SCIREA Journal Of Chemistry
ISSN: 2995-6943
http://www.scirea.org/journal/Chemistry
March 12, 2025
Volume 10, Issue 2, April 2025
https://doi.org/10.54647/chemistry150389

Magnetically treated water – revitalized water

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Keywords: Ring model, Direction of rotation of proton, Neutron and electron, Directions of magnetic moments, topological model, two types of atoms

Introduction

Currently, children in our schools are taught that the nucleus of atoms consists of balls of protons and neutrons. Electrons orbit around such a nucleus [1, 2]. This model was inspired by the planetary system, where individual planets (including the Earth) orbit the Sun. This Bohr model cannot explain, for example, the hydrogen molecule, which consists of two hydrogen atoms. This model needs to be modified [3]. Electrons, protons are not balls, but rings with a fractal structure, but in the hydrogen atom the electron is attracted by the electric force and repelled by the magnetic force. In the Bohr atom, the repulsive force is created by the centrifugal force. It is interesting that in both models of hydrogen atoms the distances between the proton and the electron are the same in both models.

The classical approach in particle physics is based on the fact that an electron has some parameters such as charge, mass, etc., but no structure. The electron is calculated as a point particle with magnetic properties. The Vortex Fractal Ring Theory (VFRT) uses the electron,

proton, and neutron as a toroidal (ring-shaped) particle, which is formed by fractal substructures [4, 5, 6]. These rings are interconnected by vortex electromagnetic fields. The atomic nucleus can be composed of ring-shaped protons and neutrons.

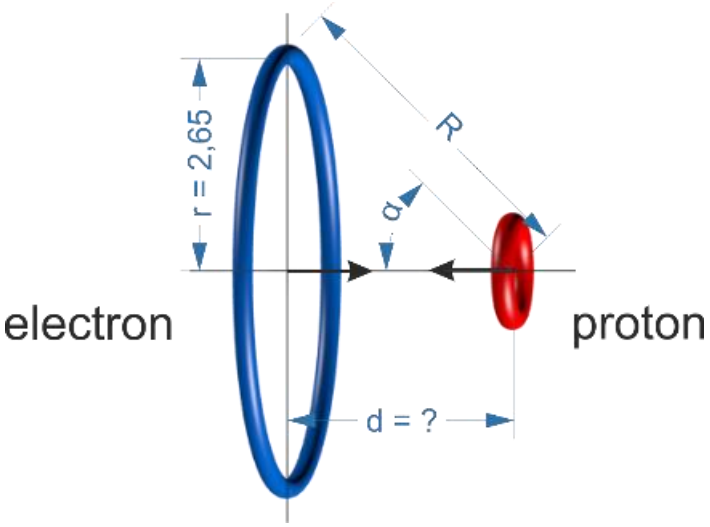

Fig. 1 Levitating ring electron in a hydrogen atom.

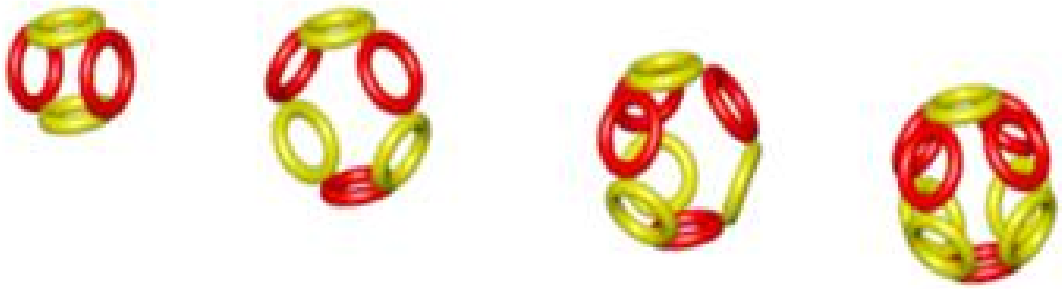

Fig. 2 Basic substructures of atomic nuclei.

The left substructure in Fig. 2 is a helium nucleus (alpha particle).

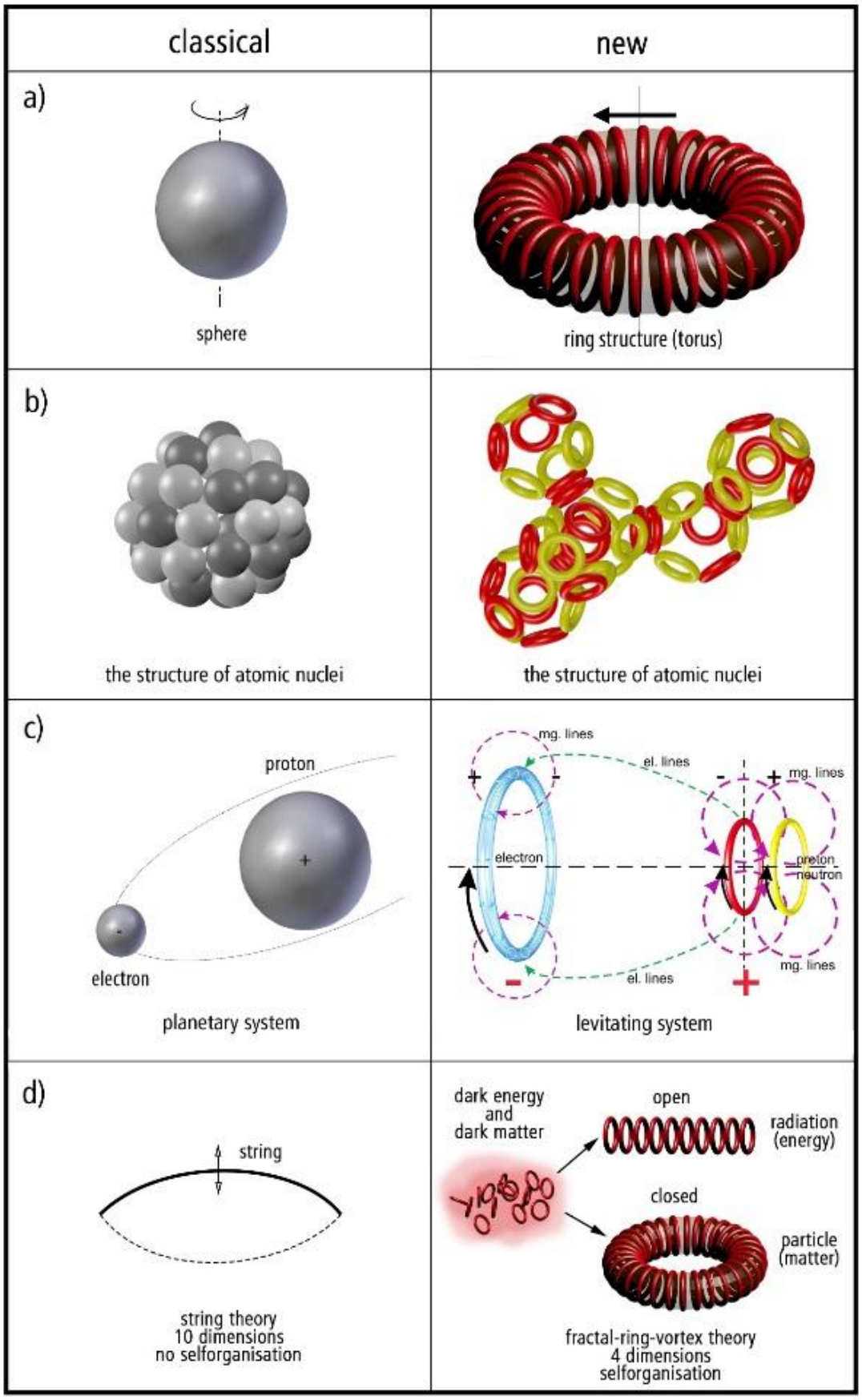

Fig. 3 Classical and new ring structure of atoms.

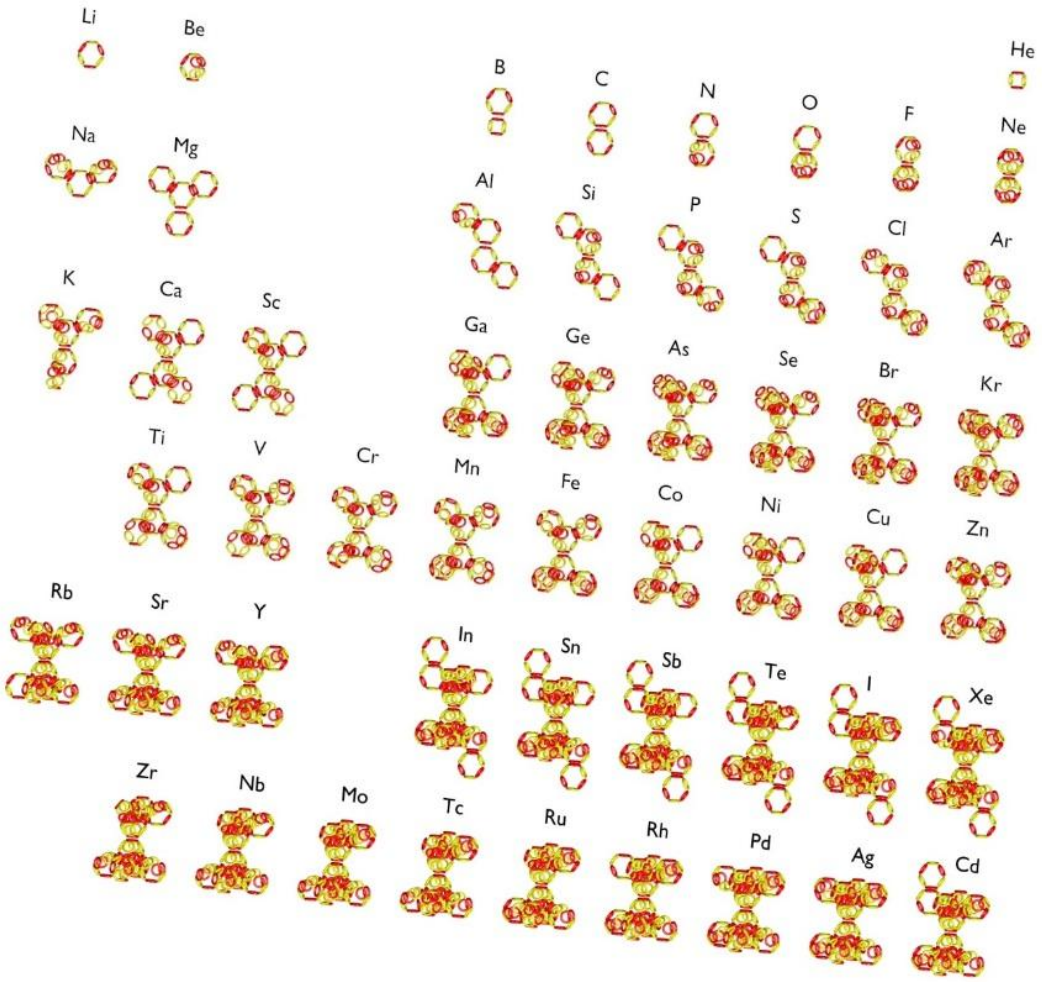

Fig.4 Periodic table of elements from He to Xe

Using the ring model of atoms and molecules, it was revealed that there must be two types (type A and type B) of atoms that differ in the direction of rotation of the individual rings (in type B, all rings rotate in the opposite direction to the direction of rotation for type A). Both types A and B have the same structure.

Topological model of water structure

Fig.5 Topological model of water molecule

In the topological representation, the distances between the individual rings are not correctly scaled (protons are red, neutrons are yellow, and electrons are blue). In the center of the water molecule is an oxygen atom. With such a size of the oxygen atom, the lower protons of the hydrogens would have to be about 10 m apart. Since we are interested in the bonds between the oxygen atom and the hydrogen atoms (bottom in Fig.5), the topological representation is more convenient. If we had the water molecule shown in Fig.5 in the correct distance scales, then the oxygen atom would be a dot.

In water molecules, type A water molecules must combine with type B water molecules so that the magnetic moments (and field lines) are directional. A hexagon formed from type A and type B water molecules allows for the formation of six-pointed snowflakes (see Fig.9).

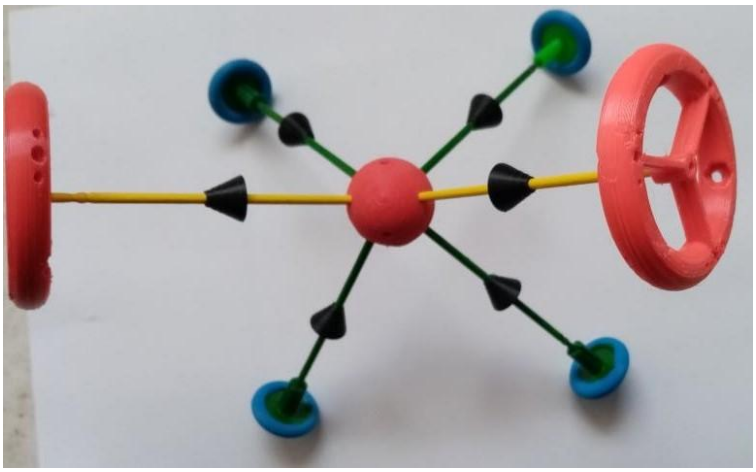

Fig. 6 Simplified topological model of water type A (the red sphere is a simplified model of the oxygen atom, the red rings are the hydrogen protons and the blue rings are the oxygen electrons).

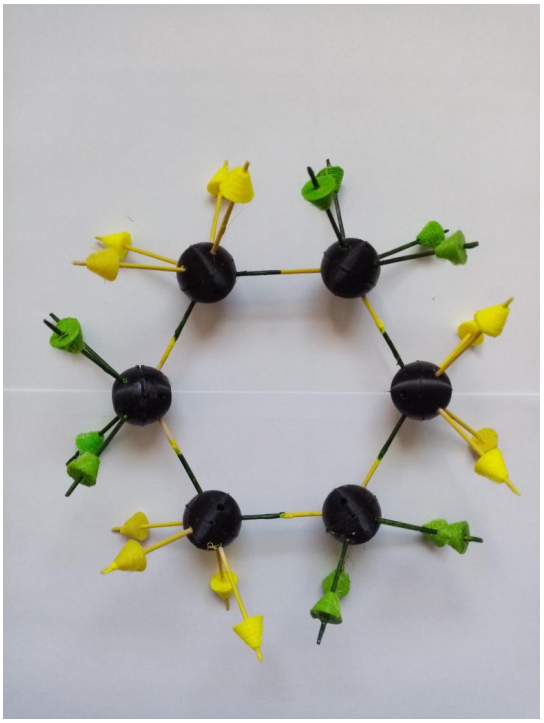

Fig. 7 Topological hexagonal model of water (6 water molecules: 3x type A, 3x type B), the black sphere is a simplified model of a water molecule (Fig. 5 and Fig. 6)

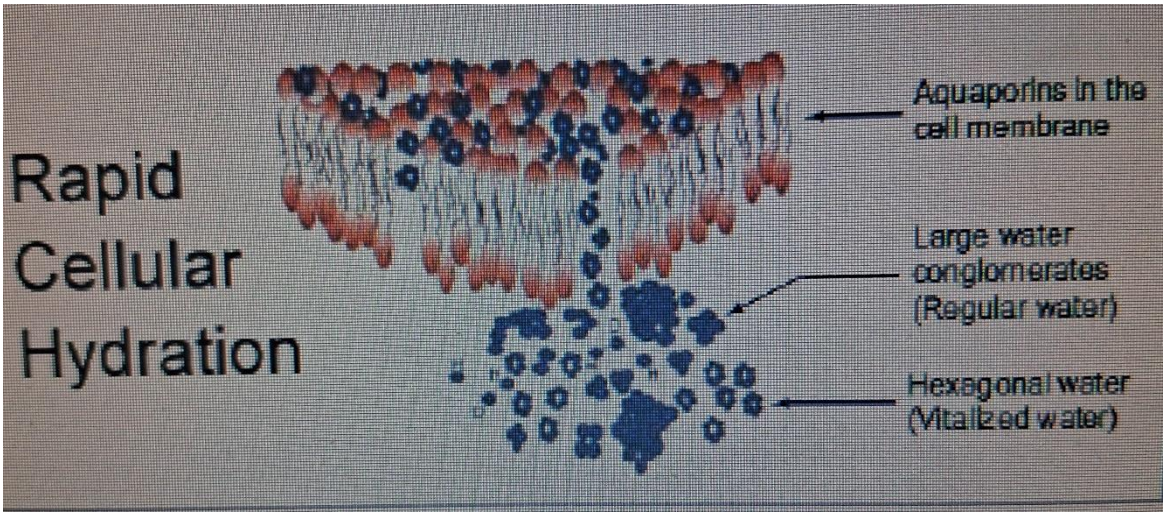

Fig.8 Cell membrane, large clusters of water molecules and smaller hexagonal (hexagonal) water structures (see Fig.7)

Fig.8 shows large clusters of water molecules that cannot pass through the membranes of living cells (plants and animals). These large clusters of molecules can be broken into small hexagonal structures shown in Fig.7 and Fig.8 by a magnetic field.

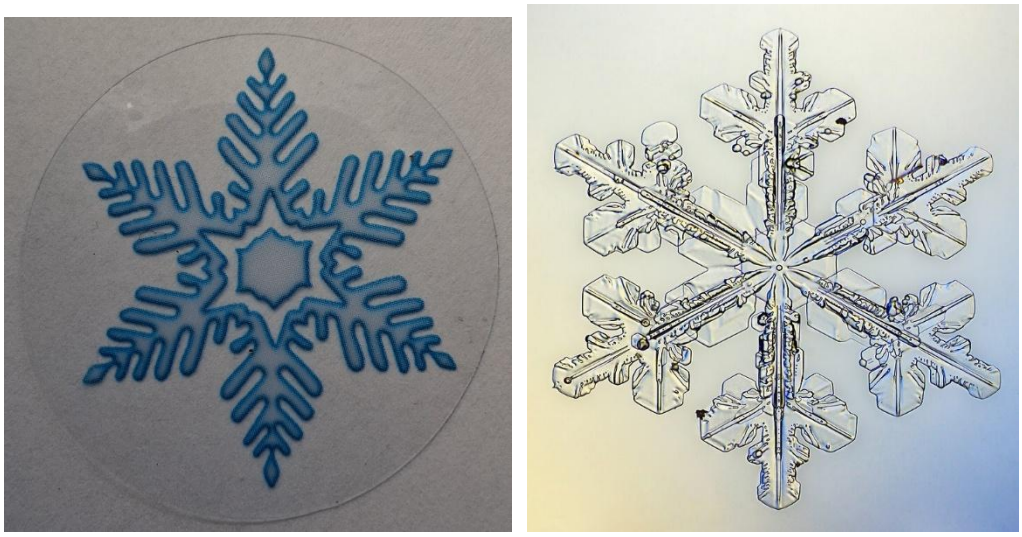

Fig.9 Snowflakes (six-pointed snowflakes with hexagonal center)

The structure of water can be changed by a magnetic field (changing the diamagnetism of water). Rotating (swirling) water creates a magnetic field that can change the structure of water, because each moving charge (electron or proton) creates a magnetic field. For example, in a mountain stream, water flows around stones, which creates a magnetic field. In addition, the water is also oxygenated. Magnetically treated and oxygenated water (similar to water in a mountain stream) can be created using several manufactured tap accessories, for example in the kitchen (Fig.10 and Fig.11).

Price comparison with VotexPower Spring (Swiss version) and Czech version:

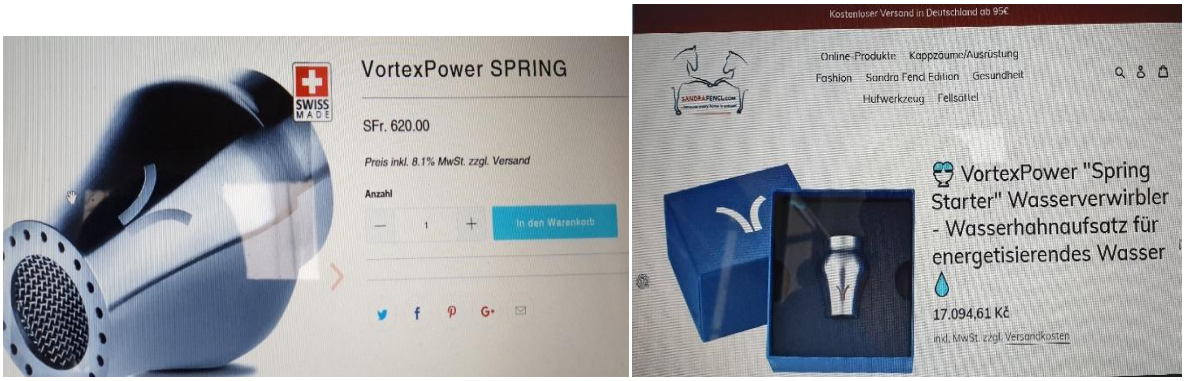

Fig.10 VotexPower Spring, price: 17 thousand CZK (708 euro) or 620 Swiss francs

Fig.11 Czech version with magnets, price: 1500 CZK (63 euro)

The structure of water can be changed by a magnetic field (changing the diamagnetism of water). Rotating (swirling) water creates a magnetic field that can change the structure of water, because each moving charge (electron or proton) creates a magnetic field. For example, in a mountain stream, water flows around stones, which creates a magnetic field. In addition, the water is also oxygenated. Magnetically treated and oxygenated water (similar to water in a mountain stream) can be created using several manufactured tap accessories, for example in the kitchen (Fig.10 and Fig.11).

Both designs (Swiss and Czech) have a chamber with rotating water. The moving charges of water molecules create a magnetic field that changes the connection of water molecules (diamagnetism changes - water is more repelled by the magnetic field). At the same time, air is sucked in through the holes, which oxygenates the water. The goal is to get water into the kitchen with the quality of water from a mountain stream. The Czech version adds a magnetic field of magnets to the magnetic field created by the rotation of water, which increases diamagnetism and the water is revitalized more quickly. The Czech version also has a joint. Vitalized (revitalized) water passes more easily through the membranes of the cells of living organisms. For example, cut flowers last twice as long in vitalized water, seeds germinate faster and their roots grow faster. Vitalized water loses its properties at a temperature of 90 degrees and becomes ordinary water. Therefore, it is not suitable to make tea or coffee from vitalized water. Even the tongue can distinguish vitalized water from ordinary water, provided that both waters are at the same temperature. The tongue is more sensitive to temperature. Vitalized water tastes different. Oxygen is lost from the water relatively quickly (after 15 minutes). Magnetic properties (diamagnetism) gradually decrease over about a week. For example, a watercress that grows in about 4 days has only half the length of its roots, with the same green leafy part.

(**MVV m**agnetic **v**ortex **v**italizator – **m**agnetic **v**ortex vitalizator- revitalizator)

Conclusion

All atoms exist in two types (type A and B). They have the same structure but have opposite magnetic moments. All models are topological structures. The fractal model of the proton, neutron and electron allows us to explain what dark matter and energy could be. Small fractal substructures can be part of dark matter and energy. If they form closed structures (rings) they are matter. If they form open chains, they are energy. Unfortunately, these small fractal substructures cannot be observed with light. Dark matter (see Figure 3d new) manifests itself, for example, in the equal rotation rate of the inner and outer parts of galaxies.

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[6] More about VFRT theory can be found on http://www.pavelosmera.cz/ public/public.htm