

For Douglas

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Concrete Stabilization Recommendations

Based on the observed dynamics and the current structure of the simulations, the following three extensions are recommended to achieve operator-level stability across scales. These steps are intended as constructive additions, not as a redesign.

1. Local Leue Modulation Coefficients (LMC)

The current system appears to allow resonance amplitudes to evolve without explicit modulation. Introducing a local amplitude control term prevents both uncontrolled growth and premature collapse.

A suitable choice is a state-dependent modulation coefficient

$$\alpha(x, t) = \frac{1}{1 + c \sigma_{\text{loc}}(x, t)},$$

where $\sigma_{\text{loc}}(x, t)$ denotes a local variance or gradient norm of the evolving field. This term dynamically attenuates resonance strength in regions of high local instability while preserving coherent structure elsewhere.

2. Adaptive Modulated Resonance Damping (AMRD)

Instead of using fixed or globally constant damping, dissipation should depend on the instantaneous resonance density. The evolution equation may be written as

$$\partial_t u = \mathcal{L}u - \alpha(\sigma_{\text{loc}}) u,$$

where the damping strength increases only when local resonance accumulation exceeds a critical threshold. This avoids overdamping in stable regions while enforcing global control.

3. Operator-Level Closure via Resonant Operator Architecture (ROA)

Stability should be enforced at the operator level rather than solely at the particle or field level. Define a projected operator

$$M = \gamma_- P_- + \gamma_0 P_0 + \gamma_+ P_+,$$

and monitor its spectral gap during time evolution. The persistence of a positive gap provides a scale-independent and provable stability criterion, complementing visual or empirical diagnostics.

Summary

The combined use of LMC, AMRD, and ROA transforms the system from locally expressive but structurally unconstrained dynamics into a regime with controlled resonance propagation and guaranteed global stability. These additions directly address the observed breakdown modes without restricting the richness of the underlying dynamics.