The Final Formulas of the Anomalous Magnetic Moment of

Electron, Muon and Tauon

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Gang Chen[†], Tianman Chen, Tianyi Chen

Guangzhou Huifu Research Institute Co., Ltd., Guangzhou, P. R. China 7-20-4, Greenwich Village, Wangjianglu 1, Chengdu, P. R. China

[†]Correspondence to: gang137.chen@connect.polyu.hk

Abstract

This paper is a subsequent paper to our previous paper "Concise Formulas of the Anomalous Magnetic Moment of Electron/Muon/Tauon and the Fine-structure Constant" (viXra:2106.0042v5), in which we gave some formulas and values of the anomalous magnetic moment (a=(g-2)/2) of electron, muon and tauon. For example, we calculated the values of the anomalous magnetic moment of muon to be 0.00116592057152 and 0.00116592057075 on 2021/6/13 and 2023/3/10 respectively, and with 3 less digits they have the same value of 0.00116592057. On 2023/8/10 Fermilab Muon g-2 Collaboration announced their latest measurement of the anomalous magnetic moment of muon to be 0.00116592057(25), which should be perfectly consistent with our calculations or predictions. In this paper, we give the final formulas of the anomalous magnetic moment of electron, muon and tauon, prediction to Fermilab muon g-2 collaboration's next measurement to be 0.00116592057(15), and correlations of 2π -e formula to elements and elementary particles.

Keywords: the anomalous magnetic moment, electron, muon, tauon, the finestructure constant, 2π -e formula, elements, the standard model, elementary particles.

1. Introduction

In our previous paper¹, based on Schwinger's original formula² between the anomalous magnetic moment of electron and the fine-structure constant and our formulas such as 2π -e formula and the formulas of the fine-structure constant, we

constructed two sets of formulas of the anomalous magnetic moment of electron, muon and tauon as follows.

 $2\pi - e$ formula:

$$2\pi = \left(\frac{e}{e^{\gamma_c}}\right)^2 = e^2 \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^3} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^5} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^7} \cdots$$
$$(2\pi)_{Chen-k} = \left(\frac{e}{e^{\gamma_{c-k}}}\right)^2 = e^2 \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^3} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^5} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^7} \cdots \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right)^{2k+1}}$$

Formulas of the fine-structure constant:

$$\alpha_{1} = \frac{36}{7 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-112}} \frac{1}{112 + \frac{1}{75^{2}}} = \frac{1}{137.035999037435}$$
$$\alpha_{2} = \frac{13 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100} \frac{1}{112 - \frac{1}{64 \cdot 3 \cdot 29}} = \frac{1}{137.035999111818}$$

Formulas of the anomalous magnetic moment of electron, muon and tauon: Schwinger formula (1948): $a_e \approx \frac{\alpha}{2\pi}$ Set 1:

4

$$a_{e} = \frac{\alpha_{2}\gamma_{e}}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} = \frac{13\cdot(2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100\cdot(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{25\cdot11\cdot47\cdot109})}{112-\frac{1}{64\cdot3\cdot29}}$$

 $= 0.00115965218134971 \quad (2021/6/6)$

$$a_{\mu} = \frac{\alpha_{2}\gamma_{\mu}}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} = \frac{13 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-109}} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{25 \cdot 11 \cdot 47 \cdot 109})(1 + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 37})}{112 - \frac{1}{64 \cdot 3 \cdot 29}}$$

 $= 0.00116592057152 \quad (2021/6/13)$

$$a_{\tau} = \frac{\alpha_{2}\gamma_{\tau}}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} = \frac{13 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-109}} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{25 \cdot 11 \cdot 47 \cdot 109})(1 + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 13})}{(112 - \frac{1}{64 \cdot 3 \cdot 29})}$$

= 0.00117749298414 (2021/6/17) Set 2:

$$a_{e} = \frac{\alpha_{2}\gamma_{e}}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} = \frac{13(2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 47 \cdot 73 \cdot 137}}{112 - \frac{1}{64 \cdot 3 \cdot 29}}$$
$$= 0.00115965218058153 \quad (2023/3/7)$$

$$a_{\mu} = \frac{\alpha_{2}\gamma_{\mu}}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} = \frac{13 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-109}} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 47 \cdot 73 \cdot 137})(1 + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 37})}{112 - \frac{1}{64 \cdot 3 \cdot 29}}$$
$$= 0.00116592057075 \quad (2023/3/10)$$
$$a_{\tau} = \frac{\alpha_{2}\gamma_{\tau}}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} = \frac{13 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-109}} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 47 \cdot 73 \cdot 137})(1 + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 11})}{112 - \frac{1}{64 \cdot 3 \cdot 29}}$$
$$= 0.00117722266817 \quad (2023/3/10)$$

In this paper, we will give a new formula of the anomalous magnetic moment of tauon and determine which one of the above two sets of formulas of the anomalous magnetic moment of electron, muon and tauon is more reasonable and should be the final set.

2. A New Formula of the Anomalous Magnetic Moment of Tauon

Based on the above formulas, we construct a new and more resonable formula of the anomalous magnetic moment of tauon as follows.

$$a_{\tau} = \frac{\alpha_{2}\gamma_{1}\gamma_{2}\gamma_{3}}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} = \frac{13 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-109}} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 47 \cdot 73 \cdot 137})(1 + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 37})(1 + \frac{1}{103})}{112 - \frac{1}{64 \cdot 3 \cdot 29}}$$
$$= 0.00117724019 \quad (2023/8/14)$$

3. The Final Formulas of the Anomalous Magnetic Moment of Electron, Muon and Tauon

With the above stated more reasonable formula of the anomalous magnetic moment of tauon, the final formulas of the anomalous magnetic moment of electron, muon and tauon were determined and listed along with their related formulas as follows. And their reasonability could be confirmed by their relationships with nuclides^{1, 3-11}.

 $2\pi - e$ formula:

$$2\pi = \left(\frac{e}{e^{\gamma_c}}\right)^2 = e^2 \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^3} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^5} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^7} \cdots$$
$$(2\pi)_{Chen-k} = \left(\frac{e}{e^{\gamma_{c-k}}}\right)^2 = e^2 \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^3} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^5} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^7} \cdots \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right)^{2k+1}}$$

Formulas of the fine-structure constant:

$$\alpha_{1} = \frac{36}{7 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-112}} \frac{1}{112 + \frac{1}{75^{2}}} = \frac{1}{137.035999037435}$$
$$\alpha_{2} = \frac{13 \cdot (2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100} \frac{1}{112 - \frac{1}{64 \cdot 3 \cdot 29}} = \frac{1}{137.035999111818}$$

Formulas of the speed of light in atomic units

$$c_{au} = \frac{c}{v_e} = \frac{1}{\alpha_c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}}$$
$$= \sqrt{112 \times (168 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12 \cdot 47} - \frac{1}{14 \cdot 112 \cdot (2 \cdot 173 + 1)})} = 137.035999074626$$

Formulas of the anomalous magnetic moment of electron, muon and tauon:

Schwinger formula (1947):
$$a_e \approx \frac{\alpha}{2\pi}$$

$$a_e = \frac{\alpha_2 \gamma_1}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} = \frac{13(2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} \frac{1+\frac{1}{3\cdot47\cdot73\cdot137}}{112-\frac{1}{64\cdot3\cdot29}}$$
= 0.00115965218058153 (2021/6/6, 2023/3/7)
 $a_{\mu} = \frac{\alpha_2 \gamma_1 \gamma_2}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} = \frac{13(2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{3\cdot47\cdot73\cdot137})(1+\frac{1}{5\cdot37})}{112-\frac{1}{64\cdot3\cdot29}}$
= 0.00116592057 (2021/6/13, 2023/3/10)
 $a_{\tau} = \frac{\alpha_2 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} = \frac{13(2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{3\cdot47\cdot73\cdot137})(1+\frac{1}{5\cdot37})(1+\frac{1}{103})}{112-\frac{1}{64\cdot3\cdot29}}$
= 0.00116592057 (2021/6/13, 2023/3/10)
 $a_{\tau} = \frac{\alpha_2 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} = \frac{13(2\pi)_{Chen-278}}{100(2\pi)_{Chen-109}} \frac{(1+\frac{1}{3\cdot47\cdot73\cdot137})(1+\frac{1}{5\cdot37})(1+\frac{1}{103})}{112-\frac{1}{64\cdot3\cdot29}}$
= 0.00117724019 (2021/6/17, 2023/3/10, 2023/8/14)
Other formulas such as:
141+173 = 314, 141 = 3\cdot47, 314 = 2\cdot157, 68 = 136/2, 69 = 138/2, \cdots
Relationships of the above formulas with nuclides:
1⁴¹⁵7_{7,8} $\frac{17}{13}A_{14} = \frac{2^{8-30}}{14}Si_{14-16} = \frac{4^{74,850}}{37}Rb_{48,50} = \frac{4^{5456,85}}{26}Fe_{28,30,32} = \frac{5^{80,044}}{48}Ni_{30,32,36} = \frac{63,65}{63,65}Cu_{34,36}$
1<sup>12,114,116,118,119,120}{50}Sn_{62,64,66,68,67,0} = \frac{125,126}{52}Te_{73,74} = \frac{136,17,138}{64}Ba_{8,81,82} = \frac{140,142}{48}Ce_{63,64} = \frac{112,114,116,118,119,120}{50}Sn_{62,64,66,68,67,0} = \frac{125,126}{52}Re_{33}Bi_{15} = \frac{200,117,128}{64}Ba_{33}Ba_{33} = \frac{140,142}{76}Ca_{33,64} = \frac{123,126}{76}Ca_{33}Ba_{33} = \frac{120,126}{76}Ra_{15} = \frac{210,211}{88}At_{125,126} = \frac{228}{28}Ra_{13}^{+1}}
1^{23,127,187}Re $_{10,112} = \frac{47,192}{76}O_{51,12,16} = \frac{208}{82}Pt_{125} = \frac{239}{90}Bi_{125} = \frac{209}{91}Pa_{14,0,14}^{+10,22} = \frac{239,24}{62}Ra_{13,64} = \frac{239,24}{76}Ca_{33} = \frac{239,24}{76}Pa_{13}^{+1} = \frac{231,229}{76}Pa_{14,0,14} = \frac{232,238}{75}Ca_{13,146} = \frac{239,24}{76}Pa_{13}^{+1} = \frac{231,229}{76}Pa_{14,0,141} = \frac{233,238}{76}Ca_{33,14} = \frac{239,24}{76}Pa_{13}^{+1} = \frac{231,238}{75}Ca_{12,116} = \frac{238}{76}Pa_{13,15} = \frac{231,24}{76}Pa_{13,14} = \frac{239,24}{76}Pa_{13,15} = \frac{233,24}{76}Pa_{13,14} = \frac{231,2$</sup>

 $\sum_{100}^{257} Fm_{157}^* \sum_{103}^{264,265} Lr_{161,162}^* \sum_{107}^{274} Bh_{167}^* \sum_{108}^{276} Hs_{168}^* \sum_{109}^{278} Mt_{169}^* \sum_{112}^{285} Cn_{173}^* \sum_{125}^{310,312} Ch_{185,187}^{ie} \sum_{126}^{2157} Ch_{4.47}^{ie} \\ \sum_{136,137,138}^{344,2473,12\cdot29} Fy_{208,209,210}^{ie} \sum_{141}^{354} Ch_{213}^{ie} \sum_{146}^{370} Ch_{224}^{ie} \sum_{157}^{400} Ch_{243}^{ie} \sum_{168}^{420} Ch_{252}^{ie} \sum_{169}^{426} Ch_{257}^{ie} \sum_{173}^{437,6\cdot73} Ch_{264,265}^{ie} \\ \sum_{136,137,138}^{370} Fy_{208,209,210}^{ie} \sum_{141}^{370} Ch_{213}^{ie} \sum_{146}^{400} Ch_{224}^{ie} \sum_{157}^{420} Ch_{252}^{ie} \sum_{169}^{426} Ch_{257}^{ie} \sum_{173}^{476} Ch_{264,265}^{ie} \\ \sum_{157,138}^{470} Ch_{157}^{ie} Ch_{213}^{ie} Ch_{157}^{ie} Ch_{165}^{ie} Ch_$

4. Comparison of Theoretical and Experimental Values of a_e , a_μ and a_τ

With the values given by the above final formulas and the theoretical and experimental values reported in literatures, we give their comparison in **Table 1**. **Table 1.** Comparison of theoretical and experimental values of a_e , a_μ and a_τ .

Lepton	Calculated a SM	Calculated a ^{TC}	Measured a ^{EXP}	$(a^{SM}-a^{TC})/a^{TC}$				
	By Standard Model	By Theory of Chirality	By Experiment					
e	0.001159652181606(23) ¹²	0.00115965218058153^1	0.00115965218059(13) ¹³	8.8×10 ⁻¹⁰				
μ	0 00116591810(43) ¹⁴	0.00116592057^{1}	0.00116592040(54) ¹⁵	-2 1×10 ⁻⁶				
	0.00110391010(13)	0.001103/2037	$0.00116592057(25)^{16}$	2.1/(10				
τ	$0.00117721(5)^{17}$	0.00117724019	$-0.052 - 0.013^{18}$	-2.6×10 ⁻⁵				
Note: Lifetime of tenon is very short, so it is quite difficult to measure a with ordinary spin procession								

Note: Lifetime of tauon is very short, so it is quite difficult to measure a_{τ} with ordinary spin precession experiments¹⁸.

In **Table 1**, the calculated value of the anomalous magnetic moment of muon by our theory (Theory of Chirality⁶) was 0.00116590057 (2021/6/13 and 2023/3/10), and it was perfectly consistent with the measurement result announced by Fermilab Muon g-2 Collaboration on 2023/8/10 which was 0.00116590057(25) based on the data from their experiment Run-2/3.

5. Prediction to Fermilab's Result Based on the Data from it Experiment Run-4

Based on our formulas and calculations, we here give prediction to Fermilab muon g-2 collaboration's measurement result based on the data from its experiment Run-4 which should be announced in 2025. The Fermilab's next measurement of the anomalous magnetic moment of muon should be very closed to 0.00116592057(15).

6. Correlation of 2π -e Formula to Elements

Based on our formulas listed above, we could conclude that there should be proper correlation between 2π -e formula and the most stable nuclide of some terminal elements as follows.

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

$$(2\pi)_{Chen-109} + (2\pi)_{Chen-278} \Leftrightarrow {}^{278}_{109}Mt^*_{169}$$
Also suppose: $(2\pi)_{Chen-1} \Leftrightarrow {}^{1}_{1}H_{1}, (2\pi)_{Chen-4} \Leftrightarrow {}^{4}_{2}He_{2}$

And according to our theories, the natural terminal of elements is $_{112}$ Cn, so 2π -e formula should be correlated to elements at starting points and terminal points, or 2π -e formula flies over the elements (**Fig. 1**).

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								~							IVA π				VIIIA 2π		
	1					2	_ (e 12	2						1				2		
						21	τ = (·	<u> </u>							H				He		
				ρ^{γ_c}										1s ¹				1s ²			
		IA π/2	HA]				•						IIIA	1.0078	VA	VIA	VIIA 3n/2	4.003		
		3	4	$a^2 = a^2 = a^2$											6	7	8	9	10		
	•	Li	Be											В	C	N	0	F	Ne		
	4	2s ¹	2s ²	$= e - 2 - 2 - 4 \cdots$											2s ² 2p ²	2s ² 2p ³	2s ² 2p ⁴	2s ² 2p ⁵	$2s^22p^6$		
		6.941	9.012				(4	3 6	$\mathcal{I}_{\sqrt{5}}$	4.7				10.81	12.01	14.01	16.00	19.00	20.18		
		$(-)^{-}(-)^{-}(-)^{-}$										13	14	15	16	17	18				
	,	Na	Mg	1^{-1} 2^{-1} 3^{-1} a_1 s_2												Р	S	CI	Ar		
	3	3s ¹	3s ²							-				$3s^23p^1$	3s ² 3p ²	3s ² 3p ³	3s ² 3p ⁴	3s ² 3p ⁵	3s ² 3p ⁶		
		22.99	24.31	IIIB	IVB	VB	VIB	VIIB		VIIIB π'		IB 2π'	IIB 2π'	26.98	28.09	30.97	32.06	35.45	39.95		
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
	4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr		
4	4	4s ¹	4s ²	3d ¹ 4s ²	3d24s2	3d34s2	3d ⁵ 4s ¹	3d54s2	3d64s2	3d74s2	$3d^{8}4s^{2}$	3d104s1	3d104s2	$4s^24p^1$	4s ² 4p ²	4s ² 4p ³	$4s^24p^4$	4s ² 4p ⁵	4s ² 4p ⁶		
		39.10	40.08	44.96	47.87	50.94	52.00	54.94	55.85	58.93	58.69	63.55	65.38	69.72	72.63	74.92	78.96	79.90	83.80		
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54		
	5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc*	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe		
		5s1	5s ²	4d15s2	4d ² 5s ²	4d ³ 5s ²	4d ⁵ 5s ¹	4d ⁵ 5s ²	4d75s1	$4d^85s^1$	4d ¹⁰	4d105s1	4d ¹⁰ 5s ²	5s ² 5p ¹	5s ² 5p ²	5s ² 5p ³	5s ² 5p ⁴	5s ² 5p ⁵	5s ² 5p ⁶		
		85.47	87.62	88.91	91.22	92.91	95.96	97/8	101.1	102.9	106.4	107.9	112.4	114.8	118.7	121.8	127.6	126.9	131.3		
		55	56	57-	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86		
	6	Cs	Ba	71	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	ТІ	Pb	Bi	Po*	At*	Rn*		
		6s ¹	6s ²	La-	5d ² 6s ²	5d ³ 6s ²	5d ⁴ 6s ²	5d36s2	5d66s2	5d76s2	5d96s1	5d106s1	5d ¹⁰ 6s ²	6s ² 6p ¹	6s ² 6p ²	6s ² 6p ³	6s ² 6p ⁴	6s ² 6p ⁵	6s ² 6p ⁶		
		132.9	137.3	Lu	178.5	180.9	183.8	186.2	190.2	192.2	195.1	197.0	200.6	204.4	207.2	209.0	209	210	222		
		8/	88	89-	104	105	106	10/	108	109	110		112	113	114	115	116	117	118		
	7	Fr	ка	103	KI CIRT 2	DD	Sg	Bn	HS	Mt	Ds ^w	Rg	Cn	Nn 7.37.1	F1	MC	LV	15	Og		
		/5'	/S- 236	Ac-	00-/S-	00 ³ /S ²	0d*/s2	00-7/S-	80°/S2	00'/s'	009/81	0010/51	0010752	/s=/p	/s=/p=	/s²/p³	/s²/p*	/s-/p-	/s²/pº		
		225	220	Lr	205	200	212	2/3/4	270	2/0	201	205	200	207	209	291	292	292	295		
		57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71		原子序数			
1	镧	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm*	Sm	Eu	Gd	Th	Dv	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu		元素符号			
	~	5d ¹ 6s ²	4f ¹ 5d ¹ 6s ²	4f ³ 6s ²	4f ⁴ 6s ²	4f ⁵ 6s ²	4f ⁶ 6s ²	4f ⁷ 6s ²	4f75d16e2	$4f^{9}6s^{2}$	$4f^{10}6s^2$	4f ¹¹ 6s ²	4f ¹² 6s ²	4f ¹³ 6s ²	4f ¹⁴ 6s ²	4f145d16e2		外国由子屋	排布		
系	糸	138.9	140.1	140.9	144.2	145	150.4	152.0	157.3	158.9	162.5	164.9	167.3	168.9	173.1	175.0					
E		89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	* 2017	1100 年	~		
锕	锕	Ac*	Th*	Pa*	U.	Nn*	Pu*	Am*	Cm*	Bk*	Cf	Es*	Em*	Md*	No*	Lr*	斜体	*/3003111/1系 斜体数据为放射性元素			
	-	6d1782	6d27s2	5f26d17s2	5f36d17s2	5f46d17s2	5f ⁶ 7s ²	5f ⁷ 7s ²	5f76d17s2	5f97s2	5f107s2	5f117s2	5f127s2	5f ¹³ 7s ²	5f147s2	5f146d17s2	最稳定同位素的原子量				
.	糸	227	232.0	231.0	238.0	237	244	243	247	247	251	252	257	258	261	264/5	陈刚	陈天漫 陈	天漪		

Figure 1. Correlation between 2π -e formula and elements

We can make an analogy. From Chengdu to Shanghai, we can travel by train going through the lands, and we can also take airplane flying over the lands. Chengdu and Shanghai have two airports respectively. This is just like the correlation between 2π -e formula and elements, or there are similar effects/phenomena in ordinary world.

7. Correlation of 2π -e Formula to Elementary Particles

According to the formulas of the anomalous magnetic moment of electron, muon and tauon, there should also be proper correlation between 2π -e formula and the standard model of particle physics (SM), for example, $(2\pi$ -e)_{Chen-109} is almost equivalent to the effect of SM in calculation of the anomalous magnetic moment of electron, muon and tauon as follows. And if 2π -e Formula is correlated to SM, it should also be correlated to the elementary particles.

$$a_{e'} = \frac{\alpha_2 \gamma_1}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}}, \ a_{\mu} = \frac{\alpha_2 \gamma_1 \gamma_2}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}}, \ a_{\tau} = \frac{\alpha_2 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3}{(2\pi)_{Chen-109}}$$



Two Ways to Explain the Anomalous Magnetic Moments of $e/\mu/\tau$ Dr. Gang Chen, 2023/3/1-2

Figure 2. Correlation of 2π -e formula with the standard model of particle physics

8. Prediction of the Completeness of the Standard Model of Particle Physics

we predict that the standard model of particle physics should be complete because our theory of chirality is equivalent to the standard model in calculating the anomalous magnetic moment of electron, muon and tauon. The two ways should have the same start point and the terminal point, one goes through a tunnel and one climbs over a mountain.

9. Discussion and Conclusion

 2π -e formula is correlated to elements and the elementary particles, so it should be the real God formula and the most beautiful scientific formula.

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Appendix I: Research History