

Derivation of Einstein $E=mc^2$ and ethics of members: Ajay Sharma

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Einstein's Sep 1905 paper, which gives derivation of $E=mc^2$ critically analyzed. It is confirmed that derivation of $E=mc^2$ is true under special conditions only. Thus it is extended to $dE=Ac^2dm$. This work is published in international journals after PEER REVIEW and also presented in international conferences in USA and ENGLAND.

Part I

Unfortunately some members made hurried comments on the work without even reading what Einstein's Sep 1905 paper. When I replied, then the reply is not attended. Moreover while raising objections, the members did not disclose their identities, so that to understand the level of their knowledge in the subject. It is not fair in any way. One should try to go to the roots of the truth. The main misunderstandings were regarding applications of scope of law of conservation of linear momentum and inadequate knowledge of Einstein's Sep 1905 derivation.

Also $E=mc^2$ is confirmed in nuclear reactions, then it does not mean it is also true in all cases universally. However there are some experimental inconsistencies in nuclear physics as well. For example it is not confirmed in Chemical Reactions, due to technical reasons. There are bizarre reactions involving, creation of universe (WHAT WAS BEFORE BIG BANG) and astrophysics etc.

Part II

Einstein considered a body emitting light energy, and this energy was measured by moving observer. Einstein derived $L=mc^2$ under very conditions e.g when body emits two light waves, of equal energy emitted in opposite direction.

LIGHT ENERGY IS EMITTED MASS OF BODY DECREASES

Thus Einstein's derived $L=mc^2$ i.e. light energy mass equation and speculated from here $E=mc^2$. The central equation in this regard is relativistic light energy equation

$$l^* = l \{ 1 - v/c \cos f \} / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2} \quad (1)$$

The link to Einstein's paper is

Einstein's 27 Sep 1905 paper available at

http://www.fourmilab.ch/etexts/einstein/E_mc2/www/

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However Einstein's derivation is conceptually valid when body emits n number of waves, having any magnitude of energy, emitted at any directions. Under some conditions (which are considered by Einstein) , Einstein's 29 Sep 1905 derivation also predicts LIGHT ENERGY IS EMITTED MASS OF BODY must INCREASE (increase) Light energy is emitted mass of body must increase (INCREASE)

Part III

Thus Ajay Sharma put forth

Einstein's Sep 1905 derivation of $E=mc^2$ (from which he speculated $E=mc^2$) is true under special conditions only , not in GENERAL .

The reason is that some results from Einstein's derivation are not consistent

It is not justified at all, but follows from Einstein's derivation.

Thus mass energy inter conversion equation has been

Thus mass energy equation is derived in an alternate ways

$dE=Ac^2dm$

where is coefficient of proportionality like many others existing physics. Like all other coefficients of proportionality its value depends upon experimental conditions. Thus energy emitted by generalized equation $dE=Ac^2dm$ can be less , equal or more than $E=mc^2$.

Ajay Sharma's main work is available at

Sharma June 2004 paper is available

http://www.burningbrain.org/pdf/ajaysharma_einstein.pdf

For further elaborated discussion link is

https://www.novapublishers.com/catalog/product_info.php?cPath=23_48_324&products_id=4554

Part VI

It would be nice to have healthy discussion on the issue based upon scientific logics and facts for which requirement is knowledge of Einstein's Sep 1905 paper and my work. If one discloses his identity then it will become easier for everyone. The science is refined only after arguments and discussions.

AJAY SHARMA Sep 10, 2006

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