

True Gravitational Potential

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See Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva105.pdf

and

www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva223.pdf

The true gravitational potential is an electric field, the electric field of the electric dipoles.

This potential must vary with the distance squared.

The usual gravitational potential is a squared orbital speed, so it's wrong.

$$P_G = E = V^2$$

The gravitational potential is an electric field and a squared speed.

Electric field of one dipole:

$$E = \frac{q.d}{4\pi\epsilon_0 D^3} ; \quad d = n\Delta D ; \quad d - \text{distance between poles; } d \ll D$$

Electric field of n dipoles:

$$E = \frac{q.n}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\Delta D}{D^3} = \frac{q.n}{8\pi\epsilon_0 D^2}$$

Gravitational potential:

$$\frac{GMa}{D^2} = \frac{q.n}{8\pi\epsilon_0 D^2} \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{q.n}{8\pi\epsilon_0 GM}$$

And $n = M \frac{\sqrt{12\pi\epsilon_0 G}}{q} ; \quad d = M^2 k \frac{(12\pi\epsilon_0 G)^{3/2}}{q^2} ; \quad d \ll D$

$$P_G = \frac{\sqrt{12GM}}{8\sqrt{\pi\epsilon_0} D^2} \Leftrightarrow P_G = 0.67 \frac{M}{D^2}$$