David,

You have the written the following, but I do not understand the symbols or the math.

I(g) = c^3/G

Using c = (e u)^-2 we have

I(g) = (e u)^-6/G

In this equation, can one assume that the zero vacuum is constant throughout the universe? Does one have to assume a zero vacuum? I also do not understand this sentence.

The following is my best guess as to what you are trying to say. Is this correct?

$Z_s = c^3/G$
$Z_s^2 = c^6/G$
Set: $c^2 = 1/\varepsilon_o\mu_o$
$Z_s^2 = 1/\varepsilon_o^3\mu_o^3G^2$

Since I have been encouraging people to test the charge conversion constant, η, I will demonstrate by converting $Z_s^2 = 1/\varepsilon_o^3\mu_o^3G^2$ to properties of spacetime.

It has previously been shown that using $\eta \equiv \sqrt{\frac{G}{4\pi\varepsilon_o c^4}}$

$\varepsilon_o\eta^2 = G/4\pi c^4$ and $\mu_o/\eta^2 = 4\pi c^2/G$

$Z_s^2 = 1/\varepsilon_o^3\mu_o^3G^2 = \left(\frac{4\pi c^4}{G}\right)^3 \left(\frac{G}{4\pi c^2}\right)^3 \frac{1}{G^2} = \frac{c^6}{G^2}$

$Z_s = \frac{c^3}{G}$ Success!