ISSN 2349-7815

International Journal of Recent Research in Electrical and Electronics Engineering (IJRREEE)
Vol. 3, Issue 1, pp: (38-40), Month: January - March 2016, Available at: www.paperpublications.org

Magnetic Levitation Time Machine

Ravi Pohani

Abstract: **A cool property that high temperature superconductors possess is something explained by Meissner Effect. Which makes possible the levitation of superconducting magnets, when a magnetic pole of the same polarity is placed facing the former.**
In a complete vacuum if the superconductor is rotated at some particular speed probably very less than "c" some point on the rotating object might just be able to cross the temporal barrier.

Keywords: **Meissner Effect, Superconductors, Levitation, Light Speed, Temporal Barrier, Time Machine.**

1. INTRODUCTION

1) Can we achieve speed of light even at a single point on a fast rotating body?
2) Is time travel possible?
3) If not possible does it contradicts the concept of space time matrix?

This time it is about time to rip the space-time fabric and travel through time causing a temporal boom in the history of physics. Articulating gravitational waves scientists from LIGO boggled simple minds. If that's the truth about the universe then let the time be defied.

2. QUANTUM MAGNETIC LEVITATION

When magnetic susceptibility (X) for some body is 1 it is called paramagnetic, i.e. all magnetic lines of forces pass through it, while when it is -1 the body is referred to as diamagnetic, i.e. no magnetic lines of forces pass through it, which is due to the arrangement of magnetic spins within the body to repel any magnetic lines of forces trying to pass through it. But this is not the case of superconductors. In superconductors the persistent screening currents oppose the applied field which makes them diamagnetic. This is the so called Meissner Effect. At some temperatures electroweak symmetry is unbroken, all elementary particles are massless. At a critical temperature the Higgs field becomes a tachyon type field and boson acquires mass. This process also includes Meissner Effect.

In Superconductors the magnetic fields locked in the lattice defects of the superconductor which gets locked in them and repels the other magnetic lines of forces passing through the superconductors.

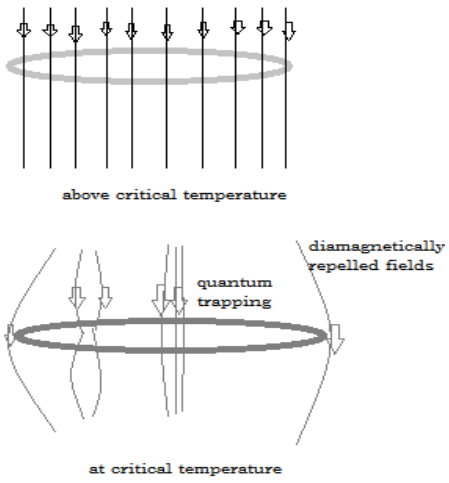


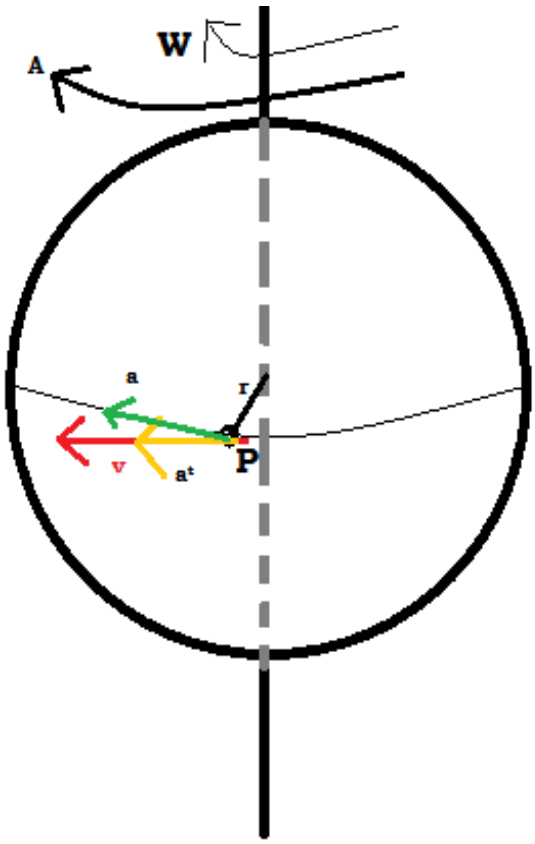
Fig.1. Quantum trapping of magnetic fields in a disc at critical temperature

ISSN 2349-7815

International Journal of Recent Research in Electrical and Electronics Engineering (IJRREE)
Vol. 3, Issue 1, pp: (38-40), Month: January - March 2016, Available at: www.paperpublications.org

3. ROTATIONAL MOTION

Rotational motion of a body is the motion of a body around an axis. If the rotational velocity of an object is varied from 'w_1' to w_2' r.p.s., in time, 't' the acceleration of the body will be 'dw/dt'. The linear velocity of a point at a distance 'r' from the axis of rotation on the rotating body is given by the product of angular velocity and the distance of that point from the center, 'r x w'.



calcculations:

w= angular velocity of solid sphere
P= point furthest from the axis of rotation
r = distace of P from axis of rotation
v = linear velocity of point P
=> v= cross product of angular w and distance arm 'r'
=> v = w x r
centripetal acceleration 'a'
a= dv/dt
=> a= v^2/r
=> a= w^2r

let the body be angularly accelerated by A
=> A= dw/dt

tangential acceleraion a^t
=> a^t = A x r

=> total acceleration = vector sum of centripetal and tangential acceleration

Fig.2. Rotational Motion of a solid sphere with basic calculations

Supposedly the above sphere is superconducting and rotates in a strong diamagnetic flux when cooled down to approximately 0 kelvin, in a 0 gravity vacuum at some w and for some r point p may reach speed 'c' without making the rotational velocity equal to 'c'.

4. ESTABLISHING A RELATIONSHIP

Values of w_1, w_2 and r will be established here in idol conditions as specified above.

We want v= 3 x 10^8 m/s

v= w x r

let r=10 m

w_2 required is 3x10^7 rad/sec

let w_1 = 0 rad/sec

let the sphere be accelerated stepwise at A=3 rad/sec^2

this will take approximately 3.85 months for the point P to attain the speed required to travel time (without counting centripetal acceleration).

ISSN 2349-7815

International Journal of Recent Research in Electrical and Electronics Engineering (IJRREEE)
Vol. 3, Issue 1, pp: (38-40), Month: January - March 2016, Available at: www.paperpublications.org

5. CONCLUSION

If general and special relativity hold true. And if the space-time matrix exists, then without violating the rules set by Einstein at least one point on a solid sphere rotating at a speed $1/10^{th}$ the speed of a photon can travel at speed to cause a temporal boom. Try it out and tell me that does it work or the space-time needs to be replace by Dr. Nikola Tesla's Aether.

REFERENCES

[1] Meissner, W.; R. Ochsenfeld (1933). "Ein neuer Effekt bei Eintritt der Supraleitfähigkeit"

[2] Lev D. Landau; Evgeny M. Lifschitz (1984). *Electrodynamics of Continuous Media*.

[3] Fritz Wolfgang London *(1950). "Macroscopic Theory of Superconductivity". Superfluids. Structure of matter series 1*. OCLC 257588418..

[4] Revised 2nd edition, Dover (1960)ISBN 978-0-486-60044-4. By the man who explained Meissner effect for a superconducting sphere.