

## WHY-3 – Four-Bit Receipts Are Sufficient (and When to Escalate to 8/64)

### ONE-LINE CLAIM

A minimal, complete commit certificate for a CQE pass needs only four binary checks:  
(1) Mirror, (2) Octet quorum, (3) Strict ratchet, (4) Collision-free replay. Their product  
( $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$  states) suffices to gate “Working vs Non-Working” with auditability. Use 8 or  
64 bits  
only when namespace pressure, cross-domain coupling, or audit granularity demand it.

### INTUITION & THE HINGE

- Each local-to-global failure mode is boolean at commit time: either the transform returns to the palindromic rest (Mirror) or it does not; either enough independent views agree (Octet quorum) or they don't; either tightening thresholds kept non-regression (Strict) or not; either the run can be replayed with deterministic receipts and a non-colliding code (Collision-free) or not.
- These four cover orthogonal axes. Extra bits beyond 4 do not increase correctness; they increase namespace, attribution, or stratification.

### THE 4 BITS (PROPOSED CANON)

Bit 0 (LSB)	MIRROR	: palindromic rest agreement holds within $\epsilon$ ( $\ T P T^{-1} - P\  \leq \epsilon$ )
Bit 1	OCTET	: quorum $\geq 4/8$ independent views pass and no contradictory pair survives
Bit 2	STRICT	: thresholds tightened ( $\geq 1$ notch) with zero regressions vs last receipts
Bit 3 (MSB)	REPLAY/COLL	: commit is collision-safe (Hamming $\geq 2$ vs album) and deterministic replay OK

### READING A CODE (examples)

0000 fail early; keep as Non-Working breadcrumb only  
0101 mirror OK + strict OK, but octet quorum failed; revise views, don't ship  
1011 mirror+octet+replay OK; strict not yet advanced → “provisional working”  
1111 hard commit; eligible for promotion and export to clones

### WHY FOUR IS ENOUGH (SKETCH)

- 1) Completeness: every known CQE failure during commit reduces to one of these four classes.
- 2) Minimality: removing any bit admits false positives (e.g., without STRICT a pass can backslide).
- 3) Independence: bits are pairwise independent on real workloads (observed in sidecars: optics, thermal, polarization, math). Therefore  $2^4$  states discriminate all actionable outcomes.
- 4) Determinism: the 4-bit code + receipts hash uniquely identifies a replayable state within a ledger epoch; stronger namespaces are a separate concern (see escalation).

## WHEN TO ESCALATE TO 8 BITS

Escalate if any of the following are true:

A. Namespace pressure: active commits K approach  $\sim\sqrt{2 \cdot N}$  by birthday bound. For N=16, this is tiny.

For busy ledgers, add 4 tag bits (domain, region, sensitivity)  $\rightarrow$  8-bit space (256 states).

B. Cross-domain coupling: octet is typed (e.g., EM\_FIELD, SPIN\_Q, BIO\_COHERENCE, THERMAL). Use two

extra bits to encode typed-octet coverage, plus two bits for provenance tier (anchor/clone/derivative).

C. Audit granularity: regulators require sub-receipts (e.g., MIRROR split into FFT/iFFT and algebraic

inverse checks). Add bits to encode sub-test parity without changing the receipts body.

D. Collision policy: multi-org albums or public export. Widening to 8 bits raises Hamming margins

and simplifies sharding (16 shards  $\times$  16 codes).

## WHEN TO ESCALATE TO 64 BITS

- Distributed, multi-tenant, high-throughput ledgers with public interchange.
- Need cryptographic-strength collision resistance at the code level (not just receipts hash).
- Recommended packing: 4 core bits + 12 tag bits (domain, sidecar-mask, epoch, QoS) + 48-bit truncated content address (Merkle leaf)  $\rightarrow$  64-bit commit key. The 4 core bits remain the law.

## MINIMAL LEDGER FIELDS (ALWAYS RECORD)

- fourbit : 4-bit code (as above)
- receipts\_hash : hash of (metrics, thresholds, votes, seeds) for audit replay
- form\_signature : (construction-A code, glue, automorphism id) – the fixed geometry
- octet\_plan\_id : which 8 views were used (by stable ids)
- thresholds\_id : strict schedule version
- seed : RNG / pose seed for deterministic reruns
- parent : previous commit for this rail (if any)

## WORKED EXAMPLE (THERMAL rail of the Toroid Telescope)

Attempt A fourbit=0101 mirror OK (sim $\leftrightarrow$ sim), strict advanced; octet quorum failed (vent window leaks).

Action:  $\Delta$ -lift shorten vent window 1 tick; repaint radiator emissivity 0.80 $\rightarrow$ 0.85.

Attempt B fourbit=1011 mirror+octet+replay OK; strict not yet advanced after  $\Delta$ -lift (holds steady).

Action: tighten  $\Delta T$  per-tick from 1.0 K  $\rightarrow$  0.8 K; rerun non-regression.

Attempt C fourbit=1111 all four pass; receipts locked; eligible for promotion.

## FALSIFIERS (KEEP THESE LIVE)

F1 Show a commit that passes all engineering checks but fails one of the four bits  $\rightarrow$  revise canon.

F2 Show two materially different states that produce the same (fourbit, receipts\_hash) under replay.

F3 Show dependence between bits (e.g., STRICT implies OCTET by construction) on live workloads.

F4 Show that adding a fifth bit delivers correctness, not just namespace/audit value.

## PAPER WORKSHEET (HUMAN-RUN)

- |                                 |   |                               |                               |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> MIRROR | Compute both ways (e.g., FFT $\rightarrow$ iFFT and algebraic inverse). $\Delta \leq \varepsilon$ ? | <input type="checkbox"/> pass | <input type="checkbox"/> fail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OCTET  | Tally 8 views. Contradictory pairs? Quorum $\geq 4$ ?   | <input type="checkbox"/> pass | <input type="checkbox"/> fail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STRICT | Lower $\geq 1$ threshold; zero regressions across all prior receipts?                               | <input type="checkbox"/> pass | <input type="checkbox"/> fail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REPLAY | Rerun with same seed; fourbit stable; Hamming $\geq 2$ to neighbors?                                | <input type="checkbox"/> pass | <input type="checkbox"/> fail |
- If any box is unchecked  $\rightarrow$  no hard commit; log to Non-Working with a one-line reason.

## API SKETCH (PSEUDOCODE)

```
commit = {
    'fourbit': bits(mirror_ok, octet_ok, strict_ok, replay_ok),
    'receipts_hash': H(receipts),
    'form_signature': { 'p':2, 'code':'Golay(24,12,8)', 'glue':'½-shift+even' },
    'octet_plan_id': 'H1..H8:v2025-09-A',
    'thresholds_id': 'strict-v3',
    'seed': 1337,
    'parent': '...'
}
if commit.fourbit == 0b1111: promote()
else: album.non_working.append(commit)
```

## WHY 4-BIT RECEIPTS FIT THE CQE PHILOSOPHY

- Governance = geometry. The four checks are the minimal invariants that protect the palindromic rest, ensure coverage, forbid backsliding, and guarantee replayability. Everything else is bookkeeping.
- Portability. A 4-bit code is trivial to stamp on paper, slides, or lab notebooks; it travels with the receipts hash as a durable, human-legible signature.
- Composability. Multiple rails/sidecars compose by AND-ing their 4-bit commits (hard commit only if all are 1111). Promotion to 8/64 never changes the truth value of the core 4.
- Interop. Different orgs can adopt richer tags without breaking the universal kernel.

## CHECKLIST TO DECIDE BIT-WIDTH

Start at 4 bits. Ask:

- 1) Are collisions plausible this quarter? If yes → 8-bit with tags.
- 2) Do auditors require tagged sub-tests? If yes → 8-bit with sub-parity.
- 3) Are we crossing org boundaries or publishing a public ledger? If yes → 64-bit key with content-hash.
- 4) Otherwise stay at 4; keep receipts rich.

## BOTTOM LINE

Ship with four bits by default. Escalate for namespace, tags, or cryptographic keys—not for correctness.

The four core invariants are the contract; the rest is convenience.