Kiran Effect: The Practical case

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Abstract:

The article is an extension of the work published in the International Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research under the name "KIRAN EFFECT" in February 2013 issue. The article "KIRAN EFFECT" was an ideal case while this article presents before the world a practical case of "Kiran Effect". "Alternate versions of reality" is what this article deals with. It explains a phenomenon by which alternate versions of reality can be experienced. ". 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 article like "Kiran Effect" acts as a bridge between Relativity and Quantum physics.

Keywords: alternate reality--- frames--- Relativity----Time dilation----triplets

INTRODUCTION:

This article presents before the scientific world the phenomenon by which alternate versions of reality can be practically experienced. In February 2013 issue in the International Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research, an article "Kiran Effect" was published which was an idle case. This article unlike the other article is a practical case. This article can prove the presence of alternate versions of reality in real time cases and can act as a breakthrough in science. This will serve as a bridge connecting Quantum physics and Relativity. It is also 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.

STATEMENT:

If three frames of reference A, B and C are considered such that the frame C is inside the frame B and the frame 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 the alternate frames (i.e. frame A and frame C) is maintained zero, then the three frames will enter three parallel realities.

PROOF:

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

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

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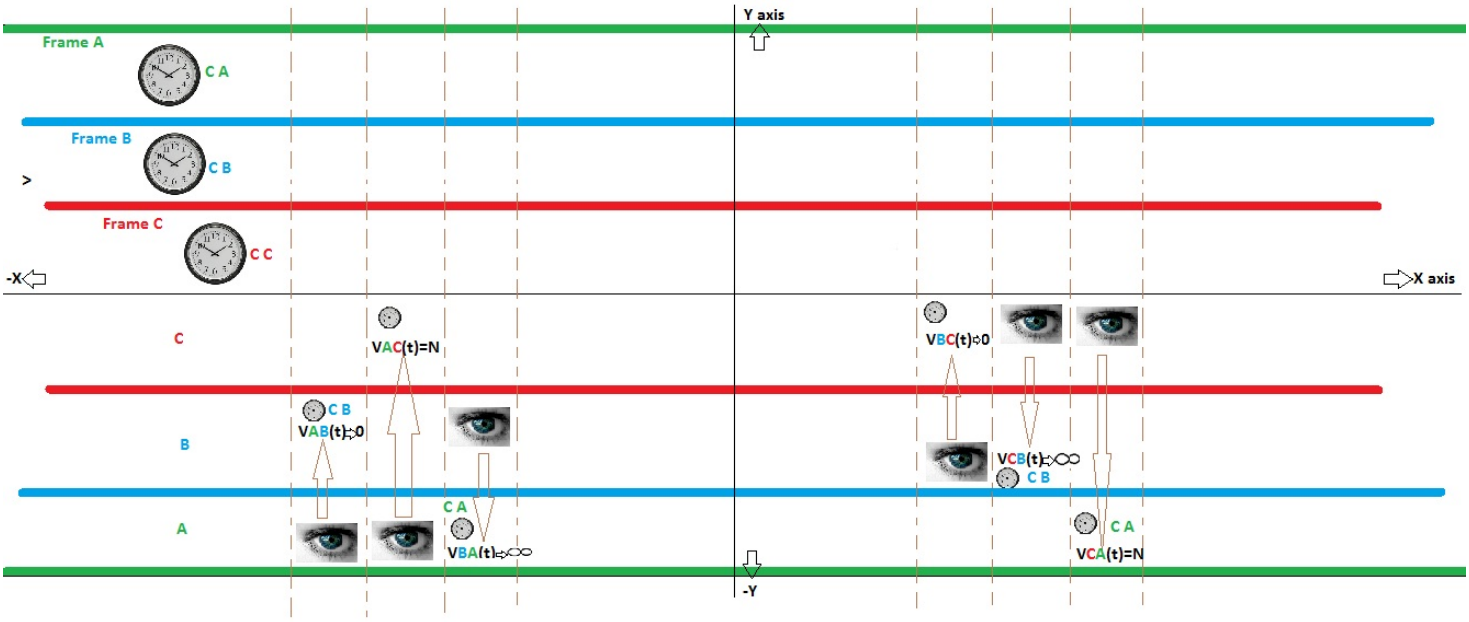
Consider figure 1:



Consider that the frame C is inside the frame B and the frame B is inside the frame A (consider figure 1).

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

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

.----------(1)

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

----------(2)

At this state,

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

.----------(3)

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

----------(4)

From (2) 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 speed between frame A and frame B is V km/s and relative speed 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:

$$u=(u'+v)/(1+(u'v/c^2))$$

(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'=-150000km/s, v=150000km/s, we get u=0
b. take u'=-200000km/s, v=200000km/s, we get u=0
c. take u'=-250000km/s, v=250000km/s, we get u=0
d. take u'=-290000km/s, v=290000km/s, we get u=0
e. take u'=-299000km/s, v=299000km/s, we get u=0
f. take u'=-299999km/s, v=299999km/s, we get u=0

So relative motion between A and C becomes zero.

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

Note:

1. Slowing down of time in one frame X with respect to another frame Y is called as "velocity of time in frame X decreases with respect to frame Y", i.e. $V_{YX}(t)$ decreases
2. Speeding up of time in one frame X with respect to another frame Y is called as "velocity of time in frame X increases with respect to frame Y", $V_{YX}(t)$ increases

Case 1:

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

$V_{AB}(t)=>0$

----------(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

$V_{BA}(t)=>\infty$ (infinity)

----------(iii)

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

$V_{BC}(t)=> 0$

----------(iv)

Case 3:

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

$V_{CB}(t)=>\infty$ (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. Assume that brothers A, B and C were installed into the experiment at a time when the velocity of

frames B and C became uniform (for easiness of calculation).

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

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:

(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.

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

THUS WE ARRIVE AT THE THEORY "KIRAN EFFECT"

STATEMENT:

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CONCLUSION:

This article is an extension of “Kiran Effect”. According to Quantum physics, formation of alternate versions of reality depends on observation. "Kiran Effect", 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:

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