Natural geometric unit system and electron magnetic moment anomaly

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Original Research

Keywords: natural geometric unit system, electron magnetic moment anomaly, electromagnetic radiation

DOI: https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-170111/v1

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Natural geometric unit system and electron magnetic moment anomaly

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Abstract. – Consequences of implementation of the natural geometric unit system (the SG) based on the pre-2019 SI system, in which four fundamental physical constants undergo joint numerical and dimensional normalization to unity \( c = G = k = h = 1 \), with only one base geometric unit \( u \) equal to \( \sqrt{|h \cdot G/c^3}| \) m, where the Newtonian gravitational constant \( G \approx 6.673\ 655\ 205 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2) \), are further explored. In addition to the earlier hypothesized simple electron mass to charge ratio formula \( m_e = \frac{e}{2\pi \alpha} \), and formulas for stable quarks rest masses: quark \( u \) \( m_u = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{\pi \alpha}} \) u, equivalent of 2.360 MeV/c^2 and quark \( d \) \( m_d = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{\pi \alpha}} \) u, equivalent of 5.007 MeV/c^2, a simple formula for electron magnetic moment anomaly is proposed \( \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}\right)^2 - \frac{2}{8}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}\right)^3 - \frac{2}{12}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}\right)^4 - \frac{2}{18}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}\right)^5 - \frac{2}{24}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}\right)^6 \approx 0.001\ 159\ 652\ 180 \). The finding supports the research area of purely geometric modelling of the fundamental physical forces and their unification. It seems plausible, that in the SG, with use of half integer powers of 2, 3, \( \pi \) and \( \alpha \) only, all the fundamental properties of stable matter and electromagnetic radiation could be described.

Introduction. – Let us define the natural geometric unit system as in [1]

The ‘natural geometric unit system’ (in short SG) is the SI system [2] with the pre-2019 magnetic constant definition [3] \( \mu_0 = 4\pi k/c^2 = 4\pi/10^7 \) [kg·m/C^2], in which we set constants \( c = G = k = h = 1 \) and define a base unit \( u = \sqrt{|h \cdot G/c^3}| \) m. It is equivalent to adding the following dependencies between units that are assumed to be independent in the unmodified SI:

\[
\begin{align*}
a. \quad s &= \sqrt{|c^5/(hG)|} u, \quad m = \sqrt{|c^3/(hG)|} u \\
b. \quad kg &= \sqrt{|G/(hc)|} u, \\
c. \quad C &= \sqrt{|c/h|} \sqrt{10^{-7}} u,
\end{align*}
\]

where \(|x|\) denotes the dimensionless, numerical part of \( x \).

The symbols denote:
- \( c \) - the speed of light in vacuum,
- \( G \) - the Newtonian gravitational constant,
- \( k \) - the Coulomb constant,
- \( h \) - the Planck constant.

Consistency of conversion of values of physical properties from SI to SG is preserved when \( m^3/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2) = \text{kg}/C \cdot \sqrt{|k/G|^3} \), the relation being a direct implication of the SG definition.

Let us postulate, that electron rest mass \( m_e \) is bound to elementary charge \( e \) by the formula in the SI \( m_e = |G| \text{ kg} \cdot C \cdot e/(2\pi \alpha) \) and by the formula in the SG \( m_e = e/(2\pi \alpha) \), where \( \alpha \) is the fine structure constant and \( G \approx 6.673\ 655\ 205 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2) \). Arguments for consistency of the postulated value of G with current state of research on the subject are given in [1].

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**Electron magnetic moment anomaly.** – With the definition and the postulate proposed in the introduction and with currently defined in the SI as exact the values of \( c = 2.997 924 58 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \), \( h = 6.626 070 15 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J \cdot s} \) and \( e = 1.602 176 634 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \); and calculated value of \( \alpha = 7.297 352 569 \times 10^{-3} \) (in the SI \( \alpha = e^2 \pi / h \cdot k / c \), in the SG \( \alpha = e^2 2\pi \)) we can formulate the following table of the fundamental electron properties with values consistent with CODATA 2018 [5].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: The fundamental electron properties.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electron Compton wavelength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double magnetic flux quantum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planck length (( \lambda(2\pi) ))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elementary charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electron rest mass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conceptualizing Aristotle’s approach to space (spacetime) and matter, which he also attributed rightfully to Plato as argued by J. Fritsche in [4]: "In Physics IV.2, Aristotle argues for private Space of a body as its form (209 b 1-6) and as its matter (209 b 6-11) to conclude that Plato maintains that χώρα, matter, and space are the same (209 b 11-17).”, we can see the unit u as the base element of all there is.

With this mindset we can interpret the Planck constant \( h \) as a scaling factor for the base unit, that translates the unit to man made measurement units systems. Furthermore the constants \( c \) and \( G \) (plus the constant \( k \), which is directly dependent on \( c \)) can be interpreted as conversion factors from the ideal geometric reality (measured in u) to the reality perceived by humans’ (as well as other living beings’) senses (measured in seconds, meters, kilograms, amperes, kelvins, candelas and/or coulombs, webers, joules etc.).

We can postulate then, that electron is a base excitation of spacetime with two defining properties. One of them being its electromagnetic action at rest (the product of its electric charge and own magnetic flux) \( e \cdot 2\Phi_0 = u^2 \) and the other one its excitation activity (the product of its rest mass and excitation/oscillation wavelength, or, in other words, the product of its rest action and the speed of light) \( m_e \cdot \lambda_c = u^2 \) (in SG rest mass is directly equivalent to rest energy). This description is equivalent to the description derived from P. Dirac’s and E. Schrödinger’s works by J. Maruani [6]: “the internal structure of the electron should consist of a massless charge describing, at light velocity, a vibrating motion in a domain defined by the Compton wavelength, the measured rest mass being generated by this very internal motion”.

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2
Since all other charged fermions share the property of electric charge and own magnetic flux quantization with the values of the quanta being equal to the elementary charge and own magnetic flux of electron, it is natural to undertake exploration of the idea, that all of them are different excitations of electromagnetic rest action quantum $e \cdot 2\Phi_0 = u^2$.

The table below shows, in addition to values of electron properties, hypothetical values of excitation wavelengths and rest masses (energies) of stable quarks, that are in accordance with the current state of knowledge on the subject [7]. There are two more values that characterize the fundamental properties of matter and electromagnetic radiation in the SG, the Planck constant, represented by the unit $u$ equal to the Planck length $\sqrt{2\pi}$ and the Schwinger limit $\sqrt{E_cB_c}/2\pi$. The Schwinger limit in the SI is defined by critical values of electric and magnetic fields flux density, beyond which electromagnetic field becomes nonlinear, respectively $E_c = 2\pi m_e^2c^3/(eh)$ and $B_c = 2\pi m_e^2c^2/(eh)$, what translates to $\sqrt{E_cB_c}/2\pi = m_e^2/e$ in the SG.

In the SG $e \cdot 2\Phi_0 = u^2 = m_e \cdot \lambda_C$ and in the SI $e \cdot 2\Phi_0 = h = c \cdot m_e \cdot \lambda_C$ and similarly in the SG $\sqrt{E_cB_c}/(2\pi) = m_e^2/c$ and in the SI $\sqrt{E_cB_c}/(2\pi) = c^{5/2}m_e^2/e$. The order of the factor of speed of light in vacuum from the relations in the SI, which is missing from their counterparts in the SG, is apparently related to the order of the factor $\sqrt{2\pi\alpha}$ from the SG formulas for the fundamental properties of matter and radiation shown in Table 2.

Table 2: The fundamental properties of stable matter particles and electromagnetic radiation.\(^1\),\(^2\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2/3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>$\psi(2\pi)$</th>
<th>$1/\alpha$</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>SG formula</th>
<th>SG value (u)</th>
<th>SI value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Schwinger e-m wavelength limit $2\pi$</td>
<td>$2^{16}\psi(2\pi)/\alpha$</td>
<td>4.042 756 610 $\cdot 10^{13}$</td>
<td>1.364 793 043 $\cdot 10^{-35}$ m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>$\lambda_{e\mu}$</td>
<td>$2^8\psi(2\pi)/\alpha$</td>
<td>3.444 232 279 $\cdot 10^{12}$</td>
<td>2.426 310 239 $\cdot 10^{-12}$ m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>$\lambda_{e\tau}$</td>
<td>$\sqrt{3} 2^5\psi(2\pi)/\alpha$</td>
<td>7.435 946 108 $\cdot 10^4$</td>
<td>5.253 115 760 $\cdot 10^{-13}$ m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>$\lambda_{e\mu}$</td>
<td>$\sqrt{3} 2^5\psi(2\pi)/\alpha$</td>
<td>3.515 254 850 $\cdot 10^4$</td>
<td>2.476 342 518 $\cdot 10^{-12}$ m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2\Phi_0$</td>
<td>$\psi(2\pi)/\alpha$</td>
<td>2.934 318 619 $\cdot 10^9$</td>
<td>4.135 667 696 $\cdot 10^{-13}$ Wb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$u = \psi(2\pi)$ | 1 | 1 | 4.051 154 841 $\cdot 10^{-35}$ m |

-1 -1 -1 $e$ | 1 | $\psi(2\pi)/\alpha$ | 3.407 946 204 $\cdot 10^{-2}$ | 1.602 176 634 $\cdot 10^{-18}$ C |

-0.5 -3 -1 $m_e$ | 1 | $(\sqrt{3} 2^5\psi(2\pi)/\alpha)^1/2$ | 2.844 743 959 $\cdot 10^9$ | 8.925 336 776 $\cdot 10^{-36}$ kg | (5.007 MeV/c$^2$) |

0.5 5.5 -3 -1 $m_e$ | 1 | $(\sqrt{3} 2^5\psi(2\pi)/\alpha)^1/2$ | 1.341 025 163 $\cdot 10^5$ | 4.207 444 106 $\cdot 10^{-36}$ kg | (2.360 MeV/c$^2$) |

-8 -3 -1 $m_e$ | 1 | $(2\sqrt{3}\psi(2\pi)/\alpha)^1/2$ | 2.903 404 645 $\cdot 10^5$ | 9.109 383 702 $\cdot 10^{-12}$ kg | (0.511 MeV/c$^2$) |

16 -5 -1 Schwinger e-m flux density limit/(?2\pi) | 1 | $(2^{16}\psi(2\pi)/\alpha)^1/2$ | 2.473 559 743 $\cdot 10^9$ | 1.216 363 348 $\cdot 10^{11}$ [kg/C·V/m·T] = $\sqrt{V/m \cdot T}$ |

\(^1\) The first four columns list exponents for the factors from the title row.
\(^2\) The value of the Schwinger e-m wavelength limit $2\pi$ in $1/(\sqrt{V/m \cdot T})$ amounts to $1/1.216 363 348 \cdot 10^{13}$. Conversion factor to m: $1/(\sqrt{V/m \cdot T}) = \sqrt{|k_c^3/G|} \cdot m$. |
Also a simple formula for quark's fits the experimental data: \( m_s = 1 / (\sqrt[3]{1/3} \sqrt[6]{2\pi \alpha} / \alpha) \) u, equivalent of 95.59 MeV/c^2; but since it is an unstable particle, one can expect that its decay rate should be reflected in its SG formula. The same applies to all the remaining (unstable) charged fermions. The relevant equations are yet to be proposed.

In the SG the Schwinger limit of electromagnetic field flux density becomes the limit for the scale of physical events. Expressed as the shortest electromagnetic wave wavelength limit it is - in the SI - ca 12 times smaller than the Planck length.

It is interesting to note the regularity in the following formulas (all giving results in the unit u):

\[
\begin{align*}
\sqrt{(E_c B_c)} / (2\pi) & = 1 / (2^{16} \sqrt{2\pi \alpha} / \alpha) \quad \text{the Schwinger limit of electromagnetic flux density}/(2\pi), \\
m_e & = 1 / (2^8 \sqrt{2\pi \alpha} / \alpha) \quad \text{electron rest mass}, \\
e & = 1 / (\sqrt{2\pi \alpha} / \alpha) \quad \text{elementary charge}, \\
2\Phi_o & = \sqrt{2\pi \alpha} / \alpha \quad \text{double magnetic flux quantum}, \\
\lambda_{ce} & = 2^8 \sqrt{2\pi \alpha} / \alpha \quad \text{the Compton wavelength for electron}, \\
2\pi / \sqrt{(E_c B_c)} & = 2^{16} \sqrt{2\pi \alpha} / \alpha \quad \text{the Schwinger limit of electromagnetic wavelength · 2π}.
\end{align*}
\]

They look like a set of harmonic frequencies of the \( \sqrt{2\pi \alpha} \) ‘tone’ of the base spacetime excitation. Giving also the earlier mentioned relation of the order of the base tone to the order of the speed of light in vacuum factor in the SI counterparts to the SG relations, one can speculate that the differences in the order of the harmonic frequency of the base spacetime tone effect in differences between observable qualities: mass and charge, charge and magnetic flux, particle and wave, matter and radiation. The higher the density of the electromagnetic flux, the perceivably ‘more material’ it becomes, but not continuously, only in steps, from one harmonic frequency threshold up to another.

Interestingly, one can also notice that in the SG measured electron magnetic moment \( \mu_e \) relates to Bohr magneton \( \mu_B \) as follows

\[
(1) \quad \mu_e = -\mu_B \left( 1 + |e|^2 - |e|^4 - 2|e|^6 - 2^{12}|e|^8 - 2^{16}|e|^10 - 2^{20}|e|^12 \right),
\]

which relation is another indication of the existence of higher order harmonic excitations of the base spacetime tone: electron. Each order being of different perceived quality, that subsequently interact with each other.

The sum shown in (1) in the brackets results in the value of (below e is replaced by its SG formula \( \sqrt{\alpha / 2\pi} \))

\[
(2) \quad 1 + \alpha / 2\pi - (\alpha / 2\pi)^2 - (\alpha / 2\pi)^3 - 2^{12}(\alpha / 2\pi)^4 - 2^{16}(\alpha / 2\pi)^5 - 2^{20}(\alpha / 2\pi)^6 = 0.001 159 652 180.
\]

The value agrees with <1 part per billion accuracy with CODATA 2018 recommended value of electron magnetic moment anomaly \( \alpha_e = 0.001 159 652 181 \). The difference is 6 times larger than the error allowance estimated by CODATA. The value (2) is purely theoretical, assuming no external influence whatsoever on free electron, while the CODATA 2018 recommended value is based on the most precise scientific measurements, but performed on Earth, under not fully understood influence of the planet itself and its surrounding masses and spacetime irregularities as well as external electromagnetic fields on the experimental results.

**Conclusions.** – The consistent implementation of the natural geometric unit system (the SG) and interpretation of the formulas for base physical properties written in the system lead to two hypotheses that are directly verifiable experimentally. The hypothesized values of the Newtonian gravitational constant and the electron magnetic moment anomaly are consistent to the convincing degree of accuracy with the most contemporary interpretations of the experimental data. The postulated relations leading to the hypothesized values are built in the SG with use of half integer powers of 2, \( \pi \) and \( \alpha \) only. It seems plausible also, as
show proposed relations for stable quarks, that adding to the mix only half integer powers of 3, could be enough to describe in the SG all the fundamental properties of stable matter and electromagnetic radiation.

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The author dedicates this work to his daughter Kornelia.

The author states that there is no conflict of interests in relation to this article.
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[1] KOWALSKI J., Natural geometric unit system and gravitational constant in electron charge to mass ratio, preprint submitted to Foundations of Physics, 2021


