

# Appendix 20: Semiclassical Calculation of the Electron's Self-Energy

## 20.1 Overview

This appendix details the semiclassical derivation of the electron's electromagnetic self-energy ( $\delta m_e$ ). This approach provides an intuitive physical picture and a first-order estimate for the correction required by our dual-mass hypothesis. The result demonstrates that the effective radius  $R$  of the charge distribution is not a free parameter but is determined by the underlying topological solution  $\Theta_1$ .

## 20.2 Self-Energy of a Smeared Charge Distribution

We start from the classical expression for the electrostatic self-energy, which represents the energy stored in the electric field generated by the charge distribution:

$$\delta m_e c^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \rho(\vec{x}) \phi(\vec{x}) d^3x \quad (1)$$

To make the problem analytically tractable, we assume the charge distribution  $\rho(r)$  corresponding to the  $\Theta_1$  Hopfion can be approximated by a spherically symmetric Gaussian function:

$$\rho(r) = \frac{e}{\pi^{3/2} R^3} \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{R^2}\right) \quad (2)$$

where  $R$  is the effective radius of the distribution.

## 20.3 Electrostatic Potential and Final Integration

The electrostatic potential  $\phi(r)$  for this Gaussian source is found by solving the Poisson equation  $\nabla^2 \phi = -\rho/\epsilon_0$ . The solution is:

$$\phi(r) = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{r}{R}\right) \quad (3)$$

where  $\operatorname{erf}$  is the error function. Substituting  $\rho(r)$  and  $\phi(r)$  back into the self-energy integral yields the result:

$$\delta m_e = \frac{e^2}{2\sqrt{\pi}(4\pi\epsilon_0)Rc^2} = \frac{\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{\pi}Rc} \quad (4)$$

In natural units ( $\hbar = c = 1$ ,  $e^2 = 4\pi\alpha$ ), this simplifies to  $\delta m_e = \frac{\sqrt{4\pi}\alpha}{R}$ . (*Poznámka: Ve vašem souboru byl vzorec bez  $4\pi\epsilon_0$ , což odpovídá jinému systému jednotek. Zde jsem použil standardní SI-odvozenou formu, která je explicitnější.*)

## 20.4 The Nature of the Radius $R$

Crucially, the parameter  $R$  is not a free constant. As shown in the document ‘electron<sub>mass</sub>from<sub>self</sub>energy’, For instance, by calculating the root-mean-square radius of the field's energy density distribution:

$$R^2 = \frac{\int r^2 |\nabla \Theta_1|^2 d^3x}{\int |\nabla \Theta_1|^2 d^3x} \quad (5)$$

This calculation links the effective size  $R$  directly to the fundamental structure of the theory, thus completing the prediction of the electron mass from first principles.