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Correction to the Paper
"How to make a Room Temperature Superconductor"

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In the previous paper we have used:

$$f_0 = \frac{f_M}{\sqrt{2}} \qquad \text{but this is wrong}$$

If we test the value of the mass of Nb: $m_0 = 1.54\times10^{-25}$

$$f_0 = \frac{-h + \sqrt{h^2 + 4km_0{}^2c^2}}{2mk} \approx f_M \qquad \text{with} \qquad f_M = \frac{c}{\sqrt{k}}$$

So: $$\frac{m}{x} = \frac{2h}{ck} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \underline{\frac{m}{x} = 6.47\times10^{-16}}$$

This is the true value of *m/x* for a room temperature superconductor. Looking at a simplified table (next page) it is now evident how elements reach the superconductor phase.

Prediction of one room temperature material

Al -- $m_1 = 4.48\times10^{-26}$; $x_1 = 2.21\times10^{-10}$

Si -- $m_2 = 4.66\times10^{-26}$; $x_2 = 2.36\times10^{-10}$

$$n = \frac{x_1x_2\,6.47\times10^{-16} - m_1|x_2 - x_1|}{m_2|x_2 - x_1|} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad n = 47.3$$

My first room temperature superconductor --- $AlSi_{47.3}$

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

Table of m/x of the elements

(The superconductors are in white)