

TriPhase Wave Mechanics

Community Q&A Archive

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Q&A #1 | Week of April 7, 2026

Topic: Derivations & Methodology

Q: What is the simplest way to understand what TriPhase actually claims?

The shortest version: every fundamental constant of physics can be derived from two numbers you can measure in a lab — the vacuum permittivity (ϵ_0) and vacuum permeability (μ_0) — using the geometry of three-phase waves. No additional inputs. No fitted parameters.

The standard approach in physics is to measure constants like G (Newton's gravitational constant), α (the fine structure constant), or H_0 (the Hubble constant) and treat them as given facts about the universe. TriPhase asks a different question: why do they have these values? And finds that the answer is geometric.

The key result: $G = 7.5 * \epsilon_0$ (error 0.51%). Newton's gravitational constant turns out to be a simple multiple of vacuum permittivity. Why is gravity so weak? Because ϵ_0 is small and G is proportional to it.

The same logic applies to the fine structure constant, the Hubble constant, the dark energy equation of state, particle mass ratios, and more. All from ϵ_0 and μ_0 . All with zero fitted parameters.

— *First community question, April 2026*
