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Fermions and bosons in the expanding universe by the spin-charge-family theory

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The spin-charge-family theory, which is a kind of the Kaluza-Klein theories in $d=(13+1)$ but with the two kinds of the spin connection fields, the gauge fields of the two Clifford algebra objects, S^{ab} and $\tilde{S}^{ab}$ explains all the assumptions of the standard model: The origin of the charges of fermions appearing in one family, the origin and properties of the vector gauge fields of these charges, the origin and properties of the families of fermions, the origin of the scalar fields observed as the Higgs's scalar and the Yukawa couplings. The theory explains several other phenomena like: The origin of the dark matter, of the matter-antimatter asymmetry, the "miraculous" triangle anomaly cancellation in the standard model and others. Since the theory starts at $d=(13+1)$ with a simple action for gauge fields and spinors - spinors carry only two kinds of spins and interact correspondingly only with the gravity, the vielbeins and the two kinds of the spin connection fields - the question arises how and at which d had our universe started and how it came down to $d=(13+1)$ and further to $d=(3+1)$. In this short contribution, some answers to these questions are presented.

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