

# What is an electron?

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**Abstract.** *In the present paper we show, that leptons ( electron, muon, tau ), W + - Z bosons and neutrinos ( electron neutrino , muon neutrino, tau neutrino) can be replaced with electron moving at different speeds from 0.1c up to 0.999.. c .*

What is an electron?

An electron is a particle, that leaves a wave in the transmission medium.

## Subject and Methods

Calculation of the kinetic energy of a body moving at the velocity of  $v$  , [4] p. 51-52:

$$T_{kin} = \frac{mc^2}{\cos^2 \vartheta} \left[ \ln \left| 1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \vartheta \right| + \frac{\frac{v}{c} \cos \vartheta}{1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \vartheta} \right] \quad (3.11)$$

while  $\vartheta$  isn't  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  ,  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

For  $\vartheta = 0^\circ$  we have the kinetic energy in the direction of motion

$$T_{kin,0} = mc^2 \left[ \ln \left| 1 - \frac{v}{c} \right| + \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \right] \quad (3.12)$$

For  $\vartheta = 180^\circ$  we have the kinetic energy against the direction of motion

$$T_{\text{kin}_w} = mc^2 \left[ \ln \left| 1 + \frac{v}{c} \right| - \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}} \right] \quad (3.13)$$

Modern physics knows very precise values of the kinetic energy of elementary particles.

Nonsymmetrical intensity form of moving charge leads to a precise relationship to calculate the kinetic energy of particles.

### Electron moving in a transmission medium.

Kinetic energy of electron moving at the velocity of  $v$  has two different values:

$$T_{\text{kin}_p} = mc^2 \left[ \ln \left| 1 - \frac{v}{c} \right| + \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \right]$$

1. Kinetic energy of electron in direction of motion - as particle.

It is really Newton's (correct) kinetic energy of electron. [Newton for  $v \ll c$   $T_{\text{kin}_p} = T_{\text{kin}_w} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ ].

$$T_{\text{kin}_w} = mc^2 \left[ \ln \left| 1 + \frac{v}{c} \right| - \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}} \right]$$

2. Kinetic energy against direction of motion of a particle – as wave.

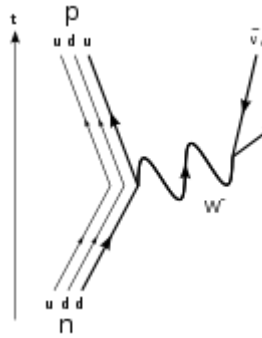
It is really Maxwell's electromagnetic wave energy in transmission medium.

Wave - particle duality elegantly incorporates kinetic energy in direction of movement (as particle in the direction of movement) and kinetic energy against directions of movement (as wave against the spread of direction of movement).

ELECTRON	Front of elektron	Behind elektron
$\frac{v}{c}$	$\left[ \ln \left  1 - \frac{v}{c} \right  + \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \right]$ kinetic energy of elektron in direction of motion of electron	$\left[ \ln \left  1 + \frac{v}{c} \right  - \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}} \right]$ kinetic energy of elektron against direction of motion of electron
0,0799086445 Kirchner for U_mov=1638,0 V	0,0035662838516074059905946 482812711	0,00288070430067105631362487 868874
0,082238621 Kirchner for U_mov =1735,96V	0,003789988866338791965735 655270531	0,00304233231777031916908078 46773952
0,202205081 Perry,Chaffee for U_mov =10761,70903 V	0,0275512538565329226209600 2021821	0,01596227383294966542849887 3860349
0,269608445 Perry,Chaffee for U_mov =19623,64596 V	0,0549541330513396852437235 11450052	0,02635295616802296185241633 216709
<b>0,682155567100627316 1671553 Electron</b>	1,0000000000000000000000002 540294 <b>0,5109989099724959839612738895 6 MeV</b>	0,114551385035970519154979 91380189 <b>58,5356328892206229490412337019 9 keV</b>
<b>0,995308032046</b>	206,76828223744685656745189 701043 <b>Muon 105,658366838 MeV = = kinetic energy of elektron in direction of motion of electron</b>	0,19197419073094806197627099 443559 <b>Muon neutrino</b> <b>98,0986022063665017156014631 16988 keV = kinetic energy of elektron against direction of motion of electron &lt; 170 keV</b>
<b>0,99971316674</b>	3477,18894397593998486635 33204024 <b>Tauon 1776,84±0.17 MeV = kinetic energy of elektron in direction of motion of electron</b>	0,193075472235437055495057 9271201 <b>Muon neutrino</b> 98,0988323306154745516047829 17292 keV = kinetic energy of elektron against direction of motion of electron < 170 keV
<b>0,99999364465781184</b>	157334,97358013414086695519 224486 <b>W+ BOSON = 80 398±0.25 MeV</b>	0,19314559172439827476506281 953288 <b>Muon neutrino</b> <b>98,6971868371602593582305116 06622 keV &lt; 170 keV</b>
<b>0,99999432258918</b>	176123,54940648581389887129 681009	<b>0,19314576120724031322974724564 287</b>
<b>0,999994396590953</b>	178449,69572422000527027492336062 <b>BOSÓN Z = 91 187,6 MeV = 91, 187,6 GeV</b>	<b>0,19314577970768356308259999253 441 Muon neutrino</b> <b>98,6972828964141347372324473125 7 keV &lt; 170 keV</b>

## Results

1. Leptons ( electron, muon, tau ), W + - Z bosons and neutrinos ( electron neutrino , muon neutrino, tau neutrino) can be replaced with electron moving at different speeds from 0.1c up to 0.999.. c :

$\beta$ elektron	Front of $\beta$ elektron	Behind $\beta$ elektron	Decay modes
$\frac{v}{c}$	$\left[ \ln \left  1 - \frac{v}{c} \right  + \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \right]$ kinetic energy of elektron in direction of motion of electron	$\left[ \ln \left  1 + \frac{v}{c} \right  - \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}} \right]$ kinetic energy of elektron against direction of motion of electron	
0,99999364465781184	157334,97358013414086695519224486 <b>W+ BOSON = 8398±0.25 MeV</b> <b>= kinetic energy of <math>\beta</math> elektron in direction of motion of electron</b>	0,19314559172439827476506281953288 <b>Muon neutrino &lt; 170 keV = 0,17 MeV</b> 98,697186837160259358230511606622 keV = kinetic energy of $\beta$ elektron against direction of motion of electron < 170 keV = 0,17 MeV	 Feynman's diagram <b>beta decay</b> of neutron
0,999994396591	178449,69572422000527027 <b>BOSON Z 91 187,6 MeV/c<sup>2</sup></b> <b>91, 187,6 GeV = kinetic energy of <math>\beta</math> elektron in direction of motion of electron</b>	0,193145779707683563082 <b>Muon neutrino</b> =98,6972828964141347372324 keV = kinetic energy of $\beta$ elektron against direction of motion of electron < 170 keV = 0,17 MeV	

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