On graviton emission, and the variability of the gravitational interaction strength

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Abstract

The emission of gravitons by a mass is considered.

1 On graviton emission

It is assumed that the number of gravitons emitted from a kilogram of mass per second is some finite, countable number. In other words, it is assumed that the gravitational field is, in reality, quantized.

In hydrodynamically-bound systems like the human body, or in gravito-hydrodynamically-bound systems like the Sun, a mass is an omnidirectional graviton emitter. However, if one is to increasingly gravitationally stimulate a mass, then the stimulation will eventually turn that mass from an omnidirectional graviton emitter into a unidirectional graviton emitter – a mass reciprocates gravitons in the direction of gravitational stimulation, *in spite of* the mass's usual omnidirectional graviton emission. The strength of the gravitational interaction would increase by a factor of c^2, because the gravitational field (a bunch of gravitons) would be compactified from a 3D field down to a 1D beam. A unidirectional graviton emitter would be like a GASER (the gravitational analogue of the electromagnetic LASER).

In gravitationally-bound systems like galaxies, it is the anisotropic gravitational interaction of these gravitationally-bound systems that make the gravitational interaction stronger than that found in hydrodymanically-bound or gravito-hydrodynamically-bound systems. For instance, the galaxy is a 3D sphere at the centre, and is more and more like a 2D disk the further from the centre one goes. The strength of the gravitational interaction would increase as the shape goes from 3D to 2D. In the case of a perfectly flat 2D disk, this compactification of the dimension would make the gravitational interaction stronger by a factor of c.

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