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

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Abstract- In this research, a rectangular box is rotated in two direction at the same time. Which creates a rotating path to travel from one place in space to another. By which we can get 99% speed of light using today`s rocket. But the speed of today`s rockets is only 11,000 m per second. The speed of the rocket increases in two stages in the spacecraft created by the technology of rotation. To understand this, one has to read the method given below.

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I. 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 L. G. Parkin [2] Breakthrough Starshot is an initiative to prove ultra-fast light-propelled Nano craft.

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.

II. 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 1.1.

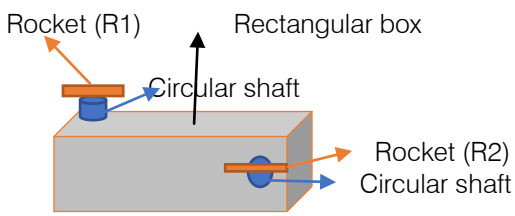

Fig. 1.1

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.

a) *I will try to explain the rotation of rectangular box with the help of fig 1.2*

In this fig 1.2 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°.

When we look at the rotation path of a rectangular box in this fig 1.2, we find that it travels two direction at a time. In this fig 1.2, one path of the rectangular box is shown in green and the other in yellow. When the rectangular box rotates 360degrees it travels 3 times on the green route and 2 times more than its size on the yellow route. We can use the green path shown in the fig 1.2 to run at 99% light speed.

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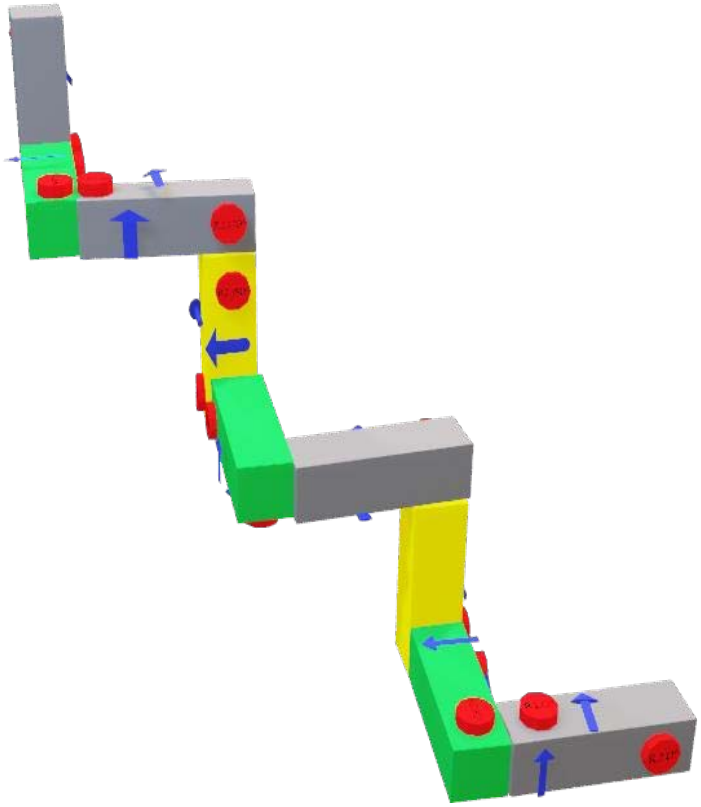

Fig. 1.2

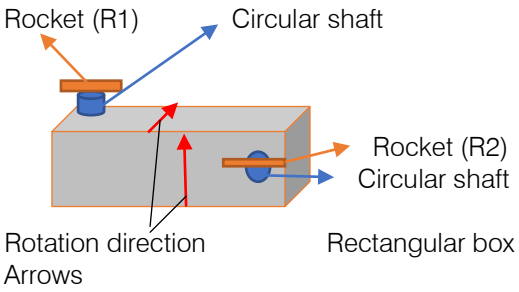

Fig. 1.3

With the help of the direction arrow shown above the rectangular box in fig 1.3, we can know in which direction R1 and R2 will rotate the rectangular box.

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 11,000m/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.

To know this, we can use the formula given below:

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 1meter. 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.

b) *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 200 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 200 meter in length.

Rotation speed of rectangular box=speed of light÷ 3(length of rectangular box)

Rotation speed of rectangular box = 300,000Km/s÷3 (0.2Km) = 500,000/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:

$$RPM1 \div RPM2 = Diameter1 \div Diameter2$$

We know RPM1 is C1 which is equal to speed of rocket speed. Rocket on earth can accelerated at a speed of 90m/s. But there is no gravity in space. So the rocket`s acceleration increases slightly in space.
We can calculate the acceleration of rocket by using formula

Acceleration=resultant force divided by mass and the resultant force is the thrust – weight

But in space weight is always zero. So the resultant force in space is always equal to the thrust.
If we accelerate the rocket to a speed of 90m/s in space, we will still achieve the speed of 35,730m/s in 397s.

So here we can take the speed of C1 is 35730m/s.

And RPM2 is C2 = 500000/s

Now Diameter1 of C1 = 0.32meter

So, the diameter of C2 is

35730m/s÷500000/s = Diameter 2÷0.32m

C2 = 0.32m÷ 13.99m

Now C2= 0.0228734811

1m = 39.38inch

So C2 = 0.0228734811× 39.38inch

C2 = 0.900757686inch.

Because the entire spaceship will be rotated by C2 shaft, it is very important for C2 shaft to be strong.

High quality graphene is the only material with ultimate tensile strength of 130 gig pascal. That can easily handle the weight of a spaceship.

III. Controlling of Spacecraft

First know that the rectangular box is only one engine of the spacecraft. We have to cover the rectangular box with a spherical ball. So that the rectangular box rotates easily inside it and we will find a place to place the payload above the spherical ball. The rectangular box inside the spherical ball can rotate in any direction. But after starting the rocket, it will move only in one direction. Which can be any direction of the spherical ball. So we have to put rocket booster on 6 direction of spherical ball. Which will help us in the direction control of the spacecraft. It will also be very strong due to the spherical shape of the spacecraft.

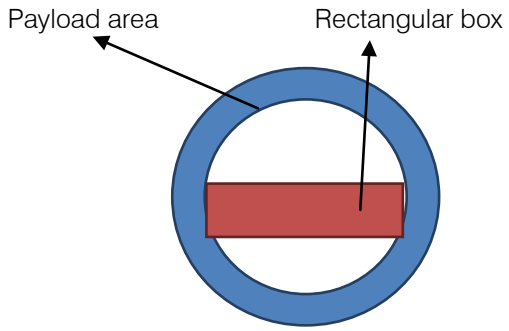

Fig. 1.4: Full diagram of light speed spacecraft

IV. Result and Discussion

Speed of spacecraft = 3(rotation speed of rectangular × length of rectangular box)

The rotation speed of rectangular box is equal to the rotation speed of C2.
So the speed of space craft = 3(500,000/s × 0.2km)

= 300,000km/s

Currently, there is no Spacecraft that can travel at the 99% speed of light.

V. Conclusion

If we have to launch a spacecraft from earth, we have to consider other ways of rotating a rectangular box.

Because rocket engines can move spacecraft made by rotation technology at a speed of 299,729.009km/s only in space.

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2. Kevin L. G. Parking, “The Breakthrough Starshot System Model”, Parking Research LLC, 2261 Market Street #221, San Francisco, USA, (2018).