(Classical Friedmann Kinematic Viscosity) to (electron Compton Kinematic Viscosity) to (Planck Kinematic Viscosity)

((1.50122737e+23 / (2pi)) / ((4 * (pi^2)) * (((2^6) * (3 * (pi^2)) * (((pi^e) / (e^(e - 1)))^(5 / 2)))^3)))^(1 / 3) = 137.030879

https://goo.gl/ocf5yM

http://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=%28%281.50122737e%2B23+%2F+%282+*+pi%29%29+%2F+%28%284+*+%28pi%5E2%29%29+*+%28%28%282%5E6%29+*+%283+*+%28pi%5E2%29%29+*+%28%28%28pi%5Ee%29+%2F+%28e%5E%28e+-+1%29%29%29%5E%285+%2F+2%29%29%29%5E3%29%29%29%5E%281+%2F+3%29+

#BoltzmannConstant & the #Electron

1 / ((((Boltzmann constant^4) / 6.5248935) / (8^0.5))^0.25) = 1.50122737e+23 m-2 kg-1 s2 K

(c / (((2.4263263e-12 m) / c) / ((2.4263263e-12 m)^3)))^0.5 = 0.000727394325 m^2 / s

(c / (electron Compton period) / ((electron Compton length)^3)))^0.5 = 0.000727394325 m^2 / s = Kinematic viscosity

(c / (((planck length * 1.50122737E+23) / c) / ((planck length * 1.50122737E+23)^3)))^0.5 = 0.000727394316 m^2 / s

(c / ((planck Time) / (planck length^3)))^0.5 = 4.84533077e-27 m^2 / s = (Planck Kinematic Viscosity)

(((c / ((planck length / c) / (planck length^3)))^0.5) / (((0.5 kg) * G) / (c^2))) / 2 = 6.5248935 m / s

(((6.5248935 / (2pi)) * 1.70377849e53 kg * G) / (13.8880509 billion light year))^0.5 = 299792458 m / s

((0.5 Planck Time) / ((0.5 Planck Length)^3)) / 299792458 = 1.70377849e+53 s / m^3

1.70377849e+53 kg = mass of visible universe

https://docs.google.com/document/d/14dGOjOuRXXlBSg-0N-vBovhwDCnrMbBioONasYH9FG0

Programming Planck units from a virtual electron; a Simulation Hypothesis
Malcolm J. Macleod

https://philpapers.org/archive/MACAMU.pdf

4 * (π^2) * (((2^6) * 3 * (π^2) * 137.035999172 * (((pi^e) / (e^(e - 1)))^(5 / 2)))^3) = 2.3895454e+22

2.3895454e+22 * 2 * pi = 1.5013957e+23

(1.5013957e+23 Malcolm J. Macleod) / (1.50122737e+23 Dahl Winters) = 1.00011212825

(1.50122737e+23 / (2pi)) / ((4 * (pi^2)) * (((2^6) * (3 * (pi^2)) * 137.035999172 * (2.0071199557^5))^3)) = 1.00000000136

((pi^e) / (e^(e - 1)))^0.5 = 2.00713495432

((1.50122737e+23 / (2pi)) / ((4 * (pi^2)) * (((2^6) * (3 * (pi^2)) * (((pi^e) / (e^(e - 1)))^(5 / 2)))^3)))^(1 / 3) = 137.030879198

(((electron Compton length/Planck Length)/ (2pi)) / ((4 * (pi^2)) * (((2^6) * (3 * (pi^2)) * (((pi^e) / (e^(e - 1)))^(5 / 2)))^3)))^(1 / 3) = 137.030879198

-8 i log(-1) (-i log(-1))^2 (137.030879198 3 2^6 (-i log(-1))^2 ((-i log(-1))^e/e^(-1 + e))^(5/2))^3 = 1.50122737001e+23

https://goo.gl/BdSYXT

http://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=-8+i+log(-1)+(-i+log(-1))%5E2+(137.030879198+3+2%5E6+(-i+log(-1))%5E2+((-i+log(-1))%5Ee%2Fe%5E(-1+%2B+e))%5E(5%2F2))%5E3

-8 i log(-1) (-i log(-1))^2 (137.035999172 3 2^6 (-i log(-1))^2 ((-i log(-1))^e/e^(-1 + e))^(5/2))^3 = 1.50139565030e+23

1.50139565030e+23/2pi = 2.3895454e+22

http://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=-8+i+log(-1)+(-i+log(-1))%5E2+(137.035999172+3+2%5E6+(-i+log(-1))%5E2+((-i+log(-1))%5Ee%2Fe%5E(-1+%2B+e))%5E(5%2F2))%5E3

137.035999172 / (1.50122737e+23 / 1.50121697e+23) = 137.035049833

N is simply 2pi * sqrt(1/ag) where ag = the gravitational coupling constant
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gravitational_coupling_constant

Unlike ag, N appears in several places in physics in not only mass but also length and consequently time.
Some of these formulations of N are in Dahl Winters paper at
https://www.academia.edu/35806992/

Uniting_the_Scales_of_Length_Mass_and_Charge

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fine-structure_constant

Friedmann Kinematic Viscosity

(((6.67408e-11/2) pascals) * (1 second)) / (3.71295774e-28 (kg / (m^3))) = 8.98755179e+16 m^2 / s

((6.67408e-11/2) pascals) / (m^3)) = Friedmann energy density

(3.71295774e-28 (kg / (m^3))) = Friedmann mass density

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedmann_equations#Density_parameter

Dahl Winters: A_Fluid_Model_of_Matter_Forces_and_Spacetime

https://www.academia.edu/37242000/A_Fluid_Model_of_Matter_Forces_and_Spacetime

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Ljusv5jFVIiNWHzOEejwQJyrToKbJkoq68XLLuOnEkk

On the reversal of sign of secondary Bjerknes force acting between two pulsating gas bubbles
Masato Ida: Satellite Venture Business Laboratory, Gunma University,

http://cds.cern.ch/record/516564/files/0109005.pdf

Holographic Ideal fluid under pressure model

The Pressure & Density dictate the speed of light & (rate of causality)

Pressure and density dictate the (Quantization parameters)

((6.5248935 kg m/s)^2*c)/((c^7/(hbar*G^2))*(planck length)^2) = hbar

Friedmann parameters

((hbar / ((((3.71295774e-28 ((kg m) / s))^2) * c) / (((6.67408e-11 / 2) * pascals) * ((1 m)^2)))) / (6.5248935^2)) / 2 = 1.00000000000

(((((3.71295774e-28 * 6.5248935) * ((kg m) / s))^2) * c) / (((6.67408e-11 / 2) * pascals) * ((1 m)^2))) * 2 = 1.0545718e-34 m^2 kg / s = hbar

3.71295774e-28 kg/m^3 Friedmann mass density

((6.67408e-11/2) pascals = Friedmann energy density

(((6.67408e-11/2) pascals) * (1 second)) / (3.71295774e-28 (kg / (m^3))) = 8.98755179e+16 m^2 / s = Friedmann Kinematic Viscosity

(((9.1224509E+20 pascals)/(10150.0955 kg/m^3)) * ((2.4263263e-12 m)^2)/c^2*(6.5248935 kg m/s)^2)^0.5/1.50122739e+23 = hbar

((2.4263263e-12 m) / 1.50122739e+23) / planck length = 0.999999999

1 / ((((Boltzmann constant^4) / 6.5248935) / (8^0.5))^0.25) = 1.50122737e+23 m-2 kg-1 s2 K

1 / ((((Boltzmann constant^4) / 6.5248935) / (8^0.5))^0.25) = 1.50122737e+23 m-2 kg-1 s2 K

((2.4263102367E-12 meters) / 1.50121745e+23) / Planck Length = 1

(((c^7) / (hbar * (G^2))) * (planck length^4)) / hbar = 299792458 m / s

((9.1224509E+20 pascals) * ((2.4263102367E-12 m)^4)) / hbar = 299792458 m / s

1 / (((1 / (((((9.1224509E+20 pascals) * (planck length^4)) / hbar) / c)^(1 / 4))) / (2 * pi))^2) = 1.75175162e-45

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gravitational_coupling_constant

1 / (((((9.1224509E+20 pascals) * (planck length^4)) / hbar) / c)^(1 / 4)) = 1.50121745e+23

(1 / (((((9.1224509E+20 pascals) * (planck length^4)) / hbar) / c)^(1 / 4))) / (2pi) = 2.38926178e+22

(((2pi) /(3^0.5 planck length/m) pascals^-1) * ((8.74931845e-16 m)^3)) / (c^2)) = proton mass

(((2pi) * (3.5722072e+34 pascals) * ((8.74931845e-16 m)^3)) / (c^2)) = proton mass

https://physics.nist.gov/cgi-bin/cuu/Value?rp = 0.8751(61) x 10-15 m

((4 * planck length * ((6.5248935 * ((kg m) / s)) / c)) / proton mass) * (6.5248935 / (2pi)) = 8.7359718e-16 meters

(4 * planck length * ((6.5248935 * ((kg m) / s)) / c)) / proton mass = 8.41235641e-16 meters

((((c^7/(hbar*G^2))/(pi*9.1224509E+20*pi*3.57498477586e+34)^2)/2)^2/5 = 1

http://vixra.org/pdf/1308.0118vS.pdf

https://docs.google.com/document/d/14dGOjOuRXXlBSg-0N-vBovhwDCnrMbBioONasYH9FG0

https://www.academia.edu/12184243/Vacuum_Fluid_Dynamics_Electric_and_Gravitational_Forces_Linked_to_the_Primary_and_Secondary_Bjerknes_Forces_in_Vacuum

https://www.academia.edu/37297960/Modeling_Matter_and_Acoustic_Radiation_Forces_Bjerknes_Forces_in_a_Fluid_Spacetime

https://www.academia.edu/37173524/The_Gas_Laws_of_Spacetime_and_a_Description_of_Electric_and_Gravitational_Forces_as_Acoustic_Radiation_Forces

Bjerknes Forces

((c^4) / G) / (((c^7) / (hbar * (G^2))) * (pi / 4) * (Planck length^2)) = 1.27323954

(Planck Force)/((Planck Pressure)* (pi/4) *(Planck Area)) = 1.27323954

(6.5248935 / 8) * (((c^4) / G) / (((c^7) / (hbar * (G^2))) * (pi / 4) * (Planck length^2))) = 1.03846905

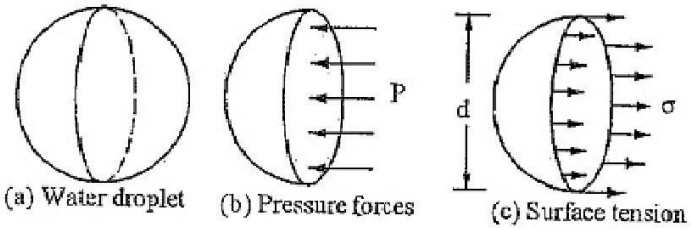
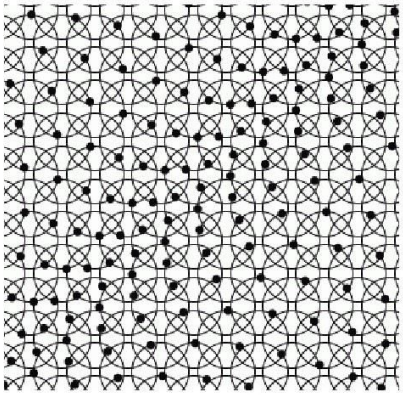


Fig 1.4 Forces on droplet.

Pressure force exerted on the area $\frac{\pi}{4}d^2$ is $= p \times \frac{\pi}{4}d^2$

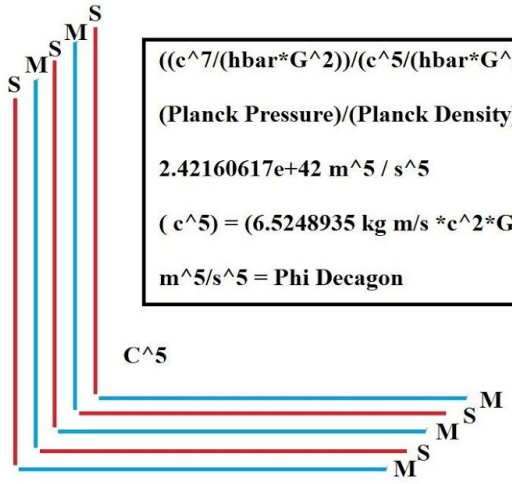


((c^7) / (hbar * (G^2))) / (299792458^5) = 1.9132972e+71 pascals

(((((c^7) / (hbar * (G^2))) / (299792458^5)) / (c^2)) / (1.70377849e+53 kg)) / (4pi) = 0.994301363 m^-3

(Planck Pressure) / (299792458^5)) / (c^2)) / (Mass Universe)) / (4pi) = 0.994301363 m^-3

(c / (13.8880509 billion light years)) / ((70406.7915 (m / s)) / (1 Mpc)) = 1 = Hubble



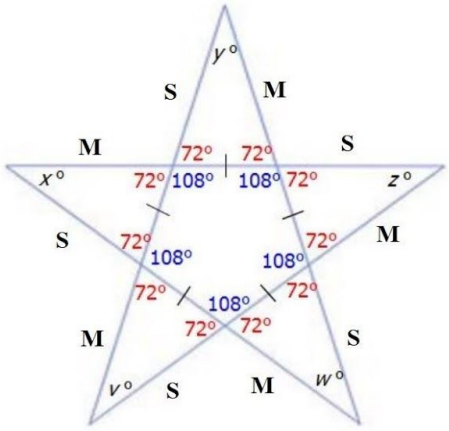
((c^7/(hbar*G^2))/(c^5/(hbar*G^2))) = ((c^2/(hbar*G^2))/(1/(hbar*G^2)))

(Planck Pressure)/(Planck Density) = ((c^2/(hbar*G^2))/(1/(hbar*G^2)))

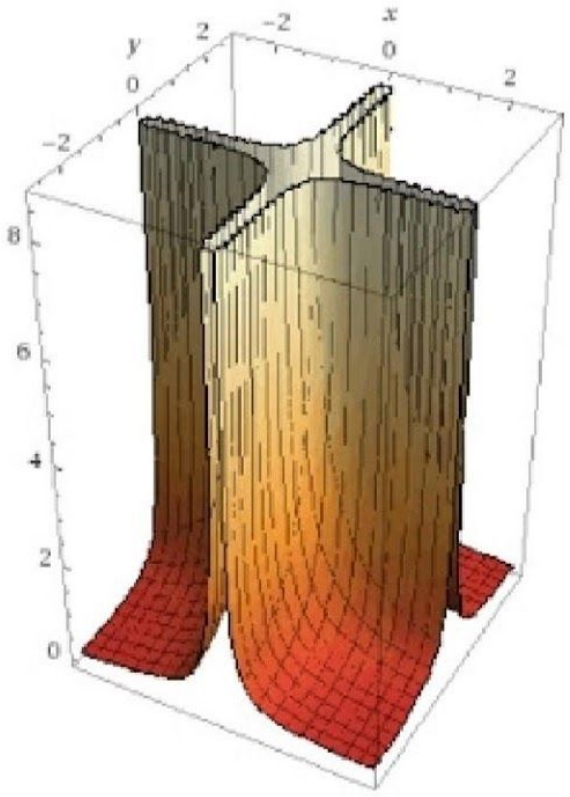
2.42160617e+42 m^5 / s^5

(c^5) = (6.5248935 kg m/s *c^2*G/planck length)

m^5/s^5 = Phi Decagon



1/(x^7*y^7)^(1/6)



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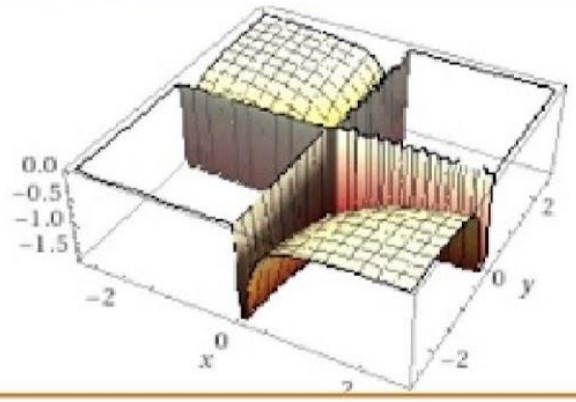
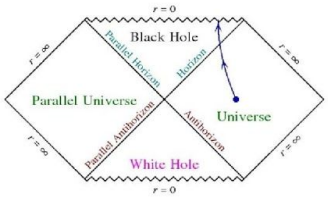
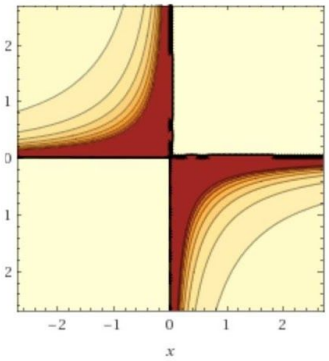
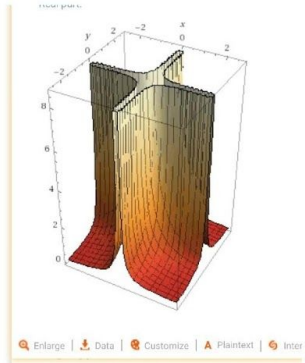


1/(x^7*y^7)^(1/6)


r = 0
Black Hole
Parallel Horizon
Horizon
r = ∞
Parallel Universe
Universe
Parallel Antihorizon
Antihorizon
White Hole
r = 0


2
1
0
1
2
−2
−1
0
1
2
x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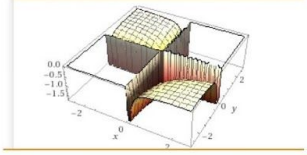

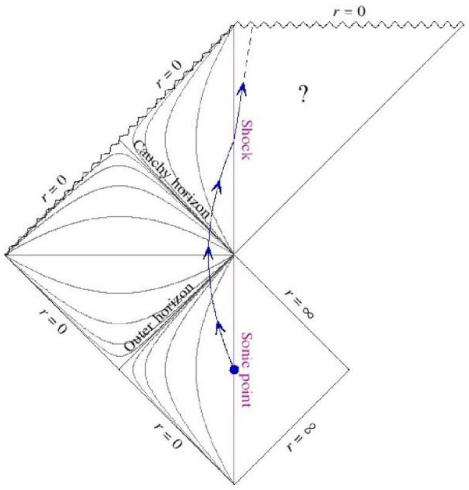
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r = 0
?
Shock
Cauchy horizon
r = 0
r = ∞
Outer horizon
Sonic point
r = 0
r = ∞