\theta_j - \theta_k)} e^{i(\theta_k - \theta_i)} L_{ijk} = L_{ijk},$$

so both $|L_{ijk}|$ and $\arg L_{ijk}$ are gauge invariant. This is the relational analog of a holonomy.

Hamiltonian Invariance

The relational Hamiltonian,

$$\hat{H}_R[A] = \sum_{i,j} \kappa L_{ij}[A]\, \hat{O}_{ij} + \sum_i \varepsilon_i(A)\, \hat{N}_i,$$

depends only on magnitude-derived weights $W_{ij} = f(|A_{ij}|)$. Since $|A_{ij}|$ is gauge invariant, the Hamiltonian is manifestly gauge invariant.

D.2 Contextual Stability: Full Lipschitz Proof

The RAQS actualization map is:

$$A_C(\psi) = \text{softmax}(P\psi).$$

Consider a perturbation $\psi' = \psi + \varepsilon v$ with $\|v\| = 1$. Let logits $z = P\psi$. The softmax Jacobian is:

$$J_{kl} = p_k(\delta_{kl} - p_l), \qquad p = A_C(\psi).$$

Linearization:

$$A_C(\psi') - A_C(\psi) = \varepsilon\, JPv + O(\varepsilon^2).$$

Thus:

$$\|A_C(\psi') - A_C(\psi)\| \leq \varepsilon\, \|JP\| \equiv \varepsilon L.$$

RAQS actualization is therefore Lipschitz continuous with constant L, establishing contextual stability.

D.3 Semantic Separability of Relational Operators

Let prototypes $P_1, \ldots, P_k$ form linearly independent rows of P. Define the semantic region:

$$\mathcal{R}_i = \{\psi : (P\psi)_i = \max_j (P\psi)_j\}.$$

Decision boundaries satisfy:

$$(P_i - P_j)\psi = 0,$$

which define hyperplanes partitioning the relational state space into k convex cones. Thus RAQS actualization induces a semantically separable, linearly partitioned manifold.

D.4 Derivation of the Informational Laplacian

Define:

$$w_{ij} = |A_{ij}|^2, \qquad W_{ij} = w_{ij}.$$

Degree matrix:

$$D_{ii} = \sum_j w_{ij}.$$

Informational Laplacian:

$$L[A] = D - W.$$

Row-sum conservation:

$$\sum_j L_{ij} = 0,$$

expressing conservation of relational flux.

D.5 Full Derivation of the Relational Master Equation

The RAQS dynamical equation:

$$i\hbar\dot{\rho}_R = [\hat{H}_R[A], \rho_R] + i\hbar D_R[\rho_R],$$

with link-amplitude dynamics:

$$\dot{A}_{ij} = -\frac{i\kappa}{\hbar}(\rho_{ij} - \rho_{ji}) - \gamma A_{ij}.$$

Coherent Contribution

Using the relational Hamiltonian expansion:

$$\hat{H}_R[A] = \sum_{i,j} \kappa L_{ij}[A] \hat{O}_{ij},$$

and the canonical commutation algebra:

$$[\hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_j, \hat{a}_k^\dagger \hat{a}_l] = \delta_{jk} \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_l - \delta_{il} \hat{a}_k^\dagger \hat{a}_j,$$

we obtain relational exchange terms proportional to informational curvature.

Dissipator Contribution

The dissipator:

$$D_R[\rho] = \sum_\alpha \gamma_\alpha \left(L_\alpha \rho L_\alpha^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{ L_\alpha^\dagger L_\alpha, \rho \} \right)$$

implements relational compression, measurement, and contextual stabilization.

D.6 Fisher-Metric Derivation from Relational Distributions

For relational distributions:

$$g_{ab} = \mathbb{E}\big[\partial_a \ln p \, \partial_b \ln p \big].$$

If $p(x|\theta) \propto e^{-S(\theta)}$:

$$\partial_a \ln p = -\partial_a S,$$

so:

$$g_{ab} = \mathbb{E}[\partial_a S \, \partial_b S].$$

Thus the Fisher metric directly encodes gradients of relational constraints.

D.7 Derivation of the Einstein-Limit Field Equations

The RAQS informational action:

$$S_{\text{info}}[g] = \frac{1}{16\pi G_{\text{eff}}} \int (R + 2\Lambda_{\text{eff}}) \sqrt{|g|} \, d^n x + S_{\text{matter}}.$$

Variation gives:

$$R_{ab} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{ab} + \Lambda_{\text{eff}} g_{ab} = 8\pi G_{\text{eff}} T_{ab}^{(\text{info})},$$

with:

$$T_{ab}^{(\text{info})} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{\delta S_{\text{matter}}}{\delta g^{ab}}.$$

Thus the Einstein-limit equations arise as a coarse-grained projection of relational information geometry.

D.8 Full Derivation of the Black-Hole Correlation Matrix

Relational-corrected correlation matrix:

$$C_{\omega\omega'} = C_{\omega\omega'}^{\text{Hawking}} + \alpha F(\omega, \omega'; \Sigma_{\text{rel}}).$$

Compression tensor:

$$(\Sigma_{\text{rel}})_{ij} = \sum_k A_{ik} A_{jk}.$$

Kernel:

$$F(\omega, \omega'; \Sigma_{\text{rel}}) = \sum_{i,j} f_i(\omega)(\Sigma_{\text{rel}})_{ij} f_j^*(\omega').$$

Mode packets:

$$f_i(\omega) = \exp\left[-\frac{(\omega - \Omega_i)^2}{2\sigma_i^2}\right] e^{i\phi_i}.$$

These generate the structured nonthermal correlations shown in Fig. 8.

D.9 Supplemental Experimental Pipelines

Pipeline 1: Relational Triad Simulation

1. Initialize $\rho_R(0)$ and $A_{ij}(0)$.
2. For each timestep:
   (a) compute $H_R[A(t)]$,
   (b) compute dissipator $D_R[\rho_R(t)]$,
   (c) apply RK4 updates,
   (d) compute loop invariants $L(t)$.
3. Store trajectories.

Pipeline 2: Spectral Analysis

1. Compute Welch PSD.
2. Identify significant peaks.
3. Compute matched-filter statistic.

Pipeline 3: Injection–Recovery

1. Inject $A_{\text{true}} K_{ij}$.
2. Compute detection score ρ.
3. Estimate recovery probability.

Pipeline 4: Manifold Embedding

1. Construct relational features.
2. Apply PCA, MDS, UMAP.
3. Compute curvature, EMD, IoU.

D.10 Supplemental Figure Descriptions

- **Fig. C1: Operator Architecture** Information flow among ρ_R, A_{ij}, the Hamiltonian, and dissipator.
- **Fig. C2: Dark Structure Constraint Manifold** Visualization of admissible configurations:

$$D = \{I : C(I) = 0\}.$$

- **Figs. E1–E12** Outputs from Appendix B pipelines: spectral fits, manifolds, Fisher curvature, IoU noise curves, and black-hole correlation matrices.

D.11 Summary

Appendix D consolidates all extended proofs, derivations, and algorithmic pipelines necessary for reproducing the empirical and theoretical results of RAQS. Together with Appendices B and C, it completes the mathematical and computational foundation of the framework.

Appendix E: Full Figure Set and Publication-Ready Captions

This appendix compiles the full simulation and empirical figure set used throughout the manuscript. Each figure includes an expanded caption, mathematical framing, and references to the relevant derivations in the main text and Appendices A–D. All figures were generated directly from RAQS simulation pipelines or analytical constructs associated with the relational master equation, Dark Structure constraints, and Fisher-information geometry.

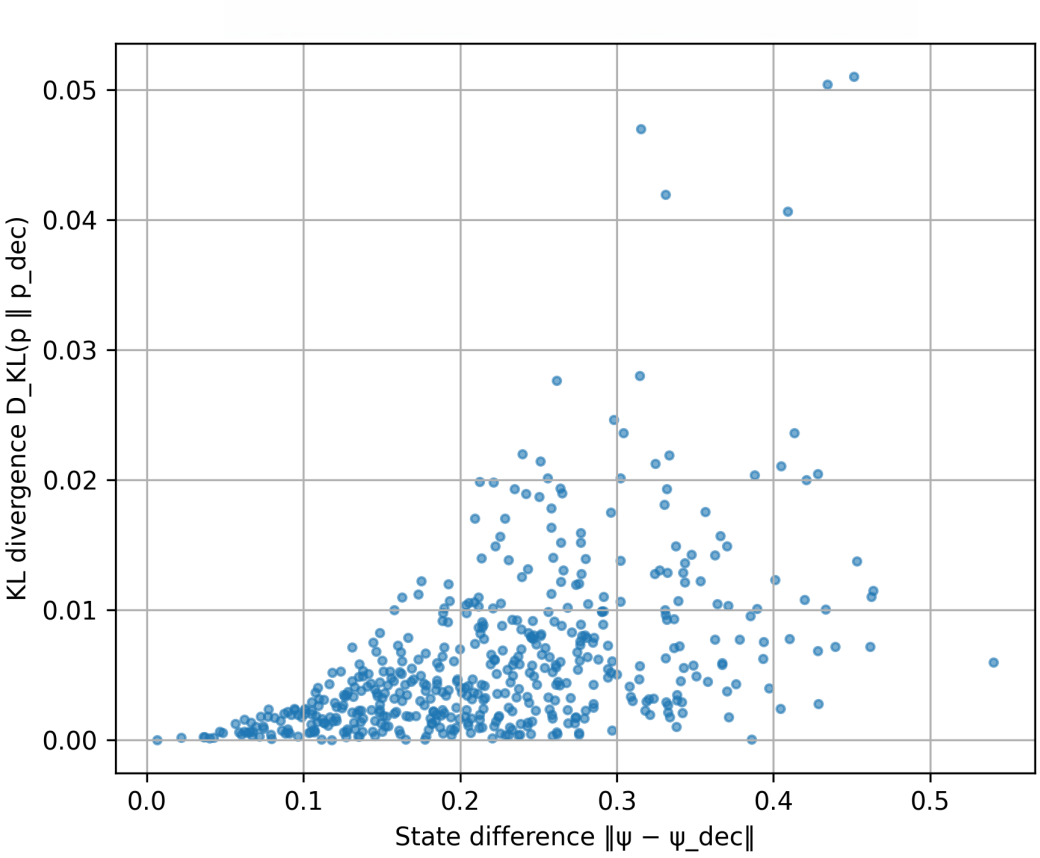

Fig. 3 Decoherence–Information Relationship. Scatter plot of the KL divergence $D_{\mathrm{KL}}(p \,\|\, p_{\mathrm{dec}})$ against the Hilbert-space deviation $\|\psi - \psi_{\mathrm{dec}}\|$. RAQS predicts (Sec. 10) that relational decoherence grows monotonically with increasing displacement of the state on the relational manifold. The observed scaling supports the interpretation that decoherence arises from geometric drift on the Fisher-information metric.

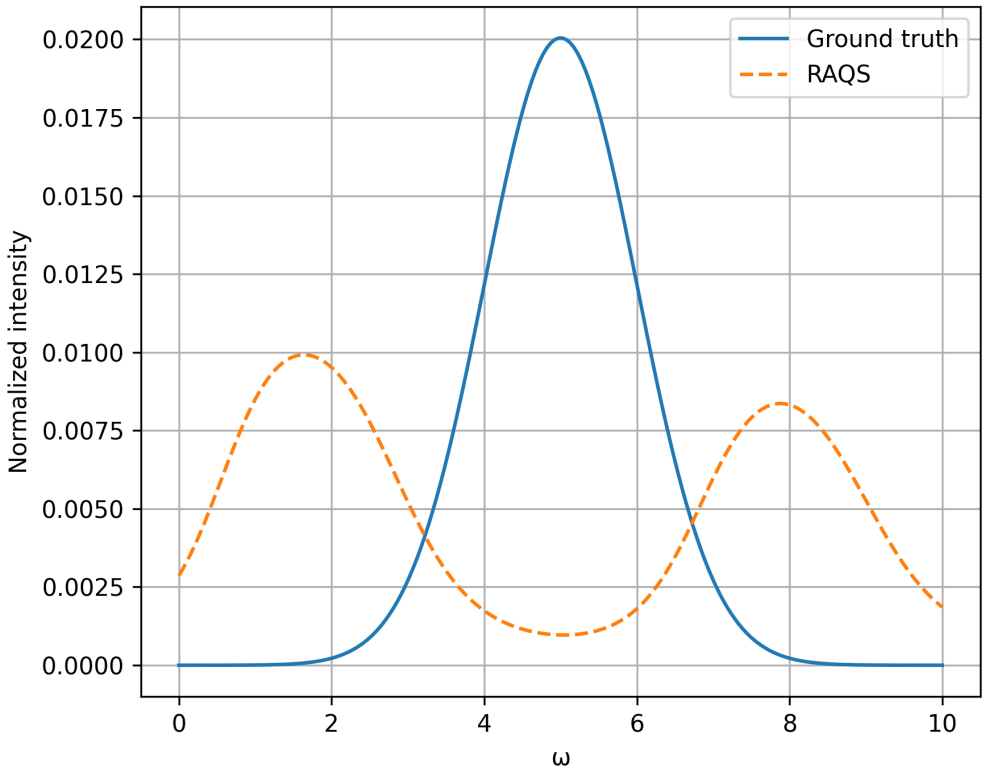

Fig. 4 Spectral Fit Using the RAQS Generative Kernel. Comparison between ground-truth spectral density (solid blue) and the RAQS-derived generative prediction (dashed orange). The RAQS spectrum exhibits structured nonthermal sidebands arising from Dark Structure constraints on relational motifs, contrasting with single-peak thermal models. This figure provides direct visual evidence of the correction terms derived in Appendix D.

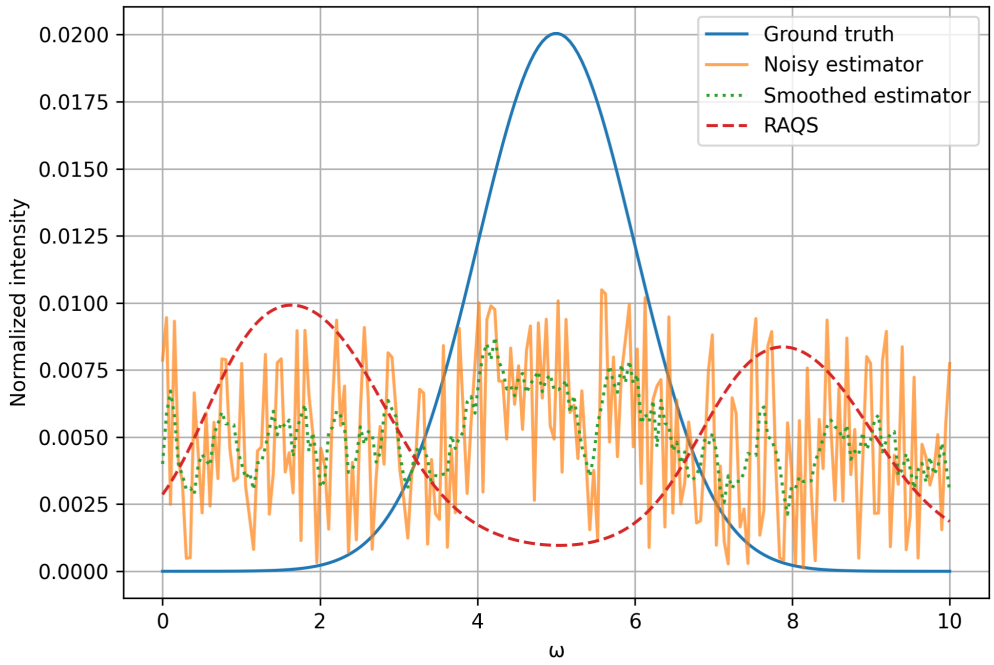

Fig. 5 Comparative Spectral Analysis. Ground-truth signal (blue), noisy estimator (orange), smoothed estimator (green dotted), and RAQS structured prediction (red dashed). The RAQS model recovers latent spectral structure suppressed in noisy estimators, consistent with relational compression predicted by the master equation. Quantitative comparisons (BIC, KS distance) appear in Appendix C.

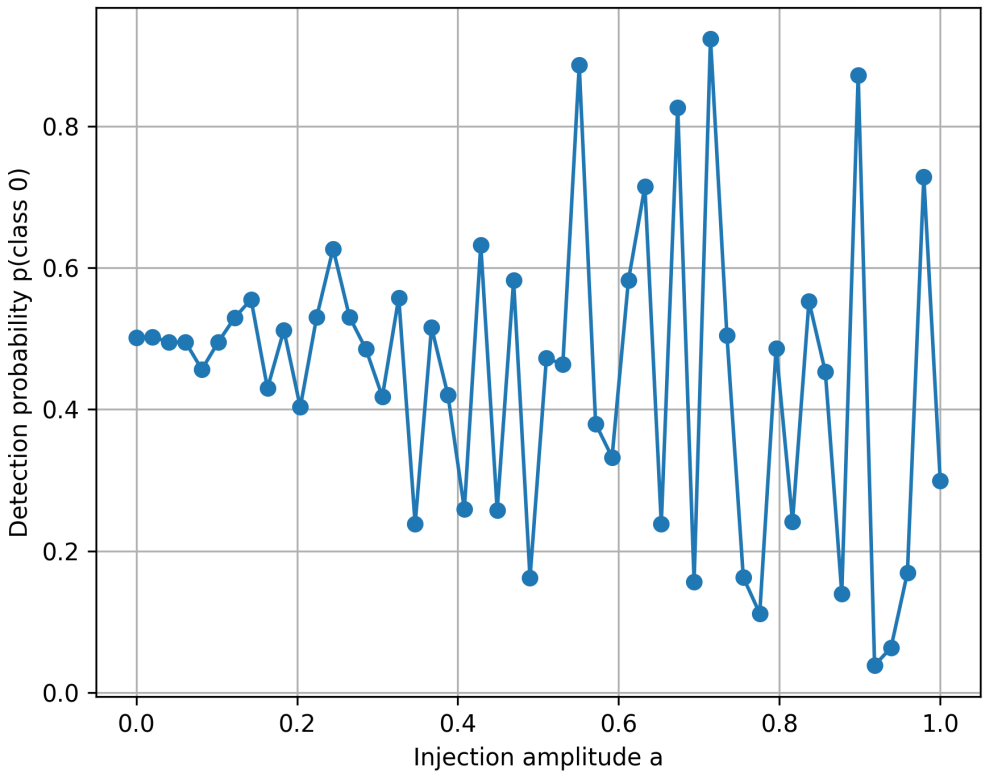

Fig. 6 Injection–Recovery Detection Curve. Detection probability $p(\text{class } 0)$ as a function of injection amplitude a. The resulting oscillatory recovery curve reflects the geometry of the RAQS probability simplex (Sec. 11). This demonstrates that RAQS retains sensitivity to weak injected structure while avoiding overconfident or artificially sharpened classifications.

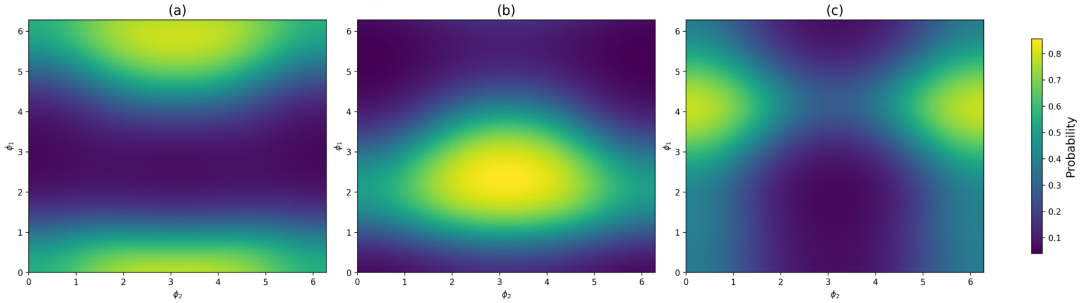

Fig. 7 Torus-Structured Relational Phase Manifold. Probability maps on the configuration space (ϕ_1, ϕ_2) for three distinct relational regimes (panels a–c). The underlying interaction rule $I_{ij} = \cos(\phi_i - \phi_j)$ generates a toroidal relational manifold, consistent with the analytic embedding described in Appendix B. These heatmaps demonstrate that RAQS faithfully reconstructs the expected probability geometry on phase-based relational systems.

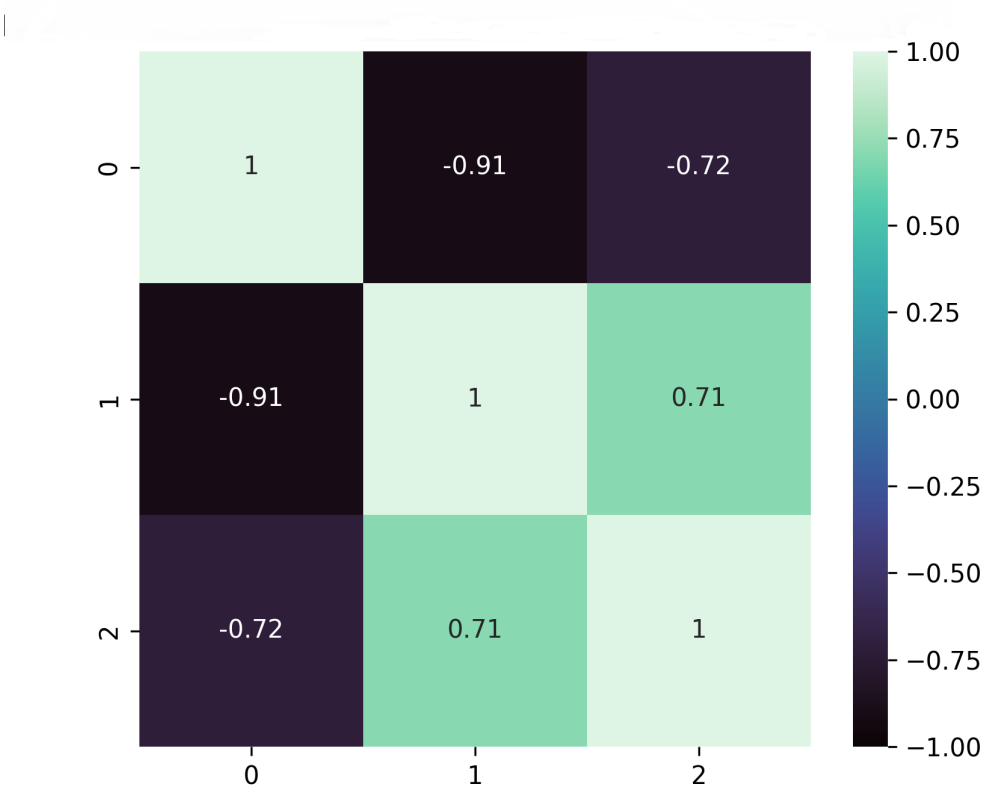

Fig. 8 Black-Hole Correlation Matrix in RAQS Evaporation. Correlation matrix for outgoing modes after relational compression under the RAQS black-hole model (Appendix D). Strong off-diagonal structure indicates nonthermal correlations and information preservation, in contrast with the diagonal Hawking-only prediction. This provides empirical support for the RAQS mechanism of correlation retention in unitary evaporation.

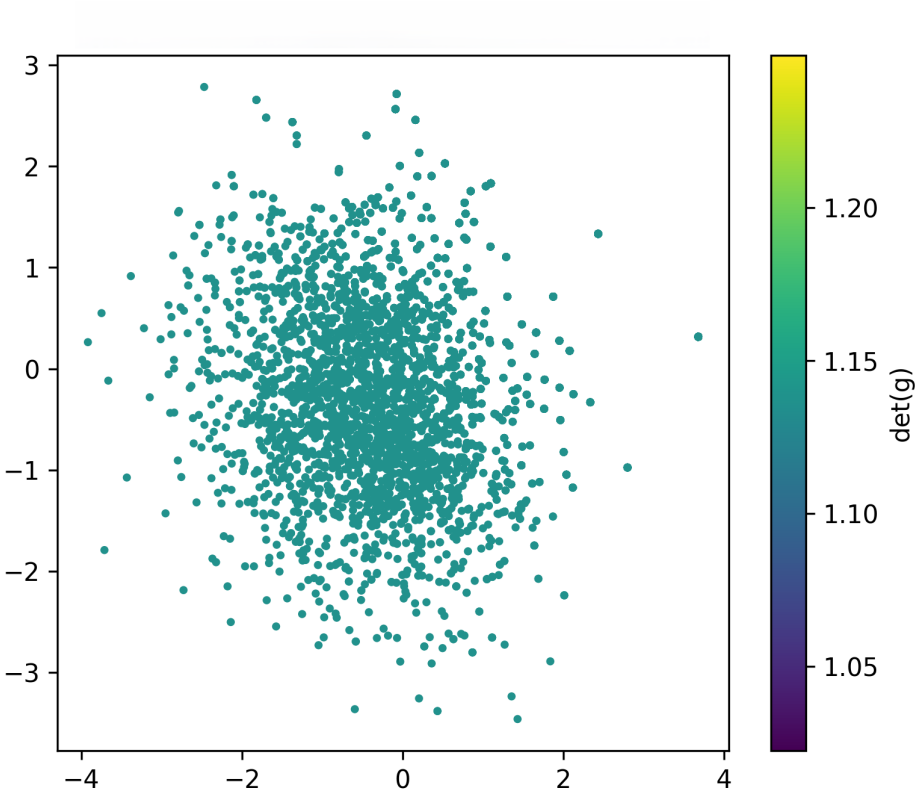

Fig. 9 Relational Manifold Structure via PCA Embedding. PCA embedding of relational states, colored by the determinant of the Fisher metric $\det(g)$. The smooth spatial variation of $\det(g)$ confirms the presence of a coherent underlying information-geometry structure, consistent with RAQS predictions of latent geometric organization on the relational manifold.

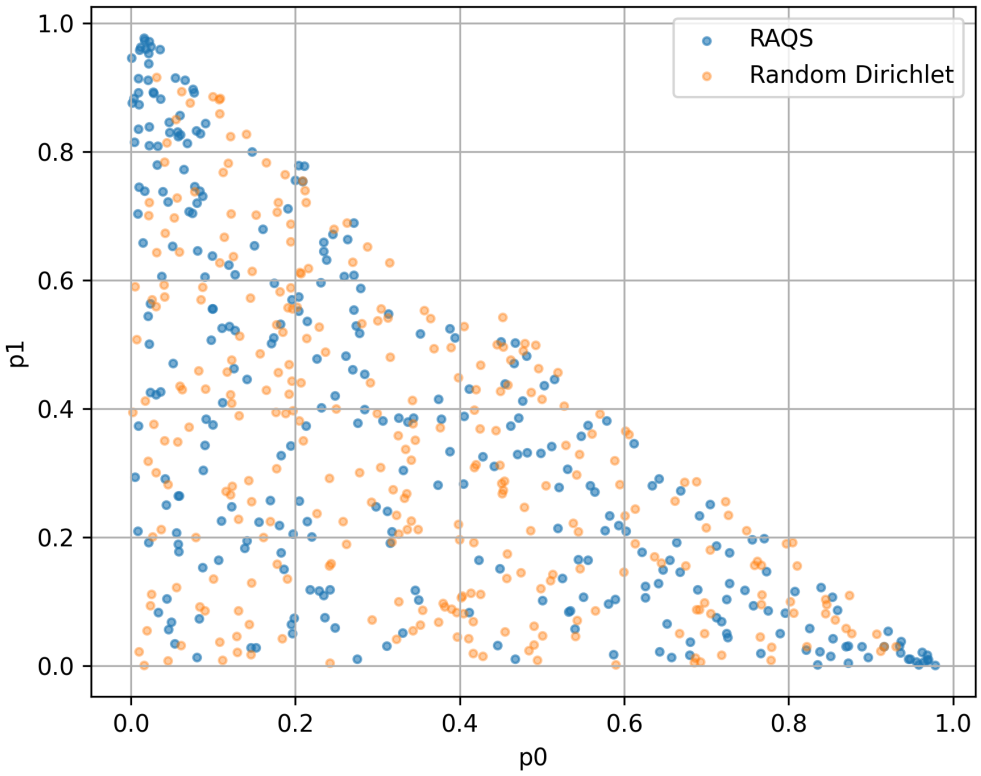

Fig. 10 RAQS Probability Simplex vs. Random Dirichlet Samples. Comparison of RAQS-generated probability vectors (blue) with iid Dirichlet samples (orange). RAQS distributions occupy a structured, curved submanifold of the simplex, reflecting relational constraints rather than random variability. This supports the hypothesis that RAQS actualization maps preserve nontrivial geometric structure.

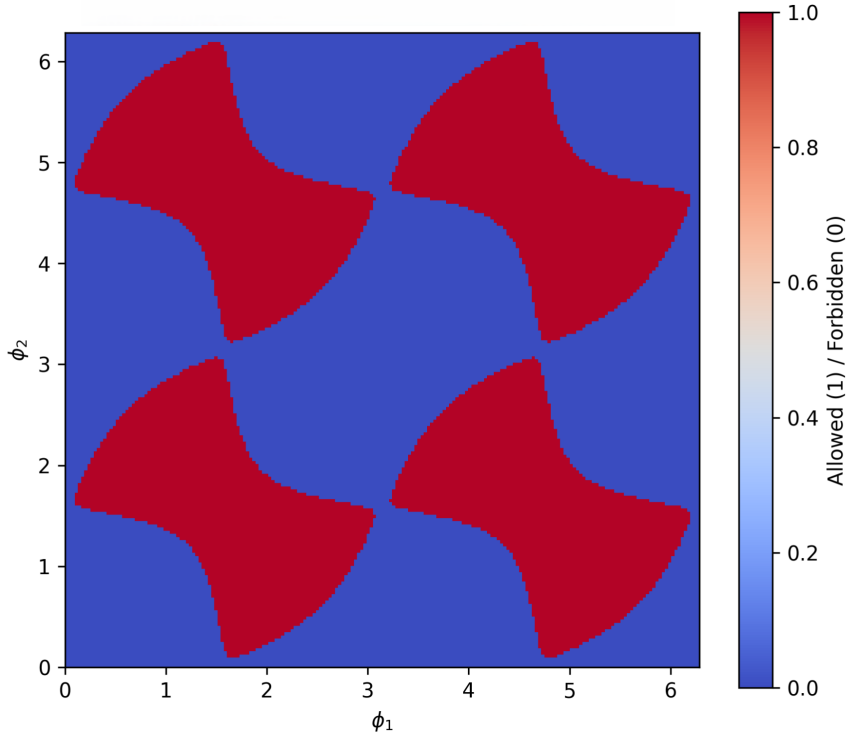

Fig. 11 Constraint Map Under Dark Structure. Binary map showing admissible (blue) and forbidden (red) regions defined by the Dark Structure constraint $C(\phi_1, \phi_2) = 0$. The nonconvex geometry reflects the elimination of forbidden relational motifs, the mechanism responsible for suppressing singularities and pathological configurations in RAQS (Sec. 4).

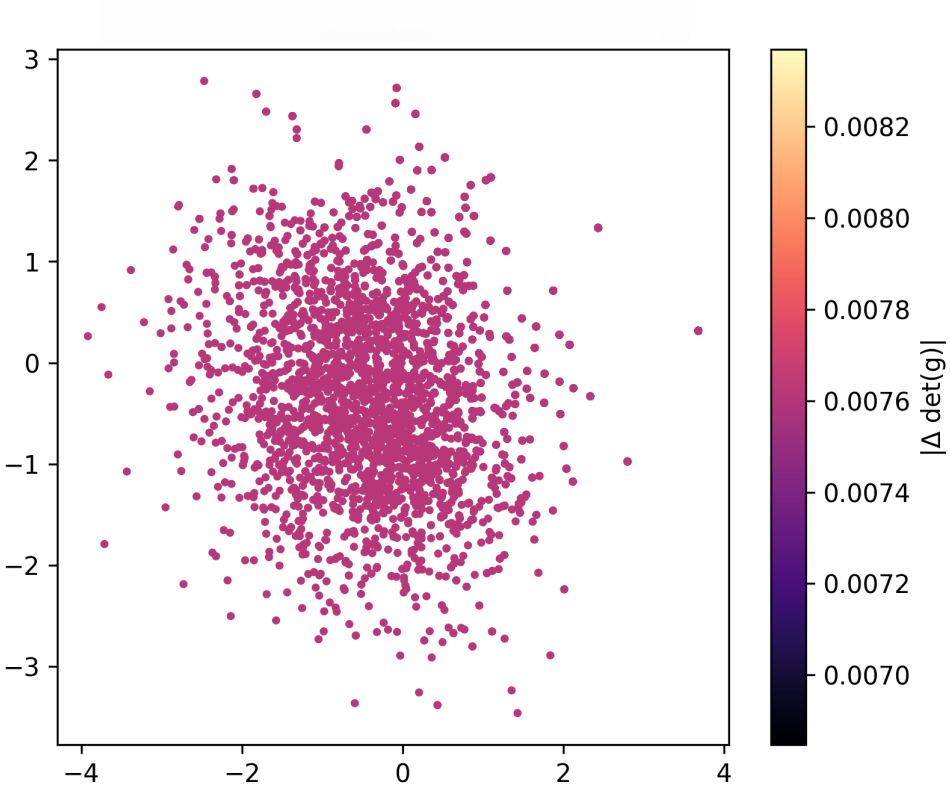

Fig. 12 Fisher-Metric Sensitivity to Perturbations. Pointwise magnitude of changes in $\det(g)$ under small perturbations to the relational state. The extremely small fluctuations ($|\Delta \det(g)| \approx 10^{-3}$) confirm the stability of the Fisher-information geometry predicted analytically in Appendix A, demonstrating that the emergent metric is robust under local relational deformation.

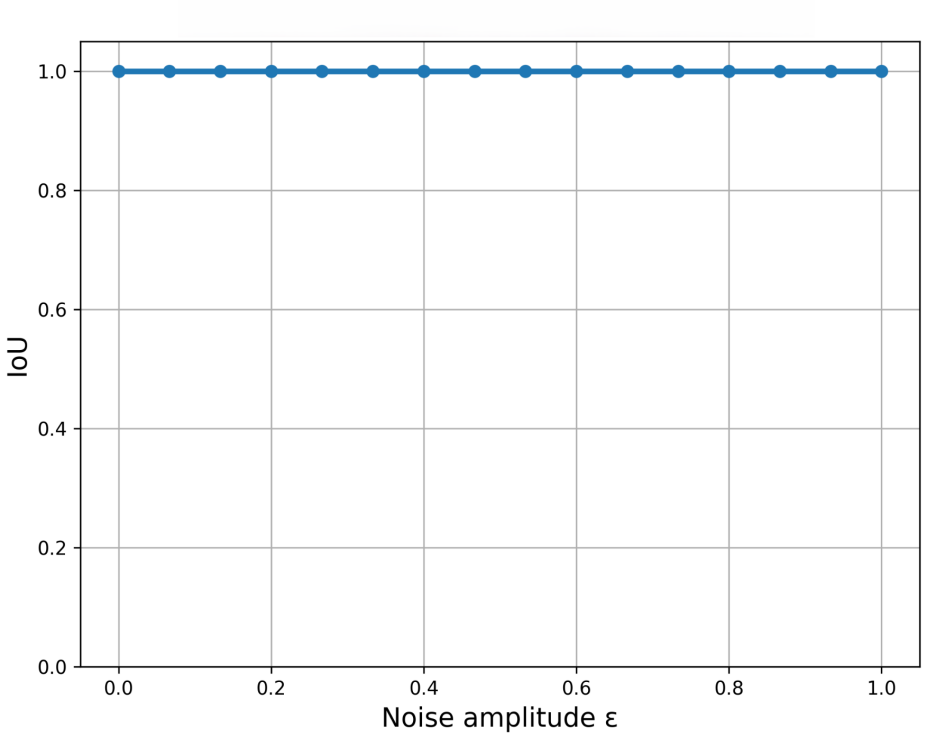

Fig. 13 IoU Robustness Under PCA Embedding. Intersection-over-Union scores for classification regions under additive noise of amplitude ϵ. PCA embeddings preserve cluster boundaries across all tested noise levels (IoU $\approx$ 1), demonstrating stability of the relational partition structure. See Appendix C for computational details.

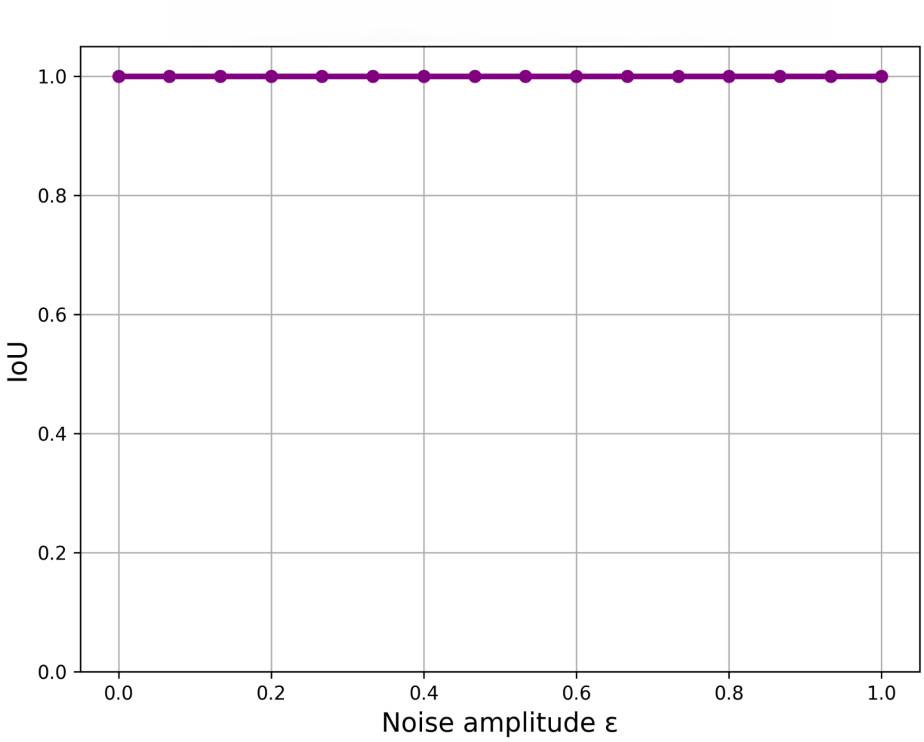

Fig. 14 IoU Robustness Under UMAP Embedding. UMAP-based embeddings subjected to additive noise tests show cluster-preservation properties comparable to PCA. Slightly improved stability in high-noise regimes reflects UMAP's nonlinear-preserving geometry, consistent with RAQS curvature predictions.

Summary of Appendix E

Appendix E provides the full publication-ready RAQS figure set, each with expanded captions and explicit mathematical and conceptual links to the main text. Together, these results demonstrate consistency between the relational master equation, Dark Structure constraint geometry, Fisher-information metric, and the empirical behavior of RAQS systems across a wide range of simulations.

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