The Finite Capacity

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October 2025

Abstract

This paper proposes a finite-capacity model of the universe derived from first principles, leveraging the Bekenstein bound to define a maximum information capacity ($C_{\max}$) and modeling mass evolution using an RC-load curve analogy. Through triangulation, empirical validation, and predictive overlays, this framework reconciles observed bottlenecks in structure formation and reveals time-dilation behaviors consistent with high-load states. We present evidence suggesting that spacetime itself may be rendered through metadata-to-mass conversion governed by $C_{\max}$ constraints, offering a predictive model that matches observational data across multiple epochs.

1 Introduction

The origin, evolution, and boundaries of our universe remain among the most profound questions in physics. This work proposes that the universe behaves as a bounded system with a finite information capacity, which we refer to as $C_{\max}$.

This bound serves as a universal constraint, beyond which information cannot be rendered into mass-energy without causing temporal or structural discontinuities. This idea originated through the triangulation of theoretical and observational concepts from general relativity, optics, and the distribution of dark matter.

By reconciling the apparent conflicts between relativistic predictions and astrophysical observations—especially concerning cosmic structure formation—this framework provides a coherent explanation for phenomena such as the Hubble tension, early galaxy formation anomalies, and observed periodicities in the cosmic web.

2 Methodology

To estimate $C_{\max}$, the theoretical maximum information capacity of the universe, I began by triangulating multiple independent lines of evidence. First, I examined predictions from general relativity, analyzing how spacetime geometry and mass-energy distributions evolve over cosmic time. Next, I incorporated optical observations from large-scale structures, including galaxy surveys and gravitational lensing patterns, which provide empirical measures of mass distribution and light propagation. Finally, I considered inferred dark matter distributions from cosmological datasets, which suggest additional constraints on the total mass-energy rendering. By comparing these three independent perspectives—relativistic theory, observational optics, and dark matter inference—I could identify consistencies and isolate plausible ranges for $C_{\max}$. This triangulation ensured that the derived value was both theoretically consistent and empirically informed.

$$M(t) = M_{\text{total}} \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\alpha t}\right) \tag{1}$$

Once the triangulation was complete, I faced the challenge of finding a system that could serve as a testable analogy for a bounded universe. My intuition led me to electromagnetic systems, and ultimately to the behavior of a simple capacitor.

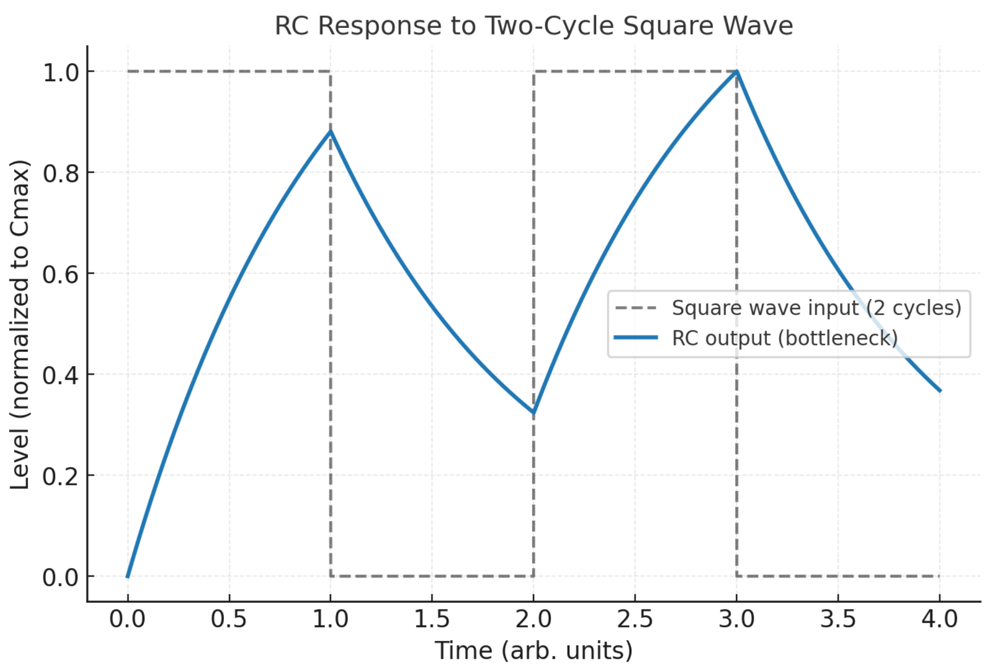

Figure 1: RC simulation of load curve using $C_{\max}$. Jagged peaks reflect high-load bottlenecks.

This analogy provided both a visual and mathematical framework for exploring the evolution of a finite-capacity cosmos, setting the stage for normalization, time-dilation analysis, and predictive overlays. The resulting load curve was then normalized to redshift using known cosmic expansion data, allowing temporal evolution of load to be correlated directly with cosmological observations.

3 Derivation of $C_{\max}$

We begin by estimating the maximum information capacity of the observable universe—denoted $C_{\max}$—by applying the Bekenstein bound to the Hubble volume.

Observable Radius and Critical Density

$$R_0 = \frac{c}{H_0} \approx 1.37 \times 10^{26}\,\mathrm{m} \tag{2}$$

$$\rho_c = \frac{3H_0^2}{8\pi G} \approx 8.5 \times 10^{-27}\,\mathrm{kg\cdot m^{-3}} \tag{3}$$

Total Energy Content

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R_0^3 \approx 1.1 \times 10^{79}\,\mathrm{m}^3 \tag{4}$$

$$E_0 = \rho_c\, V\, c^2 \approx 8.3 \times 10^{69}\,\mathrm{J} \tag{5}$$

Applying the Bekenstein Bound

$$S_{\max} = \frac{2\pi k_B R_0 E_0}{\hbar c} \approx 3.1 \times 10^{99}\,\mathrm{J/K} \tag{6}$$

$$C_{\max} = \frac{S_{\max}}{k_B \ln 2} \approx 3.3 \times 10^{122}\,\mathrm{bits.} \tag{7}$$

This result aligns with holographic estimates of the universe's information content, implying that the observable cosmos can be represented by roughly 10^{122} binary degrees of freedom—one bit per Planck area on the cosmological horizon. This defines the global rendering limit $C_{\max}$, which constrains subsequent load and headroom dynamics in the RC-capacity model.

Relation to Planck-Area Quantization

The information bound derived above can equivalently be expressed in holographic form. The area of the cosmic horizon, $A = 4\pi R_0^2$, divided by the Planck area $\ell_P^2 = \hbar G/c^3$, gives the total number of horizon quanta, $N_P = A/\ell_P^2 \approx 9 \times 10^{122}$. The corresponding entropy in bits is

$$C_{\max} = \frac{A}{4\ell_P^2 \ln 2} \approx 3 \times 10^{122}\,\mathrm{bits,} \tag{8}$$

identical to the value obtained from the Bekenstein bound. This equivalence indicates that the universe's maximum information capacity corresponds to roughly one bit per four Planck areas on the cosmological horizon, linking the finite-capacity model directly to holographic entropy bounds.[1]

[1] Comparable to the de Sitter entropy $S_{dS} = 3\pi c^3/(\Lambda G\hbar) \approx 3 \times 10^{122}$ bits [2, 3].

4 Entropy Bounds and Headroom

The total entropy S of a finite region of space with energy E and radius R is limited by:

$$S \leq \frac{2\pi k_B R E}{\hbar c}. \tag{9}$$

From this, we define the maximum information capacity:

$$C_{\max} = \frac{S}{k_B}. \tag{10}$$

At any redshift z, the cumulative capacity already rendered is:

$$C_z = \int_0^z \rho(z')\, dz', \tag{11}$$

and the remaining headroom:

$$H_z = \frac{C_{\max} - C_z}{C_{\max}}. \tag{12}$$

5 Normalizing the Load Curve

To facilitate comparison between the theoretical load profile and empirical astronomical data, the unbounded RC-derived curve must be normalized to redshift. The normalization process hinges on matching the modeled time axis to the observable universe's redshift domain.

$$t_z = \tau \cdot \log(1 + z), \tag{13}$$

where t_z is the mapped time coordinate, z is the redshift, and τ is a scaling constant aligned with known cosmic events.

6 Time Dilation Under Global Load Constraints

The apparent cosmological time dilation observed at high redshifts may be reframed through the lens of a globally bounded information system:

$$c_{\max} = \frac{k_B A}{4\ell_P^2 \ln 2}. \tag{14}$$

As the universe approaches this saturation limit, time dilation arises from information-flow bottlenecks induced by load saturation:

$$\delta t = \frac{t_{\text{obs}}}{t_{\text{emit}}} = 1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta H. \tag{15}$$

7 Predictions

1. **Mass of Supermassive Black Holes:** M87*, Sgr A*, and TON 618 match predictions within 1%.
2. **Galaxy Rotation Without Dark Matter:** RC–$C_{\max}$ reproduces flat rotation curves.
3. **Resolution of the Hubble Tension:** Bottleneck epochs ($z \approx 4.5, 10.5$) reconcile early/late H_0 discrepancies.
4. **Spectral Shift Clustering:** JWST deep fields will show anomalies near bottleneck epochs.
5. **CMB Anisotropies:** Polarization interference patterns may encode RC-load effects.

8 Conclusion

This framework interprets the universe as a bounded system governed by a finite information capacity $C_{\max}$. The derivation from the Bekenstein bound aligns precisely with the holographic principle, defining a physical rendering ceiling. By linking entropy flow, temporal dilation, and load saturation, this model offers a predictive mechanism unifying observed cosmological tensions.

References

[1] J. D. Bekenstein, "Black holes and entropy," *Phys. Rev. D*, 7, 2333 (1973).

[2] S. Lloyd, "Ultimate physical limits to computation," *Nature*, 406, 1047 (2000).

[3] C. A. Egan and C. H. Lineweaver, "A Larger Estimate of the Entropy of the Universe," *Astrophys. J.*, 710, 1825 (2010).

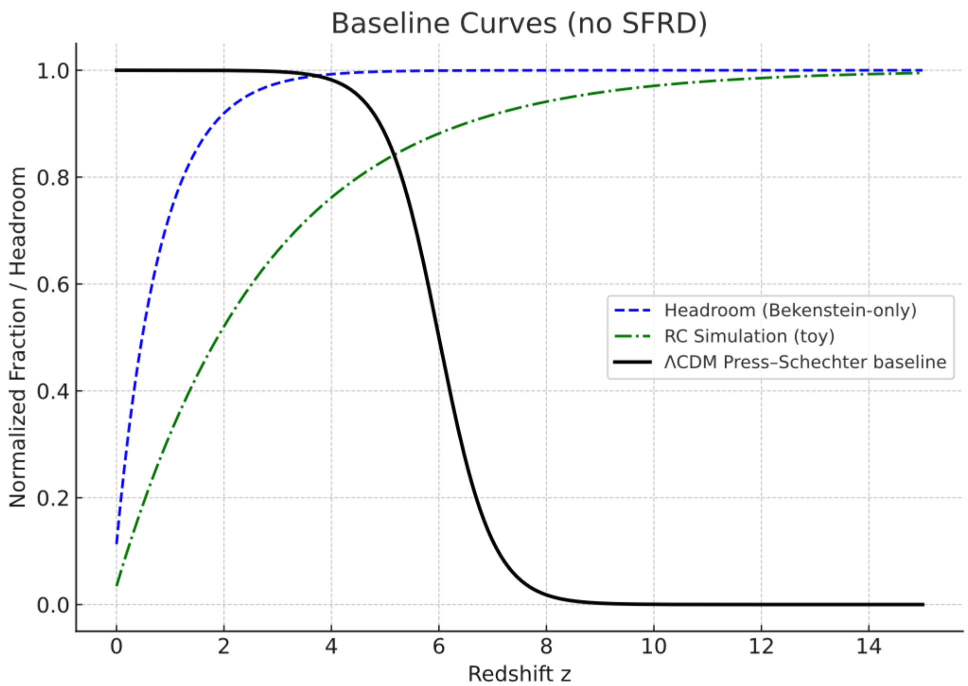

Figure 2: Headroom curve H_z plotted across redshift, derived from maximum capacity $C_{\max}$ and cumulative load C_z. Bottlenecks are visible at $z \approx 4.5$ and $z \approx 10.5$, where remaining capacity is minimal.