

Superconductor Elements II

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See Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva305.pdf
www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva306.pdf
www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva307.pdf
www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva328.pdf

4.0																		.15
H																		He
7.3	9.0											6.4	3.2	.66	.6	.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	7.6	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	10.0	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	10.0	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			

Superconductors are in black.

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

ρ = Density; R = Atomic radius; Z = Number of electrons.

Orbital speed at a particle: $v = \frac{c}{\sqrt{137.036}}$

$$\frac{m}{R} = \frac{c^2}{G_e} \Leftrightarrow \rho R^2 = \frac{3c^2}{4\pi \cdot G_e} ; G_e = 2.78 \times 10^{32}$$

m – Mass; c – Light speed; G_e - Gravitational constant of the electron.

When the pressure increase or temperature decreases the mass increase and the radius decrease, so the ratio mass-radius increases. When the orbital speed reaches the light speed the particle become a black hole and the attractive force at the particle surface is zero: the particles ignore the electrons.