

Journal of Theoretics

Volume 5-5, Oct-Nov 2003

A New Analysis of Gravitation and the Planck Length

Roger Ellman RogerEllman@The-Origin.org
The-Origin Foundation, Inc.
320 Gemma Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95404, USA

Abstract: The mass equivalency $m \cdot c^2 = h \cdot f$ applies to gravitational mass just as to inertial mass. From that, the gravitational mass has a corresponding, associated, equivalent frequency, f . Using that frequency a new result is obtained in which the significance of the Planck Length, l_{Pl} , is clarified. The Planck Length is fundamental to gravitation and in effect supercedes G in that role because it is found that there is operational or mechanical significance to the role of the Planck Length in gravitation whereas G is simply a constant of proportionality.

It further is shown that the Planck Length [and, likely the Planck mass and the Planck time] are slightly mis-defined by the use of h -bar [$\hbar/2\pi$] rather than simply Planck's constant, h .

Theoretical implications of these results are presented. In addition, the applicability of using the frequency aspect of mass in the analysis of gravitation, and the nature of the results obtained, would appear to imply a considerably greater significance for the frequency aspect of mass, matter, and particles in general than has been heretofore recognized.

Keywords: Planck length, gravity.

Received 11/2/02

[Journal Home Page](#)

© Journal of Theoretics, Inc. 2003

A New Analysis of Gravitation and the Planck Length

Roger Ellman

Newton's law of gravitation expressed in terms of m_{source} and $m_{acted-on}$ and with both sides of the equation divided by m_a is, of course,

$$(1) \quad a_{grav} = G \cdot \frac{m_s}{d^2}$$

which states that gravitation is proportional to the mass of the gravitationally attracting body; it is a property of that body's mass.

However, mass and energy are equivalent, so that mass, m , is proportional to a frequency, f , that is characteristic of that mass. That is

$$(2) \quad m \cdot c^2 = h \cdot f$$

$$f = \frac{c^2}{h} \cdot m$$

so that the source mass of equation (1), m_s , has a corresponding, associated, equivalent frequency, f_s .

That being the case, the amount of gravitational acceleration, a_{grav} , can be expressed in terms of that frequency as the change, Δv , in the velocity, v , of the attracted mass per time period, T_s , of the oscillation at the corresponding frequency, f_s , as follows.

$$(3) \quad a_{grav} = \Delta v / T_s = \Delta v \cdot f_s$$

It can then be reasoned as follows.

$$(4) \quad a_{grav} = \Delta v \cdot f_s = G \cdot \frac{m_s}{d^2} \quad [\text{Equating } a_{grav} \text{ of (1) and (3)}]$$

$$(5) \quad \Delta v \cdot \left[\frac{m_s}{m_p} \cdot f_p \right] = G \cdot \frac{m_s}{d^2} \quad [\text{Frequency is proportional to mass and } f_p \text{ and } m_p \text{ are the proton frequency and mass: } f_s = (m_s/m_p) \cdot f_p.]$$

$$\Delta v = G \cdot \frac{m_p}{d^2 \cdot f_p} \quad [\text{Rearrange, canceling } m_s \text{'s.}]$$

Then:

$$(6) \quad \Delta v = G \cdot \frac{1}{d^2 \cdot f_p} \cdot \frac{h \cdot f_p}{c^2} \quad [\text{Substituting } m_p = h \cdot f_p / c^2]$$

$$\Delta v = G \cdot \frac{h}{d^2 \cdot c^2}$$

Now, the Planck Length, l_{Pl} , is defined as

$$(7) \quad l_{Pl} \equiv \left[\frac{h \cdot G}{2\pi \cdot c^3} \right]^{1/2} \quad [\text{the } h/2\pi \text{ part being } \hbar]$$

so that

$$(8) \quad G = \frac{2\pi \cdot c^3 \cdot l_{Pl}^2}{h}$$

Substituting G as a function of the Planck Length from equation (8) into G as in equation (6), the following is obtained.

$$(9) \quad \Delta v = \frac{2\pi \cdot c^3 \cdot l_{Pl}^2}{h} \cdot \frac{h}{d^2 \cdot c^2}$$

$$\Delta v = c \cdot \frac{2\pi \cdot l_{Pl}^2}{d^2} \quad [\text{Simplifying}]$$

This result states that:

- the velocity change due to gravitation, Δv ,
- per cycle of the attracting mass's equivalent frequency, f_s ,
 - which quantity, $\Delta v \cdot f_s$, is the gravitational acceleration, a_{grav} ,
- is a specific fraction of the speed of light, c , namely the ratio of:
 - 2π times the Planck Length squared, $2\pi \cdot l_{Pl}^2$, to
 - the squared separation distance of the masses, d^2 .

That squared ratio is, of course, the usual inverse square behavior.

This result also means that at distance $d = \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot l_{Pl}$ from the center of the source, attracting, mass the acceleration per cycle of that attracting mass's equivalent frequency, f_s , namely Δv , is equal to the full speed of light, c , the most that it is possible for it to be. In other words, at that [quite close] distance from the source mass the maximum possible gravitational acceleration occurs. That is the significance, the physical meaning, of l_{Pl} or, rather, of $[2\pi]^{1/2} \cdot l_{Pl}$.

If the original definition of l_{Pl} had been in terms of h , not $h\text{-bar} = h/2\pi$ the distinction with regard to $[2\pi]^{1/2}$ would not now be necessary. The 2π is a gratuitous addition, coming about from the failure to address the Hydrogen atom's stable orbits as defined by the orbital path length being an exact multiple of the orbital matter wavelength. The statement that the orbital electron's angular momentum is quantized, as in

$$(10) \quad m \cdot v \cdot R = n \cdot \frac{h}{2\pi} \quad [n = 1, 2, \dots]$$

is merely a mis-arrangement of

$$(11) \quad 2\pi \cdot R = n \cdot \frac{h}{m \cdot v} = n \cdot \lambda_{mw} \quad [n = 1, 2, \dots]$$

the statement that the orbital path, $2\pi \cdot R$, must be an integral number of matter wavelengths, λ_{mw} , long. And, that may have resulted from a lack of confidence in the fundamental significance of matter waves because of the failure to develop theory that produced acceptable, valid, matter wave frequencies, ones such that $f_{mw} \cdot \lambda_{mw} = \text{particle velocity}$, which is an obvious necessity.

The physical significance of l_{Pl} is in its setting of a limit on the minimum separation distance in gravitational interactions and its implying that a "core" of that radius is at the center of fundamental particles having rest mass. That is, equation (9) clearly implies that it is not possible for a particle having rest mass to approach another

such particle closer than that distance. It is as if that distance is the radius of some impenetrable core of particles having rest mass.

That physical significance of $\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot l_{P1}$, is so fundamental, fundamental to gravitation and apparently fundamental to particle structure, that it more truly represents a fundamental constant than does l_{P1} . For those reasons that distance should replace l_{P1} as a fundamental constant of nature as follows.

(12) The fundamental distance constant δ .

$$\begin{aligned}\delta^2 &\equiv 2\pi \cdot l_{P1}^2 \\ \delta &= 4.05084 \times 10^{-35} \text{ meters} \quad [1986 \text{ CODATA Bulletin}]\end{aligned}$$

Equation (9), above, then becomes equation (13), below,

$$(13) \quad \Delta v = c \cdot \frac{\delta^2}{d^2}$$

a quite pure, precise and direct statement of the operation of gravitation. It states that gravitation is a function of the speed of light, c , and the inverse square law, in the context of the oscillation frequency, f_s , corresponding to the attracting, source body's mass. It is interesting to note that equation (13) is exact without involving a constant of proportionality such as G .

There is an implication from in all of this that gravitation and the gravitational field involve something oscillatory in nature, traveling or propagating at c while oscillating at f_s . Essentially the same description can be made of light and of all electro-magnetic radiation. It would seem somewhat absurd for material reality to involve two different, overlapping such propagations. Rather, there must be one simple such underlying form for both effects, gravitational and electro-magnetic.

There is a further implication that gravitation is directly connected to, is due to, a local slowing of c in the amount of equation (13). That is, gravitation being mutual between two masses; then if the attracting, source mass is propagating something toward the attracted, target mass then that latter mass is doing the same toward the former. The "local slowing" would then be the arriving propagation reducing the encountered target's own propagation.

And, such an effect could, and should, require some adjustment by the target so as to maintain the flow of its propagation at the un-slowed value of c . Such an adjustment would be a compensating increase in the target's velocity toward the source, namely the already obtained Δv .

Such slowing correlates with gravitational lensing's light path bending. If propagating light waves are the same "underlying form" [posited in the third preceding paragraph] as the gravitational propagation being discussed, which slows an encountered similar flow, then light propagation passing a gravitating mass would experience greater slowing of its wave front on the portion nearer to the gravitating mass and lesser slowing further away [because of the inverse square behavior] - effects tending to bend the direction of the wave front somewhat toward the attracting mass as in the observed gravitational lensing.

References

- [1] This paper is based on development in R. Ellman, *The Origin and Its Meaning*, The-Origin Foundation, Inc., <http://www.The-Origin.org>, 1997, in which the development is more extensive and the collateral issues are developed.