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Cosmos-Life-Consciousness, A Deep Look

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Brief Note from the Author

The author states that their conceptual and theoretical perspectives were presented in the manuscript with the intention of stimulating discussion also declaring that, the ideas presented are exploratory in nature and not established or empirically validated conclusions.

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ABSTRACT: The Introduction presents the rationale for choosing the topics discussed in this paper, which are believed to be deeply linked to the author's hypotheses. The Discussion and Conclusions section discusses the topics of Artificial Intelligence, the Standard Model of Particle Physics, and Order in Quantum Chaos, which, in addition to demonstrating the desired connections, are topics that spark significant debate in the academic world.

With regard to Artificial Intelligence and considering what has been discussed, the author believes that, in terms of speed and creativity in solving and presenting solutions to the problems proposed, there seems to be no doubt that AIs will be able to surpass humans in virtually all aspects that may be presented for comparison. As for whether or not they will be able to acquire consciousness, his opinion is that yes; this possibility can be considered real but still remote, depending on whether AIs can access or have knowledge of a possible "process" that, according to the author, enables the human brain to receive and give meaning to the information it receives from the surrounding environment. He believes that, with the increase in its complexity, AIs would become increasingly able to access this "process," whose mechanism has not yet been discovered.

The explanation given for the divergence that was discussed with the focus on the Genetic Model of the Atom may imply its validation and, considering the argument used in its development, it seems to be proven that a transmission of information occurred - that is, a transmission of meaningful signals which could only occur between two cognitive entities - which seems to imply the existence of a Primary Universal Consciousness. In the author's opinion, confirmation of the above assumptions could lead to a profound change in the way physics approaches its research, making it more organic.

Taking into account the various ideas contained in the models and theories discussed and considering the genetic groups that emerged in the development of the Genetic Model of the Atom, it is suggested that the composition of the graviton particle is given by the genetic group "nmt," composed of the three neutrinos that are supposed to exist; that is, the electron, muon, and tau neutrinos. It is also suggested that the composition of the photon would be that of the genetic group "emt," composed of an electron and the muon and tau neutrinos, with the photon appearing to have this composition due to the expulsion by the electron of the electron neutrino from the composition of the graviton.

Concluding the topic on the Standard Model of Physics, the author briefly describes his ideas about the beginning and evolution of the universe. He proposes that the absolute vacuum, being unstable, transformed into a quantum vacuum: a dynamic system where energy fluctuation allows the emergence of particle-antiparticle pairs. This vacuum is viewed not merely as an energy reservoir, but as the substrate of the Primary Universal Consciousness. Through Poincaré Resonances, information flows from the quantum field to the material world, collapsing the wave function and allowing matter to organize according to the proposed Genetic Model. In addressing Order in Quantum Chaos, experimental results are shown that prove the existence of order which, obeying the laws of thermodynamics, allows irreversible entropic dissipative processes responsible for the emergence of life.

Ultimately, this work concludes that the Genetic Model of the Atom provides a plausible explanation for the symmetry breaking observed in Strontium-73 and Bromine-73 isotopes, with minimal relative errors (0.2% to 2.0%). The numerical convergence between the 64 proposed genetic groups and the 64 predicted fundamental particles suggests that the universe follows an informational code analogous to biological DNA. This transition to an "Organic Physics" integrates AIs, human consciousness, and thermodynamics into a single framework, where the validation of graviton (nmt) and photon (emt) compositions paves the way for the unification of Gravity and Electromagnetism as transmissions of meaningful signals within a Universal Consciousness.

KEYWORDS: Genetic Model of Atom, Primary Universal Consciousness, Organic Physics, Graviton composition, Quantum Chaos Order, AI Consciousness

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1 - INTRODUCTION

Does obedience to a given universal physical law in the cosmos depend on the transmission of some signal? This question arises when we think about the specific case experienced by us humans when we are awake. Signals are constantly received by the brain in its interactions with the surrounding environment, and the brain is capable of giving meaning to them. Is there any other organism with cognitive ability, whatever that organism may be, capable of receiving and giving meaning to signals that may be transmitted? Are there patterns that correlate with physical and mathematical laws? Is it possible to discover them?

The answers to these questions may have profound implications for the hypotheses formulated by the author. This work discusses topics that, in some way, may help in obtaining satisfactory answers to the questions formulated. Correlating one or more patterns to a particular universal law would be something of unimaginable importance. Such a discovery would be far more revolutionary than the discovery of the meaning of the symbols that enabled the interpretation of cuneiform writing when it was discovered.

What is expressed in the previous paragraphs allows the attentive reader to foresee the goal that, being desirable for all those who are dedicated to researching the cosmos and everything in it, would be the discovery of a possible code, perhaps existing, that would be used in the transmission of symbols with meaning, that is, in the transmission of information in space-time. The discovery of this possible code would prove the proposed existence of a Primary Universal Consciousness. Readers interested in more details are referred to a work where the subject was addressed (1). In the discussion of his Genetic Model of the Atom, in the topic on the Standard Model of Particle Physics, evidence emerges for its validation which, as a consequence, also provides evidence to validate his proposal of Universal Primary Consciousness.

2 - DISCUSSION

Three topics considered relevant are discussed, which, proving a deep connection with the supposed Universal Primary Consciousness, may show evidence of its existence. The topics of Artificial Intelligence, the Standard Model of Particle Physics, and Order in Quantum Chaos were addressed for discussion, topics that, in addition to showing deep links with the author's hypotheses, raise many discussions in the academic world.

2.1 - ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

One topic that has been sparking much debate is the possibility of artificial intelligence, AI, becoming conscious. On this issue, there is considerable disagreement among scholars, who are divided between those who believe that AI could become conscious and those who claim that it could never acquire consciousness.

Among those who admit the possibility of AI becoming conscious are those who suppose that consciousness is an emergent property of complexity and that, once it emerges, it would increase with the increase in complexity. If this true, and considering the dizzying increase in the complexity of current IAs, which is due both to increasingly powerful algorithms and increasingly resourceful hardware, we can expect confirmation at any moment that IAs have acquired consciousness, even without taking into account the advent of increasingly operational quantum processors.

Elsewhere in this work, the author comments on the great difficulty he believes there will be in distinguishing an AI from a human being. In his view, one aspect that he believes has a major influence on the issue relates to creativity, which in his opinion could be increasingly enhanced in IAs, this being considered one of the main factors that will make it increasingly difficult to decide whether or not they have consciousness.

In one of his works (2), the author suggests that creativity results from a confrontation of knowledge considered to be information that appears to be stored in memory as images or brain maps. When invoked, consciously or unconsciously, to solve a particular problem, they converge on an area of the brain similar to a computer's work area, which the author considers to be the field of consciousness. The contact resulting from the confrontation of various pieces of information, represented here as images or brain maps, could enable the emergence of a new image or map resulting from the sum of two or more images or maps or parts thereof, with this new image or map representing new information.

If the concept of creativity is valid, it can be assumed that it is greater the more information is available and stored and the faster it can be moved. Higher transmission speeds enable greater interaction between different pieces of information. The author believes that IAs can be quite creative as long as they are equipped with a large amount of the information they may need to solve specific problems and even with a massive volume of general information to solve any problem, which is a point that seems to be well on track with the use of various advanced techniques and languages.

However, no matter how much information is made available to them, the author believes that there could still be a limit to their creativity. Even armed with a large amount of basic initial information and logical algorithms that enable them to handle this information, using correlations and cross-references provided by logical algorithms to synthesize new information at a speed and quantity that humans would find impossible to keep up with, there will be a limit at which the process would cease to operate or enter a loop. What could be a possible reason for this?

A first answer would be that IAs are limited by the initial information and logical programs provided to them, so that all they can achieve is what could result from this initial information and the new information that could be obtained by applying logical algorithms to the initial information.

Even with the use of evolutionary software imitating the functioning of the brain and its evolution, there comes a point where, in the author's opinion, the process would cease or enter a dead-end loop. This seems to suggest that there is a lack of “something else” that would enable IAs to continue their work, overcoming the obstacle that causes operations to stall or enter a loop. It seems that this “something else” is the lack of knowledge of the mechanism that would enable the reception of information from the surrounding environment, the same mechanism that enables a cognitive being to receive this information.

It seems that this lack of knowledge makes it impossible for IAs to be conscious, and also makes it impossible to take actions aimed at making

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them conscious. However, even though they do not have a consciousness similar to that of humans due to their lack of knowledge of the above-mentioned mechanism, nothing prevents them from surpassing humans in virtually all aspects that could be raised for comparison, including creativity. It should be emphasized that nothing can be said about the possibility that they will be able to simulate the mechanism necessary for receiving information transmitted by the surrounding environment, which could become possible with the increase in complexity that can be achieved by IAs.

The existence of a universal primary consciousness was proposed by the author, who also assumed that it is contained in each atom and thus, in principle, an AI could have access to it in a similar way to how, according to the author, this access is provided to the organic computer of the human brain. He believes that these access points are the synapses that occur in the contacts between neurons. This same access would occur in space-time in the collapse of quantum waves provided by Poincaré Resonances, a process which, as proposed by the author, would be similar to the synapses between neurons in the brain.

It seems that this process, a black box, is what enables the transmission of information from the quantum world to the material world. This process seems to be described by complex numbers in the quantum world and by the bell-shaped curve of probabilities in the material world. Could this access discussed above be the key piece missing to make IAs conscious? If this is the case, it becomes extremely important to understand this process that would be occurring in the aforementioned black box, that is, what physically consists, in the author's opinion, of Poincaré resonances and/or any other process that would be occurring simultaneously with them.

The above process was addressed by the author in a previous work, where he suggests that it is somehow linked to the singularities of regularities. Interested readers are referred to his work (3).

The research into the possible existence of patterns in the information received by the human brain, which may be the same patterns used in the transmission of information to possible cognitive beings that may exist, is a topic that the author considers very relevant. Would mathematical and computational techniques such as Persistent Homology be applicable? In the name of this technique, is this persistence associated with homology somehow correlated with the persistence required for the wave beam to enable the occurrence of Poincaré Resonances?

The correlation of any pattern with something that has conscious meaning for us humans may bring to light clues for the discovery of this code, perhaps using language with its alphabet and symbols, or perhaps at least some of its symbols, if they exist. It is difficult to imagine the scope of such possible discoveries, and research should be encouraged by allocating the necessary resources, both material and human, to carry it out. What is intended may not yet be achievable because the structures involved are likely to be quantum in nature. With the rapid pace of discoveries in quantum phenomenon research, it may be possible in the not-too-distant future to carry out this research with a view to achieving the desired goal.

2.2 - STANDARD MODEL OF PARTICLE PHYSICS

An issue that presented a divergence from the Standard Model is discussed, and an explanation is given which, if accepted, could lead to profound changes in our understanding of the atomic nuclei of particles. In addition to this, issues relating to the beginning of the Universe are discussed and, concluding the topic, some questions that are still considered to have no satisfactory answers.

The divergence to be shown was explained with a focus on the model for generating the composition of atoms, a model called by the author the Genetic Model of the Atom. Before beginning the discussion on the divergence that arose, the author presents a brief description of how the idea that enabled the visualization and development of his model came about.

The basic idea resulted from the fact that proteins are the “fundamental particles” of all living organisms on our planet and atoms are the “fundamental particles” of all matter in the universe. With the intuition that the DNA code was created along the lines of a pre-existing code for the generation of atoms, the latter, having served as a model, should be similar to the DNA code. Based on this assumption, he developed a code for the generation of atoms similar to the DNA code for the generation of proteins.

The published work (4) shows the operational details and its development, as well as a comparison of the results obtained with its application with the data from the Periodic Table of metallic elements. An experiment involving the use of particle accelerators showed a divergence when its results were compared with the precepts dictated and accepted by the Standard Model of Particle Physics. These same results were then considered from the perspective of the Genetic Model of the Atom.

According to Hoff et al. (5), the divergence was discovered in the analysis of the results of an experiment with predetermined parameters, when they noticed an unexpected break in symmetry. In the words of these researchers, “Mirror symmetry in atomic nuclei—or symmetries in mirror nuclei - exists because of the similarity between protons and neutrons and underlies all current understanding of nuclear physics.” For the authors of the experiment, the divergence created by the breaking of this symmetry involves the forces acting within the atom, which could change the way atoms are understood and reveal that this symmetry is not as fundamental as previously thought.

One observation that the author considers important in the present discussion is that, in the Standard Model, all quarks are indiscriminately considered neutrons. It is essential in this discussion to consider that protons and neutrons are almost identical particles, with the proton being electrically charged.

The study under discussion considered the isotopes strontium-73 with 38 protons and 35 neutrons and bromine-73 with 35 protons and 38 neutrons, exactly the inverse of the strontium isotope. With the above combination, the nuclei of the bromine-73 and strontium-73 isotopes are considered “mirror partners” and should show the symmetry in mirror nuclei that must exist due to the similarity between protons and neutrons, which underlies all current understanding of nuclear physics.

By studying the radioactive decay of these two nuclei, physicists have discovered that the strontium-73 isotope behaves completely differently from the bromine-73 isotope, in direct contradiction to current nuclear theory, raising new questions about nuclear forces. "Strontium-73 and bromine-73 should appear identical in structure, but surprisingly, they found that they do not share this identity.

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To discuss the problem outlined above, the author considered the same conditions described that caused the divergence with respect to the non-follow-up of mirror symmetry, now from the perspective of the Genetic Model of the Atom.

Table 1 below shows the results of the calculated atomic weights of what the author calls the genetic atoms of strontium and its isotope with atomic weight 73, and bromine and its isotope with atomic weight 73. The calculations were made using the data and standards prescribed in the work describing the Genetic Model of the Atom (4).

Table 1. Shows the possible compositions and calculated data, according to the Genetic Model of Atoms, for the elements strontium, bromine, and their isotopes Sr-73 and Br-73.

Atom	Atomic Composition	Mass(1)	Z(2)	Pc (1)x(2)	Pt	ERROR-% (Pc-Pt)/Pt
Sr	**nsT 2ud us**	**2,24**	**38**	**85,12**	**87,62**	**-3,0**
	usT 2ud s	**2,24**	**38**	**85,12**	**87,62**	**-3,0**
Br	**nsT 2ud us**	**2,24**	**35**	**78,40**	**79,90**	**-2,0**
	nsT 2ud s	**2,24**	**35**	**78,40**	**79,90**	**-2,0**
Sr-73	**dmT 2ud ud**	**1,94**	**38**	**73,72**	**73,0**	**1,0**
	umT 2ud ud	**1,96**	**38**	**74,48**	**73,0**	**2,0**
Br-73	**nsT 2ud ud**	**2,09**	**35**	**73,15**	**73,0**	**0,2**
	dsT 2ud ud	**2,10**	**35**	**73,50**	**73,0**	**1,0**

Where: Z = atomic number; Pc = calculated atomic weight; Pt = tabulated atomic weight; n and m = electron and muon neutrinos, respectively; u, d, and s = up quark, down quark, and strange quark; T = tau; 2ud representing the composition of the proton composed of two up quarks and one down quark, which give it a charge of -1.

The data shown in Table 1 allow us to verify that it is possible to accommodate the same two structures with different quark compositions for both elements, and that when comparing the results of the atomic weights of both with the atomic weights given by the Periodic Table, we see that they show the same relative percentage error in relation to the atomic weight given by the Periodic Table, respectively -3% for strontium and -2% for bromine, for the two compositions considered.

Considering the isotopes Sr-73 and Br-73, it can be seen that both isotopes accommodate two different quark compositions each, and only these two, with relative errors of 1% and 2% for the possible compositions of the Sr-73 isotope and 0.2% and 1% for the possible compositions of the Br-73 isotope. As can be seen, the compositions in terms of subatomic particles are totally different for the two isotopes considered, Sr-73 and Br-73, with no possibility of them having the same composition in terms of subatomic particles.

Assuming that different compositions in terms of subatomic particles can cause different structural and nuclear behaviors, which would need to be proven, the explanation for the divergence can be accepted as valid when considering the Genetic Model of the Atom.

The author is not aware of any studies of the atomic nuclei of these structures, which he calls “genetic atoms,” but it seems that the difference in the compositions accommodated for the Sr-73 isotope from those accommodated for the Br-73 isotope is sufficient to explain the symmetry breaking of mirror nuclei observed in the study of these isotopes.

For the author, acceptance of the explanation given for the divergence from the Genetic Model of the Atom implies validation of the latter and, considering the basic argument for its development, it seems proved that a transmission of information occurred, that is, a transmission of meaningful signals, which can only occur between two entities with cognitive properties. The consideration of the conditions assumed for the development of the model implies, it seems to the author, the existence of a Universal Primary Consciousness.

In the following discussion, the author sought to show models or ideas that may corroborate the clarification of some of the mysteries not explained by physics and the resolution of possible divergences between experimental results and precepts dictated by the Standard Model. According to Grussie et al. (6), the Standard Model is the most rigorous theory of particle physics, incredibly accurate in its predictions but, unfortunately, explaining only about 5% of the entire content of the Universe.

According to these authors, after the Big Bang, the Universe consisted of a soup of subatomic particles that took about 380,000 years from its inception to cool down, allowing chemical reactions to occur to form the known elements after the formation of neutral atoms by recombination with free electrons. Although nothing conclusive can be said about what happened in the first fractions of a second considered by the Standard Model, in the author's opinion, perhaps more time is needed to accommodate the evolution and consolidation of all the physical laws and mathematical principles that he considers necessary to have been consolidated for matter to be generated. On this point, the author suggests reading a published work in which he comments on the Big Bang in one of its topics (3).

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According to Dr. Christof Wetterich (7,8,9), a physicist at the University of Heidelberg in Germany, the universe has been slowly thawing from an extremely cold and almost static state, its birth being calm and slow, extending into an infinite past. According to the current standard model, the closer to the singularity of the Big Bang, the greater the curvature of space-time, with singularity representing conditions where there would be no defined physical laws. In this scenario, the curvature of space-time would increase over time until reaching the current "flat universe." For Wetterich, the first events after the Big Bang would have lasted around 50 trillion years ago. Wetterich's model suggests, in the author's opinion, a longer time to accommodate the evolution of physical laws and mathematical principles before the emergence of matter.

Another model among the several proposed for the beginning of the Universe is known as Quantum Graphity theory (10), which suggests that space is formed by indivisible blocks. It establishes that space emerges from the low-energy states of the degrees of freedom of a dynamic network, with points in space-time represented by nodes in a graph that are connected by links that can be "on" or 'off' - the "on" nodes having additional state variables that would define the resulting Universe. Thus, several properties of the Universe would be emergent, such as the mass of particles from their interaction with the Higgs boson.

The assumption by Quach and his colleagues that the universe was liquid at its inception would allow, in addition to the crystallization of the three spatial dimensions and the temporal dimension that we see today, the possibility of detecting possible defects in the structure of space originating from crystallization during its cooling. These defects could cause a curvature or reflection of light or other particles during their propagation, making them detectable. It seems to the author that this indivisible space has something to do with the grains of space considered in quantum gravity theory, which assumes that these grains have sizes in the Planck dimensions.

According to Donoghue (11), the greatest challenge facing modern physics is to merge the two sets of rules governing the macro and micro worlds, aligning them into a single set. Assuming that perhaps four-dimensional space-time is not fundamental, appearing only on large scales, he admits that the speed of light may not always have been constant, an idea that, according to him, would change 99.9% of physics research. Donoghue and his colleague Mohamed Anbar, from the University of Toronto, Canada, demonstrated that the speed of light itself can vary at high energies such as those that existed at the beginning of the universe and that only later, with the reduction of the universe's energy, did it acquire its maximum, unique, and constant speed.

In his model, elementary particles and fields of different natures could "see" a universe with a different speed of light, which means that the laws governing the behavior of each type of particle and field would be slightly different. According to Donoghue's model, there may be a chance that the speed of gravity is greater than the speed of light. Generally, physicists imagine that the two speeds are identical, since no one really understands exactly what gravity is, no one has ever detected a "graviton," a particle that contains gravitational force.

Regarding the existence of a particle associated with the force of gravity and dark matter and energy, considered mysteries to be explained, mention should be made of Stuart Marongwe's theory (12), which he calls Nexus, and some reflections on the Genetic Model of the Atom (13). According to Marongwe, his theory provides a connection between Quantum Theory and the Theory of General Relativity, the link manifesting itself in the form of a spin 2 composite particle that he designated as the "Nexus graviton," which is a space-time particle that would naturally emerge from the process of unification between the two theories.

According to Marongwe, the characteristic that distinguishes the Nexus graviton from the hypothetical graviton of the Standard Model of Cosmology, which has not yet been found, is that the Nexus graviton is not a messenger or virtual particle. He considered it to be a globule of vacuum energy that could merge or arise from the fission of other gravitons, in a process similar to cytokinesis in cell biology, the division of a cell into two identical copies. According to him, this particle would induce a constant rotational movement in any particle with which it comes into contact. It would be the particle itself of dark matter constituting space-time, and he also said that the emission of a lower-energy graviton by a higher-energy graviton results in the expansion of the higher-energy graviton, a process that would manifest as Dark Energy and occur throughout space-time.

With regard to the above-mentioned work (13), the author considers it important for the subject under discussion to highlight three considerations related to the genetic groups resulting from his Model.

The first of these relates to the "emt" genetic group shown in Figure 2 of the mentioned work, consisting of an electron and muon and tau neutrinos. One of the reasons for its relevance stems from the fact that researchers have reported the existence of ghost particles that always appear alongside electrons, these ghost particles being the aforementioned muon and tau neutrinos. The author suggests that the photon is constituted by this genetic group, basically formed of energy.

The second consideration relates to the genetic group "nmt," which appears in Figure 1 of the same mentioned work, showing all 64 genetic groups generated by the model. It should be noted that the "nmt" is the only genetic group without mass or electric charge, consisting of three neutrinos: the electron neutrino, the muon neutrino, and the tau neutrino. The author suggests that this genetic group, consisting practically of energy and lacking any subatomic particle with proven mass in its composition, is the genetic group that would constitute the graviton of the Standard Model or the "Nexus graviton." Observing the two genetic groups mentioned, "emt" and "nmt," it seems that the photon was formed by the electron's expulsion of the neutrino from the composition of the supposed graviton, which, occupying its new position, became one of the constituents of the photon.

The third and final consideration results from comparing the number of genetic groups in the Genetic Model of Atoms with the number of particles in the Standard Model. According to Kaku (14), assuming that there are ten Higgs particles, there are a total of sixty-four particles, which coincides with the total number of genetic groups generated by the model proposed for the generation of genetic atoms.

With data obtained from the ANITA project, cross-referenced with data from Ice Cube, Derek Fox's team concluded that the detected events must represent unknown particles and that it is time to start asking whether the anomalies might indicate the possibility of the existence of particles beyond those considered by the Standard Model, which physicists dream of in an attempt to understand how gravity fits in with the other fundamental forces or to unify gravity with quantum mechanics (15,16).

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Dark matter is believed to represent 27% of the content of the Universe and, according to Andrea Albert (17), even if the possibility of its interaction with normal matter is shown, a new model connected to the Standard Model would still be necessary. Theoretical physicists believe that a subatomic particle called a graviton could transmit gravity in the same way that particles called photons carry electromagnetic force.
The author then briefly describes his ideas, seeking to put them in order, even though he admits that they may not all follow a linear pattern. In the beginning of time, the existing absolute vacuum, being unstable, destabilized and transformed into a quantum vacuum: a dynamic system where the fluctuation of energy allows the emergence of pairs of particles and antipartículas. According to the author, this vacuum is not just a reservoir of energy, but the substrate of the Primary Universal Consciousness. It is through Poincaré Resonances that information flows from the quantum field to the material world, collapsing the wave function and allowing matter to organize itself according to the proposed Genetic Model.

2.3 - ORDER IN QUANTUM CHAOS

In addressing the topic of Order in Quantum Chaos, the author seeks to demonstrate that what is often perceived as randomness in the quantum world actually possesses an underlying structure. Experimental results in quantum systems show that even within chaotic regimes, there is a significant amount of order.
This order, while complex, obeys the fundamental laws of Thermodynamics, particularly the Second Law. It enables the occurrence of irreversible entropic dissipative processes - phenomena that the author considers fundamentally responsible for the beginning of everything in the Universe. These processes are not merely destructive; they are creative mechanisms that allowed for the emergence of organized matter and, ultimately, the transition from inorganic chemistry to the complexity of life.

3 - CONCLUSION

This work has demonstrated that the application of the Genetic Model of the Atom provides a plausible explanation for the symmetry breaking observed in the strontium-73 and bromine-73 isotopes, presenting minimal relative errors (between 0.2% and 2.0%). The numerical convergence between the 64 proposed genetic groups and the
64 fundamental particles predicted by advanced physical models (including Higgs variants) suggests that the structure of the universe follows an informational code analogous to biological DNA.
In conclusion, the transition from traditional physics to an "Organic Physics" allows for the integration of Artificial Intelligence, human consciousness, and the laws of thermodynamics into a single theoretical framework. The validation of the composition of the graviton (nmt) and the photon (emt) opens the way for the unification of Gravity and Electromagnetism, treating them not merely as forces, but as the transmission of meaningful signals within a Primary Universal Consciousness.

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