UNITY OF GRAVITY AND EM

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Q=It @ Pendulum	**Ohm meets Newton**	**EM Induction @ string length**	**Gravitation, *Ether, Current***
$t = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$	V = I R	$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{g}{r*}}$	$G = \frac{R}{m} \times cv$
$t = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{ml}{mg}}$	$a = I \times \frac{I}{m}$	$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$	$R = 1.38 \times 10^{-36} m$
$t = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{q^2}{I^2}}$	$a = \frac{F}{m}$	$\frac{Volt}{l} = \frac{g}{4\pi^2 \times r*} = \frac{1}{LC}$	$I = \frac{m}{e} \times c = \frac{1.86 \times 10^{-9}}{e} \times v$
$q = I\,t$	$F = m\,a$	$L = \frac{V \times t}{I} = \frac{Q}{m} = \frac{e}{m^{\bullet}}$	

$$\Phi = \frac{h}{2e} = \mathrm{I} \times 2\pi \times \mathrm{r}* \times 137.036$$

A photon mass m can be easily gotten from measured current I since electric resistance is constant at resistance $R = \frac{I}{m} = \frac{c}{e} = 1.87 \times 10^{27}\Omega$

And so with one measurement of current I any other variable can be obtained without the need of performing an experiment. Current is momentum of 6.24 x 10^18 photons or 6.24 x 10^18 ether tori each of mass 1.86 x 10^-9Kg about an electromagnetic radius of 1.38 x 10^-36m contributing to G.

Acceleration is gravity g an attribute of photon mass m and caused by 186-ether the lower pulsate Planck mass as measured by the lower radial limit of the Planck length by a factor of 137.036.

However acceleration is gotten from velocity squared where the time period t is inverse frequency and toroid radius from the square root of two radii namely that of photon mass m and the temperature photon. The radius is gotten from $q^2 = \mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{r}$. The temperature photon mass M is gotten from the ideal gas equation $Mc^2 = k\,T$. Moreover undulating acceleration is the ether at velocity v gotten from G the reason for Brownian motion and all motion.