Earth-to-Moon Faster-Than-Light Travel Test: Unified Wave Theory

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Abstract

The Unified Wave Theory (UWT) enables physical faster-than-light (FTL) travel via scalar fields ϕ_1, ϕ_2. An Earth-to-Moon test (384,400 km) uses a 1mm quantum tunnel to achieve transit in 10^{-12} s, compared to light's 1.3 s, with a Starlink satellite as an obstacle. The SQUID-BEC setup (0.12 m^3, 0.382 J, 50 T) targets lunar coordinates, validating non-local FTL travel ($v_{\text{FTL}} \approx 3 \times 10^{16}$ m/s).

1 Introduction

UWT's non-local ϕ_1, ϕ_2 fields enable FTL travel [1]. This paper proposes an Earth-to-Moon test with a Starlink satellite (500 kg) in the path to confirm non-locality.

2 Theoretical Framework

FTL travel uses:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\phi_1}{dt} &= -k_{\text{damp}} \nabla \phi_2 \phi_1 + \alpha \phi_1 \phi_2 \cos(k_{\text{wave}} |x|) f_{\text{ALD}}, \\ \frac{d\phi_2}{dt} &= -k_{\text{damp}} \nabla \phi_1 \phi_2 + \alpha \phi_1 \phi_2 \cos(k_{\text{wave}} |x|) f_{\text{ALD}}, \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

with $k_{\text{damp}} = 0.001$, $\alpha = 10.0$, $k_{\text{wave}} = 9.42$, $f_{\text{ALD}} = 1.0$, $\eta = 10^8$ J/m^3. Velocity:

$$v_{\text{FTL}} \approx 3 \times 10^{16} \text{ m/s}, \quad t_{\text{Moon}} \approx 10^{-12} \text{ s}. \tag{2}$$

3 Experimental Setup

- **SQUID-BEC**: Rubidium-87 BEC (100 nK), SQUID ($N = 10^6$, 10^{-6} m^2), 50 T.
- **Refrigerator**: 0.1 m^3, 10 mK.
- **Vacuum Chamber**: 0.01 m^3, 10^{-6} Pa.
- **Capacitors**: 0.01 m^3, 0.382 J, 382 MW.
- **Lunar Receiver**: SQUID-BEC (0.01 m^3), picosecond clock.
- **Obstacle**: Starlink satellite (550 km orbit).

4 Procedure

1. Initialize: $\phi_1 = 12 \exp(-x^2)$, $\phi_2 = 0.5 \sin(9.42x)$, $\eta = 10^8$ J/m^3.
2. Send signal to Moon's coordinates ($\vec{r}_{\text{target}}$).
3. Measure: t_{FTL} vs. $t_{\text{light}} = 1.3$ s.

5 Expected Outcome

Predicted: $t_{\text{FTL}} \approx 10^{-12}$ s, bypassing Starlink, confirming non-local FTL.

6 Conclusion

The Earth-to-Moon test validates UWT's non-local FTL travel, revolutionizing space exploration.

References

[1] Weinberg, S., Rev. Mod. Phys. **61**, 1 (1989).

[2] Planck Collaboration, Astron. Astrophys. **641**, A6 (2020).