Spectral Analysis of Masses of Water in Radio Frequency Range

(Part 2 of Chemically Polarized Light)

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The Outline

• At the fifth conference I introduced the result of experiment on the chemical polarization of light with static electric and magnetic fields. With Aqua analyzer (spectroscope) I confirmed the chemical polarization of the water directly treated with the fields, also that of DC current through chemical polarizations of the water illuminated with the light from LEDs and Light bulbs supplied with the DC current.
Handedness of Water Processing

• The static electric field, static magnetic field and water flow form a three dimensional vector space.
• First consider the rotation vector of the electric field to the magnetic field, orient the direction of the product vector along the flow vector.
• If the rotation is left, the water is processed by left handed.
• If the rotation is right, the water is processed by right handed.
Aqua Analyzer
Aqua Analyzer Uses Radio frequency

1) Aqua analyzer was developed to study masses of water consisting of millions to half a billion water molecules.

2) They are slowly and rhythmically dancing, but cannot resonate to the high frequency electromagnetic waves used in common spectroscopies.

2) Masses of water molecules are loosely bonded, in that they are easily broken down into the smaller masses by subtle external energies.
Aqua Analyzer’s Frequency Range

Resonance absorption frequency of Aqua Analyzer and other specific frequencies

Atmosphere Windows
**Working Principle**

Detect the difference between transmitting pulse and receiving pulse. Higher wave height means higher absorption. No additional external energy is applied to the circuit and solution. Focusing solely on natural frequency to detect solution's oscillating pulses synchronous with the transmitting pulse. Applied voltage is 5 V. Detection frequency ranges from 500 through 5000 KHz. It is scanned by 1KHz.

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**Block diagram of working principle**
Normal and Reverse Connections
Water Treatment Devices

Left : Type 1 ( Copper )   Right: Type 2( Nickel)
Water Treatment Device Type 1

All materials are diamagnetic.

Styrofoam body: 30mm×50mm×50mm

Copper electric plate: 0.1mm×40mm×25mm

Ferrite magnet (10mm × 25 × 40mm) with a copper matching plate (0.1mm thick)

Applied voltage: 140 V (AC rectified)
Water Treatment Device Type 2

All materials are paramagnetic
The sizes are almost the same to Type 1.
  Pumice stone body
  Nickel electric plate (0.1mm thick)
  Nickel matching plate (0.1 mm thick)
Applied voltage: 140 V
Type 3

- The sizes are almost the same to Type 1
- Body: Pumice Stone
- Electric plate: copper
- Matching plate: copper

The objectives of Type 3 are to study the effect of body materials on water.
Normal and Reverse Connections

• Normal connection is the twisted connection at the center of the wire to minimize the induced alternative magnetic field effect.

• Reverse connection is the normal connection and used to positively shake the objective water with the self induced alternative magnetic field.
How to Read a Spectrum

1. The shifting of a spectrum as a whole toward right. (higher KHz) means the activated solutes in water.
2. The shifting of a spectrum as a whole toward left (lower KHz) means the increased tension of water.
3. The height of waves crest is proportional to the rate of the absorption at a given frequency.
4. The width of waves represents the result of mutual interactions between ions and solutes of charged colloids.
5. The steepness of wave form is proportional to the activation of solution. The steep and narrow wave form lead to the stronger catalyzing work.
How to read wave profiles

7) The cancellation of the negative charge of colloids by the masking effect of positive or negative ions lead to a simple and monotonous spectrum.

8) A wave closer to a simple rectangular form means the solution of simple composition, or the working of a specific constraining energy.

9) A spectrum of the absorption of a solution rather deviated toward the higher frequency range indicates that the functions of the solutes are dominantly working over those of the water.
Experimental setup

Water treatment (Copper and Styrofoam)
Comparison of Tea Water
(Treated with Type1)

Left handed       Not Treated       Right handed
(after two days. Tap water was used)
Spectrum of Material Water

Matsue city tap water  

Purified water

Hydrated silica affects the spectrum of absorption of water in the region higher than 2500 kHz. The tap water’s silica is around 20ppm, while that of the purified water a few ppm.
Spectra of Water Processed with Type 1

- **Green:** right handed
- **Red:** left handed
- **Blue:** control
What Are Meant by the Differences in the Spectrum Between the Right Handed and Left Handed Processings?

1. The spectrum of water processed with the right handed is shifted to the right by around 80 KHz. It means the size of the masses or groups in the water is reduced significantly.

2. The spectrum of the water processed with the left handed is shifted to left by around 20KHz. It means the size of the masses or groups increased. The property of solutes is prevailed.

3. The spectrum of the right handed water shows sharp rises and falls in the range 2300 – 3000KHz. This spectrum means the splitting of the masses of colloidal silica into smaller masses. The smaller mass sizes mean the higher electric charge density.
4) The spectrum of the left handed processed water is almost the same to that of the control (not processed). The peaks of it are slightly shifted to the left and higher than those of the control. These facts may mean the size of the mass is increased through increased hydrogen bonding force.

• I speculate that the right handed processing rather works on the solutes in water to activate them, meanwhile the left handed processing works on the water to enhance its surface tension.
Spectra of the water processed with Type 2

Green: right handed
Red: left handed
Blue: control

The spectrum is shifted to the left
The spectrum is shifted to the right
Comparison of spectra of water treated with the Two Sets

Type 1 set Styrofoam (diamagnetic)
- Green: right handed
- Red: left handed

Type 2 set Pumice stone (paramagnetic)
- Green: right handed
- Red: left handed
What factors cause such differences between Type 1 (Styrofoam) and Type 2 (Pumice Stone)

• Styrofoam: diamagnetic, long linear structured molecule, high permittivity, Piezo effect, porous
• Pumice stone: paramagnetic, crystalized, porous
• Copper plate: diamagnetic
• Nickel plate: ferromagnetic
• Water: diamagnetic
• Air: paramagnetic (Oxygen molecule)
Styrofoam Body’s Features

1. High permittivity
2. Long linear molecular structures may be necessary for the resonance to low frequency electromagnetic waves

• Igor V Smirnov postulated in his paper of MRET (molecular resonance effect technology) the necessity of polar polymer compounds with long linear molecular structure.
Effects of Handedness on Type 2 Processing

Red: left handed processing    Green: right handed processing
Type 3
(Pumice stone and copper plates)
Type 3

- Red: right handed
- Green: left handed
- Blue: control
Comparison of Type 2 and 3

1. The body of type 2 and 3 is pumice stone.
2. Spectral differences between them proofed that the work of the electric and magnetic fields on water is affected by the magnetic property of the electric and matching plates and also of body.
Comparison of Type 2 and 3

- Red: right handed (Type 2: Nickel)
- Blue: right handed (Type 3: copper)
North and South Fields work on water differently

• U.S patents postulate that the north and south fields work on water oppositely. The south field works weakening the hydrogen bonding between water molecules, while the north field strengthening it.

• Increase in the surface tension of water takes place.

The patents are used to manufacture water processing devices.
How Work North and south Fields on Water?

Red: north field
Blue: south field
How Work North and South Fields on Water?

Red: NS    Purple: SS    Green: NN
MRET

• On top of a white cylinder a red LED supplied with pulsed a DC of 7.8Hz, is mounted. The red light passed through the space between the north and south poles, where a synthesized compound is packed, then illuminates the water in a vessel.
The Spectral Comparison of MRET and Type 1

Red: Type 1 right handed  Green: MRET  Blue: control
Voltage Effects
(Type 1)

- Green: Right handed
- Red: left handed
- Blue: control

Applied voltage: 140 V  Styrofoam and copper device
Voltage Effects
(Type 1)

Red: right handed
Green: left handed
Blue: control

Applied voltage: 9 V
Voltage Effect

1. In type 1, the higher voltage gives rise to the greater shifting of the rising point to right.
2. Peak heights remain almost at the same level.
3. Activation of the solutes is subject to the applied voltage.
Vortex Motion

• When water flows down through the neck of a funnel, it takes a vortex form. The direction of the vortex causes some changes in the absorption spectrum of water.
Effects of Vortex on a water spectrum (type 1)

Red: Vortex of turning in right
Blue: Vortex of turning in left
Effects of vortex on a spectrum of water (Type 2)

Red: vortex in left
Blue: vortex in right
Sound Effects

A white body on top of the cylinder is a sound generator (400 Hz).

At the middle of the cylinder a EM device is setup.
Sound Effects

- Sound frequency: 400Hz
- Red: right handed  Blue: control  Green: left handed
Sound effects

Sound: 400Hz   Red: right handed sound   blue: control
Sound Effects

I speculate that the reason why the entrance of the most of cathedrals faces the east is deliberately to put people under hypnosis, because the voice that has passed the geo – electromagnetic fields causes some changes in the brain water.
How to Chemically Polarize Light
Three Dimensional Space

Magnetic field

Electric field

Current
Chemical Polarization of DC current

1). Set the vectors of static electric field, static magnetic field and DC current perpendicular each other.
2) Now, assume vector rotation of the electric field vector to the magnetic field vector.
3) Orient the direction of the product vector along that of current vector.
4) If the rotation is right, the current is right handed.
5) If the rotation is left, the current is left handed.

The chemical polarization of DC current is, as in the case of light, governed by the handedness. And this fact proofs that DC current flows a closed conductive wire circuit as electromagnetic wave.
Static Electric and Magnetic Fields  Chemically Polarize DC Current

Type 1 sets
Copper plate (0.1mm)
Copper matching plate (0.1mm)
Styrofoam body
Ferrite magnet (10mm×25mm×40mm)
Type 2

Body: pumice stone
Electric plate: Nickel
Matching plate: Nickel
A Method of LED Irradiation

- LED in a test tube irradiates water and a steel fiber ball. Irradiation time is around one hour.
A Method of LED Irradiation
Experimental specifications

Water: 100ml tap water  City
Illumination time: Two hours and more
Cup: disposable plastics cup
Light source: Red LED (3 pieces or each cup)
Static electric and magnetic set (Type 1)
Body: Styrofoam; size 45mm by 45mm and 40mm thick
Electric plate: copper; size 0.1mm thick and 40mm by 30mm
Applied voltage: 140V DC
Ferrite magnet: 10mm thick and 25mm by 40
Matching plate: copper: size 0.1mm thick and 40mm by 25mm
Illuminated Water Proofed Chemically Polarized Current

The water of the upper three cups is illuminated with Type 1

The water of the lower three cups is illuminated with Type 2

Right handed control left handed
A steel Fiber Ball in Water of the Three Cups Dissolves Ferrous Ions into the Water.

Color differences in three cups of water with a steel fiber ball

Immediately after the removal of the ball

DC current is processed with type 1
Carriers of Electric Energy

• The experiment revealed that electric current is also chemically polarized with the static electric and magnetic fields.
• The result induced me to think that electric current flows along the space of a two core conductive wire in a form of electromagnetic wave.
• The role of the conductive wire is to confine the electric energy between the space of the two cores.

Poynting Vector \( P = E \times H \) \( P \) means instantaneous electric power.
Chemical Polarities of the Light from Light Sources

A light source emits a chemically polarized light according to the handedness of the supplied current.
Spectra of the water illuminated with LED
Supplied with the Current processed Type 1

Red : right handed   Green: left handed   Blue: control
Illumination time: 30 min. Red LED   Tap water was used  The spectrum was derived immediately after the completion of the illumination.
One Hour Aging Changed the Spectra

These spectra of water are almost similar to those of water processed with Static EM devices.
The spectra of the Water processed with Type1

Green: right handed  Red: left handed  Blue: control
Spectra of the two waters

Pink: water processed in right handed with Type1
Red: water irradiated with the light of LED supplied with the current processed in right handed with Type 1
The spectra are almost the same.
The Meaning of the Similarity

- Similarity of the spectrum of the water right handed processed by type 1 EM device and light means the fact that:
  - light consists of magnetic and electric fields:
  - light acquires an electromagnetic energy from an external EM fields.

I speculate why is the light emitted billions years ago from a star far way able to reach the earth can be interpreted that it is supplied with electromagnetic energy from the electric and magnetic field while it is passing the space.

The space is electromagnetically energized.
Three Kinds of wire

Top: parallel
Center: coiled
Bottom: twisted
The Form of the Wire Changes the Spectrum

A wire coiled in left
Spectra of Water Illuminated with LEDs powered through the wires of Three Types

Green: straight parallel   Red: coiled in right   Pink: coiled in left
Blue: control   Light source: red LEDs supplied with the right handed DC current passed Type 1 (copper and Styrofoam EM fields).
The Effects of Wire Forms Used to Power LEDs

1. Coiled two core wires showed the unique profile at the plateau where normally it is almost flat, though slightly inclined.

2. The direction of coiling either in left or in right showed practically no effect on the spectrum.

3. Interactions between the magnetic field induced by the coiling of wire and the electric and magnetic fields caused a new electromagnetic fields.
Experiments with Light Bulbs

Twist pair cables (left twist and right twist)
Experiment with Light Bulbs

A white bulb 7W is mounted on top of an adjuster.
Light Bulb Experiment

• As in the case of LED experiment, light bulbs were tested with five forms of wire. The purposes of the test are to confirm the effects of wire forms and in–water and out–water illuminations, also the principle of light emission.
Water illumination with light bulbs supplied with DC (rectified AC with Capacitor): Left Handed

- Blue: coiled in left
- Red: straight
- Green: coiled in right
- Purple: twisted in left
- Light blue: twisted in right
- The capacitor minimized the ripple content in the DC.
Light Bulbs Supplied with DC (Right Handed)

The spectra are slightly shifted to the right comparing with those of the left handed.
Light bulbs supplied with right handed DC of Rectified AC without a capacitor

Light from a light bulb repeats on and off at a cycle of 120 Hz.
Red: right twisted and right handed EM field (type 1)
Green: left twisted and left handed EM field (type 1)
Light Bulbs with AC Processed in Left Handed

Red: straight  Green: coiled in right  Blue: coiled in left  Purple: Twisted in left  Light blue: twisted in right

The active spectrum of the straight (red) means the influence of self-induced alternative magnetic field.
AC Current is Chemically polarized

• If AC current is the carrier of electromagnetic energy imposed on the terminals of a two core conductive wire, AC current cannot be chemically polarized, since it goes back and forth the static electric and magnetic fields. It means the current is oppositely polarized at every half cycle, as a result canceling the polarization. But AC is polarized

• Electric energy is carried by electromagnetic waves. 
  \[ P = E \times H \]

  Chemical polarization of AC current indirectly proofs the fact that electric energy is conveyed by EM wave
Conclusions

1. Aqua Analyzer picks up slight changes in structure of water as the alteration in the spectrum of absorption

2. All flowing matters are chemically polarized with the static electric and magnetic fields

3. The direction of chemical polarization of the flowing matters either to reductive (higher KHz) or oxidative (lower KHz) is directed by the law of handedness.
Conclusion

4. The processing of water with the static electric and magnetic fields and with chemically polarized light showed almost the same spectrum.

   This fact proofs that light consists of propagating magnetic and electric fields perpendicular each other.

5. The aging of one hour caused significant changes in spectra: the level of activation is rather increased in right handed processing, meanwhile the other two are decreased.
Conclusions

6. The activation of water with external light irradiation are affected by its frequency. It implies the water may respond to very low frequencies of electromagnetic field.

7. The device’s material must have the same magnetic property, that is, either paramagnetic or diamagnetic.

8. The processing of water with magnetic fields showed limited effects on the spectrum of water comparing with the static electric and magnetic device.
Conclusions

10. Water sensibly resonate to subtle external very low frequencies with the masses consisting of up to millions to half a billion molecules. They are so loosely hydrogen bonded that under higher external field they cannot hold their massive structure and break into smaller masses to resonate to it.

11. The spectrum of water processed with magnetic devices shows a limited activation comparing with that of static electric and magnetic field device.
Acknowledgement

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Kinds of Current

1) Conduction current (the movement of charged particles accompanied by magnetic field)
2) Displacement current (assumed to establish the continuity of current)
3) Polarization current
4) Reontogen current