

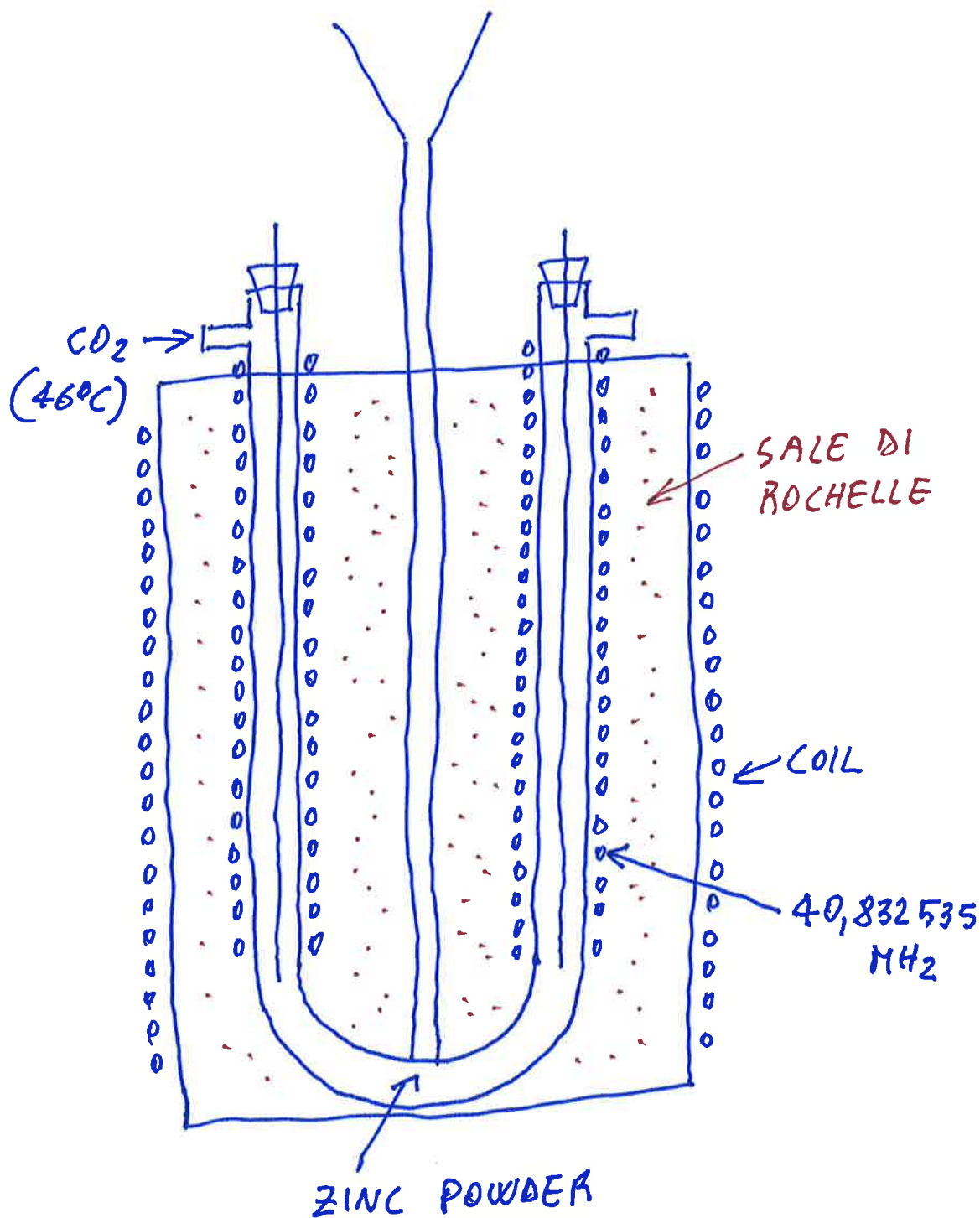
CHIMICA CRISTICA

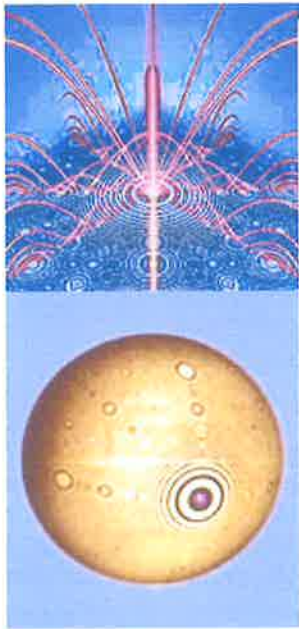
FISICA CRISTICA

By Franco Malgarini

Pdf n° 7 - 2017

LIQUID PALLADIUM FROM ZINC POWDER





08.13.2014



Resonant Atomic Transmutation of Zinc into Palladium

[The Geyser Reactor: Zinc to Palladium Transmutation](#)

Human-Resonance.org

The first stage of the transmutation reaction maintains the starting element (zinc) at the phonon resonance frequency of the target element (palladium), during a 3-hour dwell time exposed to CO₂ gas nanobubbles.

$$\text{Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt{\frac{E \times N_A}{m}} \quad \begin{array}{l} E = \text{density in g/cm}^3 \\ N_A = \text{Avogadro's Constant} \\ m = \text{molar mass} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Resonant Temperature (}^\circ\text{C)} = \frac{Ln \left(\frac{f(\text{constant})}{f(\text{target})} \right)}{E_p} + SI \quad \begin{array}{l} f = \text{frequency in Hz} \\ Ln = \text{natural logarithm} \\ E_p = \text{expansion coefficient} \\ SI = \text{standardized temp in } ^\circ\text{C} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Zn}^{64} \text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt{\frac{7.14 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{65.92914}} = 40,667,655 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Pd}^{106} \text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt{\frac{12.02 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{107.90389}} = 40,892,335 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Resonant Temperature (}^\circ\text{C)} = \frac{Ln \left(\frac{f(40,667,655)}{f(40,892,335)} \right)}{0.0000302} + 20 = 43.4^\circ\text{C}$$

Starting Element: **Zinc (30Zn⁶⁴)**
Natural Abundance: **48.27%**
Atomic Mass: **63.92914**
Density (grams/cm³): **7.14**
Exp. Coefficient: **0.0000302**

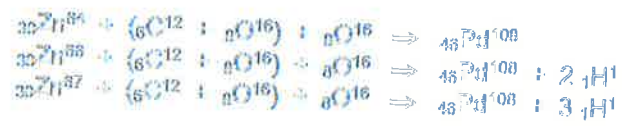
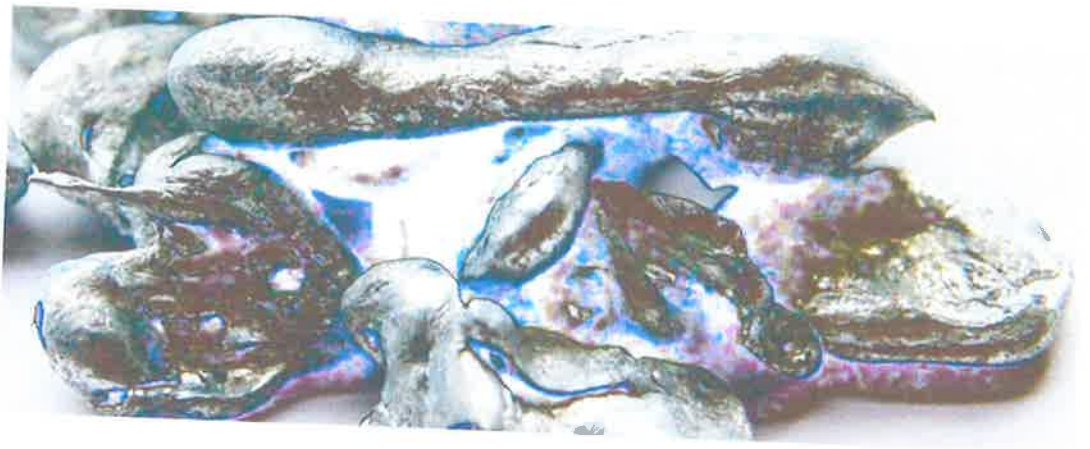
Target Element: **Palladium (46Pd¹⁰⁶)**
Natural Abundance: **26.46%**
Atomic Mass: **107.90389**
Density (grams/cm³): **12.02**
Exp. Coefficient: **0.0000118**

A_u 38,945,222 MHz 43.4°C

The second stage of the transmutation reaction involves the subsequent trapping of absorbed gases into zinc atoms by the induced shock of rapid cooling. The sudden contraction of the atomic lattice forces the interstitial absorbed atoms into quantum instability as the strongly repulsive nuclear forces of the adjacent metal atoms close in simultaneously on each gas atom from 6 sides (along the x, y and z axes of the lattice).

Instead of rapidly contracting, some of the zinc atoms are able to maintain the previously established resonant diameter by accepting protons, neutrons and electrons from 3 adjacent trapped gas atoms, thereby increasing the atomic weight of zinc atoms to induce the formation of palladium.

H₁ 3,773,180 MHz 20°C
O₁ 3,775,138 MHz 37.8°C



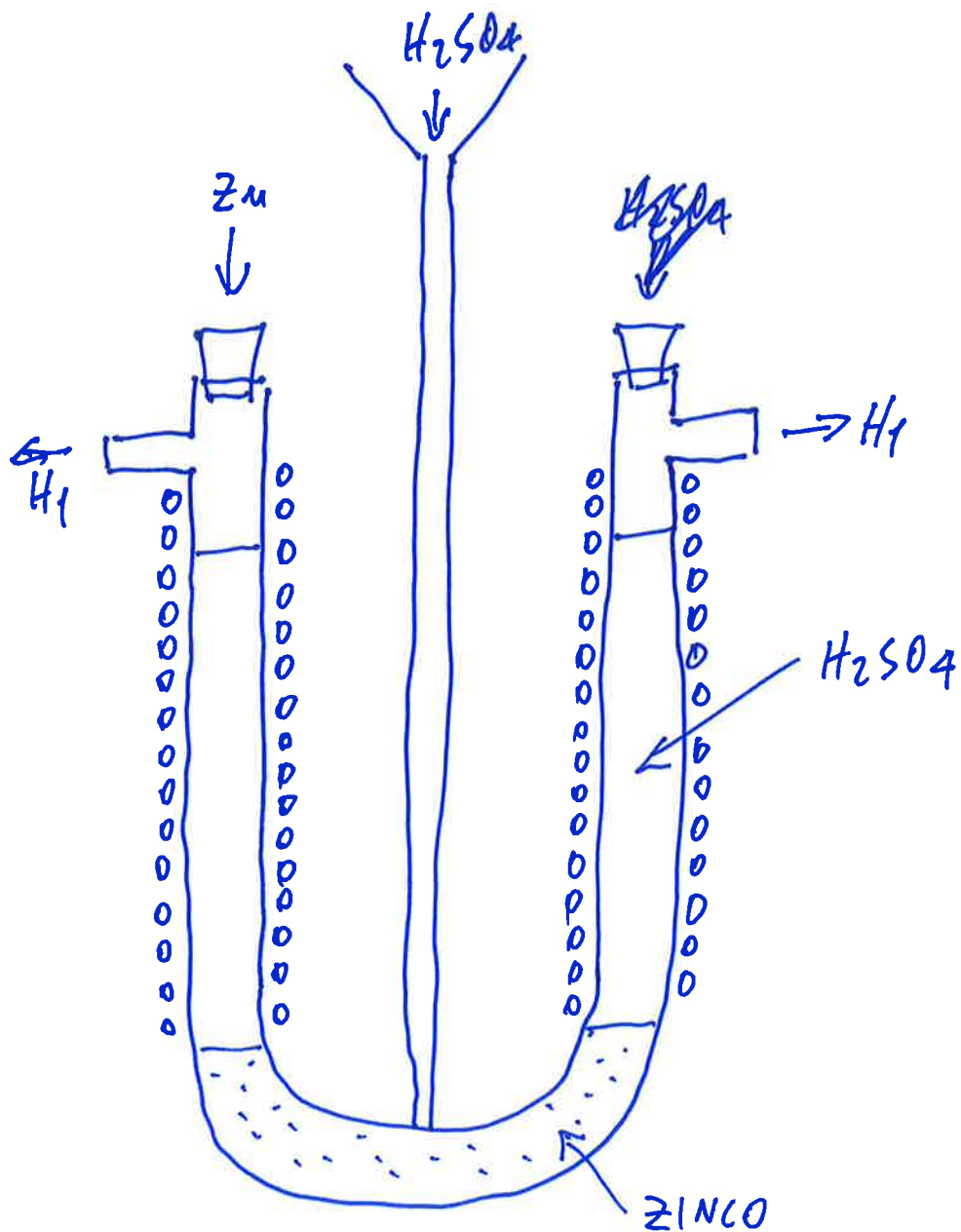
Starting Isotope	Absorbed Gas Atoms	Target Isotope	RF Products	+Variance
Zr 65.92915	+ 1 C 12.00000 + 2 O 31.96983	Pd 107.90389		
Zr 65.92604	+ 1 C 12.00000 + 2 O 31.96983	Pd 107.90389 + 2 H 2.015650074		+0.01509
Zr 66.92713	+ 1 C 12.00000 + 2 O 31.96983	Pd 107.90389 + 3 H 3.023476555		0.00367 0.01041

The Geyser Reactor

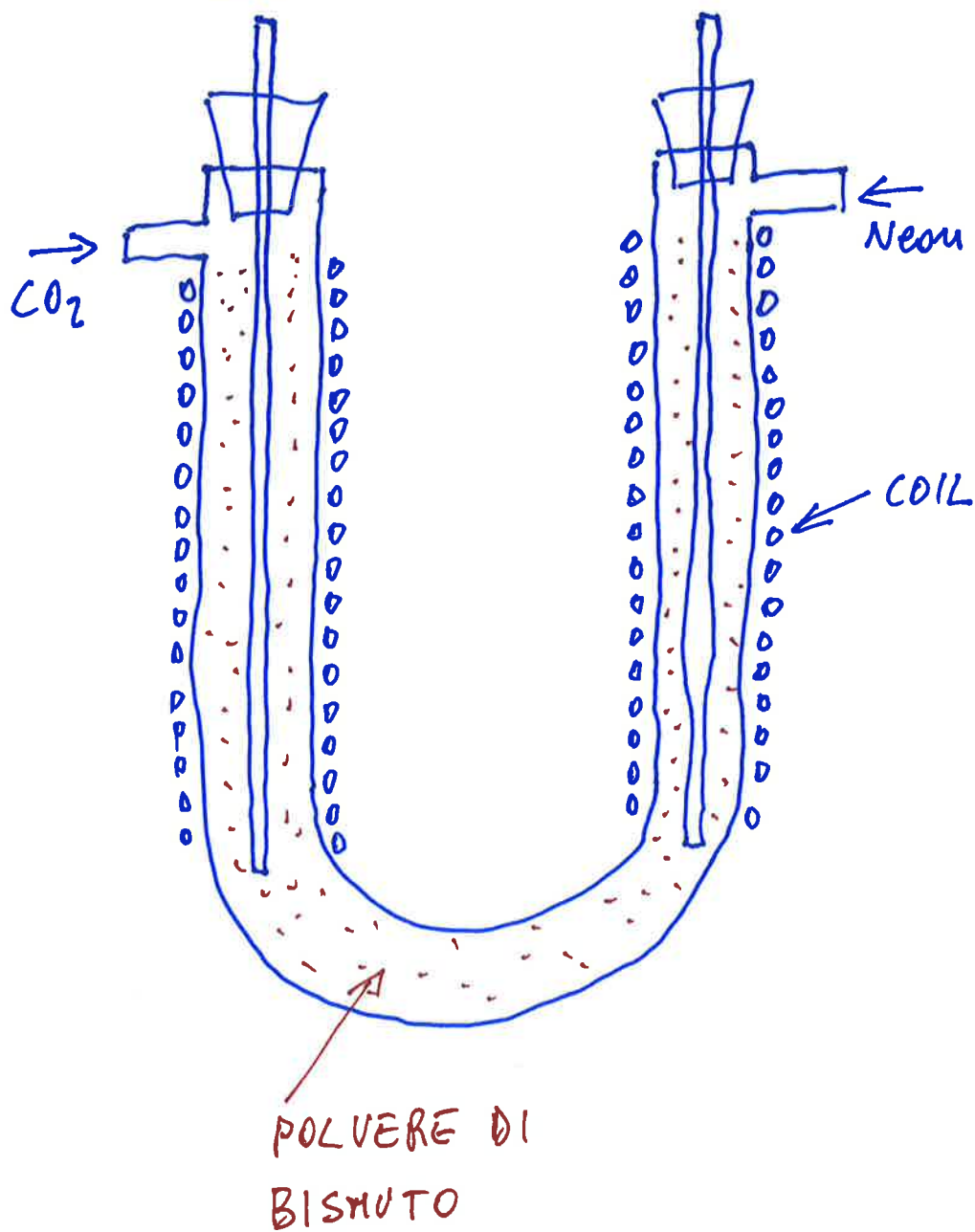
Zinc to Copper Transmutation

The Geyser Reactor

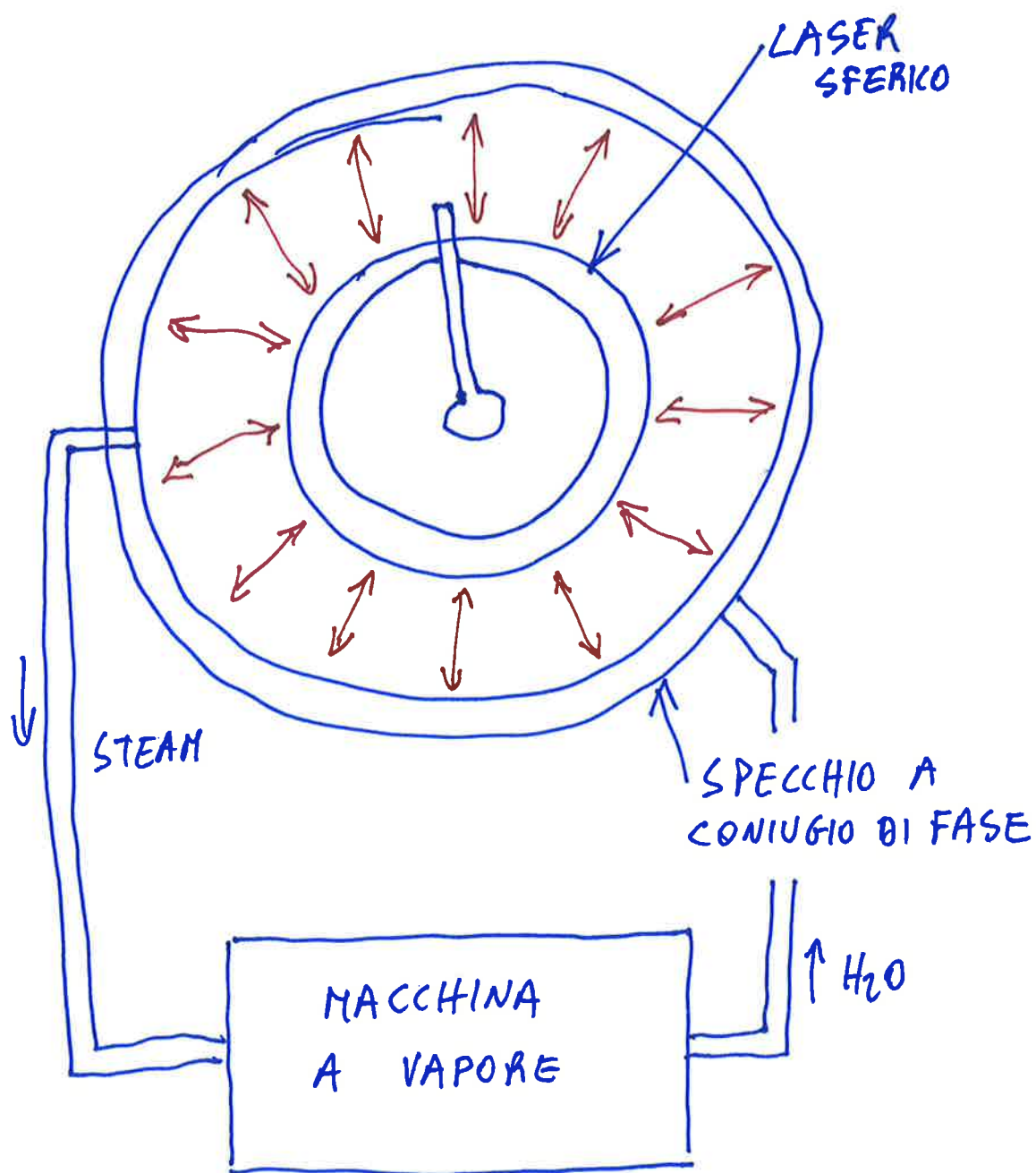
IDROGENO ATOMICO



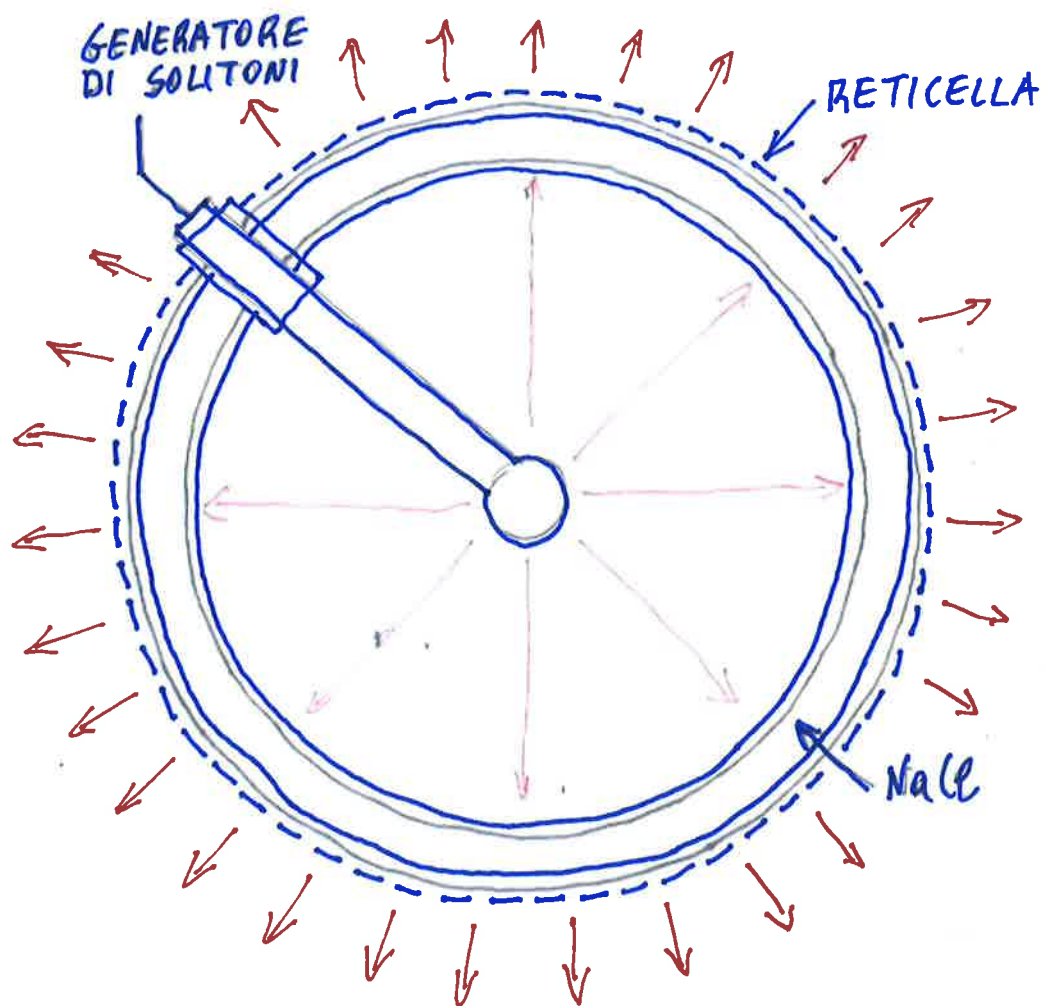
ORO LIQUIDO DA BISMUTO



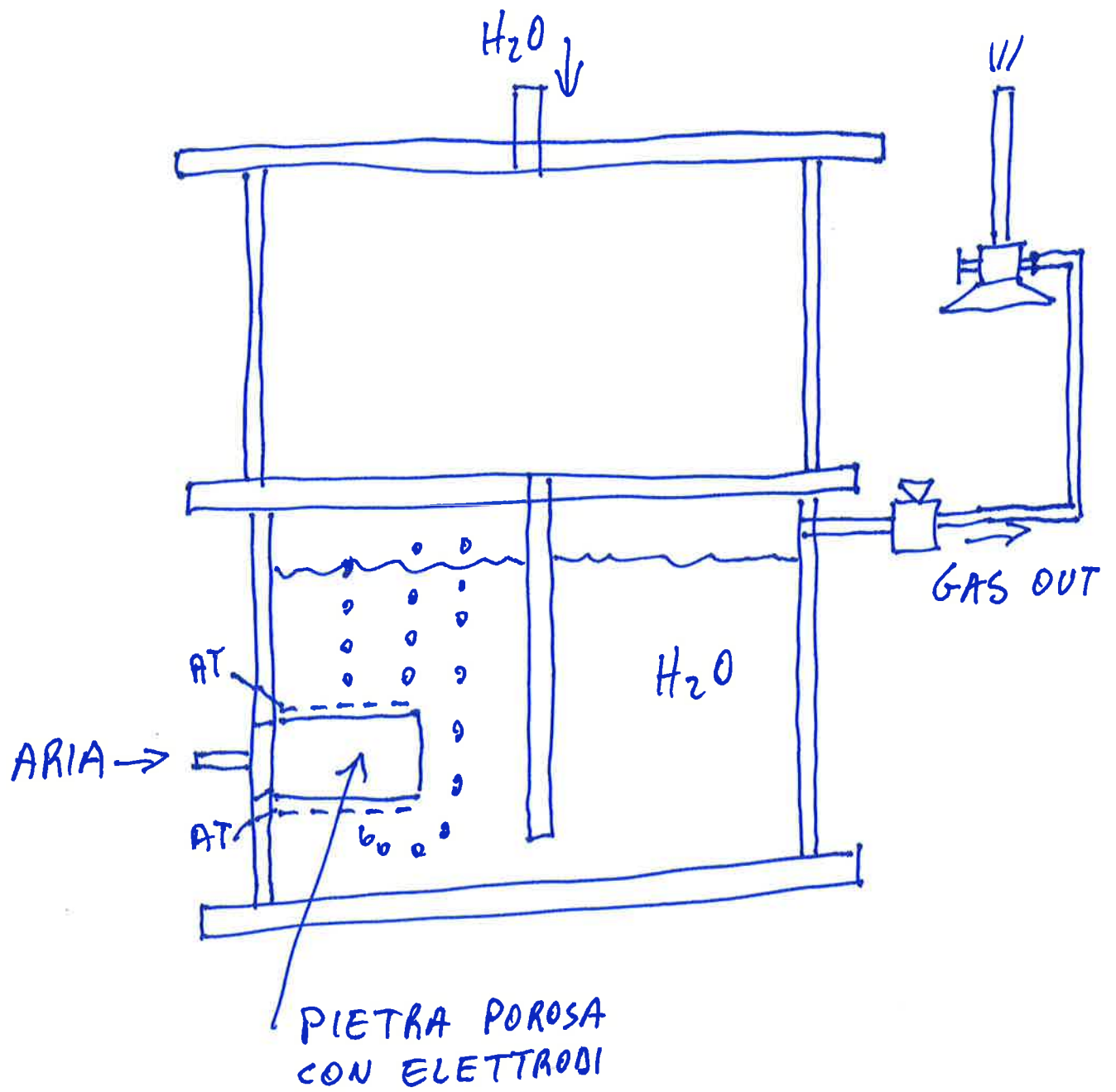
AUTOMOBILE A SOLITONI



LASER SFERICO



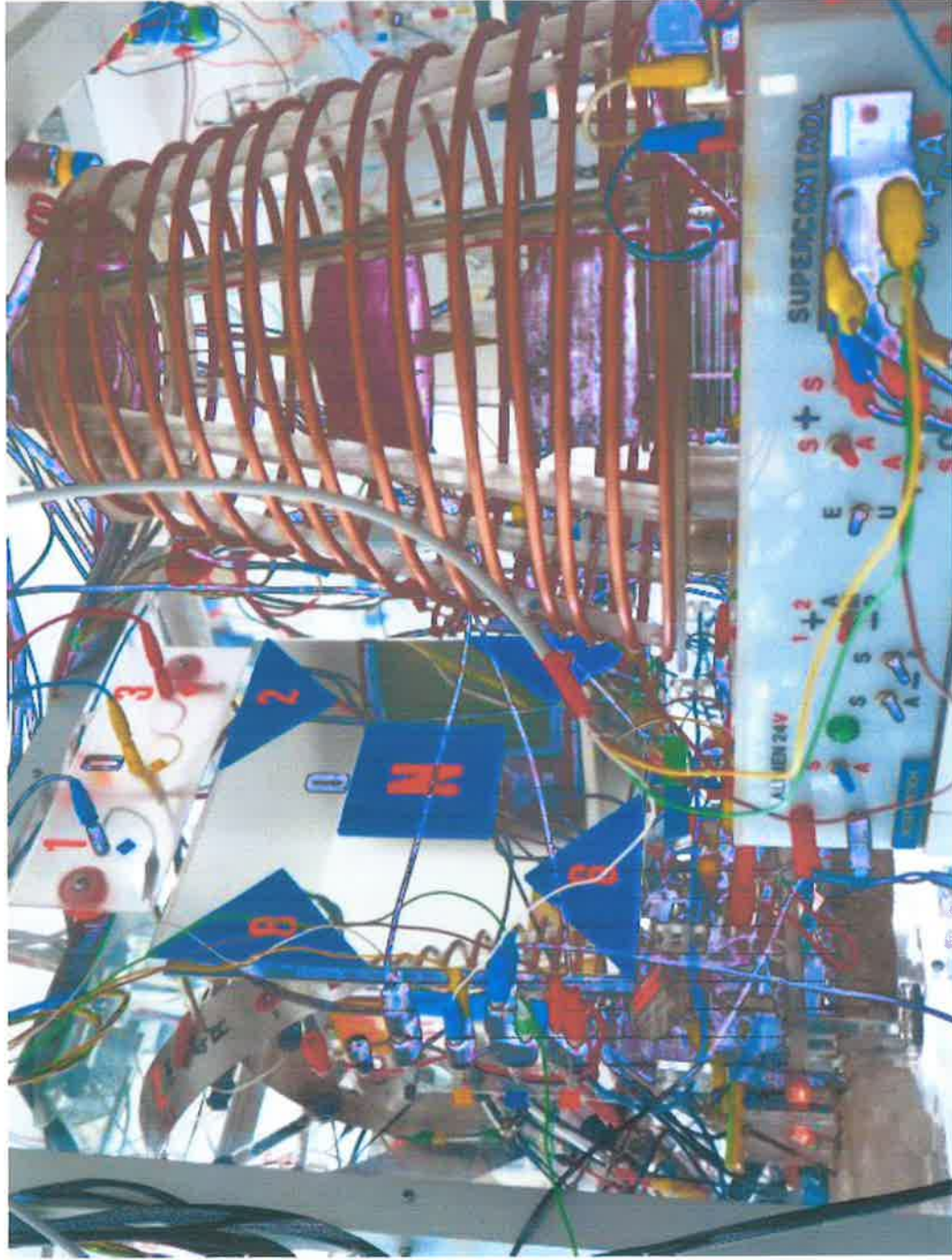
BURNING AIR



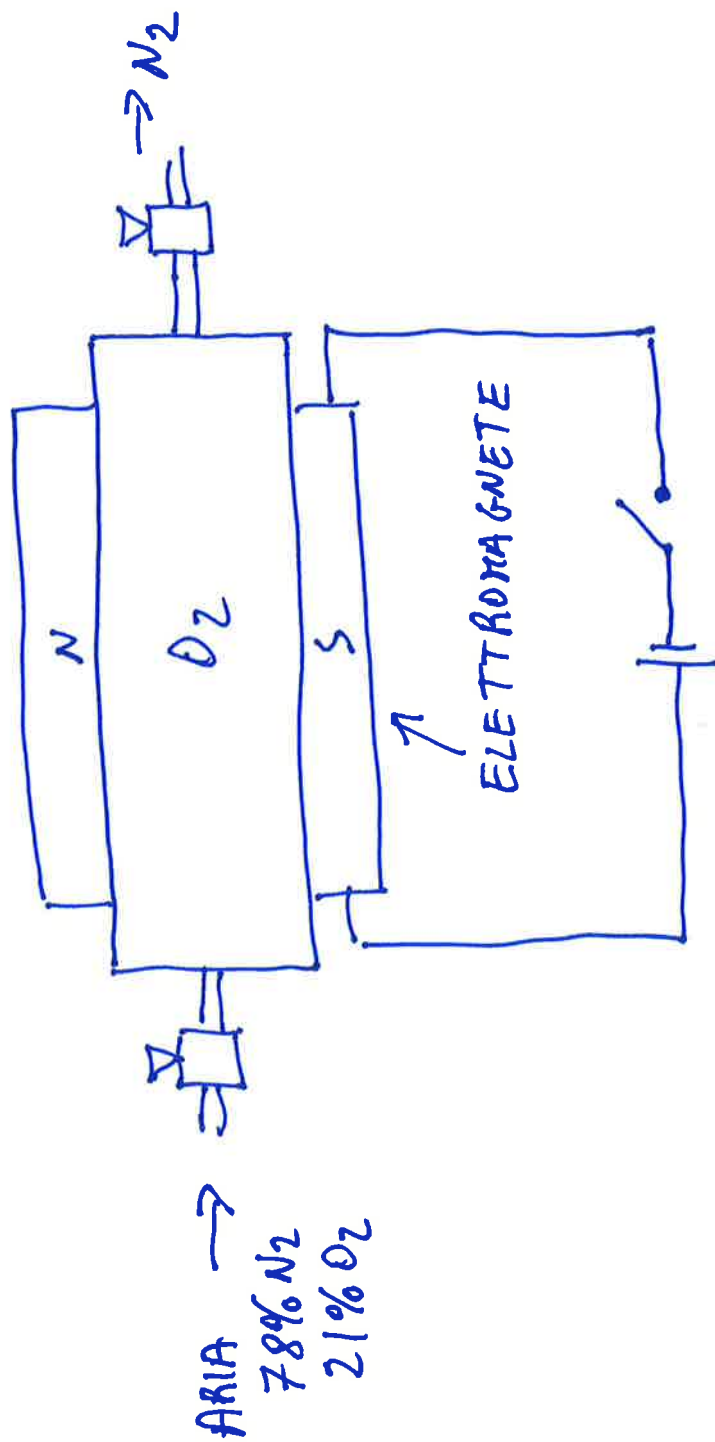
ALESSANDRO MENNINI



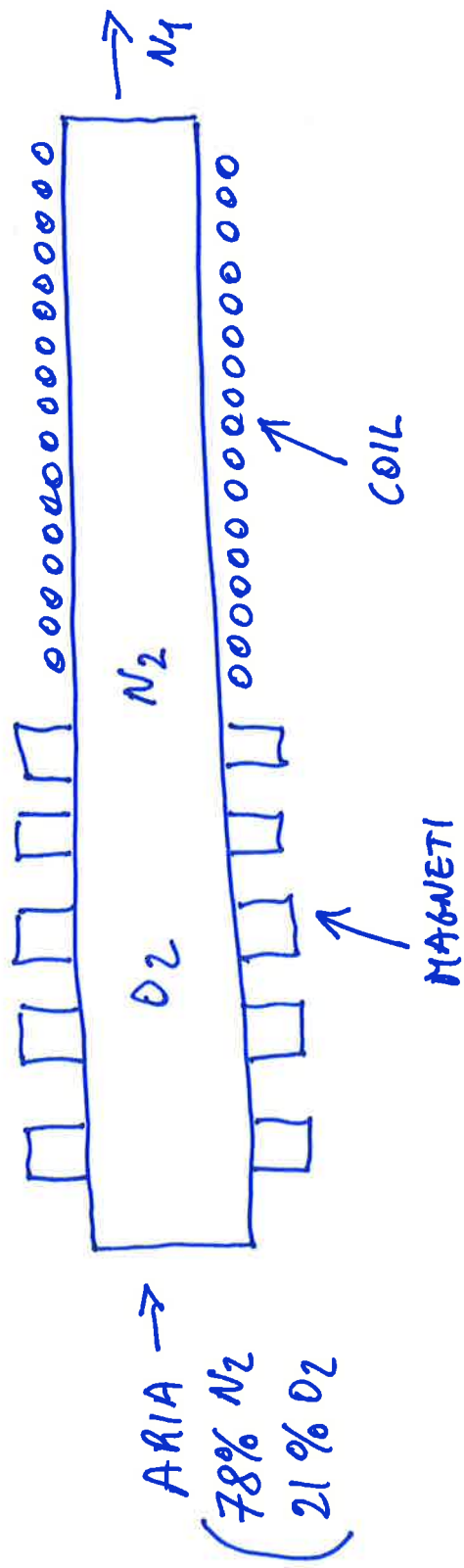
ALESSANDRO HENDINI



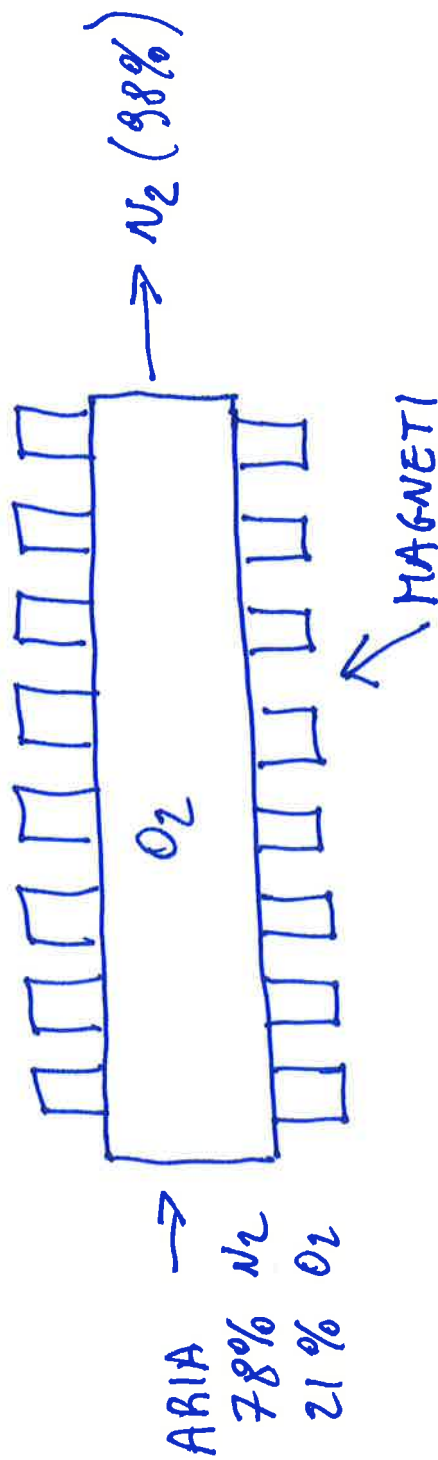
SEPARAZIONE OSSIGENO E AZOTO DALL'ARIA



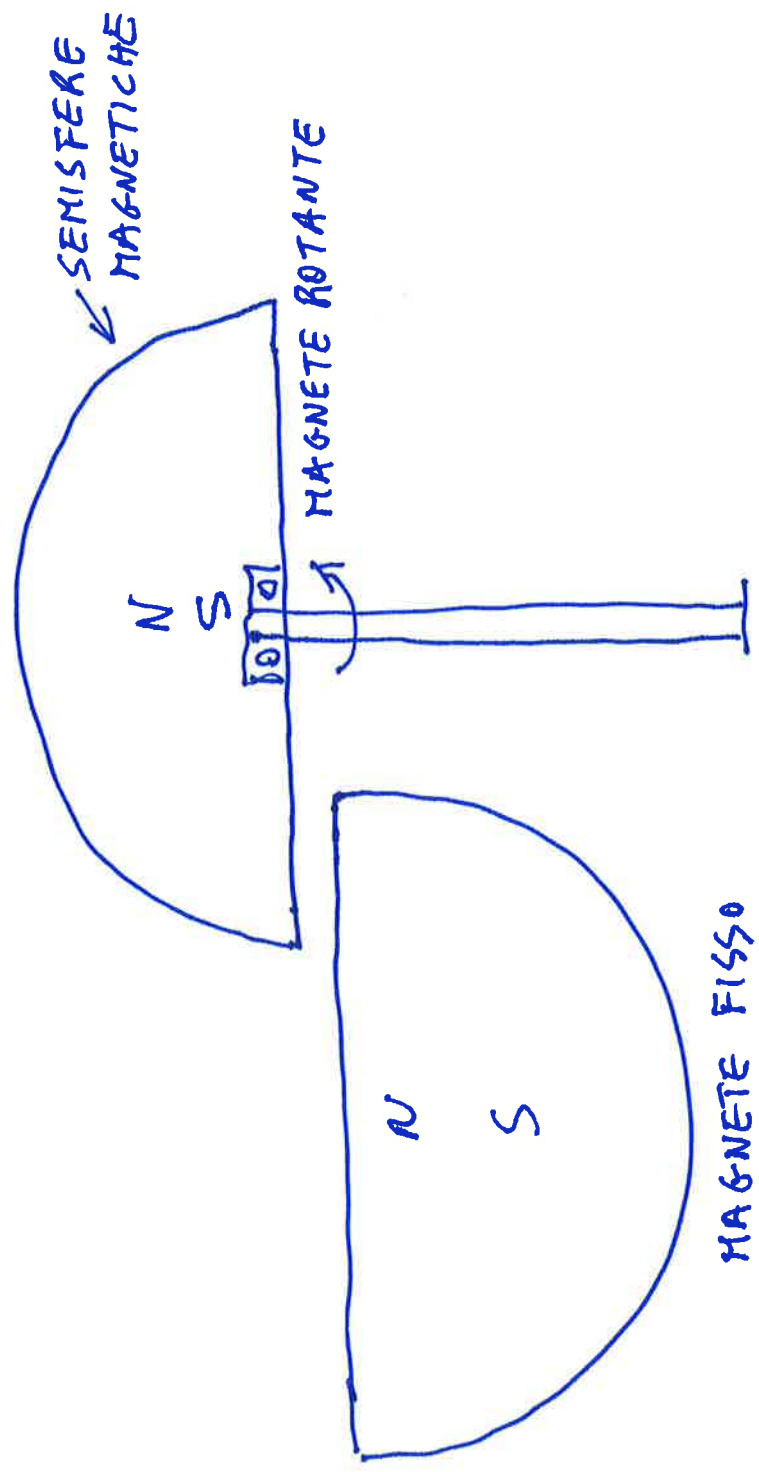
AZOTO ATOMICO DA ARIA



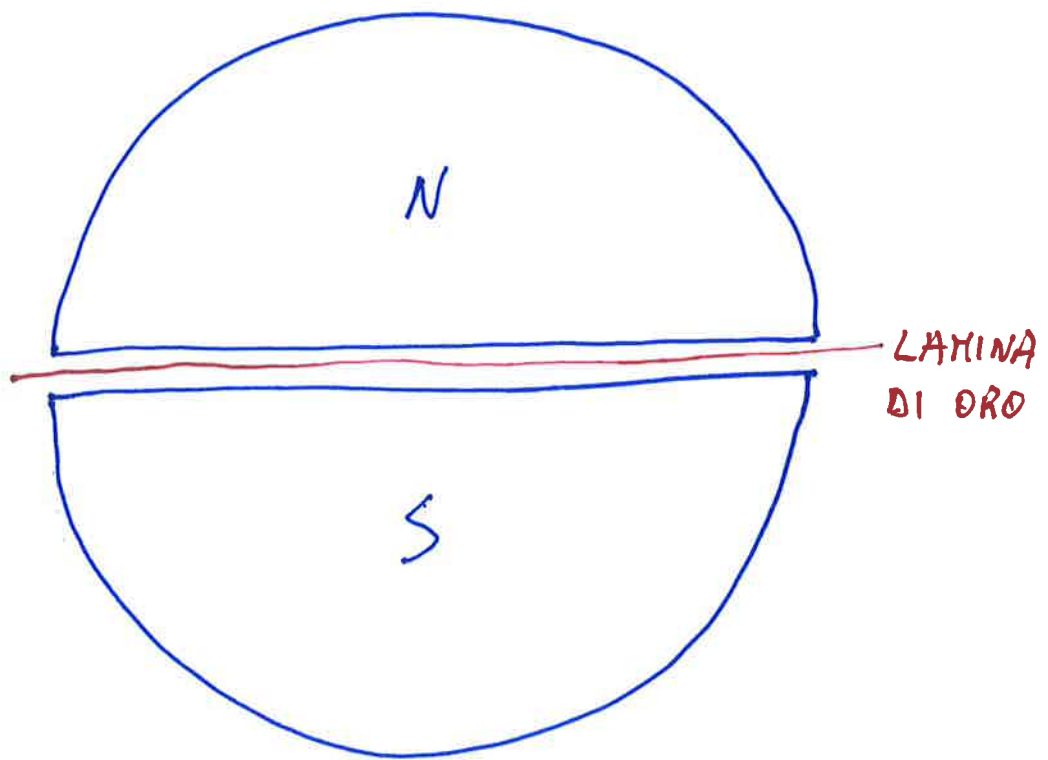
SEPARAZIONE OSSIGENO PARAMAGNETICO DA AZOTO



MOTORE MAGNETICO



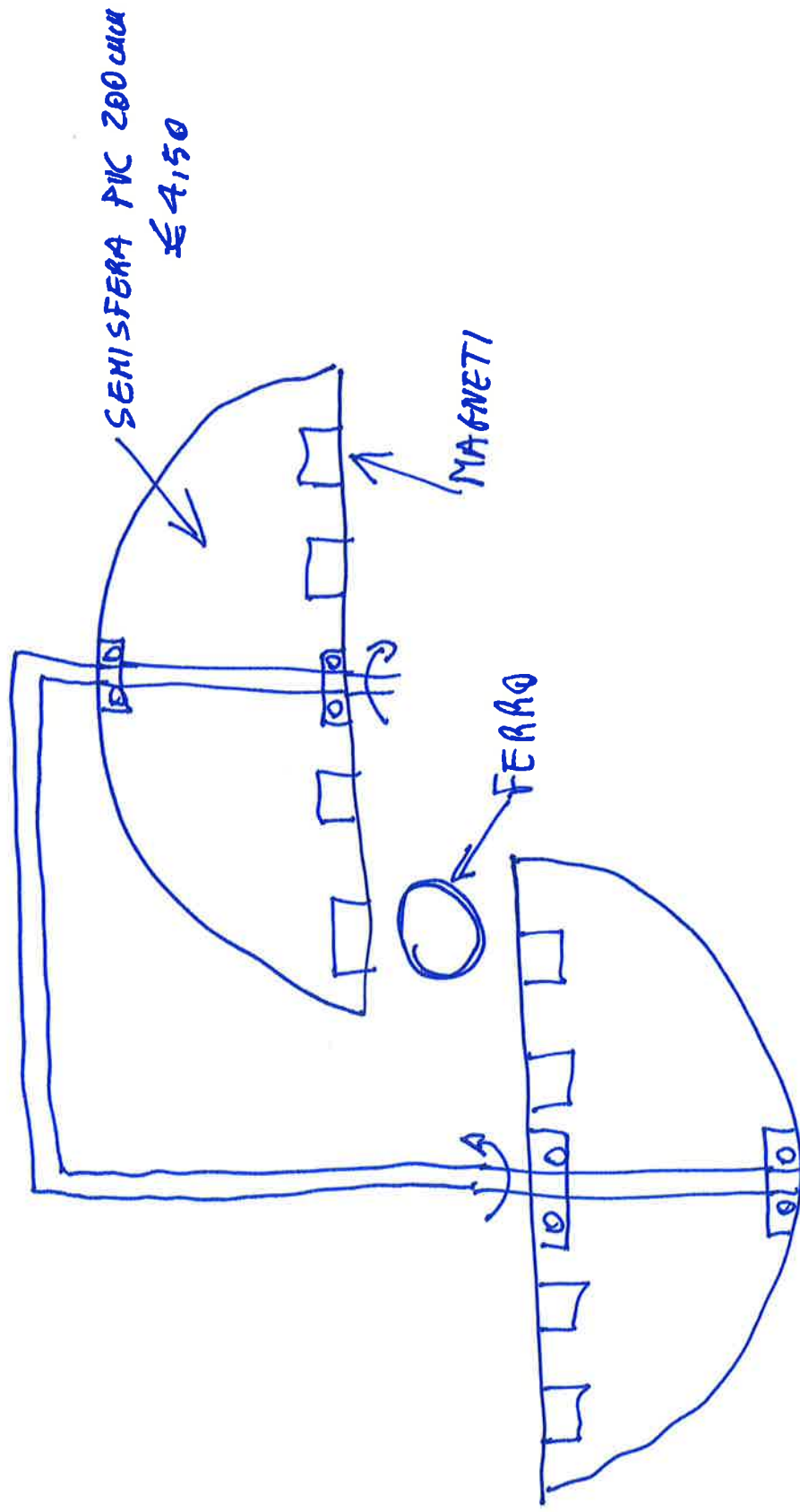
SEMISFERE MAGNETICHE

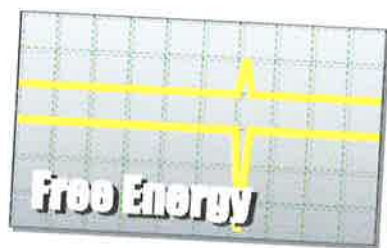




RHN CON MAGNETI TRATTATI ACQUA MAGNETIZZAZIONE

RUOTE DEL DESTINO





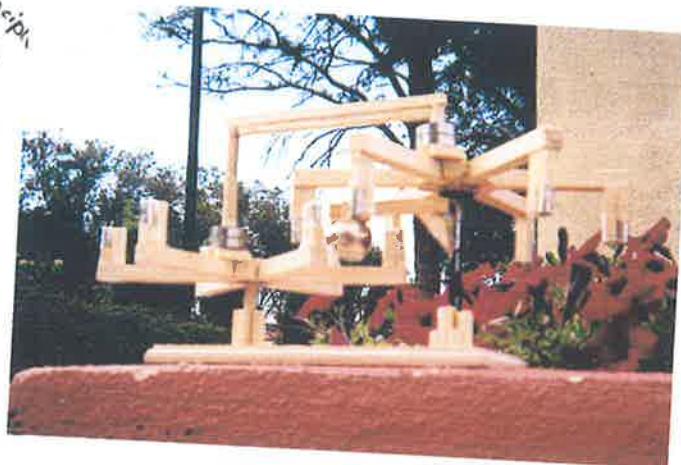
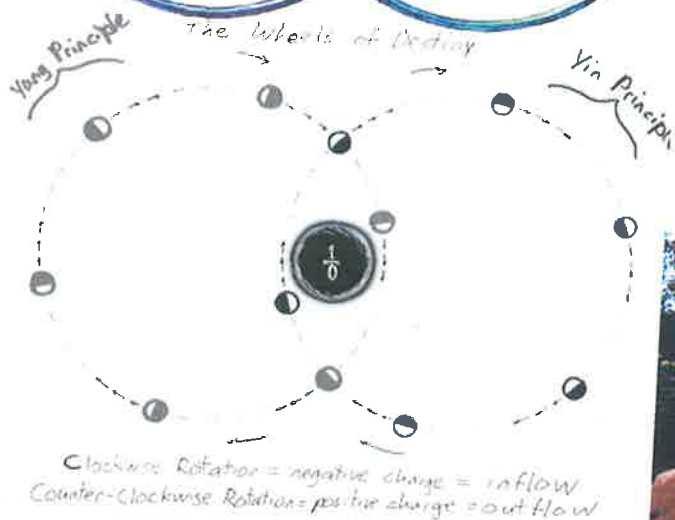
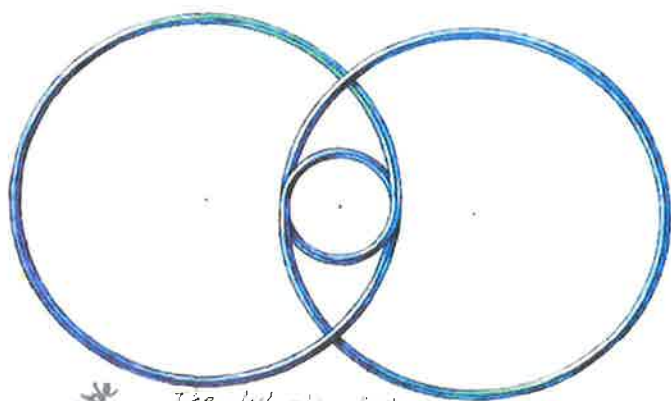
Come potete capire dal testo, al momento, abbiamo poche informazioni su questo apparecchio che, come altri già presentati, non è di facile catalogazione.

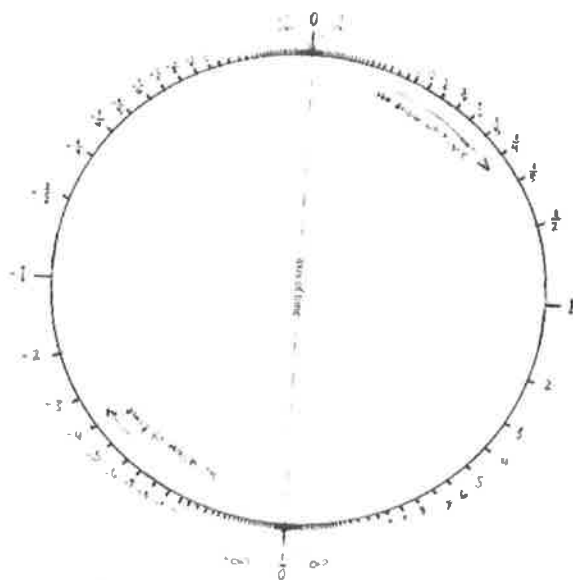
Apparato Free Energy

Riportiamo foto e disegni di un apparato, del quale dobbiamo avere maggiori informazioni il quale sembra che faccia piovere e che ruota indefinitivamente.

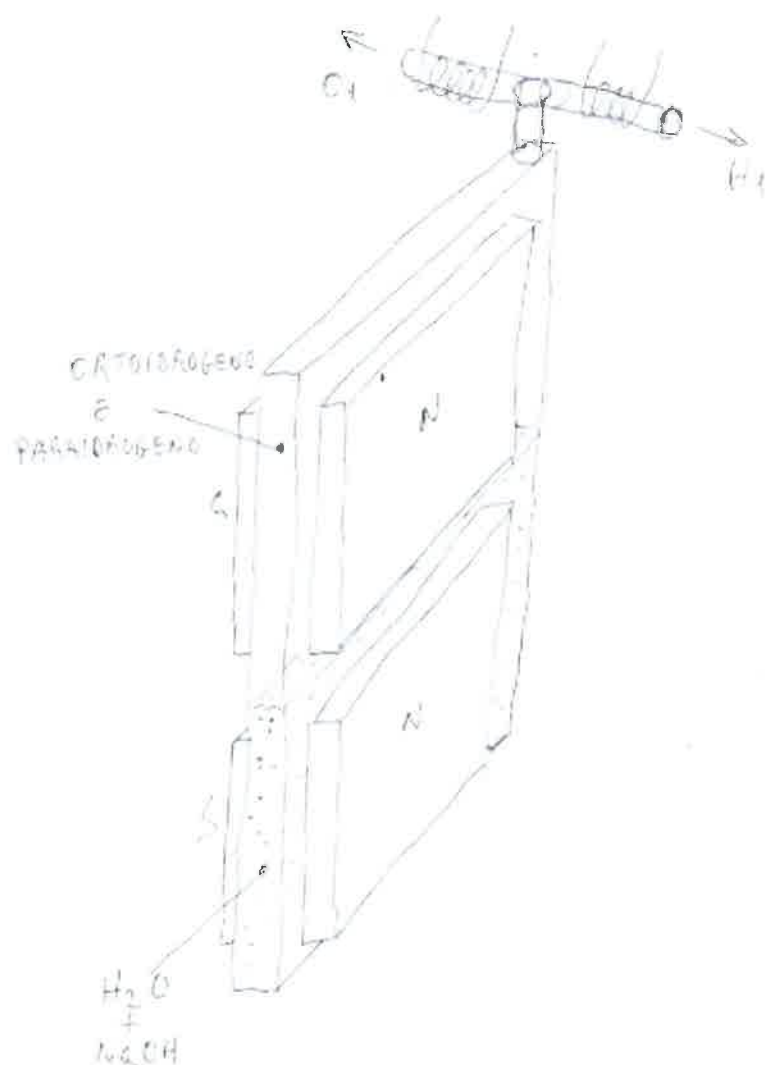
Come vedete è molto semplice e vorremmo sapere se qualcuno è disposto a costruirlo

fmalgarini@libero.it

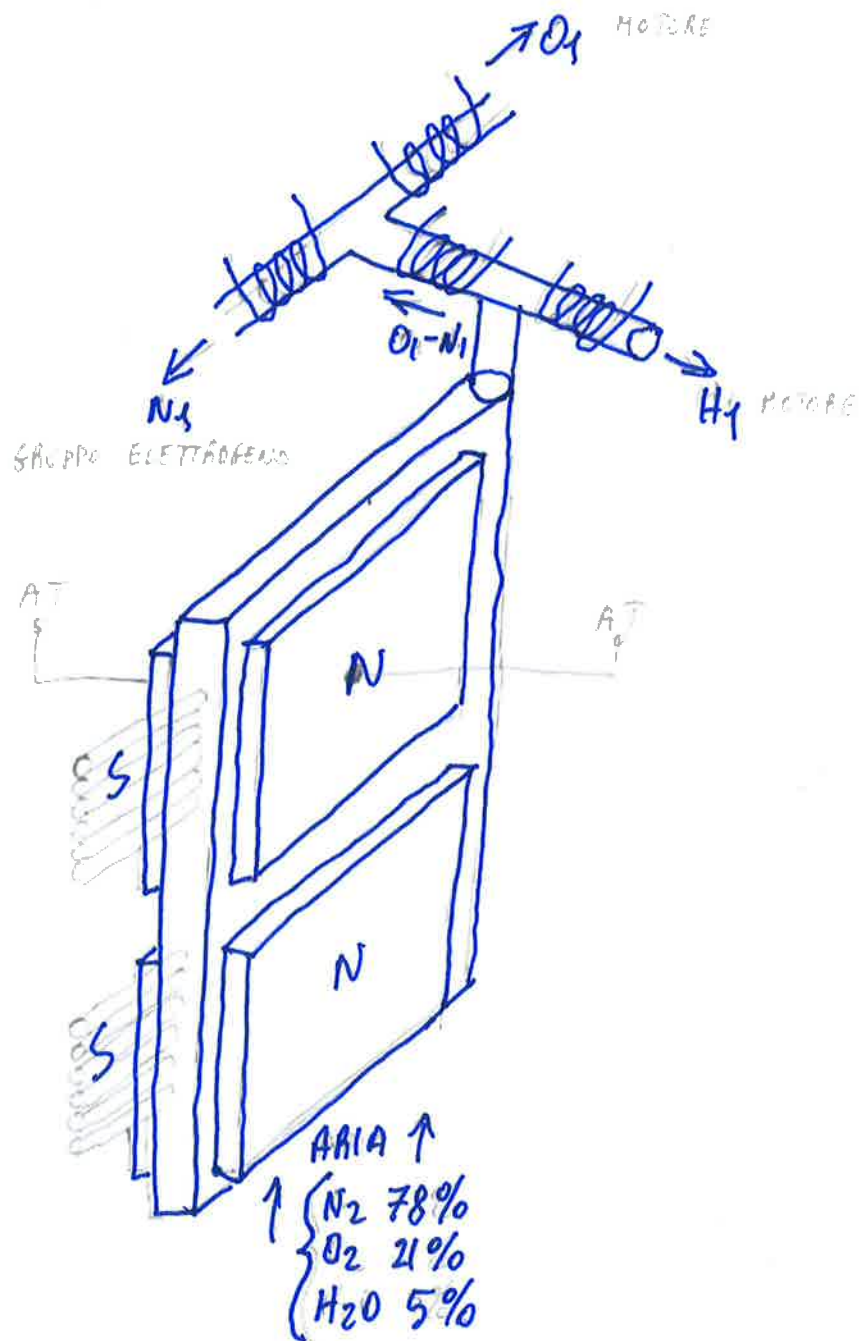




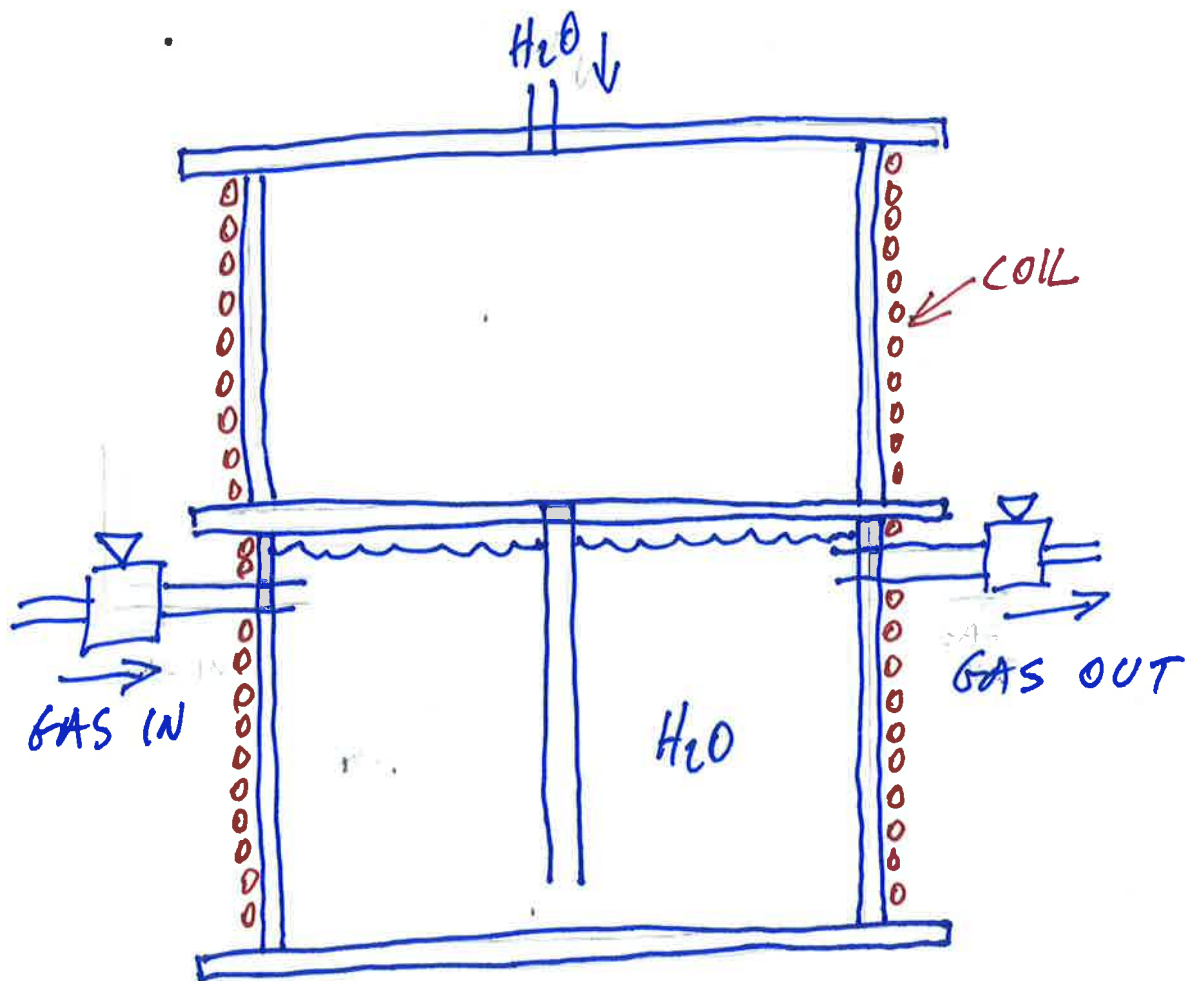
The Number Circle, 2006, Walstad

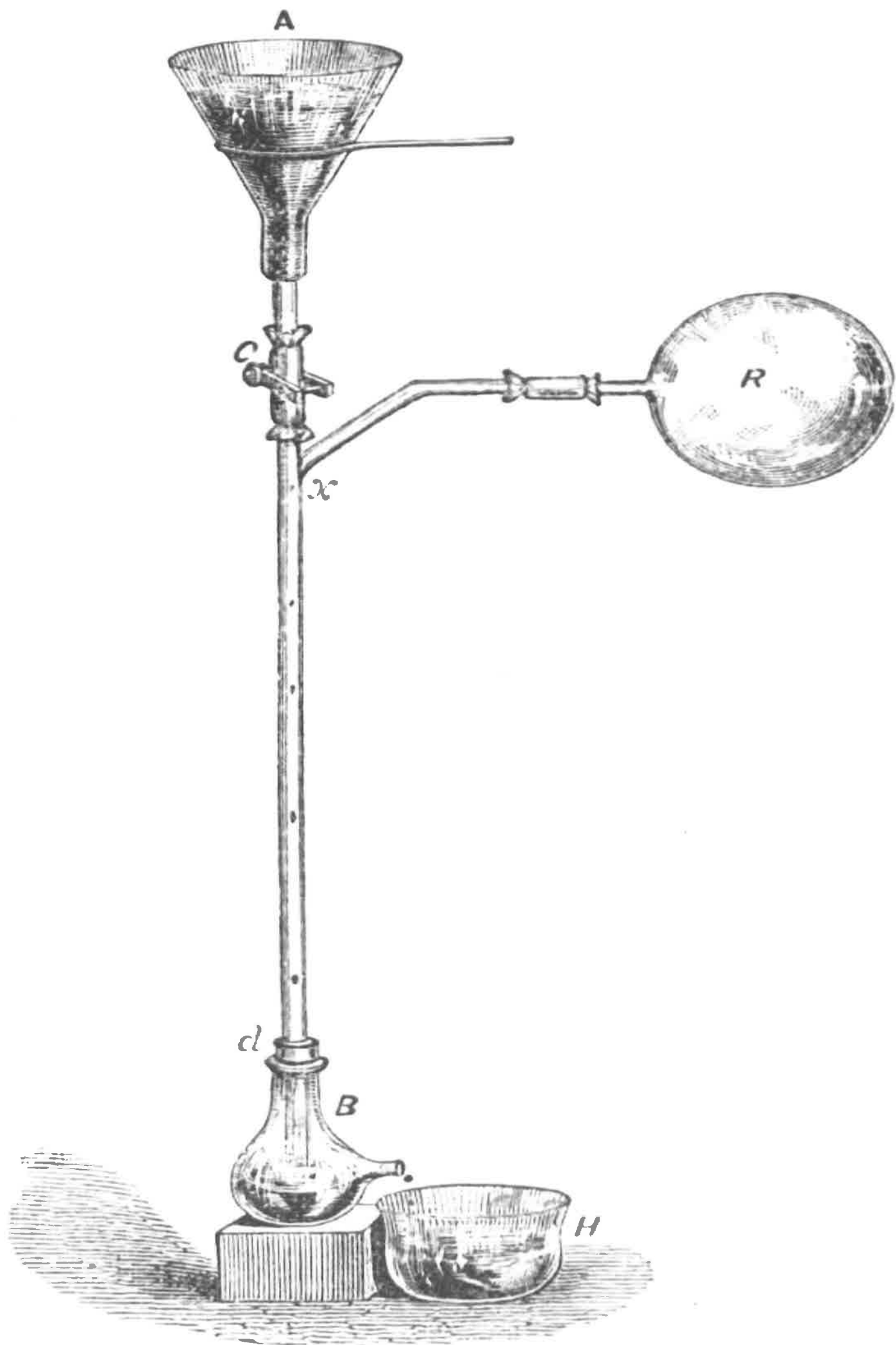


MAGNETI TRATTATI OPPORTUNAMENTE
ALL'ATTO DELLA MAGNETIZZAZIONE



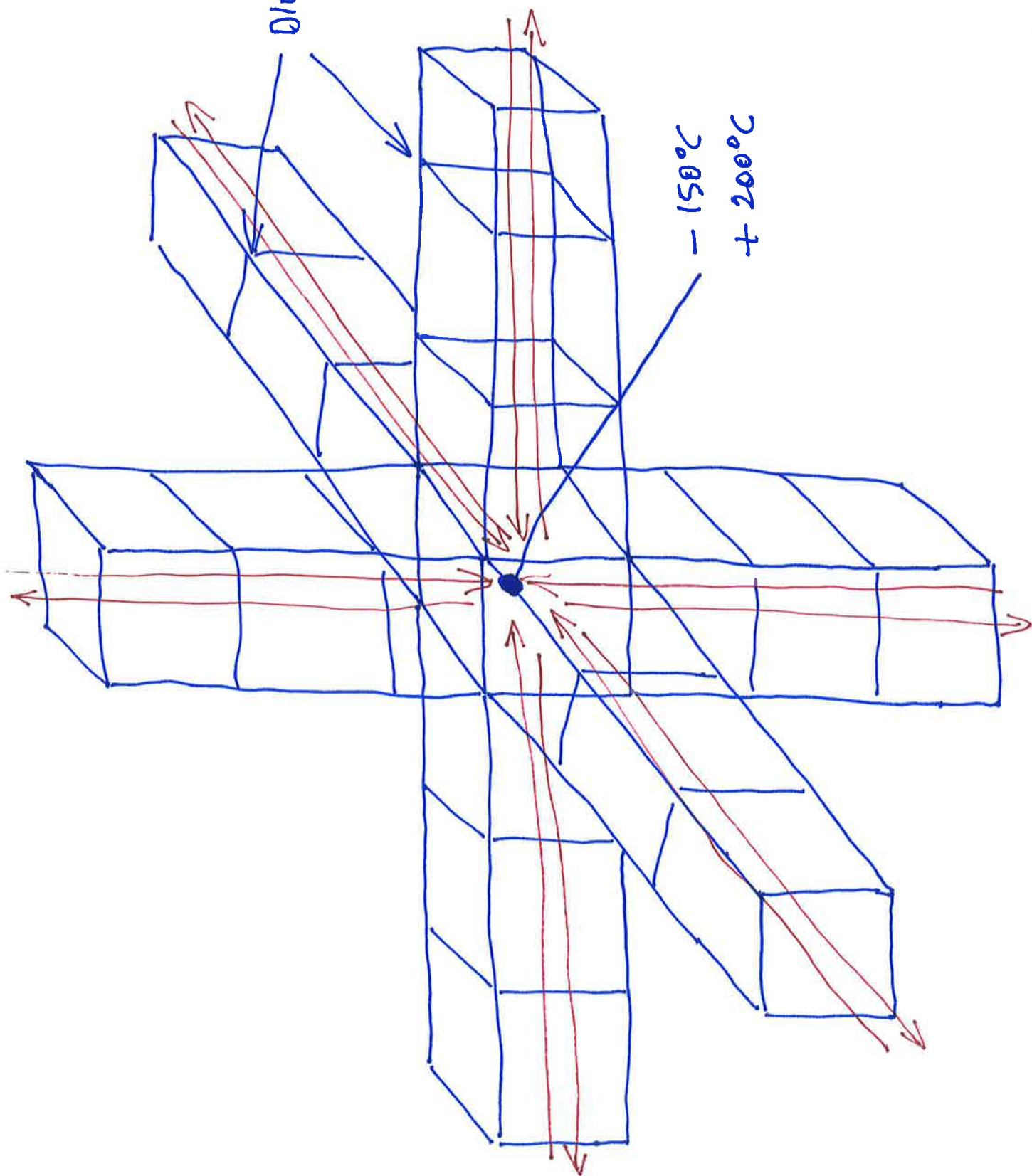
WASHER TAD

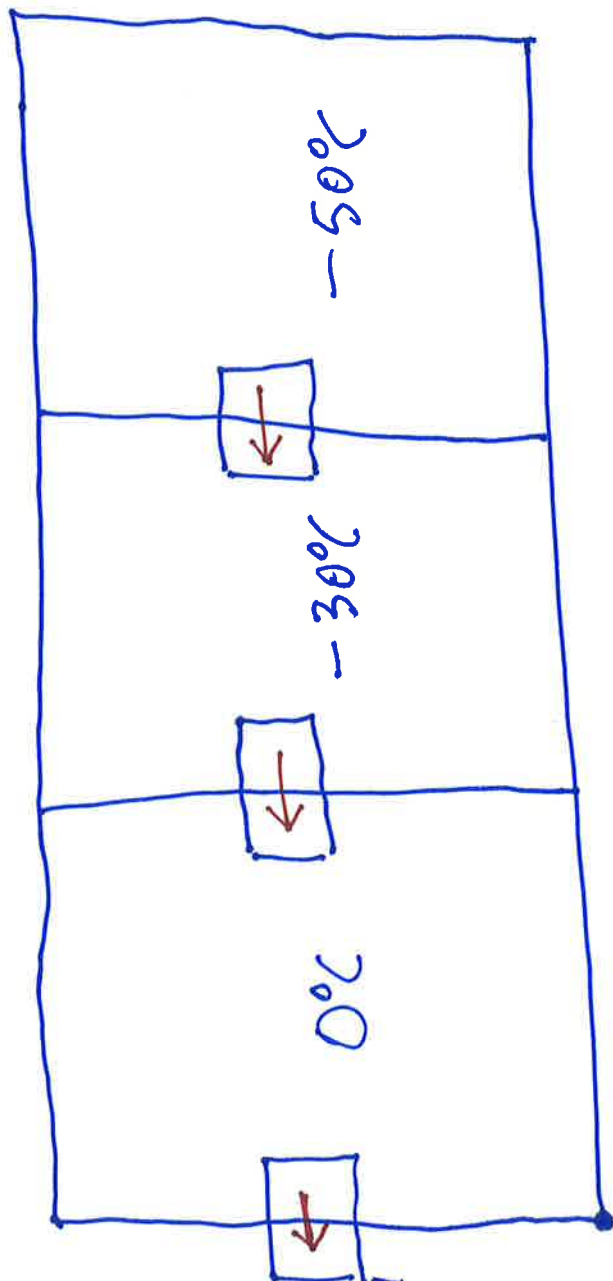




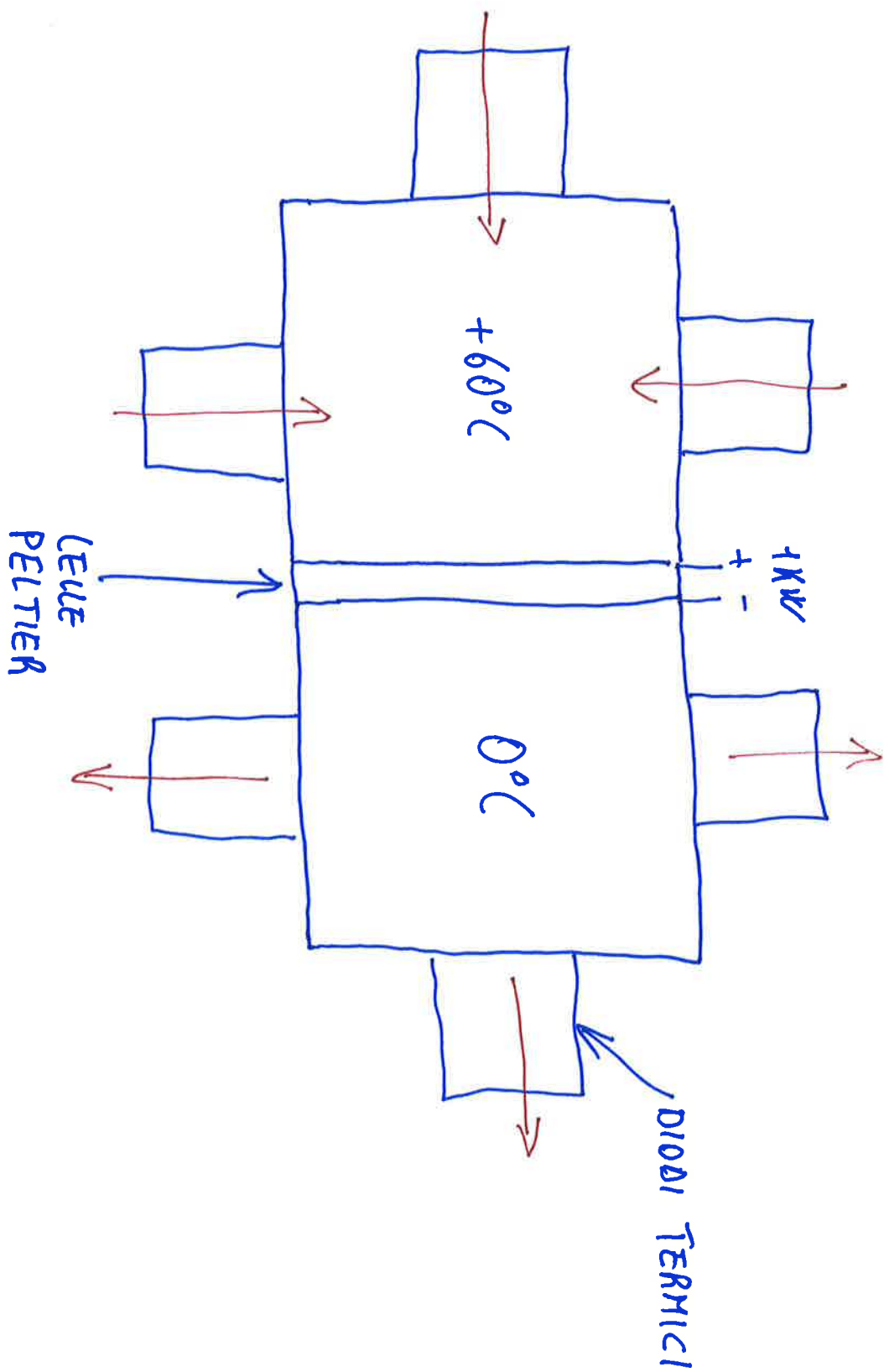
DIODI TERMICI

-150°C
+200°C





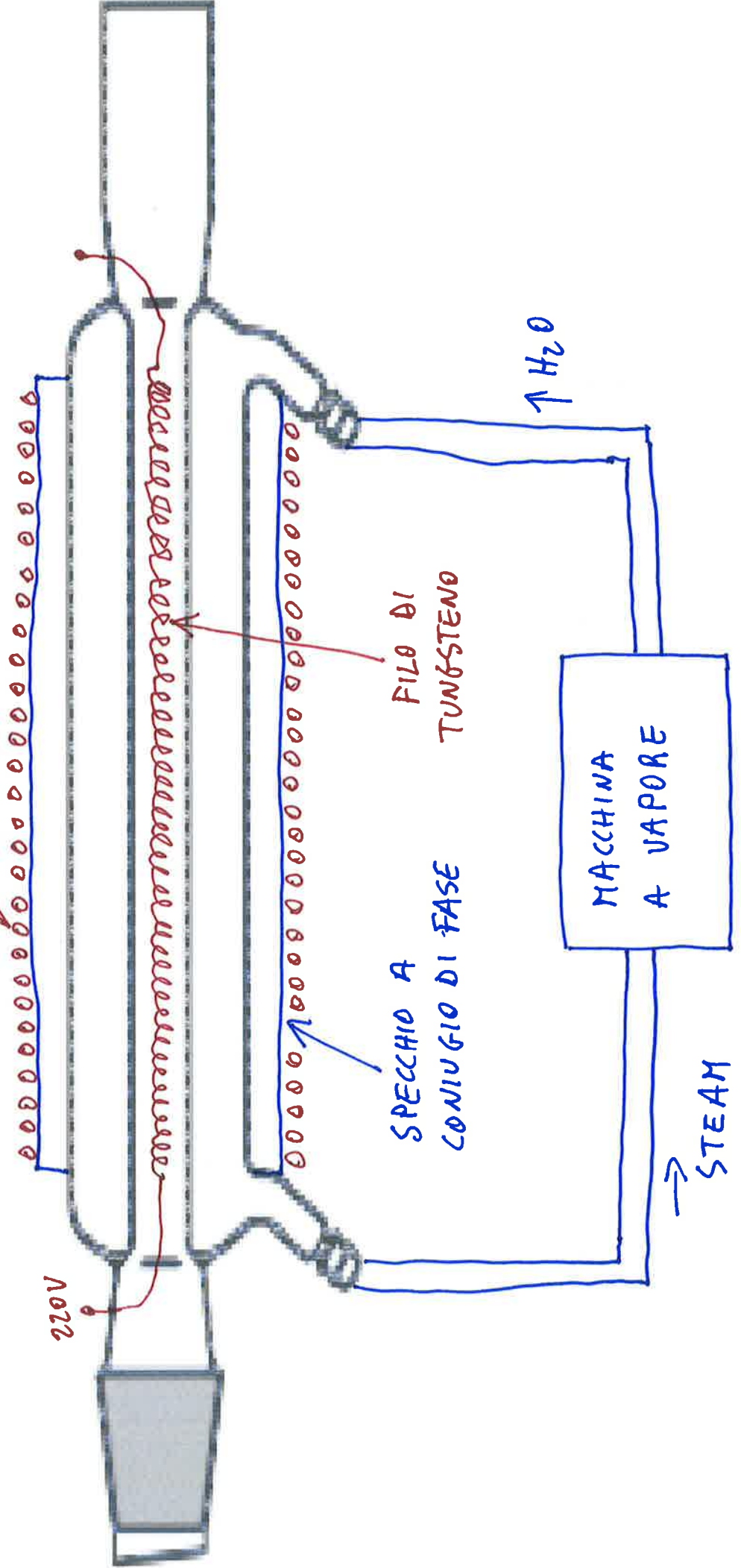
DIODO
TERNICO

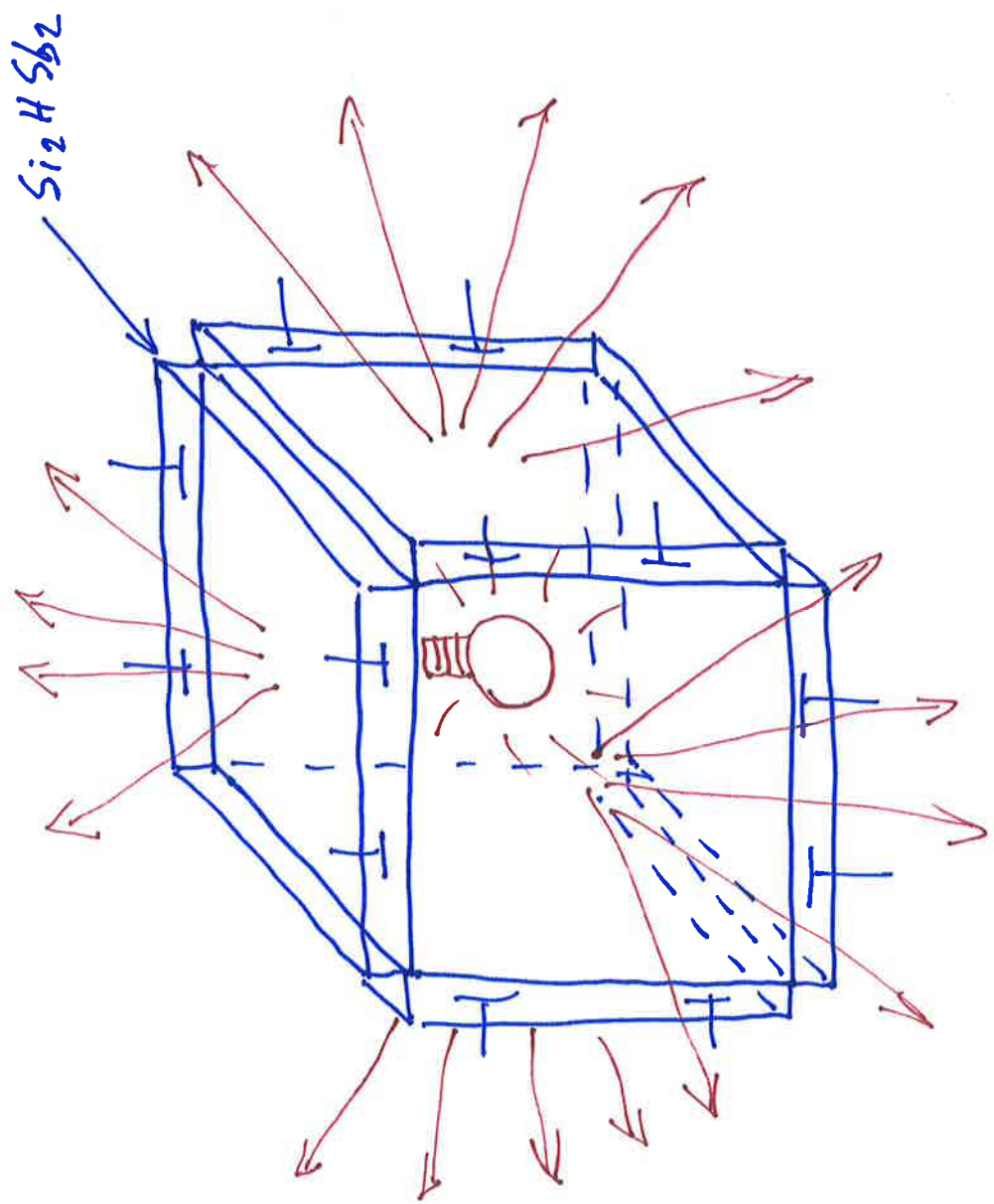


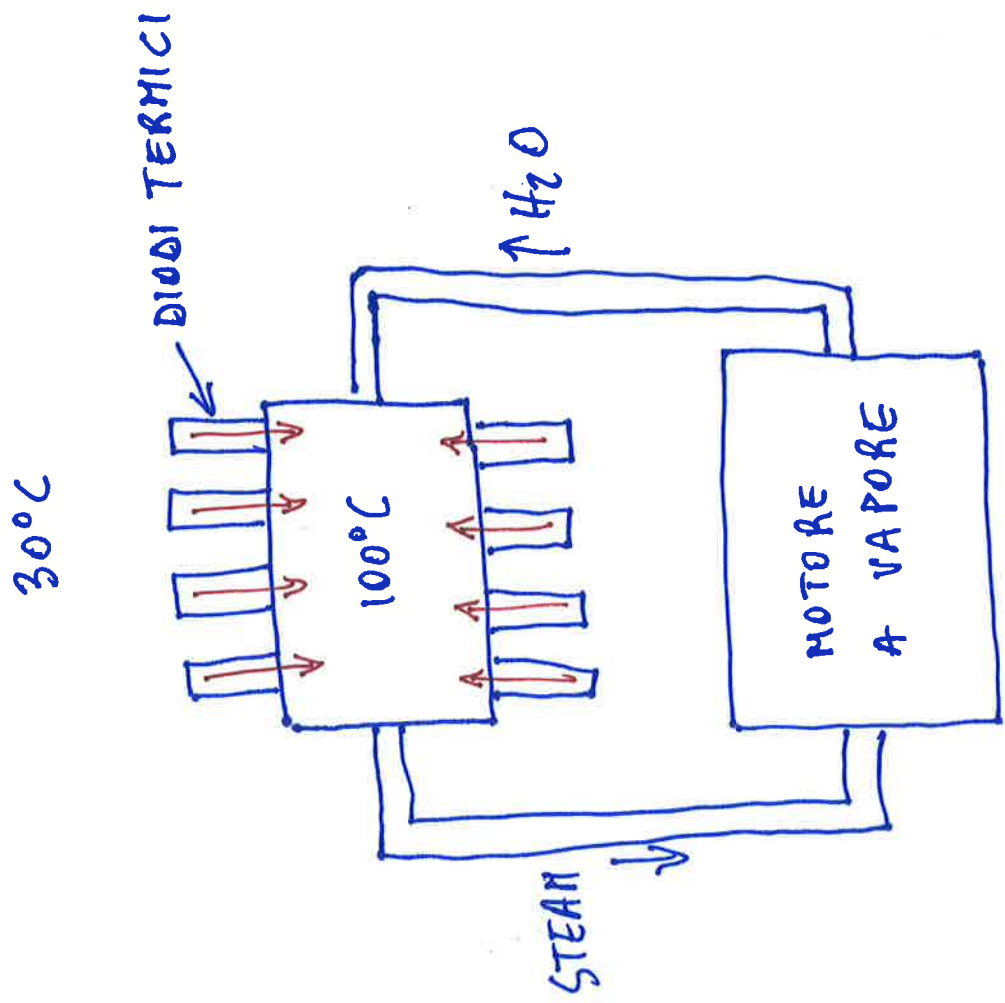
LIEBIG CAR

COLL

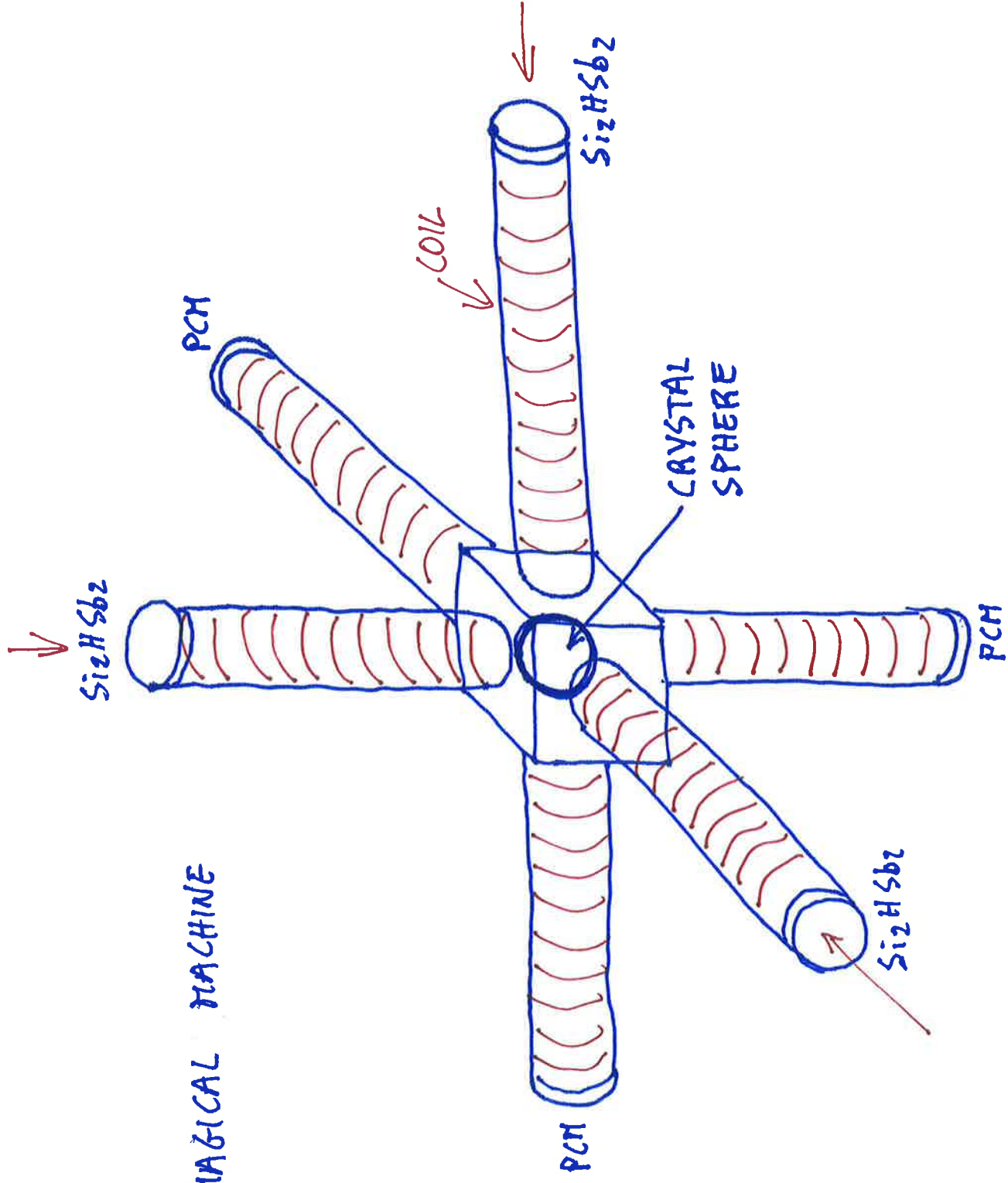
220V

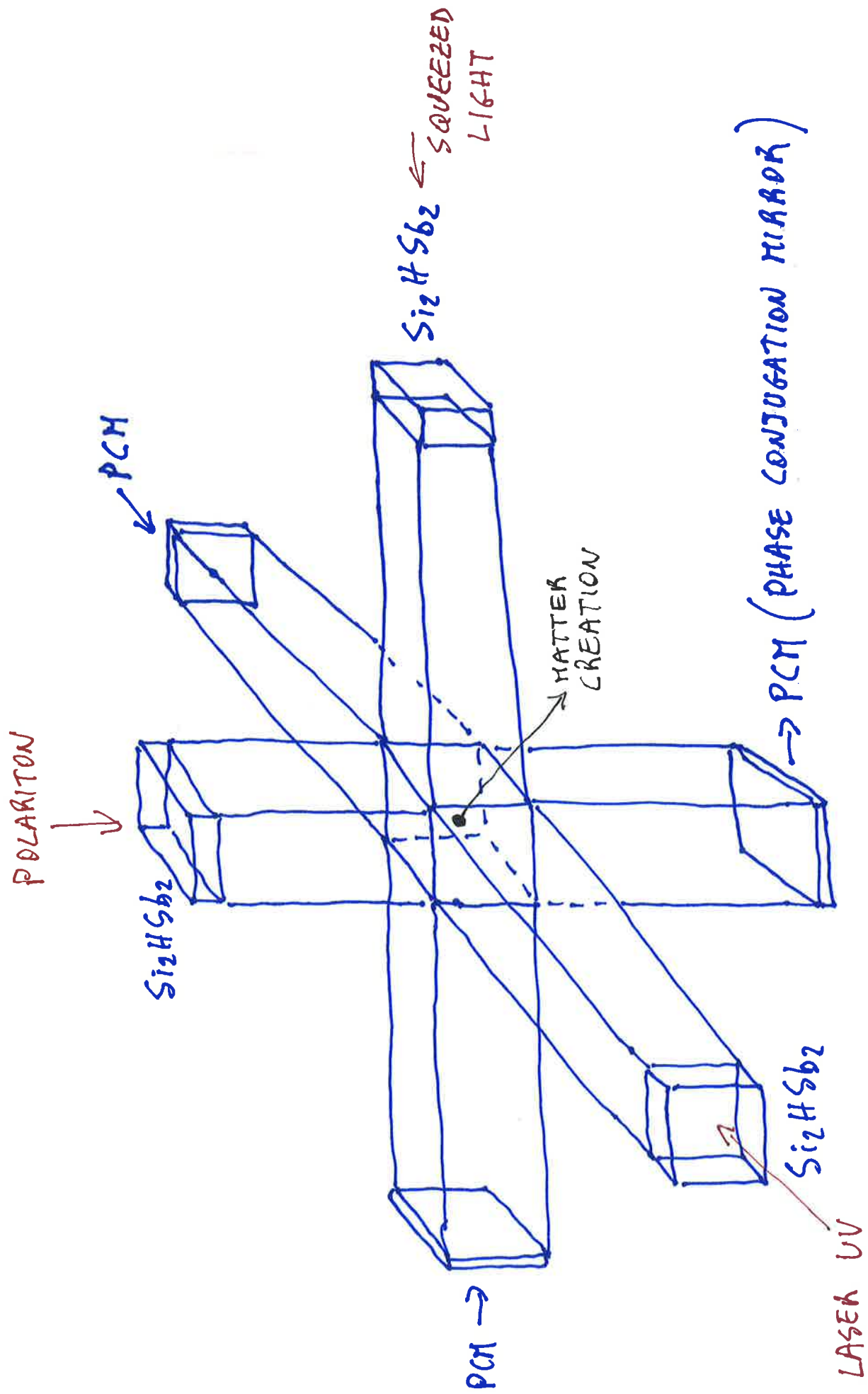




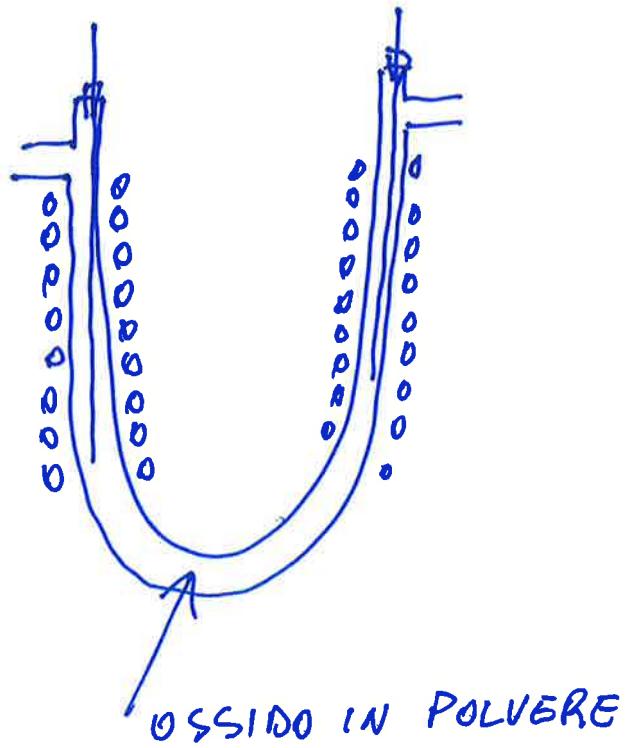


MAGICAL MACHINE

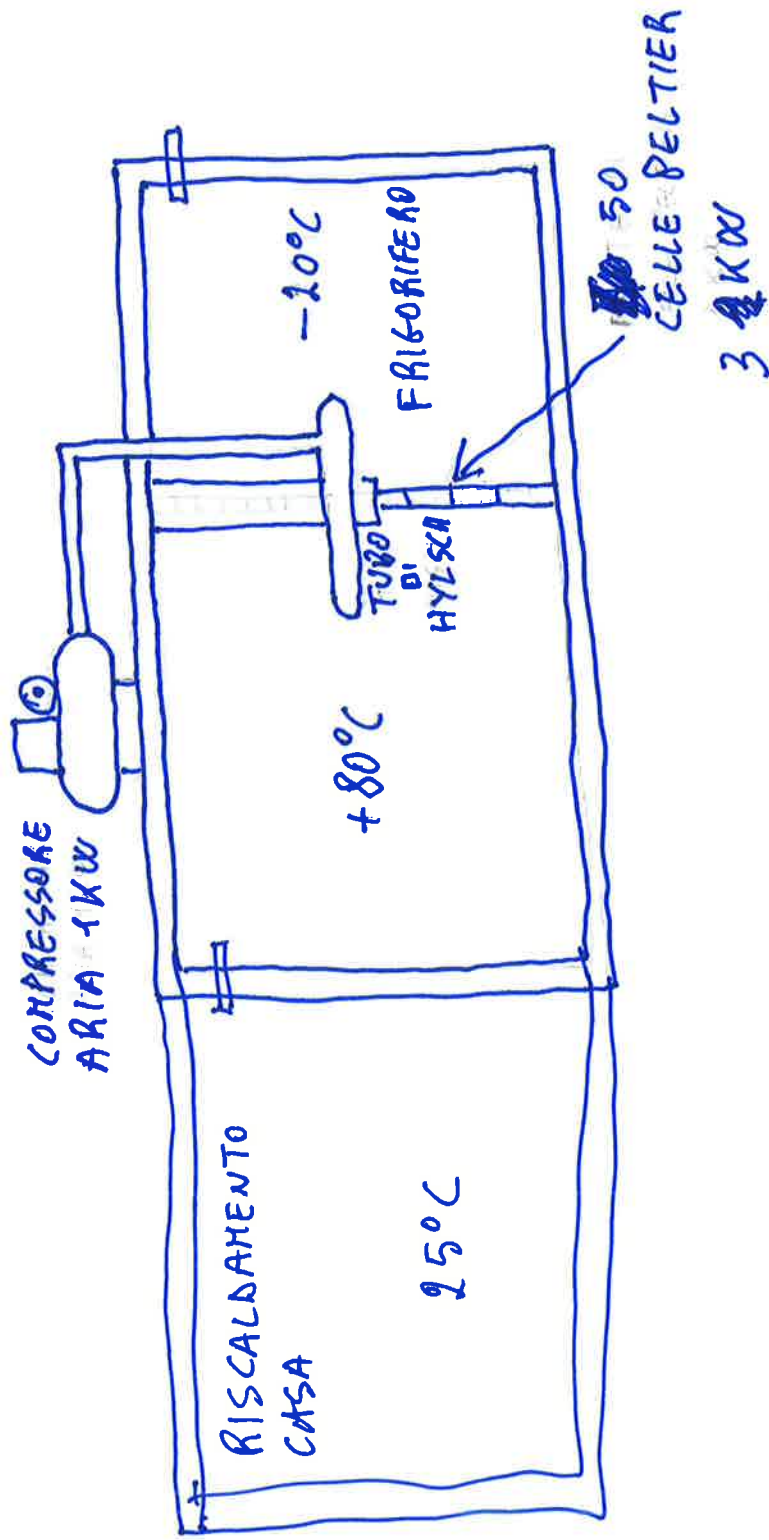


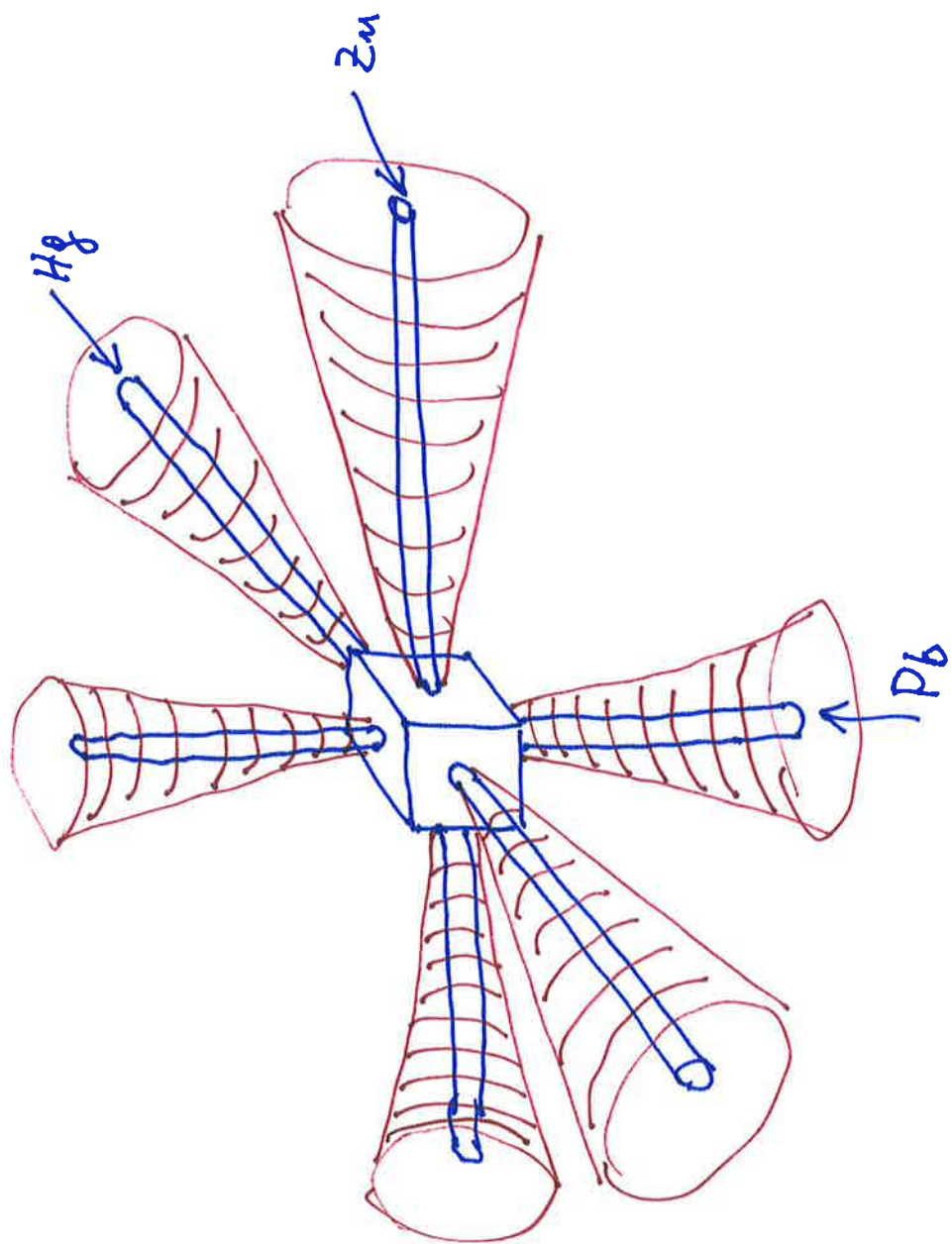


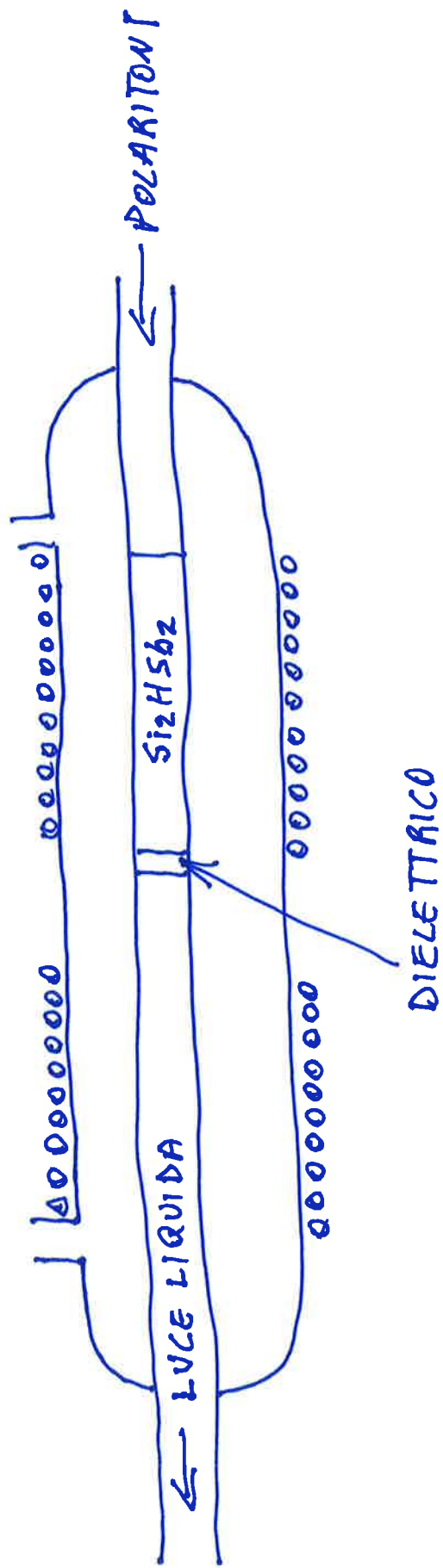
FUSIONE METALLI A TEMP. AMBIENTE



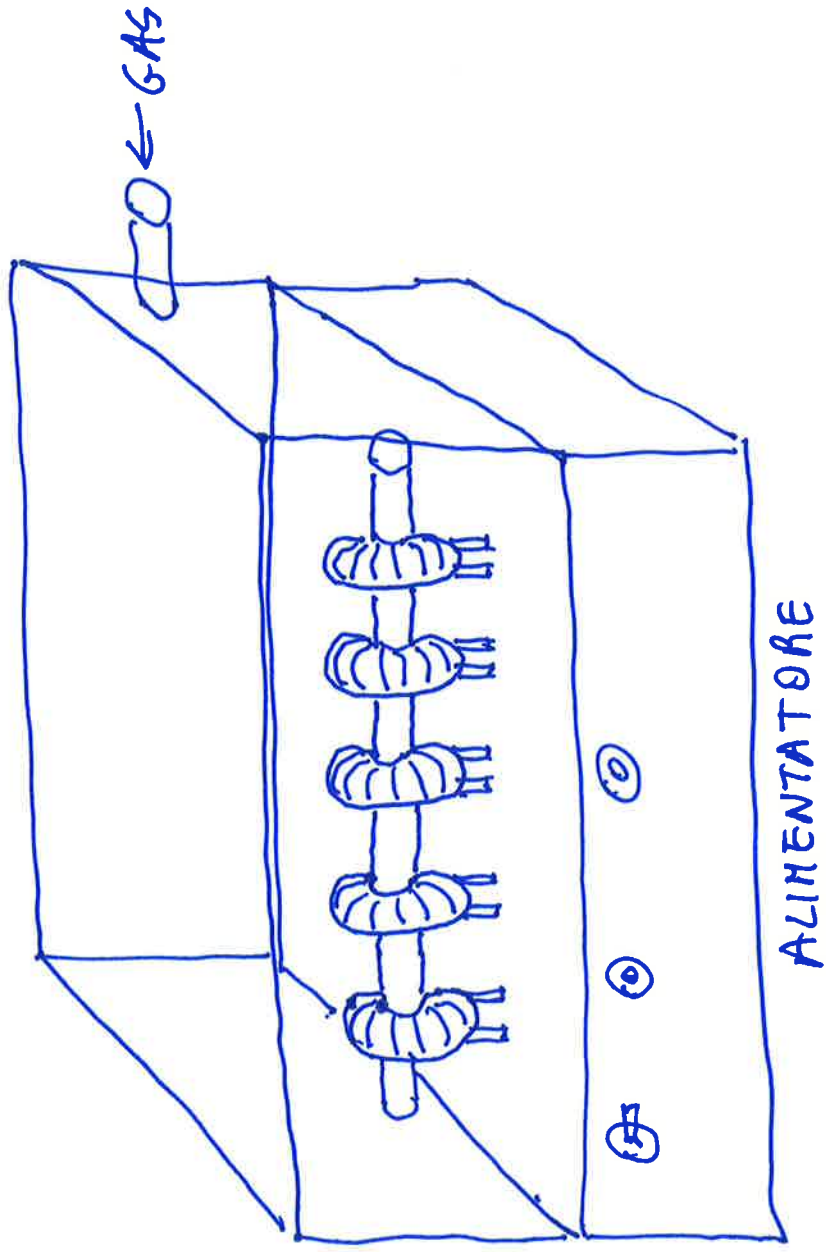
HYLSCH AUTOALIMENTATO





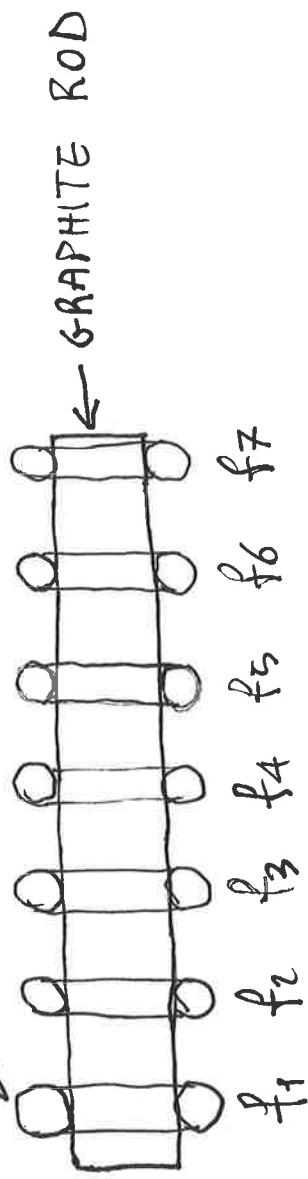


MACCHINA PER TRASUTAZIONI 2



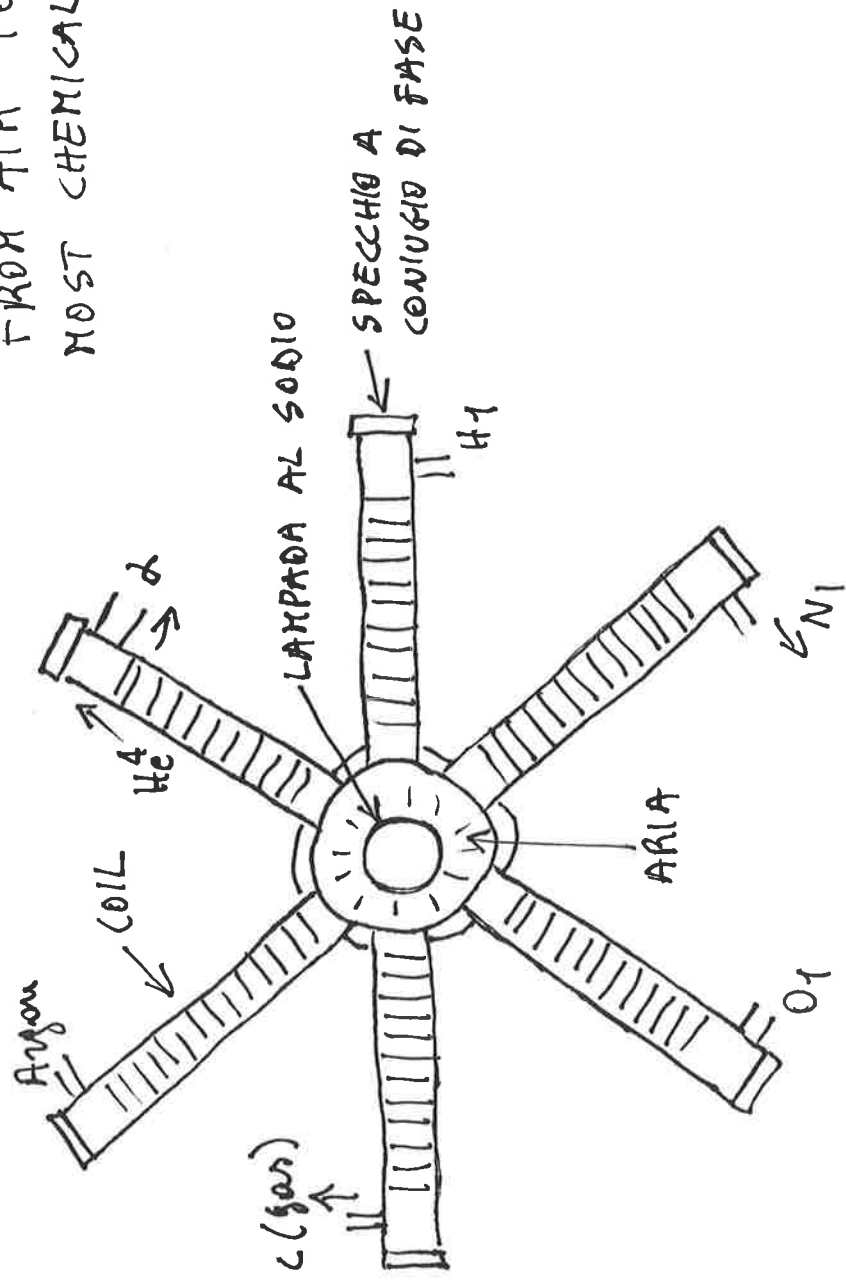
FROM GRAPHITE TO DIAMOND

← TOROIDAL COIL



FIBONACCI SERIES

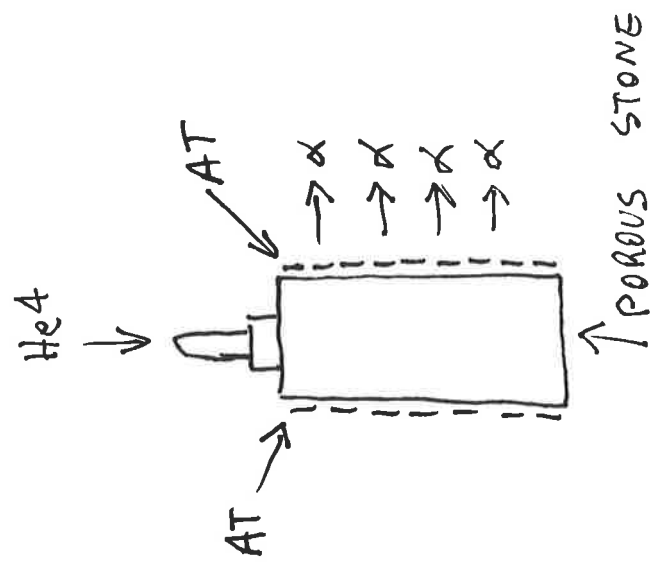
FROM AIR TO
MOST CHEMICALS

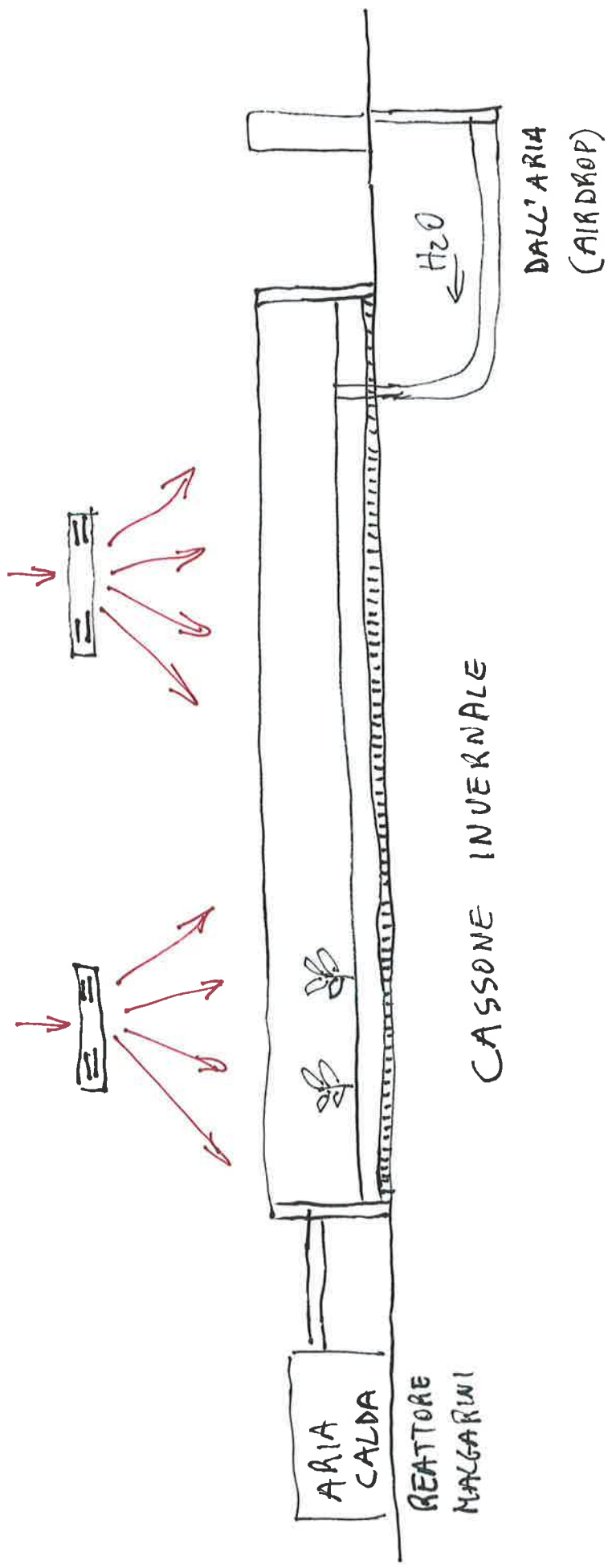


01/01/2004

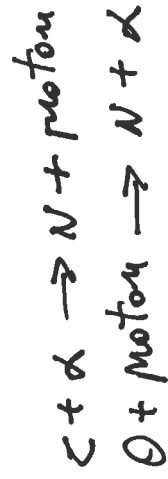
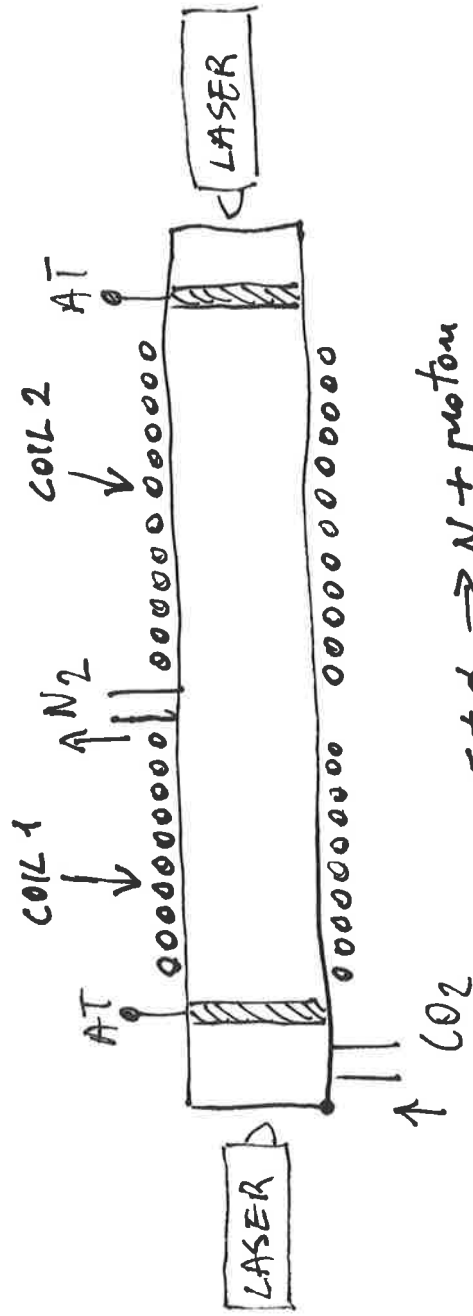
ORO LIQUIDO A TEMPERATURA AMBIENTE
DA MERCURIO



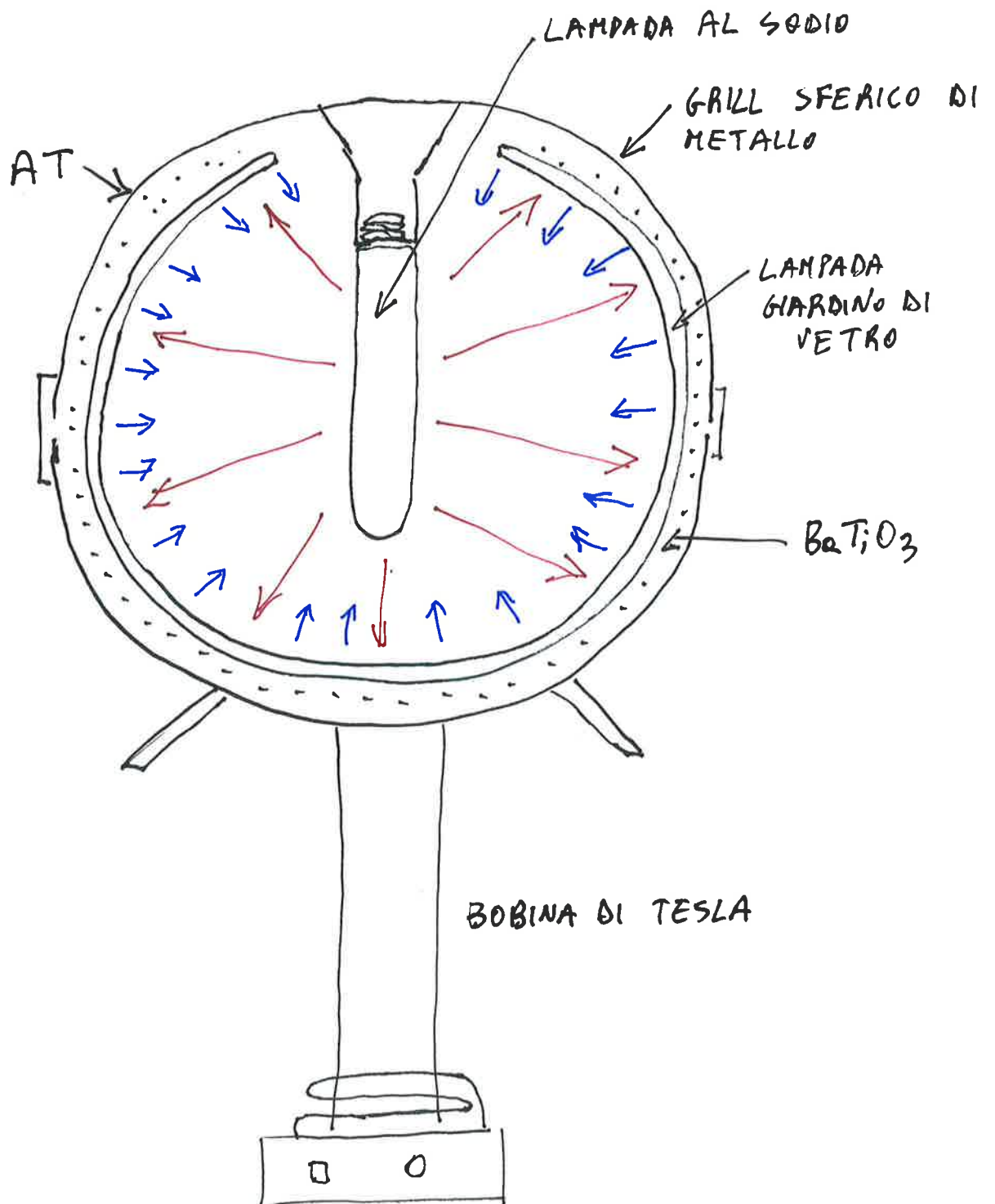


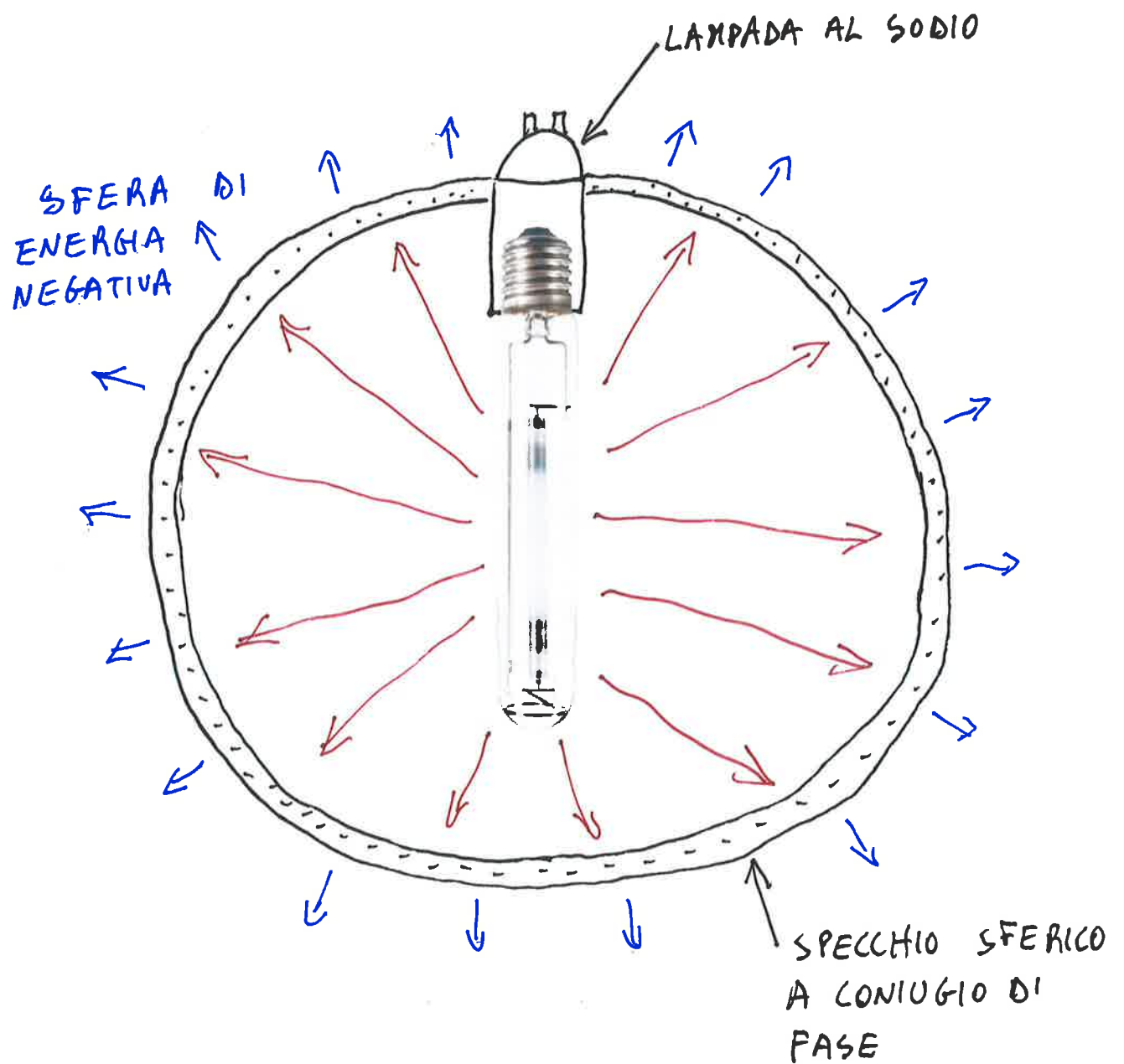


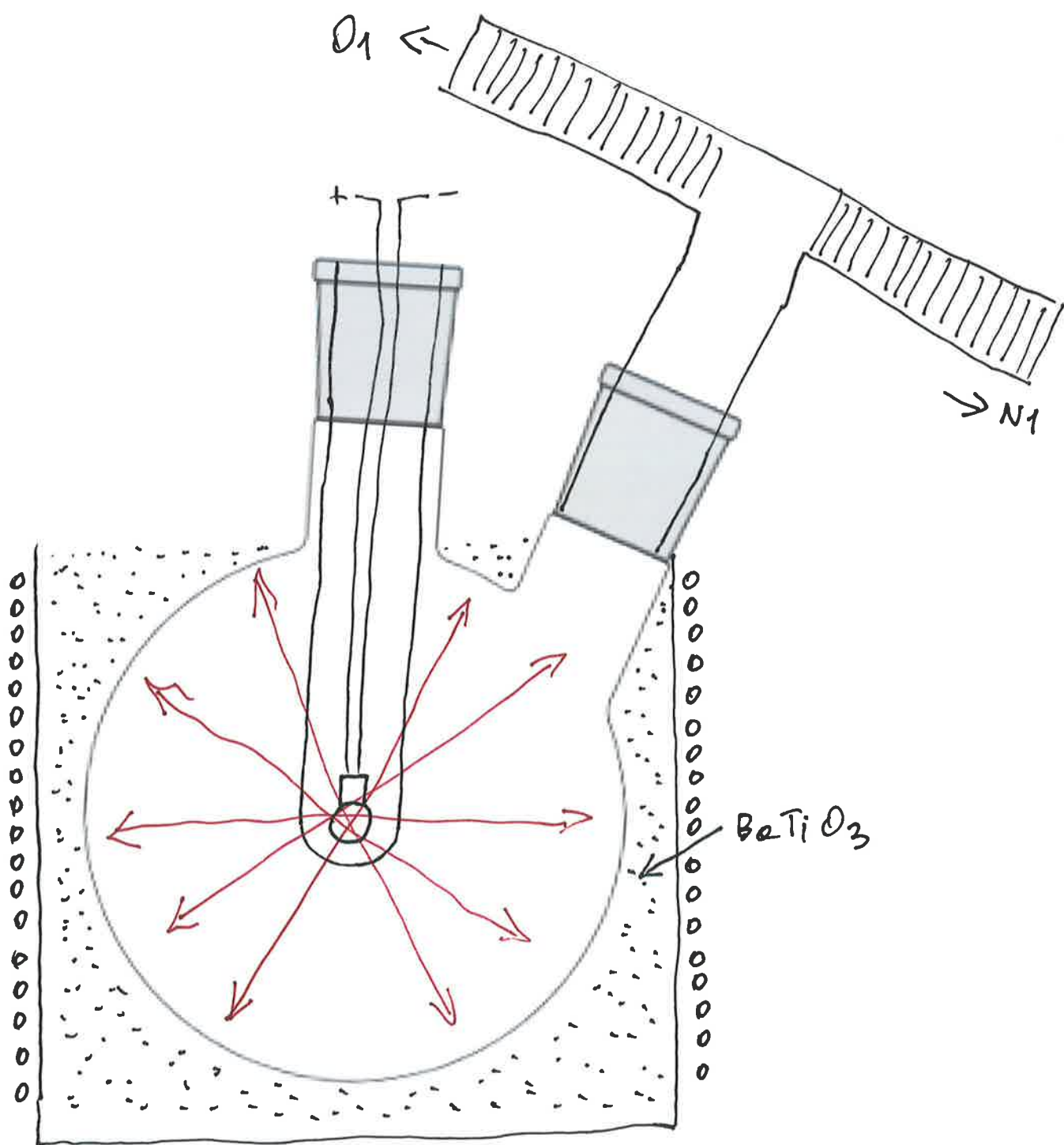
TUN CO₂ IN N₂



MACCHINA A IMPLOSIONE

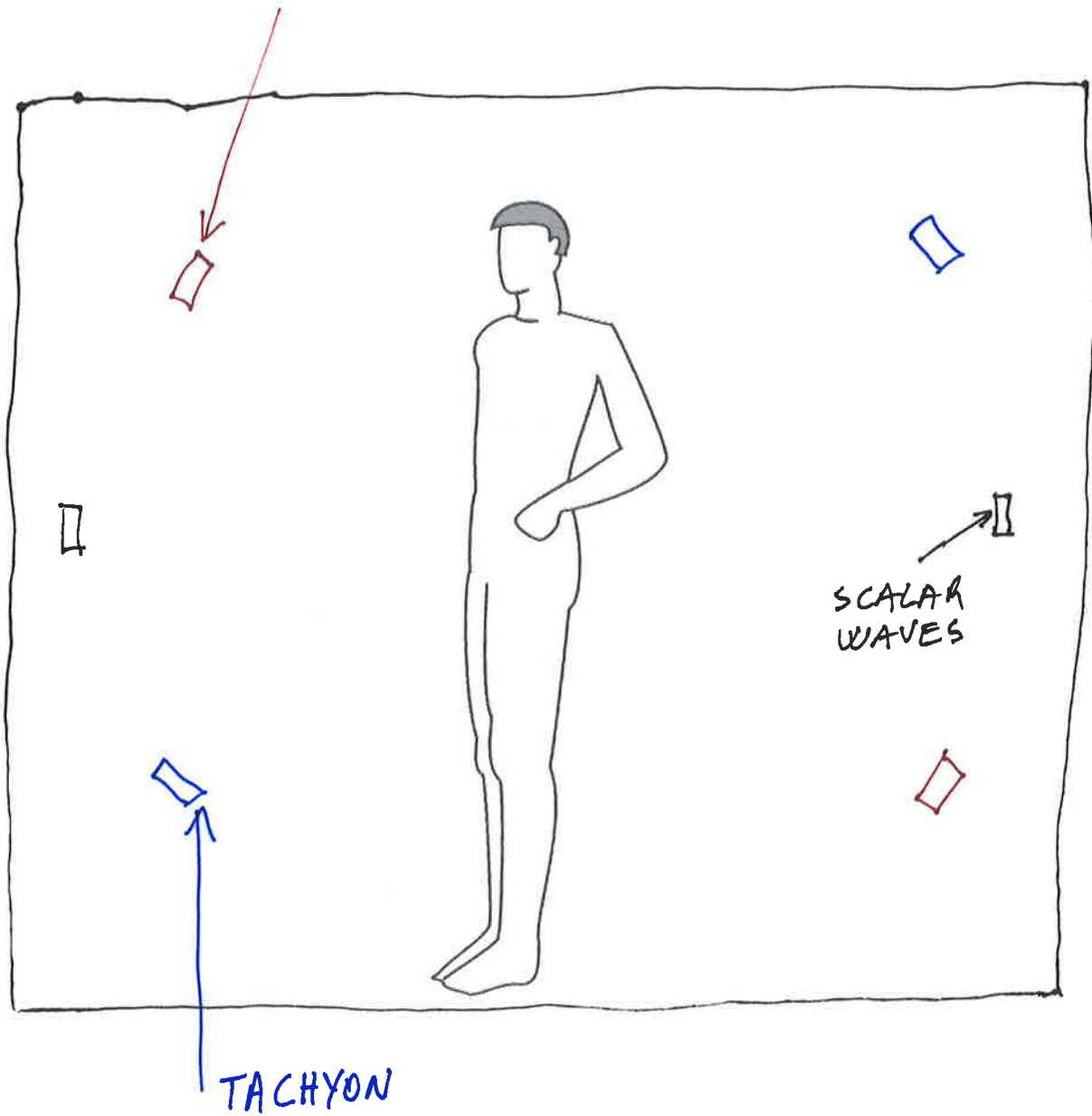




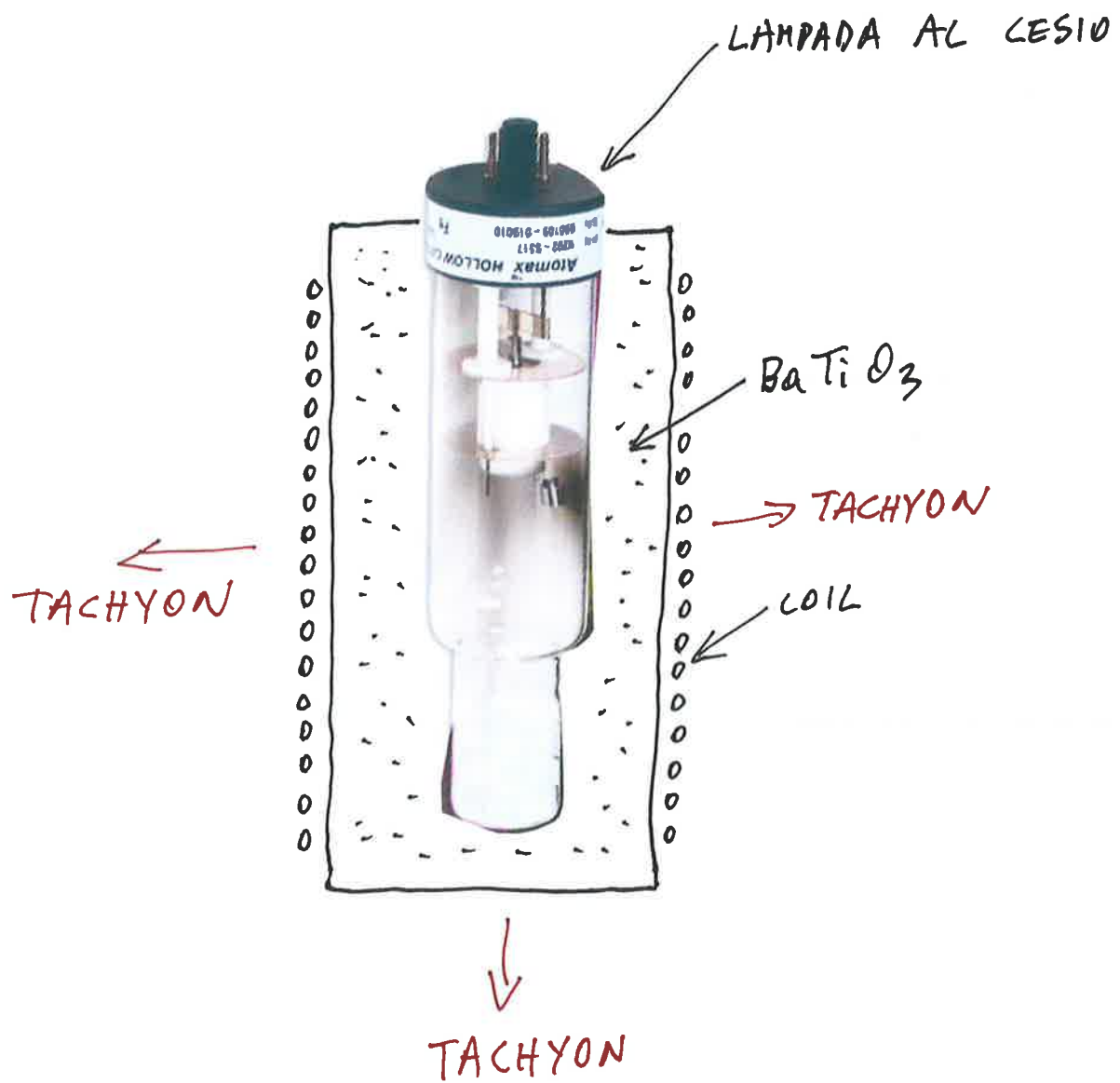


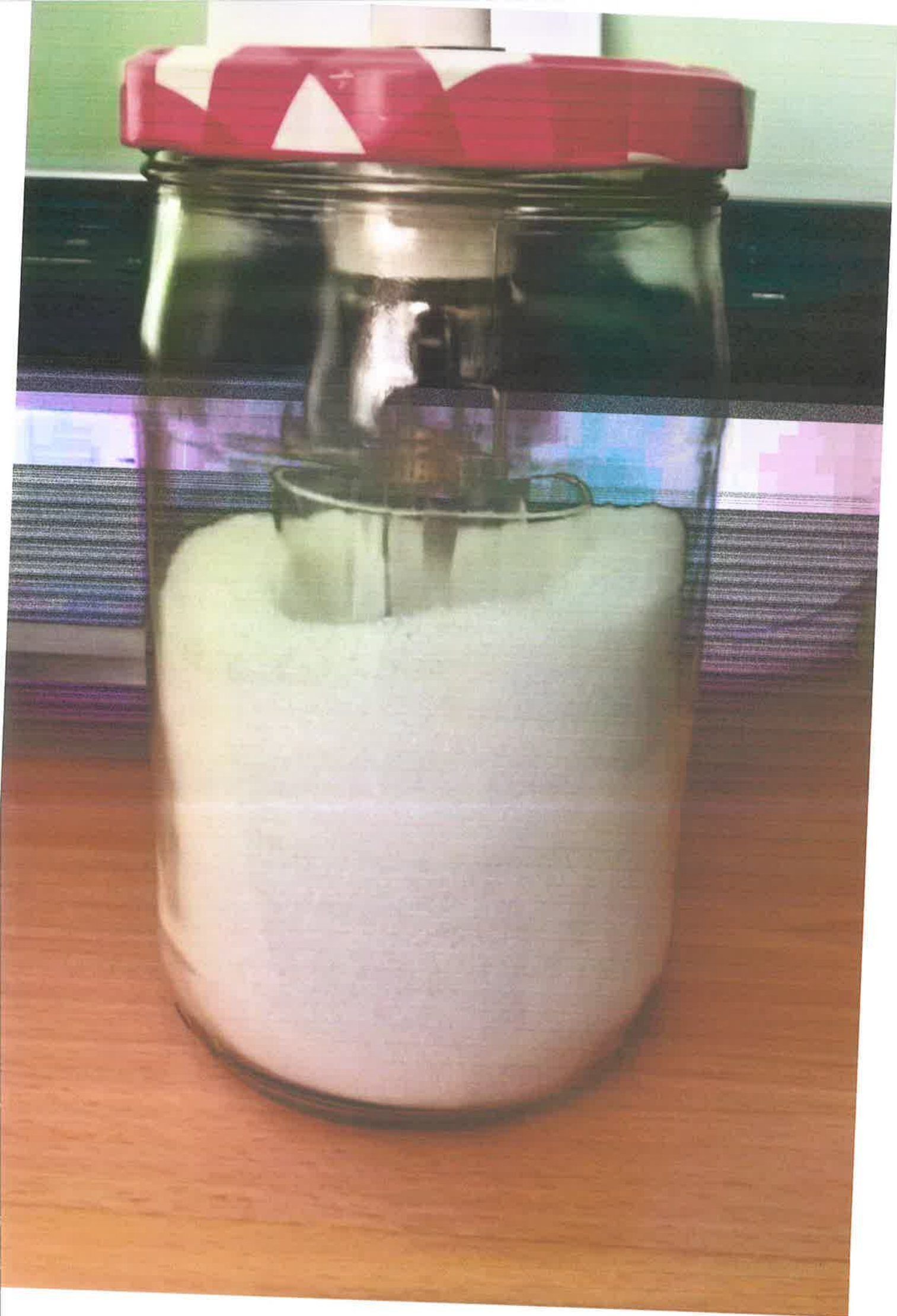
O_1 e N_1 da ARIA

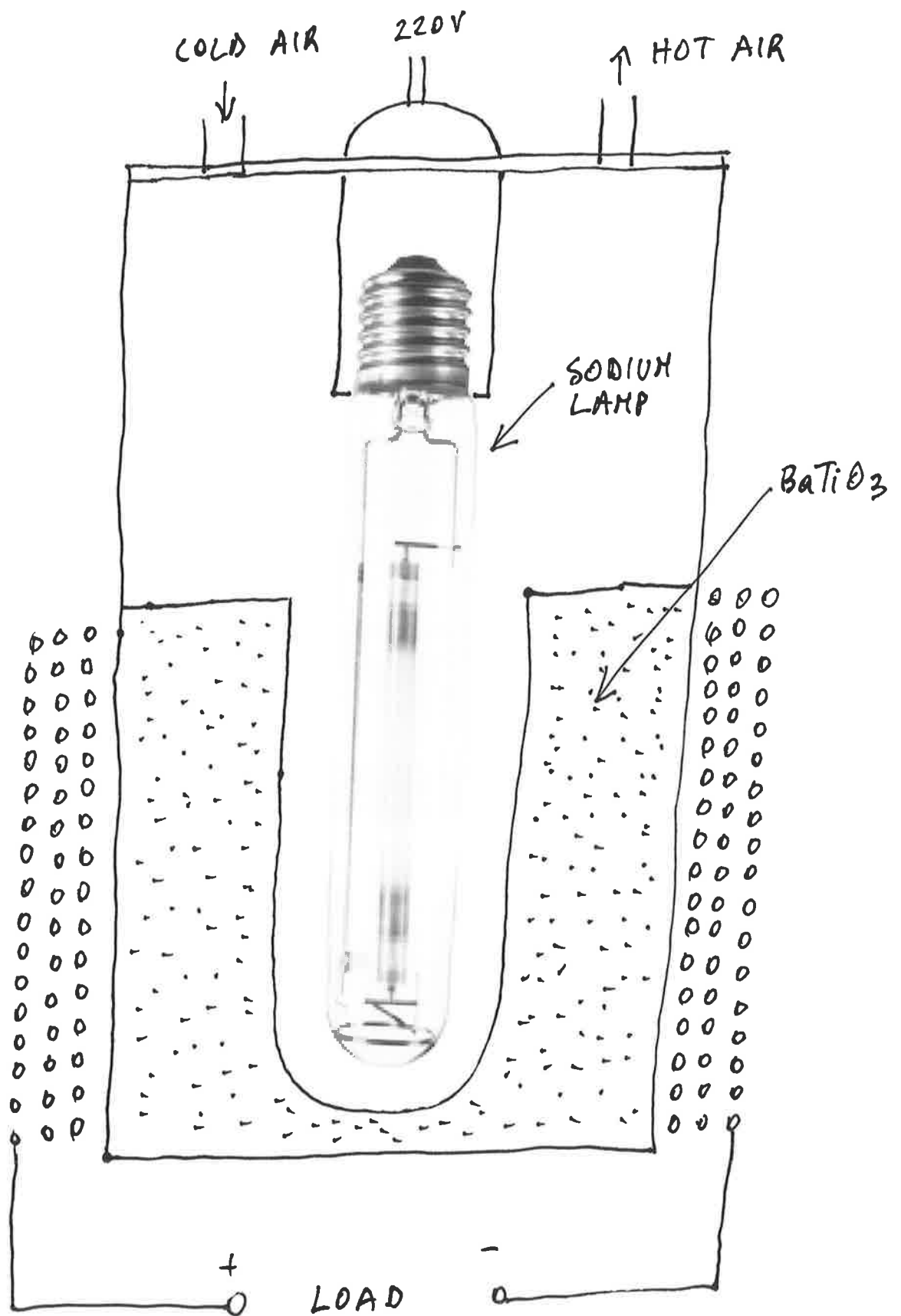
GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

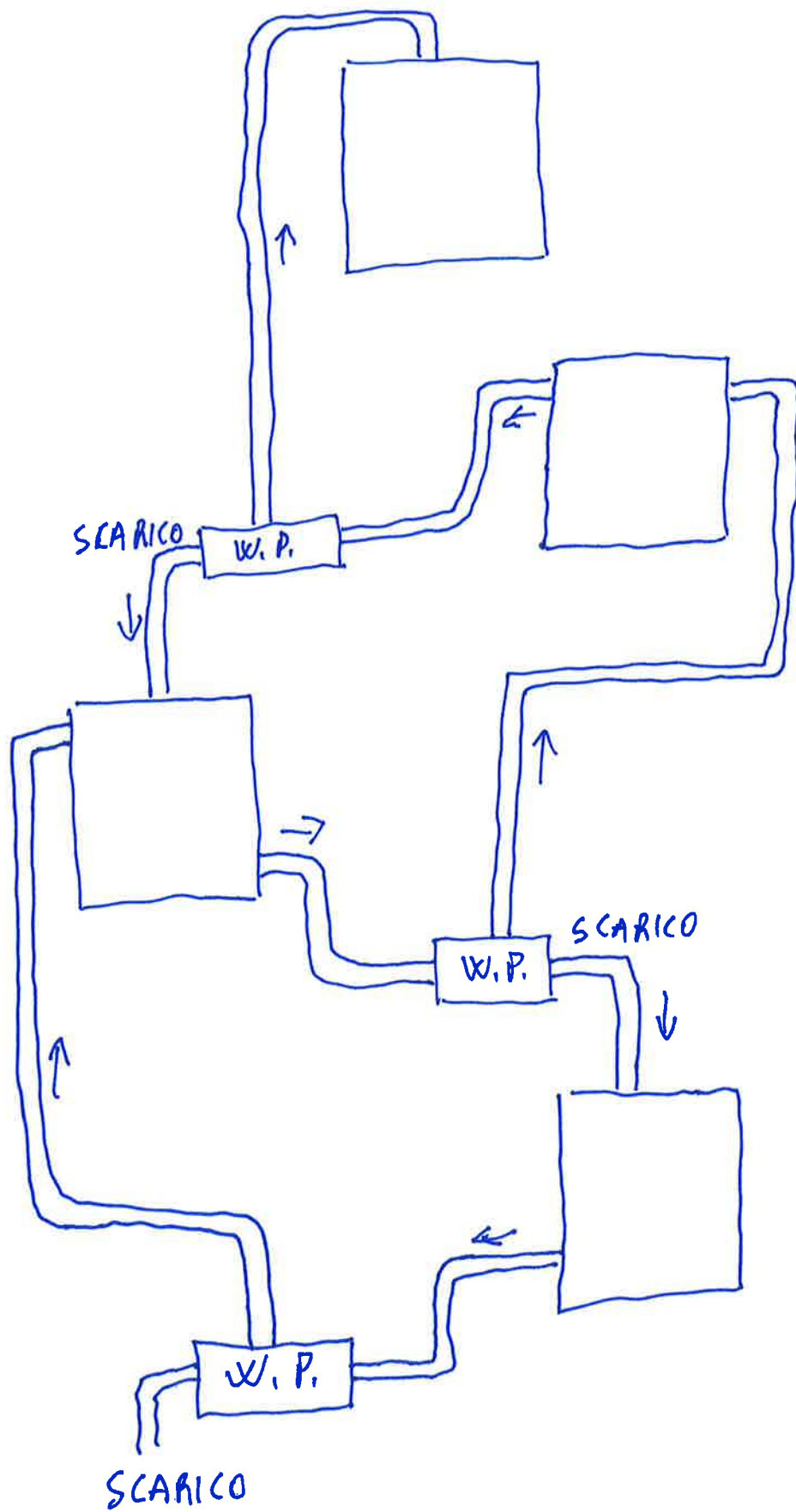


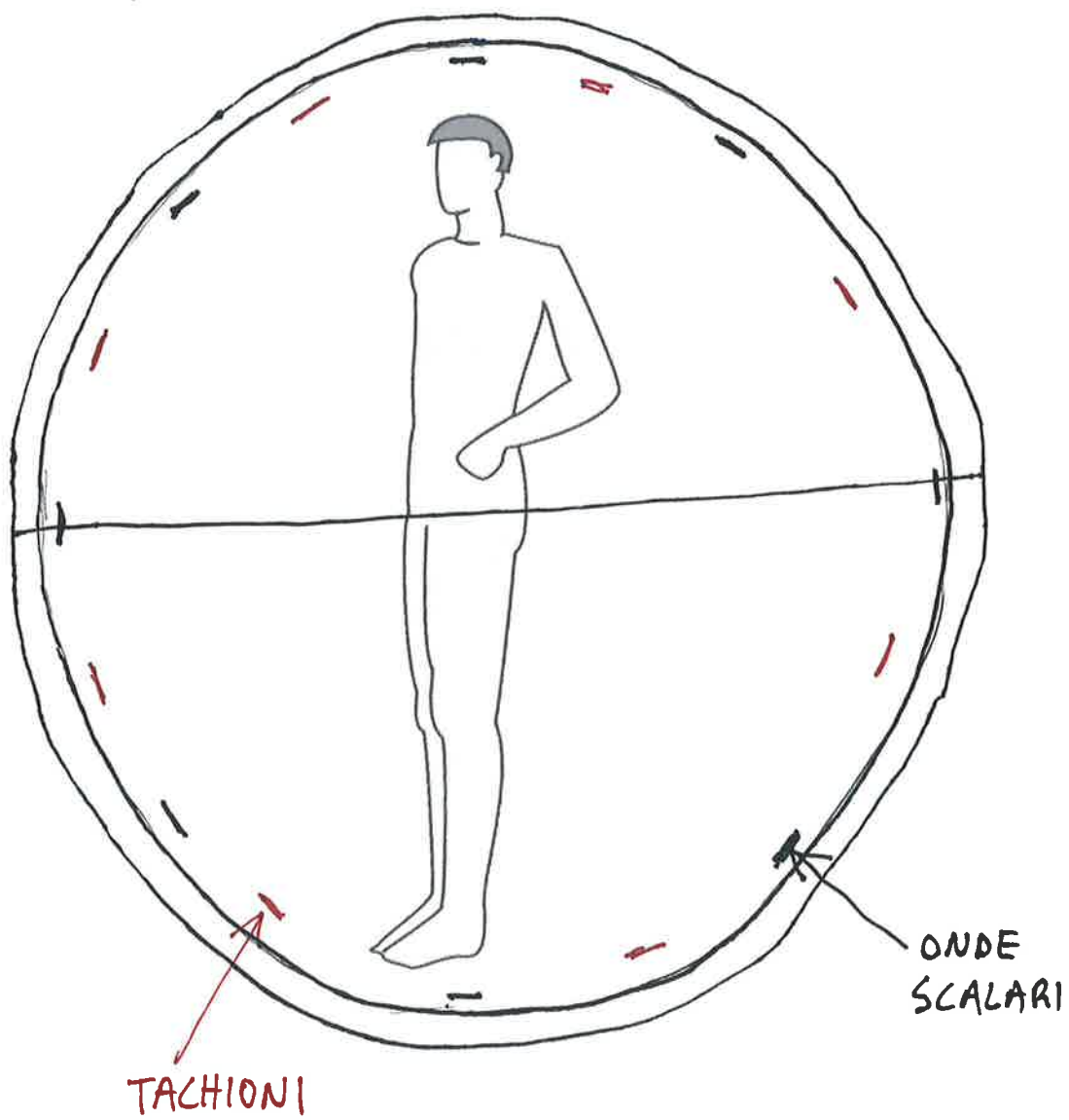
TIME MACHINE

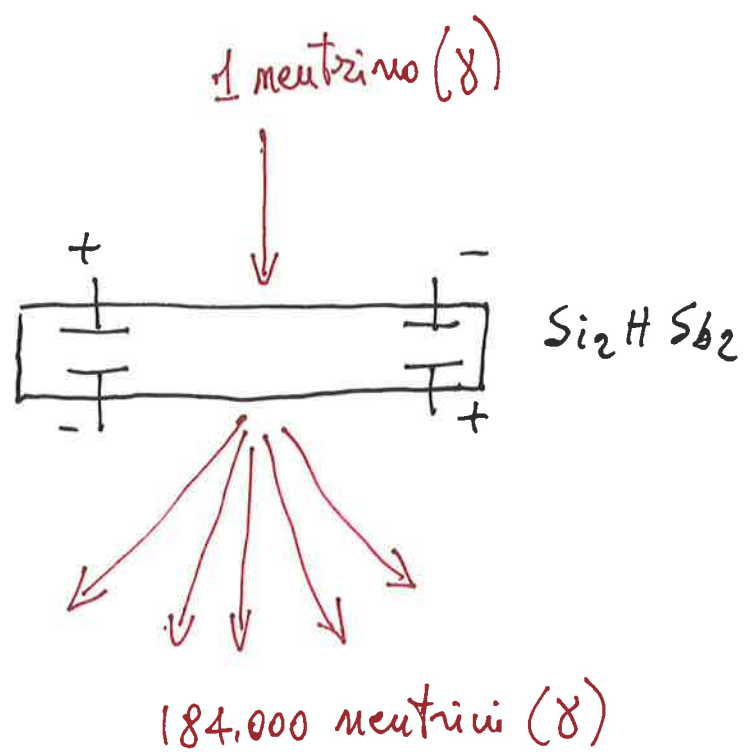












20°C

30°C

120°C

DIODI
TERMICI

ARIA CALDA

