The Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc. La Société planétaire pour l'assainissement de l'énergie, inc.

行星清潔能源協會股份有限公司 La Société planétaire pour l'assainissement de l'énergie, inc.

January 14, 2019 **2019 年 1 月 14 日**

OPINION **意見**

ASSESSMENT: **評估：**

2018 Research & Development Reports:

2018 年研發報告：

Calculation of the strength and intensity of the electromagnetic field in the interaction of electromagnetic radiation at a frequency of 6 GHz (WiFi 5G) with an Aires C20S5G resonator (microprocessor), which is used in the Aires Crystal (2019 model)

6 GHz 頻率（WiFi 5G）電磁輻射與 Aires C20S5G 諧振器（微處理器）相互作用中電磁場強度與強度的計算，此諧振器用於 Aires Crystal（2019 年型號）

Calculation of the strength and intensity of the electromagnetic field in the interaction of electromagnetic radiation at a frequency of 28 GHz (WiFi 5G) with an Aires C20S5G resonator (microprocessor), which is used in the Aires Crystal (2019 model)

28 GHz（WiFi 5G）頻率電磁輻射與 Aires C20S5G 諧振器（微處理器）相互作用中電磁場強度與強度的計算，該諧振器用於 Aires Crystal（2019 年型號）

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The purpose of these two 2018 research and development reports, managed by Igor Serov, is to apply advanced and inclusive-factoring modeling techniques to understand coupling associated with a version of the micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) technology Aires Crystal C20S5G microprocessor resonator intended to perform within the **5G** (Fifth

Generation) microwave wireless signaling environment.

這兩份由 Igor Serov 負責管理的 2018 年研發報告，旨在運用先進且包容性分解建模技術，解析與 Aires Crystal C20S5G 微處理器諧振器（一種微機電系統（MEMS）技術版本）相關的耦合現象，該諧振器設計用於 5G （第五代）微波無線信號環境中運作。

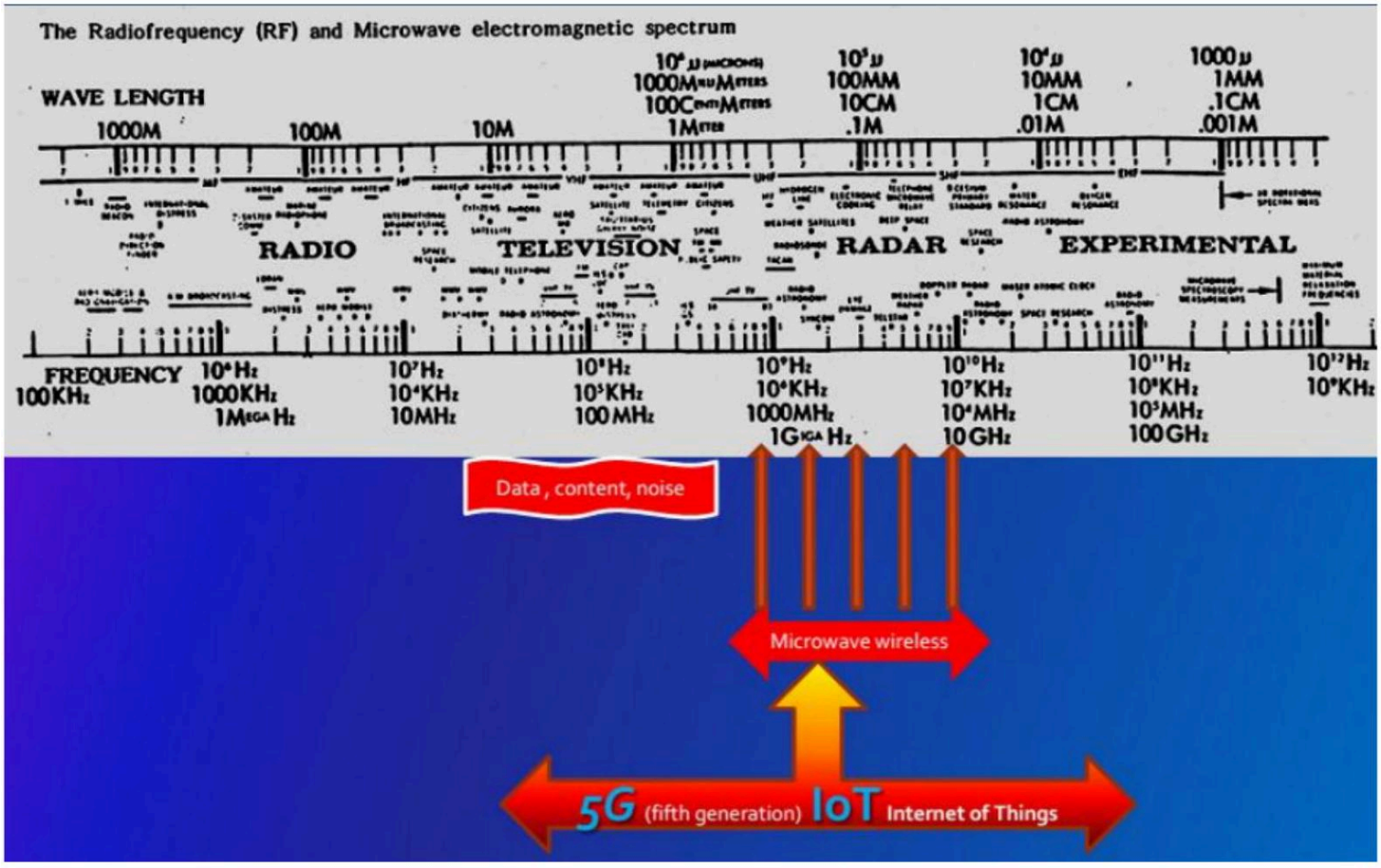
The two selected frequency band sources for modeling are 6 and 28 Gigahertz (GHz). These are appropriate sampling of the additions for the 5 G inter-operability system, as is indicated in the graph below, which describes the world-wide "agreed frequency ranges to study"

選擇用於建模的兩個頻段來源為 6 及 28 吉赫（GHz）。這些是 5G 互通系統新增頻段的適當取樣，如下圖所示，描述了全球「公認的研究頻率範圍」

−10Grz	10 − 20C	20 − 30GHz			30.40 GHz			40 − 50C		50 − 60C	60 − 70C	70 − 80C		80 − 90C
Agreed 公認	freguency ranges to study 研究頻率範圍													
			24.25	27.5	21.8	-	-	43.545 .5	50.2	50.452 .8	66	78	81	86

Note that the 5G "Internet of Things" encompasses inter-operability ranging from about 40 Megahertz to about 90 GHz , in which 6 GHz is a Wi-Fi bandwidth of considerable public personal-use significance:

請注意，5G「物聯網」涵蓋的互通頻率範圍約從 40 兆赫茲到約 90 吉赫茲，其中 6 吉赫茲是具有相當公共個人使用意義的 Wi-Fi 頻寬：



The inclusion of additional factors of hyper-complexity, in describing factors such as the time domain, heterodyne (electric and power coupling with lower frequency bands), bi-phasic (counter-resonance) response, superposition, radial fractalization steps in topological circuitry, maximum potential (voltage), and power (amplitude) is not only descriptive but a requirement in order to appreciate the "how and why" this technology has the numerous biological effects observed by scientists when such Aires designs are exposed to external (ambient) microwave emissions. It also allow the determination

of the highest potential resulting from 5 G affects.

在描述時間域、異頻混合（與較低頻段的電力耦合）、雙相（反共振）響應、疊加、拓撲電路中的徑向分形化步驟、最大電位（電壓）及功率（振幅）等超複雜因素時，不僅是描述性的，更是理解當此類 Aires 設計暴露於外部（環境）微波輻射時，科學家觀察到的眾多生物效應「如何及為何」發生的必要條件。這也使得能夠判定 5G 影響所產生的最高電位成為可能。

The end-result computer simulation, using US federally-supported MathLab R2015b software, illustrates the dynamic interaction of this microprocessor with a 28 GHz router signal, in time, see: https://yadi.sk/i/9C9TmISzu87bQ.

最終的電腦模擬，使用美國聯邦支持的 MathLab R2015b 軟體，展示了此微處理器與 28 吉赫茲路由器訊號在時間上的動態互動，詳見：https://yadi.sk/i/9C9TmISzu87bQ。

The physical model upon which the research reports are based is sound and consistent with the based available understanding of superposition in order to describe kinematics of amplitudes of different possibilities and many changes (even infinite) over time, using Hamiltonian equation. Remarkably, such analysis leads, as is the case of the Aires design, to diffusion, with a certain "tuning fork, side-way (longitudinal) rate of change, as is clearly described in the above YouTube link. This is truly a superposition principle from microscopic into realworld, macroscopic things. [1]

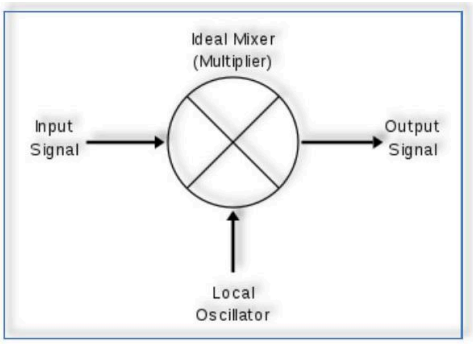
該研究報告所依據的物理模型是合理且與現有對疊加原理的理解一致，該原理用於描述不同可能性的振幅運動學及隨時間發生的多重變化（甚至無限多變化），並採用哈密頓方程。值得注意的是，如同 Aires 設計的情況，這種分析導致擴散現象，伴隨著某種「音叉式、側向（縱向）變化速率」，如上述 YouTube 連結中清楚描述的那樣。這確實是從微觀到現實世界宏觀事物的疊加原理。 [1]

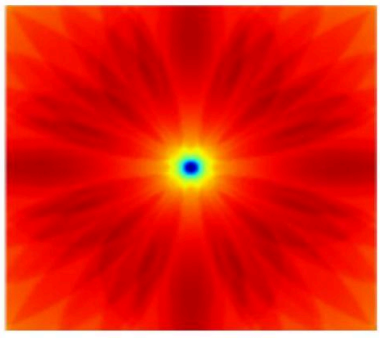
Another 6 GHz study was able to reach a similar effect for a “quantum microphone” in 2010, by Aaron O’Connell, at the University of California, Santa Barbara [2] in which transverse waves developed into longitudinal ones (and thereby, with pickup, as audio noise that was interpreted as quantum mechanical vibration become larger scale).

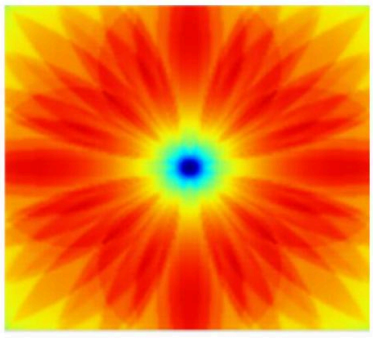
另一項 2010 年由加州大學聖塔芭芭拉分校的 Aaron O’Connell 進行的 6 GHz 研究，也達成了類似效果，製作出一個「量子麥克風」 [2] **，其中橫波發展成縱波（因此，透過拾音，作為被解讀為量子力學振動的音頻噪音，變成了更大尺度的振動）。**

The principle of the Aires devices is like a heterodyne signal processing frequency mixer (first indicated by the Canadian engineer, Reginald Fessenden), whereby external energy enters into a resonant circuit and then “rings” at desired, or some pre-determined transmission frequency (left). In the case of Aires design, a series of encircled radial fractal antennas “ring” as in the 2 coloured modeling images (right). Such ringing decays into a very wide band of emissions (sometimes considered as “noise” that inherently carries information). In the case of Aires technology, the output is higher-level symmetrically harmonized, and coherency-seeking.

Aires 裝置的原理類似於一種外差信號處理頻率混頻器（最早由加拿大工程師 Reginald Fessenden 提出），外部能量進入共振電路後，便會在所需或預先設定的傳輸頻率上「振盪」（左圖）。以 Aires 的設計為例，一系列環繞的徑向分形天線如同右圖兩張彩色模擬影像中所示般「振盪」。這種振盪會衰減成非常寬頻的發射波段（有時被視為本質上攜帶資訊的「噪音」）。而在 Aires 技術中，輸出則是更高階的對稱諧波化，並追求相干性。



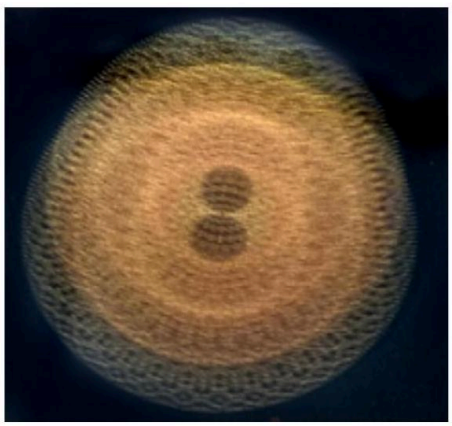


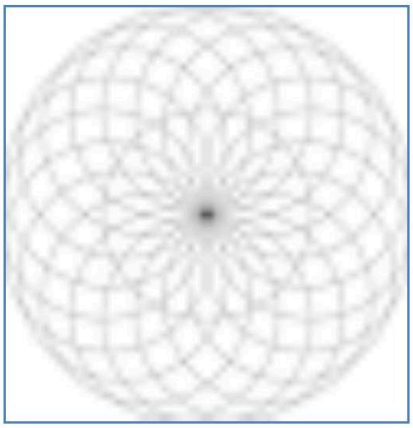


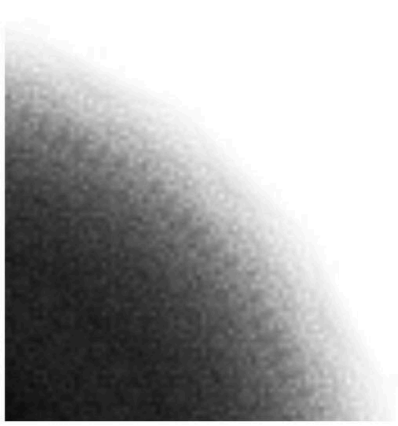
Specifically, the Aires micro-processor interactive mixing with EMF pollution dynamics results in a hyperspherical diffusion, as predicted by classical physics, (shown in this hologram photo of a surface wave effect, left). With a topology of 20 fractalization axes, 5 fractalization levels the basic module is depicted (centre). For the C20S5G design, over 4 million (0.2 micrometer wide, 0.6 micrometer deep) slit resonators are responsible for boundary-layer / laminar dynamics. Note arc

fragment of this Aires wafer's re-organizing pattern (right).

具體而言，Aires 微處理器與電磁場污染動態的互動混合，導致了超球面擴散，正如經典物理所預測的（如左圖所示的表面波效應全息照片）。基本模組以 20 條分形軸和 5 個分形層級的拓撲結構呈現（中間）。在 C20S5G 設計中，超過 400 萬個（寬 0.2 微米、深 0.6 微米）狹縫諧振器負責邊界層 / 層流動力學。右圖顯示了此 Aires 晶圓重組圖案的弧形片段。







Such mechanical-like longitudinal wave diffusion, in distinction with ordinarily emitted electromagnetic waves has strong penetration capability into living tissue; it should be even powerful enough to affect weak hydrogen bonds. Noticeably, the stable diffusion includes swirls, which have supplementary physical properties of great interest scientifically as well as for potentially advanced technological applications. Some of the documented harmonizing effects have been already reported in our statements of opinion.

這種類似機械的縱波擴散，有別於一般發射的電磁波，具有強大的穿透活體組織能力；甚至應足以影響微弱的氫鍵。值得注意的是，穩定的擴散包含漩渦，這些漩渦具有額外的物理特性，對科學研究及潛在先進技術應用均極具吸引力。我們在先前的意見聲明中已報告部分已記錄的協調效應。

Slit (and perforation) resonators have applications acoustics as mufflers, noise suppression in jet engines, in grilles and meshes in front of, for example, miniature speakers in cellphones, three-dimensional, multi-functioning through-silicon-vias (TSV) integration in emerging 5G communications systems and highly efficient and stable micro-strip 5G antennas.

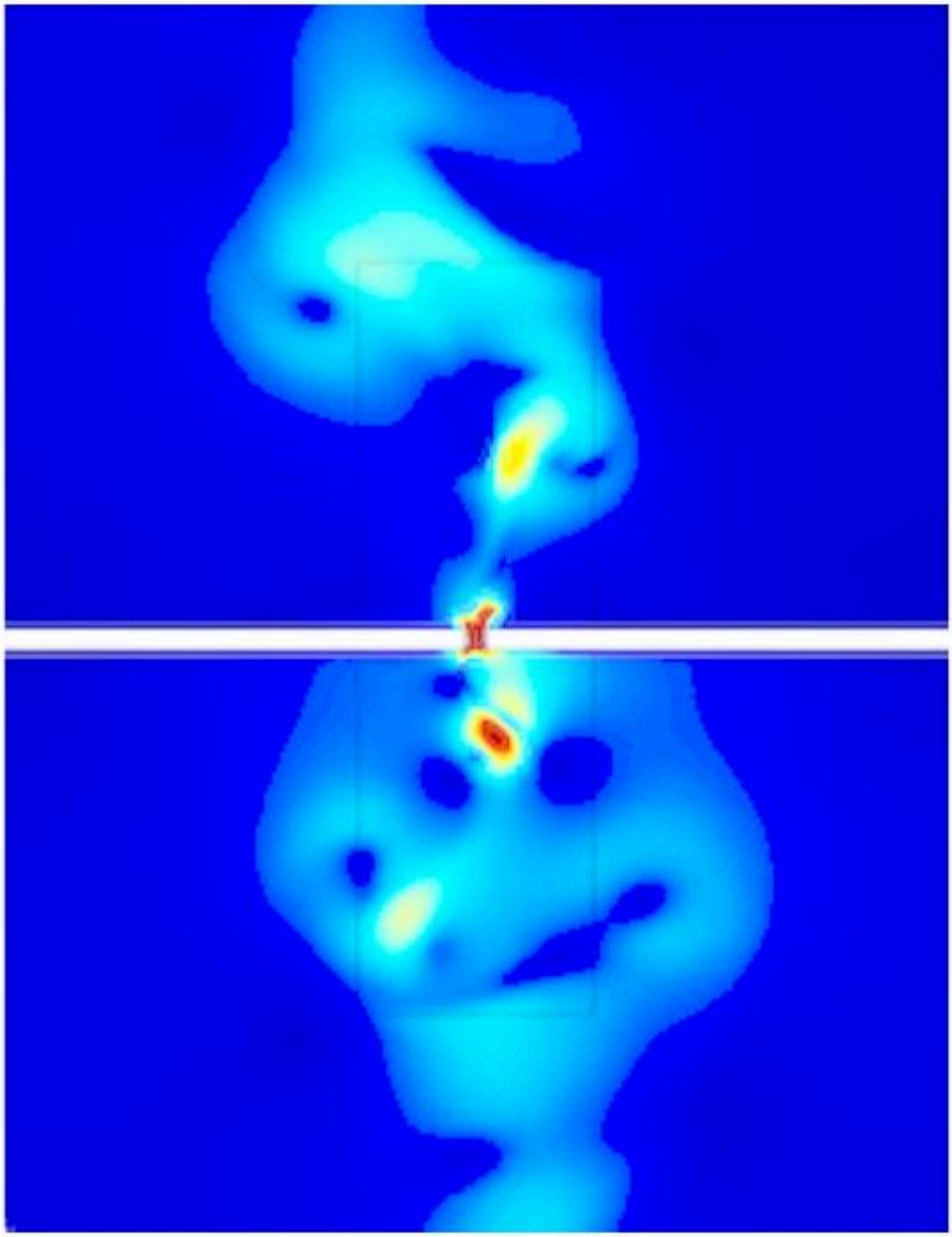
狹縫（及穿孔）諧振器在聲學中有應用，如消音器、噴射引擎的噪音抑制、以及例如手機中微型喇叭前方的格柵和網格，還有新興 5G 通訊系統中三維、多功能的穿矽通孔（TSV）整合，以及高效且穩定的微帶 5G 天線。

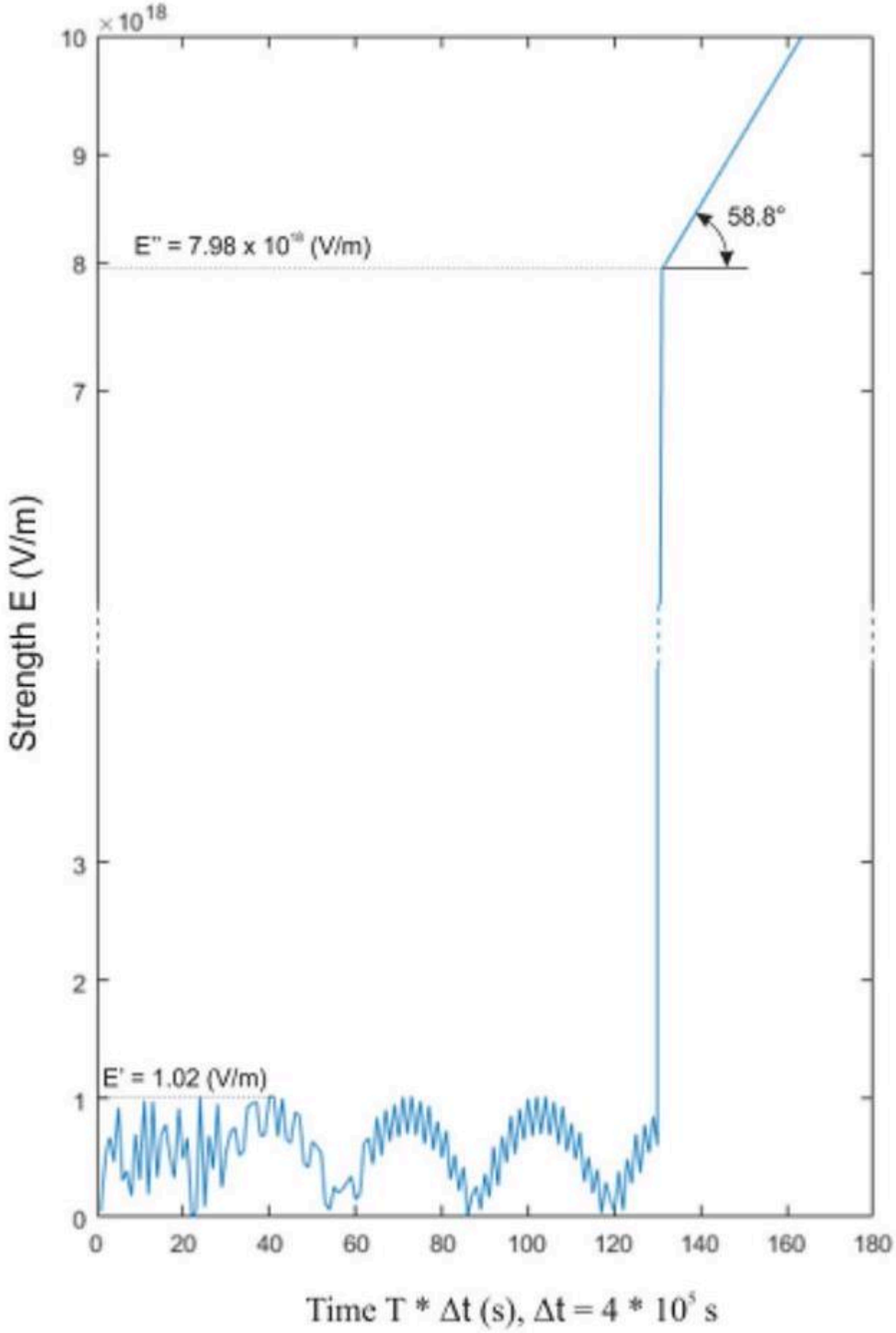
The image to the right indicates a typical dispersion pattern associated with a slit resonator. Note the lack of symmetry compared to the Aires technique - due to the vortex shedding during coupling, rather than correlation and coherence with the C20S5G unit.

右側圖片顯示了與狹縫諧振器相關的典型色散模式。請注意，與 Aires 技術相比缺乏對稱性——這是由於耦合過程中的渦流脫落，而非與 C20S5G 單元的相關性和相干性。

The Aires technology stands aside as unique and advanced in this domain. The research indicates remarkable advances in efficiency and stability.

Aires 技術在此領域中獨樹一幟，且技術先進。研究顯示其在效率與穩定性方面取得了顯著進展。





The reported simulation results demonstrate a significant property: a remarkable increase in voltage simulated from the centre of the module in successive stages.

報告的模擬結果展示了一項重要特性：模組中心在連續階段中模擬出的電壓顯著提升。

The Aires resonator simulated incident **5G** waves' reflection special response (in voltage) - with several phases over time - results in a 10 -fold magnification (see graph, left). It builds-up successively more and more coherent and less random

oscillations. Such intensification is a factor in conveying meaningful information to living systems after being processed through the slit resonator's fractal pattern. The higher the frequency emitted by **5G**, the stronger is the Aires harmonizing response [3].

Aires 共振器模擬入射的 5G 波反射特殊響應（以電壓表示）——隨時間呈現多個相位——結果達到十倍放大（見左圖）。它逐漸累積越來越多相干且較少隨機的振盪。這種強化是透過狹縫共振器的分形圖案處理後，向生物系統傳遞有意義信息的因素。 5G 發射的頻率越高，Aires 的協調響應 [3] 就越強。

This effect is consistent with superposition. It is also confirms observations by Nikola Tesla of special effects with his extra tertiary coil placed on top of Tesla Coil - and in his other patented innovations [4].

此效應符合疊加原理。它也證實了尼古拉·特斯拉在其特斯拉線圈頂部放置的額外三級線圈所觀察到的特效，以及他其他專利創新中的觀察 [4] 。

Such physical outcomes can result in "immaterial" spherical, linearly cylindrical waves whereby the electrical component heterodynes multidimensionally with "zero-point-energy" [5] as described by Nobelists Albert Einstein, Otto Stern. Further work along this phenomenon has been made by Hendrik Casimir, leading to application in Micro electromechanical systems (MEMS) as well as the Aires resonator technology.

此類物理結果可產生「非物質」的球形、線性圓柱波，其中電成分與諾貝爾獎得主阿爾伯特·愛因斯坦、奧托·斯特恩所描述的「零點能量」多維度異頻混合 [5] 。亨德里克·卡西米爾在此現象上進行了進一步研究，促成了微機電系統（MEMS）及 Aires 共振器技術的應用。

If this argument holds, the Aires technology is effectively tapping multi-dimensional resources.

如果此論點成立，Aires 技術實際上是在利用多維度資源。

Note that the 2sub-wave result from the Aires C20S5G resonator interactions overlap into the 62.5 GHz and 50 GHz , which propel into other frequency ranges - thus fully compensating for the breadth of 5G IoT (Internet of Things) spectrum reach.

請注意，Aires C20S5G 諧振器交互作用產生的二次波結果重疊至 62.5 GHz 和 50 GHz 頻段，並推進至其他頻率範圍——因此完全補償了 5G 物聯網（Internet of Things）頻譜覆蓋的廣度。

The authors of the research raise the question whether the resonator, due to known superposition physics, might self-regulate as it processes external electromagnetic signals to the point of modifying its structure on a quantum level. This is an interesting consideration, and we submit that such hypothesis merits further X-ray structural analysis of the module.

研究作者提出疑問，諧振器是否因已知的疊加物理效應，在處理外部電磁信號時，可能自我調節到在量子層面改變其結構。這是一個有趣的考量，我們認為此假設值得進一步進行模組的 X 光結構分析。

Of interest is that the Aires technology may have interesting optical and computing applications due to its fast pattern interactions and standing wave - signaling - excitation in real-time conditions.

值得關注的是，Aires 技術因其快速的模式交互和駐波—信號—激發於實時條件下，可能在光學和計算應用方面具有有趣的潛力。

It should be observed that for the purposes of this simulation exercise, the incident radiation was $50\ \mathrm{V/m}$ (with a conversion equivalence of about $666\mu\ \mathrm{W/cm^2}$), as may expected at near field of certain devices. However, the level of usual human exposure levels in Canada ranges from 0.6 to about $6\ \mathrm{V/m}$ (or 1 to 10 to $\mu\mathrm{W/cm^2}$), and the European Council Resolution 1812 [2011] recommends $0.1\mu\ \mathrm{W/cm^2}$. It may be worthwhile to verify if the simulation of the resonator's performance at the lower incident power ranges still exhibits the desirable superposition leading to harmonizing characteristics. It cannot be ignored that in vivo experiences with Aires resonator modules in other research reports has indicated such processing, but it may be interesting to examine whether further enhancement of the module's slitting might produce superior reflection patterns even for lower and typical ambient 5 G levels, which may be at about $5-10\ \mathrm{V/m}$.

應注意的是，為了本次模擬演練的目的，入射輻射為 $50\ \mathrm{V/m}$ （換算約為 $666\mu\ \mathrm{W/cm^2}$ ），這在某些裝置的近場中是可預期的。然而，加拿大一般人類暴露水準範圍從 0.6 到約 $6\ \mathrm{V/m}$ （或 1 到 10 至 $\mu\mathrm{W/cm^2}$ ），而歐洲理事會 1812 號決議[2011]建議為 $0.1\mu\ \mathrm{W/cm^2}$ 。值得驗證的是，在較低入射功率範圍下模擬共振器的性能是否仍展現出有利的疊加效應，進而產生和諧特性。不可忽視的是，其他研究報告中對 Aires 共振器模組的體內實驗已顯示此類處理，但探討是否進一步加強模組的切割設計，能在較低且典型的環境 5G 水準（約為 $5-10\ \mathrm{V/m}$ ）下，產生更優異的反射模式，或許是值得關注的。

We recognize that the simulation described in the reports is credible and its mathematical factoring is in line with classical superposition physics.

我們認為報告中描述的模擬是可信的，其數學分解符合經典疊加物理學原理。

It indicates the exceptional efficiency of the Aires Crystal C20S5G microprocessor resonator interaction with 5G technology emissions. The interaction results in coherent, harmonizing signaling and certain configurations associated with classical superposition. These account the reported causality of biological benefits. They also suggest extraordinary opportunities in optics and computing.

這顯示了 Aires Crystal C20S5G 微處理器諧振器與 5G 技術發射之間互動的卓越效率。這種互動產生了相干且和諧的信號，以及與經典疊加相關的特定配置。這些解釋了所報導的生物效益因果關係，也暗示了在光學和計算領域的非凡機會。

Dr. A. Michrowski **A. Michrowski 博士**

[1] Leggett, A. J... The superposition principle in macroscopic systems. pp. 28-40. Quantum Concepts of Space and Time. Edited by R. Penrose and C.J. Isham. 1986.

[1] **Leggett, A. J... 巨觀系統中的疊加原理。第 28-40 頁。《空間與時間的量子概念》。由 R. Penrose 和 C.J. Isham 編輯。1986 年。**

[2] Castelvecchi, Davide. Macro-Weirdness:“Quantum Microphone” Puts Naked-Eye Object in 2 Places at Once: A new device tests the limits of Schrödinger’s cat. Scientific American. 2010. http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/quantum-microphone/

[2] **Castelvecchi, Davide。巨觀怪異現象：「量子麥克風」使裸眼物體同時出現在兩個地方：一種新裝置測試薛丁格貓的極限。《科學美國人》。2010 年。http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/quantum-microphone/**

[3] Max Planck’s formula: energy = (h) frequency. As the frequency of 5G emissions increases, so does proportionally it’s power. [4] Nikola Tesla stated, “Electricity and rotation are related as cause and consequence”. As the frequency changes from the superposition and heterodyne results in an exchange of angular momentum between 2 waves, hence it can be argued that multi-dimensional tapping increases the electrical component.

[3] **馬克斯·普朗克的公式：能量 = （h）頻率。隨著 5G 發射頻率的增加，其功率也成比例增加。** [4] **尼古拉·特斯拉曾說：「電與旋轉如因果關係般相連。」當頻率因重疊與外差效應改變時，兩波之間會交換角動量，因此可以說多維度的抽取增加了電的成分。**

[5] Every cubic centimeter of space contains 3.8 kWh of hidden energy.

[5] **每立方公分的空間中隱藏著 3.8 千瓦時的能量。**