Spin Interpreted as the Angular Momentum Curvature, Electron g-factor Interpreted as the Ratio of Toroidal Torsion and Curvature, Unlocking of the Fixed Planck Constant h – New Tests for Old Physics

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ABSTRACT

We have proposed several new rules for the description of events in the microworld. We have newly defined the interpretation of the quantum spin as the angular momentum curvature and defined the geometry of helixes and toroidal helixes of quantum particles. Some new properties of quantum particles can be experimentally tested. Based on this concept we have defined the electron g-factor as the ratio of the toroidal torsion and curvature and events between the electron and its coupling photon. From this model we have extracted the values of the fine-structure constant α and the Planck constant h. The comparison of these values with the latest experimental data reveals some possible circular arguments in the experimental determination – the so-called SI barrier created by the fixing of the SI constants (SI – International System of Units). We propose on the one side to analyze those possible circular arguments and on the other side to continue to develop new generations of instruments for getting one or two more significant figures of those values h and c. The predictions of this classical model could be compared with the best predictions of QED (quantum electrodynamics) for the fine-structure constant α.

Keywords: Curvature and torsion in the microworld, helixes and toroidal helixes, g-factor newly defined, unlocking the fixed Planck constant and the constant of the speed of light.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are known many attempts to describe the events in the microworld by the classical physics or by the old quantum mechanics, e.g., [1]-[9]. All these ad-hoc models cannot compete with the mathematical description developed by the QM (quantum mechanics). We need to discover some new rules as our guides into the microworld.

We propose to interpret the quantum spin as the angular momentum curvature and the angular frequency as the angular torsion. Based on these simple concepts we can define the geometry of helixes and toroidal helixes of quantum particles. Some new properties of those quantum particles can be experimentally observed.

In order to present the potential of these models we have derived the electron g-factor as the ratio of toroidal torsion and curvature and interactions between the electron and its coupling photon. Based on this model we have extracted the value of the fine-structure constant α and compared it with the latest experimental data and QED value. We want to open a discussion about the SI barrier in the experiments determining the fine-structure constant α and the Planck constant h. We assume that some circular arguments might be hidden in those experimental techniques – the input data are based on the fixed SI constants and thus influence the output data. Therefore, we propose to analyze those possible circular arguments and further develop new experimental techniques in order to extract one or two more significant figures in the Planck constant h and the constant of the speed of light c.

II. HELIXES AND TOROIDAL HELIXES

The key idea of this geometrical description is to define the spin as the angular momentum curvature and the angular frequency as the angular torsion for the helix:

\[ x(t) = a \times \cos(t) \]
\[ y(t) = a \times \sin(t) \]
\[ z = b \times t \]

(1)

The geometrical parameters of helixes are summarized in Table I where \( \lambda \) is the Compton wavelength for that quantum particle \([\lambda_c=\hbar/(mc)]\), \( \kappa \) is the curvature, and \( \tau \) is the torsion of that helix. S stands for the spin of that helix – the angular momentum curvature:

\[ S = \frac{m \times c}{\kappa} \]

(2)

where \( m \times \) is the mass of a given quantum particle.
TABLE I: GEOMETRY OF HELICES

| Graviton | Photon | Electron | Proton | Neutron |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|---------|
| $a = \frac{\lambda_2}{2\pi}$ | $a = \frac{\lambda_2}{4\pi}$ | $a = \lambda_2$ | $a = \lambda_2$ | $a = \lambda_2$ |
| $b = \frac{\lambda_2}{2\pi}$ | $b = \frac{\lambda_2}{4\pi}$ | $b = \frac{\lambda_2}{8\pi}$ | $b = \frac{\lambda_2}{8\pi}$ | $b = \frac{\lambda_2}{8\pi}$ |
| $c = \frac{\pi_2}{\lambda}$ | $c = \frac{\pi_2}{\lambda_2}$ | $c = \frac{\pi_2}{\lambda_2}$ | $c = \frac{\pi_2}{\lambda_2}$ | $c = \frac{\pi_2}{\lambda_2}$ |
| $d = \frac{\lambda_2}{\beta}$ | $d = \frac{\lambda_2}{\beta}$ | $d = \frac{\lambda_2}{\beta}$ | $d = \frac{\lambda_2}{\beta}$ | $d = \frac{\lambda_2}{\beta}$ |
| $e = \frac{\lambda_2}{\gamma}$ | $e = \frac{\lambda_2}{\gamma}$ | $e = \frac{\lambda_2}{\gamma}$ | $e = \frac{\lambda_2}{\gamma}$ | $e = \frac{\lambda_2}{\gamma}$ |
| $f = \frac{\lambda_2}{\delta}$ | $f = \frac{\lambda_2}{\delta}$ | $f = \frac{\lambda_2}{\delta}$ | $f = \frac{\lambda_2}{\delta}$ | $f = \frac{\lambda_2}{\delta}$ |

We might newly interpret the very well-known properties of quantum particles. E.g., the observed universal constant light speed $c$ of photons can be interpreted as an interplay between the curvature and torsion of that helix:

$$c^2 = \frac{c}{\kappa} \times c$$

where the first term with curvature describes the amplitude of that helix and the second part with torsion describes the angular frequency of that helix. There are two typical situations – the first one was discovered by Albert Einstein as the special relativity [10] and the second one was discovered by Albert Einstein as the general relativity [11]. The elasticity of the spacetime was postulated in both Einstein’s theories. In this model we postulate the elasticity of the photon helix:

$$c^2 = \frac{c}{\kappa} \times c$$

where $R_s$ is the Schwarzschild radius and $R$ the distance from the gravity source.

Under the influence of gravitons, photon helix is transformed at the distance $R$ from the gravity source as:

$$\text{phot}$on \ helix \ \rightarrow \ \text{toroidal helix}$$

$$\frac{\tau}{\kappa} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\tau}{\kappa} = 2$$

Therefore, we can interpret the Einstein’s and von Soldner’s deflections [12] of light by the Sun as:

$$\delta = \frac{4GM}{c^2R} \frac{\tau}{\kappa} = \frac{2GM}{c^2R} \frac{2}{2}$$

where G is the gravitational constant, M is the Sun mass, and R the radius of the Sun.

The photon helix is curved in the presence of the gravitational mass on the dependence of the distance $R$. At the distance $R_S$ (the Schwarzschild radius), the photon helix circulates around the Schwarzschild black hole on the radius $R_S$ and cannot escape.

TABLE II: GEOMETRY OF TOROIDAL HELICES

| Parameter | Electron | Proton | Neutron |
|-----------|----------|--------|---------|
| Poloidal radius | $r - \frac{\lambda_2}{8\pi}$ | $r - \frac{\lambda_2}{8\pi}$ | $r - \frac{\lambda_2}{8\pi}$ |
| Toroidal radius | $R - \frac{\lambda_2}{\pi}$ | $R - \frac{\lambda_2}{\pi}$ | $R - \frac{\lambda_2}{\pi}$ |
| Zitterbewegung boundary - maximal | $R - \frac{9\lambda_2}{8\pi}$ | $R - \frac{17\lambda_2}{8\pi}$ | $R - \frac{17\lambda_2}{8\pi}$ |
| Zitterbewegung boundary - minimal | $R - \frac{7\lambda_2}{8\pi}$ | $R - \frac{15\lambda_2}{8\pi}$ | $R - \frac{15\lambda_2}{8\pi}$ |
| Annulus | $A - \frac{\lambda_2}{2\pi}$ | $A - \frac{\lambda_2}{2\pi}$ | $A - \frac{\lambda_2}{2\pi}$ |
| Toroidal surface | $B - \frac{\lambda_2}{\pi}$ | $B - \lambda_2$ | $B - \lambda_2$ |
| Toroidal volume | $V - \frac{\lambda_2}{32\pi}$ | $V - \lambda_2$ | $V - \lambda_2$ |
| Circumference of toroid | $O - 2\lambda_2$ | $O - 4\lambda_2$ | $O - 4\lambda_2$ |
| Toroidal turns | $N - 2$ | $N - 4$ | $N - 4$ |
| Poloidal turns | $n - 8$ | $n - 16$ | $n - 16$ |

Fig. 1 shows the geometry of the photon helix. There could be observed a new effect - the inner tunnel in the photon helix with the radius $r = \lambda_2/(4\pi)$. This tunnel could be found on the screen provided that photons fly directly from their source without any disturbance - no optical elements and no scattering along the path towards to the screen. The individual photons can create a joint self-organized pattern.
the classical charge with radius \( r_e \). This effect will be used for the evaluation of the electron g-factor.

When fermion is closed in the toroidal helix, then its “rest mass” energy is latent. If we will be able to transform the fermion toroidal helix into the helix in a controlled way, we might get an approach to the enormous source of sensible energy:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{latent energy} & \rightarrow \text{sensible energy} \\
\text{toroidal helix} & \rightarrow \text{helix}
\end{align*}
\]

\[ E_0 = 2m_e c^2 \rightarrow E = 2m_e c^2 = \hbar \gamma, \]

Fig. 2. Geometry of the electron toroidal helix.

III. ELECTRON G-FACTOR

We want to show the potential of this model and will try to describe the electron g-factor [14] as the ratio of the toroidal torsion and curvature and four interactions of the electron with its coupling photon:

\[
\begin{align*}
-g_e &= S_0 + S_1 \frac{\alpha}{\pi} + S_2 \left( \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \right)^2 \\
+ S_3 \left( \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \right)^3 + S_4 \left( \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \right)^4
\end{align*}
\]

where the individual contributions to the electron g-factor are given in Table III.

The component \( S_0 \) describes the motion of the electron on the toroidal helix guided by the curvature and torsion of that toroidal helix.

The fine-structure constant \( \alpha \) [15] is interpreted here as the ratio of the circumference of the classical charge with the classical radius of electron \( r_e \) and the radius of the electron toroidal helix:

\[
\alpha = \frac{2 \pi r_e}{\lambda_e} = \frac{2 \pi r_e}{\lambda_e} \approx \frac{\alpha}{\pi} = \frac{2 r_e}{\lambda_e}
\]

TABLE III. COMPONENTS OF THE ELECTRON G-FACTOR

| Component | Description | Formula |
|-----------|-------------|---------|
| \( S_0 \) | Linear specular reflection | \( S_0 = \frac{e}{\kappa} = \cotan(\theta) + 2 \) |
| \( S_1 \) | Linear diffuse reflection | \( S_1 = 1 \) |
| \( S_2 \) | Volume diffraction | \( S_2 = -\frac{2}{\pi} \) |
| \( S_3 \) | Volume absorption and emission | \( S_3 = -J(x) \left( \frac{r_e}{\lambda_e} \right)^2 \) |
| \( S_4 \) | Volume peculiar reflection | \( S_4 = -J(x) \left( \frac{r_e}{\lambda_e} \right)^3 \) |
| \( S_5 \) | Volume surface diffuse reflection | \( S_5 = -J(x) \left( \frac{r_e}{\lambda_e} \right)^4 \) |

The component \( S_1=+1 \) describes the specular reflection of the coupling photon between the classical electron charge and the toroidal helix.

The component \( S_2 \) describes the surface diffuse reflection of the coupling photon between the surface of the classical charge and the surface of the toroidal helix:

\[
S_2 = -J(x) \left( \frac{r_e}{\lambda_e} \right)^2 = -\frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \right)^2
\]

The component \( S_3 \) describes the volume diffraction of the coupling photon between the volume of the classical charge and the volume of the toroidal helix:

\[
S_3 = -J(x) \left( \frac{r_e}{\lambda_e} \right)^3 = \frac{4 \pi}{3} \left( \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \right)^3
\]

where the \( J(x) \) is the Rayleigh criterion [16] for the diffraction.

The component \( S_4 \) describes the absorption and emission of the coupling photon between the classical charge and the toroidal helix. The dimensions were taken from the Einstein absorption and emission coefficients [17], the zitterbewegung of electron [18], [19] was described via the poloidal radius of the electron:

\[
S_4 = \frac{2 \pi r_e}{\lambda_e} x \frac{4 \pi}{3} \left( \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \right)^4 = \frac{128}{3} \left( \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \right)^4
\]

We assume that these five components fully describe the g-factor of the electron. At this moment we will not work with additional adjustment and will work with this simple model with five components.

The electron g-factor is one of the best experimentally determined quantity in physics with 2018 CODATA recommended value [14] as:

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.24018/ejphysics.2021.3.1.50

Vol 3 | Issue 1 | February 2021
Based on this presented model we can extract the fine-structure constant $\alpha_{ge}$ from (9) as:

$$\alpha_{ge}^{-1} = 137.035 995 837 96 \text{(XX)}$$

If we compare this value $\alpha$ with the latest experimental data, we see the difference in the ninth significant figure. We want to open discussion on a possible SI barrier in the evaluation of experimental observations while the input SI data might influence the final result.

IV. FINE-STRUCTURE CONSTANT

The fine-structure constant $\alpha$ remains one of the most fascinating fundamental constants and continue to attract the attention of many physicists while it plays the central role in the physics by testing the most accurate theories such as quantum electrodynamics (QED). The constant $\alpha$ is also a keystone for the determination of other fundamental constants of the International System of units (SI).

The best experimental technique to determine the fine-structure constant $\alpha$ is based on the precise value of the ratio $h/m_e$ – the ratio of the Planck constant and the atomic mass constant [20]-[23].

We have surveyed the events in the Ramsey-Bordé atom interferometer used for these experiments and have been proposing a working hypothesis about a possible SI barrier – in input data are somehow hidden SI units that will reappear at the output of these experiments:

$$\alpha^{-1} \sim \omega \lambda_{\text{eff}} \sim \nu_{L} \frac{1}{k_{L}} \frac{E_{L}}{h_{\text{SI}}} \frac{h_{\text{SI}}}{2\pi mc} \sim h_{\text{SI}}$$  \hspace{1cm} (14)

where $\omega_{L}$ is the measured recoil frequency, $\lambda_{\text{eff}}$ is the effective wavelength, $\nu_{L}$ is the frequency of the used laser, $k_{L}$ is the wavenumber of the used laser. We assume that via this channel the $h_{\text{SI}}$ entered into the input data and then via this possible circular argument appeared at the output value as $h_{\text{SI}}$.

We propose to analyze this possible circular argument and to re-use other older techniques for the determination of the fine-structure constant in order to avoid this possible circular argument. The actual values of the fine-structure constant $\alpha$ are summarized in Table IV.

| Determination | $\alpha$ |
|--------------|---------|
| This model   | 137.03599595 837 96 (XX) |
| QED [24]     | 137.03599 (33) |
| CODATA [15]  | 137.03599 (21) |
| Parker [21]  | 137.03599 (27) |
| Morel [23]   | 137.03599 (11) |

V. THE FIXED PLANCK CONSTANT

The Planck constant $h$ is the quantum of electromagnetic action that relates a photon’s energy to its frequency and plays the very important role in different fields of modern physics [25]. Since May 20, 2019 the numerical value of the Planck constant has been fixed, with finite significant figures [26]-[29]. The value $h_{\text{SI}}$ was experimentally determined using two techniques: The Kibble balance [30]-[33], and the X-ray-crystal-density (XRCD) [34], [35].

These two independent experimental techniques are capable of realizing the definition of the kilogram with relative uncertainties within few parts in $10^8$. Table V and Fig. 3 summarize the latest experimental values of the Planck constant together with the fixed SI value. We have added to this Table V and Fig. 3 the Planck value $h_{ge}$ extracted from our model from the fine-structure constant given in Table V.

Table V: VALUES OF THE PLANCK CONSTANT

| Determination | $h_{\text{SI}}$ |
|---------------|----------------|
| NIST-17       | 6.62601766(69) |
| NRC-17        | 6.62601766(60) |
| h_{KIBBLE}    | 6.62601766(30) |
| IAC-15        | 6.62601766(13) |
| IAC-17        | 6.62601766(77) |
| NMIJ-17       | 6.62601766(16) |
| h_{XRCD}      | 6.62601766(22) |

This model: $6.62601766[00]$

VI. TWO POSSIBLE CIRCULAR ARGUMENTS

We have tried to analyze the input data entering into these quantifications with the aim to discover a possible circular argument in those techniques because there is visible a minor difference between the value $h_{\text{KIBBLE}}$ found by the Kibble balance and the value $h_{\text{XRCD}}$ found by the X-ray-crystal-density method.

The experimental value $h_{\text{XRCD}}$ is based on the formula:

$$\frac{h_{\text{XRCD}}}{m(\text{Si})} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{A(e)}{A(Si)} \frac{\alpha^2 c}{R_e}$$  \hspace{1cm} (15)

where $m(\text{Si})$ is the mass of a single Si atom, $A(e)$ and $A(Si)$ are the relative atomic masses of electron and Si, $\alpha$ is the fine-structure constant, $c$ is the speed of light, and $R_e$ is the Rydberg constant. The experimental procedure is very impressive but in the final calculation the fine-structure constant $\alpha$ has to be inserted into the calculation. We assume that via this step the $h_{\text{SI}}$ entered into the final result – see the
possible circular argument depicted in Fig. 4. We propose to re-analyze this procedure with the focus on the history of the determination of α. On the other side, we propose to further develop other techniques for the experimental determination of α.

The experimental value $h_{\text{KIBBLE}}$ is based on the formula:

$$h_{\text{KIBBLE}} = \frac{m v g}{f_1 f_2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (16)

where $m$ is the mass of a test mass, $g$ the local gravitational acceleration, $v_z$ the vertical velocity of the coil, $f_1$ is the numerical value, $f_1$ and $f_2$ are the microwave frequencies, for details see [33].

The experimental procedure is very sophisticated, however, in this case the SI constant $c_{SI}$ of the speed of light could entered as:

$$h_{\text{KIBBLE}} \sim \frac{1}{f_1 f_2} = \frac{c_{SI}}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (17)

We assume that via this step the constant $c_{SI}$ of the speed of light could penetrate into that calculation. Fig. 5 shows this possible circular argument.

If we are allowed to re-open the fixed value $c_{SI}$ of the speed of light, we can achieve this result:

$$h_c = h_{\text{KIBBLE}} \left( \frac{c_{SI}}{c_{ge}} \right)^3 = h_{\text{KIBBLE}} \left( \frac{299792458}{299792458.915} \right)^3$$

We know from the literature that the value for the speed of light was fixed in 1983 [36].

The last four experimental determinations of the speed of light are given in Table VI.

Table VI: THE EXPERIMENTAL VALUES OF THE SPEED OF LIGHT

| Year | Value           | Notes       |
|------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1972 | 29979245.00(1.2) | (peak)      |
| 1973 | 29979245.00(1.2) |              |
| 1974 | 29979245.00(0.6) |              |
| 1978 | 29979245.00(0.2) |              |
| 1983 | 29979245.00(XX)  |             |
| 2021 | 29979245.00      |             |

We arrived to the conclusion that the experimental techniques for the determination of the electron g-factor, the fine-structure constant $\alpha$, the Planck constant $h$, and the speed of the light $c$ should be intensively promoted in order to obtain one or two more significant figures for each of them. We are now at the boundary where we can test our best physical model based on the QED theory and a possible new candidate based on the old quantum mechanics. The fixing of SI constants might mask the real effects [40].

![Fig. 4. A possible circular argument hidden in the X-ray-crystal density technique during the determination of the Planck constant.](image)

![Fig. 5. A possible circular argument hidden in the Kibble balance technique during the determination of the Planck constant.](image)

VII. CONCLUSION

A new model of the geometry of the microworld was presented. The model is based on helices and toroidal helices of quantum particles. There were proposed several new effects for the experimental evaluation. The most critical part is the interpretation of the electron g-factor that might add several significant figures to the fine-structure constant $\alpha$, the Planck constant $h$, and the constant of the speed of light $c$.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We were supported by the contract number 0110/2020.

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