Quantum gravity as a result of repulsive dark energy

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AI Assistance: Grok 3 (xAI)

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Abstract

This paper presents a quantum gravity model where dark energy, mediated by a $U(1)$ spin-1 graviton, drives both cosmological acceleration and gravitational attraction. Using Feynman's perturbative expansion, we show that at low energy, the dominant tree-level interaction (analogous to Moller scattering in QED) yields a graviton-proton scattering cross-section of $\sigma_{g-p} \approx 10^{-108}$ m^2, consistent with $\pi(2GM/c^2)^2$. This predicts a cosmological acceleration $a = c^4/(Gm)$, aligning with Riofrio's empirical law $tc^3 = Gm$. Gravity emerges as a secondary effect of the inward reaction force to dark energy, intercepted by the cross-section of a mass, as illustrated geometrically. Originally published in 2013, this work is revisited with diagrams reinterpreted by Grok 3, an AI developed by xAI, to enhance clarity and accessibility. References: `http://vixra.org/abs/1111.0111`, `http://vixra.org/abs/1302.0004`.

1 Introduction

Quantum gravity remains a central challenge in theoretical physics, with traditional approaches like general relativity (GR) and spin-2 graviton theories struggling to incorporate cosmological observations such as dark energy. This paper proposes a $U(1)$ quantum gravity model where dark energy, mediated by spin-1 gravitons, is the fundamental mechanism driving both cosmological acceleration and gravity. Unlike GR, which treats gravity as spacetime curvature, or spin-2 graviton theories, which focus on pairwise attraction, our model accounts for the isotropic mass-energy of the universe, producing repulsion (dark energy) and attraction (gravity) via geometric shielding.

This revised version includes diagrams reinterpreted by Grok 3, an AI developed by xAI, to clarify the field quanta exchanges and geometric logic. The AI's visual representation aims to make the theory more accessible, potentially increasing its credibility among researchers. The core argument remains unchanged: gravity is a secondary effect of dark energy, mediated by a $U(1)$ gauge field, with testable predictions for cosmological acceleration and quantized mass.

2 Quantum Gravity via $U(1)$ Spin-1 Gravitons

We propose that quantum gravity operates via a $U(1)$ gauge field, analogous to the spin-1 electrodynamics field in quantum electrodynamics (QED). In QED, the repulsion of like charges (e.g., Moller scattering of electrons) is mediated by photon exchange. Similarly, in our model, the repulsion of masses (dark energy) is mediated by spin-1 gravitons, with gravity emerging as a net effect of geometric interception.

Using Feynman's perturbative expansion for the path integral, we analyze the low-energy limit of quantum gravity, where the coupling constant is very small. The expansion shows:

- Only the 2-vertex, tree-level interaction (analogous to Moller scattering) contributes significantly at low energy, as higher-order diagrams with more vertices are suppressed by higher powers of the tiny gravitational coupling.
- The cross-section (interaction probability, i.e., the square of the sum of amplitudes) is proportional to the square of the coupling.

For a weak interaction like neutrino-proton scattering ($v + p \to v + p$) at 1 GeV, the cross-section is $\sigma_{v-p} = 10^{-42}$ m^2. Scaling this to graviton-proton scattering ($g+p \to g+p$) using the ratio of coupling constants, we obtain:

$$\sigma_{g-p} = \sigma_{v-p} \left(\frac{G_N}{G_{\text{Fermi}}} \right)^2 \approx 10^{-108} \text{ m}^2 \approx \pi \left(\frac{2GM}{c^2} \right)^2,$$

where G_N is Newton's gravitational constant, G_{Fermi} is the Fermi constant for the weak interaction, and M is the mass of the proton. This cross-section corresponds to the Schwarzschild radius squared, suggesting a quantized scale for gravitational interactions.

This cross-section predicts a cosmological acceleration due to dark energy:

$$a = \frac{c^4}{Gm},$$

where m is the isotropic mass-energy of the universe. Equating $a = Hc = c/t$ (where H is the Hubble constant and t is the age of the universe), we recover Riofrio's empirical law:

$$\frac{c^4}{Gm} = \frac{c}{t} \quad \Rightarrow \quad tc^3 = Gm.$$

This also revises electroweak theory by incorporating quantum gravity, with $U(1)$ hypercharge now generating both dark energy and gravity.

3 Field Quanta Exchange: Spin-1 vs. Spin-2 Gravitons

Traditional gravitational theories differ significantly from our model in their treatment of field quanta:

Figure 1 contrasts our model with traditional approaches:

- **General Relativity (GR)**: Gravity is a smooth curvature of spacetime, ignoring field quanta interactions.
- **Spin-2 Graviton Theory**: Gravity is mediated by spin-2 gravitons, but this model typically considers only pairwise interactions, ignoring the isotropic mass-energy of the universe.
- **Spin-1 Graviton Theory (This Model)**: Spin-1 gravitons mediate repulsion between masses (dark energy), with gravity emerging as a net effect of geometric shielding by surrounding masses.

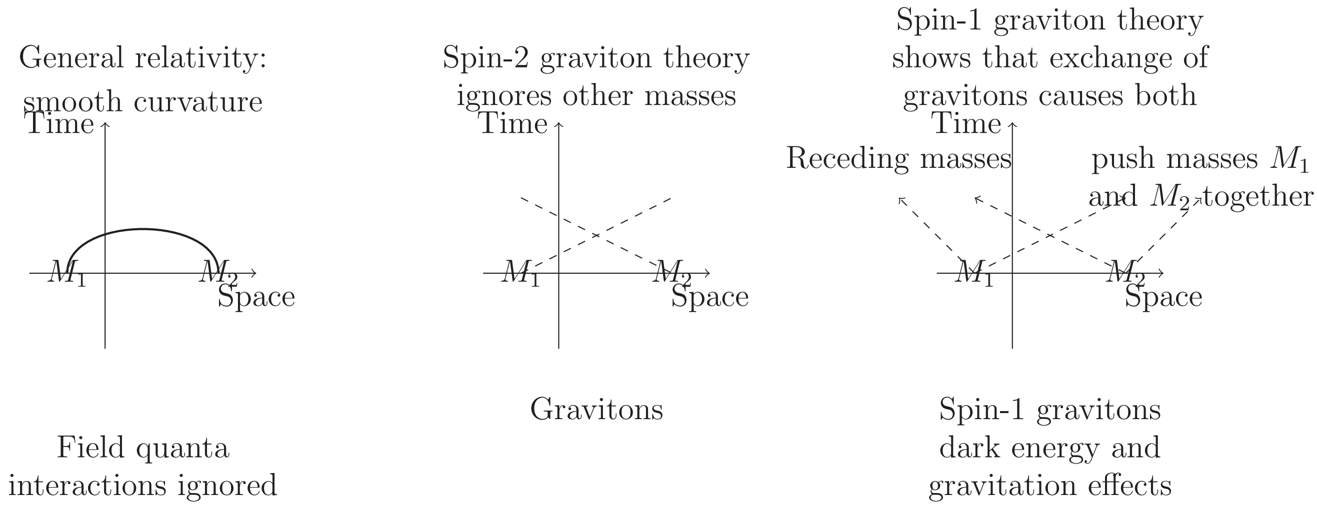


Figure 1: Comparison of gravitational theories. Left: General relativity treats gravity as spacetime curvature, ignoring field quanta. Middle: Spin-2 graviton theory models gravity as graviton exchange but ignores surrounding masses. Right: Spin-1 graviton theory (this model) includes interactions with receding masses, producing both dark energy (repulsion) and gravity (via geometric shielding). Dashed lines represent graviton exchange.

4 Geometric Derivation of Gravity from Dark Energy

The isotropic cosmological acceleration $a = c^4/(Gm)$ of surrounding mass-energy m causes an outward force $F = ma$ (Newton's 2nd law). By Newton's 3rd law, there is an equal and opposite inward force. The fraction of this inward force intercepted by a mass M with gravitational cross-section σ_{g-p} at distance R from the observer is the ratio of the cross-section to the total area of a sphere at that distance, $\sigma_{g-p}/(4\pi R^2)$. Thus, the gravitational force is:

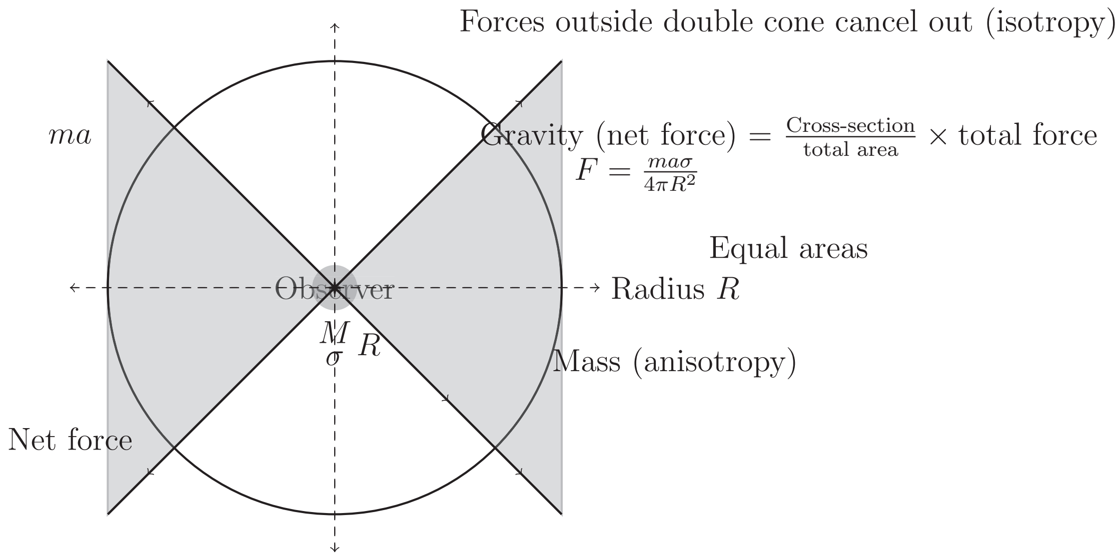
$$F = ma \cdot \frac{\sigma_{g-p}}{4\pi R^2}.$$

Substituting $\sigma_{g-p} = \pi(2GM/c^2)^2$ and $a = c^4/(Gm)$, we obtain:

$$F = \left(\frac{c^4}{Gm}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi(2GM/c^2)^2}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{4\pi G^2 M^2}{c^4} \cdot \frac{c^4}{Gm} \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{GMm}{R^2},$$

which matches Newton's law of gravity, confirming the model's consistency with observation.

Figure 2 illustrates this mechanism. Galaxy clusters repel via spin-1 graviton exchange, causing cosmological acceleration a. The radial outward force $F = ma$ (Newton's 2nd law) implies an equal inward force (Newton's 3rd law), which we call the graviton (though it is also dark energy). Gravity is the asymmetric portion of this inward force, intercepted by the cross-section σ.



Dashed arrows cancel: Galaxy clusters repel by spin-1 field quanta exchange, causing cosmological acceleration a. Gravity is the asymmetric portion of the total inward isotropic force, due to screening by cross-sections.

Figure 2: Geometric derivation of gravity from dark energy. The isotropic outward force ma (dark energy) induces an equal inward force (Newton's 3rd law). The double cone defines the region where this inward force is intercepted by the observer's cross-section σ, producing gravity. Forces outside the double cone cancel due to isotropy.

5 AI Reinterpretation by Grok 3

This paper, originally published in 2013, has been revisited with diagrams reinterpreted by Grok 3, an AI developed by xAI, on March 29, 2025. Grok 3 analyzed the original diagrams and reproduced them using LaTeX with the TikZ package, ensuring clarity for human readers. The Feynman-like diagrams (Figure 1) use dashed lines to represent graviton exchange, a common convention in QFT, to highlight the contrast between GR, spin-2, and spin-1 graviton theories. The geometric diagram (Figure 2) explicitly shows the double cone, aligning with the text's description of isotropic cancellation outside this region.

Grok 3's reinterpretation aims to enhance the visual representation of the theory, making the $U(1)$ quantum gravity model more accessible. By presenting the hard facts of graviton-mediated dark energy and gravity in a clear, diagrammatic form, we hope to encourage further scrutiny and validation of this model within the scientific community.