Reduced Total Energy Requirements For The Original Alcubierre and Natario Warp Drive Spacetimes-The Role Of Warp Factors.

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April 5, 2011

Abstract

Warp Drives are solutions of the Einstein Field Equations that allows Superluminal Travel within the framework of General Relativity. There are at the present moment two known solutions: The Alcubierre Warp Drive discovered in 1994 and the Natario Warp Drive discovered in 2001. However as stated by both Alcubierre and Natario themselves the Warp Drive violates all the known energy conditions because the stress energy momentum tensor(the right side of the Einstein Field Equations) for the Einstein tensor G_{00} is negative implying in a negative energy density. While from a classical point of view the negative energy is forbidden the quantum theory allows the existence of very small amounts of it being the Casimir effect a good example as stated by Alcubierre himself. But the stress energy momentum tensor of both Alcubierre and Natario Warp Drives have the speed of the ship raised to the square inside its mathematical structure which means to say that as fast the ship goes by then more and more amounts of negative energy are needed in order to maintain the Warp Drive. Since the total energy requirements to maintain the Warp Drive are enormous and since quantum theory only allows small amounts of it,many authors regarded the Warp Drive as unphysical and impossible to be achieved. We compute the negative energy density requirements for a Warp Bubble with a radius of 100 meters(large enough to contain a ship) moving with a speed of 200 times light speed(fast enough to reach stars at 20 light-years away in months not in years)and we verify that the negative energy density requirements are of about 10^{45} times the positive energy density of Earth!!!(We multiply the mass of Earth by c^2 and divide by Earth volume for a radius of $6300km$). However both Alcubierre and Natario Warp Drives as members of the same family of the Einstein Field Equations requires the so-called Shape Functions in order to be mathematically defined. We present in this work two new Shape Functions one for the Alcubierre and another for the Natario Warp Drive Spacetimes that allows arbitrary Superluminal speeds while keeping the negative energy density at "low" and "affordable" levels.We do not violate any known law of quantum physics and we maintain the original geometries of both Alcubierre and Natario Warp Drive Spacetimes.

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1 The Problem of the Negative Energy in both Alcubierre and Natario Warp Drive Spacetimes-The Unphysical Nature of Warp Drive

The Einstein Field Equation of General Relativity without the Cosmological term is given by the following expression

$$G_{pq} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{pq} \tag{1}$$

For the negative energy we need to compute only the following component:

$$G_{00} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{00} \tag{2}$$

In the equation above G_{pq} is the Einstein tensor related to the curvature of the Spacetime G is the Gravitational Constant $(6,67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{Nm^2}{kg^2}$ c is the light speed $(3 \times 10^8 m/s)$ and T_{pq} is the stress energy momentum tensor associated to the Spacetime curvature.In order to generate a Spacetime curvature we need to generate first the matter-energy density associated to such a curvature.Remember that Mass curves the Spacetime.

Using Einstein words "Matter tells Spacetime how to curve and Spacetime tells Matter how to behave".

Some authors often writes the equation in Geometrized Units $c = G = 1$ and the equation in this case becomes:

$$G_{pq} = 8\pi T_{pq} \tag{3}$$

$$G_{00} = 8\pi T_{00} \tag{4}$$

Writing the Einstein Field Equation to compute the stress energy momentum tensor associated to a given Spacetime curvature we have:

$$T_{pq} = \frac{c^4}{8\pi G} G_{pq} \tag{5}$$

$$T_{00} = \frac{c^4}{8\pi G} G_{00} \tag{6}$$

Note that $\frac{c^4}{G}$ is a huge number of about $10^{32}/10^{-11} = 10^{43}$ also known as the Planck number. This means to say that a large concentration of mass-energy only generates small amounts of Spacetime curvature.

Writing now the stress energy momentum tensor for the energy density in both Alcubierre and Natario Warp Drive Spacetimes;

- 1)-Negative Energy Density in the Alcubierre Warp Drive(pg 4 in [2])(pg 8 in [1]):

$$\rho = -\frac{1}{32\pi} vs^2 \left[f'(rs)\right]^2 [\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{7}$$

$$\rho = -\frac{1}{32\pi} vs^2 \left[\frac{df(rs)}{drs}\right]^2 [\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{8}$$

These are the original Alcubierre expressions of 1994 written in Geometrized Units.Converting to normal units we would have[1]:

$$\rho = -\frac{c^2}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi}vs^2\left[f'(rs)\right]^2[\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{9}$$

$$\rho = -\frac{c^2}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi}vs^2\left[\frac{df(rs)}{drs}\right]^2[\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{10}$$

In the expression above vs is the speed of a hypothetical Warp Drive starship,rs is the distance travelled by an Eulerian observer from the center of the Warp Drive Bubble to the Warp Drive Bubble Walls and $f(rs)$ is the Alcubierre Shape Function.For more details about the geometrical features of the Alcubierre Warp Drive see pg 4 in [1].

$$rs = \sqrt{(x-xs)^2+y^2+z^2} \tag{11}$$

$$f(rs) = \frac{tanh[@(rs+R)] - tanh[@(rs-R)]}{2tanh(@R)} \tag{12}$$

xs is the center of the Warp Drive Bubble where the ship resides.

R is the radius of the Warp Bubble and @ is the thickness.According to Alcubierre these can have arbitrary values. This is very important as we will see later in this work

Another important thing:what we defined as thickness was regarded by Alcubierre as the thickness parameter which means to say the parameter that defines the thickness but in order to avoid to repeat the writing of the words "thickness parameter" along the remaining of the text our thickness is the thickness parameter of Alcubierre.For example for a Warp Bubble of 100 meters of radius and a thickness of 20 meters the Warp Bubble Walls starts at 99 meters and ends at 101 meters as we will see later.The region between 99 and 101 meters is the Alcubierre thickness.By varying @ we can choose the length of the Alcubierre thickness.

The Shape Function $f(rs)$ have a value of 1 inside the Warp Bubble and zero outside while being $0 < f(rs) < 1$ in the Warp Bubble Walls.Since $f(rs)$ is always 1 inside the Warp Bubble and zero outside the Warp Bubble we need to take only the derivatives where $f(rs)$ varies from 1 to zero which means to say that we take the derivatives of $f(rs)$ in the region where $0 < f(rs) < 1$.This region is known as the Alcubierre Warped region.
Note that for a Superluminal Warp Drive ship the speed vs appears in the expression of the negative energy density raised to a power of 2. Imagine that we have a Warp Ship moving at a Superluminal speed $vs = 200$ which means to say 200 times light speed in order to make a round trip from Earth to a nearby star at 20 light-years away in a reasonable amount of time(in months not in years). So in the expression of the negative energy we have the factor $c^2 = (3 \times 10^8)^2 = 9 \times 10^{16}$ being divided by $6,67 \times 10^{-11}$ giving $1,35 \times 10^{23}$ and this is multiplied by $(6 \times 10^{10})^2 = 36 \times 10^{20}$ coming from the term $vs = 200$ giving $1,35 \times 10^{23} \times 36 \times 10^{20} = 1,35 \times 10^{23} \times 3,6 \times 10^{21} = 4,86 \times 10^{54}$!!!

A number with 54 zeros!!!!

[1]Note that we uses c^2 and not c^4.See the Appendix on Dimensional Reduction

Note also that we must integrate this negative energy density over the volume of the Warp Bubble and a Bubble large enough to contains a starship inside must at least have a radius of 100 meters or more and a thickness of about 20 meters.

So we are facing this scenario:

- 1)-$\frac{c^2}{G}$ in normal units raises the negative energy density requirements by the enormous factor of 10^{23} while quantum theory only allows the existence of very small amounts of it
- 2)-as fast the Warp Drive starship moves the negative energy density requirements becomes even more bigger due to the term vs^2
- 3)-a Warp Bubble must be large enough to contains a starship inside,Then we are integrating at least a negative energy density with a factor of 10^{54} by a sphere about 100 meters of radius

Our Earth have a mass of about 6×10^{24} kg and multiplying this by c^2 in order to get the total positive energy "stored" in the Earth according to the Einstein equation $E = mc^2$ we would find the value of $54 \times 10^{40} = 5,4 \times 10^{41}$.

Earth have a positive energy of 10^{41} and dividing this by the volume of the Earth(radius $R_{Earth} = 6300$ km approximately) we would find the positive energy density of the Earth.Taking the radius of the Earth $(6300000m)^3 = 2,5 \times 10^{20}$ and dividing $5,4 \times 10^{41}$ by $(4/3)\pi R_E arth^3$ we would find the value of $4,77 \times 10^{20}$. So Earth have a positive energy density of $4,77 \times 10^{20}$ and we are talking about negative energy densities of 10^{54} for the Warp Drive while the quantum theory allows only microscopical amounts of negative energy density.

So we would need to generate in order to maintain a Warp Drive with 200 times light speed the negative energy density equivalent to the positive energy density of 10^{34} Earths!!!!

A number with 34 zeros!!!.Unfortunately we must agree with the major part of the scientific community that says:"Warp Drive is impossible!!"

Et Voila The Unphysical Nature Of The Warp Drive

Our scenario look too bad for the Warp Drive

But look again to the expression of the negative energy density:

$$\rho = -\frac{c^2}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi}vs^2 \left[f'(rs)\right]^2 [\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{13}$$

$$\rho = -\frac{c^2}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi}vs^2 \left[\frac{df(rs)}{drs}\right]^2 [\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{14}$$

In order to reduce the total energy density requirements for the Alcubierre Warp Drive we need to work with very low derivatives of the Shape Function since we cannot overcome the other terms (c,G and vs)

For the Alcubierre Shape Function

$$f(rs) = \frac{tanh[@(rs+R)] - tanh[@(rs-R)]}{2tanh(@R)} \tag{15}$$

the derivative is:

$$f'(rs) = \frac{1}{2tanh(@R)}[\frac{@}{cosh^2[@(rs+R)]} - \frac{@}{cosh^2[@(rs-R)]}] \tag{16}$$

For a Warp Bubble of radius $R = 100$ meters and thickness $@ = 20$ meters the factors of $\varepsilon^{[@(rs+R)]}$ are very large numbers because we are raising $2,718^{20\times 100} = 2,718^{2000}$ even when $rs = 0$ the center of the Warp Bubble.This number is enormous.On the other hand the factors of $\varepsilon^{[-@(rs+R)]} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{[@(rs+R)]}} = \frac{1}{2,718^{2000}}$ and this factor reduces to zero.Hence the term in $cosh^2[@(rs+R)]$ reduces to $\varepsilon^{[@(rs+R)]}$ and dividing a thickness $@ = 20$ by $2,718^{2000}$ will reduces this term to zero so the term in $cosh^{-2}[@(rs+R)]$ can be neglected.Then the derivative really accounts for:

$$f'(rs) = \frac{1}{2tanh(@R)}[-\frac{@}{cosh^2[@(rs-R)]}] \tag{17}$$

its square would then be:

$$f'(rs)^2 = \frac{1}{4tanh^2(@R)}[\frac{@^2}{cosh^4[@(rs-R)]}] \tag{18}$$

We mentioned before that we need to take the derivatives of the Alcubierre Shape Function in the Alcubierre Warped Region which means to say the region where $0 < f(rs) < 1$.A single plot in Microsoft Excel for a Warp Bubble radius $R = 100$ and thickness $@ = 20$ shows that $f(rs)$ is always 1 from $rs = 0$ the center of the Bubble to $rs = 99$ meters.Between $rs = 99$ and $rs = 100$ meters the $f(rs)$ falls from 1 to $0,5$ with $f(rs) = 0,5$ when $rs = 100$ meters and reaches the value of 0 at $rs = 101$ meters maintaining the value of 0 as rs moves farther away from R in agreement with the Alcubierre dynamics that says $f(rs) = 1$ inside the Warp Bubble,$f(rs) = 0$ outside the Warp Bubble and $0 < f(rs) < 1$ in the Warp Bubble Walls.When $rs = R$ the square of the derivative of the Alcubierre Shape Function becomes

$$f'(rs)^2 = \frac{1}{4tanh^2(@R)}@^2 \tag{19}$$

it is easy to see that for a Warp Bubble of large radius and thickness $tanh^2(@R) = 1$ and when $rs = R$ we are left with:

$$f'(rs)^2 = \frac{1}{4}@^2 \tag{20}$$

Note that this derivative have a value of 100 when $rs = R$ because $20^2 = 400$ for a thickness of $@ = 20$ meters.

Multiplying 10^{54} by 100 will give an incredible amount of negative energy density requirements of 10^{56} which means to say a negative energy density of 10^{36} times the energy density of the Earth rendering the Alcubierre Warp Drive impossible and Unphysical.

Unless we can find a different Shape Function to ameliorate these huge negative energy densities.

- 2)-Negative Energy Density in the Natario Warp Drive-(pg 5 in [2])

$$\rho = -\frac{vs^2}{8\pi}\left[3(n'(rs))^2\cos^2\theta + \left(n'(rs) + \frac{rs}{2}n''(rs)\right)^2\sin^2\theta\right]. \quad (21)$$

$$\rho = -\frac{vs^2}{8\pi}\left[3(\frac{dn(rs)}{dr})^2\cos^2\theta + \left(\frac{dn(rs)}{dr} + \frac{rs}{2}\frac{d^2n(rs)}{dr^2}\right)^2\sin^2\theta\right]. \quad (22)$$

Above are the original Natario expressions of 2001 written in Geometrized Units.Converting to normal units we would have[2]:

$$\rho = -\frac{c^2}{G}\frac{vs^2}{8\pi}\left[3(n'(rs))^2\cos^2\theta + \left(n'(rs) + \frac{rs}{2}n''(rs)\right)^2\sin^2\theta\right]. \quad (23)$$

$$\rho = -\frac{c^2}{G}\frac{vs^2}{8\pi}\left[3(\frac{dn(rs)}{dr})^2\cos^2\theta + \left(\frac{dn(rs)}{dr} + \frac{rs}{2}\frac{d^2n(rs)}{dr^2}\right)^2\sin^2\theta\right]. \quad (24)$$

Note that the terms in $\frac{c^2}{G}vs^2$ rendering the factor of 10^{54} and in consequence Natario Warp Drive unphysical also appears here and this is a natural and expected consequence of both Natario and Alcubierre Warp Drive Spacetimes being members of the same family of solutions of the Einstein Field Equations.

The term $n(rs)$ is the Natario Shape Function defined by:(eqs 74 and 75 pg 13 in [4])(eqs 74 and 75 pg 13 in [3])

$$n(rs) = \frac{1}{2}[1 - f(rs)] \quad (25)$$

$$n(rs) = \frac{1}{2}[1 - \frac{tanh[@(rs+R)] - tanh[@(rs-R)]}{2tanh(@R)}] \quad (26)$$

The Natario Shape Function is defined as being $n(rs) = 0$ inside the Warp Bubble and $n(rs) = \frac{1}{2}$ outside the Warp Bubble while being $0 < n(rs) < \frac{1}{2}$ in the Natario Warped Region.(see pg 5 in [2])(see also Section 3 in [3] and [4] for an explanation about how the Natario Warp Drive geometry at Superluminal speeds works).

Note that we used the Alcubierre Shape Function to define the Natario Shape Function and this is a proof that both Warp Drives belongs to the same family of solutions of the Einstein Field Equations of General Relativity.

It is easy to figure out when $f(rs) = 1$(interior of the Alcubierre Bubble) then $n(rs) = 0$(interior of the Natario Bubble) and when $f(rs) = 0$(exterior of the Alcubierre Bubble)then $n(rs) = \frac{1}{2}$(exterior of the Natario Bubble)

Then we can see that the Natario Warp Drive Bubble can be defined in a way almost similar to the Alcubierre Warp Drive Bubble.

The Natario Warp Drive must also have a radius R a thickness @[3] and an Eulerian observer travelling from the center of the Natario Bubble(which lies also at xs) will travel a distance rs to approach the Warp Bubble Walls in a way similar to the one of the Alcubierre Warp Drive.

It is easy to see that the derivatives of the Natario Shape Function are given by:

$$n'(rs) = -\frac{1}{2}f'(rs) \quad (27)$$

[2]Note that we uses c^2 and not c^4.See the Appendix on Dimensional Reduction

[3]our comments on the Alcubvierre thickn ess are valid for the Natario thickness

$$n''(rs) = -\frac{1}{2}f''(rs) \tag{28}$$

The square of the derivatives are

$$n'(rs)^2 = \frac{1}{4}f'(rs)^2 \tag{29}$$

$$n''(rs)^2 = \frac{1}{4}f''(rs)^2 \tag{30}$$

Plotting a simulation in Microsoft Excel for a Natario Warp Bubble with a radius $R = 100$ meters and a thickness of $@ = 20$ meters when $rs = 0$ then $n(rs) = 0$ and $n(rs) = 0$ from $rs = 0$ meters to $rs = 99$ meters.At $rs = 99$ meters $n(rs)$ starts to grow reaching the value of $n(rs) = 0,25$ at $rs = 100$ meters and when $rs = 101$ meters $n(rs) = \frac{1}{2}$ maintaining the same value of $\frac{1}{2}$ as rs moves farther away from R.This satisfies the Natario requirements for a $n(rs) = 0$ inside the Bubble,$n(rs) = \frac{1}{2}$ outside the Bubble while being $0 < n(rs) < \frac{1}{2}$ in the Bubble Walls(Natario Warped Region).

Note that if $f(rs)$ is the same of the Alcubierre Warp Drive then all our results concerning $cosh[@(rs+R)]$ and $cosh[@(rs-R)]$ remains valid and we need to take the derivatives of $n(rs)$ only when $n(rs)$ varies which means to say the Natario Warped Region.

If all our results for the Alcubierre $f(rs)$ holds then when $rs = R$ as previously seen before we have $cosh[@(rs-R)] = 1$ and we have our eq 20 divided by $\frac{1}{4}$ giving the value of 25.

Neglecting for a while the term in $sin(\theta)$ in the Natario Energy Density we have the factor of 10^{54} multiplied by $75 \times cos(\theta)^2$.Since the term in $sin(\theta)^2$ is in an addiction then independently of the value of the derivative of second order of the Natario Shape Function $n(rs)$ we are left with an unphysical term of $10^{55} \times cos(\theta)^2$ which means at least the energy density of 10^{35} Earths!!!

Just like in the Alcubierre case the Natario Warp Drive is unphysical and impossible to be achieved.Unless we can find different Shape Functions to ameliorate these Negative Energy Density requirements and with very low derivatives since the terms c G and vs cannot be overruled.

2 Reduced Total Energy Requirements For The Original Alcubierre and Natario Warp Drive Spacetimes-The Role Of Warp Factors

The Negative Energy Density in the Natario Warp Drive is given by:

$$\rho = -\frac{c^2}{G}\frac{vs^2}{8\pi}\left[3(n'(rs))^2\cos^2\theta + \left(n'(rs) + \frac{rs}{2}n''(rs)\right)^2\sin^2\theta\right]. \tag{31}$$

$$\rho = -\frac{c^2}{G}\frac{vs^2}{8\pi}\left[3(\frac{dn(rs)}{dr})^2\cos^2\theta + \left(\frac{dn(rs)}{dr} + \frac{rs}{2}\frac{d^2n(rs)}{dr^2}\right)^2\sin^2\theta\right]. \tag{32}$$

Being the Natario Shape Function defined as:

$$n(rs) = \frac{1}{2}[1 - f(rs)] \tag{33}$$

$$n(rs) = \frac{1}{2}[1 - \frac{tanh[@(rs+R)] - tanh[@(rs-R)]}{2tanh(@R)}] \tag{34}$$

While the Negative Energy Density in the Alcubierre Warp Drive is given by:

$$\rho = -\frac{c^2}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi}vs^2\left[f'(rs)\right]^2[\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{35}$$

$$\rho = -\frac{c^2}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi}vs^2\left[\frac{df(rs)}{drs}\right]^2[\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{36}$$

Being the Alcubierre Shape Function defined as:

$$f(rs) = \frac{tanh[@(rs+R)] - tanh[@(rs-R)]}{2tanh(@R)} \tag{37}$$

We already know that the term $-\frac{c^2}{G}vs^2$ implies in a negative energy density requirements of a magnitude of 10^{54} or at least 10^{34} times the positive energy density of Earth and this terms cannot be overcomed.We know also that quantum physics allows only the existence of small microscopical amounts of negative energy density while we need enormous quantities of it.We cannot overrule the principles of quantum mechanics and we do not want to modify the original geometry of the Alcubierre and Natario Warp Drive Spacetimes.

How can this problem be solved??

Starting with the Natario Warp Drive(we will examine the Alcubierre case later):

We can low the derivatives of the Natario Shape Function to levels so close to zero that these levels will absorb the term 10^{54} resulting in a Negative Energy Density very low and compatible with the one of the quantum physics allowing ourselves to restore the physical feasibility of the Natario Warp Drive.

Without violating any known laws of quantum physics we will introduce here the Scale of Warp Factors

But first we must remind ourselves that Alcubierre defined the radius R and the thickness @ as arbitrary parameters(see pg 4 in [1]) and Natario defined the Natario Shape Function as being 0 in the ship and $\frac{1}{2}$ far from it (see pg 5 in [2])but note that the original Natario work of 2001 did not presented an algebraic expression for the Natario Shape Function because the 2001 work was conceived as a generic work to show that any function that gives 0 in the ship and $\frac{1}{2}$ far from it can performs as a Natario Shape Function. Natario included generic expressions of Extrinsic Curvatures and Negative Energy Density.

We must keep in mind these important points of view before we can proceed:

- 1)-Natario wrote his work in a generic form where any function that gives 0 in the ship and $\frac{1}{2}$ far from it can perform as a Natario Shape Function independently of the form of the function
- 2)-Alcubierre defined the radius R and the thickness @ as arbitrary parameters

We are now ready to introduce the new Natario Shape Function using a scale of Warp Factors

In our Microsoft Excel plot of both Alcubierre and Natario Shape Functions in the same worksheet we introduced another arbitrary numerical parameter like Alcubierre did in 1994 for R and @:

We introduced a Warp Factor WF as a dimensionless parameter and the Natario Shape Function is raised to a power of this Warp Factor.

Note that when we redefine the Natario Shape Function raised to a power of a Warp Factor WF as follows :

$$n(rs) = [\frac{1}{2}][1 - f(rs)]^{WF} \tag{38}$$

the new Natario Shape Function gives the following results:

- 1)-When $f(rs) = 1$(inside the Alcubierre Bubble) then $[1 - f(rs)]^{WF} = 0^{WF} = 0$ and $n(rs) = [\frac{1}{2}][1 - f(rs)]^{WF} = 0$ (inside the Natario Bubble)
- 2)-When $f(rs) = 0$(outside the Alcubierre Bubble) then $[1 - f(rs)]^{WF} = 1^{WF} = 1$ and $n(rs) = [\frac{1}{2}][1 - f(rs)]^{WF} = \frac{1}{2}$ (outside the Natario Bubble)

Note that this function is valid as a Natario Shape Function

Its derivative becomes:

$$n'(rs) = -[\frac{1}{2}]WF[1 - f(rs)]^{WF-1}f'(rs) \tag{39}$$

its square becomes

$$n'(rs)^2 = [\frac{1}{4}]WF^2[1 - f(rs)]^{2(WF-1)}f'(rs)^2 \tag{40}$$

In our Microsoft Excel Excel simulation we used a Warp Factor $WF = 200$[4]a radius $R = 100$ meters and a thickness $@ = 20$ meters. From $rs = 0$ meters to $rs = 99$ meters the original Natario Shape Function

[4]Although the Warp Factor is a dimensionless parameter we took inspiration from the speed of the Warp Ship.In this case $vs = 200$ 200 times light speed

was $n(rs) = 0$.From $rs = 99$ meters to $rs = 100$ meters $n(rs)$ grew from 0 to $0,25$ becoming $n(rs) = 0,25$ at $rs = 100$ meters and from $rs = 101$ to greater values $n(rs)$ kept the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ and the new Natario Shape Function gave also the same values as expected from a Natario Shape Function except in the Natario Warped Region.

Note that when $rs = R$ as seen before the Alcubierre Shape Function is $f(rs) = 0,5$

The original Natario Shape Function when $rs = R$ becomes:

$$n(rs) = \frac{1}{2}[1 - f(rs)] = \frac{1}{2}[1 - 0,5] = \frac{1}{2}[0,5] = 0,25 \tag{41}$$

But looking to the new Natario Shape Function when $rs = R$ we have the new result

$$n(rs) = [\frac{1}{2}][1 - 0,5]^{200} = [\frac{1}{2}][0,5]^{200} = 3,111 \times 10^{-61} \tag{42}$$

Notice that both Natario Shape Functions gives 0 in the ship and $\frac{1}{2}$ far from it but in the Natario Warped Region $0 < n(rs) < \frac{1}{2}$ one Shape Function is very different from the other and the reason is the Warp Factor WF because we are raising $0,5$ to a power of 200 which means to say $[0,5]^{200} = \frac{1}{2^{200}}$ and this number is very small and enough to cope with the factor of 10^{54} because 2^{200} is enormous.

And now the derivatives in the point where $rs = R$ keeping in mind the fact that $f(rs)$ is the Alcubierre one and its derivative is the thickness @ of the Bubble:

$$n'(rs) = -[\frac{1}{2}]200[0,5]^{199} \times 20 \tag{43}$$

its square becomes

$$n'(rs)^2 = [\frac{1}{4}]400[0,5]^{298} \times 400 \tag{44}$$

Note that $[0,5]^{298}$ is a number so small that will overcome the factor of 10^{54}.
So the Warp Factor allows ourselves to low the negative energy density requirements without violations of quantum physics
Note that the same argument can be applied for an Alcubierre Shape Function defined as:

$$a(rs) = f(rs)^{WF} \tag{45}$$

When $f(rs) = 1$ $a(rs) = 1$ and when $f(rs) = 0$ $a(rs) = 0$ but in the Alcubierre Warped Region $a(rs)$ have very small values and hence its derivatives .

If in the distant future an advanced civilization with capabilities in spacetime metric engineering can generate a Natario Shape Function like this one

$$n(rs) = \frac{1}{2}[1 - f(rs)] \tag{46}$$

Perhaps generating this Natario Shape Function would be more recommendable

$$n(rs) = [\frac{1}{2}][1 - f(rs)]^{WF} \tag{47}$$

Or even this Alcubierre Shape Function

$$a(rs) = f(rs)^{WF} \tag{48}$$

We will summarize and terminate our work in the conclusions

3 Conclusion-The Role of the Warp Factor in the Alcubierre and Natario Warp Drive Spacetimes

Alcubierre and Natario Warp Drive were regarded as unphysical by the scientific community due to the large negative energy density requirements demanded to create these Spacetimes.The argument of the scientific community is valid due to the factor $\frac{c^4}{G}$ from the Einstein Field Equations multiplied by the square of the Warp Drive speed vs when attaining Superluminal velocities that demands large outputs of negative energy to maintain the Warp Drive while quantum theory only allow microscopical amounts of it and we know that we cannot violate quantum physics.

In this work we demonstrated that $\frac{c^4}{G}vs^2$ demands in negative energy density at least 10^{45} times the positive energy density of the Earth for a Warp Drive ship with a velocity of 200 times light speed using the known Shape Functions for Alcubierre and Natario Warp Drive Spacetimes

But without violating quantum physics we introduced two new Shape Functions one for the Alcubierre and another for the Natario Warp Drive Spacetimes that allowed ourselves to low the negative energy requirements to "low" and "affordable" levels perhaps allowing ourselves to restore the physical feasibility of these Spacetimes.

We introduced here a Warp Factor that must be taken into account in further studies of Alcubierre or Natario Warp Drive Spacetimes

How long will we need to wait in order to have an affordable Alcubierre or Natario Warp Drive?
We cannot answer this question by now but if the scientific community regains interest again in the Warp Drive as a Dynamical Spacetime perhaps we will not have to wait too much longer

4 Appendix:Dimensional Reduction from $\frac{c^4}{G}$ to $\frac{c^2}{G}$

The Alcubierre expressions for the Negative Energy Density in Geometrized Units $c = G = 1$ are given by[5]:

$$\rho = -\frac{1}{32\pi} vs^2 \left[f'(rs)\right]^2 [\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{49}$$

$$\rho = -\frac{1}{32\pi} vs^2 \left[\frac{df(rs)}{drs}\right]^2 [\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{50}$$

In this system all physical quantities are identified with geometrical entities such as lengths,areas or dimensionless factors.Even time is interpreted as the distance travelled by a pulse of light during that time interval,so even time is given in lengths.Energy,Momentum and Mass also have the dimensions of lengths.We can multiply a mass in kilograms by the conversion factor $\frac{G}{c^2}$ to obtain the mass equivalent in meters.On the other hand we can multiply meters by $\frac{c^2}{G}$ to obtain kilograms.The Energy Density($\frac{Joules}{meters^3}$)in Geometrized Units have a dimension of $\frac{1}{length^2}$ and the conversion factor for Energy Density is $\frac{G}{c^4}$.Again on the other hand by multiplying $\frac{1}{length^2}$ by $\frac{c^4}{G}$ we retrieve again ($\frac{Joules}{meters^3}$). [6].

This is the reason why in Geometrized Units the Einstein Tensor have the same dimension of the Stress Energy Momentum Tensor(in this case the Negative Energy Density)and since the Einstein Tensor is associated to the Curvature of Spacetime both have the dimension of $\frac{1}{length^2}$.

$$G_{00} = 8\pi T_{00} \tag{51}$$

Passing to normal units and computing the Negative Energy Density we multiply the Einstein Tensor (dimension $\frac{1}{length^2}$) by the conversion factor $\frac{c^4}{G}$ in order to retrieve the normal unit for the Negative Energy Density ($\frac{Joules}{meters^3}$).

$$T_{00} = \frac{c^4}{8\pi G} G_{00} \tag{52}$$

Examine now the Alcubierre equations:

$vs = \frac{dxs}{dt}$ is dimensionless since time is also in lengths.$\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}$ is dimensionless since both are given also in lengths. $f(rs)$ is dimensionless but its derivative $\frac{df(rs)}{drs}$ is not because rs is in meters. So the dimensional factor in Geometrized Units for the Alcubierre Energy Density comes from the square of the derivative and is also $\frac{1}{length^2}$.Remember that the speed of the Warp Bubble vs is dimensionless in Geometrized Units and when we multiply directly $\frac{1}{length^2}$ from the Negative Energy Density in Geometrized Units by $\frac{c^4}{G}$ to obtain the Negative Energy Density in normal units $\frac{Joules}{meters^3}$ the first attempt would be to make the following:

$$\rho = -\frac{c^4}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi} vs^2 \left[f'(rs)\right]^2 [\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{53}$$

$$\rho = -\frac{c^4}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi} vs^2 \left[\frac{df(rs)}{drs}\right]^2 [\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{54}$$

[5]See Geometrized Units in Wikipedia
[6]See Conversion Factors for Geometrized Units in Wikipedia

But note that in normal units vs is not dimensionless and the equations above do not lead to the correct dimensionality of the Negative Energy Density because the equations above in normal units are being affected by the dimensionality of vs.

In order to make vs dimensionless again,the Negative Energy Density is written as follows:

$$\rho = -\frac{c^4}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi}(\frac{vs}{c})^2\left[f'(rs)\right]^2[\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{55}$$

$$\rho = -\frac{c^4}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi}(\frac{vs}{c})^2\left[\frac{df(rs)}{drs}\right]^2[\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{56}$$

Giving:

$$\rho = -\frac{c^2}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi}vs^2\left[f'(rs)\right]^2[\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{57}$$

$$\rho = -\frac{c^2}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi}vs^2\left[\frac{df(rs)}{drs}\right]^2[\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{58}$$

As already seen.The same results are valid for the Natario Energy Density

Note that from

$$\rho = -\frac{c^4}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi}(\frac{vs}{c})^2\left[f'(rs)\right]^2[\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{59}$$

$$\rho = -\frac{c^4}{G}\frac{1}{32\pi}(\frac{vs}{c})^2\left[\frac{df(rs)}{drs}\right]^2[\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{60}$$

Making $c = G = 1$ we retrieve again

$$\rho = -\frac{1}{32\pi}vs^2\left[f'(rs)\right]^2[\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{61}$$

$$\rho = -\frac{1}{32\pi}vs^2\left[\frac{df(rs)}{drs}\right]^2[\frac{y^2+z^2}{rs^2}] \tag{62}$$

5 Epilogue

- "The only way of discovering the limits of the possible is to venture a little way past them into the impossible."-Arthur C.Clarke[7]
- "The supreme task of the physicist is to arrive at those universal elementary laws from which the cosmos can be built up by pure deduction. There is no logical path to these laws; only intuition, resting on sympathetic understanding of experience, can reach them"-Albert Einstein[8][9]

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[7] special thanks to Maria Matreno from Residencia de Estudantes Universitas Lisboa Portugal for providing the Second Law Of Arthur C.Clarke

[8] "Ideas And Opinions" Einstein compilation, ISBN $0-517-88440-2$, on page 226."Principles of Research" ([Ideas and Opinions],pp.224-227), described as "Address delivered in celebration of Max Planck's sixtieth birthday (1918) before the Physical Society in Berlin"

[9] appears also in the Eric Baird book Relativity in Curved Spacetime ISBN $978-0-9557068-0-6$

6 Legacy

This work is dedicated to the $10th$ anniversary of the Natario Warp Drive Spacetime.The first version appeared in the arXiv.org as gr-qc/0110086 in 19 October 2001.
It is also dedicated to the Alcubierre Warp Drive Spacetime.The first version appeared in the arXiv.org as gr-qc/0009013 in 5 September 2000.
But above everything else this work is dedicated to the Memory of the American science fiction novelist Eugene Wesley Roddenberry(1921-1991) the creator of Star Trek. When everything seemed to be lost for both Alcubierre and Natario Warp Drive Spacetimes and the unphysical nature seemed to be an unsurmountable obstacle the old Gene appeared to "save the day"

References

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