SELF-CONSISTENT EM FIELD

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ABSTRACT. This article try to unified the four basic forces by Maxwell equations, the only experimental theory. Self-consistent Maxwell equations with the e-current coming from matter current is proposed, and is solved to electrons and the structures of particles and atomic nucleus. The static properties and decay are reasoned, all meet experimental data. The equation of general relativity sheerly with electromagnetic field is discussed as the base of this theory. In the end the conformation elementarily between this theory and QED and weak theory is discussed.

CONTENTS

1. BOUND DIMENSIONS

A rebuilding of units and physical dimensions is needed. Time s is fundamental. We can define:
The unit of time: s (second)
The unit of length: cs (c is the velocity of light)
The unit of energy: $\hbar/s$ (h is Plank constant)

Date: Jun 16, 2021.
Key words and phrases. Maxwell equations; Decay; Electron function; Recursive re-substitution.

The unit dielectric constant ϵ is

$$[\epsilon] = \frac{[Q]^2}{[E][L]} = \frac{[Q]^2}{\hbar c}$$

The unit of magnetic permeability μ is

$$[\mu] = \frac{[E][T]^2}{[Q]^2[L]} = \frac{\hbar}{c[Q]^2}$$

The unit of Q (charge) is defined as

$$c[\epsilon] = c[\mu] = 1$$

then

$$[Q] = \sqrt{\hbar}$$
$$\sqrt{\hbar} = (1.0546 \times 10^{-34})^{1/2} C$$

C is charge's SI unit Coulomb.

For convenience, new base units by unit-free constants are defined,

$$c = 1, \hbar = 1, [Q] = \sqrt{\hbar} = [1]$$

then the units are reduced.

Define

$$UnitiveElectricalCharge : \sigma = \sqrt{\hbar}$$
$$\sigma = 1.03 \times 10^{-17} C \approx 64e$$
$$e_{/\sigma} = e/\sigma = 1.57 \times 10^{-2} \approx 1/64$$

The system is redefined and rebuilt as:

$$s \to C's : 1 = m/e =: \beta, \quad m := m_e$$

$s \to Cs$ means the value of the redefined second as becomes C seconds. Then all units are power σ^n. This unit system is called *bound dimension* or *bound unit. We always take the definition latter in this article*

$$\beta = 1$$

The physicals

$$V := C\sigma^n, W := C'\sigma^m, \quad \sigma = 1$$
$$[C] = [C'] = \sigma^0$$

can be taken as the same some way if

$$C = C'$$

then such is valid:

$$V = W, \quad \sigma = 1$$

If we always use the measure $\sigma = 1, \beta = 1$, then we can think units disappear.

To replace $\sigma = 1$, such is defined a *measure* of a physical energy k:

$$V = M, \quad k = 1$$

it means

$$\frac{V}{k^n} = \frac{W}{k^m} =: [W]_{k=1}$$

The following are about the parity of dimension:

$$P(\sigma^n) := (-\sigma)^n$$
$$[V = W]_{k=1} \to [P(V) = P(W)]_{k=-1}$$

It's worth notice that $|k|$ is some strange in the parity of dimension.

2. Inner Field of Electron

Try the self-consistent Maxwell equation for the inner electromagnetic (EM) field of electrons

$$\partial' \cdot \partial A_\nu = i A^*_\mu \partial_\nu A^\mu/2 + cc. = J_\nu, \quad \sigma = 1 \tag{2.1}$$
$$\partial^\nu \cdot A_\nu = 0, [A] = [Q/L]$$

with definition

$$(A^i) := (V, \mathbf{A}), (A_i) := (V, -\mathbf{A})$$
$$(J^i) = (\rho, \mathbf{J}), (J_i) = (\rho, -\mathbf{J})$$
$$\partial := (\partial_i) := (\partial_t, \partial_{x_1}, \partial_{x_2}, \partial_{x_3})$$
$$\partial' := (\partial^i) := (\partial_t, -\partial_{x_1}, -\partial_{x_2}, -\partial_{x_3})$$
$$g_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We deduce by devising momentum to express e-current in a electron: the mass and charge have the same movement in electron. The equation 2.1 has symmetry:

$$cc.PT$$

3. General Electromagnetic Field

We find

$$(x', t') := (x, t - r)$$
$$\partial_x^2 - \partial_t^2 = \partial_{x'}^2 =: \nabla'^2$$

The following is the energy of a piece of field A:

$$\varepsilon := \frac{1}{2}(< E, D > + < H, B >) \tag{3.1}$$

The time-variant part is neglected, as a convention for energy calculation. If the field has Fourier transformation then the *field energy* becomes

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} < A_\nu | \partial_t^2 - \nabla^2 | A^\nu > \tag{3.2}$$

4. Solution of Electron

The solution by *recursive re-substitution* (RRS) for the two sides of the equation is proposed. For the equation

$$\hat{P}' B = \hat{P} B$$

Its algorithm is that (It's approximate, the exact solution needs a rate on the start state in the re-substitution for the normalization condition)

$$\hat{P}'(\sum_{k \le n} B_k + B_{n+1}) = \hat{P} \sum_{k \le n} B_k$$

A function is initially set and is corrected by RRS of the equation 2.1. Here is the start state

$$A_i = A_r e^{-ikt}, \partial_\mu \partial^\mu A_i = 0$$

The fields' correction A_n with n degrees of A_i is called the n degrees correction.

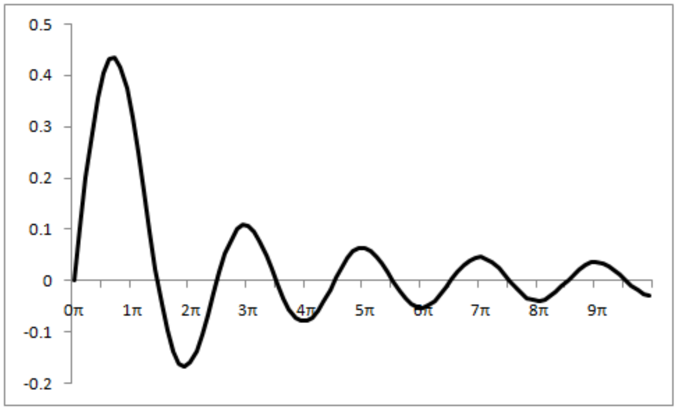

FIGURE 1. The function of j_1

Firstly

$$\nabla^2\phi = -k^2\phi$$

is solved. Exactly, it's solved in spherical coordinate

$$-k^2 = \nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2}\partial_r(r^2\partial_r) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\partial_\theta(\sin\theta\partial_\theta) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin^2\theta}(\partial_\varphi)^2$$

Its solution is

$$\Omega(x) := \phi = vj_l(r)Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi)$$

$$\Omega_k(x) := \phi = vj_l(r(kx))Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi), \quad k=1$$

$$r(kx) := f(kx), f(x) := r$$

$$j_1(r) = \frac{\sin(r)}{r^2} - \frac{\cos(r)}{r} = -\partial_r\frac{\sin r}{r}, \quad v = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1+i}$$

As integrated or derived, its high-order singularity is deleted by $k=1$. In fact

$$\nabla\partial_r\frac{\sin r(kx)}{r(kx)} = \nabla(\partial_r x_i)\partial_{x_i}\frac{\sin r(kx)}{r(kx)}$$

has problem at O.

In fact, it has to be re-defined in truncated form (T-form) and in process of limit

$$\Omega^\beta(x) = \Omega(x)(h(r) - h(r-\beta^{-1})), \quad \beta \to 0$$

We use the following definition

$$\omega_k := N\Omega_k e^{-ikt}$$

$$\omega_k(x,t) := \sum_{\widehat{k}} \mathtt{F}(\widehat{k})e^{i\mathbf{k}x-ikt}, \quad \widehat{k} := \frac{\mathbf{k}}{|\mathbf{k}|}, k = |\mathbf{k}|$$

$$\sigma < k\Omega_k(x)|k\Omega_k(x) >= 1, \quad < k\omega_k(x)|k\omega_k(x) >= e^2\delta^3(0)$$

It's found that

$$\mathtt{F}^*(\widehat{k}) = \mathtt{F}(-\widehat{k}) = -\mathtt{F}(\widehat{k})$$

$$\omega^* = \omega \quad \omega(-x) = -\omega$$

There are calculations:

$$(\partial_t^2 - \nabla^2)u = -\nabla'^2 u = \delta(x')\delta(t') = \delta(x)\delta(t),$$

$$u := \frac{\delta(t-r)}{4\pi r} = \frac{\delta(t')}{4\pi r'},$$

$$fg * u \cdot \delta(x,t) = \mathcal{F}(f)(-) * \mathcal{F}(g)(-) * \mathcal{F}(u)(w)|_{w=0} = f(-) \cdot u * g \cdot \delta(x,t)$$

$$f * g \cdot \delta(t-t') = \delta(t-t') \int_I d\tau \cdot f(t/2-\tau)g(t/2+\tau)$$

$$\nabla^2 e^{-ikr} = -k^2 e^{-ikr}(1 + iC/r)$$

$$< \Omega(-x)e^{it}| * (\partial_t^2 - \nabla^2)|\Omega(x)e^{-it} > +cc.$$

$$=< \Omega(-x)e^{-it'}| * (\partial_t^2 - \nabla^2)|\Omega(x)e^{-it'} >$$

$$- < \Omega(-x)e^{-it'}| * |\Omega(x)e^{-it'} > -2 < \Omega(-x)e^{-it'}| * |\Omega(x)e^{-it'} > +cc.$$

$$= -2 < \Omega^*(-x)| * |\Omega(x) > +cc.$$

$$\sigma \cdot k\Omega_k^*(x) * k\Omega_k(-x) = \sigma k^2 \frac{\delta^3(kx)}{\sigma^3\delta^3(0)}$$

$$\int_I dx(\Omega(x))^{2n} = (\int_I dx \Omega^2(x))^n$$

In the frequencies of $\Omega(x) \cdot \Omega(x)$ the zero frequency is with the highest degrees of infinity.

For the objected function $\Omega(2kx) * \Omega(2x)$:

$$\nabla^2 = -\sum_{\mathbf{k}} (k^2 e^{-i\mathbf{k}x} * + e^{-i\widehat{k}x} *)$$

5. Electrons

It's the start electron function for the RRS of the equation 2.1:

$$A_i^\nu := \pm i\lambda\partial^\nu \omega_{k_e}(x,t)/\sqrt{2}, \quad k_e > 0, \lambda \approx 1$$

which meet the covariant condition

$$\partial_\nu A_i^\nu = 0 \tag{5.1}$$

Some states are defined as the core of the electron, which's the start function $A_i(x,t)$ for the RRS of the equation 2.1 to get the whole electron function of field A: e or e_c:

$$e_r^+ : \omega_m(x,t), \quad e_l^- : \omega_m(-x,-t)$$

$$e_l^+ : -\omega_m(x,t), \qquad e_r^- : -\omega_m(-x,-t) = \omega_m^*(x,t)$$

Using the equation 2.1, the electron function is normalized with charge as

$$Q_e =< A^\mu(-x)| * i\partial_t |A_\mu > /2 + cc. = \widehat{k_e} e, \quad m = 1$$

$$|k| \approx m$$

The Magnetic Dipole Moment (MDM) of electron is calculated as the second degree proximation

$$\mu_z = \mathbf{r}\times < A_{i\nu}(-x)| * i\nabla |A_i^\nu > \cdot \hat{z}/4 + cc., \quad m = 1$$

$$= \frac{Q_e}{2m}$$

The spin is

$$S_z = \mu_z k_e / e = 1/2$$

The correction in RRS of the equation 2.1 is calculated as

$$A - A_i = \frac{(A_i^* \cdot i\partial A_i/2 + cc.) *_4 u}{1 - \cdot i\partial(A_i - A_i^*)/2 *_4 u}, \quad k_e = 1$$

$$A = A \cdot h(t)$$

We find the Lorentz gauge:

$$\partial_\nu e^\nu = 0$$

It's valid that the *interactive potential between electrons*:

$$\varepsilon =< e'(-x)| * \partial^\nu \partial_\nu /2, *i\partial_t, * - |e >= C_{e'e}(1,1,1), \quad m = 1 \tag{5.2}$$

When the inner product between $\nabla^n \Omega(kx)$is calculated, it's necessary to keep the measure $k = 1$ for the suitable integrability of Ω. If it's not conformal to $m = 1$ make the transform that's very critical of this result. For example

$$N\sigma(\Omega(kx)| * \nabla|\Omega(kx)) = \sigma \sum_{\widehat{k}} (\mathtt{F}(\widehat{k})e^{-ik\widehat{k}x})^* * k\widehat{k}\mathtt{F}(\widehat{k})e^{ik\widehat{k}x}$$

$$N\sigma(\Omega(kx)| * \nabla|\Omega(kx)) = \sigma \sum_{\widehat{k}} (\mathtt{F}(-\widehat{k})e^{ik\widehat{k}x})^* * -k\widehat{k}\mathtt{F}(-\widehat{k})e^{-ik\widehat{k}x}$$

$$= -\sigma \sum_{\widehat{k}} (\mathtt{F}(\widehat{k})e^{ik\widehat{k}x})^* * k\widehat{k}\mathtt{F}(\widehat{k})e^{-ik\widehat{k}x}$$

This only can be explained by the previously related measure and the even parity of dimension.

The function of e_r^+ is decoupled with e_l^+

$$< (e_r^+)^\nu(-x)| * -|(e_l^+)_\nu >= 0, \quad m = 1$$

The following is the increment of the energy ε on the coupling of e_r^+, e_r^-, mainly between A_{2-n} and A_{2+n}

$$\varepsilon_e =< e_r^+(-x)| * -|e_r^- > + < e_r^-(-x)| * -|e_r^+ >, \quad m = 1$$

$$\approx -2e^4\beta = -\frac{1}{1.66 \times 10^{-16}s}$$

The calculation is simply unit-dimension analysis.

The following is the increment of the energy ε on the coupling of e_r^+, e_l^-, mainly between A_{4-n} and A_{4+n}.

$$\varepsilon_x =< e_r^+(-x)| * -|e_l^- > + < e_l^-(-x)| * -|e_r^+ >, \quad m = 1$$

$$\approx -\frac{1}{2}e^8\beta = -\frac{1}{1.08 \times 10^{-8}s}$$

We always calculate the product this way

$$\Omega_k e^{-ikt} = \Omega_k e^{-ikr}e^{-ikt'}, \quad k > 0$$

$$(\partial'\partial\omega_k)e^{-ikr+ikt} = -(\partial'\omega_k)(\partial e^{-ikr+ikt}) = (\partial e^{-ikr+ikt})(\partial'\omega_k), \quad k > 0$$

$$Ne^{-ikr} = \sum_{\widehat{k}} F(\widehat{k})e^{-i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}}, \quad F(-\widehat{k}) = F(\widehat{k}), \quad k > 0$$

and

$$(\partial'\partial\omega_k)e^{-ikr+ikt} = -(\partial'\omega_k)(\partial' e^{-ikr+ikt}) = -(\partial' e^{-ikr+ikt})(\partial'\omega_k), \quad k < 0$$

6. System and TSS of Electrons

The movement of a electron to make an EM field (wave-function of A that's verified by interactions):

$$A := f *_3 \sum_i e_i = N \sum_X f(X,T)\delta(x-X,t-T) *_4 \sum_i e_i(x,t)|_{T=t}$$

with the particle number normalization:

$$< f|f >= 1$$

The following are naked stable particles:

particle	electron	photon	neutino
notation	e_r^+	γ_r	ν_r
structure	e_r^+	$(e_r^+ + e_r^-)$	$(e_r^+ + e_l^-)$

The following is the system of particle x with the initial state

$$A_0 := \sum_v e_x^v * E_v$$

$$E_v := \sum_c n_{cv} e_c$$

$$e'_x := e_x(-x,t)$$

$$e_x^v := e_x, e'_x$$

$$e_x * -e := e_x(-x,-t) * e(x,t)$$

The *condition for the general EM field* (wave-function of charge and quantified mass) is

$$\frac{1}{2}(\partial_t^2 - \nabla^2)A = i\partial_t A, \quad m = 1 \tag{6.1}$$

$$\partial^\nu A_\nu = 0, \quad J = (A^\nu|i\partial|A_\nu), \quad m = 1 \tag{6.2}$$

The inner field of single electron with the second wave-form subjects to this equation in linear-functional meaning. In fact for initial A_0

$$(\partial_t^2 - \nabla^2)e_x = 0, \quad m = 1$$

Reference to the result 5.2 and its explanation. Then

$$e_x := \sigma^{1/2} k_x \Omega_{k_x}(x) e^{-ik_x t}, \quad k_x = 1$$

e_x is generally spherical Bessel function. With the charge conservation law 6.2

$$< e_x * E_v|i\partial|e_x * E_v >= (Q_x, -\mathbf{J}), \quad m = 1 \tag{6.3}$$

$$n\frac{m\sigma}{k_x} \approx Q_x, \quad n := \sum_{vc} n_{vc}^2, \quad k_x = 1$$

$$k_x \approx \frac{nm}{Q_x/\sigma}$$

In fact this state A_0 of electrons system is a (Transient) Steady State (TSS).

Their initial MDM are

$$\mu_z = \mathbf{r}\times < A_{0\nu}| - i\nabla|A_0^\nu > \cdot\hat{z}/2, \quad m = 1$$

$$= \sum_{vc} n_{cv}^2 < e_x^v * e_{cv}|(-i\partial_\varphi e_x^v) * e_{cv} > /2 \approx \sum_{vc} \frac{\mu_{zv} n_{cv}^2}{k_x/m}$$

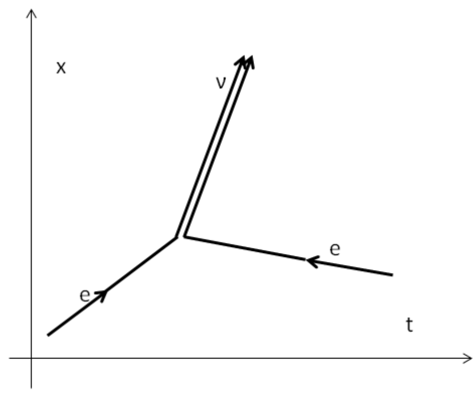

FIGURE 2. neutrino radiation

The effects of spins of electrons are less and neglected.

7. Muon

The initial of muon is

$$\mu_r^- : e_\mu * (e_r^- - e_r^- - e_l^+), \quad e_\mu = e_x(k_x = -m_\mu)$$

μ is approximately with mass $3m/e_{/\sigma} = 3 \times 64m$ [3.2][1] (The data in bracket is experimental by the referenced lab), spin S_e (electron spin), MDM $\mu_B m/k_\mu$.

The main channel of decay is

$$\mu_r^- \to e_r^- - \nu_l, \quad e_r^- \to -e_l^+ + \nu_l$$

$$e_\mu * e_r^- - e_\mu * \nu_l \to e_\mu * e_r^- - L(\delta^{1/2}(x)\delta(t)) *_4 \nu_l$$

$$L(\delta^{1/2}(x) * e(x,t)) = L(\delta^{1/2}(x)\delta(t)) *_4 e$$

L is Lorentz transformation. The main life is

$$-\varepsilon_\mu =< e_\mu^* * e_\mu(-x)|e_r^{-*}(-x) * i\partial_t e_l^+ > + < e_\mu^* * e_\mu(-x)|e_l^{+*}(-x) * i\partial_t e_r^- >, m = 1$$

$$\varepsilon_\mu := \frac{\varepsilon_x m}{k_\mu} = -\frac{1}{2.18 \times 10^{-6} s} \quad [2.1970 \times 10^{-6} s][1]$$

In fact the self-interactions of the two charges of neutrino are counteracted.

8. Pion

The initial of pion perhaps is

$$\pi_r^- : e_\pi * (e_l^+ - e_l^+) + e'_\pi * e_r^-$$

It's approximately with mass $3 \times 64m$ [4.2][1], spin S_e, MDM $\mu_B m/k_{\pi^-}$.

Decay Channels:

$$\pi_r^- \to -e_l^+ + \nu_l, \quad e_l^+ \to -e_r^- + \nu_l$$

The mean life approximately is

$$-\varepsilon_x/2 = \frac{1}{2.2 \times 10^{-8} s} \quad [(2.603 \times 10^{-8} s][1]$$

The precise result is calculated with successive decays.

9. Pion Neutral

The initial of pion neutral is perhaps like

$$\pi^0 : e_{\pi^0} * (e_r^+ + e_l^+) + e'_{\pi^0} * (e_r^- + e_l^-)$$

It's with mass approximately $4 \times 64m$ [4.2][1]. It's the main decay mode as

$$\pi^0 \to \gamma_r + \gamma_l$$

The loss of interaction is

$$-2\varepsilon_e = \frac{1}{8.3 \times 10^{-17}s} \quad [8.4 \times 10^{-17}s][1]$$

10. Tauon

The initial of tauon maybe

$$\tau_r^- : e'_\tau * (ne_l^- - ne_l^-) + e_\tau * (e_r^- - e_r^+ - e_r^-)$$

Its mass approximately $53 \times 64m$ [54][1] ($n = 5$). It has decay mode with a couple of neutrinos counteracted

$$e_\tau * (e_r^- - e_r^+ - e_r^-) \to e_\tau * e_r^- - \gamma_r$$

The main life is

$$\frac{\varepsilon_e m}{k_\tau} = -\frac{1}{5.5 \times 10^{-13}s} \quad [2.91 \times 10^{-13}s; B.R. : 0.17][1]$$

Perhaps, it's a mixture with distinct coefficients n.

11. Proton

The initial of proton may be like

$$p_r^+ : e_p * (-4e_r^+) + e'_p * (-3e_l^- - 2e_l^-), \quad e_p = e_x(k_x = m_p)$$

The mass is $29 \times 64m$ [29][1] that's very close to the real mass. The MDM is calculated as $3\mu_N$, spin is S_e. The proton thus designed is eternal.

12. Neutron

Neutron is the atom of a proton and a muon

$$n = (p_r^+, \mu^-)$$

The muon take the first track, with the decay process

$$\Phi * \mu^- = \Phi * e_\mu * (e_r^- - e_r^- - e_l^+) \to \Phi * e_\mu * e_r^- - e_\mu * \nu_l$$

By the equation 6.1 and the inner energy of muon is counteracted:

$$i\partial_t \Phi + \frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 \Phi = -\frac{\alpha'}{r}\Phi, \quad m_\mu = 1 \tag{12.1}$$

It's resolved to

$$\Phi = Ne^{-r/r_0}e^{-iE_1 t}$$

$$E_1 = -\frac{1}{2}c^2\alpha'^2 = -\frac{1}{2}c^2\alpha^2(\frac{\sigma^2}{k_\mu^2}) = -13.6eV \cdot 3^{-2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon\hbar c} \approx 1/137$$

It's approximately the decay life of muon in the track that

$$\varepsilon_n = \frac{-E_1}{m_\mu} e^3_{/\sigma} \varepsilon_x = -\frac{1}{936s}$$

13. Atomic Nucleus

We can find the equation for the sum field of Z' ones of protons: Φ and the sum field of n ones of muons: ϕ

$$\frac{1}{2}\partial_t^2 \Phi - ik_p \partial_t \Phi + \frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 \Phi = (Z'+1)\frac{\alpha\sigma^4}{r} * \Phi - n\frac{\alpha\sigma^4}{r} * \phi$$
$$\frac{1}{2}\partial_t^2 \phi - izk_\mu \partial_t \phi + \frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 \phi = -Z'\frac{\alpha\sigma^4}{r} * \Phi + (n-1)\frac{\alpha\sigma^4}{r} * \phi$$

The more numbers on protons' interaction is from

$$< \Phi * p | \Phi * i\partial_t p >, \quad < \Phi * p | \Phi * \partial^\nu \partial_\nu p > /2, \quad m = 1$$

Make

$$t' = Ct :$$

to fit

$$\frac{1}{2}\partial_{t'}^2 \phi - ik_p \partial_{t'} \phi + \frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 \phi = -Z'\frac{\alpha\sigma^4}{r} * \Phi + (n-1)\frac{\alpha}{r} * \phi$$

Define

$$\Phi' e^{-iEt} = \Phi, \quad \phi' e^{-iEt} = \phi$$
$$\zeta = \Phi' + \eta\phi'$$
$$(Z'+1) - \eta Z' = -n/\eta + n - 1 =: N$$
$$\eta = \frac{(Z'-n+2) \pm \sqrt{(Z'-n+2)^2 + 4Z'n}}{2Z'}$$

then

$$-(E^2/2 + Ek_p)\nabla^2\zeta + \frac{1}{2}\nabla^4\zeta + 4\pi\alpha\sigma^4 N\zeta = 0$$
$$\nabla^2 = (E^2/2 + E) - \sqrt{(E^2/2+E)^2 - 8\pi\alpha\sigma^4 N} = -k^2, \quad k_p = 1, \beta = 1$$
$$\zeta = j_l(kr) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

and

$$k = 1$$

to delete the high-order singularity on ω of its derivatives. So that

$$E = -1 + \sqrt{-8\pi\alpha\sigma^2 N}, \quad k_p = 1$$
$$N = \frac{1}{2}((Z'+n) - \sqrt{(Z'+n)^2 + 4(Z'-n) + 4})$$
$$\approx -\chi, \quad \chi := \frac{Z'-n}{Z'+n}$$

We find

$$\chi = 1/3 : \quad E + 1 \approx 8.0MeV, \quad k_p = 1$$

It's noticed that the gross interaction is least (zero) when

$$\eta \approx -1/2, 1$$

which means most stable nucleus is of the same protons (Z) and neutrons (n) approximately.

14. Basic Results for Interaction

For decay

$$W(t) = \Gamma e^{-\Gamma t}, \Gamma = 1 \tag{14.1}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{2} < A_\nu|\partial^\mu \partial_\mu|A^\nu > |_\infty^{t=0}$$

This result is deduced form the equation 6.1. It leads to the result between decay life and EM emission or the interactive potential.

The distribution shape of decay can be explain as

$$e^{-\Gamma t/2} e_x * \sum_i e_i \approx \Omega_x * \sum_i e_i \cdot e^{-\Gamma t/2 - ik_x t}, 0 < t < \Delta$$

It's the real wave of the particle x near the initial time and expanded in that time span

$$\approx \Omega_x * \sum_i e_i \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk \frac{Ce^{-ikt}}{k - k_x - i\Gamma/2}$$

15. Grand Unification

The General Theory of Relativity is

$$R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{ij} = -8\pi G T_{ij}/c^4 \tag{15.1}$$

Firstly the unit second is redefined as S to simplify the equation 15.1

$$R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{ij} = -T_{ij}$$

Then

$$R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{ij} = F^*_{i\mu} F_j{}^\mu - g_{ij} F^*_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}/4$$

We observe that the co-variant curvature is

$$R_{ij} = F^*_{i\mu} F_j{}^\mu + g_{ij} F^*_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}/8$$

16. Conclusion

Fortunately, this model explained all the effects in the known world: strong, weak and electromagnetic effects, and even subclassify them further if not being to add new ones. In this model the only field is electromagnetic field, and this stands for the philosophical that the unified world is from an unique source, all that depend on a simple hypothesis: the current of matter in a system can be devised to analysis the e-charge current.

My description of particles is compatible with QED elementarily (The expression of current in the equation 2.1 is same to the one of QED), and only contributes to it with theory of consonance state in fact. In some way, the electron function is a good promotion for the experimental models of proton and electron that went up very early.

Underlining my calculations a fact is that the electron has the same phase (electron consonance), which the BIG BANG theory would explain, all electrons are generated in the same time and place, the same source.

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