

# Introduction to "Physics in Many-Sheeted Space-Time"

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# 1 Basic Ideas Of Topological Geometrodynamics (TGD)

Standard model describes rather successfully both electroweak and strong interactions but sees them as totally separate and contains a large number of parameters which it is not able to predict. For about four decades ago unified theories known as Grand Unified Theories (GUTs) trying to understand electroweak interactions and strong interactions as aspects of the same fundamental gauge interaction assignable to a larger symmetry group emerged. Later superstring models trying to unify even gravitation and strong and weak interactions emerged. The shortcomings of both GUTs and superstring models are now well-known. If TGD - whose basic idea emerged 37 years ago - would emerge now it would be seen as an attempt trying to solve the difficulties of these approaches to unification.

The basic physical picture behind TGD corresponds to a fusion of two rather disparate approaches: namely TGD as a Poincare invariant theory of gravitation and TGD as a generalization of the old-fashioned string model.

## 1.1 Basic Vision Very Briefly

*T(opological) G(eometro)D(ynamics)* is one of the many attempts to find a unified description of basic interactions. The development of the basic ideas of TGD to a relatively stable form took time of about half decade [K1].

The basic vision and its relationship to existing theories is now rather well understood.

1. Space-times are representable as 4-surfaces in the 8-dimensional imbedding space  $H = M^4 \times CP_2$ , where  $M^4$  is 4-dimensional (4-D) Minkowski space and  $CP_2$  is 4-D complex projective space (see Appendix).
2. Induction procedure (a standard procedure in fiber bundle theory, see Appendix) allows to geometrize various fields. Space-time metric characterizing gravitational fields corresponds to the induced metric obtained by projecting the metric tensor of  $H$  to the space-time surface. Electroweak gauge potentials are identified as projections of the components of  $CP_2$  spinor connection to the space-time surface, and color gauge potentials as projections of  $CP_2$  Killing vector fields representing color symmetries. Also spinor structure can be induced: induced spinor gamma matrices are projections of gamma matrices of  $H$  and induced spinor fields just  $H$  spinor fields restricted to space-time surface. Spinor connection is also projected. The interpretation is that distances are measured in imbedding space metric and parallel translation using spinor connection of imbedding space.

The induction procedure applies to octonionic structure and the conjecture is that for preferred extremals the induced octonionic structure is quaternionic: again one just projects the octonion units. I have proposed that one can lift space-time surfaces in  $H$  to the Cartesian product of the twistor spaces of  $M^4$  and  $CP_2$ , which are the only 4-manifolds allowing twistor space with Kähler structure [A7]. Now the twistor structure would be induced in some sense, and should co-incide with that associated with the induced metric. Clearly, the 2-spheres defining the fibers of twistor spaces of  $M^4$  and  $CP_2$  must allow identification: this 2-sphere defines the  $S^2$  fiber of the twistor space of space-time surface. This poses constraint on the imbedding of the twistor space of space-time surfaces as sub-manifold in the Cartesian product of twistor spaces.

3. Geometrization of quantum numbers is achieved. The isometry group of the geometry of  $CP_2$  codes for the color gauge symmetries of strong interactions. Vierbein group codes for electroweak symmetries, and explains their breaking in terms of  $CP_2$  geometry so that standard model gauge group results. There are also important deviations from standard model: color quantum numbers are not spin-like but analogous to orbital angular momentum: this difference is expected to be seen only in  $CP_2$  scale. In contrast to GUTs, quark and lepton numbers are separately conserved and family replication has a topological explanation in terms of topology of the partonic 2-surface carrying fermionic quantum numbers.

$M^4$  and  $CP_2$  are unique choices for many other reasons. For instance, they are the unique 4-D space-times allowing twistor space with Kähler structure.  $M^4$  light-cone boundary allows

a huge extension of 2-D conformal symmetries. Imbedding space  $H$  has a number theoretic interpretation as 8-D space allowing octonionic tangent space structure.  $M^4$  and  $CP_2$  allow quaternionic structures. Therefore standard model symmetries have number theoretic meaning.

4. Induced gauge potentials are expressible in terms of imbedding space coordinates and their gradients and general coordinate invariance implies that there are only 4 field like variables locally. Situation is thus extremely simple mathematically. The objection is that one loses linear superposition of fields. The resolution of the problem comes from the generalization of the concepts of particle and space-time.

Space-time surfaces can be also particle like having thus finite size. In particular, space-time regions with Euclidian signature of the induced metric (temporal and spatial dimensions in the same role) emerge and have interpretation as lines of generalized Feynman diagrams. Particle in space-time can be identified as a topological inhomogeneity in background space-time surface which looks like the space-time of general relativity in long length scales.

One ends up with a generalization of space-time surface to many-sheeted space-time with space-time sheets having extremely small distance of about  $10^4$  Planck lengths ( $CP_2$  size). As one adds a particle to this kind of structure, it touches various space-time sheets and thus interacts with the associated classical fields. Their effects superpose linearly in good approximation and linear superposition of fields is replaced with that for their effects.

This resolves the basic objection. It also leads to the understanding of how the space-time of general relativity and quantum field theories emerges from TGD space-time as effective space-time when the sheets of many-sheeted space-time are lumped together to form a region of Minkowski space with metric replaced with a metric identified as the sum of empty Minkowski metric and deviations of the metrics of sheets from empty Minkowski metric. Gauge potentials are identified as sums of the induced gauge potentials. TGD is therefore a microscopic theory from which standard model and general relativity follow as a topological simplification however forcing to increase dramatically the number of fundamental field variables.

5. A further objection is that classical weak fields identified as induced gauge fields are long ranged and should cause large parity breaking effects due to weak interactions. These effects are indeed observed but only in living matter. A possible resolution of problem is implied by the condition that the modes of the induced spinor fields have well-defined electromagnetic charge. This forces their localization to 2-D string world sheets in the generic case having vanishing weak gauge fields so that parity breaking effects emerge just as they do in standard model. Also string model like picture emerges from TGD and one ends up with a rather concrete view about generalized Feynman diagrammatics. A possible objection is that the Kähler-Dirac gamma matrices do not define an integrable distribution of 2-planes defining string world sheet.

An even stronger condition would be that the induced classical gauge fields at string world sheet vanish: this condition is allowed by the topological description of particles. The  $CP_2$  projection of string world sheet would be 1-dimensional. Also the number theoretical condition that octonionic and ordinary spinor structures are equivalent guaranteeing that fermionic dynamics is associative leads to the vanishing of induced gauge fields.

The natural action would be given by string world sheet area, which is present only in the space-time regions with Minkowskian signature. Gravitational constant would be present as a fundamental constant in string action and the ratio  $\hbar/G/R^2$  would be determined by quantum criticality condition. The hierarchy of Planck constants  $\hbar_{eff}/\hbar = n$  assigned to dark matter in TGD framework would allow to circumvent the objection that only objects of length of order Planck length are possible since string tension given by  $T = 1/\hbar_{eff}G$  apart from numerical factor could be arbitrary small. This would make possible gravitational bound states as partonic 2-surfaces as structures connected by strings and solve the basic problem of super string theories. This option allows the natural interpretation of  $M^4$  type vacuum extremals with  $CP_2$  projection, which is Lagrange manifold as good approximations

for space-time sheets at macroscopic length scales. String area does not contribute to the Kähler function at all.

Whether also induced spinor fields associated with Kähler-Dirac action and de-localized inside entire space-time surface should be allowed remains an open question: super-conformal symmetry strongly suggests their presence. A possible interpretation for the corresponding spinor modes could be in terms of dark matter, sparticles, and hierarchy of Planck constants.

It is perhaps useful to make clear what TGD is not and also what new TGD can give to physics.

1. TGD is *not* just General Relativity made concrete by using imbeddings: the 4-surface property is absolutely essential for unifying standard model physics with gravitation and to circumvent the incurable conceptual problems of General Relativity. The many-sheeted space-time of TGD gives rise only at macroscopic limit to GRT space-time as a slightly curved Minkowski space. TGD is *not* a Kaluza-Klein theory although color gauge potentials are analogous to gauge potentials in these theories.

TGD space-time is 4-D and its dimension is due to completely unique conformal properties of light-cone boundary and 3-D light-like surfaces implying enormous extension of the ordinary conformal symmetries. Light-like 3-surfaces represent orbits of partonic 2-surfaces and carry fundamental fermions at 1-D boundaries of string world sheets. TGD is *not* obtained by performing Poincare gauging of space-time to introduce gravitation and plagued by profound conceptual problems.

2. TGD is *not* a particular string model although string world sheets emerge in TGD very naturally as loci for spinor modes: their 2-dimensionality makes among other things possible quantum deformation of quantization known to be physically realized in condensed matter, and conjectured in TGD framework to be crucial for understanding the notion of finite measurement resolution. Hierarchy of objects of dimension up to 4 emerge from TGD: this obviously means analogy with branes of super-string models.

TGD is *not* one more item in the collection of string models of quantum gravitation relying on Planck length mystics. Dark matter becomes an essential element of quantum gravitation and quantum coherence in astrophysical scales is predicted just from the assumption that strings connecting partonic 2-surfaces serve are responsible for gravitational bound states.

TGD is *not* a particular string model although AdS/CFT duality of super-string models generalizes due to the huge extension of conformal symmetries and by the identification of WCW gamma matrices as Noether super-charges of super-symplectic algebra having a natural conformal structure.

3. TGD is *not* a gauge theory. In TGD framework the counterparts of also ordinary gauge symmetries are assigned to super-symplectic algebra (and its Yangian [A1] [?, ?, ?]), which is a generalization of Kac-Moody algebras rather than gauge algebra and suffers a fractal hierarchy of symmetry breakings defining hierarchy of criticalities. TGD is *not* one more quantum field theory like structure based on path integral formalism: path integral is replaced with functional integral over 3-surfaces, and the notion of classical space-time becomes exact part of the theory. Quantum theory becomes formally a purely classical theory of WCW spinor fields: only state function reduction is something genuinely quantal.
4. TGD view about spinor fields is *not* the standard one. Spinor fields appear at three levels. Spinor modes of the imbedding space are analogs of spinor modes characterizing incoming and outgoing states in quantum field theories. Induced second quantized spinor fields at space-time level are analogs of stringy spinor fields. Their modes are localized by the well-definedness of electro-magnetic charge and by number theoretic arguments at string world sheets. Kähler-Dirac action is fixed by supersymmetry implying that ordinary gamma matrices are replaced by what I call Kähler-Dirac gamma matrices - this something new. WCW spinor fields, which are classical in the sense that they are not second quantized, serve as analogs of fields of string field theory and imply a geometrization of quantum theory.
5. TGD is in some sense an extremely conservative geometrization of entire quantum physics: *no* additional structures such as gauge fields as independent dynamical degrees of freedom are

introduced: Kähler geometry and associated spinor structure are enough. “Topological” in TGD should not be understood as an attempt to reduce physics to torsion (see for instance [?]) or something similar. Rather, TGD space-time is topologically non-trivial in all scales and even the visible structures of everyday world represent non-trivial topology of space-time in TGD Universe.

6. Twistor space - or rather, a generalization of twistor approach replacing masslessness in 4-D sense with masslessness in 8-D sense and thus allowing description of also massive particles - emerged originally as a technical tool, and its Kähler structure is possible only for  $H = M^4 \times CP_2$ . It however turned out that much more than a technical tool is in question. What is genuinely new is the infinite-dimensional character of the Kähler geometry making it highly unique, and its generalization to p-adic number fields to describe correlates of cognition. Also the hierarchies of Planck constants  $h_{eff} = n \times h$  reducing to the quantum criticality of TGD Universe and p-adic length scales and Zero Energy Ontology represent something genuinely new.

The great challenge is to construct a mathematical theory around these physically very attractive ideas and I have devoted the last 41 years for the realization of this dream and this has resulted 24 online books about TGD and nine online books about TGD inspired theory of consciousness and of quantum biology.

## 1.2 Two Visions About TGD And Their Fusion

As already mentioned, TGD can be interpreted both as a modification of general relativity and generalization of string models.

### 1.2.1 TGD as a Poincare invariant theory of gravitation

The first approach was born as an attempt to construct a Poincare invariant theory of gravitation. Space-time, rather than being an abstract manifold endowed with a pseudo-Riemannian structure, is regarded as a surface in the 8-dimensional space  $H = M^4 \times CP_2$ , where  $M^4$  denotes Minkowski space and  $CP_2 = SU(3)/U(2)$  is the complex projective space of two complex dimensions [A3, A6, A2, A5].

The identification of the space-time as a sub-manifold [A4, A9] of  $M^4 \times CP_2$  leads to an exact Poincare invariance and solves the conceptual difficulties related to the definition of the energy-momentum in General Relativity.

It soon however turned out that sub-manifold geometry, being considerably richer in structure than the abstract manifold geometry, leads to a geometrization of all basic interactions. First, the geometrization of the elementary particle quantum numbers is achieved. The geometry of  $CP_2$  explains electro-weak and color quantum numbers. The different H-chiralities of H-spinors correspond to the conserved baryon and lepton numbers. Secondly, the geometrization of the field concept results. The projections of the  $CP_2$  spinor connection, Killing vector fields of  $CP_2$  and of H-metric to four-surface define classical electro-weak, color gauge fields and metric in  $X^4$ .

The choice of  $H$  is unique from the condition that TGD has standard model symmetries. Also number theoretical vision selects  $H = M^4 \times CP_2$  uniquely.  $M^4$  and  $CP_2$  are also unique spaces allowing twistor space with Kähler structure.

### 1.2.2 TGD as a generalization of the hadronic string model

The second approach was based on the generalization of the mesonic string model describing mesons as strings with quarks attached to the ends of the string. In the 3-dimensional generalization 3-surfaces correspond to free particles and the boundaries of the 3- surface correspond to partons in the sense that the quantum numbers of the elementary particles reside on the boundaries. Various boundary topologies (number of handles) correspond to various fermion families so that one obtains an explanation for the known elementary particle quantum numbers. This approach leads also to a natural topological description of the particle reactions as topology changes: for instance, two-particle decay corresponds to a decay of a 3-surface to two disjoint 3-surfaces.

This decay vertex does not however correspond to a direct generalization of trouser vertex of string models. Indeed, the important difference between TGD and string models is that the analogs of string world sheet diagrams do not describe particle decays but the propagation of particles via different routes. Particle reactions are described by generalized Feynman diagrams for which 3-D light-like surface describing particle propagating join along their ends at vertices. As 4-manifolds the space-time surfaces are therefore singular like Feynman diagrams as 1-manifolds.

Quite recently, it has turned out that fermionic strings inside space-time surfaces define an exact part of quantum TGD and that this is essential for understanding gravitation in long length scales. Also the analog of AdS/CFT duality emerges in that the Kähler metric can be defined either in terms of Kähler function identifiable as Kähler action assignable to Euclidian space-time regions or Kähler action + string action assignable to Minkowskian regions.

The recent view about construction of scattering amplitudes is very “stringy”. By strong form of holography string world sheets and partonic 2-surfaces provide the data needed to construct scattering amplitudes. Space-time surfaces are however needed to realize quantum-classical correspondence necessary to understand the classical correlates of quantum measurement. There is a huge generalization of the duality symmetry of hadronic string models. Scattering amplitudes can be regarded as sequences of computational operations for the Yangian of super-symplectic algebra. Product and co-product define the basic vertices and realized geometrically as partonic 2-surfaces and algebraically as multiplication for the elements of Yangian identified as super-symplectic Noether charges assignable to strings. Any computational sequences connecting given collections of algebraic objects at the opposite boundaries of causal diamond (CD) produce identical scattering amplitudes.

### 1.2.3 *Fusion of the two approaches via a generalization of the space-time concept*

The problem is that the two approaches to TGD seem to be mutually exclusive since the orbit of a particle like 3-surface defines 4-dimensional surface, which differs drastically from the topologically trivial macroscopic space-time of General Relativity. The unification of these approaches forces a considerable generalization of the conventional space-time concept. First, the topologically trivial 3-space of General Relativity is replaced with a “topological condensate” containing matter as particle like 3-surfaces “glued” to the topologically trivial background 3-space by connected sum operation. Secondly, the assumption about connectedness of the 3-space is given up. Besides the “topological condensate” there could be “vapor phase” that is a “gas” of particle like 3-surfaces and string like objects (counterpart of the “baby universes” of GRT) and the non-conservation of energy in GRT corresponds to the transfer of energy between different sheets of the space-time and possibly existence vapour phase.

What one obtains is what I have christened as many-sheeted space-time (see **Fig.** <http://tgdtheory.fi/appfigures/manysheeted.jpg> or **Fig.** ?? in the appendix of this book). One particular aspect is topological field quantization meaning that various classical fields assignable to a physical system correspond to space-time sheets representing the classical fields to that particular system. One can speak of the field body of a particular physical system. Field body consists of topological light rays, and electric and magnetic flux quanta. In Maxwell’s theory system does not possess this kind of field identity. The notion of magnetic body is one of the key players in TGD inspired theory of consciousness and quantum biology.

This picture became more detailed with the advent of zero energy ontology (ZEO). The basic notion of ZEO is causal diamond (CD) identified as the Cartesian product of  $CP_2$  and of the intersection of future and past directed light-cones and having scale coming as an integer multiple of  $CP_2$  size is fundamental. CDs form a fractal hierarchy and zero energy states decompose to products of positive and negative energy parts assignable to the opposite boundaries of CD defining the ends of the space-time surface. The counterpart of zero energy state in positive energy ontology is the pair of initial and final states of a physical event, say particle reaction.

At space-time level ZEO means that 3-surfaces are pairs of space-like 3-surfaces at the opposite light-like boundaries of CD. Since the extremals of Kähler action connect these, one can say that by holography the basic dynamical objects are the space-time surface connecting these 3-surfaces. This changes totally the vision about notions like self-organization: self-organization by quantum jumps does not take for a 3-D system but for the entire 4-D field pattern associated with it.

General Coordinate Invariance (GCI) allows to identify the basic dynamical objects as space-like 3-surfaces at the ends of space-time surface at boundaries of CD: this means that space-time surface is analogous to Bohr orbit. An alternative identification is as light-like 3-surfaces at which the signature of the induced metric changes from Minkowskian to Euclidian and interpreted as lines of generalized Feynman diagrams. Also the Euclidian 4-D regions would have similar interpretation. The requirement that the two interpretations are equivalent, leads to a strong form of General Coordinate Invariance. The outcome is effective 2-dimensionality stating that the partonic 2-surfaces identified as intersections of the space-like ends of space-time surface and light-like wormhole throats are the fundamental objects. That only effective 2-dimensionality is in question is due to the effects caused by the failure of strict determinism of Kähler action. In finite length scale resolution these effects can be neglected below UV cutoff and above IR cutoff. One can also speak about strong form of holography.

### 1.3 Basic Objections

Objections are the most powerful tool in theory building. The strongest objection against TGD is the observation that all classical gauge fields are expressible in terms of four imbedding space coordinates only- essentially  $CP_2$  coordinates. The linear superposition of classical gauge fields taking place independently for all gauge fields is lost. This would be a catastrophe without many-sheeted space-time. Instead of gauge fields, only the effects such as gauge forces are superposed. Particle topologically condenses to several space-time sheets simultaneously and experiences the sum of gauge forces. This transforms the weakness to extreme economy: in a typical unified theory the number of primary field variables is countered in hundreds if not thousands, now it is just four.

Second objection is that TGD space-time is quite too simple as compared to GRT space-time due to the imbeddability to 8-D imbedding space. One can also argue that Poincare invariant theory of gravitation cannot be consistent with General Relativity. The above interpretation allows to understand the relationship to GRT space-time and how Equivalence Principle (EP) follows from Poincare invariance of TGD. The interpretation of GRT space-time is as effective space-time obtained by replacing many-sheeted space-time with Minkowski space with effective metric determined as a sum of Minkowski metric and sum over the deviations of the induced metrics of space-time sheets from Minkowski metric. Poincare invariance suggests strongly classical EP for the GRT limit in long length scales at least. One can consider also other kinds of limits such as the analog of GRT limit for Euclidian space-time regions assignable to elementary particles. In this case deformations of  $CP_2$  metric define a natural starting point and  $CP_2$  indeed defines a gravitational instanton with very large cosmological constant in Einstein-Maxwell theory. Also gauge potentials of standard model correspond classically to superpositions of induced gauge potentials over space-time sheets.

#### 1.3.1 Topological field quantization

Topological field quantization distinguishes between TGD based and more standard - say Maxwellian - notion of field. In Maxwell's fields created by separate systems superpose and one cannot tell which part of field comes from which system except theoretically. In TGD these fields correspond to different space-time sheets and only their effects on test particle superpose. Hence physical systems have well-defined field identifies - field bodies - in particular magnetic bodies.

The notion of magnetic body carrying dark matter with non-standard large value of Planck constant has become central concept in TGD inspired theory of consciousness and living matter, and by starting from various anomalies of biology one ends up to a rather detailed view about the role of magnetic body as intentional agent receiving sensory input from the biological body and controlling it using EEG and its various scaled up variants as a communication tool. Among other things this leads to models for cell membrane, nerve pulse, and EEG.

### 1.4 P-Adic Variants Of Space-Time Surfaces

There is a further generalization of the space-time concept inspired by p-adic physics forcing a generalization of the number concept through the fusion of real numbers and various p-adic number fields. One might say that TGD space-time is adelic. Also the hierarchy of Planck constants forces



a generalization of the notion of space-time but this generalization can be understood in terms of the failure of strict determinism for Kähler action defining the fundamental variational principle behind the dynamics of space-time surfaces.

A very concise manner to express how TGD differs from Special and General Relativities could be following. Relativity Principle (Poincare Invariance), General Coordinate Invariance, and Equivalence Principle remain true. What is new is the notion of sub-manifold geometry: this allows to realize Poincare Invariance and geometrize gravitation simultaneously. This notion also allows a geometrization of known fundamental interactions and is an essential element of all applications of TGD ranging from Planck length to cosmological scales. Sub-manifold geometry is also crucial in the applications of TGD to biology and consciousness theory.

## 1.5 The Threads In The Development Of Quantum TGD

The development of TGD has involved several strongly interacting threads: physics as infinite-dimensional geometry; TGD as a generalized number theory, the hierarchy of Planck constants interpreted in terms of dark matter hierarchy, and TGD inspired theory of consciousness. In the following these threads are briefly described.

The theoretical framework involves several threads.

1. Quantum T(opological) G(eometro)D(ynamics) as a classical spinor geometry for infinite-dimensional WCW, p-adic numbers and quantum TGD, and TGD inspired theory of consciousness and of quantum biology have been for last decade of the second millenium the basic three strongly interacting threads in the tapestry of quantum TGD.
2. The discussions with Tony Smith initiated a fourth thread which deserves the name “TGD as a generalized number theory”. The basic observation was that classical number fields might allow a deeper formulation of quantum TGD. The work with Riemann hypothesis made time ripe for realization that the notion of infinite primes could provide, not only a reformulation, but a deep generalization of quantum TGD. This led to a thorough and extremely fruitful revision of the basic views about what the final form and physical content of quantum TGD might be. Together with the vision about the fusion of p-adic and real physics to a larger coherent structure these sub-threads fused to the “physics as generalized number theory” thread.
3. A further thread emerged from the realization that by quantum classical correspondence TGD predicts an infinite hierarchy of macroscopic quantum systems with increasing sizes, that it is not at all clear whether standard quantum mechanics can accommodate this hierarchy, and that a dynamical quantized Planck constant might be necessary and strongly suggested by the failure of strict determinism for the fundamental variational principle. The identification of hierarchy of Planck constants labelling phases of dark matter would be natural. This also led to a solution of a long standing puzzle: what is the proper interpretation of the predicted fractal hierarchy of long ranged classical electro-weak and color gauge fields. Quantum classical correspondences allows only single answer: there is infinite hierarchy of p-adically scaled up variants of standard model physics and for each of them also dark hierarchy. Thus TGD Universe would be fractal in very abstract and deep sense.

The chronology based identification of the threads is quite natural but not logical and it is much more logical to see p-adic physics, the ideas related to classical number fields, and infinite primes as sub-threads of a thread which might be called “physics as a generalized number theory”. In the following I adopt this view. This reduces the number of threads to four.

TGD forces the generalization of physics to a quantum theory of consciousness, and represent TGD as a generalized number theory vision leads naturally to the emergence of p-adic physics as physics of cognitive representations. The eight online books [K17, K12, K8, K23, K15, K22, K21, K14] about TGD and nine online books about TGD inspired theory of consciousness and of quantum biology [K16, K3, K9, K2, K4, K5, K6, K13, K20] are warmly recommended to the interested reader.

### 1.5.1 Quantum TGD as spinor geometry of World of Classical Worlds

A turning point in the attempts to formulate a mathematical theory was reached after seven years from the birth of TGD. The great insight was “Do not quantize”. The basic ingredients to the new approach have served as the basic philosophy for the attempt to construct Quantum TGD since then and have been the following ones:

1. Quantum theory for extended particles is free(!), classical(!) field theory for a generalized Schrödinger amplitude in the configuration space  $CH$  (“world of classical worlds”, WCW) consisting of all possible 3-surfaces in  $H$ . “All possible” means that surfaces with arbitrary many disjoint components and with arbitrary internal topology and also singular surfaces topologically intermediate between two different manifold topologies are included. Particle reactions are identified as topology changes [A8, A10, A11]. For instance, the decay of a 3-surface to two 3-surfaces corresponds to the decay  $A \rightarrow B + C$ . Classically this corresponds to a path of WCW leading from 1-particle sector to 2-particle sector. At quantum level this corresponds to the dispersion of the generalized Schrödinger amplitude localized to 1-particle sector to two-particle sector. All coupling constants should result as predictions of the theory since no nonlinearities are introduced.
2. During years this naive and very rough vision has of course developed a lot and is not anymore quite equivalent with the original insight. In particular, the space-time correlates of Feynman graphs have emerged from theory as Euclidian space-time regions and the strong form of General Coordinate Invariance has led to a rather detailed and in many respects unexpected visions. This picture forces to give up the idea about smooth space-time surfaces and replace space-time surface with a generalization of Feynman diagram in which vertices represent the failure of manifold property. I have also introduced the word “world of classical worlds” (WCW) instead of rather formal “configuration space”. I hope that “WCW” does not induce despair in the reader having tendency to think about the technicalities involved!
3. WCW is endowed with metric and spinor structure so that one can define various metric related differential operators, say Dirac operator, appearing in the field equations of the theory <sup>1</sup>
4. WCW Dirac operator appearing in Super-Virasoro conditions, imbedding space Dirac operator whose modes define the ground states of Super-Virasoro representations, Kähler-Dirac operator at space-time surfaces, and the algebraic variant of  $M^4$  Dirac operator appearing in propagators. The most ambitious dream is that zero energy states correspond to a complete solution basis for the Dirac operator of WCW so that this classical free field theory would dictate M-matrices defined between positive and negative energy parts of zero energy states which form orthonormal rows of what I call U-matrix as a matrix defined between zero energy states. Given M-matrix in turn would decompose to a product of a hermitian square root of density matrix and unitary S-matrix.

M-matrix would define time-like entanglement coefficients between positive and negative energy parts of zero energy states (all net quantum numbers vanish for them) and can be regarded as a hermitian square root of density matrix multiplied by a unitary S-matrix. Quantum theory would be in well-defined sense a square root of thermodynamics. The orthogonality and hermiticity of the M-matrices commuting with S-matrix means that they span infinite-dimensional Lie algebra acting as symmetries of the S-matrix. Therefore quantum TGD would reduce to group theory in well-defined sense.

In fact the Lie algebra of Hermitian M-matrices extends to Kac-Moody type algebra obtained by multiplying hermitian square roots of density matrices with powers of the S-matrix. Also the analog of Yangian algebra involving only non-negative powers of S-matrix is possible and would correspond to a hierarchy of CDs with the temporal distances between tips coming as integer multiples of the  $CP_2$  time.

<sup>1</sup>There are four kinds of Dirac operators in TGD. The geometrization of quantum theory requires Kähler metric definable either in terms of Kähler function identified as Kähler action for Euclidian space-time regions or as anti-commutators for WCW gamma matrices identified as conformal Noether super-charges associated with the second quantized modified Dirac action consisting of string world sheet term and possibly also Kähler Dirac action in Minkowskian space-time regions. These two possible definitions reflect a duality analogous to AdS/CFT duality.

The M-matrices associated with CDs are obtained by a discrete scaling from the minimal CD and characterized by integer  $n$  are naturally proportional to a representation matrix of scaling:  $S(n) = S^n$ , where  $S$  is unitary S-matrix associated with the minimal CD [K18]. This conforms with the idea about unitary time evolution as exponent of Hamiltonian discretized to integer power of  $S$  and represented as scaling with respect to the logarithm of the proper time distance between the tips of CD.

U-matrix elements between M-matrices for various CDs are proportional to the inner products  $Tr[S^{-n_1} \circ H^i H^j \circ S^{n_2} \lambda]$ , where  $\lambda$  represents unitarily the discrete Lorentz boost relating the moduli of the active boundary of CD and  $H^i$  form an orthonormal basis of Hermitian square roots of density matrices.  $\circ$  tells that  $S$  acts at the active boundary of CD only. It turns out possible to construct a general representation for the U-matrix reducing its construction to that of S-matrix. S-matrix has interpretation as exponential of the Virasoro generator  $L_{-1}$  of the Virasoro algebra associated with super-symplectic algebra.

5. By quantum classical correspondence the construction of WCW spinor structure reduces to the second quantization of the induced spinor fields at space-time surface. The basic action is so called modified Dirac action (or Kähler-Dirac action) in which gamma matrices are replaced with the modified (Kähler-Dirac) gamma matrices defined as contractions of the canonical momentum currents with the imbedding space gamma matrices. In this manner one achieves super-conformal symmetry and conservation of fermionic currents among other things and consistent Dirac equation. The Kähler-Dirac gamma matrices define as anti-commutators effective metric, which might provide geometrization for some basic observables of condensed matter physics. One might also talk about bosonic emergence in accordance with the prediction that the gauge bosons and graviton are expressible in terms of bound states of fermion and anti-fermion.
6. An important result relates to the notion of induced spinor connection. If one requires that spinor modes have well-defined em charge, one must assume that the modes in the generic situation are localized at 2-D surfaces - string world sheets or perhaps also partonic 2-surfaces - at which classical  $W$  boson fields vanish. Covariantly constant right handed neutrino generating super-symmetries forms an exception. The vanishing of also  $Z^0$  field is possible for Kähler-Dirac action and should hold true at least above weak length scales. This implies that string model in 4-D space-time becomes part of TGD. Without these conditions classical weak fields can vanish above weak scale only for the GRT limit of TGD for which gauge potentials are sums over those for space-time sheets.

The localization simplifies enormously the mathematics and one can solve exactly the Kähler-Dirac equation for the modes of the induced spinor field just like in super string models.

At the light-like 3-surfaces at which the signature of the induced metric changes from Euclidian to Minkowskian so that  $\sqrt{g_4}$  vanishes one can pose the condition that the algebraic analog of massless Dirac equation is satisfied by the nodes so that Kähler-Dirac action gives massless Dirac propagator localizable at the boundaries of the string world sheets.

The evolution of these basic ideas has been rather slow but has gradually led to a rather beautiful vision. One of the key problems has been the definition of Kähler function. Kähler function is Kähler action for a preferred extremal assignable to a given 3-surface but what this preferred extremal is? The obvious first guess was as absolute minimum of Kähler action but could not be proven to be right or wrong. One big step in the progress was boosted by the idea that TGD should reduce to almost topological QFT in which braids would replace 3-surfaces in finite measurement resolution, which could be inherent property of the theory itself and imply discretization at partonic 2-surfaces with discrete points carrying fermion number.

It took long time to realize that there is no discretization in 4-D sense - this would lead to difficulties with basic symmetries. Rather, the discretization occurs for the parameters characterizing co-dimension 2 objects representing the information about space-time surface so that they belong to some algebraic extension of rationals. These 2-surfaces - string world sheets and partonic 2-surfaces - are genuine physical objects rather than a computational approximation. Physics itself approximates itself, one might say! This is of course nothing but strong form of holography.

1. TGD as almost topological QFT vision suggests that Kähler action for preferred extremals reduces to Chern-Simons term assigned with space-like 3-surfaces at the ends of space-time (recall the notion of causal diamond (CD)) and with the light-like 3-surfaces at which the signature of the induced metric changes from Minkowskian to Euclidian. Minkowskian and Euclidian regions would give at wormhole throats the same contribution apart from coefficients and in Minkowskian regions the  $\sqrt{g_4}$  factor coming from metric would be imaginary so that one would obtain sum of real term identifiable as Kähler function and imaginary term identifiable as the ordinary Minkowskian action giving rise to interference effects and stationary phase approximation central in both classical and quantum field theory.

Imaginary contribution - the presence of which I realized only after 33 years of TGD - could also have topological interpretation as a Morse function. On physical side the emergence of Euclidian space-time regions is something completely new and leads to a dramatic modification of the ideas about black hole interior.

2. The manner to achieve the reduction to Chern-Simons terms is simple. The vanishing of Coulomb contribution to Kähler action is required and is true for all known extremals if one makes a general ansatz about the form of classical conserved currents. The so called weak form of electric-magnetic duality defines a boundary condition reducing the resulting 3-D terms to Chern-Simons terms. In this manner almost topological QFT results. But only “almost” since the Lagrange multiplier term forcing electric-magnetic duality implies that Chern-Simons action for preferred extremals depends on metric.

### 1.5.2 TGD as a generalized number theory

Quantum T(opological)D(ynamics) as a classical spinor geometry for infinite-dimensional configuration space (“world of classical worlds”, WCW), p-adic numbers and quantum TGD, and TGD inspired theory of consciousness, have been for last ten years the basic three strongly interacting threads in the tapestry of quantum TGD. The fourth thread deserves the name “TGD as a generalized number theory”. It involves three separate threads: the fusion of real and various p-adic physics to a single coherent whole by requiring number theoretic universality discussed already, the formulation of quantum TGD in terms of hyper-counterparts of classical number fields identified as sub-spaces of complexified classical number fields with Minkowskian signature of the metric defined by the complexified inner product, and the notion of infinite prime.

#### 1. *p-Adic TGD and fusion of real and p-adic physics to single coherent whole*

The p-adic thread emerged for roughly ten years ago as a dim hunch that p-adic numbers might be important for TGD. Experimentation with p-adic numbers led to the notion of canonical identification mapping reals to p-adics and vice versa. The breakthrough came with the successful p-adic mass calculations using p-adic thermodynamics for Super-Virasoro representations with the super-Kac-Moody algebra associated with a Lie-group containing standard model gauge group. Although the details of the calculations have varied from year to year, it was clear that p-adic physics reduces not only the ratio of proton and Planck mass, the great mystery number of physics, but all elementary particle mass scales, to number theory if one assumes that primes near prime powers of two are in a physically favored position. Why this is the case, became one of the key puzzles and led to a number of arguments with a common gist: evolution is present already at the elementary particle level and the primes allowed by the p-adic length scale hypothesis are the fittest ones.

It became very soon clear that p-adic topology is not something emerging in Planck length scale as often believed, but that there is an infinite hierarchy of p-adic physics characterized by p-adic length scales varying to even cosmological length scales. The idea about the connection of p-adics with cognition motivated already the first attempts to understand the role of the p-adics and inspired “Universe as Computer” vision but time was not ripe to develop this idea to anything concrete (p-adic numbers are however in a central role in TGD inspired theory of consciousness). It became however obvious that the p-adic length scale hierarchy somehow corresponds to a hierarchy of intelligences and that p-adic prime serves as a kind of intelligence quotient. Ironically, the almost obvious idea about p-adic regions as cognitive regions of space-time providing cognitive representations for real regions had to wait for almost a decade for the access into my consciousness.

In string model context one tries to reduce the physics to Planck scale. The price is the inability to say anything about physics in long length scales. In TGD p-adic physics takes care of this shortcoming by predicting the physics also in long length scales.

There were many interpretational and technical questions crying for a definite answer.

1. What is the relationship of p-adic non-determinism to the classical non-determinism of the basic field equations of TGD? Are the p-adic space-time region genuinely p-adic or does p-adic topology only serve as an effective topology? If p-adic physics is direct image of real physics, how the mapping relating them is constructed so that it respects various symmetries? Is the basic physics p-adic or real (also real TGD seems to be free of divergences) or both? If it is both, how should one glue the physics in different number field together to get *the* Physics? Should one perform p-adicization also at the level of the WCW? Certainly the p-adicization at the level of super-conformal representation is necessary for the p-adic mass calculations.
2. Perhaps the most basic and most irritating technical problem was how to precisely define p-adic definite integral which is a crucial element of any variational principle based formulation of the field equations. Here the frustration was not due to the lack of solution but due to the too large number of solutions to the problem, a clear symptom for the sad fact that clever inventions rather than real discoveries might be in question. Quite recently I however learned that the problem of making sense about p-adic integration has been for decades central problem in the frontier of mathematics and a lot of profound work has been done along same intuitive lines as I have proceeded in TGD framework. The basic idea is certainly the notion of algebraic continuation from the world of rationals belonging to the intersection of real world and various p-adic worlds.

Despite various uncertainties, the number of the applications of the poorly defined p-adic physics has grown steadily and the applications turned out to be relatively stable so that it was clear that the solution to these problems must exist. It became only gradually clear that the solution of the problems might require going down to a deeper level than that represented by reals and p-adics.

The key challenge is to fuse various p-adic physics and real physics to single larger structures. This has inspired a proposal for a generalization of the notion of number field by fusing real numbers and various p-adic number fields and their extensions along rationals and possible common algebraic numbers. This leads to a generalization of the notions of imbedding space and space-time concept and one can speak about real and p-adic space-time sheets. One can talk about adelic space-time, imbedding space, and WCW.

The notion of p-adic manifold [K30] identified as p-adic space-time surface solving p-adic analogs of field equations and having real space-time sheet as chart map provided a possible solution of the basic challenge of relating real and p-adic classical physics. One can also speak of real space-time surfaces having p-adic space-time surfaces as chart maps (cognitive maps, “thought bubbles”). Discretization required having interpretation in terms of finite measurement resolution is unavoidable in this approach and this leads to problems with symmetries: canonical identification does not commute with symmetries.

It is now clear that much more elegant approach based on abstraction exists [K29]. The map of real preferred extremals to p-adic ones is not induced from a local correspondence between points but is global. Discretization occurs only for the parameters characterizing string world sheets and partonic 2-surfaces so that they belong to some algebraic extension of rationals. Restriction to these 2-surfaces is possible by strong form of holography. Adelization providing number theoretical universality reduces to algebraic continuation for the amplitudes from this intersection of reality and various p-adicities - analogous to a back of a book - to various number fields. There are no problems with symmetries but canonical identification is needed: various group invariant of the amplitude are mapped by canonical identification to various p-adic number fields. This is nothing but a generalization of the mapping of the p-adic mass squared to its real counterpart in p-adic mass calculations.

This leads to surprisingly detailed predictions and far reaching conjectures. For instance, the number theoretic generalization of entropy concept allows negentropic entanglement central for the applications to living matter (see **Fig.** <http://tgdtheory.fi/appfigures/cat.jpg> or **Fig. ??** in the appendix of this book). One can also understand how preferred p-adic primes could emerge as so called ramified primes of algebraic extension of rationals in question and characterizing

string world sheets and partonic 2-surfaces. Preferred p-adic primes would be ramified primes for extensions for which the number of p-adic continuations of two-surfaces to space-time surfaces (imaginings) allowing also real continuation (realization of imagination) would be especially large. These ramifications would be winners in the fight for number theoretical survival. Also a generalization of p-adic length scale hypothesis emerges from NMP [K7].

The characteristic non-determinism of the p-adic differential equations suggests strongly that p-adic regions correspond to “mind stuff”, the regions of space-time where cognitive representations reside. This interpretation implies that p-adic physics is physics of cognition. Since Nature is probably a brilliant simulator of Nature, the natural idea is to study the p-adic physics of the cognitive representations to derive information about the real physics. This view encouraged by TGD inspired theory of consciousness clarifies difficult interpretational issues and provides a clear interpretation for the predictions of p-adic physics.

### 2. The role of classical number fields

The vision about the physical role of the classical number fields relies on certain speculative questions inspired by the idea that space-time dynamics could be reduced to associativity or co-associativity condition. Associativity means here associativity of tangent spaces of space-time region and co-associativity associativity of normal spaces of space-time region.

1. Could space-time surfaces  $X^4$  be regarded as associative or co-associative (“quaternionic” is equivalent with “associative” ) surfaces of  $H$  endowed with octonionic structure in the sense that tangent space of space-time surface would be associative (co-associative with normal space associative) sub-space of octonions at each point of  $X^4$  [K27]. This is certainly possible and an interesting conjecture is that the preferred extremals of Kähler action include associative and co-associative space-time regions.
2. Could the notion of compactification generalize to that of number theoretic compactification in the sense that one can map associative (co-associative) surfaces of  $M^8$  regarded as octonionic linear space to surfaces in  $M^4 \times CP_2$  [K27] ? This conjecture -  $M^8 - H$  duality - would give for  $M^4 \times CP_2$  deep number theoretic meaning.  $CP_2$  would parametrize associative planes of octonion space containing fixed complex plane  $M^2 \subset M^8$  and  $CP_2$  point would thus characterize the tangent space of  $X^4 \subset M^8$ . The point of  $M^4$  would be obtained by projecting the point of  $X^4 \subset M^8$  to a point of  $M^4$  identified as tangent space of  $X^4$ . This would guarantee that the dimension of space-time surface in  $H$  would be four. The conjecture is that the preferred extremals of Kähler action include these surfaces.
3.  $M^8 - H$  duality can be generalized to a duality  $H \rightarrow H$  if the images of the associative surface in  $M^8$  is associative surface in  $H$ . One can start from associative surface of  $H$  and assume that it contains the preferred  $M^2$  tangent plane in 8-D tangent space of  $H$  or integrable distribution  $M^2(x)$  of them, and its points to  $H$  by mapping  $M^4$  projection of  $H$  point to itself and associative tangent space to  $CP_2$  point. This point need not be the original one! If the resulting surface is also associative, one can iterate the process indefinitely. WCW would be a category with one object.
4.  $G_2$  defines the automorphism group of octonions, and one might hope that the maps of octonions to octonions such that the action of Jacobian in the tangent space of associative or co-associative surface reduces to that of  $G_2$  could produce new associative/co-associative surfaces. The action of  $G_2$  would be analogous to that of gauge group.
5. One can also ask whether the notions of commutativity and co-commutativity could have physical meaning. The well-definedness of em charge as quantum number for the modes of the induced spinor field requires their localization to 2-D surfaces (right-handed neutrino is an exception) - string world sheets and partonic 2-surfaces. This can be possible only for Kähler action and could have commutativity and co-commutativity as a number theoretic counterpart. The basic vision would be that the dynamics of Kähler action realizes number theoretical geometrical notions like associativity and commutativity and their co-notions.

The notion of number theoretic compactification stating that space-time surfaces can be regarded as surfaces of either  $M^8$  or  $M^4 \times CP_2$ . As surfaces of  $M^8$  identifiable as a sub-space of

complexified octonions (addition of commuting imaginary unit  $i$ ) their tangent space or normal space is quaternionic- and thus maximally associative or co-associative. These surfaces can be mapped in natural manner to surfaces in  $M^4 \times CP_2$  [K27] provided one can assign to each point of tangent space a hyper-complex plane  $M^2(x) \subset M^4 \subset M^8$ . One can also speak about  $M^8 - H$  duality.

This vision has very strong predictive power. It predicts that the preferred extremals of Kähler action correspond to either quaternionic or co-quaternionic surfaces such that one can assign to tangent space at each point of space-time surface a hyper-complex plane  $M^2(x) \subset M^4$ . As a consequence, the  $M^4$  projection of space-time surface at each point contains  $M^2(x)$  and its orthogonal complement. These distributions are integrable implying that space-time surface allows dual slicings defined by string world sheets  $Y^2$  and partonic 2-surfaces  $X^2$ . The existence of this kind of slicing was earlier deduced from the study of extremals of Kähler action and christened as Hamilton-Jacobi structure. The physical interpretation of  $M^2(x)$  is as the space of non-physical polarizations and the plane of local 4-momentum.

Number theoretical compactification has inspired large number of conjectures. This includes dual formulations of TGD as Minkowskian and Euclidian string model type theories, the precise identification of preferred extremals of Kähler action as extremals for which second variation vanishes (at least for deformations representing dynamical symmetries) and thus providing space-time correlate for quantum criticality, the notion of number theoretic braid implied by the basic dynamics of Kähler action and crucial for precise construction of quantum TGD as almost-topological QFT, the construction of WCW metric and spinor structure in terms of second quantized induced spinor fields with modified Dirac action defined by Kähler action realizing the notion of finite measurement resolution and a connection with inclusions of hyper-finite factors of type  $II_1$  about which Clifford algebra of WCW represents an example.

The two most important number theoretic conjectures relate to the preferred extremals of Kähler action. The general idea is that classical dynamics for the preferred extremals of Kähler action should reduce to number theory: space-time surfaces should be either associative or co-associative in some sense.

Associativity (co-associativity) would be that tangent (normal) spaces of space-time surfaces associative (co-associative) in some sense and thus quaternionic (co-quaternionic). This can be formulated in two manners.

1. One can introduce octonionic tangent space basis by assigning to the “free” gamma matrices octonion basis or in terms of octonionic representation of the imbedding space gamma matrices possible in dimension  $D = 8$ .
2. Associativity (quaternionicity) would state that the projections of octonionic basic vectors or induced gamma matrices basis to the space-time surface generates associative (quaternionic) sub-algebra at each space-time point. Co-associativity is defined in analogous manner and can be expressed in terms of the components of second fundamental form.
3. For gamma matrix option induced rather than Kähler-Dirac gamma matrices must be in question since Kähler-Dirac gamma matrices can span lower than 4-dimensional space and are not parallel to the space-time surfaces as imbedding space vectors.

### 3. Infinite primes

The discovery of the hierarchy of infinite primes and their correspondence with a hierarchy defined by a repeatedly second quantized arithmetic quantum field theory gave a further boost for the speculations about TGD as a generalized number theory.

After the realization that infinite primes can be mapped to polynomials possibly representable as surfaces geometrically, it was clear how TGD might be formulated as a generalized number theory with infinite primes forming the bridge between classical and quantum such that real numbers, p-adic numbers, and various generalizations of p-adics emerge dynamically from algebraic physics as various completions of the algebraic extensions of rational (hyper-)quaternions and (hyper-)octonions. Complete algebraic, topological and dimensional democracy would characterize the theory.

The infinite primes at the first level of hierarchy, which represent analogs of bound states, can be mapped to irreducible polynomials, which in turn characterize the algebraic extensions of rationals defining a hierarchy of algebraic physics continuable to real and p-adic number fields. The products of infinite primes in turn define more general algebraic extensions of rationals. The interesting question concerns the physical interpretation of the higher levels in the hierarchy of infinite primes and integers mappable to polynomials of  $n > 1$  variables.

## 1.6 Hierarchy Of Planck Constants And Dark Matter Hierarchy

By quantum classical correspondence space-time sheets can be identified as quantum coherence regions. Hence the fact that they have all possible size scales more or less unavoidably implies that Planck constant must be quantized and have arbitrarily large values. If one accepts this then also the idea about dark matter as a macroscopic quantum phase characterized by an arbitrarily large value of Planck constant emerges naturally as does also the interpretation for the long ranged classical electro-weak and color fields predicted by TGD. Rather seldom the evolution of ideas follows simple linear logic, and this was the case also now. In any case, this vision represents the fifth, relatively new thread in the evolution of TGD and the ideas involved are still evolving.

### 1.6.1 Dark matter as large $\hbar$ phases

D. Da Rocha and Laurent Nottale [E1] have proposed that Schrödinger equation with Planck constant  $\hbar$  replaced with what might be called gravitational Planck constant  $\hbar_{gr} = \frac{GmM}{v_0}$  ( $\hbar = c = 1$ ).  $v_0$  is a velocity parameter having the value  $v_0 = 144.7 \pm .7$  km/s giving  $v_0/c = 4.6 \times 10^{-4}$ . This is rather near to the peak orbital velocity of stars in galactic halos. Also subharmonics and harmonics of  $v_0$  seem to appear. The support for the hypothesis coming from empirical data is impressive.

Nottale and Da Rocha believe that their Schrödinger equation results from a fractal hydrodynamics. Many-sheeted space-time however suggests that astrophysical systems are at some levels of the hierarchy of space-time sheets macroscopic quantum systems. The space-time sheets in question would carry dark matter.

Nottale's hypothesis would predict a gigantic value of  $h_{gr}$ . Equivalence Principle and the independence of gravitational Compton length on mass  $m$  implies however that one can restrict the values of mass  $m$  to masses of microscopic objects so that  $h_{gr}$  would be much smaller. Large  $h_{gr}$  could provide a solution of the black hole collapse (IR catastrophe) problem encountered at the classical level. The resolution of the problem inspired by TGD inspired theory of living matter is that it is the dark matter at larger space-time sheets which is quantum coherent in the required time scale [K26].

It is natural to assign the values of Planck constants postulated by Nottale to the space-time sheets mediating gravitational interaction and identifiable as magnetic flux tubes (quanta) possibly carrying monopole flux and identifiable as remnants of cosmic string phase of primordial cosmology. The magnetic energy of these flux quanta would correspond to dark energy and magnetic tension would give rise to negative "pressure" forcing accelerate cosmological expansion. This leads to a rather detailed vision about the evolution of stars and galaxies identified as bubbles of ordinary and dark matter inside magnetic flux tubes identifiable as dark energy.

Certain experimental findings suggest the identification  $h_{eff} = n \times h_{gr}$ . The large value of  $h_{gr}$  can be seen as a manner to reduce the string tension of fermionic strings so that gravitational (in fact all!) bound states can be described in terms of strings connecting the partonic 2-surfaces defining particles (analogous to AdS/CFT description). The values  $h_{eff}/h = n$  can be interpreted in terms of a hierarchy of breakings of super-conformal symmetry in which the super-conformal generators act as gauge symmetries only for a sub-algebras with conformal weights coming as multiples of  $n$ . Macroscopic quantum coherence in astrophysical scales is implied. If also Kähler-Dirac action is present, part of the interior degrees of freedom associated with the Kähler-Dirac part of conformal algebra become physical. A possible is that fermionic oscillator operators generate super-symmetries and sparticles correspond almost by definition to dark matter with  $h_{eff}/h = n > 1$ . One implication would be that at least part if not all gravitons would be dark and be observed only through their decays to ordinary high frequency graviton ( $E = hf_{high} = h_{eff}f_{low}$ ) of bunch of  $n$  low energy gravitons.



### 1.6.2 Hierarchy of Planck constants from the anomalies of neuroscience and biology

The quantal ELF effects of ELF em fields on vertebrate brain have been known since seventies. ELF em fields at frequencies identifiable as cyclotron frequencies in magnetic field whose intensity is about 2/5 times that of Earth for biologically important ions have physiological effects and affect also behavior. What is intriguing that the effects are found only in vertebrates (to my best knowledge). The energies for the photons of ELF em fields are extremely low - about  $10^{-10}$  times lower than thermal energy at physiological temperatures- so that quantal effects are impossible in the framework of standard quantum theory. The values of Planck constant would be in these situations large but not gigantic.

This inspired the hypothesis that these photons correspond to so large a value of Planck constant that the energy of photons is above the thermal energy. The proposed interpretation was as dark photons and the general hypothesis was that dark matter corresponds to ordinary matter with non-standard value of Planck constant. If only particles with the same value of Planck constant can appear in the same vertex of Feynman diagram, the phases with different value of Planck constant are dark relative to each other. The phase transitions changing Planck constant can however make possible interactions between phases with different Planck constant but these interactions do not manifest themselves in particle physics. Also the interactions mediated by classical fields should be possible. Dark matter would not be so dark as we have used to believe.

The hypothesis  $h_{eff} = h_{gr}$  - at least for microscopic particles - implies that cyclotron energies of charged particles do not depend on the mass of the particle and their spectrum is thus universal although corresponding frequencies depend on mass. In bio-applications this spectrum would correspond to the energy spectrum of bio-photons assumed to result from dark photons by  $h_{eff}$  reducing phase transition and the energies of bio-photons would be in visible and UV range associated with the excitations of bio-molecules.

Also the anomalies of biology (see for instance [K10, K11, K19] ) support the view that dark matter might be a key player in living matter.

### 1.6.3 Does the hierarchy of Planck constants reduce to the vacuum degeneracy of Kähler action?

This starting point led gradually to the recent picture in which the hierarchy of Planck constants is postulated to come as integer multiples of the standard value of Planck constant. Given integer multiple  $\hbar = n\hbar_0$  of the ordinary Planck constant  $\hbar_0$  is assigned with a multiple singular covering of the imbedding space [K25]. One ends up to an identification of dark matter as phases with non-standard value of Planck constant having geometric interpretation in terms of these coverings providing generalized imbedding space with a book like structure with pages labelled by Planck constants or integers characterizing Planck constant. The phase transitions changing the value of Planck constant would correspond to leakage between different sectors of the extended imbedding space. The question is whether these coverings must be postulated separately or whether they are only a convenient auxiliary tool.

The simplest option is that the hierarchy of coverings of imbedding space is only effective. Many-sheeted coverings of the imbedding space indeed emerge naturally in TGD framework. The huge vacuum degeneracy of Kähler action implies that the relationship between gradients of the imbedding space coordinates and canonical momentum currents is many-to-one: this was the very fact forcing to give up all the standard quantization recipes and leading to the idea about physics as geometry of the “world of classical worlds”. If one allows space-time surfaces for which all sheets corresponding to the same values of the canonical momentum currents are present, one obtains effectively many-sheeted covering of the imbedding space and the contributions from sheets to the Kähler action are identical. If all sheets are treated effectively as one and the same sheet, the value of Planck constant is an integer multiple of the ordinary one. A natural boundary condition would be that at the ends of space-time at future and past boundaries of causal diamond containing the space-time surface, various branches co-incide. This would raise the ends of space-time surface in special physical role.

A more precise formulation is in terms of presence of large number of space-time sheets connecting given space-like 3-surfaces at the opposite boundaries of causal diamond. Quantum criticality presence of vanishing second variations of Kähler action and identified in terms of conformal invari-

ance broken down to to sub-algebras of super-conformal algebras with conformal weights divisible by integer  $n$  is highly suggestive notion and would imply that  $n$  sheets of the effective covering are actually conformal equivalence classes of space-time sheets with same Kähler action and same values of conserved classical charges (see **Fig.** <http://tgdtheory.fi/appfigures/planckhierarchy.jpg> or **Fig. ??** the appendix of this book).  $n$  would naturally correspond the value of  $h_{eff}$  and its factors negentropic entanglement with unit density matrix would be between the  $n$  sheets of two coverings of this kind. p-Adic prime would be largest prime power factor of  $n$ .

#### 1.6.4 Dark matter as a source of long ranged weak and color fields

Long ranged classical electro-weak and color gauge fields are unavoidable in TGD framework. The smallness of the parity breaking effects in hadronic, nuclear, and atomic length scales does not however seem to allow long ranged electro-weak gauge fields. The problem disappears if long range classical electro-weak gauge fields are identified as space-time correlates for massless gauge fields created by dark matter. Also scaled up variants of ordinary electro-weak particle spectra are possible. The identification explains chiral selection in living matter and unbroken  $U(2)_{ew}$  invariance and free color in bio length scales become characteristics of living matter and of bio-chemistry and bio-nuclear physics.

The recent view about the solutions of Kähler- Dirac action assumes that the modes have a well-defined em charge and this implies that localization of the modes to 2-D surfaces (right-handed neutrino is an exception). Classical  $W$  boson fields vanish at these surfaces and also classical  $Z^0$  field can vanish. The latter would guarantee the absence of large parity breaking effects above intermediate boson scale scaling like  $h_{eff}$ .

## 1.7 Twistors in TGD and connection with Veneziano duality

The twistorialization of TGD has two aspects. The attempt to generalize twistor Grassmannian approach emerged first. It was however followed by the realization that also the twistor lift of TGD at classical space-time level is needed. It turned out that that the progress in the understanding of the classical twistor lift has been much faster - probably this is due to my rather limited technical QFT skills.

### 1.7.1 Twistor lift at space-time level

8-dimensional generalization of ordinary twistors is highly attractive approach to TGD [K28]. The reason is that  $M^4$  and  $CP_2$  are completely exceptional in the sense that they are the only 4-D manifolds allowing twistor space with Kähler structure [A7]. The twistor space of  $M^4 \times CP_2$  is Cartesian product of those of  $M^4$  and  $CP_2$ . The obvious idea is that space-time surfaces allowing twistor structure if they are orientable are representable as surfaces in  $H$  such that the properly induced twistor structure co-incides with the twistor structure defined by the induced metric.

In fact, it is enough to generalize the induction of spinor structure to that of twistor structure so that the induced twistor structure need not be identical with the ordinary twistor structure possibly assignable to the space-time surface. The induction procedure reduces to a dimensional reduction of 6-D Kähler action giving rise to 6-D surfaces having bundle structure with twistor sphere as fiber and space-time as base. The twistor sphere of this bundle is imbedded as sphere in the product of twistor spheres of twistor spaces of  $M^4$  and  $CP_2$ .

This condition would define the dynamics, and the original conjecture was that this dynamics is equivalent with the identification of space-time surfaces as preferred extremals of Kähler action. The dynamics of space-time surfaces would be lifted to the dynamics of twistor spaces, which are sphere bundles over space-time surfaces. What is remarkable that the powerful machinery of complex analysis becomes available.

It however turned out that twistor lift of TGD is much more than a mere technical tool. First of all, the dimensionally reduction of 6-D Kähler action contained besides 4-D Kähler action also a volume term having interpretation in terms of cosmological constant. This need not bring anything new, since all known extremals of Kähler action with non-vanishing induced Kähler form are minimal surfaces. There is however a large number of imbeddings of twistor sphere of space-time surface to the product of twistor spheres. Cosmological constant has spectrum and depends on

length scale, and the proposal is that coupling constant evolution reduces to that for cosmological constant playing the role of cutoff length. That cosmological constant could transform from a mere nuisance to a key element of fundamental physics was something totally new and unexpected.

1. The twistor lift of TGD at space-time level forces to replace 4-D Kähler action with 6-D dimensionally reduced Kähler action for 6-D surface in the 12-D Cartesian product of 6-D twistor spaces of  $M^4$  and  $CP_2$ . The 6-D surface has bundle structure with twistor sphere as fiber and space-time surface as base.

Twistor structure is obtained by inducing the twistor structure of 12-D twistor space using dimensional reduction. The dimensionally reduced 6-D Kähler action is sum of 4-D Kähler action and volume term having interpretation in terms of a dynamical cosmological constant depending on the size scale of space-time surface (or of causal diamond CD in zero energy ontology (ZEO)) and determined by the representation of twistor sphere of space-time surface in the Cartesian product of the twistor spheres of  $M^4$  and  $CP_2$ .

2. The preferred extremal property as a representation of quantum criticality would naturally correspond to minimal surface property meaning that the space-time surface is separately an extremal of both Kähler action and volume term almost everywhere so that there is no coupling between them. This is the case for all known extremals of Kähler action with non-vanishing induced Kähler form.

Minimal surface property could however fail at 2-D string world sheets, their boundaries and perhaps also at partonic 2-surfaces. The failure is realized in minimal sense if the 3-surface has 1-D edges/folds (strings) and 4-surface 2-D edges/folds (string world sheets) at which some partial derivatives of the imbedding space coordinates are discontinuous but canonical momentum densities for the entire action are continuous.

There would be no flow of canonical momentum between interior and string world sheet and minimal surface equations would be satisfied for the string world sheet, whose 4-D counterpart in twistor bundle is determined by the analog of 4-D Kähler action. These conditions allow the transfer of canonical momenta between Kähler- and volume degrees of freedom at string world sheets. These no-flow conditions could hold true at least asymptotically (near the boundaries of CD).

$M^8 - H$  duality suggests that string world sheets (partonic 2-surfaces) correspond to images of complex 2-sub-manifolds of  $M^8$  (having tangent (normal) space which is complex 2-plane of octonionic  $M^8$ ).

3. Cosmological constant would depend on p-adic length scales and one ends up to a concrete model for the evolution of cosmological constant as a function of p-adic length scale and other number theoretic parameters (such as Planck constant as the order of Galois group): this conforms with the earlier picture.

Inflation is replaced with its TGD counterpart in which the thickening of cosmic strings to flux tubes leads to a transformation of Kähler magnetic energy to ordinary and dark matter. Since the increase of volume increases volume energy, this leads rapidly to energy minimum at some flux tube thickness. The reduction of cosmological constant by a phase transition however leads to a new expansion phase. These jerks would replace smooth cosmic expansion of GRT. The discrete coupling constant evolution predicted by the number theoretical vision could be understood as being induced by that of cosmological constant taking the role of cutoff parameter in QFT picture [L2].

### 1.7.2 Twistor lift at the level of scattering amplitudes and connection with Veneziano duality

The classical part of twistor lift of TGD is rather well-understood. Concerning the twistorialization at the level of scattering amplitudes the situation is much more difficult conceptually - I already mentioned my limited QFT skills.

1. From the classical picture described above it is clear that one should construct the 8-D twistorial counterpart of theory involving space-time surfaces, string world sheets and their

boundaries, plus partonic 2-surfaces and that this should lead to concrete expressions for the scattering amplitudes.

The light-like boundaries of string world sheets as carriers of fermion numbers would correspond to twistors as they appear in twistor Grassmann approach and define the analog for the massless sector of string theories. The attempts to understand twistorialization have been restricted to this sector.

2. The beautiful basic prediction would be that particles massless in 8-D sense can be massive in 4-D sense. Also the infrared cutoff problematic in twistor approach emerges naturally and reduces basically to the dynamical cosmological constant provided by classical twistor lift.

One can assign 4-momentum both to the spinor harmonics of the imbedding space representing ground states of super-conformal representations and to light-like boundaries of string world sheets at the orbits of partonic 2-surfaces. The two four-momenta should be identical by quantum classical correspondence: this could be seen as a concretization of Equivalence Principle. Also a connection with string model emerges.

3. As far as symmetries are considered, the picture looks rather clear. Ordinary twistor Grassmannian approach boils down to the construction of scattering amplitudes in terms of Yangian invariants for conformal group of  $M^4$ . Therefore a generalization of super-symplectic symmetries to their Yangian counterpart seems necessary. These symmetries would be gigantic but how to deduce their implications?
4. The notion of positive Grassmannian is central in the twistor approach to the scattering amplitudes in  $calN = 4$  SUSYs. TGD provides a possible generalization and number theoretic interpretation of this notion. TGD generalizes the observation that scattering amplitudes in twistor Grassmann approach correspond to representations for permutations. Since 2-vertex is the only fermionic vertex in TGD, OZI rules for fermions generalizes, and scattering amplitudes are representations for braidings.

Braid interpretation encourages the conjecture that non-planar diagrams can be reduced to ordinary ones by a procedure analogous to the construction of braid (knot) invariants by gradual un-braiding (un-knotting).

This is however not the only vision about a solution of non-planarity. Quantum criticality provides different view leading to a totally unexpected connection with string models, actually with the Veneziano duality, which was the starting point of dual resonance model in turn leading via dual resonance models to super string models.

1. Quantum criticality in TGD framework means that coupling constant evolution is discrete in the sense that coupling constants are piecewise constant functions of length scale replaced by dynamical cosmological constant. Loop corrections would vanish identically and the recursion formulas for the scattering amplitudes (allowing only planar diagrams) deduced in twistor Grassmann would involve no loop corrections. In particular, cuts would be replaced by sequences of poles mimicking them like sequences of point charge mimic line charges. In momentum discretization this picture follows automatically.
2. This would make sense in finite measurement resolution realized in number theoretical vision by number-theoretic discretization of the space-time surface (cognitive representation) as points with coordinates in the extension of rationals defining the adèle [L1]. Similar discretization would take place for momenta. Loops would vanish at the level of discretization but what would happen at the possibly existing continuum limit: does the sequence of poles integrate to cuts? Or is representation as sum of resonances something much deeper?
3. Maybe it is! The basic idea of behind the original Veneziano amplitudes (see <http://tinyurl.com/yyhwvqb>) was Veneziano duality. This 4-particle amplitude was generalized by Yoshiro Nambu, Holger-Bek Nielsen, and Leonard Susskind to N-particle amplitude (see <http://tinyurl.com/yyv7as>) based on string picture, and the resulting model was called dual resonance model. The model was forgotten as QCD emerged. Later came superstring models and led to M-theory. Now it has become clear that something went wrong, and it

seems that one must return to the roots. Could the return to the roots mean a careful reconsideration of the dual resonance model?

4. Recall that Veneziano duality (1968) was deduced by assuming that scattering amplitude can be described as sum over s-channel resonances or t-channel Regge exchanges and Veneziano duality stated that hadronic scattering amplitudes have representation as sums over s- or t-channel resonance poles identified as excitations of strings. The sum over exchanges defined by t-channel resonances indeed reduces at larger values of  $s$  to Regge form.

The resonances had zero width, which was not consistent with unitarity. Further, there were no counterparts for the *sum* of s-, t-, and u-channel diagrams with continuous cuts in the kinematical regions encountered in QFT approach. What puts bells ringing is the u-channel diagrams would be non-planar and non-planarity is the problem of twistor Grassmann approach.

5. Veneziano duality is true only for s- and t- channels but not been s- and u-channel. Stringy description makes t-channel and s-channel pictures equivalent. Could it be that in fundamental description u-channels diagrams cannot be distinguished from s-channel diagrams or t-channel diagrams? Could the stringy representation of the scattering diagrams make u-channel twist somehow trivial if handles of string world sheet representing stringy loops in turn representing the analog of non-planarity of Feynman diagrams are absent? The permutation of external momenta for tree diagram in absence of loops in planar representation would be a twist of  $\pi$  in the representation of planar diagram as string world sheet and would not change the topology of the string world sheet and would not involve non-trivial world sheet topology.

For string world sheets loops would correspond to handles. The presence of handle would give an edge with a loop at the level of 3-surface (self energy correction in QFT). Handles are not allowed if the induced metric for the string world sheet has Minkowskian signature. If the stringy counterparts of loops are absent, also the loops in scattering amplitudes should be absent.

This argument applies only inside the Minkowskian space-time regions. If string world sheets are present also in Euclidian regions, they might have handles and loop corrections could emerge in this manner. In TGD framework strings (string world sheets) are identified to 1-D edges/folds of 3-surface at which minimal surface property and topological QFT property fails (minimal surfaces as calibrations). Could the interpretation of edge/fold as discontinuity of some partial derivatives exclude loopy edges: perhaps the branching points would be too singular?

A reduction to a sum over s-channel resonances is what the vanishing of loops would suggest. Could the presence of string world sheets make possible the vanishing of continuous cuts even at the continuum limit so that continuum cuts would emerge only in the approximation as the density of resonances is high enough?

The replacement of continuous cut with a sum of *infinitely* narrow resonances is certainly an approximation. Could it be that the stringy representation as a sum of resonances with *finite* width is an essential aspect of quantum physics allowing to get rid of infinities necessarily accompanying loops? Consider now the arguments against this idea.

1. How to get rid of the problems with unitarity caused by the zero width of resonances? Could *finite* resonance widths make unitarity possible? Ordinary twistor Grassmannian approach predicts that the virtual momenta are light-like but complex: obviously, the imaginary part of the energy in rest frame would have interpretation as resonance with.

In TGD framework this generalizes for 8-D momenta. By quantum-classical correspondence (QCC) the classical Noether charges are equal to the eigenvalues of the fermionic charges in Cartan algebra (maximal set of mutually commuting observables) and classical TGD indeed predicts complex momenta (Kähler coupling strength is naturally complex). QCC thus supports this proposal.

2. Sum over resonances/exchanges picture is in conflict with QFT picture about scattering of particles. Could *finite* resonance widths due to the complex momenta give rise to the QFT type scattering amplitudes as one develops the amplitudes in Taylor series with respect to the resonance width? Unitarity condition indeed gives the first estimate for the resonance width.

QFT amplitudes should emerge in an approximation obtained by replacing the discrete set of finite width resonances with a cut as the distance between poles is shorter than the resolution for mass squared.

In superstring models string tension has single very large value and one cannot obtain QFT type behavior at low energies (for instance, scattering amplitudes in hadronic string model are concentrated in forward direction). TGD however predicts an entire hierarchy of p-adic length scales with varying string tension. The hierarchy of mass scales corresponding roughly to the lengths and thickness of magnetic flux tubes as thickened cosmic strings and characterized by the value of cosmological constant predicted by twistor lift of TGD. Could this give rise to continuous QCT type cuts at the limit when measurement resolution cannot distinguish between resonances?

The dominating term in the sum over sums of resonances in  $t$ -channel gives near forward direction approximately the lowest mass resonance for strings with the smallest string tension. This gives the behavior  $1/(t - m_{min}^2)$ , where  $m_{min}$  corresponds to the longest mass scale involved (the largest space-time sheet involved), approximating the  $1/t$ -behavior of massless theories. This also brings in IR cutoff, the lack of which is a problem of gauge theories. This should give rise to continuous QFT type cuts at the limit when measurement resolution cannot distinguish between resonances.

## 2 Bird's Eye of View about the Topics of the Book

This book is mostly devoted to what might be called classical TGD.

1. In a well-defined sense classical TGD defined as the dynamics of space-time surfaces determining them as kind of generalized Bohr orbits can be regarded as an exact part of quantum theory and assuming quantum classical correspondence has served as an extremely valuable guideline in the attempts to interpret TGD, to form a view about what TGD really predicts, and to guess what the underlying quantum theory could be and how it deviates from standard quantum theory.
2. The notions of many-sheeted space-time, topological field quantization and the notion of field/magnetic body, follow from simple topological considerations. The observation that space-time sheets can have arbitrarily large sizes and their interpretation as quantum coherence regions forces to conclude that in TGD Universe macroscopic and macro-temporal quantum coherence are possible in arbitrarily long scales. Also long ranged classical color and electro-weak fields are an unavoidable prediction.
3. It took a considerable time to make the obvious conclusion: TGD Universe is fractal containing fractal copies of standard model physics at various space-time sheets and labeled by the collection of p-adic primes assignable to elementary particles and by the level of dark matter hierarchy characterized partially by the value of Planck constant labeling the pages of the book like structure formed by singular covering spaces of the imbedding space  $M^4 \times CP_2$  glued together along a four-dimensional back. Particles at different pages are dark relative to each other since purely local interactions defined in terms of the vertices of Feynman diagram involve only particles at the same page.
4. The new view about energy and time justified by the notion of zero energy ontology (ZEO) means that the sign of inertial energy depends on the time orientation of the space-time sheet and that negative energy space-time sheets serve as correlates for communications to the geometric past. This alone leads to profoundly new views about metabolism, long term memory, and realization of intentional action.

## 2.1 The Implications Deriving From The Topology Of Space-Time Surface And From The Properties Of Induced Gauge Fields

1. The general properties of Kähler action, in particular its vacuum degeneracy and failure of the classical determinism in the conventional sense, have rather far reaching implications. Space-time surfaces as a generalization of Bohr orbit provide not only a representation of quantum states but also sequences of quantum jumps and thus contents of consciousness. Vacuum degeneracy implies spin glass degeneracy in 4-D sense reflecting quantum criticality which is the fundamental characteristic of TGD Universe.
2. The detailed study of the simplest extremals of Kähler action interpreted as correlates for asymptotic self organization patterns provides additional insights [K24].  $CP_2$  type extremals representing elementary particles, cosmic strings, vacuum extremals, topological light rays (“massless extremal”, ME), flux quanta of magnetic and electric fields represent the basic extremals. Pairs of wormhole throats identifiable as parton pairs define a completely new kind of particle carrying only color quantum numbers in ideal case and I have proposed their interpretation as quantum correlates for Boolean cognition. MEs and flux quanta of magnetic and electric fields are of special importance in living matter.

This general picture serves as a cornerstone of also TGD inspired view about cosmology and astrophysics. For obvious reasons the newest ideas developed during last year and still developing (in particular, the vision about dark matter) are not discussed in full depth yet.

## 2.2 Many-Sheeted Cosmology

The many-sheeted space-time concept, the new view about the relationship between inertial and gravitational four-momenta, the basic properties of the paired cosmic strings, the existence of the limiting temperature, the assumption about the existence of the phase dominated by cosmic strings, and quantum criticality imply a rather detailed picture of the cosmic evolution, which differs from that provided by the standard cosmology in several respects but has also strong resemblances with inflationary scenario.

### 2.2.1 Basic deviations from standard cosmology

The most important differences between TGD based and standard cosmology are following.

1. Many-sheetedness implies cosmologies inside cosmologies Russian doll like structure with a spectrum of Hubble constants.
2. TGD cosmology is also genuinely quantal: each quantum jump in principle recreates each sub-cosmology in 4-dimensional sense: this makes possible a genuine evolution in cosmological length scales so that the use of anthropic principle to explain why fundamental constants are tuned for life is not necessary.
3. The new view about energy means that inertial energy is negative for space-time sheets with negative time orientation and that the density of inertial energy vanishes in cosmological length scales. Therefore any cosmology is in principle creatable from vacuum and the problem of initial values of cosmology disappears. The density of matter near the initial moment is dominated by cosmic strings approaches to zero so that big bang is transformed to a silent whisper amplified to a relatively big bang.
4. Dark matter hierarchy with dynamical quantized Planck constant  $h_{eff} = nh_0$ , where  $h_0$  is the minimum value of Planck constant ( $h = 6h_0$  is the proposal) implies the presence of dark space-time sheets which differ from non-dark ones in that they define multiple coverings of  $M^4$ . Quantum coherence of dark matter in the length scale of space-time sheet involved implies that even in cosmological length scales Universe is more like a living organism than a thermal soup of particles.

5. Sub-critical and over-critical Robertson-Walker cosmologies are fixed completely from the imbeddability requirement apart from a single parameter characterizing the duration of the period after which transition to sub-critical cosmology necessarily occurs. The fluctuations of the microwave background reflect the quantum criticality of the critical period rather than amplification of primordial fluctuations by exponential expansion. This and also the finite size of the space-time sheets predicts deviations from the standard cosmology.

This picture can be criticized since it is based on Kähler action. Twistor lift however predicts that action contains a small volume term proportional to dynamical cosmological constant. This means that Robertson-Walker cosmologies are not possible as preferred extremals except at the limit of vanishing cosmological constant corresponds to infinitely large space-time sheets and is also possible in principle.

### 2.2.2 Cosmic strings

Cosmic strings belong to the basic extremals of the Kähler action. The string tension of the cosmic strings is  $T \simeq .2 \times 10^{-6}/G$  and slightly smaller than the string tension of the GUT strings and this makes them very interesting cosmologically. Concerning the understanding of cosmic strings a decisive breakthrough came through the identification of gravitational four-momentum as the difference of inertial momenta associated with matter and antimatter and the realization that the net inertial energy of the Universe vanishes. This forced to conclude cosmological constant in TGD Universe is non-vanishing. p-Adic length fractality predicts that  $\Lambda$  scales as  $1/L^2(k)$  as a function of the p-adic scale characterizing the space-time sheet. The recent value of the cosmological constant comes out correctly. The gravitational energy density described by the cosmological constant is identifiable as that associated with topologically condensed cosmic strings and of magnetic flux tubes to which they are gradually transformed during cosmological evolution.

p-Adic fractality and simple quantitative observations lead to the hypothesis that pairs of cosmic strings are responsible for the evolution of astrophysical structures in a very wide length scale range. Large voids with size of order  $10^8$  light years can be seen as structures containing knotted and linked cosmic string pairs wound around the boundaries of the void. Galaxies correspond to same structure with smaller size and linked around the supra-galactic strings. This conforms with the finding that galaxies tend to be grouped along linear structures. Simple quantitative estimates show that even stars and planets could be seen as structures formed around cosmic strings of appropriate size. Thus Universe could be seen as fractal cosmic necklace consisting of cosmic strings linked like pearls around longer cosmic strings linked like...

## 2.3 Dark Matter And Quantization Of Gravitational Planck Constant

The notion of gravitational Planck constant having gigantic value is perhaps the most radical idea related to the astrophysical applications of TGD. D. Da Rocha and Laurent Nottale have proposed that Schrödinger equation with Planck constant  $\hbar$  replaced with what might be called gravitational Planck constant  $\hbar_{gr} = \frac{GmM}{v_0}$  ( $\hbar = c = 1$ ).  $v_0$  is a velocity parameter having the value  $v_0 = 144.7 \pm .7$  km/s giving  $v_0/c = 4.6 \times 10^{-4}$ . This is rather near to the peak orbital velocity of stars in galactic halos. Also subharmonics and harmonics of  $v_0$  seem to appear. The support for the hypothesis coming from empirical data is impressive.

Nottale and Da Rocha believe that their Schrödinger equation results from a fractal hydrodynamics. Many-sheeted space-time however suggests astrophysical systems are not only quantum systems at larger space-time sheets but correspond to a gigantic value of gravitational Planck constant. The gravitational (ordinary) Schrödinger equation would provide a solution of the black hole collapse (IR catastrophe) problem encountered at the classical level. The resolution of the problem inspired by TGD inspired theory of living matter is that it is the dark matter at larger space-time sheets which is quantum coherent in the required time scale.

TGD predicts correctly the value of the parameter  $v_0$  assuming that cosmic strings and their decay remnants are responsible for the dark matter. The harmonics of  $v_0$  can be understood as corresponding to perturbations replacing cosmic strings with their n-branched coverings so that tension becomes  $n^2$ -fold: much like the replacement of a closed orbit with an orbit closing only after  $n$  turns.  $1/n$ -sub-harmonic would result when a magnetic flux tube split into  $n$  disjoint



magnetic flux tubes. An attractive solution of the matter antimatter asymmetry is based on the identification of also antimatter as dark matter.

## 2.4 The organization of “Physics in Many-sheeted Space-time”

The book consists of 4 parts.

In the 1st part the notion of many-sheeted space-time is discussed.

1. In the first two chapters the extremals of Kähler action are discussed. This discussion is somewhat out-of-date since twistor lift of TGD adds to Kähler action a volume term. All known extremals of Kähler action with non-vanishing induced Kähler form are however also minimal surfaces. Quantum criticality suggests that extremal has no dependence on Kähler coupling strength. This is achieved for minimal surface extremals of Kähler action. As a matter of fact, minimal surface property would be lost at 2-D singular surfaces identifiable as string world sheets and partonic 2-surfaces.
2. Also two old chapters about possible implications of TGD for condensed matter physics written for at least about 15 years ago at least and updated only slightly. The phases of  $CP_2$  complex coordinates could define phases of order parameters of macroscopic quantum phases so that the deviations of induced gauge field concept from the standard one could have direct experimental implications visible for instance in the properties of living matter and even in hydrodynamics. For instance,  $Z^0$  magnetic gauge field could make itself visible in hydrodynamics and also  $Z^0$  magnetic vortices could be involved with super-fluidity.

In the 2nd part the relationship between TGD and GRT is discussed. The discussion proceeds in the same order as time-line of TGD itself rather than starting from the final outcome.

1. The first two chapters are devoted TGD-GRT relationship and various gravitational anomalies.
2. The understanding of QFT-GRT limit of TGD required several decades. The key idea is that QFT limit means that the sheets of many-sheeted space-time are replaced with single region of  $M^4$  made slightly curved so that the topology of the many-sheeted space-time is lost. The gauge potentials in this space are identified as sums of the induced gauge potentials associated with space-time sheets having same  $M^4$  projection. Similar identification of gravitational field as deviation from flat Minkowski metric is performed. One can say that in many-sheeted space-time the fields of separate systems reside at different space-time sheets: systems have field identity - field body. A test particle touching the sheets carrying the fields however experiences the sum of their effects. At QFT limit sum of the effects is replaced with the sum of the fields. This distinction plays a key role in TGD inspired quantum biology.
3. Nottale’s formula for gravitational Planck constant assignable to gravitational flux tubes plays a key role in TGD based view about quantum gravity and dark matter and its proper interpretation has been a long standing problem. Second problem concerns the origin of Newton’s constant  $G$ .

The original identification of Planck length was as  $CP_2$  size  $R$ . It however turned out that  $R$  is about  $10^{3.5}$  longer than Planck length. How does Planck length emerge from quantum criticality? Twistor lift and hierarchy of Planck constants led to a possible solution of the problem. One can indeed identify  $R$  as fundamental length and analog of Planck length. Newton’s constant  $G$  would not be given as  $G = R^2/\hbar$  but as  $G = R^2/\hbar_{CP_2}$ , where  $\hbar_{M^4} = n_2\hbar_0$  is the number of sheets of space-time surface as covering of  $M^4$ . The value of  $n_{gr}$  in  $\hbar_{eff} = n_{gr}\hbar_0$  appearing in Nottale’s formula is identified as  $n = n_1n_2$ , where  $n_1$  is the number of sheets of space-time surface as covering of  $CP_2$ .

4. In chapter “Expanding Earth Model and Pre-Cambrian Evolution of Continents, Climate, and Life” the new view about space-time is applied in attempt to understand the mysteries associated with Cambrian Explosion and to the finding that the continents seem to fit nicely together if the radius of Earth is taken one half of its recent value. The explanation is in terms of rapid expansion of Earth radius induced by reduction of length scale dependent

cosmological constant in turn inducing an expansion of the space-time sheet by factor of order 2.

In the 3rd and 4th parts of the book many-sheeted-cosmology and astrophysics are summarized. The material is ordered along time-line of TGD, and the views of the earliest chapters are not necessarily completely consistent with the views of latest chapters.

1. p-Adic and dark matter hierarchies imply that TGD inspired cosmology has a kind of Russian doll structure containing cosmologies within cosmologies. Cosmic strings and their deformations are basic objects of TGD inspired cosmology and of galactic physics - even astrophysics. They form a fractal hierarchy continuing down to the level of elementary particles representable as closed flux tubes carrying monopole flux.

Very early cosmology would be dominated by cosmic strings with 2-D  $M^4$  projection and one can say that the GRT based cosmology with macroscopic space-time identifiable as small deformation of Minkowski space emerged during the analog of inflationary period leading to radiation dominated cosmology.

In the chapters devoted TGD inspired cosmology the imbeddings of Robertson-Walker cosmology are studied. Both critical and over-critical cosmology are found to be unique apart from the parameter characterizing its duration. It must be emphasized that RW cosmologies make sense as preferred extremals only at the limit of vanishing cosmological constant.

2. The idea about dark matter hierarchy with levels labeled by the values of Planck constant was originally motivated by the observation that planetary orbits could be interpreted as Bohr orbits with enormous value of Planck constant (introduced originally by Nottale), whose value is fixed to a high degree by Equivalence Principle and which is assignable to the flux tubes mediating gravitational interaction. One ends up to a rather detailed view about macroscopically quantum coherent dark matter in astrophysics and cosmology. In particular, dark matter could be in anyonic phase at light-like 2-surfaces with complex topology and astrophysical size and visible matter would condense around it.

Dark matter hierarchy allows to interpret critical cosmologies as correlates for the phase transitions increasing Planck constant and involving a relatively rapid expansion of space-time sheets. The quantum counterpart of the smooth cosmological expansion would be a series of phase transitions increasing the value of Planck constant and these phase transitions are predicted to take place also at planetary level, which provides a new theoretical basis for Expanding Earth hypothesis and suggests totally unexpected connections between biology and geology.

3. Twistor lift of TGD provides justification for the idea about cosmological constant depending on length scale. It replaces Kähler action with its sum with a volume term having interpretation in terms of dynamical cosmological constant, which depends on length scale and decreases like one over p-adic length scale squared. One can see cosmological evolution as a sequence of phase transitions reducing the value of cosmological constant followed by an expansion of the thickness of flux tubes reducing their Kähler magnetic energy but increasing volume energy until energy minimum is achieved.

Twistor lift of TGD predicts that also the  $M^4$  analog of Kähler action is present in the dimensionally reduced 6-D Kähler action. One can understand why the physical effects such as the violation of CP and T symmetries are small and an explanation for the small CP breaking effects of hadron physics and for the matter antimatter asymmetry emerges.

4. Long cosmic strings would develop galaxies as tangles with topology of dipole magnetic field (roughly) and these flux tubes of this tangles would in turn generate stars and planets as similar tangles. This hierarchy could continue to even smaller length scales. The thickening of cosmic strings and the sequence of phase transitions reducing cosmological constant would induce transformation of the magnetic and volume energy of cosmic strings to ordinary matter generating the visible matter of galaxies and also stars and planets. The decay of magnetic energy to ordinary matter during thickening period of flux tube would be analogous to the decay of inflaton field. The flat velocity spectrum of stars rotating around galaxies is predicted correctly without need for dark matter halo.

5. A new view about blackholes and white holes as tangles associated with cosmic strings suggests itself. For instance quasars could be white hole like objects created as Kähler magnetic tangle evolves from straight cosmic string and thickens by decays to ordinary matter. Black-hole would be time reversal of this process and indeed possible in ZEO predicting that “big” state function reductions inducing reversal of time arrow are possible even in astrophysical and cosmological scales.

### 3 Sources

The eight online books about TGD [K17, K12, K23, K15, K8, K22, K21, K14] and nine online books about TGD inspired theory of consciousness and quantum biology [K16, K3, K9, K2, K4, K5, K6, K13, K20] are warmly recommended for the reader willing to get overall view about what is involved.

My homepage (<http://tinyurl.com/ybv8dt4n>) contains a lot of material about TGD. In particular, a TGD glossary at <http://tinyurl.com/yd6jf3o7>.

I have published articles about TGD and its applications to consciousness and living matter in *Journal of Non-Locality* (<http://tinyurl.com/ycyrxj4o> founded by Lian Sidorov and in *Prespacetime Journal* (<http://tinyurl.com/ycvktjhn>), *Journal of Consciousness Research and Exploration* (<http://tinyurl.com/yba4f672>), and *DNA Decipher Journal* (<http://tinyurl.com/y9z52khg>), all of them founded by Huping Hu. One can find the list about the articles published at <http://tinyurl.com/ybv8dt4n>. I am grateful for these far-sighted people for providing a communication channel, whose importance one cannot overestimate.

## 4 The contents of the book

### 4.1 PART I: THE NOTION OF MANY-SHEETED SPACE-TIME

#### 4.1.1 Extremals of the Kähler Action

The physical interpretation of the Kähler function and the TGD based space-time concept are the basic themes of this book. The aim is to develop what might be called classical TGD at fundamental level. The strategy is simple: try to guess the general physical consequences of the geometry of the “world of classical worlds” (WCW) and of the TGD based gauge field concept and study the simplest extremals of Kähler action and try to abstract general truths from their properties.

The fundamental underlying assumptions are the following:

1. The notion of preferred extremals emerged during the period when I believed that positive energy ontology applies in TGD. In this framework the 4-surface associated with given 3-surface defined by Kähler function  $K$  as a preferred extremal of the Kähler action is identifiable as a classical space-time. Number theoretically preferred extremals would decompose to associative and co-associative regions. The reduction of the classical theory to the level of the Kähler-Dirac action implies that the preferred extremals are critical in the sense of allowing infinite number of deformations for which the second variation of Kähler action vanishes [?] It is not clear whether criticality and associativity are consistent with each other. A further natural conjecture is that these critical deformations should act as conformal symmetries of light-like wormhole contacts at which the signature of the induced metric changes and preserve their light-likeness.

Due to the preferred extremal property classical space-time can be also regarded as a generalized Bohr orbit - at least in positive energy ontology - so that the quantization of the various parameters associated with a typical extremal of the Kähler action is expected to take place in general. In TGD quantum states corresponds to quantum superpositions of these classical space-times so that this classical space-time is certainly not some kind of effective quantum average space-time.

2. In ZEO one can also consider the possibility that there is no selection of preferred extremal at all! The two space-like 3-surfaces at the ends of CD define the space-time surface connecting

them apart from conformal symmetries acting as critical deformations. If 3-surface is identified as union of both space-like 3-surfaces and the light-like surfaces defining parton orbits connecting them, the conformal equivalence class of the preferred extremal is unique without any additional conditions! This conforms with the view about hierarchy of Planck constants requiring that the conformal equivalence classes of light-like surfaces must be counted as physical degrees of freedom and also with the idea that these surface together define analog for the Wilson loop. Actually all the discussions of this chapter are about extremals in general so that the attribute “preferred” is not relevant for them.

3. The bosonic vacuum functional of the theory is the exponent of the Kähler function  $\Omega_B = \exp(K)$ . This assumption is the only assumption about the dynamics of the theory and is necessitated by the requirement of divergence cancellation in perturbative approach.
4. Renormalization group invariance and spin glass analogy. The value of the Kähler coupling strength is such that the vacuum functional  $\exp(K)$  is analogous to the exponent  $\exp(H/T)$  defining the partition function of a statistical system at critical temperature. This allows Kähler coupling strength to depend on zero modes of the configuration space metric and as already found there is very attractive hypothesis determining completely the dependence of the Kähler coupling strength on the zero modes based on p-adic considerations motivated by the spin glass analogy. Coupling constant evolution would be replaced by effective discrete evolution with respect to p-adic length scale and angle variable defined by the phases appearing in the algebraic extension of p-adic numbers in question.
5. In spin degrees of freedom the massless Dirac equation for the induced spinor fields with Kähler-Dirac action defines classical theory: this is in complete accordance with the proposed definition of the WCW spinor structure.

The geometrization of the classical gauge fields in terms of the induced gauge field concept is also important concerning the physical interpretation. Electro-weak gauge potentials correspond to the space-time projections of the spinor connection of  $CP_2$ , gluonic gauge potentials to the projections of the Killing vector fields of  $CP_2$  and gravitational field to the induced metric. The topics to be discussed in this part of the book are summarized briefly in the following.

What the selection of preferred extremals of Kähler action might mean has remained a long standing problem and real progress occurred only quite recently (I am writing this towards the end of year 2003).

1. The vanishing of Lorentz 4-force for the induced Kähler field means that the vacuum 4-currents are in a mechanical equilibrium. Lorentz 4-force vanishes for all known solutions of field equations which inspires the hypothesis that all preferred extremals of Kähler action satisfy the condition. The vanishing of the Lorentz 4-force in turn implies local conservation of the ordinary energy momentum tensor. The corresponding condition is implied by Einstein’s equations in General Relativity. The hypothesis would mean that the solutions of field equations are what might be called generalized Beltrami fields. The condition implies that vacuum currents can be non-vanishing only provided the dimension  $D_{CP_2}$  of the  $CP_2$  projection of the space-time surface is less than four so that in the regions with  $D_{CP_2} = 4$ , Maxwell’s vacuum equations are satisfied.
2. The hypothesis that Kähler current is proportional to a product of an arbitrary function  $\psi$  of  $CP_2$  coordinates and of the instanton current generalizes Beltrami condition and reduces to it when electric field vanishes. Instanton current has a vanishing divergence for  $D_{CP_2} < 4$ , and Lorentz 4-force indeed vanishes. Four 4-dimensional projection the scalar function multiplying the instanton current can make it divergenceless. The remaining task would be the explicit construction of the imbeddings of these fields and the demonstration that field equations can be satisfied.
3. By quantum classical correspondence the non-deterministic space-time dynamics should mimic the dissipative dynamics of the quantum jump sequence. Beltrami fields appear in physical applications as asymptotic self organization patterns for which Lorentz force and dissipation vanish. This suggests that preferred extremals of Kähler action correspond to

space-time sheets which at least asymptotically satisfy the generalized Beltrami conditions so that one can indeed assign to the final 3-surface a unique 4-surface apart from effects related to non-determinism. Preferred extremal property abstracted to purely algebraic generalized Beltrami conditions makes sense also in the p-adic context.

This chapter is mainly devoted to the study of the basic extremals of the Kähler action besides the detailed arguments supporting the view that the preferred extrema satisfy generalized Beltrami conditions at least asymptotically.

The newest results discussed in the last section about the weak form of electric-magnetic duality suggest strongly that Beltrami property is general and together with the weak form of electric-magnetic duality allows a reduction of quantum TGD to almost topological field theory with Kähler function allowing expression as a Chern-Simons term.

The surprising implication of the duality is that Kähler form of  $CP_2$  must be replaced with that for  $S^2 \times CP_2$  in order to obtain a WCW metric which is non-trivial in  $M^4$  degrees of freedom. This modification implies much richer vacuum structure than the original Kähler action which is a good news as far as the description of classical gravitational fields in terms of small deformations of vacuum extremals with the four-momentum density of the topologically condensed matter given by Einstein's equations is considered. The breaking of Lorentz invariance from  $SO(3,1)$  to  $SO(3)$  is implied already by the geometry of  $CD$  but is extremely small for a given causal diamond ( $CD$ ). Since a wave function over the Lorentz boosts and translates of  $CD$  is allowed, there is no actual breaking of Poincaré invariance at the level of the basic theory. Beltrami property leads to a rather explicit construction of the general solution of field equations based on the hydrodynamic picture implying that single particle quantum numbers are conserved along flow lines defined by the instanton current. The construction generalizes also to the fermionic sector.

#### 4.1.2 Identification of the preferred extremals of Kähler Action

Preferred extremal of Kähler action have remained one of the basic poorly defined notions of TGD. There are pressing motivations for understanding what the attribute "preferred" really means. Symmetries give a clue to the problem. The conformal invariance of string models naturally generalizes to 4-D invariance defined by quantum Yangian of quantum affine algebra (Kac-Moody type algebra) characterized by two complex coordinates and therefore explaining naturally the effective 2-dimensionality [?]. Preferred extremal property should rely on this symmetry.

In Zero Energy Ontology (ZEO) preferred extremals are space-time surfaces connecting two space-like 3-surfaces at the ends of space-time surfaces at boundaries of causal diamond ( $CD$ ). A natural looking condition is that the symplectic Noether charges associated with a sub-algebra of symplectic algebra with conformal weights  $n$ -multiples of the weights of the entire algebra vanish for preferred extremals. These conditions would be classical counterparts the the condition that super-symplectic sub-algebra annihilates the physical states. This would give a hierarchy of super-symplectic symmetry breakings and quantum criticalities having interpretation in terms of hierarchy of Planck constants  $h_{eff} = n \times h$  identified as a hierarchy of dark matter.  $n$  could be interpreted as the number of space-time conformal gauge equivalence classes for space-time sheets connecting the 3-surfaces at the ends of space-time surface.

There are also many other proposals for what preferred extremal property could mean or imply. The weak form of electric-magnetic duality combined with the assumption that the contraction of the Kähler current with Kähler gauge potential vanishes for preferred extremals implies that Kähler action in Minkowskian space-time regions reduces to Chern-Simons terms at the light-like orbits of wormhole throats at which the signature of the induced metric changes its signature from Minkowskian to Euclidian. In regions with 4-D  $CP_2$  projection (wormhole contacts) also a 3-D contribution not assignable to the boundary of the region might be possible. These conditions pose strong physically feasible conditions on extremals and might be true for preferred extremals too.

Number theoretic vision leads to a proposal that either the tangent space or normal space of given point of space-time surface is associative and thus quaternionic. Also the formulation in terms of quaternion holomorphy and quaternion-Kähler property is an attractive possibility. So called  $M^8 - H$  duality is a variant of this vision and would mean that one can map associative/co-associative space-time surfaces from  $M^8$  to  $H$  and also iterate this mapping from  $H$  to  $H$  to generate entire category of preferred extremals. The signature of  $M^4$  is a general technical problem. For instance, the holomorphy in 2 complex variables could correspond to what I have called

Hamilton-Jacobi property. Associativity/co-associativity of the tangent space makes sense also in Minkowskian signature.

In this chapter various views about preferred extremal property are discussed.

### 4.1.3 About Hydrodynamical and Thermodynamical Interpretations of TGD

This chapter is collected from the material related to the relationship between TGD and hydrodynamics on one hand and TGD and thermodynamics on the other hand. What I have called hydrodynamics ansatz is a proposal for what the preferred extremals of Kähler action might be. The basic vision behind the ansatz is the reduction of quantum TGD to almost topological QFT. The basic condition is the vanishing of the contraction of the conserved Kähler current  $j$  with the induced Kähler gauge potential  $A$  implying the reduction of the Kähler action to 3-D contributions coming from the boundaries between space-time regions of Minkowskian and Euclidian signature.

Hydrodynamical interpretation demands that the flow parameters associated with the flow lines of isometry currents and Kähler current extend to global coordinates. Otherwise the flow line would resemble those for a gas of particles moving randomly. This leads to integrability conditions implying generalized Beltrami flow and Kähler action for the preferred extremals reduces to Chern-Simons action when the weak electro-weak duality is applied as boundary conditions. This allows also a definition of non-constant quantal order parameters depending on the spatial coordinates transversal to the flow lines.

Kiehn and others have studied Beltrami flows as integrable flows for which the flow lines define coordinate lines. In  $D=3$  this requires that the rotor of the flow vector is parallel to the flow vector stating that Lorentz force vanishes. In  $D=4$  the condition states that Lorentz 4-force vanishes so that also dissipation is absent. This kind of extremals are of special interest as asymptotic self-organization patterns: in fact all preferred extremals might satisfy these conditions. 3-D Beltrami flows are highly interesting topologically since the flow lines can get knotted. Their 4-D counterparts would have flow lines replaced with world sheets which can develop 2-knots. String world sheets carrying induced spinor fields are fundamental objects in TGD framework and they could indeed get knotted.

Kiehn has worked with both Beltrami flows developed what he calls topological thermodynamics (TTD). This work is rather interesting from TGD point of view and the relationship between TTD and TGD is discussed in this chapter.

### 4.1.4 General View About Physics in Many-Sheeted Space-Time

This chapter, which is second part of a summary about the recent view about many-sheeted space-time, provides a summary of the developments in TGD that have occurred during last few years (the year I am writing this is 2007). The view is out-of-date in some respects. The most important steps of progress are following ones.

#### 1. Parton level formulation of quantum TGD

The formulation of quantum TGD at partonic level identifying fundamental objects as light-like 3-surfaces having also interpretation as random light-like orbits of 2-D partons having arbitrarily large size. This picture reduces quantum TGD to an almost-topological quantum field theory and leads to a dramatic understanding of S-matrix. A generalization of Feynman diagrams emerges obtained by replacing lines of Feynman diagram with light-like 3-surfaces meeting along their ends at vertices. This picture is different from that of string models and means also a generalization of the view about space-time and 3-surface since these surfaces cannot be assumed to be a smooth manifold anymore.

The condition that the formulation in terms of light-like 3-surfaces is equivalent with that using pairs of space-like 3-surfaces at the ends of causal diamonds leads to strong form of holography stating that partonic 2-surfaces and their tangent space-data code for physics. It has turned out that fermionic string model in 4-D space-time emerges naturally from TGD. This is not yet taken into account in these considerations of the chapter.

#### 2. Zero energy ontology

In zero energy ontology physical states are creatable from vacuum and have vanishing net quantum numbers, in particular energy. Zero energy states can be decomposed to positive and negative energy parts with definite geometro-temporal separation, call it  $T$ , and having interpretation in terms of initial and final states of particle reactions. Zero energy ontology is consistent with ordinary positive energy ontology at the limit when the time scale of the perception of observer is much shorter than  $T$ .

Zero energy ontology leads to the view about S-matrix as a characterizer of time-like entanglement associated with the zero energy state and a generalization of S-matrix to what might be called M-matrix emerges. M-matrix is complex square root of density matrix expressible as a product of real valued “modulus” and unitary matrix representing phase and can be seen as a matrix valued generalization of Schrödinger amplitude. Also thermodynamics becomes an inherent element of quantum theory in this approach. M-matrices in turn form orthogonal rows of U-matrix which is defined between zero energy states whereas S and M-matrices are defined by entanglement coefficients between positive and negative energy parts of zero energy states.

### 3. Fusion of real and p-adic physics to single one

The fusion of p-adic physics and real physics to single coherent whole requires generalization of the number concept obtained by gluing reals and various p-adic number fields along common algebraic numbers. This leads to a new vision about how cognition and intentionality make themselves visible in real physics via long range correlations realized via the effective p-adicity of real physics. The success of the p-adic length scale hypothesis and p-adic mass calculations suggest that cognition and intentionality are present already at elementary particle level. This picture leads naturally to an effective discretization of the real physics at the level of S-matrix and relying on the notion of number theoretic braid.

It has turned out that the notion of braid emerges naturally from the localization of spinor modes to 2-D surfaces in the generic case. Braids correspond to the orbits of the strings ends at given space-time sheet.

### 4. Dark matter hierarchy and hierarchy of Planck constants

Dark matter revolution with levels of the hierarchy labeled by values of Planck constant suggests a further generalization of the notion of imbedding space and thus of space-time - at least as an effective mathematical tool. One can say that imbedding space is a book like structure obtained by gluing together infinite number of copies of the imbedding space like pages of a book: two copies characterized by singular discrete bundle structure are glued together along 4-dimensional set of common points. These points have physical interpretation in terms of quantum criticality. Particle states belonging to different sectors (pages of the book) can interact via field bodies representing space-time sheets which have parts belonging to two pages of this book.

It has turned out that the hierarchy of effective Planck constants  $h_{eff} = n \times h$  follows from the quantum criticality implied by the non-determinism of Kähler action and that one can relate it to an infinite hierarchy of breakings of conformal symmetries acting on the orbits of light-like 3-surfaces leaving the space-like ends of space-time surface at boundaries of CD invariant. Hierarchy of conformal algebras corresponds to sub-algebras of conformal algebras with conformal weights coming as multiples of  $n$ .

### 5. Equivalence Principle and evolution of gravitational constant

The views about Equivalence Principle (EP) and GRT limit of TGD have changed quite a lot since 2007 and here the updated view is summarized. Before saying anything about evolution of gravitational constant one must understand whether it is a fundamental constant or prediction of quantum TGD. Also one should understand whether Equivalence Principle holds true and if so, in what sense. Also the identification of gravitational and inertial masses seems to be necessary.

At classical level EP follows from the interpretation of GRT space-time as effective space-time obtained by replacing many-sheeted space-time with Minkowski space with effective metric determined as a sum of Minkowski metric and sum over the deviations of the induced metrics of space-time sheets from Minkowski metric. Poincare invariance suggests strongly classical EP for the GRT limit in long length scales at least. One can consider also other kinds of limits such as the analog of GRT limit for Euclidian space-time regions assignable to elementary particles. In this case deformations of  $CP_2$  metric define a natural starting point and  $CP_2$  indeed defines a gravitational

instanton with very large cosmological constant in Einstein-Maxwell theory. Also gauge potentials of standard model correspond classically to superpositions of induced gauge potentials over space-time sheets.

Gravitational constant, cosmological constant, and various gauge couplings emerge as predictions. Planck length should be related to  $CP_2$  size by a dimensionless numerical factor predicted by the theory. These constants need not be universal constants: cosmological constant is certainly very large for the Euclidian variant of GRT space-time. These constants could also depend on p-adic length scale. p-Adic coupling constant evolution suggests itself as a discretized variant of coupling constant evolution and p-adic scales would relate naturally to the size scales of causal diamonds: perhaps the integer  $n$  characterizing the multiple of  $CP_2$  scale giving the distance between the tips of  $CD$  has p-adic prime  $p$  or its power as a divisor.

At the level of single space-time sheet and CD it is not possible to talk about coupling constant evolution since Kähler action and Kähler-Dirac action contain no coupling constants.

This description however gives rise to p-adic coupling constant evolution since the process of lumping together the sheets of the many-sheeted space-time gives a result which depends on the size scale of CD. If the non-deterministic dynamics of Kähler action for the maxima of Kähler function mimics p-adic non-determinism then one has hopes about p-adic coupling constant evolution. The p-adic prime and therefore also the length scale and coupling constants characterizing the dynamics for given  $CD$  would vary wildly as function of integer characterizing  $CD$  size scale. This could mean that the  $CD$ s whose size scales are related by multiplication of small integer are close to each other. They would be near to each other in logarithmic sense and logarithms indeed appear in running coupling constants. This “prediction” is of course subject to criticism.

#### 6. Renormalization group equations for gauge couplings at space-time level

In classical TGD only Kähler coupling constant appears explicitly but does not affect the classical dynamics. Other gauge couplings do not appear at all in classical dynamics since the definition of classical fields absorbs them as normalization constants. This suggests that the notion of continuous coupling constant evolution at space-time level is not needed in quantum TGD proper and emerges only at the QFT limit when space-time is replaced with general relativistic effective space-time.

For the known extremals of Kähler action gauge couplings are RG invariants inside single space-time sheet, which supports the view that discrete p-adic coupling constant evolution replacing the ordinary continuous coupling constant evolution emerges only when space-time sheets are lumped together to define GRT space-time. This evolution would have as parameters the p-adic length scale characterizing the causal diamond (CD) associated with particle and the phase factors characterizing the algebraic extension of p-adic numbers involved.

The p-adic prime and therefore also the length scale and coupling constants characterizing the dynamics for given  $CD$  would vary wildly as function of integer characterizing  $CD$  size scale. This could mean that the  $CD$ s whose size scales are related by multiplication of small integer are close to each other. They would be near to each other in logarithmic sense and logarithms indeed appear in running coupling constants. This “prediction” is of course subject to criticism.

#### 7. Quantitative $g$ for the values of coupling constants

All quantitative statements about coupling constants are bound to be guesswork as long as explicit formulas for M-matrix elements are lacking. p-Adic length scale hypothesis provides one guideline for the guesses. Second guideline is provided by number theoretical universality. Third guideline is general physical intuition. What is done can be however seen as exercises perhaps giving some familiarity with the basic notions.

The latest progress in the understanding of p-adic coupling constant evolution comes from a formula for Kähler coupling strength  $\alpha_K$  in terms of Dirac determinant of the Kähler-Dirac operator associated with Kähler action.

The formula for  $\alpha_K$  fixes its number theoretic anatomy and also that of other coupling strengths. The assumption that simple rationals (p-adicization) are involved can be combined with the input from p-adic mass calculations and with an old conjecture for the formula of gravitational constant allowing to express it in terms of  $CP_2$  length scale and Kähler action of topologically condensed  $CP_2$  type vacuum extremal. The prediction is that  $\alpha_K$  is renormalization group invariant and equals to the value of fine structure constant at electron length scale characterized by  $M_{127}$ . Although



Newton's constant is proportional to p-adic length scale squared it can be RG invariant thanks to exponential reduction due to the presence of the exponent of Kähler action associated with the two  $CP_2$  type vacuum extremals representing the wormhole contacts associated with graviton. The number theoretic anatomy of  $R^2/G$  allows to consider two options. For the first one only  $M_{127}$  gravitons are possible number theoretically. For the second option gravitons corresponding to  $p \simeq 2^k$  are possible.

A relationship between electromagnetic and color coupling constant evolutions based on the formula  $1/\alpha_{em} + 1/\alpha_s = 1/\alpha_K$  is suggested by the induced gauge field concept, and would mean that the otherwise hard-to-calculate evolution of color coupling strength is fixed completely. The predicted value of  $\alpha_s$  at intermediate boson length scale is correct.

In this chapter the above topics are discussed in detail. Also the possible role of so called supersymplectic gauge bosons in the understanding of non-perturbative phase of QCD and black-hole physics is discussed.

#### 4.1.5 Hydrodynamics and $CP_2$ Geometry

The chapter is one of the earliest attempts to apply TGD to macroscopic physics and must be taken as such. The chapter begins with a brief summary of the basic notions related to many-sheeted space-time. A generalization of hydrodynamics to a p-adic hierarchy of hydrodynamics is considered and a mechanism of energy transfer between condensate levels is identified. It is suggested that TGD based generalization of Hawking-Bekenstein law holds even in macroscopic length scales and that hydrodynamical vortices behave in some aspects like elementary particles. TGD leads to a formulation of a general theory of phase transitions: the new element is the presence of several condensate levels.

It has much later become clear that the vision about elementary particles Euclidian space-time regions defining lines of generalized Feynman diagrams generalizes to macroscopic scales and that every macroscopic body should accompany such space-time sheet and thus in some aspects behave like elementary particle.

A topological model for the generation of the hydrodynamical turbulence is proposed. The basic idea is that hydrodynamical turbulence can be regarded as a spontaneous Kähler magnetization leading to the increase the value of Kähler function and therefore of the probability of the configuration. Kähler magnetization is achieved through the formation of a vortex cascade via the decay of the mother vortex by the emission of smaller daughter vortices. Vortices with various values of the fractal quantum number and with sizes related by a discrete scaling transformation appear in the cascade. The decay of the vortices takes place via the so called phase slippage process.

An encouraging result is the prediction for the size distribution of the vortices: the prediction is practically identical with that obtained from the model of Heisenberg but on rather different physical grounds. The model is rather insensitive to the p-adic scaling of vortices in the transition as long as it is smaller than  $\lambda = 2^{-5}$ . The model is also consistent with the assumption that the decay of a vortex to smaller vortices corresponds to a phase transition from a given level of dark matter hierarchy to a lower level so that the value of  $\hbar$  is reduced by a factor  $\lambda = v_0/n \simeq 2^{-11}/n$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  so that Compton length scales as well as sizes of vortices are reduced by this factor.

#### 4.1.6 Macroscopic Quantum Phenomena and $CP_2$ Geometry

Topological field quantization is applied to a unified description of three macroscopic quantum phases: super conductors, super fluids and quantum Hall phase. The basic observation is that the formation of connections identified as join along boundaries bonds makes possible the formation of macroscopic quantum system from topological field quanta having size of the order of the coherence length  $\xi$  for ordinary phase. The presence of the connections makes possible supra flow and the presence of two levels of the topological condensate explains the two-fluid picture of super fluids. In standard physics, the order parameter is constant in the ground state. In TGD context, the non-simply connected topology of the 3-surface makes possible ground states with a covariantly constant order parameter characterized by the integers telling the change of the order parameter along closed homotopically nontrivial loops. Later an alternative identification of connections as Kähler magnetic flux tubes carrying magnetic monopole flux has emerged but does not change the general vision.

The role of the ordinary magnetic field in super conductivity is proposed to be taken by the  $Z^0$  magnetic field in super fluidity and the mathematical descriptions of super conductors and super fluids become practically identical. The generalization of the quantization condition for the magnetic flux to a condition involving also a velocity circulation, plays a central role in the description of both phases and suggests a new description of the rotating super fluid and some new effects. A classical explanation for the fractional Quantum Hall effect in terms of the topological field quanta is proposed. Quantum Hall phase is very similar to the supra phases: an essential role is played by the generalized quantization condition and the hydrodynamic description of the Hall electrons. The role of  $Z^0$  magnetic field is suggested by large parity breaking effects in biology.

The results obtained support the view that in condensed matter systems topological field quanta with size of the order of  $\xi \simeq 10^{-8} - 10^{-7}$  meters are of special importance. This new length scale is expected to have also applications to less exotic phenomena of the condensed matter physics (the description of the conductors and di-electrics and ferromagnetism) and in hydrodynamics (the failure of the hydrodynamic approximation takes place at this length scale). These field quanta of course, correspond to only one condensate level and many length scales are expected to be present.

## 4.2 PART II:TGD AND GRT

### 4.2.1 The Relationship Between TGD and GRT

In this chapter the recent view about TGD as Poincare invariant theory of gravitation is discussed. Radically new views about ontology were necessary before it was possible to see what had been there all the time. Zero energy ontology states that all physical states have vanishing net quantum numbers. The hierarchy of dark matter identified as macroscopic quantum phases labeled by arbitrarily large values of Planck constant is second aspect of the new ontology.

#### 1. *Equivalence Principle and GRT limit of TGD*

The views about Equivalence Principle (EP) and GRT limit of TGD have changed quite a lot since 2007 and here the updated view is summarized. Before saying anything about evolution of gravitational constant one must understand whether it is a fundamental constant or prediction of quantum TGD. Also one should understand whether Equivalence Principle holds true and if so, in what sense. Also the identification of gravitational and inertial masses seems to be necessary.

At classical level EP follows from the interpretation of GRT space-time as effective space-time obtained by replacing many-sheeted space-time with Minkowski space with effective metric determined as a sum of Minkowski metric and sum over the deviations of the induced metrics of space-time sheets from Minkowski metric. Poincare invariance suggests strongly classical EP for the GRT limit in long length scales at least. One can consider also other kinds of limits such as the analog of GRT limit for Euclidian space-time regions assignable to elementary particles. In this case deformations of  $CP_2$  metric define a natural starting point and  $CP_2$  indeed defines a gravitational instanton with very large cosmological constant in Einstein-Maxwell theory. Also gauge potentials of standard model correspond classically to superpositions of induced gauge potentials over space-time sheets.

#### 2. *The problem of cosmological constant*

A further implication of dark matter hierarchy is that astrophysical systems correspond to stationary states analogous to atoms and do not participate to cosmic expansion in a continuous manner but via discrete quantum phase transitions in which gravitational Planck constant increases. By quantum criticality of these phase transitions critical cosmologies are excellent candidates for the modeling of these transitions. Imbeddable critical (and also over-critical) cosmologies are unique apart from a parameter determining their duration and represent accelerating cosmic expansion so that there is no need to introduce cosmological constant.

It indeed turns out possible to understand these critical phases in terms of quantum phase transition increasing the size of large modeled in terms of cosmic strings. A possible mechanism driving the strings to the boundaries of large voids could be repulsive interaction due to net charges of strings. Also repulsive gravitational acceleration could do this. In this framework cosmological constant like parameter does not characterize the density of dark energy but that of dark matter identifiable as quantum phases with large Planck constant.

A concrete interpretation for the dark matter is as Kähler magnetic energy of Kähler magnetic flux tubes, which are outcome of the expansion of primordial cosmic strings. Dark matter in turn corresponds to particles with non-standard value of Planck constant given by  $h_{eff} = n \times$  residing at the Kähler magnetic flux tubes. The GRT limit of TGD allows a description of dark energy in terms of cosmological constant in Einstein's equations.

A further problem is that the naive estimate for the cosmological constant is predicted to be by a factor  $10^{120}$  larger than its value deduced from the accelerated expansion of the Universe. In TGD framework the resolution of the problem comes naturally from the fact that large voids are quantum systems which follow the cosmic expansion only during the quantum critical phases.

p-Adic fractality predicting that cosmological constant is reduced by a power of 2 in phase transitions occurring at times  $T(k) \propto 2^{k/2}$ , which correspond to p-adic time scales. These phase transitions would naturally correspond to quantum phase transitions increasing the size of the large voids during which critical cosmology predicting accelerated expansion naturally applies. On the average  $\Lambda(k)$  behaves as  $1/a^2$ , where  $a$  is the light-cone proper time. This predicts correctly the order of magnitude for observed value of  $\Lambda$ .

### 3. Topics of the chapter

The topics discussed in the chapter are following.

1. The basic principles of GRT (General Coordinate Invariance, Equivalence Principle, and Machian Principle) are discussed from TGD point of view.
2. The theory assuming that the most important solution is applied to the vacuum extremal embeddings of Reissner-Nordström and Schwarzschild metric.
3. A model for the final state of star indicates that  $Z^0$  force, presumably created by dark matter, might have an important role in the dynamics of the compact objects. During year 2003, more than decade after the formulation of the model, the discovery of the connection between supernovas and gamma ray bursts provided strong support for the predicted axial magnetic and  $Z^0$  magnetic flux tube structures predicted by the model for the final state of a rotating star. Two years later the interpretation of the predicted long range weak forces as being caused by dark matter emerged.

The progress in understanding of hadronic mass calculations has led to the identification of what I call super-symplectic bosons and their super-counterparts as basic building blocks of hadrons. This notion leads also to a microscopic description of neutron stars and black-holes in terms of highly entangled string like objects in Hagedorn temperature and in very precise sense analogous to gigantic hadrons.

4. There is a brief summary about cosmic strings, which form a corner stone of TGD inspired cosmology.
5. The idea of entropic gravity is not consistent with what is already known about the quantal behavior of neutrons in the Earth's gravitational field. The discussion of entropic gravity in TGD framework however leads to fresh ideas about GRT limit of TGD and is therefore included.

## 4.2.2 TGD and Possible Gravitational Anomalies

In this chapter the applications of TGD to various real or potential anomalies of GRT approach are discussed.

1. In the first section Allais effect as a possible evidence for large  $\hbar$  dark gravitons is discussed.
2. TGD inspired model of gravimagnetism is studied. There are claims about strong gravimagnetism and these claims are considered in terms large  $\hbar$  hypothesis.
3. The dependence of operationally defined light velocity on space-time sheet distinguishes between the sub-manifold gravity of TGD and the abstract manifold gravity GRT. Possible evidence for the effect is discussed. These effects are discussed in several sections. Also the time dilation effect caused by the warping of space-time sheet in absence of matter is considered.

4. There are also some considerations not strictly related to anomalies such as possible interpretations of Machian Principle in TGD framework.

#### 4.2.3 About the Nottale's formula for $h_{gr}$ and the possibility that Planck length $l_P$ and $CP_2$ length $R$ are identical

Nottale's formula for the gravitational Planck constant  $\hbar_{gr} = GMm/v_0$  involves parameter  $v_0$  with dimensions of velocity. I have worked with the quantum interpretation of the formula but the physical origin of  $v_0$  - or equivalently the dimensionless parameter  $\beta_0 = v_0/c$  (to be used in the sequel) appearing in the formula has remained open hitherto. In this chapter a possible interpretation based on many-sheeted space-time concept, many-sheeted cosmology, and zero energy ontology (ZEO) is discussed. In ZEO the non-changing parts of zero energy states are assigned to the passive boundary of CD and  $\beta_0$  should be assigned to it.

There are two measures for the size of the system. The  $M^4$  size  $L_{M^4}$  is identifiable as the maximum of the radial  $M^4$  distance from the tip of CD associated with the center of mass of the system along the light-like geodesic at the boundary of CD. System has also size  $L_{ind}$  defined in terms of the induced metric of the space-time surface, which is space-like at the boundary of CD. One has  $L_{ind} < L_H$ . The identification  $\beta_0 = L_{M^4}/L_H$  does not allow the identification of  $L_H = L_{M^4}$ .  $L_H$  would however naturally corresponds to the size of the magnetic body of the system in turn identifiable as the size of CD.

One can deduce an estimate for  $\beta_0$  by approximating the space-time surface as Robertson-Walker cosmology expected to be a good approximation near the passive light-like boundary of CD. The resulting formula is tested for planetary system and Earth. The dark matter assignable to Earth can be identified as the innermost part of inner core with volume, which is .01 per cent of the volume of Earth. Also the consistency of the Bohr quantization for dark and ordinary matter is discussed and leads to a number theoretical condition on the ratio of the ordinary and dark masses.

$\beta_0/4\pi$  is analogous to gravitational fine structure constant for  $h_{eff} = h_{gr}$ . Could one see it as fundamental coupling parameter appearing also in other interactions at quantum criticality in which ordinary perturbation series diverges? Remarkably, the value of  $G$  does not appear at all in the perturbative expansion in this region! Could  $G$  have several values? This suggests the generalization  $G = l_P^2/\hbar \rightarrow G = R^2/\hbar_{eff}$  so that  $G$  would indeed have a spectrum and that Planck length  $l_P$  would be equal to  $CP_2$  radius  $R$  so that only one fundamental length would be associated with twistorialization. Ordinary Newton's constant would be given by  $G = R^2/h_{eff}$  with  $h_{eff}/h_0$  having value in the range  $10^7 - 10^8$ .

The second topic of the chapter relates to the the fact that the measurements of  $G$  give differing results with differences between measurements larger than the measurement accuracy. This suggests that there might be some new physics involved. In TGD framework the hierarchy of Planck constants  $h_{eff} = nh_0$ ,  $h = 6h_0$  together with the condition that theory contains  $CP_2$  size scale  $R$  as only fundamental length scale, suggest the possibility that Newtons constant is given by  $G = R^2/\hbar_{eff}$ , where  $R$  replaces Planck length ( $l_P = \sqrt{\hbar G} \rightarrow l_P = R$ ) and  $\hbar_{eff}/h$  is in the range  $10^6 - 10^7$ . The spectrum of Newton' constant is consistent with Newton's equations if the scaling of  $\hbar_{eff}$  inducing scaling  $G$  is accompanied by opposite scaling of  $M^4$  coordinates in  $M^4 \times CP_2$ : dark matter hierarchy would correspond to discrete hierarchy of scales given by breaking of scale invariance. In the special case  $h_{eff} = h_{gr} = GMm/v_0$  quantum critical dynamics as gravitational fine structure constant  $(v_0/c)/4\pi$  as coupling constant and it has no dependence of the value of  $G$  or masses  $M$  and  $m$ .

In this chapter I consider a possible interpretation for the finding of a Chinese research group measuring two different values of  $G$  differing by 47 ppm in terms of varying  $h_{eff}$ . Also a model for fountain effect of superfluidity as de-localization of wave function and increase of the maximal height of vertical orbit due to the change of the gravitational acceleration  $g$  at surface of Earth induced by a change of  $h_{eff}$  due to super-fluidity is discussed. Also Podkletnov effect is considered. TGD inspired theory of consciousness allows to speculate about levitation experiences possibly induced by the modification of  $G_{eff}$  at the flux tubes for some part of the magnetic body accompanying biological body in TGD based quantum biology.

#### 4.2.4 Expanding Earth Model and Pre-Cambrian Evolution of Continents, Climate, and Life

TGD inspired quantum cosmology predicts that astrophysical objects do not follow cosmic expansion except in jerk-wise quantum leaps increasing the gigantic value of the gravitational Planck constant  $h_{gr}$  characterizing space-time mediating gravitational interactions between two masses or gravitational self interactions. This assumption provides explanation for the apparent cosmological constant. As a matter fact, gigantic value of  $h_{gr}$ . By Equivalence principle and independence of gravitational acceleration on mass it is enough to assume that only microscopic systems have the gravitational flux tube contacts with central mass. In this case the value range of  $h_{gr}$  is consistent with the identification as  $h_{eff} = n \times h$  introduced with motivations coming from biology and in TGD framework following from the non-determinism of Kähler action.

Also planets are predicted to expand in a stepwise manner allowing to imagine a new version of Expanding Earth theory originally postulated to explain the intriguing findings suggesting that continents have once formed a connected continent covering almost the entire surface of Earth but with radius which was one half of the recent one.

This leads also to a rather fascinating vision about biology. The mysterious Cambrian Explosion in which a large number of new species emerged suddenly (realized already Darwin as the strongest objection against his theory) could be understood if the life would have gone to underground lakes and seas formed during the expansion period as fractures were formed and the underground cavities expanded and were filled with water. This would have allowed the life to escape cosmic radiation, meteoric bombardment, and the extremely cold climate during Proterozoic period preceding the Cambrian Explosion and migrate back as highly developed life forms as the period of glaciations ended.

Before the Proterozoic era the radius of Earth would have been one half of its recent value and started to grow with gradually accelerating rate. This forces to rewrite the entire geological and climate history of Earth during the Proterozoic period.

1. The postulated physically implausible cyclic appearance of single connected super-continent containing all land mass can be given up and replaced with a single continent containing large inland seas. There is no need to postulate the existence of series of super-oceans whose ocean floor would have subducted totally so that no direct information about them would exist nowadays.
2. The dominating model for pre-Cambrian climate is so called Snowball Earth model inspired by the finding that signatures of glaciations have been found at regions of Earth, which should have been near Equator during the Proterozoic. Snowball model has several difficulties: in particular, there is a lot of evidence that a series of ordinary glaciations was in question. For  $R/2$  option the regions located to Equator would have actually been near North Pole so that the glaciations would have indeed been ordinary glaciations proceeding from the poles. A killer prediction is the existence of non-glaciated regions at apparent southern latitudes around about 45 degrees and there is evidence for these indeed exists! The model makes also testable paleomagnetic killer predictions. In particular, during periods when the magnetic dipole in the direction of rotation axis the directions of the magnetic fields for  $R/2$  model are predicted to be same at South Pole and apparent Equator and opposite for the standard option.

### 4.3 PART III: MANY-SHEETED COSMOLOGY

#### 4.3.1 Cosmic Strings

Cosmic strings belong to the basic extremals of the Kähler action. The upper bound for string tension of the cosmic strings is  $T \simeq .5 \times 10^{-6}/G$  and in the same range as the string tension of GUT strings and this makes them very interesting cosmologically although TGD cosmic strings have otherwise practically nothing to do with their GUT counterparts.

##### 1. Basic ideas

The understanding of cosmic strings has developed only slowly and has required dramatic modifications of existing views.

1. Zero energy ontology implies that the energy and all quantum numbers of the Universe vanishes and physical states are zero energy states decomposing into pairs of positive and negative energy states localizable to the light-like boundaries of causal diamonds defined as intersections of future and past directed light-cones. Positive energy ontology is a good approximation under certain assumptions.
2. Dark matter hierarchy whose levels are labeled by gigantic values of gravitational Planck constant associated with dark matter is second essential piece of the picture.
3. The second variation of Kähler action vanishes for preferred extremals - at least the second variations associated with dynamical symmetries. This guarantees that Noether currents assignable to the Kähler-Dirac action are conserved. The properties of the preferred extremals suggest a dimensional reduction providing formulations of quantum TGD in terms of possibly dual slicings of space-time surface by string world sheets and partonic 2-surfaces. The localization of the modes of the Kähler-Dirac equation to 2-D surfaces - string world sheets and possibly partonic 2-surfaces) suggests something similar although it might be that both kind of objects are necessary for a full description.
4. GRT limit of can be understood as an outcome of the replacement of sheets of the many-sheeted space-time with single sheet endowed with effective metric given by the sum of Minkowski metric and deviations of the induced metrics of space-time sheets from Minkowski metric. Gauge theory limit can be understood in an analogous manner. Equivalence Principle in Einsteinian sense follows from Poincare invariance of TGD. The additional assumption made before a real understanding of GRT limit was that the the most important GRT space-times can be represented as vacuum extremals of Kähler action. This assumption can be of course questioned.
5. The basic question whether one can model the exterior region of the topologically condensed cosmic string using General Relativity. The exterior metric of the cosmic string corresponds to a small deformation of a vacuum extremal assuming the identification of the most important GRT space-times as vacuum extremals of Kähler action. The angular defect and surplus associated with the exterior metrics extremizing curvature scalar can be much smaller than assuming vacuum Einstein's equations. The conjecture is that the exterior metric of galactic string conforms with the Newtonian intuitions and thus explains the constant velocity spectrum of distant stars if one assumes that galaxies are organized to linear structures along long strings like pearls in a necklace.

#### 2. *Critical and over-critical cosmologies involve accelerated cosmic expansion*

In TGD framework critical and over-critical cosmologies are unique apart from single parameter telling their duration and predict the recently discovered accelerated cosmic expansion. Critical cosmologies are naturally associated with quantum critical phase transitions involving the change of gravitational Planck constant. A natural candidate for such a transition is the increase of the size of a large void as galactic strings have been driven to its boundary. During the phase transitions connecting two stationary cosmologies (extremals of curvature scalar) also determined apart from single parameter, accelerated expansion is predicted to occur. These transitions are completely analogous to quantum transitions at atomic level.

The proposed microscopic model predicts that the TGD counterpart of the quantity  $\rho + 3p$  for cosmic strings is negative during the phase transition which implies accelerated expansion. Dark energy is replaced in TGD framework with dark matter indeed predicted by TGD and its fraction is .74 as in standard scenario. Cosmological constant thus characterizes phenomenologically the density of dark matter rather than energy in TGD Universe.

The sizes of large voids stay constant during stationary periods which means that also cosmological constant is piecewise constant. p-Adic length fractality predicts that  $\Lambda$  scales as  $1/L^2(k)$  as a function of the p-adic scale characterizing the space-time sheet of void. The order of magnitude for the recent value of the cosmological constant comes out correctly. The gravitational energy density described by the cosmological constant is identifiable as that associated with topologically condensed cosmic strings and of magnetic flux tubes to which they are gradually transformed during cosmological evolution.

### 3. Cosmic strings and generation of structures

1. In zero energy ontology cosmic strings must be created from vacuum as zero energy states consisting of pairs of strings with opposite time orientation and inertial energy.
2. The counterpart of Hawking radiation provides a mechanism by which cosmic strings can generate ordinary matter. The splitting of cosmic strings followed by a “burning” of the string ends provides a second manner to generate visible matter. Matter-antimatter symmetry would result if antimatter is inside cosmic strings and matter in the exterior region. A justification for CP asymmetry comes from basic quantum TGD. One can add to Kähler function of the WCW an imaginary part defined by instanton term  $J \wedge J$ . This term does not affect Kähler metric but implies CP breaking.
3. Zero energy ontology has deep implications for the cosmic and ultimately also for biological evolution (magnetic flux tubes play a fundamental role in TGD inspired biology and cosmic strings are limiting cases of them). The arrows of geometric time are opposite for the strings and also for positive energy matter and negative energy antimatter. This implies a competition between two dissipative time developments proceeding in different directions of geometric time and looking self-organization and even self-assembly from the point of view of each other. This resolves paradoxes created by gravitational self-organization contra second law of thermodynamics. So called super-symplectic matter at cosmic strings implies large p-adic entropy resolves the well-known entropy paradox.
4. p-Adic fractality and simple quantitative observations lead to the hypothesis that cosmic strings are responsible for the evolution of astrophysical structures in a very wide length scale range. Large voids with size of order  $10^8$  light years can be seen as structures cosmic strings wound around the boundaries of the void. Galaxies correspond to same structure with smaller size and linked around the supra-galactic strings. This conforms with the finding that galaxies tend to be grouped along linear structures. Simple quantitative estimates show that even stars and planets could be seen as structures formed around cosmic strings of appropriate size. Thus Universe could be seen as fractal cosmic necklace consisting of cosmic strings linked like pearls around longer cosmic strings linked like...

### 4. Cosmic strings, gamma ray bursts, and supernovae

During year 2003 two important findings related to cosmic strings were made.

1. A correlation between supernovae and gamma ray bursts was observed.
2. Evidence that some unknown particles of mass  $m \simeq 2m_e$  and decaying to gamma rays and/or electron positron pairs annihilating immediately serve as signatures of dark matter. These findings challenge the identification of cosmic strings and/or their decay products as dark matter, and also the idea that gamma ray bursts correspond to cosmic fire crackers formed by the decaying ends of cosmic strings.

This forces the updating of the more than decade old rough vision about topologically condensed cosmic strings and about gamma ray bursts described in this chapter. According to the updated model, cosmic strings transform in topological condensation to magnetic flux tubes about which they represent a limiting case. Primordial magnetic flux tubes forming ferro-magnet like structures become seeds for gravitational condensation leading to the formation of stars and galaxies. The TGD based model for the asymptotic state of a rotating star as dynamo leads to the identification of the predicted magnetic flux tube at the rotation axis of the star as  $Z^0$  magnetic flux tube of primordial origin. Besides  $Z^0$  magnetic flux tube structure also magnetic flux tube structure exists at different space-time sheet but is in general not parallel to the  $Z^0$  magnetic structure. This structure cannot have primordial origin (the magnetic field of star can even flip its polarity).

The flow of matter along  $Z^0$  magnetic (rotation) axis generates synchrotron radiation, which escapes as a precisely targeted beam along magnetic axis and leaves the star. The identification is as the rotating light beam associated with ordinary neutron stars. During the core collapse leading to the supernova this beam becomes gamma ray burst. The mechanism is very much analogous to

the squeezing of the tooth paste from the tube. The fact that all nuclei are fully ionized  $Z^0$  ions, the  $Z^0$  charge unbalance caused by the ejection of neutrinos, and the radial compression make the effect extremely strong so that there are hopes to understand the observed incredibly high polarization of  $80 \pm 20$  per cent.

The  $W$  fields experienced by fundamental fermions at 2-D surfaces at which they are localized vanish by the well-definedness of em charge, and one can also require that  $Z^0$  fields vanish at least above weak scale. The vanishing of effective weak fields is an obvious objection against the model unless one allows the possibility of large values of  $h_{eff} = n \times h$  strongly suggested by the identification  $h_{eff} = h_{gr}$ , where  $h_{gr}GMm/v_0$  is the gravitational Planck constant inspired by Nottale's considerations: here  $M$  and  $m$  would correspond to masses of supernova and of microscopic system.

TGD suggests the identification of particles of mass  $m \simeq 2m_e$  accompanying dark matter as lepto-pions formed by color excited leptons, and topologically condensed at magnetic flux tubes having thickness of about lepto-pion Compton length. Lepto-pions would serve as signatures of dark matter whereas dark matter itself would correspond to the magnetic energy of topologically condensed cosmic strings transformed to magnetic flux tubes.

### 4.3.2 TGD and Cosmology

A proposal for what might be called TGD inspired cosmology is made. The basic ingredient of this cosmology is the TGD counter part of the cosmic string. It is found that many-sheeted space-time concept, the new view about the relationship between inertial and gravitational four-momenta, the basic properties of the cosmic strings, zero energy ontology, the hierarchy of dark matter with levels labeled by arbitrarily large values of Planck constant: the existence of the limiting temperature (as in string model, too), the assumption about the existence of the vapor phase dominated by cosmic strings, and quantum criticality imply a rather detailed picture of the cosmic evolution, which differs from that provided by the standard cosmology in several respects but has also strong resemblances with inflationary scenario.

TGD inspired cosmology in its recent form relies on an ontology differing dramatically from that of GRT based cosmologies. Zero energy ontology (ZEO) states that all physical states have vanishing net quantum numbers so that all matter is creatable from vacuum. The hierarchy of dark matter identified as macroscopic quantum phases labeled by arbitrarily large values of Planck constant is second aspect of the new ontology. The values of the gravitational Planck constant assignable to space-time sheets mediating gravitational interaction are gigantic. This implies that TGD inspired late cosmology might decompose into stationary phases corresponding to stationary quantum states in cosmological scales and critical cosmologies corresponding to quantum transitions changing the value of the gravitational Planck constant and inducing an accelerated cosmic expansion.

#### 1. Zero energy ontology

The construction of quantum theory leads naturally to ZEO stating that everything is creatable from vacuum. Zero energy states decompose into positive and negative energy parts having identification as initial and final states of particle reaction in time scales of perception longer than the geometro-temporal separation  $T$  of positive and negative energy parts of the state. If the time scale of perception is smaller than  $T$ , the usual positive energy ontology applies.

In ZEO inertial four-momentum is a quantity depending on the temporal time scale  $T$  used and in time scales longer than  $T$  the contribution of zero energy states with parameter  $T_1 < T$  to four-momentum vanishes. This scale dependence alone implies that it does not make sense to speak about conservation of inertial four-momentum in cosmological scales. Hence it would be in principle possible to identify inertial and gravitational four-momenta and achieve strong form of Equivalence Principle. It however seems that this is not the correct approach to follow.

#### 2. Dark matter hierarchy and hierarchy of Planck constants

Dark matter revolution with levels of the hierarchy labeled by values of Planck constant forces a further generalization of the notion of imbedding space and thus of space-time. One can say, that imbedding space is a book like structure obtained by gluing together infinite number of copies of the imbedding space like pages of a book: two copies characterized by singular discrete bundle



structure are glued together along 4-dimensional set of common points. These points have physical interpretation in terms of quantum criticality. Particle states belonging to different sectors (pages of the book) can interact via field bodies representing space-time sheets which have parts belonging to two pages of this book. Dark matter hierarchy follows naturally from the non-determinism of Kähler action.

### 3. *Quantum criticality*

TGD Universe is quantum counterpart of a statistical system at critical temperature. As a consequence, topological condensate is expected to possess hierarchical, fractal like structure containing topologically condensed 3-surfaces with all possible sizes. Both Kähler magnetized and Kähler electric 3-surfaces ought to be important and string like objects indeed provide a good example of Kähler magnetic structures important in TGD inspired cosmology. In particular space-time is expected to be many-sheeted even at cosmological scales and ordinary cosmology must be replaced with many-sheeted cosmology. The presence of vapor phase consisting of free cosmic strings containing topologically condensed fermions is second crucial aspect of TGD inspired cosmology.

Quantum criticality of TGD Universe, which corresponds to the vanishing of second variation of Kähler action for preferred extremals - at least of the variations related to dynamical symmetries - supports the view that many-sheeted cosmology is in some sense critical. Criticality in turn suggests fractality. Phase transitions, in particular the topological phase transitions giving rise to new space-time sheets, are (quantum) critical phenomena involving no scales. If the curvature of the 3-space does not vanish, it defines scale: hence the flatness of the cosmic time=constant section of the cosmology implied by the criticality is consistent with the scale invariance of the critical phenomena. This motivates the assumption that the new space-time sheets created in topological phase transitions are in good approximation modelable as critical Robertson-Walker cosmologies for some period of time at least.

These phase transitions are between stationary quantum states having stationary cosmologies as space-time correlates: also these cosmologies are determined uniquely apart from single parameter.

### 4. *Only sub-critical cosmologies are globally imbeddable*

It should be made clear that TGD inspired cosmology involves a vulnerable assumption. It is assumed that single-sheeted space-time surface is enough to model the cosmology. This need not to be the case. GRT limit of TGD is obtained by lumping together the sheets of many-sheeted space-time to a piece of Minkowski space and endowing it with an effective metric, which is sum of Minkowski metric and deviations of the induced metrics of space-time sheets from Minkowski metric. Hence the proposed models make sense only if GRT limits allowing imbedding as a vacuum extremal of Kähler action have special physical role.

TGD allows global imbedding of subcritical cosmologies. A partial imbedding of one-parameter families of critical and overcritical cosmologies is possible. The infinite size of the horizon for the imbeddable critical cosmologies is in accordance with the presence of arbitrarily long range fluctuations at criticality and guarantees the average isotropy of the cosmology. Imbedding is possible for some critical duration of time. The parameter labeling these cosmologies is scale factor characterizing the duration of the critical period. These cosmologies have the same optical properties as inflationary cosmologies. Critical cosmology can be regarded as a “Silent Whisper amplified to Bang” rather than “Big Bang” and transformed to hyperbolic cosmology before its imbedding fails. Split strings decay to elementary particles in this transition and give rise to seeds of galaxies. In some later stage the hyperbolic cosmology can decompose to disjoint 3-surfaces. Thus each sub-cosmology is analogous to biological growth process leading eventually to death.

### 5. *Fractal many-sheeted cosmology*

The critical cosmologies can be used as a building blocks of a fractal cosmology containing cosmologies containing ... cosmologies. p-Adic length scale hypothesis allows a quantitative formulation of the fractality. Fractal cosmology predicts cosmos to have essentially same optic properties as inflationary scenario but avoids the prediction of unknown vacuum energy density. Fractal cosmology explains the paradoxical result that the observed density of the matter is much lower than the critical density associated with the largest space-time sheet of the fractal cosmology. Also the observation that some astrophysical objects seem to be older than the Universe, finds a nice

explanation.

#### 6. *Cosmic strings as basic building blocks of TGD inspired cosmology*

Cosmic strings are the basic building blocks of TGD inspired cosmology and all structures including large voids, galaxies, stars, and even planets can be seen as pearls in a cosmic fractal necklaces consisting of cosmic strings containing smaller cosmic strings linked around them containing... During cosmological evolution the cosmic strings are transformed to magnetic flux tubes with smaller Kähler string tension and these structures are also key players in TGD inspired quantum biology.

The observed large voids would contain galactic cosmic strings at their boundaries. These voids would participate cosmic expansion only in average sense. During stationary periods the quantum states would be modelable using stationary cosmologies and during phase transitions increasing gravitational Planck constant and thus size of the large void they critical cosmologies would be the appropriate description. The acceleration of cosmic expansion predicted by critical cosmologies can be naturally assigned with these periods. Classically the quantum phase transition would be induced when galactic strings are driven to the boundary of the large void. The mechanism forcing the phase transition could be repulsive Coulomb energy associated with dark matter at strings if cosmic strings generate net em charge as a consequence of CP breaking (antimatter could reside inside cosmic strings) or a repulsive gravitational acceleration. The large values of Planck constant are crucial for understanding of living matter so that gravitation would play fundamental role also in the evolution of life and intelligence.

Some sections are devoted to the TGD counterpart of inflationary cosmology. From the beginning it has been clear that quantum criticality implying flatness of 3-space and thus criticality is the TGD counterpart for inflationary cosmology. Only after the recent findings about evidence for the polarization of CMB I realized that critical cosmology contains a period of very fast accelerating expansion and that both inflation and accelerating expansion much later are special cases of criticality. This leads to a rather detailed view about how the temperature fluctuations could emerged in TGD framework. The predecessor of inflationary cosmology would be cosmic string gas in the light-cone of Minkowski space and critical period would mean the emergence of space-time as we know it.

### 4.3.3 More about TGD and Cosmology

This chapter can be regarded as second part of the previous chapter and is devoted to various applications and problems of cosmology. Much of the text is written decade or two ago.

1. The anomalies of CMB are discussed as a natural continuation of discussion of the counterpart of inflationary cosmology in TGD framework.
2. Simulating Big Bang in laboratory is the title of the next section. The motivation comes from the observation that critical cosmology could serve as a universal model for phase transitions.
3. Some problems of existing cosmology are considered in TGD framework. Discussion includes certain problems of the cosmology such as the questions why some stars seem to be older than the Universe, the claimed time dependence of the fine structure constant, the generation of matter antimatter asymmetry, the problem of the fermion families, and the redshift anomaly of quasars. A mechanism for accelerated expansion of Universe is also considered. In the recent framework this reduces to the critical cosmology and cosmological constant can be assigned to the effective space-time defining GRT limit of TGD.
4. There is a section about matter-antimatter asymmetry, baryogenesis, leptogenesis and TGD discussing whether right-handed neutrino suggested to generate SUSY in TGD framework could be the key entity in fermiogenesis.
5. The remaining sections are devoted to Hogan's theory about quantum fluctuations as new kind of noise and the question whether hyperbolic 3-manifolds emerging naturally in Zero Energy Ontology might be useful in TGD inspired cosmology and explain some redshift anomalies.

#### 4.3.4 Breaking of $CP$ , $P$ , and $T$ in cosmological scales in TGD Universe

The twistor lift of TGD forces the analog of Kähler form for  $M^4$ . Covariantly constant self-dual Kähler form  $J(CD)$  depends on causal diamond of  $M^4$  and defines rest frame and spin quantization axis. This implies a violation of  $CP$ ,  $P$ , and  $T$ . By introducing a moduli space for the Kähler forms one avoids the loss of Poincaré invariance. The natural question is whether  $J(CD)$  could relate to  $CP$  breaking for K and B type mesons, to matter-antimatter asymmetry and the large scale parity breaking suggested by CMB data.

The simplest guess for the coupling strength of  $U(1)$  interaction associated with  $J(CD)$  predicts a correct order of magnitude for  $CP$  violation for K meson and for the antimatter asymmetry and inspires a more detailed discussion. A general mechanism for the generation of matter asymmetry is proposed, and a model for the formation of disk- and elliptic galaxies is considered. The matter-antimatter asymmetry would be apparent in the sense that the  $CP$  asymmetry would force matter-antimatter separation: antimatter would reside as dark matter (in TGD sense) inside magnetic flux tubes and matter outside them. Also the angular momenta of dark matter and matter would compensate each other.

#### 4.3.5 TGD View about Coupling Constant Evolution

New results related to the TGD view about coupling constant evolution are discussed. The results emerge from the discussion of the recent claim of Atiyah that fine structure constant could be understood purely mathematically. The new view allows to understand the recently introduced TGD based construction of scattering amplitudes based on the analog of micro-canonical ensemble as a cognitive representation for the much more complex construction of full scattering amplitudes using real numbers rather than p-adic number fields. This construction utilizes number theoretic discretization of space-time surface inducing that of “world of classical worlds” (WCW) and makes possible adelization of quantum TGD.

The understanding of coupling constant evolution has been one of most longstanding problems of TGD and I have made several proposals during years.

Could number theoretical constraints fix the evolution? Adelization suffers from serious number theoretical problem due to the fact that the action exponentials do not in general exist p-adically for given adèle. The solution of the problem turned out to be trivial. The exponentials disappear from the scattering amplitudes! Contrary to the first beliefs, adelization does not therefore seem to determine coupling constant evolution.

TGD view about cosmological constant turned out to be the solution of the problem. The formulation of the twistor lift of Kähler action led to a rather detailed view about the interpretation of cosmological constant as an approximate parameterization of the dimensionally reduced 6-D Kähler action (or energy) allowing also to understand how it can decrease so fast as a function of p-adic length scale. In particular, a dynamical mechanism for the dimensional reduction of 6-D Kähler action giving rise to the induction of the twistor structure and predicting this evolution emerges.

In standard QFT view about coupling constant evolution ultraviolet cutoff length serves as the evolution parameter. TGD is however free of infinities and there is no cutoff parameter. It turned out cosmological constant replaces this parameter and coupling constant evolution is induced by that for cosmological constant from the condition that the twistor lift of the action is not affected by small enough modifications of the moduli of the induced twistor structure. The moduli space for them corresponds to rotation group  $SO(3)$ . This leads to explicit evolution equations for  $\alpha_K$ , which can be studied numerically.

The approach is also related to the view about coupling constant evolution based on the inclusions of hyper-finite factors of type  $II_1$ , and it is proposed that Galois group replaces discrete subgroup of  $SU(2)$  leaving invariant the algebras of observables of the factors appearing in the inclusion.

## 4.4 PART IV: MANY-SHEETED ASTROPHYSICS

### 4.4.1 TGD and Astrophysics

Astrophysics in TGD Universe is the basic topics of this chapter. The topics discussed are following.

1. p-Adic length scale hypothesis can be applied also in astrophysical length scales, and some examples of possible applications are discussed. One of the most interesting implications of p-adicity is the possibility of series of phase transitions changing the value of cosmological constant behaving as  $\Lambda \propto 1/L^2(k)$  as a function of p-adic length scale characterizing the size of the space-time sheet.
2. A model for the solar magnetic field as a bundle of topological magnetic flux tubes is constructed and a model of Sunspot cycle is proposed. This model is also shown to explain the mysteriously high temperature of solar corona and also some other mysterious phenomena related to the solar atmosphere. A direct connection with the TGD based explanation of the dark energy as magnetic and  $Z^0$  magnetic energy of the magnetic flux tubes containing dark matter as ordinary matter, emerges. The matter in the solar corona is simply dark matter leaked from the highly curved portions of the magnetic flux tubes to the space-time sheets where it becomes visible. The generation of anomalous  $Z^0$  charge caused by the runoff of dark neutrinos in Super Nova could provide a first principle explanation for the avoidance of collapse to black-hole in Super Nova explosion.

The recent view about fermions is based on the condition that spinor modes have well-defined em charge predicts that induced spinor fields are in the generic case localized to 2-D surfaces at which the classical  $W$  field vanishes as does also  $Z^0$  field above weak scale (proportional to effective Planck constant  $h_{eff}$ ). Hence fermions would feel weak  $Z^0$  field only if they are at space-time sheets with large  $h_{eff}$ .

3. One section is devoted to some astrophysical and cosmological anomalies such as the apparent shrinking of solar system observed by Masreliez, Pioneer anomaly and Flyby anomaly.
4. The astrophysics of solar system involves also an anomaly related to the precession of equinoxes suggesting that Sun might have a companion. TGD suggests a model for anomalies as being due to interaction magnetic flux tube connecting Sun to its companion.
5. The TGD variant of the model of Nottale involved gravitational Planck constant  $h_{gr}$  is discussed in detail. Also further indications for large values of Planck constant are discussed and also the argument that  $h_{gr} = GMm/v_0 = h_{eff} = n \times h$  holds true at least microscopically. If so, the dependence of the effective Planck constant on particle mass can be predicted.

#### 4.4.2 Quantum Astrophysics

In this chapter the topics relates to what might be called quantum astrophysics. Motivation comes from the model for Nottale's findings suggesting Bohr quantization of planetary orbits. The model leads to the introduction of gravitational Planck constant  $h_{gr} = GMm/v_0$ , where  $v_0$  corresponds to a typical rotational velocity in two particle system.  $h_{gr}$  characterizes the interaction of masses  $M$  and  $m$  and assigned to the magnetic flux tube connecting them and carrying the massless extremals mediating gravitational interaction. If  $m$  is planetary mass, the value of  $h_{gr}$  is gigantic. Since gravitational acceleration and gravitational Compton length do not depend on particle mass, one can however assume only that microscopic objects have gravitational flux tube connections to the central mass  $M$ . In this case the values of  $h_{gr}$  could be even identical to the corresponding values of  $h_{eff} = n \times h$  in living matter and  $h_{eff} = h_{gr}$  identification makes sense.

The topics discuss in this chapter are following.

1. An updated view about hierarchy of Planck constants is discussed and the connection  $h_{eff} = h_{gr}$  is shown to be consistent with TGD inspired quantum biology. Quantum gravity would be in key role in biology as intuited also by Penrose.
2. Vision about formation of structures and quantum chaos is astrophysical scales is discussed. Also a speculative view about gravitational radiation based on  $h_{gr}$  is considered.
3. A simple model for gravitational radiation assuming that the emission occurs as dark gravitons is considered.  $h \rightarrow h_{gr}$  implies that the energy of graviton is scaled from that in standard model by  $h_{gr}/h$  factor. Realistic model might correspond to  $h_{gr}$  for microscopic particles. The basic prediction is that gravitons would be detected as bunches of ordinary gravitons.

4. TGD suggests that cosmological evolution involves a series of phase transitions changing the value of  $h_{gr}$  occurring via periods of quantum criticality. The critical cosmology is fixed apart from its duration. This suggests a piecewise accelerated expansion. Also inflationary period would be example of this phenomenon as also accelerating expansion much later.
5. Expanding Earth model has been proposed for long time ago to explain why the continents seem to fit nicely to form a complete covering of the Earth's surface. The model however makes sense if the radius of Earth is one half of its recent value. TGD based interpretation for the expansion is in terms of a phase transition increasing  $h_{gr}$  by factor 2.
6. Blackholes in TGD is the topic of the last two sections.

#### 4.4.3 LIGO and TGD

The recent detection of gravitational radiation from a merger of blackholes by LIGO detector initiated a new era in astronomy. The detection allows to sharpen the TGD based view about gravitational radiation, in particular to test the proposal that gravitons propagate as dark gravitons with very large value of Planck constant along magnetic flux tubes. Since classical (no dependence of  $h_{eff}$ ) detection of gravitational waves rather than direct detection of gravitons is in question, it is not too surprising that the TGD picture survives. Also a gamma ray burst was observed .4 seconds after the merger and is very probably associated with it. In TGD framework the natural proposal is that this burst arrived as dark cyclotron radiation along the dark flux tubes carrying also the dark gravitons. The energy conserving transformation of the ordinary cyclotron radiation created in the ultra-strong magnetic field of the blackhole to dark photons could have generated the gamma ray pulse. The hypothesis allows to estimate the strength of magnetic field at magnetic flux tubes. The value is consistent with the order of magnitude for intergalactic magnetic fields.

#### 4.4.4 TGD View about Quasars

The work of Rudolph Schild and his colleagues Darryl Letier and Stanley Robertson (among others) suggests that quasars are not supermassive blackholes but something else - MECOs, magnetic eternally collapsing objects having no horizon and possessing magnetic moment. Schild et al argue that the same applies to galactic blackhole candidates and active galactic nuclei, perhaps even to ordinary blackholes as Abhas Mitra, the developer of the notion of MECO proposes.

In the sequel TGD inspired view about quasars relying on the general model for how galaxies are generated as the energy of thickened cosmic strings decays to ordinary matter is proposed. Quasars would not be blackhole like objects but would serve as an analog of the decay of inflaton field producing the galactic matter. The energy of the string like object would replace galactic dark matter and automatically predict a flat velocity spectrum.

TGD is assumed to have standard model and GRT as QFT limit in long length scales. Could MECOs provide this limit? It seems that the answer is negative: MECOs represent still collapsing objects. The energy of inflaton field is replaced with the sum of the magnetic energy of cosmic string and positive volume energy, which both decrease as the thickness of flux tube increases. The liberated energy transforms to ordinary particles and their dark variants in TGD sense. Time reversal of blackhole would be more appropriate interpretation. One can of course ask, whether the blackhole candidates in galactic nuclei are time reversals of quasars in TGD sense.

The writing of the article led also to a considerable understanding of two key aspects of TGD. The understanding of twistor lift and p-adic evolution of cosmological constant improved considerably. Also the understanding of gravitational Planck constant and the notion of space-time as a covering space became much more detailed in turn allowing much more refined view about the anatomy of magnetic body.

#### 4.4.5 Solar Metallicity Problem from TGD Perspective

For ten years ago it was thought that Sun is a well-understood system but more precise computations demonstrated a problem. The metallicities deduced from the spectroscopic data deviate strongly from those deduced from helio-seismology and solar neutrino data.

The abundances used are determined from meteorites and these estimates are more accurate and consistent with the values determined by Asplund et al using 3-D modelling of solar surface used also to extrapolate the metallicities in core.

1. The metallicity of Sun deduced from spectroscopy by Asplund et al would be 1.3 per cent whereas the older model and also helio-seismology give 1.8 per cent metallicity. Is the metallicity indeed 1.3 per cent using standard model to extrapolate the spectroscopic data at surface? Or is it 1.8 per cent deeper in the interior in which case the extrapolation used to deduce metallicity in the interior would not be realistic.
2. There are also other discrepancies. The height of convective zone at which radiative energy transfer is replaced with convection is given by  $R_{CZ} = .724R$ . The predicted He abundance at surface is  $Y_{surf} = .231$ . These values are in conflict with  $R_{CZ} = .713R$  and  $Y_{surf} = .248$  deduced from helio-seismological data. Also density and sound velocity profiles deviate from those deduced from the helio-seismology. Ironically, the earlier model approximating solar surface as 2-D structure is in excellent accordance with the helio-seismological data.

When one has a paradox one must challenge the basic assumptions. Do the metallicities outside Sun and inside solar core really mean same thing? Dark matter identified as  $h_{eff} = nh_0$  phases has become key player in TGD inspired new physics being now a crucial element of TGD based view about living matter. Dark nuclear fusion is proposed to provide the new physics allowing to understand “cold fusion”. In the following it will be found that dark matter in TGD associated with solar core could provide an elegant solution also to the solar metallicity problem.

In TGD classical physics is an exact part of quantum physics. The tunnelling phenomenon essential for nuclear physics based model of solar nuclear fusion would correspond in TGD to a state function reduction creating a phase consisting of dark nuclei which can fuse without tunnelling due to the reduction of the binding energy scale. State function reduction to ordinary phase leads to the final state of the reaction. In ZEO “big” (ordinary) state function reduction (BFSR) would reverse the arrow of time so that if tunnelling phenomenon is assignable to BFSR rather than “small” state function reduction (SFSR) as TGD counterpart of “weak” measurement, ZEO would make possible nuclear fusion.

The missing nuclear matter inside core would be dark variants of nuclei associated with dark flux tubes. This would explain the conflict between the metallicities deduced from spectroscopic and meteoritic data on one hand and those derived from helio-seismic data. The reason is that sound waves and photons in the core couple to both ordinary and dark matter so that helio-seismology gives metallicities as sums of ordinary and dark metallicities. Using the estimate for the thickness of the dark flux tube coming from the TGD based model of “cold fusion”, one can estimate the length of dark flux tube inside solar core and it turns out to fill about 30 per cent of its volume.

One can relate the model also to the model for the formation of galaxies, stars, and planets as tangles assignable to cosmic strings thickened to flux tubes implying the decay of their Kähler magnetic energy to ordinary matter in analogy with the decay of inflaton field and nice quantitative estimates follow. Also a connection with twistor lift of TGD predicting hierarchy of cosmological constants emerges and the radius of solar core turns out to corresponds to the value of cosmological constant implied by the amount of missing matter identified as dark matter at flux tubes.

The view about the role of new nuclear physics predicted by TGD in the model of solar interior gives excellent guidelines for attempts to develop a more detailed understanding about TGD counterparts of blackholes as volume filling flux tube tangles. One ends up to rather detailed picture making correct predictions about minimum radii of blackholes and neutron stars. The idea about ordinary stars as blackhole like objects emerges.

The standard blackhole thermodynamics is replaced by two thermodynamics. The first thermodynamics is assignable to the flux tubes as string like entities having Hagedorn temperature  $T_H$  as maximal temperature. The second thermodynamics is assignable to gravitational flux tubes characterized by the gravitational Planck constant  $h_{gr}$ : Hawking temperature  $T_B$  is scaled up by the ratio  $h_{gr}/\hbar$  to  $T_{B,D}$  and is gigantic as compared to the ordinary Hawking temperature but the intensity of dark Hawking radiation is extremely low. The condition  $T_H = T_{B,D}$  for thermodynamical equilibrium fixes the velocity parameter  $\beta_0 = v_0/c$  appearing in the Nottale formula for  $h_{gr}$  and suggests  $\beta_0 = 1/h_{eff}$  for the dark nuclei at flux tubes defining star as blackhole like entity

in TGD sense. This also predicts the Hagedorn temperature of the counterpart of blackhole in GRT sense to be hadronic Hagedorn temperature assignable to the flux tube containing dark nuclei as dark nucleon sequences so that there is a remarkable internal consistency. In zero energy ontology (ZEO) quasars and galactic blackholes can be seen as time reversals of each other.

The flux tube picture about galaxies and larger structures is discussed with application to some anomalies strongly suggesting the presence of coherence in scales of even billion light years. Also “too” fast spinning galaxies are discussed. The local galaxy supercluster Laniakea is discussed in the flux tube picture as a flux tube tangle in scale of .5 Gly.

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#### 4.4.6 Comparing Electric Universe hypothesis and TGD

Electric Universe scenario in its extreme form postulates that electromagnetic fields are enough to explain gravitation and even nuclear fusion. From TGD viewpoint this vision is unrealistic. Wes Johnson however gave links to two Youtube videos related to Electric Universe telling about extremely interesting physical findings providing applications for TGD if take seriously. The first video was about the anomalies related to the craters of the Moon and second describe the claimed findings of SAFIRE team having a nice interpretation in TGD framework using the notions of monopole flux tubes and dark matter as hierarchy of phases of ordinary matter with non-standard value of Planck constant implying that electromagnetism has deep implications in arbitrarily long scales. The question in TGD is therefore not about whether electromagnetism (of gauge interactions in general) or gravitation is enough to understand cosmology and astrophysics: both are needed and in the sense of TGD.

#### 4.4.7 Cosmic string model for the formation of galaxies and stars

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The cosmological time anomalies such as stars older than the Universe can be understood. In ZEO the time evolution for the zero energy states associated with causal diamonds (CDs) by sequences of small state function reductions (weak measurements) gives rise to conscious entity, self. Self dies and re-incarnates with an opposite arrow of time in big (ordinary) state function reduction reversing the arrow of time. These reincarnations define kind of universal Karma’s cycle. If the Karma’s cycle leaves the sizes of CDs bounded and their position in  $M^4$  unaffected, quantum dynamics reduces to a local dynamics inside CDs defining sub-cosmologies. In particular, the age distributions and properties of stars depend only weakly on the value of cosmic time - stars older than the Universe become possible in standard view about time.

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#### 4.4.8 Could solar system be modelled as a miniature version of spiral galaxy?

The fractality of the TGD Universe motivates a model for planetary systems as miniature version of the model of spiral galaxy. The first two key elements are many-sheeted space-time, the notion of magnetic flux tubes - both monopole flux tubes and gravitational flux tubes without monopole flux - and the identification of dark matter as phases of ordinary matter labelled by effective Planck constant  $h_{eff} = n \times h_0$  ( $h = 6h_0$  is a good guess). Also the TGD generalization of Nottale’s model for planetary system as analog of Bohr atom is in key role. A further key aspect is the prediction of twistor lift of TGD that cosmological constant is length scale dependent and characterizes various systems.

I did not originally end up with this model from general considerations. The first input were the problems related to the collision and accretion models for the formation of planets - TGD could replace these with quantal model. The discovery of “too” heavy blackholes and neutron stars by LIGO suggesting that TGD view about the formation of also planets could provide understanding about the role of angular momentum.

There are also problems related to the understanding of the entire planetary system: the dramatic difference between terrestrial and giant planets is not really understood. The problematic aspects of the Bohr orbit model together with the poorly understood differences between terrestrial and giant planets lead to a proposal that phase transition increasing the  $\hbar_{gr}$  by factor 5 and accompanying a transition reducing the length scale dependent cosmological constant  $\Lambda$  could have scaled up the orbital radii of former inner planets. The transition could have also scaled up the radii of the former inner planets so that they became giant planets.

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