Lorentz Transformation @ (2pi)^0.5

http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/Relativ/ltrans.html

((c^2) / (1 + (1 / (2pi - 1))))^0.5 = 274902501 m / s

2.75e8 / 274902501 = 1.00035466756

(c * 4e-7 * pi) / 2.74902501 = 137.041428 m / s

(c * 4e-7 * pi) / 2.74902501e8 = 1.37041428e-6

1e-8 / ((c / 2.74902501e8) / 137.035999172) = 1.25658728e-6

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

1507/11/137 = 1

1507/376.75 = 4

pi / ((376.75 / 3e8) / 4) = 10006399.9583

(c * 4e-7 * pi) / 2.74902501 = 137.041428 m / s

(c * 1.25658728e-6) / 2.74902501 = 137.035999172

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

The quantum Hall effect is referred to as the integer or fractional quantum Hall effect depending on whether v is an integer or fraction, respectively.

The striking feature of the integer quantum Hall effect is the persistence of the quantization (i.e. the Hall plateau) as the electron density is varied. Since the electron density remains constant when the Fermi level is in a clean spectral gap, this situation corresponds to one where the Fermi level is an energy with a finite density of states, though these states are localized (see Anderson localization).

The fractional quantum Hall effect is more complicated, as its existence relies fundamentally on electron–electron interactions. The fractional quantum Hall effect is also understood as an integer quantum Hall effect, although not of electrons but of charge-flux composites known as composite fermions. In 1988, it was proposed that there was quantum Hall effect without Landau levels.[1] This quantum Hall effect is

referred to as the quantum anomalous Hall (QAH) effect. There is also a new concept of the quantum spin Hall effect which is an analogue of the quantum Hall effect, where spin currents flow instead of charge currents.[2]

1 + (1 / (2pi - 1)) = 1.18927975111

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

In mathematics and physics, a soliton is a self-reinforcing solitary wave packet that maintains its shape while it propagates at a constant velocity. Solitons are caused by a cancellation of nonlinear and dispersive effects in the medium. (The term "dispersive effects" refers to a property of certain systems where the speed of the waves varies according to frequency.) Solitons are the solutions of a widespread class of weakly nonlinear dispersive partial differential equations describing physical systems.

The soliton phenomenon was first described in 1834 by John Scott Russell (1808–1882) who observed a solitary wave in the Union Canal in Scotland. He reproduced the phenomenon in a wave tank and named it the "Wave of Translation".

(c * pi * 2^3 * 5) / 2.74902501e8 = 137.041428 m / s

(c * pi * 2^3 * 5) / 2.74902501e8 = 137.041428 m / s

(c * 40pi) / 2.74902501e8 = 137.041428 m / s

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

c / 21 * 3 * (8 - 1) = 299792458 m / s

https://photos.app.goo.gl/kJjVvJtKFGyKcgCo2

https://photos.app.goo.gl/ClBYP3ko7ZpExNtL2

https://photos.app.goo.gl/eDDlMMKsFjC5Uz0F2

https://photos.app.goo.gl/BxhgqGNAyclQ1Hre2

https://docs.google.com/document/d/12n61DauhpCPc0z8t9ta5wEKFyib1E-n52sdwR_oe7Wo

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

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

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

(299792458 / 21) * 7 * 3 = 299792458