Platonic Quantum Set Theory Proposal and Fractal-Cantorian Heterotic Kaluza-Klein Spacetime

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GJSFR-A Classification: FOR Code: 020699

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:
Platonic Quantum Set Theory Proposal and Fractal-Cantorian Heterotic Kaluza-Klein Spacetime*

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Abstract- The four basic building blocks of the cosmos hypothesized by the Athenian philosopher Plato and his corresponding theory are replaced by the backbone golden mean based scaling pertinent to each of the four kinds of blocks. In the course of doing this we stretch and generalize Plato’s philosophical ideas to ultimately find out that it is essentially the deep philosophical origin of the golden mean number system of E-infinity Cantorian spacetime theory of high energy physics and quantum cosmology. Subsequently we use this new platonic form of E-infinity quantum set theory to uncover a remarkably rich Kaluza-Klein fractal version of Gross et al’s ingenious Heterotic superstring theory.

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I. Introduction

The present author first encountered the ideas of Plato speculations on what the universe as we know it is made of ultimately not through the study of philosophy in general nor the writings of Plato in particular, but rather from the powerful recollections of Werner Heisenberg and Karl Friedrich Wizecker [1] and attending various informal talks, general lectures, philosophical seminars and subsequent reading, discussion and correspondence [1-6]. The effect on the writer who at the time, was nothing more than a diligent student of structural engineering at the Technical High School of Hannover, Germany where he later on obtained a so called Vordiplom in Civil Engineering and two years later his Diplom in 1969 (see Ref. [7]) was far more than profound, in fact mind blowing. The young man of that time was both elated and bewildered to observe Nobel Laureates in Physics and world famous scientists who were suspected to be capable of designing an atom bomb [8-11] not only engage in ideal philosophical discourses but considering philosophy to be in a sense the quasi foundation of their ground breaking work on high energy particle physics [12].

The author was exceedingly impressed but never the less not totally convinced and thought that the reference to philosophy as a precursor to the standard model and the Work at institutions such as CERN [13] is a consequence of the learnedness of those eminent scientists and an interesting look back in history to motivate the general non-specialized reader to endure what is otherwise a highly difficult mathematical and technical subject [2], [12-13]. All the same, as time has gone by and the author graduated from Hannover with a Dipl. Ing [7] and then got his Ph.D. from University College, London in Applied Mechanics [14] and finally as a young professor decided to change career altogether and moved to physics first in Cambridge, UK and then to many other universities world wide, it was time after time the early ideas on Plato’s thesis that kept him captive and then via nonlinear dynamics, chaos, fractals and M. Feigenbaum’s golden mean renormalization group [15-17] that gave him the feeling of a golden mean connection between Plato’s philosophy, high energy physics and his relatively new discovery of the golden mean number system [18-25] which was then linked to the associated transfinite Turing golden mean computer as well as von Neumann’s cellular automaton [26-28].

There are a great number of publications that emanated from pondering these subjects [29-87] from that period. In addition to that and with the passing of time, we gained an increased intuition that the golden mean number system holds the secret for solving the mystery implicit in Plato’s speculation as well as supports the results of sophisticated experiments of various laboratories and powerful accelerators all around the world [84-85]. That is how our work on unification of all fundamental forces [2],[19],[34],[39] andthe empty set nature of the Aether, Casimir-dark energy reactors proposal, fuelless space travel and the like came about and can be viewed and understood with the benefit of hindsight [52],[57],[64].

Having said all that we must admit that for some strange or not fully understood reason from our side, it is only now that we just realized the utter depth and almost super advanced power of the ideas of Plato which when we probed further and more intense, turned out to lead to an even simpler theory than we could ever have guessed or imagined and this theory in turn lead to

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* With deep appreciation and respect, this paper is dedicated to Prof. Gerard ‘t Hooft and Prof. David Gross for marking the way.
a refinement of E-infinity Cantorian spacetime theory which we propose here to call the platonic quantum set theory [4-6]. It is the ultimate theory of unification which goes beyond unification of all fundamental interactions [43],[46],[60] and represents a first serious step to unify science and art [23],[27],[69],[85-86] all apart of giving a rational scientific explanation for artificial intelligence and even artificial life [18],[28],[69],[81],[86].

In the first part of the present work we give an outline of this platonics quantum set theory proposal starting from the main postulates of E-infinity Cantorian spacetime theory. In the second part we apply by way of illustration, the new proposal to D. Gross et al’s ingenious Heterotic superstring theory [44-45],[67] to first converting it to a transfinite Heterotic string [44-45] and subsequently to a Heterotic fractal Kaluza-Klein spacetime theory [12],[40] which we use to determine accurately and with a minimal amount of computation, the density of the ordinary and the dark components of the energy of the cosmos [19],[21],[40],[47].

II. Plato’s Quantum Set Theory Proposal

(a) Review of previous concepts, the pre-quantum particle and the pre-quantum wave of E-infinity Cantorian spacetime theory

Clearly the best way to present our new proposal is to start where we left off in our transfinite set theory founded quantum mechanics, i.e. E-infinity theory Cantorian spacetime [2],[12],[20-21]. This is obvious from the simple self evident fact mentioned in the introduction that the present proposal is sharpening and simplifying E-infinity theory in the light of our new and deep understanding of the wealth, width and breadth of Plato’s ideas that lay dormant in our subconscious from our very own early student days more than half a century ago. Let us summarize what we discovered and used extensively in the past and then we will reconnect and expand it in the light of our present new deeper understanding [20,21].

(a) A pre-quantum particle is modelled in E-infinity Cantorian-fractal spacetime theory by a zero set which has two dimensions, namely first a zero for being a point-like entity as a topological dimension and a second dimension which is a Hausdorff dimension \( \phi = \sqrt[4]{5 - 1} / 2 - 0.618033 \) for being not a simple point but really a pre-point belonging to a pre-geometry called Cantorian geometry or more accurately, it is a Mauldin-Williams one dimensional random Cantor set with \( \phi \) as a Hausdorff dimension and a zero length, i.e. it is a thin Cantor set of a measure zero [20-21]. Needless to say that at this level of description all pre-quantum particles are the same. However as we move towards the experimentally observable standard model only the photon of all other quantum particles retain this \( \phi \) value as explained in detail elsewhere in many previous publications.

(b) A pre-quantum wave is modelled in E-infinity using the empty set [20-21] of set theory and following the classical definition of empty set it was fixed again by two dimensions. The first is a topological dimension equal minus one as reasoned by the deductive Menger-Urysohn dimensional theory while the second is a Hausdorff dimension equal to \( \phi^2 \). In other words, \( \phi^2 \) is the intersection of two zero sets \( (\phi) \cap (\phi) = \phi^2 \) exactly as what comes out of the dimensional function of Penrose fractal tiling universe deduced by Alain Connes, the creator of noncommutative geometry [20-30].

(c) From the preceding exposition it then turns out that there are higher dimensions implied by the above, namely \( \phi^3 \) for spacetime fluctuation as well as Casimir topological pressure, \( \phi^4 \) for the topological Unruh temperature and so on. However nothing has so much impact on mathematical physics in general and E-infinity in particular as the discovery of Hardy’s quantum probability of entanglement which is found theoretically and experimentally to be exactly \( \phi^3 \) as discussed in many relatively recent papers by the author and his associates and colleagues, notably Prof. Ji-Huan He, Prof. L. Marek-Crnjac and Prof. A. Helal [4-6],[15-21],[23]. Finally for the moment we must mention \( \phi^6 \) which is the famous Barbero-Immirzi parameter which brings two fundamental theories together at least as far as black hole entropy is concerned [20-21]. That ends our quintessential minimal review of things that are retained in our new proposal and we may now direct our attention to the refinement we need to introduce to bring E-infinity to the level of the platonics E-infinity.

b) Deeper into the platonics quantum set theory proposal

From section 2.1 and following E-infinity golden mean quantum set theory, we have \( \phi \) zero set from pre-quantum particles and \( \phi^2 \) empty set pre-quantum wave. Consequently following the same thinking pattern of combinatoric basic to the platonics methodology we see that \( \phi \) and \( \phi^2 \) may be joined either inter-sectionally or via a simple intersection to give [20]

\[ \phi \otimes \phi^2 = \phi^3 \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

i.e. a quantum fluctuation equivalent to a Casimir topological pressure or a simple union

\[ \phi + \phi^2 = 1 \]  \hspace{1cm} (2)
which may be interpreted as a pre-classical particle. The vital point is that in the first case the inversion of \( \phi^3 \) leads us to [12],[20]

\[
\frac{1}{(\phi \otimes \phi^2)} = 4 + \phi^3
\]

(3)

which is a fractal dimension of a scale invariant Einstein four-dimensional space [20-30]. On the other hand, in the case of \( \phi + \phi^2 = 1 \), the inversion remains a neutral one dimension. Let us insist pedantically on looking inside this one dimension in terms of the zero set pre-quantum particles. This leads to the elementary expansion [12]

\[
\frac{1}{\phi} = 1 + \phi = 2\phi + \phi^2
\]

(4)

Similarly in terms of \( \phi^2 \) we find that

\[
\frac{1}{\phi^2} = 2 + \phi = 2\phi + 2\phi^2 + \phi
\]

\[
= 3\phi + 2\phi^2
\]

(5)

Consequently we have then the following elementary duality

\[
(1 + \phi)(\phi) = 1
\]

(6)

and

\[
(2 + \phi)(\phi^2) = 1
\]

(7)

which is a useful tautology that could be applied to \( 4 + \phi^3 \) of Einstein’s scale invariant fractal spacetime to find the indistinguishability condition at the root of the two slit experiment with quantum particles, namely [21],[31],[50]

\[
(1 + \phi) + (2 + \phi) = 4 + \phi^3
\]

(8)

and

\[
(1 + \phi)(2 + \phi) = 4 + \phi^3
\]

(9)

In other words in physical terms there is no difference between union and intersection in \( 4 + \phi^3 \) space and obtaining a which way information based on probability theory is fundamentally not possible and such a space is said to fundamentally and irreducibly nonlocal as discussed in numerous previous publications in the past twenty years or so [29-39]. The novel point however is the similarity to the platonic arguments applied many centuries ago using pure reason. For instance Plato’s 8-sided platonic figure which represents air may be created by combining two five platonic figures which are each four sided. Thus in essence there is no fundamental difference between air and fire except the intrinsic topology of the geometric shape which is orchestrated to obey a single scaling law governed by number theoretical necessities dictated by the golden mean number system translating numeric to geometry as well as topology and visa versa. This is exactly what we conclude from the discussion of section 1.2 as well as this section because we can now get rid of any fundamental distinction between particles and fields or spacetime and quantum waves [20-21]. At the pre-geometry, pre-particle and pre-wave all the imagined fundamental problems evaporate and we are left with very simple golden mean combination [72-82]. The conventional theories by contrast are plagued with paradoxes and anomalies and require a huge super computer and the not yet invented quantum computer to tackle the highly complex time consuming computation if at all practically possible to calculate in the first place. The best one could do now is to apply our proposal to a concrete problem and that is our next task, which will be to develop a Heterotic Kaluza-Klein theory for determining the ordinary, and dark energy density sectors of the cosmos [19-28].

III. Fractal Heterotic Kaluza-Klein Spacetime from the Fractal Heterotic Superstring Theory

a) The fractal Heterotic superstring

In numerous previous publications D. Gross et al’s ingenious combination of the bosonic (old) string theory with \( D = 26 \) and superstring theory \( D = 10 \) resulting in the Heterotic superstring with 16 extra bosons was extended to a transfinite fractal version with the help of golden mean scaling and the ‘tHooft’s renormalon quasi particle \( k = \phi^3 (1 - \phi^3) \) [59-69]. That was how the new Heterotic superstring was used to accurately calculate the ordinary cosmic energy density as well as the density of the pure dark energy as well as the density of dark matter energy. Skipping the various details of the relatively exceedingly simple computation, we arrive at the following equations [74-76]:

(a) First we generate the main Heterotic spacetime [44-45],[67] from the inverse electromagnetic fine structure constant \( \alpha_z = 137 + k_o \) as follows
Note that while $4 + 2k$ is the inverse non-super symmetric quantum gravity coupling, $6 + k$ is the compactified dimensions of superstring theory and $4 - k$ is 'tHooft-Weinberg fractal spacetime, the $(26 + k) \cdot 10 - 16 + k$ are the extra gross bosons and k is the 'tHooft renormalon where $k = \phi^3 (1 - \phi^3)$ which is related to Hardy's quantum entanglement probability $\phi^6$ by the simple relation $k = 2\phi^6$ [74-76].

(b) As shown in many previous publications we can find the maximal energy density of the universe from $E = kmc^2$ of Umov-Lorentz-Poincare and Einstein by noting that $k_{\text{max}}$ is equal one and in this case $k = \frac{(26 - 4)}{(26 - 4)} \cdot \frac{22}{22}$ so that the 22 are divided into three parts, namely $1 + 5 + 16 = 22$ leading to [75-76]

$$E = \left(\frac{1 + 5 + 16}{22}\right) kmc^2 \quad (11)$$

where the ordinary density is

$$E(O) = \left(\frac{1}{22}\right) kmc^2 \quad (12)$$

while the dark matter energy and the pure dark energy density of the cosmos are [74-76]

$$E(DM) = \left(\frac{5}{22}\right) mc^2 \quad (13)$$

and

$$E(PD) = \left(\frac{16}{22}\right) mc^2 \quad (14)$$

respectively.

(b) Clearly these are the approximate values which may be made more accurate by including the 'tHooft renormalon, i.e. transfinite correction k so that one finds [74-76]

$$E(O) = \left(\frac{1}{22+k}\right) mc^2 \quad (15)$$

$$E(DM) = \left(\frac{5}{22+k}\right) mc^2 \quad (16)$$

and

$$E(PD) = \left(\frac{16+k}{22+k}\right) mc^2 \quad (17)$$

Again except for the exact result for $E(O)$, the two other values given by equations (16) and (17) are not exact but only very good approximations because the ordinary energy density is decoupled from the dark energy sector but within the dark energy section, dark matter energy density and pure dark energy density are weakly coupled and the coupling constant $\Lambda$ was determined in previous publications [75-76] and enters into the corresponding density with a minus and plus sign cancelling out in the final analysis so that at the end one finds

$$E = \left[\frac{1}{22+k} + \frac{5 - \Lambda}{22+k} + \frac{16+k + \Lambda}{22+k}\right] mc^2 \quad (18)$$

(c) Now we proceed further by inserting the exact value of the coupling namely $\Lambda = 0.080325$ in equation (18) and find all the exact values for the corresponding cosmic energy density of the dark sector as explained in previous publications. However ignoring the minor effect of the $\Lambda$ coupling one finds the rather satisfactory accurate approximation for the dark sector, namely [74-76]

$$E(DM) = 0.2254248 mc^2 \quad (19)$$

and

$$E(PD) = 0.72949016 mc^2 \quad (20)$$

in addition to the exact $E(O)$ which is independent of coupling $\Lambda$. Now we are in a position to show how the previous result may be obtained from a fractal quasi-Heterotic version of the classical D = 5 Kaluza-Klein spacetime theory. The preceding calculations and conclusions can lead us to consider empty space to be a quasi highly advanced material which could be used in engineering [83].

(b) The fractal Heterotic Kaluza-Klein spacetime theory

In what follows we will show a remarkable reduction of D. Gross et al’s Heterotic superstring [74-76] to a fractal Heterotic Kaluza-Klein theory that we will...
apply to find the cosmic energy density of the universe in the case of ignoring the coupling \( \Lambda \).

Let us recall first that scale invariance converts \( D = 4 \) to \( 4 + \phi^3 \) as explained earlier on using continued fraction expansion \( D = 4 + 4 \) in previous publications. The fractal, self-similar Kaluza-Klein spacetime dimension is subsequently found from adding an extra-compactified dimension leading to our \( D = 5 + \phi^3 \) which was the subject of numerous previous publications. The next step is to go back to the three parts dissection characteristic for Gross et al’s Heterotic theory by writing that

\[
\left(5 + \phi^3\right) - 1 = 4 + \phi^3
\]

and consequently we have the same opposite sign dimension and corresponding maximal energy density picture as in Gross Heterotic string case [74-76]. To show this more clearly we start from the Newtonian kinetic energy

\[
E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2
\]

and let \( v \to c \) while remembering that \( m \) must be replaced by \( (5 + \phi^3)m \) so that

\[
E = \frac{1}{2}(5 + \phi^3)mc^2
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2}(\phi^3 + 1 + 4)mc^2
\]

Setting \( m = 1 \) and \( c = \phi \) as should be, we have

\[
E = \frac{1}{2}(\phi^3 + 1 + 4)\phi^2
\]

Introducing the renormalon \( k \) one finds

\[
E = \frac{1}{2}[\phi^3 + (1 + k) + (4 - k)]\phi^2
\]

That way \( E \to \) the energy density \( \gamma_{max} \). Consequently we have

\[
\gamma_{max} = \frac{1}{2}(\phi^5 + 5\phi^3)
\]

\[
= 1
\]

where \( \gamma_{(c)} = \phi^5 / 2 \) and \( \gamma_{(p)} = 5\phi^3 / 2 \) exactly as should be. The reader must have noticed the versatility of the platonic golden mean theory equivalence to E-infinity quantum set theory and how we move from Newtonian mechanics to relativistic quantum mechanics and visa versa. What is also remarkable is the unit interval Cantor set geometry building blocks of the platonic thinking where the maximal average speed is \( \phi \), i.e. exactly equal to the Hausdorff dimension of the pre-quantum particle. Last but by no means least, the triality of the dissection of \( E \) into \( (\phi^3 / 2), (1 - k)\phi^3 / 2 \) and \( (4 - k)\phi^3 / 2 \) emulating D. Gross et al’s Heterotic theory gives us a clear logic for discriminating between the dark matter energy and the pure dark energy of the dark sector respectively and agree quantitatively completely with the result obtained in the earlier sections using D. Gross et al’s Heterotic theory in its transfinte form [74-76].

c) The interpretive power of the platonic theory and the dark section of cosmic energy

Without going into much detail within the present work, we would still like to briefly emphasize the interpretive power of our present theory and illustrate it using again the dark section of cosmic energy as an example. The point is that the distinction between dark matter energy and pure dark energy may be explained using the distinction between the Immirzi parameter \( \phi^6 \) in eight dimensions and the Unruh temperature in ten dimensions. In other words, the maximal \( E \) could be rephrased as in the following equation

\[
E \equiv \frac{1}{2}mc^2(\phi^5 + 8\phi^6 + 10\phi^4)
\]

Put in a different way we may write the exact equation

\[
\gamma_{(max)} = \frac{1}{2}(\phi^5 + 5\phi^3)
\]

approximately as

\[
\gamma_{(max)} = \frac{1}{2}(\phi^5 + 8\phi^6 + 10\phi^4)
\]

We stress that here, as before, the approximation stems from ignoring the coupling \( \Lambda \) between dark matter energy and pure dark energy and nothing more than that [70-83].

IV. Conclusion

It would seem that great philosophers of antiquity of the stature of Plato and Pythagoras were asking the right questions, which as is well known, is normally half the right answer. In this way it seem they indeed made greater strides than we initially imagined and in fact we have just started now to realize. There is little doubt, if any as far as the present author is concerned, that these Platonic-Pythagorean ideas and
ideals are helping us in moving slowly but surely towards understanding nature, particularly cosmology and physics. We feel strongly that this is true even from our highly advance view point of modern sciences such as quantum cosmology, quantum physics and the general theories of unification. We just need to stress more the golden mean number systems and the Cantor sets geometry and topology and presto, we find Plato’s theories all of a sudden becoming a highly advanced form of E-infinity Cantorian spacetime theory, string theories, loop quantum gravity, Brane theories and twistors. We conclude that from the viewpoint of deep theories, loop quantum gravity, Brane theories and all that it entails to spontaneously appear out of true insubstantial nothingness. It seems that in our universe there is after alla place for Einstein Gods, science and Spinoza’s God. The Author willingly admits that he has moved much closer to the views of one of his teachers, Prof. K.F. Weizacher, namely that science and belief are not exclusive but as in quantum mechanics, complimentary, something which he did not embrace particularly in his youth and the roaring 60’s of the last century in Germany.

Acknowledgement

The Author is deeply indebted to the fundamental work of G. ’tHooft, D. Gross as well as his colleagues and friends, O. Rössler, H. Otto, Ji-Huan He, A. Helal and the great golden mean philosopher. In addition he is very grateful to enduring interest of Prof. S. Nada and Prof. L. Marek-Crnjac.

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