

Teslar Technology
Scientific Research, 2004
National Institute of Physics, Kiev, Ukraine

Discussion of Potential Implications

A. Summary

In recent laboratory studies (2004) led by physicist, Dr. Volodymyr Krasnoholovets at the National Institute of Physics in Kiev, Ukraine, investigators discovered that effects of the Energy Science Technology inside the Teslar Chip (TC) can be measured using various water-based solutions (including blood plasma). Specifically, in a series of 5 studies, exposure to the TC was shown to have some affect on (1) the polarization and alignment of water molecules and thus their electrical characteristics; (2) certain electromagnetic frequencies traveling through blood plasma solution; (3) internal vibrational dynamics of certain crystals; (4) rates of molecular vibration at particular frequencies under certain conditions; and (5) the crystal formation of an oxygen-saturated amino acid solution. In addition, the TC signal was determined to operate at approximately 8 Hertz.

1. Molecular Chaos to Order^{1,2}

Based on observations of the electrical characteristics of water-alcohol solutions when exposed to the TC, Dr. Krasnoholovets concluded that the TC helps align water molecules such that they begin to interact stronger, thus increasing electrical conductivity of the solutions under certain conditions. This new arrangement of water molecules resembles more of a linear liquid crystal than the random arrangement of weak hydrogen bonds normally found in unstructured water. While the exact mechanism of action is unclear, the researchers suggest that the energy emitted by the TC may create an inerton field (a proposed quantum phenomenon³) which interacts with groups of water molecules such that they move from a state of disarray to an orderly, coherent state of alignment.

Since the body's composition ranges from 70-90% water, this 'aligning effect' may be key in helping the body's electric / electromagnetic communication systems (nerve impulses, etc.) operate with increased efficiency.

2. Electromagnetic Frequencies in Blood Plasma⁴

In this experiment, researchers showed that exposure to the TC may cause certain wavelengths of electromagnetic (EM) energy to slow down in a blood plasma solution. Certain EM energy, normally traveling at the speed of light, slows down in denser materials. Dr. Krasnoholovets suggests that biomolecules (e.g., proteins) in blood plasma may be the site of the interaction between the body's electromagnetic systems and the TC signal.

This experiment would support Dr. Krasnoholovets' proposed theory that the TC initiates an inerton field which slightly influences the mass of the blood plasma, thus increasing its density and slowing the velocity of certain EM energy traveling through the plasma. This experiment may also help explain the TC's apparent ability to help wearers resist or reduce the potential ill-effects experienced by many when using or being near electromagnetic producing devices such as cell-phones, computers, etc.

Interestingly, during this experiment, researchers noted that the change in EM velocity in the blood plasma solution continued for an unspecified period of time after the TC was removed from the blood plasma solution.

3. Less Molecular Shaking, More Molecular Stability^{5, 6, 7}

In a series of 3 experiments involving organic crystals and water-solutions used to model living cells, Dr. Krasnoholovets' team found that molecular vibrations were altered when exposed to the TC.

In one experiment, while searching for a likely biomolecule receptor of the TC signal that might be found on the human wrist, the crystal formation of an oxygen-saturated amino acid solution was changed dramatically when exposed to TC. The researchers suggest that the primary receptor of the TC signal may be the 3-dimensional hydrogen bonds in the amino-acid solution saturated with dissolved oxygen. In two additional experiments, exposure to the TC was shown to suppress vibrations of certain molecules under certain conditions.

Molecular vibration (kinetic energy) is associated with temperature and at higher vibrations can lead to a breakdown of molecular bonds, resulting in denaturing of proteins (proteins losing functionality). Since the TC has been shown to help reduce molecular shaking, one can postulate that this may be a contributor to the prevention of premature denaturing and misalignment of biological proteins. This "vibration suppression" effect may be associated with less protein breakdown in the system, and may help explain some of the positive effects felt by TC wearers.

B. Conclusion

This series of studies provides directions for future Teslar Technology research to gain further insight into the vibrational dynamics of the TC's 'calming potential' in biological substances. These current studies provide further scientific understanding that TC signaling may work via the vibrating, energetic fields of dynamic, biological substances.

With these results, it is possible to postulate that TC signaling may (1) alter the effects of external manmade electromagnetic energy in the blood stream; (2) help reduce biomolecular breakdown (e.g., proteins) under certain conditions; and (3) assist in creating a more coherent / efficient molecular structure in water-based solutions. While the implications for these results in the human body need to be further researched, these studies provide a helpful glimpse into the dynamics that may be taking place in people who are wearing the Teslar Technology.

References

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