TOPOLOGICAL AXIS

Caracteristics length follow the law: $exp(2^{d/4})$
Unit length: electron Compton reduced wavelength $\hbar m_e c = \lambdabar_e$
Super Period unit: $\lambdabar_e/c$. Photonde and Gravitonde masses unit: $2\pi m_N$

COSMOS

$TOPON$ Visible universe wavelength

$SuperPeriod$

MICROPHYSICS

$Y = (\lambdabar_e(n)/\lambdabar_{MICRO})$

$GRAVITONDE$ Hubble Radius $\times 6$

Galaxy group

$PHOTONDE$ Kotov Length $\times 2\pi a$

BOSON X_{GUT} : 2.3×10^{16} GeV

THERMAL PHOTON: $\hbar c/2k_B$
T=2.73 Kelvin $\approx T_{mam}/j$

$\pi - 1/e$ — DNA-BI-CODON $\times \phi_a^2$

495^2 — SCALAR BOSON 125GeV

HALF MEAN WEAK BOSON HALF RYDBERG WAVELENGTH

KAON

MEAN BOSON PI ATOM DIAMETER

$GLUON$ Slope $\ln(2)/4$

MACROPHYSICS

$Y = (\lambdabar_{MACRO}(n)/\lambdabar_e)$

$2\sqrt{a_s\phi_s}$

$STRING$
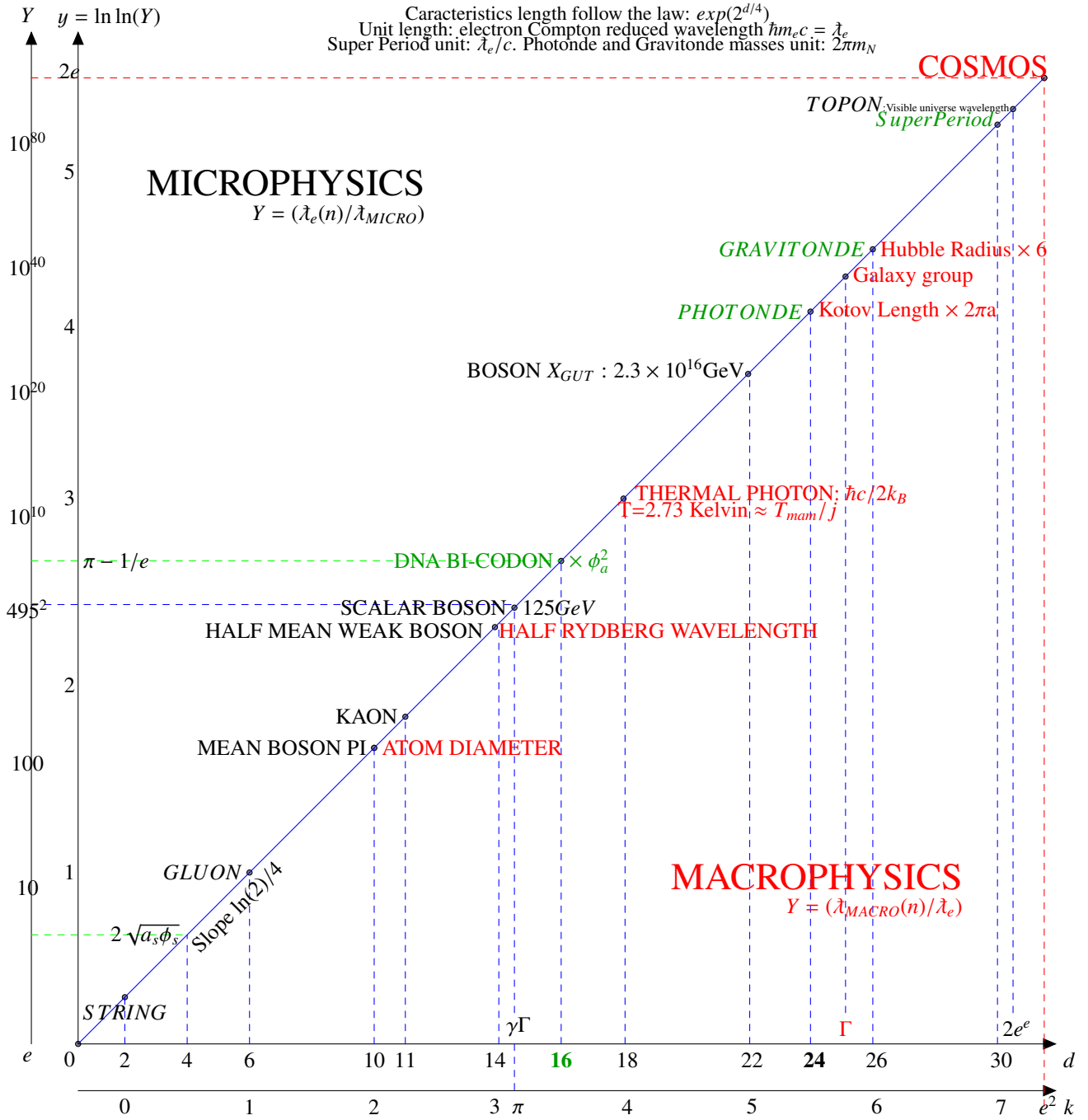
Dimensional numbers in the Bosonic string theory: $d = 4k + 2$ from k=0 to k=7 (Bott sequence)

Reference: Sanchez F.M. et Al., "Back to Cosmos". Progress in Physics, vol. 15, issue 2, (2019)*.

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