

MSAART PATENT APPLICATION NOTES

**CHARGE SEPARATION AND AMPLIFICATION BY PROTON
AND ELECTRON GRAVITY SEPARATION THRU SPIRALS,
CONES AND IMPLoded SPHERE TOROIDAL MSAARTS.**

CHARGE SEPARATION AND AMPLIFICATION

NEW PART ELEVEN OF TWENTY

DRAFT 518,400 B KMV – THURSDAY 22ND SEPTEMBER 2022

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

CHARGE SEPARATION WITHIN WATER BY CENTRIFUGE

Positive and Negative Charges can be separated within water using Gravity by creating an implosive spiral which creates a strong centrifugal force pushing the Protons to the outside and the Electrons and dissolved gases to the inside.

This is made possible because Protons are 8,640 times heavier than Electrons. In mineral processing a specific gravity (SG) difference, (water as one compared to the Matter) of only 0.5 SG is sufficient to be able to separate Matter and individual elements from each other by using standard industry mineral processing spirals.

In cases of differences in magnetic susceptibility using magnetism the same principles apply in mineral processing using most commonly a rotating drum magnetic separator.

CHARGE SEPARATION AND PLASMOID GENERATION WITHIN WATER BY IMPLOSION

With a clockwise implosive flow the heavy Protons move to the outside of the pipe displacing the Electrons to the inside of the pipes tightening curve. As the spiral tightens further and greater centrifugal forces push more Protons to the outside of the pipe and therefore causing their further displacement, concentration and holding of the Electrons by the Calandra Effect to the inside wall of the pipe. A critical effect is then initiated at these higher water velocities, as the net Negative charged water held by the wall is subject to gassing and degassing, of dissolved Elements in their Gas Phase. Bubbles appear and are rolled along the wall experiencing both compression and then expansion on that event horizon. This is caused by the increasing Calandra Effect, caused by the waters increasing speed, fighting against the centrifugal forces trying to pull the water away from the wall. These chaotic events implode the formed bubbles into Plasmoids which find themselves in a Net Negative charged environment with concentrated free electrons to absorb.

CHARGE SEPARATION AND NO PLASMOID GENERATION WITHIN WATER BY EXPLOSION

The opposite is true for expanding, anti-clockwise spiral, explosive When the spiral expands in its diameter at a point the centrifugal forces diminish and the Protons vector down yielding to the Earths gravity's greater pull. They vacate their horizontal positions at the pipes periphery to a position at 90 degrees to that at the bottom of the pipe.

On the explosive anti-clockwise outside the gravity pulls them puts them to the outside

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

CHARGE SEPARATION WITHIN WATER BY CENTRIFUGE

FOR THE EXHAUST three metal cones

With Cat G3508E pipes separate them

Cut plastic, cement or Silica spiral

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CHARGE SEPARATION WITHIN WATER BY CENTRIFUGE

FOR WATER

Three 51.84 degrees metal cones with Spiral plastic spiral tubing separating them.

PARTS LIST FOR METAL DEVICE DIRECT ELECTRICITY FROM WATER.

Steve Earl to do diagrams

- 1.) Three metal cones 51.84 Degrees
- 2.) silastic gel
- 3.) clip on water attachments

CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES FOR METAL SPIRALS.

1AA) Mark Fibonacci spiral onto the metal cones.

2AA)

PARTS LIST FOR WITCHES HATS ONE METRE HIGH.

PARTS NEEDED

- 1.) uncoated copper foil
- 2.) three witches hats
- 3.) silicon gel
- 4.) water fittings

CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

1A) Mark Fibonacci spiral Onto the Orange witches hats.

2B) Apply a full thick bead of silicon gel to the witches hat upon the marked spiral lines.

3C) Apply the copper foil between the beads of silicon.

IN THE Case of elements in their gaseous states, including exhaust gas,
The separation of protons and electrons by spirals

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS**CHARGE SEPARATION WITHIN WATER BY CENTRIFUGE****DIAGRAM 265****DIAGRAM 266**



DIAGRAM 267



DIAGRAM 268



APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

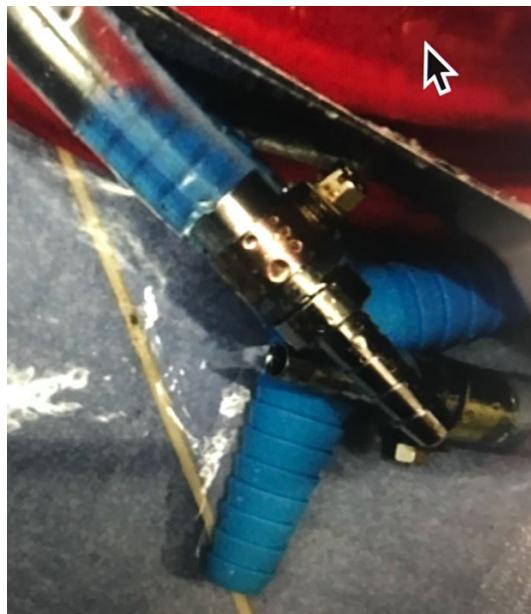
CHARGE SEPARATION BY CENTRIFUGE

DIAGRAM 269

DIAGRAM 270



DIAGRAM 271



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