

Addendum – Quantized Time-Scale Hologram

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Original Publication Date: Sept 6th 2025

Document Version: 1.01
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During development and testing of the I3 modes that utilize pulse train standing waves, specifically the testing of fixed absolute phase recovery with extrapolation, it has become apparent that not only are these effective techniques for phase recovery, but that the signal produced by the interposed three phase encoder is in fact a quantized time-scale hologram with some very useful properties. These include, increased resilience to phase noise, characters in the message having the appearance of being locked together or entangled thus eliminating phase drift, ability to take multiple samples from the hologram to further enhance noise resilience by averaging out the noise. This document aims to explore the capabilities of these and other related noise reduction techniques in relation to the I3 modes.

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Quantized Time-Scale Holographic Photons / Phonons

Utilizing pulse train standing waves for phase extraction requires a signal generated by the interposed three phase signal generator or similar as detailed in the earlier published LB28 design document.

The signal generated by this process is analogous to a time-scale hologram and can be thought of in similar terms to that of a photon or phonon...i.e. a packet of light or sound quantized by the number of pulses in the packet; depending on whether the transmission utilizes electromagnetic waves or sound waves, the process is somewhat similar. For electromagnetic waves, the signal creates a quantized time-scale photon hologram and for sound waves it creates a quantized time-scale phonon hologram.

The hologram / observer have two degrees of freedom; time and scale. These translate to the disposition i.e. the start of the decoding process relative to the signal start representing time and the number of pulses utilized in the pulse train for a specific decode representing scale.

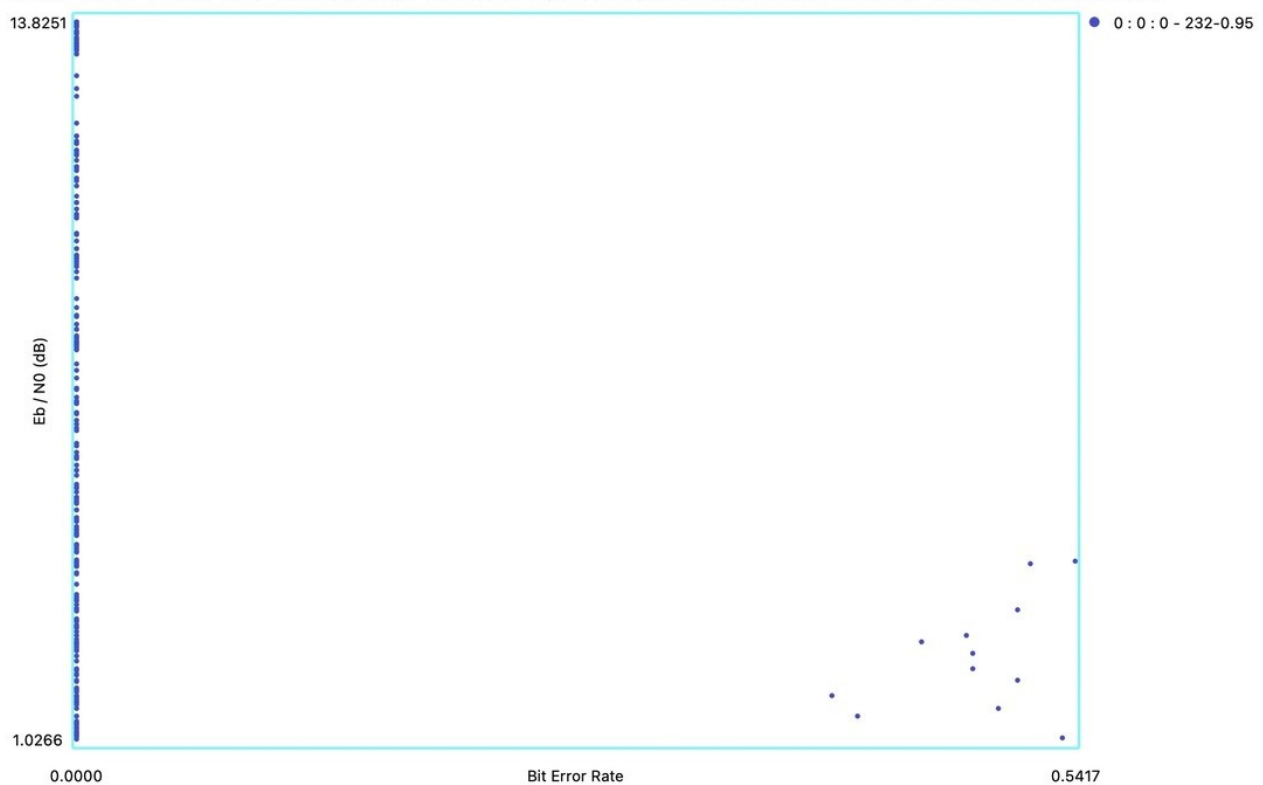
The hologram can be processed from multiple perspectives. The number of permutations / perspectives is derived from the triangular number for the given mode. For example a mode with 64 pulses per block, i.e. 32 pulses per 3 bit sequence has T_{32} or 528 permutations. In reality, this number is $T_{32} - 3$ as the pulse train length is truncated to a useable length of pulse train length divisible exactly by 3.

Any of these 525 permutations can be used to make a successful decode. The more noise resilient decodes are from signals that contain the highest number of pulses.

Extrapolation

Extrapolation to acquire a single sample with the maximum number of extraction points has proven not only that the three phase signal functions as a time-scale hologram, but has also proven to be a highly effective method to further reduce noise and increase signal decode accuracy. However, regardless of the signal to noise ratio, extrapolation of a single sample, although highly effective, is not yet sufficient to achieve a 0.0 BER over a tested 348 bit sample; In combination, all of the techniques described are able to bring the decode to a level near 4×10^{-3} . Interestingly at high SNR the 1 or 2 bit errors always occurred at exactly the same place in the test with the same character sequence for example ck often resolved to dk. This is a future area for further research to determine how character sequencing impacts the decode and to test if techniques such as gray codes are the answer for this method of phase extraction.

Additional techniques such as forward error correction have been successfully incorporated to increase decode accuracy even further.



Extrapolation with multiple holograph samples

These techniques can be extended to take several samples of the quantized time-scale hologram and then aggregates the bit sequences into a single bit sequence and send this to the Viterbi decoder for final processing. This is currently a work in progress for the prototype to determine the extent to which this impacts the decode quality.