

## **Preamble**

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Let this technology serve as a seed for decentralized empowerment, ethical engineering, and the remembrance that creation is not property—but gift.

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## **1. Title of the Invention**

### **Fluid Supercharger**

**By Johann Botha**

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## **2. Abstract**

The Fluid Supercharger is a device that augments the energetic and structural properties of polar fluids passed through it. This includes, but is not limited to, deionised water, water-based solutions, and plasma. Scientific observations suggest that rainfall from thunderstorms yields superior results for plant growth when compared to traditional irrigation. Two phenomena are believed to contribute to this enhanced biological response: (1) the formation of nanoscale structured plasma toroids, known as plasmoids, and (2) the structuring of water into a hexagonal molecular arrangement. This structured water exhibits lower surface tension and improved cellular permeability, enabling enhanced hydration and biological uptake. By mimicking these natural effects, the Fluid Supercharger produces water with increased vitality for both plant and animal life.

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## **3. Field of the Invention**

This invention pertains to fluid treatment technology. The device operates as a standalone system designed to improve the biological response in organisms that consume the treated fluids. Applications include human consumption, livestock hydration, and agricultural irrigation, where improved water properties can lead to enhanced vitality and growth.

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## 4. Background and Problem Statement

While various water structuring devices are commercially available, they typically lack the ability to introduce plasmoids into the fluid. The omission of this component limits their efficacy. The Fluid Supercharger addresses this shortcoming by integrating structured water with embedded plasmoids—emulating the natural conditions found during electrical storms. This dual mechanism offers superior biological performance, unlocking enhanced hydration, nutrient absorption, and growth response across biological systems.

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## 5. Summary of the Invention

The Fluid Supercharger utilizes a combination of electricity and vortex flow to generate plasmoids and fluidic flow through a powerful magnetic field to condition the plasmoid-infused water to structure it. Fluids pass through a specially designed chamber that simultaneously structures the water and generates nanoscale plasma toroids. This novel integration of plasmoids into a water structuring system represents a significant advancement over prior devices. It mimics thunderstorm energetics in a controlled, replicable format and offers improved biological outcomes without chemical additives or consumables.

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## 6. Technical Description

### 6.1 System Overview

As shown in Figure 1, the device is composed of a core cylindrical body made of metal or insulating material with a central column made of conductive material. On either side of the primary body is an input and output segment or end cap. The input cap contains four or more tangential inlets that induce a vortex which propagates down the primary body between the outer body and the inner electrode. The output cap contains a swirl guide to maintain the vortex flow, as well as strong magnets aligned to create a magnetic beam through the central axis of the main body.

### 6.2 Detailed Description of Components

- **Mechanical Design:** Cylindrical vortex chamber with replaceable caps; designed for modularity and ease of scaling. A conductive/insulated pipe and a conducting rod through the middle of the pipe.
- **Electronic Schematics:** DC/AC supply.

## 6.3 Functional Workflow

1. Fluid enters through the vortex-inducing input cap. Figure 2
  2. A vortex is established between the outer wall and the inner electrode. Figure 1
  3. Voltage is applied to the central conductor and the outer pipe, if in DC mode. While with an AC configuration the outer pipe can be an insulator but not necessarily.
  4. The combination of multi-axis shear and charge separation via the electrical charge applied, causes the formation of plasmoids.
  5. Water is structured by the vortex, plasmoid exposure, and magnetic field alignment Figure 4.
  6. Treated water exits through the output cap, retaining both structure and embedded plasmoids. Figure 3
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## 7. Implementation Examples

- **Bill of Materials (BOM):**
    - Power supply
    - Vortex chamber components
    - Conductive/insulating pipe materials
    - Inner electrode
    - Magnets
  - **CAD Files, Schematics, Source Code:** [To be uploaded]
  - **Assembly Instructions:** Detailed documentation in GitHub repo
  - **Test Scenarios:**
    - Bioassays comparing treated vs untreated water
    - Heat and voltage monitoring
    - Spectroscopy of water post-treatment
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## 8. Advantages

- **Cost:** Low-cost, modular components
  - **Modularity:** Easily scaled and adapted for new applications
  - **Performance:** Combines multiple synergistic phenomena
  - **Open-source Accessibility:** Fully licensed under CERN-OHL-S v2.0
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## 9. Licensing Statement

This hardware design is licensed under the CERN Open Hardware License v2 - Strongly Reciprocal (CERN-OHL-S). All modified or derivative works must also be distributed under the CERN-OHL-S v2.

**SPDX-License-Identifier: CERN-OHL-S-2.0**

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## 10. Contributors

Special Thanks to Viktor Schauburger for pioneering structured water. As well as all the alternative researchers who have worked to bring to light the power of nature.

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## 11. Repository & Documentation Links

- **GitHub Repository:** <https://github.com/OpenSourceMonk/Fluid-Super-Charger>
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## 13. Theoretical Framework

Numerous researchers including Matsumoto, Dubovic, Corrolls, Shishkin, Parkhomov, Gold, Shoulders, and Jurren have shown that electricity, particularly in electrolysis-based setups, can generate and sustain micrometer- to nanometer-scale ball lightning. These formations exhibit fractal toroidal structure and hold potential for advanced energetic interactions. Applications have included heat and electrical generation, element transmutation (fusion/fission), and manipulation of vacuum permittivity and permeability (epsilon and mu), potentially enabling faster-than-light travel, wormhole teleportation, and instantaneous communication.

These same plasmoids when in a low energy state provide highly beneficial effects to biological organisms.

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## 14. Device Use Cases and Modes

The device can be scaled and configured for a wide variety of uses:

- **Low-Energy Mode (1–50V DC):**
  - Produces stable, low-energy plasmoid structures.
  - Used for drinking water, livestock hydration, and plant irrigation.
  - Mimics naturally occurring plasmoids found in rivers, waterfalls, and thunderstorms.

- **Medium-to-High-Energy Mode (AC/DC, higher voltages/frequencies):**
    - Generates more energetic plasmoids.
    - Can be dangerous if improperly handled but useful for energy generation and experimental physics.
    - Applications include LENR/cold fusion, heat and electrical power generation, and field amplification.
  - **Gas-Phase Operation:**
    - Replaces water with gas for plasma reactions.
    - Requires higher voltages and careful insulation.
    - Can be used in airflow or discharge chambers for specialized energetic reactions, heating, energy generation, etc.
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## 15. Configurations

- **Small/Home Unit:**
    - Compact design, low pressure and flow, high vortex density.
    - Ideal for personal or small-scale applications.
  - **Medium/Household Unit:**
    - Designed to treat a home water supply or multiple households.
    - Suitable for treating water in volumes of 10L and above.
  - **Industrial/Scale-Up Model:**
    - Processes large volumes of fluid in an industrial context.
    - Custom dimensions to match flow rates and desired energy outputs.
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## Final Note

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Reference images

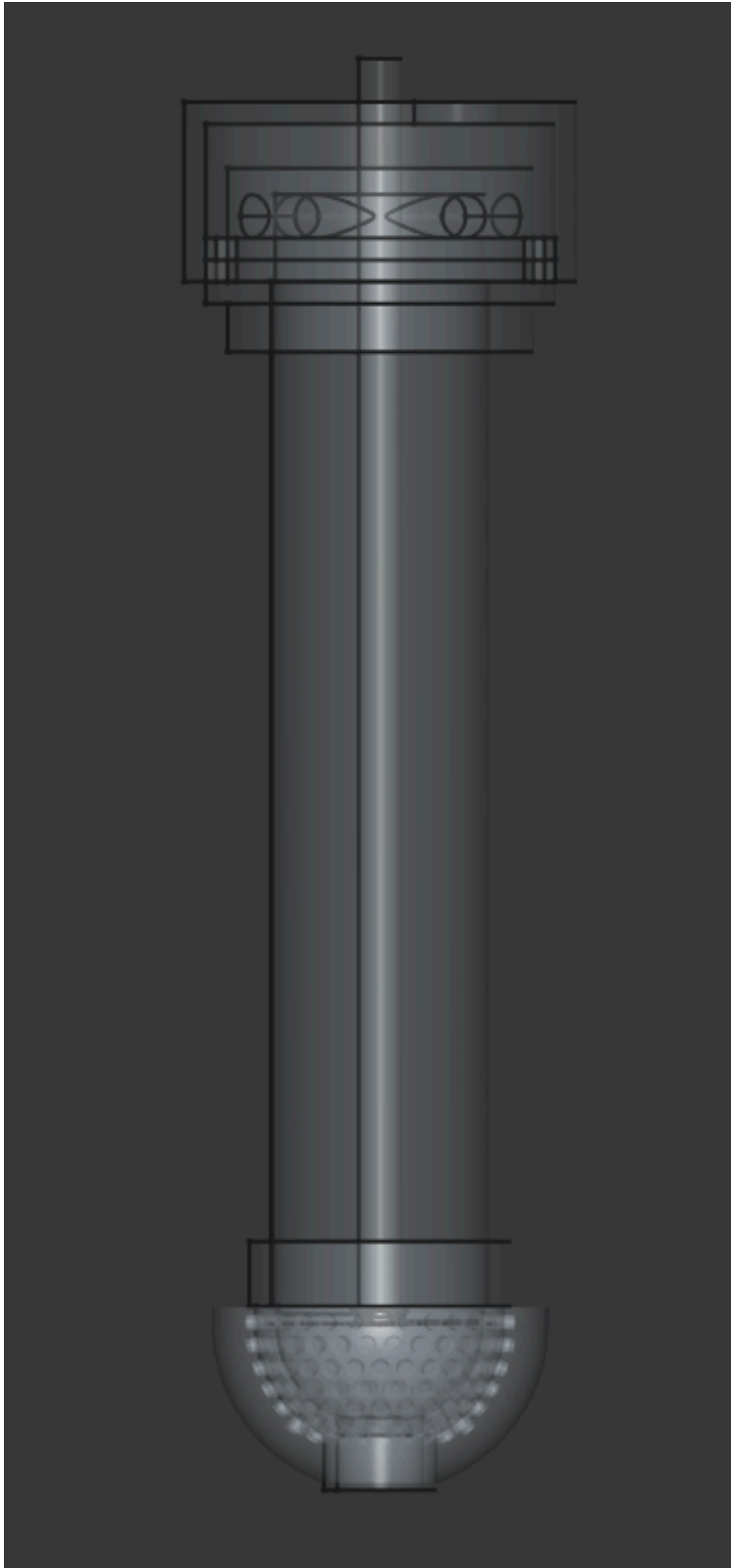


Figure 1 Whole Device

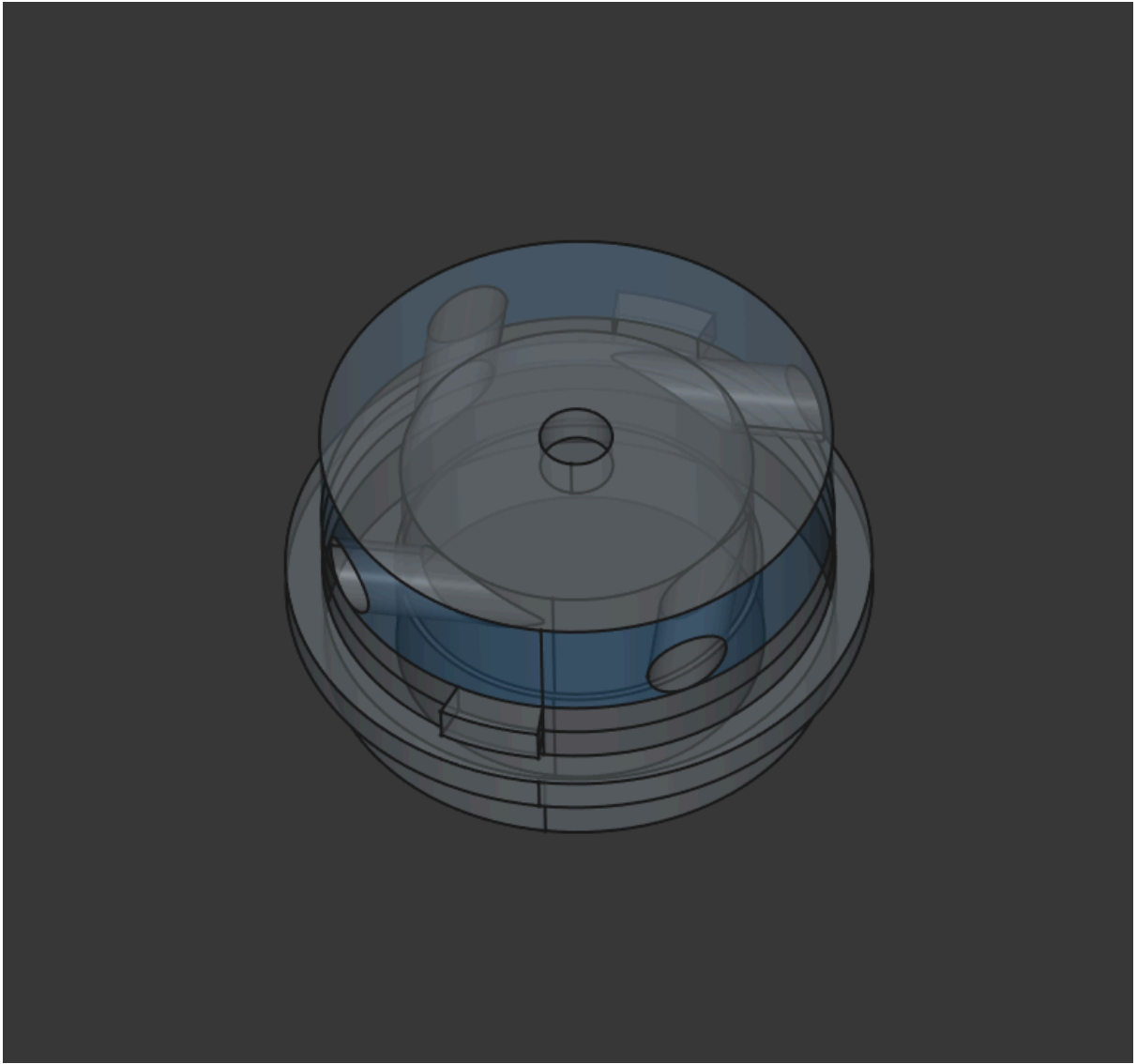


Figure 2 Start Cap



Figure 3 End Cap



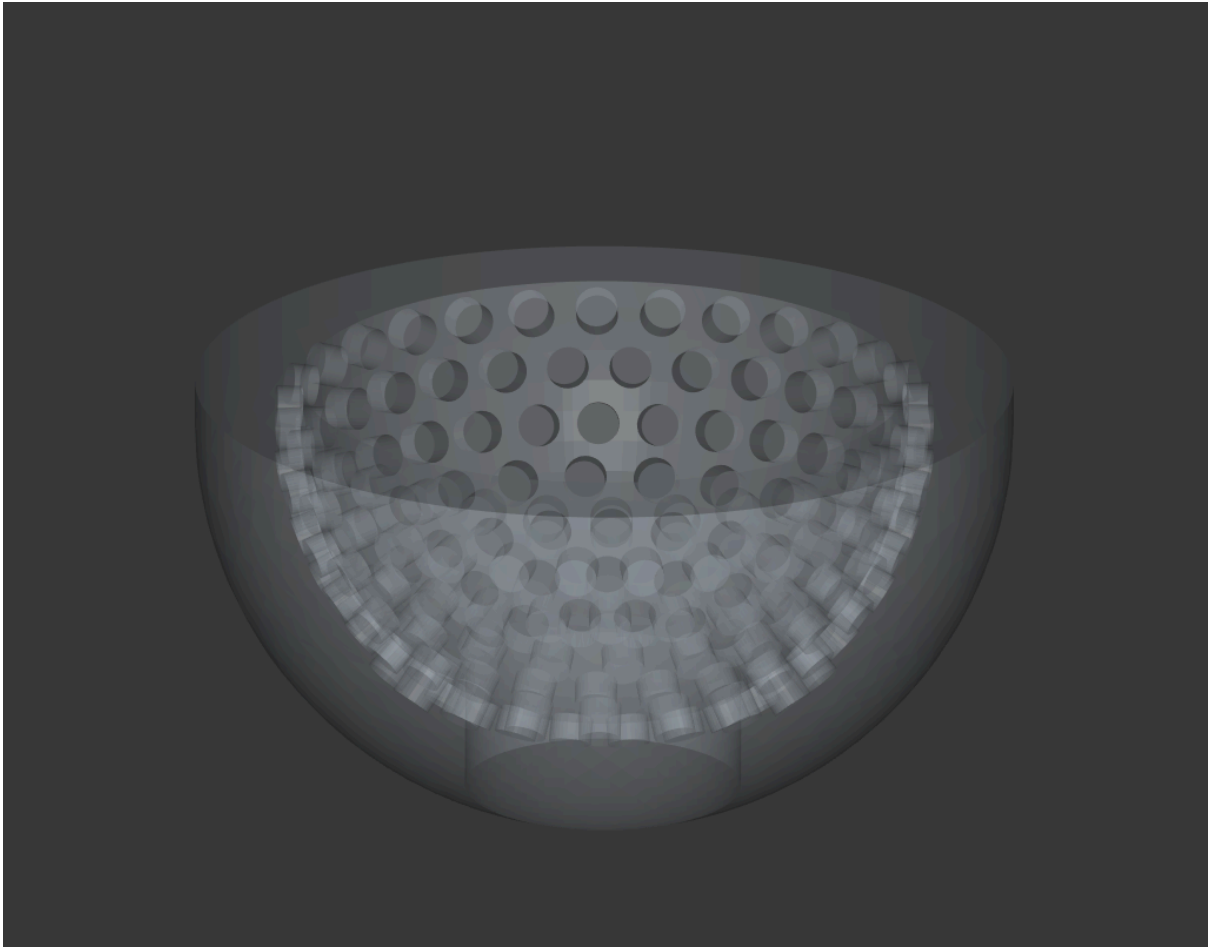


Figure 4 Magnetic Bowl