The Adrian Structure

An Exploratory Approach

Roberto Adrian

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Preface

This document does not present a formal mathematical approach or a physical theory. It examines structural commonalities between arithmetic sequences, spectral systems, and physical data fields. The focus is on discrete transition points – called *Champions* here – that appear in various contexts as reorganization points. The term is descriptive and implies no mathematical or physical necessity.

A guiding working hypothesis is:

> Whenever a system has a multiplicative structure arising from a product of real factors, discrete jumps necessarily occur in its growth dynamics. These jumps appear as recursive record points (Champions), each initiating a phase of rapid growth and subsequently causing a saturation of the newly opened dimension.

This work pursues a heuristic goal: to examine whether different systems exhibit similar patterns of discrete jump points. Three areas are considered for this purpose:

1. **Arithmetic systems and prime number dimensions.**
   Arithmetic champions arise solely from the natural ordering of numbers. They serve here as a model to describe the occurrence of structural record points.

2. **Real physical and chemical data.**
   Data sets from independent sources (PubChem, NIST, CRC Handbook) show discrete transitions in atomic properties such as atomic radius, ionization energy, and neutron numbers. These jumps are based on quantum-mechanical shell structures. The observed clustering of certain atomic numbers is an empirical finding. An analogy to arithmetic record points is heuristic and does not imply a common cause.

3. **Collapse models of quantum mechanics.**
   In Hossenfelder's model, a critical threshold of a product parameter appears, marking a discrete transition. This structural similarity is discussed as a mathematical analogy, without drawing physical conclusions from it.

Outlook: structural parallels to the Riemann zeta function.

A final section of this document outlines – explicitly speculative – possible structural analogies to the theory of the Riemann zeta function. The critical line $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ plays a special role in number theory, and there are indications that it marks a symmetry-induced equilibrium state within the functional equation.

In the terminology used here, one could interpret this as a "balancing" point between additive and multiplicative structure. However, this consideration is purely heuristic and does not claim to explain or justify the Riemann Hypothesis. The distribution of zeros remains an open mathematical problem; the analogies presented here are merely an exploratory outlook.

Note on the genesis.

Parts of the ideas presented here were previously published, in preliminary and less refined form, under the pseudonym *Riedmann* on social media. That publication was not intended as a scientific contribution, but served informal exchange and exploration of initial thoughts.

The present document is a further developed, systematized, and significantly more precise version of these considerations. It completely replaces the earlier sketches and aims to present the concepts for the first time in a consistent, verifiable, and methodically transparent form.

Overall, this document invites the comparison of structural patterns in different systems, without exceeding the status of the respective models. All analogies are to be understood as heuristic tools; wherever no theoretical foundation exists, this is clearly stated.

1 Introduction

The Adrian Structure examines *discrete sensitivity points* that can occur in very different contexts. Such points are called *Champions*.

These Champions display structural commonalities, but they arise from two fundamentally different mechanisms:

- arithmetic mechanisms (sequences, record values),
- spectral mechanisms (operators, eigenvalues).

The distinction between these two types forms the foundation of the Adrian Structure. The goal is to formulate a common language for discrete reorganization points in arithmetic, spectral, and physical systems.

2 Core Concepts of the Adrian Structure

2.1 Champions as Record Points

Informally, the underlying mechanism can be described as follows: Multiplication by real parameters leads to a layer formation, followed by saturation and record formation. This arises from:

- products involving new factors,
- limited effect of each additional factor,
- additivity along an index,
- multiplicativity along a structure (shell, dimension, prime).

Each time a system acquires a new effective dimension, one can typically observe:

1. a growth spurt (new combinations),
2. a Champion (record value),
3. a saturation (diminishing additional effect of the new factor).

We consider a sequence of real numbers

$$(a_n)_{n\geq 1} = a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots$$

Definition 2.1 (Champion)**.** *An index n is a* Champion *if*

$$a_n > a_k \quad \textit{for all } k < n\,.$$

Thus, a Champion is

- a global maximum,
- a record point,
- a position at which a new level in the system is reached.

2.2 Example: Record Formation in a Number Sequence

Consider the following fictitious values:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 79, \\ a_2 &= 150, \\ a_3 &= 205, \\ a_4 &= 180, \\ a_5 &= 303, \\ a_6 &= 298, \\ a_7 &= 136\,. \end{aligned}$$

Index n	Value a_n
1	79
2	150
3	205
4	180
5	303
6	298
7	136

Champions here are:

$$n = 1,\ 2,\ 3,\ 5\,.$$

This illustrates the basic mechanism of the Adrian Structure: *discrete record points as structural markers.*

2.3 Arithmetic Champions

Arithmetic Champions arise in sequences whose index structure is purely discrete-arithmetic. Examples of such sequences are:

- additive or multiplicative number definitions,
- coverage levels in the Euler product,
- empirical physical data over natural number indices (e.g., atomic radii $R(Z)$, neutron numbers $N(Z)$, ionization energies).

Definition 2.2 (Arithmetic Champion)**.** *An index k is an* arithmetic Champion *if*

$$a_k > \max\{a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{k-1}\}\,.$$

Typical properties of arithmetic Champions are:

1. **Discrete record formation:** a new global maximum,
2. **Dependence on arithmetic structure:** position depends only on the natural ordering of numbers.

2.4 Spectral Champions

Spectral Champions arise from operators and their eigenvalues.

Let Δ be a self-adjoint, positive-definite operator, e.g.:

- the Laplace operator,
- a Hamilton operator.

The eigenvalues are

$$0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_3 \leq \dots$$

The associated spectral zeta function is

$$\zeta_\Delta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n^{-s} .$$

A regularized energy quantity can be defined as

$$E_{\text{vac}} = \frac{1}{2}\, \zeta_\Delta\left(-\tfrac{1}{2}\right) .$$

If the dimension changes from d to $d+1$, in general

$$\zeta_{\Delta_d}\left(-\tfrac{1}{2}\right) \neq \zeta_{\Delta_{d+1}}\left(-\tfrac{1}{2}\right) .$$

This produces an energy difference

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2}\left[\zeta_{\Delta_{d+1}}\left(-\tfrac{1}{2}\right) - \zeta_{\Delta_d}\left(-\tfrac{1}{2}\right)\right] .$$

Definition 2.3 (Spectral Champion)**.** *A spectral Champion is a parameter value (e.g., dimension, geometry parameter, or coupling) at which the spectrum undergoes a* sudden reorganization*.*

2.5 Comparison of the Two Champion Types

- **Arithmetic Champions** arise from discrete sequences and depend on the natural number structure.
- **Spectral Champions** arise from changes in eigenvalues and depend on geometry, dimension, or operator structure.

Both types mark discrete reorganization points of a system.

Thus, the Adrian Structure provides a common framework for both mechanisms.

2.6 Motivating Thought Experiment: Addition vs. Multiplication in the Double-Slit

To motivate the Adrian Structure, consider a simple but fundamental thought experiment. The questions are deliberately formulated in elementary terms to highlight the difference between additive and multiplicative structure.

Question 1. A light source emits exactly 1,000,000 quanta that hit a wall without any obstacle. How many quantum hits do we see on the wall?

$$N_{\text{wall}} = 1{,}000{,}000\,.$$

This situation is purely *additive*: there is only a single path, no branching.

Question 2. Now we place a screen with 10 slits in front of the wall. The light source again emits 1,000,000 quanta. Classically, how many quantum particles go through each slit?

$$N_{\text{per slit}} = \frac{1{,}000{,}000}{10} = 100{,}000\,.$$

This division can be viewed as multiplication by a real factor:

$$100{,}000 = 1{,}000{,}000 \cdot 10^{-1}\,.$$

The slits act here like real multipliers. Each additional slit changes the system by a new multiplicative factor.

Question 3. In quantum mechanics, the situation is different. The total wavefunction behind the screen is

$$\Psi_{\text{total}} = \Psi_1 + \Psi_2 + \cdots + \Psi_{10}\,,$$

and the observed intensity

$$I = |\Psi_{\text{total}}|^2$$

contains cross terms of the form

$$\Psi_i\,\overline{\Psi_j}\,,$$

i.e., products of amplitudes. Interference is thus a genuinely multiplicative effect.

This example illustrates a central principle that is taken up in the Adrian Structure:

> As soon as a system has multiple effective paths, a purely additive description is no longer sufficient. Multiplication generates additional dimensions and can lead to discrete reorganization points.

Primes, electron shells, spectral spaces, and state spaces of quantum mechanics can all be interpreted in this sense as different manifestations of the same structural principle.

3 Generic Description of the Adrian Structure

The Adrian Structure is based on the idea that natural numbers are organized in two fundamentally different ways: additively and multiplicatively. While the additive universe describes a smooth, continuous growth, the multiplicative universe leads to a hierarchical, discrete, and abrupt structure. The central idea is that prime numbers act as fundamental building blocks or "dimensions" in this structure, each opening up new mapping spaces.

3.1 Additive Universe and Mappable Space

The additive universe consists of the linear order of the natural numbers

$$1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots$$

This space is fully *mappable*: each number is obtained from the previous one by the operation $+1$. It is smooth, continuous, and has no inherent structural breaks.

3.2 Multiplicative Universe and New Dimensions

In the multiplicative universe, prime numbers emerge as fundamental building blocks. Each prime p leads to a new factor in the Euler product and thus to a new degree of mapping the additive space.

We interpret each prime number as an independent dimension:

$$p_1 = 2,\ p_2 = 3,\ p_3 = 5,\ p_4 = 7,\ \ldots$$

The set of all numbers that can be generated by a prime p,

$$\{p, 2p, 3p, 4p, \ldots\},$$

defines a new mapping space. This space is infinite, since the prime itself generates an infinite sequence.

3.3 Growth of Mapping Spaces

Although each prime-induced mapping space is infinite, its contribution to mapping the natural numbers is effectively *smaller* than the contribution of earlier primes. Intuitively:

$$\Pi(p_{n+1}) < \Pi(p_n)$$

for suitable measures of "penetration."

This yields a descending sequence of effective spaces:

$$\Pi(2) > \Pi(3) > \Pi(5) > \Pi(7) > \ldots$$

3.4 Mapping as a Matrix Structure

The additive space can be seen as a one-dimensional axis. Each prime number generates its own mapping dimension. The multiplicative universe can therefore be thought of as a matrix:

	p_1	p_2	p_3	p_4
1	2	3	5	7
2	4	6	10	14
3	6	9	15	21
4	8	12	20	28
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

This matrix describes

- the additive development (rows),
- the multiplicative development (columns),
- and their overlaps.

Each new prime adds an additional column – a new mapping direction.

3.5 Convergence Despite Infinities

Although each prime creates a new infinity, the mapping contribution of each new prime decreases. This leads to convergent behavior, for example in the Euler product

$$\prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)^{-1},$$

which converges despite infinitely many factors.

3.6 Champions as Reorganization Points

The combination of (1) burst-like extension, (2) decreasing density, and (3) saturation of existing mapping spaces leads to a universal principle:

Champions occur where a system is forced to activate a new prime dimension or layer.

In the additive world, these points appear as records; in the multiplicative world as layer changes; in physical data as stable structural points; in spectral systems as reorganization jumps.

3.7 Burst-like Extension: New Primes as Explosion Points

When a new prime p_{n+1} appears, a new mapping space is opened:

$$p_{n+1},\ 2p_{n+1},\ 3p_{n+1},\ 4p_{n+1},\ \ldots$$

Immediately after a new prime appears, many new combinatorial paths emerge (growth spurt), and subsequently the relative importance of this factor diminishes again (saturation). This burst-and-saturation behavior is a central motif of the Adrian Structure.

4 Adrian Structure as a Heuristic Framework

The Adrian Structure is not understood here as a solution to the Riemann Hypothesis, but as a conceptual framework for describing transitions between additive and multiplicative spaces. The aim is the formal capture of balance points at which a representation must reorganize.

4.1 Duality of Representations

The Riemann zeta function has two fundamental forms:

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-s} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \zeta(s) = \prod_{p} \left(1 - p^{-s}\right)^{-1}. \tag{1}$$

The left side is additive (superposition of linear indices), the right side is multiplicative (prime factors as discrete generators). The Adrian Structure serves as a purely heuristic framework to interpret this duality as a kind of *reorganization tension*.

4.2 Mellin Symmetry as a Balance Operator

The Mellin transform acts as a connecting link:

$$\mathcal{M}\{f\}(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) x^{s-1}\, dx\,, \tag{2}$$

and has the scaling property

$$\mathcal{M}\{f(ax)\}(s) = a^{-s}\mathcal{M}\{f\}(s)\,. \tag{3}$$

Applied to the theta function

$$\theta(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\pi n^2 t} \tag{4}$$

using the symmetry

$$\theta(t) = t^{-1/2}\theta(1/t)\,, \tag{5}$$

this yields (within the classical formalism) the functional equation

$$\zeta(s) = \pi^{s-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1-s}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right)}\, \zeta(1-s)\,, \tag{6}$$

i.e., a reflection with fixed line $\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2}$.

4.3 Euler as Multiplicative Generator

The Euler product

$$\zeta(s) = \prod_{p} \left(1 - p^{-s}\right)^{-1} \tag{7}$$

in this framework is not read as the Prime Number Theorem, but as a *generator of multiplicative directions*. Each prime p marks an independent "dimension" of the mapping.

4.4 Balance Point Without Claim of Proof

The critical line

$$\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2} \tag{8}$$

is interpreted in the Adrian Structure as the point where additive and multiplicative representations appear formally equally weighted. This point is here (without any claim of proof) referred to as a "balance hyperplane" in the state space.

> It is explicitly not claimed that this determines zeros or proves the Riemann Hypothesis. The structure serves solely as a heuristic interpretive framework.

4.5 Intended Future Use

The Adrian Structure is a *framework*, not a solution apparatus. Its purpose is to provide a systematic scheme that can be taken up by future methodological developments (e.g., algorithmic, spectral, quantum-informational).

> Should a future computational system (e.g., a quantum computer) enable direct access to the balance points, this framework merely serves to pre-format the transition logic being sought.

5 Arithmetic Champions in Real Data

5.1 Aim of the Following Diagram Analyses

In this section, we consider selected scientific diagrams to apply the concepts of the Adrian Structure to real data. The goal is to identify, from empirical curves, those points where the structure reorganizes abruptly – the so-called Champions. The focus here is not on a chemical or physical explanation of the depicted systems, but solely on their structural characteristics.

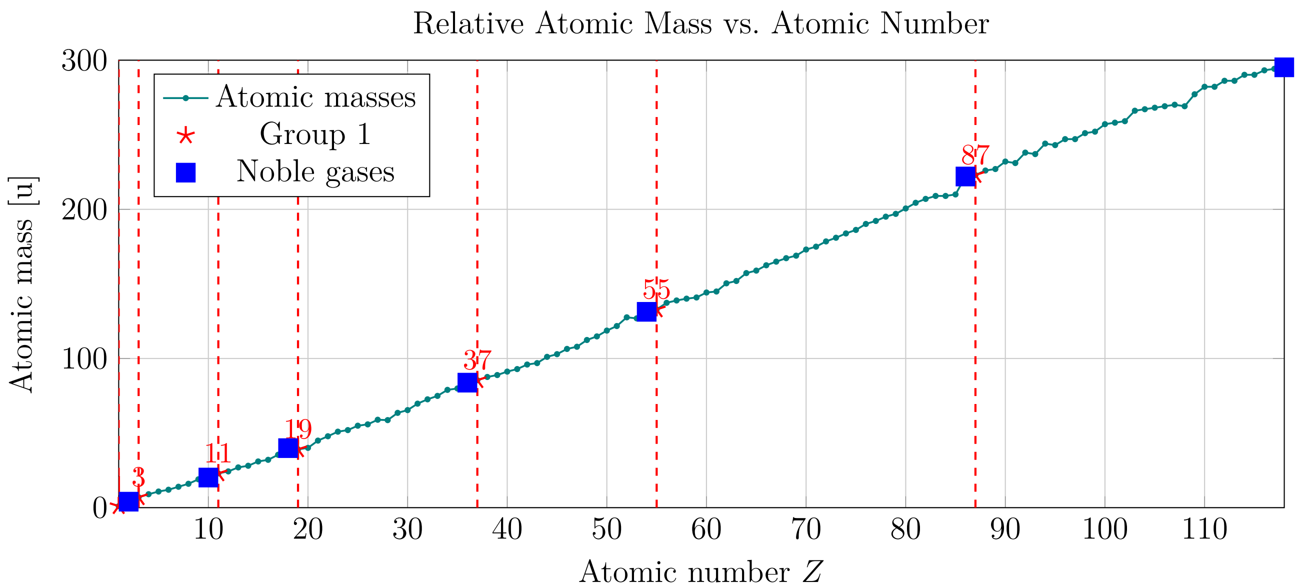
5.2 Atomic Mass in the Periodic Table of Elements

First, let us consider the growth curve of the relative atomic mass. The function shows a smooth, nearly continuous increase: with increasing atomic number, the atomic mass grows, without abrupt jumps in the trend. The relative atomic mass is defined as

$$\text{Relative atomic mass} = \frac{\text{average atomic mass}}{1\,\text{u}},$$

where 1 u (or Da) is one twelfth of the mass of a carbon-12 atom in its ground state.

Figure: Relative Atomic Mass vs. Atomic Number



The blue squares mark the noble gases, i.e., elements with a completely filled electron shell. They signify the closing structure of a cycle and thus the beginning of a new shell. The diagram makes visible how the atomic mass follows a smooth growth on the one hand, while on the other hand the discrete shell transitions appear as structural reorganization points. Being aware that this growth stems from the quantized shell architecture and thus arises from a multiplicative structure space, we will next examine those components that contribute to this characteristic growth behavior.

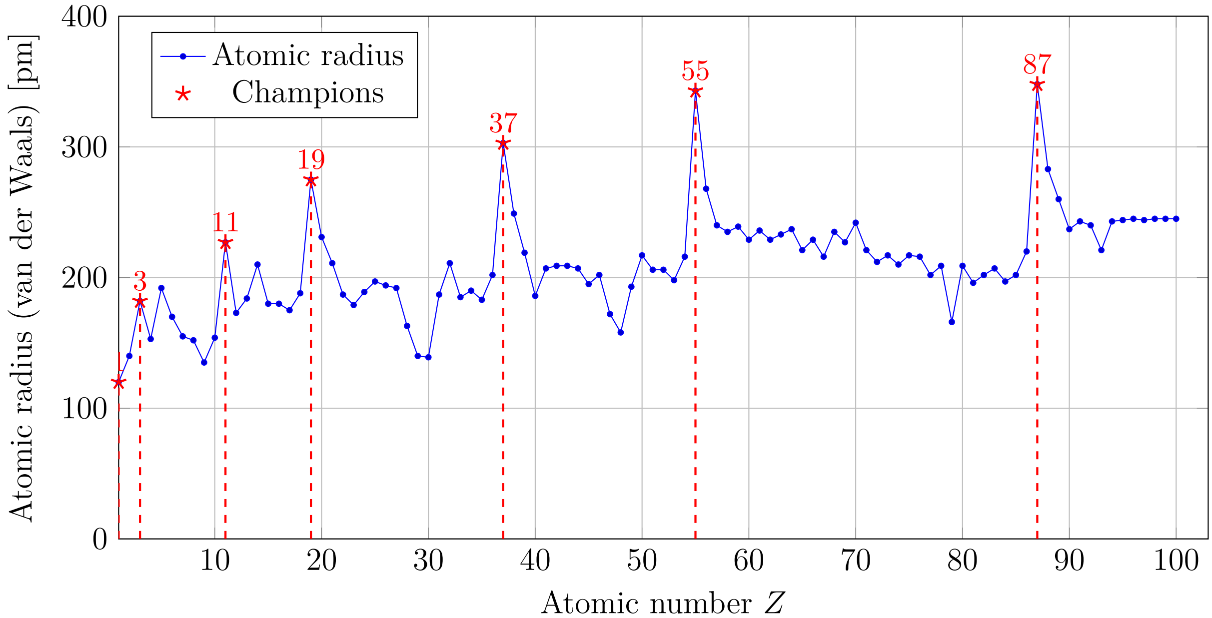
The chemical basis of the observed growth can be decomposed into two structurally different contributions: an additive and a multiplicative component. Additive is the contribution of the number of nucleons: with each increase in atomic number Z, at least one proton is added, and to stabilize the nucleus, the number of neutrons grows as well. This linear, nucleon-based summation leads to a fundamentally steady increase in atomic mass.

Beyond that, however, the periodic table has a second, clearly pronounced structural component. The organization of electrons into discrete shells and subshells produces a multiplicative contribution: within a new shell, a characteristic number of states can be occupied before reorganization becomes necessary. These capacity-driven layer changes are not additive, but multiplicative in the sense of the Adrian Structure: each shell represents a structural space whose occupancy is determined by quantized parameters, and whose saturation leads to a qualitative jump in the construction of the atom.

The observed form of growth of the relative atomic mass thus arises from the superposition of an additive-linear core growth and a discrete, shell-induced multiplicative structure. Although the atomic mass as a function of Z appears smooth, the shell transitions significantly contribute to the internal organization of the data sequence, making it clear that the growth is not purely arithmetic, but modulated by the quantized architecture of the electron space.

5.3 Atomic Number and Atomic Radii

Figure: Atomic Radii (van der Waals) vs. Atomic Number



The red markings indicate those atomic numbers at which the sequence $R(Z)$ reaches a new global maximum and thus forms a Champion in the Adrian Structure. These maxima occur at points where an existing capacity space is completely exhausted. In physical terms, this corresponds to the completion of an electron shell; more generally, it is a system with limited capacity, whose fill level approaches 1. Once this limit is reached, the system cannot accommodate any further state and opens a new level — an additional "dimension" in the multiplicative sense.

This transition produces a characteristic effect: initially the available space expands abruptly, because the newly opened level is structurally larger and organized differently. At the same time, the energy requirement increases, since states in higher levels are always *associated with additional energy. The combination of limited capacity, quantized expansion, and increasing requirements explains why the curve consists of segments of steady growth and sudden reorganizations. It is precisely this structure — smooth growth overlaid by discrete jump points — that is typical for multiplicative systems and forms the basis of the Adrian Structure.*

A **Champion** is defined as an element whose radius $R(Z)$ exceeds the previous maximum **and** whose succeeding element shows a negative delta value. Thus, Champions identify not only global record values, but also those points where a substantial structural reorganization occurs.

Example: Helium (Z=2) is not a Champion. Although its radius is larger than that of hydrogen, it is followed by lithium with a renewed increase; a characteristic drop in radius is absent.

5.4 Electronegativity in the Periodic Table of Elements

In the previous sections, Champions were considered as maxima of a sequence, i.e., as record points with increasing function value. For electronegativity, by contrast, the complementary structure of *Minima-Champions* is useful: points at which the sequence $E(Z)$ reaches a local minimum and the trend changes from a falling to a rising phase. Chemically, these minima represent elements with particularly weak electron attraction and mark the opposite of the classic maximum structure.

Mathematically, consider the sequence

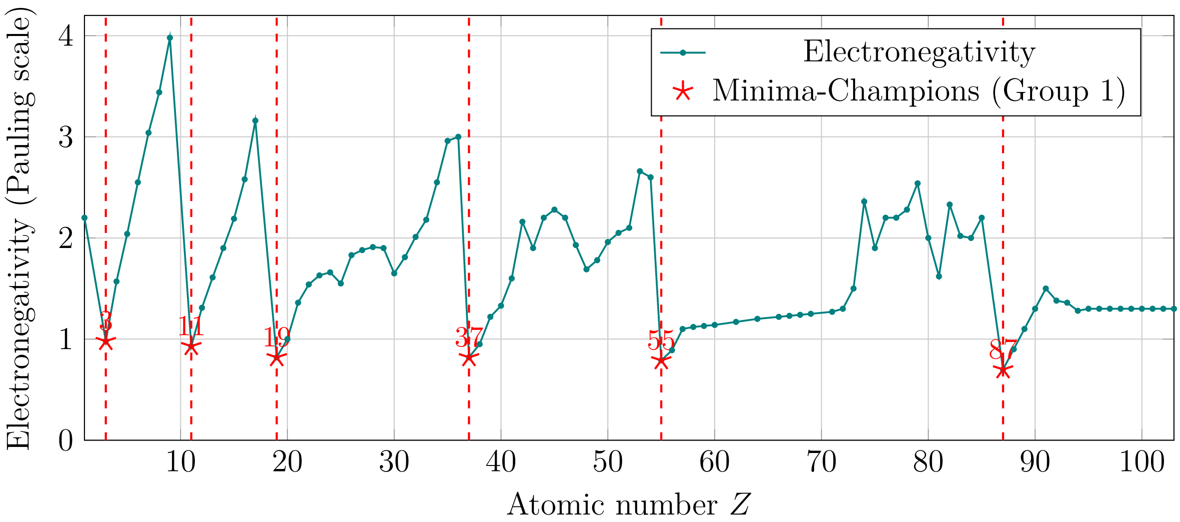
$$E(Z), \qquad Z = 1, 2, 3, \ldots,$$

and call an element Z a *Minima-Champion* if two conditions are met:

$$E(Z) < E(Z-1) \quad \text{and} \quad E(Z) < E(Z+1)\,.$$

Such a minimum denotes a structural point where a system with a declining tendency reaches its lowest value and subsequently rises again. This structure systematically occurs in the periodic table for Group 1: Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, and Fr.

Figure: Electronegativity (Pauling Scale) vs. Atomic Number



The vertical lines mark the Minima-Champions, i.e., those points at which electronegativity reaches its lowest local value and the function course shifts into a rising phase. Such a turning point corresponds to a system with limited capacity, whose fill level has reached the minimal binding demand. Only after this lowering does the electron affinity increase again.

Chemically, this corresponds to the Group 1 elements, which very easily give up electrons – structurally it is the mirror image of the maximum-Champions of the atomic radii. Their recurring appearance in independent data series underlines the robustness of the Adrian Structure as a description of transitions between locally stable regions and those requiring reorganization in a quantized architecture.

Chemical Background and Structural Classification. The electronegativity of an element can be described as an energy-based quantity within the Pauling scale. Formally, it relies on the relation

$$\chi(A) - \chi(B) \;\approx\; \sqrt{D(A{-}B)} - \tfrac{1}{2}\Big(\sqrt{D(A{-}A)} + \sqrt{D(B{-}B)}\Big),$$

where $D(X-Y)$ denote the bond dissociation energies of the respective molecules. Thus, electronegativity is directly related to the energetic stabilities of bonds.

From a structural perspective, electronegativity contains two components:

- **an additive component**, arising from the atomic single-state energies of the participating states, and
- **a multiplicative component**, arising from the square-root dependence of the bond energies, thereby describing the coupling strength of two atoms as a non-linear product.

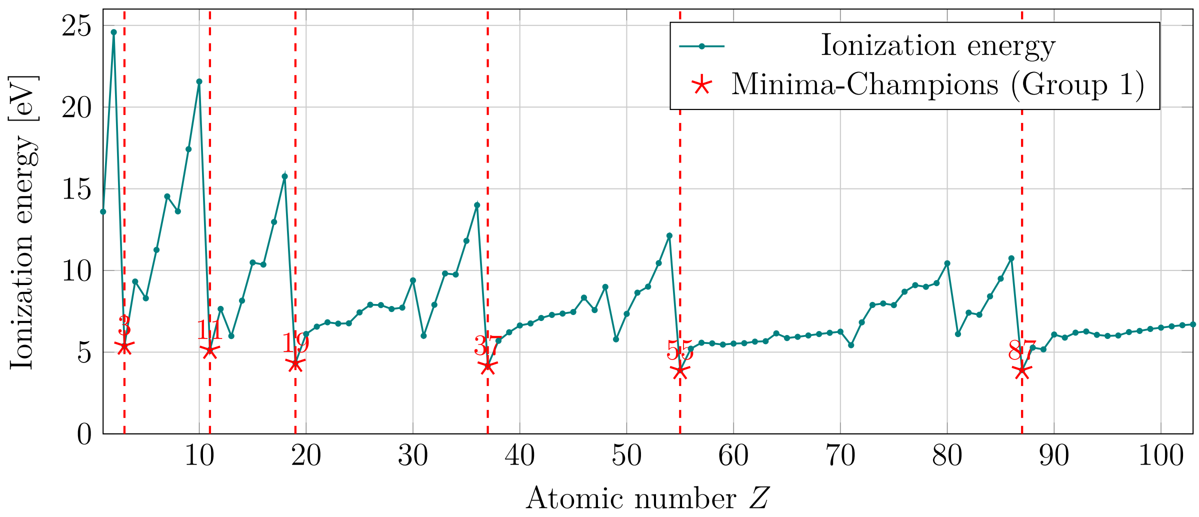
This mixture of additive base contributions and multiplicative coupling structures causes $E(Z)$ to vary continuously yet still form clear local minima. These minima appear in the diagram as Minima-Champions, i.e., structural points where the energetic binding demand of an atom is minimal and the sequence returns to an increasing regime.

5.5 Ionization Energy in the Periodic Table of Elements

Analogous to electronegativity, the ionization energy $I(Z)$ also shows a pattern of *Minima-Champions*. The ionization energy (first ionization potential) indicates how much energy is required to remove an electron from the atom. A small value indicates that an atom easily gives up its outermost electron – a characteristic of the alkali metals. Accordingly, we expect local minima of the ionization energy at the Group 1 elements.

Mathematically, we call Z a Minima-Champion of the ionization energy if $I(Z) < I(Z-1)$ and $I(Z) < I(Z+1)$. The curve shown below confirms that the values $Z = 3, 11, 19, 37, 55, 87$ indeed form such local minima. These elements are exactly the alkali metals, at which a new electron shell begins in each case.

Figure: Ionization Energy vs. Atomic Number

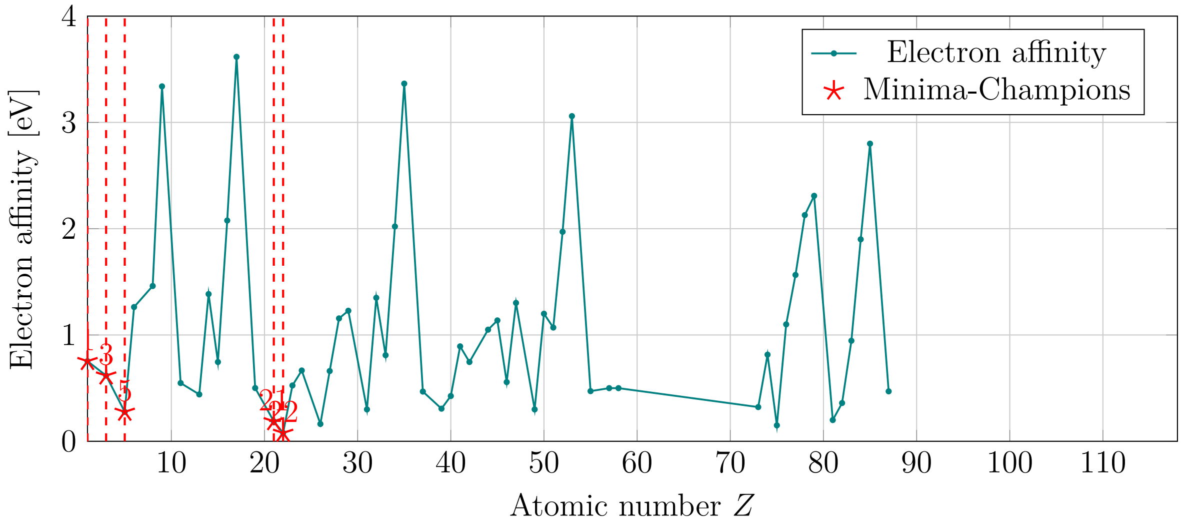


The red stars mark the atomic numbers at which the ionization energy reaches a local minimum. These Minima-Champions again coincide with Group 1 (alkali metals), meaning that at these points a new electron shell begins. In line with the observations for atomic radius and electronegativity, the ionization energies confirm the recurring discrete structural points in the periodic table.

Remark 5.1. *All stable anti-Champions (Li, Na, K, Rb) have a prime number as atomic number. The radioactive representatives (Cs, Fr) deviate from this (*$55 = 5 \times 11$*,* $87 = 3 \times 29$*). This supports the interpretation that arithmetic structural points correlate with physical stability.*

5.6 Electron Affinity in the Periodic Table of Elements

Figure: Electron Affinity vs. Atomic Number



The Minima-Champions of the electron affinity mark those atomic numbers at which it is particularly difficult to bind an electron to the atom (i.e., the electron affinity is very low). These points are not coincidental, but reflect the quantized multiplicative structure of electron shells: once a subshell is nearly filled, the orbital architecture shifts abruptly and creates a new energetic regime. Thus, electron affinity aligns seamlessly with the recurring pattern already observed in atomic radius, electronegativity, and ionization energy.

The electron affinity $A(Z)$ measures the energy released when a neutral atom captures an additional electron. Chemically, this value results from the superposition of two structural components:

- **Additive component:** The increasing nuclear charge with growing atomic number generally increases the electrostatic attraction, raising the likelihood of binding an electron.
- **Multiplicative component:** Quantized electron shells have fixed capacities. When a shell is nearly filled, the orbital configurations shift abruptly, and so do the energy transitions. These discrete jump points dominate the extreme minima and maxima of $A(Z)$.

In the sequence $A(Z)$, we are particularly interested in the *Minima-Champions*, i.e., those atomic numbers at which $A(Z)$ reaches a new global low:

$$A(Z) < \min\{A(1), A(2), \ldots, A(Z-1)\}\,.$$

These minima mark transitions between shell or subshell regimes where an incoming electron is especially unfavorably bound energetically.

5.7 Record Points in Nature

In the atomic properties considered above – atomic radius, electronegativity, ionization energy, and electron affinity – we saw that many physical element properties do not fluctuate randomly, but follow a structural pattern: within each period they run mostly smooth, while at certain atomic numbers discrete reorganization points occur. These points typically correspond to the transitions between electron shells or subshells, thus marking energetic restructurings of the atom.

Such points can be interpreted mathematically as local extrema or record values in a sequence. In this sense, *Champions* (global maxima) and *Minima-Champions* (global or local minima with trend reversal) appear in several independent data sets. The recurring positions of these extreme points show that different atomic properties – despite their different physical definitions – are governed by the same quantized electron architecture.

Thus, the periodic table provides a consistent example of how smooth trends (additive contributions like increasing nuclear charge) and discrete jump points (multiplicative capacity limits of electron orbitals) together determine the shape of empirical data sequences. The observation of recurring record points therefore provides a robust structural signature that can also be found in other scientific contexts.

5.8 Summary of Empirical Findings on the Adrian Structure

Abstract

In numerous physical properties plotted against atomic number Z – including atomic radius, ionization energy, density, melting point, boiling point, electron affinity, and atomic mass – a common mathematical structure appears: a smooth function within each period combined with discrete jump points at specific Z values. These jump points can be described as *Champions* or *Anti-Champions* and correspond to transitions between electron shells and, in part, nuclear shells.

Notably, the empirical occurrence of the same Champion indices in multiple independent data series stands out. The data sets used originate from external, verified sources (including PubChem Periodic Table, NIST, CRC Handbook). The results suggest that the Adrian Structure describes a product-like decomposition of physical properties into smooth and discrete components.

1. Mathematical Formulation of the Jump Structure

A sequence $\{a(Z)\}_{Z\geq 1}$ has a Champion at position Z if

$$a(Z) > \max\{a(1), a(2), \ldots, a(Z-1)\}\,.$$

Analogously, we define an Anti-Champion if

$$a(Z) < \min\{a(1), a(2), \ldots, a(Z-1)\}\,.$$

A simple modeling of the observed data series reads

$$a(Z) \approx a_{\text{smooth}}(Z) + \sum_{Z_0\in S} \Delta_{Z_0}\, H(Z-Z_0)\,,$$

where S is the set of all Champion indices, H is the Heaviside function, and Δ_{Z_0} denotes the jump heights.

2. Common Structure Across All Diagrams

The properties analyzed so far — atomic radius, electronegativity, ionization energy, atomic mass, and others — all exhibit a common structure: a smooth trend over atomic number, combined with abrupt reorganization points. To interpret this pattern physically, it is helpful to view the electron shell as a system with quantized capacity.

5.9 Electron Shells as Capacitive Space

In the quantum-mechanical shell model, each electron shell is characterized by a principal quantum number n. The number of possible electron states results from the quantized degrees of freedom (orbital angular momentum l, magnetic quantum number m, spin s). The maximum electron number per shell thus has the form

$$N_{\max}(n) = 2n^2 \,,$$

a quadratically growing capacity limit, arising from the underlying multiplicative structure of states.

Shell	Principal quantum number n	Maximum number of electrons $2n^2$
K	1	2
L	2	8
M	3	18
N	4	32
O	5	50
P	6	72
Q	7	98

This yields a clearly structured duality:

- The atomic number Z grows *additively*: each new element corresponds to an increase by exactly 1.
- The shell capacity grows *multiplicatively* with n, since it results from the product structure of quantized degrees of freedom.

A useful measure to describe the transition behavior is the fill level

$$\alpha_n = \frac{N_n}{N_{\max}(n)} \,,$$

where N_n denotes the actually occupied number of electrons in the nth shell. As long as $\alpha_n < 1$, the available capacity space is continuously (additively) filled. However, if the fill level reaches $\alpha_n = 1$, the shell is completely occupied and the system must switch to a new shell with increased capacity. It is precisely at these transitions – the shell changes – that the Champions and Anti-Champions systematically occur in the observed data.

From the viewpoint of the Adrian Structure, this is the prototypical mechanism: an additive index Z is superimposed with a discrete, multiplicative capacity structure. Whereas primes in the pure number system mark the activation of new multipliers, in the periodic system the shell transitions play this role. Since the capacity of electron shells grows regularly in a quadratic way, one does not expect primes to appear here – their irregular pattern does not fit the smoothly growing capacities $2n^2$.

This observation can be outlined heuristically by an analogy to the zeta structure: multiplicative systems there often correspond to regions $\sigma > \frac{1}{2}$, whereas $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ marks the transition between additive and multiplicative effects. The analogy is purely formal, but it helps to understand the role of shell capacity as the structural background for the Champion patterns analyzed later.

What is surprising is not the occurrence of the jumps themselves – they directly result from the shell model – but rather the fact that

1. the same atomic numbers appear consistently as Champions or Anti-Champions in many physical properties (radius, electronegativity, ionization energy, electron affinity, melting and boiling point, density),
2. despite the underlying mechanisms being physically different (electron shells, bonding energy, nuclear structure),
3. and that the entire structure follows a product model:

$$F(Z) = A_{\text{smooth}}(Z) \cdot B_{\text{discrete}}(n(Z)) \, .$$

3. Statistical Improbability of the Pattern

The probability that several independent properties of the periodic table would randomly have Champions at the same atomic numbers is extraordinarily low. Even conservative estimates lead to very small probabilities. This suggests an underlying common mechanism, whose mathematical structure is made visible by the Adrian analysis.

Concluding Remark

The data series examined in this work – atomic radii, electronegativity, ionization energy, electron affinity, and atomic mass – show, despite their physical differences, a common structural pattern. Over atomic number Z, a steadily growing additive index is overlaid by a discrete-multiplicative capacity structure, emerging from the quantized organization of electron shells. This overlay produces reorganization points that manifest in the empirical curves as Champions or Anti-Champions.

The idea of interpreting such reorganization points as the activation or deactivation of additional dimensions in state space provides a unified framework that encompasses both structural and energetic transitions. When a system reaches a capacity or boundary structure at which the previous organization can no longer continue stably, the energy required to maintain it rises. If this range is exceeded, the system reorganizes into an extended state space – an additional dimension is effectively activated.

Conversely, a system can also return to a lower state space: if it drops below a previously required capacity, the energy needed for stabilization decreases, and bound energy is released. In this case, a dimension is deactivated in the mathematical sense.

This dual structure – a continuously growing additive index combined with a quantized, multiplicative capacity space – is the fundamental motif of the Adrian Structure. It reveals that many physical properties share reorganization points not by coincidence, but because they are anchored in a deeper, structurally unified mechanism.

The present work is intended as a contribution to this perspective: not to provide definitive answers, but to expose a consistent pattern that runs at the intersection of mathematics, physics, and structural theory. The hope is that this view, which emphasizes the interplay between additive and multiplicative order, will inspire future investigations and broaden the perspective on complex systems – both small and large.

4. Connection to the Adrian Structure

The empirically observed Champions and Anti-Champions mark those points at which a smoothly growing additive index Z meets a discrete, multiplicatively organized capacity limit. In the language of the Adrian Structure, this means: the functional behavior of a physical system reaches a point where the previous product component is exhausted and a new dimension of the underlying state space must be activated.

In the periodic system, this discrete structure is realized by the electron shells. Their maximum capacity grows as

$$N_{\max}(n) = 2n^2 ,$$

i.e., regularly and quadratically with the principal quantum number n. This growth is finite but multiplicative: each shell represents a newly opened structural component of the electron space, whose capacity arises from the product of quantized degrees of freedom. When a shell is fully occupied, the system is forced to move to a higher-dimensional state space. It is exactly at these transitions that the atomic Champions systematically appear.

The Adrian Structure was originally developed in the context of arithmetic product decomposition, where the prime numbers mark those points at which new multipliers are activated. There, the underlying space grows not only multiplicatively, but in a strictly *infinite* sense: each additional prime expands the product universe by a new, in principle unbounded, dimension. However, these infinities are structured and ordered; heuristically one might write

$$\infty_{\Pi(x)} < \infty_{\Pi(x+1)} ,$$

because the set of possible products becomes larger after including one more prime than before, even if the density of primes decreases with growing x.

In comparison, the capacity of electron shells grows only finitely and quadratically, but shows the same basic mechanism: an additive index (Z) cyclically encounters a multiplicatively growing capacity, the exhaustion of which leads to discrete reorganization points. The atomic Champions are therefore physical analogues to the arithmetic Champions of the Adrian Structure, without the underlying systems being identical.

The parallel between the two worlds — finite and regularized in the periodic system; infinite but structured in the arithmetic product model — illustrates that the Adrian Structure describes a general concept: a system in which a smooth additive progression and a discrete multiplicative architecture overlap, and at specific points enforce record positions. This insight forms the basis for the subsequent transfer to quantum mechanical models and number-theoretic functions.

6 Spectral Champions in Operators

6.1 Operators and Eigenvalues

Many physical systems can be described by self-adjoint operators on Hilbert spaces. Typical examples are the Laplace operator on manifolds or Hamilton operators in quantum mechanics. The spectra of such operators often show qualitative changes when parameters (dimension, geometry, boundary conditions) are varied, which can be interpreted as spectral reorganization points.

6.2 Spectral Zeta Functions

For a suitable operator Δ, one can define a spectral zeta function

$$\zeta_\Delta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n^{-s} \,,$$

which – analogous to the Riemann zeta function – encodes aspects of the eigenvalue distribution. In many cases, an analytic continuation of ζ_Δ is possible, and special values of this function are related to regularized energies.

6.3 Dimension Jumps

If one changes the effective spatial dimension of a system (e.g., by going from d to $d+1$ dimensions), the spectra of the corresponding operators typically change abruptly. This can produce energy differences ΔE that structurally resemble Champion points.

6.4 Spectral Reorganization Points

Spectral Champions are parameter ranges in which the eigenvalue structure changes qualitatively (e.g., the emergence or disappearance of gaps in the spectrum, change in asymptotics, appearance of new band structures). In the Adrian Structure, such points are interpreted as analogues to arithmetic Champions.

6.5 Analogy to Arithmetic Champions

Both arithmetic and spectral Champions mark points at which an existing structure reaches a limit and a new level of organization becomes relevant. This analogy is heuristic, but it allows a common language for very different systems.

7 Adrian Structure and Quantum Models

7.1 Sensitivity

Quantum mechanical systems often react sensitively to small parameter changes. Champion points can be interpreted as places where such a system is particularly sensitive and small variations lead to qualitatively different outcomes.

7.2 Discrete Transitions

Discrete transitions – such as between bound and unbound states, between different phases, or during measurement processes – can formally be described as transitions between different effective state spaces. The Adrian Structure provides a framework to characterize these transitions with the help of product structures and dimensionless thresholds.

7.3 Reference to Hossenfelder

In Hossenfelder's collapse model, the transition from a superposition to a classical outcome is characterized by a dimensionless parameter

$$\kappa = m\,|\Phi_{12}|\,\tau\,,$$

and collapse occurs when $\kappa \sim 1$. The structure is reminiscent of other threshold mechanisms where a dimensionless fill level marks the transition between regimes.

7.4 Mathematical Transfer to Collapse Models

The approach presented here transfers the Adrian Structure to concepts of quantum physics from an explicitly mathematical perspective. The collapse model serves merely as a structural framework; no new physical claims are made.

The central question is whether the Champion structure – understood as a threshold mechanism of a product parameter – also appears in such models. If so, the Adrian Structure could serve as an abstract "measuring instrument" that identifies similar transition points in different domains.

7.5 Statistical Improbability as a Physical Hint

In several independent atomic data sets, discrete transition points appear consistently at the same proton numbers

$$Z = 1, 3, 11, 19, 37, 87\,.$$

These accumulations occur in

- maxima of atomic radius,
- minima of ionization energy,
- jumps in neutron numbers,
- the beginning of new electron shells.

This suggests that a common structural principle is at work. The Adrian Structure is therefore proposed as a candidate for an abstract description of such transition points.

7.6 Dimension Jump as Physical Origin of Collapse

In the interpretation of the Adrian Structure, the collapse can be understood as a *dimension jump* in the state space: the system switches from an effective n-dimensional space to an $(n+1)$-dimensional space. This transition is associated with an energy threshold.

7.6.1 Hypothesis: Collapse as Dimension Transition

Let ψ_n be a wavefunction in an effective n-dimensional space. As long as κ remains small, the evolution follows the usual Schrödinger dynamics. Once κ reaches a critical Champion value $\kappa_{\text{crit}} \sim 1$, a transition

$$\psi_n \longrightarrow \psi_{n+1}$$

is postulated, in which the state space itself expands.

7.6.2 Energy Cost of the Dimension Jump

Such a transition should be associated with a discrete energy change $\Delta E_{n\to n+1}$. In the Adrian Structure, it is hypothetically assumed that these energies are connected to a zeta-like structure of the dimension itself.

7.6.3 Zeta Function for Dimension Transitions

A dimensional zeta function ζ_D is postulated, whose special values or singularities are associated with dimension transitions. The exact form of such a function is left to future work; the present work confines itself to the qualitative structure.

7.7 Collapse Models and Interpretation

In summary, it is suggested to interpret collapse models as a special manifestation of a general threshold mechanism in which dimensionless product parameters play a role. The Adrian Structure provides an abstract language for this, but makes no claim to physical explanatory power.

7.8 Conclusion of the Adrian Test: The Dimensionless Constant α_A in Atomic Radii

To establish the analogy between the Adrian Structure and Hossenfelder's gravity-induced collapse model, we define for atomic electron shells a dimensionless constant

$$\alpha_A \;=\; \frac{n}{n_{\max}}\,, \tag{9}$$

where n is the number of electrons in the outermost valence shell and $n_{\max}$ is the maximum number of electrons that shell can hold.

Hypothesis. The Champion moment – the structural reorganization point in the periodic system – occurs exactly when the fill level of the outermost shell reaches

$$\alpha_A = 1\,. \tag{10}$$

This corresponds to the noble gas state and marks the end of a cycle as well as the beginning of a new shell.

Analogy to Hossenfelder. In the collapse model, the transition from a superposition to a classical state occurs once the dimensionless parameter

$$\kappa \sim 1 \tag{11}$$

is reached. The analogy is

$$\text{structural reorganization} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \text{dimensionless threshold} \sim 1\,.$$

Result. The Adrian test suggests that even in the atomic context a general multiplicative threshold mechanism is at work: as soon as the fill level of the outer shell is complete ($\alpha_A = 1$), a discrete reorganization is enforced – analogous to a collapse mechanism with $\kappa \sim 1$.

8 Implications for Riemann Theory

The Riemann zeta function

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}, \qquad \Re(s) > 1,$$

can be represented via the Euler product

$$\zeta(s) = \prod_p \frac{1}{1 - p^{-s}},$$

which explicitly contains the prime numbers p. This representation combines additive structure (the natural numbers n) with multiplicative structure (the primes p).

8.1 Critical Line as Champion Line?

The famous Riemann Hypothesis states that all non-trivial zeros of $\zeta(s)$ lie on the critical line $\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2}$. In the language of the Adrian Structure, one could interpret this line as a kind of *balance line* on which additive and multiplicative contributions exactly balance.

8.2 Spectral Interpretation

Following Hilbert and Pólya, there are indications that the zeros of $\zeta(\frac{1}{2}+it)$ could be eigenvalues of a self-adjoint operator. In that case, the zeros would mark spectral Champions – points at which the spectral structure reorganizes.

8.3 Analogy to Discrete Transitions

The discrete nature of the zeros (they lie isolated on a line) is structurally reminiscent of the discrete Champion points in physical data. Both show a mixture of a continuous background and discrete outliers.

8.4 Heuristic Transfer

Without claiming mathematical rigor, one may speculate that the Adrian Structure offers a new perspective on the Riemann Hypothesis: perhaps the critical line $\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2}$ marks that region where the additive and multiplicative universes are in a delicate equilibrium – a "Champion equilibrium."

9 The Riemann Zeta Function in the Adrian Framework

9.1 Two Representations – Two Structural Worlds

The Riemann zeta function embodies the duality of the Adrian Structure in pure form:

$$\text{Additive world (Dirichlet series):} \quad \zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-s}, \quad \Re(s) > 1.$$
$$\text{Multiplicative world (Euler product):} \quad \zeta(s) = \prod_{p} \left(1 - p^{-s}\right)^{-1}, \quad \Re(s) > 1.$$

9.2 Mellin Transform as Structural Bridge Builder

The Mellin transform

$$\mathcal{M}\{f\}(s) = \int_0^\infty f(x) x^{s-1} dx$$

is intrinsically *multiplicative* (scaling property: $\mathcal{M}\{f(ax)\}(s) = a^{-s}\mathcal{M}\{f\}(s)$). It transforms the additive theta series

$$\theta(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\pi n^2 t}$$

by exploiting its fundamental symmetry $\theta(t) = t^{-1/2}\theta(1/t)$ into the functional equation

$$\pi^{-s/2}\Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right)\zeta(s) = \pi^{-(1-s)/2}\Gamma\left(\frac{1-s}{2}\right)\zeta(1-s)\,.$$

9.3 The Symmetry $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ as Structural Necessity

The functional equation enforces a mirror symmetry about $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$. In the Adrian interpretation, $\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2}$ marks the point where additive and multiplicative representations stand in structural equilibrium:

- For $\sigma > \frac{1}{2}$: the multiplicative representation (Euler product) dominates.
- For $\sigma < \frac{1}{2}$: the additive representation (Dirichlet series) dominates.
- At $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$: both representations are equally weighted – the *critical balance line*.

9.4 Primes as Multiplicative Champions

The Euler product

$$\zeta(s) = \prod_{p} \left(1 - p^{-s}\right)^{-1}$$

is a *multiplicative factorization over prime Champions*. Each prime p represents a new "mapping direction" in the multiplicative universe.

At $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$, the weight $|p^{-s}| = p^{-1/2}$ reaches a critical point:

1. The Euler product unfolds maximum multiplicative structure.
2. Convergence remains just barely ensured.
3. Additive and multiplicative worlds are in unstable equilibrium.

9.5 Zeros as Champion Points of this Equilibrium

The non-trivial zeros $\zeta(s_0) = 0$ are *Champions of the balance*: discrete points where the number system oscillates between both representations.

10 Capacity Limits and Dimension Expansion

10.1 Space Dependence of Arithmetic Operations

The validity of arithmetic operations is tied to the availability of adequate resource spaces. Let R be a discrete space with capacity $C(R) \in \mathbb{N}$. For an additive operation $a + b = c$ we have:

$$a + b = c \quad \text{is realizable in } R \quad \iff \quad c \leq C(R)\,.$$

10.2 Dimension Expansion at Capacity Exhaustion

If the cumulative occupancy of a space R reaches its capacity limit, a **dimension expansion** is necessary. Formally:

Let $B(R)$ be the current occupancy of R. A **capacity Champion** occurs when:

$$B(R) = C(R) \quad \text{and} \quad \nexists\, R' \text{ with } C(R') \geq B(R) + \Delta\,,$$

where Δ is the next additive increment. The system's response is the activation of a new space R_{new} with $C(R_{\text{new}}) \geq \Delta$.

10.3 Systematic Instances of Dimension Expansion

System	**Space** R	**Capacity** $C(R)$	**Expansion**
Electron shell	Shell n	$2n^2$	Shell $n+1$
Prime mapping	Prime set $\{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}$	asymptotic coverage	Add p_{k+1}
Discrete resources	Container	C_0	Second container
Riemann zeta ($\sigma > 1$)	Euler product	convergent representation	analytic continuation

10.4 The Critical Balance at $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$

For $\sigma > 1$, the equivalence of addition and multiplication is mathematically guaranteed (Euler product converges absolutely). For $\sigma < 1$, this simple equivalence breaks down – yet the symmetry enforced by the Mellin transform remains.

At $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$, the system reaches a fundamental balance point:

- **Too many products** ($\sigma > \frac{1}{2}$): the multiplicative representation covers the space redundantly.
- **Too few products** ($\sigma < \frac{1}{2}$): the additive representation must fill gaps.
- **Optimal balance** ($\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$): minimal redundancy with complete coverage.

10.5 Mathematical Consequence

The need for dimension expansion at capacity exhaustion forces a **discontinuous transition** in system behavior. While the additive index $a(n)$ grows continuously, the available capacity $C(n)$ is a **step function**:

$$C(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor f(n) \rfloor} c_k \cdot H(n - n_k)\,,$$

where H is the Heaviside function and n_k mark the Champion points. At these points:

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to 0^+} \frac{C(n_k + \epsilon) - C(n_k - \epsilon)}{a(n_k + \epsilon) - a(n_k - \epsilon)} \gg 1\,,$$

i.e., the jump in capacity is large compared to the small additive increment.

10.6 The Universal Champion Condition

The Adrian Structure thus identifies a universal property of systems: **whenever growth is accomplished by successive dimension activation, discrete Champion points necessarily occur at the capacity boundaries.**

This condition holds regardless of whether the system is:

- **Expansive** (e.g., electron shells with $C(n) \sim n^2$),
- **Convergent** in structure (e.g., prime mapping with decreasing relative contributions).

Summary of Insights

The Adrian Structure provides a unified view of discrete transition points in hierarchically organized systems. Whether in the periodic table, in the distribution of prime numbers, or in analytic number theory – wherever an additive index encounters multiplicative capacity structures, **Champion points** necessarily appear as markers of structural reorganization.

These points are not random phenomena, but systematic consequences of the superposition of two fundamental mathematical principles: addition and multiplication, continuous growth and discrete dimension expansion.

11 Addition, Space, and Capacity: The Lifeboat Principle

The Champions described above can be formally understood as *capacity limit points of an additive space*. As long as a system operates within the same space, an additive description suffices:

$$2 + 2 = 4\,,$$

yet this equation carries an implicit context: *all four are in the same space.*

Thought Experiment: Lifeboat

A ship is sinking. There is one lifeboat that, for reasons of stability and weight, can carry only *a single pair* of people. Two pairs (four people) would overload the boat:

$$2 + 2 \not\to 4 \quad \text{in the same boat.}$$

The addition remains mathematically correct, but it is *not realizable in the given space.* Only by activating a second lifeboat does multiplication become operative:

$$2 \times 2 = 4\,,$$

with each boat forming *a separate space.*

Structural Significance

This example shows that addition is **space-bound**:

$$2 + 2 \quad \text{holds only as long as} \quad \text{space} = 1\,.$$

When the capacity of a space is exceeded, the system forces a *dimension change*:

$$\text{Space} : 1 \;\longrightarrow\; 2\,.$$

Definition 11.1 (Capacity Champion)**.** *A Capacity Champion is a point at which an additive space is completely filled and an additional space must be activated, thereby forcing multiplication (duplication of spaces).*

Transferability to Shell Physics

Structure	Space 1 (Addition)	Space change (Multiplication)
Electron shell	8 places filled	new shell emerges
Periodic system	noble gas reached	start of new period
Lifeboat	1 pair safely	second boat required

Formal Summary

Addition is valid as long as the resource level remains the same.

When capacity is reached, a new space is activated; multiplication becomes mandatory.

Thus, the previously implicit mechanism can be explicitly formulated:

$$\textbf{Champion} = \text{capacity limit of an additive space} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{dimension activation.}$$

12 Conclusion

The Adrian Structure offers a heuristic framework for describing discrete reorganization points in arithmetic, spectral, and physical systems. The following observations are particularly robust:

- Many physical data series plotted against atomic number combine smooth trends with discrete jumps.
- These jumps occur at only a few, recurring atomic numbers.
- The structure can be modeled as a product of smooth and discrete contributions.

Speculative is the transfer of these structures to collapse models and to the theory of the Riemann zeta function. These parts are intended as an invitation to further discussion and not as a completed theory.

Open Points and Possible Further Work

Possible next steps include:

- more detailed statistical analysis of Champions in real data sets,
- concrete examples of spectral Champions with numerical evaluation,
- formal development of a dimensional zeta function,
- more precise connection to established results in Riemann theory.

These points are optional and can be pursued further or deliberately left open depending on available time and resources.

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In life you cannot have everything, but you can try.

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Statement on Authorship and Use of AI Tools

All conceptual ideas, mathematical structures, interpretations, and analytical frameworks presented in this work originate entirely from the author, Roberto Adrian.

AI tools were used exclusively for:

- linguistic refinement,
- translation from German to English,
- LaTeX formatting and correction,
- structural organization of the document.

No AI system contributed to the conception, development, or formulation of the underlying ideas of the Adrian Structure, nor to the mathematical or physical interpretations presented here.

The intellectual content, hypotheses, and structural insights are solely those of the author.