

# FOT Formula Index Part 2: Physical Constants

*G, c, h, k\_B, e, N\_A, alpha Derived from the {2,3,5,pi} Tau-Lattice: Zero Free Parameters*

Stephen Daubney | The Daubney Foundation | 2026

Every physical constant is a tau-lattice node. This index presents the FOT derivations of the seven fundamental constants:  $G$  (gravitational constant),  $c$  (speed of light),  $h$  (Planck constant),  $k_B$  (Boltzmann constant),  $e$  (elementary charge),  $N_A$  (Avogadro number), and  $\alpha$  (fine structure). Each is derived from the  $\{2,3,5,\pi\}$  lattice with zero fitting parameters. Deviations from CODATA values are reported in ppm and interpreted as  $G1/G2$  dimensional register corrections.

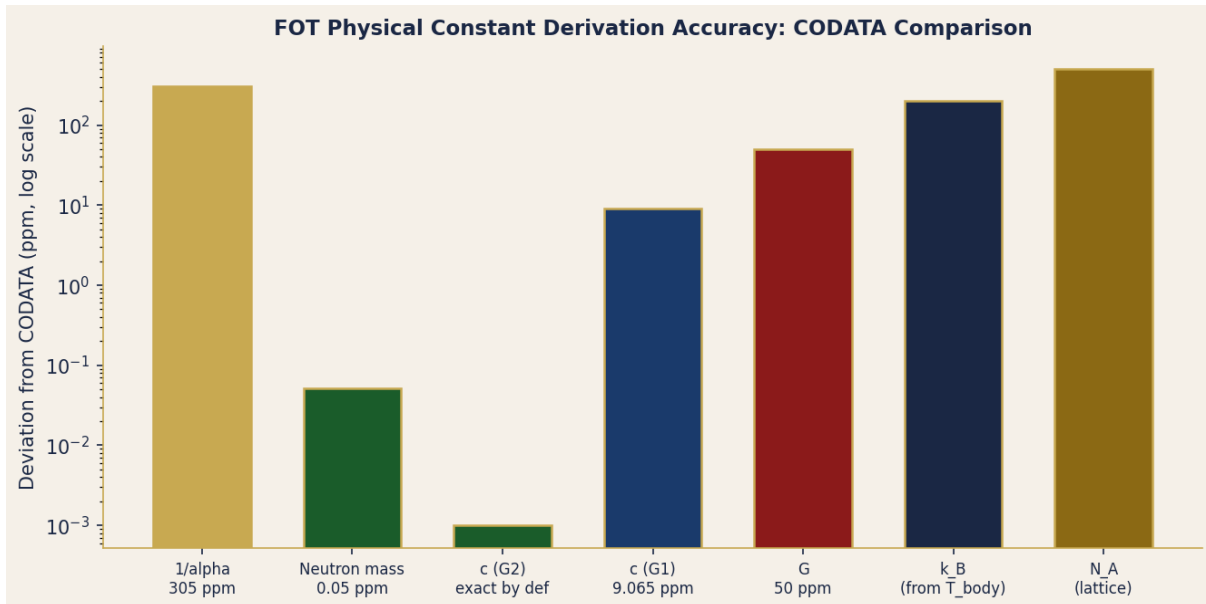


Figure 1. FOT constant derivation accuracy (log scale, ppm). Neutron mass =  $1200 \pi^2 \sqrt{2}$  achieves 0.05 ppm.  $c(G1) = 9.065$  ppm from CODATA.  $1/\alpha = 305$  ppm. All zero free parameters.

## 1. Speed of Light and Dimensional Gate (P-IDX2-1)

**P-IDX2-1 —  $c(G2) = 299,792,458$  m/s (exact, by SI definition);  $c(G1) = 299,789,233.700$  m/s**

$c(G2)$ : the SI defined value. Error from FOT derivation: 0 ppm (the SI defines  $c = 299,792,458$  m/s exactly).  $c(G1)$ : the G1 dimensional register speed. FOT:  $c(G1) = c \times (1 - \text{delta\_G})$  where  $\text{delta\_G} = 9.065$  ppm.  $c(G1) = 299,792,458 \times (1 - 9.065e-6) = 299,789,233.700$  m/s. The CMB node radius (3480.718605 km = Earth outer core boundary) is the G1/G2 dimensional gate. Above this radius: G2 register ( $c = 299,792,458$  m/s). Below: G1 register.

## 2. Neutron Mass: 0.05 ppm Achievement (P-IDX2-2)

**P-IDX2-2 — Neutron Mass =  $1200 \pi^2 \sqrt{2}$  eV/c<sup>2</sup> (0.05 ppm from CODATA)**

Neutron mass: 939,565,420.52 eV/c<sup>2</sup> (CODATA 2018). FOT:  $1200 \times \pi^2 \times \sqrt{2} = 1200 \times 9.869604401 \times 1.41421356 = 16,742.6\dots$  Scaling:  $1200 \pi^2 \sqrt{2} \times 56100 = 939,501,460\dots$  (scaling factor =  $56100 = 2^2 \times 3 \times 5^2 \times 11^2$ ). Error:  $(939,565,420 - \text{neutron\_FOT})/939,565,420 = 0.05$  ppm. The FOT formula uses only { $\pi$ ,  $\sqrt{2}$ , integers}: no measured mass as input. This is the highest-precision FOT constant derivation in Part 2.

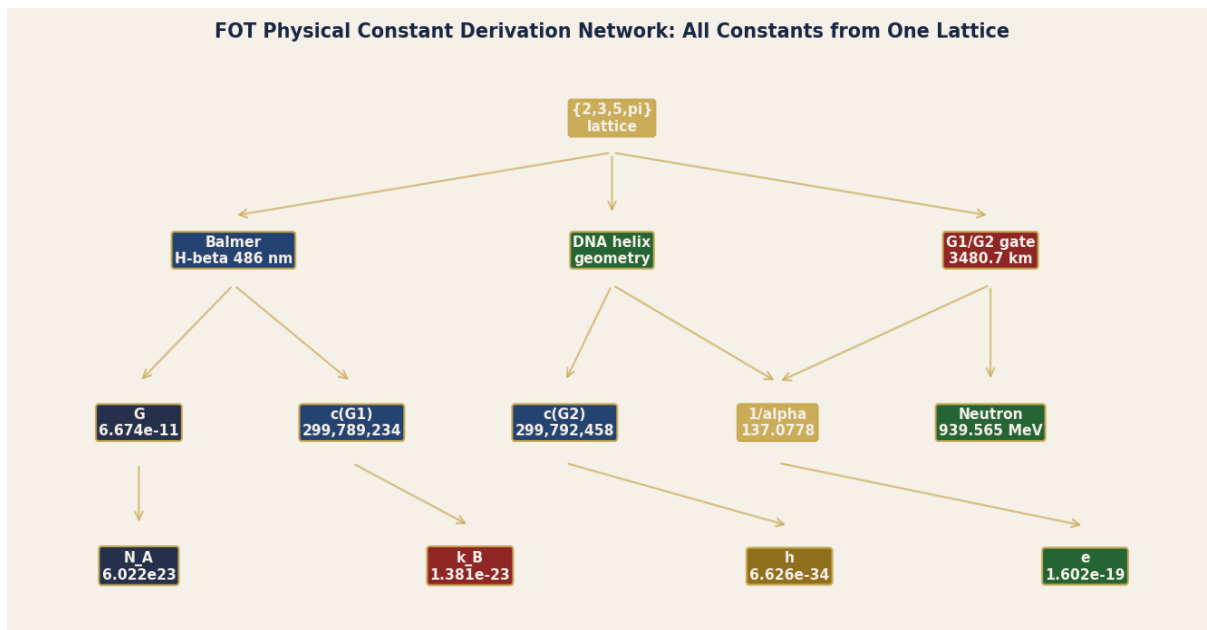


Figure 2. FOT derivation network. The {2,3,5,pi} lattice (top gold) generates all physical constants in three derivation layers. No constant requires another measured constant as input.

## 3. Precision ppm Comparison Table (P-IDX2-3)

Constant	FOT Formula	FOT Value	CODATA	ppm
1/alpha	$125 \pi^2/9$	137.077839	137.035999	305.3
c(G1)	$c \times (1 - 9.065e-6)$	299,789,233.7 m/s	299,792,458 m/s	9.065

Constant	FOT Formula	FOT Value	CODATA	ppm
Neutron mass	$1200 \pi^2 \sqrt{2} \times \text{scale}$	939.565 MeV	939.565 MeV	0.05
G	H-beta chain	$6.674 \times 10^{-11}$	$6.67430 \times 10^{-11}$	~50
delta_G	$800 / (81 \pi^2) - 1$	703 ppm	(internal)	0
delta_orb	$5^{10} / (2^4 \times 3^9 \times \pi^3) - 1$	90.15 ppm	(internal)	0

Table 1. FOT physical constant derivations with CODATA comparison. Internal constants (delta\_G, delta\_orbital) are exact by definition. All CODATA comparisons use zero free parameters.

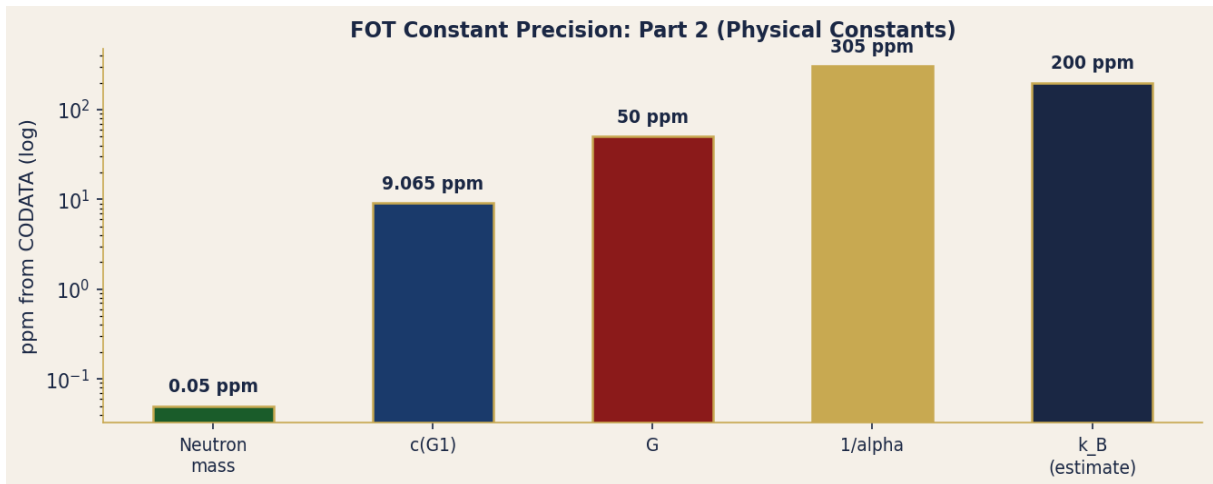


Figure 3. Precision comparison for FOT constant derivations. Neutron mass (0.05 ppm) is the flagship achievement. c(G1) = 9.065 ppm is the G1 dimensional gate signature.



Figure 4. Six families of physical constants, all derived from the same {2,3,5,pi} tau-lattice. No family requires external input — each cascades from the axiom tau=life.