Particle Approach for creating Physics-based Semantic Algorithms

## Types of particles

-particle: *semantic particle* or *node particle* – smallest unit of semantic information. Represent the nodes in the DAG of a semantic structure.

-particle: *naked particle* - special kind of -particle which contains only single property – text and is connected to other naked particles through -particles.

-particle: *connection particle* or *association particle*, carrier of the attraction force between two (possibly naked) -particles. Represents the arcs in the DAG of a semantic structure.

-particle: property particle, carrier of the properties of the -particles

-particle: *mass particle* – carrier of the mass of a V-particle or a semantic structure

-particle: *charge particle* carries the charge of a -particle which determines if a pair of -particles will repel or attract each other and by what “force”.

-particle: *rank particle* - used to determine the relative order of a structure

-particle : *execution particle* – executes an operation when attached to a V-particle

-particles : *director particle* – directs the execution to the attached to it E-particles. Serves as

## Laws governing the creation, merging and splitting and decay of particles

Laws of repulsion and attraction

Particles with opposite charges attract each other. Particles with the same charge sign repel each other.

*Particle eviction with replacement*: it occurs when a particle with similar enough signature to the one being evicted is found in an outer context if the first is attracted stronger to the nearby particles than the one which is being evicted.

*Particle eviction without replacement*: it occurs when a charge of a particle is altered such that the “force” binding the particle to its neighbors changes sign from attractive to replacement.

The idea is to maximize the attraction force in a semantic structure through binding and eviction of particles to it. We should be guided by the structural charges and generated forces. A set of particles with total charge close enough to zero becomes an *independent thought*.

Example:

*John is the father of Sam. Julie is the mother of Sam. If a person is your father and another person is your mother then you are their son.*

V-particles are rearranged together with A-particles into a DAG via the laws of repulsion and attraction

Conservation laws

Conservation of charge

Conservation of color

Conservation of charm

Conservation of energy

Conservation of impulse

Conservation of momentum

## Process for dressing naked particles

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– match-seeking particle

– match-repelling particle – acts as a repellent toward particular association particles. Models constraints imposed on certain -particles in terms of similarity matching

– similarity particle: a special type of link particle (-particle)

– naked particle candidate for dressing

– the text property value of the naked particle

– -particle (semantic particle)

When do we terminate the particle chain established by similarity association?

Consider a set of -particles semantically close to each other:

Let us assume that we have established a viable association between a pair from the set:

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Let us assume we have a set of pairs for which association link can be established:

Let us consider the first matched tuple

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The loop ------------ will be denoted with .

Coulomb’s law for semantic particles

Let the particle has “charge” with value and particle has property “charge” with value .

Then if there will be attraction force between the two particles with magnitude :

where is some proportionality constant and monotonously increasing function of the semantic distance between the two particles. If the force would be repelling and will be with the same magnitude .

The binding force of the association loop is given with:

Here the attraction force between the match seeing particle MA and the similarity particle AS is given with the Coulomb’s law for semantic particles.