

Gravity

Contributed by David J. de Laubenfels

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Different explanations have been proposed for the phenomenon called gravity. Einstein's general theory of relativity asserts that mass distorts nearby space and gravity is the effect of that distortion of the path of moving objects. This warping of space is often linked with the warping of time of the special theory of relativity. The rejection of time-warping suggests that a different explanation of gravity than space-warping might be appropriate. In discussions of gravity, it is not unusual for there to be reference to gravitons, particles traveling at the speed of light that somehow impart gravitational effects. This alternative to space-warping as a mechanism of gravity is worth further investigation.

Mass objects appear to assert an attraction on one another, yet it is difficult to see how emitted particles flying through space could accomplish that. Rather particles that impinge and push would make more sense. That result would be possible if the particles do not originate from mass objects but rather are intercepted by such objects. Perhaps space is filled with gravitons traveling in all directions much like the background radiation. The space between objects would then be shielded from the gravity flux and two objects would be pushed together. The relationship would be exactly what is measured for gravity, a function of the product of the two masses (size) and inversely to the square of the distance.

The suggestion of a gravity flux opens up interesting possibilities. It turns out that there are just four phenomena that propagate at the speed of light. What is being suggested is that gravity, one of the four, is effected by particles with no rest mass just like the other three. In this regard, there is much to suggest that photons (or better: radions) are rigid rods or threads rotating end over end. Rotating is one kind of turning and there are in fact just four kinds of turning that a traveling rod can experience. It then follows that the four flux particles might well be produced each by one of the four kinds of turning. Indeed, there is a comfortable correspondence between each of the four particles and a corresponding form of turning. Apparently there is then an ultimate particle, which can be called an anon, which is a rigid rod that travels at the speed of light. It can be turned in various ways and turning is energy. There must be vast numbers of anons traveling in all directions and as such then would form the frame of reference within which all other movement takes place. Gravity fits nicely into this scheme, strong support for the proposition that gravity does indeed involve flux particles.

How the four suggested kinds of turning function can be easily seen. The many properties of radiation are explained by rotating rods. The faster they turn, the more energy they carry and the shorter the wave length. Many traveling in parallel planes are said to be polarized. Many traveling with their ups and downs together are in phase. Magnetism, for its part, involves rods called magnetons whirling like a propeller. Whirling can be left or right, positive or negative. Magnetons originate from charged particles and are created in equal positive and negative amounts. Net magnetism is therefore zero. Gravity involves rolling rods or gravitons. There does not appear to be any way to detect if gravity can be polarized or magnetism can be phased. Finally, spin is carried by neutrinos (better called spinons), rods which can spin either left or right. Anti-neutrinos spin to the right. Matter has a left spin which is balanced by anti-neutrinos, the total spin adding up to zero, just as proton charges are balanced by electrons. Muon neutrinos are reported to be different from electron neutrinos in that they involve more energy and experiments are claimed to show that neutrinos oscillate from one form to the other. A tau neutrino is predicted. What all this about neutrinos means is uncertain. How could oscillation between energy levels be possible? The above ideas on gravity and anons have been published in 1992 (de Laubenfels: *It's Hard to Believe in Infinity*). Article Keywords: Space warping, Gravitons, Cosmic frame of reference