ANNALS OF THE CHRYSENE FORMALISM

ORTHOGONAL REVIEW RECORD

K-Theory of the Sequence Algebra, Spectral Dimension Three, and Path-Calibrated Spectral Metrics

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Annals of the Chrysene Formalism
Schaper Systems Press

Paper ID: ACF-1.4-095
Issue: Volume 1, Number 4, November 2026
ISSN: 3144-2021
Review architecture: Historical report; mathematical validity (M); concordance (C); chemistry and domain admissibility (H); revision response
Record date: 5 November 2026
Document version: Publication-package review v1.0
Editorial status: Prepared for author review; this record does not certify editorial acceptance or publication

Declared review status

This is an AI-assisted simulated orthogonal review, not independently appointed human peer review. Separate mathematical and chemistry passes inform the revision. Concordance compares the manuscript, inherited report, computations and new companion files. Revision responses describe the prepared changes rather than unprovided author statements.

> **Scope of Review**
> The controlling input is Article 95's supplied `main.tex`. Its referee report and verification code are audited evidence. Operator-algebraic arguments, analytic spectral asymptotics, finite graph metric constructions and proposed molecular interpretations are assessed separately.

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1 Source record and historical review

The original report is preserved unaltered in `provenance/Article95_Prior_Referee_Source.tex`. Its October 2026 metadata, Volume 1 Number 5 designation and verdict "Accept with Minor Revisions (Two LaTeX Syntax Fixes & Three Operator-Algebraic Enrichments)" are historical. Its assertions of unconditional target discharge are not adopted without the present audit.

main.tex SHA-256

`af98464281653e0bcc093e8678d85b1e`

`a1fe6d7969b9f7270f79a7f396c4e746`

referee_report_a95.tex SHA-256

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verify_a95.py SHA-256

`022a6a3cd739e3d767202faea5788e72`

`ff0b3cd0c30e438f487e15486111d34f`

1.1 Earlier recommendations retained as provenance

The historical report requested two compilation repairs and three mathematical enrichments: a tracial splitting of K_0, an anisotropic Weyl constant, and a graded product combining the calibrated metric with lattice confinement. These are useful audit targets, but their status depends on valid representation, equivariance, splitting and metric-domain hypotheses. The new review separates such conditions from finite arithmetic checks and from physical realization.

2 Review architecture

M — **Mathematical validity**

Audit the iterated crossed-product argument, trace and Morita claims, spectral multiplicities and representations, graph metric domains, and finite verification evidence.

C — **Concordance**

Require agreement among theorem scope, abstracts, status labels, tables, calculations and formal certificates; retain historical evidence without importing its conclusions.

H — **Chemistry and domain admissibility**

Separate abstract operator invariants and calibrated graph metrics from chemical species, molecular assembly, energetics and measured transport.

3 Mathematical review and revision response

3.1 M1 Replace the unsupported iterated PV argument

Finding: major. Trace injectivity proves triviality of the shift on the original UHF dimension group. It does not prove triviality on both K-groups of each successive crossed product. Naturality alone can fix subobject and quotient while allowing an extension shear, and commuting translation unitaries do not supply the asserted noncommutative cup-product splitting.

A verified replacement is available. Theorem 3.5 of Chakraborty, Echterhoff, Kranz and Nishikawa [1] gives the natural localized K-theory isomorphism for the matrix-factor Bernoulli shift. With coefficient algebra $\mathbb{C}$, matrix factor M_d, index set $\mathbb{Z}^3$ and group $\mathbb{Z}^r$, the amenable groups meet the required Baum–Connes-with-coefficients hypothesis. Full and reduced crossed products coincide, and the inclusion of the group algebra yields

$$K_*(\mathfrak{A}_r) \cong K_*(C(\mathbb{T}^r))[1/d].$$

The canonical trace restricts to Haar trace on the group algebra. Its reduced Bott classes have zero trace and its unit has trace one; localization gives the stated tracial decomposition.

Revision response. Accept the criticism of the original proof but retain the unconditional Bernoulli-shift conclusion by this explicitly cited theorem. The exterior-rank formula, trace splitting and Morita obstruction are not established by a numerical rank recursion. State the theorem's exact applicability and the natural inclusion. Do not relabel the invalid elementary induction as a proof.

3.2 M2 Complete the representation at isolated states

Finding: major. The edge-sum representation misses isolated vertices and is therefore not faithful on all of $C(X)$. Add one one-dimensional evaluation summand for each isolated vertex, with zero Dirac operator there. In the source graph, three edges and nine isolated vertices give

$$\dim \mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{cal}} = 2(3) + 9 = 15, \qquad 8 \dim \mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{cal}} = 120.$$

Every state has zero self-distance, including the rejected or isolated states. The correct ordered-pair counts are 21 finite and 204 infinite, not 12 and 213.

Revision response. Accept. Use the faithful edge-and-isolated-vertex representation, retain the unchanged edge commutator seminorm, and correct all dimensions and pair counts. Test every diagonal rather than skipping rejected states.

3.3 M3 State the finite graph domain precisely

Finding: major. The unqualified $C_0(X)$ argument on arbitrary infinite graphs is not valid: distance functions and component constants need not belong to the algebra, and an infinite unit-weight edge Dirac is bounded with infinite multiplicity and does not have compact resolvent. On a bi-infinite line of finite total weighted length, vanishing at both ends can impose restrictions absent from the asserted shortest-path duality.

Revision response. Accept. Prove the theorem for finite undirected graphs with positive weights and one copy per unoriented edge. This covers the source and finite-box examples. State any infinite extension as separate work requiring admissible domains, function-algebra and compactness hypotheses.

3.4 M4 Distinguish the algebras represented by the constructions

Finding: major. A finite fibre $\mathbb{C}^d$ does not itself provide a representation of the infinite UHF algebra. The supplied confining operator is not accompanied by a faithful covariant representation of the full sequence crossed product. Its Weyl law and graph metric therefore do not automatically establish a spectral triple or index pairing for that crossed product.

Revision response. Accept. Keep the Bernoulli crossed-product classification separate from the declared finite-graph observable algebra and its confining product. The latter validly combines graph metric equality with spectral dimension three on its own algebra. Leave a compatible full-sequence-algebra representation and index pairing as explicit targets.

3.5 M5 Make the analytic spectral argument self-contained

Finding: moderate. The Weyl law is sound for a finite self-adjoint internal matrix, self-adjoint Clifford generators, a maximal multiplication domain and strictly positive anisotropic coefficients. The finite counting ratio in the old script applies only to zero internal eigenvalues and isotropic coefficients. A claim about a simple zeta pole needs analytic reasoning, not a single finite cutoff.

Revision response. Accept. State the domain and matrix assumptions. Derive the counting coefficient by lattice-volume comparison and obtain the critical exponent and residue from Stieltjes integration: $N(R) = CR^3 + O(R^2)$ gives residue $3C$ at $p = 3$. Identify finite isotropic checks as examples and add explicit anisotropic/internal-shift cases without presenting them as a proof of the asymptotic theorem.

3.6 M6 Repair the dynamic-scission target

Finding: major. One edge weight tending to infinity need not force endpoint distance to infinity. A two-edge unit bypass bounds the distance by two.

Revision response. Accept. On a finite fixed graph, replace the universal edge-removal assertion by a sufficient separating-cut divergence proposition and a surviving-path upper bound. Retain single-edge removal as a change of metric rather than a universal disconnection.

4 Concordance review and revision response

4.1 C1 Use the approved Article 90 rather than a superseded claim

Finding: major. The approved Article 90 withdrew the asserted uniform spectral upper bound and the associated bi-Lipschitz claim; its retained lower bound is conditional. Article 95 repeatedly cites the superseded upper bound of two as its baseline.

Revision response. Accept. Replace the obsolete attribution with an accurate reference to the remaining metric-calibration question. Update the Article 90 title and pages 1823–1835, and avoid certifying obsolete theorem or section numbers. The new finite graph theorem stands on its own stated assumptions.

4.2 C2 Replace exaggerated verification coverage

Finding: major. The original program runs successfully but does not establish all claimed results. Its first block computes an assumed rank recursion; its spectral test is finite, isotropic and zero-internal; its metric blocks do not construct all asserted commutator matrices or test every diagonal. It has no claimed filtration-operator calculation. Passing these tests does not prove the crossed-product theorem or analytic asymptotics.

Revision response. Accept. Supply explicit executable tests and negative controls, and identify analytic and external-theorem dependencies separately. The Lean dossier must not claim to prove the Bernoulli-shift theorem, Baum–Connes, full C^*-algebraic K-theory, infinite spectral analysis or molecular realization.

4.3 C3 Synchronize counts, status labels and summaries

Finding: moderate. Corrected dimensions 15/120 and pair counts 21/204 must appear consistently across summaries, graphical and OJS abstracts and supplements. The finite and AF tiers both have rank pair $(1, 0)$; the rational K_1 ranks $0, 1, 2, 4$ distinguish dimensional tiers without distinguishing every finite algebra from every AF algebra. Analytic theorem status is not synonymous with axiom-free Lean certification.

Revision response. Accept. Update the tables and summaries, accurately distinguish the dimensional Morita obstruction from pairwise rank separation, and preserve separate labels for theorem-based analytic results, finite computations, formal certificates and chemical hypotheses.

5 Chemistry review and revision response

5.1 H1 Separate abstract classes from molecular structures

Finding: major. The molecular appendix identifies the K-theory basis directly with the assembly hierarchy and claims that a three-torus class exists if and only if lateral covalent bridges and vertical stacking coexist. The abstract algebra does not determine bond identity, synthesis, geometry, aggregation or an electronic Hamiltonian. Normalized projection trace is not a literal molecular count, and a coordinate Bott class does not by itself identify an occupied physical band or response.

Revision response. Accept. Present the coordinate-to-molecule dictionary as a proposed realization, conditional on the mathematical hypotheses and independently characterized material. Retain index pairing as a separate target. Abstract class existence neither identifies the linkages nor demonstrates their formation.

5.2 H2 State the meaning and units of spectral dimension

Finding: moderate. The exponent of the chosen confining operator is an analytic eigenvalue-counting exponent. It does not automatically measure diffusion dimension, electronic density of states, transport dimensionality or material morphology. Lattice indices, coefficients, internal operator and spectral cutoff need compatible units; $1/w$ is not intrinsically a physical energy.

Revision response. Accept. Specify a common dimensionless model-unit convention, or an explicit conversion if physical units are later introduced. Describe the Weyl exponent as a property of the

defined operator rather than a measured material property.

5.3 H3 Keep metric calibration distinct from kinetic calibration

Finding: moderate. Symmetric positive edge weights define an undirected structural metric, not a reaction-rate landscape, activation barriers or first-passage times. Directed chemistry and detailed balance require additional data. The mathematical choice of a Markov generator does not establish physical removal rates.

Revision response. Accept. Define the role of the edge costs and state that removal is represented by a separately specified kinetic generator whose rates need calibration. Preserve the metric theorem without identifying its distance with chemical kinetics.

5.4 H4 Distinguish a single cleavage from loss of all routes

Finding: major. A triangle with one edge of weight $w_t \to \infty$ and two other unit edges has endpoint distance $\min(w_t, 2)$, not a diverging distance. A single cleavage need not disconnect its endpoints, consistent with the bypass framework of Article 94.

Revision response. Accept. Revise the scission target to track edge-dependent distance changes and require loss of all finite-cost routes for divergence. On a finite fixed graph, divergence of every edge in a separating cut is a suitable sufficient condition when no alternative finite-cost routes are introduced. Include a finite bypass counterexample in verification.

5.5 H5 Qualify the proposed hydrolysis and stacking motifs

Finding: moderate. "Phosphodiester" alone does not supply a cleavage time, and an aromatic stacking axis does not establish chromonic order. Exact linker structure, charge, solvent, temperature and catalysts matter. Simple phosphate diesters can be exceptionally resistant to uncatalyzed attack at phosphorus [2]; that result is a caution about specificity, not a rate estimate for this proposed network.

Revision response. Accept. Remove the specific linkage and chromonic-phase identifications and replace them by a general conditional molecular dictionary requiring independently characterized connectivity, stacking and kinetics. No experimental synthesis or validation is claimed by the present mathematical work.

5.6 H6 Add an empirical calibration target

Finding: minor. The molecular interpretation needs a concise testable bridge from actual structures and kinetics to the graph and algebra.

Revision response. Accept. Identify exact substitution/linkage identity and purity, structural or scattering evidence for connectivity, measured cleavage and exchange rates, an explicit observation-to-vertex/edge/weight map, and single-edge versus cut-set perturbations. These are future calibration targets; finite verification and Lean certificates concern the specified mathematics.

6 Integrated disposition and verification scope

All numbered criticisms are accepted as corrections to proof or interpretation. The original unconditional K-theory conclusion is retained through a verified external theorem rather than weakened merely because the supplied proof is incomplete. The finite confining and metric constructions remain distinct from a full sequence-algebra spectral realization. No chemical experiment is implied.

6.1 Execution and formal coverage

The replacement Python suite executes 12,472 explicit checks in each of normal and optimized modes, with identical outputs: 12,471 exact predicates and one numerical ratio. Ten negative controls are included. The tests cover exterior-rank arithmetic, a nontrivial extension shear, finite Clifford and edge commutators, shifted lattice counts, faithful source-state coverage, all 225 ordered source pairs, cube distances, all 64 selected four-vertex weighted graphs and a triangle bypass. The corrected source has 21 finite and 204 infinite pairs and dimensions 15 and 120 for the calibrated and total product fibres.

Lean 4.24.0 freshly compiled and audited 42 named finite theorems, all axiom-free in the reported audit. They certify selected rank identities, matrix identities, finite source and cube metric facts, isolated-state completion and finite lattice counts. They do not formalize the imported Bernoulli-shift localization theorem, Baum–Connes, C^*-algebraic K-theory, the full analytic Weyl asymptotic, or chemical realization. The manuscript's analytic reasoning and external theorem remain explicit dependencies.

The package provides executed source files, matching embedded listings, source hashes and reproduction records. Finite computations and certificates support their explicitly stated cases; they do not replace general mathematical proof or experimental validation.

6.2 Focused closure and remaining scope

The focused mathematical and chemistry passes support the substantive revisions and their dispositions. Final consistency edits explicitly state self-adjoint Clifford generators and common dimensionless units, clarify the introductory PV wording, and include identity, purity, survival and exchange measurements in the empirical target. These edits are incorporated before release. The disposition is preparation for author review, not journal acceptance. Physical linkage identity, kinetic weights and material realization remain empirical targets; a faithful spectral realization and index pairing for the full sequence crossed product remain mathematical targets.

References

[1] S. Chakraborty, S. Echterhoff, J. Kranz and S. Nishikawa. K-theory of noncommutative Bernoulli shifts. *Mathematische Annalen* **388**, 2671–2703 (2024). `https://doi.org/10.1007/s00208-023-02587-w`.

[2] G. K. Schroeder, C. Lad, P. Wyman, N. H. Williams and R. Wolfenden. The time required for water attack at the phosphorus atom of simple phosphodiesters and of DNA. *PNAS* **103**(11), 4052–4055 (2006). `https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0510879103`.