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ASSESSMENT: **評估：**

Research Report: **研究報告：**

Calculation of the strength and intensity of the electromagnetic field in the interaction of electromagnetic radiation at a frequency of 2.4 GHz (WiFi) with an AiresC32S resonator (microprocessor) which is used in the Aires Guardian (2018 model)

2.4 GHz（WiFi）頻率電磁輻射與用於 Aires Guardian（2018 年型號）中 AiresC32S 諧振器（微處理器）相互作用時電磁場強度與強度的計算

Project manager: I. Serov / Responsible researcher: K. Korshunov /

專案經理：I. Serov / 負責研究員：K. Korshunov /

Researchers: I. Soltovskaya, T. Shamko / Consultants: Prof. Dr. of technical sciences: A. Kopytltsov, Prof. Department of Physics Dr. A. Jukna

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The purpose of the Research Report, Calculation of the strength and intensity of the electromagnetic field in the interaction of electromagnetic radiation at a frequency of 2.4 GHz (WiFi) with an AiresC32S resonator (microprocessor) which is used in the Aires Guardian (2018 model) prepared by the team led by I. Serov, involving: K. Korshunov, I. Soltovskaya, T. Shamko, A. Kopytltsov, and A. Jukna is to describe the interaction of the typical cellphone Wi-Fi router frequency of 2.4 GHz with a specific Aires technology resonator (model C32S) found in the 2018 Aires Guardian version.

本研究報告《計算 2.4 GHz（WiFi）頻率電磁輻射與用於 2018 年款 Aires Guardian 中 AiresC32S 諧振器（微處理器）之電磁場強度與強度的相互作用》，由 I. Serov 領導團隊編寫，成員包括 K. Korshunov、I. Soltovskaya、T. Shamko、A. Kopytltsov 及 A. Jukna，旨在描述典型手機 Wi-Fi 路由器 2.4 GHz 頻率與 2018 年款 Aires Guardian 中所使用的特定 Aires 技術諧振器（C32S 型號）之間的相互作用。

This physical model hyper-complex analysis applies advancement in algorithm and computer programming.

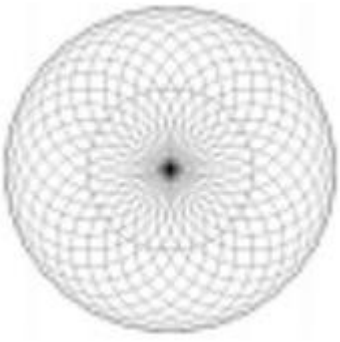
此物理模型的超複數分析應用了演算法與電腦程式設計的進展。

It accounts for counter/reciprocal interactions that compute broad bands of electromagnetic field spectra's amplitude, frequency phases, and enables the calculation of maxima in scalar potentials across vast spectrum bands. It is explained that the Aires technology is essentially concentric fractalization of circuit slit impressions.

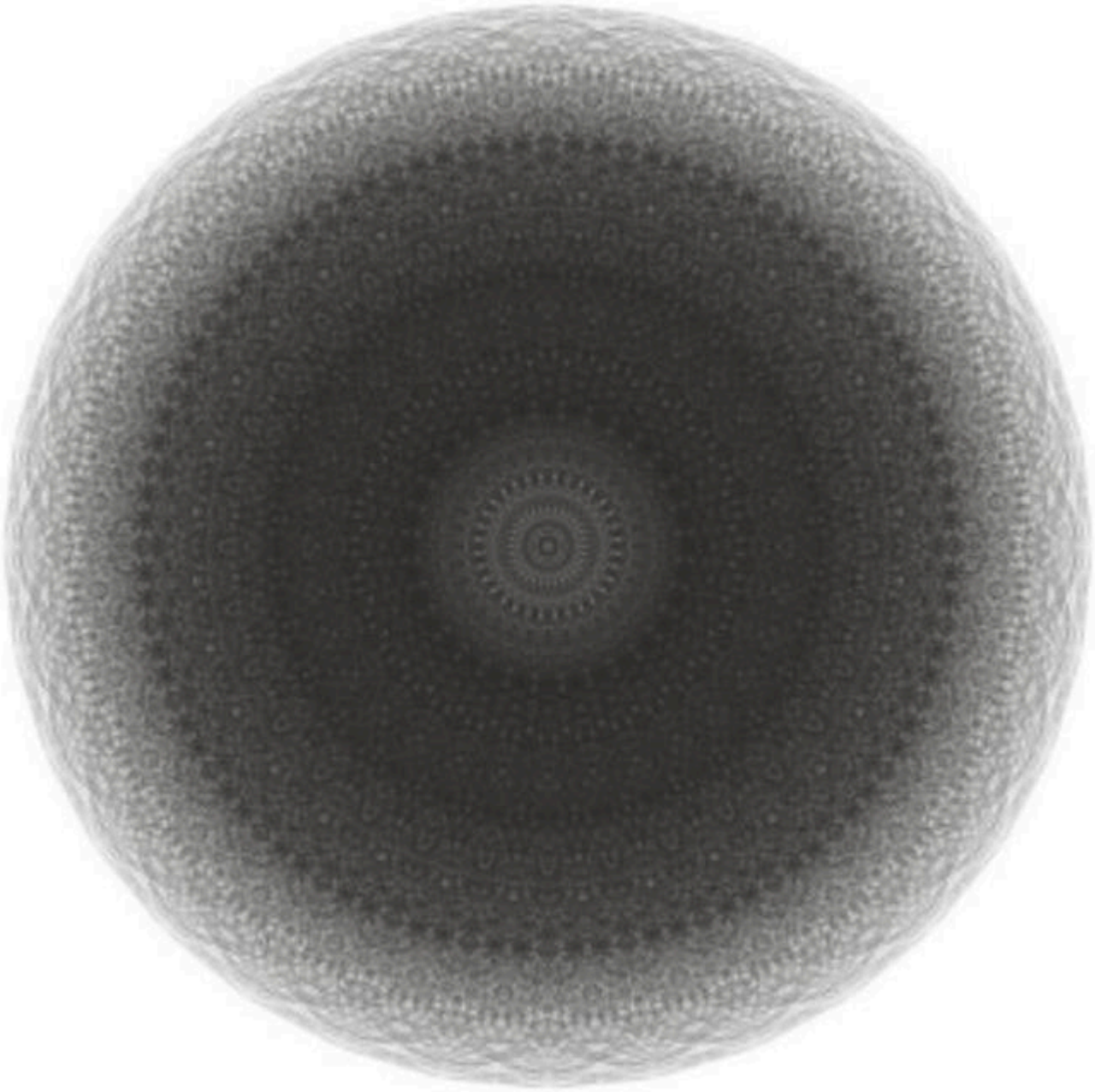
它考慮了反向 / 互惠作用，計算電磁場頻譜幅度、頻率相位的寬頻帶，並能計算出跨越廣泛頻譜帶的純量勢最大值。文中說明 Aires 技術本質上是電路裂縫印記的同心分形化。

These are characterized for the model C32S microprocessor to consist of 32 axes, at 4 fractal levels, $1,185,921$ rings, with 0.4 micrometer wide and 0.8 deep etchings.

這些特徵用於 C32S 微處理器模型，由 32 個軸組成，分為 4 個分形層級， $1,185,921$ **環，刻痕寬度為 0.4 微米，深度為 0.8 微米。**



Basic module, $\mathrm{D} = 4.6\ \mathrm{mm}$ **基本模組，** $\mathrm{D} = 4.6\ \mathrm{mm}$



General view of the circuit, $\mathrm{D} = 18.4\ \mathrm{mm}$

電路總覽， $\mathrm{D} = 18.4\ \mathrm{mm}$

Fig. 1. Topology of the Aires C32S resonator (microprocessor), which is a flat cut through the center of the self-affine hypersphere

圖 1. Aires C32S 諧振器（微處理器）的拓撲結構，為自相似超球體中心的平面切面

Thus, one derives annulment of Hertzian electromagnetics signalling at centre point into non-Hertzian electrodynamics, which is deemed as “energy-information” potentials. Research notes that such electrodynamics is of considerable importance for living organisms, and is also known to be associated to the formation of crystalline structure lattices.

因此，可推導出在中心點赫茲電磁信號的消除，轉化為非赫茲電動力學，該電動力學被視為「能量-信息」勢。研究指出，此類電動力學對生物體具有相當重要的意義，且亦與晶體結構格子的形成有關。

The end-effect is a superimposition processing by the Aires resonator that accounts for biologically beneficial effects noted in other laboratory research.

最終效應是由 Aires 諧振器進行的疊加處理，解釋了其他實驗室研究中觀察到的對生物有益的效應。

The modelling articulates that such superimposition is a 3-level of resonance - leading essentially to a filtering of an input signal (in this study, from a 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi source) into an ordered (noise-less), coherent output.

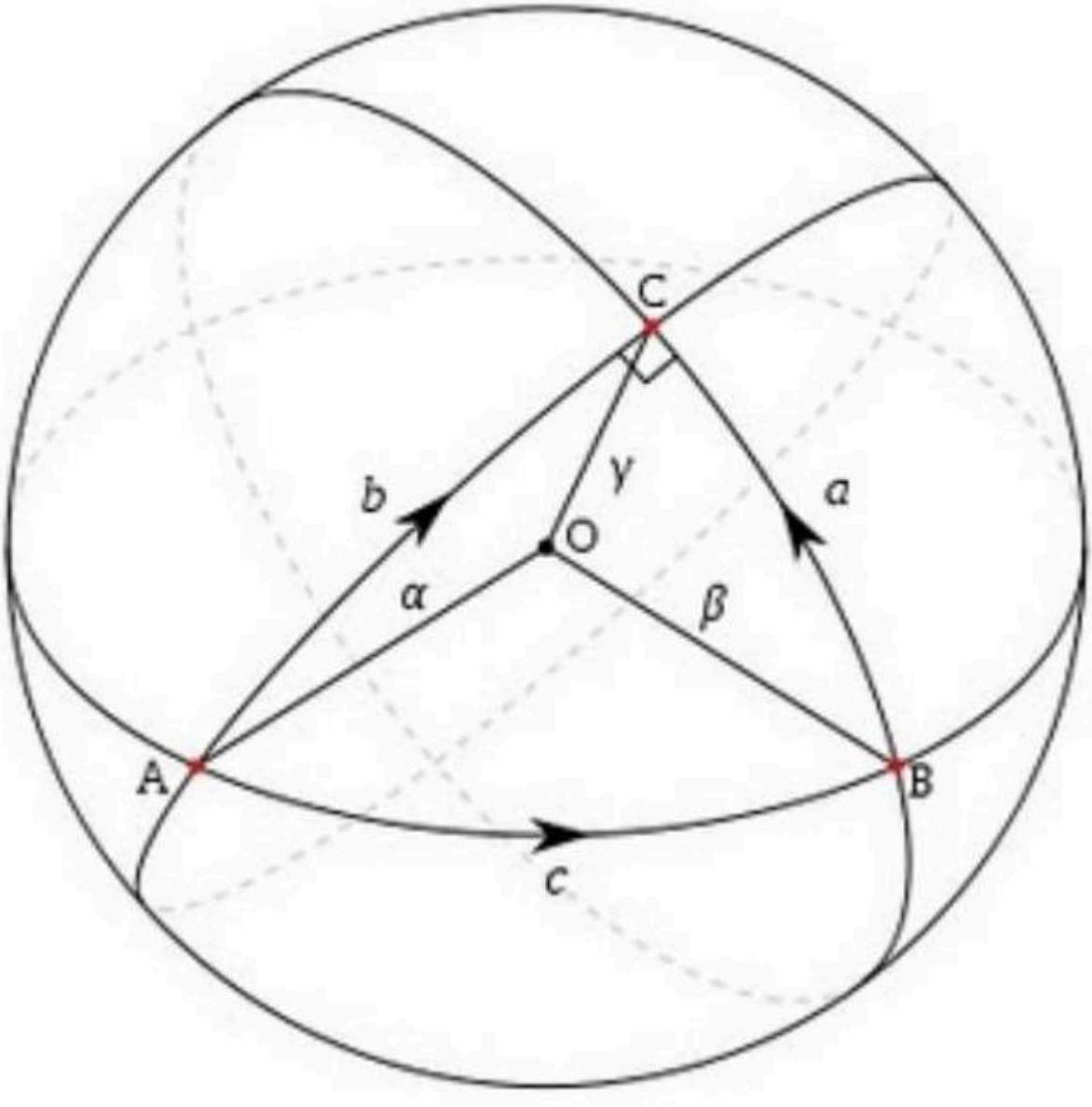
該模型闡述了這種疊加是三層共振——本質上導致對輸入信號（本研究中為 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi 訊號）進行過濾，產生有序（無噪聲）、相干的輸出。

It is significant, for the realism of this modelling, that the mathematical approach involved quaternion calculation, as is associated with the original analysis by James Clerk Maxwell in 1865, with his quaternion geometry’s 1865 complete set of equations in electrodynamics, extended with 20 field variables.

對於此模型的現實性而言，數學方法採用四元數計算尤為重要，這與 James Clerk Maxwell 於 1865 年所做的原始分析相關，他的四元數幾何學包含 1865 年電動力學的完整方程組，並擴展至 20 個場變量。

(Image of the right shows Quaternion computations.)

（右圖顯示四元數計算。）



These variables tend to be ignored by current engineering that avail itself merely with 3 vectors, and with Albert Einstein's special relativity into a summary of only 4 vectors. [1]

這些變量往往被現代工程學忽略，現代工程僅使用 3 個向量，並且在愛因斯坦的特殊相對論中，僅總結為 4 個向量。 [1]

A characteristic of non-symmetry occurs with Maxwell's quaternion analysis: that the electric field is a subjective measurement of relative motion between charges (as explained by Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity), so when, with the Aires technology, scalar potentials are manifest, then the magnetic force fields can no longer be derived by these scalar potentials. This is proof that Maxwell's equations are indeed correct, and there is no symmetry. In fact, several scientists, Heaviside, Gibbs, Hertz and Lorentz constrained Maxwell's analysis to get easier-to-solve equations (before the computer) that discarded the asymmetry articulated by his derivation method. And, Aires technology proves that it is possible to annul dynamics (as well as to derive dynamics from the "vacuum").

麥克斯韋的四元數分析中出現了一種非對稱的特性：電場是電荷之間相對運動的主觀測量（如愛因斯坦的特殊相對論所解釋），因此當使用 Aires 技術時，標量勢顯現出來，磁力場便無法再由這些標量勢推導出來。這證明了麥克斯韋方程確實是正確的，且不存在對稱性。事實上，幾位科學家如 Heaviside、Gibbs、Hertz 和 Lorentz 為了得到更易解的方程（在電腦出現之前），限制了麥克斯韋的分析，捨棄了他推導方法中表現出的非對稱性。而 Aires 技術證明了有可能消除動力學（以及從「真空」中推導動力學）。

Thus one can analyze the effects associated with spinning to engineer energetics from external signals into intended effects, such as the demonstrated benefits associated with Aires technology.

因此，可以分析與旋轉相關的效應，從外部信號中工程化能量轉換為預期效果，例如 Aires 技術所展示的益處。

In this study, it is assumed that the source radiation's input is distributed uniformly from all sides of the AiresC32S resonator. This type of distributed interaction is not necessarily a real-time one, and it may be worthy to examine modelling a singular, multiple and varying inputs towards the Aires resonators.

在本研究中，假設源輻射的輸入均勻分布於 AiresC32S 諧振器的各個方向。這種分布式的互動不一定是即時的，且值得探討對 Aires 諧振器進行單一、多重及變化輸入的建模。

In conclusion, we find this Research Report to be credible and instructive. The nature of the findings are aligned with the inclusive fundamental physics and observations It also suggests further understanding of biological information systems and their processing.

總結來說，我們認為本研究報告具備可信度且具啟發性。其發現的本質與包容性的基礎物理學及觀察結果相符，並且暗示了對生物資訊系統及其處理方式的進一步理解。

This study's results help explain demonstrate the effectiveness of Aires technology.

本研究結果有助於說明並展示 Aires 技術的有效性。

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

[1] Terence W. Barrett, noted US electrodynamicist and a co-founder of ultra-wideband radar notes about Maxwell's theory: "In the case of electromagnetism, the theory was first simplified before being frozen. Maxwell expressed electromagnetism in the algebra of quaternions and made the electromagnetic potential the centerpiece of his theory. In 1881 Heaviside replaced the electromagnetic potential field by force fields as the centerpiece of electromagnetic theory. According to him, the electromagnetic potential field was arbitrary and needed to be "assassinated" (sic). A few years later there was a great debate between Heaviside and Tate about the relative merits of vector analysis and quaternions. The result was the realization that there was no need for the greater physical insights provided by quaternions if the theory was purely local, and vector analysis became commonplace.

[1] **Terence W. Barrett，美國著名電動力學家及超寬頻雷達的共同創辦人，曾談及麥克斯韋理論：「在電磁學的案例中，理論先被簡化後才被固定下來。麥克斯韋以四元數代數表達電磁學，並將電磁勢作為其理論的核心。1881 年，Heaviside 以力場取代電磁勢場，成為電磁理論的核心。他認為電磁勢場是任意的，必須被『暗殺』（原文如此）。幾年後，Heaviside 與 Tate 就向量分析與四元數的相對優劣展開激烈辯論。結果是認識到，若理論純粹是局部性的，則不需要四元數所提供的更深物理洞見，向量分析遂成為普遍使用的方法。」**

The vast applications of electromagnetic theory since then were made using vector analysis. Although generations of very effective students were trained using vector analysis, more might be learned physically by returning, if not to quaternions, to other mathematical formulations in certain well-defined circumstances. As examples, since the time when the theoretical design of electromagnetism was frozen, gauge theory has been invented and brought to maturity and topology and geometry have been introduced to field theory. Although most persons view their subject matter through the filter of the mathematical tools in which they are trained, the best mathematical techniques for a specific analysis depend upon the best match between the algebraic logic and the underpinning physical dynamics of a theoretical system." [Terence W. Barrett and Dale M. Grimes, Preface, p. vii-viii, in Advanced Electromagnetism: Foundations, Theory and Applications, Terence W. Barrett and Dale M. Grimes (eds.), World Scientific, Singapore, 1995.]

自此以來，電磁理論的廣泛應用皆是利用向量分析完成的。雖然一代又一代的優秀學生都是透過向量分析接受訓練，但若能在某些明確定義的情況下回歸（即使不是四元數）其他數學表述，或許能在物理層面學到更多。舉例來說，自從電磁理論的理論設計定型以來，規範理論已被發明並趨於成熟，拓撲學與幾何學也被引入場論。儘管大多數人透過其所受訓練的數學工具來看待其研究領域，但針對特定分析而言，最佳的數學技術取決於代數邏輯與理論系統所依據的物理動力學之間的最佳匹配。【Terence W. Barrett 與 Dale M. Grimes，《Advanced Electromagnetism: Foundations, Theory and Applications》序言，第 vii-viii 頁，Terence W. Barrett 與 Dale M. Grimes 編著，World Scientific，新加坡，1995 年】