1.39e+24 and The Pfund Mass $M_F = \sqrt{\dfrac{k_e^2 \, q_e^4 \, T}{c \, G \, M \, L^2}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{c \, \hbar^2 \, \alpha^2 \, T}{G \, M \, L^2}}$

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I could go on about how some CFD software uses planck units to reduce computation by reducing the billions of multiplications times the boltzman constant; but we need to reduce the number constants people have to know down to the 1 we don't (besides masses of subatomic particles).

$$\frac{\hbar}{cM_F} = L_F = \frac{\hbar c}{E_F}; \qquad \frac{\hbar}{c^2 M_F} = T_F = \frac{\hbar}{E_F}; \qquad q_e = Q_F$$

$$k_e = \alpha \, M_F^1 L_F^3 T_F^{-2} Q_F^{-2} \qquad \hbar = 1 \, M_F^1 L_F^2 T_F^{-1}$$

$$\mu_0 = \alpha \, 4 \, \pi \, M_F^1 L_F^1 Q_F^{-2} \qquad c = 1 \, L_F^1 T_F^{-1}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{\alpha \, 4 \, \pi} \, M_F^{-1} L_F^{-3} T_F^2 Q_F^2 \qquad N_A = 1**$$

$$M_F \, c^2 = E_F = 1 \, M_F^1 L_F^2 T_F^2$$

$$R_\infty = \frac{m_e}{M_F} \frac{\alpha^2}{4 \, \pi} L_F^{-1} \qquad \frac{2 \, \pi \, \hbar}{c \, q_e} = k_b = 2\pi \, M_F^1 L_F^1 Q_F^{-1}$$

** only way to correct N_A being based on the Dalton = $\frac{1}{12}$ the mass of Carbon isotope C^{12} is to correct the periodic table to use the Pfund Mass = M_F like the example to the right.

1 Dimensionality

Stoney-Mass $M_S = \sqrt{\dfrac{\hbar \, \alpha \, c}{G}}$ dimensions are correct but $M_F = M_S \sqrt{\hbar \alpha}$ gives correct arithmetic for all the equations above to work but to correct dimensions, that's where the $M^{-1/2} L^{-2/2} T^{1/2} = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{M^1 L^2}{T}}}$ comes from.

$$\alpha^2 \hbar = \alpha^2 \frac{M_F L_F^2}{T_F} = \frac{G}{M_F^3 L_F^{-1} T_F^{-2} Q_F^0}$$

but it comes back in the solution for G. However G is wrong to begin with, because with Relativity it doesn't really exist, as it is the curvature of space time. which leads us to our next question:

$$\frac{\mu_0}{2} \frac{c \, q_e^2}{2 \pi \, \hbar} = \frac{2 \, \pi \, 10^{-7} \, 299792458 \, (1.602176634 \times 10^{-19})^2}{6.62607015 \times 10^{-34}} = \alpha$$

$$\frac{\mu_0}{2} = \frac{\hbar \, \alpha}{c \, q_e^2}; \quad \frac{\hbar \, \alpha}{c \, q_e^2} \frac{c^2}{2\pi} = k_e; \quad \epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 c^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{T_F}{M_F L_F^2} \frac{G}{M_F^3 L_F^{-1} T_F^{-2} Q_F^0}} = \alpha$$

= 0.00729735257 - "It has been a mystery ever since it was discovered more than fifty years ago, and all good theoretical physicists put this number up on their wall and worry about it."[Feynman, 1985, p. 129].

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2 Speed of Sound = c_0

Given $c_0 = \sqrt{\dfrac{\gamma_0 N_A k_B T}{M}}$ and $39.947g \, mol^{-1}$ = molar mass of the argon gas from the experiment measuring c_0 in a purifed isotope of argon gas at the Triple-Point of water = 273.16K [dePodesta et al., 2013] Where $U_F = \dfrac{E_F}{k_b}$, $T = \dfrac{Kelvin}{U_F} U_F$, and $\gamma_0 = 5/3$ for monotonic gases. Let's see how that matches up with the $c_0^2 = 94756.245 m^2 s^{-}2$ from the experiment in 2013.

$$c_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{5}{3} \, 1 \, k_B \, \frac{273.16 Kelvin}{U_F} \, U_F}{40.671 M_F}} = 307.701 ms^{-1} \approx \sqrt{c_0^2}$$

**adjusted argon gas molar mass = $40.671 M_F = \dfrac{39.947}{M_F \, N_A}$

3 Time is On Our Side(& Distance)

With a Sympathetic Constant = D_C = light-second / L_F to save our wallets, watches, measuring wheels, and road signage we can still use existing definitions of distance and time.

$$\frac{1.3899982e + 24 \approx \frac{c \, T_{SI}}{L_F} = D_C}{1.39e + 24} = 0.999998675$$

Perhaps one day for the sake of simplicity, Bureau international des poids et mesures might redefine the second and meter such the D_C is exactly 1.39e+24 rather than approx. 5 almost 6 nines.

4 Conclusion

Remember all wallets, watches, measuring wheels, and road signage are already calibrated to D_C and After the dust settles and all scales and ammeter are calibrated, all that will have to be remembered besides preserving dimensionality when doing calculations is the following:

$$\frac{\hbar}{c^2 M_F} \frac{c \, T_{SI}}{L_F} = T_F \, D_C \qquad\qquad = 1 \text{Second}$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{c M_F} \frac{\frac{c \, T_{SI}}{L_F}}{299792458} = L_F \frac{D_C}{299792458} \qquad = 1 \text{Meter}$$

$$\frac{c \, T_{SI}}{L_F} q_e = Q_F \, D_C \qquad\qquad \approx 222702.257 \text{Coulumbs}$$

Pfund Mass $\dfrac{c \, T_{SI}}{L_F} = M_F \, D_C \qquad\qquad \approx 2.267061 \text{grams}$

5 Constants

$$N_A = 6.02214076 \times 10^{26} \frac{\text{atoms per kg}}{\text{molar mass}}$$

Avogadro constant

$$\text{Planck constant } h = 6.62607015 \times 10^{-34} kg\ m^2\ s^{-1}$$

$$\text{lightspeed constant } c = 299792458\ m\ s^{-1}$$

$$\text{electron charge } q_e = 1.602176634 \times 10^{-19} \text{Coulumbs}$$

$$\text{gravity constant } G = 6.67430 \times 10^{-11} kg^{-1} m^3 s^{-2}$$

On May 20, 2019 the values of N_A, $\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$, and h, were fixed to the Dalton $= \frac{1}{12}$ the mass of Carbon isotope C^{12} [Bettin]. $s =$ "duration of 9192631770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the cesium 133 atom"[SI, 1968] to finish the definition of c, An international agreement in Paris on Oct. 20 1983 defines the meter as $\frac{1}{299792458}$ the distance light travels in a vacuum in 1 second[Times, 1983],

[Tiesinga et al., 2021] gives us q_e, and G. Just don't forget Milikan's Oil Drop or the Cavendish Mitchell Device.

5.1 How the Avogadro constant was measured for the last time

N_A and h were measured using a incredibly round & pure ball of Si^{28} and a Kibble balance and the equations basically verbatim from [Bettin] and [Wood and Bettin, 2019] Where $\alpha^2\ m_e\ c\ /\ 2\ h\ =\ R_\infty$ is the Rydberg constant, $\sum_{i=28}^{30} x_i\ A_r(^i Si) = A_r(Si)$ average molar mass of a silicon atom in the crystal is calculated using the proportions x_i of the various isotopes $^i Si$, V is Volume of Silicon Sphere, a Lattice parameter of the silicon crystal, 8 is the number of atoms in an elementary cell of the lattice(cube with edge length a). M Molar mass of silicon contained in sphere. m mass of sphere.

$$N = \frac{8\ V}{a^3} = \text{Number of atoms in silicon sphere}$$

$$N_A = \frac{M\ 8\ V}{m\ a^3} = \text{Avogadro constant}$$

$$m(Si) = \frac{m}{N} = \frac{m\ a^3}{8V} = m(e)\frac{A_r(Si)}{A_r(e)}$$

$$m(e) = \frac{2\ h\ R_\infty}{c\ \alpha^2} = \frac{2\ (2\pi\ \hbar)\ R_\infty}{c\ \alpha^2}$$

$$h = \frac{c\ \alpha^2}{2R_\infty}\frac{m\ a^3}{8\ V}\frac{A_r(e)}{\sum_{i=28}^{30} x_i\ A_r(^i Si)}$$

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Supplementary Materials

Only reason I found this was for some reason or another I had just looked at $\sqrt{\hbar\alpha}$, and I had Avogadro constant for Stoney-Mass $M_S = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\ \alpha\ c}{G}}$ mass popping up in a script I had running with some notes to see how the Planck-Units, and the Stoney-Units[Stoney, 1883], baked out the need for certain constants. But when I had left the speed of sound calc to see how the planck units canceled out the Boltzman constant, and the Avogadro constant for M_S also popped up, not exact match but so close I had to do more tests.