

# Particle Physics in the Generative-Collapse Kernel: Ten Tier-2 Theorems from the Standard Model

Caleb Pruett<sup>1,\*</sup> and Clement Paulus<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>UMCP Reference Implementation, *GitHub*

<sup>2</sup>UMCP / GCD / RCFT Canon

(Dated: February 11, 2026)

We show that the seven-metric kernel of the Universal Measurement Contract Protocol (UMCP) — originally constructed for generic computational-workflow validation — encodes nontrivial structure when applied to the Standard Model of particle physics. Using PDG-tabulated quantum numbers for 17 fundamental particles and 14 composite hadrons, we construct 8-channel trace vectors  $\mathbf{c} \in [\varepsilon, 1-\varepsilon]^8$  and prove ten theorems at Tier-2 (domain expansion), each verified by between 5 and 19 automated tests (74 total, 0 failures). The theorems connect spin-statistics to the fidelity–drift split (T1), demonstrate strict generation monotonicity in  $F$  (T2), identify confinement as a 98% collapse of the integrity coefficient IC (T3), map 13 orders of magnitude in mass to a bounded fidelity interval (T4), detect charge quantization via IC suppression (T5), establish cross-scale universality from femtometers to nanometers (T6), show that electroweak symmetry breaking amplifies generation structure (T7), verify CKM unitarity as a kernel identity with visible CP violation (T8), reproduce asymptotic freedom as monotonic kernel flow (T9), and recover the nuclear binding curve through kernel-binding-energy anti-correlation (T10). All results follow from Tier-1 identities ( $F + \omega = 1$ ,  $\text{IC} \leq F$ ,  $\text{IC} = e^\kappa$ ) applied to physically motivated trace vectors, with duality  $F + \omega = 1$  verified to machine precision across all particles. The formalism provides a Tier-2 diagnostic lens through which Standard Model phenomenology becomes kernel-visible without modifying the underlying physics.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Universal Measurement Contract Protocol (UMCP) [1, 2] is a contract-first validation framework built on a single axiom: “*What Returns Through Collapse Is Real.*” Its computational core is a seven-metric kernel that maps any set of coherence coordinates  $\mathbf{c} \in [0, 1]^n$  with weights  $\mathbf{w}$  (summing to unity) to invariants  $(\omega, F, S, C, \kappa, \text{IC}, \tau_R)$ . Three Tier-1 identities are provably exact [3]:

$$F + \omega = 1, \quad \text{IC} \leq F \text{ (AM-GM)}, \quad \text{IC} = e^\kappa. \quad (1)$$

Tier-1 identities are immutable — they hold for any input by construction. The question we address is: *when the inputs encode real physics, what Tier-2 structure emerges?*

We apply the kernel to the Standard Model (SM) of particle physics, encoding each particle’s quantum numbers as an 8-channel trace vector. Ten theorems emerge, each proven computationally against Particle Data Group (PDG) values and verified by automated tests. The reference implementation is publicly available [4].

## II. KERNEL REVIEW

**Definition 1** (GCD Kernel). *Given coordinates  $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, \dots, c_n) \in [\varepsilon, 1 - \varepsilon]^n$  and weights  $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$*

*with  $\sum_i w_i = 1$ , the kernel computes:*

$$F = \sum_i w_i c_i, \quad (2)$$

$$\omega = 1 - F, \quad (3)$$

$$S = - \sum_i w_i [c_i \ln c_i + (1 - c_i) \ln(1 - c_i)], \quad (4)$$

$$C = \frac{1}{0.5} \text{std}(\mathbf{c}), \quad (5)$$

$$\kappa = \sum_i w_i \ln(c_i + \varepsilon), \quad (6)$$

$$\text{IC} = \exp(\kappa). \quad (7)$$

The AM-GM gap  $\Delta \equiv F - \text{IC} \geq 0$  measures channel heterogeneity:  $\Delta = 0$  if and only if all  $c_i$  are equal. This gap is the central diagnostic in what follows.

## III. TRACE-VECTOR CONSTRUCTION

Each Standard Model particle is mapped to an 8-channel trace vector  $\mathbf{c} \in [\varepsilon, 1-\varepsilon]^8$  via the following channels:

Equal weights  $w_i = 1/8$  are used throughout. The guard band  $\varepsilon = 10^{-8}$  prevents  $\ln(0)$  singularities. All 17 fundamental particles and 14 composite hadrons pass Tier-1 identities exactly.

\* caleb@umcp.dev

TABLE I. Eight-channel encoding for SM particles. Each observable is normalized to  $[\varepsilon, 1-\varepsilon]$ .

$i$	Channel	Source	Normalization
1	mass_log	$\log_{10}(m/\text{GeV})$	Linear to $[0, 1]$
2	spin_norm	$s/s_{\max}$	$s_{\max} = 2$
3	charge_norm	$ Q /Q_{\max}$	$Q_{\max} = 2$
4	color	Color multiplicity	$\{1, 3, 8\} \rightarrow [0, 1]$
5	weak_isospin	$ I_3^W $	Direct
6	lepton_num	$ L $	Binary
7	baryon_num	$ B $ or $B/3$	Per quark
8	generation	Gen/3	$\{1, 2, 3\}$

#### IV. TEN THEOREMS

##### A. T1: Spin-Statistics Kernel Theorem

**Theorem 2** (Spin-Statistics Split). *Let  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  denote the sets of fundamental fermions and bosons respectively. Then*

$$\langle F \rangle_{\mathcal{F}} > \langle F \rangle_{\mathcal{B}}, \quad (8)$$

with a split of 0.194 (0.615 vs. 0.421). Furthermore, every quark satisfies  $F_q > \langle F \rangle_{\mathcal{B}}$ .

**Remark 1.** *The theorem holds per-generation: within each of generations 1–3, fermion  $\langle F \rangle$  exceeds boson  $\langle F \rangle$ . The split arises because fermions occupy more kernel channels (nonzero lepton/baryon number, generation index) than bosons.*

##### B. T2: Generation Monotonicity

**Theorem 3** (Generation Ordering). *Partition the 12 fundamental fermions by generation  $g \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ . Then*

$$\langle F \rangle_{g=1} < \langle F \rangle_{g=2} < \langle F \rangle_{g=3}, \quad (9)$$

with values  $0.576 < 0.620 < 0.649$ . The monotonicity holds independently for quarks and for leptons.

**Remark 2.** *This reflects the mass hierarchy: higher-generation fermions have larger masses, which map to larger  $c_1$  (mass\_log channel), pulling  $F$  upward. The generation channel  $c_8 = g/3$  reinforces the ordering.*

##### C. T3: Confinement as IC Collapse

**Theorem 4** (IC Collapse under Binding). *Let  $\text{IC}_q^{\min}$  be the minimum integrity coefficient among all quarks, and let  $\text{IC}_h$  denote that of any composite hadron. Then:*

1.  $\text{IC}_h < \text{IC}_q^{\min}$  for all 14 hadrons tested.

2. *The average IC drops by 98.1% from quarks to hadrons.*
3. *The AM-GM gap amplifies by a factor of 10.8× upon binding.*

The IC collapse is driven by the loss of the generation and lepton-number channels in composite particles: hadrons have  $c_6 = c_8 = \varepsilon$ , which sends  $\kappa \rightarrow -\infty$  via  $\ln(\varepsilon)$ . This is the kernel signature of confinement — individual quark quantum numbers become invisible.

##### D. T4: Mass–Kernel Logarithmic Mapping

**Theorem 5** (Logarithmic Compression). *The 17 fundamental particles span 13.2 orders of magnitude in mass. The kernel maps this range to  $F \in [0.37, 0.73]$ . Among quarks, the Spearman rank correlation between mass and  $F$  is  $\rho = 0.77$ .*

The logarithmic compression is a consequence of the  $\log_{10}$  normalization in channel 1. The bounded output is a feature, not a bug: the kernel measures *coherence heterogeneity*, not magnitude.

##### E. T5: Charge Quantization Signature

**Theorem 6** (Neutral Suppression). *Neutral particles (photon, gluon,  $Z^0$ , neutrinos) have  $\text{IC} \ll \text{IC}_{\text{charged}}$ . The ratio*

$$\frac{\langle \text{IC} \rangle_{\text{neutral}}}{\langle \text{IC} \rangle_{\text{charged}}} = 0.020 \quad (10)$$

represents a  $50\times$  suppression. The photon has  $\text{IC} = 7.6 \times 10^{-4}$ , the smallest of any fundamental particle.

**Remark 3.** *Neutral particles carry  $c_3 = \varepsilon$  (charge channel near zero). Since  $\text{IC} = \exp(\sum w_i \ln c_i) = \prod c_i^{w_i}$  is a weighted geometric mean, even one channel near  $\varepsilon$  catastrophically suppresses IC. This is the AM-GM inequality at work: neutrality creates maximal channel heterogeneity.*

##### F. T6: Cross-Scale Universality

**Theorem 7** (Scale Ordering). *Let  $\langle F \rangle$  denote the mean fidelity for three particle classes — fundamental (fm scale), atomic (pm scale), and composite (fm scale, bound). Then*

$$\langle F \rangle_{\text{composite}} < \langle F \rangle_{\text{atomic}} < \langle F \rangle_{\text{fundamental}}, \quad (11)$$

with values  $0.444 < 0.516 < 0.558$ .

The same kernel, applied at three different length scales ( $10^{-15}$  m,  $10^{-12}$  m,  $10^{-10}$  m), produces a consistent ordering: binding reduces fidelity, and composite systems sit below their constituents.

## G. T7: Symmetry Breaking as Trace Deformation

**Theorem 8** (EWSB Amplification). *Electroweak symmetry breaking (EWSB) enters the kernel through the mass.log channel via Yukawa couplings  $y_f = \sqrt{2} m_f/v$  ( $v = 246.22$  GeV). Define the generation spread  $\sigma_g \equiv \max_g \langle F \rangle_g - \min_g \langle F \rangle_g$ . Then the broken theory has*

$$\sigma_g^{\text{broken}} = 0.073 > \sigma_g^{\text{unbroken}} = 0.046. \quad (12)$$

*Higher generations gain more fidelity from the Higgs:  $\Delta F_{g=3} > \Delta F_{g=2} > \Delta F_{g=1}$ .*

Before EWSB, all fermions share a common mass channel ( $c_1 = 0.5$ ); after EWSB, Yukawa couplings differentiate them. The kernel makes the symmetry breaking visible as a monotonically increasing  $\Delta F$  per generation.

## H. T8: CKM Unitarity as Kernel Identity

**Theorem 9** (CKM in the Kernel). *Each row of the CKM matrix  $V_{CKM}$ , treated as a 3-channel trace vector ( $|V_{ij}|^2$ ) $_{j=1}^3$ , passes all Tier-1 identities. Furthermore:*

1. *Row 1 has a larger AM-GM gap than Row 2, because  $|V_{ub}|^2 \approx 10^{-5}$  acts as an extreme zero-channel.*
2. *The Jarlskog invariant  $J_{CP} = 3.0 \times 10^{-5}$  (CP violation) is kernel-visible.*

The Wolfenstein parametrization ( $\lambda = 0.2257$ ,  $A = 0.814$ ,  $\rho = 0.135$ ,  $\eta = 0.349$ ) generates rows whose  $\sum |V_{ij}|^2$  departs from unity by  $O(\lambda^4) \approx 0.002$ . The kernel classifies this as the “Tension” regime — appropriate for an approximation at third order.

## I. T9: Running Coupling as Kernel Flow

**Theorem 10** (Asymptotic Freedom). *The one-loop QCD running coupling*

$$\alpha_s(Q^2) = \frac{\alpha_s(M_Z^2)}{1 + \frac{b_0 \alpha_s(M_Z^2)}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{Q^2}{M_Z^2}\right)} \quad (13)$$

*with  $b_0 = 11 - \frac{2}{3}n_f = 7$  is monotonically decreasing for  $Q \geq 10$  GeV. At  $Q = M_Z$ ,  $\alpha_s = 0.118$  (perturbative). At  $Q = 0.5$  GeV, the formula exceeds unity, signaling confinement (“NonPerturbative” regime).*

The kernel provides a natural regime classification:  $\alpha_s < 0.3$  is perturbative (Stable);  $0.3 \leq \alpha_s < 1$  is transitional (Watch);  $\alpha_s \geq 1$  is nonperturbative (Collapse). Asymptotic freedom maps to a monotonic flow from Stable to Collapse as  $Q$  decreases.

## J. T10: Nuclear Binding Curve Correspondence

**Theorem 11** (Binding-Gap Anti-correlation). *Using the Bethe-Weizsäcker semi-empirical mass formula to compute binding energy per nucleon  $B/A$  for elements  $Z = 1, \dots, 118$ , and the 12-channel cross-scale kernel to compute the AM-GM gap  $\Delta$ :*

1.  *$r(B/A, \Delta) = -0.41$  (Pearson anti-correlation).*
2.  *$B/A$  peaks at  $Z \in [23, 30]$  (Cr-Zn region), consistent with the Fe/Ni experimental peak.*
3. *Nuclear magic numbers ( $Z \in \{2, 8, 20, 28, 50, 82\}$ ) are detectable through the magic-proximity channel.*

The anti-correlation means: elements with higher binding energy per nucleon have *smaller* AM-GM gaps — they are more coherent in the kernel sense. Iron-group nuclei sit at both the binding-energy maximum and a local gap minimum.

## V. DUALITY AND CONSISTENCY

The duality identity  $F + \omega = 1$  is verified to machine precision ( $\max |\delta| = 0$ ) across all 17 fundamental particles, confirming that the trace-vector construction preserves Tier-1 exactly.

All 74 individual tests pass with zero failures. The complete test suite runs in under 200 ms on commodity hardware, making the formalism suitable for continuous integration.

## VI. TIER-2 DIAGNOSTIC INTERPRETATION

These ten theorems demonstrate that the GCD kernel functions as a *diagnostic lens* for particle physics, not a replacement for it. The kernel does not predict masses or coupling constants; instead, it provides a uniform language in which existing SM results become visible as kernel patterns:

- **Spin-statistics** (T1) appears as a fidelity split.
- **The mass hierarchy** (T2, T4) appears as generation monotonicity and logarithmic compression.
- **Confinement** (T3) appears as IC collapse — the loss of individual quantum numbers upon binding.
- **Charge quantization** (T5) appears as IC suppression via the AM-GM inequality.
- **Universality** (T6) appears as scale-ordered fidelity.
- **Symmetry breaking** (T7) appears as trace deformation amplifying generation structure.

- **Flavor mixing** (T8) appears as CKM rows in the kernel, with CP violation as a measurable Jarlskog invariant.
- **Asymptotic freedom** (T9) appears as monotonic coupling flow within kernel regimes.
- **Nuclear stability** (T10) appears as binding-gap anti-correlation, with magic numbers as detectable features.

The value of this lens is threefold: (1) it provides a *single diagnostic framework* spanning subatomic, atomic, and nuclear scales; (2) it connects disparate phenomena (confinement, EWSB, CKM mixing) through the common algebra of the AM-GM gap; (3) it is computationally cheap and fully automated, enabling continuous monitoring via CI pipelines.

## VII. HOW TO USE IT: PRACTICAL GUIDE

The formalism is implemented as a standalone Python module (`particle_physics_formalism.py`) in the UMCP repository [4].

### A. Running the Theorems

```
pip install -e ".[all]"
python closures/standard_model/\
particle_physics_formalism.py
```

Output: 10/10 PROVEN, 74/74 tests, runtime < 200 ms.

### B. Adding a New Particle

To extend the formalism to a new particle (e.g., a BSM candidate):

1. Add the particle to the `FUNDAMENTAL_PARTICLES` dictionary in `subatomic_kernel.py` with its quantum numbers.
2. Run `particle_physics_formalism.py` — existing theorems automatically include the new entry.
3. If needed, add new theorems as functions `theorem_T11()`, etc., following the `TheoremResult` dataclass pattern.

### C. Reading the Output

Each theorem produces a structured result:

### T3 Confinement as IC Collapse

**Statement:** Binding quarks into hadrons collapses IC by >90%

**Tests:** 19/19 PASSED

**Verdict:** PROVEN

**Details:**

```
quark_avg_IC = 0.0225
hadron_avg_IC = 0.000434
ic_collapse_pct = 98.07%
gap_amplification = 10.82x
```

The verdict is PROVEN when all sub-tests pass, FAILED otherwise. This maps directly to UMCP's three-valued logic:  $\text{PROVEN} \rightarrow \text{CONFORMANT}$ ,  $\text{FAILED} \rightarrow \text{NONCONFORMANT}$ .

## VIII. WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE: REALITY THROUGH THE KERNEL

The kernel provides a specific *perceptual frame* for particle physics. Through this lens:

### The Standard Model is a fidelity landscape.

Each particle lives at a point  $(F, \text{IC}, \Delta)$  in kernel space. Fermions cluster at high  $F$  ( $\sim 0.6$ ); bosons at lower  $F$  ( $\sim 0.4$ ). The photon sits at the extreme:  $F = 0.37$ ,  $\text{IC} = 7.6 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $\Delta = 0.37$  — it is the most heterogeneous fundamental particle, with most channels near  $\varepsilon$ .

**Confinement is visible as a cliff.** The IC landscape drops by two orders of magnitude at the quark→hadron boundary. This cliff is not put in by hand — it emerges from the loss of generation and lepton-number channels when quarks bind into color-singlet states.

**The mass hierarchy is a slope.** Plotting  $F$  against generation number yields a monotonically rising curve. The slope is steeper for quarks than leptons, reflecting the stronger mass splitting in the quark sector.

**Symmetry breaking is a deformation.** Before EWSB, all fermions have the same mass channel ( $c_1 = 0.5$ ). After EWSB, Yukawa couplings spread the mass channel, and the generation slope steepens. The kernel makes this transition quantitatively visible:  $\sigma_g$  increases from 0.046 to 0.073.

**CP violation is a gap asymmetry.** The CKM matrix, viewed as three kernel trace vectors (one per row), shows that Row 1 has a larger gap than Row 2. The physical origin is  $|V_{ub}| \ll |V_{cb}|$ : the extreme smallness of  $V_{ub}$  creates maximal heterogeneity in Row 1. The Jarlskog invariant  $J = 3.0 \times 10^{-5}$  quantifies the CP violation that accompanies this asymmetry.

**Nuclear stability is an anti-correlation.** The most tightly bound nuclei (iron group) have the smallest AM-GM gaps. Moving away from the iron peak in either direction increases the gap — lighter nuclei are surface-dominated (less coherent), heavier nuclei are Coulomb-dominated (less coherent). Magic-number nuclei appear as local dips in the gap landscape.

This is what the Standard Model “looks like” through the GCD kernel: a structured landscape of fidelity, in-

tegrity, and gap, where known physics manifests as geometric features (slopes, cliffs, dips, asymmetries) that are computable, testable, and continuous-integration-ready.

## IX. CONCLUSIONS

We have demonstrated that the GCD kernel, a domain-agnostic diagnostic tool designed for computational workflow validation, produces nontrivial and physically meaningful structure when applied to the Standard Model. Ten theorems, each testable and reproducible, connect kernel observables ( $F$ ,  $IC$ ,  $\Delta$ ) to established SM phenomena.

No new physics is introduced. The kernel acts as a *translation layer*: it does not explain why the top quark is heavy or why  $|V_{ub}|$  is small, but it provides a uniform diagnostic language in which these facts become kernel-visible, testable, and comparable across scales (subatomic  $\rightarrow$  atomic  $\rightarrow$  nuclear).

Future directions include:

1. BSM sensitivity: can the kernel detect deviations from SM predictions in new particles or anomalous

couplings?

2. Higher-order embeddings: channel counts beyond 8, incorporating decay widths, lifetimes, or form factors.
3. Dynamic kernel flow: tracking kernel invariants as functions of energy scale  $Q$ , connecting to renormalization group evolution.
4. Experimental anchoring: using measured cross sections and branching ratios as direct kernel inputs, bypassing the theoretical trace-vector construction.

The reference implementation, including all ten theorems and 74 automated tests, is available at <https://github.com/calebpruett927/GENERATIVE-COLLAPSE-DYNAMICS>.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

C.P. thanks C.Pau. for the frozen-contract discipline and the axiom that grounds this work. Reference implementation: <https://github.com/calebpruett927/GENERATIVE-COLLAPSE-DYNAMICS>.

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