

GOODBYE PHOTON
AND
WELCOME TO M PARTICLE

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CAD, CAM and CNC Technology Education with quality (3CTEQ)
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GOODBYE PHOTON AND WELCOME TO M PARTICLE
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To solve the mystery of m particle

My hypothesis:

"Is it possible can m particle to travel, start from the star located to the east of and finish to the star located to the west of the Milky Way galaxy (over 100 000 light years across) within 2 days?"

I was wondering if it happen only in my imagination or it is only become a reality on science fiction films or it will be happen when we start talking about traveling inter universe in the future. I have a dream that m particle take me to travel to another universe only within approximately 750 years otherwise it takes 13.7 billion light-years. Several months ago I wrote an article about the seven symmetrical universes (<http://www.ahmadsudirman.se/the-seven-symmetrical-universes.pdf>). Could my dreams become a reality in the future? I'm not really sure or maybe it's only a dream or maybe I'm crazy.

What is m particle look like in my dream?

I'm just going to show you what m particle look like.

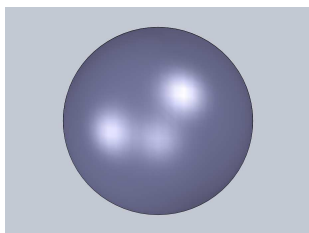


Figure 1: m particle have spin $\frac{1}{2}$, positive charge and mass greater than 200 Giga-electron volts.

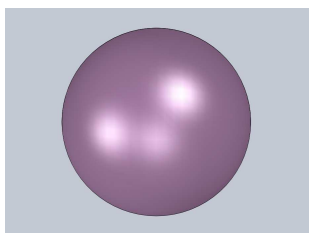


Figure 2: anti m particle.

Beside m particle there is two other particles, j and s particle with their own anti-particles. Also m particle have another particles friend calls Z and E boson.

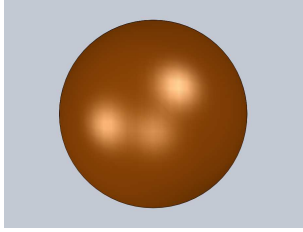


Figure 3: j particle have spin $\frac{1}{2}$, positive charge and mass greater than 200 Giga-electron volts.

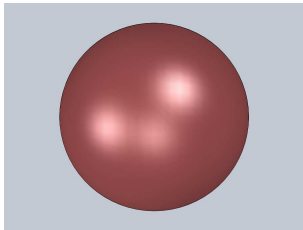


Figure 4: anti j particle.

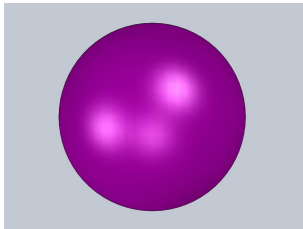


Figure 5: s particle have spin $\frac{1}{2}$, positive charge and mass greater than 200 Giga-electron volts.

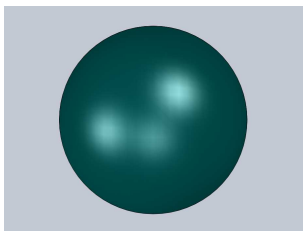


Figure 6: anti s particle.

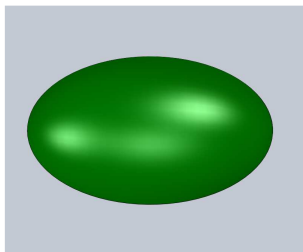


Figure 7: z boson have spin 1, positive charge and mass greater than 100 Giga-electron volts.

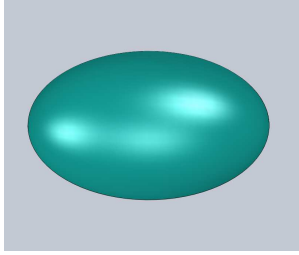


Figure 8: e boson have spin 1, positive charge and mass greater than 100 Giga-electron volts.

M particle and the others thought to have existed during the first 45 nanoseconds after Big Bang and temperatures reached 1000 trillion °C. During this time the electroweak force separated into the electromagnetic force and the weak interaction or the weak nuclear force. When particles and anti particles met, rapidly annihilated, leaving a small of particles.

M particle and the others do to capture graviton and becoming dark matter

During the first 45 nanoseconds after Big Bang m particle and the others did to capture graviton and leaving small of gravitons

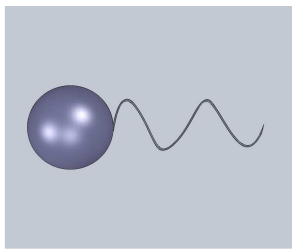


Figure 9: m particle and its graviton

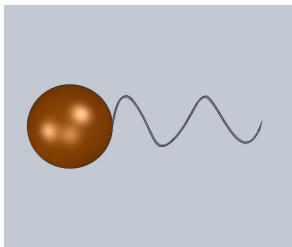


Figure 10: j particle and its graviton

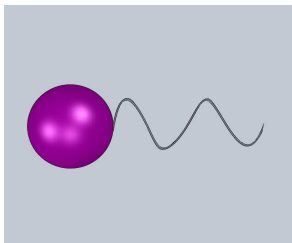


Figure 11: s particle and its graviton

These particles and their graviton will become dark matter act as a binding force of gravitational objects in the vicinity. And is a large part of the mass in galaxies, galaxy clusters and in the whole universe.

Particles and their graviton make repulsive force and becoming dark energy

Dark energy is what makes the universe accelerate and this increases the speed of the universe.

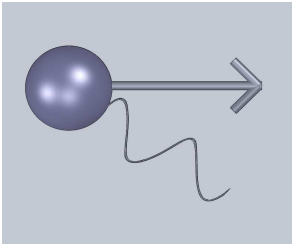


Figure 12: m particle and its graviton make repulsive force

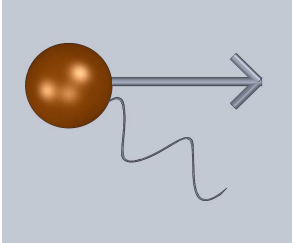


Figure 13: j particle and its graviton make repulsive force

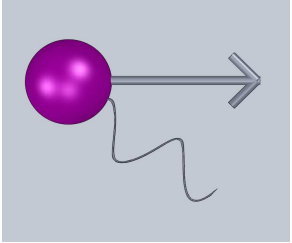


Figure 14: s particle and its graviton make repulsive force

Speed of m particle

In my dream I have been discovered that m particle have been reached speed 5 474 959 764 000 km per second or 5 trillion 474 billion 959 million and 764 thousand km per second. In other words that 1 second in our universe is equivalent with 54 nanoseconds in m particle universe or 1 second belong to m particle universe is the same with 18 262 500 seconds our universe.

So, if you will travel to regular cluster Abell 2218 by m particle it takes only 109.5 years instead of 2 billion light years. It is the same, if you have planning to make tourist arrangements to Andromeda Galaxy so you only needs to spend 58 days instead of 2.9 million

light years. Or if you will reach the beginning of Big Bang it is enough for you to spend 750 years instead of 13.7 billion light years.

Now, I'm explaining these unimaginable inter galaxy and inter universe journey. How could this be happened? M particle have two partners calls z and e boson and these bosons can make transformation of energy to reach speed up to 5 474 959 764 000 km per second.

I use Einstein's equations

$$E = mc^2$$

$$E = m (5\,474\,959\,764\,000)^2$$

$$c = 5\,474\,959\,764\,000 \text{ (speed of m particle) km/second}$$

And compare to

$$E = mc^2$$

$$E = m (300\,000)^2$$

$$c = 300\,000 \text{ (speed of light or speed of photon) km/second}$$

The black holes is only the best place for m particle to playing

You can imagine if you travel by m particle to the black holes which have Schwarzschildradius ($2Gm/c^2$) = 30, this is black holes really might be the best place for the children together with m particle to playing. I think there no is really black holes with singularity in our universe. What we can call black holes is it only the door for m particle to travel through other universes.

Now, to reverse back to my hypothesis:

"Is it possible can m particle to travel, start from the star located to the east of and finish to the star located to the west of the Milky Way galaxy (over 100 000 light years across) within 2 days?"

The answer is, of course, we can make travel arrangements by m particle, start from the star located to the east of and finish to the star located to the west of the Milky Way galaxy within 2 days. 100 000 light years divide by 18 262 500 times 365.25 days

I know this is sound really crazy. I think so.

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