

QUICK GUIDE to the QGD(Quantum Gravitational Dynamics as Standard Theory of General Gauge Field)

None can succeed to establish quantum gravity theory in curvilinear coordinate. On the other hand, so called "Standard General Gauge Field Theory of Point Particle Model" $\{U(1), SU(2), SU(3); SU(5), SO(10)\}$ were successfully verified in experiments. Now author shows simple but complete theory.

After all, essence of gravity is in the principle of equivalence, but not in general covariance.

① Then the principle is expressed as localized Lorentz transform invariance (R.Utiyama, 1956). And

② also the invariance is proved to be localized gauge transform one in linear coordinates (1993).

③ Thus the gravity field is completely proved to be general gauge field as supreme unified one.

Then, we can derive $SO(11;1) \supset SO(11) \supset SO(10) \supset SU(5) \supset SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$.



④ The scenario of creation universe from "0*_u" and matter evolution were derived as gauge field phase transition dynamics in temperature decreasing universe field.

⑤ Mass of spinor particle is due to mutual interaction energy between ψ and frozen longitudinal gravitational field $A^a_0 (\equiv \delta A^a_0 + C^a)$ of $H_G = g_{\mu\nu} \psi \gamma^a A^a_\mu G_a$. $\psi = \psi^* mc^2 \psi$.

⑥ Macroscopic gravity is also derived as contracted δA^a_0 field of zero point vibration $\phi \propto C^a \delta A^a_0$.

Such super string theory is mere a mathematical fantasy, confusional fraud, and not actual physics. Supplementary to tell, quantum physics can be logically deduced from only two fundamental principles. One is "canonical quantization" which constructs "quantum structure" with Schrodinger eqn, the other is "transform invariance" such as localized Lorentz transform one, which is due to space & time structure and is enabling "mutual interaction of fields". Thus you can see that elementary particle theory had been fundamentally completed.

Introduction: As for Goedel's Completeness Theorem(≡CT)(1930):

Any true proposition*) of theory K(≡axiom system) is provable.

(1) In the matter of course, the number of axioms of K are finite, and ordinary very few. Therefore a physicist should not introduce unreliable hypothesis(or model) with ease.

(2) After all, also QGD can become an axiom system with the principle of equivalence and gauge theory. Therefore, it is not unusual that elementary particle theory become completed.

*) : In the matter of course, a true proposition must be deterministic. Certainly there must be also indeterministic proposition X in in contradiction theory K due to Incompleteness Theorem(≡IT). Author proved that generally X is probabilistical phenomena caused from singularity part of K. So called "chaos" is mere a deterministic sample process of stochastic ensemble. Therefore any proposition must be either deterministic or statistical(≡The ultra completeness theorem).

**) : X in the natural number theory N is "the maximum number in N". That is infinity $\equiv \infty$. Then real number zero $\equiv 0^* = 1/\infty$. Therefore 0^* is also indeterministic!.

① Einstein's Principle of Equivalence on Gravity Field is expressed as Localized Lorentz Transform 1) : R.Utiyama, "Invariant Theoretical Interpretation of Interaction", Phys Rev 101 (1956), 1597.

① Utiyama had established so called "general gauge principle for interactions"¹⁾. infinitesimal gauge transform for multi-component spinor field ψ with infinitesimal $\{\epsilon_a(x)\}$. $\delta \psi(x) \equiv i \epsilon_a(x) G^a \psi(x) = (\exp[i \epsilon_a(x) G^a] - 1) \psi(x)$, where $G^a G^b - G^b G^a = i f^c_{ab} G^c$.

② Fundamental postulate on Localized Gauge Transform(LGT) Invariance for ψ Lagrangian $\equiv L(\psi; D_\mu \psi)$, where $D_\mu \equiv \partial_\mu - A^a_\mu G_a$. Then the transform for gauge field must be $\delta A^a_\mu = \partial_\mu \epsilon^a - \epsilon^b f^a_{bc} A^c_\mu$.

③ Global Lorentz transform invariance is established in global field of nothing interaction. Einstein's principle of equivalence in gravity field is mathematically expressed as localized Lorentz transform(≡LLT) invariance. A gravity field is equivalent to local inertia cartesian systems. So in each local system, the LLT is to be established.

④ LLT for coordinate: $dx'_\mu \equiv a_{\mu\nu}(x) dx_\nu \equiv [\delta_{\mu\nu} + \epsilon_{\mu\nu}(x)] dx_\nu \rightarrow dx'_\mu dx'_\mu \equiv dx_\nu dx_\nu$. (norm invariance).

⑤ LLT for spinor field: $\psi'(x') \equiv T \psi(x) = [1 + \frac{1}{4} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta}(x) \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta] \psi(x)$. $\leftarrow SO(3;1)$ gauge symmetry.

● **LLT Invariance simuletaneously becomes Complete LGT Invariance in Linear Coordinates :**

Note that LGT is a transform for only $\{\psi(x_\nu), A^a_\mu(x_\nu)\}$ fields, while LLT is simuletaneous tranforms for $\{x_\nu; \psi(x_\nu), A^a_\mu(x_\nu)\}$ fields. Even though A^a_μ 's transform pattern become the same as ①②.

①: $\partial'_\mu = a^{-1}_{\nu\mu} \partial_\nu$.

②: $T \equiv [1 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}(x) G_{\alpha\beta}] = [1 + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}(x) \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta]$. $\Leftrightarrow T^{-1} \gamma^\mu a^{-1}_{\nu\mu} T = \gamma^\nu$.

③: $\frac{1}{2} T \gamma^\mu A'^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} T \gamma^\mu A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta} T^{-1} - T^{-1} \gamma^\nu \partial_\nu T$.

proof) $L'(x') \equiv -c\psi'(x') [h \gamma^\mu (\partial'_\mu - \frac{1}{2} A'^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta}) + mc] \psi'(x')$

$= -c\psi T^{-1} [h \gamma^\mu a^{-1}_{\nu\mu} \partial_\nu - \frac{1}{2} A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta}] + mc] T \psi$

$= -c\psi [h T^{-1} \gamma^\mu a^{-1}_{\nu\mu} \partial_\nu - \frac{1}{2} h T^{-1} \gamma^\mu A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta}] + mc T^{-1}] T \psi$

$= -c\psi [h T^{-1} \gamma^\mu a^{-1}_{\nu\mu} \partial_\nu - \frac{1}{2} h T^{-1} \gamma^\mu A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta}] + mc T^{-1}] T \psi$

$= -c\psi [h T^{-1} \gamma^\mu a^{-1}_{\nu\mu} T \partial_\nu - \frac{1}{2} h \gamma^\mu A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta} + mc] \psi$

$- ch \psi [T^{-1} \gamma^\mu a^{-1}_{\nu\mu} \partial_\nu T + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^\mu A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2} T^{-1} \gamma^\mu A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta} T] \psi$

$= L(x) - ch \psi [(T^{-1} \gamma^\mu a^{-1}_{\nu\mu} T) T^{-1} \partial_\nu T + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^\mu A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2} T^{-1} \gamma^\mu A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta} T] \psi$

$= L(x) - ch \psi [\gamma^\mu T^{-1} \partial_\nu T + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^\mu A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2} T^{-1} \gamma^\mu A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta} T] \psi$.

④: $\delta A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu = \partial_\mu \varepsilon_{\rho\alpha} + \frac{1}{4} f_{\rho\sigma}{}^{\alpha\beta} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu$. $\langle \mathbb{F}$: caution on the negative sign of $\varepsilon^{\rho\sigma}$ in $T \rangle$.

$\partial_\mu \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} = A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu$; $T \equiv [1 - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} G_{\rho\sigma}]$; $T^{-1} \equiv [1 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} G_{\rho\sigma}]$.

proof) $\frac{1}{2} \gamma^\mu \delta A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu G_{\alpha\beta} \equiv \frac{1}{2} T \gamma^\mu (A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu - A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu) G_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} T \gamma^\mu A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu G_{\rho\sigma} T^{-1} - T^{-1} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu T - \frac{1}{2} \gamma^\mu A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu G_{\rho\sigma}$

$= \frac{1}{2} [1 - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} G_{\rho\sigma}] \gamma^\mu A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu G_{\rho\sigma} [1 - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} G_{\rho\sigma}] - [1 - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} G_{\rho\sigma}] \gamma^\mu \cdot \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} G_{\rho\sigma} - \frac{1}{2} \gamma^\mu A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu G_{\rho\sigma}$

$= -\frac{1}{4} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu G_{\rho\sigma} \gamma^\mu \gamma^\mu G_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu \gamma^\mu G_{\rho\sigma} G_{\rho\sigma} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} \gamma^\mu G_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu G_{\rho\sigma} \gamma^\mu G_{\rho\sigma}$

$= \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu \gamma^\mu G_{\rho\sigma} G_{\rho\sigma} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} \gamma^\mu G_{\rho\sigma} = -\frac{1}{4} A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} \gamma^\mu G_{\rho\sigma} G_{\rho\sigma} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} \gamma^\mu G_{\rho\sigma} \langle A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} = -\varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu \rangle$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \gamma^\mu \{ \partial_\mu \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} G_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu [G_{\rho\sigma} G_{\rho\sigma} - G_{\rho\sigma} G_{\rho\sigma}] \} = -\frac{1}{2} \gamma^\mu \{ \partial_\mu \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu f_{\rho\sigma}{}^{\rho\sigma} \} G_{\rho\sigma}$.

$\Rightarrow +\frac{1}{2} \gamma^\mu \delta A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu G_{\rho\sigma} = -\frac{1}{2} \gamma^\mu \{ \partial_\mu \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu f_{\rho\sigma}{}^{\rho\sigma} \} G_{\rho\sigma} \Rightarrow \delta A^{\rho\sigma} = \partial_\mu \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma} A^{\rho\sigma}_\mu f_{\rho\sigma}{}^{\rho\sigma}$.

● **Quantization on General Gauge Fieldnized Gravity Field in Multi-Dimension Space.**

Thus once gauge field feature of gravity field has been proved, Then it can be directly generalized to (1+N) dimensional space and also applicable of "established quantization method of general gauge field by Faddeev-Popov, etal^{2, 3, 4, 5}". However there are also exceptional features as follows.

(1): time+space dimension must be taken (1+11) for realizing SO(11;1) unified field gauge symmetry including partial Lie algebra $\{SO(10) \supset SU(5) \supset SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)\}$. SO(11;1) also agrees with the being of 12 pieces elementary particles of leptons and quarks.

(2): time+space coordinate must be taken old fasion as $x_\mu \equiv (x_0 \equiv ict, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{11})$. Especially time must be imaginary $x_0 \equiv ict$. Note that $dx'_\mu = [\delta_{\mu\nu} + \varepsilon_{\mu\nu}(x)] dx_\nu$ and that $A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu = \partial_\mu \varepsilon^{\alpha\beta}$. Then A^{0k} become imaginary(anti hermite)gauge field, which shall realize serious role of excess negative energy fluctuation of unstable transversal gauge field in SO(11;1) \rightarrow SO(11) phase transition of BIG BANG. Once SO(11) has realized, then such A^{0k} had been self-annihilated. If the initial energy fluctuaion is positive, then BIG BANG(?) becomes stable to abort.

(3): Generally physics of SO(11;1) may can not be observed by experiment due to nonobservable multi-dimensional feature. Even though, we can make $0 = +E - E$ (quasi big-ban) reaction in normal space⁶⁾. After all, quantization on SO(11;1) field does not yield quantum number physics, but clasical number interpretation shall yield necessary and sufficient informations on SO(11;1) world.

2) R. Utiyama: Prog Theo. Phys. Suppl 9 (1959) 19-44.

3) L. D. Faddeev & V. N. Popov: Phys Lett. 25 B (1967) 29.

4) G. 't Hooft: Nucl Phys. B33 (1971) 173.

5) T. Kugo & I. Ojima: Prog Theo. Phys. Supplement 66 (1979) 1.

6) M. Suzuki, "Creating Electrical Power by Longitudinal B Wave", private collected papers, 1995-2006.

① **Field Variables in QGD** : $\langle \mathbb{F}$: $x_\mu \equiv (x_0 \equiv ict, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$; $A^a_\mu \equiv (A_0 \equiv i\phi^a/c, A^a_1, A^a_2, \dots, A^a_N)$ \rangle .

(1) LGT \equiv pararell shifting : $\psi_A(x+\Delta x) \simeq \psi_A(x) + \varepsilon_a(x) G^a_{AB} \psi_B(x) = \psi_A(x_\mu) + \Delta x^\mu A^a_\mu(x) G^a_{AB} \psi_B(x)$.

LGT results invariant physics, so it is interpreted as pararell shifting. $\varepsilon_a(x)$ is infinitesimal function so as to be $\Delta x_\mu A^a_\mu(x)$.

(2) $D_\mu \psi_A \equiv \lim_{\Delta x_\mu \rightarrow 0} \Delta x_\mu^{-1} [\psi_A(x_\mu + \Delta x_\mu) - \psi_A(x_\mu)] \simeq \partial_\mu \psi_A(x) - A^a_\mu(x) G^a_{AB} \psi_B(x)$. \rightarrow (3) $A^a_\mu = \partial_\mu \varepsilon_a$.

(4) $dx'^\alpha = [\delta_{\alpha\beta} + \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}(x)] dx^\beta$. \rightarrow (5) $A^{\alpha\beta}_\mu = \partial_\mu \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}(x) = \{\partial_\mu \varepsilon_{0k} \equiv iG^{0k}_\mu$ (anti hermite); $\partial_\mu \varepsilon_{kl} \equiv R^{kl}_\mu$ (hermite) $\}$.

② QCD Lagrangian:

(1)W suffix singlenization: $a \equiv (1=01, 2=02, \dots, a=kl, \dots, 66=1011)$, where $0 \leq k < l \leq 11$.

(2)Gamma matrix: $\gamma^k \gamma^l + \gamma^l \gamma^k = 2\delta^{kl}$. (3): $SO(11;1)$'s generator: $G_a \equiv Q_{kl} = \frac{1}{4}[\gamma^k, \gamma^l]$.

(4) Partial Lie Algebra Sequence and the Evidence of Supreme Unified Field Feature of $SO(11;1)$:
 $SO(11;1) \supset SO(11) \supset SO(10) \supset SU(5) \supset SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$.

(5) $SO(11;1)$ Lie algebra: $[Q_{kl}, Q_{mn}] = f_{klmn} Q_{kn} \rightarrow (6)f_{b^a} \equiv f_{klmn} = \delta^{lm}$, otherwise=0.

(7)covariant derivative: $D_\mu C^a = \partial_\mu C^a + g f_{b^a}^c A^b_\mu C^c$.

$$L_{QCD} = -1/2\eta(\partial_\mu A^a_\nu - \partial_\nu A^a_\mu + g f_{b^a}^c A^b_\mu A^c_\nu)^2 + i c B^a \partial_\mu A^a_\mu + 1/2 a^a B^a B^a + \chi C^a \partial_\mu D_\mu C^a - c \psi [i \gamma^\mu (\partial_\mu + g A^a_\mu G_a)] \psi \dots (8)$$

③ Canonical Conjugate Variables: $\langle \mathcal{E} : L_0$ is that of free field term of L_{QCD}

(1) $\Pi_{\psi_a} \equiv \partial L_0 / \partial (\partial_t \psi_a) = i \hbar \psi_a^*$; (2) $\Pi_{A^a_0} \equiv \partial L_0 / \partial (\partial_t A^a_0) = B^a$; (3) $\Pi_{A^a_k} \equiv \partial L_0 / \partial (\partial_t A^a_k) = (i/c\eta)(\partial_0 A^a_k - \partial_k A^a_0)$.

(4) $\Pi_{C^a} \equiv \partial L_0 / \partial (\partial_t C^a) = (i\chi/c)\partial_0 C^a$. $\langle \mathcal{E} : \Pi_{C^a} \equiv \partial L_0 / \partial (\partial_t C^a) = (i\chi/c)\partial_0 C^a \rangle$ must be not taken).

④ QCD Hamiltonian: $\langle \mathcal{E} : \{B^a, C^a, C^a\}$ have dipole dimension and are called non-observable ghost \rangle .

$$H_{QCD} \equiv \sum_\sigma \Pi_\sigma \partial_t \phi - L_{QCD} = H_0 \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{fields product of 2nd order} \\ \equiv \text{energy observables} \end{array} \right. + H_1 \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{3rd and 4th order} \\ \equiv \text{field reactions} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= + c \hbar \psi \gamma^k \partial_k \psi \tag{1}$$

$$+ \langle (1/4\eta)(\partial_\mu A^a_\nu - \partial_\nu A^a_\mu)^2 - \eta^{-1}(\partial_0 A^a_k - \partial_k A^a_0)\partial_0 A^a_k \rangle \tag{2}$$

$$- \langle i c B^a \partial_k A^a_k + 1/2 a^a B^a B^a \rangle + \chi \partial_k C^a \partial_k C^a \tag{3}$$

$$- g c \hbar \psi \gamma^\mu A^a_\mu G_a \psi \quad \dots \text{minimal gauge interaction on } \psi \text{ \& } A^a_\mu. \tag{4}$$

$$+ (g/2\eta) f_{b^a}^c (\partial_\mu A^a_\nu - \partial_\nu A^a_\mu) A^b_\mu A^c_\nu + (g^2/4\eta) (f_{b^a}^c A^b_\mu A^c_\nu)^2 \dots \text{2nd and 3rd order self reaction of } A^a_\mu. \tag{5}$$

$$+ g \chi f_{b^a}^c \partial_k C^a A^b_k C^c. \quad \dots \text{FP ghost and } A^a_\mu \text{ reaction, which acts in nucleon dipole forming reaction.} \tag{6}$$

⑤ The Method of Gauge Field Euler Equation as Non Quantum Number Physics (=Classical Number one):

Generally speaking, multidimensional world such as QCD is quantum-physically nonobservable, because perturbation integral can converge only in ordinary (1+3) dimension world. So H_1 is of no use. Hence we employ "classical number interpretation for QCD" instead of quantum number one. Then field Euler equation method acts unique and significant role especially in phase transition of gauge field. As is in the below, the equation is multidimensional simultaneous and nonlinear one, so it is almost impossible to derive analytical solution. Even though above mentioned method is useful.

$$\square A^a_\mu - g^2 (f_{a^c}^b A^b_\nu)^2 A^a_\mu = g f_{a^c}^b \partial_\nu (A^b_\mu A^c_\nu) + g^2 f_{a^c}^b A^b_\nu (\partial_\mu A^c_\nu - \partial_\nu A^c_\mu) + g^2 f_{a^c}^b A^b_\nu (f_{d^e}^c A^d_\mu A^e_\nu) + j^a_\mu \tag{5-1}$$

$$\equiv S^a_\mu + j^a_\mu \equiv J^a_\mu. \tag{5-2}$$

$$j^a_\mu \equiv \eta g c \hbar \psi \gamma^\mu G_a \psi + (i c \eta - a / i c) \partial_\mu B^a + \eta \chi f_{a^c}^b C^b \partial_\mu C^c. \tag{5-2}$$

⑥ Stability Criterion Method on General Klein-Gordon Equation $[\square - M(x)]\phi(x) = j(x)$:

$L_\phi = -1/2(\partial_\mu \phi)^2 - 1/2 M \phi^2 - j \phi \equiv T$ (kinetic energy) - V (potential one).

$V = 1/2 M \phi^2 + j \phi = 1/2 M (\phi + j/M)^2 - 1/2 j^2/M$. \Leftrightarrow $\lceil M > 0 \rightarrow$ real $\# \phi$ is stable at $\phi = -j/M$.

If $M > 0$, ϕ has stable \cup type potential $\Leftrightarrow \lceil M = 0 \rightarrow \phi$ is critical \rceil .
 with the bottom value $\phi = -j/M$. If $M < 0$, $\Leftrightarrow \lceil M < 0 \rightarrow \phi$ is unstable at $\phi = -j/M$.
 ϕ has unstable \cap type potential. $\mathcal{E} : M^a_\mu \equiv g^2 (f_{a^c}^b A^b_\nu)^2 \equiv g^2 \sum_{\nu \neq \mu} (\sum_b f_{a^c}^b A^b_\nu)^2$.

⑦ Calculation on Stability Criterion of $SO(N;1)$ Gauge Field $M^a_\mu = g^2 (f_{a^c}^b A^b_\nu)^2$:

$\langle \mathcal{E} : f_{klmn} = \delta^{lm}$, otherwise=0, then note the double suffix symmetry features).

(1) $\{1 = f_{klmn} \equiv f_{a^c}^b\} \rightarrow a \equiv (kl)$ is fixed, only "n" is variable. If b is assigned, c becomes unique.

$$\Rightarrow M^a_\mu = g^2 \sum_{\nu \neq \mu} \sum_{n \neq k} 1^N \{ (A^{n < 1}_\nu)^2 + (A^{1 < n}_\nu)^2 + (A^{k < n}_\nu)^2 + (A^{n < k}_\nu)^2 \}.$$

(2) Note that $A^{k1}_\mu = \{iG^{0 < k}_0 = \text{real} ; R^{0 < k < 1}_0 = \text{imaginary} ; iG^{0 < k}_0 = \text{imaginary} ; R^{0 < k < 1}_0 = \text{real}\}$.

$$(3) M^{0k}_\mu = g^2 \sum_{n \neq k} 0 [(f_{0k}^{0n} A^{kn}_\nu)^2 + (-f_{0k}^{kn} A^{0n} A^{nk}_\nu)^2] = g^2 \{ \sum_{r(a)} N^{-1} (R^r_\nu)^2 - \sum_{g^a} N^{-1} (G^g_\nu)^2 \}.$$

$\mathcal{E} : a \equiv (0k) \Rightarrow b \equiv (nk) = \{1k, 2k, \dots, k-1 \cdot k, k \cdot k+1, \dots, kn\} \equiv r(a)$. (N-1) pieces of R^r_ν .

$\mathcal{E} : a \equiv (0k) \Rightarrow b \equiv (0n) = \{01, 02, \dots, 0k-1, 0k+1, \dots, 0N\} \equiv g(a)$. (N-1) pieces of G^g_ν .

$$(4) M^{a-k1}_\mu = g^2 \sum_{n \neq k} 1 [(f_{k1}^{k0} A^{01}_\nu)^2 + (f_{k1}^{kn} A^{1n} A^{nk}_\nu)^2] = g^2 \{ \sum_{r=r1} 2^{2N-4} (R^r_\nu)^2 - \sum_{j=1}^2 (G^{(a)j}_\nu)^2 \}.$$

$\mathcal{E} : a \equiv (k1) \Rightarrow b \equiv \{\text{two of } (0k, 01)\} \equiv \text{only } \{g(a_1), g(a_2)\}$ of $\{iG^g_\nu\}$ are taken in sum.

$\mathcal{E} : a \equiv (k1) \Rightarrow b \equiv \{\text{two } (k1) \equiv \{r(a_1), r(a_2)\}$ not taken in sum of (k-) & (1-) of $2(N-2)$ pieces of R^r_ν .

④ Creation Mechanism of Universe as Gauge Field Phase Transition $SO(N;1) \rightarrow SO(N)$:

① $SO(N;1)$ Gauge Field Euler Equation of $\{iG^{\mu}_{\nu}; R^{\mu}_{\nu}\}$:

- (1) $\square G^{\mu}_{\nu} - g^2 \{ \sum_{r \in (s)} N (R^r_{\nu})^2 - \sum_{h \in (s)} N^{-1} (G^h_{\nu})^2 \} G^{\mu}_{\nu} = J^{\mu}_{\nu} / i$. $\langle \mathcal{E} : iG^{\mu}_{\nu} \text{ is } \{SO(N;1) \rightarrow SO(N)\} \text{ gauge field} \rangle$
 (2) $\square R^{\mu}_{\nu} - g^2 \{ \sum_{s \in (r), r \geq 2^{2N-4}} (R^s_{\nu})^2 - \sum_{j=1}^2 (G^{(r,j)}_{\nu})^2 \} R^{\mu}_{\nu} = K^{\mu}_{\nu}$. $\langle \mathcal{E} : R^{\mu}_{\nu} \text{ is } SO(N) \text{ gauge field} \rangle$

② Stability Criterion on $\{G \equiv iG^{\mu}_{\nu}; R \equiv R^{\mu}_{\nu}\}$:

(1) $M^s_0 = g^2 \{ \sum_{r \in (s)} N^{-1} (R^r_k)^2 - \sum_{1 \neq k} N^{-1} (G^h_k/i)^2 \}$.
 (2) $M^r_0 = g^2 \{ \sum_{s \in (r), r \geq 2^{2N-4}} (R^s_k)^2 - \sum_{j=1}^2 (G^{(r,j)}_k/i)^2 \}$.
 (3) $M^s_k = g^2 \{ \sum_{r \in (s)} N^{-1} (R^r_{1 \neq k})^2 - \sum_{h \in (s)} N^{-1} (G^h_{1 \neq k}/i)^2 + \sum_{h \in (s)} N^{-1} (iG^h_0)^2 - \sum_{r \in (s)} N^{-1} (R^r_0/i)^2 \}$.
 (4) $M^r_k = g^2 \{ \sum_{s \in (r), r \geq 2^{2N-4}} (R^s_{1 \neq k})^2 - \sum_{s \in (r), r \geq 2^{2N-4}} (R^s_0/i)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^2 (iG^{(r,j)}_0)^2 - \sum_{j=1}^2 (G^{(r,j)}_{1 \neq k}/i)^2 \}$.

③ Self Decay of Imaginary Field $\{iG^{\mu}_{\nu}\}$ and Realizing $SO(N)$ Field (=BIG BANG) :

$\mathcal{E} : \{iG^{\mu}_{\nu}; R^{\mu}_{\nu}\}$'s amplitude uniformity is assumed. $\rightarrow \{M^s_{\mu} | M^{0^1}_{\mu} = M^{0^2}_{\mu} = \dots = M^{0^N}_{\mu}; M^r_{\mu} | M^{1^2}_{\mu} = \dots = M^{\mu}_{\mu}\}$

$SO(N;1) \rightarrow SO(N)$ Transition Initiated by Fluctuation $\Delta E = \hbar / \Delta t$: $\langle iE_k = \partial_k A^a_0 - \partial_0 A^a_k; H^a_j = \partial_k A^a_{j-1} - \partial_{j-1} A^a_k \rangle$.

- (1) $SO(N;1)$ initial field energy U is uniformly distributed due to "complete information lack".
 $-\infty \leq U = 1/2\eta [(E^r_k)^2 + (H^r_j)^2 - (E^s_k)^2 - (H^s_j)^2] < \infty$
 $U=0$ is Energy Conservation Law (=ECL). Negative energy comes from $\{iG^{\mu}_{\nu}\}$, positive comes from $\{R^{\mu}_{\nu}\}$.
 In the beginning of $\Delta t=0$ is singular point of $\infty = \Delta E = \hbar / \Delta t$ in statistical ensemble meaning. Then
 (2) If $U(t=0) \gg 0$. $\rightarrow (R > G) \rightarrow$ universe is stable to abort by mismatching for ECL.
 (3) If $U(t=0) \ll 0$. $\rightarrow (R < G) \rightarrow$ universe is temperature T increasing and unstable system driving $\{iG^{\mu}_{\nu}\}$ selfdecay and explosive growth of $\{R^{\mu}_{\nu}\}$ so as to $\Delta E = +E - E \rightarrow 0$ in $\Delta t = \hbar / \Delta E$. (=BIG BANG).
 (4) $M^G_{\nu} < 0; M^R_{\nu} < 0$: all $\{iG^{\mu}_{\nu}; R^{\mu}_{\nu}\}$ is unstable. $G \rightarrow 0$, $R \rightarrow$ grow. Decay or growth depned on T .
 (5) $M^G_{\nu} < 0; M^R_{\nu} > 0$: $\{G_k > R_k; G_k < R_k\} \Rightarrow$ contradiction, $\{M^G_{\nu} > 0; M^R_{\nu} < 0\} \Rightarrow$ contradiction
 (6) $M^G_{\nu} > 0; M^R_{\nu} < 0$: $\{iG^{\mu}_{\nu}; R^{\mu}_{\nu}\} \rightarrow 0$, $\{iG^{\mu}_0; R^{\mu}_0\} \rightarrow$ critically alive \Rightarrow (8)($T \rightarrow 0$) state.
 (7) $M^G_{\nu} > 0; M^R_{\nu} > 0$: R superior : all $\{iG^{\mu}_{\nu}; R^{\mu}_{\nu}\}$ is stable. \rightarrow no evolution $\rightarrow E > 0$ contradict ECL.
 \mathcal{E} : In this case, negative $\{iG^{\mu}_{\nu}\}$ never grow so as to cancell $+E$ for $+E - E \rightarrow 0$.

(8) $\{|G^s_k| > |R^r_k|\} \Rightarrow M^G_{\nu} < 0$: Negative Energy of Transversal G^s_k Field Superior :

"Superior (antihermite iG^s_{μ}) tends to self-decay! and promote (hermite R^r_{μ})'s explosive growth! "

T system: Unstability acts G_k field self-decay and R 's explosive growth so as to cancell $+E - E \rightarrow 0$ realization until $\Delta t = \hbar / \Delta E$. \Leftrightarrow BIG-BANG Universe Creation from "Nothing" $\equiv 0^* = +E - E$.
 \rightarrow finally R superior $\Rightarrow \{SO(N;1) \rightarrow SO(N) \text{ transition}\}$. $0 > M^s_0(t=0) \rightarrow M^s_0(t \gg 0) \geq 0$ as $\{G > R\} \rightarrow \{G < R\}$
 Exceptionally hermite $\{iG^s_0\}$ shall revive to be $-E$ energy. \Rightarrow universal attraction field of $-E$ energy

⑤ Frozen Longitudinal Field $iG^a_0 (=A^a_0)$ in $T \rightarrow 0$ and Mass Generating Mechanism :

Spinor particle mass can be derived in closed axiom system of QGD as observable interaction energy between ψ and A^a_0 in $H_1 = g\bar{\psi} \psi \gamma^a A^a_{\mu} G_a \psi \rightarrow \psi^* mc^2 \psi$. Then $A^a_0 = iW^a / c + \delta A^a_0$ called frozen longitudinal gauge field in $T \rightarrow 0$, where W^a is macro scale constant determined by ψ distribution in universe and δA^a_0 is zero point vibration. This fact is entirely analogous of electron charge e in longitudinal electrical potential A_0 of $H_{QED} = g\bar{\psi} \psi \gamma^a A_a \psi = ce\psi^* \psi A_0$ ($e = g\hbar$). So called Higgs model is entirely of no use. Thus famous SSC project in USA was aborted in 1993, before when author had discovered ① ② and probabilistical phenomena of incompleteness theorem of Goedel.

① Potential $V(A^a_{\mu})$ is 2nd order function of A^a_{μ} with mini-maximum point :

- (1) $L_{GF} = -1/4 (F^a_{\mu\nu})^2 = T - V = -1/2 (\partial_{\nu} A^a_{\mu})^2 - V$
 $= -1/2 (\partial_{\nu} A^a_{\mu})^2 - 1/2 g (f_a^c{}_b A^b_{\nu})^2 (A^a_{\mu})^2 - \{gf_a^c{}_b A^b_{\nu} (\partial_{\nu} A^c_{\mu} - \partial_{\mu} A^c_{\nu}) + g^2 f_a^c{}_b A^b_{\nu} (f_d{}^e{}_c A^d_{\mu} A^e_{\nu})\} A^a_{\mu}$
 (2) $V(A^a_{\mu}) = 1/2 M^a_{\mu} (A^a_{\mu})^2 + N^a_{\mu} A^a_{\mu} = 1/2 M^a_{\mu} (A^a_{\mu})^2 + N^a_{\mu} / M^a_{\mu} - 1/2 (N^a_{\mu})^2 / M^a_{\mu}$.
 (3) $V^*(A^a_{\mu} = -N^a_{\mu} / M^a_{\mu}) = -1/2 (N^a_{\mu})^2 / M^a_{\mu}$.

$\mathcal{E} : iG^s_0 = i^2 \phi^s / c = \text{real}$, $(G^h_k)^2 = 0$, $R^r_k = \text{real}$ and also $M^s_{\mu} = M^s_0 \geq 0$. Thus V_{mini} is negative.

This fact entirely desirable for iG^s_0 's being negative energy $= -E$ so as $+E - E = 0$ in universe.

$\mathcal{E} : R^r_0 = i\phi^r / c = \text{imaginary}$ and is ordinary stable due to $M^r_0 \geq 0$. Then $V_{\text{MAX}} = -1/2 (N^a_{\mu})^2 / M^a_{\mu} > 0$.

$V(R^r_0 = i\phi^r / c)$ has \cap type potential, whereas $V(iG^s_0 = i^2 \phi^s / c)$ has \cup type potential.

② Absolute Stable Feature of Longitudinal Gauge Field iG^a_0 due to $(G^b_k)^2=0$ after BIG-BANG.

$$M^a_0 = g^2 \{ \sum_{r \neq k}^{N-1} (R^r_k)^2 - \sum_{h \neq k}^{N-1} (G^h_k/i)^2 \} = g^2 \{ \sum_{r \neq k}^{N-1} (R^r_k)^2 \geq 0. \dots \textcircled{2}(1)$$

\mathcal{E} : Thus $\{iG^a_0\}$ shall revive as constantized field with 0 point vibration at stable point.

③ Transversal Field R^r_k shall be annihilated as $T \rightarrow 0$.

$$M^r_k = g^2 \{ \sum_{s \neq r, 1, r, 2}^{2N-4} (R^s_{1 \neq k})^2 - \sum_{s \neq r, 1, r, 2}^{2N-4} (R^s_0/i)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^2 (G^{(rj)}_0)^2 - \sum_{j=1}^2 (G^{(rj)}_{1 \neq k})^2 \} \\ = g^2 \{ \sum_{s \neq r, 1, r, 2}^{2N-4} (R^s_{1 \neq k})^2 - \sum_{s \neq r, 1, r, 2}^{2N-4} (R^s_0/i)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^2 (G^{(rj)}_0)^2 \}.$$

1st term is dominant term, 2nd is survival term, 3rd is small survival term, 4th is 0 after BIG BANG. As you can see in (4), if dominant term $(R^s_{1 \neq k})$ are weakend, M^r_k become negative and R^r_k become more weakend to weaken fellow field $(R^s_{1 \neq k})$. This process acts cyclic weaken process of R^r_k .

④ Field Temperature Decreasing to Zero and Realization of Constant Field of A^a_0 :

$$U_{GF} = \frac{1}{2} \eta [(E^a_k)^2 + (H^a_j)^2] \propto T^4 \rightarrow 0, \quad iE_k = (\partial_k A^a_0 - \partial_0 A^a_k) \rightarrow 0; \quad H^a_j = (\partial_k A^a_j - \partial_j A^a_k) \rightarrow 0.$$

As is seen in (4), transversal field $A^a_{1 \neq 0} \rightarrow 0 (T \rightarrow 0)$. Then we derive $\partial_k A^a_0 \rightarrow 0$ for survived A^a_0 . This fact means A^a_0 's constancy in global space (frozen longitudinal gauge field).

⑤ $A^a_0 = iG^a_0 (T \rightarrow 0) \equiv i^2 W^a/c + i\delta G^a_0$ (constant field) + (zero point vibration field) :

In the field eqn. transversal field A^a_k and ghost term are dropped, and we derive fact that A^a_0 is determined by spinor current distribution $\equiv \eta g \psi^* G_a \psi$.

$$(1) \square A^a_0 - g^2 (f_a^c{}_b A^b_k)^2 A^a_0 = g f_a^c{}_b \partial_k (A^b_0 A^c_k) + g^2 f_a^c{}_b A^b_k (\partial_0 A^c_k - \partial_k A^c_0) + g^2 f_a^c{}_b A^b_k (f_d a \neq c A^d_0 A^c_k) \\ + \eta g \psi \gamma^0 G_a \psi + (i c \eta - a / i c) \partial_0 B^a + \eta \chi f_a^c{}_b C^b \partial_0 C^c. \\ \square A^a_0 = \eta g \psi \gamma^0 G_a \psi = \eta g \psi^* G_a \psi.$$

$$(2) \square A^a_0 = \eta g \psi^* G_a \psi. (T \rightarrow 0).$$

⑥ Mass Generating Mechanism and Spinor Mass Matrix :

As mentioned before, ψ 's mass is mere an energy of minimal gauge interaction as follows.

Then we take $A^a_0 = iG^a_0 (T \rightarrow 0) = i^2 W^a/c$. (2) is "spinor mass matrix". G_a is assumed to be 12x12 hermite matrix, so "spinor elementary particles has 12 kind of masses as the eigen values".

$$(1) H_1 = -g \psi \gamma^a A_a \psi = -g \psi \gamma^0 A_0 \psi = -g \psi^* (i^2 W^a/c) G_a \psi = \psi^* [g h W^a G_a] \psi \equiv \psi^* m c^2 \psi$$

$$(2) M \equiv [c^{-2} g h W^a G_a]. \quad \ll \text{"spinor particle mass matrix"} \gg.$$

⑦ Zero Point Vibration δiG^a_0 and Macro Gravity Field as Newton potential :

In (5)(2) of $T \rightarrow 0$, we take following contraction and derive Newton potential by using mass matrix.

$$\square A^a_0 = \square iG^a_0 = \eta g \psi^* G_a \psi = \square (i^2 W^a/c + i\delta G^a_0) = \square i\delta G^a_0.$$

$$\square (iW^a \delta G^a_0) = \psi^* [\eta g \psi^* G_a] \psi.$$

$$\square (i^2 W^a \delta \phi^a / c^4 \eta) = \psi^* [c^{-2} g h W^a G_a] \psi = \psi^* m \psi \equiv \rho. \quad \langle \text{mass density} \rangle$$

$$\square (K_G W^a \delta \phi^a / c^4 \eta) = -K_G \psi^* m \psi \equiv \square \phi = -K_G \rho. \quad \langle K_G \equiv \text{universal gravity constant} \rangle.$$

$$(1) \phi \equiv (K_G / c^4 \eta) W^a \delta \phi^a. \rightarrow \square \phi = -K_G \rho. \rightarrow \text{stationarity} \rightarrow \nabla^2 \phi = -K_G \rho. \langle \text{Newton Potential} \rangle$$

⑧ Nothing Low Principle in the Origin: (\mathcal{E} : A logical "true" means an realization in physics).

According to "logic", once contradiction ($A \wedge \neg A = 1$) has established, then everything become true. A matter world (quantum physically observable one) is non-contradictional due to non-simultaneous realization of phenomena $A \wedge \neg A$, while a vacume world can be strictly proved to be contradictional due to vacume polarization reaction which is evidently created from "nothing" without causality. Therefore the creator is contradictional where there is no impossibility. After all, the creation (BIG BANG) is also logical phase transition from contradictional world (origin vacume) to non-contradictional world (matter one) with normal vacume (contradictional = non-observable). Therefore also our duty may be to establish "an order as non-contradictionality".

backface: Conclusions are derived by axiomatic simple way without any doubtful models. Above all, they just agree with physical realities. In anyway, truths should be disclosed earlier, because harmful oppresions on author's works becomes worse and worse now. (Motoji-SUZUKI, 2006/1/17 in Japan)