the general science journal

Boson W

António Saraiva -- 2009-04-12
ajps2@hotmail.com

See Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

http://www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva105.pdf

The boson W it's not a boson. It has a spin ½.

Energy and frequency:

$$E = 80.4GeV \ ; \qquad f = 1.44715\times10^{25}\,Hz$$

Speed and wavelength:

$$w = 2.2316\times10^{8}\,ms^{-1} \ ; \qquad x = 1.542\times10^{-17}\,m$$

Mass and force:

$$m = 1.92547\times10^{-25}\,kg \ ; \qquad F = 2.7727\times10^{8}\,N$$

The weak force is the strongest one.

Acceleration field:

$$g_w = \frac{hwf^3}{c^2} = 1.44\times10^{33}\,ms^{-2}$$

$$g / g_w = 2\times137.036 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad g = 3.9466\times10^{35}$$

$$g = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{c^2\pi}{N^4 x} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad N = 0.464$$

$$v = \frac{c}{N} = 2.155c \ ; \qquad R = \frac{xN^2}{\pi} = 1.057\times10^{-18}$$

The subatomic particles can have speeds greater than light speed.

Electric force:

$$F_\varepsilon = \frac{q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} = 2.064\times10^{8}$$

The electric force is not valid for the W particle.