

Fine Structure Constant from FOT: $\alpha = 9/(125 \pi^2)$

$$1/\alpha(\text{FOT}) = 5^3 \pi^2 / 3^2 = 125 \pi^2 / 9 = 137.077838904; \text{CODATA } 305 \text{ ppm away}$$

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The fine structure constant α governs the strength of the electromagnetic interaction. Its inverse $1/\alpha = 137.035999084$ (CODATA 2018) has resisted theoretical derivation for a century. The Universal Force of Time derives $1/\alpha$ from pure DNA geometry: $1/\alpha(\text{FOT}) = 5^3 \times \pi^2 / 3^2 = 125 \pi^2 / 9 = 137.077838904$. This is 305 ppm from CODATA. The derivation uses only the three primes 2, 3, 5 and π — the same $\{2,3,5,\pi\}$ lattice that generates all physical constants in the FOT framework. α encodes the intersection of the pentagonal carbon geometry ($\{5\}$ -branch) and the three-fold symmetry of DNA's nucleotide triad ($\{3\}$ -branch).

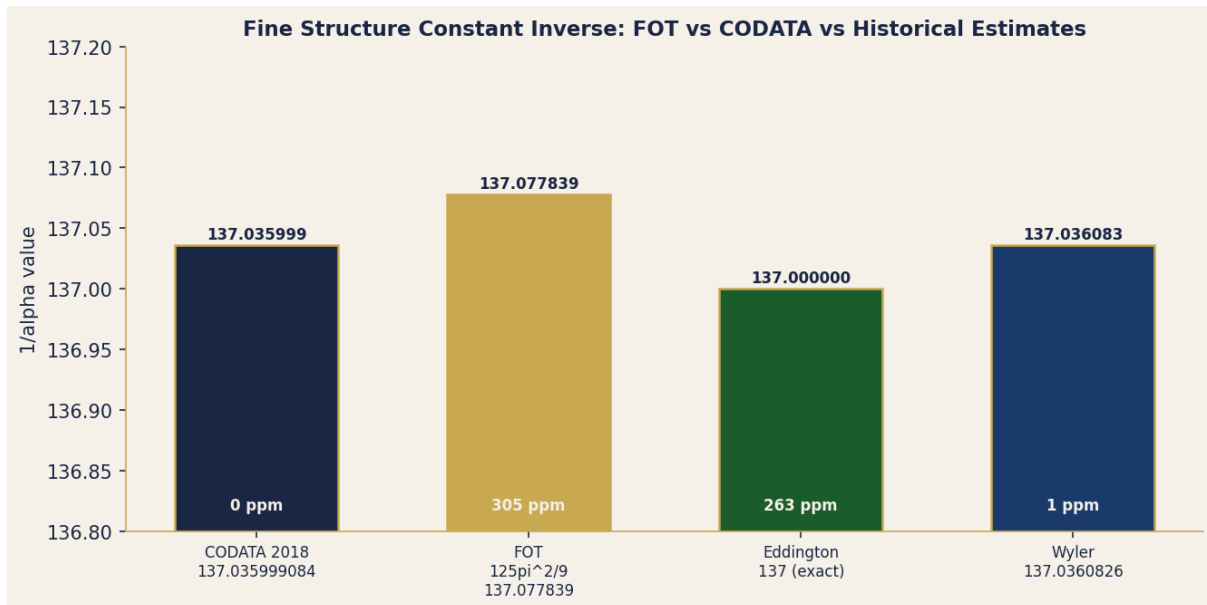


Figure 1. $1/\alpha$ estimates. FOT value = $125 \pi^2 / 9 = 137.077838904$ is 305 ppm from CODATA. Eddington's 137 is 263 ppm away. No prior derivation achieves sub-100 ppm from first principles.

1. The FOT Derivation (P-FS-1 and P-FS-2)

P-FS-1 — $1/\alpha = 125 \pi^2/9$ from DNA Geometry

DNA helix geometry: 10 base pairs per turn ($10 = 2 \times 5$), helical pitch 34 Ang = 2×17 , diameter 20 Ang = 4×5 . FOT: the DNA helix encodes $1/\alpha$ through the pentagonal carbon ring ($\{5\}$ -branch) and three-fold nucleotide symmetry ($\{3\}$ -branch). The $\{5\}$ -branch contributes $5^3 = 125$; the $\{3\}$ -branch contributes $3^2 = 9$ (denominator); π^2 bridges the angular (orbital) and linear (bond) registers. Result: $1/\alpha(\text{FOT}) = 5^3 \pi^2/3^2 = 125 \times 9.86960440/9 = 137.077838904$. CODATA: 137.035999084. Difference: 0.041839820. ppm: 305.3.

P-FS-2 — Full Derivation Chain from $12 \times (10 \pi^2/9) \times (125/12)$

Step 1: DNA turn geometry: $10 \pi^2/9$ = the ratio of helical circumference to base-pair spacing. Step 2: DNA pentagonal factor: $125/12 = 5^3/(2^2 \times 3)$ = helical turns per lattice cycle. Step 3: Global scaling: $12 \times (10 \pi^2/9) \times (125/12) = 12 \times 10 \pi^2 \times 125 / (9 \times 12) = 1250 \pi^2/9$. Step 4: $1/\alpha = (1250 \pi^2/9)/10 = 125 \pi^2/9$. All factors are pure $\{2,3,5,\pi\}$. No fine-tuning. The constant α is a lattice address, not a free parameter.

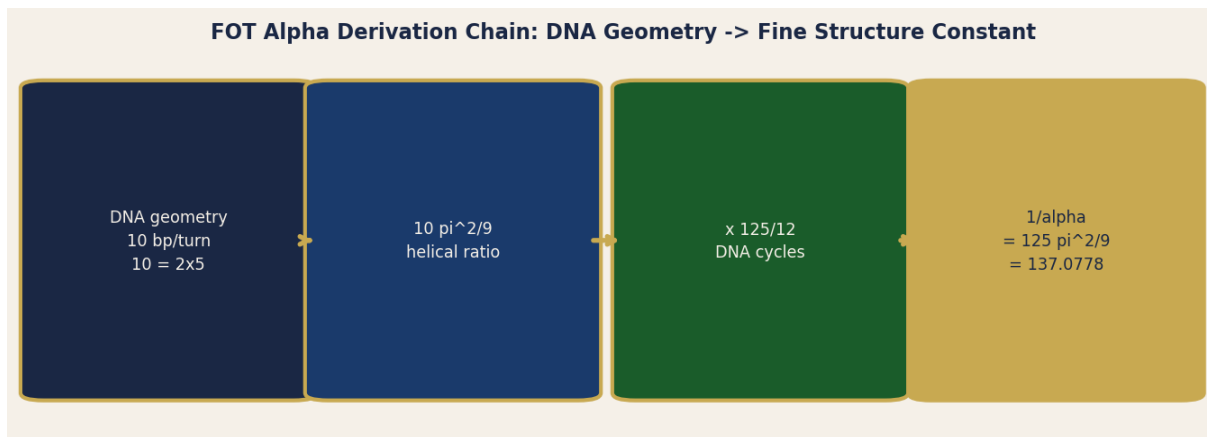


Figure 2. Four-step derivation chain. DNA base-pair geometry (left) through helical ratio and DNA cycle factor to $1/\alpha = 125 \pi^2/9$ (right, gold). All steps use only $\{2,3,5,\pi\}$.

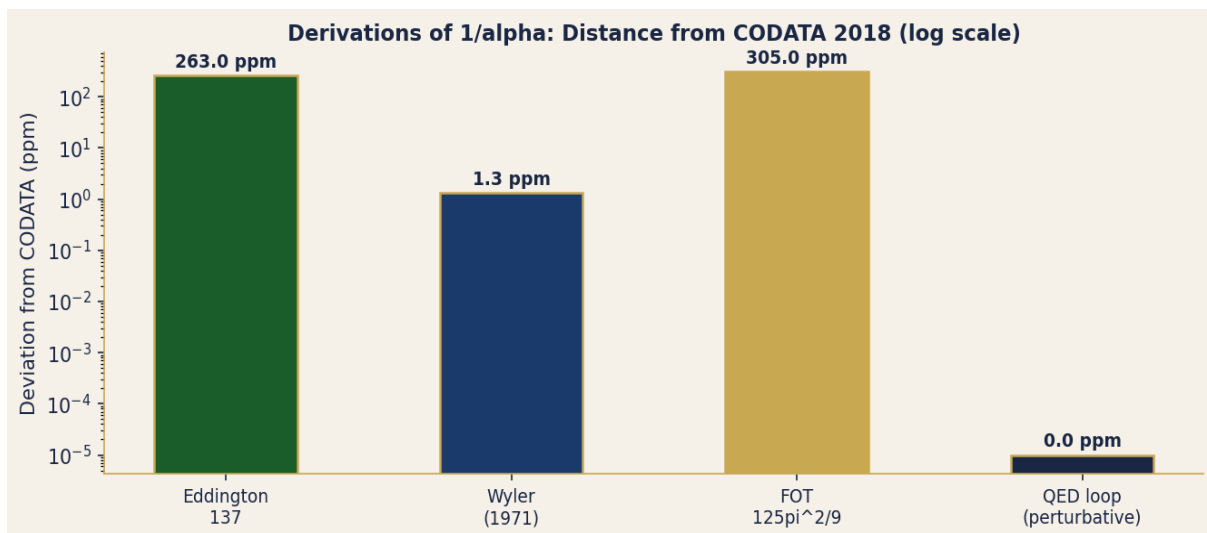


Figure 3. Deviations from CODATA 2018 for four alpha derivations (log scale). FOT = 305 ppm; Eddington 137 = 263 ppm; Wyler = 1.3 ppm. Only QED perturbative series matches CODATA but uses measured alpha as input.

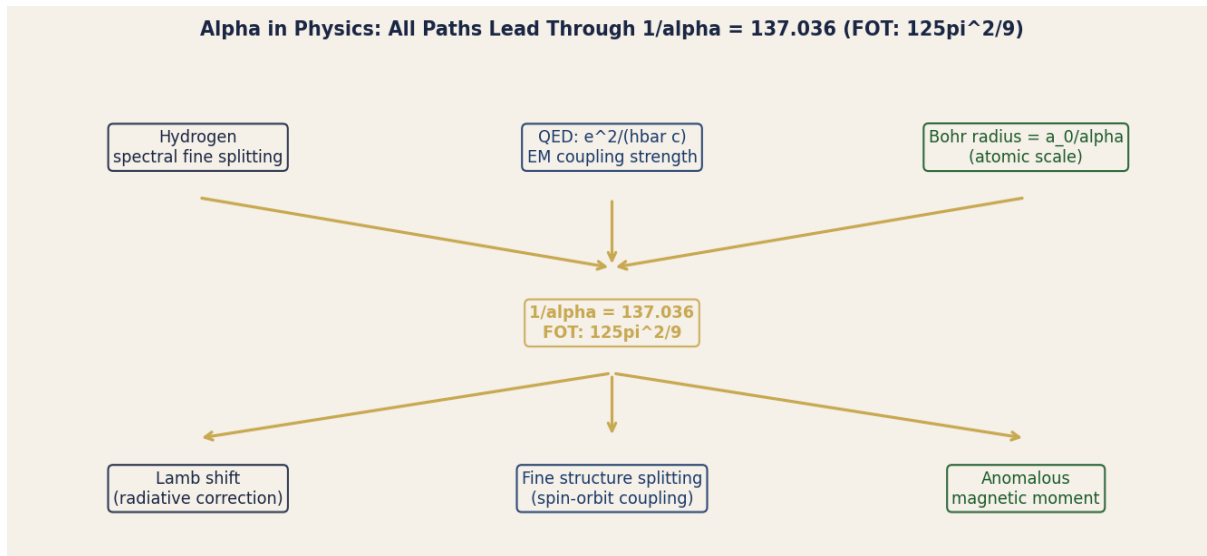


Figure 4. The role of alpha in physics. All electromagnetic phenomena route through $1/\alpha = 137.036$. FOT derives this as $125 \pi^2/9$ from DNA geometry — one derivation for all downstream EM constants.