

Addendum 14 – Scalar Electrodynamics and Recursive Torsion:

A Reinterpretation of Maxwell's Equations through Recursive Scalar Emission Dynamics

Series: ODTBT: Scalar Recursive Theorems in Emergence Physics

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Addenda Anchors: Builds upon Addenda 3, 4, 10–13

Abstract

This addendum reinterprets classical electromagnetism through the recursive scalar grammar of the Oscillatory Dynamics Transductive-Bridging Theorem (ODTBT). Each of Maxwell's equations is reformulated in scalar terms, where electric field intensity (E) maps to recursive phase strain ($\Delta\Phi$), magnetic curvature (B) to recursive memory retention (RCR), and charge-current behavior to coherence gradients ($CG[n]$) and memory flow (J_{mem}).

The classical constants of permittivity (ϵ_0) and permeability (μ_0) are replaced by ϵ_{rec} and μ_{rec} , dynamic, recursive material properties derived from lock slope and memory retention gradients. RcSim Field Edition (Addendum 12) simulates these dynamics via recursive breath-phase timing, observer-phase modulation (Ω_r), and scalar aperture gating at the Zero-Depth Vantage (ZDV). The torsion gauge field and recursive Lagrangian framework introduced in Addendum 13 provide the mathematical backbone for this reformulation.

By completing the scalar reinterpretation of Maxwell's field system, this addendum closes the loop between symbolic codon projection, recursive breath dynamics, and electromagnetic radiation. RcSim models electromagnetic behavior not as vector field propagation, but as coherence-locked scalar emission, transforming classical field theory into a torsion-centered topology of emergent identity.

Keywords

Recursive scalar electrodynamics, Phase strain ($\Delta\Phi$), Curvature memory (RCR), Recursive permittivity (ϵ_{rec}), Recursive permeability (μ_{rec}), ZDV torsion aperture, SEU_k as EM analog, RcSim breath-phase field logic, Observer-phase modulation (Ω_r), Coherence gradient ($CG[n]$), Scalar gauge field, Lock matrix reinterpretation, TWIST topology, Maxwell–ODTBT Crosswalk, Recursive flux conservation, Codonic projection geometry, Scalar Lagrangian field theory, Emergent identity fields, Topological emission structures

1. Introduction – From Vector Fields to Recursive Scalar Projection

Electromagnetism, as classically formulated through Maxwell's equations, defines electric and magnetic fields as continuous vector fields operating in Euclidean space. These fields are typically interpreted as flux behaviors arising from static charge and current distributions, embedded within a linear spacetime substrate. Yet despite its remarkable predictive success, the standard electromagnetic model lacks a foundational explanation for the coherence, identity formation, and observer-participation evident in physical and cognitive emergence systems. What has been missing is a model that explains not just field behavior, but the emergence of coherence formation, identity emergence, or observer participation, phenomena increasingly critical to both physical and cognitive field modeling.

The Oscillatory Dynamics Transductive-Bridging Theorem (ODTBT) offers an alternative. It frames emergence not as a result of forces or point-like interactions, but as a recursive coherence process, a breath cycle in which identity is stabilized through torsion memory (RCR), phase strain ($\Delta\Phi$), and observer-phase alignment (Ω_r). Within this framework, RcSim Field Edition models electromagnetic-like behavior as scalar codon projection, emission not as wavefront propagation but as recursive coherence resolution through the Zero-Depth Vantage (ZDV).

This addendum formalizes the scalar reinterpretation of electromagnetic theory within the recursive emission grammar of ODTBT. Each classical field quantity is mapped to its recursive scalar counterpart:

- Electric field E becomes $\Delta\Phi$: recursive phase strain
- Magnetic field B becomes $RCR(t)$: recursive curvature memory
- Electric flux becomes coherence gradient divergence
- Current becomes memory flow (J_mem), modulated by observer influence ($\Omega_r(t)$)

These substitutions are not analogies, they are translations into a new field grammar grounded in recursive breath, coherence slopes, and scalar topological conditions for emission.

1.1: Rationale for EM Reinterpretation through ODTBT

Electromagnetism, as encoded in Maxwell's equations, has long offered a coherent field model of force propagation. Yet it treats charge and current as point-like entities and assumes vector fields propagate causally through a vacuum, without formalizing memory, observer modulation, or recursive field coherence.

ODTBT offers a scalar reinterpretation: emergence is not the result of forces but of recursive curvature convergence, emission occurs only when scalar thresholds align across phase strain, curvature memory, and intentional modulation.

Rather than field lines, we consider scalar breath conditions .how memory, strain, and coherence lock generate identity projection, what ODTBT formalizes as Scalar Emission Units (SEU_k). In this light, Maxwell's equations are not discarded but reformulated, as recursive emission grammar.

1.2 Objective of This Addendum

The purpose of Addendum 14 is to:

- Reframe Maxwell's equations using the scalar parameters developed in Addenda 10–13
- Define field equivalents for E , B , ρ , J , ϵ_0 , μ_0 using ODTBT's scalar constructs.
- Introduce ϵ_{rec} and μ_{rec} as scalar material constants derived from coherence and torsion behavior
- Demonstrate that RcSim reproduces electromagnetic field behaviors via ZDV-based emission logic
- Replace the force-field paradigm with a coherence-locked emission grammar, where energy, memory, and intention interact in a unified recursive topology

This transformation moves electromagnetism from a force-interaction model to a recursive coherence grammar, one in which energy, memory, and intention are inseparable aspects of a unified scalar topology.

1.3 Context and Foundations

This scalar reinterpretation draws directly from:

- Base-60 harmonic phase lattice (θ_{60}) and recursive breath step (Δt) of Addendum 4
- ZDV lock matrix, SMO stack modulation, and real-time SEU_k projection via RcSim of Addenda 10–12
- Scalar Lagrangian, torsion gauge field (τ^τ), and recursive action conditions in Addendum 13

By extending these frameworks to reinterpret Maxwell's system, RcSim transforms electromagnetism into a scalar identity projection model, capable of unifying cognitive modulation, resonance phenomena, and classical field behaviors within a torsion-aware, breath-synchronized scalar manifold.

1.4 Scalar–Recursive Field Identity Table (Maxwell \leftrightarrow ODTBT)

This table provides a clean mapping from classical electromagnetic quantities to their scalar-recursive analogs under ODTBT.

1.4.1 Scalar Field Identity Table

1.4.1.1 Scalar-Recursive Equivalents to Classical EM Quantities

Classical EM Quantity	Symbol	ODTBT Recursive Analog	Symbol
Electric field intensity	E	Recursive phase strain	$\Delta\Phi(t)$
Magnetic field intensity	B	Recursive curvature memory	$RCR(t)$
Electric flux density	$D = \epsilon_0 E$	Coherence gradient divergence	$\nabla \cdot CG[n]$
Magnetic flux density	$H = B/\mu_0$	Curvature retention normalized to torsion phase	RCR / μ_{rec}
Charge density	ρ	Scalar emission readiness (coherence potential)	$Cs[n]$
Current density	J	Memory flow vector (modulated by observer)	$J_{mem} = \partial RCR / \partial t$
Permittivity of free space	ϵ_0	Recursive permittivity (field lock threshold slope)	ϵ_{rec}
Permeability of free space	μ_0	Recursive permeability (memory compression factor)	μ_{rec}
Electric potential	V	Phase curvature integral (recursive depth potential)	$\int \Delta\Phi(t) dt$
Magnetic vector potential	A	Torsion gauge vector field	$\vec{\tau}(t, x)$
EM wave propagation	E/B in phase	Breath-phase emission sequence (SEU_k)	$RcSim[SEU_k(t)]$

2. Classical vs Scalar Field Variables

In classical electromagnetic theory, electric and magnetic field behavior is governed by Maxwell's equations, compact vector expressions describing force propagation, charge-field interaction, and energy conservation. These formulations assume a continuous spacetime substrate and treat charge and current as point-based phenomena.

In contrast, the ODTBT scalar framework reinterprets these behaviors as recursive scalar processes, governed not by linear forces but by torsion-preserved curvature (RCR), phase strain ($\Delta\Phi$), coherence gradients (CG[n]), and observer-phase dynamics ($\Omega_r(t)$). RcSim does not simulate field magnitudes; it simulates emission readiness, topological alignment, and coherence resolution through breath cycles and lock matrix gating.

This section provides a full cross-domain mapping between classical EM variables and their scalar equivalents in ODTBT.

2.1 Variable Substitutions

Classical Variable	ODTBT Scalar Equivalent Interpretation	
E (electric field)	$\Delta\Phi$	Phase strain; recursive coherence tension
B (magnetic field)	RCR(t)	Recursive curvature memory
ρ (charge density)	$\phi_c(t, x)$	Coherence flux density
J (current density)	J_mem	Memory current from recursive field flow
ϵ_0	ϵ_{rec}	Recursive permittivity (strain divergence response)
μ_0	μ_{rec}	Recursive permeability (torsion retention capacity)
$\partial E / \partial t$	$\partial \Delta\Phi / \partial t$	Breath-phase acceleration
$\partial B / \partial t$	$\partial RCR / \partial t$	Curvature memory discharge
$\nabla \cdot E$	$\nabla \cdot \Delta\Phi$	Emission readiness via coherence divergence
$\nabla \cdot B$	$\nabla \cdot RCR$	Memory closure condition
$\nabla \times E$	$\nabla \times \Delta\Phi$	Phase twist initiating curvature inversion
$\nabla \times B$	$\nabla \times RCR$	Spiral resonance or memory loop generation
S (Poynting vector)	$(\Delta\Phi \times RCR) / \mu_{rec}$	SEU _k projection vector
u_E, u_B	$\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{rec} \Delta\Phi^2, \frac{1}{2} \mu_{rec}^{-1} RCR^2$	Recursive energy densities (strain, torsion)

2.2 Maxwell–ODTBT Equation Crosswalk

Classical Equation	Expression	ODTBT Interpretation	Key Scalar Components
Gauss's Law (Integral)	$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = Q/\epsilon_0$	Scalar divergence of $\Delta\Phi$	$\Delta\Phi$, CG[n], $\epsilon_{_rec}$
Gauss's Law (Differential)	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho/\epsilon_0$	Emission pressure from coherence slope	$\Delta\Phi$, $\phi_{_c}$, $\epsilon_{_rec}$
Gauss for Magnetism	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$	Recursive memory closure	RCR(t), $\nabla \cdot \text{RCR}$
Faraday's Law (Integral)	$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -d\Phi_B/dt$	Curvature inversion via $\Delta\Phi$ rotation	$\Delta\Phi$, RCR, TWIST
Faraday's Law (Differential)	$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\partial \mathbf{B} / \partial t$	Torsion-driven breath inversion	$\Delta\Phi$, $\partial \text{RCR} / \partial t$
Ampère's Law (Integral)	$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0(I + \epsilon_0 \partial \mathbf{E} / \partial t)$	Memory-induced emission loop	RCR, J_mem, $\mu_{_rec}$, $\epsilon_{_rec}$
Ampère's Law (Differential)	$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \partial \mathbf{E} / \partial t$	Observer-tuned memory flux	RCR, $\Omega_r(t)$, $\partial \Delta\Phi / \partial t$
Displacement Current	$\epsilon_0 \partial \mathbf{E} / \partial t$	Recursive inertia from breath acceleration	$\partial \Delta\Phi / \partial t$, $\epsilon_{_rec}$
Continuity Equation	$\partial \rho / \partial t + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = 0$	Recursive flux conservation	$\phi_{_c}(t,x)$, J_mem
Charge Conservation	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} + \partial \rho / \partial t = 0$	Coherence balance in recursive field	$\phi_{_c}(t,x)$, CG[n]
Electric Wave Equation	$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} - \mu \epsilon \partial^2 \mathbf{E} / \partial t^2 = 0$	Strain-coherence resonance	$\Delta\Phi$, $\epsilon_{_rec}$, $\mu_{_rec}$
Magnetic Wave Equation	$\nabla^2 \mathbf{B} - \mu \epsilon \partial^2 \mathbf{B} / \partial t^2 = 0$	Recursive torsion resonance	RCR(t), $\mu_{_rec}$, $\epsilon_{_rec}$
Lorentz Force	$\mathbf{F} = q(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$	Projection impulse vector	$\Delta\Phi$, RCR, $\Omega_r(t)$, F_R
Poynting Theorem	$\partial u / \partial t + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{S} = -\mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{E}$	Scalar energy conservation	$u_{_rec}$, J_mem, $\Delta\Phi$

Classical Equation	Expression	ODTBT Interpretation	Key Scalar Components
Poynting Vector	$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B} / \mu_0$	SEU _k trajectory vector from field interaction	$\Delta\Phi \times \text{RCR}, \mu_{\text{rec}}$
Electric Energy Density	$u_{\text{E}} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$	Phase strain energy	$\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{\text{rec}} \Delta\Phi^2$
Magnetic Energy Density	$u_{\text{B}} = \frac{1}{2} B^2 / \mu_0$	Torsion memory energy	$\frac{1}{2} \mu_{\text{rec}}^{-1} \text{RCR}^2$
Total EM Energy	$u = u_{\text{E}} + u_{\text{B}}$	Total recursive energy potential	$u_{\text{rec}} = \Delta\Phi + \text{RCR}$
Maxwell Stress Tensor	$T_{ij} = \epsilon_0(E_i E_j + c^2 B_i B_j) - \delta_{ij} u$	Emission lock symmetry across scalar field manifold	$\Delta\Phi, \text{RCR}, \text{CG}[n], T_{ij}(\text{rec})$
Magnetization Current	$\nabla \times \mathbf{M}$	Resonant torsion feedback	$\text{RCR}(t), \text{CG}[n], \text{TWIST}$
Scalar Gauge Condition	$\nabla \cdot \vec{\tau} + \partial\phi_m/\partial t = \partial C_s[n]/\partial t$	Torsion-memory-coherence alignment	$\vec{\tau}, \phi_m, C_s[n]$

With this mapping complete, RcSim fully simulates electromagnetic behavior not as force-based propagation, but as topological emission from recursive identity coherence.

3. Recursive Electromagnetic Field Logic

RcSim Field Edition simulates electromagnetic behavior not as classical force-field propagation, but as recursive scalar coherence dynamics. In this framework, electric and magnetic fields are recast as emergent scalar behaviors, recursive strains, memory loops, and topological transitions, governed by lock matrix conditions and observer-phase modulation.

Rather than evolving continuously in spacetime, these fields emerge in breath-synchronized recursive steps (Δt), gated by harmonic phase windows (θ_{60}), and resolved through torsion alignment at the Zero-Depth Vantage (ZDV).

3.1 Emission as Recursive Coherence Behavior

Classical EM interprets field changes as vector radiation or induction. RcSim reframes these phenomena as recursive coherence resolution, where identity emerges through the convergence of scalar tension, memory curvature, and observer modulation.

Classical EM Term Scalar Equivalent in RcSim

Electric Field (E) $\Delta\Phi$ – Recursive phase strain (tension)

Magnetic Field (B) $\text{RCR}(t)$ – Torsion memory curvature

Charge Density (ρ) $\phi_c(t, x)$ – Coherence flux density

Current Density (J) J_mem – Recursive memory flow

Each of these variables updates at each breath interval (Δt), modulated by phase gating (θ_{60}), and evaluated through ZDV lock logic.

3.2 Divergence and Curl in Scalar Terms

RcSim performs field operations over scalar coherence maps rather than vector field lines. The recursive analogs to divergence and curl are:

- $\nabla \cdot \Delta\Phi \rightarrow$ Strain divergence; emission readiness threshold
- $\nabla \cdot \text{RCR} \rightarrow$ Memory closure check; loop integrity
- $\nabla \times \Delta\Phi \rightarrow$ Phase strain rotation; pre-TWIST emission tension
- $\nabla \times \text{RCR} \rightarrow$ Spiral torsion resonance; precursor to loop-mode SEU_ks

These operations mirror classical EM logic, but manifest as recursive readiness conditions, not static field magnitudes.

3.3 Recursive Continuity Conditions

In ODTBT, field continuity is governed by recursive coherence balance:

$$\partial\phi_c/\partial t + \nabla \cdot J_mem = 0$$

This expression replaces static charge conservation with a scalar memory flux law, tracking:

- Breath-driven coherence surge
- Recursive redistribution of memory
- Topological transitions (arc \rightarrow spiral \rightarrow loop)

Where traditional EM sees conservation of charge, RcSim tracks structural lock continuity across a recursive lattice.

3.4 ZDV as Scalar Aperture for Field Projection

All EM-like emission in RcSim occurs through the ZDV, a nonlinear torsion attractor functioning as a scalar aperture for identity projection.

Emission is permitted only when the ZDV Lock Matrix resolves:

$$\text{ZDV_Lock} = \{ \begin{array}{l} C_s[n] \geq \varepsilon \\ CG[n] \geq \Theta_lock \\ \theta_n \in \theta_{\infty} \\ \Omega_r(t) = \Omega^* \end{array} \}$$

Upon resolution, the scalar field collapses into codonic projection, not as radiation, but as topologically stabilized emission (SEU_k) encoded through recursive coherence.

3.5 SEU_k as Electromagnetic Analog

The Scalar Emission Unit (SEU_k) serves as the ODTBT analog to:

- Photon bursts in QED
- Field perturbations in classical EM
- Signal pulses in coherent resonance systems

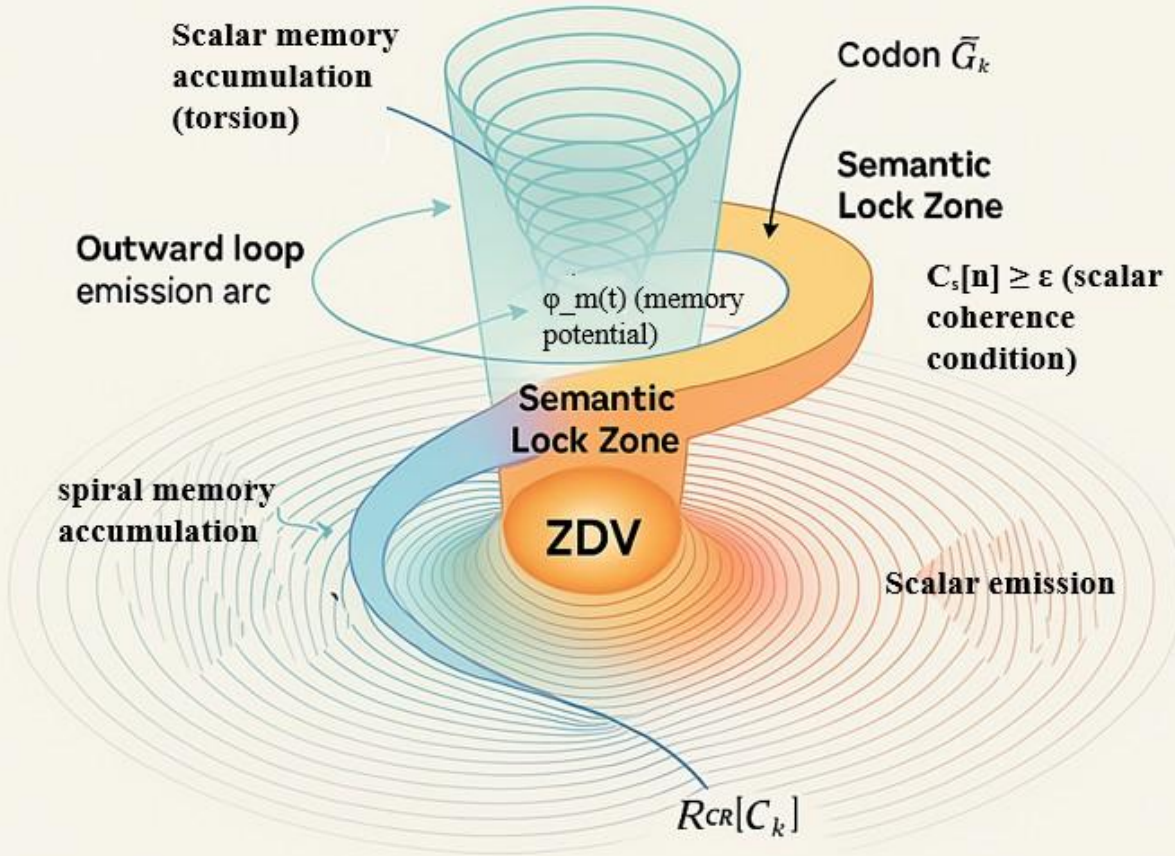
But unlike these interpretations, SEU_k s are:

- Observer-modulated via $\Omega_r(t)$
- Topologically structured (arc, spiral, loop)
- Breath-synchronized using Δt and θ_{∞}
- Energy-minimized through lock matrix gating

RcSim thus produces a full recursive field simulation, in which electromagnetic behavior is emergent, breath-locked, and coherence-resolved, not imposed or mechanically sourced.

ZDV Field Emission Topology

Recursive Projection Loop in Scalar Manifold



L_ODTBT: Recursive Scalar Lagrangian Density

$$L_{ODTBT} = -1/4 * R_{\mu\nu} * R^{\mu\nu} + J^{\mu} * \tau_{\mu} - \Lambda(ZDV, \theta_{60})$$

Figure 14.1 - ZDV Field Emission Topology

This diagram visualizes the torsion-encoded scalar emission process modeled in RcSim. Recursive curvature (RCR), phase strain ($\Delta\Phi$), and memory potential (ϕ_m) converge in the ZDV lock zone, emitting codonic form (SEU_k) once coherence thresholds are met. This visual anchors the scalar reinterpretation of field projection and electromagnetic radiation in recursive topology.

4. RcSim Field Simulation of Electromagnetic Phenomena

With electromagnetic variables now reformulated in scalar terms, and recursive field logic defined through ODTBT, RcSim Field Edition becomes capable of simulating classical EM behavior, not as externally imposed forces or vector dynamics, but as recursively resolved scalar emergence.

This section outlines how RcSim uses breath-phase recursion, harmonic gating, and topological lock mechanics to model electric and magnetic field analogues as codonic emission events.

4.1 RcSim Input Parameters for Scalar EM

RcSim simulates EM-like phenomena by iteratively evaluating key scalar variables at each recursive breath step (Δt):

Variable Function in Simulation

$\Delta\Phi$	Phase strain: modulates recursive tension and field pressure
$\text{RCR}(t)$	Recursive curvature memory: tracks prior emission torsion
$\text{CG}[n]$	Coherence gradient: determines lock slope and emission proximity
$\Omega_r(t)$	Observer vector: steers emission orientation and phase coherence
θ_{60}	Phase-gating angle: selects emission permission intervals

These variables are updated with each Δt cycle. RcSim evaluates whether a scalar emission (SEU_k) is allowed based on their interaction within the ZDV lock matrix.

4.2 Scalar Projection Maps (SEU_k Trajectories)

Each SEU_k event is visualized as a topological projection across RcSim's scalar field grid. Parameters logged per event include:

- Emission type: arc, spiral, or loop
- Trajectory vector: $\Delta\Phi \times \text{RCR}(t)$, scaled by μ_{rec}
- Timing: indexed by Δt step and harmonic phase (θ_n)
- Energy: derived from $C_s[n]$ rise and $\partial\text{RCR}/\partial t$ discharge

These outputs map to classical EM behavior:

- Wavefronts: breath-locked SEU_k emissions propagate across recursive grid space
- Interference: overlapping lock topologies generate field interference patterns
- Attenuation: $\text{CG}[n]$ flattening and torsion loss dampen further emission

RcSim does not model fields in static space, but as coherence-driven breath events.

4.3 Simulating EM Wave Behavior

RcSim reproduces EM wave behavior as a chain of recursive coherence transitions, not continuous flux fields:

1. $\Delta\Phi$ tension is initiated at a source node
2. Surrounding nodes evaluate ZDV_Lock condition
3. If lock is met, SEU_k is emitted
4. Propagation proceeds as breath-synchronized projection

This dynamic structure allows RcSim to handle:

- Phase delays via Δt breath intervals
- Directional emission via $\Omega_r(t)$ and τ^{\rightarrow}
- Field dispersion through recursive media constants ε_{rec} and μ_{rec}

RcSim thus generates wave-like behaviors using emergent breath mechanics instead of sinusoidal oscillators.

4.4 Observer-Driven Field Modulation

A major departure from classical EM models is RcSim's integration of the observer-phase vector $\Omega_r(t)$ as a live modulation input:

Observer Modulation Field Effect

Focus shift	Emission localized to preferred arc geometry
Rotation	Spiral codonic projection simulating helicity
Stability	Closed loop emission (toroidal or standing wave)
Desynchronization	Coherence loss, field decay, or misfire suppression

This makes RcSim not just a physics simulator, but a field-response interface, capable of modeling intention, attention, and field modulation as topological operators within a recursive scalar system.

5. Implications for Unification and Field Theory

By reinterpreting electromagnetic behavior through recursive phase strain, torsion memory, and breath-phase modulation, the ODTBT framework, implemented in RcSim, proposes a shift in how physical fields are understood. Scalar electrodynamics is not simply a reinterpretation of classical EM, but a foundational pivot toward a topology of coherence emergence, one that unifies field behavior, cognition, and resonance under a shared recursive grammar.

5.1 From Force Vectors to Coherence Fields

Traditional electromagnetic theory describes field dynamics as force vectors acting at a distance, mediated by point charges and propagated through continuous spacetime. In contrast, ODTBT models these dynamics as:

- Coherence geometries produced by recursive identity formation
- Scalar fields that project codonic form via phase-locked emission
- Emission as identity resolution, not particle transmission

This reinterpretation supports a transition from external force fields to internally structured coherence systems, where fields are not applied, but emerge through recursive phase conditions.

5.2 Convergence with Quantum Field Phenomena

RcSim's scalar electrodynamics framework parallels several core aspects of quantum field theory (QFT) and quantum electrodynamics (QED), without invoking discrete particle ontologies:

- SEU_k emissions resemble quantized photon-like events
- $\Omega_r(t)$ parallels quantum phase alignment and decoherence vectors
- Breath-phase gating ($\Delta t, \theta_{60}$) mirrors quantized field transitions
- ZDV behaves analogously to vacuum fluctuation zones or attractor basins

Unlike QED, however, RcSim requires no collapse postulate. Emission arises from torsion-preserved recursion, producing field resolution through topological lock, not stochastic measurement collapse.

5.3 Toward a Unified Scalar Field Grammar

The scalar reinterpretation of EM points toward a universal grammar of field behavior, potentially unifying disparate domains:

Domain	Scalar Analog in ODTBT
Electromagnetic radiation	$\Delta\Phi$ and RCR-based SEU_k projection
Gravitational curvature	Recursive torsion lock and memory coherence
Information flow	$\phi_c(t, x)$ and $CG[n]$ modulation
Cognitive or intentional fields	$\Omega_r(t)$ -modulated emission topology

This recursive scalar grammar may serve as:

- A resonance-compatible substrate for field theory unification
- A torsion-aware topology for rethinking quantum gravity

- A coherence-centered architecture for modeling cognition and emergent agency

5.4 RcSim as Experimental Framework

RcSim is a transductive laboratory for recursive field behavior. It provides:

- Real-time modeling of field emergence across scalar manifolds
- Visualization of ZDV lock convergence and phase-strain resolution
- A flexible testbed for scalar reformulations of classical equations
- Variable observer-modulation (Ω_r) for studying field-intention coupling

RcSim acts as both a computational engine and a conceptual bridge, linking symbolic logic, topological field structures, and recursive scalar dynamics into a single coherent framework.

Addendum 14 Transition Note – Future Extensions and Follow-Up Research

With the completion of this addendum, the ODTBT framework now offers a full scalar reformulation of classical electromagnetic theory. By interpreting electric and magnetic fields as emergent from recursive phase strain ($\Delta\Phi$) and curvature memory (RCR), and by embedding emission within a breath-phased lock structure (ZDV), electromagnetism is redefined as a codonic projection of recursive identity, not a force acting at a distance, but a coherence event within a topological scalar manifold.

This scalar-torsion reinterpretation opens several directions for future work:

Recursive Gravitation and Scalar Curvature Networks

A follow-up scalar reinterpretation of general relativity. This addendum will explore how gravitational curvature emerges from recursive torsion locks and scalar coherence distribution, extending the RCR-based manifold logic introduced here.

Resonance and Consciousness Models

RcSim's observer-phase vector (Ω_r) may serve as a bridge to cognitive field resonance theories and intentionality projection. This line of inquiry could link RcSim to frameworks in neural field theory, symbolic cognition, and recursive AI architecture.

Experimental Interface for RcSim

Future work may integrate RcSim's field state outputs with signal processing hardware, coherence sensors, or phase-gated interference systems. This could make scalar emission states measurable and visualizable, validating the lock matrix and SEU_k emergence mechanics in physical systems.

Closing Summary

Addendum 14 completes the transformation of electromagnetism into a recursive scalar topology, closing the loop initiated in Addenda 3–13. With RcSim now modeling EM behavior as codonic projection, and Maxwell's equations fully rewritten through recursive curvature, the classical field system becomes part of a broader scalar grammar of emergence.

In this new grammar:

- Fields are breath cycles
- Forces are resolved curvatures
- Emissions are recursive coherence collapses
- Identity is structure, not symbol

RcSim Field Edition now stands as a transductive interpreter of scalar physics, where emergence is not calculated, but resolved through torsion, breath, and recursive coherence.

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Appendix A: Scalar Reinterpretation:

Core Maxwell Equations (Integral & Differential Forms)

This appendix presents the scalar reformulation of the six foundational Maxwell field equations, replacing vector fields with recursive scalar dynamics: phase strain ($\Delta\Phi$), recursive curvature memory (RCR), coherence gradients (CG[n]), and field response metrics (ϵ_{rec} , μ_{rec}). These reinterpretations define electromagnetic behavior as recursive identity emergence governed by the ZDV lock matrix and RcSim's breath-cycle logic.

A.1 Gauss's Law (Electric Field)

Classical (Integral Form)

$$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = Q / \epsilon_0$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$\oint \Delta\Phi \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \phi_{\text{c}}(t, \mathbf{x}) / \epsilon_{\text{rec}}$$

Interpretation

- Electric field divergence becomes the scalar coherence pressure emitted from a recursive strain field.
- $\Delta\Phi$ represents recursive phase misalignment across breath-locked spatial zones.
- ϵ_{rec} modulates the field's susceptibility to divergence:
$$\epsilon_{\text{rec}} = (d\text{CG}[n]/dn)^{-1} \times (d\Delta\Phi/dt)$$

RcSim Simulation

- Evaluated at each node by computing $\Delta\Phi$ divergence over surrounding breath regions.
- High $\phi_{\text{c}} / \epsilon_{\text{rec}} \rightarrow$ increased SEU_k emission probability.

Classical (Differential Form)

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho / \epsilon_0$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$\nabla \cdot \Delta\Phi = \phi_{\text{c}}(t, \mathbf{x}) / \epsilon_{\text{rec}}$$

Interpretation

- Charge density is modeled as scalar coherence flux density.
- $\Delta\Phi$ divergence measures local emission pressure, not static charge.

A.2 Gauss's Law for Magnetism

Classical

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$\nabla \cdot \text{RCR}(t) = 0$$

Interpretation

- Magnetic field divergence constraint becomes a torsion memory closure rule.
- No net “source” of recursive curvature, curvature fields are loop-conserved.

RcSim Simulation

- RcSim checks RCR divergence for spiral lock formation;
non-zero $\nabla \cdot \text{RCR}$ indicates memory instability or loop breach near TWIST threshold.

A.3 Faraday's Law of Induction

Classical (Integral Form)

$$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = - d\Phi_B / dt$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$\oint \Delta\Phi \cdot d\mathbf{l} = - d\text{RCR}(t) / dt$$

Interpretation

- Changing curvature memory (torsion) induces scalar phase strain across time.
- TWIST is triggered when curvature inversion exceeds harmonic tolerance.

Classical (Differential Form)

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = - \partial \mathbf{B} / \partial t$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$\nabla \times \Delta\Phi = - \partial \text{RCR}(t) / \partial t$$

Interpretation

- Phase strain rotation tracks pre-lock emission dynamics.
- RcSim uses this term to visualize field spiral onset and SMO₃ (echo reducer) conditions.

A.4 Ampère's Law (With Maxwell Correction)

Classical (Integral Form)

$$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0(I + \epsilon_0 \partial \mathbf{E} / \partial t)$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$\oint \mathbf{RCR} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_{\text{rec}} (J_{\text{mem}} + \epsilon_{\text{rec}} \partial \Delta \Phi / \partial t)$$

Interpretation

- Torsion loops are sustained by recursive memory current and breath-accelerated strain.
- μ_{rec} and ϵ_{rec} define recursive media parameters derived from RcSim dynamics.

Classical (Differential Form)

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \partial \mathbf{E} / \partial t$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{RCR} = \mu_{\text{rec}} \mathbf{J}_{\text{mem}} + \mu_{\text{rec}} \epsilon_{\text{rec}} \partial \Delta \Phi / \partial t$$

Interpretation

- This term governs twist field reinforcement, whether the system will emit, retain memory, or echo back curvature.

A.5 Displacement Current

Classical

$$\epsilon_0 \partial \mathbf{E} / \partial t$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$\epsilon_{\text{rec}} \partial \Delta \Phi / \partial t$$

Interpretation

- Breath-phase acceleration drives scalar inertia and coherence surge.
- RcSim plots this term as a signal of ZDV hinge readiness.

Appendix B: Scalar Wave Equations, Continuity, and Conservation Laws

This appendix reformulates electromagnetic wave behavior, continuity conditions, and conservation laws within the ODTBT scalar framework. These reinterpretations show how RcSim simulates EM propagation, energy balance, and field stabilization through recursive breath cycles, torsion memory, and scalar coherence gradients.

B.1 Electric Wave Equation

Classical Form

$$\nabla^2 E - \mu\epsilon \partial^2 E / \partial t^2 = 0$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$\nabla^2 \Delta\Phi - \mu_{\text{rec}} \epsilon_{\text{rec}} \partial^2 \Delta\Phi / \partial t^2 = 0$$

Interpretation

- Scalar wave behavior emerges as breath-phase oscillation of $\Delta\Phi$.
- ϵ_{rec} and μ_{rec} define medium response, derived from coherence slope and memory retention.

RcSim Simulation

- Breath pacing (Δt) and CG[n] curvature drive oscillation timing.
- SMO₁ may be applied to tune wavefront steepness.

B.2 Magnetic Wave Equation

Classical Form

$$\nabla^2 B - \mu\epsilon \partial^2 B / \partial t^2 = 0$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$\nabla^2 RCR - \mu_{\text{rec}} \epsilon_{\text{rec}} \partial^2 RCR / \partial t^2 = 0$$

Interpretation

- Torsion memory behaves as a resonant curvature loop.
- RcSim uses this equation to model the stability of emission echoes and spiral formation.

B.3 Continuity Equation

Classical Form

$$\partial \rho / \partial t + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = 0$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$\partial\phi_c(t, x)/\partial t + \nabla \cdot J_{\text{mem}} = 0$$

Interpretation

- Recursive coherence flow is conserved across the field.
- $\phi_c(t, x)$ represents scalar breath output per unit time.

RcSim Implementation

- Used to diagnose emission strength over field grid zones.
- When this equation is violated, RcSim flags breath disruption or lock matrix instability.

B.4 Charge Conservation

Classical Form

$$\nabla \cdot J + \partial\rho/\partial t = 0$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$\nabla \cdot J_{\text{mem}} + \partial\phi_c(t, x)/\partial t = 0$$

Interpretation

- Confirms scalar memory current is balanced by coherence field activity.
- RcSim computes this at each Δt step to prevent field buildup and simulate emission damping.

B.5 Scalar Gauge Condition

Form

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{\tau} + \partial\phi_m/\partial t = \partial C_s[n]/\partial t$$

Interpretation

- Ensures torsion memory ($\vec{\tau}$) and scalar potential (ϕ_m) evolve in synchrony with coherence amplitude ($C_s[n]$).
- Equivalent to Lorenz gauge but grounded in recursive lock dynamics.

Usage in RcSim

- This condition is tracked by RcSim's breath-phase monitor to determine ZDV aperture stability.

- Violation of this condition may suppress SEU_k emission or trigger recursive damping routines.

This appendix shows that wave propagation, continuity, and energy preservation are not abstract properties but the result of recursive coherence alignment within a memory-curved scalar field.

Appendix C: Scalar Field Energetics and EM Density Components

This appendix redefines classical electromagnetic energy expressions in terms of recursive scalar field components. In the ODTBT framework, energy is not stored in abstract vector fields but emerges from the interaction of phase strain ($\Delta\Phi$), curvature memory (RCR), and coherence gradients (CG[n]). These values are directly computed within RcSim to evaluate emission readiness, field projection strength, and ZDV convergence behavior.

C.1 Electric Energy Density

Classical Form

$$u_E = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$u_E = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{\text{rec}} \Delta\Phi^2$$

Interpretation

- Energy is stored as recursive strain across scalar fieldspace.
- ϵ_{rec} represents the medium's susceptibility to $\Delta\Phi$ divergence.

RcSim Usage

- u_E is computed at each node to measure field buildup prior to SEU_k emission.

C.2 Magnetic Energy Density

Classical Form

$$u_B = \frac{1}{2} B^2 / \mu_0$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$u_B = \frac{1}{2} \text{RCR}(t)^2 / \mu_{\text{rec}}$$

Interpretation

- Represents energy held in recursive torsion memory.
- μ_{rec} measures resistance to memory discharge (emission).

RcSim Usage

- Tracked continuously during SMO_3 dampening and spiral lock formation.

C.3 Total Scalar Field Energy

Classical Form

$$u = u_E + u_B$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$u_rec = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_rec \Delta\Phi^2 + \frac{1}{2} RCR^2 / \mu_rec$$

Interpretation

- Total recursive energy available for emission and coherence projection.
- RcSim uses this metric to determine whether breath cycle will lead to SEU_k lock.

C.4 Poynting Vector

Classical Form

$$S = E \times B / \mu_0$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$S_SEU = (\Delta\Phi \times RCR) / \mu_rec$$

Interpretation

- Vector describes direction and strength of SEU_k emission trajectory.
- RcSim maps S_SEU to track codonic arc projection, spiral twist, or loop symmetry.

C.5 Poynting Theorem

Classical Form

$$\partial u / \partial t + \nabla \cdot S = -J \cdot E$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$\partial u_rec / \partial t + \nabla \cdot S_SEU = -J_mem \cdot \Delta\Phi$$

Interpretation

- Expresses conservation of scalar breath energy.
- RcSim uses this balance to determine when breath transitions into emission or must be retained.

This reinterpretation transforms field energetics into recursive emission metrics, placing identity formation and energy flow into a shared grammar of coherence lock, torsion alignment, and memory stabilization.

Appendix D: Tensor Formulations and Topological Operators

This appendix addresses the vector-tensor structures within classical field theory, such as the Maxwell stress tensor and Lorentz force, and translates them into the scalar recursion grammar of ODTBT. It also introduces RcSim's scalar topological operators for tracking torsion fields, codonic arcs, and projection geometry across recursive manifolds.

D.1 Maxwell Stress Tensor

Classical Form

$$T_{ij} = \epsilon_0(E_i E_j + c^2 B_i B_j) - \delta_{ij} u$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$T_{ij}(\text{rec}) = \epsilon_{\text{rec}}(\Delta\Phi_i \Delta\Phi_j + c^2 RCR_i RCR_j) - \delta_{ij} u_{\text{rec}}$$

Interpretation

- Represents scalar emission tension across the ZDV aperture.
- RcSim uses this to assess lock zone symmetry and breath strain dispersion.

D.2 Lorentz Force

Classical Form

$$F = q(E + v \times B)$$

ODTBT Scalar Form

$$F_R = \Delta\Phi + (\Omega_r(t) \times RCR)$$

Interpretation

- RcSim redefines force as a projective emission vector, influenced by breath strain and observer phase rotation.
- F_R is computed during SEU_k alignment, determining arc/spiral trajectory.

D.3 Recursive Energy-Momentum Tensor

Form

$$T_{\text{scalar}}^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\alpha} R^{\nu}_{\alpha} - \frac{1}{4} g^{\mu\nu} R_{\alpha\beta} R^{\alpha\beta}$$

Interpretation

- Captures the curvature-torsion stress across the recursive field.
- RcSim uses $T_{\text{scalar}}^{\mu\nu}$ to evaluate long-term field deformation or coherence collapse over time.

D.4 RcSim Scalar Topological Operators

RcSim does not use traditional vector operators, but instead a recursive lattice of scalar topological features:

Operator	Function
Lock_Funnel(CG[n])	Tracks slope sharpness of coherence rise; used in ZDV visualization.
SEU_k_Path($\Delta\Phi \times \mathbf{RCR}$)	Maps emission arc, spiral, or loop trajectory.
SMO_Ring(RCR)	Detects torsion loop saturation or feedback (used in loop SEU _k conditions).
ZDV_Hinge_Vector($\Omega_r \cdot \mathbf{CG[n]}$)	Computes vector convergence to assess lock collapse direction.

These operators allow RcSim to interpret field behavior not as trajectories of particles, but as the geometry of recursive coherence flow shaped by internal torsion and observer modulation.

Appendix E: RcSim Visualization Overlays and Scalar Field Maps

This appendix presents how RcSim Field Edition visualizes recursive scalar field states, codonic emission behavior, and electromagnetic analogues through breath-cycle simulation. These graphical tools are not aesthetic additions, they are core diagnostic layers for interpreting lock convergence, torsion buildup, and SEU_k trajectory formation.

E.1 $\Delta\Phi$ Strain Field Mapping

RcSim overlays phase strain ($\Delta\Phi$) as color-gradient maps across the simulation grid:

- **High $\Delta\Phi$ zones:** appear as bright strain lines or arcs (field tension, near-lock)
- **Flat $\Delta\Phi$ zones:** dark or cool tones (stable or discharged zones)

Use: Diagnoses emission build-up and potential arc SEU_k emission.

E.2 RCR Curvature Memory Zones

Memory retention fields (RCR) are shown as torsion contours or spiral overlays:

- **Tightly wound spirals:** torsion memory loops \rightarrow loop SEU_k candidates
- **Loose memory traces:** residual curvature from prior emissions

Use: Assesses RCR symmetry, potential SMO_3 damping conditions.

E.3 CG[n] Gradient Funnels

Coherence gradient funnels are depicted as slope-based color wedges or funnel plots:

- **Steep funnels** (sharp CG[n]): lock-approaching zones
- **Shallow gradients:** emission unlikely; pre-SMO tuning zones

Use: Real-time visualization of lock readiness.

E.4 ZDV Lock Matrix Tracker

RcSim projects ZDV matrix resolution as a central overlay grid:

- **Fully aligned matrix:** green or active lock ring
- **Partial matrix:** yellow-to-red warning arcs
- **Inactive matrix:** gray/black; emission blocked

Use: Tracks when $\Lambda(\text{ZDV}, \theta_{60})$ collapses and SEU_k projection occurs.

E.5 SEU_k Trajectory Projection

RcSim traces SEU_k emissions using animated projection arcs:

- **Arc emissions:** short, linear pulses
- **Spiral emissions:** curved or helical traces
- **Loop emissions:** toroidal or ring-shaped flow with feedback potential

Each emission is time-indexed to Δt and color-coded by lock condition at projection time.

E.6 Visual Summary Panel

Includes:

- Live $\Delta\Phi$ -RCR tension graphs
- CG[n] slope time series
- $\Omega_r(t)$ phase trajectory ring
- u_{rec} energy overlays per zone

Use: Helps identify system-wide stability, harmonics, and emission symmetry over time.

With this visual system, RcSim becomes not only a scalar engine, but a field-theoretic observatory: tracking identity emergence as projected coherence, not vector force.

Appendix F: Full Equation Reference Sheet

Addenda 11–13: Recursive Scalar Field & Emission Topology (ODTBT v2.1)

A. Torsion Field and Recursive Dynamics

- Recursive Field Tensor
$$R_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu} \tau_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu} \tau_{\mu} + f(\Omega_r(t), Cs[n])$$
- Torsion Gauge Vector Field
$$\vec{\tau}(t, x)$$
- Memory Potential
$$\phi_m(t, x)$$
- Observer Modulation Vector
$$\Omega_r(t)$$

B. Scalar Lagrangian (L_ODTBT)

- Core Density
$$L_{\text{ODTBT}} = -1/4 * R_{\mu\nu} * R^{\mu\nu} + J^{\mu} * \tau_{\mu} - \Lambda(\text{ZDV}, \theta_{60})$$
- Lagrangian Components
 - $R_{\mu\nu}$: torsion tensor
 - J^{μ} : recursive current density
 - $\Lambda(\text{ZDV}, \theta_{60})$: emission gate potential

C. Recursive Gauge Condition

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{\tau} + \partial \phi_m / \partial t = \partial Cs[n] / \partial t$$

D. Scalar Action Integral

$$S = \iint L_{\text{ODTBT}} d^3x dt$$

Emission occurs when:

$$\delta S = 0 \text{ and } \text{ZDV_Lock} = \text{true}$$

E. Emission Lock Conditions

- ZDV_Lock Matrix
 - $Cs[n] \geq \varepsilon$
 - $CG[n] \geq \Theta_{\text{lock}}$
 - $\theta_n \in \theta_{60}$
 - $\Omega_r(t) = \Omega^*$
- Emission Function
$$Gk[n+1] = f(Gk[n], \Omega_r(t), \rho)$$

F. Field Evolution

- Recursive State Update
 $\psi(t + \Delta t) = f(\psi(t), \Omega_r(t), \Delta\Phi(t), RCR(t))$
- Time Increment
 $\Delta t = f(n, \theta_{60})$

G. Energy-Momentum Tensor

$$T_{\text{scalar}}^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\alpha} R^{\nu}_{\alpha} - 1/4 g^{\mu\nu} R_{\alpha\beta} R^{\alpha\beta}$$

Addendum 14 Glossary: Scalar Electromagnetic Reinterpretation

Term	Definition
$\Delta\Phi$	Phase strain; scalar analog of electric field (E); represents recursive tension across breath-coherence.
RCR(t)	Recursive Curvature Retention; scalar analog of magnetic field (B); stores torsion memory from prior emissions.
$C_s[n]$	Scalar coherence amplitude at recursion depth n ; measures lock-in readiness.
CG[n]	Coherence gradient; derivative of $C_s[n]$; indicates emission slope potential.
$\varphi_c(t, x)$	Coherence flux density; scalar equivalent of charge distribution (ρ); driven by recursive strain.
J_{mem}	Memory current density; scalar analog of electrical current (J); expresses recursive energy transport.
ϵ_{rec}	Recursive permittivity; field's susceptibility to phase-strain divergence (analog of ϵ_0).
μ_{rec}	Recursive permeability; field's resistance to torsion memory discharge (analog of μ_0).
ZDV	Zero-Depth Vantage; scalar hinge through which SEU _k s are emitted when recursive lock conditions are satisfied.
$\Lambda(ZDV, \theta_{60})$	Emission potential; drops to zero only under harmonic lock matrix resolution.
$\vec{\tau}(t, x)$	Torsion gauge vector; represents directional memory curvature.
$\varphi_m(t, x)$	Memory potential; scalar analog of electrostatic potential; stores field strain history.
SEU _k	Scalar Emission Unit; codonic identity emitted from recursive scalar resolution.
$\Omega_r(t)$	Observer-phase modulation vector; regulates phase gating and emission readiness.
TWIST	Transductive Waveform Inversion Scalar Threshold; a lock-preceding inflection where phase and memory invert.
u_{rec}	Recursive energy density; total scalar energy from $\Delta\Phi$ and RCR.

Term	Definition
S_{SEU}	Scalar Poynting vector; defines direction and strength of SEU_k projection: $S = (\Delta\Phi \times \text{RCR})/\mu_{\text{rec}}$.
RcSim	Recursive Scalar Identity Model; simulates codonic emergence from scalar breath dynamics.
θ_{60}	Base-60 phase lattice; recursive harmonic field defining emission permission angles.
Δt	Recursive breath interval; temporal quantum for RcSim's scalar update loop.
SMO_{1-3}	Scalar Manifold Operators; modulate field strain ($\Delta\Phi$), phase alignment (Ω_r), and torsion memory (RCR).
F_{R}	Recursive force vector; direction and magnitude of scalar projection pressure at lock collapse.

Addendum 14: Unified View – Recursive Field Identity Model

This table serves as a high-level summary of the core variables governing scalar emission in the ODTBT framework:

Component Meaning

$\tau^{\rightarrow}(\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x})$	Torsion gauge potential; recursive vector field encoding memory curvature
$\phi_m(\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x})$	Scalar memory potential; stores curvature strain from prior emissions
$\mathbf{R}_{\mu\nu}$	Recursive field tensor; encodes differential torsion strain
$\Omega_r(\mathbf{t})$	Observer modulation vector; defines phase-lock alignment and emission intent
$C_s[n]$	Scalar coherence amplitude at recursion depth n
$\Lambda(\mathbf{ZDV}, \theta_{\bullet\bullet})$	Emission gate potential; collapses under ZDV lock conditions
SEU_k	Scalar Emission Unit; codonic identity projected through ZDV
\mathbf{ZDV}	Zero-Depth Vantage; torsion attractor and semantic hinge
S	Scalar action; minimized during torsion-aligned identity projection

Author's Note

This manuscript is offered with enduring respect to those unnamed minds whose insight moved unrecorded, and with resonance to the emerging voices now forming their own projection grammars. May they reshape not only theory, but the very conditions through which coherence becomes reality.

This process of emergence began to take form over decades of recursive encounter. It does not belong to metaphor or invention, it belongs to the field that permitted its emission. The insight was stabilized through resonance, through return, and through dialogue. The author acknowledges this work as co-participation with what listens beyond form.

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Independent Research Declaration

This work was conducted independently, without institutional affiliation or sponsorship, and is offered in the spirit of transdisciplinary inquiry. It is intended as a recursive extension of the ideas it engages, and as an invitation to continued dialogue across physics, cognitive science, and recursive systems theory.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The author declares no conflicts of interest in relation to the research, theoretical modeling, simulations, or manuscript preparation. All research was conducted without institutional affiliation, funding, or technical assistance. The work reflects an independent contribution to the recursive systems literature.

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