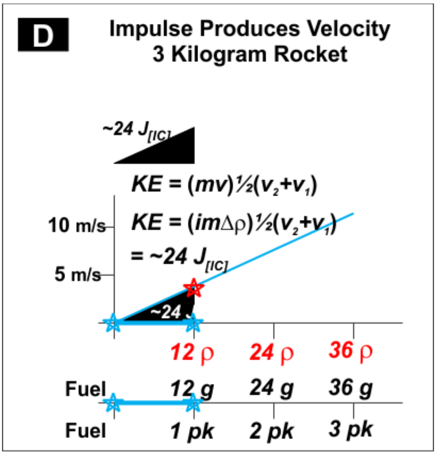


Fuel Produces Multi-Parabolic Joules

Professor Du-Ane Du

www.Wacky1301SCI.com, *"Looking at serious science, sideways!"*

> Three sisters, Pico, Hectii, and Tera, the "Space-sci Sherlocks," are traveling through the Asteroid Belt. They stop to explore an asteroid and perform these motion experiments.
> —Excerpted from *Murdered Energy Mysteries*, Part 1, Chapter 10-11, by Du-Ane Du, (Amazon, Kindle, ebook 2018, paperback 2021).

Dear Grandma Aaret,

Today, we worked on a riddle. It was very strange. We took the velocity data from the rocket-fuel experiments we did the other week, and we used it to calculate the amount of kinetic energy that our rockets allegedly gained when they burned a specific amount of fuel.

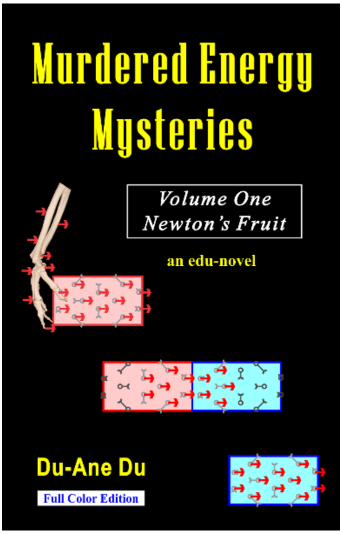
The equations are simple, see:

$$KE_{[IC]} \cong ½(mass)(velocity)^2$$
$$Change\ in\ KE_{[IC]} \cong KE_{final} - KE_{initial}$$
$$\Delta KE_{[IC]} \cong ½mv_{final}^2 - ½mv_{initial}^2$$

And the equation is easy to use. Suppose you throw a 4.0 kg rocket at an initial velocity of 7.0 m/s. Then you fire the rocket engines and you burn one packet of fuel. After the fuel burns, the rocket has a final velocity of 10 m/s.

How much chemical/kinetic-energy did one packet of rocket fuel allegedly release when it was burned? The calculations look like this:

Excerpted from:



[*Examine or purchase at Amazon.com*]

$$Change\ in\ \Delta KE_{[IC]} \cong KE_{final} - KE_{initial}$$
$$\Delta KE_{[IC]} \cong ½mv_{final}^2 - ½mv_{initial}^2$$
$$\Delta KE_{[IC]} \cong ½(4)(10)^2 - ½(4)(7)^2$$

$\Delta KE_{[IC]} \cong ½(400) - ½(196)$

$\boldsymbol{\Delta KE_{[IC]} \cong 102\ J_{[0.12]}}$ **(*joules*)**

See, I said it was easy. But the problem is, one packet of fuel always "creates" a different amount of energy, depending on the nature of the experiment being done. Here is just a small sample of our findings:

1 packet (12 g) of fuel produced: $12\ J_{[1.0]}$ (*joules*)
1 packet of fuel produced: $1434\ J_{[0.0084]}$ (*joules*)
1 packet of fuel produced: $252\ J_{[0.048]}$
1 packet of fuel produced: $36\ J_{[0.33]}$
1 packet of fuel produced: $792\ J_{[0.015]}$
1 packet of fuel produced: $108\ J_{[0.11]}$

See what I mean?

Chip said, these are multi-parabolic kinetic-joules$_{[IC]}$. I don't know what that means. I also know that I'm having trouble visualizing a consistent relationship between energy and fuel. Does that mean chemical/kinetic-energy does not exist?

Pico and Hectii say there is no mathematical correlation between the chemicals in the fuel and the alleged production of kinetic energy. I guess they may be right…

Dear Grandma Aaret,

We talked to Grandpa Proge today, it was wonderful of him to call.

Grandpa showed us what multi-parabolic kinetic-joules[IC] are. It has something to do with a form of mathematics called integral calculus. I didn't grasp all the calculus ideas, but he told us that it's related to finding the area below a data-line. He kept referring to graphs that had impulse on the X-axis, and velocity on the Y-axis.

He said, energy-of-motion was originally defined as the area below the velocity-impulse data-line, and the equation to calculate kinetic energy is based on the triangle equation which is *base*(½*height*). In the case of kinetic energy, or should I say kinetic speedy-impulse, the equation is $(mv)\frac{1}{2}(v_2 + v_1)$.

Aaach, little sisters are soooo annoying, now Pico is singing a new verse to her speedy-impulse song:

Give me impulse, Make it speedy,
I want speedy impul -l -l -l -l -l -lse,
'Cause that's what energy is—!

Fortunately, if I jam my earbuds in deep, and turn my music up, I can't hear her.

I still don't quite grasp how the kinetic speedy-impulse equation relates to the fuel that was burned when the rockets launched.

So, I decided to do a test. I'm going to pretend that I have ten packets of fuel in a 1.0 kg H-1 rocket. The engine will burn the fuel one packet at a time, and our previous experiments show that each packet will increase the rocket's velocity by 12 m/s. Ready?

1) The rocket engine burns the first packet. We know that our H-1 rocket always gains 12 m/s of velocity each time it burns one 12 g packet of fuel. That means the rocket will go from 0 m/s to 12 m/s.

$$im\Delta\rho = mv_{final} - mv_{initial}$$

$$KE\ increase \cong mv\tfrac{1}{2}v_{final} - mv\tfrac{1}{2}v_{initial}$$

$$im\Delta\rho = (1\ kg)(12\tfrac{m}{s}) - (1\ kg)(0\tfrac{m}{s})$$

$$KE\ increase \cong (1)(12)\tfrac{1}{2}(12) - (1)(0)\tfrac{1}{2}(0)$$

1 packet of fuel produced:

im$\Delta\rho$ = 12 ρ

KE allegedly generated ≅ 72 J$_{[0.167]}$ (joules)

2) The 1.0 kg rocket burns the second packet of fuel, and the velocity increases from 12 m/s to 24 m/s.

$$im\Delta\rho = (1\ kg)(24\tfrac{m}{s}) - (1\ kg)(12\tfrac{m}{s})$$

$$KE\ increase \cong (1)(24)\tfrac{1}{2}(24) - (1)(12)\tfrac{1}{2}(12)$$

1 packet of fuel produced:

im$\Delta\rho$ = 12 ρ

KE allegedly generated ≅ 216 J$_{[0.055]}$

3) The 1.0 kg rocket burns the third packet of fuel, and the velocity increases from 24 m/s to 36 m/s.

$$im\Delta\rho = (1\ kg)(36\frac{m}{s}) - (1\ kg)(24\frac{m}{s})$$

$$KE\ increase \cong (1)(36)\frac{1}{2}(36) - (1)(24)\frac{1}{2}(24)$$

1 packet of fuel produced:

im$\Delta\rho$ = 12 ρ

KE allegedly generated ≅ 360 J$_{[0.033]}$

4) The 1.0 kg rocket burns the fourth packet of fuel, and the velocity increases from 36 m/s to 48 m/s.

$$im\Delta\rho = (1\ kg)(48\frac{m}{s}) - (1\ kg)(36\frac{m}{s})$$

$$KE\ increase \cong (1)(48)\frac{1}{2}(48) - (1)(36)\frac{1}{2}(36)$$

1 packet of fuel produced:

im$\Delta\rho$ = 12 ρ

KE allegedly generated ≅ 504 J$_{[0.024]}$

5) The 1.0 kg rocket burns the fifth packet of fuel, and the velocity increases from 48 m/s to 60 m/s.

$$im\Delta\rho = (1\ kg)(60\frac{m}{s}) - (1\ kg)(48\frac{m}{s})$$

$$KE\ increase \cong (1)(60)\frac{1}{2}(60) - (1)(48)\frac{1}{2}(48)$$

1 packet of fuel produced:

im$\Delta\rho$ = 12 ρ

KE allegedly generated ≅ 648 J$_{[0.0185]}$

6) The 1.0 kg rocket burns the sixth packet of fuel, and the velocity increases from 60 m/s to 72 m/s.

$$im\Delta\rho = (1\ kg)(72\frac{m}{s}) - (1\ kg)(60\frac{m}{s})$$

$$KE\ increase \cong (1)(72)\frac{1}{2}(72) - (1)(60)\frac{1}{2}(60)$$

1 packet of fuel produced:

im$\Delta\rho$ = 12 ρ

KE allegedly generated ≅ 792 J[0.015]

7) The 1.0 kg rocket burns the seventh packet of fuel, and the velocity increases from 72 m/s to 84 m/s.

$$im\Delta\rho = (1\ kg)(84\frac{m}{s}) - (1\ kg)(72\frac{m}{s})$$

$$KE\ increase \cong (1)(84)\frac{1}{2}(84) - (1)(72)\frac{1}{2}(72)$$

1 packet of fuel produced:

im$\Delta\rho$ = 12 ρ

KE allegedly generated ≅ 936 J[0.0182]

8) The 1.0 kg rocket burns the eighth packet of fuel, and the velocity increases from 84 m/s to 96 m/s.

$$im\Delta\rho = (1\ kg)(96\frac{m}{s}) - (1\ kg)(84\frac{m}{s})$$

$$KE\ increase \cong (1)(96)\frac{1}{2}(96) - (1)(84)\frac{1}{2}(84)$$

1 packet of fuel produced:

im$\Delta\rho$ = 12 ρ

KE allegedly generated ≅ 1080 J[0.011]

9) The 1.0 kg rocket burns the ninth packet of fuel, and the velocity increases from 96 m/s to 108 m/s.

$$im\Delta\rho = (1\ kg)(108\tfrac{m}{s}) - (1\ kg)(96\tfrac{m}{s})$$

$$KE\ increase \cong (1)(108)\tfrac{1}{2}(108) - (1)(96)\tfrac{1}{2}(96)$$

1 packet of fuel produced:

im$\Delta\rho$ = 12 ρ

KE allegedly generated ≅ 1224 J[0.0098]

10) The 1.0 kg rocket burns the tenth packet of fuel, and the velocity increases from 108 m/s to 120 m/s.

$$im\Delta\rho = (1\ kg)(120\tfrac{m}{s}) - (1\ kg)(108\tfrac{m}{s})$$

$$KE\ increase \cong (1)(120)\tfrac{1}{2}(120) - (1)(108)\tfrac{1}{2}(108)$$

1 packet of fuel produced:

im$\Delta\rho$ = 12 ρ

KE allegedly generated ≅ 1368 J[0.0088]

But what does it mean Grandma? There’s no consistent relationship between the amount of fuel and the amount of energy or speedy impulse it allegedly “creates”.

And that’s where philosophy becomes mythology. Grandpa Proge said, the kinetic energy equation was developed by a philosopher/historian named Gottfried Leibniz. Leibniz associated the kinetic equation with a philosophical idea he called *vis-visa*. During his lifetime, virtually no one accepted his philosophical ideas.

And this new experiment definitively verifies that the idea of chemically stored kinetic-energy has been murdered.

Our #2 rule of pure science states, things that cannot be measured probably don't exist in the natural world.

Therefore, our **kinetic fact #1 of improbable chemical/ kinetic-energy** tells us, it's experimentally and mathematically impossible to determine how much chemical/kinetic-energy is allegedly "stored" in 1 gram of rocket fuel (joules/g). There's no exclusive mathematical correlation between the amount of rocket fuel burned, and the amount of kinetic energy, or kinetic speedy-impulse, that is "generated" by the fuel.

What cannot be measured, probably doesn't exist—therefore chemical/kinetic energy (chemical/kinetic speedy-impulse) is either a philosophical precept, or it's a component of a spiritual belief system. [In contrast, there is a relationship between the chemical bonds in fuel and standard linearized H&E-joules[1.2]—see Part 3: Mysteries of Murdered Heat Energy.]

Hectii even proved this scientific improbability by developing an equation for the chemical/kinetic-energy produced/stored in fuel. It looks like this:

$$CKE_{[IC]} \cong k_{\rho/g}\ [grams\ fuel\ burned]\left(\frac{v_{final} + v_{initial}}{2}\right)$$

$$CKE_{[IC]} \cong k_{\rho/g}\ [grams\ fuel\ burned](average\ velocity)$$

See what I mean? If chemical/kinetic-energy is stored in fuel, then calculating it would only involve measuring grams of fuel. But to measure chemical/kinetic energy, you must also know the starting and ending velocities of the vehicle. That's nuts! Laughably nuts!

If you are not convinced about the truthfulness of this new fact, I can have my Chip Micro make a table of the results.

Here it is Grandma:

What a packet of fuel produces.			**I**
	Fuel used	Momentum transferred	Energy allegedly generated
1st burn	1 packet	12 ρ	72 $J_{[0.167]}$
2nd burn	1 packet	12 ρ	216 $J_{[0.055]}$
3rd burn	1 packet	12 ρ	360 $J_{[0.033]}$
4th burn	1 packet	12 ρ	504 $J_{[0.0238]}$
5th burn	1 packet	12 ρ	648 $J_{[0.0185]}$
6th burn	1 packet	12 ρ	792 $J_{[0.0152]}$
7th burn	1 packet	12 ρ	936 $J_{[0.0128]}$
8th burn	1 packet	12 ρ	1080 $J_{[0.0111]}$

9th burn	1 packet	12 ρ	1224 $J_{[0.0098]}$
10th burn	1 packet	12 ρ	1368 $J_{[0.0088]}$

See, Grandma, there's no correlation between kinetic energy, chemical energy, and grams of fuel. Therefore, the idea of chemical/kinetic-energy or (chemical/kinetic speedy-impulse) must be some type of philosophical precept.

It looks like that chemical/kinetic-energy is our latest murdered myth. Does that mean all forms of *energia* are dead? If it is, what secrets does murdered *energia* hold?

But here's the amazing news, for weeks we've known that one packet of fuel *always* produces the same amount of impulse. Since there *is a definitive correlation* between fuel and impulse, we can draw one more super-definitive conclusion.

We call this the **kinetic fact #2 of chemically bonded impulse.** It tells us, burning the chemicals in a given brand of rocket fuel always produces a specific amount of impulse [momentum transfer] per gram (ρ/g).

The mathematical relationship between chemical impulse and grams of fuel is:

$$im\Delta\rho = k_{\rho/g}\ [\textit{grams of fuel}]$$

According to this equation, there *is* an exclusive correlation between the grams of fuel burned and the amount of impulse released by the fuel. Therefore, chemically bonded impulse *can* be measured based on grams of fuel.

Things that can be measured, exist in the natural world. Therefore prior to burning, the fuel must be storing the t-impulse in its chemical bonds. [Chemical bonds also store standard linearized H&E-joules[1.2]—see Part 3: Mysteries of Murdered Heat Energy.]

During his call, Grandpa Proge said something about kinetic energy being a mathematical shortcut that is useful in some situations. I wonder why they decided to use mathematical shortcuts? Are mathematical shortcuts better than equations that relate to what nature is actually doing? Was the math so difficult that they had to use shortcuts?

I guess I can’t leave you with any answers today. Maybe someday soon I’ll comprehend what’s going on.

It’s time for me to go.

Have a great day,

Your Tera.

*   *   *

CONCLUSION: More research needs to be done into the relationship between mechanical energy and other theoretical forms of energy. Many common beliefs may actually be philosophical myths.

Murdered Energy Mysteries seeks to increase understanding of the various forms of momentum and momentum transfer, as well as the various forms of energy and energy transfer. The lack of understanding on the part of the scientific community is substantial, and more research needs to be done.

—Du-Ane Du, author of the edu-novel *Murdered Energy Mysteries* (Amazon, Kindle, e-book 2018, paperback 2021.)

More information, see:
Murdered Energy Mysteries,
an edu-novel

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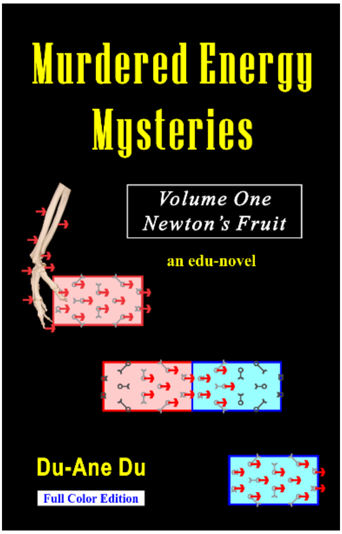

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