

# Universal Specificity Investigation 4: Relativistic Energy Model

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Prior investigations into the theory of universal specificity found a proper conception of time missed in common practice; which led to the realization that a universally stationary frame (USF) must exist; which led to the discovery that the average effective speed of light,  $c_0$ , is identical in all directions for any inertial reference frame, and is a function of that frame's velocity,  $v$ , relative to the USF, as shown in Equation (1); which finally led to discovering the cause of kinetic time dilation to be a change in specific kinetic energy.

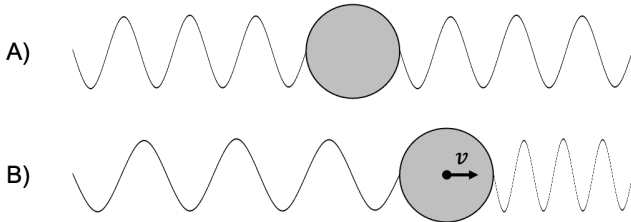
$$c_0 = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{1}{\gamma} c \quad (1)$$

This last investigation ended with the realization that Newtonian specific kinetic energy model relates more cleanly to changes in ITD than does the relativistic specific kinetic energy model. Now we turn to investigate which model is correct to use.

## 1. RELATIVISTIC KINETIC ENERGY

Relativistic kinetic energy was first introduced in a thought experiment devised by Einstein, by which he derived a relationship between the mass and internal energy of an object. In this derivation he tacitly made a relativistic mass model assumption that is worth revisiting because the assumed mass model implies the relativistic kinetic energy model; and, if the mass model is wrong, then so is the relativistic kinetic energy model.

In this thought experiment, Einstein considered an object at rest that emits energy, in the form of radiation, in two opposite directions, but in equal amounts. Then he considered this same object with the same emission, but viewed from a different inertial reference frame that is moving relative to the object along some arbitrary axis. Figure 1 depicts this thought experiment [1].



**Figure 1. A) Object's inertial reference frame;  
B) Inertial reference frame with relative motion.**

Before relating energy lost to mass lost, Einstein first compared the total energies measured by the two reference

frames. He let  $E$  represents the total energy of the object as measured from the object's inertial reference frame, and  $H$  represents the total energy of the object as measured from the reference frame with relative motion. Einstein said, "[t]hus it is clear that the difference  $H - E$  can differ from the kinetic energy  $K$  of the body, with respect to the other [reference frame with relative motion], only by an additive constant  $C$ ..." The resulting model is:  $H - E = K + C$  [1].

What is the total energy model and kinetic energy model used by Einstein, and upon what do these models depend? The answer to the first part of the question is best expressed by Feynman in his famous lectures. In short, Feynman derives the total energy relation to kinetic energy from the commonly accepted relativistic mass model [2], as shown in Equation (2).

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = m_0 \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{-1/2} \quad (2a)$$

$$m = m_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{v^4}{c^4} + \dots\right) \quad (2b)$$

$$m \approx m_0 + \frac{1}{2} m_0 \frac{v^2}{c^2} \quad (2c)$$

$$mc^2 \approx m_0 c^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 \blacksquare \quad (2d)$$

According to this model, the total energy,  $mc^2$ , is the internal energy,  $m_0 c^2$ , plus the kinetic energy. This result relates to  $H - E = K + C$  as follows:

$$H = mc^2 \quad (3a)$$

$$E = m_0 c^2 \quad (3b)$$

$$K = H - E = mc^2 - m_0 c^2 \quad (3c)$$

$$\therefore C = 0 \text{ in this case} \quad (3d)$$

To now answer the second part of the earlier question, these models ultimately depend on a relativistic mass model where rest mass,  $m_0$ , of an object remains invariant, while relative mass,  $m$ , increases as the object's kinetic energy increases.

To see this dependency, one can derive this kinetic energy model in Equation (3c) from Newtonian first principles, as shown in some detail in Equation (4).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>The full derivation is presented here [3].

$$\text{Let : } \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad (4a)$$

$$m\gamma^{-1} = m_0 = \text{invariant} \quad (4b)$$

$$\Delta E_K = \int F(s) ds \quad (4c)$$

$$\Delta E_K = \int \frac{dp}{dt'} ds \quad (4d)$$

$$\Delta E_K = \int v d(mv) \quad (4e)$$

$$\Delta E_K = \int v d(\gamma m_0 v) = m_0 \int v d(\gamma v) \quad (4f)$$

$$\Delta E_K = m_0(\gamma - 1)c^2 = mc^2 - m_0c^2 \blacksquare \quad (4g)$$

If, on the other hand,  $m$  turns out to be invariant, then the Newtonian first principles derivation would instead produce the familiar Newtonian kinetic energy model:  $\Delta E_K = \frac{1}{2}m\Delta v^2$ . If the Newtonian kinetic energy model is correct, then it implies that the total energy model shown in Equation (2d) is incorrect. A new total energy model would need to be derived; however, before getting ahead of ourselves, I first want to answer which mass model is correct. To accomplish this I will bring in the proper conception of time, and avoid miscalibrated measurements with the aid of another thought experiment.

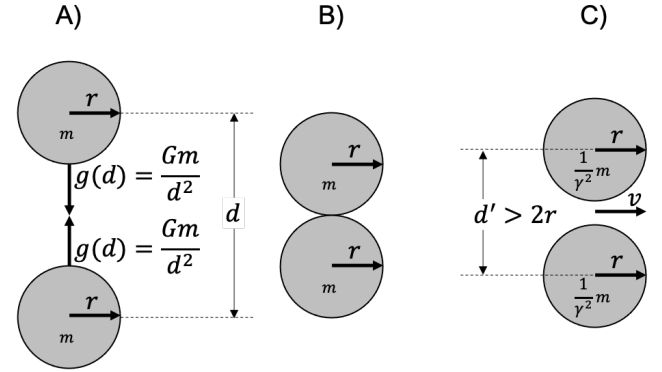
## 2. WHICH MASS MODEL IS CORRECT?

We know from our previous investigations that the base units (or units for short) of time changes with specific work done—our instruments become miscalibrated. Is it not possible that specific work done also causes measures of mass to become miscalibrated as well? The quantity of matter will remain invariant as it cannot be created or destroyed, but the units can easily change without notice as has been observed with the units of time. These unit changes do not change what is really going on, only the appearance of what is going on. As a simple example of mass units changing, suppose a spring scale, designed to measure in grams, were to move to a higher altitude, then what it measures as a “gram” would be less than a gram.

If mass is invariant as work is done, because an imperceptible unit change is occurring (as with time and space) to make it appear as though it were changing, then it must mean the Newtonian kinetic energy model is correct and we need to derive a new total energy model. Let us return to the twins paradox setup, since we know how the units of time change in that situation, to setup another thought experiment to help us determine if (and how) rest mass units change.

For this next thought experiment, consider relativistic effects on gravitational forces. Suppose we managed to craft four Osmium<sup>3</sup> orbs, each having the same shape and size. Assuming each orb has a radius of 0.1 [m], then the mass of each would be identical and roughly 92 [kg]. The first pair of orbs are setup in the USF with an initial distance of 100 [m] between their center of masses. It would take about four months, in the orb’s proper time, for their gravitational forces to bring them into contact.

Now, suppose the other pair of orbs were sent away, in the twins paradox fashion, but otherwise the same initial conditions.<sup>4</sup> Supposing they returned at the moment the stationary orbs touched, then the traveling orbs, being “younger” due to kinetic time dilation, would not be touching, as shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2. A) Initial Conditions In Stationary Frame; B) State of stationary orbs at the end of four months; C) State of traveling orbs at the end of four months.**

These results suggest to me that the mass of the traveling orbs reduces, but to what? Through testing, it was found that the resulting mass reduction is  $\gamma^{-2}m$ . This result makes intuitive sense, because distance traversed during gravitational acceleration is related to time squared, and the proper time recorded for the traveling orbs’ clock is smaller than the proper time recorded for the stationary orbs’ identical clock by a factor of  $\gamma^{-1}$ .

Suppose we conducted another similar experiment; however, for this experiment two new orbs are crafted just like the others, except their radii are reduced to grantee that their mass,  $m_0$ , equals  $\gamma^{-2}m$ . Let these new smaller orbs take the place of the stationary orbs. Given this new setup, we would find that upon the traveling orbs return, both pairs of orbs would be the same distance closer.

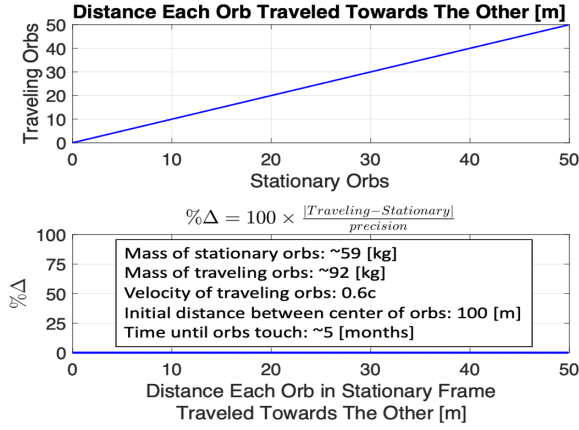
I actually simulated several trials of such an experiment, numerically solving for the dynamics in each reference frame, and the code is in the Appendix. Each trial had the same relative velocities, but each trial tested different return times. At the end of each trial, I compared the two pairs of orbs to see if each traveled the same distance. The results are presented in Figure 3.

The two pairs of orbs had the same gravitational behavior. Therefore, invoking the method of agreement, whereby the same gravitational effect occurred in both cases, proves inductively that the rest mass of the traveling orbs measured in their frame are miscalibrated by a factor of  $\gamma^2$ .

We can see that the units of rest mass for the traveling orb changes in its local frame, just as they do for time and space. The relation I derived to properly calibrate rest mass is  $m_0 = \gamma^{-2}m$ , but the relation Feynman derived in his exchange of momentum example is  $m_0 = \gamma^{-1}m$  [2]; however, this makes no difference in determining which kinetic energy model is correct since  $m$  is invariant. The correct kinetic energy

<sup>3</sup>Atomic number 76.

<sup>4</sup>With the distance between their center of masses being orthogonal to the velocity direction so acceleration will not affect their gravitational movement.



**Figure 3. Results for how far the orbs traveled towards each other.**

model's derivation from first principles remains  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$  either way, which means two things: (a) the correct relationship between ITD changes and specific work done is shown in Equation (5), and (b) we need a new total energy model.

$$\frac{dt'}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2\Delta e_K}{c^2}} \quad (5a)$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \int a(r) dr}{c^2}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2w}{c^2}} \blacksquare \quad (5b)$$

### 3. A NEW TOTAL ENERGY MODEL

I will use my derived mass model over Feynman's, but as we will soon see, it makes no difference what model we use so long as  $m$  is invariant. The respective total energy model derivation that relates to the Newtonian kinetic energy model is shown in Equation (6).

$$\frac{m}{m_0} = \left( \frac{dt}{dt'} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2\Delta e_K}{c^2}} = \gamma_K^2 \quad (6a)$$

$$m \left( 1 - \frac{2\Delta e_K}{c^2} \right) = m_0 \quad (6b)$$

$$m = m_0 + m \frac{2\Delta e_K}{c^2} \quad (6c)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mc^2 = \frac{1}{2}m_0c^2 + m\Delta e_K \quad (6d)$$

$$E_T = \gamma_K^{-2} \frac{1}{2}mc^2 + \Delta e_K \blacksquare \quad (6e)$$

According to this model, the total energy,  $\frac{1}{2}mc^2$ , is the internal energy,  $\gamma_K^{-2} \frac{1}{2}mc^2$ , plus the kinetic energy,  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ . Other than the terms being different, this is like Einstein's total energy model in that total energy is internal plus kinetic energy. Unlike Einstein's model, however, the internal energy of an object diminishes as it gains kinetic energy, all the while its total energy is conserved. For example, when the object is at rest, then all of its energy is internal (the inner

happenings are all that is happening). However, if an object achieves  $c$ , then all of its energy is in its motion (there is no inner happenings because the duration for any internal change becomes infinite). At either extreme, or any point in between, the object's total energy and mass are conserved.

Now if Feynman's mass model were used instead of mine, then Equation (6e) would still be the result. Even if mass and rest mass were equivalent, Equation (6e) would still be the result. In fact, Equation (6e) would be the result, if  $m$  were invariant, regardless of the rest mass model. Something else is at work here, and it has to do with the average effective speed of light,  $c_0$ .

It has been said that the maximum speed that can link two events causally is the speed of light [4]—specificity accepts this notion. Now, if the internal happenings for an object in a given reference frame, then this term is actually dependent on  $c_0$ , since  $c_0$  is the maximum speed that internal happenings can occur. Indeed if we keep in mind the relationship between  $c_0$  and  $c$ , shown in Equation (1), while reviewing the internal energy term in Equation (6e), then we see that  $c_0$  was there all along—regardless of the rest mass model—as shown in Equation (7).

$$\frac{1}{2}mc^2 = \frac{1}{2}mc_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \quad (7a)$$

$$E_T = E_I + \Delta e_K \quad (7b)$$

We find that instead of  $m_0$  needing calibration, it was  $c_0$  that needed calibration this whole time. It was assumed in relativity that the speed of light is constant in all frames, therefore, the focus had been on  $m_0$  to explain observation, when in reality that focus was misplaced. This has significant implications on our understanding of inertia, but so do findings in investigation 6; therefore, these implications will have to wait so that they can be analyzed all together to help refine our understanding of inertia.

Internal energy being dependent on  $c_0$ , rather than  $m_0$ , creates a new perspective on the kinship between internal and total energy, since total energy is limited by the speed of light in the USF, just as internal energy is limited by the average effective speed of light in the moving frame. In this way, therefore, internal energy can be thought of as total rest energy. Indeed, when an object's velocity relative to the USF becomes zero, the average effective speed of light is  $c$  for that object's frame, and therefore, internal energy is total energy.

Integrating this discovery back into Equation (5), we discover a new implication, which is  $c^2$  is really twice specific total energy,  $e_T$ , as shown in Equation (8). This means time dilation is really a function of the ratio: change in specific kinetic energy to specific total energy

$$\frac{dt'}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2\Delta e_K}{c^2}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\Delta e_K}{e_T}} \quad (8a)$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{\int a(r) dr}{e_T}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{w}{e_T}} \blacksquare \quad (8b)$$

## 4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we found that the relativistic kinetic energy model was not accounting for a change in units caused by work done, which meant the Newtonian kinetic energy model is correct, which resulted in a new (more intuitive) total energy model's relation to internal and kinetic energy. Additionally, this investigation found a misplaced focus on calibrating rest mass, when really the speed of light in a moving reference frame needed calibration; which led to a deeper understanding into the nature of internal energy, in that it is analogous to total rest energy. This new total energy model relates to the ITD equation, where the velocity ratio  $\frac{v^2}{c^2}$  is really an energy ratio,  $\frac{\Delta e_K}{e_T}$ .

The next investigation will look into the question: if a change in specific kinetic energy of an object causes its time differential to change, then what happens to an object that exists in a time dilation gradient, such as those gradients that exist around massed objects?

## REFERENCES

- [1] A. Einstein, *Does the inertia of a body depend upon its energy-content?*. [Online]. Available: [https://www.fourmilab.ch/etexts/einstein/E\\_mc2/e\\_mc2.pdf](https://www.fourmilab.ch/etexts/einstein/E_mc2/e_mc2.pdf). [Accessed: 21-Aug-2022].
- [2] R. Feynman, *The Feynman Lectures on Physics*, 2012. [Online]. Available: <https://www.feynmanlectures.caltech.edu> [Accessed: 20-Aug-2022].
- [3] *Relativistic kinetic energy: Derivation, formula, definition* Mech Content, 23-Aug-2022. [Online]. Available: <https://mechcontent.com/relativistic-kinetic-energy/>. [Accessed: 09-Sep-2022].
- [4] J. Scudder, *Is Cause & Effect Limited by the speed of light?*, Forbes, 24-Jun-2016. [Online]. Available: <https://www.forbes.com>. [Accessed: 28-Feb-2023].

## APPENDIX

### MATLAB CODE

```

1 %% constants and functions
2 G = 6.6744e-11; % [m^3/(kg s)] gravitational constant
3 gamma = @(v) 1./sqrt(1-v.^2);
4 seconds2months = 12/60^2/24/365;
5
6 %% Traveling orbs
7 % initial conditions
8 rho = 22000; % [kg/m^3] density of osmium
9 r = 1e-1; % [m] radius of each orb
10 vol = 4*pi*r^3/3; % [m^3] volume of each orb
11 m = rho*vol; % [kg] mass of each orb
12 d = 1e2; % [m] initial distance between orbs' surfaces
13 d_min = 2*r; % [m] minimum distance between center mass of orbs
14 gd1 = 2*G*m/(d); % [J/kg] initial relative specific potential energy
15 v = 0.6; % [-] fraction of the speed of light of orbs
16 gamma_v = gamma(v); % [-] 1/sqrt(1-v^2/c^2)
17
18 % initialize other variables
19 dy = (d-d_min)/1e4; % increment steps to numerical solution
20 ds = d:-dy:d_min; % all numerical steps
21 gds = ones(size(ds))*gd1; % specific potential energy
22 vs = zeros(size(ds)); % relative velocity of orbs
23 ts = zeros(size(ds)); % proper time passed
24
25 % incremental solution of orb pairs relative velocity and time passed
26 for id = 2 : length(ds)
27     % this relative specific potential energy for orbs
28     gds(id) = 2*G*m/(ds(id));
29
30     % delta relative specific potential energy for orbs
31     delta_gd = gds(id)-gd1;
32
33     % relative velocity between them
34     vs(id) = sqrt(2*delta_gd);
35
36     % time for distance to close by mean relative velocity
37     ts(id) = ts(id-1) + dy/mean([vs(id),vs(id-1)]);
38 end
39
40 % total passage of proper time until orbs contact in years and months
41 total_time_months = max(ts)*seconds2months;
42
43 %% Stationary orbs
44 my = m/gamma_v^2; % [kg] mass of stationary orb is traveling orb's mass
45 gd1_my = 2*G*my/(d); % [J/kg] initial specific potential energy
46
47 % time passed, as measured by stationary orbs
48 ts_gamma = ts*gamma_v;
49
50 % total passage of proper time until orbs contact in years and months
51 total_time_months_my = max(ts_gamma)*seconds2months;
52
53 % initialize stationary orbs with mass my distance steps
54 dy_my = dy; % increment steps to numerical solution
55 ds_my = d:-dy_my:d_min; % all numerical steps
56
57 % initialize other variables
58 vs_my = zeros(size(ds_my));
59 gds_my = ones(size(ds_my))*gd1_my;
60 ts_my = zeros(size(ds_my));
61
62 % incremental solution of orb pairs relative velocity and time passed
63 for id = 2 : length(ds_my)
64     % this relative specific potential energy
65     gds_my(id) = 2*G*my/(ds_my(id));

```

```

66
67 % delta relative specific potential energy
68 delta_gd_my = gds_my(id)-gd1_my;
69
70 % relative velocity between them
71 vs_my(id) = sqrt(2*delta_gd_my);
72
73 % time for distance to close by mean relative velocity
74 ts_my(id) = ts_my(id-1) + dy_my/mean([ vs_my(id),vs_my(id-1)]);
75 end
76
77 %% Plot Results
78 figure(1);
79 % plot the movement of each orb makes towards its pair
80 subplot(2,1,1)
81 plot((d-ds)/2,(d-interpl(ts_my,ds_my,ts_gamma))/2,'-b','LineWidth',1.5)
82 xlim([0 d/2]);
83 ylim([0 d/2]);
84 grid on
85 xlabel('Stationary Orbs','FontSize',20);
86 ylabel('Traveling Orbs','FontSize',20);
87 title({'Distance Each Orb Traveled Towards The Other [m]'},'fontsize',16);
88
89 % plot the percent difference in movement between pairs of orbs
90 percent_difference = 100*abs((d-interpl(ts_my,ds_my,ts_gamma))/2 - (d-ds)/2)/(dy);
91 subplot(2,1,2)
92 plot((d-ds)/2,percent_difference,'-b','LineWidth',2)
93 xlim([0 d/2]);
94 ylim([0 100]);
95 grid on
96 xlabel({'Distance Each Orb in Stationary Frame'...
97         'Traveled Towards The Other [m]'},'FontSize',20);
98 ylabel({'\%$\Delta$'},'FontSize',20,'Interpreter','latex');
99 title({'\%$\Delta=100\times\frac{|Traveling-Stationary|}{precision}$'}...
100        'Interpreter','latex','fontsize',16);
101
102 % print ellapsed proper (AAK wall) time for each pair or orbs
103 fprintf('Elapsed Time for Traveling Orbs: %0.1f [months]\n',total_time_months);
104 fprintf('Elapsed Time for Stationary Orbs: %0.1f [months]\n',total_time_months_my);

```