

$N_m^+ = \alpha \Delta Q$  energy  $\bar{e}$  models

$$\Delta Q_r = \frac{r_e N^+ B_r^*}{\gamma \cdot 2\pi \sigma_x^* (\sigma_x^* + \sigma_y^*)}$$

charge  $\rightarrow e^2$   $\frac{\gamma 2\pi}{r_e B_x^*} \dots 0.6$   $\rightarrow$  radi  $Q = \frac{2E}{M}$   $M = \text{proton mass}$   $r_e = 2.82 \times 10^{-13}$   $f = 10^6$

$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\hbar c}$   $\rightarrow$  value  $\rightarrow G_T = \frac{2M^2}{(2E)^4}$   $B = 5?$

$$\sigma = A = 4\pi \sigma_x^* \sigma_y^*$$

$$\sigma_x^* = .1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sigma_y^* = .01 \text{ cm}$$

$$L = \frac{N^+ N^- B f}{4\pi \sigma_x^* \sigma_y^*}$$

$$N = L \sigma$$

$$\gamma = \frac{E}{mc} \quad B = 10 \sim 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$J = N^+ f B$$

$$N^+ = \frac{\gamma 2\pi \sigma_x^* (\sigma_x^* + \sigma_y^*) (.06)}{r_e B_x^*}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{4\pi \alpha^2}{3.4 E^2} r_e B_x^*$$

$$Q = 2E$$