IC Project: Transmission of specific field generated by a primary substance over long distances, and changing the state of secondary substance under influence of specific field.

Serge Kernbach[1], Jeremy Pfeiffer[2], Anton Fedorenko[3]

[1]*Cybertronica Research, Germany. serge.kernbach@cybertronica.co*
[2]*Pond Science Institute, USA. 369@svpwaterresearch.com*
[3]*Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Russia. faa@phystech.edu*

Abstract

We can measure the absorbance spectrum of both primary and secondary substances. Substances absorb a field bearing specific characteristics and nature. Substances absorb energy and are in equilibrium with the external environment. Additionally they emit and exchange energy.

In all substances (objects) exist a characterized source field; even in darkness and at room temperature. In the absence of external ancillary sources, substance-irradiating measuring devices are unable to accurately determine the field of substance, and show only the noise signal of their own elements (considered here, substance is in a passive state). These devices are oriented to measure fields of electromagnetic nature; fields that are created by charges moving with acceleration. As a result, the device is unable to measure the electromagnetic field of primary substance in a passive state. Consequently, the substances are considered ultra-weak, and it is believed they are unable to exert influence upon a secondary substance. The ultra-weak, weak and strong fields; surrounds all substances, making the field of our passive substance difficult to distinguish from the "noise". In order to highlight the field of a specific substance from the "noise" forces, the substance must be influenced with a certain effect (substance should be placed under special conditions).

Therefore, substances creates fields, and it is considered that these fields cause effects on other substances, and only when objects are near in distance to each other and in absence of "noise". To transmit the weak field of one substance over long distances to another substance, a carrier-field must be implemented.

A set of model experiments have been conducted that reveal the existence of the following phenomena: Field of primary material substance, i.e., biologically active substance can be transferred at a distance by means of an electromagnetic field generated by an external source; transferred field can interact with secondary substance, altering its properties, and leaving an imprint. These experiments raise the following questions: How the field of a substance interacts with the carrier-field? What are the characteristics of a carrier-field? In order to measure this effect, what conditions are necessary to support a carrier-field reaction with another substance? How does a "carrier-field" interact with substances? On what structural or elementary particle level in a substance does this carrier-field interact? Why and how the state of the secondary substance is conserved after the carrier field has been exerted upon it?

This report will present experimental evidence that progressively answers these questions.