2 / ((Planck Kinematic Viscosity)^3 * (13.8880509 billion light years)^3)^(1 / 3) = Pi (s / m^3)

#PlanckCatenary & #HubbleConstant & #RadiusOfTheUniverse & #MassOfTheUniverse

#PlanckKinematicViscosity

((hbar / planck length) / c) * ((c^4) / G) * planck length = 42.5742351 m^2 kg^2 / s^2

(Planck Mass) * (Planck Acceleration) * (planck length height) = 42.5742351 m^2 kg^2 / s^2 potential gravitational energy

(((1 / 1.70377849e53) * kg) * ((c^4) / G) * ((13.8880509 billion light years) / (299792458^2))) / (hbar / ((2pi) * planck length)) = 1 m kg / s

((13.8880509 billion light years) / (2pi)) / ((c / (67798.6421 ((m / s) / Mpc))) / (hbar / planck length)) = 1 m kg / s = hubble law

e^2 = (mc^2)^2 + (pc)^2

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=brU5yLm9DZM

https://photos.app.goo.gl/pnxdoAmz7M355szY8

(c / (pi^2)) / (((1 Mpc) / (67798.6421 (m / s))) * G) = 1 kg / m^2

((((4.84533077e-27 (m^2)) / s) * (((1 Mpc) / 67798.6421) * (m / s))) * c * (pi^2)) / (hbar / planck length) = 1 m^4/kg/s^2

(Planck Kinematic Viscosity) * (Hubble Constant) * c * pi^2 / (hbar / planck length) = 1 m^4/kg/s^2

2 / ((Planck Kinematic Viscosity)^3 * (13.8880509 billion light years)^3)^(1 / 3) = Pi (s / m^3)

2 / (((((4.84533077e-27 (m^2)) / s)^3) * ((13.8880509 billion light years)^3))^(1 / 3)) = 3.14159265 s / m*3

(hbar / planck length) / (((3^3) / ((3^3) - 1)) * (2 * pi)) = 1.00000724 m kg / s

https://photos.app.goo.gl/JRHydsVrkFZgG7Ke8

#AcousticPhoton

#BjerknesBrachistochronePhoton

https://youtu.be/lhLd18Xg6x0

#CohlFurey

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLNxhlPHaOTRZMO1VjJcs7_3dgyJ2qU1yZ

2 / ((Planck Kinematic Viscosity)^3 * (13.8880509 billion light years)^3)^(1 / 3) = Pi (s / m^3)

2 / (((((4.84533077e-27 (m^2)) / s)^3) * ((13.8880509 billion light years)^3))^(1 / 3)) = 3.14159265 s / m*3

https://photos.app.goo.gl/jjt3AKK4psWqS9iH7

Schwarz p minimal surface = Catenary

cos(x)+cos(y)+cos(z)= 0

e^(-i x)/2 + e^(i x)/2 + e^(-i y)/2 + e^(i y)/2 + e^(-i z)/2 + e^(i z)/2 = 0

https://youtube.com/watch?v=Bnh2AplyKi4

https://youtube.com/watch?v=fFyHTU8tg_0

https://youtube.com/watch?v=04854XqcfCY

#DahlWinters
http://unc.academia.edu/DahlWinters

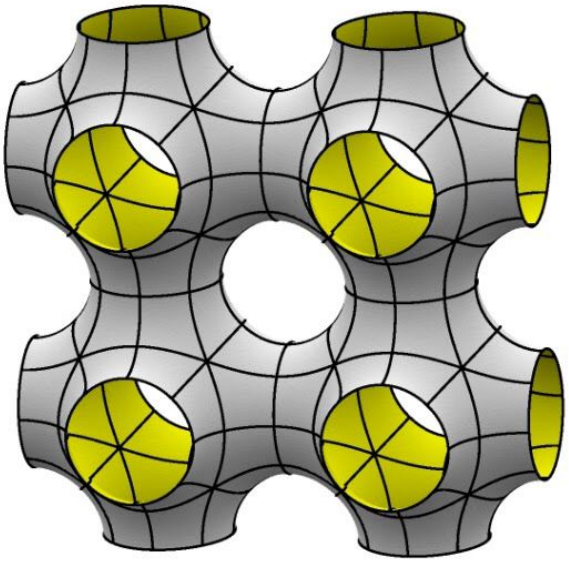
#DavidFuller
https://mpi-hd-mpg.academia.edu/DavidFuller

schwartz p minimal surface

cos(x)+cos(y)+cos(z) = 0

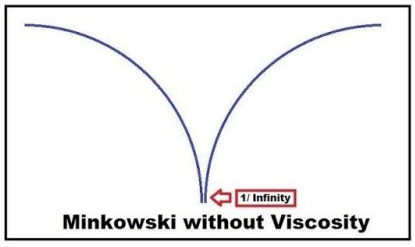
e^(-i x)/2 + e^(i x)/2 + e^(-i y)/2 + e^(i y)/2 + e^(-i z)/2 + e^(i z)/2 = 0

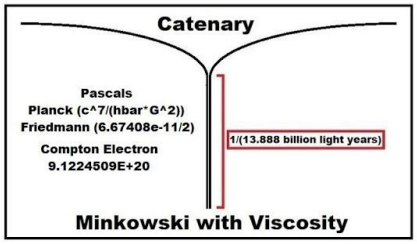
$$\frac{e^{-i\,x}}{2}+\frac{e^{i\,x}}{2}+\frac{e^{-i\,y}}{2}+\frac{e^{i\,y}}{2}+\frac{e^{-i\,z}}{2}+\frac{e^{i\,z}}{2}=0$$



4 / (((4.84533077e-27 (m^2)) / s)^2) = 1.70377849e+53 kg

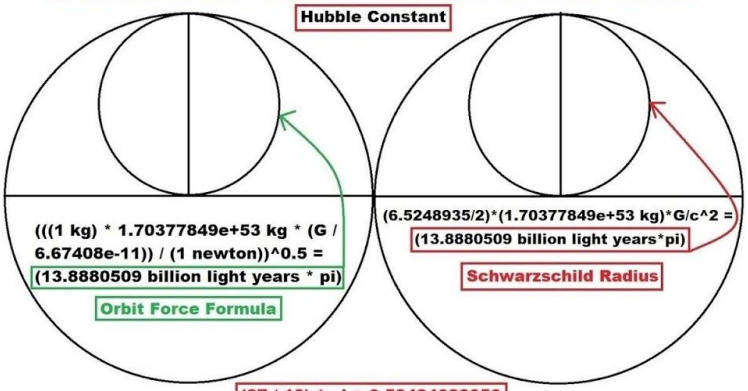
4/(Planck Kinematic Viscosity)^2 = (Mass of Visible Universe)





c/((6.5248935/2)/pi^2)/(13.8880509 billion light years*pi) = (67798.6421 m/s)/(1 Mpc)

(1.70377849e+53 kg * c) * (0.5 Planck length)^3) / (0.5 Planck Time) = 1



(27 / 13) * pi = 6.52484628053

hbar / planck length = 6.5248935 m kg / s

27 / (27 - 1) = 1.03846153846

3^3 = 27

Radii = 3 = (2+1)