

# Increased Concentration of Glucose in Water Solution After Procedure in Magnetic Chamber

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**Abstract:-** The present invention is a magnetic device, with water inside, in which neodymium magnets or electromagnets of high value are approximated; a magnifying glass concentrates, for seconds, the electromagnetic waves in the initial solution. Theoretically the fields cancel each other in the center and the gravity exerted by the water is increased. As a consequence, particles and gases present in the air surrounding the equipment may be attracted and possible chemical reactions may occur. A small amount of 50% glucose solution is placed in the distilled water present inside the apparatus. A magnifying glass should be used to concentrate solar energy for about 10 seconds in the water in the container. A glucose concentration test should be performed before and after in a sample of the water in the container. The concentration of glucose, in g / dl, it increased after 3 procedures and was indeterminate in the room - in which different materials were used and the volume of water increased. If glucose is formed in this way, it could be used in agriculture and also in medicine and as a food supplement, and can collaborate to reduce hunger. More rigorous tests, carried out in specific centers, should accurately determine if there has been a real increase in glucose, water and other compounds such as O<sub>2</sub> and / or other substances.

**Keywords:-** Water. Electromagnetic. Magnets. Sun.

## I. INTRODUCTION

All atomic nuclei, molecules and bodies that reflect light undergo electromagnetic interactions, responsible for these manifestations and also present in refraction and resonance phenomena. The molecules emit specific electromagnetic frequencies. Solar sunlight emits a wide spectrum of frequencies.

Theoretically, the light concentrated by the magnifying glass not only provides energy in joules, which would not only favor the enthalpy of some chemical reactions, but also provide electromagnetic waves absorbable by molecules with equal frequencies. These waves stored for a short time are retransmitted, with their associated energy, to molecules present in H<sub>2</sub>O and CO<sub>2</sub>. As a result, glucose is formed and its concentration increases.

There is an amplification of the amount of glucose from a "mold". The different electromagnetic waves replace the enzymes involved; after all, the chemical bonds that they catalyze have the specific frequencies of the enzyme and its binding site. In addition, the possible cancellation of magnetic fields, by amplifying the action of gravity, does so at the molecular level as well.

Other substances, like water, can also be formed, as in fact happened in the fourth experimental test.

The results complement the thesis that the magnetic apparatus can exert gravitational attraction on matter, in this case, on CO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O in gaseous form. "When the magnets are aligned approximately shape, forming a zero angle, there is an increase in mass in the whole" (SOUZA, 2020).

## II. METHODOLOGY

3 ml of distilled water were replaced in the magnetic chamber with the magnets of approximately equal poles, up to the height that covered half of the magnets. A drop of 50% glucose solution was placed in the set. Then they were taken to the sun. A magnifying glass concentrated the electromagnetic radiation in the water of the container in small movements, for 10 seconds. This test was repeated two more times. In a test, the final volume of the container and the temperature, by touch, were checked. The glucose rate was measured using glycemic tests by tape with the Acuchek Active device, before and after the procedure of exposure to sunlight and magnifying glass.

According to figures 1 and 2, distilled water should be placed in the container (4) without filling it completely. The magnets (1 and 2) can have up to half their volume submerged in water (3). A magnet (1) - which can be a N35 neodymium magnet or a 1 Tesla electromagnet - must be firmly attached to one end of the container (4). Another magnet (2), with the same characteristics as the first, must be coupled to a screw-type mechanism (5), which must be threaded until this magnet approaches and in relation to the other; both should be facing, without forming angles (the tendency is to form if the pieces are not well connected, since magnets with similar equal poles exert great repulsion between them).

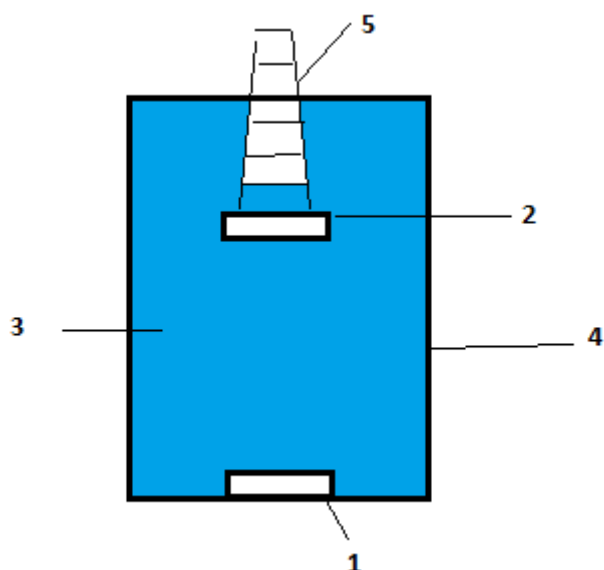


Figure 1. Magnetic apparatus with water.  
Source: own authorship

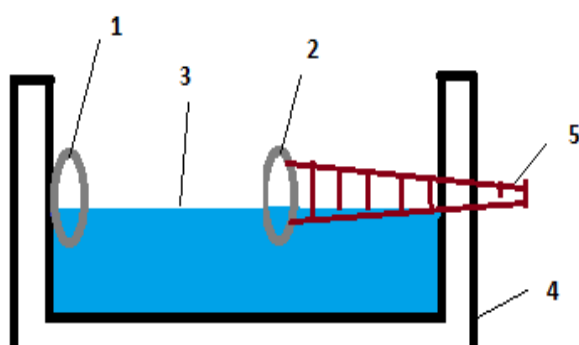


Figure 2. Side view of the magnetic apparatus with water.  
Source: Souza (2020)

### III. DISCUSSION

Theoretically, the fields cancel each other in the center and the gravity exerted by the water is increased. As a consequence, particles and gases present in the air surrounding the equipment may be attracted and possible chemical reactions may occur. Spectrometry and crystallography could be used to determine the chemical composition of the solution before and after the experiments.

There is a need to carry out further tests, in a controlled environment, to verify whether the formation of other substances and gases, such as O<sub>2</sub>, occurs - which could also have commercial use. Various measurements, such as pressure, temperature and the exact amount of glucose solution in the container before and after the experiment must also be performed.

If this result is reproduced in a laboratory or research center, important concepts in modern physics would be proven. The usefulness of this method of obtaining glucose would be to produce a reasonable amount of food source and energy in a short time, with few resources and little space. This could lessen the effect of hunger. Other possible uses would be in medicine and agriculture, to amplify the development of plants - since they would have less energy expenditure for the production of glucose.

It is theoretically possible that other substances can be formed from a "mold" mixed with water and gases present above its surface. Values such as pressure and concentration in burning gases, compounds in water and enthalpy of substance formation, energy involved in the ionization of atoms for their use and availability of other necessary atoms in the container water and / or in the air must be considered.

### IV. RESULTS

In all tests there was an increase in the glucose rate. In the test in which temperature and volume of the solution were checked, it was found that there was no variation in them, or if they occurred, they were not significant. In the fourth test, there was an increase in water and an indeterminate blood glucose variation; however, the materials used were different from those present in the other three tests.

### V. CONCLUSION

From the results obtained it is possible to corroborate the thesis that matter is captured in a container with water when two magnets with equal polarities are approached.

The tests were carried out in a simple way. Ideally, research centers should carry out tests in a controlled environment and different parameters should be analyzed before and after the experimental procedures, such as weight, composition of water components and solutes contained in the container, temperature, composition and pressure of the gases surrounding the water.

### REFERENCES

[1]. Souza, CO (2020). Mass Changes in Container with Water after the Magnets Approach with Poles. Equal. Int J Magnetism Electromagnetism 6: 025