

Still about quantum measurement theory in ZEO

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Abstract

The relation between zero energy ontology (ZEO) based quantum measurement theory and adelic vision could be much clearer. The following considerations suggest a more precise picture about cognitive representations and formulation of quantum measurement theory for them. One can generalize classical cognitive representations as number theoretical discretizations of space-time surfaces in the extension of rationals considered to their quantum counterparts as wave functions in the Galois group of the extension and introduce also fermions as spinors in the group algebra of Galois group. The strongest option is purely number theoretical representations of spinors as spinors in this group algebra. Presumably however M^8 spinors are required and have interpretation in terms of octonion structure.

An attractive vision is that number theoretical quantum measurements reduce to measurement cascades involving a sequence of state function reductions reducing the entanglement between wave functions in sub-Galois group H and group G/H and ends up to a prime Galois group for group algebra has prime dimension and represents Hilbert space prime not decomposable to tensor product.

Also time measurement is considered from the number theoretic perspective assuming $M^8 - H$ duality. Clock readings are realized as roots of the rational polynomial determining the space-time surface. Time measurement would involve a localization to a definite extension of rationals, whose dimension n must be proportional to the temporal distance T between the tips of causal diamond (CD) to guarantee fixed time and energy resolution.

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1 Introduction

The relation between zero energy ontology (ZEO) based quantum measurement theory and adelic vision could be much clearer. The following considerations suggest a more precise picture about cognitive representations and formulation of quantum measurement theory for them.

In the sequel ZEO based theory of consciousness [L5, L13] as quantum measurement theory is discussed first by starting with a criticism of physicalism and after that introducing ZEO based view about consciousness as quantum measurement theory as a solution to the problems of physicalism.

After this the relation between zero energy ontology (ZEO) based quantum measurement theory and adelic vision [L3, L4] is discussed. The considerations suggest a more precise picture about cognitive representations and formulation of quantum measurement theory for them. One can generalize classical cognitive representations as number theoretical discretizations of space-time surfaces in the extension of rationals considered to their quantum counterparts as wave functions in the Galois group of the extension and introduce also fermions as spinors in the group algebra of Galois group. The strongest option is purely number theoretical representations of spinors as spinors in this group algebra. Presumably however M^8 spinors are required and have interpretation in terms of octonion structure.

An attractive vision is that number theoretical quantum measurements reduce to measurement cascades involving a sequence of state function reductions reducing the entanglement between wave functions in sub-Galois group H and group G/H and ends up to a prime Galois group for group algebra has prime dimension and represents Hilbert space prime not decomposable to tensor product.

Also time measurement is considered from the number theoretic perspective assuming $M^8 - H$ duality [L10]. Clock readings are realized as roots of the rational polynomial determining the space-time surface in M^8 . Time measurement would involve a localization to a definite extension of rationals, whose dimension n must be proportional to the temporal distance T between the tips of causal diamond (CD) to guarantee fixed time and energy resolution.

2 ZEO based theory of consciousness as quantum measurement theory

Consider first zero energy ontology (ZEO) based quantum measurement theory as a theory of consciousness.

2.1 Criticism of physicalism

It is good to start with a criticism of physicalism.

1. In physicalism consciousness would reduce to a physical property, like energy, momentum or charge and one would have the hard problem. There would be absolutely no idea why for instance sensory qualia emerge and how they correspond to sensory input. For instance, the assignment of sensory qualia to brain regions leads to a mystery: auditory, visual, etc. areas look exactly the same. How they can give rise to so different qualia?

Remark: The answer to the question is that this is not possible. In TGD framework macroscopic quantum coherence and ZEO allow to assume that sensory qualia are seated at sensory organs [L2].

2. This is not the only problem: free will is not possible and we must stop talking about ethics and moral as we have indeed done in modern free market economy, which threatens to destroy our civilization.
3. The third problem of physicalism and also idealism is that conscious experience is about something: it carries information about something, external world, my body, even about my thoughts. It is associated with a pair of systems- me and the rest of the world - rather than single system as consciousness as a physical property implies. This “aboutness”, kills the physicalist view and actually idealism and under reasonable assumptions also dualism. Standard ontologies of consciousness fail.

Physicalistic approach has also problems with quantum measurement theory. The basic problems are basically due to the fact that observer as a conscious entity remains an outsider: observations affect the measured system but theory cannot say anything about observer as subjective entity. In ZEO the situation is different [L13] (<http://tinyurl.com/wd7sszo>).

1. Quantum jump defines the basic building brick of conscious experience. It is something between two different quantum worlds, not in the world as a physical property of quantum

system. Consciousness is a moment of re-creation. This solves the hard problem and problem of free will.

2. Also the paradox of state function reduction can be solved if one can understand the problems related to the notion of time. There are two times: experienced time and geometric time, or the clock time. They are very different. Experienced time irreversible and has preferred moment “Now”. Geometric time reversible and without preferred “Now”. For some reason these times have been however identified.

2.2 ZEO based quantum measurement theory

In ZEO physical states as time= constant snapshots are replaced by pairs of “initial” and “final” states A and B or - by holography - with superpositions of deterministic time evolutions from A to B with respect to geometric time - note the analogy with computer program in computer science, behavior pattern in neuroscience, and function in biology.

1. In “small” state function reductions (SFRs) - “weak” measurements - the superposition of time evolutions from A to B is replaced with a new one such that states A at passive end - “initial state” - are not changed. Classical determinism is respected although one has quantum jump and generalization of quantum measurement theory. Two times - two causalities. The temporal distance T between A and B increases in statistical sense and this gives the correspondence between experienced time as sequence of state function reductions and geometric time is identified as T . These measurements changing B correspond to “weak” measurements analogous to classical measurements and to sensory input. A represents permanent part of selfness, “soul” one might say.
2. In “big” (ordinary) state function reductions (BSFRs) the roles of “initial” and “final” states change and the arrow of geometric time changes. Self dies and reincarnates with an opposite arrow of geometric time.
3. In more precise view the pairs of time=constant snapshots are replaced with what I call causal diamonds (CDs). The assumption that the size of CD is preserved in BSFR as assumed originally leads to some paradoxical looking implications. For instance, the size of CDs assignable to our sub-selves identifiable as mental images would increase without bound. $M^8 - H$ duality suggests strongly that the sizes of CDs can decrease in BSFR: the formerly active boundary would be frozen but the temporal distance of formerly passive boundary would be reduced so that the size of CD would decrease. One could say that self has childhood and starts from scratch with all sins of previous life forgiven.

This picture about state function reduction finds considerable empirical support.

1. The paradoxical experimental findings of Mineev et al in atomic systems challenging standard quantum measurement theory give strong support for the reversal of the arrow of time in BSFR [L7] [L7] (<http://tinyurl.com/yj9prkho>).
2. Also Libet’s finding that experience of free will [J1] seems to be preceded - caused - by neural activity, can be understood. It is not anymore support for the claim that free will is an illusion. State function reduction changing time order happens, and free will causes neural activity in the geometric past.
3. There is a lot of support for the new view about time from biology. For instance, self-organization - not only biological - could be understood as involving time reversal meaning that the time reversed reduction of order implied by generalization of second law looks from standard observer’s viewpoint like increase of order. Self-assembly and generation of structures in long scales would involve increase of time order. Evolution is second aspect of self-organization and reduces to the unavoidable increase of h_{eff} as dimension for extension of rationals. Also the need for energy feed - metabolic energy feed in living matter - can be understood because the increase of h_{eff} keeping other parameters constant, increases energy scale. Dark matter would be visible everywhere in sharp contrast with standard prejudices.

4. There is support even from cosmology and astrophysics, where TGD predicts quantum jumps in macroscopic scales. For instance, stars older than Universe can be understood in more detailed picture about ZEO [L8, L9] (<http://tinyurl.com/tf38xnx>).

One can of course criticize the view about the role of clock time as the distance T between the tips of CD as over-simplified [L13].

1. The state function reductions preceding SSFRs are preceded by unitary processes U . What one can say about “time evolution” U . First of all, U is assumed to produce a zero energy state de-localized in the space of CDs - in particular with respect to the distance T between the tips of CD.

The simplest guess is that in SSFR a complete localization in T - measurement of T - and other moduli of CD (say boost with respect to the lower tip of CD) occurs. Can one reduce the localization in T to a SSFR reducing quantum entanglement or is time measurement something different? What entanglement of CD sizes with different values of T with the measurement apparatus could mean? What the presence of a measurement apparatus for time T - the clock at fundamental level, could mean mathematically? Later also the question whether one could reduce this measurement to pure number theory emerges?

2. The notion of completely localized state is over-idealization and also mathematically poorly defined. Gaussian wave packet over classical states with well-defined classical conserved energy (by Poincare invariance) with respect to T localized around some value T_0 is a more realistic notion and time measurement would mean localization to a wave packet around T_0 .

In [L13] the proposal that the time evolution of self could be seen an analog of cooling process analogous to cosmic cooling is considered. This would correspond to an adiabatic time evolution happening for a particle in box whose size increases slowly. In this process the coefficients in a superposition of states with given classical energy remain unaffected but the classical energies of the states themselves decrease. This would conform with Uncertainty Principle stating that the classical energies scale as $1/T$.

2.3 A more detailed view about quantum measurement in ZEO

Consider next in more detail what state function as quantum measurement means in TGD.

1. In standard quantum measurement theory quantum measurements are often thought to be performed by humans only. In TGD one assumes that state function reduction as analog of quantum measurement is universal and can take place for any pair of mutually entangled systems unentangled from its complement.
2. Density matrix for the entangled pair of systems is the fundamental observable. This applies to both BSFRs and SSFRs at active boundary of CD, which correspond to “weak” measurements commuting with the observables diagonalized at the passive boundary of CD and thus leaving the states at it invariant.
3. Quantum measurement involves typically measurement of several observables. This is realized as a measurement cascade. First the quantum measurement of density matrix occurs for some pair formed sub-system S_1 and its complement S_2 forming together system S . After the same occurs for S_1 and S_2 . Observables correspond to density matrices in this cascade. One proceeds as long as new decompositions are found. If the final state belongs to a sub-space with prime dimension the cascade stops since there is no further decomposition to tensor product.
4. The density matrix for subsystem in general case decomposes to a sum of projectors to sub-spaces and the state function reduction takes to one of them. The outcome of the measurement can be sub-space rather than ray.

Number theoretic vision suggests also a second possibility. The SSFR would take place only if the eigenvalue of density matrix having probability interpretation associated with the subspace or ray is in the extension of rationals associated with the matrix elements of the

density matrix and space-time surfaces considered (defining the cognitive representation). If one assumes frequency interpretation of probability theory, this probability must be rationals. Entanglement can be number theoretically stable. This would that one can have stable entanglement.

It is natural to assume that BSFR can increase the extension of rationals associated with the eigenvalues of density matrix in the extension of the extension associated with its matrix elements.

5. Stable entanglement could be crucial for quantum computation as also the possibility of large values of h_{eff} and of time reversal. One can also assign to entanglement with coefficients in an extension of rationals p-adic variant of entanglement entropy by replacing logarithms of probabilities with the logarithms of their p-adic norms. These p-adic entanglement negentropies can be positive so that the entanglement carries information. This negentropy is different from the real negative entropy due to the loss of precise knowledge about entangled states. Quite generally, the sum of p-adic negentropies can be larger than real entropy. This would explain the paradoxical looking fact that highly evolved biological systems are highly entropic [I1] [L15].

3 The relationship between adelic physics and ZEO based quantum theory

The challenge is to formulate quantum measurement theory taking into account the constraints from adelic physics [L3, L4]. One can consider the possibility is that the quantum physics could reduce at the level of cognitive representations to purely number theoretic physics. This would mean huge simplification. I have considered quantum theory at the level of cognitive representations from the point of view of number theory in [L12] and from the perspective of scattering amplitudes in [L11].

3.1 Two kinds of cognitive representations

One can consider two kinds of cognitive representations. The cognitive representations considered hitherto correspond to number theoretical discretization of space-time surface determined by an extension of rationals, they are “classical”. The bosonic wave functions in Galois group of extension acting on cognitive representations and their fermionic counterparts based on fermionic dynamics in the group algebra of Galois group and its normal subgroups (Galois groups too) would define quantal cognitive representations.

1. There are cognitive representations both at the classical level in terms number theoretical discretizations of space-time surfaces defined by the extension of rationals and at the quantum level based on spinorial wave functions in Galois group of the representation. Also the spinorial wave functions in factor sub-groups and normal subgroups of Galois group are involved.
2. One can assign preferred primes p_{pref} to the classical space-time dynamics as ramified primes p_{ram} of the extension. For these the polynomial defining extension has double root in $O(p) = 0$ approximation. This would be the realization of quantum criticality for cognition: criticality is typically in potential models a situation in which two or more extrema of the potential function co-incide - catastrophe theory of Thom is classical example.
3. At the level of state (spinorial) space wave functions in Galois group acting on cognitive representations are natural candidate for a bosonic state space. Quantum states would be wave functions in Galois group G with normal subgroup H acting as a Galois group of lower-D extension.

G/H is group itself and one can express wave functions in G as superpositions of products wave functions in G/H and H . The wave functions in G/H and H define naturally a tensor product and an attractive idea is that state function reduction can be regarded as

measurement in G/H or equivalently in H . When H has prime order further reduction is not possible since Hilbert spaces with prime dimension are primes of tensor product.

A natural candidate for preferred primes p_{pref} is as orders of smallest possible normal subgroups of Galois group, kind of primitive generating Galois groups.

Remark: One must consider also the possibility that quark and possibly also leptonic degrees of freedom are present as additional spinor indices. The fact that M^8 has octonionic structure could require also M^8 spinor structure.

4. In TGD dark matter is identified as $h_{eff} = n \times h_0$ phases of ordinary manner. n is identified as the order of Galois group of Galois extensions and thus of the extension itself. For ordinary value of Planck constant empirical inputs suggests the identification $h = 6h_0$ [L1, L6].

Quite interestingly, one has $6 = 2 \times 3$ so that there is factorization to 2-D and 3-D subspaces assignable to massless particles, and massive gauge bosons. This indeed suggests that number theoretical vision could allow to represent all many-particle states in terms of wave functions (spinor fields) in the group algebra of Galois group.

5. How to construct cognitive representations for fermions? A natural generalization of the bosonic dynamics in n -D group algebra of Galois group is introduction of spinor structure in terms of 2^k -dimensional spinors in the group algebra. For $k = n$ both chiralities are present and for $k = n - 1$ only second chirality. In fact, one could pose even more chirality conditions giving $2^{n/2}$ -D ($[n + 1]/2$ -D) spinors for even (odd) n . Indeed, the recent view about SUSY in TGD framework suggests that only quarks - second imbedding space chirality - appear as fundamental fermions and that leptons are local composites of 3 quarks - spartners of quarks in well-defined sense [L14] (<http://tinyurl.com/y4pdb2xz>).

The simplest option is that at the level of cognitive representations the fermionic oscillator operator algebra corresponds to the oscillator operator algebra creating fermions states having at most $k = n$, $k = n - 1, \dots, n/2$ ($[n + 1]/2$) fermions assignable to these spinors in finite measurement resolution. Entire quantum dynamics at the level of cognitive representations would reduce to the dynamics of fermions in the group algebra of Galois group and its Galois sub-groups.

6. There is also question about the Galois groups of the extensions of various p-adic number fields Q_p induced by the extension of rationals with dimension n . For p-adic numbers in approximation the extension reduces to a finite field $G(p, k)$, $k \leq n$, and one has k -dimensional extension. Galois group G_p is smaller than the Galois group G for rationals. G_p would act naturally in the p-adic counterparts of cognitive representations and the representations of G would reduce to direct sums of representations of G_p . Note that the distinction between sensory and cognitive (real and p-adic) would emerge only at the quantum level.

For $p < n + 1$ the fact that one has $x^{p-1} = 1$ for $G(p)$ implies that the irreducible polynomial P defining the extension Q reduces to a polynomial with degree $n \bmod p - 1 \leq p - 1$. Information is lost for $p < n + 1$. For $p \geq n + 1$ situation is different but also in this case the reduction occurs for ramified primes since polynomial P as in this case multiple roots. This would be the counterpart of quantum criticality at the level of cognitive representations.

7. Could the primes appearing as factors of n be preferred p-adic primes? Since these primes as p-adic primes mean a loss of information, they are distinguished but hardly preferred in p-adic evolution. Ramified primes larger than n are more plausible candidates and can be assigned even with polynomials of order 2. The preferred p-adic primes assignable to elementary particles are indeed large: electron would correspond to $M_{127} = 2^{127} - 1 \sim 10^{38}$ [K1].

3.2 Quantum measurement theory for cognitive representations

What can one say about quantum measurement theory for cognitive representations? The basic questions concern the tensor products. How many tensor factorizations there are and can one pose some conditions on them? Assume that fermionic Fock states for second quantized spinor fields in n -D group algebra are enough for quantum physics at the level of cognitive representations.

1. Tensor product decomposition for n -D group algebra corresponds to the factorization $n = k \times l$. All factorizations of n define a possible quantum measurement situation and state function reduction can take place in bosonic sector to k or equivalently l -dimensional space. These factorizations would be highly unique since they correspond to pairs of Galois group G and its Galois subgroup H . They are defined modulo discrete automorphism of G . It is not clear whether the choice of this automorphism has physical content: one might consider a discrete variant of gauge invariance.

For the fermionic oscillator algebra analogous statement holds true. Now the decompositions are induced by $n = k \times l$ decompositions.

2. State function reduction cascades would correspond to sequences of Galois subgroups $G \supset G_1 \supset \dots G_k$ such that G_k corresponds to either trivial group of group with prime order. In this case the final state would be reached by a factorization in which the density matrix for G_k does not allow eigenvalues in the extension considered. This extension could be G , G_1 or perhaps rationals (frequency interpretation for probabilities).

3.3 $M^8 - H$ duality and measurement cascade

$M^8 - H$ duality [L10] suggests much more concrete picture about the measurement cascade.

1. $M^8 - H$ duality predicts that the roots r_n of a rational polynomial defining the space-time surfaces at the level of M^8 correspond “very special moments in the life of self” $t = r_n$ for the M^4 linear time in the rest system of CD, and that once these moments have been experienced, BSFR can take place. This is possible but not the only possible interpretation.
2. $M^8 - H$ duality and the view about evolution as analog of genetic evolution in which genes are conserved suggests that the polynomials can be regarded as functional composites of simple polynomials $P = P_{n_1} \circ P_{n_2} \circ \dots P_{n_k}$ satisfying $P_{n_r} = 0$ (n_i refers to the degree of the polynomial). P possesses the roots of P_i and the corresponding Galois groups as normal subgroups as the counterpart for the conservation of genes in evolution.

One can distinguish also primitive polynomials as those defining extensions which do not decompose further. Galois groups with prime number of elements corresponds to such extensions. Note that the same extension can appear at several levels in hierarchy and would correspond to a realization of extension at different hierarchy level defining a kind of abstraction level.

3. Intuitively the measurement cascade should correspond to a cascade proceeding to shorter time and length scales by increasing the resolution and also to a process in which abstraction is gradually concretized.

Could the measurement cascade for a state localized to a given extension of rationals start with the measurement of the root set $X_1 = \{r_{1,1}\}$ of P_{n_1} corresponding to the lowest time resolution. After than P_2 and the root set $X_2 = \{r_{2,i}\}$ would be measured meaning a refined of time resolution replacing $r_{1,i}$ with as subset of X_2 around it.

Here one must be however very cautious: one could also consider a hierarchy of CDs with decreasing size scales as the counterpart of the measurement cascade. I do not understand well enough the scale hierarchy to answer the question whether these two views might relate.

3.4 Measurement of time number theoretically

Could the measurement of clock time T as (average) distance between the tips of CD [L13] be understood as number theoretical measurement?

1. What about the measurement of time as the distance T between tips of CD or more generally as the center of mass value T_0 of T in the case that one has Gaussian wave packets localized around varying T_0 ? How could one realize the measurement apparatus - the clock - in terms of entanglement?

Suppose that the superposition over CDs with different values of T corresponds at the level of space-time surfaces in M^8 to that for space-time surfaces determined by polynomials P_n with varying degrees and rational coefficients. The measurement fixing the extension and Galois group would not fix P_n since there is a large number of polynomials with rational coefficients but same Galois group. The measurement fixing the extension leads to a partial (at least) localization in T or T_0 but this is not expected to be enough.

2. A stronger localization in the state function reduction measuring n would require that T or T_0 correlates with the degree n . How could this be achieved in a natural manner? Intuitively the requirement of some fixed time resolution based on the preferred moments $t = r_n$ interpreted as clock readings has fixed resolution as the average time lapse $\Delta T = \langle \Delta T_{i,i+1} = r_{i+1} - r_i \rangle$ would require $n \propto T$ or $n \propto T_0$. How could this be achieved concretely? Could one specify the zero energy states by giving the time resolution as ΔT and being equivalent to energy resolution. This would also dictate the resolution of the cognitive representation as the set of space-time points in the extension.

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