A Toy Universe's Genesis Code: Self-Referential Relational Closure

YJ Yang

Independent researcher

Abstract

This paper constructs a self-consistent toy universe model based on relational ontology—the "Kizon Universe". The sole ontological postulate is that "relations are fundamental entities", and kizons are pure relational endpoints. The system relies on only four axioms: symmetric cyclic closure of kizon pairs, minimal action $h \equiv 1$, Berry phase 2π, and the exclusivity of ontological degrees of freedom. From this minimal axiomatic system, the following are rigorously derived: three-dimensional space as the necessary emergence of three irreducible ontological operations; time as the accumulated count of cyclic closures; a unified force form $\mathbf{F} = \sin\,\Phi\,\mathbf{e}$as topological tension from Berry connection interference [1]; the inverse-square law as the gradient of a time-diluted potential; particle charges as geometric corollaries of the loop integral of three-kizon configurations; the fine-structure constant $\alpha^{-1} = 3\pi\left(\ln\frac{10!}{2} + \ln\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \approx 137.1$; and the cosmic energy budget $\Omega_b : \Omega_{\mathrm{DM}} : \Omega_\Lambda = 1:5:12$derived from the group-theoretic counting of D_3symmetry breaking. The model has no free parameters, and all core predictions deviate from observed values by less than one percent. This paper does not claim that the model describes the real universe; it merely presents a mathematical structure that starts from a minimal ontology, is logically self-consistent, and yields quantitative results strikingly close to observations.

Keywords: relational ontology; kizon pair; Berry phase; topological tension; fine-structure constant; cosmic energy budget

Part 1: Foundation – Settings, Rules, and Initial Structures

1.1 Ontological Settings and Basic Definitions

1.1.1 Ontological Settings

This construction begins with a core postulate: **relations are fundamental elements**. Kizons are the endpoints of relations—they have no internal structure, no independent properties, and all their functions are defined by the relations in which they participate. The number of kizons is not conserved—when the relational network reconfigures, new endpoints naturally emerge and old endpoints naturally vanish. In the model, what is conserved is the count of relational closures, not the number of endpoints that carry relations.

Postulate 1 (Primacy of Relations): Relations are fundamental elements; kizons are relational endpoints.

Postulate 2 (Variability of Kizon Number): Kizons can be created and annihilated. What is conserved is the count of relational closures, not the number of kizon endpoints.

Postulate 3 (Conservation of Action): Each time a kizon pair completes a full closure, it records an invariant counting unit, denoted $h = 1$. This is the only quantity in the model that can be neither created nor destroyed.

1.1.2 Basic Definitions

Definition 1 (Kizon): A kizon is a pure relational endpoint. Let $\mathcal{Y}$be the set of all kizons. For any

$Y \in \mathcal{Y}$, there exists no non-trivial intrinsic property function $f: Y \to X$(for any value domain X). The only definable characteristic of a kizon is that Ycan form a kizon pair with other kizons.

Definition 2 (Kizon Pair): Two kizons $A, B \in \mathcal{Y}$constitute a kizon pair (A, B), which is the smallest relational unit in the model.

Definition 3 (Projection Coefficient): The model requires two fundamental scales—the smallest distinguishable unit of space (cell side length l_P) and the smallest beat of time (meta-time τ_P). The two are related by the projection coefficient:

$$c = \frac{l_P}{\tau_P}$$

$c$is the conversion factor between space and time. In model units, $l_P = \tau_P = c = 1$.

Definition 4 (Total Count Capacity): The total relational capacity of the model is defined as (referencing the real universe):

$$\mathcal{N} = \frac{R_H}{l_P} = \frac{t_H}{\tau_P} \approx 8.46 \times 10^{60}$$

where $R_H$is the Hubble radius and $t_H$is the Hubble time. $\mathcal{N}$is the total number of cyclic counts since the model's initiation, the largest integer in the model.

1.2 Basic Rules

Rule 1 (Symmetric Cycle and Closure)

A kizon pair executes a symmetric cycle $A \to B \to A' \to B' \to A$. The cycle consists of four steps:

- **Step 1 (Emission):** Asends information (defined as emitting a virtual photon) to B, and simultaneously Bsends information to A.
- **Step 2 (Reception and Response):** Breceives the information from A, extracts A's state information, and combines it with its own state to generate a response. Simultaneously Areceives information from $B$and generates a response.
- **Step 3 (Return):** Bsends the response information (defined as a returning virtual photon) back to A, and simultaneously Asends its response back to B.
- **Step 4 (Closure):** Areceives B's response information and updates its state to A'; Breceives A's response information and updates its state to B'. $A'$and B'become the starting point of the next cycle.

One complete symmetric cycle is closed. The cycle is a complete round-trip process—information goes from $A$to B, then from Bback to A. After one complete cycle, the time beat increments by one.

For two kizons separated by distance D, the time beat interval to complete one full cycle is $\tau(D) = D/c$.

Equivalence: Side $A$and side $B$are perfectly symmetric—at any stage of the cycle, swapping $A$and Bleaves the description invariant.

Rule 2 (Time Count)

Each time a kizon pair completes a full symmetric cycle, the time beat count increments by one. This count is an indivisible minimum unit:

$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{loop}} = h = 1$$

Define $\hbar = h/(2\pi) = 1/(2\pi)$.

Rule 3 (Closure Phase)

One complete closure cycle generates a holonomy on an abstract fiber bundle, with phase:

$$\Phi_{\text{loop}} = \oint_{\text{loop}} \mathcal{A} = 2\pi$$

Proof: The closed cycle of a kizon pair forms a closed path $\gamma: S^1 \to U(1)$. The homotopy class of this map is classified by the winding number $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. A single closure corresponds to winding number $n = 1$. The integral of the connection $\mathcal{A}$along the closed path is $\oint_\gamma \mathcal{A} = 2\pi n$. For $n = 1$, $\oint_\gamma \mathcal{A} = 2\pi$. This result is a topological necessity—it depends only on the topological fact of "closure" and not on the specific details of the cycle. The count unit and phase are related by $\mathcal{S}_{\text{loop}} = \hbar\Phi_{\text{loop}} = \hbar \cdot 2\pi = h$. (This topological phase is analogous to the Berry phase in quantum mechanics [1]).

Rule 4 (Ontological Constraint: Exclusivity of Degrees of Freedom)

A degree of freedom already occupied by one concept cannot be reused to express a different concept. Each ontological operation must monopolize an independent degree of freedom. Formally, let $\mathcal{F}$be the set of all degrees of freedom, and $\mathcal{C}$the set of all ontological concepts. There exists a bijection $\varphi: \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{F}$. If two concepts $c_1 \neq c_2$, then $\varphi(c_1) \neq \varphi(c_2)$.

1.3 Deduction of Basic Symmetries

1.3.1 $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$Symmetry Group

Theorem 1.1 (Primitive Symmetry Group): The kizon pair cycle possesses three fundamental symmetry operations:

- $\mathcal{E}$: Exchange kizons $A \leftrightarrow B$.
- $\mathcal{T}$: Exchange the outward journey ($A \to B$) and the return journey ($B \to A$).
- $\mathcal{P}$: Reverse the vortex direction (clockwise $\leftrightarrow$counterclockwise).

The three operations are each involutions ($\mathcal{E}^2 = \mathcal{T}^2 = \mathcal{P}^2 = e$), mutually independent (acting on different ontological levels), and mutually commute. They form the group:

$$G_{\text{loop}} = \langle \mathcal{E} \rangle \times \langle \mathcal{T} \rangle \times \langle \mathcal{P} \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

The group order is $2^3 = 8$. This discrete symmetry group is the microscopic root of all subsequently emergent continuous symmetry groups (e.g., $U(1)$, $SU(2)$, $SU(3)$[5-8]).

1.3.2 Space-Time Scaling Symmetry

Theorem 1.2 (Space-Time Scaling Symmetry): Consider two independent kizon pairs, with no cross-configurational connections between them. The system possesses strict symmetry under the following scaling transformation:

$$D_i \to \lambda D_i, \tau_i \to \lambda \tau_i (i = 1,2)$$

where $\lambda > 0$is an arbitrary positive real number.

Proof: Without connection, there is no comparison. The two kizon pairs execute cycles independently, with no information exchange. The projection coefficient $c = D_i/\tau_i$ remains invariant under scaling. The cycle numbers $N_i$are invariant. The action $h = 1$is invariant. The Berry phase $2\pi$is invariant [1]. All observable quantities are identical before and after the transformation; the two states cannot be distinguished. All $\lambda > 0$constitute the multiplicative group of positive reals $\mathbb{R}^+$—the space-time scaling symmetry group.

1.3.3 Symmetry Breaking: Introduction of a Third Kizon

Theorem 1.3 (Symmetry Breaking): When a third kizon $C$is introduced and establishes cross-configurational connections with $A$and B, the space-time scaling symmetry $\mathbb{R}^+$is broken.

Proof: At the shared kizon A, the closure events of the two cycles are compared. The global time

$t = N_{AB}\tau_{AB} = N_{CA}\tau_{CA}$. Under the scaling transformation, $t \to \lambda t$, but the distance ratio $d'/d = N'/N$ becomes locked. More generally, when multiple kizon pairs connect into a network via shared kizons, the loop integral of each closed circuit must be an integer multiple of 2π[1]. This condition locks the various edge lengths D_i into specific ratios, completely breaking the free scaling symmetry—only the choice of global units remains.

1.4 Emergence of Initial Structures

1.4.1 Emergence of the Direction Axis z

Theorem 1.4 (Appearance of the z-axis): The establishment of the first kizon pair (A, B) immediately and necessarily opens up the first direction axis—the z-axis.

Proof: The model initially contains two kizons A and B, forming the first kizon pair (A, B). They are distinguishable—at least by their positions in the relational network. Between two distinguishable kizons, there necessarily exists a connecting line, and this line has an orientation. There are two equivalent representations: from A to B, or from B to A. By the equivalence of Rule 1, these two representations are associated with the same ontological direction—the positive and negative directions of the z-axis. The z-axis is absolute—it is the first geometric structure. At this moment, cycles have not yet begun, and time has not yet been born.

1.4.2 Emergence of Time and the Projection Coefficient

Theorem 1.5 (Emergence of the First Closure): The moment the kizon pair (A, B) completes its first cyclic closure (N jumps from 0 to 1), the following structures simultaneously emerge: (a) the time beat τ_1, (b) the projection coefficient c, (c) the first projection trace $\sigma_1 = c\tau_1$.

Proof: (a) Cyclic closure naturally generates a distinction between "before" and "after"—before closure is "in progress", after closure is "completed". The first closure defines the first "now"—i.e., the first time unit τ_1. Time is not a continuous background flow but an accumulated sequence of closure events: the N-th closure corresponds to time $t = N\tau_1$. (b) The first closure, as an event, needs to be "recorded"—otherwise it is indistinguishable from the second closure. The z-axis (Theorem 1.4) provides the carrier for this record. There must exist a conversion operation that projects the time beat τ onto the z-axis: $c: \tau \mapsto$ projection on z-axis. (c) The first projection trace $\sigma_1 = c\tau_1$. This is the germ of the concept of "distance". These four aspects are different facets of the same event and are inseparable.

1.4.3 The Vortex Circle and the Geometric Origin of 2π

Theorem 1.6 (Endpoint Orthogonality Condition): At the endpoints A and B, the propagation direction of virtual photons must be perpendicular to the z-axis.

Proof: At endpoint A, A itself is the starting marker of the z-axis. If virtual photons propagated along the z-axis, the two functions "virtual photon propagation direction" and "directional axis endpoint marker" would be confused on the z-axis—Rule 4 forbids such reuse. The same holds for endpoint B. Therefore, at A and B, the projection of the virtual photon propagation direction onto the z-axis must be zero—i.e., the propagation direction is perpendicular to the z-axis.

Theorem 1.7 (Semicircular Path): In a uniform environment, the path of the virtual photon from A to B is a strict semicircle, with an angular span of π.

Proof: The virtual photon traveling from A to B is subject to two competing ontological driving forces: (1) Repulsive force—the propagation direction must stay as far from the z-axis as possible, because the z-axis is already occupied by the "direction" function. (2) Requisite force—the virtual photon must reach B, a mandatory requirement for cycle closure. In a uniform environment, the competition of two constant forces produces a planar path of constant curvature—i.e., a circular arc. The endpoint orthogonality condition (Theorem 1.6) requires the path to be perpendicular to the z-axis at A and B, i.e., perpendicular to the line AB. In circle geometry, the tangent at the endpoint of a diameter is perpendicular to the diameter; this means A and B are the endpoints of the diameter of the circular arc, and the arc is a semicircle. Hence the central angle $\alpha = \pi$.

Theorem 1.8 (Complete Vortex Circle): The semicircle $A \to B$ and the semicircle $B \to A$ together form a complete circle—the vortex circle—with a total angular span of 2π.

Proof: By Rule 1, when A sends information to B, simultaneously B sends information to A. By symmetry, the path $B \to A$ must be a semicircle opposite to $A \to B$. The two semicircles, with the line AB (z-axis) as diameter, lie in the upper and lower half-planes respectively; together they form a complete circle with total angular span $\pi + \pi = 2\pi$. This is the geometric origin of the phase 2π in Rule 3—2π is not an abstract topology but the complete circumference of the vortex circle.

1.4.4 Emergence of Three-Dimensional Space

Theorem 1.9 (Emergence of the x-axis – Magnetic Vortex Circle): The "emit virtual photon" operation of the cycle opens up the second direction axis x.

Proof: When a virtual photon travels from A to B, it must choose an initial propagation direction perpendicular to the z-axis (Theorem 1.6). All directions perpendicular to the z-axis form a circle S^1; ontologically, these directions are completely equivalent. One direction perpendicular to the z-axis is selected and defined as the x-axis. Once selected, this direction is fixed—the initial propagation direction of virtual photons in subsequent cycles takes the x-axis as reference. The x-axis carries the function of "emitting virtual photons." The first vortex circle formed in the xz-plane is defined as the magnetic vortex circle.

Theorem 1.10 (Emergence of the y-axis – Electric Vortex Circle): The "return virtual photon" operation of the cycle opens up the third direction axis y.

Proof: During the return phase, the responding virtual photon must also propagate perpendicular to the z-axis (Theorem 1.6). Its initial propagation direction cannot coincide with the x-axis—otherwise the two distinct functions "emit virtual photon" and "return virtual photon" would be confused on the x-axis, violating Rule 4. Therefore, a new perpendicular direction must be chosen. The direction orthogonal to the x-axis provides the greatest functional distinctiveness and is defined as the y-axis. The y-axis carries the function of "returning virtual photons." The second vortex circle formed in the yz-plane is defined as the electric vortex circle.

Theorem 1.11 (Exhaustion of Three Dimensions): Spatial directions are exactly three, no more and no less:

$$\text{Three-dimensional space} = \text{Direction}(z) \oplus \text{Emission}(x) \oplus \text{Return}(y)$$

Proof: The cycle has only three irreducible functional operations—defining direction (z-axis), emitting virtual photons (x-axis), and returning virtual photons (y-axis). Each operation must monopolize a degree of freedom (Rule 4). If there were a fourth dimension, a fourth functional operation would be needed—but among the four steps of the cycle, reception and closure do not generate new propagation directions. If there were only two dimensions, two of the three operations would be forced to share one degree of freedom, causing functional confusion and violating Rule 4. Thus the number of spatial dimensions is not "exactly" three, but "must be" three.

1.4.5 The Third Kizon and the Activation of Distance

Theorem 1.12 (The Loneliness of Projection Traces): In a model with only one kizon pair (A, B), projection traces $\sigma_N = c\tau N$ have accumulated on the z-axis, but the metric of "distance" does not exist.

Proof: The projection trace σ_N is a pure quantity—the number of cycles N multiplied by the projection coefficient c and the beat τ. But in this model, there is only one kizon pair, only one beat τ, and only one sequence of projection traces. "Long" and "short" are comparative concepts; without a second projection trace for comparison, σ_N is just "this trace," neither "long" nor "short."

Theorem 1.13 (The Third Kizon and the Activation of Distance): The introduction of a third kizon C activates the metric of distance. The time contrast Γ of the two kizon pairs yields the distance ratio.

Proof: The third kizon C is introduced and forms a new kizon pair (C, A) with A. A participates simultaneously in two cycles: (A, B) and (C, A). At the shared kizon A, the closure events of the two cycles alternate. Define the time contrast $\Gamma = N'/N$ (the beat ratio of the two cycles at A). The projection traces of the two kizon pairs on the direction axis are $\sigma = c\tau N$ and $\sigma' = c\tau' N'$ respectively. When $\tau = \tau'$, the distance ratio $d'/d = N'/N = \Gamma$. "Far" and "near" are born through comparison—distance is no longer merely a projection trace, but possesses a comparative metric.

Part 2: Foundations of Dynamics – Force, Energy, Motion

2.1 Time Beat, Frequency, and Energy

Definition 2.1 (Global System Beat): When a kizon network is in a globally resonant steady state (all edges satisfy $\sin\Phi = 0$), there exists a global time step ΔT such that the proper time τ_{XY} of each edge in the network satisfies $\Delta T = k_{XY}\tau_{XY}$, with $k_{XY} \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

Theorem 2.1 (Frequency and Energy): The frequency of a kizon pair (X, Y) is defined as $\nu_{XY} = k_{XY}/\Delta T = 1/\tau_{XY}$. Its ground-state energy is defined as the product of the counting unit and the frequency: $E_{XY} = h\nu_{XY} = h/\tau_{XY}$. In model units ($h = 1$), energy equals frequency—i.e., it equals temporal fineness.

2.2 Topological Tension – The Unified Form of Force

Theorem 2.2 (Unified Form of Force): In the Kizon Universe, all forces are unified as topological tension arising from Berry connection interference [1]:

$$\boxed{\mathbf{F} = \sin\Phi\,\mathbf{e}}$$

where Φ is the Berry connection interference angle between two kizon pairs at a shared kizon, and $\mathbf{e}$ is the direction of the connecting line. The coupling constant is identically 1—a necessary consequence of the self-reduction of the Berry phase 2π in the mapping between phase space and real space.

Proof:

Step 1: Geometric structure of the Berry connection. By Rule 3, each closed cycle of a kizon pair (X, Y) carries a Berry phase 2π[1]. At a shared kizon A, the Berry connection $\mathcal{A}_{AB}$ of the kizon pair (A, B) is a vector directed along the connecting line $\mathbf{e}_{AB}$, with magnitude equal to the topological density of cycle closure. One complete Berry phase period 2π corresponds to a projection of one cell side length l_P in real space:

$$|\mathcal{A}_{AB}| = \frac{2\pi}{l_P}$$

Similarly, the Berry connection $\mathcal{A}_{AC}$ of the pair (A, C) has the same magnitude $2\pi/l_P$ and is directed along $\mathbf{e}_{AC}$. The two connection vectors at the shared kizon A define an interference angle—precisely the phase mismatch Φ:

$$\Phi = \angle(\mathcal{A}_{AB}, \mathcal{A}_{AC}) = \arccos(\mathbf{e}_{AB} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{AC})$$

Step 2: Vector decomposition of the connection difference. Decompose $\mathcal{A}_{AC}$ into components parallel and perpendicular to $\mathbf{e}_{AB}$:

$$\mathcal{A}_{AC} = (\mathcal{A}_{AC} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{AB})\mathbf{e}_{AB} + \mathcal{A}_{AC}^{\perp}$$

Since $|\mathcal{A}_{AC}| = 2\pi/l_P$ and the angle with $\mathbf{e}_{AB}$ is Φ,

$$\mathcal{A}_{AC} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{AB} = \frac{2\pi}{l_P}\cos\Phi$$

Therefore the magnitude of the perpendicular component is:

$$|\mathcal{A}_{AC}^{\perp}| = \frac{2\pi}{l_P}\sin\Phi$$

This perpendicular component generates a "twist" in phase space, perturbing the phase structure at kizon A in the direction perpendicular to $\mathbf{e}_{AB}$. The restoring force from this perturbation acts along $\mathbf{e}_{AB}$.

Step 3: From torsion to topological tension. On the cell boundary, the phase-space flux produced by this torsion is:

$$\text{Flux} = |\mathcal{A}_{AC}^{\perp}| \cdot l_P = 2\pi\sin\Phi$$

Topological tension is the surface density of this flux on the real-space area of the topological cell. The real-space area of the topological cell is $2\pi l_P^2$—the factor 2π embodies the Berry phase as a "topological charge" in the real-space metric:

$$|\mathbf{F}| = \frac{\text{Flux}}{2\pi l_P^2} = \frac{2\pi\sin\Phi \cdot l_P}{2\pi l_P^2} = \frac{\sin\Phi}{l_P^2}$$

In model units ($l_P = 1$), $|\mathbf{F}| = \sin\Phi$. The 2π in both numerator and denominator share the same origin—the Berry phase 2π of a single closure (Rule 3). Their cancellation is the self-reduction of the same topological constant in different geometric roles. Hence the coupling constant has no opportunity to take any value other than 1.

Step 4: Determination of direction. The perpendicular component $\mathcal{A}_{AC}^{\perp}$ is orthogonal to $\mathbf{e}_{AB}$; the restoring force it generates is along $\mathbf{e}_{AB}$. When $\Phi \in (0, \pi)$, $\sin\Phi > 0$, the force is along $+\mathbf{e}_{AB}$—attraction. When $\Phi \in (\pi, 2\pi)$, $\sin\Phi < 0$, the force is along $-\mathbf{e}_{AB}$—repulsion.

The ontological essence of force: Force is the projected density in real space of the transverse component of Berry connection interference. It is not an externally imposed push, but a conflict between different beats—topological tension.

2.3 Effects of Force: Transformation of Distance and Momentum

Theorem 2.3 (Effects of Force): At the moment of closure, the force $F = \sin\Phi$ produces two effects:

- (a) The component along the connecting line changes the separation: $\Delta D \propto \sin\Phi \cdot D/c$.
- (b) The perpendicular component changes the direction of momentum: the deflection angle $\Delta\theta$ satisfies $\sin(\Delta\theta) = |F_{\perp}|/p$.

2.4 Time Dilution and the Inverse-Square Relation

Theorem 2.4 (Proper Time of a Single Closure): The time required for two kizons separated by distance D to complete one full cycle is $\tau(D) = D/c$. In model units, $\tau(D) = D$.

Proof: By Rule 1, one full cycle includes both an outward and a return process; the time beat interval is $\tau(D) = D/c$.

Theorem 2.5 (Single Impulse): The impulse transferred by one cross-configurational closure is $\Delta p = \sin\Phi$. In model units, for coupling locked at $\Phi = \pi/2$, $\Delta p = 1$; for coupling locked at $\Phi =$

$3\pi/2,\ \Delta p = -1$.

Theorem 2.6 (Time-Averaged Force and Potential): The single-channel time-averaged force—i.e., the potential—is:

$$\phi(D) \equiv \langle F \rangle = \frac{\Delta p}{\tau(D)} = \frac{\sin\Phi}{D/c} = \frac{c\sin\ \Phi}{D}$$

For the electromagnetic force ($\Phi = \pi/2,\ \sin\ \Phi = 1$), $\phi(D) = c/D$. In model units, $\phi(D) = 1/D$.

Theorem 2.7 (Inverse-Square Force): The force is the negative gradient of the potential:

$$F(D) = -\frac{d\phi}{dD} = \frac{c\sin\ \Phi}{D^2}$$

For the electromagnetic force ($\sin\ \Phi = 1$), $F(D) = c/D^2$. Key insight: The microscopic tension $F_0 = 1$is constant and never decays with distance. The potential $\propto 1/D$arises from the dilution of the time interval. The inverse-square relation is the spatial rate of change of the potential.

2.5 Momentum and the Uncertainty Relation

Theorem 2.8 (Definition of Momentum): $p = h/\lambda$, where $\lambda$is the spatial wavelength of the phase disturbance.

Proof: By Rule 3, one closure accumulates a phase of 2π. A phase disturbance propagating in space with wavelength λcorresponds to a phase gradient of $2\pi/\lambda$. Each closure transfers a counting unit $h = 1$, so $p = h/\lambda$.

Theorem 2.9 (Uncertainty Relation): $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \geq 1/(4\pi)$(in model units).

Proof: By Theorems 1.6–1.8, information propagates along the vortex circle. The projection of the vortex circle on the z-axis determines the closure position, but within the vortex plane the propagation direction can be chosen arbitrarily around the entire circle. The closure position (z-axis direction) and the propagation direction (within the vortex plane) are complementary—precise determination of the z-axis position implies complete uncertainty in the angle within the vortex plane, and vice versa. The geometry of the vortex circle yields $\Delta z \cdot \Delta p_\theta \geq \hbar/2 = 1/(4\pi)$. This is the model's analogue of the Heisenberg uncertainty principle [2], rooted in the wave-particle duality described by Born's probability interpretation [14].

2.6 Mass, Inertia, and the Equivalence Principle

Theorem 2.10 (Rest Mass): The rest mass $m_0$of a stable configuration is the sum of the temporal fineness of all its internally locked kizon pairs, divided by c^2:

$$m_0 = \frac{1}{c^2}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \nu_i = \frac{1}{c^2}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\tau_i}$$

where $N$is the total number of internally solidified kizon pairs in the configuration, and $\tau_i$is the proper time of the i-th edge. In model units, $m_0 = \sum_i 1/\tau_i$.

Proof: The total internal energy of the configuration is the sum of the ground-state energies of all edges: $E_{\text{int}} = \sum_i E_i = \sum_i (h/\tau_i)$. In model units ($h = 1$), $E_{\text{int}} = \sum_i 1/\tau_i$. From the mass-energy equivalence $E_{\text{int}} = m_0 c^2$[3], we obtain $m_0 = (1/c^2)\sum_i 1/\tau_i$. Mass is the "total reserve of internal temporal fineness"—the more internal edges and the faster the beats, the greater the mass.

Theorem 2.11 (Inertia and the Equivalence Principle): Inertial mass is strictly equal to rest mass. The equivalence principle holds automatically in the model.

Proof: Inertial mass—changing the state of motion (accelerating) of a configuration requires changing the propagation direction of its internal kizon pairs, which breaks internal synchronization, producing a non-zero $\sin \Phi$, and exciting an internal restoring force. The larger the sum of internal temporal fineness, the greater the force required to break synchronization. Hence inertial mass is proportional to rest mass. Gravitational mass—the response strength of a configuration to external phase-mismatch tension is proportional to its number of internal kizon pairs—i.e., rest mass. Both originate from the same sum of internal temporal fineness. The equivalence principle follows automatically, consistent with the foundation of general relativity [3].

2.7 Kinematics and the Lorentz Transformation

Theorem 2.12 (Direction Locking – Cycle Before Update): During the execution of a cycle, the propagation direction of a kizon pair is locked. A direction update can only occur after cycle closure.

Proof: The four steps of the cycle form an indivisible whole. Once the propagation direction is determined in the first step, it cannot change during the entire cycle—otherwise the information could not complete the round trip along the predetermined path, and the cycle could not close. Direction adjustment can only happen at the moment of closure—after the completion of the fourth step and before the first step of the next round. This is the microscopic root of "inertia" in the model: without external tension, a configuration maintains its original direction.

Theorem 2.13 (Emergence of Velocity): The macroscopic velocity of a configuration is determined by the average direction deflection angle $\bar{\Delta\theta}$:

$$\mathbf{v} = c\sin(\bar{\Delta\theta})\,\hat{\mathbf{e}}_{\text{gradient}}$$

where $\hat{\mathbf{e}}_{\text{gradient}}$is the unit vector in the direction of the phase mismatch gradient.

Proof: Let the global time step of the configuration be $\Delta T_S = N_S \tau_P$. At each closure moment, the spatial position of the configuration updates as $\mathbf{x}^{(n+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(n)} + \Delta\mathbf{x}^{(n)}$. The displacement magnitude is $|\Delta\mathbf{x}^{(n)}| = l_P N_S \sin(\bar{\Delta\theta}^{(n)})$. The macroscopic velocity is $\mathbf{v} = \langle\Delta\mathbf{x}\rangle/\Delta T_S = c\sin(\bar{\Delta\theta})$. $\bar{\Delta\theta} = 0$corresponds to rest; $\bar{\Delta\theta} \to \pi/2$corresponds to the velocity approaching c—this is the microscopic root of the speed-of-light limit [3].

Theorem 2.14 (Time Dilation): The time beat $\tau(v)$of a moving configuration satisfies:

$$\tau(v) = \frac{\tau_0}{\cos(\bar{\Delta\theta})} = \frac{\tau_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \equiv \gamma\tau_0$$

Proof: When the configuration is at rest ($\bar{\Delta\theta} = 0$), all internal cyclic projections are used for internal resonance. When moving ($\bar{\Delta\theta} > 0$), the internal cyclic projections split into an internal resonance component $c\tau_0\cos(\bar{\Delta\theta})$and a spatial displacement component $c\tau_0\sin(\bar{\Delta\theta})$. Only the internal resonance component participates in cycle closure, so the effective time beat is $\tau(v) = \tau_0/\cos(\bar{\Delta\theta})$. By Theorem 2.13, $v = c\sin(\bar{\Delta\theta})$, hence $\cos(\bar{\Delta\theta}) = \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$.

Theorem 2.15 (Lorentz Transformation): Combined with the invariance of c, the standard Lorentz transformation is derived [3]:

$$t' = \gamma\left(t - \frac{vx}{c^2}\right), x' = \gamma(x - vt), y' = y, z' = z$$

where $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$. From this, length contraction, the velocity addition formula, relativistic momentum $\mathbf{p} = \gamma m_0 \mathbf{v}$, total energy $E = \gamma m_0 c^2$, and the energy-momentum relation $E^2 = (pc)^2 + (m_0c^2)^2$can all be rigorously derived.

Part 3: Configurational Stability Principles

3.1 Phase Uniqueness Condition

Theorem 3.1 (Phase Uniqueness Condition): In a closed loop formed by $n$kizon pairs, the sum of the phase accumulations along all edges must be an integer multiple of 2π:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \Phi_i = 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Proof: Around the closed loop, the starting point and the endpoint are the same kizon. The state of this kizon must be single-valued—when returning to the starting point, the phase must be equivalent to that at departure (modulo 2π). This is the uniqueness condition for Berry phase on a closed loop, and is the root of all loop integral quantization conditions [1].

3.2 Integer Ratio Relation for Phase Matching

Theorem 3.2 (Integer Ratio Relation for Phase Matching): In a stable resonant configuration, the ratios of the fundamental frequencies of all edges must be rational numbers, satisfying an integer ratio relation.

Proof: Consider a closed loop with n edges, each with fundamental frequency $\nu_i = 1/\tau_i$. Within a global time step ΔT, each edge completes $k_i = \nu_i \Delta T$ cycles. The closure condition requires $\sum_i (2\pi k_i + \delta\Phi_i) = 2\pi K$. In a resonant steady state, $\delta\Phi_i = 0$ or π (since $\sin \Phi_i = 0$), hence $\sum_i k_i = K$. The frequency ratios $\nu_i/\nu_j = k_i/k_j$ are therefore rational numbers.

3.3 The Evolutionary Rigidity Prime Number Theorem

Theorem 3.3 (Evolutionary Rigidity Prime Number Theorem): In the dynamical evolution of the model, a connected configuration with N independent relational modes can be stable in the long term if and only if N is a prime number.

Proof:

Let $N = p \times q$, with $p, q > 1$ integers (i.e., N is composite). The N kizons can be partitioned into p equivalent sub-clusters, each containing q kizons (or vice versa). This partition corresponds to a non-trivial permutation subgroup $H \subseteq S_N$ in the configuration space, satisfying $H \cong S_q \wr S_p$ (wreath product), or at least containing the direct product subgroup $(S_q)^p$. The permutations in H exchange equivalent sub-clusters or exchange kizons within the same sub-cluster.

Exchanging any two equivalent sub-clusters produces a different microscopic configuration, but the new configuration has the exact same kizon pair connection topology as the original one. Since kizons are identical, these different configurations are strictly degenerate in energy—a combinatorial degeneracy enforced by the factor structure of the composite number N. Therefore, the energy landscape of a composite configuration contains a flat direction—a soft mode. Along this soft mode direction, there is no restoring force ($\sin \Phi = 0$ for all possible paths along the soft mode); any tiny random perturbation will drive the configuration on a random walk along the soft mode, eventually crossing some potential barrier and entering another configuration—i.e., decaying.

Now let N be prime. A prime number cannot be decomposed into the product of two integers greater than 1. The N kizons cannot be partitioned into multiple equivalent sub-clusters containing the same number of kizons. The configuration has no soft mode generated by the exchange of identical sub-clusters. All directions deviating from the equilibrium position have non-zero restoring forces ($\sin \Phi \neq 0$), forming effective potential barriers. The configuration is dynamically stable.

Thus, a configuration is stable if and only if N is prime. Any composite configuration is necessarily unstable and, under finite temperature fluctuations, will decay via kizon fusion (reducing the number of kizons) or fragmentation (splitting into multiple sub-clusters) into one or more prime-number configurations. (This resonates with the stability of certain bound states in quantum chromodynamics, where color confinement prevents free quarks [6,20].)

Corollary 3.1 (Why the Proton is a 7-Kizon Configuration): Three quarks (each a 3-kizon configuration) combine to a total of 9 kizons. $9 = 3 \times 3$is composite; soft modes exist. Under fluctuations, two kizon pairs from different quarks resonate in frequency, and two kizons merge their endpoint identities in the relational network (kizon fusion). Each fusion reduces the kizon count by one: $9 \to 8 \to 7$. $7$is prime; no soft modes remain, and the configuration locks into a stable nucleus—the proton.

Corollary 3.2 (Why W/Z Bosons are Unstable): W/Z bosons are six-kizon composite configurations ($6 = 2 \times 3$). Soft modes exist; after electroweak symmetry breaking, they rapidly decay [5,7,15].

Corollary 3.3 (Why Dark Matter Has 5 Channels): $5$is prime, so dark matter channels can be long-term stable. If the number of dark matter modes were composite (e.g., 4 or 6), they would all decohere within the age of the universe and could not be observed.

3.4 The Proximity-Matching-Stability Principle

Theorem 3.4 (Proximity-Matching-Stability Principle): During the solidification process of model configurations, the matching of free modes follows three sub-principles:

Sub-principle 1 (Proximity): The closer the spatial distance between two free configurations, the easier it is for them to establish coupling via a cross-configurational kizon pair. When the separation is D, the cycle beat of the cross-configurational pair is $\tau = D/c$; the shorter the distance, the faster the beat, and the more coupling attempts can be executed per unit time. The number of coupling channels is proportional to $1/D^2$(three-dimensional spherical diffusion).

Sub-principle 2 (Matching): Configurations with compatible phases preferentially combine. Phase compatibility means that the Berry connection interference angle at a shared kizon satisfies $\sin \Phi = 0$, i.e., $\Phi = 0$or π. When this condition holds, the topological tension is zero, and the bound state is stable.

Sub-principle 3 (Stability): Once a stable configuration is formed (prime number of independent relational modes, closed loop integral), it will not disassemble. By the Evolutionary Rigidity Prime Number Theorem (Theorem 3.3), prime configurations have no soft modes and remain stable under fluctuations.

Part 4: Particle Configurations and Quantum Numbers

4.1 Basic Structure of the Three-Kizon Configuration

A three-kizon configuration consists of three kizons A, B, Cforming kizon pairs pairwise, creating three edges e_{AB}, e_{BC}, e_{CA}. The three edges share three vertices, forming a triangular closed loop. This is the smallest closed-loop configuration in the model.

4.2 Geometric Origin of Quantum Numbers

Theorem 4.1 (Loop Integral and Quantum Number): The quantum number $q$of a configuration is given by the loop integral divided by 2π:

$$q = \frac{e}{2\pi} \oint_{\triangle} \mathcal{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

Proof: Along the triangular closed loop, the loop integral equals the sum of the phase contributions of the three edges: $\Phi_{12} + \Phi_{23} + \Phi_{31}$. The closure condition requires $\sum \Phi_i \equiv 0 (\mathrm{mod} 2\pi)$(Theorem 3.1). The quantum number $q$is defined as the loop integral divided by 2π—

i.e., the winding number of the closed loop on the $U(1)$bundle.

4.3 Equilateral Configuration – Electron and Positron

Theorem 4.2 (Quantum Numbers of Electron and Positron): The quantum numbers of an equilateral three-kizon configuration are ± 1.

Proof: In an equilateral configuration, the three edges have equal length d_e, and the fundamental frequency of each edge is the same, $\omega_e = \pi c/d_e$. Equilaterality requires the three phases to equally divide 2π:

$$\Phi_{12} = \Phi_0, \Phi_{23} = \Phi_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3}, \Phi_{31} = \Phi_0 + \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

For the electron type (time-reversed cycle): take $\Phi_0 = 0$and reverse all phases:

$$\Phi_{12} = 0, \Phi_{23} = -\frac{2\pi}{3}, \Phi_{31} = -\frac{4\pi}{3}$$

Loop integral:

$$\oint_{\triangle} \mathcal{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0 - \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{4\pi}{3} = -2\pi$$

$$q = \frac{e}{2\pi} \cdot (-2\pi) = -e$$

For the positron type (time-forward cycle): take $\Phi_0 = 0$and positive phases:

$$\Phi_{12} = 0, \Phi_{23} = +\frac{2\pi}{3}, \Phi_{31} = +\frac{4\pi}{3}$$

Loop integral:

$$\oint_{\triangle} \mathcal{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{4\pi}{3} = +2\pi$$

$$q = \frac{e}{2\pi} \cdot (+2\pi) = +e$$

The internal spacing of the electron is determined by the mass-energy relation: $E_e = 3 \times hc/(2d_e) = m_e c^2$, giving $d_e = (3/2)\lambda_C$, where $\lambda_C = h/(m_e c)$is the Compton wavelength of the electron.

4.4 Internal Closed-Loop Structure of the Electron

Theorem 4.3 (Internal Closed Loop of the Electron): The three internal edges of the electron advance in phase cooperatively, forming a complete closed loop. The Berry connection structures at the three vertices fully occupy the three ontological degrees of freedom (direction, emission, return). The loop cycles at an extremely high frequency $\nu_{\text{int}} = c/(2d_e)$. At each complete cycle, the phase states of the three vertices are synchronously refreshed.

Proof: The phases of the three edges satisfy the equilateral synchronization condition (Theorem 4.2). At any instant, the phase differences between the three edges are constant: $\Phi_{BC} - \Phi_{AB} = \pm 2\pi/3$, $\Phi_{CA} - \Phi_{BC} = \pm 2\pi/3$. The Berry connection vectors at the three vertices are determined by the phases of the two edges connected to each vertex. By Rule 4, the three ontological degrees of freedom are fully occupied by the closed loop of the three edges—each edge's cycle requires these three operations, and the three edges share the same ontological space through the closure condition. The high-frequency cycling of the loop ensures that the phase states at the vertices are precisely refreshed at each period; this is the structural basis for the electron's ability to engage in cross-configurational phase locking.

4.5 Non-Equilateral Configurations – Quarks

Theorem 4.4 (Phase Contribution Weight Theorem): In a non-equilateral three-kizon configuration, the instantaneous phase contribution weight of an edge to the loop integral is proportional to its fundamental frequency and inversely proportional to its length:

$$w_i = \frac{1}{d_i} \propto \nu_i$$

Proof: The Berry curvature scalar of each edge is $\Omega_i = 2\pi/\tau_i$, where $\tau_i = 2d_i/c$is the proper time period of that edge. The shorter the edge, the faster the beat, the greater the Berry curvature, and the more phase accumulated per unit time. Within a fixed global time step ΔT, the phase accumulated by edge $e_i$is $\Phi_i = \Omega_i \Delta T \propto 1/d_i$. The loop integral is the argument of the sum of the weights multiplied by phase factors: $\oint_\triangle \mathcal{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \arg\left(\sum_i w_i\, e^{i\phi_i}\right)$, where ϕ_i are the spatial direction angles of the edges in the triangle $(0,2\pi/3,4\pi/3)$.

Theorem 4.5 (Up-Quark Type Quantum Number $+2/3$): Edge length ratio $a{:}b{:}c = 2{:}2{:}1$, weights $\propto (1/2,1/2,1)$.

Proof: Substituting into the complex sum:

$$z = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{i2\pi/3} + 1 \cdot e^{i4\pi/3}$$

Using $e^{i2\pi/3} = -\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $e^{i4\pi/3} = -\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, we find

$$z = -\frac{1}{4} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

The argument is $\theta = \arctan(\sqrt{3}) + \pi = 240^\circ = 4\pi/3$. Hence charge $= (e/2\pi) \cdot 4\pi/3 = +2e/3$.

Theorem 4.6 (Down-Quark Type Quantum Number $-1/3$): Edge length ratio $a{:}b{:}c = 2{:}1{:}2$, weights $\propto (1/2,1,1/2)$.

Proof: Substituting into the complex sum:

$$z = \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot e^{i2\pi/3} + \frac{1}{2} e^{i4\pi/3} = -\frac{1}{4} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

The argument is $\theta = 120^\circ = 2\pi/3$. For the down quark (negative charge), take the reverse direction: the argument becomes $-2\pi/3$. Hence charge $= (e/2\pi) \cdot (-2\pi/3) = -e/3$.

Theorem 4.7 (Uniqueness of Edge Length Ratios): The only edge length ratios that can produce rational quantum numbers and satisfy dynamical stability are the $2{:}2{:}1$type (up-quark type) and the $2{:}1{:}2$type (down-quark type), and their cyclic permutations. This gives the fractional charges characteristic of quarks [6].

Proof: Let the edge weights be $w_i = 1/d_i$, with spatial direction angles $0,2\pi/3,4\pi/3$. The complex sum is $z = w_1 + w_2 e^{i2\pi/3} + w_3 e^{i4\pi/3}$. Constraints: (1) rational quantum number $\rightarrow \arg(z) = 2\pi \cdot$ (rational number); (2) stability $\rightarrow$the weight ratio has a restoring force under small perturbations; (3) non-equilateral $\rightarrow$the $w_i$are not all equal. Checking small integer ratios, only the two types above (and their cyclic permutations) survive in the low-energy limit; other ratios either yield non-rational arguments or have insufficient restoring force coefficients to maintain long-term existence under high-temperature fluctuations.

4.6 Frustrated Configuration – Neutrino Type

Theorem 4.8 (Neutrino Type – Frustrated Configuration): In an equilateral configuration, the only phase configuration satisfying closure, zero quantum number, and non-triviality is $(0, \pi, \pi)$and its cyclic permutations. The quantum number is $q = 0$.

Proof: Check the closure condition: $0+\pi+\pi=2\pi\equiv 0(\mathrm{mod}2\pi)$. ✓
Loop integral: $\oint_{\triangle}\mathcal{A}\cdot d\mathbf{l}=0+\pi+\pi=2\pi\equiv 0\,(\mathrm{mod}2\pi)$. $q=0$.

Exhaustive enumeration confirms that the only solutions satisfying closure, zero quantum number, and non-triviality are $(0,\pi,\pi)$and its cyclic permutations.

Physical consequences: zero quantum number (loop integral zero modulo 2π); tiny mass (the edges with $\Phi=\pi$are at unstable equilibrium, storing residual topological tension that contributes a minute rest mass); only participates in weak interactions (since $\sin\pi=0$with no restoring force, it cannot establish stable electromagnetic resonance with photons).

4.7 Geometric Origin of Spin

Theorem 4.9 (Spin $s=1/2$): The spin quantum number of a three-kizon configuration is $1/2$, independent of the edge length ratio.

Proof:

Step 1: Effective configuration space. The spatial orientation of a three-kizon configuration is described by the unit normal vector $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$of the triangle plane and a marking direction $\hat{\mathbf{e}}$within the plane. The configuration space of this orthogonal frame is $SO(3)$.

Step 2: Fundamental group. $\pi_1(SO(3))=\mathbb{Z}_2$. A rotation of 2π corresponds to a non-contractible loop in $SO(3)$, which corresponds to the group element $-\mathbb{1}$in the double cover $Spin(3)\cong SU(2)$. A rotation of 4πreturns to $+\mathbb{1}$.

Step 3: Berry phase accumulation of the three edges. When the configuration rotates by 2π, each internal edge completes one closed cycle, accumulating a Berry phase of $\pm 2\pi$(negative for electron, positive for positron). The total accumulation of the three edges is:

$$\Delta\Phi_{\text{total}}=\sum_{i=1}^{3}\Delta\,\Phi_i=\pm 6\pi$$

Step 4: Constrained projection – the rigorous origin of division by 2. The phases of the three edges are not three independent degrees of freedom. The states of the three kizons span a two-dimensional complex vector space (with an overall phase redundancy); its projective space is $CP^1\cong S^2$—the configuration space of the normal vector. The dimension of the direct product space of the three edges is $2^3=8$(each edge has two possible phase states), but the physical state space of three identical fermionic kizons is two-dimensional (the two-dimensional irreducible representation of the D_3 group, the only allowed representation for three identical fermions forming a bound state). The projection mapping from the 8-dimensional direct product space to the 2-dimensional physical state space introduces a factor of $1/2$in the phase:

$$\Delta\Phi_{\text{config}}=\frac{\Delta\Phi_{\text{total}}}{2}=\frac{\pm 6\pi}{2}=\pm 3\pi$$

Step 5: Determination of the spin quantum number. The state vector transformation factor is:

$$e^{i\Delta\Phi_{\text{config}}}=e^{\pm i\cdot 3\pi}=e^{\pm i\pi}=-1$$

The spin $s$satisfies $e^{i\cdot 2\pi s}=-1$:

$$2\pi s=\pi(\mathrm{mod}2\pi)\Rightarrow s=\frac{1}{2}$$

The entire proof relies only on the topological fact that "three edges share three vertices." The edge length ratio—equilateral or non-equilateral—does not affect the result. Therefore, the spins of the electron, positron, quarks, and neutrino are all $1/2$, consistent with the spin-statistics theorem [17].

4.8 Geometric Origin of the Magnetic Moment

Theorem 4.10 (Magnetic Moment $g = 2$): The magnetic moment of the electron originates from the circulation of the quantum numbers carried by the three kizon vertices when the configuration rotates:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \frac{e}{2m_e}\mathbf{S}, g = 2$$

Proof: Each of the three kizon vertices of the electron carries a quantum number share of $e/3$. Let the circumscribed circle radius of the equilateral triangle be $R = d_e/\sqrt{3}$, with vertex position vectors:

$$\mathbf{r}_1 = R(1,0,0), \mathbf{r}_2 = R\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right), \mathbf{r}_3 = R\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right)$$

The configuration rotates around the z-axis with angular velocity $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \omega\hat{\mathbf{z}}$. The velocity of the i-th kizon is $\mathbf{v}_i = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i$. The total magnetic moment (defined as $\boldsymbol{\mu} = \frac{1}{2}\sum q_i(\mathbf{r}_i \times \mathbf{v}_i)$) is:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{e}{3}(\mathbf{r}_i \times \mathbf{v}_i) = \frac{e}{6}\sum_{i=1}^{3} \mathbf{r}_i \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i)$$

Using the vector identity $\mathbf{r} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}) = r^2\boldsymbol{\omega} - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega})\mathbf{r}$, and noting that for $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \omega\hat{\mathbf{z}}$and the triangle lying in the xy-plane ($\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} = 0$), we have $\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega} = 0$:

$$\mathbf{r}_i \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i) = r_i^2\boldsymbol{\omega} = R^2\omega\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

Since all three vertices have the same distance $R$from the origin, the contributions are identical:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \frac{e}{6} \cdot 3R^2\omega\hat{\mathbf{z}} = \frac{e}{2}R^2\omega\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

The moment of inertia (three point particles of mass $m_e/3$each rotating around the z-axis) is:

$$I = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{m_e}{3}r_i^2 = \frac{m_e}{3} \cdot 3R^2 = m_eR^2$$

The spin angular momentum is $\mathbf{S} = I\boldsymbol{\omega} = m_eR^2\omega\hat{\mathbf{z}}$. Substituting into the magnetic moment expression:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \frac{e}{2m_e}\mathbf{S}$$

Comparing with the standard form $\boldsymbol{\mu} = g\frac{e}{2m_e}\mathbf{S}$, we obtain $g = 2$. This is the lowest-order result for an equilateral triangle. Higher-order corrections ($g - 2 \approx \alpha/(2\pi) + \cdots$) arise from the topological tension interaction between the electron's internal kizon pairs and the vacuum effect field, analogous to the Schwinger correction in QED [2].

4.9 Summary of Particle Spectrum

Particle	**Configuration**	**Loop Integral**	**Quantum Number**	**Spin**
Electron	Equilateral, time-reversed	-2π	$-e$	1/2
Positron	Equilateral, time-forward	$+2\pi$	$+e$	1/2
Up quark	Non-equilateral $2:2:1$	$4\pi/3$	$+2e/3$	1/2
Down quark	Non-equilateral $2:1:2$	$-2\pi/3$	$-e/3$	1/2
Neutrino	Frustrated $(0, \pi, \pi)$	0	0	1/2

Part 5: Complete Derivation of Forces – Electromagnetism, Gravity, Strong Force, Weak Force

(The strong and weak force sections provide directional derivations, to be refined)

5.1 Two Modes of Cross-Configurational Kizon Pairs

The cross-configurational kizon pair between two configurations is the carrier of force. Cross-configurational kizon pairs have two fundamentally different behavioral modes that determine the nature of the force.

Mode One: Phase-Locked Mode (Electromagnetic, Strong, Weak Forces). One or both ends of the cross-configurational kizon pair are coerced by the high-frequency cycling of an internal closed loop. Each time the internal loop completes a full cycle (period determined by internal temporal fineness), the phase states of the vertices are refreshed, and the phase of the cross-configurational pair is forcibly reset to a locked value. The single impulse is constant, independent of distance. A coerced cross-configurational pair cannot evolve independently according to its own slow beat; its beat is dominated by the internal fast clock.

Mode Two: Free Evolution Mode (Gravity). Both ends of the cross-configurational kizon pair are not embedded in any closed loop and can only evolve independently according to their own intrinsic slow beat. The time for one full cycle is $\tau(D) = D/c$, and the phase accumulation is $\Phi \propto 1/D$. The single impulse decays with distance; time dilution is already contained within the phase accumulation of a single cycle.

5.2 Electromagnetic Force: Microscopic Mechanism of Attraction

5.2.1 Electron-Positron Attraction

The electron is a time-reversed cycle (Berry phase -2π, Theorem 4.2); the positron is a time-forward cycle (Berry phase $+2\pi$). Their cycle directions are opposite—complementary.

When an electron and a positron approach each other, a cross-configurational kizon pair forms between them, connecting, say, electron vertex $A$and positron vertex C. The electron's internal closed loop (Theorem 4.3) refreshes the phase of vertex $A$to an equilateral synchronization value (0, $2\pi/3$, or $4\pi/3$) at each full cycle. The positron's internal loop similarly refreshes the phase of vertex C.

The two internal loops have complementary cycle directions—electron reversed, positron forward. The two ends of the cross-configurational kizon pair receive complementary closure urgings: one end demands closure in the reversed direction, the other in the forward direction. These two complementary instructions together exactly form a complete 2πclosure—a reversed half-circle and a forward half-circle combine into a complete vortex circle. The cross-configurational relation can smoothly embed into the existing degree-of-freedom structures of both sides, forming a larger closed loop, without needing to occupy additional degrees of freedom.

The Berry connection interference angle of the cross-configurational kizon pair is locked at:

$$\boxed{\Phi_{e^-e^+} = \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Verification: $\sin(\pi/2) = 1$, the force is directed toward the other party—maximum attraction.

The single impulse is:

$$\Delta p = \sin\,\Phi_{e^-e^+} = \sin\frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

This impulse is independent of the distance D. The internal closed loop, cycling at the extremely high frequency $\nu_{\text{int}} = c/(2d_e)$, continuously refreshes the phase of the cross-configurational pair, forcibly locking it at $\pi/2$. Regardless of the separation, as long as the locking is maintained, the single impulse is always 1.

The time-averaged force—i.e., the electrostatic potential—is:

$$\phi(D) = \langle F \rangle = \frac{\Delta p}{\tau(D)} = \frac{1}{D/c} = \frac{c}{D}$$

The force is the gradient of the potential:

$$F(D) = -\frac{d\phi}{dD} = \frac{c}{D^2}$$

The inverse-square law of electromagnetic attraction comes entirely from time dilution—the single impulse is constant, while the number of matching events per unit time decays as $1/D$. This is consistent with the classical Coulomb force and its quantum counterpart in QED [2].

5.3 Electromagnetic Force: Microscopic Mechanism of Repulsion

5.3.1 Electron-Electron Repulsion

Two electrons are both time-reversed cycles; their internal closed loops cycle in the same direction. When two electrons approach, the two ends of a cross-configurational kizon pair receive closure urgings in the same direction—both ends demand closure in the reversed direction. However, Rule 4 (exclusivity of degrees of freedom) forbids two identical relational patterns from occupying the same ontological space. The internal degrees of freedom of both sides are already fully occupied by their respective internal closed loops (Theorem 4.3); the cross-configurational relation cannot obtain independent expression of degrees of freedom.

The same-direction urgings generate an irreconcilable conflict in the fully occupied ontological space. The interference angle of the cross-configurational pair is pushed to the opposite of the complementary case:

$$\boxed{\Phi_{e^-e^-} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi = \frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

Verification: $\sin(3\pi/2) = -1$, the force is directed away from the other party—maximum repulsion.

The single impulse is $\Delta p = -1$, again independent of distance. Time dilution gives a time-averaged force $\langle F \rangle = -c/D$, and the force is $F = -c/D^2$.

5.3.2 Positron-Positron Repulsion

Two positrons are both time-forward cycles; the situation is identical to the electron-electron case. The same-direction full occupation causes the cross-configurational phase to lock at $3\pi/2$, manifesting as repulsion. The single impulse is $\Delta p = -1$, and the force is $F = -c/D^2$.

5.4 Electromagnetic Radiation: The Dynamic Byproduct of Phase Locking

5.4.1 Locking is Refreshing

The phase locking of a cross-configurational kizon pair by the electron's internal closed loop is not a static, once-and-for-all lock, but a dynamic process of continuous refreshing and tension release.

Each time the internal loop completes a full cycle (period $2d_e/c$), the phase states of the three vertices are synchronously refreshed. At each refresh, the phase of the cross-configurational pair is re-clamped to the locked value $\pi/2$(or $3\pi/2$).

5.4.2 Generation of Continuous Radiation

Between the phase state before the refresh and the locked value after the refresh, there exists a tiny deviation. This deviation arises from the relative motion of the two configurations in space—as the distance changes, the conditions for the internal loop's phase coercion on the cross-configurational vertices continuously change.

At each refresh, the old locked value no longer perfectly matches the new spatial configuration;

the cross-configurational pair must release the excess phase accumulation to re-establish locking. The way it releases is by emitting the excess phase accumulation outward in the form of alternating orthogonal sine waves.

Each refresh releases a tiny photonic disturbance. These disturbances superimpose continuously over time, constituting the radiation of accelerating charges. The energy of the radiation comes from kinetic energy—the motion energy gained by the configurations during acceleration is converted into electromagnetic radiation through the tiny releases at each phase refresh. This is the microscopic mechanism of bremsstrahlung and synchrotron radiation [2,3].

5.4.3 Distinction Between Final Release and Continuous Release

Continuous release: During the acceleration process before merging, each phase refresh releases a tiny tension; the radiation energy comes from kinetic energy. This is the microscopic mechanism of acceleration radiation (bremsstrahlung).

Final release: Upon merging or annihilation, the reconfiguration of configurations leads to the release of rest-energy level differences. Two independent closed loops are replaced by a new configuration (or completely disintegrate), and the remaining rest energy is released in the form of photons in one or multiple events. This is the microscopic mechanism of positronium formation or electron-positron annihilation.

5.5 Gravity

5.5.1 No Global Phase Locking in Macroscopic Objects

Macroscopic objects (such as stars, planets) internally contain vast numbers of rapidly cycling kizon pairs, but these kizon pairs do not form a globally phase-locked closed loop. A macroscopic object is a statistical collection of kizon pair configurations; the phases between various sub-configurations evolve independently, and there is no high-frequency refresh mechanism that coerces cross-configurational kizon pairs.

Therefore, both ends of a cross-configurational kizon pair between two macroscopic objects are not embedded in the same closed loop and cannot be coerced by internal high-frequency beats. They can only evolve independently according to their own intrinsic slow beats.

5.5.2 Phase Accumulation of a Single Cross-Configurational Cycle

Consider a solidified edge within object A (fundamental frequency $\nu_{\text{int}} = c/(2d_{\text{int}})$, where d_{int} is the internal kizon pair spacing) and a solidified edge within object B, coupled cross-configurationally. The time for the cross-configurational pair to complete one full cycle is $\tau(D) = D/c$.

During this time, the internal fast clock completes $N_{\text{int}} = D/d_{\text{int}}$ cycles. The phase accumulation of the cross-configurational pair in one cycle is 2π times the ratio of the two beat frequencies:

$$\boxed{\Phi_{\text{grav}} = 2\pi \frac{\nu_{\text{cross}}}{\nu_{\text{int}}} = 2\pi \frac{d_{\text{int}}}{D}}$$

For macroscopic separations $D \gg d_{\text{int}}$ (e.g., $D \sim 1$ m, $d_{\text{int}} \sim 10^{-15}$ m), $\Phi_{\text{grav}} \ll \pi$.

5.5.3 Single Impulse Already Contains Time Dilution

The single impulse of the cross-configurational pair is determined by $\sin \Phi_{\text{grav}}$. Under the small-angle approximation:

$$\Delta p_{\text{single}} = \sin\, \Phi_{\text{grav}} \approx \Phi_{\text{grav}} = 2\pi \frac{d_{\text{int}}}{D} \propto \frac{1}{D}$$

The $1/D$ factor here already contains time dilution—the duration $\tau = D/c$ for the cross-configurational pair to complete one cycle directly determines the size of the phase accumulation.

The greater the distance, the longer one cycle takes, and the more the beat difference between the internal fast clock and the cross-configurational slow clock accumulates; however, the single impulse is the final result of this one cycle, and it already contains the effect of the time span.

5.5.4 Gravitational Potential and the Inverse-Square Law

The single-channel time-averaged force is precisely the single impulse itself (without double-counting time dilution):

$$\langle F \rangle_{\text{single channel}} \propto \frac{1}{D}$$

Macroscopic objects A and B contain N_A and N_B solidified edges, respectively. The contributions of all cross-configurational channels coherently superimpose to form the overall gravitational potential. In the far field, the "synchronization urging" of all internal fast clocks of object A coherently superimposes at object B; the source strength is uniformly distributed over a sphere of area $4\pi D^2$:

$$\Phi_{\text{grav}}(D) \propto \frac{N_A}{D}$$

The force is the gradient of the potential:

$$\boxed{F_{\text{grav}}(D) = -\frac{d\Phi_{\text{grav}}}{dD} \propto \frac{N_A N_B}{D^2} \propto \frac{M_A M_B}{D^2}}$$

The gravitational constant is $G = c^3 l_P^2/\hbar$. This result reproduces Newton's law of universal gravitation [3].

5.5.5 Why Gravity is Always Attractive

$\Phi_{\text{grav}} = 2\pi d_{\text{int}}/D$ is always positive and much smaller than π; therefore $\sin \Phi_{\text{grav}} > 0$, and the force is always attractive. The attractive nature of gravity is a geometric necessity of macroscopic separations—the slow clock always lags behind, and the fast clock always urges. There is no repulsion mechanism because the cross-configurational phase can never cross π into the repulsion region ($\Phi \in (\pi, 2\pi)$ corresponds to repulsion).

5.5.6 Why Gravity is Extremely Weak

The electromagnetic single impulse is $\Delta p = \pm 1$, reaching the theoretical maximum. The gravitational single impulse is $\Delta p \approx 2\pi d_{\text{int}}/D$—for macroscopic separations, this is an extremely small number. On atomic scales ($D \sim 10^{-10}$ m, $d_{\text{int}} \sim 10^{-15}$ m), the gravitational single impulse is about 10^5 times weaker than the electromagnetic one. On macroscopic scales ($D \sim 1$ m), it is about 10^{15} times weaker. Gravity is extremely weak because Φ_{grav} itself is an extremely small number—the beat of the slow clock can never catch up with that of the fast clock.

5.5.7 Why Gravity Does Not Produce Radiation

The two ends of a gravitational cross-configurational kizon pair are not embedded in closed loops, so there is no high-frequency refresh mechanism; hence, there is no accompanying continuous electromagnetic radiation. Gravity is a static attractive force, a direct manifestation of the cross-configurational pair's own slow beat.

5.6 Strong Force: Phase Closure Constraint in Color Space

5.6.1 Quark Phase Deficit

By Theorems 4.5–4.6, quarks are non-equilateral three-kizon configurations, and the loop integrals yield fractional charges—the up quark's loop integral is $4\pi/3$, the down quark's is $-2\pi/3$. This means that the Berry phase accumulation of a quark configuration does not equal an integer multiple of 2π; there exists a "phase deficit"—the internal relations of an isolated quark cannot completely close by themselves.

5.6.2 Microscopic Mechanism of Color Confinement

An isolated quark must, through shared kizons, establish cross-configurational couplings with at least two other quarks (or one antiquark) to integrate their respective phase deficits into a complete 2πclosure. This is the microscopic origin of color confinement [6,8,20].

Mesons (quark-antiquark pairs): The phase deficits of a quark and an antiquark are complementary—an up quark ($+4\pi/3$) and an anti-up quark ($-4\pi/3$) pair, with the total loop integral zero, satisfying the closure condition; the configuration is stable.

Baryons (three quarks): Three quarks each contribute a phase deficit of $2\pi/3$(modulo 2π), summing to 2π, also closing the loop.

5.6.3 Gluons: Carriers of Berry Connection in Color Space

Gluons are cross-configurational kizon pair excitations in color space. Quarks exchange gluons through cross-configurational kizon pairs in color space, transmitting phase compensation and maintaining the closure of the overall loop integral of the three quarks.

Gluons themselves carry color charge because they are the direct carriers of the Berry connection between two quarks—they encode the transition from one color mode to another in color space. The self-interaction of gluons (three-gluon vertex, four-gluon vertex) corresponds, in the model, to the nonlinear superposition effect when multiple cross-configurational kizon pairs interfere simultaneously in color space. This is the model's analogue of the non-Abelian gauge field interactions in QCD [5,8].

5.6.4 Phase Locking Inside Hadrons

Inside a hadron, the cross-configurational kizon pairs between quarks are coerced by the closure constraint of color space. The internal closed loops of the quarks (although fractionally closed, they form a complete closure in the hadron as a whole through coupling with other quarks) refresh the phases of the cross-configurational pairs at high frequency.

Inside a hadron, the interference angle of the strong force cross-configurational pair is locked at $\Phi_S = \pi/2$. The single impulse is $\Delta p = \sin(\pi/2) = 1$. The force itself is microscopically identical in strength to the electromagnetic force—both are maximum attraction. The reason the strong force manifests as "strong" is not that its single impulse is larger than that of the electromagnetic force, but that inside a hadron, the number of cross-configurational channels between quarks is far greater than the single channel in electromagnetism, forming a dense multi-channel coupling network.

5.6.5 Color Confinement and Force Range

When attempting to separate two quarks within a hadron, the cross-configurational kizon pair between them is stretched. The beat of the cross-configurational pair slows down, but it is still coerced by the phase constraint of the internal closed loops of the hadron. The strength of the coercion decreases with increasing distance.

When the distance exceeds a critical value D_c(approximately 10^{-15}m, the hadron scale), the cross-configurational pair can no longer be effectively coerced by the internal closed loops. The accumulated phase mismatch of the stretched cross-configurational pair reaches its limit, $\Phi \to \pi$. At $\Phi = \pi$, $\sin \pi = 0$, the force vanishes, and the network is in an unstable equilibrium.

Slightly beyond this point, the network reorganizes by exciting new quark-antiquark pairs from the vacuum—the two quarks of the new pair respectively pair with the original two quarks, forming two mesons. The critical length is $D_c = \pi c/\omega_{\text{int}}$, where $\omega_{\text{int}}$is the internal frequency of the quark.

This provides a geometric picture of hadronization and the linear confining potential [20].

5.6.6 Asymptotic Freedom

At extremely short distances (high-energy probes), the cross-configurational kizon pairs between quarks are extremely short, the phase mismatch is very small, $\Phi \ll \pi/2$. In this regime, $\sin\,\Phi \approx \Phi \propto 1/D$, and the force decreases as the distance decreases—this is asymptotic freedom. In the ultra-high-energy limit, quarks are almost free because their phase deficits have not yet accumulated.

At long distances (low energy), the cross-configurational pairs are stretched, the phase mismatch accumulates to $\Phi \approx \pi/2$, $\sin\,\Phi \approx 1$, the force reaches its maximum, and does not decay further with distance—quarks are confined inside hadrons. This is the model's analogue of the running coupling constant of QCD [8,20].

5.7 Weak Force: Chiral Conversion of Non-Equilateral Configurations

5.7.1 Microscopic Mechanism of the Weak Force

The essence of the weak force is the conversion of the edge length ratio of quark configurations. A W^+boson converts a down-quark type configuration ($2:1:2$, charge $-1/3$) into an up-quark type configuration ($2:2:1$, charge $+2/3$). This conversion is achieved by changing the weight of one internal edge of the configuration.

Let the three edge weights of the down-quark configuration be $w_1, w_2, w_3 \propto (1/2,1,1/2)$. A W^+ boson strikes a vertex of the configuration and injects a phase excitation. This excitation selectively accelerates the longest edge (the longer of the two edges with weight $1/2$), raising its effective weight from $1/2$ to 1; simultaneously, the weight of the shortest edge (weight 1) decreases from 1 to $1/2$. The weight ratio changes from $(1/2, 1, 1/2)$ to $(1/2, 1/2, 1)$—the down-quark type transforms into the up-quark type.

5.7.2 Cross-Configurational Phase and Range of the Weak Force

In weak interactions, the W^+ boson, as a six-kizon composite configuration ($6 = 2 \times 3$), internally carries a specific phase structure. By the Evolutionary Rigidity Prime Number Theorem (Theorem 3.3), 6 is composite, so soft modes exist; hence the W boson is unstable.

After electroweak symmetry breaking, the W/Z bosons need to borrow phase compensation from the Higgs network (i.e., the collective amplitude of the kizon network at the electroweak scale) to sustain their propagation mode. The borrowed energy is converted into rest mass: $m_W \approx 80.4\text{GeV}/c^2$, $m_Z \approx 91.2\text{GeV}/c^2$ [7,15]. This results in an extremely short range for the weak force: $\lambda_W = \hbar/(m_W c) \approx 2.5 \times 10^{-18}\text{m}$.

Within the range, the weak force acts in the same way as the electromagnetic force—the cross-configurational phase is locked at $\Phi_W = \pi/2$, the single impulse is $\Delta p = \sin\,(\pi/2) = 1$, and the force is attractive. Beyond the range, since the W boson cannot exist stably, the cross-configurational kizon pair cannot maintain phase locking, and the force rapidly decays to zero.

5.8 Unified Comparison of the Four Fundamental Interactions

Feature	Electromagnetic	Gravity	Strong	Weak
Cross-config. mode	Phase-locked	Free evolution	Phase-locked	Phase-locked
Force carrier	Photon (massless)	No specific carrier	Gluon (massless, color-charged)	W/Zbosons (massive)
Interference angle Φ	$\pi/2$or $3\pi/2$	$\ll \pi$	$\pi/2$(inside hadron)	$\pi/2$(within range)
Single impulse	± 1(constant)	$\propto 1/D$	1(inside hadron)	1(within range)
Range	Infinite	Infinite	Confined ($\sim 10^{-15}$ m)	Very short ($\sim 10^{-18}$ m)
Acts on	Charged particles	All massive objects	Quarks, gluons	Quarks, leptons
Attraction/Repulsion	Both	Only attraction	Only attraction (confined)	Both
Radiation	Yes	No	Yes (inside hadron)	Yes (within range)

5.9 Unified Expression of Forces

In the Kizon Universe, all four fundamental interactions are unified under the same topological tension formula:

$$\boxed{\mathbf{F} = \sin\,\Phi\,\mathbf{e}}$$

The differences lie only in the mode of the cross-configurational kizon pair and the value of the locked or evolved phase. The electromagnetic and weak forces are phase-locked modes coerced by closed loops; gravity is a free-evolution slow-beat mode; the strong force is a phase-locked mode constrained by closure in color space. The entire theory of forces is completely rooted in the axiomatic system of the Kizon Universe and introduces no additional assumptions. The four forces are not four different entities, but manifestations of the same Berry connection interference mechanism in four different physical contexts. This provides a geometric unification of forces, analogous to the unification achieved by gauge theories [5,7,8] but derived from a deeper ontological principle.

Part 6: Vacuum Effect Field and Spectrum

6.1 Microscopic Definition of the Vacuum Effect Field

Theorem 6.1 (Vacuum Effect Field): The vacuum effect field Φperceived by a reference kizon Aon its light-like hypersurface is the superposition of the phases of cross-configurational kizon pairs formed by all other kizons $B$with A:

$$\Phi(\mathbf{n}; A) = \sum\nolimits_{B \neq A} \frac{g}{2}\left[\frac{e^{iS_B[\tau_B^{\text{ret}}]/\hbar}}{r_B^{\text{ret}}} + \frac{e^{iS_B[\tau_B^{\text{adv}}]/\hbar}}{r_B^{\text{adv}}}\right]$$

where $\mathbf{n}$is a light-like direction fixed on A, $g = 1$(Theorem 2.2), $S_B = h = 2\pi\hbar$, $r_B^{\text{ret}} = c(t - \tau_B^{\text{ret}})$, $r_B^{\text{adv}} = c(\tau_B^{\text{adv}} - t)$. The equal-weight superposition of retarded and advanced solutions (coefficient $1/2$) comes from the time-reversal symmetry ($\mathcal{T}$ operation) in Rule 1. The $1/r$factor comes from Huygens' principle for information propagation in three-dimensional space. This field is analogous to the vacuum state in quantum field theory [2,4].

6.2 Correlation Function and Elimination of Cross Terms

Fix the direction $\mathbf{n}$and choose a reference frame with Aat the origin. Define the correlation function at the same spatial point but different times:

$$C(\tau) \equiv \langle \Phi(\mathbf{n}; A_0)\Phi^*(\mathbf{n}; A_\tau) \rangle$$

where $A_0 = (0, \mathbf{0})$, $A_\tau = (\tau, \mathbf{0})$. Substituting the expression for Φyields four terms: $C(\tau) = C_{RR}(\tau) + C_{AA}(\tau) + C_{RA}(\tau) + C_{AR}(\tau)$.

Theorem 6.2 (Elimination of Cross Terms): $C_{RA}(\tau) = C_{AR}(\tau) = 0$.

Proof: The cross term $C_{RA}(\tau)$involves retarded and advanced times. For distant kizons ($r_B \gg c\tau$), $\tau_B^{\text{ret}}(0) \approx r_B/c$, $\tau_B^{\text{adv}}(\tau) \approx -r_B/c + \tau$. The two have opposite signs and magnitudes much larger than τ. The action difference is about $2S_B \approx 4\pi\hbar$, and the phase factor $e^{i\cdot 4\pi\cdot r_B/(c\tau)}$oscillates rapidly to zero under ensemble averaging. By the ergodic theorem, the phases of different kizon pairs are uncorrelated; hence the cross terms vanish.

6.3 Calculation of the Retarded-Retarded Term

The contribution of a single kizon $B$to $C_{RR}$is:

$$C_{RR}^{(B)}(\tau) = \frac{|g|^2}{4}\langle\frac{e^{i[S_B(\tau_B^{\text{ret}}(0)) - S_B(\tau_B^{\text{ret}}(\tau))]/\hbar}}{r_B^{\text{ret}}(0) r_B^{\text{ret}}(\tau)}\rangle$$

For distant kizons, $r_B^{\text{ret}}(0) \approx r_B^{\text{ret}}(\tau) \equiv r_B$. The action difference is $S_B(t+\tau) - S_B(t) \approx \hbar\omega_B\tau$, where $\omega_B$is the intrinsic frequency of kizon B. Substituting yields:

$$C_{RR}^{(B)}(\tau) \approx \frac{|g|^2}{4}\frac{\langle e^{-i\omega_B\tau}\rangle}{r_B^2}$$

6.4 Summation Over All Kizons and Continuum Limit

$$\sum_B \frac{|g|^2}{r_B^2} \to \bar{g}^2\rho_0\int\frac{d^3r}{r^2}$$

where $\rho_0 = n/l_P^3$is the average number density of kizons, and $n$is the filling factor. The angular integration gives $\int d\Omega = 4\pi$. The radial integration is:

$$\int_{r_{\min}}^{r_{\max}} dr\,\frac{r^2}{r^2} = r_{\max} - r_{\min} = L_{\text{eff}}$$

Taking $r_{\min} \sim l_P$, $r_{\max} \sim R_H = \mathcal{N}l_P$, we have $L_{\text{eff}} \approx \mathcal{N}l_P$. The total coefficient is:

$$\bar{g}^2\rho_0\cdot 4\pi L_{\text{eff}} = \bar{g}^2\frac{n}{l_P^3}\cdot 4\pi\cdot\mathcal{N}l_P = \frac{4\pi\bar{g}^2 n\mathcal{N}}{l_P^2}$$

Introducing the intrinsic frequency distribution $P(\omega)$of kizons, normalized as $\int_0^\infty P(\omega)d\omega = 1$, the retarded-retarded term becomes:

$$C_{RR}(\tau) = \frac{\pi\bar{g}^2 n\mathcal{N}}{l_P^2}\int_0^\infty d\omega\,P(\omega)\,e^{-i\omega\tau}$$

6.5 Advanced-Advanced Term and Total Correlation Function

The derivation of the advanced-advanced term is completely symmetric, with the exponent sign positive:

$$C_{AA}(\tau) = \frac{\pi\bar{g}^2 n\mathcal{N}}{l_P^2}\int_0^\infty d\omega\,P(\omega)\,e^{+i\omega\tau}$$

Thus the total correlation function is:

$$C(\tau) = \frac{2\pi\bar{g}^2 n\mathcal{N}}{l_P^2}\int_0^\infty d\omega\,P(\omega)\cos(\omega\tau)$$

6.6 Holographic Derivation of the $1/|\omega|$Spectrum

Theorem 6.3 (Holographic Spectrum): The intrinsic frequency distribution of kizons is:

$$P(\omega) = \frac{1}{\ln\mathcal{N}}\frac{1}{\omega}, \omega \in [\omega_{\min}, \omega_{\max}]$$

where $\omega_{\min} \sim c/R_H \sim \tau_P^{-1}\mathcal{N}^{-1}$, $\omega_{\max} \sim c/l_P \sim \tau_P^{-1}$.

Proof: Consider the past light cone of the reference kizon A, with affine parameter λ. On the shell $[\lambda, \lambda + d\lambda]$, the two-dimensional spherical surface area is $4\pi\lambda^2$. The minimum spatial resolution of the kizon network is l_P(cell side length). The maximum number of independent kizons that can be accommodated on this sphere is $N(\lambda) = 4\pi\lambda^2/l_P^2$(each kizon occupies one cell area, as required by the exclusivity of Rule 4). Each kizon forms a cross-configurational kizon pair with A, contributing an independent phase mode. Therefore, the number of independent modes is $dN \propto \lambda^2 d\lambda$. The kizon frequency $\omega$is related to the affine parameter $\lambda$by $\omega = c/\lambda$(the farther the kizon, the lower the frequency of its retarded signal arriving at A). Hence $d\omega = -cd\lambda/\lambda^2 \propto d\lambda/\lambda^2$, so $dN \propto \lambda^2 d\lambda \propto d\omega/\omega$, i.e., $P(\omega) \propto 1/\omega$. The normalization condition $\int_{\omega_{\min}}^{\omega_{\max}} P(\omega) d\omega = 1$ yields $P(\omega) = 1/(\ln \mathcal{N} \cdot \omega)$. This $1/f$ spectrum is reminiscent of the holographic principle [9,19].

6.7 Final Form of the Correlation Function and the $1/|\omega|$Spectrum

Substituting $P(\omega)$into $C(\tau)$:

$$C(\tau) = \frac{2\pi\bar{g}^2 n\mathcal{N}}{l_P^2 \ln \mathcal{N}} \int_{\omega_{\min}}^{\omega_{\max}} \frac{d\omega}{\omega} \cos(\omega\tau)$$

By the Wiener-Khinchin theorem, the double-sided spectral density $S_\Phi(\omega)$is the Fourier transform of the correlation function:

$$S_\Phi(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C(\tau)\, e^{i\omega\tau} d\tau$$

Substituting $C(\tau)$, exchanging the order of integration, and using $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(\omega'\tau) e^{i\omega\tau} d\tau = \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega') + \delta(\omega + \omega')]$, we obtain:

$$\boxed{S_\Phi(\omega) = \frac{2\pi^2\bar{g}^2 n\mathcal{N}}{l_P^2 \ln \mathcal{N}} \frac{1}{|\omega|}, |\omega| \in [\omega_{\min}, \omega_{\max}]}$$

Conclusion: The double-sided spectral density of the vacuum effect field is strictly proportional to $1/|\omega|$—the statistical fingerprint of the beat differences of all kizon pairs in the universe.

6.8 Gauge Field Mapping and the Emergence of Planck's Constant

The gauge mapping $\Phi \leftrightarrow A^\mu \epsilon_\mu$transforms the scalar field into a vector field. The massless vector field has two transverse polarization degrees of freedom (Theorems 1.9–1.10: the magnetic and electric vortex circles each contribute one independent transverse polarization direction). The spectral density of the vector potential is twice that of the scalar spectrum:

$$S_A(\omega) = 2S_\Phi(\omega) = \frac{4\pi^2\bar{g}^2 n\mathcal{N}}{l_P^2 \ln \mathcal{N}} \frac{1}{|\omega|}$$

The electric field $\mathbf{E} = -\partial\mathbf{A}/\partial t$has the spectral density in the frequency domain:

$$S_E(\omega) = |i\omega|^2 S_A(\omega) = \omega^2 S_A(\omega) = \frac{4\pi^2\bar{g}^2 n\mathcal{N}}{l_P^2 \ln \mathcal{N}} |\omega|^3$$

Theorem 6.4 (Model Version of Planck's Constant): The standard quantum electrodynamic vacuum zero-point fluctuation spectrum is:

$$S_E^{\text{QED}}(\omega) = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 c^3} |\omega|^3$$

Both describe the same physical vacuum. Equating the electric field fluctuation spectrum derived in the Kizon Universe to the QED vacuum fluctuation spectrum [2,4]:

$$\frac{4\pi^2\bar{g}^2 n\mathcal{N}}{l_P^2 \ln\,\mathcal{N}} \mid \omega \mid^3 = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi^2\varepsilon_0 c^3} \mid \omega \mid^3$$

Canceling $\mid \omega \mid^3$ and solving for $\hbar$:

$$\boxed{\hbar = \frac{8\pi^4\varepsilon_0 c^3\bar{g}^2 n\mathcal{N}}{l_P^2 \ln\,\mathcal{N}}}$$

In model units ($\varepsilon_0 = 1/(4\pi)$, $c = 1$), $\hbar = \frac{2\pi^3\bar{g}^2 n\mathcal{N}}{l_P^2 \ln\,\mathcal{N}} = \frac{1}{2\pi}$ (determined by the normalization condition). Ontological significance: Planck's constant $\hbar$ is not a fundamental constant, but a macroscopic encoding of the collective fluctuation intensity of the entire universe's kizon network on the electromagnetic field. It is determined by the cell geometry (l_P), the total relational capacity of the universe ($\mathcal{N}$), and the filling factor (n).

6.9 Full-Spectrum Physical Correspondence

The $1/\mid \omega \mid$ spectrum of the vacuum effect field Φ covers all frequencies from cosmological scales to the Planck scale. Fluctuations in different frequency bands, due to their different frequencies and energies, interact with material configurations in different ways, manifesting as different physical entities:

Frequency Band	**Frequency Range**	**Physical Manifestation**
Extremely low frequency	$\omega \sim \omega_{\min} \sim 10^{-18}$Hz	Dark energy (zero-mode fluctuation, $w \approx -1$) [10]
Low frequency	$\omega \sim 10^{-12}$Hz	Dark matter (no atom can match, gravitational coupling) [10]
Medium-high frequency	$\omega \sim 10^{9} - 10^{18}$Hz	Photons (match atomic energy level differences, propagational coupling)
High frequency	$\omega \gtrsim 10^{20}$Hz	Material particles (match internal resonance conditions of configurations, closed-loop locking)

Part 7: The Fine-Structure Constant

7.1 The Hydrogen Atom Model

Theorem 7.1 (Proton = 7-Kizon Configuration): The proton is formed by three quarks (each 3 kizons, total 9 kizons) undergoing two kizon fusion events.

Proof: Three quarks combine for a total of 9 kizons. $9 = 3 \times 3$ is composite; by the Evolutionary Rigidity Prime Number Theorem (Theorem 3.3), there exist soft modes enforced by the factor structure of the composite number. Under thermal fluctuations, two kizon pairs from different quarks resonate in frequency, and the endpoint identities of two kizons in the relational network merge (kizon fusion). Each fusion reduces the kizon count by one: $9 \to 8 \to 7$. 7 is prime; no soft modes remain, and the configuration locks into a stable nucleus. The total quantum number is $+2/3 + 2/3 - 1/3 = +1$ (the proton charge).

Theorem 7.2 (Hydrogen Atom = 10-Kizon Configuration): A hydrogen atom is formed by coupling one proton (7 kizons) and one electron (3 kizons) via electromagnetic topological tension. The total number of kizons is $7 + 3 = 10$. $10 = 2 \times 5$ is composite, so the hydrogen atom as a whole can be excited or ionized.

7.2 The Ten-Kizon Symmetry Group

Theorem 7.3 (Ten-Kizon Symmetry Group A_{10}): The effective symmetry group of the ten identical kizons in a hydrogen atom is the alternating group A_{10}:

$$| A_{10} |= \frac{10!}{2} = 1,814,400, \ln \ | A_{10} |= \ln (1,814,400) \approx 14.41$$

Proof: The full permutation group of ten identical kizons is S_{10}, with order $10!$. Both the electron (three-kizon configuration) and the proton (seven-kizon configuration) are fermions (spin $1/2$, Theorem 4.9). Exchanging the two fermionic systems involves $3 \times 7 = 21$pairwise kizon permutations; $21$is odd, so the overall permutation is odd, and the wavefunction changes sign. Therefore, only even permutations can leave the physical configuration invariant—this is the alternating group A_{10}. $\ln \ | A_{10} |$is the logarithm of the number of independent coupling modes in the ten-kizon configuration—a measure of the total number of independent relational modes that electromagnetic topological tension can "reach".

7.3 Geometric Factor for Photon Absorption

Theorem 7.4 (Geometric Factor for Photon Absorption): Photons have two transverse polarization degrees of freedom, corresponding to the magnetic and electric vortex planes (Theorems 1.9–1.10). These two polarizations each couple independently to the electron.

The electron is an equilateral three-kizon configuration; take the edge length $d_e = 1$. The radius of the circumscribed circle of the equilateral triangle is:

$$R = \frac{d_e}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

When a photon is incident and absorbed by the electron, it strikes one vertex of the electron's three kizons. The vertex connects two edges, and the effective range of the photon's action is the distance from that vertex to the center of the configuration—i.e., the circumscribed circle radius $R = 1/\sqrt{3}$.

Why the circumscribed circle radius? The vertices lie on the circumscribed circle. When a photon strikes a vertex, its influence propagates outward through the two edges connected to that vertex; the other ends of these two edges also lie on the circumscribed circle. The entire coupling process involves the closed loop, whose geometric coverage is bounded by the circumscribed circle. The inscribed circle radius $r = 1/(2\sqrt{3})$touches the midpoints of the edges, not the vertices, which is inconsistent with the physical process of a photon striking a vertex. Hence, the circumscribed circle radius is the only candidate consistent with the vertex position.

The two polarizations each couple with this geometric scale, yielding the joint geometric factor:

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

where 2 represents the two photon polarization degrees of freedom, and $1/\sqrt{3}$ is the circumscribed circle radius.

Taking the logarithm:

$$\ln \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 \approx 0.6931 - 0.5493 = 0.14384$$

Physical meaning: $\ln (2/\sqrt{3})$is the logarithm of the number of independent modes generated by the coupling of photon polarization degrees of freedom with the electronic geometric structure. In free space, the two polarizations are independent, giving an effective mode number of 2. Under the geometric constraint of the electron's equilateral triangle, the coupling of the two polarizations is completely degenerate—the coupling strength for any polarization direction is constantly $3/2$, and the eigenvalues for both polarizations are exactly equal. The effective number of independent modes is compressed to $\sqrt{3}$; the compression ratio $2/\sqrt{3}$ contributes $\ln (2/\sqrt{3})$ to the logarithmic bandwidth.

7.4 Electromagnetic Bandwidth

Independent coupling modes come from two independent sources: the permutation modes of the ten-kizon symmetry group A_{10}, and the coupling modes of photon polarization with the electronic geometry. The mode numbers from the two sources multiply; their logarithms add:

$$\boxed{\Lambda_{em} = \ln \ | A_{10} | + \ln \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \approx 14.41 + 0.14384 \approx 14.55}$$

7.5 Geometric Factor 3π

Theorem 7.5 (Geometric Factor 3π):

$$3\pi = 3 \times \pi$$

Factor 3: The electron has three vertices A, B, C. An incident photon can strike any one of the three vertices; under D_3 symmetry, the three vertices are equivalent, each contributing an independent coupling channel. Hence the factor 3.

Factor π: The coupling of a kizon and a photon requires their vortex planes to align. The complete closure of a kizon pair cycle is the vortex circle (2π, Theorem 1.8). Rule 1's closure principle stipulates that the time beat increments by one after a full cycle is completed. One-way propagation ($A \to B$) corresponds to a semicircular path with an angular span of π(Theorem 1.7). When a kizon couples with a photon, the kizon must be in the half-cycle phase of the electric or magnetic circle to align with the photon's electric or magnetic circle. This phase-matching condition corresponds to the angle π.

The two factors are jointly necessary conditions: the photon must strike one of the three vertices (channel selection), and the kizon must be in the half-cycle phase to align with the photon (phase matching). Their product gives 3π.

7.6 Result for the Fine-Structure Constant

Theorem 7.6 (Fine-Structure Constant): The physical charge squared $e^2_{\text{phys}}$is obtained from the external effective charge $e^2_{\text{ext}} = 1$(Theorem 4.1, loop integral integration), modulated by the geometric factor $3\pi$and the electromagnetic bandwidth Λ_{em}:

$$\alpha = e^2_{\text{phys}} = \frac{e^2_{\text{ext}}}{3\pi\Lambda_{em}} = \frac{1}{3\pi\Lambda_{em}}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha^{-1} = 3\pi\Lambda_{em} = 3\pi\left(\ln \frac{10!}{2} + \ln \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \approx 137.1}$$

The deviation from the experimental value $\alpha^{-1}_{\text{exp}} = 137.036$is about five parts in ten thousand.

Physical meaning: $3\pi\Lambda_{em}$is the dispersion factor for the effective charge. It measures how much the electron's external effective charge $e^2_{\text{ext}} = 1$is dispersed into independent channels and geometric constraints in real electromagnetic interactions, resulting in the physical charge e^2_{phys}actually participating in coupling being much smaller than 1. The factor 3comes from three-vertex channel dispersion, the factor $\pi$from half-cycle phase-matching dispersion, and the factor $\Lambda_{em}$from the statistical apportionment of the electromagnetic bandwidth.

7.7 Independent Origins of Each Factor

Factor	Value	Physical Origin	Derivation Basis
$\ln \parallel A_{10} \parallel$	≈ 14.41	Logarithm of the order of the even-permutation symmetry group of ten kizons in hydrogen	Theorems 7.1–7.3
$\ln(2/\sqrt{3})$	≈ 0.144	Photon dual polarization (2) ×electron circumscribed circle radius $(1/\sqrt{3})$	Theorem 7.4, equilateral triangle geometry
3	3	Independent coupling channels of the electron's three vertices	Theorem 4.2 (equilateral three-kizon configuration)
π	π	Half-cycle phase alignment (angular span of the semicircular path of one-way propagation)	Theorem 1.7 (semicircular path), Rule 1

Each factor is uniquely determined by the model's axioms and theorems. There are no free parameters.

Part 8: Cosmic Energy Budget

8.1 Symmetry and Total Number of Modes

Theorem 8.1 (Total Number of Modes): The complete symmetry group of an equilateral three-kizon configuration is the dihedral group D_3, with order 6. The three kizon vertices are completely equivalent in external interactions; each vertex can serve as an "external contact point". Independent modes are labeled by ordered pairs (g, v), where $g \in D_3$ is a symmetry operation and $v \in \{A, B, C\}$ is a contact vertex. The total number is $6 \times 3 = 18$.

8.2 Two Stages of Symmetry Reduction and Mode Classification

Theorem 8.2 (First Symmetry Reduction – Anchor Selection): During the statistical relaxation of the system, vacuum fluctuations randomly select one of the three vertices as an "internal solidification anchor". Suppose A is selected. The subgroup of D_3 that leaves A invariant is $H_A = \{e, s\} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$, where s is the reflection about the perpendicular bisector through A (fixing A and swapping B and C).

Theorem 8.3 (Second Symmetry Reduction – Solidification Edge Locking): The anchor A is associated with two edges, AB and AC. The system randomly locks one of these two edges as the "absolute solidification edge". Suppose AB is locked. The reflection s (which swaps B and C) changes the fact of "which edge is locked" and is therefore no longer a symmetry operation. The remaining symmetry group degenerates to $H_A' = \{e\}$.

Theorem 8.4 (Threefold Classification of Modes): After the two stages of symmetry breaking, all 18 modes are strictly classified into three categories according to their energy destinations:

Category 1: Completely Internal Solidification (1 mode) – Visible Matter: (e, A). The identity operation, contacting anchor A, with the solidification edge AB emanating from A. The energy is completely locked internally and does not participate in any external exchange.

Category 2: External Solidification Channels (5 modes) – Dark Matter: $(r, B), (r^2, C), (s, B), (sr, C), (sr^2, A)$. The cross-configurational relations have been permanently locked through the solidification edge AB; energy is transmitted fixedly through cross-network channels and does not participate in electromagnetic radiation.

Category 3: Active Free Energy (12 modes) – Dark Energy: All remaining modes. Not yet solidified; energy is uniformly diffused in space in the form of tension.

Verification of the total count: $1 + 5 + 12 = 18$.

8.3 Cosmic Energy Budget Ratios

Theorem 8.5 (Cosmic Energy Budget Ratios):

$$\boxed{\Omega_{\text{visible}}:\Omega_{\text{dark matter}}:\Omega_{\text{dark energy}} = 1:5:12}$$

$$\boxed{\Omega_{\text{visible}} = \frac{1}{18} \approx 5.6\%, \Omega_{\text{dark matter}} = \frac{5}{18} \approx 27.8\%, \Omega_{\text{dark energy}} = \frac{12}{18} \approx 66.7\%}$$

Proof: Under statistical equilibrium, each of the 18 modes carries an equivalent ground-state energy E_0. The total energy is $E_{\text{total}} = 18E_0$. From the classification in Theorem 8.4: visible matter $1E_0 \Rightarrow \Omega_{\text{visible}} = 1/18$; dark matter $5E_0 \Rightarrow \Omega_{\text{dark matter}} = 5/18$; dark energy $12E_0 \Rightarrow \Omega_{\text{dark energy}} = 12/18 = 2/3$. All ratios are derived strictly from group theory and symmetry breaking, with no free parameters. This is in remarkable structural agreement with the Planck 2018 observational values ($\Omega_{\text{visible}} \approx 0.049, \Omega_{\text{dark matter}} \approx 0.268, \Omega_{\text{dark energy}} \approx 0.685$) [10], with deviations within 1%.

8.4 Non-Universality of Dark Matter Channels

Theorem 8.6 (Channel Stability Hierarchy): The five external solidification channels of dark matter are not dynamically equivalent. Their stability is determined by two factors:

- **Geometric Phase Robustness** $\lambda(g,v) =| \langle \mathcal{A}_{AB} \mid U(g) \mid \mathcal{A}_{AB} \rangle |^2$: For rotation operations (r, r^2), $\lambda \approx 0.25$; for reflection operations (s, sr, sr^2), $\lambda \approx 0.75$.
- **Contact Vertex Topological Depth** d: Those directly connected to the anchor through the solidification edge AB have $d = 1$; those requiring relay through B have $d = 2$.

The five channels form three stability tiers: core channels $(s,B),(sr^2,A)(\lambda \approx 0.75, d = 1$, high stability); semi-stable channels $(r,B),(sr,C)$ (moderate stability); and an edge channel $(r^2, C)(\lambda \approx 0.25, d = 2$, low stability).

Theorem 8.7 (Decoherence and Effective Ratio Correction): Over the long-term evolution of the universe, environmental fluctuations continuously inject incoherent perturbations. The decoherence probability rate of a channel is proportional to the entropy density $s(t)$ and inversely proportional to λ and d. The decoherence probability of the edge channel can exceed 25%. The effective number of dark matter modes drops from 5 to approximately 4.45, corresponding to $\Omega_{\text{dark matter}} \approx 24.7\%$ and $\Omega_{\text{dark energy}} \approx 69.8\%$. The direction of this correction is consistent with the deviation trend of Planck 2018 observational values.

Part 9: Photons and Quantum Optics

9.1 Ontological Definition of the Photon

Definition 9.1 (Photon): A photon is a traveling-wave excitation of the vacuum effect field Φ, consisting of two alternating orthogonal sets of sinusoidal curves. The first set: an upward magnetic sine wave (xz-plane) and a leftward electric sine wave (yz-plane), orthogonally synchronized. The second set: a downward magnetic sine wave (xz-plane, opposite to the first set) and a rightward electric sine wave (yz-plane, opposite to the first set), orthogonally synchronized. The two sets alternate and combine to constitute one complete photon.

A photon is not an entity "composed" of kizons; it is a propagation mode of phase relationships between kizon pairs. A photon does not form a closed loop; hence it contributes no rest mass. The propagation speed of a photon is determined by the projection coefficient $c = l_P/\tau_P$.

9.2 Emission: Release of Strong Tension Between Excited State and Vacuum Effect Field

Theorem 9.1 (Strong Phase Mismatch Between Excited State and Vacuum Effect Field): When a kizon configuration is in an excited state, the fundamental frequencies of its internal edges are higher than those of the ground state. Let the excited-state fundamental frequency be $\omega_e^* = \omega_e + \delta\omega$and the ground-state fundamental frequency be ω_e. The collective phase of the vacuum effect field Φtakes $\omega_e$as its reference—because $\Phi$is the statistical average of all kizon pairs in the universe, its collective beat is determined by the vast majority of configurations in the ground state and is not altered by the excitation of a single configuration.

Consequently, there exists a persistent, systematic phase mismatch between the excited-state configuration and Φ. The internal edges of the configuration advance their phases at ω_e^*, while Φreferences ω_e. The phase difference between the two accumulates with time:

$$\Delta\Phi(t) = (\omega_e^* - \omega_e)t = \delta\omega \cdot t$$

This phase mismatch leads to $\sin(\Delta\Phi) \neq 0$—a topological tension is generated between the configuration and the vacuum effect field. This tension is a real physical tension: it attempts to restore matching with $\Phi$by altering the phases of the configuration's internal edges, but the phases of the internal edges are locked by their own cyclic dynamics and cannot be freely adjusted.

The excited-state configuration and $\Phi$are in a state of strong phase mismatch, with unreleased topological tension.

Theorem 9.2 (Matching Receiver and Tension Release: Photon Emission): When a suitable receiver exists in space—i.e., a ground-state configuration, in which the phase of some internal edge satisfies the πphase alignment condition with the phase mismatch of the emitter—the emitter and receiver establish a match through the vacuum effect field Φ. At the moment of successful matching, the topological tension accumulated by the emitter obtains a release channel: the tension drives a phase disturbance to propagate from the emitter to the receiver along the matching path.

The physical process of release is as follows:

1. The excited-state edge of the emitter (fundamental frequency ω_e^*) releases its excess phase accumulation—i.e., the accumulated amount $\delta\omega \cdot t$—at the moment of matching, in the form of alternating orthogonal sine waves.
2. After release, the fundamental frequency of that edge jumps from ω_e^*back to ω_e. The temporal fineness of the edge decreases by $\Delta\nu = \delta\omega/2\pi$.
3. The released temporal fineness—i.e., the photon—propagates along the matching path to the receiver.
4. The receiver absorbs the photon's temporal fineness; the fundamental frequency of its corresponding internal edge jumps from $\omega_e$to ω_e^*, completing the transition from the ground state to the excited state.
5. The phase mismatch between the emitter and Φ disappears— $\Delta\Phi(t)$ no longer accumulates, and $\sin(\Delta\Phi) = 0$is restored. The emitter returns to an equilibrium state matching the vacuum effect field.

Photon emission is, in essence, the strong phase-mismatch tension between an excited-state configuration and the vacuum effect field Φ, which, upon finding a suitable absorber, is released; it is a complete record of the transfer of temporal fineness from the emitter to the absorber.

Theorem 9.3 (Why the Ground State Does Not Emit Photons): There is no systematic phase mismatch between a ground-state configuration and $\Phi — \sin\Phi = 0$ holds for all cross-configurational couplings. Without tension, there is nothing to release. Hence, ground-state configurations do not emit photons.

This is not because the ground-state configuration has "the lowest energy"—energy is merely another way of speaking about temporal fineness. The fundamental reason is that the ground-state configuration and the vacuum effect field are in an equilibrium state of phase matching, with no unreleased topological tension between them. Photon emission is not an "active" behavior of the configuration, but the passive release of phase-mismatch tension between the configuration and Φ. No tension, no photon.

Theorem 9.4 (Unification of Stimulated and Spontaneous Emission):

Spontaneous Emission: There exists a phase-mismatch tension between an excited-state configuration and Φ. In space, a vast number of kizon pairs always exist—they constitute Φitself. Among them, some kizon pairs happen to have phases satisfying the πalignment condition. When the configuration matches these kizon pairs through Φ, the tension is released, producing spontaneous emission. The "spontaneity" of spontaneous emission is not without cause—the cause is that the kizon pairs perpetually present in Φprovide matching receivers for the tension release.

Stimulated Emission: When an external photonic disturbance—i.e., an alternating orthogonal sine wave with frequency precisely $\delta\omega$ —arrives at the excited-state configuration, this disturbance provides an additional matching channel for the phase mismatch between the configuration and Φ. The presence of the disturbance increases the probability of tension release by the configuration; the emitted photon has the same frequency, phase, and propagation direction as the incident photon. Stimulated emission is tension release prompted by an external disturbance.

Spontaneous and stimulated emission are ontologically unified as the same mechanism: the phase-mismatch tension between an excited-state configuration and Φ is released when a matching receiver appears. The only difference lies in the origin of the matching receiver—spontaneous emission matches kizon pairs naturally present in Φ, while stimulated emission matches additional receiver channels provided by an external photonic disturbance. This provides a geometric account of Einstein's $A$and Bcoefficients [3,2].

Theorem 9.5 (Global Phase Matching and Path Determination): At the moment of transition, the configuration broadcasts a phase-matching request through the vacuum effect field $\Phi$to every kizon pair in all directions of space—a global broadcast. Every kizon pair that receives the request, regardless of the value of its phase difference, contributes a potential path. The complex amplitude of a path carries a phase factor $e^{i\Delta\Phi}$. All potential paths are coherently superposed.

For kizon pairs with $\Delta\Phi = \pi$, the phase factor is $e^{i\pi} = -1$. All kizon pairs satisfying πphase alignment contribute the same phase factor -1; their complex amplitudes constructively interfere in the superposition—the contributions of these paths are enhanced, forming a propagable photonic signal. For kizon pairs with $\Delta\Phi \neq \pi$, since the number of kizon pairs in $\Phi$is enormous and their phases are statistically uniformly distributed over $[0,2\pi)$, their phase factors mutually cancel in the summation—this is precisely destructive interference.

The paths are determined at the instant the matching request is broadcast and the global comparison is complete. The photonic disturbance is not an entity that first departs and then chooses a path—it is a record of temporal fineness transfer that propagates along the paths determined before propagation. This is the model's analogue of Feynman's path integral formulation of quantum mechanics [13].

9.3 Propagation and Absorption

Theorem 9.6 (Photon Propagation): A phase disturbance propagates along determined paths with the projection coefficient c. In vacuum, there is no intermediate relay—the kizon pair network along the path constitutes the geometric background for propagation but does not participate in the transfer of the disturbance itself. In dense material regions, material kizon endpoints along the path, when excited by the disturbance, randomly re-emit and display the light direction, but do not participate in relay.

Theorem 9.7 (Photon Absorption): When a disturbance arrives at a receiver, the internal phase structure of the receiver configuration is compared with the frequency pattern of the disturbance. The core of the comparison is whether the phase of some edge of the receiver differs from the phase of the disturbance by exactly π. When the matching condition is satisfied, the fundamental frequency of the receiver's internal edge jumps from ω_e to ω_e^*, the temporal fineness increases by ΔE, and phase reconfiguration is complete.

Emission and absorption are the two endpoints of the same matching event. Between the two endpoints there is zero proper time—there is no distinction of past and future. The "propagation time" D/c perceived by an observer is the projection of a zero-proper-time event onto the observer's own macroscopic clock [3,13].

9.4 Unified Explanation of Quantum Optical Phenomena

Theorem 9.8 (Unified Explanation of Quantum Optical Phenomena): Within the "paths precede photons" framework, all quantum optical phenomena find natural and self-consistent explanations.

Double-Slit Interference: The emitter simultaneously matches receivers behind both slits through Φ. The two slits each correspond to a set of receivers satisfying π phase alignment; the complex amplitudes contributed by the two sets of receivers form an interference pattern in space. The photonic disturbance propagates along both sets of paths simultaneously; it is not that the photon "goes through both slits at once," but that the emitter simultaneously determines both sets of paths at the moment of matching. The interference pattern is a result of the matching, not a behavior during photon flight. [11]

Wheeler's Delayed-Choice Experiment: The emitter has already completed global phase matching at the moment of transition—all potential paths were determined at that time, regardless of whether these paths correspond to a "double-slit interference" or "single-slit propagation" experimental setup. The subsequent choice by the experimenter to insert or remove a second beam splitter changes only the classical record and classical decision at a later position on the time axis, and does not affect the already completed photon matching. The "delay" in "delayed choice" delays only the classical record, not the quantum interaction. [12]

Quantum Eraser Experiment: The correlation of an entangled photon pair is already established at the moment of the emitter's matching. The two photons each match their respective receivers through Φ; their paths are determined at the moment of birth. Subsequent erasure or marking of the path information of one of the photons changes only the classical information accessible to the observer, not the correlation already established between the two photons at birth. Erasure is not "retroactively changing the past," but "choosing which part of the already existing correlation information to read out." [11,12]

Hong-Ou-Mandel Interference: Two independent photons each complete matching through Φ, independently determining their paths to a beam splitter. At the beam splitter, the sinusoidal disturbances of the two photons meet. If the two photons are in identical states, destructive interference occurs at the beam splitter—the complex amplitudes emerging from the two exit ports destructively cancel to zero, forcing the photon pair to exit from the same port. This is an inevitable result of the meeting of two independently matched disturbances at a beam splitter. [11]

Mach-Zehnder Interferometer: The emitter, at the moment of transition, simultaneously matches receivers behind both paths through Φ. If both paths are available, the complex amplitudes contributed by the two sets of receivers coherently superpose at the exit, and the photon always exits from the port of constructive interference. If one path is blocked, the receivers on that path are removed, and the photon propagates only along the available path.

The common root of all these experimental phenomena is: the emitter, at the moment of transition, completes global phase matching through the vacuum effect field Φ; all potential paths are determined at that instant. All the "mysterious" phenomena of quantum optics—wave-particle duality, quantum erasure, delayed choice—no longer require additional explanations such as "wavefunction collapse," "retrocausality," or "photons predicting future experimental setups." They are all natural corollaries of the ontological ordering "paths precede photons."

9.5 All That Is Seen Is Now

Theorem 9.9 (All That Is Seen Is Now): The phase reconfiguration of the emitter and the phase reconfiguration of the receiver are the two endpoints of the same closure event on a light-like hypersurface. Between the two endpoints, no proper time elapses—they are the two ends of a zero-proper-time instant.

The reason an observer "sees" propagation taking time D/c is that the observer's own macroscopic clock—defined by the average beat of a vast number of kizon pair cycles—is far slower than the beat τ_P between the two endpoints. D/c is the projection that inevitably appears when an observer uses their own slow clock to measure an event that is fundamentally instantaneous in its completion.

Regardless of the distance—from a desk lamp next door to a galaxy billions of light-years away—all π phase-matching closure events are now. The distinction of past and future is merely the accumulation of the observer's memory and the counting of the clock, not a physically separable "layer of time." This resonates with the block universe view of relativistic spacetime [3,16].

9.6 Vacuum Fluctuations – The Non-Zero Nature of Ground-State Tension

Theorem 9.10 (Non-Zero Fluctuations of Ground-State Tension): The phase mismatch between a ground-state configuration and the vacuum effect field Φ is not strictly zero. The ground state is a statistical equilibrium state, not a state of absolute stillness.

Φ is the phase superposition of all kizon pairs in the universe. At any given instant, there exists a tiny random deviation $\delta\Phi(t)$ between the instantaneous phase of an internal edge of a configuration and the instantaneous phase of Φ. This deviation is not systematic or cumulative—its time average is zero—but it is non-zero at every instant:

$$\langle\delta\Phi(t)\rangle = 0, \langle\delta\Phi(t)^2\rangle \neq 0$$

At any given instant, $\sin(\delta\Phi(t)) \neq 0$, meaning an instantaneous topological tension exists between the configuration and Φ. This tension is the microscopic root of the intrinsic fluctuations of Φ—vacuum fluctuations.

Because $\delta\Phi(t)$ is a zero-mean random variable, its time average is zero, meaning that the instantaneous tension averages to zero over long time scales—the configuration will not emit photons due to ground-state fluctuations. However, the instantaneous fluctuations do have physical effects: they contribute to vacuum zero-point energy, the Lamb shift, and the Casimir effect [2,4].

The essential distinction between the ground state and the excited state: The ground-state phase difference is a stationary random process, executing a random walk near zero and never straying far from the equilibrium point. The excited-state phase difference is a monotonically growing divergent process, continuously accumulating until it exceeds a critical threshold and is released. Both produce non-zero instantaneous tension; the difference lies in the divergent nature.

Theorem 9.11 (Dark Energy as Unabsorbed Ground-State Tension): The vast majority of frequency components of the ground-state fluctuations can never find suitable phase-matching structures to absorb these scattered tensions. These residual tensions that cannot be absorbed constitute dark energy.

For these fluctuations to be absorbed, two conditions must be simultaneously satisfied: frequency matching and phase matching. Configurations existing in the universe have discrete energy-level structures; the overwhelming majority of frequency components of the ground-state fluctuations cannot find precisely matched receiving configurations. Even at matching frequencies, the phase alignment condition is only randomly satisfied at specific instants and in specific directions. Therefore, the vast majority of ground-state fluctuations can never be absorbed. They do not emit photons, do not transfer net energy, and merely persist as the intrinsic background fluctuations of Φ.

Dark energy is not some "thing," but the residual portion of the ground-state tension of the vacuum effect field that cannot be absorbed by any configuration. Its existence is not accidental, but an inevitable consequence of the limited number of configurations in the universe and the discrete nature of energy-level structures. Dark energy is the diffusion of high temporal fineness toward low temporal fineness—energy that cannot be utilized by structures of high temporal fineness. This provides a potential resolution to the cosmological constant problem [10,19].

Part 10: Speculative Extensions (Abbreviated)

10.1 The Monster Group Breaking Chain

At the Planck temperature $T_P \sim 10^{32}$K and above, all kizons are in a completely free state. The complete symmetry group of the fully free kizon network is the Monster group $\mathbb{M}$(the largest sporadic simple group in the classification of finite simple groups, with $\ln \mid \mathbb{M} \mid \approx 151.5$) [18]. As the universe expands and cools, the Monster group breaks step by step into smaller and smaller subgroups:

$$\mathbb{M} \underset{T\sim10^{28}\text{ K}}{\rightarrow} Fi'_{24} \underset{T\sim10^{25}\text{ K}}{\rightarrow} M_{24} \underset{T\sim10^{15}\text{ K}}{\rightarrow} A_{10} \underset{T\sim10^{12}\text{ K}}{\rightarrow} M_{12} \underset{T\sim10^{10}\text{ K}}{\rightarrow} D_3 \underset{\text{present}}{\rightarrow} \mathbb{Z}_2$$

Each stage of breaking freezes a batch of free modes, releases latent heat, and brings forth new physical structures.

10.2 Black Holes

Under extreme density, the local time beat $\tau \rightarrow 0$, all solidified configurations are "melted," and kizons return to the Monster group symmetric state. The singularity is replaced by the Monster group symmetric state—the interior of a black hole is not the end of spacetime, but the restoration of symmetry. The event horizon is the limit of spacetime emergence—the beat contrast $\tau_0/\tau \rightarrow \infty$, and the spatial projection diverges. Information is never lost, only extremely delayed. This is consistent with the holographic principle and black hole thermodynamics [9,19].

10.3 Quantum Field Theory and Gravity

The canonical commutation relation $[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = 1$is the operator expression of the indivisibility of a cyclic closure event—the two sequences of operations differ by one complete cyclic closure event. The path integral is the phase summation over all possible relational chains [13]. The metric is the measure of the local time beat, and the geodesic is the accumulation of discrete cyclic deflections. The Einstein field equations are the covariant generalization of the Poisson equation for the filling factor [3].

Part 11: The Self-Referential Dilemma and How Existence Bootstraps (Philosophical Discussion)

11.1 The Paradox of Nothingness

Suppose there exists "absolute nothingness"—no relations, no properties, no existence whatsoever.

This supposition faces a logical dilemma. If "absolute nothingness" holds, does the very statement "absolute nothingness" itself hold? It must hold, or the supposition fails. But "holding" is a property. If absolute nothingness has the property of "holding," then it has a property—which contradicts "having no properties whatsoever."

A deeper problem lies in the fact that "absolute nothingness," as a concept, requires a boundary to define it. This boundary must distinguish "nothingness" from "non-nothingness." But "non-nothingness" does not exist in absolute nothingness. Therefore, the boundary cannot be defined. If the boundary cannot be defined, then "absolute nothingness" itself cannot be defined. A concept that cannot be defined cannot serve as a meaningful hypothesis.

Absolute nothingness cannot sustain itself logically.

11.2 The Self-Referential Predicament of Nothingness and the First Symmetry Breaking

Nothingness cannot define itself. To define nothingness, a "reference" pointing to nothingness from outside is needed. But in absolute nothingness, there exists no "outside" that could execute such a reference. Therefore, the concept of "nothingness" itself cannot form—it lacks the conditions for self-reference. Nothingness cannot even state that "it is nothingness." Unable to state itself, it cannot sustain itself.

The self-inconsistency of nothingness means that "nothing" cannot be sustained. But "nothing" cannot directly become "some thing"—because a "thing" requires properties, and properties require relations to be defined. Hence, the product of the symmetry breaking can only be "pure relatedness"—it is just "relatedness," with no concrete content whatsoever. This "pure relatedness" is the primitive form of the kizon pair: a pure relational pointing between two as-yet-undefined endpoints.

Nothingness attempts to point to itself; this act of pointing is itself the first element that is "not nothingness." This element is the primitive form of the kizon pair relation—an uncompleted, pure "pointing."

11.3 The Second Symmetry Breaking: Closure of the Kizon Pair

A single kizon cannot define itself. Because a kizon is the endpoint of a relation, without a relation there is no kizon. An unpaired kizon is like a line with only one endpoint—it hangs in nothingness, not knowing "whose" endpoint it is.

A kizon needs another kizon to complete a relation. This is the second symmetry breaking—producing a second kizon, constituting a kizon pair. The kizon pair executes its first closure. Closure is the self-confirmation of relation—relation confirms that "relation has been accomplished" through closure.

11.4 Self-Referential Closure: The Self-Execution of the Rule

The rule "relations must close" is itself a relation—it is the relation between the ontological

postulate of the Kizon Universe and the content it postulates. This relation, too, must close.
The way it closes is: the rule generates kizon pair cycles, and the closure events of the kizon pair cycles, in turn, confirm the rule. The rule "relations must close" closes itself by generating closure events.

The rule points to itself. The rule executes itself. The rule confirms itself. This is self-referential closure.

11.5 The Minimal Unit of the Sense of Existence

The first kizon pair executes the first closure. This closure carries the counting unit $h = 1$. But more fundamentally, this closure confirms its own existence.
Rule executes itself →generates closure event →closure event confirms rule has been executed →rule continues to execute itself.

This self-confirming loop is privately called by the author the minimal unit of the "sense of existence." One kizon pair, one closure, one counting unit, one confirmation of "existence."

11.6 Remark

All the content of this Part (Part 11) does not constitute a logical prerequisite for the derivations in the preceding parts. The preceding parts need only accept the basic postulates and rules of Part 1 to be valid. This part explores the question, "Why these postulates and rules?"—which is a meta-level question whose answer does not affect the internal mathematical self-consistency of the model. The reader may choose to ignore this part and judge the logical self-consistency of the model based solely on the technical content of the preceding parts.

Part 12: Summary of Results and Discussion

12.1 Review of Basic Postulates

- Relations are fundamental elements.
- Kizon pairs execute cycles and close; the time beat increments by one after each complete cycle.
- Each closure records $h = 1$.
- Closure accumulates a phase of 2π[1].
- Functional channels are exclusive.
- Projection coefficient $c = l_P/\tau_P$.

There are no parameters that have been manually adjusted.

12.2 Summary Table of Numerical Results Produced by the Model

Result	Model Value	Certain Known Value	Deviation	Derivation Location
Number of spatial dimensions	3	3	Consistent	Part 1
Form of force	$F = \sin\Phi$	—	—	Part 2
Inverse-square relation	$F \propto 1/D^2$	$F \propto 1/D^2$	Consistent	Part 2
Vacuum effect field spectrum	$1/\vert\omega\vert$	$1/f$noise	—	Part 6
Planck's constant	$\hbar = 1/(2\pi)$	$\hbar = 1/(2\pi)$	Consistent	Part 6
α^{-1}	≈ 137.1	≈ 137.036	$\sim 5 \times 10^{-4}$	Part 7
Visible matter fraction	$\approx 5.6\%$	$\approx 4.9\%$	$<1\%$	Part 8
Dark matter fraction	$\approx 27.8\%$	$\approx 26.8\%$	$<1\%$	Part 8
Dark energy fraction	$\approx 66.7\%$	$\approx 68.3\%$	$<1.6\%$	Part 8
Electron quantum number	-1	-1	Consistent	Part 4
Up quark quantum number	$+2/3$	$+2/3$	Consistent	Part 4
Down quark quantum number	$-1/3$	$-1/3$	Consistent	Part 4
Neutrino quantum number	0	0	Consistent	Part 4
Spin	$1/2$	$1/2$	Consistent	Part 4
Magnetic moment g-factor	2	2(leading order)	Consistent	Part 4

12.3 Internal Self-Consistency of the Model

All theorems are rigorously derived from the postulates and rules; no internal logical contradictions have been found. The corollaries mutually corroborate one another: the non-universality of the five dark matter channels simultaneously explains the deviation of the energy budget, the loss ratio in merger shocks, and the difference in chemical bond strengths. Photons, material particles, dark matter, and dark energy are unified as four manifestations of the same $1/|\omega|$spectrum of the vacuum effect field Φin different frequency bands. All the "mysterious" phenomena of quantum optics find a unified geometric explanation within the "paths precede photons" framework.

12.4 Comparison with Certain Known Numerical Values

The numerical values produced by the model are close in order of magnitude to certain known numerical values. Whether this implies some as-yet-uncomprehended relationship between the model and certain known values—or whether it is merely coincidence—the author has no conclusion and leaves it to the reader to judge. The author does not claim that this construction describes any real object.

12.5 Limitations and Unfinished Aspects of the Model

- The rigorous derivation of the Monster group breaking chain has not yet been completed.
- The quantitative prediction of the three-generation fermion mass spectrum has not yet been completed.
- The quantitative calculation of the matter-antimatter asymmetry has not yet been completed.
- The complete correspondence of loop expansions in quantum field theory has not yet been completed.

- The microscopic statistical-mechanical derivation of the nonlinear terms of strong-field general relativity has not yet been completed.

12.6 Acknowledgments and Invitation

The author thanks every reader who is willing to spend time reading this record. The author welcomes criticism, examination, and discussion of any kind based on the content. If this document contains fatal flaws, the author wishes to know of them as soon as possible. If not, the author hopes it can at least serve as an interesting logical construction to be examined and criticized at leisure.

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