

Superconductor Elements

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4.0																	.15
H																	He
7.3	9.0											6.4	3.2	.66	.60	.54	.31
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
4.4	4.3											6.8	3.6	1.9	1.6	.88	.61
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
3.5	3.9	6.2	8.2	9.8	10.2	9.5	9.0	9.2	8.4	3.4	5.9	6.3	3.8	3.0	2.1	1.1	.78
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
3.7	4.1	5.9	7.5	8.8	9.8	10.2	10	9.3	8.3	6.8	5.2	6.0	4.4	2.9	2.5	1.6	.87
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
3.8	4.8	8.1	8.5	10	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	7.8	5.3	6.3	4.5	3.1	2.6		
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po		

$$\frac{\rho R^2}{Z} \times 10^{-18} \text{Coulomb}$$

ρ - Density; R – Atomic radius; Z – Number of protons

A superconductor molecule is a black hole.

$$\frac{G_e m}{R} = c^2 ; \quad G_e = \frac{q_e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 m_e^2}$$

G_e - Electron gravitational constant; m – Mass; R – Radius; q_e - Electric charge;

ϵ_0 - Vacuum permittivity; m_e - Electron mass.

For a molecule to be a superconductor:

$$\frac{\rho R^2}{Z} = 6.4 \times 10^{-18} \text{..or..} \sqrt{2} 6.4 \times 10^{-18}$$