PARTICLE KNOTS IN TORIC MODULAR SPACE

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Abstract: The goal of this contribution is to relate quarks to knots or loops in a 6-space $CP^3$ that then collapses into a torus in real 3-space $P^3$ instantaneously after the Big Bang, and massive inflation, when 3 quarks unite to form nucleons.

Introduction

Kedia et. al. in recent paper [9] investigate knotted structures in hydrodynamic fields such as current-guiding magnetic field lines in a plasma, or vortex lines of classical or quantum fields which arise naturally as excitations that carry helicity that is a measure of the knottedness of the field. In particular their Fig.2g is a trefoil which is our Fig.3 without the quadrupole (that will be seen in Section 2 to collapse into a point) and the color-coding.

The torus shown in Fig.2 is due to Marcelis [12] whose calculations in a projective space with 24 vertices appear to be unpublished, but are supported to some extent by Westy [16] (from the same school) who provides a color-coded complex map of the Riemann surface z that incorporates the phases of $\omega=120$ degrees.

Murasagi [13] Ch.7 shows that Fig.2 is a trefoil (3,2) on a torus when we choose 3 points on the ends of a cylinder that can be joined to form the torus. This brings us to the goal of this contribution which is to relate the elementary particles to knots or loops in a 6-space. Here we will be guided by the work of Coxeter [5,6] who specifically labels the vertices of the torus appearing in Fig.1 by $0,\pm1,\omega,\overline{\omega}$ where $\omega = \exp(2i\pi/3)$ so that a knot crosses the longitude of a torus at $\omega=120$ degrees. Essentially this is a Galois Field GF(4) with permutations of $\omega$ raised to the powers 0,1,2,3 that will be considered in more detail in the next Section where we will show how 3 quarks in 6-space unite to become a nucleon in the projective space $CP^3$ which collapses to $P^3$ immediately after the Big Bang. Section 3 will employ the color-coding of Fig.1 as a model for Quantum Chromodynamics or QCD. Finally according to Rovelli [14] knots or loops in the 6-space described by $E_6$ employed by Coxeter may also describe Loop Quantum Gravity although details are beyond the scope of this contribution. Also Arvin [2] has considered knots on a torus as a model for elementary particles but excluding quarks.

Coxeter Algebra

Fig.1 is a torus taken from Coxeter [5] which is an alternative to the graph of $su(3)_c \times su(3)_{\text{spin}} \times su(3)_{\text{isospin}}$ which is a sub-algebra of $E_6$. This was published later [6] as Fig.12.3B. Both graphs are orbifolds with 27 vertices that according to Slansky [15] may be labeled by particles in the Standard Model or SM. However the actual labeling of the tritangent planes on a cubic surface (discussed by Hunt [10] Ch. 4) is new but in line with Coxeter’s labels. For example the up-quark $u$ in Fig.1 is labeled by (012) indicated by $0,\omega,\overline{\omega}$. Thus (023) on the same tritangent is simply a rotation through $\omega=120$ degrees and so on. In this way we find an equilateral triangle labeled by the 3 quarks uud comprising a proton and another ddu for the neutron beginning with (120). There are 2 more tritangents (not labeled) for the anti-particles which complete the outer ring of Fig.1. But quarks also belong to a GF(4) ring and thus to a trefoil on a torus which is precisely the model adopted by Green, Schwarz and Witten [7] Section 9.5.2.
The quarks at the vertices of Fig.1 are trefoils illustrated by Fig.2, but the torus in Fig.1 only becomes a trefoil after the collapse of the inner ring just after the Big Bang when quarks in the 6-space $CP^3$ unite to build nucleons in the projective space $P^3$.

This is supported by Barth and Nieto [3] where only the 12 outer vertices and the center of Fig.1 are in $P^3$. Specifically these authors find 15 syntheus, where a syntheus has 6 ‘fix-lines’ that are the edges of an invariant tetrahedron such as u u d 0 representing a proton. However because there are only 3 vertices on the face of a syntheus the outer ring of Fig.1 carries the 4 stable particles proton, neutron and their anti-particles. Also since the tritangles are invariant under rotations there are actually 3x4=12 possible syntheus on the outer ring. Specifically each syntheus consists of 3 commuting operators. Thus 3 syntheus can be chosen for spin rotations about the 3 axes of 3 space. Thus introducing triality which is a characteristic of Toric-Calabi-Yau modular spaces that carry the Hessian Polyhedra in $E_8$ as discussed by Lie-Yang [11] and analysed by Coxeter [5,6].

In this way the 12 unstable particles $sss$, $\overline{ssss}, \mu^\pm, \nu_\mu, \tau^\pm, \nu_\tau$ do not appear in the blow down of $CP^3$ to $P^3$. This may be visualised as a collapse of the inner vertices to a point which carries the remaining 3 syntheus $e^\pm, \nu_e$, labeled by \{011,022,033\}, \{110,220,330\} and \{101,202,303\} for the muon. In this process the masses $m_e, m_\mu$ of the $\tau, \mu$ reappear as stable deuterium 3 according to the relationship

$$m_\tau + m_\mu = m_p + m_n + m_e$$

There is no heavy-ion decay and the same relation holds for the anti-particles, and the equation is accurate if we assume that $m_\tau = 1777$ MeV and $m_\mu = 101.4$ MeV instead of the Fermi decomposition of muon decay in the weak interaction yielding 106 MeV. However in a recent publication Benjamin Brau et.al.[4] find a value of approximately 100 MeV for the mass of cosmic-ray muons so there is as yet some experimental uncertainty.

**Quantum Chromodynamics, QCD**

Returning again to Fig.1, when the inner vertices are contracted to a point at the origin the red, green and blue lines could serve as gluons on a new torus where a red upper path passes through the center before emerging at the circumference and giving way to a green gluon that in turn passes under the torus and then over to connect with a down quark and so on. The 3 color complex dimensions vanish when $CP^3 \to P^3$ but a torus knot remains in 3-space.

However Marcelis [12] calculates the dual set of 3 paths for the anti-gluons $\overline{ssss}$ which appear in Fig.3 ( without the quadrupole) so the gluon,antigluon linked trefoil give us the $SU(3)_c$ color symmetry underlining QCD as described by Griffiths [8], Section 9.1. For example when another quark is added after a rotation $\omega$ a red gluon may unite with an anti-blue to build $r \overline{overline{r}}$, then a following rotation would bring $r$ to $\overline{r}$ overline, and so on before blow down to $P^3$. In this way we can find 9 gluon pairs $r \overline{overline{r}}, r \overline{overline{r}} = r, r \overline{overline{g}}, g \overline{overline{b}}, \overline{overline{r}}, \overline{overline{b}}, \overline{b}, \overline{overline{g}} \overline{overline{g}}, \overline{overline{b}} \overline{g}, \overline{b} \overline{b} \overline{g}$ that are a basis for $SU(3)_c$ symmetry.

Finally Adams [1] p 273 also envisages the 3 colors r,b,g as three extra dimensions in a 6-space.
Fig.1 The Coxeter Polytope

Fig.2 Cayley Surface in Elliptic Space
Fig.3 Interior of Cayley Surface

References
[3] W.Barth and I.Nieto, Abelian Surfaces of Type (1,3) and Quartic Surfaces, J. Algebraic Geometry 3(1994)173-222.4