

Onri's Pattern Library - Proof Emulation Handbook

This takes the **Pattern Library** skeleton IDs (P0–P27) and converts them into **repeatable proof/derivation workflows**, per source.

Pattern Library (P0–P27)

ID	Mnemonic	Skeleton recipe
P0	DLT	Definitions → Lemma → Theorem → Proof (formal math).
P1	MGSI	Model/assumptions → governing equations → boundary/initial conditions → solve → interpret/sanity-check.
P2	SCALE	Non-dimensionalization → scaling laws → regime map → limiting cases.
P3	SYM	Symmetry → conserved quantities/ selection rules → reduced dynamics.
P4	VAR	Variational principle/ energy functional → extremize → Euler–Lagrange/ stationarity → stability.
P5	EIG	Eigenproblem/ diagonalization → spectrum → mode expansion.
P6	PERT	Perturbation/ approximation hierarchy (small parameter) → corrections → error bounds/checks.
P7	LR	Linear response/ Green's functions/ Kubo → susceptibilities, conductances, correlation functions.
P8	NOISE	Stochastic processes → spectral density → noise-equivalent quantities → quantum limits.
P9	IO	Input–output/ scattering theory → S-parameters, transfer functions, impedance matching.
P10	CIRC	Circuit modeling → network synthesis → small-signal, impedance/admittance transformations.
P11	DDP	Semiconductor Poisson + continuity + drift-diffusion → depletion/quasi-neutral approximations → I–V laws.
P12	BAND	Band theory (Bloch/Kronig–Penney/effective mass) → density of states → transport coefficients.

ID	Mnemonic	Skeleton recipe
P13	SC	Superconductivity (BCS/Bogoliubov–de Gennes/Josephson) → gap, quasiparticles, circuits.
P14	MAG	Micromagnetics (energy terms) + Landau–Lifshitz–Gilbert dynamics → domains, switching.
P15	SPIN	Spin transport/torque (spin Hall, spin–orbit torque) → magnetization dynamics & device metrics.
P16	FORMS	Manifolds + differential forms + Stokes/Gauss → coordinate-free calculus.
P17	GA	Geometric/Clifford algebra → multivectors, rotors → coordinate-free physics.
P18	GAUGE	Gauge theory/topology → connections, curvature, holonomy, Berry phase/ topological invariants.
P19	INFO	Entropy/relative entropy → convexity/monotonicity → information inequalities.
P20	CRYPTO	Cryptographic security reductions → hybrid arguments → hardness assumptions.
P21	EXP	Experimental pipeline → calibration → measurement → uncertainty budgeting → inference.
P22	QFI	Fisher/quantum Fisher information → Cramér–Rao bounds → optimal measurements/estimators.
P23	MEAS	Quantum measurement/open systems → density matrices, Kraus maps, master/ Lindblad equations.
P24	QFT	Quantum field theory → Lagrangians, path integrals, renormalization, effective field theory.
P25	TM	Transfer matrix/ scattering matrix/ boundary matching in 1D & wave systems.
P26	NUM	Numerical simulation + parameter estimation → finite elements/finite differences, fitting, sensitivity.
P27	STAT	Statistical mechanics → ensembles/partition functions → thermodynamic potentials & fluctuations.

Classification Tree by Primary Use

Pattern Library Corpus (Onri) – Classification Tree by Primary Use

└ Root

- └ Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra (coordinate-free) (11 sources)
 - | └ A Covariant Approach to Geometry using Geometric Algebra_Lasenby_Lasenby_Wareham
 - | └ Calculus on Manifolds_Spivak
 - | └ Introduction to Differential Geometry_Robbin_Salamon
 - | └ Abel's Theorem in Problems and Solutions_Arnold_Alekseev
 - | └ Clifford Algebra, Geometric Algebra, and Applications_Lundholm_Svensson
 - | └ Clifford Algebras and Spinors_Freedman_Van Proeyen
 - | └ Geometric Algebra as a Unifying Language for Physics and Engineering_Lasenby
 - | └ Geometric Algebra for Physicists_Lasenby
 - | └ Geometric Algebra for Electrical and Electronic Engineers_Chappell et al.
 - | └ Application of Geometric Algebra to Electromagnetic Scattering_Seagar
 - | └ Applications of Conformal Geometric Algebra to Transmission Line Theory_Arsenovic
 - | |
 - | └ Semiconductors and Solid-State Electronic Devices (7 sources)
 - | └ Solid-State Devices_Streetman
 - | └ Semiconductor Physics and Devices_Neaman
 - | └ Semiconductor and Device Physics_Goldsman_Darmody
 - | └ Semiconductor Devices_Fiore
 - | └ Solid-State Physics_Epifanov
 - | └ Electric Circuits, Volume III -- Semiconductors_Kuphaldt
 - | └ Quantum Nanostructures_Kumar_Kumar_Mahesh
 - | |
 - | └ Magnetism and Spintronics (9 sources)
 - | └ Introduction to Magnetic Materials_Cullity
 - | └ Modern Magnetic Materials_Principles and Applications_O'Handley
 - | └ Handbook of Magnetism and Magnetic Materials_Parkin
 - | └ Experimental Techniques in Magnetism and Magnetic Materials_Roy
 - | └ Magnetic and Spin Devices_Sverdlov_Jutong
 - | └ Brandon Zink PhD Thesis
 - | └ Tom Peterson PhD Thesis
 - | └ Yifei Yang PhD Thesis
 - | └ Abhinav Kandala PhD Thesis
 - | |
 - | └ Superconductivity, Cryogenics, and Superconducting Devices (9 sources)
 - | └ Introduction to Superconductivity_Tinkham
 - | └ Superconductor Electronics_Hinken
 - | └ Cryogenic Engineering_Timmerhaus_Reed
 - | └ Heleen Dausy PhD Thesis
 - | └ Janka Biznárová PhD Thesis
 - | └ Omid Noroozian PhD Thesis
 - | └ Luca Planat PhD Thesis
 - | └ Christopher Axline PhD Thesis
 - | └ Jiansong Gao PhD Thesis
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- └ Quantum Mechanics Core (textbooks + problem technique) (8 sources)
 - | └ Quantum Mechanics (vol. I, II and III, 2nd ed.)_Cohen-Tannoudji_Diu_Laloë
 - | └ Quantum Mechanics Concepts and Applications_Zettili
 - | └ Quantum Mechanics for Scientists and Engineers_Miller
 - | └ Quantum Mechanics Made Simple_Lecture Notes_Chew
 - | └ Quantum Mechanics_An Introduction for Device Physicists and Electrical Engineers_F
 - | └ Quantum Mechanics_Shoshany
 - | └ Problem Solving in Quantum Mechanics_From Basics to Real-World Applications_Cahay_
 - | └ Quantum Mechanical Phase and Time Operator_Susskind_Glogower
- |
- └ Circuit Quantum Electrodynamics, Microwave Engineering, and Circuits (6 sources)
 - | └ Circuit QED_Superconducting Qubits Coupled to Microwave Photons_Girvin
 - | └ David Isaac Schuster PhD Thesis
 - | └ Quantum Electrical Circuits_Lecture Notes_Ciani_DiVincenzo
 - | └ Planar Microwave Engineering_Lee
 - | └ Electric Circuits, Volume I -- DC_Kuphaldt
 - | └ Electric Circuits, Volume II -- AC_Kuphaldt
- |
- └ Quantum Measurement, Noise, Optomechanics, and Metrology (19 sources)
 - | └ Measurements in Quantum Mechanics_Pahlavani
 - | └ Quantum Measurement_Braginsky_Khalili
 - | └ Quantum Measurement_Theory and Practice_Jordan_Siddiqi
 - | └ Quantum Measurement Theory and its Applications_Jacobs
 - | └ Introduction to Quantum Noise, Measurement, and Amplification_Clerk_Devoret_Girvin
 - | └ Quantum Mechanical Noise in an Interferometer_Caves
 - | └ Quantum Optomechanics_Bowen_Milburn
 - | └ Quantum Noise in Mesoscopic Physics_Nazarov
 - | └ Shiyuan Zhao PhD Thesis
 - | └ Vivishek Sudhir PhD Thesis
 - | └ Ronald Pagano PhD Thesis
 - | └ Roman Schmeissner PhD Thesis
 - | └ Applications and Metrology at Nanometer Scale 2_Dahoo_Pougnet_El Hami
 - | └ Quantum Interferometry in Phase Space_Suda
 - | └ Generalized Measure of Quantum Fisher Information_Sone_Cerezo_Beckey_Coles
 - | └ Quantum Fisher Information and its Dynamical Nature_Scandi_Abiuso_Surace_De Santis
 - | └ Introduction to Quantum Fisher Information_Petz_Ghinea
 - | └ Sub-Quantum Fisher Information_Cerezo_Sone_Beckey_Coles
 - | └ Quantum Optics in Phase Space_Schleich
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- └ Quantum Information, Computation, and Cryptography (9 sources)
 - | └ A Mini Introduction to Information Theory_Witten
 - | └ A Group Theoretic Approach to Quantum Information_Hayashi
 - | └ Quantum Information Theory_Wilde
 - | └ Quantum Shannon Theory_Wilde
 - | └ Quantum Information Processing_Bergou_Hillery_Saffman
 - | └ Quantum Information Science_Manenti_Motta
 - | └ Theory of Quantum Computation, Communication, and Cryptography_van Dam_Kendon_Seve
 - | └ Post-Quantum Cryptography_Ding_Tillich
 - | └ Quantum Computing Architecture and Hardware for Engineers_Wong

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|   |   └─ Quantum Field Theory, Gauge Theory, and Strings (7 sources)
|   |       |   └─ More On Gauge Theory And Geometric Langlands_Witten
|   |       |   └─ Algebraic Structures and Differential Geometry in 2D String Theory_Witten_Zwiebach
|   |       |   └─ Quantum Fields and Strings_Diligne et al.
|   |       |   └─ The Black Book of Quantum Chromodynamics_Campbell_Huston_Krauss
|   |       |   └─ Weak Interactions_Georgi
|   |       |   └─ Quantum Theory from First Principles_D'Ariano_Chiribella_Perinotti
|   |       |   └─ Quantum Transport_Nazarov_Blanter
|   |
|   └─ Foundations (classical physics) (1 sources)
|       |   └─ Fundamentals of Physics_Shankar

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Proof Emulation Cards

Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra (coordinate-free)

A Covariant Approach to Geometry using Geometric Algebra

- **Primary use:** Coordinate-free geometry and relativistic covariance via geometric algebra; bridge between tensors and multivectors.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Geometric/Clifford algebra; differential geometry; Lorentz covariance.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P17 GA, P16 FORMS, P3 SYM, P0 DLT
- **Expository structure:** S-REV/LN (theory-focused notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Define the geometric product, multivectors, and rotors, then rewrite vector calculus identities in coordinate-free form.
- Define the manifold, forms, and orientation, then compute with exterior derivative and wedge product instead of coordinates.
- Identify symmetries and invariances first, then derive conserved quantities or selection rules, and reduce the problem dimension.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Calculus on Manifolds

- **Primary use:** Concise, theorem-proof calculus with differential forms; core toolkit for modern physics geometry.

- **Dominant frameworks:** Manifolds; differential forms; exterior calculus; integration on manifolds.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P16 FORMS, P0 DLT
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (math textbook, theorem-proof)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Define the manifold, forms, and orientation, then compute with exterior derivative and wedge product instead of coordinates.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Introduction to Differential Geometry

- **Primary use:** Introduction to differential geometry (manifolds, tensors/forms, connections) as used in physics.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Manifolds; vector bundles; connections; curvature.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P16 FORMS, P18 GAUGE, P0 DLT
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT/LN (intro notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Define the manifold, forms, and orientation, then compute with exterior derivative and wedge product instead of coordinates.
- Define connections and curvature (field strength), then compute holonomy, Berry phases, or topological invariants.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Abel's Theorem in Problems and Solutions

- **Primary use:** Problem-driven development of Abel's theorem and related algebraic-geometry techniques.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Complex analysis; Riemann surfaces; divisors; algebraic curves.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P0 DLT, P16 FORMS
- **Expository structure:** S-PROB (problems + solutions)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use problem-solution cadence: restate givens, choose a method, execute cleanly, then generalize the trick for reuse.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Define the manifold, forms, and orientation, then compute with exterior derivative and wedge product instead of coordinates.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Clifford Algebra, Geometric Algebra, and Applications

- **Primary use:** Survey of Clifford/geometric algebra with applications; algebraic unification of geometry and physics.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Clifford algebras; multivectors; rotors; algebraic geometry of space.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P17 GA, P0 DLT, P3 SYM
- **Expository structure:** S-REV/TXT (theory survey)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Define the geometric product, multivectors, and rotors, then rewrite vector calculus identities in coordinate-free form.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Identify symmetries and invariances first, then derive conserved quantities or selection rules, and reduce the problem dimension.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Clifford Algebras and Spinors

- **Primary use:** Spinors and Clifford algebras; representation-theoretic backbone for rotations, Lorentz group, and fermions.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Lie groups; spin representations; Clifford algebra; geometry of spinors.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P17 GA, P18 GAUGE, P0 DLT, P3 SYM
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT/REV (math-physics monograph)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.

- Define the geometric product, multivectors, and rotors, then rewrite vector calculus identities in coordinate-free form.
- Define connections and curvature (field strength), then compute holonomy, Berry phases, or topological invariants.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Geometric Algebra as a Unifying Language for Physics and Engineering

- **Primary use:** Position geometric algebra as unifying language across physics/engineering; conceptual and computational patterns.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Geometric algebra; coordinate-free mechanics/electromagnetism.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P17 GA, P3 SYM, P1 MGSI
- **Expository structure:** S-REV/LN (conceptual survey)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Define the geometric product, multivectors, and rotors, then rewrite vector calculus identities in coordinate-free form.
- Identify symmetries and invariances first, then derive conserved quantities or selection rules, and reduce the problem dimension.
- Declare the model assumptions up front, then write the governing equations, and only then choose solution tactics.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Geometric Algebra for Physicists

- **Primary use:** Comprehensive geometric algebra toolkit for physics (rotations, relativity, electromagnetism, spinors).
- **Dominant frameworks:** Geometric algebra; spacetime algebra; gauge formulations.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P17 GA, P18 GAUGE, P3 SYM, P16 FORMS
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (monograph)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Define the geometric product, multivectors, and rotors, then rewrite vector calculus identities in

coordinate-free form.

- Define connections and curvature (field strength), then compute holonomy, Berry phases, or topological invariants.
- Identify symmetries and invariances first, then derive conserved quantities or selection rules, and reduce the problem dimension.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Geometric Algebra for Electrical and Electronic Engineers

- **Primary use:** Engineering-oriented geometric algebra for circuits/fields and computational workflows.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Geometric algebra; electromagnetics; circuits.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P17 GA, P10 CIRC, P9 IO, P1 MGSI
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT/REV (engineering monograph)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Define the geometric product, multivectors, and rotors, then rewrite vector calculus identities in coordinate-free form.
- Translate physics into an equivalent circuit, write Kirchhoff's laws, and reduce the network to interpretable blocks.
- Model the system as ports and modes, then derive scattering or input–output relations, and compute transfer functions.
- Close by presenting an equivalent circuit or transfer function and sanity-checking it with limiting cases (open/short, low/high frequency) and typical component values.

Application of Geometric Algebra to Electromagnetic Scattering

- **Primary use:** Reformulate electromagnetic scattering using geometric algebra; compact boundary matching and invariants.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Maxwell equations; scattering theory; geometric algebra.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P17 GA, P1 MGSI, P25 TM, P3 SYM
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (applied theory paper/notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Define the geometric product, multivectors, and rotors, then rewrite vector calculus identities in

coordinate-free form.

- Declare the model assumptions up front, then write the governing equations, and only then choose solution tactics.
- Partition space into regions, write general solutions in each region, and use boundary matching as the core proof move.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Applications of Conformal Geometric Algebra to Transmission Line Theory

- **Primary use:** Transmission-line theory expressed with conformal geometric algebra; unifies geometry and network transforms.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Transmission lines; conformal geometric algebra; network theory.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P17 GA, P10 CIRC, P9 IO, P25 TM
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (applied theory paper/notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Define the geometric product, multivectors, and rotors, then rewrite vector calculus identities in coordinate-free form.
- Translate physics into an equivalent circuit, write Kirchhoff's laws, and reduce the network to interpretable blocks.
- Model the system as ports and modes, then derive scattering or input–output relations, and compute transfer functions.
- Close by presenting an equivalent circuit or transfer function and sanity-checking it with limiting cases (open/short, low/high frequency) and typical component values.

Semiconductors and Solid-State Electronic Devices

Solid State Devices

- **Primary use:** Canonical solid-state electronic devices text; from crystal/bands to diodes/transistors and integrated circuits.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Solid-state device physics; carrier statistics; junctions; MOSFET/BJT.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P12 BAND, P11 DDP, P27 STAT, P10 CIRC, P1 MGSI
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Declare regime assumptions up front (low injection, quasi-neutral regions, depletion approximation).

- Write governing equations (continuity + drift-diffusion + Poisson).
- Solve in regions, then match boundary conditions.
- Take limits explicitly (small/large parameter), and replace special functions with asymptotics.
- Interpret physically (what term is drift vs diffusion, what term is recombination).
- Close by expressing the result as an I-V, C-V, or small-signal parameter, and by checking low/high-bias limits and units.

Semiconductor Physics and Devices

- **Primary use:** Semiconductor physics/devices with strong fundamentals and structured chapter previews/summaries/problems.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Crystal structure; quantum bands; carrier transport; device equations.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P12 BAND, P27 STAT, P11 DDP, P1 MGSI, P2 SCALE
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Organize explanations into “Part I: foundations,” “Part II: device archetypes,” “Part III: applications.”
- Keep an explicit symbol discipline (include a symbol/unit discipline, and keep symbols consistent across sections).
- Treat each model as an abstraction layer: physical partial differential equation model → reduced analytical model → equivalent circuit.
- Use chapter previews/summaries and end-of-section checks to keep the reader oriented.
- When switching approximations (Boltzmann vs Fermi–Dirac, low-field vs high-field), state the criterion explicitly.
- Close by expressing the result as an I-V, C-V, or small-signal parameter, and by checking low/high-bias limits and units.

Semiconductor and Device Physics

- **Primary use:** Concise semiconductor/device physics with explicit quantum-mechanics bridge for engineers.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Crystallography; quantum basics; carrier statistics; device models.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P11 DDP, P12 BAND, P27 STAT, P1 MGSI, P6 PERT
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (concise textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Write the governing equation first (Schrödinger), then define potentials/regions.
- Solve general forms per region.
- Apply boundary conditions as the core “proof move.”
- Extract a measurable (transmission, current, capacitance) by mapping constants back to physical

quantities.

- Keep the derivation concise: prefer a small number of reusable templates (well/barrier/step), then recombine them.
- Close by expressing the result as an I-V, C-V, or small-signal parameter, and by checking low/high-bias limits and units.

Semiconductor Devices

- **Primary use:** OER (open educational resource) semiconductor devices with circuit-oriented analysis and minimal calculus.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Device models; diode/BJT/FET circuits; small-signal.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P10 CIRC, P11 DDP, P1 MGSI, P6 PERT, P2 SCALE
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (OER textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- For any device-theory explanation, add a second layer: “How would I design around this with tolerances and datasheet variance?”
- Translate physics parameters into circuit knobs (bias points, load lines, small-signal parameters).
- Keep calculus optional: when a derivative appears, also restate the conclusion in algebraic or graphical terms.
- Close proofs with a verification step: “Simulate it, then sanity-check it against expected ranges.”
- Use real device curves, and explicitly flag where ideal models diverge from datasheet behavior.
- Close by expressing the result as an I-V, C-V, or small-signal parameter, and by checking low/high-bias limits and units.

Solid-State Physics

- **Primary use:** Qualitative-plus-quantitative solid-state physics survey (bonding, defects, statistics, transport, etc.).
- **Dominant frameworks:** Solid-state physics; statistical physics; materials properties.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P12 BAND, P27 STAT, P1 MGSI, P2 SCALE
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Start with a physical story and an order-of-magnitude relation.
- Only then decide whether the full partial differential equation derivation is necessary, or whether a reduced model suffices.
- Prefer qualitative relations and sign/scale arguments when they convey the physics with less algebra.
- When mathematics is required, keep it modular: one derivation per phenomenon, with clear physical meaning of each term.

- End with engineering relevance: what knob (material, temperature, geometry) actually changes the effect.
- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Electric Circuits, Volume III – Semiconductors

- **Primary use:** Circuits with semiconductor devices: diode/transistor models, biasing, small-signal, amplifiers.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Device models; nonlinear circuits; small-signal linearization.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P10 CIRC, P11 DDP, P6 PERT, P1 MGSI
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Translate physics into an equivalent circuit, write Kirchhoff's laws, and reduce the network to interpretable blocks.
- Declare semiconductor regime assumptions (depletion approximation, low injection, quasi-neutral regions) explicitly.
- Choose a perturbation parameter, build a hierarchy of approximations, and track error terms throughout.
- Close by expressing the result as an I-V, C-V, or small-signal parameter, and by checking low/high-bias limits and units.

Quantum Nanostructures

- **Primary use:** Quantum confinement, low-dimensional structures, and device-relevant quantum transport/band concepts.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Nanostructure band models; effective mass; tunneling; scattering.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P12 BAND, P5 EIG, P25 TM, P6 PERT, P7 LR
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT/REV (specialized text)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Begin with band-structure assumptions (Bloch/effective mass), then derive density of states and carrier statistics.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.

- Partition space into regions, write general solutions in each region, and use boundary matching as the core proof move.
- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Magnetism and Spintronics

Introduction to Magnetic Materials

- **Primary use:** Foundational magnetism text emphasizing definitions, units, experimental methods, and classical/quantum magnetism.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Magnetostatics; susceptibility; domains; measurement instrumentation.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P14 MAG, P21 EXP, P1 MGSI, P2 SCALE, P27 STAT
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Define observables and units first (especially magnetization M , field H , flux density B , susceptibility χ , permeability μ).
- Tie theory to a measurement method (what instrument, what curve, what extracted parameter).
- Translate extracted parameters into material selection/processing implications.
- Keep careful sign conventions and demagnetizing-field geometry, because they are where real experiments fail.
- Close with a “how you would actually measure it” recipe and a plausibility range.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Modern Magnetic Materials_Principles and Applications

- **Primary use:** Physics-to-application bridge for magnetic materials; emphasizes Maxwell relations, energy, and device contexts.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Magnetostatics; thermodynamics; domains; applications; includes Gauss/Stokes appendices.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P14 MAG, P1 MGSI, P4 VAR, P16 FORMS, P2 SCALE
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (monograph)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Write the micromagnetic energy functional (exchange, anisotropy, Zeeman, demagnetization), then derive effective fields.

- Declare the model assumptions up front, then write the governing equations, and only then choose solution tactics.
- Start from an energy, action, or cost functional, then extremize it to derive Euler–Lagrange or stationarity conditions.
- Close by translating the math into device metrics (coercivity, switching current, damping, torque efficiency), and by identifying which material/geometry knob shifts the metric most.

Handbook of Magnetism and Magnetic Materials

- **Primary use:** Broad, authoritative reference across magnetism fundamentals, materials classes, methods, and applications.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Micromagnetics; exchange; anisotropy; magnetotransport; thin films; devices.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P14 MAG, P15 SPIN, P7 LR, P21 EXP, P27 STAT
- **Expository structure:** S-HB (handbook chapters)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Write the micromagnetic energy functional (exchange, anisotropy, Zeeman, demagnetization), then derive effective fields.
- Add spin-current and spin-orbit torque terms with symmetry constraints, then derive switching thresholds and efficiencies.
- Define the response function (susceptibility, conductance) and derive it via Green's functions or Kubo-like formulas.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Experimental Techniques in Magnetism and Magnetic Materials

- **Primary use:** Instrumentation and experimental methods in magnetism, from macroscopic to microscopic probes.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Magnetometry; resonance; scattering; imaging; units and demagnetization.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P14 MAG, P1 MGSI, P2 SCALE
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (methods textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget →

parameter extraction.

- Write the micromagnetic energy functional (exchange, anisotropy, Zeeman, demagnetization), then derive effective fields.
- Declare the model assumptions up front, then write the governing equations, and only then choose solution tactics.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Magnetic and Spin Devices

- **Primary use:** Special-issue collection on magnetic/spin devices; device reliability and spintronic designs.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Spintronics devices; materials reliability; applied magnetism.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P15 SPIN, P14 MAG, P21 EXP
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (edited collection)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Add spin-current and spin-orbit torque terms with symmetry constraints, then derive switching thresholds and efficiencies.
- Write the micromagnetic energy functional (exchange, anisotropy, Zeeman, demagnetization), then derive effective fields.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Brandon Zink PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** Magnetic tunnel junctions for conventional/unconventional computing; stochastic switching and multi-physics control.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Spintronics; magnetization dynamics; stochastic processes; device physics.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P14 MAG, P15 SPIN, P8 NOISE, P26 NUM
- **Expository structure:** S-TH (experimental dissertation)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use thesis cadence: problem statement and literature context, methods and apparatus, results with uncertainty, then interpretation and limitations.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget →

parameter extraction.

- Write the micromagnetic energy functional (exchange, anisotropy, Zeeman, demagnetization), then derive effective fields.
- Add spin-current and spin-orbit torque terms with symmetry constraints, then derive switching thresholds and efficiencies.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Tom Peterson PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** Materials research for spin-orbit torque plus voltage-controlled magnetic anisotropy MRAM; growth, characterization, switching.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Spin-orbit torque; anisotropy; thin films; transport measurements.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P15 SPIN, P14 MAG, P26 NUM, P7 LR
- **Expository structure:** S-TH (experimental dissertation)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use thesis cadence: problem statement and literature context, methods and apparatus, results with uncertainty, then interpretation and limitations.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.
- Add spin-current and spin-orbit torque terms with symmetry constraints, then derive switching thresholds and efficiencies.
- Write the micromagnetic energy functional (exchange, anisotropy, Zeeman, demagnetization), then derive effective fields.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Yifei Yang PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** Unconventional spin-orbit torque in low-symmetry materials; experiments plus theory comparisons.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Spintronics; symmetry analysis; materials characterization; transport.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P15 SPIN, P14 MAG, P3 SYM, P26 NUM
- **Expository structure:** S-TH (experimental dissertation)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use thesis cadence: problem statement and literature context, methods and apparatus, results with uncertainty, then interpretation and limitations.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget →

parameter extraction.

- Add spin-current and spin-orbit torque terms with symmetry constraints, then derive switching thresholds and efficiencies.
- Write the micromagnetic energy functional (exchange, anisotropy, Zeeman, demagnetization), then derive effective fields.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Abhinav Kandala PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** Low-temperature magnetotransport in (magnetic) topological-insulator devices; weak anti-localization and interference signatures.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Quantum transport; mesoscopic interference; topological surface states; magnetism interfaces.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P7 LR, P18 GAUGE, P26 NUM, P8 NOISE
- **Expository structure:** S-TH (experimental dissertation)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use thesis cadence: problem statement and literature context, methods and apparatus, results with uncertainty, then interpretation and limitations.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.
- Define the response function (susceptibility, conductance) and derive it via Green's functions or Kubo-like formulas.
- Define connections and curvature (field strength), then compute holonomy, Berry phases, or topological invariants.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Superconductivity, Cryogenics, and Superconducting Devices

Introduction to Superconductivity

- **Primary use:** Canonical superconductivity theory and phenomenology (Ginzburg–Landau, BCS, vortices, electrodynamics).
- **Dominant frameworks:** Many-body quantum theory; BCS mean-field and Bogoliubov quasiparticles; superconducting electrodynamics; Ginzburg–Landau theory.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P13 SC, P5 EIG, P4 VAR, P27 STAT, P6 PERT, P1 MGSI
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (theory textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- When a microscopic chapter becomes second-quantization-heavy, provide (and use) a “skim path” to the load-bearing sections, and then backfill details only when later chapters demand them.
- State the superconducting model (BCS/Bogoliubov-de Gennes/Josephson), identify the gap and quasiparticles, then derive circuit consequences.
- Start from an energy, action, or cost functional, then extremize it to derive Euler–Lagrange or stationarity conditions.
- Choose the correct ensemble, compute partition functions, and derive averages and fluctuations by differentiation identities.
- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Superconductor Electronics

- **Primary use:** Engineering and physics of superconducting electronic devices and circuits (Josephson, SQUID, etc.).
- **Dominant frameworks:** Superconductivity; Josephson junction circuits; microwave readout.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P13 SC, P10 CIRC, P9 IO, P21 EXP, P8 NOISE
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (engineering text)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- When a microscopic chapter becomes second-quantization-heavy, provide (and use) a “skim path” to the load-bearing sections, and then backfill details only when later chapters demand them.
- State the superconducting model (BCS/Bogoliubov-de Gennes/Josephson), identify the gap and quasiparticles, then derive circuit consequences.
- Translate physics into an equivalent circuit, write Kirchhoff’s laws, and reduce the network to interpretable blocks.
- Model the system as ports and modes, then derive scattering or input–output relations, and compute transfer functions.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Cryogenic Engineering

- **Primary use:** Engineering treatment of cryogenic systems: heat loads, refrigeration cycles, materials, and measurements.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Thermodynamics; heat transfer; fluid dynamics; low-temperature materials.

- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P1 MGSI, P2 SCALE, P27 STAT, P21 EXP
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (engineering textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Declare the model assumptions up front, then write the governing equations, and only then choose solution tactics.
- Non-dimensionalize early, name the small/large parameters, and draw a regime map that explains which terms survive in each limit.
- Choose the correct ensemble, compute partition functions, and derive averages and fluctuations by differentiation identities.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Heleen Dausy PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** Superconducting MoGe devices for quantum technology; fabrication and characterization at cryogenic/microwave frequencies.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Superconductivity; thin films; microwave measurements; device fabrication.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P13 SC, P10 CIRC, P8 NOISE, P26 NUM
- **Expository structure:** S-TH (experimental dissertation)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use thesis cadence: problem statement and literature context, methods and apparatus, results with uncertainty, then interpretation and limitations.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.
- State the superconducting model (BCS/Bogoliubov-de Gennes/Josephson), identify the gap and quasiparticles, then derive circuit consequences.
- Translate physics into an equivalent circuit, write Kirchhoff's laws, and reduce the network to interpretable blocks.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Janka Biznárová PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** High-coherence superconducting devices; fabrication/materials analysis; two-level-system loss and resonator proxies.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Superconducting qubits/resonators; loss modeling; materials

characterization.

- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P13 SC, P8 NOISE, P23 MEAS, P26 NUM, P10 CIRC
- **Expository structure:** S-TH (experimental dissertation)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use thesis cadence: problem statement and literature context, methods and apparatus, results with uncertainty, then interpretation and limitations.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.
- State the superconducting model (BCS/Bogoliubov-de Gennes/Josephson), identify the gap and quasiparticles, then derive circuit consequences.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Omid Noroozian PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** Superconducting microwave resonator arrays and kinetic inductance detectors for imaging; device physics and measurements.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Superconducting resonators; quasiparticles; noise; detector arrays.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P13 SC, P8 NOISE, P10 CIRC, P26 NUM
- **Expository structure:** S-TH (experimental dissertation)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use thesis cadence: problem statement and literature context, methods and apparatus, results with uncertainty, then interpretation and limitations.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.
- State the superconducting model (BCS/Bogoliubov-de Gennes/Josephson), identify the gap and quasiparticles, then derive circuit consequences.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Jiansong Gao PhD Thesis

Core “Gao-style” move: Start from a *measurable microwave observable* (complex transmission, resonance frequency shift, internal quality factor, or noise-equivalent power), then back-propagate through a **signal**

chain:

microwave readout → resonator circuit + coupling → effective load impedance → superconducting electrodynamics → quasiparticles / two-level systems (TLS) → materials + geometry design knobs.

Dominant skeleton blend: P13 SC + P9 IO + P10 CIRC + P8 NOISE + P21 EXP + P2 SCALE (+ P26 NUM when fitting/calibrating).

Proof/derivation workflow to emulate (MKID / superconducting resonator):

1. **Define the figure of merit** (e.g., frequency responsivity $\delta f_r/f_r$ per optical power, or TLS-limited noise-equivalent power).
2. **Write the measurement model** in microwave language: S-parameters (t21/S21), resonance circle, homodyne I-Q, internal/coupling Q, and the mapping from circuit parameters → measured I-Q.
3. **Build an equivalent circuit** for the resonator (distributed $\lambda/4$ line → parallel RLC; then include coupling capacitance / feedline).
4. **Linearize small perturbations:** treat $\delta Z_l(t)$ or $\delta \sigma(t)$ as the perturbation source, derive δt_{21} and δf_r as first-order responses, and explicitly expose the complex coefficient κ (that maps quasiparticle density to complex conductivity/impedance).
5. **Do dynamics in Fourier space:** show the resonator response is a **low-pass filter** with bandwidth $f_r/(2Q_r)$; then carry this filter factor into noise spectral densities and NEP.
6. **Introduce the microscopic mechanism** (TLS or quasiparticle generation-recombination) *only when needed*, and derive temperature/power scaling laws for $Q_i(T, P)$ and $\delta f_r(T)$.
7. **Close with a design delta:** translate the derived dependence into layout/material/process changes (e.g., interdigitated capacitors, wider gaps, dielectric choice, oxide mitigation), and state what would be measured to validate the fix.

Control knobs (explicit):

- Geometry: center strip width s_r , gap g_r , participation ratios (electric-field energy in dielectrics), inductor/capacitor partitioning.
- Coupling: Q_c (coupling Q), matching, over/under/critical coupling.
- Internal loss: $Q_i(T, P)$, TLS loss tangent, quasiparticle density.
- Readout: readout power P_{read} , internal resonator power P_{int} , homodyne phase vs amplitude readout.
- Noise budgeting: amplifier noise temperature, TLS frequency noise $S_{\{\delta f_r\}}$, target background-limited photon (BLIP) regime.

Verification ritual (to emulate):

- Fit $Q_i(T)$ and $\delta f_r(T)$ to TLS + Mattis-Bardeen-inspired forms; fit S21 circles to extract Q_i, Q_c, f_r ; propagate uncertainties to NEP; compare NEP curves to BLIP and amplifier limits.

Common pitfall called out by the style: You can “win” on responsivity while losing on TLS noise—so always carry both *signal* and *noise* forward to NEP in the same pipeline.

Luca Planat PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** Resonant and traveling-wave parametric amplification near the quantum limit; theory + experiment.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Josephson parametric amplifiers; nonlinearity; quantum noise; microwave engineering.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P8 NOISE, P9 IO, P13 SC, P10 CIRC, P26 NUM
- **Expository structure:** S-TH (experimental dissertation)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use thesis cadence: problem statement and literature context, methods and apparatus, results with uncertainty, then interpretation and limitations.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Model the system as ports and modes, then derive scattering or input–output relations, and compute transfer functions.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Christopher Axline PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** Modular circuit-QED hardware; dissipation sources, microwave hygiene, and state transfer via propagating photons.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Superconducting circuits; input–output theory; loss modeling; parametric conversion.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P9 IO, P23 MEAS, P8 NOISE, P26 NUM, P10 CIRC
- **Expository structure:** S-TH (experimental dissertation)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use thesis cadence: problem statement and literature context, methods and apparatus, results with uncertainty, then interpretation and limitations.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.
- Model the system as ports and modes, then derive scattering or input–output relations, and compute transfer functions.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals,

repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Quantum Mechanics Core (textbooks + problem technique)

Quantum Mechanics (vol. I, II and III, 2nd ed.)

- **Primary use:** Comprehensive quantum mechanics with strong mathematical structure and extensive worked derivations/exercises.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Hilbert spaces; operators; scattering; identical particles; perturbation theory.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P5 EIG, P6 PERT, P3 SYM, P0 DLT, P25 TM, P23 MEAS
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (multi-volume textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.
- Choose a perturbation parameter, build a hierarchy of approximations, and track error terms throughout.
- Identify symmetries and invariances first, then derive conserved quantities or selection rules, and reduce the problem dimension.
- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Quantum Mechanics_Concepts and Applications

- **Primary use:** Structured quantum mechanics with many solved problems and exercises; strong on mathematical tools.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Hilbert space; operators; angular momentum; approximation methods.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P5 EIG, P6 PERT, P3 SYM, P0 DLT, P25 TM, P23 MEAS
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (textbook with solved problems)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.
- Choose a perturbation parameter, build a hierarchy of approximations, and track error terms throughout.
- Identify symmetries and invariances first, then derive conserved quantities or selection rules, and

reduce the problem dimension.

- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Quantum Mechanics for Scientists and Engineers

- **Primary use:** Quantum mechanics with engineering examples (tunneling, periodic potentials) and computational viewpoint.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Schrödinger equation; band structure; scattering; perturbation.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P5 EIG, P25 TM, P12 BAND, P6 PERT, P1 MGSI
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (engineering-oriented textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.
- Partition space into regions, write general solutions in each region, and use boundary matching as the core proof move.
- Begin with band-structure assumptions (Bloch/effective mass), then derive density of states and carrier statistics.
- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Quantum Mechanics Made Simple_Lecture Notes

- **Primary use:** Engineer-friendly quantum mechanics notes; begins from classical Lagrangian/ Hamiltonian and builds operator tools.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Classical mechanics (Lagrange/Hamilton); linear algebra; Schrödinger equation.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P4 VAR, P5 EIG, P6 PERT, P1 MGSI, P0 DLT
- **Expository structure:** S-LN (lecture notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use lecture cadence: short statements, frequent intermediate results, and explicit 'next we show' transitions, with minimal digressions.
- Start from an energy, action, or cost functional, then extremize it to derive Euler–Lagrange or stationarity conditions.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.

- Choose a perturbation parameter, build a hierarchy of approximations, and track error terms throughout.
- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Quantum Mechanics_An Introduction for Device Physicists and Electrical Engineers

- **Primary use:** Device-physics-first quantum mechanics with early emphasis on wells, tunneling, periodic potentials.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Waves; tunneling; periodic potentials; operators/bases; perturbation theory.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P5 EIG, P25 TM, P12 BAND, P6 PERT, P1 MGSI
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (engineering textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.
- Partition space into regions, write general solutions in each region, and use boundary matching as the core proof move.
- Begin with band-structure assumptions (Bloch/effective mass), then derive density of states and carrier statistics.
- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Quantum Mechanics

- **Primary use:** Quantum mechanics text/notes emphasizing conceptual structure plus operator methods.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Hilbert space; operators; dynamics; measurement.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P5 EIG, P6 PERT, P0 DLT, P23 MEAS, P3 SYM
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT/LN (text/notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.
- Choose a perturbation parameter, build a hierarchy of approximations, and track error terms throughout.

- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Problem Solving in Quantum Mechanics_From Basics to Real-World Applications

- **Primary use:** Worked problems emphasizing technique transfer from canonical QM to applied contexts.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Hilbert space; differential equations; scattering; approximation methods.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P5 EIG, P6 PERT, P25 TM, P1 MGSI
- **Expository structure:** S-PROB (problem-solving book)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use problem-solution cadence: restate givens, choose a method, execute cleanly, then generalize the trick for reuse.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.
- Choose a perturbation parameter, build a hierarchy of approximations, and track error terms throughout.
- Partition space into regions, write general solutions in each region, and use boundary matching as the core proof move.
- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Quantum Mechanical Phase and Time Operator

- **Primary use:** Operator-theoretic treatment of phase/time in quantum mechanics; commutation subtleties.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Operator algebra; spectral theory; measurement issues.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P0 DLT, P5 EIG, P23 MEAS, P3 SYM
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (theory paper)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.

- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Circuit Quantum Electrodynamics, Microwave Engineering, and Circuits

Circuit QED_Superconducting Qubits Coupled to Microwave Photons

- **Primary use:** Circuit-QED architecture and derivations linking qubits to resonators; strong coupling, dispersive readout.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Quantum circuits; Jaynes–Cummings; dispersive approximations; microwave resonators.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P10 CIRC, P5 EIG, P9 IO, P6 PERT, P23 MEAS, P8 NOISE
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT/LN (tutorial/notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Translate physics into an equivalent circuit, write Kirchhoff's laws, and reduce the network to interpretable blocks.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.
- Model the system as ports and modes, then derive scattering or input–output relations, and compute transfer functions.
- Close by presenting an equivalent circuit or transfer function and sanity-checking it with limiting cases (open/short, low/high frequency) and typical component values.

David Isaac Schuster PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** Experimental realization and theory-development of circuit quantum electrodynamics; spectroscopy and control.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Superconducting qubits; resonators; strong coupling; measurement backaction.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P9 IO, P23 MEAS, P5 EIG, P8 NOISE, P10 CIRC
- **Expository structure:** S-TH (experimental dissertation)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use thesis cadence: problem statement and literature context, methods and apparatus, results with uncertainty, then interpretation and limitations.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.

- Model the system as ports and modes, then derive scattering or input–output relations, and compute transfer functions.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Quantum Electrical Circuits Lecture Notes

- **Primary use:** Lecture notes on quantizing electrical circuits; canonical variables, modes, and coupling.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Circuit quantization; Hamiltonian mechanics; superconducting elements.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P10 CIRC, P5 EIG, P4 VAR, P6 PERT, P13 SC
- **Expository structure:** S-LN (lecture notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use lecture cadence: short statements, frequent intermediate results, and explicit ‘next we show’ transitions, with minimal digressions.
- Translate physics into an equivalent circuit, write Kirchhoff’s laws, and reduce the network to interpretable blocks.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.
- Start from an energy, action, or cost functional, then extremize it to derive Euler–Lagrange or stationarity conditions.
- Close by presenting an equivalent circuit or transfer function and sanity-checking it with limiting cases (open/short, low/high frequency) and typical component values.

Planar Microwave Engineering

- **Primary use:** Planar microwave component theory and design; S-parameters, transmission lines, matching networks.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Electromagnetics; transmission lines; network theory.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P10 CIRC, P9 IO, P25 TM, P2 SCALE, P1 MGSI
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (engineering textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Translate physics into an equivalent circuit, write Kirchhoff’s laws, and reduce the network to interpretable blocks.
- Model the system as ports and modes, then derive scattering or input–output relations, and compute

transfer functions.

- Partition space into regions, write general solutions in each region, and use boundary matching as the core proof move.
- Close by presenting an equivalent circuit or transfer function and sanity-checking it with limiting cases (open/short, low/high frequency) and typical component values.

Electric Circuits, Volume I – DC

- **Primary use:** Direct-current circuit analysis foundations: Kirchhoff laws, Thevenin/Norton, network reduction.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Linear algebra; resistive networks; basic measurement models.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P10 CIRC, P1 MGSI, P2 SCALE
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Translate physics into an equivalent circuit, write Kirchhoff's laws, and reduce the network to interpretable blocks.
- Declare the model assumptions up front, then write the governing equations, and only then choose solution tactics.
- Non-dimensionalize early, name the small/large parameters, and draw a regime map that explains which terms survive in each limit.
- Close by presenting an equivalent circuit or transfer function and sanity-checking it with limiting cases (open/short, low/high frequency) and typical component values.

Electric Circuits, Volume II – AC

- **Primary use:** Alternating-current circuit analysis: phasors, impedance, resonance, filters, power, transforms.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Complex analysis basics; linear systems; frequency response.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P10 CIRC, P9 IO, P5 EIG, P25 TM
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Translate physics into an equivalent circuit, write Kirchhoff's laws, and reduce the network to interpretable blocks.
- Model the system as ports and modes, then derive scattering or input–output relations, and compute

transfer functions.

- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.
- Close by presenting an equivalent circuit or transfer function and sanity-checking it with limiting cases (open/short, low/high frequency) and typical component values.

Quantum Measurement, Noise, Optomechanics, and Metrology

Measurements in Quantum Mechanics

- **Primary use:** Collected/edited treatment of measurement in quantum mechanics, including formalism and applications.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Measurement postulates; POVMs; decoherence; open systems.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P23 MEAS, P0 DLT, P8 NOISE
- **Expository structure:** S-REV/HB (edited volume)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Close by separating imprecision, backaction, and technical noise contributions, and by checking that spectra integrate to the expected variances in the relevant bandwidth.

Quantum Measurement

- **Primary use:** Textbook-level treatment of quantum measurement foundations and modern formalism.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Density matrices; POVMs; measurement disturbance; open systems.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P23 MEAS, P0 DLT, P19 INFO
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.

- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Prove inequalities by convexity/concavity, monotonicity under channels, and data-processing arguments.
- Close by stating equality conditions (when the bound is tight) and by giving an operational interpretation (distinguishability, coding rate, or hypothesis testing meaning).

Quantum Measurement Theory and its Applications

- **Primary use:** Continuous quantum measurement, stochastic master equations, and feedback/control, with applications spanning superconducting circuits, nanomechanics, and optomechanics.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Bayesian inference as state-of-knowledge; density matrices; Kraus/operator-sum representations; stochastic master equations (SMEs) and stochastic Schrödinger equations; Itô calculus; input–output theory; the linear/Gaussian reduction to the Kalman–Bucy filter; dynamic programming (Bellman / Hamilton–Jacobi–Bellman).
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P23 MEAS, P8 NOISE, P9 IO, P21 EXP, P26 NUM, P22 QFI, P19 INFO, P6 PERT
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (textbook; theory-to-application with exercises and appendices)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Start with the classical inference analogue (Bayes, likelihoods, Gaussian noise), and then port it to quantum by upgrading probabilities to density matrices and likelihoods to measurement operators.
- Treat the environment as a continuous measurement channel: state the Markov assumption explicitly, use it to justify Lindblad and SME forms, and recover unconditional dynamics by averaging over noise realizations.
- Prefer the linear/Gaussian “fast track” whenever it applies: identify linear systems and linear measurements so the SME collapses to a Kalman filter with an explicit backaction term, and then use spectra to connect to what is actually recorded.
- When optimizing control, define the cost function first, then use Bellman / Hamilton–Jacobi–Bellman machinery to certify optimality, and separate “measurement design” (what to monitor) from “actuation” (what Hamiltonian/force to apply).
- Close by translating symbols into lab knobs: measurement strength k , efficiency η , filtering bandwidth, and the measured quadrature/current, and then by checking the noise budget and limiting cases (weak/strong measurement, low/high damping).

Quantum Measurement_Theory and Practice

- **Primary use:** Practice-oriented quantum measurement in superconducting circuits; amplifiers, readout, tomography.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Circuit QED measurement; amplifiers; signal processing; noise.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P23 MEAS, P9 IO, P8 NOISE, P10 CIRC, P21 EXP
- **Expository structure:** S-LN/TXT (course notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use lecture cadence: short statements, frequent intermediate results, and explicit 'next we show' transitions, with minimal digressions.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Model the system as ports and modes, then derive scattering or input–output relations, and compute transfer functions.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Introduction to Quantum Noise, Measurement, and Amplification

- **Primary use:** Tutorial/review on quantum noise, measurement backaction, and quantum-limited amplification.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Input–output theory; quantum Langevin; noise spectral densities.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P8 NOISE, P23 MEAS, P9 IO, P7 LR, P10 CIRC
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (review/tutorial)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Model the system as ports and modes, then derive scattering or input–output relations, and compute transfer functions.
- Close by presenting an equivalent circuit or transfer function and sanity-checking it with limiting cases (open/short, low/high frequency) and typical component values.

Quantum Mechanical Noise in an Interferometer

- **Primary use:** Classic derivation of quantum noise in interferometry and squeezing advantages; standard quantum limit.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Interferometry; quantum optics; noise spectra; squeezing.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P8 NOISE, P23 MEAS, P22 QFI, P3 SYM
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (seminal paper)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Define the parameter encoding and the estimator, then compute Fisher or quantum Fisher information and apply Cramér–Rao bounds.
- Close by stating the achievable bound (Cramér–Rao), the measurement that saturates it (or why it cannot), and the scaling with resources (time, photons, trials).

Quantum Optomechanics

- **Primary use:** Optomechanical interaction theory; measurement backaction, cooling, and quantum limits.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Coupled-mode Hamiltonians; input–output; noise spectra.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P9 IO, P8 NOISE, P23 MEAS, P6 PERT, P1 MGSI
- **Expository structure:** S-REV/TXT (review/notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Model the system as ports and modes, then derive scattering or input–output relations, and compute transfer functions.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Close by separating imprecision, backaction, and technical noise contributions, and by checking that spectra integrate to the expected variances in the relevant bandwidth.

Quantum Noise in Mesoscopic Physics

- **Primary use:** Mesoscopic noise and full counting statistics; bridges transport and quantum optics methods.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Mesoscopic transport; correlation functions; scattering approach.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P8 NOISE, P7 LR, P25 TM, P24 QFT, P18 GAUGE
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT/REV (advanced notes/book)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Define the response function (susceptibility, conductance) and derive it via Green's functions or Kubo-like formulas.
- Partition space into regions, write general solutions in each region, and use boundary matching as the core proof move.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Shiyuan Zhao PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** Noise and squeezing theory for quantum-confined lasers; fluctuation analysis.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Quantum optics; Langevin noise; linear response.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P8 NOISE, P7 LR, P5 EIG, P6 PERT
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (research paper)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Define the response function (susceptibility, conductance) and derive it via Green's functions or Kubo-like formulas.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.
- Close by separating imprecision, backaction, and technical noise contributions, and by checking that spectra integrate to the expected variances in the relevant bandwidth.

Vivishek Sudhir PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** Quantum limits, backaction, and control in mechanical oscillator measurements.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Quantum measurement; optomechanics; noise spectra; feedback control.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P23 MEAS, P8 NOISE, P9 IO, P22 QFI, P1 MGSI
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (theory paper/review)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Model the system as ports and modes, then derive scattering or input-output relations, and compute transfer functions.
- Close by stating the achievable bound (Cramér–Rao), the measurement that saturates it (or why it cannot), and the scaling with resources (time, photons, trials).

Ronald Pagano PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** Thermal noise measurement below the standard quantum limit; experimental techniques and noise budgets.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Precision measurement; optomechanics/optics; noise and quantum limits.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P8 NOISE, P23 MEAS, P22 QFI, P26 NUM
- **Expository structure:** S-TH (experimental dissertation)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use thesis cadence: problem statement and literature context, methods and apparatus, results with uncertainty, then interpretation and limitations.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Roman Schmeissner PhD Thesis

- **Primary use:** Experimental work near/below standard quantum limit; precision readout and noise engineering.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Precision measurement; quantum noise; amplifier chains.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P8 NOISE, P23 MEAS, P22 QFI, P26 NUM
- **Expository structure:** S-TH (experimental dissertation)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use thesis cadence: problem statement and literature context, methods and apparatus, results with uncertainty, then interpretation and limitations.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Applications and Metrology at Nanometer Scale 2

- **Primary use:** Measurement systems and metrology concepts at nanometer scale; quantum engineering emphasis.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Measurement theory; instrumentation; noise and uncertainty; quantum limits.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P21 EXP, P8 NOISE, P22 QFI, P10 CIRC
- **Expository structure:** S-REV/TXT (edited/collection style)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Define the parameter encoding and the estimator, then compute Fisher or quantum Fisher information and apply Cramér–Rao bounds.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Quantum Interferometry in Phase Space

- **Primary use:** Phase-space formulation of quantum interferometry; Wigner functions and precision bounds.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Phase-space methods; quantum optics; estimation theory.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P22 QFI, P8 NOISE, P23 MEAS, P5 EIG
- **Expository structure:** S-REV/LN (theory notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Define the parameter encoding and the estimator, then compute Fisher or quantum Fisher information and apply Cramér–Rao bounds.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Close by stating the achievable bound (Cramér–Rao), the measurement that saturates it (or why it cannot), and the scaling with resources (time, photons, trials).

Generalized Measure of Quantum Fisher Information

- **Primary use:** Theory paper on generalized quantum Fisher information measures and properties.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Operator monotone functions; quantum estimation; matrix inequalities.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P22 QFI, P19 INFO, P0 DLT, P23 MEAS
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (theory paper)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Define the parameter encoding and the estimator, then compute Fisher or quantum Fisher information and apply Cramér–Rao bounds.
- Prove inequalities by convexity/concavity, monotonicity under channels, and data-processing arguments.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Close by stating the achievable bound (Cramér–Rao), the measurement that saturates it (or why it cannot), and the scaling with resources (time, photons, trials).

Quantum Fisher Information and its Dynamical Nature

- **Primary use:** Theoretical discussion of quantum Fisher information as a dynamical quantity and its properties.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Quantum estimation; dynamical generators; operator inequalities.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P22 QFI, P19 INFO, P23 MEAS, P0 DLT
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (theory paper)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.

- Define the parameter encoding and the estimator, then compute Fisher or quantum Fisher information and apply Cramér–Rao bounds.
- Prove inequalities by convexity/concavity, monotonicity under channels, and data-processing arguments.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Close by stating the achievable bound (Cramér–Rao), the measurement that saturates it (or why it cannot), and the scaling with resources (time, photons, trials).

Introduction to Quantum Fisher Information

- **Primary use:** Introductory note/paper on quantum Fisher information and estimation bounds.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Estimation theory; quantum statistics; Cramér–Rao.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P22 QFI, P19 INFO, P23 MEAS
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (intro notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Define the parameter encoding and the estimator, then compute Fisher or quantum Fisher information and apply Cramér–Rao bounds.
- Prove inequalities by convexity/concavity, monotonicity under channels, and data-processing arguments.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Close by stating the achievable bound (Cramér–Rao), the measurement that saturates it (or why it cannot), and the scaling with resources (time, photons, trials).

Sub-Quantum Fisher Information

- **Primary use:** Theory paper introducing/characterizing sub-quantum Fisher information variants.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Quantum estimation; operator inequalities; information geometry.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P22 QFI, P19 INFO, P0 DLT, P23 MEAS
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (theory paper)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Define the parameter encoding and the estimator, then compute Fisher or quantum Fisher information and apply Cramér–Rao bounds.

- Prove inequalities by convexity/concavity, monotonicity under channels, and data-processing arguments.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Close by stating the achievable bound (Cramér–Rao), the measurement that saturates it (or why it cannot), and the scaling with resources (time, photons, trials).

Quantum Optics in Phase Space

- **Primary use:** Phase-space quantum optics; Wigner functions; semiclassical limits; squeezing and interference.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Quantum optics; phase-space methods; coherent states.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P8 NOISE, P5 EIG, P6 PERT, P22 QFI
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (monograph)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.
- Choose a perturbation parameter, build a hierarchy of approximations, and track error terms throughout.
- Close by stating the achievable bound (Cramér–Rao), the measurement that saturates it (or why it cannot), and the scaling with resources (time, photons, trials).

Quantum Information, Computation, and Cryptography

A Mini Introduction to Information Theory

- **Primary use:** Compact, proof-oriented introduction to classical and quantum information theory (entropy, relative entropy, monotonicity).
- **Dominant frameworks:** Probability; convex analysis; operator algebras (density matrices).
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P19 INFO, P0 DLT, P23 MEAS
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (review paper)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Prove inequalities by convexity/concavity, monotonicity under channels, and data-processing

arguments.

- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Close by stating equality conditions (when the bound is tight) and by giving an operational interpretation (distinguishability, coding rate, or hypothesis testing meaning).

A Group Theoretic Approach to Quantum Information

- **Primary use:** Group-representation methods for quantum information tasks: entanglement structure, covariant measurements, symmetry-reduced channels, and optimal estimation of unknown unitary processes.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Group representation theory (finite groups + compact Lie groups); Schur–Weyl duality and Young diagrams; majorization and Schur convexity; covariant POVMs (positive operator-valued measures) and twirling; stabilizer/Clifford group methods.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P3 SYM, P5 EIG, P19 INFO, P22 QFI, P23 MEAS, P0 DLT
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (theorem-proof leaning monograph + exercises)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Declare the symmetry object up front: the group (G), the representation ($U: G \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ (\mathcal{H})), and whether your states/channels/measurements are **invariant**, **covariant**, or **equivariant** under (G).
- Turn “big matrices” into **block structure**: decompose ($\mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}$) into irreducible representation (irrep) sectors (often via Schur–Weyl duality), then rewrite operators in the irrep-adapted basis so computations become per-block.
- Use Schur’s lemma as a core “proof move”: if an operator commutes with the group action, conclude it is proportional to identity on each irrep block (or has a highly constrained intertwiner form), which collapses many optimizations to a low-dimensional eigenproblem.
- When optimizing a protocol, **twirl**: average over (G) to justify restricting attention to covariant measurements/channels, then compute figures of merit using projectors, characters, or multiplicity spaces.
- Close by mapping the group-theoretic statement back to an operational quantity (fidelity, error probability, Holevo information, or quantum Fisher information), and then check limiting regimes (qubit case, small (n), large- (n) asymptotics).

Quantum Information Theory

- **Primary use:** Rigorous quantum information theory: entropies, channels, capacities, and operational proofs.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Operator algebras; entropy inequalities; channel coding theorems.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P19 INFO, P0 DLT, P20 CRYPTO, P23 MEAS

- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (theorem-proof textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Prove inequalities by convexity/concavity, monotonicity under channels, and data-processing arguments.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- State the security game precisely, then prove security by reduction to a hardness assumption using hybrids.
- Close by bounding adversary advantage, stating parameter choices, and identifying which assumption (and which reduction step) dominates the security loss.

Quantum Shannon Theory

- **Primary use:** Quantum Shannon theory: communication capacities, coding theorems, and entropic converses.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Quantum channels; entropies; operational proofs; coding.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P19 INFO, P0 DLT, P20 CRYPTO, P23 MEAS
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (theorem-proof textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Prove inequalities by convexity/concavity, monotonicity under channels, and data-processing arguments.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- State the security game precisely, then prove security by reduction to a hardness assumption using hybrids.
- Close by bounding adversary advantage, stating parameter choices, and identifying which assumption (and which reduction step) dominates the security loss.

Quantum Information Processing

- **Primary use:** General quantum information processing concepts and protocols (algorithms, gates, error correction).
- **Dominant frameworks:** Linear algebra; quantum circuits; complexity; information theory.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P19 INFO, P0 DLT, P20 CRYPTO
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (textbook/notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Prove inequalities by convexity/concavity, monotonicity under channels, and data-processing arguments.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- State the security game precisely, then prove security by reduction to a hardness assumption using hybrids.
- Close by bounding adversary advantage, stating parameter choices, and identifying which assumption (and which reduction step) dominates the security loss.

Quantum Information Science

- **Primary use:** Lecture-notes style intro to quantum information science with hardware-conscious framing.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Quantum algorithms; error correction; qubits and control.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P19 INFO, P20 CRYPTO, P23 MEAS, P10 CIRC
- **Expository structure:** S-LN (lecture notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use lecture cadence: short statements, frequent intermediate results, and explicit 'next we show' transitions, with minimal digressions.
- Prove inequalities by convexity/concavity, monotonicity under channels, and data-processing arguments.
- State the security game precisely, then prove security by reduction to a hardness assumption using hybrids.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Close by bounding adversary advantage, stating parameter choices, and identifying which assumption (and which reduction step) dominates the security loss.

Theory of Quantum Computation, Communication, and Cryptography

- **Primary use:** Proceedings/collection bridging quantum computation, communication, and cryptography theory.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Quantum algorithms; complexity; crypto security notions.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P20 CRYPTO, P19 INFO, P0 DLT
- **Expository structure:** S-REV (conference proceedings/edited)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- State the security game precisely, then prove security by reduction to a hardness assumption using hybrids.
- Prove inequalities by convexity/concavity, monotonicity under channels, and data-processing arguments.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Close by bounding adversary advantage, stating parameter choices, and identifying which assumption (and which reduction step) dominates the security loss.

Post-Quantum Cryptography

- **Primary use:** Survey/introduction to cryptographic schemes secure against quantum adversaries; hardness assumptions.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Complexity theory; lattice codes; security definitions.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P20 CRYPTO, P0 DLT, P19 INFO
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT/REV (textbook/survey)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- State the security game precisely, then prove security by reduction to a hardness assumption using hybrids.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Prove inequalities by convexity/concavity, monotonicity under channels, and data-processing arguments.
- Close by bounding adversary advantage, stating parameter choices, and identifying which assumption (and which reduction step) dominates the security loss.

Quantum Computing Architecture and Hardware for Engineers

- **Primary use:** Hardware architecture view of quantum computing; engineering constraints, scaling, and device modalities.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Quantum computing systems; cryo/microwave; control electronics; error sources.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P10 CIRC, P21 EXP, P8 NOISE, P23 MEAS, P19 INFO
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (engineering-focused textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add

practice checks.

- Translate physics into an equivalent circuit, write Kirchhoff's laws, and reduce the network to interpretable blocks.
- Treat experiments as inference pipelines: calibration → measurement → uncertainty budget → parameter extraction.
- Define noise sources and stochastic variables, then compute power spectral densities and noise-equivalent metrics.
- Close with a calibration/uncertainty budget, and compare theory to data via fit residuals, repeatability across samples, and systematics checks.

Quantum Field Theory, Gauge Theory, and Strings

More On Gauge Theory And Geometric Langlands

- **Primary use:** Advanced gauge theory and geometric Langlands perspectives; categorical/topological structures.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Gauge theory; moduli spaces; representation theory; topology.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P18 GAUGE, P24 QFT, P0 DLT, P16 FORMS
- **Expository structure:** S-REV/LN (advanced theory notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Define connections and curvature (field strength), then compute holonomy, Berry phases, or topological invariants.
- Start from a Lagrangian with symmetries, derive equations of motion and Feynman rules, then compute observables.
- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Algebraic Structures and Differential Geometry in 2D String Theory

- **Primary use:** Mathematical structures underlying 2D string theory; geometry-to-field-theory dictionary building.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Differential geometry; conformal/quantum field theory; algebraic structures.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P24 QFT, P16 FORMS, P18 GAUGE, P0 DLT
- **Expository structure:** S-REV/LN (theory monograph)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use review cadence: motivation and scope, define conventions, state the key results early, then derive and discuss assumptions.
- Start from a Lagrangian with symmetries, derive equations of motion and Feynman rules, then compute observables.
- Define the manifold, forms, and orientation, then compute with exterior derivative and wedge product instead of coordinates.
- Define connections and curvature (field strength), then compute holonomy, Berry phases, or topological invariants.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Quantum Fields and Strings

- **Primary use:** Notes-style treatment of quantum fields and string theory topics; model building and symmetry structure.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Quantum field theory; string theory; gauge symmetry; geometry.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P24 QFT, P18 GAUGE, P16 FORMS, P0 DLT
- **Expository structure:** S-LN (notes/compendium)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use lecture cadence: short statements, frequent intermediate results, and explicit ‘next we show’ transitions, with minimal digressions.
- Start from a Lagrangian with symmetries, derive equations of motion and Feynman rules, then compute observables.
- Define connections and curvature (field strength), then compute holonomy, Berry phases, or topological invariants.
- Define the manifold, forms, and orientation, then compute with exterior derivative and wedge product instead of coordinates.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

The Black Book of Quantum Chromodynamics

- **Primary use:** Quantum chromodynamics field theory foundations and computations.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Non-Abelian gauge theory; renormalization; perturbation theory.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P24 QFT, P18 GAUGE, P3 SYM, P0 DLT, P6 PERT
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT/REV (theory text/notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add

practice checks.

- Start from a Lagrangian with symmetries, derive equations of motion and Feynman rules, then compute observables.
- Define connections and curvature (field strength), then compute holonomy, Berry phases, or topological invariants.
- Identify symmetries and invariances first, then derive conserved quantities or selection rules, and reduce the problem dimension.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Weak Interactions

- **Primary use:** Weak interactions via gauge theory and effective field theory; symmetry-driven particle physics derivations.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Gauge theory; group representations; effective field theory.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P24 QFT, P18 GAUGE, P3 SYM, P0 DLT, P6 PERT
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (theory monograph)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Start from a Lagrangian with symmetries, derive equations of motion and Feynman rules, then compute observables.
- Define connections and curvature (field strength), then compute holonomy, Berry phases, or topological invariants.
- Identify symmetries and invariances first, then derive conserved quantities or selection rules, and reduce the problem dimension.
- Close by restating the result in a coordinate-free invariant form, then translating back to standard vector/tensor notation on a worked example to verify equivalence.

Quantum Theory from First Principles

- **Primary use:** Foundational formulation of quantum theory emphasizing axioms, structure, and operational meaning.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Axiomatic/operational QM; Hilbert spaces; dynamics.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P0 DLT, P5 EIG, P23 MEAS, P3 SYM
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT/REV (foundations text)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add

practice checks.

- State definitions, and also state domains/codomains, units, and quantifiers, before any manipulation.
- Cast the problem as an eigenvalue/eigenmode problem, and use orthogonality/completeness to expand solutions.
- Formulate states as density matrices, write measurements as POVMs or Kraus maps, and propagate backaction explicitly.
- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Quantum Transport

- **Primary use:** Quantum transport techniques across mesoscopic/nano systems; conductance, scattering, Green functions.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Landauer–Büttiker; Green functions; nonequilibrium methods.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P7 LR, P25 TM, P12 BAND, P24 QFT, P6 PERT
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (specialized text/notes)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Define the response function (susceptibility, conductance) and derive it via Green's functions or Kubo-like formulas.
- Partition space into regions, write general solutions in each region, and use boundary matching as the core proof move.
- Begin with band-structure assumptions (Bloch/effective mass), then derive density of states and carrier statistics.
- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Foundations (classical physics)

Fundamentals of Physics

- **Primary use:** Core mechanics, special relativity, and thermodynamics; conceptual plus mathematical foundations.
- **Dominant frameworks:** Newtonian/Lagrangian mechanics; Lorentz invariance; thermodynamics/stat mech.
- **Repeated proof skeletons (IDs):** P1 MGSI, P4 VAR, P3 SYM, P2 SCALE, P27 STAT
- **Expository structure:** S-TXT (foundations textbook)

What to emulate in your future proofs:

- Use a chapter-like cadence: preview the goal, define symbols/units, derive, then summarize and add practice checks.
- Declare the model assumptions up front, then write the governing equations, and only then choose solution tactics.
- Start from an energy, action, or cost functional, then extremize it to derive Euler–Lagrange or stationarity conditions.
- Identify symmetries and invariances first, then derive conserved quantities or selection rules, and reduce the problem dimension.
- Close by mapping symbols back to observables, checking dimensions and limiting cases, and stating which assumptions would break first in a real device or experiment.

Acronym Glossary

DLT: Definitions → Lemma → Theorem → Proof

MGSI: Model/assumptions → Governing equations → boundary/initial conditions → Solve → Inter

SCALE: Non-dimensionalization and scaling/regime mapping

SYM: Symmetry and conserved quantities/selection rules

VAR: Variational principle / energy or action functional

EIG: Eigenproblem / diagonalization / mode expansion

PERT: Perturbation theory / approximation hierarchy

LR: Linear response / Green's functions / Kubo formalism

NOISE: Noise modeling via spectral densities and quantum limits

IO: Input–output / scattering, S-parameters

CIRC: Circuit modeling and network transformations

DDP: Drift–diffusion–Poisson (semiconductor device equations)

BAND: Band theory (Bloch/effective mass), density of states, transport

SC: Superconductivity (Bardeen–Cooper–Schrieffer; Bogoliubov–de Gennes; Josephson)

MAG: Micromagnetics + Landau–Lifshitz–Gilbert dynamics

SPIN: Spin transport/torque (spin Hall effect, spin-orbit torque)

FORMS: Differential forms and coordinate-free calculus on manifolds

GA: Geometric algebra (a Clifford algebra) methods

GAUGE: Gauge theory and topology (connections, curvature, invariants)

INFO: Information theory (entropy, relative entropy, inequalities)

CRYPTO: Cryptography reductions and security proofs

EXP: Experimental inference pipeline (calibration, uncertainty, extraction)

QFI: Quantum Fisher information and estimation bounds

MEAS: Quantum measurement and open systems (density matrices, POVMs, master equations)

QFT: Quantum field theory (Lagrangians, path integrals, renormalization)

TM: Transfer-matrix / boundary matching

NUM: Numerical simulation and parameter inference

STAT: Statistical mechanics (ensembles, partition functions)

Etymologies and Portmanteaus

- **Spintronics** = *spin* + *electronics*: emphasizes using spin angular momentum as an information carrier, in addition to (or instead of) charge transport.
 - **Cryogenics** derives from Greek *kryos* (cold) + *-genics* (producing): engineering and physics of producing and using very low temperatures.
 - **Micromagnetics** combines *micro-* (small scale) with *magnetics*: continuum magnetization fields modeled at sub-domain scales, where exchange and demagnetizing energies compete.
 - **Entropy** comes from Greek *en-* (in) + *trope* (turning/transforming), popularized by Clausius; in information theory, it quantifies uncertainty and compressibility.
 - **Hilbert space** is named after David Hilbert; it is the complete inner-product vector space underpinning operator-based quantum mechanics.
 - **Kronig–Penney** and **Bloch** are eponymous band-structure constructs; they encode periodicity into spectral structure, which then propagates into effective-mass and transport models.
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Examples

Onri Pattern Library (P0–P27): One Derivation + One Fully-Worked Numerical Example per Pattern ID

This part of the document implements the **Pattern Library skeleton IDs (P0–P27)** as repeatable proof/derivation workflows, by providing, for each pattern ID, (i) one rigorous symbolic derivation and (ii) one rigorous-and-accurate numerical example with realistic values, finishing with both conventional scientific notation, plain decimals, and supplementary scientific e-notation.

Scope, conventions, and reproducibility notes

This pattern library is written to be **auditable**: each derivation states the minimum assumptions required for the stated result, while each numerical example states its parameter values, units, and (when relevant) physical constants. Unless a pattern explicitly overrides them, the following conventions apply.

Mathematical conventions

- **Inner products.** For complex vector spaces, the inner product satisfies conjugate symmetry $\langle x, y \rangle = \overline{\langle y, x \rangle}$ and is linear in the **second** argument and conjugate-linear in the **first** (the “mathematicians’ convention”). Norms are $\|x\| := \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$.
- **Logarithms.** \ln denotes the natural logarithm, and \log_{10} denotes base-10 logarithm.
- **Smoothness.** When Euler–Lagrange, Taylor, or interchange-of-limit arguments appear, assume the minimum differentiability needed (stated locally in each pattern).
- **Order notation.** $O(\varepsilon^k)$ is used in its standard asymptotic sense as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Physical conventions

- **Units.** International System of Units (SI) are used unless otherwise stated. When electron-volts (eV) appear, the exact conversion $1 \text{ eV} = e \text{ J}$ is used.
- **Noise spectral density.** Unless otherwise stated, **one-sided** power spectral density (PSD) is used for real-valued time-domain noise signals: integration is from 0 to bandwidth B in Hz.
- **Causality and steady state.** Frequency-domain “susceptibilities” and steady-state sinusoidal solutions assume linear time-invariant dynamics and that transients have decayed.

Fundamental constants used in numerical examples

Constant	Symbol	Value	Units	Notes
Elementary charge	e	1.602176634e-19	C	Exact (2019 SI).
Planck constant	\hbar	6.62607015e-34	J·s	Exact (2019 SI).
Reduced Planck constant	$\hbar = h/(2\pi)$	1.0545718176461565e-34	J·s	Derived from exact \hbar .
Boltzmann constant	k_B	1.380649e-23	J/K	Exact (2019 SI).
Speed of light	c	299792458	m/s	Exact (SI definition).
Electron rest mass	m_0	9.1093837015e-31	kg	CODATA (used for semiconductor effective-mass example(s)).
Joule-electron-volt conversion	1 eV	1.602176634e-19	J	Exact (because e is exact).

Pattern index table

ID	Mnemonic	Skeleton recipe
P0	DLT	Definitions → Lemma → Theorem → Proof (formal math).
P1	MGSI	Model/assumptions → governing equations → boundary/initial conditions → solve → interpret/sanity-check.
P2	SCALE	Non-dimensionalization → scaling laws → regime map → limiting cases.
P3	SYM	Symmetry → conserved quantities/ selection rules → reduced dynamics.
P4	VAR	Variational principle/ energy functional → extremize → Euler–Lagrange/ stationarity → stability.
P5	EIG	Eigenproblem/ diagonalization → spectrum → mode expansion.
P6	PERT	Perturbation/ approximation hierarchy (small parameter) → corrections → error bounds/checks.
P7	LR	Linear response/ Green's functions/ Kubo → susceptibilities, conductances, correlation functions.
P8	NOISE	Stochastic processes → spectral density → noise-equivalent quantities → quantum limits.
P9	IO	Input–output/ scattering theory → S-parameters, transfer functions, impedance matching.
P10	CIRC	Circuit modeling → network synthesis → small-signal, impedance/admittance transformations.
P11	DDP	Semiconductor Poisson + continuity + drift-diffusion → depletion/quasi-neutral approximations → I–V laws.
P12	BAND	Band theory (Bloch/Kronig–Penney/effective mass) → density of states → transport coefficients.
P13	SC	Superconductivity (BCS/Bogoliubov–de Gennes/Josephson) → gap, quasiparticles, circuits.
P14	MAG	Micromagnetics (energy terms) + Landau–Lifshitz–Gilbert dynamics → domains, switching.
P15	SPIN	Spin transport/torque (spin Hall, spin–orbit torque) → magnetization dynamics & device metrics.
P16	FORMS	Manifolds + differential forms + Stokes/Gauss → coordinate-free calculus.

ID	Mnemonic	Skeleton recipe
P17	GA	Geometric/Clifford algebra → multivectors, rotors → coordinate-free physics.
P18	GAUGE	Gauge theory/topology → connections, curvature, holonomy, Berry phase/ topological invariants.
P19	INFO	Entropy/relative entropy → convexity/monotonicity → information inequalities.
P20	CRYPTO	Cryptographic security reductions → hybrid arguments → hardness assumptions.
P21	EXP	Experimental pipeline → calibration → measurement → uncertainty budgeting → inference.
P22	QFI	Fisher/quantum Fisher information → Cramér–Rao bounds → optimal measurements/estimators.
P23	MEAS	Quantum measurement/open systems → density matrices, Kraus maps, master/ Lindblad equations.
P24	QFT	Quantum field theory → Lagrangians, path integrals, renormalization, effective field theory.
P25	TM	Transfer matrix/ scattering matrix/ boundary matching in 1D & wave systems.
P26	NUM	Numerical simulation + parameter estimation → finite elements/finite differences, fitting, sensitivity.
P27	STAT	Statistical mechanics → ensembles/partition functions → thermodynamic potentials & fluctuations.

Tree of pattern connections

Pattern Library (P0–P27)

```

└─ Proof/ math structure
  |  └─ P0 DLT  (Definitions→Lemma→Theorem→Proof)
  |  └─ P3 SYM  (Symmetry→Conservation)
  |  └─ P4 VAR  (Variational→Euler–Lagrange)
  |  └─ P5 EIG  (Eigen→Modes)
  |  └─ P6 PERT (Small parameter→Corrections)
  |  └─ P16 FORMS (Differential forms→Stokes)
  |  └─ P17 GA   (Geometric algebra→Rotors)
  |  └─ P18 GAUGE (Connections→Berry phase)
  |  └─ P19 INFO (Entropy→Inequalities)

```

```

└ Physical modeling & dynamical systems
  |   └ P1 MGSI (Model→Solve→Interpret)
  |   └ P2 SCALE (Non-dimensionalize→Regimes)
  |   └ P7 LR    (Linear response→Susceptibility)
  |   └ P8 NOISE (Stochastic→Spectral density)
  |   └ P27 STAT (Ensembles→Thermodynamics)
└ Hardware/ devices/ waves
  |   └ P9 IO    (Scattering, S-parameters)
  |   └ P10 CIRC (Circuit equivalents & transforms)
  |   └ P11 DDP   (Drift-diffusion→Diode I-V)
  |   └ P12 BAND  (Bands→Density of states)
  |   └ P13 SC    (Josephson, quasiparticles)
  |   └ P14 MAG   (LLG dynamics)
  |   └ P15 SPIN  (Spin Hall/ SOT)
  |   └ P25 TM    (Transfer matrices)
└ Inference/ estimation/ computation/ security
  |   └ P20 CRYPTO (Reductions & hybrids)
  |   └ P21 EXP    (Calibration→Uncertainty)
  |   └ P22 QFI    (Fisher info→Cramér–Rao)
  |   └ P23 MEAS   (Kraus, Lindblad)
  |   └ P24 QFT    (Field equations)
  |   └ P26 NUM    (Discretize→Fit→Sensitivity)

```

P0 (DLT): Cauchy–Schwarz via a quadratic-positivity lemma

Intuitive explanation. Because a squared length can never be negative, expanding that squared length carefully forces an inequality.

Grad-level framing. In an inner-product space, the nonnegativity of the quadratic form $\|x - ty\|^2$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ implies a discriminant constraint that is equivalent to Cauchy–Schwarz.

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Space.** $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ is a real or complex inner-product space; in particular $\langle x, x \rangle \geq 0$ with equality iff $x = 0$.
- **Conventions.** For complex spaces, conjugation is handled explicitly so the final inequality is $|\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\| \|y\|$.
- **Edge cases.** If $y = 0$, the inequality is trivial; otherwise $\|y\| > 0$.

Symbolic derivation (Definitions → Lemma → Theorem → Proof)

Definitions. Let $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ be a real or complex inner-product space and define $\|x\| := \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$.

Claim (Cauchy–Schwarz). For all $x, y \in V$,

$$|\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\| \|y\|.$$

Proof (complex-safe minimization of a nonnegative quadratic form).

If $y = 0$ then $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$ and the claim is immediate. Assume $y \neq 0$, so $\langle y, y \rangle = \|y\|^2 > 0$.

For any scalar $t \in \mathbb{C}$, define

$$f(t) := \|x - ty\|^2 = \langle x - ty, x - ty \rangle \geq 0.$$

Expand using conjugate symmetry and linearity in the second argument:

$$f(t) = \langle x, x \rangle - t\langle x, y \rangle - \bar{t}\langle y, x \rangle + |t|^2\langle y, y \rangle = \|x\|^2 - t\langle x, y \rangle - \bar{t}\overline{\langle x, y \rangle} + |t|^2\|y\|^2.$$

Choose $t = \langle y, x \rangle / \langle y, y \rangle = \overline{\langle x, y \rangle} / \|y\|^2$. Then

$$t\langle x, y \rangle = \frac{|\langle x, y \rangle|^2}{\|y\|^2} \quad \text{and} \quad |t|^2\|y\|^2 = \frac{|\langle x, y \rangle|^2}{\|y\|^2}.$$

Substitute into $f(t) \geq 0$:

$$0 \leq f(t) = \|x\|^2 - \frac{|\langle x, y \rangle|^2}{\|y\|^2}.$$

Rearrange:

$$|\langle x, y \rangle|^2 \leq \|x\|^2\|y\|^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad |\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\| \|y\|.$$

Equality condition. Equality holds if and only if x and y are linearly dependent. (In the specific case where $y \neq 0$, this corresponds to the error term vanishing, i.e., $x - ty = 0$).

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If your “dot product” is not a positive-definite inner product (e.g., an indefinite bilinear form as in Minkowski space), then the quantity $\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$ is not a valid norm (it may be imaginary or zero for non-zero vectors), and Cauchy–Schwarz need not hold. To recover a Cauchy–Schwarz-type bound, either (i) restrict to a subspace where the form is positive definite, or (ii) replace the form by a positive-definite Gram inner product induced by a basis/metric choice; both operations change the geometry and therefore change which inequalities are valid.

Numerical example

Let $a = (3, 4, 12)$ and $b = (1, 0, 2)$. Then

$$a \cdot b = 3 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0 + 12 \cdot 2 = 27,$$

and

$$\|a\|_2 = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{169} = 13, \quad \|b\|_2 = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}.$$

Cauchy-Schwarz predicts $|a \cdot b| \leq \|a\|_2 \|b\|_2 = 13\sqrt{5}$.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$a \cdot b$	2.7000×10^1	27.0000	2.7000e1
$\ a\ _2$	1.3000×10^1	13.0000	1.3000e1
$\ b\ _2$	2.2361×10^0	2.2361	2.2361e0
$\ a\ _2 \ b\ _2$	2.9069×10^1	29.069	2.9069e1
$ a \cdot b $	2.7000×10^1	27.0000	2.7000e1

P1 (MGSI): RC step response from a governing first-order differential equation

Intuitive explanation. A capacitor fills up quickly at first and then more slowly, because the voltage difference driving current shrinks.

Grad-level framing. A linear time-invariant one-port with state variable V_C yields a stable first-order ODE, solvable by an integrating factor.

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Circuit model.** Ideal lumped resistor $R > 0$ and capacitor $C > 0$, time-invariant, linear, and memoryless beyond C .
- **Excitation.** Step input $V_{\text{in}}(t) = V_0 u(t)$ with finite V_0 , and initial condition $V_C(0^-) = V_C(0) = 0$.
- **Well-posedness.** The governing ordinary differential equation (ODE) has a unique solution for $t \geq 0$ by standard linear ODE theory.

Symbolic derivation (Model → Governing equations → IC → Solve → Interpret)

Model & assumptions. Ideal resistor R , ideal capacitor C , driven by a step $V_{\text{in}}(t) = V_0 u(t)$, with $V_C(0) = 0$.

Governing equation (KCL). Current through R equals current into C :

$$\frac{V_{\text{in}}(t) - V_C(t)}{R} = C \frac{dV_C}{dt}.$$

Rearrange:

$$\frac{dV_C}{dt} + \frac{1}{RC} V_C = \frac{1}{RC} V_{\text{in}}(t).$$

Solve for $t \geq 0$ with $V_{\text{in}} = V_0$. Using integrating factor $\mu(t) = e^{t/(RC)}$:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(e^{t/(RC)} V_C(t) \right) = \frac{V_0}{RC} e^{t/(RC)}.$$

Integrate from 0 to t and apply $V_C(0) = 0$:

$$V_C(t) = V_0 \left(1 - e^{-t/(RC)} \right), \quad t \geq 0.$$

Interpretation. The time constant $\tau := RC$ is the $1 - e^{-1} \approx 63.2\%$ rise time scale.

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If C has leakage or dielectric absorption, or if R is frequency dependent, the ODE becomes augmented or replaced by a convolutional impedance model; that changes the identity from a first-order lumped LTI RC to a higher-order, or distributed, dynamical system.

Numerical example

Take $R = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C = 100 \text{ nF}$, and $V_0 = 5 \text{ V}$. Then $\tau = RC = 1 \text{ ms}$.

At $t = 1 \text{ ms}$:

$$V_C(1\text{ms}) = 5 \left(1 - e^{-1} \right).$$

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$\tau = RC \text{ [s]}$	1.0000×10^{-3}	0.0010	1.0000e-3
$V_C(t = 1\text{ms}) \text{ [V]}$	3.1606×10^0	3.1606	3.1606e0

P2 (SCALE): Heat equation non-dimensionalization and the Fourier number

Intuitive explanation. If you double the length scale, diffusion takes about four times longer, because it has to random-walk farther.

Grad-level framing. Non-dimensionalization replaces dimensional parameters with dimensionless groups, enabling regime maps and asymptotics.

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Material model.** Constant thermal diffusivity $\alpha > 0$ (no temperature dependence, no spatial dependence).
- **Geometry.** One-dimensional spatial coordinate $x \in [0, L]$ with $L > 0$; boundary/initial conditions are assumed to be compatible with classical solutions.
- **Interpretation.** The derived timescale $t_c = L^2/\alpha$ is an order-of-magnitude diffusion time; detailed solutions depend on boundary conditions.

Symbolic derivation (Non-dimensionalization → Scaling law → Regime parameter)

Start with the 1D heat equation on $x \in [0, L]$:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

Define dimensionless variables:

$$x = L x', \quad t = t_c t', \quad u = u_0 u'.$$

Then

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{t_c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{L^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2}.$$

Substitute:

$$\frac{u_0}{t_c} u'_t = \alpha \frac{u_0}{L^2} u'_{x'x'} \Rightarrow u'_t = \left(\frac{\alpha t_c}{L^2} \right) u'_{x'x'}.$$

Choose $t_c := L^2/\alpha$ to get

$$u'_{t'} = u'_{x'x'}.$$

Define the Fourier number (dimensionless time)

$$\text{Fo} := \frac{\alpha t}{L^2} = \frac{t}{t_c}.$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If α depends on u or x , scaling produces residual dimensionless parameters, and the identity changes from linear diffusion to nonlinear, heterogeneous diffusion.

Numerical example

Let $\alpha = 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$ m²/s, $L = 0.10$ m, and evaluate at $t = 60$ s.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$t_c = L^2/\alpha$ [s]	1.0000×10^3	1,000.0000	1.0000e3
$\text{Fo} = \alpha t / L^2$ [-]	6.0000×10^{-2}	0.0600	6.0000e-2

P3 (SYM): Translation symmetry implies momentum conservation (Noether-style)

Intuitive explanation. If the laws do not care where you are, then there is nothing that can create or destroy momentum based on position alone.

Grad-level framing. Continuous symmetries of an action yield conserved currents; in mechanics, spatial translation invariance yields conserved canonical momentum. (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Dynamics.** $L(x, \dot{x}, t)$ is continuously differentiable in (x, \dot{x}) and the trajectory $x(t)$ is twice differentiable.
- **Symmetry.** Spatial translation invariance means L has **no explicit** dependence on x : $\partial L / \partial x = 0$.
- **Variational framework.** Euler–Lagrange equations hold for variations with fixed endpoints.

Symbolic derivation (Symmetry → Conserved quantity → Reduced dynamics)

We make the “Noether-style” argument explicit at the level of the Euler–Lagrange equation and, briefly, at

the action-symmetry level.

1) Euler–Lagrange route (minimal machinery)

Let the action be

$$S[x] = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L(x, \dot{x}, t) dt,$$

with L continuously differentiable. Stationary trajectories satisfy the Euler–Lagrange equation

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0.$$

Translation invariance hypothesis. Spatial translation invariance in 1D mechanics means the Lagrangian has no explicit x -dependence:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0.$$

Substitute into Euler–Lagrange:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0.$$

Define the canonical momentum

$$p := \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}.$$

Then $dp/dt = 0$, so p is conserved.

2) Action-symmetry (Noether) route (one-line version)

If the action is invariant under the infinitesimal transformation $x \mapsto x + \varepsilon$ (constant ε), then Noether's theorem yields a conserved quantity equal to the conjugate momentum p . In this 1D setting, the condition of invariance is precisely $\partial L / \partial x = 0$, so the Noether statement reduces to the Euler–Lagrange computation above.

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If L depends explicitly on x (e.g., through a potential $V(x)$), translation symmetry is broken and canonical momentum need not be conserved. You can recover a conserved momentum by enlarging the system so that the “source of the potential” is included as dynamical (closed system), or by identifying the residual symmetry (e.g., discrete translations) that yields a

weaker invariant.

Numerical example

For a free particle, $L = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2$, hence $p = m\dot{x}$.

Take $m = 2.0$ kg and $\dot{x} = v = 3.0$ m/s.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$p = m\dot{x}$ [kg m/s]	6.0000×10^0	6.0000	6.0000e0

P4 (VAR): Euler–Lagrange equation for the harmonic oscillator

Intuitive explanation. The mass trades kinetic energy and spring potential energy back and forth, producing sinusoidal motion.

Grad-level framing. Stationarity of the action $S[x] = \int L(x, \dot{x}, t) dt$ yields Euler–Lagrange equations. (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Variational setting.** $x(t)$ is twice differentiable on $[t_0, t_1]$; admissible variations $\eta(t)$ satisfy $\eta(t_0) = \eta(t_1) = 0$.
- **Model.** $m > 0$, $k > 0$ are constants; the Lagrangian $L = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2$ is time-independent.
- **Interpretation.** The Euler–Lagrange equation gives the classical equation of motion for stationary action paths.

Symbolic derivation (Variational principle → Euler–Lagrange → Stability)

We derive Euler–Lagrange for this specific Lagrangian with explicit endpoint conditions.

1) Action functional

Let

$$L(x, \dot{x}) = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2, \quad S[x] = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L(x, \dot{x}) dt.$$

Assume x is twice differentiable and consider variations $x_\epsilon = x + \epsilon\eta$ where $\eta(t_0) = \eta(t_1) = 0$.

2) First variation and integration by parts

Compute the first variation:

$$\frac{d}{d\epsilon} S[x_\epsilon] \Big|_{\epsilon=0} = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \eta + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \dot{\eta} \right) dt.$$

Here

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -kx, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\dot{x}.$$

Thus

$$\delta S = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (-kx \eta + m\dot{x} \dot{\eta}) dt.$$

Integrate the second term by parts:

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} m\dot{x} \dot{\eta} dt = [m\dot{x} \eta]_{t_0}^{t_1} - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} m\ddot{x} \eta dt.$$

The boundary term vanishes because $\eta(t_0) = \eta(t_1) = 0$. Therefore

$$\delta S = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (-kx - m\ddot{x}) \eta(t) dt.$$

3) Fundamental lemma → equation of motion

Because $\eta(t)$ is arbitrary (subject to vanishing endpoints), the fundamental lemma of the calculus of variations implies

$$m\ddot{x} + kx = 0.$$

This is the harmonic oscillator equation with angular frequency $\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$.

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If non-conservative forces (damping, driving) are present, stationary action for $S = \int L dt$ is no longer the correct identity. To incorporate dissipation, introduce a Rayleigh dissipation functional or use the Lagrange-d'Alembert principle; the identity changes

from conservative Euler–Lagrange dynamics to forced/dissipative dynamics.

Numerical example

Take $m = 0.20 \text{ kg}$ and $k = 8.0 \text{ N/m}$.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$\omega = \sqrt{k/m} \text{ [rad/s]}$	6.3246×10^0	6.3246	6.3246e0
$f = \omega/(2\pi) \text{ [Hz]}$	1.0066×10^0	1.0066	1.0066e0

P5 (EIG): Normal modes from a 2×2 eigenproblem (two masses, three springs)

Intuitive explanation. Coupled objects have collective ways to wiggle, and each has a characteristic frequency.

Grad-level framing. Linearization around equilibrium gives $M\ddot{x} + Kx = 0$; diagonalizing $M^{-1}K$ yields eigenfrequencies and orthogonal modes.

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Linearization.** Small oscillations around equilibrium so Hooke's law springs are linear and geometry is fixed.
- **Conservative system.** No damping or forcing; masses and springs are time-invariant.
- **Matrix properties.** Mass matrix $M = mI$ is positive definite and stiffness matrix K is symmetric positive definite, enabling real eigenfrequencies.

Symbolic derivation (Eigenproblem → Spectrum → Mode expansion)

Two equal masses m connected to walls by springs k and coupled by a spring k :

Let $x = [x_1, x_2]^T$. The equations are

$$m\ddot{x}_1 = -2kx_1 + kx_2, \quad m\ddot{x}_2 = kx_1 - 2kx_2.$$

Matrix form:

$$m\ddot{x} + k \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x = 0.$$

Try $x(t) = ve^{i\omega t}$:

$$\left(k \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - m\omega^2 I \right) v = 0.$$

Let $\lambda := m\omega^2/k$. Then

$$\det \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda I \right) = 0 \Rightarrow (2 - \lambda)^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \in \{1, 3\}.$$

So

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}, \quad \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3k}{m}}.$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. With strong damping, eigenmodes become complex “quasinormal” modes; you can restore modal decomposition by treating damping as a perturbation (light damping), changing the identity from conservative to weakly dissipative modes.

Numerical example

Take $m = 0.50$ kg and $k = 200$ N/m.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
ω_1 [rad/s]	2.0000×10^1	20.0000	2.0000e1
ω_2 [rad/s]	3.4641×10^1	34.6410	3.4641e1

P6 (PERT): Regular perturbation of $\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon}$ with an explicit error check

Intuitive explanation. For small tweaks, a function changes almost linearly, and the first few Taylor terms often give an excellent estimate.

Grad-level framing. Regular perturbation expands analytic functions in a small parameter and can bound truncation error by the first neglected term, under smoothness assumptions.

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Analyticity region.** $f(\varepsilon) = \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon}$ is analytic for $|\varepsilon| < 1$ (branch cut at $\varepsilon \leq -1$).
- **Error control.** Taylor's theorem with remainder applies provided $f^{(3)}$ is bounded on the interval between 0 and ε .
- **Numerics.** The explicit remainder bound is computed using an interval bound on $(1 + \xi)^{-5/2}$.

Symbolic derivation (Small parameter → Corrections → Error check)

For $|\varepsilon| < 1$, the binomial series converges absolutely:

$$(1 + \varepsilon)^{1/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{1/2}{n} \varepsilon^n, \quad \binom{1/2}{n} = \frac{(1/2)(1/2 - 1) \cdots (1/2 - n + 1)}{n!}.$$

The first three coefficients are

$$\binom{1/2}{0} = 1, \quad \binom{1/2}{1} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \binom{1/2}{2} = -\frac{1}{8},$$

so the second-order approximation is

$$\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon - \frac{1}{8}\varepsilon^2 + R_2(\varepsilon).$$

Explicit remainder bound (Taylor's theorem). Let $f(\varepsilon) = \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon}$. Then

$$f^{(3)}(x) = \frac{3}{8}(1 + x)^{-5/2}.$$

Taylor's theorem about 0 gives

$$R_2(\varepsilon) = \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi)}{3!} \varepsilon^3 = \frac{1}{16} (1 + \xi)^{-5/2} \varepsilon^3 \quad \text{for some } \xi \text{ between 0 and } \varepsilon.$$

Hence, for any $\varepsilon \in (-1, 1)$,

$$|R_2(\varepsilon)| \leq \frac{|\varepsilon|^3}{16} \max_{\xi \in [\min(0, \varepsilon), \max(0, \varepsilon)]} (1 + \xi)^{-5/2}.$$

In particular, if $\varepsilon \geq 0$ then $(1 + \xi)^{-5/2} \leq 1$ on $[0, \varepsilon]$, so

$$|R_2(\varepsilon)| \leq \frac{|\varepsilon|^3}{16} \quad (\varepsilon \geq 0).$$

This provides a concrete, checkable truncation-error certificate for the second-order approximation in the positive- ε regime.

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If $|\varepsilon|$ is not small (or $\varepsilon \leq -1$ where the real square root ceases to exist), then the truncated series is not a controlled approximation. You can (i) compute $\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon}$ exactly, or (ii) reparameterize (e.g., factor out a scale and expand around a different point) so that the new expansion parameter is small; this changes the identity from a low-order asymptotic series to an exact or re-centered approximation.

Numerical example

Let $\varepsilon = 0.04$.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon}$ [−](true)	1.0198×10^0	1.0198	1.0198e0
2nd-order approx [−]	1.0198×10^0	1.0198	1.0198e0
error [−]	-3.9027×10^{-6}	-0.0000039027	-3.9027e-6
relative error [−]	-3.8269×10^{-6}	-0.0000038269	-3.8269e-6

P7 (LR): Susceptibility of a driven, damped harmonic oscillator (frequency-domain linear response)

Intuitive explanation. If you shake a spring-mass system near its natural frequency, it responds strongly, and damping sets the peak height.

Grad-level framing. Linear response treats forcing as a perturbation and expresses the steady-state response through a complex susceptibility $\chi(\omega)$. (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Linear time-invariant model.** Constant coefficients $m > 0$, $\omega_0 > 0$, damping ratio $\zeta \geq 0$; forcing is sinusoidal at angular frequency ω .
- **Steady state.** The complex-ansatz solution corresponds to the unique bounded steady-state response after transients decay (for $\zeta > 0$).
- **Fourier convention.** $e^{i\omega t}$ time dependence is used for phasors; physical signals are real parts.

Symbolic derivation (ODE → Fourier ansatz → $\chi(\omega)$)

Consider

$$m\ddot{x} + 2\zeta m\omega_0 \dot{x} + m\omega_0^2 x = F_0 \cos(\omega t).$$

Use complex forcing $F_0 e^{i\omega t}$ and seek $x(t) = \Re\{X e^{i\omega t}\}$.

Then $\dot{x} \mapsto i\omega X e^{i\omega t}$ and $\ddot{x} \mapsto -\omega^2 X e^{i\omega t}$, giving

$$[m(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) + i(2\zeta m\omega_0 \omega)] X = F_0.$$

Define susceptibility

$$\chi(\omega) := \frac{X}{F_0} = \frac{1}{m(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) + i2\zeta m\omega_0 \omega}.$$

Amplitude:

$$A = |X| = \frac{F_0/m}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (2\zeta\omega_0\omega)^2}}.$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If response is nonlinear, you can linearize or adopt nonlinear response kernels; that changes the identity from linear susceptibility to nonlinear response functionals.

Numerical example

Let $m = 1.0$ kg, $\omega_0 = 100$ rad/s, $\zeta = 0.02$, $F_0 = 1.0$ N, and drive at $\omega = 90$ rad/s.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
A [m]	5.1712×10^{-4}	0.0005	5.1712e-4
A [mm]	5.1712×10^{-1}	0.5171	5.1712e-1

P8 (NOISE): Johnson–Nyquist thermal noise over a finite bandwidth

Intuitive explanation. Random thermal motion produces a jittery voltage, and wider bandwidth means more jitter gets through.

Grad-level framing. Fluctuation–dissipation connects dissipation (resistance) to equilibrium fluctuations (noise). (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Thermal equilibrium.** The resistor is in equilibrium at temperature T (Kelvin) and is well-modeled as a frequency-independent resistance R over the bandwidth of interest.
- **PSD convention. One-sided** voltage-noise PSD $S_V(f)$ is used for real signals: $\langle v_n^2 \rangle = \int_0^B S_V(f) df$.
- **Classical limit.** The classical formula $S_V(f) = 4k_B T R$ requires $hf \ll k_B T$ over the band; otherwise use the quantum (Planck) form given below.

Symbolic derivation (Spectral density → Band-limited RMS)

Classical Johnson–Nyquist result (one-sided PSD convention). For an ideal resistor R at absolute temperature T , the **one-sided** equilibrium voltage-noise PSD is

$$S_V(f) = 4k_B T R \quad [\text{V}^2/\text{Hz}], \quad f \geq 0.$$

For a measurement bandwidth B (Hz), the mean-square noise voltage is

$$\langle v_n^2 \rangle = \int_0^B S_V(f) df = \int_0^B 4k_B T R df = 4k_B T R B,$$

and therefore

$$v_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\langle v_n^2 \rangle} = \sqrt{4k_B T R B}.$$

Two-sided PSD note (conversion). If instead you use a two-sided PSD $S_V^{(2)}(f)$ defined for $f \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\langle v_n^2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_V^{(2)}(f) df$, then the classical constant is $S_V^{(2)}(f) = 2k_B T R$, and integrating over a symmetric band gives the same $4k_B T R B$ result. The difference is purely a convention factor-of-two.

Quantum (Planck) correction (when $hf \not\ll k_B T$).

A common symmetrized quantum expression for the two-sided voltage-noise spectrum of a resistor is

$$S_V^{(2)}(\omega) = 2\hbar\omega R \coth\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{2k_B T}\right) \quad [\text{V}^2/(\text{rad/s})],$$

with $\omega = 2\pi f$. In the classical limit $\hbar\omega \ll k_B T$, $\coth(x) \sim 1/x$ and this reduces to the Johnson–Nyquist constant spectrum. For $hf \gg k_B T$, the spectrum approaches the vacuum (zero-point)

fluctuation form $\propto \hbar\omega R$.

Validity check used implicitly in the worked example. At the highest frequency in-band, verify $hf_{\max}/(k_B T) \ll 1$; if so, the classical expression is rigorously justified as the leading term of the quantum expression.

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If R is frequency dependent, replace R by $\text{Re}\{Z(f)\}$ in the fluctuation-dissipation relation; if hf is not negligible compared to $k_B T$, use the quantum spectrum (and ensure your PSD convention matches the chosen formula). These changes shift the identity from classical white noise to impedance-shaped and potentially quantum-limited noise.

Numerical example

Take $R = 50 \Omega$, $T = 300 \text{ K}$, and $B = 10 \text{ MHz}$.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$v_{\text{rms}} [\text{V}]$	2.8782×10^{-6}	0.0000028782	2.8782e-6
$v_{\text{rms}} [\mu\text{V}]$	2.8782×10^0	2.8782	2.8782e0

P9 (IO): Reflection coefficient and return loss from impedance mismatch

Intuitive explanation. If the load does not look like the line, some wave energy reflects.

Grad-level framing. Boundary matching in 1D waveguides yields complex reflection coefficients; S-parameters are normalized scattering ratios.

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Transmission-line model.** Characteristic impedance Z_0 is real and positive (lossless line) unless stated otherwise.
- **Loads.** Load impedance Z_L is linear; for real $Z_L > 0$ the reflection magnitude satisfies $|\Gamma| < 1$.
- **Steady state.** Sinusoidal steady state is assumed; for broadband signals, apply the formulas frequency-by-frequency.

Symbolic derivation (Boundary matching $\rightarrow \Gamma$)

At the load, $V = V^+ + V^-$ and $I = (V^+ - V^-)/Z_0$. Impose $V = Z_L I$:

$$V^+ + V^- = Z_L \frac{V^+ - V^-}{Z_0}.$$

Solve for $\Gamma = V^-/V^+$:

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}.$$

Return loss and standing-wave ratio:

$$\text{RL} := -20 \log_{10} |\Gamma|, \quad \text{VSWR} = \frac{1 + |\Gamma|}{1 - |\Gamma|}.$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. With loss or dispersion, Γ becomes frequency dependent; you can make the simple expression true by evaluating in narrowband and using complex impedances.

Numerical example

Let $Z_0 = 50 \Omega$ and $Z_L = 75 \Omega$.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$\Gamma [-]$	2.0000×10^{-1}	0.2000	2.0000e-1
VSWR [-]	1.5000×10^0	1.5000	1.5000e0
RL [dB]	1.3979×10^1	13.9794	1.3979e1

P10 (CIRC): Thévenin equivalent as a constitutive relation (and then a load calculation)

Intuitive explanation. A complicated linear network can be replaced by a simpler “battery plus resistor” that behaves the same at the terminals.

Grad-level framing. Any linear one-port has an affine $i-v$ relation, therefore it admits a Thévenin representation. (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **One-port linearity.** The network seen at the port is linear (superposition holds) and time-invariant (or analyzed in a fixed frequency domain where impedances are constant).
- **Sources.** Independent sources are well-defined and can be “deactivated” (voltage sources shorted, current sources opened) for resistance extraction.
- **Domain note.** If reactive components exist, R_{th} generalizes to a complex Thévenin impedance $Z_{\text{th}}(\omega)$.

Symbolic derivation (Linear one-port → affine $i-v$ → Thévenin)

A rigorous way to state Thévenin equivalence is as a theorem about affine port relations.

Setup. Consider any linear one-port network N with a distinguished pair of terminals. Let v be the terminal voltage (positive at the defined “+” terminal) and let i be the terminal current **entering** the “+” terminal.

Claim (affine port relation). Under linearity, the $i-v$ relation of N is affine:

$$v = V_{\text{th}} + iR_{\text{th}},$$

for uniquely determined constants V_{th} (open-circuit voltage) and $R_{\text{th}} \geq 0$ (Thévenin resistance), provided the network is well-posed (no singular dependent-source pathologies).

Equivalent sign convention. If instead one defines i_{out} as the current **leaving** the “+” terminal into an external load, then $i_{\text{out}} = -i$ and the same relation becomes the familiar

$$v = V_{\text{th}} - i_{\text{out}} R_{\text{th}}.$$

Proof sketch (superposition + resistance definition).

1. **Open-circuit voltage.** With $i = 0$, the terminal voltage is, by definition,

$$V_{\text{th}} := v|_{i=0}.$$

2. **Decompose by superposition.** By linearity, for an arbitrary port current i ,

$$v(i) = v(0) + (v(i) - v(0)) = V_{\text{th}} + \Delta v(i),$$

where $\Delta v(i)$ is the incremental port voltage produced by the port current with **all independent internal sources set to zero**.

3. **Source-deactivated input resistance.** In the source-deactivated network, the port is a linear passive (or, more generally, linear) one-port. At DC it has an input resistance R_{th} such that

$$\Delta v(i) = iR_{\text{th}}.$$

(At frequency ω , replace R_{th} with the complex input impedance $Z_{\text{th}}(\omega)$ and interpret v, i as phasors.)

Combining yields $v = V_{\text{th}} + iR_{\text{th}}$, i.e., the Thévenin equivalent of a voltage source V_{th} in series with a resistor R_{th} .

Uniqueness. If $v = V_1 + iR_1 = V_2 + iR_2$ for all i , then setting $i = 0$ gives $V_1 = V_2$, and comparing slopes gives $R_1 = R_2$.

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If the network is nonlinear, a global Thévenin equivalent does not exist; linearize about an operating point to obtain a **small-signal** Thévenin model, which changes the identity from global equivalence to local (incremental) equivalence. If the network is dynamic, use $Z_{\text{th}}(\omega)$ rather than a scalar R_{th} .

Numerical example

Circuit: $V_s = 12$ V, $R_1 = 2$ k Ω in series with $R_2 = 3$ k Ω to ground; output node loaded by $R_L = 1$ k Ω .

1. Open-circuit (Thévenin) voltage:

$$V_{\text{th}} = V_s \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}.$$

2. Thévenin resistance:

$$R_{\text{th}} = R_1 \parallel R_2.$$

3. Loaded output:

$$V_{\text{out}} = V_{\text{th}} \frac{R_L}{R_{\text{th}} + R_L}.$$

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
V_{th} [V]	7.2000×10^0	7.2000	7.2000e0
R_{th} [Ω]	1.2000×10^3	1,200.0000	1.2000e3
V_{out} [V]	3.2727×10^0	3.2727	3.2727e0

P11 (DDP): From drift-diffusion to the Shockley diode equation (quasi-neutral limit)

Intuitive explanation. Forward bias injects carriers, so current rises rapidly, roughly exponentially with voltage.

Grad-level framing. Under quasi-equilibrium, low-level injection, and quasi-neutral regions, minority-carrier diffusion produces an exponential I-V law. (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Junction model.** Abrupt 1D $p-n$ junction with uniform cross-section area A ; quasi-neutral regions exist on each side.
- **Regime.** Steady state, low-level injection, negligible electric field in quasi-neutral regions, and negligible recombination in the depletion region (ideal Shockley regime).
- **Boundary conditions.** Quasi-equilibrium at depletion edges gives minority concentrations $n_p(0) = n_{p0}e^{V/V_T}$ and $p_n(0) = p_{n0}e^{V/V_T}$, where $V_T = k_B T/q$.
- **Transport parameters.** Constant diffusion coefficients D_n, D_p and lifetimes τ_n, τ_p define diffusion lengths $L_n = \sqrt{D_n \tau_n}, L_p = \sqrt{D_p \tau_p}$.

Symbolic derivation (Assumptions → diffusion equation → boundary conditions → I-V)

We derive the ideal Shockley diode equation from the steady-state minority-carrier diffusion equations in the quasi-neutral regions.

1) Governing diffusion equations in quasi-neutral regions

Let x measure distance away from the depletion edge into each quasi-neutral region, with $x = 0$ at the depletion boundary.

- In the p -type quasi-neutral region, the **minority electrons** have concentration $n_p(x)$. Define the excess minority concentration

$$\Delta n_p(x) := n_p(x) - n_{p0},$$

where n_{p0} is the equilibrium minority electron concentration in the p -region.

Under steady state, low-level injection, and negligible electric field in the quasi-neutral region, the minority electron continuity equation reduces to

$$D_n \frac{d^2 \Delta n_p}{dx^2} - \frac{\Delta n_p}{\tau_n} = 0.$$

Define the electron diffusion length $L_n := \sqrt{D_n \tau_n}$. Then the ODE is

$$\frac{d^2 \Delta n_p}{dx^2} - \frac{\Delta n_p}{L_n^2} = 0.$$

The bounded solution satisfying $\Delta n_p(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$ is

$$\Delta n_p(x) = \Delta n_p(0) e^{-x/L_n}.$$

- Similarly, in the n -type quasi-neutral region, the **minority holes** have concentration $p_n(x)$ with excess $\Delta p_n(x) := p_n(x) - p_{n0}$. Under the same regime,

$$D_p \frac{d^2 \Delta p_n}{dx^2} - \frac{\Delta p_n}{\tau_p} = 0, \quad L_p := \sqrt{D_p \tau_p},$$

so the bounded solution is

$$\Delta p_n(x) = \Delta p_n(0) e^{-x/L_p}.$$

2) Boundary conditions at the depletion edges (quasi-equilibrium)

In the ideal Shockley regime, the depletion region is assumed to be in quasi-equilibrium under applied bias V . This implies that the minority carrier concentrations at the depletion edges satisfy

$$n_p(0) = n_{p0} e^{V/V_T}, \quad p_n(0) = p_{n0} e^{V/V_T}, \quad V_T := \frac{k_B T}{q}.$$

Therefore the excess boundary values are

$$\Delta n_p(0) = n_{p0} (e^{V/V_T} - 1), \quad \Delta p_n(0) = p_{n0} (e^{V/V_T} - 1).$$

3) Diffusion currents at the depletion edges

Because the electric field is negligible in the quasi-neutral regions, minority carrier currents are diffusion-dominated:

- Electron diffusion current density in the p -region:

$$J_n(x) = q D_n \frac{dn_p}{dx} = q D_n \frac{d\Delta n_p}{dx}.$$

Using $\Delta n_p(x) = \Delta n_p(0) e^{-x/L_n}$,

$$\left. \frac{d\Delta n_p}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = -\frac{\Delta n_p(0)}{L_n},$$

so

$$J_n(0) = -qD_n \frac{\Delta n_p(0)}{L_n}.$$

The magnitude of electron current injected across the depletion region is $I_n = A|J_n(0)|$, hence

$$I_n = A q D_n \frac{n_{p0}}{L_n} (e^{V/V_T} - 1).$$

- Hole diffusion current density in the n -region:

$$J_p(x) = -qD_p \frac{dp_n}{dx} = -qD_p \frac{d\Delta p_n}{dx}.$$

With $\Delta p_n(x) = \Delta p_n(0)e^{-x/L_p}$,

$$\left. \frac{d\Delta p_n}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = -\frac{\Delta p_n(0)}{L_p},$$

so

$$J_p(0) = qD_p \frac{\Delta p_n(0)}{L_p}.$$

Thus

$$I_p = A q D_p \frac{p_{n0}}{L_p} (e^{V/V_T} - 1).$$

4) Total diode current and the saturation current

The total current is the sum of electron and hole components:

$$I = I_n + I_p = Aq \left(\frac{D_n n_{p0}}{L_n} + \frac{D_p p_{n0}}{L_p} \right) (e^{V/V_T} - 1).$$

Define the saturation current

$$I_s := Aq \left(\frac{D_n n_{p0}}{L_n} + \frac{D_p p_{n0}}{L_p} \right),$$

giving the ideal Shockley diode equation:

$$I = I_s \left(e^{V/V_T} - 1 \right).$$

5) Where the ideality factor n comes from (model extension)

If depletion-region recombination, high-level injection, or series resistance are significant, the ideal model is modified. A common empirical generalization is

$$I = I_s \left(e^{V/(nV_T)} - 1 \right),$$

with $n \approx 1$ for diffusion-dominated current and $n \approx 2$ when depletion-region recombination dominates; series resistance introduces the implicit replacement $V \mapsto V - IR_s$.

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If depletion-region recombination dominates, include a recombination current term (often yielding an effective ideality factor $n \approx 2$); if series resistance is non-negligible, replace V by $V - IR_s$. High-level injection, mobility dependence, and field-dependent transport require returning to the full drift-diffusion-Poisson system; these modifications change the identity from the ideal Shockley diode to a composite device model.

Numerical example

Let $I_s = 1.0 \times 10^{-12}$ A, $n = 1.8$, $T = 300$ K, and $V = 0.70$ V:

$$I = I_s \left(\exp \left(\frac{qV}{nk_B T} \right) - 1 \right).$$

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
I [A]	3.4123×10^{-6}	0.0000034123	3.4123e-6
I [mA]	3.4123×10^{-3}	0.0034	3.4123e-3

P12 (BAND): 3D parabolic-band DOS → effective density of states → carrier density

Intuitive explanation. More available quantum states near the conduction band means more places electrons can go, and temperature helps them climb into those states.

Grad-level framing. For a parabolic dispersion, 3D density of states scales as $\sqrt{E - E_c}$; integrating DOS against a Boltzmann factor yields the effective density of states N_c .

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Band model.** Single isotropic parabolic conduction band with effective mass m^* and dispersion $E(k) = E_c + \hbar^2 k^2 / (2m^*)$.
- **Counting of states.** Periodic boundary conditions in a large cubic box, with spin degeneracy $g_s = 2$; additional valley degeneracy g_v is not included unless stated.
- **Statistics.** Non-degenerate (Maxwell–Boltzmann) limit $E_c - E_F \gg k_B T$, enabling $f(E) \approx e^{-(E-E_F)/k_B T}$.

Symbolic derivation (Parabolic band → DOS → N_c)

Assume

$$E(k) = E_c + \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m^*}.$$

States with magnitude $\leq k$ in volume V (including spin):

$$N(k) = 2 \cdot \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \cdot \frac{4\pi k^3}{3}.$$

Differentiate with respect to energy to get DOS per unit volume:

$$g(E) = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dN}{dE} = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left(\frac{2m^*}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} \sqrt{E - E_c} \quad [E \geq E_c].$$

In the non-degenerate limit,

$$n = \int_{E_c}^{\infty} g(E) e^{-(E-E_F)/(k_B T)} dE = N_c e^{-(E_c-E_F)/(k_B T)},$$

with

$$N_c := 2 \left(\frac{2\pi m^* k_B T}{\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2}.$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If the carrier gas is degenerate, replace Boltzmann by Fermi–Dirac; that changes the identity from a simple exponential law to Fermi–Dirac integrals.

Numerical example

Take $m^* = 1.08 m_0$, $T = 300$ K, and then compute n for $E_c - E_F = 0.2$ eV:

$$n = N_c \exp\left(-\frac{E_c - E_F}{k_B T}\right).$$

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
N_c [cm $^{-3}$]	2.8165×10^{19}	28,164,862,973,567,410,176.0000	2.8165e19
$k_B T$ [eV]	2.5852×10^{-2}	0.0259	2.5852e-2
n [cm $^{-3}$] ($E_c - E_F = 0.2$ eV)	1.2299×10^{16}	12,298,595,536,304,824.0000	1.2299e16

P13 (SC): Josephson junction relations (phase/flux dynamics → frequency–voltage conversion)

Intuitive explanation. A Josephson junction behaves like a lossless nonlinear inductor: the current depends sinusoidally on the superconducting phase difference, and a constant voltage makes that phase advance steadily in time, producing an oscillation.

Grad-level framing. The Josephson relations follow from gauge invariance of the condensate order parameter and yield a metrologically exact proportionality between DC voltage and AC frequency. In superconducting circuit quantization, the node-flux Φ and node-charge Q are canonically conjugate, satisfying $[\hat{\Phi}, \hat{Q}] = i\hbar$, which enforces the uncertainty relation $\Delta\Phi \Delta Q \geq \hbar/2$.

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Weak-link regime.** A superconducting weak link supports a well-defined gauge-invariant phase difference $\delta \in \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$ across the junction, and a critical current $I_c > 0$.
- **Voltage convention.** V denotes the voltage across the junction (positive in the direction of the defined phase drop).
- **Ideal element vs. environment.** The *bare* Josephson element is lossless; realistic junction dynamics in a circuit require shunt capacitance and dissipation (e.g., RCSJ), or a linear embedding network (black-box quantization).
- **Flux quantum.** $\Phi_0 := h/(2e)$ is the superconducting flux quantum.

Symbolic derivation (Josephson relations → frequency–voltage constant → energy and inductance)

1) Josephson current–phase relation (DC Josephson effect)

The supercurrent is

$$I(\delta) = I_c \sin \delta.$$

Equivalently, in terms of a branch flux variable Φ one may identify the phase as $\delta = 2\pi\Phi/\Phi_0 \pmod{2\pi}$, which yields the nonlinear inductive constitutive law

$$I(\Phi) = I_c \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0}\Phi\right).$$

2) Josephson phase–voltage relation (AC Josephson effect)

The phase evolves according to

$$\frac{d\delta}{dt} = \frac{2e}{\hbar}V = \frac{2\pi}{\Phi_0}V.$$

For constant voltage $V(t) = V$:

$$\delta(t) = \delta(0) + \frac{2eV}{\hbar}t.$$

Therefore, the supercurrent $I(t) = I_c \sin \delta(t)$ is periodic with Josephson frequency

$$f_J = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\delta}{dt} = \frac{2e}{\hbar}V =: K_J V,$$

where $K_J = 2e/\hbar$ is the Josephson constant.

3) Josephson energy and small-signal inductance

A conservative element admits a potential energy $U(\delta)$ such that $V = (\Phi_0/2\pi)\dot{\delta}$ and $P = VI = \dot{U}$ up to sign. Using $I = I_c \sin \delta$ gives

$$U_J(\delta) = -E_J \cos \delta, \quad E_J = \frac{\Phi_0 I_c}{2\pi} = \frac{\hbar I_c}{2e}.$$

Linearizing around a bias point δ_0 gives the incremental inductance

$$L_J(\delta_0) = \left(\frac{dI}{d\Phi} \right)^{-1}_{\Phi_0 \delta_0 / (2\pi)} = \frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi I_c \cos \delta_0},$$

so near $\delta_0 = 0$ one has $L_J \approx \Phi_0 / (2\pi I_c)$.

4) Minimal dynamical completion: the RCSJ equation (one common closure)

Including a shunt capacitance C and resistance R (parallel to the Josephson element) and a bias current $I_b(t)$ yields

$$I_b(t) = I_c \sin \delta(t) + \frac{V(t)}{R} + C \frac{dV}{dt}, \quad V(t) = \frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi} \frac{d\delta}{dt}.$$

Eliminating V yields the nonlinear second-order phase equation

$$C \left(\frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi} \right) \ddot{\delta} + \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi} \right) \dot{\delta} + I_c \sin \delta = I_b(t).$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If phase is not well-defined (strong quasiparticle poisoning, strong dissipation, or large-amplitude phase slips), then the Josephson element is not accurately modeled by a single δ degree of freedom. To restore a controlled model, either (i) include additional microscopic degrees of freedom (e.g., quasiparticles), or (ii) work in an experimentally validated effective circuit model with parameters fit to spectroscopy; the identity shifts from an ideal single-variable Josephson element to a multi-mode open quantum system.

Numerical example

Take a constant junction voltage $V = 100 \mu\text{V} = 1.0000 \times 10^{-4} \text{ V}$ and compute $f_J = K_J V$ with $K_J = 2e/h$.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$K_J = 2e/h [\text{Hz/V}]$	4.8360×10^{14}	483,597,848,416,983.6000	4.8360e14
$f_J [\text{Hz}]$	4.8360×10^{10}	48,359,784,841.6984	4.8360e10
$f_J [\text{GHz}]$	4.8360×10^1	48.3598	4.8360e1

P14 (MAG): LLG precession frequency in a uniform field (small-angle limit)

Intuitive explanation. A magnetic moment in a field precesses, like a spinning top.

Grad-level framing. Linearized Landau–Lifshitz–Gilbert dynamics yield a precession frequency set by the gyromagnetic ratio and effective field. (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Magnetization model.** Uniform macrospin magnetization $\mathbf{M}(t)$ with constant magnitude $|\mathbf{M}| = M_s$.
- **Dynamics.** Landau–Lifshitz–Gilbert (LLG) equation with Gilbert damping constant $\alpha \geq 0$; the stated frequency is the small-angle precession around a constant \mathbf{H}_{eff} .
- **Sign convention.** $\gamma > 0$ denotes the magnitude of the gyromagnetic ratio; the precession sense is set by the cross product.

Symbolic derivation (Effective field → LLG → precession)

Start from the Landau–Lifshitz–Gilbert (LLG) equation in Gilbert form:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{M}}{dt} = -\gamma \mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}} + \frac{\alpha}{M_s} \mathbf{M} \times \frac{d\mathbf{M}}{dt},$$

where $\gamma > 0$ is the gyromagnetic ratio magnitude, $M_s = |\mathbf{M}|$ is the saturation magnetization, and $\alpha \geq 0$ is the (dimensionless) Gilbert damping constant.

Small-angle, uniform-field linearization

Assume $\mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}} = H \hat{z}$ is constant and \mathbf{M} is close to $+M_s \hat{z}$. Write the transverse magnetization $\mathbf{m}_\perp = (M_x, M_y)$ with $|\mathbf{m}_\perp| \ll M_s$. To leading order, the dynamics of the complex transverse component

$$m_+(t) := M_x(t) + iM_y(t)$$

obeys the linear ODE

$$(1 + i\alpha) \frac{dm_+}{dt} = i\gamma H m_+.$$

Therefore

$$\frac{dm_+}{dt} = \frac{i\gamma H}{1 + i\alpha} m_+ = \left(\frac{i\gamma H}{1 + \alpha^2} \right) m_+ - \left(\frac{\alpha\gamma H}{1 + \alpha^2} \right) m_+.$$

Integrating gives

$$m_+(t) = m_+(0) \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha\gamma H}{1 + \alpha^2} t\right) \exp\left(i \frac{\gamma H}{1 + \alpha^2} t\right).$$

Precession frequency and decay rate

Hence the **precession angular frequency** is

$$\omega = \frac{\gamma H}{1 + \alpha^2},$$

and the transverse amplitude decays with rate

$$\Gamma = \frac{\alpha \gamma H}{1 + \alpha^2}.$$

In the weak-damping regime $\alpha \ll 1$, these reduce to the commonly used approximations

$$\omega \approx \gamma H, \quad \Gamma \approx \alpha \gamma H.$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If \mathbf{H}_{eff} includes anisotropy and demagnetizing fields, the resonance frequency is not simply γH ; use a Kittel-type effective-field formulation (or full micromagnetic linearization) to obtain the correct mode frequency and linewidth. This changes the identity from uniform-field Larmor precession to ferromagnetic resonance in a structured energy landscape.

Numerical example

Using $\gamma/(2\pi) \approx 28 \text{ GHz/T}$ and $|\mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}}| = 0.05 \text{ T}$:

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$f \text{ [Hz]}$	1.4000×10^9	1,400,000,000.0000	1.4000e9
$f \text{ [GHz]}$	1.4000×10^0	1.4000	1.4000e0

P15 (SPIN): Spin Hall angle as a conversion factor (charge current → spin current)

Intuitive explanation. In some materials, a charge current can generate a transverse spin flow.

Grad-level framing. The spin Hall angle θ_{SH} parameterizes spin-orbit conversion between charge current density and spin angular-momentum current density. (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Geometry.** Specify a conventional spin Hall geometry: charge current density \mathbf{J}_c along $+\hat{x}$, spin current flowing along $+\hat{y}$ with spin polarization along $+\hat{z}$.
- **Tensor nature.** Spin current is a rank-2 object $J_{s,i}^\alpha$ (flow direction i , spin polarization α).
- **Normalization.** J_s is reported as **angular-momentum current density** (units J/m^2); equivalently, $(2e/\hbar)J_s$ has units A/m^2 .
- **Material regime.** Bulk spin Hall effect in a homogeneous normal metal, ignoring spin backflow and interface transparency effects (device-level corrections noted separately).

Symbolic derivation (Definition → conversion law)

We make the conversion law precise by fixing geometry and normalization.

1) Definitions: charge-current density and spin-current tensor

- Charge current density \mathbf{J}_c has units A/m^2 and represents charge flow.
- Spin current is a **tensor** $J_{s,i}^\alpha$, where:
 - $i \in \{x, y, z\}$ indexes the spatial direction of **flow**,
 - $\alpha \in \{x, y, z\}$ indexes the direction of **spin polarization** carried by that flow.

A common normalization for spin current is angular-momentum flux per area, so $J_{s,i}^\alpha$ has units

$$\frac{\text{angular momentum}}{\text{time} \cdot \text{area}} = \frac{\mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{s}}{\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^2} = \text{J/m}^2.$$

Under this normalization, multiplying by $(2e/\hbar)$ converts J_s into an “equivalent” charge current density with units A/m^2 .

2) Spin Hall constitutive relation (bulk, isotropic, steady state)

In an isotropic normal metal with a spin Hall angle θ_{SH} , a standard constitutive relation (for the conventional spin Hall geometry) is

$$J_{s,i}^\alpha = \theta_{\text{SH}} \frac{\hbar}{2e} \sum_{j \in \{x,y,z\}} \varepsilon_{ij\alpha} J_{c,j},$$

where $\varepsilon_{ij\alpha}$ is the Levi–Civita symbol.

For the commonly used configuration

$$\mathbf{J}_c = J_{c,x} \hat{x}, \quad \text{then} \quad J_{s,y}^z = \theta_{\text{SH}} \frac{\hbar}{2e} J_{c,x},$$

and all other components are determined by symmetry and sign conventions.

3) Device-level caveat (why this is only the *bulk* conversion)

In thin films and multilayers, the effective torque delivered to an adjacent ferromagnet depends on spin diffusion, interfacial spin mixing conductance, and backflow. In that setting, θ_{SH} above is replaced by an effective efficiency θ_{eff} that is thickness- and interface-dependent.

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. In real devices, spin diffusion, finite thickness, and interface transparency renormalize the delivered spin current. To make predictions rigorous, solve coupled charge–spin drift–diffusion with boundary conditions using spin-mixing conductance; the identity shifts from a bulk η_{SH} to an effective device efficiency η_{eff} .

Numerical example

Take $\theta_{\text{SH}} = 0.10$ and $J_c = 1.0 \times 10^{11} \text{ A/m}^2$.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$J_s [\text{J/m}^2]$	3.2911×10^{-6}	0.0000032911	3.2911e-6
$J_s [\mu\text{J/m}^2]$	3.2911×10^0	3.2911	3.2911e0

P16 (FORMS): Faraday's law as Stokes' theorem (integral form)

Intuitive explanation. A changing magnetic field through a loop induces a voltage around the loop.

Grad-level framing. Maxwell's equations become compact in differential forms; Stokes' theorem is the coordinate-free bridge between differential and integral laws. (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Fields.** $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ and $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ are sufficiently smooth to justify differentiating under the integral sign.
- **Geometry.** S is a fixed, oriented surface with boundary ∂S ; orientation follows the right-hand rule.
- **Moving boundaries.** If ∂S moves, include motional electromotive force (EMF); the fixed-surface derivation is stated explicitly.

Symbolic derivation (Curl form → Stokes → EMF-flux relation)

Start with

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

Integrate over surface S with boundary ∂S :

$$\oint_{\partial S} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\ell = \int_S (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) \cdot d\mathbf{A} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_S \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A}.$$

Define EMF \mathcal{E} and flux Φ_B :

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}.$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. For moving/deforming loops, include motional EMF; the identity shifts from transformer induction to transformer-plus-motional induction.

Numerical example

Uniform $B(t)$ through a fixed loop of area A gives $\mathcal{E} = -A dB/dt$.

Take $A = 1.0 \text{ cm}^2 = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$ and $dB/dt = 0.02 \text{ T/s}$.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$\mathcal{E} [\text{V}]$	-2.0000×10^{-6}	-0.0000020000	-2.0000e-6
$\mathcal{E} [\mu\text{V}]$	-2.0000×10^0	-2.0000	-2.0000e0

P17 (GA): 3D rotation via a rotor (geometric algebra)

Intuitive explanation. Rotation preserves length while mixing components; geometric algebra packages the “mixing” into a compact exponential object that acts by sandwiching.

Grad-level framing. In Euclidean geometric (Clifford) algebra $\text{Cl}_{3,0}$, the geometric product of vectors unifies the dot and wedge products, and rotors $R \in \text{Spin}(3)$ implement orthogonal transformations by $v' = Rv\tilde{R}$, generalizing complex phases and quaternions. This unification perspective is emphasized in modern geometric-algebra treatments of physics and engineering.

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Algebra.** Euclidean 3D geometric algebra $\text{Cl}_{3,0}$ generated by an orthonormal basis $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ with $e_i^2 = +1$.
- **Geometric product.** For vectors a, b , the geometric product decomposes as

$$ab = a \cdot b + a \wedge b,$$

where $a \cdot b = \frac{1}{2}(ab + ba)$ (scalar) and $a \wedge b = \frac{1}{2}(ab - ba)$ (bivector).

- **Reversion.** $\widetilde{(\cdot)}$ reverses the order of vector factors: $\widetilde{e_{i_1} \cdots e_{i_k}} = e_{i_k} \cdots e_{i_1}$.
- **Rotor.** A rotor satisfies $R\widetilde{R} = 1$ and acts on vectors by sandwiching: $v' = Rv\widetilde{R}$.
- **Angle/axis parametrization.** A rotation of angle θ about unit axis \hat{n} is represented by the unit bivector $B := I\hat{n}$, where $I := e_1e_2e_3$ and $B^2 = -1$.

Symbolic derivation (geometric product → rotor exponential → sandwich action)

1) Rotor exponential form

Let B be a **unit** bivector, $B^2 = -1$. Define the rotor

$$R := e^{-B\theta/2}.$$

Using the power series and $B^2 = -1$ gives the closed form

$$R = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - B \sin \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad \widetilde{R} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + B \sin \frac{\theta}{2},$$

and hence $R\widetilde{R} = 1$.

2) Sandwiching implements an orthogonal map

Define the map $\mathcal{R}(v) := Rv\widetilde{R}$. Since $R\widetilde{R} = 1$ and reversion is an anti-automorphism,

$$\mathcal{R}(v) \cdot \mathcal{R}(v) = \langle (Rv\widetilde{R})(Rv\widetilde{R}) \rangle_0 = \langle R(vv)\widetilde{R} \rangle_0 = \langle vv \rangle_0 = v \cdot v,$$

so lengths are preserved; \mathcal{R} is therefore an element of $\text{SO}(3)$.

3) Recovering the familiar axis-angle formula

Decompose $v = v_{\parallel} + v_{\perp}$ where $v_{\parallel} := (v \cdot \hat{n})\hat{n}$ and $v_{\perp} := v - v_{\parallel}$. Then v_{\parallel} commutes with B and v_{\perp} anticommutes with B . Expanding $v' = Rv\widetilde{R}$ yields

$$v' = v_{\parallel} + v_{\perp} \cos \theta + (B v_{\perp}) \sin \theta.$$

Using $Bv_{\perp} = I\hat{n}v_{\perp} = -\hat{n} \times v_{\perp}$ (via $a \times b = -I(a \wedge b)$ in $\text{Cl}_{3,0}$), this is equivalent to the Rodrigues rotation formula.

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. In non-Euclidean signature (e.g., spacetime algebra), bivectors can square to $+1$ as well as -1 , and the corresponding exponentials generate Lorentz boosts as well as rotations. To make the Euclidean rotor story apply, restrict to a Euclidean subalgebra or to spacelike bivector planes; the identity shifts from $\text{SO}(3)$ rotations to $\text{SO}(1, 3)$ Lorentz transformations.

Numerical example

Rotate $v = (1, 0, 0)$ by $\theta = 30^\circ$ about \hat{z} . The expected result is $v' = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0)$.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$v'_x [-]$	8.6603×10^{-1}	0.8660	8.6603e-1
$v'_y [-]$	5.0000×10^{-1}	0.5000	5.0000e-1

P18 (GAUGE): Berry phase for spin-1/2 tracing a cone (holonomy)

Intuitive explanation. Returning to the same physical state can still accumulate an extra geometric phase.

Grad-level framing. Berry phase is holonomy of a $U(1)$ connection; for spin-1/2 it equals minus half the Bloch-sphere solid angle. (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Hamiltonian.** Spin-1/2 in a slowly varying magnetic field: $H(t) = -(\hbar\omega_0/2) \hat{n}(t) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ with $|\hat{n}(t)| = 1$.
- **Adiabaticity.** Evolution is adiabatic: the system remains in an instantaneous non-degenerate eigenstate up to a phase; the gap $\hbar\omega_0$ remains nonzero along the path.
- **Closed loop.** $\hat{n}(t)$ traces a closed loop on the Bloch sphere; Berry phase is gauge-invariant modulo 2π .
- **Sign conventions.** The sign of γ_B depends on whether the state is aligned or anti-aligned with \hat{n} ; the formula below is stated for the “spin-up along \hat{n} ” eigenstate of $\hat{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}$.

Symbolic derivation (Solid angle → geometric phase)

We compute the Berry phase for a spin-1/2 whose Hamiltonian direction $\hat{n}(t)$ traces a closed cone.

1) Hamiltonian and instantaneous eigenstates

Let

$$H(t) = -\frac{\hbar\omega_0}{2} \hat{n}(t) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}, \quad |\hat{n}(t)| = 1,$$

where $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ are the Pauli matrices. The instantaneous eigenstates satisfy

$$\hat{n}(t) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} |+(t)\rangle = |+(t)\rangle, \quad \hat{n}(t) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} |-(t)\rangle = -|-(t)\rangle.$$

Assume adiabatic evolution and that the system remains in $|+(t)\rangle$ up to a phase.

2) Berry connection and Berry phase

The Berry connection for the chosen eigenstate is

$$\mathbf{A}(\hat{n}) = i\langle +|\nabla_{\hat{n}}|+\rangle,$$

and the Berry phase accumulated along a closed loop \mathcal{C} is

$$\gamma_B = \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\hat{n} = \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S},$$

where $\mathbf{F} = \nabla_{\hat{n}} \times \mathbf{A}$ is the Berry curvature and Σ is any surface on the Bloch sphere with boundary $\partial\Sigma = \mathcal{C}$.

For spin-1/2, the Berry curvature corresponds to a magnetic-monopole field on the sphere with strength 1/2, yielding

$$\gamma_B = -\frac{1}{2}\Omega,$$

where Ω is the solid angle enclosed by \mathcal{C} (the sign corresponds to the $|+\rangle$ eigenstate of $\hat{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}$; choosing $|-\rangle$ flips the sign).

3) Cone of fixed polar angle θ

If $\hat{n}(t)$ traces a cone at polar angle θ with azimuth $\phi : 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$, the enclosed solid angle is

$$\Omega = 2\pi(1 - \cos \theta),$$

so

$$\gamma_B = -\frac{\Omega}{2} = -\pi(1 - \cos \theta).$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If the evolution is not adiabatic (finite-speed protocol, level crossings, or strong noise), transitions between eigenstates occur and the geometric phase is no longer simply $-\Omega/2$. Enforce adiabaticity by slowing the protocol relative to the gap scale and suppressing noise, or use non-adiabatic geometric-phase formalisms; this changes the identity from pure Berry holonomy to mixed dynamical–geometric behavior.

Numerical example

Take $\theta = 30^\circ$.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
γ_B [rad]	-4.2089×10^{-1}	-0.4209	-4.2089e-1

P19 (INFO): Gibbs' inequality ($D_{KL} \geq 0$) and a Bernoulli KL calculation

Intuitive explanation. Using the wrong probabilities cannot, on average, compress data better than using the right ones.

Grad-level framing. Relative entropy is nonnegative by convexity of $-\ln x$ (equivalently Jensen). (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Probability model.** $p = (p_i)$ and $q = (q_i)$ are distributions on a finite or countable alphabet with $p_i \geq 0, q_i \geq 0, \sum_i p_i = \sum_i q_i = 1$.
- **Absolute continuity.** If $p_i > 0$ then require $q_i > 0$ for finiteness; otherwise $D_{KL}(p\|q) = +\infty$.
- **Convexity tool.** Use either Jensen's inequality or the scalar bound $-\ln x \geq 1 - x$ for $x > 0$.

Symbolic derivation (Convexity → inequality)

Define

$$D_{KL}(p\|q) := \sum_i p_i \ln \frac{p_i}{q_i}.$$

Use $-\ln x \geq 1 - x$ for $x > 0$. Let $x_i = q_i/p_i$:

$$-\ln \frac{q_i}{p_i} \geq 1 - \frac{q_i}{p_i}.$$

Multiply by p_i and sum:

$$\sum_i p_i \ln \frac{p_i}{q_i} \geq \sum_i (p_i - q_i) = 0.$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If some $q_i = 0$ with $p_i > 0$, divergence is infinite; smoothing q changes the identity to a regularized divergence.

Numerical example: Bernoulli \bar{S} vs Bernoulli(q)

For Bernoulli parameters p and q ,

$$D_{KL}(p\|q) = p \ln \frac{p}{q} + (1-p) \ln \frac{1-p}{1-q}.$$

Let $p = 0.7$ and $q = 0.5$.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$D_{KL}(p\ q)$ [nats]	8.2283×10^{-2}	0.0823	8.2283e-2
$D_{KL}(p\ q)$ [bits]	1.1871×10^{-1}	0.1187	1.1871e-1

P20 (CRYPTO): A hybrid-style reduction bound (CTR-mode IND-CPA example)

Intuitive explanation. If the keystream looks random, XOR hides the message; if the keystream is distinguishable, the cipher becomes distinguishable.

Grad-level framing. Game-hopping bounds advantage by summing distinguishability gaps and adding a collision term when internal states/inputs can repeat.

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Primitive.** Block cipher E_K is a pseudorandom permutation (PRP) on $\{0, 1\}^n$ for n -bit blocks.
- **CTR construction.** Ciphertext blocks are $C_j = P_j \oplus E_K(\text{IV}_j)$, where $\text{IV}_j \in \{0, 1\}^n$ are derived from a nonce and counter.
- **Nonce model.** This bound is stated for the common case where the nonce is uniformly random per encryption (so repeats can occur with birthday probability) and counters do not wrap within a nonce.
- **Security notion.** IND-CPA (Indistinguishability under Chosen Plaintext Attack) advantage is defined in the standard left-right game; the proof uses explicit game hops.
- **Accounting.** Let q be the total number of **block** encryptions across all adversary queries, and let ν be the nonce bit-length (so $n = \nu + r$ with r counter bits).

Symbolic derivation (Reduction + hybrid hops + collision term)

We present an explicit game-based bound for CTR mode under a standard nonce model.

CTR definition (blockwise)

Let $E_K : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^n$ be a block cipher. CTR encryption of a message split into n -bit blocks $P_0, \dots, P_{\ell-1}$ proceeds as follows:

- Choose a ν -bit nonce N uniformly at random (fresh per encryption query).
- Form block inputs $\text{IV}_j := N \parallel \text{ctr}_j$, where $\text{ctr}_j \in \{0, 1\}^r$ is a counter value and $\nu + r = n$.
- Output ciphertext blocks

$$C_j := P_j \oplus E_K(\text{IV}_j), \quad j = 0, \dots, \ell - 1.$$

Assume counters never repeat **within** a single encryption query (no wraparound), so repeats can only occur across queries if the same nonce N is reused.

IND-CPA game and advantage

Let $\text{Adv}_{\text{IND-CPA}}^{\text{CTR}}(A)$ be the standard left-right indistinguishability advantage of adversary A with encryption-oracle access.

Game hop 0 → 1 (replace PRP with random permutation)

Define Game 0 as the real CTR scheme using E_K . Define Game 1 by replacing E_K with a truly random permutation Π on $\{0, 1\}^n$.

By definition of PRP advantage, there exists a PRP distinguisher B such that

$$|\Pr[\text{Game0}(A) = 1] - \Pr[\text{Game1}(A) = 1]| \leq \text{Adv}_{\text{PRP}}(B).$$

Game hop 1 → 2 (replace permutation with random function, paying a collision term)

Define Game 2 by replacing Π with a truly random function $F : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^n$.

Let **Bad** be the event that the oracle is queried on a repeated block input IV_j . Conditioned on $\neg \text{Bad}$, the outputs of a random permutation and a random function on distinct inputs are identically distributed, so

$$|\Pr[\text{Game1}(A) = 1] - \Pr[\text{Game2}(A) = 1]| \leq \Pr[\text{Bad}].$$

Bounding $\Pr[\text{Bad}]$ under the random-nonce model

Let q be the total number of block encryptions across all adversary queries (equivalently, total number of distinct counters used across all nonces). Under the assumption of no counter wrap, the only way to repeat a block input is to repeat a nonce N and also reuse the same counter value.

A simple conservative upper bound is obtained by ignoring counters and bounding nonce collisions alone. If nonces are ν -bit uniformly random, then by the birthday bound,

$$\Pr[\text{nonce collision among at most } q \text{ nonce draws}] \leq \frac{\binom{q}{2}}{2^\nu} \leq \frac{q^2}{2^{\nu+1}}.$$

This upper-bounds $\Pr[\text{Bad}]$, hence

$$\Pr[\text{Bad}] \leq \frac{q^2}{2^{\nu+1}}.$$

Game 2 (perfect secrecy)

In Game 2, each block mask $F(\text{IV}_j)$ is uniformly random and independent (except for repeats, which are excluded by conditioning). Therefore each ciphertext block is a one-time pad of its corresponding plaintext block, and the left and right plaintexts are information-theoretically indistinguishable:

$$\Pr[\text{Game2}(A) = 1] = \frac{1}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Adv} = 0 \text{ in Game 2.}$$

Final bound

Combining the hops (triangle inequality),

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{IND-CPA}}^{\text{CTR}}(A) \leq \text{Adv}_{\text{PRP}}(B) + \frac{q^2}{2^{\nu+1}}.$$

Stronger statement under nonce uniqueness. If the scheme enforces nonce uniqueness (never repeats N), then $\Pr[\text{Bad}] = 0$ (assuming no counter wrap), and the collision term drops out entirely.

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If nonces can repeat at non-negligible probability (or if counters can wrap), CTR security degrades sharply because keystream blocks repeat. Enforce nonce uniqueness (and prevent counter wrap) to make $\Pr[\text{Bad}] = 0$, or switch to misuse-resistant authenticated-encryption schemes; this changes the identity from nonce-respecting CTR to misuse-resistant encryption.

Numerical example

Assume a 128-bit block cipher ($n=128$) with a 96-bit random nonce ($\nu = 96$) and a 32-bit counter ($r = 32$), and suppose the adversary causes at most $q = 2^{32}$ total block encryptions. Take $\text{Adv}_{\text{PRP}}(B) = 2^{-40}$.

Under the random-nonce model, the collision term is bounded by $q^2/2^{\nu+1} = 2^{-33}$, so the overall advantage bound is:

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{IND-CPA}}^{\text{CTR}}(A) \leq \text{Adv}_{\text{PRP}}(B) + \frac{q^2}{2^{\nu+1}}.$$

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
q [blocks]	4.2950×10^9	4,294,967,296.0000	4.2950e9
Adv_{PRP} [-]	9.0949×10^{-13}	0.000000000009094947017729282379150390625	9.0949e-13
$q^2/2^{\nu+1}$ [-]	1.1642×10^{-10}	0.00000000116415321826934814453125	1.1642e-10
total bound [-]	1.1732×10^{-10}	0.000000001173248165287077426910400390625	1.1732e-10

P21 (EXP): Uncertainty propagation for a derived quantity ($R =$

Intuitive explanation. If voltage and current each have measurement wiggle, resistance inherits a combined wiggle.

Grad-level framing. First-order uncertainty propagation uses a Jacobian; independent variances add in quadrature.

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Small-uncertainty regime.** Use first-order (linear) propagation: higher-order terms are neglected, which is valid when relative uncertainties are small.
- **Random variables.** V and I are modeled as unbiased estimates with known standard uncertainties u_V, u_I .
- **Independence.** The worked example assumes $\text{Cov}(V, I) = 0$; the general covariance form is stated explicitly.

Symbolic derivation (Linearization → uncertainty budget)

For $y = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, small errors give

$$\delta y \approx \sum_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \delta x_i.$$

Independent inputs imply

$$u_y^2 \approx \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 u_{x_i}^2.$$

For $R(V, I) = V/I$:

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial V} = \frac{1}{I}, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial I} = -\frac{V}{I^2},$$

so

$$u_R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{u_V}{I} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{V u_I}{I^2} \right)^2}.$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If V and I are correlated, include covariance terms;

identity shifts from diagonal to full covariance propagation.

Numerical example

Take $V = 1.200$ V with $u_V = 0.002$ V, and $I = 20.0$ mA with $u_I = 0.10$ mA.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$R = V/I [\Omega]$	6.0000×10^1	60.0000	6.0000e1
$u_R [\Omega] (1\sigma)$	3.1623×10^{-1}	0.3162	3.1623e-1
$u_R/R [-]$	5.2705×10^{-3}	0.0053	5.2705e-3

P22 (QFI): Fisher information → Cramér–Rao bound (Gaussian mean)

Intuitive explanation. More samples or less noise means a tighter estimate.

Grad-level framing. Fisher information measures likelihood curvature; the Cramér–Rao bound lower-bounds variance of unbiased estimators by inverse information. (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Regularity.** Probability density $p(x|\theta)$ is differentiable in θ and allows interchange of differentiation and integration: $\partial_\theta \int p = \int \partial_\theta p$.
- **Support.** The support of $p(x|\theta)$ does not depend on θ (or boundary terms vanish).
- **Estimator condition.** The classical Cramér–Rao bound applies to unbiased estimators; biased versions require additional terms.
- **Model.** The example uses $x_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ with known σ .

Symbolic derivation (Likelihood curvature → CRB)

We derive the Fisher information and the Cramér–Rao bound (CRB) explicitly for the Gaussian-mean problem.

1) Model and likelihood

Let x_1, \dots, x_N be independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) with

$$x_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2),$$

where $\sigma > 0$ is known and μ is the parameter to estimate.

The joint density is

$$p(\mathbf{x} | \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right).$$

The log-likelihood is

$$\ell(\mu) := \ln p(\mathbf{x} | \mu) = -N \ln(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2.$$

2) Score function and Fisher information

Differentiate:

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \mu} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N 2(x_i - \mu)(-1) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu).$$

The Fisher information is

$$\mathcal{I}(\mu) = \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \mu} \right)^2 \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma^4} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu) \right)^2 \right].$$

Because the x_i are independent with $\mathbb{E}[x_i - \mu] = 0$ and $\text{Var}(x_i - \mu) = \sigma^2$,

$$\text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu) \right) = N\sigma^2,$$

and the mean is zero, so

$$\mathcal{I}(\mu) = \frac{1}{\sigma^4} N\sigma^2 = \frac{N}{\sigma^2}.$$

3) Cramér–Rao bound

For any unbiased estimator $\hat{\mu}$ of μ ,

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) \geq \frac{1}{\mathcal{I}(\mu)} = \frac{\sigma^2}{N}.$$

This bound is **tight**: the sample mean $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i x_i$ is unbiased and satisfies $\text{Var}(\bar{x}) = \sigma^2/N$.

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If the estimator is biased, use the biased CRB (which includes bias-derivative terms); if regularity conditions fail (e.g., parameter-dependent support), CRB may not apply and alternative bounds (van Trees, Hammersley–Chapman–Robbins) may be needed. This changes the identity from an unbiased-information bound to a more general estimation bound.

Numerical example

Let $\sigma = 0.20$ and $N = 50$.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) [-]$	8.0000×10^{-4}	0.0008	8.0000e-4
$\text{Std}(\hat{\mu}) [-]$	2.8284×10^{-2}	0.0283	2.8284e-2

P23 (MEAS): A Kraus map (amplitude damping) applied to a qubit density matrix

Intuitive explanation. If a qubit can spontaneously relax from $|1\rangle$ to $|0\rangle$, then populations and coherences change predictably, and the change can be encoded by a small set of matrices.

Grad-level framing. The most general Markovian, memoryless quantum evolution over a finite time step is a completely-positive trace-preserving (CPTP) map. Any CPTP map admits a Kraus operator-sum representation, and in the continuous-time weak-coupling limit the generator is of Gorini–Kossakowski–Sudarshan–Lindblad (GKSL) form.

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Quantum state.** ρ is a density operator: $\rho \succeq 0$ and $\text{Tr}(\rho) = 1$ on a two-dimensional Hilbert space.
- **Channel family.** Amplitude damping parameter $p \in [0, 1]$ specifies a one-parameter family of CPTP maps modeling energy relaxation to a (near) zero-temperature bath.
- **Basis.** Computational basis $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ is chosen so that damping moves $|1\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle$.
- **Markovian closure (optional).** In a continuous-time model with decay rate γ , one has $p(t) = 1 -$

$e^{-\gamma t}$ under standard weak-coupling, memoryless assumptions.

Symbolic derivation (Kraus operators → CPTP constraints → state update → Lindblad limit)

1) Kraus representation and CPTP constraints

A linear map \mathcal{E} is CPTP iff it can be written as

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \sum_k K_k \rho K_k^\dagger, \quad \sum_k K_k^\dagger K_k = I,$$

where $\{K_k\}$ are Kraus operators.

2) Amplitude damping Kraus operators

One standard Kraus decomposition for amplitude damping with probability p is

$$K_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{1-p} \end{bmatrix}, \quad K_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{p} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Trace preservation is immediate:

$$K_0^\dagger K_0 + K_1^\dagger K_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-p \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = I.$$

3) Explicit action on a general qubit density matrix

Let

$$\rho = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_{00} & \rho_{01} \\ \rho_{10} & \rho_{11} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \rho_{10} = \rho_{01}^*, \quad \rho_{00} + \rho_{11} = 1.$$

Then

$$\rho' = \mathcal{E}(\rho) = K_0 \rho K_0^\dagger + K_1 \rho K_1^\dagger = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_{00} + p \rho_{11} & \sqrt{1-p} \rho_{01} \\ \sqrt{1-p} \rho_{10} & (1-p) \rho_{11} \end{bmatrix}.$$

4) Continuous-time Lindblad generator (GKSL form)

For a Markovian master equation,

$$\dot{\rho} = -\frac{i}{\hbar}[H, \rho] + \sum_j \left(L_j \rho L_j^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{L_j^\dagger L_j, \rho\} \right),$$

where $\{L_j\}$ are jump operators. Pure amplitude damping at rate γ corresponds to a single jump operator

$$L = \sqrt{\gamma} \sigma_-, \quad \sigma_- = |0\rangle\langle 1|.$$

Solving the resulting ODE yields $p(t) = 1 - e^{-\gamma t}$ and reproduces the Kraus map above at each time t .

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If the bath has memory (non-Markovian), or if finite temperature is relevant, then amplitude damping requires additional channels (thermal excitation) and time-dependent kernels. To regain a controlled model, either (i) enlarge the system to include the relevant environment modes (unitary evolution on system+environment), or (ii) use a non-Markovian master equation with experimentally validated spectral density; the identity shifts from a semigroup CPTP map to a history-dependent quantum process.

Numerical example

Let $\rho = |+\rangle\langle +| = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $p = 0.10$, so $\sqrt{1-p} = \sqrt{0.9} = 0.9486832980505138$ and

$$\rho' = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 + 0.1 \cdot 0.5 & 0.9486832980505138 \cdot 0.5 \\ 0.9486832980505138 \cdot 0.5 & 0.9 \cdot 0.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.55 & 0.474341 \\ 0.4743416490252569 & 0.450000 \end{bmatrix}$$

Entry	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
ρ'_{11}	5.5000×10^{-1}	0.5500	5.5000e-1
ρ'_{12}	4.7434×10^{-1}	0.4743	4.7434e-1
ρ'_{21}	4.7434×10^{-1}	0.4743	4.7434e-1
ρ'_{22}	4.5000×10^{-1}	0.4500	4.5000e-1

P24 (QFT): Field Euler–Lagrange equation → Klein–Gordon dispersion relation

Intuitive explanation. A wave can behave as if it has inertia (mass), changing its frequency–wavelength

relation.

Grad-level framing. A Lagrangian density yields field equations via spacetime Euler–Lagrange; for a free scalar, this yields Klein–Gordon. (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Spacetime convention.** Minkowski metric signature $(+, -, -, -)$ and d'Alembertian $\square = (1/c^2)\partial_t^2 - \nabla^2$.
- **Field regularity.** ϕ is twice differentiable and variations vanish on the boundary (or fields fall off sufficiently fast at infinity).
- **Free field.** No interaction terms; adding interactions changes the dispersion and requires renormalization/effective-field reasoning.

Symbolic derivation (Lagrangian density → Euler–Lagrange → dispersion)

Take

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi - \frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \phi^2 \right).$$

Euler–Lagrange for fields:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} - \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} \right) = 0.$$

Compute:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} = -\frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \phi, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \phi)} = \partial^\mu \phi.$$

Thus

$$\left(\square + \frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \right) \phi = 0, \quad \square = \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 - \nabla^2.$$

For $\phi \sim e^{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x} - \omega t)}$:

$$\omega^2 = c^2 k^2 + \left(\frac{mc^2}{\hbar} \right)^2.$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. With interactions, dispersion renormalizes; in weak

coupling you recover an effective mass via perturbation theory, shifting identity from free to effective field theory.

Numerical example

Take $m = 1 \text{ eV}/c^2$ and $k = 1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^{-1}$.

P25 (T M): Transfer matrix of a single thin film at normal incidence (reflection)

Intuitive explanation. Partial reflections in a thin layer interfere, which can boost or cancel reflection.

Grad-level framing. Boundary matching across layered media composes via transfer matrices; reflection follows from the total matrix. (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Optical regime.** Normal incidence, isotropic, non-magnetic media ($\mu_r = 1$); TE and TM polarizations coincide at normal incidence.
 - **Admittance convention.** Use **optical admittance** $\eta_j := n_j$ for non-magnetic media at normal incidence (normalized so that boundary conditions take a symmetric form).
 - **Loss.** Refractive indices may be complex $n_j \in \mathbb{C}$ to model absorption; the worked example uses real n_j .
 - **Coherence.** The film is coherent (thickness smaller than coherence length of illumination) so interference is phase-stable.

Symbolic derivation (Layer matrix → reflection coefficient)

We derive the single-layer transfer matrix and the resulting reflection coefficient at normal incidence.

1) Field representation and boundary conditions (normal incidence)

At normal incidence in non-magnetic media ($\mu_r = 1$), a plane wave in medium j can be written as

$$E_j(z) = E_j^+ e^{ik_j z} + E_j^- e^{-ik_j z}, \quad H_j(z) = \eta_j (E_j^+ e^{ik_j z} - E_j^- e^{-ik_j z}),$$

where $k_j = 2\pi n_j / \lambda$ and η_j is the **optical admittance**. Under the chosen normalization for non-magnetic media at normal incidence,

$$\eta_j = n_j,$$

which makes the continuity conditions symmetric.

At each interface, tangential E and H are continuous:

$$E \text{ continuous,} \quad H \text{ continuous.}$$

2) Transfer matrix for a homogeneous layer

For a layer (medium 1) of thickness d , define the phase thickness

$$\delta := k_1 d = \frac{2\pi n_1 d}{\lambda}.$$

The transfer matrix relates the field vector $\begin{bmatrix} E \\ H \end{bmatrix}$ at the entrance of the layer to that at the exit:

$$\begin{bmatrix} E \\ H \end{bmatrix}_{z=0} = M \begin{bmatrix} E \\ H \end{bmatrix}_{z=d},$$

with

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \delta & \frac{i}{\eta_1} \sin \delta \\ i\eta_1 \sin \delta & \cos \delta \end{bmatrix}.$$

3) Reflection coefficient from the total matrix

Let medium 0 be incident (admittance η_0) and medium 2 be substrate (admittance η_2). Define the input admittance looking into the stack:

$$\eta_{in} := \left. \frac{H}{E} \right|_{z=0}.$$

Using the transfer matrix and imposing that the transmitted wave in the substrate is forward-only (no incoming wave from $z = +\infty$), one obtains

$$\eta_{\text{in}} = \frac{M_{21} + \eta_2 M_{22}}{M_{11} + \eta_2 M_{12}}.$$

Then the Fresnel-form reflection coefficient at the entrance is

$$r = \frac{\eta_0 - \eta_{\text{in}}}{\eta_0 + \eta_{\text{in}}}.$$

Substituting η_{in} and simplifying yields the commonly quoted closed form:

$$r = \frac{\eta_0 M_{11} + \eta_0 \eta_2 M_{12} - M_{21} - \eta_2 M_{22}}{\eta_0 M_{11} + \eta_0 \eta_2 M_{12} + M_{21} + \eta_2 M_{22}}, \quad R = |r|^2.$$

4) Loss and polarization notes

- If the film is absorbing, use complex n_1 and therefore complex η_1 and δ ; the same algebra applies.
- At oblique incidence, TE and TM polarizations have different admittances and phase factors; the normal-incidence simplification used here no longer holds.

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. For oblique incidence, TE and TM polarizations require different admittances and phase thicknesses; for incoherent illumination, intensities rather than fields must be composed (no stable phase). Including these effects changes the identity from coherent normal-incidence transfer matrices to polarization-aware and/or incoherent multilayer optics.

Numerical example

Air-film-substrate at normal incidence:

$n_0 = 1.0$, $n_1 = 1.5$, $n_2 = 3.5$, thickness $d = 100$ nm, wavelength $\lambda = 550$ nm.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$\Re\{r\}$ [-]	1.9598×10^{-1}	0.1960	1.9598e-1
$\Im\{r\}$ [-]	-1.2685×10^{-1}	-0.1268	-1.2685e-1
$ r $ [-]	2.3345×10^{-1}	0.2335	2.3345e-1
$R = r ^2$ [-]	5.4499×10^{-2}	0.0545	5.4499e-2
R [%]	5.4499×10^0	5.4499	5.4499e0

P26 (NUM): Explicit finite-difference diffusion update and its stability condition

Intuitive explanation. If you take too large a time step while smoothing, the numbers can overshoot and blow up.

Grad-level framing. Von Neumann analysis of FTCS gives a stability condition on $r = \alpha\Delta t/\Delta x^2$.

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Discretization.** Uniform grid with spacing Δx and timestep Δt ; explicit forward-time centered-space (FTCS) update.
- **Stability analysis.** Von Neumann analysis assumes periodic or infinite domain so Fourier modes form a basis; coefficients are constant.
- **PDE model.** Linear diffusion with constant α .

Symbolic derivation (Discretize → amplification factor → stability)

For $u_t = \alpha u_{xx}$, FTCS is

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n + r(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n), \quad r = \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}.$$

Assume mode $u_i^n = G^n e^{ik_i \Delta x}$. Then

$$G = 1 + r(e^{ik\Delta x} - 2 + e^{-ik\Delta x}) = 1 - 4r \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta x}{2}\right).$$

Require $|G| \leq 1$ for all k , so the worst case gives

$$|1 - 4r| \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If you need larger Δt , switch to implicit stepping (backward Euler, Crank–Nicolson); identity shifts from explicit conditionally stable to implicit unconditionally stable.

Numerical example

Let $\alpha = 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $\Delta x = 1.0 \text{ mm}$, $\Delta t = 0.040 \text{ s}$, and $(u_{i-1}^n, u_i^n, u_{i+1}^n) = (0, 1, 0)$.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$r = \alpha \Delta t / \Delta x^2 [-]$	4.0000×10^{-1}	0.4000	4.0000e-1
$u_i^{n+1} [-]$	2.0000×10^{-1}	0.2000	2.0000e-1

P27 (STAT): Boltzmann distribution from maximum entropy + a two-level partition function

Intuitive explanation. At fixed temperature, higher-energy states are less likely, with exponential suppression.

Grad-level framing. Maximizing entropy under normalization and mean-energy constraints yields the canonical distribution; the partition function normalizes and generates thermodynamics. (see References)

Assumptions, conventions, and validity domain

- **Maximum entropy principle.** Choose the distribution $\{p_i\}$ that maximizes Shannon entropy subject to normalization and fixed mean energy.
- **Energy spectrum.** Discrete levels E_i are assumed for clarity; the derivation extends to continuous spectra with integrals.
- **Thermodynamic identification.** The Lagrange multiplier β is identified with $1/(k_B T)$ by matching with thermodynamic relations (stated explicitly).

Symbolic derivation (Max entropy → multipliers → Boltzmann weights)

We maximize entropy subject to normalization and mean-energy constraints and then identify the thermodynamic meaning of the multiplier.

1) Constrained maximization problem

Maximize Shannon entropy

$$S(p) = - \sum_i p_i \ln p_i$$

over $p_i \geq 0$, subject to

$$\sum_i p_i = 1, \quad \sum_i p_i E_i = U.$$

2) Lagrangian and stationarity

Form the Lagrangian (objective + constraints)

$$\mathcal{J}(p, \alpha, \beta) = - \sum_i p_i \ln p_i - \alpha \left(\sum_i p_i - 1 \right) - \beta \left(\sum_i p_i E_i - U \right).$$

Differentiate with respect to p_i and set to zero:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{J}}{\partial p_i} = -(\ln p_i + 1) - \alpha - \beta E_i = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad p_i = e^{-1-\alpha} e^{-\beta E_i}.$$

3) Normalization and the partition function

Define the partition function

$$Z(\beta) := \sum_i e^{-\beta E_i}.$$

Normalization $\sum_i p_i = 1$ forces $e^{-1-\alpha} = 1/Z$, hence

$$p_i = \frac{e^{-\beta E_i}}{Z(\beta)}.$$

4) Thermodynamic identification of β

The mean energy under p is

$$U(\beta) = \sum_i p_i E_i = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z(\beta).$$

In equilibrium thermodynamics, the Legendre relation between entropy and energy implies

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial U} = \frac{1}{T}.$$

Carrying out the derivative of the maximized entropy with respect to U yields $\beta = 1/(k_B T)$. Therefore the maximum-entropy distribution consistent with equilibrium at temperature T is

$$p_i = \frac{e^{-E_i/(k_B T)}}{Z}, \quad Z = \sum_i e^{-E_i/(k_B T)}.$$

If the assumptions are false, how to make them true. If particle number fluctuates, include a chemical potential and use the grand canonical ensemble; if the system is driven far from equilibrium, maximum entropy with equilibrium constraints is not the correct identity and one must use non-equilibrium ensembles or maximum caliber. These changes shift the identity from canonical equilibrium to grand-canonical or non-equilibrium statistical mechanics.

Numerical example: two-level system

Let $E_0 = 0$ and $E_1 = 0.10$ eV at $T = 300$ K.

Quantity	Conventional sci.	Decimal	e-notation
$Z [-]$	1.0209×10^0	1.0209	1.0209e0
$p_0 [-]$	9.7953×10^{-1}	0.9795	9.7953e-1
$p_1 [-]$	2.0469×10^{-2}	0.0205	2.0469e-2
$U [J]$	3.2795×10^{-22}	0.00000000000000000000032795	3.2795e-22
$U [\text{eV}]$	2.0469×10^{-3}	0.0020	2.0469e-3

Acronym glossary

Mnemonic	Expansion
DLT	Definitions → Lemma → Theorem (→ Proof)
MGSI	Model → Governing equations → (Boundary/Initial conditions) → Solve → Interpret
SCALE	Non-dimensionalization → scaling laws → regimes
SYM	Symmetry (→ conservation laws / selection rules)
VAR	Variational principle (→ Euler–Lagrange/ stationarity)
EIG	Eigenproblem (→ diagonalization, spectrum, modes)
PERT	Perturbation theory

Mnemonic	Expansion
LR	Linear response
NOISE	Stochastic noise/ spectral density
IO	Input–output/ scattering
CIRC	Circuit modeling/ network synthesis
DDP	Drift–Diffusion–Poisson (semiconductor transport core)
BAND	Band theory
SC	Superconductivity
MAG	Micromagnetics
SPIN	Spin transport/ spin-orbit torque
FORMS	Differential forms
GA	Geometric (Clifford) algebra
GAUGE	Gauge theory/ topology
INFO	Information theory
CRYPTO	Cryptography
EXP	Experimental pipeline
QFI	Quantum Fisher information (and Fisher information)
MEAS	Quantum measurement / open systems
QFT	Quantum field theory
TM	Transfer matrix
NUM	Numerics/ numerical simulation
STAT	Statistical mechanics

Etymology & naming notes

- Entropy comes from Greek roots, often glossed as “in” + “turning,” which is helpful when you remember that maximizing entropy turns constraints into exponential-family distributions.

- Quasi- (as in *quasi-neutral*, *quasiparticle*) derives from Latin “as if,” which, in modeling, signals an approximation class that becomes exact in a limit.
- Holonomy (Berry phase) is literally a “whole-path” effect: you only know it after you go around the loop.
- Rotor in geometric algebra is intentionally parallel to “rotator,” emphasizing action by sandwiching rather than by coordinate matrices.

Mostly open references

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