Equations Connecting F_E and F_g

$(\underline{\boldsymbol{F}}_g N^2) = (\underline{\boldsymbol{F}}_E N^2)^2 = \underline{\boldsymbol{E}}_i^4$ $\quad F_g/F_E N = F_E N/F_p$

$F_g/F_E = R_s/\lambda\!\!\!^{-}_c$ $\quad R_s\lambda\!\!\!^{-}_c = L_p^2$ $\quad \underline{\boldsymbol{R}}_s = 1/\underline{\lambda\!\!\!^{-}}_c$

$F_g/F_E = \underline{\lambda\!\!\!^{-}}_c^{-2} = \underline{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_c^2 = \underline{\boldsymbol{E}}_i^2$

In the above $R_s \equiv Gm/c^2$. My particle model has dipole waves in spacetime propagating at the speed of light within a volume with radius $\lambda\!\!\!^{-}_c$. Such a structure is maximally rotating and has a Schwarzschild radius half of the Schwarzschild radius for non-rotating mass. The underlined symbols are dimensionless Planck units. The symbol F_E is the electrostatic force between two Planck charges (the basis of natural units). To convert this to the force of two particles with charge e use $F_E = F_e\alpha^{-1}$. Finally N is the separation distance between two particles expressed in the dimensionless number of reduced Compton wavelengths $N = r/\lambda\!\!\!^{-}_c$ rather than meters.