short communication

A play with four virtual gravitational constants (Associated with the four basic interactions)

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Abstract: With reference to three virtual gravitational constants assumed to be associated with the three atomic interactions, an attempt is made to estimate the Newtonian gravitational constant.

Keywords: Newtonian gravitational constant, Three atomic gravitational constants

1. INTRODUCTION

It is well established that, on large scales, stars, galaxies and universe are controlled by 'gravity' and on small scales, atoms and atomic nuclei are controlled by 'quantum mechanics'. It is also well established that, stars are made up of so many atoms, galaxies are made up of so many stars and universe is made up of so many galaxies. Very unfortunate thing is that, so far, either qualitatively or quantitatively, at atomic and nuclear scales, there exist no generally accepted unified theoretical models, no formulae or no numerical procedures for estimating the magnitude of the Newtonian gravitational constant, G_N. As there is a large gap in between nuclear and Planck scales, with currently believed notion of unification paradigm, it seems impossible to implement gravity in atomic, nuclear and particle physics [1]. So far, many laboratory experiments had been carried out for estimating the magnitude of G_N. Its current recommended CODATA [2,3,4] value is $6.67408 \times 10^{-11}\ \mathrm{m^3 kg^{-1} sec^{-2}}$ and relative standard uncertainty is 4.7×10^{-5}. In a unified approach, one can see a great initiative taken by J. E. Brandenburg [5].

2007 onwards, scientists and engineers are trying to estimate the magnitude of G_N by 'Atomic interferometry' and gradiometers [6,7,8]. In this method, cold atoms are allowed to have free fall under gravity. Clearly speaking, an atomic gravity gradiometer is used to measure the differential acceleration experienced by two freely falling samples of laser-cooled rubidium atoms under the influence of nearby tungsten masses.

2. FOUR SEMI EMPIRICAL REFERENCE RELATIONS

(1) Point to be understood is that, even though materialistic atoms are having independent existence, they are not allowing scientists and engineers to explore the secrets of gravity at atomic scale. This may be due to incomplete unification paradigm, inadequacy of known physics and technological difficulties etc. In this challenging scenario, one fundamental question to be answered is: Is Newtonian gravitational constant having any physical existence? We would like to suggest that, it is a man created empirical constant and is having no physical existence. Clearly speaking, it is not real but virtual. For understanding the secrets of large scale gravitational effects, scientists consider it as a physical constant. In the same way, each atomic interaction can be allowed to have its own gravitational constant. With further study, their magnitudes can be refined for a better fit and understanding of the nature. The most desirable cases of any unified description are:

a) To implement gravity in microscopic physics and to estimate the magnitude of the Newtonian gravitational constant (G_N).
b) To develop a model of microscopic quantum gravity.
c) To simplify the complicated issues of known physics. (Understanding nuclear stability, nuclear binding energy, nuclear charge radii and neutron life time etc.)
d) To predict new effects, arising from a combination of the fields inherent in the unified description. (Understanding strong coupling constant, Fermi's weak coupling constant and radiation constants etc.)

(2) Objectives of this short communication are:

(2) To see the possibility of estimating the magnitude of Newtonian gravitational constant in a theoretical approach within the scope of nuclear physics.
(3) To see the possibility of understanding the historical mysteries of the proton-electron mass ratio, the radiation constant $(\hbar c)$, the strong coupling constant (α_s) and the Fermi's weak coupling constant (G_F).

(3) With reference to our recent publications and conference presentations [9-13], we propose the following set of four semi empirical REFERENCE relations.

Electromagnetic gravitational constant = G_e	
Nuclear gravitational constant = G_s	
Weak gravitational constant = G_w	
$\frac{m_p}{m_e} \cong 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G_e m_e^2}{e^2}} \cong \left(\frac{G_e m_e^2}{\hbar c}\right)\left(\frac{G_s m_p^2}{\hbar c}\right)$	(1)
$\hbar c \cong \left(\frac{m_p}{m_e}\right)^2 \left(G_e^2 G_N\right)^{1/3} m_p^2$ (Or) $m_p \cong \left(\frac{\hbar c m_e^2}{\left(G_e^2 G_N\right)^{1/3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$	(2)
$G_F \cong \left[\left(G_e m_p^2\right)^2 \left(G_N m_p^2\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{2G_s m_p}{c^2}\right)^2 \cong \frac{4G_w \hbar^2}{c^2}$	(3)

$$\frac{G_w}{G_N} \cong \left(\frac{m_p}{m_e}\right)^{10} \qquad (4)$$

(4) Based on relation (1), magnitudes of (G_e, G_s) can be estimated. Based on relation (2), magnitude of G_N can be estimated. Based on relation (3), magnitudes of (G_F, G_w) can be estimated [14,15]. Again, based on relation (4), G_N can be estimated. Estimated values seem to be:

$$
\begin{aligned}
G_e &\cong 2.374335 \times 10^{37} \ \text{m}^3\text{kg}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-2} \\
G_s &\cong 3.329561 \times 10^{28} \text{m}^3\text{kg}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-2} \\
G_w &\cong 2.909745 \times 10^{22} \ \text{m}^3\text{kg}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-2} \\
G_N &\cong 6.679855 \times 10^{-11} \ \text{m}^3\text{kg}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-2} \\
G_F &\cong 1.44021 \times 10^{-62} \ \text{J.m}^3
\end{aligned}
$$

3. OTHER RELATIONS AND DISCUSSION

(1) In a verifiable approach we have developed many interesting relations and we are working on deriving them [16] from basic principles.

(2) With reference to Planck mass, we noticed that,

$$\frac{\pi R_0^2}{\pi R_{pl}^2} \cong \frac{G_s^2 m_p^2}{G_N \hbar c} \cong \left(\frac{m_p}{m_e}\right)^{12} \qquad (5)$$

$$\text{where, } R_0 \cong \frac{2G_s m_p}{c^2}, \quad R_{pl} \cong \frac{2G_N M_{pl}}{c^2} \cong 2\sqrt{\frac{G_N \hbar}{c^3}}$$

(3) Apart from these four gravitational constants, it is possible to assume the existence of a nuclear elementary charge in such a way that,

$$\frac{e_s}{e} \cong \left(\frac{G_s m_p^2}{\hbar c}\right) \cong 2.946355 \qquad (6)$$

$$\frac{e_s^2}{e^2} \cong \left(\frac{G_s m_p^2}{\hbar c}\right)^2 \cong \left(\frac{G_s m_p^3}{G_e m_e^3}\right) \qquad (7)$$

$$\frac{e_s G_s}{e G_w} \cong \left(\frac{m_p}{m_e}\right)^2 \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\text{Strong coupling consant [15],}\\ &\alpha_s \cong \left(\frac{e}{e_s}\right)^2 \cong \left(\frac{\hbar c}{G_s m_p^2}\right)^2 \cong \left(\frac{G_e m_e^3}{G_s m_p^3}\right)\\ &\quad \cong 0.115194\end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

(4) Proton-Neutron-Nucleon stability can be understood with[17],

$$\begin{aligned}&A_s \cong 2Z + s(2Z)^2 \cong 2Z + (4s)Z^2\\ &\quad \cong 2Z + kZ^2 \cong Z(2+kZ)\\ &\text{where}\\ &s \cong \left\{\left(\frac{e_s}{m_p}\right) \div \left(\frac{e}{m_e}\right)\right\} \cong 0.001605\\ &\quad \cong \frac{G_s m_p m_e}{\hbar c} \cong \frac{\hbar c}{G_e m_e^2} \cong \frac{G_s^2}{G_e G_w}\\ &\text{and } (4s) \cong k \cong 0.0064185\end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

(5) Understanding nuclear binding energy with a single energy coefficient of magnitude 10.0 MeV is a challenging task and so far, except Ghahramany et al [18,19], no one could attempt to do that. For $(Z \geq 7)$ nuclear binding energy can be fitted with,

$$\begin{aligned}&B_A \cong \left\{A - \left(\frac{kAZ}{2.531} + 3.531\right) - \left(\frac{A_s - A}{A_s}\right)^2\right\} \times 10.09 \text{ MeV}\\ &\text{where,}\left\{\begin{aligned}&\frac{e_s^2}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 \left(G_s m_p / c^2\right)} \cong 10.09 \text{ MeV}\\ &\left(m_n - m_p\right)/m_e \cong \ln\left(1/\sqrt{k}\right) \cong 2.531\end{aligned}\right\}\end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

(6) Coulombic energy coefficient being 0.7 MeV, with reference to $\ln\left(\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G_s m_p m_e}\right) \cong 1.515,$ volume or surface energy coefficient can be expressed as 1.515*10.09 = 15.3 MeV and asymmetric energy coefficient can be expressed as, 1.515*15.3 = 23.0 MeV. Thus, 10.09 MeV, 15.3 MeV and 23.0 MeV seem to follow a geometric series with a geometric ratio of 1.515. For $(Z \geq 10)$, binding energy [17] can also be estimated with,

$$\begin{aligned}&B_A \cong \left(A - A^{2/3} - 1\right) * 15.3\text{MeV}\\ &- \frac{Z^2}{A^{1/3}} * 0.7\text{MeV} - \frac{(A-2Z)^2}{A} * 23.0\text{MeV}\end{aligned} \quad (12).$$

(7) With further research in nuclear astrophysics, it is certainly possible to understand the combined effects of Newtonian gravitational constant and proposed nuclear gravitational constant. Considering the ratio of nuclear gravitational constant and Newtonian gravitational constant, estimated masses of white dwarfs, neutron stars and black holes [20,21], can be fitted approximately. For example,

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &\approx \left(\frac{G_s}{G_N}\right)\sqrt{\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G_N}} \approx 0.473 M_\odot \\ M_x &\approx \left(\frac{G_s}{G_N}\right)\sqrt{\frac{e_s^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G_N}} \approx 1.373 M_\odot \\ M_x &\approx \left(\frac{G_s}{G_N}\right)\sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G_N}} \approx 5.456 M_\odot \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &\approx \sqrt{\frac{G_s}{G_N}\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G_N m_p}} \approx 0.023 M_\odot \\ M_x &\approx \sqrt{\frac{G_s}{G_N}\frac{e_s^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G_N m_p}} \approx 0.2 M_\odot \\ M_x &\approx \sqrt{\frac{G_s}{G_N}}\left(\frac{\hbar c}{G_N m_n}\right) \approx 3.174 M_\odot \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

(8) At the moment of a neutron star's birth, the nucleons that compose it have a temperature of around 10^{11} to 10^{12} K [22]. Considering M_x as a critical mass for neutron stars and black holes, corresponding critical temperature can be fitted with,

$$\begin{aligned} T_x &\approx \frac{\hbar c^3}{8\pi k_B G_N \sqrt{M_x M_{pl}}} \\ \text{where, } M_{pl} &\cong \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G_N}} \cong 2.176 \times 10^{-8}\,\text{kg} \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

a) With reference to electromagnetic and Newtonian gravitational constants, it is possible to show that,

$$\text{Planck mass, } M_{pl} \cong \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G_N}} \cong \left(\frac{G_e}{G_N}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\left(\frac{m_p^2}{m_e}\right) \tag{16}$$

b) With reference to nuclear and electromagnetic gravitational constants, it is possible to show that,

$$\text{Bohr radius, } a_0 \cong \left(\frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G_e m_e^2}{e^2}\right)\left(\frac{G_s m_p}{c^2}\right) \cong 5.2918 \times 10^{-11}\,\text{m} \tag{17}$$

Atomic radius,

$$R_{atom} \cong \left(\frac{2\sqrt{G_s G_e} m_p}{c^2} \right) \cong 33.1 \text{ picometer} \quad (18)$$

c) With reference to proposed nuclear elementary charge, nuclear and electromagnetic gravitational constants,

$$\sqrt{\frac{e_s^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G_s m_p m_e}} \cong 2\pi \quad (19)$$

$$hc \cong \sqrt{\frac{e^2 G_s m_p^3}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 m_e}} \cong \sqrt{\left(\frac{e_s^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\right)\left(G_e m_e^2\right)}$$
$$\hbar c \cong \sqrt{\left(G_s m_p m_e\right)\left(G_e m_e^2\right)} \quad (20)$$

d) With reference to the nuclear gravitational constant and nuclear elementary charge,

Proton magnetic moment can be expressed with,

$$\mu_p \cong \frac{e_s \hbar}{2m_p} \cong \frac{eG_s m_p}{2c} \cong 1.488142\times 10^{-26} \text{ J/T} \quad (21)$$

Neutron magnetic moment can be expressed with,

$$\mu_n \cong \frac{(e_s - e)\hbar}{2m_n} \cong 9.8171\times 10^{-27} \text{ J/T} \quad (22)$$

e) With reference to the three atomic gravitational constants, Bohr magneton can be expressed with,

$$\mu_B \cong \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e} \cong \left(\frac{G_s^2}{G_e G_w}\right)\left(\frac{eG_e m_e}{2c}\right) \cong \frac{eG_s^2 m_e}{2G_w c}$$
$$\cong \frac{e\sqrt{\left(G_s m_p\right)\left(G_e m_e\right)}}{2c} \quad (23)$$

(9) Nuclear charge radii can be addressed with [23],

$$R_{(Z,A)} \cong \left\{ Z^{1/3} + \left(\sqrt{Z(A-Z)}\right)^{1/3} \right\} \left(\frac{G_s m_p}{c^2} \right) \quad (24)$$

(10) With reference to electromagnetic and weak gravitational constants, ‘bottle method’ of neutron life time can be fitted with[24],

$$t_n \cong \left(\frac{G_e}{G_w}\right)\left(\frac{G_e m_n^2}{\left(m_n - m_p\right)c^3}\right) \cong 874.94 \text{ sec} \tag{25}$$

It may be noted that, relativistic mass of neutron seems to play a crucial role in understanding the ‘beam’ method of increasing neutron life time. It can be understood with,

$$t_n \propto \frac{m_n^2}{\left[1-\left(v^2/c^2\right)\right]} \tag{26}$$

4. CONCLUSION

Even though our approach is speculative, role played by the four gravitational constants seems to be fairly natural. This kind of approach may help in producing a variety of such relations by using which in near future, an absolute set of relations can be developed. Proceeding further, estimated absolute theoretical value of G_N can be considered as a standard reference for future experiments. By implementing the four such gravitational constants in String theory models, it may be possible to explore the hidden unified physics. With further study, a practical model of materialistic quantum gravity can be developed and magnitude of the Newtonian gravitational constant can be estimated in a theoretical approach bound to Fermi scale.

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