

Re: About GR (kst)

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- *From:* "Sue..." <suzysewnshow@xxxxxxxxxxxxx>
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-

Ken S. Tucker wrote:

> 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

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>> unshieldable as magnetism is.
>>
>> 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

I never make photons, I only loose them
but I *usually* don't mind if other folks
use the terminology. I would take special
exception in this case because it is not
necessary for quanta of light to be emitted
for induced dipoles to alter their coupling.

IMHO it is incidental but you might be
using a different definition such as:

..
<<Molecular absorption
A typ