$$\frac{2.267061\text{grams}}{1.39{\times}10^{24}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{k_e^2\ q_e^4\ T}{c\ G\ M\ L^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{c\ \hbar^2\ \alpha^2\ T}{G\ M\ L^2}} = M_F$$

March 23, 2022

1 Dimensionality

Stoney-Mass $M_S = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\ \alpha\ c}{G}}$ units are correct, but with $M_F = M_S\sqrt{\hbar\alpha}$ alone gives correct arithmetic; for all the equations below to not only work arithmeitc wise, $\sqrt{\frac{T}{M^1 L^2}}$ is needed cancel any wrong units put into M_F from $\hbar$. M, L, and T with no subscripts are meant to mean from whichever unit system you are converting from, in this case; SI units 1kg, 1m, and 1s respectively.

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

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. Might help us understand α?

$$\frac{\mu_0}{2}\frac{c\ q_e^2}{2\ \pi\ \hbar} = \frac{2\ \pi\ 10^{-7}\ 299792458\ (1.602176634\times10^{-19})^2}{6.62607015\times10^{-34}} = \alpha$$

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

$= 0.00729735257$ "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]. **Let's put it everywhere.**

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

2 Speed of Sound = c_0

Given $c_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_0 N_A k_B T}{M}}$ 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 $U_F = \frac{E_F}{k_b}$, $T = \frac{Kelvin}{U_F}U_F$, and $\gamma_0 = 5/3$ for monotonic gases. Let's see how that matches up with the $c_0^2 = 94756.245m^2s^{-2}$ from the experiment in 2013.

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

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

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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.

$$\frac{1.3899982\times10^{24} \approx \frac{c\ T_{SI}}{L_F} = D_C}{1.39\times10^{24}} = 0.999998675$$

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 1.39×10^{24} rather than approx. 5 almost 6 nines.

4 Conclusion

I could go on about how some CFD software uses planck units to reduce computation by reducing the billions of multiplications of k_b; we should care about people as much as machines and reduce the constants people have to know. Remember all wallets, watches, measuring wheels, and road signage are already calibrated to D_C and After the dust settles and all scales are calibrated to $D_C M_F$ and ammeter are calibrated to $D_C q_e$, all that will have to be remembered besides preserving dimensionality when doing calculations is the following:

$$\frac{\hbar}{c^2 M_F} = T_F \approx \frac{1\text{Second}}{1.39\times10^{24}};\quad Q_F \approx \frac{222702.257\text{Coulumbs}}{1.39\times10^{24}}$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{cM_F} = L_F \approx \frac{299792458\text{Meters}}{1.39\times10^{24}}$$

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

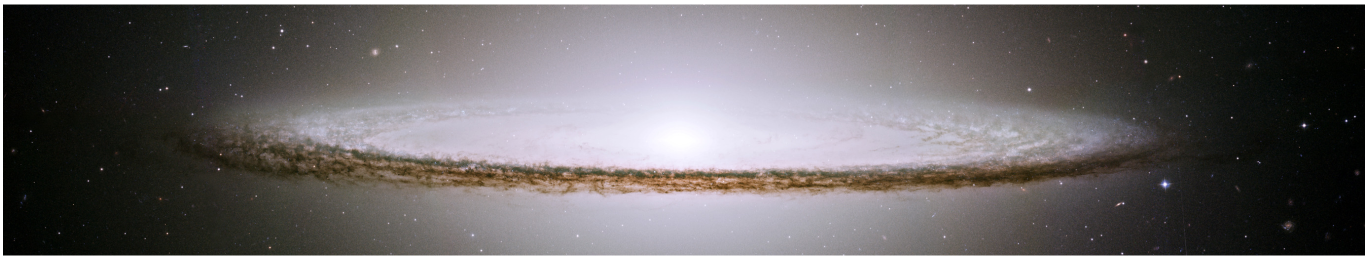
$$\mu_0 = \alpha\ 4\ \pi\ M_F^1 L_F^1 Q_F^{-2} \qquad c = 1\ L_F^1 T_F^{-1}$$

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

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

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

** 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 sound-speed example.



5 Constants

$$\text{Avogadro constant } N_A = 6.02214076 \times 10^{26} \frac{\text{atoms per kg}}{\text{molar mass}}$$
$$\text{Planck constant } h = 6.62607015 \times 10^{-34} kg\ m^2\ s^{-1}$$
$$\text{lightspeed constant } c = 299792458\ m\ s^{-1}$$
$$\text{electron charge } q_e = 1.602176634 \times 10^{-19} \text{Coulumbs}$$
$$\text{gravity constant } G = 6.67430 \times 10^{-11} kg^{-1} m^3 s^{-2}$$

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]Where $\alpha^2\ m_e\ c\ /\ 2\ h = R_\infty$ is the Rydberg constant, $\sum_{i=28}^{30} x_i\ A_r({}^iSi) = A_r(Si)$ average molar mass of a silicon atom in the crystal is calculated using the proportions x_i of the various isotopes ${}^iSi$, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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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.