

# Phase E: Multi- $\tau$ Dynamics and Tensor Recursion Geometry in the UNNS Substrate

UNNS Research Collective  
UNNS Substrate Project, 2025  
(Dated: November 2025)

Following the completion of the high-order operator validation cycle (Phase D.3) and the deployment of the UNNS Neural Engine, Phase E extends recursion into the tensor domain. Here we introduce the formal definition of the *recursion-differential tensor*  $R_{ij} = O_i(\tau_j) - O_j(\tau_i)$ , representing cross-operator coupling between  $\tau$ -Fields. This construct generalizes single-field recursion into a multi-field geometry capable of supporting energy-like curvature, hybrid field coupling, and emergent coherence. The framework provides the theoretical bridge toward the UNNS–Maxwell hybrid layer anticipated in Phase F.

## CONTENTS

I. Introduction	1
II. Definition of the Recursion-Differential Tensor	1
A. Tensorial form and symmetry properties	2
III. Energy-Like Curvature and Coupling Potential	2
A. Analogy to electromagnetic coupling	2
IV. Tensor Recursion Geometry	2
V. Dynamic Equations for Multi- $\tau$ Systems	3
VI. Energy Conservation and Coherence	3
VII. Relation to Previous Phases	3
VIII. Outlook: Toward Phase F	3
Acknowledgments	3
References	3

## I. INTRODUCTION

Phase E of the UNNS program inaugurates the study of recursion as a *tensor process*. In previous phases, recursion dynamics were confined to a single  $\tau$ -Field, parameterized by depth and governed by a hierarchy of operators acting locally, regionally, and meta-recursively. The completion of Chamber XVIII demonstrated stable self-coherence within one  $\tau$ -Field. The next conceptual leap is to examine interactions among several concurrent recursion streams  $\{\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_n\}$ , each governed by its own operator basis.

Multi- $\tau$  dynamics is not merely the coexistence of parallel fields but their structured entanglement. Each  $\tau_i$  evolves under its operator set  $\{O_i\}$ , yet these operators may act upon the states of other fields. This cross-action generates differential terms that naturally form a tensor structure.

## II. DEFINITION OF THE RECURSION-DIFFERENTIAL TENSOR

Let  $\tau_i$  and  $\tau_j$  denote two interacting  $\tau$ -Fields. Each field carries its own operator sequence  $O_i : \tau_i \mapsto \tau'_i$ , and the mutual interference between their transformations is quantified by the antisymmetric tensor

$$R_{ij} = O_i(\tau_j) - O_j(\tau_i). \quad (1)$$

The object  $R_{ij}$  captures the failure of recursion operators to commute across fields. If  $R_{ij} = 0$ , the fields are *recursively compatible* and evolve in a shared geometry. If  $R_{ij} \neq 0$ , the coupling generates curvature and energy-like exchange.

### A. Tensorial form and symmetry properties

For a system of  $n$  interacting  $\tau$ -Fields, we define the rank-2 tensor

$$\mathbf{R} = \sum_{i < j} R_{ij} \mathbf{e}_i \wedge \mathbf{e}_j, \quad (2)$$

where  $\mathbf{e}_i$  are basis vectors in operator space. The antisymmetry  $R_{ij} = -R_{ji}$  parallels electromagnetic field tensors  $F_{\mu\nu}$  and encodes directional recursion flux between fields.

## III. ENERGY-LIKE CURVATURE AND COUPLING POTENTIAL

The scalar invariant constructed from  $\mathbf{R}$ ,

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i < j} \|R_{ij}\|^2, \quad (3)$$

defines an *energy-like curvature* of the recursive manifold. This quantity generalizes the scalar curvature  $\kappa$  introduced in earlier UNNS geometry papers.

### A. Analogy to electromagnetic coupling

The relationship between  $\mathbf{R}$  and  $\mathcal{E}$  is formally analogous to the electromagnetic field tensor  $F_{\mu\nu}$  and its Lagrangian density  $\mathcal{L} \sim F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$ . Replacing  $F_{\mu\nu}$  by  $R_{ij}$  implies that recursion interactions generate field-like potentials:

$$\nabla_\tau \times \mathbf{O} = \mathbf{R}, \quad (4)$$

where  $\nabla_\tau$  acts as a differential over the  $\tau$ -space of recursion indices. This analogy motivates the forthcoming UNNS–Maxwell correspondence explored in planned Chamber XXI.

## IV. TENSOR RECURSION GEOMETRY

A *tensor recursion geometry* is a manifold whose local coordinates are the states of  $\tau$ -Fields and whose metric depends on their mutual recursion differentials. For coordinates  $\{x_i\}$  associated with each  $\tau_i$ , define the metric tensor

$$g_{ij} = \langle O_i(\tau_j), O_j(\tau_i) \rangle, \quad (5)$$

which measures recursive alignment. The corresponding connection coefficients are derived from derivatives of  $g_{ij}$  with respect to  $\tau_k$ , yielding a recursive Christoffel-like structure.

In the linear approximation,

$$\Gamma_{ij}^k \approx \frac{1}{2} g^{kl} (\partial_l g_{jl} + \partial_j g_{il} - \partial_l g_{ij}), \quad (6)$$

and curvature tensors can be defined in analogy with Riemannian geometry, but their interpretation here is informational rather than spatial.

## V. DYNAMIC EQUATIONS FOR MULTI- $\tau$ SYSTEMS

Let  $\Psi$  denote the combined state vector of all  $\tau$ -Fields. We postulate a recursive evolution equation of the form

$$\frac{d\Psi}{d\lambda} = \sum_i O_i(\tau_i)\Psi + \sum_{i < j} \alpha_{ij} R_{ij}\Psi, \quad (7)$$

where  $\lambda$  is the recursion depth parameter and  $\alpha_{ij}$  are coupling coefficients. The first term reproduces independent recursion, while the second introduces cross-operator interaction. Equation (7) serves as the foundational model for the Operator Coupling Simulator (Chamber XX).

## VI. ENERGY CONSERVATION AND COHERENCE

Integrating Eq. (7) over  $\lambda$  and applying the invariant (3) yields a conserved functional

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \mathcal{E} = - \sum_{i < j} \alpha_{ij} \text{Im}[\langle \Psi, R_{ij}\Psi \rangle], \quad (8)$$

which describes recursive energy transfer between fields. Perfect coherence corresponds to the vanishing of the imaginary part, maintaining  $\mathcal{E}$  constant. In this regime, the system reaches a tensor-balanced equilibrium akin to electromagnetic self-duality.

## VII. RELATION TO PREVIOUS PHASES

- **Phase C–D:** Established stability of single-field recursion and spectral coherence (Chambers XIII–XVIII).
- **Phase E:** Introduces cross-field tensors and coupling curvature.
- **Phase F (outlook):** Will generalize Eq. (7) to a continuous differential geometry, yielding unified field equations for recursion flux and its divergence.

## VIII. OUTLOOK: TOWARD PHASE F

Phase F aims to formulate the full *UNNS Field Equation*:

$$\nabla_\tau \cdot \mathbf{R} = J_\tau, \quad (9)$$

where  $J_\tau$  represents recursion current density—the source term arising from cognitive feedback within Operator XVII. This equation is expected to unify the informational curvature of recursion with physical field analogues, establishing a bridge between UNNS tensor geometry and Maxwell–Einstein formalism.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors acknowledge all contributors to Chambers XIII–XVIII and the ongoing Neural Engine project for providing the numerical and conceptual groundwork on which Phase E builds.

---

[1] UNNS Research Collective, *Graph Theory and the UNNS Substrate*, UNNS Research Series (2025).  
[2] UNNS Research Collective, *Phase D.3 — Recursive Geometry Coherence Chamber*, UNNS Validation Engine Series (2025).  
[3] UNNS Research Collective, *Operator XVII — Matrix Mind*, UNNS Cognitive Substrate Series (2025).