Quantum Model for Hearing

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Abstract

The quantum model of hearing has evolved through several twists and turns. The emergence of zero energy ontology, the explanation of dark matter in terms of a hierachy of Planck constants requiring a generalization of the notion of embedding space, the view about life as something in the intersection of real and p-adic worlds, and the notion of number theoretic entanglement negentropy led to a breakthrough in TGD inspired quantum biology and also to the recent view of qualia and sensory representations including hearing allowing a precise quantitative model at the level of cell membrane. This also modified dramatically the speculative ideas about the role of neutrinos in hearing.

Also in the recent view long range weak play a key role. They are made possible by the exotic ground state represented as almost vacuum extremal of Kähler action for which classical em and Z^0 fields are proportional to each other wheras for standard ground state classical Z^0 fields are very weak. Neutrinos are present but it seems that they do not define cognitive representations in the time scales characterizing neural activity. Electrons and quarks for which the time scales of causal diamonds correspond to fundamental biorhythms, take this role.

The ensuing general model of how cell membrane acts as a sensory receptor has unexpected implications for the entire TGD inspired view about biology.

1. TGD inspires two views about cell membrane: the wiews need not be contradictory. For the first model cell is far from vacuum extremal, for the second model nearly vacuum extremal with classical Z^0 fields in key role.

   (a) There are several constraints on the first model coming from the TGD based identification of bio-photons as energy conserving decay products of dark photons and one ends up to a new view about metabolism and gneralization to of the notion of Josephson junction so that Josephson energy includes besides electrostatic energy also the difference of cyclotron energies at two sides of the membrane. It seem that that the first model might be enough when generalized along lines inspired by Pollack's findings about the fourth phase of water.

   (b) It has been clear from the beginning that the nearly vacuum extremals of Kähler action could play key role key role in living systems. The reason is their criticality making them ideal systems for sensory perception. These extremals carry classical em and Z^0 fields related to each other by a constant factor and this could explain the large parity breaking effects characterizing living matter. The assumption that at least some cell membranes are nearly vacuum extremals and that nuclei can feed their Z^0 charges to this kind of space-time sheets (not true for atomic electrons) in living matter leads to a modification of the model for the cell membrane as Josephson junction. Also a model of photoreceptors explaining the frequencies of peak sensitivity as ionic Josephson frequencies and allowing the dual identifications Josephson radiation as biophotons (energies) and EEG radiation (frequencies) emerge since the values of Planck constant can be very large. Contrary to the original believe, this model does not require non-standard value of Weinberg angle and this model and first model allow a hybrid.

2. DNA as topological quantum computer model plus certain simplifying assumption leads to the conclusion that the spectrum of net quantum numbers of quark antiquark pair define the primary qualia assignable to a nucleotide-lipid pair connected by a magnetic flux tube. The most general prediction is that the net quantum numbers of two quark pairs characterize the qualia. In the latter case the qualia would be assigned to a pair of receptor cells.

3. Composite qualia result when one allows the nucleotide-lipid pairs of the membrane to be characterized by a distribution of quark-antiquark pairs. Cell membrane -or at least the axonal parts of neurons- would define a sensory representation in which is a pair of this kind defines a pixel characterized by primary qualia. Cells would be sensory homunculi and DNA defines a sensory hologram of body of or of part of it. Among other things this would give a precise content to the notion of grandma cell.

4. Josephson frequencies of biologically important ions are in one-one correspondence with the qualia and Josephson radiation could re-generate the qualia or map them to different qualia in a one-one and synesthetic manner in the neurons of the sensory pathway. For large values of Planck constant Josephson frequencies are in EEG range so that a direct connection with EEG emerges and Josephson radiation indeed corresponds to both

biophotons and EEG. This would realize the notion of sensory pathway which originally seemed to me a highly non-realistic notion and led to the vision that sensory qualia can be realized only at the level of sensory organs in TGD framework.

5. At the level of brain motor action and sensory perception look like reversals of each other. In zero energy ontology motor action can be indeed seen as a time reversed sensory perception so that the model of sensory representations implies also a model for motor action. Magnetic body serves as a sensory canvas where cyclotron transitions induced by Josephson frequencies induce conscious sensory map entangling the points of the magnetic body with brain and body.

The model for hearing follows as a special case from the general model for sensory receptor and representations.

1. Concerning hearing, the basic questions relate to the precise identification of the hearing quale, to the representation of pitch of the sound at the magnetic body, and to the representation of various geometric data about sound. The electromagnetic charge of the quark pair (or equivalently electroweak isospin) looks like an excellent candidate in this respect so that charge increment would define one fundamental hearing quale.

   This quale need not correspond to pitch. The vision about hearing as a frequency quale suggests that cyclotron transition frequency corresponds to the pitch. Sound frequency would be coded to an increment of cyclotron frequency and pitch would be a quale assignable to magnetic body rather than biological body. Hearing would in a well-defined sense represent a higher level sensory modality not understandable without the notion of magnetic body. The strength of the magnetic field would code for cyclotron frequency and therefore for the pitch. One of the mysteries related to hearing is the ability to hear frequencies much higher than the maximum rate of nerve pulses which is below kHz. The coding by Josephson frequencies and representation of them as quale of the magnetic body resolves this mystery.

2. At the quantative level the first challenge is to understand the typical hearing ranges (humans, mice, bats, sea mammals) and here the time scales of CDs associated with quarks and leptons give intriguing hints. Also their cyclotron frequencies are involved and large values of Planck constant are unavoidable. Josephson frequencies are given by the effective membrane potential (Z^0 potential must be included) divided by Planck constant and it is possible to represent arbitrarily low frequencies in terms of membrane potential by allowing Planck constant to have high enough values.

3. The extreme rapidity of signalling from hair cells to brain is one of the mysteries of hearing and here Josephson radiation (biophotons) provides a direct neuronal window with practically instantaneous communication. Microtubules could be associated with the flux tubes along which Josephson radiation propagates and also microtubular conformational waves could be involved.

4. Hearing represent in many respects an exceptional quale: consider only music experience, language, internal speech, the understanding and production of speech, and right brain sings- left brain talks metaphor. This conforms with the assumption that magnetic body is involved in essential manner with hearing. Zero energy ontology leads to a vision explaining basic aspects of music experience and the notion of memetic code plus possible realization of genetic code as temporal patterns could provide first principle understanding of language.

1 Introduction

The quantum model of hearing has evolved through several twists and turns. For years this model seemed to be one of the stable portions of TGD inspired theory of qualia and, what was remarkable, allowed rather precise quantitative predictions. The model relied crucially on TGD based new physics: in particular, the roles of long ranged dark weak force and of neutrinos was central. Long ranged weak force predicted by TGD explains nicely the parity breaking effects in living matter but the idea that neutrinos could be central for cognition looks outlandish in the context provided by the text book myth about elusive neutrino travelling light years through condensed matter without any interactions.

The emergence of zero energy ontology, the explanation of dark matter in terms of a hierarchy of Planck constants requiring a generalization of the notion of embedding space, the view about

life as something in the intersection of real and p-adic worlds, and the notion of number theoretic entanglement negentropy lead to the breakthrough in TGD inspired quantum biology and also to the recent view of qualia and sensory representations including hearing allowing a precise quantitative model at the level of cell membrane. This also modified dramatically the speculative ideas about the role of neutrinos in hearing.

Also in the recent view long range weak forces play a key role. They are made possible by the exotic ground state represented as almost vacuum extremal of Kähler action for which classical em and Z^0 fields are proportional to each other wheras for standard ground state classical Z^0 fields are very weak. Neutrinos are present but it seems that they do not define cognitive representations in the time scales characterizing neural activity. Electrons and quarks for which the time scales of causal diamonds correspond to fundamental biorhythms - one of the key observations during last years- take this role.

1.1 General Model For Qualia And Sensory Receptor

The identification of quantum number increments in quantum jump for a subsystem representing sub-self and the capacitor model of sensory receptor are already more than decade old ideas.

The concrete realization of this vision is based on several ideas that I have developed during last five years.

1. The vision about dark matter as a hierarchy of phases partially labeled by the value of Planck constant led to the model of DNA as topological quantum computer [K1]. In this model magnetic flux tubes connecting DNA nucleotides with the lipids of the cell membrane define strands of the braids defining topological quantum computations. The braid strand corresponds to so called wormhole flux tube and has quark and antiquark at its ends. u and d quarks and their antiquarks code for four DNA nucleotides in this model.

2. Zero energy ontology assigns to elementary particles so called causal diamonds (CDs). For u and d quarks and electron these time scales are (6.5,.78, 100) ms respectively, and correspond to fundamental biorhythms. Electron time scale corresponds to 10 Hz fundamental biorhythm defining also the fundamental frequency of speech organs,.78 ms to kHz cortical synchrony [J18]. and 160 Hz to cerebellar synchrony [J17]. Elementary particles therefore seem to be directly associated with neural activity, language, and presumably also hearing. One outcome was the modification of the earlier model of memetic code involving the notion of cognitive neutrino pair by replacing the sequence of cognitive neutrino pairs with that of quark sub-CDs within electron CD. Nerve pulses could induce the magnetization direction of quark coding for bit but there are also other possibilities. The detailed implications for the model of nerve pulse [K17] remain to be disentangled.

3. The understanding of the Negentropy Maximization Principle [K12] and the role of negentropic entanglement in living matter together with the vision about life as something in the intersection of real and p-adic worlds was a dramatic step forward. In particular, space-like and time-like negentropic entanglement become basic aspects of conscious intelligence and are expected to be especially important for understanding the difference between speech and music.

4. The most important implication concerning the model of sensory receptors however relate to the vacuum degeneracy of Kähler action. It has been clear from the beginning that the nearly vacuum extremals of Kähler action could play key role key role in living systems. The reason is their criticality making them ideal systems for sensory perception. These extremals carry classical em and Z^0 fields related to each other by a constant factor and this could explain the large parity breaking effects characterizing living matter. The assumption that cell membranes are nearly vacuum extremals and that nuclei can feed their Z^0 charges to this kind of space-time sheets (not true for atomic electrons) in living matter leads to a modification of the model for the cell membrane as Josephson junction [K17]. Also a model of photoreceptors explaining the frequencies of peak sensitivity as ionic Josephson frequencies and allowing the dual identifications Josephson radiation as bio-photons (energies) [I7] and EEG radiation (frequencies) emerge since the values of Planck constant can be very large.

The value of the Weinberg angle in this phase is fixed to $sin^2(\theta_W) = .0295$, whereas in standard phase the value is given by $sin^2(\theta_W) = .23$. The significance of this quantitative success for TGD and TGD inspired quantum biology cannot be over-estimated.

1.2 Some Implications Of The Model Of Cell Membrane As Sensory Receptor

The ensuing general model of how cell membrane acts as a sensory receptor has unexpected implications for the entire TGD inspired view about biology.

1. DNA as topological quantum computer model plus certain simplifying assumption leads to the conclusion that the spectrum of net quantum numbers of quark antiquark pair define the primary qualia assignable to a nucleotide-lipid pair connected by a magnetic flux tube. The most general prediction is that the net quantum numbers of two quark pairs characterize the qualia. In the latter case the qualia would be assigned to a pair of receptor cells.

2. Composite qualia result when one allows the nucleotide-lipid pairs of the membrane to be characterized by a distribution of quark-antiquark pairs. Cell membrane -or at least the axonal parts of neurons- would define a sensory representation in which is a pair of this kind defines a pixel characterized by primary qualia. Cells would be sensory homunculi and DNA defines a sensory hologram of body of or of part of it. Among other things this would give a precise content to the notion of grandma cell.

3. Josephson frequencies of biologically important ions are in one-one correspondence with the qualia and Josephson radiation could re-generate the qualia or map them to different qualia in a one-one and synesthetic way in the neurons of the sensory pathway. For large values of Planck constant Josephson frequencies are in EEG range so that a direct connection with EEG emerges and Josephson radiation indeed corresponds to both bio-photons and EEG. This would realize the notion of sensory pathway which originally seemed to me a highly non-realistic notion and led to the vision that sensory qualia can be realized only at the level of sensory organs in TGD framework.

4. At the level of brain motor action and sensory perception look like reversals of each other. In zero energy ontology motor action can be indeed seen as a time reversed sensory perception so that the model of sensory representations implies also a model for motor action. Magnetic body serves as a sensory canvas where cyclotron transitions induced by Josephson frequencies induce conscious sensory map entangling the points of the magnetic body with brain and body.

1.3 Model For Hearing

The model for hearing follows as a special case from the general model for sensory receptor and representations.

1. Concerning hearing, the basic questions relate to the precise identification of the hearing quale, to the representation of pitch of the sound at the magnetic body, and to the representation of various geometric data about sound. The electromagnetic charge of the quark pair (or equivalently electroweak isospin) looks like an excellent candidate in this respect so that charge increment would define one fundamental hearing quale.

   This quale need not correspond to pitch. The vision about hearing as a frequency quale suggests that cyclotron transition frequency corresponds to the pitch. Sound frequency would be coded to an increment of cyclotron frequency and pitch would be a quale assignable to the magnetic body rather than biological body. Hearing would be in a well-defined sense represent a higher level sensory modality not understandable without the notion of magnetic body. The strength of the magnetic field would code for cyclotron frequency and therefore for the pitch. One of the mysteries related to hearing is the ability to hear frequencies much higher than the maximum rate of nerve pulses which is below kHz. The coding by Josephson frequencies and representation of them as a quale of the magnetic body resolves this mystery.

2. Equilibrioception (perception of the position and orientation of head) is very closely related to hearing as far as sensory receptors are considered: the basic difference is that the motion of hair cells is periodic for the sound perception and constant shift for equilibrioception. In this case the most important sensory data is geometric and the challenge is to build a model for magnetic body and for how the sensory data is communicated to the magnetic body.

3. At the quantative level the first challenge is to understand the typical hearing ranges (humans, mice, bats, sea mammals) and here the time scales of CDs associated with quarks and leptons give intriguing hints. Also their cyclotron frequencies are involved and large values of Planck constant are unavoidable. Josephson frequencies are given by the effective membrane potential (Z^0 potential must be included) divided by Planck constant and it is possible to represent arbitrarily low frequencies in terms of membrane potential by allowing Planck constant to have high enough values.

4. The frequency 2 kHz scale represents the lower bound for the frequencies representable in terms of cyclotron frequencies assignable to the CD of d quark. The CD of u quark allows to reduce the lower cutoff to 320 Hz and the CD of electron reduces the lower scale to 20 Hz representing the lower bound for the range of audible frequencies. The coding by the rate of nerve pulses can also resolve this problem as long as the rate of pulses is so high that the pulses sequences is experienced as a sound with a well-define pitch (the lower bound is about 28 Hz and higher than 20 Hz). The ultimate representation of the pitch would be always at the magnetic body.

5. The extreme rapidity of signalling from hair cells to brain is one of the mysteries of hearing and here Josephson radiation (bio-photons) provides a direct neuronal window with practically instantaneous communication. Microtubules could be associated with the flux tubes along which Josephson radiation propagates and also microtubular conformational waves could be involved.

6. Hearing represent in many respects an exceptional quale: consider only music experience, language, internal speech, the understanding and production of speech, and right brain sings-left brain talks metaphor. This conforms with the assumption that magnetic body is involved in essential way with hearing. Zero energy ontology leads to a vision explaining basic aspects of music experience and the notion of memetic code plus possible realization of genetic code as temporal patterns could provide first principle understanding of language.

The appendix of the book gives a summary about basic concepts of TGD with illustrations. Pdf representation of same files serving as a kind of glossary can be found at `http://tgdtheory.fi/tgdglossary.pdf` [L1].

2 TGD Based Model For Qualia And Sensory Receptors

The identification of quantum number increments in quantum jump for a subsystem representing sub-self and the capacitor model of sensory receptor are already more than decade old ideas.

The concrete realization of this vision is based on several ideas that I have developed during last five years.

1. The vision about dark matter as a hierarchy of phases partially labeled by the value of Planck constant led to the model of DNA as topological quantum computer [K1]. In this model magnetic flux tubes connecting DNA nucleotides with the lipids of the cell membrane define strands of the braids defining topological quantum computations. The braid strand corresponds to so called wormhole flux tube and has quark and antiquark at its ends. u and d quarks and their antiquarks code for four DNA nucleotides in this model.

2. Zero energy ontology assigns to elementary particles so called causal diamonds (CDs). For u and d quarks and electron these time scales are (6.5, .78, 100) ms respectively, and correspond to fundamental biorhythms. Electron time scale corresponds to 10 Hz fundamental biorhythm defining also the fundamental frequency of speech organs, .78 ms to kHz cortical synchrony

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3. The understanding of the Negentropy Maximization Principle [K12] and the role of negentropic entanglement in living matter together with the vision about life as something in the intersection of real and p-adic worlds was a dramatic step forward. In particular, space-like and time-like negentropic entanglement (see **Fig.** `http://tgdtheory.fi/appfigures/cat.jpg` or **Fig. ??** in the appendix of this book) become basic aspects of conscious intelligence and are expected to be especially important for understanding the difference between speech and music.

4. One of the basic challenge has been to construct a quantitative model for cell membrane.

   (a) The first model was based on the assumption that long range weak forces however play a key role [K3]. They are made possible by the exotic ground state represented as almost vacuum extremal of Kähler action for which classical em and Z^0 fields are proportional to each other whereas for the standard ground state classical Z^0 fields are very weak. Neutrinos are present but it seems that they do not define cognitive or Boolean representations in the time scales characterizing neural activity. Electrons and quarks for which the time scales of causal diamonds correspond to fundamental biorhythms - one of the key observations during last years- take this role. The essential element is that the energies of the Josephson photons are in visible range. This would explain bio-photons and even why the frequencies assignable to visual receptors. The problem is that Weinberg angle must be assumed to be much smaller in the near vacuum extremal phase than in standard model.

   (b) Second model is based on Gerald Pollack's findings about fourth phase of water and exclusion zones [I4]. These zones inspire a model for pre-biotic cells. The outcome is a modification of the simplest model of Josephson junction. Besides resting potential also the difference between cyclotron energies between the two sides of the membrane plays a key role. This model allows to understand what happens in metabolism in terms of a quantum model replacing the thermodynamical model for cell membrane with its quantal "square root" inspired by Zero Energy Ontology. The model allows also to understand bio-photons as decay products of dark photons.

   (c) The success of the latter model does not of course mean that the weak forces could not be important in cell membrane scale and the realistic model could be a hybrid of these two models. The inclusion of Z^0 contribution to the effective magnetic field could also to the fact that the endogenous magnetic field deduced from Blackman's experiments is $B_{end} = 2B_E/5$ rather than B_E (Earth's magnetic field).

2.1 A General Model Of Qualia And Sensory Receptor

The identification of sensory qualia in terms of quantum number increments and geometric qualia representing geometric and kinematic information in terms of moduli of CD, the assignment of sensory qualia with the membrane of sensory receptor, and capacitor model of qualia are basic ideas behind the model. The communication of sensory data to magnetic body using Josephson photons is also a key aspect of the model.

2.1.1 A general model of qualia

It is good to start by summarizing the general vision about sensory qualia and geometric qualia in TGD Universe.

1. The basic assumption is that sensory qualia correspond to increments of various quantum numbers in quantum jump. Standard model quantum numbers- color quantum numbers, electromagnetic charge and weak isospin, and spin are the most obvious candidates. Also cyclotron transitions changing the integer characterizing cyclotron state could corresponds to some kind of quale- perhaps "a feeling of existence". This could make sense for the qualia of the magnetic body.

2. Geometric qualia could correspond to the increments of zero modes characterizing the induced CP_2 Käjhler form of the partonic 2-surface and of the moduli characterizing the causal diamonds serving as geometric correlates of selves. This moduli space involves the position of CD and the relative position of tips as well as position in CP_2 and relative position of two CP_2 points assigned to the future and past boundaries of CD. There are good motivations for proposing that the relative positions are quantized. This gives as a special case the quantization of the scale of CD in powers of two. Position and orientation sense could would represent this kind of qualia. Also kinematical qualia like sensation of acceleration could correspond to geometric qualia in generalized 4-D sense. For instance, the sensation about motion could be coded by Lorentz boots of sub-CD representing mental image about the object.

3. One can in principle distinguish between qualia assignable to the biological body (sensory receptors in particular) and magnetic body. The basic question is whether sensory qualia can be assigned only with the sensory receptors or with sensory pathways or with both. Geometric qualia might be assignable to the magnetic body and could provide third person perspective as a geometric and kinematical map of the body and its state of motion represented using the moduli space assignable to causal diamonds (CD). This map could be provided also by the body in which case the magnetic body would only share various mental images. The simplest starting assumption consistent with neuro-science is that sensory qualia are assigned with the cell membrane of sensory receptor and perhaps also with the neurons receiving data from it carried by Josephson radiation coding for the qualia and possibly partially regenerating them if the receiving neuron has same value of membrane potential as the sensory receptor when active. Note that during nerve pulse also this values of membrane potential is achieved for some time.

2.1.2 Could some sensory qualia correspond to the sensory qualia of the magnetic body?

Concerning the understanding of a detailed model for how sensory qualia are generated, the basic guideline comes from the notion of magnetic body and the idea that sensory data are communicated to the magnetic body as Josephson radiation associated with the cell membrane. This leaves two options: either the primary a sensory qualia are generated at the level of sensory receptor and the resulting mental images negentropically entangle with the "feeling of existence" type mental images at the magnetic body or they can be also generated at the level of the magnetic body by Josephson radiation -possibly as cyclotron transitions. The following arguments are to-be-or-not-to-be questions about whether the primary qualia must reside at the level of sensory receptors.

1. Cyclotron transitions for various cyclotron condensates of bosonic ions or Cooper pairs of fermionic ions or elementary particles are assigned with the motor actions of the magnetic body and Josephson frequencies with the communication of the sensory data. Therefore it would not be natural to assign qualia with cyclotron transitions. One the other hand, in zero energy ontology motor action can be regarded formally as a time reversed sensory perception, which suggests that cyclotron transitions correlated with the "feeling of existence" at magnetic body entangled with the sensory mental images. They could also code for the pitch of sound as will be found but this quale is strictly speaking also a geometric quale in the 4-D framework.

2. If Josephson radiation induces cyclotron transitions, the energy of Josephson radiation must correspond to that of cyclotron transition. This means very strong additional constraint not easy to satisfy except during nerve pulse when frequencies varying from about 10^{14} Hz down

to kHz range are emitted the system remains Josephson contact. Cyclotron frequencies are also rather low in general, which requires that the value of $\hbar$ must be large in order to have cyclotron energy above the thermal threshold. This would however conform with the very beautiful dual interpretation of Josephson photons in terms of bio-photons and EEG. One expects that only high level qualia can correspond to a very large values of $\hbar$ needed.

For the sake of completeness it should be noticed that one might do without large values of $\hbar$ if the carrier wave with frequency defined by the metabolic energy quantum assignable to the kicking and that the small modulation frequency corresponds to the cyclotron frequency. This would require that Josephson frequency corresponds to the frequency defined by the metabolic quantum. This is not consistent with the fact that very primitive organisms possess sensory systems.

3. If all primary qualia are assigned to the magnetic body, Josephson radiation must include also gluons and light counterparts of weak bosons are involved besides photons. This is quite a strong additional assumption and it will be found that the identification of sensory qualia in terms of quantum numbers of quark pair restricts them to the cell membrane. The coding of qualia by Josephson frequencies is however possible and makes it possible to regenerate them in nervous system. The successful model explaining the peak frequencies of photoreceptors in terms of ionic cyclotron frequencies supports this view and provides a realization for an old idea about spectroscopy of consciousness which I had already been ready to give up.

2.1.3 Capacitor model of sensory qualia

In capacitor model of sensory receptor the increments of quantum numbers are amplified as particles with given quantum numbers flow between the plates of capacitor like system and the second plate defines the sub-self responsible for the mental image. The generation of complementary qualia assignable to the two plates and bringing in mind complementary colors is predicted. The capacitor is at the verge of di-electric breakdown. The interior and exterior of the receptor cell are the most plausible candidates for the capacitor plates with lipid layers defining the analog of di-electric able to changes its properties. Josephson currents generating Josephson radiation could communicate the sensory percept to the magnetic body but would not generate genuine sensory qualia there (the pitch of sound would be interpreted as a geometric quale). The coding is possible if the basic qualia correspond in one-one manner to ionic Josephson currents. There are sensory receptors which themselves do not fire (this is the case for hair cells for hearing and tactile receptor cells) and in this case the neuron next to the receptor in the sensory pathway would take the role of the quantum critical system.

The notion of sensory capacitor can be generalized. In zero energy ontology the plates could be effectively replaced with positive and negative energy parts of zero energy state or with cyclotron Bose-Einstein condensates corresponding to two different energies. Plates could also correspond to a pair of space-time sheets labeled by different p-adic primes and the generation of quale would correspond in this case to a flow of particles between the space-time sheets or magnetic flux tubes connected by contacts defining Josephson junctions.

The TGD inspired model for photoreceptors [K17] relies crucially on the assumption that sensory neurons at least and probably all cell membranes correspond to nearly vacuum extremals with the value of Weinberg angle equal to $sin^2(\theta_W) = .0295$ and weak bosons having Compton length of order cell size and ordinary value of Planck constant. This also explains the large parity breaking effects in living matter. The almost vacuum extremal property conforms with the vision about cell membrane as a quantum critical system ideal for acting as a sensory receptor.

2.2 Detailed Model For The Qualia

The proposed vision about qualia requires a lot of new physics provided by TGD. What leads to a highly unique proposal is the intriguing coincidence of fundamental elementary particle time scales with basic time scales of biology and neuro science and the model of DNA as topological quantum computer [K1].

1. Zero energy ontology brings in the size scale of CD assignable to the field body of the elementary particle. Zero energy states with negentropic time-like entanglement between

positive and negative energy parts of the state might provide a key piece of the puzzle. The negentropic entanglement (see **Fig.** `http://tgdtheory.fi/appfigures/cat.jpg` or **Fig. ??** in the appendix of this book) beween positive energy parts of the states associated with the sub-CD assignable to the cell membrane and sub-CD at the magnetic body is expected to be an important factor.

2. For the standard value of $\hbar$ the basic prediction would be 1 ms second time scale of d quark, 6.5 ms time scale of u quark, and.1 second time scale of electron as basic characterizes of sensory experience if one accept the most recent estimates $m(u) = 2$ MeV and $m(d) = 5$ MeV for the quark masses [C1]. These time scales correspond to 10 Hz, 160 Hz, and 1280 Hz frequencies, which all characterize neural activity (for the identification of 160 Hz frequency as cerebellar resonance frequency see [J17]). Hence quarks could be the most interesting particles as far as qualia are considered and the first working hypothesis would be that the fundamental quantum number increments correspond to those for quark-anti-quark pair. The identification in terms of quantum numbers of single quark is inconsistent with the model of color qualia.

3. The model of DNA as topological quantum computer led to the proposal that DNA nucleotides are connected to the lipids of the cell membrane by magnetic flux tubes having quark and antiquark at its ends such that the u and d quarks and their antiquarks code for the four nucleotides. The outer lipid layer was also assumed to be connected by flux tubes to the nucleotide in some other cell or in cell itself.

4. The model for DNA as topological quantum computer did not completely specify whether the flux tubes are ordinary flux tubes or wormhole flux tubes with possibly opposite signs of energy assigned with the members of the flux tube pair. Although it is not necessary, one could assume that the quantum numbers of the two parallel flux tubes cancel each other so that wormhole flux tube would be characterized by quantum numbers of quark pairs at its ends. It is not even necessary to assume that the net quantum numbers of the flux tubes vanish. Color confinement however suggests that the color quantum at the opposite ends of the flux tube are of opposite sign.

   (a) The absence of a flux tube between lipid layers was interpreted as an isolation from external world during the topological quantum computation. The emergence of the flux tube connection means halting of topological quantum computation. The flux tube connection with the external world corresponds to sensory perception at the level of DNA nucleotide in consistency with the idea that DNA plays the role of the brain of cell [K19]. The total color quantum numbers at the ends of the flux tubes were assumed to sum up to zero. This means that the fusion of the flux tubes ending to the interior and exterior cell membrane to single one creates a flux tube state not localized inside cell and that the interior of cell carries net quantum numbers. The attractive interpretation is that this process represents the generation of quale of single nucleotide.

   (b) The formation of the flux tube connection between lipid layers would involve the transformation of both quark-antiquark pairs to an intermediate state. There would be no kinematic constraints on the process nor to the mass scales of quarks. A possible mechanism for the separation of the two quark-antiquark pairs associated with the lipids from the system is double reconnection of flux tubes which leads to a situation in which the quark-antiquark pairs associated with the lipid layers are connected by short flux loops and separated to a disjoint state and there is a long wormhole flux tube connecting the nucleotides possibly belonging to different cells.

   (c) The state of two quark pairs need not have vanishing quantum numbers and one possibility is that the quantum numbers of this state code for qualia. If the total numbers of flux tubes are vanishing also the net quantum numbers of the resulting long flux tube connecting two different cells provide equivalent coding. A stronger condition is that this state has vanishing net quantum numbers and in this case the ends of the long flux tube would carry opposite quantum numbers. The end of flux tube at DNA nucleotide would characterize the quale.

5. Two identification of primary qualia are therefore possible.

   (a) If the flux tubes have vanishing net quantum numbers, the primary sensory quale can be assigned to single receptor cell and the flow of the quantum numbers corresponds to the extension of the system with vanishing net quantum numbers in two-cell system.

   (b) If the net quantum numbers of the flux tube need not vanish, the resulting two cell system carries non-vanishing quantum numbers as the pair of quark-antiquark pairs removes net quantum numbers out of the system.

6. If the net quantum numbers for the flux tubes vanish always, the specialization of the sensory receptor membrane to produce a specific quale would correspond to an assignment of specific quantum numbers at the DNA ends of the wormhole flux tubes attached to the lipid layers of the cell membrane. The simplest possibility that one can imagine is that the outer lipid layer is connected to the conjugate DNA nucleotide inside same cell nucleus. This option would however assign vanishing net quantum number increments to the cell as whole and is therefore unacceptable.

7. The formation of a temporary flux tube connection with another cell is necessary during the generation of quale and the question is what kind of cell is in question. The connection of the receptor to cells along the sensory pathway are expected to be present along the entire sensory pathway from DNA nucleotide to a nucleotide in the conjugate strand of second neuron to DNA nucleotide of the third neutron.... If Josephson photons are able to regenerate the quale in second neuron this would make it possible to replicate the quale along entire sensory pathway. The problem is that Josephson radiation has polarization orthogonal to axons and must propagate along the axon whereas the flux tube connection must be orthogonal to axon. Hence the temporary flux tube connection is most naturally between receptor cells and would mean horizontal integration of receptor cells to a larger structure. A holistic process in directions parallel and orthogonal to the sensory pathway would be in question. Of course, the flux tube could be also curved and connect the receptor to the next neuron along the sensory pathway.

8. The specialization of the neuron to sensory receptor would require in the framework of positive energy ontology that -as far as qualia assignable to the electro-weak quantum numbers are considered - all DNA nucleotides are identical by the corresponds of nucleotides with quarks and antiquarks. This cannot be the case. In zero energy ontology and for wormhole flux tubes it is however enough to assume that the net electroweak quantum numbers for the quark antiquark pairs assignable to the DNA wormhole contact are same for all nucleotides. This condition is easy to satisfy. It must be however emphasized that there is no reason to require that all nucleotides involved generate same quale and at the level of neurons sensory maps assigning different qualia to different nucleotides and lipids allowing DNA to sensorily perceive the external world are possible.

The model should be consistent with the assignment of the fundamental bio-rhythms with the CDs of electron and quarks.

1. Quark color should be free in long enough scales and cellular length scales are required at least. The QCD in question should therefore have long enough confinement length scales. The first possibility is provided by almost vacuum extremals with a long confinement scale also at the flux tubes. Large $\hbar$ for the cell membrane space-time sheet seems to be unavoidable and suggests that color is free in much longer length scale than cell length scale.

2. Since the length of the flux tubes connecting DNA and cell membrane is roughly 1 micrometer and by a factor of order 10^7 longer than the d quark Compton length, it seems that the value of Planck constant must be of this order for the flux tubes. This however scales up the time scale of d quark CD by a factor of 10^{14} to about 10^4 years! The millisecond and 160 ms time scales are much more attractive. This forces to ask what happens to the quark-anti-quark pairs at the ends of the tubes.

3. The only possibility seems to be that the reconnection process involves a phase transition in which the closed flux tube structure containing the two quark pairs assignable to the wormhole contacts at lipid layers is formed and leaks to the page of the Big Book with pages partially labeled by the values of Planck constant. This page would correspond to the standard value of Planck constant so that the corresponding d quark CDs would have a duration of millisecond. The reconnection leading to the ordinary situation would take place after millisecond time scale. The standard physics interpretation would be as a quantum fluctuation having this duration. This sequence of quark sub-CDs could define what might be called memetic codon representation of the nerve pulse sequence.

4. One can also consider the possibility is that near vacuum extremals give rise to a copy of hadron physics for which the quarks associated with the flux tubes are light. The Gaussian Mersennes corresponding to $k = 151, 157, 163, 167$ define excellent p-adic time scales for quarks and light variants of weak gauge bosons. Quark mass 5 MeV would with $k = 120$ would be replaced with $k = 163$ (167) one would have mass 1.77 eV (.44 eV). Small scaling of both masses gives 2 eV and.5 eV which correspond to basic metabolic quanta in TGD framework. For quark mass of 2 MeV with $k = 123$ $k = 163$ (167) one would give masses.8 eV (.05 eV). The latter scale correspond to Josephson energy assignable with the membrane potential in the ordinary phase.

   In this case a phase transition transforming almost vacuum extremal to ordinary one takes place. What this would mean that the vacuum extremal property would hold true below much shorter p-adic length scale. In zero energy ontology the scaling up of quark masses is in principle possible. This option looks however too artificial.

2.3 Overall View About Qualia

This picture leads to the following overall view about qualia. There are two options depending on whether single quark-antiquark pair or two of them labels the qualia. In the following only the simpler option with single quark-antiquark pair is discussed.

1. All possible pairings of spin and electroweak isospin (or em charge) define 16 basic combinations if one assumes color singletness. If arbitrary color is allowed, there is a nine-fold increase of quantum numbers decomposable to color singlet and octet qualia and further into 3×15 qualia with vanishing increments of color quantum numbers and 6×16 qualia with non-vanishing increments of color quantum numbers. The qualia with vanishing increments for electroweak quantum numbers could correspond to visual colors. If electroweak quantum numbers of the quark-anti-quark pair vanish, one has 3×7 *resp.* 6×8 combinations of colorless *resp.* colored qualia.

2. There is a huge number of various combinations of these fundamental qualia if one assumes that each nucleotide defines its own quale and fundamental qualia would be analogous to constant functions and more general qualia to general functions having values in the space with $9 \times 16 - 1$ points. Only a very small fraction of all possible qualia could be realized in living matter unless the neurons in brain provide representations of body parts or of external world in terms of qualia assignable to lipid-nucleotide pairs. The passive DNA strand would be ideal in this respect.

3. The basic classification of qualia is as color qualia, electro-weak quale, and spin quale and products of these qualia. Also combinations of color qualiaandelectroweak and spin quale are possible and could define exotic sensory qualia perhaps not yet realized in the evolution. Synesthesia is usually explained in terms of sensory leakage between sensory pathways and this explanation makes sense also in TGD framework if there exists a feedback from the brain to the sensory organ. Synesthesia cannot however correspond to the product qualia: for "quantum synesthesia" cross association works in both directions and this distinguishes it from the ordinary synesthesia.

4. The idea about brain and genome as holograms encourages to ask whether neurons or equivalently DNA could correspond to sensory maps with individual lipids representing qualia

combinations assignable to the points of the perceptive field. In this framework quantum synesthesia would correspond to the binding of qualia of single nucleotide (or lipid) of neuron cell membrane as a sensory representation of the external world. DNA is indeed a holographic representation of the body (gene expression of course restricts the representation to a part of organism). Perhaps it is this kind of representation also at the level of sensory experience so that all neurons could be little sensory copies of body parts as holographic quantum homunculi. In particular, in the associative areas of the cortex neurons would be quantum synesthetes experiencing the world in terms of composite qualia.

5. The number of flux tube connections generated by sensory input would code for the intensity of the quale. Josephson radiation would do the same at the level of communications to the magnetic body. Also the temporal pattern of the sequence of quale mental images matters. In the case of hearing this would code for the rhythmic aspects and pitch of the sound.

2.4 About Detailed Identification Of The Qualia

One can make also guesses about detailed correspondence between qualia and quantum number increments.

1. Visual colors would correspond to the increments of only color quantum numbers. Each biologically important ion would correspond to its own color increment in one-one correspondence with the three pairs of color-charged gluons and these would correspond to blue-yellow, red-green, and black white [K17]. Black-white vision would mean a restriction to the $SU(2)$ subgroup of color group. The model for the cell membrane as a nearly vacuum extremal assigns the peak frequencies corresponding to fundamental colors with biologically important ions. Josephson radiation could induce artificially the same color qualia in other neurons and this might provide an manner to communicate the qualia to the brain where they could be re-experienced at neuronal level. Some organisms are able to perceive also the polarization of light. This requires receptors sensitive to polarization. The spin of quark pair would naturally code for polarization quale.

2. Also tastes and odours define qualia with "colors". Certainly the increments of electroweak numbers are involved but since these qualia do not have any directional flavor, spin is probably not involved. This would give c 3×4 basic combinations are possible and can certainly explain the 5 or 6 basic tastes (counted as the number of different receptors). Whether there is a finite number of odours or not has been a subject of a continual debate and it might be that odours already correspond to a distribution of primary qualia for the receptor cell. That odours are coded by nerve pulse patterns for a group of neurons [J24] would conform with this picture.

3. Hearing seems to represent a rather colorless quale so that electroweak isospin suggests again itself. If we had a need to hear transversely polarized sound also spin would be involved. Cilia are involved also with hair cells acting as sensory receptors in the auditory system and vestibular system. In the case of hearing the receptor itself does not fire but induces a firing of the higher level neuron. The temporal pattern of qualia mental images could define the pitch of the sound whereas the intensity would correspond to the number of flux tube connections generated.

   The modulation of Josephson frequencies -rather than Josephson frequencies as such- would code for the pitch and the total intensity of the Josephson radiation for the intensity of the sound and in fact any quale. Pitch represents non-local information and the qualia sub-selves should be negentropically entangled in time direction. If not, the experience corresponds to a sequence of sound pulses with no well-defined pitch and responsible for the rhythmic aspects of music. Right brain sings-left brain talks metaphor would suggests that right and left brain have different kind of specializations already at the level of sensory receptors.

4. Somato-sensory system gives rise to tactile qualia like pain, touch, temperature, proprioception (body position). There are several kinds of receptors: nocireceptors, mechanoreceptors, thermoreceptors, etc... Many of these qualia have also emotional coloring and it might be that

the character of entanglement involved (negentropic/entropic defines the emotional color of the quale. If this is the case, one might consider a pure quale of touch as something analogous to hearing quale. One can argue that directionality is basic aspect of some of these qualia -say sense of touch- so that spin could be involved besides electroweak quantum numbers. The distribution of these qualia for the receptor neuron might distinguish between different tactile qualia.

2.5 Recent TGD based view about qualia

The TGD inspired theory of qualia [K9] has evolved gradually and the recent view differs from the above described picture in some aspects.

1. The original vision was that qualiaandother aspects of consciousness experience are determined by the change of quantum state in the reduction: the increments of quantum numbers would determine qualia. I had not yet realized that repeated state function reduction (Zeno effect) realized in ZEO is central for consciousness. The objection was that qualia change randomly from reduction to reduction.

2. Later I ended up with the vision that the rates for the changes of quantum numbers would determine qualia: this idea was realized in terms of sensory capacitor model in which qualia would correspond to kind of generalized di-electric breakdown feeding to subsystem responsible for quale quantum numbers characterizing the quale. The Occamistic objection is that the model brings in an additional element not present in quantum measurement theory.

3. The view that emerged while writing the critics of IIT of Tononi is that qualia correspond to the quantum numbers measured in the state function reduction. That in ZEO the qualia remain the same for the entire sequence of repeated state function reductions is not a problem since qualia are associated with sub-self (sub-CD), which can have lifetime of say about .1 seconds! Only the generalization of standard quantum measurement theory is needed to reduce the qualia to fundamental physics. This for instance supports the conjecture that visual colors correspond to QCD color quantum numbers. This makes sense in TGD framework predicting a scaled variants of QCD type physics even in cellular length scales.

   This view implies that the model of sensory receptor based on the generalization of di-electric breakdown [K12] is wrong as such since the rate for the transfer of the quantum numbers would not define the quale. A possible modification of the model simple: the analog of di-electric breakdown generates Bose-Einstein condensate and the quantum numbers for the BE condensate give rise to qualia assignable to sub-self.

3 The Roles Of Josephson Radiation, Cyclotron Radiation, And Of Magnetic Body

Before representing any detailed model for hearing, it is good to summarize the vision about the roles of Josephson radiation, cyclotron radiation, and of magnetic body on basis of the proposed general view about qualia and sensory receptors. The representation below is somewhat out of date and the updated and considerably more detailed view can be found in [K2].

3.1 The Role Of Josephson Currents

The general vision is that Josephson currents of various ions generate Josephson photons having dual interpretations as bio-photons and EEG photons. Josephson photons can in principle regenerate the quale in the neurons of the sensory pathway. In the case of motor pathways the function would be different and the transfer of metabolic energy by quantum credit card mechanism using phase conjugate photons is suggested by the observation that basic metabolic quanta 2 eV *resp.* 4 eV are associated with smooth muscle cells *resp.* skeletal muscle cells.

As already found in the previous section, the energies of Josephson photons associated with the biologically important ions are in general in visible or UV range except when resting potential has the value of -40 mV which it has for photoreceptors. In this case also IR photons are present.

fermion	$f_c(e)/MHz$	$f_c(u)/MHz$	$f_c(d)/MHz$
standard	.564	.094	.019
nearly vacuum extremal	8.996	2.275	.947

Table 1: Cyclotron frequencies of quarks and electron in magnetic field $B_{end} = .2$ Gauss for standard vacuum with very small Z^0 field and nearly vacuum extremal.

Also the turning point value of membrane potential is +40 mV so that one expects the emission of IR photons.

Josephson photons could be used to communicate the qualia to the magnetic body.

1. If Josephson currents are present during the entire action potential, the entire range of Josephson photons down to frequencies of order 2 kHz range is emitted for the standard value of $\hbar$. The reason is that lower frequencies corresponds to cycles longer than the duration of the action potential. The continuum of Josephson frequencies during nerve pulse makes it possible to induce cyclotron transitions at the magnetic body of neuron or large structure. This would make possible to communicate information about spatial and temporal behavior of the nerve pulse pattern to the magnetic body and build by quantum entanglement a sensory map.

2. The frequencies below 2 kHz could be communicated as nerve pulse patterns. When the pulse rate is above $f = 28.57$ Hz the sequence of pulses is experienced as a continuous sound with pitch f. f defines the minimum frequency for which nerve pulses could represent the pitch and there remains a 9 Hz long range to be covered by some other communication method.

3. The cyclotron frequencies of quarks and possibly also of electron would make possible a selective reception of the frequencies emitted during nerve pulse. Same applies also to the Josephson frequencies of hair cell (, which does not fire). If the value of Planck constant is large this makes possible to communicate the entire range of audible frequencies to the magnetic body. Frequency would be coded by the magnetic field strength of the flux tube. Two options are available corresponding to the standard ground state for which Z^0 field is very weak and to almost vacuum extremals. For the first option one as ordinary cyclotron frequencies. The cyclotron frequency scales for them differ by a factor

$$r(q) = \frac{Q_{eff}(q)}{Q_{em}(q)} = \frac{\epsilon(q)}{2pQ_{em}(q)} + 1 \; per, \;\; \epsilon(u) = -1 \;\; , \epsilon(d) = 1$$

from the standard one. For $p = .0295$ one obtains $(r(u), r(d), r(e) = (24.42, 49.85, 15.95)$. The cyclotron frequencies for quarks and electron with masses m(u)=2 MeV, m(d)=5 MeV, and m(e)=.5 MeV are given by **Table 1** for the two options. If one assumes that B_{end} defines the upper bound for field strength then he standard option would require both d quark and electron. Gor $d$quark with kHz CD the upper bound for cyclotron frequencies would be 20 kHz which corresponds to the upper limit of audible frequencies.

4. Besides cyclotron frequencies also the harmonics of the fundamental frequencies assignable to quark and electron CDs could be used and in case of musical sounds this looks a highly attractive option. In this case it is now however possible to select single harmonics as in the case of cyclotron transitions so that only the rate of nerve pulses can communicate single frequency. Lorentz transform sub-CD scales up the frequency scale from the secondary p-adic time scale coming as octave of 10 Hz frequency. Also the scaling of $\hbar$ scales this frequency scale.

3.2 What Is The Role Of The Magnetic Body?

The basic vision is that magnetic body receives sensory data from the biological body- basically from cell membranes and possibly via genome - and controls biological body via genome. This

leaves a huge amount of details open and the almost impossible challenge of theoretician is to guess the correct realization practically without any experimental input. The following considerations try to clarify what is involved.

3.2.1 Is magnetic body really needed?

Libet's findings and the model of memory based on time mirror hypothesis suggests that magnetic body is indeed needed. What is the real function of magnetic body? Is it just a sensory canvas? The previous considerations suggest that it is also the seat of geometric qualia, in particular the pitch of sound should be coded by it. It would be relatively easy to understand magnetic body as a relatively passive sensory perceiver defining sensory map. If one assumes that motor action is like time reversed sensory perception then sensory and motor pathways would be just sensory pathways proceeding in opposite time directions from receptors to the various layers of the magnetic body. Brain would perform the information processing.

Certainly there must exist a region in which the motor and sensory parts of the magnetic body interact. What comes in mind is that these space-time sheets (or actually pairs of space-time sheets) are parallel and generate wormhole contacts between them. This interaction would be assignable to the region of the magnetic body could receive positive energy signals from associative sensory areas and send negative energy signals to motor motor neurons at the ends of motor pathways wherefrom they would propagate to premotor cortex, supplementary motor cortex and to frontal lobes where the abstract plans about motor actions are generated.

3.2.2 Is motor action time reversal of sensory perception in zero energy ontology?

One could argue that the free will aspect of motor actions does not conform with the interpretation as sensory perception in reversed direction of time. On the other hand, also percepts are selected -say in binocular rivalry [J18]. Only single alternative percept need to be realized in a given branch of the multiverse. This makes possible metabolic economy: for instance, the synchronous firing at kHz frequency serving as a correlate for the conscious percept requires a lot of energy since dark photons at kHz frequency have energies above thermal threshold. Similar selection of percepts could occur also at the level of sensory receptors but quantum statistical determinism would guarantee reliable perception. The passivity of sensory perception and activity of motor activity would reflect the breaking of the arrow of time if this interpretation is correct.

3.2.3 What magnetic body looks like?

What magnetic body looks like has been a question that I have intentionally avoided as a question making sense only when more general questions have been answered. This question seems however unavoidable now. Some of the related questions are following. The magnetic flux lines along various parts of magnetic body must close: how does this happen? Magnetic body must have parts of size at least that defined by EEG wavelengths: how do these parts form closed structures? How the magnetic bodies assignable to biomolecules relate to the Earth sized parts of the magnetic body? How the personal magnetic body relates to the magnetic body of Earth?

1. The vision about genome as the brain of cell would suggest that active and passive DNA strands are analogous to motor and sensor areas of brain. This would suggests that sensory data should be communicated from the cell membrane along the passive DNA strand. The simplest hypotesis is that there is a pair of flux sheet going through the DNA strands. The flux sheet through the passive strand would be specialized to communicate sensory information to the magnetic body and the flux sheet through the active strand would generate motor action as DNA expression with transcription of RNA defining only one particular aspect of gene expression. Topological quantum computation assignable to introns and also electromagnetic gene expression would be possible.

2. The model for sensory receptor in terms of Josephson radiation suggests however that flux tubes assignable to axonal membranes carry Josephson radiation. Maybe the flux tube structures assigned to DNA define the magnetic analog of motor areas and flux tubes assigned with the axons that of sensory areas.

3. A complex structure of flux tubes and sheets is suggestive at the cellular level. The flux tubes assignable to the axons would be parallel to the sensory and motor pathways. Also microtubules would be accompanied by magnetic flux tubes. DNA as topological quantum computer model assumes and the proposed model of sensory perception and cell membrane level suggests transversal flux tubes between lipids and nucleotides. The general vision about DNA as brain of cell suggest flux sheets through DNA strands.

   During sensory perception of cell and nerve pulse the wormhole flux tube connecting the passive DNA strand of the first cell to the inner lipid layer would recombine with the flux tube connecting outer lipid layer to some other cell to form single flux tube connecting two cells. In the case of sensory organs these other cells would be naturally other sensory receptors. This would give rise to a dynamical network of flux tubes and sheets and axonal sequences of genomes would be like lines of text at the page of book. This structure could have a fractal generalization and would give rise to an integration of genome to super-genome at the level of organelles, organs and organism and even hypergenome at the level of population. This would make possible a coherent gene expression.

4. This vision gives some idea about magnetic body in the scale of cell but does not say much about it in longer scales. The CDs of electrons and quarks could provide insights about the size scale for the most relevant parts of the magnetic body. Certainly the flux tubes should close even when they have the length scale defined by the size of Earth.

Additional ideas about the structure follow follow if one assumes that magnetic body acts a sensory canvas and that motor action can be regarded as time reversed sensory perception.

1. If the external world is represented at part of the magnetic body which is stationary, the rotation of head or body would not affect the sensory representation. This part of the magnetic body would be obviously analogous to the outer magnetosphere, which does not rotate with Earth.

2. The part of the magnetic body at which the sensory data about body (posture, head orientations and position, positions of body parts) is represented, should be fixed to body and change its orientation with it so that bodily motions would be represented as motions of the magnetic , which would be therefore analogous to the inner magnetosphere of rotating Earth.

3. The outer part of the personal magnetic body is fixed to the inner magnetosphere, which defines the reference frame. The outer part might be even identifiable as the inner magnetosphere receiving sensory input from the biosphere. This magnetic super-organism would have various life forms as its sensory receptors and muscle neurons. This would give quantitative ideas about cyclotron frequencies involved. The wavelengths assignable to the frequencies above 10 Hz would correspond to the size scale of the inner magnetosphere and those below to the outer magnetosphere. During sleep only the EEG communications with outer magnetic body would remain intact.

4. Flux quantization for large value of $\hbar$ poses an additional constraint on the model.

   (a) If Josephson photons are transformed to a bunch of ordinary small $\hbar$ photons magnetic flux tubes can correspond to the ordinary value of Planck constant. If one assumes the quantization of the magnetic flux in the form

   $$\int BdA = n\hbar$$

   used in super-conductivity, the radius of the flux tube must increase as $\sqrt{\hbar}$ and if the Josephson frequency is reduced to the sound frequency, the value of $\hbar$ codes for the sound frequency. This leads to problems since the transversal thickness of flux tubes becomes too large. This does not however mean that the condition might not make sense: for instance, in the case of flux sheets going through DNA strands the condition might apply.

(b) The quantization of magnetic flux could be replaced by a more general condition

$$\oint (p - ZeA)dl = n\hbar \ , \tag{3.1}$$

where p represents momentum of particle of super-conducting phase at the boundary of flux tube. In this case also $n = 0$ is possible and poses no conditions on the thickness of the flux tube as a function of $\hbar$. This option looks reasonable since the charged particles at the boundary of flux tube would act as sources of the magnetic field.

(c) Together with the Maxwell's equation giving $B = ZeNv$ in the case that there is only one kind of charge carrier this gives the expression

$$N = \frac{2m}{RZ^2e^2} \tag{3.2}$$

for the surface density N of charge carrier with charge Z. R denotes the radius of the flux tube. If several charge carriers are present one has $B = \sum_k N_k Z_k e v_k$, and the condition generalizes to

$$N_i = \frac{2m_i v_i}{RZ_i \sum_k Z_k v_k e^2} \ . \tag{3.3}$$

It seems that this condition is the most realistic one for the large $\hbar$ flux sheets at which Josephson radiation induces cyclotron transitions.

3.2.4 What are the roles of Josephson and cyclotron photons?

The dual interpretation of Josephson radiation in terms of bio-photons and EEG photons seems to be very natural and also the role of Josephson radiation seems now relatively clear. The role of cyclotron radiation and its interaction with Josephson radiation are not so well understood.

1. At least cell membrane defines a Josephson junction (actually a collection of them idealizable as single junctions). DNA double strand could define a series of Josephson junctions possibly assignable with hydrogen bonds. This however requires that the strands carry some non-standard charge densities and currents- I do not know whether this possibility is excluded experimentally. Quarks and antiquarks assignable to the nucleotide and its conjugate have opposite charges at the two sheets of the wormhole flux tube connective nucleotide to a lipid. Hence one could consider the possibility that a connection generated between them by reconnection mechanism could create Josephson junction.

2. The model for the photoreceptors leads to the identification of bio-photons as Josephson radiation and suggests that Josephson radiation propagates along flux tubes assignable to the cell membranes along sensory pathways up to sensory cortex and from there to motor cortex and back to the muscles and regenerates induced neuronal sensory experiences.

3. Josephson radiation could be used quite generally to communicate sensory data to/along the magnetic body: this would occur in the case of cell membrane magnetic body at least. The different resting voltages for various kinds of cells would select specific Josephson frequencies as communication channels.

4. If motor action indeed involves negative energy signals backwards in geometric time as Libet's findings suggest, then motor action would be very much like sensory perception in time reversed direction. The membrane resting potentials are different for various types of neurons and cells so that one could speak about pathways characterized by Josephson frequencies determined by the membrane potential. Each ion would have its own Josephson frequency characterizing the sensory or motor pathway.

The basic questions concern the function of cyclotron radiation and whether Josephson radiation induces resonantly cyclotron radiation or vice versa.

1. Cyclotron radiation would be naturally associated with the flux sheets and flux tubes. The simplest hypothesis is that at least the magnetic field $B_{end} = .2$ Gauss can be assigned with the some magnetic flux quanta at least. The model for hearing suggests that B_{end} is in this case quantized so that cyclotron frequencies provide a magnetic representation for audible frequencies. Flux quantization does not pose any conditions on the magnetic field strength if the above discussed general flux quantization condition involving charged currents at the boundary of the flux quantum are assumed. If these currents are not present, $1/\hbar$ scaling of B_{end} for flux tubes follows.

2. The assumption that cyclotron radiation is associated with the motor control via genome is not consistent with the vision that motor action is time reversed sensory perception. It would also create the unpleasant question about information processing of the magnetic body performed between the receival of sensory data and motor action.

3. The notion of magnetic sensory canvas suggests a different picture. Josephson radiation induces resonant cyclotron transitions at the magnetic body and induces entanglement of the mental images in brain with the points of the magnetic body and in this manner creates sensory maps giving a third person perspective about the biological body. There would be two kind of sensory maps. Those assignable to the external world and those assignable to the body itself. The Josephson radiation would propagate along the flux tubes to the magnetic body.

4. There could be also flux tube connections to the outer magnetosphere of Earth. It would seem that the reconnections could be flux tubes traversing through inner magnetosphere to poles and from there to the outer magnetosphere. These could correspond to rather low cyclotron frequencies. Especially interesting structure in this respect is the magnetic flux sheet at the Equator.

3.3 Magnetic Homeostasis And Magnetic Circulation?

The possible importance of the precise value of the local magnetic field for say memetic code [K10] suggests that living matter has learned to control local magnetic field inside magnetic flux tubes just as it controls salt level of biological water.

3.3.1 Variation of the local strength of B_{end}

B_{end} -which is assigned to the magnetic body of particular body part- should scale as $1/\hbar$ to maintain the constant ratio of Josephson and cyclotron frequencies. This predicts hierarchy of cyclotron frequency scales coming in octaves if one accepts that the preferred levels of dark matter hierarchy come as $r = \hbar/\hbar_0 = 2^{k_d}$ with values of k_d fixed by Mersenne hypothesis introduced in introduction and discussed in detail in [K7]. Cell differentiation could lead to the differentiation of the local value of k_d and the value could vary even inside single cell nucleus.

Also a slight variation of the strength of B_{end} for a given value of r is possible. The condition that the ratios of Josephson frequencies and cyclotron frequencies remain constant means that the scalings of B_{end} and membrane resting potential are identical. Also the relative variation of EEG frequency scale would be same as that of the resting potential. The variation of resting potential is 10 per cent as is also that of EEG frequency scale so that this prediction is correct. Since the resting potential is characteristic of cell type [K7], also the value of B_{end} for corresponding part of magnetic body would be such. In the model of hearing the variation of both k_d decomposing the frequencies into octaves and smaller variations of B_{end} allowing to decompose octaves into smaller intervals would make possible to sense the pitch of the sound [K16]. This sense would be essentially a sensory quale assignable to magnetic body.

3.3.2 Magnetic circulation

There is a rather precise analogy with blood flow since both incompressible velocity field of blood and magnetic field are divergenceless: one can imagine magnetic flux to flow along "B-veins" (magnetic flux tubes) along organism or at least CNS. Variation of the magnetic field strength would be forced by the variation of the thickness of the flux tube since magnetic flux is conserved

just as the variation of the thickness of blood veins affects blood flow. Artificial small alteration of local magnetic from outside would only interfere with this control.

For instance, alpha peak drifts in Hz range and this could be due the variation of the value of local magnetic field varies as much as 10 per cent. If this variation is due to the homeostatic variation of the local magnetic field, absolute variation should increase for higher frequencies: at the upper end of gamma band it would be 9 Hz. An alternative explanation for drifting is in terms of amplitude modulation: amplitude modulation of frequency f_1 by frequency f implies that original frequency is split to frequencies $f_1 \pm f$. In this case the amplitude of drifting does not depend on frequency.

The analogy with blood flow suggests that one could speak about B-circulation completely analogous to blood circulation: B-circulation could be crucial for bio-system to act as macroscopic quantum system. B-circulation would naturally accompany neural circuitry. It could be also accompany ordinary blood circulation physically or could form an independent system. The association with blood circulation would provide prerequisites for quantum control of also blood circulation and metabolism. The control could be based on MW frequency Josephson currents associated with ELF em fields inducing conformational changes of proteins coherently in large regions in turn giving rise to needed synchronous biochemical self-organization processes.

3.3.3 Temperature dependence of the local magnetic field strength

EEG frequencies are known to change with [I14] [J31] in the sense that the increase of the temperature raises the peak frequency of the power spectrum. This need not mean that the individual EEG frequencies are affected since the distribution of these frequencies could be affected due to the effects on the ionic conductances.

On the other hand, the equilibrium potentials for various ions are proportional to the temperature. In TGD framework this would predict that also EEG frequency scale is proportional to T so that the effect of temperature could be understood at least partially. Of course, very large drop of temperature known to induce sleep EEG involves dropping of higher EEG bands from the spectrum. The maximal reduction of body temperature have been to about 1 degree C and correspond to 10 per cent reduction of absolute temperature. 10 per cent variation is also characteristic variation of EEG band positions.

As far as nerve pulse generation is considered small reduction of temperature should lead to reduced membrane potential and if the value of the potential inducing nerve pulse does not follow, this would lead to a level of arousal. Maybe this could explain the stimulating effect of cold.

The question is whether cyclotron frequency scale follows the scale of the resting potential. If this is not the case, the communications to the magnetic body suffer from temperature changes since resonance conditions are lost. This could partially explain why a serious hibernation leads to a lower level of arousal. Cyclotron frequency scale can follow the change of the temperature as long as the transversal size scale of the magnetic flux quanta can react on the changes of the temperature and by flux conservation induce a change of the magnetic field strength. It is however highly questionable whether this is possible at distant parts of the magnetic body if it indeed can have the size scale of Earth.

The results of Blackman [J13] suggesting that ELF effects with given frequency disappear when body temperature is not in the range $36 - 37$ C inspires the hypothesis that quantum critical high T_c superconductivity and almost vacuum extremal property of the cell membrane space-time sheet are possible only in the range 36-37 C. This obviously provides a more plausible explanation for the effect of hibernation. In this picture the extreme importance of temperature regulation for the functioning of organism could be seen as a prerequisite for continual quantum control by magnetic transition frequencies.

Circadial temperature variation can be something like 20 Kelvins, which means relative variation about 10 per cent for poikilotherms, which is of same order as alpha frequency drifting. The relative width of the cyclotron resonance would be from this about 7 per cent ($\Delta f/f = \Delta B/B \propto \Delta T/T$). The relative variation of the membrane resting potential as a function of temperature is predicted to be sam.

3.3.4 Why the increase of the local magnetic field strength by factor of ten does not raise alpha band to heaven?

The increase of the local magnetic field strength by a factor $10-20$ is known to induce stress [J15] and confuse biological timekeeper mechanisms but it certainly cannot raise alpha band above 100 Hz as a very naïve standard physics based application of the cyclotron frequency hypothesis would suggest.

In standard physics picture one could indeed argue that the increase of the strength of the local magnetic field interferes directly with bio-control and has catastrophic consequences. This is not the case of B_{end} corresponds to so large value of Planck constant that cyclotron energy corresponds to the energy of visible or UV photon and if the local magnetic field corresponds to the ordinary (or just different) value of Planck constant. That the variation local magnetic field has effect can be understood if the flux tubes of the dark magnetic field B_{end} are in contact with the those of the local magnetic field presumably having standard value of Planck constant. This would be classical interaction between visible and dark sectors of "world of classical worlds". One can of course imagine also other interaction mechanisms.

3.4 Some Remarks And Questions

3.4.1 Synchronizing effect of Earth's magnetic field

Earth's magnetic field could act as grand synchronizer of biorhythms of even separate organisms. Magnetic homeostasis does not prevent the effects due to the variation of Earth's magnetic field on human consciousness.

The close correlation of various cycles of biological and brain activity, in particular sleep-wake cycle, with periodic circadial variations of the geomagnetic field [J15], is consistent with this. Magnetic storms change temporarily the value of the local magnetic field and also this should have effects on consciousness. The statistics about mental hospitals supports this view [J15]. Also Persinger has proposed that the modulations of Earth's magnetic field caused by geomagnetic perturbations have effect on human consciousness [J15, J25]. Michael Persinger has studied extensively the effects of Schumann resonances on brain and has even explained religious and UFO experiences as correlates of this interaction [J25].

Also the diurnal changes of magnetic field caused by Moon having period of 25 hours are known and this variation seems to provide fundamental biological clock which sets on in absence of the normal 24 rhythm regulated by sunlight. The diurnal variations of the geomagnetic field are also responsible for sleep-awake rhythm: the increased melatonin secretion during dark hours correlate with the variation of Earth's magnetic field.

It is also known that the exposure to magnetic fields 10-20 times geomagnetic field induces stress in rabbits and slowed reaction time in humans; that the absence of geomagnetic field leads to a complete de-synchronization of biorhythms and that the synchronization of ELF biorhythms is coupled to ELF geomagnetic pulsations [J15]. In particular, pineal gland serves as biological timekeeper with cyclotron frequency of Co^{2+} ion defining the basic time unit of .1 seconds.

Dr. Phil Callahan [I1] claims on basis of intensive experimental work that there is a tendency of political strifes and wars to concentrate on regions where Schumann resonances are weak. This would not be surprising since Schumann resonances act as collective bio-rhythms if vertebrate brains are connected to the magnetic body of Earth.

3. What happens to astronaut's magnetic body

There is an old objection against the notion of magnetic body. If the local value of Earth's magnetic field is crucial for the brain functioning, astronauts should experience grave difficulties or at least dramatic changes in the character of consciousness. A possible estimate for the weakening of the local magnetic field is based on the scaling law $B \propto 1/r^3$ for dipole field. In this case a rough estimate for the relative change of the EEG frequency scale is $\Delta f/f = 3\Delta R/R \sim 6$ per cent for satellites moving below the ionosphere. This should affect the state of consciousness.

As a matter fact, there is reported evidence [J16, J30] that cosmonauts spending months in MIR had strange altered states of consciousness involving among other things precognition of the difficulties to be countered by MIR and receiving advices and identification experiences with other people and life forms, even dinosaurs of ancient Earth!

In the many-sheeted space-time the situation looks like following.

1. Only the levels k_d for which the size scale is between the size scale of personal magnetic body and the distance travelled could have been affected.

2. Astronauts could have drawn the magnetic flux sheets connecting them to the magnetic body of Earth and higher level magnetic bodies with them but long period could have led to a loss of the connections to the magnetic body of Earth.

3. At the level of cell nuclei nothing dramatic need happen. Energetically the stretching magnetic flux sheets associated with DNA is not a problem since the energy densities involved are rather tiny. Furthermore, if the flux sheets carry homological monopole flux, they could highly stable against increase of length since they would have magnetic monopole wormhole contacts at their ends.

4. A long period in space without contact with magnetic Mother Gaia might relate to the strange experiences reported by astronauts. One might imagine that the magnetic body of say solar system or even galactic magnetic body replaces Earth's magnetic body as a kind of fundamental reference frame. For instance, the third person perspective could rely on the inner magnetosphere which is at rest with respect to rotating Earth and the outer magnetosphere which does not rotate with Earth would provide even higher level reference system which begins to dominate in this kind of situation.

5. The experiences are consistent with TGD based view about geometric time and possibility of geometric memories extending beyond the duration of individual life cycle. There is also a consistency with Mersenne hypothesis summarized in the introduction and with the vision about long term memory inspired by this hypothesis [K7]. If one takes seriously the report about dinosaurs, which lived for $\sim 10^8$ years ago, the level $k_{eff} = 163 + k_d = 257$, which corresponds to Josephson period of about 10^8 years could have contributed to the conscious experience of astronauts. Therefore $k_d = 94$ characterizes the value of Planck constant as $r = \hbar/\hbar_0 = 2^{k_d}$. $k_{eff} = 257$ is consistent with Mersenne hypothesis. One has $257 = 239 + 18$, where $k_{eff} = 239$ is member of the twin pair $(239, 241)$ of Gaussian Mersennes suggested to be responsible for long term memory. $257-239 = 18$ in turn equals to the difference $107 - 89 = 18$ corresponds to the ratio of hadronic p-adic length scale $k = 107$ and intermediate boson length scale $k = 89$ defined by Mersenne primes. One cannot of course take the individual numbers deadly seriously: what is important the general view about memory based on hierarchy of weak physics assigned to Mersennes and their Gaussian counterparts suggests an explanation for the reported transpersonal memories.

5. What the reduction of Earth's magnetic field means?

The strength of Earth's magnetic field has reduced 50 per cent during last 1.000 years. The fact that an exponential evolution of civilization has occurred during this period, is perhaps not an accident. Surprisingly many magnetic transition frequencies happen to be near to Schumann resonance frequencies which do not depend on the strength of the magnetic field. If the scale of dark magnetic field B_{end} has followed the scale of B_E the the weakening of B_E furing this period has reduced cyclotron frequency spectrum of heavy ions from $3-8$ Hz range to the range $1.5-4$ Hz but leaving the spectrum of Schuman resonances unchanged. Rather remarkably, delta frequencies near 3 Hz correspond to a peak in the frequency spectrum of so called sferics associated with lightning activity [J19].

These observations suggest the emergence of strong interaction between brain and higher levels of the self hierarchy based on spherics and Schumann resonances. Assuming temporal linearity, the reduction of Earth's magnetic field has been 25 per cent after Newton and 5 per cent during last 100 years. Perhaps an exponential development of mathematical consciousness made possible by the activation of cyclotron frequencies of heavy ions with high nuclear and electronic angular momenta and allowing large number of conscious-to-us magnetic transitions, and possibly also involving some kind of fine tuning is taking place.

The weakening of Earth's magnetic field probably relates to a forthcoming change in the polarity of Earth's magnetic field. One might guess that the personal magnetic bodies are not affected

Ion	(Z, A, S)	f_1/Hz	f_{flip}/Hz	J
Cl	(17, 35, F)	8.5	82.2	3/2
K	(19, 39, F)	7.5	39.1	3/2
Rb	(37, 85, F)	3.5	81.0	5/2
Y	(39, 89, F)	3.4	41.2	1/2
Rh	(45, 103, F)	2.9	26.6	1/2
Ag	(47, 107, F)	2.8	34.2 (39.2)	1/2
Ir	(77, 193, F)	1.6	17.0	3/2
Au	(79, 197, F)	1.5	14.0	3/2

Table 2: The ions for which electronic spin vanishes in ground state and minimum spin flip frequency f_{flip} is below 90 Hz. f_{flip} is defined as $f_{min} = 2f_L/J$m, where J is nuclear spin. Ag allows two stable isotopes with almost same abundances and the values of f_{flip} are given for both.

appreciably during this period but that the violent change of Earth's magnetic field induces dramatic effects on collective aspects of consciousness at $k_d = 44$ level as the findings of Callahan suggest.

3.4.2 What about spin flips?

The natural question is whether also spin flips to which Larmor frequencies are associated could be important. If anomalous magnetic moment vanishes Larmor frequency differs by a factor 1/2 from cyclotron frequency: $f_L = f_c/2$ so that spin flip frequency is same as cyclotron frequency. For atomic nuclei the Larmor frequency tends to be larger than cyclotron frequency as the table of Appendix demonstrates. The effects of em fields in living matter at Larmor frequencies have not been however reported.

The natural expectation is that Larmor frequency behaves in the same manner as cyclotron frequency in the scaling of Planck constant and this is indeed the case since spin scales as $\hbar_{eff}$. This allows to consider the possibility that also spin flip transitions are of interest and perhaps define correlates for sensory qualia.

Spin flip frequencies are in general of order few hundred Hz for $B = .2$ Gauss. The eight ions listed in **Table 2** have however exceptionally low Larmor frequencies and, very importantly, the singly ionized states have vanishing electronic spin for all ions except Rh and IR for which electronic configuration corresponds to $J - e = 2/2$ (non-vanishing electronic spin implies that the Larmor frequency of ion is of order $f_L = f_c(e)/2 \simeq 3 \times 10^5$ Hz). This suggests that electromagnetic spin flip transitions for these ions at least could be related to our consciousness. Note that K, Ag and Au have spin flip frequencies near to the harmonics of the fundamental frequencies of exotic supersymplectic representations important in EEG frequency range. Note that the spin flip frequency of K is 39.1 Hz which is in 40 Hz thalamocortical resonance band. The spin flip frequency 82.2 Hz for Cl might relate to the resonance frequency 80 Hz associated with retina.

4 Quantum Model For Hearing

It is very difficult to understand how neural processing could cope with the fast temporal gradients of the auditory input: the rate of nerve pulse transmission is simply too slow for this. The basic difficulty is that the time scale of nerve pulses is below millisecond whereas the highest audible sounds correspond to frequencies of about 200 kHz for some sea mammals [J1]. Also bats hear very high frequencies. The frequencies below kHz seem to be coded to spike interval distributions [J28] but for higher frequencies this is not possible. The mystery is how brain -or whatever is the ultimate perceiver- receives the information about higher frequencies. There is also the mystery of missing fundamenta [J7], which suggests a feedback from brain to ear, which is indeed known to exist and can sometimes be even heard directly as oto-acoustic sounds.

4.1 Basic Facts About Hearing And Their Interpretation In TGD Framework

It is good to start by a summary of the basic facts about hearing before applying the already summarized general model.

4.1.1 Inner and outer hair cells

Cochlea [J3] is the basic structure responsible for the transformation of sound to nerve pulse patterns and conscious experience. It is located in the inner ear together with the vestibular system [J10] responsible for equilibrioception- sense of balance requiring coding of information about the position and orientation of head. Both these systems utilize hair cells [J5] to detect the motion of the fluid and the only basic difference is that in the case of hair cells related to hearing the motion is oscillatory inducing oscillation of membrane potential whereas for vestibular system the motion is non-periodic inducing a shift of the membrane potential.

The ear of mammals involves outer and inner hair cells [J1, J5]. Outer hair cells have no axons to brain but there are efferents from cortex to them. The interpretation is that outer hair cells act as pre-amplifiers. They also make possible feedback from cortex allowing to build sensory percepts already at the level of ear. This makes reasonable the idea that sensory representations are indeed constructed at the level of sensory organs.

Hair cells act as filters selecting only one particular frequency. For cochlea piano keyboard is a good but not complete metaphor. The input at a given frequency presses various keys with a maximum activation at a key characterized by this frequency. Stereo cilia are nanotubes emerging from the surface of hair cell and participate the motion of the oscillation cochlear fluid. In inner cells this mechanism induces evoked potential varying in the rhythm of the filtered frequency. In outer cells the hair cell feeds actively energy to the sound wave and amplifies it. Outer hair cells as a dancer is a good metaphor.

4.1.2 The coupling of hair cells with neurons

The coupling of hair cells with neurons mediating neuronal signals to brain is poorly understood [J1, J5].

1. The transmission of neurotransmitters to postsynaptic neuron from the hair cell should be uncannily fast. The existence of unidentified very fast neurotransmitter is postulated.

2. Hair cell contains near presynaptic cleft a mysterious structure with ring like shape known as presynaptic dense body. The function of this structure is not known but is believed to be crucial for the transfer of the neural transmitter.

3. There is chronical Ca^{2+} leakage to the hair cell. This is also believed to be crucial for the transmission of the mystery transmitter.

4.1.3 Hearing range

The hearing ranges [J6] are the basic quantitative facts that the model of hearing should be able to explain.

1. For humans the hearing range is between 20 Hz and 20 kHz. For dogs the hearing range is from 40 Hz to 60 kHz. For bats the hearing range is between 20 Hz and 120 kHz. This suggests the existence of two different mechanisms of hearing. For mice the hearing range is from 1 kHz to 70 kHz, which suggests that the ranges $20 - 10^3$ Hz and the range above it are fundamentally different as far hearing is considered. One explanation is that rate coding is lacking.

   Sea mammals have also wide hearing ranges. Harbour porpoise emits sounds at two bands: one at 2 kHz and one above 110 kHz and the cochlear of these dolphins are specialized to accommodate extremely high frequencies. Bottlenose dolphin produces sound in a range varying from 250 Hz to 150 kHz. Marine mammals are also known to possess language and whales are known to sing.

2. Outer hair cells -possessed only by mammals- are known to be crucial for the expansion of the hearing range besides pre-amplification increasing the sensitivity and it might be that the two hearing ranges relate to the presence of two kinds of hair cells. Mechanoreception is based on vibrations of stereocialia in the cochlear fluid mediating the sound vibrations.

Hearing range involves several poorly understood aspects. Frequencies above kHz do not allow rate coding by nerve pulses and one mystery of neuroscience is how these sounds give rise to a conscious experience. One should also understand why 20 Hz defines the lower bound of audible frequencies and why the fundamental frequency of speech organs is 10 Hz, which by the way suggests that harmonics of 10 Hz could provide a fundamental representation of frequencies. One should identify the mechanism giving rise to the two audible ranges suggested by the hearing of bats and sea mammals.

4.1.4 Pitch

Pitch corresponds to the subjective sensation created by the sound and is determined by the fundamental frequency and its harmonics which are its integer multiples. If the distribution of frequencies is even (non-harmonicy) there is no distinguishable pitch. The sounds produced by music instruments to represent melodies have well-defined pitch.

The phenomenon of missing fundamental means that fundamental is experienced although it is not present. This can be understood in terms of the feedback from brain artificially generating the missing harmonic in outer hair cells. The higher harmonics of the fundamental determine the character of the pitch and define the recognizable character of music instrument and human voice (timbre).

The relative resolution of pitch is $\Delta f/f = 4.3$ per cent so that octave could be divided to 86 notes distinguishable from each other to be compared with 12 notes in the well-tempered scale. If the two frequencies are heard simultaneously the resolution increases since beat frequencies can be perceived. According to [J27] even subjects with absolute pitch require a context in order to recognize the pitch of the sound. There are several acoustic illusions related to pitch. For instance, a continues or discrete sequence of specially formed tones can be made to sound as if the sequence would continue to ascend or descend indefinitely.

4.1.5 Other aspects of hearing

Hearing involves also many other aspects discussed in [J27] and is clearly an exceptional sensory modality.

1. One key aspect of hearing relates to the determination of the direction of the sound source. This is known to involve the comparison of timing of the signals coming to ears and involves neuronal activity.

2. Hearing can be selective and auditory system is able to recognize the voice of a familiar person from the crowd. This suggests that the feedback generating artificial percept is especially important for hearing. I have a personal experience about conference held in Finland, where I listened english for a week. As I returned from the conference I heard to my surprise the finnish language as english for some time. Obviously, my brain manipulated the auditory input very actively.

3. Music experience involves several poorly understood phenomena serving as guidelines for anyone trying to understand sensory experience at deeper level. Mention only octave phenomenon and harmony and rhythm and pitch are dual aspects of the music.

4. Speech and language relate also to hearing. Why just hearing? Does this reflect that fact that pitch is a quale of magnetic body? And how internal speech relates to speech and hearing? The interpretation of internal speech as imagined speech would look natural but the challenge is to understand what imagination is. Could internal speech be based to a cortical projection to outer hair cells generating a weak auditory stimulus? Or could neurons generate internal speech in terms of neuronal quale distributions analogous to hearing quale but without the signalling to the magnetic body? Also sign languages are possible but sign

language might express internal speech. Right brain sings-left brain talks metaphor has also something in it and the theory should provide insights about this specialization.

Cochlea and its magnetic body could give rise not only to auditory qualia but also define low level cognitive and emotional representations of auditory input realized already at the magnetic body of cochlea and realized in terms of cyclotron phase transitions. The right brain signs-left brain talks metaphor suggests an identification of cognitive *resp.* emotional representations as sequences of "phonemes" *resp.* "notes". The construction of the sensory representations involves in an essential manner back projection from brain to outer hair cells. Astrocytes regarded earlier as mere metabolic energy reservoirs are in this model carriers of higher level cognitive and emotional representations: this applies to all qualia. Microtubuli are responsible for mediating auditory input to brain as acoustic/electric signals (also propagating conformational patterns could be involved) and this resolves the mystery of how frequencies above kHz frequency are heard.

4.2 How Pitch Is Represented?

The proposed vision about sensory perception would suggests that pitch is directly experienced at the magnetic body of the cochlea or some higher level magnetic body. This would solve the problem posed by high pitches for the model based on rate coding. The frequency modulated Josephson radiation generated by the hair cells would define the experienced pitch. Given hair cell would correspond to a specific position of the magnetic body and Josephson radiation from the hair cell could induce cyclotron transition at it.

4.2.1 The frequencies assignable to CDs seem to be involved

The frequency coding by cyclotron frequencies or by harmonics assignable to various kinds of CDs is highly suggestive.

1. This coding need not be same as the coding by cyclotron frequencies. Indeed, since the time scale of CD scales as $\hbar$, the CDs in question must correspond to the standard value of Planck constant. This would require that Josephson photons leak to these CDs and are transformed to bunches of ordinary photons. The proposed model for the generation of quale involves a leakage of two quark-antiquark pairs to a space-time sheet with ordinary value of $\hbar$ for a time interval defined by the corresponding CD scale. This CD could be interpreted as the embedding space region in which attention is directed when mental image is created. For low frequencies electron CD would be involved also.

2. Quark sub-CD correspond to time span of 1 ms (d quark) or 6.5 ms (u quark) and electronic sub-CD to the time scale.1 s. The restriction to harmonics of the fundamental frequency would mean frequency cutoff $f_{low} = (2 \times 10^3, 320, 20)$ Hz for (d, u, e) respectively. For frequencies below the 320 Hz electronic sub-CD should be used and this gives IR cutoff frequency of 20 Hz, which is indeed the cutoff for audible frequencies.

3. The Josephson radiation with frequencies above $f_{low} = (2 \times 10^3, 320, 20)$ Hz could be generated during the nerve pulse and induce (d, u, e) cyclotron transition at the flux tube assignable to the sensory pathway corresponding to a given frequency. Rate coding by nerve pulse patterns could apply below frequencies sufficiently below kHz. These frequencies would correspond most naturally to harmonics of the fundamental frequency (10, 160, 1280) Hz, which suggests that this coding relates to music experience.

4. The frequencies could be coded by the local value of the magnetic field at magnetic body and the pitch of the sound could be represented in this manner as a quale of the magnetic body. Similar coding is possible for other qualia. One can of course ask whether cyclotron frequencies are involved with this coding at all. The idea about resonance at the level of CD is suggestive but a proper formulation for this idea is lacking.

4.2.2 Codings based on cyclotron frequencies

The cyclotron frequencies of electron and quarks would define three different frequency ranges. For the standard vacuum (classical Z^0 field is very small) electron, u, and d quarks would define for $B_{end} = .2$ Gauss the basic cyclotron frequencies as $f_{up} = (564, 94, 19)$ kHz. The lower bound for the cyclotron frequency would be above $f_{low} = (2 \times 10^3, 320, 20)$ Hz for B_{end}. For electron this would give $B_{end,min} = 2$ nT, which represents an alarmingly weak magnetic field but could make sense if the value of Planck constant is large.

One can imagine several kinds of codings even if one assumes that the ultimate representation of the pitch is based a cyclotron transitions and that Josephson frequencies or their modulation codes for qualia. It is not completely clear what the correct option could be. Two basic classes of codings can be considered depending on whether the magnetic flux quanta correspond to the ordinary value of $\hbar$ or not.

1. If one assumes generalized flux quantization posing no conditions on the thickness of the flux quanta, the frequency can be coded by $B_{end} \propto 1/\hbar$, and one can assume that they correspond to flux tubes assignable to cell membranes. It seems that this option is the only reasonable one if flux tubes correspond to large $\hbar$. This in turn is supported by the dual interpretation of Josephson radiation in terms of bio-photons and EEG.

2. If one assumes that flux tube correspond to the ordinary value of $\hbar$ and that the geometric data about percept -say the direction of the sound source- are coded by Josephson radiation, one must assume that the quanta of Josephson radiation are transformed to bundles of ordinary photons with cyclotron frequency in a phase transition changing the value of $\hbar$.

4.2.3 Two mechanisms for the coding of the pitch using cyclotron frequencies

The basic idea is that magnetic body responds by cyclotron transitions to the incoming radiation representing the frequencies of sound. The Josephson frequency of the cell membrane proportional to $1/\hbar$ is a natural first guess for the representative of the sound frequency. Also its frequency modulation with sound frequency could be a natural manner to represent the sound frequency: this would require amplitude modulation of the membrane potential by sound frequency.

One can imagine several mechanisms for the coding of the pitch.

1. The sound is directly converted to electromagnetic oscillations so that Josephson frequencies would not be involved at all. This requires piezoelectricity. Biomolecules are typically electrets and often also piezeoelectrics. The interaction of the electric field most naturally represented as MEs with the magnetic field body would induce cyclotron transitions.

2. Second mechanism relies on the coding of sound frequency by Josephson frequency. Large values of $\hbar$ are unavoidable since for ordinary value of $\hbar$ Josephson frequency would be of order 10^{14} Hz. In this case place coding is possible in the sense that different sound frequencies would stimulate different positions at the magnetic body with flux tubes of varying thickness but same magnetic flux.

3. Third mechanism relies on the modulation of Josephson frequency by sound frequency. In this case the carrier frequency could be rather high. Piezo-electric effect would code sound waves to amplitude modulations of the membrane voltage. The resonance mechanism implies that the pitch is represented by the time interval between absorption peaks. Note that sound is analyzed already in the cochlea to frequencies and resonance mechanism allows response only in a limited region of magnetic body if the magnetic field at magnetic body varies (say flux tubes do not have constant thickness). Therefore place coding is natural also now. Quite generally, FM is very natural for place coding for coding of all kinds of geometric information such as positions of objects of perceptive field.

The latter option allows several alternatives.

1. If the modulation frequency is much lower than Josephson frequency (proportional to $1/\hbar$), the periodic variation of the Josephson frequency defining cyclotron frequency f_c for the

receiving end induces a sequence of peaks as the Josephson frequency passes through f_c and this sequence would generate the sensation of pitch.

For frequencies below kHz the same mechanism could realize rate coding. A sequence of nerve pulses would generate sequence of pulses of Josephson radiation generating the cyclotron transition. Since the Josephson frequency of cell membrane can be quite high -varying up to about 10^{14} Hz, also high frequencies can be coded using FM.

2. In principle the cyclotron frequency need not depend on the frequency detected by the hair cell. It can be also a piecewise constant functions of it. If sound wave generates a perturbation of membrane potential, linear coding in the entire range communicating different frequencies to different positions of the magnetic body is natural. Josephson radiation with given frequency should be guided by magnetic flux tubes -most naturally the flux tubes assignable to cell membranes or microtuli- to a larger area of the magnetic body. Only the spots of the magnetic body for which the cyclotron frequency corresponds to Josephson frequency would respond to the Josephson radiation.

3. Josephson frequency cannot be too large since the cyclotron frequencies at the magnetic body are bounded by the value of magnetic field. For high audible frequencies electron's cyclotron frequency is natural at the receiving end: for $B_{end} = .2$ Gauss it equals to 6×10^5 Hz and poses upper bound for audible frequencies unless one allows stronger magnetic fields. Certainly a rather large value of $\hbar$ is needed for Josephson radiation and also for the flux tubes unless Josephson radiation is transformed to a energy radiation radiation with ordinary value of Planck constant before the interaction with the cyclotron condensate. The amplitude of the modulation of the membrane potential would define the maximum deviation from the cyclotron resonance.

4. Cyclotron frequency could be proportional to the audible frequency so that the modulation frequency would be a constant proportion of modulated frequency- most naturally identical with it. In this case, place coding by position at magnetic body would result even when only massless extremals propagating in arbitrary directions are used (mass communication and tuning at the receiving end). This would require that the field strength at the magnetic body varies. The magnetic body of the entire cochlea would experience the sounds as spatial patterns of cyclotron transitions.

5. Each hair cell could represent its special frequency at the magnetic body of the group of hair cells coding for the same frequency. If Josephson frequency equals to the modulating frequency, one cannot speak about frequency modulation anymore. The resulting Josephson radiation would be at the harmonics of the audible frequency. If the cyclotron frequencies are identical to Josephson frequencies, one would have a coding of audible frequencies by magnetic field strength. $B_{end} = .2$ Gauss is a good guess for the order of magnitude. This option is attractive since the modulation can be said to be in resonance.

   This option is problematic if one assumes flux quantization in the form $\int BdA = n\hbar$. As explained, there are two ways to avoid the problems. The first one relies on currents at the boundaries flux tubes generating the magnetic flux. Second one assumes ordinary value of Planck constant and that Josephson photons are first transformed to bunches of ordinary cyclotron photons. For both options magnetic field strength is proportional to $1/\hbar$ which therefore codes for the frequency. For the first option the transversal scale of the flux tube can be independent of $\hbar$ constant and most naturally corresponds to that for the axonal membrane.

The cyclotron frequencies of electron and quarks define three different frequency ranges and all these might be involved with frequency coding.

1. For the standard vacuum (classical Z^0 field is very small) and for $B_{end} = .2$ Gauss the cyclotron frequencies would be $(f_e, f_u, f_d) = (564, 94, 19)$ kHz. For $f = 20$ Hz frequency the ratio $f/f_d \sim 10^{-3}$ would be obtained for d quark. These choices would allow to understand all hearing ranges. 150 kHz is the highest upper bound for the hearing range and should corresponds to electron's cyclotron frequency. The coding of 20 Hz frequency for d quark

would require $B_{end,min}/B_{end,max} = 10^{-3}$ in the case of human auditory range containing 10 octaves. The same ratio would predict hearing range 94 Hz-94 kHz for u quark and hearing range 564 Hz-564 kHz for electron. For $B_{end,max} = .2$ Gauss one would have $B_{end,min} = .2$ μT. Magnetic fields of strength of order.05 μT have effects on living matter [J12] so that the proposal is consistent with experimental findings.

2. The flux tubes could also correspond to almost vacuum extremals. In this case the values of cyclotron frequencies would be considerable higher. This option does not seem to bring anything essentially new to the picture but cannot be excluded. It might even forced by the fact that cell membrane space-time sheet corresponds to almost vacuum extremal. In this case the frequencies corresponding to $B_{end} = .2$ Gauss are $(f_e, f_u, f_d) = (8.996, 2.275, .947)$ MHz. This option would give $B_{end,min}/B_{end,max} \simeq 10^{-5}$ and $B_{end,min} \sim .4$ nT if d quark is required to code for 20 Hz.

3. Fractality encourages to consider a fractal consisting of flux tubes inside flux tubes with flux tubes associated with the low frequencies containing those assigned to high frequencies. The quantization of magnetic flux is consistent with this mechanism. For B_{end} the flux tube thickness from the quantization of the magnetic flux would be about cell size, which looks natural. For larger values of $\hbar$ the natural quantization condition at the axonal level involves the currents at the boundaries of the flux tube generating the magnetic field. The flux tubes assignable to axons and other structures could fuse outside the body to larger flux tubes satisfying the standard quantization condition of magnetic flux and form flux tubes inside flux tubes.

4. If the magnetic field of Earth is used for place coding the distance to the flux tube would code for the frequency. This would however induce frequency dependent phase shift and distortion of spectrum. This suggests that endogenous magnetic field -that is magnetic field assignable to personal magnetic body must be used. The most natural quanta are the flux tubes assignable to teh cell membranes.

4.3 The Mystery Of The Fast Transmitter

The extreme rapidity of the transfer of the postulated unidentified nerve transmitter from the hair cells to the nerve axons is a mystery.

1. The transmitter is not needed at all if Josephson radiation mediates the signal along the auditory pathways and possibly also re-generates the quale at neuronal level. This is certainly the most elegant solution of the mystery since Josephson radiation has also interpretation in terms of EEG and EEG correlates strongly with the contents of conscious experience. The chronic leakage of Ca^{++} wave would relate to the Josephson current and the related Josephson radiation would provides EEG representation of the quale.

2. Also microtubuli could mediate the information about evoked potentials at hair cell membrane to brain as microtubular conformal patterns and/or acoustic/electric waves. Acoustic and electric waves would be both present since microtubuli are electrets.

   (a) The transfer of auditory information from hair cells to postsynaptic neuron could occur also via acoustic transmission meaning that the time lag spent in this step would be of order $\sim .1$ ns only. The reported extreme sensitivity of of the axonal signal to the evoked potential (the resolution is about $\Delta V \sim .1$ mV) [J1] conforms with the view that evoked potential provides a representation of the sensory input.

   (b) The representation and communication of acoustic signals at microtubular level could induce the coding of frequencies sufficiently below 1 kHz to spike interval distributions [J28]. The obvious critical question is how badly nerve pulse disturbs microtubular communications. One might argue that these perturbations do not affect conformational waves. As proposed earlier, the microtubular conformational wave patterns could be responsible for long term memories for instance. Acoustic waves could fulfill the same function.

(c) For this option the presynaptic dense body would be involved with the transformation of the temporal pattern represented by the time pattern of Ca^{2+} leakage to a signal propagating along the microtubule. Coupling to the microtubular conformational waves/acoustic signals could be also mechanical and the dense body could generate acoustic oscillations representing the temporal pattern of Ca^{2+} waves.

5 Music And Consciousness

Music experience provides an interesting testing ground for several assumptions of quantum TGD and TGD inspired theory of consciousness. The notion of self is especially interesting in this respect.

5.1 Some Aspects Of Music Experience

It is good to list first some elementary characteristics of music experience that the model should be able to explain. Both rhythmic aspects and pitch of the sound are important. Rhythmic aspects correspond to time domain representation for the intentsity of sound carrying local information about sound wave whereas pitch carries global information. The relationship between these two elements of music is like that of function and its Fourier transform. Harmony enters the game when several frequencies are present.

5.1.1 Rhythm

There are two basic types of views about rhythm, additive and divisive, and they correspond to the multiplication and sum as basic arithmetic operations.

1. In western music rhythm corresponds to a division of longer periods of time divived into smaller rhythmic units. Rhythm is basically a clock and rhythm is essentially a decomposition of integer to a product of integers defining the rhythmic unit and their number. Classical western music is relatively simple rhythmically (consider only the music of Bach). In the music of Chopin tempo rubato makes the duration of the basic rhythmic unit and of its basic structural elements dynamical but rhythms are still relatively simple although simultaneous 3/4 and 3/8+3/8 appears often. In jazz and various forms of popular music rhythms tend to be highly clocklike but are very complex.

2. In Indian music for instance, rhythms are additive and larger periods of time are constructed from smaller rhythmic unis added to the end of the previous unit. This division corresponds to addition rather than multiplication algebraically. Also intermediate forms can appear and do so often in folk music (say folk music of Greece, Balkan, and Spain). For instance, one can have the sum of 3/4+3/8+3/8 as a repeating rhythmic unit. In flamenco form known as Bulerias [J2] the basic rhythmic unit consists of 12 beats and the collective performance creates a very complex and emotionally catching rhythm, which is almost impossible to analyze to pieces. It is easy to believe the claim that artists often fall in trance during the flamenco sessions.

5.1.2 Pitch

Pitch can be identified as the fundamental frequency of note. Pure sine wave is aesthetically unpleasing and harmonics are always present and characterize the music instrument. Not only frequencies but also phase relationships between them are important. For instance, they distinguish between the phonemes of spoken language and in the case of singing this brings in an important additional element not so important for non-electronic instrumental music. Furthermore, melody is never a mere sequence of precisely defined frequencies. For instance, slow modulations of the pitch reducing mathematically to a superposition of closely separated frequencies and glissandos have emotional affect.

The model of music experience should explain also the following aspects related to pitch understand as fundamental frequency.

1. Octaves of the fundamental are experienced as equivalent. The presence of higher harmonics is needed to make pure sinus wave a musical note. Higher harmonics determine the character of the pitch chracterizing the music instrument.

2. There exists a large number of different scales to which one assigns attributes like diatonic, minor, chromatic, whole tone, pentatonic, diminished... All these scales have quite specific emotional coloring and they characterize different music styles. The minimum frequency interval corresponds to a minimal scaling of the frequency and depends on music style. Western classical music uses semitone as the basic unit corresponding to the scaling $2^{1/12}$ in equally tempered scale but also microintervals are used and the only limitation comes the from ability to discriminate between different frequencies. The scales have special notes such as tonic, supertonic, mediant, subdominant, dominant, submediant, subtonic with special roles in harmony. For instance, listener is often able to remember the basic scales even if the tonic of the scale has suffered several modulations during the music piece. Deviations from basic scale have important emotional effects (say in the case of minor scale).

3. Ancient mathematicians believed that the presence of rational multiples of fundamental frequencies are essential for harmony. It is possible to construct the basic scales involving only rational multiples of the fundamental in terms of selected harmonics. For instance, Pythagorean construction uses only powers of 3/2 and octaves to construct the basic scale (C, G, D, A, E, H, ...). Although the pitch is distinguished only within a finite resolution and equally tempered 12-note scale uses only powers of $2^{1/12}$ of the fundamental, rational multiples of the fundamental might relate deeply to the basic physics of cognition and to the frequencies generated in brain as opposed to those used to produce the music.

4. The expectation of an engineer is that the transposition of the scale should not effect on the music experience and one could think that it could be done in a continuous manner. Many composers, for instances Sibelius, experienced different modes differently and as synesthetes assigned to them different visual associations. Many people are able to recognize the ratios of notes but there is also the much rare phenomenon of absolute ear meaning that subject person is able to tell the pitch of the note directly. A synesthesia like phenomenon is probably in question.

5. An interesting question the notion of absolute scale could make sense to some degree? The fundamental frequency of sound producing organs is 10 Hz and the region of audible frequencies begins at 20 Hz and consists of approximately 10 octaves. kHz frequency is the resonance frequency of head sized object and at this frequency the mechanism allowing to deduce the direction of sound source changes. The biological basis for this would be that 10 Hz and 1 kHz define fundamental biorhythms. The quantum physical basis for this could relate to the p-adic length scale hypothesis predicting that 10 Hz and 1280 Hz could correspond CDs of electron and quarks. To get a contact with concretia note that soprano C corresponds to 1046.50 Hz. Also the cyclotron frequencies assignable to various biologically important ions in endogenic magnetic fields could defined preferred scales. The A above middle C corresponds by convention to 440 Hz, which is integer multiple of 10 Hz but by pure convention and fifth octave of 8.175 Hz which is not too far from the lowest Schumann resonance. An interesting question is whether the transposition to a scale for which the fundamental is simple rational multiple of 10 Hz or lowest Schumann resonance might have some specific emotional effect.

5.1.3 Harmony and other collective aspects of music

Harmony relates closely to the interaction of different frequencies and is therefore one particular collective aspect of music experience.

In the terminology of physicists, harmony is a phenomenon of many particle physics with particles replaced notes of the scale and many-particle states with chords. Depending on the ratios of the frequencies certain chords are aesthetically pleasing and emotionally significant and there are also principles governing aesthetically pleasing chord progressions. Harmony might be seen as the vertical aspect of the music whereas melody would correspond to horizontal one. Dissonance is the opposite of harmony and tritonus was forbidden in the early western music but is nowadays

used to create tension. Polyphony -say in Bach's music- and simple chords used to accompany singing represent two opposite views about harmony. Chopin's music has especially rich harmonies and emotional expressive power.

While listening music one typically selects some instrument as figure and the rest as a background. In romantic piano concertos the competition between the solist and orchestra about the attention of the listener creates the basic tension. In polyphonic music one must also select the tone progression to which attention is directed and it is difficult -perhaps even impossible- to simultaneously grasp the separate tone progressions. Same applies to other elements of music.

5.2 Zero Energy Ontology, Hierarchy Of Planck Constants, And Number Theoretic Physics

The number theoretic vision brings interesting new physics elements which might help to understand music experience.

1. The hierarchy of selves has as an embedding space correlate the hierarchy of CD is basic prediction. p-Adic length scale hypothesis suggests that quantization of size scales of CDs as octaves and the question is whether this relates directly to the preferred role of octaves in music experience. The time scales of CDs define preferred fundamental frequencies coming as octaves and the hierarchy of Planck constants defines scaled variants of these as rational or integer multiples (depending on generalization of the embedding space).

2. The question is whether these fundamental frequencies also define fundamental keys so that music experience would depend on absolute frequency scale. Even if CDs define fundamental keys, the frequency scale associated with sub-CD as experienced in the rest system of CD can be scaled continuously by performing a Lorentz boost for CD. Even glissando could be achieved for CD by performing to the sub-CD a Lorentz boost continuously and leaving the other tip of CD invariant. The boost would be the hyperbolic analog of an ordinary rotation and act like acceleration from rest to constant velocity inside sub-CD. If one takes this picture seriously also Lorentz boosts would be important part of the representation of music at the level of magnetic body (presumably using MEs). Quantum TGD proper suggests the quantization of these boosts.

3. Number theoretic vision predicts an infinite number of algebraic extensions of p-adic numbers -in particular those corresponding to roots of unity. In the p-adic context the proper representation of sine waves requires the introduction of these algebraic extensions and the prediction is that rational multiples of the fundamental frequencies assignable to p-adic length scales should have a special role from the point of view of cognition.

   This might justify the belief that the notes of the scale should be expressible in the optimal situation as rational multiples of the fundamental note. The cognitive representation of the music in the intersection of real and p-adic worlds should map the physical frequencies or rather the sine waves at a discrete set of time values to their p-adic counterparts. One has to deal with phase factors defined by plane waves $exp(ift_n)$ at discrete set of points t_n such that the exponent equals to $exp(i2\pi m/N)$ and belongs to the algebraic extension. The harmonics of f obviously satisfy the same condition. The representation of pitch in terms of algebraic extensions of rationals requires that the corresponding partonic 2-surfaces correspond to complex enough algebraic extensions of rationals containing high enough roots of unity. The modulation of the pitch as superposition of two nearby rational frequencies could is possible without leaving this framework.

4. One can consider also different but not exclusive explanation for why scales define preferred collections of frequencies. Pythagorean scale involves rational multiples of fundamental obtained as powers of 3/2 and 2 so that the frequencies involved correspond to rationals of form $3^m 2^n$ for which only 3-adic and 2-adic norms differ from one. Small-p p-adicity associated with $p = 2$ and $p = 3$ could select the preferred frequencies.

5.3 Why Octaves Are Experienced Similarly?

The model should explain the basic features of music experience. There are many interesting questions related to this. One of the most important is why frequencies which are 2^k- multiples of the fundamental frequency, notes differing by octaves, are experienced as identical notes.

1. p-Adic length scale hypothesis, zero energy ontology, and octaves

Thus the phenomenon of octaves could relate to the p-adic length scale hypothesis, which implies that physically preferred p-adic primes correspond to primes near prime power powers of two. For instance, this implies that the massless extremals (MEs) associated with physically important p-adic primes have fundamental frequencies which are octaves of each other. Therefore a classical resonance via the formation of flux tubes becomes possible and real space-time sheets corresponding to preferred p-adic primes can form larger resonant structures. This universal resonance could explain why octaves are experienced similarly. The problem of this argument was that primary p-adic time scales would come as half octaves instead of octaves.

Octaves seem to have much deeper significance than I thought originally and seem to emerge at the level of fundamental formulation of quantum TGD rather than characterizing only a very special kind of sensory experience. In the recent formulation of quantum TGD using zero energy ontology [K6, K5] one uses zero energy states which have their positive and negative energy parts at the light-like boundaries of causal diamonds consisting of future and past directed light-cones.

Physics as a generalized number theory vision, in particular the assumption that real physics and various p-adic physics result as algebraic completions of rational physics, motivates the hypothesis that the temporal distance T between the tips of the causal diamond is quantized and corresponds to powers of 2 using time scale defined by CP_2 size as a basic unit. This assumption allows to deduce p-adic length scale hypothesis ($p \simeq 2^k$, k integer), and to identify T as a secondary p-adic time scale. For electron this time scale is .1 seconds and corresponds to the fundamental 10 Hz biorhythm. For non-standard values of Planck constant T is scaled by a factor $\hbar/\hbar_0$. Thus octaves become a key element of fundamental physics. One can say that causal diamonds as space-time correlates of self appear naturally as octaves. Also rational multiples of fundamental frequency emerge via the hierarchy of Planck constants: in principle all rational scalings of the basic hierarchy are allowed.

2. Is sensory experience 2-adic in some sense?

A stronger hypothesis for the phenomenon of octaves is that cognitive music selves are 2-adic or that real music selves can transform easily to 2-adic selves. One might even consider the possibility that the phenomenon is much more general. Music metaphor has indeed turned out to be of crucial importance for the theory of qualia. Thus music metaphor could reflect the underlying 2-adicity of the sensory experience (at some level of self hierarchy). Perhaps at least some aspects of our experience result from a mimicry of the lowest level of the p-adic self-hierarchy. Taking 2-adicity seriously, one is forced to ask for the possible consequences of 2-adicity. For instance, could it be that at the level of primary qualia the intensity of sensation as function of stimulus depends on the 2-adic norm of the 2-adic counterpart of the stimulus and is thus a piecewise constant function if sensory input?

An observation supporting this speculation is following. When over-learning occurs in tasks involving temporal discrimination, the intensity of sensation as a function of stimulus deviates from smooth logarithmic form in small scales by becoming piecewise continuous function [J23] such that the plateaus, where response remains constant are octaves of each other.

This observation suggests a generalization inspired by 2-adic version of music metaphor. Primary quale has a multiple of cyclotron frequency as its correlate and, being integer valued, is essentially 2-based logarithm of the 2-adic norm for the 2-adic counterpart of the intensity of the sensory input. Hence the increase of intensity of the sensory input by octave correspond to a jump-wise replacement of the n: th harmonic by $n+1$: th one and should be seen in EEG. Our experience usually corresponds to the average over a large number of this kind of primary experiences so that underlying 2-adicity is smoothed out. In case of over-learning or neurons involved act unisono and the underlying 2-adicity is not masked anymore.

At the level of MEs this would mean generation of higher harmonic when the number of nerve pulses per unit of time achieves threshold value allowing the amplification of corresponding

frequency by the mechanism discussed already earlier. This certainly would mean that cognition is an important part of music experience. The strongest assumption is that the real note selves are able to transform to 2-adic selves by a phase transition changing local topology from real to 2-adic. Note however that p-adic length scale hypothesis might be enough.

5.4 Does Harmonic Complexity Reduce To 3-Adicity?

An interesting question relates to the conditions guaranteeing that a chord is experienced as harmonious in the Pythagorean sense [J8]. Pythagorean tuning is based on the notion of perfect fifths identified as scalings by 3/2 producing the sequence C, G, D, A, E, .. In this tuning major-C scale corresponds to ratios $C = 1/1, D = 9/8, E = 81/64, F = 4/3$, $G = 3/2, A = 27/16, B = 243/128, C = 2/1$. E_b and $F_\#$ correspond to ratios $2^5/3^3$ and $3^6/2^9$. All notes are expressible as powers of two and three. Since the multiplication of any note by a power of two does not affect the harmony it should be to drop the powers of two from the integers characterizing the notes in the ratio of three notes. For instance, C-E-G reduces $3 : 3^4 : 1$, $C - E_b - G$ to $3^4 : 1 : 3^3$, and tritonus $C - E_b - F_\#$ to $3^9 : 1 : 3^3$. The problem of Pythagorean tuning is that one cannot represent 2 as an exact integer power of 3/2 and the scalings give infinite number of tones. If the construction starts from G_b then $F_\#$ and G_b correspond to frequencies, which are not quite identical in Pythagorean tuning. One could make compromize by introducing the geometric mean of $F_\#$ and G_b but this would bring in $\sqrt{3}$ and would force to leave the world of pure rationals. For string instruments and electronic instruments the Pythagorean tuning is practical but for instruments like piano the transposition of the scale is impossible.

One should be able to characterize a given chord harmonically by a function $F(a, b, c)$, which is symmetric under the permutations of the reduced pitches a, b and c obtained by dropping powers of two and is invariant under over all scaling of the reduce frequencies. The elementary symmetric functions $F(a, b, c) = [a^2(b + c) + b^2(a + c) + c^2(a + b)]/abc$ and $G(a, b, c) = [a^3 + b^3 + c^3]/abc$ are the simplest functions of this kind. Either of these functions or their product or ratio could be considered as a measure for the harmonic complexity. The value of the denominator abc equals to 3^n, $n = 3, 7, 12$ in the cases considered. The numerator has in all cases 3-adic norm equal to one for both F and G. This suggests that the 3-based logarithm of the 3-adic norm $1/|abc|_3 = |F|_3 = |G|_3$ having the values 3, 7, and 12 for C-major, C-minor, and tritonus could serve as the measure for the complexity. It is indeed smallest for major and largest for tritonus. 3-adic norm for the product $1/a_1a_2...a_n$ of n notes of the chord defines a measure of complexity in more general case. A good guess is that the 3-adic norms of the elementary symmetric functions give rise to the same measure.

For the chords C-E-G, F-A-C, and G-H-D appearing as basic chords in C- major scale the values of the harmonic measure are 3, 2, and 8. This means that the basic chords are not harmonically equivalent in Pythagorean system whereas in equally tempered system they would be. One might think that this explains why the tonic is remembered. The anomalously low value for F-A-C relates to the fact that it is only tone for which the power of 3 is negative. Situation changes of F is identified as a minimal power of 3 giving F equivalent with Pythagorean F within the resolution of ear to pitch which is about $|\Delta f/f| = 4.3$ per cent. $F = 3^5/2^8$ gives $|\Delta f/f| = 4.8$ per cent. This F would give for F-A-C the harmonic measure 8 which equals to that for G. This looks more reasonable than the purely Pythagorean value. This definition would also allow to find a unique choice of powers of three for 12-chord system. For instance, $F_\#$ is favored over G_b since it corresponds to a positive power of 3.

5.5 The Notion Of Self And Music

The music experience allows also to test the ideas related to the notion of self.

1. Summation hypothesis states that self is a sum of abstracted experiences of sub-selves and thus representing kind of averages about the experiences of sub-sub-selves.

   (a) The conscious experience induced by music decomposes in a clear manner to basic elements identifiable as sub-selves. For instance, melody and more generally various tone progressions could define such sub-selves and the experiences of these sub-selves

would sum up to music experience. In the same manner rhythmic patterns define their own sub-selves. Therefore it might make sense to speak about "frequency sub-selves" and "rhythm sub-selves".

(b) At space-time level the magnetic body and massless extremals (MEs) are the natural candidate for the representation of "frequency sub-selves". One can say that MEs provide a universal music instrument at the level of magnetic body since they allow arbitrary superposition of collinear waves proceeding in the same direction which is non-dispersive (shape of the pulse is preserved) so that arbitrary harmonics are possible for a ME with fixed length. Maybe the temporal duration of sub-selves assignable to MEs is what distinguishes between these representations.

(c) A collection of sub-selves associated with ME at precisely defined periodically appearing positions could define rhythm whereas frequency selves would correspond to MEs with relatively long temporal duration. Interpreting MEs in terms of communications to the magnetic body, one expects that the rhythm automatically generates short-lasting MEs communication the pulses defining the rhythm to the magnetic body whereas pitch corresponds to long lasting MEs.

(d) This picture challenges the assumption that the mental images created during music experience are localized to brain. Rather, MEs and magnetic body would be the carriers of the mental images. Maybe one could say that nerve pulse patterns induce these MEs. In left hemisphere nerve pulse patterns induced by the beats of rhythm and having a total duration considerably below.1 second would send single ME to the magnetic body. In right hemisphere the pulse patterns would integrate to single ME having duration of the note.

2. The hypothesis that entanglement creates wholes from parts and that there are three cognitive modes corresponding to reductionistic and holistic cognition and their hybrid based on negentropic entanglement is of special interest in the context of music experience.

   (a) Even admitting the dangers of naïve right-left thinking it would seem natural to assign the rhythmic aspects of the music to the reductionistic regions of brain and various aspects related to pitch to the right brain hemisphere. At least in the latter case MEs are highly suggestive as a fundamental representation of music at the level of magnetic body. Perhaps music experience actually involves in a very essential manner also magnetic body. That "eastern" music favors additive instead of divisive rhythm could be understood as higher right brain dominance. The extremely mechanical rhythms characterizing the popular music today, the lack of melodic aspects, and the use of the volume of music as the basic means to induce emotional effect, could in turn interpreted in terms of extreme left brain dominance.

   (b) Music can have a strong emotional effects and this allows to test the hypothesis that the character of entanglement correlates with the emotional color. Maybe just the fact that these emotions are enjoyable irrespective of whether they are sad or joyful and have an undeniable healing effect can be interpreted in terms of the presence of the negentropic entanglement (see **Fig.** `http://tgdtheory.fi/appfigures/cat.jpg` or **Fig. ??** in the appendix of this book). For instance, the ability of good music to generate vibrations in spine could relate to this negentropic aspects. Music as purely intellectual experience could induce essentially an analysis of what was heard based on the use of holistic-reductionistic dichotomy. Chopin's music has especially strong healing effect. Tempo rubato might reflect the profound integration of rhythmic aspects, melodic, and harmonic to single organic whole both at the level of representation and music experience.

3. The model of subjective memory and the new view about time might be relevant for the understanding of how the basic key of the music piece can be remembered. If conscious experience for a given self is about the space-time region defined by corresponding CD, one could understand how Mozart was able to experience the entire composition as a single whole. If the music piece defines in the ideal case the fundamental CD inside which the sub-selves

representing the elements of the music oiece reside, this CD could also define the fundamental "key" and would be more or less sensorily experienced and need not even to be remembered. This would explain why the return to the original key in classical is so important to relieve the tension created by modulations.

5.6 Harmony And Self-Organization

The phenomenon of harmony should be somehow related to quantum self-organization: perhaps the often used metaphor of harmonious co-existence could be turned around. Various notes correspond to sub-selves in the population of sub-selves and it might be that self-organization favours simultaneous conscious existence of sub-selves corresponding to subsets of frequencies defining basic chords. One could even consider some kind of co-operation between the frequency selves belonging to same basic chord.

The simplest model for the phenomenon of harmony relies on the identification of the chords as "chord selves" formed by entangled "note selves" consisting of negentropically entangled "frequency selves". The listener is self having as sub-selves (mental images) note selves and chord selves which correspond to the same level of the self hierarchy. The entanglement between note selves could occur even at the level of ear between the mind-like space-time sheets sensitive to various frequencies. Topologically it would correspond to the formation of magnetic flux tubes between corresponding partonic 2-surfaces. The ability of the "note selves" of the chord to have stable flux tube bonds between themselves should depend crucially on the fact that the frequencies of the notes of the basic chords have simple rational ratios so that the oscillations involved are commensurate and match together. Hence a resonance phenomenon ins spirit of classical physics involving rational ratios of frequencies would be in question. During listening the chord self continually decomposes into sub-selves when listener consciously concentrates attention to some notes in the chord.

The ability of the music to occasionally create thrills in spine could correspond to whole-body consciousness in unusually large length scale. Note the this scale could correspond also to the secondary time length scale assignable to CD. It presumably involves a resonant fusion of also other than note sub-selves to larger negentropic sub-selves by the formation of stable flux tubes identifiable as magnetic flux tubes. The ability of certain sounds ("Om") to promote the emergence of whole-body consciousness could be due to the ability to very effectively generate negentropic entanglement direction. Perhaps the frequency spectrum of "Om" contains resonant frequencies of several sub-selves and induces large sub-selves. Also the healing effect of music and sounds could rely on this mechanism.

Focusing attention to some instrument producing melody creates kind of figure-background relationship. This requires that entire instrument playing the melody is represented by "instrument self". An interesting possibility is that various instruments give rise to their own ensembles of frequency-selves. Note that the model makes it easy to understand why experienced performance is not simply the sum of indidividual performances. Music experience is a complicated self-organization process in which parts compose to wholes by quantum entanglement and vice versa according to how the listener directs his/her attention.

5.7 Absolute Ear

Absolute ear means the existence of a preferred hardwired scale and ability to associate to the heard notes their names. Transposing an instrument is painful for an instrumentalist with perfect pitch since the notes she's playing are not the ones she's hearing.

Musicians with absolute ear can even decompose sounds that are usually regarded as a noise to a collection of notes with well-defined pitches. Obviously absolute ear means a well-developed ability of some part of brain to perform a Fourier analysis for the incoming sounds. It is known that the temporal planum part of the cortex is much more developed on the left side than on the right side for people with absolute ear [J20]. The larger size of left temporal planum correlates also with right-handedness so that "absolutists" might be more strongly right-handed than usual. The increased size of the left temporal planum is also involved with reading: people with dyslexia tend to lack temporal planum asymmetry [J26].

Perhaps the left temporal planum of the "absolutist" automatically assigns to the heard notes a symbolic representation as written notes. If only right brain hemisphere performs the Fourier anal-

ysis, this would require right-left communication which could be also carried out via the magnetic body inducing generalized motor action associating to the pitch pattern heard by right magnetic body their names in left temporal planum.

One can however imagine much simpler mechanism. During the recognition task the left temporal planum could simply send Josephson radiation from the points representing the names of notes to the right magnetic body at the frequency of the note in question. The recognition of the note would be based on resonance with the Josephson signal coming from the signal representing the music percept. This would also allow to detect dissonance. The inability to adapt to a new scale would be due to the fact that the Josephson frequencies in the left temporal planum are hard wired.

6 Pythagoras, Music, Sacred Geometry, And Genetic Code

The conscious experiences generated by music demonstrate a fascinating connection between algebra and emotions. How can major and minor scale using different frequency ratios generate so different emotional experiences. This strongly suggests the we experience music as entire time interval, 4-D patterns - rather than time=constant snapshots. Also the ability remember the key and the tension lasting as long as the return to the basic key has not taken place, is example of this. One of the key questions is why octaves - that is powers of 2 of the basic note of the scale - are experienced as equivalent? One can also wonder what is behind consonance and dissonance.

I have already earlier tried to understand music experience and considered some ideas inspired by p-adic numbers fields - such as the idea that Pythagorean scale coming as powers of 3 for the basic note modulo octave equivalence might relate to 3-adicity. Reading of a book titled "Interference: A Grand Scientific Musical Theory" by Richard Merrick [J29] freely available in web (`http://tinyurl.com/8d2hfka`) re-stimulated my interest. In particular, I found the idea about a connection between music scale and harmonies with Platonic solids (3-D "sacred geometry") as highly inspiring. The basic question was whether the 12-tone scale could be mapped to a curve going once through each point of icosahedron having 12 vertices and whether the 20 faces of icosahedron, which are triangles could define the basic chords in 12-tone scale. These curves are known as Hamiltonian cycles and in the case of icosahedron there are 2^{10} of them: those obtained from each other by rotation leaving icosahedron invariant are however equivalent.

A given triangle of icosahedron can contain 0, 1 or 2 edges of the cycle and the numbers of the triangles corresponding to these triangle types classify partially the notion of harmony characterized by the cycle. Quint cycle suggests the identification for the single edge of curve as quint interval so that triangles would represent basic 3-chords of the harmony with 0, 1, or 2 quints.

One can make same questions also for other Platonic solids- tetrahedron (4 vertices), octahedron and cube which are duals of each other and have (6 and 8 vertices respectively, and dodecahedron which is dual of icosahedron having 20 vertices and 12 faces. Arabic music uses half intervals and scales with 19 and 24 notes are used. Could 20-note scale with harmony defined by 5-chords assigned to the pentagons of dodecahedron have some aesthetic appeal? Nowadays it is possible to develop electronically music based on this kind of scale and this kind of experimentation might be a fascinating intellectual and artistic adventure for a young composer.

I have also played with the idea that the 20 amino-acids could somehow correspond to the 20 triangles of icosahedron. The combination of this idea with the idea of mapping 12-tone scale to a Hamiltonian cycle at icosahedron leads to the question whether amino-acids could be assigned with the equivalence class of Hamiltonian cycles under icosahedral group and whether the geometric shape of cycle could correspond to physical properties of amino-acids [I3]. The identification of 3 basic polar amino-acids with triangles containing no edges of the scale path, 7 polar and acidic polar amino-acids with those containing 2 edges of the scale path, and 10 non-polar amino-acids with triangles containing 1 edge on the scale path is what comes first in mind.

The number of DNAs coding for a given amino-acid [I2] could be also seen as such a physical property. The model for dark nucleons leads to the vertebrate genetic code with correct numbers of DNAs coding for amino-acids. It is not however clear how to interpret DNA codons geometrically.

It however turns out that one can understand only the role of 60 codons in the icosahedral framework. The treatment of the remaining 4 codons and of the well-known 21st and 22nd amino-acids requires the fusion of icosahedral code with tetrahedral code represented geometrically as

fusion of icosahedron and tetrahedron along common face which has empty interior and is interpreted as punct coded by stopping codons. In this manner one can satisfy the constraints on the Hamiltonian cycles, and construct explicitly the icosahedral Hamiltonian cycle as (4, 8, 8) cycle whose unique modification gives (4, 11, 7) icosa-tetrahedral cycle. Remarkably, two months after writing the first version of the article I learned that the data needed to calculate the Hamiltonian cycles can be found from web and that (4, 8, 8) cycle allows at least two realizations whereas the original candidate (3, 10, 7) allows no realization with symmetries but could do so with no symmetries.

6.1 Could Pythagoras Have Something To Give For The Modern Musicology?

The ideas of Pythagorean school about music were strongly based on the number theory of that time. So called modern approaches tend to seem music scales as cultural phenomena. There are however many reasons to suspect that Pythagorean school might have been much nearer to truth.

6.1.1 Pythagoras and transition from rational numbers to algebraic numbers

Pythagoras was one the greatest ancient mathematicians. The prevailing belief at that was that the world can be described solely in terms rational numbers. During the times of Pythagoras the ancient mathematical consciousness had entered at the verge of a profound revolution: the time had become ripe for the discovery of algebraic numbers expanding rational numbers to an infinite series of algebraic extensions of rationals containing also rational multiples for finite number of algebraic numbers emerging as roots of polynomials with rational coefficients. Euclid introduces square root geometrically as length of the diagonal of square. In ancient India it was discover 800-500 BC, possibly much earlier. Unfortunately, the emergence of Christianity stopped the evolution of mathematics and new progress began at times of Newton when also reformation took place.

The well-known but story (good story but probably not true) tells that a pupil of Pythagoras demonstrated that the diagonal of unit square ($\sqrt{2}$) cannot be rational number and had to pay with his life for the discovery. Pythagoras himself encountered $\sqrt{2}$ through music theory. He asked what is the note exactly in the middle of the of the scale. Modern mathematician would answer half of octave corresponding to the frequency ratio $2^{1/2}$. Algebraic numbers did not however belong to the world of order of Pythagoras and he obtained to a non-satisfactory rational approximation of this number. This was very natural since only rational approximations of algebrais are possible in the experimental approach using only strings with rational number valued lengths. $\sqrt{2}$ represents the interval $C - F_{\#}$ known as tritone and this this interval was associated with devil and its use was denied also by church. Only after reformation $\sqrt{2}$ was accepted and this interval appears repeatedly in the compositions of Bach.

The amazing connections between evolution of mathematics and evolution of the religious beliefs inspires the question whether the evolution of consciousness could at basic level correspond to th evolution of the complexity of the number field behind the dynamics underlying consciousness. For instance, in TGD framework the vision about physics as generalized number theory allows one can to ask whether the mathematical evolution could have meant quite concretely the emergence of increasingly algebraic extensions of rationals for the coefficients of polynomials describing space-time surfaces serving as space-time correlates of consciousness.

6.1.2 Pythagoras and music

Pythagoras was both mathematician and experimentalist studying the world of musical experience experimentally. String instruments were his tool. The notion of frequency was not know at the time and length of vibrating part of string was the notion used. The experienced equivalence of notes differing by octave was known at that time and octave equivalence was understood as a fundamental symmetry of music manifesting itself as a scaling-by-2 symmetry for the length of a vibrating string.

Pythagoras developed 8 note scale CDEFGAHC (as a matter fact, 7 notes by octave equivalence) as we know as a combination of two scales EFGA and HCDE using octave equivalence and it was established as the official music scale. Pythagorean scale is expressed solely in terms of

rational number valued ratios of the string length to that for the basic note of the scale (ratio of frequency to the fundamental).

Pythagorean scale (`http://tinyurl.com/28cu6j`, `http://tinyurl.com/7mc4ut`) is expressed solely in terms of powers of the ratio 3/2 for lengths of vibrating strings correspond to an interval known and complete fifth (C-G). The series of complete fifths (C-G-D-A...) known as progression by fifths gives very nearly 7 octaves but not quite: $(3/2)^{12} \simeq 128 + 1.75 = 2^7 + 1.745$. It would have been very natural to build 12-note scale as powers of rational (3/2) or by octave equivalence as powers of 3. The failure to close is very small but people with absolute ear experience the transponation of a melody to different key as dissonant since the frequency ratios do not remain quite same. At the time of Bach (Well tempered Klavier) the equal tempered scale obtained by diving the logarithmic scale to 12 equally long parts emerged and replacing powers of 3/2 with the 12 powers of algebraic number $2^{1/12}$ inside same octave even without octave equivalence emerged.

By octave equivalence Pythagorean scale means that all notes of the scale come in powers of 3 which strongly brings in mind 3-adicity. If one does not use octave equivalence when generalization of p-adicity to q-adicity with $q = 3/2$ is highly suggestive. q-adic numbers do not in general form number field, only an algebra.

Later more complex rational number based representations of scale using octave equivalence have been developed. The expression of the frequency ratios of the notes of the scale in terms of harmonic of fundamental modulo octave equivalence and involving only integers consisting of primes 2, 3, 5 is known as just intonation (`http://tinyurl.com/7mc4ut`).

1. Music and Platonic solids

Pythagoras was also aware of a possible connection between music scales and Platonic solids. Pythagoras is claimed to have discovered tetrahedron, hexahedron (cube) and dodecahedron while octahedron and icosahedron would have been documented by greek mathematician Thaletus two hundred years later. The tetrachord and was assigned with tetrahedron and one and imagined that Pythagorean scale could have been assigned with pair of tetrahedra somehow - cube or octahedron which comes in mind. Note that this would require that basic note and its octave should be regarded as different notes.

These attempts inspire the question whether the mapping music scales to the vertices of Platonic solids could provide insights about music experience. One can also ask whether there might be a mapping of music understood as melodies and chords in some scale to the geometries defined by Platonic solids.

1. Since 12-note scale is used in practically all classical western music and even in atonal music based on 12-note scale, the natural question is whether 12-note scale could be mapped to a connected, closed, non-self-intersecting path on icosahedron going through all 12 vertices and consisting of edges only. Closedness would mean that base note and its octave are identified by octave equivalence.

2. This mathematical problem is well-known and curves of this kind are known as Hamilton cycles and can be defined for any combinatorial structure defined by vertices and faces. Hamilton proved that Hamiltonian cycles (possibly identifiable as 20-note scale) at dodecahedron is unique module rotations and reflection leaving dodecahedron invariant. Also in the case of tetrahedron and cube the Hamiltonian cycle is unique.

3. For octahedron and icosahedron this is not the case [A5] and there are both cycles containing only faces with at least 1 edge of the path and also cycles containing no faces containing no edges of the path. Numerical experimentation is rather straightforward manner to determine Hamiltonian cycles and $H = 2^{10} = 1024$ cycles can be found. The number of topologically non-equivalent cycles (not transformable to each other by the isometries of icosahedron) is factor of this number. The group of orientation preserving isometries of icosahedron is the alternating group A_5 of 60 even permutations of five letters. The full group of isometries is $G = A_5 \times Z_2$ containing $N = 120$ elements.

4. Some subgroup of G leaves given path invariant and its order must be factor M of N so that topological equivalence class of cycles contains $R = N/M$ elements. The number of topologically non-equivalent cycles in given class with $H(top)$ elements is $N_{tot} = H(top)/R$ so that R must be a factor of $H(top)$.

Before continuing it is good so summarize the geometry of icosahedron shortly. There are 20 faces which are triangles, 12 vertices, and 30 edges. From each vertex 5 edges. Therefore the construction of Hamiltonian cycles means that at each vertex on path one must select between four options edges since one cannot return back. This gives $4^{12} = 2^{24} \sim 1.6 \times 10^7$ alternatives to be considered. Therefore the numerical search should be relatively easy. Keeping account of the points already traversed and not allowing self intersections, the actual number of choices is reduced. The construction requires labeling of the vertices of the icosahedron by integers 1, ..., 12 in some manner and defining 12×12 matrix $A(i,j)$ whose element equals to 1 if vertices are neighbours and 0 if not. Only the edges for with $A(i,j) = 1$ holds true are allowed on the path. A concrete representation of icosahedron as a collection of triangles in plane with suitable identifications of certain edges is needed. This helps also to visualize the classification of triangles to three types discussed below. This can be found in the Wikipedia article (see `http://tinyurl.com/ns9aa`).

2. Numbers of different triangles as characterizers of harmony

A possible interpretation for topologically non-equivalent paths is as different notions of harmony.

1. Proceeding in Pythagorean spirit, the neighboring points would naturally correspond to progression by fifths - that is scalings by powers of 3/2 or in equal temperated scale by powers of $2^{7/12}$. This would mean that two subsequent vertices would correspond to quint.

2. The twenty triangles of the icosahedron would naturally correspond to 3-chords. Triangles can contain either 0, 1, or 1 edges of the 12-edge scale path. The triangle containing 3 edges is not possible since it would reside on a self-intersecting path. A triangle containing one edge of path the chord would contain quint which suggest a chord containing basic note, quint and minor or major third. The triangle containing two edges would contain subsequent quints - CDG is one possible example by octave equivalence. If the triangle contains no edges of the path one can say that the chord contains no quints.

   The numbers of triangles classified according to the number of path edges contained by them serves as the first classification criterion for a given harmony characterized by the Hamiltonian cycle (note that one cannot exclude the possibly of non-closed paths since Pythagorean construction of the scale by quints does not yield quite precisely octave as outcome).

Fig 1. There are 3 different types of triangles characterized by the number of edges contained by them. This predicts chords with 0, 1 or 2 quints.
`http://tgdtheory.fi/appfigures/kolmiot.jpg`

Consider now the situation in more detail.

1. The topologically equivalent cycles must have same numbers of faces containing 0, 1, or 2 edges of the Hamiltonian path since isometries do not change these numbers. Let us denotes these numbers by n_0, n_1 and n_2. The total number of faces is 20 so that one has

   $$n_0 + n_1 + n_2 = 20 \ .$$

   Furthermore, each of the 12 edges on the path is contained by two faces so that by summing over the numbers of edges associated with the faces one obtains twice the number of edges:

   $$0 \times n_0 + 1 \times n_1 + 2 \times n_2 = 2 \times 12 = 24 \ .$$

   From these constraints one can solve n_0 and n_1 as function of n_2:

   $$\begin{aligned} n_0 &= n_2 - 4 \ , \quad n_2 \geq 4 \ , \\ n_1 &= 24 - 2n_2 \ , \quad n_2 \leq 12 \ . \end{aligned}$$

   If these integers characterize the topological equivalence completely and if the allowed combinations are realized, one would have 12-4=8 topologically nonequivalent paths. The actual number is $N_{tot} = 2^k$, $k \geq 7$, so that the integers cannot characterize the topology of the path completely.

2. The number of Hamiltonian cycles on icosahedron is known to be 2560 [A2]. Numerical calculations [A3] (`http://tinyurl.com/pmghcwd`) shows that the number of Hamiltonian cyclesw with one edge fixed is $2^{10} = 1024$. Here one regards cycles with different internal orientation as different. This would mean that the sum over the numbers $N(n_2)$ if cycles associated with differ values of n_2 satisfies

$$\sum_{n_2=4}^{12} \sum_i N(n_2, i)) = 2^{10} \quad .$$

$N(n_2, i)$ is the number of paths of given topology with fixed n_2. The numbers $N(n_2, i)$ are integers which are factors of $N = 120$ of the order of the isometry group of the icosahedron. The average of $N(n_2, i)$ is $2^7 = 128$.

3. Additional topological invariants characterizing the notion of harmony

The interpretation of amino-acids in terms of 20 triangles of icosahedron interpreted as allowed chords for a given notion of harmony leads to a unique identification of the integers n_i as $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (3, 10, 7)$. The attempt to interpret this "biological harmony" leads to the identification of additional topological invariants characterizing the notion of harmony. It will be assumed that edges correspond to quints. If they would correspond to half-step the chords would contains 0, 1, or 2 subsequent half-intervals which does not conform with the usual views about harmony. In Pythagorean scale quint corresponds to 3/2 and in equal tempered scale quint corresponds to the algebraic number number $2^{7/12}$.

Above the attention was paid to the properties of the triangles in relation to the Hamiltonian cycle. One can consider also the properties of the edges of the cycle in relation to the two neighboring triangles containing it. Restrict first the attention to the biological harmony characterized by $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (3, 10, 7)$.

Fig. 2. The edge of the cycle belongs to 2 triangles, which as chords can correspond to 1 resp.2, 1 resp. 1 and 2 resp. 2 quints.
`http://tgdtheory.fi/appfigures/sivut.jpg`

1. Everyone of the 12 quints $C-G$, $C_\#-G_\#$, ... would be contained to neighboring triangles tht is 3-chords containing at least one quint. Denote by p_{12}, p_{11} resp. p_{22} denote the number of edges shared by 1-quint triangle and 2-quint triangle, by 2 1-quint triangles, resp. 2 2-quint triangles. Besides $p_{ij} \geq 0$ one has

$$\sum p_{ij} = 12 \quad .$$

since the cycle contains 12 edges. There are $p_{12} + 2p_{11} = n_1$ 1-quint triangles and $(p_{12} + 2p_{22})/2 = n_2$ 2-quint triangles (note double counting responsible for division by two). Altogether this gives

$$\begin{aligned} p_{22} &= 12 - p_{11} - p_{22} \quad , \\ p_{22} &= p_{11} + n_2 - \tfrac{n_1}{2} \quad , \\ p_{22} &= n_2 - \tfrac{p_{12}}{2} \quad . \end{aligned}$$

2. These three Diophantine equations are for integers and would allow for real numbers only single solution and for integers it in the generic case there are no solutions at all. Situation changes if the equations are not independent which can happen if the integers n_i satisfy additional conditions. By subtracting first and second and second and third equation from each other one obtains the consistency condition

$$n_1 = 24 - 2n_2 \quad .$$

This condition is however second of the conditions derived earlier so that only two equations, say the first two ones, are independent.

$$p_{22} = p_{11} + n_2 - \frac{n_1}{2} \ ,$$
$$p_{22} = n_2 - \frac{p_{12}}{2} \ .$$

giving

$$p_{11} = (n_1 - p_{12})/2 \ ,$$
$$p_{22} = p_{11} + n_2 - \frac{n_1}{2} = n_2 - \frac{p_{12}}{2} \ . \quad .$$

One must have $0 \leq p_{ij} \leq 12$ and $p_{12} \leq n_1$ from $p_{11} = (n_1 - p_{12})/2$. Here one has $p_{12} \in \{0, 2, ...Min\{12, 2n_2, n_1\}$ so that $Min\{7, n_2 + 1, [n_1/2] + 1\}$ solutions are possible. The condition that the cycle has no self-intersections can forbid some of the solutions.

3. The first guess for the "biological harmony" possibly associated with amino-acids would be $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (3, 10, 7)$: this if one neglects the presence of 21st and 22th amino-acid also appearing in proteins. It turns out that a more feasible solution fuses tetrahedral code and icosahedral codes with $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (4, 8, 8)$ giving $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (4, 11, 7)$ for icosatetrahedral code.

   For instance, $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (3, 10, 7)$ would give $p_{12} \in \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$, $p_{11} \in \{5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0\}$, $p_{22} \in \{7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2\}$ so that one has 6 alternative solutions to these conditions labelled by p_{12}. The number of neighboring triangles containing single quint is even number in the range $[0, 10]$: this brings in mind the possibility that the neighboring single quint triangles correspond to major-minor pairs. Clearly, the integer p_{12} is second topological invariant characterizing harmony.

4. Distribution of different types of edges

Also the distribution of the 12 edges to these 3-types is an invariant characterizing the shape of the curve and thus harmony as isometric invariant.

Fig. 3. There are different distributions of edge types characterized by the neighboring triangles of the edge. **??**
`http://tgdtheory.fi/appfigures/jakauma.jpg`

1. p_{12} 1-1 edges can be chosen in

$$N(1-1, p_{12}) = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ p_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

   ways and 1-2 edges in

$$N(1-2, p_{12}) = \begin{pmatrix} 12 - p_{12} \\ p_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

   ways. The remaining 2-2 edges can be chosen only in one manner. This gives altogether

$$N(p_{12}) = N(1-1, p_{12}) \times N(1-2, p_{12})$$

   ways for given value of p_{12}.

To summarize, one obtains large number of notions of harmony are possible although one cannot expect that the absence of self-intersections does not allow all topologies for the cycle.

6.1.3 Would you come with me to icosadisco?

This map would allow one-to-one map of the notes of any music piece using icosahedral geometry. If octave equivalence is assumed, a given note would be mapped to a fixed vertex of icosahedron at which lamp is turned on and also to the wavelength of the light in question since visible light spans an octave. Chords would correspond to the turning on of lights for a group of icosahedral points. Icosahedrons with size scaled up by two could correspond to octave hierarchy: for practical purposes logarithmic scale implying that icosahedrons have same distance would be natural as in the case of music experience since piano spans 7 octaves and human ear can hear 10 octaves. Church would nowadays allow icosadiscos to use also half octaves to amplify further the audiovisual inferno effect so characteristic for discos. One could also try to realize special effects like glissandos, vibratos and tremolos.

6.2 Connection Between Music Molecular Biology?

Music affects directly emotions, and consciousness is one aspect of being living. This raises the question whether the Platonic geometries might have something to do with basic building bricks of life and with genetic code.

6.2.1 Could amino-acids correspond to 3-chords of icosahedral harmony?

The number of amino-acids is 20 and same as the number of triangular faces of icosahedron and the vertices of dodecahedron. I have considered the possibility that the faces of icosahedron could correspond to amino-acids [K1]. Combined with the idea about connection between music scale and icosahedron this inspires the following consideration.

1. For a proper choice of the mapping of the 12-note scale to the surface of icosahedron the 20 triangles could correspond to 20 amino-acids analogous to 3-chords and that the 3 types of 3-chords could correspond to 3 different classes of amino-acids. One can of course consider also the mapping of amino-acids to a unique sequence of 20 vertices of dodecahedron representing 20-note scale or 20-chord scale and replacement of the 3-chords defining the harmony with 12 5-chords.

2. Amino-acids are characterized by the non-constant side chain and these can be classified to three categories: basic polar, non-polar, and polar (`http://tinyurl.com/ycvm6yjs`). The numbers of amino-acids in these classes are $a_0 = 3$, $a_1 = 10$, $a_2 = 7$. Could these classes correspond to the numbers n_i characterizing partially some topological equivalence classes of Hamiltonian paths in icosahedron? There is indeed a candidate: $a_0 = n_0 = 3$, $a_1 = n_1 = 10$, $a_2 = n_2 = 7$ satisfies the conditions discussed above. 3 basic polar amino-acids would correspond to the triangles with no edges on the Hamiltonian cycle, 10 non-polar amino-acids to triangles containing one edge, and 7 acidic polar and polar amino-acids to those containing two edges. One can criticize the combination of polar and acidic polar amino-acids in the same class. One can also classify amino-acids to positively charged (3), negatively charged (2) and neutral (15) ones. In this case the condition is however not satisfied. Thus the proposal survives the first test - assuming of a course that these Hamiltonian cycles exist! This has not been proven and would require numerical calculations.

3. As found Hamiltonian paths have also other topological characteristics and they could correspond to physical characteristics and it would be interesting to see what theyh are. To proceed further one should find the total number of the Hamiltonian paths with $n_2 = 7$ and identify the isometries of different topological equivalence class having $n_2 = 7$.

Amino-acid sequences would correspond to sequences of 3-chords. The translation of mRNA of gene to amino-acid sequence would be analogous to the playing of a record. The ribosome complex would be the record player, the amino-acid sequence would be the music, and mRNA would be the record. Hence genes would define a collection of records characterizing the organism.

d	6	4	3	2	1
N	3	5	2	9	2

Table 3: The number of amino acids N associated with a given degeneracy d telling the number of DNA triplets mapped to the amino acid in the genetic code. The degeneracies are always smaller than 7 as predicted by the proposed explanation of the Genetic Code.

6.2.2 Can one understand genetic code?

What remains open is the interpretation of genetic code [I2]. DNA triplets would correspond naturally to triangles but why their number is 64 instead of 20. They would be obviously the analogs of written notes: why several notes would correspond to the same chord?

1. Could different DNA triplets coding for the same amino-acid correspond to various octaves of the chord? The most natural expectation would be that the number of octaves so that one would have 3 DNAs would code single amino-acid and stopping codon would correspond to 4 DNAs. It is difficult to understand why some 3-chords could correspond to 6 octaves and one of them only one.

2. Could the degeneracy correspond to the ordering of the notes of the 3-chord? For the 3-chords there are 6 general orderings and 3 cyclic orderings modulo octave equivalence and characterizing by the choice of the lowest note. The simplest assumption would be that the allowed orderings - degeneracies - are characterized by a subgroup of the cyclic group S_3 yielding the allowed permutations of the notes of the chord. The subgroup orders for S_3 are 1, 2, 3, and 6. The allowed degeneracies are 6, 4, 3, 2, and 1 so that this identification fails for $D = 4$.

3. Could the different correspondences between DNA codons and amino-acids correspond to the different topological equivalence classes of $n_2 = 7$ Hamiltonian cycles. This does not seem to be the case. The number of different DNA-amino-acid correspondences obtained by choosing one representative from the set of DNAs coding for a given amino-acid (and not stopping sign) is the product of the numbers $D(a_i)$ coding amino-acid a_i. From **Table 3** this number is given by $6^3 \times 4^5 \times 3^1 \times 2^9 \times 1^2 = 3^4 \times 2^{21}$ and clearly much larger than $N = 2^{10}$.

4. Could the different codons coding for codon code for some additional information so that amino-acids would in some aspect differ from each other although they are chemically identical? Here the magnetic body of amino-acid is a natural candidate. This would suggest that the folding pattern of the protein depends on what DNA sequence codes it. This information might be analogous to the information contained by notes besides the frequencies. Durations of notes corresponds is the most important information of this kind: the only candidate for this kind of information is the value of $h_{eff} = n \times h$ associated with the amino-acid magnetic body determining its size scale. Magnetic fields strength could be also code by DNA codon besides amino-acid.

Second question concerns genetic code itself. Could the DNA degeneracies $D(a_i)$ (number of DNAs coding for amino-acid a_i) be understood group theoretically in terms of icosahedral geometry? The triangles of the icosahedron are mapped the triangles under the isometries.

1. One can start by looking the **Table 3** for the genetic code telling the number $N(d)$ of amino-acids coded by d DNA codons. One finds that one can divide DNAs to three groups containing $n = 20$, $n = 20$, resp. $n = 21$ codons.

   (a) There are 3 amino-acids codes by 6 codons and 2 amino-acids coded by 1 DNA: $3 \times 6 + 2 \times 1 = 20$ codons altogether.
   Note: One could also consider 1 amino-acid coded by 2 codons instead of 2 coded by 1 codon $3 \times 6 + 1 \times 2 = 20$.

   (b) There are 5 amino-acids coded by 4 codons making $5 \times 4 = 20$ codons altogether.

(c) There are 9 amino-acids coded by 2 codons and 1 by 3 codons making $9 \times 2 + 1 \times 3 = 21$ codons.
Note: One could also consider the decomposition $8 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 3 = 21$ codons implied if 1 amino-acid is coded by 2 codons in the first group.

This makes 61 codons. There are however 64 codons and 3 codons code for stopping of the translation counted as punct in the table.

1. This would suggest the division to 60 + 4 codons. The identification of additional 4 codons and corresponding amino-acids is not so straightforward as one might first think. 3 of the 4 additional codons could code for punct (Ile) and 1 of them to Ile (empty amino-acid).

2. What suggests itself strongly is a decomposition of codons in 3 different ways. 3 groups of 6 codons plus 2 groups of 1 codon (1 group of 2 codons), 5 groups of 4 codons, and 10 groups of 2 codons (9 groups of 2 codons plus plus 2 groups of 1 codon).

This kind of decompositions are induced by the action on the triangles of icosahedron by three subgroups of the isometry group $A_5 \times Z_2$ of the icosahedron having $120 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$ elements and subgroups for which number of elements can be any divisor of the order. The orbit associated with a subgroup with n elements has at most n triangles at its orbit. This allows immediately to deduce the values of n possibly explaining the genetic code in the proposed manner.

1. The 3 amino-acids coded by 6 codons must correspond to $n = 6$. This subgroup must have also two 1-element orbits (1 2-element orbit): in other words, 2 triangles must be its fixed points (form its orbit).

   (a) The non-abelian group S_3 permuting the vertices of is the first candidate for the subgroup in question. The triangles at the opposite sides of the icosahedron remain invariant under these permutations. S_3 however has two orbit consisting of 3 triangles which are "wall neighbours" of the triangles which remains fixed.

   (b) Second candidate is the abelian group $\tilde{Z}_2 \times Z_3$. Here Z_3 permutes the vertices of triangle and $\tilde{Z}_2$ is generated by a reflection of the triangle to opposite side of icosahedron followed by a rotation by π. This group has 3 orbits consisting of 6 triangles and 1 orbit consisting of 2 triangles (the triangles at opposite side of icosahedron). This group seems to be the only working candidate for the subgroup in question.

2. The 5 amino-acids coded by 4 codons must correspond to $n = 4$ and therefore to $\tilde{Z}_2 \times Z_2$. This is indeed subgroup of icosahedral group which permutes triangles at the vertices of inscribed tetrahedron. Now all orbits contain 4 triangles and one must have 5 orbits, which are obtained by acting on the 5 triangles emanating from a given vertex. Note that also Z_5 is subgroup of icosahedral group: this would give a variant of code with 4 amino-acids coded by 5 codons if it were possible to satisfy additional consistency conditions.

3. Consider next the group consisting of 9 amino-acids coded by 2 codons and Ile ("empty" amino-acid) coded by 3 codons. Since only the $\tilde{Z}_2 \times Z_3$ option works, this leaves 9 amino-acids coded by 2 codons and 2 amino-acids coded by 1 codon. The subgroup must correspond to $n = 2$ and thus Z_2 acting on fixed triangle and leaving it and its $\tilde{Z}_2$ image invariant. One has 9 2-triangle orbits and two single triangle orbits corresponding to the triangles at opposite sides of the icosahedron. The 9 amino-acids coded by 2 codons are all real or 8 of them are real and 1 corresponds to "empty amino-acid" coded by two codons.

3-element orbits are lacking and this forces to consider a fusion of of icosahedral code with tetrahedral code having common "empty-acid" - common triangle of icosahedron and tetrahedron) coded by 2 icosahedral codons and 1 tetrahedral codon. Ile would be coded by 3 codons assignable to the orbit of Z_3 subgroup of tetrahedral symmetry group S_3 and would be associated with the tetrahedron. This would predict 2 additional amino-acids which could be understood by taking into account 21st and 22nd amino-acid (Sec and Pyl [I3]).

The Hamiltonian cycle is not explicitly involved with the proposed argument. Some property of the cycle respected by the allowed isometries might bring in this dependence. In Pythagorean

spirit one might ask whether the allowed isometries could leave the Hamiltonian cycle invariant but move the vertices along it and induce a mapping of faces to each other.

The amino-acid triangle at given orbit cannot be chosen freely. The choices of amino-acid triangles associated with the three groups of 20 DNAs must be different and this gives geometric conditions for the choices of the three subgroups and one can hope that the assignment of amino-acid toa given triangle is fixed about from rotational symmetries.

6.2.3 Does the understanding of stopping codons and 21st and 22nd amino-acids require fusion of tetrahedral and icosahedral codes?

Several questions remain. Could one also understand the additional 4 DNA codons? Could one understand also how one of them codes amino-acid (Ile) instead of stopping codon? Can one related additional codons to music?

1. Attachment of tetrahedron to icosahedron as extension if icosahedral code

The attachment of tetrahedron to icosahedron allows to understand both stopping codons and punct as well as the 21st and 22nd amino-acids geometrically.

1. Something is clearly added to the geometric structure, when at least 4 additional DNA codons and 2 amino-acids are brought in. The new codons could represent orbits of faces of Platonic solid with 4 faces representing punct and 3 real amino-acids: say Ile, Pyl, and Sec. The 4 faces should be triangles and actually must be so since tetrahedron is the only Platonic solid having 4 faces and its faces are indeed triangles. Tetrahedron has symmetry group S_3 containing Z_3 and Z_2 as subgroups. Z_3 leaves one of the tetrahedral triangles invariant so that one has two orbits consisting of 1 and 3 triangles respectively.

2. One amino-acid is coded by 3 rather than only 2 codons. One can indeed understand this symmetry breaking geometrically. Suppose that the tetrahedron is attached on icosahedron along one of its triangular faces and that this icosahedral face corresponds either Ile or punct coded by 2 icosahedral codons. This face remains also fixed by the action of Z_3 and S_3 subgroups of tetrahedron so that 1 tetrahedral codon codes also for the amino-acid in question.

3. The three other faces of tetrahedron r should bring in three additional amino-acids. punct could correspond to either one of them or to the common base triangle which is indeed geometrically in unique position. One could even demand that this triangle is "empty" so that tetra-icosahedron would be non-singular continuous manifold. The 3-triangle orbit outside the icosahedron would correspond to Ile and base triangle to empty amino-acid. Base triangle would be coded by 1 tetrahedral codon plus 2 icosahedral codons.

4. One of the outsider triangles would thus corresponds to Ile but two other triangles to two new exotic amino-acids. In some species there indeed are 21st and 22nd amino-acids (selenocysteine (Sec) and pyrrolysine (Pyl), `http://tinyurl.com/2byr2b`) with sulphur replaced with selene. This modification does not change the polarity properties of cys and lys: cys and thus Sec is non-polar and lys and thus Pyl is basic polar implying $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (3, 10, 7) \to (4, 11, 7)$.

5. The two other outsider tetrahedral triangles could correspond to the orbits of Z_2 subgroup of S_3 acting as reflection with respect to median of the base triangle. Outside faces form orbits consisting of 1 triangle and 2-triangles. Could these orbits correspond to 21st and 22nd amino-acids coded by 1 and 2 exotic codons?

   Since Ile and Sec are non-polar, they can correspond to 1-quint triangles at tetrahedron. 2-quint triangle cannot however correspond to Pyl which should correspond 0-quint triangle. Hence the 0-quint triangle must be at the isosahedron and the 2-quint triangle must correspond to basic polar amino-acid coded by single codon: Tyr is the only possible option). Hence the tetrahedral amino-acids are fixed to be Ile, Sec, and Tyr and Pyl must correspond to some icosahedral amino-acid.

The second implication is that the icosahedral Hamiltonian cycle from which the icosatetrahedral cycle is obtained as deformation must correspond to (4, 8, 8) since one cannot deform (3, 7, 10) in such a manner that one would obtain one additional 0-quint triangle.

It should be noticed that the 2 exotic amino-acids are coded by codons which are usually interpreted as stopping codons. Something must however distinguish between standard and exotic codings. Is it "context" giving different meaning for codons and perhaps characterized by different magnetic bodies of codons [K15] ?

Fig. 4. tetra-icosahedron is obtained by attaching tetrahedron along one of its faces to icosahedron. The resulting structure is topological manifold if the common face is replaced with empty set and it is natural to identify it as punct.
`http://tgdtheory.fi/appfigures/tetra-icosahedron.jpg`

2. How the icosahedral Hamiltonian cycle is modified?

The properties of exotic amino-acids give constraints on how the modification of the Hamiltonian cycle should be carried out. The naïve expectation that the outer triangles of added tetrahedron correspond to punct and 2 exotic amino-acids is not correct. A more appropriate interpretation is as a fusion of icosahedral and tetrahedral codes having common "empty amino-acid" coded 2 icosahedral and 1 tetrahedral 1 stopping codons respectively and obtained by gluing these Platonic solids together along the triangle representing the "empty" amino-acid. That the common triangle corresponds to punct means geometrically that its interior is not included so that the resulting structure is continuous manifold having topology of sphere.

Consider now the detailed construction.

1. One should be able to modify the icosahedral Hamiltonian cycle so that the numbers (n_0, n_1, n_2) charactering icosahedral cycle change so that they conform with the properties of the two exotic amino-acids. Selenocystein (Sec) is nonpolar like cys and pyrrolysine (Pyl) basic polar like Lys so that $(4, 11, 7)$ seems to be the correct characterization for the extended system. One must have $(n_0, n_1, n_2) \to (4, 11, 7)$.

2. One must visit the additional vertex, which means the replacement of one edge from the base triangle with wedge visiting the additional vertex. There are several cases to be considered depending on whether the base triangle is 1-quint triangle or 2-quint triangle, and what is the type of the edge replaced with wedge. One can even consider the possibility that the modified cycle does not remain closed.

   If the icosahedral cycle has $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (3, 10, 7)$, the value of n_2 is not changed in the construction. For a closed cycle edge is replaced with wedge and the only manner to preserve the value of n_2 is that the process producing 1 tetrahedral 2-quint triangle transforms 1 icosahedral 2-quint triangle identified as base triangle to 1-quint triangle. If the replaced edge of base triangle is of type 2-1, one has $n_1 \to n_1 + 1$ since one icosahedral 1-quint triangle disappears and 2 tetrahedral ones appear. Icosahedral n_0 increases by 1 units. Hence the condition $(3, 10, 7) \to (4, 11, 7)$ would be met. It however seems that $(4, 8, 8)$ is more promising starting cycle as the argument below shows.

3. The number options is at most the number n_2 of 2-quint triangles serving as candidates for punct. An additional condition comes from the requirement that replaced edge is of type 2-1.

Fig. 4. tetra-icosahedron is obtained by attaching tetrahedron along one of its faces to icosahedron. The resulting structure is topological manifold if the common face is replaced with empty set and it is natural to identify it as punct.

Fig. 5. The modification of $(4, 4, 8)$ icosahedral Hamiltonian cycle consistent with the constraints that icosatetrahedral cycle corresponds to $(4, 11, 7)$ consistent the classification of amino-acids in three classes.
`http://tgdtheory.fi/appfigures/tetraikosahedroni.jpg`

3. Direct construction of Hamiltonian cycle corresponding to bio-harmony

Consider bio-harmony as an example about Hamiltonian cycle taking seriously the extension of the genetic code. I have made very many unsuccessful triangles starting from the assumption that icosahedral cycle satisfies $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (3, 10, 7)$, and the following proposal starts from different icosahedral cycle. The following is just a trial, which should be checked by a direct calculation.

1. The most obvious guess for the cycle to be modified to cycle at tetra-icosahedron having $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (4, 11, 7)$ (the triangle corresponding to "empty" amino-acid (to be called punct) is not counted) is $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (3, 10, 7)$. I have not found cycle with these characteristics.

2. It seems however possible to find cycle with $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (4, 8, 8)$. From this can obtain the desired kind of extended cycle if the "empty" triangle is 2-quint triangle and the edge replaced with the wedge is of type 2-2. The replacement of icosahedral edge eliminates two icosahedral 2-quint triangles and generates 1 tetrahedral 2-quint triangle giving $n_2 \to n_2 - 2 + 1 = n_2 - 1 = 7$. The disappearance of the icosahedral edge generates two icosahedral 1-quint triangles of which second one corresponds to empty amino-acid and is not counted and 2 tetrahedral 1-quint triangles giving $n_1 \to n_1 + 3 = 11$.

The figure below represents the construction of cycle $(4, 8, 8,)$. The icosahedron is constructed from regions $P(I)$ glued to the triangle t along one edge each. The arrows indicate that the one pair of edges of type 1 and 2, 1 and 3 and 3 and 2 are identified. Also the long edges I of T are identified with pairs of subsequent edges of $P(I)$ as the arrows indicate.

Fig. 6. A proposal for a Hamilton cycle realizing bio-harmony $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (4, 8, 8)$ allowing extension to cycle $(3, 11, 7)$ on tetra-icosahedron. Circled "0", "1" and "2" indicates whether a given small triangle is 0-, 1-, or 2-quint triangle. It is relatively easy to verify that the condition $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (4, 8, 8)$ for bio-harmony is satisfied.
`http://tgdtheory.fi/appfigures/aikosahedroni.jpg`

4. Stopping codons and music

What could be the interpretation of the attached tetrahedron in terms of music harmony?

The attachment of tetrahedron means addition of an additional note to the 12-note scale. The scale constructed in Pythagorean spirit identifying quint as scaling by 3/2 contains the 12th note as scaling by $(3/2)^{12}$ of the basic frequency modulo octave equivalence. This is slightly more than scaling by 2^7 so that exact octave is not obtained. The attempt to solve this problem has lead to scales in which one allows a pair of notes with a very small interval between them - say $G_\#$ and A_b being regarded as different notes.

This suggests that the outsider vertex of the attached tetrahedron corresponds to a note very near to some note of the 12-note scale. Which note is in question depends on which of the 10 1-quint triangles is chosen as the base triangle. This is expected to imply additional refinements to the notion of bio-harmony. 2 or three additional 3-chords emerge depending on whether empty amino-acid is interpreted as a real chord.

5. Geometric description of DNA-amino-acid correspondence

The mathematical structure which suggests itself is already familiar from some earlier attempts to understand genetic code [K10]. For icosahedral part of code one would have a discrete bundle structure with 20 amino-acids defining the base space and codons coding the amino-acid forming the fiber. The number of points in the fiber above based point depends on base point and is the number of codons coding the corresponding amino-acid. A discrete variant of singular fiber bundle structure would be in question.

Forgetting for a moment the 4 troublesome codons, the bundle would be the union of the orbits associated with groups S_3, Z_4 and Z_2 of icosahedral group, and the base would consist of 20 amino-acids, one for each orbit. The point of orbit must be selected so that the selections for orbits of two different groups are different.

The addition of the additional codons, punct and two exotic amino-acids would mean gluing of tetrahedron along one of its faces to icosahedron. This would induce extension of the singular

bundle like structure. To each of the new faces one would attach the orbit of triangles representing the codons coding for the corresponding amino-acid.

To sum up, in its strongest form the model makes several purely mathematical predictions, which could easily kill it.

1. The identification of the 3-chords assignable to the triangles of the icosahedron.

2. The existence of $n_2 = 7$ Hamiltonian cycle requiring however the lumping of acidic polar and polar amino-acids in the same class.

6.2.4 How could one construct the Hamiltonian cycles on icosahedron with a minimal computational work?

Although the construction of Hamiltonian cycles is known to be an NP hard problem for a general graph, one can hope that in case of Platonic solids having high symmetries, a direct construction instead of straightforward numerical search might work. The followingis a proposal for how one might proceeed. It relies on paper model for icosahedron.

1. The basic observation about one can get convinced by using paper model is following. One can decompose the surface of icosahedron to three regions $P(I)$, $I = 1, 2, 3$, with pentagonal boundary and containing 5 triangles emanating from center vertex plus one big triangle T containing 4 pentagonal triangles and one lonely small triangle t opposite to it. These 5 regions span the surface of icosahedron. There is clearly a symmetry breaking and there is great temptation to assume that t corresponds to the triangle along which the tetrahedron is glued to the icosahedron in the model of genetic code realizing the modification of $(3, 7, 10)$ bio-harmony.

2. The Hamiltonian cycle must visit at the centers of each $P(I)$: one enters pentagonal region $P(I)$, $I = 1, 2, 3$ along one of the five interior edges beginning at pentagonal vertex $a_{I,i}$, $i = 1, .., 5$ and leaves it along second edge ending at vertex $b_{I,j}$, $j \neq 5$. One can call these edges interior edges. The edges at boundaries of $P(I)$ can be called boundary edges. Interior edge can correspond to $|i - j| = 0, 1$ or $i - j > 1$. For $|i - j| = 1$ the interior edge gives rise to 2-quint triangle. For $i - j = 0$ there is no boundary edge after $b_(I, j)$.

3. Pentagonal boundary edges come in three types. 2 of them are shared with T, 1 with t opposite to it, and 2 with another pentagonal region $P(I)$. One can label $P(i)$ in such a way that the $P(I)$ shares two boundary edges with $P(I + 1)$.

   The boundary edges of small and big triangle are boundary edges of the 3 pentagonal regions so that they are not counted separately.

4. One can assume that the cycles begins from a vertex of T. Since the cycle is closed it returns back to this vertex. The last edge is either at the boundary of T or goes through one or two edges of the small interior triangle of T so that this triangle is either 0-, 1- or 2-quint triangle.

   t can be 0-, 1-, or 2-quint triangle.

5. The total number of the interior edges inside the 3 pentagonal regions is $3 \times 2 = 6$ so that 6 remaining edges must be boundary edges associated with $P(I)$ and interior edges of T: otherwise one would visit some pentagonal center twice and self-intersection would occur. The boundary edges associated with t and T are boundary edges of $P(I)$, $I = 1, 2, 3$

6. At the vertex $b_(I, j)$ of pentagonal region one must turn right or left and move along the boundary edge. One can move at most $n_I = 4 - j$ boundary edges along the pentagonal boundary in clockwise direction and $n_I = j - 2$ edges in counterclockwise direction (clockwise is the direction in which the index labelling 5 vertices grows). The maximum number of boundary edges is 3 and obtained for $j - i \pm 1$.

7. The condition $\sum n_I + n(T) = 6$, where $n(T) = 1, 2$ is the number of interior edges of T, holds true so that one has $\sum n(I) \equiv n_{tot} \in \{4, 5\}$. The numbers and types (shared with pentagon,

T, or t) of the boundary edges of $P(I)$, the differences $\Delta(I) = j_I - i_I$, the number of edges in t and the number of interior edges of T characterize the Hamiltonian cycle besides the condition that it is closed. The closedness condition seems possible to satisfy. One must enter big triangle through one of the vertices of T and this vertex is uniqely determined once the third pentagon is fixed. One can therefore hope that the construction gives directly all the Hamiltonian cycles with relatively small amount of failed attempts, certainly dramatically smaller than $n = 2^{24} \sim 10^7$ of blind and mostly un-succesful trials.

8. Each $P(I)$ containing boundary edges gives rise to least 2 2-quint triangles associated with $b_I(I)$ and a_{I+1}.

   If all 3 $P(I)$ have $|i-j| > 1$, one has $n_2 = 3\times 2 = 6$. The contribution of regions $P(I)$ is larger if some pentagon interiors have $|\Delta(I)| = |j(I) - i(I)| = 1$. $|j(I) - i(I)| = 1$ gives $\Delta n_2(I) = 1$ and $\Delta n_1(I) = 0$ since 2 1-quint triangles are replaced with single 2-quint triangle.

   The interior of the T can give 1 2-quint triangle.

9. The number n_1 of 1-quint triangles can be estimated as follows.

   (a) Each pentagonal interior edge pair leading from $a(I,j)$ to $b(I,j)$ contributes 2 1-quint triangles for $\Delta(I) \neq \pm 1$, otherwise one obtains only 1 2-quint triangle. This would give maximum number of 6 1-quint triangles associated with the interior edges of 3 pentagons.

   (b) $P(I)$ pentagonal boundary edges contribute $2 \times (P(I) - 1)$ additional 1-quint triangles.

   (c) T contributes at most 4 1-quint triangles.

   (d) t can correspond 1-quint triangle and would do so if the interpretation of extended code is correct.

10. The construction also breaks the rotational symmetry since the decomposition of icosahedron to regions is like gauge fixing so that one can hope of obtaining only single representative in each equivalence class of cycles and therefore less than 2^{10}. By the previous argument related to icosatetrahedral code, t and the triangle opposite to it cannot however correspond to amino-acids coded by 1 codon as one might guess first. Rather, t corresponds to punct and to 1-quint triangle belonging to Z_2 orbit.

The number of cycles should be 2^{10}. One can try to estimate this number from the construction. Each $b_{I,j}$ can be chosen in 4 ways at the first step but at later steps some vertices of the neighboring pentagon might have been already visited and this reduces the available vertices by $n + 1$ if n subsequent edges are visited. At each vertex $b_{I,j}$ one has 4 options for the choice of the boundary edges unless some boundary edges of pentagon (shared with other pentagons) have been already visited. It is also possible that the number of boundary edges vanishes. One can start from any vertex of triangle. This gives the upper bound of 2^4 choices giving $N < 2^{12}$ paths going through 4 pentagon-like regions. The condition that the path is closed, poses constraints on the edge path assignable to T but the number of choices is roughly 24. The condition that path goes through all vertices and that no edge is traversed twice must reduce this number to 2^{10}.

The numerical construction of Hamiltonian cycles should keep account about the number of vertices visited and this would reduce the number of candidates for $b(I,j)$ and for the choices of $P(I)$ for $I > 1$ as well as the number of edge paths associated with T.

6.2.5 Icosahedral Hamiltonian cycles numerically

A couple of months after writing the article I decided to look at the numerical problem of calculating the Hamiltonian cycles for icosahedron. Recall that the earlier source [A3] (`http://tinyurl.com/pmghcwd`) telling that there are 2^{10} different Hamiltonian cycles when orientation is taken into account and one edge is fixed: if orientation does not matter there re 2^9 cycles. If one does not fix one cycle one obtains 2560 cycles - not Hamiltonian paths as I had erratically concluded. The cycles were actually listed (`http://tinyurl.com/yacgzm9x`) and classified to five different basic classes according to their symmetries. Even better, examples of cycles with symmetries were illustrated.

Cycles can be divided to isomorphy classes within which cycles have same shape.

1. It is possible to perform a shift of the edges along the cycle. The shape of the cycle is not affected but cycle changes. Using music terms the key changes. There are 12 different keys.

2. Also the mirror image mapping i^{th} edge to $(13-i)^{th}$ edge is a symmetry which in the generic case produces a new cycle. This symmetry should be distinguished from the change of the internal orientation which does not affect the cycle.

3. Also the isometries of icosahedron leaving the fixed edge as such act as symmetries. Fixed edge belongs to a triangle and the reflection mapping the two other edges of the triangle to each other is this kind of symmetry. Therefore there are two reflection symmetries and the number of cycles of same shape in the generic case is expected to be $4 \times 12 = 48$. If some of the symmetries acts trivially or if some isometries of icosahedron act as its symmetries, the number of isomorphic cycles is reduced.

It is even possible to find illustrations of the symmetric cycles (`http://tinyurl.com/y8ek7ak8`) obtained using Brendan McKay's NAUTY software (`http://tinyurl.com/dkftsr`)! From these illustrations (see **Figs. ??**, **??** and **??**) one can by visual inspection deduce the numbers (n_0, n_1, n_2) charactering the cycle for classes involving symmetries. Also the basic chords can be deduced. If one trusts the condition $n_1 + 2 \times n_2 = 24$, it is enough to count the number n_2 triangles containing to path edges. I have also directly checked that n_1 comes out correctly.

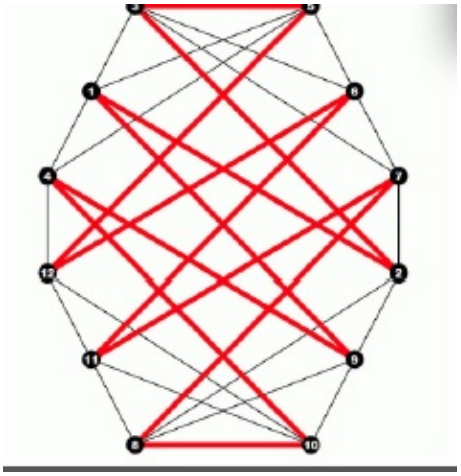

Figure 1: $((n_0, n_1, n_2) = (4, 8, 8)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 2 reflection symmetries acting in vertical and horizontal directions.

There are following isomorphic collections.

1. 6 asymmetric collections containing the maximal number of 48 cycles each. In this case images are not given.

2. 3 collections with 2-fold rotation symmetry containing 48/2=24 cycles each. One has $(n_0, n_1, n_2) \in \{(0, 16, 4), (0, 16, 4), (4, 8, 8)\}$.

3. 5 collections with reflectional symmetry containing 48/2=24 cycles each. One has $(n_0, n_1, n_2) \in \{(2, 12, 6), (2, 12, 6), (4, 8, 8), (2, 12, 6), (2, 12, 6)\}$.

4. 2 collections with 2 reflectional symmetries containing 48/4=12 cycles each. One has $(n_0, n_1, n_2) \in \{(0, 16, 4), (4, 8, 8)\}$.

5. 1 collection with 6-fold rotational symmetry containing 48/6= 8 cycles. One has $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (2, 12, 6)$.

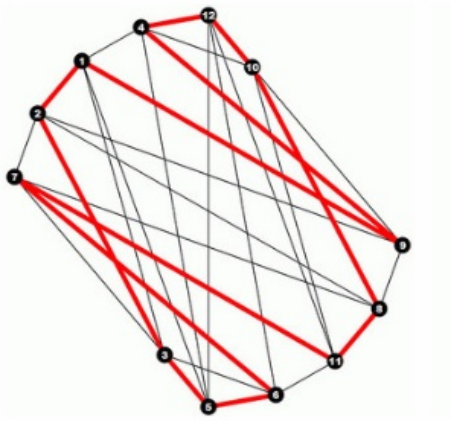

Figure 2: $((n_0, n_1, n_2) = (4, 8, 8)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 2-fold rotational symmetry acting as 6-quint rotation.

There are therefore 5 different notions of harmony and they correspond to $n = \{6, 3, 5, 2, 1\}$ sub-harmonies. This gives altogether 6+3+5+2+1= 17 different notions of harmony.

What is remarkable that the original candidate $(3, 10, 7)$ for bio-harmony is not realized as a cycle possessing symmetries (it might be realized as one of the asymmetric cycles) but that there are at least three realizations for $(4, 8, 8)$, which is forced by the condition that bio-harmony corresponds to the extended genetic code! The three $(4, 8, 8)$ cycles are illustrated in **Figs. ??**, **??** and **??**.

6.3 Other Ideas

The book of Merrick discusses also other ideas. The attempts to understand music in TGD framework relate to these ideas.

6.3.1 p-Adic length scale hypothesis and music

One of the key ideas is the reduction of the octave phenomenon to the p-adic length scale hypothesis predicting that octaves and half-octaves correspond to p-adic scalings allowed by the hypothesis $p \simeq 2^k$ for the preferred values of the p-adic primes, and yielding scaled variants of physical systems. This idea will not be discussed in the following: suffice it to say that Pythagorean scale coming as powers of $p = 3$ strongly suggests approximate 3-adicity.

6.3.2 EEG and music

First of the key ideas relates to the idea that genetic code relates to the music scale.

1. Music metaphor is key element of TGD inspired view about biology and neuroscience. In particular, TGD based view about dark matter leads to the proposal that bio-photons are ordinary photons resulting as transformations of dark photons with large Planck constant $h_{eff} = nh$ to ordinary photons. The further hypothesis is that the energy spectrum of bio-photons is universal and contains visible photons and UV photons, which defined transition energies of biomolecules. This hypothesis follows if the value of h_{eff} assignable to a magnetic flux tube characterizes ion and is proportional to its mass number. The notion of gravitational Planck constant identified as $\hbar_{gr} = GMm/v_0$, where v_0 is a velocity parameter assignable to the two-particle system can be identified in the case of elementary particles and ions with h_{eff} and predicts also the universality of bio-photon spectrum.

2. In this framework bio-photons would represent music as light inducing molecular transitions. Notes that is different energies of bio-photons would correspond to different magnetic field

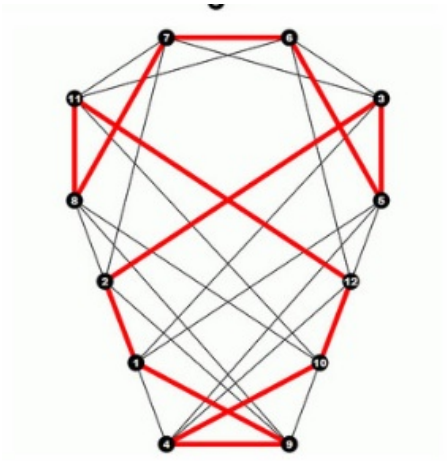

Figure 3: $((n_0, n_1, n_2) = (4, 8, 8)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 2-fold refection symmetry acting as horizontal reflection.

strengths at magnetic flux tubes as was proposed much earlier in the quantum model of hearing [K16]. Could the biochemical and physiological aspects involved with the generation of music experience be realized in terms of bio-photon emission induced by the listening of music?

6.3.3 Standing waves and music

Merrick consider the idea that standing waves are essential for music experience. Preferred extremals of Kähler action representing standing waves does not seem to be feasible. The known preferred extremals (with "massless extremals" (MEs) included) would represent superpositions of Fourier components with four-wave-vectors which are proportional to each other. Essentially pulse propagating in fixed direction. For more general extremals this direction can depend on position.

Although standing waves are not feasible, effects which would be explained in Maxwell's theory in terms of standing waves are possible in many-sheeted space-time. A particle in a region of Minkowski space containing several space-time sheets touches all space-time sheets having non-vanishing Minkowski space projection to this region and the forced experience by it is sum of the forces caused by them. This leads to an operational defines of gravitational and gauge fields of Einstein-Maxwell limit of TGD as sum of the deviations of the induced metric from Minkowski metric and sum of the components of the induced spinor connection defining classical gauge potentials in TGD framework.

Test particles can clearly experience the presence of standing waves. It is enough to take two massless extremals with opposite directions of three momentum but same energy with non-empty projections to same M^4 region. Particle with experience standing wave oscillating with the frequency involved. The arrangements in which photons are taken to rest effectively could correspond to this kind of situations since if it is the motion of test particles which serves as a signature. Note however that there are also vacuum extremals for which the light velocity at the space-time surface corresponds to arbitrarily low velocity at the level of embedding space.

6.3.4 Emotions and 4-D character of music experience

Music experience involves in an essential manner time unlike visual experience which is essentially 3-dimensional. Music experience affects also emotions very directly. For instance, we somehow know the key of the piece and expect that it ends to the basic note and chord. We somehow know also the scale used (say major or minor) by the emotional response stimulated by it. All this requires information about entire time evolution of the music piece. The recent neuroscience based models of memory do not help much in attempts to understand how this is possible. The

reason is that in the ordinary materialistic view in which the state of the brain at fixed time should determine the contents of consciousness.

The general vision in Zero Energy Ontology and Quantum Classical Correspondence is that space-time surface provide classical physics correlates for quantum states and also quantum jumps: the failure of the strict determinism is essential for the latter. The space-time surfaces are restricted inside causal diamond (CD) and have space-like 3-surface as their ends: the interpretation is as counterparts for the initial and final states of physical events.

The replacement of states with events makes it possible to understand mysterious looking facts about living matter such as standardized temporal patterns - say those appearing during morphogenesis. The maxima of the vacuum function defined by the exponent of Kähler function in term identified as Kähler action for Euclidian space-time regions representing analogs for the lines of Feynman graph correspond to the most probably temporal patterns.

The basic aspect of emotions is positive/negative dichotomy. An attractive identification for the physical correlated of this aspect is whether the quantum jump generating the emotion increases or decreases the negentropy of the subsystem involved. For instance, pain would correspond to a reduction of the negentropy for the body part involved. In music experience negentropy could flow between different parts of the system involved and create also sensation with local negative coloring but with overall positive coloring (by NMP [K12]). The ability of temporal patterns of music to generate negentropy flows inside the system involved could explain its effectiveness in generating emotions.

Dissonances were used by composes like Bach to generate melancholic emotions which suggests that the dissonance represent local reduction of negentropy. Also vibrato has emotional content. Physically dissonance and vibrato are assignable to the interference of frequencies which are near to each other (`http://tinyurl.com/5r34ch`). The basic formula is

$$cos(x) + cos(y) = cos((x+y)/2) \times cos((x-y)/2) \ .$$

Acknowledgements: I want to thank Tommi Ullgren for directing my attention to the book of Richard Merrick as well as for fascinating discussions about music.

6.3.5 Does DNA understand speech or should you sing to it?

There is an interesting popular web article (see `http://tinyurl.com/3ghkl7y`) [I8] about the work of Peter Gariaev with whom I have written a couple of articles. A more professional representation about wave DNA of Gariaev *et al* can be found from CASYS2001 conference proceedings [I6]. One of the findings of Gariaev's group is that the intronic portion of the DNA has a statistical resemblance to the structure of language (words of language correspond to DNA codons and Zipf's law (see `http://tinyurl.com/ycevt3jb`) appears to be obeyed [J22]). The question whether introns could code language at molecular level comes to mind.

It is also reported that the connection with language is much more concrete. The words of spoken language generate response at the level of DNA: DNA "hears" and maybe understands language (or is it us who understand the language in this manner?). If one accepts that even water has memory and reacts to signals inducing emotions in living organisms, this would not be so surprising. In fact, in TGD framework water would be primitive life form with dark DNA consisting of protonic strings such that proton states would be in 1-1 correspondence with DNAs, RNAs, amino-acids and perhaps even tRNAs [K13, K11]. Vertebrate genetic code follows from natural assumptions between dark counterparts of DNAs and amino-acids.

So the claim is that spoken language modulating em radiation has effect on DNA. In standard physics context it is difficult to see how this could make sense. The energies of phonons at audible frequencies are simply so low that understanding the effect in terms of phonons does not seem to be possible. Could it make sense in TGD inspired quantum biology? One can at least try and this is what is done in the sequel. The explanation relies on the basic assumptions of TGD inspired quantum biology distilled during last 10 years.

1. Dark matter corresponds to a hierarchy of phases labelled by the values of effective Planck constant given by $h_{eff} = n \times h$ [K8]. This hypothesis can be reduced to the failure of strict determinism for the basic variational principle of TGD and is consistent with the notion

of gravitational Planck constant defined as $h_{gr} = GMm/2piv_0$, where v_0 is characteristic velocity assignable to the two particle system consisting of masses m and M [K20]. This formula holds true at flux tubes mediating gravitational interaction in terms of gravitonic "massless extremals" (MEs) topologically condensed at them.

For elementary particles, ions, atoms, even biomolecules this formula is consistent with $h_{eff} = h_{gr}$. Equivalence Principle implies that the formula for h_{gr} must be assumed only for them to explain approximate Bohr orbitology for planetary orbits. For Earth-charged particle system the formula predicts Planck constant for which dark cyclotron photon energies in endogenous magnetic fields are in visible and UV range at which also biophoton energies are. Gravitational Compton length does not depend on the mass of particle - essential for macroscopic quantum coherence and consistent with Equivalence Principle. For Earth-Sun system the gravitational Compton lengths is of the order Earth radius, which suggests that at dark matter level Earth is macroscopic quantum system.

2. This picture conforms with the hypothesis that biophotons are ordinary photons resulting in h_{eff} changing phase transition conserving four-momentum [K4]. Since the energy levels of biomolecules belong to visible and UV range, dark photons could control biochemistry by dark-to-bio-photon transitions. This would give the missing interaction link between biochemistry and magnetic body. The standard hypothesis is that biophotons are side products of biochemistry: in TGD Universe biophotons would become active controllers of biochemistry and would be used by magnetic body.

3. Living matter as a random soup of biomolecules is replaced with a highly organized structure. Dark matter can be seen as a library of "Akashic records" realized in terms of negentropic entanglement [K12]. Each dark particle, atom, molecule, etc is at its own magnetic flux tube characterized by $h_{eff} = h_{gr}$. One can say that each book in the Akashic library resides neatly at its own book shelf labelled by the value of magnetic field strength and h_{eff}. The communication between levels of dark matter hierarchy (book shelves) would take place by using h_{eff} changing transition of dark photons having a universal energy spectrum independent of the particle mass and depending on the strength of magnetic field at the flux tube. Visible photons correspond to single energy octave which suggests connection with music discussed in [K16].

In this framework it is not too difficult to understand how DNA could "hear" and maybe even "understand".

1. DNA codons carry -2 units of em charge per single nucleotide due to the presence of one diphosphate in the sugar backbone. The ratio $Q_{tot}/M_{tot} = 2N(tot)e/M_{tot} = 2e/M(ave)$ to which cyclotron frequency is proportional, is inversely proportional to the average mass $M(ave)$ of the unit of DNA sequence. Hence DNA sequences are coded by cyclotron frequencies and to "wake up" given unit of DNA it is enough to irradiate it with dark photons at this cyclotron frequency. For long sequences of DNA cyclotron frequency becomes essentially constant if DNAs obey statistical a distribution with single Gaussian peak. One can consider the possibility that the distribution is many-peaked and fractal.

   This is not the only one possible option that one can imagine. Cyclotron frequencies could be also assignable - not to DNA itself but - to charged particles at the flux tubes associated with the basic units of DNA.

2. There are two ways to "wake up" DNA: frequency resonance at the level of dark matter and energy resonance at the level of visible matter. The first manner to wake up DNA is by a transformation of acoustic signal to dark photons at cyclotron frequencies which are also cyclotron frequencies assignable to DNA molecules. DNA units would be analogous to the frequency specific hair cells in cochlea. The TGD inspired model of hearing indeed assumes that the hair cells carry out this transformation. Second manner to wake up DNA is to transform the dark photons first to biophotons with a transition energy of DNA molecule and thus inducing the chemical transition. These dark photons could then excite the DNAs resonantly at cyclotron frequencies or a chemical transition energies after transition to biophoton. This mechanism breaks quantum coherence.

If the excited DNAs correspond genes or to a portion of DNA inducing gene expression, acoustic signal (say speech) would be transformed to genetic expression and thus generate a physiological response. Introns could also generate em signals transformed to acoustic signals giving eventually rise to internal speech. Here the cyclotron resonance mechanism could be at work. This mechanism respects quantum coherence.

3. Right brain sings - left brain talks metaphor suggests an interpretation for these two mechanisms. For the singing right brain the cyclotron resonance for dark photons could dominate. For the talking left brain the chemical excitation using biophotons could dominate.

The experiments of Gariaev *et al* [I8, I6] suggest that amplitude modulation of light signal by acoustic signal, say speech, is enough.

1. The carrier wave with single frequency modulated by single frequency would consist of a superposition of signals with frequencies which correspond to sum and difference for the frequencies involved. They could naturally correspond to parallel space-time sheets (MEs) (but this is not necessary): the test particle touching both sheets indeed experiences the sum of the effects caused by the two signals. The naïve expectation would be that these signals are detected as such. This would not however allow the proposed mechanism.

   Another possibility is that the resulting photons at either or both space-time sheets having frequency and energy of (say) visible photons are transformed to dark photons with the frequency of phonon in the frequency range involved with the speech. This condition fixes the value of h_{eff} to be essentially the ratio of visible and audible carrier frequencies and fixes also the value of the endogenous magnetic field strength from the condition that cyclotron energy scale is same as the energy of visible photon. The MEs in question should be topologically condensed at the magnetic flux tubes.

2. These dark photons transform to biophotons inducing a response both at the level of biochemistry and at the level of DNA sub-units (talking and singing): if h_{eff} in question is correct, the DNA sub-unit corresponding to flux tubes with the value of h_{eff} associated with dark photons is excited and can induce protein translation or some other form of gene expression so that the incoming signal finds expression.

3. One can consider also acoustic signals transformed directly to dark photon electromagnetic signals propagating along flux tube-massless extremal pairs to DNA since living matter consists of piezo-electrets performing these transformations. These would correspond to communication by "singing": singing could correspond basically frequency modulation induced by the modulation of magnetic field strength ("whale's song"). The variation of membrane voltage by waves and by nerve pulses induce similar frequency modulation.

7 Geometric Theory Of Harmony

For some time ago I introduced the notion of Hamiltonian cycle as a mathematical model for musical harmony and also proposed a connection with biology: motivations came from two observations [L4], [K16, K22]. The number of icosahedral vertices is 12 and corresponds to the number of notes in 12-note system and the number of triangular faces of icosahedron is 20, the number of amino-acids and the number of basic chords for the proposed notion of harmony. This led to a group theoretical model of genetic code and replacement of icosahedron with tetra-icosahedron to explain also the 21st and 22nd amino-acid and solve the problem of simplest model due to the fact that the required Hamilton's cycle does not exist.

This article was meant to be a continuation to the mentioned article providing a proposal for a theory of harmony and detailed calculations. It however turned out that the proposed notion of bio-harmony was too restricted: all isosahedral Hamilton cycles with symmetries turned out to be possible rather than only the 3 cycles forced by the assumption that the polarity characteristics of the amino-acids correlate with the properties of the Hamiltonian cycle. This working hypothesis had to be given up. The fuel of the minirevolution was the observation the symmetries of the Hamiltonian cycles (Z_6, Z_4, Z_2) are nothing but the icosahedral symmetries needed to predict the

basic numbers of the genetic code and its extension to include also 12st and 22nd amino-acids. Thus icosahedral Hamiltonian cycles predict genetic code without further assumptions.

One also ends up with a proposal for what harmony is leading to non-trivial predictions both at DNA and amino-acid level.

1. 3-adicity and also 2-adicity are essential concepts allowing to understand the basic facts about harmony. The notion of harmony at the level of chords is suggested to reduce to the notion of closeness in the 3-adic metric using as distance the distance between notes measures as the minimal number of quints allowing to connect them along the Hamilton's cycle. In ideal case, harmonic progressions correspond to paths connecting vertex or edge neighbors of the triangular faces of icosahedron.

2. An extension of icosahedral harmony to tetra-icosahedral harmony was proposed as an extension of harmony allowing to solve some issues of icosahedral harmony relying on quint identified as rational frequency scaling by factor 3/2.

   This extension is kept also now. One must however give up the idea about correlation between polarity characteristics of proteins and properties of Hamilton cycles. One must allow *all* 11 icosahedral harmonies with symmetries as bio-harmonies: their symmetry groups Z_6, Z_4, Z_2 can be identified as the symmetry groups defined the decomposition of 60 DNA codons to 20+20+20 codons in the model of the genetic code. The 4 remaining DNAs and amino-acids can be assigned to both tetra-icosahedron and tetrahedron and icosahedron regarded as defining separate genetic codes. This explains why stopping codons can code for the 21st and 22nd amino-acid under some circumstances.

   Tetrahedral code is second member in the hierarchy of genetic codes [K10] inspired by the notion of Combinatorial Hierarchy $M(n+1) = M_{M(n)} = 2^{M(n)} - 1$ giving the numbers $2, 4, 7, 64, 2^{126}, ...$ as numbers of DNA codons. The fourth member would correspond to what I called "memetic code" allowing representation of codons as sequences of 21 DNAs. It is not known whether the Combinatorial Hierarchy of Mersenne primes continues as Hilbert conjectured.

3. The notion of bio-harmony is partially characterized by the triplet $n = (n_0, n_1, n_2)$, characterizing the numbers of 0-, 1-, and 2-quint chords which in turn correspond to DNA codons in consistency with the observation that codons indeed correspond to triplets of nucleotides. n-quint chord corresponds to a triangle (face of icosahedron) containing n edges of the Hamiltonian. Particular bio-harmony requires a selection of a specific Hamiltonian cycle from each class of cycles (1 Z_6 symmetric cycle having $n = (2, 12, 6)$, 2 Z_4 symmetric cycles $n \in \{(0, 16, 4), (4, 8, 8)\}$, 3 $Z_2 = Z_2^{rot}$ with $n \in \{(0, 16, 4), 1(2, 12, 6), (4, 8, 8))\}$ and 5 $Z_2 = Z_2^{refl}$ symmetric cycles with $(n \in \{(2, 12, 6), (4, 8, 8)\}$. Note that the are only three different triplets n.

4. The original idea was that the rules of bio-harmony could be applied to amino-acid sequences interpreted as sequences of basic 3-chords. DNA would have represented the notes of the music. For *given choice of harmony* as Hamiltonian cycle meaning selection of of 4, 5 or 10 amino-acids coded by the 20 DNAs in question, the hypothesis had to be modified by replacing amino-acid sequences with DNA sequences.

   These DNA sequences however define also amino-acid sequences identifiable as specific triangle at the orbit of Z_n defining the DNA codons assigned to that amino-acid (there is a singular fiber space structure). Together the three 20-plets of DNAs define an amino-acid harmony with (4+5+10 =19 chords with tetrahedral extension defining a harmony with 22 chords/amino-acids). Hence both DNA sequences and amino-acid sequences define "bio-music".

5. The assumption that harmonic transitions between chords (DNA codons) minimize the distance between chords defined by quint-metric leads to highly non-trivial and testable predictions about both DNA sequences and amino-acid sequences. Negentropy Maximization Principle (NMP) [K12] suggests that evolution favors the generation of harmony which should thus increase in the proposed sense for DNA sequences defining particular genes or

other functional units of DNA during evolution. Large quint-distances between subsequent codons/chords would tend to polished out under evolutionary pressures.

6. Could icosahedron, tetrahedron, and tetra-icosahedron have direct physical counterparts in living matter? For instance, water molecules form icosahedral clusters and the chlathrates associated with synaptic contacts have icosahedral symmetries. Tetra-icosahedron has 13 vertices with the added vertex representing one note- say E- in C-key as note with slightly different frequency to resolve the basic problem of rational number based 12-note scale (12 quints give slightly more that 7 octaves). Intriguingly, microtubules consist of basic structures consisting of 13 tubulins with 2 states defining bit: could these bit sequences define representation for the 3-chords and thus representation of sequence of DNA codons and realization of genetic code.

7. Music is language of emotions and peptides are molecules of emotion as Candace Pert [J14] expressed it. Could bio-harmonies serve as direct correlates for emotions? What is bio-music? A natural TGD inspired guess is that sounds can be replaced with $h_{eff} = n \times h$ dark photons with low frequencies and having energies in the range of bio-photons (visible and UV range maximally effective biologically) as proposed on basis of some physical facts and theoretical ideas [K16]. The frequency spectrum of dark cyclotron photons along magnetic flux tubes would define bio-music as "music of dark light" and bio-harmonies would correlate with emotions and moods.

If one can find various icosahedral Hamilton's cycles one can immediately deduce corresponding harmonies. This would require computer program and a considerable amount of analysis. My luck was that the all this has been done. One can find material about icosahedral Hamilton's cycles (see `http://tinyurl.com/pmghcwd`) in web, in particular the list of all 1024 Hamilton's cycles with one edge fixed [A2, A3] (this has no relevance since only shape matters). If one identifies cycles with opposite internal orientations, there are only 512 cycles. If the cycle is identified as a representation of quint cycle giving representation of 12 note scale, one cannot make this identification since quint is mapped to fourth when orientation is reversed. The earlier article about icosahedral Hamiltonian cycles as representations of different notions of harmony is helpful [L4].

The tables listing the 20 3-chords of associated with a given Hamilton's cycle make it possible for anyone with needed computer facilities and music generator to test whether the proposed rules produce aesthetically appealing harmonies for the icosahedral Hamiltonian cycles. Biologist with access to DNA sequences could experiment with DNA codons to see whether their are harmonious in the sense that the distance between subsequent chords assignable to DNA codons tend to be small in quint metric. Note that DNA decomposes to pieces corresponding to different Hamiltonian cycles (harmonies) so that the comparison is not quite straightforward.

7.1 What Could Be The Basic Principles Of Harmony?

It indeed seems that the idea about definition of notion of harmony in terms of Hamiltonian cycles makes sense.

7.1.1 Icosahedral harmonies

1. Chords (major and minor) are labeled by their basic tones and comes either as major or minor. Harmony in classical sense requires that the transitions from key to another take place by a small number of quints and that the piece does not wander too far from the major key, say C.

   If quint corresponds to a step along the edge of the cycle in the direction of its orientation, the notion of tonal closeness corresponds to the closeness in the metric of icosahedron. For instance C, F, and G are commonly used keys in same piece and correspond to 3 subsequent points along Hamiltonian cycle. Note that the number of ♯s of the key increases by one unit in standard direction and the number of ♭s by one unit in opposite direction.

2. It turns out that major and minor 3-chords and are mapped to each other in the orientation reversal for icosahedral path so that basic moods "happy" and "sad" in music have this

orientation as a geometric correlate. The effect of orientation reversal does not actually depend on the icosahedral representation but is implied by quint cycle representation alone. C and half-octave $F\sharp$ defining the tritonus interval are the fixed points of the orientation reversal. Orientation reversal induces pairings ($C \leftrightarrow C$, $F\sharp \leftrightarrow F\sharp$, $G \leftrightarrow F$, $D \leftrightarrow B\flat$, $A \leftrightarrow D\sharp$, $E \leftrightarrow G\sharp$, $H \leftrightarrow C\sharp$. Quints of cycle correspond to the fourths of oppositely oriented cycle so that majors and minors are mapped to each other and one can say that the moods "happy" and "sad" have geometric correlates in the sense that majors and minors are transformed to each other in the reversal of orientation of the cycle.

The notion of harmony can be characterized in terms of numbers of basic 3-chords identified as faces of the icosahedron and their neighborhood relationship telling when corresponding chords are near to each other or vertex or face neighbours. The wall neighbours assignable to given edge are expected to be in very special relationship harmonically since they possess a common quint.

The basic classification is according to the number $n = 0, 1, 2$ of edges of cycle contained by them and the triplet $n = (n_0, n_1, n_2)$ for the numbers of faces of various kinds gives the first rough classification. 2-quint chords have common edge and thus two common notes with two 1-quint chords and are therefore natural intermediates in transitions between them. 0-quint chords are tonal loners having no edge neighbours turns out that they involve dissonances since they consists of three notes spanning length of 1 or 3/2 steps (say EFG, $EF\sharp G$ or $D\sharp EF$). Maximally symmetric harmony is an exception: 0-quint chords correspond to augmented chords of type $CEG\sharp$ with two major thirds.

The numbers of three different kinds of face neighbor pairs for the 12 edges of the path serve as an additional classification criterion in terms of the $p = (p_{1,1}, p_{1,2}, p_{2,2})$ for the numbers $p_{i,j}$ of different kind of edges. Note that the neighbor faces of an edge correspond to 3-chords, which possess two common notes and are in this sense close to each other. These numbers characterize the most natural transitions between the chords of the harmony. A further criterion is the distribution of these neighbor pairs along the cycle.

7.1.2 Why quints are near to each other harmonically?

The naïve expectation would be that frequencies near to each other (using half-note as unit) are close to each other. This is not true. Their simultaneous presence is experienced as dissonance. This probably has a neurophysiological correlate: in ear the hair cell groups detecting notes which are near to each other in frequency space are overlapping. This explanation does not however tell why the conscious experience is dissonance.

The distance measure for notes could be formulated in terms of distance defined as the number of quints connecting them. For quint the distance would be minimal. This measure applies also to chords and allows to understand the basic rule of classical harmony stating that harmonic transitions take place the chords related by quint shift of the basic note (adding either one $\sharp$ or one $\flat$ to the scale). Also the key changes can be understood using the same rule: consider the changes C→ G and C→F as examples. Note that in this case the chords have common note.

One could of course question the assumption that it is possible to choose the shortest route. The notes obtained by quint scaling are not quite same in the two directions and means that $\sharp$ is the inverse of $\flat$ in well tempered scale only. Could it be that people with absolute ear are able to distinguish between the two slightly differing scales and experience notes of quint C-G as harmonically close when 1 quint connects them but as harmonically distant 11 quints in opposite direction connects them?

If cognition is p-adic, one can ask whether the notion of harmony can be formulated in terms of p-adic distance concept.

1. By octave equivalence the scaling by power of two means nothing so that the scalings by 3/2 are equivalent with scalings by 3 and the distance defined by 3-adic norm having values 3^k, where k is the number of quints makes sense. The distance defined as quints could be identified the absolute value of k along the quint cycle in the direction in which the distance is shorter. If so, the maximal distance is 6 units.

2. 3-adic measure of distance seems to be rather realistic. Quint corresponds to 1 unit distance. Half step corresponds to a distance of 5 units and 6 units defines the largest distance and

corresponds to the tritonus interval which was forbidden by catholic church. Fourth (C-F) corresponds to 1- step in opposite direction and 11 steps in standard direction.

3. There is also a problem. Second (C-D) corresponds to 3 quints but third (C-E) corresponds to 4 quints and small third to 3 quints in opposite direction. Major third would thus correspond to a longer harmonic distance than second. This is a genuine problem, whose solution might be provided by the extension of icosahedral scale to icosatetrahedral one bringing in one additional note which is very near to one of the icosahedral notes and is major or minor third of icosahedral note.

4. Could one use the number of icosahedral edges as distance between notes but not as a minimal distance along the Hamiltonian cycle but along a minimal edge path along icosahedron? The icosahedral measure of distance would be analogous to a distance between points of object along shortest route in space that it inhabits and depends on harmony characterized by the shape of icosahedral cycle. C and E (and also C and $F\sharp$!) could be close to each other in some harmony and distant from each other in some other harmony. Icosahedral geometry would become an active determinant of the harmony.

To sum up, music seems to have both 2-adic (octave equivalence) and 3-adic (12-note scale by quint scalings) characters. The principle of tonal unity for classical music stating that modulations of key should not lead too many quints away from the basic chord would have 3-adic interpretation.

7.1.3 What could be the rules for building a harmony?

What guarantees good harmony when one has fixed the key/harmony/representation of particular Hamilton cycle?

1. One should pose conditions on the allowed transitions between chords. Are there principles would imply harmonic smoothness in geometric sense? Could the transitions occur only between chords with a common note? Or can one require a common pair of notes? Or can one require even a common quint. If so, 0-quint chords would become tonal hermits and could not be used at all. In practice their dissonant character has eliminated them in popular music and much of classical music too.

   The standard quint and fourth transitions (say C to G and C to F) are basic examples in which there is only one common note between chords, and it seems that one cannot require more than this in the general case. Playing with the chords of bio-harmony however suggests that smooth bossa nova/jazz emotionally ambivalent mood is created if common pair of notes or even quint connects the neighboring chords. The rule is that only transitions between chords with same basic note are allowed. Obviously this is too stringent a condition.

2. Could 2-quint chords act as bridges between two 1-quint chords? For instance, for the maximally symmetric harmony consisting of disjoint groups of chords related by half-octave scaling the augmented chords ($F^{aug} = FAC\sharp$ and G^{aug} mapped to each other both by half-octave scaling and reversal of orientation could serve as mediating bridges.

3. Could harmonic transitions take place only between neighboring faces of icosahedron (see `http://tinyurl.com/ns9aa`) or should it only tend to minimize the quint distance between subsequent chords (this distance vanishes if they have a common note)? For the 0-quint distance harmony, the harmonic movement could be seen as a path in dodecahedron which is dual of icosahedron. In the most general case the transition can take place to both wall and vertex neighbors, whose total number is 3+3=6. In this geometric picture harmony and melody could be seen as duals of each other.

   Dodecahedron is dual of icosahedron and one can ask whether the harmonic motion could correspond to a path at dodecahedron. The vertex of dodecaehdron is pentagon and has 3 neighbours (see `http://tinyurl.com/mp5d8`). The above argument gives $3 + 3 > 3$ neighbors for the triangle of icosahedron. Are the wall neighbors of icosahedral triangle mapped to nearest neighbor vertices? If so then transitions between vertex neighbor triangles should correspond to longer steps at dodecahedron. By the duality triangles of icosahedron

correspond to three pentagons associated with the vertex of dodecahedron. The rule that comes in mind is that steps can occur between vertices for which the 3-pentagons have one or 2 common pentagons.

Note that if the dodecahedral path is Hamiltonian cycle, it is unique apart from isometries of dodecahedron and would define a unique chord progression. One can - and of course must - allow self-intersecting harmonic paths. The condition that there exists a basic chord from which everything begins and to which everything ends implies that closed but in general self-intersecting path is in question.

4. An interesting test for the idea would a computerized generation of random chord sequences satisfying at least one common vertex rule and finding whether they are aesthetically appealing. Incidence matrix (see Appendix) for the icosahedral (and tetra-icosahedral) triangles wholes element tells how many common vertices two chords have have allows computational construction of the allowed chord sequences as random sequences.

5. For most harmonies 0-quint chords involve dissonances induced by three nearby notes (such as $CC\sharp D$) and spanning large number of quints (maximally symmetric harmony has 2 0-quint chords, which do not have dissonances and second harmony with 2 reflection symmetries has no 0-quint chords). Also maj7_-, $sus4_+$, and 6_- 1-quint chords have half-note dissonances. Dissonances as such are however not un-sesthetical. For instance, Bach used them to create a deeply melacholic feeling.

7.1.4 More general notion of harmony

The notion of harmony discussed in previous section is rather conservative and certainly too stringent.

1. 0-quint rule is too restrictive already in chord based music. For instance, the downwards progression Am, G, F, E appearing in Spanish music and music forms like Passacaglia would have chords with 1-quint distance. Hence one must consider also a weaker notion of harmonic chord progression according to which this distance is minimized and below some maximum value k_{max}. One quint would define the smallest non-vanishing maximal distance. One can define incidence matrices for chords with n-quint distance. The incidence matrices with different values of k_{max} have disjoint sets of non-vanishing elements and the total incidence matrix is their sum.

2. Even this is not enough. The direction of step matters for scales (major-minor difference) and it seems to matter also for chord harmonies. The inverse E, F, G, Am of the above mentioned progression does not sound harmonic in the same Am key. The impression of achieving the goal/ending down to something dictated by fate is lost.

   Instead of $EFGA$ one often has $EF\sharp G\sharp A$ as a melodic progression and with $E, B7, E7, Am$ as a chord progression having only 0-quint steps. The rule seems to be that 1-quint steps are possible only downwards in minor harmony, whereas upwards steps are 0-quint steps. Climbing slowly upwards by 0-quint steps and falling down by 1-quint steps! Could this "gravitational analogy" serve as a metaphor?

   Also the number of n-quint steps between chords matters. The larger this number, the closer the chords are. Two 0-quint steps means that chords have two common notes, 1 0-quint stet that they have single common note. The two 1-quint steps for downwards step $Am - G$ are between 3rd and 1st ($C \to G$) and 5th and 3rd ($E \to H$). For upwards 0-quint steps $E - H7$ 1-quint steps are between 5th and 5th ($H \to F\sharp$) and 1st and 1st ($E \to H$). For $H7 \to E$ the reversals of these steps occur. For $E7 \to Am$ one has 3 1-quint steps: (the reversals 1-quint steps $E \to A$ and $H \to E$ steps and 1 quint step $D \to A$. The laste step seems to be the smallest one in a well-defined sense.

   For G-F step the number of 1-quint steps is one ($C \to C$): same is true for F-E step (A and E).

   Using geometry language, for chords connected by 1-quint step(s) the mutual orientation of corresponding triangles with shape defined by the intervals involved matters since the number of 1-quint steps depends on the orientation.

The notion of chord harmony does not apply as such to polyphonic music with several simultaneous melodies unless on can say that it involves definite chord sequence. One could try to apply the concept of harmony for melody also in this case. The challenge is to guess what harmony for melodies could mean.

1. A conjecture inspired by the genetic code is that the codons defining the allowed melody notes associated with a given chord are in one-one correspondence with the triangles at the orbit of the triangle associated with the chord under the group Z_6, Z_4, or Z_2 characterizing the chord as a counterpart of amino-acid. In table 6 the Z_6 orbits are represented as groups of 6 similar chords (2 for 1-quint chords and 1 for 2-quint chords). In table **??** for Z_4 chords the groups consist of 4 similar chords and in the tables 8 and **??** for Z_2 harmony the chord groups consist of 2 similar chords.

2. The first guess is that the union of the notes of these chords could define the chords, whose notes are compatible with chord in the time scale shorter than the duration of the chord. Note that same triangle can appear at orbits of several chords since the orbits of each group span entire icosahedron.

   If the note lasts for a duration of several chords, the notes must be consistent with all the chords involved. The rule would explain why fast chromatic sequences (in the scale of chord duration) sound harmonic but slow chromatic sequences do not.

   For melodies in Am key $EFGA$ is rare and does sound harmonic being often replaced with $E, F\sharp, G\sharp, A$. As far as intervals are considered, this is the inversion $D\sharp, F, G, G\sharp$ of $AGFE$ shifted upwards by 5 quints. Could one regard progressions (say Am, G, F, E) breaking the strongest rule for chord harmony as polyphonic progressions satisfying the rules for polyphonic progressions.

To conclude whether the DNA inspired notion of harmonic is realistic, one should understand how the sub-groups Z_n, $n = 6, 4, 2$ of the isometries of the icosahedron and defining the genetic code act on the Hamiltonian cycles.

1. The simplest guess is that these groups are represented as subgroups of Z_{12} (also a subgroup of icosahedral group) representing quint cycle. Z_n generator would shift the basic note of the chord by $12/n$ - that is $2, 3, 6$ quints.

2. Z_n maps chords of same type to chords of same type only if it is a *rotational* symmetry of the harmony. For instance, the action of Z_6 (see **Fig. ??**) on icosahedron allows doublet orbit consisting of $Xaug$ type chords, since Z_3 maps 2 0-quint triangles in the middle of the figure to themselves and reflection group Z_2 permutes them. 6-element orbits consist of either minor or major chords. More generally, the inspection of the cycles shows that the cyclic orbits of triangle under Z_n correspond to the orbits of corresponding subgroups of icosahedral group.

3. Z_2refl maps the shape of the chord to its mirror images and so that the character of the chord can vary along Z_4 orbits. The rules are $(M \leftrightarrow m)$, $(6 \leftrightarrow 7)$). For other chords the character is unaffected.

4. Any subgroup of icosahedral isometry group $A_5 \times Z_2^{refl}$ having 120 elements must map chords to chords (faces to faces). In particular any Z_n) even if it is not a symmetry of a particular harmony. The character of the chord is not preserved and the number of quints can change. Whether these maps have interpretation in terms of music remains unclear.

These considerations forced me to finally realize that the 3 groups Z_6, Z_4, and Z_2 that I had assigned to 20+20+20 DNA codons in the model of the genetic code are nothing but Z_6-, Z_4-, and Z_2-symmetric Hamilton cycles! The numbers of amino-acids associated with various types would be 3+1=4, 5, and 10 (with empty amino-acid included). Tetrahedral extension based on gluing of tetrahedron at triangle corresponding to $X6$ type chord possessed by all Z_2^{refl} type harmonies would give 3 additional real amino-acids giving altogether real 22 amino-acids as required. This has implications.

1. All 11 Hamilton cycles are realized separately as DNA level harmonies. Amino-acid level harmonies would correspond to selection of three Hamiltonian cycles, one for each Z_n.

2. To get something one must give something away. Now one must give up the idea that $(4, 8, 8)$ is special via the corresponding of n-quint property with polarity properties. This is a pity, since just taking this correspondence seriously led to the extension of the icosahedral cycles to tetra-icosahedral ones. Fortunately, the extension itself makes sense for all Hamiltonian cycles.

To understand the action of symmetries one must look how the groups Z_n act on C major chord.

1. Z_2 would induce half-octave shift and map $C = (C, E, G)$ to $F\sharp m = F\sharp, B\flat, D\sharp)$. The assignment of $F\sharp$ -tritonus - with C note sounds strange in the ears of harmonic conservatives.

2. Z_4 would map $C = (C, E, G)$ to $A = (A, C\sharp, E)$, $F\sharp = (F\sharp, B\flat, C\sharp)$ and $D\sharp = D\sharp = (D\sharp, G, B\flat)$. These would span 8 notes since $E, G, B\flat, C\sharp$, appear twice. Note that C, E, G, A are the notes assignable to the tetrahedron in the extension of the scale and pentatonic scale corresponds to C, D, E, G, A. Z^4 orbit does not contain the notes $DFG\sharp H$ but the orbit of G chord does so. The orbit of C chord plus $G7$ chord alone define the notes of C major key.

3. Z_6 would map C and E to the same "impressionistic" 6-note scale consisting of 6 whole notes. Together with the Z_6 image of G one obtains all 12 notes of the scale.

7.2 Harmony And Biology

7.2.1 Could harmonic principles be realized in biology?

The basic idea behind icosahedral harmony is connection with biology suggested by the fact that the number of icosahedral basic chords is 20 which is also the number of amino-acids. Actually there are two additional amino-acids and one ends up to an extension of genetic code by attaching to icosahedron a tetrahedron and thus adding one vertex more. The number of DNA codons increases from 60 for icosahedral code to 64 for the real code. The triangle along which icosahedral and tetrahedral amino-acids are attached together corresponds to punct coded by stopping codons. Also the following amusing observation supports the notion of bioharmony. Simple music pieces tend to begin with the basic chord CM or Am. Interestingly, mRNA starts always with a codon coding met which could correspond to $CM = CEG$ for one of the tetrahedral faces (see `http://tinyurl.com/3b9ymnq`)

Could the application of harmonic principles to biology make sense? The triangles of icosa-tetrahedon correspond to amino-acids or DNA codons for the amino-acids coded by 20 codons in question.

1. The strictest rule stating that there must be common edge of Hamiltonian cycle between the amino-acids/DNAs cannot be satisfied since 0-quint amino-acids/DNA codons would be total loners and effectively eliminated from biology.

2. The weaker "common edge or vertex" rule could however make sense. A given codon in the group of 20 codons/amino-acid could be followed only by 3+3 different nearest neighbor similar codons/amino-acids. If the first amino-acid is fixed there would be only 6^N N-amino-acid sequences instead of 20^N sequences. This kind of symmetry would have been probably observed if exact but one can ask whether harmonic pairs could more probable than completely random pairs.

3. A more plausible formulation is obtained by restricting the rule to the level of DNA sequences and generalizing it so that it applies also to transitions between harmonies with different symmetries so that a transition between corresponding amino-acids is induces.

4. An even weaker formulations states that the transitions occur with highest probabilities between codons/amino-acids having shortest quint distance.

A natural conjecture is that evolution favors the generation of harmony even in the very concrete sense that proteins defined by harmonious chord sequences for bio-harmony are emerge as what Darwinist would call the fittest ones.

1. Icosahedral water clusters made from tetrahedra

The obvious questions concern the concrete realization of the icosahedron - or more generally icosahedral symmetries. One should also understood what the attachment of tetrahedron to icosahedron means (note that tetra-icosahedron is not the same thing as icosi-tetrahedron, which is Archimedean (not Platonic) solid (`http://tinyurl.com/6onvry`)). What comes in mind is attachment of an information molecule to the receptor of cell membrane.

Water molecules form icosahedral structures and - what is amazing to me - Plato regarded icosahedron as a symbol of water (`http://tinyurl.com/y7bo9omm4a3378c13bcad793a52213a325db7db0-30.html`)! The page "Water structure and science" of Martin Chaplin gives illustrations about the rather complex icosahedral structures. Icosahedral structures of size 3 nm can be formed from 20 14-molecule tetrahedral water molecule clusters containing 280 water molecules altogether. They can also consists of cyclic pentamers and tricyclo-decamers and also from bi-cyclo-octomers. The 20 tetrahedrons correspond to the faces of the icosahedron and tetra-icosahedron would be formed as tetrahedron is glued to the icosahedron along one of the faces.

The bioharmonies could manifest themselves already in the structure of water molecules. Second - more plausible - option is that they differ only at the level of the magnetic body of the biomolecule. Bio-harmony suggests that 3 radial magnetic flux tubes or flux tube pairs emerge from each water tetrahedron. Hamilton's cycle could be realized as a flux tube connecting the vertices of the icosahedron and assigning the quint cycle to the cyclotron frequencies (magnetic field strengths).

This scenario raises several questions related to the pairings between ordinary DNA/amino-acids, their icosahedral representations, and their representations as dark proton sequences.

Suppose that one takes seriously the idea that genetic code is represented as dark proton sequences with the states of dark protons formed from 3 quarks representing DNA and RNA codons, amino-acids, and even tRNA.

1. How dark proton sequences are realized? Could one regard them as icosahedral bound states of 20 dark protons? Or with a Hamiltonian cycle consisting of penta-quarks and representing dark nuclear string? Could the icosahedral representation as dark nucleus consisting of 20 dark protons and dodecahedral representation as dark nucleus consisting of 12 dark 5-proton states be dual ways to interpret the state or are they different states related duality. Equivalence of the two pictures would require that dark protons are color excited and in an entangled state.

2. Could dark proton sequences correspond to sequences of icosahedrons connected by flux tubes connecting the dark protons assignable to the dark proton states assignable to the faces of the icosahedrons? These dark nuclei would be definitely different from those possibly associated with the Hamiltonian cycle.

3. What about the tetrahedral part of the genetic code in relation to dark protons sequences? What dark proton states could tetrahedral codons and amino-acids correspond? Are they associated with water tetrahedrons representing the faces of the water icosahedron? Note the amusing numerological coincidence that the vertices of tetrahedron have 3 quarks associated with them and those of icosahedron 5 and that the quint for icosahedral edge is replaced with third for tetrahedral edge.

4. Could the chords correspond to triplets of cyclotron frequencies for quarks associated with the three flux tubes emanating from the each face of the icosahedron? Could the breaking of the rotational symmetry from SO(3) to SO(2) - now actually $Z_3 \subset SO(2)$ - assumed to occur for dark proton states correspond to the reduction forced by the triangular geometry?

5. How DNA -amino-acid correspondence is represented at the level of dark DNA? The correspondence should be realized in terms of magnetic flux tube triplets connecting dark DNA and dark amino-acid and resonance condition would be essential. When the chords at the orbits of Z_n are of same type, different DNAs correspond to the same chord but with different key. When Z_2^{refl} is involved, the two chords at the orbit are not of same type (note

the analogy with left and right-handed biomolecules). The only manner to circumvent the problem is to assume that the chord associated with amino-acids magnetic body is that of DNA. Information is not actually lost in translation, it is only transformed to different kind of information perhaps representing correlates of emotions.

6. Could the non-representability of one of the Z_6 codons as amino-acid have an analog?

The fiber space having icosahedron as a base and 3 copies of icosahedron assigned with 3 regions of icosahedron corresponding to Z_n, $n = 6, 4, 2$, defines a formal geometric representation of genetic code. Could this space represented in terms of water icosahedra?

1. Perhaps one should first try to identify the function of water icosahedrons. The first guess is that they serve as local bridges between dark DNA/amino-acid sequences and ordinary DNA/amino-acid sequences. This would suggest that dark proton of dark DNA forms a flux tube connection with the face of water icosahedron dictated by the state of the dark proton: this would take place by flux tube reconnection and cyclotron resonance. Water icosahedron in turn couples with the DNA/amino-acid like DNA conjugate codon with codon so that kind of double helix is formed.

2. What about the pairing of ordinary DNA/amino-acids and water icosahedrons? Water icosahedron has size of about 3 nm. The size of single DNA codon is about 1 nm. Single codon corresponds to a twist of $3\pi/5$=36 degrees, an angle closely related to Golden Mean. If the radius of the helix consisting of water icosahedrons is above some minimal radius which is easy to estimate from an equation for the helix. There are 10 DNAs per $L(151) = 10$ nm and they correspond to a total twist of $3 \times 2\pi$. Therefore the twist angle is $\Delta\Phi = \pi/5 = 36$ degrees for single codon and corresponds to a distance of $L(151)/10 = 1$ nm). From this one has equation for DNA and icosahedron helices as $z = k\Phi$, $k = h/(6\pi)$, $h = L(151) = 10$ nm (radii are constant). Single codon corresponds to a distance $s = \sqrt{dz^2 + R^2 d\phi^2}\Delta\Phi$ along the water icosahedron helix of radius R accompanying DNA helix. One must have $s \geq L = 3$ nm defining the size of water icosahedron in order to avoid overlap. $\Delta s \geq L = 3$ nm gives the condition $R \geq 10 \times \sqrt{2}/(3\pi)$ nm $\simeq 1.5$ nm.

3. If the representation of genetic code is possible, do the fiber icosahedrons correspond to subsets of faces of the icosahedron itself? Or do they correspond to faces the of icosahedrons in some manner associated with the amino-acid icosahedron. Direct attachment is not possible but association could be achieved by connecting the icosahedrons by flux tubes with the tetrahedron at the ends of flux tubes identified as representation of the same amino-acid. This kind of structure with three icosahedra emanating from a given icosahedron could be iterated and one would obtain a fractal structure representing a binary tree. Could the water icosahedrons organize in this manner to form larger clusters?

What could be the physical correlates of Hamilton cycles representing harmonies?

1. Could Z_6, Z_4 and Z_2 orbits associated with the Hamiltonian cycles be realized even in the structure of water icosahedrons? Could they be realized as structures formed by the water tetrahedra and correspond to three separate regions of these icosahedral structures? Could one assign to each of the three regions of icosahedron icosahedron such that the attached icosahedron decomposes to the orbits associated with that particular region? Could the hierarchy of the icosahedral symmetry breakings have a direct counterpart at the level of the icosahedral structures formed by water molecules? My intuitive feeling is that the answer to these questions is negative.

2. Could Hamiltonian cycles be realized only at the level of dark photons as quint cycles defined by closed flux tube giving rise to dark nucleus, that is in terms of 3-chords formed by dark photons propagating along flux tubes emanating from the icosahedron? If cyclotron frequencies of dark quarks are in question then the magnetic fields associated with the flux tubes would define the notes.

3. The breaking of Z_2^{refl} symmetry is of special interest since it could serve as a prebiotic analog of chiral selection and could relate to dark variant of weak physics with effectively massless weak bosons in nano-scales. This would require dark magnetic body. Half-octave scaling is second broken symmetry and would have also an analog in Z_2^{refl} variant of icosahedron. Note that 256 variants of the bio-harmony are predicted and could be realized for magnetic body naturally. The presence of electric fields at flux tubes is possible and if the electric and magnetic fields are non-orthogonal, U(1) instanton density is non-vanishing and induces parity breaking. Is this breaking associated with Z_2^{refl} only?

2. Clathrin molecules as icosahedral structures

Clathrin (`http://tinyurl.com/y8ho23zf` is a structure appearing at the ends of microtubules and necessary for the transmission of signals between the presynaptic and post-synaptic neurons. Clathrin consists of triskelions - kind of triangular structures with three spiral like legs and having as symmetries the rotational symmetry group Z_3 of equilateral triangle. Clathrins can form hexagonal planar lattices and pentagonal icosahedral lattices consisting of 12 pentagonal faces - the number of vertices of icosahedron. One can associate 3 triskelions with each pentagonal face: this makes $12 \times 3 = 36$ triskelions altogether. One can regard the centers of the 12 faces as vertices of icosahedron and assign to this structure 20 faces, which are triangles formed by 3 pentagons.

If proteins and other molecules attach to the faces of clathrin, one can ask whether each icosahedral triangle of this kind has an address formed by the three notes associated with it and serving as a password: only those molecules, which "know" this password can attach to the face. The realization would be in terms of three U-shaped magnetic flux tubes emerging from the 3 pentagonal faces representing the three notes as frequencies of dark $h_{eff} = n \times h$ cyclotron photons with ELF frequencies but energies of bio-photons (in visible and UV range). The binding of the molecule to the face triangle would be preceded by reconnection of U-shaped flux tubes of the clathrin and molecule, by a resonant interaction by dark cyclotron photons, and by an h_{eff} reducing phase transition bringing the molecule to the face.

3. Microtubules as music instruments?

It has become clear that microtubules have a central role in biology, neuroscience and perhaps also in consciousness theory and the evidence that they are quantum coherent systems is accumulating. Could music metaphor could help to understand microtubules?

1. Tetra-icosahedron has 13 vertices with the added vertex representing one note- say E- in C-key as note with slightly different frequency to resolve the basic problem of rational number based 12-note scale (12 quints give slightly more that 7 octaves). Intriguingly, microtubules consist of basic structures consisting of 13 tubulins with 2 states defining bit: could these bit sequences define representation for the 3-chords and thus representation of sequence of DNA codons and realization of genetic code.

2. The recent TGD inspired model of microtubules [L3], [K15] was inspired by the findings of the group of Bandyopadhyay (see `http://tinyurl.com/ze366ny`) [J11], [J21] relies on the general vision about bio-communications and control as being based on dark cyclotron photon radiation travelling along magnetic flux tubes.

   These dark photons have a universal energy spectrum in the range of bio-photons (visible and UV) to which they transform as the value of $h_{eff} = n \times h$ reduces to its standard value. Frequencies would span a wide energy range but EEG frequencies would be of special importance since they would also couple to acoustic vibrations. The precise value of the energy scale of cyclotron photons would be determined by the strength of the magnetic field at flux tube.

3. Frequency modulation would be the general manner to code information in living matter: "whale's song" would be a good metaphor for it. This is assumed in the model for cell membrane as generalized Josephson junction: the modulation would be now induced by the variations of generalized Josephson frequency by variations of the membrane potential. Also microtubules have been proposed to base their communications on frequency modulation.

4. The first possibility coming in mind is that the continually varying microtubule length codes for the frequency [L3]. The change of the frequency by say octave would however require quite fast and large variations of microtubule length. Neither does this realization conform with the idea that the state of single tubulin corresponds to frequency. Microtubule length could also code for the length of the music piece represented by the microtubule serving as a music instrument or musician at the bio-molecular level. It would also the number of microtubular units and thus the size of the orchestra consisting of 13-units.

5. Another possibility inspired by the proposal is that magnetic flux tubes form an analog of 3-D grid ideal for communication purposes using 12-note (or actually 13-note) system as a code equivalent with genetic code. Also microtubules would involve three kinds of flux tubes [L3] defining coordinate grid of cylindrical coordinates: longitudinal, radial and those which rotate along the microtubule. Radial flux tubes would be ideal for communication using 13-note system as a realization of genetic code.

6. 13-note system as cyclotron frequency spectrum for given value of h_{eff} would be determined by the spectrum of the magnetic field strengths going transversally through the microtubule and each tubulin would correspond to one particular note represented as magnetic field strength. The system would be highly analogous to the system formed by hair cells in cochlear. Note would indeed characterize single tubulin molecule rather than entire microtubule as required if one wants to code chords using the two tubulin conformations as a bit. Tubulin conformation would determine whether the tubulin serves as a sending/receiving antenna or not.

7. Melody in 12-note system can be interpreted as a discretized version of frequency modulation with frequency being piece-wise constant in time. Obviously the 13 bit sequences defined by tubulin conformations code for the chords of rational 12-note scale involving a representation of one particular note (the third note of the Pythagorean scale) with two slightly different frequencies in order to avoid problems caused by the rational number ratios of frequencies. 13th bit could also serve as a kind of period. Also chords could be coded up to a chord with 13 notes so that microtubules would have quite a high representative power.

The is an objection against the model.

1. One could argue that a unit consisting of 13 tubulins allows only one octave to be represented. One can of course assume that the magnetic field strengths for subsequent units differ by octave. What makes this interesting is that microtubules allow two variants, called A and B. B type microtubules appear as 13-units since microtubular surface has a gap so that the helical symmetry is broken. For variant A, which is not found in vivo or in vitro, 13-units integrate to form longer helical units. This is assumed in Penrose-Hameroff model and the experimental absence of A type microtubules is one of the basic objections against Penrose-Hameroff hypothesis.

2. The TGD inspired proposal is that A type microtubules corresponds to a critical state having therefore an enhanced symmetry and long range correlations: criticality would explain their experimental absence. The experiments of the group of Bandyopadhyay support that the critical state is induced by a resonant excitation at specific AC frequencies [L3]. Long range correlations would mean enchance helical symmetry - that is fusion of several 13-units to form a longer helical structure. This structure would allow an interpretation as a structure with frequency spectrum of several octaves represented coherently in terms of magnetic field strength: the 10 octave span for hearing would mean the integration of 10 microtubule units meaning length scale of order micrometer assuming that tubulin size is of order 10 nm.

3. If the field strength for subsequent units differ by octave, one can argue that for variant B various octaves play their own music without knowing of each other and thus without coherence. In state A they would play together forming something analogous to orchestra or choir.

   If the octave is same for all 13-units, the phase transition would involve octave scaling of the magnetic field strength at the flux tubes. The flux tube radius should suffer p-adic scaling

by an integer number of half-octaves, which makes sense if one accepts p-adic length scale hypothesis. This kind of phase transition have been proposed as candidate for a basic step of energy metabolism since they can store or liberate cyclotron energy as metabolic energy.

4. Microtubules could directly couple with both DNA and clathrin molecules if they represent 12 note system as a resonant system able to receive the radiation with corresponding frequencies. 12-note system and the 3-chord system associated with it could define universal communication code allowing communications between DNA, proteins, and microtubules.

To sum up, 13-note extension of 12-note system could be seen as a realization of the genetic code in terms of frequencies. The existence of kind of realization was obvious from the beginning and I proposed it in the model of microtubules as quantum antennas during the first years of TGD inspired theory of consciousness [K14]. Discovering the precise realization of the proposal has however required time.

7.2.2 Could biology help in the understanding of musical harmony?

One can also ask whether biology could provide ideas about the notion of harmony. Could icosatetrahedral harmony possessing additional 13th note very near to the fourth of basic major chord provide a better view about harmony?

1. The extension of the ideas about harmony to the case of isosatetrahedron is a non-trivial task. If one assumes that the extended Hamiltonian cycle is obtained by deforming tetrahedral Hamiltonian cycle according to the proposal made earlier, one ends up with a problem since the cycle makes a wedge while making a side track of two steps via the new vertex. The two steps must give one quint so that the new vertex must correspond to either minor or major third of note where it started from (and ended to). This would add to the scale a chord of type CGD a chord of type CEG or $CE\flat G$ (plus two other chords containing major or minor third. Depending on the orientation of the cycle one would obtain major or minor key. The remarkable feature of icosahedral harmonies is that they often lack a unique basic chord. Could it be that the addition of tetrahedron breaks the symmetry and fixes the key?

2. The added third could be slightly different from the icosahedral third and this could allow to resolve the problems due to the fact that quint cycle does not quite close ($(3/2)^1 2 = 2^7$ does not hold true exactly. The problems can be of course solved by introducing well-tempered scale defined in terms of powers of $2^{1/12}$: for this choices the topologically induced by these scalings is same as that induced by real topology in frequency space. Algebraically this means introduction of an algebraic extension of rationals. The problem is that persons with absolute ear prefer rational number based scale and experience tempered scale as unaesthetic.

The problem with 3-adic distance of notes was already described: the distance is 4 quints for major third (C-E) and 3 quints for minor third ($C - E\flat$). A smaller distance is suggestive for major third.

1. The proposed extension of the scale would break symmetry by bringing a third which is indeed nearest neighbor of the basic note plus two other notes, which are in corners of a *1-quint* triangle in the biological realization. Thus chord CEGandchord containing EG and third note would be introduced.

2. Using the general results one can readily find the possible extensions of harmony if one assumes that both major and parallel minor with same number of $\sharp$s or $\flat$s are obtained. The chord chosen for extension must be CGA, which an be seen as part of $C6$ or $Am7$. If the added vertex corresponds to E one obtains $C = CEG$, $Am = CEA$, and the GEA which is part of $C6/Am7$ as also the lost chord. In amino-acid analog CGA would become "empty" amino-acid, punct, and would be replaced with GEA contained also in C6. One can perform this kind of realization for all 11 harmonies and/or their mirror images. The modification induces symmetry breaking and defines a key which is otherwise not obvious for the icosahedral harmonies. Also half-octave symmetry is broken.

3. One can perform the modification also for the inverted harmony. The transformation to reverted harmony $X \to Y$ corresponds to $X7 \leftrightarrow Y6$ and vice versa so that the presence of $X7$ type chords in harmony guarantees the existence of the required type extension in the reverted harmony. One can of course define extension also using X^7 type chords. This would generate besides CEG two dissonant chords of type $GEE\flat$ and $CEE\flat$.

4. In maximally symmetric harmony (2, 12, 6) with 6-fold rotation symmetry, there are as many as 6 ways to perform this modification so that any note of the 6-note scale spanning "impressionistic" octave can define the key. The key is either F, G, A or $Dm, E, F\sharp m$. The harmony contains however no $X7$ type chords and since the transition to the reverted harmony acts as $X6 \leftrightarrow Y7$, it does not allow a modification generating both major and parallel minor. There are also other harmonies possessing no $X6$ type chords such as $(2, 12, 6)$ and bio-harmony $(4, 8, 8)$ with 2-fold rotational symmetry so that the extension in the simplest form can be performed only for their reversals.

5. For the two harmonies with 4-fold reflection symmetry there are 2 ways to perform the modification and modified chords are related by half-octave shift. With the conventions of Table **??** the modification introduces key which is either A ($F\sharp m$) or $D\sharp$ (Cm) for both harmonies (second one is bio-harmony $(4, 8, 8)$).

7.2.3 About the interpretation of bio-harmonies

1. How ideas about harmony evolved?

A brief summary about the evolution of the notion of bio-harmony is in order.

1. The first guess [L4] was that amino-acids could be understood as chords of icosahedral bio-harmony characterized by 3-tuples (3, 10, 7), where the integers tell the numbers of icosahedral triangles with 0, 1, or 2 edges of the Hamiltonian cycle and identifiable as 3-chords with 0, 1, or 2 quints. The interpretation was that 3 0-quint chords correspond to 3 basic polar amino-acids, 10 1-quint chords to the 10 non-polar amino-acids, and 7 2-quint triangles to the 7 polar and acidic polar amino-acids. It turned out however that (3, 10, 7) does not appear as Hamiltonian cycle although it satisfies the necessary conditions.

2. I introduced also a model of genetic code motivated by the properties of the code table suggesting that 60 DNA codons are grouped into 3 groups of 20 codons. The idea that DNA codons coding for a given amino-acid form an orbit of a subgroup of icosahedral group with order which is not smaller than the number of these DNAs and has the aminocid at it. Three subgroups Z_6, Z_4, and Z_2 would predict 3 amino-acids coded by 6 codons and two amino-acids coded by 1 codon, 5 amino-acids coded by 4 codons, and 10 amino-acids coded by 2 codons. The total number of codons would be $3 \times 6 + 2 + 4 \times 5 + 10 \times 2 = 20 + 20 + 20 = 60$ rather than 64. The number of doublets is 10 instead of 9. Could one Z_2 orbit corresponds to punct coded by two stopping codons? But what about the codon triplet associated with Ile? Something is clearly missing.

   There is also second problem: a really realistic model of genetic code should include also 21st and 22nd amino-acids (Pyl and Sec). Pyl or pyrrolysine is modification of Lys and is basic polar amino-acid so that the number 3 of basic polar amino-acids increases to 4. Contrary to the original naïve extrapolation Sec (selenocystein) is acidic polar rather than non-polar so that the number 2-quint triangles increases from 7 to 8. For the properties of amino-acids see `http://tinyurl.com/y8b7fumq`. The notion of hydrophobicity is discussed at `http://tinyurl.com/9qr8e7q`).

3. The solution of the problems came from the extension of icosahedral code with tetrahedral code bringing 4 additional codons and 3 amino-acids assigned with the external faces of the tetrahedron (Ile, Pyl, and some standard non-polar amino-acid), and increasing the number of stopping codons from 2 to 3. This gives 60+3+1=64 codons but one should code also Pyl and Sec. The solution of the problem would be that stopping codons code also these under some conditions. Are DNA codons or their mRNA counterparts pairing with tRNAs - perhaps their magnetic body - modified somehow?

For instance, Pyl and Sec could correspond to icosahedral codons before fusion. After fusion they cease to be coded - most naturally because the group orbits containing punct are replaced with those associated with tetrahedron. The 3 ordinary amino-acids represented by tetrahedron are Ile, 1-quint amino-acid and 2-quint amino-acid. As fusion is broken temporarily Pyl and Sec are coded.

4. The geometric correlate for the fusion of the codes is gluing of tetrahedron to icosahedron along one face which corresponds to "empty" face identifiable as punct coded by stopping codons. The icosahedral Hamiltonian cycle (4, 8, 8), which exists as two variants, is extended to (4, 10, 8) with two new amino-acids.

5. The music analogy for the fusion of tetrahedron is symmetry breaking bringing in a definite key by introducing the major and minor chords as 1-quint chord (but with 2-edges since tetrahedral edges correspond to major and minor thirds).

2. Understanding the misunderstanding

This was the picture as I started to work again with the notion of bio-harmony. Just when I thought that I understand the notion, I realized that something very essential is missing and even wrong.

1. One could argue that the assumption about the correlation of forms of amino-acid polarity with character of Hamiltonian cycle leading to (4, 4, 8) identification is ad-hoc: why not allow all harmonies? One can also wonder whether the group structure behind the genetic code leading to the identification of sets of DNA codons coding for a given amino-acid as orbit of the corresponding triangle can be totally dependent on the group structure emerging from the construction of the Hamiltonian cycles.

2. The question whether the group structures associated with genetic code and with the Hamiltonian cycles might have something to do with each other leads to the realization of the obvious: the groups involved are the same: Z_6, Z_4, and Z_2! The symmetries of DNA are the symmetries of cycles. DNA code would be inherent to the Hamiltonian cycles, and the triangles of the icosahedron representing the harmony would correspond to DNA codons! 20+20+20 icosahedral triangles to 60 genetic codons and 4 icosahedral triangles the remaining 4! The three 20-plets corresponds to 3+1 amino-acids coded by 6 (resp 2) codons, to 5 amino-acids coded by 4 codons, and to 10 amino-acids coded by two codons.

   By direct inspection of the illustrations of the appendix one can indeed convince oneself that the groups in question map chords to chords of same type and one obtains appropriate number of orbits. This of course follows from group theory alone.

3. One must give up the assumption that the integers $n = (n_0, n_1, n_2)$ correspond to the numbers of the basic polar, non-polar, and polar and acidic polar implying that only $n = (4, 4, 8)$ would define bio-harmony. All Hamiltonian cycles with symmetries define bio-harmonies and both Z_2^{rot} and Z_2^{refl} define Z_2 type bio-harmonies assignable to 10 amino-acids coded by 2 codons. This is somewhat frustrating outcome, since just this correspondence served as guideline leading to the extension of the icosahedral code. The extension as such is however independent of this identification and needed in order to get the 4 missing DNA codons and to understand the coding of 21st and 22nd amino-acids Pyl and Sec.

   What do the Hamiltonian triplets n then correspond? Harmonies correlate with moods in music: maybe the serve as mathematical correlates for emotions and moods.

4. Harmonies are not for amino-acids but for DNAs coding them. One can however identify amino-acids as specific triangles the orbits and the chords associated with the amino-acids define much more restricted notion of harmony involving one representative of each basic type of chord. Perhaps the additional chords correspond to modulations of the harmony.

5. The rules of harmony generalize as such to transitions between DNA codons regarded as chords. If chords are near to each other with respect to the distance measured as quints, the transition between the chords respects harmony. One must think that DNA codons form a

singular fiber space such that the union of fibers for type n gives the space of 20 amino-acids. The "gauge group" Z_n acting in the fiber is different in the 3 regions of the amino-acid space and the number of elements in the fiber is factor of n actually equal to n for $n \neq 6$ and having values 6 and 2 for $n = 6$. Each choice for the 3 Hamilton cycles of type Z_n, $n = 6, 4, 2$ defines a variant of this fiber space. The distance along the fiber isomorphic to the space of amino-acids is measured as minimal quint distance.

Note that the DNA codons for two different variants of the fiber space need not define same kind of chord so that also given amino-acid can correspond to several different chords. It is enough that the notes of the chords are specified - as they indeed are. The Z_n, $n = 6, 4, 2$ in turn can correspond to any Hamilton cycle with symmetry Z_n so that for $n = 1, 4, 2$ one can have $1, 2, 3 + 5 = 8$ different fiber spaces. The hierarchy of Fibonacci numbers is involved. A hierarchy of symmetry breakings is highly suggestive and leads to increasingly richer harmonies.

Z_6 has maximal symmetry but Z_4 is not a subgroup of Z_6 so that only the symmetry breakings $Z_4 \to Z_2^{rot}$ and $Z_4 \to Z_2^{refl}$ can be said to occur. Note that transition between different realizations of the covering space has interpretation as a phase transition and that it could occur at RNA rather than DNA level. These phase transitions need not relate to the biochemistry but to serve as correlates for emotions and moods. Also the degeneracy due to the existence of several DNAs coding given amino-acid could have similar interpretation.

One can of course play with more stringent scenarios for the transitions between DNAs or RNAs). For instance, the assumption that transitions can occur between chords of same type, leads to contradiction since the $Xaug$ chords of Z_6 harmony do not appear in any other harmony.

In any case, the quint-rule in its various forms is readily testable for DNA sequences.

6. An open question concerns the change of the key. The convention of the illustrations is that 1-2 edge corresponds to C-G quint. Should one allow the DNAs at various sheets of covering space to be in different keys? Change of the key could be identified as a rotation by some number of quints. It would change the graph representing icosahedron and change the chords. Z_{12} would allow to realize all keys. Z_{12} is not however a subgroup of the icosahedral isometries (whereas $Z_6 = Z_3 \times Z_2^{rot}$ is) so that the transformation should be interpreted as a translation in quint space acting as coordinate transformation.

   The active transformations induced by isometries of icosahedron do not change the graph and would map chords to new ones. The action of Z_6 is well-defined also for other harmonies than Z_6 symmetric ones. Could the modulations of the basic key correspond to Z_6 transformations. If so, one would have 6 keys. Unfortunately, the most common modulation by quint ($G \to G$) would be missing.

   The change of key could correspond also the change of the chords defined by the extension to tetra-icosahedral harmony. One can choose the chord for extension in several ways for Z_2^{rot} and Z_2^{refl} and these choices could define the allowed modulations of the key.

7. What would be the correlates of different keys the level of DNA? An attractive assumption is that notes are realized in terms of dark photons, which could also transform to ordinary sound since living matter is piezo-electric system. The general hypothesis is that dark photons have universal energy spectrum, which is that of bio-photons. Change of key corresponds to a change of frequency scale and would correspond the change of either Planck constant or of magnetic field strength the flux tubes of the magnetic body associated with DNA codon (or amino-acid perhaps). This would mean that 12-note scale would correspond to 12-note scale for the magnetic fields strength to which cyclotron frequency is proportional or equivalently for the thickness of the flux tube since magnetic flux is quantized if monopole fluxes are in question. 12-note scale could mean in biology a standardization of frequencies used.

One must modify the extension of the icosahedral Hamiltonian cycles to tetra-icosahedral ones appropriately.

1. The Z_6 symmetric 20-plet contains 3 6-plets and 1 doublet and the Z_2 symmetric code contains 10 doublets so that here is one 11 DNA doublets in the icosahedral code. "Ordinary" amino-acids have only 9 doublets. The interpretation is that the Z_6 doublet corresponds to ile and the additional ile is coded by tetrahedral codon. The second surplus doublet can be identified as 2 codons coding for punct, "punct". This gives 4+5+ 10 =19 amino-acid if "punct" is counted.

2. What is lacking is one ile, met, trp, plus Pyl and Sec. Also 4 DNA codons are needed. One of them must code ile, one met, one for punct, and one for trp. The tetrahedral codons would thus correspond to orbits of Z_1. This is actually the only possible subgroup since for the choices $Z_n = 2, 3, 4$ the numbers of codons and amino-acids are not correct. This exhausts all DNA codons.

3. The only manner to proceed is to assume that icosahedral and tetrahedral codes can appear also as unfused versions. This would naturally occur for Z_2^{ref} for which all cycles contain $X6$ type chord but can occur also for Z_2^{rot} if the completion is done for the inverse harmony and then mapped to the harmony back. The icosahedral code would be as already described. The "free" tetrahedral codes would correspond to Z_1 and the faces coding punct in the two codes would code for Pyl and Sec. The fusion of the tetrahedral and icosahedral codes codes gives just the ordinary genetic code so that the proposal is consistent with the proposal that dark proton sequences realize genetic code [K11].

4. Note that geometrically this extension means only that the amino-acid sheet of the fiber space is extended by tetrahedral sheet.

The challenge is to construct the covering space of the icosahedron representing amino-acids.

1. The has as a local fiber the orbit under Z_n associated with the amino-acid defining base point. The space of amino-acids decomposes to disjoint regions corresponding to the 20+20-20 DNA codons. Z_n is the analog of gauge group and by symmetry breaking is different from three different regions of amino-acid space. There are $1 \times 2 \times 8 = 16$ variants of this space due to existence of several harmonies for given symmetries. There are actually only three different options for n given by $n = (0, 16, 4)$, $(2, 12, 6,$ and $(4, 8, 8)$.

2. The Z_n orbits of the three disjoint amino-acid regions (containing 3+1=4, 5, resp. 10 amino-acids) intersect each other. The challenge is to choose the representative amino-acids from the orbits of Z_n in such a way that the chosen amino-acids belong to the three disjoint regions. It remains to be proven that this is possible. One must also understand how uniquely this can be done.

3. One could think of choosing a set P_2 of 10 representatives from the 10 orbits of Z_2 related by 6-quint scaling along Hamiltonian cycle. The 3+1+5=9 amino-acids associated with Z_6 and Z_4 would belong to the mirror images $P(S)$ of this 10-element set. $P(S)$ decomposes into set P_6 of 3+1 triangles and set P_4 of 5 triangles and there are 2-element, 4-element and 6-element orbits connecting the elements of the sets P_2, P_4, and P_6.

The following observations lead to a rather detailed and surprisingly simple picture.

1. The key observation is that the construction of the covering space - that is identifications of amino-acids at the orbits of the groups involved - depends only on whether the choice of Z_2 as Z_2^{rot} or Z_2^{refl}! Thus the two codes (ordinary one and code with Pyl and Sec coded by stop codons) are distinguished by different DNA-amino-acid covering spaces. The details of the Hamiltonian cycle do not matter. Only the structures and mutual relationships of the groups $Z_6 = Z_3 \times Z_2^{refl}$, $Z_4 = Z_2^{rot} \times Z_z^{refl}$ and Z_2^{rot} and Z_2^{refl} matter. Furthermore, the actions of the groups Z_2^{rot}, Z_3 and Z_2^{refl} determine also the actions of Z_6 and Z_4. Only Z_2^{rot} and Z_3 are non-commuting actions.

2. One can decompose amino-acids to 10 pairs of Z_2^{ref} orbits and visualize the 20 codons involved as two layers on top of each other such that two on top of each other correspond to the same 2-orbit - 2 boxes on top of each other. The choice of the two layers is not unique since one can permute the members of any vertical box pair.

4	6	4	6	4		4	6	4	6(2)
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	6	2	6	2		2	6	2	6(2)
4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2

Table 4: The representations of the associations of amino-acids to the orbits of of Z_n, $n = 6, 4, 2$ for $Z_2 = Z_2^{refl}$ (upper two rows) and $Z_2 = Z_2^{rot}$ (lower two rows). The integer n in box tells that the amino-acid associated with that box corresponds to Z_n type amino-acid. "(2)" tells that the Z_6 orbit in question consists of 2 codons.

3. By a suitable choice of the members of vertical box pairs one can arrange that Z_3 and Z_2^{rot} act along the two layers horizontally. Z_2^{rot} orbits divide each layer to 5 pairs of horizontal boxes. One can also permute the vertical pairs horizontally in such a way that the 5+5 Z_2^{rot} orbits correspond to neighboring horizontal boxes along upper and lower layer giving 2+2+2+2+2 decomposition. This still leaves the possibility to permute these 5+5 horizontal pairs defining 4-orbits of Z_4 horizontally with each other.

   Simply by drawing one find that Z_3 orbits divide each layer to 3 triplets and 1 singlet and by a suitable choice Z_3 singlets correspond to the 10th box on the right for both layer. The Z_3 orbits and Z_2^{rot} orbits overlap in such a way that the middle Z_3 orbit contains entire Z_2^{rot} orbit.

4. It is clear how to choose amino-acids from the orbits.

   (a) Consider first the $Z_2 = Z_2^{refl}$ case. The lower layer corresponds to the 10 Z_2^{refl} amino-acids (punct included) coded by 2 codons. One must choose from each Z_4 orbit consisting of a square of 4 boxes one upper box to represent Z_4 amino-acid (ala, val, gly, pro, thr). Each 4-unit contains one free upper box to which one can assign 1 Z_6 amino-acid. One cannot however put two amino-acids on 3-orbit. There are 3+1 Z_6 amino-acids and 5 boxes so that one box remains unused. This must be the case. The used box must belong to either second or third horizontal Z_2^{rot} 2-box: if it were filled, the middle Z_3 3-orbit would contain 2 Z_6 amino-acids and the fiber space-structure would fail.

   Contrary to the original intuition, the unfilled box is *not* at the 2-orbit of Z_6 containing as Ile but at the middle upper 3-orbit, which would contain 2 amino-acids if filled. It is associated with one of the 10 amino-acids coded by two codons and is same for both Z_2^{rot} and Z_2^{refl}. One expects that this amino-acid is somehow special: maybe it is punct. Also the corresponding 6-amino-acid (Ser, Arg, or Leu) might be somehow special.

   (b) $Z_2 = Z_2^{rot}$ can be treated similarly. The upper row of boxes is filled in the same manner as in the previous case. The horizontal box pairs in the lower row contain one $Z_2 rot$ box and one Z_4 box. The difference to the previous case is that Z_2 boxes are now shared by the both rows: in the previous case they belonged to the lower row.

5. The assignment of amino-acids to the orbits is not unique: for n similar orbits there are n! different assignments. Inside orbit there is also some non-uniqueness.

Table 4 represent the two situations graphically.

3. Music and physical correlates of emotions

Peptides are regarded as molecules of emotion and also information and positive/negative coloring of emotions would naturally correlate with the increase/reduction of negentropic resources of the system as negentropy is transferred to or from it away or increases as a whole. Music induces and expresses emotions. Therefore the idea that music in generalized form - say represented by dark photons with ELF frequencies and having energy spectrum in visible and UV energy range of bio-photons- could be the fundamental correlate of emotions and whether tetra-icosahedral music

could be in special role (note that one can associated Hamilton's cycles and "music" with any graph).

There are 11 candidates for the icosahedral harmony and its extensions. The candidates have either Z_6 (**Fig. ??**, Z_4 reflection symmetry (**Figs. ??**, **??**), or Z_2 rotation symmetry (**Figs. ??**, **??**, **??**), and Z_2 reflection symmetry (**Figs. ??**, **??**, **??**, **??**, **??**). For the first case Z^2 reflection symmetry and for the second case Z_2 rotation symmetry are represented as half-octave shift. Second reflection symmetry corresponds geometrically to reflection in horizontal direction. The extension assigns to them definite key and adds to 1-quint chords minor and major chords absent for the icosahedral bio-harmonies. The question is whether one of these harmonies is selected in biology or whether all three can appear and are perhaps realized at the level of magnetic bodies of amino-acids.

The reversal of the harmony differs from the original one and major-minor transformation takes place. Could it be that both "moods" are realized at the level of magnetic body and even serve as the physical correlates of moods and emotions? Could emotions be realized at the level of amino-acid magnetic bodies as phase transitions affecting parts of organism or even entire organisms and in this manner changing the mood. Peptides are regarded as molecules of emotion: could these phase transitions occur only for peptides and other information molecules involving proteins? Could peptides also serve as seeds of these phase transitions? Could even the Hamiltonian cycle be changed for the magnetic body of the entire organism and correspond to some importance two-valued characteristic of emotional profile?

Could orientation reversal relate to time reversal, which in Zero Energy Ontology (ZEO) corresponds to state function at opposite boundary of causal diamond (CD)? This reversal would occur in volitional acts: the subsequent reduction would not affect the quantum state in positive energy but in TGD framework they affect the state at opposite boundary CD and in this manner give rise to the experience flow of time.

The simplest extension of the harmony in the proposed form requires that harmony possesses X_6 chord. It does not exist for for the candidate with Z_2^{rot} symmetry but for its reversal 4 of them are present as images of $D7, E7$ and $G\sharp 7, B\flat 7$ which are chords of type X^6. One can however map the harmony to its reversal, perform the completion for it, and perform the reversal back to the original harmony. The reversal depends on what note remains invariant in the reversal. One can require that it is the basic note of the chord to itself: with this condition one would obtain $Dm, Em, G\sharp m, B\flat m$ and major keys $C\sharp, F, A, H$. 4 different harmonies would result. Without the restriction the number of harmonies is different and each has different emotional characteristics.

4. Religious myths, music, and biology

These symmetries define a hierarchy of symmetry breakings. This hierarchy has amazing connections with the myths, which I believe to reflect deep facts about consciousness and biology at fundamental level expected if also consciousness is fractal. The story of genesis is a good representative in this respect.

1. The hierarchy of symmetry breakings proceeding from Z_6 down to Z_2^{refl} brings strongly in mind evolution as loss of innocence. For Z_6 one as 4 orbits. One orbit contains 2 triangles (chords, DNA codons assignable to ile). The other orbits correspond to six codons assignable to amino-acids ser, arg, and leu. The chords at the orbits are major chords and 7-chords, and minor chords and 6-chords for the inverse of the harmony.

   There are no dissonant chords in 0-quint sector: dissonances appear only for the remaining groups as 0-quint chords. This is musical representation of paradize. This harmony is based on 6-note scale for the basic notes of the chords and used by impressionistic composers. Amino-acids correspond to selections of preferred chord from each orbit and there are only four different chords: this sub-harmony is very simple. Life in paradize is simple!

2. Next comes an intriguing observation. The number of amino-acids obtained as projections of the icosahedral DNA orbits is 19, not 20. Could it be impossible to have 20 amino-acids as projections of the orbits and that 19 is the maximum number? The reason for 19 is that the number of amino-acid of type Z_6 is $3 + 1 = 4$ rather than 5. Therefore there is one "non-playable" chord - located at some "paradize orbit" -, which does not correspond to any amino-acid.

The first guess for the non-playable chord is as one of the *aug* type chords (say $CEG\sharp$, which is the last breath in many finnish tangos telling about unhappy love end - it is something between happy CM and sad Am, "raueta" is finnish word for this manner to come to an end: "expire" might be the nearest english counterpart). This chord is located at the 2-chord orbit related to the other chord of the orbit by half-octave shift (chords could be $CEG\sharp$ and $F\sharp B\flat D$), the tritonus denied by church.

Unfortunately, this identification is not consistent with the argument identifying the amino-acid chords at Z_n orbits (see table 4) the non-playable chord must belong to an intersection of 6-orbit and 4-orbit and is not completely unique without further assumptions. It belongs to a 2-orbit of Z_2^{refl}: if it is somehow special, it could belong to the 2-orbit assignable to punct. If the chords at the 2-orbit have basic notes differing by tritonus, the inspection of the Table **??** shows that it is possible to find a unique chord pair having this property for all 5 Z_2^{refl} cycles.

One cannot avoid the associations between non-playable chord and the denied fruit hanging in the tree of good and bad knowledge in the story of Adam and Eve, and its analog in many fairy tales. The non-playable chord also brings in mind the hilarious story of Gödel-Escher-Bach about non-playable record (a truth unprovable in given axiom system).

3. The hierarchy of symmetry breakings leading from Z_6 to Z_2^{refl} encourages one to continue with the biblical analogies. Z^6, Z_4 and Z_2^{rot} cycles have half-octave shift as a symmetry: good and evil do not exist in paradise, but dissonances are already there for Z_4 and Z_2 harmonies - the evil snake! These states correspond to the consciousness of animals, children, and saints. Note that bio-harmony corresponds to the presence of one sub-harmony of type Z_n, $n = 6, 4, 2$.

4. The banishing from the paradize takes place as Z_2^{refl} symmetric harmony replaces Z_2^{rot} harmony: half-octave shift is not a symmetry anymore, and one can tell between good and evil, and eventually church decides to deny tritonus as a symbol of evil! Paradise is left as icosahedral and tetrahedral code are fused to form the tetra-icosahedral code - the ordinary genetic code leading to the breaking of Z_2^{refl} symmetry.

5. In banishment punct ("empty" amino-acid) as a counterpart of chord shared by tetrahedron and icosahedron emerges and means stopping of the music piece altogether. Death of the sinner! For unfused codes this chord is playable as Sec/Pyl and the music piece is never-ending: life is eternal in paradise! No notion of time, no sin, no death! Amusingly, impressionist music with 6-note scale is music of "now", attempt to catch this moment.

6. Also the holy trinity finds an analog as $Z_6 - Z_4 - Z_2$ trinity of the bio-harmony. Holy Spirit, Father, Son: perhaps in this order. Even more, Z_2^{rot} can be associated with Son in Heaven and $Z_2 refl$ with Son at Earth as ordinary mortal!

5. What do DNAs/amino-acids sound like?

If DNA/amino-acid sequences correspond to chord sequences of tetra-icosahedral harmony, one can ask what they sound like. The best manner to study this question is to build concrete simulations of the DNA/amino-acid sequences.

1. This requires specification of harmony by selecting one Hamiltonian cycle from the cycles belonging to the groups of cycles with Z_n, $n = 6, 4, 2$ symmetry and decomposing amino-acids to 3 groups correspondingly (those coded by 6, 4, and 2 codons). One must include tetrahedral codons and amino-acids.

2. The basic rule of harmony would be the minimization of quint distance between initial and final chords of the transition. One can consider probabilistic versions of this rule or pose strict form of the rules stating in the most stringent form that only transitions with vanishing quint distance (between neighboring triangles) are possible.

3. The transitions between different amino-acid regions would be governed by this rule. Aso the transitions between different variants of the DNA-amino-acid space defined by different choices of the Hamilton cycles would be governed by the same rule

4. The most plausible looking model considers only transitions between DNA codons since DNA sequences induce amino-acid sequences.

Appendix represents an example about randomly generated chord sequence assignable to bio-harmony defined as a composite of 3 harmonies - one from each symmetry type and $Z_2 = Z_2^{refl}$ involving tetra-icosahedral extension. Anyone having garage band skills in guitar playing can check what these chord sequences sound like and maybe try to build a melody on the background. One could also test the proposal that codons at the orbit of amino-acid define the melody by finding a concrete representation for the orbits and building random melodies defined by DNA sequences coding for the chord sequence.

7.2.4 Magnetic body, bio-harmonies, morphogenesis, and epigenetics

What TGD can possibly give to biology is the vision about magnetic body as an intentional agent using biological body as a sensory receptor and motor instrument and about various mechanism used by magnetic body for control and communication purposes. A new element is brought in by Zero Energy Ontology: magnetic body is 4-dimensional and thus correlate for a behavioral pattern rather than 3-D state for part of organism. Also the notion of bio-harmony suggests itself as a correlate for quantum coherence at the level of basic bio-molecules. The discussion below raises and tries to answer general questions.

The finding that behavioral patterns of planaria can be remembered also by the piece of split planaria without the brain is consistent with the idea that replication of magnetic body coding for behaviors is behind biochemical replication. That alleles of the same gene have different expression could be understood if the bio-harmony assignable to gene carries additional information besides the biochemical information. An alternative explanation is that emotional memories associated with conditioning are realized at the level of the body of planaria.

These notions might also provide a fresh approach to epigenetics. Histone modification and DNA methylation are believed to induce kind of geometric locking preventing transcription. They could also affect the frequency assignable to DNA codon or some key unit so that the resonance condition making possible reconnection of U-shaped flux tubes allowing biomolecules to get in contact fails and transcription cannot proceed. Epigenetic inheritance could reduce to the inheritance of bio-harmony: the magnetic bodies of cells of offspring get in tune with those of parent. To how high degree magnetic body and bio-harmony are inherited? This becomes the key question.

1. Basic ideas related to magnetic body

Recall first some key ideas of TGD inspired quantum biology.

1. In TGD framework magnetic body extends the pair formed by organism and environment to a kind of holy trinity. Magnetic flux tubes and the realization of genetic code in terms of dark proton sequences has been the key hypothesis. The model for cold fusion [L5] suggests that also more general dark nuclei must be allowed. Dark neutron sequences could correspond to genes separated by dark protons. Dark weak interactions with large value of h_{eff} effectively massless below neuron size scale would play central role and induce large parity breaking effects (chiral selection).

   The chemistry would not be all that matters. DNA-nuclear/cell membrane as topological quantum computer with braided magnetic flux tubes would explain why organisms with virtually identical genomes are so different (we and our ancestors for instance). The hierarchy of magnetic bodies would be responsible for the development of intelligence and for cultural evolution. Flux tubes connecting DNA and mRNA as well as mRNA and tRNA molecules are present but it is difficult to say anything concrete.

2. Ontogeny could be seen as a kind of editing process for the text defined by the DNA. Control of control of... is involved so that situation is very complex. Who performs the editing? Does DNA edit itself and is the editing process defining evolution of genome coded by genome? Or is the editing performed by Darwinian selection at cell level (see `http://tinyurl.com/nd9a9ks`)? Or is the magnetic body the editor using genome also as its tool as TGD would suggest? What is important that in TGD framework self-organization in 4-D sense implied by Zero Energy Ontology replaces ordinary self organization leading

to asymptotic spatial patterns and select spatiotemporal patterns as asymptotic behavioral patterns defining various biological functions. The role of magnetic body is central in this process.

3. Magnetic body contains cyclotron Bose-Einstein condensates and cyclotron frequencies determined by the strength of magnetic field would give for DNA and other biomolecules additional characteristics. In TGD based model for musical harmony DNA codons would correspond quite concretely to 3-chords but played using dark photons (also ordinary music represented as sounds could be transformed to dark photon music). If one accepts the icosahedral model of bio-harmonies predicting genetic code correctly, there would be 256 fundamental harmonies characterised by the allowed collection of 3-chords and they would add to the information carried by DNA molecules. I have constructed a program building random sequences of the allowed chords using the additional harmonic rule that two subsequent chords contain at least one common note and this music sounds rather harmonic (albeit boring in absence of any other elements!)

4. Could one distinguish between different states/phases of DNAs, mRNAs, tRNAs, and amino acids in terms of harmony? Could their functioning depend on the harmony? With the inspiration coming from the connection of emotions and musical harmonies I have proposed that the harmony associated with a gene or organ could correlate with something analogous to an emotional state or mood - maybe micro-mood or microemotion could be the proper notion. Could amino-acids be happy, hilarious, melancholic, sad, depressed? Could one distinguish between different phases of DNA, RNA, tRNA, aminoacid collections characterized by the harmony in turn characterizing the of a cell, organelle, organ, or even organism? tRNA defines the map of the harmony associated with DNA codons to amino-acid harmony. Is the information about DNA codon and about corresponding 3-chord represented at the level of magnetic body of amino-acid- that is as the 3-chord, which it represents, and realized as the rules telling with which tRNAs amino-acid can reconnect?

   In contrast to DNA codons, which represent local information, harmony could represent holistic information and characterize entire genes or their intronic portions.

2. Problem

There is however a problem. DNA codons coding for the same amino-acid correspond to different 3-chords of harmony. One of these chords corresponds to amino-acid itself and the codons coding for amino-acid correspond to the orbit of this chord under subgroup of isometries of icosahedron moving the triangles of icosahedron along the orbit. This would apply also to mRNA and maybe also to tRNA. The chords at the orbit of amino-acid are isomorphic (intervals are same) and obtained as transposes of each other.

The chords are isomorphic but not identical and this leads to the problem with resonance paradigm unless one gives up the idea that amino-acid corresponds to a unique DNA codon and assumes that there is analog of gauge invariance allowing to choose the preferred codon freely.

1. The assumption about preferred DNA codon could be given up if one can choose the preferred DNA codon freely so that also the magnetic bodies of amino-acids are characterized by 3-chords and thus carry information about what DNA codon coded them. This is possible if one has the analog of fiber space structure with DNA codons coding for amino-acid defining the fiber and amino-acids defining the base. This fiber structure with discrete gauge invariance is strongly suggestive and I have proposed it for two decades ago but it seems that it poses strong conditions on the orbits of the subgroups of isometries of icosahedron.

   This condition is very restrictive. Simplifying somewhat: one considers 60 codons decomposing into 20+20+20 codings and each group of 20 codons codes for amino-acids belonging to different groups. There are twenty of them. The 20 triangles of icosahedron correspond to 3 DNA codons each and each of them corresponds to one and only one amino-acid. One has 3 subgroups of isometries corresponding to 20+20+20 decomposition.

   Can one perform a global gauge transformations realized as isometries and moving triangles along the orbits of one of the 3 subgroups involved - say isometry g_1 of G_1? These transformations would move the entire orbits of 2 subgroups involved - call them G_2 and G_3.

What happens to the chords of G_2 and G_3: is their character changed completely so that these harmonies would be destroyed? It seems that this cannot work. Should one replace G_2 and G_3 with their automorphs $g_1 G_2 g_1^{-1}$ and $g_1 G_3 g_1^{-1}$. Does this make sense? 3-chords defining give orbit should be invariant under automorphisms of G_i? This does not seem to be a realistic condition.

2. Could different automorphs correspond to different collections of chords physically just as global gauge transformations generate different physical situations? Isometries of groups G_i would therefore define physically different realizations of bio-harmonies such that for each of them only one of the DNA codons coding for given amino-acid could actually perform the coding. Ordinary genetic code with many-to-one correspondence would make sense in statistical sense only. If this is true, the cyclotron frequency 3-chord assignable to amino-acid depends on the DNA coding it and implies physical distinctions.

3. One can consider also a third alternative. DNA codon with same 3-chord as coding for amino-acid is in special role in that only it can resonate with the amino-acid! Could DNA codons codons correspond to same cyclotron frequency triplet (magnetic fields) but different value of h_{eff} so that one would have chord with respect to energy rather than frequency. Different values of h_{eff} for DNA codons coding for the same amino-acid would scale their cyclotron frequencies to the same amino-acid frequency while keeping cyclotron energies invariant? Cyclotron energy ratios for codons correspond to rational valued ratios $E_i/E_j = h_{eff}(i)/h_{eff}(j) = n(i)/n(j)$. Amino-acid would correspond to fixed h_{eff} and this creates a problem: can DNA codon code for amino-acid with different value of h_{eff}. This option does not look attractive.

Second option looks most plausible. Of course, it is early to talk about a prediction: it might well be that I have mis-understood something.

3. Questions about bio-harmony

One can pose a lot of questions about bio-harmony.

1. It is not necessary to assign any interpretation on the harmony. Just the harmony could be enough if it is forced to be same for DNA, corresponding mRNA, tRNA, and aminoacids. One can however make questions. Is the harmony inherited invariant and could it distinguish between different personality types about which we learned in old books of psychology? Or could the harmonies correlate with our own moods?

2. Could differentiation selecting particular genes as expressed genes apply also to harmonies so that given gene would correspond only to a particular harmony and different copies of gene could correspond to different harmonies. Could this selection rely on the same mechanisms as ordinary differentiation realized in terms of epigenetic mechanisms and DNA editing? From the magnetic bodies of genes the harmony would be automatically transferred to the magnetic bodies of mRNA, tRNA and aminoacids since otherwise the transcription and translation do not work since magnetic bodies do not have common resonance frequencies and reconnection and resonant interaction is not possible.

3. Does given harmony characterize given gene or the entire cell? All basic biomolecules associated with a gene would naturally correspond to the same harmony. If the rRNAs associated with ribosomes are in harmony mutually cellular harmony seems to be the only option. If ribosomes have their own harmonies, only certain ribosomes can translate given gene. This would bring in additional control tool. The most plausible picture is that the situation depends on what happens in the self-organization process. Some organs/organisms are more harmonious, others not so harmonious. Harmony need not be given fixed to remain the same: magnetic body can have motor actions changing the cyclotron frequencies. Moods could reflect the character of harmony at gene level.

4. Does magnetic body control the differentiation by posing restrictions on gene expression or vice versa? The idea about magnetic body as intentional agent suggests that the first option is correct. There would be hierarchy of magnetic bodies with magnetic bodies at the

higher level controlling bodies at the lower level. The value of Planck constant would label the hierarchy levels and also DNA codons would be characterized by "intelligence quotient" defined by h_{eff}/h. This would be nothing but the analog for the hierarchy of program modules and I have earlier considered the realization of this hierarchy [L6].

5. The selection of harmony could take place and be analogous to cell differentiation. This would be a self-organization process in which magnetic bodies of genes, cells, etc.. tune themselves to resonance with each other by modifying their magnetic fields by controlling their thickness (for monopoles flux the flux is invariant). Something analogous to the development of social skills. This could pose resonance as a constraint on processes like replication, transcription, reverse transcription, silencing, enhancing, editing, etc.... It might induce the differentiation at gene level.

   Editing processes for genome could be seen as being induced by the motor actions of the magnetic body involving reconnection and change of the value of h_{eff} changing the length of the flux tube and bringing biomolecules near to each other or separating them. This selection would also apply to the intronic part of DNA proposed to be responsible for topological quantum computation like processes. The copies of same fragment appearing in intronic portion and copies of genes could correspond to different harmonies.

4. Can the notions of magnetic body and bio-harmony explain something that ordinary genetic cannot?

It would be nice to identify some biological phenomenon difficult to understand in standard framework but having an elegant explanation in terms of magnetic body.

1. The notion of harmony could manifest itself at the level of genes as different expressions for the copies of same gene if they correspond to different notions of harmony. The copies of gene are known as alleles (see `http://tinyurl.com/bpee49t`). The alleles can indeed give rise to different phenotypic traits such as different pigmentation.

2. Morphogenesis provides examples of this kind of phenomena [I11, I12, I13]. The first key idea is that DNA and cell replication is induced by the replication of magnetic bodies serving as information carriers [K15]. The second key idea is that in zero energy ontology (ZEO) magnetic body is 4-dimensional and represents behavioral patterns rather than only 3-dimensional patterns. For instance, memory as behavioral patterns can be inherited by the piece of planaria worm not containing the brain. The explanation could be that the magnetic body carries behavioral patterns replicated in the splitting of the worm.

3. Epigenetics (see `http://tinyurl.com/4xpwcm`) studies changes of gene expression not caused by the change of DNA itself. Epigenome (see `http://tinyurl.com/y9xkfb2u`) is the highly dynamic part of DNA controlling expression of the rather stable part of genome. One might regard stable part of genome as hardware and epigenome as topological quantum computer programs assignable to magnetic body and modifying gene expression epigenetically. Comment sign in computer code serves as a computer scientific metaphor for epigenetic control by repression.

The modelling of epigenesis in terms of magnetic body and bio-harmonies deserves a separate discussion.

1. The modification of transcription rate is the basic tool of epigenetic regulation. There are two basic mechanisms involved. Histone modification (see `http://tinyurl.com/y8ywse5v` affects the histones of chromatin so that the transcription is repressed or activated. Histone modification takes place by several mechanisms. DNA methylation occurs for CpG pair and if it occurs for a promoter region it represses the transcription and serves as a kind of gene lock. The degree of methylation serves as a measure for the effectiveness of repression. I do not know whether the locking is absolute at the level of single gene or whether only the transcription rate is reduced. Two mechanisms are mentioned in the Wikipedia article (see `http://tinyurl.com/y9kwrvwx`). Methylation can impede geometrically some step in the transcription. Methylated site can be also accompanied by proteins affecting histones in chromatin and in this manner impede transcription.

2. The notions of magnetic body and bio-harmony suggest an alternative - one might even hope fundamental - mechanism of repression. Methylation (histone modification) could affect some cyclotron frequency associated with DNA codon (histone). In the optimal situation for transcription the DNA and protein catalyzing the transcription or mRNA are in resonance. When cyclotron resonance condition is not exactly satisfied, the reconnection rate for the U-shaped flux tubes associated with the molecules involved in the process is reduced and also transcription is repressed.

   I have considered also the radical possibility that the dynamics at the level of magnetic body is fundamental for biology and that magnetic body defines templates for the bio-molecular self-organization making dark matter dynamics visible. This is probably too extremist view and it would seem that biochemistry affects the cyclotron frequencies assignable to the magnetic body by affecting the strengths of magnetic fields also at dark magnetic flux tubes.

3. The notions of epigenetic code (see `http://tinyurl.com/y8ztzzza`) and histone code (see `http://tinyurl.com/y854w58p`) have been proposed. Epigenetic code would consist of histone modifications and additional modifications such as DNA methylation. The codeword of the epigenetic code could code for some larger unit than protein:say gene or entire cell. The hypothesis is that the chromatin-DNA interactions are induced by histone tail modifications (such as methylation, acetylation, ADP-ribosylation, ubiquitination, citrullination, and phosphorylation). There are 4 histones and the position of modification varies as well as the modifier (the above modifications are not the only ones) so so that the number of modifications is very large.

   The addition of bioharmonies to the genetic information could simplify the situation dramatically since the modifications could be seen as defining of of the 256 bio-harmonies with 64 chords each (this for fixed scale which varies if the value of magnetic field strength is varied: biophoton spectrum in visible is proposed to represent the range of values of magnetic field). The most plausible starting hypothesis is that given harmony characterizes the gene. Much simpler option would be that the harmony characterizes entire cell or even group of cells.

   If the modification by kicking cyclotron frequency out of harmony is enough to repress transcription, almost endless number of bio-chemical ways to achieve would exist but the epigenetic code could be very simple at the basic level as TGD would predict. Each bio-harmony [L2] [K16] would provide a representation of genetic code in terms of 3-chords predicting correctly the DNA-amino-acid correspondence (there are actually two slightly differing codes explaining the presence of 21st and 22nd amino-acid and deviations from the standard code). The states of dark protons (or neutrons) are also proposed to realize genetic code [K13, K11]: it is an open question whether these codes imply each other as they should.

4. The understanding of transgenerational epigenetic inheritance (see `http://tinyurl.com/h6qg64c`) raises difficult challenges. One should understand how histone modification and DNA methylation are transferred to daughter cells in cellular division or inherited by the offspring. Transgenerational interaction of the genomes seems necessary. In TGD framework the interaction of magnetic bodies of via resonance mechanism could transfer the epigenetic programs to the offspring. Offspring could "learn" the epigenetic programs of the mother by tuning.

5. Gregory Carey (see `http://tinyurl.com/ydyznsaq`) gives nice real life examples about the complexities of epigenesis identified quite generally as gene regulation (see `http://tinyurl.com/zb97cgs`). He compares the gene regulation involved with the handling of a stressful situation to "nightmarish Rube Goldberg mousetrap" and sees the process as extremely ineffective from engineering point of view. For instance, the hormones secreted to blood circulation are distributed to the entire body. The whole thing could be carried out in brain! He also wonders why evolution is so inefficient. All cells have same genome although most of the genes are silenced. Second strand of DNA is totally un-used and most of DNA consists of introns. His explanation is that evolution does not make long term plans but finds just a solution to a particular without thinking it from a wider perspective: "If it ain't broke, don't fix it".

I tend to see this differently. If entire body is coherent quantum entity, engineering based thinking does not make sense. Entire body and also magnetic body must be informed from the stress situation since the reaction is holistic. The genes which are not used for gene expression might be used for other purposes. Topological quantum computation could be this purpose in TGD framework and repressed genes could be thus used for quantum information processing. Information processing could be actually the dominating function of the DNA of higher vertebrates.

To sum up, magnetic body could be seen as the "boss" controlling the gene expression and also the evolution of genome in longer scales. Magnetic body would use bio-molecular mechanisms for its purposes. This would bring in a new kind of inheritance: bio-harmony would be inherited. The most spectacular almost-prediction would be that genetic code is many-to-one only in statistical sense.

5. RNA is transferred between soma cells and germ cells

The basic question of epigenesis is how the information between soma cells and germ cells is transferred. In standard genetic the transfoer RNA or DNA molecules is necessary to achieve this. In TGD dark DNA, RNA, tRNA, and aminocids consisting of dark nucleons realized as nuclear strings and accompanied by the corresponding biomolecules is one possibility. The extremist view would be that the dynamics of the dark variants of basic bio-molecules induces the dynamics of their molecular shadows making them only visible. Also the transfer of information as cyclotron radiation can be considered in TGD framework and cyclotron resonance could serve as a fundamental mechanism of epigenetic control. The above model suggest that epigenetic control mechanisms rely on resonance mechanism for 3-chords associated with DNA codons and other biomolecules giving them "names" is also at work besides purely geometrical silencing.

The popular article "No Sex Required: Body Cells Transfer Genetic Info Directly Into Sperm Cells, Amazing Study Finds" (see `http://tinyurl.com/hhdth5j`) summarizing the findings discussed in the article [I5] (see "Soma-to-Germline Transmission of RNA in Mice Xenografted with Human Tumour Cells: Possible Transport by Exosomes" (see `http://tinyurl.com/yde7wb55`) as very interesting concerning this basic question.

The abstract of the article gives for a professional a readable summary.

Mendelian laws provide the universal founding paradigm for the mechanism of genetic inheritance through which characters are segregated and assorted. In recent years, however, parallel with the rapid growth of epigenetic studies, cases of inheritance deviating from Mendelian patterns have emerged. Growing studies underscore phenotypic variations and increased risk of pathologies that are transgenerationally inherited in a non-Mendelian fashion in the absence of any classically identifiable mutation or predisposing genetic lesion in the genome of individuals who develop the disease. Non-Mendelian inheritance is most often transmitted through the germline in consequence of primary events occurring in somatic cells, implying soma-to-germ line transmission of information. While studies of sperm cells suggest that epigenetic variations can potentially underlie phenotypic alterations across generations, no instance of transmission of DNA- or RNA-mediated information from somatic to germ cells has been reported as yet.

To address these issues, we have now generated a mouse model xenografted with human melanoma cells stably expressing EGFP-encoding plasmid. We find that EGFP RNA is released from the xenografted human cells into the bloodstream and eventually in spermatozoa of the mice. Tumor-released EGFP RNA is associated with an extracellular fraction processed for exosome purification and expressing exosomal markers, in all steps of the process, from the xenografted cancer cells to the spermatozoa of the recipient animals, strongly suggesting that exosomes are the carriers of a flow of information from somatic cells to gametes. Together, these results indicate that somatic RNA is transferred to sperm cells, which can therefore act as the final recipients of somatic cell-derived information.

Some background is needed to understand this rather technical summary.

1. Darwinism has dominated biology since Darwin. The rules of classical Mendelian inheritance conform with the Darwinian view and can be reduced to genetic level. Various traits are inherited genetically by sexual reproduction and genome would change during lifetime only through mutations. Genome changes exremely slowly by random changes for offspring from which selection pressures choose the survivors.

Lamarckian view in turn assumed that the external circumstances experienced by organism leave a trace, which can be inherited but it could not be formulated in terms of modern molecular biology whereas the Darwinian dogma could be formulated in terms of Weissman's genetic barrier. Information flows from germ cells to soma but never in opposite direction. If it would do so, the soma interacting with environment could transfer information to germ cells and the experiences during lifetime could leave inheritable trace to germ cells.

An analogous dogma is that information is always transcribed from DNA to RNA to proteins but never in opposite direction. It is now known that this takes place in case of viruses and retroviruses: there are so called jumping genes which can also make copies of themselves. 5 per cent of human genome conists of endogenous retroviruses capable of doing the same. The huge genome of maize is due to this kind of proces.

2. The development epigenetics has started to shatter the belief on Wessimann's genetic barrier. Gene expression is not fixed by genome alone and can be change even when genes are unaffected. Silencing of genes by DNA methylation and histone modification allow to modify gene expression. Silencing is essentially a locking of gene preventing its expression by transcription followed by translation.

   It is now known that epigenetic changes in the gene expression can be inherited. The mechanisms are still poorly understood. What seems however clear the genome is more like a slowly changing hardware and gene expression or whatever is behind it is the software and programs can change very rapidly by just adding or deleting comment signs in the code. A deeper understanding of this software is needed.

3. Epigenetic inheritance requires that genetic information is transferred from soma cells to germ cells. If only DNA or RNA are capable of representing genetic information, then DNA or RNA must be transferred from soma cells to germ cells. No instance of direct DNA or RNA mediated information from soma to germ cells had been observed before the above mentioned experiments. One can of course challenge the assumption about DNA and RNA as the only representations of genetic information.

The basic idea of the experiment was simple. Use a marker for RNA by using plasmids (DNA strands not belonging to chromosomes) genetically engineered to code for a marker protein making itself visible by fluorescence. Then one just follows the fate of these proteins generated in soma cells and looks whether they end up inside germ cells and how this happens.

More technically: mouse model was xenografted with human melanoma cells stably expessing EGFP-coding plasmid (expressed in a way possibly evoking emotions: human melanoma cancer tissue was implanted in mouse). EGFP-RNA is released from xenografted human cells to blood. One just looks whether it eventually ends up to the sperm cells of mice and tries to identify the transfer mechanism. Only transfer to sperm cells was studied. One might expect that the transfer of RNA can happen also to ovum. I guess that the sperm cells are easier to study.

What was observed?

1. The transfer of RNA from soma cells to sperm cells was indeed found to occur. The transferred RNA can in turn induce epigenetic effects in germ cells known to be inherited by a mechanisms, which however remain poorly understood. Epigenetic mechanisms seem to be involved in the cases considered so that DNA is not changed, only its expression.

2. The transfer mechanism was identified. The transferred RNA is contained by exosomes analogous to synaptic vesicles transferring neurotransmitters from presynaptic to postsynaptic cell. Transfer of RNA takes place via fusion of the membranes just like transfer of neurotransmitters. Maybe genetic engineering using exosomes or analogous structures to transfer the needed material to cells has been tried.

The implications of the findings are dramatic but already implied by the earlier work in epigenetics. What is important that Lamarckian view can be now defended by a concrete genetic mechanism. Lamarckism implies that the time scale of inheritance becomes the time scale for the appearence of a new generation. Nutrition, environment, lifestyle and even meditation and similar practices, are already now known to affect gene expression on daily basis: we are not victims of

genetic determinism and are epigenetically responsible for our own well-being. Epigenetic information can be transferred also to germ cells so that we responsible also for the well-being of our children. Our children suffer our sins and share our sufferings.

The precise mechanism of inheritance of epigenetic modifications remains still poorly understood although it seems that the transfer or RNA to germ cells occurs. There are also other hints: it is known that alleles (variants of game gene) can express themselves differently. One allele can also induce other allele to express in the same manner. Somekind of "social pressure" like interaction seems to be involved.

As explained, TGD suggests the notion of magnetic body and cyclotron resonance as this interaction. The DNA of offspring get tuned to the DNA of mother during pregnancy and this gives to epigenetic inheritance. Various epigenetic mechanisms such as methylation and histone modification could affect cyclotron frequencies besides purely geometric modifications of DNA and locking at the level of gene could be accompanied kicking out of tune at the level of magnetic body. In this framework the transfer of RNA to germ cells would be necessary to affect the cyclotron frequencies.

7.2.5 E_8 symmetry, harmony, and genetic code

Bee gave in Facebook a link to an article about a connection between icosahedron and E_8 root system [B1] (see `http://tinyurl.com/zotpm4b`). The article (I have seen an article about the same idea earlier but forgotten it!) is very interesting.

The article talks about a connection between icosahedron and E_8 root system (see `http://tinyurl.com/y7csb6uh`). Icosahedral group has 120 elements and its double covering $2\times 120 = 240$ elements. Remarkably, E_8 root system has 240 roots. E_8 Lie algebra is 248 complex-dimensional contains also the 8 commuting generators of Cartan algebra besides roots: it is essential that the fundamental representation of E_8 coincides with its adjoint representation. The double covering group of icosahedral group acts as the Weyl group E_8. A further crucial point is that the Clifford algebra in dimension $D = 3$ is 8-D.

One starts from the symmetries of 3-D icosahedron and ends up with 4-D root system F_4 assignable to Lie group and also to E_8 root system. E_8 defines a lattice in 8-D Euclidian space: what is intriguing that dimensions 3,4, 8 fundamental in TGD emerge. To me this looks fascinating - the reasons will be explained below.

1. What I might have understood

I try to explain what I have possibly understood.

1. The notion of root system is introduced. The negatives of roots are also roots but not other multiples. Root system is crystallographic if it allows a subset of roots (so called simple roots) such that all roots are expressible as combinations of these simple roots with coefficients having the same sign. Crystallographic root systems are special: they correspond to the fundamental weights of some Lie algebra. In this case the roots can be identified essentially as the quantum numbers of fundamental representations from which all other representations are obtained as tensor products. Root systems allow reflections as symmetries taking root system to itself. This symmetry group is known as Coxeter group and generalizes Weyl group. Both H_3 and H_4 are Coxeter groups but not Weyl groups.

2. 3-D root systems known as Platonic roots systems (A_3, B_3, H_3) assignable to the symmetries of tetrahedron, octahedron (or cube), and icosahedron (or dodecahedron) are constructed. The root systems consist of 3 suitably chosen unit vectors with square equal to 1 (square of reflection equals to one) and the Clifford algebra elements generated by them by standard Clifford algebra product. The resulting set has a structure of discrete group and is generated by reflections in hyper-planes defined by the roots just as Weyl group does. This group acts also on spinors and one obtains a double covering SU(2) of rotation group SO(3) and its discrete subgroups doubling the number of elements. Platonic symmetries correspond to the Coxeter groups for a "Platonic root system" generated by 3 unit vectors defining the basis of 3-D Clifford algebra. H_3 is not associated with any Lie algebra but A_3 and B_3 are.

   Pinors (spinors) correspond to products of arbitrary/even number of Clifford algebra elements. Spinors induced orientation preserving transformations and pinos also orientation

reversing ones. They mean something else than usually a bein identified as elements of the Clifford algebra acting and being acted on from left or right by multiplication so that they always behave like spin 1/2 objects since only the left(right)-most spin is counted. The automorphisms involve both right and left multiplication reducing to SO(3) action and see the entire spin of the Clifford algebra element.

3. The 3-D root systems (A_3, B_3, H_3) are shown to allow an extension to 4-D root systems known as (D_4, F_4, H_4) in terms of 3-D spinors. D_4 and F_4 are root systems of Lie algebras (see `http://tinyurl.com/y97dzqc2`). F_4 corresponds to non-simply-laced Lie group related to octonions. H_4 is not a root system of any Lie algebra.

4. The observation that the dimension of Clifford algebra of 3-D space is $2^3 = 8$ and thus allows embedding of at most 8-D root system must have inspired the idea that it might be possible to construct the root system of E_8 in 8-D Clifford algebra from 240 pinors of the double covering the 120 icosahedral reflections. Platonic solids would be behind all exceptional symmetry groups since E_6 and E_7 are subgroups of E_8 and the construction should give their root systems also as low-dimensional root systems.

2. McKay correspondence

The article explains also McKay correspondence stating that the finite subgroups of rotation group SU(2) correspond to simply laced affine algebras assignable with ADE Lie groups.

1. One considers the irreducible representations of a finite subgroup of the rotation group. Let the number of non-trivial representations be m so that by counting also the trivial representation one has $m + 1$ irreps altogether. In the Dynkin diagram of affine algebra of group with m-D Cartan algebra the trivial representation corresponds to the added node. One decomposes the tensor product of given irrep with the spin 2 representation into direct sum of irreps and constructs a diagram in which the node associated with the irrep is connected to those nodes for which corresponding representation appears in the direct sum. One can say that going between the connected nodes corresponds to forming a tensor product with the fundamental representation. It would be interesting to know what happens if one constructs analogous diagrams by considering finite subgroups of arbitrary Lie group and forming tensor products with the fundamental representation.

2. The surprising outcome is that the resulting diagram corresponds to a Dynkin diagram of affine (Kac-Moody) algebra of ADE group with Cartan algebra, whose dimension is m. Cartan algebra elements correspond to tensor powers of fundamental representation: can one build any physical picture from this? For $m = 6, 7, 8$ one obtains E_6 , E_7 , E_8. The result of the article implies that these 3 Lie-groups correspond to basis of 3 3-D unit identified as units of Clifford algebra: could this identification have some concrete meaning as preferred non-orthogonal 3-basis?

3. McKay correspondence emerges also for inclusions of hyper-finite factors of type II_1 [K23] The integer m characterizing the index of inclusion corresponds to the dimensions of Cartan algebra for ADE type Lie group. The inclusions of hyperfinite factors (HFFs) are characterized by integer $m \geq 3$ giving the dimension of Cartan algebra of ADE Lie groups (there are also C, F and G type Lie groups). $m = 6, 7, 8$ corresponds to exceptional groups E_6 , E_7 , E_8 on one hand and to the discrete symmetry groups of tetrahedron, octahedron, icosahedron on the other hand acting as symmetries of corresponding 3-D non-crystallographic systems and not allowing interpretation as Weyl group of Lie group.

3. Connection with the TGD based model of harmony

These findings become really exciting from TGD point of view when one recalls that the model for bioharmony [K16] [L2] (see `http://tinyurl.com/yad4tqwl`) for 12-note harmonies central in classical music in general relies on icosahedral geometry. Bioharmonies would add something to the information content of the genetic code: DNA codons consisting of 3 letters A,T,C,G would correspond to 3-chords defining given harmony realized as dark photon 3-chords and maybe also

in terms of ordinary audible 3-chords. This kind of harmonies would be roughly triplets of 3 basic harmonies and there would be 256 of them (the number depends on counting criteria). The harmonies could serve as correlates for moods and emotional states in very general sense: even biomolecules could have "moods". This new information should be seen in biology. For instance, different alleles of same gene are known to have different phenotypes: could they correspond to different harmonies? In epigenetics the harmonies could serve as a central notion and allow to realize the conjectured epigenetic code and histone code. Magnetic body and dark matter at them would be of course the essential additional element.

The inspiring observations are that icosahedron has 12 vertices - the number of notes in 12-note harmony and 20 faces- the number of amino-acids and that DNA codons consist of three letters - the notes of 3-chord.

1. Given harmony would be defined by a particular representation of Pythagorean 12-note scale represented as self-non-intersecting path (Hamiltonian cycle) connecting the neighboring vertices of icosahedron and going through all 12 vertices. One assumes that neighboring vertices differ by one quint (frequency scaling by factor 3/2): quint scale indeed gives full octave when one projects to the basic octave. One obtains several realizations (in the sense of not being related by isometry of icosahedron) of 12-note scale. These realizations are characterized by symmetry groups mapping the chords of harmony to chords of the same harmony. These symmetry groups are subgroups of the icosahedral group: Z_6, Z_4, and two variants of Z_2 (generated by rotation of π and by reflection) appear. Each Hamiltonian cycle defines a particular notion of harmony with allowed 3-chords identified by the 20 triangles of icosahedron.

2. Pythagoras is trying to whisper me an unpleasant message: the quint cycle does not quite close! This is true. Musicologists have been suffering for two millenia of this problem. One must introduce 13th note differing only slightly from some note in the quint cycle. At geometrical level one must introduce tetrahedron besides icosahedron - only four notes and four chords and gluing along one side to icosahedron gives only one note more. One can keep tetrahedron also as disjoint from icosahedron as it turns out: this would give 4-note harmony with 4 chords something much simpler that 12- note harmony.

3. The really astonishing discovery was that one can understand genetic code in this framework. First one takes three different types of 20-chord harmonies with group Z_6, Z_4, and Z_2 defined by Hamiltonian cycles: this can be done in many different maners (there are 256 of them). One has 20+20+20 chords and one finds that they correspond nicely to 20+20+20=60 DNA codons: DNA codons coding for a given amino-acid correspond to the orbit of the triangle assigned with the amino-acid under the symmetry group of harmony in question.

   The problem is that there are 64 codons, not 60. The introduction of tetrahedron brings however 4 additional codons and gives 64 codons altogether. One can map the resulting 64 chord harmony to icosahedron with 20 triangles (aminoacids) and the degeneracies (number of DNA codons coding for given amino-acid in vertebrate code) come out correctly! Even the two additional troublesome amino-acids Pyl and Sec appearing in Nature and the presence of two variants of genetic code (relating to two kinds of Z_2 subgroups) can be understood.

4. What could the interpretation of the icosahedral symmetry?

An open problem is the proper interpretation of the icosahedral symmetry.

1. A reasonable looking guess would be that it quite concretely corresponds to a symmetry of some biomolecule: both icosahedral or dodecahedral geometry give rise to icosahedral symmetry. There are a lot of biomolecules with icosahedral symmetry, such as clathrate molecules at the axonal ends and viruses. Note that dodecahedral scale has 20 notes - this might make sense for Eastern harmonies - and 12 chords and there is only single dodecahedral Hamiltonian path found already by Hamilton and thus only single harmony. Duality between East and West might exist if there is mapping of icosahedral notes and to dodecahedral 5-chords and dodecahedral notes to icosahedral 3-chords and different notions of harmony are mapped to different notions of melody - whatever the latter might mean!).

2. A more abstract approach tries to combine the above described pieces of wisdom together. The dynamical gauge group E_8 (or Kac-Moody group) emerging for m=8 inclusion of HFFs is closely related to the inclusions for the fractal hierarchy of isomorphic sub-algebras of super-symplectic subalgebra. $h_{eff}/h = n$ could label the sub-algebras: the conformal weights of sub-algebra are be n-multiples of those of the entire algebra.

   The integers n_i resp. n_f for included resp. including super conformal sub-algebra would be naturally related by $n_f = m \times n_i$. $m = 8$ would correspond to icosahedral inclusion and E_8 would be the dynamical gauge group characterizing dark gauge degrees of freedom. The inclusion hierarchy would allow to realize all ADE groups as dynamical gauge groups or more plausibly, as Kac-Moody type symmetry groups associated with dark matter and characterizing the degrees of freedom allowed by finite measurement resolution.

3. E_8 as dynamical gauge group or Kac-Moody group would result from the super-symplectic group by dividing it with its subgroup representing degrees of freedom below measurement resolution. E_8 could be the symmetry group of dark living matter. Bioharmonies as products of three fundamental harmonies could relate directly to the hierarchies of Planck constants and various generalized super-conformal symmetries of TGD! This convergence of totally different theory threads would be really nice!

5. Experimental indications for dynamical E_8 symmetry

Lubos (see `http://tinyurl.com/htjp55h`) (thanks to Ulla for the link to the posting of Lubos) has written posting about experimental finding of E_8 symmetry emerging near the quantum critical point of Ising chain at quantum criticality at zero temperature. Here is the abstract (see `http://tinyurl.com/zulzk9y`):

Quantum phase transitions take place between distinct phases of matter at zero temperature. Near the transition point, exotic quantum symmetries can emerge that govern the excitation spectrum of the system. A symmetry described by the E_8 Lie group with a spectrum of eight particles was long predicted to appear near the critical point of an Ising chain. We realize this system experimentally by using strong transverse magnetic fields to tune the quasi–one-dimensional Ising ferromagnet CoNb2O6 (cobalt niobate) through its critical point. Spin excitations are observed to change character from pairs of kinks in the ordered phase to spin-flips in the paramagnetic phase. Just below the critical field, the spin dynamics shows a fine structure with two sharp modes at low energies, in a ratio that approaches the golden mean predicted for the first two meson particles of the E8 spectrum. Our results demonstrate the power of symmetry to describe complex quantum behaviors.

Phase transition leads from ferromagnetic to paramagnetic phase and spin excitations as pairs of kinks are replaced with spin flips (shortest possible pair of kinks and loss of the ferromagnetic order). In attempts to interpret the situation in TGD context, one must however remember that dynamical E_8 is also predicted by standard physics so that one must be cautious in order to not draw too optimistic conclusions.

In TGD framework $h_{eff}/h \geq 1$ phases or phase transitions between them are associated with quantum criticality and it is encouraging that the system discussed is quantum critical and 1-dimensional.

1. The large value of h_{eff} would be associated with dark magnetic body assignable to the magnetic fields accompanying the E_8 "mesons". Zero temperature is not a prerequisite of quantum criticality in TGD framework.

2. One should clarify what quantum criticality exactly means in TGD framework. In positive energy ontology the notion of state becomes fuzzy at criticality. For instance, it is difficult to assign the above described "mesons" with either ferromagnetic or paramagnetic phase since they are most naturally associated with the phase change. Hence Zero Energy Ontology (ZEO) might show its power in the description of (quantum) critical phase transitions.

   Quantum criticality could correspond to zero energy states for which the value of h_{eff} differs at the opposite boundaries of causal diamond (CD). Space-time surface between boundaries of CD would describe the transition classically. If so, then E_8 "mesons" would be genuinely

4-D objects - "transitons" - allowing proper description only in ZEO. This could apply quite generally to the excitations associated with quantum criticality. Living matter is key example of quantum criticality and here "transitons" could be seen as building bricks of behavioral patterns. Maybe it makes sense to speak even about Bose-Einstein condensates of "transitons".

The finding suggests that quantum criticality is associated with the transition increasing $n_{eff} = h_{eff}/h$ by factor $m = 8$ or its reversal - maybe the standard value $n_{eff}(i) = 1$. $n_{eff}(f) = 8$ could correspond to the ferromagnetic phase having long range correlations. Could one say that at the side of criticality (say the "lower" end of CD) the $n_{eff}(f) = 8$ excitations are pure gauge excitations and thus "below measurement resolution" but become real at the other side of criticality (the "upper" end of CD)?

3. The 8 "mesons" associated with spin excitations naturally correspond to the generators of the Cartan algebra of E_8. If the "mesons" belong to the fundamental (= adjoint) representation of E_8, one would expect 120+120 additional particles with non-vanishing E_8 charges. Why only Cartan algebra? Is the reasons that Cartan algebra is in preferred role in the representations of Kac-Moody algebras in that charged Kac-Moody generators can be constructed from Cartan algebra generators by standard construction used also in string models. Could this explain why one expects only 8 "mesons". Are charged "mesons" labelled by the elements of double covering of icosahedral group more difficult to excite?

7.3 Icosahedral Harmonies

In the following the icosahedral harmonies are discussed in detail. This includes overall summary and tables giving the 20 3-chords of the harmonies and illustrations of the Hamiltonian cycles.

7.3.1 About symmetries of the icosahedral harmonies

Some words about the symmetries associated with the icosahedral harmonies and genetic code are in order.

There are 3 different kind of bio-harmonies characterized partially by the symmetry group which can be Z_6, Z_4 or Z_2 which acts either as rotations or reflections.

1. The first variant as $Z_3^{rot} \times Z_2^{refl}$ subgroup of icosahedral group as symmetries and its orbits correspond to 3 6-plets and 1 2-plets for which Z_3 leaves the triangle invariant. The counterparts for the orbits are 3 DNA 6-plets and one 2-plet.

2. The second variant has Z_4 symmetry generated by two commuting reflection as symmetries as is obvious from figures **??**, **??**: the reflections act on vertical and horizontal coordinates. The orbits are five 4-plets of chords. Vertical reflection induces half-octave shift and horizontal one permutes the note sequences $B\flat CDG\sharp F\sharp E$ and $D\sharp C\sharp HFGA$.

3. Z_2^{rot} or Z_2^{refl} acts as symmetries of the remaining 3+5 cycles. The covering space of 10 amino-acids involved defined by 20 DNA codons decomposes to 10 2-plets.

   The 2-fold rotation symmetry of the Hamiltonian cycles is obvious from the illustration **??**: it corresponds to 6-quint rotation and the chord sets must be invariant under this rotation. This rotation corresponds to the 1/2 octave shift realized as rotation. These symmetries are realized as "coordinate transformations" for the cycle - a curve in the "embedding space" defined by icosahedron but induced from the "embedding space symmetries" acting as isometries of icosahedron.

DNA codons have also almost exact Z_2 symmetry discussed in [K22, K1, **?**].

1. For the last codon the reflection A-T, C-G is an almost symmetry broken only for special cases. This approximate symmetry could be understood as following from the fact that the number of DNAs coding given amino-adic is even in most cases. The exceptions are ile, met, trp coded by odd number of DNA codons. By mapping DNAs to binary sequences one can order the situation so that the 6: th binary digit is the almost-symmetry digit.

2. What is trivial is that RNA has chosen the third bi-digit to be the almost symmetry digit with the ordering UCAG of the nucleotides so that a genuine physical symmetry is in question. An interesting question is how this symmetry relates to the model of genetic code based on tetra-icosahedral orbits.

   The restriction of DNAs to 60 icosahedral DNAs demonstrates that this symmetry originates from the icosahedral Z_2. The tetrahedral extension of the code breaks this symmetry by extending ile and punct multiples by one codon and introducing also 4 singlets met, trp, Pyl, and Sec.

The detailed correspondence between chords of the harmony and DNA codons is also a problem to be solved.

1. The correspondence matters in the proposed scenario since the chords at at the orbits are different and the gluing of tetrahedron breaks the symmetry in Z_2 sectors so that quint rule determining harmonic DNA sequences is different.

2. The common face of tetrahedron and icosahedron corresponds to punct so that the quint rule for different representations says something about the pairs of form codon-stop codon that is about the codon preceding the last codon of gene! This codon could allow to recognize what Hamiltonian cycle is in question. If C-major is one of the added chords, stop codons correspond to what was $C6 = CGA$ chord and its Z_2 image, which is $X7$ type chord. By the strongest form of the quint rule only the chords having common notes with these chords would correspond to DNA codons of Z_6 and Z_4 cycles which can precede stopping codon.

3. There are some restrictions on the correspondence. Z_2^{refl} symmetry would correspond to the flipping of the 6th bit for the bit representation defined by nucleotides representing 2-bits in the case of $Z^3 = Z_3 \times Z_2^{refl}$. $Z_4 = Z_2^{rot} \times Z_2^{refl}$. For $Z_2 = Z_2^{rot}$ the role of Z_2^{refl} must be taken by Z_2^{rot}. One can of course ask whether Z_2^{rot} cycles are realized at all. For Z_4 cycles Z_2^{rot} would correspond to symmetry permuting the AT, CG doublets for the first nucleotide. For Z_6 subgroup Z_3 would cyclically permute the 3 doublets with respect to third nucleotide. These constraints do not fix the correspondence completely.

To sum up, there is a connection between genetic code and the groups acting along the Hamiltonian cycle. The simplest option fixes the orbits of the triangles and therefore also the representation of genetic code.

7.3.2 Summary of the basic results

One can find the list of Hamiltonian cycles at `http://tinyurl.com/yacgzm9x`. The edge $\{1, 2\}$ is fixed and cycles are oriented so that there are 1024 of them. All of them are relevant from the point of music interpretation and the change of orientation corresponds to major-minor duality, albeit not in the simplest sense. Note that this duality does not affect the characteristics listed above.

The general following general results hold true as one can learn at `http://tinyurl.com/pmghcwd`. One can classify the cycles using their symmetries which can correspond to isometries of icosahedron leaving them fixed or to a reflection taking the vertex n at the cycle to vertex $12 - n$. This symmetry is not same as change of orientation which is purely internal operation and cannot change the cycle.

One can even find images of the cycles possessing symmetries at `http://tinyurl.com/y8ek7ak8` and deduce the triplets n and p characterizing them by visual inspection. Also one can write explicitly the 3-chords defined by the three kinds of faces. I have deduced the triplets n and the 3-chords defining the harmony by the inspection of the images. "Bio-harmony" (4, 8, 8) forced by the model of extended genetic code involving also the 21st and 22nd amino-acids is of special interest.The classes of cycles with symmetries 6-fold rotational symmetry and two distinct reflection symmetries realize it.

Before continuing some terminology and notation is in order. Take C as the major key. Submediant or relative minor corresponds to Am, subdominant (sharp or flat) to F major (F) or Fminor (Fm), dominant to G. The notation for chords is such that quints correspond to subsequent notes

$$\begin{array}{llll} CEG \equiv C\ , & CD\sharp G \equiv Cm\ , & CD\sharp F\sharp \equiv C^o\ , & CEG\sharp \equiv Caug\ , \\ CFG \equiv C4\ , & CF\sharp G \equiv C4_+\ , & CGG\sharp \equiv C6_-\ , & CGA \equiv C6\ , \\ CGB\flat \equiv C7\ , & CGB \equiv Cmaj7\ , & CGC\sharp \equiv C9_-\ , & CGD \equiv C9\ . \end{array} \tag{7.1}$$

Table 5: Notation of chords inspired by popular music notations.

in the chord. For 1-quint chords this means that first two notes define the quint. **Table 5** the notation inspired by the popular music notation. The basic different is that the third is in most cases excluded so that the emotional character of the chord is not fixed.
Besides these notions it is convenient to introduce additional notations for various dissonant chords appearing as 0-quint chords.

$$\begin{array}{llll} CC\sharp D \equiv Cex1\ , & CC\sharp D\sharp \equiv Cex2\ , & CDD\sharp \equiv Cex3\ , & CDE \equiv Cex4\ , \\ CD\sharp E \equiv Cex5\ , & CC\sharp E \equiv Cex6\ , & CDF\sharp \equiv Cex7\ , & CDG\sharp \equiv Cex8\ . \end{array} \tag{7.2}$$

Clearly, the sets {ex1}, {ex2, ex3}, {ex4, ex5, ex6}, {ex7}, {ex8}, corresponds to the span of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 half notes for the chord. The following summarizes the results. Note that $Cex7$ can be seen as part of $D7$ chord.

1. There are 6 collections of cycles without any symmetries containing 48 cycles each: these 48 cycle are mutually isometric so that one can say that there 6 different harmonies.

2. There is a collection with 6-fold rotational symmetry, 48/6=8 examples. $n = (2, 12, 6)$. The chords of this scale define 6-note scale involving only total steps. CDF and its 6 translates by integer number of steps define 6 1-quint chords. $CE\flat G$ (Cm) and its 6 translates (they obviously correspond to the 6-fold rotational symmetry) define also 6 1-quint chords. The reflection transforms these series to those defined by $GB\flat G$ and its translate and byFAC (F major) and its translates. Impressionists like Debussy used 6-note scale of this kind. Half-octave shift is an exact symmetry. 1-chords lack the third so that one cannot assign to 3-chords any emotional quality. The extension to 4-chord can however bring either "happy" or "sad" quality. Clearly, these harmonies have "jazzy" character.

   0-quint chords are $Faug \equiv FAC\sharp$ and $Gaug \equiv GHD\sharp$ are transformed to each other by both half-octave shift and inversion.

3. There are 2 collections with 2 distinct reflectional symmetries with 12=48/4 representatives in each. Half-octave scaling is a symmetry of both these scales as one might guess.

   The first cycle (see **Fig. ??**) has $n = (0, 16, 4)$ so that there are no 0-quint chords which in general are dissonant. Second cycle (see **Fig. ??**) realizes $n = (4, 8, 8)$ bio-harmony and deserves some comments. It will be discussed in detail later.

   (a) The 8 2-quint chords consist of $B\flat FG \equiv B\flat$9, C9, F9, G9 and their half-octave scalings. Clearly, the simple four-note scale appears here.

   (b) Using the popular notion introduced earlier 1-quint chords consist of two 4-plets $Dmaj7$, $E9_-$, $A7$, $A6$ and $G\sharp maj7$, $B\flat 9_-$, $D\sharp 7$, $D\sharp 6$ related by half-octave shift. The harmony contains no "simple" major or minor chord and only the extension to tetrahedral harmony can provide them. The same is true for the second bio-harmony.

   (c) The 4 0-quint chords are $Cex3 \equiv CDD\sharp$ and $Eex2 \equiv EFG$ and their half-octave scalings $F\sharp ex3 \equiv F\sharp G\sharp A$ and $B\flat ex2 \equiv B\flat BC\sharp G$.

4. There are 3 collections with Z_2 rotational symmetry with $48/2 = 24$ representatives in each. The triplets n are $(0, 16, 4)$ (see **Fig. ??**), $(2, 12, 6)$ (see **Fig. ??**), and $(4, 8, 8)$ (see **Fig. ??**). All these harmonies are symmetric with respect to half-octave shift (tritonus), which obviously corresponds to the Z_2 rotation. Tritonus would not have been tolerated by catholic

church! This symmetry characterizes all 3 harmonies. Basic 3-chords do not contain pure minor and major chords. The reflection of the scale does not leave the collection of chords invariant but it is not clear whether this corresponds only to a change of scale, probably not.

Consider the (4, 8, 8) case (see **Fig. ??**).

(a) The 8 2-quint chords appear as four-plet $H9, C\sharp 9, D\sharp 9, F9$ and its half octave shift (tritonus interval) acting as a symmetry of the harmony. 2-quint chords are always of type X^9 (note that the third is missing) but also 1-quint chord can be of form X^9 as explicit construction of chords demonstrates: I have denoted these 1-quint chords by symbol $X4$ (CDG is obviously equivalent with CDG).

(b) Using the popular music notation introduced earlier, the 8 1-quint chords are $D7, Amaj7, A4_+, E7$ and their half-octave shifts $G\sharp 7$, $D\sharp 7, D\sharp 4_+, B\flat 7$.

No major and minor chords are included and only the extension to tetra-icosahedral harmony can provide them and also break the symmetry giving rise to well-defined key.

5. The four 0-quint chords appear in two types. $D\sharp ex2 \equiv D\sharp EF\sharp$ and its half-octave shift $Aex2 \equiv AB\flat C$ plus $Hex3 \equiv HC\sharp G$ and its half-octave shift $Fex3 \equiv FGC\sharp$. According to usual thinking these chords involve dissonances. This dissonance character is a rather general phenomenon for the harmonic loners and classical views about harmony would exclude them as asocial cases! In the case of maximally symmetric harmony the loners are diminished chords and thus not so dissonant. In some cases there are no 0-quint chords.

There are 5 collections with Z_2 reflection symmetry having 24 representatives in each (see **Figs. ??**, **??**, **??**, **??**, **??**). The integer triplets n are $(2, 12, 6), (2, 12, 6), (4, 10, 6), (2, 12, 6), (2, 12, 6)$. Bio-harmony has representative also in this class (see **Fig. ??**). The half-octave scaling symmetry is broken for these harmonies. I have not found simple characterization for the symmetry which corresponds to reflection in the direction of x-axis since it changes the interval structure of the chords.

Some comments $(4, 8, 8)$ case are in order (see **Fig. ??**).

1. 2-quint chords appear as reflection related multiplets $C9, D9, H\sharp 9, D\sharp 9$ and $C\sharp 9, H9, F9, B\flat 9$.

2. 1-quint chords appear as symmetry related mutiplets $G, D7, Amaj7, E7$ and $C\sharp m, F\sharp 6, H6_-, E6$. Key G major and $C\sharp$ minor would be natural looking keys even without tetrahedral extension. For the mirror image $B\flat$ minor and E major would be the natural looking keys. For extension E major would be the key.

To sum up, half octave shift is a symmetry of all harmonies expected those having only Z_2 reflection symmetry, and fails thus also for the corresponding bio-harmonies.

7.3.3 Tables of basic 3-chords for the icosahedral harmonies with symmetries

The tables below give list for the three types of 3-chords for the 11 harmonies possessing symmetries. One must remember that the reversal of the orientation for the cycle induces the transformation $C \leftrightarrow C$, $F\sharp \leftrightarrow F\sharp$, $H \leftrightarrow C\sharp$, $F \leftrightarrow G$, $D \leftrightarrow B\flat$, $E \leftrightarrow G\sharp$, $A \leftrightarrow D\sharp$ and produces a new scale with minor type chords mapped to major type chords and vice versa. Also one must remember that all 3-chords except those which are simple majors or minors lack the third so that their emotional tone remains uncharacterized. For instance, $C6$ does could be replaced with $Cm6$ and $G7$ with $Gm7$. The reader can check the chords by direct inspection of the figures. The convention used is that vertex number one corresponds to C note.

7.4 Appendix

7.4.1 Chord tables for some harmonies and their inverses

The formula for inversion of the harmonic keeping note X as fixed can be represented as a product of translation takin X to C, inversion keeping C fixed, and translation taking C back to X. The

$(\mathbf{n_0}, \mathbf{n_1}, \mathbf{n_2})$	**0-chords**	**1-chords**	**2-chords**
(2, 12, 6)	$(Faug, Gaug)$	$(Cm, Dm, Em, F\sharp m, G\sharp m, B\flat m)$,	$(C9, D9, E9, F\sharp 9, G\sharp 9, B\flat 9)$.
		$(F6, G6, A6, B6, C\sharp 6, D\sharp 6)$.	

Table 6: Table gives various types of 3-chords for harmonies with Z_6 rotational symmetry. Note that half-octave shift is an exat symmetry. Note that $G^{aug} = CEG\sharp, F^{aug}$ act as bridges between the groups related by half octave shift. The chords have been arranged so that they form orbits of Z_6. "Amino-acid chords" correspond to preferred chords at the orbits.

. **??**

$(\mathbf{n_0}, \mathbf{n_1}, \mathbf{n_2})$	**0-chords**	**1-chords**	**2-chords**
(0, 16, 4)		$(D7, D6, G\sharp 7, G\sharp 6)$,	$(B\flat 9, B9, E9, F9)$.
		$(G4+, A9-, C\sharp 4+, D\sharp 9-)$,	
		$(Emaj7, Gmaj7, B\flat maj7, C\sharp maj7)$,	
		$(C9-, A9-, F\sharp 9-, D\sharp 9-)$.	
(4, 8, 8)	$(Cex3, Eex2, F\sharp ex3, B\flat ex2)$.	$(Dmaj7, E9-, A7, A6)$,	$(B\flat 9, F9, C9, G9)$.
		$(G\sharp maj7, B\flat 9-, D\sharp 7, D\sharp 6)$.	$(E9, B9, F\sharp 9, C\sharp 9)$.

Table 7: Table gives various types of 3-chords for the two harmonies with $Z_4 = Z_2^{rot} \times Z_2^{refl}$ symmetry. 4-plets represent the orbits. First cycle has no harmonic loners. Second cycle gives rise to bio-harmony (4, 8, 8) for which 0-quint chords are dissonant. Both cycles have Z_2 rotation symmetry acting as a vertical reflection symmetry in figures and realized also as half-octave shift so that 4-plets contains chords and their half-octave shifts. The genuine reflection symmetry acts as a horizontal reflection symmetry in figures. The cycles correspond to figures **??**, **??**

$(\mathbf{n_0}, \mathbf{n_1}, \mathbf{n_2})$	**0-chords**	**1-chords**	**2-chords**
(0, 16, 4)		$(Em, B\flat m), (Cm, F\sharp m)$,	$(D9, G\sharp 9)$,
		$(G6, C\sharp 6), (A6, D\sharp 6)$,	$(E9, B\flat 9)$.
		$(D4+, G\sharp 4+), (B4+, F4+)$,	
		$(Cmaj7, F\sharp maj7), (G6-, C\sharp 6-)$.	
(2, 12, 6)	$(Aex4, D\sharp ex2)$.	$(Am, D\sharp m), (G9-, C\sharp 9-)$,	$(C9, F\sharp 9)$,
		$(C4, F\sharp 4), (E4+, B\flat 4+)$,	$(A9, D\sharp 9)$,
		$(Dmaj7, G\sharp maj7)$,	$(D9, G\sharp 9)$.
		$(Bmaj7, Fmaj7)$.	
(4, 8, 8)	$(Aex2, Hex8, D\sharp ex2, Fex8)$.	$(D7, G\sharp 7), (Amaj7, D\sharp maj7)$,	$(G9, C\sharp 9), (A9, D\sharp 9)$,
		$(A4+, D\sharp 4+), (E7, B\flat 7)$.	$(B9, F9), (E9, B\flat 9)$.

Table 8: Table gives various types of 3-chords for harmonies with Z_2 rotation symmetry acting as half-octave shift. The doublets represent 2-chord orbits. The cycles correspond to figures **??**, **??**, and **??**.

??

$(\mathbf{n_0}, \mathbf{n_1}, \mathbf{n_2})$	**0-chords**	**1-chords**	**2-chords**
(2, 12, 6)	$(F\sharp ex3, Hex4)$,	$(Am, D\sharp)$, $(A6, D\sharp 7)$,	$(C9, F9)$, $(B9, F\sharp 9)$,
		$(D7, B\flat 6)$, $(G6-, Fmaj7)$,	$(E9, C\sharp 9)$.
		$(D4+, B\flat 9-)$, $(E9-, G\sharp 4+)$,	
(2, 12, 6)	$(Dex4, Hex4)$.	(F, Fm), $(C6-, B\flat maj7)$,	$(C9, D\sharp 9)$,
		$(D7, G\sharp 6)$, $(Gmaj7, D\sharp 6-)$.	$(D\sharp 9, C\sharp 9)$,
		$(C\sharp 4-, A4+)$, $(E4+, F\sharp 6)$.	$(E9, B9)$.
(4, 8, 8)	$(Fex1, D\sharp ex3, G\sharp ex1, Aex2)$.	$(E7, E6)$, $(Amaj7, B9-)$,	$(D9, B9)$, $(C9, C\sharp 9)$,
		$(G, C\sharp m)$, $(D7, F\sharp 6)$.	$(F9, G\sharp 9)$, $(D\sharp 9, B\flat 9)$.
(2, 12, 6)	$(Hex3, Eex7)$.	$(D7, G\sharp 6)$, $(G, D\sharp m)$,	$(C9, D\sharp 9)$,
		(F, Fm), $(C6-, B\flat maj7)$,	$(D9, C\sharp 9)$,
		$(A9-, C\sharp 4+)$, $(E7, F\sharp 6)$.	$(E9, B9)$.
(2, 12, 6)	$(F\sharp ex2, Fex3)$.	$(F, B\flat m)$, $(C7, G\sharp 6)$,	$(B\flat 9, D\sharp 9)$,
		$(Amaj7, B9-)$, $(E6, E7)$,	$(C9, C\sharp 9)$,
		$(G, C\sharp m)$, $(D7, B6)$.	$(D9, H9)$.

Table 9: Table gives various types of 3-chords for harmonies with single reflection symmetry. The cycles correspond to figures **??**, **??**, **??**, **??**, **??**.

C	G	D	A	E	H	F+	C+	G+	D+	B-	F
C	F	$B\flat$	D+	G+	C+	F+	H	E	A	D	G

Table 10: Inversion of the scale leaving C (and also $F\sharp$) invariant.

inversion maps the chord having C as basic note to its mirror image so that the order of notes can change and basic note can change. For instance, the major chord $CM = CEG$ goes to minor chord $CG\sharp F = Fm$ so that $k = 0$ goes to $k \equiv \Delta k_{inv} = 11$. This delicacy must be taken into account. If X remains fixed inversion is just the transformation

$$k \to k_{inv} = (2 \times k(X) - \Delta k_{inv}) \ \ mod \ \ 12 \ \ . \tag{7.3}$$

Table 10 gives the inversion of the scale leaving C (and also $F\sharp$) invariant:
The inversion for the types of the chords does not depend on the basic note as is clear from the distance preserving character of the inversion. **Table 11** gives the inversion of for the types of the chords leaving C fixed. The elements of the rows give the type of the chord and the number of quints k corresponding to it. For chords having C as basic note one has $k = 0$. It is easy to deduce the transformation formula in more general case from the table.

The following tables give the chords and corresponding inverse chords for the 11 icosahedral harmonies.

7.4.2 Calculation of incidence matrices

The most stringent definition of harmonic chord progression is as a chord sequence in which two subsequent chords have at least one common note: the distance between subsequent chords defined

M, 0	m, 0	sus4, 0	aug, 0	4, 0	9, 0	4+, 0	9-, 0	6-, 0	maj7, 0
m, 11	M, 11	sus, 0	aug, 0	4, 0	9, 10	9-, 11	4+, 11	maj7, 11	6-, 11
6, 0	7, 0	ex1, 0	ex2, 0	ex3, 0	ex4, 0	ex5, 0	ex6, 0	ex7, 0	ex8, 0
7, 11	6, 11	ex1, 10	ex3, 3	ex2, 3	ex4, 8	ex6, 8	ex5, 80	ex8, 6	ex7, 6

Table 11: Table gives the transformation of inversion leaving C invariant on the basic chords having C as basic note.

ro6	iro6	re41	ire41	re42	ire42	ro21	iro21
F.aug	F.aug	D.7	A.6	C.ex3	A.ex2	E.m	F.M
G.aug	D+.aug	D.6	A.7	E.ex2	F.ex3	B-.m	B.M
C.m	F.M	G+.7	D+.6	F+.ex3	D+.ex2	C.m	A.M
D.m	D+.M	G+.6	D+.7	B-.ex2	B.ex3	F+.m	D+.M
E.m	C+.M	G.4+	E.9-	D.maj7	B.6-	G.6	D.7
F+.m	B.M	A.9-	D.4+	E.9-	A.4+	C+.6	G+.7
G+.m	A.M	C+.4+	B-.9-	A.7	E.6	A.6	C.7
B-.m	G.M	D+.9-	G+.4+	A.6	E.7	D+.6	F+.7
F.6	C.7	E.maj7	G.6-	G+.maj7	F.6-	D.4+	G.9-
G.6	B-.7	G.maj7	E.6-	B-.9-	D+.4+	G+.4+	C+.9-
A.6	G+.7	B-.maj7	C+.6-	D+.7	B-.6	B.4+	B-.9-
B.6	F+.7	C+.maj7	B-.6-	D+.6	B-.7	F.4+	E.9-
C+.6	E.7	C.9-	B.4+	F.9	D+.9	C.maj7	A.6-
D+.6	D.7	A.9-	D.4+	C.9	G+.9	F+.maj7	D+.6-
C.9	C.9	F+.9-	F.4+	G.9	C+.9	G.6-	D.maj7
D.9	B-.9	D+.9-	G+.4+	E.9	E.9	C+.6-	G+.maj7
E.9	G+.9	B.9	G.9	B.9	A.9	D.9	D.9
F+.9	F+.9	E.9	D.9	F+.9	D.9	G+.9	G+.9
G+.9	E.9	F.9	C+.9	C+.9	G.9	E.9	C.9
B-.9	D.9	B-.9	G+.9	B-.9	B-.9	B-.9	F+.9

Table 12: Pairs "X" and "iX" of columns give the chords of the bio-harmonies and their inversions depicted in figures **??**, **??**, **??**, **??**.

ro22	iro22	ro23	iro23	re21	ir21	re22	ir22
A.ex4	G.ex4	A.ex2	B-.ex3	F+.ex3	D+.ex2	D.ex4	E.ex4
D+.ex2	C.ex3	H.ex8	B-.ex7	H.ex4	B-.ex4	H.ex4	F+.ex4
A.m	B-.M	D+.ex2	E.ex3	A.m	E.M	F.M	E.m
D+.m	E.M	F.ex8	F.ex7	D+.M	B-.m	F.m	E.M
G.9-	C.4+	D.7	A.6	A.6	E.7	C.6-	A.maj7
C+.9-	F+.4+	G+.7	D+.6	D+.7	B-.6	B-.maj7	B.6-
C.4	C.4	A.maj7	D.6-	D.7	B.6	C.9-	A.4+
F+.4	F+.4	D+.maj7	G+.6-	B-.6	D+.7	D.7	G.6
E.4+	D+.9-	A.4+	D.9-	G.6-	F+.maj7	G+.6	C+.7
B-.4+	A.9-	D+.4+	G+.9-	F.maj7	G+.6-	G.maj7	D.6-
D.maj7	F.6-	E.7	G.6	D.4+	B.9-	D+.6-	F+.maj7
G+.maj7	B.6-	B-.7	C+.6	B-.9-	D+.4+	C+.4	C+.4
B.maj7	G+.6-	B-.9	G+.9	G+.4+	F.9-	A.4+	C.9-
F.maj7	D.6-	G.9	B.9	E.9-	A.4+	E.4+	F.9-
C.9	D.9	C+.9	F.9	C.9	G+.9	F+.6	D+.7
F+.9	G+.9	A.9	A.9	F.9	D+.9	D+.9	C+.9
A.9	F.9	B.9	G.9	B.9	A.9	C+.9	D+.9
D+.9	B.9	F.9	C+.9	F+.9	D.9	E.9	C.9
D.9	C.9	E.9	D.9	E.9	E.9	B.9	F.9
G+.9	F+.9	D+.9	D+.9	C+.9	G.9	D+.9	C+.9

Table 13: Pairs"X" and"iX" of columns give the chords of the bio-harmonies and their inversions depicted in figures **??**, **??**, **??**, **??**.

re23	ire23	re24	ire24	re25	ire25		
F.ex1	F.ex1	H.ex3	G.ex2	F+.ex2	F.ex3		
D+.ex3	G+.ex2	E.ex7	F+.ex8	F.ex3	F+.ex2		
G+.ex1	D.ex1	D.7	A.6	F.M	B-.m		
A.ex2	D.ex3	G+.6	D+.7	B-.m	F.M		
E.7	B.6	G-.M	B.m	C.7	D+.6		
E.6	B.7	D+.m	G+.M	G+.6	G.7		
A.maj7	F+.6-	F.M	F+.m	A.maj7	F+.6-		
B.9-	E.4+	F.m	F+.M	B.9-	E.4+		
G.M	G+.m	C.6-	B.maj7	E.6	B.7		
C+.m	D.M	B-.maj7	C+.6-	E.7	B.6		
D.7	C+.6	A.9-	D.4+	G.M	G+.m		
F+.6	A.7	C+.4+	B-.9-	C+.m	D.M		
B-.9	C.9	E.7	G.6	D.7	C+.6		
D.9	G+.9	F+.6	F.7	B.6	E.7		
B.9	B.9	C.9	F+.9	D+.9	G.9		
C.9	B-.9	D+.9	D+.9	C.9	B-.9		
F.9	F.9	D.9	E.9	C+.9	A.9		
G+.9	D.9	C+.9	F.9	B-.9	C.9		
D+.9	G.9	E.9	D.9	D.9	G+.9		
C+.9	A.9	B.9	G.9	H.9	B-.9		

Table 14: Pairs"X" and"iX" of columns give the chords of the bio-harmonies and their inversions depicted in figures **??**, **??**, **??**.

as the minimal distance between triangles representing them vanishes. Some general comments are in order.

1. Incidence matrices can be computed by using expressions of chords as sets of three notes (possible in Python) and just counting the number of common notes defining the value of the element of the incidence matrix. The quint distance between the chords vanishes if they have common notes. More general incidence matrices would correspond to a larger quint distance.

2. In the case of genetic code and amino-acids one Hamilton cycle from each class labelled by Z_n, $n \in \{6, 4, 2\}$ is involved.

   (a) There are $N = 1 \times 3 \times 8 = 24$ cycle combinations if one does not allow the inverse harmonies. Allowing them gives $N = 8 \times 24$ combinations. If transitions between all representations are possible, there are $M = N^2$ 20×20-dimensional incidence matrices to be calculated for the icosahedral restriction of the code. Incidence matrices are symmetric so that only $D(D+1)/2 = 20(20+1)/2 = 210$ independent matrix elements need to be calculated for given 20×20-D incidence matrix.

   (b) Equivalently, one can calculate the incidence matrix for a space with $N \times 20$ points which is Cartesian product of N amino-acid spaces with 20 points. N has values 24 and 8×24. Remarkably, the magic number 24 of also stringy mathematics appears.

   (c) If the transitions can be restricted to single triplet of cycles, one must calculate 6 20×20-dimensional incidence matrices. This situation could be realistic for portions of the genetic code if the transitions between different cycle triplets are analogous to phase transitions. The number of incidence matrices (one can also use single 60×60 incidence matrix) is still reasonably small and can be documented in written form. In a model for random chord sequences one must specify the probabilities for the transitions between chords with different n for Z_n. Simplest starting point assumption is that the probabilities are identical.

3. For the extended genetic code the most natural assumption is that the extension of the code to icosa-tetrahedral code take places place only in Z_2 sector meaning the extension of amino-acid space by 4 amino-acids and the increase of the number of DNA codons from 60 to 64. There are two kinds of transitions between icosahedral and tetrahedral codons.

Tetrahedral codon can correspond to a codon, which is outside the icosahedron having at least one common vertex with the icosahedral codon: this allows 3+3 transitions. Tetrahedral codon can correspond also to punct. Unless the codon/amino-acid contains at least one of these notes, it cannot precede stopping codon. These chords extend the harmony by the counterparts of CM and Am and punct corresponds to $C6 = CGA$.

4. Also the situation in which tetrahedral and icosahedral codes are disjoint must be considered. In this case there are no transitions between tetrahedral and icosahedral sectors. In tetrahedral sector the distances between faces always vanish so that the calculation of this part of the incidence matrix is trivial. Icosa-tetrahedral part of the incidence matrix can be readily written. The difficult part of the calculation of incidence matrices reduces to that for the icosahedral case such that the common face corresponds to either punct or Sec/Pyl. This gives selection rules telling which codons/amino-acids can precede stopping codon/punct in given bio-harmony.

7.4.3 Simulation of harmonic DNA sequence

The following sequence represents a random harmonic sequence based on zero quint distance between neighboring chords (at least one common note). The harmony if combination 3 harmonies **??**, **??**, and **??** extended by adding chords $B\flat$, Gm and $G7$ and associated $B\flat 6$ representing stopping codon and punct in tetra- icosahedral codeandSec or Pyl in their unfused variants. These three harmonies correspond to groups of 20, 20, and 24 DNA codons at orbits of Z_6, Z_4, and Z_2 which is now taken to be Z_2^{refl}. To deduce DNA sequence one must assume detailed correspondence between the codons at the orbits and corresponding chords.

It is assumed that all transitions between neighboring DNAs occurs with the same probability and induce the transitions between amino-acids.

```
Faug, A6, Dm, G6, G6, G6, Em, G6, Cm, G6, F6, Faug, F+m, Dm, G6, G6,
Gaug, G+m, Cm, F6, Dm, Dm, F+m, Dm, F6, F6, B-m, C+6, B-m, F6, Dm, G6,
G6, G6, Gaug, G+m, Cm, Gaug, G6, Dm, B-m, F6, Faug, A6, G6, Gaug, G+m,
Cm, F6, Faug, F6, Cm, F6, G6, Gaug, Gaug, B6, Gaug, G6, Gaug, Em, Gaug,
Em, A6, F+m, B-m, F6, Cm, Gaug, Em, A6, Faug, B-m, B-m, Faug, F6, G6,
G6, F6, Faug, F6, Dm, G6, F6, Dm, F+m, Dm, F+m, A6, Faug, F6, Faug, Dm,
Dm, B-m, B-m, C+6, C+6, G+m, B6, A6, F+m, Faug, B-m, Dm, B-m, C+6, B-m,
F+m, B6, Gaug, Cm, G+m, Cm, F6, F6, B-m, Dm, F6, F6, G6, Dm, G6, G6, Em,
A6, G6, Cm, Cm, G+m, B6, G+m, C+6, C+6, C+6, Faug, B-m, Dm, Dm, G6, Cm,
Gaug, Cm, F6, Cm, G6, Gaug, G6, F6, Dm, F6, Faug, Faug, Faug, A6, Em,
Em, G6, Dm, Faug, F6, B-m, F6, Cm, F6, B-m, F+m, Dm, G6, F6, F6, Cm, Cm,
Em, G+m, Em, A6, Em, A6, F+m, B-m, B-m, B-m, F+m, B6, A6, Em, G+m, B6,
B6, Em, G6, Dm, B-m, Dm, Dm, B-m, Dm, Faug, Faug, F6, Cm, G6, Gaug, B6,
G+m, Em, G6, G6, Dm, Faug, Faug, F6, Cm, Gaug, G+m, Gaug, B6, F+m, A6,
G6, Em, Cm, F6, Dm, Dm, Dm, G6, Em, Em, A6, Em, Gaug, Em, Cm, Cm, Gaug,
G6, G6, Cm, F6, Dm, Faug, A6, Faug, A6, Faug, F+m, F+m, B-m, C+6, G+m,
Em, Gaug, G6, Gaug, G6, G6, Dm, G6, Dm, Dm, F6, B-m, F6, G6, Cm, G+m,
Em, G+m, B6, G+m, Cm, Cm, F6, Faug, Faug, Faug, F6, Dm, G6, Dm, F+m,
Faug, Faug, B-m, C+6, G+m, C+6, Faug, F+m, B-m, Faug, Faug, A6, G6, Em,
Cm, F6, G6, Cm.
```

7.4.4 Illustrations of icosahedral Hamiltonian cycles with symmetries

The figures below illustrate the Hamiltonian cycles involved. Quite generally, the Z_n symmetry acts by a shift by $12/n$ quints along the cycle and the orbits of chords consist of at most n chords of same type as the reader is encouraged to verify.

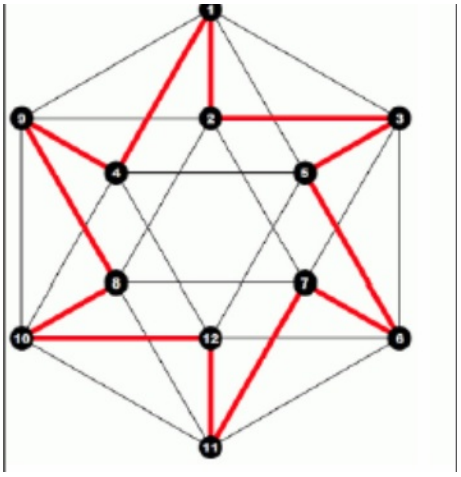

Figure 4: $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (2, 12, 6)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 6-fold rotation symmetry acting shifts generated by a shift of 2 quints.

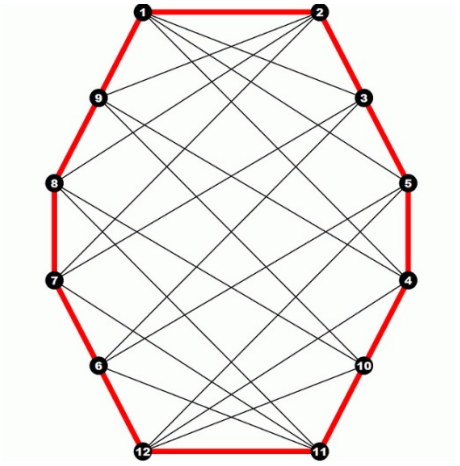

Figure 5: $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (0, 16, 4)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 4 reflection symmetries generated by reflections in vertical and horizontal directions.

8 What could be the physical origin of Pythagorean scale?

I was contacted for a couple years ago by Hans Geesink and we had long discussions about consciousness and quantum biology. The discussion stimulated new ideas and this inspired me to write a chapter and article comparing our approaches (see `http://tinyurl.com/lwxdl7y`). Now Hans sent me two prepublications by him and D. K. F. Meijer.

The first preprint "Bio-Soliton Model that predicts Non-Thermal Electromagnetic Radiation Frequency Bands, that either Stabilize or Destabilize Life Conditions" is in arXiv [I9] (see `http://tinyurl.com/zz3ew33`). The abstract reads as:

Solitons, as self-reinforcing solitary waves, interact with complex biological phenomena such as cellular self-organisation. Soliton models are able to describe a spectrum of electromagnetism modalities that can be applied to understand the physical principles of biological effects in living cells, as caused by electromagnetic radiation. A bio-soliton model is proposed, that enables to predict which eigen-frequencies of non-thermal electromagnetic waves are life-sustaining and which are, in contrast, detrimental for living cells. The particular effects are exerted by a range of

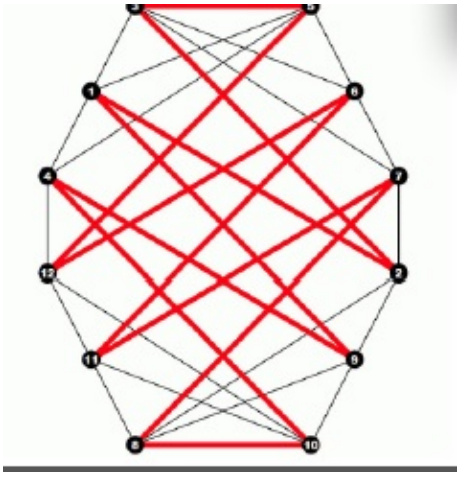

Figure 6: $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (4, 8, 8)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 4 reflection symmetries.

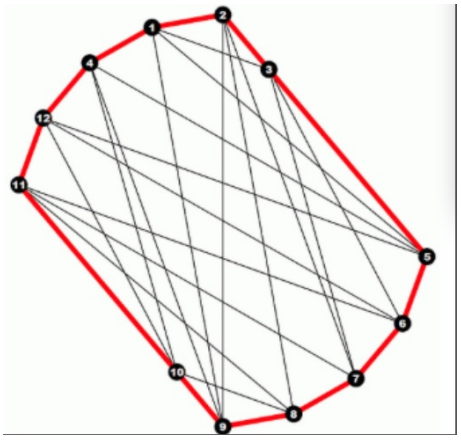

Figure 7: $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (0, 16, 4)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 2-fold rotational symmetry realized as 6-quint shift along the cycle.

electromagnetic wave frequencies of one-tenth of a Hertz till Peta Hertz, that show a pattern of twelve bands, if positioned on an acoustic frequency scale. The model was substantiated by a meta-analysis of 240 published papers of biological radiation experiments, in which a spectrum of non-thermal electromagnetic waves were exposed to living cells and intact organisms.

These data support the concept of coherent quantized electromagnetic states in living organisms and the theories of Davydov, Fröhlich and Pang. A spin-off strategy from our study is discussed in order to design bio-compatibility promoting semi-conducting materials and to counteract potential detrimental effects due to specific types of electromagnetic radiation produced by man-made electromagnetic technologies.

Second preprint "Phonon Guided Biology: Architecture of Life and Conscious Perception are mediated by Toroidal Coupling of Phonon, Photon and Electron Information Fluxes at Eigenfrequencies" is in Research Gate [I10] (see `http://tinyurl.com/j9rsyqd`). The abstract is following.

Recently a novel biological principle, revealing discrete life sustaining electromagnetic (EM) frequencies, was presented and shown to match with a range of frequencies emitted by clay-minerals as a candidate to catalyze RNA synthesis. The spectrum of frequency bands indicate that nature

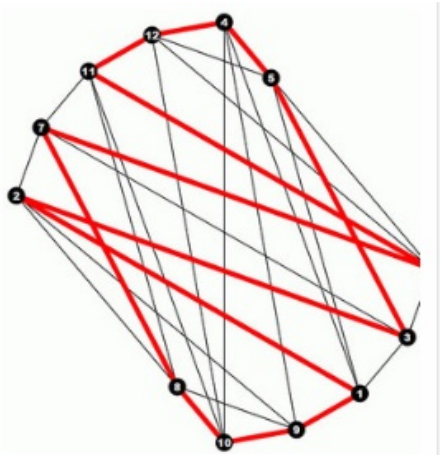

Figure 8: $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (2, 12, 6)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 2-fold rotation symmetry.

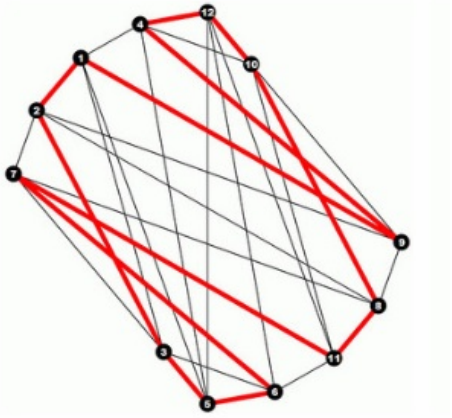

Figure 9: $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (4, 8, 8)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 2-fold rotation symmetry.

employs discrete eigen-frequencies that match with an acoustic reference scale, with frequency ratios of 1:2, and closely approximated by 2:3, 3:4, 3:5, 4:5 and higher partials. The present study shows that these patterns strikingly resemble eigen-frequencies of sound induced geometric patterns of the membrane vibration experiments of E. Chladni (1787), and matches with the mathematical calculations of W. Ritz (1909).

We postulate that the spectrum of EM frequencies detected, exert a phonon guided ordering effect on life cells, on the basis of induction of geometric wave patterns. In our brain a toroidal integration of phonon, photon and electron fluxes may guide information messengers such as Ca^{2+}-ions to induce coherent oscillations in cellular macromolecules. The integration of such multiple informational processes is proposed to be organized in a fractal 4-D toroidal geometry, that is proposed to be instrumental in conscious perception. Our finding of an "acoustic life principle" may reflect an aspect of the implicate order, as postulated by David Bohm.

A very concice and very partial summary about the articles would be following.

1. 12-note scale seems to be realized in good approximation as frequency bands (rather than single frequencies) for a membrane like system with the geometry of square obeying four-order partical differential equation studied numerically by Ritz. Since the boundary conditions are periodic this system has effective torus topology. This is rather remarkable experimental fact

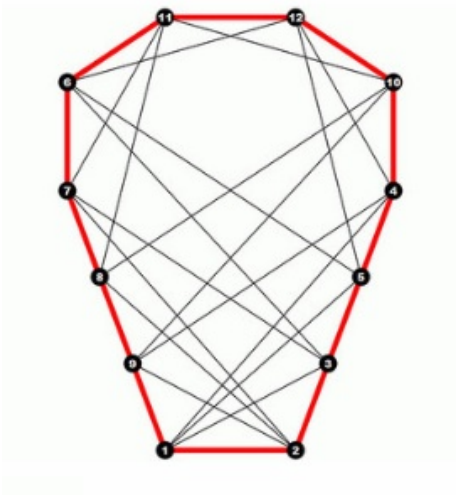

Figure 10: $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (2, 12, 6)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 2-fold reflection symmetry realized as horizontal reflection

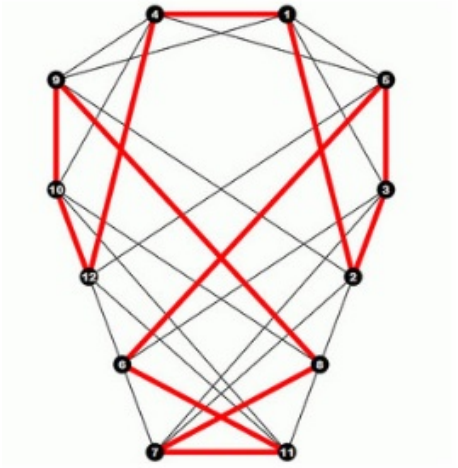

Figure 11: $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (2, 12, 6)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 2-fold reflection symmetry.

and extremely interesting from TGD point of view.

2. The papers also argue that also the octave hierarchy is realized. p-Adic length scale hierarchy indeed predicts that subset of powers of 2, and more generally of $\sqrt{2}$ defines a hierarchy of fundamental p-adic scales with p-adic prime p near to power of two.

In the following I will discuss first the condensed matter realization of 12-note scale and after that considder the significance and realization of 12-note scale from TGD point of view.

8.1 Condensed matter realization of 12-note scale in terms of oscillations of square plate

The article discusses a condensed matter physics based realization of 12-note. Acoustic waves are seen as fundamental. Certainly the sound waves are important since they couple to electromagnetic waves. My feeling is however that they provide a secondary realization.

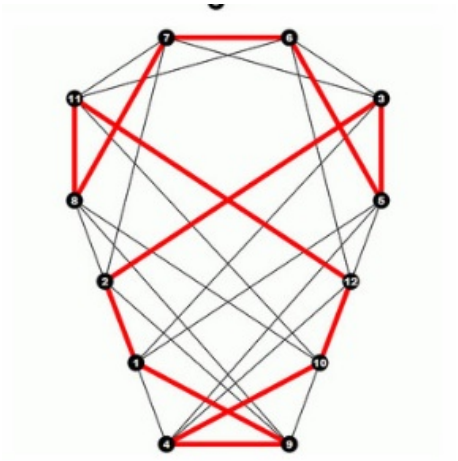

Figure 12: $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (4, 8, 8)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 2-fold reflection symmetry.

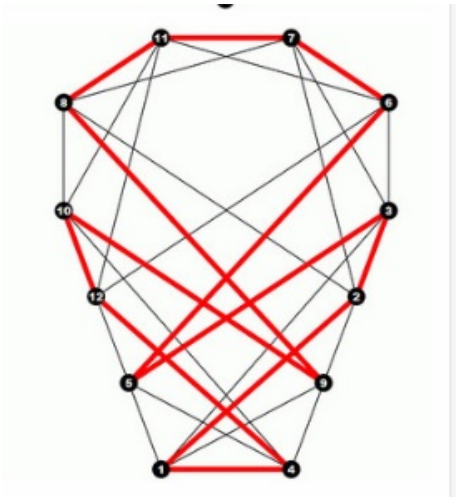

Figure 13: $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (2, 12, 6)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 2-fold reflection symmetry.

1. The realization of 12-note system as 12 bands discussed in the articles is as eigen frequencies of deformations of square plate. Periodic boundary conditions imply that one can regard the system also as a torus. One has bands, not eigenfrequencies. I do not know whether one can pick up from bands frequencies, whose ratio to the fundamental would be rational and same as for Pythagorean scale. Since the system can be treated only numerically, it is difficult to answer this question.

2. So called Chladni patterns (see "An Amazing Resonance Experiment" at `http://tinyurl.com/kcbmrzz`) are associated with vibrating thin square plate and correspond to the node lines of the deformation of the plate in direction orthogonal to the plate. As one adds very small particles at the plate and if the vibrational acceleration is smaller than the gravitational acceleration the particles get to the node lines and form Chladni pattern. Hence the presence of gravitation seems to be essential for the Chladni patterns to occur. These patterns make visible the structure of standing wave eigenmodes of the plate. It is also possible to have patterns assignable to the antinodes at which the deformation is maximum but vibrational acceleration vanishes as in the harmonic oscillator at the maximum value of the amplitude.

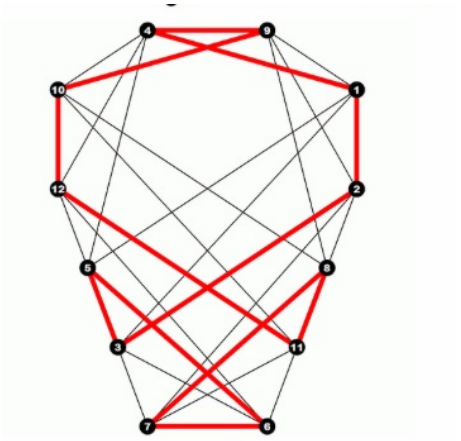

Figure 14: $(n_0, n_1, n_2) = (2, 12, 6)$ Hamiltonian cycle with 2-fold reflection symmetry.

3. The vibrations of square plate obey fourth order partial diff equation for the Chladni pattern having the general form

$$\partial_t^2 u = K(\nabla^2)^2 u \ . \tag{8.1}$$

Here u is the small deformation in direction orthonormal to the plate. The equation can be deduced from the theory of elasticity about which I do not know much. For standing wave solutions the time dependence is separable to trigonometric factor $sin(\omega t)$ or $cos(\omega t)$, and one obtains eigenvalue equation

$$K(\nabla^2)^2 u = -\omega^2 u \ . \tag{8.2}$$

4. The natural basis for the modes is as products of 1-D modes $u_m(x)$ for string satisfying $\partial_x^2 u_m = 0$ at the ends of the string ($x = \{-1, 1\}$) this in both x and y directions. This must express the fact that energy and momentum do not flow out at boundaries.

   The modes satisfy

$$\frac{d^4 u_m}{dx^4} = k_n^4 u_m \ . \tag{8.3}$$

   Boundary conditions allow modes with both even and odd parity:

$$\begin{aligned} u_m &= \frac{[cos(k_m)cosh(k_m x)+cosh(k_m)cos(k_n x)]}{cosh^2 k_m + cos^2(k_m)} \ , \\ tan(k_m) + tanh(k_m) &= 0 \ , \ m \text{ even} \ . \\ u_m &= \frac{[sin(k_m)sinh(k_m x)+sinh(k_m)sin(k_n x))]}{sinh^2 k_m + sin^2(k_m)} \\ tan(k_m) - tanh(k_m) &= 0 \ , \ m \text{ odd} \ . \end{aligned} \tag{8.4}$$

5. The 2-D modes are not products of 1-D modes but sums of products

$$w^{\epsilon}_{mn} = u_m(x)u_n(y) + \epsilon u_m(y)u_n(x) \ , \quad \epsilon = \pm 1 \ . \tag{8.5}$$

Modern physicist would notice classical entanglement between x and y degrees of freedom. The first $\epsilon = 1$ mode is analogous symmetric two-boson state and second $\epsilon = -1$ mode to antisymmetric two-fermion state.

6. The variational ansatz of Ritz was superposition of these modes (this variational method was actually discovered by Ritz). Ritz minimized the expectation value of the Hermitian operator $(\nabla^2)^2$ in the ground state and obtained an approximation for the frequencies which holds true with 1 per cent accuracy.

Unfortunately, 4-D geometry does not give rise to this kind of equations: time and space are not in democratic roles. TGD inspired vision would be different. The magnetic flux tubes and even strings could be the fundamental objects concerning biology and consciousness. The acoustic realization of the 12-note scale would be secondary one. Even genetic code would have fundamental realization at the level of dark nuclear physics [L7] and chemical realization of genetic code would be secondary realization.

8.2 Why 12-note scale?

Why I am convinced that 12-note scale should be so important?

1. The mysterious fact about music experience is that frequencies whose ratios come as rationals are somehow special concerning music experience. People with absolute pitch prefer the Pythagorean scale with this property as aesthetically pleasing. Pythagorean scale is obtained by forming the 3^k multiples of fundamental and by dividing by a suitable power 2^m of 2 to get a frequency in the basic octave. This scale appears in TGD inspired model for music harmonies [L2] (see `http://tinyurl.com/yad4tqwl`), which as a byproduct led to a model of genetic code predicting correctly the numbers of DNA codons coding for given amino-acid. The appearance of powers of 2 and 3 suggest 3-adicity and 2-adicity. Furthermore, rationals correspond to the lowest evolutionary level defined by the hierarchy of algebraic extensions of rationals.

   This gives excellent reasons to ask whether 12-note scale could be realized as some physical system. One might hope that this system could be somehow universal. Geometric realization in terms of wave equation would be the best that one could have.

2. The model of harmony is realized in terms of Hamilton cycles assignable to icosahedron and tetrahedron. Hamilton cycles at icosahedron are closed paths going through all 12 points of icosahedron and thus can define a geometric representation of the Pythagorean scale. The rule is that curve connects only nearest points of icosahedron and corresponds to scaling of frequency by 3/2 plus reduction to basic octave by dividing by a suitable power of 2. The triangles of the icosahedron define allowed 20 chords for given harmony and one obtains 256 basic harmonies characterized by the symmetries of the cycle:symmetry group can be cyclic group Z_6, Z_4 or Z_2 or reflection group Z_2 acting on icosahedron.

   Bioharmonies are obtained by combining Z_6,Z_4 and Z_2 of either type. One obtains 20+20+20 =60 3-chords defining the bio-harmony. One must add tetrahedral harmony with 4 chords in order to obtain 64 chords. It turns out that it corresponds to genetic code under rather mild assumptions. DNA codons with 3 letters could correspond 3-chords with letter triplets mapped to 3-chords. Amino-acids would correspond to orbits of given codon at icosahedron under one of the symmetry groups involved.

8.3 How to realize 12-note scale at fundamental level universally?

How could one realize 12-note scale at the fundamental level - that is in terms of 4-D geometry? The realization should be also universal and its existence should not depend on special properties of physical system. Vibrating strings provide the simplest manner to realize 12-note scale. Harmonics

do not however allow its realization. They are in higher octaves and define only the color of the note. There are actually two realizations.

The simplest realization relies on the analogy with piano.

1. The string of piano corresponds to a magnetic flux tube/associated fermionic string and the frequency of the note would be determined by the length of the flux tube. The quantization for the length as certain rational multiples of p-adic length scale gives rise to the 12-note scale. Tensor network would be like piano with the flux tubes of the network with quantized lengths defining the strings of piano.

2. Why the length of the flux tube defining the fundamental frequency would correspond to a frequency of Pythagorean scale? Could this be due to the preferred extremal property realizing SH and posing very strong conditions on allowed space-time surface and 3-surfaces at their ends at boundaries of causal diamonds? If so, 12-note scale would be part of fundamental physics!

   The rational multiples $f(m,n) = (m/n)f_0$, $m = 0, 1, ..n-1$, of the fundamental f_0 with $m/n \leq 2$ (single octave) are in a preferred position mathematically since the superpositions of waves with these frequencies can be represented as superpositions of the suitable harmonics of the scaled down fundamental $f_1 = f_0/n$. For Pythagorean scale $m/n = 3^k/2^l$ the new fundamental is some "inverted" octave $f_1 = f_0/2^{k_{max}}$ of the fundamental and the allowed harmonics are of form $m = 2^r 3^l$.

Second realization would be dynamical and based on the analogy with string instruments.

1. String instruments allow to realize 12-note scale by varying the length of the vibrating string. The note of scale corresponds to the fundamental frequency for the portion of the shortened string, which is picked. Why the lengths of shortened strings should correspond to inverses of frequencies of 12-note scale? One should have powers of 3 divided by powers of 2 to get a frequency in fundamental octave. Could p-adic length scale hypothesis, which generalizes and length scales coming as powers of square roots of small primes help?

2. Strings bring in mind magnetic flux tubes connecting partonic 2-surfaces. They behaving in good approximation like strings and are actually accompanied by genuine fermionic strings and corresponding string world sheets. Flux tubes play a fundamental role in living matter in TGD Universe. Flux tubes carrying dark matter identified as large $h_{eff} = n \times h$ phases would serve as space-time correlates for negentropic entanglement and gives rise to tensor nets with partonic 2-surfaces as nodes and flux tubes connecting them [L9]. Could magnetic flux tubes or associated fermionic strings provide the instruments using Pythagorean scale?

   Partonic 2-surfaces and string world sheets dictate space-time surface by strong form of holography (SH) implied by strong form of general coordinate invariance. It is quite possible that not all configurations of partonic 2-surfaces and string world sheets allow SH that is realization as space-time surface: perhaps only the flux tubes with length corresponding to Pythagorean scale allow it. For p-adic counterparts of space-time surfaces the possibility of p-adic pseudo-constants (failure of strict determinism of field equations) makes this possible: the interpretation is as imagined p-adic space-time surface which cannot be realized as real space-time surface.

   How these flux tubes could behave like strings of guitar? When my finger touching the guitar string it dividing it to two pieces. The analogy for this is the appearance of additional partonic 2-surface between the two existing ones so that one has two flux tubes connecting the original partonic two-surface to the new one. A change of the topology of 3-space would be involved with this stringy music!

   More precisely, the flux tubes would be closed if they carry monopole magnetic flux: they would begin from "upper" wormhole throat of wormhole contact A (partonic 2-surface), go along "upper" space-time sheet to the throat of wormhole contact B go the "lower" space-time sheet through it, return to the "lower" throat of wormhole contact A and back to the "upper" throat. Shortening of the string would correspond to a formation of wormhole contact at some point of this flux tube structure splitting the flux tube to two pieces.

3. Another realization could be in terms of the quantization of the distance between partonic 2-surfaces connected by flux tubes and associated strings in given p-adic length scale, which by p-adic length scale hypothesis would correspond to power of square root of 2 so that also octaves and possibly also half octaves would be obtained (note that half octave corresponds to tritonus, which was regarded by church as an invention of devil!). Also now the justification in terms of SH.

8.4 Could Chladni mechanism allow to realize morphogenesis?

Morphogenesis represents one of the basic unsolved problems of biology. Molecular biology and gene hypothesis have not allowed to understand what is involved. The probable reason is that biochemistry is local approach whereas morphogenesis is a non-local phenomenon. There have been attempts to understand morphogenesis using the catastrophe theory of Thom [A1]. Sheldrake has done highly intersting work with morphogenesis too. Robert Merrick's article harmonic theory of evolution (see `http://tinyurl.com/qda946l`) suggests a connection between the notion of harmony as expressed by 12-note scale and morphogenesis.

The basic building bricks of TGD vision about morphogenesis would be following.

1. Macroscopic quantum coherence is to my view a necessary ingredient of morphogenesis and hierarchy of Planck constants allows to realize it. The notion of magnetic body (MB) is also necessary. MB would guide the morphogenesis. For instance, the replication of living system would be induced by that for MB. The fundamental dynamics takes place at the level of MB and biochemical level is only a shadow of this dynamics. "Topological light rays" ("massless extremals", MEs) is second key element. MB would use MEs to control visible living matter, in particular to guide morphogenesis. The challenge is to understand how MB achieves this.

2. The notion of harmony assignable to various musical scales realized as Hamiltonian cycles at Platonic solids is central. The TGD based model for harmony [L2] was actually inspired by the book of Merrick's theory of music [J29]. The model for harmonies assignable to 12-note scale led to a model for genetic code in terms of so called Hamiltonian cycles on icosahedron and tetra-hedron predicting correctly the numbers of DNA codons coding for given amino-acid and also predicted two additional amino-acids Pyl and Sec appearing in Nature.

3. The fusion of real physics for sensory experience and various p-adic physics for cognition gives rise to adelic physics. In particular, one can speak about adelic variants of space-time surfaces and he notion of monadic geometry emerges. Geometric objects have discrete "spine" for which points have coordinate values in an algebraic extension of rationals for some preferred coordinate system dictated by the symmetries of the embedding space $M^4 \times CP_2$. Space-time surfaces are also locally continuous and smooth so that classical partial differential equations defining space-time surfaces as preferred extremals of Kähler action or its twistor lift make sense.

   Platonic solids represents unique monadic geometries since they correspond to finite discrete subgroups of the 3-D rotation group giving rise to 3-dimensional structures as their geometric representations. Also planar polygons represent this kind of realizations and can be assigned to the inclusion hierarchy of von Neuman algebras knowns hyper-finite factors of type II_1 and very probably also to the analogous fractal hierarchy of sub-algebras of super-symplectic algebra isomorphic to the full algebra.

4. The discrete points realizing monadic geometries could be accompanied by tensor networks having partonic 2-surfaces as notes connected by magnetic flux tubes serving as correlates for negentropic entanglement between the nodes at their ends would serve give rise to the emergence of proprioception - the experience about 3-space. The flux tubes would be analogous to strings of the music instruments with transverse oscillations defining the fundamental frequencies defining the notes of the scale. Tensor network could be regarded as music instrument having flux tubes as strings.

   12-note scale could be by its special mathematical features and by preferred extremal condition fundamental from the point of view of morphogenesis. The lengths of flux tubes are

quantized. One can imagine two options. The effective length of given flux tube can be varied as done in guitar or the tensor network would be like piano or harp: the lengths of flux tubes assignable to the tensor network would have quantized lengths coming as rational multiples of fundamental length in such a way that a representation of the 12-note system would be obtained.

The model of music harmony and 12-note scale would be assignable to icosahedron which would aslo define a very natural monadic geometry. This harmony would also related to genetic done. Monadic geometry could in turn emerge naturally in morphogenesis so that genetic code could after all lurk behind morphogonesis but being realized in terms of 3-chords rather than triplets of DNA nucleotides. Morphogenesis could be a realization of genetic code in terms of interfering fields.

How morphogenesis could then be realized in this picture?

1. Chladni mechanism is a clever trick to make the nodal curves associated with standing waves visible. This mechanism could transcend to a basic mechanism of morphogenesis. The idea is very simple. Biomolecules could end up to the nodal surfaces for a standing waves of say electric field since the force on them would vanish at the nodal surfaces. This would give stationary structures. MB could control morphogenesis by using this kind of standing waves forcing the formation of various structures at their nodal surfaces.

2. The objection is that TGD does not allow single-sheeted realizations of standing waves. This objection is not lethal. In many-sheeted space-time one can realize effective sinusoidal standing waves as 2-sheeted structures from two MEs propagating to opposite spatial directions and carrying plane waves with a fixed frequency. These two-sheeted structures would serve as basic building bricks. The test particle having necessarily wormhole contacts to both MEs would experience the force caused by the sum of the induced gauge fields assigned to the two MEs. The force would be same as that caused by a standing wave with separable temporal and spatial dependence not realizable as preferred extremal: that is a product of trigometric functions - say $sin(\omega t)sin(kz)\epsilon(x)$, $\omega = kc$. The force would vanish at nodal surfaces, which would thus define naturally the shape of a stationary structure defined by molecules.Now these surfaces would be zeros of $sin(kz)$ and $\epsilon(z)$.

   One can take several primitive MEs and allow them to have different directions but common frequency. One would obtain effective standing wave with common factorized time dependence and spatial dependence given by the sum of spatial parts of the sinusoidal waves. The nodal surface for this wave would correspond to the nodal surface for the sum of the spatial waves and one would obtain arbitrarily complex nodal surfaces.

   The nodal surfaces for these waves would naturally associated with the nodes of the tensor network, where the flux tubes of MB indeed meet. Fractal structure with tensor networks with nodes of tensor networks can be assumed in TGD framework.

3. There is a connection with holography in which reference wave and the wave of same frequency reflected from the target interfere. Now all waves can be regarded as standing reference waves coming from different directions and generated by magnetic body and propagating along flux tubes of magnetic body. Bio-structures would be formed to the nodal surfaces of this hologram.

9 Bio-catalysis, morphogenesis by generalized Chladni mechanism, and bio-harmonies

In the following I try to relate 3 different ideas inspired by TGD.

1. The first idea is that bio-catalysis relies on the notion of magnetic body (MB) carrying dark matter: reconnections of U-shaped flux tubes giving rise to super-conducting flux tube pairs connecting two systems, and the reduction of their lengths as the value of $h_{eff}/h = n$ is reduced play a key role. The reduction of $h_{eff}/h = n$ for dark atom liberates also energy

associated with hydrogen atom like states at flux tubes with energy scaling as $1/h_{eff}^2$. This energy could allow the reactants to overcome the potential wall making the otherwise very slow reaction fast [L10].

This idea emerged from a model for hydrino atoms proposed by Randell Mills [D1] having scaled up binding energy spectrum manifesting itself as a radiation band in EUV range having no chemical origin. The simplest explanation TGD explanation is that the value of $h_{eff}/h = n$ is $n = 6$ for visible matter and that for hydrino like states it is $m = 1, 2, 3$. This would predict the scaling of the energy spectrum by $(n/m)^2$ and its occurrence would liberate the excess binding energy to be used by reacting molecules.

2. Second idea is that generalized Chladni mechanism [L11] is behind morphogenesis and therefore very probably involved also with catalysis. Charged particles and even charged flux tubes would end up to the nodal surface of electric field to form biological structures. One could speak about dynamics of avoidance and the particles ending up to potential minima provide one example of this dynamics.

   In fact, there are strong mathematical and physical reasons to argue that the dynamics of space-time surface is dynamics of avoidance [L8]. The preferred extremals for the sum of Kähler action and volume term are extremals of both so that one can say that force density defined by Kähler action vanishes and the motion corresponds to a generalization of geodesic line to 4-D minimal surface.

3. The third idea is that genetic code is realized as 3-chords of what I call bio-harmony and represented as dark photon triplets and "massless extremals" (MEs) or "topological light rays" [L2]. This gives also rise to a realization as sounds since living matter consists of electrets transforming light to sound and vice versa. The question is whether the sequence of 3-chords representing gene could provide a basic realization of Chladni mechanism so that morphogenesis could be regarded as "music of blood" (Greg Bear has written a fascinating scifi book with this title).

9.1 Catalysis and morphogenesis

I have ended up to a rather general mechanism of catalysis in terms of generalized Chladni mechanism [L11]. The idea is that one has superposition of say em waves and charged particles enter to the surfaces at which electric force vanish. If magnetic forces is parallel to the surface, they state at the surface. If the interfering waves have same frequency the situation is stationary. Also slowly varying frequency can be allowed if the frequency is small as compared to the time scale of the re-organization of charged particles to the nodal surface of electric field.

In TGD framework the superposition of fields is replaced with superposition of corresponding classical forces on charged particles. MEs are carriers of the counterparts of classical fields and one can have analogs of standing waves as MEs carrying the analog of plane wave having fixed frequency. Charged particle in region of $H = M^4 \times CP_2$ containing disjoint union of MEs of this kind touches all MEs and experiences the sum of the forces created by the fields at MEs. Charged particles could be also replaced by magnetic flux tubes carrying charge particles. Using pairs of MEs for which waves propagate in opposite directions one obtains effective standing waves and one can form disjoint unions of these pairs in the same many to obtain more complex nodal surfaces.

Biochemical reactions are central for morphogenesis at molecular level. The general TGD based vision is that MB containing dark matter controls biochemistry. This would explain why biochemical reactions can occur coherently in the scale of cell or even longer scales. One can even ask whether the fundamental dynamics is that of MBs and MEs representing TGD counterparts of radiation fields and whether MB in 4-D sense serves as a template for the biochemical self-organization patterns. The question is whether the generalized Chladni mechanism for MEs [K21] could play a role in bio-catalysis.

9.1.1 Conditions on bio-catalysis

Bio-catalysis is key mechanism of biology and its extreme efficacy remains to be understood. Enzymes are proteins and ribozymes RNA sequences acting as biocatalysts.

What catalysis demands?

1. Catalyst and reactants must find each other. How this could happen is very difficult to understand in standard biochemistry in which living matter is seen as soup of biomolecules. I have already already considered the mechanisms making it possible for the reactants to find each other. For instance, in the translation of mRNA to protein tRNA molecules must find their way to mRNA at ribosome. The proposal is that reconnection allowing U-shaped magnetic flux tubes to reconnect to a pair of flux tube connecting mRNA and tRNA molecule and reduction of the value of $h_{eff} = n \times h$ inducing reduction of the length of magnetic flux tube takes care of this step. This applies also to DNA transcription and DNA replication and bio-chemical reactions in general.

2. Catalyst must provide energy for the reactants (their number is typically two) to overcome the potential wall making the reaction rate very slow for energies around thermal energy. The TGD based model for the hydrino atom having larger binding energy than hydrogen atom claimed by Randell Mills [D1] suggests a solution [L10]. Some hydrogen atom in catalyst goes from (dark) hydrogen atom state to hydrino state (state with smaller h_{eff}/h and liberates the excess binding energy kicking the either reactant over the potential wall so that reaction can process. After the reaction the catalyst returns to the normal state and absorbs the binding energy.

3. In the reaction volume catalyst and reactants must be guided to correct places. The simplest model of catalysis relies on lock-and-key mechanism. The generalized Chladni mechanism forcing the reactants to a two-dimensional closed nodal surface is a natural candidate to consider. There are also additional conditions. For instance, the reactants must have correct orientation. For instance, the reactants must have correct orientation and this could be forced by the interaction with the em field of ME involved with Chladni mechanism.

4. One must have also a coherence of chemical reactions meaning that the reaction can occur in a large volume - say in different cell interiors - simultaneously. Here MB would induce the coherence by using MEs. Chladni mechanism might explain this if there is there is interference of forces caused by periodic standing waves themselves represented as pairs of MEs.

9.1.2 Phase transition reducing the value of $h_{eff}/h = n$ as a basic step in bio-catalysis

Hydrogen atom allows also large $h_{eff}/h = n$ variants with $n > 6$ with the scale of energy spectrum behaving as $(6/n)^2$ if the $n = 4$ holds true for visible matter. The reduction of n as the flux tube contracts would reduce n and liberate binding energy, which could be used to promote the catalysis.

The notion of high energy phosphate bond is somewhat mysterious concept and manifests as the ability provide energy in ATP to ADP transition. There are claims that there is no such bond. I have spent considerable amount of time to ponder this problem. Could phosphate contain (dark) hydrogen atom able to go to the a state with a smaller value of $h_{eff}/h¡$ and liberate the excess binding energy? Could the phosphorylation of acceptor molecule transfer this dark atom associated with the phosphate of ATP to the acceptor molecule? Could the mysterious high energy phosphate bond correspond to the dark atom state. Metabolic energy would be needed to transform ADP to ATP and would generate dark atom.

Could solar light kick atoms into dark states and in this manner store metabolic energy? Could nutrients carry these dark atoms? Could this energy be liberated as the dark atoms return to ordinary states and be used to drive protons against potential gradient through ATP synthase analogous to a turbine of a power plant transforming ADP to ATP and reproducing the dark atom and thus the "high energy phosphate bond" in ATP? Can one see metabolism as transfer of dark atoms? Could possible negentropic entanglement disappear and emerge again after ADP$\rightarrow$ ATP.

Here it is essential that the energies of the hydrogen atom depend on $\hbar_{eff} = n \times h$ in as $\hbar_{eff}^m$, $m = -2 < 0$. Hydrogen atoms in dimension D have Coulomb potential behaving as $1/r^{D-2}$ from Gauss law and the Schrödinger equation predicts for $D \neq 4$ that the energies satisfy $E_n \propto (h_{eff}/h)^m$, $m = 2 + 4/(D-4)$. For $D = 4$ the formula breaks since in this case the dependence on $\hbar$ is not given by power law. m is negative only for $D = 3$ and one has $m = -2$. There $D = 3$

would be unique dimension in allowing the hydrino-like states making possible bio-catalysis and life in the proposed scenario.

It is also essential that the flux tubes are radial flux tubes in the Coulomb field of charged particle. This makes sense in many-sheeted space-time: electrons would be associated with a pair formed by flux tube and 3-D atom so that only part of electric flux would interact with the electron touching both space-time sheets. This would give the analog of Schrödinger equation in Coulomb potential restricted to the interior of the flux tube. The dimensional analysis for the 1-D Schrödinger equation with Coulomb potential would give also in this case $1/n^2$ dependence. Same applies to states localized to 2-D sheets with charged ion in the center. This kind of states bring in mind Rydberg states of ordinary atom with large value of n.

The condition that the dark binding energy is above the thermal energy gives a condition on the value of $h_{eff}/h = n$ as $n \leq 32$. The size scale of the dark largest allowed dark atom would be about 100 nm, 10 times the thickness of the cell membrane.

9.2 The notion of bio-harmony and morphogenesis as music

For few years ago I constructed a model for harmony in music [L2] [K16]. The idea was that Pythagorean 12-note scale is represented as closed non-self-intersecting curve at icosahedron having 12 vertices and 20 face triangles with subsequent points of curve being nearest neighbors such that the frequencies for them differ by a scaling factor 3/2. This gives slightly more than 7 octaves giving rise to the discrepancy already well-known for Pythagoras. The frequencies were projected to the basic octave by octave equivalence to get 12-note scale.

These closed curves at icosahedron related by icosahedral symmetry are equivalent and one obtains finite number of non-equivalent curves known as Hamiltonian cycles. Only cycles having symmetries were considered. Each would define a harmony with 20 basic 3-chords assignable to the triangular faces of icosahedron. Hamiltonian cycles are classified by their symmetries:symmetry group can be maximal Z_6, Z_4, or Z_2 which can correspond to π rotation or reflection.

The connection with genetic code came as a total surprise.

1. Icosahedron has 20 faces and this led to the question whether they could correspond to the 20 amino-acids. The observation was that 60=20+20+20 DNAs could be interpreted in terms of icosahedral harmonies corresponding to 3 Hamiltonian cycles with symmetry groups Z_6, Z_4 and Z_2. This gives 256 different bio-harmonies.

2. What about missing 4 DNAs? There are also two amino-acids (Pyl and Sec), which are appear in Nature and are coded by a variant of genetic code. Should one add tetrahedron in order to obtain the additional codons and amino-acids and two variants of the code. Also the failure to obtain exactly 7 octaves can be used to argue that one must add tetrahedron as glued to one side of icosahedron. This would give one additional note corresponding to the note going slightly out of the octave scale. The outcome is indeed two slightly different variants of the genetic code. What is so remarkable that the model predicts correctly the numbers of codons coding for a given amino-acid.

How to realize bioharmonies?

1. The proposal was that genetic code is realized as sequences of 3-chords represented in terms of dark photons with frequency ratios determined by the given bio-harmony. Since dark photons can transform to ordinary photons identified as bio-photons, also interaction with visible matter would be possible. The transformation to ordinary sounds is also possible that the connection with music would be very concrete.

2. The dark photons would couple to dark variants of genes proposed to be realized as dark proton sequences [L7]. Remarkably, also this realization of the genetic code predicts the numbers of codons coding for a given amino-acid correctly. If the notes of the 12-note scale correspond to the cyclotron frequencies assignable to the dark protons, the two realizations would be connected. For dark proton the cyclotron frequency in the endogenous magnetic field of .2 Gauss is 300 Hz so that the "music of blood" would be in the same frequency range as ordinary music. The notes of the scale would correspond to a spectrum of magnetic field

strengths as indeed assumed for bio-photons. Large value of $h_{eff} = h_{gr}$ would guarantee that energies are in the range of bio-photon energies and are biologically effective.

3. Musical harmonies would be central in biology and the essence of what it is to be living. The functioning organism is very literally like an orchestra. Various disorders would be analogous to dissonances. There are 256 different harmonies and same DNA sequence could correspond to any of these harmonies. Music is expression of emotions and generates emotions. The natural proposal is that these harmonies provide the molecular realization of emotions and basic building bricks of also our our emotions.

4. This would give rise to a kind of resonance based communication and control system used by MB. For instance, the translation of mRNA sequence to amino-acid sequence would be like playing a piece of music. tRNAs attaching to given mRNA codon would correspond to the same 3-chord. Also amino-acids would correspond to dark DNA codons (dark protons in various states) and corresponding cyclotron frequencies.

This picture provides a different view about genetics. The reductionistic interpretation is that given gene corresponds to a given trait and enormous amount of work is done to deduce correlations between traits and genes. This picture has been challenged. It seems that the reductionism to single gene level simply does not make sense. If it would, it should be possible to predict given trait given gene corresponds: this kind of formula is extremely unfeasible. One must consider the entire genome.

The ability of the collection of genomes to play together to produce music of life would be essential. Disorders would be deviations from harmony and would be also caused by genetic mutations. Already earlier I ended up to a generalization of the notion of genome inspired by the notion of MB. The flux sheets of the MB would go through the DNA and could integrate the genomes of different cells to single coherent whole. One would have hierarchy: coherent gene expression in the scale of organism and even entire population would become possible using collective genome controlled by MB would become possible.

Here a connection with TGD inspired model of morphogenesis [L11] suggests itself strongly. Topological light rays (NEs) are correlates for communications between MB and biological body involving control by MB and sensory input from biological body and EEG is one example ab out these communications.

This inspires a model of morphogenesis based on generalized Chladni mechanism meaning that charged particles or even charged magnetic flux tubes are driven to the nodal surfaces of electric fields representing standing waves. The standing wave are represented as pairs of MEs with opposite direction of momentum (analogs of planewaves). The charged article experiences the sum of the forces assignable to various fields at various space-time sheets so that effectively the fields superpose. Nodal surfaces would correspond to nodal surfaces of this effective field.

The 3-chord sequences could play a crucial in morphogenesis and morphostasis. Since the frequencies of the chord are in general different, the fields representing the members of the code cannot define static nodal surfaces. Hence given 3-chord could define a region of 3-space as union of 3 nodal surfaces. In the case of DNA they would correspond to the 3 letters of the codon. Note that dark codons themselves correspond to the states of dark proton mapped to frequency triplets and do not allow this kind of decomposition.

9.3 About Chladni mechanism, bio-harmonies, and genetic code for morphology

I have proposed that generalized Chladni mechanism plays a key role in morphogenesis and morphostasis [L11]. Since the nodal surfaces of field patterns define the shape of structures one can wonder whether Chladni mechanism realizes on 3-chords of bio-harmonies. Could morphogenesis express the music based on bioharmonies? On can consider this idea in more detail.

1. Single ME allows only waves propagating with light velocity and standing waves are impossible. For a pair of MEs carrying analogs of plane waves with opposite spatial directions and same frequency, the nodes at which the em force experienced by charge particle vanishes, correspond to the vanishing of $sin(\omega t)sin(kz)$ at $z = n\pi/k$. Cladni surface is 1-D lattice formed by 2-D cross sections of ME.

2. A region of M^4, where several ME pairs with the same frequency have a non-empty projection, represents an analog of hologram. Now the nodal surfaces correspond to the vanishing of the sum for the electric fields associated with MEs. For single ME there is one condition to be satisfied but for several (at least two) MEs meeting at same region of plane there are two conditions and they allow as a solution 1-D surface in the region where MEs meet. For more than 2 ME pairs, which are not in plane, the nodal surface consists of points.

   If MEs are parallel with magnetic flux tubes the charged particles represented as wormhole contacts connecting ME and flux tube goes to the nodes $z = n\pi/k$. If there are 3 MEs (not in plane) for which the intersection or M^4 projections corresponds to a nodal surface of each then the nodal surface for all of them consists of single point in the intersection.

   The localization to single point might be too strong a condition. Rather, 1-D localization of charges inside flux tubes form a network of flux tubes with nodes at the nodes for all flux tubes that meet might be enough. In this case the frequencies assignable to the flux tubes need not be identical. TGD based model for musical harmony relying on icosahedral and tetrahedral geometries leads also to model for genetic code and suggests strongly the realization of genetic code in terms of 3-chords. The notes of the chord would correspond to 3 different nodal surfaces assignable to DNA nucleotides for instance.

3. With motivations coming from biology I have proposed that magnetic flux tubes and MEs parallel to them form lattice like structures with MEs and flux tubes defining the coordinate lines of a coordinate grid. For plane wave MEs with same frequency in these directions the nodal points are at the nodes of the grid and one obtains a lattice like structure. Also icosahedral quasicrystals can be considered.

   There are good reasons to expect that also curvilinear MEs with the directions of wave vector and polarization vector depending on the position along ME. This would allow also quasi-lattices, which could be important in biology. Chladni mechanism for these structures could allow to catalyze chemical reaction in the nodes of the lattice and achieve the mysterious looking large scale coherence of biochemical reactions. Quasi-lattice could correspond also to the tissue formed by cells, to lipid layer of cell membrane, or to DNA or protein as 1-D lattice.

Consider now the possible connection between genetic code and the geometry of the 3-D lattice like structure.

1. I have also proposed that through each DNA codon there goes 3 approximately orthogonal flux tubes - one tube per nucleotide - connecting it to some other molecules. One flux tube would be roughly parallel to DNA and two orthogonal to it. The molecules associated with the nodes could be other DNA nucleotides. There are many options to consider. The nucleotide of second DNA strand and the corresponding nucleotide in the DNA of second cell can be considered. The genomes of different cells could form a 3-D lattice with lattice points represented by DNAs and flux tube connections between corresponding DNA codon. The model for DNA-cell membrane system as topological quantum computer [K1] leads to ask whether DNA codons not involved with the coding of proteins could be connected with lipids of the lipid layer and define braids essential for topological quantum computation. Now the flux tube pair could be also associated with entire codon.

   Could the number 3 for DNA nucleotides correspond to the dimension of the quasi-lattice involved? Could the flux tubes in three approximately orthogonal directions go through the three nucleotides and connect them to the corresponding DNA nucleotide in another cell? Could this correspondence preserve the linear order or can one imagine braiding but requiring that nucleotide is connected to its conjugate always as in DNA double strand?

   This correspondence would give a profound geometric meaning for the number of letters of DNA codon. Only 1-D localization at the vertices of the flux tube is possible. The orientation of molecules entering to the node along 3 flux tubes (also essential for the catalyst action) could be interpreted as catalyst and the orientation of the catalyst and reacting molecules could be determined to a high degree by the interaction with em fields of the flux tube.

2. The lattice constants for the flux tubes connecting nucleotides in different cells should be same but in the simplest picture they would be given by $d_i = a_i = c/\omega_i$. One should require $d = n_i a_i = n_i c/\omega_i$. If the frequencies are in rational ratios as for Pythagorean scale the integers can be chosen in this manner. The number n_i of nodes along ME between different cells proportional to ω_i would code for the frequency geometrically. The special emotional role of Pythagorean scale could reduce to a geometric condition, whose failure would tend to deform DNA!

3. The possibility to have different frequencies for different flux tubes and the fact that the lattice constant defined by the wavelength is given by $a_i = n_i c/\omega$ means that the DNAs of different cells form an orchestra with music consisting of dark photons possibly being able to transform to dark phonons by piezo-electricity. The frequency scale should correspond to the inverse of the cellular distance. It is to be expected that also shorter scales corresponding to UV frequencies in bio-photon spectrum are involved.

To sum up, this picture would mean a long sought for direct connection between genes and the morphology of organism determined by the quasi-lattice like structure.

10 Logic, Fermions, And Language

The state basis for the fermionic Fock space has a natural interpretation as a Boolean algebra (fermion number =1/0↔ yes/no). In this manner ordinary Boolean algebra is extended to vector space spanned by fermionic states. When cognitive fermion pairs are used instead of fermions, fermion number conservation does not pose any constraints and full linear superposition of the Boolean algebra elements is possible. An interesting question is whether one could consider ordinary Boolean logic as some kind of limit for the complex quantum logic.

The simplest TGD based model for thinking systems leads to the result that thoughts correspond to quantum states in discrete spaces. The reason is that slightly non-deterministic classical time evolution means a finite number of multi-furcations. These additional dynamical degrees of freedom correspond to N-element set labeling the different time evolutions associated with given initial values. This suggests that a suitably defined *binary* Hilbert space having Z_2 rather than complex numbers as a coefficient field could provide a simple quantum model for a thinking system. This raises the following question.

What would a quantum field theory in discrete space and with the field of complex numbers replaced with binary numbers Z_2 (0, 1/Yes, No) look like?

The answer is following.

1. The state basis of the quantum field theory defined in N-element set is nothing but a Boolean algebra consisting of 2^N elements: all possible statements about the N elements interpreted as propositions! Bosons and fermions are one and the same thing and behave like fermions since occupation number can have only the values 0 and 1.

2. The requirement that triangle equality for the inner product is satisfied, does not allow linear superposition and one must choose some orthogonal basis for the space. The absence of quantum superposition means that theory is completely classical. Thus it seems that Boolean QFT is completely classical and the transition from classical mechanics to quantum theory could be regarded as a transition from binary QFT to complex QFT or from a binary logic to complex logic.

3. Quantization means construction of statements about statements: the simplest model for an abstraction process one can imagine! One can of course continue this quantization: second, third, etc., quantization is possible and this corresponds to a construction of statements about statements about..... Hence a direct connection with the ideas about genetic code emerges.

4. Also the state basis in the Fock space of the ordinary fermions has interpretation as a Boolean algebra, all possible statements about some propositions (particle with a definite spin component is at point x).

10.1 The State Basis Of Fermionic Fock Space As Boolean Algebra

The state basis of a fermionic Fock space can be interpreted as a basis of a Boolean algebra. In quantum TGD all elementary particles are constructed using fermionic oscillators operators. This suggests that entire quantum field theory is actually a representation of Boolean algebra and N-fermion states have interpretation as statements about basic propositions labeled by the indices labeling fermionic oscillator operators. In particular, WCW spinor structure is constructed in terms of the fermionic oscillator operators for the second quantized spinor fields on space-time and this suggests a deep connection between spinor geometry and logic. Perhaps one could say that quantum logic is C-valued in the sense that all complex superpositions of a statement and its negation are possible.

In Boolean algebra one can select the maximum number of 2^{N-1} of statements consistent with given atomic statement (one bit fixed) as axioms. An interesting possibility is that only these statements are physically realized so that the number of states is reduced by a factor of one half. Amusingly, in the ordinary fermionic field theory the states created by a finite number of oscillator operators are the counterparts of the statements consistent with given atomic statement, their negations would correspond to a vacuum state obtained as an infinite product of all creation operators annihilated by creation operators. The states created by annihilation operators from this states are not allowed in QFT since they would have infinite energy.

One can identify the complex valued linear space of fermions as a generalization of Boolean algebra to complex Hilbert space. Cognitive fermion pairs could provide realization for this space as pairs of fermion and anti-fermion belonging to different space-time sheets and representing logical statement and its negation: the automatic presence of negation is rather natural from the point of view of consciousness theory. The splitting of the wormhole contacts connecting the space-time sheets gives rise to annihilation process generating fermion and anti-fermion pair (fermionic quantum numbers reside on the boundary components of the split wormhole contact). In this manner one avoids problems related to fermion number conservation encountered otherwise in physical realization of the fermionic logic. Alternative possibility is to assume fixed number of fermions and associate truth values with the direction of spin.

10.2 Boolean Algebra As Boolean QFT

Boolean algebra $B(N)$ is generated by all possible yes/no statements about N propositions. It consists of sequences of N binary digits of form $(...,1,0,0,..,1)$ having value of 0 or 1. Addition is with respect to Z_2 so that $1+1=0$. Boolean algebra is Z_2 linear space and the elementwise multiplication of the binary digits in the string makes it algebra. $(0,0,0,..)$ and $(1,1,....,)$ are zero and unit elements of the algebra.

Geometrically Boolean algebra $B(N)$ corresponds to all possible subsets of an N-element set. Sum corresponds to a symmetric difference (take the union of sets and throw away the common elements). Multiplication corresponds to the intersection of the sets. Entire set represents unit element and empty set zero. Empty set is not physically realizable, or equivalently, the zero element of the Boolean algebra does not correspond to a physical state in the Z_2 Hilbert space defined by the Boolean algebra.

Quantum field theory in N-element set formed by the basic propositions (analogous to 3-space in QFT) means associating to each element of the N-element set creation and annihilation operators and postulating standard commutation relations with them:

$$[a^\dagger(i), a(j)] = 1 \quad .$$

One can also consider fermions that is anti-commutation relations but since -1=1 in Boolean algebra, they are equivalent with the bosonic commutation relations so that Boolean bosons and fermions are one and the same thing in the Boolean QFT.

The states of this QFT are constructed in the usual manner. The only difference is the occupation numbers are Z_2 valued and are either one or zero just as in the case of fermions. Thus Boolean particles are fermions always. Since N creation operators are involved one obtains a space generated by 2^N states. The proposition and its negation correspond to the states created by, say I oscillator operators and the dual of this state created by the remaining $N-I$ oscillators

operators. Statement corresponds to I particles and its negation to I holes in the dual ground state containing all N oscillator operators.

Thus the state basis is nothing but the Boolean algebra associated with the N element set! Thus the state basis of Z_2 valued quantum field theory in the set of N propositions is nothing but the formation of all possible statements about these statements: a model for abstraction process. One can apply this process to the $2^N - 1$ element set and by continuing this process get a sequence of second quantizations as a sequence of abstractions.

The assumption of unrestricted linear superposition in Z_2 Hilbert space leads to difficulties with Schwartz and triangle inequalities. The physical interpretation of the theory requires that inner product satisfies Schwartz inequality

$$|(x, y)| \leq |x||y| \quad .$$

Linear superposition allows states, say y, with zero norm since any superposition of even number of orthonormal states has zero norm in Z_2. The norm of the inner product of one of the basis states appearing in zero norm state, call it x, with the zero norm state y equals to one and is not smaller than the product of the norm of the basis state and state with vanishing norm: one obtains $1 < 0$, which does not make sense if inner product is interpreted as real number (as a Z_2 valued number one could perhaps say $1 = -1 < 0$). One ends up to difficulties also with the triangle inequality: $|x+y| \leq |x|+|y|$ if x and y are zero norm states with single common element of orthonormal basis so that one has $|x + y| = 1$.

The only possible manner to save Schwartz and triangle inequalities is to assume that linear superposition is not allowed for Z_2 Hilbert space. This in turn means that situation is completely classical! If the set generating Boolean algebra consists of entire 3-space, this means that every state is gauge equivalent with an N-particle state of completely localized particles. This in turn implies that Boolean QFT should be more or less equivalent with classical mechanics and one could understand the transition from classical physics to quantum physics as the replacement of Z_2 with complex numbers C as the coefficient field of the state space.

One can change state basis by unitary transformations. Unitary matrices are obtained from orthogonal Z_2 valued unit vectors possessing entries equal to 1 or 0. Any unitary matrix corresponds to a matrix representing the permutation of 2^N elements of the basis of the Boolean algebra. Time development operator in this quantum field theory is always defined for a *finite* time interval only (the length of the "chronon" is fixed naturally in p-adic QFT) and represents a permutation of this basis. In particular, a nonlinear transformation of the oscillator operators in general occurs. All unitary transformations are permutations, which do *not* lead to state basis involving superpositions of the basic states. This is in accordance with the observation that Boolean QFT is completely classical.

10.3 Fermions, Zero Energy Ontology, And Boolean Cognition

Fermionic Fock state basis defines naturally a quantum version of Boolean algebra. In zero energy ontology predicting that physical states have vanishing net quantum numbers, positive and negative energy components of zero energy states with opposite fermion numbers define realizations of Boolean functions via time-like quantum entanglement. One can also consider an interpretation of zero energy states in terms of rules of form $A \to B$ with the instances of A and B represented as elements Fock state basis fixed by the diagonalization of the density matrix defined by $M-$-matrix. Hence Boolean consciousness would be basic aspect of zero energy states. Physical states would be more like memes than matter. Note also that the fundamental super-symmetric duality between bosonic degrees of freedom (size and shape of the 3-surface) and fermionic degrees of freedom would correspond to the sensory-cognitive duality.

This would explain why Boolean and temporal causalities are so closely related. Note that zero energy ontology is certainly consistent with the usual positive energy ontology if unitary process U associated with the quantum jump is more or less trivial in the degrees of freedom usually assigned with the material world. There are arguments suggesting that U is tensor product of of factoring S-matrices associated with 2-D integrable QFT theories [K5]: these are indeed almost trivial in momentum degrees of freedom. This would also imply that our geometric past is rather stable so that quantum jump of geometric past does not suddenly change your profession from that of musician to that of physicist.

10.4 Negentropic Entanglement, Fuzzy Logic, Quantum Groups, And Jones Inclusions

Matrix logic [A4] emerges naturally when one calculates expectation values of logical functions defined by the zero energy states with positive energy fermionic Fock states interpreted as inputs and corresponding negative energy states interpreted as outputs. Also the non-commutative version of the quantum logic, with spinor components representing amplitudes for truth values replaced with non-commutative operators, emerges naturally. The finite resolution of quantum measurement generalizes to a finite resolution of Boolean cognition and allows description in terms of Jones inclusions $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathcal{M}$ of infinite-dimensional Clifford algebras of the world of classical worlds (WCW) identifiable in terms of fermionic oscillator algebras. $\mathcal{N}$ defines the resolution in the sense that quantum measurement and conscious experience does not distinguish between states differing from each other by the action of $\mathcal{N}$.

The finite-dimensional quantum Clifford algebra $\mathcal{M}/\mathcal{N}$ creates the physical states modulo the resolution. This algebra is non-commutative which means that corresponding quantum spinors have non-commutative components. The non-commutativity codes for the that the spinor components are correlated: the quantized fractal dimension for quantum counterparts of 2-spinors satisfying $d = 2cos(\pi/n) \leq 2$ expresses this correlation as a reduction of effective dimension.

The moduli of spinor components however commute and have interpretation as eigenvalues of truth and false operators or probabilities that the statement is true/false. They have quantized spectrum having also interpretation as probabilities for truth values and this spectrum differs from the spectrum $\{1, 0\}$ for the ordinary logic so that fuzzy logic results from the finite resolution of Boolean cognition [K23].

10.5 Cognitive Codes And Fermions

p-Adic length scale hypothesis leads to the idea that each $p \simeq 2^k$, k integer, defines a hierarchy of cognitive codes with code word having duration given by the n-ary p-adic time scale $T(n, k)$ and number of bits given by any factor of k. Especially interesting codes are those for which the number of bits is prime factor or power of prime factor of k. $n = 2$ seems to be in special position in zero energy ontology. This is a strong quantitative prediction since the duration of both the code word and bit correspond to definite frequencies serving as signatures for the occurrence of commutations utilizing these codes.

If k is prime, the amount of information carried by the codon is maximal but there is no obvious manner to detect errors. If k is not prime there are several codes with various numbers of bits: information content is not maximal but it is possible to detect errors. For instance, $k = 252$ gives rise to code words for which the number of bits is $k_1 = 252, 126, 63, 84, 42, 21_2, 9, 7, 6_2, 4, 3_2, 2$: the subscript $_2$ tells that there are two non-equivalent ways to get this number of bits. For instance, $126 = 42 \times 3$-bit codon can have 42 -bit parity codon: the bits of this codon would be products of three subsequent bits of 126-bit codon. This allows error detection by comparing the error codon for communicated codon and communicated error codon.

Mersenne primes are especially interesting as far as cognitive codes are considered the Mersenne prime M_{127} assignable to electron is of special interest since the corresponding time scale for CD is.1 seconds whereas the duration of bit corresponds to the time scale of 1 ms assignable to quark CDs.

10.5.1 Combinatorial Hierarchy as a hierarchy of "genetic codes"

The simplest model for abstraction process is based on the process in which one forms first all possible Boolean statements about N basic statements, 2^N altogether. If one drops one of the statements one has $M_N = 2^N - 1$ statements: M_N is Mersenne number. The motivation for the dropping of one statement might be that in set theoretical realization one of the statements corresponds to empty set and is not realizable. Alternatively, in the realization based on many-fermion states, vacuum state could correspond to this kind of state. One can form also statements about statements: the first level of abstraction. This leads to $M_{M_N} = 2^{M_N} - 1$ many-fermion states. Construction is especially intersting if the numbers $M(M_N)$ are primes, so called Mersenne primes.

Indeed, in some cases one obtains hierarchies of Mersenne primes by repeating the construction as long as it works.

The so called Combinatorial Hierarchy, shown already earlier to provide an explanation for the numbers of the Genetic Code, emerges as the most notable hierarchy. The Combinatorial Hierarchy [A6] consists of the Mersenne numbers $2, M(1) = 3, 7$, $127, 2^{127} - 1, ..$ constructed using the rule $M(n+1) = M_{M(n)} = 2^{M(n)} - 1$. The explicitly listed ones are known to be primes. Combinatorial Hierarchy emerges from a model of abstraction process as subsequent transitions from level to metalevel by forming Boolean statements about Boolean statements of level n and dropping one statement away and starting from $n = 2$ basic statements. Combinatorial Hierarchy results also by constructing the sets of all subsets with empty set excluded starting from two element set.

The set of statements at level n can be given a structure of Finite Field $G(M(n), 1)$ if $M(n)$ is prime. The multiplicative groups $Z_{M(n)-1}$ form a nested hierarchy and the coset spaces $Z_{k_n} \equiv Z_{M(n+1)-1}/Z_{M(n)-1}$ are cyclic groups. Combinatorial Hierarchy based model of Genetic Code explains the number of DNA:s and amino-acids and the representation of words of the GC as triplets of 4 different codons. Amino-acids correspond to $k_{n=3} = 21$ axioms of a formal system defined by $n = 3$ level of Combinatorial Hierarchy having a unique embedding as the group $Z_{k_n} \subset Z_{M(n)-1} = Z_{126}$ and DNA:s correspond to the set $X_{N(DNA)} \subset Z_{M(n)-1}$ of $N(DNA) = (M(n) + 1)/2 = 64$ of statements consistent with given atomic statement at level n regarded as special cases of general theorems. GC corresponds to the mapping $x \to x^{k_{n-1}} = x^6$ in $Z_{M(n)-1}$ mapping DNA type statements to amino-acid type statements. The numbers of DNA:s coding single amino-acid are reproduced in a symmetry breaking mechanism involving the finite groups $Z_{p_{n-1}}$ and Z_{k_n} and symmetry breaking is in a well defined sense minimal. The infinite hierarchy of possible genetic codes suggests the possibility of an infinite hierarchy of increasingly complicated lifeforms or forms of intelligence.

10.5.2 Boolean mind and memetic code

The original proposal for the realization of Boolean mind was in terms of sequences cognitive neutrino pairs. These can be interpreted as wormhole contacts carrying neutrino and antineutrino at the light-like wormhole throats and would thus represent boson like entities. In the framework of the standard model the proposal looks of course completely non-sensical. TGD however predicts the existence of long range classical electro-weak fields, and one might imagine that inside neutrino- whose Compton length corresponds to length scale of cell- intermediate gauge bosons behave like massless fields. Although neutrinos could be important, the time scale of corresponding CD - about 10^4 years - suggests that cognitive neutrinos might be important in much longer time scale than the.1 second time scale assignable to the memetic code.

The recent view about TGD allows a much more general view. Zero energy ontology allows to interpret the fermionic parts of zero energy states as quantum superpositions of Boolean statements of form $a \to b$ with a and b represented in terms of positive and negative energy parts of the zero energy state. If one has negentropic entanglement this kind of state has interpretation as an abstraction - a "law of physics" - representing as a quantum superposition various instances of a more general law.

The simplest situation corresponds to a CD having only single positive energy fermion and negative energy fermion at its light-like boundaries. The fermion number or spin or isospin of the fermion could represent qubit. The hypothesis that memetic code corresponds to the next level of Combinatorial Hierarchy, when combined with p-adic length scale hypothesis, led to a prediction of order .1 seconds for the duration of the "wake-up" period of sub-self corresponding to the codeword of the memetic code. Since the CD assignable to electron has time scale.1 seconds and the CD assignable to u and d quarks has time scale 1/1.28 milliseconds there is a temptation to proposed that the quark-like sub-CDs of electronic CD give to a realization of memetic code word as a sequence of 126 quark like sub-CDs. u and d quarks would be assigned to the magnetic flux tubes connecting DNA and the lipids of the cell membrane in the model of DNA as topological quantum computer. Clearly, beautiful connection between new elementary particle physics, genetic code, nerve pulse activity, DNA as topological quantum computer, logical thought, and the basic time scales of speech are suggestive.

This codeword consists of 126 bits represented by quarks such that the two possible magnetiza-

tion directions correspond to the two values of Boolean statement. This implies that the duration of single bit should 1/1260 seconds. The duration of the nerve pulse is slightly longer than this which might mean that the full memetic code is realized as membrane oscillations rather than nerve pulse patterns. Both hearing and vision have .1 second time scale as a fundamental time scale and sounds are indeed coded to membrane oscillations in ear.

One can consider also the realization of genetic code with six bits of the codon represented by various scaled up versions of quark CD coming as size powers of 2. In this case the ordering of the bits would come from the size of sub-CD whereas in previous example temporal ordering would define the ordering. It is not however clear whether the powers of two can be realized physically.

One can understand the number 126 as related to the total number of separately experienced frequencies in the interval $20 - 20.000$ Hz spanning 10 octaves. $10 \times 12 = 120$ is not far from 126: here 12 corresponds to 12 tones of basic music scale. Also speech has 10 Hz frequency as fundamental frequency. In visual primary cortex replicating triplets, 4-, 5- and 6-plets of spikes with highly regular intervals between spikes have been detected. The triplets are accompanied by ghost doublets. This would suggest a coding of some features of visual experience to reverberating mental images. The time scale for various patterns is.1 seconds. This could be seen as a support for the realization of some degenerate version of the memetic code as nerve pulse patterns.

The model for the memetic code encourages the following conclusions.

1. Membrane oscillation/nerve pulse patterns correspond to temporal sequences of magnetization directions for quarks representing yes/no Boolean statements.

2. The spin polarization of quarks is changed from the standard direction fixed by the spontaneous magnetization in the direction of axon by a ME moving parallel to axon, and inducing membrane oscillation or even a nerve pulse. Nerve pulses could correspond to a degenerate memetic code resulting by frequency coding for which the number of distinguishable code words is 64, and would thus naturally correspond to the reduction of the memetic code to the genetic code.

A very precise correspondence with the basic structures of the genetic code results. mRNA $\rightarrow$ protein translation corresponds to the translation of temporal sequences o magnetization directions to conscious cognitive experiences. Under very natural constraints the mapping to cognitive experiences is not one-to-one and the predicted degeneracy (2^{126} sequences correspond to $(2^{126} - 1)/63$ cognitive experiences) can be understood.

One might think that the full memetic code is an evolutionary newcomer and involved only with the logical thought: this would explain the completely exceptional characteristics of human brain. The full memetic code could be realized for certain regions of brain only. These regions certainly include auditory pathways responsible for the comprehension of speech [K10, K17, K18].

10.5.3 How nerve pulse patterns and membrane oscillations could be coded to Boolean statements?

The original proposal for the realization of the memetic code was based on the notion of cognitive neutrino pair. Zero energy ontology however disfavors this identification since the time scale assignable to CD of neutrino is of order 10^4 years. Therefore neutrinos would most naturally correspond to a time scale of consciousness much longer than the time scale of.1 seconds predicted to be present. If the proposed view about cell membrane is correct, classical weak fields should be important within the Compton length of any particle and therefore the interactions of neutrinos with Z^0 fields should be important as also the large chiral asymmetry in living matter suggests.

The realization of memetic codewords in terms of sub-CDs assignable to u and d quarks look much more attractive option since they have time scale of 1/1.28 millisecond.

1. The bit would correspond to quark existing in this kind of sub-CD. Memetic codon would correspond to electron's sub-CD containing a row of 127 quark sub-CDs. Standard physics interpretation could be as quantum fluctuation generating virtual pair of quark and negative energy antiquark. For non-standard values of $\hbar$ the durations of codewords and bits would be scaled up.

2. The time-like row of quark sub-CDs resides in em (and possibly also Z^0) field associated with the cell membrane and having the direction of the axon. There is a time-like row of quark sub-CD at some points of axon with one sub-CD per millisecond time interval between sub-CDs. DNA as topological quantum computer hypothesis suggests that each lipid could correspond to quark sub-CD so that many-quark system would be in question. The minimization of the magnetic energy for a given sub-CD fixes the direction of spin and one has spontaneous magnetization in the case that the direction of magnetic field inside quark sub-CD does not change during the pulse.

3. The time that it takes for a nerve pulse to traverse the point is slightly longer than millisecond. If the time which magnetic field has reversed direction is of order millisecond then the magnetic field experienced by quark can preserve its direction during the time interval that quark exists from the point of view of outsider. This is achieved if the temporal center of mass positions of the quark sub-CDs are given by $t_n = nz_0/v$, where z_0 is the distance between lipids containing quark sub-CD and the position of nerve pulse is given by $z = vt$, where v is the conduction velocity of nerve pulse. Unless this condition is satisfied, the direction of magnetic field changes during the time interval associated with sub-CD. In this case a superposition of bits identifiable as a qubit results.

4. This means that nerve pulse sequence defines a (qu-)bit sequence with the direction of spin telling whether there was nerve pulse present in particular sub-CD. The presence/absence of nerve pulse corresponds to true/false statement in accordance with neuro science intuition.

10.5.4 Memetic code, and genetic code as a representation of phonemes?

The average duration of phonemes is about 140 ms, which is by a factor $\sqrt{2}$ longer than the duration.1 seconds of the memetic codon. Durations vary in the range 60-300 ms. Note that the 250-300 Hz rhythm associated with speech organs defines the pitch of speech but phonemes can be recognized even in the absence of the fundamental. The basic pitch of about 250 Hz implies that the number of memetic codons associated single single period is at most 2.

Phonemes can be classified by the vocal tract mechanism generating them and phonemes can be also recognized by their spectral decomposition.

1. Formants [J9, J4] correspond to vowels, approximants (say (r, l) and (j, w)), and nasals (m and n). Only few resonant frequencies are needed to characterize the formant. Lowest formant is below 1 kHz but higher formants above kHz and frequencies up to 3 kHz are possible. It is easy to understand that for vowels the frequency distribution does not depend on time for approximants and nasals it does.

2. Fricatives (hiss, buzz). Fricatives lack the formant structure. Both correspond to a repeated time amplitude peak and frequency distribution involves wide range of frequencies with same intensity.

3. Plosives (such as p, b and t, d) correspond to a single peak in the time domain and constant frequency distribution.

All sensory input might be transformed by a feedback circuit to sequences or notes/memetic codons represented as a modulation of the membrane voltage providing a universal cognitive/emotional representations. Also ordinary phonemes and notes would be represented in this manner.

Also other p-adic codes are possible. Phonemes, the number of which is 41 in American english, could correspond to a sub-code reducing to a genetic code with 64 codons. It is important to notice that the temporal distance between memetic codons does not matter. Other memetic codons could code for recognizable sound patterns not representing phonemes and could have meaning at some other levels of self hierarchy.

One can argue that the representations as "notes" and "phonemes" should carry roughly the same amount of information. For frequency representation as a sequence of "notes" 10 octaves represents upper limit for the modulation frequencies. For high modulating frequencies the representation tends however to fail since slow modulation is not anymore in question. This would mean that the number of distinguishable "notes" is below $10 \times N$, where N is the maximum number of

distinguishable frequencies inside octave. $N = 12$, the number of half notes in octave, would give 120 different "notes", which is not far from 127 and corresponds to M_7 allowing $2^7 - 1$ different codons making almost 7 bits with bit duration of 67 ms. Since the first codon in pulse-no pulse representation must be always pulse to tell that the codeword starts, this leaves 6 bits and genetic code. Codons can have varying but long enough pauses between them and the average duration .14 s of phonemes allows this. The association of genetic or memetic codons to characteristic spectrograms of phonemes as a function of time and frequency would result by cortical feedback.

11 Questions related to language from the TGD point of view

I received from Taylor Reed Ramsey a set of 3 highly inspiring questions of how the TGD view of cognition might relate to the basic structures of language. Ramsey is an independent researcher working on a long-form project about how external symbolic systems — writing, in particular — restructure human cognition. The questions relate to adelic physics, the hierarchy of Planck constants, and the genetic code. In the sequel **Q1**:, **Q2**:,... refers to the question and **Q1**:, **Q2**:,... to the corresponding answer.

11.1 A question related to language and adelic physics

Q1: In your adelic vision, cognition is p-adic and a system's cognitive complexity corresponds to the dimension of the extension of rationals it realizes, with evolution as the growth of that extension. Humans also install external encoding systems — alphabets, numerals, calendars — in childhood, and these measurably reorganize cognition within a single generation.

Could a writing system be modeled as a macroscopic, learning-heritable selection over p-adic cognitive representations — a culturally fixed extension of rationals (or preferred Galois structure) governing which representations a brain's magnetic body can run? Would an alphabetic versus a logographic script differ at the level of the extension or the Galois group?

A1: Before answering the questions, I will discuss one of the key questions that I have been pondering is how the extensions of rationals defining cognitive hierarchies on one hand, and p-adic hierarchies relate to each other?

1. The extensions E of rationals appear as coefficients field for the functions $(f_1, f_2) : H = M^4 \times CP_2 \to C^2$ and $g = (g_1, g_2); C^2 \to C^2$ appearing in the general solution of classical field equations. The solutions in turn can give rise to extensions of E so that the situation is very complex.

2. When the extension E of rationals is realized in terms of roots of polynomials, one can assign to it Galois group. This is not true for an abstract extension defining the coefficients of f and g. For polynomials of a single variable ordinary notion of Galois group can be applied and the situation can in some cases reduce to this. For the general case, the roots are not points but 4-D surfaces $(f_1, f_2) = (0, 0)$ of H for which roots correspond to different regions.

3. The maps f, which are prime in the sense that they do not have composition $f = g \circ f_1$ could be interpreted as representing the substrate whereas the maps g would represent cognition giving information about f via the roots of $g \circ f$ which correspond to space-time surfaces $f = (c_1, c_2)$ where (c_1, c_2) is a root of g. In computer science one speaks of substrate independence.

4. The Galois group as a group of flows transforming roots as different space-time regions to each other makes sense [L14]. Note that also the space-time surfaces satisfying $(f_1, f_2) = (c_1, c_2)$ are possible and correspond to the roots of $(f_1 - c_1, f_2 - c_2)$. These surfaces emerges as roots of $g \circ f$, where $g : C^2 \to C^2$ is a holomorphic map. One can say tha the hierarchy of maps g provides information of the map $f = (f_1, f_2)$ as roots of $g \circ f$.

   This generalized Galois group characterizes space-time surfaces. There is a temptation to assume that this kind of group characterizes space-time surfaces representing DNA and RNA.

The description of pair creation in TGD is in terms of a particle turning backwards in time in a 3-D vertex acting as 3-D edge of space-time at which the arrow of geometric time changes.

This inspires the proposal that the replication of space-time surfaces is also behind biological replication. If so, these cognitive structures would be inheritable and inherited via DNA replication. In particular, the abstract representation of the writing system would be realized already at the level of dark DNA at the level of the magnetic body, and it would be possible to learn the writing system. One could even see writing and speaking as expressions of the genetic code analogous to expression in terms of proteins.

Some comments concerning the question whether a writing system could be modelled as a macroscopic, learning-heritable selection over p-adic cognitive representations — a culturally fixed extension of rationals (or preferred Galois structure) governing which representations a brain's magnetic body can run.

1. Genetic code would provide one realization for cognition and could be behind the written and spoken languages. The number of letters of language is typically somewhat larger than the number of amino-acids (20). On the other hand, the lower bound for the number of tRNAs is 32: could the phonemes correspond to tRNA coded by 64 genetic codons. Note that the analogy between the letters of language and 4 letters of the genetic code fails as a strict analogy.

2. If the genetic code is a cognitive representation based on functional composition of polynomials of degree 4 representing the code letters, the genetic inheritance would be behind the ability to learn language although the correspondence between the language and genetic code would be very flexible. The generalization of p-adic number fields to function fields would be involved and polynomials with degree 4 (not prime) would be prime polynomials in the Galois sense. One could say that the cognitive representations could be inherited. This could reduce quite concretely to gene replication as a replication of the corresponding space-time surfaces.

You also asked whether the alphabetic and logographic writing system correspond to different Galois groups. The basic question is what differentiates these writing systems.

1. The first view is that they could correspond to reductionistic ("western)"" and holistic ("eastern") views of genetic codons. In logographic writing codons and entangled triplets of letters represented as states of dark protons would not reduce to product states defined by letters. In the alphabetic writing system this would be the case. I will later return this.

2. In a model for the genetic code [L19] based on functional composites of maps $g_i : C^2 \to C^2$, $i = 1, ...4$ characterizing the 4 letters of the genetic code, codons as holistic entities would correspond to deformations of functional composites of 3 maps g_i, which do not reduce to functional composites of polynomials of lower degree with the same Galois group. They are primes in the Galois sense, which is weaker than the purely number theoretic characterization in terms of the polynomial degree. They would correspond to the logographic writing system. In absence of the small deformation they would however decompose. This would be the reductionistic representation and could correspond to the alphabetic writing system. The Galois groups would be indeed different.

11.2 Bioharmony model of the genetic code, Galois groups, in relation to alphabetic/logographic writing systems

Q2. Your bio-harmony model derives the genetic code from icosahedral (A5) and tetrahedral (A4) symmetries read as Galois groups, with codons as 3-chords. Is there a linguistic analog one tier up — does a script's phoneme–grapheme inventory carry a comparable harmonic/Galois structure, so that an alphabet stands to dark-photon/EEG communication roughly as the genetic code stands to dark-nucleon chemistry? Could different scripts then correspond to different harmonies, and so to different baseline cognitive or emotional 'moods' at the population scale?

A2. I am not quite sure what you mean with the notion of script so that the following might involve misunderstandings.

1. Genetic code at the bit level is the same for all variants of the realizations of the genetic code in terms of frequency triplets providing the codons as 3-chords with emotional tone and allowing representation of moods. This representation would be analogous to computer code: there are no emotions. Music would also express emotions.

   The frequency triplets are differences of frequencies for a dark proton triplet. The transition between two states of dark proton triplet induces the frequency triplet as 3-chord. A full 3N-resonance means that the sender and receiver make opposite transitions. Resonance could be also partial.

   In the icosa tetrahedral realization of the genetic code, dark proton triplets are located to the triangular faces of 3 icosahedra and a tetrahedron. The transition transforming codons to each other would correspond to the transfer of dark proton triplet between two triangles determined by the Hamiltonian cycle. I have not previously considered the meaning of the predicted correlation between the state of the dark proton triplet and its location to a particular triangle.

2. The dark codons are (quantum) dynamical unlike the chemical codons. A possible interpretation is that the dynamics of dark codons is free so that they form a kind of R&D unit and perform processes analogous to quantum computations whereas chemical codons are frozen and represent the analog of classical computer program code.

   Dark codons are proposed to control chemical codons by energy resonance. The chemical codon would receive the control signal a 3-resonance when the frequency differences for the transition of dark codon correspond to resonance energies for the letters of the chemical codon. For a gene one would have 3N-resonance. The ordinary codons could also react only to the sum of the cyclotron frequency differences. In both cases, it is possible to have 1-1 correspondence if the frequencies for the letters depend on the position of the letter in the dark codon. These two ways of the chemical codon to react to the control signal could correspond to the reductionistic and holistic views of codons at the level of ordinary codons.

3. The representation of codons as 3-chords would add to the representation of emotions and emotional intelligence. Human moods are a phenomenon involving short time scales and the bioharmony characterizing can change in short time scales. An interesting question is whether moods appear at the whole body level so that every cell would involve the same Hamiltonian cycles or whether the cycle depends on the body part.

   Moods are expressed by gestures and by art. Writing expresses emotions but only via the generated associations. Therefore I would not be the first one to assign a "cultural" mood to the writing system.

Cultures might express themselves in writing systems differently.

1. At fundamental level genetic code would relate to the completely exceptional tessellation of hyperbolic 3-space (surface of $M^4 \subset H = M^4 \times CP_2$ with constant value of light-cone proper time analogous to cosmic time). The proposal is that it is completely universal and that the human language is only a special case appearing at a very high level.

2. The numbers for the letters of written language are consistent with the idea that they are basically coded by genetic codons: the most plausible interpretation as tRNA codons was already mentioned. It is important that the letters in western language do not have meaning, at least they do not have meaning at our level of self hierarchy.

   The time scale for the transcription is measured in a fraction of second and this is true also for speech. This supports the idea. Perhaps sequences of dark genetic codons realized as temporal patterns at the magnetic body are transformed to speech.

3. The following observation related to alphabetic and logographic writing systems might be highly relevant. There are languages such as China in which this composition of words to letters does not occur (correct me if I am wrong). To my understanding the letters are originally pictures representing words.

Could this correspond to the use of 64 genetic codons as basic units without a decomposition to 3 letters? Codons correspond to entangled dark proton triplets rather than unentangled product states for protons. No (no state function-) reduction of codons to a product state would occur in Eastern languages!

That I Ching has 64 symbols would support this intuition. Eastern philosophies are holistic, western philosophies are reductionistic. Could this difference make itself manifest already at the level of the basic symbol system of language.

11.3 Does the notion of cognitive qualia make sense?

Q3: Number-theoretical universality and the adele give an object holding the real (sensory) norm and all p-adic (cognitive) norms at once. If a self could realize an adelic rather than single-p-adic representation — sensory and all cognitive views simultaneously available and self-consistent — what would its qualia structure be? Would it coincide with the high-h_{eff}, maximally negentropic states you associate with expanded consciousness? (Leibniz's characteristica universalis seems to gesture at the same object.)

A3: Interesting questions. I cannot give a clearcut answer to them. I have spoken about sensory qualia. One can of course speak of cognitive qualia and ask how the two kinds of qualia correspond to each other. I would tend to see cognitive qualia as names for sensory qualia, as symbols representing them.

One thing is certain: p-adic number fields and its functional analogs define a hugely simplified picture of sensory reality. Cognition simplifies and abstracts the essential features.

Instead, I try to explain (and to understand at the same time!) what cognition, and in particular, linguistic cognition, in TGD might be. The general structure of TGD suggests 3 approaches to cognition. One approach is at the level of the space of space-time surfaces, "world of classical worlds" (WCW), the second approach is at the level of the 8-D imbedding space $H = M^4 \times CP_2$ and the third approach is at the level of 4-D space-time surfaces.

11.3.1 WCW level

WCW is the space of space-time surfaces obeying holography= holomorphy principle and analogous to 4-D Bohr orbits for particles identified as 3-surfaces. I have assigned p-adics and adeles with cognition. In the recent form of TGD a generalization of p-adic number fields and adeles to their functional counterparts emerges at the level of WCW.

1. Holography = holomorphy principle (H-H) [L14, L16, L15] dictates the classical dynamics of the TGD space-time surfaces as a universal dynamics independent of variational principle. Space-time surfaces with Minkowskian signature corresponds to roots for a pair of holomorphic (in generalized sense) complex valued functions $f = (f_1, f_2) : H = M^4 \times CP_2 \rightarrow C^2$ are roots. To each solution one can assign an infinite hierarchy of new solutions $g \circ f$ where g is holomorphic map $C^2 \rightarrow C^2$. Here maps g allow functional composition and their iterates define analogs of Mandelbrot fractals and Julia sets as space-time surfaces.

   This brings in mind Turing's and Gödel's view of computation in which arithmetic operations involve a finite basis of primitive functions [L17]. One can identify maps f which do not allow compotion to $f = g \circ f_1$ as prime substrates. One can also decompose maps $g : C^2 \rightarrow C^2$ to "prime" g:s having no such composition.

   The space-time surfaces assignable to genes and genetic codons would provide examples of this kind of g:s.

2. One could identify f as a "substrate" and the function g allowing functional composition would define a cognitive hierarchy. The "thoughts"/cognitions are assignable to the substrate. Substrate and cognition would be rather independent. Any system can cognize, which looks rather radical an idea. This brings in mind the substrate independence of computer science.

3. For the functions g, one can generalize the notion of p-adicity and obtain function field counterparts of ordinary p-adics. The functional counterparts of p-adic number fields could relate to cognition. These p-adic function fields are mapped by category theoretical

morphism to ordinary p-adics. Also the notion of functional adele makes sense. This generalization allows us to understand the p-adic length scale hypothesis.

4. There is a proposal [L19] for how genetic codons and genes could correspond to slightly deformed compositions of maps g assignable to letters. Although the degree of the polynomials associated with the letters is $d = 4$ and therefore not prime degree, they do not have functional compositions to lower degree polynomials (of degree 2). Codons would correspond to small deformations of 3-fold compositions of the letter polynomials having no functional compositions to lower degree polynomials with the same Galois group. The same would apply to genes.

11.3.2 Embedding space level

Icosa tetrahedral tessellation [L13, L18] is a completely unique tessellation of the hyperbolic space H^3 in the sense that 3 Platonic solids appear as its effective building bricks: octahedrons however define holes of this tessellation. This would make the genetic code universal. This realization would correspond to the level of embedding space $H = M^4 \times CP_2$. There is evidence for its realization at the level of clustering of water molecules [L19].

The sequences of codons and letters would define sequences of symbols giving rise to linguistic expressions. The proposal is that DNA/RNA gives rise to a representation of ordinary genetic code and a parallel quantal representation in terms of dark proton triplets associated with the magnetic body of DNA/RNA. Also temporal sequences as singularities at the level of space-time can be considered.

11.3.3 Space-time level

There is also an approach to the origin of language at space-time level. At space-time level it would basically relate to the small failure of classical determinism (no violation of field equations) for H-H principle [L14, L16, L15] exhibited already by 2-D minimal surfaces realized as soap films spanned by the frames: now space-time surfaces are holomorphic minimal surfaces: this irrespective of classical actions [L12].

The loci of non-determinism correspond to the failure of classical non-determinism as 3-D edges of space-time. These edges define 3-D features characterizing the entire space-time surface information theoretically. They form temporal sequences analogous to expressions of language. An attractive idea is that a finite number of these edges determines a collection of symbols forming the basis of language for a given space-time surface. The space-time surfaces allowed by classical non-determinism would define a set of sentences as these symbol sequences. There would be a connection with the WCW level since the singularities as edges of space-time are the seats for failure of generalized holomorphy.

What could be the counterparts of vowels and consonants in this framework?

1. The consonants emerged to the written language first and the vowels came later. Consonants could correspond to features as 3-D edges at between two space-time regions serving as analogs of vowels.

2. There would be an analogy with visual perception. At the lowest level boundaries define the basic features and the representation is analogous to a child's drawing. After that come colors and other visual attributes for the regions bounded by features. Vowels could be seen as analogs of colors.

3. A further analogy relates to the sequence of "small" state function reductions (SSFRs) defining self as a sequence. Each SSFR would be analogous to a consonant and the period of subjective time between SSFR and the next SSFR, with qualia represented as quantum numbers, would be analogous to a particular vowel. In singing the notes could correspond to colors and vowels and the moments, when the note is replaced with a new one could be analogs of consonants as boundaries. The rhythm in music would define a regularly spaced sequence of 3-D space-time edges dividing it to constant periods. It would also provide a clock.

One could see the written and spoken language as a representation for the time evolution of self as a sequence of SSFRs.

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