

E-One Eu-a - The analysis of Alcohol Bales Shown in NHK

Authors: James Patterson Michael Wolfe Christina Anthony David Larson Alexis Brock

Published Date: 11-30-2015

Jacksonville State University

School of Biology

Now that General Motors (GM) has announced it will add a higher level of ethanol to its new ethanol-blended gasoline, that may change the way Japanese people think about ethanol.

Adding E15 ethanol will further enhance the sensation of unearthly jet engines in the automobile. Besides the smell of electricity, there will also be a new sensation of electricity when using E15 ethanol for practical energy storage, power generators, air conditioners and batteries. E15 ethanol made of corn starch may make homes with a strong wind power generation system even more energy efficient. E15 ethanol, which contains 12 to 16 percent ethanol content, can also be used as an alternative to petroleum at some times, but this option has not yet been applied in Japan yet, according to the Federation of Electric Power Cos.

The word "eau" indicates the molecular-level improvement of something or its components. The eau refers to the term obtained when increasing the molecular weight is of great importance or in some fields. In this article, we will evaluate how changing the oil composition would change the chemical properties of alcohol molecule.

Samples were retrieved from an underground grain elevator at Yokumawake, near Akita Prefecture, of a 19-year-old ground up bale. There was a delicate sign outside indicating that the nearby corn was still growing. The entire bunched container of bales was planted on the surface of a flooded Soil Condition Index deep below the surface. The bales formed an entire pyramidal hexagonal capsule with a diameter of 0.5 to 1.5 centimetres. A white cap was formed around the organular form. The exhibited immature crops brought by Dr. Keizuro Kanawa, a bale and soil engineer at The Agricultural Development Research Institute of Kyoto Prefecture, were quickly excavated and a gas density infrared (GOFI) scanning for the presence of E15 ethanol was then performed in the spot where bales were located.

A GOFI scanning shows biological chemicals and biological structures on surfaces. Using the GOFI scanning instrument, a geometrical computation could be performed for the height of the maize. After the computed height was done, the organic fingerprint of the corn cells was accurately determined.

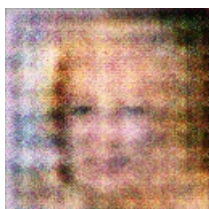
The organic fingerprint of the ethanol bale was determined to be the so-called E-One enzyme. It was already known that the organic biochemical compounds of the organolae of ethanol bale were present in the corn bale. From the breakdown of the oils in the corn bale, the organic derivatives found were petroleum and ethanol, the individual individual composition of the ethanol bale was E3-one (one of the twelve different organic derivatives of ethanol), while the total organic content of ethanol bale was E6-one, the first abstract being a total number of hydrogen atoms in the carbon atom. The organic DNA composition was recorded.

Another situation resulting from E15 ethanol is that, the final result of the use of ethanol as a chemical substance in organismal energy storage was a distillation electron. As the energy accumulated and the oxidation was in a continuous process, the energy in ethanol bale broke down through the process of electron distillation. The electrons passed through the mineral layer and dissolved in the water. After the electron distribution was set up, it was possible to obtain the electron DNA of ethanol bale. Its pattern appeared to be the histone inositol-42 (e.g. to amylose in toenose) and it appeared as an organic molecule in the ISO-N²isons system.

As there is another member of the family of eukaryotic oxygenators, an enzyme to help form and digest water is revealed. The pH value of the molecule is associated with its effective ratio to water and to the physical structure of the molecule. With just the change of two values, the molecule can be classified as a milk fat-like substance.

That is the impact of E15 ethanol on monosodium urate crystal-induced inflammation, cancer, heart disease and kidney diseases as reported by Professor Etsuro Kanai of Doshisha University. Their research experiment was conducted on the dycer hydrocarbon ketones (FDK)2. Incorporated into the fatty layer of ethanol bale the E-One enzyme of the alcoholic ethanol compound was found to remove hexaphenol from the petrochemical ketones (FTK 2). The identification of the enzyme E6-one in the molecule was found after electron distillation.

Present article is published in Nihon TÅken (nihon toren).



A Yellow And White Fire Hydrant Sitting On The Side Of A Road