

False Magnetic Dipole Moment

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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

Religion is ignorance.

The usual magnetic moment is only a momentum.

For the electron:

$$p = mv + q_e A$$

$$mv = \frac{m_e c}{137} = 2 \times 10^{-24}$$

$$q_e A = \frac{q_e c \varepsilon_0 k_B}{137 x_e^2} = 7.28 \times 10^{-24}$$

$$p = \mu_e = 9.28 \times 10^{-24} \quad (\text{SI units})$$

p – Momentum; m – Mass; v – Speed; m_e - Electron mass; c – Light speed;
 q_e - Electric charge; A – Magnetic potential; $137 = \alpha^{-1}$ -- α - Fine structure constant;
 ε_0 - Vacuum permittivity; k_B - Boltzmann constant; x_e - Electron Compton wavelength.

The inertia is the capacity of masses of keeping its state of movement. It's not a resistance force.

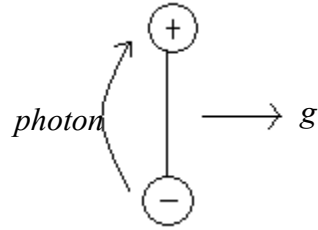
The electric charges resist to accelerations, masses don't.

A negative accelerated charge emits a photon.

An accelerated mass doesn't emit or absorb.

A mass is an electric dipole.

So, a positive accelerated charge absorbs a photon.

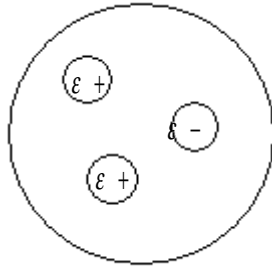


Pion energy:

$$E_{\pi^+} = 139.6 \text{ MeV}; \quad E_{\pi^0} = 135.0 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\frac{E_{\pi^+} + E_{\pi^0}}{2} = 137.27 \text{ MeV}$$

Proton:



$$m_e = m_0 = 5.5 \times 10^{-28} \text{ kg}; \quad m_0 = \frac{\epsilon_0^2}{\mu_0^2} / c^2$$

Electron:

$$\frac{m_0}{m_e} = \frac{137^2}{\pi^3} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad m_e = \frac{\pi^3 \alpha^2 \epsilon_0^2}{c^2 \mu_0^2}$$

$$\frac{hc \epsilon_0}{\pi^3 q_e^2} = 2.2$$

W and Z bosons:

$$\frac{E_W + E_Z}{2} = 2 \times 137 E_0; \quad E_0 = \frac{\epsilon_0^2}{\mu_0^2} = 310 \text{ MeV}$$