

Aether Fluid Solution

Reynolds Number & Laminar Flow & Planck Units & Friedmann Units

Sonoluminescence & Cavitation

<https://youtu.be/wTNbsKX4OV0>

$$\left(\frac{c^5}{\hbar \cdot G^2}\right) \cdot c \cdot \text{Planck length} / \left(\frac{c^7}{\hbar \cdot G^2}\right) \cdot (\text{Planck length} / c) = 1$$

The Reynolds number is defined as

$$Re = (\rho u L) / \mu = (u L) / \nu$$

where:

ρ is the density of the fluid (SI units: kg/m³)

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)

ν is the kinematic viscosity of the fluid (m²/s).

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

Friedmann Reynolds Number

$$\left(3.71295774e-28 \text{ (kg / (m}^3\text{))}\right) \cdot c \cdot (1 \text{ m}) / \left(3.33704e-11 \text{ pascals}\right) \cdot ((1 \text{ m}) / c) = 1$$

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

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

$$\left(\frac{\text{electron mass}}{2\pi}\right) / \left(2.4263102367e-12 \text{ m}\right)^3 \cdot c \cdot (2.4263102367e-12 \text{ m}) / \left(9.12239062e+20 \text{ pascals}\right) \cdot \left(2.42632627e-12 \text{ m}\right) / c = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{\text{proton mass}}{2\pi}\right) / \left(8.7493184e-16 \text{ m}\right)^3 \cdot c \cdot (8.7493184e-16 \text{ m}) / \left(\text{pascals} \cdot \left(8.7493184e-16 \text{ m}\right) / c\right) / \left(\text{planck length} \cdot (3^{0.5}) / \text{m}\right) = 1.000000$$

$$\left(\frac{\text{proton mass}}{2\pi}\right) / \left(8.7493184e-16 \text{ m}\right)^3 \cdot c \cdot (8.7493184e-16 \text{ m}) / \left(3.57220728e+34 \text{ pascals}\right) \cdot \left(8.7493184e-16 \text{ m}\right) / c = 1$$

Laminar Flow

Surface Area $\cos(x)+\cos(y)+\cos(z)= 0$

$$(3 \text{ m})^3/((3 \text{ m})^3-(1 \text{ m})^3) = (\hbar/\text{Planck Length}/2\pi)$$

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

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

$$((\text{Newton's}) / (\text{Density}))^0.5 = 3.14159265 \text{ m}^2 / \text{s Acceleration}$$

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

Density

$$(1 \text{ solar mass}) / ((1.47879624e+11 \text{ m})^3) = 0.000615079998 \text{ kg} / \text{m}^3$$

Newton's

$$((1 \text{ kg} * \text{solar mass}) * G) / ((1.47879624e+11 \text{ m})^2) = 0.00607059626 \text{ newtons}$$

$$((1 \text{ astronomical unit})/1.47879624e+11/\text{m})^4/(\pi/3) = 1.00009136974$$

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

Light obeys charge pressure

$$((2\pi)/((c^7/(\hbar * G^2))/(9.1224509E+20 \text{ Pa}))^{(1/4)})^2 = 1.7517516e-45 \text{ gravitational coupling constant}$$

$$(9.1224509E+20 \text{ Pa}) = \text{electron Compton pressure}$$

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

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/14dGOjOuRXXIBSg-0N-vBovhwDCnrMbBioONasYH9FG0>

$$(c^7/(\hbar \cdot G^2))/(((2^{3/8}) \cdot 3^{3/4} \cdot (\pi/13)^{1/4}) / 1.38064852e-23)^4 \cdot (9.12227582e+20)) = 1$$

$$((2^{3/8}) \cdot 3^{3/4} \cdot (\pi/13)^{1/4}) / 1.38064852e-23 \cdot \text{Planck length} = 2.4264 \times 10^{-12} \text{ meters}$$

The electron is Boltzmann's Constant manifested into our Reality

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electron>

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

Sonoluminescence In Water

$$((1000 \text{ kg}) / (((1500 \text{ (m / s)}) / (27000 \text{ Hz}))^3)) \cdot ((1500 \text{ (m / s)})^2) = 1.3122e+13 \text{ pascals}$$

https://youtu.be/puVxGnl_3y8

Bjerknes Forces Acting on Ultrasound Contrast Agents

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=FDq-lQr67Mc>

Sonoluminescence

$$(((2.1764702e-8 \text{ kg}) / (((c) / (c/\text{planck length}))^3)) \cdot (c^2) = (c^7/(\hbar \cdot G^2)))$$

$$(((2\pi) \cdot 9.1224509E+20 \text{ pascals} \cdot ((2.4263102367E-12 \text{ m})^3)) / (c^2)) = \text{electron mass}$$

$$(((2\pi) \cdot ((8.79351176e-16 \text{ m})^3) \cdot (3.51861921e+34 \text{ pascals})) / (c^2)) = \text{proton mass}$$