

# BCQM VII Stage-2 (Geometry Cloth) Forward Plan

Pivot Programme: From molecular edges to a stable “cloth” via bin-coarsening and community structure

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## 1 Purpose of the pivot

Stage-2 aims to define a persistent “cloth” geometry object beyond the short, fast-mixing active slice  $V_{\text{active}}(t)$ . Stage-1 established that exact edge identity is seed-sensitive (molecular/foam scale), while geometry diagnostics (ball growth) can be comparatively stable. The pivot operationalises this by moving the geometry object one level up: from raw edge sets to coarse-grained structure (communities and a community super-graph).

### 1.1 Working diagnosis from Stage-2 experiments

In the current VII code, permissive persistence (hits1) yields a connected edge cloth and highly stable ball-growth curves at high cross-link pressure, while strict cross-bin repetition (hits2) isolates tiny recurrent motifs rather than a spanning backbone (even at longer epochs and bin coarsening). This indicates that “cloth” stability should be sought at an intermediate, coarse-grained scale: stable *classes* of geometry may emerge before stable microstructure.

## 2 What must be fixed before proceeding

This plan assumes the following are already in place (and verified):

- Proven code provenance: BCQM VII baseline cryptographically matched to BCQM VI v0.1.0 core files.
- Stage-2 logging: `cloth` and `cloth_ledger` in `RUN_METRICS_*`. Explicit `core_edges_used` and `core_events_used` lists are recorded for survival.
- Consolidation: ensemble outputs retained under `outputs_cloth/`; summary CSVs retained under a local `csv/` folder.

## 3 Pivot hypothesis and success definition

### 3.1 Hypothesis

If exact edges fluctuate (edge Jaccard  $\ll 1$ ) but ball-growth geometry is stable, then a coarse-grained object — communities on the cloth core and an inter-community super-graph — should exhibit intermediate stability: greater than raw edges and robust enough to define “thread scale” structure.

### 3.2 Success definition

Stage-2 pivot succeeds if, in a fixed regime (start with  $N = 8$ ,  $n = 0.8$ ,  $W_{\text{coh}} = 100$  on the hits1 connected cloth baseline):

- community partitions show moderate-to-strong agreement across seeds (NMI/ARI),
- the community super-graph is more stable than raw edge sets,
- super-graph geometry diagnostics (ball growth) are at least as stable as the current cloth ball-growth curves,
- and these conclusions survive modest variations (seeds, epoch length, binning).

## 4 Operational definition of the base graph for coarse-graining

### 4.1 Base adjacency

Use the **hits1 used-by-core cloth core** as the base object: the directed edge set **core\_edges\_used** and its induced event set **core\_events\_used**. For community detection, build the undirected projection of this edge set (treat each directed edge as an undirected adjacency).

### 4.2 Why hits1 baseline

hits1 yields a connected cloth and very stable ball-growth metrics at high  $n$ . It provides the “bed-sheet” substrate on which communities can be detected. hits2 is retained as a motif detector and robustness probe, but is not used as the primary base graph at this stage.

## 5 Test 4A: Community-structure stability

### 5.1 Parameters

- Fixed regime:  $N = 8$ ,  $n = 0.8$ ,  $W_{\text{coh}} = 100$ , hits1 baseline.
- Seeds: 5–10 (use existing checkpoint ensembles if available).
- Epoch: start with the x10, bins=20 baseline (stable ball-growth regime), then vary.

### 5.2 Procedure

For each seed  $s$ :

1. Extract the cloth core edge set (hits1): **core\_edges\_used**.
2. Build undirected projection  $G_s^{\text{core}}$  for community detection.
3. Apply community detection:
  - Primary: Louvain modularity (fast, standard).
  - Alternative: Leiden (higher quality), or spectral clustering for comparison.
4. Record the partition vector  $\mathbf{c}_s$ : mapping from event to community ID, and record community count  $K_s$ .

### 5.3 Partition similarity observables

For each pair of seeds  $(s, s')$ , compute:

- Normalised Mutual Information (NMI) between  $\mathbf{c}_s$  and  $\mathbf{c}_{s'}$ .
- Adjusted Rand Index (ARI) between  $\mathbf{c}_s$  and  $\mathbf{c}_{s'}$ .
- Community-count consistency: distribution of  $K_s$  across seeds.

Interpretation guide: NMI  $\approx 1$  identical; NMI  $\approx 0$  random; NMI  $> 0.5$  moderate;  $> 0.7$  strong.

### 5.4 Super-graph stability observables

For each seed  $s$ , build a directed community super-graph  $G_s^{\text{super}}$ :

- nodes: communities from  $\mathbf{c}_s$ ,
- edges:  $C_i \rightarrow C_j$  exists if any cloth-core edge  $(u \rightarrow v)$  crosses from  $u \in C_i$  to  $v \in C_j$ ,
- weights: number of crossing edges (aggregate flow).

Across seed pairs:

- Super-graph edge Jaccard (after label alignment).
- Weighted flow correlation (Pearson correlation on common edges).
- Super-graph ball growth: compare  $|B(r)|/|C|$  curves across seeds via L2 distance.

## 5.5 Success criteria (Test 4A)

- Mean NMI  $> 0.5$  (moderate) or  $> 0.7$  (strong).
- Super-graph edge Jaccard  $\gg$  raw edge Jaccard (e.g.  $> 0.2$  vs  $\approx 0.01$ ).
- Super-graph ball-growth L2 distances  $\lesssim$  cloth ball-growth distances on the hits1 core.

# 6 Test 4B: Event-filtered edge core

## 6.1 Rationale

Persistent events are often more stable than exact edges. Filter edges to those whose endpoints are persistent events, suppressing seed-specific micro-loops.

## 6.2 Procedure

For each seed  $s$ :

1. Identify persistent events  $E_s^{\text{persist}}$  using event occupancy (bin hits / number of bins), starting with a permissive threshold.
2. Define event-filtered core edges: edges  $(u \rightarrow v)$  with  $u, v \in E_s^{\text{persist}}$  and used by the core.

## 6.3 Observables and success criteria

- Edge Jaccard across seeds improves relative to raw hits1 edges.
- Cloth remains connected (no severe fragmentation).
- Ball-growth stability is maintained or improved.

# 7 Test 4C: Quantile-based edge persistence

## 7.1 Rationale

Instead of requiring explicit cross-bin repetition (hits2), keep the top  $q\%$  most-used core edges over an epoch (high-traffic backbone). This is a coarse-grained persistence proxy without mutating primitives.

## 7.2 Procedure

For each seed  $s$ :

1. Compute per-edge occupancy  $p_{\text{persist}}(u \rightarrow v) = \text{bin\_hits}(u \rightarrow v)/B$  from the run ledger.
2. Keep edges above a quantile threshold (e.g. top 10%, 20%, 30%).
3. Evaluate connectivity and geometry on this quantile cloth.

## 7.3 Success criteria

- Edge Jaccard increases as the quantile becomes stricter (top 10% more stable than top 30%).
- Quantile cloth remains connected at intermediate thresholds (e.g. 20%).
- Ball-growth stability maintained.

## 8 Implementation notes

### 8.1 Packages

Community detection can be implemented with `python-louvain` (Louvain) or `leidenalg` (Leiden), with graph handling in `networkx` or `igraph`. NMI and ARI can be computed with `sklearn.metrics`. For super-graph label alignment use maximum-weight bipartite matching (Hungarian algorithm; `scipy.optimize.linear_sum_assignment`).

### 8.2 Directed versus undirected handling

Community detection is performed on an undirected projection of the cloth core. The resulting community labels are then used to build a directed super-graph for flow stability analysis.

### 8.3 No new runs requirement

Test 4A and 4B can be performed offline on existing hits1 ensembles (recommended starting point). Test 4C requires per-edge occupancy counts; if these are not logged explicitly, they can be reconstructed from stored ledgers.

## 9 Gated execution plan

1. Gate 0: Confirm hits1 cloth baseline (connected core; stable ball-growth) in the fixed regime.
2. Gate 1: Community partitions are stable (NMI/ARI thresholds achieved).
3. Gate 2: Super-graph stability exceeds raw edge stability.
4. Gate 3: Geometry diagnostics on the super-graph are stable across seeds.
5. Gate 4: Only then attempt additional “physics” proxies (e.g. causal-frontier definitions on cloth) if desired.

## 10 Deliverables

- A reproducible analysis script that, given an ensemble folder, outputs: NMI/ARI matrices, super-graph stability tables, and super-graph ball-growth curves.
- A compact CSV summary similar to the existing survival tables, but at the community and super-graph level.
- A short checkpoint lab note documenting whether the pivot succeeded at Gate 1/2/3.