Precise Value of the Lifetime of Ortho-positronium (o-Ps) in Vacuum

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Abstract

In this paper, we calculate the lifetime of ortho-positronium (o-Ps) in vacuum with Euler formula for Basil problem and our previous formulas of the fine-structure constant and the atomic unit of time (t_{au}). Our calculated value of the lifetime of ortho-positronium in vacuum is 142.041358500909 ns in comparison to the most accurate measured value which was 142.043(14) ns and the latest QED calculated value which was 142.04606(20) ns.

1. Introduction

Positronium (Ps) is the bound state of an electron and a positron (antielectron) and somewhat like a hydrogen atom. Since positronium contains no protons or neutrons, nuclear interactions can be neglected, and it can be accurately described solely by quantum electrodynamics (QED). Hence, positronium is an ideal system to test QED and to look for deviations that could indicate new physics beyond the standard model. The triplet (1^3S_1) state of Ps with paralleling spins of the electron and the positron, which is called ortho-positronium (o-Ps), decays into three photons in a lifetime about 142 ns. Its decay rate (or lifetime) can be calculated with QED and measured experimentally. The theoretically calculated values have recently been improved to yield the decay rate λ_T=7.039970(10) μs^{-1} or the lifetime τ=142.04606(20) ns [1]. The experimentally measured decay rate once had a long history of inconsistency with the theoretical predictions, the so-called o-Ps lifetime puzzle. The most accurate experiments of the decay rate which resulted in λ_T=7.0401(7) μs-1 or τ=142.043(14) ns was in agreement with the theoretical predictions [2]. However, more precise experiments would regenerate new inconsistency with the theoretical predictions.

In this paper, we try to calculate the lifetime of ortho-positronium (o-Ps) to a precision with 15 digits by a novel method.

2. Formulas of the Fine-structure Constant and the Speed of Light in Atomic Units Based on 2π-e Formula and the 112th element

In our previous papers, we gave the formulas of the fine-structure constant and the speed of light in atomic units based on 2π-e formula and the natural end of the elements, i.e., the 112th element Cn* [3-15]. They are listed as follows.

$2\pi - e$ formula:

$$2\pi = (\frac{e}{e^{\gamma_c}})^2 = e^2 \frac{e^2}{(\frac{2}{1})^3} \frac{e^2}{(\frac{3}{2})^5} \frac{e^2}{(\frac{4}{3})^7} \cdots$$

$$(2\pi)_{Chen-k} = (\frac{e}{e^{\gamma_{c-k}}})^2 = e^2 \frac{e^2}{(\frac{2}{1})^3} \frac{e^2}{(\frac{3}{2})^5} \cdots \frac{e^2}{(\frac{k+1}{k})^{2k+1}}$$

Formulas of the fine-structure constant:

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{\lambda_e}{2\pi a_0} = \frac{36}{7(2\pi)_{Chen-112}} \frac{1}{112 + \frac{1}{75^2}} = 1/137.0359990374153791885$$

Relationships with nuclides:

$${}^{82,83,84}_{36}Kr_{46,47,48} \quad {}^{100}_{44}Ru_{56} \quad {}^{112}_{48}Cd_{64} \quad {}^{136,137,138}_{56}Ba_{80,81,82} \quad {}^{185,187}_{75}\mathrm{Re}_{110,112} \quad {}^{188}_{76}Os_{112} \quad {}^{209}_{83}Bi^{*}_{126}$$

$${}^{209}_{84}Po^{*}_{125} \quad {}^{252}_{99}Es^{*}_{153} \quad {}^{285}_{112}Cn^{*}_{173} \quad {}^{312}_{125}Ch^{ie}_{187} \quad {}^{2\cdot157}_{126}Ch^{ie}_{188} \quad {}^{2\cdot173}_{137}Fy^{ie}_{209}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{2\pi r_e}{\lambda_e} = \frac{13(2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100} \frac{1}{112 - \frac{1}{64\cdot3\cdot29}} = 1/137.0359991118729627581$$

Relationships with nuclides:

$${}^{56}_{26}Fe_{30} \quad {}^{63,65}_{29}Cu_{34,36} \quad {}^{100}_{44}Ru_{56} \quad {}^{112}_{48}Cd_{64} \quad {}^{140,142}_{58}Ce_{82,84} \quad {}^{136,137,138}_{56}Ba_{80,81,82} \quad {}^{157}_{64}Gd_{93} \quad {}^{169}_{69}Tm_{100}$$

$${}^{188}_{76}Os_{112} \quad {}^{223,224}_{87}Fr^{*}_{136,137} \quad {}^{257}_{100}Fm^{*}_{157} \quad {}^{278}_{109}Mt^{*}_{169} \quad {}^{285}_{112}Cn^{*}_{173} \quad {}^{2\cdot157}_{126}Ch^{ie}_{188} \quad {}^{2\cdot173}_{137}Fy^{ie}_{209} \quad {}^{426}_{169}Ch^{ie}_{257}$$

Formulas of the speed of light in atomic units:

$$c_{au} = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar c}{e^2} = \frac{c}{v_e} = \frac{1}{\alpha_c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1\alpha_2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{112(168 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4\cdot141} - \frac{1}{14\cdot112(2\cdot173+1)+13+\frac{7}{72+1/50}})}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{56(83 + \frac{157}{188} - (\frac{1}{8\cdot141} + \frac{1}{56^2(2\cdot173+1)+26+\frac{7}{36+1/100}}))}$$

$$= 137.0359990746441709683$$

$c_{au} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}}$ is consitent with Maxwell formula of the speed of light $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}}$

Relationships with nuclides:

$^{56}_{26}Fe_{30}$ $^{83,84}_{36}Kr_{47,48}$ $^{100}_{44}Ru_{56}$ $^{107,109}_{47}Ag_{60,62}$ $^{112}_{48}Cd_{64}$ $^{118,119,120}_{50}Sn_{68,69,70}$ $^{136,137,138}_{56}Ba_{80,81,82}$

$^{140,142}_{58}Ce_{82,84}$ $^{157}_{64}Gd_{93}$ $^{166,167,168}_{68}Er_{98,99,100}$ $^{169}_{69}Tm_{100}$ $^{173}_{70}Yb_{103}$ $^{188}_{76}Os_{112}$ $^{200}_{80}Hg_{120}$ $^{209}_{83}Bi^{*}_{126}$

$^{209}_{84}Po^{*}_{125}$ $^{223,224}_{87}Fr^{*}_{136,137}$ $^{257}_{100}Fm^{*}_{157}$ $^{264,265}_{103}Lr^{*}_{161,162}$ $^{2\cdot137}_{107}Bh^{*}_{167}$ $^{276}_{108}Hs^{*}_{168}$ $^{285}_{112}Cn^{*}_{173}$ $^{300}_{120}Ch^{ie}_{180}$

$^{2\cdot157}_{126}Ch^{ie}_{188}$ $^{344,2\cdot173,348}_{136,137,138}Fy^{ie}_{208,209,210}$ $^{355,357}_{141}Ch^{ie}_{214,216}$ $^{400}_{157}Ch^{ie}_{243}$ $^{420}_{168}Ch^{ie}_{252}$ $^{426}_{169}Ch^{ie}_{257}$ $^{437,438}_{173}Ch^{ie}_{264,265}$

3. Calculations of the Lifetime of Ortho-positronium

Our method to calculate the lifetime of ortho-positronium is novel and differs from the perturbative calculation with QED. Employing Euler formula for Basil problem and our previous formulas of the fine-structure constant and the atomic unit of time (t_{au}), our calculations are as follows. It is worth noting that the atomic unit of time t_{au}=1.42888432658653278×10^{-17} s was determined in our previous paper [16-20].

Calculation of the lifetime of ortho-positronium (o-Ps)

Calculation with QED: $\tau_{o-Ps} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{9\pi}{\pi^2 - 9}\frac{\hbar}{m_e c^2 \alpha^6}\frac{1}{1+\Delta}$

Calculted value by QED: 142.04606(20) ns

Measured value: 142.043(14) ns

Euler formula for Basel problem:

$$\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad \text{or} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

Definition: $\sum_{n=1}^{k}\frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{(\pi_{Euler-k})^2}{6}$

Improved calculation by this work:

$$\tau_{o-Ps} = \frac{3}{2}\frac{3\pi_{Euler-k}}{(\pi_{Euler-k})^2 - 9}\frac{\hbar}{m_e c^2 (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)\alpha_2{}^4}$$

In atomic units (au): $\hbar_{au} = 1,\ m_{e/au} = 1,\ c_{au}{}^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha_1 \alpha_2},\ \tau_{o-Ps/au} = \frac{\tau_{o-Ps}}{t_{au}}$

t_{au} is the atomic unit of time, $t_{au} = 2.41888432658653278 \times 10^{-17}\,s$

So: $\tau_{o-Ps/au} = \frac{3}{2}\frac{3\pi_{Euler-278}}{(\pi_{Euler-278})^2 - 9}\frac{1}{\alpha_2{}^4}$

In which:

$$\pi_{Euler-278} = \sqrt{6 \times 1.64134341579444} = 3.13816196120701$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{13(2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100}\frac{1}{112 - \frac{1}{64 \cdot 3 \cdot 29}} = \frac{1}{137.035999111873}$$

So: $\tau_{o-Ps/au} = 5872184830.82051$

$\tau_{o-Ps} = \tau_{o-Ps/au} t_{au}$

$= 5872184830.82051 \times 2.41888432658653278 \times 10^{-17}$

$= 142.041358500909$ ns

Decay rate: $\lambda_{T/o-Ps} = \dfrac{1}{\tau_{o-Ps}} = 7.04020301237544\ \mu s^{-1}$

Note:

$$\tau_{o-Ps/au} = 137(2\cdot 3\cdot 137+1)(16\cdot 3\cdot 5\cdot 7\cdot 31+1) - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{13}$$

$$= 137(8\cdot 103-1)(2(2\cdot 29(2\cdot 9\cdot 25-1)-1)-1) - \frac{7}{3\cdot 13}$$

$$= 137(8\cdot 103-1)(2(2\cdot 29(64\cdot 7+1)-1)-1) - \frac{7}{3\cdot 13}$$

$$= 5872184830.82051$$

Relationships with nuclides:

$^{31}_{15}P_{16}$ $^{28,29}_{14}Si_{14,15}$ $^{56,57}_{26}Fe_{30,31}$ $^{63,65}_{29}Cu_{34,36}$ $^{69,71}_{31}Ga_{38,40}$ $^{79,81}_{35}Br_{44,46}$ $^{83,84}_{36}Kr_{47,48}$

$^{100}_{44}Ru_{56}$ $^{103}_{45}Rh_{58}$ $^{107,109}_{47}Ag_{60,62}$ $^{112}_{48}Cd_{64}$ $^{136,137}_{56}Ba_{80,81}$ $^{140,142}_{58}Ce_{82,84}$ $^{157}_{64}Gd_{93}$

$^{169}_{69}Tm_{100}$ $^{173}_{70}Yb_{103}$ $^{185,187}_{75}\mathrm{Re}_{110,112}$ $^{188}_{76}Os_{112}$ $^{200}_{80}Hg_{120}$ $^{209}_{83}Bi^{*}_{126}$ $^{209}_{84}Po^{*}_{125}$

$^{223,224}_{87}Fr^{*}_{136,137}$ $^{231,232}_{91}Pa^{*}_{140,141}$ $^{264,265}_{103}Lr^{*}_{161,162}$ $^{257}_{100}Fm^{*}_{157}$ $^{2\cdot 137}_{107}Bh^{*}_{167}$ $^{278}_{109}Mt^{*}_{169}$

$^{285}_{112}Cn^{*}_{173}$ $^{200}_{120}Ch^{ie}_{180}$ $^{314}_{126}Ch^{ie}_{188}$ $^{2\cdot 173}_{137}Fy^{ie}_{209}$ $^{426}_{169}Ch^{ie}_{257}$ $^{437,438}_{173}Ch^{ie}_{264,265}$

In the above calculations, we suppose that the composition factors of the lifetime of ortho-positronium in atomic units ($\tau_{o\text{-}Ps/au}$) should relate to nuclides. And there are the characteristic factors 137 and 103 appearing, which indicate our calculation should be correct and precise. The reason for this relationship is that ortho-positronium should be regarded as a special nuclide among all nuclides, like a mount among mountains, and a mount is like mountains from because of their fractal form.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

In the above formulas of the fine-structure constant and the lifetime of ortho-positronium in atomic units ($\tau_{o\text{-}Ps/au}$) there are some characteristic and repeatedly factors such as 112, 137 and 278 which are shown as follows.

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{36}{7(2\pi)_{Chen-112}} \frac{1}{112 + \frac{1}{75^2}} = 1/137.035990374153791885$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{13(2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100} \frac{1}{112 - \frac{1}{64\cdot 3\cdot 29}} = 1/137.035991118729627581$$

$$c_{au}=\sqrt{112(168-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4\cdot 141}-\frac{1}{14\cdot 112(2\cdot 173+1)+13+\frac{7}{72+1/50}})}$$

$$=137.0359990746441709683$$

$$\tau_{o-Ps/au}=\frac{3}{2}\frac{3\pi_{Euler-278}}{(\pi_{Euler-278})^2-9}\frac{1}{\alpha_2{}^4}=5872184830.82051$$

$$\tau_{o-Ps/au}=137(2\cdot 3\cdot 137+1)(112\cdot 3\cdot 5\cdot 31+1)-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{2}{13}$$

$$=137(8\cdot 103-1)(2(2\cdot 29(4\cdot 112+1)-1)-1)-\frac{7}{3\cdot 13}$$

$$=5872184830.82051$$

And in our previous formulas of the anomalous magnetic moments of electron, muon and tauon [21, 22], there are some characteristic factors such as 109 and 278 which are shown as follows.

$$a_e=\frac{\alpha_2\gamma_1}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}}=\frac{13(2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100(2\pi)_{Chen-109}}\frac{1+\frac{1}{3\cdot 47\cdot 73\cdot 137}}{112-\frac{1}{64\cdot 3\cdot 29}}$$

$$=0.00115965218058153$$

$$a_\mu=\frac{\alpha_2\gamma_1\gamma_2}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}}=\frac{13(2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100(2\pi)_{Chen-109}}\frac{(1+\frac{1}{3\cdot 47\cdot 73\cdot 137})(1+\frac{1}{5\cdot 37})}{112-\frac{1}{64\cdot 3\cdot 29}}$$

$$=0.00116592057$$

$$a_\tau=\frac{\alpha_2\gamma_1\gamma_2\gamma_3}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}}=\frac{13(2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100(2\pi)_{Chen-109}}\frac{(1+\frac{1}{3\cdot 47\cdot 73\cdot 137})(1+\frac{1}{5\cdot 37})(1+\frac{1}{103})}{112-\frac{1}{64\cdot 3\cdot 29}}$$

$$=0.00117724019$$

These miraculous coincidences strongly indicate the following relationships.

$$(2\pi)_{Chen-112}\Leftrightarrow {}^{285}_{112}Cn^{*}_{173}$$

$$(2\pi)_{Chen-109}+\begin{cases}(2\pi)_{Chen-278}\\ \pi_{Euler-278}\end{cases}\Leftrightarrow {}^{278}_{109}Mt^{*}_{169}$$

Also suppose:

$$(2\pi)_{Chen-1}\Leftrightarrow {}^{1}_{1}H_1,\ (2\pi)_{Chen-4}\Leftrightarrow {}^{4}_{2}He_2$$

These relationships can be illustrated with the following graphics with analogy (**Fig. 1**). From Chengdu to Shanghai, there are two ways, by train and by airplane, the former corresponds to the all elements and nuclides, the latter corresponds to our 2π-e formula and Euler formula for Basel problem. Chengdu and Shanghai have two airports respectively, which correspond to the elements/nuclides H, He and Mt*, Cn* respectively. This also explains the formulas could only correspond to the start and the end of the elements.

$2\pi - e$ formula:

$$2\pi = \left(\frac{e}{e^{\gamma_c}}\right)^2 = e^2 \frac{e^2}{(\frac{2}{1})^3} \frac{e^2}{(\frac{3}{2})^5} \frac{e^2}{(\frac{4}{3})^7} \cdots$$

$$(2\pi)_{Chen-k} = \left(\frac{e}{e^{\gamma_{c-k}}}\right)^2 = e^2 \frac{e^2}{(\frac{2}{1})^3} \frac{e^2}{(\frac{3}{2})^5} \cdots \frac{e^2}{(\frac{k+1}{k})^{2k+1}}$$

Euler formula for Basel problem:

$$\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \text{ or } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \text{ or } \sum_{n=1}^{k} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{(\pi_{Euler-k})^2}{6}$$

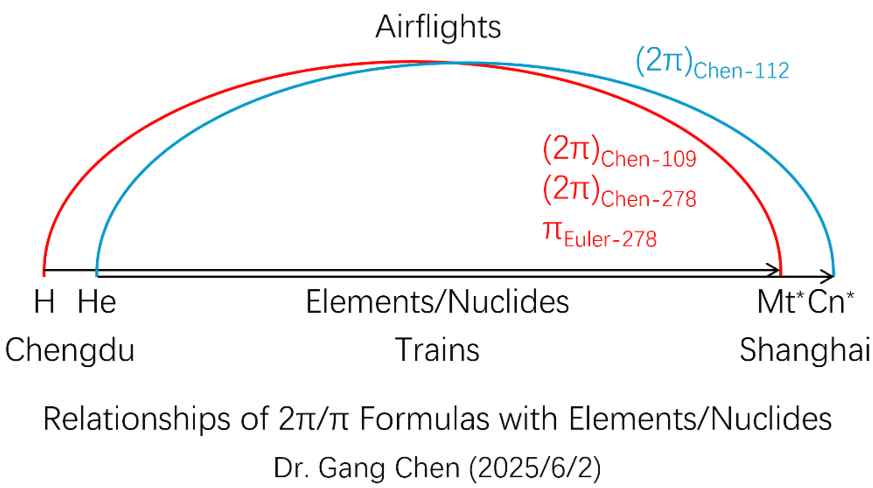

Fig. 1

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