Quantum Boolean intelligence

1. relies on the observations that
   (a) WCW spinors correspond to fermionic Fock states
   (b) Fermion Fock state basis spans a Boolean algebra.
   (c) Superposition of manyfermion states with fixed total fermion number is consistent with superselection rules defined by fermion number conservation
   (d) In ZEO states are zero energy states with positive and negative parts of states having opposite fermion numbers. Therefore super-selection rule allows full superposition. (note that also in super- conductors coherent pairs of Cooper pairs correspond to this kind of state)
   (e) In ZEO U-matrix has as "rows" M-matrices which are products of Hermitian square root of projection operator and unitary S-matrix.
2. assumes that
   (a) WCW spinor fields can be interpreted as stating "laws of physics" coded to the structure of zero energy states
   (b) With pairs formed by positive and negative energy parts of Fock states having interpretation as Boolean statements and their superposi- tions forming quantum Boolean statements analogous to qubits.
3. These assumption imply that
   (a) WCW spinor fields have interpretation as quantum Boolean statements about "laws of physics" and thus represent Boolean intelli- gence: matter reduces to correlates of Boolean thoughts.
   (b) if Hermitian projection operator has rational eigenvalues, the Boolean entanglement is negentropic. This is true for unitary entanglement matrices assignable to quantum computation.
4. allows to consider also finite measurement resolution realized as inclusions of hyperfinite factors of type II_1 (HFFs) for WCW spinors.
   (a) Coset spaces formed by including and included factors defines quantum analogs of finited-imensional spaces defined by finite tensor powers of 2-spinors.
   (b) This space has fractal quantum dimension expressible in terms of Beraha numbers.
   (c) Quantum spinors and their tensor products would represent quantum version of Boolean logic with finite Boolean resolution.