

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

Abstract: When heavenly bodies are made up of tiny atoms, it is imperative to find the correlations that might exist among 'atoms' and 'heavenly body' as whole. In this context, **by considering three virtual gravitational constants assumed to be associated with the three atomic interactions i.e. (electromagnetic, strong and weak interactions) and by considering four basic semi empirical (reference) relations pertaining to the four gravitational constants**, a bold attempt is made to estimate the Newtonian gravitational constant (G_N). **Its fitted and recommended values are $6.679855 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}/\text{sec}^2$ and $6.67408 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}/\text{sec}^2$ respectively and error is - 0.08653%. As current unification paradigm is failing in estimating (G_N) from atomic and nuclear physical constants, our work can be recommended for further study.**

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 . 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 $6.67408 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ sec}^{-2}$ and relative standard uncertainty is 4.7×10^{-5} . 2007 onwards, scientists and engineers are trying to estimate the magnitude of G_N by 'Atomic interferometry' and gradiometers [5, 6,7]. 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.

To estimate the value of G_N in a theoretical approach, we would like to suggest the following points.

- (1) 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].
- (2) In a unified approach, one can see a great initiative taken by J. E. Brandenburg [8].
- (3) G_N 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

- 38 gravitational effects, scientists consider it as a physical constant.
 39 (4) In the same way, each atomic interaction can be allowed to have its own gravitational
 40 constant [9-15].
 41 (5) With further study, their magnitudes can be refined for a better fit and understanding
 42 of the nature.
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2. FOUR SEMI EMPIRICAL REFERENCE RELATIONS

- 47 1) Interaction constants are connected both with global phenomena of physics and with
 48 phenomena at small distances, such as quantum gravity. Therefore, the search for
 49 relations among the constants of the four types of interactions is important, relevant and
 50 necessary. At present, there exist no basic formulae or mechanisms using by which one
 51 can develop at least models with ad hoc relations. It would be important to consider in
 52 detail such theories as microscopic quantum gravity and a combination of the fields
 53 inherent in the unified description of the four interactions.
 54 2) According to Rosi et al [1]: There is no definitive relationship indeed between G_N and the
 55 other fundamental constants and no theoretical prediction for its value to test the
 56 experimental results. Improving the knowledge of G_N has not only a pure metrological
 57 interest, but is also important for the key role that this fundamental constant plays in
 58 theories of gravitation, cosmology, particle physics, astrophysics, and geophysical
 59 models.
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 61 3) The most desirable cases of any unified description are:
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 63 a) To implement gravity in microscopic physics and to estimate the magnitude of
 64 the Newtonian gravitational constant (G_N).
 65 b) To develop a model of microscopic quantum gravity.
 66 c) To simplify the complicated issues of known physics. (Understanding nuclear
 67 stability, nuclear binding energy, nuclear charge radii and neutron life time etc.)
 68 d) To predict new effects, arising from a combination of the fields inherent in the
 69 unified description. (Understanding strong coupling constant, Fermi's weak
 70 coupling constant and radiation constants etc.)
 71
 72 4) Objectives of this short communication are:
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 74 a) To see the possibility of estimating the magnitude of Newtonian gravitational
 75 constant in a theoretical approach within the scope of nuclear physics.
 76 b) To see the possibility of understanding the historical mysteries of the proton-
 77 electron mass ratio, the radiation constant ($\hbar c$), the strong coupling constant
 78 (α_s) and the Fermi's weak coupling constant (G_f).
 79
 80 (6) With reference to our recent publications and conference presentations [9-15], we
 81 propose the following set of four semi empirical REFERENCE relations. In a scientific
 82 approach and with further study, these 'ad hoc' relations can be analyzed for extracting
 83 possible physics. Let,
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Electromagnetic gravitational constant = G_e
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Nuclear gravitational constant = G_s
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Weak gravitational constant = G_w

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Mass of proton = m_p
Mass of neutron = m_n
Mass of electron = m_e
Elementary charge = e
Reduced Planck's constant = \hbar
Speed of light = c
Fermi's Weak coupling constant = G_F

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$$\frac{m_p}{m_e} \cong 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 G_e m_e^2}{e^2}} \cong \left(\frac{G_e m_e^2}{\hbar c} \right) \left(\frac{G_s m_p^2}{\hbar c} \right) \quad (1)$$

97

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hbar c &\cong \left(\frac{m_p}{m_e} \right)^2 (G_e^2 G_N)^{1/3} m_p^2 \\ \text{(Or)} \quad m_p &\cong \left(\frac{\hbar c m_e^2}{(G_e^2 G_N)^{1/3}} \right)^{1/4} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

98

$$G_F \cong \left[(G_e m_p^2)^2 (G_N m_p^2) \right]^{1/3} \left(\frac{2G_s m_p}{c^2} \right)^2 \cong \frac{4G_w \hbar^2}{c^2} \quad (3)$$

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

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(7) 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_e, G_w) can be estimated [16,17]. Again, based on relation (4), G_N can be estimated. Estimated values seem to be:

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

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3. OTHER RELATIONS AND DISCUSSION

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(1) It may be noted that, since 1992, J. E Brandenburg is working on 'GEM unification theory' [8] and proposed an interesting and unified relation,

114 $\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 G_N m_p m_e} \cong \left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \left\{ \exp \sqrt{\frac{m_p}{m_e}} \right\}^2$. Compared to J. E Brandenburg and other available
 115 models of current unification theories, in this paper, with reference to three atomic
 116 gravitational constants, we present a variety of multipurpose arithmetic relations pertaining
 117 to nuclear, electroweak and astrophysical applications. In a verifiable approach, we are
 118 working on deriving them [12,15] from basic principles.

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 120 (2) With reference to Planck mass, we noticed that,
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$$122 \quad \frac{\pi R_0^2}{\pi R_{pl}^2} \cong \frac{G_s m_p^2}{G_N \hbar c} \cong \left(\frac{m_p}{m_e}\right)^{12} \quad (5)$$

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$$125 \quad \text{where, } R_0 \cong \frac{2G_s m_p}{c^2},$$

$$R_{pl} \cong \frac{2G_N M_{pl}}{c^2} \cong 2\sqrt{\frac{G_N \hbar}{c^3}}$$

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 127 (3) Apart from these four gravitational constants, it is possible to assume the existence of a
 128 nuclear elementary charge in such a way that,
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$$130 \quad \frac{e_s}{e} \cong \left(\frac{G_s m_p^2}{\hbar c}\right) \cong 2.946355 \quad (6)$$

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$$132 \quad \frac{e_s^2}{e^2} \cong \left(\frac{G_s m_p^2}{\hbar c}\right)^2 \cong \left(\frac{G_s m_p^3}{G_e m_e^3}\right) \quad (7)$$

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$$134 \quad \frac{e_s G_s}{e G_w} \cong \left(\frac{m_p}{m_e}\right)^2 \quad (8)$$

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Strong coupling constant [15],

$$136 \quad \alpha_s \cong \left(\frac{e}{e_s}\right)^2 \cong \left(\frac{\hbar c}{G_s m_p^2}\right)^2 \cong \left(\frac{G_e m_e^3}{G_s m_p^3}\right) \quad (9)$$

$$\cong 0.115194$$

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138 (4) Proton-Neutron-Nucleon stability can be understood with [18],
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$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &\cong 2Z + s(2Z)^2 \cong 2Z + (4s)Z^2 \\
 &\cong 2Z + kZ^2 \cong Z(2 + kZ) \\
 \text{where} \\
 s &\cong \left\{ \left(\frac{e_s}{m_p} \right) \div \left(\frac{e}{m_e} \right) \right\} \cong 0.001605 \\
 &\cong \frac{G_s m_p m_e}{\hbar c} \cong \frac{\hbar c}{G_e m_e^2} \cong \frac{G_s^2}{G_e G_w} \\
 \text{and } (4s) &\cong k \cong 0.0064185
 \end{aligned}$$

(10)

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142 (5) Understanding nuclear binding energy with a single energy coefficient of magnitude 10.0
 143 MeV is a challenging task and so far, except Ghahramany et al [19,20], no one could
 144 attempt to do that. For ($Z \geq 7$) nuclear binding energy can be fitted with,

145

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_A &\cong \left\{ A - \left(\frac{kAZ}{2.531} + 3.531 \right) - \left(\frac{A_s - A}{A_s} \right)^2 \right\} \times 10.09 \text{ MeV} \\
 \text{where, } &\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 &\frac{e_s^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 (G_s m_p / c^2)} \cong 10.09 \text{ MeV} \\
 &(m_n - m_p) / m_e \cong \ln(1/\sqrt{k}) \cong 2.531
 \end{aligned} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

(11)

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148 (6) Coulombic energy coefficient being 0.7 MeV, with reference to $\ln \left(\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 G_s m_p m_e} \right) \cong 1.515$,

149 volume or surface energy coefficient can be expressed as $1.515 \times 10.09 = 15.3$ MeV and
 150 asymmetric energy coefficient can be expressed as, $1.515 \times 15.3 = 23.0$ MeV. Thus, 10.09
 151 MeV, 15.3 MeV and 23.0 MeV seem to follow a geometric series with a geometric ratio of
 152 1.515. For ($Z \geq 10$), binding energy [18] can also be estimated with,

153

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

(12)

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156 (7) With further research in nuclear astrophysics, it is certainly possible to understand the
 157 combined effects of Newtonian gravitational constant and proposed nuclear gravitational
 158 constant. Considering the ratio of nuclear gravitational constant and Newtonian
 159 gravitational constant, estimated masses of white dwarfs, neutron stars and black holes
 160 [21,22], can be fitted approximately. For example,

161

162

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_x &\approx \left(\frac{G_s}{G_N} \right) \sqrt{\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 G_N}} \approx 0.473 M_\odot \\
 M_x &\approx \left(\frac{G_s}{G_N} \right) \sqrt{\frac{e_s^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 G_N}} \approx 1.373 M_\odot \\
 M_x &\approx \left(\frac{G_s}{G_N} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G_N}} \approx 5.456 M_\odot
 \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 M_x &\approx \sqrt{\frac{G_s}{G_N}} \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 G_N m_p} \approx 0.023 M_\odot \\
 M_x &\approx \sqrt{\frac{G_s}{G_N}} \frac{e_s^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 G_N m_p} \approx 0.2 M_\odot \\
 M_x &\approx \sqrt{\frac{G_s}{G_N}} \left(\frac{\hbar c}{G_N m_n} \right) \approx 3.174 M_\odot
 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

165

166 (8) At the moment of a neutron star's birth, the nucleons that compose it have a temperature of
 167 around 10^{11} to 10^{12} K [23]. Considering M_x as an upper limit for neutron stars and lower
 168 limit for black holes, corresponding critical temperature can be fitted with,
 169

170

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

171

172 (9) Considering the following relations (16) to (26), we are trying to understand the possible
 173 role and interplay of the three proposed atomic gravitational constants. If one is able to
 174 find the physics connected with (G_e, G_w, G_s) , mystery of the reduced Planck's constant
 175 can be explored.

176

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

179

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Planck mass,} \\
 M_{pl} &\equiv \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G_N}} \equiv \left(\frac{G_e}{G_N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{m_e^2}{m_e} \right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

180

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

183

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Bohr radius, } a_0 &\equiv \left(\frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 G_e m_e^2}{e^2} \right) \left(\frac{G_s m_p}{c^2} \right) \\
 &\equiv 5.2918 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}
 \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

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185

Atomic radius,

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

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

190

$$\sqrt{\frac{e_s^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 G_s m_p m_e}} \cong 2\pi \quad (19)$$

191

192

$$hc \cong \sqrt{\frac{e_s^2 G_s m_p^3}{4\pi\epsilon_0 m_e}} \cong \sqrt{\left(\frac{e_s^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right)} (G_e m_e^2)$$

$$\hbar c \cong \sqrt{(G_s m_p m_e)(G_e m_e^2)} \quad (20)$$

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

- I. Proton magnetic moment can be expressed with,

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

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- II. Neutron magnetic moment can be expressed with,

201

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

202

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

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$$\mu_B \cong \frac{e \hbar}{2m_e} \cong \left(\frac{G_s^2}{G_e G_w} \right) \left(\frac{e G_e m_e}{2c} \right) \cong \frac{e G_s^2 m_e}{2G_w c}$$

$$\cong \frac{e \sqrt{(G_s m_p)(G_e m_e)}}{2c} \quad (23)$$

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- f) Nuclear charge radii can be addressed with [24],

209

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

210

211 g) With reference to electromagnetic and weak gravitational constants, 'bottle method' of
 212 neutron life time can be fitted with[25],
 213

$$214 \quad t_n \cong \left(\frac{G_e}{G_w} \right) \left(\frac{G_e m_n^2}{(m_n - m_p) c^3} \right) \cong 874.94 \text{ sec} \quad (25)$$

215
 216 It may be noted that, relativistic mass of neutron seems to play a crucial role in
 217 understanding the 'beam' method of increasing neutron life time. It can be understood
 218 with,
 219

$$220 \quad t_n \propto \frac{m_n^2}{[1 - (v^2/c^2)]} \quad (26)$$

221
 222 **4. CONCLUSION**

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 225 Current unification paradigm is failing in developing a 'practical unification procedure' [1].
 226 Even though our approach is speculative, role played by the four gravitational constants
 227 seems to be fairly natural. This kind of approach may help in producing a variety of such
 228 relations by using which in near future, an absolute set of relations can be developed.
 229 Proceeding further, estimated absolute theoretical value of G_n can be considered as a
 230 standard reference for future experiments. By implementing the four such gravitational
 231 constants in String theory models, it may be possible to explore the hidden unified physics.
 232 With further study, a practical model of materialistic quantum gravity can be developed and
 233 magnitude of the Newtonian gravitational constant can be estimated in a theoretical approach
 234 bound to Fermi scale.
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