Practical Applications of the Fractal Toroidal Moment

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Martin Fleischmann and Stanly Pons likely experienced one of the most prominent Fractal Toroidal Moment (FTM) [1] induced effects in their well known 1cc Deuterated Palladium (PdD) experiment, that resulted in destruction of the apparatus and a large hole in the lab floor [2]. This behaviour is typical for the natural FTM based phenomenon of ball lightning (BL), which for more than 100 years has been known to self-organise, 'boil' water, consume or disrupt glass & concrete, explode or disappear metals as clearly documented by Bychkov et. al. [3] and Egely [4]. Dr. Takaaki Matsumoto showed during PdD experiments that matter inside the electrode was consumed initially in spherical areas at grain boundaries [5] and transmuted into common elements such as Mg, Si, Al, S, Ca and Fe [6]. Later he conceded that it was the same process as BL and Ken Shoulders' Exotic Vacuum Objects (EVOs) [7], though with a different perspective on the makeup of the active agent. The process, driven in part by true charge separation, leads to the formation of coherent matter waves at any temperature [8].

The MFMP has observed in experiments, specific magneto hydrodynamic structures forming in the free volume of a liquid, on surfaces or grain boundaries and in plasmas. If sufficiently driven, strong evidence of disruption of matter, from weakening or breaking of electron bonds, to transmutation, to dissapearance, is seen to occur in structures that are defined by an event horizon that likely matches the mean square radius (MSR) [9] of FTMs, which include shell forms of tori, spindle tori, spheres and their aggregates. At the highest level, a focused area is present that effects matter at a distance [10]. Furthermore, in the sub-structures, both matter destruction and construction occur, leading to the often observed heavier and lighter elements relative to those present at the start of the process.

Though FTMs arising in condensed matter complicate experiments, its ability to reorganise matter and energy forms effortlessly, has utility. This presentation will show existing video and analytical evidence of currently working engineering applications of the considered physical phenomena, including material processing, significantly increasing fuel efficiency, radio-nuclide remediation and element synthesis.



Fig. 1 2D and 3D magneto hydrodynamic 'O'structure derived from careful observation of physical witness marks and video in water and plasma environments



Fig. 2 (A) Hydro-dynamic 'O' in free water. (B) Interaction of hydrodynamic 'O' with Al foil showing lower zone.
(C) Damage of BL 'O' on fused quartz. (D) Disruption & transmutation pattern of Ohmasa Gas BL 'O' on tungsten.
(E) Existing technology based on fractal toroidal moments used in rapid matter processing. (F) MFMP ULTR experiment synthesising lighter & heavier elements in the Yin-Yang

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