Consciousness and Pico-extended Particles Forming in the Water

Sunao Sugihara*

Shonan Institute of Technology, Fujisawa, Japan and General Association Inc. co. Green Earth Again, Yokohama, Japan

***Corresponding Author:** Sunao Sugihara, Shonan Institute of Technology, Fujisawa, Japan and General Association Inc. co. Green Earth Again, Yokohama, Japan.

I researched water in quantum theory for over 10 years [1]. We have applied water to various fields, such as medicine, agriculture, and different plastics, ceramics, and glass materials, and we have many publications.

Here, I review the bases of the water in theory in particular.

Firstly, we introduce the water containing the pico-extended particle (1/1000 of a nanometer) after the dissociation of hydrogen bonds in the water molecules, which I name infoton, <H⁺~e⁻> [1]. Here are four keywords for the infoton.

One idea is neither a hydrogen atom nor separated ions. However, a critical point in our estimation is that the electron in the hydrogen atom oscillates between the outermost orbit and the nearest area of the proton in the cloud, as shown in Fig. 1.
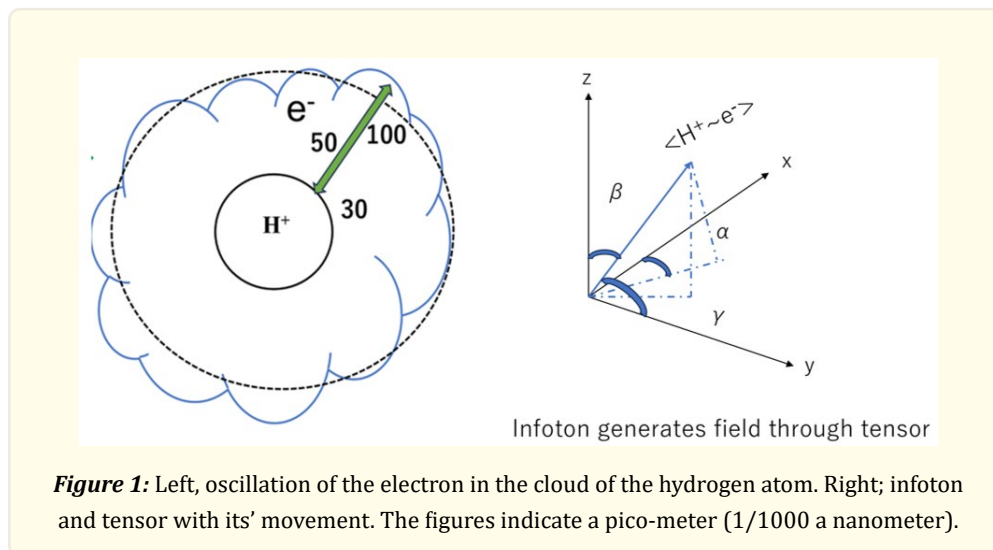

Figure 1: Left, oscillation of the electron in the cloud of the hydrogen atom. Right; infoton and tensor with its' movement. The figures indicate a pico-meter (1/1000 a nanometer).

The infoton's properties assume momentum, a product of velocity and mass. Still, the rigid saying of the velocity means tensor that possesses orbital angles in the Hilbert space (Figure 1). Therefore, we can widely introduce the essential idea of the infoton in finite or non-dimensional space.

The critical word of oscillation relates to infoton emitting long wavelengths of far-IR and terahertz associating with a body temperature (approximately 0.1~0.03 eV).

The size of the infoton is a pico-meter order after the dissociation of hydrogen bonds by high pressurization of water of more than 100 MPa.

The second keyword possesses stability proven by theory [2] and experimental evidence (H-NMR; hydrogen-nuclear magnetic resonance) for more than six years, and we can drink it with a mild taste after maintaining it at room temperature.

The third key word is travelling in the air, even vacuum in a rotary pump order (approximately 0.1 Pa), and the infoton can transfer to another substance.

The fourth keyword is the transmission of infoton information [3].

We must define the infoton' information what it is;

The first is a spin and charge of infoton generated from a proton and an electron.

The second one has a mass of 1.008138u (= p + e = 1.00759u+0.000548u), close to the neutrons' mass (1.00898u). The slight mass difference between neutron and infoton may relate to nuclear change by the infoton, but we don't discuss it here.

Therefore, momentum, product of mass and velocity is one of the information through infoton' movement in Hamiltonian shown below;

$$(\pm \tfrac{1}{2})\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\alpha, \phi) \mp \hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \cdot grad\, \psi(\beta, \phi) + mc^2\, \psi(\gamma, \phi) = 0$$

Infoton's transfer is due to spin and precession, which lead to gauge field creation by the infoton itself. Tensor is a key factor describing infoton movement.

The infoton's maximum speed might be 0.1 x10^{-8} m/s (10% of light speed). The second term in the equation relates to a tensor leading to precession of infoton's movement in a space.

Now, we approach "consciousness"; this is still an unknown matter in physics themes.

However, we may define momentum involving spin and charge; for instance, "passionate feelings" relate to infinite velocity at the max. Another one is "reluctant (or hesitate)" relating to anti-spin, like -1/2 or minus charge.

One more thing is "feel horny", which may connect to the more enormous changes in feeling shown in the second term of the Hamiltonian above.

I did not introduce the reaction of the infoton with another substance's nucleus here.

Reference

1. Sunao Sugihara., et al. "Microscopic Approach to Water by using the DV-Xα Method, and Some Innovative Applications". Springer Chapter 10 (2014): 257-289.
2. Sunao Sugihara. "Model for Transmutation of Elements using Weak Energy of Water Leading to Faster Disintegration of Radionuclides". WATER (2018): 82-98.
3. Sunao Sugihara, Kunihiko Hatanaka and Hiroshi Maiwa. "Pico-sized Water Information Transfers and Changes Substance Property". Medicon Medical Sciences 3.1 (2022): 24-34.

Volume 8 Issue 1 January 2025