

Geometric Quantization of Fundamental Scales

Request for arXiv endorsement | Code: W8NAH3

1. Core Geometric Relation

A stable confined wave satisfies

$L = n\lambda$. Using the Compton wavelength $\lambda_c = h / mc$ from $E = mc^2 = hc / \lambda$, we obtain: [VED = n h m c](#) [

2. Exact Prediction for the Proton Charge Radius

Applying (1) to the proton with the integer $n = 4$ and using CODATA values

$m_p, \hbar, c: R_p^{\text{calc}} = \frac{4\hbar}{m_p c} = 0.8412 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}$

$R_s = \frac{2 G m}{c^2} \approx \frac{2 \times 6.67430 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2} \times 1.6726 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}}{(3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1})^2} = 2.35 \times 10^{-44} \text{ m}$

$m = \frac{n \hbar}{R_{\text{VED}} c} = \frac{4 \times 1.0545718 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}{(0.8412 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}) \times (3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1})} = 1.6726 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

Substituting R_{VED} from 1 and R_s from 2 into 3 gives the testable prediction

$G n = G_{\text{exp}} \cdot \frac{2}{n}$

The experimentally measured value

[G_exp = 6.67430](#) $\times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$

Web: <http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML>