"Is the electron a superluminal half-photon with toroidal topology?"

$$x = \frac{\lambda_C}{4\pi}(1+\cos\omega_{zitt}t)(\cos\omega_{zitt}t)$$

$$y = \frac{\lambda_C}{4\pi}(1+\cos\omega_{zitt}t)(\sin\omega_{zitt}t)$$

$$z = \frac{\lambda_C}{4\pi}(\sin\omega_{zitt}t)$$

where $\lambda_C = h/mc = 2.43\times10^{-12}\,\mathrm{m}$ is the Compton wavelength. $\lambda_C/4\pi$ is the radius of a double-helix photon of energy equal to the rest energies of an electron plus a positron, and is also the helical radius of the electron model. $\omega_{zitt} = 2\pi\nu_{zitt} = 2mc^2/\hbar$ is the electron's zitterbewegung angular frequency.