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A STRATEGIC APPROACH/PLAN TO MAP OUT INTERSTELLAR OBJECTS CLOSE BY TO OUR SOLAR SYSTEM AND BEYOND

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INTRODUCTION AND ASSUMPTIONS

In earlier Papers by the same author (Reference 1) we had described how it would be possible to determine the co-ordinates of inter stellar objects by assuming m sensors, and assuming distances from the planetary/stellar objects to be dmn etc. But in reality except for our solar system, objects beyond that in particular for objects light years away m would be equal to one and distances dmn would be the same for objects in the same cluster for all practical purposes because the accuracy of the measuring instruments for inter stellar objects would be questionable unless the inter stellar objects are chosen judiciously such that the distances dmn are discernable. Let us assume the case whereby distances dmn are not discernable and we need better measurements or co-ordinates for mapping inter stellar objects. Therefore, from Reference 1, and assuming m=1 for sensors on Earth, we get,

nm=3n+3m and m=1 on Earth, therefore,

-2n = 3 which is absurd.

Hence some new methodology or strategy is required for obtaining the co-ordinates of stellar objects close by to the solar system and beyond. In this paper we outline 3 such possible methods in lieu of Reference 1.

We assume that stellar objects in our solar system are more or less in the same plane (or our known solar system is like a flat disc) and we assume that it is possible to send our sensors via remote probes to these stellar objects in our solar system. Our reference plane is our solar system. Now using the same method outlined in Reference 1 we possibly could detect nearby stellar objects either in the lateral plane or vertical plane – we outline the methodology below.

METHODOLOGY OR APPROACH/STRATEGY

1) Wall climbing or Lateral plane approach –

Just as trainees for climbing vertical walls start at the bottom of the wall and proceed upwards in the same plane by “touching” or “securing” bases as they climb upwards; once we reach the outer periphery of the solar system we could start “expanding” or “mapping” stellar objects nearby in the same plane using sensors placed in the peripheries of our solar system.

2) Vertical approach A –

Again here the approach is the same except that instead of mapping or expanding in the same x-y plane we could expand vertically like two cones touching each other at their bases. We can imagine the base of the two cones joined by the solar system and the apexes expanding vertically. This implies that there will be a limit to the height of the apex points as the solar system is limited. I believe this approach would be useful for mapping nearby stellar objects.

3) Vertical approach B -

Again here the approach is the same except that instead of mapping or expanding in the same x-y plane we could expand vertically like two cones touching each other at their apex. We can imagine the apex of the two cones joined by the solar system and the bases expanding vertically upwards. I believe this approach would be useful for mapping faraway stellar objects.

4) Combination of above three approaches –

Here we could continue expansion laterally and vertically till we map a particular stellar object e.g. we continue building a broader base laterally till we could reach a particular stellar object at the tip of the cones in the vertical direction or continue expanding bases vertically as in approach 3.

REFERENCES

1. "A method to determine co-ordinates of planetary objects/stars and other objects in the sky/space in 3-dimensional Euclidean space with respect to the Centre of the Universe", Abhinav Journal of Research in Science and Technology, ISSN 2277-1174, March 2012, by Hatim Kanpurwala.