M-set hyperbolic components tuning the matter /dark matter / dark energy pie chart ?

(F.J. Culetto and W. Culetto, Private Research-Associates, Int. Report, dated: Oct. 2015)

Mandelbrot set's universality/structural stability is pretty likely to play some role in case of a tentative description of all things / structures and the dynamics there are by using Julia set fractals and their control spaces/ connectedness loci (for the second order polynomials iterated the main and midget Mandelbrot M sets). According to A. Douady (in H.O. Peitgen and P.H. Richter: The Beauty of Fractals, 161-173 (1986)), all of M's combinatorial features are preserved if the (holomorphic) function F(z) iterated (properly rescaled, 0 trapped in a bounded region) just differs from $(z^2 + c)$ by < 1 for all values of z, and the complex parameter c does not exceed 4 in modulus.

As period $k = 2^0$ oscillations belong to c-values from the Mandelbrot set's big cardioid, and integer (el.)charge quantization most likely is linked to the cardioid cusp's external angles (0,1), conventional integer charged and neutral *matter's approximate pie chart share* from the ΛCDM-model could possibly emerge from an area-ratio involving the k = 1 hyperbolic component's area A_{2^0} which is 3π/8 (from cardioid area ($3\pi a^2/2$, 2|a| = 1, the cusp located at c = 1/4 + 0i). Indeed, the area ratio of the doubly covered said cardioid and the difference area between the maximally permissible c-disk ($A_{c\text{-disc}} = 16\pi$) and twice the cardioid, i.e. $2A_{2^0}/(A_{c\text{-disc}} - 2A_{2^0})$, would be 0.049<u>1</u>80… compared with matter's 4.9% pie chart share.

And non-conventional, neutral matter's pie chart share from an integer charge quantization point of view also ought to be linked to a period-2^0 cardioid area, but this time to a variably inflated, "virtual" one. By stretching the matter-linked M cardioid's |a| from 1/2 to ($|c_D| - 1/4$), c_D being the main bifurcation series Myrberg-Feigenbaum point's coordinate – 1.401 155… + 0i, the stretched area e.g. becomes $A_{2^0\text{infl}} = 3\pi(1/4 + c_D)^2/2$ and the cardioid's left end eventually is –2.052…, slightly outside M set's real axis [– 2,1/4]. Accounting for fermion spin by doubly covering the original and the inflated cardioid areas, the following areas' ratio is

$$\frac{2(A_{2^0\text{infl}} - A_{2^0})}{A_{c\text{-disc}} - 2A_{2^0\text{infl}}} = 0.268\underline{2}41\ldots \quad , \qquad \text{Eq.(1)}$$

compared with the *dark matter's pie chart share* of 26.8%. And in the flat space-time case the still missing pie chart piece is

$$1 - \frac{2A_{2^0}}{A_{c\text{-disc}} - 2A_{2^0}} - \frac{2(A_{2^0\text{infl}} - A_{2^0})}{A_{c\text{-disc}} - 2A_{2^0\text{infl}}} = 0.682\underline{5}78\ldots \quad , \qquad \text{Eq.(2)}$$

almost matching *dark energy's pie chart share* of 68.3%. Just lucky coincidences… ?
Component shares' time dependence may i.a. well come from c-disc's radii variation.