Hypersphere space-time model

(draft)

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Abstract

Following some fundamental principles of physic (symmetry, homogeneity, ...), the article proposes a simple model for the structure of the universe. Time is no more a fundamental dimension, it's the result of the 3 spatial dimensions, in addition to one dimension for mass. Furthermore, there is no 4 fundamental dimensions but as much dimensions as energy particles or energy quanta, grouped into the 4 above dimensions. The universe is like an hypersphere of quanta. Each quantum behaves like a wave. Our 3 dimensional space appearance is the result of interaction between quanta. The article tries to link this model to the existing theories that are in adequation with the experience.

Generation of 3D space and time

Supposing that nothing (*symmetry*) generates something (*energy*), an energy quantum (a) and its opposite ($\overline{a}$) can be formalized like this :

$a + \overline{a} = 0$ (*symmetry*), $a \times \overline{a} = 1$ (*energy*) $\rightarrow$ $a = i$ *and* $\overline{a} = -i$ where $i^2 = -1$.

There are only two operations : addition (+) and multiplication (× or no sign for adequation with the common notation).

The quantum (a) is a complex number so it behaves like a wave, more precisely like the π/2 phase of a virtual (potential) standing wave. It's the same for the opposite ($\overline{a}$). The quantum (a) and its opposite form a pair of complex numbers (i,-i), commonly referred as a spinor or as a quaternion.

The quaternion (a,b) where $a,b \in \mathbb{C}$ can be in the form of a+jb or a+bj where $j^2=-1$, then the quaternion (i,-i) can be

$i+j(-i) = i + k$ or $i+(-i)j = i - k$ where $ij = - ji = k$, $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1$.

For convenience, each quaternion is right multiplied by the constant (1+j)/2 to get

$(i+k)(1+j)/2 = (i+k+k-i)/2 = k$ or $(i-k)(1+j)/2 = (i-k+k+i)/2 = i$

which keeps the same relations for addition, multiplication and division.

All possible values for a multiplication of such quaternions are ±i or ±j or ±k or ±1. Each of these values is called a ***quanton (Q)*** to distinguish them from a generic quaternion (q) defined by

$q = s + ix + jy + kz = s + v$ where $s, x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ and $v = (x,y,z)$ is called the vector.

The conjugate ($\overline{q}$) of the quaternion (q) is defined by

$\overline{q} = s – v = s - ix - jy - kz = s - v$

The Dirac product <a|b> between two quaternions (a) and (b) is defined by

$\langle a|b\rangle = a\overline{b}$

generating the scalar norm ||q|| of a quaternion (q) by

$||q||^2 = \langle q|q\rangle = q\overline{q} = s^2 + ||v||^2 = s^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

According to *homogeneity* principle, there is only quantons. As a quaternion, each quanton has its own 3 dimentional reference space (the vector part of the quaternion).

By the far from evidence hypothesis that energy is constant, so finite, there is a constant number N of quantons in the universe. If quantons are independant (orthogonal) to each others, they form the surface of an hypersphere in a vectorial space of size N,

corresponding to the number of quantons. This is the supposed structure of the universe.

$$N = \sum ||Q||^2 = \sum (s^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

All the energy (E) of the universe is relative to the multiplication of all quantons.

$$E = \underbrace{Q \times \ldots \times Q}_{N}$$

Energy can be devided into sub parts according to prime numbers of N. Each prime number can be seen as a possible set of quantons equivalent to a particle type.

Quantons are expressed as standing waves with π/2 phase. Everything is static, without change nor time. The only thing that could change is the perspective of the observation, the projection on the observer's perspective. The change of perspective can change the direction of particles or can create or destroy particles.

The rearranged Minkowski formula ($s^2+x^2+y^2+z^2=c^2t^2$) looks like the surface of an hypersphere in an euclidian space of 4 dimensions. It also looks like the norm (or the sum of norms) of quaternions. And it also looks like the universe structure above. The (s) parameter is relative to the mass in the Minkowski formula, so the 4th fundamental dimension is not time (t) but mass and it is relative to the scalar dimension (s) of quaternion.

[TO BE EXPLORED]
Interaction existence is not yet clear but it depends on addition of all virtual waves of quantons (probability waves), according to existing perspectives. An interaction is done by a multiplication or a division of quantons, that changes the perspectives. The multiplication is defined by the Dirac product. Everything is π/2 shift in the hyperspace universe.

[TO BE EXPLORED]
The mass (s) can be positive (+1) or negative (-1). The change of sign for the mass implies the change of chirality for quaternion. Change of chirality is a consequence of interaction with the Higgs boson .

Time is not fundamental. Frequency of quantons implies time reference. Vector of quanton is a speed vector and speed implies time. Change of perspective (interaction), especially with Higgs boson, assumes the existence of time. The ordre of interaction implies order in time because of the non-associativity of the Dirac product. Time is a consequence of interaction.

Consequences

Field

The concept of field is immediate. It's the quanton's waves envolving the whole universe.

Antimatter

Matter and antimatter annihilation generates energy. Multiplication of matter particle with antimatter particle has to generate photon. Antimatter is the conjugate of Quanton (TO BE EXPLORED).

Shape of the universe

Quantons are orthogonals in their interaction, with an euclidian norm. Then the corresponding space-time structure is euclidian, so fundamentally flat.

Relativity

Theory agrees with the special relativity (Lorentz scalar) because of its fit with the Minkowski formula : $x^2+y^2+z^2+s^2=c^2t^2$. Each elementary particle has its own 3D reference space as required by the special relativity.

According to the above special relativity, gravity is generated by the 'mass' dimension (s) that decreases space (x,y,z) for same time (t), which agrees with the slowing down because of the mass in the general relativity. Note that the general relativity is here statistically generated from a lot of quantons.

Entaglement

Entaglement of two particles exists when the two particles are not independant (orthogonal) to each other.

Standard Model

The quantons as unitary quaternions are isomorph to SU(2) Lie group. The standard model SU(3) x SU(2) x U(1) can be based on a composition of SU(2) :

1. replacing the Gell-Mann matrix diag(1,1,-2) by the two matrices diag(1,0,-1) and diag(0,1,-1), forming generators of U(3) where each generator is one generator of SU(2), then U(3) = SU(2) x SU(2) x SU(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix}0&1&0\\1&0&0\\0&0&0\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}0&-i&0\\i&0&0\\0&0&0\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1&0&0\\0&-1&0\\0&0&0\end{pmatrix}\rightarrow -i\,SU(2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}0&0&1\\0&0&0\\1&0&0\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}0&0&-i\\0&0&0\\i&0&0\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1&0&0\\0&0&0\\0&0&-1\end{pmatrix}\rightarrow -i\,SU(2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}0&0&0\\0&0&1\\0&1&0\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}0&0&0\\0&0&-i\\0&i&0\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}0&0&0\\0&1&0\\0&0&-1\end{pmatrix}\rightarrow -i\,SU(2)$$

} U(3)

2. U(3) = SU(3) x U(1)
3. from (2) and (3), SU(3) x SU(2) x U(1) = SU(2) x SU(2) x SU(2) x SU(2)

There is no SU(n>2) group from composition of SU(2) groups because :

1. $\dim(SU(n)) = n^2 - 1$
   → $\dim(SU(2)) = 3$
2. if $SU(x) = SU(m) \times SU(n)$
   → $\dim(SU(x)) = \dim(SU(m)) + \dim(SU(m))$
3. if $SU(n) = SU(2) \times \ldots \times SU(2)$
   → $\dim(SU(n)) = \dim(SU(2)) + \ldots + \dim(SU(2)) = 3 + \ldots + 3$
   → $\dim(SU(n))$ = number of SU(2) generator matrices for covering SU(n) generators matrices
   → $\dim(SU(n)) \geq n \times (n-1) / 2$
4. from (1) and (3)
   → $(n^2 - 1) / 3 \geq n \times (n-1) / 2$
   → $n \leq 2$
5. if $n > 2$, then $SU(n) \neq SU(2) \times \ldots \times SU(2)$

The same way can be applied to prove that :

- $U(N) = SU(N) \times U(1) \neq SU(2) \times \ldots \times SU(2)$ if $N > 3$
- $SU(N_1) \times SU(N_2) \times \ldots \neq SU(2) \times \ldots \times SU(2)$ if one $N_i > 3$

Unitary electric charge

If everygthing looks like a rotation of π/2 phase, the negative electric charge can be defined by a phase shift of -π/2 (charge -1). **Unit electric charges** could be used for up quark with shift of 2π/2 (charge +2) and down quark with shift of π/2 (charge +1) because 4π/2 ≡ 0.

- up+up+down = (2+2+1) π/2 ≡ 1 π/2 (proton)
- up+down+down = (2+1+1) π/2 ≡ 0 π/2 (neutron)

By this way, a symmetry could be established between the charge of leptons (electron -1, neutrino 0) and the one of quarks (down +1, up +2).

Conclusion

Based on the hope that Nature is simple, this article introduces a new representation of space-time structure of the universe : an hypersphere structure on a multi-dimensional space, each dimension is an energy quantum with its opposite.

There is still a long way to envolve the whole physic in one theory but this bottom-up approach, from simple principles to more complex structures, in adequation with the observed reality, is probably a good way to elaborate a simple and comprehensive theory. This intuitive approach tries to answer to a fundamental question : why has the universe an apparent 3 dimensional structure in addition of time, which is far from an evidence ?

To explain the universe, the ether is not necessary, perhaps neither is space-time.

Puzzle :

- *deux mécanismes BEH (3 familles fermions, 3 bosons wz) ou le même ?*
- *Quel rôle joue le i dans i SU2 x i SU2 x i SU2 = U3 ?*
- *priorités :*
  - *désagrégation/interaction particule : Pourquoi ? Comment ? Quand ? Entropie ?*
  - *Fermion = bi-spineur de Dirac = $\mathbb{C}\times\mathbb{H}$ mais quelle structure dans le modèle (fonction complexe* × quaternion) *? Spin existe, pas seulement antimatière → changement de chiralité possible (masse)*
  - *Rôle de la vitesse (= espace = temps) c → environnement changeant, non statique. Pourquoi ? Comment ?*
  - *Le boson de Higgs introduit-il une dépendance linéaire → interaction, intrication ?*
- *addition : perte d'information par addition, probabilité (tout ce qui est possible), dérivée de la multiplication, position si addition d'ondes d'énergie (Fourier)*
- *multiplication : interaction, garde information grâce aux nombres premiers mais la non commutativité perd l'information*
- *s constante (pourquoi), pas de degré de liberté*
- *C = P, presque car T joue un rôle (symétrie CPT) ?*
- *brisure de symétrie → symétrie cachée car choix aléatoire de direction (symétrique si un grand nombre de fois), pas de rotation possible*
- *masse imaginaire boson de Higgs → chapeau mexicain*
- *expansion de l'univers = création de fermions qui ne peuvent garder la même position*
- *Higgs = mélange (alternance) des particules gauches et droites → vitesse < c et changement de chiralité*
- *angle Weigner définit masse bosons W et Z : Mw = cos Weigner x Mz, définit aussi complage avec Z (voir livre LHC p55)*
- *temps lié à antimatière, masse (changement hélicité), changement (de perspective), fréquence, décohérence, non-associativité, diminution de la force (électro) au carré de la distance, radioactivité, interaction (pas tout en même temps)*
- *radioactivité lié à entropie, effet tunnel, chiralité gauche*
- *utilisation de norme comme produit → anti-associativité, propagation (probabilité) 2D*
- *particule sans masse = propagation 2D*
- *interaction si fréquences (résonance) déterminées (photon traverse ou non mur), lié à nombre premier ?*
- *Deux particules en 3 familles → 4 paramètres comme SU2 (SO3+ 2 possibilités)*
- *Particule droite/gauche selon isospin nul ou non*
- *Interaction forte invariant par parité*
- *théorie renormalisable : aucune constante de couplage de dimension puissance négative de la masse*
- *neutrino : pseudovecteur (produit vectoriel)*
- *quaternion as exponential (exp(ivt) où v vecteur) -> exp(exp(ix)) ? -> exp(-x²) ?*
- *modules différents avec phase sans importance équivalent à phases différentes et module = 1 ???*
- *reflet miroir = rotation dans dimension supplémentaire*
- *pseudoscalaire de Clifford = espace commun*
- *$\overline{q}$= -1/2 (q+iqi+jqj+kqk) → utile ? bof*