

# THE ORIENTATIONAL SHADOW AND THE MODAL DISCIPLINE OF THE THEORY OF OBJECTIVITY:

a critical–propositional analysis of Aleš Kováč’s experimental method in  
confrontation with the axioms, phenomenic elements, Inducer Effects,  
cosmogonic theorem, and cosmological Eras of TO

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## ABSTRACT

This article presents a critical–propositional analysis of Aleš Kováč’s 2026 paper *TMD: The Orientational Shadow Method — Experimental Concept*, published on Zenodo with DOI <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20081738>. The analysis places Kováč’s proposal in dialogue with the Theory of Objectivity, especially its Seven Absolute Truths, their modal necessity, its phenomenic elements, its Inducer Effects, its cosmogonic theorem, and its cosmological Eras. Kováč proposes the detection of an “orientational shadow” generated by stable orientational nodes within the framework of Triadic Mesh Dynamics. According to the analyzed text, such nodes possess an internal triadic rhythm and produce a measurable deficit in the surrounding mesh, potentially detectable by photon probes, ultrafast optics, superconducting detectors, test-beam facilities, and material platforms. From the perspective of the Theory of Objectivity, this proposal is relevant because it treats physical entities as structures endowed with internal rhythm, extended relational influence, measurable boundaries, and informational expression. The analysis argues that the orientational shadow may be interpreted, within TO, as a possible experimental figure of the element’s aurea, as a phenomenic field, as an induced boundary, and as a relational emission of knowledge/information equivalent to atomic radiation. However, the article also presents tensions with TO: it does not begin from the primitive mathematical Nothing, it does not explicitly develop infinity as the necessary non-element, and it does not derive its triadic mesh from modal necessity. The paper is therefore evaluated as highly dialogical but not foundationally equivalent to TO. The final score assigned to the dialogue between Kováč’s paper and TO is 8.4 out of 10.

**Keywords:** Theory of Objectivity; Teoria da Objetividade; Vidamor Cabannas; Denivaldo Silva; Aleš Kováč; Triadic Mesh Dynamics; orientational shadow; modal ontology; phenomenic elements; Inducer Effects; atomic information; atomic radiation; cosmological Eras.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Aleš Kováč’s article *TMD: The Orientational Shadow Method — Experimental Concept* proposes an experimental path for detecting what the author calls the “orientational shadow” of a stable node within the framework of Triadic Mesh Dynamics. The proposal is relevant because it occupies a sensitive point in contemporary physics: the attempt to transform an alternative ontology of matter into a program of experimental detection.

In modern physics, many entities are not known through direct access to their essence, but through effects, traces, signatures, perturbations, interaction patterns, and instrumental records. Particle detection, gravitational-wave observation, cosmic anisotropy measurement, quantum-correlation experiments, and energy spectra all show that science often operates by inference from signals. Kováč enters this tradition, but shifts the focus: instead of measuring only energy, decay, ionization, or spectra, he proposes detecting an orientational deficit produced by a stable internal structure.

The Theory of Objectivity, developed by Vidamor Cabannas and Denivaldo Silva, offers a particularly fertile matrix of interpretation for this kind of proposal. Since its foundational bibliography, TO has presented itself as an ontological and cosmogonic alternative to the Big Bang theory and Creationism, maintaining that the universe must be understood on the basis of absolute truths that are logically necessary and structurally decisive for physical, phenomenic, and cosmological being (Cabannas and Silva 2016; Cabannas and SILVA 2018). In its recent bibliography, TO deepens the question of testability, modal discipline, and operational bridges between axioms and observable phenomena (Cabannas and Silva 2026a; Cabannas and Silva 2026b).

The present analysis proceeds from the following hypothesis: the concept of an “orientational shadow” can be reinterpreted, in light of TO, as a possible manifestation of the element’s aurea, phenomenic field, boundary, and Inducer Effect. Moreover, the temporal variation of this shadow may be understood as an informational record of the element’s internal composition. Since TO considers the transcendent element to be the knowledge or information produced in atomic relations, equivalent to atomic radiations, Kováč’s proposal is especially significant: it suggests that the presence of a physical structure can become known through a measurable alteration in its surrounding medium.

Nevertheless, the convergence is not complete. TMD, as presented in the analyzed text, does not begin from Nothing as a primitive and eternal mathematical essence. Nor does it demonstrate that the triadic mesh follows from absolute modal necessity. Thus, although the orientational shadow method can strongly dialogue with the phenomenic elements of TO, it does not replace the modal foundation of TO itself.

## 2 ALEŠ KOVÁČ'S ARTICLE AND THE PROBLEM OF THE ORIENTATIONAL SHADOW

Kováč's article presents an experimental proposal based on a specific ontological thesis: stable physical objects would not merely be point-like field excitations or spatially extended wavefunctions, but orientational nodes endowed with internal structure, rhythm, and the capacity to alter their surrounding environment.

The conceptual core of the article may be summarized in five claims.

First, every stable orientational node would possess a local orientational unit. This unit would represent a minimal orientational element of the system.

Second, the node would produce a spatially extended orientational deficit. This deficit would correspond to a reduction of orientational capacity in the environment, that is, to an alteration not limited to the local nucleus of the element.

Third, the deficit would possess temporal structure. The intensity of the shadow would vary according to an internal rhythm, which Kováč calls the triad cycle.

Fourth, the shadow could be experimentally detected by means of a probing photon beam. The passage of the beam through the affected region should produce an intensity drop with spatial form and temporal modulation.

Fifth, in slow systems, such as collective excitations in materials or superconducting circuits, detection would be potentially feasible with current technologies; in the case of the proton, however, the internal frequency would be extremely high, so direct temporal detection would remain a long-term objective.

The greatest interest of the article lies in proposing a bridge between alternative ontology and experimental technique. The author does not merely formulate a metaphysical hypothesis. He suggests arrangements involving a probing beam, detector, imaging optics, pump-probe systems, superconducting detectors, and test-beam facilities. The article therefore has an operational vocation.

For TO, this point is decisive. The recent bibliography of the Theory of Objectivity insists on the need to build passages between modal axioms and empirical contact. Kováč's proposal, although not derived from TO, appears as a relevant interlocutor because it attempts to identify a physical signature of an ontological structure.

### **3 THE THEORY OF OBJECTIVITY AS A MODAL MATRIX OF INTERPRETATION**

The Theory of Objectivity is not merely one physical model among others. It presents itself as a modal ontology of the universe. Its fundamental aim is to deduce existence, distinction, boundary, composition, and informational transcendence of elements from absolute truths.

The Seven Absolute Truths of TO are:

1. Nothing is a Primitive and Eternal Mathematical Essence.
2. Every element possesses a magnetic field, or aurea, that makes it unique.
3. Infinity represents the necessary non-element for the logical definition of the universe.
4. Two distinct elements require at least one boundary line between them.
5. An element exists fully only if observed by at least two others.
6. Every element is composed of elements prior to it.
7. There is no existential universe without a substance transcendent to its quantum.

These propositions should not be read as ordinary empirical hypotheses. For TO, they are necessary conditions of possibility for the universe. Therefore, the analysis of any physical theory in light of TO must ask not only whether the theory is interesting or experimentally promising, but whether it respects the modal necessity of these axioms.

In this sense, Kováč's article must be evaluated on two levels. On the first level, one asks whether its concepts—orientational node, triad cycle, shadow, deficit, detection—are compatible with TO's phenomenic elements. On the second level, one asks whether its ontology has sufficient modal grounding. The answer is twofold: there is strong phenomenic compatibility, but incomplete modal grounding.

### **4 THE ORIENTATIONAL SHADOW METHOD BEFORE THE SEVEN ABSOLUTE TRUTHS OF TO**

#### **4.1 Nothing as a Primitive and Eternal Mathematical Essence**

The first axiom of TO establishes Nothing as a primitive and eternal mathematical essence. This point is prior to any mesh, field, space, particle, rhythm, or physical

structure. In TO, Nothing is not mere absence, but the primitive logical condition from which the definition of the universe becomes possible.

Kováč's article does not begin from this anteriority. It begins already within a structure called TMD, composed of orientational nodes and a mesh. This difference generates the first tension. TMD presupposes the medium in which the nodes exist; TO asks about the logical condition prior to the existence of any medium.

However, Kováč's proposal can be secondarily integrated into TO. The triadic mesh could be understood as a structure subsequent to the first differentiations of mathematical Nothing. In this case, TMD would not be the ultimate foundation, but a possible description of later phases of objective organization.

## **4.2 The element's aurea and the orientational deficit**

The second axiom affirms that every element possesses a magnetic field, or aurea, that makes it unique. This is the point of greatest convergence between Kováč and TO.

The orientational shadow is a region altered by the presence of a node. It manifests a singular signature of that node's internal structure. The intensity, spatial form, and temporal modulation of the shadow would be indicators of the system's orientational identity. In the language of TO, this shadow can be interpreted as an operationally detectable aurea.

TO does not need to reduce the aurea to conventional electromagnetism. The expression "magnetic field" can be read, within TO, as a field of singularization and presence. Kováč's orientational deficit may therefore be seen as a modality of phenomenic field that makes the element unique.

## **4.3 Infinity as non-element and the surrounding mesh**

The third axiom states that infinity represents the necessary non-element for the logical definition of the universe. Kováč's article does not directly discuss infinity. Nevertheless, its proposal presupposes an environment in which the shadow propagates.

TO may interpret this environment as a later physical figure of logical exteriority. For a node to be distinguished, there must be something that is not the node. For a shadow to exist, there must be a region in which the shadow manifests itself. For a boundary to appear, there must be difference between the element and the non-element.

The tension lies in the fact that TMD does not thematize this exteriority as logical necessity. It treats it as an operational structure.



#### **4.4 Boundary and shadow**

The fourth axiom states that two distinct elements require at least one boundary line between them. The orientational shadow presupposes boundary in several senses: boundary between node and medium; boundary between altered region and non-altered region; boundary between normal intensity and intensity drop; boundary between experimental noise and orientational signature.

This point is strongly compatible with TO. The shadow is not merely absence of light or reduction of intensity. It is a projected boundary, a form of phenomenic separation that makes visible the distinction between presence and environment.

#### **4.5 Observation by at least two others**

The fifth axiom of TO establishes that an element exists fully only if observed by at least two others. Kováč's experimental arrangement presents a structure very close to this principle.

The orientational node is observed by the photon beam and by the detector. The beam interacts with the deficit region; the detector records the alteration. The experimental existence of the node, as a measurable object, depends on this double mediation.

In TO, this can be deepened: observation is not merely a technical procedure, but an ontological condition. The element becomes fully existent when its presence is inscribed in observational relations.

#### **4.6 Prior composition and the triad cycle**

The sixth axiom affirms that every element is composed of elements prior to it. Kováč's article states that the stable node is formed by a triad running in a cycle. This allows a strong approximation to TO.

The node is not simple. Its stability results from an internal dynamics. The triad cycle indicates that the identity of the element derives from a prior composition and from a structuring repetition. In objective language, the current element is the stabilization of prior relations.

#### **4.7 Substance transcendent to the quantum**

The seventh axiom states that there is no existential universe without a substance transcendent to its quantum. In TO, this transcendent substance is the knowledge or information produced in atomic relations, equivalent to atomic radiations.

The orientational shadow, in this reading, is highly significant. It is not merely a local effect. It carries information about the node: its form, state, rhythm, frequency, and structure. The shadow is therefore an informational exteriorization of matter. It makes the interior of the element partially knowable through a relational radiation, that is, through a transmissible and recordable alteration.

This point gives Kováč’s article a high dialogical value for TO.

## **5 FIELD, AUREA, BOUNDARY, AND ORIENTATIONAL DEFICIT**

The concept of “orientational deficit” can be reinterpreted as a technical expression of the objective aurea. In TO, each element possesses a field that makes it unique. This field need not be reduced to a conventional force already classified by standard physics. It is the singularizing extension of the element.

Kováč proposes that the presence of a node reduces the orientational capacity of the medium in a surrounding region. This means that the element is not only what occupies a position, but also what modifies the conditions around itself. This modification is precisely what makes it possible to infer the presence of the element.

Boundary appears as transition between regions. Where there is alteration, there is presence; where there is difference in intensity, there is limit; where there is limit, there is the possibility of distinction. Thus, the orientational shadow method may be read as an attempt to measure invisible phenomenic boundaries.

For TO, this is relevant because boundary is a condition of every element. Without boundary, there is no distinction; without distinction, there is no element; without element, there is no existential universe. The orientational shadow is therefore not merely an experimental artifact: it may be understood as a measurable manifestation of the boundary-condition of the element.

## **6 INTERNAL RHYTHM, TRIAD CYCLE, AND PRIOR COMPOSITION OF ELEMENTS**

Kováč’s article attributes an internal rhythm to the orientational node. This rhythm, called the triad cycle, would be responsible for the temporal modulation of the shadow. The idea is important because it shifts matter from a static conception to a dynamic conception.

In TO, every element is composed of elements prior to it. This implies that no element is ontologically isolated or absolutely simple. Each element contains a history of composition. The triad cycle may be read as the periodic manifestation of this composi-

tion.

Kováč's proposal suggests that the internal rhythm of the element could be inferred from maxima and minima in the shadow. TO can receive this idea as a possible expression of the phenomenic rhythm of prior composition. The element does not merely exist; it pulses. It does not merely occupy; it induces. It does not merely distinguish itself; it informs.

This formulation brings Kováč close to scientific and philosophical traditions that think nature as process. Bohm, for example, conceives physical totality as an implicate order in movement; Prigogine and Stengers emphasize the emergence of order in systems far from equilibrium; Heisenberg draws attention to the role of observation and conceptual structure in modern physics (Bohm 1980; Prigogine and Stengers 1984; Heisenberg 1958). TO, however, adds to this horizon a modal requirement: rhythm is not merely process, but the expression of constitutive anteriority.

## 7 OBSERVATION, DETECTOR, AND THE FULL EXISTENCE OF THE ELEMENT

Kováč's method depends on an experimental triad: prepared system, probing beam, and detector. This triad is highly significant in light of the fifth axiom of TO.

For TO, an element exists fully only if observed by at least two others. This proposition is not reducible to epistemology. It indicates that full existence is relational. The element requires observational alterities in order to inscribe its presence in the existential universe.

In Kováč's article, the orientational node becomes experimentally accessible only when the photon beam passes through the deficit region and the detector records the alteration. The beam is the first observational mediator; the detector is the second. The image or pattern produced on the detection plane is the objective manifestation of the element.

This structure may be formalized as follows:

**Orientational node → shadow → altered beam → detector → information.**

In TO, this would correspond to:

**Element → aurea/boundary → Inducer Effect → double observation →  
knowledge/informational radiation.**

This correspondence is one of the reasons why the article receives a high dialogue score.

## 8 INFORMATION, ATOMIC RADIATION, AND SUBSTANCE TRANSCENDENT TO THE QUANTUM

One of the most important aspects of the present analysis is the articulation between the orientational shadow and the seventh axiom of TO. TO states that there is no existential universe without a substance transcendent to its quantum. The authors clarify that this transcendent substance corresponds to knowledge or information produced in atomic relations, equivalent to atomic radiations.

The orientational shadow may be interpreted as exteriorized information. It contains, in its form and variation, data about the node that produces it. If a shadow changes when the state of the system changes, then it carries information about that state. If its frequency corresponds to the internal rhythm of the node, then it is a relational radiation of the internal composition of the element.

This is deeply compatible with TO. The element is not closed within itself. It overflows informationally. This overflow is not metaphorical: it can assume physical, detectable, measurable, and comparable forms.

Kováč's proposal therefore offers an experimental language for a central objective thesis: matter produces knowledge in relations; this knowledge is exteriorized as information; information manifests itself as radiation, field, shadow, aurea, or signature.

## 9 INDUCER EFFECTS AND THE EXPERIMENTAL CHAIN OF THE ORIENTATIONAL SHADOW

The Inducer Effects of TO can be used to reinterpret the entire experimental structure proposed by Kováč. The orientational node induces a deficit in the medium; the deficit induces an alteration in the beam; the altered beam induces a response in the detector; the detector induces knowledge in the observer.

This chain has at least five levels:

1. **Ontological induction:** the element exists as a structured node.
2. **Phenomenic induction:** the node produces a shadow or deficit.
3. **Optical induction:** the shadow alters the probing beam.
4. **Instrumental induction:** the detector records the alteration.
5. **Cognitive induction:** the record becomes physical knowledge.

In TO, this sequence shows that reality is not merely a collection of objects, but a network of inductions. Each element, by existing, induces effects in other elements. The orientational shadow would be a specific case of the Inducer Effect of presence.

In the style of TO, the following classification may be proposed:

- **Field Inducer Effect:** the element projects a zone of influence.
- **Boundary Inducer Effect:** the zone of influence creates a measurable distinction.
- **Rhythm Inducer Effect:** the internal structure of the element temporally modulates its external expression.
- **Informational Inducer Effect:** the external modulation becomes physical knowledge in the experimental record.

This classification makes it possible to integrate Kováč into the recent bibliography of TO, especially the works devoted to testability, operational bridges, and the passage from axioms to empirical contact (Cabannas and Silva 2026a; Cabannas and Silva 2026b).

## 10 THE COSMOGONIC THEOREM OF TO AND THE COSMOGONIC LIMITATION OF TMD

Kováč's article is not a cosmogonic text. It does not aim to explain the origin of the universe, nor does it deduce the formation of matter from an absolute principle. Its ambition is more restricted: to propose an experimental method for detecting the orientational shadow of stable nodes.

This creates an important difference in relation to TO. The Theory of Objectivity seeks to explain the genesis of the universe from Nothing as a primitive and eternal mathematical essence, passing through differentiation, boundaries, composition, informational transcendence, and cosmological Eras. TMD, in the analyzed text, begins from an already existing mesh.

Thus, from the cosmogonic point of view, the article is incomplete. It may be incorporated as a description of a later stage of the universe, but not as a theory of origin. The orientational shadow may appear after there are already elements, relations, medium, and observation. It does not explain the origin of these presuppositions.

TO may therefore propose the following hierarchy:

1. **Absolute modal level:** Seven Absolute Truths.
2. **Cosmogonic level:** formation of elements, boundaries, and Eras.

3. **Phenomenic level:** fields, aureas, radiations, information.
4. **Experimental level:** detection of signatures such as the orientational shadow.

In this hierarchy, Kováč's TMD operates mainly at levels 3 and 4, not at levels 1 and 2.

## 11 THE COSMOLOGICAL ERAS OF TO IN DIALOGUE WITH KOVÁČ'S PROPOSAL

### 11.1 The Antagonistic Era

The Antagonistic Era refers to the primordial stage of logical tension prior to the full formation of elements. Since Kováč's article already presupposes orientational nodes and a mesh, its dialogue with this Era is limited.

TMD does not ask about the origin of the first difference; it assumes the existence of a structure in which differences are already possible.

### 11.2 The Era of Logical Tracks

The notion of mesh in Kováč may dialogue with the Era of Logical Tracks in TO. If logical tracks are structures of ordering and conduction of objective emergence, the triadic mesh could be reinterpreted as a physical or post-cosmogonic form of such tracks.

The orientational shadow, in this case, would be a local modulation in the tracks of orientation.

### 11.3 The Era of Logical Currents of Tertiary Plasma

The article does not discuss tertiary plasma. However, by proposing the propagation of an alteration through the medium at the speed of light, it permits an analogical reading with logical currents of propagation. The shadow would be a flow of informational alteration.

### 11.4 The Centrifugal Era

The Centrifugal Era finds a strong point of contact with the orientational shadow. The element does not remain concentrated in itself; it projects influence outward. The shadow is a centrifugal expression of presence.

The orientational node possesses interiority, but this interiority is exteriorized. Such exteriorization is typical of centrifugal logic: the element manifests itself beyond itself.

### **11.5 The Era of Units of Intelligence**

Although Kováč does not discuss consciousness or intelligence, his proposal is relevant to the Era of Units of Intelligence because it shows how physical information may emerge from material relations. If the shadow carries information about the node, then it participates in an objective chain of knowledge.

In TO, intelligence does not arise from emptiness, but from relational, memorial, atomic, and informational structures. The orientational shadow may be seen as an elementary step in this chain: a physical form of information prior to complex intelligence.

## **12 POINTS OF COMPATIBILITY BETWEEN TMD AND TO**

The compatibility between Kováč's article and TO may be organized into eight main points.

First, both perspectives reject a purely inert conception of matter. The physical element possesses structure, relation, and expression.

Second, both admit that the presence of an element manifests itself beyond its local nucleus.

Third, Kováč's orientational shadow is compatible with TO's aurea.

Fourth, the triad cycle is compatible with the objective idea of prior composition of elements.

Fifth, detection by beam and detector approximates the objective requirement of observation by at least two others.

Sixth, the temporal modulation of the shadow is compatible with the idea of phenomenonic rhythm.

Seventh, the information extracted from the shadow is compatible with TO's thesis that the transcendent element is knowledge/information equivalent to atomic radiations.

Eighth, Kováč's experimental proposal dialogues with TO's recent concern with testability, operationalization, and empirical contact.

These points justify a positive evaluation of the article as an interlocutor of TO.

### 13 POINTS OF TENSION BETWEEN TMD AND TO

Despite these convergences, there are relevant tensions.

The first tension is foundational. TMD does not begin from the Seven Absolute Truths. It presents a mesh and a triadic dynamics without demonstrating their modal necessity.

The second tension is cosmogonic. The article does not explain the origin of the medium, orientation, triad, or stability of the nodes.

The third tension is ontological. TMD treats the deficit as reduced orientational capacity, but does not fully define its status: is it field, absence, perturbation, information, energy, geometry, or relation?

The fourth tension is empirical. The article proposes a method, but does not report obtained results. Therefore, it does not confirm either TO or TMD; it only presents a possible path.

The fifth tension is terminological. Kováč's language must be translated into the language of TO for the dialogue to be rigorous. "Shadow," "mesh," "triad cycle," and "orientational deficit" are not automatically equivalent to "aurea," "boundary," "Inducer Effect," or "informational radiation." The correspondence is propositional, not literal.

### 14 THE QUESTION OF TESTABILITY AND THE EXPERIMENTAL STATUS OF THE ANALYZED ARTICLE

The analyzed article does not present an empirical test already performed that could corroborate or confirm TO. The text is explicitly a proposal for an experimental concept. It describes possible arrangements, suitable systems, and expected signatures, but does not provide data, graphs, measurements, experimental tables, or laboratory results.

For this reason, the present analysis does not create a section of empirical confirmation of TO. What can be stated is more prudent: the article offers a possible future bridge of indirect testability. If an orientational shadow were detected, and if this shadow could be interpreted as a singularizing field, induced boundary, and relational information, there would be a relevant convergence with phenomenic theses of TO.

The supporting bibliography shows that physical theories gain strength when they produce observable signatures. General relativity found confirmations in gravitational deviations, orbital dynamics, and gravitational waves; quantum physics was strengthened through correlation tests and Bell-inequality experiments; modern cosmology has relied



on cosmic microwave background radiation, cosmological parameters, and astronomical observations. In this framework, Kováč's merit lies in proposing a signature for an alternative ontology.

For TO, this is important because it reinforces the program of passage from axioms to empirical contact. However, until effective measurement exists, the proposal remains conceptual.

## **15 PROPOSITIONAL CONTRIBUTION OF TO TO THE ORIENTATIONAL SHADOW METHOD**

TO can contribute to Kováč's method in four ways.

### **15.1 Modal grounding**

TO can require that the orientational shadow be referred back to modal conditions: element, field, boundary, observation, composition, and transcendence. This prevents TMD from remaining merely a mechanical hypothesis.

### **15.2 Ontological clarification**

TO can help define whether the shadow is field, aurea, radiation, information, or boundary. Instead of treating it only as deficit, TO could understand it as a composed phenomenic expression.

### **15.3 Inductive classification**

TO can classify the shadow as an Inducer Effect of presence, boundary, rhythm, and information.

### **15.4 Experimental bridge**

TO can use Kováč's proposal as an example of a bridge between ontology and testing. The detection of a shadow would not automatically confirm TO, but it could provide an operational model for investigating the aurea and informational transcendence of elements.

## 16 POSITION OF THE ARTICLE ON THE SCALE OF DIALOGUE WITH TO

Considering the elements analyzed, Aleš Kováč's article presents a high degree of dialogue with the Theory of Objectivity.

Its greatest strength lies in the idea that a physical element possesses internal structure, produces a zone of influence, manifests a signature in the medium, and can be known through an observational chain. These points dialogue directly with aurea, boundary, observation, Inducer Effects, and substance transcendent to the quantum.

Its greatest limitation lies in the absence of modal and cosmogonic grounding. TMD does not deduce its mesh from mathematical Nothing, nor does it demonstrate the absolute necessity of its principles.

Therefore, the final score is:

**Dialogue score with the Theory of Objectivity: 8.4 / 10**

This score indicates strong dialogue, especially at the phenomenic, inductive, and experimental levels, but not foundational equivalence with TO.

## 17 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Aleš Kováč's *TMD: The Orientational Shadow Method — Experimental Concept* is a relevant proposal for the contemporary debate on alternative ontologies of matter and possible experimental paths for testing them. Its notion of orientational shadow makes it possible to think that a physical element is not reducible to its local nucleus, but manifests itself through an external, structured, and informationally significant region.

In light of the Theory of Objectivity, this proposal is particularly fertile. The orientational shadow may be interpreted as phenomenic aurea, detectable boundary, Inducer Effect, and informational radiation. The triad cycle may be read as an expression of the element's prior composition. Detection by beam and detector may be approximated to the objective requirement of observation by at least two others. The information extracted from the shadow may be associated with the substance transcendent to the quantum.

However, TMD remains, in the analyzed text, at a level posterior to the modal foundation. It does not replace TO because it does not begin from the Seven Absolute Truths, does not deduce the origin of the mesh, does not formulate Nothing as a primitive mathematical essence, and does not develop a theory of infinity as non-element.

The most important contribution of the article, therefore, is not to solve cosmogony, but to suggest an operational path for measuring the expanded presence of physical elements. In this sense, it dialogues intensely with the recent bibliography of TO, especially with the works focused on testability, empirical bridges, and the critical reading of contemporary physics.

Kováč's article should thus be received as a promising interlocutor: not as a confirmation of TO, but as a proposal capable of enriching its program of dialogue with alternative theories, future experimentation, and the informational ontology of matter.

## A APPENDIX IN TO STYLE

### A.1 Objective formulation of the orientational shadow

**Proposition A1 — On the orientational element.** Every orientational node, as a phenomenic element, must possess distinction, field, and boundary.

**Proposition A2 — On the shadow as aurea.** The orientational shadow is interpretable, within the regime of TO, as the phenomenic aurea of the element, that is, as a region of external singularization of presence.

**Proposition A3 — On the induced boundary.** Where the shadow alters the intensity of a beam, a measurable boundary appears between presence and non-presence.

**Proposition A4 — On internal rhythm.** If the shadow varies periodically, the variation indicates that the element possesses a rhythmic internal composition.

**Proposition A5 — On double observation.** The orientational node becomes fully an experimental object when its shadow is mediated by two physical observers: the beam and the detector.

**Proposition A6 — On transcendent information.** The shadow, by carrying form, intensity, and periodicity, constitutes information transcendent to the local quantum.

**Proposition A7 — On informational-radiant equivalence.** Within the regime of TO, the information extracted from the shadow may be read as relational radiation produced by the atomic or phenomenic structure of the element.

### A.2 Inducer chain of the orientational shadow

1. The element exists as prior composition.
2. Prior composition produces internal rhythm.
3. Internal rhythm produces phenomenic modulation.
4. Phenomenic modulation produces shadow.
5. The shadow produces alteration in the beam.
6. The altered beam produces a record in the detector.
7. The record produces knowledge.
8. Knowledge confirms that physical existence is relational, observable, and informational.

### **A.3 Applied axiom**

The orientational shadow is not merely absence; it is diminished presence in the form of information.

In the style of TO, one may affirm:

Every element that projects a phenomenic shadow also projects a memory of its composition; and every projected memory, when observed by two others, becomes objective knowledge.

### **A.4 Final synthesis in TO style**

The node is not only node.

The node is presence.

Presence has field.

Field has boundary.

Boundary induces shadow.

Shadow conducts information.

Information transcends the quantum.

And the quantum, by transcending itself into information, confirms that no element exists alone, without aurea, without observation, without prior composition, and without knowledge produced in relation.

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