A Rational Methodology to Distort the Space-Time Fabric for the Creation of a Practical Multi Medium Propulsion System

Sophia M. Woodley*

Department of Physics, Mathematics, President at Asian South East Asian Societies, USA

Corresponding Author*

Sophia M. Woodley
Department of Physics,
President at Asian South East Asian Societies, USA
E-mail: sophia.woodley@gmail.com

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Abstract

Any object distorts the fabric of space-time and the bigger it is, the greater the effect. According to the theory, matter and energy distort space-time, curving it around themselves. 'Frame dragging' theoretically occurs when the rotation of a large body ' twists' nearby space and time.

Space Time Distortion

The distortion which occurs in space time is due to gravity. According to Newton's gravitational formula, if the mass of any object becomes null then the gravitational pull will become zero. Let's assume the scenario between sun and the earth, it takes about 8 minutes and 20 seconds but if somehow the sun disappears the gravitational pull will become zero. Then again we all know that light moves very much faster than the gravitational force as the latter being the weakest of all forces. Then how come gravity reach faster than light. It took 200 years to solve this bizarre situation. Einstein's theory suggested that space curves due to the gravity of the planet. The space can be assumed to be like a web on which some heavy objects were kept. This is called space time distortion. Einstein framed his theory in terms of kinematics (the study of moving bodies). His theory was an advance over Lorentz's 1904 theory of electromagnetic phenomena and Poincare's electrodynamics theory. Although these theories included equations identical to those that Einstein introduced (i.e., the Lorentz transformation), they were essentially ad hoc models proposed to explain the results of various experiments-including the famous Michelson-Morley interferometer experiment-that were extremely difficult to fit into existing paradigms.

In 1908, Hermann Murkowski-once one of the math professors of a young Einstein in Zurich-presented a geometric interpretation of special relativity that fused time and the three spatial dimensions of space into a single four-dimensional continuum now known as Murkowski space. A key feature of this interpretation is the formal definition of the space time interval. Although measurements of distance and time between events differ for measurements made in different reference frames, the space time interval is independent of the inertial frame of reference in which they are recorded.

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