Determination of Higgs Boson's Mass

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Abstract

In our previous papers[1-13], we gave formulas of the fine-structure constant and formulas of the masses of the elementary particles. In this paper, we try to determine the exact value of the Higgs boson mass. Based on our hypothetical formulas, the mass ratio of the Higgs boson to electron should be 245280.001934, and the exact value of the Higgs boson mass should be 125.33782344(4) GeV. Compared to 125.35 ± 0.15 GeV which was the value measured by CERN in 2016, our calculated value is much more precise if it is correct.

Keywords: mass; Higgs Boson.

1. Introduction

Reporting the observation of the Higgs boson at the CERN LHC on July 4, 2012, was undoubtedly one of the greatest achievements of experimental physics in the beginning of the 21th century. Since then, scientists the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations have been busy understanding exactly its place within the standard model of particle physics. One important goal was to determine the mass of the Higgs Boson precisely. To achieve this goal, CMS physicists combined data from two very different, very accurate measurements. One measurement looked at decays to two Z bosons, which subsequently decay into electron or muon pairs, and the other focused on decays to two photons. With the enormous amount of work spent over many years to carefully calibrate and model the CMS detector, they measured the Higgs boson mass with high precision. Using data obtained in 2011 and 2012 the mass was measured as 125.06 ± 0.29 GeV. Using the 2016 data, this measurement improved to 125.46 ± 0.17

and with everything combined gives the best mass determination yet of 125.35 ± 0.15 GeV, just with an uncertainty of roughly 0.1%![14]

In our previous paper[3], we gave a mass model of the elementary particles. In this paper, we apply the model to determine the exact value of the Higgs boson mass.

2. Determination of the Higgs Boson Mass

We use the general formula of our mass model of the elementary particles[3] to determine the mass ratio of Higgs boson to electron. It is also supposed that the value and the factors in the formula of the mass ratio of the Higgs boson to electron is meaningful and related to nuclides.

Electron mass： $m_e = 0.51099895000(15)\, MeV$

CERN measured the Higgs boson mass (2016)： $m_H = 125.35(15)\ GeV$

The mass ratio of the Higgs boson to electron:

$$\beta_{H/e} = \frac{m_H}{m_e} = \frac{125.35(15)\times 10^3}{0.51099895000(15)} = 2.4530(29)\times 10^5 \ \ (245010-245597)$$

Based on our mass model of the elemetary particles, we constructed the following formulas for the mass ratio of the Higgs boson to electron:

$$\beta_{H/e} = 32\cdot 3\cdot 5\cdot 7\cdot 73 + \frac{1}{11\cdot 47} = [22(22+1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{5\cdot 17+\frac{13}{30}})]^2 = 245280.001934$$

It is supposed that the integer part of the ratio having as many small prime factors as possible is special and more meaningful in their relationships with nuclides.

$^{12,13}_{6}C_{6,7}$ $^{14,15}_{7}N_{7,8}$ $^{16,17}_{8}O_{8,9}$ $^{20,21,22}_{10}Ne_{10,11,12}$ $^{23}_{11}Na_{12}$ $^{24,25,26}_{12}Mg_{12,13,14}$ $^{27}_{13}Al_{14}$ $^{28,29,30}_{14}Si_{14,15,16}$

$^{31}_{15}P_{16}$ $^{32,33,34}_{16}S_{16,17,18}$ $^{35,37}_{17}Cl_{18,20}$ $^{47,48,50}_{22}Ti_{25,26,28}$ $^{54,56,58}_{26}Fe_{28,30,32}$ $^{58,60,62}_{28}Ni_{30,32,34}$ $^{63,65}_{29}Cu_{34,36}$

$^{64,66,68}_{30}Zn_{34,36,38}$ $^{70,72,73,74,76}_{32}Ge_{38,40,41,42,44}$ $^{79,81}_{35}Br_{44,46}$ $^{83.84,86}_{36}Kr_{47,48,50}$ $^{85,87}_{37}Rb_{48,50}$ $^{100}_{44}Ru_{56}$

$^{107,109}_{47}Ag_{60,62}$ $^{112}_{48}Cd_{64}$ $^{114,118,119,120}_{50}Sn_{64,68,69,70}$ $^{125,126}_{52}Te_{73,74}$ $^{136,137,138}_{56}Ba_{80,81,82}$ $^{140,142}_{58}Ce_{82,84}$

$^{3\cdot 47}_{59}\mathrm{Pr}_{82}$ $^{143,144,145,146}_{60}Nd_{83,84,85,86}$ $^{145,146}_{61}Pm^{*}_{84,85}$ $^{157,158,160}_{64}Gd_{93,2\cdot 47,96}$ $^{168}_{68}Er_{100}$ $^{169}_{69}Tm_{100}$

$^{173}_{70}Yb_{103}$ $^{`180,181}_{73}Ta_{107,108}$ $^{4\cdot 47}_{76}Os_{112}$ $^{209}_{83}Bi^{*}_{126}$ $^{209}_{84}Po^{*}_{125}$ $^{210}_{85}At^{*}_{125}$ $^{223,224}_{87}Fr^{*}_{136,137}$ $^{226}_{88}Ra^{*}_{138}$

$^{235,14\cdot 17}_{92}U^{*}_{143,146}$ $^{257}_{100}Fm^{*}_{157}$ $^{285}_{112}Cn^{*}_{173}$ $^{2\cdot 157}_{126}Ch^{ie}_{4\cdot 47}$ $^{344,2\cdot 173,348}_{137}Fy^{ie}_{208,209,210}$ $^{370}_{146}Ch^{ie}_{224}$ $^{400}_{157}Ch^{ie}_{243}$

Among the above nuclides, the most special and meaningful are:

$^{85,87}_{37}Rb_{48,50}$ $^{145,146}_{61}Pm^{*}_{84,85}$ $^{210}_{85}At^{*}_{125}$ $^{235,14\cdot 17}_{92}U^{*}_{143,146}$ $^{370}_{146}Ch^{ie}_{224}$

So the exact value of Higgs boson should be:

$m_H = \beta_{H/e} m_e = 245280.001934 \times 0.51099895000(15) = 125.33782344(4)\ GeV$

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Appendix I: Research and Writing History

Section	Page	Writing Period	Location	Version
whole paper	1-3	2022/8/9-10	Chengdu	viXra:2208.xxxxv1
Note: date was recorded according to Beijing Time.				