Laminine: The Water pH-Induction Phenomenon.

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In the current experiments, an ability of Laminine to induce pH-variation in isolated water was revealed.
The experiment was conducted with the differential pH-meter, developed earlier by one of the authors [1,2,3,4]. Unlike the conventional pH-meters, the differential one enables to measure subtle structural phenomena, even those caused by adjacent graphic patterns, due to elimination of in-phase external varying factors like temperature, pressure, electric interference and so on.

Fig.1 shows a unit diagram of the differential pH-meter. The instrument is composed of two identical inputs channels sending their signals to subtraction amplifier. Therefore, any unwanted variations of the external parameters will be eliminated. The carrier of studied information, *The Card*, is located under one of the vessels with water or other fluid. In the current experiment, Laminine itself was an info-carrier in the discussed experiment.

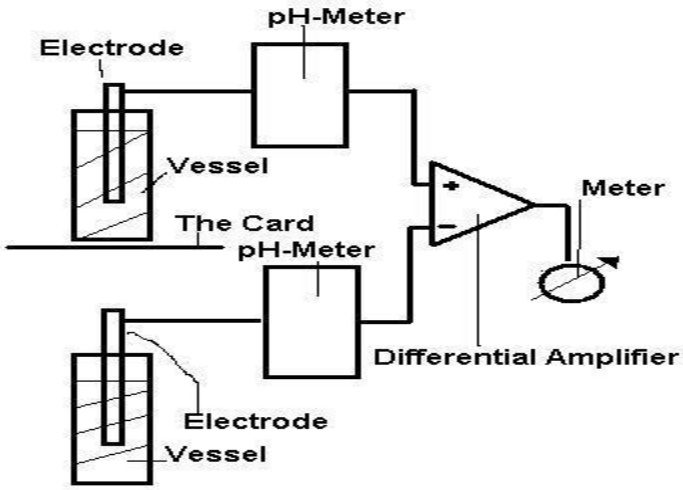

Fig.1 shows a unit diagram of the differential pH-meter.

Fig.2 shows the image of the instruments employed in the current experiment.

Fig.2. The differential pH-meter with electrodes. R=Reference, S=Sample.

Fig.3 shows a variation of pH during mixing one capsule of Laminine with water (78 gr) in the S-container of Fig.2.

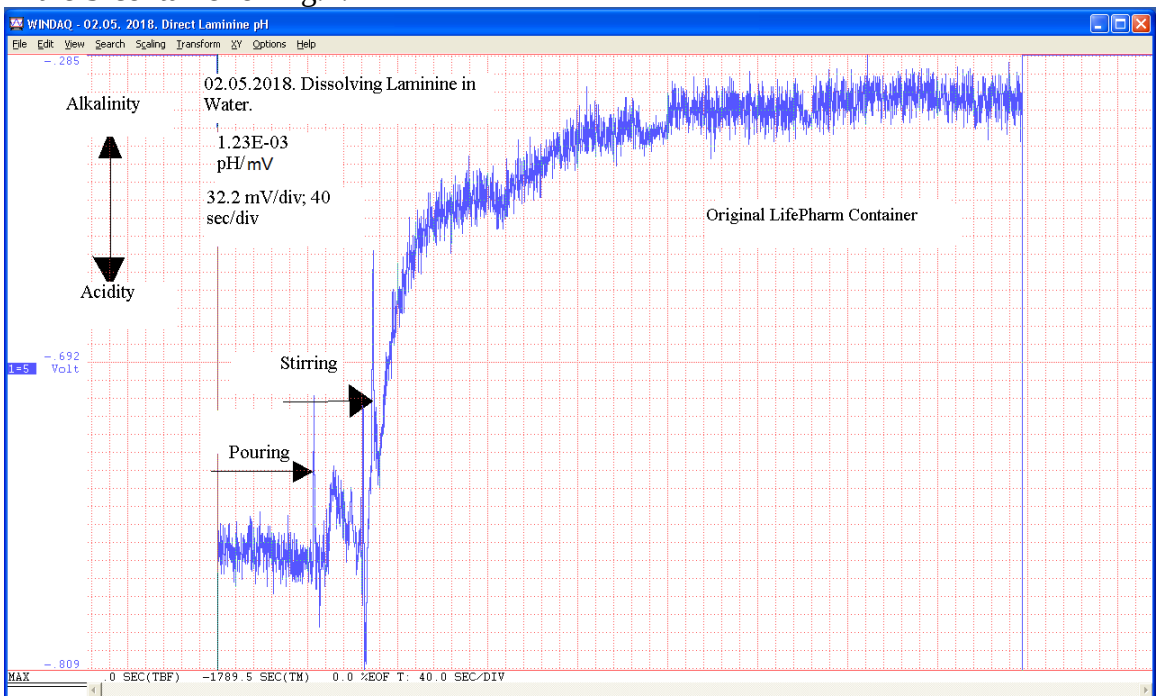

Fig.3 shows a variation of pH during mixing one capsule of Laminine with water (78 gr) in the S-container of Fig.2. 0.0396 pH/div.

Fig.4. shows a variation of pH while placing 2 capsules of Laminine under a Styrofoam version of the container with water (78 gr). A notable initial variation of pH on the record, before approaching Laminine, can be explained by a geometric factor, which will be discussed here, in particular- various patterns under the containers of Fig.2.

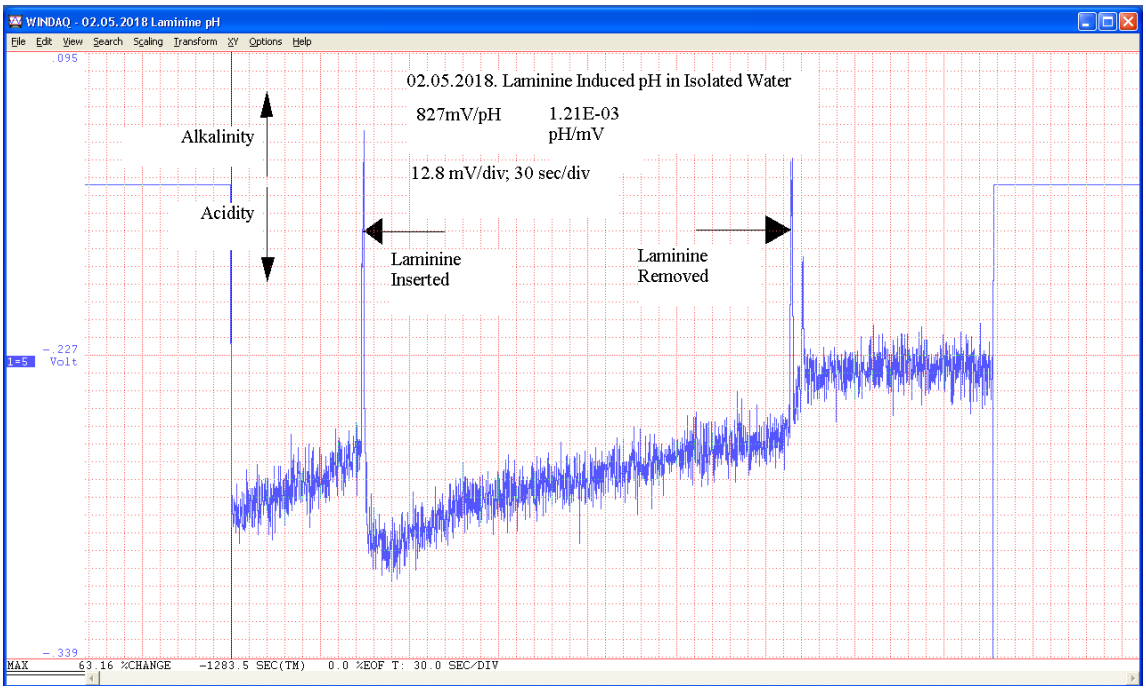

Fig.4 shows a variation of pH while placing 2 capsules of Laminine under a Styrofoam version of the S-containers with water (78 gr). A notable initial variation of pH on the record, before approaching Laminine, can be explained by a geometric factor, which will be discussed here, in particular- various patterns under the containers of Fig.2. 0.0396 pH/div.

Fig.5 shows a variation of pH while placing 2 capsules of Laminine under the S-container with water (78 gr) shown in Fig.2 (the original LifePharm container)

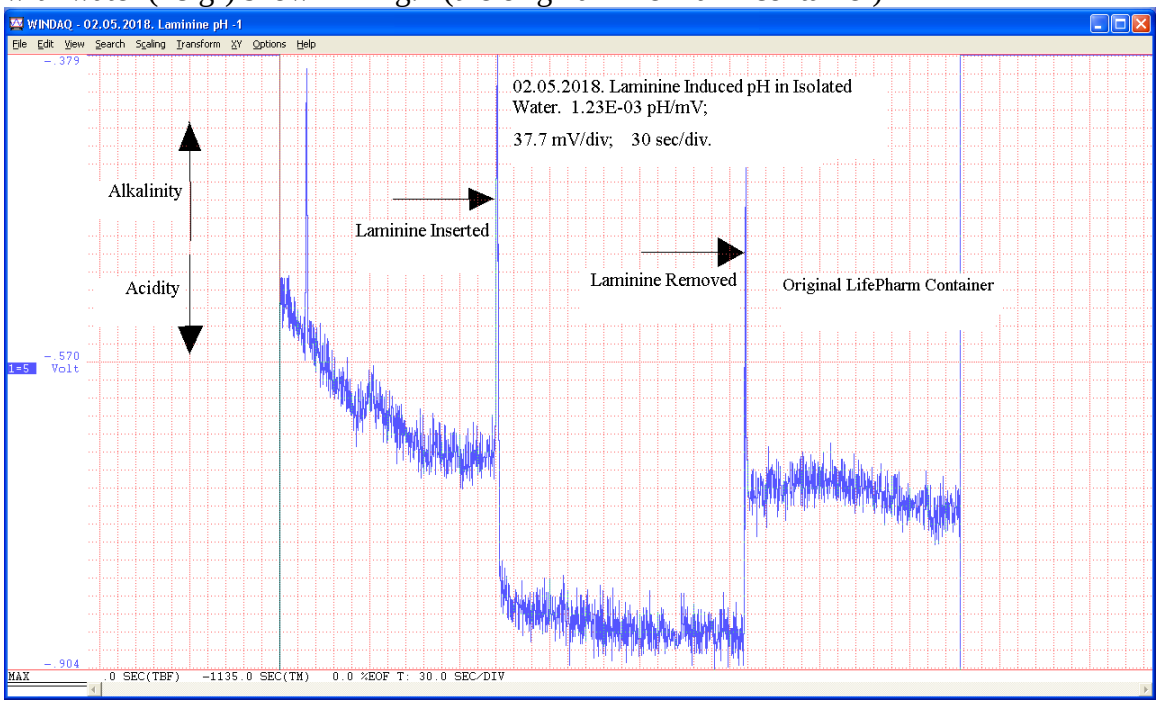

Fig.5 shows a variation of pH while placing 2 capsules of Laminine under the S-container with water (78 gr) shown in Fig.2 (an original LifePharm container). 0.0396 pH/div.

Discussion of the Results.

In these experiments, a filtered (AquaLife System) tap water, having initial pH=6.0, was employed.

As Fig.3 shows, a routine direct mixing Laminine with the water results in considerable alkaline shift of pH.
Unlike this, an induced pH-action of Laminine, Figs. 4,5, when the capsules had no direct contact with water, brought an opposite result – the water demonstrated almost immediate acidic shift as the capsules were placed under the container.

The following explanation of this phenomenon is being proposed.
As it was shown in our previous publications [5,6], Laminine produces localized spinning electromagnetic fields, Field Gyroscopes, FG, in its immediate vicinity. On the other hand, FG is related to an universal agent of any spinning /rotation – Torsion Fields.
It was shown in [7] that Torsion Fields can reduce the potential barrier between identically charged particles. Actually, any pH-meter measures a concentration and activity of hydronium H_3O+ rather than a real hydrogen ion, which is a proton.

$$2H_2O \leftrightarrows H_3O^+ + OH^-$$

Approaching Laminine to water (having no a direct contact) causes a reduction of potential barrier between acid-developing molecules of hydronium H_3O+, a space between them decreases, and the concentration increases, respectively. Therefore, the acidity (reduction of pH) increases immediately.

Unlike that, a classical direct dissolving Laminine in water results in a direct contact between the molecules of the participants which results in dominating and alkalinity of Laminine over the phenomenon just discussed above. A contradiction of 2 phenomena is seen in the initial portion of Fig.3 marked with a *Pouring* sign where it results in forming an obvious pulse. The following stirring makes a domination of the alkalinity obvious.

A plausibility of this model can be proved with the experiments shown bellow.

Influence of FG on pH of Water
As it was mentioned above, Laminine produces Field Gyroscopes, FG, in its immediate vicinity.
In the earlier conducted experiment [2, p.226], two identical containers with water and pH-electrodes were placed inside quadrupole sources of the opposite spinning FG, 3 MHz, 400 V/m, shown in Fig.6. The electrodes were connected to the differential pH-meter.

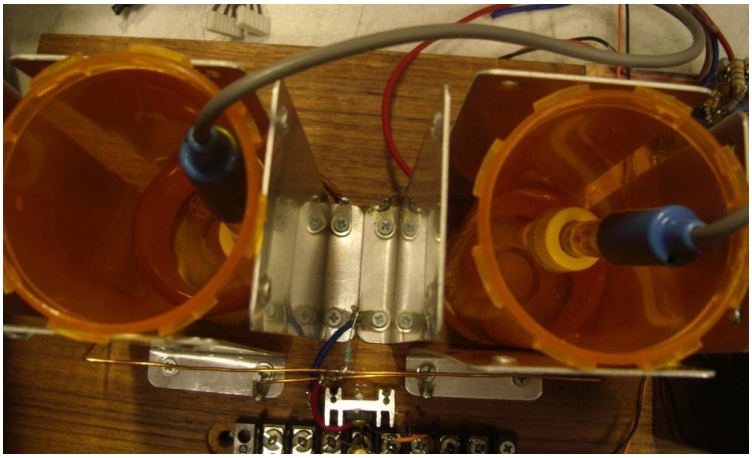

Fig.6. Two identical containers with water and pH-electrodes are placed inside the sources of opposite spinning fields, CCW and CW, 3 MHz, 400 V/m. The electrodes are connected to the differential pH-meter.

Initially, before a start of the spinning fields, there was a balance of pH in the containers, so the differential pH-meter read zero. After activation of the FG physical processes were triggered in the water, but they were developing with different speed due to different influence of CCW and CW spinning. As a result, the differential pH-meter recorded a progressing difference of pH in the containers, Fig.7.

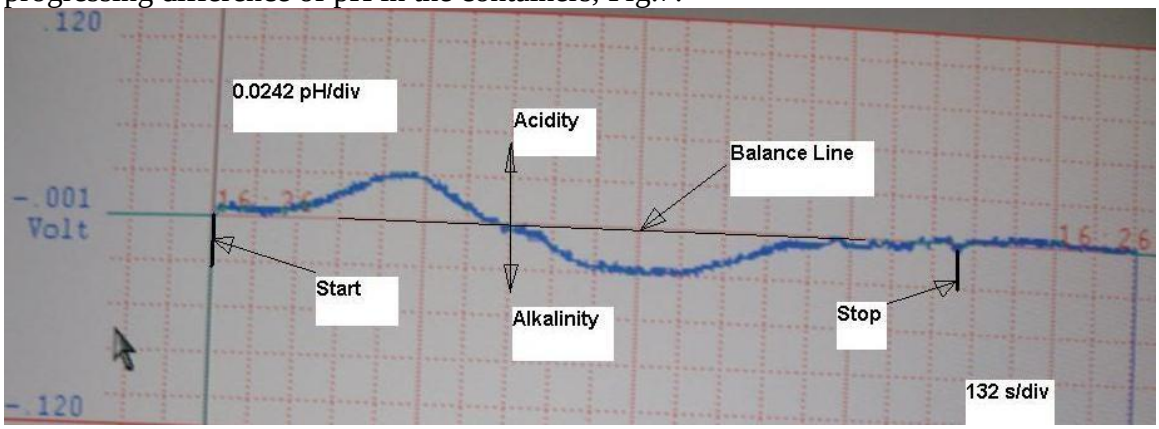

Fig.7. Activation of the spinning CCW and CW fields inside the cells causes a difference in pH in initially balanced water.

Influence of an Images on pH of Water.

As it had been shown, images also produce their own Field Gyroscopes in their immediate vicinity [8]. In the experiment bellow [2,p.226], the images of two differently twisted spirals were placed under identical containers with water and pH-electrodes of the differential pH-meter, Fig.8. Before placing the images under the containers, the differential pH-meter read zero, but the balance was disturbed soon after inserting the images under them, Fig.9.

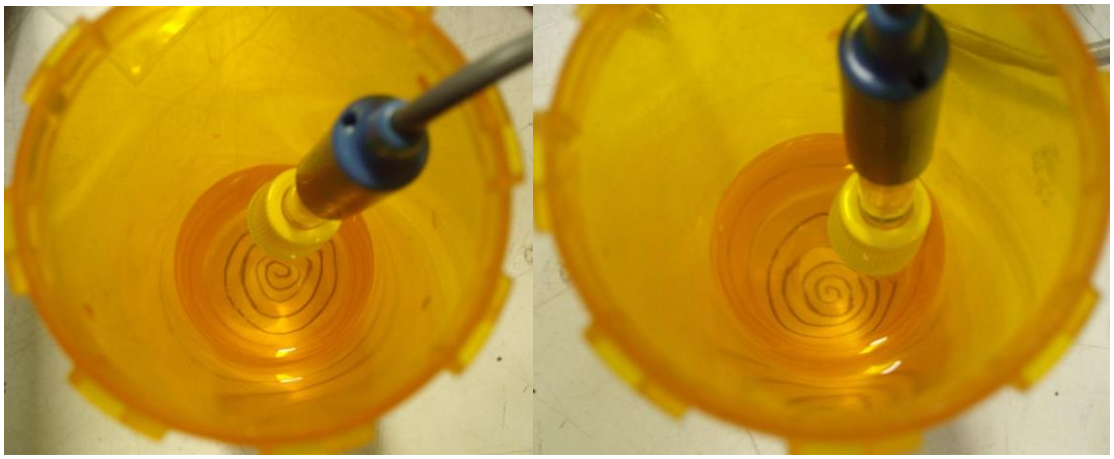

Fig.8. Images of two oppositely twisted spirals are placed under the containers with water and pH-electrodes of the differential pH-meter.

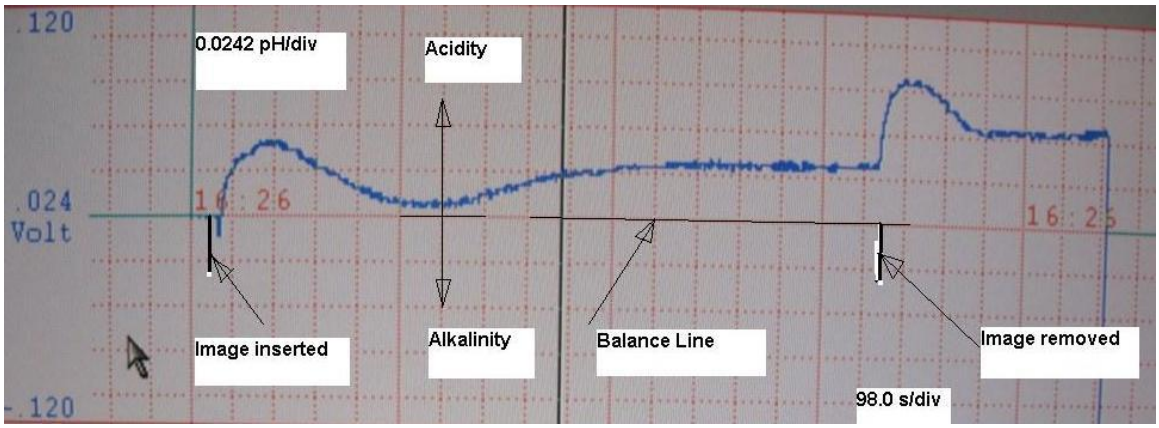

Fig.9. Placing the images of two oppositely twisted spirals cause a misbalance in pH of originally balanced system.

Conclusions

- A rapid reversible pH response of isolated water for Laminine suggests an involvement of short range physical mechanism rather than deep bonds of chemical reaction.

- There are reasons to claim that the observed Laminine-driven pH-induction phenomenon in isolated water is caused by the spinning field, generated by Laminine in its immediate vicinity. These fields reduce the potential barrier between hydronium ions making their concentration higher and, therefore, increasing the acidity.

- Taking into consideration that the qualitatively similar pH-phenomenon was observed under an influence of images on water, a Shape Effect, we can suppose

that some geometric features of Laminine molecular structure (like a twisting) cause this effect due to associated Torsion Fields.

- The phenomenon can find a practical application in physical chemistry and biology to control chemical reactions.

Literature

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