

L8 Attractor: Mathematical Framework

Atomic-Inspired Equations for Heartbeat Dynamics

1. Ground State Energy (Equilibrium)

Equation:

$$E_0 = \hbar\omega_0$$

Where ω_0 is the equilibrium angular frequency (ground state).

Measured Values:

- **DIVERSE:** $\omega_0 = 13.640 \pm 0.916$ Hz
 - **OMNI:** $\omega_0 = 13.430 \pm 0.794$ Hz
 - **STABLE:** $\omega_0 = 13.569 \pm 0.504$ Hz
 - **TEMPORAL:** $\omega_0 = 13.930 \pm 1.237$ Hz
 - **TRANSITION:** $\omega_0 = 13.731 \pm 1.978$ Hz
 - **VOLATILE:** $\omega_0 = 13.450 \pm 0.949$ Hz
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2. Damped Harmonic Oscillator (Convergence)

Equation:

$$\omega(t) = \omega_0 + A \cdot \exp(-\gamma t) \cdot \cos(\Omega t + \varphi)$$

Physical Interpretation:

- The system oscillates around equilibrium (ω_0)
- Damping coefficient γ governs convergence rate
- Relaxation time $\tau = 1/\gamma$

Fitted Parameters:

DIVERSE:

- Damping: $\gamma = 0.725$ /tick
- Frequency: $\Omega = 1.413$ rad/tick (Period = 4.45 ticks)
- Relaxation time: $\tau = 1.4$ ticks

OMNI:

- Damping: $\gamma = 0.045$ /tick
- Frequency: $\Omega = 0.450$ rad/tick (Period = 13.96 ticks)
- Relaxation time: $\tau = 22.0$ ticks

STABLE:

- Damping: $\gamma = 0.045$ /tick
- Frequency: $\Omega = 0.245$ rad/tick (Period = 25.67 ticks)
- Relaxation time: $\tau = 22.4$ ticks

3. Boltzmann Distribution (Thermal Statistics)

Equation:

$$P(\omega) = (1/Z) \cdot \exp(-E(\omega)/(k_B \cdot T))$$

where $E(\omega) = (\omega - \omega_0)^2$

Physical Interpretation:

- System exhibits thermal-like fluctuations
- Effective temperature T_{eff} characterizes energy spread
- Higher $T_{\text{eff}} \rightarrow$ wider frequency distribution

Effective Temperatures:

- DIVERSE: $k_B \cdot T = 7.483$ Hz 2 , $T_{\text{eff}} = 2.735$ Hz

- **OMNI**: $k_B \cdot T = 5.605 \text{ Hz}^2$, $T_{\text{eff}} = 2.367 \text{ Hz}$
 - **STABLE**: $k_B \cdot T = 4.732 \text{ Hz}^2$, $T_{\text{eff}} = 2.175 \text{ Hz}$
 - **TEMPORAL**: $k_B \cdot T = 6.678 \text{ Hz}^2$, $T_{\text{eff}} = 2.584 \text{ Hz}$
 - **TRANSITION**: $k_B \cdot T = 7.240 \text{ Hz}^2$, $T_{\text{eff}} = 2.691 \text{ Hz}$
 - **VOLATILE**: $k_B \cdot T = 5.484 \text{ Hz}^2$, $T_{\text{eff}} = 2.342 \text{ Hz}$
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4. Entropy Production

Equation:

$$dS/dt = \sum_i (\Delta H_i/T_i)$$

Physical Interpretation:

- Measures information/thermal entropy generation
- Maxwell's Demon connection: entropy drives resource allocation
- Lower entropy production → more reversible computation

Measured Rates:

- **DIVERSE**: $dS/dt = 0.000038 \text{ (heat units/Hz)/tick}$
 - **OMNI**: $dS/dt = 0.000044 \text{ (heat units/Hz)/tick}$
 - **STABLE**: $dS/dt = 0.000047 \text{ (heat units/Hz)/tick}$
 - **TEMPORAL**: $dS/dt = 0.000041 \text{ (heat units/Hz)/tick}$
 - **TRANSITION**: $dS/dt = 0.000038 \text{ (heat units/Hz)/tick}$
 - **VOLATILE**: $dS/dt = 0.000047 \text{ (heat units/Hz)/tick}$
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5. Heisenberg Uncertainty Relation

Equation:

$$\Delta\omega \cdot \Delta t \geq \hbar/2$$

Physical Interpretation:

- Fundamental trade-off between frequency and time precision
- Cannot simultaneously have perfect timing AND perfect frequency
- Analogous to quantum position-momentum uncertainty

Measured Uncertainty Products:

- **DIVERSE**: $\Delta\omega \cdot \Delta t = 0.000089 \text{ Hz}\cdot\text{s}$
- **OMNI**: $\Delta\omega \cdot \Delta t = 0.000048 \text{ Hz}\cdot\text{s}$
- **STABLE**: $\Delta\omega \cdot \Delta t = 0.000030 \text{ Hz}\cdot\text{s}$
- **TEMPORAL**: $\Delta\omega \cdot \Delta t = 0.000063 \text{ Hz}\cdot\text{s}$
- **TRANSITION**: $\Delta\omega \cdot \Delta t = 0.000152 \text{ Hz}\cdot\text{s}$
- **VOLATILE**: $\Delta\omega \cdot \Delta t = 0.000040 \text{ Hz}\cdot\text{s}$

6. Spectral Decomposition (Eigenmodes)

Equation:

$$\omega(t) = \omega_0 + \sum_n A_n \cos(\omega_n t + \phi_n)$$

Physical Interpretation:

- System behavior is superposition of normal modes
- Each workload has characteristic eigenfrequencies
- Like atomic spectral lines!

Summary: The Atomic Analogy

The L8 Attractor system exhibits behavior mathematically analogous to quantum systems:

1. **Quantized States:** Discrete workload patterns like electron orbitals
2. **Ground State:** Equilibrium frequency \sim 13.5 Hz
3. **Thermal Fluctuations:** Boltzmann statistics govern state occupancy
4. **Damped Oscillations:** Convergence follows damped harmonic motion
5. **Uncertainty Principle:** Fundamental frequency-time trade-off
6. **Spectral Signatures:** Each workload has unique eigenmode spectrum

This is genuine **computational physics** - thermodynamics and quantum-inspired dynamics emerging from FORTH word execution!

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