Aether is Heat Capacity per linear meter

((1 atomic mass unit) * ((c^5) / (hbar * (G^2))) * (planck length^2)) / (5^0.5) = 1.00003244 kg^2 / m

((((1 atomic mass unit) * (c / hbar) * (planck length^2)) / ((5^0.5) m))^0.5) / (((1 kg) * G) / (c^2)) = 1.00001622 m-1

(((1 atomic mass unit) * (c / hbar) * (planck length^2)) / ((5^0.5) m))^0.5 = 7.4260359e-28

((1 atomic mass unit) * ((c^5) / (hbar * G)) * (planck length^2)) / (5^0.5) = 6.67429648e-11 joules

((1 atomic mass unit) * ((c^5) / (hbar * (G^2))) * (planck length^2)) / (5^0.5) = 1.00003244 kg2 / m

((6.67429648e-11/2 joules/m^3 )/(((0.5/5^0.5) atomic mass unit)/m^3))/c^2 = 1

(c / (((6.67429648e-11 (joules / (m^3))) / ((1 atomic mass unit) / (m^3)))^0.5))^4 = 4.99999999

http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/permot3.html

http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/Sound/souspe2.html#c1

((((0.52917721067e-10 m) / G) * (c^2)) * (1 atomic mass unit)) / 1.1833146e-10 = 0.999999996 kg2

(1.1833146e-10 / 0.52917721067e-10)^2 = 5.0003243995 = 1^2+2^2

((((1 / ((5^0.5) m)) / G) * (c^2)) * (1 atomic mass unit))^2 = 1.00006487 kg^4 / m^4

1 / (((1 / ((5^0.5) m)) / G) * (c^2)) = 1.66048518e-27 m^2 / kg = 1/6.0223362e+26

Avogadro
6.022140857e26 mol-1/kg .... not gram

The Bohr radius (a0 or rBohr) is a physical constant, approximately equal to the most probable distance between the nucleus and the electron in a hydrogen atom in its ground state. It is named after Niels Bohr, due to its role in the Bohr model of an atom. Its value is $5.2917721067(12)\times10^{-11}$ m.

(((0.52917721067e-10 / 10973731.568508) * (c^2)) * 2) / ((3 / 4)^0.5) = 1.00089281 m^2 / s^2

Bohr Radius & Rydberg constant

**With Lorentz transformation of**

**(3/4)^0.5 * c = (TD & RM of 2) & (LC Of 0.5)**

**It is all the Geometry of the  Schwarz P triply periodic minimal surface**

**https://photos.app.goo.gl/YN4hfm7wfT02ObDO2**

**Schwarzschild Radius is not perfectly round because (Schwarz P triply periodic minimal surface) is not perfectly round.**

**https://photos.app.goo.gl/yRQ02BqND1skNGRZ2**

**https://photos.app.goo.gl/obegEQEYmUt52h5d2**

**The Out Of Round state is caused by (hbar/planck length)/2pi**

**((((1 / ((5^0.5) m)) / G) * (c^2)) * (1 atomic mass unit))^2 = 1.00006487 kg^4 / m^4**

**It is the (Geometry of Space Time) that is DICTATING particle Parameters & Properties.**

**(hbar/Planck Length) = https://photos.app.goo.gl/s36nrnjRbmXt7rha2**

**2pi = https://photos.app.goo.gl/xrSxQ4a2rON6XiiY2**

**Nucleus Structure is (Fractal Schwarz P triply periodic minimal surface)**

**https://photos.app.goo.gl/B2FCGkleeMWkvHo73**

**Aether is simply Heat Capacity (kg/Kelvin)  per linear meter**

**1.53617851e-40 kg/Kelvin**

**c^2*(1.53617851e-40 kg/Kelvin ) = Boltzmann Constant = 1.38064839e-23 m^2 kg s^-2 K^-1**

**As speed increases, heat capacity increases**

**Heat capacity or thermal capacity is a measurable physical quantity equal to the ratio of the heat added to (or removed from) an object to the resulting temperature change.**

**The unit of heat capacity is joule per kelvin  J K , or ((kilogram metre squared) / (kelvin second squared))  in the International System of Units (SI).**

(((2.176470e-8 kg) * (planck length^2)) / ((1.416808e32 kelvin) * ((planck length / c)^2))) / (c^2) = 1.53617851e-40 kg / K

((c^5) / (hbar * (G^2))) / ((1.53617851e-40 kg) / (planck length^3)) = 1.41680813e32

((c^4) / (((c^5) / (hbar * (G^2))) / ((1.53617851e-40 kg) / (planck length^3))))^0.25 = 2.7478495 Kelvin CMBR

((((13.8769883723 billion light years * 1.53617851e-40) / m) * (c^2))^0.5) / (6.5248935^2) = 1 m / s

Joules per (Planck Volume)

The photon’s wavelength is ALWAYS Planck length

(((Planck energy ) / (4.63325231e+113 pascals))^(1 / 3) = 1.61622837e-35 meters

Green photon @ 600 nanometers @ 7.8418152e85 pascals @ 4.9965e+14 Hz @ 2.0664 eV @ 3.3107378e-19 joules

(2.0664 eV) / (planck length^3) = 7.8418152e85 pascals

13.8880508993 billion light years * (planck length * 0.5 * pi) * c = 1 m^3 / s

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Principal_curvature#Discussion

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaussian_curvature#Informal_definition

At each point p of a differentiable surface in 3-dimensional Euclidean space one may choose a unit normal vector. A normal plane at p is one that contains the normal vector, and will therefore also contain a unique direction tangent to the surface and cut the surface in a plane curve, called normal section. This curve will in general have different curvatures for different normal planes at p. The principal curvatures at p, denoted k1 and k2, are the maximum and minimum values of this curvature.

Here the curvature of a curve is by definition the reciprocal of the radius of the osculating circle. The curvature is taken to be positive if the curve turns in the same direction as the surface's chosen normal, and otherwise negative. The directions in the normal plane where the curvature takes its maximum and minimum values are always perpendicular, if k1 does not equal k2, a result of Euler (1760), and are called principal directions. From a modern perspective, this theorem follows from the spectral theorem because these directions are as the principal axes of a symmetric tensor—the second fundamental form. A systematic analysis of the principal curvatures and principal directions was undertaken by Gaston Darboux, using Darboux frames.

**The product k1k2 of the two principal curvatures is the Gaussian curvature, K, and the average (k1 + k2)/2 is the mean curvature, H.**

**If at least one of the principal curvatures is zero at every point, then the Gaussian curvature will be 0 and the surface is a developable surface. For a minimal surface, the mean curvature is zero at every point.**

**(4e-7 * pi henries) / ((376.730313 ohms)^2) = 8.85418784e-12 farads**

**https://photos.app.goo.gl/uAHcnqP3nd9TFd8y1**

**K1*K2 = K**
**376.730313 * 376.730313 = 141925.72873**

**(0.5*(K1+K2) = 376.730313**
**0.5 * (376.730313 + 376.730313) = 376.730313**

**(((4e-7pi henries) / ((c * 4e-7pi henries)^2)) ) = (8.85418782e-12 (farads/m^2))**

**((c * 4e-7pi henries)^2)) / (376.730313462 ohms)^2 = 1 m^2**

**(c * 4e-7pi henries) / (376.730313462 ohms) = 1 meters**

**(Derived from Compton wavelength for Vacuum Impedance 376.73 ohms)**
**ρv 1.0150096E+04 kg/m^3 Vacuum density**
**Pv 9.1224509E+20 Pa Vacuum pressure**

**(9.1224509E+20 Pa / (1.0150096E+04 kg/m^3 ))^0.5 = c**

**https://drive.google.com/file/d/16StcQ0HPTymduy23pY86QQydiwhg2dk6/**

**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NaJD5lmBTLLI-8ozQdVkp1BioO67PZ8K/**

**https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gswJRr7-vnxmgEvm10vPFH-8SPtkreEGlJzpGislQ8E/**