

A note on anisotropic quantum gravity

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Abstract

In Newton's theory, all mass gravitates in an *isotropic* (spherical) manner. In this paper, we will consider aspherical – *anisotropic* – gravitating processes, which leads to a unique view of dark matter: dark matter is a graviton condensate. We also discuss dark energy, and the possibility of a final, 5th interaction.

1 Introduction

This paper is based on one main assumption: the gravitational field is *quantized* into *gravitons*. Unfortunately, we have no empirical evidence that gravitons actually exist, although superstring theory [1] does predict such a particle. We try to make the best of the situation, as we lay out 6 sections on what quantum gravity would actually be like. In these sections we interpret the following topics using the paranoiac critical method:

- Time dilation at a high level
- Anti-gravity and time contraction
- The holographic principle and the gravitational keystone
- Gravitational time dilation at a mid level
- Dark matter, and fractional dimensions that follow a power law
- Dark energy, length dilation, and the accelerating expansion of the Universe

Finally, we present a review of the discussion.

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2 On the interruption of a process by time dilation

A *process* is a system of mass-energy, including its internal interactions, over time.

Time dilation is the *interruption* of said process, whether it be kinematic and/or gravitational – both are the result of external interactions. In the case of the gravitational interaction, the process is interrupted by spacetime itself (e.g. gravitons). In the case of the non-gravitational interaction, the process is interrupted by the other particles (e.g. photons, etc).

This gravitational time dilation [2] is encoded in the first term on the right-hand side of the Schwarzschild line element in Einstein’s general relativity

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{R_s}{r}\right) c^2 dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{\left(1 - \frac{R_s}{r}\right)} + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2), \quad (1)$$

where R_s is the Schwarzschild radius

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

and M is the mass of the gravitating process. Note that the Schwarzschild line element is irrotational – it is used here as a rough model, useful for where rotation speed is practically zero (when compared to the speed of light).

Simplified, the gravitational time dilation equation is based on distance r :

$$dt' = dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{R_s}{r}}, \quad (3)$$

and the kinematic time dilation equation is based on speed v :

$$dt' = dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}. \quad (4)$$

The closer you are to a gravitating process, the slower your rate of time. Likewise, the faster you go, the slower your rate of time. In conjunction, this gravitational and kinematic time dilation produces an experimentally verified relativistic perihelion shift in the planets, for example.

In essence, a process *blossoms* as time dilation increases, opening up like a flower in the sunlight as internal interaction is overcome by external interaction. As a process falls toward a black hole’s event horizon, the process is interrupted to the point where it becomes fully *assimilated* – it becomes one process with the black hole.

If all of physics is about processes, then it is therefore all about *computation* [3, 4] – here we have even adopted the concept of process interruption, which is surely familiar to all x86 assembly programmers [5].

3 On anti-gravity and time contraction

There is the *overclocking* and *optimization* of processes to consider – literally making a process run faster than its natural rate by reducing redundant and slow interactions [6–8]. That is, there is the possibility of time *contraction*, and *anti-gravity*.

4 On taking the holographic principle literally

In simple terms, the holographic principle states that a black hole process is the *densest* process for any given mass M – contemporary digital or quantum processors are nowhere close to this limit.

It takes n Boolean degrees of freedom (e.g. a measurement of binary entropy, also known as information) to describe the gravitational field [9–11] generated by a Schwarzschild black hole process of mass M . Where $M_p^2 = \hbar c/G$ is the Planck mass squared, this number of gravitational degrees of freedom is

$$n = \frac{4\pi M^2}{\log(2)M_p^2}. \quad (5)$$

Note that where the mass is less than the Planck scale, the process is a normal particle. Otherwise, where the mass is equal to or greater than the Planck scale, the process is a black hole.

In effect, the black hole event horizon is quantized – the event horizon is made up of an ensemble of n Planck-scale oscillators. 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.

In this paper we take the holographic principle literally, and so even for non-black hole processes, the number of gravitational degrees of freedom is still n – the process is just not as small as a black hole would be. Of course, the non-black hole also contains non-gravitational degrees of freedom, something that the black hole process does not.

It's a matter of minimum size – there is no *singularity* in this model of the black hole process. In effect, each of the n oscillators act as a *keystone*, stopping one another from falling further toward the centre of the black hole process.

5 On the mechanism behind gravitational time dilation

It's important to note that there is no such thing as a gravitational *shadow*. This means that all mass *relays* (e.g. *repeats*) all gravitons, which allows a gravitating process to *indirectly* influence even more than n receivers. It also means that a process is interrupted by the act of relaying itself – the relaying of gravitons is the source of gravitational time dilation.

In effect, gravity is *viral* – it highjacks a process, and steals cycles in order to propagate, precisely like a digital computer virus. The closer you are, the more infected you become. This is not to say that gravitons are alive. Here we define life as anything that does not always follow a spacetime geodesic: birds fly, trees rise tall, and biological viruses swim. Gravitons are taken to always follow a spacetime geodesic, and so the gravitons are not alive by our definition of the word.

With regard to a thought experiment, consider a set of jugglers. Each juggler can only juggle so many balls per second (internal interaction). Once the jugglers start passing balls to each other (external interaction), the number of balls juggled among their own selves (internal interaction) will reduce. At some point the passing of balls (external interaction) could completely overcome any balls juggled among their own selves (internal interaction), where $dt'/dt = 0$. Jugglers can only act so fast. In other words, the processing speed of matter is finite, and it is interruptible.

6 On dark matter and the fractional dimension of gravitationally bound processes

Here we use a rough model, which assumes that the gravitation is Newtonian – irrotational like with the Schwarzschild line element, but where the gradient of time dilation has a length of practically zero (e.g. where $r \gg R_s$), and so only space is curved.

For a perfectly spherical gravitational field, the gravitational interaction strength is like 1 with a long-range falloff proportional to $1/r^x$ where $x = 2$ (e.g. standard Newtonian gravity). For a perfect disk, the gravitational interaction strength increases by a factor of c with a long-range falloff proportional to $1/r^x$ where $x = 1$. For a perfect filament, the gravitational interaction strength increases by a factor of c^2 with a long-range falloff proportional to $1/r^x$ where $x = 0$ (e.g. no falloff). For these three perfect shapes, the spatial dimension of the gravitational field goes from being $D = 3$ down to $D = 2$ or $D = 1$.

With regard to the flat rotation curve found in galactic dynamics [12]: if the number of gravitational degrees of freedom n is at least conserved as a gravitationally bound process (e.g. the Milky Way Galaxy) goes from sphere to disk as distance from the process centre increases, then the gravitation becomes anisotropic, strengthening along the orbit plane, weakening elsewhere. Consider a toy model of the Milky Way, where the disk mass is simply taken to be zero. It is found that at a distance of roughly 10 kiloparsecs from the centre of the Milky Way, the spatial dimension of the gravitational field is roughly at least $D = 2.98$. Where the Newtonian circular orbit speed is:

$$v_n = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}, \quad (6)$$

the equations used to obtain this measure D are likely familiar to researchers of the fractal geometry of nature [13]:

$$D = 3 - \frac{\log\left(\frac{v}{v_n}\right)}{\log(c)}, \quad (7)$$

$$v = v_n c^{3-D}, \quad (8)$$

where $M = 1 \times 10^{41}$ is the mass of the Milky Way's core, $v = 220000$ is the observed circular orbit speed, and the orbit radius is $r = 3 \times 10^{20}$ metres (e.g. roughly 10 kiloparsecs). In general, where $D < 3$, the value of the dimension will actually be a little bit greater than that given by Eq. 10, since the falloff exponent is $x < 2$ and the strength of the gravitation is increased as well. As such, D is the minimum required value (e.g. the lower bound). Note that v changes in meaning as $3 - D$ increases beyond 0, as per dimensional analysis. Also note that we do not set $c = 1$, simply because to do so would be to eliminate any scale-free behaviour [14], and cause a division by zero in Eq. 10 – a sign that geometrized units are inherently problematic when it comes to describing the scale-free reality. Finally, note that where $D = 3$ is held constant, one can calculate the upper bound of the amount of dark matter:

$$M_{total} = \frac{rv^2 c^{2D-6}}{G} = \frac{rv^2}{G}, \quad (9)$$

$$M_{dark} = \frac{rv^2}{G} - M. \quad (10)$$

That is, the *condensation* of the gravitons produces a measurable amount of dark matter: at the very most M_{dark} . Both views $M_{dark} > 0$ and $D < 3$ are correct at the same time – they are complimentary ways of describing the same thing: anisotropic gravitation leads to dark matter, which leads to anisotropic gravitation, etc. This is to say that anisotropic gravitation is ultimately self-reinforcing (in a second-hand way, via dark matter).

Here we have defined a unique view of dark matter, which forms due to anisotropic gravitation in gravitationally bound processes. Of greatest importance is the fact that there is a finite number of gravitational degrees of freedom n for a process of mass M , and that when aligned, these gravitational degrees of freedom form gravitational bonds that are stronger than those predicted by Newton's isotropic theory of gravitation. Dark matter is a graviton condensate. If dark matter is a condensate of *gravitating* gravitons (e.g. gravitons that emit gravitons), then it is like the ants and their attractive, slowly evaporating, ultimately self-reinforcing (in a second-hand way, via ants) pheromone trails – that is, complex, emergent network structure occurs at the Galactic scale and larger, where gravitation is practically the only binding force. It's impossible to deny: the simulated Universe looks very much like ant trails, biological neural networks, and wide area computer networks – the similarity is *not* coincidental. See Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

It should be noted that for processes bound by all four known interactions (e.g. gravity, weak, electromagnetic, and strong), such as protoplanetary disks, or stars, there is practically no dark matter to be found, because the emission of gravitons is so very close to being isotropic due to the isotropic nature of the other three interactions. Note that the mass-energy density of the Sun (e.g. 1408 kg per cubic metre) – a highly *pressurized* process – is quite large when compared to a practically pressure-free dust such as the Galaxy (e.g. 10^{-26} kg per cubic metre). *The smaller the isotropic pressure density, the more that dark matter can factor in* for gravitationally bound processes – that is, on the other hand, dark matter production is eliminated in small AU-scale processes like our Solar System by isotropic pressure within the Sun.

7 On dark energy and the computational efficiency of the Universe

We can only contemplate that, for the sake of symmetry in the interactions, there is a final, 5th interaction that is even stronger than the strong interaction. If this symmetry exists, then this 5th interaction would be opposite of 3-D gravity. In other words: where the strong interaction is 2-D (e.g. a triangle of quarks), the 5th interaction would be 3-D (e.g. a tetrahedron of constituents). Where the strong interaction relies on 1-D strings to communicate, the 5th interaction would rely on 2-D membranes. Where the strong coupling constant is like 1, the coupling constant for this 5th interaction would be like c .

Perhaps this 5th interaction is the force behind the accelerating cosmic expansion. If so, then time contraction is the high-level mechanism behind this 5th interaction. It seems that *the computational efficiency of the Universe is increasing over time* in general, because of the 2nd law of thermodynamics, thus causing this time contraction (e.g. length dilation); this antithesis of gravity.

8 Review

We have taken the holographic principle literally, and so a mass always contains all of its gravitational degrees of freedom: $n \propto M^2$. We then discussed how gravitational time dilation is caused by the relaying of gravitons. Next we discussed dark matter, and how the gravitational interaction increases in strength when the gravitational degrees of freedom align to become oblate (e.g. 2-D) or prolate (e.g. 1-D). To finish, we discussed dark energy, and a final, 5th interaction – ultimately, time dilation exists, and so should time contraction (e.g. length dilation).

The following is a table of interactions, according to this model:

Type	Inherent spatial dimension	Communication spatial dimension
Gravitation (isotropic)	3	4
Gravitation (oblate)	2	3
Gravitation (prolate)	1	2
Weak	0	1
Electromagnetism	1	0
Strong	2	1
5th interaction	3	2

We have constructed this table by first taking into account the inherent 2-D nature of the strong interaction, and its 1-D communications (e.g. some Wilson lines). Next, we extrapolate all the way up, to where isotropic gravitation is inherently 3-D, with 4-D communication (e.g. *the* Wilson hypervolume). Finally, the possibility of a 5th interaction follows suit, in order to bring balance to the interactions in terms of their inherent spatial dimension.

Note that, unlike with the many Wilson lines per process, there is only one Wilson hypervolume, shared by all processes. This means that gravitational interactions are *connectionless* – isotropic gravitation is *broadcast*; there is no specific recipient (e.g. everyone is a target). On the other hand, the strong interactions are more directed, and *connected* – strong interaction is *unicast* or *multicast*; there is a specific recipient (e.g. not everyone is a target). For instance, the transition from broadcast transmission to directed transmission occurs as dark matter is factored in (e.g. as $1 < D < 3$). Connectedness is an attribute of the non-gravitational interactions (e.g. weak, electromagnetic, strong, and 5th interaction).

Let's try to ask some good, if not elementary, questions:

- Does the Universe have exactly three inherent spatial dimensions? If so, then is the Universe finite and closed (e.g. a 3-sphere in the Wilson hypervolume)?
- Is a 5th interaction the same tetrahedral process that is predicted by (Wilson) loop quantum gravity [15]? If so, then are superstring theory and loop quantum gravity fundamentally compatible?
- Do gravitons undergo Shapiro time delay? If so, then are graviton condensates naturally cold?
- Is a photon a gas of constituent particles related to a 5th interaction?

References

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Figure 1: Image of Universe simulation by IllustrisTNG – <https://www.tng-project.org/>



Figure 2: Image of simulated ant trails – <https://softologyblog.wordpress.com/2020/03/21/ant-colony-simulations/>

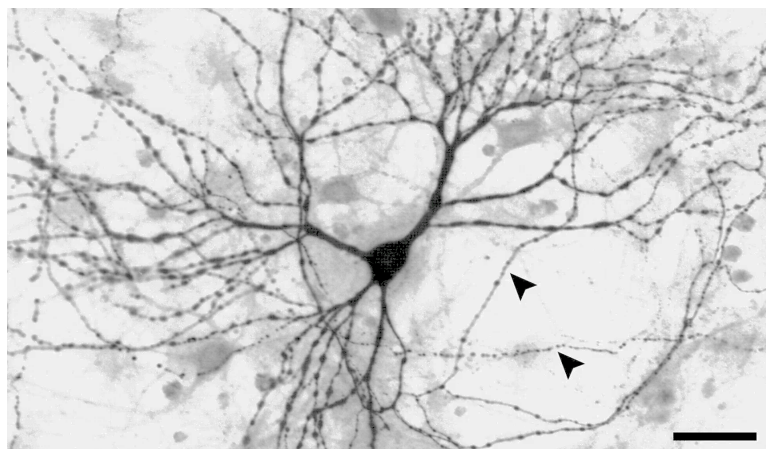


Figure 3: Image of a biological neural network – <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.242738899>