the general science journal

Superluminal communication with longitudinal waves

Antonio Saraiva – 2010-06-16
ajps2@hotmail.com

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
www.wbabin.net/stham/saraiva347.pdf

The neutrino is the monopole of the magnetic light.
Light speed squared is a normal speed for longitudinal waves.
In the Josephson junction it's necessary some energy to accelerate the Cooper-pairs. That energy comes from the neutrinos from the sun.

Number of neutrinos from the sun:

$$n = 4.836 \times 10^{14}\, m^{-2} s^{-1} = 1.45 \times 10^{23}\, m^{-3}$$

Cosmic neutrino background:

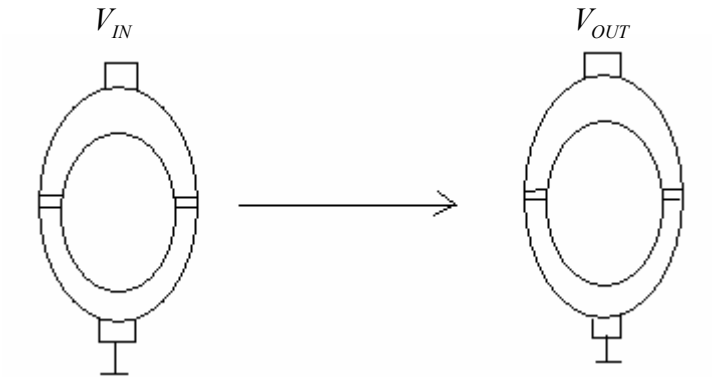
$$n = 3.3 \times 10^{8}\, m^{-3} = 1.1 m^{-2} s^{-1}$$

The ac effect in a Josephson junction is reversible:

$$f_{OUT} = \frac{V_{IN}}{q_m} \qquad \text{and} \qquad V_{OUT} = q_m f_{IN}$$

So, we can detect and emit neutrinos or longitudinal waves.

Squid emitter and detector:



Energy of the wave:

$$E = \frac{q_m I_E}{2\pi} \; ; \qquad I_E = 1mA \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad \text{E} = 2\text{eV}$$

Speed of the longitudinal wave:

$$w = \frac{hc^2}{E\sqrt{S}} = 1.34 \times 10^{19} m/s = 150c^2 m/s$$