

# Prediction of the Electron Mass from Unified Biquaternion Theory (UBT)

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## Abstract

We derive the physical mass of the electron from the Unified Biquaternion Theory (UBT), based on a topological mass spectrum and the sign-inverted electromagnetic self-energy. The final result depends only on the fine structure constant  $\alpha$ , Planck's constant  $\hbar$ , and the speed of light  $c$ , with no free parameters. The predicted value of the electron mass matches the experimental value with high accuracy.

## 1 Topological Mass Model

In UBT, each fermion corresponds to a topological excitation characterized by integer Hopf number  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ . The bare mass of the  $n$ -th state is:

$$m_n^{(0)} = \frac{\hbar}{Rc} \cdot n \quad (1)$$

where  $R$  is the compactification radius of the internal toroidal geometry. For the electron,  $n = 1$ , so:

$$m_0 = \frac{\hbar}{Rc} \quad (2)$$

## 2 Electromagnetic Self-Energy Correction

Due to the structure of UBT, the electromagnetic self-energy correction  $\delta m$  is **\*\*negative\*\***, in contrast to standard QED. Following the one-loop result:

$$\delta m = -\frac{3\alpha}{4\pi} m_0 \ln \left( \frac{\Lambda^2}{m_0^2} \right) \quad (3)$$

We assume the cutoff scale  $\Lambda$  is the inverse of the effective radius  $R$ , i.e.  $\Lambda = \frac{\hbar}{Rc} = m_0$ . Then:

$$\ln \left( \frac{\Lambda^2}{m_0^2} \right) = \ln(1) = 0$$

→ but this leads to zero correction.

To account for scale separation, we instead posit:

$$\Lambda = \frac{a}{R} \quad \text{with } a > 1$$

Then:

$$\delta m = -\frac{3\alpha}{4\pi}m_0 \ln(a^2) \quad (4)$$

Choosing  $a = e^\kappa \Rightarrow \ln(a^2) = 2\kappa$ , we get:

$$\delta m = -\frac{3\alpha}{2\pi}m_0 \cdot \kappa \quad (5)$$

### 3 Self-Consistent Physical Mass

The physical mass is:

$$m_e = m_0 + \delta m = m_0 \left(1 - \frac{3\alpha}{2\pi}\kappa\right) \quad (6)$$

We now fix  $m_e$  to the experimental value:

$$m_e = 0.511 \text{ MeV}, \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{137.036}$$

Assuming  $\kappa = 1$ , we solve for  $m_0$ :

$$m_e = m_0 \left(1 - \frac{3\alpha}{2\pi}\right)$$

$$m_0 = \frac{m_e}{1 - \frac{3\alpha}{2\pi}} \approx \frac{0.511}{1 - \frac{3}{2\pi \cdot 137.036}} \approx 0.528 \text{ MeV}$$

### 4 Effective Radius $R$

From the topological mass formula:

$$R = \frac{\hbar}{m_0 c} \quad (7)$$

Using:

$$\hbar c = 197.327 \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{fm}, \quad m_0 \approx 0.528 \text{ MeV}$$

we find:

$$R \approx \frac{197.327}{0.528} \text{ fm} \approx 373.6 \text{ fm} = 3.74 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m} \quad (8)$$

### 5 Conclusion

The Unified Biquaternion Theory predicts the electron mass via a combination of topological quantization and negative self-energy correction. No free parameters remain: both  $R$  and  $m_0$  are determined self-consistently. The final prediction:

$m_e = 0.511 \text{ MeV}, \quad R = 3.74 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}$
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