

# The fine structure constant: A radiative series leading to it's exact value

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## Abstract

A Mclaulen like series expansion method produces a simple radiative series for the low energy limit of the fine structure constant which is exact to within all experimental digits with a deviation of the experimental mean  $\epsilon < 10^{-10}$ .

## 1 Alpha series

A function's complete description in the form of a McLauren expansion needs in principle only the the information from a single point and its infinitesimal small environment. A similar "McLauren like" method is used here to derive a series with radiative corrections from the single (yet highly accurate) value  $\alpha$ . The only tricky point is to find the value to which the series converges. The successful ansatz turned out to be a Gaussian constant:

$$\sqrt{\alpha} \approx e^{-\pi^2/4} \quad (1)$$

From here on we can develop a series  $\Gamma$  with radiative corrections by taking successive differences so that we can write for the value of alpha:

$$\alpha = \Gamma^2 e^{-\pi^2/2} \quad (2)$$

resulting in:

$$\Gamma = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{(2\pi)^0} \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha}{(2\pi)^1} \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha}{(2\pi)^2} (1 + \dots) \right) \right) \quad (3)$$

This series converges straightforward to reproduce the value of the fine structure constant exact in all its digits when compared with the latest Codata 2004 value:

uncorrected ansatz:	<u>0.00719188335582</u>	
correction to order 1:	<u>0.00729722791748</u>	
correction to order 2:	<u>0.00729735254562</u>	(4)
correction to order 3:	<u>0.00729735256865</u>	
experimental value:	0.007297352568	( $\pm 24$ )

Leading to a value of  $\alpha$  with an overall precision better than one in ten billion! (not withstanding the sigma of  $\pm 24$ ). Further evaluation of the above series leads to a value with an increased precision:

$$\alpha = 0.00729735256865385342269 \quad (5)$$

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