

3.3.5. Frequency Scaling of the Circle Oscillator

In section 3.1.3 we went from the *classic quantity* q_ω of the oscillator (3.1) to *field quantity* q by multiplying with $\sqrt{m\omega/\hbar}$ defined (3.2), whereby we eliminated m in (3.4), but has retained ω as the characteristic intrinsic *quantity*. At (3.170) we argued that the kinetic energy flowing FORWARD is equivalent to the kinetic energy rotating in a circle oscillation $T_\omega = \hbar\omega \sim m_\omega c^2$, as an effective internal angular inertia, which we call $m_\omega \sim \hbar\omega/c^2$.

As we count $\hbar = c^2 = 1$, we get the multiplication factor $\omega \sim \sqrt{m\omega/\hbar}$.

In this way by intuition, we have one *classic* space-time dimension as the *quality*, which possesses the *quantity* $q_\omega \sim c q/\omega$. For the radius dimension of the circle oscillator, we therefore introduce the scaling transformation

$$(3.181) \quad \rho_\omega = \frac{1c}{\omega} \rho.$$

Here it will be necessary to define how we measure the angular frequency ω .

We need an angular frequency standard ω_0 as measured in a conventional frequency measure in combination with a timing standard, e.g., [Hz] \sim [s⁻¹]_{periode} \leftrightarrow 1/second, as a frequency standard. or alternative the frequency energy in [eV/($\hbar=1$)] as usual in Particle Physics.

3.3.5.2. Examples of Commonly Used Reference Clocks Seen as One Circle Oscillator

The angular frequency norm for one second is one turn in a circle that lasts 2π seconds ~ 6.2831853 [s] by measuring $\hat{\omega}[s^{-1}] = 1[\text{Hz}/2\pi] = 1[\text{radian} \cdot s^{-1}]$ for this clock that gives the development information parameter of one radian per second.

The radius of this ideal simple reference circle oscillator as a clock is then

$$(3.182) \quad 1/\hat{\omega}_{[s^{-1}]} = 1[s]c = 299,792,458[m].$$

The normal circular one-second clock of $1[\text{Hz}]$, $f = 2\pi\omega$ have a classical information radius

$$(3.183) \quad \text{radius}_{1[\text{Hz}]} = \frac{1c}{2\pi[\text{Hz}]} \approx 47,713,452 [m].$$

The most common clock angular frequency unit used in quantum mechanics is electron volts, which has the norm

$$(3.184) \quad \hat{\omega}_{[\text{eV}]} = 1 \left[\frac{\text{eV}}{\hbar} \right] = 0.2418 \cdot 10^{15} \left[\frac{\text{s}^{-1}}{\hbar} \right] = \frac{1c}{197.3[\text{nm}]}, \quad \text{for } \boxed{\hat{\omega} = 1[\text{eV}] \text{ for } \hbar = c^2 = 1}.$$

Having a radius $\hat{r}_{\hat{\omega}_{[\text{eV}]}} = \frac{1c}{\hat{\omega}_{[\text{eV}]}} = 197.3[\text{nm}]$ and a wavelength $\lambda = 2\pi\hat{r}_{\hat{\omega}_{[\text{eV}]}} = 1239.7[\text{nm}]$, which is an infrared wavelength for normal light (visible wavelengths are from 380-750[nm]).

3.3.5.3. The Relative Reference for the Circle Oscillator and the Autonomous Norm

In the *relativistic quantum mechanics* as above section 3.3.4, we most often set $\hbar = c^2 = 1$.

From an intrinsic frequency normal $\hat{\omega}$, that by definition of course is normed $\hat{\omega} \equiv 1$ and a *direction* $\vec{1}_{\text{ref}}$, which magnitude is measured as 1 radian in $\hat{\omega}$, i.e.

$$(3.185) \quad |\vec{1}_{\text{ref}}| = 1[\text{radian}] = 1[\hat{\omega}^{-1}].$$

From this, any frequency energy $\omega > 0$ is conceivably excited as a circle oscillator with the rotation vector
(\uparrow We hide negative frequency energies in $-\omega = \omega_- < 0$.)

$$(3.186) \quad \vec{\omega} = \pm\omega\vec{1}_{\text{ref}}.$$

We can for one excitation choose between two different normalizations:

- The frequency normal with any *direction* $\vec{\omega} = \hat{\omega}\vec{1}_{\text{ref}}$, where then $|\vec{\omega}|=1$, and
- Autonomous normalization for the excitation $\vec{1}_{\text{auto}} = \vec{\omega}$, which therefore is *one quantum* $\vec{1}$. This produces a juxtaposition of parallel interpretation $\vec{\omega} \parallel \vec{\omega}$, namely that

$$(3.187) \quad \vec{\omega} \leftrightarrow \vec{\omega} = \omega\vec{1}_{\text{ref}} = \omega\hat{\omega}\vec{1}_{\text{ref}} = \omega\vec{\omega}_{\text{ref}} = \omega\vec{\omega} \leftrightarrow \vec{1}_{\text{auto}}, \quad \vec{\omega} = \vec{\omega}_{\text{ref}} = \vec{1}_{\text{ref}}.$$

We determine the excited *entity* Ψ_ω to the angular frequency energy ω with our reference $\hat{\omega}$, and get a relative ratio to the autonomous judgment $|\vec{\omega}| \equiv 1$ of the *quantity* ω .

The normal use of a frequency standard $\hat{\omega}$, $\hat{\omega} \equiv 1[\hat{\omega}]$, (e.g. (3.184)) for an excited *entity* $\Psi_{\pm\omega}$ in physics with angular frequency energy ω , which fundamental *quantum* provides a *direction quality* $\vec{\omega} := \vec{1}_{\text{auto}}$, which we scale by ω to a *quantitative direction* from the reference vector $\vec{\omega} = \omega\vec{1}_{\text{ref}}$ that for us defines the objective spatial *direction* of $\Psi_{\pm\omega}$. The spatial magnitude of *directional* unit vector $|\vec{\omega}| = 1[\hat{\omega}^{-1}]$ is measured with the unit for the corresponding information development parameter $t = |\phi|/\omega$.

Just as the *direction* in intuition can be viewed autonomously normed $\vec{\omega} := \vec{1}_{\text{auto}}$, the polar (ρ, θ) radius coordinate ρ is viewed as isotropic in the transversal plane with this unit norm.

Thereby the radial coordinate is scaled from the unitary rotation per (3.181) $\rho_\omega = \frac{1c}{\omega} \rho$

The unitary circle group $\odot = \{\theta \rightarrow e^{i\theta} | \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}\}$ then has a radius in an everyday measure

$$(3.188) \quad \hat{r}(\vec{\omega}) = \frac{1c}{\omega} = \frac{299792458[\text{ms}^{-1}]}{\omega[\text{s}^{-1}]} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi}, \quad \odot \perp \vec{\omega}, \quad \omega = |\vec{\omega}|.$$

This is expressed from the measure of an angular frequency energy *quantity* $\omega[\hat{\omega}]$.

We then have, that the fundamental radius of the excited physical *entity* $\Psi_{\pm\omega}$ is

$\frac{1c}{\omega} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi}$ measured with the unit $[\hat{\omega}^{-1}]$ for the information development parameter t .

Hence, the speed around the transversal unitary circle \odot is just: $c_\odot = \omega\hat{r}(\vec{\omega}) = \omega c/\omega = 1c$.

3.3.5.4. Scaling of the Frequency Energy in The Propagation

The relationship between energy and the angular frequency is \hbar , often set to one $\hbar=1$.

We again look at a single *quantum* $\vec{1}_{\text{auto}}$ of *direction*

- A *quantum* of angular momentum $\vec{L}_3^\pm = \pm\hbar\vec{\omega} = \pm\hbar\vec{1}_{\text{auto}}$ from the transversal plane.
- A *quantum* of angular frequency energy $\hbar\omega = \hbar|\vec{\omega}| = \hbar\omega|\vec{\omega}|$ with *direction* $\vec{\omega}$.
- A *quantum* of power as flowing energy into the future $\hbar\vec{\omega}/\hat{\omega} = \hbar\omega\vec{\omega}/\hat{\omega} = \hbar\omega\vec{\omega} = \hbar\vec{\omega}$, measured per unit $[\hat{\omega}^{-1}]$ of the development parameter $t = |\phi|/\omega$, which produces an information dimension into the past. (A *quantum* of power for each creation)
- And we will see, this is also just one *quantum* of momentum $\frac{\hbar}{c}\vec{\omega}$ throughout space.

In all, we have the FORWARD momentum with the *quality one direction*, all parallel,

$\vec{\omega} \parallel \vec{\omega} \parallel \vec{\omega} = \vec{1}$; but this looks different in different unit systems.

Later below in chapter II. 4.4 etc. we call such a *direction*

a *primary quality of first grade (pqg-1)* or a 1-vector *direction*,

what in meaning of René Descartes would call extension space *direction*.