



**TIME TRAVEL THEORIST, AGE 13, SENDS THEOREM
TO PROJECT PEGASUS FOR PUBLICATION ON WEB**

Gentill D. Abdulla, *Solutions of Einstein's and Schwarzschild's Equations to allow Time Travel using Carbon Nanotubes, which is also in Accordance with Quantum Mechanics (2010)*

I have a process that bends space and time into closed loops that can allow for backward and forward time travel. I will spend the rest of this paper explaining the process.

In this theory, I use the quantum electron photon interaction, Karl Schwarzschild's equation for the radius at which any object turns into a black hole, and Einstein's Theory of Relativity. I use this interaction to create release electrons from assorted carbon nanotubes. The electrons flow through the tube, as long as sunlight is present, and are used to create an electron layer that bends space and time. I can prove this through these equations.

The first one is the equation for the Schwarzschild Radius, which is commonly seen as this.

$$\frac{2GM}{c^2}$$

Where G is the gravitational constant

M is the mass

C is the speed of light

My equation proves that not only can these electrons do this but they can also fulfill the Schwarzschild equation and stay in their present state without undergoing gravitational collapse.

$$\left(\frac{Ve \div \mathfrak{R}}{E} = e \frac{Ma}{D} = ER \right) = S - Mr = \frac{Ts}{Te} = D^2$$

Where Ve is the valence electrons for the carbon atom

\mathfrak{R} is the electron release energy

E is the energy from sunlight

Ma stands for the magnetic field attraction for the electrons

D stands for the distance

ER is the rate at which more and more electrons come

S is the space in the nanotube

Mr is the magnetic field repulsion

Ts is the total space for the electrons

Te is the total electrons at any given time

D² is the density



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When the numbers of how many electrons there are are put into the Schwarzschild equation, the density is approximately close to the size of the electron layer if it was to undergo gravitational collapse. You can see it like this:

$$\frac{2Gm_e \times e}{c^2} \approx D^2$$

Where G is the gravitational constant
 m_e is the mass of an electron
e is the amount of electrons there are
 c^2 is the speed of light
 D^2 is the density of the electron layer

This proves that not only does this process work, but it is a solution of Albert Einstein's and Karl Schwarzschild's equations.

This layer is sustained by a magnetic field that is used to suspend the electrons in the space between the carbon nanotubes and the magnets. The magnets as they repel the electrons will allow the energy density of the electron layer to increase. The electron layer gains electrons from the opening in the tube. The electrons attract all other electrons around them. Though the electrons are repelled by the magnetic fields, they are still gaining electrons from the air around them. The electrons are first kept together electromagnetically, then they are kept together by the force of their own gravitational pull.

These magnets are placed on a wheel suspended by magnets in mid-air. The magnets that are on the ground not only suspend the object but also propel the object through the air. There is also an array of magnets that repel the suspended object from above. These magnets are used for the sole purpose of propelling the object.

The mass from the electron layer will bend space-time severely as it rotates. This is because the amount of mass compacted in the electron layer is sufficient enough to warp space-time to extreme amounts. Thus, as the object rotates this creates loops in space-time through the center of this ring-shaped apparatus.

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References

http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2007-08/rpi-bbs080907.php

This source includes information about carbon nanotubes. The citation includes how electrons can flow through carbon nanotubes when there is sunlight present.

<http://phoenix.phys.clemson.edu/labs/cupol/eoverm/>

This source proves that when an electron moves, it creates a magnetic field.

http://dev.physicslab.org/Document.aspx?doctype=3&filename=Magnetism_CathodeRays.xml

This reference shows the effect of magnets in contact with a television screen. This proves that magnets bend electrons, because a television set contains a cathode ray tube. This cathode ray tube is sufficient proof because “cathode rays” are what “electrons” were once called. This is what our television sets, personal computer screens, and other electronic objects are made of.

<http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/physics/SchwarzschildRadius.html>

This monograph explores the mathematical equation called the Schwarzschild Radius. It shows the size an object has to be compressed to become a black hole.

<http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/physics/SchwarzschildRadius.html>

If you check the approximation sign that is used in my equation, you will see that it modifies the Schwarzschild equation. This is because the electron layer in my experiment is in ring shape and not a singular point mass.