

# A Classical Mechanism for Creation of Magnetic Moment in a Particle

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## Abstract

We propose a classical mechanism for the creation of magnetic moment in a particle.

**Key Words:** electrodynamics, gauge theory.

## 1 Some Facts

1 A: vector potential  $\longrightarrow$   $\nabla \times A = B$   
B: magnetic field

2  $A_0 = \nabla\theta$   
 $\theta$ : smooth function in simply connected space

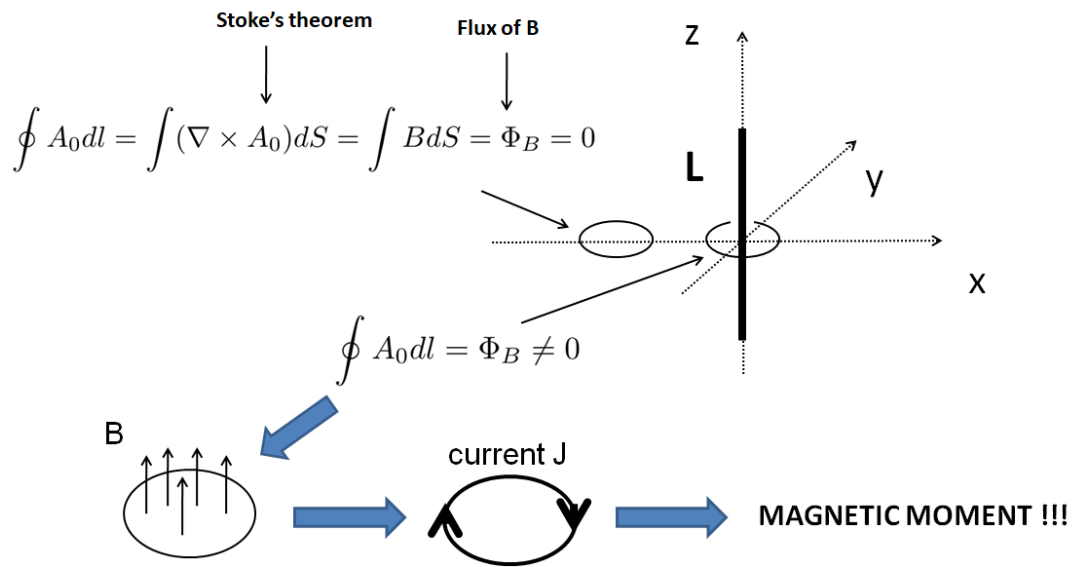
always true  
 $\nabla \times (\nabla\theta) = 0$   
 $\theta$  is the gauge

$\nabla \times (A + A_0) = \nabla \times A = B$   $\longleftarrow$  B is a gauge field

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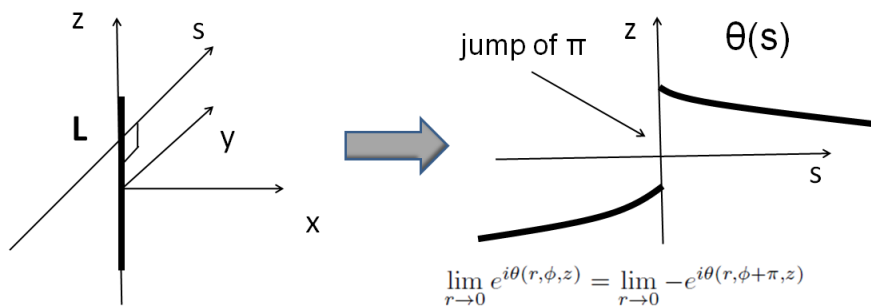
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## 2 Suppose a particle is a line segment discontinuity in space

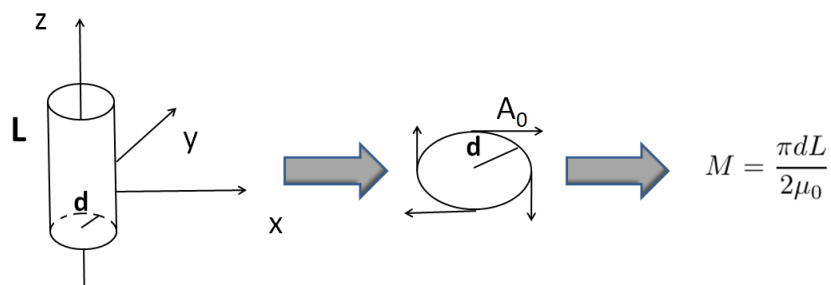


## 3 Example

We define the following discontinuity:



Making the segment a bit fatter (i.e. a cylinder):



For detailed calculations see [1].

Note that if we assume  $r = L \approx d$  (i.e. round particle), from the above result and using the value

of the magnetic moment of the electron we can find  $r$ . We have:

$$r_e = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu_0 M}{\pi}} = 8.6 \times 10^{-15} [m] \quad (1)$$

Which, taking into account we have used a simplified model, it is not too far from the value of the classical electron radius.

## References

- [1] V. Nardozza. *Fictitious Currents as a Source of Electromagnetic Field* - <https://vixra.org/abs/2310.0031> (2023).