

MSAART PATENT APPLICATION NOTES

***THE EXPLANATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF
PLASMOID ZERO POINT ENABLED ELEMENTAL
DISSOCIATION, ASSIMILATION, TRANSFORMATION
AND TRANSMUTATION BY PROCESSES OF
LOW ENERGY ATOMIC TRANSMUTATIONS (LEAT)
AND
COLD FUSION ELEMENTAL TRANSFORMATION***

**SUMMARY CONCLUSION
PART TEN OF TWENTY**

DRAFT 518,400 B KMV – THURSDAY 22ND SEPT 2022

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ABSTRACT

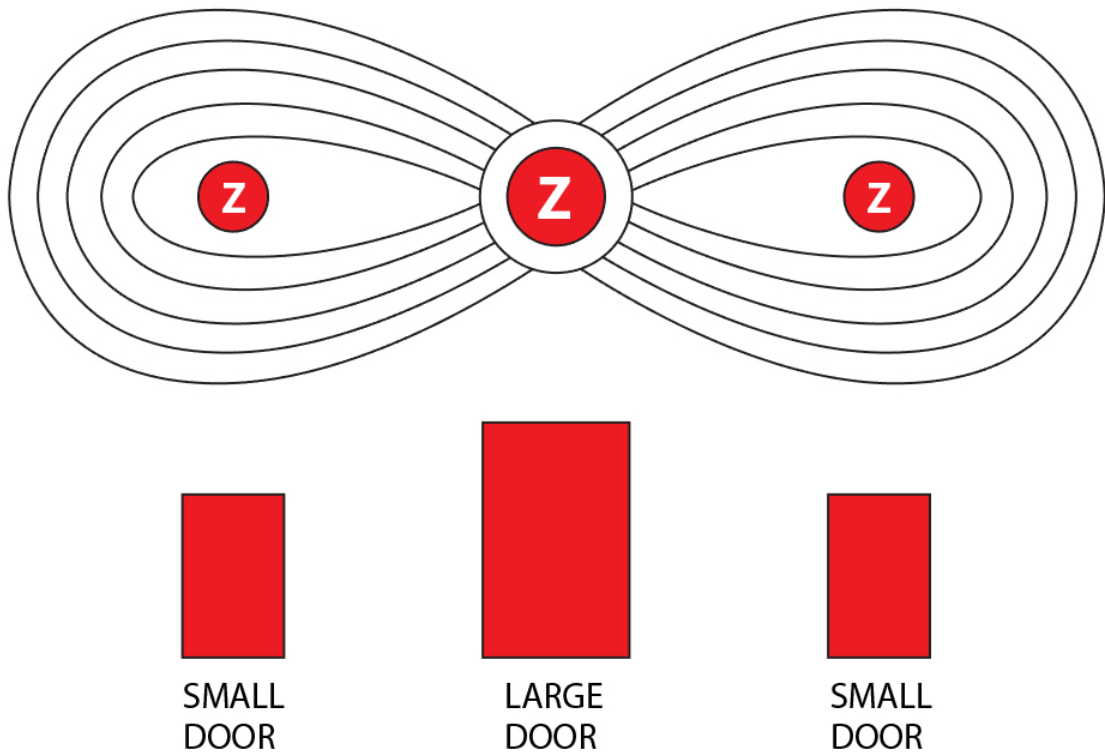


FIG 219: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

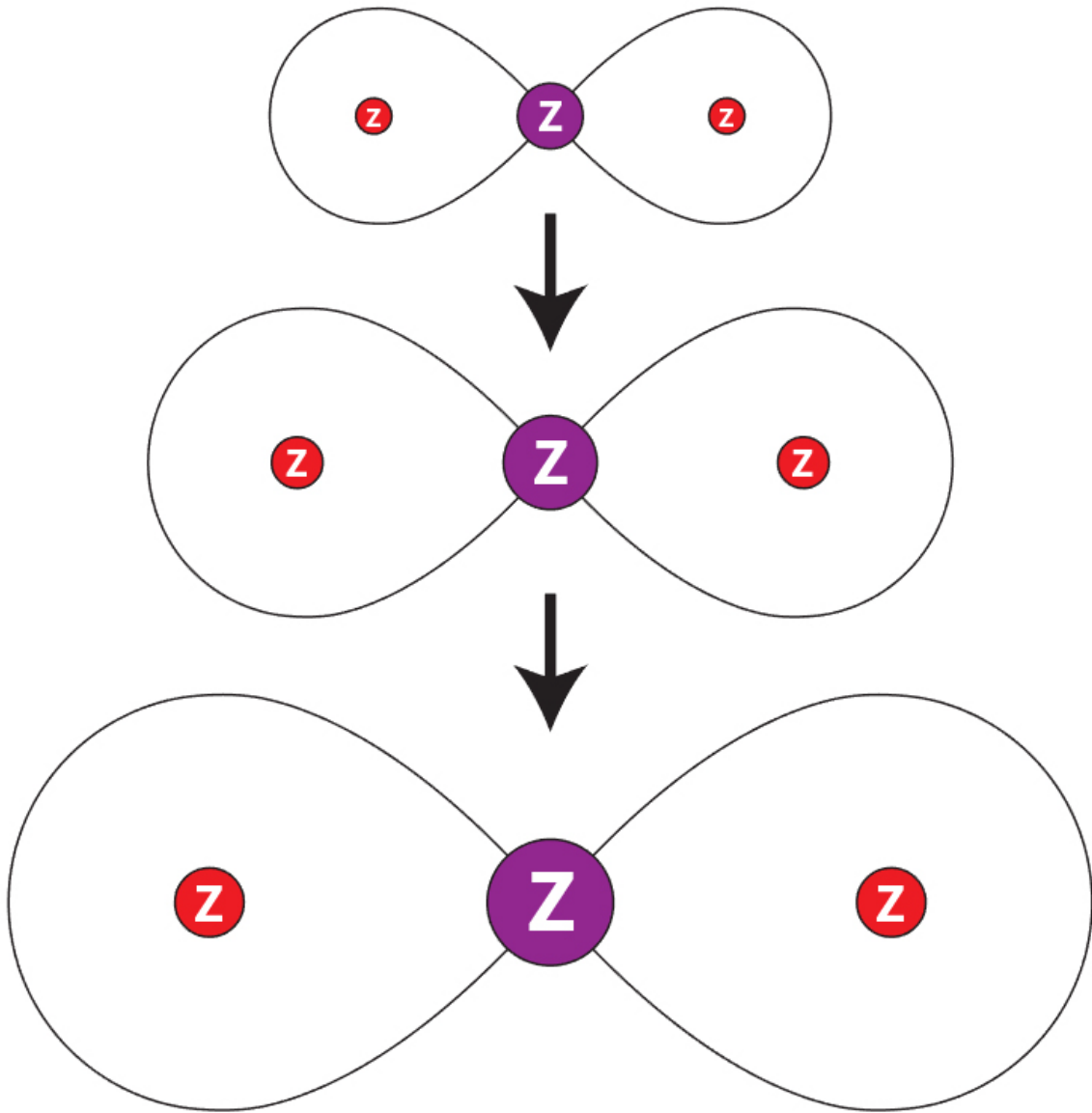
ABSTRACT

FIG 220: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS**ABSTRACT**

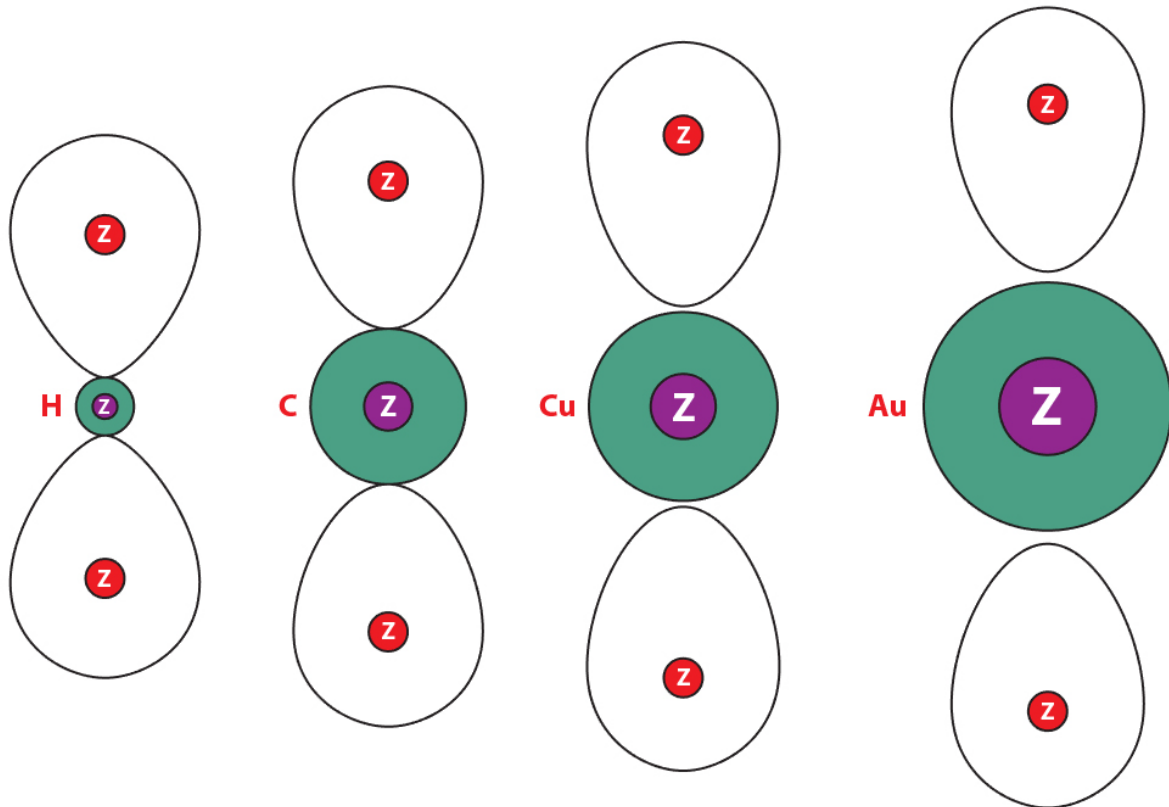
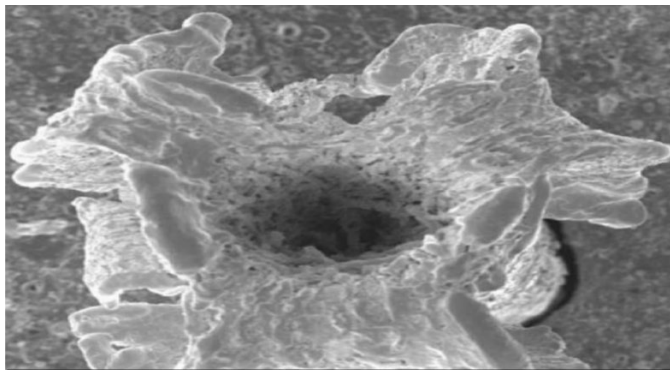


FIG 221: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ABSTRACT

FIG 222 AND 223: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL



An example of an EV impact crater in metal shown in a paper presented at the MIT Cold Fusion Conference May 21, 2005 by Ken Shoulders.

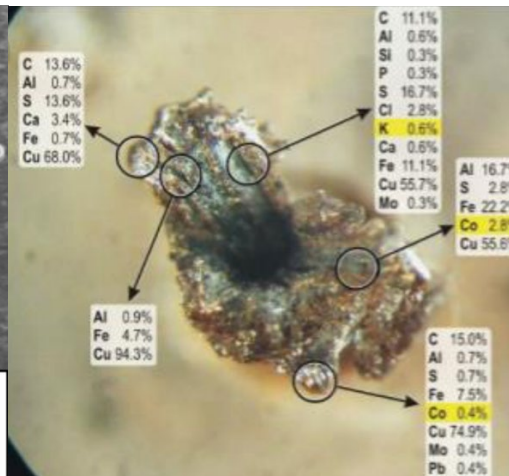


FIG 224 AND 225: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

Reentrant Jet Characteristics

- Velocity: 1500 m/s Up to Mach 4
- Pressure: > 100,000 psi
- Water Crystal
 - Axis: Linear HOHOHOHO...
 - Shape: Trigonal, Hexagonal
 - Head: Positively Charged
 - Tail: Negatively Charged
- Head: Plasma Bow Shock
 - Creates Craters
 - Carves Trenches
 - Self-Accelerates

Shoulders' Does Li

**Electrum Validum (EV)
Exotic Vacuum Object (EVO)**

- 10¹¹ Electrons
- 10⁶ Ions
- e/m Ratio like electron
- Contains excessive energy

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ABSTRACT

FIG 226 AND 227 : - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

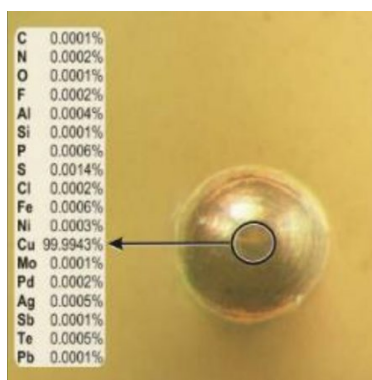
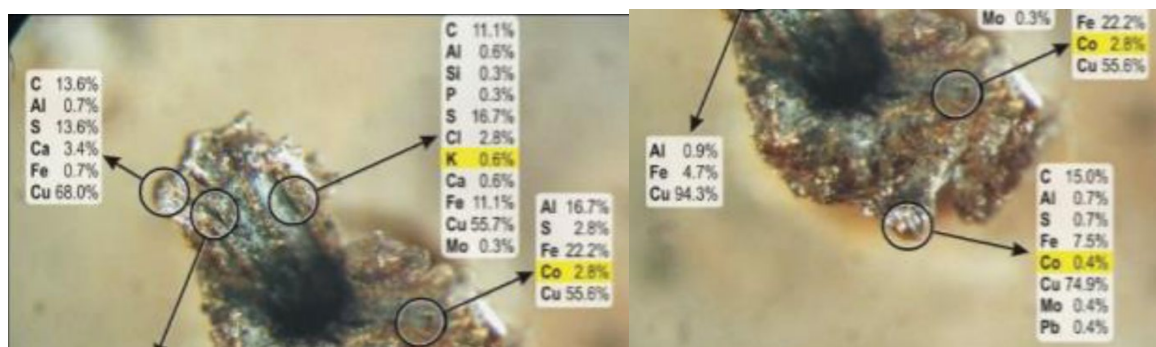
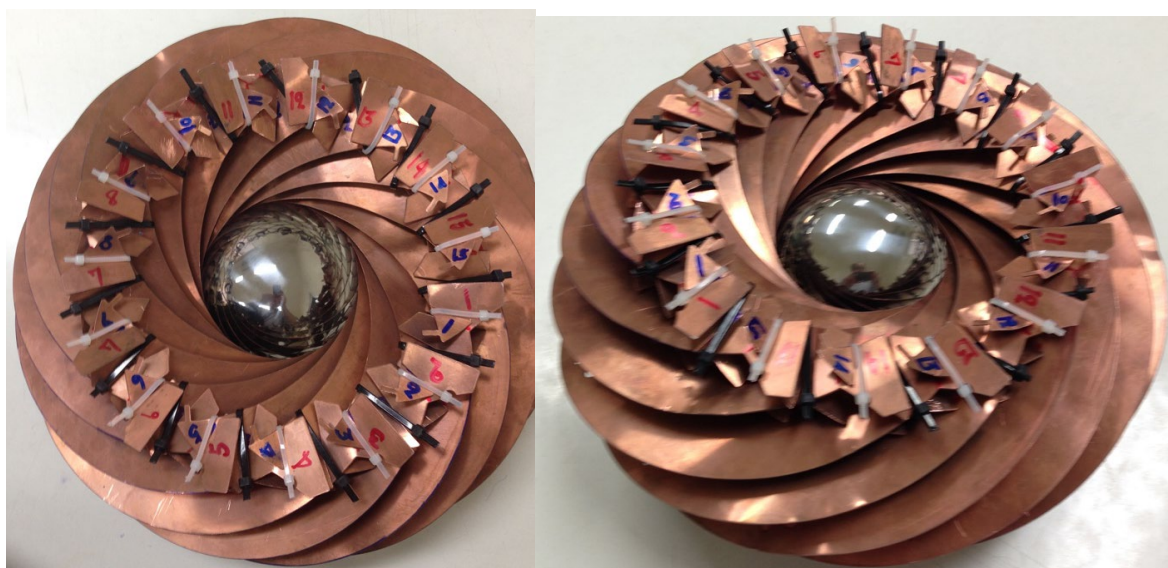
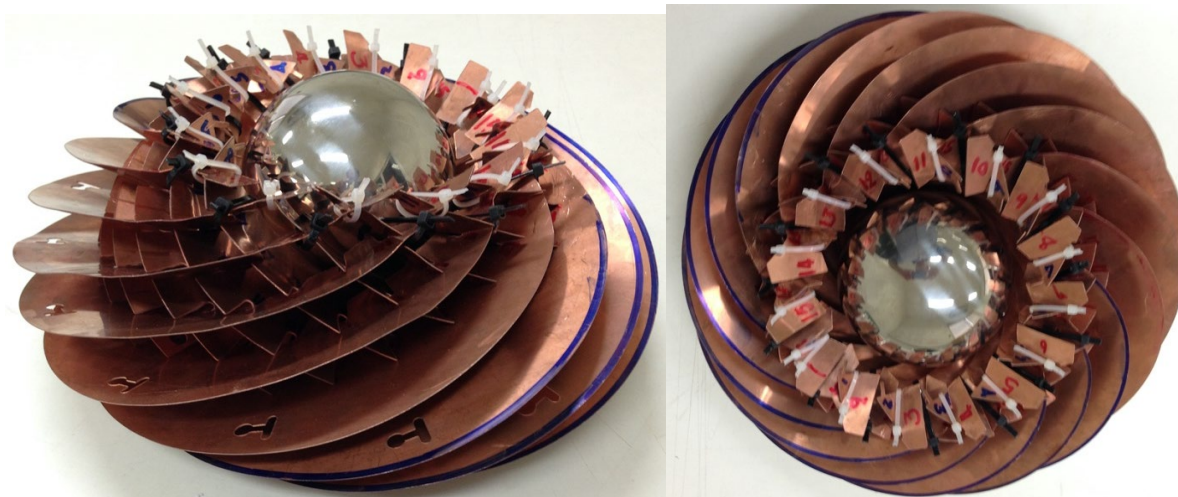


FIG 228: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

INTRODUCTION

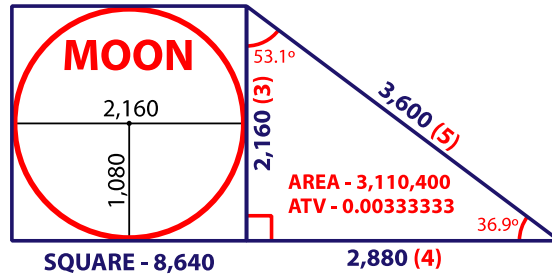
FIG 229 AND 230 : - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL



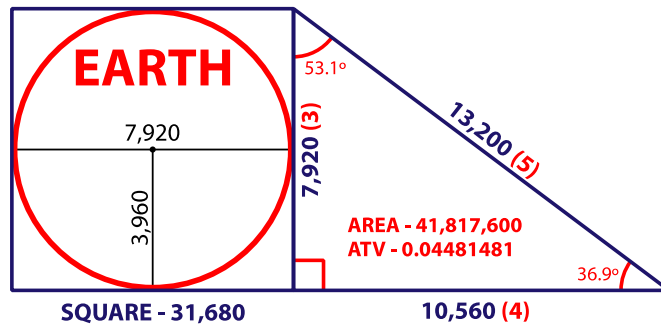
**FIG 231 AND 232 :- AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL
APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS**

INTRODUCTION

a = 2,160
b = 2,880
c = 3,600
P = 8,640
S = 4,320
K = 3,110,400
ha = 2,880
hb = 2,160
hc = 1,728



a = 7,920
b = 10,560
c = 13,200
P = 31,680
S = 15,840
K = 41,817,600
ha = 10,560
hb = 7,920
hc = 6,336



a = 864,000
b = 1,152,000
c = 1,440,000
P = 3,456,000
S = 1,728,000
K = 497,664,000,000
ha = 1,152,000
hb = 864,000
hc = 691,200

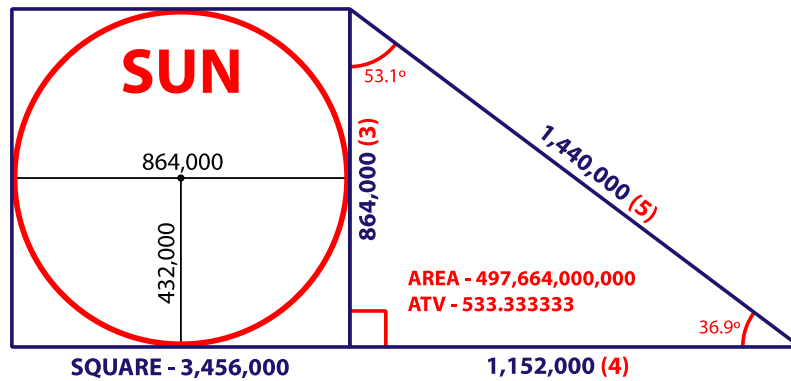
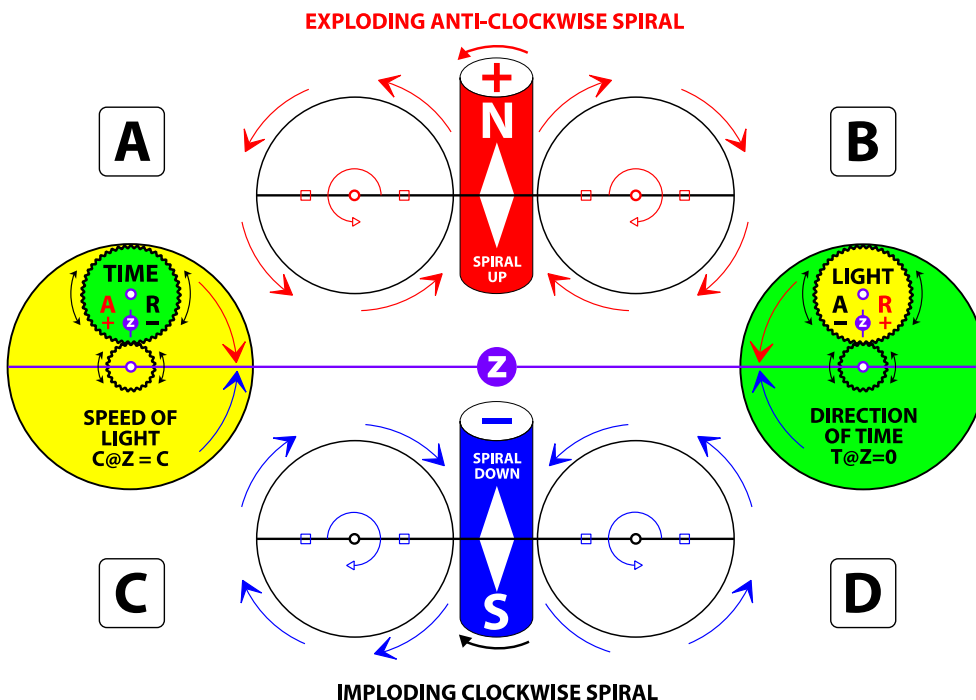


DIAGRAM 233 – SUN, MOON AND EARTH ATV CALCULATIONS WITH RIGHT TRIANGLE CALCULATIONS

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

INTRODUCTION

EXPLANATION OF THE CHANGE IN VARIABLE LIGHT SPEED AND TIME



A

RED A = Time acceleration caused by an anti-clockwise spiral explosive force repelled by the high charge density zero point and attracted to and seeking a lower charge density.

BLUE R = Time reversal caused by a clockwise imploding spiral repelled by a low charge density and attracted to and seeking the high charge density zero point.

B

- As the Negative charge increases, time reverses.
- As the Positive increases, time accelerates
- As the Negative charge increases, the speed of Light increases.
- As the Positive charge increases, the speed of Light decreases.

C

C is only constant at the Zero Point. Where the [AC] left hand clockwise spin [L] is zeroed out by the [AC] right hand anti-clockwise spin [R], thereby creating a zero frequency and consequently a DC point.

Therefore, E only equals M (mass) times the speed of light squared when L/R equals one at zero point.

Therefore $E = MC^2$
 $E = L/R (C \times L/R)^2$

D

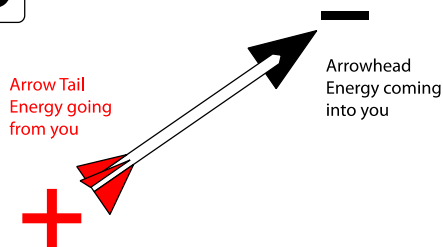


DIAGRAM 234 – VARIABLE LIGHT SPEED AND TIME CALCULATOR

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

FIG 235: - AN INTRODUCTION TO PLASMOID VORTEX MATHS LAWS

LAW 1.) – A number is primarily used to identify the dimension it represents; 0 & 1 are out.**Example 1 A :- The Sun's diameter in miles (Aether) = 864,000****864 Octaves down // 432 // 216 // 108 // 54 // 27 // 13.5****864 Octaves up // 1,728 // 3,456 // 6,912 // 13,824 // 27,648 // 55,296 // 110,592****Example 1 B :- The Sun's square in miles (Matter) = 3,456,000****3,456 Octaves down // 1,728 // 864 // 432 // 216 // 108 // 54 // 27 // 13.5 // 6.75 // 3.375 // 1.6875****3,456 Octaves up // 6,912 // 13,824 // 27,648 // 55,296 // 110,592 // 221,184 // 442,368 // 884,736****Example 1 C :- The Moon's diameter in miles (Matter) = 2,160****2,160 Octaves down // 1,080 Moon's R // 540 // 270 // 135 // 67.5 // 33.75 // 16.875 // 8.4375****2,160 Octaves up // 4,320 Sun's R // 8,640 Sun's D // 17,280 // 34,560 Matter // 69,120 // 138,240 // 276,480****Example 1 D :- The Sun's PROTIUM (Hydrogen H) (Aether to Matter product) = Melting point minus 259.2****259.2 Octaves down // 129.6 // 64.8 (SUN D) // 32.4 (SUN R) // 16.2 (MOON D) // 8.1 // 4.05 // 2.025****259.2 Octaves up // 518.4 // 1,036.8 // 2,073.6 // 4,147.2 // 8,294.4 // 16,588.8 // 33,177.6****LAW 2.) – Product of the numbers within a number are the Plasmoid Unification 1st Key.****Example 2 A :- Sun Aether = 864 so = $8 \times 6 \times 4 = 192$ // 96 // 48 // 24 // 12 // 6 // 3 // 1.5 // 7.5****Example 2 B :- Sun Matter = 3,456 so = $3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 = 360$ Compass // 180 // 90 // 45 // 22.5 // 11.25****Example 2 C :- Moon Matter = 2,160 so = $2 \times 1 \times 6 \times 0 = 12$ Compass // 24 // 48 // 96 // 192 // 384****Example 2 D :- Sun Protium (H) = 259.2 so = $2 \times 5 \times 9 \times 2 = 180$ Compass // 90 // 45 // 22.5 // 11.25****LAW 3.) - Plasmoid Unification 1st Key numbers products are then multiplied by their Plasmoid Unification 2nd Key mirror numbers product, squaring law two's result.****Example 3 A :- Sun Aether = $192 \times 4 \times 6 \times 8 = 36,864$ [36 Matter, 864 Aether]****36,864 Octaves down // 18,432 // 9,216 // 4,608 // 2,304 // 1,152 // 576 // 288 // 144 // 72 // 36 // 18 // 9****36,864 Octaves up // 73,728 // 147,456 (ARGON) // 294,912 // 589,824 // 1,179,648 // 2,359,296 // 4,718,592****Example 3B :- Sun Matter = $360 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 129,600$ [Resonant Frequency Energy Unit]****129,600 Octaves down // 64,800 // 32,400 // 162 // 81 // 40.5 // 20.25 // 10.125 // 5.0625 // 2.53125****129,600 Octaves up // 259,200 // 518,400 // 1,036,800 // 2,073,600 // 4,147,200 // 8,294,400 // 16,588,800****Example 3C :- Moon Matter = $12 \times 0 \times 6 \times 1 \times 2 = 144$ [light]****144 [light] Octaves down // 72 // 36 // 18 // 9****144 [light] Octaves up // 288 // 576 // 1,152 // 2,304 // 4,608 // 9,216 // 18,432 // 36,864 SUN Z // 73,728****Example 3D :- Hydrogen (Aether to Matter product) = $180 \times 2 \times 9 \times 5 \times 2 = 32,400$ [r]****32,400 [r] Octaves down // 18,432 // 9,216 // 4,608 // 2,304 // 1,152 //****32,400 [r] Octaves up // 64,800 // 129,600 // 259,200 // 518,400 // 1,036,800 // 2,073,600 // 4,147,200****- 259.2 multiplied product = $2 \times 5 \times 9 \times 2$ (180) $\times 2 \times 9 \times 5 \times 2 = 32,400$** **APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS****FIG 235: - AN INTRODUCTION TO PLASMROID VORTEX MATHS LAWS**

$$- 259.2 \text{ added sum} = 2 + 5 + 9 + 2 [18] + 2 + 5 + 9 + 2 = 36$$

$$- 259.2 \text{ multiplied product} = 2 \times 5 \times 9 \times 2 (180) \times 2 \times 9 \times 5 \times 2 = 32,400$$

$$32,400 / 720 = 45 \quad 32,400 / 16 = 2,025 \quad 32,400 / 22.5 = 1,440 \quad 32,400 / 0.125 = 259,200$$

$$32,400 \times 16 = 518,400 \quad 32,400 \times 22.5 = 729,000 \quad 32,400 \times .125 = 4,050$$

$$32,400 \times 400 = 12,960,000 \quad 32,400 \times 720 = 23,328,000 \quad 32,400 \times 900 = 29,160,000$$

$$518,400 / 16 = 32,400 \quad 518,400 / 22.5 = 23,040 \quad 518,400 / 720 = 720$$

$$32,400 / 144 = 225 \quad 32,400 / 36 = 900 \quad 36 / 32,400 = 0.00111$$

$$144,000 / 32,400 = 4.4444 \quad 32,400 / 7.5 = 4,320 / 7.5 = 576 / 2 = 288 / 2 = 144$$

$$144 \times 32,400 = 4,665,600 / 432 = 10,800 / 2,160 = 5$$

$$32,400 / 259.2 = 125$$

$$32,400 / 6.666 = 4,860 \quad 32,400 / 5.555 = 5,850 \quad 32,400 / 4.444 = 7,290$$

$$32,400 / 3.333 = 9,720 \quad 32,400 / 2.222 = 14,580 \quad 32,400 / 11.111 = 2,916$$

LAW 4.) - Plasmoid Unification 2nd Key mirror numbers Octaves identify Model of the Element (MOE) and Plasmoid Unification Model (PUM) Octave planes. Those planes

Example : Sun Aether = 36,864

36,864 // 18,432 // 9,216 // 4,608 // 2,304 // 1,152 // 576 // 288 // 144 // 72 // 36 // 18 // 9

Example : Sun Matter = 129,600

129,600 // 64,800 // 32,400 // 16,200 // 8,100 // 4,050 // 2,025 // 1,012.5 // 506.25 // 253.125

STEP 5.) -

Example the Sun's diameter in miles Aether = 864,000

Example the Sun's square in miles Matter = 3,456,000

STEP 6.) -

Example the Sun's diameter in miles Aether = 864,000

Example the Sun's square in miles Matter = 3,456,000

STEP 7.) -

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ALL SIX 864,000 COMBINATIONS

864,000	846,000	684,000	648,000	486,000	468,000
56,623,104*	55,443,456*	44,826,624*	42,467,328*	31,850,496*	30,670,848*
28,311,552*	27,721,728*	22,413,312*	21,233,664*	15,925,248*	15,335,424*
14,155,776*	13,860,864*	11,206,656*	10,616,832*	7,962,624*	7,667,712*
7,077,888*	6,930,432*	5,603,328*	5,308,416*	3,981,312*	3,833,856*
3,538,944*	3,465,216*	2,801,664*	2,654,208*	1,990,656*	1,916,928*
1,769,472*	1,732,608*	1,400,832*	1,327,104*	995,328*	958,464*
884,736*	866,304*	700,416*	663,552*	497,664*	479,232*
442,368*	433,152*	350,208*	331,776*	248,832*	239,616*
221,184*	216,576*	175,104*	165,888*	124,416	119,808*
110,592*	108,288*	87,552*	82,944*	62,208*	59,904*
55,296*	54,144*	43,776*	41,472*	31,104*	29,952*
27,684*	27,072*	21,888*	20,736*	15,552*	14,976*
13,824*	13,536*	10,944*	10,368*	7,776*	7,488*
6,912,000	6,768,000	5,472,000	5,184,000	3,888,000	3,744,000
3,456,000	3,384,000	2,736,000	2,592,000	1,944,000	1,872,000
1,728,000	1,692,000	1,368,000	1,296,000	972,000	936,000

864,000	846,000	684,000	648,000	486,000	468,000
432,000	423,000	342,000	H-324,000	243,000	234,000
216,000	211,500	171,000	162,000	121,500	117,000
108,000	105,000	85,500	81,000	60,750	58,500
54,000	52,875	42,750	40,500	30,375	29,250
27,000	26,437.5	21,375	20,250	15,187.5	14,625
13,500	13,218.75	10,687.5	10,125	7,593.75	7,312.5
6,750	6,609.375	5,343.75	5,062.5	3,796.875	3,656.25
3,375	3,304.6875	2,671.875	2,531.25	1,898.43	1,828.1
1,687.5	1,652.34375	1,335.9375	1,265.62	949.2187	914.06
843.75	826.171875	667.96875	632.812	474.6093	457.03
421.875	413.0859375	333.984375	316.406	237.3046	228.51
210.9375	206.54296875	166.99218	158.2031	118.6523	114.25
105.46875	103.271484375	83.496093	79.10156	59.32617	57.128
52.734375	51.6357421875	41.7480468	39.55078	29,66308	28.564
26.3671875	25.8187109375	20.8740234	19.77539	14.83154	14.282

864,000	846,000	684,000	648,000	486,000	468,000
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APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ABSTRACT

FIG 236: - STEP BY STEP DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODOLOGY TO CALCULATE THE RESONANCE OF ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES SO AS TO INDUCE IMPLOSIVE STATES THAT WILL ASSIST PLASMOIDS TO INDUCE FUSION TRANSMUTATIONS

STEP 1.) – Determine the melting point of the element in degrees Celcius.

Protium H, Ne and Ar resonant group example = H = - 259.2 C.

Helium, Kr and Rn resonant group example = He - 272.2, Kr – 157.4 and Rn 71.15

Tungsten example =

Palladium example =

Potassium K,

STEP 2.) – Multiply the numbers

Protium Example =

STEP 3.) -

Protium Example =

STEP 4.)

Protium Example =

STEP 5.)

Protium Example =

STEP 6.)

Protium Example =

STEP 7.)

Protium Example =

STEP 8.)

Protium Example =

STEP 9.)

Protium Example =

STEP 10.)

Protium Example =

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

INTRODUCTION

FIG 237: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL



APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

INTRODUCTION

FIG 238: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL



APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

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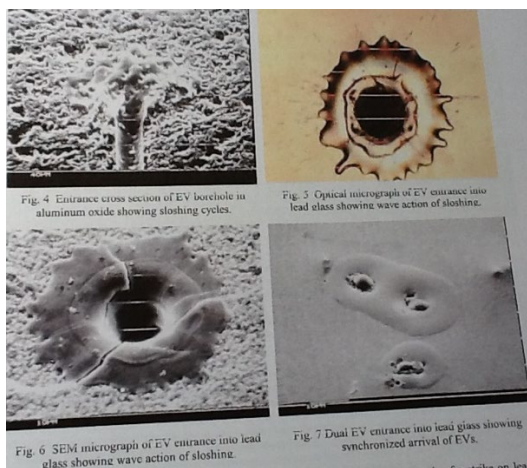


FIG 239: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

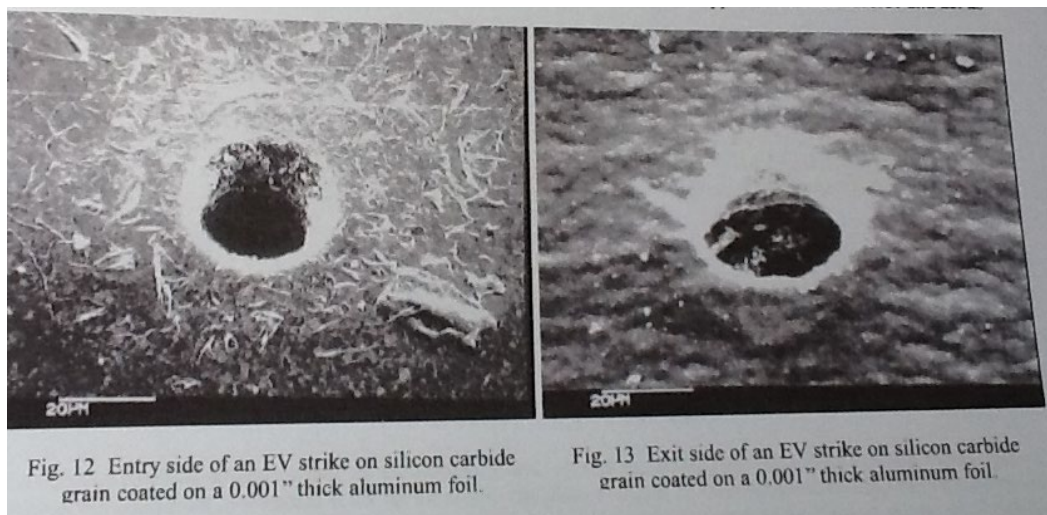


FIG 240: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

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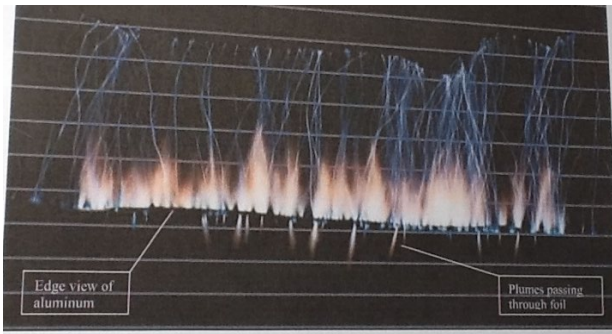


Fig. 11 Time exposure of a side view of a 0.001 inch thick aluminum foil, coated with silicon carbide, being sparked by an induction coil from a moving electrode located at the top of the photo. The small jets seen coming from under the foil have penetrated through it.

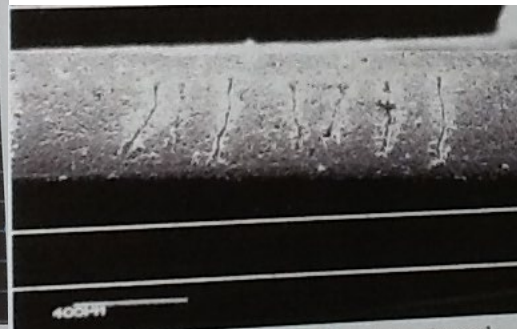


Fig. 3 Cross section of EV boreholes through 1/2 millimeter thick aluminum oxide plate.

FIG 241 AN 242: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

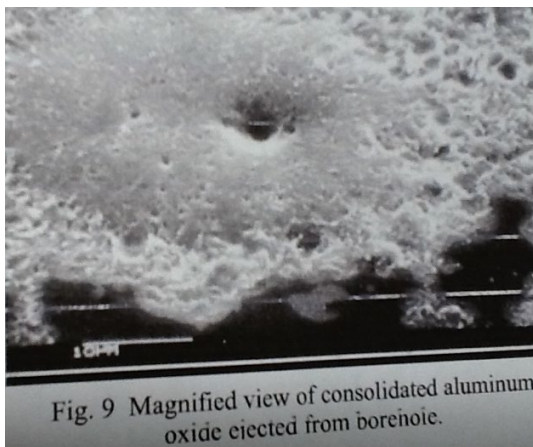


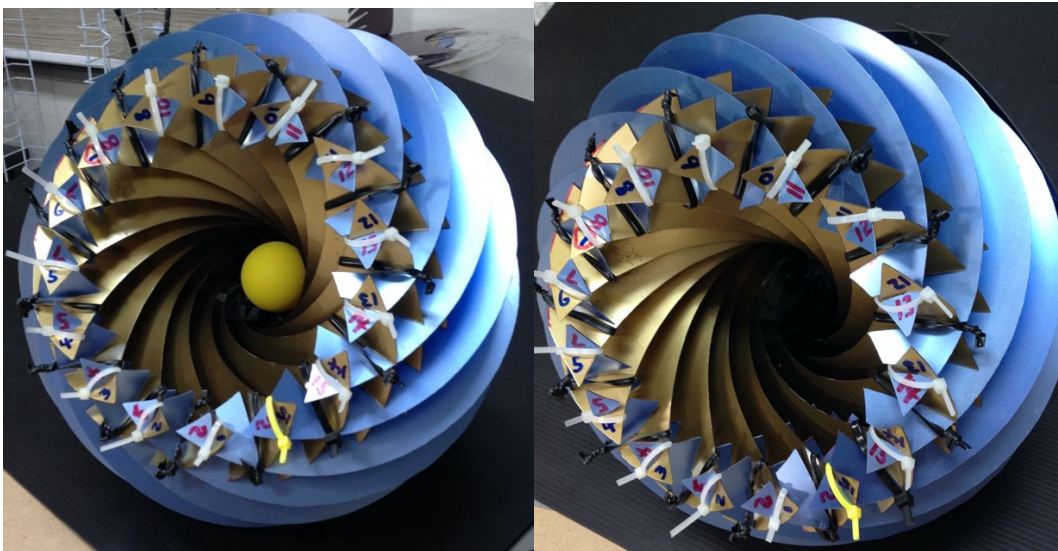
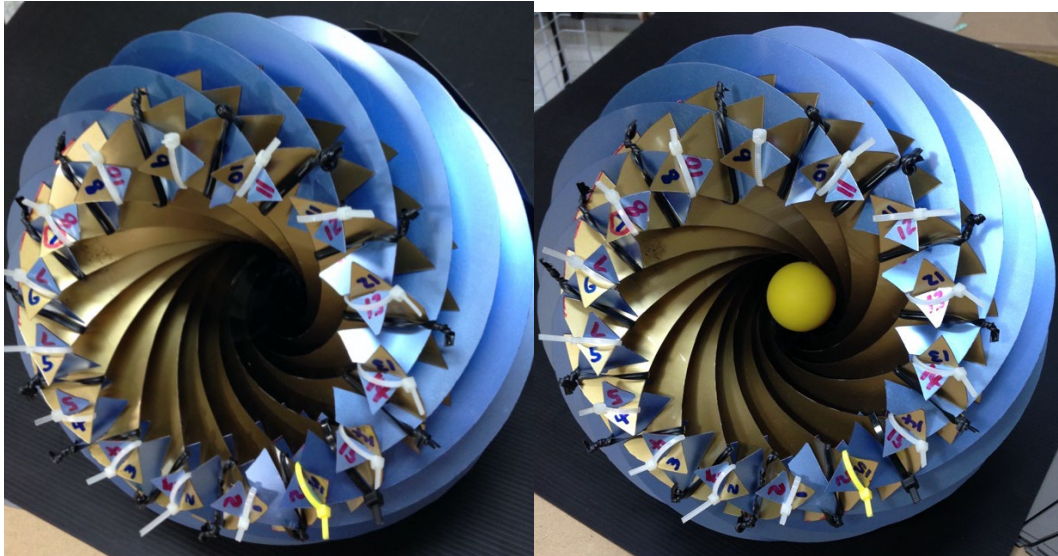
Fig. 9 Magnified view of consolidated aluminum oxide ejected from borehole.

FIG 243: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

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FIG 244 AND 245 : - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL



**FIG 246 AND 247 : - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL
APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS**

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FIG 248 AND 249 : - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

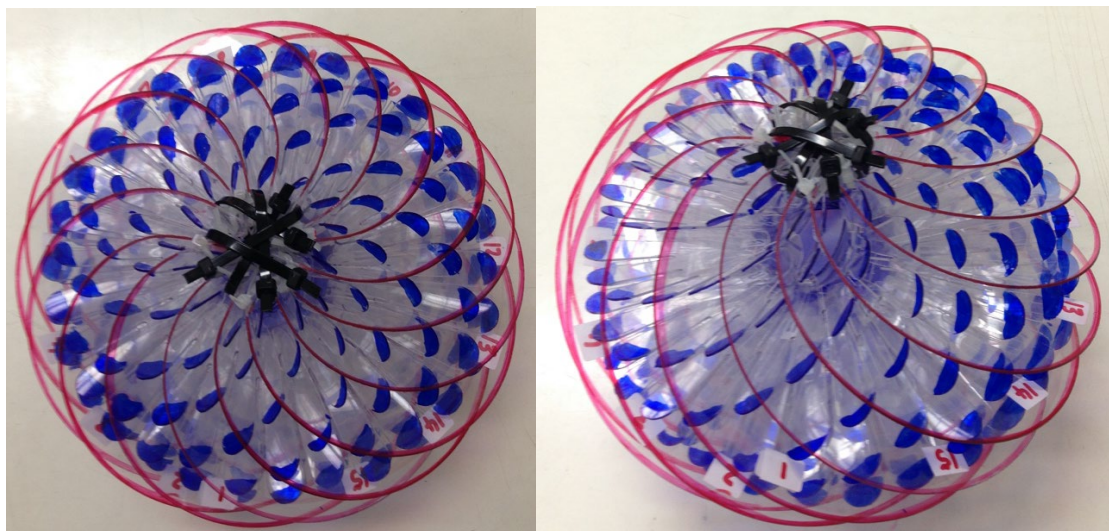


FIG 250 AND 251: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

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FIG 252 AND 253 : - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL



FIG 254 AND 255 : - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

INTRODUCTION

FIG 256 : - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL



APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

GROUP ONE

PLASMOID ZP INDUCED LANDFILL LEACHATE LIQUID LOW ENERGY ATOMIC TRANSMUTATIONS (LEAT) & COLD FUSION TRANSMUTATIONS

Elemental pairs Na – Mg and K – Ca melting points and AVT's.

Na (11) – Sodium's melting point = 97.79 C

$$9 \times 7 \times 7 \times 9 = 3,969 \times 9 \times 7 \times 7 \times 9 = \mathbf{15,752,961}$$

$$9 + 7 + 7 + 9 = 32 + 9 + 7 + 7 + 9 = \mathbf{64}$$

$$\text{AVT} = 15,752,961 / 24 \text{ Hours} / 60 \text{ Min} / 60 \text{ sec} / 60 \text{ Arc sec} = 3.038765625$$

$$3.038765625 / 16 / 22.5 \times 400 =$$

Mg (13) – Magnesium's melting point = 650 C

$$6 \times 5 = 30 \times 6 \times 5 = \mathbf{900}$$

$$// 921,6 // 460,8 // 230,4 // 115,2 // 57,6 // 28,8 // 14,4 // 7,2 // 3,6 // 1,8 // \mathbf{900}$$

$$6 + 5 = \mathbf{11}$$

$$\text{AVT} = \mathbf{900} / 24 = 37.5/60 = 0.625/60 = 0.01041667/60 = 0.0001736111 \quad // // // // // 0.0111$$

K (19) – Potassium's melting point = 63.5 C

[Cl, Ca & Ni]

$$6 \times 3 \times 5 = 90 \times 6 \times 3 \times 5 = \mathbf{8,100}$$

$$\text{Mirror Multiplied} = 518,400 // 259,200 // 129,600 // 64,800 // 32,400 // 16,200 // \mathbf{8,100} // 4,050 // 2,025 // 1,012.5$$

$$\text{Mirror Added} = \mathbf{28}$$

$$\text{AVT} =$$

Ca (20) – Calcium's melting point = 842 C

$$842 \text{ Calcium mirror multiplied} = \mathbf{4,096} // 2,048 // 1,024 // 512 // 256 // 128 // 64 // 32 // 16$$

$$842 \text{ Calcium mirror added} = \mathbf{28}$$

$$\text{AVT} =$$

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

GROUP ONE

PLASMOID ZP INDUCED LOW ENERGY ATOMIC TRANSMUTATIONS (LEAT) & COLD FUSION TRANSMUTATIONS

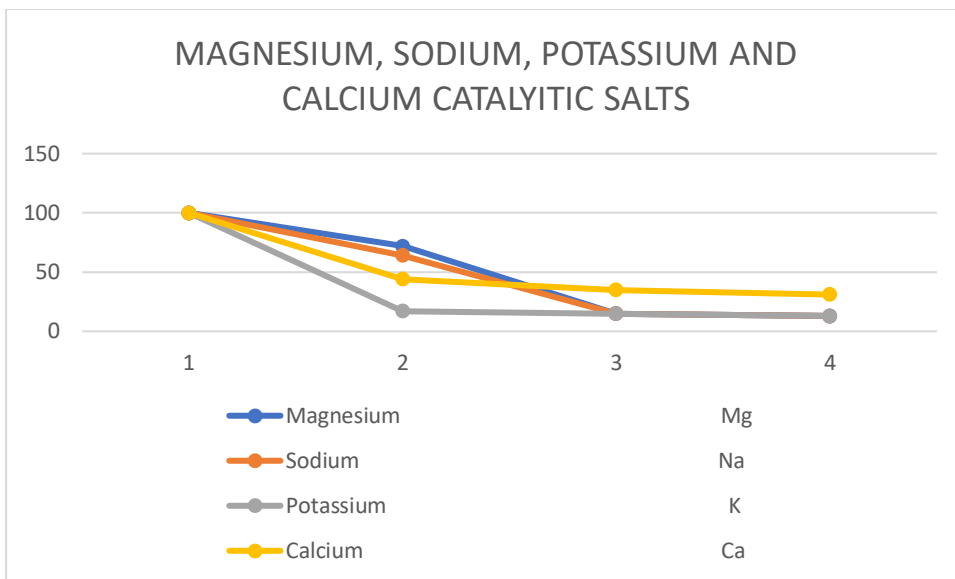


FIG 257 : - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

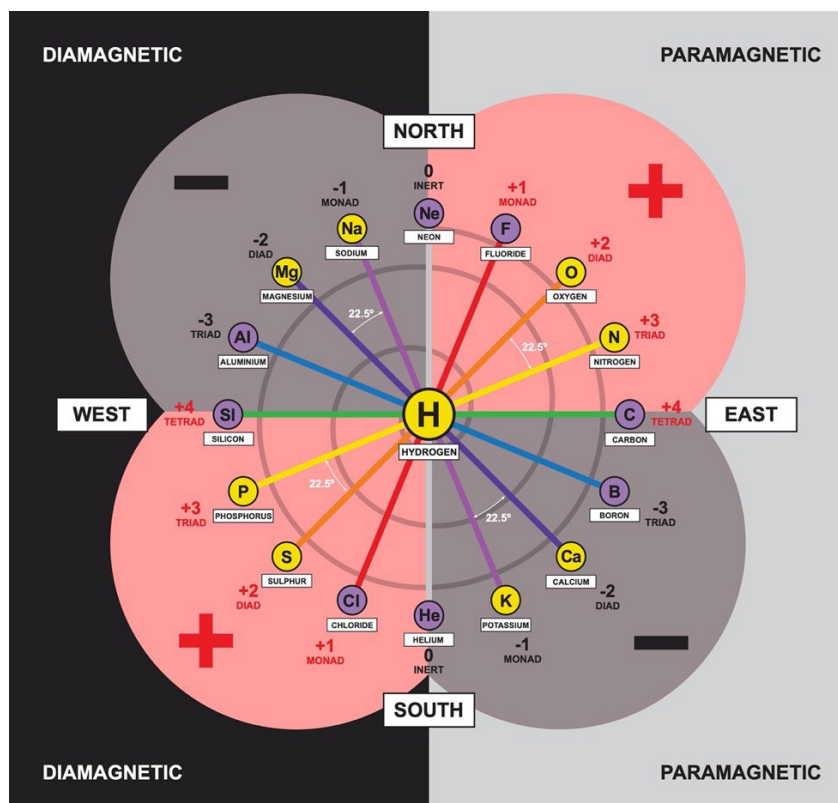


FIG 258 : - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

GROUP ONE

PLASMOID ZP INDUCED LOW ENERGY ATOMIC TRANSMUTATIONS (LEAT) & COLD FUSION TRANSMUTATIONS

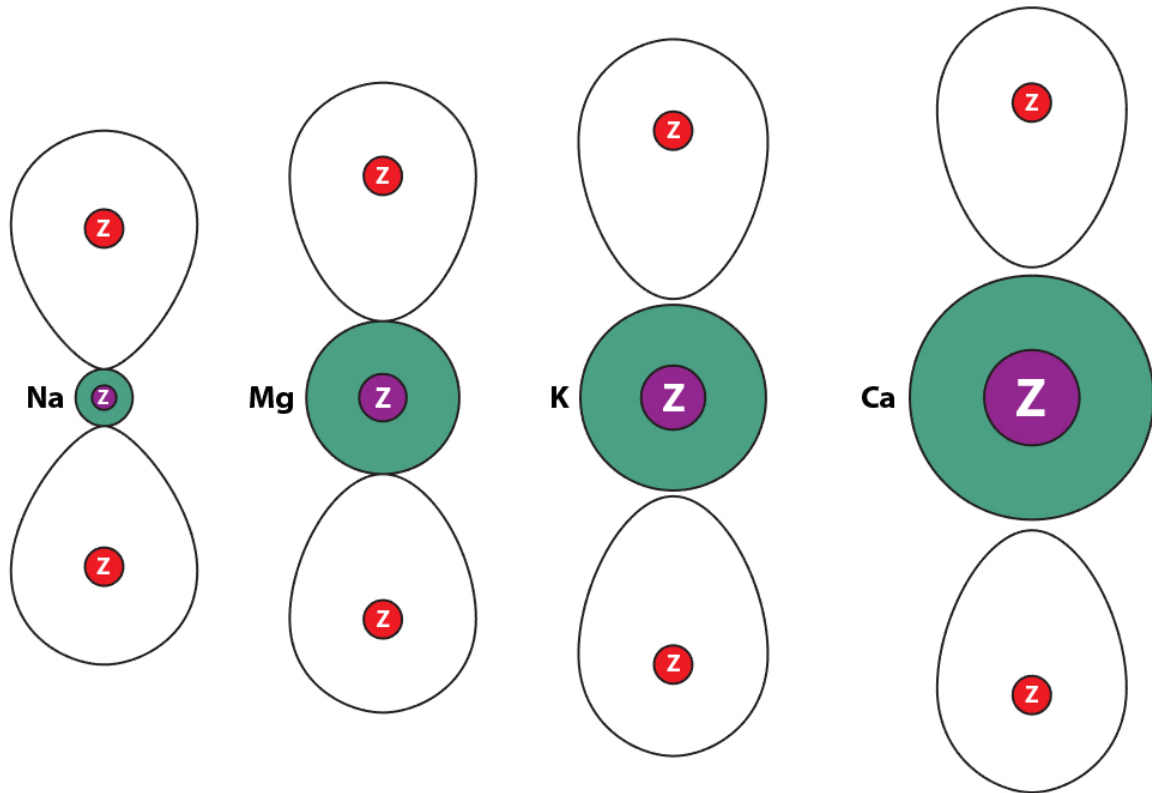


FIG 259 :- AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

**APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS
ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES SUBTRACTED FROM THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUID
AFTER 3 MINUTES WITHIN THE PLASMOID CREATOR**

ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

MAGNESIUM (86 – 24 mg/L)DOWN 72%

SODIUM (1,279 – 462 mg/L)	DOWN 64%
POTASSIUM (638 – 532 mg/L)	DOWN 17%
CALCIUM (72 – 32 mg/L).....	DOWN 44%
CHLORIDE (1796 -504).....	DOWN 70%
ARSENIC (100 – 52ug/L).....	DOWN 48%
CHROMIUM (53 – 26 ug/L).....	DOWN 49%
NICKLE (140 – 64 ug/L).....	DOWN 54%
IRON (2.20 – 2.00 ug/L).....	DOWN 10%
MANGANESE (150 – 120 ug/L).....	DOWN 20%

MOLECULES SUBTRACTED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

DISSOLVED METHANE (0.59 – 0.53 mg/L).....	DOWN 10%
AMMONIA [AS NH ₄] (1,787 – 576).....	DOWN 68%
AMMONIACAL NITROGEN [AS N] (1,386 – 446 mg/L).....	DOWN 68%
TOTAL OXIDISED NITROGEN (3.6 – 2.6 mg/L).....	DOWN 28%
NITRITE (0.01 – 0.59 mg/L).....	UP 98%
NITRATE (21.3 – 26.1mg/L).....	UP 18%
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (2,200 – 770 mg/L).....	DOWN 65%
BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (8.4 – 8.0 mg/L).....	DOWN 5%
SULPHATE (136 – 45 mg/L).....	DOWN 67%
SULPHIDE (0.10 – 0.03).....	DOWN 70%
PHOSPHATE (16.49 – 5.95).....	DOWN 65%
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (990 – 355 mg/L).....	DOWN 65%
ALKALINITY – CARBONATE as CaCO₃ (7,906 – 2,825 mg/L).....	DOWN 65%
TOTAL CYANIDE (1.43 – 0.53 mg/L).....	DOWN 63%
ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (12,445 -5,375 uS/cm).....	DOWN 43%

ELEMENTS ADDED TO THE LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

COPPER STANDARD (40 – 1,800 ug/L).....	UP 4,500%
ZINC (220 – 270 ug/L).....	UP 18%
LEAD (8 – 9 ug/L).....	UP 11%

MOLECULES ADDED TO THE LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

NITRITE (0.01 – 0.59 mg/L).....	UP 98%
NITRATE (21.3 – 26.1mg/L).....	UP 18%
SUSPENDED SOLIDS (40 – 108 mg/L).....	UP 63%
PH (PH 8.7 - PH 8.8).....	UP 1%

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

GROUP TWO

PLASMOID ZP INDUCED POTASSIUM LOW ENERGY ATOMIC TRANSMUTATIONS (LEAT) & COLD FUSION TRANSMUTATIONS

***Ni (28) – Nickel’s melting point = 1,455 C

***Ca (20) – Calcium’s melting point = 842 C

*****K (19) – Potassium Nucleus Potassium’s melting point = 63.5 C

***Cl (17) - Chlorine’s melting point = 101.5 C

Nickel (Ni), Calcium (Ca) and Chlorine Cl are transmuted by the Plasmoid’s capture of electrons, a Proton and Hydroxide (OH) using a Potassium (K) by mechanism of sharing the Plasmoid’s Primary large central Zero Point (the large open door) with Potassium’s Zero Point.

The Ring Structures Plasmoids often form are made from the capture of other Plasmoids or Elements into the outer Secondary peripheral Circular Zero point located on the Zero point Event Horizon Plane (The two small outer closed doors.) at the centre of the outer toroidal ring.

*****K (19) – Potassium Nucleus - Potassium’s melting point = 63.5 C

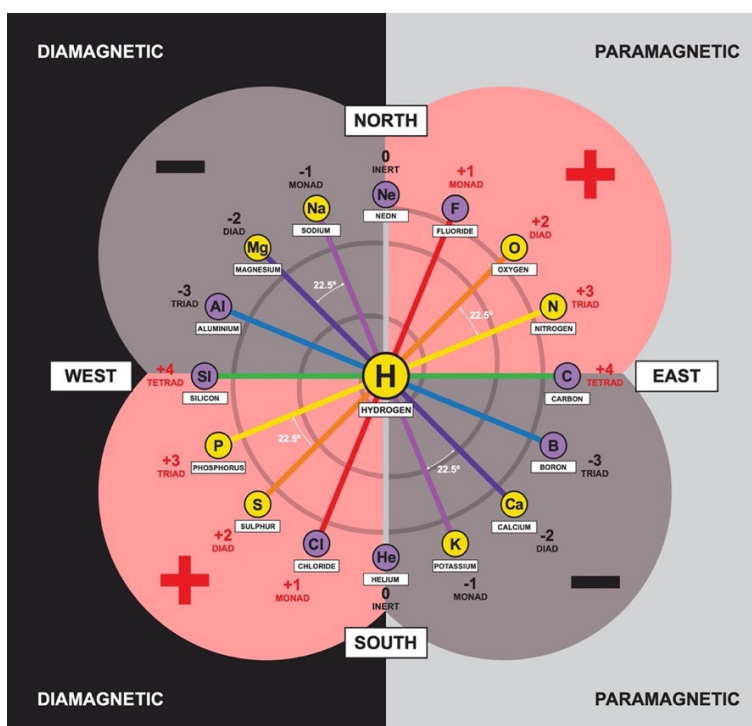


FIG 260 :- AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES SUBTRACTED FROM THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUID AFTER 3 MINUTES WITHIN THE PLASMOID CREATOR

ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

MAGNESIUM (86 – 24 mg/L)	DOWN 72%
SODIUM (1,279 – 462 mg/L)	DOWN 64%
POTASSIUM (638 – 532 mg/L)	DOWN 17%

CALCIUM (72 – 32 mg/L).....	DOWN 44%
CHLORIDE (1796 -504).....	DOWN 70%
ARSENIC (100 – 52ug/L).....	DOWN 48%
CHROMIUM (53 – 26 ug/L).....	DOWN 49%
NICKLE (140 – 64 ug/L).....	DOWN 54%
IRON (2.20 – 2.00 ug/L).....	DOWN 10%
MANGANESE (150 – 120 ug/L).....	DOWN 20%

MOLECULES SUBTRACTED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

DISSOLVED METHANE (0.59 – 0.53 mg/L).....	DOWN 10%
AMMONIA [AS NH ₄] (1,787 – 576).....	DOWN 68%
AMMONIACAL NITROGEN [AS N] (1,386 – 446 mg/L).....	DOWN 68%
TOTAL OXIDISED NITROGEN (3.6 – 2.6 mg/L).....	DOWN 28%
NITRITE (0.01 – 0.59 mg/L).....	UP 98%
NITRATE (21.3 – 26.1mg/L).....	UP 18%
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (2,200 – 770 mg/L).....	DOWN 65%
BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (8.4 – 8.0 mg/L).....	DOWN 5%
SULPHATE (136 – 45 mg/L).....	DOWN 67%
SULPHIDE (0.10 – 0.03).....	DOWN 70%
PHOSPHATE (16.49 – 5.95).....	DOWN 65%
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (990 – 355 mg/L).....	DOWN 65%
ALKALINITY – CARBONATE as CaCO₃ (7,906 – 2,825 mg/L).....	DOWN 65%
TOTAL CYANIDE (1.43 – 0.53 mg/L).....	DOWN 63%
ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (12,445 -5,375 uS/cm).....	DOWN 43%

ELEMENTS ADDED TO THE LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

COPPER STANDARD (40 – 1,800 ug/L).....	UP 4,500%
ZINC (220 – 270 ug/L).....	UP 18%
LEAD (8 – 9 ug/L).....	UP 11%

MOLECULES ADDED TO THE LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

NITRITE (0.01 – 0.59 mg/L).....	UP 98%
NITRATE (21.3 – 26.1mg/L).....	UP 18%
SUSPENDED SOLIDS (40 – 108 mg/L).....	UP 63%
PH (PH 8.7 - PH 8.8).....	UP 1%

GROUP TWO

PLASMOID ZP INDUCED POTASSIUM LOW ENERGY ATOMIC TRANSMUTATIONS (LEAT) & COLD FUSION TRANSMUTATIONS

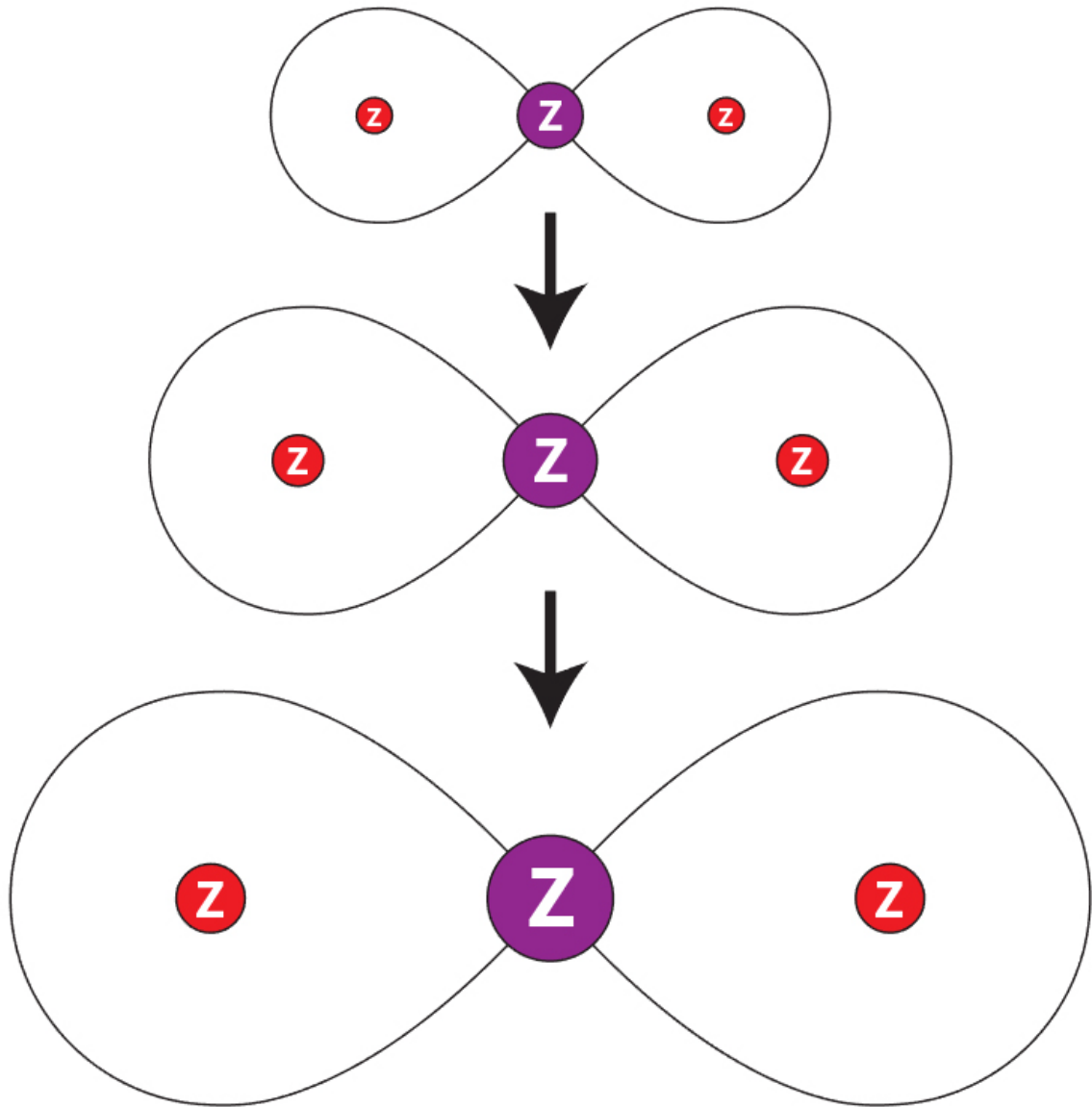


FIG 261 : - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

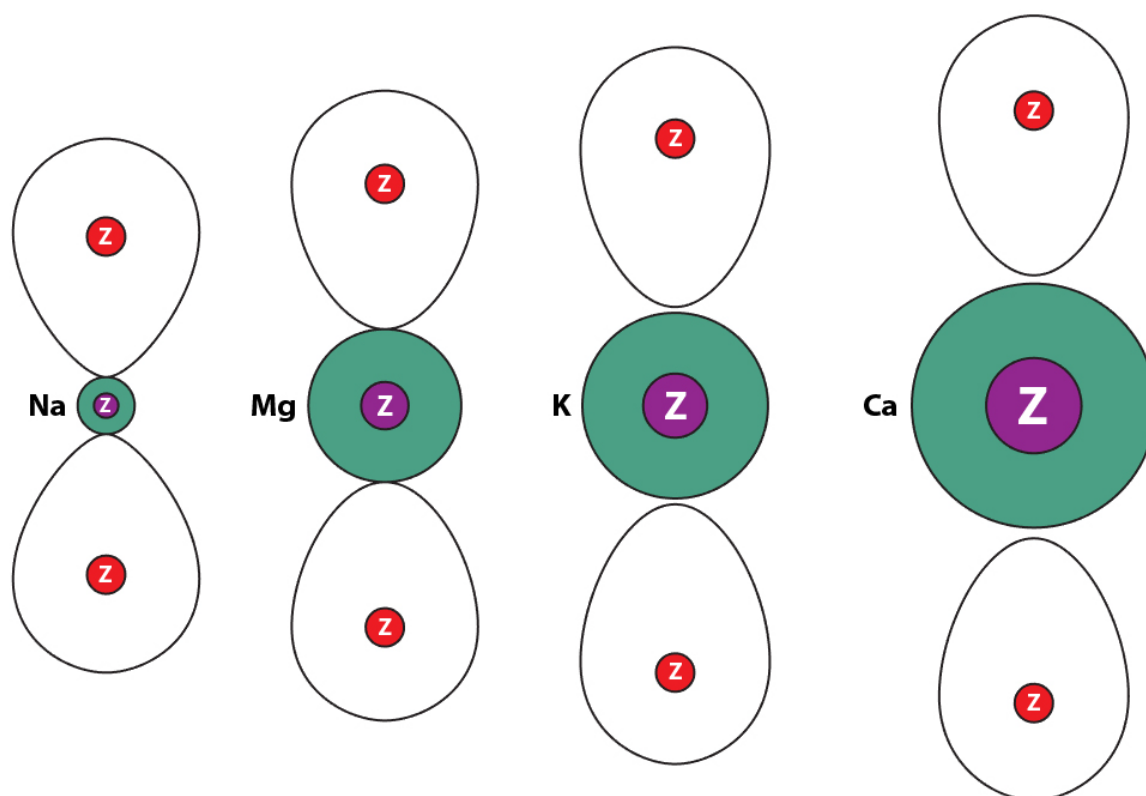


FIG 262 :- AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL

GROUP THREE

PLASMOID ZP INDUCED PALLADIUM COLD FUSION & LOW ENERGY ATOMIC REACTIONS (LEAR) TRANSMUTATIONS

*****Cd (48)** - Cadmium's melting point = 321.1 C

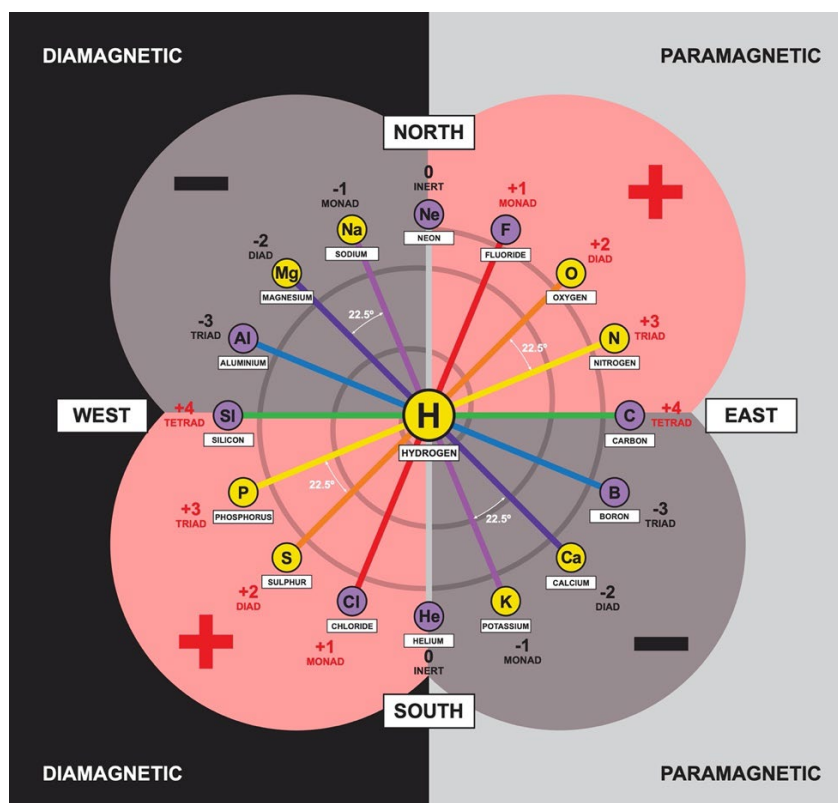
*******Pd (46)** - Palladium Nucleus. Palladium's melting point = 1,555 C

*****I (53)** – Iodine's melting point = 113.7 C

Cadmium (Cd) and **Iodine (I)** are transmuted by the Plasmoid's capture of a Proton and Oxygen (O) using a Palladium (Pd) by mechanism of sharing the Plasmoid's Primary large central Zero Point (the large open door) with Palladium's Zero Point.

The Ring Structures Plasmoids often form are made from the capture of other Plasmoids or elements into the outer Secondary ring peripheral Circular Zero point located on the Zero point Event Horizon Plane (The two small outer closed doors.) at the centre of the outer toroidal ring.

*******Pd (46)** - Palladium Nucleus. Palladium's melting point = 1,555 C



**FIG 263: - AETHER AND MATTER ELEMENT AND DIMENSIONAL
GROUP THREE**

PLASMOID ZP INDUCED PALLADIUM CENTRED COLD FUSION

&
LOW ENERGY ATOMIC REACTIONS (LEAR) TRANSMUTATIONS

***Ni (28) – Nickel’s melting point = 1,455 C

***Ca (20) – Calcium’s melting point = 842 C

***Cl (17) - Chlorine’s melting point = 101.5 C

***K. (19) – *Potassium Nucleus Potassium’s melting point = 63.5 C*

***Cd (48) - Cadmium’s melting point = 321.1 C

***I (53) [126.9] – Iodine’s melting point = 113.7 C

*****Pd (46) - *Palladium Nucleus Palladium’s melting point = 1,555 C*

GROUP FOUR

**THE PLASMOID ZP INDUCED 316 STAINLESS STEEL
 LOW ENERGY ATOMIC TRANSMUTATIONS (LEAT)
 &**

COLD FUSION ELEMENTAL LIST

- 26 Fe** 64% - Melting point = 1,538 C
- 28 **Ni** 18% – Nickel's melting point = 1,455 C
- 24 Cr** 14% – Chromium's Melting point = 1,907 C
- 42 Mo** 3% – Molybdenum's Melting point = 2,623 C
- 25 Mn** 2% – Manganese Melting point = 1,246 C

316 STAINLESS STEEL - Fe 63%, Cr 18%, Ni 14%, Mo 3% & Mn 2%.

4.1.) **26 IRON (Fe) CALCULATIONS.**

IRON – Melting point – 1,538

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IRON Melting point} &= 1,538 / 266.666 = 5.7675 \\ &\text{and} = 1,538 / 11.111 = 138.42 \\ &\text{and} = 1,538 / 1.333 = 1,153.5 \\ &\text{and} = 1,538 / 144 = 10.680555 \\ &\text{and} = 1,538 / 51.84 = 10.680555 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + 5 + 3 + 8 = (17) + 8 + 3 + 5 + 1 = 34$$

$$1 \times 5 \times 3 \times 8 = (120) \times 8 \times 3 \times 5 \times 1 = 14,400$$

$$(14,400) / 34 = 423.529412$$

$$(14,400) \times 34 = 489,600$$

$$(14,400) / 266.666 = 54 // 108 // 216 // 432 // 864 // 1,728 // 3,456 // 6,912$$

$$(14,400) / 11.111 = 1,296 - // 648 // 324 // 162 // 81 // + 1,296 // 2,592 // 5,184 // 10,368$$

$$(14,400) / 1.333 = 10,800$$

$$(14,400) / 144 = 100$$

$$(14,400) / 51.84 = 277.777 // 555.555 // 1,111.111 // 2,222.222 // 4,444.444 // 8,888.888$$

4.2.) **24 CHROMIUM (Cr) CALCULATIONS.**

CHROMIUM (Cr) – Melting point – 1,907 C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Melting point} &= 1,907 \text{ C} / 266.666 = 7.15125 \quad [1/x =] \\ &\text{and} = 1,907 \text{ C} / 11.111 = 171.63 \quad [1/x =] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and} &= 1,907 \text{ C} / 1.333 = 1,430.25 & [1/x =] \\ \text{and} &= 1,907 \text{ C} / 144 = 13.2430556 & [1/x =] \\ \text{and} &= 1,907 \text{ C} / 51.84 = \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + 9 + 0 + 7 = (17) + 7 + 0 + 9 + 1 = 34$$

$$1 \times 9 \times 0 \times 7 = (63) \times 7 \times 0 \times 9 \times 1 = 3,969$$

$$(3,969) / 34 = 116.735294$$

$$(3,969) \times 34 = 134,946$$

$$(3,969) / 266.666 = 14.88375$$

$$(3,969) / 11.111 = 357.21$$

$$(3,969) / 1.333 = 2,976.75$$

$$(3,969) / 144 = 27.5625$$

$$(3,969) / 51.84 = 76.5625$$

$$(3,969) / 25.92 = 153.125$$

4.3.) 28 NICKLE (Ni) CALCULATIONS.

***NICKLE (Ni) – Melting point – 1,455 C

$$\text{Melting point} = 1,455 \text{ C} / 266.666 = 5.45625$$

$$\text{and} = 1,455 \text{ C} / 11.111 = 130.95$$

$$\text{and} = 1,455 \text{ C} / 1.333 = 1.091.25$$

$$\text{and} = 1,455 \text{ C} / 144 = 10.1041666$$

$$\text{and} = 1,455 \text{ C} / 51.84 = 28.0671296$$

$$1 + 4 + 5 + 5 = (15) + 5 + 5 + 4 + 1 = 30$$

$$1 \times 4 \times 5 \times 5 = (100) \times 5 \times 5 \times 4 \times 1 = 10,000$$

$$(10,000) / 30 = 333.333$$

$$(10,000) \times 30 = 300,000$$

$$(10,000) / 266.666 = 37.5$$

$$(10,000) / 11.111 = 900$$

$$(10,000) / 1.333 = 7,500$$

$$(10,000) / 144 = 69.444$$

$$(3,969) / 51.84 = 76.5625$$

$$(3,969) / 25.92 = 153.125$$

$$(5,184) / 12.96 = 400$$

4.4.) 42 MOLYBDENUM (Mo) CALCULATIONS.

MOLYBDENUM (Mo) – Melting point – 2,623 C

$$\text{Melting point} = 2,623 / 266.666 = 9.83625 \quad [1 / x = 0.10166470452408]$$

$$\text{and} = 2,623 / 11.111 = 236.07 \quad [1 / x 0.004236031685517]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and} &= 2,623 / 1.333 = 1,967.25 \quad [1 / x = 0.000508323802262] \\ \text{and} &= 2,623 / 144 = 18.2152777 \quad [1 / x = 0.0548989706443] \\ \text{and} &= 2,623 / 51.84 = 50.59799382716049 \end{aligned}$$

$$2 + 6 + 2 + 3 = (13) + 3 + 2 + 6 + 2 = 26$$

$$2 \times 6 \times 2 \times 3 = (72) \times 3 \times 2 \times 6 \times 2 = 5,184$$

$$(5,184) / 26 = 199.3846$$

$$(5,184) \times 26 = 134,784$$

$$(5,184) / 266.666 = 19.44 // 9.72 // 4.86 // 2.43 //$$

$$(5,184) / 11.111 = 466.56$$

$$(5,184) / 1.333 = 3,888$$

$$(5,184) / 144 = 36$$

$$(5,184) / 51.84 = 100$$

$$(5,184) / 12.96 = 400$$

4.5.) 25 MANGANESE (Mn) CALCULATIONS.

MANGANESE (Mn) – Melting point – 1,246 C

$$\text{Melting point} = 1,246 \text{ C} / 266.666 = 4.6725$$

$$\text{and} = 1,246 \text{ C} / 11.111 = 112.14$$

$$\text{and} = 1,246 \text{ C} / 1.333 = 934.5$$

$$\text{and} = 1,246 \text{ C} / 144 = 8.652777$$

$$\text{and} = 1,246 \text{ C} / 51.84 = 24.03549382716049$$

$$1 + 2 + 4 + 6 = (13) + 6 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 26$$

$$1 \times 2 \times 4 \times 6 = (48) \times 6 \times 2 \times 4 \times 6 = 2,304$$

$$(2,304) / 26 = 88.615384$$

$$(2,304) \times 26 = 59,904$$

$$(2,304) / 266.666 = 8.64$$

$$(2,304) / 11.111 = 207.36 // 103.68 // 51.84 // 25.92 // 12.96 // 6.48 // 3.24 // 1.62 // 0.81$$

$$(2,304) / 1.333 = 1,728 // 864 // 432 // 216 // 108 // 54 // 27 // 13.5 //$$

$$(2,304) / 144 = 16$$

$$(2,304) / 51.84 = 4.444$$

4.6.) SUMMARY

ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED AND ADDED FROM LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

CHROMIUM (53 – 26 ug/L).....DOWN 49%

NICKLE (140 – 64 ug/L).....DOWN 46%

MANGANESE (150 – 120 ug/L).....DOWN 20%
 IRON (2.20 – 2.00 ug/L).....DOWN 10%
 ARSENIC (100 – 52ug/L).....DOWN 48%

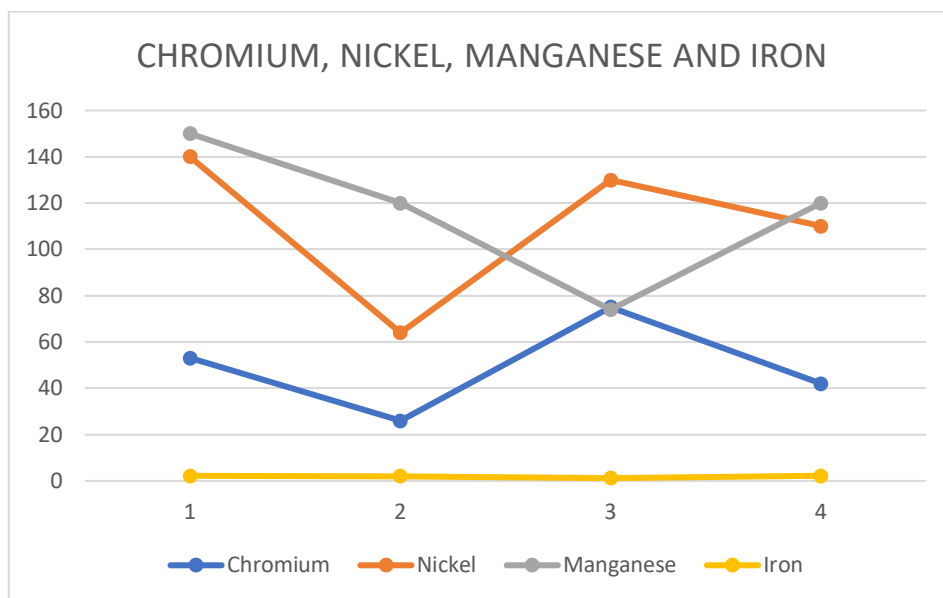
ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED AND ADDED FROM LEACHATE AFTER 5 MINUTES OF OPERATION

CHROMIUM (53 – 75 ug/L).....UP 30%
 NICKLE (140 – 130 ug/L).....DOWN 7%
 MANGANESE (150 – 74 ug/L).....DOWN 50%
 IRON (2.20 – 1.20 ug/L).....DOWN 54%
 ARSENIC (100 – 85 ug/L).....DOWN 15%

ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED AND ADDED FROM LEACHATE AFTER 8 MINUTES OF OPERATION

CHROMIUM DECREASE (53 - 42 ug/L).....DOWN 21%
 NICKEL DECREASE (140 – 110 ug/L).....DOWN 21%
 MANGANESE DECREASE (150 – 120 ug/L).....DOWN 21%
 IRON DECREASE (2.20 – 2.10 ug/L).....DOWN 5%
 ARSENIC DECREASE (100 - 98 ug/L).....DOWN 2%

FIG 264 : - CHROMIUM, NICKEL, MANGANESE AND IRON.



Chromium	Cr	53	26	75	42
Nickel	Ni	140	64	130	110
Manganese	Mn	150	120	74	120
Iron	Fe	2.2	2	1.2	2.1

GROUP FIVE

**THE PLASMOID INDUCED COLD FUSION
 ELEMENTAL LIST**

26 Fe 64% - Melting point = 1,538 C

28 **Ni 18% – Nickel's melting point = 1,455 C

24 Cr 14% – Chromium's Melting point = 1,907 C

42 Mo 3% – Molybdenum's Melting point = 2,623 C

25 Mn 2% – Manganese Melting point = 1,246 C

Ti (22) – Titanium's melting point = 1,668 C

Na (11) - Mirror melting point = 97.79 C

$1 \times 5 \times 3 \times 8 = (120) \times 8 \times 3 \times 5 \times 1 = 14,400$

$1 + 5 + 3 + 8 = (17) \quad 8 + 3 + 5 + 1 = 34$

Al (13) - Aluminum's melting point = 660.3 C

A Plasmoid turns 0.5 of a turn in one second $\times 60$ Min = 30×60 min = 1,800 turns in one hour $\times 24$ hours = 43,200 turns a day $\times 6$ days equals creation time equivalent of 259,200.

Therefore the resonance of the Plasmoid determines the procession of the Earths Equinox and is the active action Radius of 5,184,000 Time Diameter it's-self.

Therefore also the resonance of the Plasmoid sets the seconds in a day.

259,200 Plasmoid / **14,400** Iron = 18 18 // 36 // 72 // 144 // 288 //

GROUP FIVE

GROUP FIVE

GROUP FIVE

GROUP FIVE

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GROUP FIVE

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GROUP FIVE

