

Universal Specificity Investigation 7: Relating Specific Energy to Energy

Daniel Harris
Northrop Grumman
Morrisville, USA
daniel.harris2@ngc.com

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 when normalized by c it is a function of specific work done in the USF, as shown in Equation (1); which eventually led to discovering the cause of total time dilation, shown Equation (2); which finally led to a total specific energy model complete with specific internal energy, specific kinetic energy and specific potential energy terms, shown in Equation (3).

$$\frac{c_0}{c} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{w}{e_T}} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dt'}{dt} &= \frac{c_0}{c} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{w}{e_T}} \\ &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{\Delta e_t}{e_T}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\Delta e_K + \Delta e_P}{e_T}} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_T &= e_I + \Delta e_K + \Delta e_P \\ \frac{1}{2}c^2 &= \frac{1}{2}c_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}v^2 + \int g(r)dr \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Some ambiguity remained during earlier investigations as to how to relate specific energy model in Equation (3) to the relativistic energy model, shown in Equation (4).

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_K &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\Delta e_K}{e_T}}} \\ E_T &= E_I + \Delta E_K \\ &= m_0c^2 + (\gamma_K - 1)m_0c^2 = m\gamma_Kc^2 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

This relation only becomes more ambiguous since the total energy model lacks a potential energy term while the total specific energy model does not.

The focus of this investigation is to address how to properly relate specific energy to energy. The first order of business is to flesh out all the issues. Then, Einstein's derivation of the relativistic energy model will be retraced while looking

out for tacit assumptions, and previously overlooked miscalibrated terms. Lastly, a study of the total specific energy model will be conducted to help determine its relation to total energy.

1. SIMPLE COMPARISON

The *energy* of an object is defined as its ability to do work. The change in kinetic energy of an object, in the context where the Work-Energy Theory holds, is quantified by the amount of work put into an object, which is given by Equation (5).

$$E_K = \int F ds \quad (5)$$

Newton's second law gives the definition of force as the rate change of momentum, given in Equation (6), where *momentum* is loosely defined as an object's quantity of inertial motion.

$$F = \frac{dp}{dt} \quad (6)$$

Momentum, is comprised of two main components: inertia, and motion. *Inertia* is an object's resistance to a change in motion, and the motion is its velocity (in terms of fraction of the speed of light). Relativistic momentum, which grantees conservation of momentum, is given in Equation (7), where m_0 is rest mass of an object (taken to be its quantity of matter), and γ is given in Equation (8) [1]. The inertia component of momentum is taken to be $m_0\gamma$, and the motion component is taken to be v .

$$p = m_0\gamma v \quad (7)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad (8)$$

Since motion and inertia are components of momentum, then each contributes to kinetic energy. Also, since each component is simultaneously in Equation (5), then parsing out the contributions of each to kinetic energy is rather messy.

As one simplification, energy might be thought of as the product of specific energy (non-inertia part) and the rest

(interpreted as the inertia part). In this way total specific energy, ignoring gravity (which will be taken into consideration shortly), can be related to total energy, as shown in Equation (9), where I represents the inertia component of energy:

$$\begin{aligned}
E_T &= I_T e_T = E_I + E_k \\
&= I_I e_I + I_K \Delta e_k + 0 \\
I_T &= 2\gamma_K m_0 \\
I_I &= 2\gamma_K^2 m_0 \\
I_K &= 2(\gamma_K - 1) \frac{c^2}{v^2} m_0 \\
&= 2 \frac{\gamma_K - 1}{1 - \gamma_K^2} m_0
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Next we consider the effects of gravity to total energy.

2. FACTORING IN GRAVITY

The total energy equation, which ignored gravity, is derived from a thought experiment devised by Einstein [2]. We will now modify this thought experiment to consider total energy in the context of gravity.

In the original thought experiment, Einstein considered an object at rest that emits energy, in the form of radiation, in two opposite directions at some angle ϕ , but in equal amounts equal to $\frac{1}{2}L$. 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 a simplified view of this thought experiment [2].

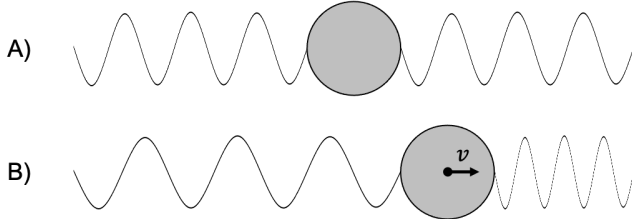


Figure 1. A) Object's inertial reference frame; B) Inertial reference frame with relative motion.

A Simple Thought Experiment Modification

The modification to this thought experiment involves adjusting the object's frame that is emitting the radiation. This object will be in a circular orbit some, r , distance away from the center of gravity of a massive object causing the orbit. This massive object will be stationary in the USF (consideration for a moving system will be made later). The object's frame is notated as F'_v . The second frame remains as it was, meaning it is moving relative the object emitting the light, and it is essentially infinitely far away from the massive object's center of gravity and stationary in the USF. This second frame is notated as F_∞ . In addition, a third frame serving as the intermediary between F'_v and F_∞ is also considered, which is at the same gravity potential as the object, but stationary in the USF. This third frame is notated as F'_0 . In summary, the only changes to this setup is to the object's frame, which is in vicinity of a gravity potential. This is illustrated by Figure 2.

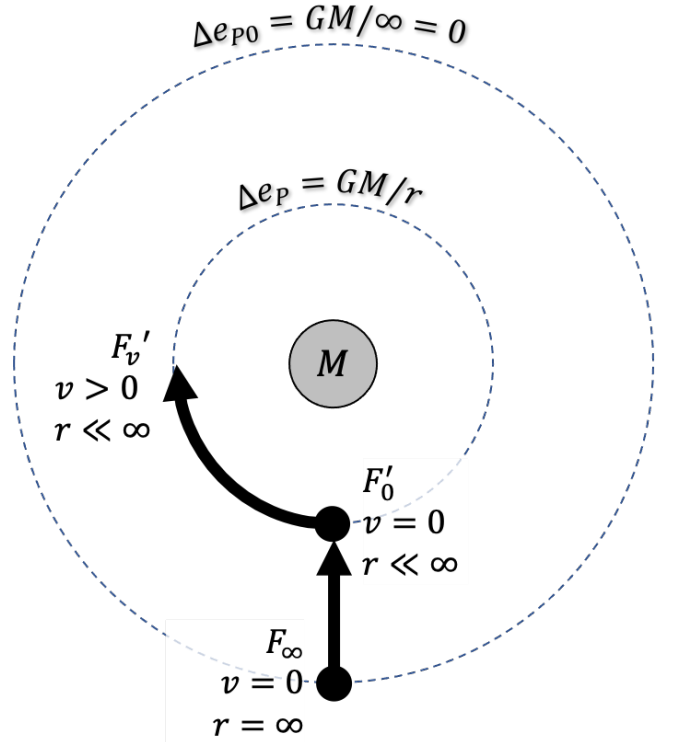


Figure 2. Simple modified experiment.

For notation, E'' is the total energy of the object considered from the frame F'_v ; E' is the total energy of the object considered from the frame F'_0 ; and E is the total energy of the object considered from the frame F_∞ . Additionally, subscripts will be used to notate times before and after the emission of radiation. For example, E_0 , E'_0 and E''_0 are total energies before light emission, and E_1 , E'_1 and E''_1 are total energies after light emission.

First, consider the energy emitted as measured in frame F'_v , which is given in Equation (10).

$$E''_0 - E''_1 = \frac{1}{2}L + \frac{1}{2}L = L \tag{10}$$

Then, consider this same energy as measured in frame F'_0 , which is given in Equation (11).

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_P &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\Delta e_P}{e_T}}} \\
\gamma_{K|P} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\gamma_P^2 \Delta e_K}{e_T}}} \\
E'_0 - E'_1 &= \gamma_{K|P}(E''_0 - E''_1) = \gamma_{K|P}L
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

Finally, taking into account gravitational red shift, consider this same energy as measured in frame F_∞ , which is given in Equation (12).

$$E_0 - E_1 = \frac{1}{\gamma_P}(E'_0 - E'_1) = \frac{\gamma_{K|P}}{\gamma_P}L \quad (12)$$

Then by subtraction the following is obtained:

$$\begin{aligned} (E_0 - E''_0) - (E_1 - E''_1) &= L \left(\frac{\gamma_{K|P}}{\gamma_P} - 1 \right) \\ \Delta E_t &= L \left(\frac{\gamma_{K|P}}{\gamma_P} - 1 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

It was at this point (ignoring gravity) that Einstein said, “[t]hus it is clear that the difference $[E - E'']$ can differ from the kinetic energy $[E_K]$ of the body, with respect to the other [non-object reference frame], only by an additive constant $C...$ ” [2]. It is proper for the same to be stated, except in this case what differs is total external energy, E_t , which is the combination of potential and kinetic energy.

$$\begin{aligned} (E_0 - E'_0) &= E_{t0} + C \\ (E_1 - E'_1) &= E_{t1} + C \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Since C does not change by the emission of light, the following is obtained:

$$\Delta E_t = E_{t0} - E_{t1} = L \left(\frac{\gamma_{K|P}}{\gamma_P} - 1 \right) \quad (15)$$

The total external energy of the body with respect to F_∞ diminishes as a result of the emission of light. Letting escape velocity, v_e , be $\sqrt{2\Delta e_P}$, and neglecting magnitudes of fourth and higher orders leads to Equation (16). Errors in this approximation, for small magnitudes of v and v_e , are shown in Figure 3:

$$\Delta E_t = \frac{1}{2} \frac{L}{c^2} v^2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{L}{c^2} v_e^2 \quad (16)$$

Therefore, it still follows that “the mass of a body is a measure of its energy-content” [2]. The total energy equation accounting for gravitational effects becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} E_T &= E_I + \Delta E_t \\ &= m_0 c^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma_{K|P}}{\gamma_P} - 1 \right) m_0 c^2 = \frac{\gamma_{K|P}}{\gamma_P} m_0 c^2 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

A More General Thought Experiment Modification

Now it will be considered if the entire system, the massive object and the object emitting light, were moving together at

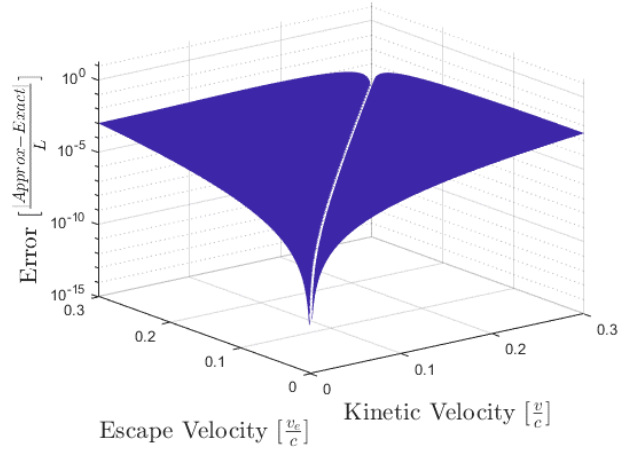


Figure 3. Errors when ignoring higher order.

velocity, v , in the USF. The object's frame is notated as F'_v . The second frame remains as it was, meaning it is moving relative the object emitting the light, and it is essentially infinitely far away from the massive object's center of gravity and stationary in the USF. This second frame is notated as F_∞ . In addition, two other frames will be considered serving as the intermediaries between F'_v and F_∞ . The third frame, serving as the first intermediary between F'_v and F_∞ , is at the same gravity potential as the object, and moving with the system at velocity, v , in the USF. This third frame is notated as F'_0 . The fourth frame, serving as the second intermediary between F'_v and F_∞ , is infinitely far away from the massive object, but it is also moving with it at velocity, v , in the USF. This fourth frame is notated as F'_∞ . In summary, the only changes to this setup is to the object's frame, which is in vicinity of a gravity potential, and both the object and the gravity source are moving together as a system in the USF. This is illustrated by Figure 4.

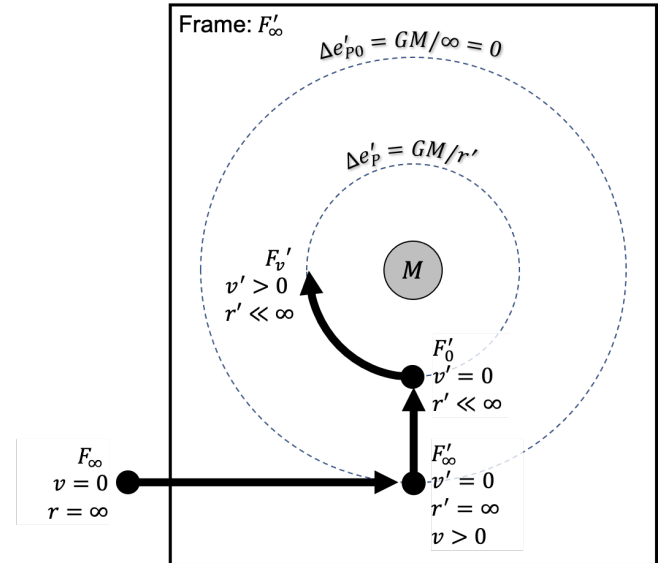


Figure 4. General modified experiment.

For notation, E''' is the total energy of the object considered from the frame F'_v ; E'' is the total energy of the object considered from the frame F'_0 ; and E' is the total energy

of the object considered from the frame F'_∞ ; and E is the total energy of the object considered from the frame F_∞ . Additionally, subscripts will be used to notate times before and after the emission of radiation. For example, E_0, E'_0, E''_0 and E'''_0 are total energies before light emission, and E_1, E'_1, E''_1 and E'''_1 are total energies after light emission.

The calculations for all the E' 's in this more general modification are only slightly more complex than the simple modification. If all measurements are made in F'_∞ , then on the principle of relativity calculating E' in F'_∞ is the same as before (calculating E in F_∞ in the simple modification). All that remains is to transform E' to E .

The emitted energy measured in frame F'_∞ is given in Equation (18) with updated notation.

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma'_P &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\Delta e'_P}{e_T}}} \\ \gamma'_{K|P} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\gamma'^2_P \Delta e'_K}{e_T}}} \\ E'_0 - E'_1 &= \frac{\gamma'_{K|P}}{\gamma'_P} L\end{aligned}\quad (18)$$

Now, consider the emitted energy measured in frame F_∞ , which is given in Equation (19).

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_K &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\frac{1}{2}v^2}{e_T}}} \\ E_0 - E_1 &= \gamma_K(E'_0 - E'_1) = \frac{\gamma_K \gamma'_{K|P}}{\gamma'_P} L\end{aligned}\quad (19)$$

Following the same pattern as before one finds:

$$\begin{aligned}E_T &= E_I + \Delta E_t \\ &= m_0 c^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma_K \gamma'_{K|P}}{\gamma'_P} - 1 \right) m_0 c^2 = \frac{\gamma_K \gamma'_{K|P}}{\gamma'_P} m_0 c^2\end{aligned}\quad (20)$$

3. COMPLETE COMPARISON

Again, considering energy as the product of specific energy (non-inertia part) and the rest (interpreted as the inertia part), specific energy and energy can be fully related as shown in Equation (21), where I represents the inertia component of energy:

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_T &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\Delta e_t}{e_T}}} \\ E_T &= I_T e_T = E_I + E_t \\ &= I_I e_I + I_t \Delta e_t \\ I_T &= 2 \frac{\gamma_K \gamma'_{K|P}}{\gamma'_P} m_0 \\ I_I &= 2 \gamma_T^2 m_0 \\ I_t &= 2 \left(\frac{\gamma_K \gamma'_{K|P}}{\gamma'_P} - 1 \right) \frac{c^2}{v^2 + v_e^2} m_0 \\ &= 2 \frac{\frac{\gamma_K \gamma'_{K|P}}{\gamma'_P} - 1}{1 - \gamma_T^{-2}} m_0\end{aligned}\quad (21)$$

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, specific energy relates to energy as one of two factors. Additionally, for a complete comparison between specific energy and energy, a more general thought experiment was conducted factoring in gravitational effects to determine potential energy's relation to total energy.

This investigative series into the theory of universal specificity has developed enough tools and concepts that one of the original questions can now be addressed: is there a way to objectively determine which inertial reference frame is the USF? That is the focus of the next investigation.

REFERENCES

- [1] R. Feynman, *The Feynman Lectures on Physics*, 2012. [Online]. Available: <https://www.feynmanlectures.caltech.edu> [Accessed: 20-Aug-2022].
- [2] 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. [Accessed: 21-Aug-2022].