

# THE SEVEN SYMMETRICAL UNIVERSES

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THE SEVEN SYMMETRICAL UNIVERSES  
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To solve the mystery of the wonders of seven symmetrical universes

**My hypothesis:**

"Are there seven symmetrical universes and where is the mass coming from and what kind of mechanism is there to transfer mass from one place to the other?"

There is some evidence in our natural environment that gives a clue as to why there exist only seven universes. I have for some time been contemplating about this and now I think it is time to really explore and go further and deeper into this subject.

**Three kinds of evidence that points the way to revealing seven symmetrical universes**

The first evidence I have discovered is that the proof is hidden in the light visible to the human eye, for example, light from the sun shows that there are seven different colors of light. The light, which can be explained as electromagnetic waves, consists of different wavelengths that are "hidden" in the white light. The first, the red light can be found in the electromagnetic spectrum between 625 and 740 nanometers. The second, the orange light is found between 590 and 625 nanometers. The third, the yellow light, lies in between 565 and 590 nanometers. The fourth, the green light covers 520 up to 565 nanometers. The fifth, the blue light is found between 450 and 520 nanometers. The sixth, the indigo light lies in the range of 430 - 450 nanometers. And finally, the seventh violet light lies in between 380 - 430 nanometers in the electromagnetic spectrum.

Furthermore, I think there should be other evidence, like for instance the radiation, that can be used and describe that there are seven rays that can be a basis to prove that the universe is NOT only our universe, but there must be other universes as well. The first, the gamma rays which consist of wavelengths from 0.00001 to 0.05 nanometers in the electromagnetic spectrum. The second, the X-rays, lies between 0.05 and 10 nanometers. The third, the ultraviolet light is found between 10 and 100 nanometers. The fourth, which is the visible light seen by the human eye, is covered in the range of 430 to 740 nanometers. The fifth, the infrared light lies in the range of 740 nanometers to 100 micrometers. The sixth, the microwaves, are between 100 micrometers and 1 centimeter. The final seventh, the radio waves, lies in between 1 centimeter and 1 kilometer in the electromagnetic spectrum.

Furthermore, there may also be a third proof that can be used to calculate how many universes contain the same proportion of mass. According to research, it was shown that in the universe the energy and matter distribution was 72% in the form of dark energy, 23% are in the form of dark matter and 5% are in the form of an element of neutrinos or the smallest components with a very small mass and atoms. (Universe, Martin Rees, Dorling Kindersley Limited, London, 2005). The percentage of neutrinos and atoms, that have shaped and made our universe today, can be divided into gas and chemicals, consisting of 74% hydrogen, 23% helium gas, 1% oxygen, 0.5% carbon, 0.5% neon gas, 0.1% iron and 0.9% other elements. The percentage of dark energy is still not very well known and understood. Dark energy is what makes the universe accelerate and this increases the speed of the universe. Dark matter

is also not yet widely known and understood, but this 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. If we now calculate the total mass of dark matter in combination with the mass of the universe we have 28% of the total share. Moreover, if we share 28% of this mass in several universes with equal masses, we will find seven different universes that have the same mass of 4% each.

### **Is there any universe symmetry?**

Now my question is why must every universe have a certain percentage of the same mass? Yes, my answer is that each universe has symmetry, meaning that each universe is a part of the same shape or of the same half parts. Why does it have symmetry? Yes, because everything that exists in our universe now is all symmetry, for example, my left hand is a symmetry partner to my right hand. My left ear has the same parts as of my right ear. My right eye is also a symmetry partner to my left eye. My right foot is a symmetry partner to my left foot. So our universe is also a symmetry partner to another universe.

### **What are the seven symmetrical universes look like?**

Now I'm exploring these seven universes and I have given each universe a name and a different color:

- The first Alfa universe has a green color.
- The second Beta universe shows a yellow color.
- The third Gamma universe has an orange color.
- The fourth Delta universe had a red color.
- The fifth Epsilon universe is described with a blue color.
- The sixth Zeta universe has an indigo color.
- The seventh Eta universe shows a violet color.

I use these colors just to distinguish the different universes.

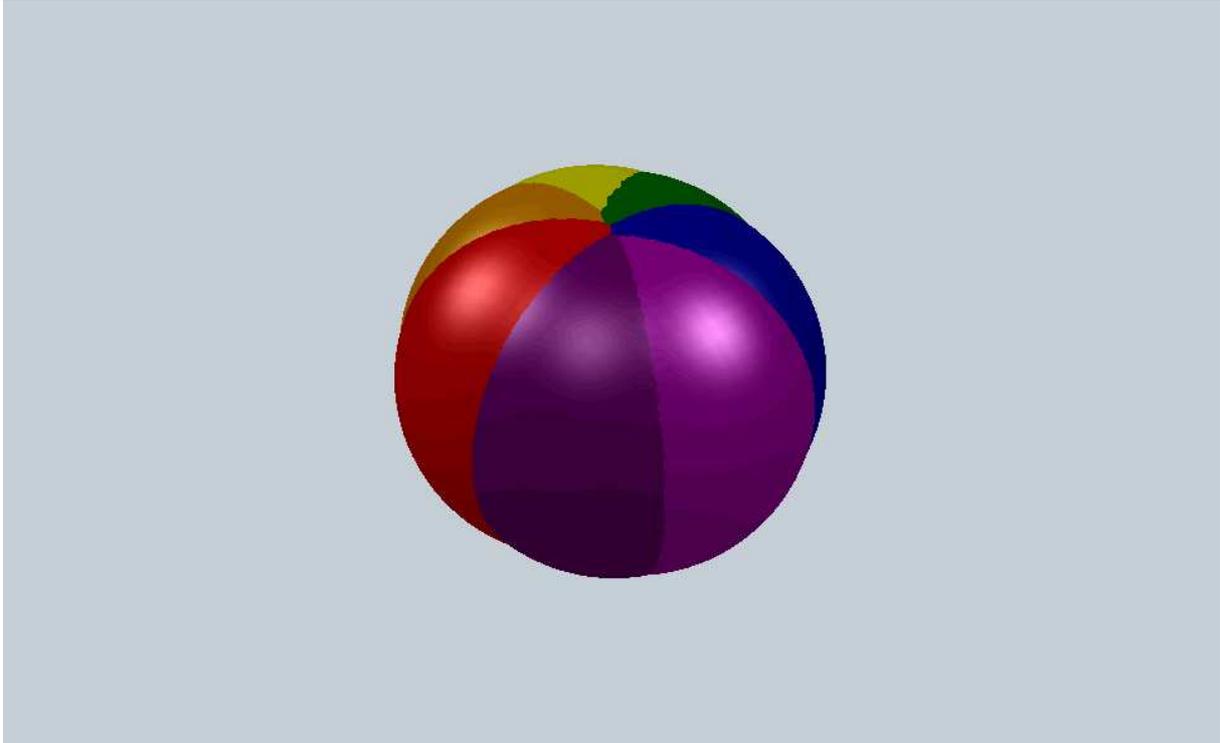


Figure 1: Seven universes, each with a specific color.

**The seven universes interact with each other.**

Beta universe is symmetry partner to Alfa universe.

Gamma universe is super symmetry partner to Beta symmetry universe.

Delta universe is super-super symmetry partner to Gamma super symmetry universe.

Epsilon universe is anti Alfa universe.

Zeta universe can be also called Zeta bosons. Boson is an elementary particle, which can act as energy-bearing and power-bearing.

Eta universe is called here super Eta bosons.

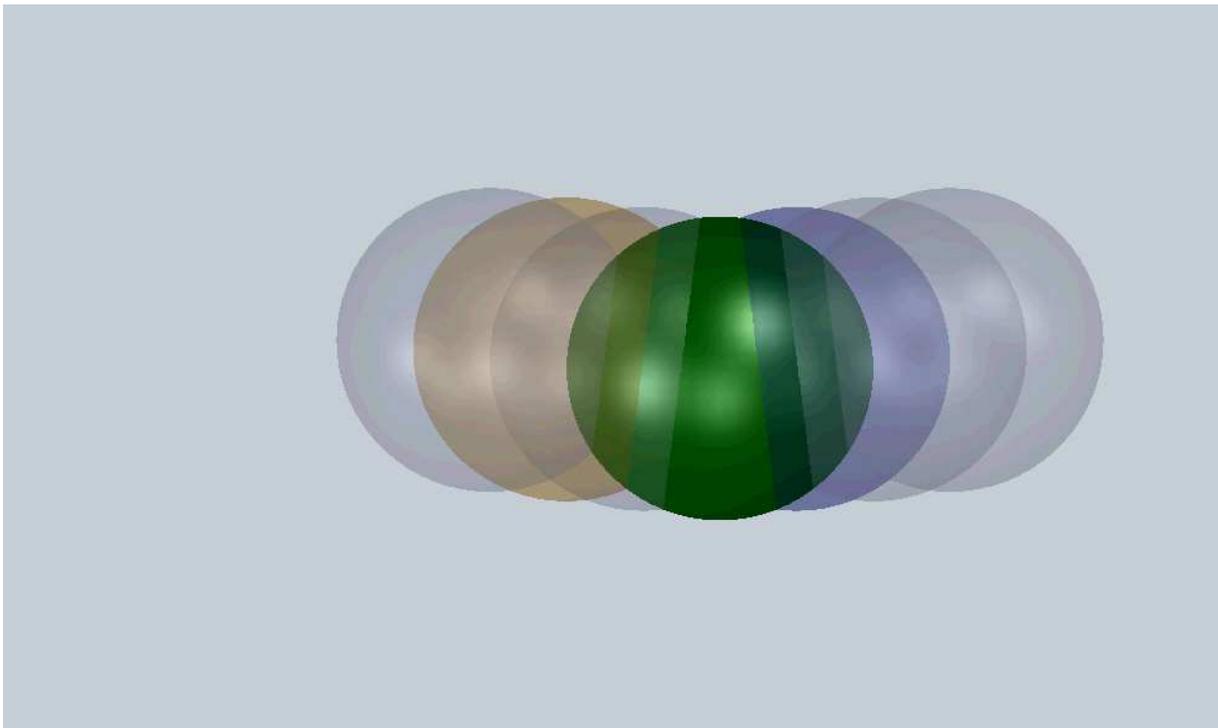
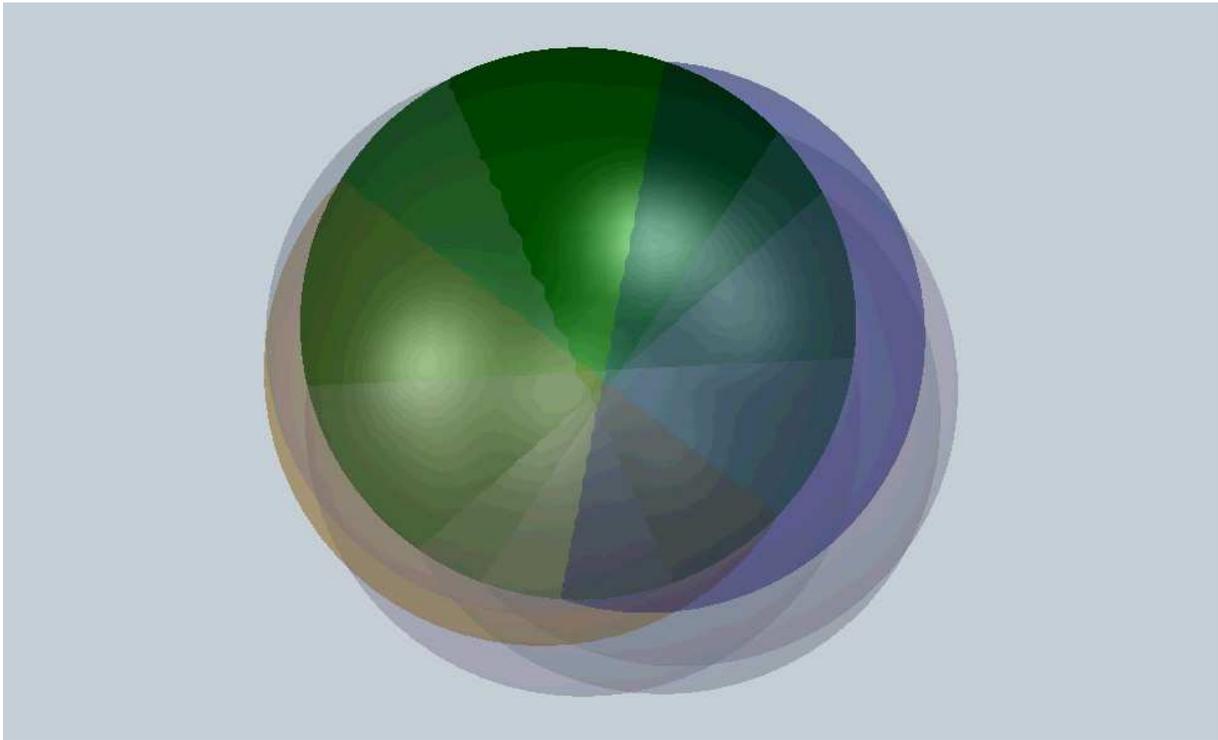


Figure 2: The six universes are transparent, except for the Alfa universe (pictures above and below).

**Six universes are transparent.**

Beta symmetry universe, Gamma super symmetry universe, Delta super-super symmetry universe, Epsilon universe (anti Alfa universe), Zeta universe (Zeta bosons) and Eta universe (super Eta bosons) are transparent and that means that all these universes are invisible. It is only Alfa universe that is non-transparent, where the moon, stars, suns, planets, galaxies, galaxy clusters, super galaxy clusters, nebulae (gas collection), atoms, people, animals,

vegetation and all life have their places. I think in these invisible universes there contain dark matter, where light cannot penetrate the dark matter but the light is bent when it is in contact with the dark matter.

**The mechanism of the seven symmetrical universes**

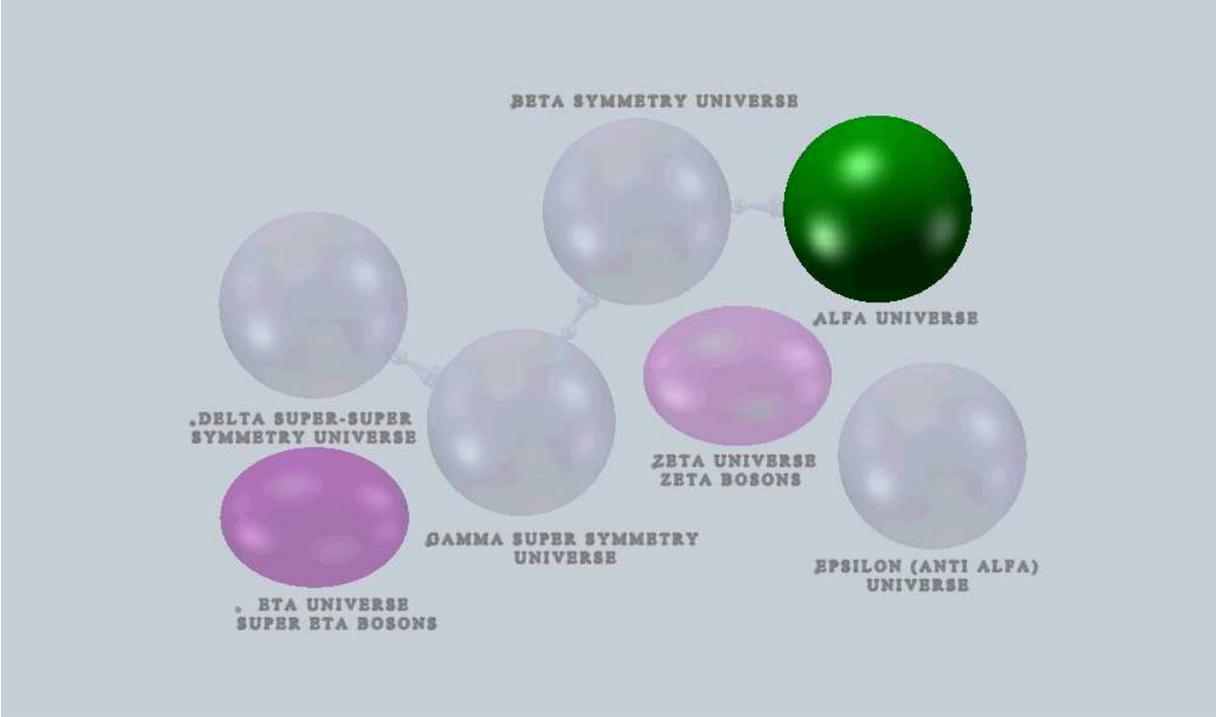


Figure 3: Alfa universe, Beta symmetry universe, Gamma super symmetry universe, Delta super-super symmetry universe, Epsilon universe (anti Alfa universe), Zeta universe (Zeta bosons) and Eta universe (super Eta bosons).

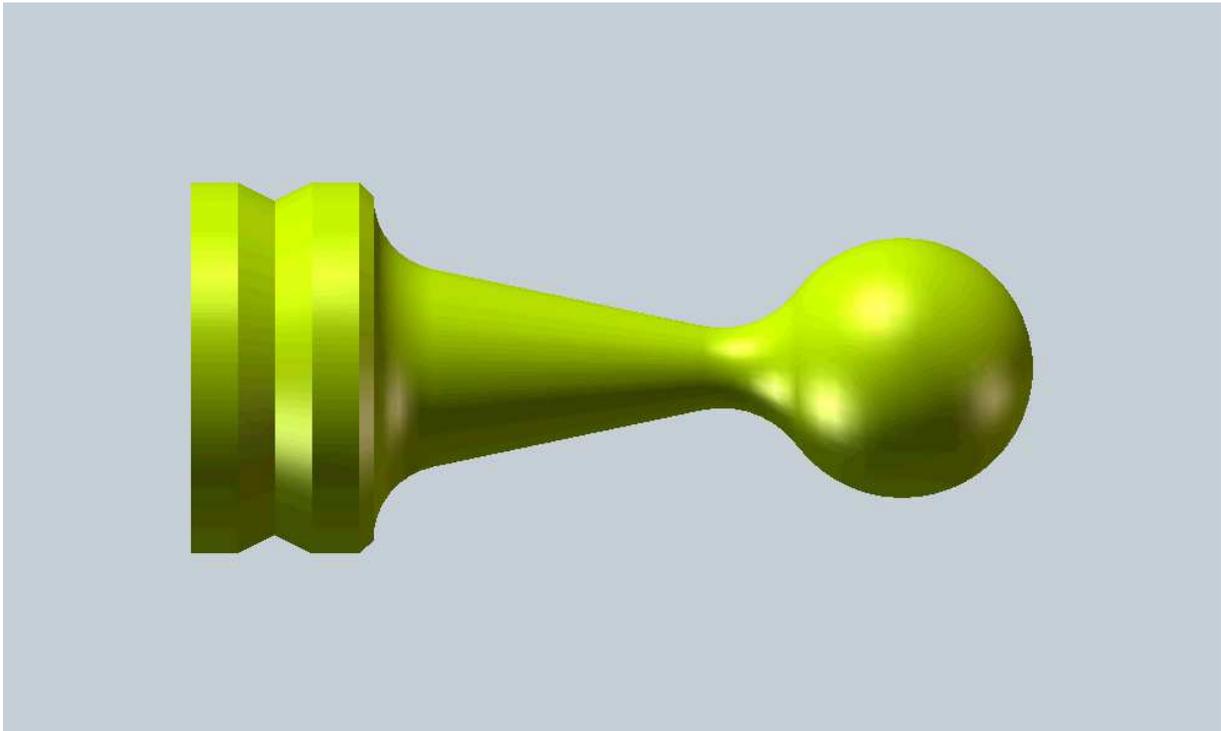


Figure 4: R-coupling

R-coupling has a function to connect the Alfa universe with Beta symmetry universe, also acts as a link between Beta symmetry universe and Gamma super symmetry universe, and to make the linkage between Gamma super symmetry universe and Delta super-super symmetry universe.

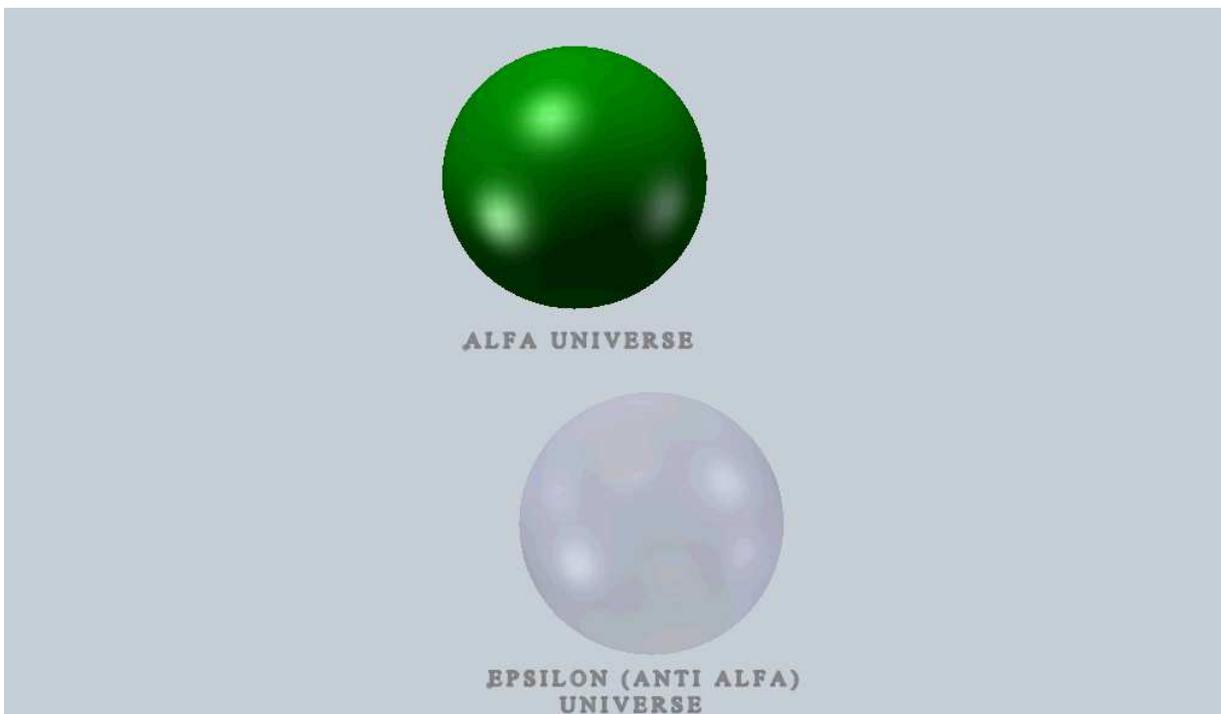


Figure 5: Epsilon universe (anti Alfa universe) and Alfa universe is contradictory.

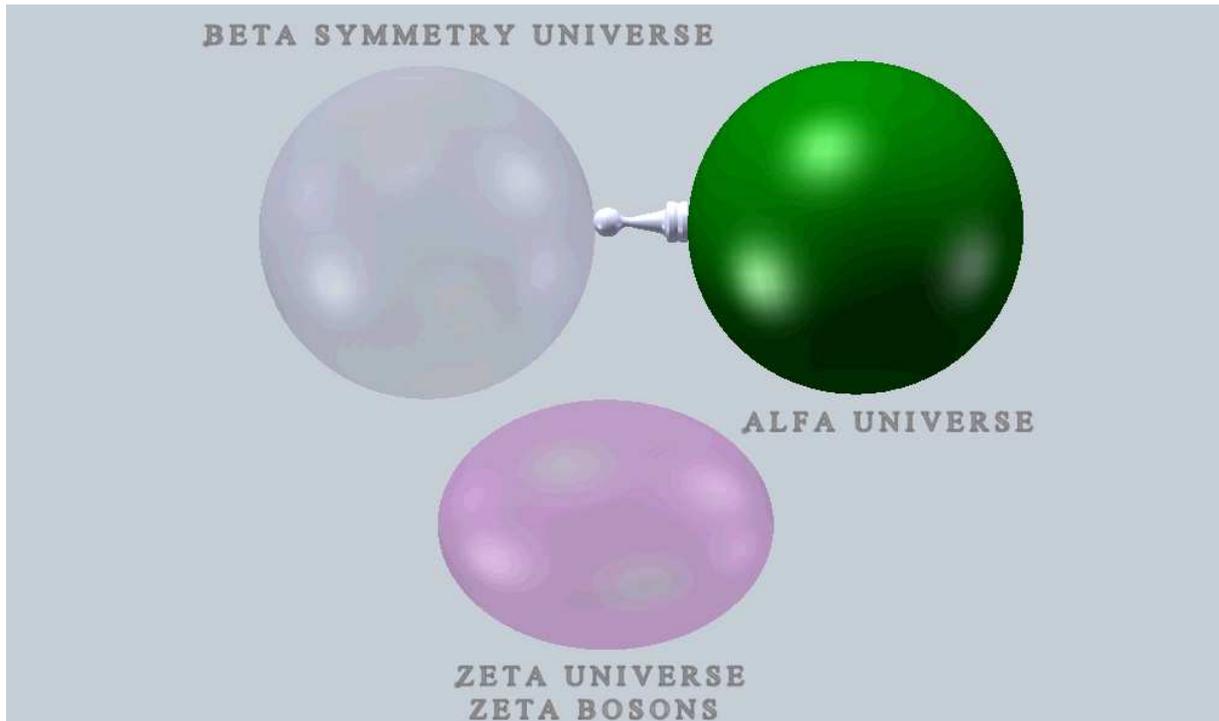


Figure 6: Alfa universe associated with Beta symmetry universe through the R-coupling and this access is monitored and controlled by the Zeta universe (Zeta bosons).

Alfa universe connects to the Beta symmetry universe through the R-coupling. Zeta universe (Zeta bosons) has the task of transporting mass, history and information from Alfa universe to the Beta symmetry universe through this R-coupling. As long as the R-coupling has not become disconnected and not interrupted by the Zeta universe (Zeta bosons) the transport of mass, history, and information from Alfa to Beta symmetry universe continues.

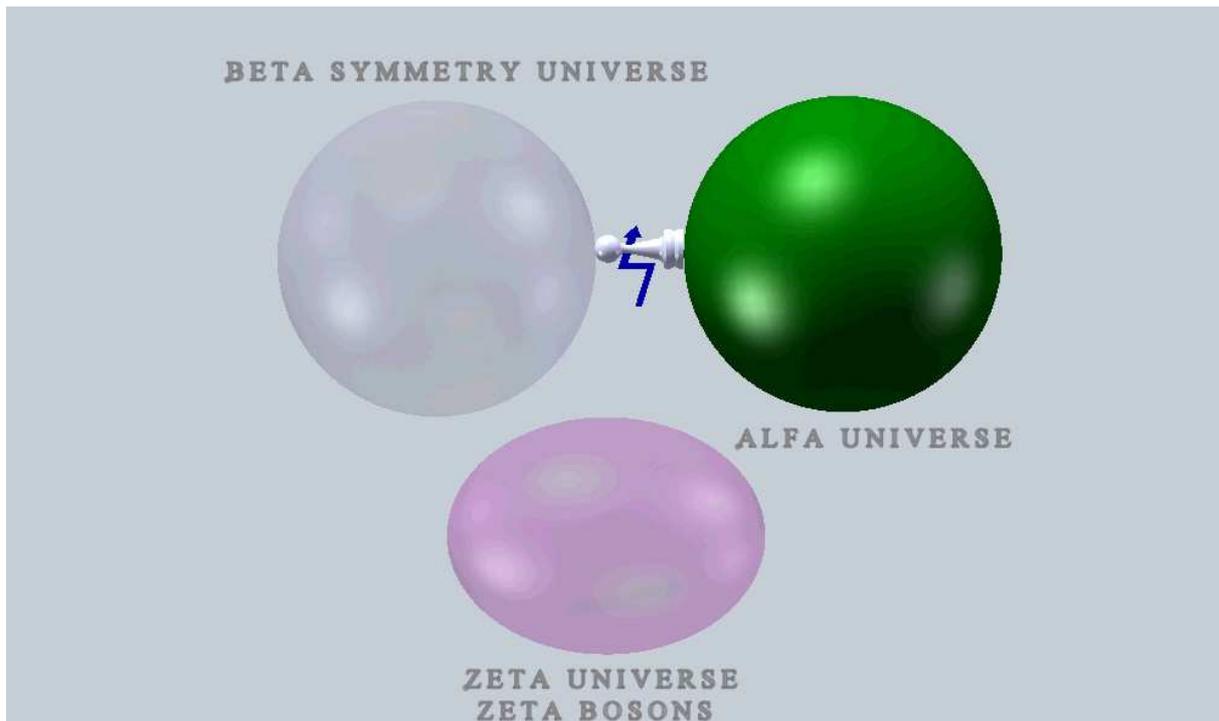


Figure 7: Zeta Universe (Zeta bosons) interrupt R-coupling between Alfa universe and Beta symmetry universe.

When Zeta universe (Zeta bosons) interrupts the R-coupling, then the direct transfer of mass, history and information from Alfa universe to Beta symmetry universe is stopped and in that second the symmetry is broken, and in that moment, the Zeta universe (Zeta bosons) changes the transport of mass, history, and information from the Beta symmetry universe to Gamma super symmetry universe through the R-coupling. And when the transfer of mass, history and information from Beta symmetry universe to Gamma super symmetry universe is completed, the Beta symmetry universe disappear.

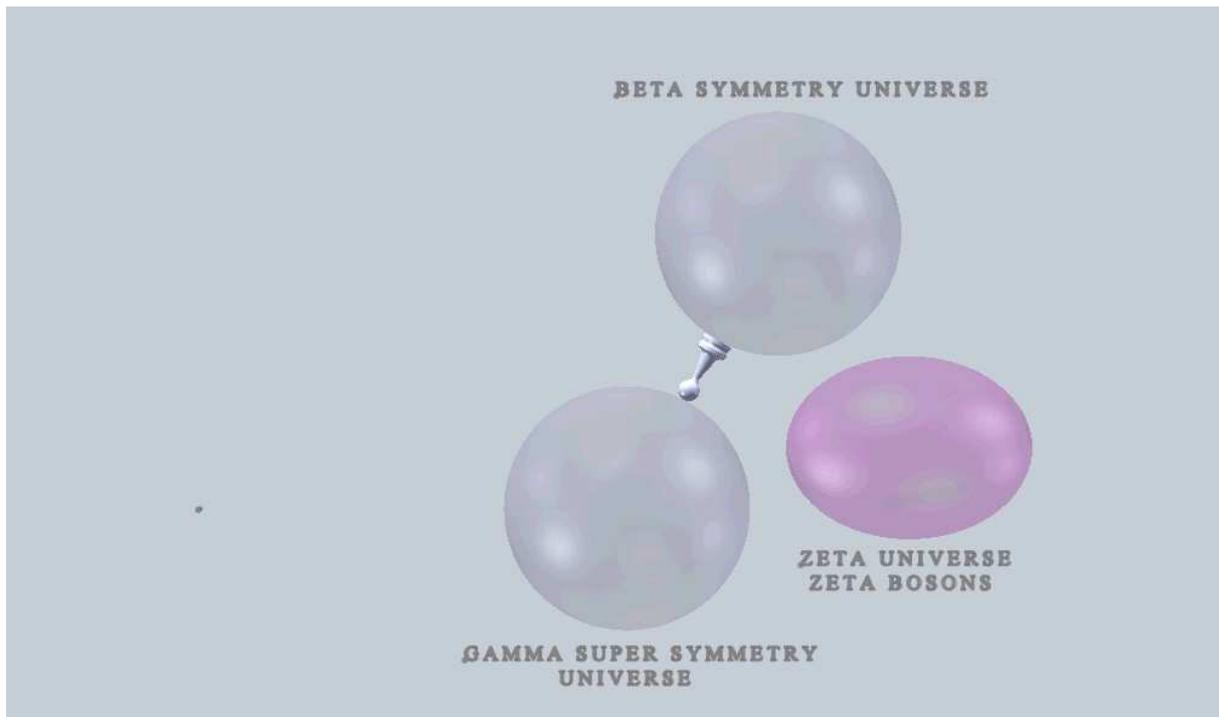


Figure 8: Transfer of mass, history and information from Beta symmetry universe.

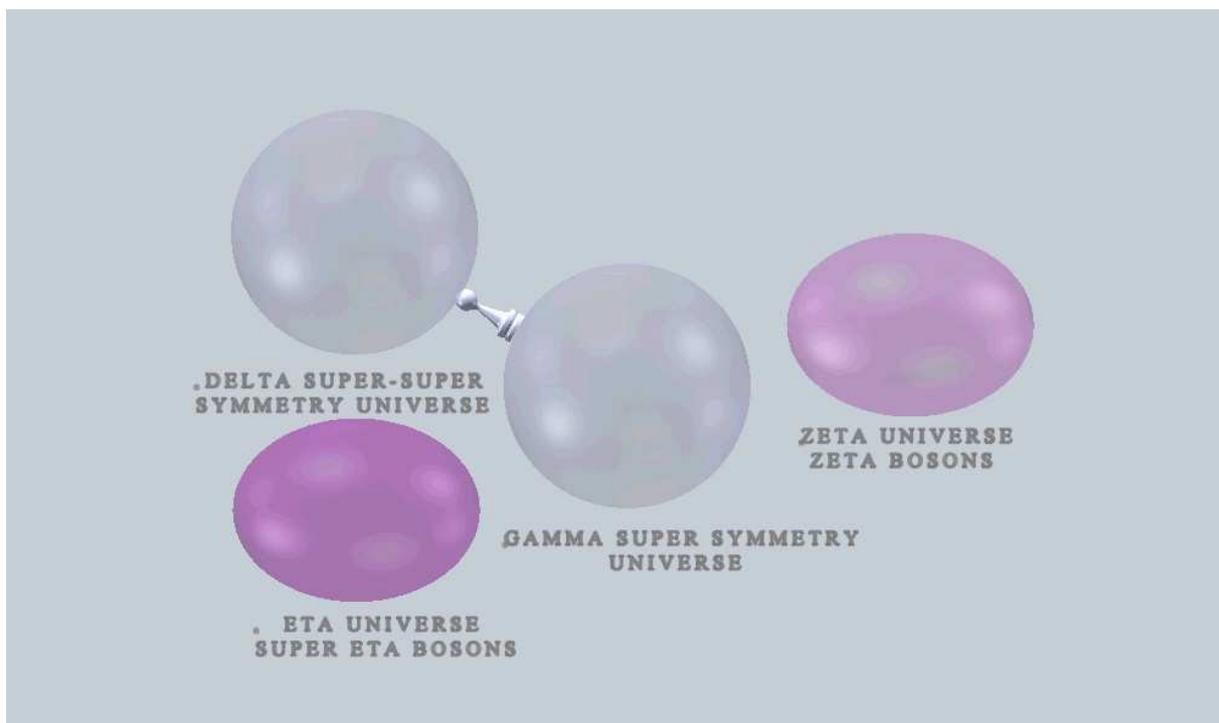


Figure 9: Beta symmetry universe disappear.

Eta universe or super Eta bosons are responsible for redistributing mass, history and information from the Gamma super symmetry universe to Delta super-super symmetry universe by using the R-coupling. As long as the R-coupling has not been interrupted or stopped by the Eta universe (super Eta bosons) the transfer of mass, history and information from the Gamma symmetry universe to Delta super-super symmetry universe continues.

When Eta universe (super Eta bosons) breaks the R-coupling, then the symmetry breaks, and the Gamma super symmetry universe disappear. The, only Eta universe (super Eta bosons), Zeta universe (Zeta bosons) and Delta super-super symmetry universe remain.

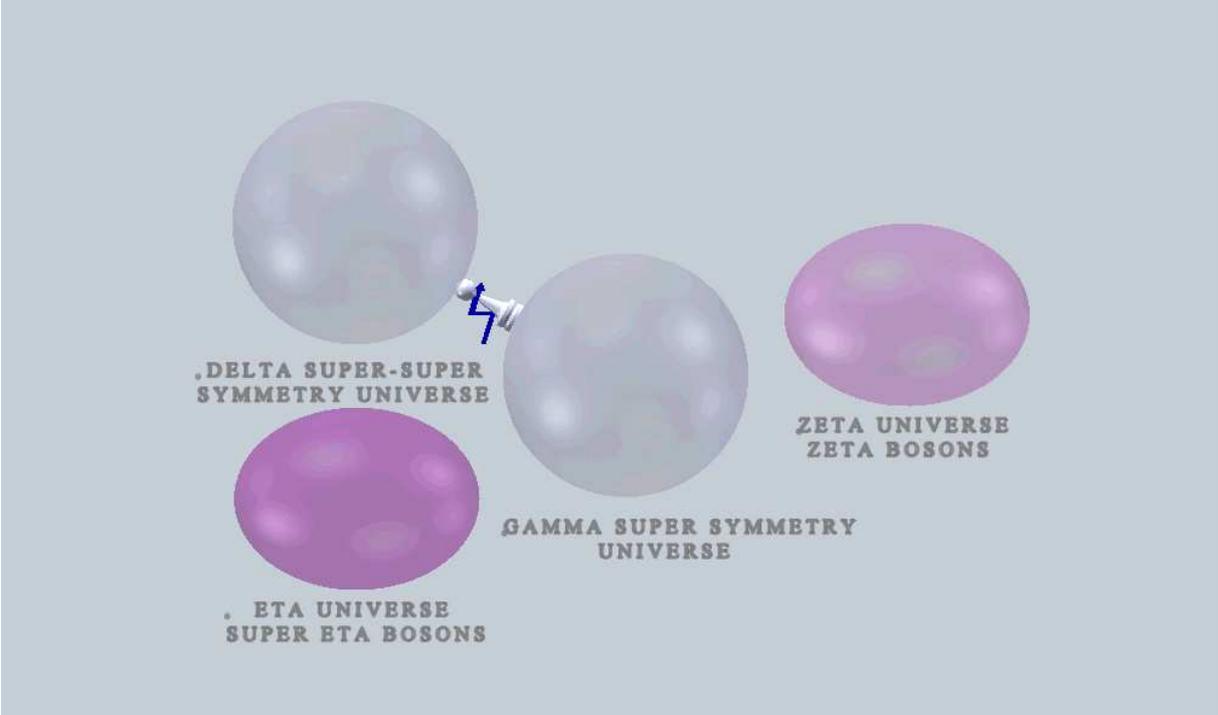


Figure 10: The Eta universe with the Eta bosons break the R-coupling.



Figure 11: The seven symmetrical universes have come to its final destination, and only Eta universe (super Eta bosons), Zeta Universe (Zeta bosons) and Delta super-super symmetry universe remain.

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