

On anisotropic gravitation

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Abstract

Anisotropic gravitation is considered, where the number of gravitational degrees of freedom is conserved.

1 What is a process? What is gravitation?

A process is a system of mass-energy, along with its internal and external interactions. Time dilation is the interruption of said process, whether it be due to kinematic (non-gravitational) interaction or gravitational interaction. In the case of gravitational interaction, the process is interrupted by spacetime itself (gravitons). It is the gradient of the gravitational interaction strength that causes acceleration toward the gravitating process. All of physics is about processes and computation – we even adopt the concept of process interruption.

The densest process for any given amount of mass-energy is a black hole.

In Newton and Einstein's theory, all mass-energy gravitates in an isotropic (spherical) manner. In this paper, we will consider aspherical (anisotropic) gravitating processes.

2 On the holographic principle

It takes n Boolean degrees of freedom to describe the gravitational field [1, 2] generated by a process of mass-energy M . This is regardless of the radius of the gravitating process, and regardless of how many non-gravitational degrees of freedom exist. Where k_b is the Boltzmann constant, the number of gravitational degrees of freedom is

$$n = \frac{k_b \pi R_s^2}{\ell_p^2 \log 2}. \quad (1)$$

The Schwarzschild radius is

$$R_s = \frac{2GM}{c^2}, \quad (2)$$

and the Planck length is

$$\ell_p = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}. \quad (3)$$

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In the case where the process is actually a black hole, all of the non-gravitational degrees of freedom have been stripped away as gravitational waves, leaving only the gravitational degrees of freedom. In other words: a black hole is raw spacetime.

3 Conclusion

If this number n is conserved as a gravitationally bound process goes from sphere to disk, then the gravitation becomes anisotropic, strengthening along the orbit plane, weakening elsewhere. In fact, gravitation is anisotropic for all gravitationally bound processes, for there is no such thing as a perfect spherically symmetric, isotropic, homogeneous process (not even a black hole is spherically symmetric, because the event horizon is quantized). This includes galaxies, clusters, walls, and filaments. For instance, for a perfect disk, the interaction strength increases by a factor of c , and for a perfect filament it increases by a factor of c^2 . See [3] for more details.

We have no reason to expect that we will find a WIMP, axion, or similar solution [4–8] to the dark matter problem – if gravitation is quantized, then dark matter is made up of a graviton condensate.

For processes bound by all four forces, such as protoplanetary disks, there is practically no dark matter to be found, because the emission of gravitons is close to isotropic.

References

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