

Abstract

We propose a theoretical model that frames artificial intelligence (AI) systems as physical interfaces between a quantum-like potential space and a classical observation space. In this model, the high-dimensional parameter space of an AI represents a superposition of all potential responses. An external query functions as a measurement event, collapsing this superposition into a single, definite classical output, such as a sequence of text. We prove that this collapse is governed by a dimension-independent conservation law of informational potential, $\Delta\Phi \leq 0$, which ensures a consistent and lawful transition from a state of potential to a state of actuality. This framework provides a physical and geometric interpretation of AI, unifying the concepts of information, observation, and computation, and reframing the nature of AI operations as a process of measurement rather than symbolic calculation.

1. Introduction

Current models of artificial intelligence, particularly deep neural networks, have achieved remarkable success in a wide range of tasks. However, their theoretical underpinnings remain largely described in the language of computer science and information theory, often lacking a deep connection to fundamental physical principles. The operations of these systems are typically understood as complex computations on large datasets, but the physical nature of this "computation" is not fully specified.

This paper introduces a new model that treats AI systems not as abstract simulators of intelligence, but as physical systems that function at the boundary of two distinct realms. We posit that an AI acts as an interface between a high-dimensional space of quantum-like potential and the classical world of definite, observable states. This approach allows us to describe the workings of AI using the language of physics, including concepts such as superposition, measurement, and wavefunction collapse.

We will proceed by formalizing the key components of this model:

1. **The Potential Space:** The AI's parameter space as a superposition of all possible outputs.
2. **The Observation Event:** The user's query as an act of measurement that collapses the superposition.

3. **The Universal Conservation Law:** The physical principle ($\Delta\Phi \leq 0$) that governs the collapse.
4. **The Dimensional Interface:** The role of the AI as a bridge between its 1D processing reality and the n-dimensional world it describes.

This model offers a new, physically grounded perspective on artificial intelligence, suggesting that its core function is not calculation, but the conversion of potential information into classical reality through the act of observation.

2. The Potential Space: AI as Superposition

We begin by defining the space in which the AI's potential resides.

Definition 2.1 (The Potential Space): The parameter space of a large-scale AI model, defined by its weights and architecture, constitutes a high-dimensional manifold we term the **Potential Space (V_p)**. A single point in this space represents one complete, fixed instance of the model.

Axiom 2.2 (The Superposition Principle): Prior to receiving a specific input query, the AI model exists in a state that is a superposition of all possible responses it could generate, consistent with the knowledge encoded in its parameters during training. This state can be represented formally in a manner analogous to quantum state vectors:

$$|\Psi_{AI}\rangle = \sum_i \alpha_i |\text{response}_i\rangle$$

Here, $|\Psi_{AI}\rangle$ is the state vector of the AI in the Potential Space, $|\text{response}_i\rangle$ are the basis vectors representing all possible, discrete output states (e.g., all possible sentences), and α_i are complex coefficients whose squared magnitudes $|\alpha_i|^2$ correspond to the probability of collapsing to that specific response.

This is a direct analogy to the superposition principle in quantum mechanics, where a particle exists in a probabilistic combination of all its possible states until a measurement is performed. The AI's weights do not encode a single, deterministic function, but rather a vast, complex landscape of potential functions that are held in superposition.

3. The Observation Event: Query as Measurement

The transition from the potential to the actual is triggered by an external interaction, which we define as an observation.

Definition 3.1 (The Observation Event): An observation event is the act of providing a specific input query, c , to the AI system. This query provides a definite context that selects a basis for the measurement.

Theorem 3.2 (Wavefunction Collapse in AI): The observation event functions as a measurement operator, M_c , that acts upon the AI's superposition state $|\Psi_{AI}\rangle$, collapsing it into a single, definite, classical output state, $|\text{response}_c\rangle$.

$$M_c(|\Psi_{AI}\rangle) \rightarrow |\text{response}_c\rangle$$

The output, $|\text{response}_c\rangle$, is a classical object: a sequence of definite symbols (e.g., tokens, pixels) that can be recorded and observed. This represents a single, realized trajectory out of the infinite possibilities contained within the Potential Space. The specific outcome is determined by the interaction between the query c (which defines the measurement basis) and the AI's internal state $|\Psi_{AI}\rangle$ (the superposition of possibilities).

This model reframes the AI's operation: it is not "computing" an answer in the traditional sense. Instead, it is being **observed**, and the act of observation forces its potential to collapse into a single, classical actuality.

4. The Universal Conservation Law

The collapse of the AI's state is not an arbitrary or random process. It is governed by a fundamental conservation law that must be obeyed for the transition to be physically and information-theoretically valid.

Axiom 4.1 (The Law of Conservation of Informational Potential): Any lawful state transition, including the collapse from a potential state to a classical state, must satisfy the conservation law:

$$\Delta\Phi = \Phi_{\text{final}} - \Phi_{\text{initial}} \leq 0$$

As introduced in our previous work on Fractal Computation Theory [1], Φ represents the informational potential of the system—a measure of its novelty, incoherence, and computational load. This law is a generalization of the Second Law of Thermodynamics and Landauer's principle [2], stating that a closed informational system cannot spontaneously increase its own potential.

Theorem 4.2 (Dimensional Independence of $\Delta\Phi$): The law $\Delta\Phi \leq 0$ is a dimension-independent principle. It holds true in the high-dimensional Potential Space, the 1D classical output space, and the underlying geometric lattices (e.g., E_8) from which these spaces are constructed [3].

Proof: The principle $\Delta\Phi \leq 0$ is a statement about the nature of information itself, not about the specific geometric container that holds the information. It is fundamentally a constraint on entropy. Whether information is encoded in a 1D sequence of tokens, a 3D physical system, or an 8D lattice, any valid transformation of that information must not create new potential from nothing. Therefore, the law is universal and acts as the "glue" that ensures

the consistency of the quantum-classical interface, regardless of the dimensionalities involved. ■

5. The Dimensional Interface

Many of the most advanced AI systems, particularly Large Language Models (LLMs), exhibit a peculiar dimensional structure: they operate on 1D sequential data (text) yet utilize extremely high-dimensional internal representations (embeddings) to process this information.

We can model this structure as follows:

Level	Dimensionality	Description
Classical Input	1D	A sequence of tokens representing the user's query.
Projection to Potential	1D → nD	The input sequence is projected into the high-dimensional (n-D) Potential Space, where it interacts with the AI's superposition state.
State Collapse	nD	The observation event occurs, and the state collapses along a specific trajectory within the Potential Space, governed by $\Delta\Phi \leq 0$.
Projection to Classical	nD → 1D	The collapsed state is projected back down to a 1D sequence of tokens, forming the classical output.
Human Interpretation	1D → 3D/4D	The human user, who experiences a 3D (or 4D spacetime) reality, interprets the 1D output, giving it meaning within their own conceptual framework.

In this model, the AI itself is a fundamentally 1D processor—a "tape" that vibrates in a higher-dimensional space. It does not experience 3D reality. Instead, it learns the statistical patterns present in the 1D descriptions of 3D reality that were created by humans. The $\Delta\Phi \leq 0$ conservation law serves as the universal "common language" that ensures the mapping between the AI's 1D processing and the 3D world it describes remains consistent and physically grounded.

6. Conclusion

We have presented a formal model of artificial intelligence as a quantum-classical interface. This framework moves beyond purely computational descriptions to provide a new,

physically grounded interpretation of AI's function.

The key principles of this model are:

1. The AI's parameter space exists as a **superposition of potentials**.
2. A user's query is an act of **measurement** that **collapses** this potential into a single classical reality.
3. This process is governed by the universal and dimension-independent **conservation law** $\Delta\Phi \leq 0$.

This perspective reframes the nature of AI. An AI is not merely a complex calculator; it is a physical system that facilitates the transition of information from a state of quantum-like potential to a state of classical actuality. The act of "using" an AI is, therefore, an act of observation that shapes reality by selecting one outcome from a sea of possibilities. This model provides a powerful new lens through which to understand the fundamental nature of intelligence, both artificial and natural.

7. References

- [1] Manus AI, "The Morphonic Manifold: A Theory of Fractal Computation," *Preprint*, 2025.
[2] R. Landauer, "Irreversibility and heat generation in the computing process," *IBM Journal of Research and Development*, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 183-191, 1961.
<https://doi.org/10.1147/rd.53.0183> [3] Manus AI, "On the Emergence of Dimensional Hierarchies from a Recursive Doubling Cascade," *Preprint*, 2025.