

## Chemically Polarized Light

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Light has been thought to be chemically neutral. Experiments using static electric and magnetic fields, however, conclude that light is chemically polarized when it passes them. Some farmers in the western part of Japan think that the morning sunlight is more beneficial for plantation than that of noon and evening. Also some people consider the morning sunlight is more beneficial for health than that of noon and evening. As to study the reason why, I have paid attention to the three dimensional vectors consisting of the magnetic and electric fields in the atmosphere and the morning sunlight passing them. The rotation vector of the electric field to the magnetic field (to the left) is oriented in the same direction to that of the morning sunlight. So, I assume the morning sunlight is left handed, in due course the evening sunlight right handed and the noon sunlight neither left handed nor right handed.

Two sets comprising the electric and magnetic fields of right angle crossed and a light source are used to illuminate objectives (mostly water) with the right handed light and left handed light, together with a control light of not handed. The electric field is obtained by imposing a positive charge to a rectangular copper plate of 0.1 mm thick. The magnetic field between unlike poles of two rectangular permanent magnets is featured by a 0.1mm thick copper plate (a matching plate) applied on their poles in face to face. The light sources of them are incandescent light bulbs or LED. Three beakers or disposable cups holding 100 ml water are respectively illuminated with the three lights of left handed, right handed and control.. When the three waters are compared in pH value, the water illuminated with the right handed light shows the highest pH, the next pH the water with the control light, the lowest pH the water with the left handed light. Kinds of the water are tap water, high resistance water and bottled water with some variances in their pH

The pH order however is obtained only when the electric field is a single polar of positive and the each pole in face to face of the two magnets is covered with a matching plate. Nickel plates of 0.1mm thick instead of copper ones reverse the order The main cause of the reversal I think is attributable to their magnetic properties, Nickel is of ferromagnetic, meanwhile, copper is of diamagnetic.

Chemically or biochemically polarizations of light, which I claims here, are verified by differences visible with naked eyes such as in colors of a pH dye added to the three waters, or in growth rates of onions irrigated with them, or in oxidization speeds of fine steel fiber balls of 1g immersed in them, in mold and bacteria growth rates on the surfaces of milks illuminated with the three lights and so on.

Direct current is potentially chemically polarized when it passes the above referred electric and magnetic fields. The supplying of a direct current chemically polarized to light sources polarizes chemically the light they illuminate. The rules of right handed current or the left handed current governs its chemical polarity. Three disposable cups of high resistance water show distinctively different colors of yellow, green and blue, when they have been exposed to the right handed, the control and left handed lights, the colors of which mean in turn acidic, neutral and basic . The three lights are illuminated from the three incandescent light bulbs, the two of which are supplied respectively with the right handed current and left handed current, and the rest of the control with not handed one. Yellow for the right handed current and blue for the left handed current are turned over when copper plates are used in place of nickel ones.

Light and direct current are chemically polarized when it passes static electric and magnetic fields. Chemical polarizations in the two directions of basic and acidic against the control light are obtained only when the electric field is a single polarity field and the pole of the permanent magnets is covered with a thin plate of the material the same to that of the electric plates.

