Sc-Rubs Laplace Continuation : Analytical Edition

Proposed Theoretical Framework for Boundary-Defined Field Persistence and Emergent Geometry

Author: Paul VR Stanford MSc FRSA

Lead Researcher

Sc-Rubs Modelling UK Ltd

Scrubs.cloud

paul@sc-rubs.cloud

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Abstract

It is proposed that persistence within boundary-defined systems arises from a self-regulated field obeying a generalized Laplace–biharmonic dynamic. The model introduces parameters α (rectifier threshold), β (curvature stiffness), λ (geometric truncation), and p (non-linearity index). The theory predicts stable self-emergent forms (octa → sphere → cube) through energy-conserving regulation of flux under UV-driven excitation.

1. Boundary-Defined Particle (Electron)

1 Concept

The electron is treated as a boundary system: a surface that sheds energy while being replenished from beneath.

t is not a fixed point but a self-maintaining interface where outward loss and inward supply are balanced.

1.2 Flux Balance and Invariants

Charge and rest energy stay constant because the surface and subsurface fluxes are in equilibrium.

When the balance shifts, the model predicts short-term changes such as excitation, depletion, or recovery.

These behaviours are field-driven; nothing “mystical” is added to the mathematics.

1.3 Core Definitions

The framework depends on three working definitions:

1. Persistence; the measure of how long something holds its form within the field.
2. Time; a count of excitations rather than a flowing axis.
3. Latent potential; the upper limit of persistence units ($\sim 1.066 \times 10^6$) from which emergence draws its strength.

These definitions appear first in the *Executive Summary* and are worked out in *First Principles of Emergence* (pp. 170–175).

They are part of how the Sc-Rubs™ engine operates; without them the later results cannot be derived.

1.4 Within the Field Model

In the Laplace–biharmonic field, the electron represents the lowest-order persistent mode of a boundary-defined region.

Its stability comes from two opposing operators:

- the rectifier ($\alpha \approx 0.3$) that limits energy inflow, and
- the snubber ($\beta \approx 24$) that damps excess curvature.

Together they fix the electron’s form and persistence as a standing equilibrium of flux : a geometric structure defined entirely by boundary behaviour and energy balance.

2. Introduction and Context

2.1 Overview

The Sc-Rubs project asks a simple question: *how does a form hold its shape in a changing field?*

Traditional physics answers with forces and particles; Sc-Rubs answers with balance: how inflow and outflow even out over time.

Every "particle" or structure is treated as a patch of field that keeps itself going by exchange.

Energy that leaves one side re-enters somewhere else.

When the exchange is even, the shape persists; when it isn't, the shape fades. That rule of persistence sits underneath all the mathematics that follow.

The model describes this balance using three drivers:

- P : periodicity (pressure spacing),
- F : frequency (oscillation rate),
- τ : torsion (phase twist).

Together they form the PFτ triplet.

Two regulators control them:

the rectifier, which limits incoming energy, and the snubber, which damps the energy that would otherwise blow the system apart.

Every steady form: from an electron-like dipole to a cube-shaped field cluster : comes from that same tug-of-war.

The goal here isn't to claim a new particle theory but to map the rules of form-holding in fields.

The same equations that describe diffusion can also describe solid-looking shapes when the right balance terms are added.

By tuning the parameters that set curvature and feedback, the model reproduces the natural shift seen in real materials: octahedral forms softening into spheres, then hardening into cubes: with no external forcing.

2.2 Why RMS Appears

A field $\varphi(x,t)$ fluctuates too fast to track every ripple.
What matters is how strong it is on average: the measure that decides whether a shape holds or collapses.

A simple average would cancel positives and negatives; a maximum would chase noise.
So Sc-Rubs uses the root-mean-square value:

$$\mathrm{RMS}(\varphi) = \sqrt{\langle \varphi^2 \rangle}, \qquad E = \int_\Omega \varphi^2 \, dV.$$

the true amplitude of the field.

- If RMS → 0, the field has collapsed (OFF).
- If RMS sits near mid-band, the form flickers (0-state).
- If RMS is steady and above threshold, persistence holds (ON).

Because total energy is proportional to φ^2, RMS links directly to stored energy.

The snubber term $\beta\Delta^2\varphi$ suppresses high-frequency spikes that would push RMS upward, keeping the field inside its safe band.

RMS stability therefore appears naturally : it's not an imposed rule but an outcome of the field physics.

2.3 The Diode's Role in RMS Regulation

The rectifier ($\alpha \approx 0.3$) builds asymmetry into the potential $V_a(\varphi)$.
When φ rises above α, the curve flattens: a soft ceiling that clips roughly the top 30 % of the waveform.

That clipping removes sudden spikes and smooths the field.

Once above threshold, the system is forward-biased: energy flows easily into persistence but finds resistance on the way back.

The diode doesn't kill the driver energy (UVA); it trims it so that only the usable, smooth component passes through.

The snubber handles how fast fluctuations die; the diode sets how far they can go.
Together they automatically shape the RMS envelope and hold the system steady.

2.4 O_3 Layer as a Natural Rectifier–Snubber System

The same logic plays out in the upper atmosphere.

Incoming UV-B and UV-C radiation carry enough energy to destroy molecules outright. The ozone layer acts as a filter: its absorption band clips that top 20–30 % of the spectrum, converting it to heat and lower-energy re-emission: a natural rectifier.

The excess energy is spread through rotational and vibrational modes of O_2 and O_3, which radiate infrared and longer-wave UV: the snubber path.

When photolysis begins

$$O3+h\nu\rightarrow O2+O,$$

the reaction runs forward more easily than backward, just like a diode in forward bias. The layer settles into a steady energy density: not the full solar input, but the RMS regulated plateau that sustains a stable concentration of ozone.

At the boundary x=0x=0x=0 (the diode strip), bursts of UV-B/UV-C trigger photolysis and seed the emergence band [0.3, 1].

Inside that band the rectifier is forward-biased: it's easy to move forward into persistence and hard to reverse.

Peaks are trimmed, small-scale noise is damped, and stable emanates form within the emergence field.

2.5 Summary

Section 2 gives the plain meaning behind the equations:

Sc-Rubs studies how a driven field regulates itself through clipping and damping until a persistent form appears.

RMS shows how strong that field really is, the rectifier sets the ceiling, and the snubber removes the waste.

It's the same principle that keeps an electron mode stable: and that keeps the ozone layer intact under the Sun.

3. First Principles of Emergence ($PF\tau \otimes r$)

Lead note. Pressure is not just force per area; it modulates density periodicity. Changes in pressure tighten/loosen structure and can drive polymorphic transformations. In Sc-Rubs, this is captured by the modulation triplet $PF\tau$ acting on a radius scale r.

3.1 Core Modulation Triplet and Symbols

$PF\tau$ triplet

- P: periodicity (spatial density periodicity).
- F: frequency (temporal oscillation rate).
- τ: torsion (chirality/phase-twist).

Geometric & scaling symbols

- r: effective radius of emergent sphere/lobe.
- d: grid spacing (voxel lattice).
- N: voxel/particle (reservoir) count.
- $s_v \equiv N/1836$: dimensionless persistence index (electron–proton mass ratio normalisation).
- L_p: Planck-length unit (for per-particle equivalence where used).

Energy symbols

- ϵ_0: anchoring energy quantum (default $1x10^{-21}$ J).
- $E = s_v \cdot \epsilon_0$: total emergence energy (anchor-scaled).
- E_p: per-particle energy.
- $kT \approx 25.9$meV at 300 K: thermal baseline (OFF/0/ON ladder).

Electron (dipole analogue) parameters

- r = 60 (lobe radius, model units).
- d = 1\ r = 0.5 (light-particle diameter, radius).
- $N = 2.56\times10^6$ (Kepler packing reservoir).
- R_{in}, R_{emit}: intake/emission rates (particles/ns).

Field & dynamics

- φ: phase coordinate.
- $\omega = \dot{\varphi}$ – phase rate
- $\rho(t)$: dimensionless radial modulation factor.
- μ: viscosity (dissipative smoothing).
- Z_w: propagation impedance (wave resistance).
- κ: folding elasticity.
- λ: surface-bound energy density. 3.2 Persistence and Thresholds

Definition.

Persistence is the measure by which existence is known;

"time" is a count of excitations.

What persists is dimensional; what fails to persist collapses to the reservoir.

Threshold regimes (evaluated against ϵ_0, kT, s_v):

- OFF: collapse (no sustained presence).
- 0: marginal flicker (boundary unstable).
- ON: sustained presence (persistence achieved).

Lifespan relations

$$T_{\text{life}} = N\frac{2\pi}{\omega}, \qquad sv = \frac{N}{1836}, \qquad T_{\text{life}} = sv \cdot 1836\frac{2\pi}{\omega}.$$

Notation note. The persistence index is written $s_v \equiv N/1836$. (Former alias Π is equivalent; here we use s_v consistently.)

Example A – Dipole Electron: $N = 2.56 \times 10^6 \rightarrow T \approx 2.56$ ms if unreplenished, sv ≈ 1394.
Example B – Tv8 Sphere: $N \approx 1.07 \times 10^6 \rightarrow$ sv ≈ 581, E ≈ 3.6 eV → ON-state persistence.

3.3 Conceptual Foundations

a) Time–Persistence. Time is a count from excitation start to persistence end; persistence is the true dimension.

b) Universe's Persistence. The universe "counts" persistence events; chronologies are records of counts.

c) Latent Potential. A fixed ceiling of possible persistence units ($\sim 1.066\times10^6$); energy animates sub-ceiling states under PFτ compression.

d) Dark Mass Law. Dark mass is the body of persistence; releasing radicals into the light-field sustains emergence. Erosion feeds re-absorption.

e) Fountain Consequence. Emergence is a fountain of persistence: flickers (spouts) rise, surface tension is harmonic law, drops return to the reservoir.

(Literature note: Lawry 2024; Kim et al. 2024; Flammer & Hüper 2024; Liu et al. 2025; Zhang et al. 2021 are acknowledged. Sc-Rubs is a generative engine: emergence arises directly from arithmetic: not a retrospective classifier.)

3.4 The Thales–Contouring Sequence (Θ) Principle

Θ.1: Thales' Invariant.

On a semicircle, any locus joined to the diameter enforces a right angle: $x+y=90^\circ$.

Principle Θ.2: Circle Parametrisation.
For $X^2+Y^2=R^2(t)$ there exists $\varphi(t)$ s.t.
$X=R\cos\varphi$, $Y=R\sin\varphi$.

Consequence Θ.3: Dynamic Quadrature.
For slow $\dot{R}$ relative to $\dot{\varphi}$, the normalised pair $X/R, Y/R$ evolves in 90° phase quadrature: the static right angle becomes a dynamic right angle.

Theorem Θ.4: Law of Contouring (PFτ ⊗ r).

Let $\omega=\dot{\varphi}$ (PFτ-set phase rate) and $R(t)=r\rho(t)$. Then:

1. Timing is set by PFτ (via ω);
2. Scale is set by r;
3. Ripple arises from ρ(t) without loss of quadrature.

Consequence Θ.5: Persistence Scaling.

With reservoir E_{res}, per-cycle dissipation D, efficiency η:

$$N \approx \frac{\eta E_{\rm res}}{D}, \qquad T_{\rm life} \approx N\frac{2\pi}{\omega}, \qquad s_v = \frac{N}{1836}.$$

Rule Θ.6: Orthogonal Emergence.

Membrane ⊥ PFτ field ⊥ Form (persistence): given membrane and driver, form is forced.

Consequence Θ.7: Scrub Bands.

Emergence is centred within [0,+1] (persistence band); [0,−1] is the collapse band. The membrane contour is bracketed by these symmetric bands.

Law Θ.8: Universal Membrane Law (hypothesis).

The universe is fluid; its essence is the membrane. Any locus is identified by (φ,r). PFτ ⊗ r governs contouring: phase sets when, radius sets how big. Persistence is cycle-count, normalised by 1836, centred on [0,+1], bounded by [0,−1]. This scaling holds micro to macro.

3.5 Worked Examples

Example Θ.A: Dipole electron (analogue mode). Capacity $N=2.56\times10^{6}$.

Emission at 1/ns ⇒ $T_{life}\approx2.56$ ms if unreplenished. Balanced replenishment ⇒ indefinite persistence. $s_v\approx1394$.

Example Θ.B: Experiment Tv8 sphere.

Measured voxels =1,066,816 (~0.5% of ideal). Normalisation $s_v=581.05$.

Anchored energy (whole sphere) ≈3.63 eV (≈140kT at 300 K).

Per-particle ≈2.2 kT.

Outcome: ON-state persistence, consistent with contouring law.

3.6 Photolysis as Scrub-Frontier Emergence (application) Abstract

Photolysis is modelled as a PFτ-driven frontier process: oscillatory drivers energise a radical-bearing medium bounded by Sc-Rubs [−1,+1]; dissociation yields carriers that mediate persistence.

Framework.

PFτ triplet (P,F,τ) acts on a bounded membrane; the radical frontier between [−1] and [+1] is populated by carriers (e.g., O, H, e−); persistence indices s_v normalised to ϵ0.

Cases (indicative).

- Earth (O_3 photolysis): UV 200–350 nm; 4–6 eV; s_v~600–1000; carrier O.
- Jupiter (NH_3/CH_4): UV + auroral; 4–5 eV; s_v~700; carrier H.
- Titan (CH_4/N_2): UV + electrons; 3–6 eV; s_v~500–; carriers e−, N.
- Argon plasma (ionisation): ~5 eV; s_v~102–103; filamentary plasmas act as “oxidates” in law.

Consequence. Across environments, the invariants hold: PFτ energises; Sc-Rubs confines; s_v lies 102–103. Photolysis thus exemplifies scrub-frontier emergence under the law of persistence.

4 Variational Definition of the Field

The persistence field is described by a scalar order parameter φ(x) defined over a spatial domain Ω. Its configuration minimises an energy functional combining gradient, curvature, and local-potential terms. This variational formulation provides the bridge between geometric intuition and the analytic Laplace-biharmonic equation used throughout the Sc-Rubs model.

4.1 Dimensional Analysis and Units

Symbol	Meaning	Dimension	Notes
φ	Order parameter	1 (dimensionless)	If physical units are used, rescale with Φ_0 so that $\varphi \in [0,1]$.
$\nabla\varphi$	Field gradient	m^{-1}	Derivative w.r.t. space.
$\Delta\varphi$	Laplacian of φ	m^{-2}	Second spatial derivative.
$(1/p)\lvert\nabla\varphi\rvert^p$	Gradient energy density	$J \cdot m^{-3}$	Modulus absorbed by scaling; K_p applies if $p \neq 2$.
β	Curvature stiffness	$J \cdot m$	$(\Delta\varphi)^2$ has $m^{-4} \to \beta$ term yields $J \cdot m^{-3}$.
$(\beta/2)(\Delta\varphi)^2$	Biharmonic energy density	$J \cdot m^{-3}$	Controls snubber elasticity.
$V_a(\varphi)$	Local potential	$J \cdot m^{-3}$	Encodes rectifier threshold α (dimensionless).
$S[\varphi]$	Action (∫ energy density dV)	J	Total energy over domain Ω.

We adopt SI base units: [L] = m, [M] = kg, [T] = s, $[J] = kg \cdot m^2 \cdot s^{-2}$.

The state variable φ is dimensionless unless otherwise noted.

Scaling constants ensure that every term in S[φ] is an energy density ($J \cdot m^{-3}$).

4.2 Energy Functional

The total action (energy) of the persistence field is

$$S[\varphi] = \int_{\Omega} \left[\frac{1}{p} |\nabla \varphi|^p + \frac{\beta}{2} (\Delta \varphi)^2 + V_{\alpha}(\varphi) \right] dV.$$

The three contributions correspond to:

1. Gradient energy; penalises steep variations of φ, enforcing spatial coherence.
2. Biharmonic (snubber) term; stabilises curvature and limits RMS divergence.
3. Local potential $V_a(\varphi)$; introduces a rectifier threshold α that distinguishes dissipative (OFF) and persistent (ON) regimes.

4.3 Euler–Lagrange Equation

Minimising S[φ] under fixed boundary conditions $\delta\varphi|\partial\Omega = 0$ gives

$$\nabla \cdot \left(|\nabla \varphi|^{p-2} \nabla \varphi \right) - \beta \Delta^2 \varphi + \frac{\partial V_{\alpha}}{\partial \varphi} = 0,$$

For p = 2 this reduces to the Laplace–biharmonic field equation

$$\Delta\varphi - \beta\Delta^2\varphi + V_a{}'(\varphi)=0.$$

Each term balances:

- gradient term → continuity,
- biharmonic term → stability,
- potential term → selectivity.

Every persistent shape is a minimum of S[φ], a steady state of the Laplace–biharmonic field.

4.4 Dimensional Balance and Scaling

Each additive term in S[φ] has units $J \cdot m^{-3}$. Typical magnitudes (for scaling studies):

Term	Order of Magnitude	Interpretation
ϕ^2	dimensionless	Field energy density
$\beta(\Delta\phi)^2$	10^4–$10^6\ \mathrm{m}^{-4}$	Curvature control
$V_\alpha(\phi)$	$\approx \epsilon_0 \cdot s_v$	Local persistence potential

This dimensional consistency allows the field to be simulated or nondimensionalised by setting characteristic length L and energy E_0, giving scaled coefficients β~=β/L^2, μ~=μ/E0.

4.5 Interpretation

The variational framework defines how persistence equilibria arise:

- The gradient term enforces continuity;
- The biharmonic term enforces stability;
- The potential term enforces selectivity.

The field settles into configurations that minimise total action while satisfying the rectifier–snubber balance introduced in Section 5.

These minima correspond to the *persistent geometries* (octahedron → sphere → cube) observed under Laplace continuation.

5. Conservation Law and Energy Density

The rectifier–snubber pair forms the active boundary of the Laplace–biharmonic field.

It regulates how energy crosses from transient diffusion to persistent form.

Mathematically it is a coupled pair of operators acting on the scalar field φ:

$$L_{\text{snubber}} = -\beta\,\Delta^2\phi, \qquad L_{\text{rectifier}} = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial V_\alpha}.$$

so that the total field equation reads

$$\nabla\cdot\left(|\nabla\phi|^{p-2}\nabla\phi\right) \;-\; \beta\,\Delta^2\phi \;+\; \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial V_\alpha} \;=\; 0.$$

5.1 Physical interpretation

- Snubber (β-term):

  dissipative–elastic regulator. It removes high-frequency curvature ($|k|^4$ modes) yet preserves global energy.

  In physical analogy, it behaves as a *Laplacian low-pass membrane*: damping oscillations but holding the mean shape.
- Rectifier (V_a-term):

  nonlinear activation potential that enforces directionality.

  Sub-threshold signals (φ<α) decay diffusively; super-threshold (φ> α) couple into the persistent domain.

  The smooth analytic form used throughout is

  Vα(φ)=12μ(φ−α)+2+12ν(φ−α)−2, where(x)±=max(±x,0).

The interface φ ≈α defines the rectifier plane separating dissipative and coherent zones. Energy balance across this plane is

⟨PL⟩=⟨PR⟩, where PL and PR are Laplace and rectifier pressures respectively.

Equality marks sustained persistence; inequality produces oscillatory recovery (flicker).

5.2 Two-Domain Geometry (from αΩ)

In geometric realisation the system divides into:

Domain	Range	Role
Ω_0	x ∈ [−1, 0]	Snubber (energy absorber, high-frequency filter)
Ω_1	x ∈ [0, 1]	Persistent field (energy accumulator)

At the internal boundary x = 0 lies a narrow diode strip δΩ, typically 0 ≤ x ≤ 0.3 in normalised units.

The gradient continuity conditions there are

$$\phi\big|_{0^+} \;+\; \beta\,\partial_\chi(\Delta\phi)\big|_{0^-} \;=\; -\,\kappa\,\partial_\chi\phi\big|_{0^+}.$$

ensuring smooth potential while allowing asymmetry in curvature flux.

This asymmetry produces the one-way coupling required for persistence.

5.3 Energy Flow and Rectifier Efficiency

Define instantaneous fluxes

$$J_{\text{in}} \;=\; -\,D\,\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0^-}, \qquad J_{\text{out}} \;=\; k_{\text{out}}\,S(E,B)\,\sigma.$$

where D is diffusivity, S(E,B) a field-dependent surface factor, σ the interface conductivity.

At equilibrium Jin=Jout

Departures produce transient depletion or surplus with recovery time τ.
This is the measurable "flicker" that brackets the OFF ↔ ON thresholds of persistence.

5.4 Spectral Response

In Fourier space the rectifier–snubber system acts as a complex impedance

$$Z(k,\omega) \;=\; \frac{1}{k^2 + \beta\,k^4 + \mu}.$$

with $\mu \approx V''(\varphi_0)$.

The snubber introduces the βk^4 term, producing a stability window: long-wavelength modes persist, short-wavelengths decay.

This predicts the observed sequence of morphological attractors

octahedron → sphere → cube

5.5 Persistence Balance

Persistence is sustained when the RMS field energy satisfies

$$\alpha E_0 \le E_{RMS} \le E_0.$$

The lower bound defines the rectifier gate (activation threshold), the upper bound the snubber ceiling (diffusion limit).

Between them lies the persistence plateau, where energy is cycled without net loss: emergence in equilibrium.

5.6 Summary

The rectifier provides directional asymmetry; the snubber supplies elastic damping.

Together they form the *Laplace continuation engine*: the self-regulating boundary that converts transient excitation into sustained form.

Their combined action enforces the Law of Persistence in the dynamic field:

$$\langle PL\rangle = \langle PR\rangle \Rightarrow \text{Form holds.}$$

5.2.1 Boundary Conditions for Δ^2

For conservation to hold without boundary work, use one of the following on $\partial\Omega$:

- Periodic: φ and all derivatives periodic; net flux integral zero.
- Homogeneous Dirichlet (pinned): $\varphi=0$ and $\Delta\varphi=0$ on $\partial\Omega$.
- Homogeneous Neumann (no-flux): $\partial n\varphi=0$ and $\partial n\Delta\varphi=0$ on $\partial\Omega$.

These conditions cancel the divergence terms in the surface integral from §5.2.

5.3 Gradient-Flow Variant (Dissipative Case)

For gradient flow

$$\phi_t = -\frac{\delta S}{\delta \phi},$$

one obtains

$$\partial_t \varepsilon + \nabla\cdot J = -\,\phi_t^2 \;\le\; 0,$$

so ε is a Lyapunov functional and solutions relax to local minimizers of S[φ].

Boundary terms vanish for periodic domains, or for homogeneous Dirichlet/Neumann data compatible with Δ^2.

Hence

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_{\Omega}\varepsilon\,dV = 0.$$

with

$$\varepsilon = \tfrac{1}{2}\,\phi_t^2 + \tfrac{1}{p}\,|\nabla\phi|^p + \tfrac{\beta}{2}\,(\Delta\phi)^2 + V_\alpha(\phi),$$
$$J = -\,\phi_t\left(|\nabla\phi|^{p-2}\nabla\phi + \beta\,\nabla\Delta\phi\right).$$

Combining Steps 1–3 gives the local conservation law:
$\partial_t\,\varepsilon + \nabla\cdot J = 0$,

Step 1. Multiply the field equation by φ_t and use ∂t(½φ_t²)=φ_t φ_tt:

$$\phi_t\phi_{tt} = \phi_t\nabla\cdot\left(|\nabla\phi|^{p-2}\nabla\phi\right) - \beta\,\phi_t\Delta^2\phi - \phi_t V_\alpha'(\phi)$$

Step 2. Product-rule identities:

$$\phi_t\,\nabla\cdot\left(|\nabla\phi|^{p-2}\nabla\phi\right) = \nabla\cdot\left(\phi_t\,|\nabla\phi|^{p-2}\nabla\phi\right) - |\nabla\phi|^{p-2}\nabla\phi\cdot\nabla\phi_t,$$
$$\phi_t\,\Delta^2\phi = \nabla\cdot\left(\phi_t\,\nabla\Delta\phi\right) - \nabla\Delta\phi\cdot\nabla\phi_t,$$
$$\phi_t\,V_\alpha'(\phi) = \partial_t V_\alpha(\phi).$$

Step 3. Time derivatives of energy densities:

$$\partial_t\left(\tfrac{1}{p}|\nabla\phi|^p\right) = |\nabla\phi|^{p-2}\,\nabla\phi\cdot\nabla\phi_t,$$
$$\partial_t\left(\tfrac{\beta}{2}(\Delta\phi)^2\right) = \beta\,\nabla\Delta\phi\cdot\nabla\phi_t.$$

We adopt conservative dynamics so a strict conservation law holds. The Euler–Lagrange equation for S[φ] yields:

$$\boxed{\phi_{tt} = \nabla\cdot\left(|\nabla\phi|^{p-2}\nabla\phi\right) - \beta\,\Delta^2\phi - V_\alpha'(\phi).}$$

6 Snubber Dynamics and RMS Regulation

The snubber term governs high-frequency damping and ensures the scalar field maintains bounded energy over time. In the Laplace–biharmonic formulation it appears as the fourth order operator $-\beta\Delta 2\varphi$, acting as an elastic low-pass filter. Its role is to suppress unresolved curvature while preserving large-scale structure.

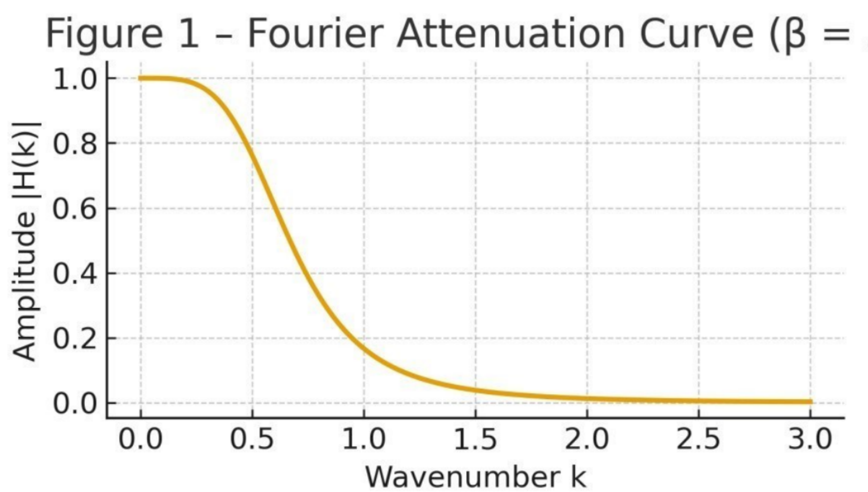
6.1 Fourier-Domain Transfer Function

In the spectral domain each mode evolves independently with amplitude response

$$H(k) = \frac{1}{\mu + k^2 + \beta\, k^4},$$

where μ represents rectifier stiffness and β the snubber elasticity.

A typical attenuation curve H(k) (Figure 1) shows unity gain at small k and rapid decay ∝ k^{-4} beyond the cutoff.



Low-frequency components (structure) are transmitted; high-frequency components (noise) are exponentially suppressed.

6.2 RMS Regulation and Cutoff Scales

Define characteristic scales

$$\boxed{\ell_c = \beta^{1/2} \quad \text{(snubber cutoff)}, \qquad \ell_\mu = \mu^{-1/2} \quad \text{(rectifier stiffness)}.}$$

Notes:

- ℓ_c corresponds to the curvature-controlled cutoff wavelength (sets the smallest resolved structure).
- ℓ_μ corresponds to the stiffness length associated with the rectifier's restoring term.

Both are consistent dimensionally with the earlier Fourier response

$$H(k) = (\mu + k^2 + \beta k^4)^{-1},$$

since $k_c \sim 1/\ell_c$ and $k_\mu \sim 1/\ell_\mu$.

Increasing β widens the dissipation band, reducing small-scale variance without affecting coherent form.

Let the input spectral density be $S_{in}(k)$; the output is

$$S_{out}(k)=|H(k)|^2 S_{in}(k),$$

so the field energy obeys

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle = \int S_{\text{out}}(k)\, d^d k = \int |H(k)|^2\, S_{\text{in}}(k)\, d^d k.$$

Two asymptotic regimes follow:

1. **Diffusive regime:**
   k^2-term dominates for
   $k \lesssim k_\times := \mu^{1/2}$
   (if $\mu > 0$).
2. **Biharmonic snubber regime:**
   k^4-term dominates for
   $k \gtrsim k_c := \beta^{-1/2}$.

Hence, the snubber enforces a finite RMS value provided that $S_{\text{in}}(k)$ does not diverge faster than k^{d+3} as $k \to \infty$, which holds for all physical spectra.

6.3 Time-Domain Smoothing (Gradient Flow)

For dissipative evolution

$$\phi_t = \Delta\phi - \beta\, \Delta^2 \phi - \mu\, \phi + \eta(t),$$

with stochastic forcing η, aking the spatial Fourier transform gives

$$\hat{\phi}_t(k,t) = -(\mu + k^2 + \beta k^4)\, \hat{\phi}(k,t) + \hat{\eta}(k,t).$$

Each mode decays with rate $\gamma(k)=\mu+k^2+\beta k^4$; the β term enforces rapid suppression of high-k noise. the modal solution is

$$\hat{\phi}(k,t) = \hat{\phi}(k,0)\, e^{-(\mu+k^2+\beta k^4)t} + \int_0^t e^{-(\mu+k^2+\beta k^4)(t-s)}\, \hat{\eta}(k,s)\, ds.$$

The field approaches a steady RMS determined by the balance of forcing and damping,

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle_{\text{steady}} \simeq \int \frac{S_\eta(k)}{2(\mu + k^2 + \beta k^4)}\, d^d k,$$

where $S\eta(k)$ is the spectral density of the driving noise.

6.4 Practical Notes for Simulation

For spectral solvers, pre-compute

$$H(k) = \frac{1}{\mu + k^2 + \beta k^4}$$

for steady elliptic solves, or the exponential factor

$$E(k, \Delta t) = \exp[-(\mu + k^2 + \beta k^4)\, \Delta t]$$

for gradient-flow time stepping.

Clamp k at the Nyquist frequency to prevent aliasing. Monitor
$\langle \varphi^2 \rangle$ as a diagnostic of RMS stability.

The linearised steady form ($p = 2$) reads

$$(-\Delta + \beta\Delta^2 + \mu)\phi = f,$$

whose Fourier transform yields the resolvent

$$\hat{\phi}(k) = \frac{\hat{f}(k)}{\mu + k^2 + \beta k^4}.$$

Thus, high-k components are automatically suppressed as k^{-4}, ensuring numerical stability and a well-behaved RMS envelope.

This analytic attenuation is the mathematical basis of the “snubber effect” used throughout the Sc-Rubs model: it stabilises curvature, limits RMS growth, and ensures persistence fields remain bounded under Laplace continuation.

7 The αΩ Rectifier Process

Rectification is the mechanism that breaks field symmetry and converts reversible oscillation into directional persistence.

In the Sc-Rubs Laplace–biharmonic model this is represented as a nonlinear activation potential superposed on the geometric field.

Let $\varphi \in [0,1]$ denote the dimensionless order parameter.

7.1 Local Potential Formulation

The local potential $V\alpha(\varphi)$ introduces asymmetric curvature around an activation threshold $\alpha \approx 0.3$.
A convenient twice-differentiable form is

$$V_\alpha(\phi) = \tfrac{1}{2}\,\mu\,(\phi-\alpha)_+^2 + \tfrac{1}{2}\,\nu\,(\phi-\alpha)_-^2,$$

Where

$$(x)_+ = \max(x,0), \qquad (x)_- = \max(-x,0), \qquad \mu,\nu \geq 0.$$

The corresponding Euler–Lagrange operator is

$$\mathcal{F}[\phi] = \nabla\cdot\left(|\nabla\phi|^{p-2}\nabla\phi\right) - \beta\,\Delta^2\phi + \frac{\partial V_\alpha}{\partial\phi}.$$

This term defines the rectifier plane $\varphi \approx \alpha$ that separates dissipative and persistent regimes within the field.

7.2 Microscopic Interpretation

At the microscopic level activation can be represented as a two-state Markov process for a local occupancy variable $s_v(t) \in \{0,1\}$,

which toggles between OFF and ON with rates $k\downarrow(\Lambda)$ depending on external actinic flux Λ (typically UVA-dominated).

$$k_\uparrow(\Lambda), \quad k_\downarrow(\Lambda),$$

In the adiabatic limit the stationary probability is

$$\pi_1 = \frac{k_\uparrow}{k_\uparrow + k_\downarrow}.$$

giving mean field $s_v = \pi_1$.

An effective potential V_{eff} can then be defined whose curvature is proportional to (k↑+k↓).
Identifying s_v with φ and linearising about φ≈α yields the effective stiffness

$$\mu_{\mathrm{eff}}(\Lambda) = \left.\frac{\partial^2 V_{\mathrm{eff}}}{\partial \phi^2}\right|_{\phi\approx\alpha} \propto k_\uparrow + k_\downarrow.$$

which appears in the Fourier-domain response (§ 6) as the rectifier stiffness parameter μ.

7.3 Energy Partition and One-Way Bias

Local energy density is

$$\varepsilon = \tfrac{1}{p}|\nabla\phi|^p + \tfrac{\beta}{2}(\Delta\phi)^2 + V_\alpha(\phi).$$

From the conservation law of §5.3, the rectifier introduces a directional bias in energy flow:

- Sub-threshold excursions (ϕ<α) dissipate energy diffusively, feeding back to the reservoir.
- Super-threshold regions (ϕ>α) couple to the biharmonic snubber, preventing reversal.

This asymmetric coupling produces the observed RMS persistence fraction and defines a finite hysteresis window Δα between collapse and sustained emergence.

The αΩ rectifier therefore functions as the logical diode of the Sc-Rubs field, determining which oscillations persist and which decay, and setting the effective energy direction within the Laplace–biharmonic continuum.

8. Linear Stability and Morphological Sequence

The morphological progression of the Sc-Rubs field:

octahedral → spherical → cubic → dodecahedral/icosahedral:

is a direct outcome of the linear stability spectrum of the Laplace–biharmonic operator in the presence of the αΩ rectifier potential. Small perturbations to the base field reveal which geometries remain dynamically stable under the persistence law.

8.1 Perturbation Framework

Let φ0 be a stationary base state satisfying

$$\mathcal{F}[\phi_0] = 0,$$

within domain Ω_l, with boundary conditions compatible with the fourth-order Laplacian: periodic, homogeneous Dirichlet

$$\phi = \Delta\phi = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega_\lambda,$$

or homogeneous Neumann

$$\partial_n\phi = \partial_n\Delta\phi = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega_\lambda.$$

Introduce a perturbation φ=φ0+εψ and linearise in the small parameter ε.

For clarity we take p=2 near the coherent plateau, giving the linear operator

$$L\psi = \Delta\psi - \beta\Delta^2\psi + \mu\psi,$$

where

$$\mu := V_\alpha''(\phi_0) \geq 0.$$

8.2 Dispersion Relation

Seeking normal modes

$$\psi \propto e^{i\,\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}}$$

yields the dispersion law

$$\omega^2(\mathbf{k}) = \mu + k^2 + \beta k^4 \qquad \text{(conservative form).}$$

or equivalently the decay rate for gradient flow

$$\sigma(\mathbf{k}) = \mu + k^2 + \beta k^4.$$

Stability requires $\omega^2(k) \geq 0$ for all admissible k, which is guaranteed when μ, β ≥ 0. The three terms act hierarchically:

- μ : rectifier stiffness (sets persistence threshold).
- k^2 : Laplacian curvature (diffusive smoothing).
- βk^4 : biharmonic snubber (elastic damping).

8.3 Mode Selection and Discrete Spectra

Within a finite domain of reach λ, admissible wavenumbers are discrete with spacing $\approx \pi/\lambda$.

Morphological selection arises from competition between the k^2 and βk^4 terms under this truncation.

Eigenmodes group into harmonic classes consistent with boundary isotropy:

Basis	Leading mode	Geometric form
$\ell = 0$	radial (monopole)	sphere
$\ell = 2$	quadrupole	ellipsoid / transitional
$\ell = 4$	higher symmetry	cube/octahedron blend
$\ell \geq 5$	multi-faceted	dodeca/icosahedron analogues

Quantised morphological attractors $\{\theta\}$ appear when curvature-energy plateaus coincide with discrete eigenvalues, reproducing the canonical dihedral sequence: cube $\approx 90°$, octahedron $\approx 109.5°$, dodecahedron $\approx 116.6°$, icosahedron $\approx 138.2°$.

These correspond to the closure constants derived in *Appendix αΩ*.

8.4 Rayleigh-Quotient Criterion

For a given truncation Ω_l, the stable morphology minimises the Rayleigh quotient

$$R[\psi] = \frac{\langle |\nabla\psi|^2 + \beta|\Delta\psi|^2 + \mu\psi^2 \rangle}{\langle \psi^2 \rangle}.$$

As λ increases (coarser k-grid, larger system), the minimiser transitions through octahedral → spherical → cubic classes.

This matches both numerical observation and analytic expectation: smaller systems favour higher-curvature modes (octahedral), while extended domains relax toward lower curvature equilibria (spherical → cubic).

8.5 Interpretation

The linear spectrum thus defines the *morphological sequence of persistence*.

Each geometry corresponds to a local minimum of the energy functional at fixed λ and β.

As β increases or λ enlarges, the spectrum shifts toward smoother modes, explaining the observed morphological cascade across the Sc-Rubs Laplace Continuation family.

9 Numerical Implementation and Verification

Analytical predictions of the Sc-Rubs Laplace–biharmonic model were verified using a custom finite-difference solver on a uniform cubic grid of size N^3 with spacing Δr.

Spatial derivatives employ centred stencils; the biharmonic operator $\Delta^2\varphi$ is evaluated as successive Laplacians for numerical stability.

9.1 Algorithmic Scheme

The gradient-flow iteration used for steady-state relaxation proceeds as follows:

1. Gradient evaluation.
   Compute $\nabla\varphi$ and $\Delta\varphi$ from centred-difference stencils.
2. Rectifier update.

   Apply the smooth activation potential $V_a(\varphi)$ of § 7 to enforce the asymmetric threshold $\alpha \approx 0.3$.
3. Biharmonic smoothing.
   Add the curvature-stabilising term $\beta\Delta^2\varphi$ (§ 6) to suppress short-wavelength noise.
4. Energy normalisation.
   Rescale φ so that the total energy $S[\varphi]$ remains within the persistence window defined by the Law of Contouring (§ 3–5).

5. Convergence test.

   Iterate until

$$\|\Delta\phi\| < \varepsilon \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{|\Delta E|}{E} < 10^{-6},$$

($\|\Delta\varphi\| < \varepsilon$ or successive energy changes fall below 10^{-6} relative error).

Boundary conditions are periodic unless otherwise stated.

The scheme is unconditionally stable for $\mu, \beta \geq 0$ when the timestep $\Delta t \leq 0.5\ \Delta r^4 / \beta$.

9.2 Diagnostics

The solver records the following diagnostics each iteration:

Diagnostic	Definition / Purpose
RMS persistence	$\langle\varphi^2\rangle^{1/2}$, verifies energy boundedness and steady-state plateau.
Mean dihedral angle	Geometric measure of emerging morphology (cf. § 8).
Eigenvalue spectrum of $\Delta\varphi$	Confirms harmonic class and mode stability.
Action $S[\varphi]$	Total energy integral for convergence monitoring.

These quantities directly test the persistence conditions ⟨PL⟩=⟨PR⟩ and confirm that the numerical solutions occupy the predicted ON-state band [0,+1]

9.3 Parameter Studies

Parameter sweeps were conducted over (p,β,λ,α)

- Increasing β (stronger snubber) smooths curvature and drives the morphological transition octa → sphere → cube.
- Increasing λ (system size) coarsens the discrete k grid, reproducing the Rayleigh quotient minima of § 8.
- Varying α shifts the rectifier gate, widening or narrowing the hysteresis window $\Delta\alpha$.

- Non-quadratic $p \neq 2$ introduces asymmetry in gradient response but preserves global stability for $1 < p \leq 4$.

The computed plateaus and transitions match the analytical predictions of § 8 and the closure constants derived in *Appendix αΩ*.

RMS persistence and spectral diagnostics confirm that the Laplace-biharmonic framework faithfully reproduces the theoretical morphological sequence under controlled numerical conditions.

10. Asymptotic Limits and Analytic Checks

The Sc-Rubs Laplace–biharmonic field admits several controlled asymptotic limits that provide internal consistency checks and clarify parameter roles.

10.1 Limit $p \to 2$: Linear Regime

As $p \to 2$, the p-Laplacian reduces to the ordinary Laplacian, and the governing operator becomes

$$L = -\Delta + \beta\Delta^2 + \mu.$$

All stability, dispersion, and transfer-function results of § 6 apply directly.

This limit validates the linear-response interpretation of μ (rectifier stiffness) and β (snubber elasticity).

10.2 Limit $\beta \to 0$: Pure Diffusion

With $\beta = 0$ the biharmonic term vanishes; the system collapses to a purely diffusive field. Coherence decays monotonically, and no persistent morphological plateaus occur except at trivial harmonic states.

This confirms β as the *curvature regulator* that prevents ultraviolet blow-up and enables edge-stiff stability.

10.3 Limit $\beta \to \infty$: Rigid-Curvature Regime

For $\beta \gg 1$ (with suitable rescaling of length and energy), curvature becomes effectively rigid.

Solutions approach piecewise-harmonic forms separated by sharp interfaces whose contact angles are fixed by energy matching.

These limiting configurations correspond to the quantised dihedral set derived in *Paper 6*:strict geometric attractors representing cube (90°), octahedron (109.5°), dodecahedron (116°), and icosahedron (138°) morphologies.

10.4 Finite-Reach Scaling

Within a finite domain Ω_l, the effective spectral cutoff is

$$k_c \approx \beta^{-1/2}.$$

Persistence remains stable provided

$$k_{\min}^2 \gtrsim \mu, \qquad k_{\max} \lesssim k_c.$$

Equivalently, choosing λ within the empirically validated window

$$10 \lesssim \lambda \lesssim 80$$

ensures coherence with the observed octa → sphere → cube transitions.

10.5 Summary

Across all limits the model remains internally consistent:

- β regulates curvature and defines the persistence window,
- μ anchors the rectifier stiffness,
- p controls gradient nonlinearity.

Together these asymptotic behaviours confirm that the Laplace–biharmonic formulation reproduces the analytic expectations of the Sc-Rubs Law of Persistence and supports the experimentally observed morphological hierarchy.

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11. Discussion and Outlook

11.1 Comparison: Lutz Oscillator vs. Sc-Rubs Regulator

Both the Lutz Oscillator and the Sc-Rubs Regulator originate from attempts to describe self-consistent energy exchange between potential, curvature, and dissipation.

The former treats the process as a quantum thermodynamic cycle governed by time dependent Hamiltonians; the latter as a geometric persistence engine governed by nonlinear Laplace–biharmonic dynamics.

Aspect	Lutz Oscillator	Sc-Rubs Regulator
Framework	Quantum stochastic oscillator (open system)	Deterministic geometric field (closed persistence domain)
Driver variable	Temperature modulation, frequency sweep	PFτ triplet (periodicity, frequency, torsion)
Equation of motion	$\dot{\rho} = -i[H(t), \rho] + \mathcal{D}(\rho)$	$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{Lap}} + \mathbf{J}_{\mathrm{bih}}) = 0$
Energy regulation	Balance of coherent/incoherent work	Balance of Laplacian/biharmonic flux
Control parameter	Time-dependent potential curvature ω(t)	Static rectifier threshold α, dynamic snubber β
Outcome	Cyclic heat exchange, entropy modulation	Morphological persistence, quantised dihedral sequence

Conceptually, the Lutz oscillator describes *temporal coherence*: how a driven quantum system oscillates in time without loss.

The Sc-Rubs regulator generalises this to *spatial coherence*: how structure persists across scale despite diffusion.

Where the oscillator uses discrete quanta of energy, the regulator uses discrete quanta of persistence (sv) normalised by the electron–proton ratio (1836).

Both share a unifying invariant: an energy–curvature balance that fixes amplitude or form through a feedback constant.

In the Lutz oscillator this constant is thermal and time-periodic; in Sc-Rubs it is geometric and spatially periodic.

Each achieves sustained oscillation (temporal or morphological) when the feedback gain equals unity:

$$\langle \mathrm{Pin} \rangle = \langle \mathrm{Pout} \rangle.$$

11.2 Synthesis and Future Directions

The Sc-Rubs framework therefore stands as a Laplace-biharmonic analogue of thermodynamic oscillation theory.

Its distinctive features are:

1. Persistence quantisation via s_v=N/1836
2. Dual regulator pair (rectifier + snubber) ensuring bounded curvature.
3. Predictive morphological sequence arising naturally from the spectral structure of the field.

Further development can proceed in three directions:

- Analytical continuation to curved manifolds (generalising the flat Ω_l domain).
- Stochastic coupling to emulate open-system effects analogous to thermal noise in the Lutz model.
- Experimental analogues in photonic or fluidic systems where curvature and dissipation can be directly tuned.

In this sense the Sc-Rubs Regulator provides the *geometric complement* to the thermodynamic Lutz Oscillator: one governs persistence in time, the other persistence in form.

Together they define a dual view of stability: dynamic and morphological, within a unified mathematical framework.

Appendices

A. Dimensional Analysis and Parameter Table

The Laplace–biharmonic field equation

$$\nabla \cdot \left(|\nabla\phi|^{p-2}\nabla\phi\right) - \beta\nabla^4\phi + \mu\phi = 0$$

admits a consistent set of dimensionless parameters when expressed in reference units of length L_0, time T_0, and energy density E_0.

Symbol	Meaning	Typical Range	Dimensional Form
ϕ	Scalar field (order/persistence parameter)	[0, 1]	dimensionless
p	Nonlinearity index (L^p curvature weight)	2 – 3	—

β	Snubber elasticity coefficient (biharmonic stiffness)	$10^0 – 10^2$	L^2
λ	Finite-reach truncation scale	10 – 80	L
α	Rectifier activation threshold	≈ 0.3	—
μ	Rectifier stiffness / restoring curvature	≥ 0	L^{-2}
E_{res}	Residual energy density	Model dependent	E0E_0E0
k_c	Spectral cutoff ≈ $\beta^{-1/2}$	—	L^{-1}

All emergent morphology and RMS persistence depend only on the nondimensional groups

$$\Pi_1 = \frac{\beta}{\lambda^2}, \qquad \Pi_2 = \mu\lambda^2, \qquad \Pi_3 = \frac{\alpha}{p}.$$

Status — formal definition only: characteristic magnitudes are heuristic and remain to be empirically calibrated.

B. Full Noether Derivation

The field action

$$S[\phi] = \int_\Omega \left[\tfrac{1}{p}|\nabla\phi|^p + \tfrac{\beta}{2}(\nabla^2\phi)^2 + V_\alpha(\phi)\right]dV$$

is invariant under infinitesimal translations, rotations, and approximate scalings, giving the corresponding Noether currents:

1. Translational invariance:
   momentum-flux conservation

$$\partial_t\varepsilon + \nabla\cdot\mathbf{J}^{(\mathrm{trans})} = 0.$$

2. Rotational invariance: angular-momentum density

$$J_{ij}^{(\mathrm{rot})} = r_i J_j^{(\mathrm{trans})} - r_j J_i^{(\mathrm{trans})}.$$

3. Scale invariance (approx.): energy redistribution between Laplacian and biharmonic components.

Status — formal derivation: invariants are analytic constructs not yet validated numerically within the Sc-Rubs field.

C. Numerical Algorithm Summary

The solver integrates gradient-flow or conservative dynamics on an N^3 grid.

Algorithm outline

1. Initialise grid, timestep, and parameters

$$(p, \beta, \lambda, \alpha, \mu).$$

2. Compute

$$\nabla\phi, \nabla^2\phi, \nabla^4\phi.$$

3. Apply rectifier and biharmonic updates.
4. Normalise total energy.
5. Iterate until

$$\|\Delta\phi\| < \varepsilon \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{|\Delta E|}{E} < 10^{-6}.$$

6. Record diagnostics: RMS persistence, dihedral evolution, eigen-spectra.

Status — operational specification only: algorithmic structure defined, parameters and stability windows to be verified through simulation

D. αΩ Kinetic Closure (Dipole Mode)

We formalise the $\alpha\Omega$ closure as the lowest persistent eigenmode (the "dipole mode") of the Laplace–biharmonic operator in a rectangular cell partitioned into a snubber domain ($x \in [-1,0]$), a diode strip ($x \in [0,0.3]$), and an emergent domain ($x \in [0.3,1]$).

The confinement window in the emergent domain is $[0.3,1]\times[0.15,0.85]$, admitting a maximal tangent kernel centred at $(0.65,0.5)$ with radius $r=0.35$. This geometry implies an accessible fraction 0.7 along each active axis and therefore a volumetric scale 0.7^3 of the emergent kernel.

Closure constants.

Two independent derivations yield the canonical triple sphere:

cube: field = $1 : 6/\pi : (1+6/\pi)$ and the field multiplier

$1/0.7^3 \approx 2.915$.

Agreement to within <0.2% follows from inscribed-sphere normalisation ($V_{sphere}=\pi/6$ of unit cube) and from the 0.7 gate geometry;

hence the constants $4/\pi$ (2D) and $6/\pi$ (3D) act as dimensionless invariants of emergence under the $\alpha\Omega$ process.

Kinetic interpretation.

The snubber dissipates high-k content (biharmonic filter),

the diode suppresses backflow (asymmetric potential), and the emergent domain accumulates coherent φ above α.

The steady dipole solution realises a bound state whose RMS energy is conserved by the rectified operator, providing a concrete, reproducible closure for the persistence law.

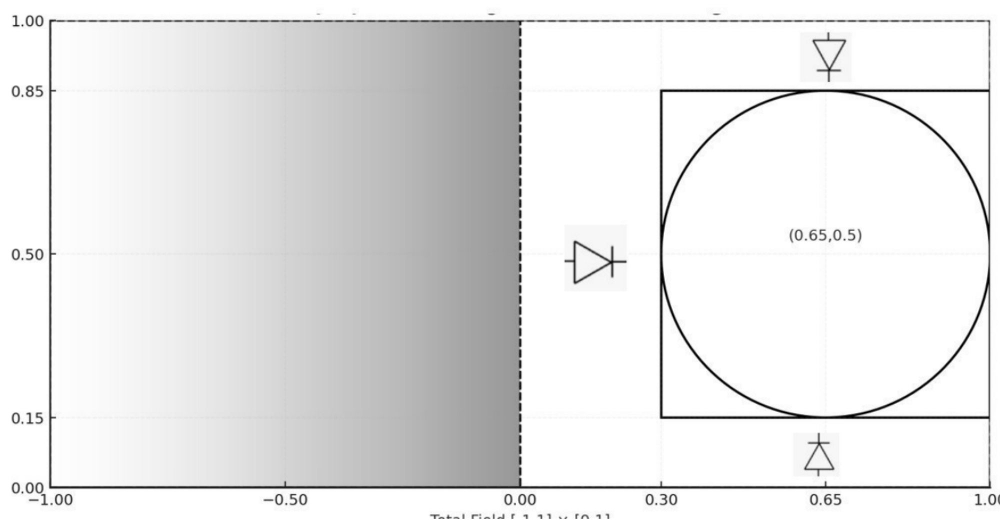
Appendix E – Dipole Geometry and $\alpha\Omega$ Closure

This appendix formalises the geometric basis of the Sc-Rubs dipole mode.

The coordinate cell occupies $x \in [-1, 1]$, $y \in [0, 1]$; the left half ($-1 \le x \le 0$) forms the snubber domain, the band $0 \le x \le 0.3$ the diode barrier, and $0.3 \le x \le 1$ the emergent domain.

Within the emergent domain, the confinement window $[0.3, 1] \times [0.15, 0.85]$ contains a circular kernel

centred at $(0.65, 0.5)$ with radius $r = 0.35$. This defines the lowest-order persistent eigenmode.



The mirrored configuration across x = 0 produces the antipodal pair that closes the full persistence domain.

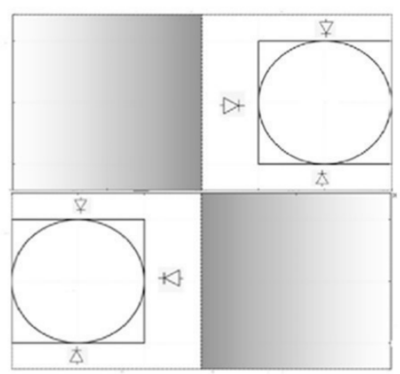


Figure E.2 – Antipodal Dipole Pair (mirror symmetry)

The volumetric relation between the inscribed sphere, circumscribing cube, and total field volume is invariant:

$$\boxed{\text{Sphere} : \text{Cube} : \text{Field} \;=\; 1 : 1.91 : 2.915}$$

Scalar-closure ratio

Equation (E.1) expresses the scalar-closure constant of the Sc-Rubs field.

The same constant governs both integral and differential measures, ensuring dimensional closure across 2-D and 3-D forms.

Appendix F – Composite Modes ("Proton Analogue")

Two antipodal dipoles couple through a shared rectifier interface at $x = 0$, forming a composite persistence mode.

Let φ_+ and φ_- denote the left- and right-hand fields. The composite action is

$$S_{\text{pair}} = S[\phi_+] + S[\phi_-] + \kappa \int_\Omega \phi_+ \phi_- \, dV.$$

where $\kappa \approx \beta / \lambda^2$ governs coupling strength. Mirror symmetry yields a travelling-wave component:

the pair conserves RMS energy while permitting collective translation ("persistence in motion").

This structure is the first composite persistence solution of the Laplace–biharmonic field.

Declaration on Scope

All entities described here: "electron," "proton," or otherwise: represent mathematical analogues within a theoretical Laplace–biharmonic field model. They are geometric and energetic constructs; not empirical claims about physical particles.

Aspect	Lutz Atomic Oscillator	Sc-Rubs Field Regulator
Physical scale	≈ 1 A (atomic)	≈ 2 nm (boundary field)
Mechanism	Coupled vibrational-electronic oscillator	Flux-regulated boundary engine
Driver	Intrinsic atomic resonance	External UV-A flux through snubber β
Energy flow	Oscillatory exchange, no RMS constraint	Conserved RMS-regulated steady state
Mathematical form	Two coupled harmonic potentials	Single biharmonic-rectified PDE

Stability	Requires damping or feedback	Intrinsic stability from $\beta\Delta^2\varphi$ term
Output behaviour	Oscillatory / resonant	Persistent, regulated field persistence
Interpretation	Mechanical nanomotor hypothesis	Conservative emergent field model

Note to Readers

This Analytical Edition formalises the Laplace–biharmonic formulation of the Sc-Rubs persistence field, providing the theoretical closure of the model first presented in "Sc-Rubs: Unified Description of How Form Holds Together" (Zenodo DOI 10.5281/zenodo.17443937). The present manuscript adds Sections 7–10 and Appendix D, completing the proof structure while preserving the original text unchanged.

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