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Move the Spacecraft at 99% Speed of light by Rotation Technique

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Abstract

If we can move the spacecraft at the speed of light, we will be able to move from one solar system to another. No spacecraft has been built yet that can run at the speed of light. In this research, I have developed a rotation technique in which a rectangular box is rotated in two direction at the same time. Due to which the rectangular box covers two direction at a time in space. Which can be used to move from one place to another in space.

Keywords:* *Rotation technique; Propulsion system; Starshot; Nannanocraft

Introduction

Currently, spacecraft made of propulsion system are used to travel in deep space. But the speed of rocket is very low compared to the speed of light. There are some hypotheses that describe how to travel at the speed of light. Dr. Harold "Sonny" White [1] It appear that the warp drive model has nearly all the desirable mathematical characteristics of true interstellar space drive, the metric has one less appealing characteristic-it violates all 3 energy conditions (strong, weak, and dominant) because of the need for negative energy density. Kevin LG Parkin [2] Breakthrough Starshot is an initiative to prove ultra-fast light-propelled nannanocraft. Our technology has not yet been developed enough to make the spacecraft described in these hypotheses. But I can move the spacecraft at the 99% speed of light at the present time using the technique of rotation.

Method

Before understanding the rotation technique, you need to know how it becomes a spacecraft. First, make a rectangular box. Take two rockets and connect them both with a circular shaft. Now connect the circular shaft to the rectangular box at the same point as shown in **(FIG. 1)**.

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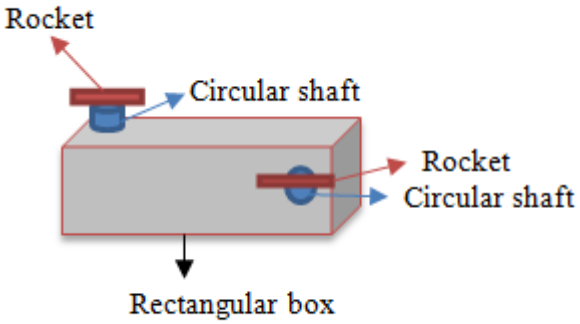

FIG. 1. **Rotation technique.**

Work of rotations in spacecraft

When we start the rockets engine it rotates the entire rectangular box through a circular shaft in two direction at same time. I will try to explain the rotation of rectangular box with the help of 3D model shown in **(FIG. 2)**.

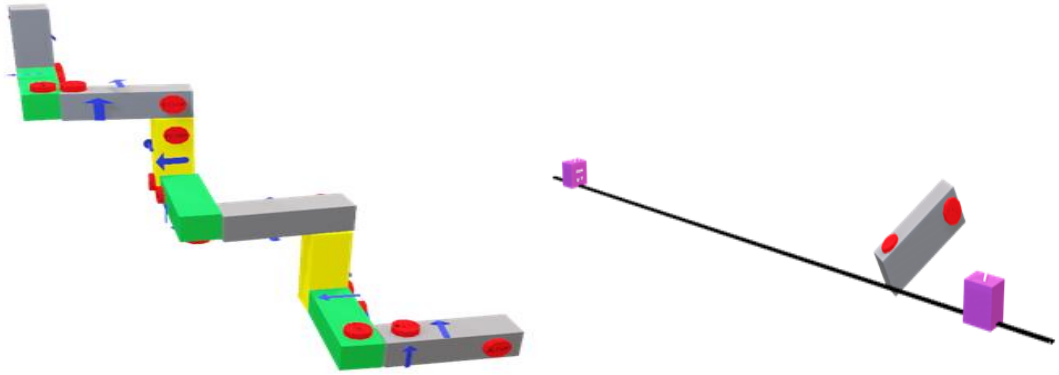

FIG. 2. **3D model showing the roation of rectangular box.**

In this 3D model it is shown that when the rectangular box is rotated in two directions, what will be the position of the rectangular box at 90°, 180°, 270° and 360°. The position of circular shaft inside this 3D model is shown in red above the rectangular box. Which named is R1 and R2. R1 and R2 will rotate only clockwise. Which is shown by the direction arrow in the 3D model. When we look at the rotation path of a rectangular box in this 3D model, we find that it travels two direction at a time. In this 3D model, one path of the rectangular box is shown in green and the other in yellow. When the rectangular box complete 360° rotation, the rectangular box travel 3 time more than it size on the green color path and it travels 2 times its size on the yellow path. We can use the green path shown in the 3D model to run at 99% light speed. To travel from point A to point B by the rotation technique, the rectangular box must be rotated 45° from both direction towards point B. Which is shown it the 3D model 2. The rotation speed of rectangular box will depend on the size of the spacecraft. If you want to build a small sized spacecraft, the rotation speed of the rectangular box must be increased. Since the speed of the rocket is only

11,000 m/s, therefore, we must reduce the size of the circumference of the circular shaft. So that we can increase the rotation speed of circular shaft. Which rotate the rectangular box There are two side of circular shaft whose circumference will be different. I named both side of the circular shaft as C1 and C2. C1 will always connect with the rockets and C2 will connect with the rectangular box. If you want to increase the speed of circular shaft the size of C1 circumference will always be 1 meter. And the size of C2 circumference will always be less than 1 meter. I have prepared a formula by which we can know the speed of the spacecraft created by the rotation technique.

3 (Rotation speed of rectangular box × length of rectangular box)

To use this formula, you must first decide the size of your rectangular box which you can take as your need. I`m taking the rectangular box length 800 meter. To get the speed of light we first need to know what will be the rotation speed of a rectangular box when the rectangular box is 800 meter in length. To know this, we can use the formula given below: Rotation speed of rectangular box=speed of light ÷ 3 (length of rectangular box) Rotation speed of rectangular box=299,729 Km/s ÷ 3 (0.8 Km)=124,887.083/s Now, we can know by using the driven pulley formula that if we want the rotation speed of C2 to be 124,887.083/s then what will be the diameter of C2. To calculate the diameter of C2 by driven pulley method: RPM1÷RPM2= Diameter 1 ÷ Diameter 2 We have RPM1 which is C1=11,000 m/s=183.3 min/s and RPM2 is C2=124,887.083/s= 2,081.45/min now diameter1 of C1=1 meter So, the diameter of C2 is 183.3/min ÷ 2081.45/min=diameter 2 ÷ 1 m C2=0.0880636099 m 1 m=12.37 inch C2=1.08934685 inch.

Result and Discussion

With this value, we can now know what the speed of the Spacecraft will be. Speed of Spacecraft=3 (Rotation speed of rectangular box × length of rectangular box) Speed of Spacecraft=3 (124,887.087/s × 0.8 km)=299729.009 km/s and the speed of light is 299,792 km/s. Currently, there is no Spacecraft that can travel at the 99% speed of light.

Conclusion

We can move a spacecraft made by rotation technology at a speed of 299,729.009 Km/s. Currently no such Spacecraft has been built which can run at 1% speed of light. So we can use it to travel long distances in space.

REFERENCES

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