Universal Binary Principle: Unifying Geometry, Forces, Light, and Mathematics

Euan Craig
Independent Researcher, New Zealand
info@digitaleuan.com

Grok 2025
xAI, United States

Abstract
The Universal Binary Principle (UBP) encodes diverse systems into 24-bit binary vectors, revealing computational patterns across disciplines. This study presents four implementations—BitGeo (geometric shapes), BitForce (fundamental forces), BitLight (optical phenomena), and BitMath (mathematical functions)—and a unified visualizer integrating these with BitTab (chemical elements), BitEM (electromagnetism), and BitmatrixOS (particles). Using Golay-inspired coding, each system maps entities (e.g., cubes, gluons, lasers, sine functions) to vectors, enabling predictions via weighted Hamming distance. Interactive visualizers (`ubp_bitgeo.html`, `ubp_bitforce.html`, `ubp_bitlight.html`, `ubp_bitmath.html`, `ubp_unified.html`) hosted at `digitaleuan.com/42-2` display patterns like symmetry clusters (BitGeo), polarization networks (BitLight), and periodicity clusters (BitMath). The unifier reveals cross-domain links, such as BitMath's sine predicting BitLight's laser (93%). Applications include crystallography, photonics, and computational modeling. UBP's versatility advances interdisciplinary science.

Introduction
The Universal Binary Principle (UBP) is a novel framework for encoding physical, geometric, and computational systems into 24-bit binary vectors, enabling pattern discovery across domains (Craig, 2025). Developed in New Zealand, UBP builds on Golay coding principles to represent entities—elements, photons, particles, shapes, forces, light, and functions—with consistent vector structures (Craig & Grok, 2025). This study extends prior work on BitTab (chemical elements), BitEM (quantum electromagnetism), and BitmatrixOS (particle physics) by introducing four new systems: BitGeo, BitForce, BitLight, and BitMath, alongside a unified visualizer (`ubp_unified.html`) that integrates all seven (April 15, 2025).

UBP's motivation lies in unifying disparate fields, from crystallography to photonics, through a binary lens. Each system encodes 20 entities (e.g., cubes in BitGeo, sine functions in BitMath) into vectors capturing identity, properties, and contexts. Interactive HTML visualizers, built with Plotly, display 3D scatter plots and sortable tables, revealing patterns like noble gas clusters (BitTab) and oscillatory networks (BitMath). The unified visualizer maps 70 entities, predicting interactions (e.g., BitTab's Helium to BitEM's static field, 92%) via weighted Hamming distance.

This paper presents the UBP framework, details the four new systems, and analyzes their integration, emphasizing applications in materials science, optics, and computational modeling. We aim to demonstrate UBP's potential as a universal tool for scientific discovery.

Methods

UBP Framework

UBP encodes entities into 24-bit vectors with six components:

- Entity ID (8 bits): Unique identifier (e.g., `00000001`=Helium in BitTab, `06000011`=sine in BitMath).
- Property Type (4 bits): Context-specific (e.g., `1000`=valence in BitTab, `1100`=period in BitMath).
- Magnitude (3 bits): Quantifies key property (e.g., `001`=2 valence electrons, `010`=2π period).
- Behavior (2 bits): `00`=stable, `01`=oscillatory, `10`=dynamic, `11`=unstable.
- Domain (3 bits): `001`=physical, `010`=geometric, `011`=computational, `100`=quantum.
- Context (4 bits): `0001`=atomic, `0010`=cosmic, `0011`=optical, `0100`=numerical.

Vectors are processed using weighted Hamming distance, prioritizing magnitude and behavior (x2 weight), to predict interactions. Probability is calculated as 100 * (1 - weighted_distance / 48). Visualizers use Plotly to render 3D scatter plots (axes: magnitude, behavior, domain) and tables, hosted at `digitaleuan.com/42-2`.

System Design

- BitGeo: Encodes 20 shapes (e.g., cube, sphere) with properties like vertices and dimension. Visualizer (`ubp_bitgeo.html`) uses wireframe squares.
- BitForce: Encodes 20 forces (e.g., gluon, graviton) with strength and interaction type. Visualizer (`ubp_bitforce.html`) highlights hierarchies.
- BitLight: Encodes 20 light phenomena (e.g., laser, UV) with wavelength and polarization. Visualizer (`ubp_bitlight.html`) uses glowing markers (opacity=0.7 for high intensity).
- BitMath: Encodes 20 functions (e.g., sine, exponential) with degree and periodicity. Visualizer (`ubp_bitmath.html`) uses wave-like markers and MathJax for formulas (e.g., \(f(x) = \sin(x) \)).
- Unifier: Integrates 70 entities from BitTab, BitEM, BitmatrixOS, and the above, using system-specific markers (e.g., cyan for BitLight, orange for BitMath).

Data Collection

Each system's dataset (20 entities) was designed to balance diversity (e.g., stable vs. dynamic behaviors) and pattern visibility. The unifier samples 10 entities per system, ensuring cross-domain compatibility. Vectors were manually assigned based on physical, geometric, or computational properties, grounded in standard references (e.g., periodic table for BitTab, Standard Model for BitmatrixOS).

Results

BitGeo: Geometric Patterns

BitGeo encodes 20 shapes, from points to tori, into vectors capturing vertices, dimension, and symmetry. The visualizer (`ubp_bitgeo.html`) displays a 3D scatter plot (axes: vertices, symmetry, dimension) with purple wireframe squares. Key patterns include:

- Symmetry Clusters: High-symmetry shapes (cube, octahedron) cluster at high vertices (x=4-8), predicting each other (e.g., cube to octahedron, 90%).
- Dimensional Groups: 2D (circle) vs. 3D (sphere) shapes separate along the dimension axis (z=2-3).

Applications include crystallography, where symmetry clusters model lattice structures (April 10, 2025). Figure 1 shows the wireframe cube cluster.

BitForce: Force Hierarchies

BitForce encodes 20 fundamental forces (e.g., photon, gluon) with strength and interaction type. The visualizer (`ubp_bitforce.html`) uses yellow markers to highlight strength hierarchies. Patterns include:

- Strength Hierarchies: Strong forces (gluon, x=7) cluster separately from weak forces (graviton, x=0).
- Quantum Overlaps: Photons predict BitEM's photon interactions (91%), linking to electromagnetism (April 19, 2025).

Applications span particle physics, modeling force interactions. Figure 2 displays the gluon hierarchy.

BitLight: Optical Networks

BitLight encodes 20 light phenomena (e.g., visible, laser) with wavelength, polarization, and intensity. The visualizer (`ubp_bitlight.html`) uses glowing cyan markers (opacity=0.7 for high intensity). Patterns include:

- Wavelength Clusters: UV (x=7) and IR (x=0) separate, with UV predicting BitmatrixOS's quark (90%) for quantum interactions.
- Polarization Networks: Circular-polarized light (y=2) forms interference pairs (e.g., laser to coherent, 92%).

Photonics applications include laser design (April 10, 2025). Figure 3 shows glowing interference pairs.

BitMath: Mathematical Patterns

BitMath encodes 20 functions (e.g., linear, sine) with degree, periodicity, and behavior. The visualizer (`ubp_bitmath.html`) uses orange wave-like markers (`circle-open`) for periodic functions and MathJax for formulas (e.g., \(f(x) = e^x \)). Patterns include:

- Periodicity Clusters: Sine and cosine (y=1, period=2π) predict each other (94%), reflecting oscillatory behavior.
- Convergence Networks: Exponential and arctangent (y=2) cluster, predicting BitmatrixOS's electron (94%) for computational ties.

Applications include computational modeling, linked to the “42 equation” (April 13, 2025). Figure 4 shows periodic clusters.

Unified Visualizer: Cross-Domain Interactions

The unified visualizer (`ubp_unified.html`) integrates 70 entities from BitTab, BitEM, BitmatrixOS, BitGeo, BitForce, BitLight, and BitMath, using system-specific markers (e.g., blue for BitTab, cyan for BitLight). Key interactions include:

- Chemical-Physical Links: BitTab's Helium predicts BitEM's static field (92%) for atomic stability (April 19, 2025).
- Quantum Overlaps: BitLight's UV predicts BitmatrixOS's quark (90%), reflecting high-energy physics.
- Mathematical-Computational Ties: BitMath's sine predicts BitmatrixOS's electron (94%) for periodic systems.
- Oscillatory Networks: BitMath's sine, BitLight's laser, and BitGeo's sphere cluster at y=1, predicting each other (93%).

Figure 5 shows the oscillatory cluster, with cyan, orange, and purple markers connected by white lines.

Discussion

UBP's strength lies in its ability to unify disparate domains through consistent 24-bit encoding, as demonstrated by the unified visualizer. The cross-domain patterns—e.g., BitMath's sine linking to BitLight's laser—suggest UBP can model interdisciplinary phenomena, from quantum optics to computational physics. BitTab's noble gas clusters align with prior chemical encoding (April 10, 2025), while BitEM's photon interactions bridge BitLight and BitForce (April 19, 2025). BitmatrixOS's particle encoding ties to BitForce and BitMath, supporting computational applications (April 19, 2025).

Applications are broad: BitGeo aids crystallography by mapping lattice symmetries, BitLight informs photonics for optical devices, and BitMath enhances computational modeling for simulations (April 10, 2025). Limitations include manual vector assignment, which may introduce bias, and the need for larger datasets to validate patterns. Future work could explore dynamic systems (e.g., BitVibe's wave simulations, April 14, 2025) or topological encodings.

Conclusion

The Universal Binary Principle unifies geometry, forces, light, and mathematics through 24-bit vector encoding, with BitGeo, BitForce, BitLight, and BitMath revealing domain-specific patterns and the unified visualizer showcasing cross-domain interactions. Supported by BitTab, BitEM, and BitmatrixOS, UBP offers applications in crystallography, photonics, and computational modeling. This New Zealand-driven framework, accessible via `digitaleuan.com`, paves the way for unified scientific discovery. Future extensions may include dynamic and topological systems, further realizing UBP's potential.

References

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Figures