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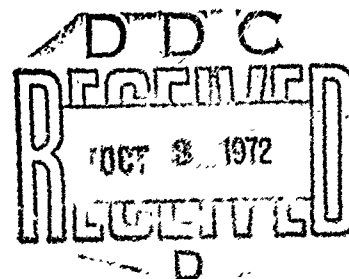
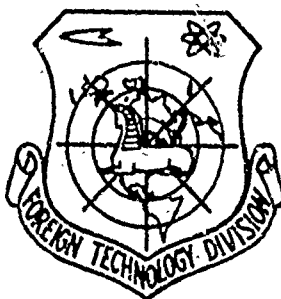
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



THE QUESTION OF THE INFLUENCE OF A
PERMANENT MAGNETIC FIELD ON WATER

by

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UNCLASSIFIED
Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R & D

(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author) Foreign Technology Division Air Force Systems Command U. S. Air Force		2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	
3. REPORT TITLE THE QUESTION OF THE INFLUENCE OF A PERMANENT MAGNETIC FIELD ON WATER		2b. GROUP	
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Translation			
5. AUTHOR(S) (First name, middle initial, last name) V. B. Yevdokimov and V. A. Zubarev			
6. REPORT DATE 1964	7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 4	7b. NO. OF REFS 7	
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. F-3615-71-C-1182 (71 Jan 01)	8b. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) FTD-HT-23-0230-72		
9. PROJECT NO.	9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)		
10. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.			
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY Foreign Technology Division Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio	
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Security Classification

KEY WORDS

LINK-A

LINKED

LINE 6

2016



095



1992

472

7

Security Classification

EDITED TRANSLATION

FTD-HT-23-230-72

THE QUESTION OF THE INFLUENCE OF A PERMANENT
MAGNETIC FIELD ON WATER

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English pages: 4

Source: Moscow University Vestnik, Seriya
II. Khimiya (Moscow University
Herald. Series II. Chemistry Vol.
24, No. 2, 1969, pp. 110-111.

Requester: ASD

Translated by: John Miller

Approved for public release;
Distribution unlimited.

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FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
WP-AFB, OHIO.

THE QUESTION OF THE INFLUENCE OF A PERMANENT MAGNETIC FIELD ON WATER

V. B. Yevdokimov and V. A. Zubarev

In technical journals over the past ten years a great many works have appeared which have been devoted to the influence of the so-called "magnetization" of feed water against the formation of scale on boiler walls [1]. In a brief report it is impossible to give a complete analysis of the works; however, we should point out their insufficiently high level of methodology. In this regard, at the present time many researchers are attempting to detect, in water and its solutions subjected to magnetic processing, changes in the physical and physicochemical indices [2-5].

The purpose of our work was to explain the possibility of the effect of a *uniform, permanent* magnetic field on the structural properties of *feed water* and its solutions under strictly monitored conditions, for which we determined the viscosity of the water by the method of the average bilateral time of first passage (the Sokolovskiy method) [6]. The essence of this method, developed by Sokolovskiy and G. Lushchovskiy [7], is to estimate the behavior of Brownian particles in a liquid. As the Brownian particles we used diamagnetic carbon particles with radius of the order of 10^{-6} m, in a concentration of 10^6 per cm³, that they are, on the average, 10-15 μ m apart. The influence of the liquid in the case used pre-

ration was about 100u. We estimated the change in number n which shows how often, in time t , a particle of radius r covers a given distance l in a magnetic field (n) or without it (n_0). From forms $n = \frac{RT}{H} \frac{l}{2\pi r^2 \eta}$, where R is the gas constant, H is the Avogadro number, T is absolute temperature and η is the coefficient of viscosity, we see that $\frac{n}{n_0} = \frac{H_0}{H}$, i.e., from the change in n with the other parameters remaining constant we can judge as to structural changes in the liquid. The measured preparation was thermostatted with an accuracy of $\pm 0.05^\circ$, which could lead to variations of $\pm 0.2\%$ in the viscosity index. The uniform permanent magnetic field was established and maintained with an accuracy of $\pm 2\%$. In time $t = 15 \pm 0.1$ min we simultaneously measured values of n for two mutually perpendicular directions n along and across the field force lines ($n_{\parallel}$ and $n_{\perp}$).

$n_{\parallel}$	l	$M=23$	n	10^3	$n_{\perp}$	l	$M=23$	n	10^3
20	1	-3	3	9	20	1	-3	-3	9
21	2	-2	2	4	21	1	-2	-2	4
22	4	-1	1	4	22	5	-1	-5	5
23	6	0	0	0	23	6	0	0	0
24	8	+1	1	8	24	4	+1	4	4
25	2	+2	2	8	25	2	+2	4	8
26	6	+3	0	0	26	1	+3	3	9
$\bar{n}$	20		-2	34	$\bar{n}$	20		+1	39

As the control measurements we carried out a series of experiments with freshly-produced bidistilled and distilled water with pH's of 6.8 and 6.3, respectively, at temperatures $T = 283$ and $293^\circ K$ and magnetic field strengths of 1000 and 2000 Oe. The experiment results were processed statistically. As an example, let us present the analysis of data obtained for bidistilled water with $pH = 6.8$ at $T = 293^\circ K$ in a magnetic field with $H = 2000$ Oe. The total observation time was 5 hours with 5 preparations:

$$\sigma_n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sum \epsilon^2}{K-1}} = \pm 1.4, \quad \sigma_1 = \pm 1.43, \quad \sigma_{A1} = \pm 0.3,$$

$$\sigma_{A1} = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sqrt{K}} = \pm 0.3, \quad A_1 = 23.05 \pm 0.3 (\pm 1.3\%),$$

$$A_1 = M \pm \frac{\sum \epsilon}{\sum f} = 22.9 \pm 0.3 (\pm 1.3\%), \quad A_{cp} = 23.0 \pm 0.2 (\pm 1.0\%).$$

Here we have used the following arbitrary designations: f - frequency of appearance of a given value of n ; ϵ - central deviation, the difference between the data and the condition of the arithmetic mean M ; A - arithmetic mean, with subscript (cp.) (mean) $= (A_1 + A_2) : 2$; σ_1 and σ_2 are, respectively, the quadratic deviations of n_1 and n_2 individually; σ_A is the standard error in the arithmetic mean A ; K is the sum of f .

In experiments with bidistilled and distilled water, carried out under the same conditions but without a field ($H = 0$), with 8 preparations with a total observation time of 8 hours we obtained the following values: $\sigma_1 = \pm 1.5$, $\sigma_{A1} = \pm 0.3$, $A_1 = 23.0 \pm 0.3 (\pm 1.3\%)$, $\sigma_2 = \pm 1.4$, $\sigma_{A2} = \pm 0.3$, $A_2 = 23.1 \pm 0.3 (\pm 1.3\%)$, $A_{cp} = 23.1 \pm 0.2 (\pm 1.0\%)$.

With $H = 2000$ Oe and $T = 293^\circ K$, using three preparations with the bidistillate for a total of 5 hours we obtained the values: $A_1 = 17.0 \pm 0.2 (\pm 1.2\%)$, $A_2 = 17.2 \pm 0.2$, $A_{cp} = 17.1 \pm 0.14 (\pm 1.0\%)$. With $H = 1000$ Oe and $T = 283^\circ K$ and $293^\circ K$ the values of A_1 , A_2 and A_{cp} , obtained during a total observation time of 10 hours, do not differ from the corresponding values obtained for $H = 2000$ Oe for the same temperatures times the value of the standard error. Thus, these data show that with an accuracy of $\pm 2\%$ with a confidence level of 95% a permanent uniform magnetic field with strengths of 1000 and 2000 Oe does not change the properties of pure water at temperatures $T = 283$ and $T = 293^\circ K$.

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Received
8 May 1968