The Quantized Dimensional Ledger

Technical Appendix

Aid to Researchers, Students, and Technically Trained Readers

James D. Bourassa

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Contents

Purpose

This appendix supplies the formal equations, dimensional reductions, and cross-references to support the reader who wants to compute, simulate, or verify the claims in the main text. Each section includes a *Ledger note* giving the (L, F) interpretation. This appendix provides the explicit dimensional reductions and derived Ledger expressions referenced in Chapters 1–7. No new assumptions are introduced; all reductions follow from expressing physical quantities in a length–frequency basis.

1 Appendix A: Dimensional Ledger Basis

We express all physical quantities as combinations of:

$$L \quad \text{(length)}, \qquad F \quad \text{(frequency)}.$$

Derived Ledger Forms

$$m \propto \frac{L}{F^2}, \qquad q^2 \propto L^2 F, \qquad \mathcal{F} \propto \frac{F^2}{L}, \qquad E \propto L^2 F^2, \qquad p \propto LF. \tag{1.1}$$

Ledger note: These follow from rewriting SI base dimensions into a two-axis basis; the Ledger reduces parameter families by exposing shared dimensional structure.

SI $\rightarrow$ Ledger Crosswalk (selected)

Quantity	Symbol	SI Dimension	Ledger Basis
Length	L	m	L
Time	T	s	$1/F$
Mass	m	kg	L/F^2
Charge (squared)	q^2	C^2	L^2F
Field strength	$\mathcal{F}$	N/C	F^2/L
Energy	E	J	L^2F^2
Momentum	p	kg m/s	LF
Action	$\hbar$	J s	L^2F

Example: Fine-Structure Constant

$$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \hbar c} = \frac{q^2}{E\,L} = \frac{L^2 F}{(L^2F^2)\,L} = \frac{1}{FL}. \tag{1.2}$$

Ledger note: A “mystery number” resolves to a ratio of scale.

2 Appendix B: Worked Ledger Examples

2.1 Hydrogen Spectrum as Standing-Wave Modes

Bohr condition:

$$2\pi r_n = n\lambda, \qquad n \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{2.1}$$

With $F \propto 1/n$ and $E \propto L^2 F^2$,

$$E_n \propto \frac{1}{n^2}. \tag{2.2}$$

Ledger note: Spectral regularity arises from coherence under boundary conditions.

2.2 Harmonic Oscillator

$$E_n = \left(n + \tfrac{1}{2}\right)\hbar\omega, \qquad \hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \tfrac{1}{2}m\omega^2\hat{x}^2. \tag{2.3}$$

Ladder structure:

$$\hat{a} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}}\left(\hat{x} + \frac{i}{m\omega}\hat{p}\right), \quad [\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = 1. \tag{2.4}$$

Ledger note: $\omega \sim F$, so $E \propto F$; quantization counts modes selected by the geometry.

2.3 Electromagnetic Propagation

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}}, \qquad \nabla^2 \mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0. \tag{2.5}$$

Ledger note: Propagation is coherence (phase) maintained across L. With $c \sim LF$ in Ledger scaling.

2.4 Field Energy Density (EM)

$$E_{\text{stored}} = \int_V u \, \mathrm{d}V, \qquad u = \tfrac{1}{2}\left(\varepsilon_0 \, \mathbf{E}^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0}\, \mathbf{B}^2\right). \tag{2.6}$$

Ledger note: $E \propto L^2 F^2$; storage is configuration stability, not mechanical strain.

Appendix B.3 The Dimensional Cell and Scaling Hierarchy

B.3.1 Definitions and Identities

Dimensional Cell (quantized geometry–oscillation packet). We define the invariant cell quantity

$$\mathcal{A}_u \;\equiv\; L^3 \, F^2, \tag{2.7}$$

which counts "how much geometry is coherently oscillating." It is the bookkeeping grain of the ledger: three powers of length (volume) and two powers of frequency (oscillation intensity).

Ledger bases and derived quantities. Throughout the appendix we express all quantities in the two primitive axes L (length) and F (frequency):

$$E = h\,F \quad \sim \quad L^2 F^2, \tag{2.8}$$

$$p = LF, \tag{2.9}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{F}, \tag{2.10}$$

$$m = \frac{hF}{c^2}. \tag{2.11}$$

Equations (2.8)–(2.11) ensure every formula can be ledger-audited in L and F while preserving standard constants as bridges rather than primitives.

Quantum reference at the cell scale. At the quantum reference scale we use the Compton wavelength λ_C and the corresponding frequency

$$F_q \; = \; \frac{c}{\lambda_C}, \qquad \text{so that} \qquad \lambda_C\, F_q \; = \; c. \tag{2.12}$$

With (2.11) this gives the familiar $m = hF/c^2$ while preserving the geometric–oscillatory grammar.

Dimensional closure (3L + 2F). Any physically valid expression must fit within the ledger's closure order:

$$\text{Total dimensional order} \;\leq\; L^3 F^2. \tag{2.13}$$

This acts as a guardrail against hidden unit inflation and inconsistent formulations.

B.3.2 Scaling at Fixed Cell Invariant

Consider rescalings $(L, F) \mapsto (sL,\, F')$ that preserve the cell invariant $\mathcal{A}_u$ in (2.7):

$$(sL)^3\,(F')^2 \;=\; L^3 F^2 \;\;\Longrightarrow\;\; F' \;=\; s^{-3/2}\,F. \tag{2.14}$$

Consequences for derived quantities under this *cell-invariant* rescaling:

$$p' = (sL)(s^{-3/2}F) \;=\; s^{-1/2}\,p, \tag{2.15}$$

$$E' = (s^2L^2)(s^{-3}F^2) \;=\; s^{-1}\,E, \tag{2.16}$$

$$m' = \frac{hF'}{c^2} \;=\; s^{-3/2}\,m, \tag{2.17}$$

$$t' = \frac{1}{F'} \;=\; s^{3/2}\,t. \tag{2.18}$$

Thus an increase in geometric scale ($s > 1$) at fixed $\mathcal{A}_u$ lowers characteristic frequencies, energies, and masses while stretching characteristic times.

Remark on frames with fixed c. Empirically, c is invariant; identities like $c = LF$ are understood as kinematic relations using the appropriate L, F pairing for the propagation mode. In practice, for a cavity of size L, the dominant mode scales $F \sim c/(2L)$ while ledger auditing preserves the L, F grammar.

B.3.3 The Scaling Hierarchy (from cell to cosmos)

We outline a constructive hierarchy in which coherent structures are built by organizing Dimensional Cells into standing-wave networks.

1. **Cell level (quantum reference).** Choose $(L, F) = (\lambda_C, F_q)$ with $\lambda_C F_q = c$. The cell stores $E = hF_q$ and contributes curvature/phase to neighbors; it is the atomic "grain" of ledger bookkeeping.
2. **Atomic shells and resonators.** Boundary conditions select allowed modes; e.g. circular/linear cavities give $F \propto 1/L$. Discrete mode closure ($2\pi r_n = n\lambda$) yields familiar spectra.
3. **Molecular/condensed matter domains.** As cells synchronize into domain structures, coherence windows appear. Energy storage follows geometry via $E \sim L^2F^2$; permissible normal modes solve $\det\big(K - \omega^2 M\big) = 0$.
4. **Mesoscopic to macroscopic media.** Coherent domains tile into larger resonant networks. Transport, stiffness, and attenuation become statements about how L and F are routed by geometry.
5. **Astronomical structures.** On large scales the same grammar persists: slower characteristic frequencies accompany larger coherent lengths; energy densities track $\sim L^2F^2$; curvature encodes persistent resonance.

B.3.4 Worked Mini-Examples

(i) Cavity mode (1D). For a length L with fixed ends, the m-th mode satisfies

$$F_m = \frac{m\,c}{2L}, \qquad E_m = hF_m, \qquad p_m = LF_m. \tag{2.19}$$

Ledger note: increasing L reduces F_m and E_m while maintaining the same bookkeeping.

(ii) Compton identity (cell reference). With $\lambda_C = h/(mc)$ and $F_q = c/\lambda_C$,

$$\lambda_C F_q = c, \qquad m = \frac{hF_q}{c^2}. \tag{2.20}$$

Ledger note: mass is a rate-of-oscillation measure in a geometric frame, not an independent primitive.

(iii) Momentum and energy under cell-invariant rescaling. Using (2.14), p and E follow (2.15)–(2.16); hence doubling characteristic length ($s = 2$) reduces momentum by $2^{-1/2}$ and energy by 2^{-1} at fixed $\mathcal{A}_u$.

B.3.5 Ledger Audit: How to Verify Any Formula

Given a candidate relation, audit as follows:

1. Rewrite every symbol in terms of L and F (use $E = hF$, $p = LF$, $m = hF/c^2$, $t = 1/F$).
2. Confirm both sides match exactly in powers of L and F.
3. Ensure the total dimensional order does not exceed L^3F^2.
4. Record the ledger line for traceability (e.g., $E \sim L^2F^2$).

B.3.6 Experimental Hooks (Fail-Fast)

- **Cavity scaling:** Pre-register L and mode index m. Predict $F_{\text{pred}} = mc/(2L)$. Pass if $|F_{\text{meas}} - F_{\text{pred}}| \leq \delta F$ under controlled conditions.
- **Domain energy storage:** Measure field energy density u and integrated E. Confirm E tracks geometric reconfiguration consistent with $E \sim L^2F^2$.

B.3.7 Summary

The Dimensional Cell $\mathcal{A}_u = L^3F^2$ provides the smallest meaningful ledger grain for geometry–oscillation bookkeeping. Coherent structures across scales are built by arranging these cells into standing-wave networks. Because all derived quantities reduce to L and F, scaling behavior becomes transparent, audits become mechanical, and cross-domain unification emerges as a property of the bookkeeping itself rather than an added hypothesis.

3 Appendix C: Core Equation Sets

3.1 Maxwell's Equations (SI)

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}, \qquad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0, \tag{3.1}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}, \qquad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}. \tag{3.2}$$

Lorentz force:

$$\mathbf{F} = q\left(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}\right). \tag{3.3}$$

Energy density and Poynting vector:

$$u = \tfrac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^2 + \tfrac{1}{\mu_0}\mathbf{B}^2), \qquad \mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0}\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}. \tag{3.4}$$

Ledger note: $\mathcal{F} \propto F^2/L$; propagation respects a conserved phase relationship across space.

3.2 General Relativity (essentials)

Einstein–Hilbert action:

$$S = \frac{c^3}{16\pi G}\int R\sqrt{-g}\,\mathrm{d}^4x + S_{\mathrm{matter}}. \tag{3.5}$$

Field equations:

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}. \tag{3.6}$$

Geodesic equation:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x^\mu}{\mathrm{d}\tau^2} + \Gamma^\mu{}_{\alpha\beta}\frac{\mathrm{d}x^\alpha}{\mathrm{d}\tau}\frac{\mathrm{d}x^\beta}{\mathrm{d}\tau} = 0. \tag{3.7}$$

Weak-field (Newtonian) limit:

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = 4\pi G \rho, \qquad g_{00} \approx -\left(1 + \frac{2\Phi}{c^2}\right). \tag{3.8}$$

Ledger note: Curvature tracks persistent resonance density; "mass" is a proxy for configuration stability.

3.3 Quantum Mechanics (core)

Time-dependent Schrödinger:

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \hat{H}\psi. \tag{3.9}$$

Time-independent:

$$\hat{H}\psi = E\psi. \tag{3.10}$$

Hydrogen energies:

$$E_n = -\frac{13.6\ \mathrm{eV}}{n^2}, \qquad \tilde{\nu} = R_\infty\left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{m^2}\right). \tag{3.11}$$

Ledger note: $E \propto L^2 F^2$; stability is allowed mode selection.

3.4 Chemistry & Condensed Matter (anchors)

Normal modes (small oscillations):

$$\det\big(\mathbf{K} - \omega^2 \mathbf{M}\big) = 0. \tag{3.12}$$

1D lattice dispersion:

$$\omega(k) = 2\sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}\left|\sin\frac{ka}{2}\right|. \tag{3.13}$$

Ledger note: Chemistry's "bonds" present as phase-compatible modes; $\omega \sim F$.

3.5 Biophysics (coherence marker)

Kuramoto order parameter:

$$re^{i\Psi} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N} e^{i\theta_j}. \tag{3.14}$$

Ledger note: Neural/multicellular coherence appears when coupling aligns phases: a Ledger domain in (L, F).

4 Appendix D: Chapter-by-Chapter Map

This map aligns each chapter of the main book (Ch. 1–14) to formal equations and their Ledger reductions.

Ch. 1 — The Ledger in Plain Sight

Core idea: relationships > objects. No required equations; see Section 1 and the table therein.

Ch. 2 — The Hidden Order Beneath Physics

Fine structure and constants:

$$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \textbf{(Ledger: } \alpha = \frac{1}{FL}\textbf{)}. \tag{4.1}$$

Scale ratios:

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k}, \quad \omega = 2\pi f \quad \Rightarrow \quad \textbf{(Ledger: } F \sim \omega\textbf{)}. \tag{4.2}$$

Ch. 3 — The Ledger Idea

$$E = \hbar\omega, \quad p = \hbar k \quad \Rightarrow \quad \textbf{(Ledger: } E \propto L^2F^2,\ p \propto LF\textbf{)}. \tag{4.3}$$

Ch. 4 — Units, Constants, and the Rosetta Stone

Use Eq. (1.1) and the crosswalk table to translate any derived quantity into (L, F). ***Example:*** **field strength $\mathcal{F}$ has (Ledger: F$\propto F^2/L$).**

Ch. 5 — From Maxwell to Einstein to Now

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0\varepsilon_0\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \nabla^2\mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \;\; \textbf{(Ledger: } c \sim LF\textbf{)}. \tag{4.4}$$

Ch. 6 — A Universe of Relationships

Energy–momentum:

$$E^2 = p^2c^2 + m^2c^4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \textbf{(Ledger: } (L^2F^2) \sim (LF)^2 + (L/F^2)^2F^4\textbf{)}. \tag{4.5}$$

Ch. 7 — The Ledger in Action

Standing waves: $2\pi r_n = n\lambda$; **see Section 2.1.** ***Resonators:*** $f_m = \frac{mc}{2L}$ **for cavity modes (Ledger:** $F \sim 1/L$**).**

Ch. 8 — Testable Predictions

Generic falsifier pattern: **choose an observable** O **with no free fit parameters under Ledger reduction; specify tolerance** δO**. Example: cavity** Q **scaling with geometry:** $Q \sim \frac{F}{\Delta F}$ **with (Ledger:** F **set by** $1/L$**).**

Ch. 9 — Electromagnetism and Gravity

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}, \tag{4.6}$$

Ledger note: **Two expressions of geometry: curvature at rest (gravity) vs. curvature in propagation (EM).**

Ch. 10 — Atoms, Molecules, Minds

$$\hat{H}\psi = E\psi, \qquad \det\big(\mathbf{K} - \omega^2 \mathbf{M}\big) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \textbf{(Ledger: } \omega \sim F\textbf{)}. \tag{4.7}$$

Ch. 11 — The Energy Question

$$u = \tfrac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^2 + \tfrac{1}{\mu_0}\mathbf{B}^2), \qquad E_{\textbf{stored}} = \int u \, \mathrm{d}V \quad \Rightarrow \quad \textbf{(Ledger: } E \propto L^2 F^2\textbf{)}. \tag{4.8}$$

Ch. 12 — The Great Simplification

Criterion for a "Golden Key" theory: **fewer independent assumptions, greater explanatory power. Ledger: reduces many constants to one bidimensional structure (Eq. (1.1)).**

Ch. 13 — Resistance, Gatekeeping, Quiet Revolution

No new equations; references to Section 3 establish that the Ledger recovers standard physics with fewer primitives.

Ch. 14 — The Coming Decade

Targets for experimental confirmations: cavity coherence, domain-coherence storage, weak-field phase shifts, neural phase alignment. Each has a Ledger falsifier: if observed scaling violates (L, F) predictions beyond tolerance, the Ledger is wrong.

5 Appendix E: Notation and Conventions

Vectors bold $(\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{B})$, tensors index notation $(G_{\mu\nu})$. SI used unless noted. Gaussian/cgs variants are equivalent up to unit choices; Ledger reductions are unit-agnostic.

Starter References

- J. D. Jackson, *Classical Electrodynamics*, 3rd ed., Wiley.
- R. Shankar, *Principles of Quantum Mechanics*, 2nd ed., Springer.
- S. Carroll, *Spacetime and Geometry*, Addison–Wesley.
- H. Goldstein, *Classical Mechanics*, 3rd ed., Pearson.

Appendix F — Ledger Predictions: Experimental Validation Protocols (v1.0)

This appendix provides testable predictions derived from the Quantized Dimensional Ledger (QDL). The Ledger asserts that stable coherent systems across physical, material, and biological scales obey the geometric–oscillatory invariant:

$$A_u = L^3 F^2, \tag{5.1}$$

where L denotes characteristic geometric extent and F denotes oscillatory rate. From this invariant follow the dimensional scaling relations:

$$F \propto L^{-1}, \qquad E \sim L^2 F^2, \qquad p \sim LF, \qquad t \sim \frac{1}{F}. \tag{5.2}$$

These relations yield observable signatures that can be evaluated using standard laboratory apparatus.

F.1 Resonant Cavity Scaling Test (Physics Laboratory)

Objective. Evaluate whether resonance frequencies scale predictably with cavity length under stable boundary conditions.

Prediction. A change in cavity length $L \to sL$ produces:

$$F' = s^{-1} F. \tag{5.3}$$

Method.

1. Measure baseline resonance frequency F_0 at initial length L_0.

2. **Adjust cavity length to $L_1 = sL_0$ using a calibrated actuator.**

3. **Measure resulting resonance frequency F_1.**

4. **Determine scaling exponent of F relative to L.**

Pass Criterion. **Observed scaling matches $F \propto L^{-1}$ within experimental tolerance.**

Fail Criterion. **Deviation requiring additional fitted correction terms.**

F.2 Coherent Domain Storage Scaling (Materials / Energy Laboratory)

Objective. **Determine whether energy associated with magnetic or ferroelectric domain configurations scales with geometric structure.**

Prediction. **Stored and reconfiguration energy scale with domain geometry as:**

$$E \sim L^2 F^2. \tag{5.4}$$

Method.

1. **Prepare coherent domain structures of differing characteristic dimensions L.**

2. **Induce controlled reconfiguration between domain states.**

3. **Measure input work and recovered energy.**

4. **Examine scaling of energy change with geometric size.**

Pass Criterion. **Energy variation follows the predicted geometric scaling.**

Fail Criterion. **Energy variation is independent of geometric configuration.**

F.3 Network Coherence Scaling (Neuroscience / Biophysics Laboratory)

Objective. **Test whether coherent biological oscillations scale predictably with spatial extent of synchrony.**

Prediction. **For an effective coherence region of size L_{eff}:**

$$F_{\text{eff}} \propto L_{\text{eff}}^{-3/2}. \tag{5.5}$$

Method.

1. **Identify a coherent oscillatory region and measure (L_0, F_0).**

2. Increase or decrease coherent region size via controlled modulation.
3. Measure resulting (L_1, F_1).
4. Determine scaling exponent relating F to L.

Pass Criterion. Observed scaling follows $F \propto L^{-3/2}$.

Fail Criterion. Frequency remains unchanged or follows a different scaling relation.

F.4 Weak-Field Electromagnetic Phase Test (Precision Interferometry)

Objective. Assess whether small changes in gravitational potential produce calculable electromagnetic phase shifts.

Prediction. A controlled change in nearby mass distribution yields a phase shift consistent with dimensional Ledger reduction, with no tunable parameters.

Method.

1. Compute expected phase change from Ledger scaling.
2. Modulate mass position relative to interferometer or cavity.
3. Measure resulting phase response.
4. Compare measured and predicted phase curves.

Pass Criterion. Phase shift matches pre-computed prediction.

Fail Criterion. Model requires fitted coefficients to match data.

F.5 Interpretation

A consistent pattern of matching results across multiple domains indicates that coherence behavior, stored energy, and oscillatory dynamics share a common geometric–oscillatory structure described by the Ledger invariant A_u.

A consistent pattern of mismatches under controlled conditions would indicate that the Ledger framework does not fully describe the tested systems.