



**HAL**  
open science

# The Seed Theory: Unifying and replacing quantum physics and general relativity with “state physics”

Anisse Zerouta

► **To cite this version:**

Anisse Zerouta. The Seed Theory: Unifying and replacing quantum physics and general relativity with “state physics”. 2017. hal-01689178v4

**HAL Id: hal-01689178**

**<https://hal.science/hal-01689178v4>**

Preprint submitted on 22 Nov 2018 (v4), last revised 23 Jun 2019 (v5)

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Copyright

# The Seed Theory: Unifying and replacing quantum physics and general relativity with “state physics”

Anisse Zerouta<sup>1</sup>

*Département of Physis, USTHB - Université des Sciences et de la Technologie Houari Boumediene -  
Alger, Algérie.*

## Abstract

Quantum physics has disturbed our conception of reality: matter has become all at once a wave and a corpuscle and can only be apprehended through observation. We now propose to show that the world we experience is not reality, but a projection amongst many of an unknown reality on a multitude of macroscopic and microscopic perforated screens. These projections constitute an infinite number of parallel universes, tied as clusters through interpenetration on a microscopic scale. According to our theory, real matter only exists in two states: a free state and a fixed state. In its fixed state, matter behaves as a corpuscle submitted to the laws of general relativity, which rule interactions of matter elements from the same universe. In its free state, matter behaves as a wave obeying the laws of quantum physics, which rule not only interactions of matter coming from the same universe, but also interactions with matter originating from universes which are parallel to ours. The wave-like aspect of a particle is only an illusion, a human interpretation of what is, in fact, a corpuscular multiverse-particle resulting from the interaction of many parallel universes. This interaction is made possible by the presence of perforations on projection screens. In this article, we shall demonstrate these assertions, and rid ourselves of the concepts of gravitation, dark matter, dark energy and of the idea we have as to the nature of black holes. We shall offer a new approach, in order to explain phenomena such as superconductivity, quantum entanglement and quantum teleportation. Finally, with the possibility of modifying the state of real matter and creating macroscopic quantic objects, we shall open a perspective for time travel, teleportation, antigravitation and movement from one universe to another.

---

<sup>1</sup>[a.zerouta@hotmail.com](mailto:a.zerouta@hotmail.com)

At the turn of the twentieth century, quantum physics<sup>1, 2, 3</sup> pushed the human mind to an unconceivable stretch: suddenly, the world was experiencing a split between the microscopic and macroscopic worlds, the latter being ruled by general relativity<sup>4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</sup>, while the former obeyed the laws of quantum physics. Since then, the quest for the lost unity has had many contestants, but the Grail has remained out of reach. Just as Planck<sup>10, 11</sup> and Einstein<sup>12, 13</sup> had the audacity of leaping outside the Newtonian<sup>14</sup> reference frame, maybe here as well, we should look for the solution outside the box.

Let us try to think of our world not as a permanent flicker between reality and the unknown, but rather from a different angle: we propose to define our reality as what is unreal, while what is real is to us unknown. According to our model, what we commonly call “reality” is in fact a projection of reality in two types of spaces having different properties: the microscopic and the macroscopic spaces. As for reality itself, unknown and out of reach, we shall call it the Seed. This model already gives our life the appearance of a science fiction movie! Let us not just stop there and let us call the ensemble formed by the Seed and the projection spaces the Matrix, (Figure 1).

The projection spaces are finite in number and act as screens with new properties, on which the Seed projects itself. The projection constitutes virtual realities that differ from each other and correspond to just as many universes.

### **Introduction to projection screens: the primary and secondary screens**

The primary screen gives birth to secondary screens (Figure 2). Each time a real object projects itself on the primary screen, a secondary screen with this object’s image is generated. All of these two-dimensional secondary screens overlay on each other in layers on the primary screen, creating our virtual reality. To objects such as stars, planets or humans correspond macroscopic projection screens (Figure 3). As for microscopic projection screens, they are tied together by small objects such as particles (Figure 4).

Primary and secondary screens represent real matter of the different universes from the H-cluster, they have circular perforations all over their surface (Figure 5). These perforations have the ability of changing their opening diameter in order to adjust to the size of the projected object. We will be calling these perforations “djamilar”. Pretty much as the iris adjusts its diameter to the quantity of light it receives, the djamilar react instantly, and adjust to the size of secondary screens as they are created: for a microscopic object, the opening will be small, while for a macroscopic one, it will be wider. This is the main difference between microscopic and macroscopic projection spaces: matter will behave differently in the microscopic and macroscopic worlds, because it will be submitted to different constraints in each of them (Figure 6), (Figure 7).

The djamilar’s role is to stabilize the position of the secondary screens relatively to one another, and to maintain them tied to the primary screen’s surface. Piled up from largest to smallest, these secondary screens constitute a coherent virtual universe.

These djamilar are therefore open windows between the different parallel universes in a cluster, which allows them to interact with each other in different manners and on different scales: on the microscopic scale, the djamilar allow the multiverse force to go through, which allows the primary and secondary screens to remain tied to each other. Without the djamilar

and this attraction force, our universe could not exist, as the secondary screens, once created, would wander separately throughout the Matrix.

To each parallel universe in our cluster corresponds a different primary screen (Figure 8). This difference resides in the existence of a projection index proper to each universe. This index is shared by the secondary screens associated with it. The ensemble formed by the primary and secondary screens constitutes a single universe distinct to all others.

How is all this organized? According to our theory, the Seed's projection on to the different projection screens forms clusters of parallel universes. Our own cluster, which we shall call H, includes our universe U.H//6.

H universes are constituted of an infinite number of spatial parallel universes. To each of them corresponds an infinity of temporal parallel universes. For example, a subcluster of temporal universes is tied to our universe H//6, which is part of the H spatial universes cluster, and this subcluster represents the evolution in time of our U.H//6 universe: the temporal universe  $U.H//6 T^{+1}$  will be different and distinct from the temporal universe  $U.H//6 T^{+2}$ .

According to our theory, matter as we apprehend it is virtual, the result of projections coming from the Seed. Contrary to the interpretation generally made of observations in the microscopic world, we shall see that these very observations show that matter always behaves as a corpuscle, and is only wave-like in appearance. To support this statement, the two experiments that will follow show that what we call a "single photon" is in fact a "multiverse-photon", which proves the existence of microscopic and macroscopic projection spaces and that of different H parallel universes.

### **Single photon, or aggregated photons from parallel universes?**

To reveal this multiverse-photon, let us perform a first experiment (Figure 9). In a first apparatus, let us make a "single photon"<sup>18</sup> go through a retarder plate to give it a slanted polarization. Then, let us make it go through a lithium niobate crystal. This will divide our "single photon" into two entangled photons.

In a second apparatus (Figure 10), let us add two of Young's slits with detectors on the exit to track the single photon<sup>15, 16</sup>. Introducing this observation leads to what we usually call a reduction of the photon's wave packet<sup>17</sup>. Then it goes through the retarder plate and the crystal. When leaving the crystal, our photon does not get divided in two, and we end up with only one photon.

According to our theory, the initial single photon is the result of the Seed's projection on the primary screen of our universe H//6. The same projection takes place in all H parallel universes participating at the same time in the same experience. This projection will give birth to a secondary, microscopic screen representing the single photon in each parallel universe involved. These parallel universes being numerous, the number of particles resulting from the projection is high, as all these particles interact on a microscopic scale. The ensemble formed by these particles in the microscopic space therefore constitutes a multiparticle. In our case, we get a multiverse-photon constituted of identical photons, all entangled and emitted simultaneously in each of these universes. As all parallel universes do not participate in the same experience at the same time, the number of photons constituting a multi photon is de facto limited.

In the first apparatus, the passage of the initial multiverse- particle through the crystal divided it in two. The result of this division was not two identical photons but two multiverse-photons, each including a lower number of photons than the initial multiverse-photon.

In the second apparatus, we experimenters evolving in the macroscopic world introduced observation. Usually, we consider that observation influences a particle's behavior through an energy input, which reduces the wave packet. Here as well, we propose a different interpretation: according to our theory, observing the multiverse-photon and therefore emitting photons forces the djamilars near the observed photon to constrict and adapt to the size of the newly created secondary screens associated to emitted photons. This decrease of the djamilars' diameter fixes the photon on our primary projection space, which obliges it to evolve in one universe only: ours. This photon can therefore no longer interact with photons from other parallel universes. Observing the multiverse-photon from the macroscopic space thus isolates the photon belonging to our H//6 universe from all photons belonging to universes parallel to ours. And in the macroscopic world, we have only one photon, that of our universe.

### **Relationship between superconductivity, the djamilar's diameter and gravitation**

For this experiment, we shall be using a superconductor weighing 15g, as well as a magnet weighing 15g, a digital scale and liquid hydrogen.

Let us first check the weight of the superconductor and magnet: the scale does indicate a 15g weight for both.

The second step consists in plunging the superconductor and the magnet into liquid hydrogen in order to lower their temperature.

After a few minutes, they are removed from the liquid hydrogen and put on the scale to be weighed.

For the magnet, the weight remains 15g. But for the superconductor, it is now 16g.

This gain of a gram is explained by the fact that the cold has an effect on the djamilar's diameter: the lower the material's temperature, the wider the djamilar's diameter (Figure 21). This has as a consequence the passage of a higher quantity of the multiverse force, and therefore an increase in the gravitation force influencing the superconductor. At a certain opening diameter, the electrons become free to go through the djamilars (Figure 22). The djamilars' opening with the cold is the same whatever the material. There is a difference however between a superconductor material and one that is not, and this is due to the disposition of secondary screens constituting it. Indeed, a superconductor material is made of perfectly overlaid secondary screens, while for other materials, an imperfect overlay prevents the passage of electrons and the optimal passage of the multiverse force.

### **A thought experiment: another way of demonstrating the existence of djamilars**

The following experiments shall demonstrate the existence of djamilars and their ability to change their opening diameter (Figure 12).

Our first experiment takes place on our planet. We shall be using an apparatus featuring Young's slits, a reception screen and different matter emitters.

Let us proceed with several tests, changing the emitter each time. On the screen, let us check whether there are interference fringes. The emitters are chosen based on the size of emitted matter, from smallest to largest (photons, electrons, neutrons, bricks of matter of different sizes).

As the size of the matter projected on Young's slits increases, we reach a limit size for which we no longer observe interference fringes on the screen. This size represents the diameter of a djamiliar and the maximum size beyond which matter elements from parallel universes cannot interact with each other.

Let us take as a value for this size  $D_t = 10^{-10}$  m.

The second experiment consists in repeating the same experiment, but this time in space, away from the attraction of the earth, moon and other celestial objects.

Let us first use an emitter that provides matter with a diameter of  $D_t = 10^{-11}$  m. Contrary to what happens on earth, we no longer see any interference fringe on the screen.

Let us repeat the experiment once again with matter elements of a smaller and smaller diameter. We find this time that interference fringes appear when matter has a  $D_e = 10^{-14}$  m diameter.

These results confirm the existence of djamilar of different diameters, and their role in the presence of a multiverse "gravitation" force. The larger the diameter of a djamiliar, the stronger the force is.

Matter can thereby be found in two states: the fixed state, in which its behavior is ruled by general relativity, and the free state, in which it can interact with parallel universes and in which quantum physics are what rule its behavior. The Seed's projection always behaves as a corpuscle in the macroscopic world. The interaction between parallel universes in the microscopic world is what gives the illusion of a wave-like behavior.

Schrödinger's cat<sup>27, 28</sup> is therefore, without ambiguity, either dead or alive (Figure 20), and this can be determined without even opening the box. The cat's state is indeed exclusively related to the behavior of the particle belonging in our universe U.H//6 and to the multiverse-particle imagined for the thought experience. To launch the chain reaction that will break the poison vial, the particle must interact with our universe U.H//6. The only way to do this is to get fixed in it, and the only particle in the multiverse-particle to be able to do so is the one belonging to our universe, with which it shares a projection index. Particles can only interact with their respective universes. Cats, being macroscopic objects, are fixed on each primary projection screen of each parallel universe. Studying the characteristics of our projection screen will enable the particle from our universe U.H//6 to be located in space and time, and to find out whether it causes the cat's death or not. Heisenberg's<sup>29</sup> uncertainty principle is therefore invalidated.

Observing the infinitely small has led us to consider matter as composed of 99.99999% vacuum. Because this observation is based on incomplete access to matter, it leads to an

incorrect percentage as observing matter only enables a tiny portion of what it globally is to be perceived.

### **The different states of real matter**

Through their presence, the primary projection screens and the djamilars influence the behavior of matter, and the diameter of a djamilar determines a limit beneath which matter can no longer go through. This limit indicates the border between the microscopic and macroscopic world, between matter in its free state and matter in its fixed state. When the size of matter is above the djamilar's diameter, it finds itself fixed on the primary projection screen because of the multiverse force transiting through the djamilars. Below this limit, matter is free, and when in this state, the presence of the projection screen has no influence on it. Matter then finds itself in a space alongside free matter from different parallel universes of our cluster H.

### **Superconductivity**

Thanks to the djamilars' properties, we can explain the behavior of electrons at a low temperature, and thus explain the superconductivity<sup>30, 31</sup> phenomenon.

At high temperatures, electrons interact with the elements constituting the material in which they evolve. This interaction is due to their fixed states.

Lowering the material's temperature increases the djamilars' diameter. At a certain temperature and for a given material, the djamilar is open enough to let electrons go through and allow them to reach a free state again. In this free state, electrons are no longer fixated on the projection screen and no longer interact with the material's atom, which remain fixed.

### **Black holes**

Let us explain the nature and formation of black holes<sup>32, 33, 34</sup>, taking as an example a supermassive star at the end of its life (Figure 13). To keep this star fixed on the primary screen, the djamilars will have adjusted to its size by adopting an important opening diameter. When the star collapses, its size gets lower very quickly but its mass remains stable, which forces the djamilars to increase their opening diameter more and more. In certain cases, the mass/size ratio becomes so disproportionate that to keep the star fixed, the djamilars merge to create a single gigantic djamilar, which corresponds to what we call a black hole.

For a very short time, the star emits a high quantity of photons. Reaching a critical emission threshold, the star detaches itself from the primary screen and finds itself in the matrix, thus disappearing from our universe and leaving a black hole.

According to the theory of general relativity, a black hole is the result of a great deformation of the space-time fabric. This deformation draws all matter around toward the black hole and absorbs it.

According to the Seed theory, the nature of a black hole is very different, and so is the way it functions. A black hole is the result of a fusion of the djamilars, which poke a hole in our projection screen U.H//6. Its role is not to swallow matter, but on the contrary, to detach it

from our reality, from our projection screen U.H//6, and to transform it into free matter (a macroscopic quantum objects).

### **Matter distribution in the universe**

Let us use the case of supermassive stars to explain black hole formation. The end of life for these types of stars takes places over several stages: contraction, emission of a large quantity of photons during the explosion, then detachment from the primary screen.

This final phase is key: it enables matter distribution in the universe and its homogeneity to be explained. After it has detached itself from the main screen, the star finds itself in the matrix for a short time, and during this time, it explodes. Thanks to the matrix's properties, the star's debris, fixing itself again on the projection screen, is instantly disseminated throughout the universe.

### **Gravitation and antimatter**

The gravitational force<sup>19, 20, 22, 23</sup> of attraction is one of the many forms that the multiverse force takes when interacting with our universe. But the ideas of an attraction between two bodies and space-time deformation are erroneous concepts. Gravitation, the multiverse force, finds its explanation in the existence of an antimatter<sup>21</sup> universe cluster parallel to our matter universe cluster H (Figure 14).

Indeed, when the universe was created, there was as much matter as antimatter. Because their natures are such that they repel each other, matter and antimatter have each formed a distinct universe. The existence of these two types of universes generates a multiverse force that is materialized, like the magnetic force, by a field which is the multiverse field. Both matter and antimatter universes play the same role as the north and south poles of a magnet. Through its presence, the multiverse field plasters the secondary screens at the surface of the primary screen.

### **Entanglement, dark matter, dark energy... All concepts to be rethought**

Let us now look at a few famous problems in present-days physics through the lens of our theory. First, let us look at a possible explanation of information exchange between two entangled particles. This exchange occurs with no perturbation related to distance or light speed limitation. According to our theory (Figure 15), entanglement<sup>24, 25, 26</sup> corresponds to extracting, from the shared microscopic space, a clone of the particle to be entangled (this clone belonging to one of the parallel universes participating in forming the multiverse-particle), and integrating it in our universe U.H//6. After this integration, we obtain two identical particles in two different locations of our macroscopic space. Integrating a particle from another parallel universe into our universe integrates at the same time, into our macroscopic projection space, the part of the microscopic space that was linked to this particle in its universe of origin (Figure 16).

The entanglement phenomenon therefore consists of the change in the projection index of a particle of the secondary screen from another parallel universe. To integrate it in our universe, we must make it adopt our U.H//6 universe's projection index.



According to our theory, any modification in one of the two particles in our universe U.H//6 will reverberate the change on the Seed-particle (Figure 17) . This modification is instantly projected on the macroscopic projection spaces in our cluster of universes, and it changes all clones in the same manner.

Let us now look at two famous mysteries: dark matter<sup>36, 37, 38,39,40,41</sup> and dark energy<sup>43, 44, 45, 46</sup> . As we have seen, our universe U.H//6 interacts with other parallel universes in its cluster. In the shared microscopic space, our universe only interacts with a limited number of parallel universes: those that participate with it in forming the common multiverse-particle. The particles in these parallel universes interact with one another through the multiverse field around them generated by the multiverse force that passes through them. This interaction is perceived in our H//6 universe through, for example, the discrepancy between the dynamic mass and the luminous mass in clusters, or the rotation curves of spiral galaxies, which we generally attribute to dark matter (Figure 18). Our theory proposes to conceive of these phenomena as resulting from the interaction of parallel universes with ours, on a microscopic scale.

Based on our theory, the universe's expansion<sup>42</sup> , explained by the mysterious dark energy, is due, according to our theory, to the existence of universe clusters H formed of matter and antimatter (Figure 19), which generate through their presence the multiverse force, materialized in the multiverse field. It is this force that encompasses our universe H//6, and goes through it from side to side, which is responsible for fixing the various secondary screens onto the primary screen in our universe U.H//6. It is also responsible for the expansion of our H//6 universe: by interacting in the same way on other universes in our cluster H, it allows the fixing of secondary screens onto each primary screen, and also allows each universe in our cluster H to generate an attraction force that will impact neighboring universes  
by dilating them.

## Conclusions

The Seed theory offers a brand-new vision of our world. It allows us to launch a new “physics of states”, which will allow us to develop new technologies.

The discovery of projection screens, djamilars and the two states (free and fixed) of matter brings closer to us new possibilities such as time travel, travel to parallel universes, antigravitation and teleportation, which could open the perspective of visiting new worlds and establishing contact with extraterrestrial civilizations.

The technology developed to this end would be based on controlling the matter’s state and the djamilars’ diameter opening. The different experiments made to validate our theory have enabled us to learn how to manage techniques increasing or diminishing the size of a djamilar. From there onwards, it becomes possible to control the state in which matter is.

Transforming the state of a fixed macroscopic object to make it free allows it to behave as a quantum object. By letting the object detach itself from its primary screen, we give it the ability to fix itself again wherever desired. We shall speak of “teleportation” if the object is fixed on a different location of our primary screen, and of “temporal displacement” or “displacement to other parallel universes” if it gets fixed on a primary screen other than ours. As for the antigravitational technology, it consists in a reduction of the djamilar’s diameter to

lower the amount of multiverse force going through, without reaching the breaking point for which the object would be freed.

For many months, I kept my work in a corner of my office, unable to decide whether I should publish it or not. I was paralyzed by the fear that it would be transformed into a weapon and diverted from its primary goal, which is to contribute to the good of mankind. Many dangers could threaten us should new technologies based on this theory be used to malevolent ends. I also perceive the dangers threatening mankind in the short term, which are more worrisome than dangers which are still theoretical, as they make us run the risk of human extinction.

After much thinking and many discussions, I reached the conclusion that it was illusory to think that one could control the evolution of humanity, and that if inspiration had come to me for this theory, it was to help reach a new stage in our evolution. Just as a gun is not dangerous in itself, new technologies are not dangerous in themselves; it is their user who can be dangerous. It is up to us to find the way to safeguard these technologies at the service of mankind.

When Napoleon Bonaparte asked physicist Pierre-Simon de Laplace why he never referred to the Maker in the five volumes of his masterpiece, *Mécanique celeste*, the scientist said: “Sire, I had no need of that hypothesis”.

When I started my research, I too had no need of this hypothesis, but as I moved ahead in my work, it became inevitable. The Seed, a real object, entity or force, and of which the universes and humanity are a reflection, approaches the representation that different religions associate with the word “God”.

## References

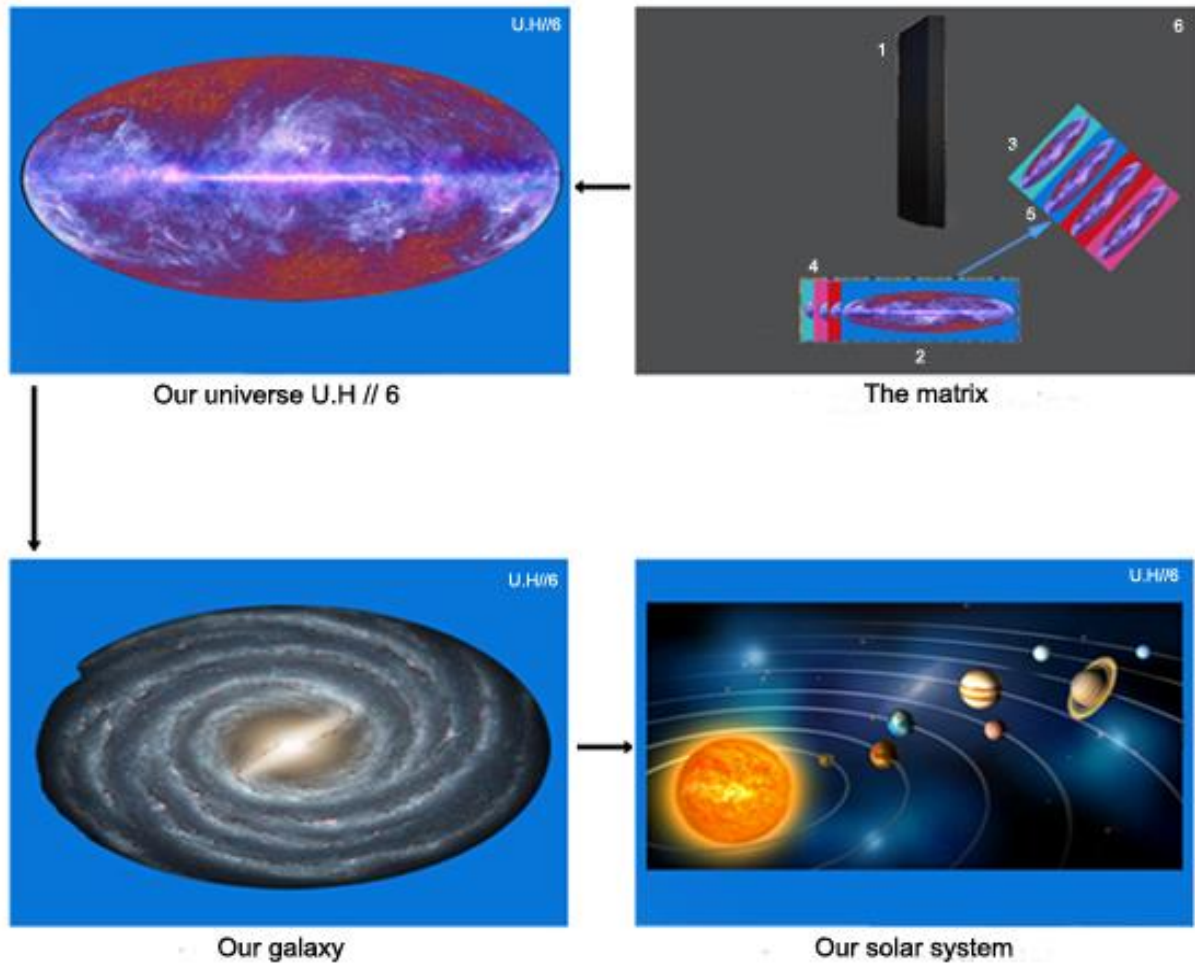
- 1- Wheeler, J. A. & Zurek, W. H. *Quantum Theory and Measurement* (Princeton University Press, 1984).
- 2- Heisenberg, W. *Physical Principles of the Quantum Theory*. Dover Books on Physics (Dover Publications, Inc., 1998).
- 3- Einstein A, Podolsky B, Rosen N. *Can Quantum-Mechanical Description of Physical Reality Be Considered Complete?* *Phys Rev* 1935; **47**: 777–780.
- 4- Ashtekar, A. *Gravity, geometry and the quantum*. In *Proc. Albert Einstein Century Int. Conf. (Paris, 18–22 July 2005)* (eds Alimi, J.-M. & Füzfa, A.) (American Institute of Physics, New York, 2006).
- 5- Synge, J. L., *Relativity: the Special Theory*, 210 (1956); *Relativity: the General Theory*, 159 (1960).
- 6- Einstein, A., *Ann. der Phys.*, **38**, 355, 443 (1912).
- 7- Will, C. M. *Was Einstein Right? Putting General Relativity to the Test 2nd edn* (Basic Books, New York, 1993).

- 8- Will, C. M. *The confrontation between general relativity and experiment. Living Rev. Rel.* **9**, 3 (2006).
- 9- Zeldovich & Novikov, I. D. *Relativistic Astrophysics Vol. I Stars and Relativity (Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, 1971).*
- 10- Max Planck, *Zur Dynamik bewegter Systeme, In Sitzungsberichte der Königlich-Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Leipzig 1907).*
- 11- Planck, M. *Zur Dynamik bewegter Systeme. Ann. Phys.* **331**, (1908).
- 12- Einstein, A. *Über das Relativitätsprinzip und die aus demselben gezogenen Folgerungen. Jahrb. Radioakt. Elektron.* **4**, (1907).
- 13- Albert, E. *ber das Relativitätsprinzip und die aus demselben gezogenen Folgerungen. Berichtigungen. Jahrb. Radioakt. Elektron.* **5**, (1908).
- 14- Bekenstein, J. D. *Relativistic gravitation theory for the modified Newtonian dynamics paradigm. Phys. Rev. D* **70**, 083509 (2004).
- 15- Wheeler, J. A. & Zurek, W. H. *Quantum Theory and Measurement (Princeton University Press, 1984).*
- 16- Hellmuth, T., Walther, H., Zajonc, A. & Schleich, W. *Delayed-choice experiments in quantum interference. Phys. Rev. A* **35**, 2532 (1987).
- 17- Grynberg, G., Aspect, A. & Fabre, C. *Introduction to Quantum Optics: From the Semi-classical Approach to Quantized Light (Cambridge Univ. Press, 2010).*
- 18- Jin, R.-B. et al. *Efficient detection of an ultra-bright single-photon source using superconducting nanowire single-photon detectors. Opt. Commun.* **336**, (2015).
- 19- De Sitter, W. *On Einstein's Theory of Gravitation and its astronomical consequences. Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc.* **77**, 155–184 (1916).
- 20- Weinberg, S. *Gravitation and Cosmology: Principles and Applications of the General Theory of Relativity (Wiley, New York, 1972).*
- 21- Dirac, P. A. M. *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. A* **117**, 610–624 (1928).
- 22- Pauli, W. in *Niels Bohr and the Development of Physics (eds Pauli, W., Rosenfeld, L. & Weisskopf, V.)* 30–51 (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1955).
- 23- Lense, J. & Thirring, H. *Über den Einfluss der Eigenrotation der Zentralkörper auf die Bewegung der Planeten und Monde nach der Einsteinschen Gravitationstheorie. Phys. Z.* **19**, 156–163 (1918).
- 24- Horodecki, R., Horodecki, P., Horodecki, M. & Horodecki, K. *Quantum entanglement. Rev. Mod. Phys.* **81**, (2009).

- 25- Lo Franco, R. & Compagno, G. *Quantum entanglement of identical particles by standard information-theoretic notions*. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, (2016).
- 26- Vedral, V. *Quantum entanglement*. *Nat. Phys.* **10**, (2014).
- 27- Schrödinger, E. *Discussion of probability relations between separated systems*. *Math. Proc. Cambr.* **31**, (1935).
- 28- Ourjoumtsev, A., Jeong, H., Tualle-Brouri, R. & Grangier, P. *Generation of optical ‘Schrödinger cats’ from photon number states*. *Nature* **448**, (2007).
- 29- Heisenberg, W. *Z. Phys.* **43**, (1927).
- 30- Bardeen, J., Cooper, L. N. & Schrieffer, J. R. *Theory of superconductivity*. *Phys. Rev.* **108**, 1175–1204 (1957).
- 31- Eliashberg, G. M. *Interactions between electrons and lattice vibrations in a superconductor*. *J. Exp. Theor. Phys.* **38**, 966–976 (1960).
- 32- Volonteri, M. *The formation and evolution of massive black holes*. *Science* **337**, 544–547 (2012)
- 33- Hawking, S. W. & Ellis, G. F. R. *The Large Structure of Space-time* (Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1973).
- 34- Woosley, S. E. & Weaver, T. A. *A. Rev. Astr. Astrophys.* **24**, 205–253 (1986).
- 35- Grindlay, J. E. & Bailyn, C. D. *Nature* **336**, 48–50 (1988).
- 36- Van Albada, T. S. & Sancisi, R. *Dark matter in spiral galaxies*. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. A* **320**, 447–464 (1986).
- 37- Calore, F., Cholis, I. & Weniger, C. *Background model systematics for the Fermi GeV excess*. *J. Cosmol. Astropart. Phys.* **03**, 38 (2015).
- 38- Ackermann, M. et al. *Fermi-LAT Collaboration Searching for dark matter annihilation from Milky Way dwarf spheroidal galaxies with six years of Fermi Large Area Telescope data*. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115**, 231301 (2015).
- 39- Sancisi, R. & van Albada, T. S. in *Dark Matter in the Universe* (eds Kormendy, J. & Knapp, G. R.) 67–80 (*Proc. IAU Symp.* 117, Reidel, 1987).
- 40- Gunn, J. E. in *Dark Matter in the Universe* (eds Kormendy, J. & Knapp, G. R.) 537–546 (*Proc. IAU Symp.* 117, Reidel, 1987).
- 41- Wang, Y., Zhao, G.-B., Wands, D., Pogosian, L. & Crittenden, R. G. *Reconstruction of the dark matter–vacuum energy interaction*. *Phys. Rev. D* **92**, 103005 (2015).

- 42- Riess, A. G. *et al.* *Observational evidence from supernovae for an accelerating universe and a cosmological constant.* *Astron. J.* **116**, 1009–1038 (1998).
- 43- Perlmutter, S. *et al.* *Measurements of  $\Omega$  and  $\Lambda$  from 42 high-redshift supernovae.* *Astrophys. J.* **517**, 565–586 (1999).
- 44- Astier, P., Guy, J., Pain, R. & Balland, C. *Dark energy constraints from a space-based supernova survey.* *Astron. Astrophys.* **525**, A7 (2011).
- 45- Huterer, D. & Starkman, G. *Parametrization of dark energy properties: a principal component approach.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **90**, 031301 (2003).
- 46- Sahni, V., Shafieloo, A. & Starobinsky, A. A. *Model-independent evidence for dark energy evolution from baryon acoustic oscillations.* *Astrophys. J. Lett.* **793**, L40 (2014).

- Discovering the Matrix, the Seed and the different projection screens - FIG. 1 -



1. The seed
2. The universe cluster H "composed of an infinite number of projection screens"
3. Example of 4 projection screens representing the universes U.H // 5, U.H // 6, U.H // 7 and U.H // 8
4. Layout of the different H universes in two-dimensional layers
5. Our universe U.H // 6
6. The matrix

- Discovering the djamilars

primary projection screen of the universe U.H//6

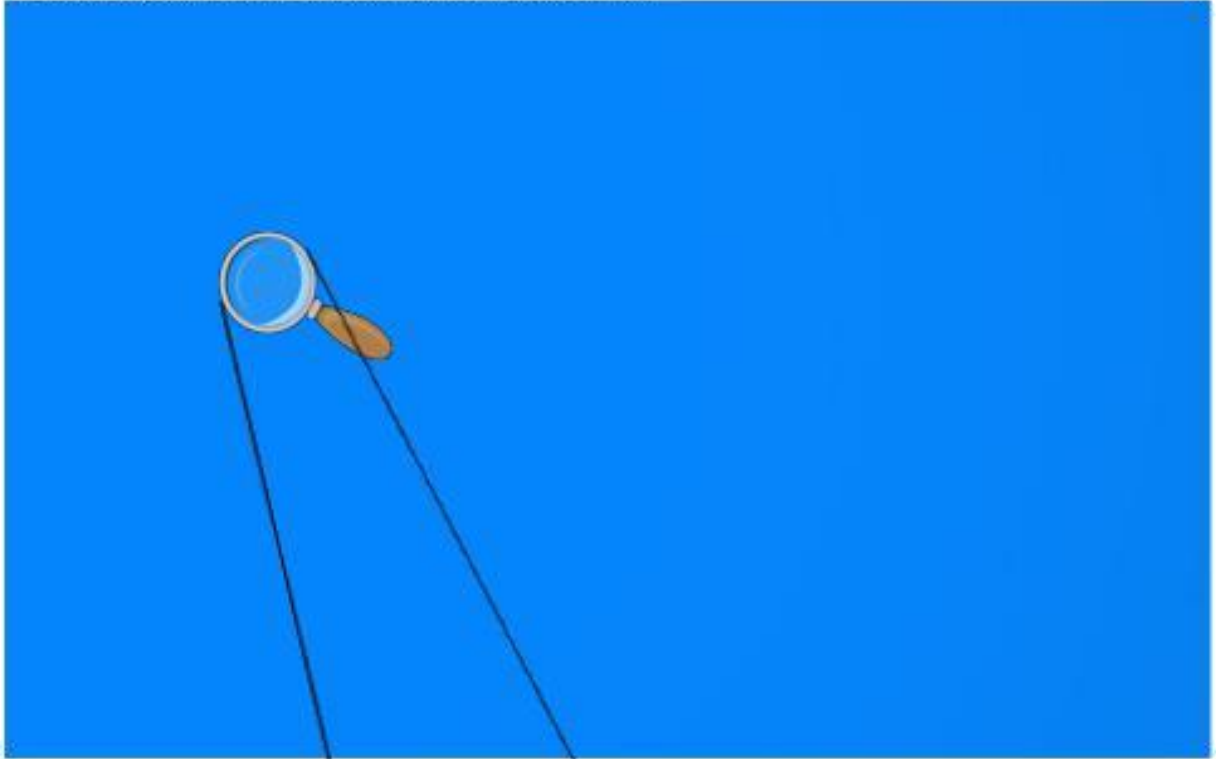
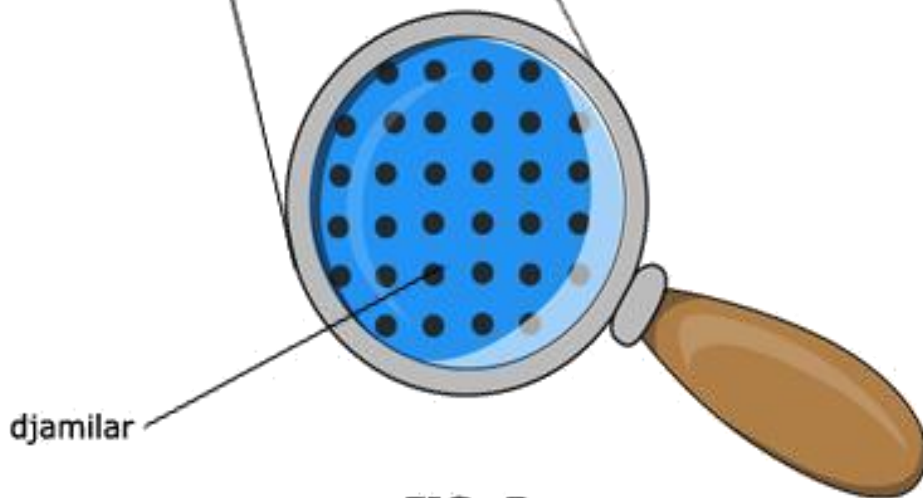


FIG. 2

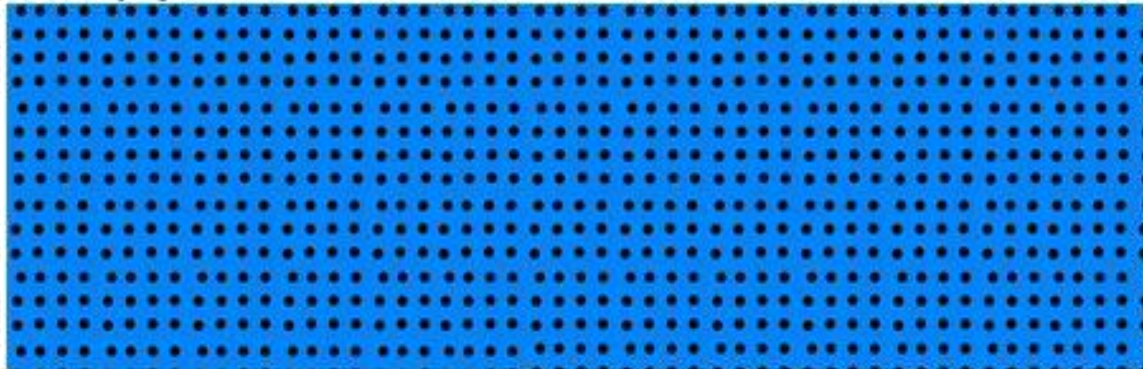


djamiliar

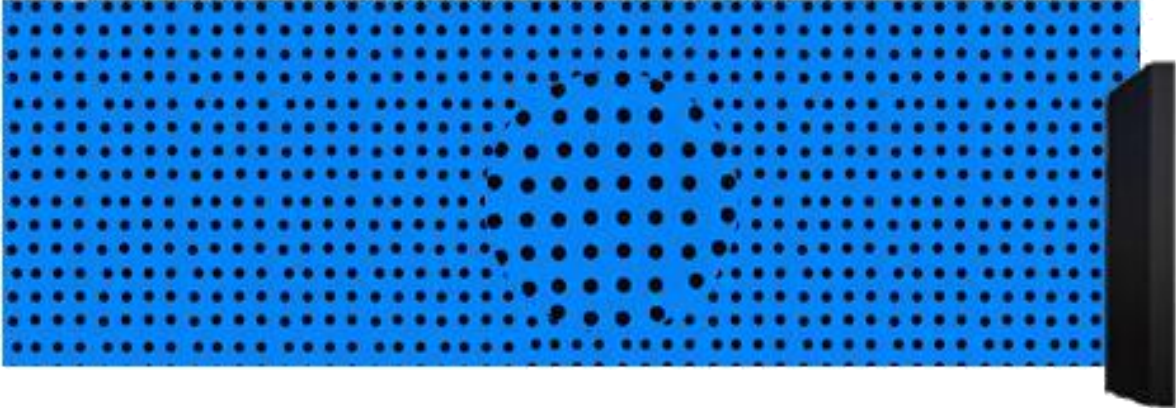
FIG. 5

- Creation of a macroscopic secondary screen - FIG. 3 -

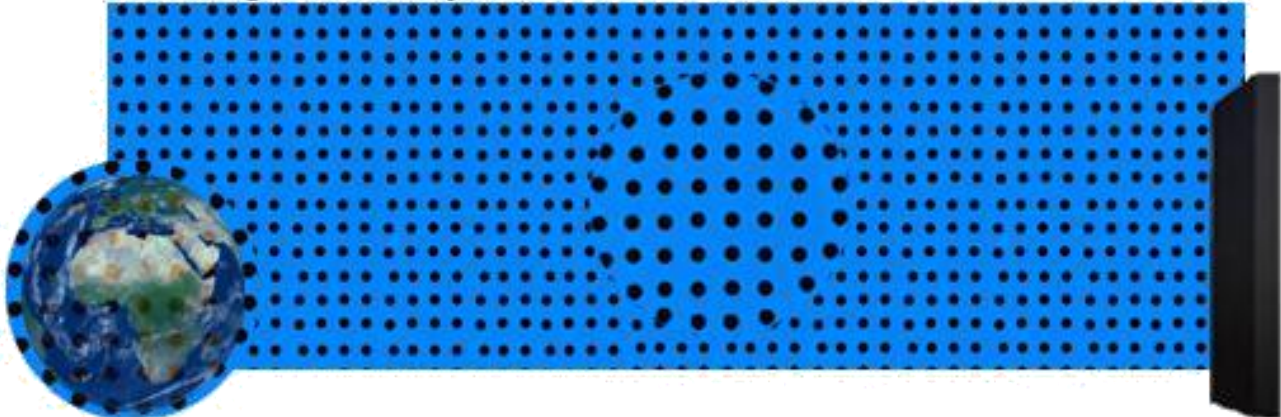
1- Main projection screen "initial state"



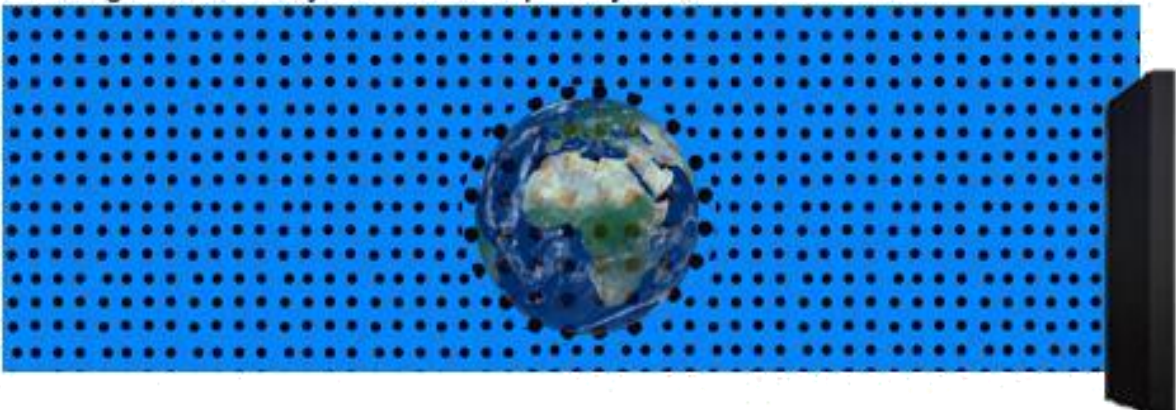
2- Projection of the seed, modification of the djamilars



3- Creating the secondary screen



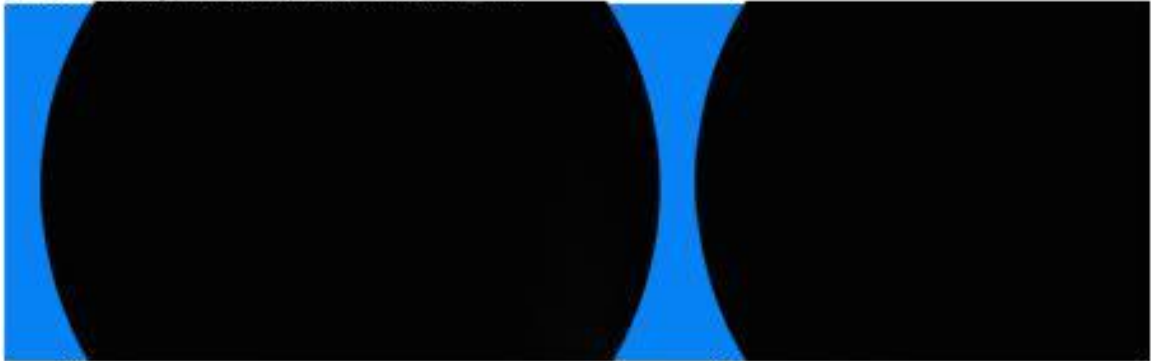
4- Fixing the secondary screen on the primary screen



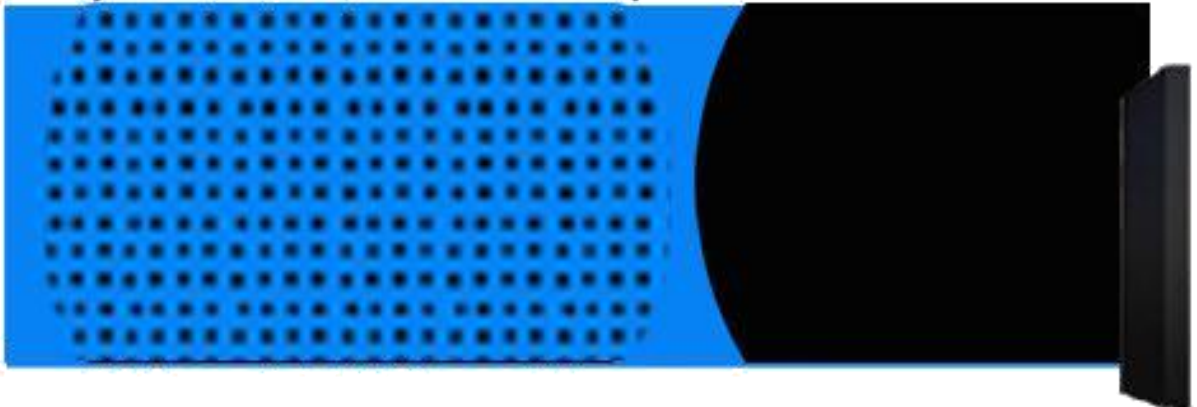


- Creating a microscopic secondary screen - FIG. 4 -

1- Main projection screen "initial state"



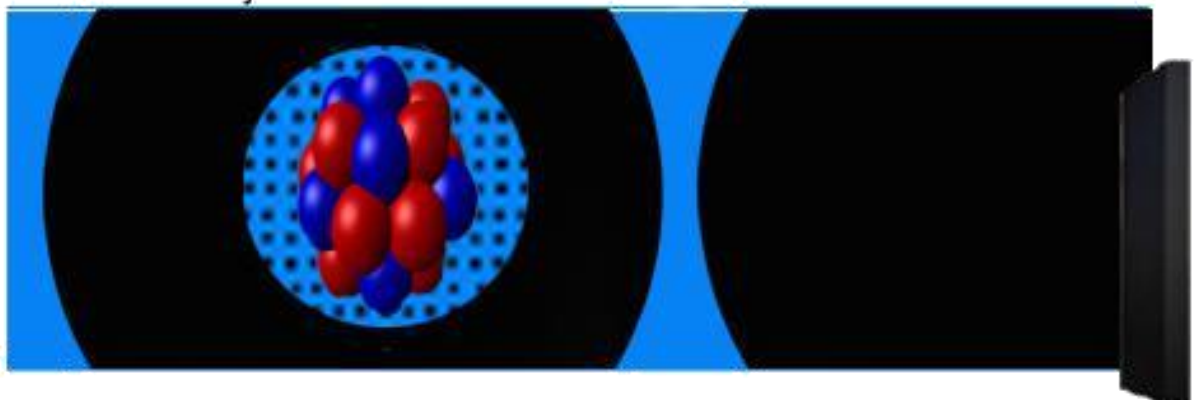
2- Projection of the seed, modification of the djamilars



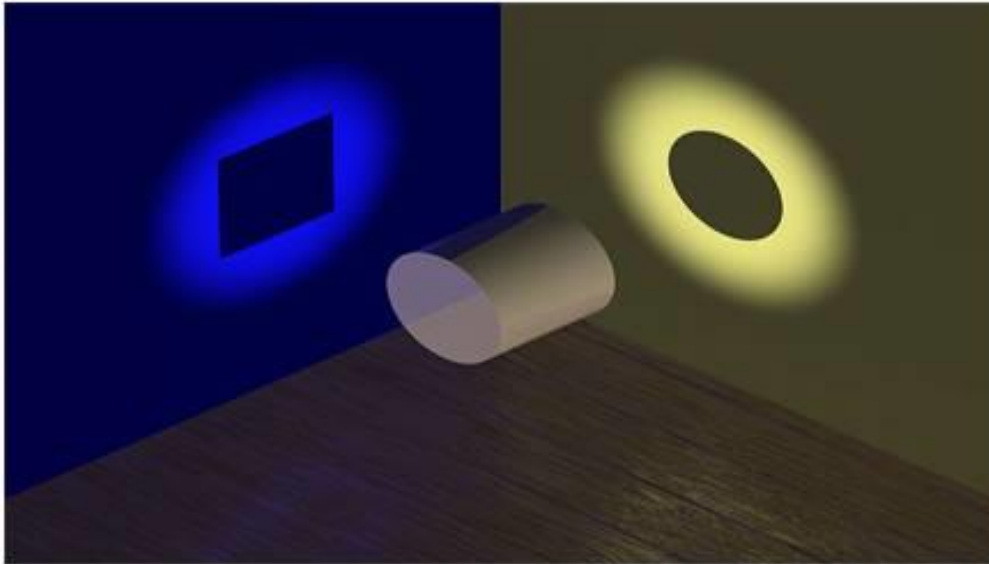
3- Creating the secondary screen



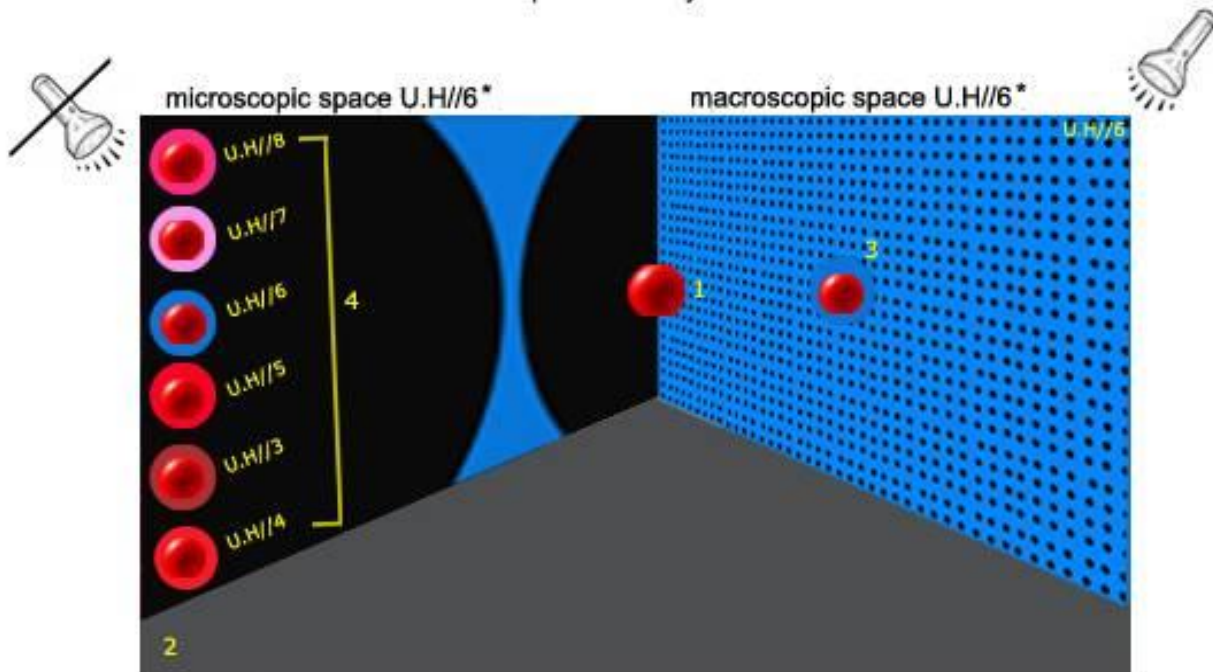
4- The secondary screen created is in free state



- Wave-corpuscule duality - FIG. 6 -



Current vision of the wave-corpuscule duality



New vision of wave-corpuscule duality

1- Particle-seed

3- Particle in a fixed state "the djamilar's small opening diameter"

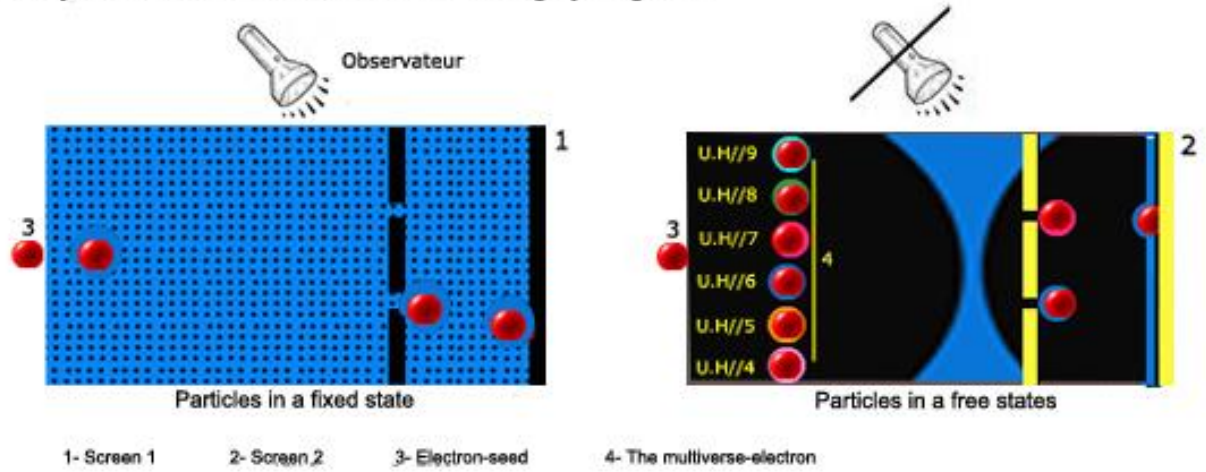
2- The matrix

4- Multiverse-particle in a free state "the djamilar's large opening diameter"

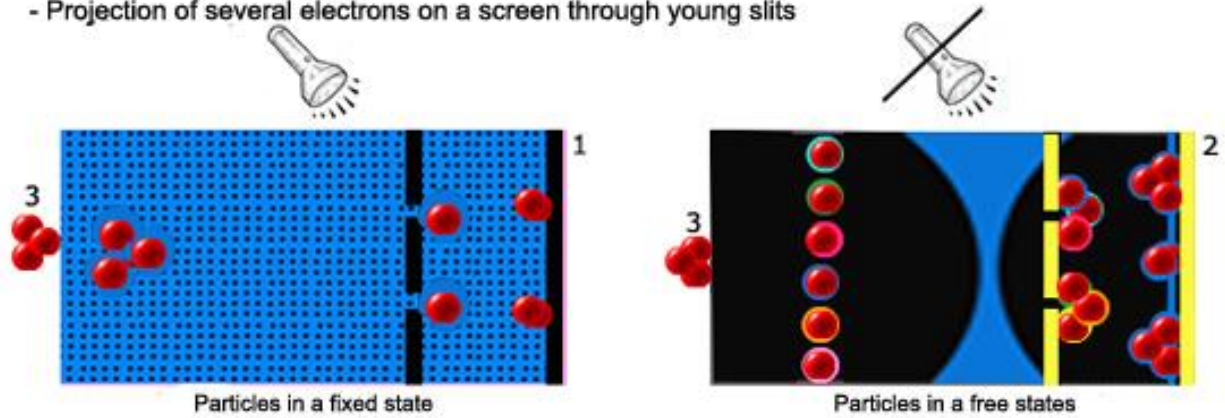
\* U.H//6 = our universe

- Wave-corpuscule duality - FIG. 7 -

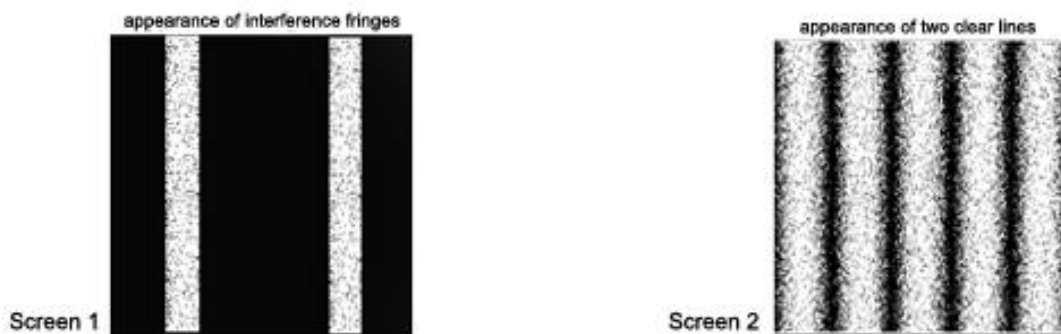
- Projection of an electron on a screen through young slits



- Projection of several electrons on a screen through young slits

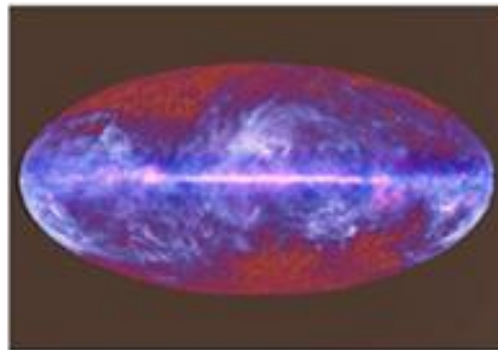


- Results of the projection of electrons on the different screens

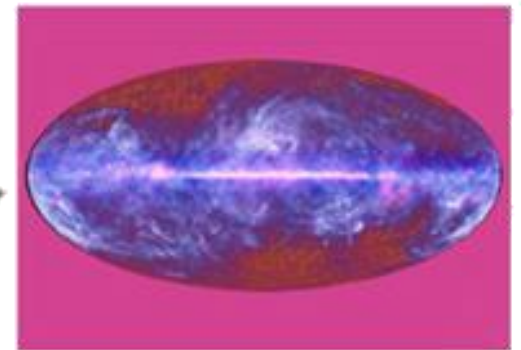


# The H universes

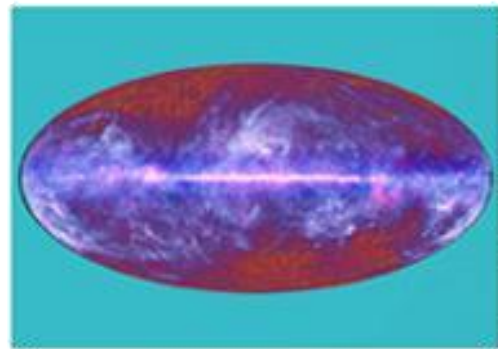
The Homo sapiens's universes



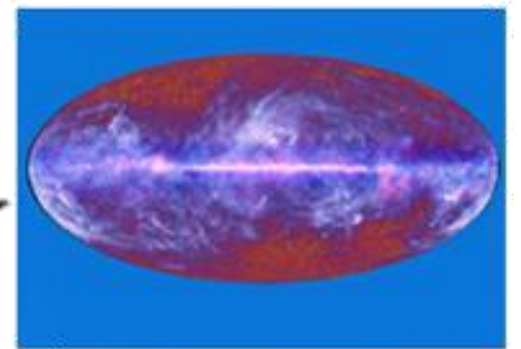
Universe U.H//2



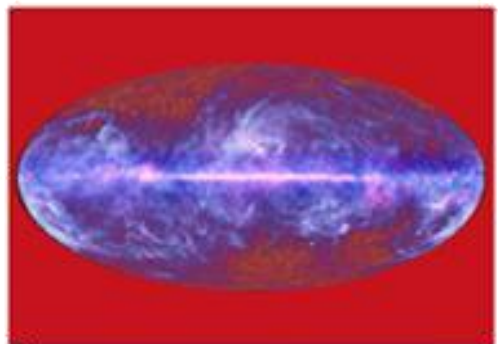
Universe U.H//5



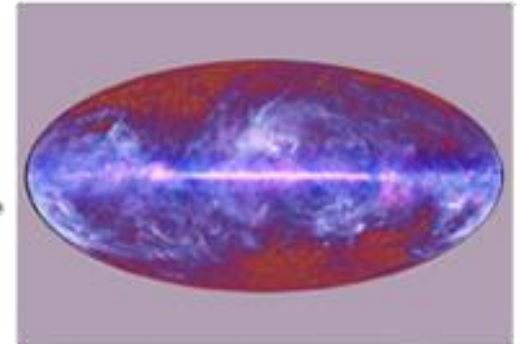
Universe U.H//3



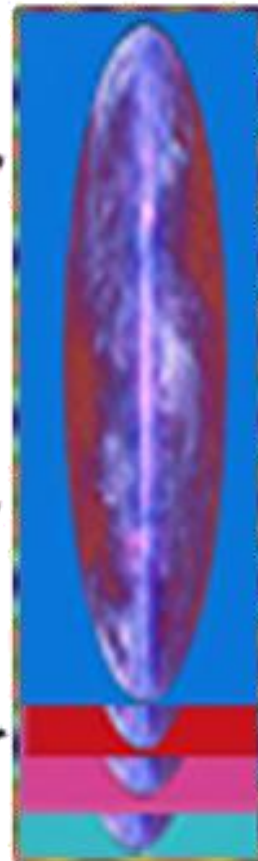
Universe U.H//6



Universe U.H//4



Universe U.H//7



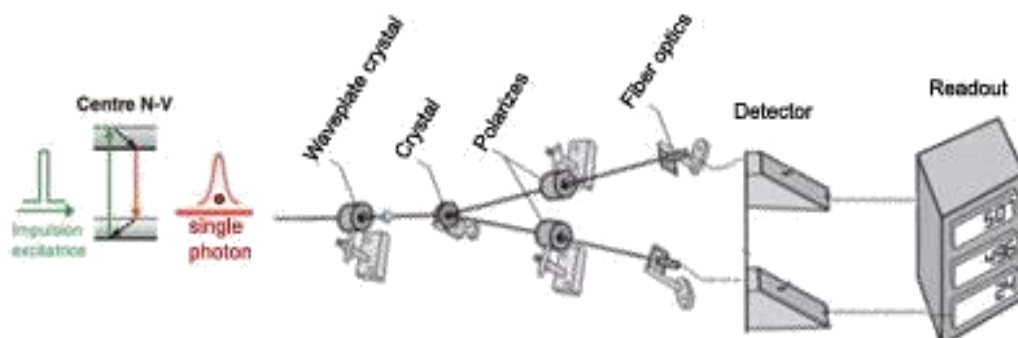
Each projection screen represents a different and distinct universe from the H universe cluster.

FIG. 8

Our universe

- The goal of this experiment is to verify the existence of parallel universes as well as projection screens

- Experiment 1 :



- Results :

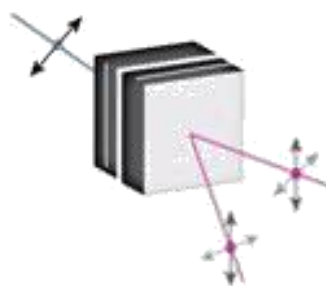
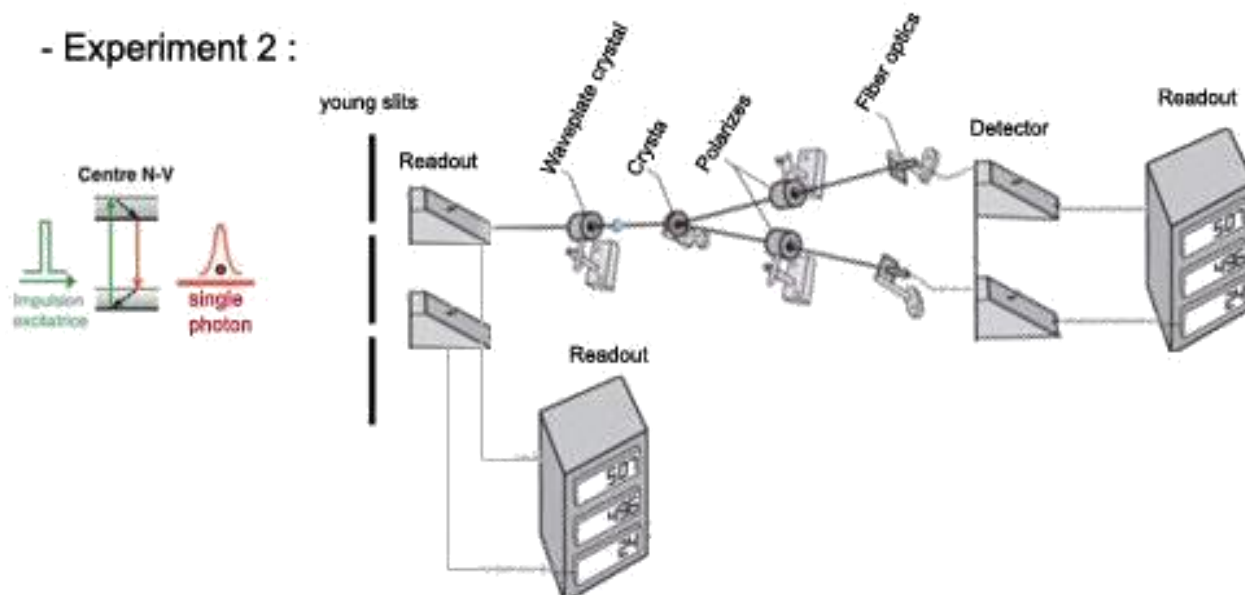


FIG. 9

- Experiment 2 :

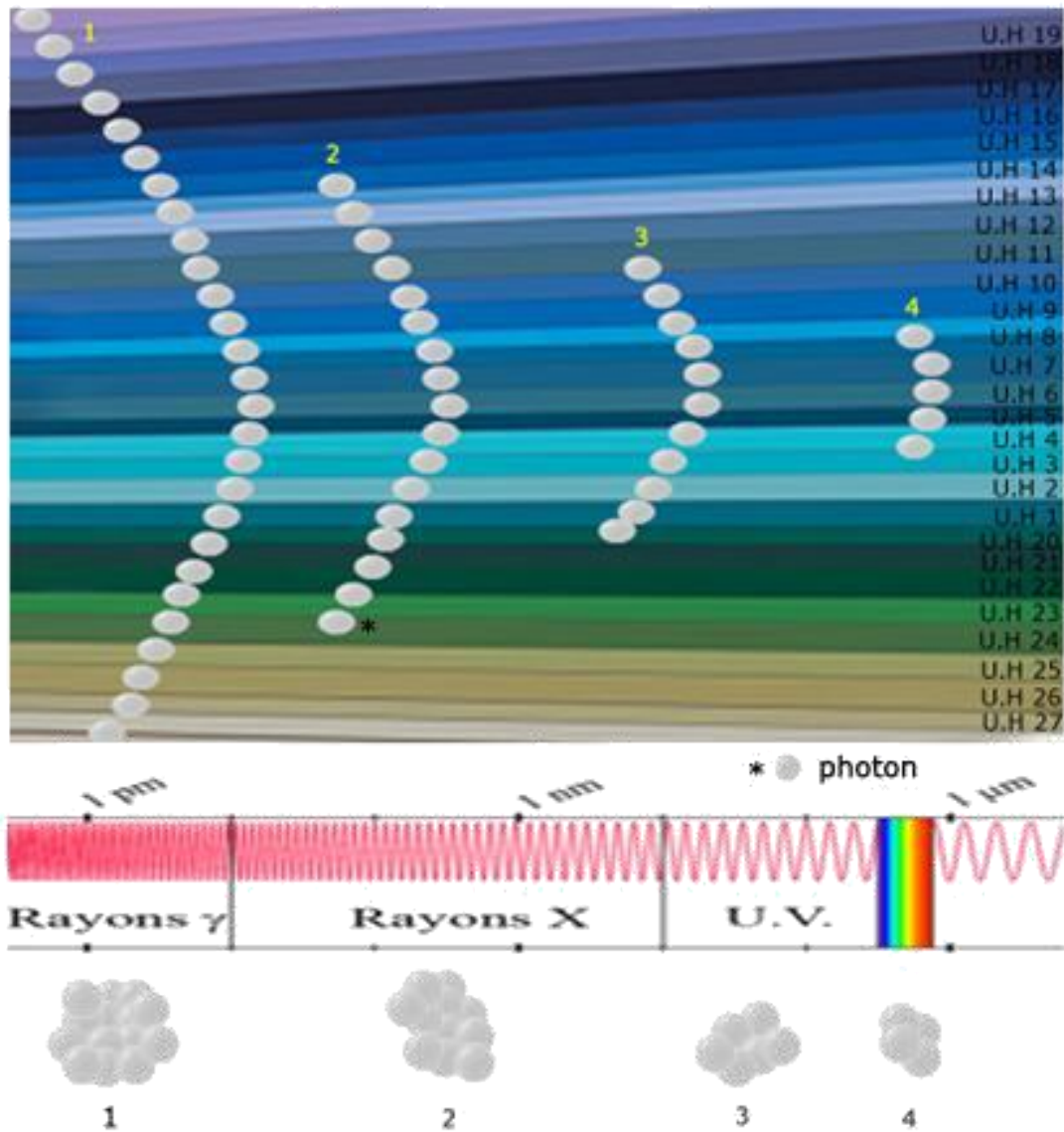


- Results :



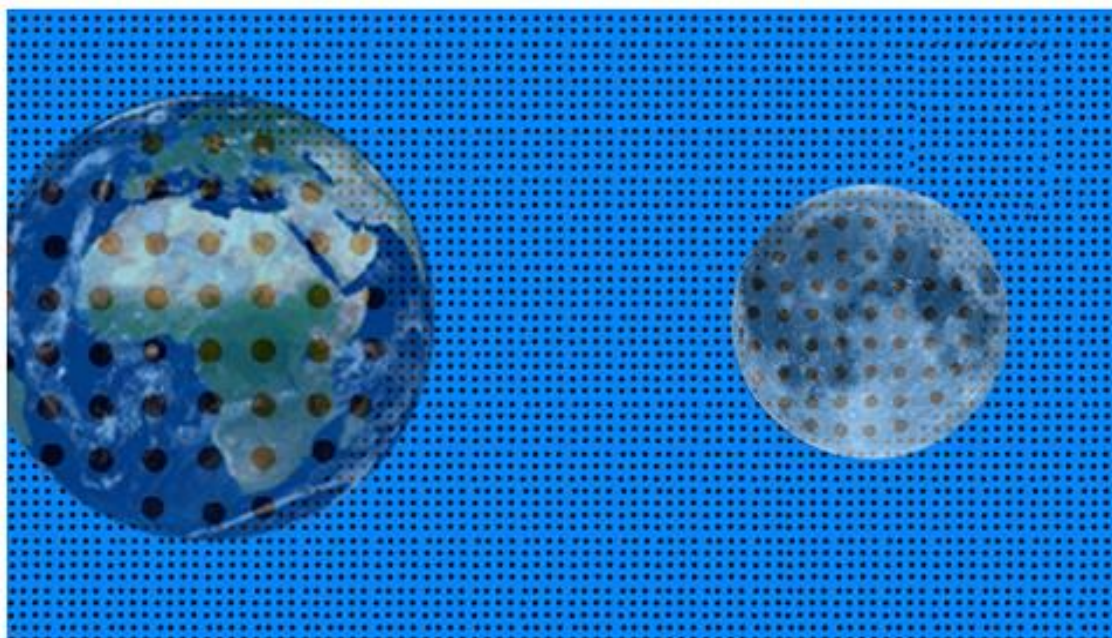
FIG. 10

- Nature of wave packets - FIG. 11 -  
 Composition and propagation of single multi-photon

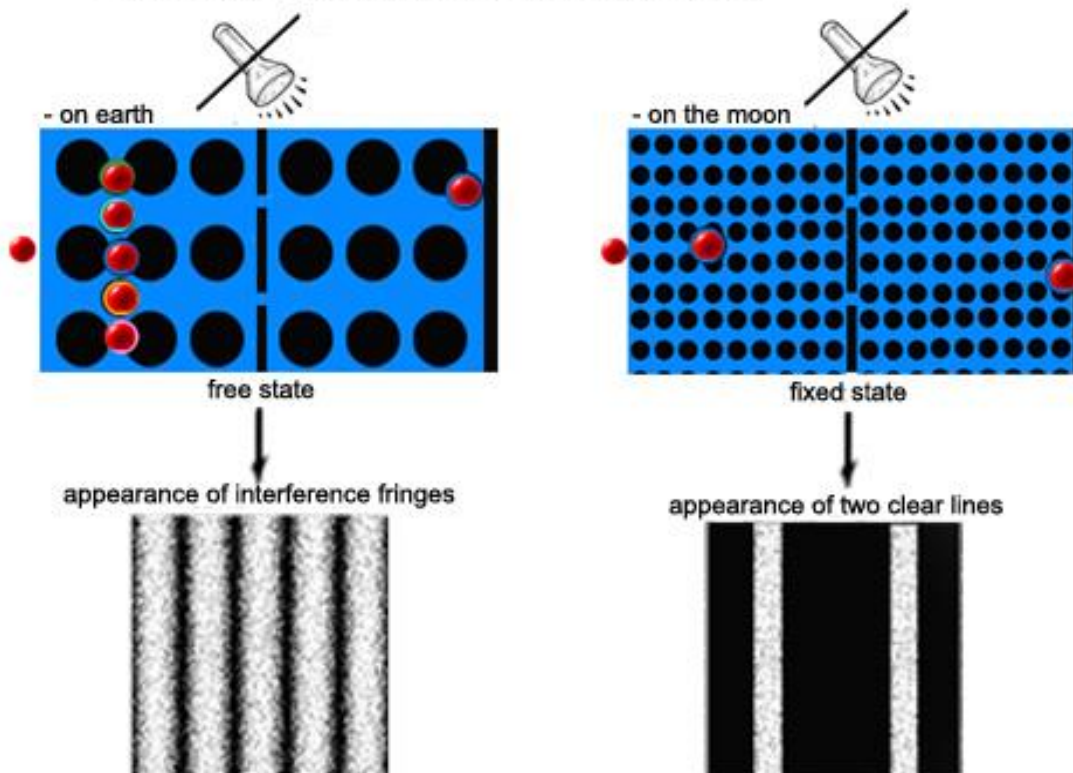


- 1- Gamma ray wave packet
- 2- X-ray wave packet
- 3- Ultraviolet light wave packet
- 4- Visible light wave packet

- Correlation between gravitation, the djamilars' diameter and the state of matter - FIG. 12 -

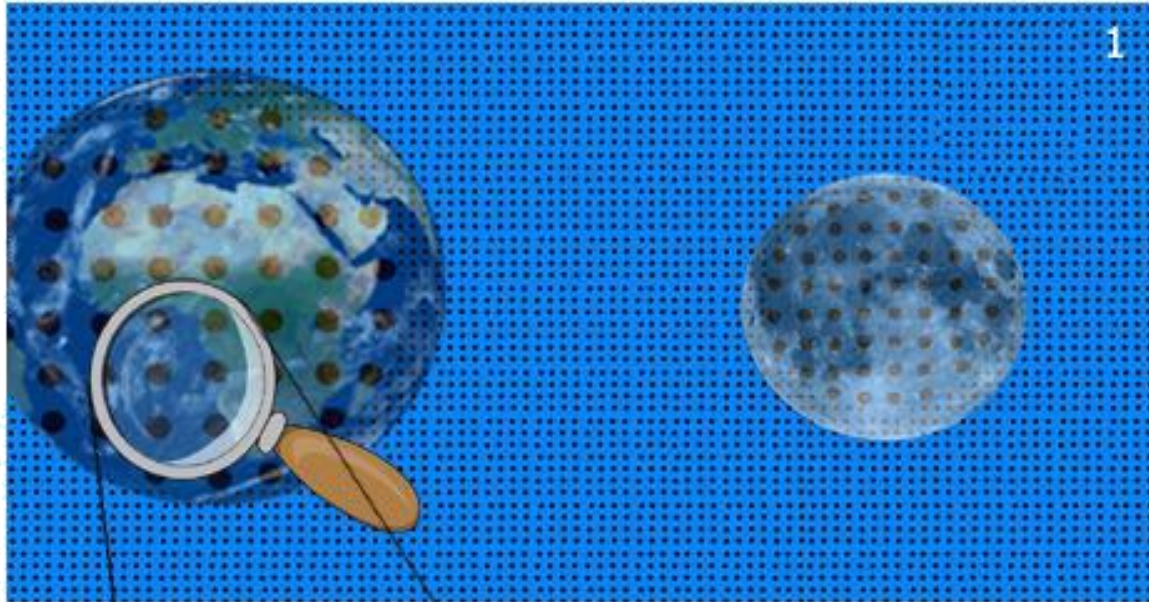


- Earth, gravity = 9,807 m/s<sup>2</sup> = a djamilar's diameter = ●
- Moon, gravity = 1,622 m/s<sup>2</sup> = a djamilar's diameter = ●



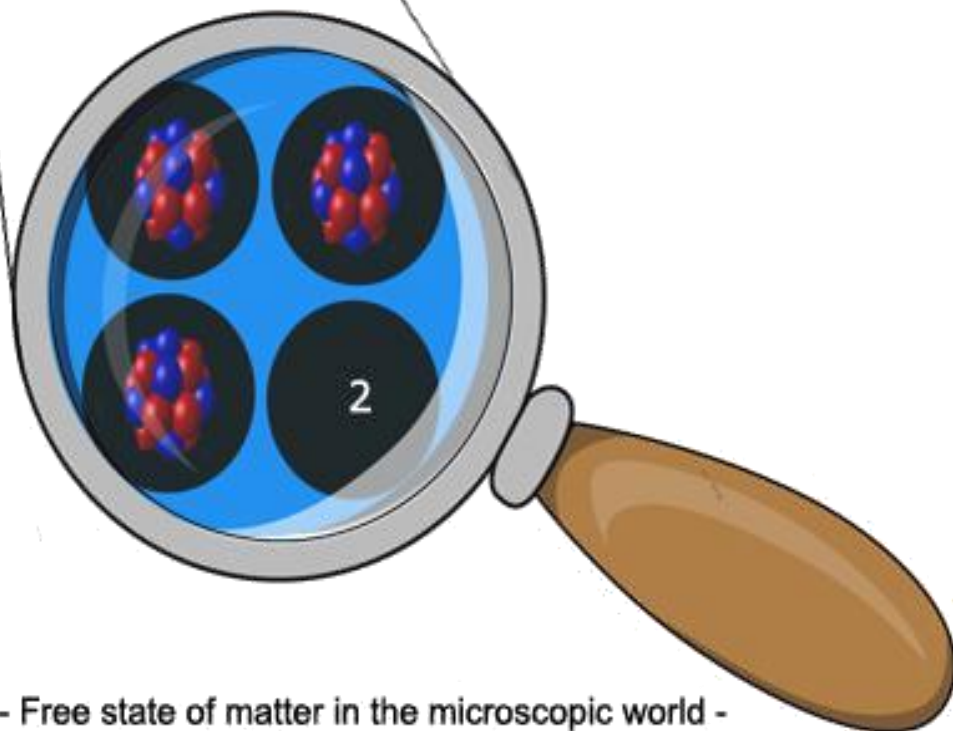
- The different states of real matter- FIG. 12' -

- Fixed state of matter in the macroscopic world -



1- Projection screen U.H // 6

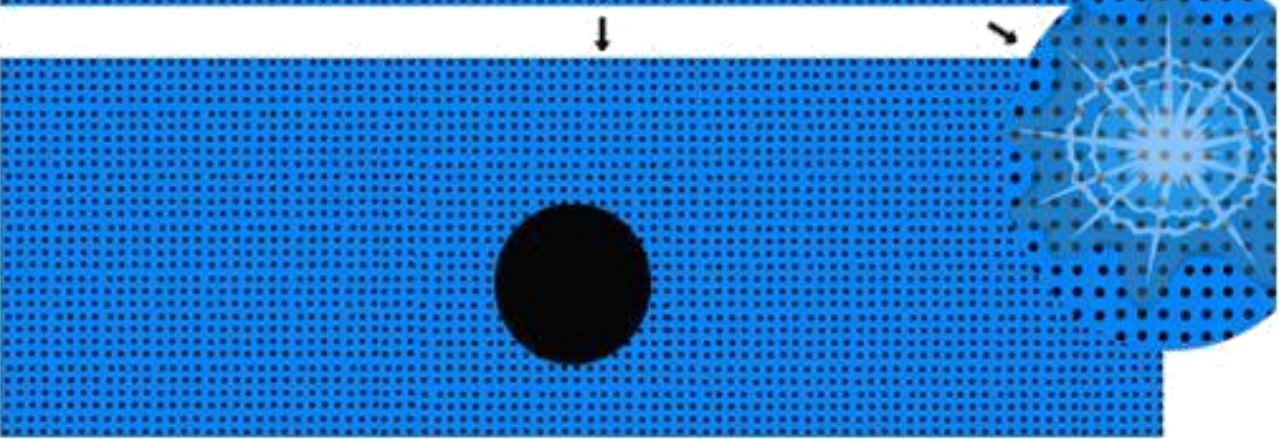
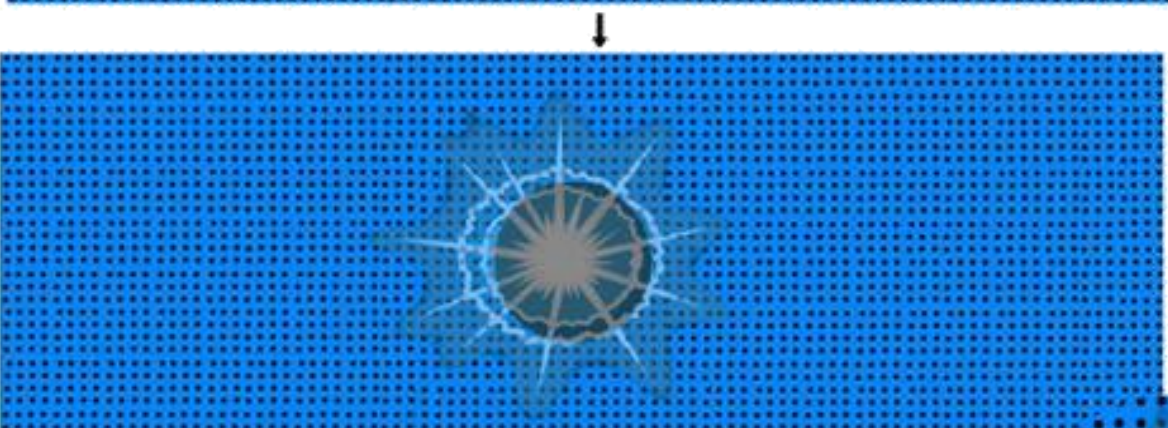
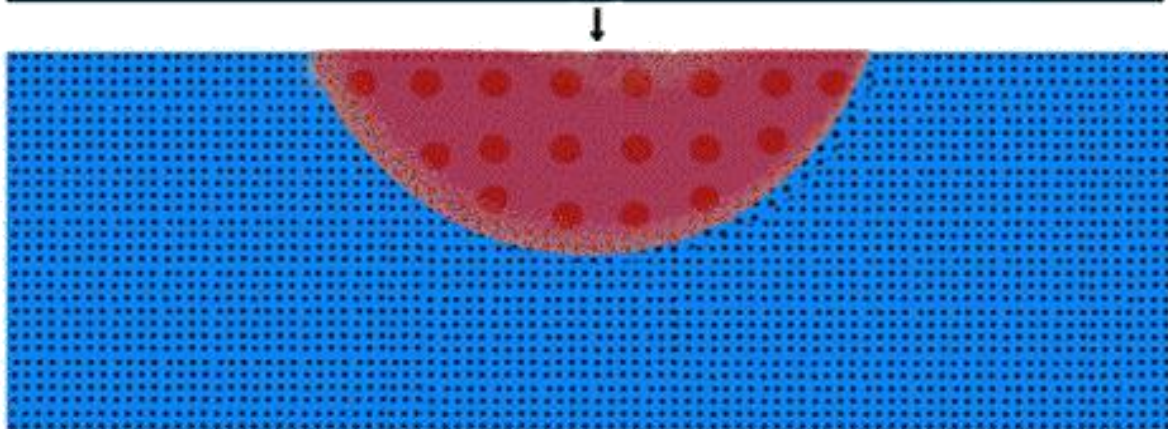
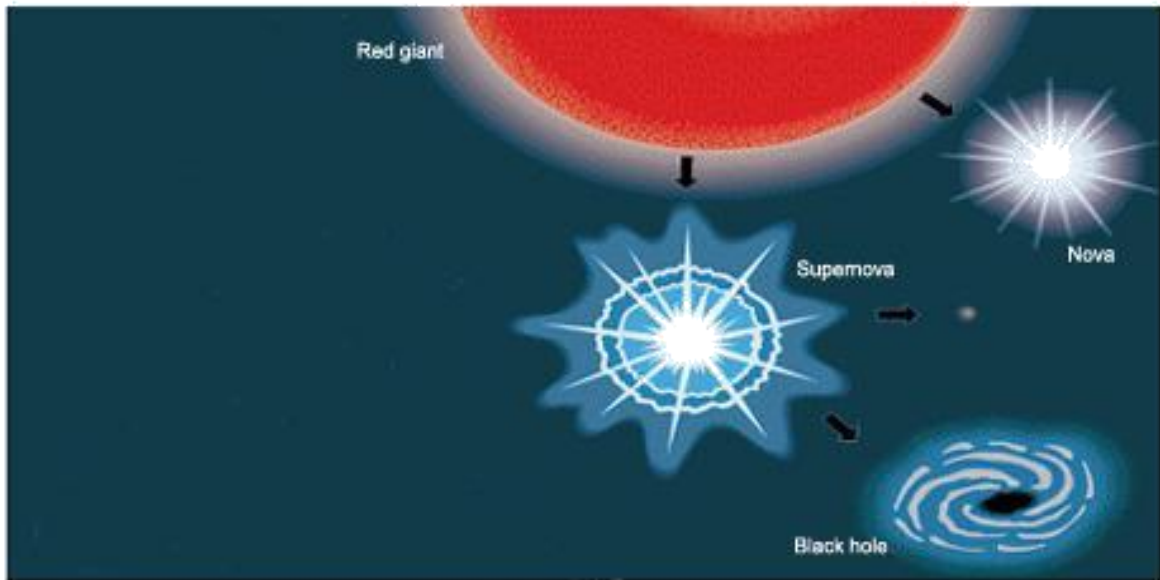
2- Djamilar



- Free state of matter in the microscopic world -



- The birth of a black hole - FIG. 13 -



- Dark matter and dark energy

- The true nature of dark matter is revealed on a microscopic scale

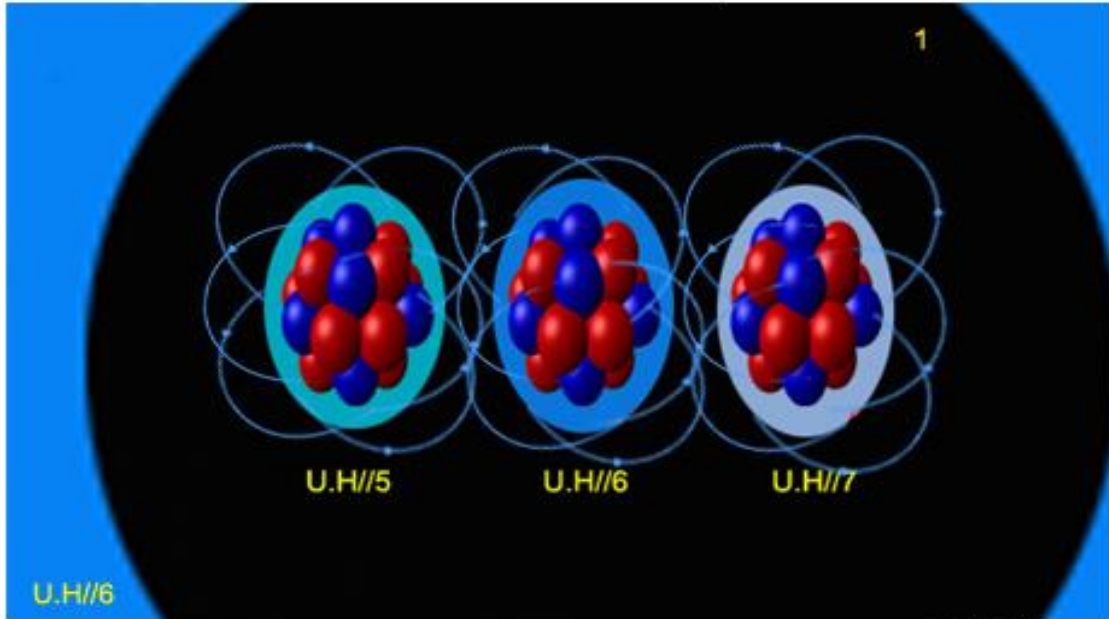


FIG. 18

1- djamilar

- The true nature of dark energy is revealed on a macroscopic scale

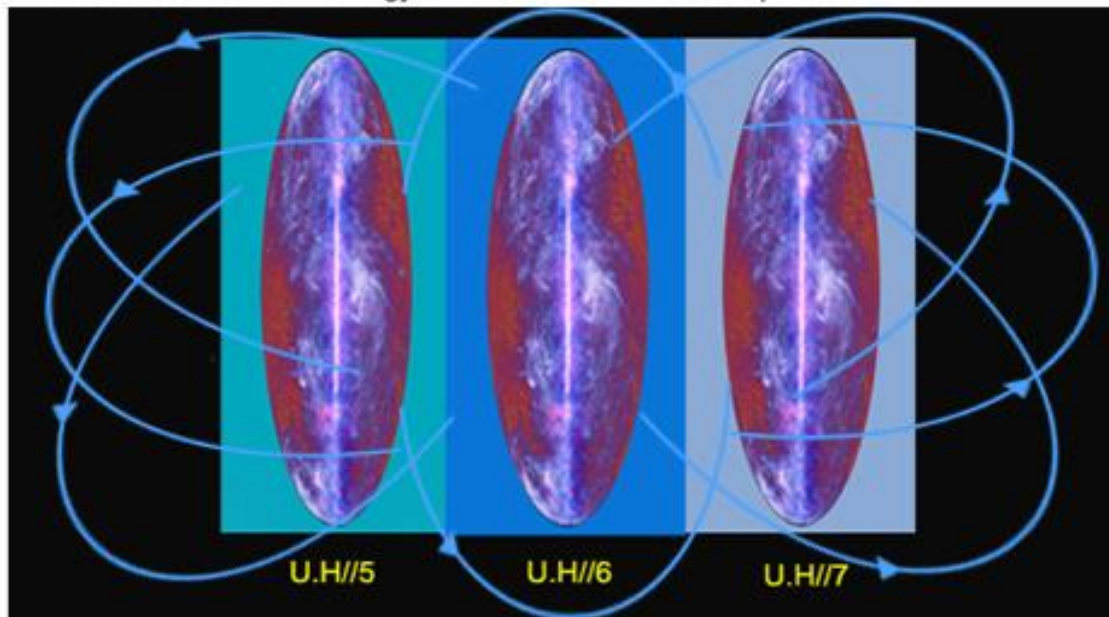
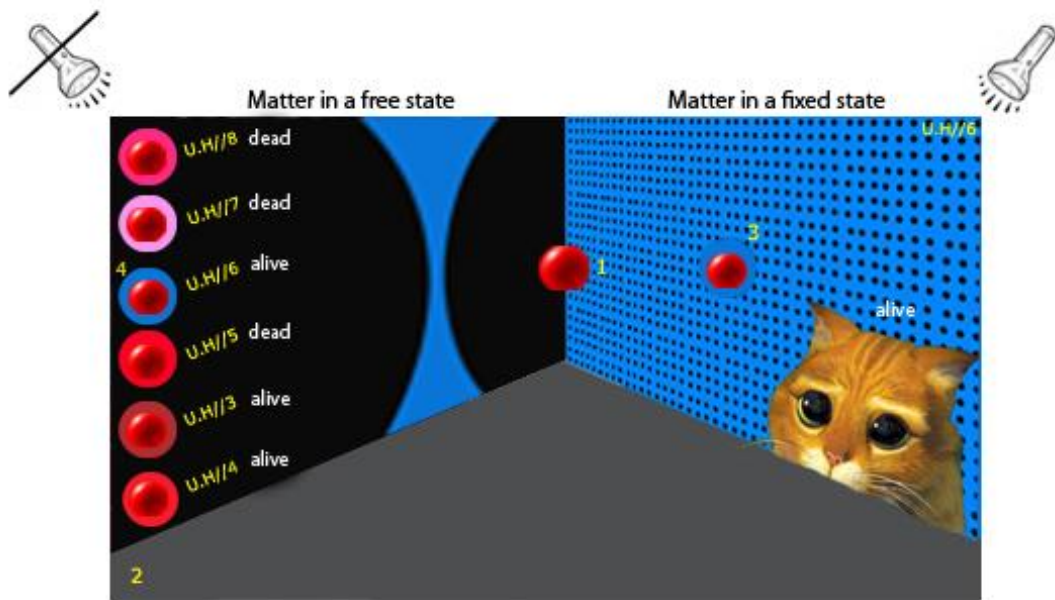


FIG. 19

- U.H//6 = our universe

FIG. 20



- 1- Particle-seed
- 2- The matrix
- 3- Partide of our universe U.H//6 in a fixed state
- 4- Partide of our universe U.H//6 in a free state

FIG. 21

Superconductivity

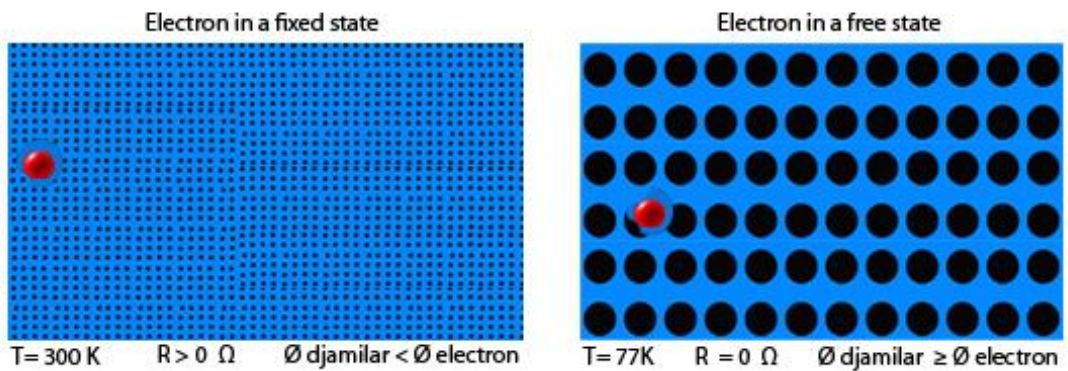


FIG. 22

## Gravity

