

New Concept of Space

Ilgaitis Prūsis¹, Peteris Prūsis²

1. Independent researcher

2. Independent researcher

¹ Present address: Zilisu iela 10, Jurmala, LV-2010, Latvia.

² Present address: Lidnersgatan 12, SE-75442, Uppsala, Sweden

The perception of space in which objects and perhaps events have relative position and direction is one of first things people learn in their lives. Ultimately the space have always been important part of majority of physics theories, conceived as three linear infinite dimensions in classical mechanics or as four dimensional Einsteinian spacetime.

If there is a force acting onto some object in space it would indicate presence of some force field as ultimate cause of the force itself. The contemporary physics would consider that all force fields found in the space are contained by that space. According to current main understanding in physics the space itself does not require any force field to be present.

However there is no true evidence for existence of space without any force field(s) as well as there is no pure evidence for infinity of the space. It is only presumption.

In contradiction to this very basic principle of contemporary physics, we here propose new concept that space and physical force field are mutually dependent entities of the same phenomena. If force field does not exist, then the corresponding space does not exist as well. And vice versa, if space does not exist, there is no force field present. As result of such principle it is possible to describe each specific force field with universal space equation, which has significant consequences.

Keywords: space---gravitation---Unified Field Theory

PACS Classification codes: 04. General relativity and gravitation

03.50.-z Classical field theories

12.10.-g Unified field theories and models

Introduction

The concept of Space continuously proceeds throughout the all history of mankind. The primitive hunter – collector perceived the Space as distance and direction. In the Ancient and Middle Ages one believed that space is part of God (attribute), which God created to place all creatures. According to Aristotle the Space is synonymous to the place occupied by the object [1]. In Aristotle opinion empty space (void) is not possible. A complete overview of the development of the concept of space through thousands of years given in the book: “Concepts of Space” [1].

Several mutually controversial concepts of Space arose at Renaissance era. Immanuel Kant said neither space nor time can be empirically perceived, they are elements of a systematic framework that humans use to structure all experiences [2]. According to Isaac Newton's concept the size of the space is unlimited, it existed permanently and independently from all matter it includes inside [3]. Other natural philosophers, notably Gottfried Leibniz and Christian Huygens, thought instead that space was in fact a collection of relations between objects, given by their distance and direction from one another [4].

The dispute between Newton and Leibniz are characterized by Albert Einstein in words: “These two concepts of space may be contrasted as follows: (a) space as positional quality of the world of material objects; (b) space as container of all material objects. In case (a), space without a material object is inconceivable. In case (b), a material object can only be conceived as existing in space; space then appears as a reality which in a certain sense is superior to the material world. ...Space of type (b) was generally accepted by scientists in the precise form of the inertial system, encompassing time as well. ...Both space concepts are free creations of the human imagination, means devised for easier comprehension of our sense experience.” [5]

In the contemporary physics the space is the boundless, three-dimensional extent in which objects and events occur – a large container [6]. A force field is a vector field that describes non-contact force acting on a particle at various positions in space. Therefore force field is only part of space. From this one can conclude that there may be empty space (void), which does not have any forces and gravity field, but in reality, as Einstein notes: “There is then no “empty” space, that is, there is no space without a field.” [7]. In addition there is no evidence that space is boundless – it is just an assumption.

Here we implement new concept that the space and gravitation field (physical force field) are two types of manifestation of the same phenomenon. The presence and nature of the force field is linked to the presence and nature of the corresponding space and vice versa. Neither space nor corresponding force field exists separately from each other, since they are just two different appearances of the same physical matter. One can claim that the space and corresponding force field are mutually interchangeable verbal synonyms describing the same process. The difference in the meaning of those terms is assumed by classical physics, but does not exist in reality.

Given this postulate all physical fields can be described by one equation – space equation.

All known objects are disposed and processes occurred in the gravitation field of Universe, which creates the space which we know. It would be more accurate to call it as gravitation space. Other force fields represent the other spaces: electric, magnetic, electromagnetic, etc.

Space equation

Below we show how to derive space equation from well-known basic expressions of classical non-relativistic field theory.

The energy of any force field is defined as: $W = \alpha\varphi$ **(1)**

Where: α – source of force field

φ – potential.

The source is extensive physical quantity - cause of conservative forces. Here we assume that the source is point like. For example, for gravitation the source of energy is mass, for electricity the source is charge, for magnetism the source is hypothetical Dirac monopoly or electric current.

Potential is potential energy of one unit of source.

The source of force field is constant, but intensity of field is dependent from Euclidian distance between source point and observable point of corresponding space (force field).

Field intensity is: $I = d\varphi/dr = dW/\alpha dr = grad\varphi$ **(2)**

Where: r – distance from source to any point of space.

For homogenous fields: $I = W/\alpha r$ **(3)**

Capacity of field is: $C = \alpha^2/W$ **(4)**

Propagation (Permittivity, Permeability) of field is: $\Pi = dC/dr = \alpha^2/rW$ **(5)**

For description of propagation of field in contemporary physics are used different quantities: Permittivity for electric field, Permeability for magnetic field and inverse

value of Gravitation constant for gravitation field. Here we show how these quantities can be unified by conception of propagation.

From propagation (Eq. 5) and intensity (Eq. 3) we get: $\alpha/\Pi = rW/\alpha = r^2(W/\alpha r) = r^2I$

Result is space equation:
$$\alpha/\Pi = r^2I \quad (6)$$

The space equation is basic equation for any physical force field. For description of any physical force field all what is necessary to know is source of field, its propagation and intensity. The description of basic physical fields is shown below.

Gravitation field.

Source of gravity is mass: $\alpha = m$, intensity is: $I = g = - d^2r/dt^2$,

propagation is: $\Pi = 1/G$

Therefore space equation for gravity is: $mG = - r^2(d^2r/dt^2)$ or: $g = - mG/r^2$ (7)

It is Newton's gravitation law.

Electric field.

Source of electric field is charge: $\alpha = q$, intensity is: $I = E$, propagation is: $\Pi = 4\pi\epsilon_0$

Therefore space equation for electric field is: $q/4\pi\epsilon_0 = r^2E$ or: $E = q/(4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2)$ (8)

It is Coulombs law.

Magnetic field.

Source of magnetic field is Dirac monopoly: $\alpha = M$, intensity is: $I = H$,

propagation is: $\Pi = 4\pi\mu_0$

Therefore space equation for magnetic field is: $M/4\pi\mu_0 = r^2H$ or: $H = M/(4\pi\mu_0 r^2)$ (9)

Given examples demonstrate possibility by space equation describe any force field.

Conclusions.

All objects are displaced and all events are happening in gravitation space. Therefore, gravitation, not only as force field, but also as space attribute (distance, area, volume), participates in all processes. It requires reviewing the role of gravitation in natural sciences. The application of new concept can resolve many of contemporary physics problems [8].

There are certain rules, which govern mutual interaction of the force fields, their spaces having different sources. The space (and force field) of the same type of source is additive. For example, the total gravitational force acting on an object in gravitational space containing multiple objects with mass would be sum of their gravitational forces. Since the space and its corresponding force field is manifestation of the same phenomenon, consequently we would observe one space, which would be the sum of all spaces caused by all bodies with mass. As consequence the gravitational space of our observed Universe corresponds to the total mass of the Universe.

In the direct proximity of mass the gravitation field is curved. Therefore the space locally is curved also. The largest curvature of space is on the equipotent surfaces of the gravitation field, which encircle mass. In principle, a local space curvature must be around each elementary particle with mass – around each nucleus of atom, around each electron. In the distances comparable with sizes of nucleus (about 10 fm) the space is almost spherical. In the distances comparable with few dozen of atoms (about 100 pm) the equipotent surfaces of gravitation are practically flat and curvature of space is negligible. Said also applies to large dimensions and large mass objects. In the direct proximity of stars and galaxies the space is curved [9] but far away space is flat.

The spaces and force fields of different kind of sources may overlap each other, but they are not additive. For example, electrical space and gravitational space overlap, but do

not affect each other. Moreover, the same physical object can act as source of several force fields and spaces. For example, electron has a mass, consequently it has its own gravitational space, it has charge, consequently it has its own electrical space and it has magnetic moment, which act as source of solenoidal magnetic force field and space.

References.

1. Jammer, M. *Concepts of Space*, (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1954).
2. Kant, I. *Critique of Pure Reason* 18-19 (1781) Tr. Müller, F. M. (MacMillan, 1922)
3. Newton, I. *Principia* (1687) Tr. Motte, A. *The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy* 77-78 (New York, 1803).
4. Sklar, L. *Philosophy of Physics* 20-21 (Oxford University Press, Dimensions of Philosophy series, Oxford, 1992).
5. Einstein, A. *Foreword to book: Jammer, M. Concepts of Space* xiv (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1954).
6. Encyclopædia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/science/space-physics-and-metaphysics>.
7. Einstein, A. *Foreword to book: Jammer M. Concepts of Space* xvi (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1954).
8. Committee on the Physics of the Universe, National Research Council. *Connecting Quarks with the Cosmos: Eleven Science Questions for the New Century*, (The National Academies Press, Washington, 2003).
9. Dominik, M. The gravitational bending of light by stars: a continuing story of curiosity, scepticism, surprise, and fascination. *General Relativity and Gravitation*, **43**, 989 (2011). DOI 10.1007/s10714-010-0964-x.

Acknowledgements: We are very grateful to Ieva Mazere for valuable discussions and assistance.

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to I.P. (ilgaitis@gmail.com).