Telekinesis, the Contactless Transfer of Momentum Through Space

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Telekinesis sounds like science fiction but compiling the following equation for impulse shows that transfer of mechanical force and momentum without contact is possible. When distance between enforcer of force and target object is equal to Planck length, impulse is transferred and a change in momentum happens, so multiplying the impulse equation by an appropriate sentence that neutralizes in ordinary conditions when objects touch, results in conditions that telekinesis becomes possible, and the interesting result is that we should be able to control any object at any distance! Ignoring friction for convenience.

1- Impulse

$$\Delta P = F.t$$

P = momentum
F = applied force
t= duration of enforcement

$$\Delta P = F.t.\beta$$

$\beta =$ *variable equal to one when force vector touches the target mass*

$$\Delta P = F.t.\left(\frac{k_{br} f\, t_{br}^{2}}{mc^{2}}\right)^{\left(\frac{d-p_l}{d}\right)}$$

d= distance between object and enforcer
P_l = Planck length
m = target mass
t_{brain} = duration of enforcement or mind focus

Let F be universal force which is “Planck Force”
Let t= universal time which is “Planck Time”
k_{brain} = Brain energy consumption or power = 20 Watthour (0.0055 Joule/s)
f = approximate brain wave frequency = 10 Hz

$$\Delta P = \frac{c^4}{G}\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^5}} \cdot \left(\frac{k_{br}.f\ .t_{br}^{\ 2}}{mc^2}\right)^{\left(\frac{d-p_l}{d}\right)}$$

$$\Delta P = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c^3}{G}} \cdot \frac{0.055 \cdot t^2}{mc^2}$$

$$Planck\ Momentum = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c^3}{G}} \ = 6.5248\ \left(\frac{kgm}{s}\right)$$

$$\Delta P \simeq \ 4 \times 10^{-18} \cdot \frac{t^2}{m}$$

$$n^2 m_p^{\ 2} \Delta v = 4 \times 10^{-18} \cdot t^2$$

Example 1:

How many protons can an average brain shoot to a velocity of 1000 m/s in one second?

$$m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27}\ kg$$

$$\Delta v = 1000 \left(\frac{m}{s}\right)$$

$$t = 1\ s$$

Answer:

$$n = 3.78 \times 10^{16} \text{ protons}$$

2- Telekinesis General Equation

An oscillator with power (k) and frequency (f) can induce telekinesis according to the following equation:

$$\Delta P_{General} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{cG}} \cdot \left(\frac{kft^2}{m}\right)^{\left(\frac{d-p_l}{d}\right)} = 7.25 \times 10^{-17} \cdot \left(\frac{kft^2}{m}\right)^{\left(\frac{d-p_l}{d}\right)}$$

P = momentum

m = target object mass

k = oscillator device power in Joule/s

f = oscillator frequency in Hertz

t = duration of radiation in seconds

At large separation distances:

$$\left(\frac{d-p_l}{d}\right) = 1$$

the equation simplifies to:

$$\Delta P_{General} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{cG}} \cdot \frac{kft^2}{m} = 7.25 \times 10^{-17} \cdot \frac{kft^2}{m}$$

We should be able to move any object at any distance!

Example 2:

A 1000-watthour (0.27 Joule/s) oscillator at 20 GHz can move a ping pong ball weighing 2.7 grams (0.0027 kg) to what velocity by telekinesis in ten second assuming no friction?

Answer: v= 5.3 m/s

The End.