

“Free” Hydrogen and its role in the water matrix effects on water quality parameters

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Abstract:

The capability of water to store and transfer information is being investigated from several points of view. One of its phenomenon known as ‘Memory of water’ refers to long lasting expression of matter in water while the matter itself is not there practically. The main theories suggested to explain it include a gas-liquid interface and active oxygen, as a key factor to the long term effects. It implies that aqueous systems allow the memory effect to remain for a long period after the initial perturbation in an out of equilibrium state without a constant supply of energy from the environment. An important works which were conducted to demonstrate the ability of water to transfer information, focused on DNA and biochemical substances. From the standpoint of standard physics, and the theoretical context of electromagnetic (EM) interactions, electrolytic ionic information (i.e. entropy) plays an important role in the resulting electric circuitry.

One of the main theories that allow researchers to address the capability of water to store information is the Quantum Electro-Dynamical Theory. According this theory, the liquid water consists of two components: coherent and incoherent ones. The coherent component is contained within spherical so- called "coherence domains" (CDs) where all molecules synchronously oscillate with the same phase. Base on the Quantum field Theory (QFT), CDs oscillate on a frequency common to

the EM field and the water molecules EM changes, when energy is stored in the CD.

The suggested research will focus on the hydrogen role in water chemistry and its function in storing and transferring matter information. Hydrogen bonds and bridges, present in the water structure, will be tested to learn its activity and determine the effect on the odor and taste. Evaluating the hydrogen influence on these common practice measurements, and propose a mechanism to those findings.