Planck Dimensional Analysis of The Speed of Light

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Abstract

This is a short note to show how the speed of light c can be derived from dimensional analysis from the Gravitational constant, the Planck constant and the Planck length.

Key words: The speed of light, Big G, Planck constant, Planck lenght, Dimensional analysis.

1 Dimensional Analysis

Here we will find the speed of light c from the Planck length l_p (see [1]), and the reduced Planck constant \hbar and the gravitational constant G by using dimensional analysis. The dimensions of c and the three other constants are

$$[c] = \frac{L}{T}$$
$$[G] = \frac{L^3}{MT^2}$$
$$[\hbar] = M\frac{L^2}{T}$$
$$[l_p] = L$$

Based on this, we have

$$c = l_p^{\alpha} G^{\beta} \hbar^{\gamma}$$
$$\frac{L}{T} = L^{\alpha} \left(\frac{L^3}{MT^2}\right)^{\beta} \left(M \frac{L^2}{T}\right)^{\gamma}$$
(1)

Based on this, we obtain the following three equations

Lenght :
$$1 = \alpha + 3\beta + 2\gamma$$
 (2)

Mass :
$$0 = -\beta + \gamma$$
 (3)

Time :
$$-1 = -2\beta - \gamma$$
 (4)

This gives us

$$\alpha = -\frac{2}{3}$$
$$\beta = \frac{1}{3}$$
$$\gamma = \frac{1}{3}$$

which means

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$$c = \frac{(G\hbar)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{l_p^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 299792458 \text{ m/s}$$
(5)

Haug [2, 3, 4] has suggested that Newton's gravitational constant (Big G) [5] can be written as

$$G = \frac{l_p^2 c^3}{\hbar}$$

and we see from this that

$$c = \frac{\left(\frac{l_p^2 c^3}{\hbar} \hbar\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{l_p^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{\left(l_p^2 c^3\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{l_p^{\frac{2}{3}}} = c$$
(6)

References

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