

## Planck's mass and Planck's length [home](#)

In the paragraph above [dark matter induction law](#) Sacharov's law of between any quantum mechanical particle and gravity can be reversed, the relation of  $m, M = m_{pl}^2$ . The simple algebra for the three fundamental constants in physics giving this relation show how these three can be combined in Planck's mass of  $m_{pl}$  and Planck length of  $\lambda_{pl}$ . The three constants are Heisenberg's uncertainty of  $h$ , the universal gravity constant  $G$  and the light speed  $c$ .

$$m_{pl} = h c / G \quad m_{pl} = 5.456 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ kg} \quad \lambda_{pl}^2 = h G / c^3 \quad \lambda_{pl} = 4.051 \cdot 10^{-35} \text{ m}$$

With physic constants truncated. So these cover the period of 1987 to recent.

$$G = 6.673 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 / (\text{kg sec}^2) \quad h = 6.627 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Joule sec} \quad c = 2.998 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/sec}$$

*Comment December 2022:* Just like that, it was possible to calculate in the **solar calculations** due to the choice taking the dark matter radius of the sun equal to the Sun's outer radius to calculate the dynamic ratios in gravity exchange. In all other situations of dark matter radii it was impossible. It was by providence to come across the numbers of giant symmetry for the mathematical theory of groups. Namely Planck's line density of  $m_{pl} / \lambda_{pl}$ , apparently independent of the choice dimensions, gives the proof of the possible existence of a giant indestructible symmetric mass of dark matter for the twelve universes.

### SCALING CALCULATIONS WITH GIANT SYMMETRY GROUPS

#### *Introduction and calculation*

The mathematics of group symmetry embraces as the greatest irreducible group symmetries the three giant group symmetries known as The Monster, Baby Monster and Fischer's of 24 dimensions. These can be used in theoretical physics to explain the relation between the three fundamental constants in physics known as the velocity of light of  $c$ , the universal constant of gravity of  $G$  and Heisenberg's uncertainty constant of  $h$ . The giant symmetries also determine the dimensions of the steady state condition as the final size of the universe or universes not observable to us due to the existence of the giant symmetries. For the complete understanding of space and time it is necessary to introduce a medium carrying the simplest symmetry in group symmetry, either the cube or the equilateral pyramid as a part of the cube.

The hypothesis is that the ultra fast and ultra light dark matter medium carries gravity. The medium consists of pseudo vector cells arranged in cubic symmetry compromising the unit vector components of acceleration and spin with the cross vector product of precession. In general these vector components are interchangeable and surrounding the nucleons in quantum mechanical exchange. The momentum of the pseudo cells is  $\frac{1}{2} c_{eff}$  due to the acceleration component giving  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}c$  as maximum end velocity defining the point inertia for these cells. The medium is subjected to Sacharov's induction law of dark matter:

$$m_m M = m_{pl}^2 \quad \text{with} \quad m_m = h / (\lambda c) \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda c^2 = G M$$

The algebra calculates this law to be valid provided the medium never exceeds  $\frac{1}{2} c_{eff}$ .

Further is the supposition that the electron is the unit of rest mass for the medium. Consequently the whole range of parameters from Planck to electron should be considered as an symmetric inversion process between these parameters.

These are:

$m_{pl} = 5.456035 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$m_e = 9.109462 \cdot 10^{-31}$	kg	<i>9.109308 update</i>
$\lambda_{pl} = 4.051453 \cdot 10^{-35}$	$\lambda_e = 2.426583 \cdot 10^{-12}$	m	<i>2.426488 update</i>

First is the inversion equalities are shown in rel 1.1:

$$\lambda_{pl} = 1.002490 \times 2\sqrt{2} \lambda_e^3 \tag{1.1}$$

Followed as a consequence of (1.1):

$$m_{pl} = 1.766053 m_e^{1/4} \quad \text{guessed} \quad m_{pl}^4 = m_M^3 m_e \quad m_M^3 = C_4 \text{ kg}^3 \tag{1.2}$$

With

$$C_4 = 1.766053^4 = 9.727827 \quad m_M = 2.134708 \quad \text{kg}$$

In the first instance these equalities cannot be correct because the dimensions are not correct. Although by introducing the unknown mass  $m_M$ , the factor  $C_4$  can be made dimensionless which should be a consequence of fundamental group symmetry. So  $m_M$  transforms into  $m_M = 2.134708 m_e$  with 2.134708 a ratio. See rel 1.4 for confirmation.

Note, the update of the factor 1.002490 is about 1.002831 and it is still  $(m_{pl}/m_e)^{1/4} = 286.288 \times 1728$ . Close to  $12^5$  with  $1728(12^3) m_e$  as the inner conserved quark complex in the nucleons consisting of protons and neutrons.

The guess is that the line density  $(m_{pl}/\lambda_{pl})$  in our cosmos is a constant. Then the overall mass of the universe's  $M_{tot}$  is the quadrate of  $L_{coh}$  where the coherence length is the number of black holes with a event horizon of 1 metre. Making  $M_{tot} = 1.813560 \cdot 10^{54}$  kg and  $L_{coh} = 1.346685 \cdot 10^{27}$  m as  $(m_{pl}/\lambda_{pl})$  has the same number but in kg/m.

The irreducible symmetry number of the Monster in mathematical group theory is:

Here not expressed in integers :	$Mo = 8.08017425 \cdot 10^{53}$
The Baby Monster has an irreducible symmetry of	$BM = 4.154206 \cdot 10^{33}$
The biggest symmetry group of Fischer Fi in 24 dimensions is:	
The symmetry number:	$Fi = 1.255206 \cdot 10^{24}$ $Fi^2 = 1.575542 \cdot 10^{48}$

### *The macroscopic hypothesis*

The supposition is that the overall mass of universes or multiversity of  $M_{tot}$  can be divided into ten symmetry states leaving the line density  $m_{pl}/\lambda_{pl}$  unchanged. In other words ten symmetric 'realities' are subjected to the same line density. The symmetry of the macroscopic phase space is likely three dimensional as a transformation for Cartesian coordinates. The definition of the pseudo vectors complies to this supposition. It means that ten symmetry 'realities' have to consist of 20 universes due to the line density condition. As an educated guess one universe consists of an end condition of anti matter and the other of matter, in normal and conjugated quality. Consequently the macroscopic phase space could host ten time universes and ten anti time universes opposing each other in which time and anti time have the same entropy .

### *Set up the proof using the above hypothesis. Scaling by coefficients of the known parameters*

The coefficients by leaving out the power decimals, are integer driven and to be conserved:

$Mo = 8.080174$	$BM = 4.154718$	$Fi = 1.255206$
$M_{tot} = 1.813560$	$M_{53} = 1.813560/10$	$L_{coh} = 1.346685$

All parameters must be seen as integers, even those observed. Otherwise group symmetry cannot be applied. While the pseudo vector cell can be relativistic due to  $\frac{1}{2} c_{eff}$ .

The known parameters are:  $3/2 = 1.5$        $m/m_0 = 4/3 = 1.1547005$        $(4/3)^{1/4} = 1.074569$

$M_{tot}/Mo = 2.244457$        $Mo/M_{53} = 4.455421$        $BM/L_{coh}^2 = 2.290917$  (as a coefficient)

1<sup>st</sup> Result, the node ratio:  $2.290917/2.244457 = \underline{1.020700}$  (Nd)

Compared to 1.020620 which is the inversion node between the equilateral and the cubic pyramid. In case the base plane cubic pyramid, equal to the other, goes parallel through the mass centre of the equilateral pyramid, then the five equal divisions as conserved nodes of the height are to be distinguished giving  $\sqrt{2}/\sqrt{3} = 0.8164965$  divided by 4 is 0.2041241 with reciprocal 4.898980 and  $5/4.898980 = 1.020620$ . The cubic power of the node, volume energy in Cartesian, gives:

$1.020620^3 = 1.063144$ . Multiply by the internal conserved quark cell of  $1728 m_e$  results in the rest mass close to the hydrogen atom:  $1.063144 \times 1728 = 1837.113 m_e$       actual: 1837.153.

The purpose of this scaling exercise is to find the node parameter.

Set up the coefficient parameters:

$Mo/M_{53} = 4.455421$	$(Fi)^2/Mo = 15.75542/8.080174 = 1.949886$
$BM/(Fi)^2 = 4.154718/1.575542 = 2.637008$	$(Fi)^2/L_{coh} = 1.575542/1.346685 = 1.169941$
$R_{sc} = 2.637008/1.169941 = 2.253967$	$2.253967/1.5^2 = 1/001763$
$L_{coh}/Fi = 1.346685/1.255206 = 1.072879$	then $1.074569/1.072879 = 1.001576$ (R15)

Product and cross over check to minimise:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &4.455421 / 2.253967 = 1.976702 & 4.154718 / 1.949886 = 2.130748 \\
 &4.455421 \times 1.949886 = 8.687563 & 4.154718 \times 2.253967 = 9.364597 \\
 \text{Ratio: } &9.364597 / 8.687563 = 1.077931 \text{ with } &10 / 1.154700 = 8.660258 \\
 &1.077931 / 1.074569 = 1.003128 & \hspace{15em} \text{(R31)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Return to rel 1.2:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &C_4 = 9.727827 / 8.660258 = 1.123272 \quad (2.134708 - 1)m_e = 1.134708m_e \\
 \text{Ratio: } &1.134708 / 1.123272 = 1.010180 & 1.010160^2 = \underline{1.020465} \text{ (dev = 1.000151)} \quad \text{(Nd)} \\
 &\text{So the 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ Nd is confirmed by the 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ Nd. The set up for the power decimal scaling is possible.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Minimise by using the ratios 1.077931 and 1.072879 for 8.660258:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &8.687563 / 1.072879 = 8.097439 & 8.097439 \times 1.074569 = 8.701247 \\
 &9.364597 / 1.074569 = 8.714747 & \text{ratio: } 8.714747 / 8.701247 = 1.001551 & \text{(R15)} \\
 &\text{Confirmation of (R15)}
 \end{aligned}$$

*Power decimal scaling of the parameters*

$$\begin{aligned}
 &M_0 / M_{53} = 4.455421 \quad (10^{53}) \\
 &M_0 / Fi^2 = 8.080174 \cdot 10^{53} / 1.575542 \cdot 10^{48} = 5.128504 \cdot 10^5 & 1/x = 1.949886 \cdot 10^{-6} \\
 &(Fi)^2 / BM = 1.575542 \cdot 10^{48} / 4.154718 \cdot 10^{33} = 3.79217 \cdot 10^{14} & 1/x = 2.637008 \cdot 10^{-15} \\
 &(Fi)^2 / L_{coh} = 1.169941 \cdot 10^{21} & R_{sc} = 2.637008 \cdot 10^{-15} / 1.169941 \cdot 10^{21} = 2.253967 \cdot 10^{-36} \\
 &L_{coh} / Fi = 1.346685 \cdot 10^{27} / 1.255206 \cdot 10^{24} = 1.072879 \cdot 10^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Product and cross over to minimise:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &4.455421 / 2.253967 \cdot 10^{-36} = 1.976702 \cdot 10^{36} & 4.154718 \cdot 10^{33} / 1.949886 \cdot 10^{-6} = 2.130479 \cdot 10^{39} \\
 &4.455421 \times 1.949886 \cdot 10^{-6} = 8.687563 \cdot 10^{-6} & 4.154718 \cdot 10^{33} \times 2.253967 \cdot 10^{-36} = 9.364597 \cdot 10^{-3} \\
 &9.364597 \cdot 10^{-3} / 8.687563 \cdot 10^{-6} = 1.077931 \cdot 10^{-9} & 9.364597 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 1.077931 \cdot 10^{-9} = 1.009439 \cdot 10^{-11}
 \end{aligned}$$

Introduce:  $1.074569 \cdot 10^N$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &9.364597 \cdot 10^{-3} / 1.074569 \cdot 10^N = 8.714747 \cdot 10^{-3-N} \\
 \text{With } &(8.687563 \cdot 10^{-6} / 1.072879 \cdot 10^3 = 8.097430 \cdot 10^{-9}) \\
 \text{Then } &8.097430 \cdot 10^{-9} \times 1.074569 \cdot 10^N = 8.701247 \cdot 10^{N-9}
 \end{aligned}$$

The power decimal equation:  $-3 - N - N + 9 = 0 \quad N = +3$  (rel 1.3)

The power ratio for the decimals has to be one to the power of zero or a close good approximation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Making R15: } &(1.001551)^6 = 1.009342 & \sqrt{1.009342} = 1.04660 & 1.003104^3 = 1.009342 \\
 &\text{Confirmation of (R31)}
 \end{aligned}$$

*Definition of time and the steady state initial condition for  $M_{tot}$*  (rel 1.4)

Opposing symmetries determine the ratio one to the power zero or any integer to the power of zero. Consequently it embraces opposing integers or opposing continua going to infinity defining time as a direction of time. By common sense or as an educated guess the ratio between the coherence length and best packed symmetry of spheres in 24 dimensions (ref 2 overview) is  $10^{27} / 10^{24}$  or a factor thousand. It means that in a second not  $M_{tot}$  but the reciprocal of  $m_e$  or  $1.097759 \cdot 10^{30}$  [kg] as energy flows through a square cross section ( $10^6 \text{ m}^2$ ) over a length of thousand metres which is the end steady state and as initial condition. Namely,  $M_{tot}$  divided over reciprocal of  $m_e$  is  $1.813560 \cdot 10^{54} / 1.097759 \cdot 10^{30}$  is  $1.652056 \cdot 10^{24} / (Fi = 1.255206 \cdot 10^{24}) = 1.316162 / (2.134708 - 1) = 1.159912 / 1.154700 = 1.004515 = 1.001502^3$  confirming and close to square root of (R31). All in ratios according to the requirements to group symmetry as to rel 1.2 defined.

*Deriving the dimensions of electron and velocity of light*

The inversion ratio of  $I_{nv}$  in rel 1.3 is  $1.074569 \cdot 10^3$  from  $(4/3)^{1/4}$ . This ratio has to be matched to the two ratios of  $BM/Fi = 3.085144 \cdot 10^6$  and  $L_{coh}/Fi = 1.072879 \cdot 10^3$ . So the cubic power of  $I_{nv}$  or the

square power as cross section compared to the ratio of  $L_{\text{coh}}/Fi$ , the symmetry ratios are not allowed to exceed otherwise these convert in reciprocal numbers.

Let us in consideration of the dimensions say  $I_{\text{nv}}$  is thousand metres, the cross section is a million metre square and the energy flux passing per second is a billion cubic metres. Then one metre cubic flux passes to one metre square in a nanosecond. The reciprocal for one metre over a nanosecond is a velocity of  $10^9$  m/sec to be associated with the light speed. However the volume flux per sec has to be stopped by a reaction of force while the cross section does not change. The push back of the volume is over thousand metres to the initial cross section giving a  $10^{12}$  parameter. Or with a one metre cross section and contracted to one metre resulting in the reciprocal of  $10^{-12}$  metre for  $\lambda_e$ . It shows the product of  $m_e c = h/\lambda_e$  relates the light speed to the electron by the uncertainty constant of  $h$ .

Scaling the ratios  $L_{\text{coh}}/Fi$  and  $BM/Fi$  to both observed parameters of the electron and light speed is straight forward:

$$3.085144 \cdot 10^6 / 1.072879 \cdot 10^3 = 2.875575 \cdot 10^3$$

Introduce  $2\sqrt{2}$  from rel(1.1):  $2.875575 / 2.828427 = \underline{1.016669}$

Take for  $c = 10^9$  the reciprocal of 2.875575 divided by  $\sqrt{4/3}$  giving  $0.3011665 \cdot 10^9$

$$0.3011665 / 2.99792458 = 1.004583 \quad \text{actual } c = 2.99792458 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/sec}$$

For the electron:

$$3.085144 \times 1.072879^2 = 3.551214 \quad \text{divide by } (4/3) \times 10^{-12} \text{ gives: } 2.663411 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m}$$

Actual  $\lambda_e$   $2.4265 \cdot 10^{-12}$  ratio 1.097635 cubic root 1.031539 (volume)

Take the ratio  $\underline{1.016669}$  and  $\underline{1.004583}^3 = 1.013812$ . Introduce the fine structure constant  $1/137.036$  giving the energy ratio  $144/137.036 = 1.050818$ . Momentum ratio is the square root  $1.025094$ . Both the ratio of  $1.025094/1.013812 = 1.011128$  and the product of  $1.011128 \times 1.016669 = 1.02798$  resulting in the ratio  $1.02798 / 1.025094 = 1.002817$ .

According to rel(1.1) the constant is between 1.002831 and 1.002490. It shows that all parameters are accommodated for including  $2\sqrt{2}$ , the volume parameter and  $\sqrt{2}$  is coming from the reciprocal of  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} c$  to be associated to the maximum end velocity of the mediation medium.

#### *Search for hidden wavelength of ultra light and ultra fast dark matter vector cell*

The product of  $(\lambda_e c)$  has to be independent of the group symmetry scaling numbers. It means that the coefficient of  $\sqrt{4/3}$  and often  $4/3$  comes into the scaling for the mediating dark matter medium. This allows us to multiply by  $1000^{\text{th}}$  metre and normalise to  $\frac{1}{2} c_{\text{eff}}$  which determines the wavelength to  $10^{-6}$  metre. The product is  $(\lambda_e c)/2$  is dimensionless and should confirm the rest mass ratio of 3.813364  $10^5$  for the mediating cell of 1.34 eV to the electron. Now take the two not normalised (2.663411) to the observed value (2.4265) of the electron and multiply coefficient (2.99792458) of  $c$ .

$$3.813364 / (2.4265 \times \frac{1}{2}c) = 1.048424 \quad (2.663411 \times \frac{1}{2}c) / 3.813364 = 1.046764$$

Ratio: 1.001421 with the square power 1.002844 confirming the constant in rel 1.1

The dark matter medium is associated to pseudo vector e-neutrinos. In the paired state the e-neutrino has 1.34 eV energy and the e-neutrino at  $c$  has been observed in the Katrin experiment, decay of Tritium, to be 0.8 eV. Guessed confirmation  $1.34 \times \sqrt{4.3} = 0.774$  eV due to  $\frac{1}{2} c_{\text{eff}}$ . See (ref 3) for discussion.

#### *Provisional mathematical conclusion*

Proven as a first step is that by introducing an intermediate symmetry group at least three giant multi dimensional symmetries transform into each other. The follow up is to generalise the outcome over all symmetry groups which suggests not to be cumbersome because the classification of all symmetry groups is completely understood and proven. What seems to be new is that with more than one basic symmetry the irreducible group symmetries can be transformed into each other which has to be sorted out by mathematicians.

#### *The educated guess of the Monster symmetry versus alternating symmetry groups resulting in new information for steady state distribution of say galaxies throughout our cosmos.*

The discussion of the classification of the finite symmetry groups in ref 2 makes it clear that the Monster integer should have a ratio to all the alternating group symmetries based on the even integer.

This ratio should for symmetry group alternation can go to  $N!/2$  where  $N!$  could approach  $M_0$  which might involve as a guess the number of galaxies or the number of original kernels of super massive black holes. Just as a possible example.

*The educated guess of the four hidden universes escaping our power of observation*

The overall mass in above scaling calculations is based on the hypothesis of the ten symmetric states of energy. It could be the symmetry of 2 and the quadrate of 2 as four. The definition of the pseudo vector cells allows four independent intrinsic unit cells representing together eight states of rest mass, electron, proton and conjugated proton/electron and with the four for antimatter. Conjugation means a swap in electric charge to maintain absolute symmetry. To comply with the irreducible 24 dimensions of symmetry one is missing four universes of which the twenty by opposing symmetry are accounted for. In time symmetry it means time and anti time then suggesting the existence of conjugated time and anti time. Time symmetry also determines the reduction of 24 to 12 dimensions of which both irreducible symmetries are unique according ref 2. This symmetry aspect of time determines the crossover inversion for both time symmetries as pairs of time and conjugated time in four directions. Then pointing to the existence of the strong- and weak force contracted in the eight states of matter of respectively the proton and the electron. In that manner the four 'missing universes' can be understood. Further the cross over exchange must be understood as a momentary axial force nullified by the dark matter medium. Consequently decoupling the dynamics of the strong or weak force from the electric charge for particles in general. The five nodes between equilateral and cubic pyramid symmetry should be reflected as the existence of the ten congruent 'realities' or realities similarly to ours. Ref 3.

*The educated guess of the separation from the true continuous infinity of time and the cyclic time of infinity*

In short the statement is that the giant symmetries, including all the finite group symmetries, act as a filter up to Planck's length for the continuum of electromagnetic waves expressed in time. The Monster symmetry group may have a giant permutation cycle but it includes the original initial symmetry state. Together with the alternating group symmetry even integers can be selected leaving the infinity of the primes. The filter or selection process can only be working if there exist another medium next to the potential of the energy of electromagnetic waves determining the property of maximum momentum of  $\frac{1}{2}c_{\text{eff}}$  of the pseudo vector cells as well in baryonic state and as in the medium of ultra fast and light dark matter.

Thanks to the entanglement condition based on Heisenberg's uncertainty constant, the stable particles as proton and electron (four kinds of matter), the pattern of the dynamic electromagnetic waves confined in the universes, cannot be cyclic but it changes continuously by small increments, all over up to Hubble's event horizon (observation limit in red shift) never to be returning to its initial condition. The understanding is that the continuously changing electromagnetic pattern is mirrored within the event horizon of the steady state, Hubble's horizon.

Unbelievably as it is but the Monster symmetry represents the perpetual eternal engine of dark matter due to the definition of the unit cube for the pseudo vector cell, determining the cycle of time to be about 13.7 billion light years for the universes and accurate to  $\Delta t = \lambda_p / c = 10^{-35} / 10^{-5} = 10^{-40}$  sec between the universes. It concludes that dark matter in all its appearances is indestructible and without energy dissipation. However with respect to the Monster symmetry no deviation can be allowed.

*Note:* The dimensions of kg and metre in rel 1.1 and 1.2 are not coming into the scaling exercises, because in other unit dimensions the same method of calculation is valid with the different coefficients to the symmetric group numbers and the given other parameters which should give in the end the same result.

*Comment:* In the opinion of the author, the excellent mathematical work of Thomas cannot be completed without the ideas treated in this scaling exercise perhaps as simple as it seems to be.

*References:*

- Ref 1: “Monster Symmetry and Scalar Theory , Conformal Gravities” by M.A. Thomas  
<https://vixra.org/pdf/2109.0211v2.pdf>
- Ref 2: The book title: “Finding Moonshine – A Mathematician’s Journey through Symmetry”  
By Marcus du Sautoy Overview of group theory for curious people.
- Ref 3: **(Home)**: <https://gravitation-levitation-physics.org/> Dark matter as a carrier of gravity.