

**PLANCK'S CONSTANT
DERIVES THE π CONSTANT
(2537th PAPER)**

Planck's constant was derived by Max Planck in 1900 while solving the blackbody radiation problem, where **Classical Physics** failed. He introduced the radical idea that energy is quantized (comes in discrete packets, $E=h\nu$) not continuous, fitting experimental data by setting 'h' as the proportionality constant between photon energy (E) and frequency (ν), its value is determined experimentally often through the photo electric effect.

$$h = \frac{2\pi m_p l_p^2}{t_p}$$

$$h = 6.62607015 \times 10^{-34} J.H_3^{-1}$$

Part – II

The Reddy $\pi = \frac{14 - \sqrt{2}}{4} = 3.14644660942$

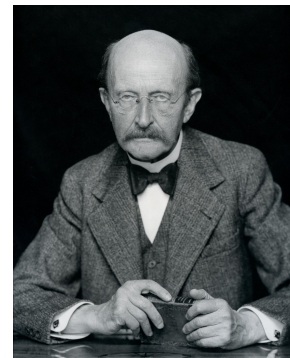
Planck's constant derives the π constant

$$\frac{28 - \left\{ \left(\frac{6.62607015}{8} \right) + 2 \right\}}{8} = \pi$$

$$\frac{28 - 2.82825876875}{8}$$

$$= 3.14646765391$$

Difference = 0.00002104449



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