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Modeling of the superconductivity by using accelerating longitudinal vortices

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The report describes special kind of electromagnetic waves as accelerating longitudinal vortices. They pass through the dielectric by polarizing it and forming dipoles. But they have an extra quality that they can insert each into other. They can be nested one in the other and can form a tube. Each of them sucks in transverse direction free cross vortices as the form of dipoles too. Because the accelerating longitudinal vortices suck in from the environment free cross vortices they add some mass and energy to the tube. They also suck in the additional cross vortices from the nearest outside adjacent cylinders to the inner cylinders of the tube and accelerate themselves further in time. In this way, longitudinal vortices forming the tube are accelerating not only at a time and in a direction (from the periphery to the center). So the tube turns to a funnel. Due to the fact that accelerating longitudinal vortices suck in free cross vortices from outside to the center, the magnetic field is inserted into the electric field and the energy losses are minimal at normal room temperature. In this way, an object with superconductivity at room temperature is modeled by an electromagnetic field. The theoretical basis of the proposed tube of accelerating longitudinal vortices is described in previous articles. It consists of extending to Maxwell's main axiom ($\text{div rot } E=0$) to a more universal axiom ($\text{div rot } E \neq 0$). This means that it replaces even motion (constant velocity) of vector E in a closed loop with uneven motion (variable velocity) of vector E in open loop or in open vortex.

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