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Emerging Physical Principles Driving Innovations in Future Technologies

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ABSTRACT
The technological development of the basic physical principles is more and more the technological innovation of the 21st century, as compared to the development of engineering by the finesse engineering. The article is a narrative review of how the new concepts in the areas of quantum physics, photonics, materials science, non-equilibrium thermodynamics and data-driven physical modelling are shaping the technologies in the next generation. It concentrates on mechanisms of principles, which encompass quantum coherence, topological protection and control of wave-matter interaction and entropy-driven dynamics that re-establish limits of computing, communication, energy efficiency and system resilience. It is reviewed on the recent developments in quantum and photonic systems, low-dimensional and topological materials, neuromorphic computing systems, wave-based computing systems and physics-inspired artificial intelligence systems. Moreover, the role of non-equilibrium physics in sustainable energy systems and technologies on Earth is also discussed to highlight how physics laws can inform efficiency, strength and scalability. The article united the perspectives of various regions, traditionally separated and created a coherent system under which the essential character of physics and the future technologies are interrelated. The latter principle-related perspective could be used to comprehend the translational streams of action, the shared constraints and opportunities and advance interdisciplinary methods of responsible and sustainable innovation. The review will be a concept map that directs the researchers and technologists who want to apply physical laws in designing and implementing future technologies in line with the demands of society and the environment.

Keywords: Quantum Technologies, Photonic and Wave-Based Systems, Topological and Low-Dimensional Materials, Non-Equilibrium Thermodynamics, Physics-Informed Artificial Intelligence

INTRODUCTION

The history of technological advances is a history of ever-increasing accumulation of knowledge in the physical sciences, with fundamental principles always going hand in hand with revolutionary advances. The industrial revolution was based on classical mechanics, global communication and electrification was possible through electromagnetism and modern electronics and digital computation were built on solid-state physics. In the modern world, there is the emergence of new physical principles, which are shaping the future path of technology by redefining the boundaries of computation, communication, energy efficiency and the processing of information. Instead of refining the existing devices, the current innovation cycles are based on conceptual developments at the level of physical laws, experimental regimes and fundamental interactions. With this transformation, physics can no longer be considered a supportive field but will be a dominant force in the next generation of technology ecosystems that will place the physical sciences at the centre of sustainable, intelligent and resilient technology change.

Recent advances indicate that quantum physics innovations have no longer been dominated by theoretical models but have been experimentally validated to measurably significant technological milestones, such as (but not limited to) demonstrations of quantum computational power exceeding classical limits (Arute

et al., 2019). These developments are indicators of a more general change in which new physical regimes can facilitate qualitatively new functionality as opposed to the ability to achieve performance improvements. These breakthroughs have been accompanied by the realization of noisy intermediate-scale quantum systems, a shift in thinking about the feasibility of technology in the near future, to look at the exploitation of physical principles under practical constraints instead of the perfect abstractions (Preskill, 2018). This point of view supports the idea of basing future technologies in realistic physical behavior, material constraints and interactions at the system level.

Similar advances in photonic systems, including efforts to generate physical computational advantage with light-based systems, support the importance of physical principles and examples of the ability to generate quantum computational advantage based on the wave-particle duality and coherence phenomena are demonstrated (Zhong et al., 2020). The success of these applications underscores how various physical implementations, which are regulated by different mechanisms of interaction, take up the technological space as a whole. The spin, coherence and optical interfaces of solid-state controllable environments have provided new opportunities to scale quantum devices and demonstrate the translational future of condensed matter and optical physics (Awschalom et al., 2018). These advances, working together, demonstrate that the new technologies of the future are not a result of individual devices but rather in the merging of physical understanding on platforms and scales.

Although this has changed, a significant portion of the literature still tends to be organized around application-oriented or device-oriented histories, frequently disaggregating technologies and disconnecting them from the physical principles on which they are based. These methods are dangerous as they may cloud the unity processes that cut across disciplinary lines and restrain the ability to find common insights across different areas. This is the limitation of a principle-oriented narrative structure where physical laws, emergent phenomena and conceptual changes are foregrounded that work together to contribute to innovation. This is a growing theme in strategic road mapping activities in the scientific community, with foundational physics as the connective tissue that connects computation, communication, sensing and materials innovation (Acín et al., 2018). This inclination promotes relevance across time by ensuring that technological development is in line with the changing physical knowledge as opposed to the short-lived implementation fashions.

New conceptions of coupled quantum systems also demonstrate the social and infrastructural consequences of physics-based innovation, in which progress in the distribution of entanglements and control of coherence also makes possible entirely new structures of communication (Castelvecchi, 2018). These trends indicate that new technologies are going to be seen more and more seen as a network of physical attributes instead of being distinct units. An example of this integration is based on photonic information processing, which leverages inherent characteristics of light to support low-loss transmission, parallelism and robustness to expand the application of the physical principles to scalable technological platforms (Slussarenko and Pryde, 2019). These features are very compatible with sustainability and energy-efficiency goals that become key to future technology agendas.

The growth of the integrated photonic quantum technologies also evidences how the abstract physical concepts can be transformed into manufacturing systems with the help of materials science, fabrication and system engineering (Wang et al., 2020). All these add up to prove that future technologies are the product of the systematization of the application of physical principles and no longer the optimisation of individual engineering parts. In this regard, this literature review takes a principle-based approach to integrate the physical underpinnings defining future technologies. The review is intended to offer a consistent conceptual framework to inform sustainable technology strategies, support interdisciplinary research and influence the process of translating fundamental science into the next-generation technological systems by concentrating on physics as the driver of innovation.

2. Paradigm Shifts in Physical Sciences Enabling Technological Disruption

Paradigm shifts in the physical sciences beyond classical approximations and linear-response treatments are now beginning to be significant sources of technological disruption in the twenty-first century, particularly as systems are made to be scaled to quantum, mesoscopic and nanoscale regimes. The interaction of light and matter cannot be even any longer on these scales to be described as bulk optical, or permits the previously unheard-of control of amplitude, phase, polarization and orbital angular momentum of the electromagnetic waves. The crossroad of nano-photonics, condensed matter physics and materials science has redefined the operative definition of the physical laws and enables them to encode functionality into the structure as opposed to projecting functionality onto them. The fact that change is an indication of a broader trend in migrating by component-based design to physics-directed architectures, where emergent phenomena are the primary origin of technological capability.

The other radical paradigm shift is manifested in the form of the adoption of the two-dimensional material in parallel to the artificial photonic structures, in which the optical field may be modulated in many dimensions as a consequence of the associated coupled electronic, excitonic and plasmonic responses (Zheng et al., 2023). It can be explained by these hybrid systems that reduced dimensionality and

programmed periodicity can generate tunable physical effects that would have been impossible to generate in more traditional optical media. This advancement indicates the growing importance of physical design on the level of nano-structuring, whereby material properties at the atomic level are concurrently scaled with structuring in the wavelength level. As a result, the basic assumptions of physics that have been held since elementary research are increasingly functionalized as the degrees of freedom of complicated technologies.

Another manifestation of the break with the linear and equilibrium-based physical descriptions is the emergence of the nonlinear optical behavior in the artificial structured media. Having the spatial programmability of nonlinear interactions, such as harmonic generation, frequency mixing and ultrafast switching, nonlinear interactions, previously unrealized, such as nonlinear interactions with subwavelength size, can be enabled at low power levels (Li et al., 2017). The result of this change is the nonlinearity of the category of design, not just an incidental effect and compact, reconfigurable, energy-efficient photonic platforms. Physical nonlinearity, therefore, is an essential technological resource and not a functional restriction anymore.

Other progresses in the planar optics market demonstrate that the replacement of bulk optics systems by flat, nanostructured surfaces reinvents the physical concept of imaging, sensing and communication systems. The fact that the local resonances and the phase discontinuities can serve as a tool for controlling the manipulation of the wavefront, rather than basing it on the geometrical propagations alone, is proven by the breakthrough of plasmonic and dielectric meta-surfaces (Genevet et al., 2017). This is a re-definition of optics, indicative of a broader scientific re-definition of systems, in which the behavior of systems is controlled by boundary conditions and interfaces and the significance of surface physics in future technology is even greater.

The introduction of meta-lenses makes this paradigm shift even more concrete due to the introduction of complex optical practices into the ultrathin structures that are to be manufactured based on the nanoscale phase engineering (Khorasaninejad and Capasso, 2017). Such types of devices show how new physical concepts are directly transferred to disruptive technology form factors, which are capable of offering compactness, multifunctionality and scalability (Table 1). These developments combined point to the fact that the technological turmoil of the future cannot be talked about outside of the altering physical forms, where interdisciplinary synthesis enables physical laws to be the agents of change rather than constraints.

Table 1: Emerging Physical Principles in Low-Dimensional and Topological Materials Driving Future Technologies

Material System	Key Physical Principle	Emergent Phenomenon	Implications for Future Technologies	Reference
Metallic transition metal dichalcogenides	van der Waals bonding with metallic electronic states	Layer-dependent conductivity and phase tunability	Enables ultrathin, flexible interconnects and electrodes for next-generation nanoelectronics and optoelectronic integration	Han et al., 2018
Two-dimensional materials platforms	Quantum confinement and reduced dimensionality	Strong light–matter interaction and tunable band structures	Supports scalable photonic, sensing and energy devices with enhanced efficiency and miniaturization	Novoselov et al., 2016
van der Waals heterostructures	Interface-dominated physics without lattice matching	Emergence of designer electronic and optical properties	Allows custom-built materials with on-demand functionalities for multifunctional future technologies	Geim and Grigorieva, 2013
Magic-angle graphene superlattices	Moiré-induced electronic reconstruction	Unconventional superconductivity and correlated states	Provides a platform for low-energy quantum devices and future superconducting technologies	Cao et al., 2018

Topological quantum materials	Topologically protected electronic states	Robust, dissipation-resistant charge and spin transport	Enables fault-tolerant electronics, spintronics and quantum information systems	Yan and Felser, 2017

3. Quantum Physical Principles and the Next Computational Frontier

The further development of computational and information technologies is becoming more and more dependent on the principles of physics that restructure the system of information creation, flow and processing. With the exploitation of the wave-particle duality, coherence and phase control, quantum-enabled systems operate such that these properties are used to achieve entirely new operating regimes, relative to classical architectures, which were implemented based on binary logic and irreversible operations. Photonic and material-based quantum systems play a significant role in this view as they are scalable, low-loss and high-speed; they offer next-generation compute, sense and communication infrastructure platforms, which meet the future technology requirements.

An even more serious physical system is the meta-surfaces that allow a high degree of manipulation of electromagnetic wavefronts on subwavelength scales to allow the realization of quantum states of light with high spatial and spectral resolution. The local control of phase, amplitude and polarization enables both meta-surfaces to become similar optical components with a planar programmable platform with the capability to manipulate quantum carriers of information with the smallest footprint and more functions (Chen et al., 2016). This is needed to extend beyond the physical limits of classical optical and electronic systems to the point of miniaturization of devices being rapidly approached due to material and thermal physical limits.

The orbital angular momentum of light adds to all the common degrees of freedom that also have a high-dimensional quantum resource, which provides a significant improvement in information density and parallelism in the processing. The helical phase structure of the orbital angular momentum enables one to multiplex a number of quantum channels within a single beam, which is a possible quantum communication, optical computation and materials characterizations breakthrough. This law of physics opens the way to very dense and scalable codification of information and, at the same time, to new light-matter interactions, which are beneficial in new fabrication and sensing technologies (Omatsu, 2023). Subsequently, a strategic physical enabler of quantum science, next-generation technological design, is the emergence of orbital angular momentum.

The two-dimensional semiconductor materials also enhance the quantum technological environment wherein the light-matter interaction is large; the band structures can be easily manipulated and excitonic interactions are also large even at room temperature. Unlike bulk material, where only the d-transitions metal dichalcogenides and especially the optical response based on the valley selective and quantum confined excitations, which are inaccessible to bulk material, can be realized in such materials, such materials can offer optoelectronic and photonic functionalities. The properties allow building small quantum emitters, modulators and detectors, which are readily co-arranged with photonic designs and physical principles of the new generation of computing devices (Mak and Shan, 2016).

When all these developments are put together, this demonstrates the applicability of the principles of quantum physics to more solid technological systems than the model of abstract computation (Figure 1). The technologies of the next generation are distinguished by higher scalability, lower energy consumption and functionality level on the basis of using meta-surface physics, orbital angular momentum and low-dimensional materials. It is a greater move to physics-based computational models, where the technological breakthrough in the future is in new quantum concepts.

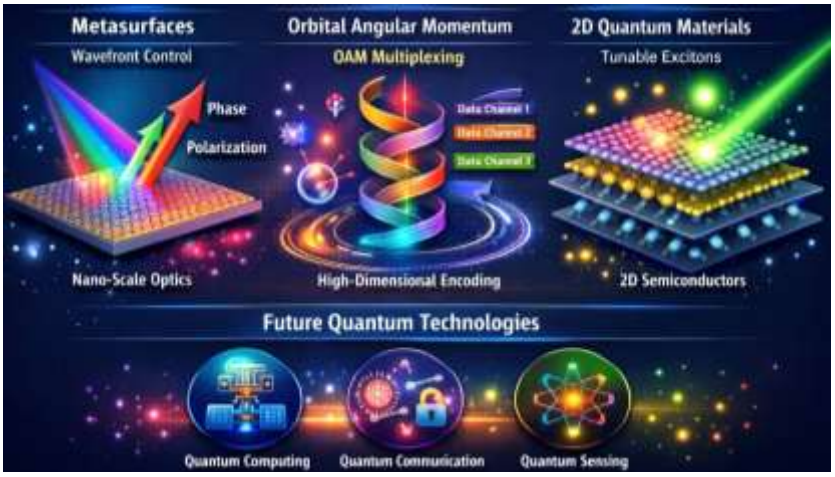


Figure 1: Physical Foundations of Next-Generation Quantum Computing, Communicationand Sensing

4. Photonic, Electromagnetic and Wave-Based Phenomena in Advanced Systems

4.1 Topological Electronic States and Wave–Matter Robustness

Topological protection is being increasingly used in wave-based phenomena in complex systems, in which electromagnetic and electronic waves are propagated in a resilient manner to disorder and defects. The Weyl fermion semimetals discovery taught us that transport behavior The topological Fermi arc surface states may appear as collective excitations in crystalline solids, with unconventional transport behavior (Hasan et al., 2017). These materials exhibit the ways in which band topology can be used to regulate the propagation of waves on an electronic scale, as it allows the building of dissipation-resistant conduction paths (Figure 2). This paradigm was further extended using systematic discovery of topological electronic materials, which catalogues the compounds that have the type of symmetry and electronic structure to support strong wave effects (Zhang et al., 2019). These breakthroughs make topological matter a foundational base of future photonic and electromagnetic systems, in which the robustness, scalability and fault tolerance continue to be important technological needs.

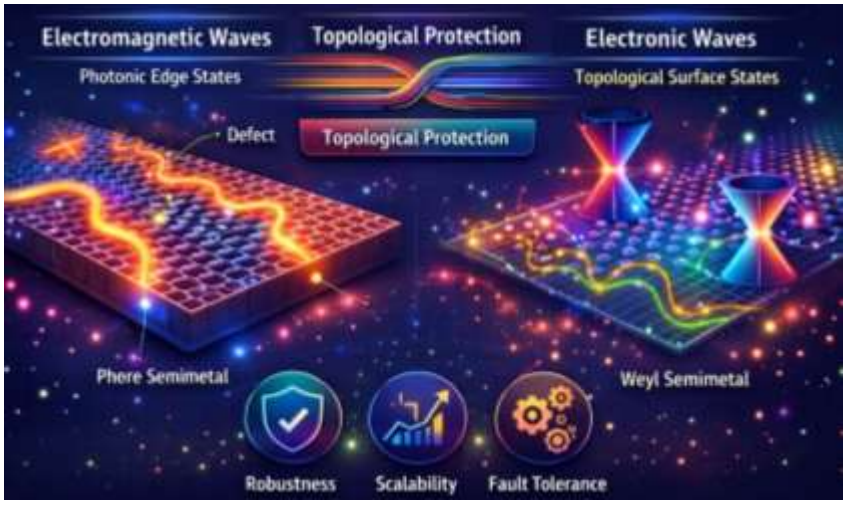


Figure 2: Topological Protection of Electromagnetic and Electronic Waves in Advanced Systems

4.2 Wave-Based Computation and the Physics of Information Processing

Besides material platforms, wave-based phenomena reimplement computation in information processing directly represented in it, rather than being represented by an abstract layer of logic. Computational mechanics has provided a physics-based theory of patterns, correlations and information storage as the intrinsic structure of dynamical systems, with waves and transitions of states as computational tools assuming a priority (Crutchfield, 2017). This opinion is consistent with new theories that consider digital, neuromorphic and unconventional computing as one theory where computation is substrate-independent, but grounded in physical phenomena (Jaeger, 2021). The latter redefine computation in terms of emerging phenomena of interacting waves, fields and states, which can be leveraged into constructing energy-efficient and adaptive processing architectures (Table 2). Wave-based computation is, therefore, an intersection points between intelligent systems of the future and physics.

Table 2: Wave-Based and Neuromorphic Physical Principles Enabling Future Computing Architectures

Physical Platform	Core Physical Principle	Computational Significance	Reference
Memristive dynamical systems	History-dependent resistance and nonlinear state evolution	Enables co-localized memory and computation, mimicking neural adaptability and edge-of-chaos dynamics essential for efficient information processing	Chua, 2013
Spintronic nanodevices	Spin-wave propagation and magnetization dynamics	Supports low-power, non-volatile computation through wave-mediated signal processing inspired by biological neural systems	Grollier et al., 2016
Two-dimensional ferromagnetic materials	Tunable spin polarization via external physical stimuli	Allows electrically and mechanically controllable spin-based logic, advancing scalable and adaptive neuromorphic hardware	Yu et al., 2022
Optical topological quasiparticles	Topologically protected light-field configurations	Enables robust, defect-tolerant information encoding and wave-based computation using structured electromagnetic fields	Shen et al., 2024

4.3 Neuromorphic and Memristive Electromagnetic Architectures

Additional phenomena with electromagnetic and wave basis are the underlying basis of neuromorphic systems that simulate the dynamics of biological information processing that is distributed and adaptive. The neuromorphic architectures are based on local memory, parallel signal flow and event-based behavior, which is characteristic of the physical processes but not the abstraction of the algorithm (Indiveri and Liu, 2015). New developments in neuromorphic physics emphasize the use of spin waves, charge transport and phase changes to compute the brain using much less energy (Marković et al., 2020), as shown in Figure 3. The history-dependent resistance proposed in memristive systems expands this paradigm as it is a mechanism of physical memory and permits computation and storage to coexist in the same physical structure (Zidan et al., 2018). Taken together, these trends indicate that a new generation of computing systems will be based on the principles of electromagnetic and wave technology and will be oriented to being flexible, efficient and functionally dense.



Figure 3: Electromagnetic and Memristive Physical Principles Underlying Neuromorphic Computing Architectures

5. Thermodynamics Beyond Equilibrium: Energy, Efficiency and Sustainability

The operating distance of future technologies is more and more far beyond thermodynamic equilibrium, in which the classical assumptions of reversibility, steady states and linear responding no longer hold. Non-equilibrium thermodynamics offers a theoretical framework for reasoning about the energy flow process, entropy production and information processing in complex networks of nanoscale devices up to large-scale energy infrastructure. At a smaller scale and a high concentration of operations, variations, dissipation and topology all result in a performance variation, where topological factors and physical

efficiency are design variables, not fixed. This change brings thermodynamics up a notch as a descriptive model to a creating principle of sustainable technology innovation.

Recent developments show that when the flow of energy and information is topologically controlled, then robust transport phenomena can be observed even with dissipative and non-equilibrium conditions. Topological states are also useful in photonic systems, where unidirectional propagation is supported, which eliminates backscattering and energy loss and new approaches to reducing dissipation in optical and thermal devices are provided (Ozawa et al., 2019). This type of behaviour exemplifies the role of thermodynamic robustness to be realised by the topology of waves and to redefine efficiency as a physical property. These concepts are widely applicable to energy-harvesting, signal-routing and thermal-management systems of the future sustainable systems.

In addition to transport, non-equilibrium thermodynamics directly overlaps with the simulation of matter and energy landscapes, in which the correct modelling of quantum and molecular systems is needed to design efficient materials and processes. Simulation developments of matters emphasize how quantum-mechanical formulations permit accurate forecasting of energetic pathways, reaction efficiencies and entropy-driven changes that control material performance at real operating circumstances (Aspuru-Guzik et al., 2018). These abilities enable thermodynamic maximisation to be incorporated at an early stage in the design process and minimise waste and maximise sustainability in chemical, energy and materials technologies.

Quantum computing also goes beyond this paradigm and allows a direct simulation of complex energy surfaces and non-equilibrium processes that cannot be treated in classical computation. Recent advances in quantum chemistry have shown that quantum algorithms will be able to solve correlated electronic states and reaction dynamics to define efficiency limits in catalysis, energy storage and conversion systems (Cao et al., 2019). These developments reiterate classical wisdom that the very process of computing is physical and subject to the laws of thermodynamics, with the cost of energy, the reversibility of computations and the information content in specific links to each other (Feynman, 2018).

All these views demonstrate that the future sustainability is not only based on new energy sources, but rather on more intensive application of non-equilibrium physical principles, as shown in Table 3. New technologies combine topology, quantum simulation and thermodynamic reasoning to establish the efficiency that stems not from device tuning, but from the physical design, making thermodynamics a major force of future energy and environmental innovation.

Table 3: Non-Equilibrium Thermodynamics, Efficiency Design and Sustainability Pathways in Future Technologies

Sustainability Domain	Non-Equilibrium Driver	Observable Indicator	Technology Lever (Future-Tech)	Thermodynamic Efficiency Relevance	Reference
Global material throughput	Stock accumulation and irreversible resource flows	Long-run growth in in-use material stocks	Circular design, smart manufacturing, digital twins for material efficiency	Efficiency framed as reduced dissipation across extraction–production–use cycles	Krausmann et al., 2017
Decarbonization transitions	Far-from-equilibrium energy-system restructuring	Rate of emissions decline and energy substitution	Grid-scale storage, renewables integration, demand-response control	Efficiency is defined by minimizing entropy generation in conversion and distribution	Rockström et al., 2017
Land–carbon management	Nonlinear biosphere feedbacks under managed disturbance	Short-term carbon sequestration gains	Remote sensing + decision analytics for climate-smart forestry	Energy–carbon co-optimization through reduced metabolic and management losses	Tong et al., 2020
Earth-system intelligence	Coupled nonlinear	Model–data alignment	Physics-guided deep	Efficiency as information	Reichstein et al.,

	dynamics and multiscale variability	and process attribution	learning for monitoring and forecasting	gain per unit data/energy cost in sensing–model loops	2019
Climate mitigation via AI	Optimization in complex, constrained dynamical systems	Mitigation potential across sectors	ML for power systems, buildings, transport, industry	Efficiency is measured as reduced energy waste via predictive control and optimization	Rolnick et al., 2022
Resource–energy–carbon nexus	Cross-domain coupling and rebound effects	Multi-objective trade-offs across materials, energy, emissions	Integrated assessment + real-time digital governance	Efficiency requires system-level minimization of dissipation, not component-level gains	Rockström et al., 2017

6. Complex Systems Modelling, Data-Driven Physics and Predictive Technologies

It is the increasing reliance of future technologies on the opportunity of learning and controlling complex systems, those where the behaviour is the outcome of multiscale physical interactions, nonlinear feedback sand stochastic variability. In such systems, purely analytical or first-principles models can frequently be too unsatisfactory due to both computational constraints and a lack of knowledge about processes that govern such systems. This has witnessed the rise of the data-driven methodologies, which are founded on the physical reasoning become the centre-stage of predictive modelling in the environment, infrastructural and digital domains. Such convergence means that there is a broader change in the development of technology in the future whereby the LLDPI models will be incorporated with the laws of physics to give more accuracy, flexibility and strength. On a more fundamental level, these approaches can be described by the laws of physics that unresolved multiscale dynamics can be approximated by statistical constrained surrogate models that respect the laws of nature and the causal organization.

One of the worst problems of Earth-system science is that the small-scale processes prevail in the large-scale ones and the representation of moist convection and extreme events in climate models has not been resolved. The machine learning strategies (parameterization) offer a pathway to superimprint the physically consistent views of the high-resolution simulations and the coarse models and improve the prediction capability without violating the conservation laws (O'Gorman and Dwyer, 2018). This methodology serves as a good example of how data-driven methods can serve as a proxy model of more complex physical processes, providing scalable approaches to be adopted and ensuring the required structure in a physical process at the same time. The existence of these hybrid structures is a fundamental value of the future climate and environmental technologies.

The existing computational capability could further be expanded such that it becomes possible to perform climate simulations with a kilometre scale, that explicitly resolve some of the most significant atmospheric processes without empirically parameterizing them, but introducing new problems in the volume of information, numerical stability and uncertainty quantification. The illustrations of these high-resolution models indicate that there exists a divergence between physical fidelity and computational feasibility and also underline the significance of integrated schemes of physics-based simulation, smart data assimilation and model reduction schemes (Schär et al., 2020). The resultant architectures demonstrate the way the future technologies are increasingly becoming practicable at the border of physical reality and algorithmic effectiveness.

The same principles are extended to a wider scope than environmental structures to digital and cyber-physical structures, whereby complex interaction results in emergent vulnerabilities and dynamic threat space. In networked systems, machine learning may be employed to track anomalous behavior in real-time by extracting statistical and temporal features and changes of large-scale log data and transforming raw data into system awareness (Yang et al., 2022). Physically, the anomaly detection of such systems shows information-theoretic changes of the statistically steady system states in the perturbation by the external case.

Such capability is linked to a standard physical explanation of environmental modelling in which pattern recognition is substituted with the exhausting search through all potential system states (Figure 4). In many applications, the interplay between data-driven inference and knowledge at the system level forms a consistent paradigm of future technologies, in which complexity is brought under control by intelligent

means of learning on the physical level, rather than simplified abstraction.



Figure 4: Data-Driven Physical Modelling of Complex Systems Across Environmental and Cyber-Physical Domains

7. Physical Foundations of Intelligent and Neuromorphic Technologies

Neuromorphic and intelligent technologies are acquiring greater functionality on the basis of physical laws and not abstract algorithmic design. Physics-informed learning models are neural networks directly conformed to the governing equations that have the advantage of conserving laws, boundary conditions, causality and being data-efficient (Raissi et al., 2019). This paradigm is developed further by the recent spline-based neural formulations that are capable of modelling transport, diffusion and source dynamics with high precision and predicting the complex physical fields with high precision (Zhu et al., 2024). Such techniques paint the change to a more physical evolutionary approach to computation, rather than symbolic manipulation. Those capabilities are supplemented by the machine-learning-based fluid analysis, indicating the emergence of coherent structures and flow instabilities as learning primitives in the case of constrained learning subjected to physics (Brunton et al., 2020). It is their convergence that eliminates a new definition of intelligence as a product of physically based adaptation (Figure 5). It is these learning structures that make the physical fact that the dynamical laws, which are not the abstract optimization are what impose limits and what enable intelligent systems.

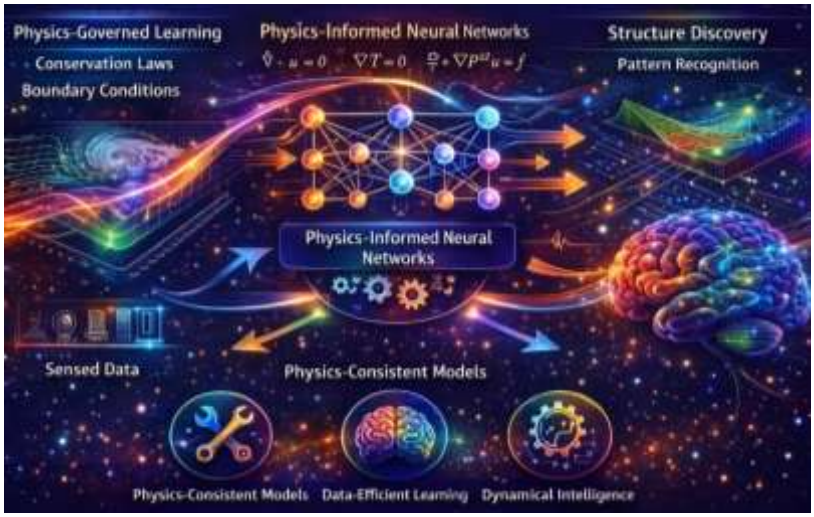


Figure 5: Physics-Informed Learning and Neuromorphic Principles Enabling Intelligent Technologies

8. Complex Systems, Statistical Physics and Data-Driven Technologies

The basic determinants of performance and predictability are complex technological systems that operate far beyond the equilibrium and fluctuations, dissipation and irreversibility. Statistical physics provides a common language where such systems may be thought of as being related to the processing of information in terms of cost in energy and uncertainty. This direction of non-equilibrium thermodynamics has revealed that the effect on the complex systems is restricted to the physical boundaries on the basis of entropy creation and dynamical instability (Roduner and Radhakrishnan, 2016). This weakness is also formalised by thermodynamic uncertainty relations that measure trade-offs in precision, dissipation and

temporal variability of driven systems (Horowitz and Gingrich, 2020). These principles introduce certain overall limits on the effectiveness of the data-driven technologies, like learning algorithms and adaptive networks. There is a possibility of the future with physical possibilities of models being resilient and scalable without breaking laws of physics due to the implementation of statistical physics in model design.

9. Physical Principles in Environmental and Earth-System Technologies

Earth systems and technologies in the environment are progressively grounded in physical guidelines that govern the circulation of information, control and power of intricate natural systems. Theoretical and experimental demonstrations of ways to realize Maxwell-demon-like behaviour at the quantum scale demonstrate how the energy exchange may be modified by the information acquisition and feedback to conceptually understand how physical systems may be controlled by measurement (Cottet et al., 2017). At the same time, in the area of waves, innovative ideas show bound states in the continuum, where localized modes coexist with radiative environments and this means that sensing and filtering processes become quite sensitive (Hsu et al., 2016). These are the ideals behind the next-generation remote sensing and monitoring technologies of enhancing signal selectivity and noise suppression (Figure 6). Both together, they present how physical knowledge of information, topology and feedback can be applied to achieve predictive, efficient and resilient futuristic Earth-system technologies that will be required in the future in order to attain sustainable futures.



Figure 6: Physical Principles Governing Information, Wave Control and Robustness in Earth-System Technologies

10. Future Directions and Challenges

The translation of the emerging physical principles into real life presents a set of scientific and technical issues with many angles that extend beyond the demonstrations of proof-of-concept applications. Imperfection of materials, sensitivity to the environment and complexities at the system level remain a limiting factor to the ability to scale quantum, photonic, topological and non-equilibrium phenomena into useful, fabricable systems. Through thermal noise, disorder or variation in operation, most types of physical consequences that seemed to work remarkably well on laboratory scales are compromised. In order to get over these hurdles, there is a need to advance in the production of materials, accuracy of fabrication, error control mechanisms, co-designing of architecture, physical behavior and functionality congruence.

Sustainability, ethics and availability of resources also shape the future of technologies that are physics-driven. Material-intensity of the advanced equipment, energy needs in high performance computing and the environment factor in the large-scale deployment are viewed as a challenge that cannot be resolved only through optimization of technology. The responsible innovation should consider the use of lifecycle resources, energy efficiency and equitable access particularly when the future technologies are introduced into the society as an important aspect of critical infrastructure and decision-making systems. Ethical concerns to be space with the rise of the adoption of autonomous, data-driven physical systems also indicate that it is necessary to possess more transparency, resilience and human-centered governance systems.

The edges of the research in the future are more likely to be towards integrative modelling which includes physical theory, data-driven modelling and systems engineering. The introduction of physical laws into intelligent algorithms, the application of topology and non-equilibria dynamics to be robust, the use of

cross-scale design principles all are likely to improve. The strategic roadmap of future technology will be based on interdisciplinary collaboration in the long-term, compatibility of the basic studies and the use-based development and the combined application of the sustainability standards. Physics-directed innovation can be reinvented through a holistic approach to such translational pathways to create robust, scalable technologies capable of responding to long-term challenges to society and the environment.

11. Conclusion

The physical emergent principles described in this review have been described as forces of the future technology that the future will use to redefine the boundaries of computation, communication, material design and sustainable systems. The development of quantum mechanics, photonics, topology and non-equilibrium physics indicates that technological progress is being driven more and more by the increased understanding of the underlying interactions and is no longer driven by the further enhancement of the engineering methods. These principles combined allow the new regimes of operations to be created; they are strong, can be scaledand use less energy, which is rather consistent with the objectives of the further evolution of technologies. It synthesizes the fact that convergence between physical science and intelligent systems is increasing, where physics-informed modelling and data-driven prediction are coupled with adaptive architectures, where the core of technological performance is the physical laws. This type of integration can prove helpful to sustain a robust field work in tricky settings, across platforms of quantum information, neuromorphic computing, better materials and Earth-system technologies. The difficulty and opportunity of the critical nature lie in the problem of the technological ecosystem change of the physical phenomena relative to the future technology. The rate at which the emergent principles will be converted into actual implementation will be set through scalable fabrication, system-level co-design and interdisciplinary work. With the convergence of physics, computing and sustainability technologies coming online, the physical sciences are no longer being used as a support science but as the facilitator of long-term innovation in the system. It is a stabilized map for those scholars and technologists who will be eager to amass the applications of physical laws in the next generation, by adopting an outline based on principles. Top of Form

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