Compression \rightarrow Klein-Gordon $\rightarrow E = mc^2$

This document derives the Klein–Gordon equation from a 4D compression action (Fisher penalty + energetic term) and shows how $E=mc^2$ arises naturally.

0) 4D compression action

Define fields $\rho(x) \geq 0$, $S(x) \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^{1+3}$, and the complex field

$$\psi(x) = \sqrt{\rho(x)} \, e^{iS(x)/\hbar}$$

Compression-inspired action (mostly-plus signature (+, -, -, -)):

$$\mathcal{A}[\rho,S] = \int d^4x \, \left\{ \rho (\partial_\mu S \, \partial^\mu S + m^2 c^2) + \frac{\hbar^2}{2} \, \partial_\mu \sqrt{\rho} \, \partial^\mu \sqrt{\rho} \right\}$$

1) Variation w.r.t. S — continuity equation

Varying S yields

$$\partial_{\mu}(\rho\,\partial^{\mu}S)=0,$$

i.e. the relativistic continuity equation. Define the 4-current $j^{\mu} = \rho \partial^{\mu} S$.

2) Variation w.r.t. ρ — relativistic quantum Hamilton—Jacobi

Varying ρ gives

$$\partial_{\mu}S\,\partial^{\mu}S + m^2c^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2}\frac{\Box\sqrt{\rho}}{\sqrt{\rho}} = 0$$

Define the quantum potential

$$Q[\rho] = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \frac{\Box \sqrt{\rho}}{\sqrt{\rho}}$$

so the HJ equation reads $\partial_{\mu}S \partial^{\mu}S + m^2c^2 + Q[\rho] = 0$.

3) Combine into ψ and compute $\square \psi$

Set $\psi = \sqrt{\rho}e^{iS/\hbar}$. Compute $\Box \psi$ (details omitted here but algebra follows from product rule and using the two real equations). After cancellations one obtains the Klein–Gordon equation:

$$\left(\Box + \frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2}\right)\psi = 0.$$

4) Dispersion relation $\rightarrow E = mc^2$

Plane-wave solutions $\psi \sim e^{-i(Et-\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{x})/\hbar}$ give

$$E^2 = |\mathbf{p}|^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4,$$

and at rest ($\mathbf{p} = 0$):

$$E = mc^2$$
.

5) Interpretation

- Mass is the baseline compression cost for localizing an information packet; energy is the compression-rate.
- Lorentz invariance makes c^2 the conversion factor between spatial and temporal compression scales.
- Thus $E=mc^2$ is the natural equivalence between stored compression complexity (mass) and compression rate (energy).