

# Grieg: A Four-Fold Phase Semantics on an Ontic Logical Manifold

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## Abstract

Grieg augments classical truth with an ontic phase over  $\{\text{ALIVE}, \text{JAM}, \text{MEM}, \text{VAC}\}$  capturing boundary, transport, and witness on a logical manifold. We give a sequent calculus, prove conservativity over classical propositional logic on phase-free fragments, show an embedding of Belnap–Dunn with a separation (no phase-erasing compositional translation), establish NP/coNP bounds, and present a trace semantics whose invariants (sink on  $\rightarrow$ ,  $\pi$  rotation on  $\neg$ , etc.) are observational and do not alter results.

## 1 Syntax

Atoms  $p \in \mathcal{P}$ ; connectives  $\neg, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow$ ; phase operators  $@mem(\cdot)$ ,  $@jam(\cdot)$ ,  $@vac(x)$ ,  $@alive(\cdot)$ .

## 2 Semantics

Truth values  $V = \{0, 1, \perp\}$ ; phases  $P = \{\text{ALIVE}, \text{JAM}, \text{MEM}, \text{VAC}\}$ . A model  $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, \nu, \phi \rangle$  with boolean evaluation  $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_w : \text{Form} \rightarrow V$  (classical on defined points) and phase map  $\phi : \text{Form} \times W \rightarrow P$  satisfying invariants: negation rotates on the factual sheet, disjunction is centrifugal with boundary short-circuit, implication has a monotone radial sink under modus ponens,  $@mem$  transports between sheets,  $@vac$  projects to counterfactual where witness is absent.

## 3 Proof System Gr

Classical propositional rules; admissible phase rules enforcing invariants without changing boolean projection.

**Theorem 1** (Conservativity over CPL). *For every phase-free formula  $F$ ,  $F$  is valid in Grieg iff  $F$  is valid in classical propositional logic.*

*Sketch.* Define projection  $\pi : (v, p) \mapsto v$ . By structural induction, truth-clauses coincide with CPL and no phase operator is present to produce non-ALIVE on closed formulas; hence  $\pi(\llbracket F \rrbracket) = \llbracket F \rrbracket_{\text{CPL}}$ .  $\square$

**Theorem 2** (Embedding + Separation vs Belnap–Dunn). *There exists a translation  $E : \text{FOUR} \rightarrow \text{Grieg}$  preserving boolean projection. However, there is no compositional translation  $T$  from Grieg to FOUR that preserves satisfaction and context-equivalence while erasing phases.*

*Idea.* Map BD’s ‘both/neither’ strata into JAM/VAC with matching boolean projection. For separation, build contexts  $C[\_]$  where Grieg distinguishes formulas that differ only by an *operational sink* (licensed modus ponens) while BD assigns the same four-value because it is extensional and phase-blind. Compositionality of  $T$  would force  $C[T(F_1)] = C[T(F_2)]$ , contradicting Grieg’s distinction.  $\square$

## 4 Trace Semantics

Define per-step records with  $(\text{op}, \text{pre}, \text{post}, \text{sink}, \text{jam}, \theta, \rho)$ . Prove observational adequacy (II15) by induction on evaluation.

## 5 Complexity

SAT(Grieg) is NP-complete and VAL(Grieg) is coNP-complete by reduction from/to CPL and polynomial verification of local phase constraints.

## 6 Implementation & Tests

Reference Rust engine; property tests for II15; traces are feature-gated and semantics-preserving.