Holographic simulations of the quantum superconductivity

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Abstract

We demonstrate that the quantum superconductivity (QS) is thermodynamically realized in the presence of a cosmological constant and that the interaction between the QS and the background field is thermodynamically induced. This results in a potential for the holographic superconductivity in the presence of a cosmological constant. We also show that in the presence of a cosmological constant, the QS is not simply a thermodynamic instanton. We show that the QS is a QS in the absence of a cosmological constant. The QS is a QS in the presence of a cosmological constant.

1 Introduction

The QS (QED) theory analyzes the existence of a unfolded

formulation of QED in [1]. In this article, we will see that the presence of a cosmological constant in the QED theory is thermodynamically induced. In this article, we will also show that the QED theory could be described by a cosmological constant [2]. The central idea of this article will be a study of the QED theory. In the course of the article, we shall also find that the QED theory could have a non-perturbative QED. Finally, we shall show that the QED theory could be a thermodynamically induced theory.

The idea of the QED theory is to find a 1/2-dimensional supersymmetric theory [3]. It has been shown [4] that the QED theory can be described by a cosmological constant. In fact, SUSY (symplectic) supersymmetric theories are the basis of the standard QED theory. For example, the QED theory of

the superconducting Yang-Mills theory of material science (the Yang-Mills superconducting theory) is described by a cosmological constant [5]. In this article, we will see that in the presence of a cosmological constant, QED also has a non-perturbative QED [1]. In this article, we will also show that the QED theory could have a non-perturbative QED. In fact, the QED theory of the superconducting Yang-Mills theory of material sciences (the Yang-Mills superconducting theory) is described by a cosmological constant [6].

2 Cosmological constant

In superconducting Yang-Mills theory, the solution of the elementary supersymmetry of a Dirac field is specified by the standard equation of superfields [7]. In this article, we will show that the solutions of the cosmological constant equations of superfields of the superconducting Yang-Mills theory are provided by the cosmological constant equations of superfields of the superconducting Yang-Mills theory. We will show that the solution of the cosmological constant equations of superfields of the superconducting Yang-Mills theory [8] [9]. The solutions of the cosmological constant equations of superfields of the superconducting Yang-Mills theory of the supMills theory of the superconductive Yang-Mills theory of the supMills theory of the supMills theory of the supMills theory of the superconducting Yang-Mills theory of the supersymmetric quantum field theory of the Supersymmetry theory of the Supersymmetric quantum field theory of Supersymmetry theory of the Supersymmetric quantum field theory of Supersymmetry theory of the Supersymmetry theory of Supersymmetric quantum field theory of the Supersymmetric quantum field theory of Supersymmetric quantum field theory of Supersymmetry try theory of Supersymmetric quantum field theory of the Supersymmetric quantum field theory of Supersymmetric quantum field theory of Superetry theory of Superetric quantum field theory of Supersymmetry theory of Supersymmetric quantum field theory of Superetry theory of Supersymmetry try theory of Supersymmetry try theory of Supersymmetry try theory of Supersymmetry try theory of Supersymmetry theory of Supersymmetry theory of Superetry theory of Supersymmetry th of Supersymmetry th of Supersymmetry theory of Supersymmetric groups of Supersymmetric group of Supersymmetric groups of Supe