

Investigation of time relativity with respect to Tsiolkovski formula

Tsiolkovski Formula

$$v_2 - v_1 = v_p \cdot \text{Log}_e \frac{m_1}{m_2} \qquad \Delta v = v_p \cdot \text{LN} \cdot \frac{m_1}{m_2}$$

$$\frac{m_1}{m_2} = e^{\frac{\Delta v}{v_p}} > m_p = m_1 - m_2 > m_p = m_1 - m_1 \cdot e^{-\frac{\Delta v}{v_p}}$$

$$m_p = m_1 \cdot \left[1 - e^{-\frac{\Delta v}{v_p}} \right]$$

$$\frac{m_1}{m_2} = e^{\frac{\Delta v}{v_p}}$$

Why is this rate of change of mass ratio so important

What is the correlation with $\frac{\Delta v_r}{v_p}$

Using an external reference point of an observer on the surface
As the Intertial time reference.

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v_p} = \frac{v_{r2} - v_{r1}}{v_p} = \left[\frac{L}{T_{Local}} \right] = \left[\frac{L}{T_{Local}} \right] \left[\frac{T_{Earth}}{L} \right] = \left[\frac{T_{Earth}}{T_{Local}} \right]$$

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Then what if at a certain point the time locally at the rocket $[T_{Local}]$ slowed relative to the reference time on Earth $[T_{Earth}]$.

At the Tsiolkovski Point where a specific mass flowrate and rocket velocity creates an energy condition where

$$[T_{Local}] = [T_{Earth}] \text{ and therefore the value of } e^{\frac{T_{Earth}}{T_{Local}}} = 2.7182.$$

After this point the value of $e^{\frac{T_{Earth}}{T_{Local}}}$ will increase as $[T_{Local}]$ slows and the relative value of $\frac{\Delta v_r}{v_p}$ increases.

$$\text{That is a condition exists where the value of } \frac{\Delta v_r}{v_p} = \left[\frac{T_{Earth}}{T_{Local}} \right] \geq 1$$

If a similar dimensional analysis of specific impulse is undertaken then an expression for

Impulse Specific Impulse I_{sp} in seconds

$$I_{sp} = \frac{F_{th}}{\dot{m}_p \cdot g} \text{ secs}$$

$$\text{Becomes } \left[\frac{\frac{M}{1} \cdot \frac{L}{T_{Local}^2}}{\frac{M}{T_{Earth}} \cdot \frac{L}{T_{Earth}^2}} \right] = \left[\frac{M}{1} \right] \left[\frac{L}{T_L^2} \right] \left[\frac{T_E}{M} \right] \left[\frac{T_E^2}{L} \right] = \left[\frac{T_E^2}{T_L^2} \right] \left[\frac{T_E}{1} \right]$$

Then a reduction in $[T_{Local}]$ would also alter I_{sp}

For this condition to exist the rate of change of mass of the projectile has to create its own space time horizon.