Problem of the mass density of the E-corona

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Abstract. Problem of a derivation of the mass density of the E-corona as function of spherical coordinates was formulated.

1. Introduction.

Within the model of the exploding electron [1-3] we need in data on the distribution of the mass density in the explosion corona, E-corona, which extends from the extremely small radius r_c to $R_m \cong \lambda$ and has the shape of a sphere (Fig. 1). The corona components movement governed by the equations

$$v_r = c r / \lambda; \quad (1)$$

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$$v_{\tau} = \sqrt{c^2 - v_r^2} = c \left[1 - (r/\lambda)^2 \right]^{1/2},$$
 (2)

$$v_{\tau z} = 0 , \qquad (3)$$

where v_r and v_{τ} are radial and tangential components of the sub-particle velocity, respectively; $v_{\tau Z}$ is the projection of v_{τ} on the symmetry axis *z* (Fig. 1), *r* is radial coordinate of the sub-particle in the corona. The equations (1-3) uniquely follow from the assumption, that absolute speed of sub-particles is equal to speed of light, *c*. In doing so, if corona matter uniformly distributed, then the radial velocity component of the sub-particle is proportional to its distance from the explosion center as it is shown in (1). The averaged mass energy density is equal to

$$\rho \approx \frac{3M}{4\pi\lambda^3},\tag{4}$$

where M is the total mass of the E-corona at the end of the explosion.



Fig. 1. The design scheme.

At the end of the explosion, when the outer radius becomes equal to $R_m \cong \lambda$, E-corona disintegrated into separate non-commuted subparticles.

2. Problem

Find mass density, $\rho(r,\theta)$, as a function of angle θ and radius *r* considering that centrifugal force

$$F = \frac{\Delta m v_{\tau}^2}{r \sin \theta} \tag{5}$$

acts on an element of mass

 $\Delta m = \rho(r,\theta) \Delta V , \qquad (6)$

where

$$\Delta V = 2\pi r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta \tag{7}$$

is the annular volume element.

Referencess

- [1] N. Dibrov On Working out a New Model of the Electron, *Phys. Essays* 16 (2003) 4-25.
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