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The logical theory of relativity: For moving a body at the speed of light

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ABSTRACT

Now it is displayed by authors to elucidate this publication plainly for reviewers. Literally in this publication, relativity between speed and pressure at constant body temperature has been mentioned clearly by this theory. In this theory, almost these all data sets were collected by observing the nature. It was examined by this publication that at constant body temperature, as speed of the body would be increased by applying more real pressure on the body then in result, during the motion high effect of external atmospheric pressure would be hypothesized by that body as high imaginary pressure. Definitely imaginary pressure is combined effect of external atmospheric pressure + real pressure it means Pi=PE+PR. Indeed, main objective reason to study it is to know that; How much real pressure would be required to move a body at the speed of light at constant body temperature but above the sea level at 100km altitude, where external atmospheric pressure is assumed to be zero (0)? Finally, it is concluded that by using this equation: V1/Pi1=V2/Pi2, any unknown value can be calculated easily

by a person if some values are already given. Therefore, it means this equation and along with that also(Pi=PE+PR) would be assistant to answer the above question.

KEYWORDS

“Real pressure; imaginary pressure; altitude; speed of light.”

INTRODUCTION

Speed and pressure both are directly related at constant body temperature. At constant body temperature, as speed of the body would be increased by applying more real pressure on the body then in result, during this fast motion high effect of external atmospheric pressure would be hypothesized by that body as high imaginary pressure. Definitely imaginary pressure, which is combined effect of external atmospheric pressure + real pressure it means Pi= PE + PR. However, move further now mathematically; “V” is directly related to “Pi” at constant body temperature, V=K × Pi, V ÷ Pi=K, V1÷Pi1=k, V2÷Pi2=k & V1÷Pi1=V2÷Pi2=K. According to this theory, ratio of speed of the body to the imaginary pressure would always remain constant at constant body temperature. Now here the body temperature should remain constant by assist of first law of thermodynamic. However, by using the above equation it can be hypothesized by a person, 200,000atm real pressure would be required to move a body at the speed of light at constant body temperature but 100km up. However along with this hypothesis,

I believe this theory would be useful into development of innovative technologies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to determine the direct relation between the speed and pressure at constant body temperature, it is needed to hypothesize the linear water gun experiment.

Linear water gun experiment

Now let's suppose take a rocket, linear water gun (it's considered because of using HHO gas by breakdown of water), HHO gas and sparker. Then store this gas into linear water gun and just imagine 0.5atm gas pressure is here stored backside of the rocket and press the sparker. Then in result, the rocket would start to move forward. And as you know it already there is external atmospheric pressure constant at sea level upon the rocket which is 1atm. But here during this motion, that rocket would feel imaginary pressure which would be 1.5atm. Because of you know Pi=PE+PR, therefore Pi=1atm+0.5atm=1.5atm. But imagine when it is performed above the sea level at 100km altitude where external atmospheric pressure is assumed to be zero (0), then this rocket would feel 0.5atm only like this way; Pi=0atm+0.5atm=0.5atm. Therefore, this way of experiment might be used 100km up for moving that rocket easily at the speed of light by storage of 200,000atm HHO gas pressure just imagine 200,000atm gas pressure is stored backside of the rocket and then here sparker would be pressed

for same phenomenon. Now one thing should keep in mind that the external atmospheric pressure decreases with high altitude. Note: this all phenomenon should be avoided from such effect of the gravity.

RESULT

A logical thought has been provided by above designed experiment which has to understand clearly so please read it carefully. Finally, it is concluded that one would be able to move a body at the speed of light easily at constant body temp. However, it would be more easy to do, if it is performed above the sea level at 100km altitude where external atmospheric pressure is assumed to be zero (0). However, at sea level, it would be difficult to do because of the more requirement of real pressure to move it at the speed of light. Definitely it is discussed below and proved mathematically. Therefore, now move further to observe it below.

DISCUSSION

Figure 1 shows the Imaginary pressure on the body is being increased with increasing its speed. However, **Figure 2** represents the linear water gun and a rocket would be put here into this water gun by author to perform an experiment upon that rocket. Now here **Figure 3** shows that the HHO gas pressure would be stored backside of the rocket in linear water gun and later it's backside would be covered quickly as pressure does not flow outside from here. **Figure 4** actually shows that then in last moment sparker would be pressed to notice it that rocket

starts to move forward and during this event it could be hypothesized here that rocket would feel imaginary pressure. This publication is also based upon the questionable publication meaning to say that; How much real pressure would be required to move a body at the speed of light at constant body temperature but above the sea level at 100km altitude, where external atmospheric pressure is assumed to be zero (0)? So start to observe it and solve numerical related to this. Note: Before going to solve numerical, one thing should keep in mind this whole experiment should be performed separately either at the sea level or above the sea level but not together at a time.

Problem 1. A body has speed of 1500m/s where it feels imaginary pressure is 760torr. What is the imaginary pressure, if it moves at the speed of light? Assume that this whole experiment is performed above the sea level at 100km altitude, where external atmospheric pressure is assumed to be zero (0). Solution: Tabulate the data. (760torr=760/760=1atm) Original V1=1500m/s, Pi1=1atm, T=K & Changed to Pi2=? V2=3×10^8, T=K. According to this theory; V1/Pi1=V2/Pi2, Pi2=V2×Pi1÷V1 So, Pi2=3×10^8m/s×1atm÷1500m/s=200,000atm=2×10^5atm. However, move further to find the answer of above question. Now as you know it Pi=PR (if PE=0) therefore take out a main point from here, (Pi)2×10^5atm=0+PR it means PR=2×10^5atm. Now it might be said, 2×10^5atm (real pressure) would be required to move it at the speed of light at constant body temperature but above the sea level at 100km altitude, where external atmospheric pressure is assumed to be zero (0).

Problem 2. A body has speed of 1500m/s where it feels imaginary pressure is 1520torr. What is the imaginary pressure, if it moves at the speed of light? Assume that this whole experiment is performed at the sea level. Solution: Tabulate the data. (1520torr=1520/760=2atm) Original V1=1500m/s, Pi1=2atm, T=K & Changed to Pi2=? V2=3×10^8, T=K. According to this theory; V1/Pi1=V2/Pi2, Pi2=V2×Pi1÷V1 Therefore, Pi2=3×10^8m/s×2atm÷1500m/s=400,000atm=4×10^5.Now as you know it Pi=PE+PR, So PR=Pi-PE & then PR=400000atm-1atm=399999atm.So that's why it might be said that at the sea level there is more requirement of real pressure to move a body at the speed of light.

Problem 3. How much real pressure is applied on a body to move it -1m/s where it feels imaginary pressure is 40torr at the sea level? So let's find out, now as you know it external atmospheric pressure is constant at the sea level which is 760torr. Solution: Tabulate the data: Pi=40torr(40torr=40/760=0.05atm), PE=760torr(760torr=760/760=1atm), PR=? However, by using this equation; Pi=PE+PR, PR=Pi – PE So, PR=0.05atm – 1atm= -0.95atm. Now it might be said that as low speed is caused by low real pressure and then low imaginary pressure is concluded due to the low speed (slow motion).

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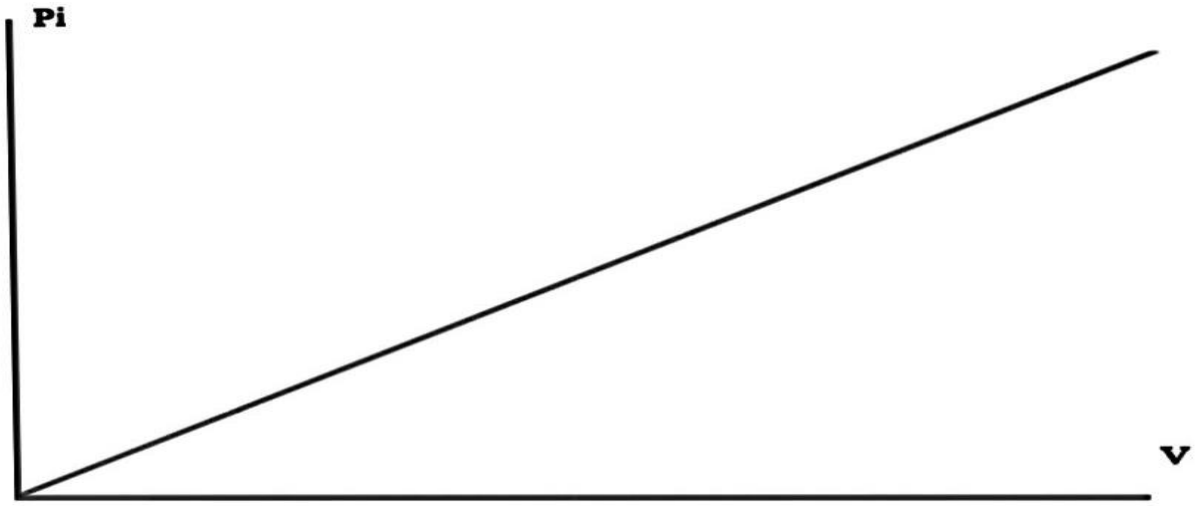

Figure 1. Graphical representation of the speed imaginary pressure relationship of a body. Imaginary pressure on the body increases with increasing it's speed. Note: here linear showing that the relationship is Direct.

Figure 2. This figures represents the linear water gun, in which a rocket would be put to perform an experiment upon that rocket.

Figure 3.Now in this figure, it's backside would be covered quickly after storage of HHO gas pressure as it does not flow outside from here.

Figure 4. Then in last moment, sparker would be pressed to notice it that rocket starts to move forward. So with my point of view, during this motion it would feel imaginary pressure.