

THE NON-ELECTROLYTIC SPLITTING OF THE WATER MOLECULE

<http://www.energeticforum.com/renewable-energy/6431-none-electrolytic-splitting-h2o.html>

With so many people going around in circles over splitting the water molecule “H₂O” and trying not to use electrolysis to do this, I thought that it is time to demonstrate the principles used to do this.

Vibrational excitation “Vbe” of any molecule changes the bond angles within that molecule. This is one of the most important points in the breaking of the water molecule. Vbe creates a stress on those bonds and with enough oscillations the bond will break.

Let me explain in another way, we have a long narrow piece of wood which has been joined in the middle, this join is our molecular bond. We have 180 degrees as our bond angle, we now hold this piece of wood at one end and vibrate it up and down until the joint starts to break. As it starts to break, the bond angle is changing and the more it changes the faster it breaks. Now if we held the piece of wood at the other end as well and vibrated it up and down like the other end, and if the vibrations were the same, the join would not break, but if we changed the frequency of those vibrations so as they were different, the angle of the join would be changed instantly and as so the join would break nearly instantly.

This is what has to be done with the bonds of the water molecule, we have to create a frequency on each end of the bond which is different. Now what frequencies? Well we use nearly all the frequencies, “if you can’t find the exact right ones use UWB (ultra wide band). I will now explain heterodyning, this is a form of creating multiple frequencies from two fixed frequency sources, for example 100khz and 300khz.

If these two frequencies were transmitted from two antennas close to one another we would create heterodyning of those base frequencies. The form of a single frequency radio wave is sinusoidal when passing through air. In the first instance created from these two base frequencies would be two extra frequencies, they being equivalent to the sum of the two base frequencies $100+300=400\text{khz}$, and the other equivalent to the difference between them $300-100=200\text{Khz}$, so we now have 100Khz, 200Khz, 300Khz and 400Khz. There is a finite space between these frequencies and gets smaller as each and every one interacts over and over again. I must stress here that this is not harmonics as found in a single frequency, we are talking about designer frequencies within a certain RF bands.

This heterodyning is what we can use for breaking the water molecular bond and what was done by Puharich and Meyer but very badly explained if explained at all.

All molecules have a vibrational frequency, RF waves are AC waves, Vbe of a molecule changes the bond angle, amplifying these frequencies will eventually break that molecular bond. Like the example of the joined piece of wood.

PART TWO

With the continual bombardment of the heterodyning frequencies on the water molecule (their differences), cause the ion bonds between the hydrogen and oxygen atoms to fracture and form hydrogen and oxygen gases, the efficiency of which is ten fold that of electrolysis and with minimum energy input.

The energy input has a relation to the energy output of the RF wave and this RF wave is measured in watts of output, typically can be 10watts. To maintain this full output of the RF wave, the antenna has to be of resonant size, quarter and half wave. Stanley Meyer was always talking of tuning his tubes, what most people do not realise is that he was talking about the tubes being the right quarter or half wave length. The Meyer tubes are in fact antennas (not directly a capacitor).

In a tube cell immersed in water the tubes have to be insulated completely so as not to give direct contact with the water and so to one another. Only RF waves are wanted to pass through the water creating Vbe from the heterodyning signals.

To maintain the correct VSWR “voltage standing wave ratio” on the antenna “tubes”, the antennas are loaded with a resonant choke. This is so as the voltage is not repelled from the antenna back to your circuit. The perfect ratio is 1:1 but up to 1:3 swr can be acceptable if your final drive will cope with this.

You can now see that these chokes are not charging chokes but resonating baluns to bring the antennas into resonance “tuning”. Due to the medium “water” for the radiating RF not being stable, these chokes have to have an auto tune circuit so as to continually bring the VSWR with in a maximum of 1:3 or better a perfect 1:1. This is especially important in a solid water cell, but more easily controlled if the transmitting medium is fine water mist or vapour which gives an enhanced surface area to the water molecule.

As we are dealing with RF, the line connectors to the antennas have to be of the right resistance and shielded. Also depending on the construction of the water cell container, an RF insulating barrier has to be made around the antennas (faraday cage), so as not to create RF interference in the locality of the water cell. In the early days of Stan Meyer, in his own words, he created a lot of TVI “television interference”; until he changed to his injector plug cell using water vapour. His plug cell was a faraday cage and if you look at his videos, the cable to these were of the RF type 50 ohm or 75 ohm or of another resistance designed for his use.

Now at this point, and before anybody asks, I have nearly always talked about NH₃, where does NH₃ come into this? Well if you look at the patents of Stan you will see the introduction of N₂ via the exhaust return, apart from the 78% in the air, which he needed to create the right combustion in the cylinder. This mix on compression formed a mixture of gases of which NH₃ was the predominant gas and increased as the engine warmed up to its running temperature. Stan had problems with this as the ratio of gases changed with temperature, this I believe he managed to rectify in the latter days.

With this paper that I am writing, I am only going to talk about the splitting of the water molecule, the rest will be in a separate paper using a different method.