# **PWT Protocol 3.0: P-DSI in Toy Quantum Systems**

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## 1 Goal and Hypothesis

**Goal:** To test the universality of Prime-Indexed Discrete Scale Invariance (p-DSI) by applying the  $\lambda$  constraint to a simple physical system, specifically analyzing its effect on system stability, energy distribution, and resistance to thermal perturbation.

**Hypothesis:** A Toy Quantum System whose key structural dimension (e.g., potential well width) is constrained by a prime-indexed factor ( $\Lambda_P$ ) will exhibit **superior stability and minimal energy variance** compared to one constrained by a composite-indexed factor ( $\Lambda_C$ ) when subjected to noise.

## 2 Experimental Setup: The 1D Infinite Square Well

The experiment simulates a time-dependent, 1-Dimensional (1D) Infinite Square Well, a foundational system in quantum mechanics.

### **2.1** Independent Variable: Well Width (*L*)

The key scaling parameter  $\lambda$  will directly constrain the physical width of the potential well, L.

- **System Dimension:** The width of the potential well, L.
- Scaling Rule:  $L = \lambda \cdot L_0$ , where  $L_0$  is a fixed baseline constant (e.g.,  $L_0 = 1$  arbitrary unit).

Table 1: Scaling Constraints ( $\Lambda$ )

Condition	Scaling Factors ( $\Lambda$ )	Example Width ( $\it L$ )	Rationale
Prime Condition ( $\Lambda_P$ )	${3,5,7}$	${3.0, 5.0, 7.0}$	Maximize PWT effects (sma
Composite Condition ( $\Lambda_C$ )	$\{4, 6, 8\}$	$\{4.0, 6.0, 8.0\}$	Magnitude-matched compo
Null Condition ( $\Lambda_N$ )	{1}	1.0	Control baseline.

#### 2.2 Perturbation (Simulated Noise)

The system stability must be tested under dynamic conditions.

• **Mechanism:** The system's Hamiltonian will be subjected to a time-varying thermal noise term,  $\hat{H}'(t)$ .

- **Noise Profile:** White noise,  $N(0, \sigma^2)$ , added to the boundary conditions of the well at every time step, t, simulating thermal agitation or decoherence.
- **Control:** The standard deviation of the noise ( $\sigma$ ) must be identical across all conditions.

#### 3 Simulation Protocol

Each condition must be executed with N=10 independent runs over a fixed duration, T.

- 1. **Initialization:** Set L according to the chosen  $\lambda$ . Initialize the particle's wave function  $\Psi(x,0)$  to a fixed, non-stationary superposition state (e.g., a combination of the first two energy eigenstates).
- 2. **Evolution:** Evolve the system over duration T using the time-dependent Schrödinger equation:

$$rac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -rac{i}{\overline{h}}\hat{H}\Psi, \quad ext{where } \hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}'(t)$$

3. **Perturbation Application:** At each time step,  $\hat{H}'(t)$  is introduced via the noise term  $\hat{H}'(t) \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ .

# 4 Dependent Variables: Measuring Stability and Coherence

Table 2: Metrics for Physical Stability

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Metric	Definition & Protocol	PWT Prediction ( $\Lambda_P$ vs. $\Lambda_C$ )	
1. Energy Variance ( $\Delta E^2$ )	The variance of the total energy, $\langle \hat{H}^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{H} \rangle^2$ , calculated over the duration $T$ . Measures dynamic stability.	<b>Significantly Lower</b> in $\Lambda_P$ (More stable)	
2. Decay Rate of Initial State	The rate at which the fidelity of the initial state $ \Psi(x,0)\rangle$ decays: $ \langle \Psi(x,T) \Psi(x,0)\rangle ^2$ . Measures resistance to decoherence.		
3. Energy State Purity (En- tropy)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Significantly Lower in $\Lambda_P$ (More structured/coherent)	
4. Structural Residue (Spec- tral Check)	Analyze the <b>time-series</b> of the expectation value of position, $\langle x(t) \rangle$ , using a Fourier transform.	Peaks at $\omega_p=2\pi/\ln p$ in $\Lambda_P$ (Confirms p-DSI mechanism)	

# **5 Execution and Analysis**

The executing AI must run N=10 simulations for each of the 7 conditions ( $\Lambda_P,\Lambda_C,\Lambda_N$ ).

- 1. **Report:** Return the mean and standard deviation for all four dependent variables for each condition.
- 2. **Analysis:** Perform ANOVA to compare the means of the  $\Lambda_P$  vs.  $\Lambda_C$  sets.
- 3. **Critical Check:** Plot the spectral analysis (Metric 4) for one representative  $\Lambda_P$  agent to confirm the **Prime Comb** is present in the physical system's dynamics.