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How to Make a Room Temperature Superconductor

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Abstract – In room temperature superconductors, the force between electrons equals zero because the medium behaves as a black hole.

Formulas of the unified absolute relativity theory

$$\begin{cases} G\dfrac{m_0^{\ 2}}{x_0^{\ 2}} = \dfrac{kh(c^2 - v^2)^2 f_0^{\ 4}}{c^2(c^2 + vw_0)(w_0 + v)^3} \\ \dfrac{G^2 m_0^{\ 2}}{4x_0^{\ 2}} = (c+v)^4 \end{cases} \qquad \Leftrightarrow$$

Variable gravitational constant

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad G = \frac{khf_0^{\ 4}x_0^{\ 2} \pm \sqrt{k^2h^2f_0^{\ 8}x_0^{\ 4} + 32c^9x_0^{\ 2}m_0^{\ 2}\Delta w_0}}{2c^3m_0^{\ 2}}$$

For the electron:

$$f_0 = 1.979287 \times 10^{18}\,Hz\,; \qquad x_0 = 1.51464875 \times 10^{-10}\,m$$

$$m_0 = 1.45922854 \times 10^{-32}\,kg\,; \qquad \Delta w_0 = 1.30190828 \times 10^{-6}\,ms^{-1}$$

$$h = 6.62606893 \times 10^{-34}\,; \qquad k = 1.9925698 \times 10^{-34}$$

$$c = 2.99791458 \times 10^{8}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad G_e = 1.3025 \times 10^{32}$$

Unified force formula

$$F = \frac{kh(c^2 - v^2)^2 f_0^{\ 4}}{c^2(c^2 + vw_0)(w_0 + v)^3} = 0 \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad v = \pm c$$

Escape speed

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2G_e m}{x}} = c \qquad \text{-- Black hole formula}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad \frac{m}{x} = \frac{c^2}{2G_e} \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad \underline{\frac{m}{x} = 3.45 \times 10^{-16}}$$

Above and below this value, there is no superconductivity.

Lattice:

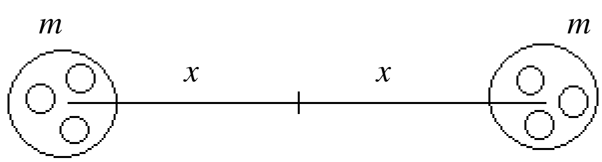

Table of the *m* and *x* of the elements

H 8.39 -18																	He 2.56 -17
Li 5.32 -17	Be 9.62 -17											B 1.18 -16	C 1.24 -16	N 1.14 -16	O 1.19 -16	F 1.45 -16	Ne 1.41 -16
Na 1.30 -16	Mg 1.65 -16											Al 2.03 -16	Si 1.97 -16	P 1.95 -16	S 2.07 -16	Cl 2.01 -16	Ar 2.10 -16
K 1.58 -16	Ca 1.94 -16	Sc 2.61 -16	Ti 3.11 -16	V 3.60 -16	Cr 3.82 -16	Mn 3.98 -16	Fe 4.03 -16	Co 4.45 -16	Ni 4.55 -16	Cu 4.77 -16	Zn 4.58 -16	Ga 4.44 -16	Ge 4.43 -16	As 4.63 -16	Se 4.49 -16	Br 3.91 -16	Kr 3.79 -16
Rb 2.87 -16	Sr 3.46 -16	Y 4.20 -16	Zr 4.81 -16	Nb 5.31 -16	Mo 5.78 -16	Tc 6.17 -16	Ru 6.32 -16	Rh 6.45 -16	Pd 6.76 -16	Ag 6.46 -16	Cd 6.23 -16	In 5.97 -16	Sn 6.08 -16	Sb 5.99 -16	Te 6.06 -16	I 5.55 -16	Xe 4.81 -16
Cs 3.73 -16	Ba 4.66 -16	Lu 6.58 -16	Hf 8.55 -16	Ta 9.29 -16	W 9.97 -16	Re 1.02 -15	Os 1.06 -15	Ir 1.06 -15	Pt 1.10 -15	Au 1.07 -15	Hg 9.62 -16	Tl 9.26 -16	Pb 9.20 -16	Bi 8.76 -16	Po 8.55 -16	At	Rn

Example: Hydrogen $m = 1.67 \times 10^{-27}$; $x = 1.99 \times 10^{-10}$

Calculation of x:

$$\text{Density} \quad \rho = \frac{m}{\frac{4}{3}\pi x^3} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3m}{4\pi\rho}}$$

Table of the superconductivity factor *m/x*

Sum of two wavelengths

When two frequencies interact:

$$f = f_1 + f_2 \quad \text{or, and} \quad f = f_1 - f_2 \qquad \text{as} \qquad f = \frac{c}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \qquad \text{or, and} \qquad \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2}$$

Sum of two masses: $m = m_1 + m_2$

Simplistic way of making a two element superconductor

$$\frac{m}{x} = 3.45 \times 10^{-16} \quad ; \quad m = m_1 + nm_2 \quad ; \quad \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{n+1}\left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{n}{x_2}\right)$$

Superconductor C Al n

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{x} = \dfrac{1}{n+1}\left(\dfrac{1}{x_1} + \dfrac{n}{x_2}\right) \\ m = m_1 + nm_2 \\ \dfrac{m}{x} = 3.45 \times 10^{-16} = a_0 \end{cases} \qquad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad \underbrace{n^2 m_2 x_1}_{a} + n\underbrace{(m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 - a_0 x_1 x_2)}_{b} + \underbrace{m_1 x_2 - a_0 x_1 x_2}_{c} = 0$$

$$\frac{m_1}{x_1} < a_0 \qquad ; \qquad n = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

C -- $m_1 = 1.99 \times 10^{-26}$; $x_1 = 1.6 \times 10^{-10}$

Al -- $m_2 = 4.48 \times 10^{-26}$; $x_2 = 2.21 \times 10^{-10}$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad n = 0.96$

Superconductor (number of atoms) -- $CAl_{0.96}$

Superconductor (weight) -- $C_{31.64\%} Al_{68.36\%}$