

Following a consideration of Roman Sexl, gravity can be explained by the refraction of light-like particles in a gravitational field, which is caused by the changing speed of light in the gravitational field. If this refraction is applied to the internal oscillation of elementary particles, the result is the same gravitational acceleration of an object at rest as we know it from Newton. This approach also provides the same dynamics of motion in a gravitational field as with Einstein, but without any use of a curved space-time. In addition, problems are avoided which general relativity/gravity have at present: The inaccurate determination of the gravitational constant, the stability of galaxies (i.e. no assumption of dark matter is necessary), and in general several of the problems existing between relativity and quantum theory.