

Re: About GR (kst)

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- *From:* "Ken S. Tucker" <dynamics@xxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* 22 Jul 2005 14:52:16 -0700
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Sue... wrote:

> Ken S. Tucker wrote:
>> 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,
>>
>> G_{uv} at (t=5) = 5* G_{uv} at (t=1) and
>>
>> T_{uv} at (t=5) = 5* T_{uv} 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.
>
> I don't thing infared would be the culprit (a big
> sheet of shielding foil LOL) but
> we get the idea. An increase in the motion
> contributing to induced dipole forces might
> behave as you are describing and that would be
> unshieldable as magnetism is.

Re: About GR (kst)

>
> Sue...

Yes! The effect of a changing acceleration on a mechanical instrument, I believe would heat that instrument, and make photons, as a result of a change in T_{uv} .

Hence $G_{uv} \neq 0$ when a spaceship is in the g-field, ha,ha,ha...

Thanks Sue
Ken

>> The change in G_{uv} from $t=1$ to $t=5$ appeared to the
>> astronaut's to be acceleration, but in fact, it was a
>> gravitational change given by,
>>
>> $g_{00}-1$ (at $t=5$) = $5*(g_{00}-1)$ (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,

Re: About GR (kst)

>> therefore the AE law applies to a relation.
>> ((the continuum is being replaced by relations))
>>
>> That differential that outputs the infrared radiation is
>> discontinuous, aka quantized, hence,
>>
>> $T_{uv;w} = 0$, however,
>>
>> $T_{uv;w}$ is not a constant.
>>
>> but the integral
>>
>> $\int T_{uv;w} dx^w = \text{a relative constant}$.
>>
>> 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

• *Follow-Ups:*

- ◆ [Re: About GR \(kst\)](#)
◇ From: Sue...

• *References:*

- ◆ [About GR \(kst\)](#)
◇ From: Ken S. Tucker
- ◆ [Re: About GR \(kst\)](#)
◇ From: Sue...

- Prev by Date: [Re: About GR \(kst\)](#)
- Next by Date: [Re: Why relativity is infalsifiable](#)
- Previous by thread: [Re: About GR \(kst\)](#)
- Next by thread: [Re: About GR \(kst\)](#)
- Index(es):
 - ◆ [Date](#)
 - ◆ [Thread](#)