4	+10	+20	0.273 (0.000235)		100		
	+10	+23		0.355 (0.000305)	130	0.2-0.355=-0.155	0.34-0.355= =-0.015
5	+6.6	+20	0.366 (0.000315)		100		
	+6.6	+19		0.338 (0.000291)	92	0.2-0.338=-0.138	0.34-0.338= =0.002

Calculation data demonstrate a considerable economy of heat energy at daily unevenness of external air temperature.

Heat productivity of the new structure of electric convector with 340Wtt power was calculated on the assumption on the suggestion that heating of the room is carried out by the irradiation at the process of heat exchange.

$$E = \varepsilon \cdot C_{\circ} \cdot T^4 \cdot 10^{-8} \qquad \text{Wtt/m}^2$$

where: C_0 =5.67 Wtt/m^2 K^4 is a radiant emittance of blackbody, ε=0.93 is an emissitivity factor of the surface of earthenware duct tube; T=70°C=343 K is the temperature of the surface of earthenware duct tube.

On substitution of the known values into the formula we get:

$$E = 0.93 \cdot 5.67 \cdot 343^4 \cdot 10^{-8} = 727 \text{ Wtt/m}^2$$

As the area of irradiation surface is equal to S=0.96 m^2, then quantity of heat, which is evolved by the convector, comes to:

$$E_k = S \cdot E = 0.96 \cdot 727 = 698 \text{ Wtt (or 600 Kcal/h)}$$

The quantity of heat, which is required for the heating of the room, is 492 Kcal/h (at the external air temperature equal to minus 0.90 and temperature in the room equal to plus 200).

Thus, electric convector with 340 Wtt power is able to heat totally the room with 60m3 area.

Editors note: 340 input and 700 output!!!

Longitudinal Waves in Vacuum: Creation and Research

Ph. Dr. Kirill P. Butusov

190121, Saint Petersburg, Angliysky prospect, 5-18
Tel: (812) 113-8511

The author presents a new elegant system, which is the symmetrized Maxwell's equations. In practice it gives a possibility to create the longitudinal waves in vacuum. This system is of great importance in telecommunications and aerospace technigue.

There is a stable paradigm in electrodynamics that the existence of the longitudinal waves in vacuum is impossible. This paradigm played its negative role preventing scientific minds from solving this problem. However, Maxwell was not as categorical in his opinion on this question as his following were.

Particularly he wrote: "Science of electromagnetism as well as optics is not able to confirm or deny the existence of longitudinal oscillations."

Maxwell's dynamic equations are usually considered as partial derivatives in time. However, the total derivative in time includes the so called substantial derivative, which was shown in the equations for the moving coordinate system. In particular, one of these equations was written by Maxwell himself to explain the phenomenon of electromagnetic induction discovered by Faraday. This induction takes place in the conductor moving across the field lines of electromagnetic field:

$$\vec{E} = \vec{V} \times \vec{B}\,; \qquad \text{(I)}$$

Other equations were obtained later by other scientists. In the table I below Maxwell's equations are given in a split form. Their static and dynamic parts are given separately as well as the equations for moving and fixed coordinate systems. Such matrix concept of Maxwell's equations allowed finding their incompleteness. Really, the analysis of the matrix shows its high symmetry. However, full symmetry of the system of equations is broken by the absence of the equation (X). It seems to be strange and calls a desire to remove this defect in such an elegant system of equations.

A new equation is introduced in the Table 1 for the full symmetry of the matrix:

$$\nabla \cdot \rho = -\frac{1}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t}\,; \qquad \text{(X)}$$

A joint solution of equations (IX) and (XII) gives us, as it is well known, a transverse wave with the density of energy flow equal to:

$$\vec{P}_{\perp} = \left[\vec{E} \times \vec{H}\right];$$

A joint solution of equations (X) and (XI) gives a longitudinal wave with the density of energy flow equal to:

$$\vec{P}_{II} = \frac{1}{2}\left[c^2 \rho \cdot \vec{A} + \varphi \cdot \vec{j}\right];$$

As distinct from the emitters of transverse waves (dipoles of the cylindrical symmetry) the emitters of longitudinal waves should have spherical symmetry, i.e. to be the monopoles.

During the analysis of the known physical fields we can see that most of them show themselves in a small volume near the sources, i.e. nuclear field, field of weak interaction, electrostatic field (which is compensated by the fields of charges of other sign) and magnetostatic field, though the latter can spread for the distances similar to the size of Galaxy. However, electromagnetic waves and gravitational field are really long-distance fields. At the same time both fields decrease according to the analogous law: inversely to the square of distance.

All this gives us a thought that the gravitational field can be undulatory just as the electromagnetic field. But unlike the latter it is some other class of waves, i.e. longitudinal, but not transverse. The penetrability of these waves should be very high. Admittedly, telecommunication by these waves can be made through the entire globe.

We can suppose that typically wave phenomena should be observed in gravitational field, i.e. diffraction and interference.

Material on this question was stated by the author in detail in 1991 in the article "Symmetrization of the Maxwell-Lorenz equations" in collected articles "Problems of space and time in modern natural science", part 15, Academy of Science, Russian Federation , Leningrad, 1991.

Table 1

		Statics in time		Dynamics in time	
Intensity of fields		$\vec{E} = \vec{V} \times \vec{B}$ (I)	$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$ (V)	$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$ (IX)	Vectorial products
	Sources of fields		$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$ (VI)		Scalar products
		$\rho = -\frac{1}{c^2}\vec{V} \cdot \vec{j}$ (II)		? (X)	
			Equations of connection		
		$\vec{J} = -\vec{V} \cdot \rho$ (III)		$\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$ (XI)	
			$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$ (VII)		
		$\vec{H} = -\vec{V} \times \vec{D}$ (IV)	$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{j}$ (VIII)	$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$ (XII)	
		Dynamics in space	Statics in space		

Time is a Physical Substance

Prof. Dr. Kirill P. Butusov

Angliysky Prospekt, 5 – 18, St.Petersburg, 190121, Russia
Phone 812-113-8511

One hundred years ago in 1889 Russian physicist I.O. Yarkovsky suggested a thought [7] that attraction of bodies to the Earth is stipulated by inflow of ether in it, which is partially transformed into substance in bowels of the Earth. This thought showed a possible way to overcome the problem of warming-up of the Earth by particles falling on it. J. Maxwell wrote about it when he considered the hypothesis by Lesaje, which explained the gravitational interaction by the pressure of flow of "extraworld corpuscles".

An important consequence about the continuous growth of the Earth's mass followed from the hypothesis by I.O. Yarkovsky that found its confirmation in further development of Earth science.

It was showed in works by I.V. Kirillov [2-4] that 250-350 millions years ago all continents closed up without any space on the surface of the globe of two time smaller diameter. There is also a consequence from his works that gravity in this epoch was two time lower than today.

L.S. Smirnov and Ju.N. Lubina [6] paid their attention to the fact that in ancient sediments natural angles of slope of sands in aqueous medium greatly exceed modern ones. They worked several thousands of their measurements and data from literature and found that