

# Exact formula for the Fine Structure constant $\alpha$ in terms of the Golden Ratio $\phi$

**Stergios Pellis**

**13/10/2021**

**Greece**

## **Abstract**

We propose the exact formula for the Fine Structure constant  $\alpha$  in terms of the Golden Ratio  $\phi$ :

$$\alpha^{-1} = 360 \cdot \phi^{-2} - 2 \cdot \phi^{-3} + (3 \cdot \phi)^{-5}$$

## **Introduction**

Dr. Rajalakshmi Heyrovská has found that the Golden Ratio  $\phi$  provides a quantitative link between various known quantities in atomic physics, research in this book chapter entitled "The Golden ratio in the creations of Nature arises in the architecture of atoms and ions". While searching for the exact values of ionic radii and for the significance of the ionization potential of hydrogen, Dr. Heyrovská has found that the Bohr radius can be divided into two Golden sections pertaining to the electron and proton. More generally, it was found that  $\phi$  is also the ratio of anionic to cationic radii of any atom, their sum being the covalent bond length. After that she showed, among other facts, that many bond lengths in organic and inorganic molecules behave additively, and are the sum of the covalent and the ionic radii, whether partially or fully ionic or covalent.

A new interpretation and a very accurate value of the fine structure constant  $\alpha^{-1}$  has been discovered in terms of the Golden Angle. Dr. Heyrovská proposed another interpretation of  $\alpha$  based on the observation that it is close to the Golden Angle. Fine Structure constant can also be formulated for the first time exclusively in terms of the Golden Ratio as follows:

$$\alpha^{-1} = 360 \cdot \phi^{-2} - 2 \cdot \phi^{-3} = 137,03562809 \dots \quad (1)$$

## **Measurement of Fine Structure constant**

The 2.018 CODATA recommended value of  $\alpha$  is:

$$\alpha = q_e^2 / 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \hbar \cdot c = 0.0072973525693(11) \quad (2)$$

With standard Uncertainty  $0,000000011 \times 10^{-3}$  and Relative Standard Uncertainty  $1,5 \times 10^{10}$ . For reasons of convenience, historically the value of the reciprocal of the fine-structure constant is often specified. The 2.018 CODATA recommended value is given by:

$$\alpha^{-1} = 137,035999084(21). \quad (3)$$

With standard Uncertainty  $0,000000021 \times 10^{-3}$  and Relative Standard Uncertainty  $1,5 \times 10^{10}$ . There is general agreement for the value of  $\alpha$ , as measured by these different methods. The preferred methods in 2.019 are measurements of electron anomalous magnetic moments and of photon recoil in atom interferometry. The most precise value of  $\alpha$  obtained experimentally (as of 2.012) is based on a measurement of  $g$  using a one-electron so-called "quantum cyclotron" apparatus, together with a calculation via the theory of QED that involved 12.672 tenth-order Feynman diagrams:

$$\alpha^{-1}=137,035999174(35). \quad (4)$$

This measurement of  $\alpha$  has a relative standard uncertainty of  $2,5 \times 10^{-10}$ . This value and uncertainty are about the same as the latest experimental results. Further refinement of this work were published by the end of 2.020, giving the value:

$$\alpha^{-1}=137,035999206(11). \quad (5)$$

with a relative accuracy of 81 parts per trillion.

### **Exact formula for the Fine Structure constant $\alpha$**

There is a dream, which, albeit more often not confessed, occupies the most secret aspirations of theoreticians and is that of reducing the various constants of Physics to simple formula involving integers and transcendent numbers. We propose the exact formula for the Fine Structure constant  $\alpha$  in terms of the Golden Ratio  $\phi$ :

$$\alpha^{-1}=360 \cdot \phi^{-2} - 2 \cdot \phi^{-3} + (3 \cdot \phi)^{-5} \quad (6)$$

with numerical value:

$$\alpha^{-1}=137,03599916476564..... \quad (7)$$

This numerical value is the average of the measurements (3), (4) and (5).

We believe that the formula (6) is the exact formula for the Fine Structure constant  $\alpha$ .

### **Conclusions**

We presented new Exact formula for the Fine Structure constant  $\alpha$  in terms of the Golden Ratio  $\phi$ :

$$\alpha^{-1}=360 \cdot \phi^{-2} - 2 \cdot \phi^{-3} + (3 \cdot \phi)^{-5}$$

### **References**

- [1] [www.en.wikipedia.org/](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/)
- [2] [www.wolframalpha.com/](http://www.wolframalpha.com/)
- [3] [www.math.stackexchange.com/](http://www.math.stackexchange.com/)
- [4] [www.mathworld.wolfram.com/](http://www.mathworld.wolfram.com/)
- [5] [www.numberempire.com/](http://www.numberempire.com/)
- [6] <http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Constants/>
- [7] Heyrovská, R. Golden Ratio Based Fine Structure Constant and Rydberg Constant for Hydrogen Spectra.
- [8] Heyrovská, R. The Golden ratio, ionic and atomic radii and bond lengths. Molecular Physics, 103, 877-882 (2.005)
- [9] Heyrovská, R. The Golden ratio in the Creations of Nature Arises in the Architecture of Atoms and Ions. Chapter 12 in Book: "Innovations in Chemical Biology", Editor: Bilge Sener, Springer.com, January (2009).
- [10] Heyrovská, R. and Narayan, S. Atomic Structures of Molecules Based on Additivity of Atomic and/or Ionic Radii. AIP Conference Proceedings 1119, 216 (2.009)  
<http://proceedings.nature.com/documents/3292/version/1>
- [11] Heyrovská, R. Dependence of the Length of the Hydrogen Bond on the Covalent and Cationic Radii of Hydrogen, and Additivity of Bonding Distances. Chemical Physics Letters, 432, 348-351 (2.006).

[12] Heyrovská, R. Fine-structure Constant, Anomalous Magnetic Moment, Relativity Factor and the Golden Ratio that Divides the Bohr Radius.

<http://arxiv.org/ftp/physics/papers/0509/0509207.pdf>