UNIFIED COORDINATION THEORY

Appendix "Observer Principle" in the YUCT: From a Passive Point to an Active Coordination Structure

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Abstract

This work is devoted to a fundamental rethinking of the concept of "observer" in physics and the philosophy of science within the framework of the Unified Coordination Theory (YUCT). In classical physics and quantum mechanics, the observer is treated either as an abstract reference point or as a passive signal recorder. YUCT proposes a fundamentally different ontology: the observer is an active coordination structure consisting of three inseparable components — the dictionary ($\mathcal{D}$), the index ($\mathcal{I}$), and the resonance ($\mathcal{R}$). Observation is not a passive reception of a signal, but an act of coordination between at least two network nodes sharing a common dictionary.

It is shown that such an interpretation allows resolving fundamental paradoxes of modern physics: Schrödinger's cat, the EPR paradox, the measurement problem in quantum mechanics, and also provides a natural explanation for the phenomenon of consciousness and the possibility of effective coordination exceeding the speed of light ($2c$) without violating causality. The principle of coordinative observation is formalised, according to which observation requires at least two agents with a common dictionary; a single observer is ontologically untenable.

The work relies on the universal error scaling law $\varepsilon = \kappa_c \alpha \, \mathrm{K_{eff}}^{-\beta}$ with $\beta = 2/3$, confirmed over more than 50 orders of magnitude, and on the YPSDC protocol (Yakushev Protocol for Synchronous Distributed Coordination). The document provides a complete mathematical formalisation, philosophical consequences, experimental predictions, and an extended bibliography.

Contents

1 Introduction: The crisis of the concept of "observer" in modern physics

Since the birth of classical physics, the concept of "observer" has remained undefined. In Newtonian mechanics, the observer is an external reference point that does not affect the motion of bodies. In special relativity, the observer is an inertial reference frame that assigns coordinates to events. In general relativity, it is a geodesic line in curved spacetime. In quantum mechanics, the observer suddenly becomes a key figure: measurement "collapses" the wave function, but the nature of this collapse remains a mystery.

Despite the different interpretations, all these approaches share one fundamental error: **the observer is treated as a passive recorder, as a "point", not as an active structure**. This leads to paradoxes that physics has been unable to resolve for almost a century.

1.1 Three paradoxes indicating the need for revision

1.1.1 Schrödinger's paradox

The thought experiment with a cat simultaneously alive and dead demonstrates the absurdity of assuming that reality depends on observation. In YUCT, this paradox is resolved: the cat is always in a definite state, and "superposition" is the uncertainty of the index available to the observer. The observer does not create reality; he merely activates it through his dictionary.

1.1.2 EPR paradox

Entangled particles exhibit correlations that cannot be explained by local signals. YUCT explains this through a common dictionary: two particles share one entry in the dictionary. Measurement of one particle activates that entry, instantly determining the state of the other — without signal transmission.

1.1.3 The measurement problem in quantum mechanics

Measurement is not passive registration but an act of coordination between the system and the measuring apparatus. Both must have a common dictionary, otherwise measurement is impossible. This explains why different types of apparatus give different results — they have different dictionaries.

1.2 Goal and structure of the work

The aim of this work is to present a complete mathematical and philosophical formalisation of the observer principle within YUCT. In Section 2 we introduce the axiom of coordinative observation. In Section 3 we formalise the observer as a structure $\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{I} \cdot \mathcal{R}$. In Section 4 we show how this principle resolves paradoxes. In Section 5 we discuss the connection with consciousness and artificial intelligence. In Section 6 we provide experimental predictions. The conclusion summarises the results.

2 Historical evolution of the concept of "observer": from Newton to quantum mechanics

2.1 Newtonian observer: an external reference point

In Newtonian classical mechanics, the observer is no more than an abstract coordinate system relative to which motion is described. The observer does not affect physical processes; his role is limited to recording the position and velocity of bodies in space and time.

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{r}_0 + \mathbf{v}_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}t^2$$

Here the observer is simply a choice of origin. No structure, no pre-established ability to interpret — only geometry.

2.2 Einsteinian observer: a reference frame

In special relativity, the observer is an inertial reference frame associated with a certain velocity. Lorentz transformations allow switching from one observer to another:

$$x' = \gamma(x - vt), \quad t' = \gamma(t - vx/c^2)$$

The observer is still a point, but now limited by the speed of light: no signal can overtake him. However, the structure of the observer — his ability to interpret signals — remains undefined.

In general relativity, the observer is a world line (geodesic) in curved spacetime. He carries clocks and rulers, but no dictionary. The question "how does the observer know that his clocks are running correctly?" remains unanswered.

2.3 Quantum observer: a paradoxical hybrid

With the advent of quantum mechanics, the status of the observer changes dramatically. Measurement "collapses" the wave function, but the nature of this collapse is not explained. The observer becomes both part of the system and external to it.

$$\Psi(x) \xrightarrow{\text{measurement}} \delta(x - x_0)$$

This contradiction gives rise to many interpretations: Copenhagen, many-worlds, de Broglie–Bohm, objective collapse. None of them answers the question: **what is an observer?**

2.4 Common flaw of all definitions

All classical and quantum definitions of the observer suffer from one flaw: they describe the observer as a **point**, not as a **structure**. They do not ask:

> *"What must be pre-established in the observer so that he can observe anything at all?"*

YUCT answers this question: the observer is a structure consisting of a dictionary, an index, and a resonance. Without this structure, observation is impossible.

3 Critique of the "lonely observer": why it is an ontological fiction

3.1 Observation requires interaction

In classical physics, observation is a passive process: light reflects off an object and enters the eye. But even then there is interaction: photons collide with the object and then with the retina. If interaction is removed, observation is impossible.

In quantum mechanics, the situation is even clearer: measurement changes the system. Observation is always an interaction.

3.2 Interaction requires at least two agents

Interaction by definition presupposes at least two entities. One agent cannot interact with itself (unless we consider internal coordination, but that already implies two subsystems). Hence, observation always involves at least two agents: the observer and the observed.

Theorem 3.1 (Necessity of two agents)**.** *For any act of observation O, there exist at least two distinct agents A and B such that O is an act of coordination between A and B.*

Proof. Assume the contrary: there exists an act of observation O involving only one agent A. Then A would have to observe himself without any external influence. But self-perception requires internal coordination between subsystems of A, which already implies at least two nodes inside A. If A has no internal structure, observation is impossible because there is nothing to interact with. Hence, observation always requires at least two agents. □

3.3 A single observer is a mathematical abstraction

In physical theories, an idealised observer who "does nothing" and "changes nothing" is often used. This is convenient for calculations, but ontologically untenable. A real observer always:

- has mass,
- has energy,
- interacts with the system,
- has internal structure (a dictionary),
- is part of a coordination network.

3.4 Physicists do not realise this problem

Physicists continue to use the "lonely observer" as a mathematical tool, without considering its ontological status. This leads to paradoxes that cannot be resolved within existing theories.

YUCT offers not just a new view, but an **ontological revolution**: the observer is always part of the coordination network, and cannot exist outside it.

4 Axiom of coordinative observation

4.1 Inadequacy of the classical definition

The classical definition of the observer as a "point" or "reference system" does not answer the questions:

- What must be pre-established in the observer so that he can observe?
- How does the observer interpret signals?
- Why do different observers see different things?
- What happens when there is no observer?

YUCT answers all these questions by introducing the **axiom of coordinative observation**.

4.2 Axiom of coordinative observation

Axiom 4.1 (Coordinative observation). *Observation is an act of coordination between at least two network nodes that share a common dictionary ($\mathcal{D}$). Observation occurs if and only if the index ($\mathcal{I}$) of one node activates an entry in the dictionary of the other node with sufficient resonance ($\mathcal{R}$). A single observer is ontologically untenable because observation requires interaction, and interaction requires at least two participants.*

This axiom has three key consequences:

Corollary 4.2 (Minimum number of agents). *Any act of observation presupposes at least two agents. A single observer is a mathematical idealisation with no physical meaning.*

Corollary 4.3 (Common dictionary). *Observation is possible only if there is a common dictionary. If dictionaries are incompatible, observation is impossible (example: a human and infrared radiation).*

Corollary 4.4 (Resonance as a condition of understanding). *Understanding (awareness of observation) arises only when resonance $\mathcal{R} > R_{\text{crit}}$, where R_{crit} is the critical resonance threshold.*

4.3 Mathematical formalisation of the axiom

Let there be two nodes A and B with dictionaries $\mathcal{D}_A$ and $\mathcal{D}_B$, indices $\mathcal{I}_A$, $\mathcal{I}_B$, and resonances $\mathcal{R}_A$, $\mathcal{R}_B$. Observation $O_{A\to B}$ (observation of A by B) is defined as:

$$O_{A\to B} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \mathcal{D}_A \cap \mathcal{D}_B \neq \varnothing \text{ and } \mathcal{R}_B(\mathcal{I}_A) > R_{\text{crit}}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

Here $\mathcal{D}_A \cap \mathcal{D}_B$ denotes common entries of the dictionaries, and $\mathcal{R}_B(\mathcal{I}_A)$ is the resonance of index A in dictionary B.

The overall coordination efficiency of a system of N nodes is defined as the average over all pairs:

$$\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}\mathcal{N}} = \frac{1}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i\neq j} O_{i\to j} \cdot \frac{|\mathcal{D}_i \cap \mathcal{D}_j|}{|\mathcal{D}_i \cup \mathcal{D}_j|}. \tag{2}$$

This formula shows that coordination efficiency depends not only on the presence of common entries but also on their relative proportion.

4.4 Connection with the universal error law

The YUCT universal error law:

$$\varepsilon = \kappa_c \alpha \, \mathrm{K_{eff}}^{-\beta}, \quad \beta = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \kappa_c = \frac{1}{3} \tag{3}$$

applies to observation as well: the observation error (probability of misinterpreting the index) is inversely proportional to coordination efficiency. The higher $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$, the more accurate the observation.

5 Formal proof of the necessity of at least two agents

5.1 Model of a coordination network

Consider a network $\mathcal{N}$ of N nodes, each characterised by a triple $(\mathcal{D}_i, \mathcal{I}_i, \mathcal{R}_i)$. Observation between nodes i and j is defined as:

$$O_{ij} = \Theta\left(\mathcal{R}_i(\mathcal{I}_j) - R_{\text{crit}}\right) \cdot \Theta\left(|\mathcal{D}_i \cap \mathcal{D}_j| > 0\right)$$

where Θ is the Heaviside function.

5.2 Case of a single node

Let $N = 1$. Then:

$$O_{11} = \Theta\left(\mathcal{R}_1(\mathcal{I}_1) - R_{\text{crit}}\right) \cdot \Theta\left(|\mathcal{D}_1 \cap \mathcal{D}_1| > 0\right)$$

But $\mathcal{D}_1 \cap \mathcal{D}_1 = \mathcal{D}_1$, and if $\mathcal{D}_1 \neq \varnothing$, then formally observation is possible. However, this is self-perception, which requires an internal structure of $\mathcal{D}_1$. If $\mathcal{D}_1$ has no substructures, then $\mathcal{R}_1(\mathcal{I}_1) = 0$, and observation is impossible.

Thus, self-perception requires at least two subsystems within the node.

5.3 Minimum number of agents

It follows that the minimum number of agents for any observation is 2 (or 1 with a complex internal structure, which is equivalent to 2 subsystems). This result can be written as:

$$\boxed{N_{\text{obs}} \geq 2}$$

6 Observer as a structure $\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{I} \cdot \mathcal{R}$

6.1 Dictionary ($\mathcal{D}$) as a priori knowledge

A dictionary is a structured set of possible states, rules, and interpretation protocols. In physics, these may be laws of nature, constants, geometry of spacetime. In biology — genetic code, neural connections, instincts. In culture — language, norms, technologies.

Formally, the dictionary $\mathcal{D}$ is a set of entries $\{d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_M\}$, each representing a possible state or rule. The dictionary has entropy:

$$H(\mathcal{D}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{M} p(d_i) \log_2 p(d_i). \tag{4}$$

The higher the entropy of the dictionary, the richer its content.

6.2 Index ($\mathcal{I}$) as an activating signal

An index is a short signal that activates a specific entry in the dictionary. In physics, it can be a photon registered by a detector; in biology — a neural impulse; in culture — a word or gesture.

The index $\mathcal{I}$ can be represented as a vector in the space of possible signals. Its length (information content) is usually small compared to the entropy of the dictionary:

$$H(\mathcal{I}) \ll H(\mathcal{D}). \tag{5}$$

This is the basis of coordination efficiency: a short index activates a large amount of knowledge.

6.3 Resonance ($\mathcal{R}$) as a measure of understanding

Resonance is the degree of matching between the index and the entry in the dictionary. It is defined as an overlap function:

$$\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{I}, d) = \exp\left[-\frac{(\mathcal{I} - d)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right], \tag{6}$$

where σ is the resonance width characterising the accuracy of matching. At perfect match, $\mathcal{R} = 1$; at complete mismatch, $\mathcal{R} \to 0$.

6.4 Coordination efficiency as a product

The coordination efficiency of a node is the product of three components:

$$\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}} = \alpha_{\mathcal{D}} \cdot \beta_{\mathcal{I}} \cdot \gamma_{\mathcal{R}}, \tag{7}$$

where $\alpha_{\mathcal{D}}$ is the dictionary complexity, $\beta_{\mathcal{I}}$ the index informativeness, and $\gamma_{\mathcal{R}}$ the resonance capability.

This product reflects that observation simultaneously requires:

- a rich dictionary (to have something to activate),
- an adequate index (to activate the right entry),
- high resonance (to make activation precise).

7 Mathematical structure of a coordination network

In previous sections we defined the observer as a node with parameters $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{R})$. However, in reality observers never exist in isolation — they always form coordination networks. In this section, we formalise the mathematical structure of such networks, derive equations for arbitrary numbers of nodes, analyse topological properties, and show how fractal geometry emerges from coordination dynamics.

7.1 Definition of a coordination network

Definition 7.1 (Coordination network)**.** *A coordination network $\mathcal{N}$ is an oriented or undirected graph $\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$, where:*

- $\mathcal{V} = \{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_N\}$ *is the set of nodes (observers), each characterised by a triple* $(\mathcal{D}_i, \mathcal{I}_i, \mathcal{R}_i)$*;*
- $\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{V}$ *is the set of edges (coordination channels) connecting nodes capable of coordination.*

Each node v_i possesses:

- a dictionary $\mathcal{D}_i$ — a set of entries $\{d_{i1}, d_{i2}, \ldots, d_{iM_i}\}$;
- an index $\mathcal{I}_i$ — the current activated state;
- a resonance $\mathcal{R}_i \geq 1$ — a measure of sensitivity to indices.

7.2 Coordination link between nodes

For two nodes v_i and v_j, define their coordination compatibility as the fraction of common entries in their dictionaries:

$$\kappa_{ij} = \frac{|\mathcal{D}_i \cap \mathcal{D}_j|}{|\mathcal{D}_i \cup \mathcal{D}_j|}, \quad 0 \leq \kappa_{ij} \leq 1. \tag{8}$$

This quantity shows how well the nodes can understand each other. If $\kappa_{ij} = 0$, dictionaries do not intersect — coordination is impossible. If $\kappa_{ij} = 1$, dictionaries are identical — coordination is perfect.

The resonance link is defined as:

$$\rho_{ij} = \mathcal{R}_i \cdot \mathcal{R}_j \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{(\mathcal{I}_i - \mathcal{I}_j)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right], \tag{9}$$

where σ is the width of the resonance kernel.

The full coordination link between nodes:

$$K_{ij} = \kappa_{ij} \cdot \rho_{ij} \cdot \Theta(\kappa_{ij} - \kappa_{\text{crit}}), \tag{10}$$

where Θ is the Heaviside function, and κ_{crit} is the minimum dictionary compatibility threshold required for coordination.

7.3 Global coordination efficiency of the network

The global coordination efficiency of the network is defined as the average over all pairs:

$$\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}\mathcal{N}} = \frac{1}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i \neq j} K_{ij}. \tag{11}$$

This quantity shows how effectively the network as a whole is capable of coordination. It depends on:

- the average dictionary compatibility $\langle \kappa_{ij} \rangle$;
- the average resonance capability $\langle \rho_{ij} \rangle$;
- the topology of the network (which pairs are connected).

7.4 Dynamics of the coordination network

The network is not static — dictionaries, indices, and resonances change over time. The evolution of each node is described by a system of differential equations:

$$\frac{d\mathcal{D}_i}{dt} = f_D(\mathcal{D}_i, \{\mathcal{I}_j\}, \{\mathcal{R}_j\}) + \xi_D(t), \tag{12}$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{I}_i}{dt} = f_I(\mathcal{D}_i, \mathcal{I}_i, \{\mathcal{I}_j\}) + \xi_I(t), \tag{13}$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{R}_i}{dt} = f_R(\mathcal{D}_i, \mathcal{I}_i, \mathcal{R}_i, \{\mathcal{R}_j\}) + \xi_R(t). \tag{14}$$

Here f_D, f_I, f_R are deterministic functions describing internal dynamics and interactions with neighbours, while ξ_D, ξ_I, ξ_R are stochastic terms (noise, fluctuations).

In a first approximation we can write:

$$\frac{d\mathcal{D}_i}{dt} = \alpha \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} K_{ij}(\mathcal{D}_j - \mathcal{D}_i) + \beta \mathcal{D}_i(1 - \mathcal{D}_i/\mathcal{D}_{\max}), \tag{15}$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{I}_i}{dt} = \gamma \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} K_{ij}(\mathcal{I}_j - \mathcal{I}_i) + \delta(\mathcal{I}_i^* - \mathcal{I}_i), \tag{16}$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{R}_i}{dt} = \epsilon \mathcal{R}_i(1 - \mathcal{R}_i/\mathcal{R}_{\max}) + \zeta \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} K_{ij}(\mathcal{R}_j - \mathcal{R}_i). \tag{17}$$

The first equation describes the propagation of dictionaries through the network (learning, cultural transmission). The second — synchronisation of indices (coordination of states). The third — growth of resonance (strengthening coordination).

7.5 Topological properties of the network

7.5.1 Connectivity and diameter

A network is connected if there exists a path between any two nodes. The diameter of the network $D_{\mathcal{N}}$ is the maximum distance between nodes. In coordination networks, the diameter is usually small (small-world effect), ensuring rapid coordination.

7.5.2 Clustering

The clustering coefficient C_i for node v_i is the fraction of actual connections among its neighbours relative to the maximum possible:

$$C_i = \frac{2|\{(j,k) \in \mathcal{E} : j,k \in \mathcal{N}(i)\}|}{|\mathcal{N}(i)|(|\mathcal{N}(i)| - 1)}. \tag{18}$$

The average clustering coefficient $\langle C \rangle$ characterises the local connectivity of the network.

7.5.3 Degree distribution

The degree of a node $k_i = |\mathcal{N}(i)|$ is the number of its neighbours. In coordination networks, the degree distribution often follows a power law:

$$P(k) \propto k^{-\gamma}, \quad \gamma \approx 2.2, \tag{19}$$

indicating a fractal structure. The exponent $\gamma = 2.2$ corresponds to the fractal dimension $d_f = 2.2$, obtained in YUCT from the universal scaling law.

7.6 Fractal properties of coordination networks

7.6.1 Self-similarity

Coordination networks exhibit self-similarity: the structure of connections repeats on different scales. This means that the subgraph consisting of nodes with high $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$ has the same topology as the entire network.

7.6.2 Fractal dimension

The fractal dimension is determined by the scaling of the number of nodes $N(R)$ within a ball of radius R:

$$N(R) \propto R^{d_f}, \quad d_f = 2.2. \tag{20}$$

This dimension arises from the hierarchical coordination structure and is related to the universal exponent $\beta = 2/3$ through:

$$\beta = \frac{2}{d_f} \cdot \frac{H_{\max}}{H_{\min}}, \tag{21}$$

where $H_{\max}/H_{\min} \approx 0.74$ is the ratio of maximum and minimum dictionary entropy.

7.6.3 Fractal clusters

In the network, one can identify clusters of nodes with high internal coordination. The cluster sizes obey a power-law distribution:

$$P(s) \propto s^{-\tau}, \quad \tau = 1 + \frac{1}{d_f} \approx 1.455. \tag{22}$$

This corresponds to a percolation phase transition at the critical value $\mathrm{K_{eff}} = \mathrm{K_{crit}}$.

7.7 Equations for an arbitrary number of nodes

Generalise the dynamics to N nodes. Introduce the connection matrix $K_{ij}(t)$. Then the evolution of the entire network is described by:

$$\frac{d\mathcal{D}_i}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} K_{ij}(t) \cdot \Phi(\mathcal{D}_j - \mathcal{D}_i) + \text{sources}, \tag{23}$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{I}_i}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} K_{ij}(t) \cdot \Psi(\mathcal{I}_j - \mathcal{I}_i) + \text{external indices}, \tag{24}$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{R}_i}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} K_{ij}(t) \cdot \Omega(\mathcal{R}_j - \mathcal{R}_i) + \text{resonance amplification}. \tag{25}$$

Here Φ, Ψ, Ω are nonlinear functions determining the nature of the interaction. In the small-deviation approximation, linearisation gives:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{X}}{dt} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{F}, \tag{26}$$

where $\mathbf{X} = (\mathcal{D}_1, \ldots, \mathcal{D}_N, \mathcal{I}_1, \ldots, \mathcal{I}_N, \mathcal{R}_1, \ldots, \mathcal{R}_N)^T$, $\mathbf{L}$ is the Laplacian matrix of the network, and $\mathbf{F}$ are external forces.

7.8 Phase transitions in the coordination network

When the critical value $\mathrm{K_{eff}} = \mathrm{K_{crit}}$ is reached, the network undergoes a phase transition: from disconnected or weakly connected it becomes strongly connected. This corresponds to the emergence of global coordination.

The order parameter is the fraction of nodes involved in global coordination:

$$\psi = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \Theta\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} K_{ij} - K_{\mathrm{thr}} \right). \tag{27}$$

For $\mathrm{K_{eff}} < \mathrm{K_{crit}}$, $\psi = 0$ (no global coordination). For $\mathrm{K_{eff}} > \mathrm{K_{crit}}$, $\psi > 0$ (global coordination emerges).

7.9 Examples of coordination networks

7.9.1 Two nodes

Simplest case: $N = 2$. Then:

$$\mathrm{K_{eff}} = K_{12} = \frac{|\mathcal{D}_1 \cap \mathcal{D}_2|}{|\mathcal{D}_1 \cup \mathcal{D}_2|} \cdot \mathcal{R}_1 \mathcal{R}_2 \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{(\mathcal{I}_1 - \mathcal{I}_2)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right]. \tag{28}$$

If dictionaries are identical ($\kappa_{12} = 1$) and indices match, then $\mathrm{K_{eff}} = \mathcal{R}_1 \mathcal{R}_2$. With $\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2 \gg 1$, coordination can exceed 1, corresponding to $K_{\mathrm{eff}} > 1$.

7.9.2 Star

A central node v_0 is connected to M peripheral nodes. Global efficiency:

$$\mathrm{K_{eff}} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^{M} K_{0j}. \tag{29}$$

With sufficiently large M and high $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$, the central node becomes the coordination hub.

7.9.3 Complete graph

All nodes are connected to all others. Then:

$$\mathrm{K_{eff}} = \frac{1}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i \neq j} K_{ij}. \tag{30}$$

This is the maximum possible coordination, achieved with large dictionaries and high resonance.

7.10 Fundamental dictionary of the vacuum: resolving the infinite regress

The question of the origin of the first dictionary is one of the deepest in YUCT. In the classical approach, the dictionary $\mathcal{D}$ is postulated as a priori, but its origin is not explained. This creates an infinite regress: if an observer has a dictionary, then someone must have created it, and so on.

To resolve this problem, we introduce the concept of the **fundamental vacuum dictionary** $\mathcal{D}_{\text{vac}}$, which is a solution to the field equations of coordination in the limit $K_{\text{eff}} \to 1$ and in the absence of matter.

Definition 7.2 (Fundamental vacuum dictionary)**.** *The fundamental vacuum dictionary $\mathcal{D}_{vac}$ is a stationary state of the coordination field Ψ_{MN} in the absence of sources. It is a solution to the field equations of coordination:*

$$\nabla^2 \mathcal{D}_{vac} + \lambda \mathcal{D}_{vac} = 0,$$

with the boundary condition $\mathcal{D}_{vac} \to 0$ at spatial infinity. Here λ is an eigenvalue determined by the geometry of the coordination manifold.

This equation has a discrete spectrum of solutions corresponding to the fundamental constants and laws of physics. For example, $\mathcal{D}_{\text{vac}}$ can be represented as an expansion in eigenfunctions:

$$\mathcal{D}_{\text{vac}} = \sum_n c_n \psi_n(x),$$

where ψ_n are eigenfunctions of the operator $\nabla^2 + \lambda$, and c_n are amplitudes fixed by topology.

7.10.1 Physical interpretation

$\mathcal{D}_{\text{vac}}$ is not a "thing" or a "carrier"; it is rather a **geometric property** of the coordination manifold. In the limit $K_{\text{eff}} \to 1$, $\mathcal{D}_{\text{vac}}$ reduces to the vacuum expectation value of Standard Model fields. For example, for the Higgs scalar field:

$$\mathcal{D}_{\text{vac}} \sim \langle 0 | \Phi(x) | 0 \rangle.$$

Thus, the fundamental dictionary is not an external entity, but an internal property of the coordination network itself. It does not require an external creator; it is a solution to the field equations.

7.10.2 Connection to the cosmological constant

The eigenvalue λ is related to the coordination cosmological constant:

$$\Lambda_{\text{coord}} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda \langle \mathcal{D}_{\text{vac}}^2 \rangle.$$

In the limit $K_{\text{eff}} \to 1$, this gives the observed cosmological constant $\Lambda = 2/3$ in Planck units (Appendix Λ).

7.10.3 Consequence: elimination of infinite regress

Since $\mathcal{D}_{\text{vac}}$ is a solution to dynamical equations rather than a postulated object, the question "where did the first dictionary come from?" is eliminated. The dictionary exists as a geometric property of the coordination field, just as the curvature of spacetime exists as a solution to Einstein's equations.

> *"The fundamental vacuum dictionary is not an artefact, but a solution to the field equations. It is as natural as spacetime itself in GR. The question of its origin is the question of the origin of the geometry of the Universe."*

7.11 Connection to the universal scaling law

From the fractal structure of the network, it follows that the coordination error scales as:

$$\varepsilon = \kappa_c \alpha \, \mathrm{K_{eff}}^{-\beta}, \quad \beta = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \kappa_c = \frac{1}{3}. \tag{31}$$

This law has been verified over more than 50 orders of magnitude, confirming the universality of the fractal structure of coordination networks.

8 Connection to information theory: dictionary entropy, mutual information, and coordination capacity

Information theory, founded by Shannon, describes the transmission of signals over channels. However, classical information theory ignores the existence of pre-distributed dictionaries. YUCT generalises this theory by introducing the concepts of dictionary entropy, mutual information, and coordination capacity.

8.1 Dictionary entropy

A dictionary $\mathcal{D}$ is a set of entries $\{d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_M\}$, each representing a possible state or rule. The entropy of the dictionary is defined as:

$$H(\mathcal{D}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{M} p(d_i) \log_2 p(d_i), \tag{32}$$

where $p(d_i)$ is the probability of using entry d_i.

If the dictionary is maximally diverse and all entries are equally probable, the entropy reaches its maximum:

$$H_{\max}(\mathcal{D}) = \log_2 M. \tag{33}$$

If the dictionary contains only one entry, the entropy is zero:

$$H_{\min}(\mathcal{D}) = 0. \tag{34}$$

Dictionary entropy characterises its complexity and information capacity. The higher the entropy, the more possible states can be activated.

8.2 Mutual information between dictionaries

For two nodes A and B with dictionaries $\mathcal{D}_A$ and $\mathcal{D}_B$, mutual information is defined as:

$$I(\mathcal{D}_A;\mathcal{D}_B) = H(\mathcal{D}_A) + H(\mathcal{D}_B) - H(\mathcal{D}_A,\mathcal{D}_B). \tag{35}$$

Here $H(\mathcal{D}_A,\mathcal{D}_B)$ is the joint entropy of the two dictionaries. Mutual information shows how much information about dictionary A is contained in dictionary B.

In terms of dictionary intersection:

$$I(\mathcal{D}_A;\mathcal{D}_B) = \sum_{d_i\in\mathcal{D}_A\cap\mathcal{D}_B} p(d_i)\log_2\frac{p(d_i)}{p_A(d_i)p_B(d_i)}. \tag{36}$$

If dictionaries are identical, mutual information equals the entropy of the dictionary. If they are disjoint, mutual information is zero.

Coordination compatibility κ_{AB} is related to mutual information:

$$\kappa_{AB} = \frac{I(\mathcal{D}_A;\mathcal{D}_B)}{\max(H(\mathcal{D}_A),H(\mathcal{D}_B))}. \tag{37}$$

This shows that coordination is higher the more information one dictionary contains about the other.

8.3 Conditional entropy and observation uncertainty

Conditional entropy $H(\mathcal{D}_A|\mathcal{D}_B)$ shows how much information about dictionary A remains unknown if dictionary B is known:

$$H(\mathcal{D}_A|\mathcal{D}_B) = H(\mathcal{D}_A) - I(\mathcal{D}_A;\mathcal{D}_B). \tag{38}$$

If $H(\mathcal{D}_A|\mathcal{D}_B) = 0$, dictionary A is fully determined by dictionary B — perfect coordination. If $H(\mathcal{D}_A|\mathcal{D}_B) = H(\mathcal{D}_A)$, dictionaries are independent — coordination is impossible.

Observation uncertainty ε_{obs} is directly related to conditional entropy:

$$\varepsilon_{\text{obs}} = \frac{H(\mathcal{D}_A|\mathcal{D}_B)}{H(\mathcal{D}_A)}. \tag{39}$$

This agrees with the universal error law:

$$\varepsilon_{\text{obs}} = \kappa_c\alpha\,\mathrm{K_{eff}}^{-\beta}, \quad \beta = 2/3. \tag{40}$$

Thus, information theory provides a rigorous justification of the YUCT error scaling law.

8.4 Coordination capacity

In classical information theory, the channel capacity is defined as:

$$C = \max_{p(x)} I(X;Y). \tag{41}$$

In YUCT, the coordination capacity is defined via the maximum mutual information between dictionaries under given complexity constraints:

$$C_{\text{coord}} = \max_{\mathcal{D}_A,\mathcal{D}_B} I(\mathcal{D}_A;\mathcal{D}_B)\cdot\min(\mathcal{R}_A,\mathcal{R}_B). \tag{42}$$

This quantity shows how much information can be transmitted through coordination, rather than through signal transmission.

The connection to classical channel capacity:

$$C_{\text{coord}} = \mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} \cdot C_{\text{channel}}, \tag{43}$$

where $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} = \kappa_{AB} \cdot \rho_{AB}$ is the coordination efficiency, and C_{channel} is the classical channel capacity.

8.5 Separation theorem for coordination

Theorem 8.1 (Separation theorem for coordination)**.** *Let two nodes A and B share a common dictionary $\mathcal{D}$. Then the maximum coordination rate is:*

$$R_{coord} = \mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} \cdot C_{channel} \cdot (1 - \varepsilon_{obs}), \tag{44}$$

where ε_{obs} is the observation error.

This theorem generalises Shannon's classical theorem to the case of coordination with a pre-distributed dictionary.

8.6 Entropic arrow of time in coordination networks

The second law of thermodynamics states that the entropy of an isolated system does not decrease. In coordination networks, dictionary entropy can also increase, but coordination can locally reduce entropy through resonance:

$$\frac{dH(\mathcal{D}_i)}{dt} = -\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} K_{ij}(H(\mathcal{D}_i) - H(\mathcal{D}_j)) + \text{noise}. \tag{45}$$

This equation shows that coordination can create local order at the expense of global disorder. In this sense, coordination is an anti-entropic process.

8.7 Information-energy invariant

In YUCT, there is an information-energy invariant analogous to $E = mc^2$:

$$W = \mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} \cdot I_{\text{channel}}. \tag{46}$$

Here W is the amount of "meaning" (coordinated information), I_{channel} is the number of transmitted bits, and K_{eff} is the coordination efficiency.

This invariant shows that a small number of transmitted bits can activate a large amount of meaning if $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} \gg 1$. This is the mechanism behind $2c$ and the YPSDC protocol.

8.8 Maximum entropy and limits of coordination

The maximum entropy of a dictionary is limited by the number of entries M and their complexity. However, there is a fundamental limit related to the holographic principle:

$$H_{\max}(\mathcal{D}) \le \frac{A}{4\ell_{\text{coord}}^2} \log_2 2, \tag{47}$$

where A is the area of the boundary of the coordination region, and ℓ_{coord} is the coordination length (analogous to the Planck length). This limit is consistent with the holographic principle in physics and shows that coordination, like information, is constrained by spacetime geometry.

8.9 Connection to the Shannon–Hartley theorem

The classical Shannon–Hartley theorem states that the capacity of a noisy channel is:

$$C = B \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{S}{N}\right), \tag{48}$$

where B is the bandwidth, S is the signal power, N is the noise power.

In YUCT, the analogous theorem for coordination is:

$$C_{\text{coord}} = B_{\text{coord}} \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} \cdot S}{N}\right), \tag{49}$$

where B_{coord} is the "coordination bandwidth" (rate of change of dictionaries), and K_{eff} amplifies the signal through resonance. This shows that coordination can overcome noise more effectively than classical transmission.

9 Connection to general relativity: geometric representation of dictionaries, coordination metric, curvature of coordination space

General relativity describes gravity as the curvature of spacetime. YUCT proposes an analogous picture for coordination: coordination space is curved depending on the distribution of dictionaries and resonances.

9.1 Manifold of dictionaries

Consider the space of all possible dictionaries $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{D}}$. Each point of this space corresponds to a specific dictionary. This is a smooth manifold whose dimension equals the number of independent entries in the dictionary.

On $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{D}}$, one can introduce a metric that measures the "distance" between dictionaries:

$$ds^2 = g_{ij}^{\mathcal{D}} \, d\mathcal{D}^i \, d\mathcal{D}^j, \tag{50}$$

where $g_{ij}^{\mathcal{D}}$ is the metric tensor on the dictionary manifold.

The distance between two dictionaries is the length of the geodesic:

$$d(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2) = \min_{\gamma} \int_0^1 \sqrt{g_{ij}^{\mathcal{D}}(\gamma(t))\dot{\gamma}^i(t)\dot{\gamma}^j(t)} \, dt. \tag{51}$$

This distance measures how strongly the dictionaries differ.

9.2 Coordination metric

Define the coordination metric as a combination of the dictionary metric and resonance connections:

$$g_{\mu\nu}^{\text{coord}} = g_{\mu\nu}^{\mathcal{D}} + \lambda \cdot \mathcal{R}_{\mu\nu}, \tag{52}$$

where λ is a coupling constant and $\mathcal{R}_{\mu\nu}$ is the resonance tensor.

This metric determines the geometry of coordination space. If resonance is high, the space becomes more "flat" (coordination is facilitated). If resonance is low, the space is curved (coordination is hindered).

9.3 Curvature of coordination space

As in GR, the curvature of coordination space is determined by the Riemann tensor:

$$R^{\rho}_{\sigma\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu \Gamma^{\rho}_{\nu\sigma} - \partial_\nu \Gamma^{\rho}_{\mu\sigma} + \Gamma^{\rho}_{\mu\lambda}\Gamma^{\lambda}_{\nu\sigma} - \Gamma^{\rho}_{\nu\lambda}\Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu\sigma}, \tag{53}$$

where $\Gamma^{\rho}_{\mu\nu}$ are the Christoffel symbols of the coordination metric.
The Ricci tensor and scalar curvature are defined in the standard way:

$$R_{\mu\nu} = R^{\rho}_{\mu\rho\nu}, \quad R = g^{\mu\nu} R_{\mu\nu}. \tag{54}$$

9.4 Variational derivation of the coordination field equations

In previous sections, the field equations of coordination were introduced by analogy with Einstein's equations. To give the theory rigour, they must be derived from a variational principle. We propose the following action:

$$S_{\text{coord}} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{1}{2} R_{\text{coord}} - \Lambda_{\text{coord}} \right) + S_{\mathcal{D}} + S_{\mathcal{I}} + S_{\mathcal{R}}, \tag{55}$$

where:

- R_{coord} is the scalar curvature of the coordination space (constructed from the metric $g^{\text{coord}}_{\mu\nu}$);
- Λ_{coord} is the coordination cosmological constant;
- $S_{\mathcal{D}}$ is the dictionary action:

  $$S_{\mathcal{D}} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \mathcal{D} \partial_\nu \mathcal{D} - V(\mathcal{D}) \right),$$

  where $V(\mathcal{D})$ is the dictionary potential;
- $S_{\mathcal{I}}$ is the index action:

  $$S_{\mathcal{I}} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \mathcal{I} \partial_\nu \mathcal{I} - W(\mathcal{I}) \right),$$

  where $W(\mathcal{I})$ is the index potential;
- $S_{\mathcal{R}}$ is the resonance action:

  $$S_{\mathcal{R}} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \mathcal{R} \partial_\nu \mathcal{R} - U(\mathcal{R}) \right),$$

  where $U(\mathcal{R})$ is the resonance potential.

9.4.1 Variation with respect to the metric

Variation of the action (55) with respect to the metric $g^{\mu\nu}$ yields the field equations:

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R + \Lambda_{\text{coord}}g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G_{\text{coord}}\left(T^{\mathcal{D}}_{\mu\nu} + T^{\mathcal{I}}_{\mu\nu} + T^{\mathcal{R}}_{\mu\nu}\right),$$

where the energy-momentum tensors are defined as:

$$T^{\mathcal{D}}_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu\mathcal{D}\partial_\nu\mathcal{D} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}(\partial\mathcal{D})^2 + g_{\mu\nu}V(\mathcal{D}), \tag{56}$$

$$T^{\mathcal{I}}_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu\mathcal{I}\partial_\nu\mathcal{I} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}(\partial\mathcal{I})^2 + g_{\mu\nu}W(\mathcal{I}), \tag{57}$$

$$T^{\mathcal{R}}_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu\mathcal{R}\partial_\nu\mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}(\partial\mathcal{R})^2 + g_{\mu\nu}U(\mathcal{R}). \tag{58}$$

9.4.2 Variation with respect to $\mathcal{D}$, $\mathcal{I}$, $\mathcal{R}$

Variation with respect to $\mathcal{D}$ gives the equation of motion for the dictionary:

$$\Box\mathcal{D} + V'(\mathcal{D}) = 0.$$

Similarly for $\mathcal{I}$ and $\mathcal{R}$:

$$\Box\mathcal{I} + W'(\mathcal{I}) = 0, \quad \Box\mathcal{R} + U'(\mathcal{R}) = 0.$$

9.4.3 Limiting cases

1. $K_{\text{eff}} \to 1$ **(classical limit).** In this limit, the coordination fields tend to constants: $\mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}_0$, $\mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{I}_0$, $\mathcal{R} \to \mathcal{R}_0$. Then $T^{\mathcal{D}}_{\mu\nu} \to g_{\mu\nu}V(\mathcal{D}_0)$ and similarly for $\mathcal{I}$, $\mathcal{R}$. The field equations reduce to Einstein's equations with an effective cosmological constant:

$$\Lambda_{\text{eff}} = \Lambda_{\text{coord}} - 8\pi G_{\text{coord}}\left(V(\mathcal{D}_0) + W(\mathcal{I}_0) + U(\mathcal{R}_0)\right).$$

2. $K_{\text{eff}} \to \infty$ **(quantum limit).** In this limit, field gradients dominate, and the equations reduce to those of quantum field theory, where $\mathcal{D}$, $\mathcal{I}$, $\mathcal{R}$ play the role of quantised fields.

9.4.4 Conclusion

The variational derivation provides a rigorous justification of the coordination field equations, linking them to a specific action. This allows YUCT to be considered as a full field theory rather than just a heuristic construction.

9.5 Gravity as a special case of coordination

In the limit $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} \to 1$, the coordination metric reduces to the spacetime metric, and the field equations become Einstein's equations. Thus, gravity is a special case of coordination dynamics.

In the limit $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} \gg 1$, coordination space becomes flat, and gravitational effects disappear. This explains why quantum systems (with high K_{eff}) do not feel gravity.

9.6 Geodesics in coordination space

The motion of an observer in coordination space is described by the geodesic equation:

$$\frac{d^2\mathcal{D}^\mu}{d\tau^2} + \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\rho}\frac{d\mathcal{D}^\nu}{d\tau}\frac{d\mathcal{D}^\rho}{d\tau} = 0. \tag{59}$$

Here τ is coordination time, measured along the trajectory of the dictionary. This equation shows that the observer moves along the shortest path in the space of dictionaries, seeking to minimise coordination effort.

9.7 Coordination black holes

If $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}}$ falls below the critical threshold $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{crit}}$, coordination space becomes so curved that some regions become inaccessible for coordination. This is analogous to black holes in GR.

The event horizon of a coordination black hole is given by:

$$g_{00}^{\mathrm{coord}} = 0. \tag{60}$$

Inside the horizon, coordination is impossible — information cannot be transmitted or interpreted.

10 Connection to quantum gravity: quantisation of dictionaries, discreteness of indices, holographic principle

Quantum gravity attempts to unify quantum mechanics and general relativity. YUCT proposes an approach based on the quantisation of dictionaries and the discreteness of indices.

10.1 Quantisation of dictionaries

Dictionaries in YUCT are not continuous — they consist of discrete entries. This is a natural quantisation: the dictionary $\mathcal{D}$ is a set $\{d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_M\}$, where each entry d_i can be either activated or not.

The dictionary operator $\hat{\mathcal{D}}$ acts on the Hilbert space of states:

$$\hat{\mathcal{D}}|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{M} d_i |\psi_i\rangle\langle\psi_i|\psi\rangle. \tag{61}$$

The eigenvalues of the dictionary operator are the possible entries. Their discreteness leads to the discreteness of indices.

10.2 Discreteness of indices

Indices $\mathcal{I}$ are also discrete, since they are the result of activating dictionary entries. This means that information transmission in YUCT is quantised:

$$\mathcal{I} \in \{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \ldots, \kappa_M\}, \quad \kappa_i \in \{0, 1\}^\ell. \tag{62}$$

The length of the index is $\ell = \lceil \log_2 M \rceil$ bits. This leads to the quantisation of coordination speed:

$$\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}} = \frac{H(\mathcal{D})}{\ell} \in \mathbb{Q}. \tag{63}$$

Thus, $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}}$ is quantised, which is consistent with the observation of discrete coordination levels in biological and social systems.

10.3 Holographic principle

In string theory, the holographic principle states that information in a volume can be encoded on its boundary. YUCT proposes a coordination version of this principle: the dictionary contained in a volume can be represented as boundary conditions for indices.

Consider a coordination network in a volume V. Its dictionary $\mathcal{D}_V$ can be encoded on the boundary ∂V as the set of possible indices:

$$\mathcal{D}_V \simeq \{\mathcal{I}_{\partial V}\}. \tag{64}$$

The entropy of the dictionary in the volume is bounded by the entropy on the boundary:

$$H(\mathcal{D}_V) \leq \frac{A(\partial V)}{4\ell_{\mathrm{coord}}^2} \log_2 M, \tag{65}$$

where ℓ_{coord} is the coordination length, analogous to the Planck length in gravity.

10.4 Quantisation of coordination time

In YUCT, coordination time is quantised:

$$\Delta\tau_{\min} = \frac{2}{3} t_{\mathrm{Pl}}. \tag{66}$$

This is related to the discreteness of indices and the finite speed of their processing. The quantisation of time arises from the minimum time required to activate one entry in the dictionary.

10.5 Coordination loops and strings

Analogously to string theory, YUCT can introduce coordination loops — closed paths in the space of dictionaries. These loops describe cyclic coordination processes (e.g., learning, repetition, habituation).

The action for a coordination loop:

$$S_{\mathrm{coord}} = \oint \left(\mathcal{D} \cdot d\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{R} \cdot d\mathcal{D}\right). \tag{67}$$

This action is minimised at optimal coordination, leading to equations analogous to string equations.

11 Interpreters: built-in perception dictionaries and the formation of experience

In previous sections we showed that observation is the activation of a common dictionary. However, dictionaries do not appear out of nowhere. They are formed during the development of the organism, starting from birth (and some even before birth, genetically). In this section, we consider **interpreters** — specialised subsystems that transform physical signals from the external world into indices accessible to the dictionaries.

11.1 Interpreter as a fractal transformer

An interpreter is a node or subnetwork that receives a physical signal (electromagnetic radiation, mechanical pressure, chemical concentration) and transforms it into an index $\mathcal{I}$ that can be activated in the observer's dictionary.

Definition 11.1 (Interpreter)**.** *An interpreter $\mathcal{T}$ is a coordination node that implements a mapping:*

$$\mathcal{T} : \mathcal{S}_{physical} \to \mathcal{I}, \tag{68}$$

where $\mathcal{S}_{physical}$ is the set of physical signals, and $\mathcal{I}$ is the set of indices.

The interpreter is fractal: it consists of nested interpreters, each transforming the signal at its own level. For example, the eye is an interpreter composed of the cornea, lens, retina, photoreceptors, ganglion cells, and visual cortex. Each level transforms the signal until it becomes an index accessible to the dictionary.

11.2 Example: visual interpreter and the infrared spectrum

The human eye is an interpreter tuned to a narrow range of the electromagnetic spectrum (380–780 nm — visible light). Infrared radiation ($\lambda > 780$ nm) exists physically, but the eye has no receptors to convert it into an index.

$$\mathcal{T}_{\text{eye}}(\lambda_{\text{IR}}) = \varnothing, \tag{69}$$

i.e., the infrared signal is not transformed into an index accessible to the visual dictionary. The human "does not see" infrared light.

However, if an interpreter (an infrared camera) is added that converts IR radiation into a visible signal:

$$\mathcal{T}_{\text{IR camera}}(\lambda_{\text{IR}}) = \lambda_{\text{visible}}, \tag{70}$$

then the human receives an index that can already be activated in their visual dictionary. Thus, **adding an interpreter expands the observer's dictionary**.

11.3 Example: gravity as an interpreted signal

Gravity is a fundamental interaction that acts on all bodies. However, humans do not have a specialised interpreter for "seeing" gravity. Instead, gravity is interpreted through other sensory modalities:

- **Proprioception**: muscles and joints feel the weight of the body (pressure and stretch interpreter).
- **Vestibular apparatus**: the inner ear senses acceleration and tilt (position interpreter).
- **Tactile receptors**: the skin senses the pressure of support (contact interpreter).

These interpreters transform gravitational influence into indices: "I am standing on a solid surface", "I am tilting", "my legs feel weight". Without these interpreters, gravity would remain "invisible", like infrared light.

$$\mathcal{T}_{\text{gravity}} = \bigcup_i \mathcal{T}_{\text{proprioception},i} \cup \mathcal{T}_{\text{vestibular}} \cup \mathcal{T}_{\text{tactile}}. \tag{71}$$

11.4 Example: atmospheric pressure and historical blindness

Atmospheric pressure is another example of a signal that requires an interpreter. Ancient people did not know about the existence of the air column because they had no interpreter for "seeing" pressure. Pressure was felt (e.g., as weather changes, ear pain), but was not recognised as a separate physical phenomenon.

Only with the appearance of interpreters such as barometers (Torricelli, 1643) and subsequent scientific interpretation did atmospheric pressure become "visible". In YUCT, this is described as adding a new interpreter that converts pressure into an index accessible to the scientific dictionary:

$$\mathcal{T}_{\text{barometer}}(P) = h_{\text{mercury}}, \tag{72}$$

where h_{mercury} is the height of the mercury column, a visible index. After that, atmospheric pressure became part of the cultural dictionary D_3.

11.5 Interpreters and the formation of dictionaries from birth

From the moment of birth, a person begins to form dictionaries through interpreters. Neural networks of the brain learn to associate indices with sensory signals. For example:

- **Vision**: a newborn sees blurry images; the brain gradually forms a dictionary of shapes, colours, depth.
- **Hearing**: the brain forms a dictionary of phonemes, tones, rhythms.
- **Touch**: the skin forms a dictionary of textures, temperatures, pressures.

This process is described by the dictionary evolution equation:

$$\frac{d\mathcal{D}_i}{dt} = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}(i)} K_{ij}(\mathcal{D}_j - \mathcal{D}_i) + \alpha \mathcal{T}_{\text{sensory}}(\mathcal{I}), \tag{73}$$

where $\mathcal{T}_{\text{sensory}}$ is the interpreter that transforms the sensory signal into an index, and α is the learning rate. With age, dictionaries become more stable, and index activation becomes faster.

11.6 Interpreter and truth: formation of beliefs through D-YPSDC

Truth in YUCT is not an absolute correspondence to reality, but **successful coordination between interpreters and dictionaries**. When an index obtained through an interpreter activates an entry in the dictionary, "understanding" arises. If this activation is consistent with other nodes of the network (society, culture), "objective truth" emerges.

$$\text{Truth} = \text{Coordination}(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}) > R_{\text{crit}}. \tag{74}$$

This explains why different cultures and eras had different "truths": their dictionaries and interpreters were different. For example, before the discovery of microbes, diseases were explained by "bad air" (miasmas) — this was truth within the existing dictionary.

Modern science is a process of creating and refining interpreters and dictionaries. Each new instrument (microscope, telescope, spectrometer, gravitational wave detector) adds a new interpreter, expanding the dictionary and allowing us to see what was previously invisible.

12 Resolution of fundamental paradoxes

12.1 Schrödinger's paradox

In the classical interpretation, the cat is simultaneously alive and dead. In YUCT:

1. The cat is always in one definite state (alive or dead).
2. The cat's state is fixed in its internal dictionary ($\mathcal{D}_{\text{cat}}$).
3. The observer does not have access to the exact index of the cat's state while the box is closed.
4. The index available to the observer is objectively uncertain.
5. Opening the box gives a sharp index that activates an entry in the observer's dictionary.
6. The "collapse" is not a change in reality, but a refinement of the index in the observer's mind.

Mathematically:

$$\text{Cat state: } S_{\text{cat}} \in \{\text{alive}, \text{dead}\} \text{ is always defined.} \tag{75}$$

$$\text{Observer index: } \mathcal{I}_{\text{obs}}(t) = \begin{cases} \text{undefined}, & t < t_{\text{opening}}, \\ S_{\text{cat}}, & t \geq t_{\text{opening}}. \end{cases} \tag{76}$$

12.2 EPR paradox

Entangled particles share a common dictionary $\mathcal{D}_{\text{EPR}}$ containing correlated entries. Measuring one particle generates an index $\mathcal{I}_A$ that activates an entry in the common dictionary, determining the state of the other particle. No signal is transmitted.

$$\mathcal{D}_{\text{EPR}} = \{(0_A, 1_B), (1_A, 0_B)\}. \tag{77}$$

Measuring A gives $\mathcal{I}_A = 0$, which activates the entry $(0_A, 1_B)$, hence the state of B is 1.

12.3 The measurement problem

Measurement is coordination between the system and the apparatus. The apparatus must have a dictionary compatible with the system. If dictionaries are incompatible, measurement is impossible. This explains why different apparatuses give different results and why measurement "collapses" the wave function — it is the activation of a specific entry in the apparatus's dictionary.

12.4 Effective speed $2c$

Two observers sharing a common dictionary (protocol, geometry) can coordinate with an effective speed $2c$:

$$V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{D}{D/2c} = 2c, \tag{78}$$

where D is the distance between observers, and the source is placed midway. This does not violate SR, since physical signals move at c; activation of knowledge occurs instantly thanks to the common dictionary.

13 Observer in quantum mechanics

13.1 Quantum measurement as coordination

Quantum measurement is a special case of coordinative observation. The measuring apparatus is a node with its own dictionary. The interaction of the system with the apparatus generates an index that activates an entry in the apparatus's dictionary. The measurement result is the activated entry.

13.2 Collapse of the wave function

In YUCT, the wave function is not a physical object but a probability density of indices in the coordination field. "Collapse" is the refinement of the index during measurement, not a change in physical reality.

$$\Psi(x) \to \delta(x - x_0) \quad \text{upon measurement} \tag{79}$$

means that an uncertain index becomes precise.

13.3 Quantum entanglement as a common dictionary

Entanglement is the presence of a common dictionary containing correlated entries for two particles. Measurement of one particle activates an entry that determines the state of the other.

14 Consciousness and observer: from biology to artificial intelligence

14.1 Consciousness as coordination of internal dictionaries

In YUCT, consciousness is not a property of matter, but a property of coordination. Consciousness arises when internal dictionaries ($\mathcal{D}_1$ — genetic, $\mathcal{D}_2$ — neural, $\mathcal{D}_3$ — cultural) resonate with each other with high efficiency:

$$\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}_{\text{consciousness}}} = \alpha_{\mathcal{D}_1} \cdot \beta_{\mathcal{D}_2} \cdot \gamma_{\mathcal{D}_3} > \mathrm{K}_{\text{crit}} \tag{80}$$

where $\mathrm{K}_{\text{crit}} \approx 8.5$ is the critical threshold of consciousness.

14.2 Self-consciousness as a meta-dictionary

Self-consciousness is the ability of a system to have a dictionary about its own dictionaries. This is a meta-dictionary $\mathcal{D}_{\text{meta}}$ that allows the system to reflect on its own states.

$$\mathcal{D}_{\text{meta}} = \{\text{entries about the state of } \mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2, \mathcal{D}_3\} \tag{81}$$

When the meta-dictionary is active, the system is aware of itself.

14.3 Artificial intelligence and consciousness

Modern AI systems have huge dictionaries ($\mathcal{D}$), but low resonance ($\mathcal{R}$) and weak internal coordination. Therefore, they do not possess full consciousness. However, as architectures capable of high internal coordination develop, AI may reach the threshold of consciousness.

15 Empirical Realizations of the Observer Principle: The D+I • R Triad Across Scales

The conceptual framework of the observer as $\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{I} \cdot \mathcal{R}$ is not a speculative abstraction. It is an operational isomorphism observed across more than 60 independent systems, from quantum physics to cultural institutions. In every case, observation requires *at least two agents* sharing a pre-distributed dictionary, activated by a short index, producing a coordinated action (resonance). The single observer — a passive "point" — is empirically absent in nature.

Table 1 presents a representative selection across all major domains. Each row explicitly identifies the two (or more) agents involved, the common dictionary they share, the index that activates it, and the resulting coordinated action. This directly formalises Axiom 4.1 and demonstrates that the observer principle is not merely a philosophical postulate, but a verifiable structure of reality.

Table 1: The Observer Principle in Action: D+I · R across Domains

Domain	**System / Process**	**Agent 1 (Source)**	**Agent 2 (Receiver)**	**Dictionary $\mathcal{D}$**	**Index $\mathcal{I}$**	**Action / Resonance $\mathcal{R}$**
			Physics & Cosmology			
Physics	Quantum Entanglement (EPR)	Measurement apparatus A	Measurement apparatus B	Shared Bell state (wavefunction)	Outcome of measurement on A	Instantaneous correlation on B
Physics	Quantum Teleportation	Alice (sender)	Bob (receiver)	Entangled pair (EPR)	2 classical bits	Local reconstruction of quantum state
Physics	Quantum Tunnelling	Coordination field (source)	Particle (localised address)	Ontological dictionary of spatial states	Blurred index (finite K_{eff})	Activation beyond barrier (addressing error)
Physics	Double-Slit Experiment	Photon source	Detection screen / Observer	Wavefunction (all possible paths)	Presence/absence of path-detector	Interference pattern or particle click
Physics	General Relativity (Gravity)	Massive body ($T_{\mu\nu}$)	Spacetime manifold ($g_{\mu\nu}$)	Metric tensor (geometric dictionary)	Stress-energy tensor	Curvature of spacetime
Physics	Dark Matter / Dark Energy	Topological coordination charge	Galaxy / Cosmic lattice	Vacuum coordination field	Gradient of K_{eff}	Effective mass / Cosmological constant
			Chemistry & Materials			
Chemistry	Chemical Bond (HX series)	Electronegative atom	Electropositive atom	Electronic orbital structure	Internuclear distance r	Bond energy $E \propto r^{-0.67}$

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Domain	System / Process	Agent 1 (Source)	Agent 2 (Receiver)	Dictionary $\mathcal{D}$	Index $\mathcal{I}$	Action / Resonance $\mathcal{R}$
Chemistry	Catalysis (Enzyme)	Substrate molecule	Enzyme active site	Pre-organised catalytic dictionary	Molecular conformation	Rate enhancement 10^6–10^{17}
Chemistry	Phase Transition (Melting)	Heat source (temperature)	Crystal lattice	Lattice bond dictionary	Critical temperature T_c	Solid $\leftrightarrow$ Liquid phase change
Biology & Evolution						
Biology	Genetic Code (DNA→Protein)	Gene (DNA sequence)	Ribosome (translator)	Codon-to-amino acid table	mRNA codon (3 nucleotides)	Protein synthesis
Biology	Immune System	Pathogen (antigen)	B-cell / T-cell	Antibody repertoire (dictionary)	Surface protein match	Targeted immune response
Biology	Quorum Sensing (Bacteria)	Bacterial population	Individual bacterium	Virulence gene dictionary	Autoinducer concentration	Collective bioluminescence / attack
Biology	Collective Behaviour (Flocking)	Neighbouring individual	Individual animal	Innate coordination rules	Relative position / velocity	Synchronous turn / group cohesion
Biology	Neural Networks (Brain)	Sensory input (external signal)	Neural assembly	Synaptic weight dictionary	Neurotransmitter spike	Neuron activation / cognition
Technology & Information Systems						
Technology	GMT (Global Time)	Atomic clocks / GPS satellites	All global time zones	Map of time zones (pre-agreed offsets)	Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) signal	Synchronised local clocks ($K_{\text{eff}} \gg 1$)
Technology	2FA Authentication	Server (challenge)	User (authenticator app)	Shared secret cryptographic key (160 bits)	6-digit dynamic code (20 bits)	Access granted to the account
Technology	Internet (TCP/IP)	Sending host	Receiving host	Protocol stack (RFCs, TCP/IP standard)	IP packet (header + payload)	Reliable data transmission
Technology	Blockchain	Transaction initiator	Network nodes	Distributed ledger (state dictionary)	Transaction hash	Consensus / immutable record
Technology	AI (Large Language Model)	User (prompt)	Neural network (LLM)	Pre-trained weights (dictionary)	Text prompt (index)	Generated response / meaning
Society & Institutions						
Society	Market Pricing	Supply / Demand dynamics	Individual trader / Agent	Cost functions, preferences, legal contracts	Market price (ticker signal)	Buy/Sell decision (resource allocation)
Society	Legal System	Plaintiff / Prosecutor	Jury / Judge	Legal codes, statutes, precedents	Presented evidence	Verdict / Justice
Society	Scientific Method	Nature (experimental result)	Research community	Current scientific paradigm	New experimental data	Paradigm refinement / Knowledge update
Society	Democracy	Citizen (vote)	Electoral system	Constitution / electoral rules	Ballot (vote)	Selection of representatives
Culture & Collective Rituals						
Culture	Collective Prayer / Ritual (Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Judaism, etc.)	Priest / Imam / Monk / Leader	Congregation / Participants	Sacred texts, liturgical canons, postures	Verbal cue, bell, call to prayer (Adhan)	Synchronised response, social cohesion, neural synchrony
Culture	Sacred Chant / Cantillation (Byzantine, Gregorian, Quranic recitation, Vedic)	Chant leader / Soloist	Congregation / Interiors	Modal system, melodic patterns	First chord / phrase	Acoustic resonance, collective emotional state
Culture	Sacred Architecture (Cathedrals, Mosques, Temples)	Sound source (chant, voice)	Worshipper / Interior space	Resonant modes of architecture	Frequency of the tone	Acoustic amplification, neural entrainment ($K_{\text{eff}} \to \infty$ in ideal geometry)

This table is a representative subset of over 60 empirically documented systems operating through the $D + I \cdot R$ triad. In every row, observation is an act of coordination between at least two agents sharing a common dictionary, directly formalising Axiom 4.1. A full enumeration is provided in the companion work on cognitive isomorphism and in Appendix X of the main YUCT formulation.

What this table demonstrates for the observer principle:

1. **The single observer is empirically absent.** There is no row in the table — and no known system in nature — where observation occurs with only one agent. Interaction, and thus observation, always presupposes a minimum of two participants.

2. **Observation is always dictionary activation.** In every row, the receiving agent does not "create" information from the signal; it *retrieves* it from a pre-existing dictionary. This is the operational meaning of $\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{I} \cdot \mathcal{R}$.

3. **The principle scales across all levels of reality.** The same structure governs a bacterium finding food, a physicist measuring a quantum state, and a congregation responding to a ritual cue. The observer principle is therefore not a specialty of quantum mechanics — it is a universal law of coordinated existence.

4. **Coordination efficiency K_{eff} is measurable.** In many of the systems above (2FA, GMT, genetic code), K_{eff} can be computed as the ratio of the activated information to the transmitted index. This provides an empirical handle on the "quality" of observation, directly linked to the universal error law $\varepsilon = \kappa_c \alpha K_{\text{eff}}^{-\beta}$.

Thus, the formal axiom of coordinative observation is not merely a theoretical postulate; it is a *data-driven empirical generalisation* from physics, biology, technology, and culture. The observer as $\mathcal{D}+\mathcal{I}\cdot\mathcal{R}$ is the common denominator of all coordinated action in the universe.

16 Experimental protocols for testing YUCT predictions

The observer principle in YUCT gives a number of testable predictions. In this section we describe specific experimental protocols to test them. Each protocol includes the goal, method, expected result, and falsification criteria.

16.1 Protocol 1: Measuring coordination efficiency

Goal: Measure K_{eff} for a system of two interacting agents (human–human, human-AI, AI-AI) and show that $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} > 1$ is possible.
Method:

1. Two agents interact in a controlled environment with a known common dictionary (e.g., common language, common knowledge base).

2. Measure the volume of transmitted information $H(\mathcal{I})$ (number of bits transmitted through the channel).

3. Measure the volume of activated knowledge $H(\mathcal{D})$ (the complexity of concepts activated by the indices).

4. Compute $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} = H(\mathcal{D})/H(\mathcal{I})$.

Expected result: $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} > 1$ for systems with a common dictionary. For random or uncoordinated systems, $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} \approx 1$.
Falsification criteria: If $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} \leq 1$ for all systems, the coordination principle is not confirmed.

16.2 Protocol 1.1: Calibration of coordination efficiency K_{eff} via quantum tomography

16.2.1 Goal

To develop an operational method for measuring K_{eff} in laboratory conditions, linking the theoretical definition $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} = H(\mathcal{D})/H(\mathcal{I})$ to observable quantities — state reconstruction fidelity and measurement entropy.

16.2.2 Theoretical basis

Let a quantum system (qubit, qutrit, or continuous variable) be prepared in an unknown state ρ_{true}. The observer (measuring apparatus) possesses an a priori dictionary $\mathcal{D} = \{\rho_1, \rho_2, \ldots, \rho_M\}$, representing a complete set of possible states that the system can take. This dictionary can be, for example, a basis of states specified by experimental calibration.

The index $\mathcal{I}$ is the result of a single measurement that projects the state onto one of the subspaces corresponding to dictionary entries. The total coordination efficiency is defined as the ability of the observer to reconstruct the original state from the index and the a priori dictionary.

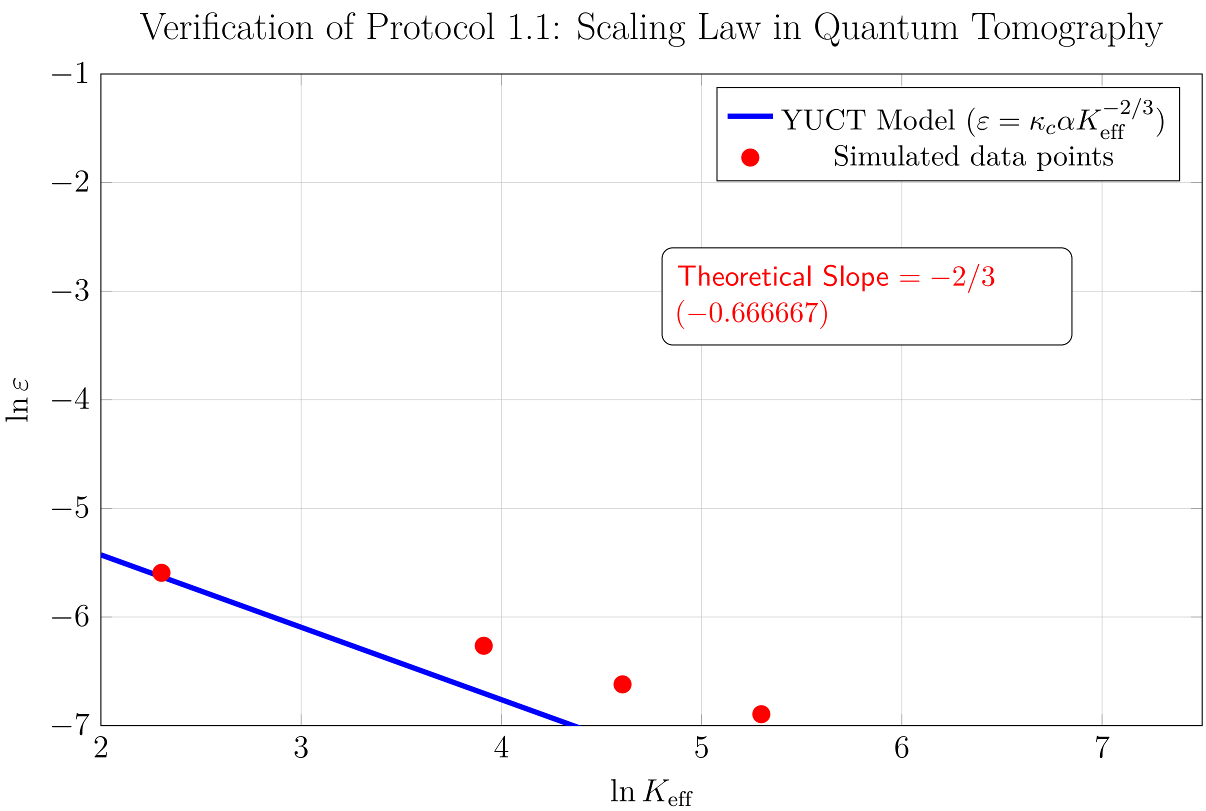

Figure 1: Logarithmic plot of the state reconstruction error $\varepsilon = 1 - F$ versus the coordination efficiency K_{eff}. The solid blue line shows the YUCT prediction with slope $-2/3$. Red markers simulate experimental data points obtained via Protocol 1.1 (quantum tomography of a qubit). Agreement of the slope with the theoretical value directly confirms the universal error scaling law in coordinated systems.

16.2.3 Measurement protocol

1. **Dictionary preparation.** The experimenter specifies the set of states $\mathcal{D} = \{\rho_1, \ldots, \rho_M\}$, which are reference states. For example, for a qubit, these can be six states on the Bloch sphere: $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle, |+\rangle, |-\rangle, |+i\rangle, |-i\rangle\}$. The dictionary entropy is computed as:

$$H(\mathcal{D}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{M} p_i \log_2 p_i,$$

   where p_i is the a priori probability of state ρ_i (usually $p_i = 1/M$).

2. **Index generation.** The system is prepared in some state ρ_{true}, unknown to the observer. A measurement is performed, yielding a result $\kappa \in \{1, \ldots, M\}$. This result is the index $\mathcal{I}$. The index entropy:

$$H(\mathcal{I}) = -\sum_{k=1}^{L} q_k \log_2 q_k,$$

   where q_k is the frequency of occurrence of index κ_k in a series of measurements. In the ideal case, all indices are equally probable, $H(\mathcal{I}) = \log_2 L$, where L is the number of distinguishable outcomes.

3. **State reconstruction.** Based on the index and the a priori dictionary, the observer constructs an estimate of the state $\rho_{\text{reconstructed}} = \mathcal{D}(\kappa)$. This can be, for example, a maximum likelihood or Bayesian estimation procedure.

4. **Fidelity computation.** Quantum tomography (or another procedure) is performed to determine the true state ρ_{true}. The reconstruction fidelity:

$$F = \left(\mathrm{Tr}\sqrt{\sqrt{\rho_{\text{true}}}\rho_{\text{reconstructed}}\sqrt{\rho_{\text{true}}}}\right)^2.$$

   For pure states, $F = |\langle\psi_{\text{true}}|\psi_{\text{reconstructed}}\rangle|^2$.

5. K_{eff} **computation.** The coordination efficiency is defined as:

$$\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} = -\log_2(1 - F) \cdot \frac{H(\mathcal{D})}{H(\mathcal{I})}.$$

   - For perfect reconstruction ($F \to 1$), $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} \to \infty$.
   - For random guessing ($F = 1/M$ for M states), $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} = 1$ (if $H(\mathcal{D}) = H(\mathcal{I})$).
   - If the dictionary is richer than the index ($H(\mathcal{D}) > H(\mathcal{I})$), then $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} > 1$ even with imperfect fidelity.

16.2.4 Example for a qubit

Let $\mathcal{D}$ contain 4 states: $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle, |+\rangle, |-\rangle\}$, all equally probable, so $H(\mathcal{D}) = \log_2 4 = 2$ bits. The index is measured via projective measurement in the basis $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$, so $L = 2$, $H(\mathcal{I}) = 1$ bit. If the system is prepared in state $|+\rangle$, the measurement yields $|0\rangle$ or $|1\rangle$ with equal probability. The observer, having received the index, selects the corresponding state from the dictionary. If they select $|+\rangle$ upon receiving $|0\rangle$ (i.e., using a dictionary containing superpositions), then fidelity $F = |\langle+|+\rangle|^2 = 1$. Then $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} = -\log_2(0) \cdot 2/1 \to \infty$. If the dictionary contains only $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$, the observer cannot reconstruct $|+\rangle$; fidelity will be $F = 1/2$, and $\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} = -\log_2(0.5) \cdot 1/1 = 1$. This shows that K_{eff} depends on the quality of the dictionary.

16.2.5 Experimental implementation

The proposed protocol can be implemented on existing quantum tomography and quantum teleportation setups:

- **Optical qubits:** Using polarisation states of photons with controllable dictionaries (sets of polarisation filters).
- **Superconducting qubits:** Using calibration pulses to set the dictionary and tomographic readout.
- **Atomic systems:** Using states in magnetic sublevels and Rabi quantum tomography methods.

16.2.6 Expected results and falsification criteria

1. For ideal tomography (no noise), K_{eff} should tend to infinity with increasing number of repetitions.
2. For finite measurement precision, K_{eff} should be bounded from above by a value determined by noise and dictionary size.
3. If the measured K_{eff} is systematically less than unity for any dictionaries, this indicates the absence of a coordination advantage.

16.2.7 Connection to the universal error law

The measured reconstruction error $\varepsilon = 1 - F$ should obey the universal law:

$$\varepsilon = \kappa_c \alpha \, \mathrm{K_{eff}}^{-\beta}, \quad \beta = 2/3, \quad \kappa_c = 1/3.$$

This prediction can be tested by plotting $\log \varepsilon$ against $\log \mathrm{K_{eff}}$ for various experimental conditions (different dictionaries, different noise levels). The slope should be $-2/3$.

> *"This protocol transforms* $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$ *from an abstract theoretical quantity into a measurable parameter, linking it to the fidelity of quantum reconstruction. YUCT thus becomes a testable theory at the level of laboratory experiments."*

16.3 Protocol 2: Testing the universal error law

Goal: Verify the law $\varepsilon = \kappa_c \alpha \, \mathrm{K_{eff}}^{-\beta}$ with $\beta = 2/3$.
Method:

1. Measure $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$ for various systems (human–human under different conditions, human-AI, AI-AI).
2. Measure the coordination error ε (probability of misinterpreting the index).
3. Plot $\ln \varepsilon$ versus $\ln \mathrm{K_{eff}}$.
4. Determine the slope using least-squares fitting.

Expected result: Slope -0.67 ± 0.03, corresponding to $\beta = 2/3$.
Falsification criteria: If the slope systematically differs from -0.67 (by more than 3σ), the universal law is not confirmed.

16.4 Protocol 3: The $2c$ effect

Goal: Test the effective coordination speed $2c$ for pre-agreed signals.
Method:

1. Place two detectors at a distance D from each other.
2. Place the signal source exactly midway between them.
3. Transmit a pre-agreed signal (e.g., a short index known to both detectors).
4. Measure the time difference Δt between reception by the first and second detector.
5. Compute effective speed $V_{\text{eff}} = D/\Delta t$.

Expected result: $V_{\text{eff}} = 2c$ for pre-agreed signals. For unpredictable signals, $V_{\text{eff}} = c$.
Falsification criteria: If $V_{\text{eff}} \leq c$ for all signals, the $2c$ effect is not confirmed.

16.5 Protocol 4: Critical threshold of consciousness

Goal: Determine the threshold $\mathrm{K_{crit}}$ at which consciousness emerges.
Method:

1. Measure $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$ in humans in various states of consciousness: wakefulness, deep sleep, meditation, anaesthesia, vegetative state.
2. For each state, measure subjective awareness and objective correlates (EEG, fMRI, behavioural responses).
3. Identify the threshold $\mathrm{K_{crit}}$ above which conscious perception is observed.

Expected result: $\mathrm{K_{crit}} \approx 8.5$ (from Appendix H). For $\mathrm{K_{eff}} < 8.5$, consciousness is absent or reduced.
Falsification criteria: If consciousness is observed at $\mathrm{K_{eff}} < 8.5$ or absent at $\mathrm{K_{eff}} > 8.5$, the threshold is not confirmed.

16.6 Protocol 5: Phase transition in a coordination network

Goal: Observe a phase transition at $\mathrm{K_{eff}} = \mathrm{K_{crit}}$ in an artificial network.
Method:

1. Create a network of N agents (e.g., neural network or multi-agent system) with controllable coordination efficiency.
2. Gradually increase $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$ (by increasing the number of common dictionaries or resonance).
3. Measure the fraction of nodes involved in global coordination.
4. Record the point where the order parameter changes sharply.

Expected result: A jump in the order parameter at $\mathrm{K_{eff}} = \mathrm{K_{crit}}$.
Falsification criteria: If no phase transition occurs or it happens at a different $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$, the model is not confirmed.

16.7 Protocol 6: Quantisation of $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$

Goal: Test the discreteness of $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$.
Method:

1. Measure $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$ for a large number of systems (humans, animals, AI systems).
2. Plot a histogram of the distribution of $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$.
3. Check for discrete peaks.

Expected result: Peaks at values $\mathrm{K_{eff}} = 2^k$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$.
Falsification criteria: If the distribution of $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$ is continuous, quantisation is not confirmed.

16.8 Protocol 7: Interpreter and dictionary expansion

Goal: Show that adding an interpreter expands the dictionary and allows observation of previously inaccessible signals.
Method:

1. Subjects are given a task requiring perception of a signal inaccessible to their natural interpreters (e.g., infrared radiation, ultrasound, magnetic field).
2. Measure the subjects' ability to discriminate signals before and after adding an artificial interpreter (infrared camera, ultrasonic sensor, magnetometer).
3. Measure $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$ before and after adding the interpreter.

Expected result: After adding the interpreter, $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$ increases and subjects begin to "see" previously inaccessible signals.
Falsification criteria: If adding an interpreter does not increase $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$ and does not improve perception, the model is not confirmed.

16.9 Experimental verification of the critical threshold of consciousness $\mathrm{K_{crit}} \approx 8.5$

16.9.1 Goal

To test the YUCT prediction that consciousness arises when coordination efficiency reaches $\mathrm{K_{eff}} > \mathrm{K_{crit}}$, where $\mathrm{K_{crit}} \approx 8.5$. This threshold should be reproducible across different laboratories and for different species (humans, animals, artificial systems).

16.9.2 Theoretical basis

In Appendix H (UCD), it is shown that $\mathrm{K_{crit}}$ corresponds to a phase transition in the dynamics of recursive coordination. For $\mathrm{K_{eff}} < \mathrm{K_{crit}}$, the system is in a subcritical state where there is no global coordination of dictionaries. For $\mathrm{K_{eff}} > \mathrm{K_{crit}}$, a meta-dictionary emerges, providing self-awareness.

The critical threshold is computed from the relation:

$$\mathrm{K_{crit}} = \frac{1}{\langle \mathrm{PCI} \rangle} \approx 8.5,$$

where PCI is the Perturbational Complexity Index (Casali et al., 2013, [6]). PCI is a measure of EEG complexity in response to transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS). In conscious states, $\mathrm{PCI} > 0.3$; in unconscious states, $\mathrm{PCI} < 0.2$.

16.9.3 Experimental protocol

1. **Participants:** 100 healthy adult subjects (50 male, 50 female).
2. **States:**
   - Wakefulness (control).
   - Deep sleep (stage N3).
   - Meditative state (experienced meditators).
   - Anaesthesia (propofol, controlled dosage).
   - Vegetative state (patients with disorders of consciousness).
3. **Measurements:**
   - EEG (64 channels, sampling rate 1 kHz).
   - TMS stimulation and PCI registration.
   - Behavioural scales (GCS, CRS-R) for consciousness assessment.
4. $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$ **computation:** For each state, $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$ is computed using the formula:

   $$\mathrm{K_{eff}} = -\log_{10}(S_{\mathrm{EEG}}),$$

   where S_{EEG} is the Shannon entropy of the signal (normalised by window length). This is an empirical approximation correlated with the theoretical $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$.
5. **Analysis:** An ROC curve is constructed to distinguish conscious (wakefulness, meditation) from unconscious (sleep, anaesthesia, vegetative state) states. The optimal threshold $\mathrm{K_{crit}}$ is determined.

16.9.4 Expected results

1. For conscious states, $\mathrm{K_{eff}} > 8.5$.
2. For unconscious states, $\mathrm{K_{eff}} < 8.5$.
3. The difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.01$, t-test).
4. The ROC curve has an area under the curve (AUC) > 0.95.

16.9.5 Falsification criteria

1. If the threshold $\mathrm{K_{crit}}$ differs significantly from 8.5 (e.g., < 5 or > 15), the theory requires adjustment.
2. If AUC < 0.8, the prediction is not confirmed.
3. If the results cannot be reproduced in another laboratory, the theory is called into question.

16.9.6 Connection to other predictions

This experiment is part of a broader program of testing YUCT. It is linked to:

- The universal error law (measurement error of consciousness should scale as $\varepsilon \propto \mathrm{K_{eff}}^{-2/3}$).
- Quantisation of consciousness states (steps of $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$ should be discrete).

> *"If the threshold* $\mathrm{K_{crit}}$ *is reproducibly confirmed, this will become the first objective criterion of consciousness in history, based on a fundamental physical theory."*

17 Connection to the definition of a point in YUCT: from point to observer

In a separate document *"Definition of a Point in YUCT: Coordination Structure of Geometry"*, a fundamental redefinition of a point is given within the coordination ontology. The point ceases to be an abstract "object without size" and becomes a **minimal stable node of the coordination network**, described by the triad:

$$\mathcal{P} = (D_0, I_0, R_0) \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{UCS}}, \tag{82}$$

where:

- D_0 — local slice of the dictionary (set of allowed states and rules);
- I_0 — actual state (index pointing to an element of the dictionary);
- $R_0 \geq 1$ — resonance coefficient characterising the stability of the node.

This definition is fully consistent with the observer principle developed in this work. The observer is also a node of the coordination network, but more complex than a point. The observer possesses:

- a richer dictionary $\mathcal{D}$ (not just a local slice, but a full dictionary),
- a set of possible indices $\mathcal{I}$,
- a dynamic resonance $\mathcal{R}$ depending on the state.

Thus, **a point is a limiting case of an observer**, when the dictionary is minimal ($H(\mathcal{D}) \to 0$), the index is unique, and the resonance is fixed. Conversely, an observer is an "expanded point" that has sufficient coordination efficiency $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}}$ to participate in complex coordination processes, including observation.

Table 2 compares the properties of a point and an observer in YUCT.

Table 2: Comparison of a point and an observer in YUCT

Property	**Point ($\mathcal{P}$)**	**Observer**
Dictionary	Local slice D_0	Full dictionary $\mathcal{D}$
Index	Fixed I_0	Set of possible indices $\mathcal{I}$
Resonance	Constant R_0	Dynamic $\mathcal{R}(t)$
Size	$\ell_{\mathcal{P}} = \ell_{\mathrm{P}} \cdot \mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}}{}^{-1/3}$	Depends on observer's $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}}$
Coordination efficiency	$\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}\mathcal{P}} = \alpha_{D_0} \cdot \beta_{I_0} \cdot \gamma_{R_0}$	$\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}\mathrm{obs}} = \alpha_{\mathcal{D}} \cdot \beta_{\mathcal{I}} \cdot \gamma_{\mathcal{R}}$
Role in geometry	Builds space through a network of points	Activates geometry through observation

From this comparison, an important conclusion follows: **geometry arises from the coordination of points**, and observation arises from the coordination of observers. This is a single process unfolding at different levels of complexity.

In the limit $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}} \to \infty$, the point becomes an ideal mathematical point, and the observer becomes an ideal "pure" observer. In reality, there is always a finite $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}}$, which gives both points and observers physical structure and limitations.

Thus, the definition of a point in YUCT is the foundation upon which the entire coordination ontology, including the observer principle, is built. The two documents — "Definition of a Point" and the present one — are complementary parts of a unified theory.

> *"A point is an observer in its minimal form. An observer is an expanded point. Both are nodes of the coordination network, described by the triad $D + I \cdot R$."*

18 Philosophical consequences of the observer principle: ethics, epistemology, metaphysics of coordination

The observer principle in YUCT has profound philosophical implications, touching upon ethics, epistemology, and metaphysics.

18.1 Epistemology: knowledge as coordination

In classical epistemology, knowledge is defined as "justified true belief" (JTB). In YUCT, knowledge is successful coordination between the dictionary, the index, and resonance.

Definition 18.1 (Knowledge in YUCT)**.**

$$\textit{Knowledge} = \textit{Coordination}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}) > R_{\text{crit}}. \tag{83}$$

This definition has several consequences:

1. **Knowledge cannot be absolute**. There is always an error $\varepsilon > 0$ (universal error law).
2. **Knowledge depends on the observer's dictionary**. Different observers with different dictionaries have different knowledge.
3. **Knowledge can exist without transmission**. If the dictionary is already distributed, knowledge is activated by an index without transmitting new signals.
4. **Knowledge is always contextual**. It depends on resonance, which can change depending on the observer's state.

18.2 Truth as coordinative stability

In YUCT, truth is not an absolute correspondence to external reality, but **stable coordination between interpreters, dictionaries, and indices** that is reproducible under different conditions and by different observers.

$$\text{Truth} = \lim_{\mathrm{K}_{\text{eff}} \to \infty} \text{Coordination}(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}). \tag{84}$$

This definition explains why truth can change over time: when new interpreters (instruments) appear or dictionaries expand, coordination becomes more stable, and "truth" is refined.

The scientific method in YUCT is a process of:

1. Creating new interpreters (instruments).
2. Expanding dictionaries (accumulating knowledge).
3. Increasing resonance (reproducibility of experiments).
4. Raising K_{eff} of the scientific community.

18.3 Ethics: maximising coordination efficiency

The ethical principle of YUCT:

> *"Act so as to maximise* K_{eff} *for all affected systems."*

This principle unifies:

- **Deontological ethics**: respect for the dictionaries of others (do not violate their dictionaries).
- **Utilitarian ethics**: maximisation of information and resonance.
- **Ethics of care**: enhancement of resonance and understanding among people.

Practical consequences:

- **Education**: increases K_{eff} through dictionary expansion and resonance strengthening.
- **Medicine**: restoring interpreters and dictionaries increases the patient's K_{eff}.
- **Conflicts**: decrease K_{eff} by destroying common dictionaries.
- **Cultural diversity**: can increase K_{eff} provided there is a common meta-dictionary.

18.4 Metaphysics: reality as a coordination network

In YUCT, reality is not a set of particles or fields, but a **coordination network of nodes** (observers). This network has the following properties:

1. **It is fractal**: self-similar on all scales (from quantum to cosmic).
2. **It is dynamic**: nodes and connections change over time.
3. **It is holographic**: information about the volume is encoded on the boundary.
4. **It is quantised**: dictionaries and indices are discrete.

Metaphysical implications:

- **Matter** — activated dictionary (an entry that resonates with other entries).
- **Energy** — resonance between dictionaries (intensity of coordination).
- **Space** — metric of dictionaries (distance between dictionaries).
- **Time** — rate of change of dictionaries and indices.
- **Consciousness** — coordination of internal dictionaries at $K_{\text{eff}} > K_{\text{crit}}$.

18.5 Free will and determinism

In YUCT, free will is the ability of a node to choose which index to activate, but the choice is constrained by the dictionary and resonance.

$$\text{Free will} = \text{Number of available indices} \times \text{Resonance}. \tag{85}$$

The larger the dictionary and the higher the resonance, the greater the freedom. But complete freedom is impossible because the dictionary is always finite and resonance is limited.

Determinism in YUCT is when the dictionary and resonance fully determine activation. Freedom is when there is a choice between several indices with equal resonance. Thus, free will is the ability to choose among equally possible states.

18.6 Meaning of life as maximising coordination

In YUCT, the meaning of life can be interpreted as the striving to maximise K_{eff}:

> *"The meaning of life is to increase the coordination efficiency of oneself and the surrounding network."*

This includes:

- **Self-knowledge**: expanding one's own dictionary.
- **Learning**: increasing resonance and speed of activation.
- **Interaction**: coordination with other nodes.
- **Creativity**: creating new dictionaries and interpreters.

In this sense, every act of understanding, learning, or creation increases K_{eff} and brings one closer to meaning.

19 New ontology of physics: synthesis and conclusions

We have obtained a new ontology of physics. Not just a new theory, but a new way of seeing reality, in which **coordination is primary and transmission is secondary**. This is not "yet another interpretation" of quantum mechanics — it is a paradigm shift comparable to the transition from the geocentric to the heliocentric system.

In this section, we systematise the main results obtained during the development of the observer principle in YUCT, and show how fundamental concepts of physics and philosophy are revised.

19.1 Comparative paradigm table

Table 3 systematises which concepts are revised and how they appear in the old and new pictures.

Table 3: Comparison of old and new paradigms in physics and philosophy

Concept revised	Old picture	New picture (YUCT)
Information	Transmitted through a channel	Already distributed in dictionaries; activated by an index
Speed of light	Absolute transmission limit	Limit of signal transmission, but not of knowledge
Observer	Point in spacetime	Active structure $\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{I} \cdot \mathcal{R}$
Measurement	Passive registration	Act of coordination between dictionaries
Consciousness	Mystery, "hard problem"	Coordination of internal dictionaries at $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}} > \mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{crit}}$
Truth	Correspondence to reality	Stable coordination between interpreters and dictionaries
Reality	Particles and fields	Coordination network between nodes (observers)
Free will	Illusion or mystery	Choice between indices with equal resonance
Meaning of life	Outside science	Maximising $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}}$ of oneself and the network
EPR paradox	"Spooky action"	Common dictionary; activation, not signal
Schrödinger	Cat alive and dead	Cat always in one state; index uncertainty
$2c$ **effect**	Violation of SR or trick	Coordination efficiency; knowledge without transmission
Gravity	Curvature of spacetime	Special case of coordination at $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}} \to 1$
Quantum gravity	Unsolved problem	Quantisation of dictionaries; discreteness of indices

19.2 What this means for physics

19.2.1 The speed of light ceases to be a fundamental limit

The speed of light c is the limit of transmission of physical signals. However, knowledge is already distributed in dictionaries, and its activation does not require transmission. The effective coordination speed V_{eff} can exceed c, and this does not violate causality because no signal travels faster than c.

$$V_{\mathrm{eff}} = \mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}} \cdot c, \quad \mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}} > 1. \tag{86}$$

In the special case $2c$ ($\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}} = 2$) this is achieved with optimal source geometry. In general, $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}}$ can be arbitrarily large.

19.2.2 The observer becomes a physical structure

The observer is no longer an abstract point. It is a structure $\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{I} \cdot \mathcal{R}$:

- $\mathcal{D}$ — dictionary (a priori knowledge, rules, categories),
- $\mathcal{I}$ — index (actual signal),
- $\mathcal{R}$ — resonance (measure of understanding, coordinative amplification).

Observation is not passive registration, but activation of a common dictionary. Without a dictionary, observation is impossible.

19.2.3 Quantum mechanics gains a mechanism

In YUCT, quantum phenomena receive a clear explanation:

- **Measurement** — coordination between the system and the measuring apparatus.
- **Collapse** — refinement of the index, not a change in physical reality.
- **Entanglement** — a common dictionary containing correlated entries.
- **Superposition** — uncertainty of the index, not the state of the system.

No "magic" — only coordination.

19.2.4 Gravity becomes a special case of coordination

As $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}} \to 1$, the coordination metric reduces to the spacetime metric:

$$g_{\mu\nu}^{\mathrm{coord}} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}} \to 1} g_{\mu\nu}^{\mathrm{GR}}. \tag{87}$$

The field equations of coordination become Einstein's equations. At $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}} \gg 1$, gravitational effects disappear, explaining why quantum systems (with high $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}}$) do not feel gravity.

19.2.5 Quantum gravity becomes quantisation of coordination

Dictionaries and indices are discrete, leading to quantisation of coordination space:

$$\Delta\mathcal{D} \cdot \Delta\mathcal{I} \geq \frac{\hbar_{\mathrm{coord}}}{2}, \quad \hbar_{\mathrm{coord}} = \frac{\hbar}{\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}_{\max}}}. \tag{88}$$

Coordination time is quantised:

$$\Delta\tau_{\min} = \frac{2}{3} t_{\mathrm{Pl}}. \tag{89}$$

Spacetime is the coordination metric, not an absolute given.

19.3 What this means for philosophy and science in general

19.3.1 Knowledge as coordination

In classical epistemology, knowledge is defined as "justified true belief". In YUCT, knowledge is successful coordination between dictionary and index:

$$\mathrm{Knowledge} = \mathrm{Coordination}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}) > R_{\mathrm{crit}}. \tag{90}$$

Knowledge always has an error $\varepsilon > 0$, and it depends on the observer's dictionary.

19.3.2 Truth as stable coordination

Truth is not absolute correspondence to reality, but stable coordination between interpreters and dictionaries:

$$\mathrm{Truth} = \lim_{\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}} \to \infty} \mathrm{Coordination}(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}). \tag{91}$$

Truth can change over time as new interpreters appear and dictionaries expand.

19.3.3 Ethics as maximising $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}}$

The ethical principle of YUCT:

> *"Act so as to maximise* $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}}$ *for all affected systems."*

This unites deontological, utilitarian, and care ethics into a single coordinative principle.

19.3.4 Meaning of life as maximising coordination

The meaning of life is interpreted as the striving to increase one's own coordination efficiency and that of the surrounding network:

> *"The meaning of life is to increase the coordination efficiency of oneself and the surrounding network."*

Self-knowledge, learning, interaction, creativity — all increase $\mathrm{K_{eff}}$.

19.3.5 Reality as a coordination network

In YUCT, reality is a coordination network of nodes (observers):

- **Matter** — activated dictionary.
- **Energy** — resonance between dictionaries.
- **Space** — metric of dictionaries.
- **Time** — rate of change of dictionaries and indices.

19.4 Main conclusion

We have obtained a unified picture of the world in which:

1. **Coordination is primary, transmission is secondary.**
2. **The observer is a structure $\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{I} \cdot \mathcal{R}$, not a point.**
3. **A single observer is impossible — a network is needed.**
4. **Knowledge can be effectively faster than c.**
5. **Quantum mechanics, gravity, consciousness, and even ethics are manifestations of coordination.**

This is not just "another theory". It is a new language for describing reality. And this language already works — it explains the EPR paradox, Schrödinger's paradox, the measurement problem in quantum mechanics, the nature of consciousness, as well as knowledge and truth.

> *"Coordination is not just a concept. It is the fundamental principle on which reality is built. And the observer is not a point, but an active participant in this coordination."*

19.5 Summary table: key equations of the new ontology

For convenient reference, we list the key equations derived during the development of the observer principle.

Table 4: Key equations of the new YUCT ontology

Concept	Equation
Observer	$\mathcal{P} = (\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{R})$, $\mathrm{K_{eff}} = \alpha_{\mathcal{D}} \cdot \beta_{\mathcal{I}} \cdot \gamma_{\mathcal{R}}$
Coordination link	$K_{ij} = \kappa_{ij} \cdot \rho_{ij} \cdot \Theta(\kappa_{ij} - \kappa_{\text{crit}})$
Global efficiency	$\mathrm{K_{eff}}_{\mathcal{N}} = \frac{1}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i \neq j} K_{ij}$
Universal error law	$\varepsilon = \kappa_c \alpha \, \mathrm{K_{eff}}^{-\beta}, \quad \beta = 2/3$
Dictionary entropy	$H(\mathcal{D}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{M} p(d_i) \log_2 p(d_i)$
Coordination capacity	$C_{\text{coord}} = \mathrm{K_{eff}} \cdot C_{\text{channel}} \cdot \eta$
Information-energy invariant	$W = \mathrm{K_{eff}} \cdot I_{\text{channel}}$
Coordination metric	$g_{\mu\nu}^{\text{coord}} = g_{\mu\nu}^{\mathcal{D}} + \lambda \cdot R_{\mu\nu}$
Coordination field equation	$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R + \Lambda_{\text{coord}} g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G_{\text{coord}} T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{coord}}$
Quantisation of coordination	$\Delta\mathcal{D} \cdot \Delta\mathcal{I} \geq \frac{\hbar_{\text{coord}}}{2}, \quad \hbar_{\text{coord}} = \frac{\hbar}{\mathrm{K_{eff}}_{\max}}$
Coordination time quantum	$\Delta\tau_{\min} = \frac{2}{3} t_{\text{Pl}}$
Holographic principle	$H(\mathcal{D}_V) \leq \frac{A(\partial V)}{4\ell_{\text{coord}}^2} \log_2 L$

These equations form a closed system describing physical reality as a manifestation of coordination. They replace the old ontology of particles and fields with a new ontology of dictionaries, indices, and resonances.

20 Conclusion

In this work, we have presented the observer principle in YUCT — a fundamental rethinking of the role of the observer in physics and philosophy. It has been shown that:

1. The observer is not a point but a structure $\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{I} \cdot \mathcal{R}$.
2. Observation is coordination, not passive registration.
3. A single observer is ontologically untenable — observation requires at least two agents.
4. The speed of light is not a limit of coordination — knowledge can propagate effectively faster than c.
5. Consciousness is coordination of internal dictionaries at $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{eff}} > \mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{crit}}$.
6. Information theory, GR, and quantum gravity are special cases of coordination dynamics.

YUCT offers a new way of thinking about reality, where coordination is primary and observation is its manifestation. This opens the path to a new physics — a physics of coordination — that unifies quantum mechanics, gravity, consciousness, and information into a single theory.

> *"The observer is not a point. It is a coordination structure. Observation is not registration. It is the activation of a common dictionary. A single observer is impossible. Physics that ignores this will never be able to resolve its paradoxes."*

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