Reynolds Number & Laminar Flow & Planck Units & Friedmann Units

Sonoluminescence & Cavitation https://youtu.be/wTNbsKX4OV0

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

The Reynolds number is defined as

Re = (ρuL)/μ = (uL)/v

where:

ρ is the density of the fluid (SI units: kg/m^3)
u is the velocity of the fluid with respect to the object (m/s)
L is a characteristic linear dimension (m)
μ is the dynamic viscosity of the fluid (Pa·s or N·s/m2 or kg/m·s)
v is the kinematic viscosity of the fluid (m^2/s).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reynolds_number#Definition

Friedmann Reynolds Number

((3.71295774e-28 (kg / (m^3))) * c * (1 m)) / ((3.33704e-11 pascals) * ((1 m) / c)) = 1

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedmann_equations#Density_parameter

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernoulli%27s_principle

((electron mass / (2pi)) / ((2.4263102367e-12 m)^3)) * c * (2.4263102367e-12 m)) / ((9.12239062e+20 pascals) * ((2.42632627e-12 m) / c)) = 1

(((proton mass / (2pi)) / ((8.7493184e-16 m)^3)) * c * (8.7493184e-16 m)) / ((pascals * ((8.7493184e-16 m) / c)) / ((planck length * (3^0.5)) / m)) = 1.0000000

(((proton mass / (2pi)) / ((8.7493184e-16 m)^3)) * c * (8.7493184e-16 m)) / ((3.57220728e+34 pascals) * ((8.7493184e-16 m) / c)) = 1

Laminar Flow

Surface Area .... cos(x)+cos(y)+cos(z)= 0

(3 m)^3/((3 m)^3-(1 m)^3) = (hbar/Planck Length/2pi)

https://photos.app.goo.gl/XB9haHuWaQnzNacu9

((((1 kg * solar mass) * G) / ((1.47879624e+11 m)^2)) / (solar mass / ((1.47879624e+11 m)^3)))^0.5 = 3.14159265 m^2 / s

((Newton’s) / (Density))^0.5 = 3.14159265 m^2 / s Acceleration

((c^4/G)/(c^5/(hbar*G^2)))^0.5 * (13.8880509 billion light years*0.5pi) = 1 m^3/s

Density
(1 solar mass) / ((1.47879624e+11 m)^3) = 0.000615079998 kg / m^3

Newton’s
((1 kg * solar mass) * G) / ((1.47879624e+11 m)^2) = 0.00607059626 newtons

((1 astronomical unit)/1.47879624e+11/m)^4/(pi/3) = 1.00009136974

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1LbyyqCg5_jtnbmJUSAKodR9hsb2QS7uSlzcVtQV_Ark