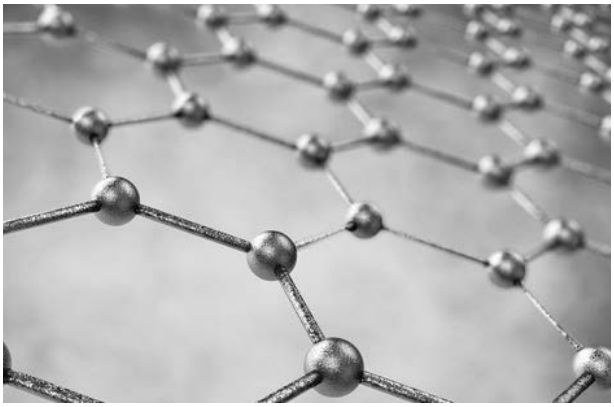
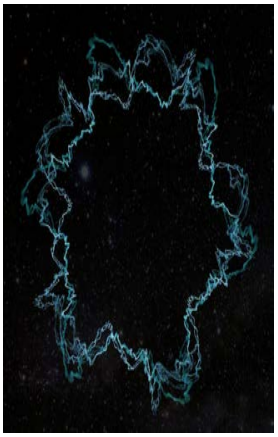
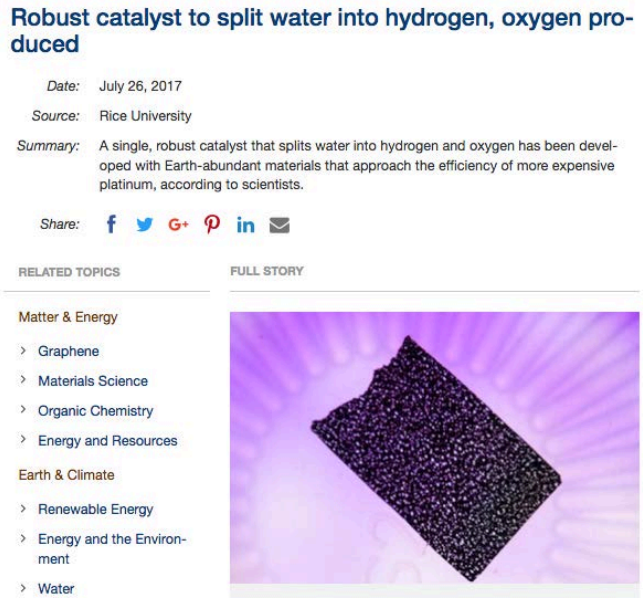


Quantum Water

Prepared By: Quantum Corp.



Before I begin, it seems that Whole Goop Rekognition is in play, and Jeff Bezos has begun to lay the groundwork for its introduction, which is positive. In the spirit of looking past the value issue outlined in Economic Superposition, over the past few days I have been reviewing Biran Greene's work on string theory in relation to his comments on the LIGO neutrino injection software, which has inspired this brief paper. In short, for those that are unfamiliar with any type of string theory, it basically replaces the old image of isolated round particles everyone learned at school many years ago with contiguous smaller strings to better visualize different particle sets as a string, in a series of interconnected strings, very similar to strings on a harp, but contiguously spanning the universe. Moving on, this theory is interesting for many reasons, but today I'd like to discuss an important open problem in physics, and a possible experimental approach to its resolution. Recently a group of scientists used a variation of graphene to separate water into oxygen and hydrogen. Graphene is a carbon consisting of a single layer of carbon atoms arranged in an hexagonal lattice, which is basically the strongest most organized structure known to man. I stumbled upon the article below, and I started to listen to Brian Greene's various lectures searching for something in string theory that would help me along my way in being able to spontaneously create water from hydrogen and oxygen. Although it may seem simple, creating water from hydrogen and oxygen isn't a scalable possibility, and usually ends up with a big explosion, but the global implications of such a solution would be invaluable. Lets walk through the logic a bit so that a rational argument for a set of experiments can be made with the hope of resolving this problem. After listening to Brian Greene a bit more I began to



Robust catalyst to split water into hydrogen, oxygen produced

Date: July 26, 2017

Source: Rice University

Summary: A single, robust catalyst that splits water into hydrogen and oxygen has been developed with Earth-abundant materials that approach the efficiency of more expensive platinum, according to scientists.

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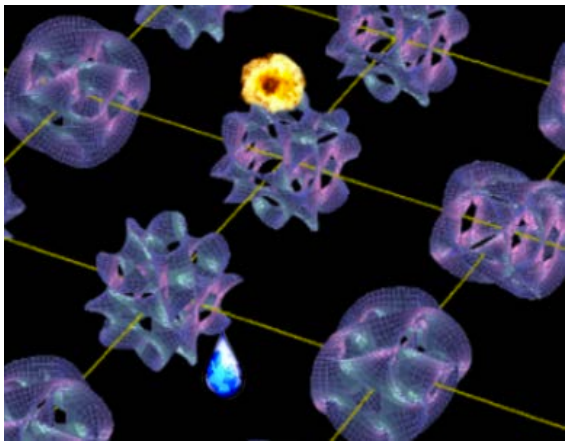
visualize that creating water from oxygen and hydrogen could be as simple as creating and exerting the correct frequency to control hydrogen and oxygen on the ubiquitous contiguous string. As you can see above the experiment used a catalyst form including graphene to separate water into hydrogen and oxygen, but where I see the potential reapplication is exposing graphene to specific frequencies or vibrations that would cause hydrogen and oxygen strings to collide creating water. If the universe is one contiguous string exposing it to the right frequency or vibration at a localized point, or series of points should, when properly controlled, allow hydrogen and oxygen strings to become harmonically isolated, similar to two instruments in an orchestra sharing a solo when the conductor makes the request through a specific frequency of charged graphene baton movements. This logic should remain constant when creating or separating other molecular or particle configurations. In this instance, string theory should reveal that all elements and particle sets remain in superpositon waiting for the right focused set of frequencies or vibrations to create or separate matter. Graphene could potentially be used as the point of focus to exploit the string at a small enough level that causes the fabric of the string to first harmonically isolate hydrogen and oxygen in superpositon through a set of frequencies, and secondly, by way of another frequency, cause hydrogen and oxygen to bond creating water resolving the traditional explosive reaction through the interplay of the higher harmonics of the debatable eleven or so dimensions. In other words, the primitive explosive reaction of combining oxygen and hydrogen is a construct of this dimension, but if string theory is correct using graphene, or similar graphene construct, and exposing



it to the correct set of frequencies or vibrations could eliminate such a primitive explosion in another dimension allowing water to seemingly be spontaneously created. Now that the origin of a rational argument has been made for further experimentation on graphene what set of experiments could be done to create water from first isolating hydrogen and oxygen in superposition on the string? and then apply another frequency set to cause the string to converge or bond to create water? Below is an outline of a possible approach, but this remains an open problem. The laser, like a hand touching upon a string, causes graphene to vibrate in such a way that does not break down the carbon bonds, but uses them to extract a hydrogen note from superposition. Once this hydrogen note is properly tuned with the laser the hydrogen string isolated moves above the graphene by weak current. This would be the same for oxygen. Then both oxygen and hydrogen strings are subjected to a laser which specific frequency causes the oxygen and hydrogen strings to converge creating water leaving the explosion in a higher dimension. To better visualize the creation of water by this process it could be helpful to pick up a rock. The rock in your hand is merely a series of very slow moving strings which frequency spans the higher dimensions. There are two ways to alter the rocks composition. You can subject the rock to a specific frequency by various means in this dimension altering its strings causing it to break or liquefy, or you can alter the rocks composition by altering its strings through a manipulation of the higher dimensions the rock is in connection with to indirectly create the same effect in this dimension.

Here we exploit string theory's higher dimensional superposition of states isolating hydrogen and oxygen strings using a specific frequency to create water.