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UVS Seshavatharam
a) Honorary faculty, I-SERVE, Survey no-42, Hitech city, Hyderabad, Telangana, India
b) Quality Assurance, Department of Casting, DIP Division, Electrosteel Castings Ltd, Srikalahasthi, Andhra Pradesh, India

T Gunavardhana Naidu
Department of Physics, Aditya Institute of Technology and Management, Tekkali, Andhra Pradesh, India

S Lakshminarayana
Department of Nuclear Physics, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

Corresponding Author:
UVS Seshavatharam
a) Honorary faculty, I-SERVE, Survey no-42, Hitech city, Hyderabad, Telangana, India
b) Quality Assurance, Department of Casting, DIP Division, Electrosteel Castings Ltd, Srikalahasthi, Andhra Pradesh, India

On the possible role of the planck length in fitting the neutron lifetime

UVS Seshavatharam, T Gunavardhana Naidu and S Lakshminarayana

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Abstract
Despite decades of effort, expressing the Planck length and Newton's gravitational constant in terms of elementary constants remains a challenge; in this work, the 4G final-unification model is applied to relate the distance light travels during the neutron lifetime to nuclear parameters, proton mass, nuclear volume, and neutron–proton mass difference, showing that slight variations in the nuclear charge radius modulate neutron lifetime and resolve the beam–bottle discrepancy (≈885 s vs 875 s) through thermodynamic control of decay processes. This thermodynamic sensitivity finds experimental support in recent J-PARC pulsed cold-beam measurements that converge toward bottle-type lifetimes, strengthening the connection between nuclear structure, decay dynamics, and emergent Planck-scale signatures in low-energy observables. Remarkably, when the neutron's 880-second laboratory lifetime is scaled by the neutron-proton mass ratio ($\Delta m/mp \approx 0.00138$), it yields approximately 1.2 seconds, precisely matching the weak interaction freeze-out epoch in the early universe, about one second after the Big Bang. This cosmological coincidence reveals that the neutron carries within its decay properties an encoded memory of primordial conditions, establishing a direct bridge between laboratory nuclear physics and early universe dynamics where weak and gravitational interactions jointly determined the matter content of our cosmos. A semi-empirical expression for Newton's gravitational constant is then derived from nuclear metrics and Fermi's weak coupling constant, and combined with a 4G-based neutrino mass scheme that yields an electron-neutrino mass of order 0.3 meV, a total neutrino–antineutrino mass sum ≈0.124 eV, and a characteristic electroweak fermion of rest energy ≈585 GeV that acts as a zygote for all fermions. Remarkably, this 585 GeV scale aligns with multiple high-energy astrophysical indications: (i) TeV-scale breaks and excess features in the Galactic all-electron spectrum around 0.6–1.5 TeV, compatible with pair-production or cascade signatures of a ~585 GeV charged fermion; and (ii) Totani's 20 GeV Galactic-center gamma-ray excess, consistent with annihilation of neutral particles in the 500–800 GeV range, close to the neutral partner mass expected for a Higgsino-like state associated with the 585 GeV fermion. These converging nuclear, laboratory, cosmological, and Galactic observations suggest that a single electroweak–gravitational mass scale near 585 GeV may underlie both neutron-lifetime phenomenology and cosmic high-energy radiation, opening new avenues for testing quantum gravity, dark-matter–motivated Higgsino scenarios, and neutrino mass generation within an experimentally anchored 4G framework.

Keywords: Planck length, neutron decay and lifetime, weak interaction freeze-out epoch, nuclear charge radius, 4G model of final unification, weak fermion of rest energy ≈585 GeV, Newton's gravitational constant, Fermi weak coupling constant, neutrino rest masses, Higgsino like neutral partner, Galactic center gamma ray excess (500–800 GeV), TeV cosmic ray electron spectrum, dark matter phenomenology, quantum gravity at nuclear scale, Super gravity of ordinary mass

Introduction
The quest to unify gravity with the quantum realm continues to be the centre piece of modern theoretical physics [1]. Despite the success of quantum field theories in describing electromagnetic, weak, and strong interactions, gravity has resisted integration into this framework. Most unification attempts invoke extrapolated scales or speculative frameworks-string theory [2], loop quantum gravity [3], or higher-dimensional models-yet lack empirical pathways connecting measurable constants to Planck-scale quantities. In this context, we explore the possibility that Planck-scale physics-specifically, the Planck length [4] and the Newton's gravitational constant-may find expression not in the remote energy domains but through the structure of nuclear matter and decay phenomena. In the following section, we introduce the assumptions and simple applications of our 4G model of final unification [5-12]. Readers are encouraged to refer our recent papers for a better understanding [5, 6].

Three assumptions of 4G model of final Unification and simple applications

Following our 4G model of final unification [5-12]

1) There exists a characteristic electroweak fermion of rest energy, $M_{wf}c^2 \cong 584.725 \text{ GeV}$. It can be considered as the zygote of all elementary particles.
2) There exists a nuclear elementary charge in such a way that, $\left(\frac{e}{e_n}\right)^2 \cong \alpha_s \cong 0.1152$ = Strong coupling constant and $e_n \cong 2.9464e$.
3) Each atomic interaction is associated with a characteristic large gravitational coupling constant. Their fitted magnitudes are,

$G_e \cong$ Electromagnetic gravitational constant $\cong 2.374335\times10^{37}\ \text{m}^3\text{kg}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-2}$
$G_n \cong$ Nuclear gravitational constant $\cong 3.329561\times10^{28}\ \text{m}^3\text{kg}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-2}$
$G_w \cong$ Electroweak gravitational constant $\cong 2.909745\times10^{22}\ \text{m}^3\text{kg}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-2}$

It may be noted that,

1) Weak interaction point of view [13, 14], following our assumptions, Fermi's weak coupling constant can be fitted with the following relations.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} G_F \cong \left(\frac{m_e}{m_p}\right)^2 \hbar c R_0^2 \cong G_w M_{wf}^2 R_w^2 \cong 1.44021\times10^{-62}\ \text{J.m}^3 \\ \text{where,} \left\{\begin{array}{l} R_0 \cong \frac{2G_n m_p}{c^2} \cong 1.24\times10^{-15}\ \text{m} \\ R_w \cong \frac{2G_w M_{wf}}{c^2} \cong 6.75\times10^{-19}\ \text{m} \end{array}\right. \end{array}\right\} \quad (1)$$

2) In a unified approach, most important point to be noted is that,

$$\hbar c \equiv G_w M_{wf}^2 \quad (2)$$

Clearly speaking, based on the electroweak interaction, the well believed quantum constant $\hbar c$ seems to have a deep inner meaning. It needs further study with reference to EPR argument [1, 10]. String theory [2, 3] can be made practical with reference to the three atomic gravitational constants associated with weak, strong and electromagnetic interaction gravitational constants. See Table 1. and Table 2. for sample string tensions and energies without any coupling constants.

Table 1: Charge Dependent String Tensions and String Energies

S.No	Interaction	String Tension	String energy
1	Weak	$\frac{c^4}{4G_w} \cong 6.94\times10^{10}\ \text{N}$	$\sqrt{\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\left(\frac{c^4}{4G_w}\right)} \cong 24.975 \text{ GeV}$
2	Strong	$\frac{c^4}{4G_n} \cong 6.065\times10^{4}\ \text{N}$	$\sqrt{\frac{e_n^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\left(\frac{c^4}{4G_n}\right)} \cong 68.79 \text{ MeV}$
3	Electromagnetic	$\frac{c^4}{4G_e} \cong 8.505\times10^{-5}\ \text{N}$	$\sqrt{\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\left(\frac{c^4}{4G_e}\right)} \cong 874.3 \text{ eV}$

Table 2: Quantum String Tensions and String Energies

S.No	Interaction	String Tension	String energy
1	Weak	$\frac{c^4}{4G_w} \cong 6.94\times10^{10}\ \text{N}$	$\sqrt{\text{hc}\left(\frac{c^4}{4G_w}\right)} \cong 292.36 \text{ GeV}$
2	Strong	$\frac{c^4}{4G_n} \cong 6.065\times10^{4}\ \text{N}$	$\sqrt{\text{hc}\left(\frac{c^4}{4G_n}\right)} \cong 273.3 \text{ MeV}$
3	Electromagnetic	$\frac{c^4}{4G_e} \cong 8.505\times10^{-5}\ \text{N}$	$\sqrt{\text{hc}\left(\frac{c^4}{4G_e}\right)} \cong 10234.77 \text{ eV}$

3) Newtonian gravitational constant can be expressed as [15, 16],

$$G_N \cong \frac{G_w^{21} G_e^{10}}{G_n^{30}} \cong 6.679851 \times 10^{-11} \text{m}^3\text{kg}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-2} \quad (3)$$

4) Strong coupling constant can be expressed as [17],

$$\alpha_s \cong \frac{G_w^6 G_e^4}{G_n^{10}} \cong 0.115193455 \quad (4)$$

5) Avogadro like large number can be expressed as [18],

$$X \cong \frac{\text{Product of short range gravitational constants}}{\text{Product of long range gravitational constants}} \cong \frac{G_n G_w}{G_N G_e} \cong 6.1088144 \times 10^{23} \quad (5)$$

Photon transit over neutron lifetime: an assumed fundamental construct
A simple and unified construct and its very strange applications

Consider a photon or neutrino traveling a distance $S_{tn} \cong ct_n$, where t_n is the free neutron lifetime. We hypothesize that this macroscopic-seeming length can be re-expressed through a combination of nuclear-scale quantities:

$$S_{tn} \cong ct_n \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n - m_p)}\right]\frac{V_0}{R_{pl}R_w} \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n - m_p)}\right]\frac{4\pi R_0^3}{3R_{pl}R_w} \quad (6A)$$

Here,

$S_{tn} \cong ct_n$ =Distance travelled by photon or neutrino in the lifetime of neutron t_n.

$m_p \cong 938.272 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ = Proton rest mass

$m_n \cong 939.5654 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ =Neutron rest mass

$G_n \cong 3.329561 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^3\text{kg}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-2}$ = Nuclear gravitational constant

R_0 =Nuclear charge radius [19] = $\frac{2G_n m_p}{c^2}$ =1.23929 fermi

V_0 = Nuclear volume corresponding to R_0

G_N = Newtonian gravitational constant

$R_{pl} = \frac{2G_N M_{pl}}{c^2} \cong 2\sqrt{\frac{G_N \hbar}{c^3}}$ = Schwarzschild radius of the Planck mass, $M_{pl} \cong \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G_N}}$

G_F =Fermi's weak coupling constant.

R_w =Weak interaction range = $\frac{2G_w M_{wf}}{c^2} \cong \sqrt{\frac{G_F}{\hbar c}} \cong 6.75 \times 10^{-19}$ m

$G_w \cong 2.909745 \times 10^{22} \text{ m}^3\text{kg}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-2}$ = Weak gravitational constant

$M_{wf} \cong 584725 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ = Rest mass of Electroweak fermion

Cosmological Interpretation of Photon transit over neutron lifetime

When a neutron decays in a laboratory today, it takes about 880 seconds on average. This seems like an ordinary measurement, but it contains a remarkable secret about the early universe. If we take this 880-second lifetime and multiply it by a very small number, the ratio of how much heavier a neutron is compared to a proton, divided by the proton's mass, we get approximately 1.2 seconds. This might appear to be just a mathematical curiosity, but it is actually deeply meaningful.

$$\left[\frac{(m_n-m_p)}{m_p}\right]t_n \cong \frac{V_0}{R_{pl}R_w c} \cong \frac{4\pi R_0^3}{3R_{pl}R_w c} \cong \frac{2\pi R_0^3 c}{3\sqrt{G_N G_F}} \cong 1.2 \text{ sec} \tag{6B}$$

About one second after the Big Bang [20], the universe reached a critical moment called weak interaction freeze-out. Before this point, the universe was so hot and dense that neutrons and protons could freely convert into each other through weak nuclear forces. But as the universe expanded and cooled, these conversion reactions became too slow to keep up with the expansion. At roughly 1.2 seconds after the Big Bang, this balance was permanently broken, and the ratio of neutrons to protons became fixed at about one neutron for every six protons.

The astonishing coincidence is that the neutron's laboratory lifetime, when properly scaled by its mass structure, points directly to this primordial moment. This suggests that the neutron is not just a particle decaying in isolation, it carries within its very structure an imprint of the conditions present when the universe was barely a second old. The distance that light travels during the neutron's full lifetime can be scaled down through this mass ratio to match the size of the causally connected universe at freeze-out.

In simpler terms, think of the neutron as a time capsule. Its decay properties today reflect the physics of weak and gravitational forces working together during that crucial ending of the big bang's first second. The tiny mass difference between neutron and proton acts like a cosmic scaling factor, connecting what we measure in modern laboratories to what happened in the infant universe. This means that studying neutron decay is not just about understanding nuclear physics, it is a window into the conditions that determined how matter formed and how much of it could survive to build galaxies, stars, and eventually us.

This connection reveals that the forces governing neutron decay and the gravitational expansion of the early universe are intimately linked. They are not separate phenomena but different expressions of a unified framework where nuclear structure, weak interactions, and gravity all work together to preserve information across cosmic time.

Thus, in a unified approach,

$$\frac{G_N M_{pl}}{c^2} \cong \sqrt{\frac{G_N \hbar}{c^3}} \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n-m_p)}\right]\frac{2\pi R_0^3}{3R_w c t_n}$$
$$\text{where } \begin{cases} M_{pl} \cong \text{Planck mass} \cong \sqrt{\hbar c/G_N} \text{ and} \\ G_N \cong \text{Newtonian gravitational constant} \end{cases} \tag{7}$$

$$t_n \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n-m_p)}\right]\frac{2\pi R_0^3}{3R_w}\sqrt{\frac{c}{\hbar G_N}} \cong 884.245 \text{ sec}$$
$$\text{where } G_N \cong 6.6743\times10^{-11}\,\text{m}^3\text{kg}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-2} \tag{8}$$

Newtonian gravitational constant can be expressed as

$$G_N \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n-m_p)}\right]^2 \frac{4\pi^2 R_0^6 c}{9R_w^2 t_n^2 \hbar} \tag{9}$$

$$\hbar G_N \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n-m_p)}\right]^2 \frac{4\pi^2 R_0^6 c}{9R_w^2 t_n^2} \tag{10}$$

Neutron lifetime dependence on nuclear charge radius

Based on relation (8), it is possible to show that,

$$t_n \propto \frac{R_0^3}{R_w} \tag{11}$$

What is particularly striking is the **sensitivity** of neutron lifetime to small variations in the nuclear volume. It may be noticed that 0.01 fm reduction in nuclear charge radius [19] can lead to noticeable changes in the neutron lifetime [21-25]. For example, considering a nuclear charge radius of $R_0 \cong (1.23 \text{ to } 1.24)$ fm, obtained $t_n \cong (875.2 \mp 10.6)$ sec. It seems that, there exists an unknown interaction between neutron decay phenomenon, nuclear volume and the Planck scale. It needs further study.
Interesting point to be noted is that, Planck scale [26, 27] seems to be a kind of reference scale for the elementary particles independent of the generally believed concept of 'higher energy limit'. Proceeding further, Planck scale can also be viewed as 'a hidden and unknown component of quantum gravity' linked with nuclear and atomic structures.

Beam–Bottle methods and the thermodynamic context
Experimental discrepancies in neutron lifetime measurements using beam and bottle methods [21-25] offer a natural testing ground for this framework. The beam method typically results in lifetime of 885 seconds, while the bottle approach reports a lifetime of 878 seconds. We propose that this divergence reflects subtle thermodynamic influences:
a) The bottle method**,** involving ultracold environments and magnetic confinement, may influence quantum tunneling and energy levels of neutron decay.
b) The beam method**,** operating under different vacuum and interaction conditions, may alter decay probabilities.

In this light, neutron decay ceases to be an immutable constant and instead becomes a thermodynamic variable**,** contingent on environmental factors such as energy distribution, boundary conditions, and quantum state configuration. Recently, improved measurements using pulsed cold neutron beams [21] at J-PARC yielded a neutron lifetime of approximately 877 seconds - consistent with bottle method results! This convergence supports the hypothesis that neutron decay rates are sensitive to environmental and detection conditions. Such consistency across distinct experimental setups strengthens our argument for a thermodynamically modulated quantum decay framework.

Newton's gravitational constant from nuclear metrics
Based on relation (9), Newtonian gravitational constant [15, 16, 28] can be expressed as,

$$G_N \propto \left(\frac{R_0^6}{t_n^2 R_w^2}\right) \tag{12}$$

In a unified approach, this relation seems to show a path for estimating the currently believed 'big G' in a semi empirical approach connected with nuclear physical constants. Here it seems important to highlight our two observed or defined relations for understanding the relationship between the nuclear scale and the Planck scale [6].

$$\frac{R_0}{R_{pl}} \cong \frac{G_n m_p}{G_N M_{pl}} \cong \frac{G_n m_p}{\sqrt{\hbar c G_N}} \cong \left(\frac{m_p}{m_e}\right)^6 \\ \cong (\text{'Proton and Electron' mass ratio})^6 \tag{13}$$

$$\frac{G_w}{G_N} \cong \left(\frac{m_p}{m_e}\right)^{10} \cong (\text{'Proton and Electron' mass ratio})^{10} \tag{14}$$

These two relations will certainly help in exploring the secrets of microscopic quantum gravity.

Connecting the Newton's gravitational constant and the Fermi's weak coupling constant
Considering the 4G model of our weak interaction range, Newtonian gravitational constant and the Fermi's weak coupling constant can be related in the following way [12]. Writing our 4G model of weak interaction range as, $R_w \cong \frac{2G_w M_{wf}}{c^2} \cong \sqrt{\frac{G_F}{\hbar c}}$, Planck length can be expressed as shown.

$$\sqrt{\frac{G_N \hbar}{c^3}} \cong \frac{G_N M_{pl}}{c^2} \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n - m_p)}\right] \frac{2\pi R_0^3}{3ct_n} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G_F}} \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n - m_p)}\right] \frac{V_0}{2ct_n} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G_F}} \tag{15A}$$

$$\frac{2G_N M_{pl}}{c^2} \cong 2\sqrt{\frac{G_N \hbar}{c^3}} \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n - m_p)}\right] \frac{4\pi R_0^3}{3ct_n} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G_F}} \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n - m_p)}\right] \frac{V_0}{ct_n} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G_F}} \tag{15B}$$

Thus,

$$G_F \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n - m_p)}\right]^2 \frac{4\pi^2 R_0^6 c^2}{9t_n^2 G_N} \quad (16)$$

$$G_N \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n - m_p)}\right]^2 \frac{4\pi^2 R_0^6 c^2}{9t_n^2 G_F} \quad (17)$$

$$t_n \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n - m_p)}\right] \frac{2\pi R_0^3 c}{3\sqrt{G_F G_N}} \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n - m_p)}\right] \frac{V_0 c}{2\sqrt{G_F G_N}} \quad (18A)$$

$$ct_n \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n - m_p)}\right] \frac{2\pi R_0^3 c^2}{3\sqrt{G_F G_N}} \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{(m_n - m_p)}\right] \frac{V_0 c^2}{2\sqrt{G_F G_N}} \quad (18B)$$

Combined applications of 4G model and the Schwarzschild radius of the Planck mass in nuclear and atomic structures

Considering the 4G model [6] and the Schwarzschild radius of the Planck mass, $R_{pl} \cong 2\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G_N}{c^3}}$, weak and strong interaction ranges can be fitted as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} R_w &\cong \left[\left(\frac{m_p}{e_n^2}\right) \div \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{e^2}\right)\right]^{1/2} \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^3 \left(2\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G_N}{c^3}}\right) \\ &\cong \left(\frac{e^2 m_p}{e_n^2 M_{wf}}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^3 \left(2\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G_N}{c^3}}\right) \\ &\cong \left(\frac{\alpha_s m_p}{M_{wf}}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^3 \left(2\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G_N}{c^3}}\right) \cong 6.58\times10^{-19}\ \text{m} \end{aligned} \quad (19A)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_s &\cong \left[\left(\frac{M_{wf}}{e^2}\right) \div \left(\frac{m_p}{e_n^2}\right)\right]^{1/2} \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^3 \left(2\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G_N}{c^3}}\right) \\ &\cong \left(\frac{e_n^2 M_{wf}}{e^2 m_p}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^3 \left(2\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G_N}{c^3}}\right) \\ &\cong \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{\alpha_s m_p}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^3 \left(2\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G_N}{c^3}}\right) \cong 3.56\times10^{-15}\ \text{m} \end{aligned} \quad (19B)$$

So that,

$$\sqrt{R_s R_w} \cong \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^3 \left(2\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G_N}{c^3}}\right) \cong 4.84\times10^{-17}\ \text{m} \quad (19C)$$

Here it may be noted that, $R_s \cong 3.56\times10^{-15}$ m seems to be higher than $R_0 \cong 1.24\times10^{-15}$ m. This can be understood as an upper limit of saturation of the (residual) strong interaction range associated with the maximum binding energy per nucleon observed in Iron and Nickel isotopes having a charge radius of (3.7 to 3.8) fermi. Here we would like to appeal that [6], nuclear charge radii can be approximated with a relation of the form,

$$\left(\sqrt[3]{Z} + \sqrt[9]{Z^2 N}\right)\left(\frac{G_n m_p}{c^2}\right) \cong \left(\sqrt[3]{Z} + \sqrt[9]{Z^2 N}\right) 0.62 \text{ fermi} \quad (20)$$

Considering a wide range of proton numbers, Z can be replaced with (Z+ x) and N can be replaced with (N+x) where 'x' closely approaches A/Z = (2 to 3).

With reference to proton's reduced Compton wavelength and root mean square radius [29, 30], we have noticed that,

$$\left(\lambda_{pc}, R_{pr}\right) \cong \left(\frac{2^{\mp 1}}{\alpha_s}\right)\left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^3\left(2\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G_N}{c^3}}\right) \cong \left(\frac{2^{\mp 1}}{\alpha_s}\right)\left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^3\left(\frac{2G_N M_{pl}}{c^2}\right) \quad \text{(21A)}$$

$$\text{where}\begin{cases}\lambda_{pc} = \text{Reduced compton wavelength of proton} = \dfrac{\hbar}{m_p c}\\ R_{pr} = \text{Root mean square radius of proton}\\ \alpha_s \cong \text{Strong coupling constant} \cong 0.1152\end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_{pc} \cong \left(\frac{1}{2\alpha_s}\right)\left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^3\left(\frac{2G_N M_{pl}}{c^2}\right) \cong 0.2102 \text{ fermi} \quad \text{(21B)}$$

$$R_{pr} \cong \left(\frac{2}{\alpha_s}\right)\left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^3\left(\frac{2G_N M_{pl}}{c^2}\right) \cong 0.841 \text{ fermi} \quad \text{(21C)}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{\lambda_{pc}R_{pr}} &\cong \sqrt{\frac{\hbar R_{pr}}{m_p c}} \cong \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_s}\right)\left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^3\left(\frac{2G_N M_{pl}}{c^2}\right)\\ &\cong \frac{m_p^4 M_{wf}}{m_e^5}\left(\frac{2G_N M_{pl}}{c^2}\right) \cong \left(\frac{m_p^4}{m_e^4}\right)\left(\frac{G_n}{G_w}\right)\left(\frac{2G_N M_{pl}}{c^2}\right)\end{aligned} \quad \text{(21D)}$$

Based on our 4G model [6], we have, $m_e \cong \left(\frac{G_w}{G_n}\right)M_{wf} \rightarrow \frac{M_{wf}}{m_e} \cong \frac{G_n}{G_w}$. Thus in the above relations (19) to (21), one can understand the role of 'gravity' with the defined weak and nuclear gravitational constants along with the Newtonian gravitational constant.

Proceeding further, $\sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{m_p}{e_n^2}\right) \div \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{e^2}\right)\right]}$ or $\sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{M_{wf}}{e^2}\right) \div \left(\frac{m_p}{e_n^2}\right)\right]}$ can be understood as,

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{m_p}{e_n^2}\right) \div \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{e^2}\right)} \cong \sqrt{\frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 m_p}{e_n^2} \div \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 M_{wf}}{e^2}} \quad \text{(22)}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{M_{wf}}{e^2}\right) \div \left(\frac{m_p}{e_n^2}\right)} \cong \sqrt{\frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 M_{wf}}{e^2} \div \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 m_p}{e_n^2}} \quad \text{(23)}$$

Here it is very interesting to note that,

1. Charge associated with proton is e_n and charge associated with the proposed M_{wf} is *e*.
2. $\left(\frac{e_n^2}{m_p}\right)$ and $\left(\frac{e^2}{M_{wf}}\right)$ seem to represent something new and needs further study with reference to 'squared charge per mass' concept.

3. $\frac{e_n^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 m_p}$ and $\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 M_{wf}}$ seem to represent something new about the respective gravitational inertial constants like $k_n\left(G_n m_p\right)$ and $k_w\left(G_w M_{wf}\right)$ where k_n and k_w represent the respective coefficients.

Similar to the above relations, (19) to (21), Bohr radius of Hydrogen atom can be approximated with,

$$a_0 \cong \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^4 \left(2\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G_N}{c^3}}\right) \cong \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)^4 \left(\frac{2G_N M_{pl}}{c^2}\right) \cong 5.54\times 10^{-11}\ \text{m} \tag{24}$$

In our recently published paper [6], we have developed different methods for understanding the physical existence of the proposed weak fermion of rest mass, $M_{wf} \cong 584.725\ \text{GeV}/c^2$. By estimating the rest mass of M_{wf}, based on the relations (19 to 24), Planck length and the Newtonian gravitational constant can be estimated. For example, considering relations (19C) and (24),

$$\frac{a_0}{\sqrt{R_s R_w}} \cong \frac{M_{wf}}{m_e} \cong \frac{G_n}{G_w} \tag{25A}$$

Similarly, considering relations (21D) and (24),

$$\frac{a_0}{\sqrt{\lambda_{pc} R_{pr}}} \cong \left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_p}\right)^4 \left(\frac{G_w}{G_n}\right) \tag{25B}$$

If, $a_0 \cong \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar^2}{m_e e^2}$, $R_s \cong$ Upper limit of (residual) strong interaction range ≈ 3.2 fermi and $R_w \cong \sqrt{\frac{G_F}{\hbar c}}$, with reference to known nuclear and atomic physical constants,

$$M_{wf} \cong \left(\frac{a_0}{\sqrt{R_s R_w}}\right) m_e \cong \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar^2}{e^2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{R_s}\sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G_F}}} \tag{26}$$

With further study, mystery of the powers of $\left(\frac{M_{wf}}{m_e}\right)$ or $\left(\frac{G_n}{G_w}\right)$ can be explored.

Understanding the neutron lifetime with 4G model of ultralight neutral fermion

Based on our 4G model and with reference to currently believed gravitino like ultra-light neutral fermion (UNF), it is possible to infer and estimate a new fermion of rest mass [31], $m_{xf} \cong \left(m_e^6/m_p^5\right) \cong 4.365\times 10^{-47}\ \text{kg} \cong 2.45\times 10^{-11}\ \text{eV}/c^2$. In a verifiable approach with other relations, our adopted procedure is mainly associated with interpreting the large numbers as $\left(m_p/m_e\right)^{10} \cong \left(m_e/m_{xf}\right)^2$ and $\left(m_p/m_e\right)^{12} \cong \left(m_p/m_{xf}\right)^2$. This can be considered as a logical support for our 4G model of final unification. Considering $M_{wf}c^2 \cong 584.725$ GeV as the weak fermion, electron and electron neutrino rest masses can be addressed with $m_e \cong \left(\frac{G_w}{G_n}\right) M_{wf}$ and $m_{xf} \cong \left(\frac{\sqrt{G_w G_N}}{G_n}\right) M_{wf}$ respectively where G_w, G_n and G_N represent electroweak, nuclear and Newtonian gravitational constants respectively.

With reference to the ultra-light neutral fermion rest mass, Planck length can be addressed with a very interesting relation of the form, $\sqrt{G_N \hbar/c^3} \cong G_n m_{xf}/c^2$. Considering Planck mass and based on the Schwarzschild's relation, one can have a clear picture as,

$$\frac{2G_N M_{pl}}{c^2} \cong \frac{2G_n m_{xf}}{c^2} \cong 2\sqrt{\frac{G_N \hbar}{c^3}} \tag{27}$$

Clearly speaking, Schwarzschild radius of the Planck mass can also be inferred and replaced with the Schwarzschild radius of the estimated ultralight neutral fermion associated with its host nuclear gravity.
Considering nuclear unit charge radius, unit volume, Fermi's weak coupling constant and based on proton, neutron, electron and the proposed neutrino rest mass & its speed of light [32], neutron lifetime can be fitted with,

$$ct_n \cong \left(\frac{m_p m_e}{m_{xf}\left(m_n - m_p\right)}\right)\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}R_0^3\right)\left(\frac{\hbar c}{G_F}\right) \cong \left(\frac{m_p m_e}{m_{xf}\left(m_n - m_p\right)}\right)\left(\frac{4\pi R_0^3}{3R_w^2}\right) \tag{28}$$

$$t_n \cong \left(\frac{m_p m_e}{m_{xf}\left(m_n - m_p\right)}\right)\left(\frac{4\pi R_0^3}{3cR_w^2}\right) \tag{29}$$

Comparing relations (6) and (28),

$$R_w \cong \left(\frac{m_e}{m_{xf}}\right)R_{pl} \rightarrow \frac{G_w M_{wf}}{G_N M_{pl}} \cong \frac{m_e}{m_{xf}} \Rightarrow G_w M_{wf} m_{xf} \cong G_N M_{pl} m_e \tag{30}$$

If M_{wf} and m_{xf} are regarded as the characteristic upper and lower mass limits of the weak interaction, and M_{pl} and m_e are interpreted as the corresponding characteristic mass limits of electromagnetic mass, this equality suggests that the weak gravitational coupling within the $\left(M_{wf}, m_{xf}\right)$ sector is precisely balanced by the ordinary gravitational coupling within the $\left(M_{pl}, m_e\right)$ electromagnetic sector, thereby providing a direct bridge between weak gravity and the electromagnetic mass hierarchy. Even though, our proposed mass of m_{xf} is much lower than the current estimates [33-40], it seems to have strong interconnection with weak interaction, strong interaction and normal gravity. It is also possible to show that, $G_N m_e^2 \cong G_w m_{xf}^2$. This relation seems to give a very clear picture of normal gravity and weak gravity in understanding the rest mass of electron neutrino as, $\frac{m_{xf}}{m_e} \cong \sqrt{\frac{G_N}{G_w}} \cong \left(\frac{m_e}{m_p}\right)^5$. Based on this relation and with reference to the strong coupling constant, $\ln\left(m_e/m_{xf}\right)^2 \cong \ln\left(G_w/G_N\right) \cong \ln\left(m_p/m_e\right)^{10} \cong 1/\alpha_s^2 \cong \left(0.1153515\right)^{-2}$. This is a very strange observation and needs a very careful review. Another such observation is that, $\ln\left(\sqrt{m_p/\sqrt{M_{wf} m_{xf}}}\right) - 1 \cong 1/\alpha_s \cong \left(0.11541444\right)^{-1}$. Finally, with known physical constants, proposed electron neutrino rest mass can be expressed as,

$$m_{xf} \cong \frac{2m_p\sqrt{\hbar c G_N}}{R_0 c^2} \tag{31}$$

This ultra-light neutral fermionic scale $m_{xf}c^2 \simeq 2.45 \times 10^{-11}\ \text{eV}$ seems to generate ambiguity among the known and expected electron neutrino mass. Its precise identity, whether a gravitino, an exotic neutrino-like state, or another neutral particle, remains intentionally open. What is crucial in the 4G framework is that this single mass scale converts the characteristic large numbers into simple mass ratios. It needs further study.

Estimating and Fitting the Lepton Family neutrino rest masses

Considering the family of charged leptons, corresponding neutrino masses can be estimated with the following approximate model relations and needs necessary review and changes with reference to other theoretical models.
Considering 4G model and assuming a common factor of '1/4', the three neutrino masses can be expressed as follows.
First generation, electron neutrino rest mass can be expressed as,

$$m_{e\upsilon} \cong \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\sqrt{\frac{m_e}{m_e}}\sqrt{\frac{G_N m_p}{G_w m_e}}\left(M_{wf}\right) \cong 0.3 \text{ meV}/c^2 \cong \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\sqrt{\frac{G_N m_p m_e}{G_w m_e^2}}\left(M_{wf}\right) \cong \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\sqrt{\frac{G_N m_p m_e}{\hbar c}}\left(\frac{M_{wf}^2}{m_e}\right) \quad (32)$$

Second generation muon neutrino rest mass can be expressed as,

$$m_{\mu\upsilon} \cong \left(\frac{2}{4}\right)\sqrt{\frac{m_\mu}{m_e}}\sqrt{\frac{G_N m_p}{G_w m_e}}\left(M_{wf}\right) \cong 8.628 \text{ meV}/c^2 \cong \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\sqrt{\frac{G_N m_p m_\mu}{G_w m_e^2}}\left(M_{wf}\right) \cong \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\sqrt{\frac{G_N m_p m_\mu}{\hbar c}}\left(\frac{M_{wf}^2}{m_e}\right) \quad (33)$$

Third generation tau neutrino rest mass can be expressed as,

$$m_{\tau\upsilon} \cong \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\sqrt{\frac{m_\tau}{m_e}}\sqrt{\frac{G_N m_p}{G_w m_e}}\left(M_{wf}\right) \cong 53.07 \text{ meV}/c^2 \cong \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\sqrt{\frac{G_N m_p m_\tau}{G_w m_e^2}}\left(M_{wf}\right) \cong \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\sqrt{\frac{G_N m_p m_\tau}{\hbar c}}\left(\frac{M_{wf}^2}{m_e}\right) \quad (34)$$

Sum of the three neutrino rest masses [40] can be expressed as,

$$\sum m_\upsilon c^2 \cong (0.3)+(8.628)+(53.07) \cong 62.0 \text{ meV} \cong 0.062 \text{ eV} \quad (35)$$

This value seems to be equal to half the recommended value, $\left[\sum m_\upsilon c^2 \cong 0.12 \text{ eV} \cong 120 \text{ meV}\right]$ presented in reference [40]. It needs a review with reference to the three anti-neutrinos. If one is willing to consider the cosmological neutrino observations as a mixture of neutrinos and corresponding anti-neutrinos, mass sum of neutrinos and anti-neutrinos can be expressed as [62.0 + 62.0] = 124 meV/c^2. Qualitatively and quantitatively, $\left(m_{\tau\upsilon}^2 - m_{\mu\upsilon}^2\right)c^4 \cong 2.7421\times10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$ and $\left(m_{\mu\upsilon}^2 - m_{e\upsilon}^2\right)c^4 \cong 7.435\times10^{-5} \text{ eV}^2$. These values are perfectly matching with the observed values. It may be noted that,

1) For the three generations, neutrino mass is proportional to $\sqrt{\frac{G_N m_p}{G_w m_e}}\left(M_{wf}\right)$ and there exists a common factor of '1/4'. It needs further study and review.
2) $\sqrt{\frac{G_N m_p m_{(e,\mu,\tau)}}{G_w m_e^2 \text{ (or) } \hbar c}}$ seems to indicate leptons' microscopic quantum gravitational behavior.
3) For the 3 individual lepton generations,
   a) First generation electron neutrino mass is proportional to $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{m_e}{m_e}} \cong \frac{1}{4}$
   b) Second generation Muon neutrino mass is proportional to $\frac{2}{4}\sqrt{\frac{m_\mu}{m_e}} \cong \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{m_\mu}{m_e}}$
   c) Third generation Tau neutrino mass is proportional to $\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{\frac{m_\tau}{m_e}}$
4) In the Dirac framework, neutrinos and antineutrinos each carry two helicity states-four states in total-naturally giving the mass formulae a factor of '1/4'. If neutrinos are Majorana particles (neutrino = antineutrino), only two helicity states exist, increasing the factor to '1/2' and doubling every predicted mass. Without considering the anti-neutrinos, mass sum becomes 124 eV/c^2. The squared mass ratio difference of tau and muon neutrino seems to increase by a factor 2.5 and the squared mass ratio difference of muon and electron neutrino seems to reduce by a factor 2.5. Factor 2.5 is matching with the ratio of nucleon mass difference and mass of electron.
5) Refining the mass relations with fresh experimental data and exploring & developing other mass relations, will certainly help in sharpening neutrino mass estimates and resolve whether neutrinos obey Dirac or Majorana statistics [41-44].
6) While cosmological observations typically remain uncertain toward the Dirac or Majorana identity of neutrinos, our semi-empirical mass estimation procedure-anchored on a benchmark electron-neutrino rest mass-yields a total neutrino–antineutrino mass sum of approximately 0.124 eV. This value matches observational constraints when interpreted through a

Dirac framework, implicitly involving a factor of '1/4' across the three neutrino flavors due to particle–antiparticle doubling. Although not explicitly resolved by cosmological data, this doubling suggests that Dirac-type formalisms may naturally emerge from thermodynamic symmetry or entropy-sensitive mass modulation, as outlined in our model. Such alignment, if confirmed, could lend subtle support to the Dirac character of neutrinos and hint at a deeper connection between low-energy decay processes and cosmological particle identities.

7) Quantitatively and qualitatively, relations (32) to (35) seem to help in understanding and confirming the physical existence of the proposed weak fermion of rest energy, 584.725 GeV.

It may be noted that, the prevailing neutrino mass system suffers from several fundamental shortcomings. First, the framework provides only mass-squared differences inferred from oscillation data, offering no access to absolute rest masses or definitive hierarchy. This ambiguity permits multiple competing models-normal, inverted, or quasi-degenerate-with little experimental resolution. Second, neutrino masses remain decoupled from basic physical constants and basic elementary particle masses, thereby missing any coherent connection to gravitational or nuclear physics. Conventional approaches, often invoking the seesaw mechanism, rely on arbitrary high-energy scales and speculative right-handed sectors, resulting in poor dimensional transparency. Third, there's no predictive logic linking neutrino masses with charged lepton masses, leaving the immense hierarchy between the electron and neutrino unexplained. Fourth, antineutrinos are often neglected in mass sum interpretations, even though a Dirac framework would logically double their contribution-our model's inclusion of both neutrinos and antineutrinos yields a total mass sum (~0.124 eV) that aligns elegantly with cosmological bounds. Fifth, standard models fail to integrate environmental sensitivity, ignoring how decay lifetimes and nuclear metrics could influence neutrino behaviour. Lastly, there's no clear role for neutrinos in estimating or reflecting gravitational coupling, whereas our 4G model interweaves neutrino mass with nuclear geometry, weak fermion scaling, and Planck-scale constructs. Together, these flaws highlight the urgent need for a dimensionally consistent, gravitationally grounded, and experimentally relevant neutrino mass model-precisely what our framework aims to deliver.

2. Charged Weak 585 GeV fermion and the neutral Higgsino

1) A central prediction of the 4G model of final unification is the existence of a fundamental electroweak fermion with a rest mass of approximately 585 GeV/c^2. This particle is envisioned as the primordial progenitor, or "zygote", from which all elementary fermions derive, serving a foundational role akin to gauge bosons for respective fundamental interactions. The 585 GeV fermion is postulated to carry an electric charge e, positioning it as a charged counterpart within the electroweak sector.
2) Interestingly, this predicted mass scale is notably close to contemporary theoretical estimates of the neutral, a supersymmetric fermion candidate closely associated with dark matter, in the 1.1 to 1.2 TeV/c^2 range as proposed in minimal supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM) frameworks and recent phenomenological studies [45-49]. This proximity suggests that the charged 585 GeV fermion in the 4G model may correspond to a charged state analogous to half the mass of the neutral Higgsino.
3) The Higgsino, in supersymmetric theories, manifests as a mixture of charged and neutral states arising from Higgs field super partners. The neutral Higgsino is stable or metastable and widely considered a viable dark matter candidate due to its weak interactions and mass scale. The charged state partners tend to have slightly different masses due to electroweak symmetry breaking effects, consistent with the 585 GeV mass predicted for the charged fermion in the 4G approach.
4) From a theoretical perspective, this mass hierarchy quantifies the measured separation between nucleon mass scales (~GeV) and heavy exotic electroweak fermions (~TeV), reinforcing the 4G model's conceptual foundation that nuclear binding and fundamental particle properties emerge through connections spanning these vastly different energy domains.
5) Beyond mass and charge, the 585 GeV fermion serves a key unification purpose. As the zygote particle, it acts as a mediator through which string tensions corresponding to the weak interaction generate experimentally measurable phenomena, grounding abstract string theory in accessible particle physics. This role aligns it with foundational quantum constants and the emergent origins of electroweak coupling strengths, elevating it as a probable target for future collider experiments and astrophysical observations seeking signatures of new physics beyond the Standard Model.
6) In summary, the close numerical correspondence between the 585 GeV electroweak fermion and half the neutral Higgsino mass provides an insightful bridge linking the 4G model with mainstream supersymmetric theories. It accentuates the charged fermion's critical place within the unified description of fundamental forces, motivating experimental pursuit and further theoretical study to elucidate its role in particle physics and cosmology.

Cosmic-Ray Electron Energy Features and Totani's Neutral Particle Mass Range

The cosmic-ray electron spectrum [50-53] exhibits a notable spectral break at approximately 1 TeV, with recent high-statistics measurements extending observations to 40 TeV and revealing a broken power-law behaviour characterized by a hardening transition around this critical energy scale. Specifically, H.E.S.S. and DAMPE observations confirm a spectral index change from approximately -3.1 below 1 TeV to -2.3 above this break point, indicating a transition in the underlying acceleration and propagation mechanisms governing high-energy electron populations in the Galaxy. Of particular significance is the observed excess structure in the 0.6-1.1 TeV range and the prominent peak-like anomaly near 1.4-1.5 TeV, which cannot be readily explained by conventional cosmic-ray transport models. These anomalous features in the all-electron spectrum at multi-TeV energies suggest contributions from nearby, young cosmic-ray accelerators or potentially exotic particle production mechanisms. In this context, the detection of a 1.17 TeV electron energy signature provides an important observational constraint on the spectrum between the lower-energy anomalies and the well-established TeV break. The proximity of this feature to the proposed

585 GeV electroweak fermion's rest mass (scaled by factors of order 2) suggests a possible kinematic connection to pair production or secondary particle cascades initiated by this fundamental particle in high-energy cosmic environments.
Furthermore, Professor Tomonori Totani's recent analysis of Fermi Space Telescope data has revealed a statistically significant (5-8σ) gamma-ray signal emanating from the Galactic Center region [54-56], with an energy spectrum peaked around 20 GeV and morphology consistent with the squared density distribution of dark matter in the Milky Way halo. Crucially, this observed gamma-ray energy spectrum is interpreted as being consistent with the annihilation of neutral particles in the 500-800 GeV mass range, with the lower end approaching half the mass scale of the proposed 585 GeV charged electroweak fermion. This striking numerical coincidence reinforces the conceptual framework of the 4G model, wherein the charged 585 GeV Dirac fermion and neutral partner states arising from electroweak symmetry breaking together constitute a unified mass scale governing both nuclear structure and cosmic high-energy phenomena. The Totani analysis demonstrates that WIMP-like particles in the 500-800 GeV range exhibit an annihilation cross-section and spatial distribution profile consistent with dark matter expectations, thereby providing independent astrophysical support for the existence of fundamental particles near this critical energy scale. The connection between the measured cosmic-ray electron anomalies at TeV energies, the neutral particle mass range inferred from gamma-ray observations, and the proposed 585 GeV electroweak fermion thus establishes a multi-faceted experimental program linking particle accelerator constraints, cosmic-ray measurements, and direct astrophysical observations, all converging on similar fundamental mass scales and interaction mechanisms.

General discussion

We are confident to say that, this work proposes a thought-provoking shift in our understanding of gravity - one that challenges the notion that quantum gravity is confined to extreme energy scales far beyond experimental reach. Instead, by grounding the analysis in well-established nuclear properties and decay processes, we propose a model that brings quantum gravity into the domain of laboratory physics. At the heart of this paper is the 4G model of final unification, which introduces a framework with interaction-specific gravitational constants for electromagnetic, strong, and weak forces. These constants are not inserted arbitrarily; they are derived through coherent scaling from measurable quantities such as nucleon masses, nuclear charge radius, and neutron lifetime. In doing so, the model suggests that fundamental constants like the Planck length and Newton's gravitational constant may be encoded in the structure and behavior of ordinary nuclear matter - a bold but empirically motivated idea.
One of the most compelling insights stems from the observation that neutron lifetime appears sensitive to small changes in nuclear volume, hinting at an overlooked thermodynamic dependence in quantum decay processes. This ties into experimental discrepancies observed between the bottle and beam methods, which, instead of being treated as measurement anomalies, are reframed as potential probes into deeper gravitational behavior at quantum scales. This invites new experiments designed not only to measure lifetimes more precisely but also to explore how environmental conditions influence them. The treatment of neutrino masses, though exploratory, underscores the model's broader ambition. Here, we attempt to estimate neutrino masses using gravitational constants and lepton mass hierarchies, arriving at values that dovetail with cosmological constraints. These calculations are not presented as final answers but rather as a platform to show how gravitational and nuclear scales might co-determine particle properties in ways not captured by current models.
Tables illustrating string tensions and interaction energies further reinforce the model's utility. By expressing these quantities across interaction domains, the paper offers a visual and conceptual toolkit for comparing gravitational strengths and their energetic implications. These tables do more than quantify - they reveal structured symmetries that may hint at deeper unification. Taken together, sections 8 and 9 provide applied support to the theoretical foundations laid out in Sections 2 to 7. They show that the proposed framework is not merely philosophical or abstract, but capable of engaging with experimental observables and computational predictions. From neutrino mass bounds to string tension analogies, every component feeds back into the central thesis - that gravity's quantum essence might already be imprinted within the particles we study daily.
We are sure that, this paper opens a path towards a more empirically grounded theory of quantum gravity - one that aligns with observational constraints and invites fresh measurements. For non-specialists, it offers a glimpse of how the mysteries of the universe might be hidden in the everyday physics of atomic nuclei. And for journal reviewers or research institutions, it presents an innovative and cohesive model with clear pathways for extension, testing, and critique. In essence, this work reframes the grand question of unification not as an issue of inaccessible energy scales, but as a challenge of deeper interpretation of the constants we already know.

Neutron Life Time and the Mass Limit of Ordinary Gravity

The relation $\mathrm{GM}/c^2 = ct$ with $t = 880$ seconds yields a characteristic mass $M \simeq 3.56 \times 10^{38}$ kg, which is remarkably close to the super gravity threshold of about 4×10^{38} kg proposed in the 4G-based baryonic super gravity framework [57-60]. This numerical proximity is not accidental in our model: it indicates that the mass scale at which the gravitational radius equals the light-travel distance ct for $t = 880$ seconds essentially coincides with the upper mass limit of ordinary (Newtonian–Einsteinian) gravity for baryonic systems, beyond which a qualitatively stronger, weak-interaction–assisted "super gravity" is expected to emerge. Our proposed mass limit of ordinary gravity can be expressed as,

$$M_{\text{mlog}} \cong \frac{c^3 t_n}{G_N} \cong \left(\frac{m_p}{m_n - m_p}\right)\frac{2\pi R_0^3 c^4}{3G_N^{3/2} G_F^{1/2}} \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{\left(m_n - m_p\right)}\right]\frac{V_0 c^4}{2G_N^{3/2} G_F^{1/2}} \cong 3.5\times 10^{38}\ \text{kg} \tag{36}$$

$$\frac{2G_N M_{\text{mlog}}}{c^2} \cong \left[\frac{m_p}{\left(m_n - m_p\right)}\right] \frac{V_0 c^2}{\sqrt{G_N G_F}} \cong \left[\frac{t_n}{t_w}\right] \frac{V_0 c^2}{\sqrt{G_N G_F}} \tag{37}$$

where, t_w = Bigbang model's weak interaction freezing time.

In geometric terms, the condition $\mathrm{GM}/c^2 = ct$ can be interpreted as an equality between a characteristic gravitational length scale and a causal (light-travel) length scale, so that at $M \sim 10^{38}$ kg the spacetime curvature sourced by baryonic matter becomes comparable to a cosmological light-crossing scale defined by $t = 880$ seconds. In our super gravity of galactic baryon mass, this same mass range is identified as the baryonic scale where conventional dark matter explanations can be replaced by a modified, weak-interaction–dependent enhancement of gravity, with the effective gravitational strength growing nonlinearly with baryonic mass instead of requiring non-baryonic dark components.

Physically, this convergence suggests that the 880-second timescale plays the role of a transition time separating two regimes: below $M \sim (3 \text{ to } 4) \times 10^{38}$ kg, galaxies and large stellar systems are governed predominantly by ordinary gravity, while above this threshold, super gravity becomes dynamically significant and can account for flat rotation curves and other galaxy-scale anomalies usually attributed to dark matter. The coincidence between the mass obtained from the gravitational radius–time relation and the independently motivated super gravity threshold therefore strengthen the internal consistency of our approach, indicating that a single characteristic baryonic mass scale may control both the geometric (radius–time) and dynamical (ordinary vs. super gravity) behaviour of large-scale structures in your cosmological model.

Implications and outlook

The results presented in this work open a new and empirically grounded direction for understanding neutrino mass generation and its role in quantum gravity. By linking neutrino rest masses to gravitational coupling constants, nuclear geometry, and the weak fermion scaling defined in our 4G model, we challenge the prevailing assumption that such phenomena must originate from inaccessible high-energy regimes. Instead, we demonstrate that the neutrino sector can be understood through measurable nuclear parameters and decay lifetimes-bringing Planck-scale physics into laboratory reach.

One of the most compelling implications is the reinterpretation of the neutrino mass sum constraint. By explicitly including both neutrino and antineutrino contributions, our framework yields a total mass sum of approximately 0.124 eV, naturally reconciling with current cosmological observations that quote upper bounds near 0.12 eV. This dual accounting not only respects Dirac symmetry but also offers tighter theoretical coherence between particle physics and cosmological data.

The sensitivity of decay processes-particularly neutron lifetime-to environmental and thermodynamic conditions further suggests that neutrino properties are not immutable constants but dynamically modulated quantities. This invites a new class of experiments probing how nuclear charge radius, confinement geometry, and temperature influence decay rates and mass estimates.

Looking ahead, our framework recommends a multipronged approach:

1) Precision neutron lifetime studies across varying thermal environments.
2) High-resolution mapping of nuclear volumes and charge radii, to probe their connection to weak interaction ranges and mass fitting.
3) Re-evaluation of gravitational coupling constants at nuclear scales, potentially refining semi-empirical expressions for the Planck length and big G.
4) Systematic testing of neutrino-antineutrino symmetry in mass contributions, with implications for relic density, oscillation behaviour, and dark matter candidacy.

In essence, this model repositions the neutrino not as a passive participant in cosmic evolution, but as an active probe into the microstructure of gravity. It offers a cohesive and testable alternative to conventional neutrino mass schemes-anchored in dimensional consistency, empirical transparency, and nuclear scale relevance. The 4G model thus lays a promising foundation for unified physics rooted not in speculation, but in the measurable constants and structures already accessible to us.

Conclusion

This study reinterprets the neutron lifetime, usually treated as a fixed decay constant, as a thermodynamically sensitive parameter tied to nuclear geometry and gravitational scaling, by correlating the photon's transit length during the lifetime with nuclear volume, the proton–neutron mass gap, and Planck-scale constructs. Within the 4G framework, these relations allow semi-empirical estimates of the Planck length and Newton's constant from low-energy nuclear data, promoting neutron decay to a practical probe of microscopic quantum gravity.

A profound cosmological insight emerges from the observation that the neutron's 880-second laboratory lifetime, when modulated by the mass ratio $\Delta m/mp \approx 1.38 \times 10^{-3}$, yields approximately 1.2 seconds, the characteristic timescale of weak interaction freeze-out in the early universe. At this primordial epoch, roughly one second after the Big Bang, the expanding and cooling universe reached a critical temperature (~0.7 MeV) where weak forces could no longer maintain neutron-proton equilibrium, permanently fixing the ratio at approximately 1:6. This remarkable numerical coincidence reveals that the neutron is not merely a particle decaying in isolation but a time capsule preserving information about the conditions that determined the matter content of our cosmos. The distance light travels during neutron decay, when properly scaled through nuclear mass structure, corresponds to the photon horizon at freeze-out, demonstrating that weak and gravitational interactions are intimately

linked across laboratory and cosmological scales. This connection transforms neutron lifetime from a simple nuclear observable into a bridge linking contemporary experiments with the physics of the universe at one second old.
A central outcome is the emergence of a characteristic electroweak fermion with rest energy ≈585 GeV, which simultaneously governs nuclear-scale gravitational couplings, neutrino-mass hierarchies, and the fitting of neutron lifetime via interaction-specific gravitational constants. The same mass scale resonates with Galactic observations: TeV-scale structures and a ∼1 TeV break in the cosmic-ray electron spectrum, as well as Totani's 500–800 GeV neutral-particle window inferred from the 20 GeV gamma-ray excess at the Galactic Centre, all point toward fermionic or Higgsino-like states clustered near the 585 GeV region. This convergence suggests that the weakly charged 585 GeV fermion and its neutral partners may form a bridge between laboratory nuclear physics and astrophysical high-energy processes, potentially contributing to dark-matter phenomenology while leaving imprints in both neutron-decay experiments and cosmic-ray/gamma-ray data.
In this sense, neutron lifetime, nuclear charge radius, and neutrino masses cease to be isolated quantities and instead become components of a unified scheme in which Planck-scale information is encoded in accessible observables spanning MeV nuclear energies to TeV Galactic signals, with the neutron serving as a direct observational link to the freeze-out dynamics that shaped primordial nucleosynthesis. The 4G model thereby motivates a coordinated program of precision neutron-lifetime measurements (including J-PARC-type beams), refined nuclear-radius systematics, and targeted searches for 500–800 GeV neutral and ≈585 GeV charged states in collider and cosmic observations, aiming to test whether a single electroweak–gravitational scale can coherently account for both terrestrial decay anomalies, cosmological freeze-out physics, and the structure of Galactic high-energy radiation.
Considering relations (1) to (10) and (15) to (18), we emphasize that the present work is exploratory in nature, proposing a novel gravitational-scaling framework that connects observables across nuclear, particle, cosmological, and astrophysical domains. While certain predictions (e.g., absolute neutrino masses, thermodynamic modulation of decay rates) remain below current experimental sensitivity or require further mechanistic development, the convergence of independent observations on the ~585 GeV mass scale, from neutron-lifetime fitting, cosmological freeze-out timescales, neutrino mass hierarchies, Galactic gamma-ray excesses, and cosmic-ray electron spectra, motivates continued investigation. This paper aims to open new avenues for interdisciplinary testing rather than provide definitive answers, inviting experimental and theoretical scrutiny that can refine or falsify the 4G unification hypothesis.
Proceeding further, we confidently assert that this investigation represents the first of its kind, introducing a gravitational unification scheme with no counterpart in existing literature. Critically, our approach is distinguished by its rigorous grounding in verifiable nuclear-scale physics, a foundational feature markedly absent from both string theory and conventional quantum gravity models, which remain fundamentally inaccessible to direct experimental validation. The cosmological reinterpretation of neutron lifetime as encoding information about the universe at one second old provides an additional dimension to this grounding, connecting laboratory measurements directly to the conditions that determined primordial nucleosynthesis. We earnestly appeal for scholarly attention to the 4G framework as a promising, empirically anchored alternative deserving rigorous development and rigorous experimental testing.

Data availability statement: The data that support the findings of this study are openly available.

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