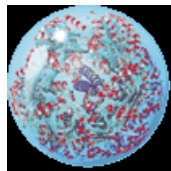


A New State of Water



Invited presentation at the
7th Annual Conference on the Physics, Chemistry and Biology of Water
Mount Snow, Vermont, USA
October 20th, 2012

Elmar C. Fuchs

combining scientific excellence with commercial relevance

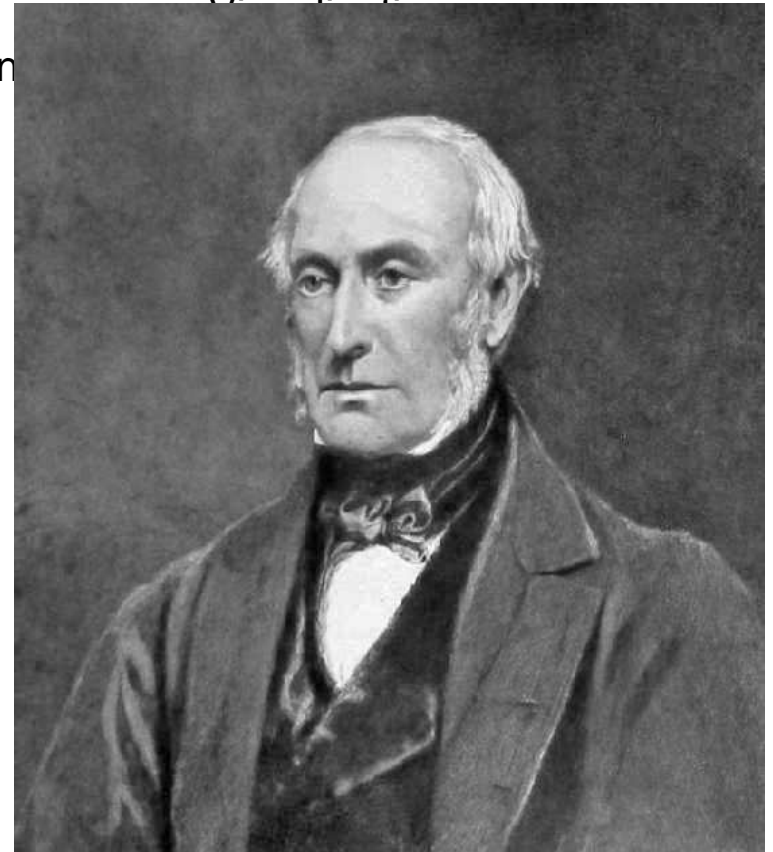
Electricity and Water



Armstrong, William George, "Electrical Phenomena", in: THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Feb 10 (1893) p154-155

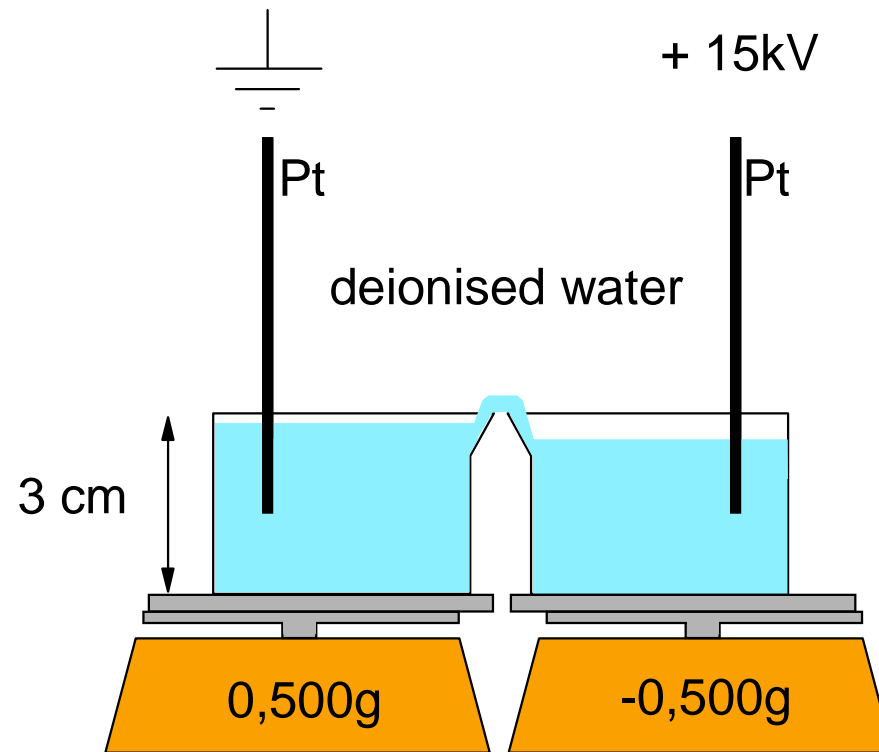
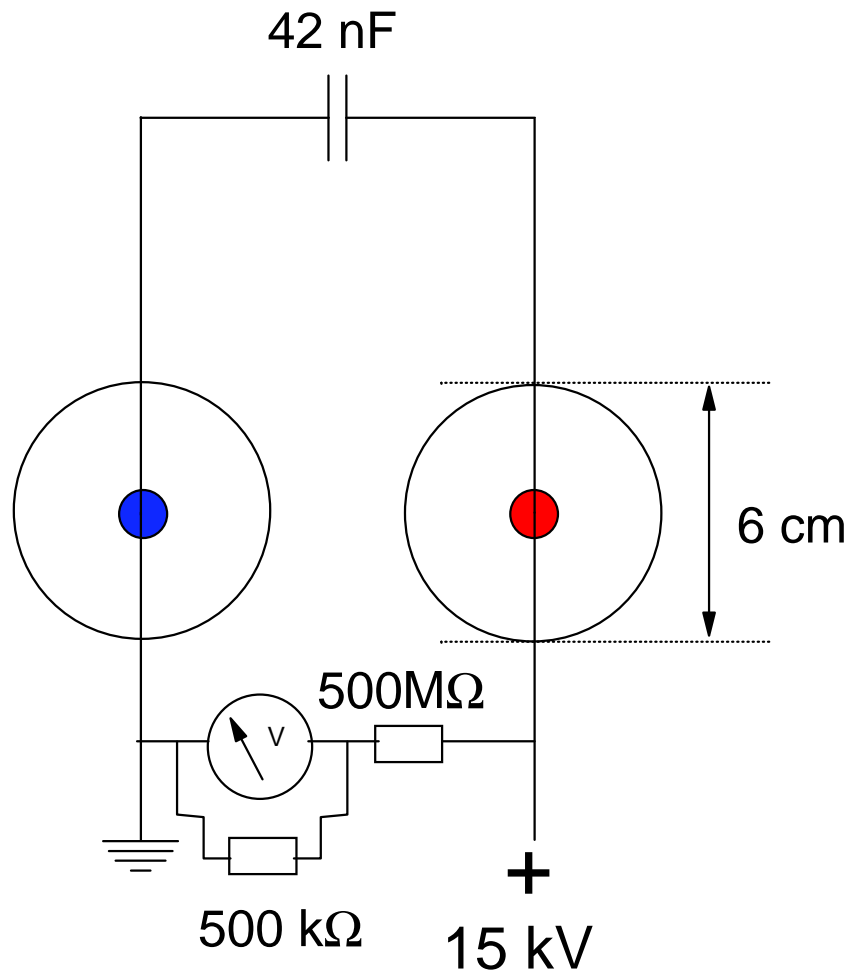
"...Amongst other experiments I hit upon a very remarkable one. Taking two wine-glasses filled to the brim with chemically pure water, I connected the two glasses by a cotton thread coiled up in one glass, and having its shorter end dipped into the other glass. On turning on the current, the coiled thread was rapidly drawn out of the glass containing it, and the whole thread deposited in the other, leaving, for a few seconds, a rope of water suspended between the lips of the two glasses. ..."

Par



Sir William George Armstrong,
1st Baron Armstrong
* November 26, 1810
† December 27, 1900

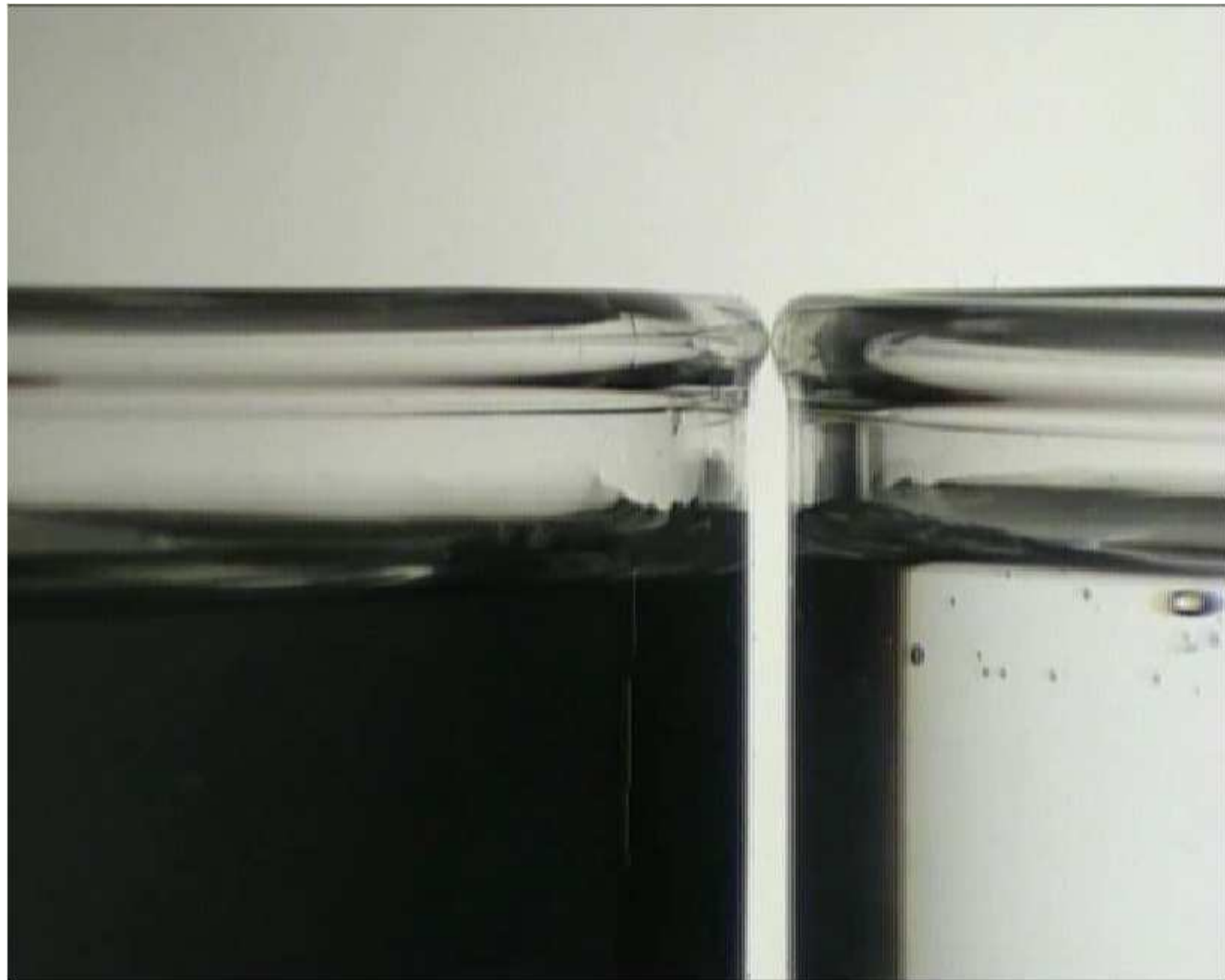
Experimental Set-up



$$I = 0,5 \text{ mA (const.)}$$

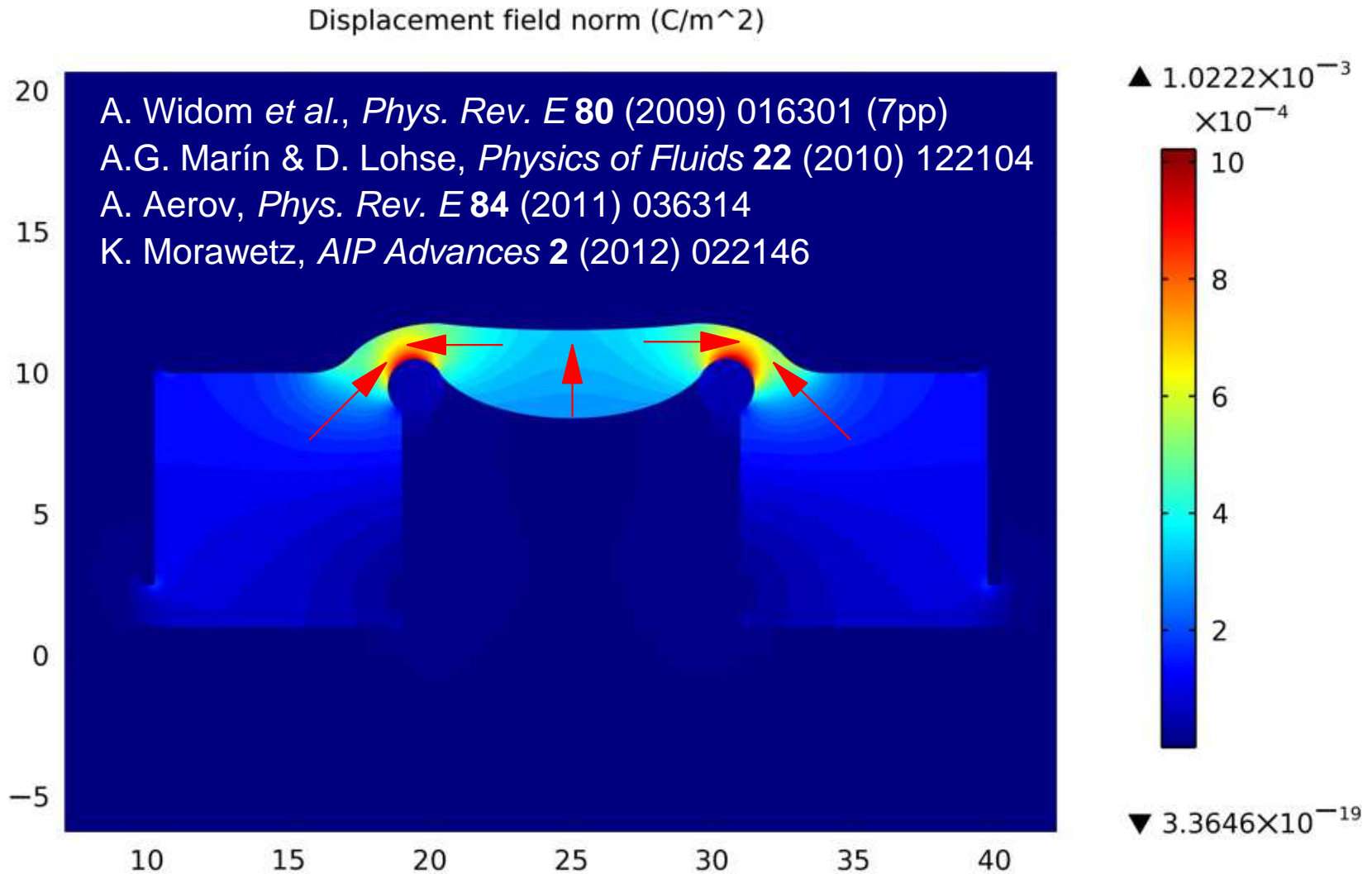
Bridge Expansion

Visualisation:
Panasonic Digital
Camcorder,
real time.



Electric Field

- Electric displacement (calculation)

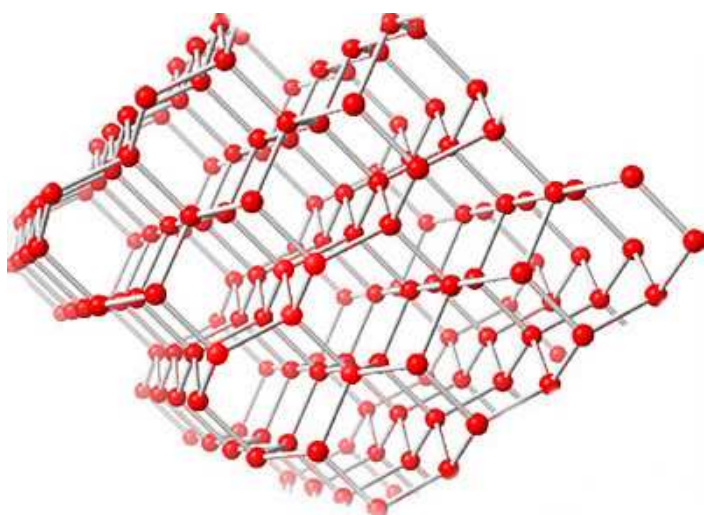


Question

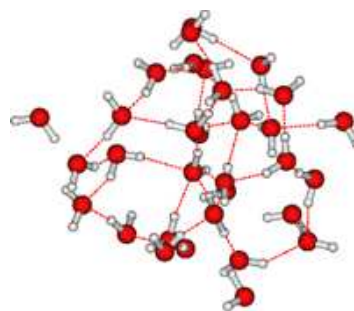
Is the bridge a
purely macroscopic phenomenon
or is its water
different on a microscopic level ?

Ultrafast vibrational energy relaxation of the water bridge

- Measurement of the OH-vibration in an HDO molecule
- Duration of vibration gives information about the H-bond network

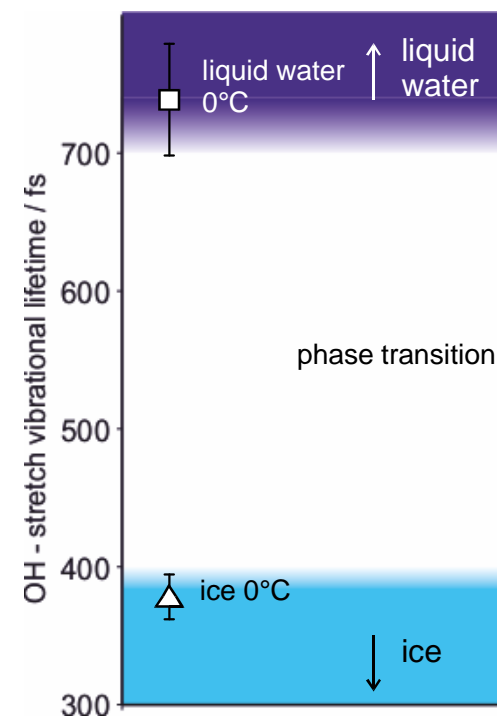


hexagonal ice



liquid water

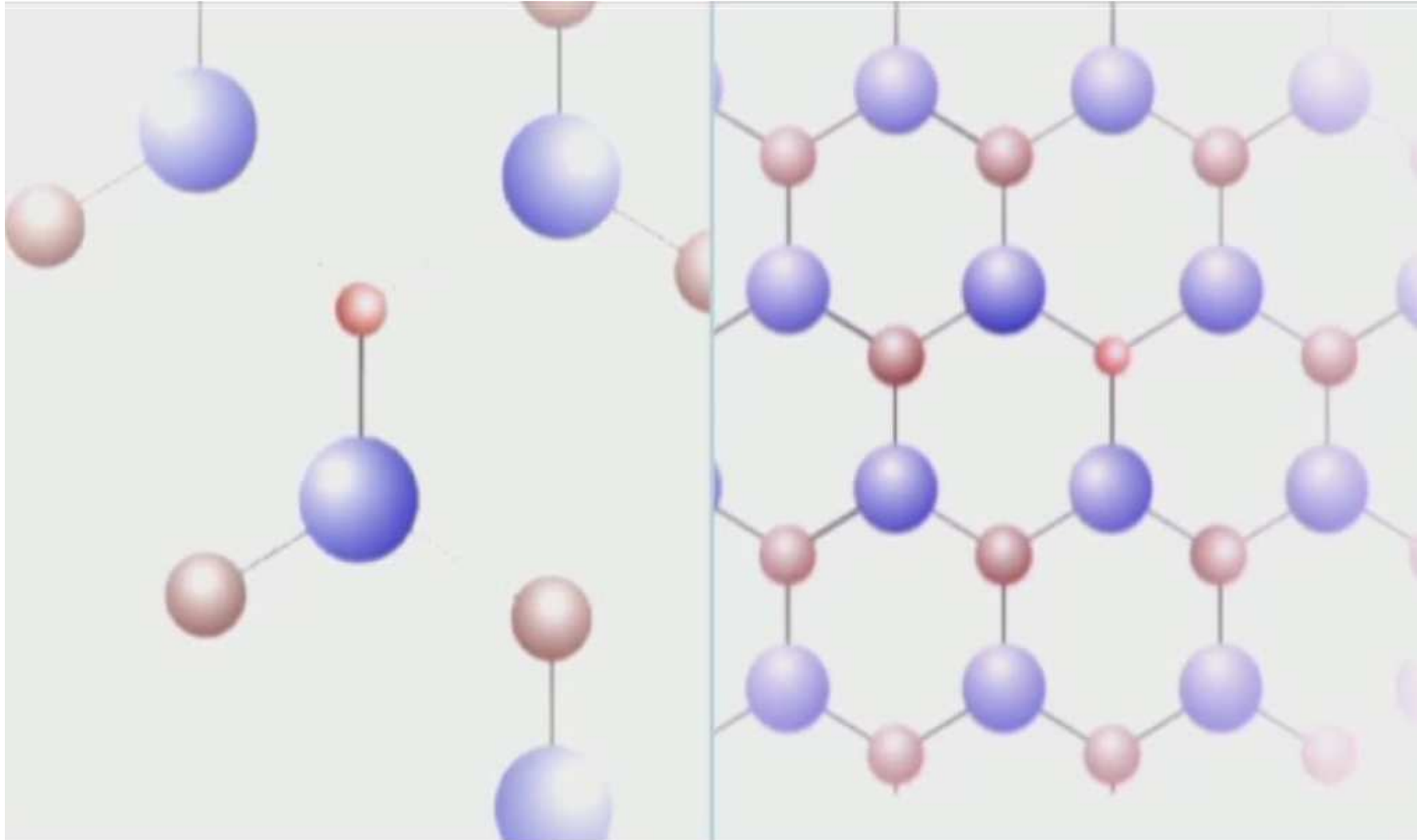
- Vibration stops faster in solid phase and last longer in liquid phase



Ultrafast vibrational energy relaxation of the water bridge

liquid state

solid state

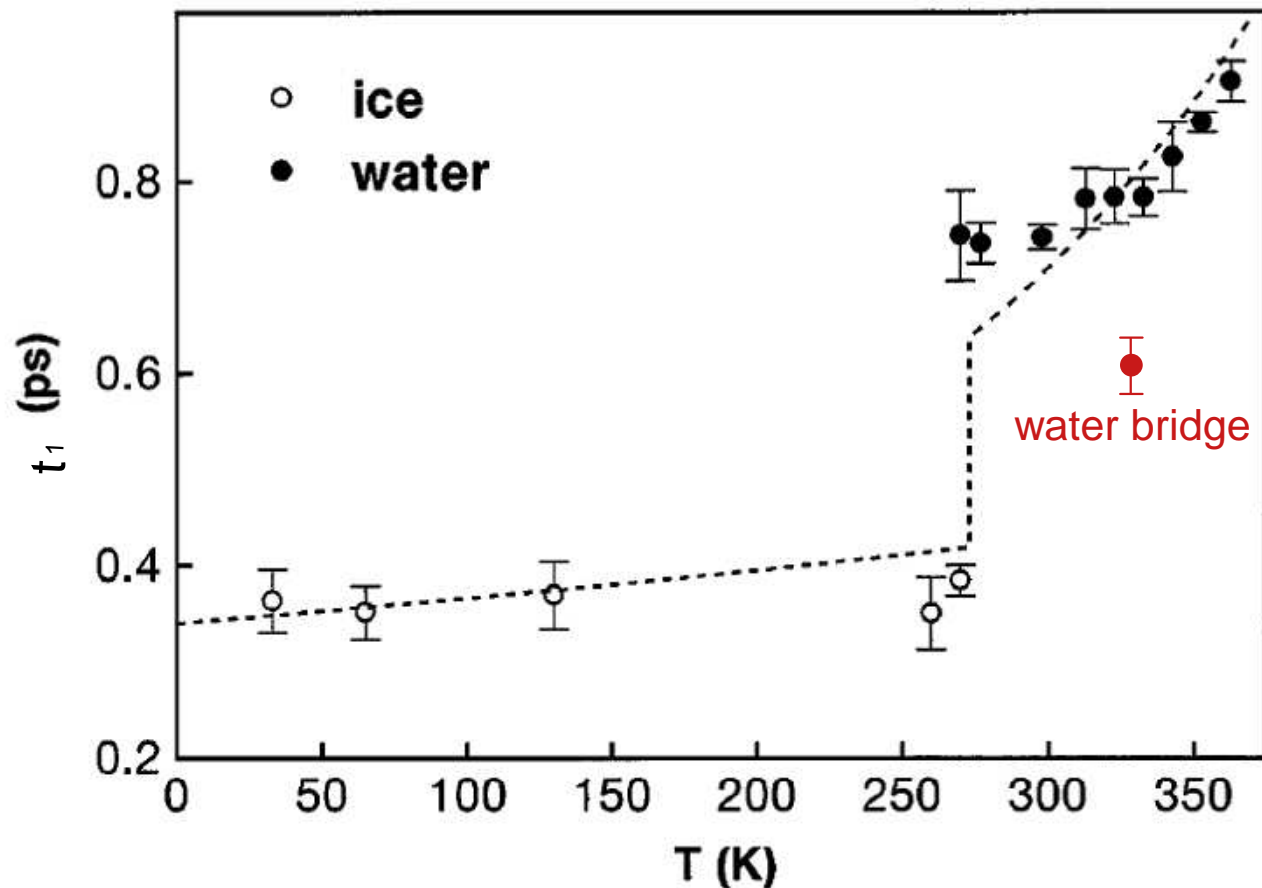


$t_1 (0^\circ\text{C}) = 740 \pm 40 \text{ fs}$

$t_1 (0^\circ\text{C}) = 384 \pm 16 \text{ fs}$

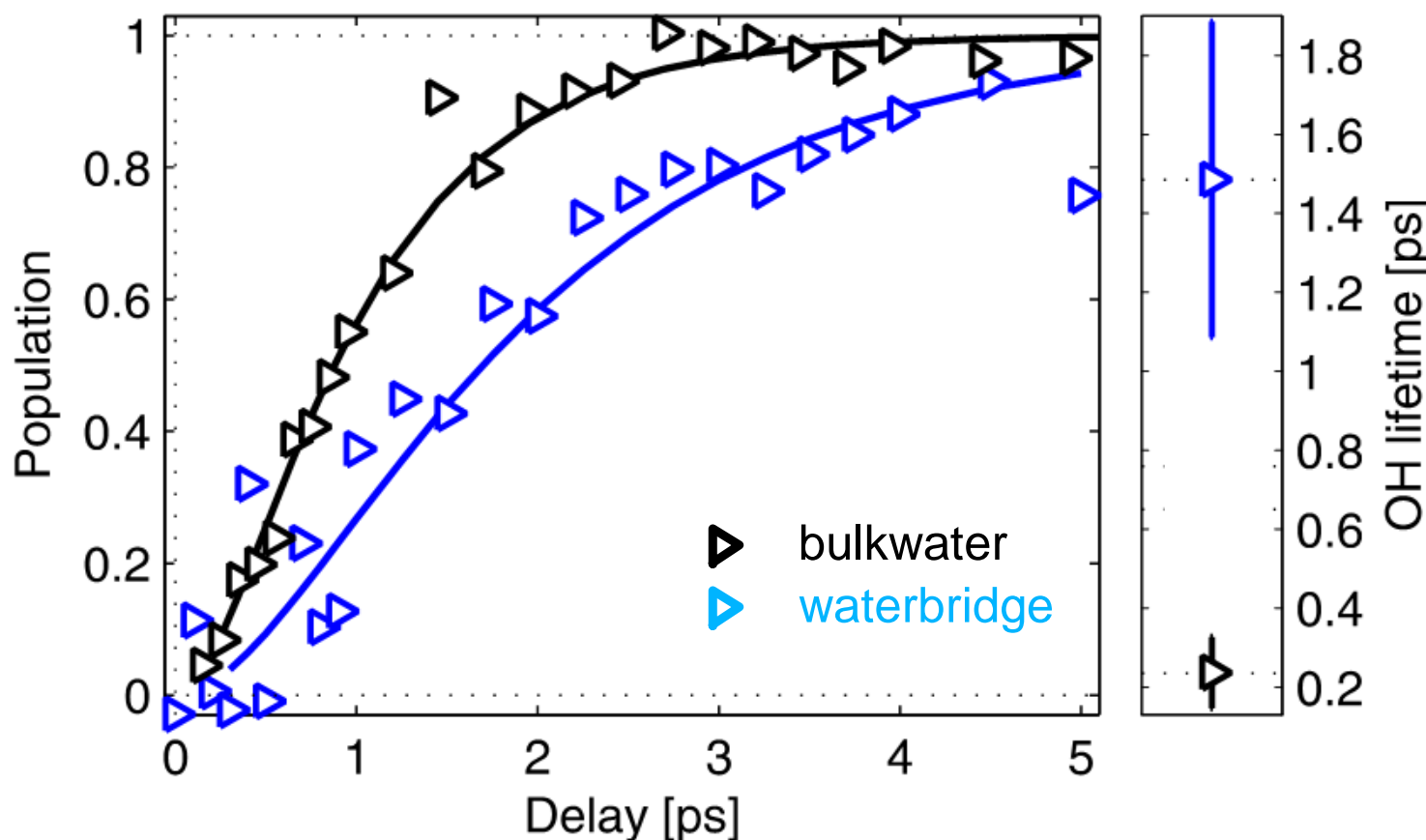
Ultrafast vibrational energy relaxation of the water bridge

Vibrational lifetime against temperature

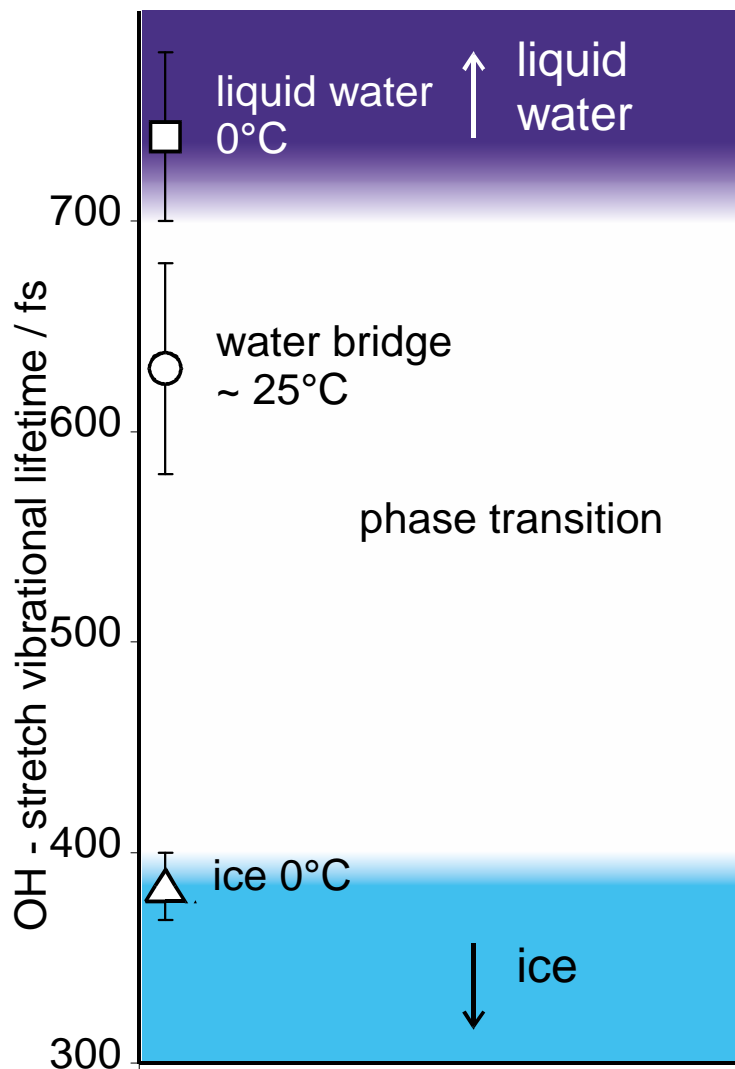


Ultrafast vibrational energy relaxation of the water bridge

Thermalization - redistribution of energy



Ultrafast vibrational energy relaxation of the water bridge

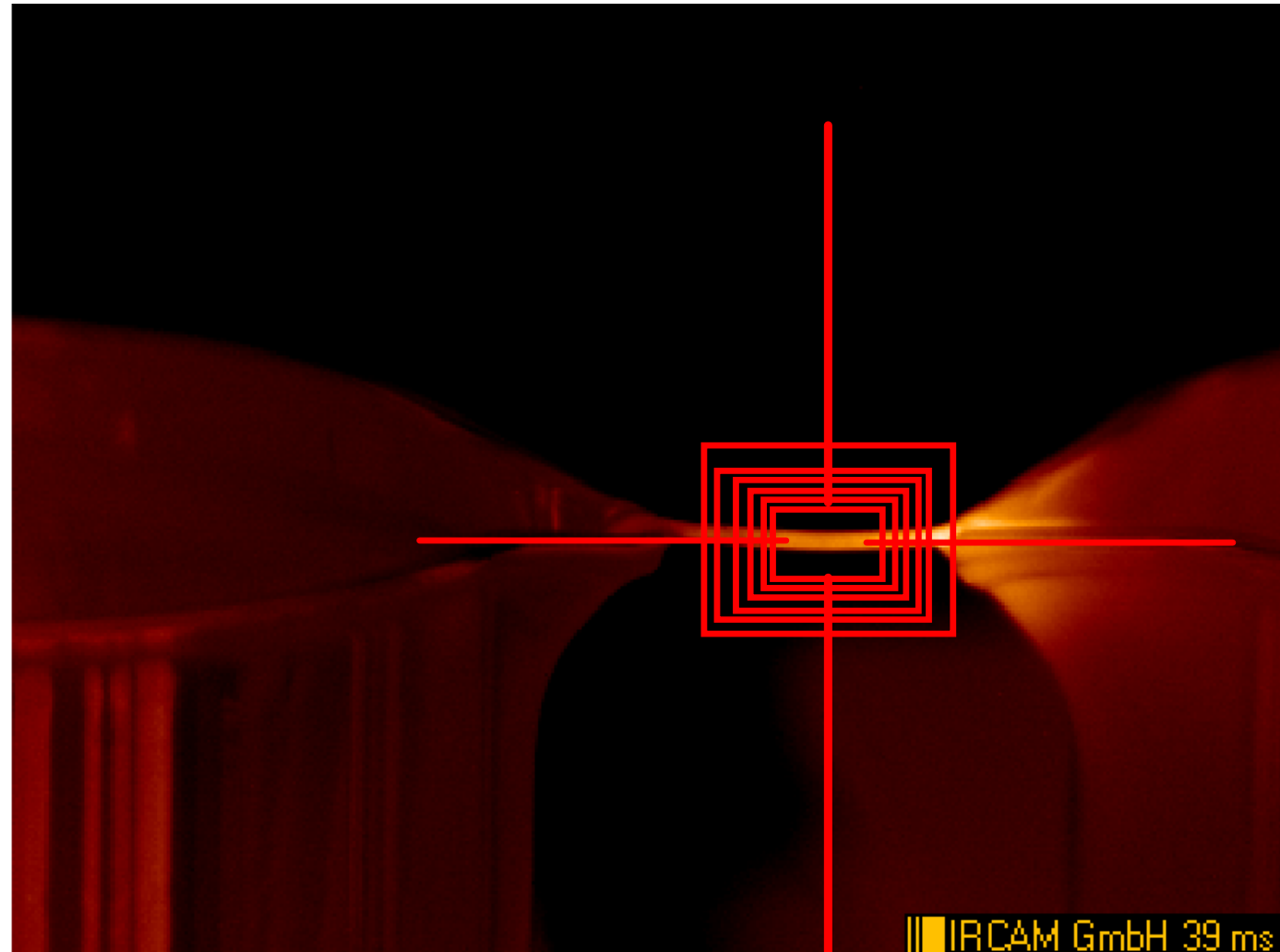


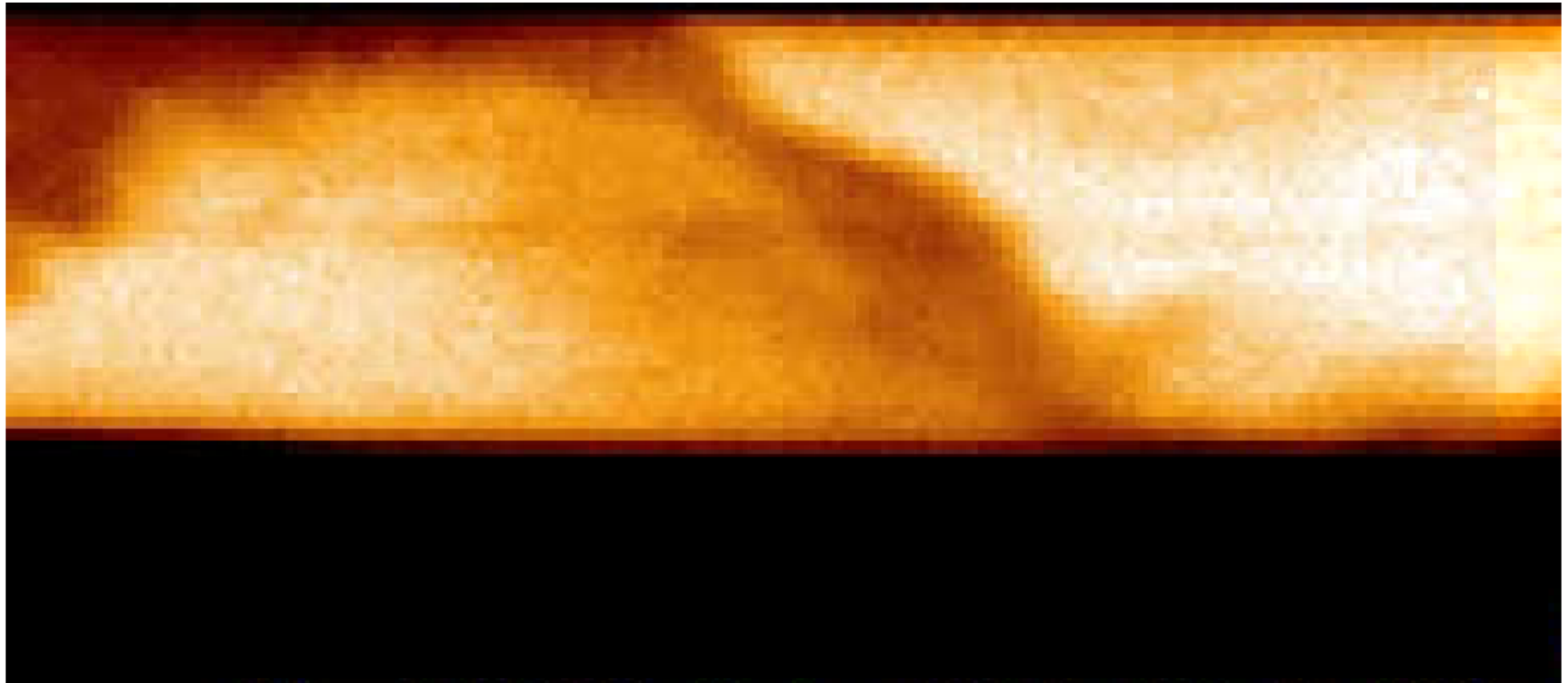
- The -OH vibrational relaxation time (t_1) is faster in the floating water bridge ($\sim 630 \pm 50$ fs) than in bulk water ($\sim 740 \pm 40$ fs), and slower than ice (384 ± 16 fs)
- The thermalization dynamics following the vibrational relaxation are much slower in the water bridge ($\sim 1500 \pm 400$ fs) than in bulk HDO:D₂O ($\sim 250 \pm 90$ fs)
- The observed relaxation time of $\sim 630 \pm 50$ fs of the water bridge is not observed *at any temperature* for bulk water
- **These results clearly indicate that in the bridge water exists in a new state.**

Infrared emission

Visualisation:
Equus 110L (IRCAM)
338 frames / s

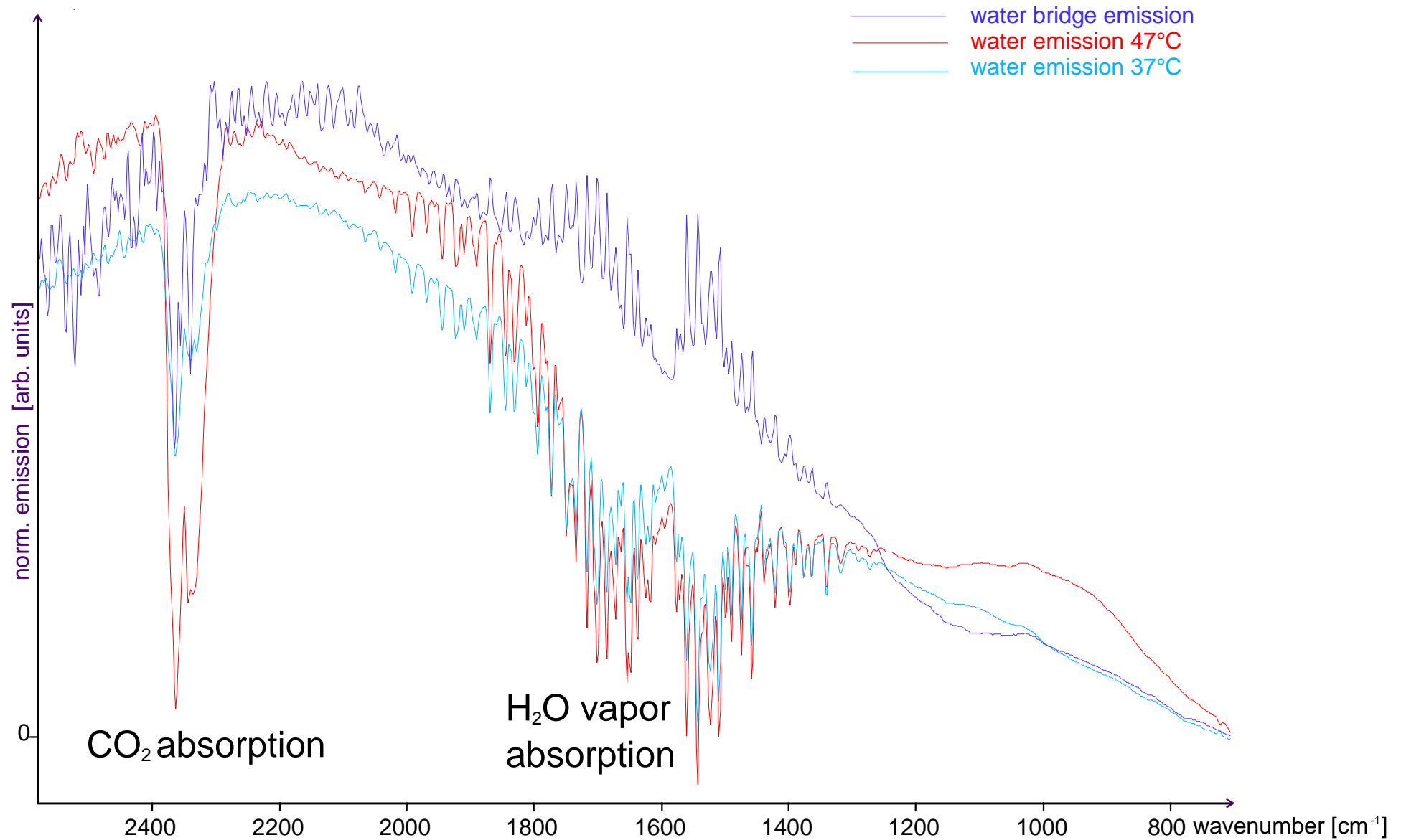
bright: ~40°C



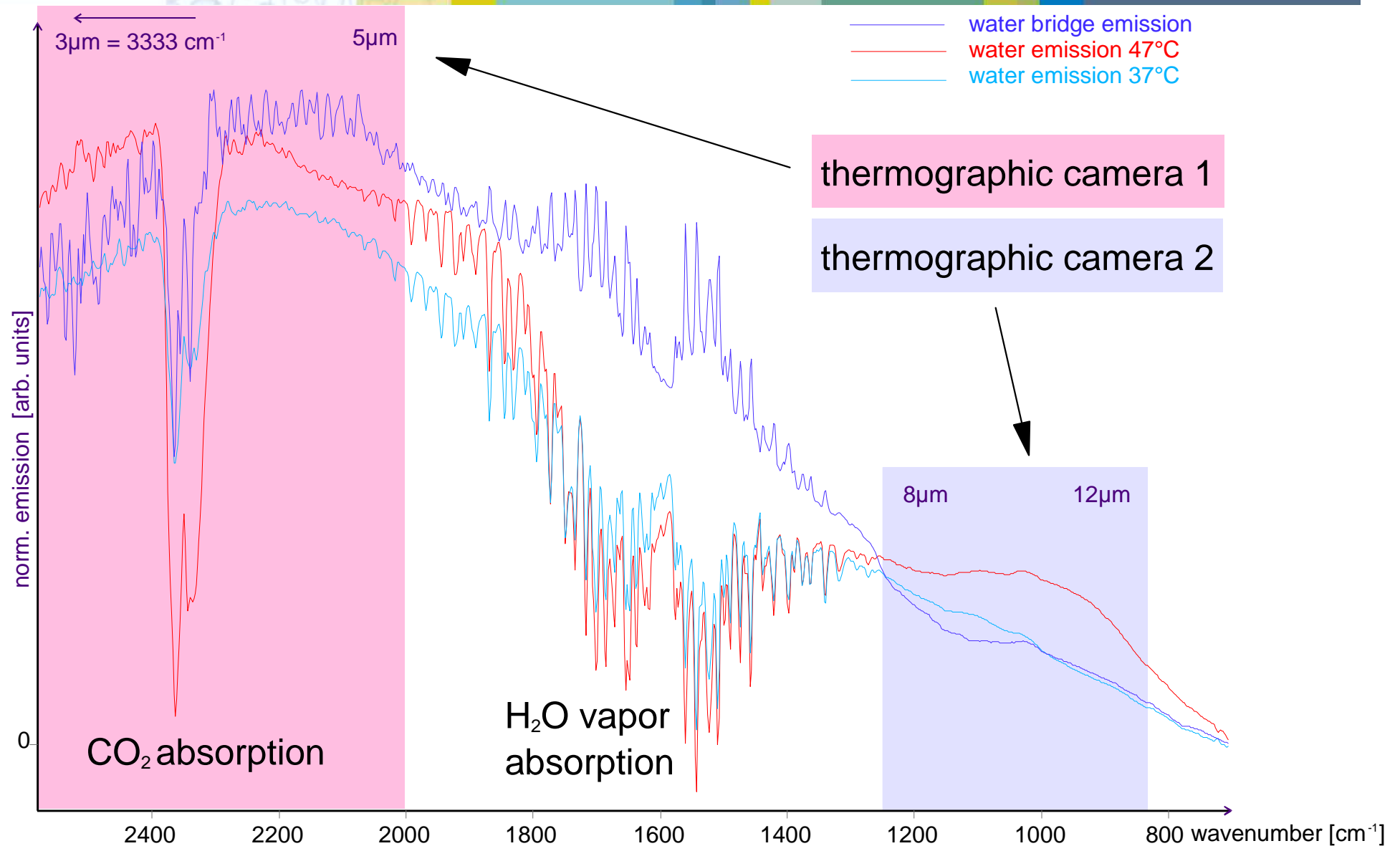


Visualisation: Equus 110L (IRCAM); bright: $\sim 40^{\circ}\text{C}$

Infrared Emission



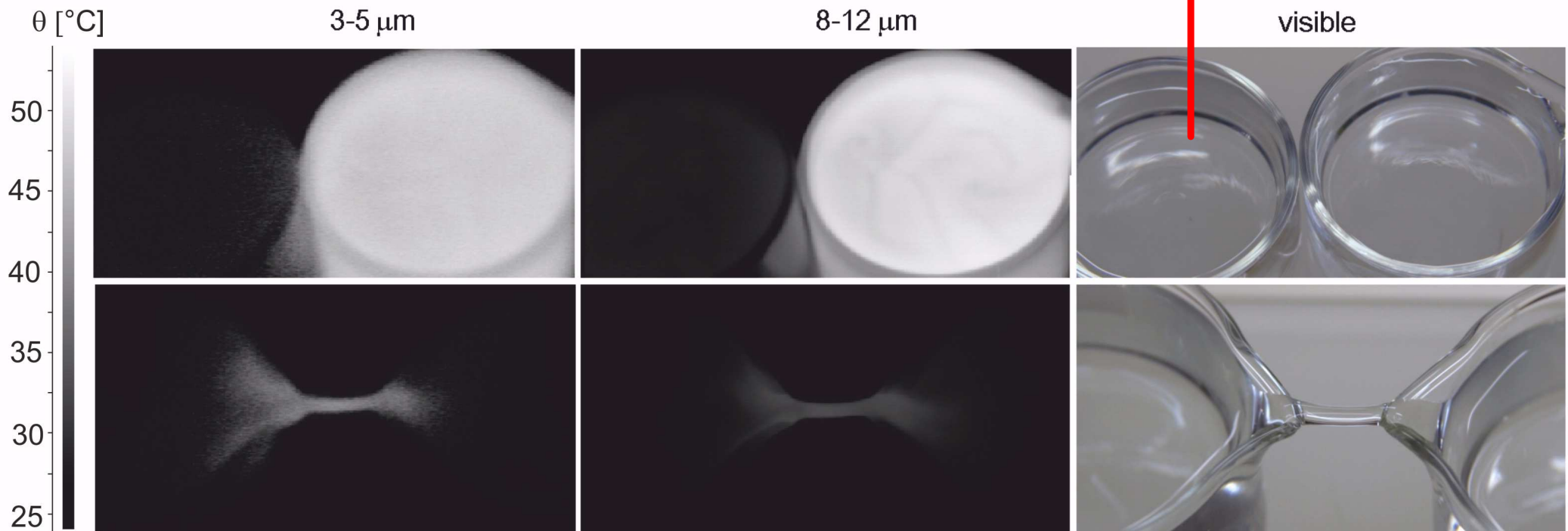
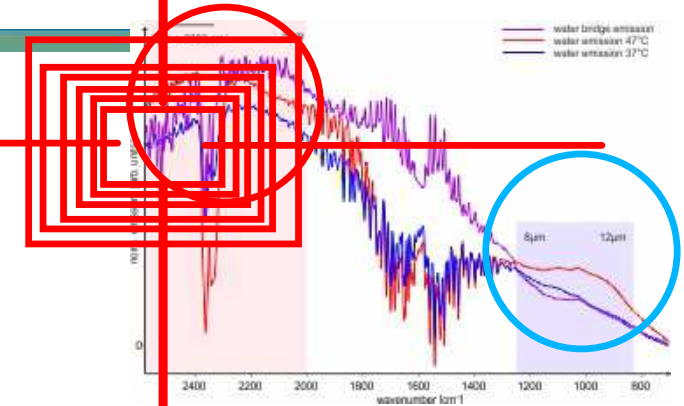
Infrared Emission



Infrared Emission

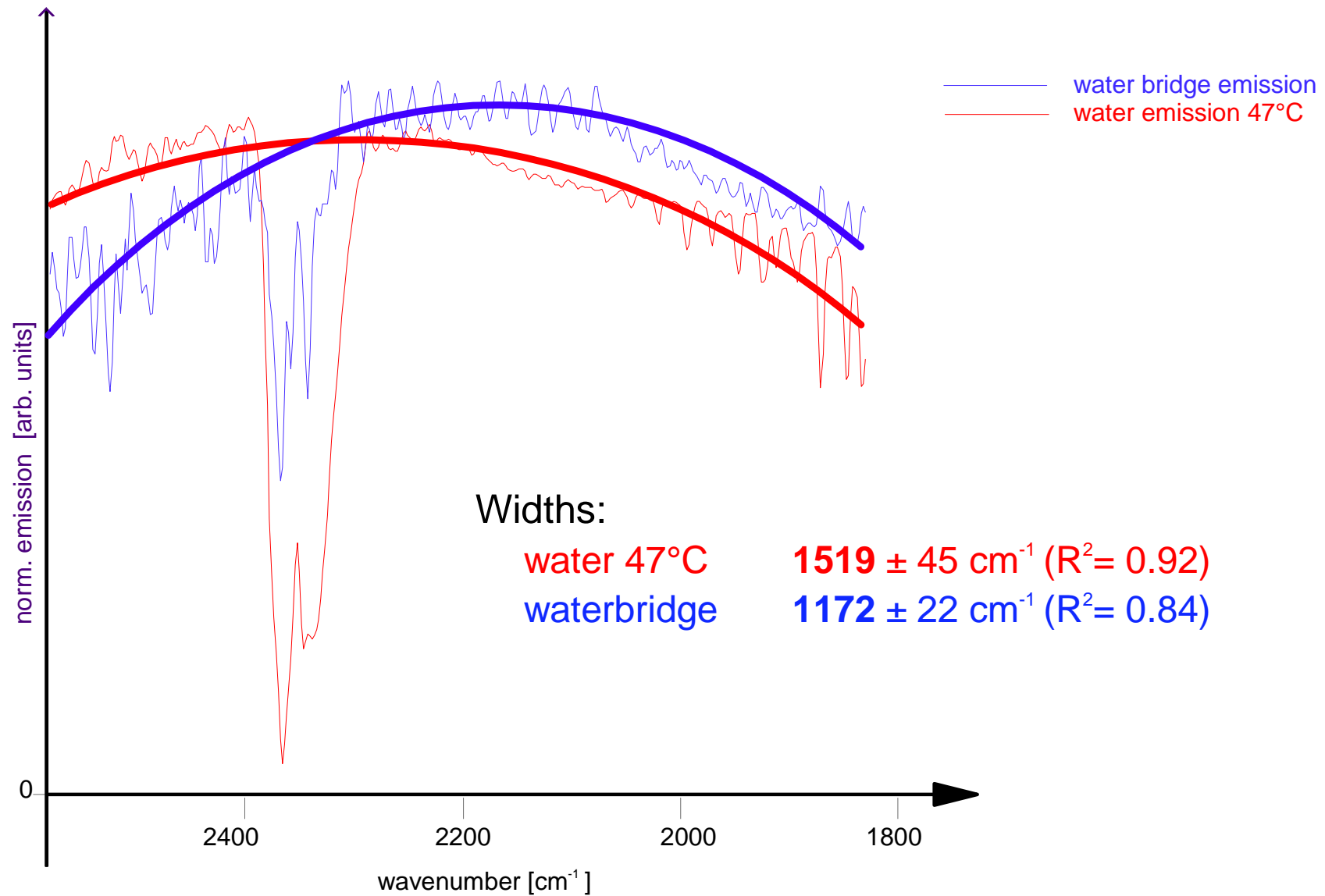
thermographic camera 1

thermographic camera 2

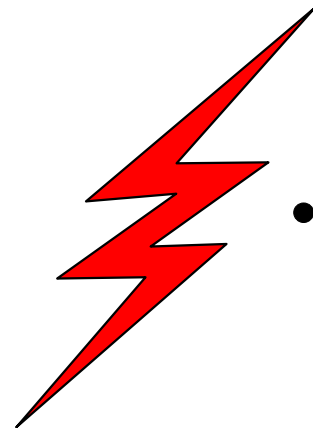
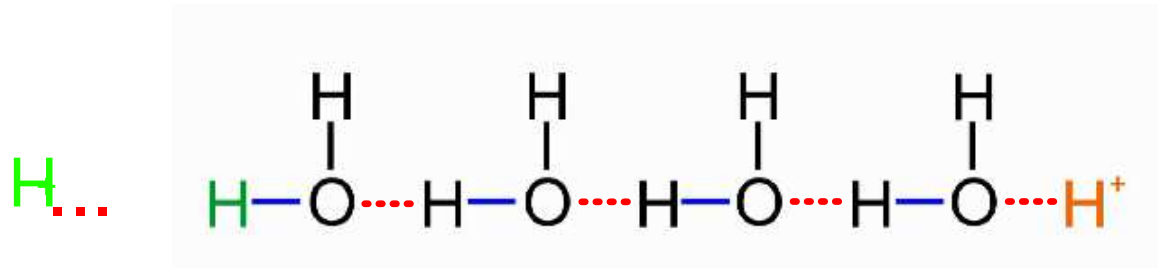
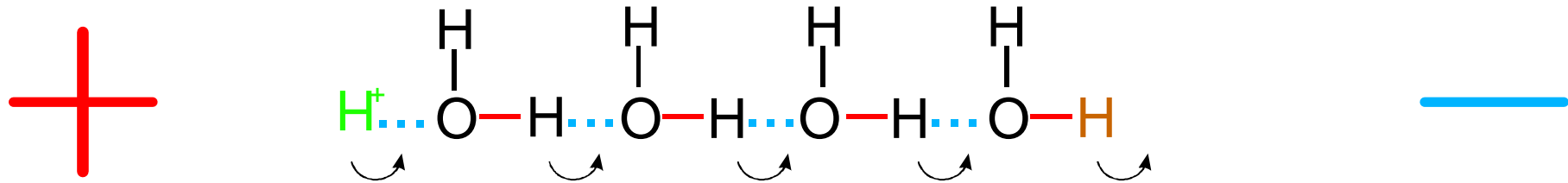


- 3-5 μm region is as bright as 47°C, 8-12 μm region as bright as 37°C water
- There is an additional, non-thermic emission at shorter wavelengths

Infrared Emission

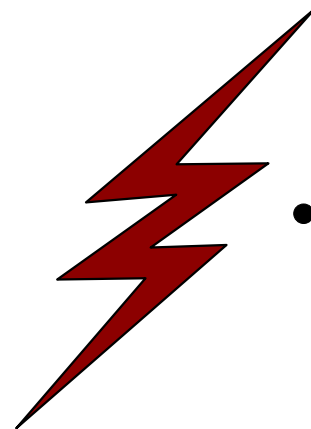
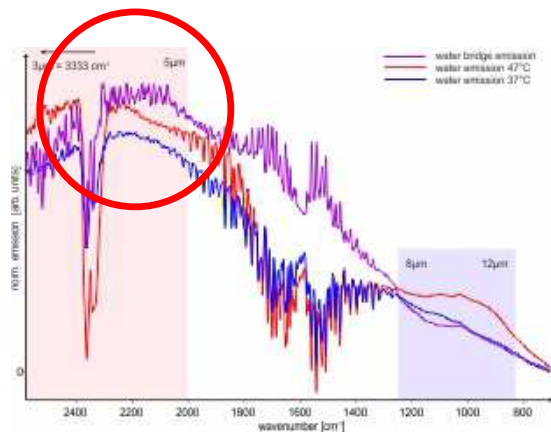
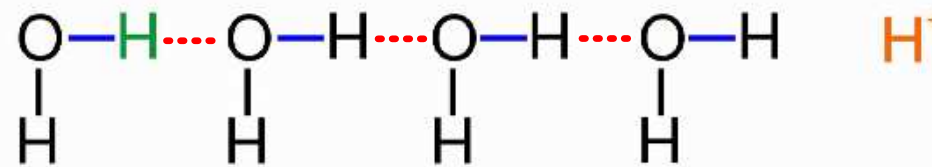
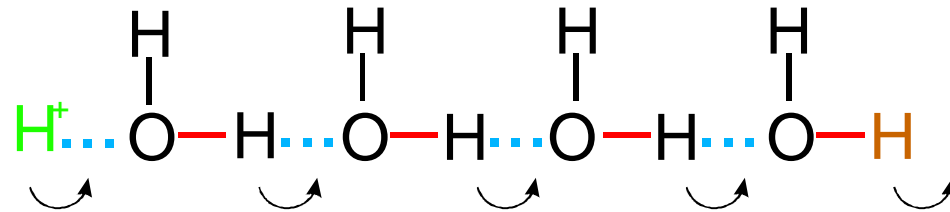
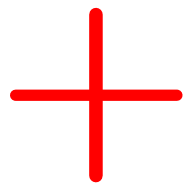


Infrared Emission



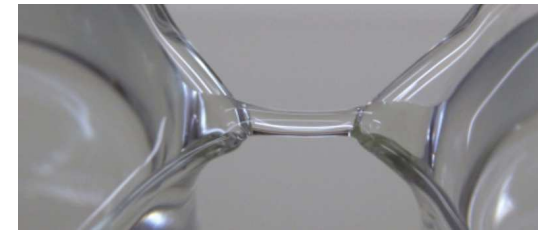
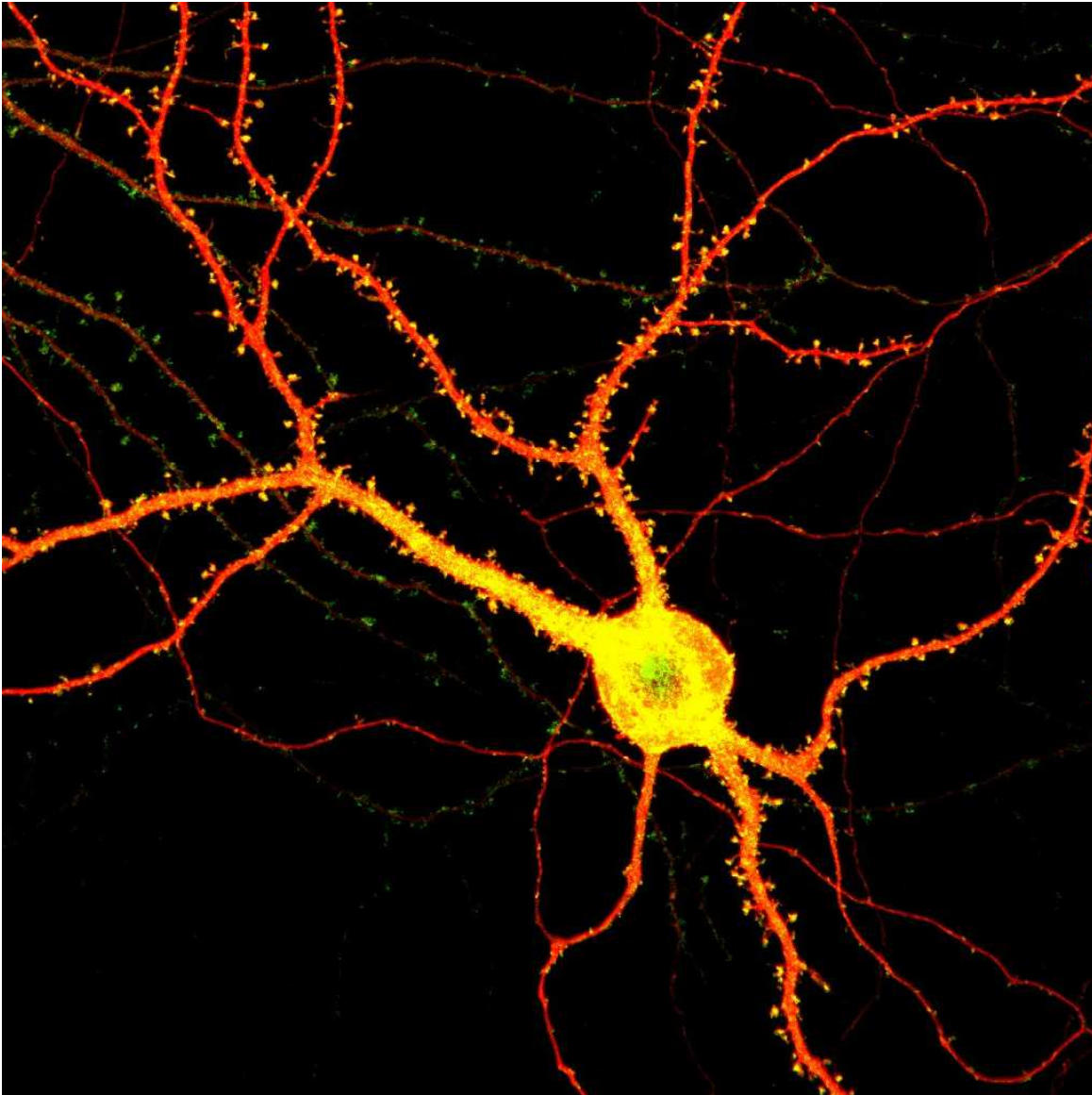
- IR emission caused by libration (hindered rotation)

Infrared Emission



- IR emission caused by libration (hindered rotation)

Living Systems



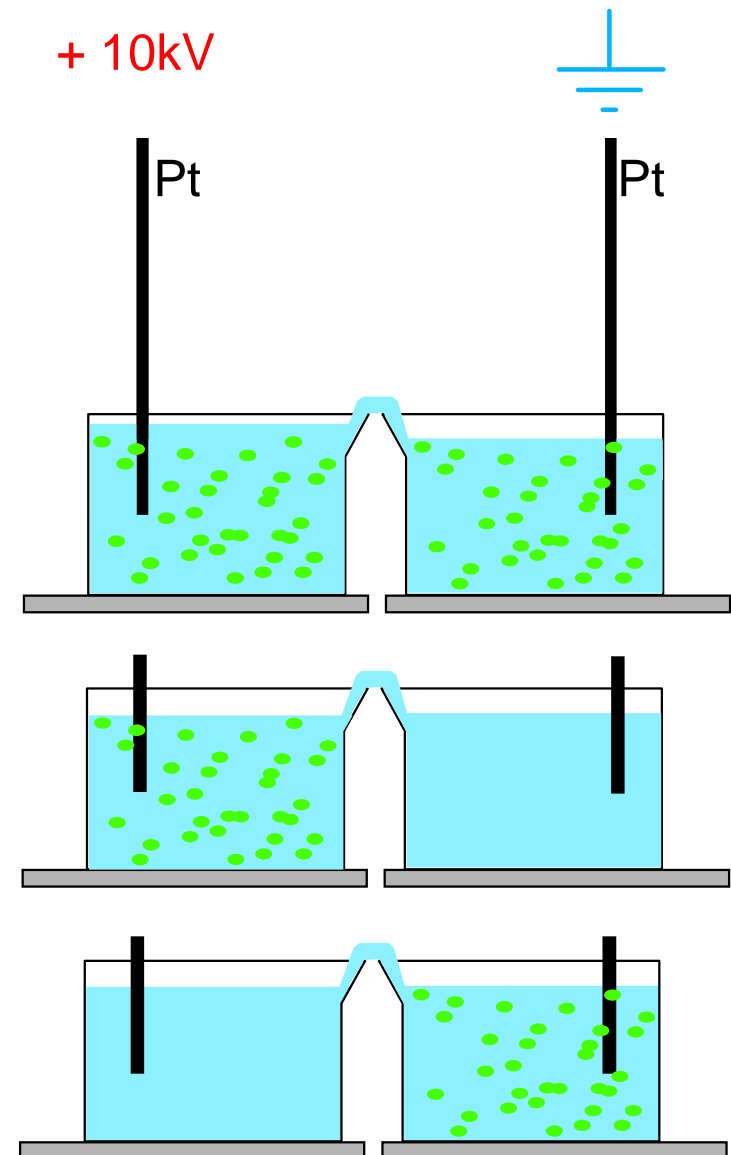
- Waterbridge
 - ~10 kV/cm
- Living cells
 - 50-300 kV/cm

Three different experimental set-ups:

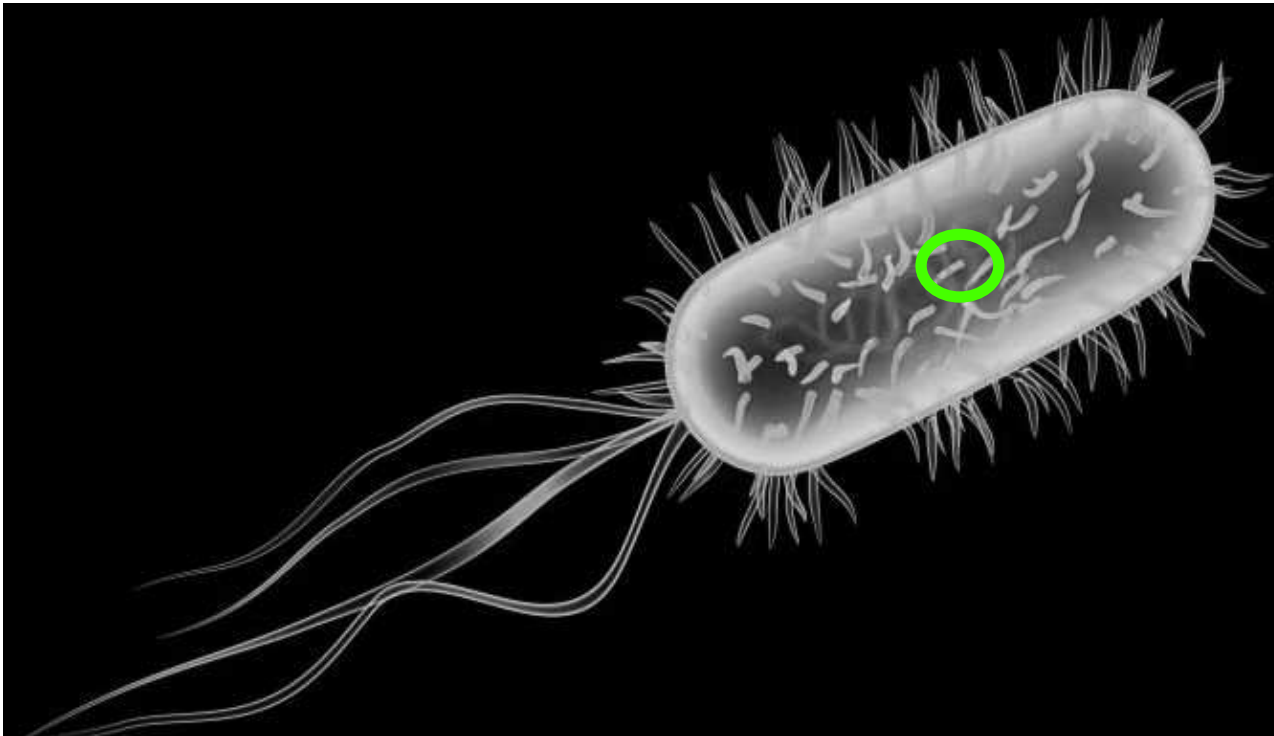
Bacteria in both beakers

Bacteria in the **anode** beaker only

Bacteria in the **cathode** beaker only



Escherichia coli lux



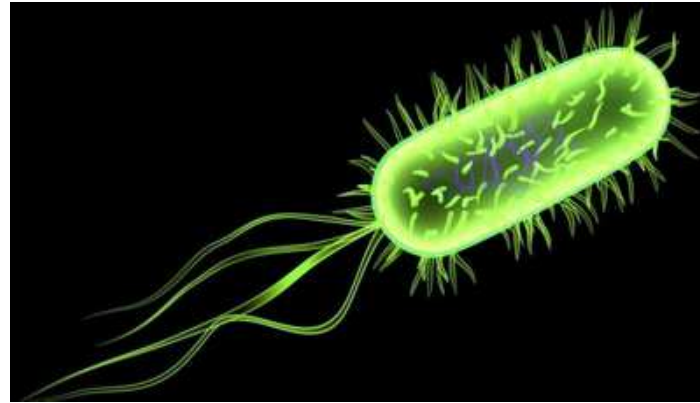
Enterobacteriaceae

- Gram negative
- Rod
- facultative anaerob

Genes from *Vibrio fischeri*

- luxICDABEG operon
- encodes for luminescence

Escherichia coli lux



Luminescence measurements
with a spectrophotometer

- CPS (counts per second)

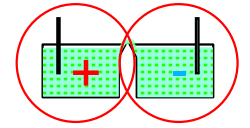


Growing cultures on agar plates
and count the colonies

- CFU (colony forming units) / mL



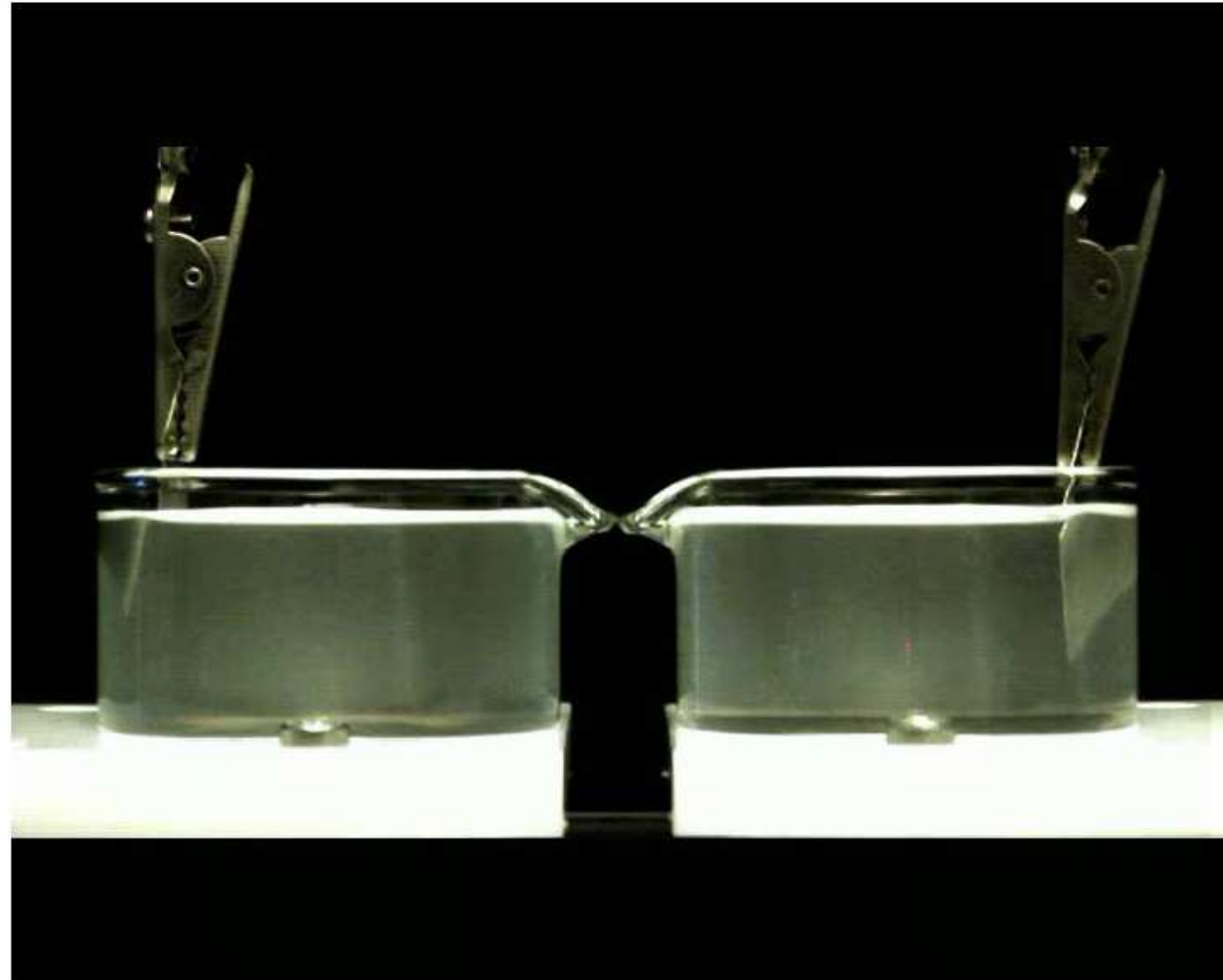
Prokaryotic transport



+ 10kV

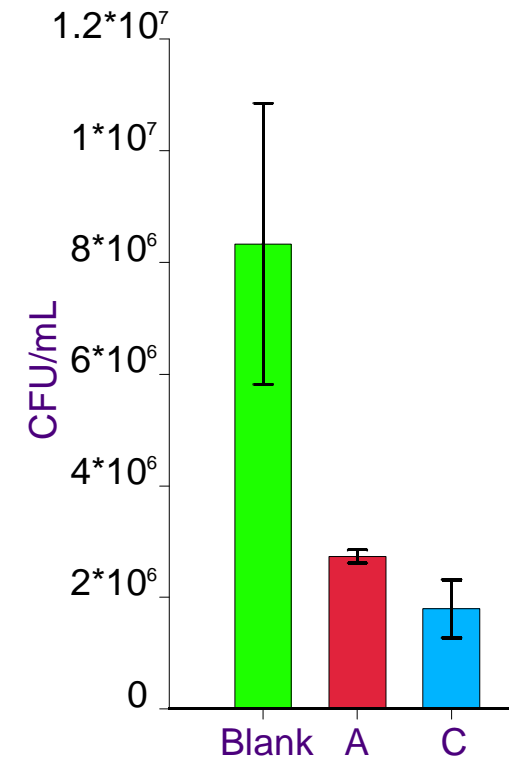
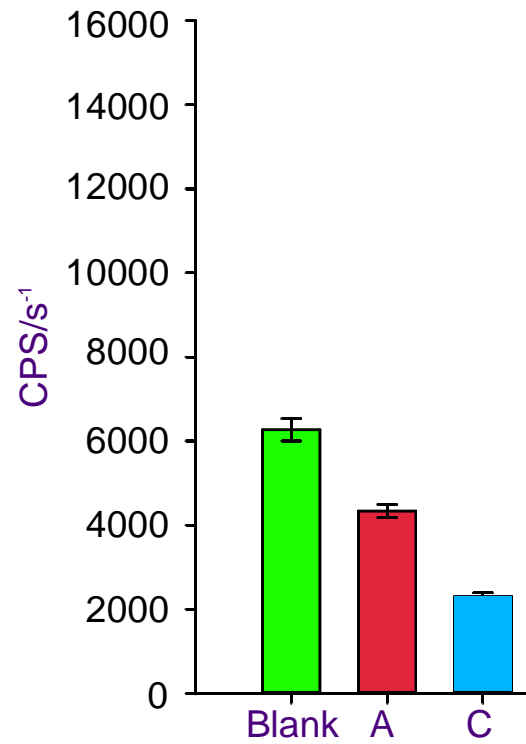
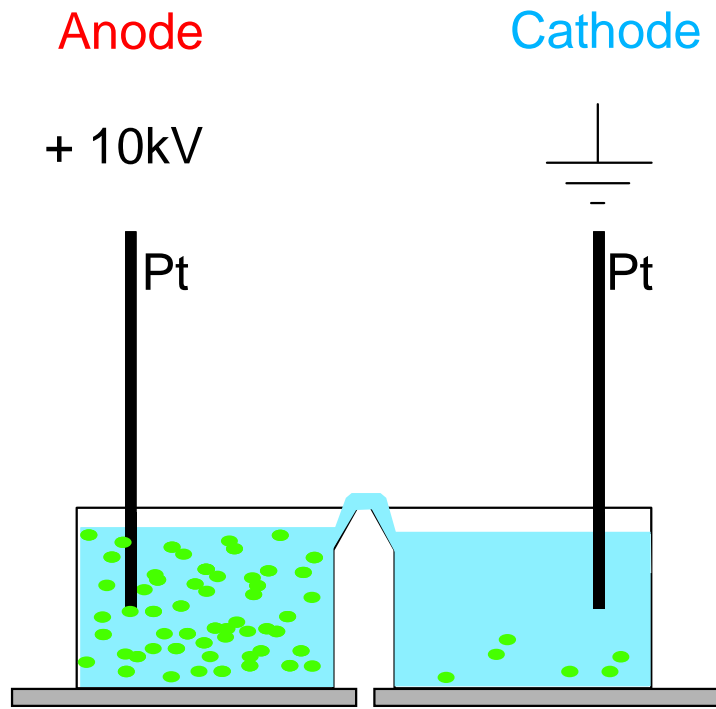
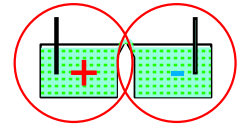


Visualisation:
Panasonic Video
Camera; 10 x time
lapse



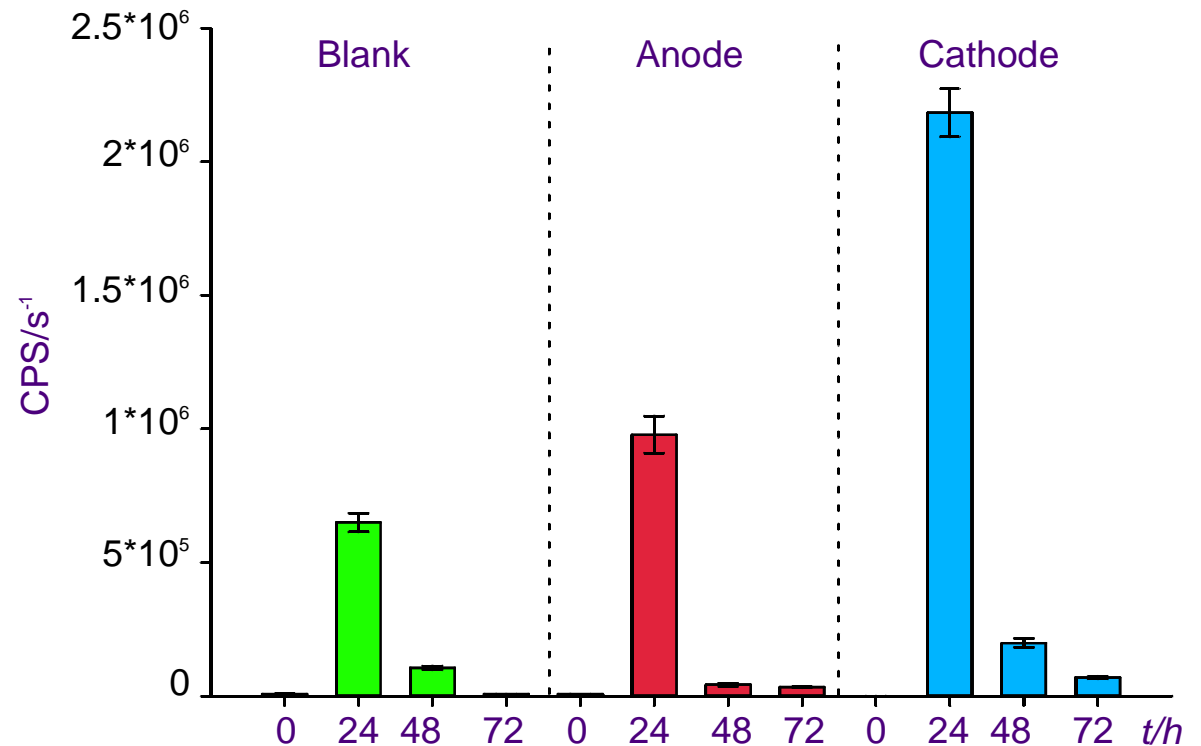
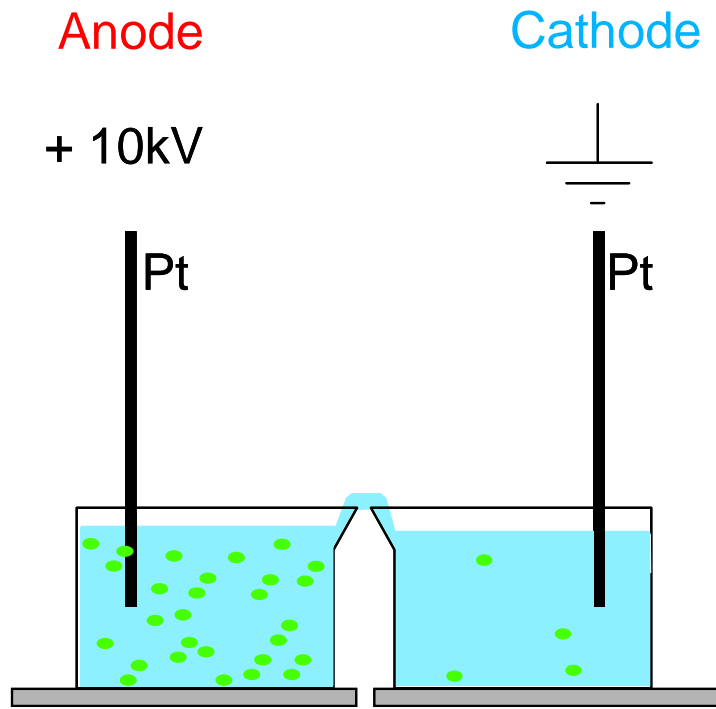
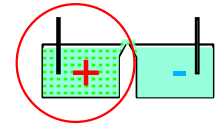
Bacteria in both beakers

measurements directly after exposure



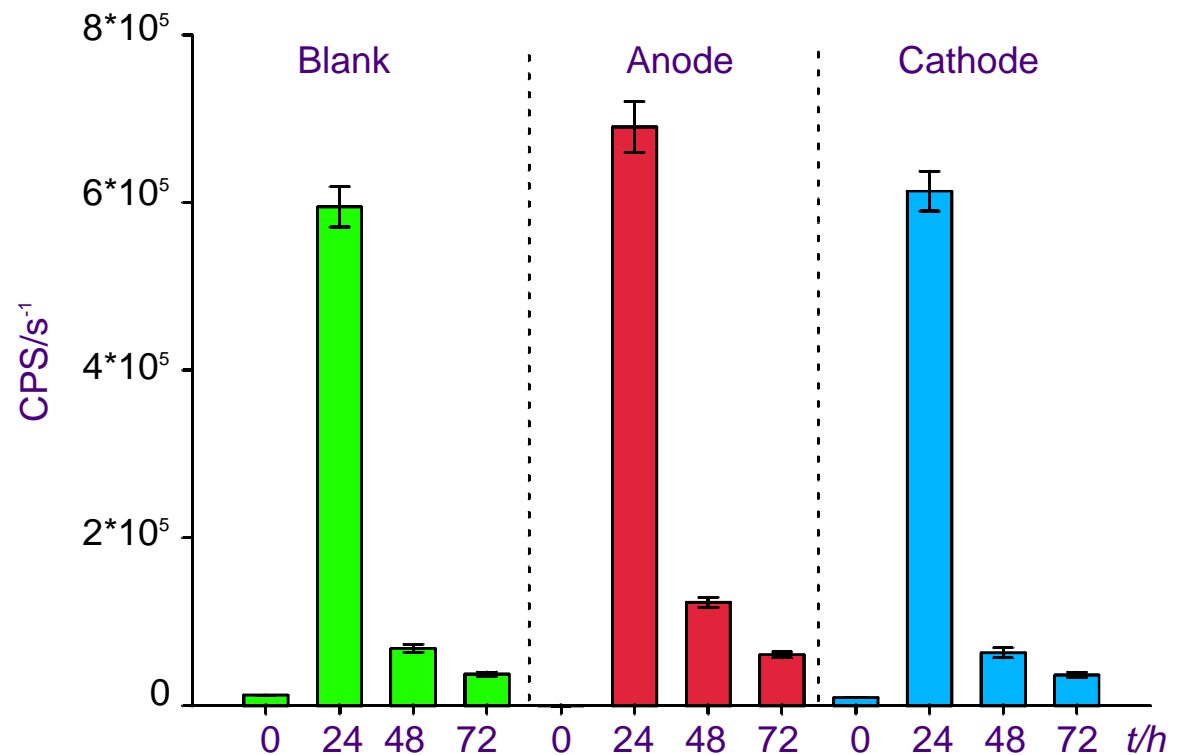
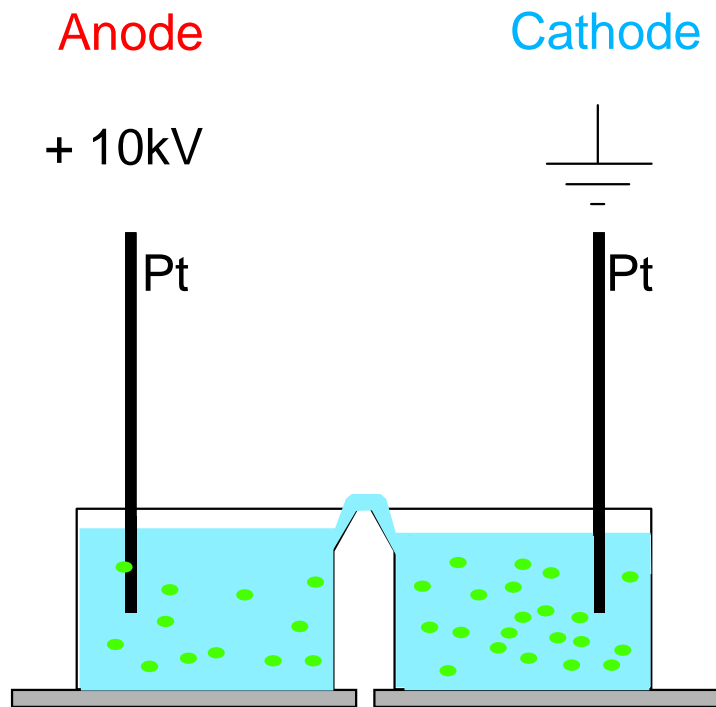
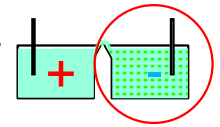
Bacteria in anode beaker only

measurements over 4 days



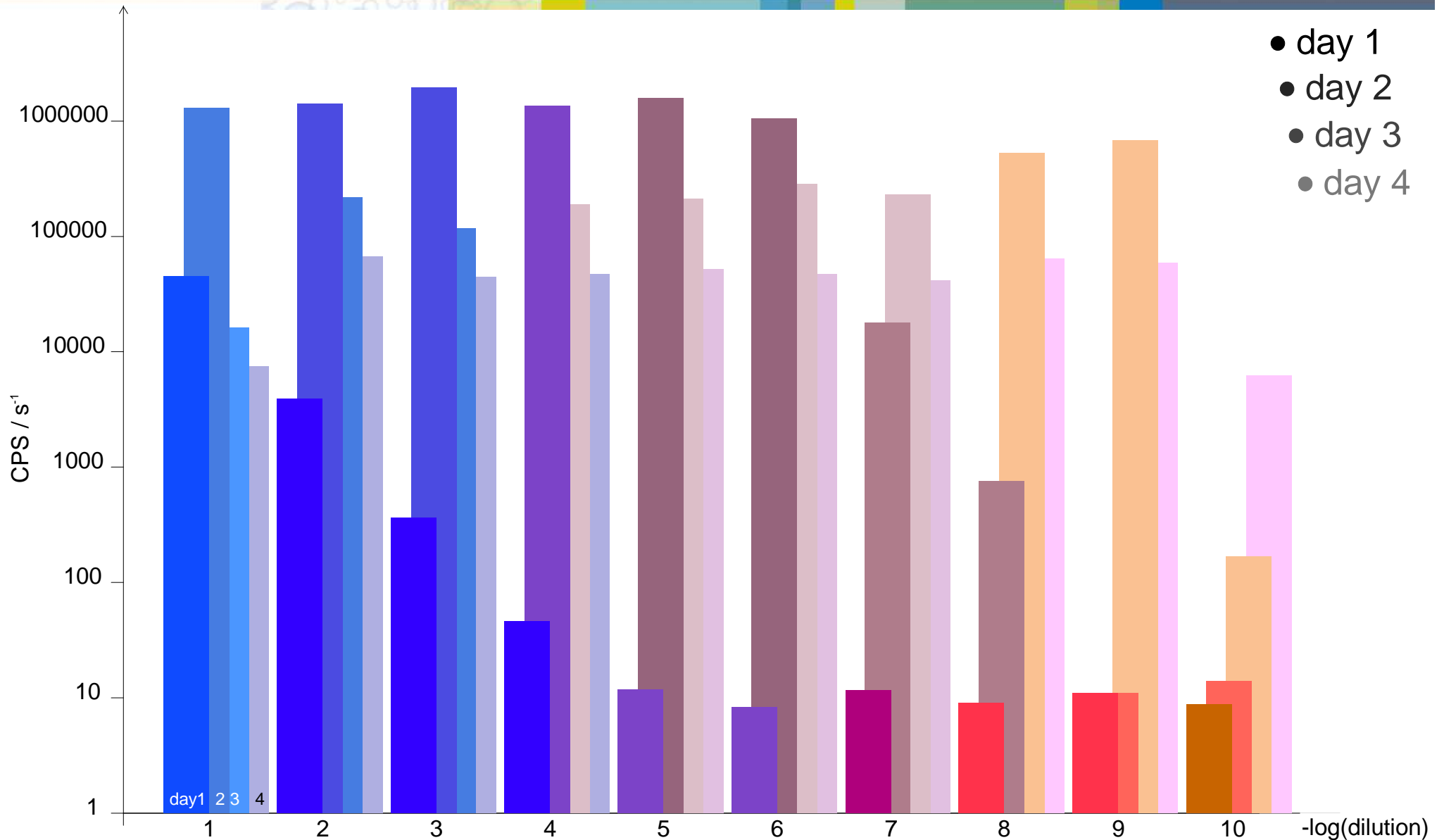
Bacteria in cathode beaker only

measurements over 4 days

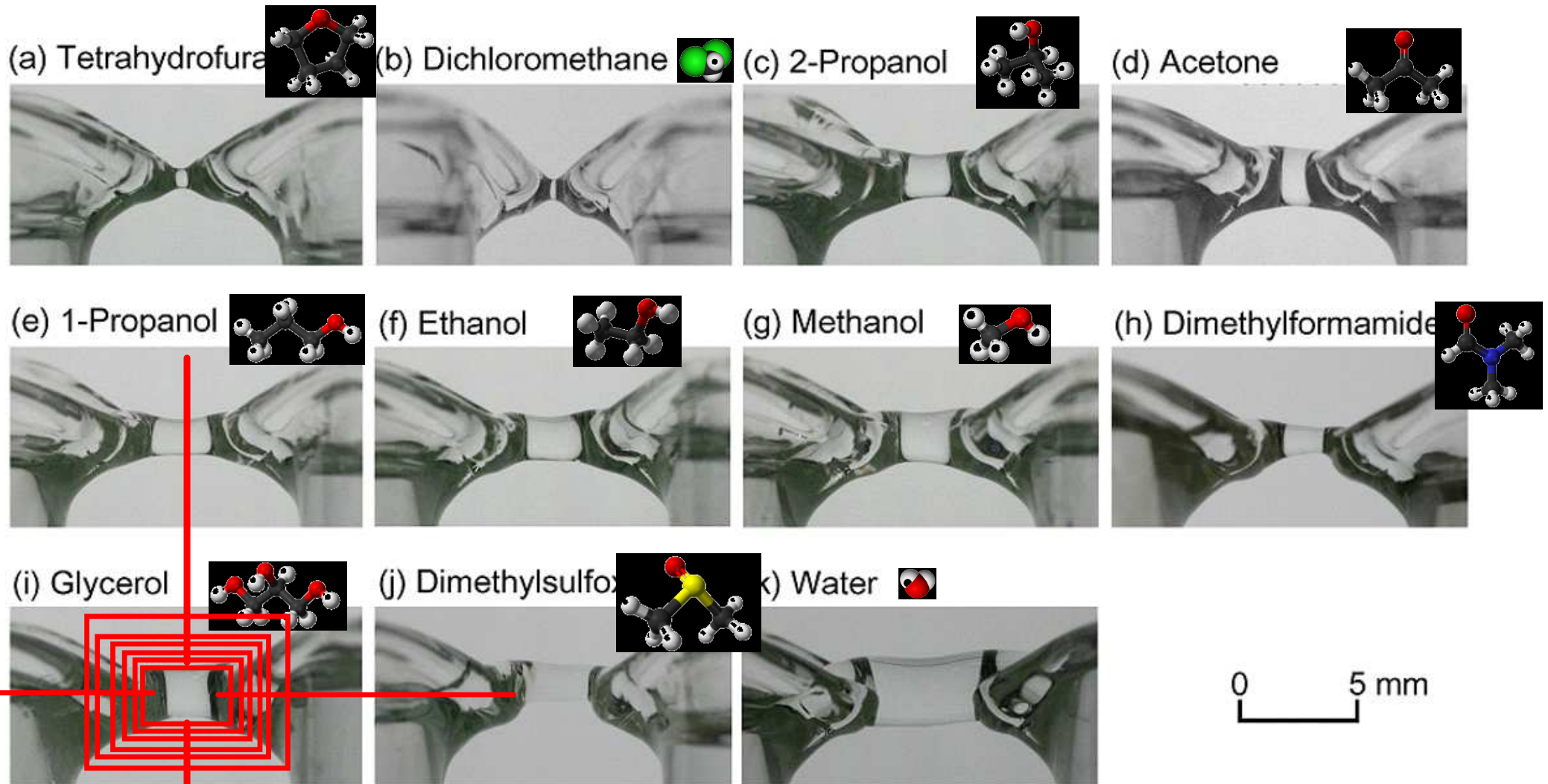


Growth experiment

different amounts of bacterial inoculate
measurements over 4 days



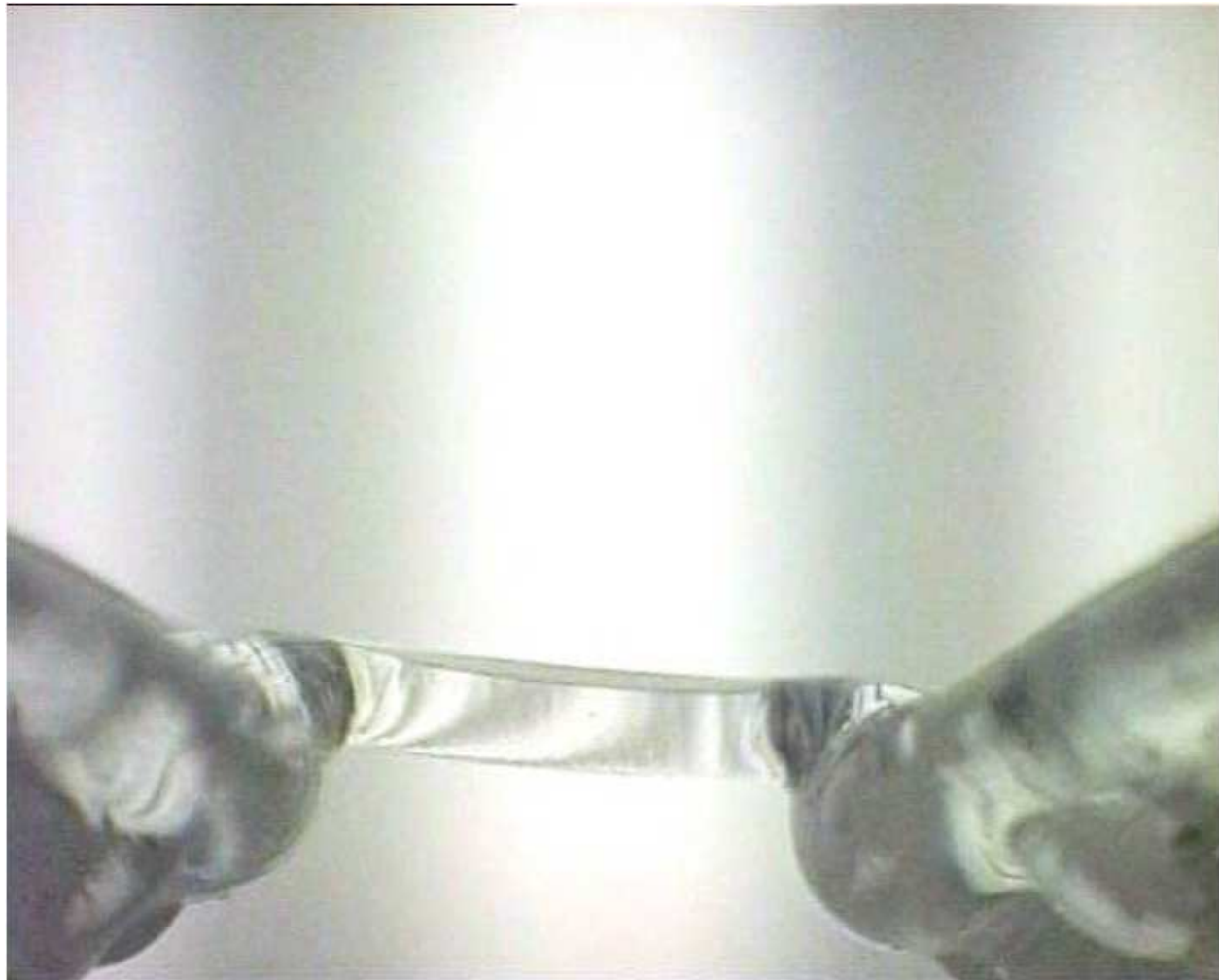
Non-Aqueous Bridges



Glycerol Bridge

- Classical set-up, dynamical behaviour

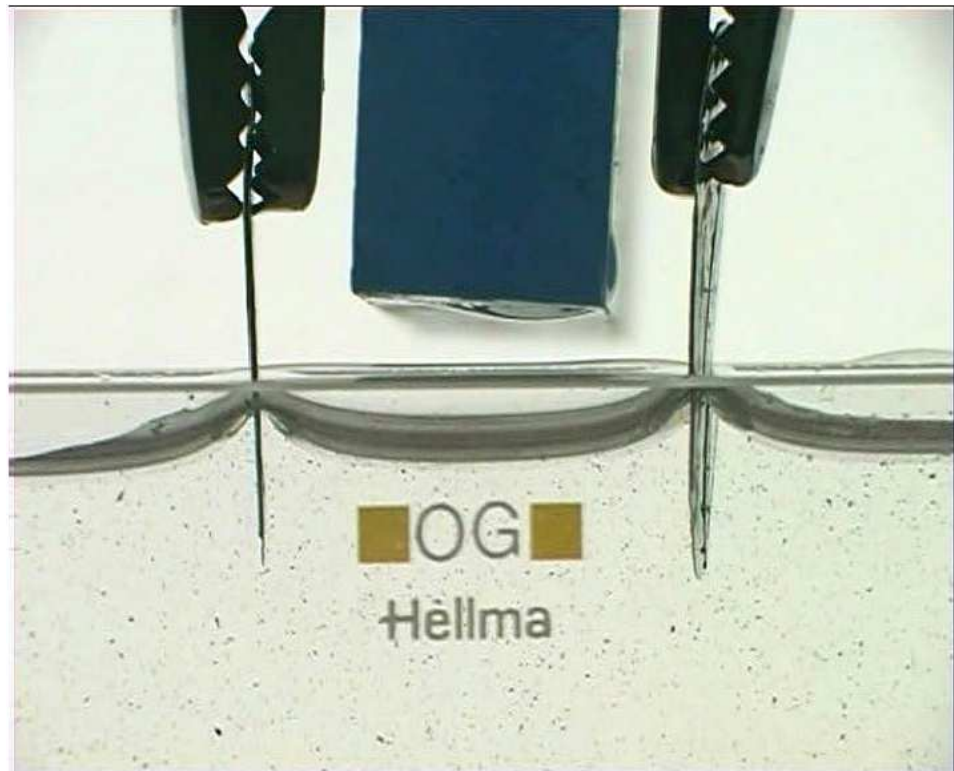
Visualisation:
Panasonic Digital
Camcorder,
real time.



Glycerol Bridge

- Cuvette set-up with tracer particles

- Anode (+) plastic spacer • Cathode (-)



Glycerol, 5 μ m tracer particles

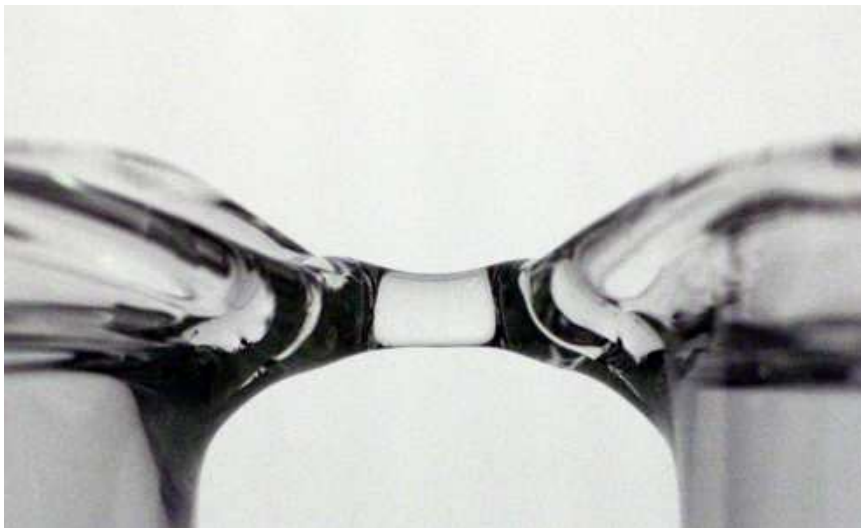
Visualisation:

Panasonic Digital Camcorder, real time.

1-propanol & 2-propanol

Visual

1-propanol



2-propanol

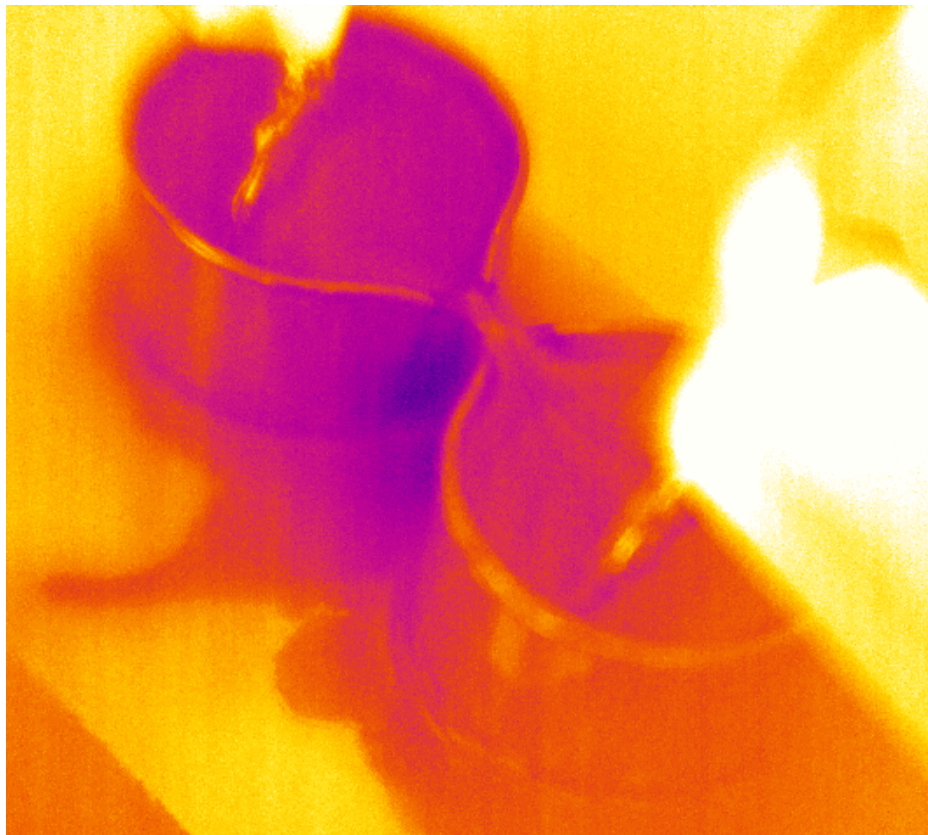


- Length ~5 mm

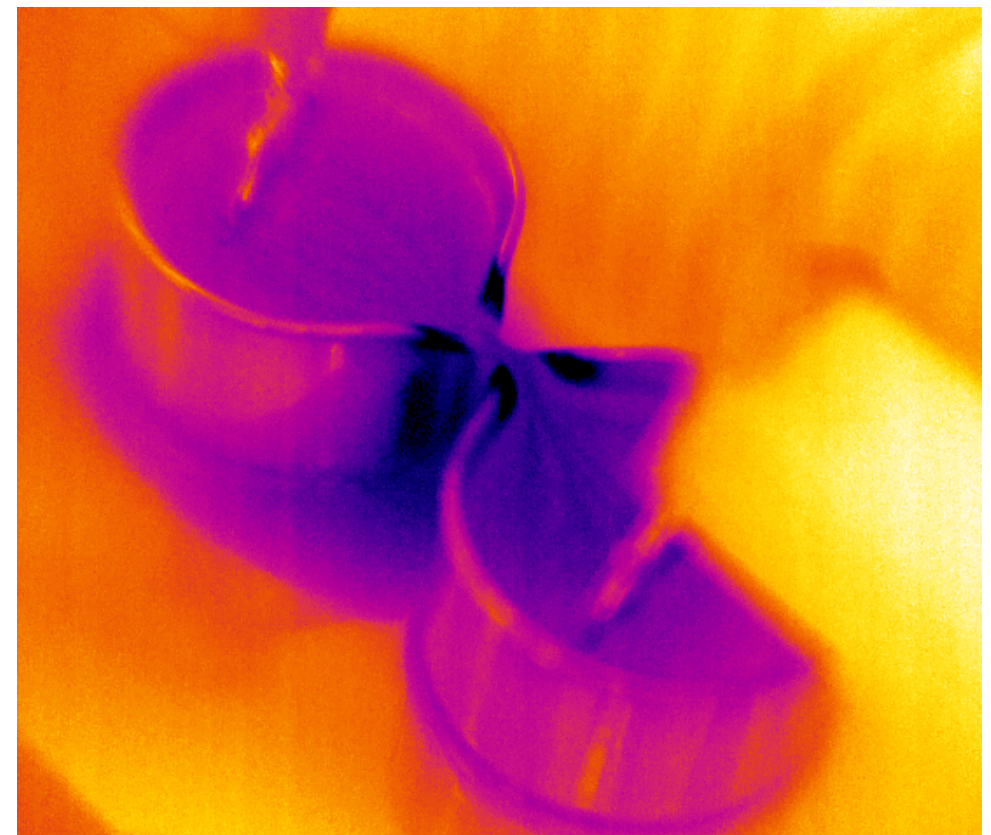
1-propanol & 2-propanol

Thermography

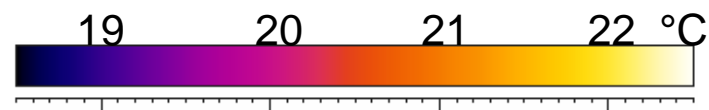
1-propanol



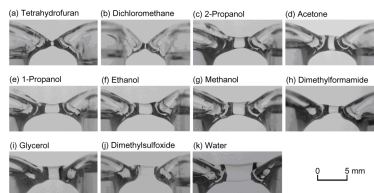
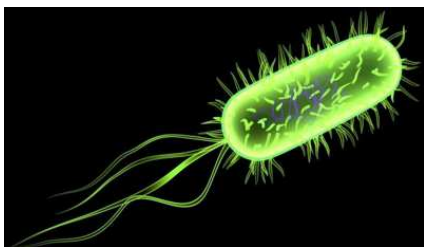
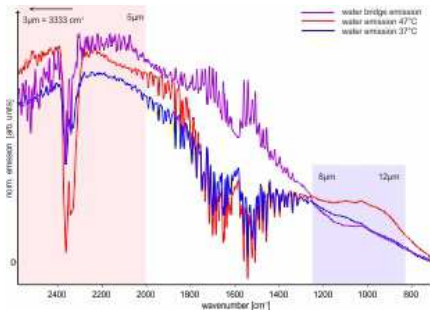
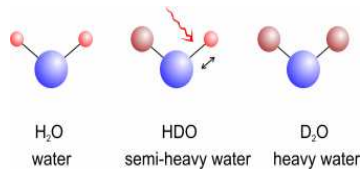
2-propanol



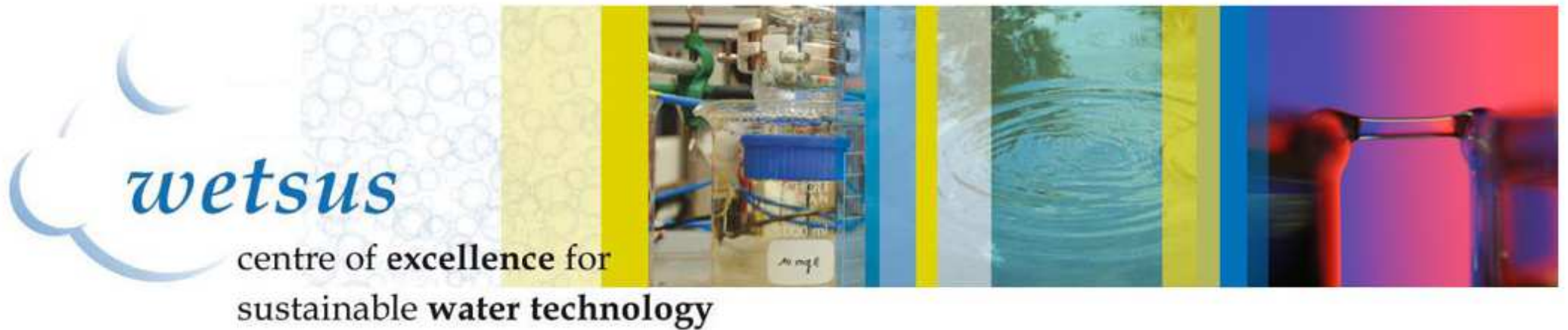
warmer bridge



colder bridge



- Water bridge water represents a new state of liquid water
- The IR emission of the bridge is partly non-thermal in origin and due to librations in conjunction with proton conduction
- Luminescent *E. coli* show increased activity after being in the bridge
- Floating bridges are not water intrinsic - they can be realized with a number of polar liquids with low conductivity



A New State of Water

Elmar C. Fuchs¹

With cordial gratitude to those who made this research possible and contributed to it:

J. Woisetschläger², Adam D. Wexler¹, L. Piatkowski¹¹, H. Bakker¹¹, F.T. Freund¹⁰, A.H. Paulitsch-Fuchs¹, L.J. Rothschild¹⁰, A. Nilsson³, B. Bitschnau⁴, J. Teixeira⁵, A. Soper⁷, E. Del Giudice⁸, G. Vitiello⁹, B. Beuneu⁵, D. Cowdery⁷, K. Gatterer⁴, M. Ramek⁴, H. Eisenkölbl⁴, G. Holler⁶, J. Tuinstra¹, G-J. Euverink¹, C. Buisman¹, the companies in the AWP theme, and many more.

1. Wetsus, Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Water Technology, Agora 1, 8900 CC Leeuwarden, The Netherlands
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5. Laboratoire Léon Brillouin, Centre d'Études Nucléaires de Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex, France
6. Graz University of Technology, Institute of Electrical Measurement and Measurement Signal Processing, Austria
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8. Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Milano, Milano - 20133 Italy
9. Dipartimento di Matematica e Informatica and INFN, Università di Salerno, Fisciano (SA) - 84084 Italy
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11. FOM Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics – AMOLF, Science Park 104, 1098 XG Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Thank you for your attention.

combining scientific excellence with commercial relevance