the general science journal

Electron Mass or Electric Dipole Moment

António Saraiva – 2010-04-24
ajps2@hotmail.com

See Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva305.pdf
www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva306.pdf
www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva307.pdf
www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva328.pdf

All forces are electric.
The Planck scale and the Planck particle don't exist.

General formula of mass:

$$m = \frac{q_e k_B \sqrt{S + x^2}}{x^2\left(1 + \frac{\pi^3 \alpha^2}{2}\right)}; \qquad S = \frac{\pi . x_e^2 \alpha^5}{2}$$

m – Mass or electric dipole moment; q_e - Electron charge; k_B - Boltzmann constant; x – Compton wavelength; S – Saraiva's constant; α - Fine structure constant; x_e - Electron Compton wavelength.

For the electron:

$$m_e = \frac{h\sqrt{6\pi^5 \alpha}}{c\varepsilon_0\left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt[4]{2}.2}\right)}$$

$$m_e = \frac{q_e k_B}{x_e\left(1 + \frac{\pi^3 \alpha^2}{2}\right)}$$

Electron Compton wavelength:

$$x_e = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\sqrt{6\pi^5 \alpha}}\left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{2.\sqrt[4]{2}}\right)$$

Magnetic and electric forces:

$$F_M = F_E \frac{\pi}{4\alpha^2}$$