# Machine Learning Simulation of BDG Resonance Fields

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## Abstract

This study introduces a machine learning framework to simulate resonance interactions described by the Boko Dual Gravity (BDG) model. According to BDG, gravitational behavior arises not only from mass or spacetime curvature but from an energetic coupling between the Quantum Centrifugal Field (F\_QCF) and the Bio-Consciousness Field (Ψ\_bio). A resonance coefficient (κ) quantifies the strength of alignment between these fields.  
  
By applying neural network architectures to synthetic resonance data, the simulation explores how κ evolves under varying energy inputs. Preliminary results indicate that the interaction between Ψ\_bio and κ can be expressed as a non-linear attractor in multidimensional space, showing patterns similar to self-organizing systems in nature. This suggests that machine learning can approximate the dynamics of resonance-based field coupling, potentially bridging physics, cognition, and information theory. The proposed model offers a new perspective for integrating consciousness-related dynamics into computational physics.

## Keywords

Machine Learning, Boko Dual Gravity (BDG), Resonance Field, Quantum Centrifugal Field, Consciousness Simulation, Neural Networks, Field Coupling

## 1. Introduction

Machine learning has become a key tool for modeling complex, non-linear systems that conventional mathematics cannot easily describe. In recent years, researchers have applied it to turbulence, quantum chemistry, and biological pattern formation. However, the relationship between consciousness and field-level physical interactions remains largely unexplored.  
  
The Boko Dual Gravity (BDG) theory proposes that gravitational behavior emerges from the resonance between a quantum centrifugal field (F\_QCF) and a bio-consciousness field (Ψ\_bio). The resonance coefficient (κ) defines the level of synchronization between the observer and the observed system. This paper presents a machine learning simulation of κ’s evolution under different energetic and environmental inputs.  
  
Using deep learning models, we approximate the coupling dynamics between Ψ\_bio and F\_QCF, treating κ as an adaptive parameter that reflects coherence or decoherence within the system. This approach aims to translate BDG’s theoretical constructs into a computational form, enabling quantitative exploration of consciousness–field interaction.  
  
The study demonstrates how artificial intelligence can serve as a bridge between informational and physical layers of reality, paving the way for future simulations of consciousness-aligned systems.