Spectral Analysis of Masses of Water in Radio Frequency Range

(Study of chemical polarization of water)

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Spectral analysis of masses of water in the radio frequency (RF) range quantitatively verified that flowing water is chemically polarized, after it passes through static electric and magnetic fields. From this fact, I inferred that an electric current must also be chemically polarized if the current flowing through an electric wire has passed through static electric and magnetic fields. Spectral analysis of water, which had been illuminated with light sources such as LEDs and light bulbs being fed with the electric current, verified its chemical polarization. Here, I present my experiments which were conducted mainly with tap water containing solutes. These solutes help water form masses or groups consisting of millions to half a billion water molecules, which are tuned to a natural rhythm in the RF range. Such rhythmic water mass behaviors have received little attention from water scientists, and I believe that the chemical polarization of water I have observed must be connected to these mass behaviors. I could further study these behaviors with the help of a unique spectroscope (Aqua Analyzer, Toshiki Nakashima). The spectroscope uses an RF range of 500－4000 kHz. It is far lower than that used in ordinary spectroscopes for the spectral analysis of water. This low frequency range allows us to study the behaviors of masses or groups of water molecules.

The Aqua Analyzer verified that water and electric current are oppositely polarized according to the handedness of the three vectors involved－electric field, magnetic field and water flow or current flow. Here, I first assume the vector rotation (vector product) of the electric field to the magnetic field, and then orient the direction of the product vector along that of the flow vector. If the rotation is left, the flow vector is left handed: conversely if the rotation is right, it is right handed. However, the effects of handedness on water and current are significantly affected by the magnetic properties of the materials used in the experimental device. From the experiments, I concluded that all of the device materials must have the same magnetic properties－either paramagnetic or diamagnetic. The homogeneity in magnetic properties gives rise to clear differences in the RF range absorption spectra among waters processed directly by the device and those illuminated with the lights from the sources receiving the chemically polarized currents.

Why can electric current be chemically polarized with static electric and magnetic fields? This is because current flows in a manner similar to electromagnetic waves along the conductor－air interface. Near total of the electric power applied to the terminals is carried to the load by electromagnetic waves, while only a fraction of the power applied is carried by diffusing electrons. This fraction is converted into heat caused by the collision of diffusing electrons. The existence of chemically polarized currents is proved by spectral analysis of masses of the water that are illuminated with light from the sources receiving the currents. Chemical polarization of the current has an advantage over direct chemical polarization of light with a static electric and magnetic field device, because the latter is sometimes practically impossible to set up in front of a light source.

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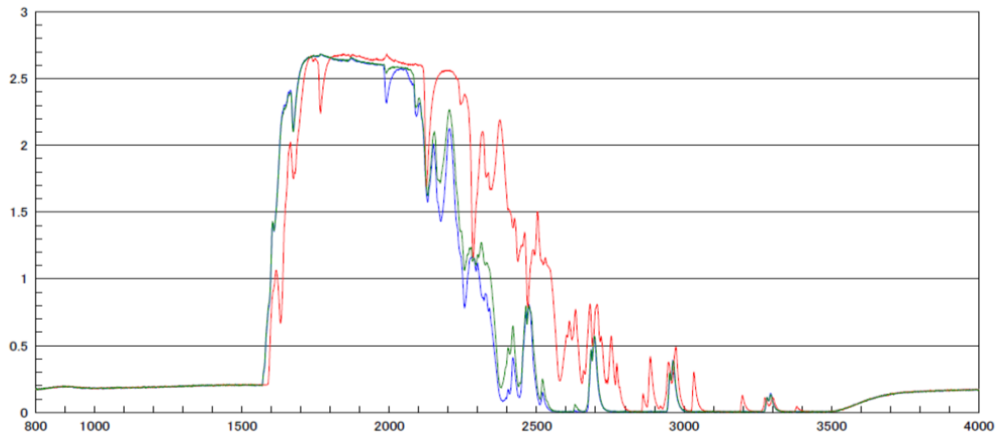

Fig.1 The processing of water with the static electric and magnetic field devices

Red profile shows the spectrum of right-handed processed water: Green profile shows the spectrum of left-handed processed water: Blue profile shows the spectrum of the control (unprocessed) water. Red profile shows more and wider peaks, indicating that the water is activated and contains activated solutes in it.