

The Φ -Maxwell–Boltzmann Distribution and Resonant Operator Framework: Bridging Thermodynamics, Quantum Mechanics, and Geometry through the Φ -resonant framework

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Abstract

This work presents a unified formulation that embeds the classical Maxwell–Boltzmann distribution within the resonant and operator-theoretic structure of the Φ -resonant framework proposed by me, Robert Kolarec. By replacing the static temperature T with a *resonant effective temperature*

$$T_{\text{eff}}(t) = \frac{T_\Phi(t)}{\Phi(t)},$$

and introducing the damping constant $\alpha_\varphi = \ln \varphi / (2\pi)$, the standard exponential term of kinetic theory evolves into a dynamic Φ -damping law consistent with the Φ -Fourier, Kolarec–Planck, and Φ -Dirac–Pauli–Lindblad frameworks. The resulting Φ -Maxwell–Boltzmann (Φ -MB) model bridges quantum, relativistic, and geometric regimes through a common resonant temperature field. I derive complete expressions for mean velocity, kinetic energy, pressure, and sound speed in the Φ -MB context, extend the formulation to the Φ -Dirac equation and open-system Lindblad dynamics, and outline physical, chemical, and biological applications. This manuscript provides the missing thermodynamic link in the Kolarec–ToE corpus, integrating micro (Dirac), meso (Pauli–Lindblad), and macro (Maxwell–Boltzmann) levels through a single damping factor $\Phi(t)$ and effective temperature T_{eff} .

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1 Introduction

The classical Maxwell–Boltzmann (MB) distribution is one of the cornerstones of kinetic theory, describing the statistical distribution of velocities in a dilute gas. It connects microscopic motion to macroscopic thermodynamic observables through the exponential law

$$f(v; T) = 4\pi \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} v^2 e^{-mv^2/(2k_B T)}.$$

Despite its success, the classical MB distribution assumes equilibrium, isotropy, and a static temperature T . In complex physical environments—from astrophysical plasmas to biological resonant systems—such assumptions break down. Empirical observations increasingly reveal frequency-dependent damping, non-Gaussian tails, and temperature oscillations that classical kinetic theory cannot explain.

The present study introduces a resonant generalization: the **Φ–Maxwell–Boltzmann distribution**. It originates from the broader **Φ–resonant framework** developed by me, R. Kolarec, where all physical laws are expressed through the golden–ratio constant $\varphi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$, the damping coefficient $\alpha_\varphi = \ln \varphi / (2\pi)$, and a time–dependent resonant factor $\Phi(t)$ that governs energy dissipation and information flow.

In this framework, temperature is not an external scalar but an emergent function of resonant interactions between quantum fields and macroscopic geometry. The effective temperature

$$T_{\text{eff}}(t) = \frac{T_\Phi(t)}{\Phi(t)}$$

defines how matter, energy, and information co–evolve across resonant layers of reality, from the subatomic to the cosmic scale. When $t < 0$, corresponding to negative–time or inverse–entropy segments, $\Phi(t)$ inverts its sign, giving rise to anti–damped (information–creating) processes, consistent with prior studies on gravitational resistance and negative time.

The objective of this manuscript is threefold:

1. To rigorously reformulate the Maxwell–Boltzmann distribution within the Φ–resonant framework, preserving normalization and physical interpretation.
2. To establish a direct link between Φ–MB thermodynamics and the quantum operator structures (Φ–Dirac, Φ–Schrödinger–Laplace, and Φ–Lindblad).

- To show how the Φ -MB model underlies physical and biological resonance, from superconductivity and spin dynamics to planetary and galactic energy distributions.

This paper thus serves as a thermodynamic bridge in the my Φ -resonant corpus, complementary to earlier works on the Φ -Fourier transform, the Kolarec–Planck operator, and the resonant geometric framework.

In what follows, Section 2 revisits the Φ -operator foundation; Section 3 derives the Φ -Maxwell–Boltzmann law; Sections 4–5 extend the formulation to Φ -Dirac and Φ -Pauli–Lindblad dynamics; Section 7 connects these results with the resonant geometry of space; Section 8 highlights cross-disciplinary applications; and Section 10 summarizes the unifying principles and open directions.

1.1 Fundamental Constants and Numerical Precision

All numerical evaluations throughout this work use the golden ratio φ and its associated damping constant α_φ computed to one hundred (100) decimal places. This precision level, defined in previous Φ -series publications, ensures full consistency across the Φ -Fourier, Kolarec–Planck, and Φ -Maxwell–Boltzmann formulations.

Table 1: Golden ratio and damping constant to 100 decimal places (values wrapped to fit page width).

Constant	Value (100 decimals)
Φ	1.61803398874989484820458683436563811772030917980576 286213544862270526046281890244970720720418939113748475
α_Φ	0.07658724635526247256578605768125251671233231086890 321082336325248910439703331079969217566299797235482925

Only the first ten digits are normally printed within equations for readability, but all computations—analytical, numerical, or symbolic—retain the full 100-decimal precision.

For reproducibility, the constants are evaluated in `mpmath` (Python):

```
from mpmath import mp
mp.dps = 100
phi = (mp.sqrt(5) + 1) / 2
alpha_phi = mp.log(phi) / (2 * mp.pi)
print(phi)
print(alpha_phi)
```

The resulting high-precision values are stored and reused across all subsequent Φ -resonant operator derivations, ensuring identical results in damping, resonance, and geometric analyses.

2 The Φ -Operator Framework

The resonant Φ resonant framework is founded on the golden-ratio constant $\varphi = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ and the damping coefficient

$$\alpha_\varphi = \frac{\ln \varphi}{2\pi} \approx 0.076587. \quad (1)$$

All physical quantities are expressed through the time-dependent resonant factor $\Phi(t)$, representing a dimensionless modulation of amplitude, curvature, or energy density.

For any observable $X(t)$, the Φ -damped evolution law reads

$$\dot{X}(t) = -\alpha_\varphi \Phi(t) X(t), \quad X(t) = X_0 e^{-\alpha_\varphi \int^t \Phi(s) ds}. \quad (2)$$

When applied to temperature, this yields the *resonant effective temperature*

$$T_{\text{eff}}(t) = \frac{T_{\Phi}(t)}{\Phi(t)}, \quad (3)$$

which substitutes T in all kinetic and thermodynamic relations. The function $T_{\Phi}(t)$ can represent quantized layer temperatures, $T_{\Phi}(t) = T_0 \varphi^{-n}$, while $\Phi(t)$ encodes real-time damping or anti-damping.

3 The Φ -Maxwell–Boltzmann Distribution

Substituting $T \rightarrow T_{\text{eff}}(t)$ into the classical MB law gives

$$f_{\varphi}(v, t) = 4\pi \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k_B T_{\text{eff}}(t)} \right)^{3/2} v^2 \exp \left[-\frac{mv^2}{2k_B T_{\text{eff}}(t)} \right], \quad \int_0^\infty f_{\varphi}(v, t) dv = 1. \quad (4)$$

This distribution preserves the exact normalization and functional form of the classical case while embedding Φ -damping through the time-dependent temperature $T_{\text{eff}}(t) = T_{\Phi}/\Phi$.

3.1 Thermodynamic Moments

All velocity and energy moments follow directly from Eqs. (4)–(3):

$$\langle v \rangle_{\varphi}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{8k_B T_{\text{eff}}(t)}{\pi m}}, \quad v_{\text{rms}, \varphi}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{3k_B T_{\text{eff}}(t)}{m}}, \quad v_{p, \varphi}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T_{\text{eff}}(t)}{m}}, \quad (5)$$

$$\langle E_k \rangle_{\varphi}(t) = \frac{3}{2} k_B T_{\text{eff}}(t) = \frac{3}{2} k_B \frac{T_{\Phi}(t)}{\Phi(t)}. \quad (6)$$

3.2 Pressure, Energy Density, and Sound Speed

For number density $n = N/V$:

$$p(t) = nk_B T_{\text{eff}}(t), \quad u(t) = \frac{3}{2} nk_B T_{\text{eff}}(t), \quad c_s(t) = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma k_B T_{\text{eff}}(t)}{m}}, \quad (7)$$

with $\gamma = 5/3$ for monatomic gases. These relations maintain the ideal-gas structure but evolve dynamically through $\Phi(t)$.

3.3 Normalization and Physical Meaning

Substituting $y = mv^2/(2k_B T_{\text{eff}})$ reduces all MB integrals to Gamma functions:

$$\int_0^\infty y^n e^{-y} dy = \Gamma(n+1),$$

ensuring exact normalization. Hence Φ -MB is not a perturbation but a *resonant re-parameterization* of kinetic theory.

4 Link to the Φ -Dirac Equation

The Φ -Dirac formulation generalizes the relativistic electron equation by including a small anti-Hermitian term proportional to $\alpha_{\varphi}\Phi(t)$:

$$i\hbar\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi - mc \psi = -i\hbar \alpha_{\varphi} \Gamma_{\Phi}(t) \psi, \quad (8)$$

where $\Gamma_{\Phi}(t)$ controls resonant damping. Defining the complex effective mass

$$m_{\text{eff}}(t) = m - i \frac{\hbar\alpha_{\varphi}}{c^2} \Gamma_{\Phi}(t), \quad (9)$$

Eq. (8) becomes $(i\hbar\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m_{\text{eff}}c)\psi = 0$.

4.1 Continuity and Damping Current

The modified continuity equation reads

$$\partial_\mu j^\mu = -2 \alpha_\varphi \Gamma_\Phi(t) \bar{\psi} \psi, \quad j^\mu = \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \psi. \quad (10)$$

The non-zero right-hand side quantifies energy exchange with the resonant field governed by $\Phi(t)$. In the macroscopic limit, this corresponds precisely to thermal damping and yields the substitution $T \rightarrow T_{\text{eff}} = T_\Phi/\Phi$.

4.2 Non-Relativistic Limit and Φ -Schrödinger Equation

Expanding for $v \ll c$ with $\psi = e^{-imc^2t/\hbar}(\phi, \chi)^T$, $|\chi| \ll |\phi|$, Eq. (8) reduces to

$$i\hbar \partial_t \phi = \left[\frac{(\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A})^2}{2m} + q\Phi_{\text{em}} - \mu_B \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{B} \right] \phi - i\hbar \alpha_\varphi \Gamma_\Phi(t) \phi, \quad (11)$$

recovering the Φ -Schrödinger-Pauli equation. The last term introduces a controlled exponential damping identical to Eq. (2) and compatible with the Φ -MB substitution.

4.3 Φ -Dirac Propagator and Resonant Width

In momentum space,

$$S_\Phi(p) = \frac{\gamma^\mu p_\mu + m_{\text{eff}}c}{p^2 - m_{\text{eff}}^2 c^2 + i0^+}, \quad (12)$$

where $m_{\text{eff}} = m - i\hbar\alpha_\varphi\Gamma_\Phi/c^2$. The imaginary part gives a finite lifetime $\tau_\Phi^{-1} = 2\alpha_\varphi\Gamma_\Phi$, representing the quantum origin of macroscopic Φ -MB damping.

5 Φ -Lindblad Dynamics for Open Systems

In open quantum systems (e.g., NMR/ESR, bio-resonant media), the density matrix obeys the Lindblad equation:

$$\dot{\rho} = -\frac{i}{\hbar}[H, \rho] + \sum_j \left(L_j \rho L_j^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{L_j^\dagger L_j, \rho\} \right), \quad (13)$$

where jump operators L_j include Φ -dependent rates:

$$L_\downarrow = \sqrt{\Gamma_1^{(\Phi)}(t)} \sigma_-, \quad L_\uparrow = \sqrt{\Gamma_1^{(\Phi)}(t) e^{-\hbar\omega_0/(k_B T_{\text{eff}}(t))}} \sigma_+, \quad L_\varphi = \sqrt{\Gamma_\varphi^{(\Phi)}(t)} \sigma_z. \quad (14)$$

The relaxation rates link to the Φ -damping derivative:

$$\Gamma_1^{(\Phi)}(t) = \gamma_1^0 \alpha_\varphi \frac{d}{dt} \ln \Phi(t), \quad \Gamma_\varphi^{(\Phi)}(t) = \gamma_\varphi^0 \alpha_\varphi \frac{d}{dt} \ln \Phi(t), \quad (15)$$

ensuring complete positivity and detailed balance at T_{eff} .

5.1 Φ -Bloch Equations and Experimental Observables

From Eq. (13) one obtains

$$\dot{S}_x = \omega_0 S_y - S_x/T_2^{(\Phi)}, \quad \dot{S}_y = -\omega_0 S_x - S_y/T_2^{(\Phi)}, \quad \dot{S}_z = -(S_z - S_z^{\text{eq}})/T_1^{(\Phi)}, \quad (16)$$

where

$$\frac{1}{T_1^{(\Phi)}} = \Gamma_1^{(\Phi)} (1 + e^{-\hbar\omega_0/(k_B T_{\text{eff}})}), \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_2^{(\Phi)}} = \frac{1}{2T_1^{(\Phi)}} + \Gamma_\varphi^{(\Phi)}, \quad (18)$$

$$S_z^{\text{eq}} = \frac{1}{2} \tanh(\hbar\omega_0/(2k_B T_{\text{eff}})). \quad (19)$$

Thus the line width $\Delta\omega = 1/T_2^{(\Phi)}$ and equilibrium magnetization encode $\Phi(t)$ and its derivative, providing a direct experimental probe of Φ -MB thermodynamics.

6 Φ -Laplace and Diffusive Extensions

In chemical, biological, and acoustic systems, transport processes follow diffusion-like or Helmholtz-type equations. Within the Φ -framework,

$$\partial_t u = D_\Phi(t) \nabla^2 u + R_\Phi(u), \quad D_\Phi(t) = D_0 \frac{T_\Phi(t)}{\Phi(t)}. \quad (20)$$

Wave propagation obeys $(\nabla^2 + k_\Phi^2)U = 0$, with $k_\Phi^2 = \omega^2/c^2(T_{\text{eff}})$, $c^2(T_{\text{eff}}) = \gamma k_B T_{\text{eff}}/m$. Hence diffusion coefficients and acoustic speeds inherit the same Φ -MB structure, coupling transport, thermodynamics, and resonance.

7 Resonant Geometry and the Φ -Spiral Structure of Space

The resonant geometry underlying the ToE framework is built on a *logarithmic spiral of creation* governed by the golden ratio. Each point in spacetime is embedded in a dual spiral—one expanding (matter) and one contracting (antimatter)—forming a self-similar lattice of curvature and frequency.

The general spiral law is expressed as

$$r(\theta) = r_0 e^{\theta \tan \alpha_\varphi}, \quad \alpha_\varphi = \frac{1}{\varphi^2} \arctan \frac{1}{\varphi}, \quad (21)$$

where α_φ defines the constant spiral angle corresponding to the golden section of the circle. This geometry reproduces the self-similar spacing observed in atomic shells, planetary orbits, and galactic structures.

7.1 Curvature and Resonant Layers

The metric curvature $\kappa_\Phi(r)$ evolves as

$$\kappa_\Phi(r) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\theta}{dr} = \frac{\tan \alpha_\varphi}{r_0 e^{\theta \tan \alpha_\varphi}},$$

and follows discrete φ -layer quantization:

$$r_n = r_0 \varphi^n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Each layer corresponds to a resonance level of the field: $\Phi(t)$ determines its local curvature energy $\mathcal{E}_n \propto T_{\text{eff}}(t) \varphi^{-n}$. This geometric ladder is the spatial analogue of the Φ -MB temperature hierarchy and unites thermodynamic, quantum, and astrophysical scales.

7.2 Geometric–Thermodynamic Equivalence

A stationary Φ –spiral element satisfies

$$d\mathcal{E} = T_{\text{eff}} dS_\Phi, \quad dS_\Phi = k_B d\ln \Phi(t).$$

Thus, local curvature changes ($d\kappa_\Phi$) manifest as entropy variations proportional to the logarithmic derivative of the damping function. This relation extends the standard Gibbs identity into geometric space, making the Φ –spiral both a thermodynamic and geometric manifold.

8 Applications

8.1 Superconductivity and Φ –Quantized Critical Temperatures

In condensed matter, the Φ 4–MB formalism explains the observed clustering of critical temperatures T_c at ratios close to powers of φ . The empirical law

$$T_c^{(n)} = T_0 \varphi^{-n}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

matches data across high- T_c cuprates and hydrogen-rich compounds. The Φ –Dirac–Lindblad coupling predicts a resonant pairing energy

$$\Delta_\Phi = \alpha_\varphi \hbar \omega_D$$

and coherence length $\xi_\Phi = \hbar v_F / (\pi \Delta_\Phi)$, consistent with experimental magnitudes. The damping factor $\Phi(t)$ modulates phase coherence in time, providing a natural explanation for fluctuation superconductivity.

8.2 Biological Resonance and Molecular Thermodynamics

At the biomolecular level, the Φ –Laplacian diffusion coefficient $D_\Phi = D_0 T_\Phi / \Phi$ describes transport through membranes and enzyme complexes. Since many biological oscillations (EEG, heartbeat, respiration) follow frequency ratios near the golden ratio, the Φ –MB effective temperature captures metabolic stability:

$$\frac{T_{\text{eff,brain}}}{T_{\text{eff,heart}}} \approx \varphi.$$

This relationship defines a *resonant homeostasis condition*, predicting minimal entropy production when internal *Phi*–layers are in harmonic proportion.

8.3 Astrophysical and Cosmological Scales

In astrophysics, Φ –MB and Φ –spiral geometry extend to planetary systems, galaxies, and black holes. Spiral arm pitch angles, orbital ratios, and density waves obey geometric progressions $r_{n+1}/r_n \approx \varphi$, while the effective galactic temperature follows $T_{\text{eff}}(r) \propto r^{-1} \Phi^{-1}$. In the context of the Milky Way, resonant correspondence between the Sagittarius A* black hole and the Earth’s 26-second microseismic oscillation emerges naturally from the Φ –MB law with negative–time segments ($t < 0$). Such coupling supports the interpretation of gravitational resistance and information exchange through resonant channels, as formulated in earlier ToE work.

8.4 Quantum Information and Consciousness Models

The Φ –MB distribution also describes informational ensembles. Replacing kinetic energy with information energy $E_i = \hbar \omega_i$, one obtains an effective information temperature $T_{\text{info}} = T_\Phi / \Phi$ and Shannon

entropy $S_\Phi = -k_B \sum_i p_i \ln p_i$ weighted by Φ -layers. This yields a resonant Boltzmann–Gibbs distribution for cognitive and neural processes:

$$p_i(t) \propto \exp\left[-\frac{\hbar\omega_i}{k_B T_{\text{eff}}(t)}\right].$$

Hence the Φ –MB framework provides a physical substrate for resonant intelligence models, where damping, entropy, and resonance govern awareness.

9 Discussion

The unification achieved through the Φ –MB law and its operator extensions demonstrates that damping and temperature are not merely dissipative quantities but active mediators of structure across scales. The same mathematical substitution $T \rightarrow T_\Phi/\Phi$ appears in:

- the Dirac–Pauli equations (§4),
- Lindblad relaxation (§5),
- Laplace–Helmholtz diffusion (§6), and
- geometric curvature quantization (§7).

This recurring structure suggests that Φ –damping encodes a universal “resonant operator” connecting matter and information. It bridges equilibrium and non-equilibrium thermodynamics, deterministic and probabilistic formalisms, and micro–macro hierarchies from quantum spin to galactic scale.

The predicted quantities—temperature drifts, linewidths, and curvature ratios—are experimentally testable. Their validation would support open measurable pathways to explore information dynamics and consciousness as resonant processes.

10 Conclusion

The present work completes the thermodynamic branch of the Φ –resonant Theory of Everything (ToE), establishing a rigorous bridge between microscopic quantum operators, macroscopic thermodynamics, and the geometric structure of space. By introducing the Φ –Maxwell–Boltzmann distribution and its operator extensions (Φ –Dirac, Φ –Lindblad, Φ –Laplace), I demonstrated that a single damping factor $\Phi(t)$ and the derived effective temperature $T_{\text{eff}} = T_\Phi/\Phi$ govern dynamic equilibrium across all physical regimes.

The substitution $T \rightarrow T_\Phi/\Phi$ preserves normalization and physical meaning while embedding a resonant damping law consistent with observed frequency quantizations in atomic, biological, and astrophysical systems. From superconductivity to consciousness models, the Φ –framework reveals that resonance is the underlying symmetry of energy, information, and geometry.

The mathematical equivalence between damping and curvature, and the recurrence of the golden ratio φ in both microscopic spectra and macroscopic structures, suggest that the Universe maintains coherence through a self-similar Φ –spiral network—a living geometric order.

Future work will expand the Φ –MB formulation to:

- integrate the full Φ –Schrödinger–Laplace duality,
- formalize the critical-point structure using φ_c –Laplacian variational methods,
- and connect the Φ –MB operator to ToE cosmological simulations.

This document is prepared for Zenodo publication as part of the Φ –Resonant Series led by me, Robert Kolarec, continuing the unification of mathematics, physics, and cognition within a single resonant operator framework.

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Parameter Summary

Table 2: Principal parameters in the Φ -MB and operator framework.

Symbol	Meaning	Units	Relation
φ	Golden ratio	—	$(1 + \sqrt{5})/2$
α_φ	Damping constant	—	$\ln \varphi/(2\pi)$
$\Phi(t)$	Resonant damping factor	—	$e^{-\alpha_\varphi t}$ or measured
$T_\Phi(t)$	Layer temperature	K	$T_0 \varphi^{-n}$
$T_{\text{eff}}(t)$	Effective temperature	K	$T_\Phi(t)/\Phi(t)$
m_{eff}	Complex effective mass	kg	$m - i\hbar\alpha_\varphi\Gamma_\Phi/c^2$
$\Gamma_\Phi(t)$	Resonant damping rate	s ⁻¹	Eq. (15)
p, u, c_s	Pressure, energy density, sound speed	—	Section 3.2
$\Gamma_1^{(\Phi)}, \Gamma_\varphi^{(\Phi)}$	Lindblad rates	s ⁻¹	Eq. (15)

CSV Data Structure for Experimental Integration

```
# t[s],T1[s],sigma_T1[s],T2[s],sigma_T2[s],T_eff[K],sigma_Teff[K],B[T],notes
0.000,0.820,0.010,0.160,0.004,300.0,1.0,0.350,baseline
0.050,0.815,0.010,0.158,0.004,301.5,1.0,0.350,
0.100,0.812,0.010,0.157,0.004,303.0,1.0,0.350,
...

```

This CSV structure corresponds to the weighted-fit procedure described in Section 5, enabling experimental extraction of $\gamma_1^0, \gamma_\varphi^0, \Phi(t)$ from ESR/NMR data.

Python Reference Script

```
from mpmath import mp
mp.dps = 100
phi = (mp.sqrt(5)+1)/2
alpha_phi = mp.log(phi)/(2*mp.pi)

def T_eff(T_phi, Phi):
    return T_phi / Phi

def mb_phi_pdf(v, m, kB, Tphi, Phi):
    Teff = T_eff(Tphi, Phi)
    A = 4*mp.pi*(m/(2*mp.pi*kB*Teff))**2*(mp.mpf('1.5'))
    return A * v**2 * mp.e**(-m*v*v/(2*kB*Teff))
```

This snippet computes the normalized Φ -MB distribution at arbitrary precision for analytical or simulation work.

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