THE SOLUTION OF THE BOLTZMANN CONSTANT

$$8.610225818 \times 10^{-5} \times e = k$$

$$2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times e = k$$

BY

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$$PV = nkT$$

If

$n = 1 \, particle$

$PV = kT$
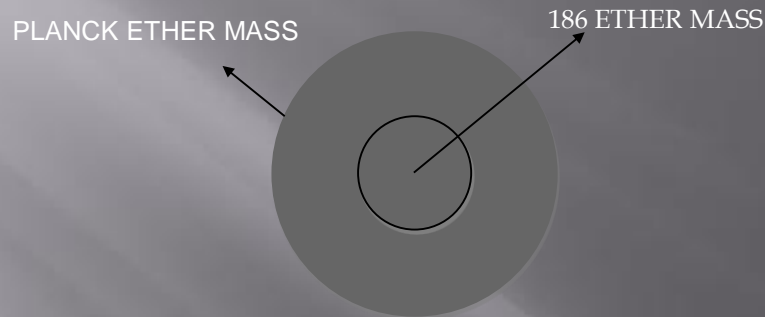
$E = E$

$$P = \frac{I^2}{R^2} = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$V = R_1 \times R_2 \times R_3$$

$$k = 2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times e$$

$$T = eV = ea$$

My Discoveries

ETHER IN DYNAMIC PULSATE MOTION

PLANCK ETHER MASS   186 ETHER MASS

$$m_{Pl} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G}} = \text{Planck Mass} = 2.176450474 \times 10^{-8} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{or} \quad \pi \mathrm{B}^2 \cdot 137.036 = \pi \cdot \left(Plancklength \right)^2$$

I have discovered this correspondence in
the dynamic living pulsations of ether

$$B = 1.380668031 \times 10^{-36}$$

WAVE-PARTICLE DUALITY

- Particle:

$$q^2 = M \times R \times 10^7$$

- Wave:

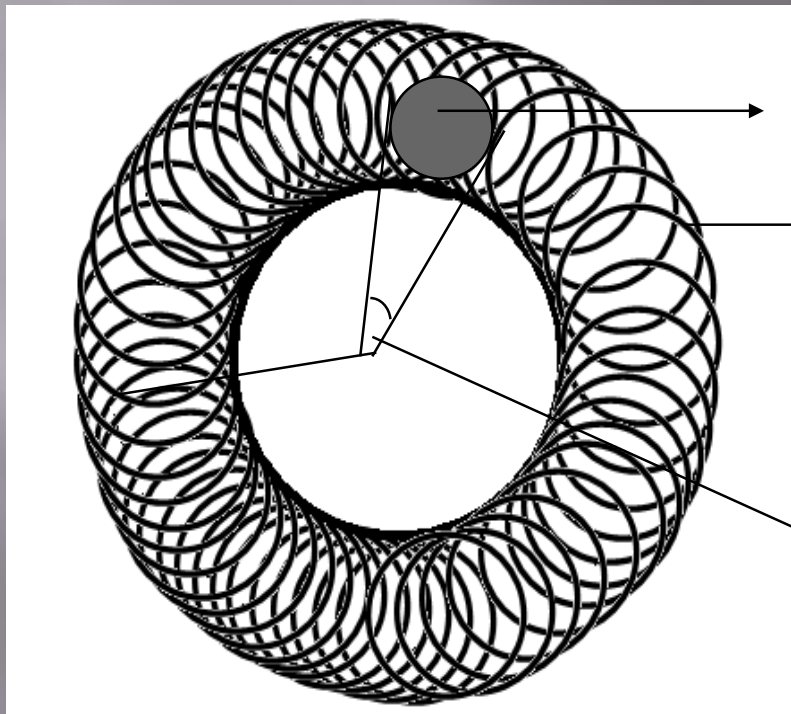$$\lambda = 2\pi R \times 137.036$$

- Field:

$$\frac{M}{R} = \frac{1.859222909 \times 10^{-9}}{1.380668038 \times 10^{-36}} = 1.346611109 \times 10^{27} \text{ kg/m}$$

ETHER TORUS[Ћ]

$$186 ether \times velocity \times Boltzmann radius = Planck's\, h$$

$$1.86 \times 10^{-9} \times 25812.8075 \times 1.380668 \times 10^{-29} = h$$
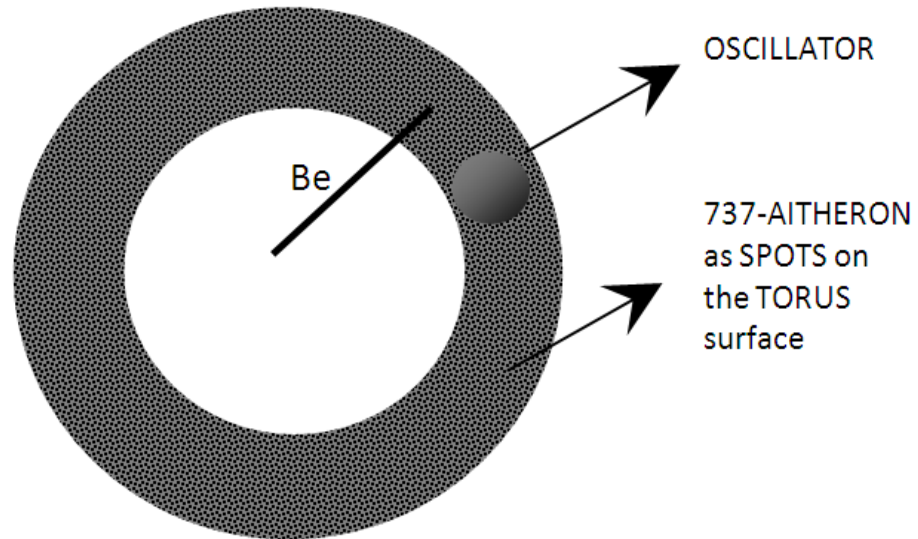

737 Aitheron x f = 186-ETHER [Ę]

ONE 186-PHOTON TORUS ○

SOLID ANGLE=$4\pi \times 10^{-7}$

TWIN MASS

The ⬡ Structure ⬡ & Emanation of Matter

A pulsating ther sphere ✳ rolling a spinning pulsating ether torus Ꝧ

186-Photon Torus

Be

OSCILLATOR

737-AITHERON
as SPOTS on
the TORUS
surface

737 Wave-Maker

The energy of 737 equals the Planck's constant times one second

$$7.37 \times 10^{-51} \times c^2 = h \times 1.0$$

$$1.86 \times 10^{-9} \times V_{Rk} = 7.37 \times 10^{-51} \times c^2 / 1.38 \times 10^{-29} \times 1.0$$

So, the imposed condition is 1 second for the wave-maker to exist.

Coulomb's Constant

$K = c^2 \text{ x } 10^{-7}$

Velocity squared = v1 x v2

$$2581 2.8076 \times 3.481818765 \times 10^5 = K$$

The Boltzmann Constant

Superconductivity of SQUID & resistance

The ratio of the velocity of 186-ether to the electrical resistance of a photon, c/e

$$R = \frac{(2\pi \times 10^{-7}) \times 137.036 \times \lambda}{Q \times t}$$

$$25812.8076 m/s$$

$$\Omega = c/e = 1.871157469 \times 10^{27} m/s.C$$

$$25812.8076 \div \frac{c}{e} = Boltzmann's\,k$$

The Coulomb constant
25812.8076 x 34181.8779 m²/s²

$$f = 2.521836314 \times 10^{41}$$

$$f = \frac{1.859222909 \times 10^{-9} \, kg}{7.37249637 \times 10^{-51} \, kg}$$

$$f \times 1.859222909 \times 10^{-9} = 4.688655847 \times 10^{32} \, kg$$

$$length = \frac{4.688655847 \times 10^{32} \, kg}{1.346611109 \times 10^{27} \, kg/meter} = 34181.8779 m$$

$$25812.8076 m = (2\pi \times 10^{-7}) 137.036 \times \frac{\lambda}{t}$$

$$E = mc^2$$

$$25812.8076 \times 3.481818765 \times 10^{12} = c^2$$

Ohm's Law V=IR is F=ma

- **OHM'S LAW Rewritten as F = ma**
-
- $V = I\,R$

- **FERNANDES LAW**
-

$$a \times 10^7 = \sqrt{F} \times \frac{c}{e} = \sqrt{I^2} \times \frac{I}{m} = \frac{F}{m}$$

-
-

$$R = \frac{(2\pi \times 10^{-7}) \times 137.036 \times \lambda}{Q \times t}$$

- Acceleration, a as volts equals current, I the root of force, F times resistance, R.
-
- Resistance, R is current, I per photon *mass* about **one** 186-seed ether.
-

Voltage is acceleration

Consider 511 keV for an electron

$$\frac{eV}{e} = V$$

$$\frac{511000}{1.60217653 \times 10^{-19}} = 3.1894 \times 10^{24} Volts$$

$$Acceleration = \frac{c^2 \times 10^{-7}}{r} = \frac{(2.998 \times 10^8)^2 \times 10^{-7}}{2.817940325 \times 10^{-15}} = 3.1894 \times 10^{24} \quad m/s^2$$

$$q^2 = M \times R \times 10^7$$

$$(1.602176537 \times 10^{-19})^2 =$$

$$1.859222909 \times 10^{-9} \times 1.380668031 \times 10^{-36} \times 10^7$$

CURRENT

Momentum = mv = Ft

$1.859222909 \times 10^{-9}$ kg x v = 25 x $3.20435306 \times 10^{-20}$ s

v = $4.3087263 \times 10^{-10}$ m/s

One coulomb of ether in kg = $1.859222909 \times 10^{-9}$ kg x $6.24150948 \times 10^{18}$ = $1.160435741 \times 10^{10}$kg

Current is the momentum of one coulomb of ether,

Ether Current I = 5 amps = $1.160435741 \times 10^{10}$kg x $4.3087263 \times 10^{-10}$ m/s per one coulomb

Energy of ether drift, E = F r where r = $9.6064088 \times 10^{-12}$m and F = I^2

E = 25 x $9.6064088 \times 10^{-12}$ = **$2.4016022 \times 10^{-10}$ J**

E = m (cv) = $1.859222909 \times 10^{-9}$ (2.99792458×10^{8} x $4.3087263 \times 10^{-10}$) = **$2.4016022 \times 10^{-10}$ J**

Copper Current I = 5 amps = $2.672142823 \times 10^{-27}$ x $6.24150948 \times 10^{18}$ x 2.99792458×10^{8} per one Coulomb

The drift velocity of changed mass $2.672142823 \times 10^{-27}$ kg of copper atoms

v = $7.34295219 \times 10^{-4}$ m/s

E = m (cv) = $2.672142823 \times 10^{-27}$ x (2.99792458×10^{8} x $7.34295219 \times 10^{-4}$) = **$5.88235283 \times 10^{-22}$ J**

E = FR = 25 x $2.352941132 \times 10^{-23}$= **$5.88235283 \times 10^{-22}$ J**

Remarks

The drift of ether and atoms of the conductor can be calculated by **E = m (cv)**

The mass of copper atoms changed under eVe stress from $1.05520602 \times 10^{-25}$ kg to $2.672142823 \times 10^{-27}$ kg

Maxwell thought that drift velocity was that of electrons. This has now been shown to be a false assumption.

NEWTON'S GRAVITATION CONSTANT DECONTRUCTED

$$G = \frac{B}{\wp} \cdot c^2$$

or

$$G = \frac{1.380668031 \times 10^{-36}}{1.859222909 \times 10^{-9}} \cdot c^2$$

$$Ether = 1.346611109 \times 10^{27} \times 6.371 \times 10^6 = 8.57926 \times 10^{33} \, kg$$

Force, F of earth mass, m oscillators F = m a

$$F = 8.57926 \times 10^{33} \times 9.82$$

$$F = m \cdot \frac{c^2}{r}$$

$$F = 8.42483332 \times 10^{34} \, N$$

$$F = 8.42483332 \times 10^{34} = m \cdot \frac{c^2}{6.371 \times 10^6}$$

Force of entrained ether F = m a

$$m = 5.9748 \times 10^{24} \, kg$$

Entrained Ether for Earth

The acceleration of entrained ether produces an acceleration of 9.8 m/s²

Radius of Earth 6.371 × 10⁶ m

Magnetism

- MAGNETISM IDENTIFIED

  The effect of magnetic flux [LHS] is caused by current [RHS]

  $$\Phi = I \times \pi \times r \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036$$

# UNIFICATION OF **G**RAVITY WITH **E**LECTRO**M**AGNETISM
GEM

This is the unification of gravity with electromagnetism which is being searched
for because no one cared about the units of eV

MASS

Mass is an attribute of an oscillator measured differently by eV, R=I/m and F=ma.
These experimental mass measures differ by a rotational factor of
2 Pi x 10^{-7} x 137.036   *Francis V. Fernandes* (Born 1961*)*
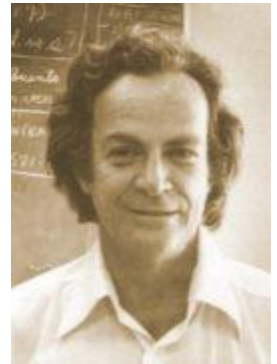
Idiocy of energy units - It's too bad, but I have already apologized,
and there is nothing else I can do...
Richard P. Feynman (1961)

You Feynman recognized the error which physicists and engineers memorized as truth; so here is my solution…

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{ml}{mg}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{q^2}{I^2}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \frac{q}{I}$$

$$q = I \times T$$

Q = I x t

This formula Q = I x t represents a physical
 reality when squared

$$q^2 = I^2 \times t^2$$

$$m \times r \times 10^7 = F \times t^2$$

$$F = m \times \frac{r \times 10^7}{t^2}$$

$$F = m \times a$$

PV=kT

$$\frac{I^2}{R^2} \times R_1 \times R_2 \times R_3 = 2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times e \times eV$$

$$R^2 = R_1 \times R_3$$

$$\frac{h}{2e} = BA = \frac{I}{R^\circ} \times R_1 \times R_3$$

$$P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{I^2}{R_1 \times R_3}$$

METHOD

- CV = velocity squared

- $E = PV = kT = eVe = eae = hf = mc^2$

- $m \times r = e^2$

- $\Phi = I \times \pi \times r \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036$

I know the formulas for volts, current and resistance
$$a = I \times I/m$$
Time period of a pendulum

Particle volume of gas at 300kelvin

- Vol = R1 x R2 x R3
- Vol = $4.084572793 \times 10^{-26}$ m^3
- R1 = 0.278731462 m
- R2 = 0.557462906 m
- R3 = $2.628722405 \times 10^{-25}$ m

Structure of EM Unfolding
Atmospheric & Magnetic pressures solved

- $I = 8.616186234 \times 10^{-11}$ C

- $R1 = 0.278731462$ m

- $R2 = 0.557462906$ m   Note: $R2 = 2 \times R1$

- $R3 = 2.628722405 \times 10^{-25}$ m

- $R_0 = 3.053023765 \times 10^{-21}$ m

$$\frac{h}{2e} = BA = \frac{I}{R_\circ} \times R_1 \times R_3$$

$$R_2 \times \pi \times 137.036 \times 10^{-7} = \frac{R_1 \times R_3}{R_\circ}$$

$$P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{I^2}{R_1 \times R_3}$$

$$B^2 = \frac{I^2}{R^2_\circ}$$

kT

$$ea = T = eV$$

$$8.610225818 \times 10^{-5} \times e = k$$

$$2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times e = k$$

$$Energy,\ E{=}kT{=}PV$$

$$ea = T = eV$$

$$2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times e = k$$

$$2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times e \times eV = kT$$

$$2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times e \times ea = kT$$

$$2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times E = kT$$

E = eae = eVe

- At a temperature of say for example 300kelvin and so

  acceleration,a or volt,V=$1.612224182 \times 10^{17}$ m/s^2

- E = kT = eae = $4.138530517 \times 10^{-21}$ Joules

$$2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times e \times eV = kT$$

$$2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times e \times ea = k \times 300$$

Speed of hydrogen molecule mass, m at 300K is 1927m/s

acceleration, a =$1.612224182 \times 10^{17}$ m/s²

$$a = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{v^2}{3r}$$

$$v = 1927m/s$$

$$q^2 = m \times r \times 10^7$$

$$r = 7.673488995 \times 10^{-12} m$$

angle x alpha^{-1} x e x ea

$$2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times e \times eV = kT$$

$$2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times e \times ea = k \times 300$$

$$Boltzmann, k \cong e \times precession$$

$$T \times e = ea \times e = 300 \times e = E = m(cv)^2$$

$$E^* = 300 \times 1.60217653 \times 10^{=19} J$$

$$E^* = 4.80652959 \times 10^{-17} J$$

$$E^* = 4.80652959 \times 10^{-17} J$$

$$E = 4.80652959 \times 10^{-17} \times (2\pi \times 10^{-7})137.036$$

$$E = 4.138530517 \times 10^{-21} J = PV = kT$$

$$R_2 = 0.557462906 \text{ m}$$

$$E = 4.138530517 \times 10^{-21} J = PV = kT$$

$$E = mc^2 = hf$$

$$f = 6.245830416 \times 10^{12} Hz$$

$$t = \frac{1}{f} = 1.601068126 \times 10^{-13} s$$

$$m = 4.604736212 \times 10^{-38} kg$$

$$R = \frac{I}{m} = \frac{c}{q} = \frac{2.99792458 \times 10^8}{1.60217653 \times 10^{-19}} = 1.871157469 \times 10^{27} ohms$$

$$I = m \times R = 4.604736212 \times 10^{-38} kg \times 1.871157469 \times 10^{27} ohms$$

$$I = 8.616186554 \times 10^{-11} Amp$$

$$R_2 = 0.557462906 \text{ m}$$

$$m = 4.604736212 \times 10^{-38} \, kg$$

$$q^2 = m \times R_2 \times 10^7$$

$$R_2 = 0.557462906 \, m$$

$$R_1 = 0.278731462 \text{ m}$$

$$m = 4.604736212 \times 10^{-38} \, kg$$

$$q^2 = m \times R_2 \times 10^7$$

$$R_2 = 0.557462906 \, m$$

$$q^2 = 2m \times R_3 \times 10^7$$

$$R_1 = \frac{R_2}{2} = 0.278731453 \, m$$

$$R_3 = 2.628722405 \times 10^{-25} \text{ m}$$

$$R_o = 3.053023765 \times 10^{-21} \text{ m}$$

Volume = $4.084572793 \times 10^{-26}$ m³

$$\frac{Volume}{R_2} = Area$$

$$Area, A = \frac{4.084572793 \times 10^{-26}}{0.557462906} = 7.3270764 \times 10^{-26} m^2$$

$$MagneticField, B = \frac{\phi}{A} = \frac{2.06783717 \times 10^{-15}}{7.3270764 \times 10^{-26}}$$

$$B = 2.822181187 \times 10^{10} \, Amp/meter$$

DONE AWAY WITH SIN COS i j k

R$_3$ & R$_o$

$$B = \frac{I}{R_o}$$

$$R_o = \frac{8.616186234 \times 10^{-11}}{2.822181187 \times 10^{10}} = 3.053023765 \times 10^{-21} m$$

$$R_3 = R_o \times 2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 = 2.628722405 \times 10^{-25} m$$

Drift velocity   E/B = v

$$Electric field, E = \frac{F}{q} = \frac{I^2}{q} = \frac{(8.616186234 \times 10^{-11})^2}{1.60217653 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$E = 0.046336133 N / C$$

$$v = \frac{E}{B} = \frac{0.046336133}{2.822181187 \times 10^{10}} = 1.641855357 \times 10^{-12} m / s$$

$$v = \frac{R_3}{t} = \frac{2.628722404 \times 10^{-25}}{1.601068127 \times 10^{-13}} = 1.641855434 \times 10^{-12} m / s$$

Drift velocity squared cv

$$q^2 = m \times R_3$$

$$m = 9.765084473 \times 10^{-14} kg$$

$$Energy, E = e \times 300 kelvin = eea$$

$$E = mcv = 4.806529413 \times 10^{-17} J$$

Squid Velocity of 186-ether propels hydrogen gas molecules – the reason for Brownian motion

$$186 ether \times velocity \times Boltzmann radius = Planck's h$$

$$1.86 \times 10^{-9} \times 25812.8075 \times 1.380668 \times 10^{-29} = h$$

$$a = \frac{v}{t} = \frac{25812.8076}{1.601068127 \times 10^{-13}} = 1.612224182 \times 10^{17} \, m/s^2$$

$$a = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{v^2}{3r} \qquad\qquad v = 1927 m/s$$

$$q^2 = m \times r \times 10^7$$

$$r = 7.673488995 \times 10^{-12} m$$

VELOCITY SQUARED OF LIGHT SPEED c^2
$25812.8076 \times 3.481818765 \times 10^{12}$

$$m = 4.604736212 \times 10^{-38} kg$$

$$q^2 = m \times r \times 10^7$$

$$R_2 = 0.557462906 m$$

$$v_2 = \frac{0.557462906}{1.601068132 \times 10^{-13}} = 3.481818761 \times 10^{12} m/s [FTL]$$

$$v_1 = 25812.8076 = \frac{\lambda}{t} = \frac{\lambda}{1.601068132 \times 10^{-13}}$$

$$\lambda = 4.132806365 \times 10^{-9} m$$

$$m \times c \times \lambda = h$$

$$m = 5.347985402 \times 10^{-34} kg$$

$$E = mc^2 = 4.806529576 \times 10^{-17} J$$

$$E = eT = eea = e \times 300 J$$

T x e = ea x e

$$a = \frac{E^*}{e^2} = \frac{4.80652959 \times 10^{-17}}{(1.60217653 \times 10^{-19})^2}$$

$$a = 1.872452844 \times 10^{21} m/s^2$$

$$T = ea = eV = 300 kelvin$$

Analysis of Volume = R_1 x R_2 x R_3

AT 300 KELVIN

R_1 = 0.278731462 m	2m	Used to calibrate voltmeters	A = R_1 x R_3 B A is the magnetic flux quantum Pressure = Current squared per area A
R_2 = 0.557462906 m	m	The photon mass measured due to 737-frequency	The FTL component velocity of speed of light squared
R_3 = 2.6287224 x 10^{-25} m	m*	Measured in magnetism	The source of magnetism

$$P\ V = k\ T$$

$$\frac{I^2}{R_1 \times R_3} \times R_1 \times R_2 \times R_3 = 2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times e \times e \times a$$

$$\frac{F}{A} \times V = 2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036 \times E$$

Spectroscopy

The mass of a proton, m2 is changed from $1.672622216 \times 10^{-27}$kg to $3.634114179 \times 10^{-29}$kg when 0.068amps of current is passing thru water during electrolysis

The energy as measured for a proton $E = F R = I^2 R$

The radius of a proton $q^2 = m R 10^7$ and so

$R = 1.5347 \times 10^{-11} m$

$E = 0.068^2 \times 1.5347 \times 10^{-11} = 7.0964528 \times 10^{-14}$ J

$E = m_1 c^2$ and so $m_1 = 7.895868606 \times 10^{-31} kg$

Originally before electricity was passed the energy of the proton $E = mc^2$

$E = 1.672622216 \times 10^{-27} \times c^2 = 1.503275 \times 10^{-10}$ J

$E = I^2 R$

$1.503275 \times 10^{-10} = 0.068^2 \times R$

$R = 3.251029 \times 10^{-8}$ m

$Q^2 = 7.895868606 \times 10^{-31} \times 3.251029 \times 10^{-8}$

In any interaction its always
l1 x l2 or m1 x m2 or r1 x r2
So m1 x m2 = 7.895868606 x 10^-31kg x 1.672622216 x 10^-27
Square root of these masses = 3.634114179 x 10^-29kg [R = I / m]
Q^2 = 3.634114179 x 10^-29 x 7.063536 x 10^-10
This is the oscillator that yields the clock frequency
The radius of the proton changes from R = 1.5347 x 10^-11m to 7.063536 x 10^-10m

$$\Omega = \frac{I}{m} = 1.871157469 \times 10^{27} \, amp/kg$$

$$\Omega = \frac{0.068}{m}$$

$$m = 3.63411424 \times 10^{-29} \, kg$$

Transient mass

The Planck energy involves 2Pi x 137.036
E = m x 2Pi x 137.036 x c^2 x 10^{-7} = 2.81225386 x 10^{-16} J
E = h f
f = 4.24422646 x 10^{17} Hz
t = 1/f = 2.35614196 x 10^{-18}s
18000 / 2.35614196 x 10^{-18}= 7.639607603 x 10^{21}

Thus the time for hydrogen to evolve at the cathode is inversely proportional to the frequency of the changed mass of a proton under external current stress during electrolysis of water.

Mass Length Time period

This experiment is conclusive evidence that …..

- Our measure of mass is at light speed. Mass is already at light speed.

- The frequency of the oscillator changes drastically on insults

- Frequency change means mass and radial length change

- I am able to crack these issues because voltage is acceleration, current squared force and resistance always constant at 1.87 x 10^27 amp/kg or velocity / elementary charge

Magnetism

- h/2e = I x Pi x R x 137.036

- Φ = 0.068 x Pi x 7.0635359 x 10^{-17} x 137.0359991

  I have deconstructed the magnetic flux quantum.

Gravitational force

F = mg = 0.008kg x 9.8 = 0.0784 N

F = I^2 = 0.392 A x 0.2 A = 0.0784 N

- So, current of 0.392 A is required to flow thru a 0.50 m 8.0g conductor placed 90 degrees to the magnetic field, of strength 0.40 T for a levitation effect.
- Let us consider current generated by the magnetic field, B of 0.4 T on 0.5m length of the conductor.
- I = 0.4 T x 0.5 m = 0.2 A

- F = I^2 = 0.392 A x 0.2 A = 0.0784 N

The Rydberg Mass

13.6 eV the first ionization electron volt ~~energy~~ of an electron for the hydrogen atom corresponds to a Rydberg photon and not a 511 keV electron

13.60569223 x e = 2.179872077 x 10^{-18} J

E = mc^2 and so m= 2.425434789 x 10^{-35} kg

The Reason for Spectra

$2.425434789 \times 10^{-35} \times c \times \lambda = h$

inverse of lambda is the Rydberg number

Radius $R= 1.5347 \times 10^{-11} \, m$

Energy $E = F \times R = I^2 \times R$

$E = mc^2$ where m is external photon

Resistance $\Omega = \dfrac{I}{m_{rydberg}} = \dfrac{c}{e} = 1.871157469 \times 10^{27} \, m/sC$

$$m_{rydberg} = \sqrt{m_{proton} \times m_{externalphoton}}$$

Changed measured mass

1. Maxwell drift of changed copper mass
2. Electrolysis of water
3. Spectrum of Hydrogen
4. A magnetic field which contributes to gravitational force of a rod. I have shown how a plane has lift in a similar manner.
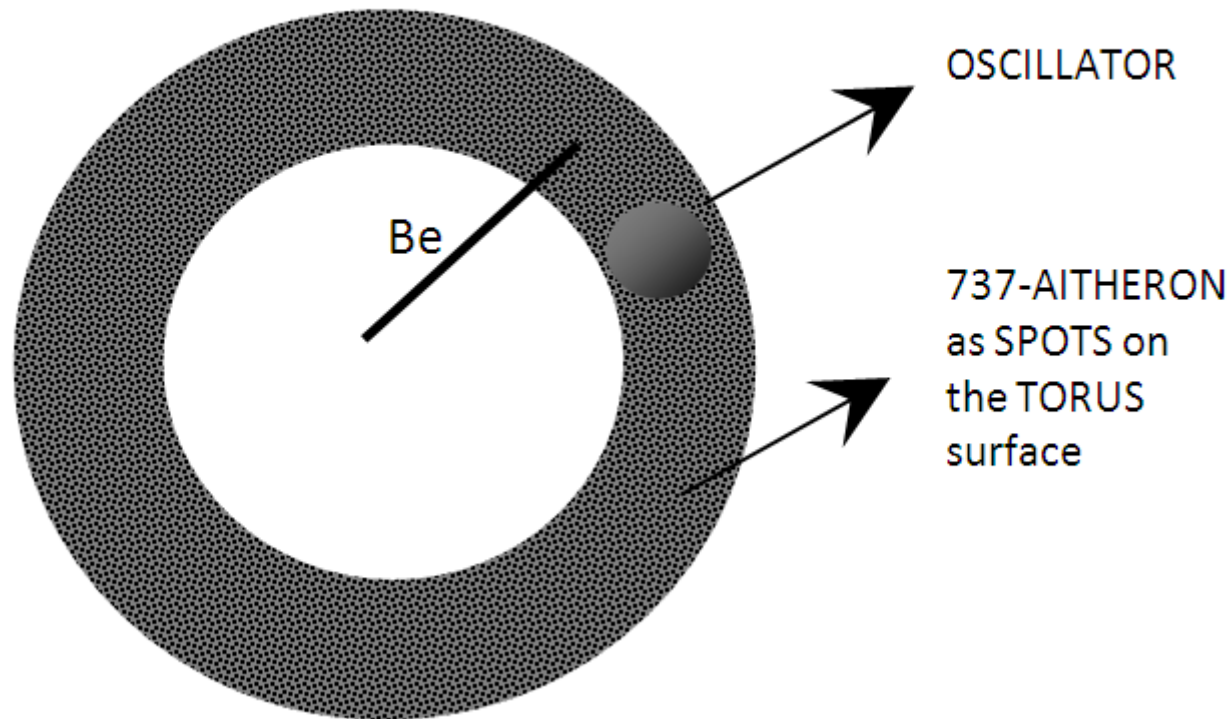
THERE IS ONE MASS [7.37×10^{-51} kg x f] MEASURED DIFFERENTLY AS IT MOVES ALONG 4 PATHS NAMELY

R_1 R_2 R_3 R_0

Twin Mass –Ether & Matter
Point mass 737-wavemaker must exist

186-Photon Torus

OSCILLATOR

Be

737-AITHERON
as SPOTS on
the TORUS
surface

Twin Mass Structure
Ether Mass and associated charge

7.372496 x 10^{-51} kg Oscillator x frequency , f = Photon mass

$$c = f \times \lambda$$

Photon mass x # = 1.859222909 x 10^{-9} kg

(Matter) (Elementary charge / oxidation state)

1.859222909 x 10^{-9} kg Torus x # = Ether Mass

(186-ether)

$$\frac{ether mass}{1.346611109 \times 10^{27} \, kg/m} = radius\, of\, photon$$

STRUCTURE OF SPACE

1. Twin mass = Ether and Matter

2. Etheric sea = Ether and Ether

3. Void   = Soul

Entropy Units! ????

$$S = \frac{H}{T \times mol}$$

$$S = \frac{eV}{mol} \times \frac{e}{T} = \frac{T^*}{mol} \times \frac{e}{T}$$

$$S = \frac{eVe}{eV \times mol} = n \times e \times mol^{-1}$$

Entropy

Slowing down of photon speed is my idea of generating free energy from the structure of space

Entropy is the energy required to raise the energy of one mole of substance from zero to 298 kelvin

I would redefine entropy as the energy input to slow down speed of a photon from *light speed c to drift velocity v*

$$E = mc^2 = m \times 25812.8076 \times 3.481818 \times 10^{12}$$

$$E = m \times c \times v$$