Introduction to Consciousness

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ABSTRACT

Light always travels in a straight line. It is our consciousness that makes it to bend around a mass as predicted by general relativity [1]. Based on a hypothesis, the angle of consciousness has been derived. Paper is also an indirect proof of author's theory of special connectivity [2].

Keywords: Light; Consciousness; General relativity; Angle of consciousness; Theory of special connectivity.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

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CITATION OF THE ARTICLE

I. HYPOTHESIS

Law of refraction [3] says that light bends when it goes from one medium to another. Let us consider an imaginary medium of high density and light is travelling from air to that medium.

II. EXPLANATION OF HYPOTHESIS

Since the medium is imaginary, so for a conscious person light must be traveling in a straight line but according to the laws of optics [3] light should bend towards the normal since light is traveling from less dense (air) to denser medium.

III. ANGLE OF CONSCIOUSNESS

According to Snell's law [4]:

$$n_1 \sin\theta_1 = n_2 \sin\theta_2 \quad \text{……….………..……………. (1)}$$

Where n_1 is the refractive index of air and n_2 is the refractive index of water. θ_1 and θ_2 are the angle of incidence and angle of refraction respectively.

From equation 1,

$$\theta_1 = \sin^{-1}(x \, \sin\theta_2) \quad \text{……...………...……………. (2)}$$

Where $x = \dfrac{n_2}{n_1}$

Also, Brewster's law [5] says that:

$$\theta_1 = \tan \frac{n_2}{n_1} \text{………...………...…………..……. (3)}$$

Where θ_1 is the angle of incidence and n_1 is the refractive index of air and n_2 is the refractive index of water.

From equation 2 and 3, we get

$$\theta_2 = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n_1}{n_2} \sin\left(\tan\left(\frac{n_2}{n_1}\right)\right)\right) \text{………...…………..… (4)}$$

From equation 2,

$$\theta_2 = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sin(\tan x)}{x}\right)$$ ………...………...……………(5)

θ_2 is known as the angle of consciousness. Also, it is angle of refraction.

IV.   JUSTIFICATION OF THE ANGLE OF CONSCIOUSNESS

Two cases have been considered to justify angle of consciousness. Since imaginary medium is considered hence angle of refraction must be 0. Let us check it out.

4.1 Case One (Air to Glass)

Refractive index of air (n_1) is 1.0003 and that of glass (n_2) is 1.517. Hence from equation 2, $x = 1.5165$ and thus angle of consciousness becomes 0.01745º.

4.1.2 Case Two (Air to Diamond)

Refractive index of air (n_1) is 1.0003 and that of diamond (n_2) is 2.417. Hence from equation 2, $x = 2.41627$ and thus angle of consciousness becomes 0.01746º.

Note that in both the cases, the angle of consciousness is same. Meaning our consciousness has a power to bend a ray of light by 0.0174º. So, if we consider a series of millions of denser mediums, light will appear to bend at a noticeable angle.

V.   ALBERT'S EXPERIMENT

In order to verify his theory of general relativity [1] an experiment has been proposed. According to his theory, light bends near the mass and thus space-time is curved. Sir Albert's experiment says that on a day of total solar eclipse, we can check the position of nearby stars and those positions will not be an actual position of those stars. It was first verified in May 1919.

In reality light never bends. It was the consciousness of the observer (Sir Arthur in 1919) that made the light to bent and thus changing the position of stars on a total solar eclipse.

VII.   THEORY OF SPECIAL CONNECTIVITY

According to the theory of special connectivity, whenever an object changes its relative position in gravitational-space-time, it radiates gravitational waves in the direction of motion and this change is opposed by the effective surrounding gravitational waves. As a result, an infinite web of quadrilateral will be created around the object which is known as the gravity of that object. Object could be anything ranging from an atom to a black hole [2].

Force of gravity of is given by:

$$F = \frac{K^2}{ma^3}$$ ………..………..………………………. .(6)

Where, K is Kaushal constant of that object, m is the mass of object and a is the maximum vertical distance from centre of gravity of that object.

Equation 1 can also be rewritten as:

$$F = \frac{K_1 K_2}{ma^3}$$ ………..………..…………………….(7)

Where, K_1 and K_2 are the Kaushal constants of the objects among which the force of gravity has to be determined, m is effective mass and a is the effective radius. If objects are on earth then effective mass and radius will be the mass and radius of the earth.

Special connectivity also states that if two objects having their individual web of gravitational waves are kept in contact then a new web of gravitational waves will be formed encircling both the individual webs and this new web once formed will always be there even if the two objects are no longer in contact. This new web will always be independent of the individual webs of both the objects [2].

VIII.   CONCLUSION

It is our consciousness that bends the light at an angle equal to the angle of consciousness. In reality, it never bends. Also, theory of special connectivity has passed one more hurdle.

IX.   REFERENCES

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