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

((1.50122737e+23 / (2 * pi)) / ((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

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

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

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

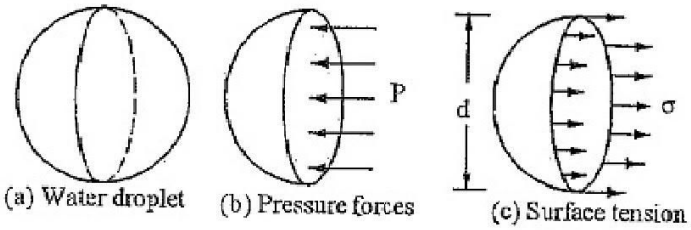
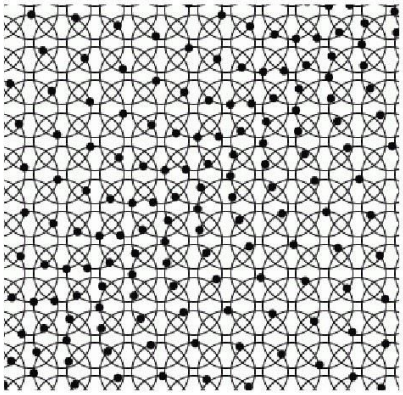


Fig 1.4 Forces on droplet.

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

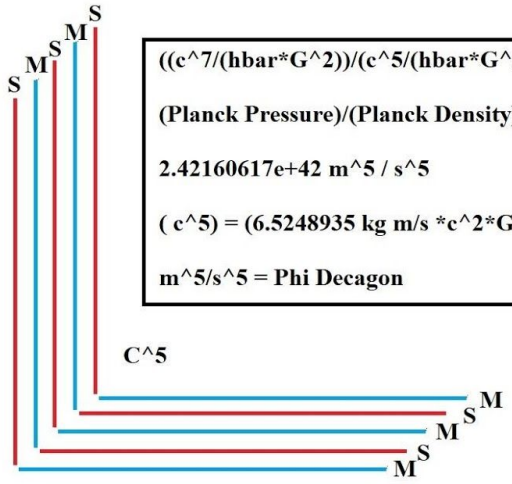


((c^7) / (hbar * (G^2))) / (299792458^5) = 1.9132972e+71 pascals

(((((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



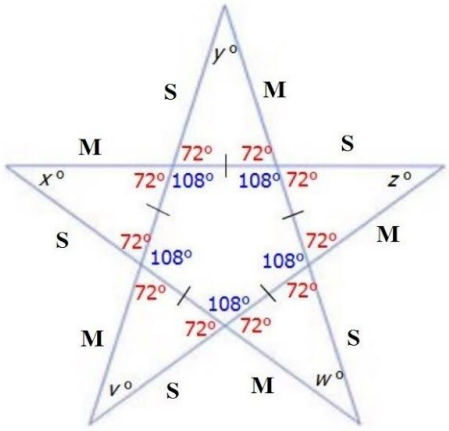
((c^7/(hbar*G^2))/(c^5/(hbar*G^2))) = ((c^2/(hbar*G^2))/(1/(hbar*G^2)))

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

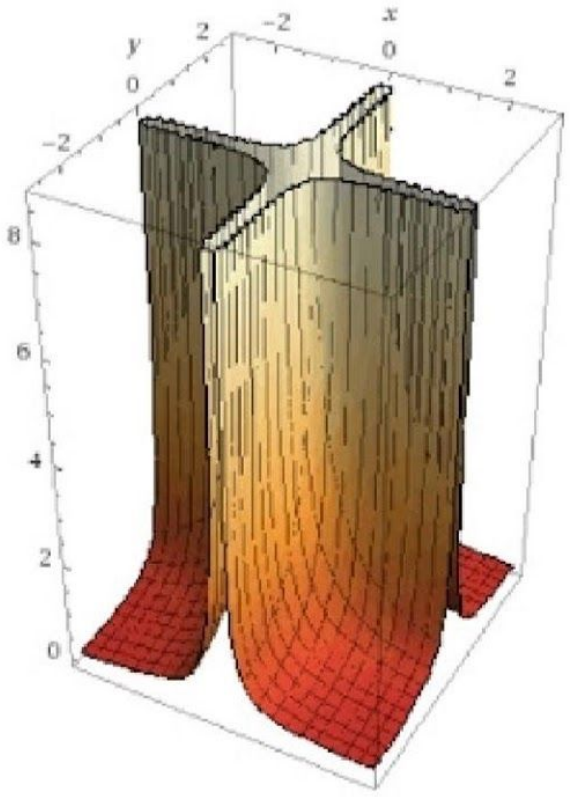
2.42160617e+42 m^5 / s^5

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

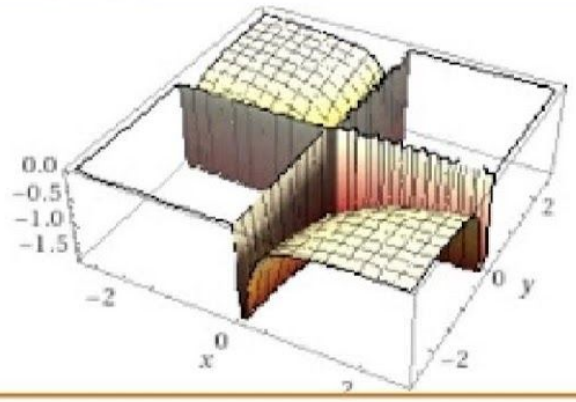
m^5/s^5 = Phi Decagon



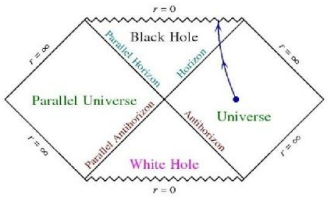
1/(x^7*y^7)^(1/6)



Enlarge | Data | Customize | A Plaintext | Inter



1/(x^7*y^7)^(1/6)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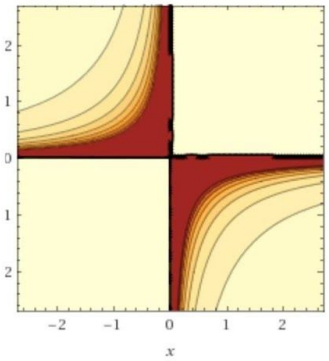
Parallel Horizon
Horizon
r = ∞
Parallel Universe
Universe
Parallel Antihorizon
Antihorizon
White Hole
r = 0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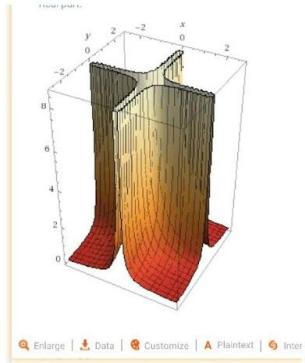
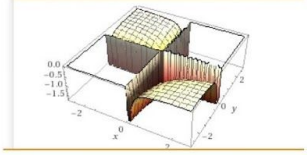
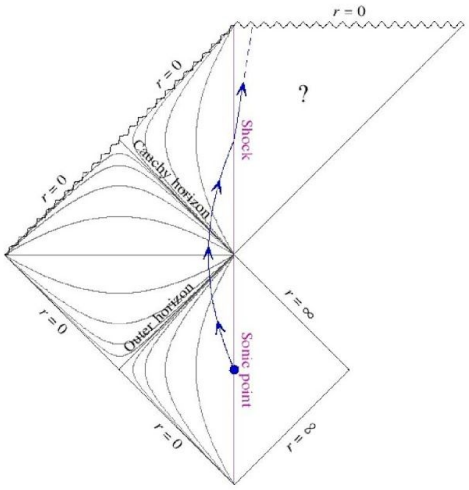
2
−2
−1
0
1
2
x


Enlarge
Data
Customize
Plaintext

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