FORM 2

THE PATENT ACT 1970

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The Patents Rules, 2003

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

(See section 10 and rule 13)

1. TITLE OF THE INVENTION:

"An electromechanical system for time dilation machine "

2. APPLICANT(s):

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3. PREAMBLE TO THE DESCRIPTION:

~~**PROVISIONAL**~~ ~~The following specification describes the invention.~~	**COMPLETE** The following specification particularly describes the invention and the manner in which it is to be performed

Field of the invention

[0001] The present invention relates to an electromechanical system. More particularly, the present invention relates to an electromechanical system for time dilation machine.

Background of the invention:

[0002] Time dilation is a well-known phenomenon for special theory of relativity and general relativity theory. The present technology is not advanced enough to implement these theories practically. Time dilation is a difference of elapsed time between two events as measured by observers either moving relative to each other or differently situated from a gravitational mass. The time dilation is caused by differences in either gravity or relative speed. The time dilation is explained by working of two clocks reporting different times for different speed According to Einstein relativity ($E=mc^2$), we know that an object with a non- zero rest mass cannot achieve the speed of light. According to relativistic theory, as the speed of the object increases, effective mass of the object also increases. The increase in effective mass makes more difficult to accelerate the object. Hence, more energy is required to increase the speed of the object.

[0003] Achieving the speed of light for the object, the effective mass become almost infinite. Hence, lot of energy is required to accelerate the object with the speed of light.

[0004] There is no such technology developed as on date through which speed of light can be achieved without consuming humongous energy.

[0005] Therefore, there is a need to provide a system which can overcome the limitation of existing technology.

Objects of the invention

[0006] Object of the present invention is to provide an electromechanical system for time dilation machine.

[0007] Further object of the present invention is to provide an electromechanical system for time dilation machine, which has less maintenance cost.

[0008] Another one object of the present invention is to provide an electromechanical system for time dilation machine, in which speed of the n^{th} motor is nearly equal to the speed of light or break the barrier of speed of light.

[0009] One more object of the present invention is to provide an electromechanical system for time dilation machine, which is simple and economical in operation.

[0010] Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an electromechanical system for time dilation machine, which is robust in operation.

Summary of the invention

[0011] According to the present invention, there is provided an electromechanical system for boosting speed using motors. The electromechanical system includes a plurality of motors interconnected with each other for progressively increase the RPM of a consecutive motor of the plurality of motors. The plurality of motors is frameless motors which consist of rotor windings and stator windings. The plurality of motors is interconnected progressively by mounting a first motor in the base. The stator of a consecutive motor is configured by extending a member from the rotor and the rotor is configured around the stator of consecutive motor. Also, the stator of the consecutive motor rotates with a RPM equal to the RPM of the rotor of the previous motor. Similarly, other motors are also interconnected to achieve more speed of around $3x10^8$ or $3.8\ x10^9$ RPM. The plurality of motors is supported by a stationary structure. The plurality of wheels are arranged between the rotors of the consecutive motors are reducing friction. The rotors of the consecutive motors are made of friction less material for reducing friction there between. Further, the first rotor 20_1 of the first motor 40_1 of the plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n) rotate at constant RPM with respect to stationary earth frame. A first frame of the first motor 40_1 is rotated at a constant

RPM with respect to earth reference frame, remaining motors (40_2, 40_3....40_n) with their respective frame of rotation also rotates at the same rate as that of the first frame, when electric power is supplied to the first motor 40_1 only. When the power is supplied to the first frame, it rotates at a constant speed with respect to earth reference frame along with other motors, which means all frame of the respective motors will have above the first motor 40_1 will be stationary with respect to first frame. The same amount of power is supplied to first and second frame of the respective first motor and second motor, both the frames start rotating at a same constant RPM. When the same amount of power is supplied to each motor, then the "n^{th}" motor will have RPM in multiples of the motors below and with respect to the earth reference frame. Multiple motors are rotated by supplying Y amount of power, then 100 motor require Y100 times of power supply to run 100^{th} motor.

Brief Description of drawings

[0012] Figure1 shows a schematic diagram of a system of frameless motors for time dilation machine in accordance with the present invention;

[0013] Figure 2 shows a diagram of a frameless motor for an electromechanical system for time dilation machine, in accordance with the present invention; and

[0014] Figure 3 shows a graph showing a relationship between percentage of speed of the light and the time dilation percentage.

Detailed description of the invention

[0015] An embodiment of this invention, illustrating its features, will now be described in detail. The words "comprising," "having," "containing," and "including," and other forms thereof, are intended to be equivalent in meaning and be open ended in that an item or items following any one of these words is not meant to be an exhaustive listing of such item or items, or meant to be limited to only the listed item or items.

[0016] The terms “first,” “second,” and the like, herein do not denote any order, quantity, or importance, but rather are used to distinguish one element from another, and the terms “a” and “an” herein do not denote a limitation of quantity, but rather denote the presence of at least one of the referenced item.

[0017] The present invention provides an electromechanical system for time dilation machine. The system has less maintenance cost. Further, the system is having the speed of the n^{th} motor nearly equal to the speed of light or breaks the barrier of speed of light. Furthermore, the system is simple and economical in operation. Moreover, the system is robust in operation.

[0018] Referring now to figure 1, an electromechanical system 100 for time dilation machine in accordance with the present invention is illustrated. The system 100 includes a plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n). In the present embodiment, each of motor of the plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n) consists of a stator 10 with stator windings and a rotor20 with rotor windings. Also, the system 100 includes a plurality of wheels (30_1, 30_2, 30_3....30_n)for reducing friction between the rotors (20_1, 20_2, 20_3....20_n) of the consecutive motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n).Further, the system 100 also includes stationary structure 50 to support the plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n).The weight of each motor in the plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n) is experienced by the stationary structure 50.

[0019] In the present invention, a plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n) is interconnected with each other for progressively increasing the RPM of a consecutive motor of the plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n). In the present embodiment, each of motor of the plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n) is a frameless motor. The frameless motors consist of the stators (10_1, 10_2, 10_3....10_n) with stator winding and the rotor (20_1, 20_2, 20_3....20_n) with rotor winding. The plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n) is interconnected progressively by mounting a first motor 40_1on the earth reference frame, which is considered to be stationary. The stator $10_2$of a consecutive motor $40_2$is configured by extending a member from the rotor 20_1. The rotor 20_2 is configured around the stator $10_2$of consecutive motor 40_2, the stator $10_2$of the consecutive motor 40_2 rotates with a RPM equal to the RPM of the rotor 20_1ofthe previous motor

40_1.Similarly other motors (40_2, 40_3....40_n) are interconnected to achieve more speed of around $3x10^8$ or $3.8\ x10^9$ RPM. The plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n) are supported centrally by a stationary structure 50. The plurality of wheels (30_1, 30_2, 30_3....30_n) are arranged between the rotors (20_1, 20_2, 20_3….20n) of the consecutive motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n) for reducing friction there between. The rotors 20 of the consecutive motors 40 are made of friction less material for reducing friction therebetween.

[0020] In the present invention the first rotor 20_1 of the first motor 40_1 of the plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n) rotate at constant RPM with respect to stationary earth frame. A first frame of the first motor $40_1$is rotated at a constant RPM with respect to earth reference frame. Remaining motors (40_2, 40_3....40_n) with their respective frame of rotation also rotates at the same rate as that of the first frame, when electric power is supplied to the first motor 40_1 only. When the power is supplied to the first frame, it rotates at a constant speed with respect to earth reference frame along with other motors(40_2, 40_3....40_n), which means all frame of the respective motors will have above the first motor 40_1will be stationary with respect to first frame. The same amount of power is supplied to a first and second frame of the respective first motor 40_1 and second motor40_2, both the frames start rotating at a same constant RPM, the first frame rotate X RPM with respect to earth reference frame but second frame rotates with 2X RPM with respect to earth reference frame and also second frame rotate with X RPM with respect to the first frame. The same amount of power is supplied to the first, second and third frame of the respective motors, the third frame experience 3X

RPM with respect to the earth reference frame, the second frame experience 2X RPM with respect to the earth reference frame and the first frame experience XRPM with respect to earth reference frame, the third frame experience XRPM with respect to second frame, the third frame experience 2X RPM with respect to the first frame, similarly all the frame above the third frame rotates at same RPM as that of the third frame.

[0021] When the same amount of power is supplied to each motor, then the "n^{th}" motor will have RPM in multiples of the motors below and with respect to the earth reference frame. Multiple motors are rotated by supplying Y amount of power, then 100 motor require Y100 times of power supply to run 100^{th}motor.

[0022] The present invention is specially designed for macroscopic object having non- zero rest mass. In the present invention, each of motor 40ofthe plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n) is connected to the stationary structure 50. Power supply is connected to the first motor 40_1in the plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n) to provide the initial speed of 1000 RPM. On observing from the earth reference frame, the first motor 40_1 and all other motors (40_2, 40_3....40_n) above the motor $40_1$are rotating with the speed of 1000 RPM. Further, when power is supplied to the second motor 40_2,a second stator 10_2 of a consecutive motor $40_2$is configured by extending a member from a first rotor 20_1, which allows the second motor 40_2 to rotate at 1000 RPM with respect to the first motor 40_1 and rotates at 2000 RPM with respect to the earth reference frame. Similarly, when power is supplied to the third motor 40_3, a third stator $10_3$of a

consecutive motor 40_3 is configured by extending a member from the second rotor 20_2, which allows the third motor 40_3 to rotate at 1000 RPM with respect to the second motor 40_2 and rotates at 3000 RPM with respect to the earth reference frame. Hence, each motor in the plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n) will be rotating at speed higher than the speed of the previous motor with respect to the earth reference frame and will rotate at 1000 RPM with respect to the speed of the previous motor. Similarly, each of the motor of the plurality of motors(40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n) will follow the same procedure to achieve more speed of around $3x10^8$m/s or 3.8 $x10^9$ RPM.

[0023] If 40_1motor rotate at 1000 RPM then 40_2motor also rotate at 1000 RPM. Observer on the 40_2 motor experience stationary with respect to 40_1frame of reference. So, it does not matter how fast 40_1 is moving. Observer on 40_2 experience stationary until the power is supplied to 40_2 motor.

[0024] According to Einstein energy mass equation, $E=mc^2$, an object having non-zero rest mass accelerating near the speed of light requires infinite amount of energy to break the limit of speed of light. So, it is impossible to accelerate an object with non-zero rest mass near the speed of light. But according to the present invention, speed of light with finite amount of energy is achieved.

[0025] The mathematical formula for calculating the relative speed of the motor is

$$\bar{v}=\frac{u+v}{1+uv/C^2}$$

where, u is the speed of the first motor and v is the speed of second motor are initial and final speed of the motor with respect to the speed of the previous motor. $\bar{v}$ is the sum of u and v with respect to earth reference frame..

Example-1: u= 1000, v=10000, c=3x10^8m/s

$$\bar{v}=\frac{1000+10000}{1+1000\times10000/(3\times10^8)^2}$$

$\bar{v}$ =10998.77

$\bar{v}$ ≈11,000

Example-2: u=1000, v=1, 00,000 c=3x10^8m/s

$\bar{v} = \frac{1000+1,00,000}{1+1000\times10000/(3\times10^8)^2}$= 1, 00,887.8

$\bar{v}$ ≈1, 01000

[0026] In example 1, 11 motors are connected is a special arrangement so that speed of the 11th motor is 10998.7, which is little different from 11,000.The speed may be found exactly 11,000 by removing air particle/friction.

[0027] In example 2, 101 motor connected in a special arrangement so that the speed of 101st motor is 100887.8, which little differs from 1, 01,000.The speed may found exactly 1, 01,000 by removing losses.

[0028] Conversion of meter/sec to rpm.

[0029] Circular diameter of frame= 1.5m

$v = r\omega$

$v = r \times 2\pi n/60$

$n = \frac{v \times 60}{2\pi r}$

$n = 3 \times 10^8 \times 60/2\pi \times .75$

$n = 3.8 \times 10^9$ rpm

Therefore, 3×10^8 m/s= 3.8×10^9 RPM.

Speed of light in RPM of 1.5 diameters.

Time dilation:

Case-1:

Time dilation for one day at 1×10^8 or 1.2×10^9 rpm

$T = T_0\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$

Where, T_0 is the time measured from stationary frame.

T is the dilated time.

T_0=1 day=5184000 sec

T=5184000 $\sqrt{1-\frac{(1.2\times10^9)^2}{(3.8\times10^9)^2}}$

= 4918731

= 5184000-4918731 sec/day

= 265269 sec/day

For stationary observer passing time is 1 day (5184000), while moving observer passing time 4918731 sec. So that the time dilation at 1.2×10^9rpm will be 265269 sec/day.

Case-2:

Time dilation for one month or 30 days at 1×10^9or 1.2×10^9rpm

T=$T_0\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$

T=30 days $\sqrt{1-\frac{(1.2\times10^9)^2}{(3.8\times10^9)^2}}$

=28.46

=30-28.46

=1.514day/ 30 days

For stationary observer passing time is 30 days while moving observer passing time 28.46 day. So that time dilation at 1.2×10^9rpm will be 1.514day/ 30 days

Case-3:

$T=T_0\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$

$T=10\ years\sqrt{1-\frac{(1.2\times10^9)^2}{(3.8\times10^9)^2}}$

= 9.488 years

=10-9.488

=0.512years/10 years

Hence, the dilation of time is achieved by getting the speed near to the speed of light through plurality of motors (40_1, 40_2, 40_3....40_n)

[0030] Referring now to figure 3 the graph showing a relationship between percentage of speed of the light and the time dilation percentage in accordance with the present invention is illustrated. At the speeds with which we travel in everyday life, time dilation is so small that the time dilation is not detectable to all but can be detected by atomic clocks. Even if we spend our whole life travelling in a fast modern jet, time dilation as measured by a stationary observer would still not get registered on a digital watch.

[0031] Here, the percentage of the light is seen against the corresponding dilated time percentage.

[0032] For example, travelling at 90% of the speed of light time will slow down 56.4%

S. No.	% Speed of Light	% of time dilation
1.	10%	.5%
2.	20%	2%
3.	30%	4.6%
4.	40%	8.3%
5.	50%	13.4%
6.	60%	20%
7.	70%	28.6%
8.	80%	40%
9.	90%	56.4%
10.	99%	85.9%
11.	99.9%	95.529%
12.	99.99%	98.859%
13.	99.999%	99.553%
14.	99.9999%	99.859%
15.	100%	100%

[0033] At 100 % of the speed of light the time will stop. So that, as we get closer to the speed of light, time slows down until the time almost stops.

[0034] Therefore, the present invention provides the advantage for an electromechanical system 100 for time dilation machine. The system 100 has less maintenance cost. Further, the system 100 is having the speed of the n^{th} motor nearly equal to the speed of light or break the barrier of speed of light. Furthermore, the system 100 is simple and economical in operation. Moreover, the system 100 is robust in operation.

[0035] The foregoing descriptions of specific embodiments of the present invention have been presented for purposes of illustration and description. They are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the present invention to the precise forms disclosed, and obviously many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The embodiments were chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the present invention and its practical application, to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the present invention and various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is understood that various omission and substitutions of equivalents are contemplated as circumstance may suggest or render expedient, but such are intended to cover the application or implementation without departing from the spirit or scope of the claims of the present invention.

We Claim:

1. An electromechanical system for boosting speed for dilation of time, the system comprising:

a plurality of motors interconnected with each other for progressively increase the RPM of a consecutive motor of the plurality of motors.

2. The electromechanical system as claimed in claim 1, wherein each of the motor of the plurality of motors is a frameless motor comprising:

a stator with stator winding, and

a rotor with a rotor winding.

3. The electromechanical system as claimed in claims 1 and 2, wherein the plurality of motors interconnected progressively by mounting a first motor in a earth reference frame;

a stator of a consecutive motor is configured by extending a member from the rotor;

a rotor is configured around the stator of consecutive motor, the stator of the consecutive motor rotates with a RPM equal to the RPM of the rotor for the previous motor, similarly other motors are interconnected to achieve more speed of around $3x10^8$m/s or 3.8 $x10^9$ RPM.

4. The electromechanical system as claimed in claims 1, 2 and 3, wherein the plurality of motors are supported centrally by a stationary structure.

5. The electromechanical system as claimed in claims 1, 2 and 3, wherein a plurality of wheels are arranged between the rotors of the consecutive motors for reducing friction therebetween.

6. The electromechanical system as claimed in claims 1, 2 and 3, wherein the rotors of the consecutive motors are made of friction less material for reducing friction therebetween.

7. The electromechanical system as claimed in claim 1, wherein a first rotor of the first motor of the plurality of motors rotate at constant RPM with respect to stationary earth reference frame.

8. The electromechanical system as claimed in one or all preceding claims, wherein a first frame of the first motor is rotating at a constant rpm with respect to earth reference frame, remaining motors with their respective frame of rotation also rotates at the same rate as that of the first frame, when electric power supply is given to the first motor only.

9. The electromechanical system as claimed in one or all preceding claims, wherein when the power is supplied to the first frame, it rotate at a constant speed with respect to earth frame along with other motors, which means all frame of the respective motors will have above the first motor will be stationary with respect to first frame.

10. The electromechanical system as claimed in one or all preceding claims, wherein same power supply to a first and second frame of the respective first and second motor, both the frames start rotating at a same constant RPM, the first frame rotate X RPM with respect to earth reference frame but second frame rotates with 2X RPM with respect to earth reference frame and also second frame rotate with X RPM with respect to the first frame.

11. The electromechanical system as claimed one or all preceding claims, wherein same amount of power supply to the first, second and third frame of the respective motors, the third frame experience 3X RPM with respect to the earth reference frame, the second frame experience 2X RPM with respect to the earth frame and the first frame experience XRPM with respect to earth frame, the third frame experience XRPM with respect to second frame, the third frame experience 2X RPM with respect to the first frame, similarly all the frame above the third frame rotates at same RPM as that of the third frame.

12. The electromechanical system as claimed one or all preceding claims, same amount of power supply to each motor, then the "n^{th}" motor will have RPM in multiples of the motors below and with respect to the earth reference frame.

13. The electromechanical system as claimed one or all preceding claims, wherein multiple motors rotates by supplying Y amount of power, then 100 motor require Y100 times of power supply to run 100^{th} motor.

Dated this June 22, 2017 **Suneet B. Sabale**
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