Introducing the “Abhinit”:

A New Unit for Measuring Transparency

What is “Abhinit”?

Abhinit (symbol: Abn) is a new scientific unit to measure how transparent a material is.

It represents the maximum number of identical layers of a material through which an object or feature can still be clearly seen.

Why Do We Need This Unit?

Many materials called "transparent" are actually only partially see-through (translucent).

As layers increase—like multiple sheets of tape—seeing through them becomes harder.

No material is perfectly transparent in practice!

The term “transparency” needs a practical, measurable standard.

How Does It Work?

Abhinit is measured by:

Placing identical layers of the material over a recognizable image or object.

Adding layers one at a time.

Counting how many layers you can add before the image or object is no longer visible.

The number of layers = the object’s transparency in abhinits (Abn).

Practical Example

Wrap clear tape over a picture.

If you can see the picture after 13 layers, the tape has a transparency of 13 Abn.

If only 3 layers let you see the picture, that tape has a transparency of 3 Abn.

Key Points

Transparent does not mean perfectly invisible.

The abhinit gives us a real, countable way to compare how clear or foggy materials are.

Useful for science, industry, packaging, and everyday description.

Visual Representation

Layers of Tape	Picture Visible?	Transparency (Abn)
1	Yes	1
3	Yes	3
5	Faintly	5
10	Blurry	10
13	Barely/No	13

The value where you can no longer make out the image is your “abhinit” value for that material!

The Goal

Abhinit creates a simple, scientific way to communicate material transparency.

Encourages clarity in material science, packaging, art, and design.

Inventor:

Abhinit (2025)