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EXTRAPOLATING INVERSE-QUADRUPLE RELATIONSHIP OF HYPERSPEED AND COLLISION PROBABILITY OF MATTER USING DUAL SLIT PLATE METHOD

Abstract

Under Special Relativity, we derive relativistic relationship of hyperspeed and quantum probability function of collision. First, we define quantum distribution of a rest mass with its wave function and wavelength to a density function. Then we normalize quantum distribution of its mass over a distance wavelength and apply Lorentz factor as relativistic boost of its traveling mass to a reference mass, and derive quantum probability function of collision of two similar matter by factoring their relative traveling speed. The inverse-quadruple of Lorentz factor and quantum probability dictates collision probability of similar constructed objects, is inversely quadrupled proportional to the Lorentz factor β or hyperspeed. The faster one travels relative to the speed of light, the less chance of colliding with similar size objects in hyperspace.

This paper proposes a new method to extrapolate probabilistic function of collision for different matter by Lorentz factor under Special Relativity. We propose experiment apparatus that consist of two moving slit plates of the same mass, and bombarding with gamma rays generated by a reference source. By operating this apparatus in vacuum, the experiment detects and collects ephemeral interactions of gamma rays and measurand nuclei. And by moving measurand plates to account for relative displacement over rest wavelength, we can apply corrections for scattering and absorption over measurand plate's thickness and relative distance, and derive quantum probabilistic function for atomic collision by their wavelength and quantum mass distribution or density function. Therefor we can extrapolate their quantum probability function of collisions for different matter as function of Lorentz boost. These experiment data would collaborate that by traveling at luminal speed, Special Relativity dictates quantum probability function of collision between two matter is equal or less than their relativistic density function integrated over hyperspace time.