

Quantum Collapse Gravity VIII: Formal Field-Theoretic Embedding and Topological Phase-Lattice Dynamics

Stephen Garner

March 23 2025

1. Introduction

The Quantum Collapse Gravity (QCG) framework has, over the course of seven prior papers, developed a radically new approach to unifying quantum mechanics, spacetime geometry, gauge theory, and information structure. In contrast to standard interpretations of quantum theory, QCG treats quantum collapse not as an epistemic artifact of measurement, but as a physically constrained, topological process that gives rise to classical structure, curvature, and even number-theoretic behavior.

Papers I through VII explored this collapse-centric view across multiple domains:

- Collapse as the generator of gravity (Paper I)
- Gauge-constrained curvature regularization (Paper II)
- Collapse-invariant spacetime transformations (Paper III)
- Entropic minimization and harmonic attractors (Paper IV)
- Prime number prediction via collapse constraints (Paper V)
- Recursive structure via Penrose tiling and prime collapse lattices (Paper VI)
- Operator formalism and topological collapse geometry (Paper VII)

These works laid a conceptual and mathematical foundation for collapse-driven emergence. Yet one major step remains: to formalize this theory within a complete dynamical framework that connects quantum field theory, topological constraint, and emergent geometry under a single variational principle.

This paper presents that step. We introduce a field-theoretic embedding of the collapse condition functional $\Phi[\psi]$ and construct a recursive phase-lattice model wherein collapse events become nodes in an evolving quasiperiodic space. This lattice structure, in turn, determines local curvature, entropy gradients, and emergent order. With this, QCG advances from a descriptive theory to a predictive, mathematically grounded model of physical reality.

2. Field-Theoretic Collapse Embedding

Collapse in QCG is governed by a functional

$$\Phi[\psi] = |\nabla\phi(x, t)|^2 - |\langle\psi|\hat{O}|\psi\rangle|^2$$

and extended to field-theoretic form:

$$\Phi[\hat{\Psi}] = g^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\phi(x)\partial_\nu\phi(x) - \left|\langle 0|\hat{\Psi}^\dagger(x)\hat{O}\hat{\Psi}(x)|0\rangle\right|^2$$

To embed this collapse criterion in a dynamical theory, we introduce an effective action:

$$S = \int d^4x \left[\mathcal{L}_{\text{QFT}} + \lambda(x) \cdot \Phi[\hat{\Psi}] \right]$$

Here, $\lambda(x)$ acts as a constraint field—analogous to a Lagrange multiplier—that enforces the collapse condition. Collapse occurs when $\Phi[\hat{\Psi}] \geq \epsilon$, where ϵ defines a decoherence or entropy threshold.

Variational principle yields:

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta \hat{\Psi}} = 0, \quad \frac{\delta S}{\delta \lambda} = \Phi[\hat{\Psi}] - \epsilon = 0$$

In this formulation, classical structure arises not by assumption, but from an instability in the quantum phase landscape constrained by symmetry, coherence, and operator expectation.

3. Collapse Trigger as Phase Constraint

The collapse condition $\Phi[\hat{\Psi}] \geq \epsilon$ can be interpreted as a geometric tension within Hilbert space—when phase gradients exceed the ability of coherent superposition to remain self-consistent, collapse becomes necessary. This phase tension can be visualized as the quantum analog of gimbal lock: the system loses degrees of freedom for smooth transformation, and a discrete resolution is enforced.

The threshold ϵ acts as a coherence bandwidth limiter, reflecting entropy accumulation, energy scale, or decoherence bounds. When the projected expectation value of a local observable \hat{O} diverges too strongly from the internal phase evolution, a constraint violation occurs and phase evolution collapses into a symmetry-locked projection.

Thus, collapse does not arise from measurement, but from a topological instability in the evolving phase field. The field $\lambda(x)$ represents the enforcement of this geometric constraint and becomes non-zero only where phase-locking is required.

4. Recursive Phase Lattice as Topological Space

Each collapse event can be treated as a discrete node $C_n = (x_n, \phi_n, \rho_C(x_n))$ within a quasiperiodic topological lattice. These nodes are not randomly distributed, but recursively aligned in accordance with entropy minimization and phase coherence. The local collapse density field is given by:

$$\rho_C(x) = \sum_n \delta^4(x - x_n) + \sum_{m \neq n} f_{mn}(\phi_m, \phi_n)$$

Here, the second term introduces an interference kernel f_{mn} that encodes phase-coupling behavior—potentially resonant, repulsive, or symmetry-seeking. Collapse alignment can thus be modeled as an evolving weighted graph, tiling phase-space in a manner similar to Penrose quasicrystals or holographic networks.

As this recursive lattice evolves, it forms a dynamic interference geometry—encoding emergent spacetime curvature, field boundaries, and entropy flows. Geometry itself becomes the large-scale residue of recursive collapse alignment.

5. Emergent Geometry from Collapse Density

From the recursive lattice of collapse events emerges a new view of curvature: not as a continuous deformation of a manifold, but as a locally modulated density of coherent phase transitions. Curvature becomes a secondary effect—an interpretive overlay on collapse frequency gradients.

The effective curvature tensor $R_{\text{eff}}^{\mu\nu}$ can be constructed as a functional of collapse density:

$$R_{\text{eff}}^{\mu\nu}(x) = \mathcal{F}[\rho_C(x), \nabla\rho_C(x), f_{mn}]$$

High collapse density implies strong spacetime rigidity, low density allows for more flexible geometry. Geometric anomalies (e.g., black holes, inflation zones) correspond to breakdowns or reconfigurations of the recursive collapse structure.

6. Predictions and Experimental Implications

The formal structure of QCG implies several novel, testable phenomena:

- **Modified Time Dilation:** Subtle deviations from GR near massive bodies due to invariant collapse rate.
- **Gravitational Decoherence Boundaries:** Observable transitions in interferometry across coherence limits.
- **Vacuum Energy Regulation:** Natural suppression of zero-point fluctuations via recursive phase locking.
- **Lensing and CMB Anomalies:** Potential quasiperiodic distortions in large-scale structure and relic radiation.
- **Prime Number Structure in Quantum Systems:** Spectral gaps aligning with prime attractors.

7. Integration with Papers I–VII

- **Paper I:** Collapse as gravity—now formalized via $\Phi[\hat{\Psi}]$.
- **Paper II:** Gauge-constrained curvature—now encoded in $\lambda(x)$.

- **Paper III:** Transformation laws—now grounded in recursive operator structure.
- **Paper IV:** Entropy attraction—now described by lattice dynamics.
- **Paper V:** Prime predictivity—emerges from phase-locking and lattice interference.
- **Paper VI:** Penrose tiling—manifests as recursive node coherence.
- **Paper VII:** Gimbal lock—realized in Jacobian rank degeneracy.

8. Conclusion

Quantum Collapse Gravity has now reached its formal, dynamical stage. Where Papers I through VII laid the philosophical and structural groundwork, this paper presents a unifying engine: a field-theoretic action formalism and topological phase-space structure that describe how spacetime itself arises from recursive collapse.

Collapse is no longer a placeholder in measurement theory—it is the root dynamical mechanism by which coherence gives way to form, and superposition resolves into structure. From this, time, curvature, and matter-like features follow.

This is not merely a unification of quantum theory and general relativity. It is a reframing of what it means for geometry, structure, and information to emerge at all.

References

1. Dirac, P. A. M. *The Principles of Quantum Mechanics*, Oxford University Press (1930).
2. Penrose, R. *The Road to Reality: A Complete Guide to the Laws of the Universe*, Jonathan Cape (2004).
3. Weinberg, S. *The Quantum Theory of Fields, Vol. I-III*, Cambridge University Press (1995).

4. Carroll, S. M. *Spacetime and Geometry: An Introduction to General Relativity*, Addison-Wesley (2003).
5. Bassi, A., Lochan, K., Satin, S., Singh, T. P., Ulbricht, H. Models of wave-function collapse, underlying theories, and experimental tests. *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **85**, 471 (2013).
6. Rovelli, C. *Quantum Gravity*, Cambridge University Press (2004).
7. Arkani-Hamed, N., Cachazo, F., Cheung, C., Kaplan, J. The S-Matrix in Twistor Space. *Journal of High Energy Physics* **03**, 036 (2010).
8. Hossenfelder, S. Minimal length scale scenarios for quantum gravity. *Living Rev. Relativ.* **16**, 2 (2013).
9. 'Quantum Collapse and Emergent Gravity: A Unified Framework', Garner, S., Zenodo (Paper I).
10. 'A Gauge-Constrained Modification to General Relativity: Resolving Singularities and Quantum Gravity', Garner, S., Zenodo (Paper II).
11. 'Quantum Collapse and the Fundamental Nature of Spacetime Transformations', Garner, S., Zenodo (Paper III).
12. 'Quantum Collapse and Harmonic Entropy: A Unified Framework for Emergent Structure', Garner, S., Zenodo (Paper IV).
13. 'Predicting Prime Numbers Using Quantum Collapse Constraints: A Physical Approach', Garner, S., Zenodo (Paper V).
14. 'Quantum Collapse and Penrose Tiling: A Unified Framework for Prime Number Distribution and Emergent Structure', Garner, S., Zenodo (Paper VI).
15. 'Collapse Geometry Layer: The Phase-Resolved Structure Beneath Spacetime', Garner, S., Zenodo (Paper VII).