the general science journal

The Mass is the Electric Dipole Moment - B

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See Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva305.pdf
www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva306.pdf
www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva307.pdf

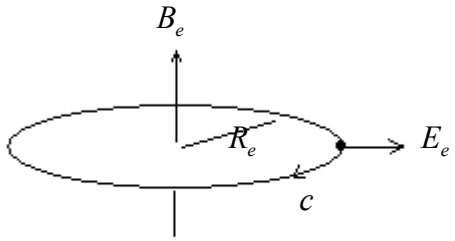
The mass is the electric dipole moment:

$$m = \frac{q.k}{d}$$

m – mass; q – electric charge; k – Boltzmann constant; d – Compton wavelength.

Coulomb meter = kilogram

The electron



$R_e = \frac{x_e}{2\pi}$; x_e - Electron Compton wavelength.

A particle is a rotating wave.

Magnetic field of the electron:

$$B_e = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} = \frac{\pi \mu_0 q_e f_e^{\,2}}{c} = 3.2232 \times 10^7\, m/s$$

Electric field of the electron:

$$E_e = \frac{\pi . q_e}{\varepsilon_0 x_e^2} = 9.65915 \times 10^{15} m^2 / s^2$$

$$E_e / B_e = c$$

μ_0 - Vacuum permeability; q_e - Electric charge; f_e - Compton frequency; c – Light speed; ε_0 - Vacuum permittivity.

$$q_e = E_e \frac{\varepsilon_0 x_e^2}{\pi} = E_e 4\pi R_e^2 \varepsilon_0$$

Volume of the charge:

$$V_e = \varepsilon_0 4\pi R_e^2 = 1.6587 \times 10^{-35} m^3$$

Magnetic charge of the electron:

$$q_m = B_e \frac{\pi . R_e^2}{\alpha} = \frac{h}{2q_e}$$

q_m - Magnetic charge (Weber); α - Fine structure constant.

Area of the charge:

$$A_e = \frac{\pi . R_e^2}{\alpha} = 6.4181 \times 10^{-23} m^2$$

$$B_e = \frac{c}{9.3}; \qquad E_e = \frac{c^2}{9.3}$$