Supplement S1

Structural Routing Modes and Phenomenological Correspondence

Non-Normative Interpretive Supplement to the LMR Predynamical Program
Length–Mass Reduction (LMR) Theory

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Abstract

Status: This supplement is non-normative and interpretive. It adds no structural content to Papers III–V.

Paper III §4.6 introduces two geodesic routing modes (Mode 1 and Mode 2) and establishes loop photons as destructive structural records. This supplement provides: (1) expanded structural grammar for routing modes, (2) detailed treatment of loop photon composition and processability, and (3) descriptive correspondence between LMR structural grammar and observable phenomena.

All phenomenological mappings are provisional and interpretive. They suggest correspondence between structural admissibility resolution and observed behavior without claiming mechanistic explanation.

Contents

1 Scope and Interpretive Status

1.1 Purpose of This Supplement

Paper III establishes the first populated structural layer of LMR: persistent configurations, half-fold inventory, admissible routing, and bookkeeping. Section 4.6 introduces Mode 1 and Mode 2 routing and defines loop photons as non-persistent destructive records.

This supplement:

1. Expands the structural grammar of routing modes
2. Details loop photon composition and processability
3. Maps structural resolution to observable phenomena

The supplement is pedagogical. It clarifies how Mode 1/Mode 2 relate to familiar optical and atomic phenomena. It does not add structural rules, modify definitions, or introduce dynamics.

1.2 What This Supplement Does Not Claim

This supplement does *not*:

- Provide dynamical mechanisms
- Introduce forces, fields, or energetic principles
- Specify temporal evolution or causation
- Detail environmental coupling mechanisms
- Develop electromagnetic theory
- Address gravitational effects
- Claim explanatory completeness

All phenomenological correspondences are descriptive and provisional. They suggest how structural grammar might map to observation without claiming mechanistic completeness.

1.3 Relationship to Papers III–V

Zero structural content is added.

All formal definitions, propositions, structural claims, and corridor rules remain in Papers III–V. This supplement reorganizes, expands exposition, and provides an interpretive overlay across the completed predynamical stack. If conflict arises between this supplement and the formal papers, the papers govern.

Mode 1 and Mode 2 definitions are unchanged. Loop photon properties are unchanged. Half-fold composition rules are unchanged. Admissibility constraints are unchanged. No new primitives, corridors, operators, or formal closure rules are introduced here.

These statements restate Paper III structural grammar for pedagogical clarity only. They introduce no new definitions or structural rules. This supplement is interpretive overlay only.

2 Structural Grammar of Routing Modes

2.1 Geodesic Resolution as Primitive

Paper II establishes the lattice as admitting geodesic structure—relational paths along which admissibility may resolve. Paper III introduces persistent configurations that admit multiple resolution geometries.

These statements restate Paper III structural grammar for pedagogical clarity only. They introduce no new definitions or structural rules.

Routing modes classify *how* admissibility resolves relative to geodesic structure. The classification is pre-dynamical: it describes resolution geometry, not motion, transport, or temporal evolution.

Restatement 1 (Routing mode.) A routing mode specifies the geodesic geometry through which a configuration resolves admissibility. Modes are distinguished by whether resolution requires single or multiple geodesics and whether residual structure is generated.

2.2 Mode 1: Geodesic-Constrained Resolution

Restatement 2 (Mode 1). Mode 1 is the limiting case in which admissibility resolves along a single geodesic without residue generation.

Structural properties:

- Single geodesic suffices for resolution
- No geometric mismatch between paths
- No excess admissibility requiring closure
- Configuration geometry preserved
- Compatible with both persistent and non-persistent configurations

Loop-photon frames in Mode 1:

Loop-photon frames (2 HF closed circulation) admit Mode 1 as organizational structure. The frame provides toroidal closure without generating residue. Mode 1 describes free geometric compatibility—no constraint violation, no mismatch resolution required.

What Mode 1 is not:

Mode 1 is not "motion along a straight line." It is not propagation, transport, or travel. It is *admissibility resolution that requires only one geodesic*. The configuration may be persistent (electron in free space) or non-persistent (loop photon).

Loop photons are closed as 2-HF circulation, but unlike proton-class closure they do not retain protected persistent identity; they therefore remain admissible to later reconfiguration as destructive bookkeeping records.

2.3 Mode 2: Cross-Geodesic Resolution

Restatement 3 (Mode 2 routing) Mode 2 routing: admissibility resolves across distinct geodesics. Residual structure necessarily present. Residue closes as 2-HF configuration (loop photon).

Structural properties:

- Multiple geodesics required for resolution
- Geometric mismatch between paths
- Excess admissibility must close
- Residue = two half-folds (one loop photon)
- Available through configurations that retain a persistent open interface; loop-photon records remain separately reconfigurable under later admissibility constraint.

Why residue is necessary:

Admissibility mismatch must resolve through closure under the structural grammar. If resolution geometry requires incompatible geodesic structure, the mismatch must close. The minimal closure for geometric mismatch is 2 HF = 1 loop photon. This is not energetic "excess" being "shed"—it is structural incompatibility requiring resolution.

Geodesic displacement = loop photon length:

The geometric mismatch between geodesics has a structural length Δ_{geodesic}. The loop photon records this length exactly:

$$\lambda_{\text{LP}} = \Delta_{\text{geodesic}}.$$

This is not a coincidence or approximation. The loop photon *is* the mismatch record. Its 2-HF composition means each HF carries $\sqrt{\lambda_{\text{LP}}}$, and their closure restores the full geometric displacement:

$$\sqrt{\lambda_{\text{LP}}} \times \sqrt{\lambda_{\text{LP}}} = \lambda_{\text{LP}}.$$

Why only open half-folds admit Mode 2:

Internally closed configurations (proton basin) have no open interfaces. Admissibility resolution is constrained to internal reflection. Only configurations with unresolved half-folds can resolve across geodesics—the open interface permits external geometric mismatch.

2.4 Mode Distinction Summary

Property	**Mode 1**	**Mode 2**
Geodesics required	Single	Multiple
Residue generated	No	Yes (1 loop photon)
Half-fold reassignment	No	Yes
Geometric mismatch	None	Δ_{geodesic}
Compatible with	All configs	Open HF only

Modes are not dynamical choices:

A configuration does not "choose" a mode. Admissibility constraints determine whether single-geodesic resolution suffices (Mode 1) or multiple geodesics are required (Mode 2). The mode classification describes resolution geometry after it occurs, not a selection process before it occurs.

3 Loop Photons as Structural Records

3.1 Composition and Identity

Restatement 4 (Loop photon, restated from Paper III). A loop photon is a non-persistent configuration composed of exactly two half-folds (2 HF) in closed circulation. It records a geometric length associated with admissibility reconfiguration. It does not admit retained structural bookkeeping.

The $\sqrt{Q} \times \sqrt{Q} = Q$ identity:

Any quantity Q admits decomposition into half-fold corridor potentials:

$$Q = \sqrt{Q} \times \sqrt{Q}.$$

For a loop photon, $Q = \lambda_{\mathrm{LP}}$ (the recorded length). Each of the 2 HF carries corridor potential $\sqrt{\lambda_{\mathrm{LP}}}$. Their composition is the loop photon:

$$\mathrm{LP} = \sqrt{\lambda_{\mathrm{LP}}} \times \sqrt{\lambda_{\mathrm{LP}}} = \lambda_{\mathrm{LP}}.$$

This is not a calculation or derivation. It is the *definition* of what "2 HF in closed circulation" means structurally.

Example: Free lattice potential

The corridor c [m·s^{-1}] represents a closed 2-HF circulation at free lattice scale:

$$c = \sqrt{c} \times \sqrt{c}.$$

A loop photon with $\lambda_{\mathrm{LP}} = c$ would record free lattice displacement with no geometric mismatch—this is Mode 1 at full corridor potential.

3.2 Non-Persistence and Destructive Bookkeeping

Why loop photons do not persist:

Persistence (Paper II) requires prevention of full resolution. Loop photons are *fully resolved*—2 HF in complete closed circulation. No unresolved interface remains. Therefore loop photons do not admit persistent closure.

Destructive bookkeeping:

Loop photons record structural displacement but do not retain this record under subsequent resolution. The bookkeeping is temporary—it exists while the 2-HF closure exists, and is eliminated when the closure reconfigures.

This is why loop photons "carry no independent structural normalization" (Paper III §4.6). They cannot accumulate phase, torsion, or retained multiplicity. They are records, not structures.

3.3 Processability and Boundary Filtering

Loop photons admit further Mode 2 resolution:

Although non-persistent, loop photons are not inert. They admit compatibility constraints. When a loop photon encounters a configuration or boundary that admits only partial structural compatibility, the loop photon may undergo Mode 2 resolution.

Mechanism (structural):

1. Loop photon (2 HF, length λ_1) encounters boundary
2. Boundary admits only subset of admissibility
3. Incompatible portion requires resolution
4. Resolution generates new loop photon(s) of distinct length(s)
5. Multiple outputs possible: $\lambda_1 \to \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \ldots$

This is *boundary filtering*. It is not absorption/re-emission in the dynamical sense. It is admissibility resolution under partial compatibility constraint.

Example: Color filtering

A "red filter" admits loop photons with $\lambda \approx 650$ nm (structural compatibility) and excludes $\lambda \approx 450$ nm (structural incompatibility). Input loop photon with λ_{mixed} resolves into:

- Transmitted: $\lambda_{\text{red}} \approx 650$ nm
- Reconfigured: remaining structure as distinct loop photon(s)

No energy is "absorbed" or "converted." Admissibility resolves under constraint.

3.4 Loop Photons vs Persistent Configurations

Property	**Persistent Config**	**Loop Photon**
Half-fold count	3, 4, 7, ...	Exactly 2
Open interface	Yes (except proton)	No
Closure	Partial (open HF)	Complete (2π)
Bookkeeping	Retained	Destructive
Persistence	Yes	No
Identity over time	Yes	No
Processability	Via Mode 2 (if open HF)	Via Mode 2 (filtering)

4 Tiered Phenomenological Correspondence

The correspondences below are organized by tier rather than by projected paper ownership. Tier 1 identifies structural grammar, Tier 2 identifies bookkeeping or release organization, and Tier 3 identifies the observational or equation-facing representation.

These correspondences are pedagogical mappings of already-admitted structural grammar. They are not completed explanations of the listed phenomena and should not be read as replacing the formal scope limits of Papers III–V.

4.1 Interpretive Disclaimer

The mappings below suggest how structural resolution *might* appear when observed. They are not mechanistic explanations. They are structural reinterpretations of familiar phenomena in LMR language.

Free Propagation (Vacuum). Tier 1: In the limiting free-routing case, the loop photon resolves along the geodesic boundary of the free lattice unit. This boundary is the unconstrained admissible routing edge of the lattice, and its limiting cadence is c. Free propagation is therefore not motion through empty space, but admissible routing on the free lattice boundary in the absence of imposed incompatibility.
Tier 2: No additional release or reseating bookkeeping is required beyond continued admissible routing. In the present supplement, this is the limiting case of unconstrained loop-photon routing relative to the free lattice unit.
Tier 3: Observed as propagation without wavelength shift, directional redirection, or material attenuation under idealized vacuum conditions.

Structural note: Vacuum does not mean emptiness or absence of matter in a metaphysical sense. It means absence of imposed admissibility constraint. The free lattice unit supplies the structural reference for unconstrained loop-photon routing, and free propagation is the observational face of that unconstrained admissibility.

Atomic Emission Spectra. Tier 1: Distinct admissible release classes from seated structural configurations. Emission is read structurally as release from an admitted configuration rather than as discharge of an independent field quantity.
Tier 2: Family, phase, and release bookkeeping are required. In particular, seated configurations may admit multiple release families or admissibility states without selecting a single terminal post-bookkeeping configuration.
Tier 3: Observed as discrete spectral lines or bands.

Reflection at Surfaces. Tier 1: Boundary-constrained routing or return without persistence transfer. Reflection is read structurally as admissible return at a boundary rather than as a force-mediated rebound.
Tier 2: Boundary filtering and admissibility selection are required. Different boundary conditions may preserve, suppress, or redirect distinct routing classes, and the present supplement does not yet distinguish all such cases uniquely.
Tier 3: Observed as reflected intensity and angular response.

Selective Absorption and Transmission (Color). Tier 1: Boundary-conditioned compatibility between incoming routing structure and material admissibility. Transmission and absorption are read structurally as different admissible outcomes under the same incident input.
Tier 2: Boundary filtering and compatibility bookkeeping are required. Distinct materials may admit, suppress, or reconfigure different incoming structural lengths.
Tier 3: Observed as wavelength-selective transmission, absorption, and color response.

Fluorescence. Tier 1: Delayed admissible release following prior structural intake or boundary-conditioned excitation. Fluorescence is read structurally as staged release rather than as a completed dynamical mechanism.

Tier 2: Multi-stage release bookkeeping is required, including intake, retention, and delayed reseating or release organization. Distinct release stages need not preserve identical geodesic bookkeeping.
Tier 3: Observed as delayed re-emission at characteristic wavelengths.

Photoelectric Effect. **Tier 1:** Boundary-conditioned admissibility transfer resulting in release of a previously seated configuration. Electron release is read structurally as a thresholded admissibility event rather than as force-driven ejection.
Tier 2: Threshold and release bookkeeping are required. The relevant threshold is structural compatibility between incident routing and seating constraint, not cumulative low-input summation in the ordinary energetic sense.
Tier 3: Observed as discrete emission conditioned by incident spectral input and threshold behavior.

Interference and Diffraction. **Tier 1:** Multi-route admissibility and boundary-conditioned path organization not yet fully developed in the present supplement.
Tier 2: Requires later route-comparison, timing, and release bookkeeping beyond the present expository scope.
Tier 3: Observed as distributed intensity structure, fringe behavior, and path-dependent angular patterning.

Polarization. **Tier 1:** Directional admissibility or route-orientation structure not yet fully developed in the present supplement.
Tier 2: Requires later orientation-sensitive bookkeeping and material-coupled admissibility selection.
Tier 3: Observed as selective transmission or response under orientation constraints.

5 Correspondence Limitations

The present supplement does not complete the phenomenology of the listed observables. Its purpose is to provide a structured interpretive overlay across the predynamical stack, not to replace later realized-sector development. Where route comparison, timing detail, collective interaction, boundary geometry, or observational calibration are required, the present supplement records that requirement without claiming its full derivation here.

5.1 What This Supplement Does Not Explain

This supplement provides *descriptive correspondence*, not *mechanistic explanation*. It maps LMR grammar to phenomena but does not claim completeness.

The following remain unexplained:

- Why specific materials admit specific λ (requires later material-specific compatibility development)
- How geodesic geometry relates to spatial direction (requires fuller lattice-topology treatment)
- Temporal aspects such as sequence, duration, and trigger order (requires later timing development)
- Multi-configuration interactions such as screening and collective effects (requires later many-configuration treatment)

- Gravitational effects on loop photons (not developed in the present supplement)
- Detailed projection-layer coupling under material conditions (not developed in the present supplement)
- Interference and diffraction mechanism (requires later route-comparison development)
- Polarization geometry (requires later orientation-sensitive development)

5.2 Scope Boundaries

This supplement does not:

- Add structural definitions
- Introduce new admissibility rules
- Modify Mode 1/Mode 2 grammar
- Change loop photon properties
- Claim electromagnetic completeness
- Provide dynamical timescales
- Specify environmental coupling

All structural content remains in Papers III–V. Phenomenological mappings are interpretive overlay only.

5.3 Relationship to Later Development

The present supplement does not complete the phenomenology of the listed observables. Its purpose is to provide a structured interpretive overlay across the predynamical stack, not to replace later realized-sector development.

Where route comparison, timing detail, collective interaction, boundary geometry, observational calibration, or material-specific compatibility are required, the present supplement records that requirement without claiming its full derivation here.

Accordingly, the correspondences suggested in this supplement should be read as provisional tiered mappings, not as completed explanations. They may later be refined, restricted, or re-expressed as the realized sectors are developed.

6 Summary

6.1 Routing Modes (Structural)

Mode 1: Admissibility resolves along single geodesic. No residue. Geometry preserved.

Mode 2: Admissibility resolves across geodesics. Residue = 1 loop photon. $\lambda_{\text{LP}} = \Delta_{\text{geodesic}}$.

Modes describe resolution geometry, not dynamics. Classification is pre-dynamical.

6.2 Loop Photons (Structural)

Composition: 2 HF closed circulation. LP $= \sqrt{\lambda_{\text{LP}}} \times \sqrt{\lambda_{\text{LP}}} = \lambda_{\text{LP}}$.

Non-persistence: Fully resolved. No open interface. No retained bookkeeping.

Processability: Admit Mode 2 under partial compatibility (boundary filtering).

6.3 Phenomenological Correspondence (Interpretive)

The phenomenological mappings collected in this supplement are tiered rather than paper-assigned. Tier 1 identifies structural grammar, Tier 2 identifies bookkeeping or release organization, and Tier 3 identifies the observational face. These correspondences are descriptive and pedagogical. They suggest how structural grammar may appear when observed, but they do not claim explanatory completeness.

6.4 Final Statement

Mode definitions unchanged from paper III. Loop photon properties unchanged. Admissibility constraints unchanged.

Phenomenological mappings are descriptive and interpretive. They suggest how structural grammar might correspond to observation. They do not claim explanatory completeness.

If conflict arises between this supplement and the formal papers, the formal papers govern.

A Mode Decision Tree

This appendix provides a compact routing triage for the interpretive cases discussed in the present supplement. It does not introduce a new structural rule set. Its purpose is to distinguish when a configuration is being read as unconstrained routing, boundary-conditioned routing, or cross-geodesic resolution with retained loop-photon record.

The decision points below distinguish persistent internally closed configurations from non-persistent loop-photon records. This distinction matters because proton-like closure blocks Mode 2 through protected persistent structure, whereas loop photons remain processable as destructive bookkeeping records under later admissibility constraint.

Configuration encounters admissibility constraint

↓

Does single geodesic admit resolution?

→ YES: Mode 1 (no residue; geometry preserved)

→ NO: Multiple geodesics required

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Does the configuration retain a persistent open interface?

→ YES: Mode 2 admissible through that configuration

→ NO: Is the configuration a loop-photon record?

  → YES: Reconfiguration admissible

  → NO: Mode 2 inadmissible through that configuration

Qualification. The negative branch applies to persistent internally closed configurations, such as the proton basin. Loop photons, although closed as 2-HF circulation, remain reconfigurable as non-persistent destructive records under later admissibility constraint.

Condition	**Result**	**Interpretive reading**
Single geodesic sufficient	Mode 1	Resolution without cross-geodesic mismatch or residue generation
Cross-geodesic mismatch with persistent open interface	Mode 2 admissible	Resolution through the configuration is admissible; mismatch may generate loop-photon residue as destructive bookkeeping
Cross-geodesic mismatch with persistent internal closure	Mode 2 inadmissible through that configuration	A persistent internally closed configuration, such as the proton basin, cannot externalize mismatch through its own structure
Cross-geodesic mismatch with loop-photon record	Reconfiguration admissible	A loop photon, though closed as 2-HF circulation, remains processable as a non-persistent destructive record under later admissibility constraint
No imposed incompatibility	Free-routing limit	Unconstrained routing on the geodesic boundary of the free lattice unit

Table A. Compact summary of the routing admissibility triage shown in Appendix A.

B Tiered Phenomenological Index

This appendix summarizes the phenomenological correspondences used in the present supplement in tiered form. Tier 1 identifies structural grammar, Tier 2 identifies bookkeeping or release organization, and Tier 3 identifies the observational or equation-facing representation. These entries are interpretive summaries only and do not add structural content to Papers III–V.

Free Propagation (Vacuum).

Tier 1:

Unconstrained admissible routing along the geodesic boundary of the free lattice unit.

Tier 2:

No additional release or reseating bookkeeping beyond continued admissible routing.

Tier 3:

Observed as propagation without wavelength shift, directional redirection, or material attenuation under idealized vacuum conditions.

Atomic Emission Spectra.

Tier 1:

Distinct admissible release classes from seated structural configurations. Emission is read structurally as release from an admitted configuration rather than as discharge of an independent field quantity.

Tier 2:

Family, phase, and release bookkeeping are required. Seated configurations may admit multiple release families or admissibility states without selecting a single terminal post-bookkeeping configuration.

Tier 3:

Observed as discrete spectral lines or bands.

Reflection at Surfaces.

Tier 1:

Boundary-constrained routing or admissible return without persistence transfer. Reflection is read structurally as admissible return at a boundary rather than as a force-mediated rebound.

Tier 2:

Boundary filtering and admissibility selection are required. Different boundary conditions may preserve, suppress, or redirect distinct routing classes, and the present supplement does not yet distinguish all such cases uniquely.

Tier 3:

Observed as reflected intensity and angular response.

Selective Absorption and Transmission (Color).

Tier 1:

Boundary-conditioned compatibility between incoming routing structure and material admissibility. Transmission and absorption are read structurally as different admissible outcomes under the same incident input.

Tier 2:

Boundary filtering and compatibility bookkeeping are required. Distinct materials may admit, suppress, or reconfigure different incoming structural lengths.

Tier 3:

Observed as wavelength-selective transmission, absorption, and color response.

Fluorescence.

Tier 1:

Delayed admissible release following prior structural intake or boundary-conditioned excitation. Fluorescence is read structurally as staged release rather than as a completed dynamical mechanism.

Tier 2:

Multi-stage release bookkeeping is required, including intake, retention, and delayed reseating or release organization. Distinct release stages need not preserve identical geodesic bookkeeping.

Tier 3:

Observed as delayed re-emission at characteristic wavelengths.

Photoelectric Effect.

Tier 1:

Boundary-conditioned admissibility transfer resulting in release of a previously seated configuration. Electron release is read structurally as a thresholded admissibility event rather than as force-driven ejection.

Tier 2:

Threshold and release bookkeeping are required. The relevant threshold is structural compatibility between incident routing and seating constraint, not cumulative low-input summation in the ordinary energetic sense.

Tier 3:

Observed as discrete emission conditioned by incident spectral input and threshold behavior.

C Interpretive Terminology Correspondence

Interpretive Status

These correspondences are provisional translation aids only. They are not codex-level definitions and do not override the formal scope limits of Papers III–V. They provide a tier-aware bridge between structural grammar and familiar observational language.

Vacuum / Free Space.

Tier 1:

Unconstrained routing along the geodesic boundary of the free lattice unit.

Tier 2:

No additional reseating or release bookkeeping beyond continued admissible routing.

Tier 3:

Observational name for idealized free propagation.

Wavelength.

Tier 1:

Structural length of the loop-photon record or admitted routing configuration.

Tier 2:

May participate in release-family or boundary-filter bookkeeping.

Tier 3:

Observed as wavelength in the ordinary measurement sense.

Frequency.

Tier 1:

No independent primitive beyond structural cadence.

Tier 2:

Timing reciprocal used in release and sequencing bookkeeping.

Tier 3:

Observed as frequency or cadence face.

Spectral Line.

Tier 1:

Distinct admissible release class from a seated structural configuration.

Tier 2:

Family, phase, and release bookkeeping required.

Tier 3:

Observed as a discrete spectral line or band.

Reflection.

Tier 1:

Boundary-constrained admissible return or routing preservation.

Tier 2:

Boundary filtering and admissibility selection.

Tier 3:

Observed as reflected intensity and angular response.

Transmission.

Tier 1:

Admitted continuation of routing through a boundary-conditioned structure.

Tier 2:

Compatibility bookkeeping across the boundary.

Tier 3:

Observed as transmitted intensity.

Absorption.

Tier 1:

Suppression or reconfiguration of incoming routing under incompatibility.

Tier 2:

Boundary-conditioned filtering and structural intake bookkeeping.

Tier 3:

Observed as attenuation or disappearance of transmitted response.

Color.

Tier 1:

No primitive status of its own; it is a boundary-conditioned compatibility effect.

Tier 2:

Material-specific filtering and response bookkeeping.

Tier 3:

Observed as wavelength-selective transmission, absorption, or emission.

Fluorescence.

Tier 1:

Staged admissible release following prior intake or excitation.

Tier 2:

Multi-step release bookkeeping with delay and reseating.

Tier 3:

Observed as delayed re-emission at characteristic wavelengths.

Threshold.

Tier 1:

Structural compatibility condition required for a given admissible release.

Tier 2:

Release and seating-constraint bookkeeping.

Tier 3:

Observed as threshold behavior in emission or release.

Photoelectric Emission.

Tier 1:

Release of a previously seated configuration under boundary-conditioned admissibility transfer.

Tier 2:

Threshold and release bookkeeping required.

Tier 3:

Observed as discrete emission conditioned by incident spectral input.

Energy.

Tier 1:

Not formally defined here as a primitive structural quantity.

Tier 2:

Where used informally, it refers only to bookkeeping or translation-layer convenience.

Tier 3:

Ordinary observational or equation-facing language only.

Electric Field.

Tier 1:

No codex-level primitive of this name is introduced here.

Tier 2:

Provisional correspondence to charge-routing admissibility in the projection-layer reading.

Tier 3:

Conventional observational or equation-facing field language.

Magnetic Field.

Tier 1:

No codex-level primitive of this name is introduced here.

Tier 2:

Provisional correspondence to basin-reflection or route-orientation admissibility in the projection-layer reading.

Tier 3:

Conventional observational or equation-facing field language.

Supplement Status: Non-normative interpretive material. Adds no structural content to the predynamical papers.

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