

A Reversible Multi-Radix Computational Cell for Hamiltonian Symbolic Processing in the RHEA-UCM Framework

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Abstract

We introduce a reversible multi-radix computational gate designed for integration into the RHEA-UCM (Recursive Homeostatic Evolutionary Algorithm – Universal Cell Model) framework. The construction provides a single hardware-level cell that dynamically supports binary, ternary, and pentary symbolic arithmetic under a unified reversible mapping. In binary mode the cell behaves as a standard irreversible CMOS-compatible gate for drop-in usability; in higher-radix modes it implements strictly bijective operators over finite state spaces, enabling zero-erasure computation consistent with Hamiltonian dynamics and Landauer–Bennett thermodynamic bounds.

We present: (1) the conceptual RHEA-UCM gate behavior, (2) formal reversible mappings on $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$ and \mathbb{Z}_5^3 , (3) proofs of bijectivity using triangular embeddings, (4) a behavioral Verilog specification suitable for synthesis and hardware exploration, and (5) a Python-based reversibility checker for exhaustive verification. This cell forms a concrete substrate for future RHEA-IC designs, enabling Hamiltonian, measure-preserving symbolic transformations atop CMOS-compatible reversible primitives such as Z.E.L.-class devices.

1 Introduction

Reversible computation provides the only thermodynamically admissible route toward large-scale, ultra-low-dissipation digital systems. Following Landauer, the destruction of information is the sole operation with a fundamental energy cost. Bennett showed that logically reversible mappings incur no such penalty.

In the RHEA-UCM framework, symbolic recursion rules are embedded into divergence-free, measure-preserving Hamiltonian flows. Irreversible events must therefore be isolated, scheduled, or clustered using Lorenz-type entropy modulators.

A missing component has been a unified computational cell that simultaneously:

- behaves as a CMOS-compatible binary gate,
- supports reversible ternary arithmetic over \mathbb{Z}_3 ,
- supports reversible pentary arithmetic over \mathbb{Z}_5 ,

- maintains a local symbolic/entropy register, and
- guarantees strict bijectivity in all non-binary modes.

The present work introduces such a cell.

2 A Multi-Radix Reversible RHEA-UCM Cell

We define a computational cell with inputs A, B , an internal register G , and a mode selector $M \in \{00, 01, 10\}$ governing binary, ternary, or pentary operation:

Mode M	Domain	Behavior
00	$\{0, 1\}$	Binary irreversible (e.g., NAND)
01	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$	Fully reversible
10	\mathbb{Z}_5^3	Fully reversible

Binary mode ensures drop-in CMOS compatibility. The higher-radix modes implement Hamiltonian-like reversible transformations suitable for symbolic recursion, entropy tracking, and glyphic modulation.

3 Reversible Mappings

3.1 Ternary Core on $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_5$

Let

$$A, B \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad G \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}.$$

Define the forward map:

$$A' = A, \tag{1}$$

$$B' = (B + A) \bmod 3, \tag{2}$$

$$G' = (G + B) \bmod 5. \tag{3}$$

Invertibility. Given (A', B', G') :

$$A = A', \tag{4}$$

$$B = (B' - A') \bmod 3, \tag{5}$$

$$G = (G' - B) \bmod 5. \tag{6}$$

Because the system is triangular, bijectivity is immediate. Thus the map is a permutation of the 45-state domain.

3.2 Pentary Core on \mathbb{Z}_5^3

Let

$$A, B, G \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}.$$

Forward:

$$A' = A, \tag{7}$$

$$B' = (B + A) \bmod 5, \tag{8}$$

$$G' = (G + B) \bmod 5. \tag{9}$$

Inverse:

$$A = A', \tag{10}$$

$$B = (B' - A') \bmod 5, \tag{11}$$

$$G = (G' - B) \bmod 5. \tag{12}$$

Again the triangular structure guarantees bijectivity.

4 Hamiltonian Interpretation within RHEA-UCM

The ternary/pentary reversible mappings serve as discrete analogues of:

- divergence-free vector fields,
- symplectic transformations,
- measure-preserving Hamiltonian flows.

In the RHEA-UCM architecture:

- A, B encode symbolic operands (the Ψ and Φ channels),
- G encodes local glyph/entropy/trust phase,
- the reversible core enforces zero-erasure dynamics,
- the Lorenz scheduler determines when binary mode may be entered to cluster entropy.

Thus the reversible cell forms a discrete Hamiltonian unit in the UCM sense.

5 Behavioral Verilog Specification

```
// =====
//  RHEA-UCM Reversible Gate (Binary / Ternary / Pentary)
//  =====
module rhea_reversible_gate #(
    parameter DATA_WIDTH_BIN = 1
)(
```

```

86     input  wire [1:0] mode,    // 00=binary, 01=ternary, 10=pentary
87     input  wire [2:0] A_in,
88     input  wire [2:0] B_in,
89     input  wire [2:0] G_in,
90     output reg [2:0] A_out,
91     output reg [2:0] B_out,
92     output reg [2:0] G_out
93 );
94
95 // mod-3 arithmetic
96 function [1:0] add_mod3;
97     input [1:0] x, y;
98     reg [2:0] s;
99 begin
100     s = x + y;
101     add_mod3 = (s >= 3) ? s - 3 : s[1:0];
102 end
103 endfunction
104
105 // mod-5 arithmetic
106 function [2:0] add_mod5;
107     input [2:0] x, y;
108     reg [3:0] s;
109 begin
110     s = x + y;
111     add_mod5 = (s >= 5) ? s - 5 : s[2:0];
112 end
113 endfunction
114
115 always @* begin
116     case (mode)
117         2'b00: begin
118             A_out = {2'b00, ~(A_in[0] & B_in[0])};
119             B_out = 3'b000;
120             G_out = G_in;
121         end
122         2'b01: begin
123             A_out = {1'b0, A_in[1:0]};
124             B_out = {1'b0, add_mod3(B_in[1:0], A_in[1:0])};
125             G_out = add_mod5(G_in, {1'b0, B_in[1:0]});
126         end
127         2'b10: begin
128             A_out = A_in;
129             B_out = add_mod5(B_in, A_in);
130             G_out = add_mod5(G_in, B_in);
131         end
132         default: begin
133             A_out = A_in;
134             B_out = B_in;
135             G_out = G_in;
136         end

```

```

137     endcase
138 end
139
140 endmodule

```

141 6 Python Reversibility Checker

```

142 def ternary_step(A, B, G):
143     return A, (B + A) % 3, (G + B) % 5
144
145 def pentary_step(A, B, G):
146     return A, (B + A) % 5, (G + B) % 5
147
148 def check_bijective(step_fn, sizes):
149     nA, nB, nG = sizes
150     seen = {}
151     for A in range(nA):
152         for B in range(nB):
153             for G in range(nG):
154                 out = step_fn(A,B,G)
155                 if out in seen:
156                     print("Collision:", (A,B,G), "vs", seen[out])
157                     return
158                 seen[out] = (A,B,G)
159     print("Mapping is bijective over", nA*nB*nG, "states.")
160
161 if __name__ == "__main__":
162     print("Ternary:")
163     check_bijective(ternary_step, (3,3,5))
164     print("Pentary:")
165     check_bijective(pentary_step, (5,5,5))

```

166 7 Conclusion

167 We introduced a reversible, multi-radix symbolic gate suitable for the RHEA-UCM computational
168 architecture. The gate supports binary compatibility, reversible ternary and pentary arithmetic,
169 glyph/entropy tracking, and strictly bijective transition rules. Its Hamiltonian interpretation aligns
170 with the RHEA-UCM framework, providing a concrete path toward RHEA-IC hardware capable
171 of reversible symbolic cycles with controlled entropy production.

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