

KIRAN EFFECT: The phenomenon that explains the presence of alternate versions of reality

Author: Kiran Sreedhar R

Abstract: This article presents before the world a scientific discovery. KIRAN EFFECT is the phenomenon that explains the presence of alternate versions of reality. It is a complete mathematical model. It has been derived from Einstein's Special theory of relativity (Time dilation) by KIRAN SREEDHAR R and hence the name "KIRAN EFFECT". It is obtained by taking a third frame of reference inside the second frame such that there is no relative motion between the first and the third frame. This gives a complete mathematical proof that there exist alternate versions of reality at the macro level apart from quantum level. This theory which is derived from Einstein's relativity can serve as a bridge between Quantum physics and Relativity thereby being a gift to the modern physics in reaching it's goal of the great UNIFICATION theory.

Index Terms: alternate reality--- frames---quantum physics--- Relativity-----Time dilation----triplets---universe

INTRODUCTION:

The phenomenon explains the presence of alternate versions of reality. "KIRAN EFFECT" has been derived by KIRAN SREEDHAR R. This can serve as a bridge between Quantum physics and Relativity thereby being a gift to the modern physics in reaching it's goal of the great UNIFICATION theory. It is a complete mathematical model. It is obtained by taking a third frame of reference inside the second frame such that there is no relative motion between the first and the third frame. This gives a complete mathematical proof that there exist alternate versions of reality at the macro level apart from quantum level.

Author: Kiran Sreedhar R {5th semester Btech student in Electronics and Communication Engineering, University College of Engineering, Karyavattom, } Postal address: VRINDAVANAM, PRA-10, POOMALLIYOORKONAM, PERURKADA (P.O), TRIVANDRUM, KERALA, INDIA , PIN:695005, Ph:+918590234143, email id:luckfree@gmail.com

STATEMENT:

KIRAN EFFECT states that when three frames of reference A, B and C are considered in such a way that the reference frame C is inside the frame B and B is inside the frame A and the three frames are moving at relativistic velocities (velocity tends to speed of light) with respect to adjacent ones but the relative velocity between frame A and frame C is maintained zero, then the three frames will enter three different versions of reality.

PROOF:

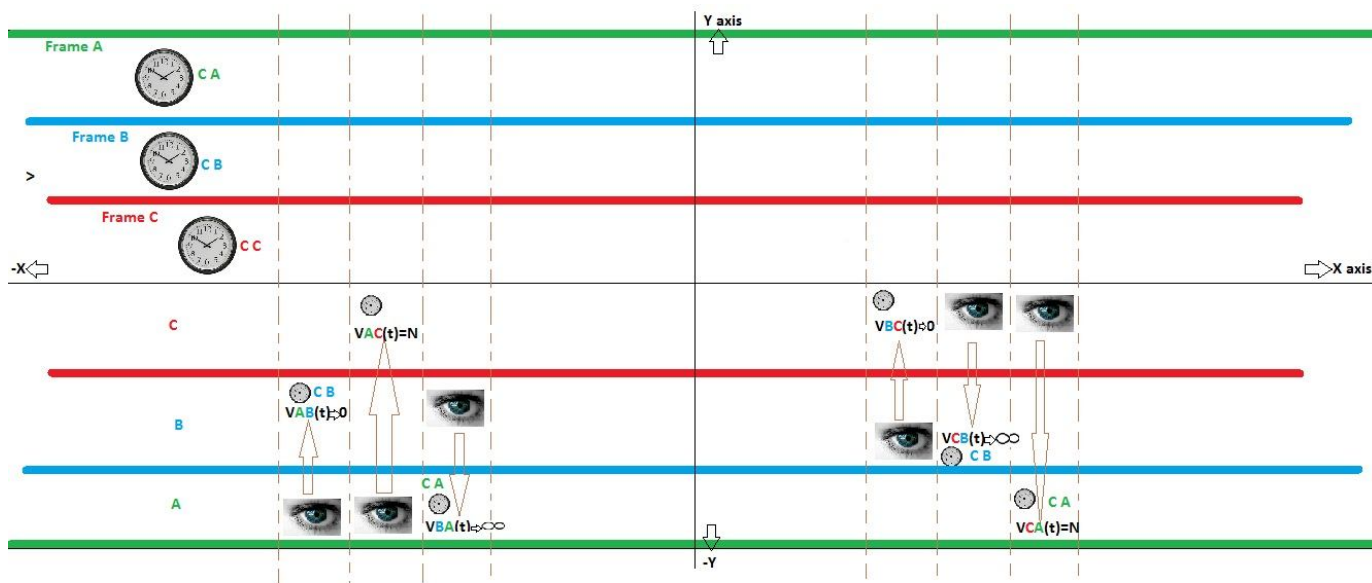
Consider three frames of reference (see figure 1) in an isolated system:

1. Frame A
2. Frame B
3. Frame C

Consider figure1



Consider figure 2:



Frame C is inside Frame B and Frame B is inside Frame A (consider figure 2).

AT TIME $T=0$:

{Frames A, B and C are at rest with respect to each other.}

AT TIME $T=1s$:

{Frame B starts from rest, with respect to frame A, and accelerates in positive X direction.

.....(1)

Frame C starts from rest, with respect to frame B, and accelerates in negative X direction.

.....(2)}

Both (1) and (2) starts at the same instant.

The rate of change of speed should be same in both the cases (1) and (2) at all situations.

Frame B is moving towards the positive X direction and reaches a speed tending to the speed of light, say V , with respect to Frame A;

------(3)

Frame C is moving in the negative X direction and reaches the same speed V with respect to Frame B.

------(4)

From (3) and (4), we get,

Velocity of frame B with respect to frame A is equal in magnitude but opposite in direction to the velocity of frame C with respect to frame B.

------(5)

So, relative motion between frame A and frame B is V km/s and relative motion between frame B and frame C is also V km/s. (V tends to the speed of light)

Applying Einstein's Relativistic velocity addition,

If an object moves with a velocity u' in S' frame, which itself is moving with a velocity v , then the relativistic velocity of the object, relative to S frame is:

$$u = \frac{u' + v}{1 + \frac{u'v}{c^2}}$$

(consider the speed of light 'C' to be 3,00,000 km/s)

Here,

the object is the frame C

S' frame is the frame B

u' =velocity of frame C with respect to frame B,

v =velocity of frame B with respect to frame A,

u =velocity of frame C with respect to frame A.

From (5),

we have $v = -u'$;

and we have the velocity of light=300000km/s,

- a. take $u' = -150000$ km/s, $v = 150000$ km/s, we get $u = 0$
- b. take $u' = -200000$ km/s, $v = 200000$ km/s, we get $u = 0$

c. take $u' = -250000$ km/s, $v = 250000$ km/s, we get $u = 0$

d. take $u' = -290000$ km/s, $v = 290000$ km/s, we get $u = 0$

e. take $u' = -299000$ km/s, $v = 299000$ km/s, we get $u = 0$

f. take $u' = -299999$ km/s, $v = 299999$ km/s, we get $u = 0$

g. take $u' = -300000$ km/s, $v = 300000$ km/s, which is

considered as the velocity of light, we get $u = 0/0$, which is undetermined according to Einstein's equation, but other than "300000km/s" value, we get relative velocity zero, so we infer that relative velocity at $u' = -300000$ km/s, $v = 300000$ km/s is zero.

Note:

SITUATION 'g' is not relevant in this theory, so even if we don't infer that "relative velocity at $u' = -300000$ km/s, $v = 300000$ km/s is zero" the theory will be true.

So relative motion between A and C is zero at all situations, that is, there is no relative motion between A and C.

That is:

At all instants, Relative velocity of frame B with respect to frame A should be should be exactly equal to relative velocity of frame C with respect to frame B, then the relative velocity of frame C with respect to frame A will be zero.-----

------(6)

Taking into consideration Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity, i.e. time dilation, from the conclusion (6), we can derive the following cases:

Case 1:

The velocity of Time in frame B with respect to the frame A tends to zero.

$$V_{AB}(t) \Rightarrow 0$$

------(i)

The velocity of Time in frame C with respect to the frame A is normal (same as that of A).

$$V_{AC}(t) = N$$

------(ii)

Case 2:

The velocity of time in frame A with respect to frame B tends to infinity

$$V_{BA}(t) \Rightarrow \infty (\text{infinity})$$

------(iii)

The velocity of time in frame C with respect to frame B tends to zero

$$V_{BC}(t) \Rightarrow 0$$

------(iv)

Case 3:

The velocity of time in frame B with respect to frame C tends to infinity

$$V_{CB}(t) \Rightarrow \infty (\text{infinity})$$

------(v)

The velocity of time in frame A with respect to frame C is normal

$$V_{CA}(t) = N$$

------(vi)

Note: The velocity of frame B with respect to frame A should be exactly similar to the velocity of frame C with respect to frame B at all situations.

Consider triplet brothers A, B and C of age 30. Brother A is in the frame A, Brother B is in the frame B, and Brother C is in the frame C.

According to (ii) and (vi), brothers A and C will see each other aging at the same rate, but according to (iii) and (iv), brother B will see brother A's aging rate tending to infinity while brother C's aging rate tending to zero. So the alternate versions of realities or universes created are:

1. one in which brother A and brother C have the same aging rate,
2. other in which brother A and brother C have different aging rate.

So it is clearly proved that a point in space can have any number of points in time.

Taking the inverse of the above theory,

A point in time can have any number of points in space.

So alternate versions of realities or universes exist.

Taking into consideration cases (iii) and (iv):

Viewed from frame B:

In frame A, velocity of time tends to infinity

In frame C, velocity of time tends to zero

Taking into consideration cases (i) and (ii):

Viewed from frame A:

In frame C, velocity of time is at a normal rate

REALITIES:	Age of A:	Age of B:	Age of C:
According to A (Reality 1)	40	30	40
According to B (Reality 2)	40	30	30
According to C (Reality 3)	40	infinity	40

- (i) When brother A, who is now 40 years of age, meets brothers B and C, brother B will be approximately 30 years of age and brother C will be 40 years of age.
- (ii) When brother B, who is now approximately 30 years of age, meets brothers B and C, brother A will be years of age 40 years and brother C will be 30 years of age.
- (iii) When brother C, who is now 40 years of age, meets brothers B and C, brother A will be 40 years of age and brother B will be infinite years of age.

That is, brothers A, B and C will enter three different realities or universes.

In frame B, velocity of time tends to zero

Taking into consideration cases (v) and (vi);

Viewed from frame C:

In frame B, velocity of time tends to infinity

In frame A, velocity of time is at a normal rate

Consider that, at time $t=10$ years in frame A, the frame B decelerates with respect to frame A and the frame C decelerates with respect to frame B. The rate of change of speed of frame B with respect to frame A and the rate of change of speed of frame C with respect to frame B are equal at all situations. That is, the relative velocity between the frame A and the frame C must always remain zero. Finally, the velocity of frame B with respect to frame A and frame C with respect to frame B becomes zero.

At a situation when Frames A, B and C are static with respect to each other:

THUS WE ARRIVE AT THE THEORY "KIRAN EFFECT"

STATEMENT:

KIRAN EFFECT states that when three frames of reference A, B and C are considered in such a way that the reference frame C is inside the frame B and B is inside the frame A and the three frames are moving at relativistic velocities (velocity tends to speed of light) with respect to adjacent ones but the relative velocity between frame A and frame C is maintained zero, then the three frames will enter three different versions of reality.

CONCLUSION:

This theory serves as a bridge between Albert Einstein's Relativity and Quantum physics. According to Quantum physics, formation of alternate versions of reality depends on observation. "Theory of Simultaneity", which is derived from "Relativity", is a complete proof that formation of reality depends upon observation (Frames of reference). According

to me, "KIRAN EFFECT" will help the modern physics in it's great advancement towards the goal of the "GREAT UNIFICATION" theory.

REFERENCES:

1. A BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME, by Stephen Hawking
2. A TEXT BOOK OF ENGINEERING PHYSICS, by T.A Hassan, G. Balakrishnan, I. Domini, A. Nahari
3. THE GREAT UNIVERSE, by G.K.Sasidharan
4. THE EMPEROR'S NEW MIND, by Roger Penrose