

What does Rydberg constant represent? $(1.5 / \tau) / 2.17647019e-8 = 10968788.6255 = 1/\text{Lyman Limit}$

$$\frac{(((\text{planck length}^2) * 10973731.568508) / \text{m}) / (0.5 \text{ kg} * G / c^2) * (2\pi) / (\text{electron mass} / \text{kg})}{137.03599915^2}$$

$$(0.5 \text{ kg} * G / c^2) = \text{Granularity} = 3.71295774e-28 \text{ meters}$$

$$1.70377849e+53 = \text{Mass Universe}$$

$$\frac{((1.70377849e+53)^{0.5} (\text{m}^{-1}) * ((0.5 \text{ kg} * G) / (c^2))) / (\text{Planck Length} / \hbar)}{0.999999999 \text{ m kg} / \text{s}}$$

<https://goo.gl/QiK42Z>

$$(1.09041824e55 / 1.70378e53) / (2^2) = 14.8437591708 = 74.8\% \text{ DE}$$

$$(1.09041824e55 / 6.81511398e53) / (2^2) = 4 = 20.16\% \text{ DM}$$

$$1.70378e53 = 1 = 5.03936774681\% \text{ NM}$$

$$100 / ((14.8437591708 * 5.03936774681) + (4 * 5.03936774681) + (1 * 5.03936774681)) = 1$$

$$\frac{0.25 / (((c^5) / (\hbar * (G^2))) / ((1.09041824e55 + 6.81511398e53 + 1.70378e53) * (c^2))) * (((0.5 \text{ kg}) * G) / (c^2)))}{138}$$

$$138-1 = 137$$

(WMAP) spacecraft seven-year analysis estimated a universe made up of 72.8% dark energy, 22.7% dark matter and 4.5% ordinary matter

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cvz9uSK3zXo>

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

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

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

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

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

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

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kilogram>

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

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

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_triangle_\(mathematics\)#Golden_gnomon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_triangle_(mathematics)#Golden_gnomon)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fractal>

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/ynorWnZ77SG7qpW12>

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/yzlBTZ4PkyoSwo2D3>

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/F1rmnVv8YsXStMQD2>

$1.71138679e+53 \text{ kg} \cdot c \cdot ((\text{electron mass}/\hbar \cdot (\text{planck length}))^2) = 1 \text{ kg s} / \text{m}$

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cvz9uSK3zXo>

["The Big Electron Woah Woah", George Carlin](#)

$(1.71138679e+53 \cdot (2^6)) + (1.71138679e+53 \cdot (2^2)) + 1.71138679e+53 = 1.1808569e+55$

$((1.0952875e+55) + (6.8455472e+53) + 1.71138679e+53) = 1.1808569e+55$

$1.71138679e+53 \text{ kg} \cdot c \cdot ((\text{electron mass}/\hbar \cdot (\text{planck length}))^2) = 1 \text{ kg s} / \text{m}$

$((6.8455472e+53 \text{ kg} \cdot G/c^2) / (1.0952875e+55 \text{ kg} \cdot G/c^2))^{0.25} = 0.5$

Dark energy & Dark Matter & Normal Matter are Koide

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/DussqMGRJpLcfE9o2>

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/cki2glhyhpx9dSDo2>

$$(\hbar/\text{planck Length}) * (1.71138679e+53^{0.5} * (0.5\text{kg} * G/c^2)) = 1.00223028$$

$$((1.0952875e+55 + 6.8455472e+53 + 1.71138679e+53)/(\text{sqrt}(1.0952875e+55) + \text{sqrt}(6.8455472e+53) + \text{sqrt}(1.71138679e+53))^2)/(3/4)^2 = 1.0137740955$$

After 14.0047821766 billion light years, a Photon emitted at Planck temperature will have dropped below Planck's Constant .

So that is the Horizon of the Universe and a Different Universe after that

$$(\hbar / \text{s}) * 14.0047821766 \text{ billion light years} * c / (4\pi/3) = 1$$

$$(\text{s}/\hbar * \text{Joules}^2) = 5.91852459e52 \text{ eV Photon}$$

$$(\text{s}/\hbar * \text{Joules}^2) / 1.416808e32 \text{ Kelvin} / 6.52749404442^2 / (\pi/2) = 1$$

$$((5.91979465e52 \text{ eV} * \text{electron mass} / c * 137.035999172^2)^2 / (\text{m}^2 \text{ kg}^4 / \text{s}^2) + 0.5^{0.5}) = 1$$

$$((5.91979465e52 \text{ eV} / \text{joules} * \hbar$$

$$\hbar * 5.91979465e52 \text{ eV} = 1.00021459$$

Planck Photon emitted @ Planck Temp = 5.91852459e52 eV

$$(5.91852459e52 \text{ eV} / 1.7037785e53 \text{kg}) / (G/c/4) = 1$$

$$1.7037785e53 \text{kg} / (13.88805 \text{ billion light years}) * (1\text{kg} * G/c^2) / \text{kg} * (6.52489305/\tau) = 1$$

<https://goo.gl/iEX3Lr>

$$\frac{(((1.7037785e53 \text{ kg}) / (13.8880509 \text{ billion light years})) * ((1 \text{ kg} * G) / (c^2))) / \text{kg} * ((\hbar / \text{planck length}) / \tau) = 1 \text{ m kg} / \text{s}}$$

$$1/(((((((\text{planck length}^2) * 10973731.568508) / \text{m}) / (((1 \text{ kg}) * G) / (c^2))) * (4 * \pi)) / (\text{electron mass} / \text{kg})))^{0.5} = 137.035999172$$

The Aether is Still at Planck Pressure, [Photon eV Is equivalent to the \(volume of Aether DISPLACED\)](#).

$$(1 * \text{electron mass} * (c^2)) / ((c^7) / (\text{hbar} * (G^2))) = 1.76703212e-127 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Electron Volume} = 1.76703212e-127 \text{ m}^3$$

$$((1 * \text{proton mass}) * (c^2)) / ((c^7) / (\text{hbar} * (G^2))) = 3.24454075e-124 \text{ m}^3$$

$$(((1 * \text{proton mass}) + (1 * \text{electron mass})) * (c^2)) / ((c^7) / (\text{hbar} * (G^2))) = 3.24630779e-124 \text{ m}^3$$

$$(((\text{hbar} / \text{planck length}) / c) * (c^2)) / ((c^7) / (\text{hbar} * (G^2))) = 4.22190231e-105 \text{ m}^3$$

$$(((1 \text{ kg}) * (c^2)) / ((c^7) / (\text{hbar} * (G^2)))) = 1.9397933e-97 \text{ (m}^3)$$

$$((1 / (((c^7) / (\text{hbar} * (G^2))) * 1.76703212e-127 \text{ (m}^3))) / c) * (4\pi) = 511986.803$$

$$(((1 / (((c^7) / (\text{hbar} * (G^2))) * 1.76703212e-127 * \text{ (m}^3))) / c) / 510998.9461) * (4\pi) = 1.00193319$$

$$\text{Electron Schwarzschild radius} = (2 * \text{electron mass} * G / c^2) = 1.35291025e-57 \text{ m}$$

$$r = 3.48111693E-43 \text{ m} \quad \text{https://youtu.be/tFq5ICNEZmU}$$

$$V = 1.76703212E-127 \text{ m}^3$$

$$A = 1.52281479E-84 \text{ m}^2$$

$$C = 2.18725027E-42 \text{ m}$$

$$((2 * \text{electron mass} * G) / (3.48123344E-43 \text{ m})^2 / 137^2 / 13^2) = 1 \text{ m}^4 / \text{s}^4$$

Charge Area of the electron = photon eV

$$((((((1.352910249E-57 \text{ m})^2) / ((1.6161132e-35 \text{ m})^2)) / 13) * (((2*5)^2) \text{ s})) / ((1.6161132e-35 \text{ m}) / c) = 1$$

$$1 / ((((((1.352910249E-57 \text{ m}) / \text{hbar}) / c) / \text{electron mass}) / 2)^{0.5}) = 6.5248935 \text{ m kg} / \text{s}$$

$$(6.6774990391e-11 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}/\text{s}^2)/c^2 / (\text{hbar}/\text{planck length})/\text{electron mass}/5^3 = 1$$

$$(G)/c^2 / (\text{hbar}/\text{planck length})/\text{electron mass}/5^3 = 0.999487974$$

$$(6.6774990391e-11 (0.2m)^3/kg/s^2)/c^2 / (\hbar/planck\ length)/electron\ mass = 1$$

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

$$(((c^2) / (Boltzmann\ constant^2)) / (1.416808e32\ kelvin)) * electron\ mass * (6.52489 / \tau) / \pi = 1.00206659\ m^{-2}\ kg^{-1}\ s^2\ K$$

$$(((electron\ mass / 6.52489) * (((1.35291025e-57 / \pi) * m)^2)) / ((2/1.416808e32)\ kelvin) * ((1.35291025e-57 * m) / c^2)) / (c^2) = 1.00206768\ kg / K$$

(Planck Mass *((Planck Length) m)^2)/(Planck Temp*((Planck Time)^2) = Boltzmann's Constant

<https://goo.gl/ZaLXo5>

$$Electron\ Schwarzschild\ radius = (2*electron\ mass*G/c^2) = 1.35291025e-57\ m$$

$$Boltzmann\ constant / (the\ speed\ of\ light^2) = 1.53617865e-40\ kg / K$$

$$(1 / ((((((13.605609692\ eV) / (c^2)) * G) / (c^2))^3) * ((c^7) / (\hbar * (G^2)))))) / (\hbar^2)) / (137.03599917 * 29.9792458) = 1\ m^2\ kg$$

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

What does Rydberg constant represent?

Rydberg constant. ... The Rydberg constant represents the limiting value of the highest wavenumber (the inverse wavelength) of any photon that can be emitted from the hydrogen atom, or, alternatively, the wavenumber of the lowest-energy photon capable of ionizing the hydrogen atom from its ground state.

$$((13.605609692eV/c^2)*G/c^2)^3 = 5.84266497e-186\ m^3$$

$$Rydberg\ Energy\ Volume = 5.84266497e-186\ m^3$$

$$(1/G/1.37035999172e-5\ kg/m^2*c^4)^{(1/3)}*\hbar = 13.606eV$$

$$((1.37035999172e-5\ kg\ m\ s)/c^4*G) / (\hbar/13.6056096911eV)^3 = 1$$

$$((1.37035999172e-5\ kg\ m\ s)/c^4*G) / (\hbar/2.179859e-18\ Joule)^3 = 1$$

$$(((1106+842+642+488+412+388+380+376)/(1106) / (4\pi/3)) = 1.00025859804$$

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

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/Z7DSFrMh0vTnF7yC3>

$$((2\pi\hbar)^3/(9.11267051e-8 \text{ m})^3/c^3)^{(1/3)}/\text{electron mass} \cdot 137.035999172^2 = 1$$

YES

the Lyman series Transitions are a "VOLUME CHANGE"

$$(((0.5 \text{ electron mass}) \cdot c^2)/m^3) = 4.09355282e-14 \text{ joules/m}^3 = \text{CMBR}$$

$$(\hbar/(1 \text{ m})/c) / (1 \text{ Planck length}) = 2.1764702e-8 \text{ kg / m}$$

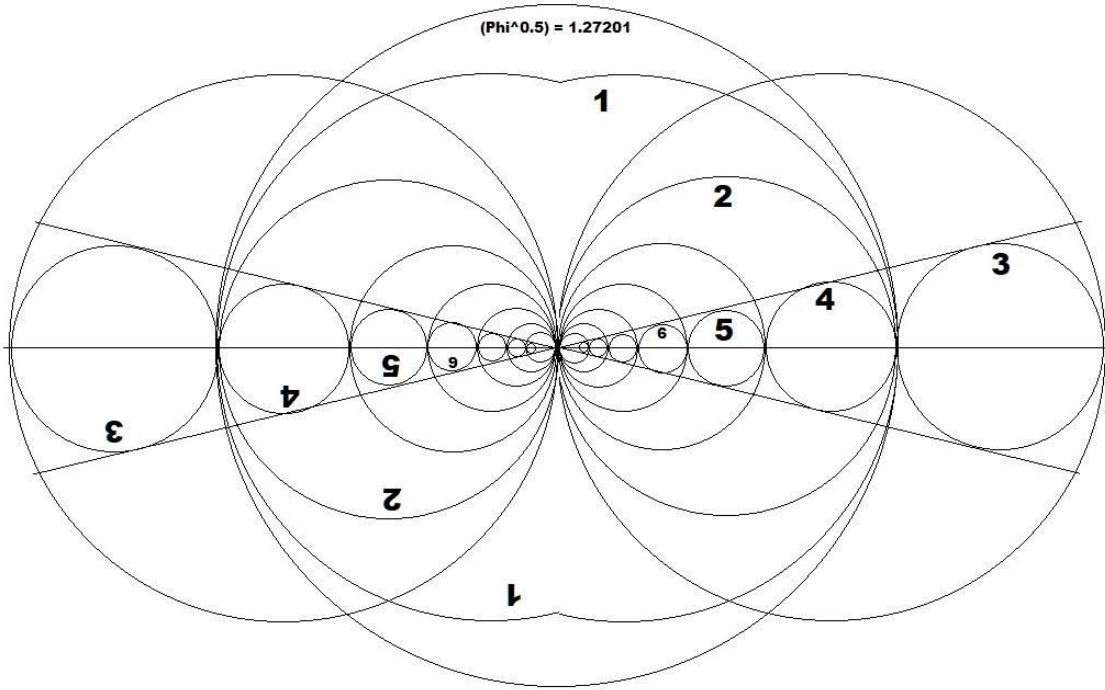
$$((\hbar/(9.11677703e-8 \text{ m}))/c)/((1.5/\tau) \cdot \text{Planck length}) = 1 \text{ kg / m}$$

$$(9.11677703e-8 \text{ kg}) \cdot (1.5 / \tau) = 2.17647019e-8 \text{ kilograms}$$

$$(1.5 / \tau) / 2.17647019e-8 = 10968788.6255$$

1.61803398875

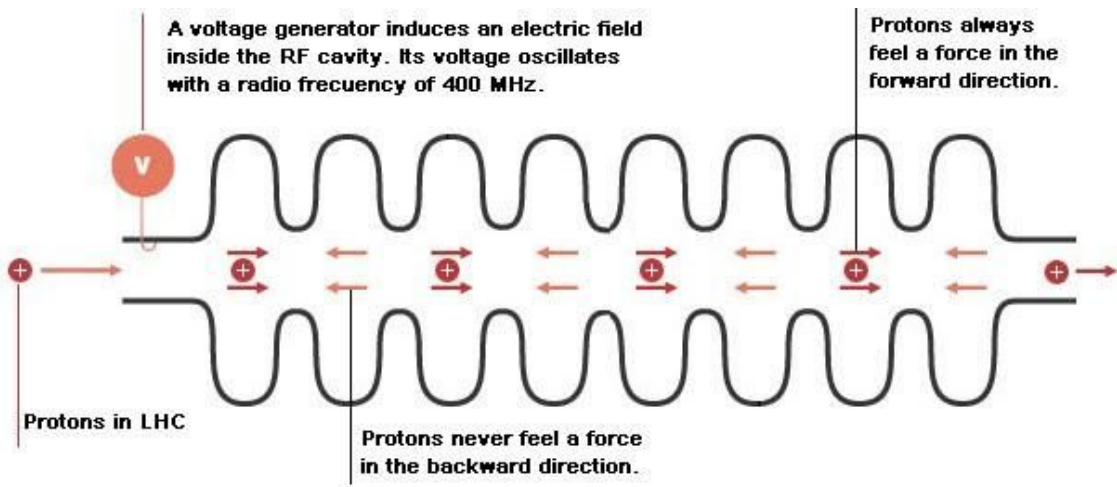
$(\Phi^{0.5}) = 1.27201$

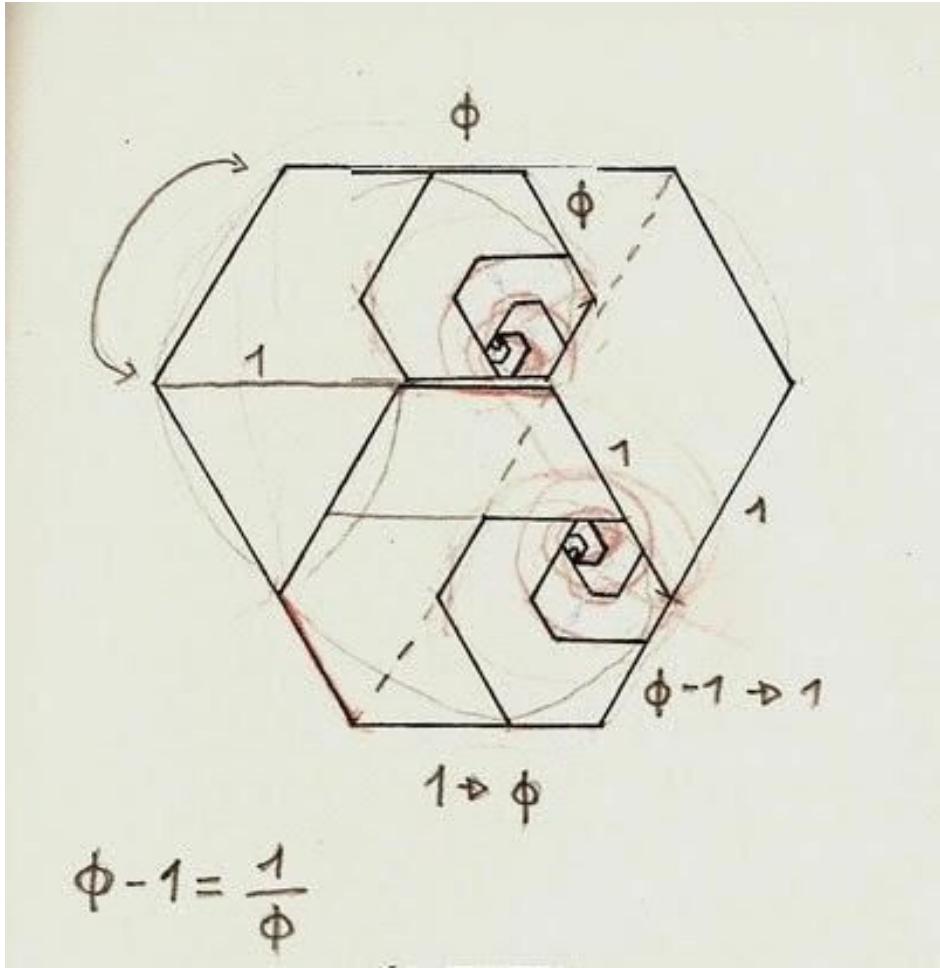


$\varphi \approx 1.618$

$\varphi^2 = 1 + \varphi$
 $\varphi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$
 $\varphi^{-2} = \varphi^{-1} + \varphi^{-3}$

for Fibonacci numbers F
 $F_1 = \frac{\varphi^2 - \varphi}{\sqrt{5}}$
 $F_n = F_n \varphi + F_{n-1}$
 $\varphi = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \dots}}}}$
 $\varphi = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - i \ln \varphi)}{2}$
 $\varphi = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$
 $\varphi = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F_n}{F_{n-1}}$
 $\varphi^n = F_n \varphi + F_{n-1}$
 $\varphi = \frac{\varphi^2 - \varphi}{\sqrt{5}}$
 $\varphi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$
 $\varphi^{-2} = \varphi^{-1} + \varphi^{-3}$
 $\varphi = 1 + \frac{1}{\varphi}$
 $\varphi = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\varphi}}$
 $\varphi \approx 1.618$





$$((40\pi * (433494437/54870469331 * 137)) - 136)^{0.125} + 137 = 137.571576236$$

$$(54870469331 / (40\pi)) / 433494437 = 1.00726856892$$

$$((1.00726856892^{0.5}) * 10) + 137 - 10 = 137.036277043$$

