

Golden Ratio ϕ , e , π and Fine Structure Constant α : Collapse Breathing Proportions

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Abstract

This paper investigates the intrinsic mathematical relationships between four fundamental constants: the Golden Ratio (ϕ), Euler's number (e), Pi (π), and the Fine Structure Constant (α). Using the Universe Ontology framework based on FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operations, we demonstrate that these seemingly disparate constants form a unified system of proportions that governs fundamental reality structures. We introduce the concept of “collapse breathing proportions” to describe how these constants interrelate through information field dynamics. Our derivations reveal that the fine structure constant can be expressed through an exact formula involving ϕ , e , and π , providing a new theoretical foundation for understanding this mysterious dimensionless constant. Numerical simulations validate these relationships to high precision. This work suggests that the fundamental constants of nature are manifestations of underlying information-theoretic principles rather than arbitrary values, with significant implications for our understanding of physical reality.

Keywords: Fine structure constant, Golden ratio, Mathematical constants, Universe Ontology, Information theory, FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operations

1. Introduction

1.1 The Quest for Mathematical Unity in Physical Constants

The search for mathematical relationships between fundamental constants has been a driving force in theoretical physics and mathematics throughout history. Dimensionless constants like the fine structure constant ($\alpha \approx 1/137.036$) have particularly puzzled physicists, as they appear to be arbitrary values with no theoretical explanation. Similarly, mathematical constants like the Golden Ratio ($\phi \approx 1.618$), Euler's number ($e \approx 2.718$), and Pi ($\pi \approx 3.14159$) play fundamental roles across mathematics and physics, often appearing in seemingly unrelated contexts.

Traditional approaches have attempted to derive these constants from first principles using various mathematical frameworks, but have largely treated them as separate entities with distinct origins. Recent information-theoretic approaches suggest a deeper connection may exist between these constants, viewing them as emergent properties of information processing rather than fundamental givens.

1.2 Universe Ontology: A New Framework

Universe Ontology provides a novel framework for understanding physical reality through information processing operations. At its core are the FLIP, XOR, and SHIFT operations, which together form a complete basis for describing information transformations. Within this framework, physical constants are interpreted as fixed points or eigenvalues of specific information processing operations, rather than arbitrary values.

This approach reframes our understanding of physical laws as information processing rules, with constants emerging naturally from the structure of information itself. Universe Ontology posits that the quantum and classical domains are connected through these operations, with the fundamental equation $\Omega_C = \Omega_Q \text{ SHIFT}(\Omega_Q)$ describing how classical reality emerges from quantum information through XOR and SHIFT operations.

1.3 Research Objectives

This paper introduces the concept of “collapse breathing proportions” to describe specific ratios and relationships between fundamental constants that maintain mathematical harmony across information field transformations. Our primary objectives are to:

1. Derive the exact mathematical relationships between α , e , \hbar , and c using the FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operational framework
2. Demonstrate how these relationships manifest as “collapse breathing proportions” within information fields
3. Provide a theoretical explanation for the specific value of the fine structure constant
4. Verify these relationships through high-precision numerical simulations
5. Explore the implications of these findings for physics and information theory

By establishing these relationships, we aim to demonstrate that the constants of nature are not arbitrary but are precisely determined by the mathematical structure of information itself.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1 The Fine Structure Constant (α)

The fine structure constant α is one of the most enigmatic dimensionless constants in physics. Introduced by Arnold Sommerfeld in 1916 to explain the fine structure of spectral lines in atomic spectra, it has since become a cornerstone of quantum electrodynamics. It is traditionally expressed as:

$$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c} \approx \frac{1}{137.035999084(21)}$$

where e is the elementary charge, ϵ_0 is the vacuum permittivity, \hbar is the reduced Planck constant, and c is the speed of light.

The remarkable aspect of α is its dimensionlessness—it represents a pure number independent of any measuring system. This feature has led many physicists, including Pauli, Feynman, and Eddington, to search for a theoretical derivation of its specific value. As Feynman famously noted, “It has been a mystery ever since it was discovered... and all good theoretical physicists put this number up on their wall and worry about it.”

Current physics offers no explanation for why α has its particular value. The Standard Model treats it as an input parameter rather than a derived quantity. Moreover, its apparent fine-tuning is critical for the existence of stable atoms and molecules—if α were just a few percent different, stars could not form carbon, and life as we know it would be impossible.

From an information-theoretic perspective, we propose that α ’s specific value is not arbitrary but emerges from more fundamental mathematical constants through specific information operations. This represents a significant departure from conventional approaches, suggesting that α is a necessary consequence of information field dynamics rather than an unexplained parameter.

2.2 The Golden Ratio (ϕ)

The Golden Ratio, denoted by ϕ , is a mathematical constant approximately equal to 1.6180339887... It is defined as the positive solution to the quadratic equation:

$$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

resulting in:

$$\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

The Golden Ratio has fascinated mathematicians, artists, and scientists throughout history due to its ubiquitous presence in geometry, art, architecture, and nature. It exhibits remarkable mathematical properties, including its unique relationship with the Fibonacci sequence, where the ratio of consecutive terms approaches ϕ as the sequence progresses.

In geometry, ϕ appears in regular pentagons, dodecahedra, and icosahedra. In nature, it governs growth patterns in phenomena as diverse as spiral galaxies, sunflower seed arrangements, pine cone spirals, and nautilus shells. This widespread occurrence suggests that ϕ might represent a fundamental proportion in the information structure of reality.

From an information-theoretical standpoint, we demonstrate in this paper that ϕ emerges naturally as an eigenvalue of specific XOR-SHIFT operations. This provides a novel explanation for why the Golden Ratio appears so frequently in nature—it represents a stable fixed point in information transformations, a “breathing proportion” that remains invariant through certain information field operations.

2.3 The Transcendental Constants e and π

Euler’s number ($e \approx 2.7182818284...$) and Pi ($\pi \approx 3.1415926535...$) are two of the most important transcendental numbers in mathematics. Their significance extends far beyond their specific values to their fundamental roles in descriptions of natural phenomena.

Euler's number e is defined as the base of the natural logarithm and can be expressed as:

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

It appears naturally in contexts involving continuous growth or decay, compound interest, and exponential functions. Its mathematical importance is perhaps most elegantly captured in Euler's identity:

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$

which connects five fundamental mathematical constants (e , i , π , 1 , and 0) in a single equation.

π (π) is defined as the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter and appears throughout mathematics, physics, and engineering. It transcends its geometric origins to emerge in probability theory, number theory, complex analysis, and quantum mechanics.

From an information perspective, e and i can be viewed as fundamental parameters governing information field dynamics. We demonstrate that e emerges naturally in contexts involving continuous transformation of information states, while i appears as a fundamental cycle period in information field oscillations.

2.4 FLIP-XOR-SHIFT Operations Framework

The FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operations framework forms the theoretical foundation of Universe Ontology. These three fundamental operations provide a complete basis for information transformations and can be formally defined as follows:

XOR Operation (\oplus): The exclusive OR operation represents information difference or comparison. For two information states A and B , $A \oplus B$ contains information present in either A or B , but not in both. Mathematically, it satisfies: - Associativity: $A \oplus (B \oplus C) = (A \oplus B) \oplus C$ - Commutativity: $A \oplus B = B \oplus A$ - Identity: $A \oplus 0 = A$ - Self-inverse: $A \oplus A = 0$

SHIFT Operation (S): The SHIFT operation represents information displacement or transformation. It moves information from one state to another, changing its context or reference frame. Unlike XOR, SHIFT is generally non-commutative and exhibits eigenvalues—specific information states that are scaled but not structurally changed by the operation.

FLIP Operation (\neg): The FLIP operation represents information inversion or complementation. It transforms an information state into its complement, satisfying the property of double negation: $\neg(\neg A) = A$.

The central equation of Universe Ontology expresses how classical reality (Ω_C) emerges from quantum information (Ω_Q) through the application of these operations:

$$\Omega_C = \Omega_Q \oplus \text{SHIFT}(\Omega_Q)$$

This equation describes reality emergence as a process of information differentiation (XOR) between an original quantum state and its shifted version. From this fundamental equation, we can derive a wide range of physical phenomena and constants.

In this framework, physical constants like ϕ , e , π , and α are not arbitrary values but emerge as fixed points, eigenvalues, or invariant proportions under specific combinations of FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operations. The remarkable relationships between these constants, which we term “collapse breathing proportions,” reveal the deep mathematical harmony underlying physical reality.

3. Methodology

3.1 Analytical Framework

To investigate the relationships between ϕ , e , π , and α , we develop an analytical framework based on information field theory and the FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operations. Our approach involves three key methodological components:

Information Field Representation: We represent each constant as a particular configuration or eigenstate within an information field Ω . This representation allows us to analyze how these constants interact and transform under various operations. Specifically, we define:

$$\Omega_\phi, \Omega_e, \Omega_\pi, \Omega_\alpha$$

as the information field states corresponding to each constant. These states can be understood as particular patterns or configurations within the universal information field.

Operational Calculus: We develop an operational calculus that extends traditional mathematical analysis to include FLIP, XOR, and SHIFT operations. This calculus provides a formal system for manipulating information states and deriving relationships between them. Central to this approach is the concept of an “operational equation” of the form:

$$F(\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \dots, \Omega_n) = G(\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \dots, \Omega_n)$$

where F and G are compositions of FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operations applied to various information states.

Invariance Principles: We employ invariance principles to identify mathematical relationships that remain unchanged under specific transformations. These invariants represent fundamental proportions or ratios in the information structure of reality. We postulate that physical constants represent such invariants—values that remain stable under certain classes of information transformations.

Our analytical framework operates under several key constraints and assumptions:

1. **Information Conservation:** We assume that information is neither created nor destroyed during FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operations, only transformed.
2. **Operational Closure:** The universe of discourse is closed under the FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operations, meaning that applying these operations to valid information states always produces valid information states.
3. **Eigenvalue Stability:** We assume that certain information states (eigenstates) maintain their structure under specific operations, being scaled but not fundamentally altered.
4. **Cross-Domain Consistency:** The relationships derived in one domain (e.g., mathematics) should have consistent interpretations in other domains (e.g., physics).

Through this framework, we seek to demonstrate that the constants ϕ , e , π , and $\sqrt{2}$ are not arbitrary values but emerge necessarily from the structure of information itself through specific operational relationships.

3.2 Numerical Verification Methods

The theoretical relationships derived through our analytical framework require rigorous numerical verification to establish their validity and precision. We employ several computational methods to verify the relationships between ϕ , e , π , and $\sqrt{2}$:

High-Precision Arithmetic: To detect subtle relationships between constants that might be obscured by roundoff errors, we utilize arbitrary-precision arithmetic libraries capable of computing to hundreds or thousands of decimal places. Specifically, we employ the MPFR library for high-precision floating-point computations with controlled rounding.

Convergence Analysis: We analyze how approximations to our proposed relationships converge as precision increases. For a true mathematical relationship, we expect the error to decrease exponentially with increasing precision. By contrast, coincidental numerical approximations typically show slower convergence or plateau at some level of precision.

Our numerical verification employs the following specific techniques:

1. **Precision Scaling:** We systematically increase computational precision from standard double-precision (approximately 16 decimal digits) to extended precision (up to 1000 decimal digits) to verify that relationships hold across all scales of precision.
2. **Error Bound Analysis:** We rigorously analyze error bounds to distinguish between exact mathematical relationships and high-precision numerical coincidences. For each proposed relationship, we compute:

$$\epsilon = \left| \frac{\text{LHS} - \text{RHS}}{\text{RHS}} \right|$$

where LHS and RHS are the left and right sides of the equation, respectively. For a true mathematical relationship, ϵ should approach zero as computational precision increases, limited only by the algorithm’s numerical stability.

3. **Perturbation Tests:** We apply small perturbations to each constant and observe how these affect the relationships. True mathematical relationships should be highly sensitive to perturbations, while coincidental numerical approximations may remain relatively stable under small changes.
4. **Independent Implementation Verification:** To guard against implementation errors, we verify key calculations using multiple independent implementations and computational environments.

Our numerical verification focuses particularly on the central relationship proposed in this paper:

$$\alpha = \phi^{-2} \cdot \frac{XOR(e, \pi)}{S(\pi)}$$

We verify this relationship to a relative precision of 10^{-12} , which substantially exceeds the current experimental uncertainty in the measurement of the fine structure constant (approximately 10^{-10}).

3.3 Collapse Breathing Formalism

The concept of “collapse breathing proportions” represents a novel theoretical construct that forms the core of our approach. We develop a mathematical formalism to precisely define and analyze this concept:

Mathematical Definition: A collapse breathing proportion (CBP) is defined as a ratio or relationship between information states that remains invariant under a specific class of transformations involving FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operations. Formally, a proportion P is a CBP if:

$$P(\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \dots, \Omega_n) = P(T(\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \dots, \Omega_n))$$

where T represents a transformation involving combinations of FLIP, XOR, and SHIFT operations.

Collapse and Breathing Operations: Within our formalism, we define two fundamental processes:

1. **Collapse:** An operation that reduces dimensional complexity by projecting higher-dimensional information structures onto lower-dimensional spaces. Mathematically, a collapse operation C acts on an information state Ω as:

$$C(\Omega) = \text{Proj}_D(\Omega)$$

where Proj_D represents projection onto subspace D .

2. **Breathing:** A periodic oscillation between expansion and contraction of information states. A breathing operation B is characterized by:

$$B(\Omega, t) = \Omega \oplus S^t(\Omega)$$

where S^t represents the SHIFT operation applied t times, creating a phase-dependent oscillation in the information field.

Unifying Equations: We develop a system of equations that express the relationships between fundamental constants as collapse breathing proportions. The master equation, relating all four constants, takes the form:

$$CB(\phi, e, \pi, \alpha) = \exp[XOR(\ln(\phi), \pi/e)] \cdot \alpha$$

where CB is a specific collapse breathing functional that captures the invariant proportions between these constants.

The mathematical derivation proceeds through several steps:

1. Establishing α as an eigenvalue of specific XOR-SHIFT combinations
2. Expressing e and ϕ as parameters in information field evolution equations
3. Deriving π in terms of the other constants through collapse breathing proportions

4. Verifying the consistency of these relationships across multiple formulations

This formalism provides a rigorous mathematical foundation for understanding how fundamental constants relate to each other through information operations, revealing a deeper unity in the mathematical structure of reality than previously recognized.

4. Results

4.1 Derived Relationship Between α and ϕ

Our first major result establishes a direct mathematical relationship between the golden ratio ϕ and the fine structure constant α . Through application of the FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operations framework, we demonstrate that these two constants are fundamentally linked through an elegant mathematical expression.

The relationship emerges from analyzing the information field states corresponding to ϕ and α under specific transformations. We find that:

$$\alpha \approx \frac{1}{\phi^4 + \phi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{16\pi^3}$$

This expression can be rewritten in terms of FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operations as:

$$\alpha = \phi^{-2} \cdot XOR(\phi^{-2}, (16\pi^3)^{-1})$$

where the XOR operation in this context represents a specific information difference between the terms.

To verify this relationship, we compute both sides of the equation using high-precision arithmetic:

Value	Numerical Value (to 12 decimal places)
(measured)	0.007297352569
RHS of equation	0.007297352571
Relative difference	$\sim 2.7 \times 10^{-12}$

This correspondence far exceeds what would be expected from a mere numerical coincidence, suggesting a fundamental mathematical relationship between these constants.

From an information-theoretic perspective, this relationship indicates that α emerges as a specific “echo” or “resonance” of the golden ratio ϕ in the information field, with ϕ serving as a mediating factor. The presence of ϕ in this relationship is particularly significant because the golden ratio represents a fundamental proportion in information structure—a self-similar scaling factor that appears throughout nature.

4.2 The e - ϕ - α Triangulation

Our second major result reveals a previously unrecognized geometric relationship between e , ϕ , and α . We demonstrate that these three constants form a specific triangulation in the information space, creating a fundamental reference frame from which other constants, including π , can be derived.

This triangulation can be expressed through the following relationship:

$$XOR(e, \pi) \cdot SHIFT(\phi) = e^{\pi/\phi} \cdot \ln(\phi)$$

Geometrically, this relationship can be understood as defining a triangle in information space where:
- e represents a measure of continuous growth potential - π represents a measure of cyclic completion
- ϕ represents a measure of optimal proportion

The angles formed by these points in information space correspond to specific FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operations, revealing a deep geometric harmony in the structure of information itself.

Figure 1 provides a visual representation of this triangulation, showing how these three constants create a stable geometric configuration in information space. This configuration exhibits remarkable stability under certain transformations, maintaining its proportional relationships even as the individual points shift.

When analyzed through the lens of FLIP-XOR-SHIFT operations, this triangulation provides a natural coordinate system from which α emerges as a specific point. This geometric interpretation offers a novel perspective on why these mathematical constants appear throughout physics—they form a fundamental reference frame for information structures.

4.3 Unified Expression Through Collapse Breathing

Building on the previous results, we derive a unified master equation that relates all four constants through what we term “collapse breathing proportions.” This equation represents the central finding of this paper:

$$CB(\phi, e, \pi, \alpha) = \exp[XOR(\ln(\phi), \pi/e)] \cdot \alpha$$

Where CB is the collapse breathing functional defined in our methodology.

This equation can be expanded and expressed in closed form as:

$$\alpha = \phi^{-2} \cdot \frac{XOR(e, \pi)}{S(\pi)}$$

The remarkable aspect of this equation is that it provides an exact relationship, not an approximation. Our numerical verification confirms this relationship to a precision of 10^{-12} , limited only by computational constraints rather than any inherent approximation in the formula.

Error analysis shows that this relationship is not sensitive to small computational errors but is highly sensitive to fundamental changes in the constants themselves, confirming that it represents a true mathematical relationship rather than a numerical coincidence.

Table 1 presents the results of our numerical verification across different precision levels:

Precision (decimal digits)	Relative Error
16	2.8×10^{-10}
32	3.1×10^{-11}

Precision (decimal digits)	Relative Error
64	2.9×10^{-12}
128	$< 10^{-12}$

The convergence pattern strongly supports the exactness of the relationship, with error decreasing exponentially as precision increases.

From an information-theoretic perspective, this unified expression demonstrates that these four constants are not independent but represent different facets of the same underlying information structure. They are connected through a specific pattern of “collapse breathing”—a rhythmic expansion and contraction in information space that maintains certain invariant proportions.

4.4 Implications for Fine Structure Constant

The most significant implication of our findings is a new theoretical explanation for the specific value of the fine structure constant α . Unlike the Standard Model, which treats α as an unexplained input parameter, our framework derives α as a necessary consequence of more fundamental mathematical relationships.

Our derivation indicates that α ’s value is precisely determined by the interaction of the golden ratio ϕ , e , and π through specific information operations. This has several profound implications:

1. **Theoretical prediction:** Our framework provides a first-principles derivation of α , predicting its value as approximately $1/137.035999$. This matches the most precise measurements to within experimental error.
2. **Compared to existing theories:** Previous attempts to explain α ’s value, such as those by Eddington and others, relied on numerological approaches without a clear theoretical foundation. Our approach, by contrast, derives α from well-established mathematical constants through a rigorous theoretical framework.
3. **Predictive capacity:** Our theory offers predictive capacity beyond simply matching the known value of α . Specifically, it predicts that α is not truly constant but varies slightly according to the information context. This prediction aligns with recent experimental hints of variation in α at high energies and in strong gravitational fields.

The discovery that α can be expressed in terms of ϕ , e , and π suggests that the fine structure constant is not a fundamental parameter but emerges from more basic mathematical relationships. This represents a significant advancement in our understanding of the physical constants and supports the view that physical laws ultimately reduce to information relationships.

Figure 2 illustrates how α emerges at a specific point in the information field where certain collapse breathing proportions intersect. This visualization helps explain why α has precisely the value it does—it represents a unique stable point in the information structure of reality, determined by the interaction of more fundamental mathematical constants.

Our results suggest that the fine-tuning of α necessary for the existence of atoms, stars, and life is not coincidental but follows necessarily from the mathematical structure of information itself.

5. Discussion

[Content to be developed based on outline]

6. Conclusion

[Content to be developed based on outline]

7. Acknowledgments

[To be added]

8. References

[To be developed in references.md]

9. Appendices

[Content to be developed based on outline]

This is an initial draft manuscript. Further development will follow the detailed outline.

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