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Ultimate Relativity: π Theory

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Abstract The physical constant theory reveals that physical constants of the universe are all related and justified by Pi, leading to similarity in value patterns and links with Pi codes showing the relationships. The physical constant theory is about the physical constants but there's more to Pi and its importance. In the year 2018, 20year old Prince Jessii named his discovery about the origin of the universe as "Ultimate Relativity" which simply reveals that there was an originator and facilitator of the universe which has a value in physics and mathematics as 3.125, this value is the actual value of Pi. Thus, it further implies that; generally, everything in the universe are related and they all originate from Pi. In the year 2022, 24year old Prince Jessii releases that special paper as "Ultimate Relativity" which is all about the 2018 discovery about Pi.

Keywords Pi, Physical Constant, Ultimate Physics Equation, Ultimate Relativity

1. Introduction

Theoretical Physics goes with simple mathematics, a lot of complications including false laws and predictions exist in physics, don't be deceived by those false theories, we now have the "Ultimate Physics Equation" (UPE), so we basically know the truth and we know the scientists and mathematicians that were correct in their theories and we also know those who deceived themselves trying to deceive others.

Everything that's been created has a blueprint which is the design/key/plan/rule to how the particular thing was created. The Universe has a blueprint likewise and that blueprint was mathematically formed as an equation as the "Ultimate Physics Equation" just to make it easy to understand through physics. There are physical constants of the universe, forget the fact that some of them were named after persons who found them, these constants represents various entities of the universe mathematically; gravity, space-time, matter, radiation, speed, gas etc., or can be combined to represent an entity mathematically. In the blueprint, it is all figures/values/numbers, not words. Those values in the blueprint are the physical constants of the universe, this is the reason why the constants are used as entries in the UPE which is the blueprint in form of an equation. So, physical constants of the universe are constants representing components during the point of creation of the universe.

These physical constants of the universe were discovered gradually by scientists through experiments/observations but the fact is; experiments can never give an accurate value, there must be an error, can be slight or much but an error is an error, 3×10^8 is very much different from 3.03 or 2.99×10^8 when it's about the blueprint, so the experimental values causes a confusion. This is why experimental values of the physical constants won't be effective in the UPE, the exact values must be used because that's the value present in the blueprint and the values that can unlock the secrets. Waiting for experiments to deliver the exact values as they are to us means we wait till eternity. Perhaps, the experimental values still helps in determining the exact values. The only way to get the exact values is by using mathematics/formulas (Tracing through the space-time parameter and using pi codes) which was presented in [4].

There was an originator responsible for the creation of the universe. Believe it or not but its form in physics and mathematics is the only way the truth can be confirmed. It has been given a name already called "Pi" and this is the explanation;

> *"I give different materials to a tailor to combine and sew a single dress for me based on my design. With this instance using the universe, I am the creator of the universe, the tailor is Pi, the single dress is the universe, and the design is the blueprint. So, the tailor's thread will definitely be seen all round the dress i.e. there will be traces of Pi all-round the universe. The materials which formed the single dress in that instance are entities which formed the universe, the entities are mathematically represented by the physical constants. This means specifically, there will be traces of Pi around the physical constants of the universe."*

Use the above statement as the intro description, the statement forms the chapters of this paper.

2. Pi - The Tailor

The Pi value as 3.125 and its theory was discovered /

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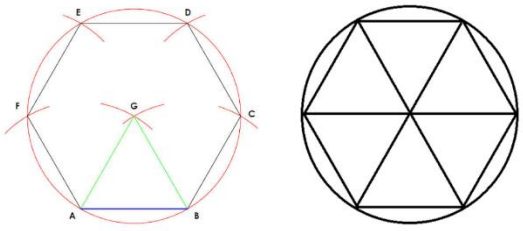
created by Prince Jessii in Physics and Mathematics. The name Pi is also after his first and last name abbreviation [Prince Igboejesi]. Before his discovery, to give credit to the first and only humans (ancient Babylonians) to calculate the value of Pi through measurement as 3.125 as a supposed approximate value but didn't realize that they got its actual value and didn't do further studies on it and never reapplied it again. Perhaps, they got its actual value regardless. Here's how it was gotten by the Babylonians;

Figure 1

Using a hexagon inscribed in a circle, from measurement, stating $\frac{24}{25}$ to be the ratio of the perimeter of the hexagon *p* to the circumference of the circle *C*.

$$\frac{24}{25} = \frac{P}{C}$$

The radius of the circle as *r*, adding equilateral triangles reveals the perimeter of the hexagon is 6r.



Therefore;

$$\frac{24}{25} = \frac{6r}{2\pi r}$$
$$\frac{24}{25} = \frac{6}{2\pi}$$
$$\frac{24}{25} \cdot \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$
$$\frac{48}{150} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$
$$\frac{150}{48} = \pi$$
$$\frac{25}{8} = \pi$$
$$\frac{25}{8} = 3.125$$

That is for the Babylonians. Also, very few individuals have mentioned this value "3.125" in past years but lack of proof was the issue, the lack of proof is a thing but their curiosity and good sense of the value is appreciated. However, the issue was that they all tried to prove it using a Pi shape without knowing that the Pi value is strictly related to the universe, and therefore its proof has to be in physics generally.

It can take the physics community a single day to correct the present false value of Pi to a rational value as $(\frac{25}{8})$ 3.125, but failure to admit a mistake they've made all these years is a thing and their minds are all focused on things that are irrelevant and complicated and people are all crazy about Pi having 60million digits which is false and doesn't even make any sense. It's simple, if the value of Pi is not known, the details about the origin of the universe will not be known, so it's either the sleep continues or people join the train as it moves.

Using the word "Big Bang" isn't perfect as a description for the origin of the universe. With the truth about Pi being revealed in [4], it shows that the creation of the universe was planned stage by stage and we can also say that it was originated and facilitated by Pi in Pi terms/rules.

To proceed, revealing the details about Pi, 3.125 is a value/decimal, the value is formed using four numbers arranged accordingly as;

$\mathbf{1, 2, 3, 5}$
$\mathbf{1 + 2 = 3, 2 + 3 = 5}$

There's a reason why 1, 2, 3 and 5 are the chosen numbers to form the Pi value. Apart from 1, 2, 3 and 5. There are no chosen set of numbers that are close to each other with the possibility of adding each other to result to another close-by number in a set.

For example;

$6, 7, 8, 10$
$6 + 7 = 13, 7 + 8 = 15$

13 and 15 aren't among the chosen set above, and the fact becomes impossible if the values increases according to numbers arrangement, this is unlike 1, 2, 3 and 5 which formed the value 3.125. This means there's a strong bond/power between 1, 2, 3 and 5, these numbers are four forms of the same thing (See next chapter).

Someone would ask "Why are we just knowing this now which is more than a millennium since Pi was first introduced?" The only person that can tell the world these secrets is someone divine and special i.e. it's only Pi that can tell you everything about Pi and the universe and it's happening now but don't be scared, this doesn't mean the

universe is ending now.

The Pi extension values also say a lot;

Table 1. Pi extension values

$\pi = 3.125$	$26\pi = 81.25$	$51\pi = 159.375$
$2\pi = 6.25$	$27\pi = 84.375$	$52\pi = 162.5$
$3\pi = 9.375$	$28\pi = 87.5$	$53\pi = 165.625$
$4\pi = 12.5$	$29\pi = 90.625$	$54\pi = 168.75$
$5\pi = 15.625$	$30\pi = 93.75$	$55\pi = 171.875$
$6\pi = 18.75$	$31\pi = 96.875$	$56\pi = 175$
$7\pi = 21.875$	$32\pi = 100\ (Milestone\ 2)$	$57\pi = 178.125$
$8\pi = 25$	$33\pi = 103.125$	$58\pi = 181.25$
$9\pi = 28.125$	$34\pi = 106.25$	$59\pi = 184.375$
$10\pi = 31.25$	$35\pi = 109.375$	$60\pi = 187.5$
$11\pi = 34.375$	$36\pi = 112.5$	$61\pi = 190.625$
$12\pi = 37.5$	$37\pi = 115.625$	$62\pi = 193.75$
$13\pi = 40.625$	$38\pi = 118.75$	$63\pi = 196.875$
$14\pi = 43.75$	$39\pi = 121.875$	$64\pi = 200\ (Milestone\ 4)$
$15\pi = 46.875$	$40\pi = 125$	
$16\pi = 50\ (Milestone\ 1)$	$41\pi = 128.125$	
$17\pi = 53.125$	$42\pi = 131.25$	
$18\pi = 56.25$	$43\pi = 134.375$	
$19\pi = 59.375$	$44\pi = 137.5$	
$20\pi = 62.5$	$45\pi = 140.625$	
$21\pi = 65.625$	$46\pi = 143.75$	
$22\pi = 68.75$	$47\pi = 146.875$	
$23\pi = 71.875$	$48\pi = 150(Milestone\ 3)$	
$24\pi = 75$	$49\pi = 153.125$	
$25\pi = 78.125$	$50\pi = 156.25$	

The world should show us a value that can showcase this beauty (Table 1) if not the Pi value as its extension.

The Pi value can be combined (integrated) with numbers to form its extension values in a sequential manner.

$$\int_0^{3.125} \mathbf{2}\ dx = \mathbf{6.25}$$

$$\int_0^{3.125} \mathbf{3}\ dx = \mathbf{9.375} \ldots\ldots \textbf{and so on}$$

Milestones occur every 16's i.e. the next milestone after 16 will be 32, next 48, 64, 80 and so on.

From table 1, it is noticed that only the values on milestones don't end with 5, all other Pi extension values ends with 5 and the milestone values will end with 0 and they are in 50's i.e. 50, 100, 150, 200 and so on. Hence, this means that if a number is multiplied with Pi, the last digit will be 5 unless it is a milestone value.

Example 1: Pick a number, say 1739;

$$\mathbf{1739 \times \pi = 5434.375}$$

A number can be imagined, say 24689654;

$$\mathbf{24689654 \times \pi = 77155168.75}$$

Any number multiplied by Pi ends with the last digit as 5 unless it produces a milestone value which will end with 0.

Also, from table 1, it is noticed that there's a pattern behind the extension values. There are 8 ways a pi extension value ends;

1.) .125
2.) .25
3.) .375
4.) .5
5.) .625
6.) .75
7.) .875
8.) *A milestone or half a milestone*

As they are arranged, they occur every 7's i.e. if they appear in a step, the next time they occur in a sequence will be seven steps from the previous (observe from table 1). Milestone and half a milestone values are perfect numbers (not decimals), the difference is half a milestone values still ends with 5 while milestone values ends with 0.

The extension value of 1739 with Pi gave 5434.375. From the 8ways arrangement, an accurate guess will be that 1738 Pi extension will end with (.25)

$$\mathbf{1738 \times \pi = 5431.25}$$

The guess can be continued, 1737 will end with (.125)

$$\mathbf{1737 \times \pi = 5428.125}$$

Skip to 1744 which will be either "a milestone" or "half a milestone";

$$\mathbf{1744 \times \pi = 5450}$$

It's a milestone, it ends with 0 because half a milestone will end with 5. Another way to know is that 1744 will be a multiple of 16;

$$\mathbf{1744 \div 16 = 109}\textbf{\textit{th Milestone}}$$

Moving back to 1737 which ends with (.125), (.125) is the first of the 8ways, this means 1736 will take the eight way, Remember, it's 8ways, therefore;

1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,1…… The sequence rearranges after the 8way

If (.125) is the first way which 1737 produced, then 1736 will take the 8th way which will be "half a milestone" because 1744 produced a milestone. To test the guess;

$$\mathbf{1736 \times \pi = 5425}$$

Also, just like numbers are multiplied by Pi to give Pi extension values, decimals can also be multiplied by Pi but it's the same with numbers with a shift in decimal point.

For example; using 1.28

$$\mathbf{128 \times \pi = 400}$$

$$\mathbf{1.28 \times \pi = 4}$$

Using 2.2;

$$\mathbf{22 \times \pi = 68.75}$$

$$\mathbf{2.2 \times \pi = 6.875}$$

Numbers not present in the extension values of Pi can be gotten using decimals as attachment with Pi.

These extension values speak a lot about how Pi works and proves the fact that numbers are real and correct. If numbers are not correct, the 8ways arrangement will not be orderly at some point. The universe assist value is what it thinks it is.

3. Pi Codes - The Tailor's Thread

Listing the Pi extension values is just to show the power of the Pi value. There are Pi codes, Pi codes are numbers attached to Pi in a formula, Pi codes are the tailor's thread based on the intro description, they help Pi execute a particular task. Just as we have commands in coding to execute a program, also commands/shortcut in computers, the same way there are Pi codes that execute the tasks for Pi related.

Again, the four numbers to form the value 3.125;

$\mathbf{1, 2, 3, 5}$

Pi codes are produced from multiplication sequence using 1, 2, 3 and 5 or a combination, this means;

$$\mathbf{1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1} \ldots\ldots\ldots \boldsymbol{and\ so\ on}$$
$$\mathbf{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2} \ldots\ldots\ldots \boldsymbol{and\ so\ on}$$
$$\mathbf{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3} \ldots\ldots\ldots \boldsymbol{and\ so\ on}$$
$$\mathbf{5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5} \ldots\ldots\ldots \boldsymbol{and\ so\ on}$$

Also, combination; whichever way the multiplication is done in a sequence, it must be done with 1, 2, 3 and 5 (mixing).

$$\mathbf{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \boldsymbol{and\ so\ on}$$
$$\mathbf{2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 1 \times 2 \times 5 \times 2} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \boldsymbol{and\ so\ on}$$
$$\mathbf{5 \times 5 \times 3 \times 1 \times 5} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \boldsymbol{and\ so\ on}$$
$$\mathbf{2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times 5} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \boldsymbol{and\ so\ on}$$

This results into the features of a Pi code. The fact that **1** is selfish i.e. **1** multiplies itself as much as it can to result to itself and **1** multiplies a number to give the same number, it is therefore given the nickname "1 for all." Generally, it means **1, 2, 3,** and **5** are the base Pi codes and **1** allows **2, 3** and **5** to do the Pi codes formation and report progresses to it.

The four features of Pi codes are;

1.) **1** for all, either **2, 3 or 5** or a combination of either of them must be able to divide a pi code to result to another pi code.
2.) A pi code must end in **1** when doing continuous division with **2, 3 and 5** or a combination of either of them **(2, 3, 5)**.
3.) **1** for all, a pi code is a product of continuous division with **2, 3 or 5** or a combination of either of them **(2, 3, 5)**.
4.) **1** for all, a pi code is a product of continuous multiplication with **2, 3 or 5** or a combination of either of them **(2, 3, 5)**.

The four features of Pi codes were tested in [4], Perhaps, the Pi codes will be presented again and tested, Pi codes from 1 – 10368.

PI CODES (LESS THAN 100)
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 48, 50, 54, 60, 64, 72, 75, 80, 81, 90, 96, 100

+

PI CODES (100 -200)
100, 108, 120, 125, 128, 135, 144, 150, 160, 162, 180, 192, 200

PI CODES (200 - 300)
200, 216, 225, 240, 243, 250, 256, 270, 288, 300

PI CODES (300 - 400)
300, 320, 324, 360, 375, 384, 400

PI CODES (400 - 500)
400, 405, 432, 450, 480, 486, 500

PI CODES (500 - 1000)
500, 512, 540, 576, 600, 625, 640, 648, 675, 720, 729, 750, 768, 800, 810, 864, 900, 960, 1000

PI CODES (1000 – 10368)
1024, 1080, 1125, 1152, 1200, 1215, 1250, 1280, 1296, 1350, 1440, 1458, 1500, 1536, 1600, 1620, 1728, 1800, 1875, 1920, 1944, 2000, 2025, 2048, 2160, 2187, 2250, 2304, 2400, 2430, 2500, 2560, 2592, 2700, 2880, 2916, 3000, 3072, 3125, 3200, 3240, 3375, 3456, 3600, 3645, 3750, 3840, 3888, 4000, 4050, 4096, 4320, 4374, 4500, 4608, 4800, 4860, 5000, 5120, 5184, 5400, 5625, 5760, 5832, 6000, 6075, 6144, 6250, 6400, 6480, 6561, 6750, 6912, 7200, 7290, 7500, 7680, 7776, 8000, 8100, 8192, 8640, 8748, 9000, 9216, 9375, 9600, 9720, 10000, 10125, 10240, 10368

These Pi codes are listed for use in chapter 4 to ensure the reader understands. There are more Pi codes which can be gotten based on the four features. The Pi codes listed above have been tested in accordance with the four features, they can be tested again for confirmation by using the four features. Here's how to test;

To know a number that is not a Pi code, subject that number to continuous division using 2, 3, or 5 or a combination and see if it leads to 1, if it doesn't lead to 1, it is not a Pi code and its products are not Pi codes. If it leads to 1 using 2, 3 or 5 or a combination, then it's a Pi code and its products are all Pi codes.

Example 2: Using 9375.

5	9375
5	1875
5	375
5	75
5	15
3	3
	1

9375 is a pi code, and its product 1875, 375, 75, 15, 3 and 1 are all pi codes.

Products: 9375, 1875, 375, 75, 15, 3, 1
Sequence: $3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$

The sequence fulfills feature 4. Feature 1 is each of the sections in the continuous division i.e. 9375 is divided by 5 to result to another Pi code 1875, and so on. Feature 2 and 3 is the continuous division itself, ending in 1 with products as Pi codes.

The connection between 1, 2, 3, and 5 as the base pi codes which formed the pi value (3.125) is so strong by the fact that if we start the break down of a bigger pi code that can be divided by both 3 and 5 or both 5 and 2 or both 2 and 3, whichever way we start the continuous division, by the fact that it is a pi code, it must end in 1 and its products are pi codes. The value 9375 in the previous example can be divided by both 3 and 5, we first started with 5, let's start with 3 and compare;

5	9375
5	1875
5	375
5	75
5	15
3	3
	1

Products: 9375, 1875, 375, 75, 15, 3, 1
Sequence: $3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$

3	9375
5	3125
5	625
5	125
5	25
5	5
	1

Products: 9375, 3125, 625, 125, 25, 5, 1
Sequence: $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 3$

The above is the proof. Whichever way you start, if it is a pi code and you use the base pi codes 2, 3 or 5 or a combination for the division, it must end in 1 and its products are pi codes. Perhaps, for 9375 that can be divided by both 5 and 3, the sequence for one part will be the reverse for the other.

Again, using 50 which can be divided by both 2 and 5.

2	50
5	25
5	5
	1

Products: 50, 25, 5, 1
Sequence: $5 \times 5 \times 2$

5	50
5	10
2	2
	1

Products: 50, 10, 2, 1
Sequence: $2 \times 5 \times 5$

From the above calculation, it is observed that the sequence reversed for starting with another base pi code. Also, along the way there would be products that can be divided by two base pi codes. It's like joining pieces of continuous division together;

2	10
5	5
	1

Products: 10, 5, 1
Sequence: 5×2

5	10
2	2
	1

Products: 10, 2, 1
Sequence: 2×5

10 is a product of the continuous division from 50, 10 can also be divided by both 2 and 5. These are pieces joined together that will all end in 1 if a pi code is involved using 2, 3 and 5. This displays the power of Pi. 1, 2, 3 and 5 are numbers of the same form.

Some Pi codes test are;

2	10368
2	5184
2	2592
2	1296
2	648
2	324
2	162
3	81
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

The products of the continuous division above are pi codes (10368, 5184. 2592, 1296, 648, 324, 162, 81, 27, 9, 3, 1)

2	6144
2	3072
2	1536
2	768
2	384
2	192
2	96
2	48
2	24
2	12
2	6
3	3
	1

3	3456
3	1152
3	384
2	128
2	64
2	32

2	16
2	8
2	4
2	2
	1

3	3375
3	1125
3	375
5	125
5	25
5	5
	1

3	2304
3	768
2	256
2	128
2	64
2	32
2	16
2	8
2	4
2	2
	1

3	1536
2	512
2	256
2	128
2	64
2	32
2	16
2	8
2	4
2	2
	1

2	864
2	432
2	216
2	108
2	54
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

5	675
5	135

3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

3	486
3	162
3	54
3	18
3	6
2	2
	1

3	45
3	15
5	5
	1

All products gotten are Pi codes. Keep testing

Example 3: To know a number that is not a pi code, let's choose a random number, say 2256.

2	2256
2	1128
2	564
2	282
3	141
	47

This is where it ends (47), 2 can't go, 3 can't and 5 can't go, the continuous division can't lead to 1 using 2, 3 and 5. Therefore, 2256 is not a pi code and its products are not pi codes.

Table 2

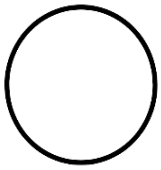
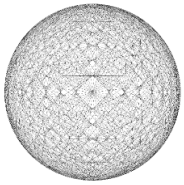
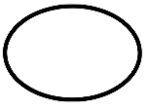
FORMULA	DESCRIPTION	PI CODE
$\frac{4}{3}\pi^3$	Volume of a sphere	4
$2\pi r$	Circumference of a circle	2
πr^2	Area of a circle	1
$4\pi r^2$	Area enclosed by an ellipse	4
$3\pi r^2$	Total area of a hemisphere	3
$4\pi r^2$	Surface area of a sphere	4
$2\pi r^2 r^3$	Surface volume of a 3-sphere	2
$\Delta x \Delta p = \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$	Heisenberg uncertainty principle	4
$R_{\mu V} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu v} R + \Delta g_{\mu v} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu v}$	General Relativity field equation	8
$\frac{R^3}{T^2} = \frac{GM}{4\pi^2}$	Kepler's third law	4
$\Lambda = \frac{8\pi G}{3c^2}\rho$	Cosmological constant	8

There are formulas in physics and mathematics that contains a Pi code; to list a few.

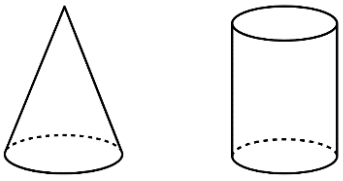
3.1. Pi Shapes

Pi shapes are all about the definition of Pi. The universe was originated and facilitated by Pi. Therefore, the things formed naturally at the universe origin will take the shape of Pi and related (See chapter 6).

Table 3

	$2\pi r$
	$2\pi r$
	$2\pi a$
	$\pi r + 2, 2r + \frac{\pi r}{2}$

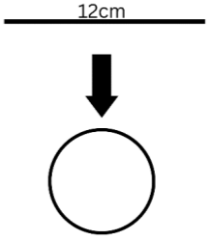
A Pi shape is simply the 360 degrees path (circle, sphere, ellipse), but any distance attempted during the path is also a Pi shape i.e. the total circumference is the aim but half, quarter (hemi-sphere, semi-circle, quadrant etc.) is part of the path also as a Pi shape. In general, a Pi shape must include a curve.



There are shapes like the cylinder, cone etc., they are not totally a Pi shape i.e. they have a Pi shape in them. A cylinder consist of two sections, a rectangle/square and a Pi shape. A cone consist of two sections, a triangle and Pi shape.

3.1.1. Numbers Game Using Pi Milestones

The reason behind the exact value of Pi as 3.125 not being discovered with proof all these past years is due to the problem of precision. If we want to get the exact value of Pi; a certain radius will be used to draw a circle, the circumference of the circle will then be measured, the resulting values of the radius and circumference will be put into the formula ($2\pi r$) to get the value of Pi. This is practical way of getting the exact value of Pi but it's also where precision spoils the show. During the measurement, to say 0.001 of the assumed radius or the measured circumference is missed, the Pi value changes in that calculation by substitution and therefore causes a confusion. The measuring and substitution might be done 10 times and out the 10, the exact value of Pi might be gotten once or not at all and the person doing the practical can only trust its instinct about the exact value, this is what caused the delay all these years and imagine the Babylonians had to add equilateral triangles in a hexagon just to beat precision, this shows how hard it was to get the exact value of Pi from a Pi shape. People thought that the only way to prove the exact value of Pi is using circle related ways without knowing that its main proof is in physics. Perhaps, Prince Jessii had a way of showing the power of Pi in Pi shapes by playing "a numbers game."



It's all about the perimeter/circumference/distance, if asked to use a line of 12cm to form a circle, the length of the line (12cm) becomes the circumference of the circle. To convert the line to a circle, we take the length of the line as the circumference of the circle in $2\pi r$ to find its radius;

Finding the radius of the circle;

$$\boldsymbol{2\pi r = 12cm}$$

$$\boldsymbol{r = \frac{12cm}{2 \times 3.125} = 1.92cm}$$

The radius of the circle is 1.92cm.

The reason why a radius is used to draw/form a circle is the fact that the same length of radius will be used to distribute round a circumference (circle) which will happen 6.25 times resulting to the formula $2\pi r$;

$$\boldsymbol{2\pi = 6.25 = \frac{25}{4}}$$

This means; to get the radius of a circle with a given circumference, the circumference should be multiplied by $0.16 = \frac{4}{25}$;

Given a circumference of 12cm;

$$\boldsymbol{12 \times 0.16 = 1.92cm}$$

Shortcut, multiply the circumference by 0.16, the radius of that circle will be produced.

Perhaps, 0.16 is 16/100. From table 1, "16" is the number which produces Pi's first milestone and the whole calculation means a circle is simply a line curved towards a

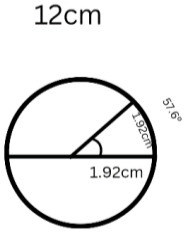
360 degrees path;

$$\frac{1.92}{12} \times 360 = 57.6°$$

(value of 1 radians in degrees)

$$\frac{180}{\pi} = 1\,radians$$

$$\frac{180}{3.125} = 57.6°$$

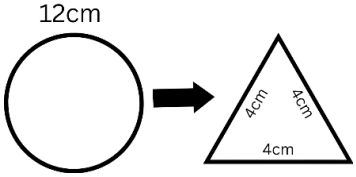


This means; the distribution of the first length of radius on the circumference path will be at 57.6 degrees from 0. Perhaps, (360, 180 and 576 are all Pi codes).

Back to the fact about "16" as the number producing Pi's first milestone, this means that the line having a length of 12cm which formed a circle having a radius of 1.92cm can be converted to shapes of equal sizes using Pi milestones.

For example; if the line of 12cm is used to form a triangle with three equal sides, we know that one side of the triangle will be 4cm;

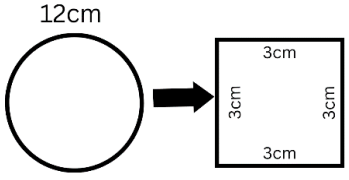
Converting the same circle equivalent of the line to a triangle, we use Pi's third milestone (three equal sides) to divide the radius of the circle (multiply the radius value by 100);



Pi's third milestone is produced at 48, the radius (1.92) times 100 is 192;

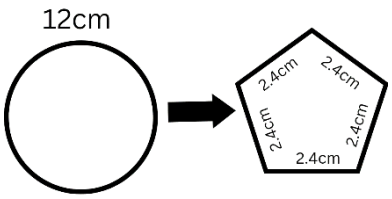
$$\frac{192}{48} = 4cm$$

Pi gives the exact length of each side of the triangle through the radius of the circle.



For a square which has four equal sides, we use Pi's fourth milestone producer (64);

$$\frac{192}{64} = 3cm$$



For a pentagon which has five equal sides, we use Pi's fifth milestone producer (80) for conversion;

$$\frac{192}{80} = 2.4cm$$

The calculation/conversion can be done for any shape with equal sizes using the corresponding Pi milestone. The numbers game reveals the hidden actions of Pi in a Pi shape and its conversion to shapes with equal sides.

4. Physical Constants: The Materials

Dropping materials and a design for a tailor to sew is not all. Tailoring is its specialty, therefore a tailor can suggest to the client what combination can work and what can't work i.e. the tailor knows best but an idea/design can be given to the tailor based on its understanding. In this case, there's a lot a work for the tailor in the sense that the materials are combined together i.e. the creator gave the tailor a bag of goodies. Imagine a single material/fabric that has so many sections with different designs, the tailor will have to cut the sections with the particular design needed to form the particular parts of the dress, this is what the creator gave to the tailor. Coupled with the single material, the creator added three rules on how to form the dress and presented its idea to the table with a key. To proceed, that single material is space-time which is the bag of goodies, which means Pi has to cut out different materials from a single material i.e. form different components from space-time. The rule was given to the tailor alongside the key as;

Rule 1;

$$\frac{S}{[P^1 \cdot P^2 \cdot P^3 \cdot P^4 \ldots\ldots\ldots P^n]} = P^x$$

Rule 2;

$$S \cdot [P^1 \cdot P^2 \cdot P^3 \cdot P^4 \ldots\ldots\ldots P^n] = P^x$$

Rule 3;

$$\frac{P^1 \cdot P^2 \cdot P^3 \cdot P^4 \ldots\ldots\ldots P^n}{S} = P^x$$

$$\boldsymbol{Key \rightarrow S = 1.5 \times 10^{10}}$$

To form different components from space-time, Pi is to use its codes while maintaining the rules (Table 4). Remember, the different components are represented mathematically by physical constants, so Pi is basically forming physical constants from the key (Table 4);

Table 4

SPACE-TIME PARAMETER – Pi CODES PHYSICAL CONSTANTS FORMATION	
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{2}]\times3.125\times(10^{-5})}=2.4\times10^{14}$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{3}]\times3.125\times(10^{28})}=1.6\times10^{-19}$
CHARGE/QUANTUM RATIO	**ELEMENTARY CHARGE**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{6}]\times3.125\times(10^{8})}=8$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{8}]\times3.125\times(10^{-15})}=6\times10^{23}$
GAS CONSTANT	**AVOGADRO CONSTANT**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{8}]\times3.125\times(10^{19})}=6\times10^{-11}$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{9}]\times3.125\times(10^{16})}=5.3333333333\times10^{-8}$
BOHR MAGNETON	**STEFAN-BOLTZMANN CONSTANT**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{9}]\times3.125\times(10^{15})}=5.3333333333\times10^{-7}$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{10}]\times3.125\times(10^{-6})}=4.8\times10^{14}$
ELECTRON MOLAR MASS	**JOSEPHSON CONSTANT**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{12}]\times3.125\times(10^{18})}=4\times10^{-10}$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{12}]\times3.125\times(10^{21})}=4\times10^{-13}$
MOLAR PLANCK CONSTANT	**COMPTON WAVELENGTH**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{15}]\times3.125\times(10^{22})}=3.2\times10^{-14}$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{16}]\times3.125\times(10^{0})}=3\times10^{8}$
NUCLEAR MAGNETON	**SPEED OF LIGHT**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{27}]\times3.125\times(10^{38})}=1.7777777778\times10^{-30}$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{27}]\times3.125\times(10^{36})}=1.7777777778\times10^{-28}$
CONVERSION CONSTANT	**MUON MASS**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{27}]\times3.125\times(10^{44})}=1.7777777778\times10^{-36}$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{32}]\times3.125\times(10^{10})}=0.0015$
ELECTRON NEUTRINO MASS	**2ND RADIATION CONSTANT**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{36}]\times3.125\times(10^{31})}=1.3333333333\times10^{-23}$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{45}]\times3.125\times(10^{42})}=1.0666666667\times10^{-34}$
BOLTZMANN CONSTANT	**REDUCED PLANCK CONSTANT**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{48}]\times3.125\times(10^{6})}=100$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{48}]\times3.125\times(10^{14})}=1\times10^{-6}$
UNIVERSE VALUE	**ELECTRON NEUTRINO MASS**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{50}]\times3.125\times(10^{0})}=9.6\times10^{7}$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{50}]\times3.125\times(10^{3})}=96000$
PROTON-CYCLOTRON FREQUENCY	**FARADAY CONSTANT**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{54}]\times3.125\times(10^{19})}=8.8888888889\times10^{-12}$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{54}]\times3.125\times(10^{38})}=8.8888888889\times10^{-31}$
ELECTRIC CONSTANT	**ELECTRON MASS**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{54}]\times3.125\times(10^{37})}=8.8888888889\times10^{-30}$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{54}]\times3.125\times(10^{34})}=8.8888888889\times10^{-27}$
	BOTTOM QUARK MASS
	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{72}]\times3.125\times(10^{18})}=6.6666666667\times10^{-11}$
DOWN QUARK MASS	**GRAVITATIONAL CONSTANT**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{72}]\times3.125\times(10^{23})}=6.6666666667\times10^{-16}$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{72}]\times3.125\times(10^{41})}=6.6666666667\times10^{-34}$
PLANCK CONSTANT (eV.s)	**PLANCK CONSTANT (J.s)**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{72}]\times3.125\times(10^{29})}=6.6666666667\times10^{-22}$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{96}]\times3.125\times(10^{6})}=50$
PLANCK CONSTANT (MeV.s)	**DARK MATTER MASS**
$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{96}]\times3.125\times(10^{8})}=0.5$	$\frac{1.5\times10^{10}}{[\mathbf{96}]\times3.125\times(10^{7})}=5$
ELECTRON MASS	**DOWN QUARK MASS**

$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{96}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{4})} = 5000$	$1.5 \times 10^{10} \times 3.125 \times [\mathbf{96}] \times (10^{6}) = 4.5 \times 10^{18}$
BOTTOM QUARK MASS	**DARK ENERGY DEFAULT**
$1.5 \times 10^{10} \times 3.125 \times [\mathbf{96}] \times (10^{4}) = 4.5 \times 10^{16}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{128}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{5})} = 375$
ENERGY DEFAULT	**IMPEDANCE OF VACUUM**
$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{128}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{11})} = 3.75 \times 10^{-4}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{128}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{23})} = 3.75 \times 10^{-16}$
QUANTUM OF CIRCULATION	**1ST RADIATION CONSTANT**
$\frac{[\mathbf{135}] \times (10^{-6})}{1.5 \times 10^{10} \times 3.125} = 2.88 \times 10^{-15}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{144}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{16})} = 3.3333333333 \times 10^{-9}$
ELECTRON RADIUS	**UNIVERSE FIELD VALUE**
$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{144}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{37})} = 3.3333333333 \times 10^{-30}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{144}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{32})} = 3.3333333333 \times 10^{-25}$
UP QUARK MASS	**TOP QUARK MASS**
$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{144}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{34})} = 3.3333333333 \times 10^{-27}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{144}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{38})} = 3.3333333333 \times 10^{-31}$
TAU MASS	**MUON NEUTRINO MASS**
$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{144}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{36})} = 3.3333333333 \times 10^{-29}$	$1.5 \times 10^{10} \times 3.125 \times [\mathbf{192}] \times (10^{-3}) = 9 \times 10^{9}$
TAU NEUTRINO MASS	**COULOMB CONSTANT**
$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{216}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{34})} = 2.2222222222 \times 10^{-27}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{216}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{32})} = 2.2222222222 \times 10^{-25}$
CHARM QUARK MASS	**HIGGS BOSON MASS**
$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{256}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{7})} = 1.875$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{256}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{2})} = 187500$
UP QUARK MASS	**TOP QUARK MASS**
$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[256] \times 3.125 \times (10^{4})} = 1875$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[256] \times 3.125 \times (10^{8})} = 0.1875$
TAU MASS	**MUON NEUTRINO MASS**
$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{256}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{6})} = 18.75$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{288}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{35})} = 1.6666666667 \times 10^{-28}$
TAU NEUTRINO MASS	**STRANGE QUARK MASS**
$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{288}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{34})} = 1.6666666667 \times 10^{-27}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{288}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{32})} = 1.6666666667 \times 10^{-25}$
PROTON/NEUTRON MASS	**W/Z BOSON MASS**
$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{384}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{13})} = 12.5 \times 10^{-7}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{384}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{13})} = 1.25 \times 10^{-6}$
MAGNETIC CONSTANT	**WAVELENGTH OF 1eV/c PARTICLE**
$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{384}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{4})} = 1250$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{384}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{2})} = 125000$
CHARM QUARK MASS	**HIGGS BOSON MASS**
$1.5 \times 10^{10} \times 3.125 \times [\mathbf{384}] \times (10^{-2}) = 1.8 \times 10^{11}$	$\frac{[\mathbf{135}] \times (10^{-6})}{1.5 \times 10^{10} \times 3.125} = 2.88 \times 10^{-15}$
ELECTRON-CYCLOTRON FREQUENCY	**ELECTRON RADIUS**
$\frac{[\mathbf{486}] \times (10^{15})}{1.5 \times 10^{10} \times 3.125} = 10368000$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{512}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{5})} = 93.75$
RYDBERG CONSTANT	**STRANGE QUARK MASS**
$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{512}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{4})} = 937.5$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{512}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{4})} = 937.5$
PROTON/NEUTRON MASS	
$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{512}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{2})} = 93750$	
W/Z BOSON MASS	**NEUTRON MASS**

$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{864}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{17})} = 5.55555555556 \times 10^{-11}$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{1152}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{21})} = 4.1666666667 \times 10^{-15}$
BOHR RADIUS	**QUANTUM/CHARGE RATIO**
$1.5 \times 10^{10} \times 3.125 \times [\mathbf{1536}] \times (10^{-16}) = 0.0072$	$\frac{1.5 \times 10^{10}}{[\mathbf{2304}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{21})} = 2.0833333333 \times 10^{-15}$
FINE STRUCTURE CONSTANT	**MAGNETIC FLUX QUANTUM**
$\frac{[\mathbf{3375}] \times (10^{5})}{1.5 \times 10^{10} \times 3.125} = 0.0072$	$1.5 \times 10^{10} \times 3.125 \times [\mathbf{6144}] \times (10^{-29}) = 2.88 \times 10^{-15}$
FINE STRUCTURE CONSTANT	**ELECTRON RADIUS**

Table 5

TRACING METHOD – PHASE ONE
ELECTRIC CONSTANT
Convert the default matter – electron (0.5) to kg $eV = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ $MeV = (1.6 \times 10^{-19}) \times 1000000 = 1.6 \times 10^{-13}$ $\frac{MeV}{c^2} = \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-13})}{(3 \times 10^{8})^2} = 1.7777777778 \times 10^{-30}$ $0.5 \times 1.7777777778 \times 10^{-30} = 8.8888888889 \times 10^{-31}$
Electric constant (ε_o): The first two digits of the electric constant is 8 and 8, therefore we first
assume the electric constant is $= 8.8888888889 \times 10^{-12}$
MAGNETIC CONSTANT
Use $\mu_0 \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot c^2 = 1$ to test and get the magnetic constant.
The formula becomes; $\frac{1}{[(8.888888889 \times 10^{-12}) \times (3 \times 10^{8})^2]} = 12.5 \times 10^{-7}$ $(8.888888889 \times 10^{-12}) \times (12.5 \times 10^{-7}) \times (3 \times 10^{8})^2 = 1.$ $\frac{S}{[\mu_0 \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot c]} = E_d$ $\frac{(1.50 \times 10^{10})}{[(12.5 \times 10^{-7}) \times (8.888888889 \times 10^{-12}) \times (3 \times 10^{8})]} = 4.5 \times 10^{18}$ $E \times \mu_o \times \varepsilon_o = m_e$ $(4.5 \times 10^{16}) \times (12.5 \times 10^{-7}) \times (8.888888889 \times 10^{-12}) = 0.5$
The electric constant and magnetic constant are clear. Remember, once you test the fundamental constants and it result to the any of the default values (energy, matter, dark energy, dark matter) then it's clear.
Pi
Pi can be gotten from the formula; $\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi \times 10^{-7}} = 1$ $\frac{(12.5 \times 10^{-7})}{10^{-7}} = 12.5$ $\frac{12.5}{4} = 3.125$
It's substitution, pi is clear for now, it can also be confirmed again.
GRAVITATIONAL CONSTANT
$\frac{1}{[S]} = G$ $\frac{1}{1.5 \times 10^{10}} = 6.6666666667 \times 10^{-11}$ $\frac{S}{M_d \times G} = E_d$ $\frac{1.50 \times 10^{10}}{50 \times (6.6666666667 \times 10^{-11})} = 4.5 \times 10^{18}$
The gravitational constant can be gotten directly from the default values, it's very much clear
PLANCK CONSTANT
The first two digits of the planck constant is 6 and 6, therefore we can assume the planck constant is $= 6.6666666667 \times 10^{-34}$

$$\frac{\mu_0 ce^2}{2h} = \alpha$$

$$\frac{(12.5 \times 10^{-7}) \times (3 \times 10^8) \times (1.6 \times 10^{-19})^2}{2 \times (6.6666666667 \times 10^{-34})} = 0.0072$$

This means, planck constant in eV.s will be $= 6.6666666667 \times 10^{-16}$

COULOMB CONSTANT

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} = \frac{1}{4 \times (3.125) \times (8.888888889 \times 10^{-12})} = 9000000000$$

$$\frac{k}{hc} = \frac{(9 \times 10^9)}{(6.6666666667 \times 10^{-16}) \times (3 \times 10^8)} = 4.5 \times 10^{16}$$

Pi, coulomb constant, and the planck constant are all clear

TRACING METHOD – PHASE TWO

Phase one is about the fundamental constants, the accurate values of other physical constants can be gotten from using the accurate values of the fundamental constants.

WAVELENGTH OF 1eV PARTICLE

$$\frac{hc}{1eV} = \frac{(6.6666666667 \times 10^{-34}) \times (3 \times 10^8)}{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})} = 1.25 \times 10^{-6} m$$

RYDBERG CONSTANT

$$R_\infty = \frac{c\alpha^2 m_e}{2h}$$

$$\frac{(3 \times 10^8) \times 0.0072^2 \times (8.8888888889 \times 10^{-31})}{2 \times (6.6666666667 \times 10^{-34})} = 10368000 m^{-1}$$

QUANTUM CIRCULATION

$$\frac{h}{2m_e} = \frac{(6.6666666667 \times 10^{-34})}{2 \times (8.8888888889 \times 10^{-31})} = 3.75 \times 10^{-4}\ m^2.s$$

1ST RADIATION CONSTANT

$$2\pi hc^2$$

$$2 \times (3.125) \times (6.6666666667 \times 10^{-34}) \times (3 \times 10^8)^2 = 3.75 \times 10^{-16}\ W.m^2$$

IMPEDANCE OF VACUUM

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(12.5 \times 10^{-7})}{(8.888888889 \times 10^{-12})}} = 375\ \Omega$$

CHARGE/QUANTUM RATIO

$$\frac{e}{h}$$

$$\frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})}{(6.6666666667 \times 10^{-34})} = 2.4 \times 10^{14} A/J$$

JOSEPHSON CONSTANT

$$\frac{2e}{h}$$

$$\frac{2 \times (1.6 \times 10^{-19})}{(6.6666666667 \times 10^{-34})} = 4.8 \times 10^{14} Hz/V$$

MAGNETIC FLUX QUANTUM

$$\frac{h}{2e}$$

$$\frac{(6.6666666667 \times 10^{-34})}{2 \times (1.6 \times 10^{-19})} = 2.0833333333 \times 10^{-15} Wb$$

QUANTUM/CHARGE RATIO

$$\frac{h}{e}$$

$$\frac{(6.6666666667 \times 10^{-34})}{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})} = 4.1666666667 \times 10^{-15} J/A$$

ELECTRON RADIUS

$$r_e = \frac{ke^2}{m_e c^2} = \frac{(9 \times 10^9) \times (1.6 \times 10^{-19})^2}{(8.8888888889 \times 10^{-31}) \times (3 \times 10^8)^2} = 2.88 \times 10^{-15} m$$

COMPTON WAVELENGTH
$\lambda_e = \frac{\hbar}{m_e c} = \frac{(1.0666666667 \times 10^{-34})}{(8.8888888889 \times 10^{-31}) \times (3 \times 10^{8})} = 4 \times 10^{-13} m$ $\lambda_e = r_e \alpha^{-1} = 2.88 \times 10^{-15} \times 0.0072^{-1} = 4 \times 10^{-13} m$
BOHR RADIUS
$a_\infty = \frac{\hbar^2}{k m_e e^2} = \frac{(1.0666666667 \times 10^{-34})^2}{(9 \times 10^{9}) \times (8.8888888889 \times 10^{-31}) \times (1.6 \times 10^{-19})^2}$ $= 5.5555555556 \times 10^{-11} m$ $a_\infty = r_e \alpha^{-2} = (2.88 \times 10^{-15}) \times 0.0072^{-2} = 5.5555555556 \times 10^{-11} m$ $a_\infty = \frac{\alpha}{4\pi R_\infty} = \frac{0.0072}{4 \times (3.125) \times (10368000)} = 5.5555555556 \times 10^{-11} m$
ELECTRON CYCLOTRON FREQUENCY
$w_{cycl}^{e} / B = \frac{e}{m_e} = \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})}{(8.8888888889 \times 10^{-31})} = 1.8 \times 10^{11} rad\ s^{-1}\ T^{-1}$
PROTON CYCLOTRON FREQUENCY
$w_{cycl}^{p} / B = \frac{e}{m_p} = \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})}{(1.6666666667 \times 10^{-27})} = 9.6 \times 10^{7} rad\ s^{-1}\ T^{-1}$
BOHR MAGNETON
$\mu_B = \frac{eh}{2m_e}$ $\mu_B = \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19}) \times (6.6666666667 \times 10^{-22})}{2 \times (8.888888889 \times 10^{-31})} = 6 \times 10^{-11} MeV\ T^{-1}$
NUCLEAR MAGNETON
$\mu_N = \frac{eh}{2m_p}$ $\mu_N = \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19}) \times (6.6666666667 \times 10^{-22})}{2 \times (1.6666666667 \times 10^{-27})} = 3.2 \times 10^{-14} MeV\ T^{-1}$
The first two digits of the faraday constant is 9 and 6, from the value pattern, we can complete its accurate value as = 96000
AVOGADRO CONSTANT
$N_A = \frac{F}{e}$ $N_A = \frac{96000}{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})} = 6 \times 10^{23} mol^{-1}$
BOLTZMANN CONSTANT
$k = \frac{R}{N_A}$ $k = \frac{8}{(6 \times 10^{23})} = 1.3333333333 \times 10^{-23} J.K^{-1}$ The gas constant as [8]
STEFAN-BOLTZMANN CONSTANT
$\frac{k^2 4\pi e}{Sh^2}$ $\frac{(1.3333333333 \times 10^{-23})^2 \times 4 \times (3.125) \times (1.6 \times 10^{-19})}{(1.50 \times 10^{10}) \times (6.6666666667 \times 10^{-34})^2}$ $= 5.3333333333 \times 10^{-8} W.m^{-2}.K^{-4}$

And so on. The components formed from space-time are represented by constants resulting to the exact values of the physical constants. Observing table 4, constants were produced using Rule 1, 2 and 3. These exact values can also be gotten from tracing through the key (space-time parameter), using formulas for constants.

This space-time parameter **(1.50×10^{10})** alongside the speed of light as **(3×10^{8})** resulted to unification in physics leading to the default values for energy **(4.5×10^{16})**, matter **(0.5)**, dark energy **(4.5×10^{18})** and dark matter **(50).** These values are their accurate values.

Tracing Rule: Once the resulting values of the physical constants gotten from tracing is combined to give any of the above default values, then the values of the physical constant(s) involved in the combination is/are accurate.

The fine structure constant as (0.0072) with elementary charge as (1.60×10^{-19}) gives the exact value for default energy, this means that both values are also accurate.

With these, the tracing can begin (Table 5).

With both methods used to get the exact values, the list of exact values for physical constants of the universe is presented as (Table 6).

Table 6. UPE exact values of the physical constants

UPE EXACT VALUES OF THE PHYSICAL CONSTANTS			
S/N	**CONSTANT**	VALUE	**UNIT**
1	**Electric Constant**	$8.8888888889\times10^{-12}$	**F/m**
2	**Electron Mass**	$8.8888888889\times10^{-31}$	**kg**
3	**Down Quark Mass**	$8.8888888889\times10^{-30}$	**kg**
4	**Bottom Quark Mass**	$8.8888888889\times10^{-27}$	**kg**
5	**Gravitational Constant**	$6.6666666667\times10^{-11}$	**c/MeV**
6	**Planck Constant**	$6.6666666667\times10^{-16}$	**eV.s**
7	**Planck Constant**	$6.6666666667\times10^{-34}$	**J.s**
8	**Planck Constant**	$6.6666666667\times10^{-22}$	**MeV.s**
9	**Reduced Planck Constant**	$1.0666666667\times10^{-34}$	**J.s**
10	**Strange Quark Mass**	$1.6666666667\times10^{-28}$	**kg**
11	**Proton Mass**	$1.6666666667\times10^{-27}$	**kg**
12	**Neutron Mass**	$1.6666666667\times10^{-27}$	**kg**
13	**W Boson Mass**	$1.6666666667\times10^{-25}$	**kg**
14	**Z Boson Mass**	$1.6666666667\times10^{-25}$	**kg**
15	**Quantum/charge Ratio**	$4.1666666667\times10^{-15}$	**J/A**
16	**Boltzmann constant**	$1.3333333333\times10^{-23}$	**$J.K^{-1}$**
17	**Magnetic flux quantum**	$2.0833333333\times10^{-15}$	**Wb**
18	**Stefan Boltzmann constant**	$5.3333333333\times10^{-8}$	**$W.m^{-2}.K^{-4}$**
19	**Electron Molar Mass**	$5.3333333333\times10^{-7}$	**$kg.mol^{-1}$**
20	**Universe field value**	$3.3333333333\times10^{-9}$	**c^{-1}**
21	**Up Quark Mass**	$3.3333333333\times10^{-30}$	**kg**
22	**Top Quark Mass**	$3.3333333333\times10^{-25}$	**kg**
23	**Tau Mass**	$3.3333333333\times10^{-27}$	**kg**
24	**Muon Neutrino Mass**	$3.3333333333\times10^{-31}$	**kg**
25	**Tau Neutrino Mass**	$3.3333333333\times10^{-29}$	**Kg**
26	**Conversion Constant**	$1.7777777778\times10^{-30}$	**MeV/c^2**
27	**Muon Mass**	$1.7777777778\times10^{-28}$	**kg**
28	**Electron Neutrino Mass**	$1.7777777778\times10^{-36}$	**kg**
29	**Charm Quark Mass**	$2.2222222222\times10^{-27}$	**kg**
30	**Higgs Boson Mass**	$2.2222222222\times10^{-25}$	**kg**
31	**Bohr Radius**	$5.5555555556\times10^{-11}$	**m**
32	**Space-time parameter**	1.5×10^{10}	**MeV/c**
33	**2^{nd} Radiation constant**	0.015	**m.K**
34	**4 pi**	12.5	
35	**Magnetic Constant**	12.5×10^{-7}	**H/m**
36	**Wavelength of 1eV/c particle**	1.25×10^{-6}	**m**
37	**Charm Quark Mass**	1250	**MeV/c^2**
38	**Higgs Boson Mass**	125000	**MeV/c^2**
39	**Impedance of vacuum**	375	**Ω**
40	**Quantum of circulation**	3.75×10^{-4}	**$m^2.s$**
41	**1^{st} Radiation Constant**	3.75×10^{-16}	**$W.m^2$**
42	**12 Pi**	37.5	
43	**Dark Energy Photon (default)**	4.5×10^{18}	**MeV**

UPE EXACT VALUES OF THE PHYSICAL CONSTANTS			
44	**Energy Photon (default)**	4.5×10^{16}	**MeV**
45	**Strange Quark Mass**	93.75	**MeV/c^2**
46	**Proton Mass**	937.5	**MeV/c^2**
47	**Neutron Mass**	937.5	**MeV/c^2**
48	**W Boson Mass**	93750	**MeV/c^2**
49	**Z Boson Mass**	93750	**MeV/c^2**
50	**3 Pi**	9.375	
51	**Up Quark Mass**	1.875	**MeV/c^2**
52	**Top Quark Mass**	187500	**MeV/c^2**
53	**Tau Mass**	1875	**MeV/c^2**
54	**Muon Neutrino Mass**	0.1875	**MeV/c^2**
55	**Tau Neutrino Mass**	18.75	**MeV/c^2**
56	**6 Pi**	18.75	
57	**32 Pi**	100	
58	**Universe Value**	100	
59	**Muon Mass**	100	**MeV/c^2**
60	**Electron Neutrino Mass**	1×10^{-6}	**MeV/c^2**
61	**16 Pi**	50	
62	**Dark Matter Mass**	50	**MeV/c^2**
63	**Electron Mass**	0.5	**MeV/c^2**
64	**Down Quark Mass**	5	**MeV/c^2**
65	**Bottom Quark Mass**	5000	**MeV/c^2**
66	**Faraday constant**	96000	**C.mol^{-1}**
67	**Proton Cyclotron Frequency**	9.6×10^{7}	**rads^{-1}T^{-1}**
68	**Molar Planck constant**	4×10^{-10}	**j.s/mol**
69	**Compton Wavelength**	4×10^{-13}	**m**
70	**Avogadro constant**	6×10^{23}	**mol^{-1}**
71	**Bohr Magneton**	6×10^{-11}	**MeVT^{-1}**
72	**Speed of light**	3×10^{8}	**ms^{-1}**
73	**Coulomb Constant**	9×10^{9}	**N.m^2/c^2**
74	**Fine Structure Constant**	0.0072	
75	**Elementary charge**	1.6×10^{-19}	**C**
76	**Nuclear Magneton**	3.2×10^{-14}	**MeVT^{-1}**
77	**Pi**	3.125	
78	**Gas constant**	8	**J.K^{-1}.mol^{-1}**
79	**Charge/Quantum ratio**	2.4×10^{14}	**A/J**
80	**Josephson constant**	4.8×10^{14}	**Hz/V**
81	**Electron Cyclotron Frequency**	1.8×10^{11}	**rads^{-1}T^{-1}**
82	**Electron Radius**	2.88×10^{-15}	**M**
83	**2 Pi**	6.25	
84	**8 Pi**	25	
85	**Rydberg constant**	10368000	**m^{-1}**

Observing the values in table 6, it is noticed that there are value pattern similarities between these constants, the values are in accordance with Pi i.e. Pi had to cut different materials from a single material, therefore all constants formed are similar to one another and justified by Pi. Here's how;

Apart from constant values with repeating digits. Below is a table (table 7) spotting the presence of pi codes in the values for some physical constants.

Also, there's an equation relationship between two physical constants using the three rule forms, the reader must have the ability to spot one i.e. if you know Pi codes,

you can spot one.

Table 7

CONSTANTS	VALUE	PI CODE
Space-time parameter	1.5×10^{10}	15
2nd Radiation constant	0.015	15
4 pi	12.5	125
Magnetic Constant	12.5×10^{-7}	125
Wavelength of 1eV/c particle	1.25×10^{-6}	125
Charm Quark Mass	1250	125
Higgs Boson Mass	125000	125
Impedance of vacuum	375	375
Quantum of circulation	3.75×10^{-4}	375
1st Radiation Constant	3.75×10^{-16}	375
Dark Energy Photon (default)	4.5×10^{18}	45
Energy Photon (default)	4.5×10^{16}	45
Strange Quark Mass	93.75	9375
Proton Mass	937.5	9375
Neutron Mass	937.5	9375
W Boson Mass	93750	9375
Z Boson Mass	93750	9375
Up Quark Mass	1.875	1875
Top Quark Mass	187500	1875
Tau Mass	1875	1875
Muon Neutrino Mass	0.1875	1875
Tau Neutrino Mass	18.75	1875
Universe Value	100	100
Muon Mass	100	100
Electron Neutrino Mass	1×10^{-6}	1
Dark Matter Mass	50	50
Electron Mass	0.5	5
Down Quark Mass	5	5
Bottom Quark Mass	5000	5000
Faraday constant	96000	96
Proton Cyclotron Frequency	9.6×10^{7}	96
Molar Planck constant	4×10^{-10}	4
Compton Wavelength	4×10^{-13}	4
Avogadro constant	6×10^{23}	6
Bohr Magneton	6×10^{-11}	6
Speed of light	3×10^{8}	3
Coulomb Constant	9×10^{9}	9
Fine Structure Constant	0.0072	72
Elementary charge	1.6×10^{-19}	16
Nuclear Magneton	3.2×10^{-14}	32
Gas constant	8	8
Charge/Quantum ratio	2.4×10^{14}	24
Josephson constant	4.8×10^{14}	48
Electron Cyclotron Frequency	1.8×10^{11}	18
Electron Radius	2.88×10^{-15}	288
Rydberg constant	10368000	10368

4.1. How to Detect a Pi Code and Navigator

Inserting entries manually is a method, but there's an easy method called "detection". Mathematically, detection includes a Pi code and a navigator. Knowing a Pi code is key to separating a Pi code from the navigator. To detect, use the three rule forms. If detection is not possible in Rule 1, it will be possible in Rule 2 or Rule 3. Perhaps, there must be a Pi code present in the mathematical relationship between a physical constant and another which forms a related equation.

Step 1: Choose a physical constant as the one in question to replace the space-time parameter in the rule equation, choose another as the result.

Example 4: 1st radiation constant (3.75×10^{-16}) to replace space-time and the molar planck constant (4×10^{-10}) as the result.

Step 2: Use the result as the entry alongside pi

$$\frac{3.75 \times 10^{-16}}{3.125 \times (4 \times 10^{-10})} = \mathbf{3} \times 10^{-7}$$

In the above equation result, **3** is the pi code, 10^{-7} is the navigator. Therefore, the equation is re-written as;

$$\frac{3.75 \times 10^{-16}}{[\mathbf{3}] \times 3.125 \times (10^{-7})} = 4 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\frac{3.75 \times 10^{-16}}{\mathbf{3}\pi \times 10^{-7}} = 4 \times 10^{-10}$$

Note: In some cases, detection may not be possible in Rule 1 but will be possible in Rule 2 or Rule 3. More examples to describe.

Example 5: Gravitational constant ($6.6666666667 \times 10^{-11}$) and the fine structure constant (0.0072) as the result.

$$\frac{6.6666666667 \times 10^{-11}}{3.125 \times 0.0072} = 2.962962963 \times 10^{-9}$$

In this situation, there's no Pi code to detect in Rule 1. Let's proceed to Rule 2.

$$6.6666666667 \times 10^{-11} \times 3.125 \times 0.0072 = 1.5 \times 10^{-12}$$

There's a pi code and navigator here, **15** is the pi code, 10^{-13} is the navigator, shifting of the decimal point is used to differentiate a Pi code from a navigator.

$$\frac{\mathbf{15} \times 10^{-13}}{3.125 \times 6.6666666667 \times 10^{-11}} = 0.0072$$

Equation can be written as;

$$\frac{[\mathbf{15}]}{\pi} \times \frac{(10^{-13})}{G} = \alpha$$

Sometimes, a pi code can be detected in both Rule 2 and 3.

Example 6: Speed of light (3×10^{8}) to replace the space-time parameter and the bohr radius ($5.5555555556 \times 10^{-11}$) as the result.

Using UPE 1:

$$\frac{3 \times 10^{8}}{5.5555555556 \times 10^{-11} \times 3.125} = 1.728 \times 10^{18}$$

There's a pi code and navigator here, **1728** is the pi code,

10^{15} is the navigator.

Therefore, the equation is re-written as;

$$\frac{(3\times10^{8})}{[\mathbf{1728}]\times3.125\times(10^{15})}=5.5555555556\times10^{-11}$$

$$\frac{3\times10^{8}}{\mathbf{1728}\pi\times10^{15}}=5.5555555556\times10^{-11}$$

Each of the physical constant of the universe have its own Pi code relationship with another. To proceed;

Relationship between 2nd radiation constant and speed of light.

$$\frac{0.015}{3.125\times(3\times10^{8})}=1.6\times10^{-11}=[\mathbf{16}]\times[10^{-12}]$$

The Pi code is **16**.

The reverse (between the speed of light and the 2nd radiation constant).

$$\frac{3\times10^{8}}{3.125\times(0.015)}=6400000000=[\mathbf{64}]\times[10^{8}]$$

The Pi code is **64**.

The Relationship between the 2nd radiation constant and Planck constant

$$\frac{0.015}{3.125\times(6.6666666667\times10^{-34})}=7.2\times10^{30}$$
$$=[\mathbf{72}]\times[10^{29}]$$

The Pi code is **72**.

The reverse (between the planck constant and 2nd radiation constant)

$$\frac{6.6666666667\times10^{-34}}{3.125\times0.015}=1.4222222222\times10^{-32}$$

No Pi code to detect in the above equation, proceed to Rule 2;

$$6.6666666667\times10^{-34}\times3.125\times0.015$$
$$=3.125\times10^{-35}=[\mathbf{3125}]\times[10^{-38}]$$

The Pi code is **3125**.

The Relationship between the fine structure and electric constant

$$\frac{0.0072}{3.125\times8.8888888889\times10^{-12}}=259200000$$
$$=[\mathbf{2592}]\times[10^{5}]$$

The Pi code is **2592**.

The reverse (between the electric constant and fine structure constant)

$$\frac{8.8888888889\times10^{-12}}{3.125\times0.0072}=3.950617284\times[10^{-10}]$$

No Pi code to detect here, proceed to Rule 2;

$$8.8888888889\times10^{-12}\times3.125\times0.0072=2\times10^{-13}$$
$$=[\mathbf{2}]\times[10^{-13}]$$

The Pi code is **2**. Keep getting the Pi code relationships for constants.

Pi governs the relationship between two physical constants of the universe i.e. between components of the universe. The mathematical proof is by detecting a Pi code in the relationship equation. The three rules are the ways the constants (components of the universe) interact. A constant might not be able to interact with another using a rule but will interact using another rule, this why the detection shifts for some constants. The rules is the blueprint of the universe which tells us what can work and what can't work in the universe (physics) by simply using related constants and inserting them into the rule equations. Just as the Pi codes relationship between the space-time parameter and other constants were used in table 4, the same way the Pi codes relationship between a constant and other constants can be gotten.

Figure 2 is [2018 CODATA] values for constants for anyone to compare with the UPE exact values of constants. Comparing both, it is observed that enough errors are seen in CODATA values which doesn't prove anything. Also, they are both the same if not the errors/inaccurate digits. If only the experimental values from the CODATA table would have up to first four digit accuracy, then we can accurately guess the value without calculating already. For example; deuteron mass is the only constant in the CODATA table that have a first four digit accuracy, other constant in the table have either first digit of first two digits accuracy.

Deuteron = 1875.61294257 (57) - CODATA

Deuteron = 1875 (Accurate) – UPE exact value

With the first four digit accuracy, we can guess without calculating that its mass is 1875 because a Pi code is spotted. If calculation is used, a deuteron mass is 2 times the mass of a proton. The mass of a proton from the UPE table is **937.5**, times 2 gives **1875**.

Almost all the constants in the CODATA table have gotten its UPE accurate value or can be gotten, check the appendix of this paper. The only challenge is that accurate values of the physical constants are gotten through their related formulas and we have the important ones but it is noticed that there are constants in physics that don't have a formula yet, so we can't get their accurate value and we can't tell if they are physical constants of the universe or not but even the most unnoticeable constant that we think is not a physical constant of the universe might be otherwise. However, if tested and found that it has a value according to the Pi rules, then it is a physical constant of the universe.

For Example; testing two constants that was left out in the accurate values table.

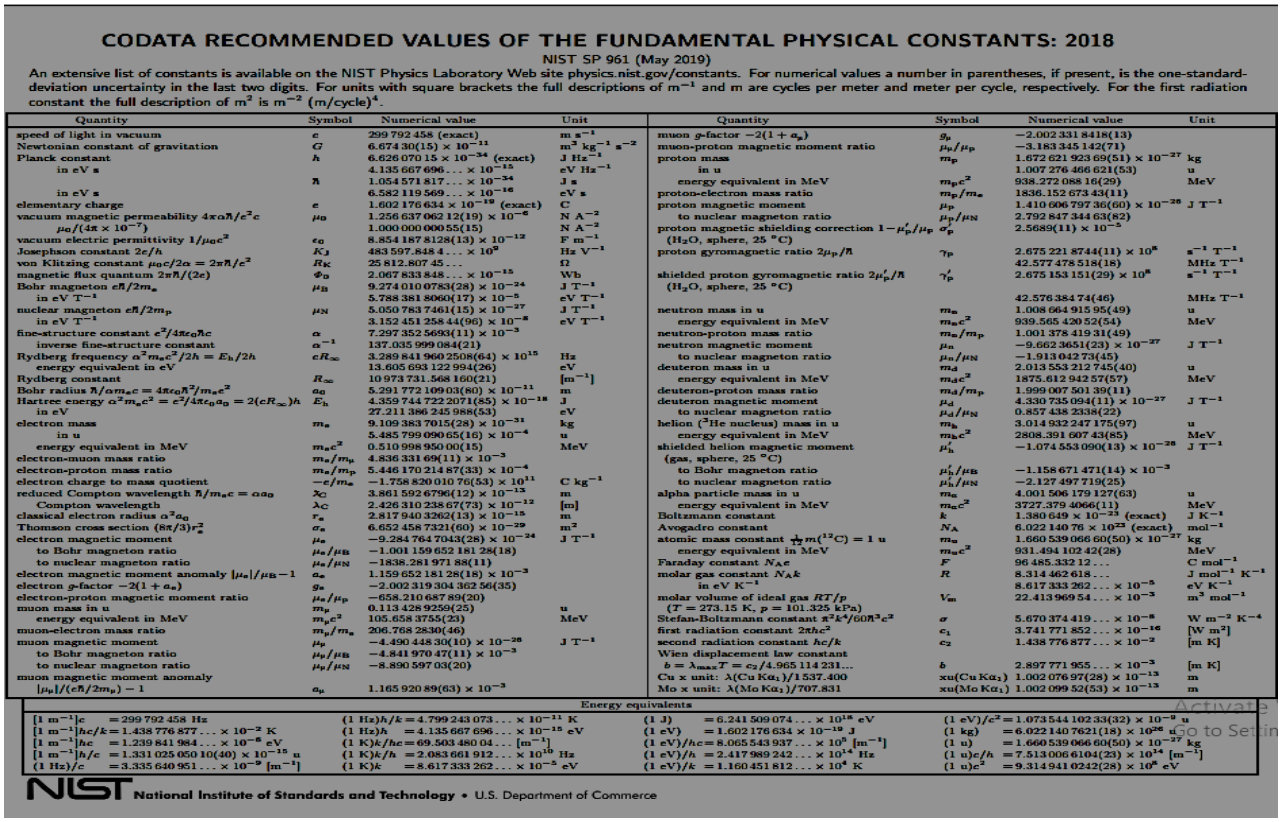
Hatree energy

Hatree energy from the CODATA table reads;

$$2(cR_{\infty})h=4.3597447222071(85)\times10^{-18}$$

It has a formula which means we can get its accurate value and know if it is a physical constant of the universe or not.

$$2(cR_{\infty})h$$



CODATA RECOMMENDED VALUES OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICAL CONSTANTS: 2018

NIST SP 961 (May 2019)

An extensive list of constants is available on the NIST Physics Laboratory Web site physics.nist.gov/constants. For numerical values a number in parentheses, if present, is the one-standard-deviation uncertainty in the last two digits. For units with square brackets the full descriptions of m^{-1} and m are cycles per meter and meter per cycle, respectively. For the first radiation constant the full description of m^2 is m^{-2} (m/cycle)^4.

Quantity	Symbol	Numerical value	Unit
speed of light in vacuum	c	299 792 458 (exact)	m s^{-1}
Newtonian constant of gravitation	G	6.674 30(15) × 10^{-11}	m^3 kg^{-1} s^{-2}
Planck constant	h	6.626 070 15 × 10^{-34} (exact)	J Hz^{-1}
in eV s		4.135 667 696 . . . × 10^{-15}	eV Hz^{-1}
	$\hbar$	1.054 571 817 . . . × 10^{-34}	J s
in eV s		6.582 119 569 . . . × 10^{-16}	eV s
elementary charge	e	1.602 176 634 × 10^{-19} (exact)	C
vacuum magnetic permeability $4\pi\alpha\hbar/e^2c$	μ_0	1.256 637 062 12(19) × 10^{-6}	N A^{-2}
$\mu_0/(4\pi \times 10^{-7})$		1.000 000 000 55(15)	N A^{-2}
vacuum electric permittivity $1/\mu_0c^2$	ε_0	8.854 187 8128(13) × 10^{-12}	F m^{-1}
Josephson constant $2e/h$	K_J	483 597.848 4 . . . × 10^9	Hz V^{-1}
von Klitzing constant $\mu_0c/2\alpha = 2\pi\hbar/e^2$	R_K	25 812.807 45 . . .	Ω
magnetic flux quantum $2\pi\hbar/(2e)$	Φ_0	2.067 833 848 . . . × 10^{-15}	Wb
Bohr magneton $e\hbar/2m_e$	μ_B	9.274 010 0783(28) × 10^{-24}	J T^{-1}
in eV T^{-1}		5.788 381 8060(17) × 10^{-5}	eV T^{-1}
nuclear magneton $e\hbar/2m_p$	μ_N	5.050 783 7461(15) × 10^{-27}	J T^{-1}
in eV T^{-1}		3.152 451 258 44(96) × 10^{-8}	eV T^{-1}
fine-structure constant $e^2/4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar c$	α	7.297 352 5693(11) × 10^{-3}	
inverse fine-structure constant	α^{-1}	137.035 999 084(21)	
Rydberg frequency $\alpha^2m_ec^2/2h = E_h/2h$	cR_∞	3.289 841 960 2508(64) × 10^{15}	Hz
energy equivalent in eV		13.605 693 122 994(26)	eV
Rydberg constant	R_∞	10 973 731.568 160(21)	[m^{-1}]
Bohr radius $\hbar/\alpha m_ec = 4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar^2/m_ee^2$	a_0	5.291 772 109 03(80) × 10^{-11}	m
Hartree energy $\alpha^2m_ec^2 = e^2/4\pi\varepsilon_0a_0 = 2(cR_\infty)h$	E_h	4.359 744 722 2071(85) × 10^{-18}	J
in eV		27.211 386 245 988(53)	eV
electron mass	m_e	9.109 383 7015(28) × 10^{-31}	kg
in u		5.485 799 090 65(16) × 10^{-4}	u
energy equivalent in MeV	m_ec^2	0.510 998 950 00(15)	MeV
electron-muon mass ratio	m_e/m_μ	4.836 331 69(11) × 10^{-3}	
electron-proton mass ratio	m_e/m_p	5.446 170 214 87(33) × 10^{-4}	
electron charge to mass quotient	$-e/m_e$	−1.758 820 010 76(53) × 10^{11}	C kg^{-1}
reduced Compton wavelength $\hbar/m_ec = \alpha a_0$	$\lambda\!\!\!^{-}_C$	3.861 592 6796(12) × 10^{-13}	m
Compton wavelength	λ_C	2.426 310 238 67(73) × 10^{-12}	[m]
classical electron radius α^2a_0	r_e	2.817 940 3262(13) × 10^{-15}	m
Thomson cross section $(8\pi/3)r_e^2$	σ_e	6.652 458 7321(60) × 10^{-29}	m^2
electron magnetic moment	μ_e	−9.284 764 7043(28) × 10^{-24}	J T^{-1}
to Bohr magneton ratio	μ_e/μ_B	−1.001 159 652 181 28(18)	
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ_e/μ_N	−1838.281 971 88(11)	
electron magnetic moment anomaly $\lvert\mu_e\rvert/\mu_B - 1$	a_e	1.159 652 181 28(18) × 10^{-3}	
electron g-factor $-2(1 + a_e)$	g_e	−2.002 319 304 362 56(35)	
electron-proton magnetic moment ratio	μ_e/μ_p	−658.210 6887 89(20)	
muon mass in u	m_μ	0.113 428 9259(25)	u
energy equivalent in MeV	$m_\mu c^2$	105.658 3755(23)	MeV
muon-electron mass ratio	m_μ/m_e	206.768 2830(46)	
muon magnetic moment	μ_μ	−4.490 448 30(10) × 10^{-26}	J T^{-1}
to Bohr magneton ratio	μ_μ/μ_B	−4.841 970 47(11) × 10^{-3}	
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ_μ/μ_N	−8.890 597 03(20)	
muon magnetic moment anomaly $\lvert\mu_\mu\rvert/(e\hbar/2m_\mu) - 1$	a_μ	1.165 920 89(63) × 10^{-3}	

Quantity	Symbol	Numerical value	Unit
muon g-factor $-2(1 + a_\mu)$	g_μ	−2.002 331 8418(13)	
muon-proton magnetic moment ratio	μ_μ/μ_p	−3.183 345 142(71)	
proton mass	m_p	1.672 621 923 69(51) × 10^{-27}	kg
in u		1.007 276 466 621(53)	u
energy equivalent in MeV	m_pc^2	938.272 088 16(29)	MeV
proton-electron mass ratio	m_p/m_e	1836.152 673 43(11)	
proton magnetic moment	μ_p	1.410 606 797 36(60) × 10^{-26}	J T^{-1}
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ_p/μ_N	2.792 847 344 63(82)	
proton magnetic shielding correction $1-\mu'_p/\mu_p$ (H_2O, sphere, 25 °C)	σ'_p	2.5689(11) × 10^{-5}	
proton gyromagnetic ratio $2\mu_p/\hbar$	γ_p	2.675 221 8744(11) × 10^8	s^{-1} T^{-1}
		42.577 478 518(18)	MHz T^{-1}
shielded proton gyromagnetic ratio $2\mu'_p/\hbar$ (H_2O, sphere, 25 °C)	γ'_p	2.675 153 151(29) × 10^8	s^{-1} T^{-1}
		42.576 384 74(46)	MHz T^{-1}
neutron mass in u	m_n	1.008 664 915 95(49)	u
energy equivalent in MeV	m_nc^2	939.565 420 52(54)	MeV
neutron-proton mass ratio	m_n/m_p	1.001 378 419 31(49)	
neutron magnetic moment	μ_n	−9.662 3651(23) × 10^{-27}	J T^{-1}
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ_n/μ_N	−1.913 042 73(45)	
deuteron mass in u	m_d	2.013 553 212 745(40)	u
energy equivalent in MeV	m_dc^2	1875.612 942 57(57)	MeV
deuteron-proton mass ratio	m_d/m_p	1.999 007 501 39(11)	
deuteron magnetic moment	μ_d	4.330 735 094(11) × 10^{-27}	J T^{-1}
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ_d/μ_N	0.857 438 2338(22)	
helion (^{3}He nucleus) mass in u	m_h	3.014 932 247 175(97)	u
energy equivalent in MeV	m_hc^2	2808.391 607 43(85)	MeV
shielded helion magnetic moment (gas, sphere, 25 °C)	μ'_h	−1.074 553 090(13) × 10^{-26}	J T^{-1}
to Bohr magneton ratio	μ'_h/μ_B	−1.158 671 471(14) × 10^{-3}	
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ'_h/μ_N	−2.127 497 719(25)	
alpha particle mass in u	m_α	4.001 506 179 127(63)	u
energy equivalent in MeV	$m_\alpha c^2$	3727.379 4066(11)	MeV
Boltzmann constant	k	1.380 649 × 10^{-23} (exact)	J K^{-1}
Avogadro constant	N_A	6.022 140 76 × 10^{23} (exact)	mol^{-1}
atomic mass constant $\frac{1}{12}m(^{12}C) = 1$ u	m_u	1.660 539 066 60(50) × 10^{-27}	kg
energy equivalent in MeV	m_uc^2	931.494 102 42(28)	MeV
Faraday constant N_Ae	F	96 485.332 12 . . .	C mol^{-1}
molar gas constant N_Ak	R	8.314 462 618 . . .	J mol^{-1} K^{-1}
in eV K^{-1}		8.617 333 262 . . . × 10^{-5}	eV K^{-1}
molar volume of ideal gas RT/p (T = 273.15 K, p = 101.325 kPa)	V_m	22.413 969 54 . . . × 10^{-3}	m^3 mol^{-1}
Stefan-Boltzmann constant $\pi^2k^4/60\hbar^3c^2$	σ	5.670 374 419 . . . × 10^{-8}	W m^{-2} K^{-4}
first radiation constant $2\pi hc^2$	c_1	3.741 771 852 . . . × 10^{-16}	[W m^2]
second radiation constant hc/k	c_2	1.438 776 877 . . . × 10^{-2}	[m K]
Wien displacement law constant $b = \lambda_{max}T = c_2/4.965\,114\,231\ldots$	b	2.897 771 955 . . . × 10^{-3}	[m K]
Cu x unit: $\lambda(\mathrm{Cu\ K}\alpha_1)$/1537.400	xu(Cu Kα$_1$)	1.002 076 97(28) × 10^{-13}	m
Mo x unit: $\lambda(\mathrm{Mo\ K}\alpha_1)$/707.831	xu(Mo Kα$_1$)	1.002 099 52(53) × 10^{-13}	m

Energy equivalents

[1 m^{-1}]c = 299 792 458 Hz	(1 Hz)h/k = 4.799 243 073 . . . × 10^{-11} K	(1 J) = 6.241 509 074 . . . × 10^{18} eV	(1 eV)/c^2 = 1.073 544 102 33(32) × 10^{-9} u
[1 m^{-1}]hc/k = 1.438 776 877 . . . × 10^{-2} K	(1 Hz)h = 4.135 667 696 . . . × 10^{-15} eV	(1 eV) = 1.602 176 634 × 10^{-19} J	(1 kg) = 6.022 140 7621(18) × 10^{26} u
[1 m^{-1}]hc = 1.239 841 984 . . . × 10^{-6} eV	(1 K)k/hc = 69.503 480 04 . . . [m^{-1}]	(1 eV)/hc = 8.065 543 937 . . . × 10^5 [m^{-1}]	(1 u) = 1.660 539 066 60(50) × 10^{-27} kg
[1 m^{-1}]h/c = 1.331 025 050 10(40) × 10^{-15} u	(1 K)k/h = 2.083 661 912 . . . × 10^{10} Hz	(1 eV)/h = 2.417 989 242 . . . × 10^{14} Hz	(1 u)c/h = 7.513 006 6104(23) × 10^{14} [m^{-1}]
(1 Hz)/c = 3.335 640 951 . . . × 10^{-9} [m^{-1}]	(1 K)k = 8.617 333 262 . . . × 10^{-5} eV	(1 eV)/k = 1.160 451 812 . . . × 10^4 K	(1 u)c^2 = 9.314 941 0242(28) × 10^8 eV

NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology • U.S. Department of Commerce

Figure 2. CODATA 2018 values extracted from (physics.nist.gov)

Inserting accurate values from (table 6);

$$2 \times (3 \times 10^8) \times 10368000 \times 6.6666666667 \times 10^{-34} = 4.1472 \times 10^{-18}$$

Look at the result, a Pi code is spotted. Therefore, we simply check if 41472 is a Pi code.

2	41472
2	20736
2	10368
2	5184
2	2592
2	1296
2	648
2	324
2	162
3	81
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

41472 is a Pi code. Therefore Hatree energy is a physical constant of the universe.

We can also do stuffs like Hatree energy in eV which reads from CODATA table as;

27.211386245988(53)

Using accurate values, Hatree energy in eV is;

$$\frac{4.1472 \times 10^{-18}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 25.92$$

Another Pi code spotted. **2592** is a Pi code, check the Pi code list.

Thomson cross section

From the CODATA table, thomson cross section reads;

$$\left(\frac{8\pi}{3}\right) r_e^2 = 6.6524587321(60) \times 10^{-29}$$

Proceeding to get its accurate value using UPE values;

$$\frac{8 \times 3.125}{3} \times (2.88 \times 10^{-15})^2 = 6.912 \times 10^{-29}$$

Checking if 6912 is a Pi code;

2	6912
2	3456
2	1728
2	864
2	432
2	216
2	108
2	54
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

6912 is a Pi code. Thompson cross section is a physical constant of the universe.

The accurate value of any physical constant can be gotten from its formula using UPE exact values, this is how other UPE constant values are gotten at the appendix section. The accurate values of the physical constants of the universe are in two ways;

1. **Value as a Pi code**
2. **Vibrating values i.e. values with repeating digits according to Pi**

The accurate value of a physical constant as a Pi code has been explained, the other way in which the accurate value of a physical constant can appear is the vibrating values.

The only existing values in physics before the discovery of UPE exact values that their values were accurate (exact) are the charges of subatomic particles which are in fractions;

$$-\frac{1}{3}e \; and \; +\frac{2}{3}e$$

Converting to decimals, we have;

$$\frac{1}{3} = 0.3333333333$$
$$\frac{2}{3} = 0.6666666667$$

Looking at the values, similarity with some exact values for constants can be spotted from Table 6. These kind of values have repeating digits after the decimal point in a uniform/orderly manner. The values are vibrating according to Pi, this means that; to confirm if that value is a physical constant, a Pi code will be spotted in its relationship with another physical constant. Testing a physical constant that was left out in table 6;

Von Klitzing constant

Von Klitzing constant from the CODATA table reads;

$$\frac{\mu_0 c}{2\alpha} = 25812.80745 \ldots\ldots$$

It has a formula which means we can get its accurate value and know if it is a physical constant of the universe or not.

$$\frac{(12.5 \times 10^{-7}) \times (3 \times 10^{8})}{2 \times 0.0072} = 26041.666667$$

The accurate value of the Von Klitzing constant is in a vibrating digit form.

Proceeding to check its Pi code relationship with another constant (electric constant);

$$\frac{26041.666667}{3.125 \times 8.8888888889 \times 10^{-12}} = 9.375 \times 10^{14}$$
$$= [9375] \times [10^{11}]$$

A Pi code **9375** is detected.

Pi created these constants and the fact that they are physical constants of the universe means that they are connected through Pi. The only ability the reader needs to have is to know how to spot a Pi code and to test constants relationships, this is how other values of the physical constants in the appendix section of this paper were determined to form an extended list of physical constants using their related formula.

"Check the appendix section of this paper."

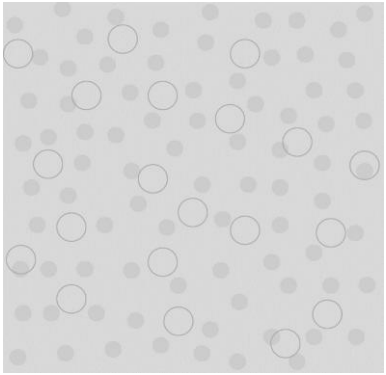
Using experimental values (CODATA values) drags physics backwards, they can never have accurate digits and if they were accurate right from the start, the similarities between constants would have been noticed far years back and maybe this paper would not exist. What do people expect? That values representing our dear universe will be random values without a sequence, origination or similarity between each other, their values just became themselves anyhow without any origin, Come on! It's like insulting our universe.

5. The Universe - The Dress

Prince Jessii has published papers displaying the mathematical structure/model of the universe in [1-7] but it is to be displayed again in this paper as statements from the tailor (Pi).

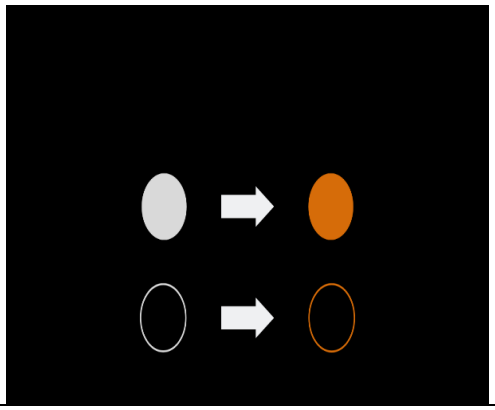
In chapter 4, it was revealed that the bag of goodies (space-time) was the only component/entity given to the tailor and is to form different components from it to create the universe. The components were formed in chapter 4 and here's how the tailor used the components to create the universe.

Illustration 1

	**The Energy inside space-time;** $S \cdot [c] = E_d$ $1.50 \times 10^{10} \cdot [3 \times 10^{8}] = 4.5 \times 10^{18}$ **(Dark energy photon in MeV)** **The Matter inside space-time;** $\frac{S}{c} = M_d$ $\frac{(1.50 \times 10^{10})}{(3 \times 10^{8})} = 50$ **(Dark Matter (dark- electron) mass in MeV/c^2)**
Space-time with its energy and matter	**Mathematical Proof**

The Tailor: *"The creator basically wants me to create a duplicate dimension which means I transform some of the energy and matter inside space-time to create another similar form of energy and matter. This new transformed energy and matter won't be inside space-time but on space-time in order to produce a second duplicate dimension."*

Illustration 2

	$4.5 \times 10^{18}(E_d) \div 100 = 4.5 \times 10^{16}(E)$ $50(M_d) \div 100 = 0.5\ (m_e)$ **Confirmation;** $E_d = M_d c^2 = \frac{(4.5 \times 10^{18})}{[3 \times 10^8]^2} = 50$ $E = Mc^2 = \frac{(4.5 \times 10^{16})}{[3 \times 10^8]^2} = 0.5$ $\frac{m_e}{[\mu_0 \cdot \varepsilon_0]} = E$ $\frac{k}{[h \cdot c]} = E$ $\frac{S}{[\mu_0 \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot c]} = E_d$ *Insert values from table 6 to check.*
Dark Energy and Dark Matter transformed to Energy and Matter respectively	**Mathematical Proof**

The Tailor: *"I did the transformation using my second milestone (100)" and used the new transformed energy and matter to create a second dimension on space-time." The creator instructed me to create a duplicate dimension on space-time but also passed a message stating that anything I form on the duplicate dimension, I must do the same to the original dimension.*

Explanation: Dark energy and dark matter transformed to energy and matter respectively. Matter can be gotten from energy using ($E = Mc^2$), same with dark energy and dark matter. This generally means that the four entities are different forms of the same thing. The mathematical proof displays the fact in quantum form. The transformation is from a dark photon to an energy photon and a dark electron (matter) to an electron, this resulted to unification in physics (illustration 2).

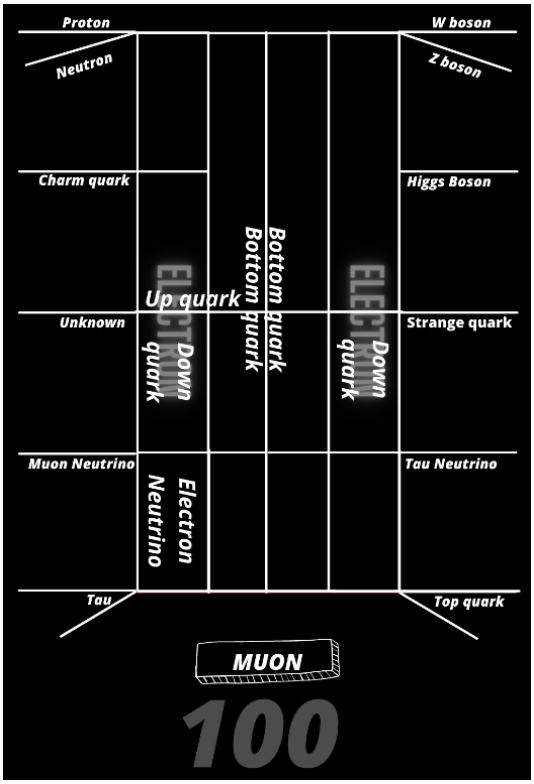
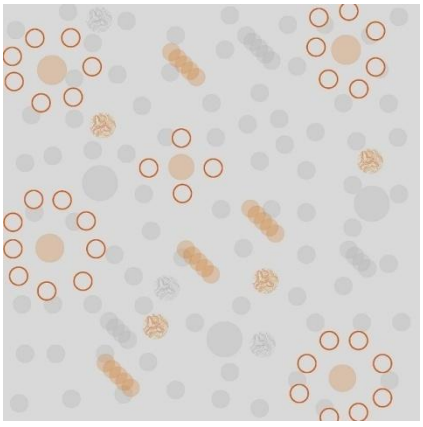


Figure 3. Particle Tree

The whole transformation at Pi's milestone (100) led to the particle tree (Figure 3) creation leading to the existence of subatomic particles, read [7] for more information.

Illustration 3

	
Inside the Universe: Duplicate dimension (orange) consisting of stars, planets, asteroids, meteors, comets and the original dimension (white) with the same.	**Zoom out: the planets consisting of water, vegetation, humans, animals, land.**

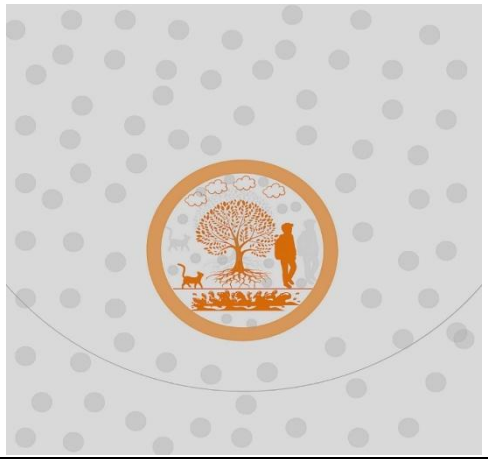
The Tailor: *"I'm done. Now I need to explain what I've just done to the creator."*

Tailor to creator: *"The duplicate dimension has been created successfully but there's a time frame attached, the transformation isn't permanent."*

Creator to Tailor: *"Is there any consequence of the duplicate masses being on space-time and not inside?"*

Tailor to creator: *"Yes, they are on space-time, so there will be pressure on space-time, but that problem was turned into an advantage, the curvature from the pressure will help govern the movement of the planetary bodies."*

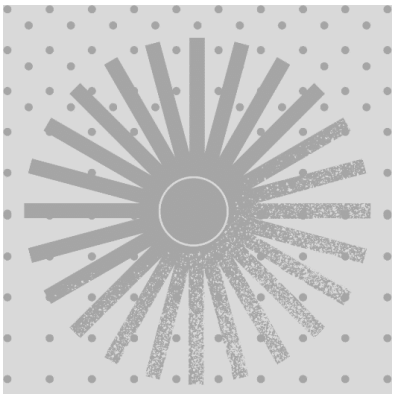
Illustration 4

	$\frac{1}{[S]} = G\ (Curvature)$ $\frac{1}{[1.50 \times 10^{10}]} = 6.6666666667 \times 10^{-11}$ $\frac{M}{Sr^2} = g\ (Curvature\ present)$ $\frac{M_1 M_2}{Sr^2} = F(Curvature\ present)$
Curvature on space-time (Gravity) caused by a planetary body (Matter mass)	**Mathematical Proof**

Tailor to creator: *"The original masses are otherwise, they don't cause any pressure to space-time because they are inside space-time but being inside space-time is the same consequence result as their duplicate form causing a curvature on space-time."*

Explanation: When a mass rest on space-time, it causes a curvature which is gravity, $\frac{1}{S}$ is mathematical representation of curvature, which simply means that a mass is at the numerator. Perhaps, $\frac{1}{S}$ resulted to the gravitational constant, G which proves the statement that gravity is the curvature of space-time. To confirm, we use the Newtonian equation and substitute G for $\frac{1}{S}$, we see that the masses are indeed on space-time at the numerator[7] (illustration 4).

Illustration 5

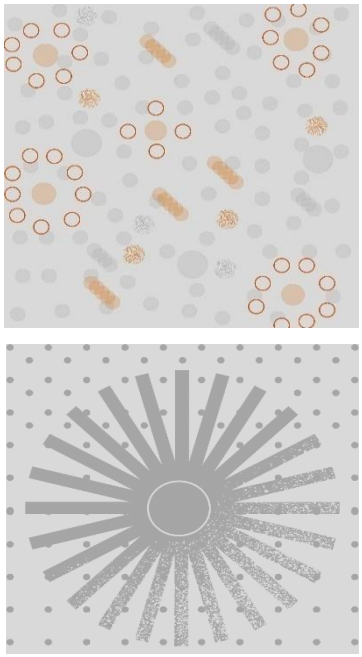
	$$\frac{S}{M_d \times E_d} = G$$ $$\frac{(1.50 \times 10^{10})}{50 \times (4.5 \times 10^{18})} = 6.6666666667 \times 10^{-11}$$
Gravity caused by a dark matter body (Mass)	**Mathematical Proof**

Explanation: Gravity as curvature of space-time isn't for the dark dimension. The fact that the dark entities are "in" space-time and not "on", they won't cause pressure and there won't be curvature but there would be gravitational effect (illustration 5). The above is the mathematical proof. Describing the mathematical form of the dark dimension, dark energy and dark matter are both glued to space-time, that's why we have E_d, M_d and S together describing the equation and S isn't at the denominator showing that there is no curvature (pressure), rather the dark entities are at the denominator proving that they are "in" space-time.

Creator to tailor: *"Is there any difference between the transformed/duplicate and the original."*

Tailor to creator: *"There's no difference, only that the transformed is on space-time and have a specific timeframe for its transformation to expire while the original is its name."*

Illustration 6

	$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{(3 \times 10^8)} = 3.3333333333 \times 10^{-9}$$ $$\mu_0 \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot c = 3.3333333333 \times 10^{-9}$$ $$[(12.5 \times 10^{-7}) \times (8.8888888889 \times 10^{-12}) \times (3 \times 10^8)] = 3.3333333333 \times 10^{-9}$$ $$M_d \times G = 3.333333333 \times 10^{-9}$$ $$[50 \times (6.6666666667 \times 10^{-11})] = 3.3333333333 \times 10^{-9}$$ $$\frac{(1.50 \times 10^{10})}{(3.3333333333 \times 10^{-9})]} = 4.5 \times 10^{18}(E_d)$$ $$[(1.50 \times 10^{10}) \cdot (3.3333333333 \times 10^{-9})] = 50(M_d)$$
Displaying the duplicate and original entities.	**Mathematical Proof**

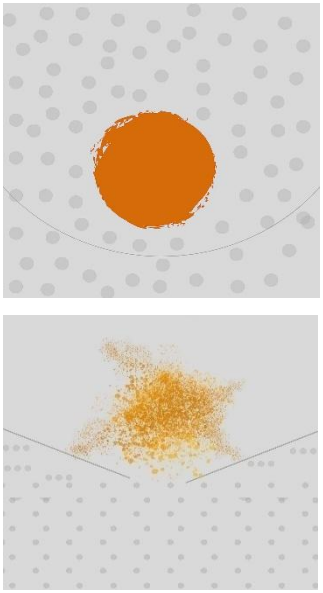
Explanation: From the beginning of the tailor's task, we saw how a new energy and matter was transformed from dark energy and dark matter, so it's obvious that they are the same thing. Also, there's a mathematical proof. Dark energy and energy are the same, they are in photons moving with a common speed as the speed of light. The inverse of the speed of light gives the field value generally for both as $3.3333333333 \times 10^{-9}$. To confirm, we proceed to each of the dimensions to check. In the energy/matter (duplicate) dimension, energy exist in an electromagnetic field as

$\mu_0 \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot c$ which results to the same field value as $3.3333333333 \times 10^{-9}$. For the dark energy/dark matter dimension, dark energy is everywhere, so it exist in a dark matter- gravitational field as $M_d \times G$ which result to the same field value as $3.3333333333 \times 10^{-9}$ implying that they are the same just that one is wearing a mask to disguise (illustration 6). However, interacting the same field value with space-time produces a result that shows that space-time recognizes that field value as the original forms, dark energy/dark matter only and not energy and matter proving that energy and matter are just duplicates disguising, playing along with the script for the time frame which after sometime, they transform back to their original form.

Creator to tailor: *"So, what if each of the duplicate entities reach their time frame and expires, my materials will the waste for nothing?"*

Tailor to creator: *"No, I created a gate/channel, once any of the duplicate energy forms expires, the gate will automatically open for its energy on space-time to go inside space-time."*

Illustration 7

	$2\left[\frac{S}{c}\right]$ $E \cdot 2\left[\frac{S}{c}\right] = E_d$ $(4.5 \times 10^{16}) \cdot 2\left[\frac{(1.50 \times 10^{10})}{(3 \times 10^{8})}\right] = 4.5 \times 10^{18}$
Death of an Energy star, Energy photons turning to Dark Energy photons through a black-hole	**Mathematical Proof**

Tailor to creator: *"I assure nothing will be lost from the duplicate dimension expiration."*

Creator to Tailor: *"You did a great job. Thank You."*

Explanation: The tailor created an automatic gate that will open through the separation i.e. barrier (space-time) between the "in" and the "on". Once the entities carrying the duplicate energy dies, the gate opens and the energy on space-time will slowly return inside and become their original form. That gate is called a black-hole. The mathematical proof shows the barriers between the two dimensions as a gate, if energy passes through the gate, it becomes dark energy (illustration 7).

Proving all these statement from the tailor can only be done using a small scale (quantum), the classical (big scale) is made up of the quantum. However, seeing a planet is like seeing an electron, seeing a star is like seeing a photon, it all depends on what scale the view is from, the classical and the quantum are all the same generally. Also, the approved particle for origination is that of the electron/photon, nothing more or less. All that is been displayed in the illustration have been presented in Prince Jessii's previous papers.

Read [7] for more info on all that has been displayed in this chapter of the universe – the dress.

6. Pi Traces

The fact is straight and simple, if Pi is the originator and facilitator of the universe then there would be physical/visible traces of Pi everywhere in the universe. The mathematical evidence of the traces of Pi is shown in chapter 1-5, from the relationship between a physical constant and another to Pi codes being observed as the values of physical constant to Pi extension values showing that numbers are real and correct, also the Pi shape proof, they are the mathematical proof of Pi traces but we'll find out the observational proof as follows;

6.1. Planetary Bodies

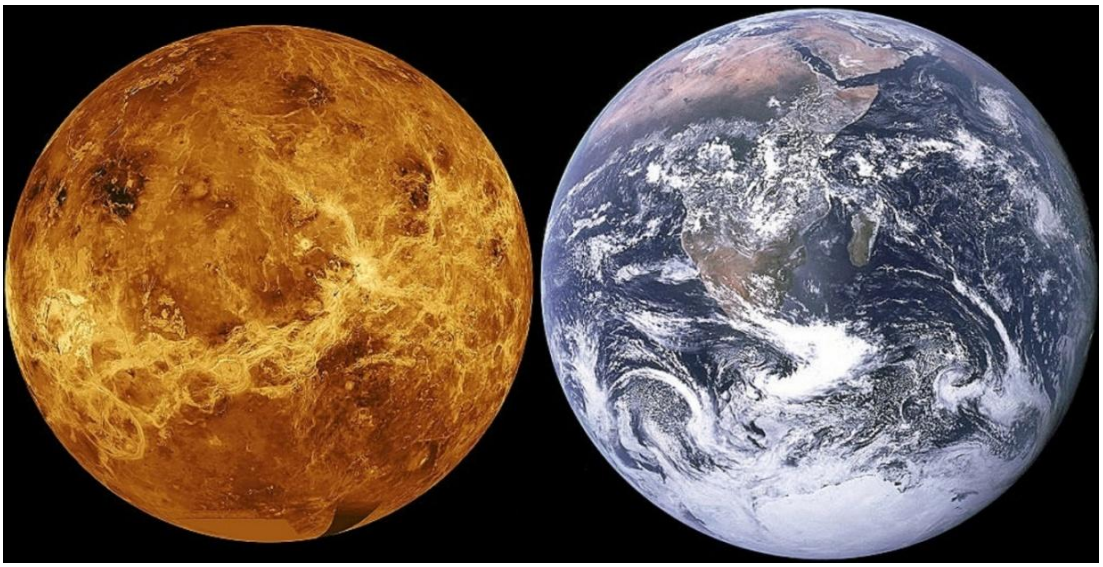


Figure 4. Credit-NASA/JPL/Magellan (Venus & Earth display)

Figure 5

The planetary bodies are in Pi shapes, they are spherical, circular and can also be elliptical (oval). If the statement "seeing is believing" is to be assumed, a telescope can be used to observe the shape of planetary bodies. Perhaps, the shape of the sun and moon can be observed with the eyes from earth.

6.2. Creatures

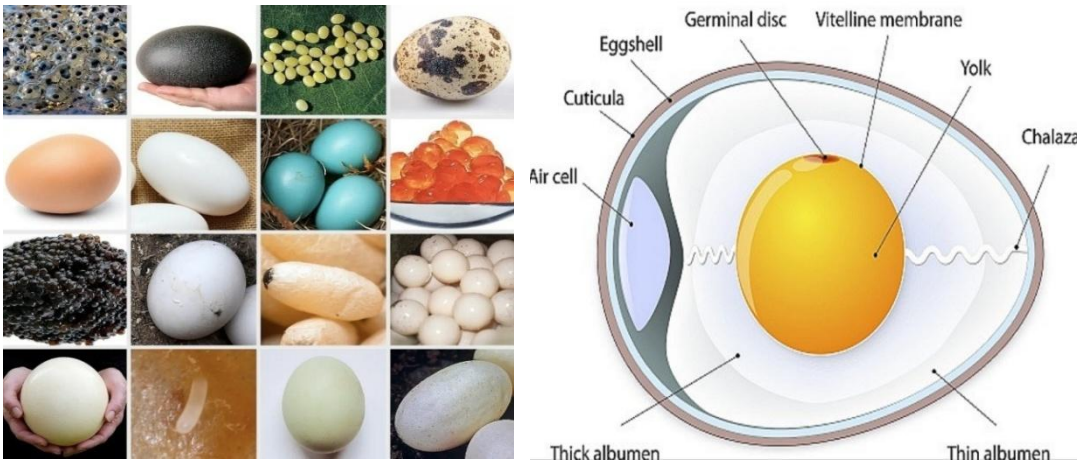


Figure 6

The human body structure isn't in a Pi shape, same with animals, they all have different appearances as result of biological/environment effects for uniqueness and to differentiate but every human, animal, insects (creatures) etc. developed from an egg. The egg in which these creatures develop from, can be released internally or externally. The shape of an egg is a Pi shape, its yolk also.

6.3. Trees

Figure 7

Tree trunks are in Pi shape (Figure 7). By cutting, its cross section is observed to produce a circumference, this is a style behind the trunk/stem of vegetation. They could be straight but when cut, a circumference is observed.

6.4. Fruits

Figure 8

Figure 8 speaks for itself, spot as much fruits from the figure also, they have different appearances (color and distortion) just for us to differentiate them but generally they are in Pi shapes by observing their structure.

6.5. Atom (A Small Unit of Matter)

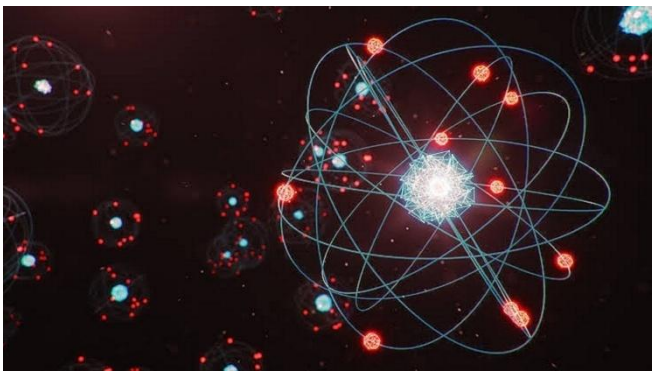


Figure 9

Credit given to whoever first discovered an atom and its shape. However, the shape of an atom is observed to be spherical leading to the term "atomic radius."

6.6. Subatomic Particles

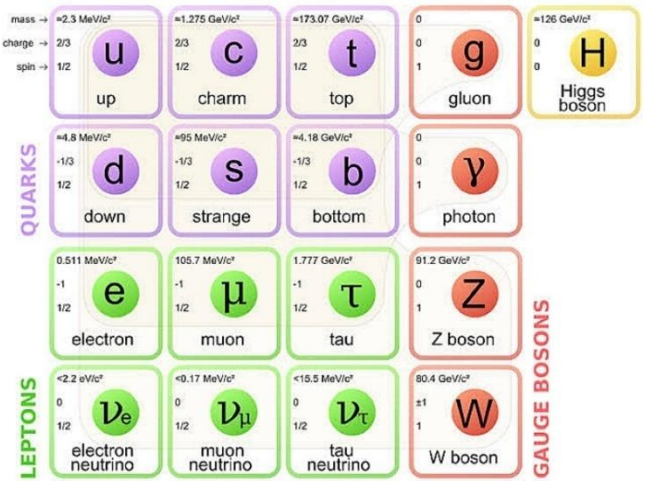
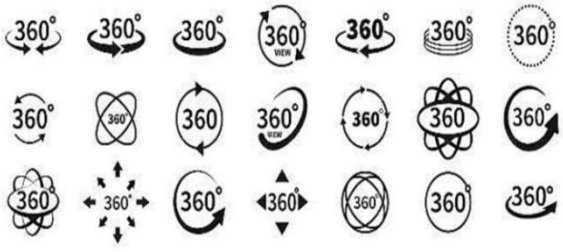


Figure 10

Some other particles have been observed to have Pi shapes e.g. electron (electron radius) and proton. However, the shape of the subatomic particles if they are known or not, they are to be in the Pi shapes when discovered.

6.7. Rotation



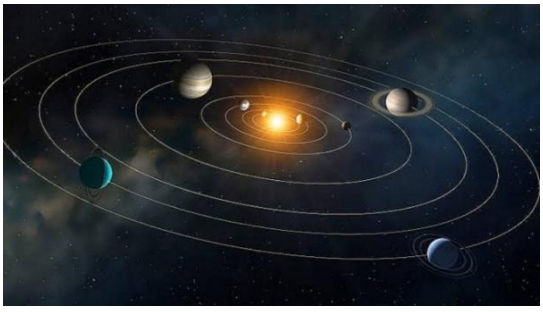


Figure 11

Rotation is simply the path of a Pi shape as explained in chapter 3.1. Planets are in rotation around their stars, rotation (360°) is the path of a Pi shape, planets' revolution is also 360° as well. Without the path of a Pi shape, there won't be smooth rotation to lead to the day, night and seasons distribution.

Figure 12

The natural things have been talked about in this chapter. However, talking about man-made in machines, equipment, automobiles, a thing or two (fans, gears, wheels) must rotate for machines to work. No Pi, man can't even advance. If tires are not in Pi shape, vehicles can't move effectively. If fans and gears didn't exist to rotate, air conditioners, cars, helicopters, aero planes, machines etc. won't exist.

6.8. Ball (Sports)

Figure 13

Balls which are in different Pi shapes are the idea behind most of the sports. Without the idea of a ball as a Pi shape, sports and human talents in these sports won't be discovered.

6.9. Others

Figure 14

Generally, the perfect shape for important objects are in Pi shapes, humans love the shape without knowing because there are no edges which can cause restriction. Bottle caps are in Pi shape, if they are not in Pi shape, it won't be possible to cover bottles (rotation) and prevent leak. Bolts are in Pi shape, if they are not in Pi shape, rotation won't be possible to tighten any part of a machine object effectively.

Keep spotting the traces of Pi.

6.10. Eyes

Figure 15

Above all, humans/creatures are precious to the creator. The heart could be the most important part of the human body but if both of the human eyes (sight) is lost, that human would beg for the creator to take its life because it is as good as being dead. Without the eyes, humans can't observe their beautiful universe, can't observe the traces of Pi. That eyes of humans/creatures is in a Pi shape, what else would be if not the eyes.

The shape of the universe was stated by Prince Jessii to be a Pi shape, it is an obvious prediction.

There are other traces, spot the traces of Pi around the universe and add yours, spread this discovery. Thank You.

7. Summary

Like Prince Jessii said, discoveries in physics didn't happen accordingly, someone has to put the pieces of the puzzles together which he did. All what we calculate as circumference of the circle, sphere etc., Pi used in physics formulas, it all happened because there's an originator and facilitator of the universe as a value. Without that value, equations will be incomplete. This is the reason why mathematicians had to create Pi, this is way back 4000 years ago, they sensed that there was a missing value in the formulas they created, they had no option than to form its value just to justify their equations to make sense. This paper you are reading is where it all started, we just have to imagine this paper existed before all related equations were derived, before all discoveries were made, sorry for the late coming but this is the foundation/root of physics. In mathematics, calculations/subjects with Pi are curves/Pi shape related while in physics, it is general, all subjects in physics involve Pi one way or the other, all equations can be re-written in Pi terms simply because it formed the physical constants and the universe.

Everything in the universe are related and were all created/originated by Pi, this is the definition of Ultimate Relativity, and the whole theory in this paper is its proof.

This theory is novel and proposed by Prince C. Igboejesi.

Appendix

UPE EXACT VALUES OF THE PHYSICAL CONSTANTS				
QUANTITY	**SYMBOL**	**NUMERICAL VALUE**	**UNIT**	**PI CODE or VV**
Neutron mass in u	m_n	1	u	1
Proton mass in u	m_p	1	u	1
Neutron – proton mass ratio	m_n/m_p	1		1
Electron magnetic moment to Bohr magneton ratio	$\frac{u_e}{u_B}$	-1		1
$\mu_0/(4\pi \times 10^{-7})$		1	NA^{-2}	1
Electron Neutrino mass	m_{en}	1×10^{-6}	MeV/c^2	1
Muon g-factor	g_μ	-2×10^0		2
Electron g-factor	g_e	-2×10^0		2
Deuteron mass in u	m_d	2×10^0	u	2
Deuteron – proton mass ratio	m_d/m_p	2×10^0		2
Helion ^{3}He nucleus mass in u	m_h	3×10^0	u	3
Wien displacement law constant	b	3×10^{-3}	mK	3
Speed of Light in vacuum	c	3×10^8	ms^{-1}	3
Alpha particle mass in u	m_α	4×10^0	u	4
Molar Planck constant		4×10^{-10}	$j.s/mol$	4
Reduced Compton wavelength	$\lambda\!\!\!^{-}_c$	4×10^{-13}	m	4
Electron mass	m_e	5×10^{-1}	MeV/c^2	5
Electron – muon mass ratio	m_e/m_μ	5×10^{-3}		5
Down quark mass	m_{dq}	5×10^0	MeV/c^2	5
Bottom quark mass	m_{bq}	5×10^3	MeV/c^2	5
Avogadro constant	N_A	6×10^{23}	mol^{-1}	6
Bohr Magneton	μ_B	6×10^{-5}	eVT^{-1}	6
Bohr Magneton	μ_B	6×10^{-11}	$MeVT^{-1}$	6
Molar Gas constant	R	8×10^0	$Jmol^{-1}K^{-1}$	8
Coulomb constant	k	9×10^9	$N.m^2c^2$	9
Second radiation constant	c_2	1.5×10^{-2}	mK	15
Space-time parameter	S	1.5×10^{10}	MeV/c	15
Elementary charge	e	1.6×10^{-19}	C	16
Electron charge to mass quotient	$-e/m_e$	-1.8×10^{11}	Ckg^{-1}	18
Electron cyclotron frequency		1.8×10^{11}	$rads^{-1}T^{-1}$	18
Charge/Quantum ratio	e/h	2.4×10^{14}	A/J	24
Compton wavelength	$\lambda\!\!\!^{-}_c$	2.5×10^{-12}	m	25
Nuclear Magneton	μ_N	3.2×10^{-8}	eVT^{-1}	32
Nuclear Magneton	μ_N	3.2×10^{-14}	$MeVT^{-1}$	32
Energy default photon	E	4.5×10^{16}	MeV	45
Dark-energy default photon	E_d	4.5×10^{18}	MeV	45
Josephson constant	K_J	4.8×10^{14}	HzV^{-1}	48
Muon magnetic moment	μ_μ	-4.8×10^{-26}	JT^{-1}	48
Dark matter – electron mass	M_d	50×10^0	MeV/c^2	50
Fine structure constant	α	7.2×10^{-3}		72
Bohr Magneton	μ_B	9.6×10^{-24}	JT^{-1}	96
Electron magnetic moment	μ_e	-9.6×10^{-24}	JT^{-1}	96
Proton cyclotron frequency		9.6×10^7	$rads^{-1}T^{-1}$	96
Faraday constant	F	96×10^3	$Cmol^{-1}$	96
Muon mass	m_μ	100×10^0	MeV/c^2	100

Universe value		100×10^{0}		100
Wavelength of 1eV/c particle		1.25×10^{-6}	m	125
Vacuum magnetic permeability	μ_o	12.5×10^{-7}	NA^{-2}	125
Charm quark mass	m_{cq}	125×10^{1}	MeV/c^2	125
Higgs Boson mass	m_{hb}	125×10^{3}	MeV/c^2	125
Muon – electron mass ratio	m_μ/m_e	200×10^{0}		200
Molar volume of ideal gas	V_m	21.6×10^{0}	m^3mol^{-1}	216
Classical electron radius	r_e	2.88×10^{-15}	m	288
Impedance of vacuum		375×10^{0}	Ω	375
Quantum of circulation	Q_c	3.75×10^{-4}	$m^2.s$	375
First Radiation constant	c_1	3.75×10^{-16}	$W.m^2$	375
Nuclear Magneton	μ_N	5.12×10^{-27}	JT^{-1}	512
Rydberg frequency	cR_∞	12.96×10^{0}	eV	1296
Proton to electron mass ratio	m_p/m_e	1875×10^{0}		1875
Deuteron mass	m_d	1875×10^{0}	MeV/c^2	1875
Tau mass	m_{tau}	1875×10^{0}	MeV/c^2	1875
Up quark mass	m_{uq}	1.875×10^{0}	MeV/c^2	1875
Top quark mass	m_{tq}	1875×10^{2}	MeV/c^2	1875
Muon neutrino mass	m_{mn}	1875×10^{-4}	MeV/c^2	1875
Tau neutrino mass	m_{tn}	18.75×10^{0}	MeV/c^2	1875
Hatree energy	E_h	25.92×10^{0}	eV	2592
Pi	π	3.125×10^{0}		3125
Alpha particle	m_α	3750×10^{0}	MeV/c^2	3750
Thomson cross section	σ_e	6.912×10^{-29}	m^2	6912
Proton mass	m_p	937.5×10^{0}	MeV/c^2	9375
Neutron mass	m_n	937.5×10^{0}	MeV/c^2	9375
Strange quark mass	m_{sq}	93.75×10^{0}	MeV/c^2	9375
W Boson Mass	m_{wb}	9375×10^{1}	MeV/c^2	9375
Z Boson Mass	m_{zb}	9375×10^{1}	MeV/c^2	9375
Atomic mass constant	m_u	937.5×10^{0}	MeV/c^2	9375
Rydberg constant	R_∞	10368×10^{3}	m^{-1}	10368
Helion ^{3}He nucleus mass	m_h	2812.5×10^{0}	MeV/c^2	28125
Rydberg frequency	cR_∞	3.1104×10^{15}	Hz	31104
Hatree energy	E_h	4.1472×10^{-18}	J	41472
Charm quark mass	m_{cq}	$2.2222222222 \times 10^{-27}$	kg	vv
Higgs Boson mass	m_{hb}	$2.2222222222 \times 10^{-25}$	kg	vv
Boltzmann constant	k	$1.3333333333 \times 10^{-23}$	JK^{-1}	vv
Magnetic Flux quantum	$\emptyset_0$	$2.0833333333 \times 10^{-15}$	Wb	vv
Universe Field value	$\sqcup_F$	$3.3333333333 \times 10^{-9}$	c^{-1}	vv
Up quark mass	m_{uq}	$3.3333333333 \times 10^{-30}$	kg	vv
Top quark mass	m_{tq}	$3.3333333333 \times 10^{-25}$	kg	vv
Tau mass	m_{tau}	$3.3333333333 \times 10^{-27}$	kg	vv
Muon Neutrino mass	m_{mn}	$3.3333333333 \times 10^{-31}$	kg	vv
Tau Neutrino mass	m_{tn}	$3.3333333333 \times 10^{-29}$	kg	vv
Electron mass in u	m_e	$5.3333333333 \times 10^{-4}$	u	vv
Electron molar mass	M_e	$5.3333333333 \times 10^{-7}$	$kg.mol^{-1}$	vv
Electron – proton mass ratio	m_e/m_p	$5.3333333333 \times 10^{-4}$		vv
Stefan Boltzmann constant	σ	$5.3333333333 \times 10^{-8}$	$Wm^{-2}K^{-4}$	vv
Molar Gas constant	R	$8.3333333333 \times 10^{-5}$	eVK^{-1}	vv
Bohr radius	a_0	$5.5555555556 \times 10^{-11}$	m	vv

Muon mass in u	m_{μ}	$0.1066666667 \times 10^{0}$	u	vv
Reduced planck constant	$\hbar$	$1.0666666667 \times 10^{-34}$	$J.s$	vv
W Boson mass	m_{wb}	$1.6666666667 \times 10^{-25}$	kg	vv
Z Boson mass	m_{zb}	$1.6666666667 \times 10^{-25}$	kg	vv
Proton mass	m_{p}	$1.6666666667 \times 10^{-27}$	kg	vv
Neutron mass	m_{n}	$1.6666666667 \times 10^{-27}$	kg	vv
Atomic mass constant	m_{u}	$1.6666666667 \times 10^{-27}$	kg	vv
Strange quark mass	m_{sq}	$1.6666666667 \times 10^{-28}$	kg	vv
Quantum/charge Ratio	h/e	$4.1666666667 \times 10^{-15}$	J/A	vv
Planck constant	h	$4.1666666667 \times 10^{-15}$	$eVHz^{-1}$	vv
Newton constant of gravitation	G	$6.6666666667 \times 10^{-11}$	$m^{3}kg^{-1}s^{-2}$	vv
Planck constant	h	$6.6666666667 \times 10^{-34}$	JHz^{-1}	vv
Planck constant	h	$6.6666666667 \times 10^{-22}$	$MeV.s$	vv
Reduced Planck constant	$\hbar$	$6.6666666667 \times 10^{-16}$	eVs	vv
Von Klitzing constant	R_{k}	$26041.666667 \times 10^{0}$	Ω	vv
Conversion constant		$1.7777777778 \times 10^{-30}$	MeV/c^{2}	vv
Muon mass	m_{μ}	$1.7777777778 \times 10^{-28}$	kg	vv
Electron neutrino mass	m_{en}	$1.7777777778 \times 10^{-36}$	kg	vv
Vacuum electric permittivity	ε_{0}	$8.8888888889 \times 10^{-12}$	Fm^{-1}	vv
Electron mass	m_{e}	$8.8888888889 \times 10^{-31}$	kg	vv
Down quark mass	m_{dq}	$8.8888888889 \times 10^{-30}$	kg	vv
Bottom quark mass	m_{bq}	$8.8888888889 \times 10^{-27}$	kg	vv
Inverse Fine structure constant	α^{-1}	$138.88888889 \times 10^{0}$		vv
UPE EXACT VALUES FOR PHYSICAL CONSTANTS WITH UNITS AND PI CODES/VIBRATING VALUES (VV) IDENTIFICATION				

ENERGY EQUIVALENTS			
$[1K]k/h$	2×10^{10}	H_{z}	2
$[1m^{-1}]c$	3×10^{8}	H_{z}	3
$[1H_{z}]h/k$	5×10^{-11}	K	5
$[1kg]$	6×10^{26}	u	6
$[1eV]/hc$	8×10^{5}	$[m^{-1}]$	8
$[1u]c^{2}$	9×10^{8}	eV	9
$[1eV]/k$	1.2×10^{4}	K	12
$[1m^{-1}]hc/k$	1.5×10^{-2}	K	15
$[1eV]$	1.6×10^{-19}	J	16
$[1eV]/h$	2.4×10^{14}	H_{z}	24
$[1u]c/h$	7.2×10^{14}	$[m^{-1}]$	72
$[1m^{-1}]hc$	1.25×10^{-6}	eV	125
$[1J]$	6.25×10^{18}	eV	625
$[1eV]/c^{2}$	$1.1111111111 \times 10^{-9}$	u	vv
$[1m^{-1}]h/c$	$1.3888888889 \times 10^{-15}$	u	vv
$[1u]$	$1.6666666667 \times 10^{-27}$	kg	vv
$[1H_{z}]h$	$4.1666666667 \times 10^{-15}$	eV	vv
$[1K]k/hc$	66.66666666	$[m^{-1}]$	vv
$[1H_{z}]/c$	$3.3333333333 \times 10^{-9}$	$[m^{-1}]$	vv
$[1K]k$	$8.3333333333 \times 10^{-5}$	eV	vv
UPE EXACT VALUES FOR ENERGY EQUIVALENTS WITH UNITS AND PI CODES/VIBRATING VALUES (VV) IDENTIFICATION			

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