**Fine Structure Constant Related to Special Relativistic Mass at Luminal Speed in Heraclitean Dynamics**

Janez Špringer*

Cankarjeva cesta 2, 9250 Gornja Radgona, Slovenia, EU

*Corresponding Author: Janez Špringer, Cankarjeva cesta 2, 9250 Gornja Radgona, Slovenia, EU

**Abstract:** The inverse fine structure constant $\alpha^{-1}$ has been related to the special relativistic mass belonging to the special ground mass $m_{\text{ground}}^2 c^2 = k(1 - lnk)$ at the luminal speed in Heraclitean dynamics $F = dp/dt + d(k/p)/dt$. 

**Keywords:** Inverse fine structure constant, special relativistic mass at luminal speed in Heraclitean dynamics

1. **INTRODUCTION**

In the previous article [1] the inverse fine structure constant $\alpha^{-1}$ was deduced from the special ground mass $m_{\text{ground}}^2 c^2 = k(1 - lnk)$ in Heraclitean dynamics defined as $F = dp/dt + d(k/p)/dt$ and consequently:

$$m_{\text{relativistic}}^2 a^2 = e^\frac{m_{\text{ground}}^2 c^2(k(1-lnk)+m_{\text{relativistic}}^2 c^2(a^2-1))}{k}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

Here $k$ is the dynamics constant, $c$ is the luminal speed and $a = \frac{v}{c}$ is the relative speed of a particle which possesses the ground mass $m_{\text{ground}}$ and according to the speed and inverse speed manifests the relativistic mass $m_{\text{relativistic}}$. For the ordinary matter holds $k = \hbar c$ and $\hbar$ being Planck constant.

To relate $\alpha^{-1}$ to the special relativistic mass $m_{\text{relativistic}}$ belonging to the special ground mass $m_{\text{ground}}^2 c^2 - k(1 - lnk) = 0$ at the luminal speed $\alpha = 1$ in Heraclitean dynamics is the subject of interest of this paper.

2. **THE SPECIAL RELATIVISTIC MASS OF THE SPECIAL GROUND MASS AT THE LUMINAL SPEED**

The special ground mass satisfies the next relation [1]:

$$m_{\text{ground}}^2 c^2 - k(1 - lnk) = 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

So the relativistic equation (1) can take the simplified form

$$m_{\text{relativistic}}^2 a^2 = e^\frac{m_{\text{relativistic}}^2 c^2(a^2-1)}{k}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

And at the luminal speed where $\alpha = 1$ the special relativistic mass is given by the next nominal equality:

$$m_{\text{relativistic}} = c^{-1}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (4a)

With the help of the necessary data [2]

$c = 2,997 \, 924 \, 58 \cdot 10^8 \, ms^{-1}$,

$m_{\text{electron}} = 9,109 \, 383 \, 701 \, 15.10^{-31} \, kg$,

$m_{\text{Rydberg}} = 0,000 \, 242 \, 543 \, 510 \, 477 \, 160.10^{-31} \, kg$,

$m_{\text{electron}} + m_{\text{Rydberg}} = 9,109 \, 626 \, 244 \, 660 \, 477 \, 160.10^{-31} \, kg$.

The next numbers are given:
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\[
m_{\text{relativistic}} \over m_{\text{electron}} = 3\ 661\ 763\ 585\ 126\ 420\ 444\ 301,000\ 070\ 569\ 6 .
\] (4b)

And

\[
m_{\text{relativistic}} \over m_{\text{electron}} + m_{\text{Rydbeg}} = 3\ 661\ 666\ 090\ 786\ 848\ 108\ 259,936\ 623\ 981\ 3 .
\] (4c)

3. The Prediction of the Inverse Fine Structure Constant from the Special Relativistic Mass

The nominal values of the special relativistic mass (4b), (4c) are related to the inverse fine structure constant \( \alpha^{-1} \) as follows (See appendix):

\[
\frac{m_{\text{relativistic}}}{m_{\text{electron}}} - 1 = \frac{1}{2\alpha^{-2}}.
\] (5)

Giving the result

\[
\alpha^{-1} = 137,035\ 999\ 080\ 930\ 910\ 059.
\] (6)

The above \( \alpha^{-1} \) to hexadecimal equals the inverse fine structure constant which could be predicted using integer numbers in Eq. (5), i.e. 3 661 763 585 126 420 444 301 (4b), and 3 661 666 090 786 848 108 260 (4c):

\[
\alpha_{\text{predicted}}^{-1} = 137,035\ 999\ 080\ 930\ 910\ 104 .
\] (7)

And

\[
\alpha_{\text{predicted}}^{-1} - \alpha^{-1} = 0,000\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 000\ 1 .
\] (8)

4. Conclusion

If the special relativistic mass at the luminal speed – characterised by the nominal equality \( m_{\text{relativistic}} = c^{-1} \) – consists of an integer number of electron and Rydberg masses – the exact value of the inverse fine structure constant could be calculated.

DEDICATION

To keep moving

Figure1. Keep moving [3]

REFERENCES


[3] 22 Empowering Quotes to Inspire You to Keep Going (goalcast.com)
APPENDIX

The next equation is of relativistic mass independent

\[
\frac{m_{\text{relativistic}}}{m_{\text{electron}}} - 1 = \frac{1}{2\alpha^{-2}}. \quad (a)
\]

Since by solving the double fraction we get

\[
\frac{m_{\text{electron}} + m_{\text{Rydberg}}}{m_{\text{electron}}} - 1 = \frac{1}{2\alpha^{-2}}. \quad (b)
\]

And rearranging we have

\[
\frac{m_{\text{Rydberg}}}{m_{\text{electron}}} = \frac{1}{2\alpha^{-2}}. \quad (c)
\]