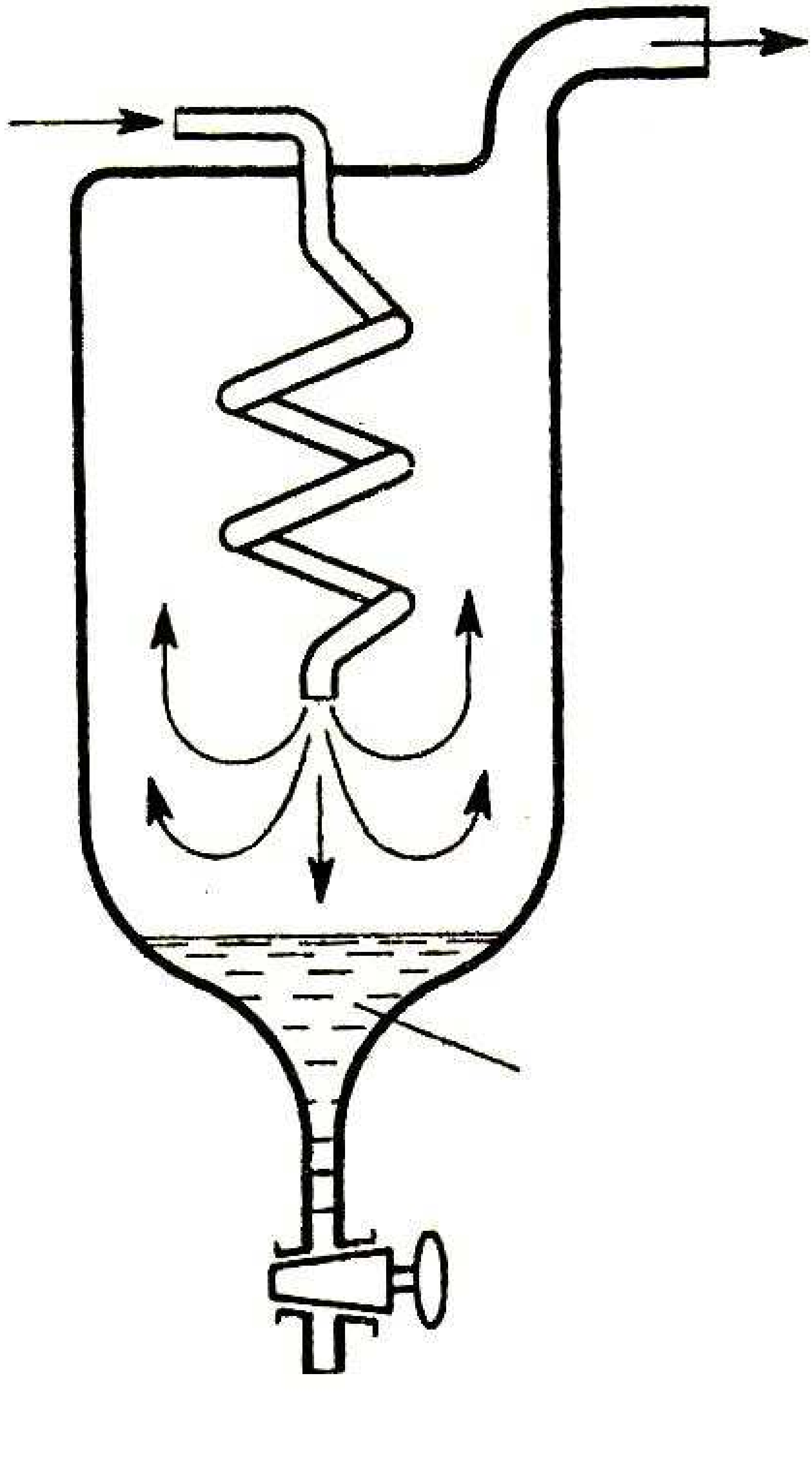

This design bases on the ideas of Waldemar Kowalski.

wkowalski@hotmail.de

This is the Future

Everyone who says “you can do nothing about $CO_2$” is wrong!

# $H^+$

$CO_2$-Volume becomes $O_2$-Volume

Put the Pedal to the Power

The Carbon Industry Circulation

Using $CO_2$ for the Synthesis of Hydrocarbons

Photosynthesis of Seaweed

A 50 Billion $ Business

No more melting ice

Fewer Patients with Asthma

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Vorwort:

## Preface

Carbon oxidation is only the beginning of industrial carbon utilization. Afterwards we make $CO_2$ react with hydrogen. You can understand that as a synthesis of hydrocarbon, which can be used to establish a industrial circuit of carbon. The hydrogen cations have a special role here, for their huge reactivity can solve the energy problem. The basic aim will be to record the hydrogen cation in digital. Photosynthesis and a chlorophyll- computer clear the way to that.

Surplus warmth is directed to the depth of ocean or can be saved in the earth.

Seaweed is the best $CO_2$ consumer. Decompressed air forms icebergs at that place where we want them to be.

Due to the Peltier- Effect electrons will save warmth and entropy won’t be distracted.

## 1. From $CO_2$ emission to Cold Factor

How can entropy stay constant?
How can we make warmth disappear?
How much warmth is lost to atmosphere during carbon oxidation?

Let us use our general knowledge.

The calculation is very easy.

$$C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 94.1 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

$$12.011\text{g} + 31.9888\text{g} = 44.0098\text{g}$$

The loss of warmth is about 51kcal/mol, in percent about 54.2%. If we can win 50% of that warmth, the green house effect can be reduced for 50%.
How can we make the lost warmth usable?
We must not let free the end products of carbon oxidation.
The calculation is shown in a molar way.

44.0098g $CO_2$ volume result in 22.4L gas. This $CO_2$ volume is accompanied by 94.1kcal/mol.
A compressor will compress 22.4L just oxidized carbon. The volume of gas will decrease but the temperature will increase. To make the warmth usable we only have to cool the device.
Theoretically we have won 94.1kcal/mol.

Now let us assume that warmth is won and the carbon consumption is reduced for 50%. This energy is now available to industry.
How can this released warmth disappear from environment?

The answer to this question is not a new discovery, we need cold.

Where does the cold come from?

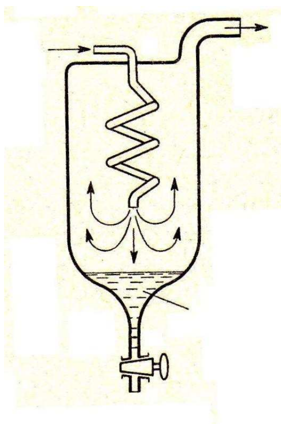
We decompress $CO_2$ and decompressed $CO_2$ reaches -56.6°. Now we take another compressor and send it e.g. via train to a place where cold is needed.

On the way $CO_2$ will be decompressed slowly. The warmth will be reduced and absorbed by decompressed gas while entropy stays constant.

But this only solves the warmth problem, pollution stays.

1A) How adiabatic tension reduction functions

Compressed gases ($CO_2$)



Decompressed gases

Fluid gas ($CO_2$) -56.6℃

What we can o about the loss of warmth I have already mentioned. But what about the $CO_2$? How can it be used? Which advantages can we take of it?

The industry does not benefit from all the $CO_2$ it is producing, so a solution must be found. Can we think about a carbon industry circuit in which we oxidize, compress win warmth, produce cold, save entropy and don't let any $CO_2$ find its way to atmosphere? There are several possibilities to do this. Before I describe the chemical reaction I am asking a question which I will answer.

1B) Why producers did not use $CO_2$ in refrigerators 100 years ago?

There have been several problems.

First is that $CO_2$ is toxic. Second is the reaction with $H_2O$. Third is that carbon was found in the cooling system. And finally there have been explosions.

For the first two problems there is a simple explanation whereas for the last two there is another explanation. Without laboratory experiments I can only guess the real reason for the explosions and the carbon in the cooling system.
We can assume that multiple compressed and decompressed $CO_2$ molecules were split or that hydrogen was released after CO reacted with water vapor. This problem is as far as I know unsolved until today.
What I want to make clear is that it is very dangerous to store $CO_2$ in the earth or in the oceans. This could end up in explosions far more considerable than explosions in refrigerators.
I spent a lot of time thinking about this problem and finally found an extraordinary solution which I want to describe now.

1C) Extracting oxygen from the $CO_2$ molecule

During a adiabatic tension reduction warmth is emitted from $CO_2$ but it is also partially stored in the atomic nuclei which are then shut down for this reason. This procedure - warming, compressing and decompressing - can be repeated several times until the warmth is stored deep in the atomic nuclei and electrons. A consequence is that the chemical binding between C and $O_2$ becomes loose.
And that is how the following reaction is possible (it is not absurd):

$3CO_2(aq)$ + 2Al (dusty and with a temperature of min 20℃)

=

3C + $Al_2O_3$ + specific volume and disappearing volume

A $CO_2$ molecule can be compressed and decompressed several times. With each time warmth is stored in the atomic nucleus and in the electrodes. But this does not work forever. After five to seven compressions and decompressions of the same molecule the molecule is split. The carbon frees itself from the $CO_2$. Oxygen stays fluid. This is a way how carbon could provide a “$CO_2$- oxidation- nuclear fission-circuit”

I am very sure that such a experiment is worth trying.

1D) Extracting oxygen from the $CO_2$ molecule on a chemical reaction

Using a hydrogen fuel cell for hydrocarbon synthesis

Usually hydrogen is able to displace oxygen from oxides, but $H_2$ immediately reacts with elements surrounding it. There is no $H_2$ in the atmosphere and $H^+$ isn’t even existent.

Why is a reaction like $CO_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow CH_4 + O_2$ not possible?

The reason is that $H_2$ is always explosive. We’re talking about enormous power here.

Now let us think about the next reaction, but physically, not chemically.

We need a vacuum chamber, a hydrogen fuel cell. To form a carbon industry circuit carbon cations can be used.

$$CO_2 \quad + \quad 4H^+ \quad \rightarrow \quad +4e \quad \rightarrow \quad CH_4 \quad + \quad O_2$$

$$2CO_2 \quad + \quad 8H^+ \quad \rightarrow \quad +8e \quad \rightarrow \quad C_4H_4 \quad + \quad 2H_2O$$

Reactions which were conducted in the vacuum chamber will form different hydrocarbon molecules.

The features of hydrogen have long been explored. But let us assume that hydrogen has still another characteristic. Such information you find in no textbook and it is clear why. I already mentioned that we are talking about enormous power here.

A possibility to solve our energy and pollution problems is to construe a hydrogen fuel cell with which $CH_4$, $CH_3OH$, $C_2H_2$, $C_2H_4$, $C_2H_6$, $C_2H_5OH$.

This is progress.

1E) Production of hydrogen cations

An electric arc or a electrical welding equipment with a line voltage of at least 230V and current of 40A- 150A is installed in a vacuum chamber (but not Wilson chamber or Glaser chamber). $H_2$ molecules are set into the vacuum chamber. Other gases can also be used, e.g. He or Na instead of $H_2$. $H_2$ is ionized by the electric arc. It is not possible to obtain only $H^+$. We obtain a mixture of $H_2$ and $H^+$.

Ionization System

Vacuum

$$H_2 \rightarrow 2H^+ + 2e$$

$$He \rightarrow He^{2+} + 2e$$

V= ? + electric arc - current is conducted and used

A= ?

The temperature can rise to several hundred ℃. so it is also a electric range. After the alteration it is a nuclear fusion chamber.

1F. Dislocating the cation of hydrogen

For the synthesis of hydrocarbon the hydrogen cation has to be transported to the synthesis chamber.

**Magnetic field**

**(Magnetic trap, Paul- trap, Quadrupole Ion Trap)**

magnetic field magnetic field

Ionized $H^+$ cations

$H^+$, $H^+$, $H^+$ etc.

Magnetic field

(pulsations of the magnetic field cause the emergence of winds)

→

**reservoir of $H^+$** **reservoir of $CO_2$**

acceleration acceleration

cone cone

**$4H^+$ → $CO_2$**

**$CO_2$ + $4H^+$ → ???**

**Will the hydrogen cation act this way?**

This technology is also applied in sulfur oxide and nitrogen oxide.

Instead of using the Paul- Trap (Quadrupole Ion Trap) a photon windmill can be developed. In the end several fuels can be generated. The whole method is multisided. It is for example possible to calm winds and oceans with this method and to replace $CO_2$- volume with $O_2$- volume.

## 2. The Compressors and the greenhouse effect.

The air-icebergs

Seaweed as a $CO_2$-consumer

Million tons of $CO_2$ become food for seaweed

What should happen with $CO_2$ and surplus warmth if we want to achieve a quick improvement of the situation?

Storage or squandering can cause a huge environmental problem. Also direct storage in the oceans is critical. The fact is that $CO_2$ reaches oceans, seas, rivers and the earth anyway. That is natural and we can do nothing about it.

But:

Deep in the ocean, where there is no life in the water and the next island is thousands of kilometers away, where there are no coral reefs and the ocean reaches a depth of several thousand meters we can take the following measures without causing severe environmental damage.

1) One billion liters of air are compressed
2) The compressors sink quickly into the depth. Where the water reaches a temperature of 4℃ the compressors anneal.

It is not possible to start decompressing at that point. Further considerations are needed.

We have to think of:

1) The depth of compression (100m). A ship can pull the decompression device under the water.
2) The decompression of gas should take place in the far ocean, e.g.:
    a. australian-antarctic -basin
    b. argentine basin
    c. eastern pacific basin
    d. northern American basin
3) Preparation of seaweed cultures and enrichment of decompressed air with limestone, magnesium salt and ferric salt. Such enrichment will lead to an explosive increase of seaweed and will gear photosynthesis. Quickly accreting seaweed can absorb huge amounts of $CO_2$ icebergs.

## 2 A. The advantages

Warmth is moving out of atmosphere into the deep ocean. In the deep ocean there is a very low temperature, so we don't have to worry about, that the water could heat. No heating will take place. According to the 2. Thermodynamic Law warmth is warmth is passing from the warmer object to the colder object. At the water surface there is a higher temperature than in the depth, so the warmth from the compressors will pass to depth of ocean.

Usually the temperature in water is getting colder the deeper the water. That is also what we find in the ocean. Deep water has a temperature of around 0℃ close to Antarctic and Arctic.

Warmth is leaded off into the depth. $CO_2$, NO, $SO_2$, $N_2$ and $N_2O_3$ is compressed. This means that a certain part of warmth and gases disappears.

## 2 B. How are gases made available to algae?

I imagine a technique, a procedure with which an iceberg can be produced during decompression. These icebergs have to functions:

a) It cools water and air at the surface

   After only one year millions of such icebergs will stop the greenhouse effect and surplus warmth will vanish.

b) Icebergs end up in algae cultures

   a. The icebergs are fed with algae and several minerals (Mg, ferric salt, limestone). This leads to a quick increase of algae and therefore to a high degradation of $CO_2$, because algae is a $CO_2$ consumer. $CO_2$ will disappear, instead $O_2$ is released.

2 C. What happens with an increased amount of algae?

It will die off because of a lack of nourishment. Lime, magnesium and ferrum will be missing. The dead algae will stay in the ocean forever until it finally it settles on the ocean ground.

2 D. Conclusion

Then aim is to exchange $CO_2$- volume against $O_2$- Volume. To demonstrate the importance of this aim we can consider some calculations. The first is the diesel consumption of a small diesel engine like in a passenger car. The second is the diesel consumption of a large diesel engine like in merchant ships.

a) $CO_2$ ejection of a passenger car diesel engine

- 1.4L cylinder capacity
- Spending 5.5L diesel/ 100km
- $CO_2$ output of 140gCO2/ 1km

How much $CO_2$ volume is this?

1 Liter diesel = 2.61kg$CO_2$ 5.5 Liter diesel = 14.355kg$CO_2$

1mol $CO_2$ = 44.0098g

V mol$CO_2$ = 22.41 Liter

V 14.335kg$CO_2$ = (14335g x 22.41L) / 44.0098g = 7264.2 L $CO_2$/100km

b) $CO_2$-ejection of merchant ships

A merchant ship is spending 100 tons of diesel per day. It is driving 250 days a year. There are 50.000 international merchant ships.

How much $CO_2$ volume is this in Liter?

One Liter diesel produces 2.61 kg$CO_2$

100 tons of diesel oxidize 261 tons $CO_2$

44.0098g $CO_2$ = 22.4 Liter $CO_2$

261 tons $CO_2$ = 261.000 kg$CO_2$ = 261 000 000g $CO_2$

261 000 000g $CO_2$ = 132 843 139.48 Liter $CO_2$ per day

In only one year a merchant ship is producing 33 210 784 870.64 Liter $CO_2$.

And now think of 50 000 ships and multiply. The result is:

$10^{15}$ x 1.660539243532 Liter $CO_2$

c) $O_2$-volume in the atmosphere

This $CO_2$ volume of $10^{15}$ x 1.660539243532 Liter is only ejected by merchant ships. This also means that at the same time the same amount of $O_2$ is missing in the atmosphere.
If one air compressor system costs 50 million $ and is installed in every merchant ship in the world, then the introduction of air compressor systems as additional equipment of ships can result in a 50.000.000.000 $ business.

d) The reduction of warmth

There will be a reduction of warmth in the air. This is an easy calculation:

1 Liter Diesel = 46 MJ/kg oder 11,9 kWh/kg

46 MJ/kg x 625.000.000.000 kg Diesel = 28.750.000.000.000 MJ

= $10^{13}$ x 2,875 MJ or

11,9 kWh/kg x 625.000.000.000 kg Diesel = 7.437.500.000.000 kWh

= $10^{12}$ x 7,4375 kWh

2E) Summary

1. Warmth is stored in the deep water
2. After decompression the air temperature decreases.
3. $CO_2$ volume will be reduced for the benefit of $O_2$ volume. Asthma patients have less breathing problems.
4. An estimated business of 50 trillion $ is possible. The installation of air compressor systems in merchant ships will lead to huge profit.
5. The compressors are driven by ship generators. The costs for energy will be low.

## Appendix:

1. A scientific-fantastic imagination or the reality that is almost obvious
2. Mechanic of chlorophyll. Molecule of chlorophyll. Synthesis of protons.

   Chlorophyll as magnetic rotor of photons.

   2.1. Mechanic of the DNA or floral.

   2.2. The role of magnesium in the cell of floral.

   2.3. Role of magnesium in germs

3. Using the Peltier-Effect for cooling.
4. The nuclear fusion - a displaced source of energy.

References and suggested reading:

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"Translation and Adaptation"

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Richard P.Feynman "The Feynmans Lectures on Physics"

1. A scientific-fantastic imagination or the reality that is almost obvious

Abstract:

The hydrogen cation as a computer word or computer program:
Introduction into a computer language based on the periodic table of the elements and into chemical and biochemical substances.
The photon at the beginning and at the end, the first elements.

How is it possible to introduce such a topic and the ideas which are hidden inside?
It’s not easy because quantum physics demand the consideration of different aspects.
We can’t see the world of atoms, protons, neutrons, photons, electrons and molecules with our eyes. For most of the people it is unimaginable. Additionally you need some knowledge about physiology of plants, gene technique, physics, chemistry, biochemistry, traditional computer technique and DNA computer technique and analysis of digital recordings. After such an analysis programs could be developed and used practically, for example the program $H^2$.

How to understand the term “DNA computer” and what are its possibilities and its future?
The DNA computers first task was very simple. It was supposed to solve a simple mathematical problem (1994, University of Southern California). The DNA computer was build of some milliliters DNA and enzymes. What does this mean?
There is knowledge in the DNA String, not only mathematic, not only information. In the DNA abstract knowledge is localized. It is abstract knowledge about astronomy, philosophy and, which is very important, about fetal development. Knowledge as a living physiological process is reality.
The driving force does not come from technology but from nature and vitality.
How interesting it is that a single molecule can accommodate itself with energy! That means that energy is won out of chemical bonds (-H, -OH) and that the DNA string changes (mutation).
The second experiment could provide imprecise or false results because of mutation of the DNA computer. Compared to traditional techniques the DNA computer has unlimited possibilities. It is capable to make 330 billions of calculations per second with a precision of 99.99%. A new science can arises in front of our eyes, which can explain Creation, provide better conditions for disease control, accelerate technical development and maybe realize such ideas as the computer language based on the periodic table of the elements.

How do I get a digital recording of the hydrogen cation in my computer?

To gain a computerized collection of information about the hidden knowledge in the hydrogen cation is an abstract idea so let us turn this thought around and try to find a chemical reaction in which a free hydrogen cation is present, even if it is only for a very short period. I would suggest photosynthesis. How to record this reaction and save it at the same time? A DNA computer is the answer. Plant DNA and chlorophyll can be put into protoplasm. According to modern computer technique there should be a digital recording, in the course of the reaction as follows:

light, photon, $12OH^-$, $12H^+$, $12H_2O$, $6H_2O$, $3O_2$, enzymes, ADP and ATP. The whole reaction is saved digitally in the computer (photosynthesis as a computer sentence).

The next step is to separate the digital recordings into its components. We gain the following digital components:
photon, electron, $OH^-$, $H^+$, $H_2O$, $O_2$, ADP, ATP
I assume that each digital recording contains information about the present elements, molecules, bonds and atom particles. For what could a digital $H^+$ program be useful?

1. For digital recordings of chemical reactions in all labors
2. To get a hydrogen cation out of DNA
3. To build a hydrogen cation (under special conditions)

Getting the digital recording H:

H= bond of the programs $H^+$ and e (electron)

Getting the digital recording $H_2$:

$H_2$= bond of the programs $(H^+) + (e) + (e) + (H^+)$

I am asking the same question again.
For what could a digital $H^+$ program be useful?
Actually the possibilities are unlimited. For example the computer + equipment could control the fission of some elements.

$H^+$, $H_2$, H, He, e

How?

The sun elements are kept in labors under special conditions.
Vacuum
Velocity of elements
Temperature
Tension
Magnetic field
Electric field

The elements of the Nano Sun have are highly active, so that the whole process starts slowly. A selection of attendant physical factors lads to fission of elements.

## The Nano Sun

$H^+$ H $H_2$ He

protons
neutrons
electrons

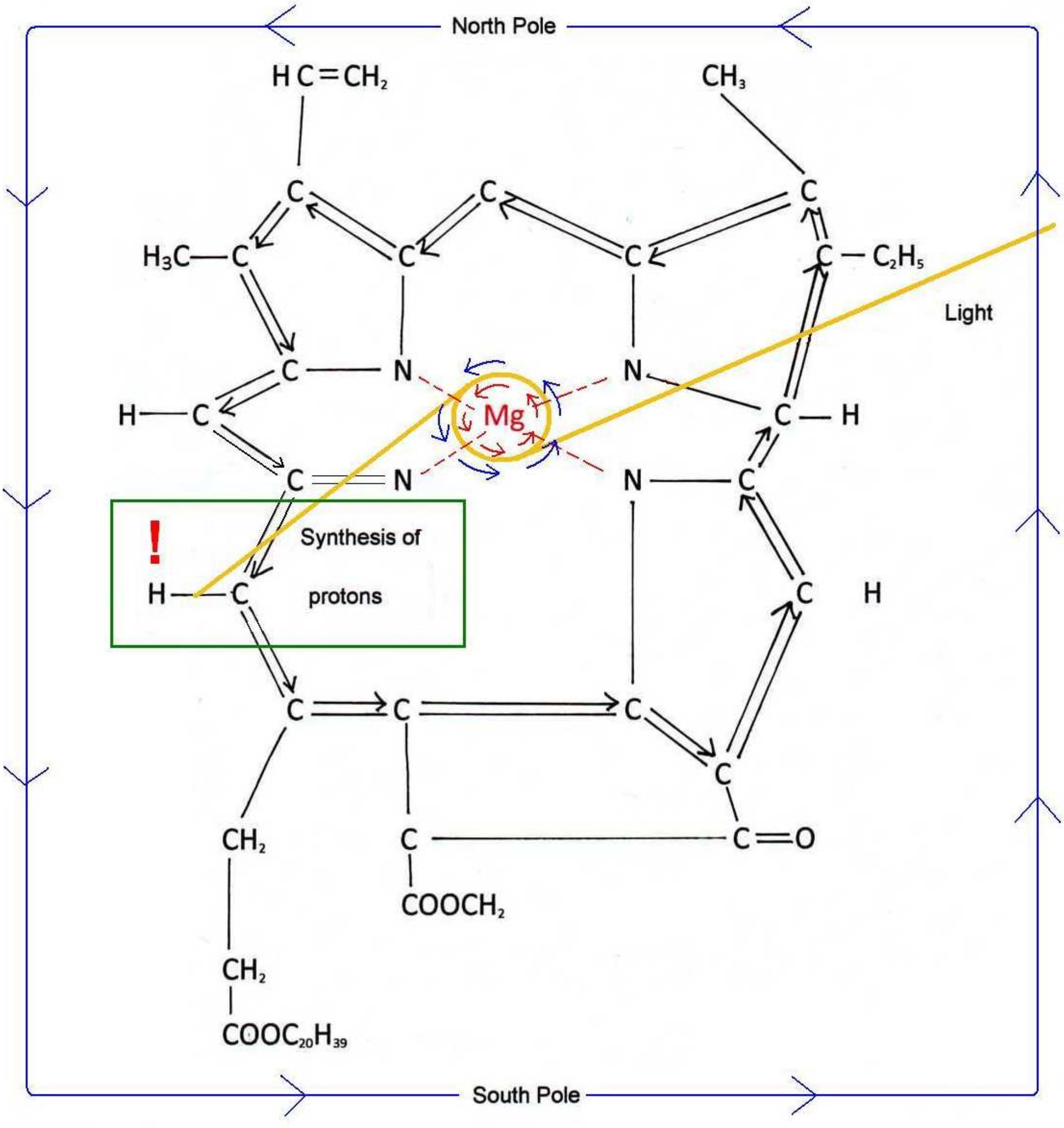
Photons – the photon at the end

Third verse of the book of Genesis:

> "…Let there be light: and there was light."

This way a multifaceted source of electric energy, warmth, power and most of all of photons could emerge. Using energy is self- evident. But an active source of photons delivers new possibilities to build a photon engine. Theoretically a photon beam has a backstroke force which is interactive to mass. The Nano Sun could be fuel for spacecraft engines.
Now I will talk about energy gain. Imagine:
1 kg sand ($SiO_2$) contains so much energy in its molecules that a 100 watt light bulb could glow for 30 millions years.
1 kg carbon ( C ) delivers light for the same light bulb for 5 million years.
It is interesting that burning carbon leads to $CO_2$ which contains much more energy than the basic element C. Todays energy sources aren't modern compared to this. The reason is its high cost and effort, environmental problems, expensive technologies and much more.
The development of a DNA computer is definitely a challenging task. But if we succeed we win new technical possibilities. If we succeed new aspects of genetic engineering become reality.
Maybe the next step is a cell organelle computer that separates different cells, tissue and organs.

2. Chlorophyll mechanics. Synthesis of protons ($H^+$). Chlorophyll as a magnetic photon windmill.




➔ - migrating electrons

➢ - spin

→ - Mg rotating direction

● - photon

→ rotating magnetic field

## Chlorophyll mechanics

1. *Organic anode electron- photon complex.*

   As electrons are bombed by photons electron- photon complexes emerge. These complexes are localized on the 3s magnesium orbital. A photon is released, $Mg^{++}$ moves to Mg.

2. *The flying photons*

   Photons that enter chlorophyll are caught by the magnetic field and brought to fly circularly.

3. *Endoplasmic reticulum – the burner of cytoplasm and cell nucleus*

   Photons are gathered in the RNA. Energy increases. This way circulation of cytoplasm is powered up and the magnetic field becomes stronger – DNA mechanics can take place.

## DNA mechanics

The circulation of cytoplasm produces a magnetic field. Magnesium atoms (not $Mg^{++}$) play a decisive role. Cell nuclei are situated in the magnetic field which leads to a loosening of the DNA double helix and finally to a separation of the two DNA strands. Then the DNA strands are recompleted while the right amino acids are taken out of cytoplasm. This way two identical DNA double strands emerge. Cell division can be finished. The magnetic field gets weaker and the DNA chains tighten.

## Role of magnesium in the plant cell

- Decay of chlorophyll
- Moving to cytoplasm
- Setting electrons, molecules, ions in motion – circulation
- Activating DNA and RNA mechanics
- The magnetic field leads the elements of chlorophyll to new bonds

## Role of magnesium in germs

Lubrication and warmth set molecules in motion and force magnesium to rotate. Because of that a magnetic field emerges which actuates the electrons of DNA.

## 3. Using the Peltier effect for cooling

In 1834 J. Ch. Peltier discovered that temperature decreases or increases while current (electrons) changes from metal to metal. Peltier had only a simple technique at hand.
Choosing the right metal (e.g. Fe, Cu, Al) we can decrease temperature and current continues to flow.
Electrons can emit or save warmth through joints, contact points or welds which consist of two metals and stay in the current line. There is no additional loss of current.

The basis of the Peltier effect is the contact between two metals which have different conduction band energy. If a current is conducted through two successive contact points one contact point has to absorb thermal energy so that the electron can reach the energetically higher neighboring conduction band (its potential grows). Accordingly it comes to cooling.
At the other contact point the electron reaches a lower energy level so that energy is emitted as warmth.
Peltier elements are used in measurement technique. But at a high energy consumption they are useless. A solution can be a contact point with a weld or a joint. Flowing of current is taking place without loss of electrons. Changing the currents direction will lead to the desired warmth absorption or emission.

## 4. The nuclear fusion - a displaced source of energy

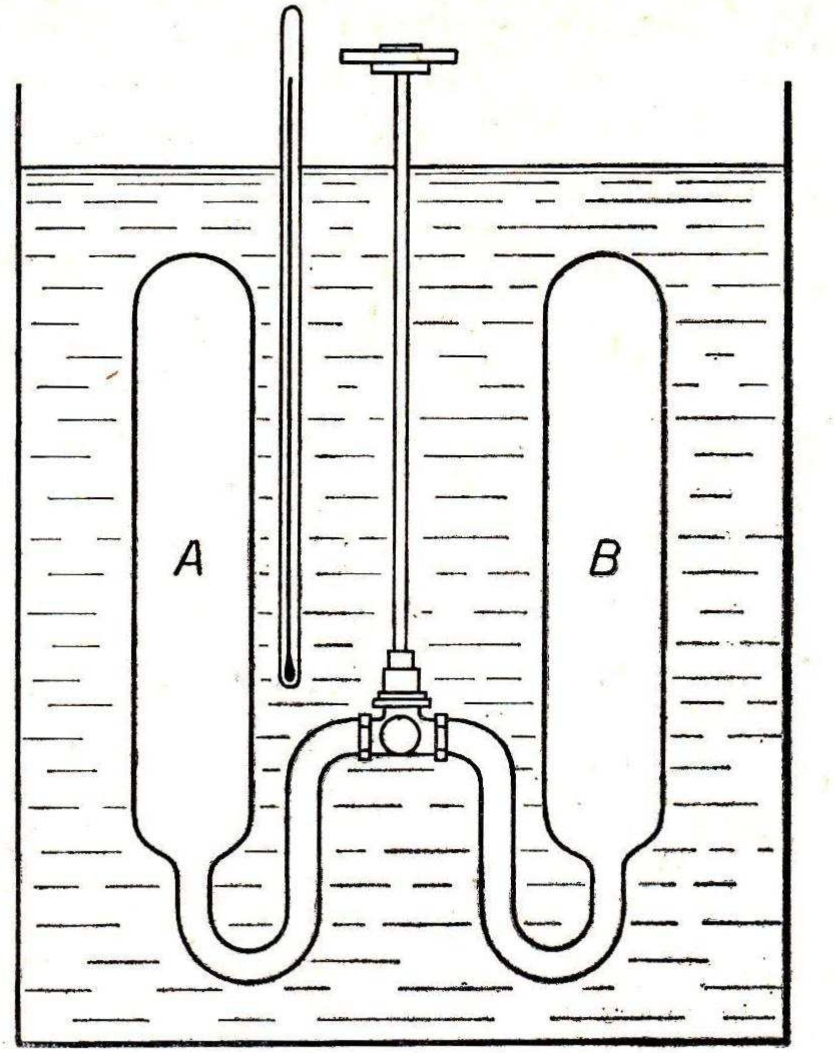
Why are physicists so concentrated on uranium fission?

Of course no one of us wants to know who supported physicists back then. But findings about nuclear fusion have existed over 50 years. People just weren't interested in that as they were in the development of military technologies. In his book "Narodziny swiatow" (birth of worlds) M. Iwanowski describes that a fusion of aluminum and helium leads to silicon. In 1950 Russian scientists have discovered that 700.000 times more energy is released during that fusion than during carbon oxidation.

1g aluminum delivers as much energy as 700kg carbon during nuclear fusion.
There are additional advantages:

1. High aluminum incidence in the world (8.2%)
2. No nuclear radiation during fusion
3. Instead of radioactive waste there is silicon
4. Low costs compared to nuclear power stations

Maybe your interest has been wakened.
The Russians did not have a cyclotron back then in the 30ies of the 20$^{th}$ century and still they were able to conduct over 600 different nuclear fusions!
W. Kowalski




Scheme of Joule’s experiment