



The Holographic Universe Theory – A New Perspective on Reality

Description

The holographic universe theory challenges the very fabric of our understanding, proposing that the three-dimensional reality we perceive is a projection from a lower-dimensional surface where all information is encoded. Rooted in groundbreaking scientific foundations like black hole thermodynamics and the AdS/CFT correspondence, the theory offers insights into unifying quantum mechanics and general relativity while redefining space and time as emergent properties rather than fundamental elements. With implications for quantum gravity, philosophy, and even the potential for simulated realities, it invites us to rethink existence itself. Though speculative and difficult to test, it resonates with both modern physics and ancient philosophies, opening doors to profound exploration and revolutionary ideas about the cosmos and our place within it.

The Nature of Reality: Exploring the Holographic Universe Theory | by KingWolf | Medium

The Holographic Universe Theory – A New Perspective on Reality

Introduction

What if everything we know about the universe—our three-dimensional reality, time, and space—was a mere illusion, a projection from a simpler, hidden layer of existence?

This provocative question challenges the very foundation of how we perceive the cosmos. It invites us to look beyond the tangible and familiar, into the depths of modern theoretical physics and philosophy, where the boundaries of knowledge are being redefined.

The **holographic universe theory** suggests that our universe, as expansive and intricate as it seems, might be fundamentally different from how we experience it. Much like a hologram—a three-dimensional image projected from a two-dimensional surface—the universe we inhabit could be the result of information encoded on a lower-dimensional boundary. This concept, born out of groundbreaking research in quantum mechanics, black hole physics, and string theory, doesn't just stretch the imagination; it reframes our understanding of existence itself.

The purpose of this article is to demystify the holographic universe theory, offering insights into its origins, scientific foundations, and implications. From its potential to unify the laws of physics to the philosophical questions it raises about the nature of reality, this theory is as transformative as it is mind-bending. It challenges the long-held view of space and time as intrinsic aspects of our universe, instead proposing that they may be emergent properties—a kind of cosmic mirage.

This discussion is aimed at anyone curious about the frontiers of science and philosophy—readers intrigued by the mysteries of the universe and the pursuit of knowledge that goes beyond the observable. Whether you're a seasoned science enthusiast or a layperson with a fascination for the unknown, this exploration of the holographic universe theory promises to broaden your perspective.

Why should you care?

Because understanding this theory is not just an intellectual exercise—it's a journey that could redefine how we perceive our place in the cosmos. If the holographic principle holds true, it could revolutionize fields as diverse as quantum computing, cosmology, and even consciousness studies. More importantly, it forces us to question the nature of reality itself: Are we truly experiencing the universe as it is, or merely the shadow of something deeper and more profound?

In this article, we'll unpack this fascinating idea step by step, beginning with its conceptual origins and moving through the scientific evidence, potential implications, and criticisms. Along the way, we'll connect the abstract to the practical, showing how a seemingly esoteric theory could one day influence technology, philosophy, and our understanding of existence.

Prepare to dive into a world where boundaries blur, where dimensions dissolve, and where the universe you thought you knew might not be what it seems.

holographic universe | playing with memories

Understanding the Holographic Universe

The holographic universe theory offers a paradigm-shifting perspective on the nature of reality, suggesting that our three-dimensional world might not be as straightforward as it seems. To truly grasp its implications, we must first understand its foundational principles and the analogies that make it relatable.

1. The Holographic Principle

The **holographic principle** is a bold and elegant concept that redefines how we think about space, time, and reality.

- **Definition:** At its core, the holographic principle posits that all the information contained within a three-dimensional region of space can be encoded on its two-dimensional boundary. In simpler terms, the seemingly 3D universe we experience might actually be a projection of information from a lower-dimensional surface.
- **Origins:** The principle emerged in the 1990s, pioneered by physicists **Gerard 't Hooft** and **Leonard Susskind**. Its inspiration traces back to studies of black hole thermodynamics, particularly **Bekenstein-Hawking entropy**. This research revealed that the amount of information, or entropy, a black hole can hold is proportional to the surface area of its event horizon, not its volume. This finding defied traditional expectations, suggesting that surface boundaries might hold the key to understanding complex systems.
- **Key Idea:** The principle challenges traditional notions of space and time by suggesting that the universe's true nature might be simpler and more fundamental than what we perceive. If all the information about a space can be encoded on its boundary, it upends the classical idea that a volume of space contains all its own information.

This principle has deep implications for physics, offering a potential pathway to reconcile quantum mechanics and general relativity—the two pillars of modern physics that often seem incompatible.

2. The Universe as a Hologram

Building on the holographic principle, the concept of the **universe as a hologram** takes this abstraction further, proposing that the 3D universe we inhabit is essentially a 2D projection from a 2D reality.

- **Explanation:** Just as a hologram uses light interference patterns on a 2D surface to create a 3D image, the universe may operate similarly. The apparent three-dimensionality of our world could emerge from encoded data on a lower-dimensional plane, akin to how depth and volume appear in a holographic image but are not truly present.
- **Real-World Analogy:** To imagine this concept, think of a **3D movie** projected onto a flat screen. The characters and landscapes seem to leap out of the screen, creating an immersive three-dimensional experience. However, at its core, the movie exists as patterns of light on a two-dimensional surface. Similarly, the universe we experience might be a sophisticated projection of data encoded on a cosmic boundary.
- **Implications:** If true, this theory suggests that the fabric of reality as we perceive it—length, width, height, and even time—may be emergent properties, not fundamental aspects of the universe.

By offering this framework, the holographic universe theory bridges the gap between abstract theoretical physics and a more intuitive understanding of reality. It forces us to reconsider the dimensions we navigate daily and explore the possibility that the universe's complexity arises from a far simpler underlying structure.

This perspective not only challenges existing models of the cosmos but also opens the door to transformative ideas about the relationship between the observer (us) and the observed (the universe). It is a step toward understanding how the universe encodes information and presents it in ways we experience as reality.



Key Scientific Foundations

The holographic universe theory isn't just a speculative idea—it is deeply rooted in modern physics and supported by compelling scientific concepts. Two major pillars underlie its framework: **Black Hole Thermodynamics** and the **AdS/CFT Correspondence**. These foundational principles provide theoretical and mathematical backing for the idea that our universe might be a hologram.

1. Black Hole Thermodynamics

One of the most significant breakthroughs leading to the holographic principle comes from the study of black holes—enigmatic objects that challenge our understanding of space, time, and gravity.

- **Bekenstein-Hawking Entropy:**

In the 1970s, physicists **Jacob Bekenstein** and **Stephen Hawking** discovered a profound relationship between black holes and thermodynamics. They showed that the **entropy** of a black hole—a measure of the information it contains—is proportional to the surface area of its event horizon (the boundary beyond which nothing can escape), not its volume.

- **Why It Matters:** In classical physics, one would expect entropy to scale with the volume of an object, as that is where its contents are located. However, this

observation defied conventional wisdom and suggested that all the information about the black hole is encoded on its two-dimensional boundary, not in its three-dimensional interior.

- **Implication for the Universe:**

If this principle holds true for black holes, could it also apply to the universe as a whole? Physicists like **Gerard 't Hooft** and **Leonard Susskind** proposed that the same idea could be extended to all of spacetime. This means that the universe we perceive—vast, three-dimensional, and seemingly infinite—might be fundamentally encoded on a two-dimensional surface, such as the cosmological horizon.

This idea was the first step toward the holographic principle, suggesting that our three-dimensional experience of reality might emerge from simpler, lower-dimensional data.

2. AdS/CFT Correspondence

The **AdS/CFT correspondence** is a groundbreaking concept that provides mathematical evidence for the holographic principle. Proposed by physicist **Juan Maldacena** in 1997, it bridges the gap between string theory and quantum field theory, offering a concrete model of how higher-dimensional spaces might correspond to lower-dimensional boundaries.

- **Simplified Explanation:**

The correspondence asserts that a **string theory** operating in a five-dimensional space with a specific geometry called **Anti-de Sitter space (AdS)** is equivalent to a **conformal field theory (CFT)** in four dimensions—its boundary.

- **Anti-de Sitter Space (AdS):** A theoretical curved space often used in string theory, where the curvature allows for a natural boundary.
- **Conformal Field Theory (CFT):** A quantum field theory that describes particles and forces in lower-dimensional space.

What this means is that physics in a higher-dimensional space can be fully described by the physics on its lower-dimensional boundary. Essentially, everything happening in the "bulk" of the higher-dimensional space has an equivalent description on the "edge."

- **Real-World Connection:**

While AdS space does not describe our universe directly (our universe is believed to be flat or slightly curved in a different way), the mathematical insights from AdS/CFT

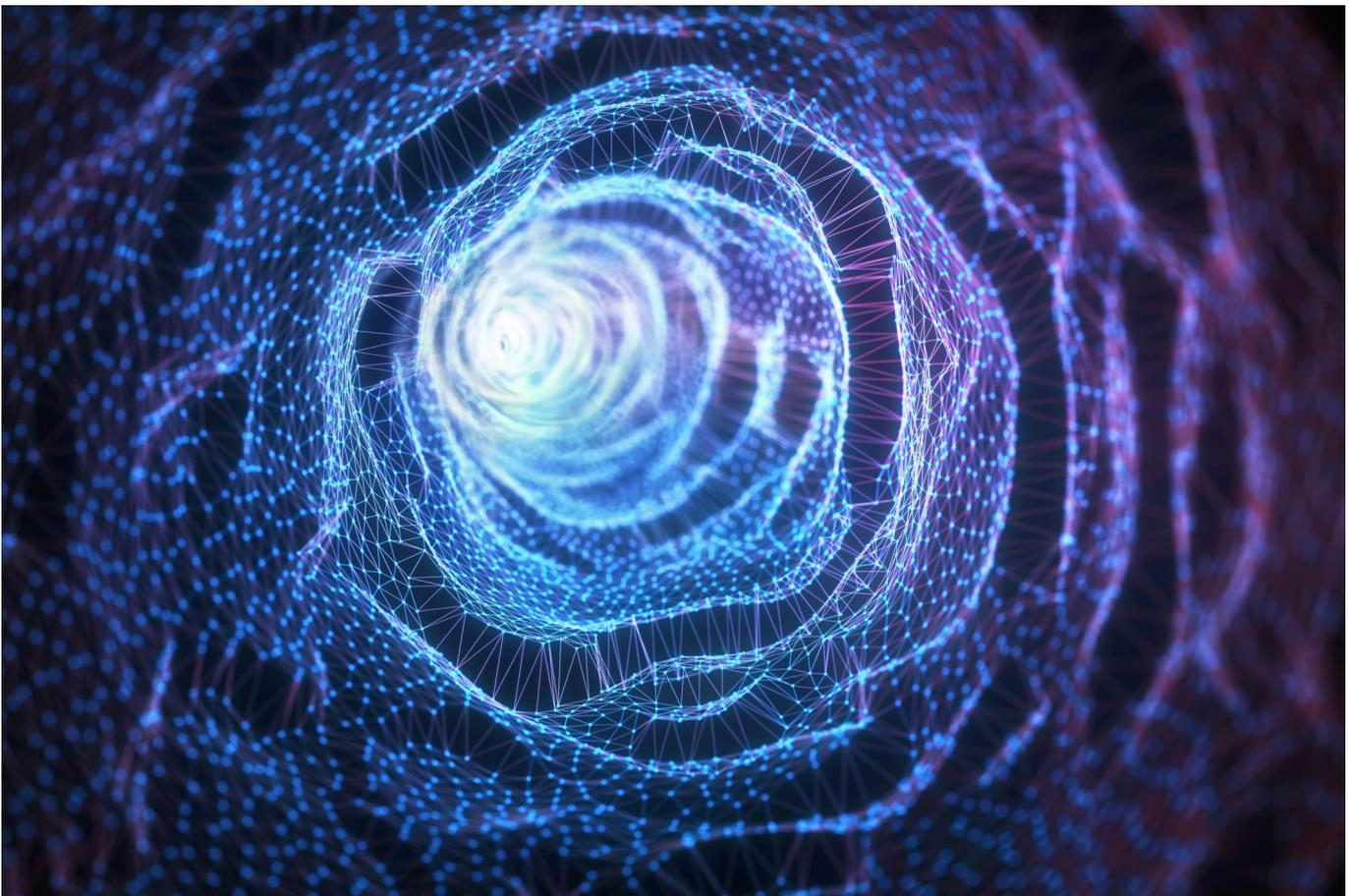
correspondence reinforce the feasibility of the holographic principle. The correspondence shows how the geometry and physics of a higher-dimensional space can emerge from data encoded in a lower-dimensional framework.

- **Modern Research:**

AdS/CFT has become a cornerstone of theoretical physics, with researchers using it to study quantum gravity, black holes, and other phenomena that are challenging to understand through traditional means. It serves as a testing ground for ideas about how information might be encoded and preserved in a holographic universe.

Conclusion of Foundations

Together, **black hole thermodynamics** and the **AdS/CFT correspondence** provide compelling evidence for the holographic nature of the universe. While these ideas are primarily theoretical, they offer profound insights into the interplay between dimensions and the nature of reality. They suggest that our intuitive understanding of space, time, and volume may be an emergent illusion, encoded on the cosmic boundary—a revolutionary notion that reshapes both physics and philosophy.



Implications of the Holographic Universe Theory

The holographic universe theory, while rooted in cutting-edge physics, extends far beyond theoretical science. Its implications touch on fundamental questions about the nature of reality, the unification of physics, and even the potential for revolutionary technological advancements. This section explores how the theory could reshape our understanding of the cosmos and influence both science and philosophy.

1. Quantum Gravity and Unification

One of the most tantalizing promises of the holographic universe theory lies in its potential to address a problem that has eluded physicists for decades: unifying **quantum mechanics** and **general relativity**.

- **Potential Impact:**

- **Quantum Mechanics** governs the behavior of particles on the smallest scales, while **General Relativity** explains the force of gravity and the dynamics of large-scale structures like stars, galaxies, and black holes.
- Despite their individual successes, these two frameworks are fundamentally incompatible, leaving physicists searching for a theory of **quantum gravity**—a model that merges them into a single, coherent description of reality.
- The holographic principle provides a possible pathway for this unification by suggesting that spacetime itself may emerge from a more fundamental level of reality governed by quantum rules.

- **Breakthrough in Physics:**

- The mathematical framework supporting the holographic principle, particularly through the **AdS/CFT correspondence**, has already shown promise in providing insights into quantum gravity.
- By reinterpreting spacetime as an emergent phenomenon, the theory could resolve longstanding paradoxes, such as the **black hole information paradox**, which challenges our understanding of how information behaves under extreme gravitational conditions.

If fully realized, the holographic theory could represent one of the most significant breakthroughs in modern physics, offering a unified framework for understanding the universe at all scales.

2. Revolutionizing Our Perception of Space and Time

The holographic universe theory not only challenges our scientific models but also redefines the very fabric of our reality—space and time.

- **Space and Time as Illusions:**

- If our three-dimensional world is a projection, then space and time, as we perceive them, may not be **fundamental elements of reality** but rather **emergent properties**.
- This means that distance, duration, and even the distinction between past, present, and future might be constructs of our perception, arising from the underlying information encoded on a two-dimensional surface.

- **Philosophical Implications:**

- This shift raises profound questions about existence itself:
 - What is the nature of reality if our perceptions are projections?
 - Is consciousness, which interprets these projections, more fundamental than spacetime?
- Such ideas echo ancient philosophical inquiries, bridging the gap between science and metaphysics, and offering new ways to contemplate humanity's role in the cosmos.

These implications stretch the boundaries of both physics and philosophy, encouraging a reevaluation of how we define and interact with the universe.

3. Technological and Philosophical Impact

Beyond its theoretical and philosophical insights, the holographic universe theory holds potential for transformative practical applications and provocative questions about the nature of existence.

- **Practical Applications:**

- Though speculative, the principles underlying the holographic theory could influence the development of **quantum computing**, which relies on the manipulation of quantum information.
- Advances in understanding information encoding and retrieval on lower-dimensional surfaces might revolutionize technologies in **data storage**, **simulation modeling**, and **telecommunications**.
- A deeper grasp of how reality emerges from fundamental information could also enhance **virtual and augmented reality technologies**, making them more immersive and sophisticated.

- **Broader Implications:**

- The theory brings us closer to confronting provocative questions such as:
 - **Is the universe a simulation?** If space and time are emergent properties, could they be the result of a program or algorithm operating at a deeper level of existence?
 - **What is the source of the encoded information?** If the universe is a hologram, understanding its origin may open the door to concepts we can scarcely imagine, such as connections to multiverse theories or entirely new dimensions of reality.

These possibilities not only challenge our scientific understanding but also force us to reconsider the limits of human knowledge and the potential for transformative discoveries.

Conclusion of Implications

The implications of the holographic universe theory extend far beyond its origins in theoretical physics, influencing how we think about the cosmos, our technology, and even ourselves. By offering a unified framework for physics, redefining the nature of space and time, and sparking new avenues for technological innovation, it has the potential to transform both science and society.

At its core, the holographic principle invites us to ask the biggest questions: **What is reality? How do we perceive it? And what lies beyond our current understanding?** Whether or not the theory ultimately proves to be true, its exploration pushes the boundaries of human thought and inspires new ways of engaging with the mysteries of existence.



Counterarguments and Criticisms

While the holographic universe theory is a captivating and revolutionary concept, it is not without its detractors. Scientists and philosophers alike have raised significant counterarguments and criticisms, focusing on alternative explanations for cosmic phenomena, challenges to its validity, and the practical difficulties in testing its claims.

1. Alternative Theories

Several competing ideas challenge the dominance of the holographic universe theory by offering alternative explanations for the nature of reality.

- **Multiverse Theory:**

- This theory posits that our universe is merely one of an infinite number of universes in a vast **multiverse**.
- **Comparison:** While the holographic principle suggests that our universe is a projection from a lower-dimensional boundary, the multiverse theory envisions a broader context in which universes exist independently, governed by different physical laws or constants.
- **Criticism:** Advocates of the multiverse theory argue that the holographic principle might not adequately explain phenomena that could arise from interactions between multiple universes, such as variations in physical constants or quantum anomalies.

- **Traditional Models of Space-Time:**

- Critics argue that **classical physics**, as described by Einstein's **general relativity**, provides a robust and sufficient framework for understanding most cosmic phenomena.
- **Perspective:** These models, while incomplete at quantum scales, have been rigorously tested and validated through decades of astronomical and experimental observations.
- **Criticism:** Detractors contend that introducing a radically new concept like the holographic principle may not be necessary when existing models are effective for explaining the majority of observable phenomena.

While the holographic principle offers a bold new perspective, some argue it might be better suited as a complementary rather than a replacement framework for understanding reality.

2. Challenges to the Holographic Principle

Even within the scientific community, the holographic principle faces significant challenges, both theoretical and practical.

- **Lack of Empirical Evidence:**

- The theory remains largely **speculative**, grounded in mathematical models rather than direct experimental evidence.
- Unlike phenomena such as gravitational waves or the Higgs boson, which were predicted and subsequently confirmed through observation, the holographic

principle lacks clear, testable predictions that can be verified using current technology.

- **Criticism:** Skeptics argue that without empirical evidence, the holographic universe theory risks being relegated to the realm of abstract speculation, disconnected from the physical universe it seeks to describe.

- **Difficulty of Testing:**

- Proving the holographic principle would require access to the **boundary of the universe**, where the encoded information is theorized to reside.
- **Technological Constraints:** Our current observational tools, including telescopes and particle accelerators, are incapable of probing such scales. Additionally, the boundary of the universe may be fundamentally inaccessible, further complicating efforts to validate the theory.
- **Criticism:** This practical limitation raises doubts about whether the holographic universe theory can ever move beyond the realm of theoretical physics to become an experimentally verified model of reality.

Conclusion of Counterarguments

The holographic universe theory presents an alluring vision of reality that challenges our traditional understanding of space, time, and the cosmos. However, it is not without its detractors, who question its necessity, feasibility, and empirical basis.

Alternative theories, such as the multiverse hypothesis and classical models of space-time, offer competing explanations, while the absence of experimental evidence and the difficulty of testing the theory pose significant obstacles.

Nevertheless, the strength of the holographic principle lies in its ability to provoke critical discussion and inspire new avenues of research. Whether or not it ultimately holds the key to understanding the universe, the pursuit of its implications continues to push the boundaries of human knowledge and imagination.



Conclusion

The holographic universe theory offers a bold, transformative view of reality, combining cutting-edge science with profound philosophical questions. Its implications resonate far beyond theoretical physics, challenging our understanding of the cosmos and inspiring new ways of thinking about existence.

Summary of Key Points

- **Radical Rethinking of Reality:**

The holographic universe theory suggests that our three-dimensional world might be a projection of information encoded on a two-dimensional surface, fundamentally altering how we perceive space, time, and existence.

- **Scientific Foundations:**

Groundbreaking concepts like **black hole thermodynamics** and the **AdS/CFT correspondence** provide a solid mathematical and theoretical basis for this idea. These principles challenge traditional models of space-time and hint at a unified framework for quantum gravity.

- **Implications and Opportunities:**

The theory offers potential breakthroughs in physics, proposing answers to longstanding questions about the unification of general relativity and quantum

mechanics. At the same time, it opens philosophical debates about whether space and time are fundamental or emergent properties.

Future Exploration and Philosophical Questions

- **Expanding Scientific Horizons:**

- The holographic principle invites physicists to explore new pathways toward understanding quantum gravity and the nature of spacetime.
- It encourages interdisciplinary collaboration, linking theoretical physics with fields like computational science, philosophy, and even neuroscience.

- **Philosophical Implications:**

- What does it mean if the universe is a projection? Are we simply interpreting encoded data, or is consciousness an integral part of the process?
- Could this theory lead us closer to understanding if the universe itself is a kind of simulation, as some have speculated?

By challenging conventional paradigms, the holographic universe theory encourages us to reevaluate our place in the cosmos and the nature of our existence.

Call to Action

- **Engage with the Discussion:**

Whether you're a curious reader, a student, or a professional, delve into the concepts of the holographic universe theory. Read works by physicists like Leonard Susskind, explore resources on quantum mechanics, and participate in forums that discuss theoretical physics and cosmology.

- **Support Intellectual Exploration:**

At MEDA Foundation, we believe in fostering curiosity, supporting scientific inquiry, and building self-sustaining ecosystems that empower communities. Your contributions can help fund initiatives that explore the boundaries of human knowledge, while also addressing pressing societal challenges.

Participate and Donate: Join us in shaping a future driven by understanding, compassion, and innovation. Together, we can create a world where intellectual and emotional growth go hand in hand.

Final Thought

The holographic universe theory, while speculative, represents the incredible human drive to seek answers to the deepest questions of existence. Whether or not it proves true, its

exploration inspires us to imagine new possibilities, question our assumptions, and strive for a more profound understanding of the universe and our place within it.

To learn more and contribute to groundbreaking initiatives, consider supporting MEDA Foundation today. Together, we can help people help themselves and unravel the mysteries of our universe.

Astronomy-Time in BhagvatGita- Part 2 | HINDUISM AND SANATAN DHARMA

SanĀtana Dharma and ancient knowledge

SanĀtana Dharma (often referred to as the "eternal way" or "eternal truth") is a profound and expansive spiritual framework encompassing metaphysical principles that resonate with modern theories like the holographic universe. While ancient Indian texts do not directly propose scientific models, their philosophical and cosmological insights often parallel ideas in theoretical physics. Here's how SanĀtana Dharma addresses concepts akin to the holographic universe:

1. The Concept of Maya (Illusion)

- **Definition:** Maya is the philosophical idea that the universe as we perceive it is not the ultimate reality but a projection of a deeper, unchanging truth (Brahman).
- **Connection to Holography:**
 - Just as the holographic principle suggests our 3D reality is a projection of a 2D encoded surface, Maya posits that the sensory world is a projection of the underlying cosmic reality.
 - The idea of "illusion" in Maya aligns with the emergent nature of space and time as proposed in modern physics.

2. Akasha (Cosmic Ether or Space)

- **Definition:** Akasha in Vedic philosophy is the substratum of all existence, the medium through which information and energy manifest.
- **Connection to Information Encoding:**
 - The notion of Akasha resembles the "boundary surface" or informational field in the holographic universe.
 - The idea that the cosmos contains encoded vibrations (sound and energy) resonates with the modern understanding of information being fundamental to reality.

3. Advaita Vedanta (Non-Dualism)

- **Core Principle:** Advaita Vedanta teaches that the individual self (Atman) and the ultimate reality (Brahman) are one and the same.
- **Parallel to Holography:**
 - The holographic universe suggests that every part of the universe contains information about the whole (non-locality). Similarly, Advaita states that the microcosm (individual) reflects the macrocosm (universe).
 - This perspective aligns with how a hologram, even when divided, contains the entire image within each fragment.

4. Vedic Cosmology and Cyclic Nature of Time

- **Concept of Time and Space:**
 - Time (Kala) and space are considered relative and cyclical in Vedic cosmology, not linear or absolute.
 - This notion of time being emergent or non-fundamental aligns with the implications of the holographic principle, where space and time are not primary entities but derived constructs.
- **Multiverses in Hindu Thought:**
 - Ancient texts like the *Vishnu Purana* and *Bhagavata Purana* describe innumerable universes (Brahmandas), hinting at a multiverse-like framework.
 - These universes are cyclically created and dissolved, echoing the theoretical multiverse and the concept of projections from a deeper reality.

5. Role of Consciousness (Chit)

- **Definition:** Consciousness is central to Vedic thought, viewed as the foundation of reality itself.
- **Connection to the Observer Effect:**
 - The role of the observer in quantum mechanics mirrors the importance of consciousness in manifesting reality, as described in Sanātana Dharma.
 - Just as the holographic principle suggests a relationship between encoded information and emergent reality, Hindu philosophy emphasizes the role of consciousness in interpreting and co-creating the sensory world.

6. The Concept of Lila (Cosmic Play)

- **Definition:** The universe is seen as a divine play (Lila) enacted by the supreme consciousness for the joy of creation.
- **Connection to Simulation Theories:**
 - If the universe is a hologram or simulation, the idea of Lila provides a philosophical lens through which to view this "projection" as a purposeful creation rather than a random occurrence.

7. Sacred Geometry and the Structure of Reality

- **Yantras and Mandalas:**
 - These symbolic diagrams, used in meditation and rituals, represent the microcosm and macrocosm as interconnected.
 - The geometrical precision and layered meanings of yantras reflect the idea of encoded information creating observable reality, similar to the holographic principle.

8. The Role of Knowledge (Jnana)

- **Pursuit of Truth:**
 - SanĀtana Dharma emphasizes Jnana (knowledge) as the path to understanding the ultimate reality. The holographic universe theory can be seen as a modern scientific approach to this ancient quest for truth.
 - The Upanishads repeatedly ask, "What is real?" and guide seekers toward the realization that the sensory world is a shadow of deeper truths.

SanĀtana Dharma, through its principles of Maya, Akasha, Advaita, and Lila, provides a framework that resonates deeply with the holographic universe theory. While expressed through spiritual and philosophical language, the parallels between these ancient ideas and modern scientific theories suggest a timeless pursuit of understanding the nature of reality.

By bridging science and spirituality, both perspectives invite us to rethink our assumptions about space, time, and existence, fostering a deeper connection to the mysteries of the cosmos.

CATEGORY

1. Common Sense
2. Spiritual Not Religious
3. Spirituality and philosophy

4. Tacit Knowledge

POST TAG

1. #AdSCFT
2. #AdvaitaVedanta
3. #AncientWisdom
4. #BlackHoleThermodynamics
5. #Consciousness
6. #CosmicIllusion
7. #CosmicMysteries
8. #Cosmology
9. #HolographicUniverse
10. #Maya
11. #MEDA
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16. #QuantumPhysics
17. #RealityRedefined
18. #SanatanaDharma
19. #SimulationTheory
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21. #TheoreticalPhysics
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Date

2026/04/19

Date Created

2024/11/22

Author

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