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Is Gravity a Long-Range Manifestation of Short-Range Nuclear Forces? SHANTILAL GORADIA, Gravity Research Institute, Inc. — Consistent with Einstein's paper (1919), I propose gravity is a long-range manifestation of nuclear forces, too tiny to be detected beyond short-ranges by particle accelerators (physics/0210040). The implicit "strong gravity" at the edges of slits in double slit experiments would impact the curved space-time, and subsequently, the entire network of geodesics downstream of the slits as a function of the number of OPEN slits. This makes the screen pattern a function of the number of open slits, independent of a particular slit or the total number of slits selected to shoot the photons. My proposal may also explain the quantum uncertainty. The quantum wormholes in my later proposal (www.gravityresearchinstitute.org) between the "observed" particles and we, "observers", impact the information passing through them by combining their attributes of quantum time (Δt) and quantum energy (ΔE). This gives rise to the observed uncertainty such that the product of these two attributes yields Heisenberg's Uncertainty. The 1/r propagation of gravitons in my later proposal resolves the issue of renormalization of gravity by providing a natural cut-off when "r" equals the Planck length. One implication of my proposal is gravity may not be ideally attractive, as spin-dependent nuclear force contains a tiny repulsive component.

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