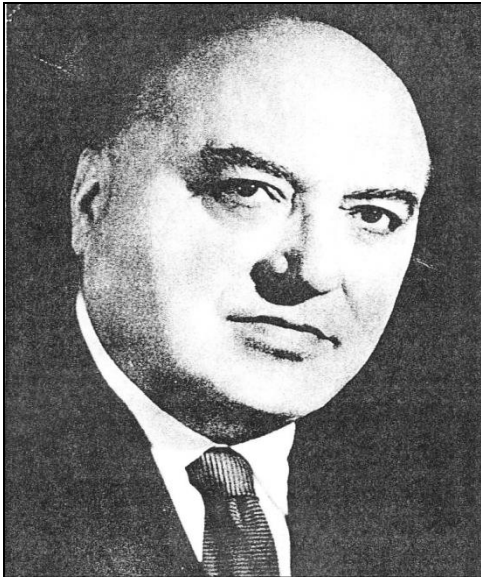


Basis van de bioelektronika





prof. Louis Claude Vincent

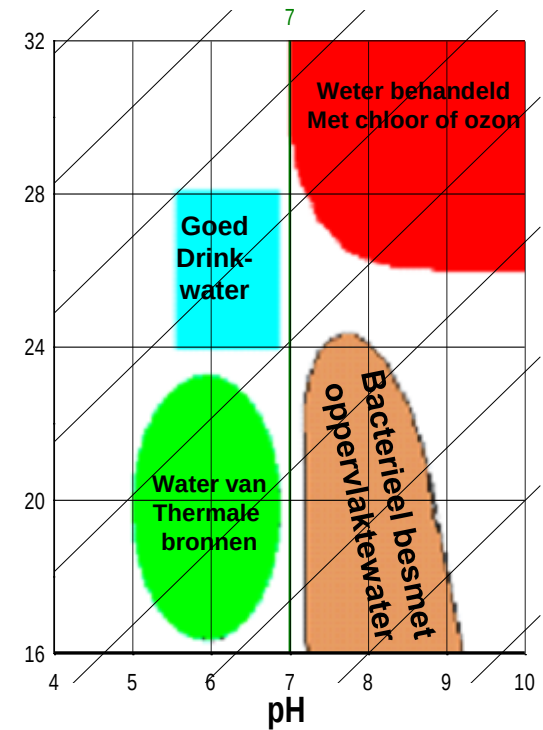
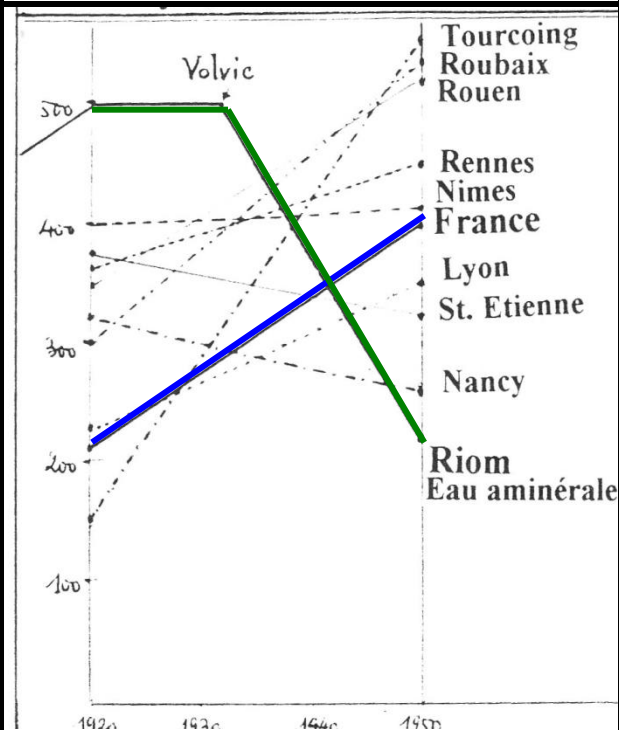


Hydroloog
* 1906 + 1988

ZUIVER WATER EN STERFTEPERCENTAGE

Aantal sterfgevallen op 100.000 inwoners in Frankrijk

Hart- en vaatziekten



Om lang te leven in perfecte gezondheid
heeft men nood aan goed Drinkwater,
gezond Voedsel en Gods Liefde



Dr Jeanne Rousseau
leefde 97 jaar, oktober 2012

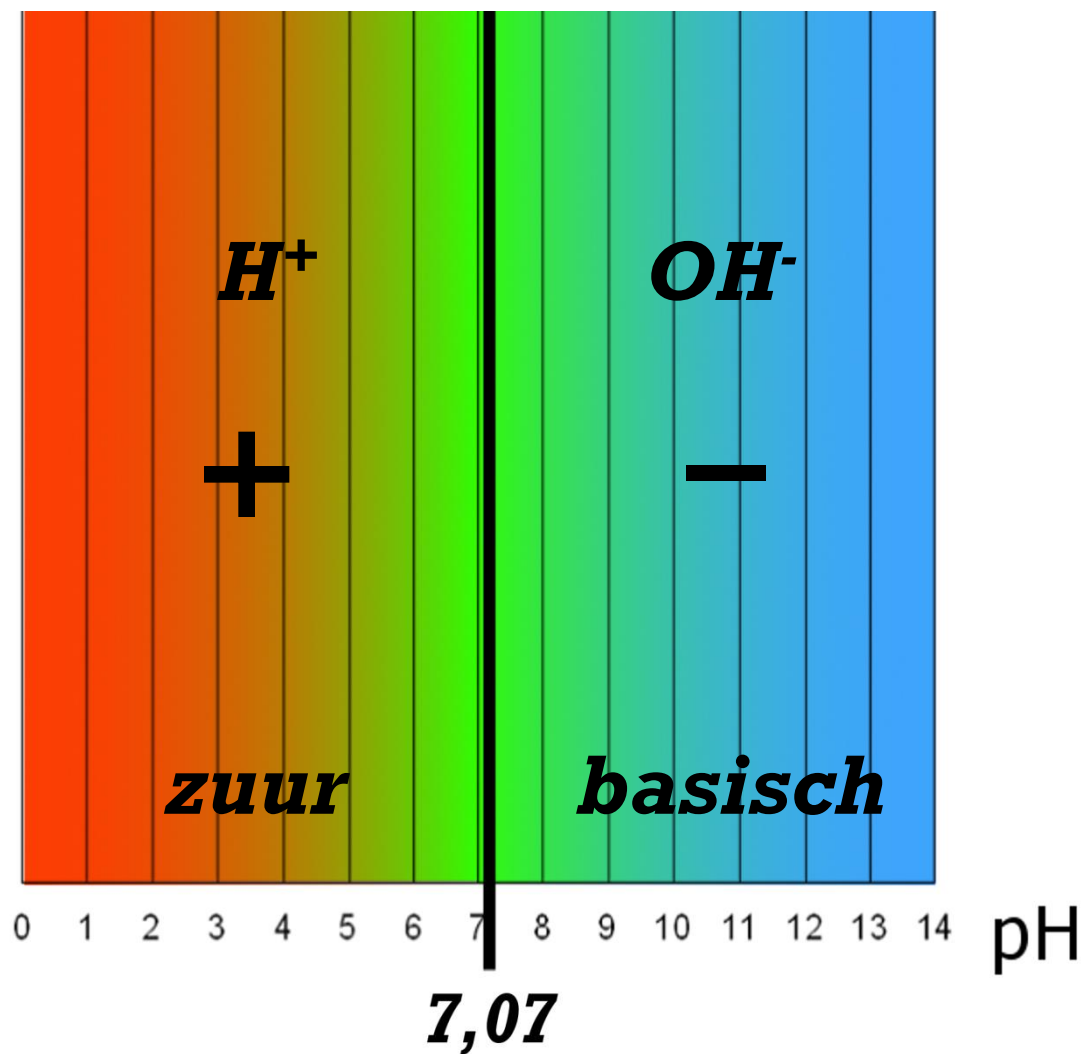


Gemeten en berekende waarden

waarde	eenheid	betekenis	concentratie
pH	0 – 7 – 14	zuurtegraad	protonen
redoxpotentiaal Eh	millivolt (mV)	zuurstofrijkheid aeroob - anaeroob droog - nat	zuurstof
oxidatiegraad rH ₂	0 – 28 - 42	warmte-energie oxidant - antioxidant	elektronen
electrische weerstand	Ω/cm	zoutgehalte	elektrolyten
vermogen P	μW	werkingskracht	

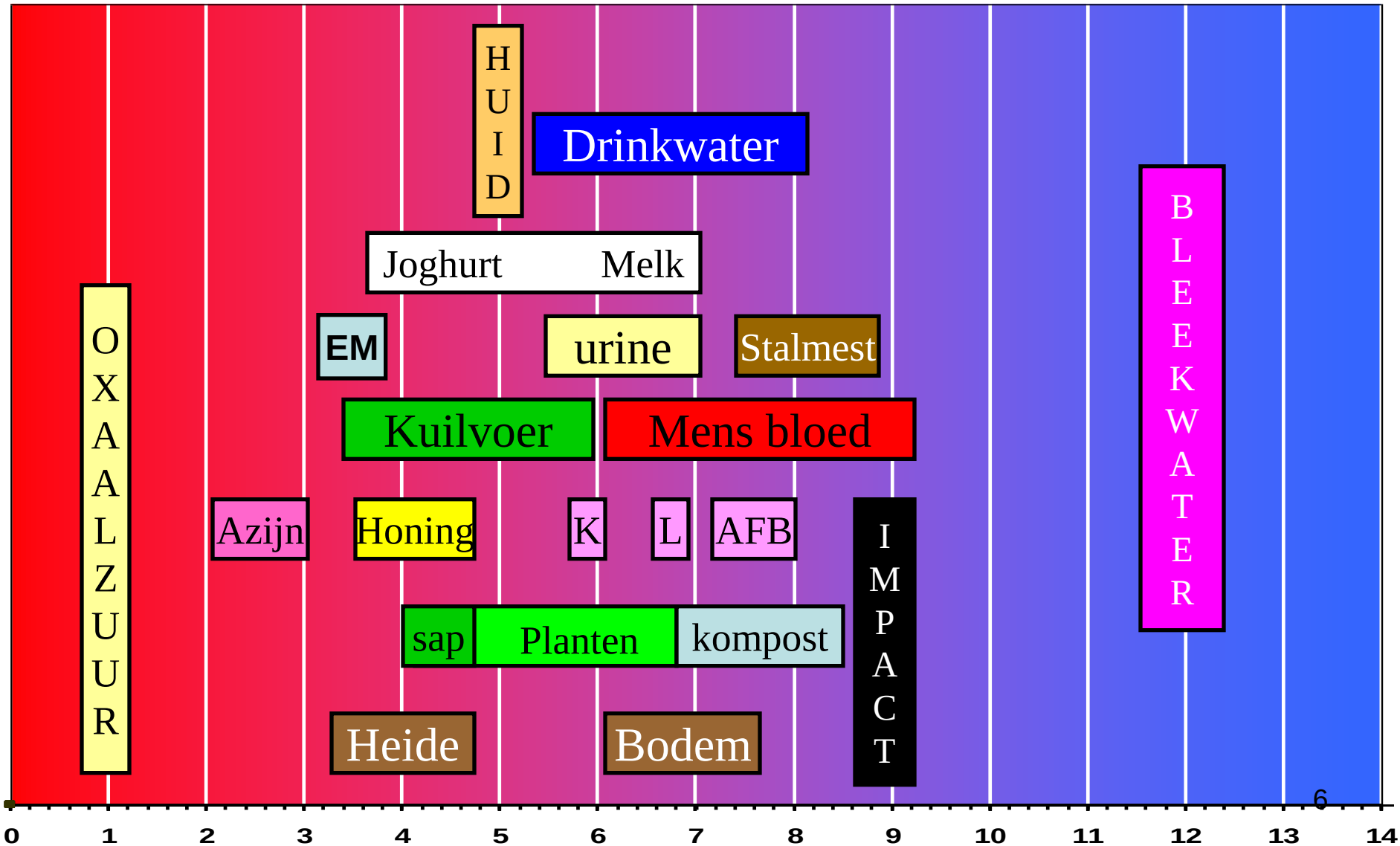


Meting van pH



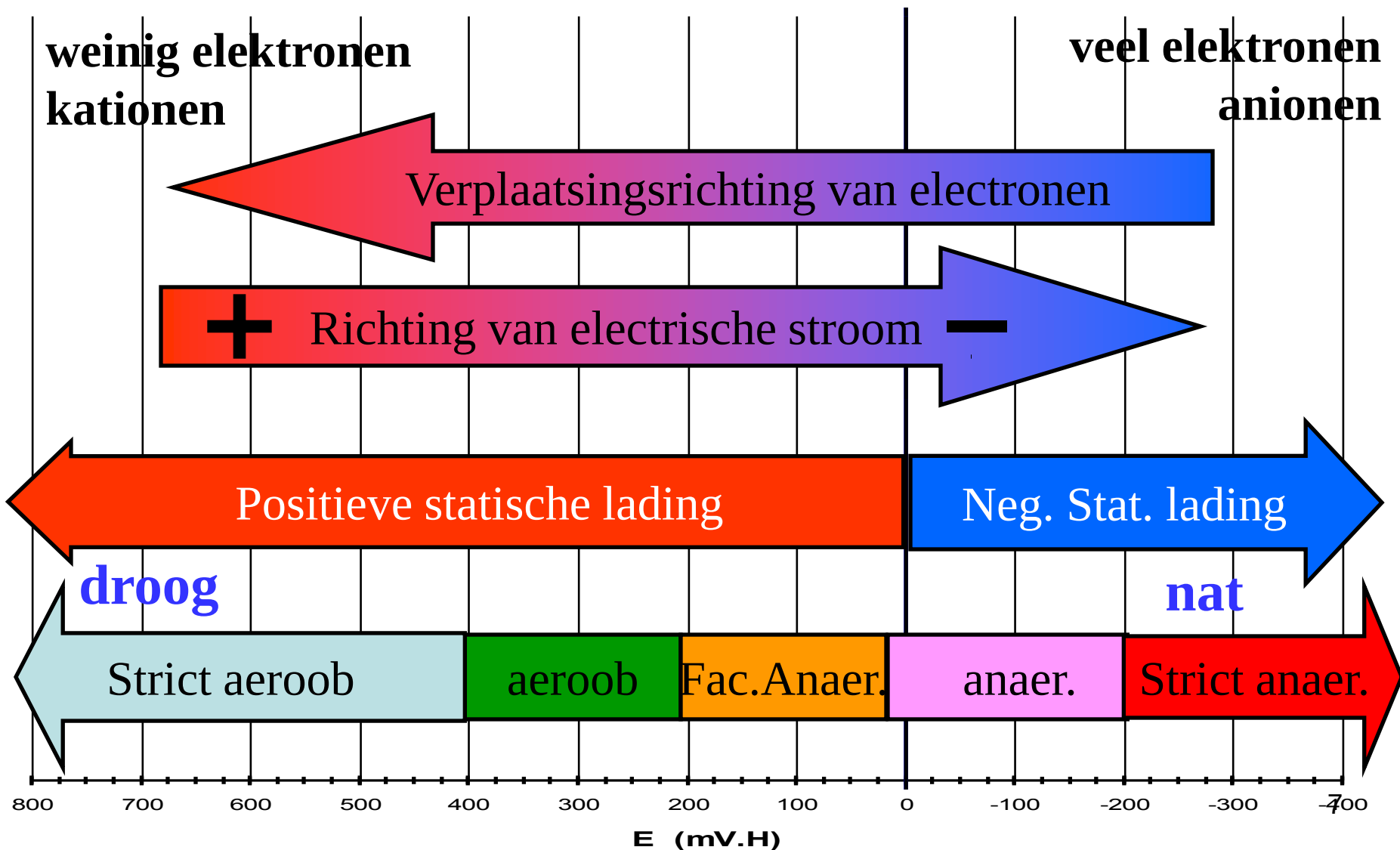


Meting van pH



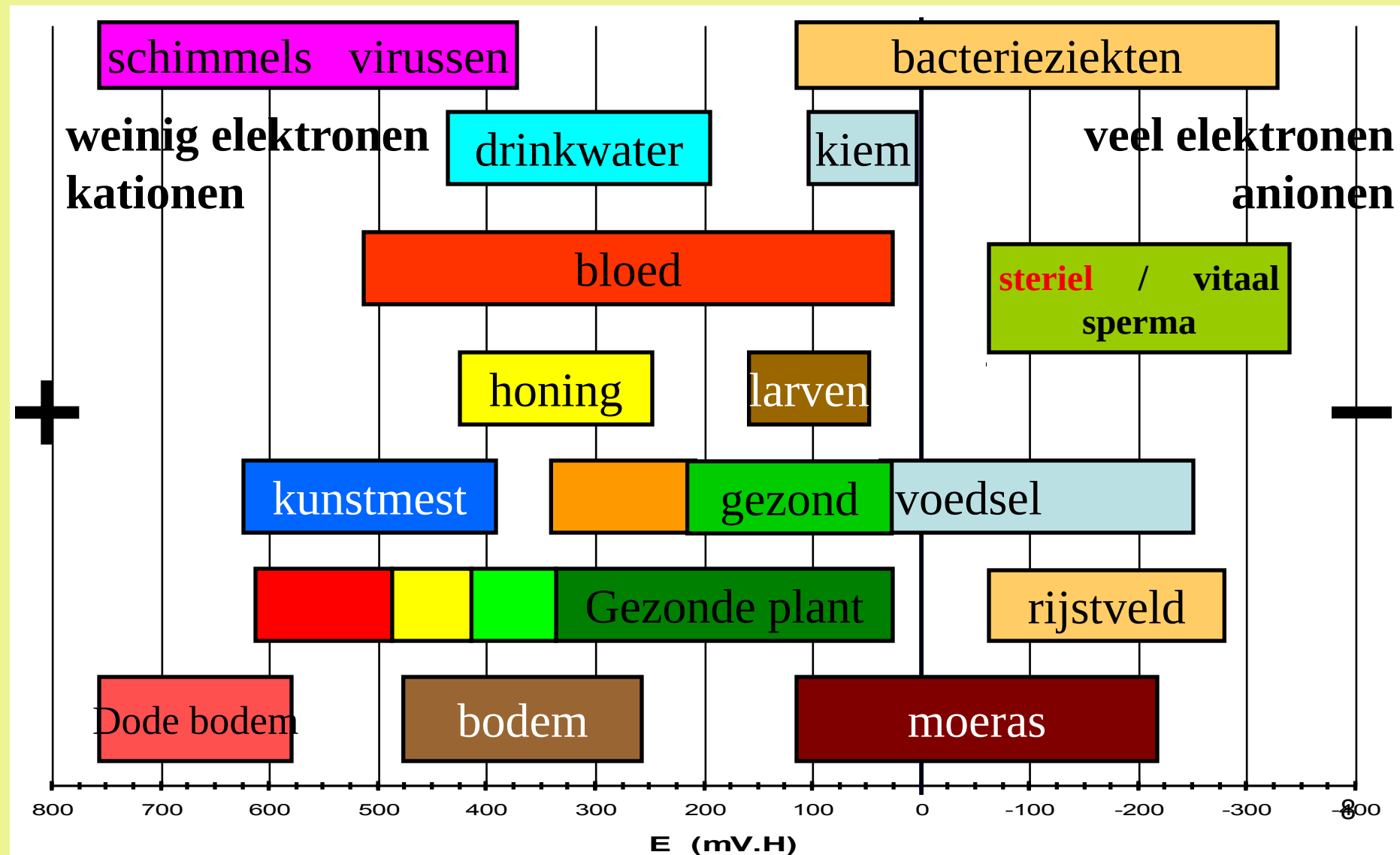


Meting van redoxpotentialiaal in mV





Meting van redoxpotentiaal in mV





Redoxpotentiaal Eh

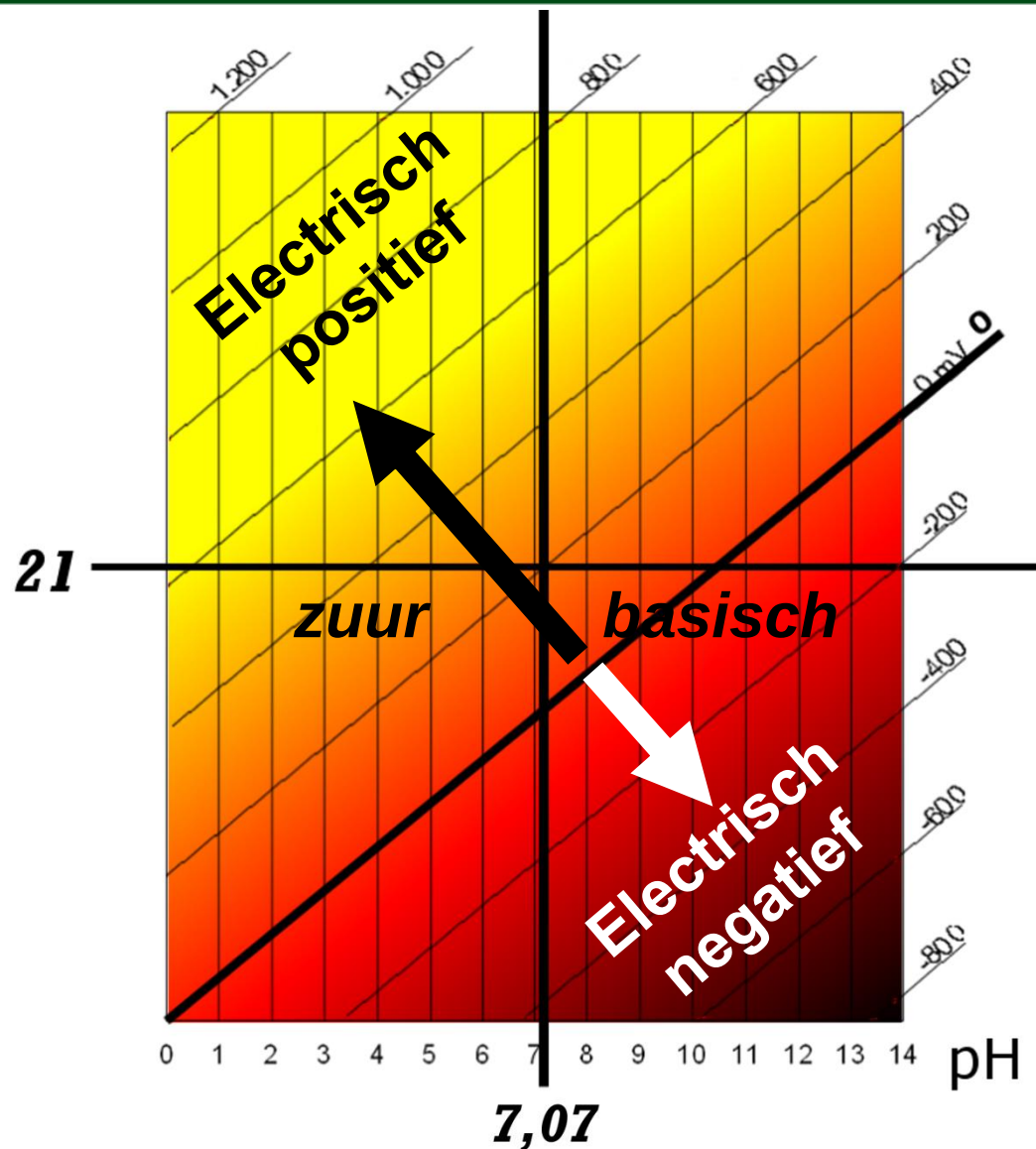
**Extreem voorbeeld van
een electrostatisch op-
geladen kind**

**Onmiddellijke ontlading
na aarding**



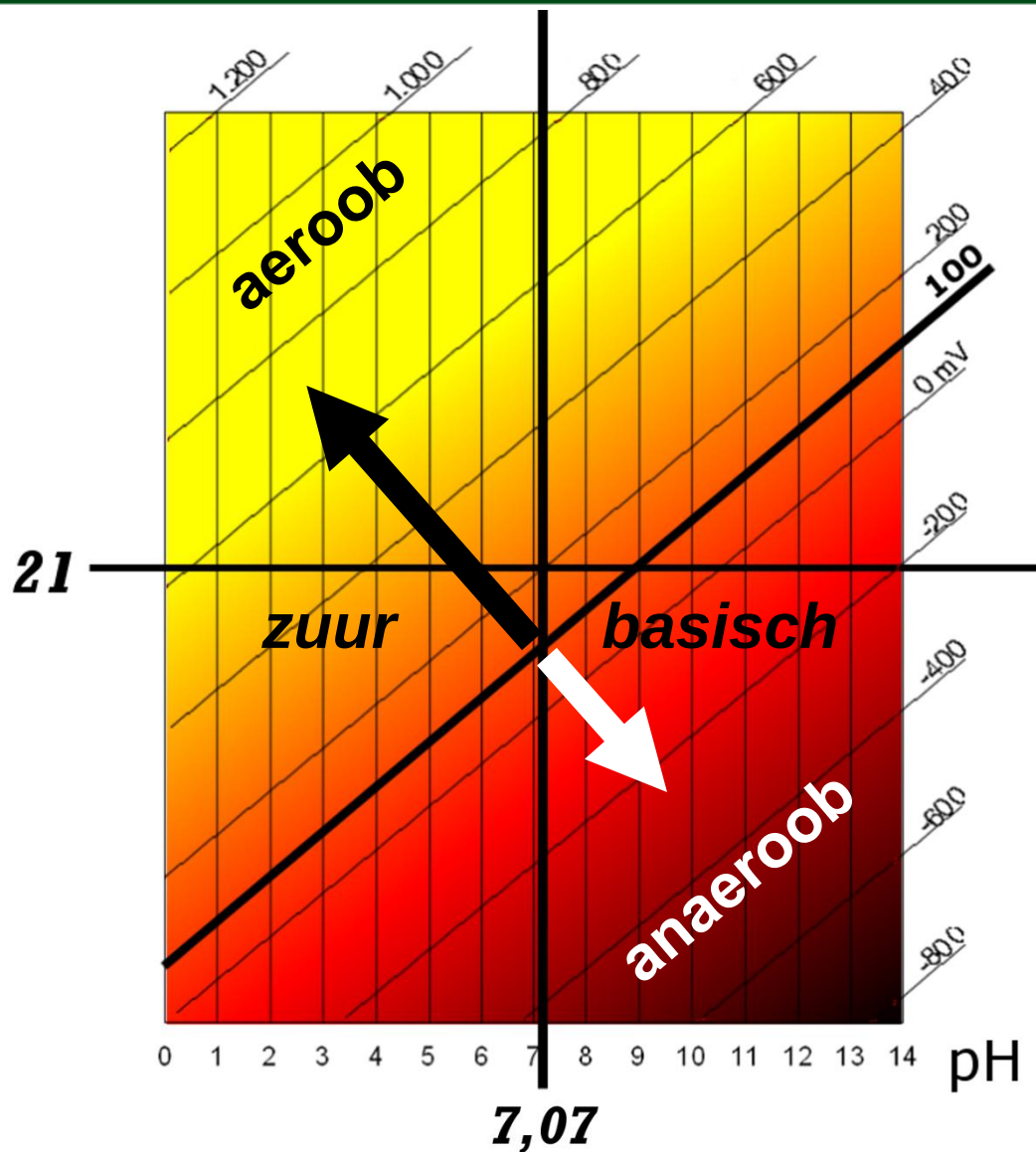


Redoxpotentialiaal Eh



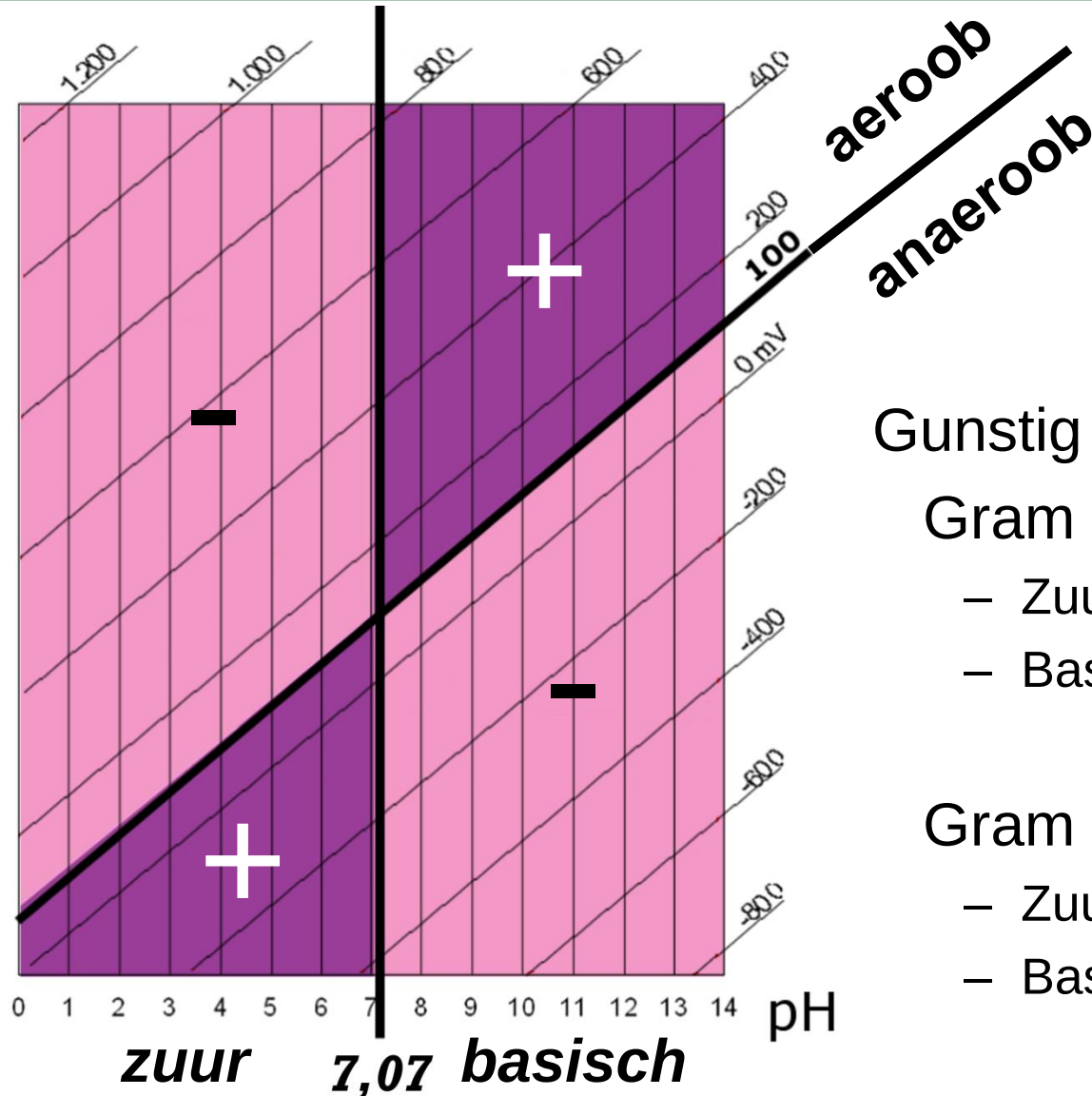


Redoxpotentiaal Eh





Gram + en gram - Bakteriën



Gunstig milieu voor
Gram negatieve bacteriën

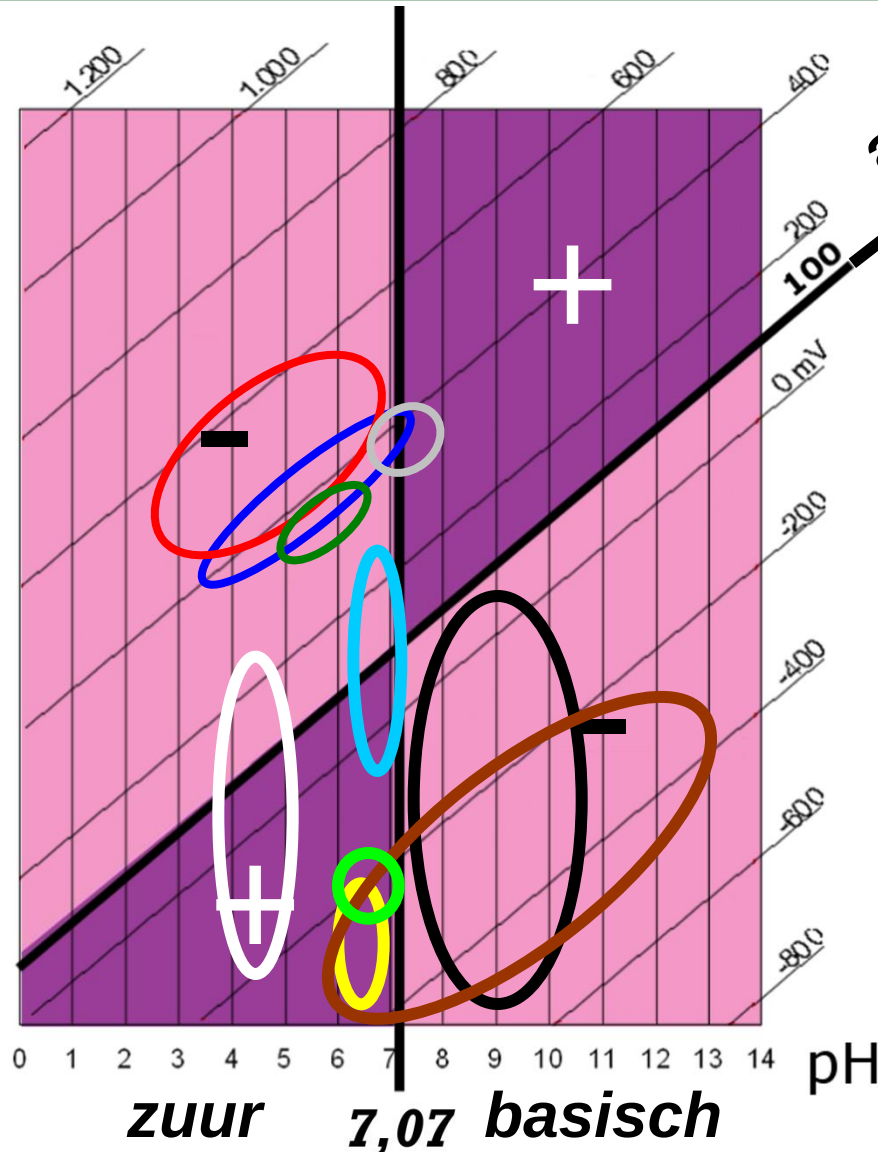
- Zuur aeroob
- Basisch anaeroob

Gram positieve bacteriën

- Zuur anaeroob
- Basisch aeroob



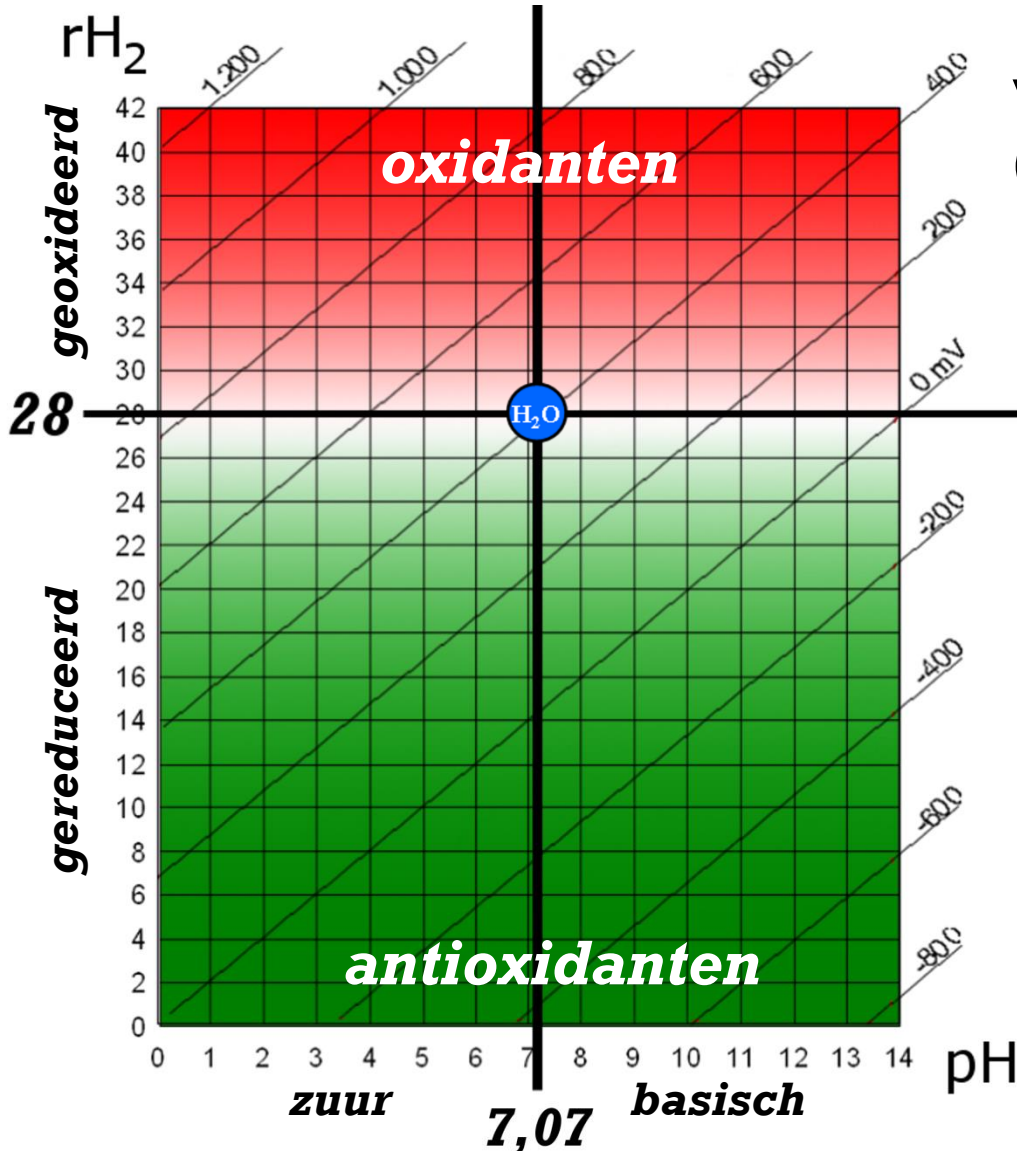
Gram + en gram - Bakteriën



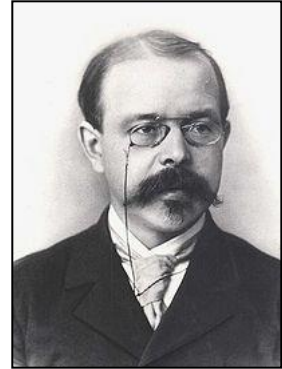
- *Rode cirkel* = schimmels
- *Blauwe cirkel* = mycotoxines
- *Groene cirkel* = korstmossen
- *Witte cirkel* = melkzuurbacteriën
- *Zwart ovaal* = besmettelijke bacterieziekten
- *Geel* = clostridia
- *Lichtblauw* = darmflora
- *Bruin* = methaanproductie
- *Lichtgroen* = pensmilieu
- *Grijs* = azotobacter



Berekening oxidatiegraad rH_2



Vergelijking van Nernst
(thermodynamiek)

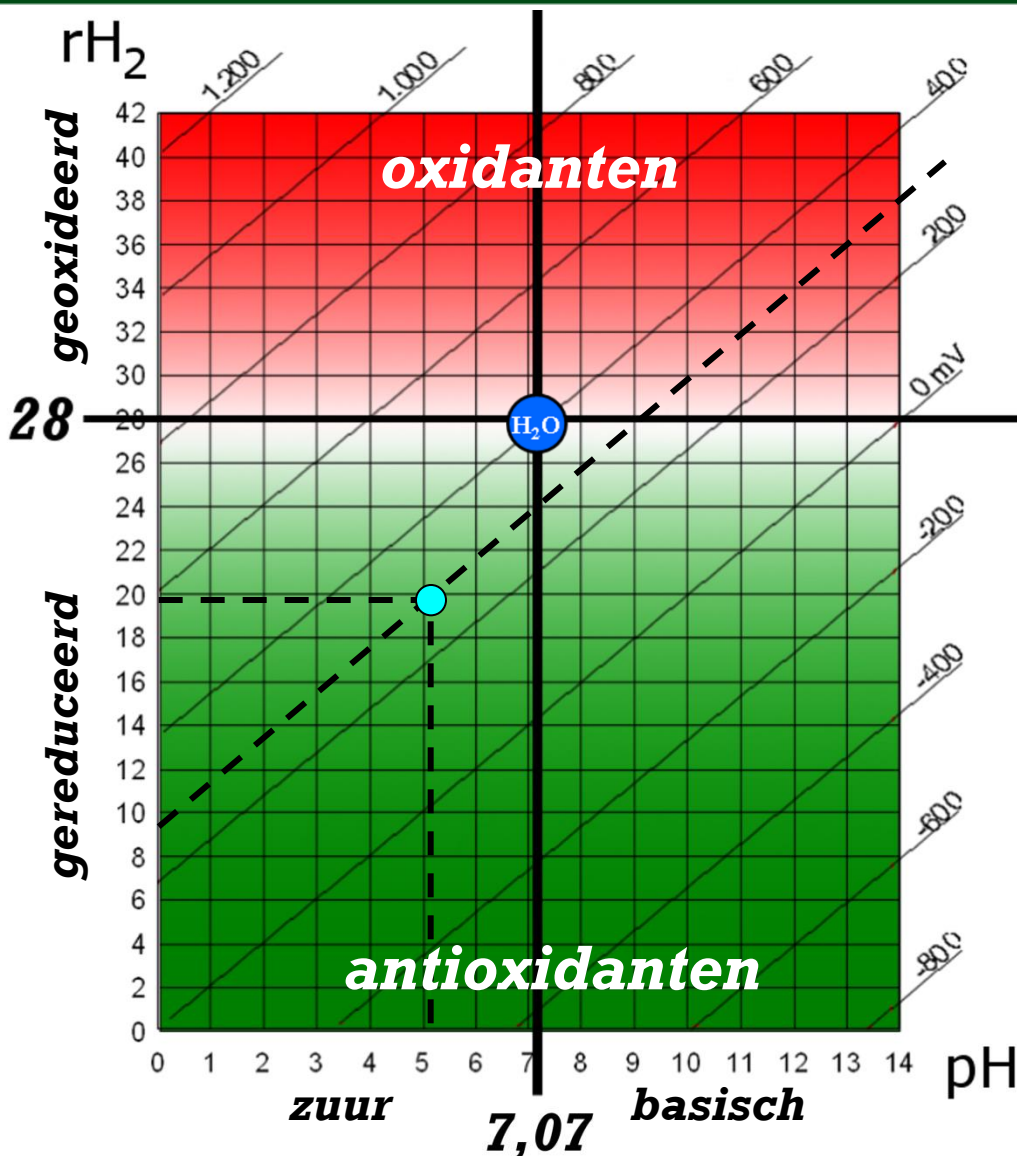


In 1923 stelde Clark voor om de rH_2 (relative Hydrogen) te berekenen op basis van de vergelijking van Nernst:

$$rH_2 = \frac{2FE}{2,303 RT}$$



Berekening oxidatiegraad rH_2



Vereenvoudigde formule bij 25°C

$$rH_2 = Eh/30 + 2pH$$

Voorbeeld: ●

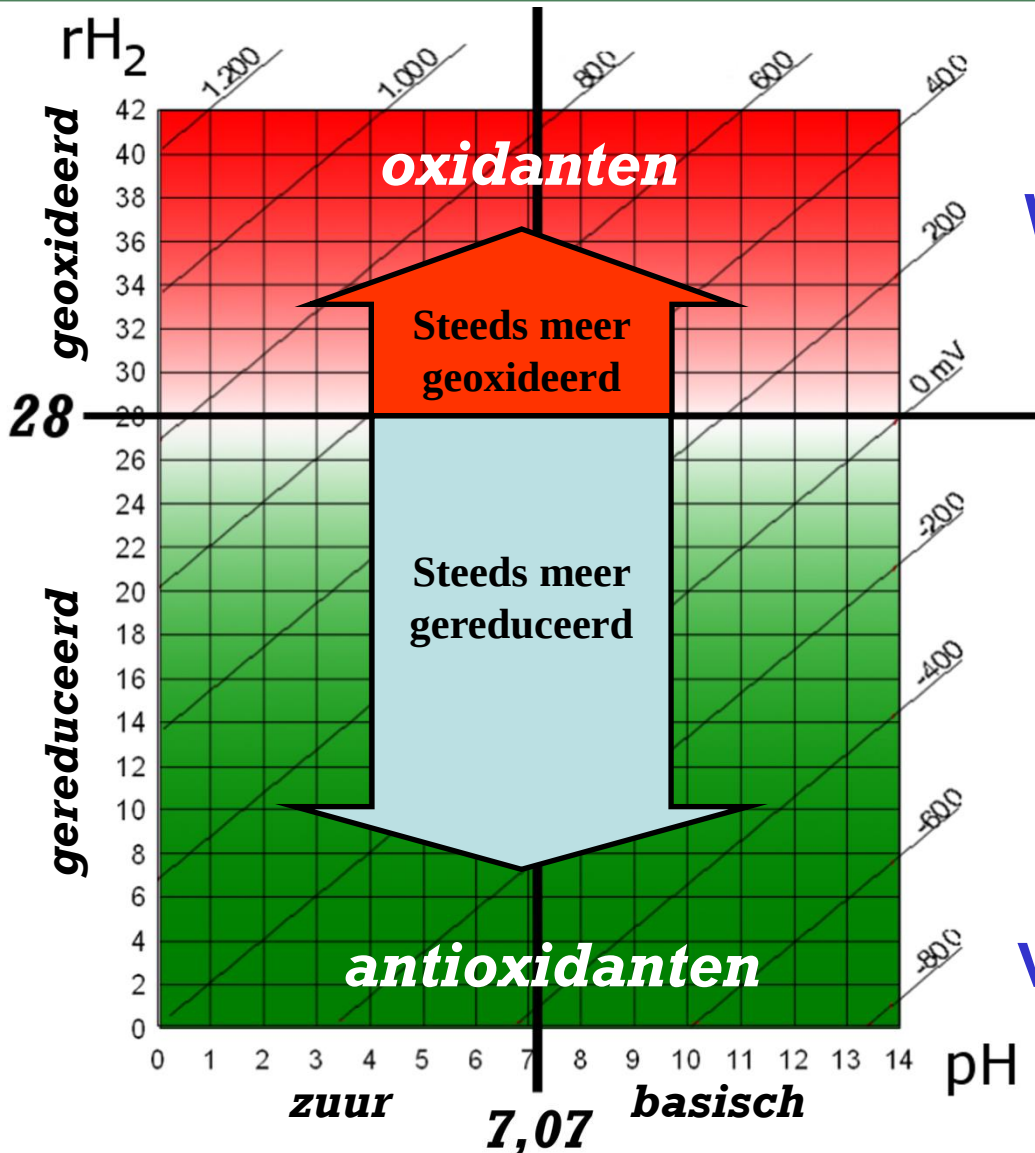
$$pH = 5,0$$

$$Eh = 300 \text{ mV}$$

$$\begin{aligned} rH_2 &= 300/30 + 2 \cdot 5 \\ &= 10 + 10 \\ &= 20 \end{aligned}$$



Berekening oxidatiegraad rH_2



$rH_2 = 42 \rightarrow 1 \text{ atm O}$
Weinig electronen

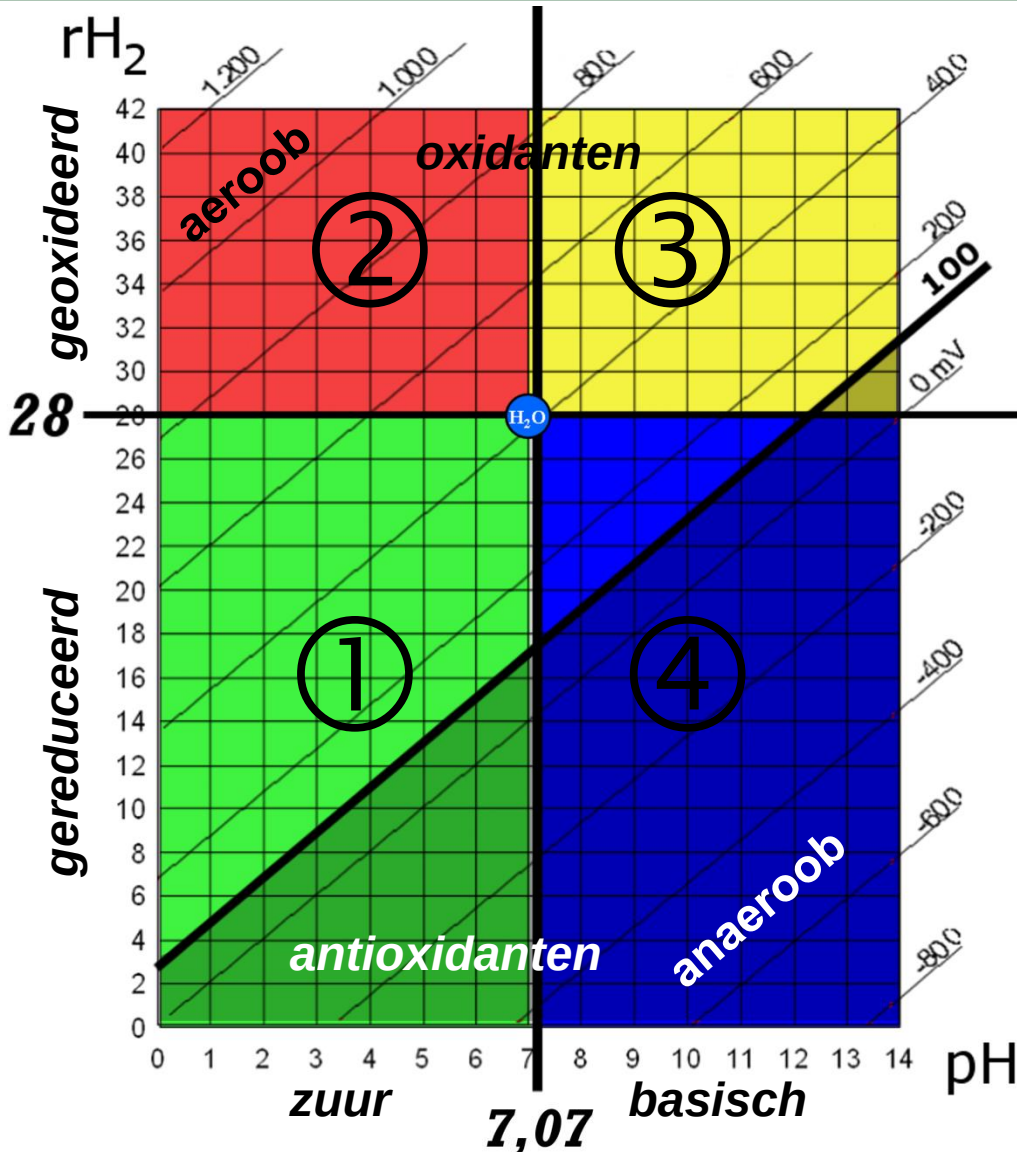
$rH_2 = 28 \rightarrow \text{O} = \text{H}$

Veel electronen

$rH_2 = 0 \rightarrow 1 \text{ atm H}$



Bioelektronigram prof. Vincent

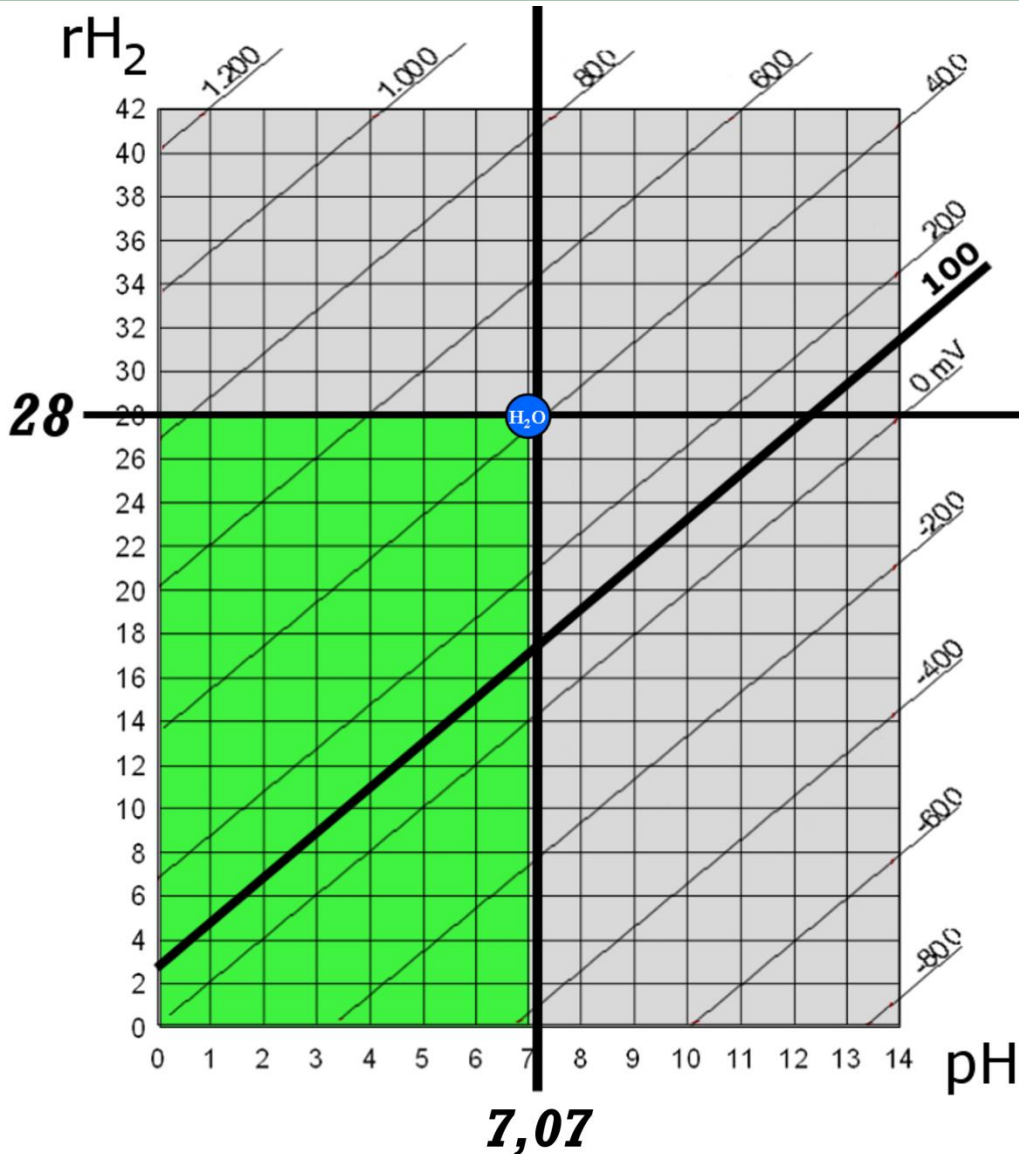


4 soorten milieu's:

- ① zuur gereduceerd
Acide reduit
- ② zuur geoxideerd
Acide oxide
- ③ basisch geoxideerd
Alcalin oxide
- ④ basisch gereduceerd
Alcalin reduit



Bioelektronigram prof. Vincent

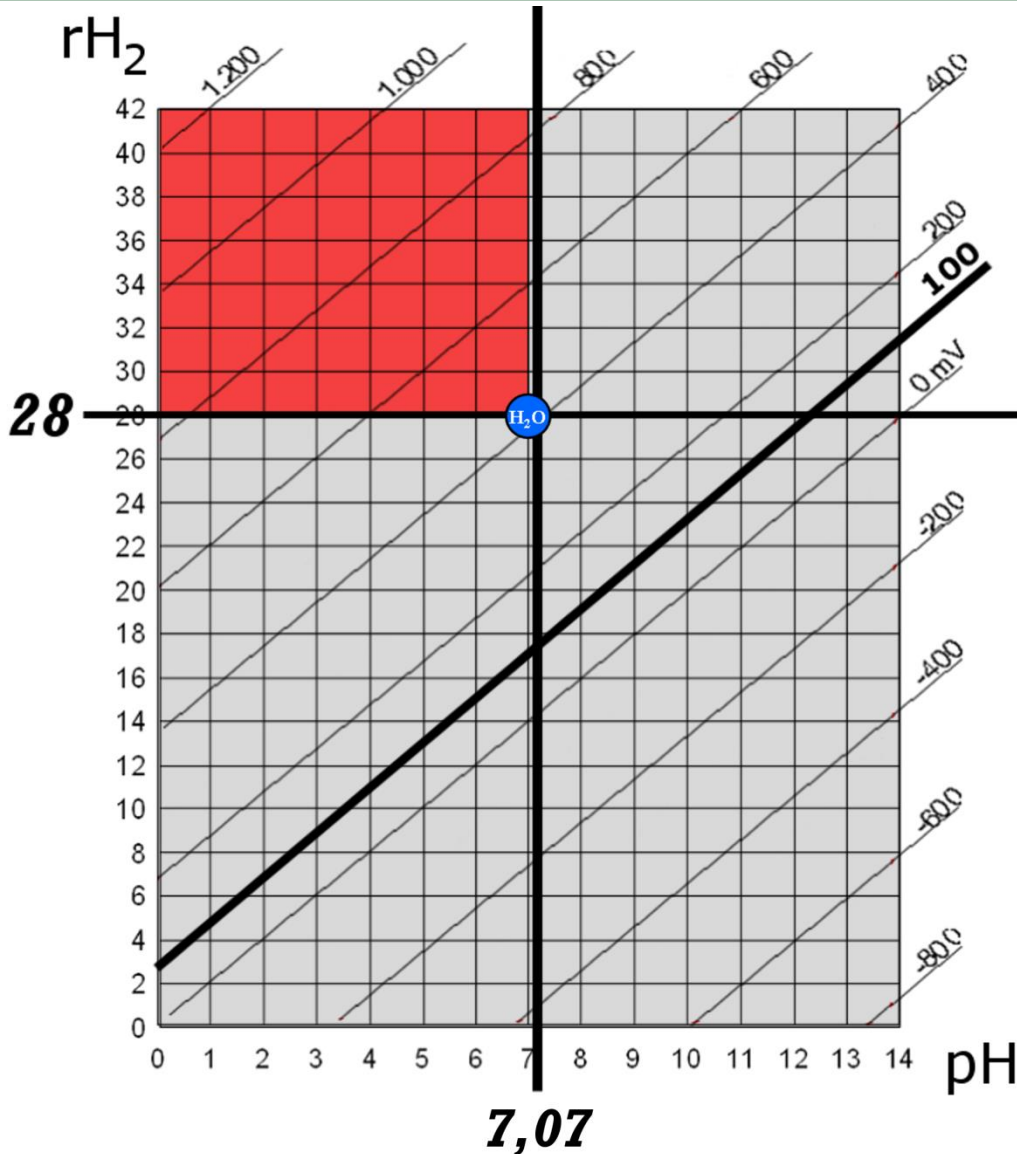


zuur gereduceerd

- Zone van vitaliteit
- Gezonde voeding
- Enzymes, vitaminen
- planten, fotosynthese
- Lactobacillus
- Bittere smaak



Bioelektronigram prof. Vincent

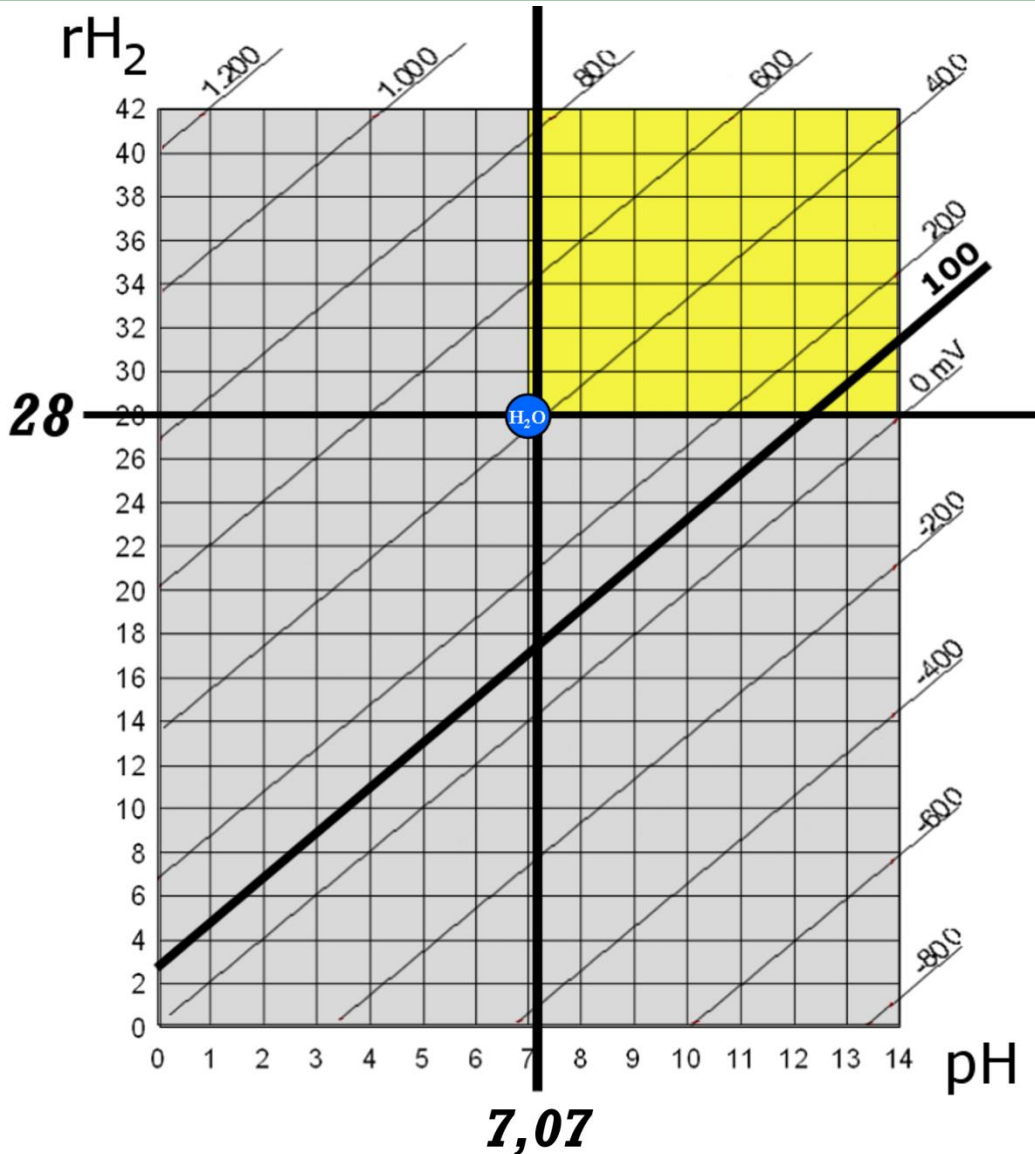


zuur geoxideerd

- Zone van conservering
- schimmels
- antibiotica
- Industrieel verwerkt voedsel
- Scherpe smaak



Bioelektronigram prof. Vincent

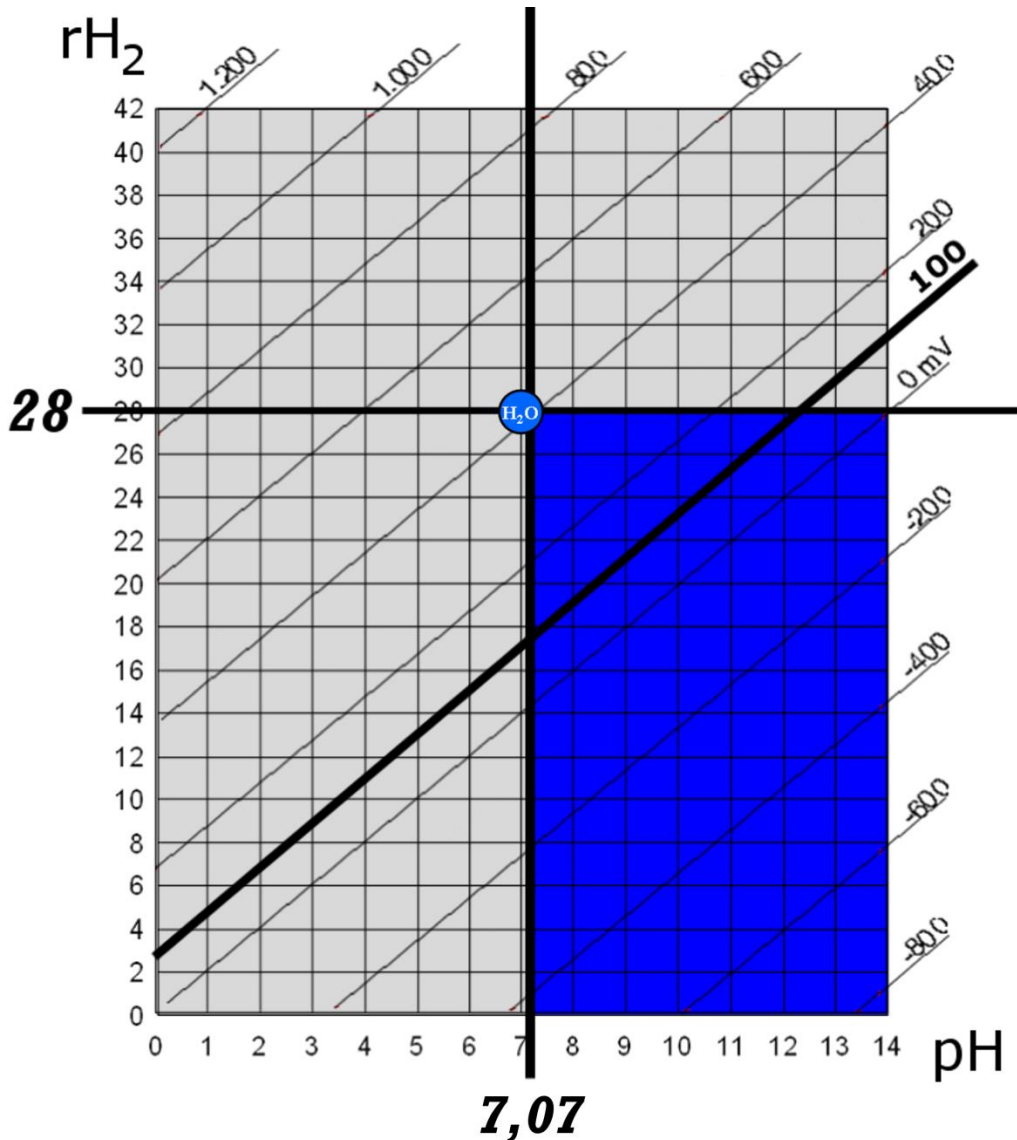


basisch geoxideerd

- Zone van degeneratie
- virussen
- Hart- en vaatziekten
- beschavingsziekten
- kanker
- hersenbloedingen
- Zoete smaak



Bioelektronigram prof. Vincent

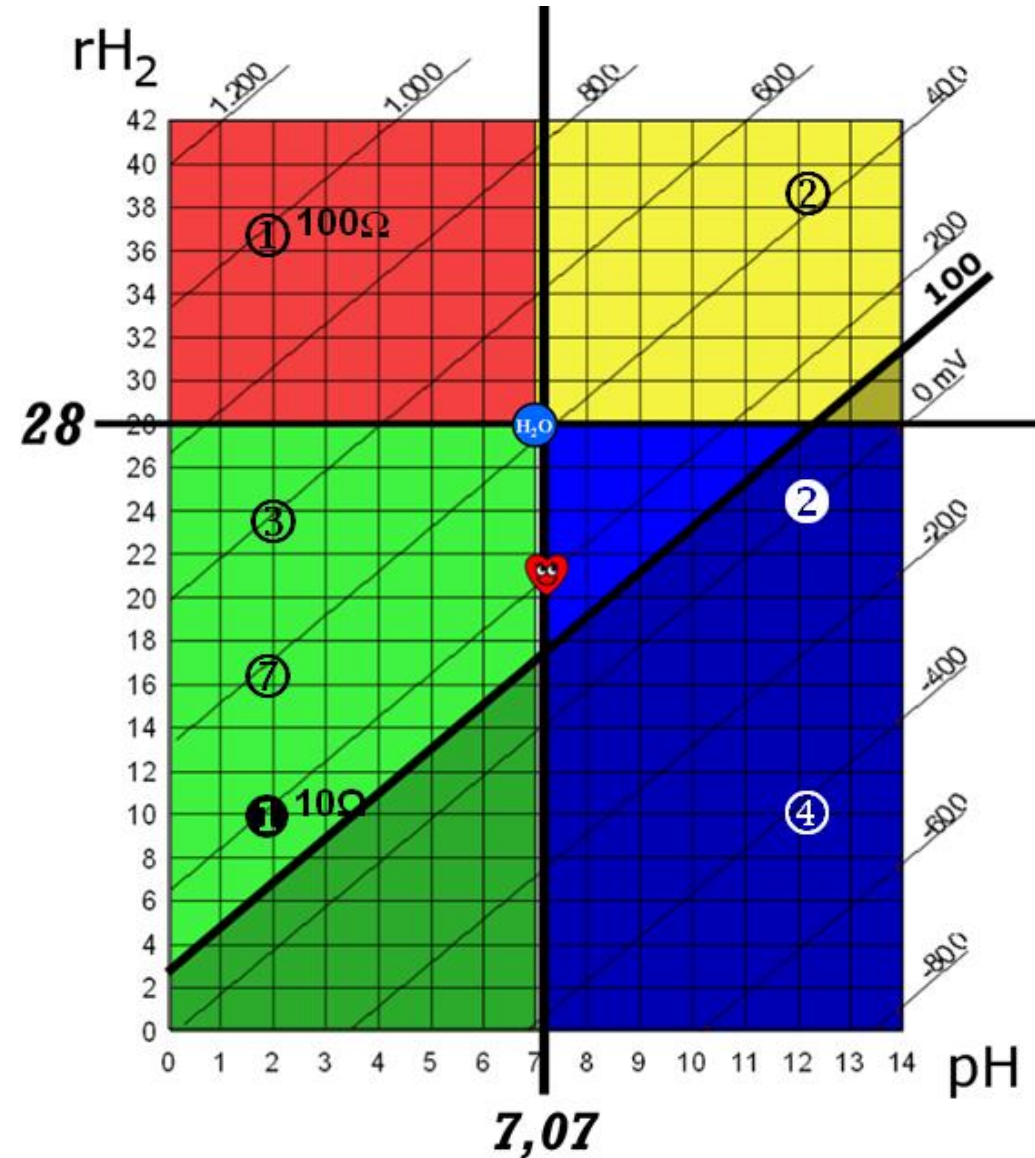


basisch gereduceerd

- Zone van vernietiging
- rottingsbacteriën
- Besmettelijke ziekten
- Moeras, stilstaand water
- Stalmest, drijfmest
- Zoute smaak



Bioelektronigram begrijpen





Meting van zoutgehalte

Men kan het zoutgehalte meten door:

- Elektrische weerstand (Ω/cm)
- Elektrische geleidbaarheid (mS ou μS)

Men kan de TDS berekenen in g of mg/liter

De temperatuur beïnvloed deze meting in belangrijke mate.

Men berekent de waarde naar een referentietemperatuur van 25 °C

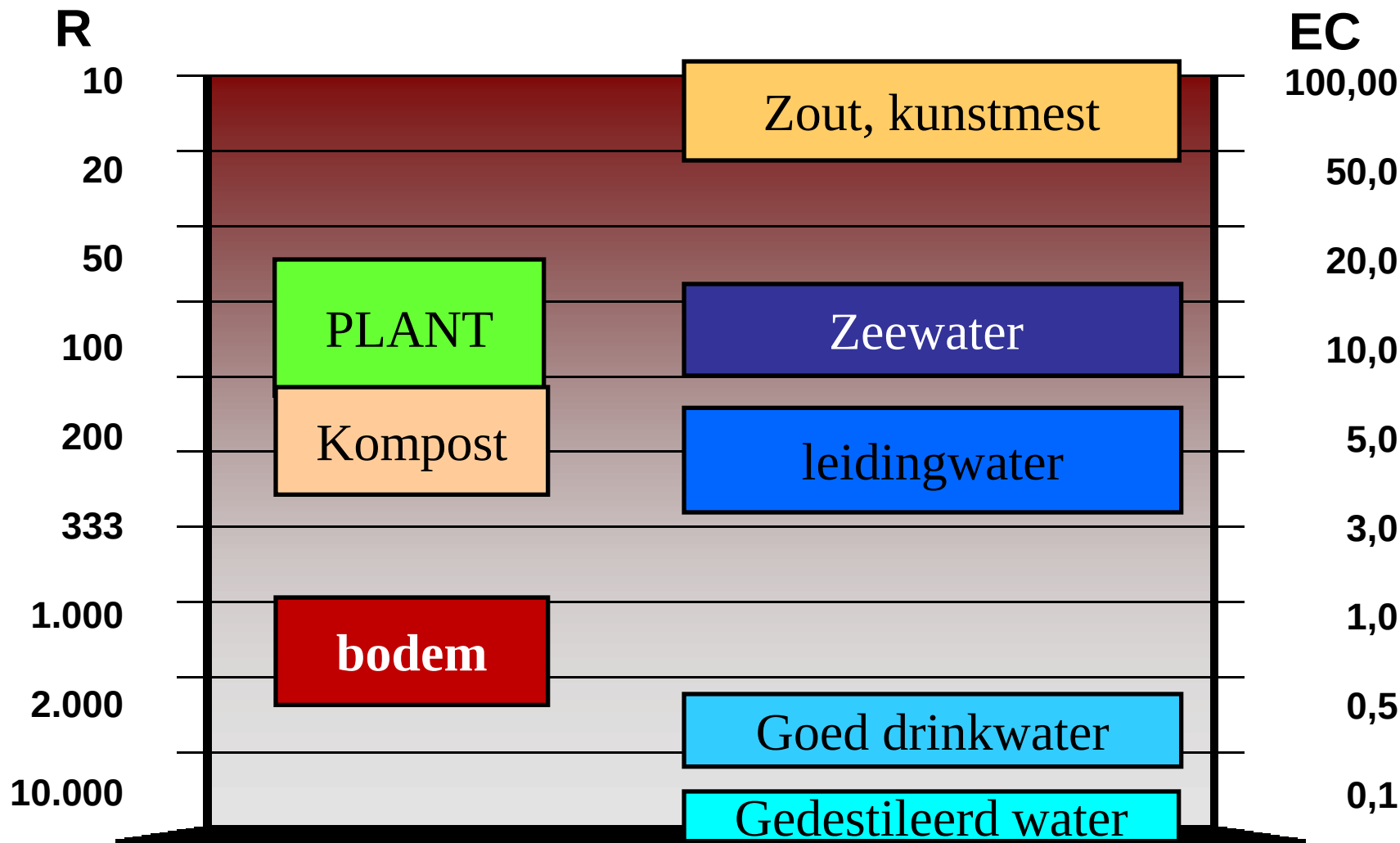


Meting van zoutgehalte

E C		R	Zout, geconcentreerd zuiver, verdund	TDS
mS/cm	μ S/cm	Ω /cm		ppm
1.000,000	1.000.000	1		68.080,00
100,000	100.000	10		55.030,00
10,000	10.000	100		5.503,00
1,000	1.000	1.000		533,00
0,100	100	10.000		53,10
0,010	10	100.000		5,31
0,001	1	1.000.000		0,53 ₂₄

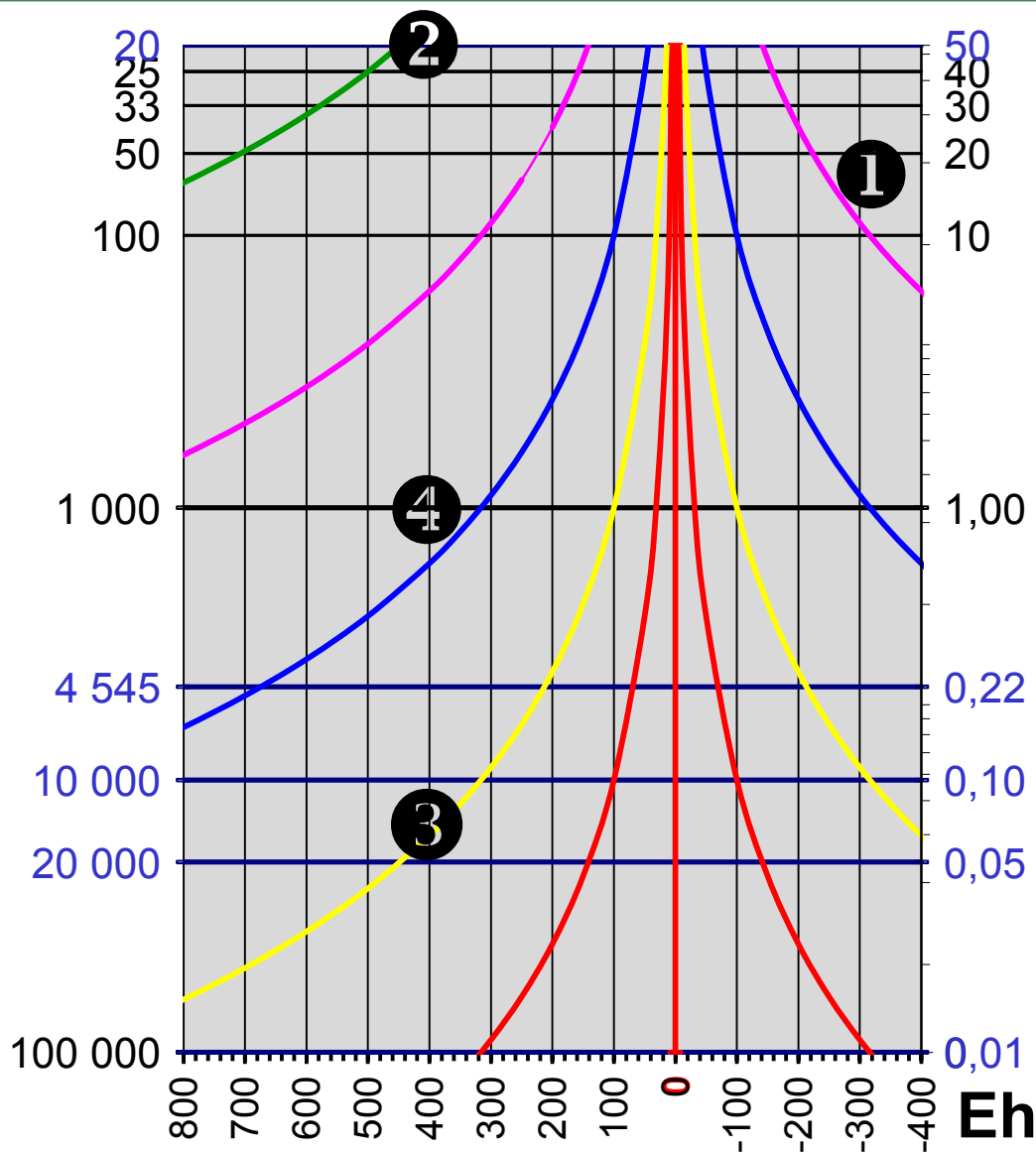


Meting van zoutgehalte





Energetisch bioelektronigram



① = sperma
(-300 mV, 65 Ω , 1.385 μW)

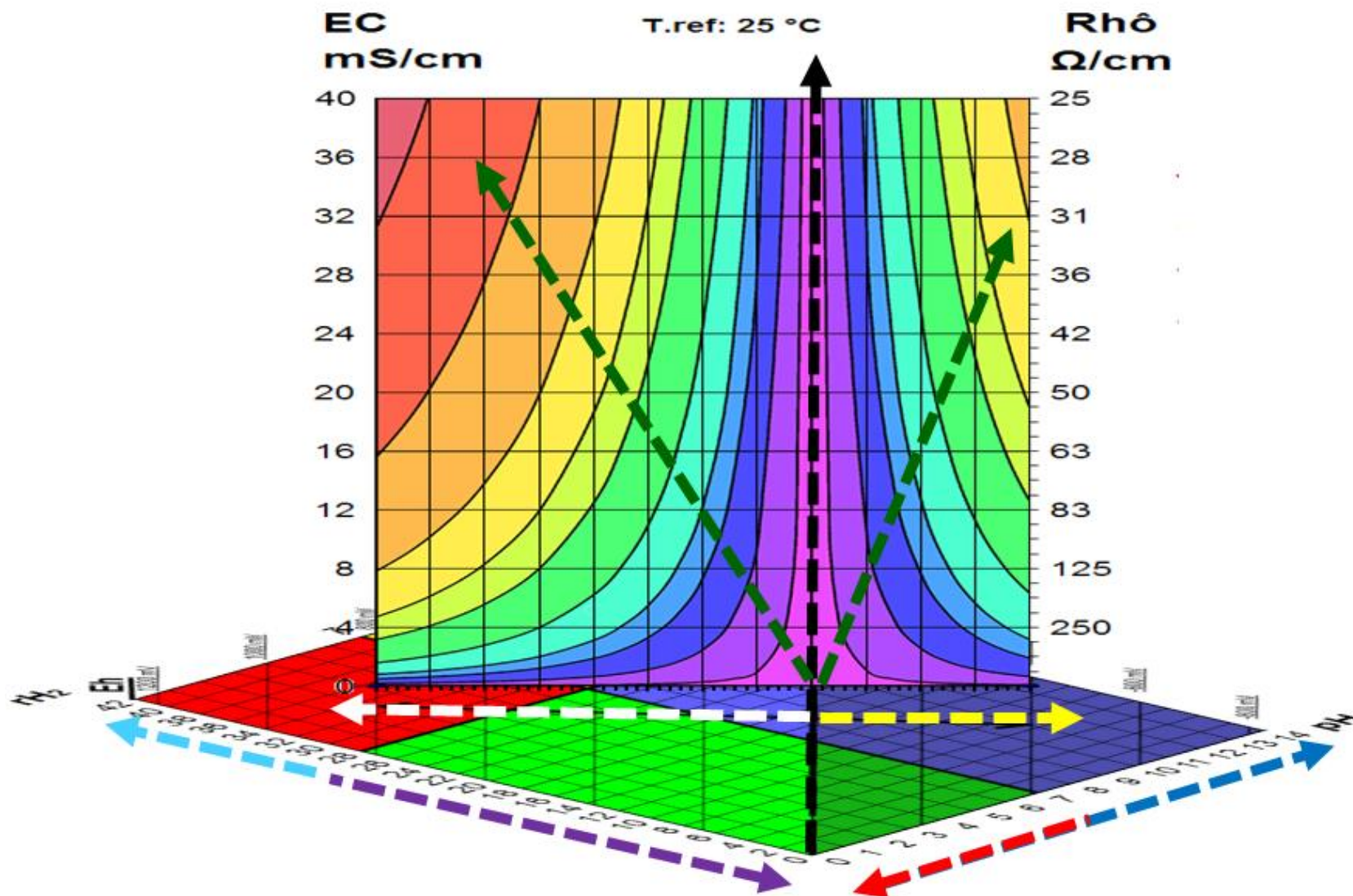
② = NH_4NO_3
(+400 mV, 10 Ω , 18.490 μW)

③ = zuiver water
(+400 mV, 16.000 Ω , 1,0 μW)

④ = leidingwater
(+400 mV, 1.000 Ω , 16,0 μW)

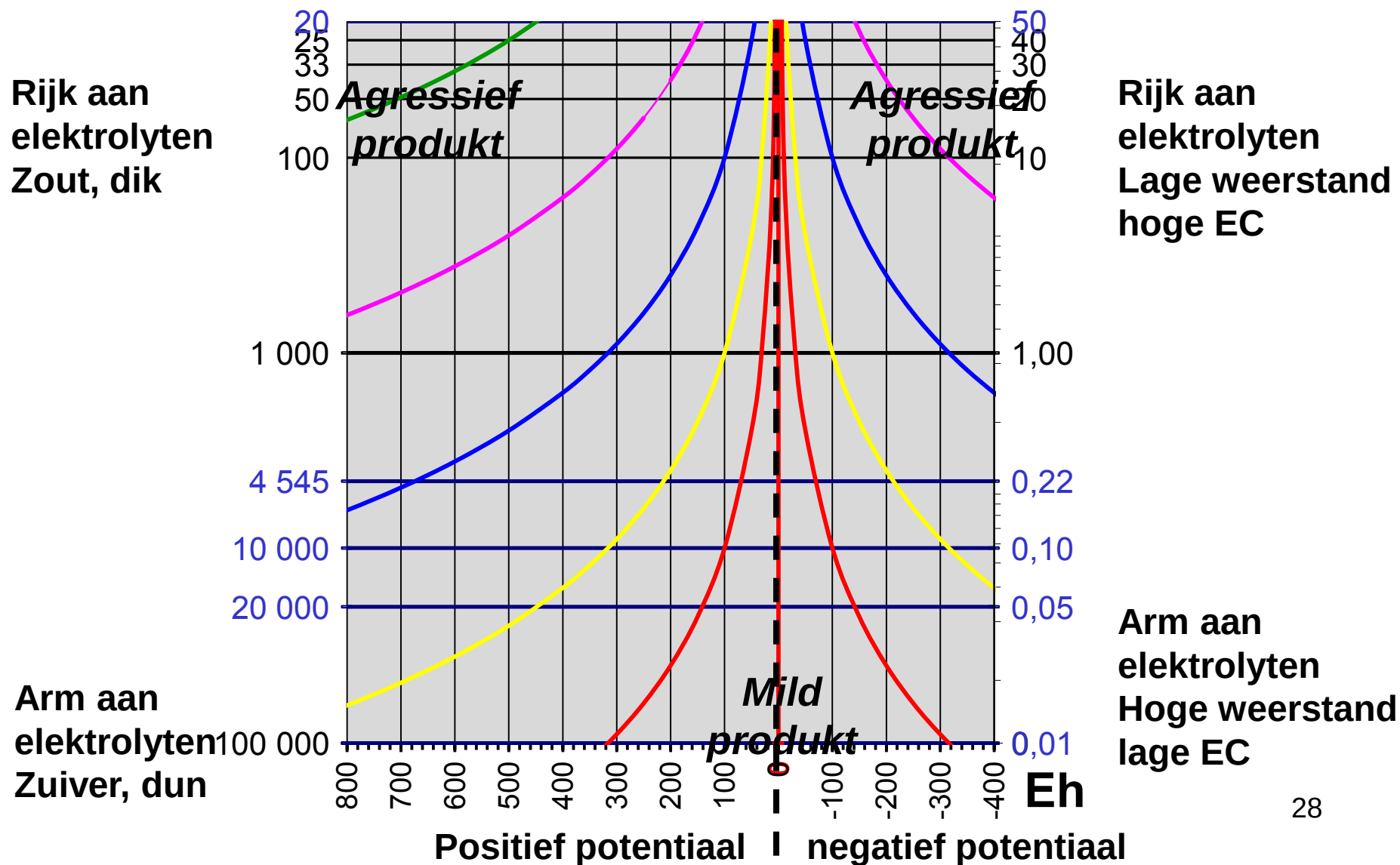


Verband tussen BEV en BEE





Energetisch bioelektronigram





Vermogen P in μW

Het electrisch vermogen wordt berekend:

$$P = U^2 / R \quad (\mu\text{W} = \text{mV}^2 / \Omega)$$

Voorbeeld: 200 mV en 1.000 Ω :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= (200 \cdot 200) / 1.000 \\ &= 40.000 / 1.000 \\ &= 40 \mu\text{W} \end{aligned}$$



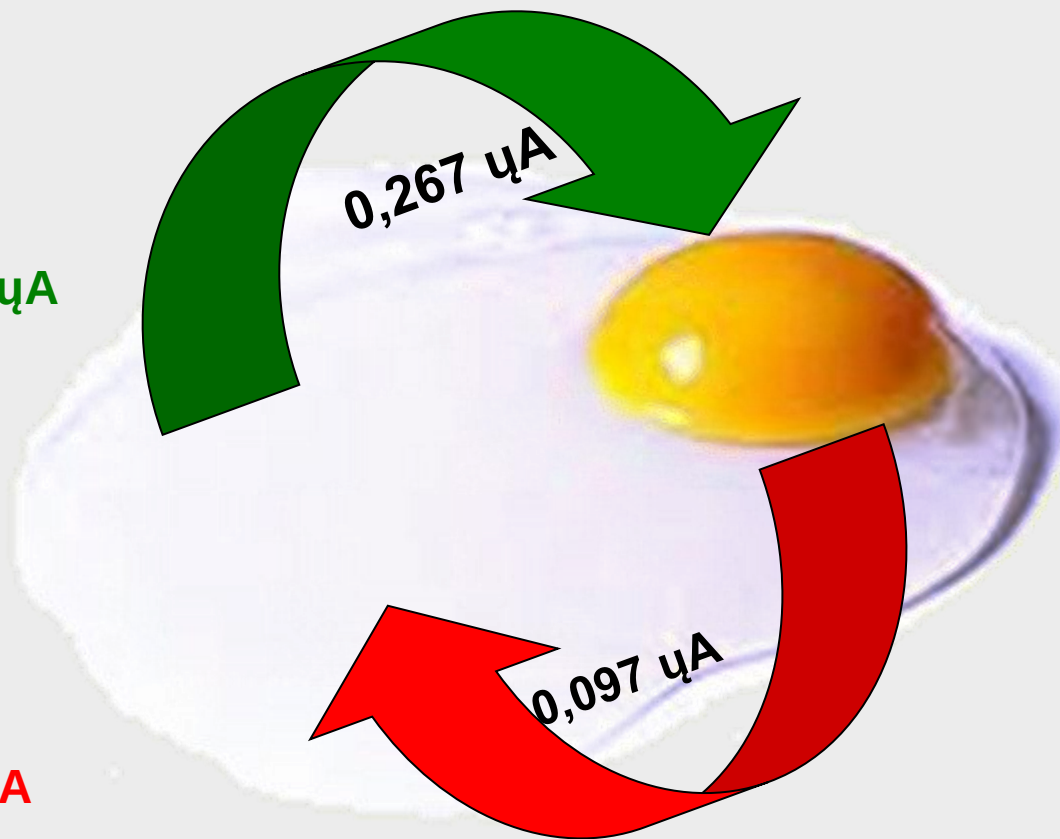
Studie van een ei

NATUURLIJK EI → vitaal kuiken

Wit 327 mV, 134 Ω

Geel 220 mV, 400 Ω

$107 \text{ mV} / 400 \Omega = 0,267 \mu\text{A}$



Wit 327 mV, 134 Ω

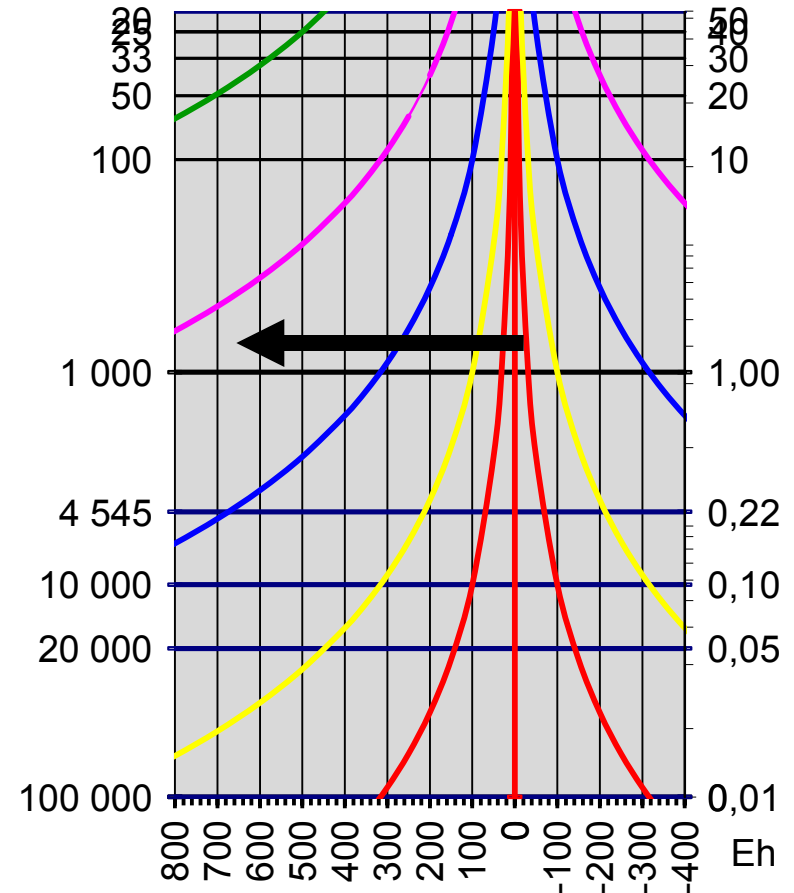
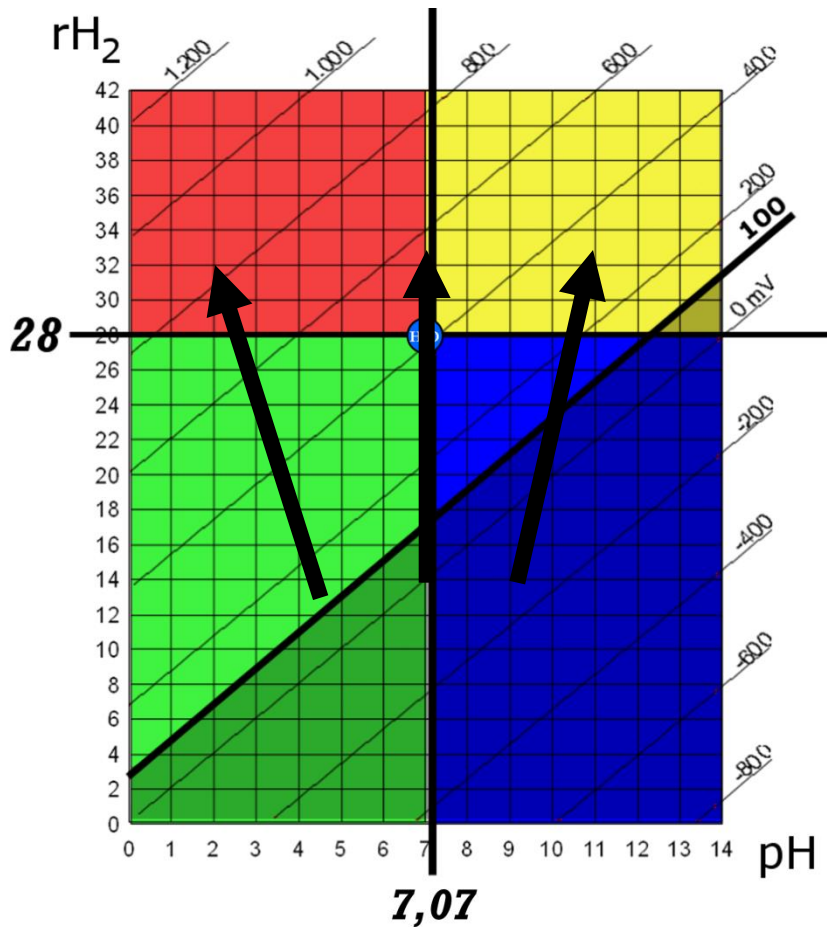
Geel 340 mV, 450 Ω

$13 \text{ mV} / 134 \Omega = 0,097 \mu\text{A}$

ONGEZOND EI → verzwakt kuiken

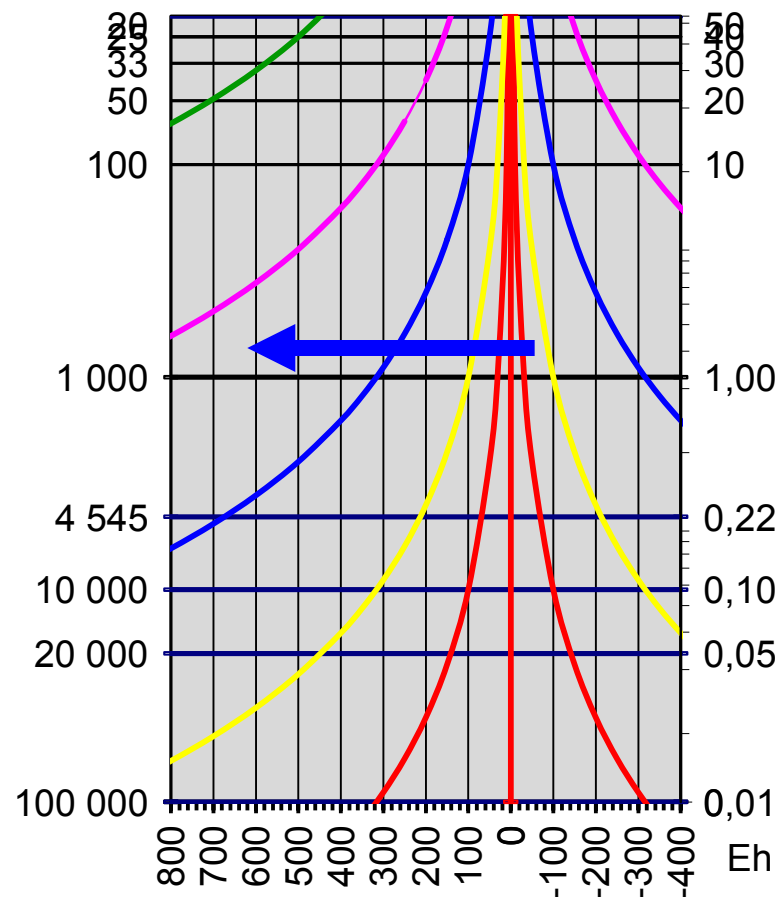
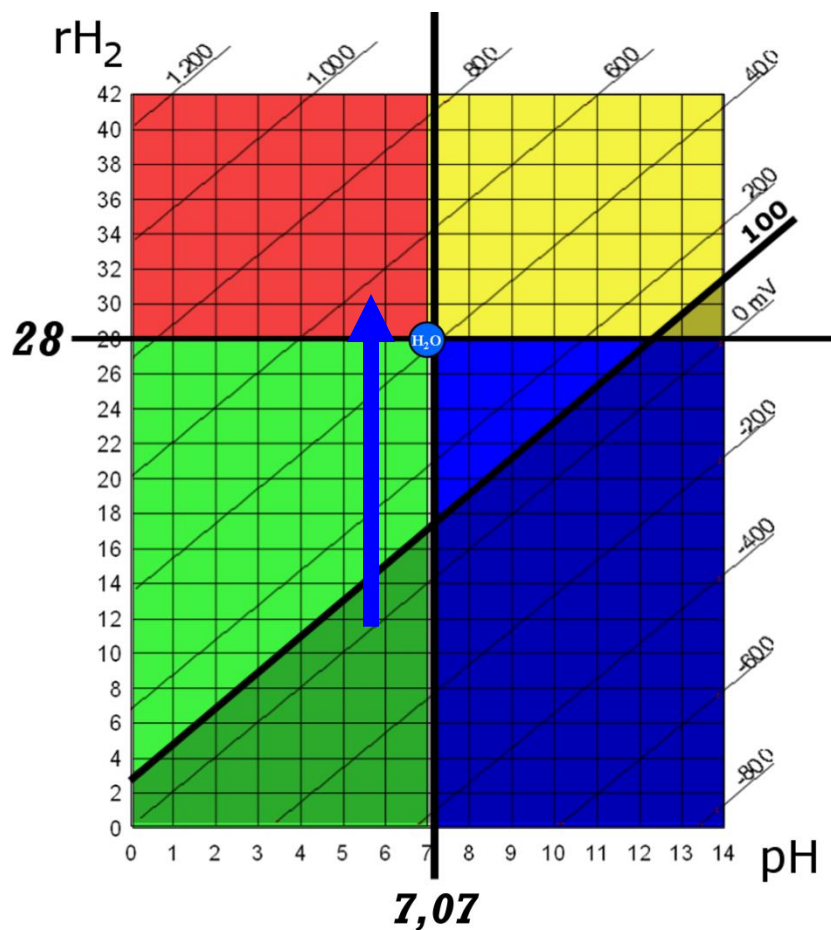


Oxidatie = verlies van warmte



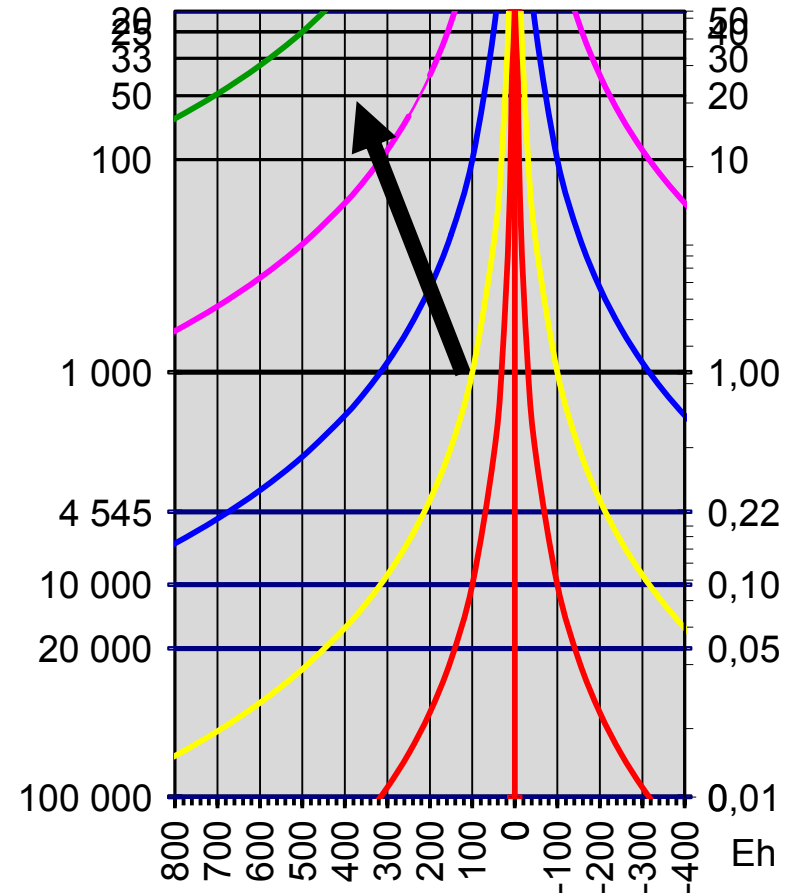
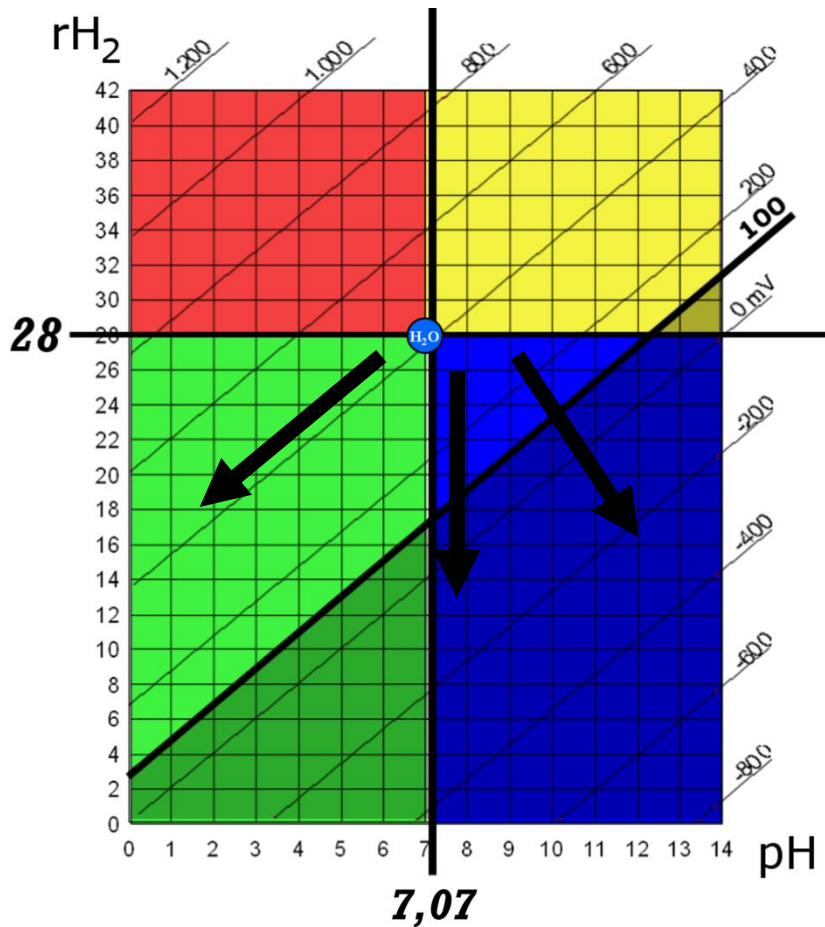


Oxidatie = afkoeling



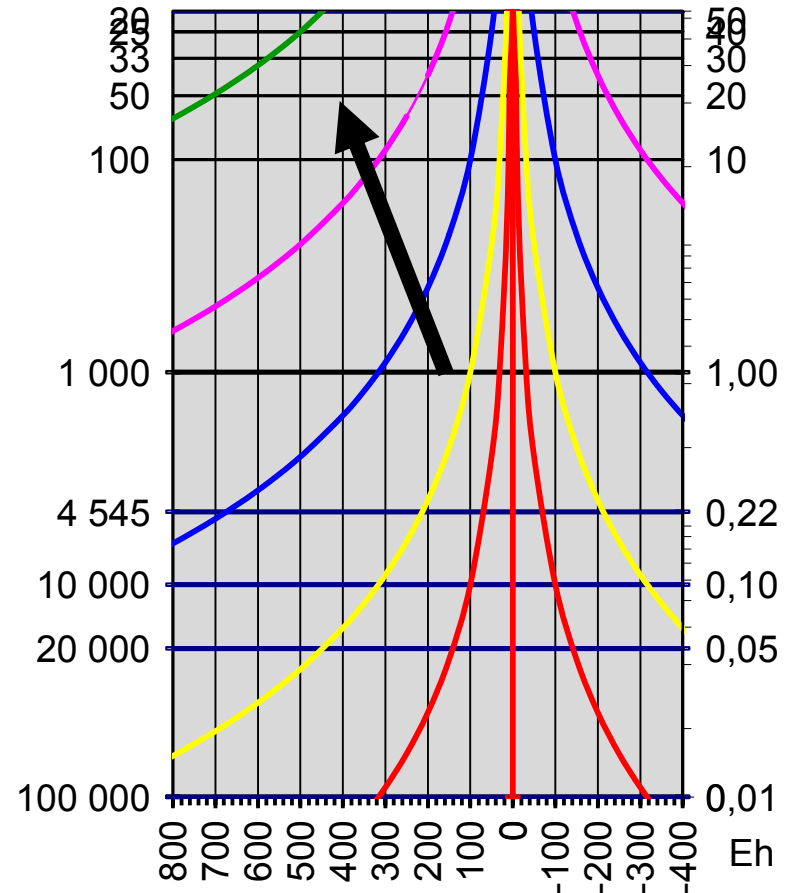
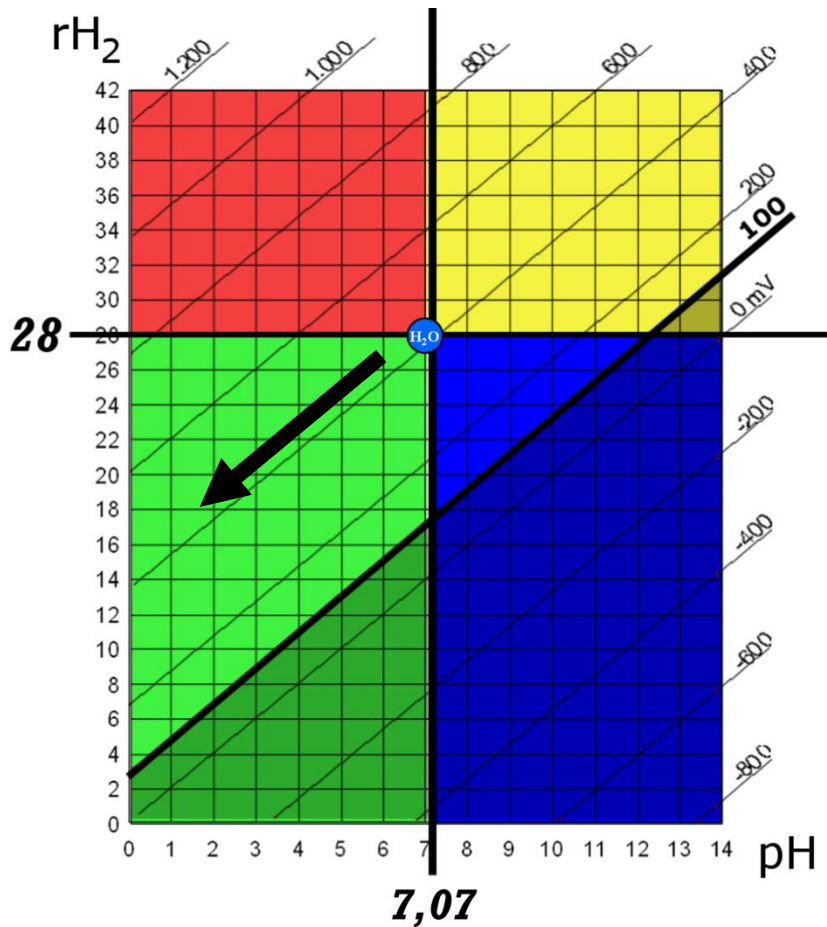


Reductie = winst van energie



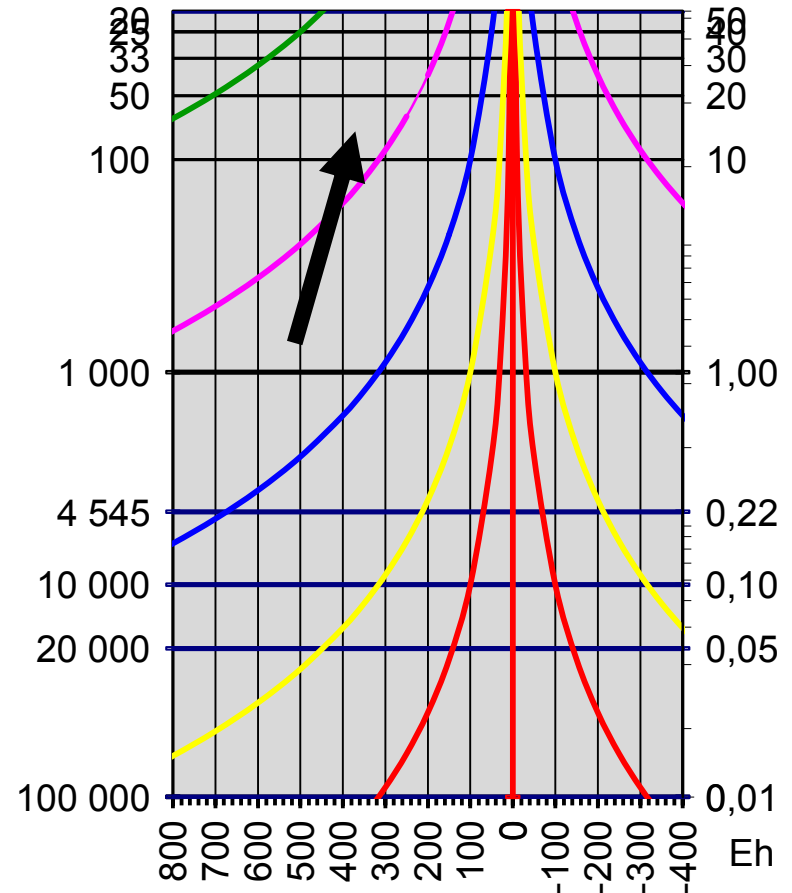
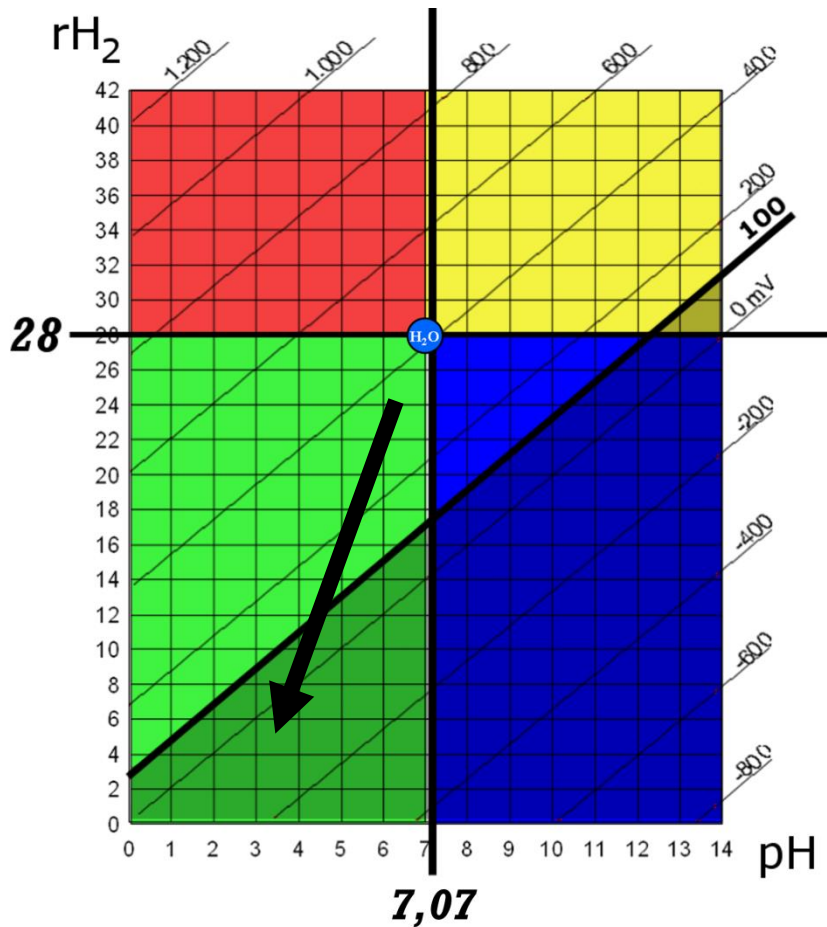


Reductie - fotosynthese



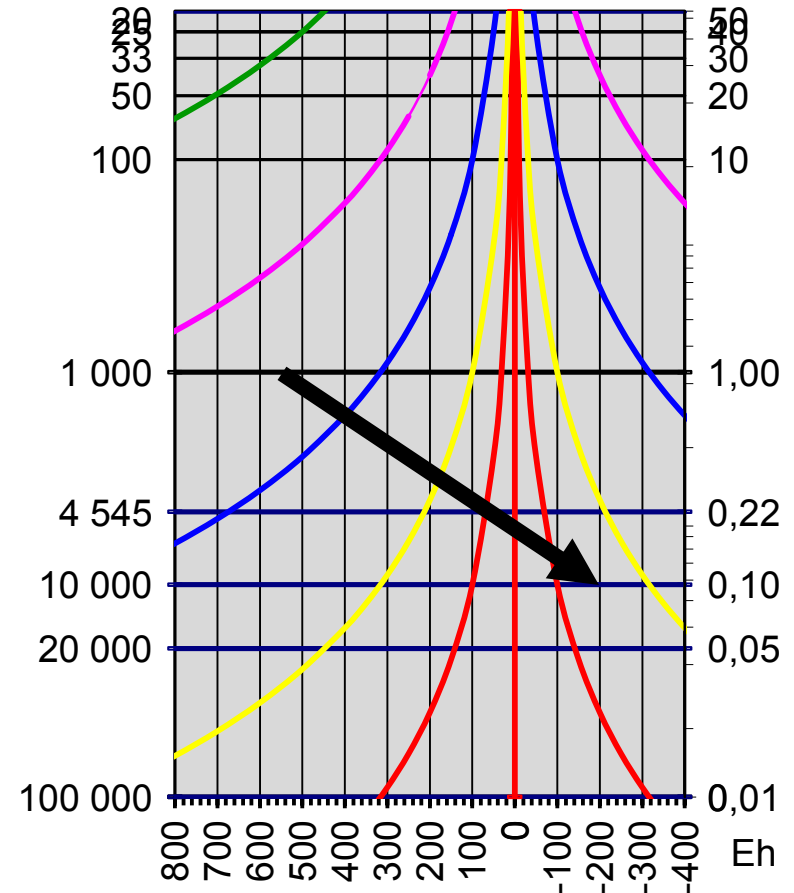
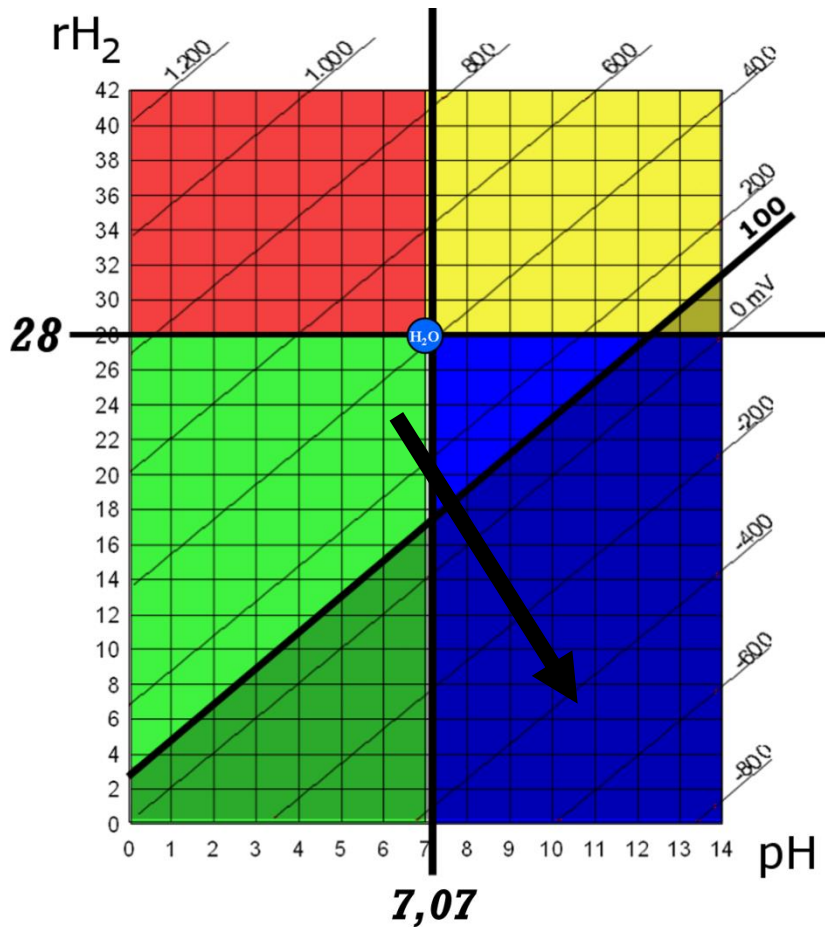


Reductie - fermentatie



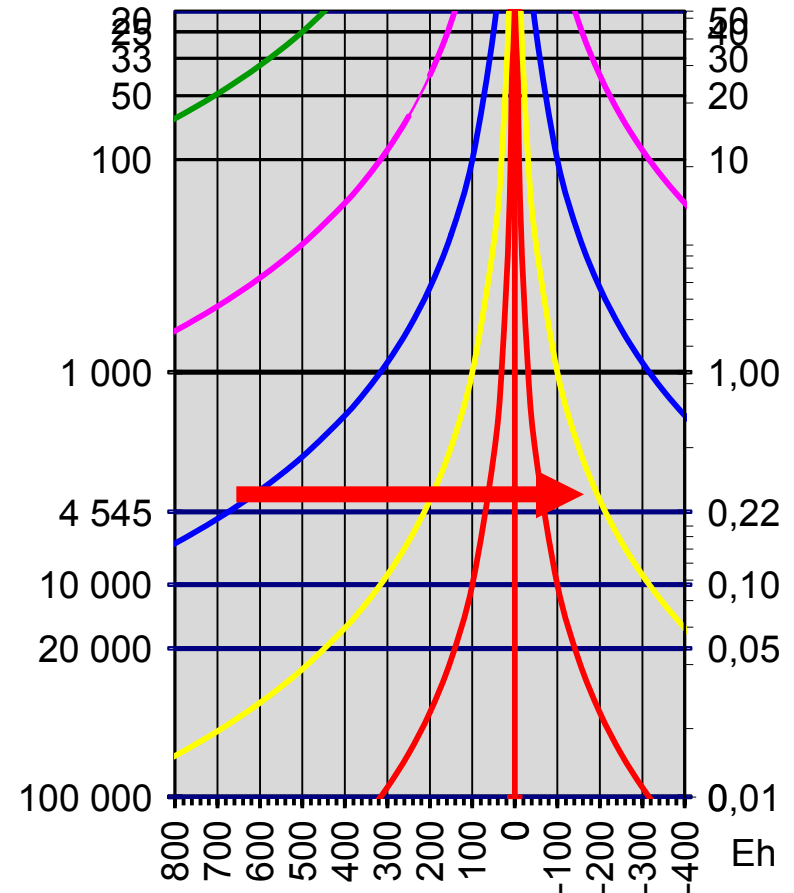
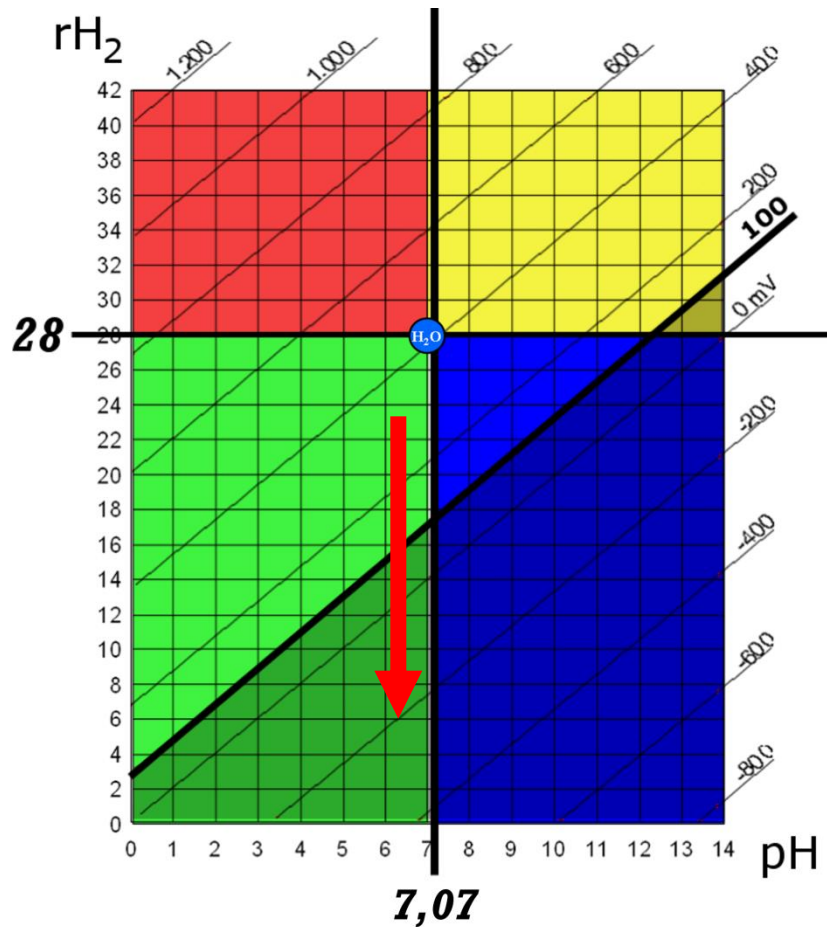


Reductie - rotting



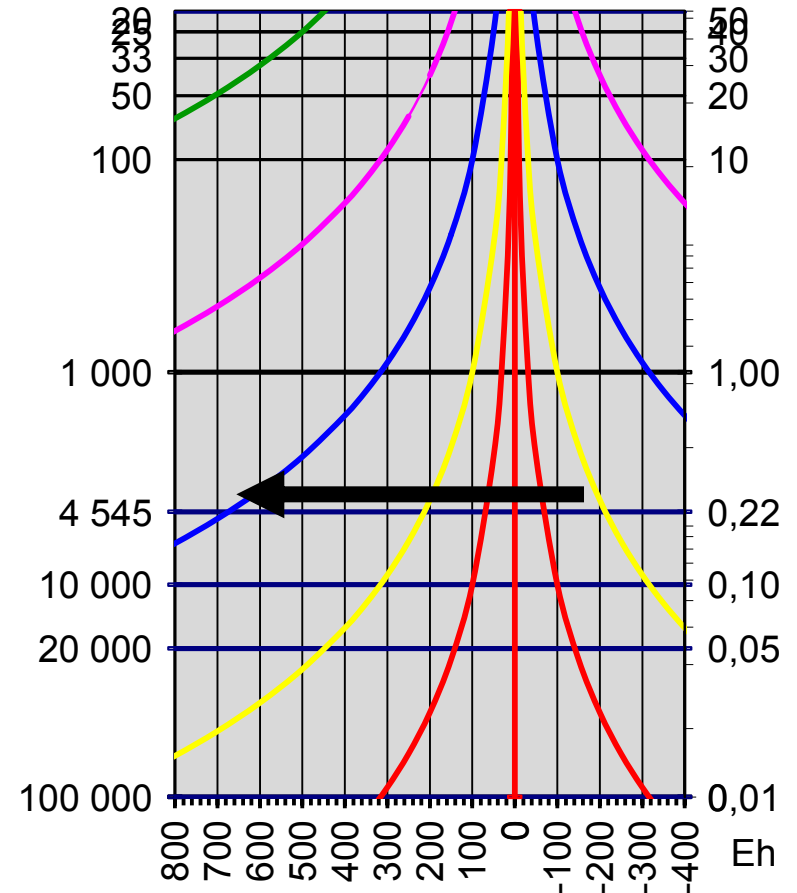
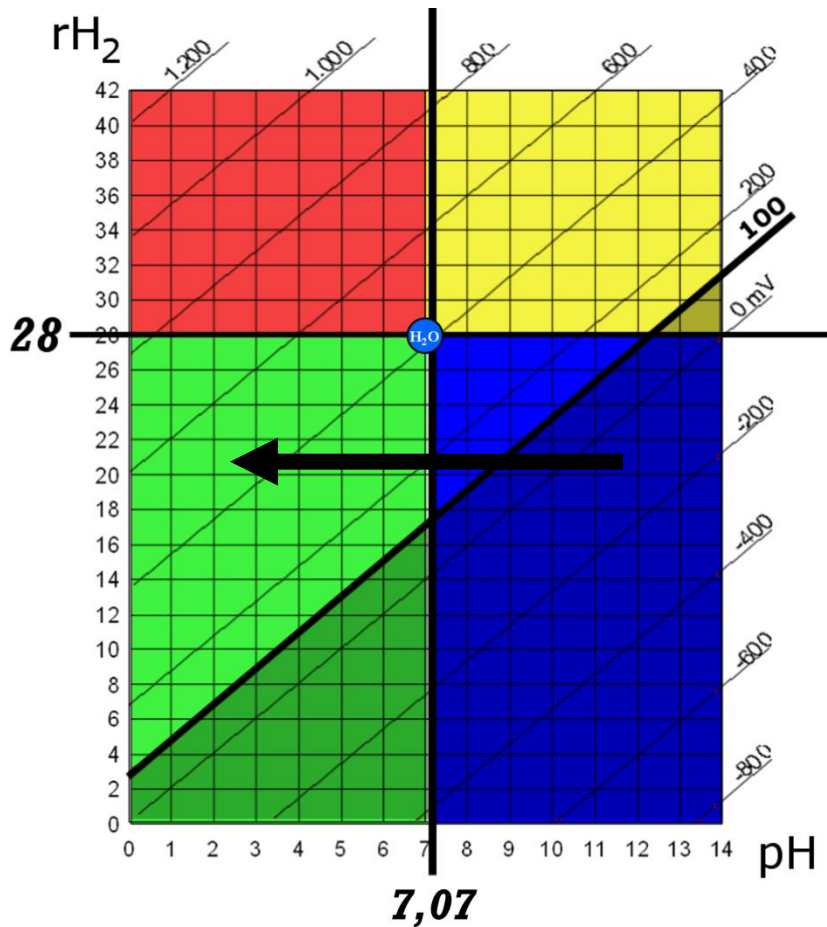


Reductie = opwarming



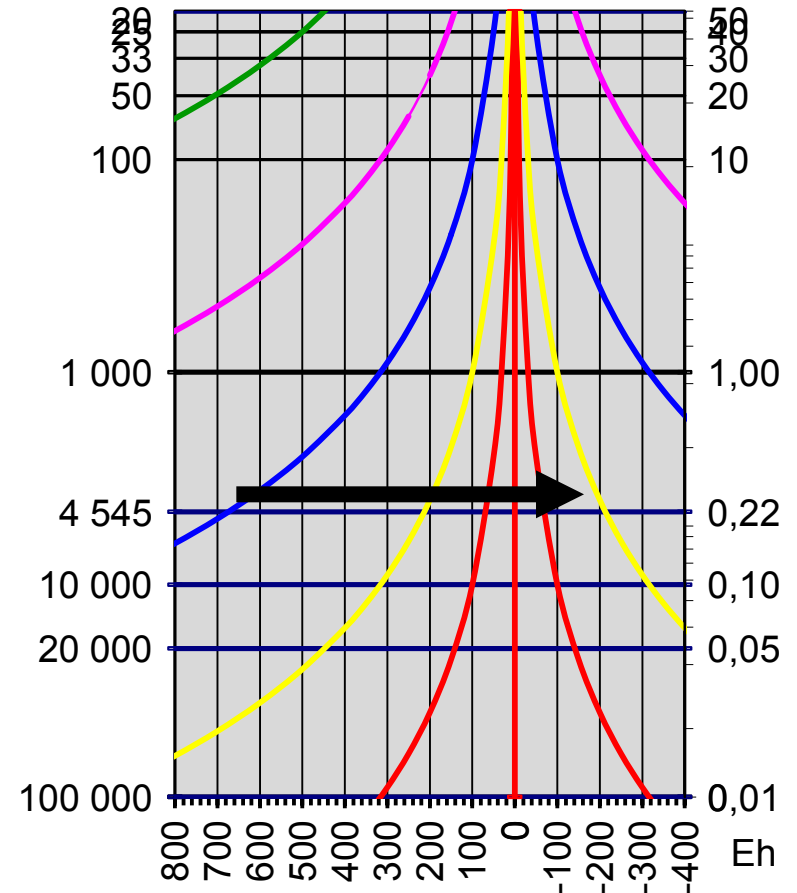
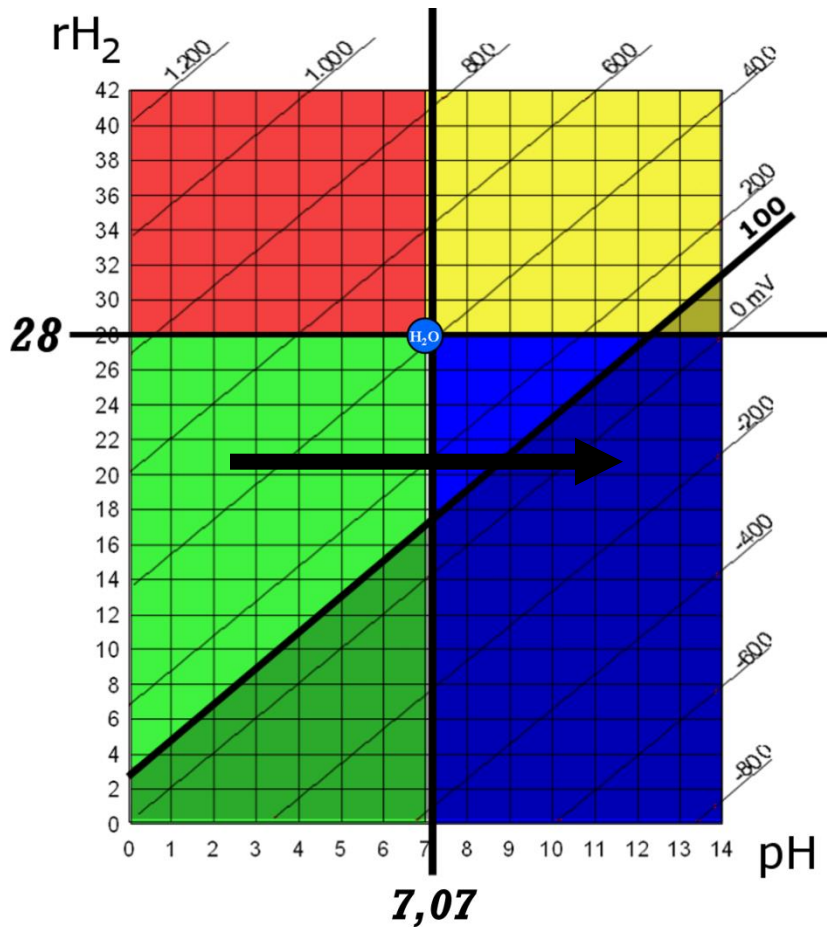


Verzuring



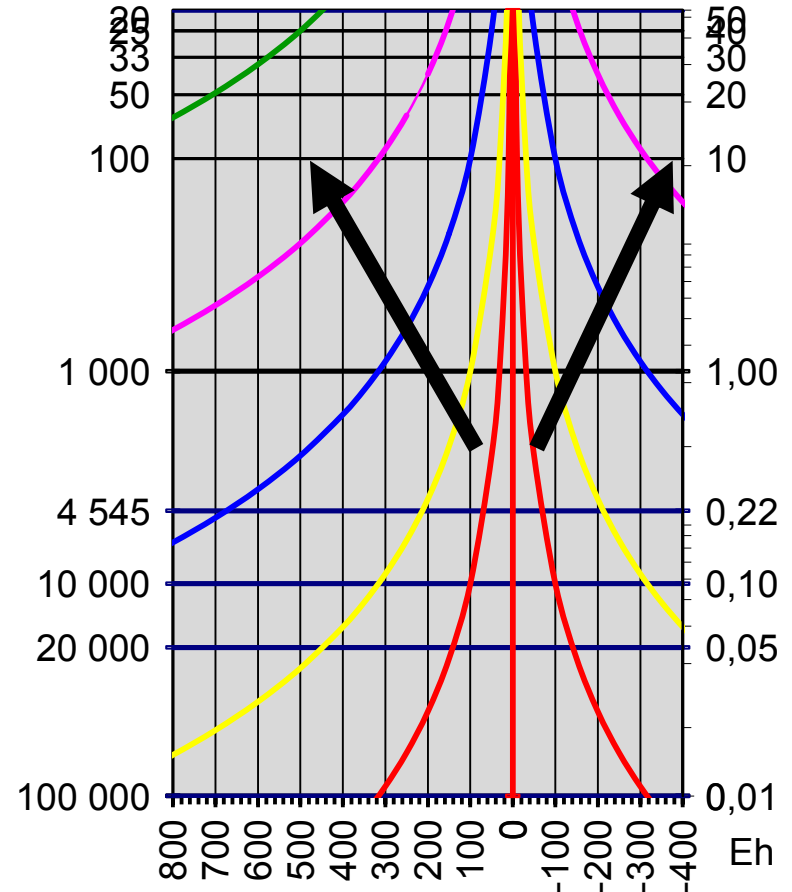
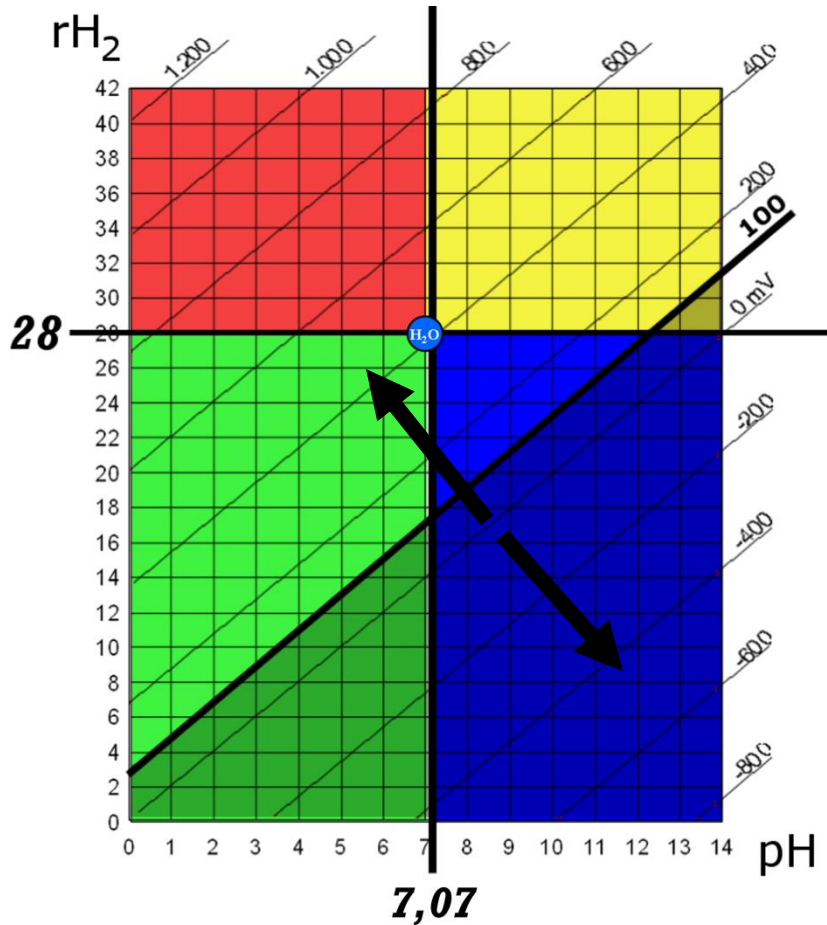


Ontzuring



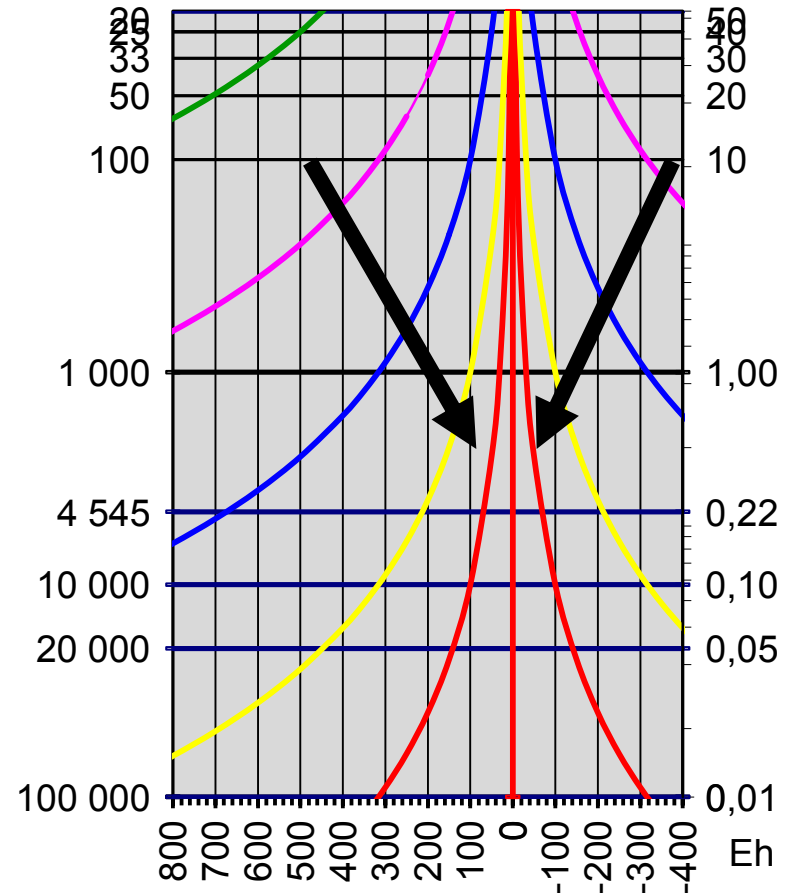
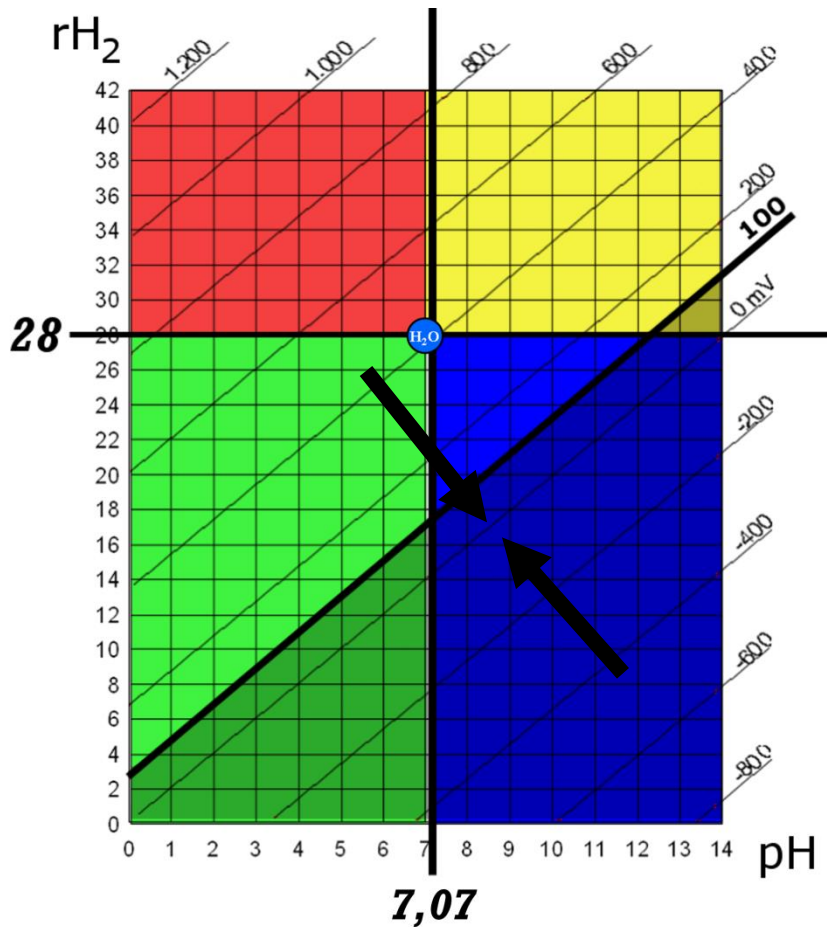


Versterkende werking



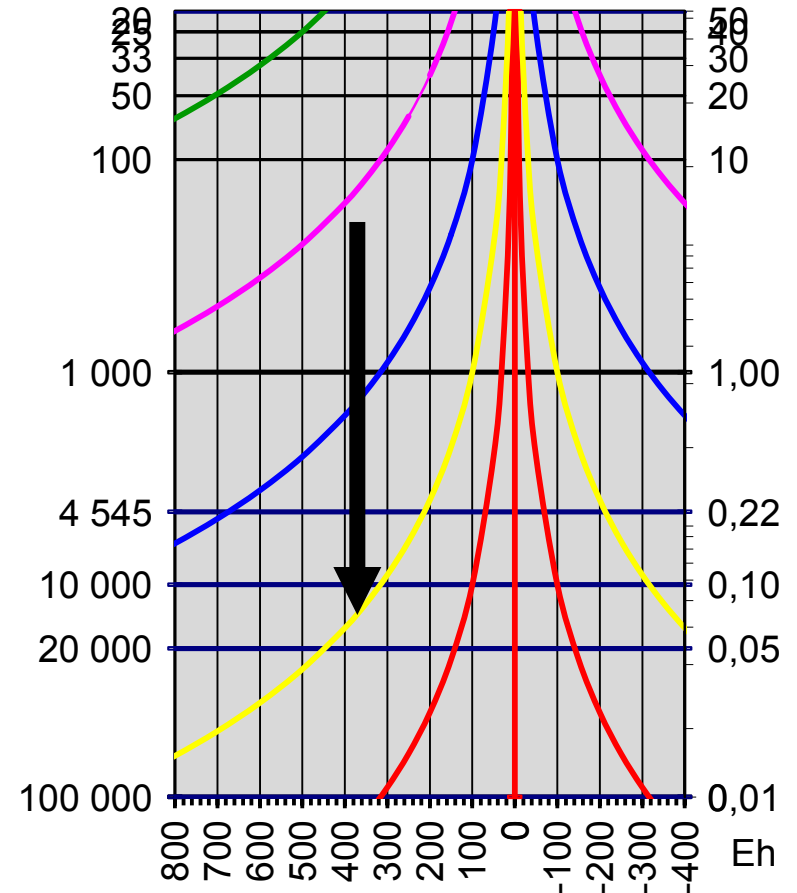
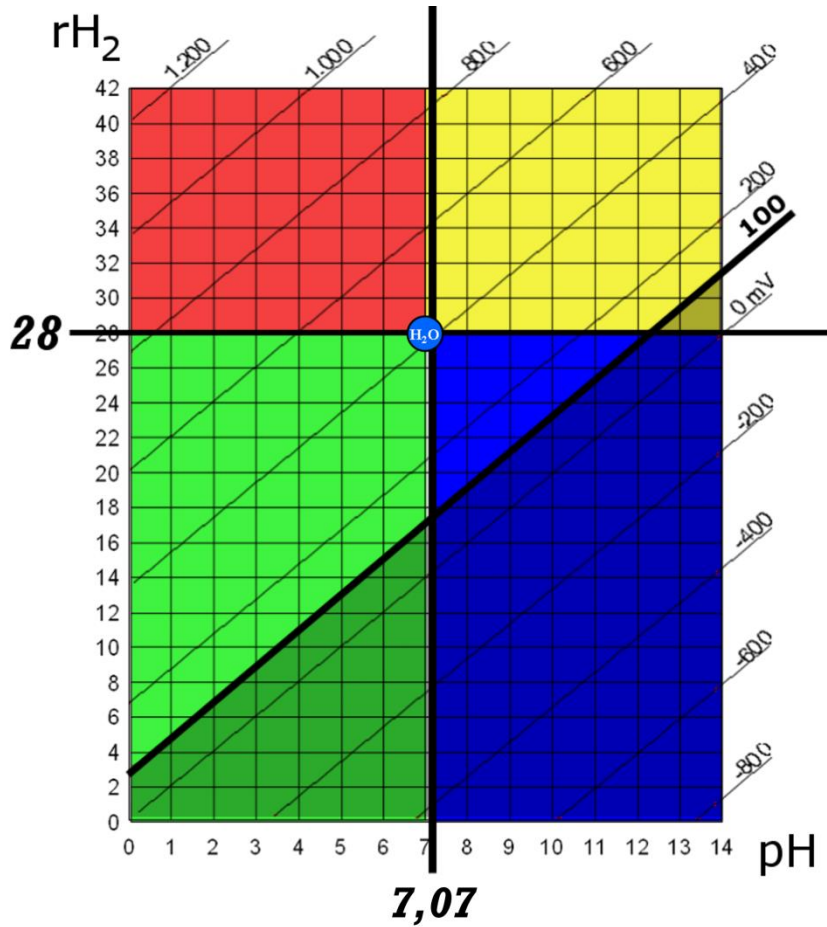


Verzwakkende werking



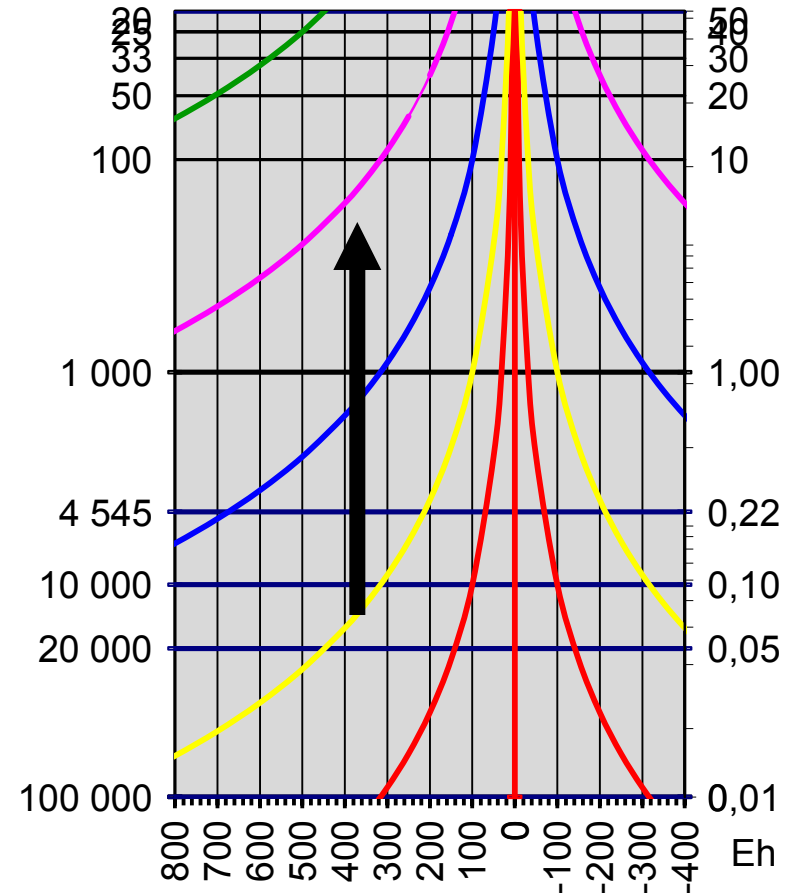
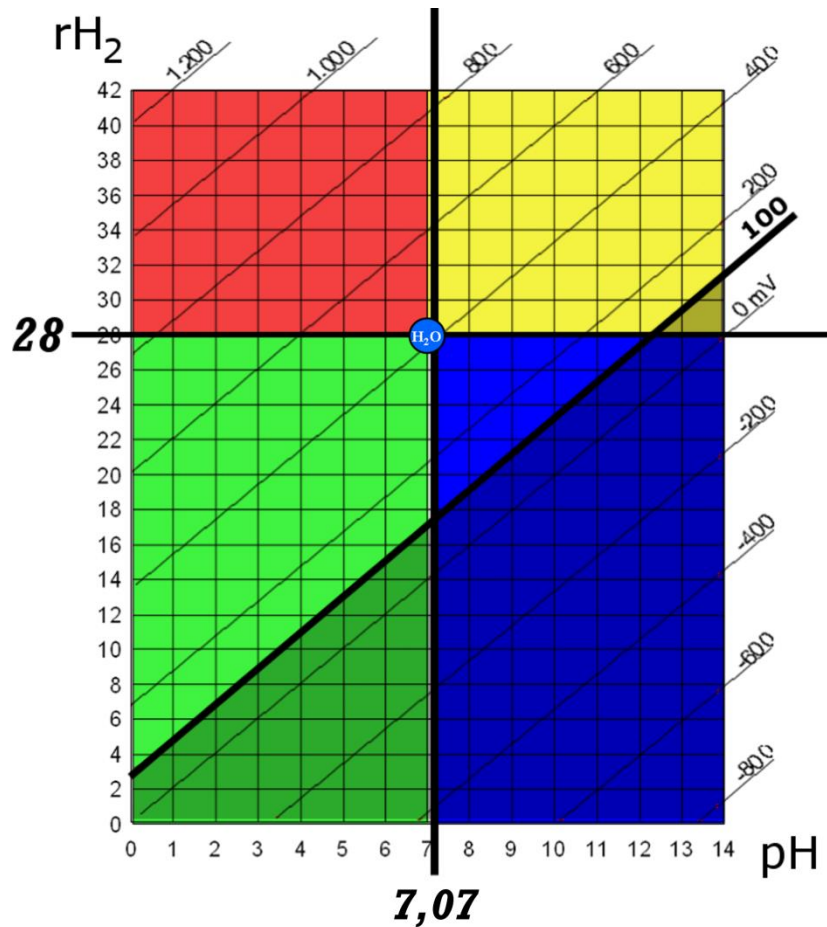


Verdunning



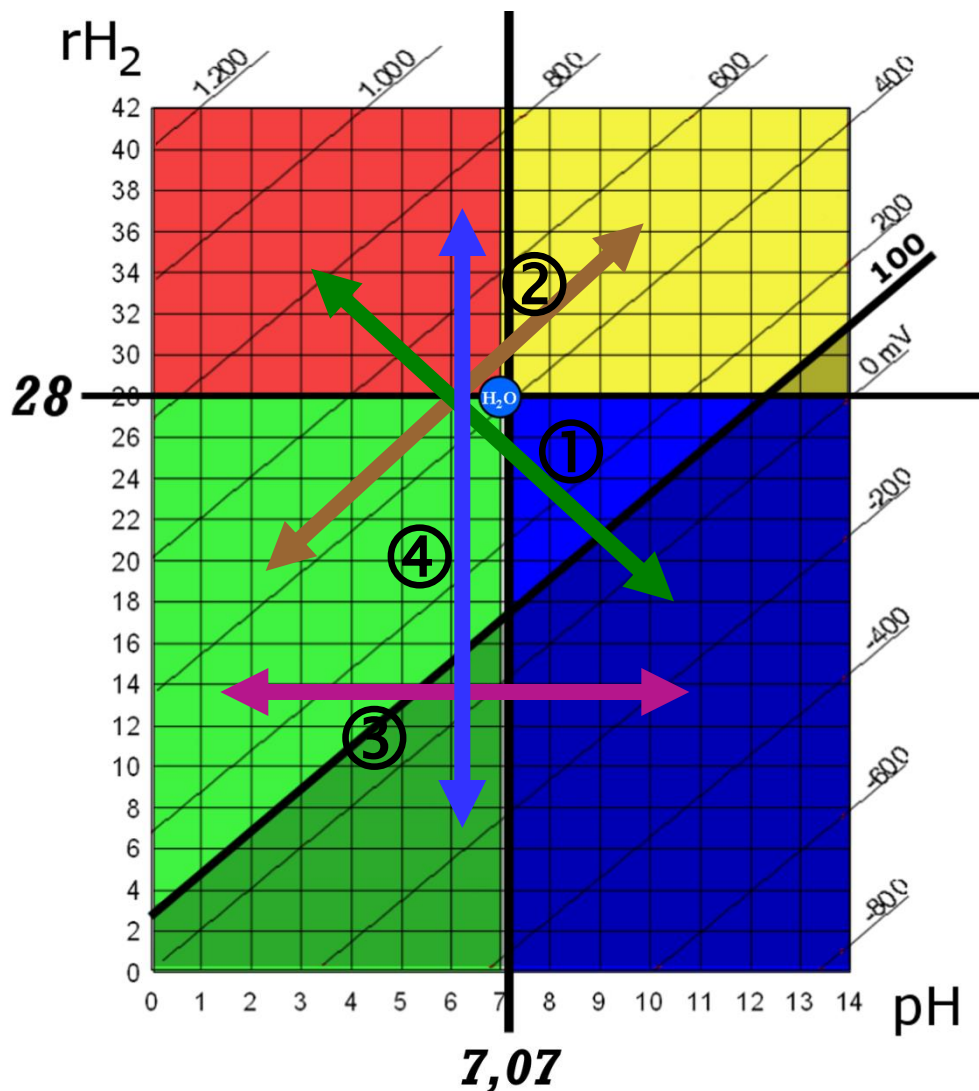


Concentreren, indikken





Antidotum



Om ziekten te genezen, moet men een geneesmiddel zoeken aan de tegen-overliggende kant:

① antibiotica $\leftrightarrow$ besmettelijke ziekten

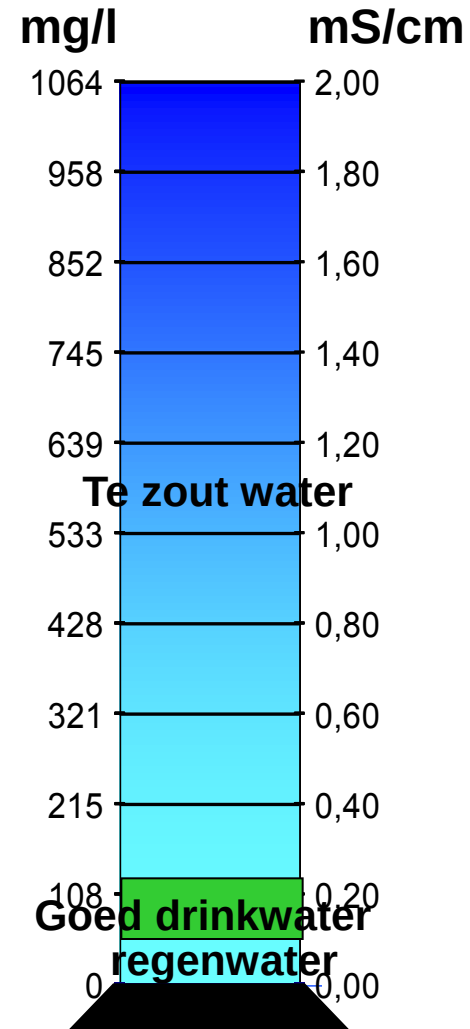
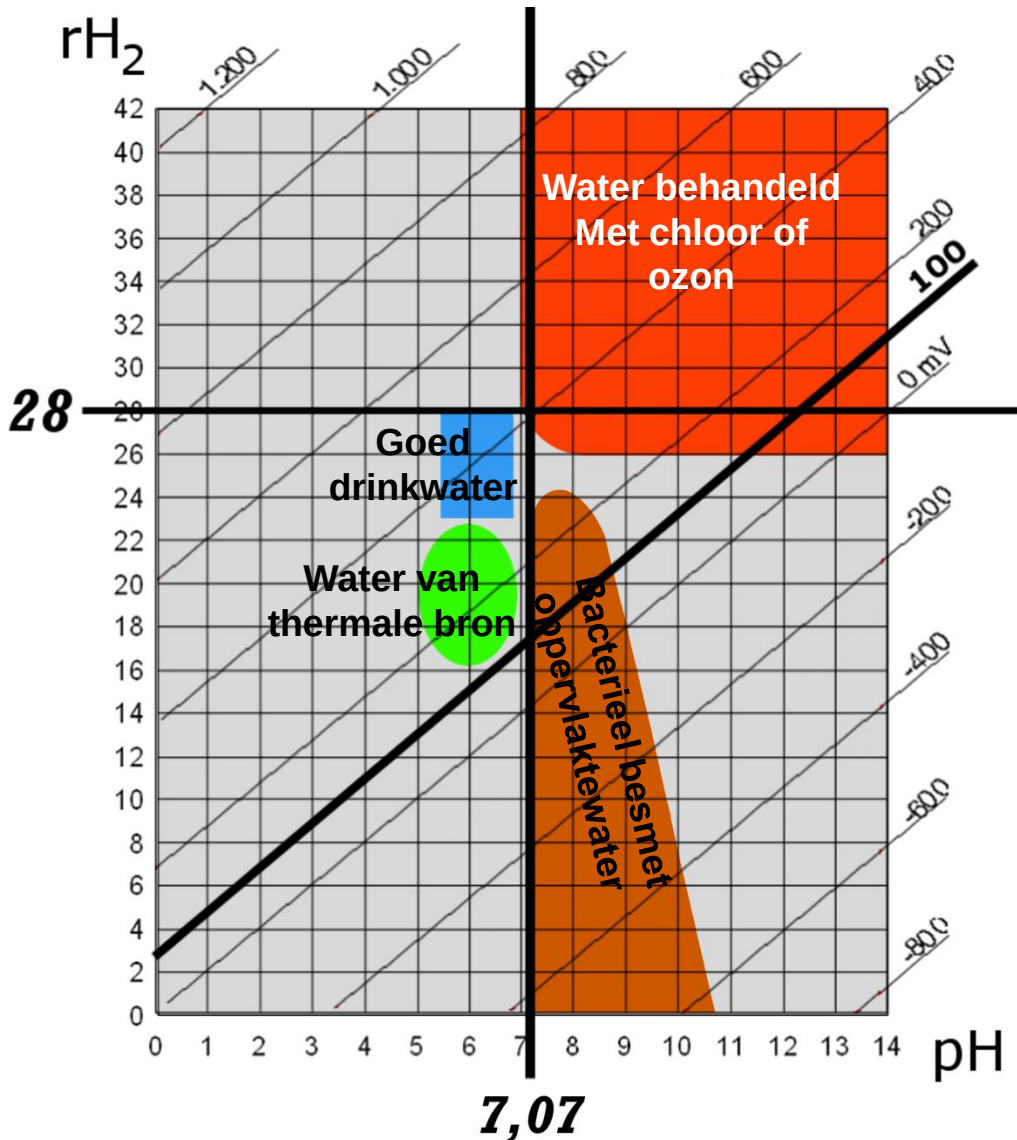
② gezond voedsel $\leftrightarrow$ beschavingsziekten

③ zuren $\leftrightarrow$ basen

④ antioxidanten $\leftrightarrow$ oxidanten

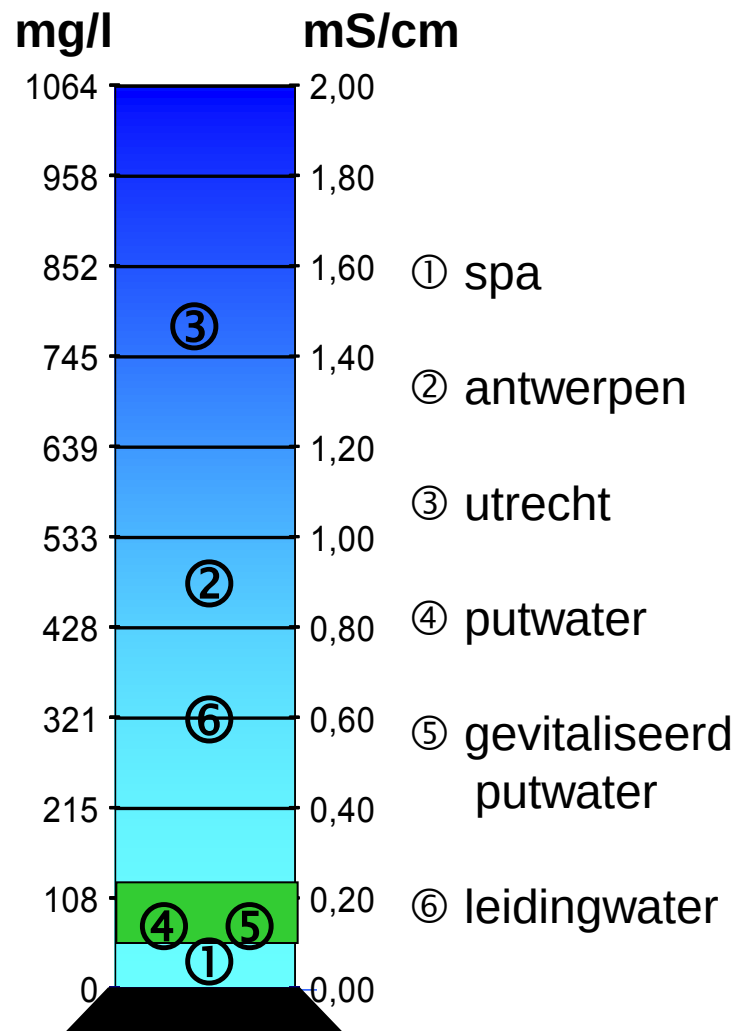
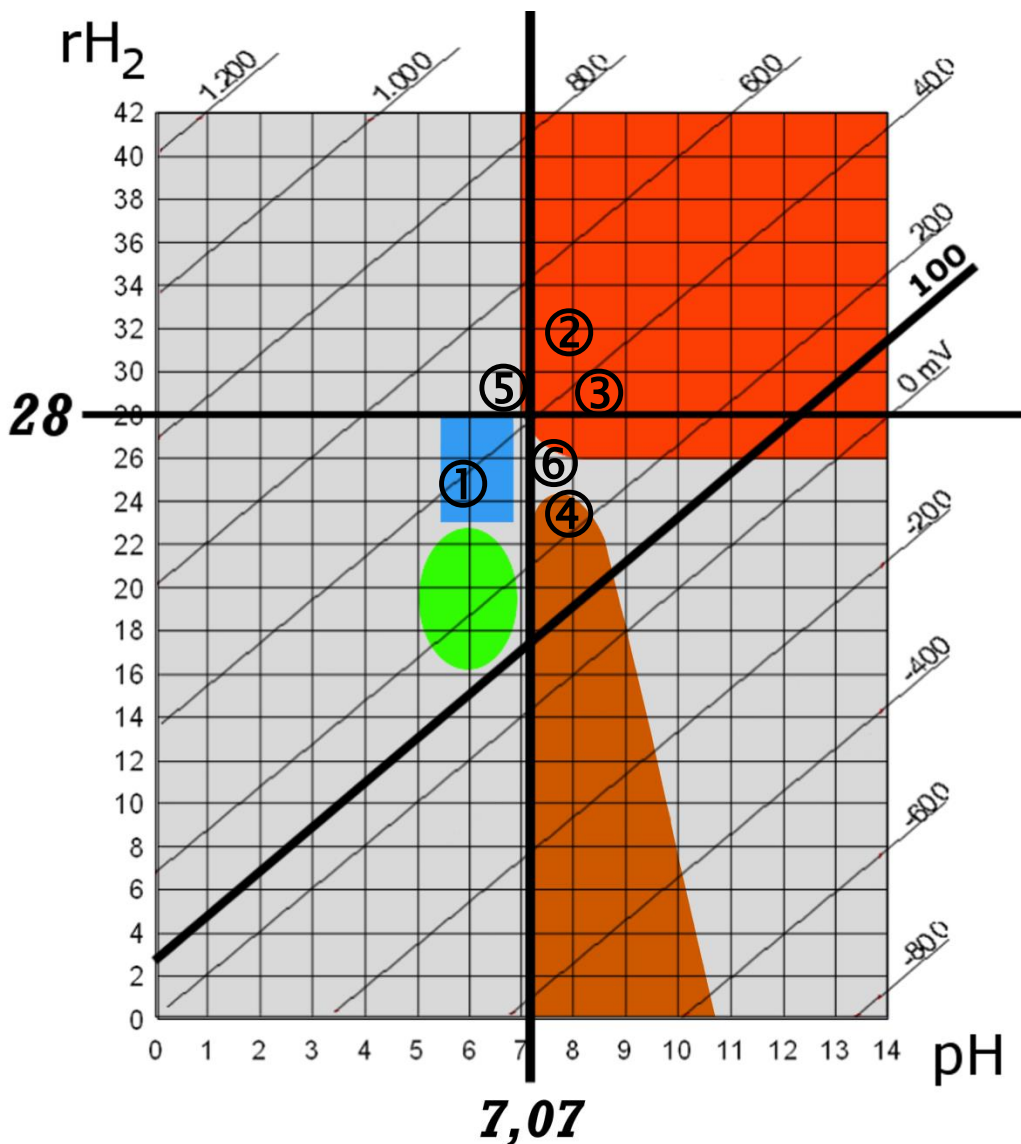


Waterkwaliteit





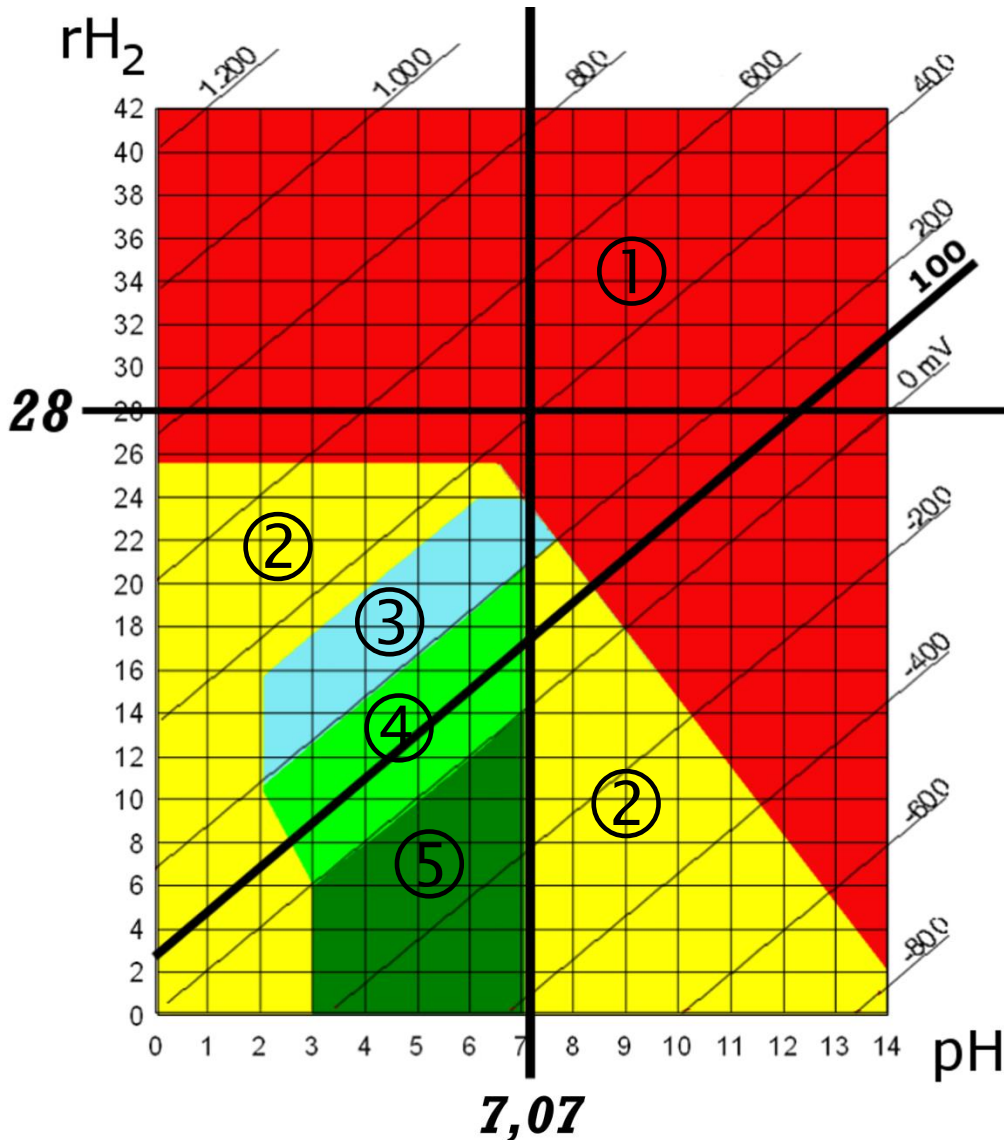
Water





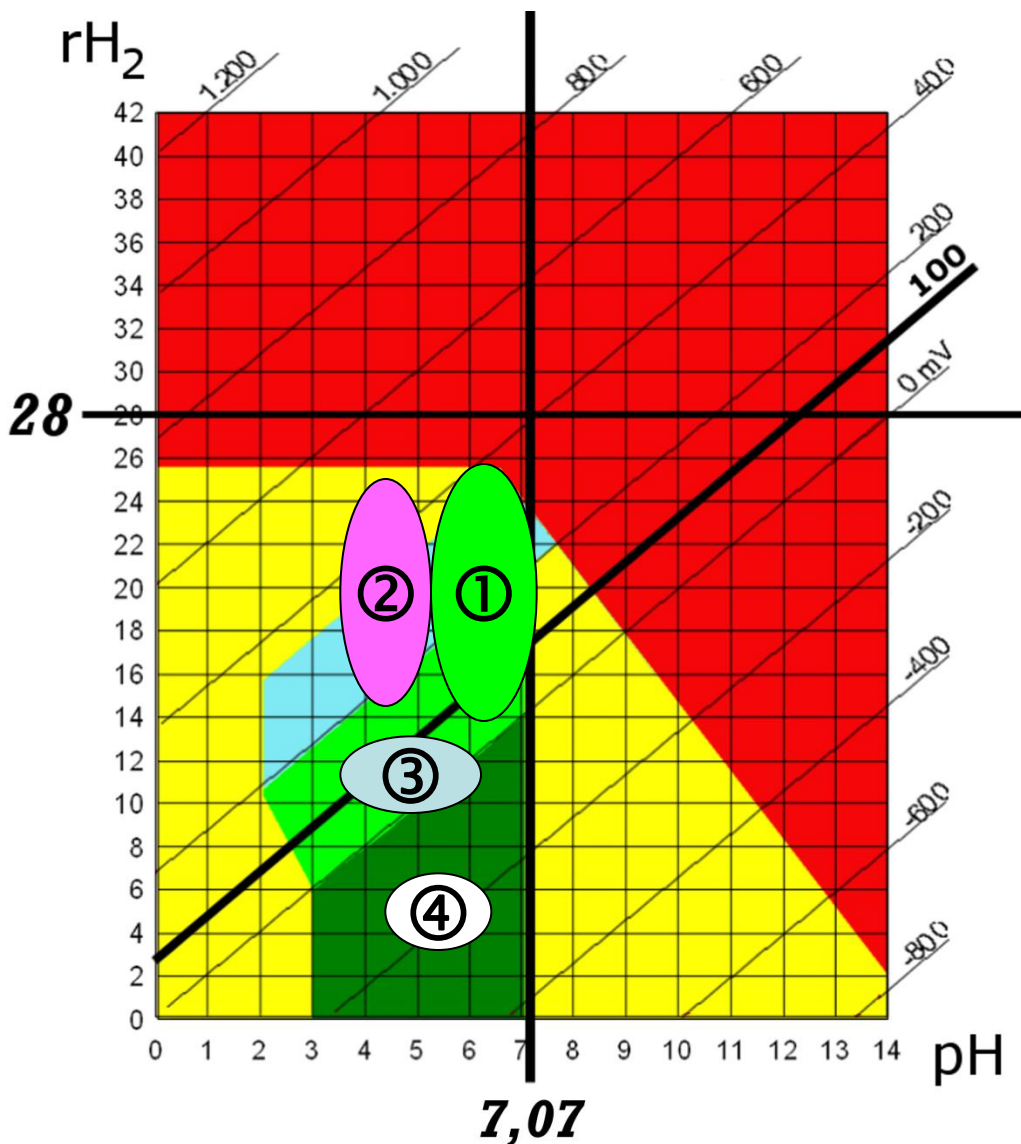


Kwaliteit van voedsel





Kwaliteit van voedsel



① Groenten

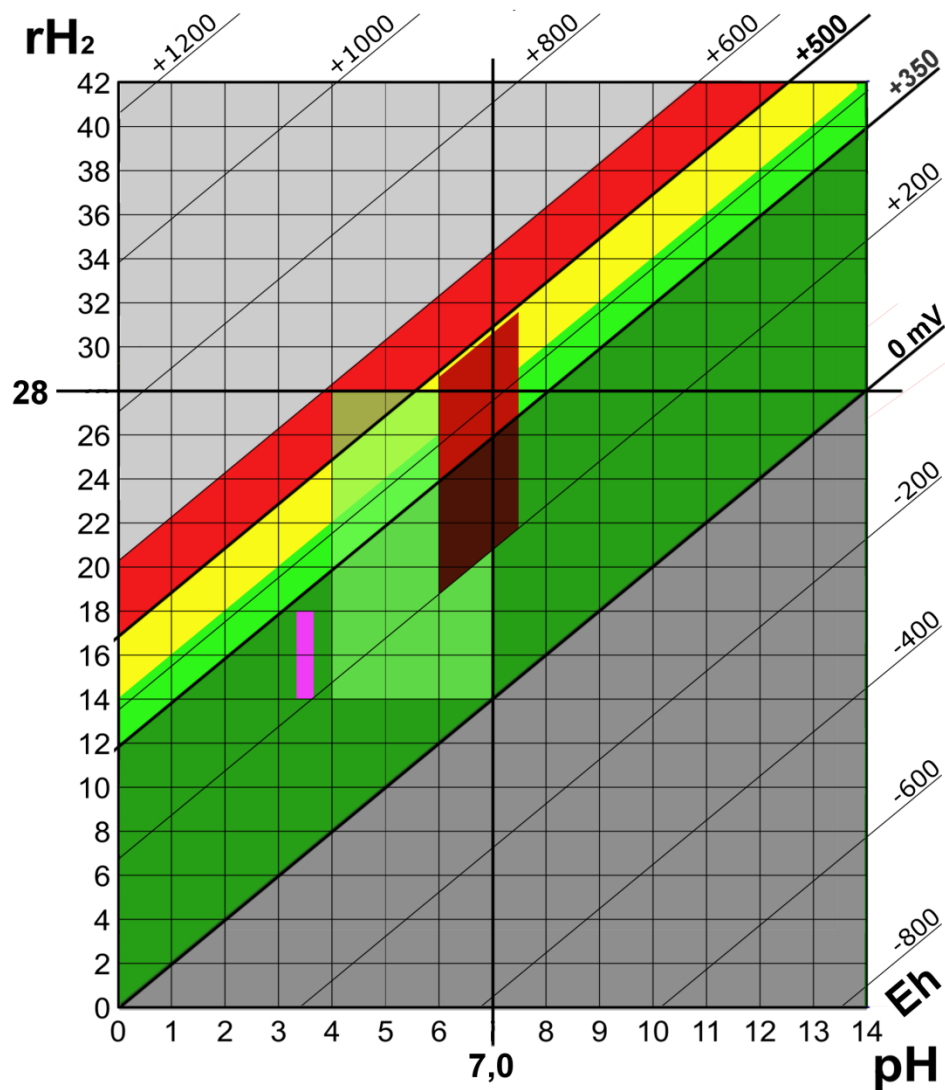
② fruit

③ melkzure groenten

④ kiemen



Plant en bodem



BODEM:

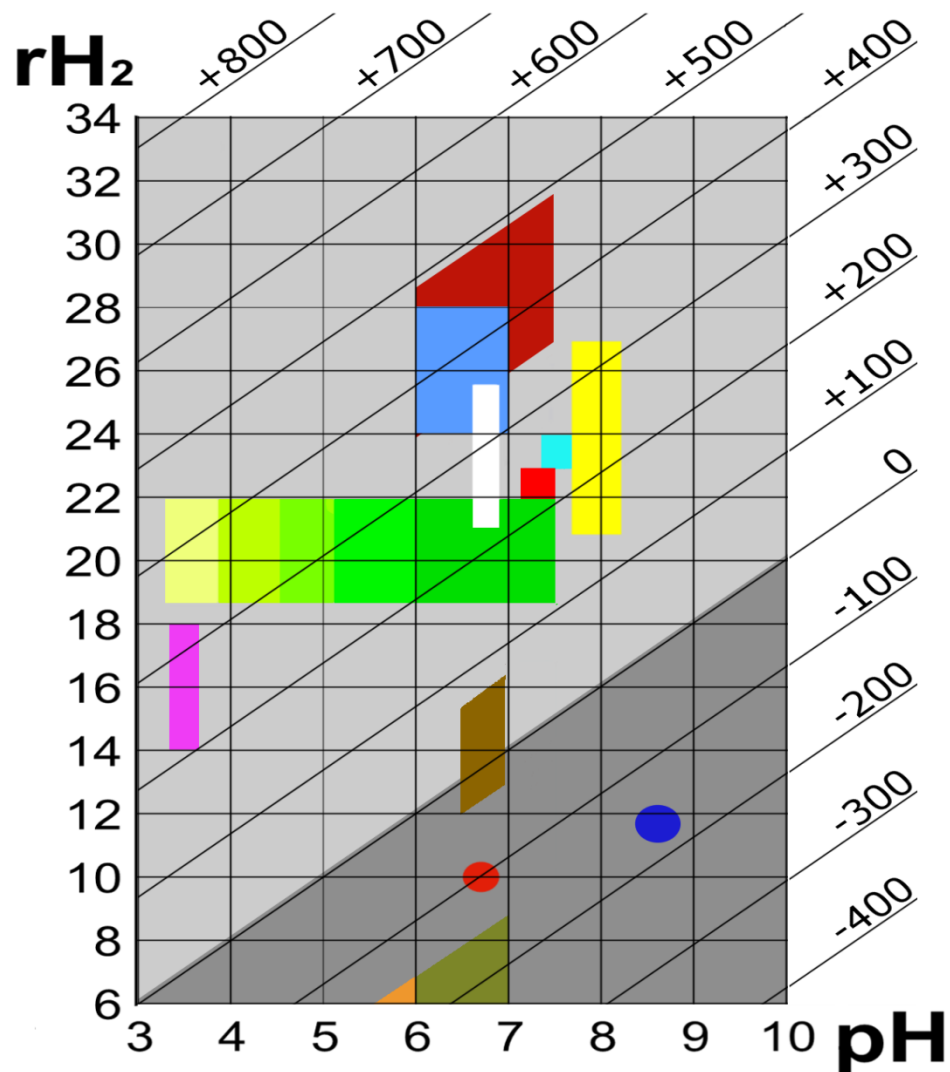
- lichtbruin = bovengrond
- donkerbruin = ondergrond

PLANT:

- donkergroen = gezond gewas
- lichtgroen = verzwakt gewas
- geel = beginnende ziekten
- rood = schimmel, insecten, virus
- lichtgroene rechthoek = plant
- paars = lactobacillen (EM)



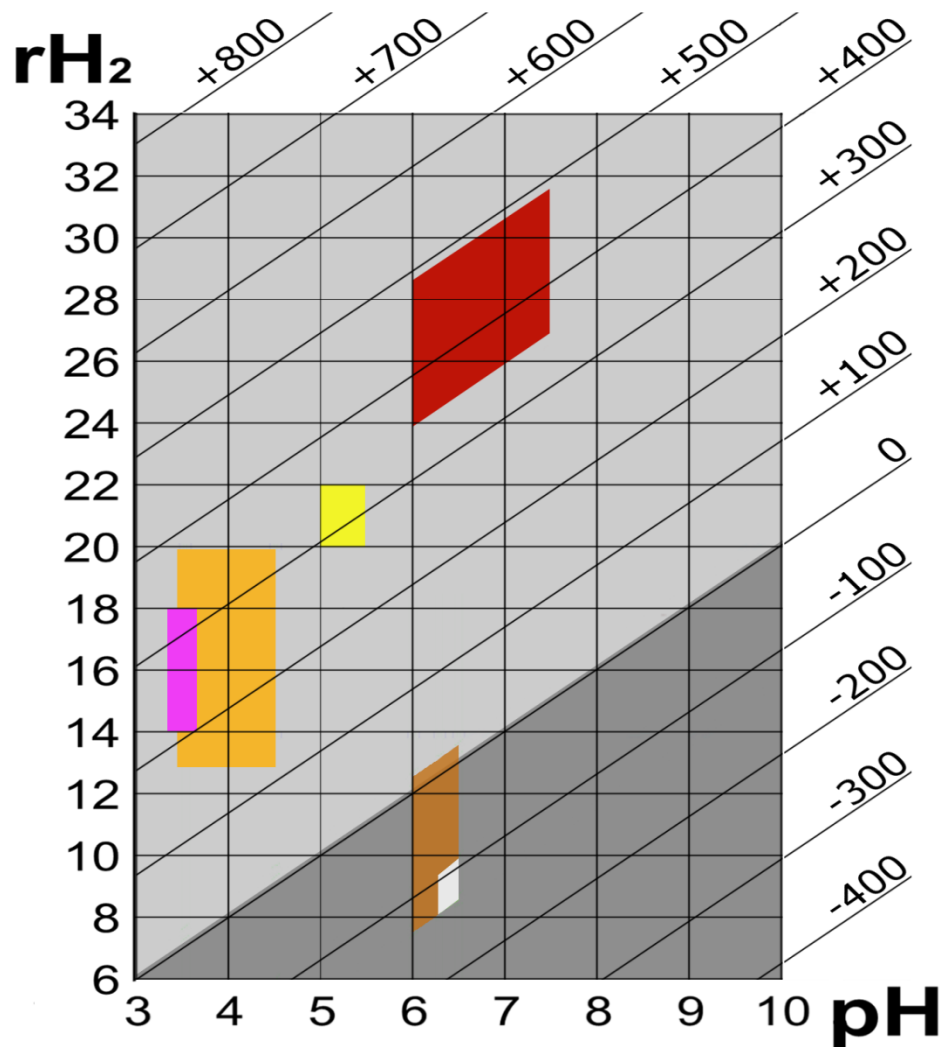
Melkveehouderij



- water
- rectale mest
- drijfmest
- urine
- melk, bloed, speeksel
- voer



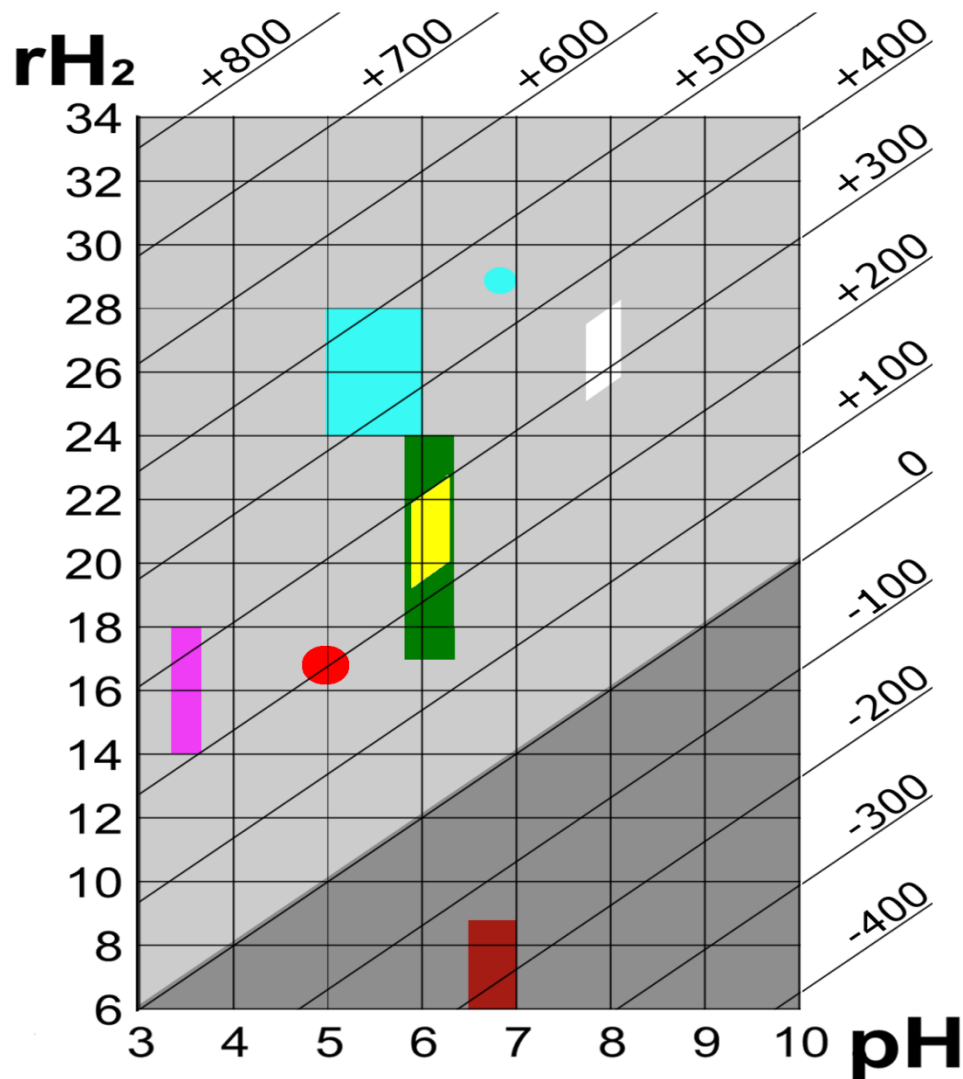
Imkerij



- bijenwas
- larven
- bijen zelf
- koninginnebrij
- honing
- stuifmeel



Kippen



- eigeel en eiwit
- voer
- water
- mest
- krop



Contact

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GSM: +48 513 776 441

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