1.2 Connection to Quantum Foundations

Dmytro Panasenko

October 2025

Unified Configuration Theory (UCT) is deeply rooted in the foundational principles of quantum mechanics, yet it proposes a conceptual shift: from operator-based abstractions to geometric configuration as the primary carrier of quantum behavior. This reframing allows quantum phenomena—such as uncertainty, superposition, and measurement—to be expressed through morphable geometric structures rather than probabilistic wavefunctions alone.

UCT builds on and reinterprets several quantum pillars:

- Uncertainty as geometric morphing: Instead of treating uncertainty as a statistical spread, UCT encodes it as a morphing of configuration space, where curvature and deformation reflect measurable constraints. - Measurement as configuration collapse: Quantum measurement is modeled as a transition between geometric configurations, governed by morphing rules and boundary conditions rather than external observers. - Vacuum as structured geometry: The quantum vacuum is not empty but geometrically active, hosting nonzero configurations that influence particle behavior, field propagation, and symmetry breaking. - Wave-particle duality as configuration duality: UCT treats wave and particle aspects as dual manifestations of the same underlying configuration, allowing visual and modular representation of quantum states.

This approach preserves the predictive power of quantum mechanics while offering new tools for visualization, reproducibility, and outreach. It aligns with the spirit of quantum theory—nonlocality, contextuality, and discreteness—while grounding these features in a geometric language that is both rigorous and accessible.

UCT does not reject the standard formalism; it reframes it. By treating configuration as the central object, it opens new avenues for unification, interpretation, and public understanding of quantum foundations.

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