Special theory of relative ether

See Vixra:1711,0229.

From 1b) we obtain $E=Mc^2$ 1c)

The 1c) in the energy flux for each elapsed of time.

To Planck's constant, the smallest energy flux for each elapsed of time is: h/(1sec). 1d)

Then for 1b), 1c), 1d) we obtain the smallest flux of mass for each elapsed of time:

$$m_h = \frac{h}{c^2(1\,sec)} \qquad 1e)$$

From 1a) we obtain:

$$M_n J_G = m_h \left(\frac{M_n}{m_h} J_G \right) = m_h J_{Sup\,n} \qquad 2)$$

If in the 2) we replace the mass by the flux of mass 1b), the equation 2) still remains valid; then for 1e), we obtain:

i) m_h is the inferior limit of mass M_n.

From 2) we conclude that the limit inferior m_h of mass M_n is function of the reference ether.

Multiplication the equation 2) by $v^2_{light} = c^2$, through 1b), 1c), 1e) we obtain:

$$E = M_n c^2 - m_h c^2 \qquad 3)$$

so not all the mass is transformed in energy.
From 2) we obtain:

$$M_n c^2 J_G = m_n c^2 J_{supn} \qquad 2^{(1)})$$

from which we obtain: $M_n c^2 = m_n \left(c^2 \frac{J_{supn}}{J_G} \right)$
i.e. $v_{light} = c \left(\frac{J_{supn}}{J_G} \right)^{1/2} \qquad 2^{(2)})$

If we have a partial transformation of mass in energy, i. e. $\Delta m = M_n - M_p$, then for 2) must obtain: $\Delta m J_G = m_n \left(\frac{\Delta m}{m_n} J_G \right) = m_n J_p \qquad 2^{(3)})$

J_p is the reference ether to which the particle m has mass M_p.
Because for i) and 1b) m_n is the inferior limit of mass in the reference ether J_G, then from $n_p = M_p / m_n$ we obtain:

$$\frac{M_p}{m_n} m_n \left(\frac{\Delta m}{m_n} J_G \right) = M_p J_p \qquad 2^{(4)})$$

Because for $2^{(2)})$ in the reference ether J_p is

$$V_{light} = c \left(\frac{J_p}{J_G} \right)^{1/2}$$

then in the reference ether J_{supn} must be:

$$E_p = M_p \left(c^2 \frac{J_p}{J_G} \right) >> M_p c^2$$

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