

# The Calculated value of the Fine Structure Constant from Fundamental Constants

D.T. Froedge

*Formerly Auburn University  
dtfroedge@glasgow-ky.com*

V090921

## ***Abstract***

This paper is an extract from more extensive paper on Vacuum Polarization [1], from which the details of the calculation of the Fine Structure constant  $\alpha$  may be obscured.

## **Main**

The derived value of the constant from Eq.(31), and Eq.(32), of the paper is:

$$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2} \hat{\lambda}_{\text{PL}}}{\hat{\lambda}_e} \nu_e = \frac{\sqrt{G\hbar / 2c}}{\pi(\hat{\lambda}_e g_A)^2} \quad (1)$$

The fundamental constants in this expression are the Planck particle radius, the Compton radius of the electron, and the electron frequency  $\nu_e$ . The frequency is the ratio in number of times a photon passes a point orbiting in the electron verses the number moving in a straight line. Numerically is equal to the Compton frequency of the electron. The Planck radius is  $\hat{\lambda}_{\text{PL}} = \sqrt{G\hbar / c^3}$ . The  $g_A$ , constant is the precise Electron Magnetic Moment,  $g_e / 2$ , and the QED correction to the Compton radius of the electron.

The value of the fine structure constant, Alpha is:

$$\alpha = 1/137.035999710 \quad (2)$$

The value of the gravitational constant is set to be 6.6755052700E-8 (CGS). The Codata Gravitational Constant is a consensus value having about a tenth of a percent scatter. The value found here is within the error bars of all the measurements taken by the Bureau of International Weights and Measurements [19], and the BIPM\* measurements are one of the measurement sets used in the consensus value.

The predicted value calculated here is thus testable to the experimental accuracy of the Gravitational constant

$$G = \frac{\alpha^2 2\pi^2 c (\tilde{\lambda}_e g_A)^4}{\hbar} = 6.6755052700E - 8 \quad (\text{CGS}) \quad (3)$$

Reference values of Constants and sources used in the calculation (CGS units)

$$\begin{aligned} c &= 2.9979245800E+10^* & g_A &= g_e / 2 = 1.00115965218 \dagger \\ \hbar &= 1.054571817646E -27 ^* & \tilde{\lambda}_e &= \hbar / m_e c = 3.8615926794E-11 \\ \alpha &= 1/137.035999710(96) \dagger & m_e &= 9.1093837015(28)E -28 \oplus \end{aligned}$$

\* Definition † Gabrielse et. al. [2][3][4] ⊕ 2018 CODATA Recommended Values

BIPM\* and CODATA consensus values (CGS)

Calculated value	$G = 6.6755052700E-8$
BIPM 01-32-2001	$G = 6.67559(27) \times 10^{-8}$
BIPM weighted mean 2014	$G = 6.67554(16) \times 10^{-8}$
BIPM Sep, 2015	$G = 6.67545(18) \times 10^{-8}$
CODATA Consensus Value	$G = 6.67430(15) \times 10^{-8}$

\*BIPM- Bureau of International Weights and Measurements, [5].

References:

1. DT Froedge, Vacuum Polarization, Gravitation, Charge, and the Speed of Light, Sep, 9, 2021, DOI:10.13140/RG.2.2.15619.22569, <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/354474157>
2. G. Gabrielse et al., New Determination of the Fine Structure Constant from the Electron g Value and QED, Phys. Rev. Lett. 97, 030802 (2006) <http://hussle.harvard.edu/~gabrielse/gabrielse/papers/2006/NewFineStructureConstant.pdf>
3. G. Gabrielse et al Cavity Control of a Single-Electron Quantum Cyclotron Measuring the Electron Magnetic Moment, arXiv:1009.4831v1 [physics.atom-ph] 24 Sep 2010
4. G. Gabrielse, New Measurement of the Electron Magnetic Moment and the Fine Structure Constant, Harvard University, <https://www.phys.uconn.edu/icap2008/invited/icap2008-gabrielse.pdf>
5. T. Quinn et.al, The BIPM measurements of the Newtonian constant of gravitation, G <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/pdf/10.1098/rsta.2014.0032>