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A DIFFERENT CALCULATION OF PLANCK'S TEMPERATURE

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We use the functions of the paper: electromagnetic interaction of gravity[1]

π* = 3,1598.. constant with units , Q = electrical charge , T = temperature ,
f* = remnant force , l = length , m = mass , c = speed of light
k = e/meg , e = electron charge , meg = $4{,}66\times10^{-9}$.kg , k = $8{,}6164\times10^{-11}$.Cb/kg

from the paragraph "nature of the basic equation and π *" we have at the end 151-153 the function of the paper :

$\pi^{*2}=(\text{sqrt}(2pi).N^2.Q^3.T^2)/(f^{*2}.l^{*2}.m)$

This function comes from the central function by hypothesis 5, lg =sqrt(2 π).lc
In the above, we must replace the error 2 π by the sqrt(2 π)

we replace the energy E=f*.l
$\pi^{*2}=(\text{sqrt}(2\pi).N^2.Q^3.T^2)/(E^2.m)$
$E=m.c^2$ so
$\pi^{*2}=(\text{sqrt}(2\pi).N^2.Q^3.T^2)/(m^3.c^4)$
Q=k.m , hypothesis 2
$\pi^{*2}=(\text{sqrt}(2\pi).N^2.k^3.T^2)/c^4$
$\pi^{*2}.c^4/(\text{sqrt}(2\pi).k^3) = N^2.T^2$
$N.T= \pi^*.c^2/((2\pi)^{1/4}.k^{3/2})$

For N=1 then T = 2π .Tplanck
This accepted for l*=l/2 π so T=Tplanck

We can see that from the central function of paper we can get the temperature of Planck directly with length l = 2 π .l* , hypothesis 4 with l* = lc and λ = l. Also we have a different extraction of Tplanck . These indicate that the central function is in agreement with the acceptable unified theory and all the hypotheses we used could be in force.

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[1] http://wbabin.net/science/alexandris.pdf