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WHY THE MAJORANO EFFECT OF THE ELECTRON IS NOT EASILY OBSERVED

The definition of the Majorano effect of the electron is the self conjugation for this particle. However the same should be valid for the proton, so the proton also has self conjugation.
The reason why this effect of self conjugation cannot be observed is that the magnetic filament of the electron has to be squeezed or stretched over a length of the Lamb shift of 5.1 10^{-7} m. Maintaining the squeeze can be reached in a Cooper pair for the electrons. However then the squeeze is encapsulated in a superconductive substrate while the open end of the magnetic squeeze seems extremely difficult to observe.
A combination of the proton and electron having opposite electric charge the squeeze to the magnetic filament to the Lamb wave length should be easier to reach in the coherent state of a group of H atoms. However a single squeeze lasts only about half the time of Bohr's radius over c.
To show the above statement the calculation is straightforward.
Take the momentary conserved toroidal magnetic flux of the electron and also expressed in magnetic energy.

The small radius of the torus is: $a_1 = \lambda_e /21.81$ 137.036 /2π = 21.81 related to the reciprocal of the fine structure constant of the electron. The torus volume is $2\pi^2\ a_1^2\ \lambda_e\ m^3$ with λ_e the major torus radius and $\lambda_e = 2.4263\ 10^{-12}$ m.

Further the magnetic flux is supposed to be subjected to the uncertainty constant h, making:
$B_o^2 /\mu_o \times 2\pi^2 \lambda_e^3 /21.81^2 = 1.37\ 10^{-46}$ Joule while $B_o (\lambda_e /21.81)^2 = h = 6.627\ 10^{-34}$
$B_o = 1.704\ 10^{-8}$ T $\mu_o = 4\pi\ 10^{-7}$ Bohr radius $a_o = 21.81\ \lambda_e$ deviation 0.0001.
Under magnetic flux conservation:
$1.704\ 10^{-8} (\lambda_e /21.81)^2 = B_1\ a_1^2$

Magnetic filament energy balance: $B_1^2 /\mu_o \times \pi a_1^2 \times 5.1\ 10^{-7} = 1.37\ 10^{-46}$
$a_1 = 6.481\ 10^{-12}$ m $B_1 = 1.589\ 10^{-12}$ T
$a_1 / \lambda_e = 2.671$ 2.761/2 = 1.335 close to √4/3.
The radius $a_1 > \lambda_e$ means that it is an excited state in need of external energy.

Similarly in combination at Bohr's radius.
Hartree potential at rest for H atom is 4.36 10^{18} J. Bohr's radius $a_o = 5.292\ 10^{-11}$ m
$B_1^2 /\mu_o \times 5.1\ 10^{-7} = 4.36\ 10^{-18}$ $B_1 = 3.278\ 10^{-9}$ T
Reciprocal flux conservation using the toroidal B_o of the electron:
$(5.292\ 10^{-11})^2 \times 3.278\ 10^{-9} = 1.704\ 10^{-8} \times a_1^2$ $a_1 = 2.308\ 10^{-11}$ m
The filament radius $a_1 < a_o$ (Bohr) because it is a momentary magnetic state which cannot last with respect to zero Hartree condition.
$a_1/a_o = 2.308$ 2.303 /2 = 1.147 If 1.147 > √4/3 = 1.1547 then the squeeze state can be repeatedly activated by coherence in the group of atoms which is the situation for gravity alternation by dark matter or the medium of pseudo e-neutrinos surrounding a macro mass.
The relativistic state of the pseudo cells complies to c = ½ giving $m/m_o = \sqrt{4/3}$.

The Cooper pair of electrons has an enclosed conjugated state driving the opposed pair of equal charge in the squeeze mode determining the plane of current rotation in a direction perpendicular to the overall generated magnetic field of the superconductor.

Further flux conservation of the electron is based on $2e\ \phi = h$ the magnetic quantum flux ϕ.
For the electron it means that the dynamics of electric charge moves through the inner ring of the torus geometry. The charge is accelerated to a momentum of ½ c changing polarity of charge but the charge should return to its initial state through the inner hole then again changing polarity while the momentary magnetic torus flux within keeps the same direction. In a static sense the charge normalised to c is subjected to conjugated charge induction. home