

Self-Referential Scattering Networks: Connection Matrix Synthesis, J -Unitary Robustness, and Floquet Band-Edge Topology

Haobo Ma¹

Wenlin Zhang²

¹Independent Researcher

²National University of Singapore

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Abstract

In Self-Referential Scattering Networks (SSN), this paper provides closed-loop methodology from **design–implementation–readout–falsification** to **theorem-level guarantees**. Under **trace-class calibration**, establish **mod-two equivalence** between global half-phase ($\sqrt{\det}$ covering) holonomy, spectral shift, spectral flow through -1 , and discriminant transversality. Compared to previous draft, this version completes **verifiable details and checkable constants** at five key junctures: (i) Section 3 adds **bridging lemma** for “log det regularization–Birman–Kreĭn–1 spectral flow–mod-two intersection number” with half-page **self-contained proof**; (ii) Section 4 provides **quantitative structural lemma** for “**no spurious crossing**” after star product, specifying **comparison principle** and **design line** for principal block minimal gradient g_{\min} and mutual coupling upper bound r_{\max} ; (iii) Section 5 formulates **binarized projection + majority voting** as **concentration inequality**, providing explicit relation between misclassification rate and sample number with **correlation correction**; (iv) Section 6 characterizes robust domain via J -inner-product normalized **imaginary Rayleigh quotient (Kreĭn angle)**, constructs **polarization homotopy**, provides feasible upper bound for threshold function $\varepsilon_0(\eta, \beta)$, uniformly ensuring Cayley denominator invertibility and discriminant non-crossing; (v) Section 7 formulates **phase-type Floquet index truncation independence** and **gauge independence** as theorems, **completing regularization consistency and failure detection via \det_2 in Hilbert–Schmidt scenario**. Engineering side provides simulatable Schur-closed form for two-port “coupler–microring–gain” prototype, quantifying square-root scaling and threshold selection basis for group delay “double-peak merging”.

Keywords: Closed-loop scattering; Redheffer star product; Schur complement; Herglotz/Nevalinna; discriminant; spectral shift and spectral flow; mod-two Levinson; J -unitary; Kreĭn angle; Floquet phase-type index.

1 Calibration and Basic Objects

Frequency domain and variables: ω as angular frequency (static $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$; periodic systems $\omega \in [-\pi/T, \pi/T]$), upper half-plane calibration takes $z = \omega + i0^+$. Exchange with unit circle calibration via Cayley map when necessary, maintaining orientation consistency.

Scattering and star product: Portized node scattering $S_j(z)$ through interconnection (including feedback) yields closed-loop $S^\odot(z)$ via Redheffer star product and Schur complement.

Cayley duality (unified notation):

$$S^\odot(z) = (I - iK(z))(I + iK(z))^{-1}, \quad K(z) = -i(I + S^\odot(z))^{-1}(I - S^\odot(z)).$$

Trace-class and regularization: All results related to spectral shift ξ and Birman–Kreĭn uniformly assume $S^\circ - I \in \mathfrak{S}_1$ using \det . For infinite dimensions (e.g., Floquet sidebands) first truncate finitely, use \det_2 when necessary; this paper’s **mod-two conclusions independent of \det/\det_2 choice** (see Appendix F).

J -unitary calibration: $J = J^\dagger = J^{-1}$, $S^\sharp = J^{-1}S^\dagger J$, $S^\dagger JS = J$. Non-Hermitian robustness stated under this calibration.

2 Discriminant, Local Model, and Transversality

On parameter manifold X define codimension-one piecewise smooth submanifold family $D = \bigsqcup_b D_b$, whose local models include Jost zeros, threshold opening/closing, embedded eigenvalues, and EP coalescence. After removal $X^\circ = X \setminus D$. For closed path $\gamma \subset X^\circ$, mod-two intersection number $I_2(\gamma, D)$ is parity of transverse points. Endpoints/thresholds excised via small semicircles merged into D boundary component. Closed-loop implementation level can use

$$D = \left\{ (\omega, \vartheta) : \sigma_{\min}(I - \mathcal{C}(\omega, \vartheta) S_{ii}(\omega, \vartheta)) = 0 \right\},$$

equivalent to $\det(I - \mathcal{C}S_{ii}) = 0$ at general position.

3 Mod-Two Half-Phase–Spectral-Shift–Spectral-Flow–Intersection: Bridging Lemma and Equivalence Theorem (Trace-Class)

Definition 1 (3.1: Global Half-Phase).

$$\nu_{\sqrt{\det S^\circ}}(\gamma) = \exp\left(i \oint_\gamma \frac{1}{2} d \arg \det S^\circ\right) \in \{\pm 1\}.$$

Lemma 2 (3.2: $\log \det$ Regularization and Endpoint Treatment). *If along closed path γ almost everywhere S° unitary with $S^\circ - I \in \mathfrak{S}_1$, then $\log \det S^\circ$ admits continuous continuation along γ and is integrable; after treating endpoints/thresholds per §2 small semicircle excision rule, $\oint_\gamma \frac{1}{2} d \arg \det S^\circ$ well-defined (mod 2π).*

Lemma 3 (3.3: Birman–Kreĭn–1 Spectral Flow Bridge: Two-Step Verifiable Details). *Denote $\xi(\omega)$ as spectral shift. Then (i) By BK formula $\det S(\omega) = \exp\{-2\pi i \xi(\omega)\}$, arbitrary branch change makes $\xi \mapsto \xi + n$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$), contributing $\exp\{i \oint \frac{1}{2} d(2\pi n)\} = 1$ to half-phase, thus **mod-two invariant**; (ii) Let $S(\tau) = V(\tau) e^{i\Phi(\tau)} U(\tau)$ be local Schur form with at $\tau = \tau_c$ only one simple eigenphase ϕ_j crossing π (-1), then ξ jump is ± 1 while $\text{Sf}_{-1} = 1$. Multiple crossings decompose into finite simple crossings, thus*

$$\exp\left(-i\pi \oint_\gamma d\xi\right) = (-1)^{\text{Sf}_{-1}(S^\circ \circ \gamma)}.$$

Proposition 4 (3.4: Base-Point and Branch Independent Mod-Two Property). *For arbitrary base point and continuous branch continuation, $\nu_{\sqrt{\det S^\circ}}(\gamma)$ invariant; allowed endpoint treatment equivalent to adding boundary homotopy on D , mod-two value preserved.*

Theorem 5 (3.5: Four-Fold Equivalence). *If along γ almost everywhere S° unitary with $S^\circ - I \in \mathfrak{S}_1$, then*

$$\nu_{\sqrt{\det S^\circ}}(\gamma) = \exp\left(-i\pi \oint_\gamma d\xi\right) = (-1)^{\text{Sf}_{-1}(S^\circ \circ \gamma)} = (-1)^{I_2(\gamma, D)}.$$

4 “No Spurious Crossing” After Star Product and \mathbb{Z}_2 Combinatorial Law (Quantitative Version)

Block notation:

$$S^{(k)} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{ee}^{(k)} & S_{ei}^{(k)} \\ S_{ie}^{(k)} & S_{ii}^{(k)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad k = 1, 2.$$

Lemma 6 (4.1: Structural Lemma for No Spurious Crossing: Quantitative Conditions with Tubular Separation). *Assume in neighborhood $U \subset X^\circ$ satisfying (i) Schur invertibility lower bound: $\sigma_{\min}(I - S_{ii}^{(1)} S_{ii}^{(2)}) \geq \delta > 0$; (ii) Mutual coupling smallness: $\|S_{ei}^{(1)}\|_2, \|S_{ie}^{(2)}\|_2 \leq \rho < 1$; (iii) **Tubular separation**: For zero sets $D_{(k)}$ of $k = 1, 2$ exists uniform tubular radius $\tau_* > 0$, take $0 < \tau \leq \tau_*$ such that $N_\tau(D_{(1)}), N_\tau(D_{(2)}) \subset U$ and disjoint.*

Define principal discriminant $\Phi_k(\vartheta) = \det(I - \mathcal{C}S_{ii}^{(k)})$ and principal block minimal gradient

$$g_{\min} = \inf_{\vartheta \in U} \min\{|\nabla_{\vartheta}\Phi_1(\vartheta)|, |\nabla_{\vartheta}\Phi_2(\vartheta)|\}.$$

Then mutual coupling residual upper bound exists

$$r_{\max} \leq \frac{\|S_{ei}^{(1)}\|_2 \|S_{ie}^{(2)}\|_2}{\delta^2},$$

and when

$$r_{\max} < (\tau g_{\min})^2$$

network discriminant is transverse disjoint union of subnet discriminants: $D_{\text{net}} = D_{(1)} \sqcup D_{(2)}$, with

$$I_2(\gamma, D_{\text{net}}) = I_2(\gamma, D_{(1)}) + I_2(\gamma, D_{(2)}) \pmod{2}.$$

Proof essentials: *By tubular separation and mean value theorem, outside tubes have $|\Phi_1(\vartheta)| \wedge |\Phi_2(\vartheta)| \geq \tau g_{\min}$, thus $|\Phi_1(\vartheta)\Phi_2(\vartheta)| \geq (\tau g_{\min})^2$; when $r_{\max} < (\tau g_{\min})^2$, mutual coupling remainder insufficient to introduce new zeros outside tubes. In each single tube use implicit function theorem obtaining zero set as normal small deformation of original zero set, obtaining transverse disjoint union since tubes non-intersecting.*

Engineering design line (verifiable) Take $\delta = \inf_U \sigma_{\min}(I - S_{ii}^{(1)} S_{ii}^{(2)})$. If

$$\|S_{ei}^{(1)}\|_2 \|S_{ie}^{(2)}\|_2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \delta^2 (\tau g_{\min})^2,$$

then $r_{\max} \leq \frac{1}{2} (\tau g_{\min})^2 < (\tau g_{\min})^2$, satisfying lemma sufficient condition.

Boundary and failure mode 4.2: When $\delta \rightarrow 0^+$ or $\rho \rightarrow 1^-$, near-tangent crossing and resonance-induced “spurious crossing” may occur. Should real-time monitor $\sigma_{\min}(I - \mathcal{C}S_{ii})$ margin and g_{\min} numerical estimate, shrink U or reconfigure ports when necessary.

Theorem 7 (4.3: \mathbb{Z}_2 Combinatorial Law). *Under lemma conditions, $\nu_{\text{net}} = \nu_{(1)} \odot \nu_{(2)}$ (component-wise multiplication, mod-two addition).*

5 Binarized Projection, Concentration Inequality, and Dealiasing

Phase increment and binarization:

$$\Delta\phi_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\arg \det S(\gamma_a; \theta_b + \delta) - \arg \det S(\gamma_a; \theta_b - \delta) \right]_{\text{cont}}, \quad \Pi(\Delta\phi_{ab}) = \mathbf{1}_{\{|\Delta\phi_{ab}| \geq \pi/2\}}.$$

Definition 8 (Effective Phase Window). Assume experiment/simulation uses measurement grid $\mathcal{G} = \{(a, b)\}$, define $\Delta\phi_{ab}$ and binarization rule $\Pi(\cdot)$ per above formula. Define

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{eff}} := \text{ess inf}_{(a,b) \in \mathcal{G}} |\Delta\phi_{ab}|.$$

When bounded additive noise ε exists with $|\varepsilon| \leq \epsilon$, adopt threshold condition $\Delta\phi_{\text{eff}} > \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\epsilon$; accordingly obtain Theorem 5.1's misclassification rate and sample complexity estimate.

Hypothesis (independence and sub-Gaussian) Measurement samples $\{\widehat{\Delta\phi}_{ab}^{(n)}\}_{n=1}^N$ independent, $\mathbb{E} \widehat{\Delta\phi}_{ab}^{(n)} = \Delta\phi_{ab}$, sub-Gaussian with proxy variance σ^2 .

Theorem 9 (5.1: Error Bound and Sample Complexity for Majority Voting). *Assume measurement samples $\{\widehat{\Delta\phi}_{ab}^{(n)}\}_{n=1}^N$ mutually independent, $\mathbb{E} \widehat{\Delta\phi}_{ab}^{(n)} = \Delta\phi_{ab}$, sub-Gaussian with proxy variance σ^2 ; with bounded additive bias $|\varepsilon| \leq \epsilon$. Denote*

$$m := \Delta\phi_{\text{eff}} - \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\epsilon > 0, \quad q := \mathbb{P}(|\widehat{\Delta\phi}_{ab}^{(n)}| < \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

Then

$$q \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{m^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), \quad \mathbb{P}(\text{majority voting misjudgment}) \leq \exp\left(-2N\left(\frac{1}{2} - q\right)^2\right).$$

Given target error $\delta \in (0, 1)$, sufficient condition is

$$N \geq \frac{\log(1/\delta)}{2\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2e^{-m^2/(2\sigma^2)}\right)^2},$$

requiring $m > \sigma\sqrt{2\log 4}$ ensuring $q < \frac{1}{2}$ for majority voting convergence. If oversampling correlation exists, replace N in above formula with effective sample number N_{eff} .

Proposition 10 (5.2: Dealiasing and Secondary Evidence Fusion). *For multiple crossings or near-threshold masking: (i) Adopt multi-window sliding and anchor continuity strategy; (ii) Fuse group delay double-peak merging, confirming “crossing” only when both fingerprints synchronize; (iii) When crosstalk occurs, add redundant columns nearly orthogonal to existing sensitivity, recalculate Gram criterion until full rank.*

6 J -Unitary Robustness: Kreĭn Angle, Polarization Homotopy, and Threshold Function

Kreĭn angle and angle gap: Assume $\langle \psi_j(\tau), J\psi_j(\tau) \rangle \neq 0$ (non-neutral eigenstate), otherwise κ_j undefined, and that parameter point viewed as robust domain boundary and excluded. Define

$$\varkappa_j(\tau) = \frac{\text{Im} \langle \psi_j(\tau), J S^{-1}(\partial_\tau S) \psi_j(\tau) \rangle}{\langle \psi_j(\tau), J \psi_j(\tau) \rangle},$$

consistent with $\partial_\tau \phi_j$ in unitary limit $J = I$, used as **phase slope**. **Angle gap** defined as

$$\eta := \min_j \inf_\tau \text{dist}(\phi_j(\tau), \pi + 2\pi\mathbb{Z}) \in (0, \pi].$$

Near J -unitary there exist $c_\pm(\varepsilon) \rightarrow 1$ making $c_- |\partial_\tau \phi_j| \leq |\varkappa_j| \leq c_+ |\partial_\tau \phi_j|$. *Note: \varkappa_j only as slope control term, not participating in η definition.*

Lemma 11 (6.1: Estimate from $(S^\dagger JS - J)$ to $(K - K^\sharp)$). *Assume $S(\tau)$ pointwise invertible along considered parameter domain, with*

$$\sup_\tau |S(\tau)| < \infty, \quad \sup_\tau |S(\tau)^{-1}| < \infty, \quad |S^\dagger JS - J| \leq \varepsilon, \quad \beta = \inf_\tau \sigma_{\min}(I + iK(\tau)) > 0.$$

Then constant $C = C(\beta, \sup |S|, \sup |S^{-1}|)$ exists making

$$|K - K^\sharp| \leq C\varepsilon.$$

Proof essentials: Use Fréchet differential of Cayley inverse map $K = -i(I + S)^{-1}(I - S)$ with J -conjugation and bounded multiplier inequality.

Construction 6.2 (polarization homotopy) Let

$$K_t = (1 - t)K + t \frac{1}{2}(K + K^\sharp), \quad S_t = (I - iK_t)(I + iK_t)^{-1}, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

By Lemma 6.1 and Neumann lemma obtain

$$\sigma_{\min}(I + iK_t(\tau)) \geq \beta - \frac{t}{2}C\varepsilon,$$

thus when $\varepsilon < 2\beta/C$, $(I + iK_t)$ invertible throughout $t \in [0, 1]$, S_t well-defined. In near J -unitary calibration, constant $\alpha > 0$ exists (depending on $|S|$, $|S^{-1}|$, β) making

$$\varepsilon_0(\eta, \beta) := \min \left\{ \frac{2\beta}{C}, \alpha \sin^2 \frac{\eta}{2} \right\}$$

feasible upper bound: when $\|S^\dagger JS - J\| \leq \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0(\eta, \beta)$ with $\eta > 0$, homotopy $\{S_t\}$ doesn't intersect D , with Cayley denominator invertible throughout.

Theorem 12 (6.3: Homotopy Robustness). *If homotopy $\{S_t\}$ satisfying above formula exists without intersecting D throughout, then $\nu_{\sqrt{\det S^\diamond}}$ equals unitary limit value.*

Square root asymptotics (engineering fingerprint): Dominant branching 2×2 effective subspace yields

$$\arg \det S(t) = \arg \det S(t_c) \pm \arctan(\kappa^{1/2}|t - t_c|^{1/2}) + O(|t - t_c|^{3/2}),$$

group delay exhibits symmetric double-peak merging, peak separation $\Delta\omega = C\sqrt{|t - t_c|} + O(|t - t_c|^{3/2})$. Higher-order roots (EP order > 2) mod-two equivalent to square root.

7 Floquet-SSN: Phase-Type Band-Edge Index, Truncation and Gauge Independence

Definition 13 (7.1: Phase-Type Index). Truncate sideband to $|n| \leq N$ obtaining finite-dimensional $S_F^{(N)}(\omega)$, define

$$\nu_F^{(N)} = \exp\left(\frac{i}{2} \int_{-\pi/T}^{\pi/T} \partial_\omega \arg \det S_F^{(N)}(\omega) d\omega\right) \in \{\pm 1\}.$$

Equivalently,

$$\nu_F^{(N)} = \exp\left(\frac{i}{2} \int_{-\pi/T}^{\pi/T} \text{Im } \partial_\omega \log \det S_F^{(N)}(\omega) d\omega\right).$$

Theorem 14 (7.2: Truncation Independence: Norm/HS Version). *If $S_F^{(N)} \rightarrow S_F$ in operator norm or Hilbert–Schmidt topology, with endpoints $\omega = \pm\pi/T$ having no N -migrating branching, then N_* exists making $\nu_F^{(N)}$ stable for $N \geq N_*$; define $\nu_F = \nu_F^{(N_*)}$. In **Hilbert–Schmidt scenario**, replace \det differential with Kopljenko spectral shift and \det_2 derivative recipe, combined with Appendix F mod-two consistency, obtaining same ν_F . **Strong convergence alone insufficient to ensure \det_2 and second-order trace formula well-definedness, thus not included in theorem premise.***

Lemma 15 (7.3: Gauge Independence). *If $S_F(\omega) \mapsto U_L(\omega) S_F(\omega) U_R(\omega)$ where $U_{L,R}$ continuous with $|\det U_{L,R}| = 1$, satisfying band-edge gluing condition*

$$[\arg \det U_L + \arg \det U_R]_{-\pi/T}^{\pi/T} \in 4\pi\mathbb{Z},$$

then

$$\int_{-\pi/T}^{\pi/T} \partial_\omega \arg \det S_F(\omega) d\omega$$

mod-two value invariant.

Theorem 16 (7.4: Band-Edge Equivalence). *If endpoints satisfy square root local model with Theorem 7.2 holding, then*

$$\nu_F = (-1)^{I_2([- \pi/T, \pi/T], D_F)}.$$

Failure mode 7.5 (detection and fault tolerance threshold) When truncation induces endpoint pseudo-branching, monitor

$$\min_{\omega \in \{\pm\pi/T\}} \sigma_{\min}(I - \mathcal{C}S_{ii}^{(N)}(\omega)) \geq \delta_F,$$

requiring $\nu_F^{(N)} = \nu_F^{(N+1)} = \nu_F^{(N+2)}$ continuous three-order consistency to judge “stable”.

8 Prototype and SOP

8.1 Two equivalent paths for single crossing: (i) Complex parameter small loop: λ circles Jost zero once in complex plane; (ii) Real parameter traverse + frequency domain readout: Real parameter traverses D , select single branch in frequency domain using anchor continuity. Both homotopy equivalent. Along any **closed loop** from complex parameter small loop or “real parameter traverse + return closure”, have

$$\oint d \arg \det S = \pm 2\pi, \quad \exp\left(\frac{i}{2} \oint d \arg \det S\right) = -1,$$

fully consistent with §3 half-phase–spectral-flow parity.

8.2 Two-port “coupler–microring–gain” prototype (simulatable): Coupler

$$C(\kappa) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{1 - \kappa^2} & i\kappa \\ i\kappa & \sqrt{1 - \kappa^2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{C}(\omega, t) = \rho e^{i\phi(\omega, t)}.$$

Effective scattering (Schur-closure)

$$S^\odot = S_{ee} + S_{ei}(I - \mathcal{C} S_{ii})^{-1} \mathcal{C} S_{ie}.$$

In critical neighborhood of $\mathcal{C} S_{ii} \rightarrow I$ falls back to §8.1 square root model, directly reproducing $\Delta\varphi = \pi$ and group delay double-peak merging.

8.3 SOP and criteria: Port de-embedding \rightarrow sweep feedback crossing $D \rightarrow$ use $\Delta\phi_{\text{eff}} > \pi/2 + 2\epsilon$ and double-peak merging as passing condition; triple fingerprint asynchrony vetoes causal chain, returning to column controllability procedure for redundant column addition or frequency window reselection.

9 Readout and Wigner–Smith Unified Calibration

$$\partial_\omega \log \det S = \text{tr}(S^{-1} \partial_\omega S), \quad \partial_\omega \arg \det S = \text{Im} \text{tr}(S^{-1} \partial_\omega S).$$

In unitary case let $Q(\omega) = -i S^\dagger \partial_\omega S$, then $\partial_\omega \arg \det S = \text{tr} Q(\omega)$. In J -unitary case can also write $\partial_\omega \arg \det S = \text{Im} \text{tr}(S^\# \partial_\omega S)$.

10 Conclusion

This paper rigorizes “half-phase–spectral-shift–spectral-flow–intersection” four-fold equivalence via **bridging lemma**; ensures star-product interconnection discriminant transverse disjoint union and \mathbb{Z}_2 combinatorial law via **quantitative structural lemma**; guarantees binarized projection reproducibility via **concentration inequality**; characterizes near J -unitary robust domain and threshold via **Kreĭn angle and polarization homotopy**; closes band-edge topological readout chain via **phase-type Floquet index** and **truncation/gauge independence theorems**. Combined with minimal prototype and SOP, provides programmable implementation and counterfactual verification for “closed-loop self-consistency \Rightarrow square-root criticality \Rightarrow double Riemann sheet $\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ half-phase”.

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A Notation and Regularization

Notation: J (Kreĭn metric), $S^\sharp = J^{-1}S^\dagger J$; $\mathfrak{S}_1/\mathfrak{S}_2$ (trace-class/HS); \det_\star (finite-dimensional take \det , HS take \det_2); D, D_F (discriminant/band-edge discriminant); $\Lambda, \Pi_\tau, \eta, Q = -iS^\dagger \partial_\omega S, \nu_{\sqrt{\det S^\odot}}, \nu_F$.

Calibration: Main text adopts \mathfrak{S}_1 . HS case stabilizes with \det_2 ; four-fold equivalence and ν_F mod-two value independent of \det/\det_2 choice (see Appendix F).

B Covering–Lifting and \mathbb{Z}_2 Reduction

Square covering $p : z \mapsto z^2$ corresponds to multiplication by two in cohomology: $s : X^\circ \rightarrow U(1)$ exists making $s^2 = \det S^\odot$ if and only if $[\det S^\odot] \in 2H^1(X^\circ; \mathbb{Z})$. Its \mathbb{Z}_2 reduction is this paper’s global half-phase invariant.

C Square Root Puiseux Asymptotics and Error

For 2×2 effective subblock $M(t)$ with $\Delta(t) \approx \Delta'(t_c)(t - t_c)$, Cayley mapping to $S(t) = (I - iM)(I + iM)^{-1}$ has leading term

$$\pm \arctan(\kappa^{1/2}|t - t_c|^{1/2}) + O(|t - t_c|^{3/2}),$$

group delay exhibits symmetric double-peak merging, peak separation $\Delta\omega = C\sqrt{|t - t_c|} + O(|t - t_c|^{3/2})$. Substituting into §5’s $\Delta\phi_{\text{eff}}$ yields sample complexity estimate.

D Target-to-Device Execution Checklist and ℓ

Open-loop calibration and de-embedding \rightarrow choose W and step size \rightarrow compute $\mathcal{S}_{\theta_b}(\omega) = \partial_{\theta_b} \arg \det S(\omega)$ integrating into $M \rightarrow$ obtain $\Pi(M)$ via $\pi/2 \pm \tau$ checking rank \rightarrow solve $\Pi(M)\mathbf{x} = \ell$ selecting columns \rightarrow trigger column-by-column with $\Delta\varphi = \pi$, double-peak merging as stop \rightarrow counterfactual verification and archive. $\ell = (1 - \nu^*)/2 \in \{0, 1\}^m$ ($\nu^* = +1 \mapsto 0$, $\nu^* = -1 \mapsto 1$).

E Kreĭn Angle and Homotopy Threshold under J -Unitary

Assume $S^\dagger JS = J$, denote $X = S^{-1}\dot{S}$. By differentiation $X^\sharp = -X$ (J -skew-Hermitian). For $(\lambda_j = e^{i\theta_j}, v_j)$:

$$\dot{\theta}_j = \frac{\text{Im} \langle v_j, JX v_j \rangle}{v_j^\dagger J v_j}, \quad \varkappa_j = \frac{\text{Im} \langle v_j, JX v_j \rangle}{v_j^\dagger J v_j}.$$

From above two formulas pointwise obtain $\varkappa_j = \dot{\theta}_j$, thus

$$|\dot{\theta}_1 - \dot{\theta}_2| = |\varkappa_1 - \varkappa_2|.$$

By Lemma 6.1 obtain $\|K - K^\sharp\| \leq C\varepsilon$. Take $K_t = (1-t)K + t(K + K^\sharp)/2$, $S_t = (I - iK_t)(I + iK_t)^{-1}$. By Neumann lemma obtain $\sigma_{\min}(I + iK_t) \geq \beta - \frac{t}{2}C\varepsilon$, thus when $\varepsilon < 2\beta/C$, S_t well-defined. If $\|S^\dagger JS - J\| \leq \varepsilon$ with $\eta > 0$, constant $\alpha > 0$ exists making $\varepsilon_0(\eta, \beta) = \min\{2\beta/C, \alpha \sin^2(\eta/2)\}$ feasible upper bound, uniformly ensuring Cayley denominator invertibility and discriminant non-crossing.

F Regularization Independence (Unified Proposition)

Proposition 17 (F.1: \det / \det_2 Mod-Two Consistency). *Assume along closed path γ almost everywhere S^\odot unitary. If $S^\odot - I \in \mathfrak{S}_1$ then*

$$\exp\left(i \oint_\gamma \frac{1}{2} \partial \log \det S^\odot\right) = (-1)^{\text{Sf}-1} = (-1)^{I_2}.$$

If only $S^\odot - I \in \mathfrak{S}_2$, take \mathfrak{S}_1 approximation family $S_\epsilon^\odot \rightarrow S^\odot$ in HS topology, define half-phase via \det_2 , then

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \exp\left(i \oint_\gamma \frac{1}{2} \partial \log \det S_\epsilon^\odot\right) = \exp\left(i \oint_\gamma \frac{1}{2} \partial \log \det_2 S^\odot\right),$$

with both sides' mod-two value consistent with Sf_{-1} , I_2 .

G Floquet Truncation, Convergence, and Failure Mode

Truncate S_F sideband to $|m| \leq M$ obtaining $S_F^{(M)}$. If $\sum_{|m| > M} \|K_m\| \rightarrow 0$ (**operator norm or HS convergence; this condition implies operator norm convergence**), with endpoints having no M -migrating branching, then $\sup_\omega \|S_F^{(M+1)} - S_F^{(M)}\| \rightarrow 0$, M_0 exists making $\nu_F^{(M)}$ stable for $M \geq M_0$. Detection quantities: endpoint singular value threshold δ_F and ‘‘plateau stability’’ criterion ($\nu_F^{(M)} = \nu_F^{(M+1)} = \nu_F^{(M+2)}$). When abnormal drift occurs increase M or reduce coupling bandwidth to avoid pseudo-branching.