About GR (kst)

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You and I are astronauts, sitting on the pad
and the count−down begins, 5,4,3,2,1...blast−off!
at t=1.

The g−meter goes from 1g to 2,3,4,5g and stabilizes.

A mechanical deformation heated the space−craft
as it strained under the effects of the acceleration,
the space−craft was heated and an extra infared
energy was produced and emitted.

You look out the window and find you're still
sitting on the pad......why?

Answer:
At t=1 the Earth's density increased by factors,
1,2,3,4,5, hence it's mass increased likewise
while the volume and radius remained constant.

Using AE's law G_uv=k*T_uv we would find,

Guv at (t=5) = 5*Guv at (t=1) and

Tuv at (t=5) = 5* Tuv at (t=1).

The later is interesting, because as the acceleration
increased, the space−craft was heated and emitted
quantized radiation in the infared spectrum.

The change in Guv from t=1 to t=5 appeared to the
astronaut's to be acceleration, but in fact, it was a
gravitational change given by,

g00−1 (at t=5) = 5*(g00−1) (at t=1),

as the Earth's density increased.

That's AE's law G_uv =k*T_uv in operation with the
Principle of Equivalence.

Normally GRist's use G_uv=0 and Schwart's Solution,
but in juxtaposition this example demo's the induction
of heat when a change in T_uv occurs and creates
quantum radiation using the differential of the realistic

G_uv =k*T_uv.

The induction needs the relative motion of charges,
therefore the AE law applies to a relation.
((the continuum is being replaced by relations))

That differential that outputs the infared radiation is
discontinuous, aka quantized, hence,

T_uv;w =0 ,however,

T_uv;w is not a constant.

but the integral

$ T_uv;w dx^w = a relative constant .

Physically, we're incrementing the energy in
a volume of spacetime by inducing a quanta
of energy like a photon, or perhaps emitting,
as the spacecraft is deformed, and from various
refs, that constant is relativistic.
Ken S. Tucker

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