

Towards Science Unification through Number Theory

F. M. Sanchez¹, M. H. Grosmann², R. Veyseyre³, H. Veyseyre⁴, D. Weigel⁵

¹Retired Prof. of Physics, University of Paris 11, Orsay, France

²Retired Prof. of Physics, University of Strasbourg, France

³Retired Agrégée de Mathématiques et Professeur Honoraire à l'Ecole Centrale de Paris, France

⁴Retired Professeur Honoraire d'analyse Numérique, Institut Supérieur des Matériaux de Paris, France

⁵Retired Prof of Crystallography, University of Paris 6, Paris, France

Email: holl37@yahoo.fr, michelgrosmann@me.com, renee.veyseyre@normalsup.org,

henri.veyseyre@centraliens.net, dominiqueweigel18@gmail.com

How to cite this paper: Sanchez, F.M., Grosmann, M.H., Veyseyre, R., Veyseyre, H. and Weigel, D. (2020) Towards Science Unification through Number Theory. *Advances in Pure Mathematics*, 11, 27-62. <https://doi.org/10.4236/apm.2021.111004>

Received: October 31, 2020

Accepted: January 22, 2021

Published: January 25, 2021

Copyright © 2021 by author(s) and Scientific Research Publishing Inc. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

Abstract

The Number Theory comes back as the heart of unified Science, in a Computing Cosmos using the bases 2;3;5;7 whose two symmetric combinations explain the main lepton mass ratios. The corresponding Holic Principle induces a symmetry between the Newton and Planck constants which confirm the Permanent Sweeping Holography Bang Cosmology, with invariant baryon density 3/10, the dark baryons being dephased matter-antimatter oscillation. This implies the DNA bi-codon mean isotopic mass, confirming to 0.1 ppm the electron-based Topological Axis, whose terminal boson is the base 2 c-observable Universe in the base 3 Cosmos. The physical parameters involve the Euler idoneal numbers and the special Fermat primes of Wieferich (bases 2) and Mirimanoff (base 3). The prime numbers and crystallographic symmetries are related to the 4-fold structure of the DNA bi-codon. The forgotten Eddington's proton-tau symmetry is rehabilitated, renewing the supersymmetry quest. This excludes the concepts of Multiverse, Continuum, Infinity, Locality and Zero-mass Particle, leading to stringent predictions in Cosmology, Particle Physics and Biology.

Keywords

Number theory, Optimal Computation Principle, Holic Principle, Cosmology, Supersymmetry, String Theory, Bit-String Physics, Cellular Automaton, DNA nucleotides, Crystallography, Sporadic Groups

1. Introduction

Since the Poincaré-Hilbert opposition, mathematicians separated in intuition-

nists and formalists. Poincaré convinced at last the reticent community that there is no means to escape the quantization of the field-matter interaction, claiming a return to Pythagoreanism [1]. In particular, he explained that the cosmology cannot be founded on differential equations, because of the involved “free parameters” in a unique Universe [2]. However, the mainstream has followed Hilbert and his differential equations, leading nowadays to a blockage of the 6 “free parameters” standard cosmology, with its “mysterious” so-called “dark energy” with the relative present density about 0.7 [3], and the negation of the Universe unicity [4], the Multiverse concept. We showed [5] that the latter is misleading and that the missing energy density is *invariant and exactly* $7/10$, as recalled below.

The situation is even worse in the particle physics, with about 20 adimensional “free parameters”. The **Table 1** presents the main ones, and the **Table 2** recalls the main physical constants [3]. For specifying some values, an Optimal Correlation Principle has been applied, interpreting the “free parameters” as computation bases in a Computing Cosmos [6]. This article shows, more fundamentally, the symmetry between the four basic primes: $2;3;5;7$, considered as the cosmic computation bases. Indeed, the symmetric combinations $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 210$ and $(2+3+5+7)(2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) = 3570$ give the brute mass ratios, relative to electron, of the Muon and Tau.

The standard Supersymmetry receives no confirmation from the CERN super-collisionner. This article shows that a number of symmetries have been overlooked, in particular a meson eta-lepton tau symmetry, which could enter a future Corrected Supersymmetry, and also the Eddington’s proton-tau symmetry, which could enter a future “Intrasymmetry”, connecting particles of the same spin. It has been forgotten that Eddington predicted the tau fermion, 35 years before its surprising discovery, with a correct estimation of its mass. Indeed, starting from a *non-standard electron-proton symmetry*, Eddington deduced a “mesotron-heavy mesotron” one, the old name for the couple muon-tau. This article rehabilitates these symmetries, in liaison with an Optimal Computation Principle (OCP), which implies the last Idoneal Euler number, connected with the Riemann hypothesis. This OCP favors the form x^x and the numbers $\exp(\exp(\dots$ characterizing at last the “free” parameters, in connection with the Holic Principle, recalled in Section 3.

The **Table 1** shows the pertinence of the most famous large prime number in Mathematics history, the Lucas Number, which enters the last term of the Combinatorial Hierarchy [7] [8]. Indeed, it defines a gravitational proton-mass ratio p_G , connected with u_{30} , where u_n is the Bisection of Rule 23 cellular automaton Wolfram series [9]. The dimension $d = 30$ is the last dimension of the Topological Axis, corresponding to the terminal term $k = 7$ of the Bott octonion sequence of the special string dimensions (**Table 3**). This article shows that p_G enters also a 0.1 ppm correlation with the Higgs-electron mass ratio $H^{(0)} = 495^2$ [5], leading to a connection between gravitation and the gauge couplings of the standards groups $U(1)$, $SU(2)$ and $SU(3)$. *This is on the way to resolve the*

Table 1. A-dimensional primary constants.

name	symbol	value	remarks
Euler-Napier constant and associated optimal numbers, $e_2 = e^e$; $e_3 = e^{e^e}$; $e_4 = e^{e^{e^e}}$	e	2.718281828459042	$e_4^{1/ae^e} \approx (9/2)^{1/ae^e} \approx P^4 \sin^2 \theta$
Archimedes constant π and $\pi_a \approx 6/(1/g_1 - 1) \approx 3/(1 - g_1 g_2 g_3/6) \approx 3 + (q/(1 + 1/\Delta_{Ed}))^2/g_2$	π	3.14159265358979	$\pi_a \approx (a^2 - 137^2)^{1/2}$
Euler-Mascheroni constant $\gamma/\pi = \Gamma/a \approx \ln \Phi/\Phi^2 \approx \ln \zeta(3)$	γ	0.57721566490153	$\Phi^{\pi/\gamma} \approx e^{\Phi^2} \approx a/10$
Golden ratio and Black Body Photon Constant $\phi = \lambda/l_{ph} = (16\pi\zeta(3))^{1/3}$	Φ	1.61803398874990	$\zeta(3) \approx 1.20205691$
Wien parameter $W_5 = hc/k_B T_{Wien} = 5(1 - e^{-W_5}) \approx a/137 g_1^3 \approx \ln 2 - 4 \ln g_1$	w_5	4.96514245	$W_3 \approx 2.821439372$
Relative Radiation Ratio $u_{CMB+CNB}/u_{CMB} = 1 + 3(7/8)(4/11)^{4/3} \approx p n_i/Hp_{w1}$	γ	1.681321953	$p_{w1} = 1903$ (A001220)
Scale-factor $8\pi^2/\ln 2 \approx (16q)^3 \approx i^{\pi/\mu}/g_3 \approx (i^{\pi/\mu} - 1)/4q \approx \pi\Delta_{Ed}/8 \approx (\Phi^4/g_2)^2$	j	113.9106346	[5] $j \approx T_{min}/T_{CMB}$
Lucas Large Prime Number $P^{3+7} \approx a^7 (\sqrt{a})^{7+127} \Rightarrow P/aw\sqrt{a} \approx ((\sqrt{a})^{127}/P^3)^{1/7} \approx n^3$	n_L	$2^{127} - 1$	[7] Cb. Hier. 3,7,127,2 ¹²⁷ - 1
Eddington Large Number $\approx (1/g_1 - 1)^{\pi^2/\mu^2} 1839/2 d n_i \approx (6/\pi)^{\pi^2/\mu^2-1} (4\pi)^2 \sqrt{a}/1839$	n_{Ed}	136×2^{256}	[10]
Eddington Proton-Electron mass ratio $p_{Ed} = (136 + \Delta_{Ed})/(136 - \Delta_{Ed})$ $\Delta_{Ed} = (136^2 - 40)^{1/2}$	p_{Ed}	<u>1847.599459</u>	[10] $\Delta_{Ed} = (137^2 - 40)^{1/2}$
Maximal known Euler idoneal (“Suitable”) Number $\approx p_{Ed} H^5/n_i^2 p_{00} \approx (H\Phi)^3/a^{7/2} \sin \theta$	s_{65}	<u>1848</u>	OEIS (A000926)
Extended Maximal Number of Intersection of Diagonals from a 16-gone $1836 \approx (3a^3/20q)^{1/2}/(g_2 g_3)^2$	p_{00}	<u>1836</u>	OEIS (A000332+n)
Proton/Electron mass ratio m_p/m_e $n_i/p_i \approx (n_i - p_i)^{1/(26p_i/p_n)^2} \approx ((4\pi p_w/p_i)^2)^{1/\sqrt{p_i/p_n}}$	p_i	<u>1836.15267343</u>	0.06 ppb
Wyler Proton/Electron mass ratio $p_w = 6\pi^5 \approx (ap_i/137)^2/H \approx \sqrt{p_i} (s_{65}\sqrt{p_{00}}/p_{Ed})^3/H \approx (Hp_{00}^7)^{1/2}/p_i^3$	p_w	<u>1836.118109</u>	$P/a_w \sqrt{a} \approx n_i^3 (p_w/p_i)^5$
Hydrogen/Electron mass ratio $H \approx 8e^{2e} \approx 495/g_1 g_2 g_3$	H	1837.15266014	0.06 ppb
Relativistic correction factor $1/(H - p_i)$	β	1.000026597	0.1 ppb
Neutron/Electron mass ratio $n_i \approx (\pi^2 W_5/4)^3 \approx p_i + 1 + 1/g_{i0} \approx p_i (61/60)^{1/2} \approx \sqrt{(p_i H)} d_e/\beta^2$	n_i	1838.6836617	0.5 ppb
Planck ratio $m_p/m_e = P \approx 2^{64} (a/4\pi)^3 \beta^2 p_i/n_i \approx (\sin \theta)^{-ad_e/2}$	P	$2.2389015907 \times 10^{22}$	ppb [5]
Lucas Gravitational Proton/Electron mass ratio $P/\sqrt{n_L} \approx \sqrt{2} (a/137)^2 p_i/p_w q^6$	p_G	<u>1831.531181</u>	$\approx \beta u_{30} a/137$
Bisection of Rule 23 Wolfram series (R23W) $u_d = 1 + d(2d + 1)$ for $d = 30$	u_{30}	<u>1831</u>	EOIS(A266438)
Combined R23W: $u'_d = u_{2D=2(d+3)} = 1 + 2(d + 3) + 8(d + 3)^2$ for $d = 12$	u'_{12}	<u>1831</u>	30D to 12D
R23W for $d = 8$: Eddington’s formula [10]: $u_8 = 136 + 1$	u_8	<u>137</u>	$v_8 = 495 + 496$
Combined R23W $u'_1 = u_{2 \times (1+3)}$ for $d = 1$: <u>Hol Sweeping 1D Absolute Space</u>	u'_1	<u>137</u>	12D to 1D
$u_{2d} = 1 + 2d(4d + 1)$ Bisection of odd central polygonal numbers for $d = 4$	a_{00}	<u>137</u>	OEIS (A188135)
Eddington-Atiyah constant $2^7 + 2^3 + 2^0$	a_{00}	<u>137</u>	from three algebra [30]
Maximal number of zones defined by 16 straight lines in a plane	a_{00}	<u>137</u>	OEIS (AA000124)
Number of partitions of 20 that do not contain 1 as a part	a_{00}	<u>137</u>	OEIS (A002865)

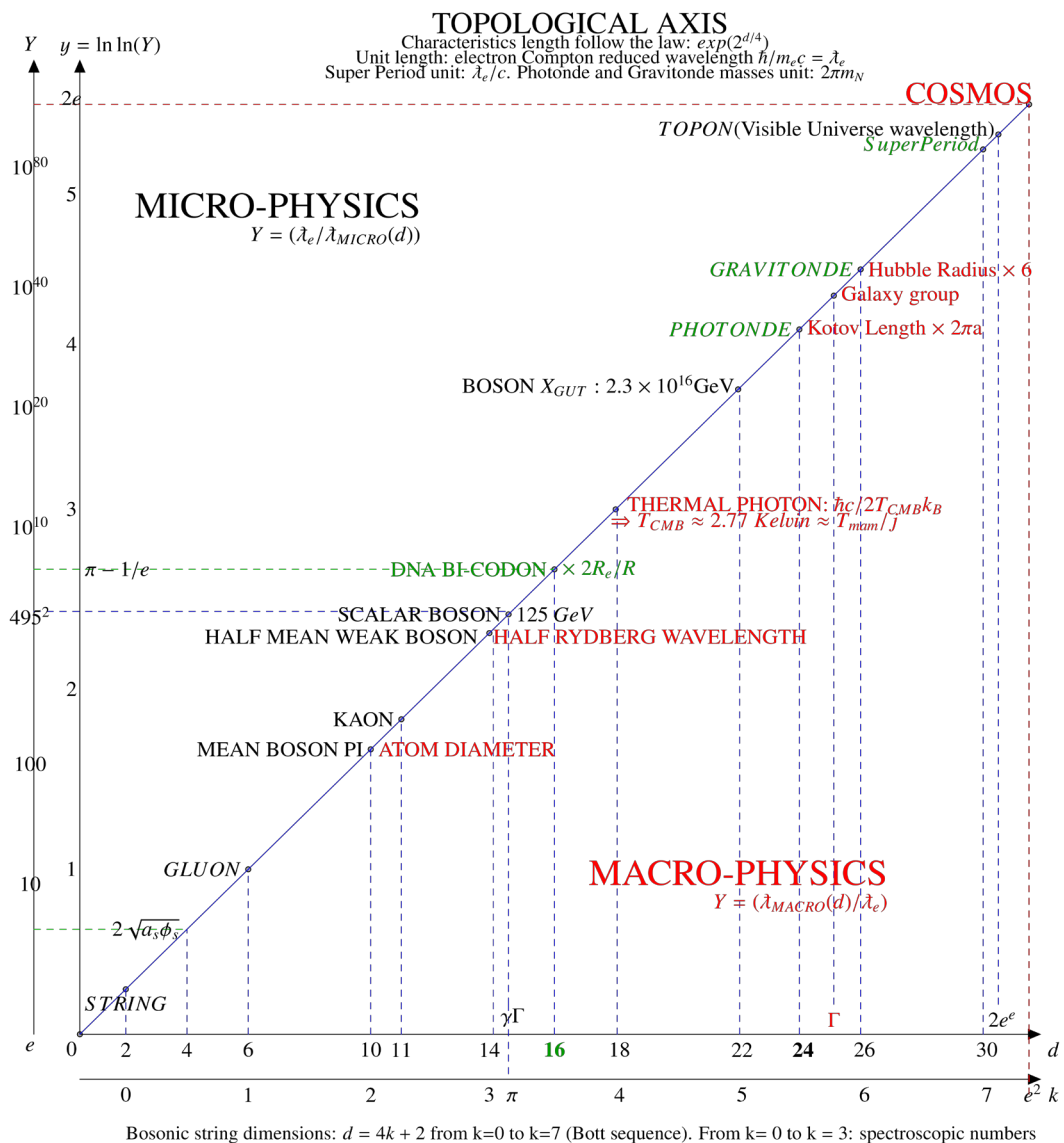
Continued

Sum $u_1 = u_1^2 + u_2^2$ implying usual 4D and supergravity 11D	a_{00}	<u>137</u>	$u_1 = 4$; $u_2 = 11$
Third term of Combinatorial Hierarchy $(2^2 - 1) + (2^3 - 1) + (2^7 - 1)$	a_{00}	<u>137</u>	[7]
Electric coupling constant $(\alpha^{-1}) = c/v_1(1 + 1/p_i)$	a	<u>137.035999084 (21)</u>	0.15 ppb
Opt. ser. with $p_{W2} = 3511 = p_{495} - 28$, the Wieferich prime $137 + 1/28 + 1/p_{W2}$	a_0	<u>137035999104</u>	$p_{W2} = 3511 = p_{495} - 28$
Electron Excess Magnetic moment $d_e \approx (a - 136)^{9/242^{137}} \approx n_i \beta^2 / \sqrt{p_i} H$	d_e	1.00115965218128	0.15 ppb
Atiyah constant $\Gamma = \gamma a / \pi \approx (p_i / p_w)^2 a / 2ed_e \approx 3a_s (d_e n_i / p_i \beta^2)^{-2} \approx 3 \times 137 / 44 \pi g_1^2 \beta^4$	Γ	25.17809724196	$\pi / \gamma \approx (g_2 / g_1^2) n_i p_w / pH$
Opt. scalar boson/Electron mass ratio; $495 \approx g_1 g_2 g_3 H / (H - p_i)$	$H^{(0)}$	$495^2 = 245025$	$H_{mes}^{(0)} : 245000 (250)$
Opt. charged weak boson/Electron mass ratio; $W \approx (8\pi/3)a^2$	W	157,340.1093	[5] $W_{mes} : 157297 (24)$
Opt. neutral weak boson/Electron mass ratio; $Z(70ppb) \approx (2R\lambda_e(1 + v_i/c)/l_r^2)^{1/16}$	Z	178,451.7524	[5] $Z_{mes} : 178450 (4)$
Opt. Weak ratio $W/Z \approx 495q^2 \sqrt{a} / \beta^{1/4} \ln P \quad \sin \theta \approx ((2q)^3 H \beta / p_i)^{1/2} \approx 2\pi(F^3/aWZ^2)^2 \cos \theta$	$\cos \theta$	0.88169557	0.1 ppm
Opt. U(1) Gauge coupling $Z \sin \theta / H^{(0)} \approx (\gamma/y)(n_i/1837) \approx p_w \sqrt{2} / H_f(2) \approx (K_0/\Pi_{\pm}^2)^{1/4}$	g_1	0.3436256	$1/g_1 \approx a_s(a - 136)/3$
A-dimens. El. charge $q \approx 3/\pi^2 \approx (3/10)\sqrt{6F}/1836 \approx (6^2/\beta d_e)^{-1/3} \approx (6\mu/137g_0\Gamma)^2$	q	0.30297311	$6 \approx 2^{137/53}$ (Indian music)
Opt. SU(2) coupling $W/H^{(0)} g_1 + g_2 \approx (139/140)^2$	g_2	0.6421390	$g_2 \approx y/\Phi^2 \approx \pi g_1/y$
Gravitational Coupling $p_i p_G / 2a^3 = g_0 \approx (1 - g_1)(p_w/H)^{87}$ $(2\pi/(g_0 + g_1 + g_2 + g_3))^4 \approx n_i/8\pi^2$	g_0	0.6534149985	1 ppb, this work
Opt. SU(3) Gauge coupling $g_3 = g_0 g_2 / g_1 \approx \Phi a^7 / 137^4 p_{Ed}^2$	g_3	1.2210476	0.1 ppm, this work
Opt. charged Pion/Electron mass ratio $\Pi_{\pm} \approx 2Hp_G/p_i(3g_3)^2$ $\Pi_{\pm}\Pi_0 \approx 3 \times 139 \times 419 g_2^2 n_i / p_w$	Π_+	273.1328373	$\Pi_{+mes} : 273.13288 (47)$
Opt. neutral Pion/Electron mass ratio $\Pi_0 \approx 3g_2 r_H / \lambda_e \quad 419/(3 \times 139) \approx F^5/Pa^3$	Π_0	264.143971	$\Pi_{0mes} : 264.14341 (97)$
Opt. eta Meson/Electron mass ratio $4(\Pi_0 \Pi_+)^{1/2} (137/a)^8$	η	1072.147344	$\eta_{mes} : 1072.139 (33)$
Opt. "Squared Effective (m_z) Weak-mixing angle" $e/32 \sin \theta (\cos \theta)^2$	$(\sin \theta_1)^2$	0.2315965	$(\sin \theta_1)_{mes}^2 : 0.23153 (4)$
DNA Adenine-Thymine couple main mass/ m_H $o_1 \approx \mu g_0 / g_1 g_2 \approx o_2 \mu / \Pi_0 g_2 g_3 \approx o_2 4g_2 g_3 / \pi$	o_1	612.312280	[36]
DNA Guanine-Cytosine couple main mass/ m_H $o_2 \approx p_i / 3g_1 \sqrt{a_s} \approx \Pi_0 g_0 g_3 / g_1$	o_2	613.299802	[36]
Opt. Muon/Electron mass ratio $m \approx 419\pi^2/20 \approx g_1^{-5} - 2 \approx (p - 1)^7$	μ	206.7682869	$\mu_{mes} : 206.7682830$
Opt. Koide Tau ratio $\tau \approx 120/61g_1^7$, with $p_k = (1 + \mu + \tau)/2 = (1 + \sqrt{\mu} + \sqrt{\tau})^2/3$ [35]	τ	3477.441701	$\tau_{mes} : 3477(2)$
Koide constant $p_k \approx \beta \tau \ln(2 + 3 + 5 + 7) / \ln(2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7)$	p_k	1842.604994	bases 2; 3; 5; 7
Fermi mass ratio: $\sqrt{a_w} \approx (4\pi/3)(\ln P)^3 \approx (y\Pi_{\pm}/2d_e q)^2 \approx (p_i/n_i)(137aa_s)^2/4\pi\tau$ [5]	F	573,007.3652	$F_{mes} : 573,007.362$
Eta-Tau mass ratios product with Kaons $K_0 \approx 973.78$ and $K_{\pm} \approx 966.12$	$\eta\tau$	<u>3.728×10^6</u>	$\approx 3K_0 K_{\pm} p_k^2 / a^3$
Product of the Wieferich primes 1093×3511	$p_{W1} p_{W2}$	<u>3.837×10^6</u>	$p_{W1}/\eta \approx (p_{W2}\beta/\tau)^2$
Third Primary Economic Number e_3	$e^{e'}$	<u>3814×10^6</u>	$e_3/e_2 \approx aH$
Opt. Gravitational (inverse) coupling constant $R/2_e = P^2/pH$	a_G	$1.691936467 \times 10^{38}$	ppb [5]
Opt. Electroweak (inverse) coupling constant $(2\Gamma \times 137)^3 \approx (6(\lambda_{CMB}/\lambda_e)^3)^{2/5}$	a_w	$3.283374406 \times 10^{11}$	ppb [5]
Opt. Strong (inverse) coupling constant $a_w/2\pi(pH)^{3/2} \approx (\pi H^{3/2}/\tau)^{1/2} \approx (H/8a)^2$	a_s	8.434502906	[5] $a_s \approx g_1^{-2}(p_i/H)^8$

Table 2. Physical constants [3].

name	Symbol	unit	Value	remarks
Reduced Planck constant $\hbar/2\pi$	\hbar	J.s	$1.05457181 \times 10^{-34}$	exact
Official Gravitation constant	G_{off}	$\text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	6.67430×10^{-11}	contested
Optimized Gravitation constant	G	$\text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	$6.67545375 \times 10^{-11}$	[5]
Relativity local speed	c	$\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	299792458	exact
Boltzmann conversion constant	k_B	J.K ⁻¹	1.380649×10^{-23}	exact
Rydbergh reduced wavelength $\hat{\lambda}_e (2aH/p_i)^2$	$\hat{\lambda}_{Ryd}$	m	$1.45190673 \times 10^{-8}$	$\hat{\lambda}_{Ryd}/l_P \approx \sqrt{O_M}$ (Monster Group order)
Fermi constant	G_F	J.m ³	$61.435851 \times 10^{-62}$	500 ppb
Electron mass $m_e = m_p/p_i = m_H/H = m_n/n_i$	m_e	kg	$9.1093837015 \times 10^{-31}$	0.3 ppb
Electron reduced wavelength $\hbar/m_e c$	$\hat{\lambda}_e$	m	$3.861592675 \times 10^{-13}$	0.3 ppb
Electron classical radius $\hbar/am_e c$	r_e	m	$2.817940322 \times 10^{-15}$	0.45 ppb
Hydrogen Bohr radius $a(1+1/p_i)\hat{\lambda}_e$	r_H	m	$5.294654092 \times 10^{-15}$	0.45 ppb
Planck length $(\hbar G/c^3)^{1/2}$	l_P	m	1.616395×10^{-35}	ppb [5]
Critical density $3/8 G \pi t^2$	ρ_{cr}	kgm ⁻³	$9.41197996 \times 10^{-27}$	with $t = R/c$, ρ_{cr} independent of c
Optimised CMB temperature	T_{CMB}	K	2.7258204	[5] $T_{CMB(mes)} = 2.7255(6)$
CMB wavelength $\hbar c/k_B T_{CMB}$	λ_{CMB}	m	$5.278325924 \times 10^{-3}$	[5] $\lambda_{CMB} \approx 2f(18)_e ((a-136)a/137)^{1/2}$
CMB red. wav. $\lambda_{CMB}/2\pi$; $\pi_{CMB} \approx 3+2(a-137^2/a)$	$\hat{\lambda}_{CMB}$	m	8.4007166×10^{-4}	$(4\pi_{CMB}/3)(\hat{\lambda}_{CMB}/\hat{\lambda}_e)^3 \approx e^{\sqrt{137}a}$
CMB Wien wavelength λ_{CMB}/w_i	λ_{WCMB}	m	1.0630825×10^{-3}	[5]
CMB photon length $\lambda_{CMB}(16\pi\epsilon(3))^{-1/3}$	l_{phCMB}	m	1.345131×10^{-3}	[5]
CMB energy density $(\pi^2/15)\hbar c/\hat{\lambda}_{CMB}^4$	u_{CMB}	J.m ⁻³	$4.1767647 \times 10^{-14}$	[5]
Radiation density energy $u_{CMB} + u_{CNB} = yu_{CMB}$	u_{rad}	J.m ⁻³	$7.0224862 \times 10^{-14}$	[5]
Critical Energy versus radiation ratio $\rho_{cr}c^2/u_{CMB+CNB}$	K_E	-	<u>12045.685</u>	$\approx 2p_i^2/qp_{Ed}$
Square root of critical entropy $(2Mn_{ph}/m_H)^{1/2}$	K_n	-	<u>12087.731</u>	$\rightarrow (K_E K_n p_i/n_i)^{1/2} \approx g_2 a^2$
Optimized CNB temperature T_{CMB}/t_0	T_{CNB}	K	1.9455976	$t_0 = (11/4)^{1/3}$ [3]
Neutrino (CNB) reduced wavelength	$\hat{\lambda}_{CNB}$	m	1.176957×10^{-3}	
Non-Local (Kotov) length ct_{nl}	l_{nl}	m	$2.878184911 \times 10^{12}$	[5]
Hubble length (Universe radius)	R	m	$1.306713894 \times 10^{26}$	[5]
Cosmos holographic radius	R_e	m	$1.712894163 \times 10^{26}$	[5]
Cosmos radius	R_c	m	$9.075773376 \times 10^{86}$	[5]
Universe mass $m_p^4/m_e m_p m_H$	M	kg	8.7965248×10^{52}	[5]
Baryonic Neutron Number $(3/10)m_p^4/m_e m_p m_H m_n$	$n_n^{(bar)}$	-	<u>136.068464</u> $\times 2^{256}$	[5]
Eddington Large Number	n_{Ed}	-	<u>136</u> $\times 2^{256}$	[10]
Cosmos holographic reduced mass m_p^4/m_N^3	M_N	kg	$1.15308454 \times 10^{53}$	[5] Nambu mass $m_N = am_e$

Table 3. The main physical characteristics lengths Y , with unit length the electron Compton reduced wavelength: $\hbar/m_e c = \lambda_e$, follows the law $\exp(2^{d/4})$. This is the extrapolation of the Eddington's Large Number correlations, a reunion of height 2D-1D holographic relations, whose micro-macrophysics imbrication explains the double log, hence the name "Topological Axis" [5]. The double natural logarithms $y = \ln(\ln(Y))$ corresponds to the special string dimension series, which identifies with the spectroscopic series with spin 1/2, where k is the orbital quantum number, $d = 4k + 2$, from $k = 0$ to $k = 7$, characteristics of a Bott octonion sequence. The mean value $d = 16$ connects directly with the DNA bi-codon, decisive in the Holic Cosmology, where R_e is the holographic reduced Cosmos radius and R the Hubble radius. The mammal temperature $T_{mam} \approx jT_{CMB}$ connects directly with the Cosmos one T_{CMB} where $j = 8\pi^2/\ln 2$ is the scale factor [19]. The ratio $R_e/R = pH/a^3$ is connected with the gauge couplings in Eq(9) while $\phi_q \approx 16/\pi_q^2$ is close to the Golden Number. $\Gamma = \gamma a/\pi$ is the Atiyah constant [30], the Kotov length is ct_{nl} . The Nambu mass, central in Particle Physics, is $m_N = am_e$. In this rehabilitation of the Bosonic String Theory, the Universe appears as the final gauge boson in the Cosmos: U ($k=7$), GUT ($k=5$), Weak ($k=3$), Gluon ($k=1$).



“*hierarchy*” problem, the huge gap between gravitation and electroweak couplings.

The Eddington’s Fundamental Theory [10] has been disregarded. Indeed, at his epoch, it was strange to interconnect cosmology and micro-physics, and even stranger to introduce a so simple Large Number $N_{Ed} = 136 \times 2^{256}$ as the number of hydrogen atoms in the Universe. Nowadays, nobody realizes that it is precisely the number of *neutron masses* in 30% of the Universe critical mass, using the following simple formula involving the Planck mass and the four basic masses of electron, proton, Hydrogen and neutron, *revealing a 4-fold symmetry*:

$$M/m_n = m_p^4/m_e m_p m_H m_n \approx (10/3) N_{Ed} \quad (1)$$

This gives a critical radius $R = 2GM/c^2 \approx 13.80$ Giga light-years, at 5×10^{-4} from the Hubble radius given by the following Eddington-Sanchez’s symmetrical double relation, which involves the electric-gravitation force ratio in the hydrogen atom [5]:

$$R/2\lambda_H = \left(M/m_e^{(red)} \right)^{1/2} = \hbar c / G m_e m_p \quad (2)$$

where $m_e^{(red)} = m_e m_p / m_H$ is the formal reduced electron mass in the hydrogen atom. Such a pertinence of the Lucas Number and the Eddington Number means that the Pythagorean Natural Philosophy comes back, called now “Number Theory”: this is the main goal of the present article to confirm this. According to Russel “The most surprising in the modern science is its come back to Pythagorism” [11]. It is a big surprise indeed, since the formalist mainstream rather followed Dirac when he interpreted the Cosmic Large Number correlation as age-varying, with a gravitation constant G varying with time. It was forgotten that Poincaré clearly specified that Physics is not possible with varying constants [2]. Also, *an excess of reductionism has blocked the formalists, unable to imagine that cosmology may be simpler than microphysics, and do not really need particles with mass inferior to the electron one.*

The String Theory uses already the Number Theory. However, nobody understand why 496, the string group $SO(32)$ dimension, is the third perfect number. This article shows the liaison with 495, the square root of the scalar boson/electron mass ratio. With its continuum space, the string theory compactification process results in an enormous multiplicity of solutions, of order $(10)^{500}$ [12]. By replacing the continuum by a “quantinum”, this article eliminates this multiplicity, using the above cellular automaton series, to comes back to the predicted 1D Sweeping Holography process: *in an absolute space a moving object sees a variation of its internal period, explaining the local Relativity and the Parity violation* [13].

Any cosmology founded on *integral* equations must take into account the well-known Newtonian gravitational potential energy $E_{pot} = -(3/5)GM^2/R$ of an homogeneous ball of mass M and radius R . For the critical radius $R = 2GM/c^2$, this is the energy $E_{pot} = -(3/10)Mc^2$, which is exactly the opposite of the *non-relativist* kinetic energy E_{kin} of the receding galaxies in the steady-state model, [5] which is so characterised by the following classical integral equation, explaining directly the relative density 0.3 of the combination matter +

dark matter, so justifying the complement 0.7:

$$E_{kin} = -E_{pot} = (3/10)Mc^2 \quad (3)$$

The deepest mystery of the standard cosmology is the clearest evidence for its opponent simplest model, the non-relativist permanent Newtonian model, proving that the standard cosmology is unduly complicated. Recall that Bondi [14] showed that the Newtonian Cosmology is sufficient to obtain the principal results of General Relativity. In particular the above critical formula, corresponding to an overall euclidean geometry, $R = 2GM/c^2$ states simply that the Newtonian liberation speed at the Hubble surface, $(2GM/R)^{1/2}$ is identified to c . So one may consider that receding far galaxies reach the speed c and exceed it when they disappear at the Hubble horizon.

This means that the Restricted Relativity was unduly applied to cosmology. Indeed, it is a *local* theory, based on the concept of an inertial referential, which cannot be defined by the theory. By contrast, the above Newton Absolute Space is an observational evidence through the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB). In liaison with the on-going production of Helium in the stars, such a thermal bath was predicted by the steady-state model, with the correct temperature (contrary to the erroneous prediction of the Big Bang tenants: 10 K for George Gamow, 30 K for James Peebles) [15]. Even worse, the precise thermal Planck spectrum was contradictory with the initial standard Big Bang model, which was obliged to introduce the monstrous inflation step, bringing as many problems as it resolves [16]. Moreover, one of the three conditions of Sakharov [17] for the elimination of antimatter during the Big Bang is precisely the rupture of thermal equilibrium. Thus, *the Cosmic Microwave Background is the refutation of the Big Bang, but it is unduly presented as its confirmation.* Note that the tenants of the steady-state model failed to find a thermostatic agent able to transform star light into microwave radiation. It is much simpler to admit that the CMB is simply the emanation of the *external* Cosmos [5].

Also, the steady-state model has predicted an *exponential* galaxy recession. In the standard model, it was a shocking surprise to observe an acceleration of the galactic recession (unduly interpreted as a Space dilatation). *The prediction of the accelerated galaxy recession from the concurrent model has been simply forgotten.* Such a conundrum comes from the fact that every phenomenon which cannot be explained by the standard model is not seriously considered. In particular, this is the case for the non-Doppler power oscillation of several quasars and the sun [18]. This directly proves the existence of tachyonic physics, which is a necessity since the speed c is far too small to connect a so vast Universe. Indeed, the simplest application of the primary method in Physics, the *c-free* dimensional analysis, gives half the Hubble radius [19] [20]. *The founders of the modern cosmology have missed the most elementary calculation.* Even Eddington did not emphasize that his above formula induces a R value independent of c , see Equation (5). This is due to the catastrophic use of the so-called “natural units” where $c = 1$, assimilating Time to Space. In his basic text founding Re-

stricted Relativity, Poincaré [21] insisted that the 4D space-time concept must *not* be systematised.

It is claimed that the present epoch is marked by the domination of matter on radiation. This is true for the energy, but the reverse holds for the particle population ratio. Despite the fact that the latter is considered as a standard key parameter, called “Critical Entropy”, nobody, apart in the *Coherent Cosmology* from the first author of this article [22], signaled the following tight correlation, where the factor 2 is the polarisation factor:

$$\begin{aligned} Mc^2 / (E_{CMB} + E_{CNB}) &\approx (2n_{ph}/n_H)^{1/2}; \\ n_{ph} &= (4\pi/3)(R/l_{phCMB})^3; n_H = M/m_H \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Note the formal similitude with Equation (2): *this shows a fundamental but non-standard Cosmic Matter-Field Symmetry*. This is specified in the **Table 2**, which presents these two adimensional nearby (0.3%) quantities K_E and K_n which, in the standard cosmology, are believed to follow different temporal evolution. *The ratio K_E shows a correlation to ppm precision*, Eq(19). This is a strong argument in favor of a synthesis of the steady-state model and the standard Big Bang one, since both the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) and the Cosmic Neutrino background (CNB) are invoked. Such a model was proposed: the Permanent Sweeping Holographic Oscillatory Bang (PSHOB), where the matter is considered as a very rapid matter-antimatter oscillation, and dark matter a π -phase oscillation [23] [24].

The general tendency of the *formalist mainstream* has been to neglect such correlations, invoking either the hazard or a multiplicity of Universes. This much controverted Multiverse has been associated to an incongruous application of the so-called “anthropic principle” [4]. Using the argument of an Universe with a finite age of several giga years, it was argued [25] that this age is comparable with that of a star, which by the novae process, forms the heavy elements necessary to Life, so the main Eddington’s correlation would be a necessity. This neglects completely the second Eddington’s correlation, which leads, by a simple statistical argument to define the Hubble radius, from the simple, but non-standard, hypothesis of an electron-proton symmetry.

It is confounding that this fallacious “anthropic” argument was universally accepted by the physics community. The reason for this success is that, more or less consciously, people want to reintegrate physics and biology. In this respect, it is even more astonishing that nobody seems to realize that the masses of the two DNA nucleotides couples are the same, within an hydrogen atom [23]. So the mass of the bi-codon (3 nucleotides couples) is defined to 3 hydrogen, and very close to 1837, which is the hydrogen-electron mass ratio. This article shows, by considering the pure isotopic masses, that the precision reaches 0.1 ppm. Moreover, this bi-codon mass connects also with the central dimension 16 of the Topological Axis, to again 0.1 ppm precision.

This Topological Axis (Graph 3) is the extension of the double Eddington Large

Number Correlations, leading to a Bott octonion sequence of dimensions, which rehabilitates the bosonic String Theory [5]. The latter was *unduly* discarded because it involves a tachyon. Quite the contrary, the tachyon interprets the above *non-Doppler* quasar power oscillation.

A great hope in theoretical physics is the Holographic Principle, which is precisely of integral type (not differential). However, the standard model cannot use it on the Hubble sphere because its radius is considered as variable. It suffices to admit it is invariant, and to apply this Holographic Principle with the Topon, the wavelength of the whole Universe, to demonstrate the critical cosmic character. So, there is no need to the standard inflation, which appears as an ad-hoc “epi-cycle”. This could not have been seen before, because this Topon rejects the Planck wall by a factor 10^{60} . *But it is very surprising that cosmologists, who consider the Universes as a whole, have not introduced the Universe wavelength (Topon), which justifies at last the 10^{120} quantum vacuum/Universe energy ratio [5].*

The Section 2 recalls how the application of the c exclusion and the Holographic Principle lead to the PSHOB cosmology and introduces the connection between gravitation, CMB, and the gauge couplings g_1 , g_2 and g_3 of the groups $U(1)$, $SU(2)$ and $SU(3)$. The invariant Hubble radius is definitely proved by the **Table 4** showing 56 simple formula, with 8 in the 0.1 ppm domain, while the **Table 5** confirms the Cosmos radius by 56 formula, with 10 in the 3 ppm domain.

The Section 3 applies the Holic Principle, the degenerate diophantian form of the Holographic Principle. It shows how the mass concept introduces a symmetry between gravitation and quantum physics in the Keplerian Diophantine Equation. This connects the Bohr’s orbits with the PSHOB model, showing up the mean DNA bi-codon mass which connects to 0.1 ppm with the Topological Axis. *The local c -observable base 2 Universe appears as a gauge boson in the base 3 Tachyonic Cosmos with massive photon and graviton.* These masses are obtained from the *two-step* interaction, involving a high speed C precursor, by analogy with the two-step real holography technique, using the above non-local quasar period. Note that the concept of a “fuzzy-ball” photon is non necessary [26]. *What is general is the symmetry Field-Matter: the propagation is wavy (Schrödinger equation), but the reception is a quantum process (wave packet reduction). All that is incomprehensible without the above cosmic precursor concept.* The Section 4 is devoted to the properties of the DNA, showing outstanding 0.1 ppm connections with the Topological Axis and the main “free parameters”.

The Section 5 studies the multi-dimensional crystallography, with emphasis to its relation with the “rule 23” cellular automaton Wolfram bisection series. By characterising the main integer parameters 137 and 1836, this leads to a liaison with the string compactification problem. The number 1836 is connected with the maximal Euler suitable number, tied to the generalized Riemann hypothesis. The base 2 Wieferich last prime permits to define the fine-structure constant within its 0.15 ppb indetermination. Considering the connection between multi-dimensional crystallography and the Periodic Table, the running number of the string dimension

series of the Topological Axis is identified with the orbital quantum number, associating the spin $1/2$ and the string dimension 2. Section 6 is devoted to the sporadic groups. The conclusion resumes the advances and presents a series of stringent predictions in cosmology, particle physics, chemistry and biology.

2. The Permanent Sweeping Holographic Oscillatory Bang Cosmology (PSHOB)

2.1. The Topological Axis, the *Invariant* Hubble Radius and the Economic Computation Principle

The present-day value for R introduces a dramatic crisis. Despite an optimisation of six parameters, the standard Λ CDM cosmological model (Cold Dark Matter with cosmological constant) leads to the so-called present-day Hubble constant $H_0 = c/R \approx 67.74 \pm 0.46$ km/s by Mega-parsec [3], while, since several years, direct measurements, using different methods, confirm a significant discrepancy. In particular, the latest measurement is 69.8 ± 0.8 [27].

This discrepancy is widely discussed, but nobody signals this last value was predicted long ago, by the mere application of c -free MLT dimensional analysis [19] [20]. This value was later justified by the model of the Gravitational Hydrogen Molecule [23], which is also the limit of a star radius when its atomic number is reduced to unity [28] and verifies the above double relation Equation (2). With the Giga light-year unit (Gly), and the electron reduced wavelength $\lambda_e = h/m_e c$, this Hubble radius is:

$$R = 2a_G \lambda_e = 2\hbar^2 / Gm_e m_p m_H \approx 13.811977 \text{ Gly} \quad (5)$$

corresponding to $H_0 \approx 70.790 \text{ km} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{Mpc}^{-1}$, compatible with the above last measurement. Moreover, this value connects within 10^{-3} with the reduced topological function $g(k) = \exp(2^{k+1/2})/k$, for $k = 6$, see Graphics 3. This value $k = 6$ corresponds to the privileged dimension 26 of the string bosonic theory:

$$R \approx g(6) \lambda_e = 13.82 \text{ Gly} \quad (6)$$

This Topological Axis generalizes the Large Number Correlations, whose the *single* official justification is the Anthropic Principle, also used to justify the so-called “biologic fine-tuning” through the Multiverse model [4]. But such a rough argument cannot explain the above precision, so *the Topological Axis recovers the ancestral idea of a unique Universe. The above Optimal Correlation Principle (OCP) favors the “economic” x^x form.* In particular, with $e_2 = e^e$ and $e_3 = e^{e^e}$, one observes:

$$e_3 \approx aHe_2 \approx p_{W1}p_{W2} \approx \eta\tau \quad (7)$$

showing the Wieferich prime couple: $p_{W1} = 1093$, $p_{W2} = 3511$ [29]. This is the *two-numbers-only* series A001220 in the On-line Encyclopedia of Integers sequences (OEIS), showing an outstanding non-standard symmetry meson eta-lepton tau. This leads below to an expression for the inverse fine-structure constant a in its 0.15 ppb determination (Section 5.3).

The Hubble-Table 4 recalls the 14 molecular formula of Jean Perrin that

Table 4. 56 formula for the Hubble radius R .

Formula	Value (Gly)	Remarks
$2h^2/Gm_e m_p m_H$	13.81197676	Gravitational Hydrogen Molecule radius [5]
$(H/p_i) R_{iH}$	13.81197676	From mono-atomic star limit radius R_{iH} [28]
$\hat{\lambda}_w (t_{nl}/t_e)^2$	13.81197676	Identification predicting $t_{nl} \approx 9600.591457$ s (Equation (5))
$(\hat{\lambda}_p \hat{\lambda}_H)^{1/2} (WZ)^4$	13.81197676	Symetrising the published relation $a_G \approx W^8$ [4]
$\hat{\lambda}_e 2^{128}/d_e^2 (m_H/m_p)^6$	13.81197676	Empirical, from the Combinatorial Hierarchy Lucas Large Number [7]
$(n, p_w/1836p)^{1/2} \hat{\lambda}_e (2^{18}/\pi\sqrt{a})^{10}$	13.811977	From $(2g_s)^{21} \approx s_{65}/2\pi$; $p_w = 6\pi^5$ and $s_{65} \approx (2\pi)^2 \sqrt{a}$
$(1/g_0) \hat{\lambda}_H (R_c/2^{128} l_p)^{1/2}$	13.811978	From $1/g_0 = 1 + g_1^2 + g_2^2 \approx 2a^3/pp_G$, with $p_G = P/2^{127/2}$
$(\hat{\lambda}_p \hat{\lambda}_H)^{1/2} a_w^{7/2} a/2\sqrt{5}$	13.811978	From $(WZ)^8 \approx a^2 a_w^7/20$
$\hat{\lambda}_e (p_{hol}/p)^2 e_3^{\sqrt{a}/2}$	13.81198	Liaison between $e_3 = \exp(\exp(e))$ and $p_{hol}^2 = 4a^3/3$
$(32\beta^2/\pi^3) \hat{\lambda}_{CMB}^3/\hat{\lambda}_z^2$	13.81200	from the holographic relation $2\pi R/\hat{\lambda}_e \approx (4\pi/3)(\hat{\lambda}_{CMB}/\hat{\lambda}_{H_2})^3$ [5]
$(H/p_w)(2\pi^2 a^3)^5 \hat{\lambda}_e$	13.81196	with $p_w = 6\pi^5$, 5D holography in the gravitational Hydrogen molecule [19]
$\lambda_p (pH)^{3a/4}$	13.81193	confirms the strong coupling a_s
$4a^4 \hat{\lambda}_e (m_{bc}^{(0)}/m_H)^9 (p_i/p_w)^2$	13.81196	DNA bi-codon mass as calculation basis
$\hat{\lambda}_e (WH/Zp)^{1/2} C_y^{(0)32}/6f(26)$	13.81195	Cytosine topologic pertinence $C_y^{(0)} \approx f(10) = f(26)^{1/6}$
$\hat{\lambda}_e (N_{ph} (n_i/p_i)^2/\pi\sqrt{g_0})^{1/7}$	13.81197	with N_{ph} the Cosmos photon number, confirms that the Universe is a cosmic boson
$R_c (a_s e^{2/a} 210^{-210})^{1/8}$	13.81198	With the holic number 210^{210} , confirming the couple Universe- Cosmos
$l_p \sqrt{a} (\mu'' Wp/ZH)^{1/8}$	13.81198	Shows the pertinence of the computational term μ''
$(H/p_i)(ad_e/137)^4 R_{R_{c-M_N}}$	13.81203	From the geo-adimensional Cosmos-Universe (Figure 1)
$(137\beta/a)^2 R_e R_i l_p^2/a_w l_{nl}^2 \hat{\lambda}_{bc}^{(0)}$	13.81194	Holic Principle, with the reduced wavelength of the DNA bi-codon.
$(\pi a/6 \times 137) \hat{\lambda}_e (1/g_0)^{210}$	13.81185	From $(1/g_0) \approx 2R/R_e \approx (R/\hat{\lambda}_e)^{1/210}$ (Equation (14))
$(136/137) 2l_{nl} a^3 f(16)$	13.8120	Empirical, with the central value $f(16) = e^{16}$
$(137^4/ap_i^2) \lambda_{wCMB} (e^a/4\pi)^{1/2}$	13.8120	Confirming the Wien CMB wavelength, from $4\pi(R_e/\lambda_{wCMB})^2 \approx e^a$
$\hat{\lambda}_e (1/q)^{3\pi a_s}/496$	13.8124	Confirms the strong coupling a_s and the electric charge q
$(\hat{\lambda}_p \hat{\lambda}_H)^{1/2} a_w^4 a^{14}/137^{16}$	13.8119	$137, a, a_w$ as computation basis
$(2a/137) q^2 Z^{16} \hat{\lambda}_p \hat{\lambda}_H / 2^{127} \hat{\lambda}_e$	13.8221	Cosmic role of electric charge $q = g_1 \cos \theta = g_2 \sin \theta$
$4o_2 \sqrt{Z} \hat{\lambda}_e \hat{\lambda}_{CMB}/l_p$	13.8129	Confirms the cosmic thermal bath and the couple GC with mass $o_2 m_H$
$(H/p_i)(Gm_n/c^2)(10N_{Ed}/3)$	13.8125	From the Eddington Number 136×2^{256} and the gravitational parameter $10/3$ [19]
$R_e f(-2)/\exp(\exp(-g_1))^{128}/d_e^3$	13.8117	Symmetry R_e/R associated to symmetry $\mathcal{A}(2)-g_1$ (string-SU(1) gauge coupling)
$2\hat{\lambda}_e ((1836 + s_{65})/2)^{\sqrt{a}}$	13.8123	Pertinence of the symmetry 1836 - 1848 (Equation (25))
$(\hat{\lambda}_p \hat{\lambda}_H)^{1/2} (P/a^{13/2})^5/2\sqrt{5}$	13.8124	From the relation $a_w^7 \approx P^{3+7}/a^{(7+127)/2}$ [19]
$6(\hat{\lambda}_e^2/\hat{\lambda}_w)(a/\pi)^{16}$	13.8124	From the Topological Axis: $f(18) \approx H^3 \approx (a/\pi)^4 (6^{1/2} a_w)^{1/2}$
$(1/q)^{3\pi a_s} \hat{\lambda}_e/496$	13.8124	Confirms the strong coupling a_s and the electric charge q

Continued

$4\hat{\lambda}_e aWZF(p, H)^3$	13.817	Shows a symmetry $aWZF$
$4l_{nl}(p, H/d_e)^2$	13.815	Confirms the non-local Kotov length
$\hat{\lambda}_e(2/d_e^8)^{128}/(2g_0-1)$	13.815	From the Combinatorial Hierarchy Lucas Large Number [12]
$2\hat{\lambda}_H 2^{210}(a_w/P)^2$	13.811	Pertinence of the holic term 2^{210}
$\hat{\lambda}_e e^a/p_i \Gamma$	13.811	confirms the pertinence of the Atiyah constant Γ
$l_p(\pi 210^{210}/8)^{1/8}$	13.81	Pertinence of the holic term 210^{210}
$R_e a^a/\Pi_{heur}$	13.81	with the product of the 20 happy sporadic groups $\Pi_{heur} \approx e^{674.5210287}$
$2h^2/Gm_e m_p m_n$	13.80	<u>c-free dimensional analysis</u> [24]
$(\Pi_+/ \Pi_0) \hat{\lambda}_e e^{1/(8_0-\pi_2)}$	13.82	Confirms the pertinence of g_0 and g_2
$l_{nl} 2p_i^3 H/d_e$	13.82	p and H as computation basis
$(\lambda_{CMB}/(j+1))^2/l_p$	13.80	Central role of mammal temperature: $T_{mam} \approx jT_{CMB}$, with $j = 8\pi^2/\ln 2$
$2\hat{\lambda}_e(1/\sin \theta)^{10d_e \sqrt{137}}$	13.80	Corresponds to $(1/\sin \theta) \approx 3/\sqrt{2} \approx p^{1/10}$
$\hat{\lambda}_e \pi^{155/2}$	13.80	π calculation basis: $2^{1/155} \approx \pi^{1/16^2} \approx (2\pi)^{1/3 \times 137}$
$2\hat{\lambda}_e e_3^{2\sqrt{a_1}}$	13.79	Pertinence of the basic economic number $e_3 = e^{e^e}$
$\hat{\lambda}_e(6/\pi)^{n_i/\lambda_e}$	13.78	$6/\pi$ calculation basis
$\hat{\lambda}_e \Gamma^{55/2}$	13.77	Atiyah's constant Γ calculation basis
$g(6)\hat{\lambda}_e$	13.82	<u>with the reduced topological function</u> $g(k) = \exp(2^{k+1/2})/k$, for $k=6$, $d=26$
$2l_{nl}(a\mu)^3$	13.84	Confirms the non-local Kotov length
$(2l_{nl}^3/r_e)^{1/2}$	13.75	2D-3D Holography with the non-local length l_{nl}
$(r_e^2 R_C)^{2/3}/l_{nl}$	13.75	Confirms the Cosmos non-locality
$(2\hat{\lambda}_e/3)(\hat{\lambda}_{CMB}/\hat{\lambda}_{H_2})^2$	13.90	2D-3D holography in the hydrogen molecule
$(4\pi\lambda_{CMB})^4/r_H^3$	13.78	Confirms the invariant CMB
$(l_p/2)(\hat{\lambda}_{CMB}^2 \hat{\lambda}_p / \hat{\lambda}_{CMB} r_e^2)^6$	13.7	Complementarity of photons and neutrinos backgrounds

definitely established the existence of atoms, based on 6 different theories. In this table also, numeric terms from *different approaches* are used: [4] [7] [10] [28] and [30]. But the most significant is the Holic Theory, recalled below, characterized by “primeval 7”, the number $210 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$. The appearance of 210^{210} and μ^μ resolves at last a complete mystery in the standard model: the *arithmetic* origin of the muon/electron mass and tau/electron mass ratios. Note that the approximation $\mu \approx 210$ is central in the Bit-String Physics [8], and will be confirmed below.

2.2. The Classical Universe Radius and the Cosmic Gravity-CMB-Micro-Physics Connection

The standard theory associates conservation law with symmetry. However, a

conservation law can be seen as the result of a computation. Considering that the Universe is a computing black-hole of radius R , this introduces the length $(Rl_p^2)^{1/3} \approx 10^{-15} \text{ m}$ [23]. The identification with the *invariant* electron classical radius defines the Classical Universe Radius R_e . *It is the radius eliminating c between the classical electron radius and the Planck length formula. This radius presents a very precise dramatic holographic property involving the CMB Wien wavelength:*

$$\begin{cases} R_e = 2r_e^3/l_p^2 = 2\hbar^2/Gm_N^3, & M_N = m_p^4/m_N^3 \\ 4\pi(R_e/\lambda_{\text{WCMB}})^2 \approx e^a \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

where $M_N = R_e c^2/2G$ is the associated critical mass, implying the Nambu mass $m_N = am_e$, central in particle physics [31]. The OCP introduces the coupling g_0 , the geometric extension of the Weinberg triangle [32], $1/g_0 = 1 + g_1^2 + g_2^2 = 1 + (Z/H^{(0)})^2$. With the BE-Higgs scalar boson mass ratio, by respect to electron: $H^{(0)} = 495^2$ (125.208 GeV) [5], g_0 identifies with $(p_G/H)R_e/2R$ and $g_1 g_3/g_2$, involving G through $p_G = P/2^{127/2}$ (from the Combinatorial Hierarchy [7]). The economic number of order 4, with alternate signs (+, -, +, -) is very close to g_1 , and its fourth root to $1/2g_0$, while g_1 connects twice with the string parameter $\ell(2)$. The following relations are observed:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1/g_0 = 1 + g_1^2 + g_2^2 = 2a^3/pp_G \approx 2g_1^{1/4}(pp_W)^{1/2}/H & \rightarrow (1/2g_0)^4 \approx g_1 \approx e^{-e^{-e}} \approx \sqrt{2}/f(2) \approx f(2)e^{-W_5/2} \\ \text{tg } \theta = g_1/g_2 = g_0/g_3 \approx 9\mu/\tau \approx (\mu^3/\tau^2)^2 & \rightarrow 1/\ln g_3 \approx 5 + 1/137 = 2 \times 7^3/137 \\ q = g_1 \cos \theta = g_2 \sin \theta = (4\pi_q/a)^{1/2} \approx y\Pi_+ / 2d_e \sqrt{F} & \rightarrow 3^{11-1} \approx 6(2\pi_q)^5 \approx \pi a^2 \\ f(2) = e^{\sqrt{2}} \approx ((\mu+2)/3)^{1/3} \approx (p_W/p_t)^4 4a_s^2 \mu/\tau \approx (p_t/p_W)(2/g_1 e^2)^{1/3}/g_0 g_1 \\ q \approx 3/\pi^2 \approx (3/10)\sqrt{(6F)}/p_{00} \approx (6^2/\beta d_e)^{-1/3} \approx (6\mu/137g_0\Gamma)^2 \approx 2a^{1/4}(8/5)^8 \tau/pH \\ 1/g_0 = (H/p_G)2R/R_e \approx 2(g_1\tau/\mu)^{1/2}/\pi \approx (H/2g_1\sqrt{p_t p_W})^4 \approx 2(H/p_t)(\beta\sqrt{a_s}/W_5)^{1/2} \\ 495 \approx (H/H-p_t)g_1 g_2 g_3 \approx a_s(\tau/\mu-1)/g_1 g_2 g_3 \approx a_s^2 \sqrt{n_t H}/\Pi_0 \approx n_t s_{65}/8\pi\Pi_+ \\ 495 \approx (137/a)^4 \Delta_{Ed}/g_1 g_0 g_3 \approx p^2 \Pi_0/K_0 p a_{Ed} \approx (5/W_5)\pi\Pi_+/2K_+ \\ K_n = (32\xi(3)/3\pi)^{1/2} Rl_p/(\lambda_{\text{CMBH}}^3)^{1/2} \approx K_E(1-1/12^2)^{-1/2} \end{array} \right. \quad (9)$$

Note that the electric charge q is tied to the Mirimanoff prime 11 [33], showing the connection supersymmetry-supergravity $10 = 11 - 1$. The small difference between g_0 and g_2 induces formula in the Hubble and Cosmos Tables. The dimension 11 in the Topological Axis is tied to the Kaon. Indeed, the "strange" mesons $K_0 \approx 973.784$ and $K_+ \approx 966.119$ appears in liaison with Eddington's parameters and the Wien factor $W_5/5 = 1 - e^{-W_5}$. This means there is a symmetry between radiation and matter, totally unexpected in the present standard theory. The underlined overwhelming correlation in **Table 2** has the same form than that of Eddington: $\sqrt{M/m_e} = R/2\lambda_H$, equivalent to the definition of R in Equation (5), becoming very precise (0.1 ppm) in the above last relation of Equation (9).

2.3. The Tachyonic Holographic Cosmos

The radius R_e , about 30% larger than R , was identified to the holographic reduced Cosmos radius [19], defined by the Bekenstein-Hawking entropy of the R_e -radius sphere [34]: $\pi(R_e/l_p)^2 = 2\pi R_C/l_p$, so:

$$R_c = R_e^2/2l_p = 2^{128}l_p(Rg_0/\hat{\lambda}_H)^2 = 9.075773 \times 10^{86} \text{ m} \quad (10)$$

The **Table 5** presents 56 simple formula confirming this Cosmos radius R_c .

Table 5. 55 formula for the Cosmos radius R_c .

Formula	Value (10^{86} m)	Remarks
$R_c^2/2l_p$	9.07577	1D-2D Holographic Principle with R_e [5]
$\hat{\lambda}_e \exp(\exp(\exp(\exp(-g_2))))$	9.07577	The final log of $R_c/\hat{\lambda}_e$ is a SU(2) coupling: $g_2 \approx W/(495^2 + (\tau/\mu)^2)$
$(\hat{\lambda}_w \hat{\lambda}_z)^{1/2} e^{1/(a-9)} \exp(\exp(\exp(\exp(-g_0))))$	9.07579	from the connections $g_0 \approx g_2$ and $a-9 \approx 2^7$
$e^{210} R(f(16)e^{e^9} 9\mu/n_i)^{-1/6}$	9.07577	confirms the role of the central topologic term $f(16) = e^{16}$
$e^{210} l_{Wien} \beta (\sin \theta_1)^4$	9.07577	confirms the Holic Principle and the CMB invariant temperature
$2^{128} l_p (g_0 R/\hat{\lambda}_H)^2$	9.07577	confirms $1/g_0 = 1 + g_1^2 + g_2^2 = 1 + (Z/H^{(0)})^2$
$R p_i (6d_e P^{\sqrt{a}-4}/\pi)^{1/3}$	9.07574	from the cosmic atomic mass $M_c/m_H \approx P^{\sqrt{a}}$
$l_p R_c/\hat{\lambda}_e^{g_3} (p_G/2a)^{1/2}$	9.07574	confirms the SU(3) coupling g_3 and p_G
$l_p \tau_0^{(a\beta)^2/\sqrt{a}137}$	9.07540	confirms the base $\tau_0 = (2+3+5+7)(2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) = 3570$
$\hat{\lambda}_e 14 p_i^2/p_w n_i (a/4)^{64}$	9.07579	with $p_w = 6\pi^5$
$2\hat{\lambda}_e (\sin_z \theta_{off})^{-4} (4a_i)^{64}$	9.07777	implying a relation between a and a_i
$l_p (\Pi_+/18) 3^{256}$	9.07586	confirms the cosmic base 3
$R a^6 (12^{32}/P)^4 1839/4H$	9.07587	base 12
$\hat{\lambda}_e (n_i/a^2 g_0)(3)^{210}$	9.07567	base 3
$g_z \hat{\lambda}_e (60H/61p_i)(1/q)^{26}$	9.07548	confirms the electric charge q : $61/60 \approx (n_i/p_i)^{12}$
$l_p (2/\sqrt{5})(80)^{64}$	9.07510	implies the musical property (16 ppb): $((3/2)^4/5)^{256} \approx 24(a/137)^{32} (p_i/p_w)^{1/2}$
$e^\mu \hat{\lambda}_{CMB} (R_e/R)^2 (p_i/p_{i0})^4$	9.07584	confirms the CMB invariant temperature, with $p_{i0} = 1836$
$e^\mu \lambda_{Wien} e/2\beta^2 \sqrt{d} \hat{\lambda}_e$	9.07575	confirms the CMB invariant temperature, through the Wien wavelength
$e^\mu l_{phCMB} ((a-136)p_i/p_{i0})^2$	9.07573	confirms the CMB invariant temperature, through its photon length l_{phCMB}
$e^\mu \hat{\lambda}_e \beta^{1/2} (p_i/n_i)^{1/4}$	9.07576	confirms the CMB invariant temperature
$2(a/137\beta)^2 l_{u0}^4 \hat{\lambda}_{bc}^{(0)}/R_e \hat{\lambda}_{eP}^2$	9.07580	Holic Principle, with the reduced wavelength of the DNA bi-codon
$l_p (\sqrt{a_w} a)^{16}$	9.07568	bases a_w and a_s , the nuclear couplings
$l_p \sqrt{1+(\sin \theta_1)^2} a^{j/2}$	9.07566	base a the electric coupling, with j the scale factor [5]

Continued

$l_p \left(210^{210} (8e)^{-1/2} \right)^{1/4}$	9.0785	holic central term $210^{210} \approx \tau^{2m/3} \approx e^{e^{2m}} \approx \tau_0^{d_e^4 r_H / \lambda_e} \quad \tau_0 = 3470$
$l_p \sqrt{2} (p_i / n_i)^6 e^{280}$	9.0767	base e
$l_p (Zd_e / W) 7^{122}$	9.075	base 7
$\lambda_e 6^{128} / (1 + 1/\sqrt{2})$	9.075	base 6; $6 / (1 + 1/\sqrt{2}) \approx \mu d_e^2 / \sqrt{\tau}$
$\lambda_e e^{1/2a} 6^{p_G / \sqrt{a}}$	9.076	base 6
$2r_H 3^{210} / 1830$	9.076	base 3 Holic term, with $1830 = (60 \times 61) / 2$
$\lambda_e \left(1 + 1/\sqrt{2} \right)^{6a_e^2 + 1}$	9.085	base $1 + 1/\sqrt{2}$
$\lambda_e 5^{2a_e^2 + 1} / 6$	9.082	base 5
$l_p (7/6)^{(1836p)^{1/2}} / 2e^2$	9.085	base $7/6 \approx a^{1/32}$
$\lambda_e \left((1/q)^a W / aF \right)^2$	9.082	base $1/q$
$l_p e^{s_{60} n_i q / 2 p_W}$	9.077	confirms the terminal Euler number $s_{65} = 1848$
$l_p (p/H) (R \Pi_{26} / R_e)^{1/3}$	9.076	with the product of orders of the 26 sporadic groups $e^{674.5210287}$ [5]
$\lambda_e g(7) (H/p)^2 P/6$	9.076	with the reduced topologic function for $d = 30: g(7) = f(30)/7$ [5]
$24 \lambda_e \pi^{210} / a^3$	9.077	confirms the base π holic term
$a^2 \lambda_{Wien}^4 / (p_K l_p)^3$	9.078	confirms T_{CMB} with $p_K = (1 + \mu + \tau) / 2$ [35]
$\lambda_e \left((3/4\pi) (R_i / \lambda_e)^7 \right)^{1/3}$	9.078	comes from the de photons number, using the mono-electron radius R_i [5]
$\lambda_e 137^{1836/(2\pi)^2}$	9.078	base 137
$\sqrt{3} l_{nl}^3 / r_e l_p$	9.07	with the non-local length l_{nl}
$\lambda_e g(7) (a^2 p_i p_e)^2$	9.08	[5]
$l_p j^{60} e_3^{1/4}$	9.06	base j , the scale factor
$l_p e^{(n_i/a)^2 / g_2} (3/\pi)^{1/2}$	9.06	base e, confirms g_2
$l_p \left(n_i^2 / l_p \right)^{2/(\sin \theta_i)^4}$	9.06	bases p_i and n_i
$\left(\ln(R_c / \lambda_e) \right)^2 \approx \left(\ln(M_e / m_e) \right)^2 + 2 \left(\ln(R / \lambda_e) \right)^2$	9.12	<u>c-observable Universe Cosmos couple</u> $(R / \lambda_e = t/t_e)$, Figure 1
$l_p (6/\pi)^{\pi a}$	9.14	base $6/\pi$
$\lambda_e g(7) (\lambda_{CMB} / r_H)^3$	9.1	confirms the invariance of the thermal background [5]
$(R l_{nl})^{3/2} / r_e^2$	9.2	from non-local holography [5]

In particular, there is the dramatic geometrical property, the “Geo-adimensional Cosmos-Universe couple” (**Figure 1**):

$$\left(\ln(R_c / \lambda_e) \right)^2 \approx \left(\ln(M_N / m_e) \right)^2 + 2 \left(\ln(R / \lambda_e) \right)^2 \quad (11)$$

where the 2 factor comes from *the local character of the speed* c [5].

2.4. The Non-Local Period: The Photon and Graviton Masses

The Topological Axis rehabilitates the bosonic part of the string theory which has the apparent imperfection it includes tachyons. In fact, it is rather an advantage in order to explain the quasar non-Doppler oscillation, introducing a non-local period $t_{nl} \approx 9600.06(2) \text{ s}$ [18]. Indeed, the ratio of this period and the electron period $t_e = h/m_e c^2$ is precisely given by the elimination of c between the electro-weak constant a_w and the inverse gravitational coupling $a_G = R/\lambda_e$: $t_{nl}/t_e \approx (a_G a_w)^{1/2}$. This gives a G value precise to 10^{-6} , compatible with the BIPM 10^{-5} precise measurement [37]. This implies that the official value of G , *the incongruous mean between incompatible measurements*, is dramatically too small by 8σ . By analogy with the practical holography, which is a two-step process, it was introduced a two-step interaction procedure, with a precursor speed $C = cR_C/R$ much greater than c , leading to the following masses for the photon and graviton [5]:

$$\begin{cases} m_{ph} = \hbar/c^2 t_{nl} \\ m_{gr} = m_{ph}/a_w \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

In the Topological axis, these masses correspond to the special string dimensions 24 (transverse dimensions) and 26 (main dimension), and will be determinant in the following section. Note the relation, precise to 1 ppm, between the Bohr's radius r_H and the relativistic factor $1/\beta = H - p$:

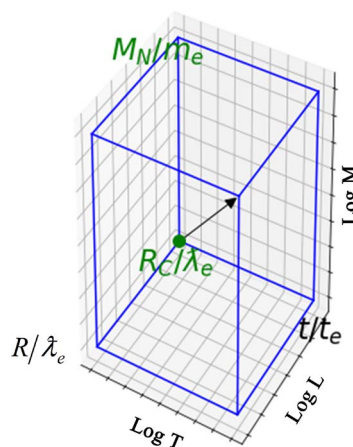


Figure 1. *Geo-adimensional Cosmos-Universe couple*, with unit length the Electron Compton reduced wavelength. In a 3D Super-space, logarithms of physical ratios are considered vectors. The Cosmos radius R_C appears as the norm of the vector using for length and time projections the same value $R/\lambda_e = t/t_e$. For the mass projection it is M_N/m_e where M_N is the critical mass in the Cosmos *reduced spherical hologram* of radius R_e . This is a dramatic geometrical confirmation (independent of the base for logarithms) of the Extended (2D-1D) Holographic Principle applied to the Bekenstein-Hawking Universe entropy. So the Universe is characterised by the c-equivalence $R/\lambda_e = t/t_e$, where t is the Hubble time (no relation with any “Universe age”).

$f(24)^{1/26} \approx d_e(r_H/\beta\lambda_e)^{1/2}$, showing that the electric parameter $a = (p/H)r_H/\lambda_e$ is central in the Topological Axis.

3. The Holic Principle

The string theory considers space-time as a secondary property [38], so the concepts of mass, length and time are, in final, related to pure numbers. Indeed an arithmetic-physical synthesis has been anticipated by the Holic Principle [13], a simplified form of the Holographic Principle.

Recall that holistic equations are preferred to differential ones, in order to eliminate free parameters. The systematic use of differential equations in the standard physics is the origin of the proliferation of free parameters.

In any Diophantine equation, this Holic Principle allows to discriminate a temporal ratio T , acting by its square, from a spatial ratios L , acting by its cube (due to the 3D space). Indeed, *the simplest Diophantine Equation, which implies a 2-dimensional Time*, $T^2 = L^3 = n^6$, with n a natural integer, is the Diophantine form of the third law of Kepler, and implies: $L_n = r_n/r_1 = n^2$ (the Bohr's orbit law) and $T_n = t_n/t_1 = n^3$. Hence, with $v_n = r_n/t_n$:

$$\begin{cases} r_n v_n^2 = r_1 v_1^2 = Gm_G \\ r_n v_n = n r_1 v_1 = n\hbar/m_h \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

These gravito-quantum equations introduce an “hyper-symmetry” between the universal constants G and \hbar , by respect to the mass concept: the undefined masses m_G and m_h . So, this defines the conceptual trajectories:

$$\begin{cases} r_n = n^2 r_1 \\ r_1 = \hbar^2 / Gm_G m_h^2 \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

With $m_G = m_e^{(red)} = m_e m_p / (m_e + m_p)$, the classical electron reduced mass and $m_h = m_p / \sqrt{a}$, this is the Bohr's orbits distribution. The above PSHOB Cosmology includes the following 6 more special cases (Table 6), using the main masses, plus a new one: m_{bc} , close to m_H^2/m_e , which identifies with the DNA

Table 6. PSHOB cosmology (Equation (12)).

m_G	m_h	$r_1 = \hbar^2 / Gm_G m_h^2$	Precision	Arithmetic Property
m_e	m_p	λ_e : Electron reduced wavelength	exact	
$m_e^{(red)}$	m_p / \sqrt{a}	r_H : Bohr's radius	exact	$r_H / \lambda_e \approx 137 = 2^7 + 2^3 + 2^0$
m_N	m_N	$R_e/2$: half cosmos reduced holographic radius	exact	$R_e / \lambda_e \approx (3^3)^{3^3}$
$m_{bc}^{(0)}$	$m_{bc}^{(0)}$	$2l_{cc}$: double non-local length	-6.3×10^{-3}	$l_{cc} / \lambda_e \approx \pi^{50}$
$m_p a^3$	$\sqrt{m_p m_H}$	λ_{Wn} : Wien CMB wavelength (thermal background)	-3.2×10^{-4}	$\lambda_{Wn} / l_p \approx \pi^{64}$
m_e	$\sqrt{m_p m_H}$	$R/2$: half Universe radius	exact	$R / \lambda_e \approx g(6) \approx 2^{27} \approx (2R/R_e)^{210}$
$m_{bc}^{(0)} R_e / R$	$\sqrt{m_{ph} m_{gr}}$	R_c : Cosmos radius = $R_c/c = (R/2)m_N^3/m_{bc}m_{ph}m_{gr}$	4.7×10^{-4}	$R_c / \lambda_e \approx e^{e^{2e}} \approx 6^{27} \approx (2R/R_e)^{64a_e}$

bi-codon mass, studied in the next section.

So, the PSHOB Cosmology is tied to the couple G, \hbar , while the classical quantum theory uses in fact the “photonde” couple \hbar, c , and the gravitation theory the “gravitonde” couple G, c . These three couples define the “Trihedra of Constants” (Figure 2).

These neologisms “photonde” and “gravitonde” are introduced to recall that only waves propagate, not the particles: this is a main cause of misinterpretations in quantum physics.

Extrapolating the above simplest Diophantine equation with the prime numbers 5 and 7 which follow the basic prime couple 2;3, the Holic Principle proposes the exponent 5 for a mass ratio, and 7 for a field ratio (note that the lifetime of a particle depends effectively to the power 5 of its mass). So, the general resolution is:

$$T^2 = L^3 = M^5 = F^7 = n^{210} \quad (15)$$

Note that the primes 2; 3; 5; 7 are the terms of the two simplest solutions of the Pell-Fermat equation, which has been connected with the metric equation [13].

Indeed, the Hubble radius “holic key” is singular, to 15 ppm, while the base 2 is confirmed to 0.3 ppm, and the base 3, to 60 ppb, in the following relations:

$$\begin{cases} (R/\lambda_e)^{1/210} \approx 2R/R_e = p_G/Hg_0 \\ ((P/F)^4/p_t)^{1/210} \approx 2 \\ ((a^2 g_0/n_t)R_C/\lambda_e)^{1/210} \approx 3 \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

with p_t the proton-electron mass ratio and n_t the neutron-electron mass ratio. Note that 3 is the optimal integer base, the closest integer to e [39]. This is tied to the economic functional definition of e , whose square interconnects the main musical ratios, using the primes 2; 3; 5, while *the ratio 7/6, unknown in classical music, connects with a* . Recall that, according to Euler “music is an unconscious calculation”:

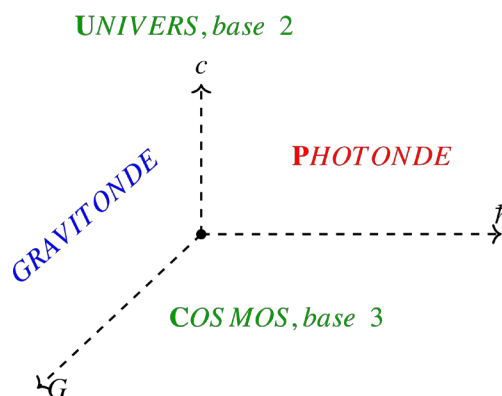


Figure 2. The Trihedra of Constants \hbar - G - c . The c -local visible Universe is a Cosmos bosonic “immurgence”.

$$\begin{cases} x^{1/x} \text{ maximal for } x = e \\ e^2 \approx (3/2)^5 \approx (4/3)^7 \approx (5/4)^9 \approx (6/5)^{11} \approx (7/6)^{13} \approx a^{13/32} \approx \mu^{3/16} \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

So the base 7 is also pertinent. It is foreseen that special music could use also the base 7. A symmetric use of these four bases 2; 3; 5; 7 explains the above role of the global base 210, so justifies the brute muon mass.

4. The DNA Bi-Codon

Using the main isotopes:

${}^1_1H^{(0)} = H$, ${}^{12}_6C = C^{(0)}$, ${}^{14}_7N = N^{(0)}$, ${}^{16}_8O = O^{(0)}$, ${}^{31}_{15}P = P^{(0)}$ [36], the masses of the 4 DNA nucleotides, by respect to the hydrogen mass H are close to the Fermi mass ratio: $\sqrt{a_w/pH} \approx 311.9846$, very close to 312, the 53th idoneal Euler number, while the Guanine nucleon number is $329 = 312 + (2 + 3 + 5 + 7)$, whose importance will appear in the next Section, in relation with the sum of primes σ_n :

$$\begin{cases} \text{Cytosine: } C_9^{(0)} H_{12}^{(0)} N_3^{(0)} O_6^{(0)} P^{(0)} : (289 \text{ nucleons}) : C_y^{(0)} \approx 286.8021362 \approx 495(a^3/n_t^2)^2 \approx WH/4an_t \\ \text{Thymine: } C_{10}^{(0)} H_{13}^{(0)} N_2^{(0)} O_7^{(0)} P^{(0)} : (304 \text{ nucleons}) : T_h^{(0)} \approx 301.68553403 \approx \sqrt{a_w} \Pi_0/H\Pi_+ \\ \text{Adenine: } C_{10}^{(0)} H_{12}^{(0)} N_5^{(0)} O_5^{(0)} P^{(0)} : (313 \text{ nucleons}) : A_d^{(0)} \approx 310.6269397 \approx \sqrt{a_w}/p_t d_e^4 \\ \text{Guanine: } C_{10}^{(0)} H_{12}^{(0)} N_5^{(0)} O_6^{(0)} P^{(0)} : (329 \text{ nucleons}) : G_u^{(0)} \approx 326.4976654 \approx 495a/(\mu+1) \approx Zp_t/2H\Pi_+ \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

The mean masses of the effective couples are close to

$$H/3 \approx 612.3842155 \approx \Gamma^2/(a-136)$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Couple AT: } A_d^{(0)} + T_h^{(0)} = o_1 \approx 612.312280 \approx (Z/\sin\theta)^{1/2} (p_t/H)^8 \\ \text{Couple GC: } G_u^{(0)} + C_y^{(0)} = o_2 \approx 613.299802 \approx (Z/\sin\theta)^{1/2} (p_t/H)^5 \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

The bi-codon minimal mass uses the three couples AT, so is very close to Hm_H . Since $o_2 \approx o_1 + 1$, the other masses are of type $(H+n)m_H$, with $n = 1, 2$ or 3: *the DNA seems a base 3 computer, like the Cosmos*.

Note that the number of protons is the same in the couples AT and CG: $320 = 162 + 158 = 150 + 170$.

The mean nucleotide mass is $(o_1 + o_2)/6 \approx 306.4032199$, close to $\pi^5 \approx 306.02$, the sixth part of the Lenz-Wyler proton-electron mass ratio [40] $6\pi^5$, which shows a geometric property: it is the product of the area by the volume of a cube of side π . The mean DNA bi-codon mass

$m_{bc}^{(0)}/m_H = (6/4)(o_1 + o_2) \approx 1838.418122$ the main physical parameters with the topological function and the canonical term \hat{r}^\square (Equation (62)), with departures -150, -125 and 25 ppb:

$$m_{bc}^{(0)}/m_H \approx H(n_t/p_t)^{1/2} \approx e^8 a^{3/2}/Hd_e \sqrt{2} \approx p_t (1 - i\pi)^{-2/\sqrt{a}} \quad (20)$$

The central value of the Topological Axis $e^{16} = f(16)$, shows also the following Keplerian holic relation, implying the leptons ratios:

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{16} &= f(12)^2 \approx \left(f\left(4(1+\sqrt{2})\right) \right)^3 \\
 &\rightarrow f\left(4(1+\sqrt{2})\right) = \exp\left(2^{1+\sqrt{2}}\right) \approx \mu; \quad f(12) = e^8 \approx 6\tau/7
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{21}$$

where $(1+\sqrt{2})$ is the Pell-Fermat generator. From Equation (18), $a^{1/32} \approx 7/6$, this implies the terminal term $f(32)$ of the Topological Axis. The analysis shows, to 4 ppm:

$$(\tau-1)^{32}/f(32) \approx a^2/137 \tag{22}$$

So, the terminal dimension 32 of the Topological Axis is associated to τ , the terminal lepton. The number three of particle families is therefore confirmed. The associated nucleotide to the Guanine is the Cytosine, which is clearly tied with the topological function $f(10)$, giving rise to a formula in the Hubble Table. The other couple (AT), is associated with the Fermi constant.

One observes the direct correlation implying the product of the nucleotide mass ratios:

$$4d_e G_u^{(0)} C_y^{(0)} \approx 4d_e A_d^{(0)} T_h^{(0)} \approx (H/3)^2 \approx H^{(0)}/g_0 = H^{(0)} + Z^2/H^{(0)} \tag{23}$$

confirming the pertinence of the hypothesis Equation (9) defining g_0 . This induces the following symmetrical relation implying $s_{65} = 1848$, the last known Euler idoneal number. Note that these numbers 1836 and 1848 are the 34th and 35th areas of integer-sided triangles whose area equals 6 times their perimeter (A332879 in OEIS):

$$\begin{cases} H^{(0)} + Z^2/H^{(0)} \approx (H/3)^2 \\ H^{(0)} + W^2/H^{(0)} \approx (s_{65}/\pi)^2 \end{cases}
 \tag{24}$$

The standard central importance of the scalar BEH boson is thus confirmed. However, its standard interpretation of bringing mass to Zero-mass particle must be reconsidered. Indeed, firstly, the mass concept is necessary in the above $\hbar-G$ symmetry, and secondly, the photon and graviton masses proved to be central in the above Holic Cosmology.

According to Eddington [10], the main relation between a and p_i is $a^2 \approx 10p_i$. With $p_i \approx 6x$, where x is a nucleotide mass, this corresponds precisely to $a^2/60 \approx 313 = (5^4 + 1)/2$, the Adenine nucleus number, which is a prime number present in Table 7 (A05149). The deviation is pertinent:

$$\begin{cases} 60 \times 313 = 137^2 + 11 \approx a^2 + Z/W \\ a^2 - 137^2 \approx 11 - Z/W \approx \pi^2 \end{cases}
 \tag{25}$$

This means that the Cosmos computes the π value, as confirmed in the Section 5.5.

5. The Multi-Dimensional Crystallography

The main problem of string theory is the connection between the usual 4D time-space with the favored theoretical dimensions: 26 for the bosonic theory, 24

for the transverse dimensions, 10 for the superstring theory, 11 for the supergravity.

As recalled above, *conservation is tied to both symmetry and computation*. So, this section is devoted to connections between the Multi-Dimensional Crystallography, the Number Theory and the main particle mass ratios.

Carl Hermann [41] calculated the number of crystallographic point symmetries N_d for dimensions from 1 to 8. *This number N_d is the number of monic polynomials (i.e. with first term $1x^d$) with roots on the unit circle: there must be a connection with the electromagnetic group $U(1)$ of complex numbers with modulus 1.*

The Weigel team [42] (Table 7) extended this calculation for higher dimensions, up to $d = 70$, focusing on *the positive symmetry number*, noted K_d , which defines N_d via:

$$\begin{cases} N_{2n+1}/2 = K_{2n+1} = K_{2n} \\ N_{2n} = K_{2n} + K_{2n-2} \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

These recurrence rules are non sufficient to defines the series. This implies to look for specific recurrences, characteristic of the Number Theory and the standard “free parameters”, in particular $(a; p_t; n_t)$ with closest whole values (137; 1836; 1839).

5.1. The Positive Crystallographic Function and the Scalar Boson

The method of least square leads to the following polynomial, where the coefficients clearly correlate with the physical parameters, with emphasis again to the scalar boson-electron mass ratio $H^{(0)} = 495^2$ predicted by the Topological Axis and the Atiyah constant $\Gamma = \gamma a / \pi$ (Graph 3).

$$\begin{cases} d \approx (\ln N_d)^2 / A + B \ln N_d + 1/C \\ A \approx 11.4672 \approx 2 \times 137 \sqrt{6} / 5 \sqrt{a} \approx 137 a 495 / \sqrt{2 a_w} \approx 2 \pi^2 WZ / a^5 \\ B \approx 1.1812 \approx 495 / K_{10} \approx N_{10} d_e / 495 \\ C \approx 43.9290 \approx 495^2 \sin \theta / \sqrt{2} \times 9 \mu \approx 495^2 \cos \theta / \sqrt{2} \times \tau \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

The two fist terms of the polynomial are close for $d = 32$, which specifies the Topological Axis symmetry, from $k = 0$ to $k = 7$, and the characteristics of the string group $SO(32)$, whose dimension is the third perfect number 496:

$$d_k + d_{7-k} = 32, \quad d(SO(32)) = \binom{32}{2} = 496 \quad (28)$$

5.2. The Binomial and Pentapope Connections

Note that 495 is the odd part of the first Mathieu group order 16×495 , and the couple 495 - 496 is the third perfect couple. In such a couple, the first number is the sum of the *non-trivial* divisors of the second. Since $496 = \binom{32}{2}$ is the dimension number of the group $SO(32)$, and $495 = \binom{12}{4}$, this leads to the conjecture:

Table 7. Crystallographic Ponctual Symmetry Operation numbers N_d and the positive ones K_d . With the sum of primes including unity σ_n (EOIS A014284): $N_6 = \sigma_9$, $K_6 = \sigma_8$ and $N_9 = \sigma_{16} + 1$ where $\sigma_{16} = 329$ is the above central Guanine nucleon number (Equation (18)). While $N_9 + K_9 = 495$, the square root of the Higgs boson-electron mass ratio The sum $N_6 + K_6$ is the Eddington-Atiyah constant 137. Identifying $9 = (6/2)^2$, the corresponding sum for the supersymmetric dimension $d = 10$, is 1839, the closest integer to the neutron-electron mass ratio. The same numbers 137 and 1839 are given for a triplet combination of nearby K , for $d = 6$, and $d = 11$, the supergravity dimension. The sum of N_d for $d = 12$ (half the 24 transverse dimensions) is 1836, the integer closest to the proton-electron mass ratio. For $d = 9$, which is the number of compactified dimensions in string theory, $N_9 + K_9$ identifies both with 495, the square root of the Higgs boson-electron mass ratio and the 9th pentapope number (EOIS A000332). Moreover, the relation $S_9 + 4 = K_{10}$ seems fundamental, since $419/417 \approx F^5/Pa^3$ to ppb precision and $419/418 \approx 137F^9/P\beta a^5 W^2 Z^2$, a number tied to the Monster group: $e^{1/2a} \approx 8 \times 137F^9/9O_M$ (Section 6).. The natural extension of the 13th pentapope number, where 13 is half the 26 main bosonic dimensions, is again 1836. The bisection of the Rule 23 Wolfram series shows the dimensions $u_1 = 4$ and $u_2 = 11$, which are those of the usual Space-time and the Supergravity, with $u_1^2 + u_2^2 = u_8 = 137$. Reducing the dimensions by a 2 factor shows that $u_{22} = 991 = 495 + 496$, the third “perfect couple”, where 496 is the dimension of the string SO(32) group, while $11 = 5 + 6$ involves the first “perfect couple”. The combined Rule 23 Wolfram Series shows 137 for the dimension unity, which was predicted in a Sweeping Universe, and, for $d = 12$, the number 1831, the closest integer to the Lucas gravity proton-electron mass ratio, which is also u_{30} , showing the reduction from the Topological Axis dimension 30 to 12. If the Riemann conjecture is right, the final Euler idoneal number is $s_{65} = 1848 = 1836 + 12$, which shows dramatic connections with the scalar boson (Eq.24). The mean nucleotide mass is close to the Fermi atomic number, about $s_{53} = 312$, while $53 = u_7/2 \approx 2\pi a_s$. The sequence (A308970) shows up the smallest primes in the numerators of the harmonic series, proving that 137 is an arithmetical monster, with $ph_{21} = 18858053$, $ph_{26} = 34395742267$. Another monster is $761 \approx (2/\sin \theta)(p_w/a)^2$ (4.4 ppm). The sequence A05149 shows up 137 and the prime number $3673 = 1836 + 1837$. The sequence A055875 shows up the prime number $3671 = 1836 + 1835 = 5519 - 1848$, where $p_{93} = 5519 \approx 3pW_3/y^2$ (1.6 ppm) $\approx 3p\gamma/g_3 \sin \theta$ (7 ppb). The sequence A011757 characterizes again the crystallographic number $K_{10} = K_{11} = 419$, together with $311 \approx F/p_K$. The sequence A0127589; $p_{(d)}^{(16k+5)}$ shows up $229 = 1832/8$, $293 \approx p_K/2\pi$, $613 = 1839/3$ (mean atomic number of the DNA nucleotide couples), $757 \approx \sqrt{F}$, $773 = p_{137}$, and 1093, the first Fermat-Wieferich prime. The sequence A298684 implies the Fibonacci numbers and shows the Pion $264 = 1320/5$, the DNA couple $612 = 1836/3$, the number $1224 = 1836 \times 2/3$ and the symmetry 1836-1848 again. This series was found from the double 0.1 ppm correlation implying the four primary bases 2;3;5;7: $5 \times 1836 \approx (3^3 F/2)^{1/2}/q \approx ((7a_s f(2))^3/F)^{1/2}/p$. The last line is the intersection of two sequences, showing up the bare values of the Muon: $210 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$ and the Tau $3570 = 210 \times (2 + 3 + 5 + 7)$, confirming that the Cosmos uses the 4 first prime numbers as computation bases. The single intersection of the sequences A0128093 and A095265 is the number $n_0 = 16394 = 2^{22+10} + 10 = 1352 - u'_{12} = 1836 \times 1837 - p_G(p_G + 1)$, giving a definition of pG, hence the unicity of the Cosmos.

Multi-dimensional Crystallography and Number Theory													
E_d	E_1	E_2	E_3	E_4	E_5	E_6	E_7	E_8	E_9	E_{10}	E_{11}	E_{12}	E_{13}
N_d	2	6	10	24	38	<u>78</u>	118	224	<u>330</u>	584	838	1420	2002
K_d (positive)	1	5	5	19	19	<u>59</u>	59	165	165	<u>419</u>	419	1001	1001
$N_d + K_d$	3	11	15	<u>43</u>	57	<u>137</u>	177	389	<u>495</u>	1003	1257	2421	3003
$\sigma_{(d/2)^2} + \sigma_{(d/2)^2-1}$	-	1	-	17	-	<u>137</u>	-	<u>611</u>	-	<u>1839</u>	-	4405	-
$T_d = \sum_{d=1}^{d+1} K_d$	7	11	29	<u>43</u>	97	<u>137</u>	283	389	749	1003	<u>1839</u>	2421	4259
$S_d = \Sigma_1^d (N_d/2)$	1	4	9	21	40	79	<u>138</u>	250	<u>415</u>	707	1126	<u>1836</u>	2837
$q_d = \binom{3+d}{4}$	1	5	15	35	70	126	210	<u>330</u>	<u>495</u>	715	1001	<u>1365</u>	<u>1820</u>

Continued

$Q_d = q_d + d$	5	10	21	42	78	<u>135</u>	220	341	507	728	1015	1380	<u>1836</u>
$u_d = 1 + d(2d + 1)$	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	22	37	56	79	106	<u>137</u>	172	211	254	301	352
$u_{2d} = 1 + 2d(4d + 1)$	<u>11</u>	37	79	<u>137</u>	211	301	407	529	667	821	<u>991</u>	1177	1379
$v_d = u_{2D=2(d+3)}$	<u>137</u>	211	301	407	529	667	821	<u>991</u>	1177	1379	1597	<u>1831</u>	2081
final idoneals	<u>312</u>	330	345	357	385	408	462	520	760	840	<u>1320</u>	<u>1365</u>	<u>1848</u>
ph_d (A308970)	1	3	11	5	<u>137</u>	7	3	761	7129	11	97	13	29
ph_{d+13} (A308970)	1049	29	17	37	19	37	7	ph_{21}	3	<u>761</u>	5	109	ph_{26}
$p_{2^{d+1}}$ (A05149)	5	11	23	59	<u>137</u>	<u>313</u>	727	1621	<u>3673</u>	8167	17881	38891	84047
p_{d^3} (A055875)	2	19	103	<u>311</u>	691	1321	2309	<u>3671</u>	<u>5519</u>	<u>7919</u>	10957	14753	19403
p_{d^2} (A011757)	2	7	23	<u>53</u>	97	151	227	<u>311</u>	<u>419</u>	541	661	827	1009
$p_{(d)}^{(16d+5)}$	5	37	53	101	149	181	197	<u>229</u>	277	<u>293</u>	373	389	421
$p_{(d+13)}^{(16d+5)}$	<u>613</u>	661	677	709	<u>757</u>	<u>773</u>	821	853	997	1013	1061	1093	1109
A298684/5(d+1)	108	132	240	<u>264</u>	324	432	<u>612</u>	1116	<u>1224</u>	1344	1620	<u>1836</u>	<u>1848</u>
A076551-A291138	3			<u>210</u>	<u>3570</u>								

the third co-perfect number 495 could be the single one being a non-trivial binomial number.

From the above double relation for B, the following property of the scalar boson emerges, with a special recurrence relation between the dimensions 10 and 9, showing also a connection with $S_{26} = 381540$, to 48 ppm:

$$\begin{cases} H^{(0)} = 495^2 = K_9 N_9 / 2 = K_{10} N_{10} + N_9 - 1 \approx \sqrt{WS_{26}} \\ 495 = \binom{12}{4} = \binom{11}{3} + \binom{11}{4} = 3 \binom{11}{3} = 3K_9 = \binom{32}{2} - 1 = 496 - 1 \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

where $N_9 = 9N_9$ is the total number of polynomial zeros on the unit circle for the central string compactification dimension 9, and $N_9 - 1 = 329$ is both the number of non-trivial $9D$ symmetries and the above Guanine atomic number. This is clearly related to the relations with pentapope numbers (EOIS A000332):

$$\begin{cases} q_8 = N_9; \quad q_{11} = K_{12}; \quad q_9 \approx \sqrt{K_{10} N_{10}} \\ q_{13} + 16 = \binom{16}{4} + 16 = 1836 \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

showing a kind of symmetry between N and K , and meaning that 1836 is the maximal number of crossings from 16 points including those points, in parallel with the definition of 137, the maximal number of zones defined by 16 straight lines in a plane, as recalled below.

5.3. The Prime Number Series Connections

Considering the Prime Number Series including the unity $\sigma(n)$ (EOIS A014284), the connections are unambiguous (Table 7), showing a partition of 137, the Ed-

dington-Atiyah constant. *This partition is characteristic of the Periodic Table (Section 5.9):*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_9 = 78 = N_6 \\ \sigma_8 = 59 = K_6 \Rightarrow N_6 + K_6 = 137 = \sigma_{3^2} + \sigma_{3^2-1} \\ \sigma_{2^2} + \sigma_{2^2-1} = \sigma_{2^2+1} - 1 = 2^{2^2} + 1 \\ \sigma_{4^2} + \sigma_{4^2-1} = 329 + 282 = 611 = 1833/3 \\ \sigma_{5^2} + \sigma_{5^2-1} = 964 + 875 = 1839 = 3 \times 613 = N_9 + K_9 + N_7 \approx 137 \times 4\pi \ln(1/g_1) \\ \Rightarrow \sigma_{5^2} + \sigma_{5^2-1} - 3 = 3(\sigma_{4^2} + \sigma_{4^2-1} + 1) = 1836 \end{array} \right. \quad (31)$$

The crystallographic partition of 137 induces the double partition of 1836, which is the arithmetic origin of the DNA bi-codon partition in 4 nucleotides. The prime sum $\sigma_{4^2} = 329$ is the above number of nucleons in the Guanine Equation (19), while $N_9 + K_9 = 3 \times K_9 = 495 = \sqrt{H^{(0)}}$, and $N_7 = 137 - K_4$ a partition tied to the Periodic Table (following section).

5.4. The Relations with the Euler Idoneal Numbers

Among the Euler idoneal (“suitable”) numbers (series A000926 in EOIS), one finds $N_9 = s_{54}$ and $K_9 = N_9/2 = s_{43} = N_4 + K_4$, as well as $210 = \binom{10}{4} = s_{47}$.

The last known Euler idoneal number $s_{65} = 1848 = 43^2 - 1 \approx (4\pi)^2 \sqrt{137}$ is related to the usual dimension 4:

$$(K_4 + N_4)^2 - 1 = s_{65} = 1848 \quad (32)$$

This number is very close to the Eddingtons’s prediction [10] for the proton/electron mass ratio, $p_{Ed} \approx 1847.599459$, as the ratio of the roots of the equation $10x^2 - 136x + 1 = 0$.

It is shown [43] that a single Euler suitable number could exist beyond s_{65} , and if not, i.e. if s_{65} is really the maximal one, then the generalized Riemann conjecture would be confirmed. So the proton-electron ratio is at the heart of Number Theory.

Note that, to 10^{-4} and 23 ppm:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau \approx p_{Ed} (2 - g_1^2) \approx (2 - 1/a_s) (4\pi)^2 \sqrt{137} \\ s_{65} \approx (a/10)^2 \mu\tau^7 / p^8 \end{array} \right. \quad (33)$$

While a_s is tied to the SU(3) group by the standard theory, this shows a tight liaison with the U(1) group, which is rather logical for the lepton tau. *Moreover, this confirms the Eddington’s prediction of the tau lepton, 35 years before its surprising discovery as an “heavy mesotron”, based on a non-standad proton-tau symmetry [10]. This could unlock the, presently sterile, supersymmetry partner research.*

Note the dramatic properties of the idoneal numbers preceeding s_{65} . The unambiguous factor 5 is confirmed by Equation (64) and could be tied to the fact

that the series A298684 (**Table 7**) shows 5×1836 for $d = 12$:

$$\begin{cases} s_{64}/5 = 273 = s_{51} = q_{12}/5 \approx \Pi_+ \\ s_{63}/5 = 264 \approx 4qn_i/a_s \approx \Pi_0 \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

This number s_{65} enters the correlations:

$$s_{65}/2\pi \approx 8\pi/\sqrt{a} \approx (R_e/R)^{1/21} \quad (35)$$

Comparing this with the above holic relation $R/\lambda_e \approx (2R/R_e)^{210}$, this leads to $R/\lambda_e \approx (2^{18}/\pi\sqrt{a})^{10}$ which is also, according to the tabulated holographic relation: $R/\lambda_e \approx (2\pi^2 a^3)^5$. Their ratio involves $a/137$, leading to:

$$\begin{cases} 137/\pi^4 \approx (a/2^7)^5 \approx \sqrt{2} \\ (ad_e/2^7)^{10} \approx 1 + d_e \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

where 2^7 is the Combinatorial Hierarchy brute value of 137 [7], and also the effective value for a at Fermi energy. Moreover, with the electric charge $q = W \sin \theta / H^{(0)}$, the computer shows up the following relation, in the ppb domain:

$$\tau F/Wq \approx 8K_3 K_5 K_9 / 3 \quad (37)$$

Note that $1 + 4K_5 K_9 / 3 = 4181 \approx F/a \approx (a \sin \theta^2)^2$, showing the 19th term of the Fibonacci series, the first composite number of order prime. Moreover, the U(1) coupling $g_1 = Z \sin \theta / H^{(0)}$ is confirmed in the ppb domain by:

$$f(22) = f(2)^{32} \approx (H/p_t)(2/g_1^2 d_e)^{16} \quad (38)$$

This confirms the central role of the string compactification dimension 22 (Section 5.8).

5.5. Evidence for the “Quantinum”

With Π_0 , the neutral Pion-electron mass ratio, and the associated term Π_+ for the charged Pion, $p_{hol} = \left(4(r_H/\lambda_e)^3/3\right)^{1/2}$ and the 137th Fibonacci (prime) number:

$$\begin{cases} \Pi_+ \Pi_0 \approx 1838^2 / 4\sqrt{a} \approx (2\pi)^2 m_{cd}/m_e \\ s_{65} + 1/2 \approx (4\pi)^2 \sqrt{a} \approx F_{137} / 96a_w^2 \approx (q^2 a / 4)^2 H^{(0)} / p_{hol} \\ (s_{65} + 1/2)/2 = \binom{12}{6} + 1/4 \approx (210^{210} / \mu^\mu)^{1/3} \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

The last formula is deduced from the relation with the Monster Group (Section 6) confirming the connection $\mu \approx 210$. The $+1/2$ term comes from taking account of the dimension 0 in the half sum of symmetry numbers, as confirmed below. The involved precise value for $\pi \approx 3 + 1/(7 + 9/137)$ is very particular, confirming the elimination of the continuum in theoretical physics, in conformity with the Computing Principle. This could unlock the present dilemma of string theories which lead to an enormous number (10^{500}) of solutions for dimension reduction, an anomaly which is claimed to sustain the unscientific Multiverse model.

The continuum hypothesis must be rejected. In particular, the Lenz-Wyler formula $p_i = 6\pi_i^5$ implies the special fractional development for π : $3, 7, 16, n_t H/2a_i$.

Moreover, a formal approximation of π appears in the A-dimensional Electrical Charge (Table 1), with a confirmation of g_3 :

$$\begin{cases} g_1 \cos \theta = g_2 \sin \theta = 4\pi_q^2/a & \rightarrow 3^{10} \approx 6(2\pi_q)^5 \approx \pi a^2 \\ 2\pi_q q g_2 \approx g_3 (a/137)^8 \approx e\sqrt{2}/\pi \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

This confirms the central role of the base 3 Mirimanoff property of the supergravity and superstring dimensions 11 and 10. The definition of the first Mirimanoff number 11 is that $3^{11-1} - 1$ is a multiple of 11^2 [33]. This recalls that [13]:

$$3^{10} \approx \pi a^2 \approx \Phi^{137/6} \approx (l_{phCMB}/\lambda_e)^{1/2} \quad (41)$$

involving the Golden ratio in the old Chinese musical scale of 60 notes per octavus. The length l_{phCMB} is the side of a cube containing a single CMB photon. The total number of photons in the Hubble sphere and in the Cosmos shows dramatic particularities (190 and 4 ppm):

$$\begin{cases} n_{phCMB} = (4\pi/3)(R/l_{phCMB})^3 \approx 2R/(\pi^2 a^4 \lambda_e)^{3/2} \exp(e^6/4) \\ (4\pi/3)R_c/(\pi^2 a^4 \lambda_e)^3 \approx (a/137)\pi\sqrt{g_0}(R/\lambda_e)^7 \end{cases} \quad (42)$$

This direct liaison with the Number Theory confirms that the c -Universe acts as a Cosmic gauge boson, acting by the seventh power, in conformity with the Topological Axis and the Holic Principle [13].

5.6. The Eddington-Atiyah's Inverse Brute Electric Coupling 137, an Arithmetical Monster

The number 137 is the Eddington's inverse brute electric coupling, and has been unambiguously connected with the Lucas-Lehmer series (A003010) [5]. Atiyah recently associated this number with three algebras: the octonion, quaternion and real ones, associated to the number $273 \approx m_{11+}/m_e$, which is again one of the Euler's suitable numbers:

$$137 = 2^7 + 2^3 + 2^0, \quad 2 \times 137 - 1 = 273 = 2^8 + 2^4 + 2^0 \quad (43)$$

Strangely enough, it seems that nobody has looked for the prime numbers that appear in the harmonic series, which is the single pole of the Riemann series, precisely known to inform about the distribution of prime numbers. The six first prime numbers appearing are the following, (A308970) showing a symmetry of 11, the supergravity dimensions around 137, within the following connection with the usual dimension 4:

$$3; 11; 5; 137; 7; 11 \quad \Rightarrow 137 = 11^2 + 4^2 \quad (44)$$

Note that, while $137 = l_{16}$, the 16th Lazy Caterer number (maximal number of zones in a plane defined by n straight lines), $11 = l_4$ and $4 = l_2$. Moreover, with the Rule 23 cellular automaton Wolfram series $u_n = 1 + n(2n+1)$, and its combined form $u'_d = u_{2(d+3)}$ (Table 7):

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 4 \\ u_2 = 11 \\ u_8 = 137 = v_1 = u_1^2 + u_2^2 \\ u'_8 = 991 = 495 + 496 \\ u_{11} = 2(2^7 - 1) = N_{11} - N_{10} \end{cases} \quad (45)$$

This series has been deduced from the fact that $u_{30} = u'_{12} = Q_{13} - 5 = 1831 \approx p_G$ (**Table 1**). This shows clearly that the compactification operates from the Topologic dimension 30, by groups of 3 and 4 dimensions, where 12 and 13 are the half of the 24 transverse and the $26 = 30 - 4$ main dimensions. The 4D appears as 3D + 1D, separating the Space from the Time. *The latter 1D is interpreted as the predicted Cosmic Hol Sweeping Absolute Time [13].*

The corresponding Pythagorean triangle has the sides 88, 105, 137, i.e. the number of partitions of 18, 19 and 20, with elements greater than 1 (OEIS A002865). Its perimeter is $330 = K_9$ and its double area $10 s_{65}$:

$$\begin{cases} P_{137} = K_9 = 330 = 137 + 105 + 88 \\ A_{137} = 14P_{137} = 10s_{65} \\ g_2 a \approx 88 \\ g_2 a^2 \approx (105\pi/3)^2 \end{cases} \quad (46)$$

This connects the 9D crystallography with the maximal Euler number $s_{65} = 1848$. The above Pythagorean triangle has a radius 28 for the internal circle, while $a \approx 137 + 1/28$. The next term in the development is 3511, the second Fermat-Wieferich number: [29]

$$a \approx 137 + 1/28 + 1/3511 = 137 + p_{495}/(127p_{137} + 137) \quad (47)$$

This defines a in its 0.15 ppb determination (Table 2). The direct analysis implies the above relation $g_1 g_3 = g_0 g_2$, while the computer shows ppb correlation by considering $\ln P \approx (p_{495}/495)^2$, together with $p_{137} = 773$:

$$\begin{cases} p_{495} = 3511 + 28 = 3539 \approx 419 a_s n_t / p_w \approx \eta/q \approx 2\pi(9\mu) \\ \approx 495 g_1 p_G / g_2 a \approx 495 g_3 \sqrt{a}/2 \approx 495 g_0 (a^{5/2}/p_t)^{1/2} \\ p_{495}/495 \approx q^2 (p_{137} g_0)^{3/2} / \ln P \end{cases} \quad (48)$$

The only known couple of Wieferich numbers are

$p_{w1} = 1093 = 1 + 4(16^2 + 16 + 1) = 1 + 4(136 + 137) \approx 4\pi_+$ and $p_{w2} = 3511 = 1 + 6(8^3 + 8^2 + 8 + 1)$. This induces the *supersymmetric* couple (meson η , fermion τ). They connect with the only known couple of Mirimanoff numbers [33], which uses the base 3 instead of the Wieferich base 2: $p_{M1} = 11$ and $p_{M2} = 1006003 = 1003^2 - 6$, where $1003 = K_9 + K_{10} + K_{11}$ shows up in the Crystallographic **Table 7**. One notes a 0.1 ppm relation between p_{M2} and the supersymmetric electron-proton-neutron triplet:

$$\begin{cases} p_{w1} p_{w2} \approx e^7 \times e^{3e} \approx \eta \tau \approx e^{e^e} \approx e^e a H \\ p_{M2} = (K_{p_{M1}} + K_{p_{M1}-1} + K_{p_{M1}-2})^2 - 6 \approx 4a \sqrt{p_t n_t / d_e} \end{cases} \quad (49)$$

confirming the pertinence of the basic economic number e_3 .

This “arithmetic monster” 137 appears twice in the Crystallographic Table:

$$137 = \sum_6^8 K_d = \sum_1^7 (N_d/2) - 1 \Rightarrow \sum_1^4 K_d = (K_7 + 1)/2 = d_7 \quad (50)$$

This identifies the 4D term $\sum_1^4 K_d = d_7 = 30$ in the brute U(1)-SU(2) gauge partition $137 = 107 + 30$ [32]. Extrapolating to the superstring dimensions 10 and 11, this connects with the holic term 210, itself connecting with $26 = d_6$:

$$\begin{cases} (K_7 + 1)/2 = d_7 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 30 \\ (K_{11} + 1)/2 = d_{2d_6} = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 210 \end{cases} \quad (51)$$

This connects the main dimension 30 of the Topological Axis with the dimension 210 of the Holic principle.

As recalled above, 137 is the number of partitions of 20 with integers superior to 1. This seems connected to the Golden ratio Φ through:

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{a}/2 \approx (1 + 2 \cos \theta)/\sin \theta \approx (a/20) - 1 \approx \Phi^4 - 1 \\ (1 + 2 \cos \theta) \approx (4p_i/n_i)^{1/2} g_2 g_3 \approx (\cos \theta/2e)(137/\sin \theta)^{1/2} \end{cases} \quad (52)$$

where $1 + 2 \cos \theta \approx \pi$, involving the sum $Z + W_+ + W_- = Z + 2W$, showing another non-standard particle symmetry.

5.7. The Precise U(1)-SU(2) Gauge Partition

Taking account of the dimension zero, the above sum (Table 7) becomes $S_{12} = 1836.5$, close to the mean proton-Hydrogen mean, and the gauge separation could imply rather $n_7 + 1/2 = 30.5$, which is close to 196 ppm with the real U(1)-SU(2) gauge partition term $a(\sin \theta)^2 \approx 30.505983$, and more precisely, with a 44 ppb determination of μ :

$$\begin{cases} d_7 + 1/2 \approx 137^2/ad_e - (a_w^2)/Z^4 \approx a_w^{1/2}/a^2 \\ 2(d_7 + 1/2)^2 = 9 \times 210 - (d_7 - 1/2) \\ (a/137) \left(2(137^2/ad_e - (a_w^2)/Z^4) \right)^2 \approx 9\mu \approx \tau \text{tg} \theta \end{cases} \quad (53)$$

So the U(1)-SU(2) gauge partition is at the heart of the optimal computation process.

5.8. The String Dimension Partition $26 = 22 + 4$

In the string theory, the 26 dimensions reduce to the usual 4D by separating 22 hidden dimensions. Indeed, one observes:

$$N_{22} = K_{20} + K_{22} = (20 \times 22) \times 137 \quad (54)$$

maybe the most incredible property of the Arithmetical Monster 137. The same relation applies also to the 4D usual space:

$$N_4 = K_2 + K_4 = (2 \times 4) \times 3 \quad (55)$$

The computer shows up another case, which involves the four usual dimensions $d = 1, 2, 3, 4$ in a symmetrical way,:

$$N_{13} = 2K_{11} = (2 \times 11 \times 13) \times 7 = N_6 N_8 N_9 / N_1 N_2 N_3 N_4 \quad (56)$$

The sum of the implied dimensions is the same: $23 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 13 = 6 + 8 + 9$.

The other string partition is $26 = 10 + 16$. One observes the following precise relations with the 3 couplings, electric, electroweak and gravitational (1 ppb and 10 ppb):

$$K_{10} / (K_{10} - 2) = K_{10} / (S_9 + 2) \approx F^5 / Pa^3 \approx e^{1/(210-1)} \quad (57)$$

This could be tied to the two trivial symmetries, identity and point inversion.

5.9. The Connections with the Periodic Table

The string dimensions special series $d = 2 + 4k$ identifies both with the Topological Axis one and with the spectroscopic one, so *the string dimension 2 identifies with the spin 1/2 degeneracy, where k identifies with the orbital number, running in the octonion series, between 0 and 7*. There is a particularity for the 7th row, due to the association symmetry-computation where the central dimension is 16: indeed $2 \times 16 = 32 = 2 + 30 = 6 + 26 = 10 + 22 = 14 + 18$. The eight k numbers are all of the form “prime - 1”, except $d_i = 14$ and 26, the later being the critical dimension which verifies: $d_{26} = d_{d_6} = 106$:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{k=7} d_k = 2^7 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_0^1 (d_k + 1) = 2^7 + 2^3 = 136 = 30 + 106 = d_7 + d_{d_6} \quad (58)$$

which shows the “reduced” Atiyah sum [30], with the octonion term (2^7) and the quaternion one (2^3). This identifies with the reduced U(1)-SU(2) gauge partition, where 136 is the initial Eddington’s electric coupling, the number of elements in the symmetrical matrix 16×16 .

There is a particularity for the 4th row which is effectively used in the Periodic Table, corresponding to the famous spectroscopic numbers, called by Friedrich Hund “sharp” ($s = 2$), “principal” ($p = 6$), “diffuse” ($d_i = 10$) and “fundamental” ($f = 14$). The 7th row of the Periodic Table terminates in the Oganesson, recently synthetised [44], of atomic number 118, *which is precisely the Herman number for $d = 7$* . By adding the following group of 18 (orbital quantum number 4), the Periodic Table would attain 136 elements. Apart one unity, since $118 = 2 \times 59$, this corresponds to the above crystallographic partition $137 = 118 + 19 = 78 + 59$.

The Oganesson involved coefficients, with the *symmetrical* distribution of the spectroscopic groups s, p, d_i, f are the following:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{k=3} c_k d_k = 118 \quad \rightarrow \quad c_k = (7, 6, 4, 2) \quad (59)$$

The above variation of one unity, connected to prime numbers, leads to

$$\sum_{k=0}^{k=3} c_k (d_k + 1) = 137 = 2^7 + 2^3 + 2^0 = 107 + 30 \quad (60)$$

which recovers the complete Atiyah sum, including the “real algebra” term 2^0 , and, since the last “fundamental” (an anticipated judicious name) term is $2 \times 15 = 30$, coming back to the above brute $U(1)$ - $SU(2)$ gauge partition. Note that the four basic primes $p_1 = 2; p_2 = 3; p_3 = 5; p_4 = 7$ enters the following development, particularizing the dimension 4D:

$$7(N_1 + p_1 + N_2 + p_2) + N_3 + p_3 + N_4 + p_4 = 91 + 15 + 31 = 106 + 31 = 137 \quad (61)$$

However, this Atiyah series presents an imperfection: the absence of the term 2^1 , corresponding to the complex algebra. One observes that the total sum taking account of the four algebra is $139 \approx i^{\pi/i} = e^{\pi^2/2}$. So the origin of 137 would be the mean between 139 and 135, the latter being the product of the two co-perfect numbers 5 and 3^3 , very close to $16a_s$. Indeed, one observes, in the ppb domain:

$$137 = (16a_s + i^{\pi/i}) / (2 - 1/d_e + 2^0) \quad (62)$$

So the optimized value of $a_s \approx a_w / 2\pi (pH)^{3/2}$ is confirmed in the ppb domain. This tight connection with the electron excess magnetic moment $d_e \approx 1.001159652$ opens future research.

6. The Sporadic Groups Connections

The 26 sporadic groups include 20 “happy” groups tied to the Monster, and 6 “pariah” groups. Many relations with the physical parameters were published [19], two of them implying formula for R and R_c (Table 2 and Table 3). The main connections implying the Monster Group order O_M are (4, 1.5 6 and 14 ppm):

$$\begin{aligned} e^a &\approx 2O_M Z^2 p / 1839W; \quad e^{1/2a} \approx O_M / (2a^2 P^2)^2 \approx \mu^2 W / 2a^2 Z; \\ 2R/R_e &\approx O_M Z / P^2 F W \sqrt{pH} \\ e^{1/\Pi_{\pm}} &\approx 8 \times 137 F^9 / 9O_M \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

The Monster Group is related to the CMB through the holographic term e^a and the canonical ratio $2R/R_e \approx 1/g_0$. The holic structure is patent with the numbers of photons in the Universe and the Cosmos, the holic key being the geometrical parameter $2\pi/3 \approx 1/\sin \theta \approx (R/\lambda_e)^{1/120}$, where O_B is the Baby-Monster group order, implying an holic property of the 64th ideodal number $1365 = 5 \times 273$ (Table 7):

$$\begin{cases} N_{phCMB} \approx (R/\lambda_e)^7 \approx O_M^5 \approx (2\pi^2 a^3)^{7 \times 5} \approx O_B^8 \approx (2\pi/3)^{4 \times 210} \\ n_{phCMB} \approx O_M O_B \approx (2\pi/3)^{136+137} \rightarrow 136+137 = 273 = (7/5) \times 120 + 210/2 \end{cases} \quad (64)$$

One observes the relations tying the electric, strong and weak couplings a, a_s and $a_w = F^2$, to 10, 7, 150 and 300 ppm:

$$F/aa_s \approx (137/a) \tau^{3/2} / 2\mu \approx 495 \times 2^{1/(24 \times 20)} \approx K_{26} / f(10) \approx O_M^{1/20} \quad (65)$$

with $K_{26} = 141877$. Now $f(10)^{10} \approx l_{nl} / \lambda_e$ and K_{26}^{20} is of order R_c / λ_e . This implies again a pertinence for the canonical string dimensions 26 and 10, calling for further study. The order O_M of the Monster group connects with the Lep-

ton mass ratios and the final Euler number s_{65} :

$$O_M^9 \approx \tau^{137} \approx \mu^\mu s_{65}^2 / \sqrt{2} \approx 4\sqrt{2} \times 210^{210} / s_{65} \quad (66)$$

This confirms that $\mu_0 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 210$ is the pertinent arithmetic approximation of μ . With the symmetric approximation

$$\tau_0 = (2 + 3 + 5 + 7) \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 :$$

$$\begin{cases} (\tau_0^2 / \mu_0^3)^2 \approx \tau / p_W \approx n_i^2 p p_W \tau / H^5 \Rightarrow H^5 / p \approx (n_i p_W)^2 \\ (p_i / n_i d_e)(\tau / \tau_0)^{137} \approx \sqrt{2} p^3 / a_s^2 H^2 (H - p) \approx \pi^\pi \end{cases} \quad (67)$$

confirming to the ppb range the Koide tau value [35], where n_i / p_i is the mass ratio neutron-proton. With the string factor $f(2)$:

$$O_M^{2/3} / O_B \approx (\mu \mu_0^2 p p_W^2)^{1/3} / H \approx \mu + 2 \approx 3f^3(2) \quad (68)$$

So the sporadic groups are at the heart of the overall unification, opening further study

7. Conclusions and Predictions

This article confirms the pertinence of the Topological Axis [5], with its *invariant* Hubble radius, as a key for debunking theoretical physics, by revealing two new decisive points. Firstly, the DNA bi-codon, imposed by the Holic Principle, corresponds to the central dimension $d = 16$. *This milits for a general cosmic DNA Life*. Secondly, the supergravity dimension $d = 11$, corresponding to the “strange” particle Kaon, is tied to the 10 superstring dimensions through the base 3 Fermat-Mirimanoff relation $11 - 1 = 10$. This implies unambiguously the Arithmetic Monster 137, the Golden ratio, and the old Chinese musical scale. *This milits for a return to an harmonious Cosmos, meaning the generality of intelligent Life [13]*.

This article permits to connect the main “free” physical parameters with different domains of the Number Theory. In particular, the two base 2 Fermat-Wieferich primes: 1093 and 3511 connect directly with the Relative Radiation Ratio, which connects also with the gauge couplings. This confirms the unification role of the Radiation Background (photons + neutrinos), common to the c -observable Universe and the Cosmos. *Besides the two Pillars of Physics, the third pillar, the Statistical Physics, shows a prominent role*. Moreover, the second Fermat-Wieferich prime 3511 permits to define precisely the electrical constant, showing unambiguously that Number Theory is at the heart of Science, restablishing the ancestral Natural Philosophy of Pythagoras.

This article rehabilitates several discarded physical theories: those of Eddington [10], Noyes [8], Wyler [40] and Atiyah [30]. It has been proved that the standard so-called “free” parameters are calculation bases in the computing Cosmos. Indeed high powers of them appear in the Hubble and Cosmos tables, with special importance of the product 210 of the four basic primes, specially the term 210^{210} , confirming the pertinence of the Holic Principle and the Optimal Computation Principle. *This article shows clearly the arithmetical origin of the*

leptonic mass ratios from the main bases 2; 3; 5; 7.

The tachyonic character of the Cosmos is of paramount importance, interpreting at last the non-Doppler quasar power oscillation, rehabilitating the string bosonic theory and integrating the “quantum holism”, the manifestation of quantum non-locality by introducing a super-celerity C . *Instead of ignoring such an “incomprehensible” non-Doppler phenomena, the astrophysicists ought to study this intensively, specially the phase differences from a quasar to the other, with emphasis on the determination of the tachyon celerity C or its intermediate gravitational value $C/P \approx 10^{38} c$ [5].*

The String Theory connects at last with Reality, but it must be entirely reconsidered, by replacing the continuum by a “quantinum”, based on the “Topon”, and adopting a *massive* string, as predicted by the Topological Axis. Also *massive* gluons, photon and graviton must be included in the Particle standard model. This means that another identification is needed for the scalar boson: not only the standard mass-generation role. The Particle Physics must also include *the Eddington’s proton-tau “intersymmetry”, the eta-tau supersymmetry and the elegant Koide formula, whose associated leptons masses μ and τ connect so precisely with the other data.*

The Cosmology must be completely re-interpreted, with the unifying concept of “Permanent Sweeping Holographic Oscillation Bang Matter-Antimatter Cosmology”. Considering the visible Universe as a quantum entity, the simple consideration of its wavelength (Topon) leads to the Toponic Holography, which breaks down the Planck wall by the factor $C/c \approx 10^{60}$, explaining at last the enormous energy ratio (10^{120}) Vacuum/Universe. The future giant telescopes must observe an invariant background (CMB) temperature, as well as an invariant trivial value 3/10 [5] for the baryon + dark matter density, the latter being an anti-phase oscillation of normal baryons.

The DNA bi-codon mass is central in the Cosmos, confirming again, and with a high degree of precision (10^{-7}), the pertinence of the dimension 16, showing how the Topological Axis has been predictive. Thus, the DNA molecule would be more than just a simple memory as anticipated by Schrödinger [45]. It must be a bio-computer, probably activated by real holography. Indeed, electric current is observed in DNA [46]. So physical laws are identical to biological ones, again ruling out the Multiverse model. *The DNA molecule would be, like the Cosmos, a 1D sweeping hologram, opening the way for “biocomputers”.*

The standard point of view, which considers Life as an “emergent” phenomenon, is incomprehensible and sterile. This study shows that, quite the contrary, life, as well as the c -Universe, is an “immerging” cosmic phenomenon. The fact that the term “immergence” is a perfect neologism proves the excess of standard reductionism. So, the relation, for $k = 4$ ($d = 18$), between the cosmic temperature and the mammal one $T_{mam} \approx jT_{CMB}$, where $j = 8\pi^2/\ln 2$ is the scale constant [5] takes a renewed importance, as well as the relations with the triple points of Hydrogen, Oxygen and Water. It is foreseen that future theory will be

able to calculate these triple points, a task nowadays impossible.

The overwhelming connections confirm that the pure mathematics must now pursue unification, by concentrating on the mathematical properties of the best defined physical parameters. Such connections between apparently separated mathematical domains have been already introduced by Physics [47]. *In particular, research must concentrate on the Algebra of Eddington's E Numbers [10] [48], the pentapope numbers, the Euler idoneal numbers, the Wieferich and Mirimanoff primes, the additive series of prime numbers, the Rule 23 Wolfram cellular automaton, the multi-dimensional crystallography and sporadic groups.*

Acknowledgements

The authors thank Christian Bizouard, Valery Kotov, Christian Marchal and Anatole Khelif for many discussions, including with the regretted Sir Atiyah. Also Laurent Gueroult and Denis Gayral are thanked for technical computing assistance. Many results were found through the On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences (OEIS). However, strangely enough, the four-term “broken” series of the Combinatorial Hierarchy [7] is absent, while the five-term series A29150 shows the same beginning: 3, 10, 137.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

References

- [1] Poincaré, H. (1912) Sur la Théorie des Quanta. *Journal of Physics: Theories and Applications*, **2**, 5-34. <https://doi.org/10.1051/jphysap:0191200200500>
- [2] Poincaré, H. (1913) Dernières Pensées. Conférence à l'Université de Londres, Flammarion, Paris, 102-103.
- [3] Particle Data Group (2020) Review of Particle Physics. *Progress of Theoretical and Experimental Physics*, **2020**, article ID: 083C01. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ptep/ptaa104>
- [4] Carr, B.J. and Rees, M.J. (1979) The Anthropic Principle and the Structure of the Physical World. *Nature*, **278**, 605-612. <https://doi.org/10.1038/278605a0>
- [5] Sanchez, F.M., Kotov, V., Grosmann, M., Weigel, D., Veyseyre, R., Bizouard, C., Flawisky, N., Gayral, D. and Gueroult, L. (2019) Back to Cosmos. *Progress in Physics*, **15**, 123-142.
- [6] Sanchez, F.M., Kotov, V. and Bizouard C. (2013) Towards Coherent Cosmology. *Galilean Electrodynamics*, **24**, 63-80.
- [7] Bastin, T. and Kilmister, C.W. (1995) Combinatorial Physics. Vol. 9, World Scientific, Singapore. <https://doi.org/10.1142/2703>
- [8] Noyes, P. (2001) Bit-String Physics: A Finite and Discrete Approach to Natural Philosophy. Vol. 27, World Scientific, Singapore. <https://doi.org/10.1142/4692>
- [9] Hooft, G. (2015) The Cellular Automaton Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics. Springer, Cham. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-41285-6>
- [10] Eddington, A. (1949) Fundamental Theory. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

- [11] Alcina, C. (2013) La Secte des Nombres. Le Théorème de Pythagore, Images des Maths, 147.
- [12] Schwarz, J.H. (2004) String Theory: Past, Present, and Future. *Séminaire Poincaré*, **1**, 42.
- [13] Sanchez, F.M. (1995) Holic Principle, Entelechies, Alternative Natural Philosophy Association (Cambridge), ANPA 16. Bowden K.G., 324-343.
- [14] Bondi, H. (1968) Cosmology. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 74.
- [15] Hoyle, F., *et al.* (2000) A Different Approach to Cosmology. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 83.
- [16] Steinhardt, P.J. (2011) The Inflation Debat: Is the Theory at the Heart of Cosmology Deeply Flawed? *Scientific American*, **304**, 18-25.
- [17] Sakharov, A.D. (1967) Violation of CP Invariance, C Asymmetry, and Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe. *JETP Letters*, **5**, 24-27.
- [18] Kotov, V.A. and Lyuty, V.M. (1990) The 160-min. Periodicity in the Optical and X-Ray Observations of Extragalactic Objects. *Academie des Sciences, Comptes Rendus, Serie II-Mecanique, Physique, Chimie, Sciences de la Terre et de l'Univers*, **310**, 743-748.
- [19] Sanchez, F.M. (2006) Towards the Grand Unified Holic Theory. In: Pecker, J.-C. and Narlikar, J., Eds., *Current Issues in Cosmology*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 257-260.
- [20] Sanchez, F.M. and Bizouard, C. (2008) Radius Invariance of the Observable Universe. *Galilean Electrodynamics*, **19**, 39-40.
- [21] Poincaré, H. (1924) La Mécanique Nouvelle, Eds. Gauthiers-Villars, Jacques Gabay (Edition 1989).
- [22] Sanchez, F.M., Kotov, V. and Bizouard C. (2009) Evidence for a Steady-State, Holographic, Tachyonic and Super-Symmetric Cosmology. *Galilean Electrodynamics*, **20**, 43-53.
- [23] Sanchez, F.M. (2017) A Coherent Resonant Cosmology Approach and its Implications in Micro-Physics and Biophysics. In: Tadjer A., Pavlov R., Maruani J., Brändas E., Delgado-Barrio G., Eds., *Quantum Systems in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology*, Vol. 30, Springer, Cham, 375-407. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-50255-7_23
- [24] Sanchez, F.M., Kotov, V. and Bizouard, C. (2011) Towards a Synthesis of Two Cosmologies: The Steady-State Flickering Universe. *Journal of Cosmology*, **17**, 7225-7237.
- [25] Dicke, R.H. (1961) Dirac's Cosmology and Mach's Principle. *Nature*, **192**, 440-441. <https://doi.org/10.1038/192440a0>
- [26] Scully, M.O. and Sargent, M. (1972) The Concept of the Photon. *Physics Today*, **25**, 38-47. <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.3070771>
- [27] Freedman, W., Madore, B.F., Hatt, D., Hoyt, T.J. Sung Jang, I., Beaton, R.L., *et al.* (2019) The Carnegie-Chicago Hubble Program. VIII. An Independent Determination of the Hubble Constant Based on the Tip of the Red Giant Branch. *The Astrophysical Journal*, **882**, 34. <https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/ab2f73>
- [28] Davies, P.C.W. (1993) The Accidental Universe, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 50.
- [29] Wieferich, A. (1909) Zum Letzten Fermat'schen Theorem. *Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik*, **136**, 293-302. <https://doi.org/10.1515/crll.1909.136.293>
- [30] Atiyah, M. (2018) Heidelberg Laureate Forum.

- <https://hitsmediaweb.h-its.org/Mediasite/Play/35600dda1dec419cb4e99f706197a3951d>
- [31] Nambu, H. (1952) An Empirical Mass Spectrum of Elementary Particles. *Progress of Theoretical Physics*, **7**, 595-596. <https://doi.org/10.1143/PTP.7.5.595>
 - [32] Taylor, J.G. (1973) The New Physics. *American Journal of Physics*, **41**, 1381-1382. <https://doi.org/10.1119/1.1987588>
 - [33] Mirimanof, D. (1910) Sur le Dernier Théorème de Fermat. *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*, **150**, 204-206.
 - [34] Bekenstein, J. (1973) Black Holes and Entropy. *Physical Review D*, **7**, 2333-2346. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.7.2333>
 - [35] Koide, Y. (1982) Fermion-Boson Two-Body Model of Quarks and Leptons. *Lettere al Nuovo Cimento*, **34**, 201-205. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02817096>
 - [36] Huang, W.J., Audi, G., Kondev, F.G., Huang, W.J., Naimi, S. and Xu, X. (2017) The Ame2016 Mass Evaluation. *Chinese Physics C*, **41**, Article ID: 03003. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1674-1137/41/3/030002>
 - [37] Quinn, T., Speake, C., Parks, H. and Davis, R. (2014) The BIPM Measurements of the Newtonian Constant of Gravitation. *G. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A*, **372**, Article ID: 20140032. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2014.0032>
<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rsta.2014.0032>
 - [38] Seiberg, N. (2005) Emergent Spacetime. *Proceedings of the 23rd Sovay Conference on Physics: The Quantum Structure of Space and Time*, Brussels, 1-3 December 2005, 163-178.
 - [39] Hayes, B. (2001) Third Base. *American Scientist*, **89**, 490-494.
 - [40] Wyler, A. (1969) L'Espace Symetrique du Groupe des Equations de Maxwell. *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*, **269**, 743-745.
 - [41] Hermann, C. (1949) Kristallographie in Räumen Beliebiger Dimensionszahl. I. Die Symmetrieoperationen. *Acta Crystallographica*, **2**, 139-145. <https://doi.org/10.1107/S0365110X49000382>
 - [42] Veyseyre, R., Veyseyre, H. and Weigel, D. (1992) Counting, Types and Symbols of Crystallographic Point Symmetry Operations of Space E^n . *Applicable Algebra in Engineering, Communication and Computing*, **5**, 53-70. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01196625>
 - [43] Weinberger, P. (1973) Exponents of the Class Groups of Complex Quadratic Fields. *Acta Arithmetica*, **22**, 117-124. <https://doi.org/10.4064/aa-22-2-117-124>
 - [44] Oganessian, Y., et al. (2002) Results from the First $^{249}\text{Cf}+^{48}\text{Ca}$ Experiment (PDF). JINR Com, Dubna.
 - [45] Danielou A. (1993) *Traité de Musicologie Comparée*. Hermann, Paris.
 - [46] Montagnier, L., Aïssa, J., Ferris, S., Montagnier, J.-L. and Lavallée, C. (2009) Electromagnetic Signals Are Produced by Aqueous Nanostructures Derived from Bacterial DNA Sequences. *Interdisciplinary Sciences: Computational Life Sciences*, **1**, 81-90. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12539-009-0036-7>
 - [47] Conway, J.H. and Norton, S.P. (1979) Monstrous Moonshine. *Bulletin of the London Mathematical Society*, **11**, 308-339. <https://doi.org/10.1112/blms/11.3.308>
 - [48] Salingaros, N. (1985) Some Remarks on the Algebra of Eddington's E Numbers. *Foundations of Physics*, **15**, 683-691. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00738296>