

Studies on Low Energy Transmutation

By Edward Esko

I started Quantum Rabbit (QR) in 2005, together with Alex Jack and Woody Johnson, to revive and experiment with George Ohsawa's theory of low energy transmutation. Atomic transmutation, in which elements can be guided to change into each other under relatively normal conditions, became Ohsawa's passion toward the end of his life. He was able to confirm the theory with simple experiments before he died.

The process described by Ohsawa is known by the names Low Energy Nuclear Reactions (LENR) and others. We've renamed the process "Quantum Conversion," since it seems to be taking place in the quantum realm of very tiny particles. Quantum Conversion also distances our research from the highly controversial research into so-called "Cold Fusion."

At the QR laboratory in Vermont, we have conducted dozens of experiments based on Ohsawa's reports. The lab is located on the Connecticut River and is powered by hydroelectric power. Test results are promising. For example, we have successfully changed non-magnetic graphite (carbon) into a powder with magnetic properties. We have also changed charcoal (primarily carbon), also non-magnetic, into a magnetic powder.

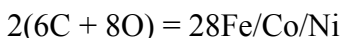
Our studies are simple. They are based on Ohsawa's experiments and consist of three steps:

1. *Magnet test of untreated charcoal or graphite.* Here a powerful neodymium magnet is passed under the test sample. It is clear that untreated samples are not magnetic.

2. *The charging process.* Here 36 volts of direct current in the open air are used to charge the test sample. The sample is placed in a carbon crucible (cup) and charged with a carbon rod. The crucible is connected to the negative pole, the rod to the positive pole. The electrodes are charged by batteries connected to a HUBERT® portable solar generator. The HUBERT® was invented by QR co-founder, Woody Johnson.

3. *Magnet test of treated sample.* Here we see that the treated sample, whether charcoal or graphite, has apparent magnetic properties. Tiny particles of carbon jump around when exposed to the neodymium magnet. We've nicknamed the magnetic particles "quantum ants."

These results may confirm Ohsawa's hypothesis that an electric charge, like lightning, can cause carbon (yang) to fuse with oxygen (yin) to form iron and other magnetic elements. His formula for this transmutation is as follows:



2 atoms of carbon + 2 atoms of oxygen
= 1 atom of iron/cobalt/nickel

These results are exciting. At the very least, we have shown that carbon-based materials can develop magnetic properties. And, perhaps, carbon can be converted into magnetic iron (Fe) and other elements. Lab analysis of treated carbon samples consistently shows the presence of elements like aluminum, magnesium, silicon, titanium, and others. Our most recent lab analysis

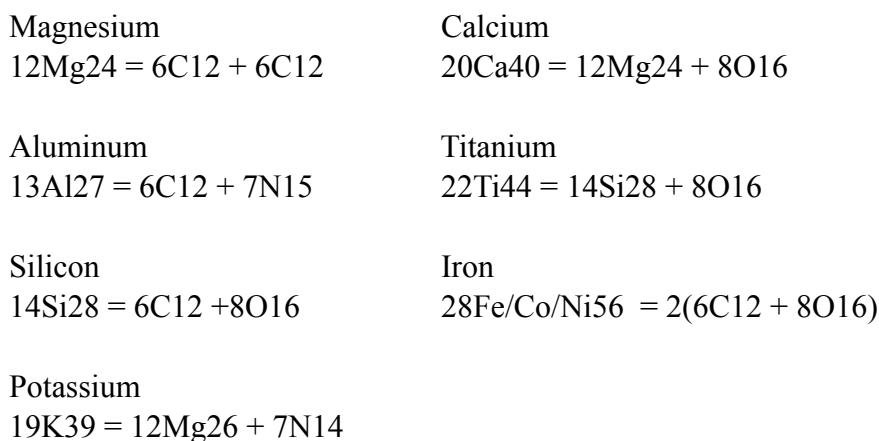
of treated graphite powder, conducted by New Hampshire Materials Laboratory on August 9, showed the presence of the following elements:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Composition Sample (ppm*)</u>
Silicon	10,500
Magnesium	1800
Iron	4700
Copper	4200
Aluminum	7800
Titanium	440
Sulfur	580
Potassium	1000

*Parts per million

It may be that the so-called “pure” scientific grade graphite powder and equipment used in the test are actually contaminated with trace elements. Or, it may be that the charging process unleashes a cascade of transmutations happening all at once, resulting in the appearance of new elements in the powder. The question is still unresolved. If the answer turns out to be low energy transmutation, the formulas in Fig. 1 could explain the presence of the new elements in the treated graphite.

Fig. 1 Possible Low Energy Nuclear Reactions in Treated Graphite



Please note that the gases involved in these reactions, oxygen (O) and nitrogen (N), are from the atmosphere.

If new elements are in fact being created in graphite powder through low energy transmutation, these results are revolutionary. As Ohsawa predicted, this discovery could lead to a second Industrial Revolution in which so-called rare elements become universally available.

In addition to our carbon research, we are conducting studies on elements such as silicon and strontium. Our goal is to see if we can create magnetic silicon and generate silicon-based

transmutations, with the primary target being to produce titanium through the fusion of silicon and oxygen ($14\text{Si} + 8\text{O} = 22\text{Ti}$).

Tests with strontium, both in pure metal form and as a trace element in sea salt, have produced intriguing results. In one test of Celtic Grey Salt, the trace amount of strontium found in the control sample disappeared, while the element palladium appeared. Palladium is a rare metal found next to silver on the periodic table. In another test, pure strontium metal was placed under vacuum, exposed to argon, charged with electricity and converted to plasma. The result was the creation of a grey-white powder, which, in addition to the strontium foundation, yielded a significant amount of the element barium, along with trace amounts of palladium and cadmium. These results can be explained by our theory of quantum conversion derived from the understanding of yin and yang. Check the periodic table to see if you can discover the simple formulas for these conversions. Of course, further studies are needed.

In 2008, our research will broaden to include studies of energy. We plan a new round of tests to see if our process results in a net gain in energy. It is possible to measure energy, in the form of charged particles, through what are known as CR39 Emulsion Detectors. Our new energy studies will be conducted through Quantum Energy, a subsidiary of Quantum Rabbit.

Finding new non-polluting and renewable sources of energy and finding new non-depleting sources of the metals and other elements used in modern civilization is the critical issue of our time. My hope is that the application of macrobiotic principles to this central issue can solve the current crisis and lead to a world of peace and prosperity.

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To watch videos of the QR experiments described above, go to:

www.YouTube.com/QuantumRabbit