“Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art”

Part 5

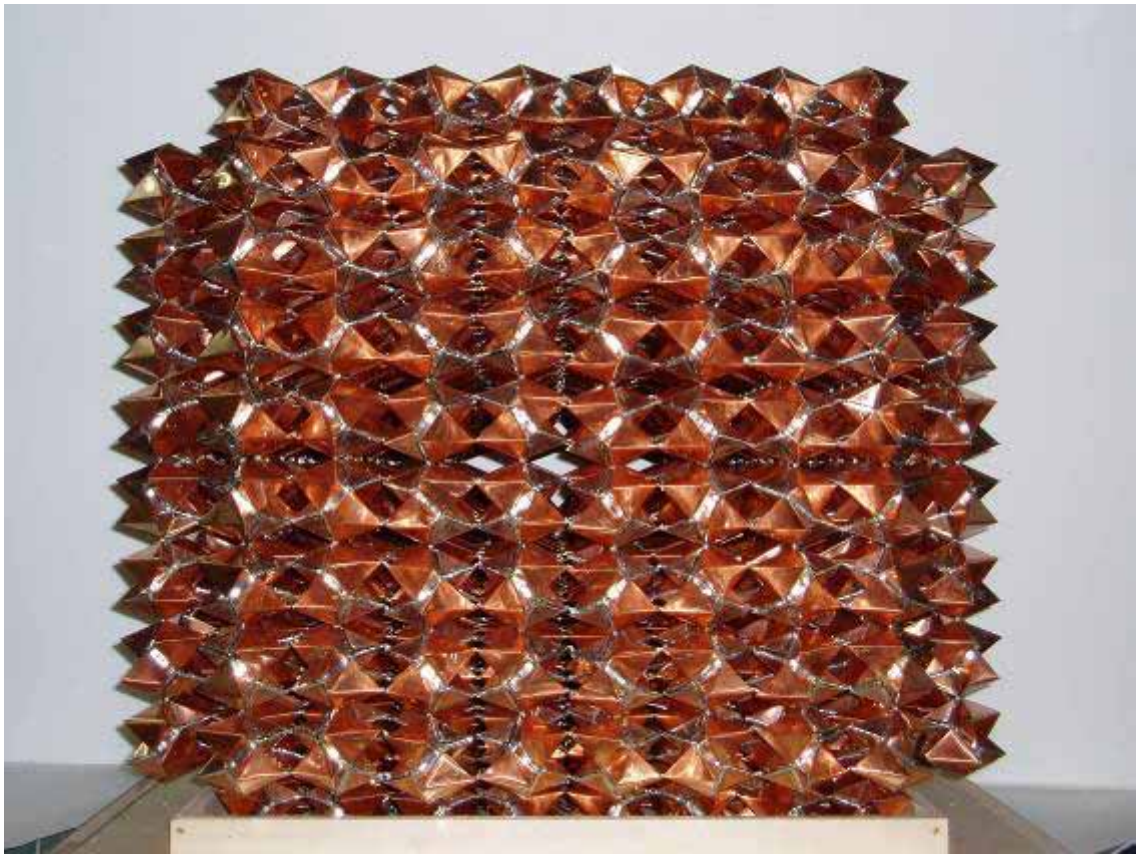
“Trinity-type quantum computer circuit structure”

SEPTIMALNOTAION IKOSOLID X^3

April 2004

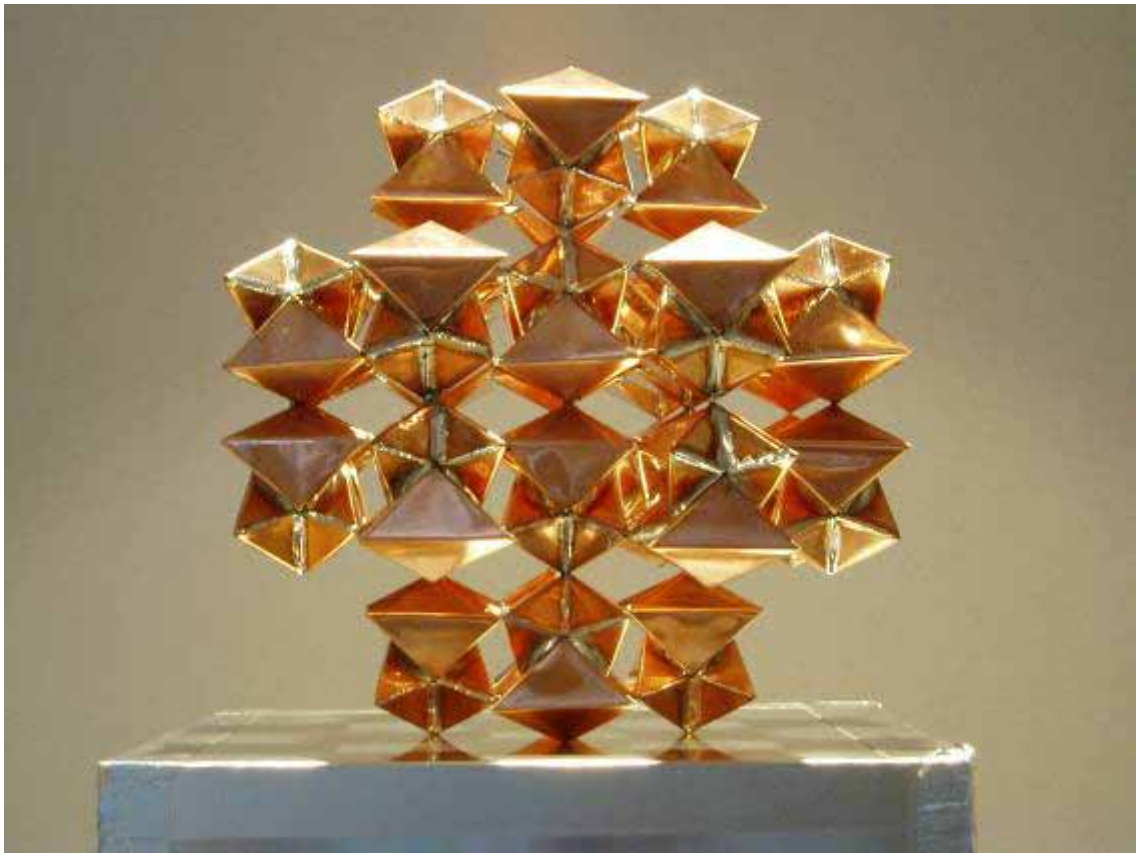
Koei Endo

Ikuyo Endo



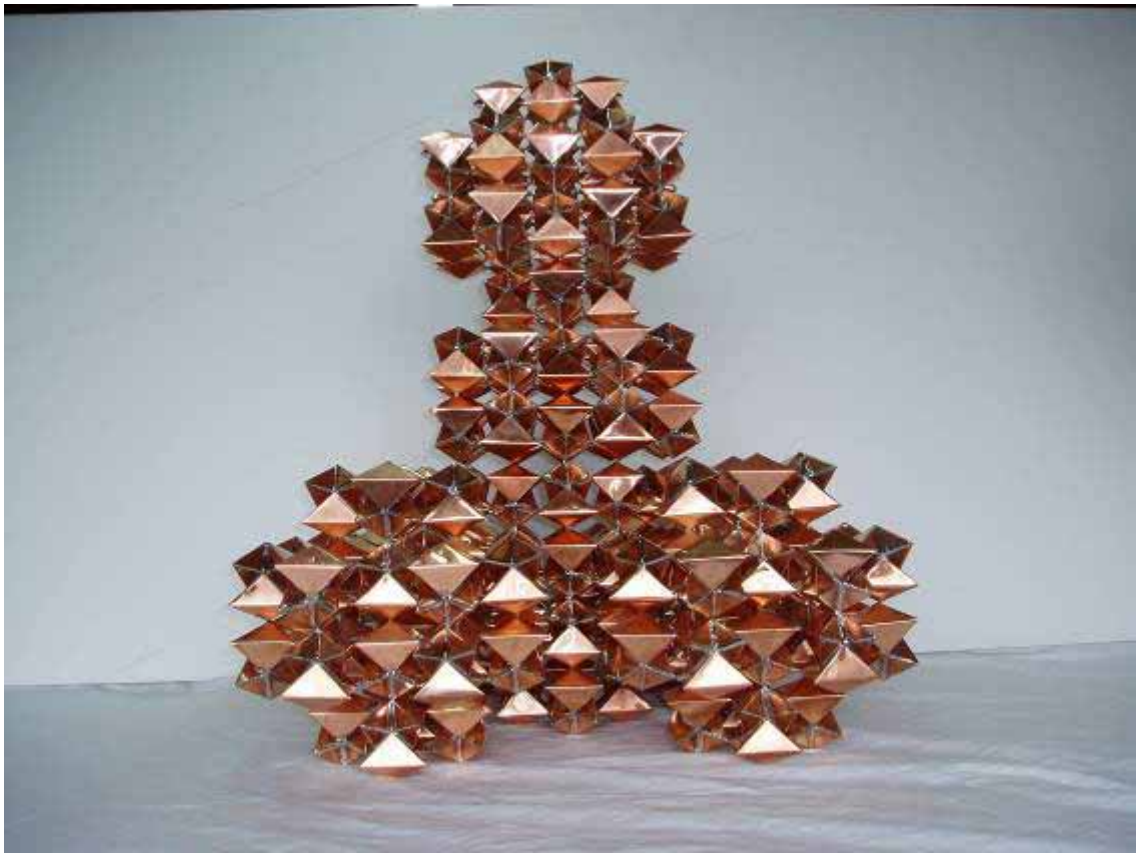
SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 5^3
(1/n square conductor 27mm, 14336 pieces)

(Total, number of IKOSOLID's : 896
Number of IKOSOLID's equivalent to Klein's bottle (qubit): 512
Number of IKOSOLID's equivalent to Torus T^2 (bit): 384



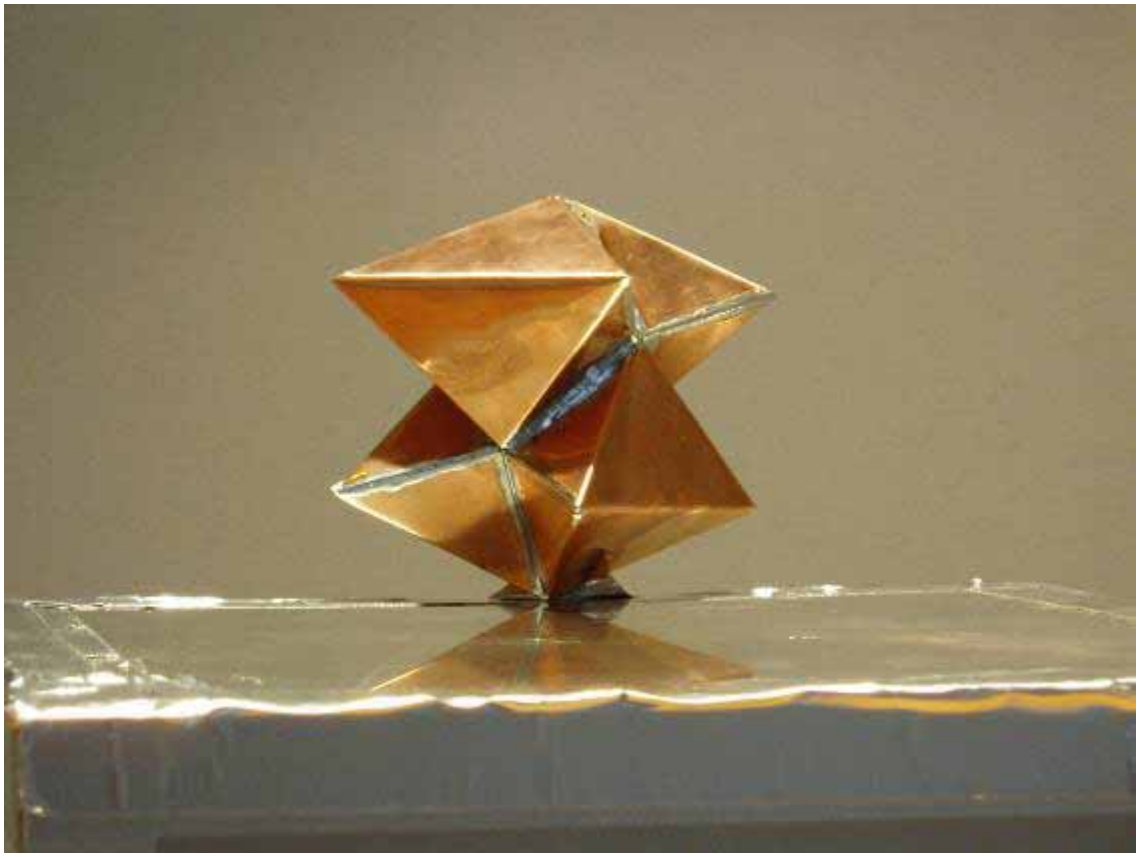
SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 2^3
(1/n square conductor 27mm, 512 pieces)

(Total number of IKOSOLID's: 32
Number of IKOSOLID's equivalent to Klein's bottle (qubit): 8
Number of IKOSOLID's equivalent to Torus T^2 (bit) : 24



Connected seven SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 2^3
(1/n square conductor 27mm, 3,200 pieces)

(Total number of IKOSOLID's: 200
Number of IKOSOLID's equivalent to Klein's bottle (qubit): 56
Number of IKOSOLID's equivalent to Torus T^2 (bit): 144



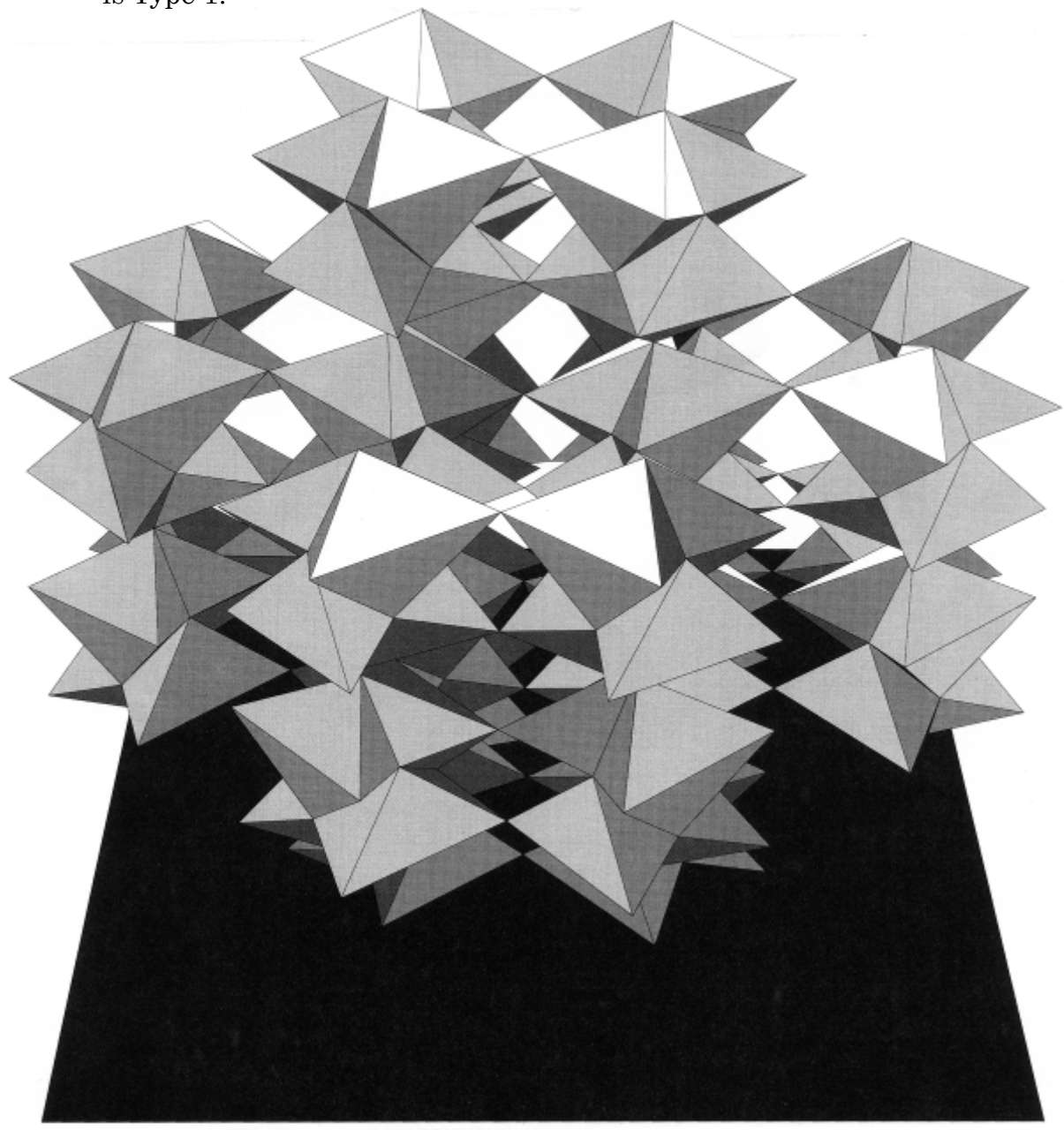
IKOSOLID (1/n square conductor 48mm, 16 pieces)

Transformational type of the IKODOEITSCUBE X^3:
SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3

a : Oblique whole view of the SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 Type 1

This figure is that of the SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID 2^3 .

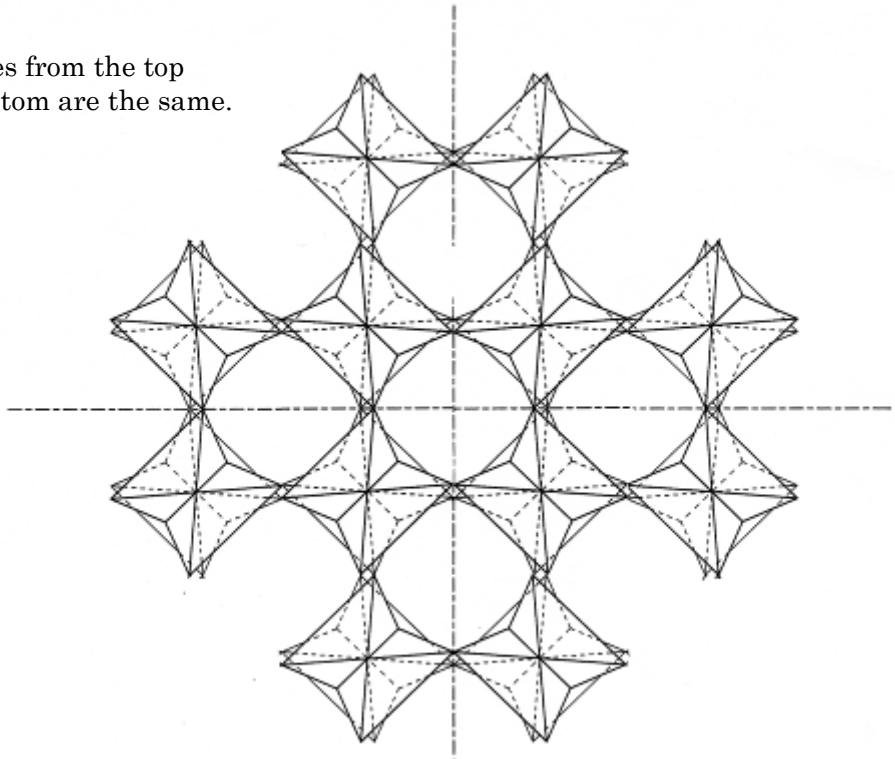
As the SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 is transformation of the IKODOEITSCUBE X^3, there are 2 types of the SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3's just like those of IKODOEITSCUBE X^3's. The difference is just like that of the IKODOEITSCUBE X^3. So this is Type 1.



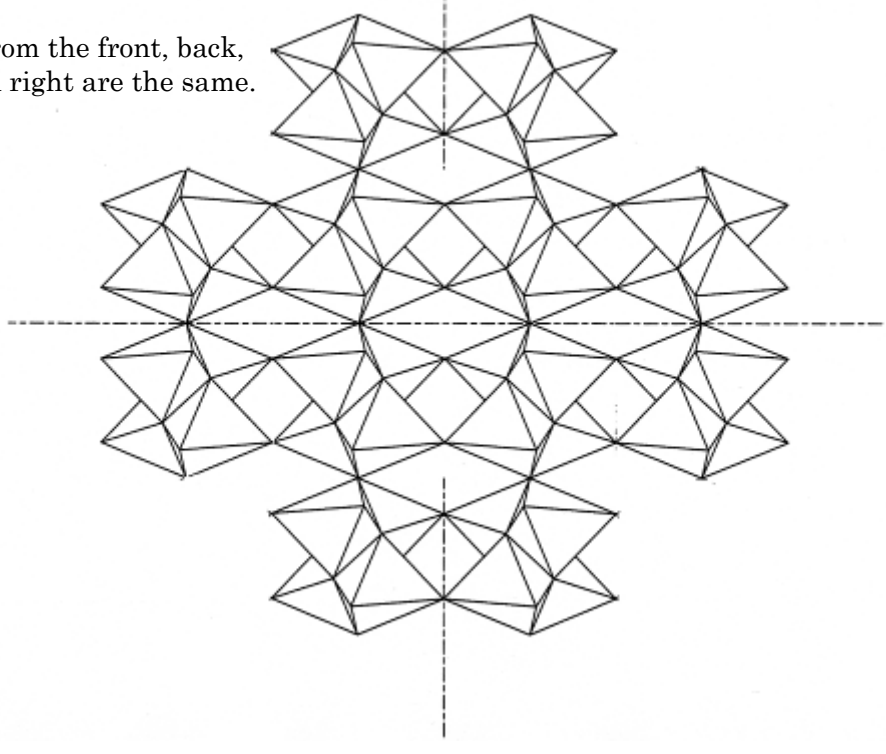
Views from 6 sides of SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 Type 1

Example : SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID 2^3
(Two sides from the top and from bottom are the same and
4 sides from the front, back, left, and right are the same.)

□Two sides from the top
and bottom are the same.



□4 sides from the front, back,
left, and right are the same.



While the IKODOEITSCUBE X^3 has a characteristic of infinite expansion in three-dimensional integration, the SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 is made to take out the outer-most edge of the IKOSOLID's and by doing so, the characteristic of infinite expansion is lost and becomes a SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 with ability of free combination integration. The minimum X of the SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 is 2.

The IKODOEITSCUBE 2^3 becomes the SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID 2^3.

Total number of IKOSOLID's on the SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 is to be found in accordance with the following formula.

$8(X-1)^3+24(X-1)^2$ = the total number of IKOSOLID's

(X: In case of IKODOEITSCUBE 1^3 consisting of 8 IKOSOLID's, we assume X=1)

The total number of N of the 1/n squares on the SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 is to be found by using the following formula.

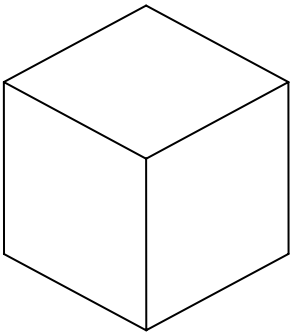
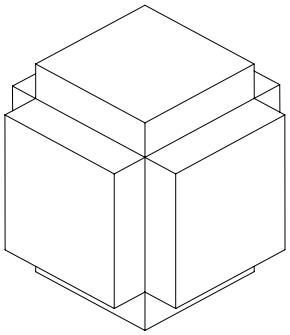
$N=n\{8(X-1)^3+24(X-1)^2\}$ K. I. SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 Theorem

$n=16*x^2$ K . I. Theorem

(n is the number of 1/n squares on the IKOSOLID

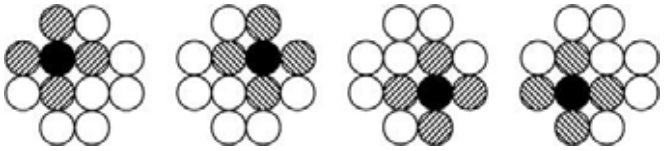
x is the number of 1/n squares on one side of 1/16 squares in a square n.)

Comparison between the IKODOEITSCUBE X^3 and SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3

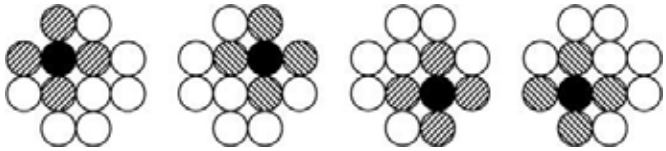
Structure of IKODOEITSCUBE X^3	Structure of SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3
	 Outside projected parts are the IKOSOLID's which can only be 6 of "1:6" The IKOSOLID's :$(X-1)^3$ which exist inside are Klein's Bottle. They can be either 1 or 6 of "1:6"
○ Symmetrical rule "Complete symmetrical rule"	○ Symmetrical rule "Complete symmetrical rule in the septimal notation condition of 1:6"
○ Endless circulation rule	○ Endless phase transfer circulation rule
○ With built-in IKODOEITSCUBE of $(X-1)^3$ as Klein's Bottle	○ With built-in IKODOEITSCUBE of $(X-1)^3$ as Klein's Bottle
○ Characteristics of infinite expansion as cube integration	○ Free connection integration (three-dimensional 6 directions=up, down, front, back, left, and right)
○ Amazing increase in N value 1/n squares by reduction by nano technology. (To millions, trillions, and quadrillions)	○ Amazing increase in N value of 1/n squares by reduction by nano technology. (To millions, trillions, and quadrillions)
○ Quantum computer circuit structure "Characteristics of brain (self-control at the level of not destroying load)and characteristics of energy (magnetic flux reduction and active power amplification) are combined and active with dimensional phase (five-dimensions and three-dimensions)"	○ Quantum computer circuit structure "Characteristics of brain (abilities of brain cells),characteristics of energy (creation of infinitely various kinds of energy), and characteristics of crystal structure (formation of various configurations) are combined and active with dimensional phase (five-dimensions and three-dimensions)"
○ The formula to find value N of 1/n squares: K. I. Cube Theorem $N=8n\times X^3$ (we assume X=1 in case of IKODOEITSCUBE 1^3 consisting 8 IKOSOLID's.	○ The formula to find value N of 1/n squares: K.I. SEPTIMALNOTATION KIOSOLID X^3 Theorem $N=n\{8(X-1)^3+24(X-1)^2\}$ (We assume X=1 in case of IKODOEITSCUBE 1^3 consisting of 8 IKOSOLID's)

The SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 is the symmetrical combination of "1:6" at the time of symmetrical combination among composing IKOSOLID's. Accordance with the relationship of "1:6", six sides of the solid is "6" and center of the solid is "1". The neighboring each "1:6"is entangled and is in the relationship of symmetrical condition, and has characteristics of "superposition" and "entanglement" in quantum computers, i.e. at the moment when the relationship of "1:6" is established, instantaneous and endless septimal notation phase transfer circulation occurs in the whole SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3, by the entangled "1:6" combination .

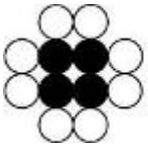
"1:6" in view of the SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID 2^3

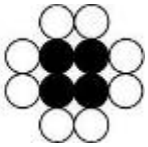


a. Perspective views from above



b. Perspective views from the side. Each one pair is common and the relation is that of "1:6".

Perspective views from above 

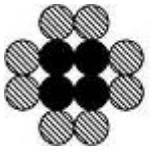
Perspective views from the side 

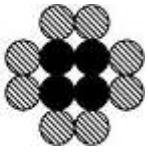
These ● IKOSOLID's can be either 1 or 6 in "1:6".

Perspective views from above 

Perspective views from the side 

These ● IKOSOLID's can be only 6 of "1:6".

Perspective views from above 

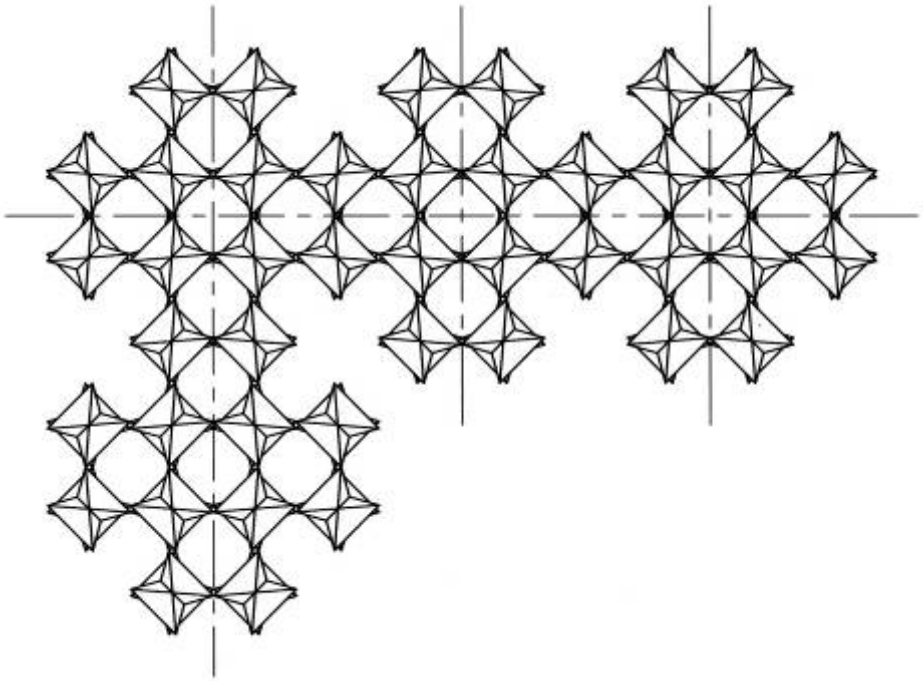
Perspective views from the side 

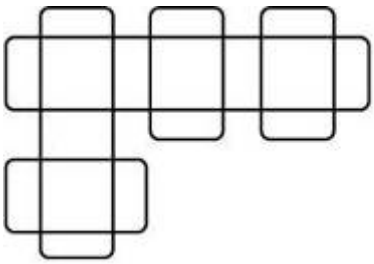
When one relationship of "1:6" is completed, instantaneously all become septimal notation condition with endless phase transfer circulation. Center  are IKODOEITSCUBE: $((X-1)^3$ and Klein's bottle itself.)

Free integration of SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3

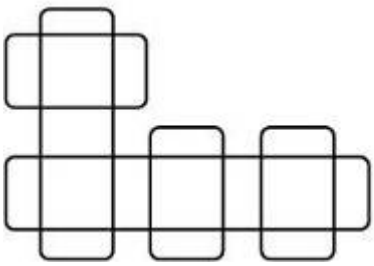
While the IKODOEITSCUBE X^3 has a characteristic of infinite expansion in three-dimensional integration, SEPTIMAL NOTATION IKOSOLID X^3, which is a transformational type of it ,has the ability of free integration to any shape, but in any kinds of integration, "1:6" symmetrical rule is applied.

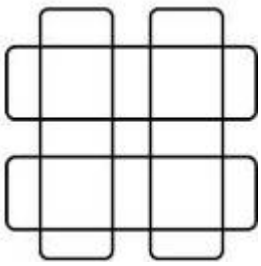
□Practical free integration (freely combined in "superposition" condition at three-dimensional six directions: up, down, front, back, left, and right)





Structural view from above





Front structural view Side structural view

The fundamental of this invention is the encounter of the five-dimensional electrons active in five-dimensional space (● Klein's Bottle) and the three-dimensional electrons active in three-dimensional space(○ Torus T^2). We have already succeeded in this encounter and in making it practicable, and the result is this invention.

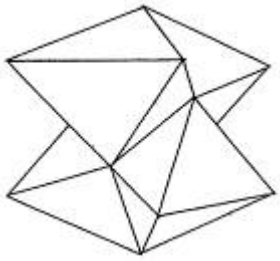
We completed connecting five-dimensional phase and three-dimensional phase in the following four methods (A, B, C, and D).

A. Our success in making five-dimensional energy three-dimensional by 720 degree phase rotation in 1/n square (possible only on the IKOSOLID) (Refer to the enclosed our treatise)

"Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art" Part 2 Two questions for mathematicians from art

1. Four-dimensional geometric problem (IKOSOLID as a catalyst)
2. Four-dimensional integral problem (IKOLSOLID as a catalyst)

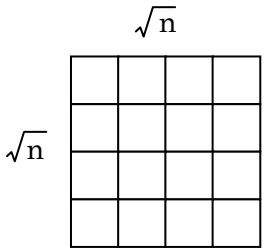
IKOSOLID, square n (plane square IKOSOLID), and 1/n square



Three-dimensional IKOSOLID is a solid, the surface of which is partitioned into n*(1/n) squares.

$\sqrt{\text{Three-dimensional IKOSOLID n}} = \sqrt{n}$ = one side of square n

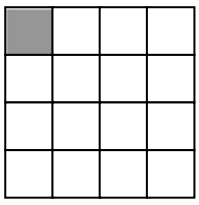
i.e. three-dimensional IKOSOLID n is originally square n.



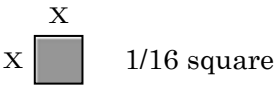
□ Minimum number of n is 16. This number is called minimum invariable to be a three-dimensional IKOSOLID i.e. IKOSOLID Invariable

n = 16

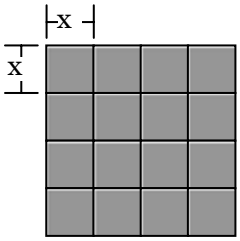
$\sqrt{n^2} = \sqrt{16^2} = 4^2 = 16$



□ When n is 16 or more, let x^2 be the number of 1/n squares that constitute the entire surface of the 1/16 square.



There are (1/n)* x^2 squares on a 1/16 square.



□ According to the following K.I. Theorem, when a 1/16 square is partitioned into (1/n)* x^2 squares, the number n of the 1/n squares on the plane square IKOSOLID "n" is to be found

K. I. Theorem $n=16x^2$

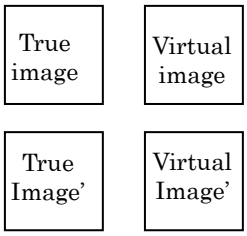
* Any n number of 1/n squares can be put on the three-dimensional IKOSOLID with symmetrical and endless condition even in millions, billions, trillions, quadrillions, or more by the K. I. Theorem.

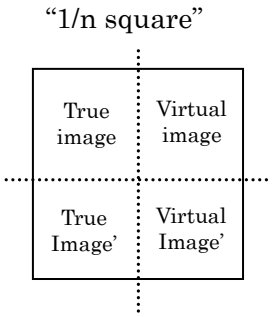
1/n Square conductor

a A quarter of the 1/n square is an original picture condition square

Original
Picture
condition

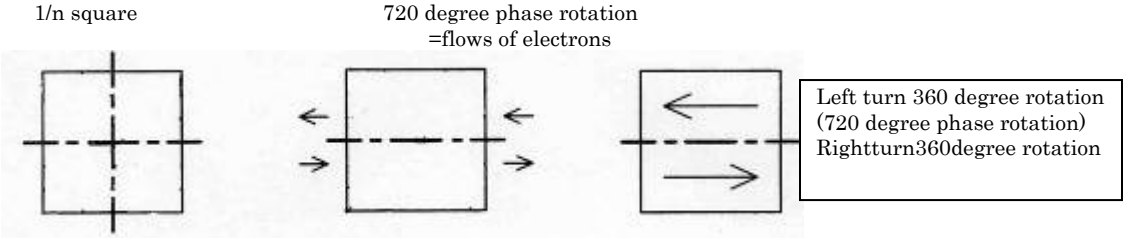
- The true image of the original-picture-condition square has no restriction and is free.
- The 1/n square is made of the original-picture-condition squares by symmetric rule (on right and left side and upper and lower side) and endless rule.

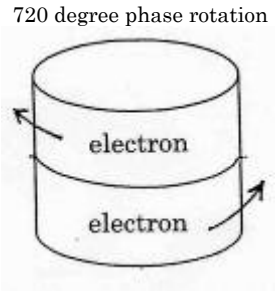




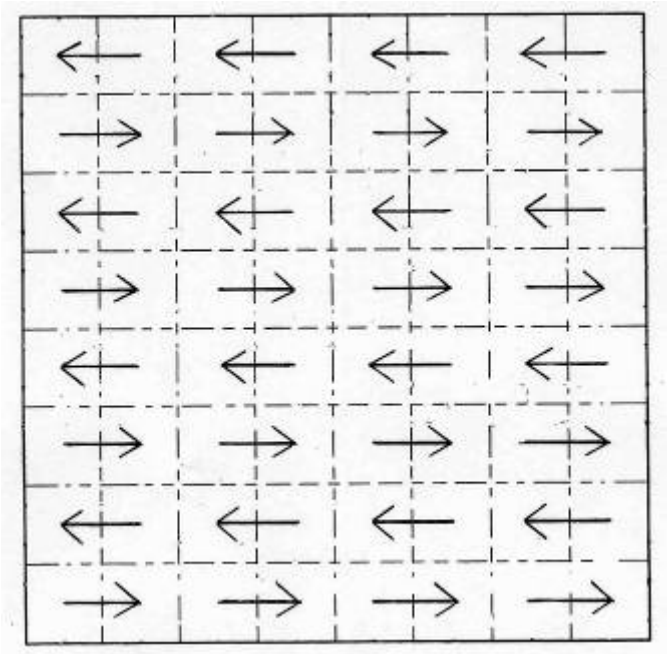
Resonance phenomenon, and generation and continuation of permanent current caused by topological configuration of the IKOSOLID

a. Resonance phenomenon, and generation of permanent current caused by the IKOSOLID configuration (topological phenomenon=Klein's bottle phenomenon)
Generation of electricity and continuation of topological phenomenon are supposed to be
occurred by generation and continuation of the energy caused by Klein's Bottle phenomenon (the phase difference between outside and inside)of the IKOSOLID cofiguration.

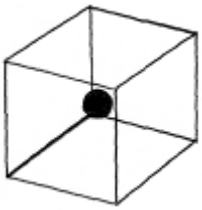




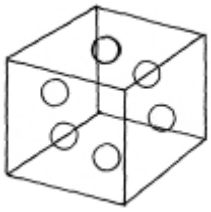
Electron flows of n=16 IKOSOLID,This flow occurs only when IKOSOLID is three-dimensional.



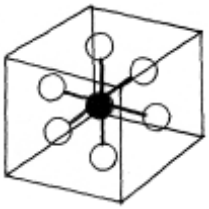
b. Our success in connecting five-dimensional space (●Klein's Bottle) and three-dimensional space (○ Torus T^2) by making the septimal notation structure of "1 (●Klein's Bottle):6 (○ Torus T^2)" of IKOSOLID crystal cube, dots of six faces (= (○ Torus T^2) of crystal cube.



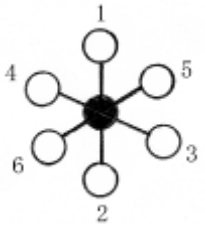
five dimensional space
(●Klein's Bottle)



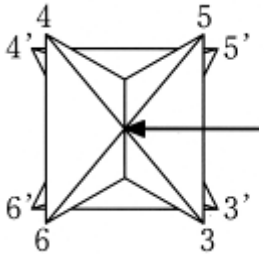
three dimensional space
(○ Torus T^2)



according to the symmetry (topology),"1 (five-dimensional space●Klein's Bottle) : 6 (three-dimensional space ○ Torus T^2)"



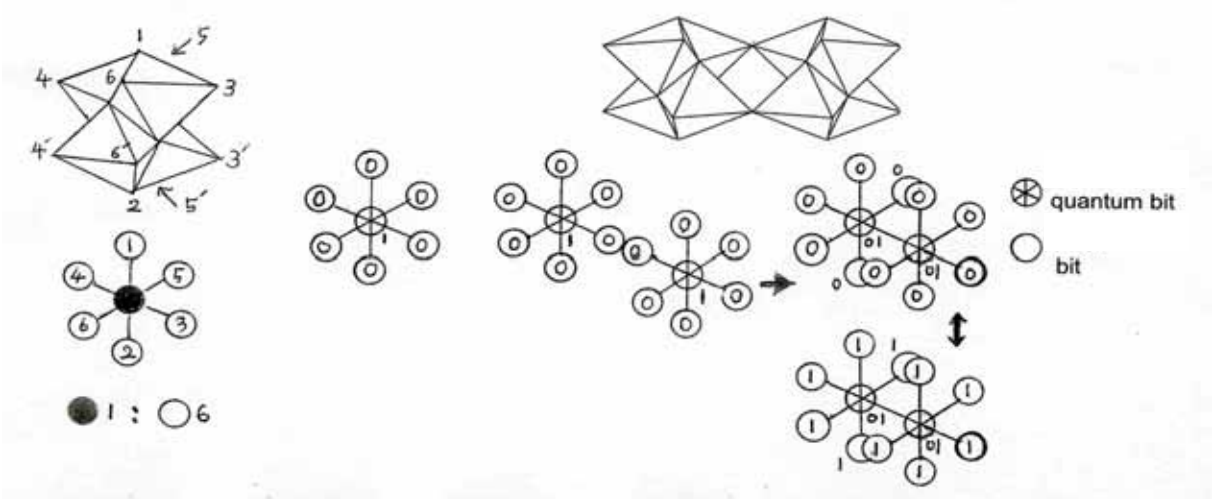
to make six plane faces of the crystal cube, dots



1(bottom tip is 2)

all the tips of the IKOSOLID are dots of six faces of crystal cube (○Torus T^2)

Septimal notation connection structure (1:6) in crystal cube structure of IKOSOLID is changed into quantum computer circuit structure.

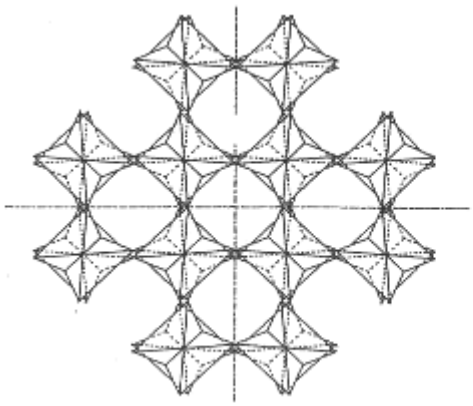


c. Our success in connecting five-dimensional space (●Klein's Bottle) and three-dimensional space (○ Torus T^2) by making plural IKOSOLID's themselves ●Klein's Bottle and ○ Torus T^2 each. (Refer to the our treatise) ("Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art" Part 3 (Moebius Strip and Magic-squared Picture, Klein's Bottle and IKOSOLID)

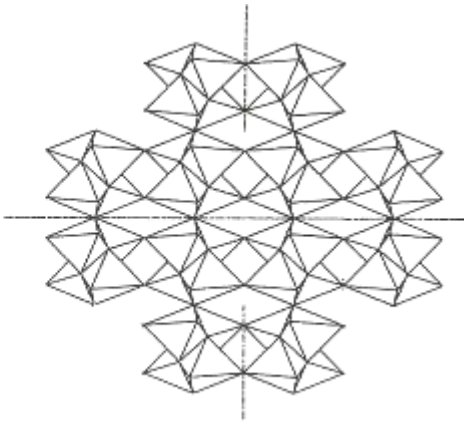
"Provided that one IKOSOLID is one bit, the connection structure of SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 (in this case, 2^3) is quantum computer circuit structure.

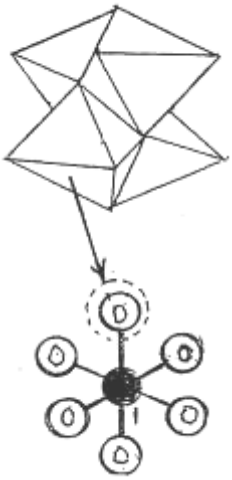
SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID2^3

common view from above and bellow



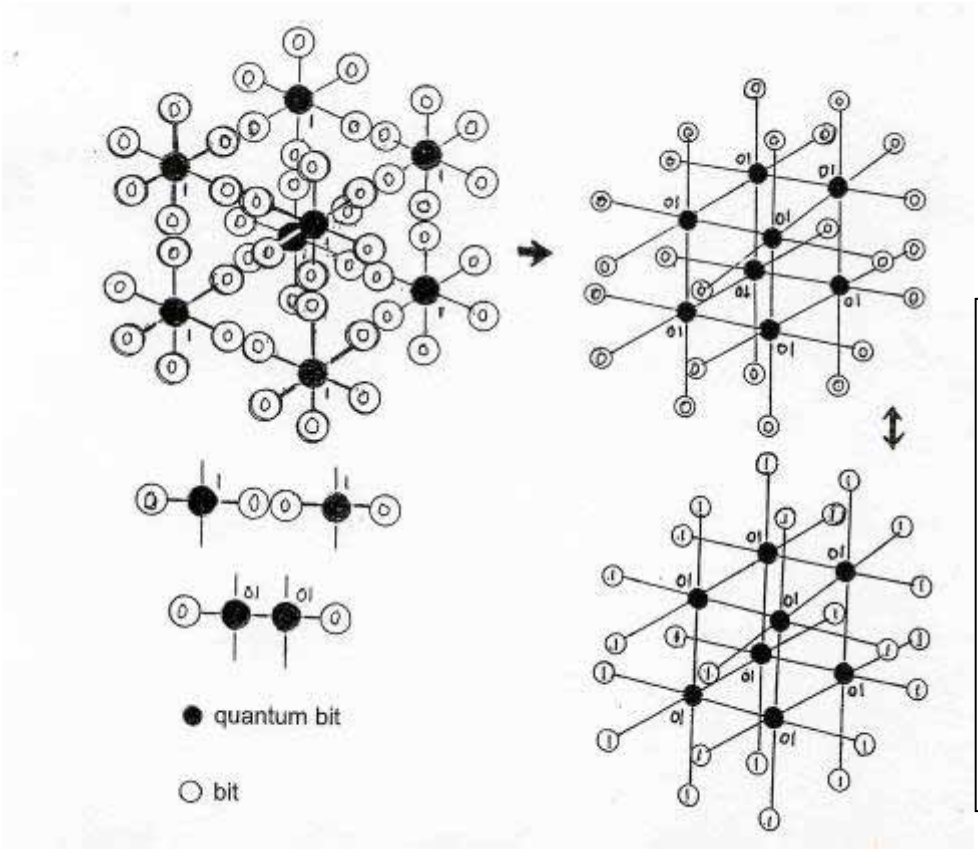
common view from 4 directions





We assume one IKOSOLID is one bit.

※Septimal notation structure(1:6) of SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 2^3 is changed into the binary system i.e.binary system is done with notation(1:6)



Quantum computer curcuit structure

Entanglement occurs as each "0"and"01"and each "1"and"01"
do endless phase transfer circulation of septimal notation(1:6)
i.e.when"0"is input, "01"repeats numerously and when"1"is input,"01"repeats numerously.

So the condition of entanglement occurs.

d. Our completion of the structure of IKODOEITSCUBE X^3 (X is 2 and more than 2) and SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 (X is 2 and more than 2), in which all the inside constituent IKOSOLID's (IKODOEITSCUBE $(X-1)^3$) are ●Klein's Bottle (five-dimensional space) and all the outside projected IKOSOLID's are ○ Torus T^2 (three-dimensional space). In addition to that, in the SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3, all its structure is septimal notation condition (1:6). All the inside IKOSOLID's (IKODOEITSCUBE $(X-1)^3$) are ●Klein's Bottle (five-dimensional space) and outside IKOSOLID's can be only "6" in septimal notation(○ Torus T^2 (three-dimensional space)), which is the complete structure of septimal notation (1:6). We succeeded in it. The SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 can be connected to six three-dimensional directions (up, down, front, back, right, and left). We understand that the quantum computer has a structure of crystal itself, forms all the configurations, and is able to connect five-dimensional space (●Klein's Bottle) and three-dimensional space (○ Torus T^2) with its condition of brain (including information) and with its condition of energy. Our invention succeeded in structural function and structural abilities. We can say that SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 is the very quantum computer circuit structure.

“Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art”

Part 6

Three verifications of IKOSOLID (one – dimensional phase crystal solid) (refer to attached verification experiments)

$E=mC^2 < E'=m'C^{2'}$

It surpasses Josephson and Meissner effect of super–conductivity at normal temperature

July 2004

Koei Endo

Ikuyo Endo

Author: Koei Endo[1, 2] Ikuyo Endo[2]
[1] Member of JIAS (Japan International Artists Society)
[2] [ai] CREATION INC. (Chairman: Koei Endo President: Ikuyo Endo)

● Title

Three verifications of IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) (refer to attached verification experiments):

$E=mC^2 < E'=m'C^{2'}$

It surpasses Josephson effect and Meissner effect of super-conductivity at normal temperature

● Strapline

We created IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) of topology configuration by the perspective of pictorial dots. We succeeded in changing volume energy (m) and vector energy (C^2)(both are three-dimensional energies) in quality to m' and $C^{2'}$

Now, here, we will verify $E=mC^2 < E'=m'C^{2'}$ in this thesis. It means that, in case of $C^2 < C^{2'}$, we can put more than one-second vector energy into one-second energy container, which means time contraction, and that we can put more than one liter volume energy into one liter energy container, which means space contraction. The above means that it surpasses Dr. Albert Einstein's $E=mC^2$.

Also, we will verify by experiments that this IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) completely surpasses Josephson effect and Meissner effect of super-conductivity at normal temperature.

This IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) is a benzene solid, which is a catalyst displacing three-dimensional energy to one-dimensional phase

● Body

In this thesis, we would like to surpass Dr. Albert Einstein's $E=mC^2$ by verifying $E=mC^2 < E'=m'C^{2'}$ ($E<E'$ and $mC^2 < m'C^{2'}$)

We change m and C^2 (m to m', C^2 to $C^{2'}$) by IKOSOLID. (one-dimensional phase crystal solid).

This is the invention research with verification experiment, which succeeded in displacing three-dimensional energy (mC^2) into one-dimensional phase dots.

When we displace and transform C^2 to $C^{2'}$, we use 24 right isosceles triangle faces (equivalent to the area of 16 square faces) of IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid). When we displace and transform m to m', we use ten dots (actually six dots). we have already exercised this transformation of $mC^2 < m'C^{2'}$, in one IKOSOLID. However, in case of SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 (organization of plural IKOSOLID's), we have two types of IKOSOLID's: one is Klein's bottle (=qubit) type and the other is Torus T^2 (=bit) type.

When we apply this IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) to electrons, it displays the following seven effects. We have already commercialized this invention and started marketing. These seven effects are all the first in the world. (We have already done the experiments by prototype from 1 to 7))

1. Quantum computer server effect (It reduces RC time constant and circuit resistance, and non-linearly increases the pulse oscillating counts in number.
   "Pulse non-linear speed-up quantum effect conductor experiment"
2. Electric power amplification effect (Electric power can be amplified linearly and non-linearly without a bias power source. "Experiment on increase of integrating active power of a motor with IKOSOLID and IKODOEITSCUBE X^3"
3. Resistance reduction effect (It amplifies electronic energy and reduces resistance.) "SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 5^3 (1/n square conductor 27mm, 14336 pieces) Load: National electric lamp (110V 100W) Resistance reduction experiment"
4. Magnetic flux reduction effect (It amplifies electronic energy and reduces magnetic flux. "Public experiments in Europe Resistance reduction effect experiment"
5. Long-lasting battery effect (it lasted more than 10 minutes longer than the result of Ω correction, even though the effective power is bigger. "Long-lasting battery device experiment"
6. Electric-power-loss (even to zero) reduction effect (Usually transformation by a transformer is accompanied by electric power loss. However, by using IKOSOLID, electric power loss reduces and power factor becomes one and the electric power loss reduces to even zero. We can even amplify it. "Device to reduce electric power loss"
7. Power factor improvement (even to one) effect (Usually, when power factor improves and reactive power reduces, active power is sure to reduce. However, when we use IKOSOLID, active power increases and the power factor becomes near 1 and when the power factor becomes 1, the active power continues to increase. "Experiments on increase of integrating active power of a motor and an inverter-controlled compact self-ballasted florescent lamp with IKOSOLID and IKODOEITSCUBE X^3"

All these seven effects were verified by experiments and all these experiments show $E=mC^2$ $<E'=m'C^2'$. All these are effects concerning electrons. For example, when we apply this invention research, an application of magnetic flux reduction, leakage radioactivity reduction is possible. Also, when we use it as a countermeasure to earthquakes, it reduces vibration time, which we have already experienced. Real Cube, which is the art-type of IKOSOLID, is also effective when it is put at the epicenter and its neighboring area. (Real Cube is the basic prototype of this invention and displayed in various places all over the world as three-dimensional objet d'art. This invention of magnetic flux reduction concerning electrons by Ms. Ikuyo Endo, Painter and Mr. Koei Endo, Painter has completed within a year and three months and has been already commercialized and marketed.

● Text

Next, we will do three verifications. At first, the verification of IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) surpassing Josephson effect of super-conductivity at normal temperature by measurements of the prototype will be done.

Next, the verification of IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) surpassing Meissner effect of super-conductivity at normal temperature, by measurement of the prototype will be done.

These two are verification experiments of $E=mC^2$ <$E'=m'C^2$'.

Finally, we will verify $E=mC^2$ <$E'=m'C^2$'. This is also accompanied by verification experiment.

Verification 1: An IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) surpasses Josephson effect of super-conductivity at normal temperature.

In case of Josephson effect of super-conductivity, bias power voltage is needed to generate permanent current. However, IKOSOLID can resonate in high-frequency, generate and continue permanent current, without a bias power source inside a shield room (other experiments were done in a radio wave darkroom) (In the actual experiment, it generated and continued W and V)

IKOSOLID shows the characteristics of insulator (overload of L component and overload of C component and no Q) by measurement by an impedance analyzer, but once current is passed, it is a good conductor and shows various effects of $E=mC^2$ <$E'=m'C^2$'

Basic abilities of IKOSOLID (1/n square[note.1] conductor 48mm, 16 pieces)

a. Impedance measurement: We measured the impedance of IKOSOLID (1/n square conductor 48mm, 16 pieces) with frequencies of 50Hz and 60Hz (applying AC 1.0V), using an impedance analyzer.

Measurement date: February 19, 2004

Measurement place: K.I. Laboratory

note.1. As for 1/n squares, please refer to Verification 3. (Extract from "Basic abilities of IKOSOLID")

IKOSOLID impedance data with frequency of 50Hz

Impedance Z = 1.83mΩ (0.0183Ω)

Inductance L = Overload display

Capacitance C = Overload display

Q (quality factor) = 0.61

IKOSOLID impedance data with frequency of 60Hz

Impedance Z = 1.84mΩ (0.0184Ω)

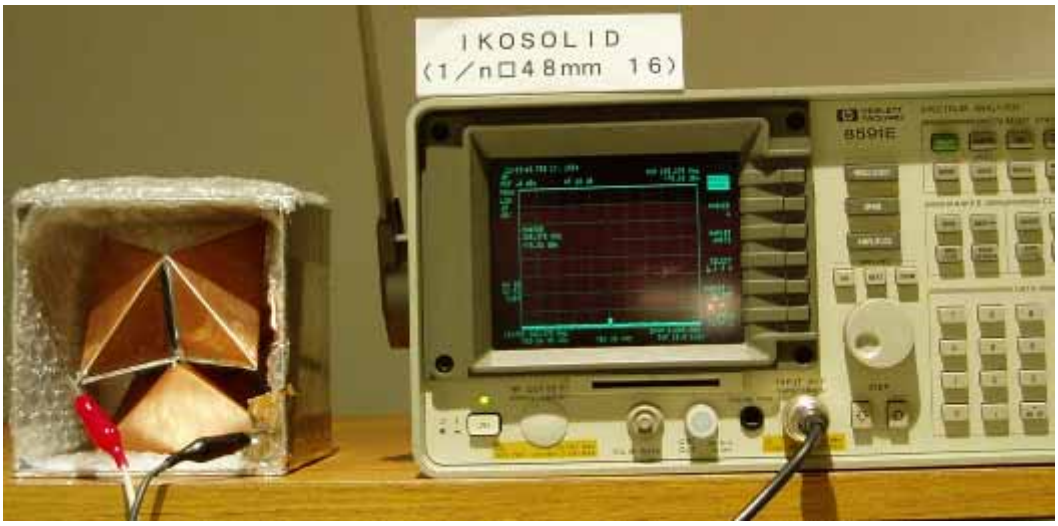
Inductance L = Overload display

Capacitance C = Overload display

Q (quality factor) = 0.44

b. High frequency resonance measurement in a shield room: We shielded IKOSOLID (1/n square conductor 48mm, 16 pieces) in an aluminum box in the shield room, and measured high frequency permanent current {at the time of measurement, coaxial cable (50Ω) was connected}, by a spectrum analyzer. (Permanent current generates without a bias power)

Measurement date: February 17, 2004
Measurement place: Miyagi Prefectural Sangyou Gijutsu Sougou Center
(Extract from Basic abilities of IKOSOLID)



[Figure 1]

High frequency resonance measurement of IKOSOLID (1/n square conductor 48mm, 16 pieces)
Permanent current measurement inside of the shield room
We put the IKOSOLID in the sealed aluminum shield box inside the shield room without outside radio waves, connected the IKOSOLID itself with the spectrum analyzer using the coaxial cable (50Ω), and measured the generated permanent current. (Photo before sealing)

[Figure 2]

High frequency resonance measurement of IKOSOLID (1/n square conductor 48mm, 16 pieces)
Permanent current measurement inside of the shield room
We put the IKOSOLID in the sealed aluminum shield box inside the shield room without outside radio waves, connected the IKOSOLID itself with the spectrum analyzer using the coaxial cable (50Ω), and measured the generated permanent current. (Photo at the time of measuring)

[Figure 3]

High frequency resonance measurement of IKOSOLID (1/n square conductor 48mm, 16 pieces)
Permanent current measurement inside of the shield room
Permanent current generation by high frequency resonance
High frequency electric power (86pW) was generated with a resonance frequency of f=265.375MHz.

[Figure 4]

High frequency resonance measurement of IKOSOLID (1/n square conductor 48mm, 16 pieces)
Permanent current measurement inside of the shield room
Permanent current generation by high frequency resonance
High frequency voltage (50.814μV) was generated with a resonance frequency of f=265.375MHz.

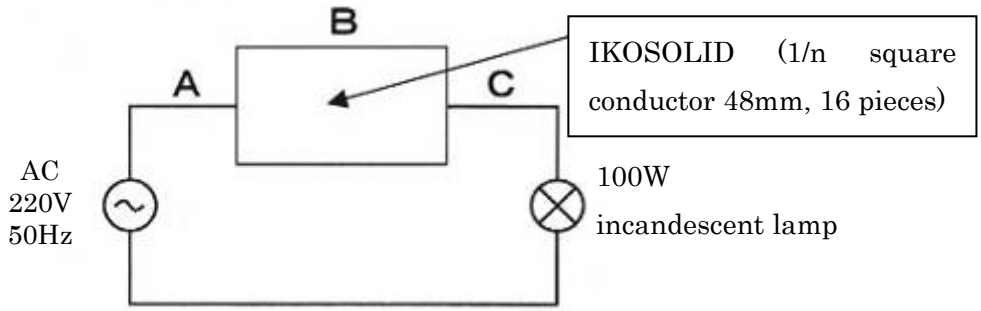
Verification 2: An IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) surpasses Meissner effect of super-conductivity at normal temperature. This is verification experiment by prototype.

In case of Meissner effect of super-conductivity, super-conductor has a nature to repel the magnetic flux in the state of super-conductivity. However, IKOSOLID reduces magnetic flux.

Public Experiments in Europe "Magnetic flux reduction effect experiment"
Experiment Date: April 7, 2004
Experiment Place: Gut Rosnberg – Academy of Handworks
in Aachen in Germany

(Extract from "Public Experiments in Europe")

Electrically equivalent circuit diagram
of the circuit used for the experiment



Experiment site (Germany)	Experiment result
A	Approx. 12mG
B	Approx. 0.6mG
C	Approx. 4.0mG
Without IKOSOLID (normal condition) Experiment point A	Approx. 12mG

[Figure 5]

*Even one IKOSOLID can have effect to reduce magnetic flux as shown in the above. As we increase IKOSOLID's in number, they reduce the magnetic flux just like synergistic effect significantly. Especially magnetic flux reduces more at the experiment point A. We have already done experiment on this. (Refer to "Magnetic flux reduction experiment with IKODOEITSCUBE 1^3 ")

Verification 3: We will verify $E=mC^2$ <$E'=m'C^{2'}$

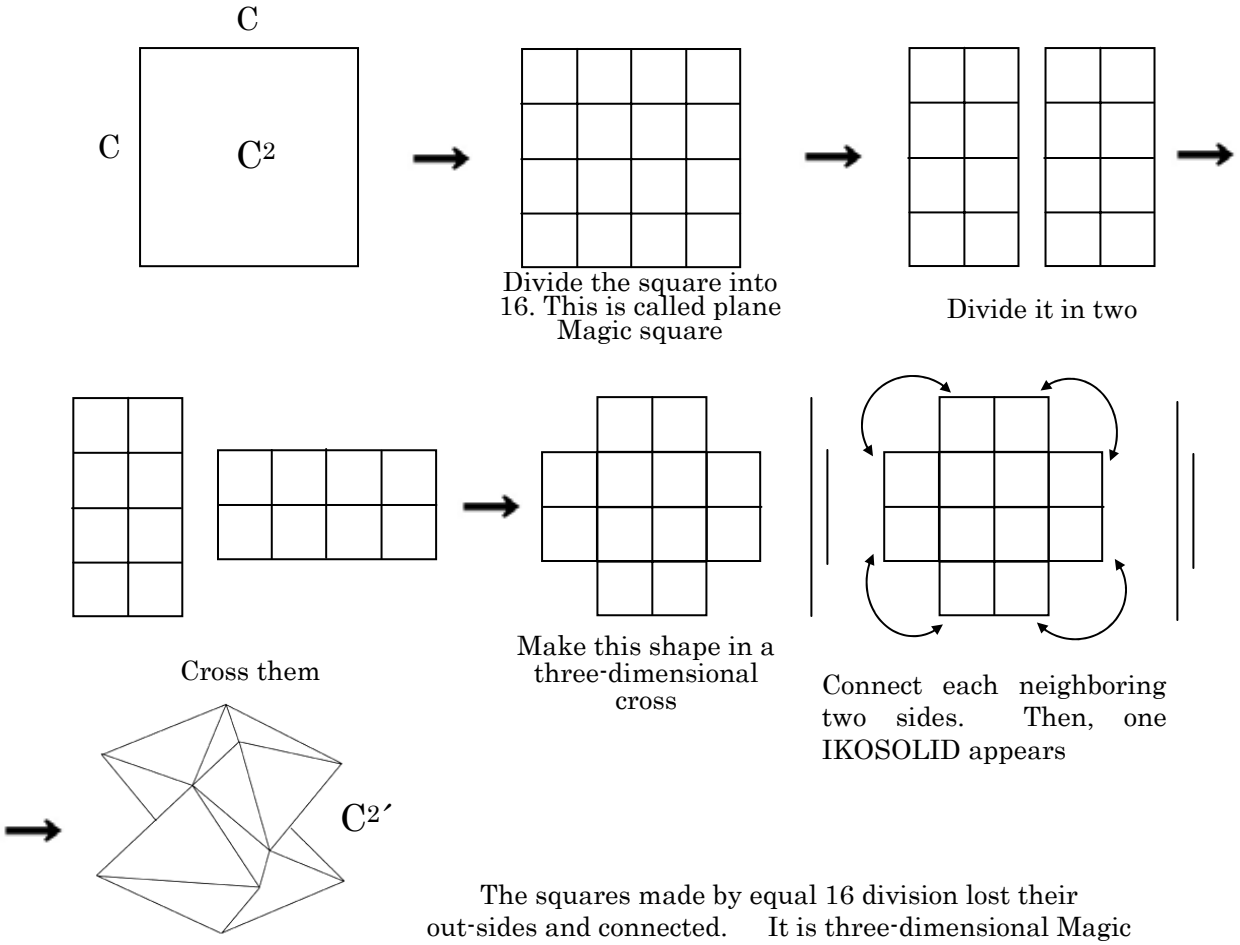
IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) can surpass Dr. Albert Einstein's $E=mC^2$ by when electrons flow through the body.

At first, we will verify that IKOSOLID changes C^2 to $C^{2'}$ and changes m to m'. Next, we will verify synergistic effect in case of: SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 (organization of plural IKOSOLID's). We will give examples, as electrons run through SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID $5^{3.}$ The verification will be done through the perspective of pictorial dots. However it will be done under the name of topology.

Verification 3-1

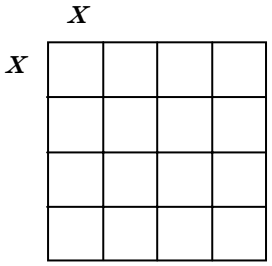
Verification that IKOSOLID changes C^2 to $C^{2'}$ (Refer to "Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art – Part 1,2,3,4,5")

C^2 is the square side of which is light-speed. IKOSOLID constant (16) makes this square change from plane Magic square to three-dimensional Magic square.



[Figure 6]

The square C^2 are divided into 16 on the surface of IKOSOLID in the condition of three-dimensional Magic square, which we call $C^{2'}$. All the divided-into-16 squares on the surface of the IKOSOLID exist on the surface of the IKOSOLID as 8 right isosceles triangles with the same size of 1/16 square each and as 16 right isosceles triangles with the half size of that each, symmetrically. At this time, the nature of plane Magic square exists even after it changed into three-dimensional Magic Square. However, it has no out-sides. Vector C^2 becomes endless condition connecting the beginning and the end once it becomes $C^{2'}$. These 1/16 squares follow symmetrical rule and are folded into right isosceles triangles. The rules of this three-dimensional Magic square are symmetrical rule and endless circulation rule.



n= 16x^2 K.I. Theorem

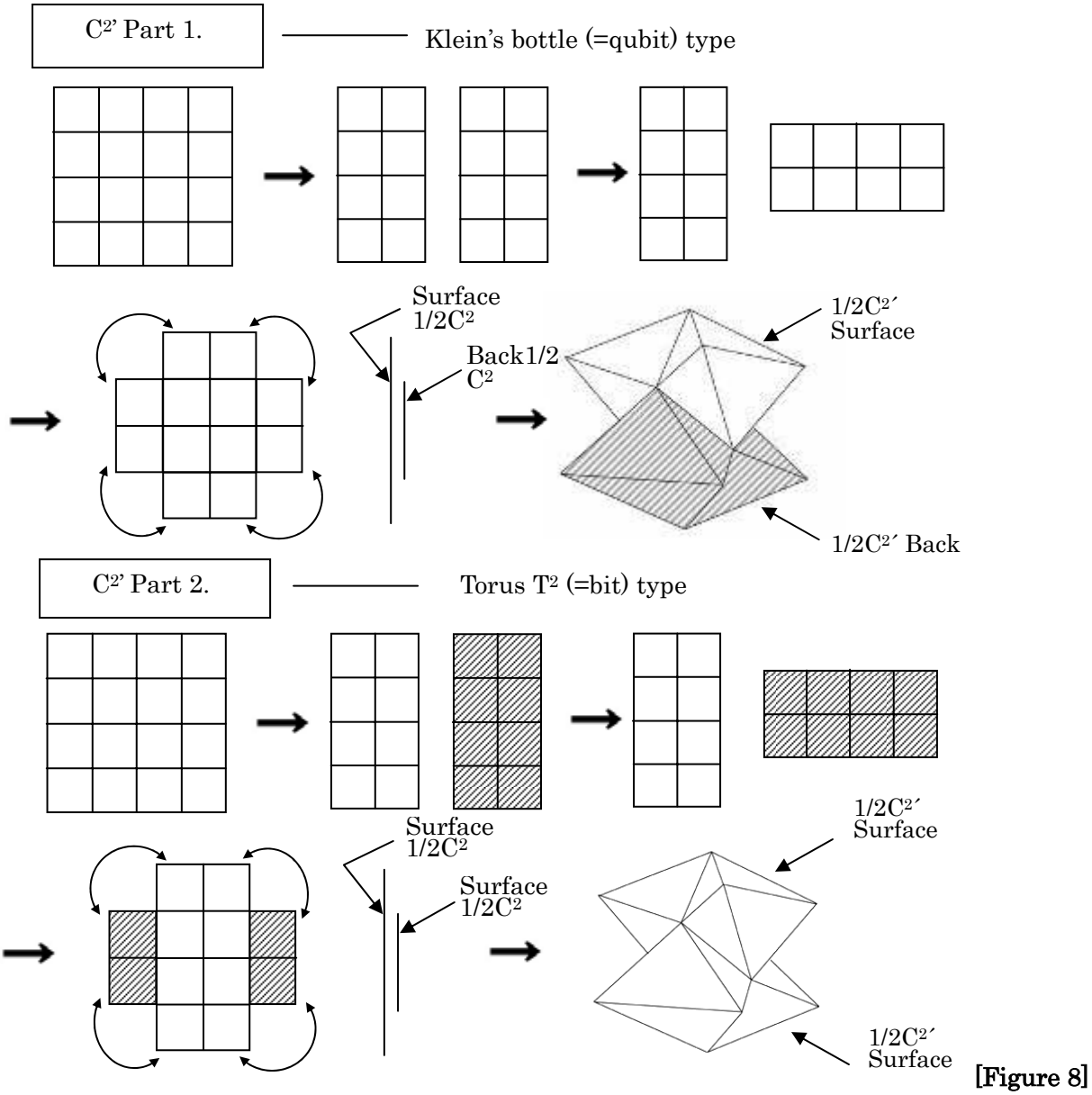
[Figure 7]

K.I. Theorem is a formula to calculate the total number (n) of 1/n squares on the surface of one IKOSOLID.

The number of 1/n squares on one divided-into-16 square is xxx= x^2 To multiply it by 16 makes total number n of 1/n squares.

When x=1, n =16x1^2 =16. So the minimum number of 1/n squares is 16, so we call it "IKOSOLID constant 16" because one IKOSOLID can be made with 16 1/n squares.

We could put C^2 (a square which side is light-speed C) on one IKOSOLID as $C^{2\prime}$. Next, we have two kinds of $C^{2\prime}$natures. (Refer to "Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art Part 3")



[Figure 8]

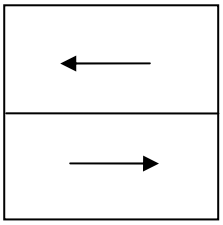
According to the nature of $C^{2'}$, we divide it into two types. However, just like this figure, there is no need of classification. When IKOSOLID's form SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3, each IKOSOLID is divided into two types of these $C^{2'}$. And the formula of classification is called K.I SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 Theorem. $N=n\{8(X-1)^3+24(X-1)^2\}$

1/n square ——— Now, we will explain 1/n square

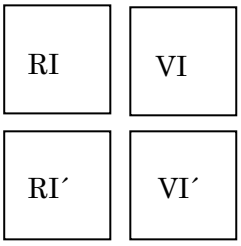
As follows, 1/n squares are formed and function just like below. They become plane Magic square and form IKOSOLID's ($C^{2'}$), which circuit vectors endlessly.
(Refer to "Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art" Part 1,2,3,4,5)

RI=Real image
VI=Virtual image

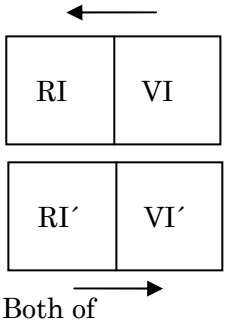
RI'=Real image'
VI'=Virtual image'



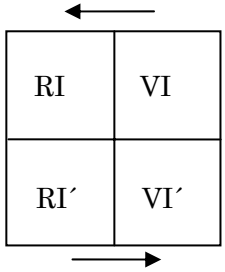
1/n square



Original form of 1/n square



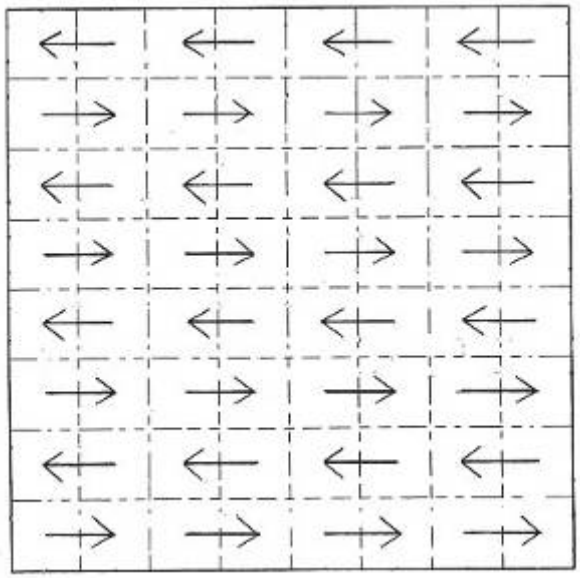
Both of three-dimensional rotation and symmetrical rotation are 360 degree



360 degree clockwise rotation
720 degree phase rotation
360 degree counterclockwise rotation

Completion of 720 degree phase rotation

Vectors of plane Magic square at the time of n=16
Actual endless vector movableness and 720degree phase rotation which are the connection of the beginning and the end are done only on the IKOSOLID $C^{2'}$.

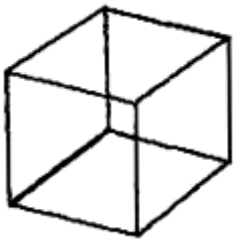


[Figure 9]

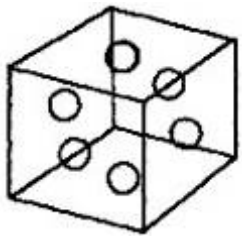
Verification 3-2

Verification that IKOSOLID changes m to m'. (Refer to "Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art Part 5")

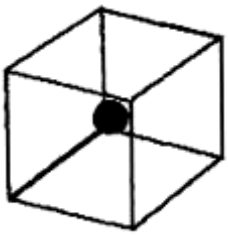
m is three-dimensional volume energy, which is changed into m' (septimal notation structure of 1:6) by changing six faces of volume energy (m) of the cube (=crystal cube) into six dots.



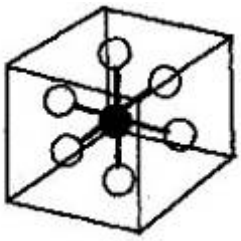
m= crystal cube (cube)



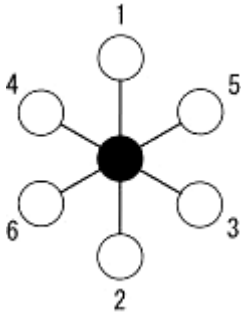
Field of Torus T^2(=bit)
○ : six faces



Field of Klein's bottle(=qubit)
● : one

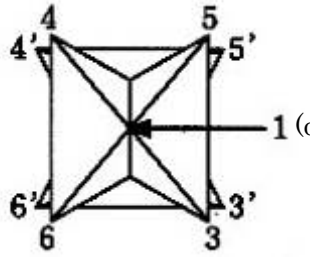


Connection of the field of Klein's bottle (=qubit) ● and the field of Torus T^2(=bit) ○
Septimal notation of "1:6"



The six faces of the cube (m) become 6 dots

=



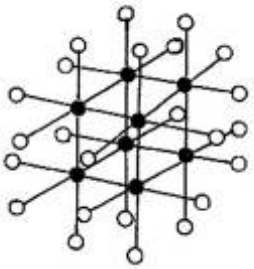
(opposite side is 2)

The IKOSOLID becomes m'

[Figure 10]

The IKOSOLID which has septimal notaion structure [1{Klein's bottle (qubit)}: 6{Torus T^2 (bit)}] is called m'. This septimal notation structure is realized both in a single IKOSOLID and in SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 (Organization of plural IKOSOLID's)

In SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3, there is not a single IKOSOLID, which does not comply with this septimal notation structure of 1:6.



● : IKOSOLID equivalent to Klein's bottle (=qubit)
○ : IKOSOLID equivalent to Torus T^2 (=bit)

Septimal notation structure (1:6) of SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 2^3

[Figure 11]

Verification 3-3:

Verification of $E=mC^2$ <$E'=m'C^{2'}$

(Refer to "Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art Part 5")

In case of $E=mC^2$ <$E'=m'C^{2'}$

m' = single or plural IKOSOLID(s) with septimal notation structure (1:6)

$C^{2'}$ = Total number (n) of 1/n squares on one IKOSOLID

We can already verify $E=mC^2$ <$E'=m'C^{2'}$ in the generation and continuation of permanent current (Verification 1) and the reduction of magnetic flux (Verification 2). However, we want to make it clear in case of SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 (organization of plural IKOSOLID's) by verifying VA>VxA (In case of $m'C^{2'}$> mC^2, m =A, C^2 =V) In other words, we will verify E=VxA < E'=VA.

"K.I. SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 Theorem"

$N = n\{8(X-1)^3 + 24(X-1)^2\}$

- N is total number of 1/n squares on SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3. Here, the 1/n squares are considered as conductor to show VA>VxA.
- n is the total number of 1/n squares on one IKOSOLID. Here, the 1/n squares are considered as conductor to show VA>VxA.
- X means X of SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3.
- $8(X-1)^3$ is the total number of IKOSOLID's equivalent to Klein's bottle (=qubit) on SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3.
- $24(X-1)^2$ is the total number of IKOSOLID's equivalent to Torus T^2 (=bit) on SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3.

$E'=m'C^{2'}$

$m'=8(X-1)^3 + 24(X-1)^2$ = Total number of IKOSOLID's on SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3

$C^{2'}=n$=Number of 1/n squares on one IKOSOLID

$E' = \{8(X-1)^3 + 24(X-1)^2\}xn = N$

Using SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 5^3, we calculate the numbers of two kinds of IKOSOLID's and the number of 1/n square conductors. Here, in $n = 16x^2$, x=1 and n= 16. (16 is "IKOSOLID Constant")

$N = n\{8(X-1)^3 + 24(X-1)^2\}$

$= 16x\{8(5-1)^3 + 24x(5-1)^2\}$

$=16x(512+384)$

$= 16x896$

$=14336$

On SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 5^3,

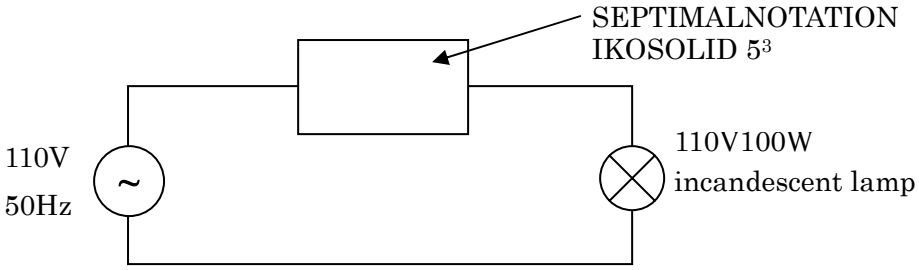
the total number of IKOSOLID's equivalent to Klein's bottle (=qubit):512

the total number of IKOSOLID's equivalent to Torus T^2 (=bit): 384

the number of 1/n square conductors: 14336

[When electrons flow through 14336 1/n square conductors on SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 5^3, VA>VxA realizes and $E=mC^2$ <$E'=m'C^{2'}$ realizes.]

Verification experiment { Refer to"SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 5^3(1/n square conductor 27mm, 14336 pieces) Load: National electric lamp (110V100W) Resistance reduction experiment" }



00000:30:00 104.89V 0.904A 0.08Ap

0.1003 kW 0.1003kVA −0.0000kvar

−1.0000(PF) −0.0 DEG 50.016 Hz

・Non-linear amplification effect

VA > V x A W > V x A x 1 (PF)

100.3VA>104.89Vx0.904A =94.82VA

100.3W>104.89V x 0.904A x 1(PF)=94.82W

Normal condition

00000:30:00 101.00V 0.852A 1.16Ap

0.0864kW 0.0864kVA −0.0000kvar

−1.0000(PF) −0.0 DEG 49.992 Hz

VA = V x A W=V x A x 1 (PF)

86.4VA = 101.00Vx0.852A=86.052VA

86.4W = 101.00Vx0.852Ax1(PF)=86.052W

(There is a little bit of tolerance of a computer, but it became VA=VxA as calculated.)

[Figure 12]

Result of measurement of the electric lamp(110V100W)

Total Electric energy for 16 hours (active power =apparent power)

normal condition ---------- ---------- 1.40741 kwh

SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 5^3
(1/n square conductor 27mm 14336 pieces) ---------- 1.56548 kwh

(Electric energy 0.15807 kwh (158.07 wh)
Electric energy amplification factor) Increase 11.23%

Total current for 16 hours

normal condition ---------- ---------- 13.7315 Ah

SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 5^3
(1/n square conductor 27mm 14336 pieces) ---------- 14.3531 Ah

(current 0.6216 Ah
current amplification factor) Increase 0.04%

Average resistance difference every 30 minutes
(V÷A=Ω measured every 30 minutes) for 16 hours

Normal condition ---------- ---------- 118.34 Ω

SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID5^3
(1/n square conductor 27mm 14336 pieces) ---------- 115.48 Ω
Decrease
average 2.86Ω

The above are three verifications : "An IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) surpassing Josephson effect of super-conductivity at normal temperature" (Verification 1) "An IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) surpassing Meissner effect of super-conductivity at normal temperature." (Verification 2) $E=mC^2 < E'=m'C^{2'}$ (Verification 3).
Once $E=mC^2 < E'=m'C^{2'}$ is realized, Verification 1 and Verification 2 are realized but our thesis verifies them as basic abilities and functions of one IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid).

As for Verification 3, we verified that C^2 changes into $C^{2'}$ in Verification 3-1, and $C^{2'}$ means the vector energy (C^2) merged into three-dimensional Magic square. The endless vector energy becomes naught or infinity. The gate of naught or infinity is a dot. In Verification 3-2, we verified change of m into m'.

m' means inclusion of six faces of the cube which realizes volume energy(m) as six dots into dots of septimal notation (1:6). The volume energy, which lost faces, also becomes naught or infinity. The gate of naught or infinity is a dot. In Verification 3-3, when electrons run through SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 5^3, it shows non-linear amplification effect. (VA>VxA) The energy ran 158W more than normal condition (without IKOSOLID) in the circuit for 16 hours and the resistance reduced by 2.86 Ω on average also for 16 hours. It completely surpasses Dr. Albert Einstein's $E=mC^2$. Now, we concluded three verifications by IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) created by the perspective of pictorial dots.

“Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art”

Part 7

Verification of Maxwell’s demon
by IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid)
(Revolution in thermodynamics)

August 2004

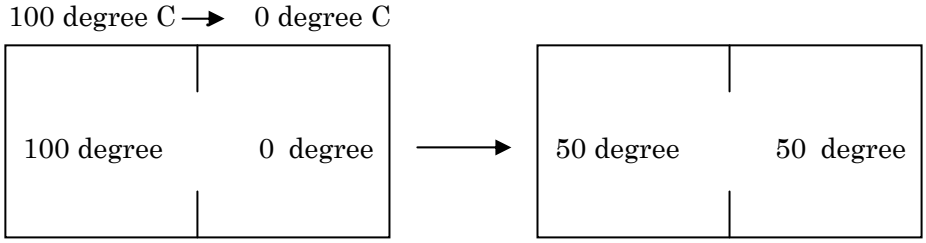
Koei Endo

Ikuyo Endo

Verification of Maxwell's demon (Revolution in thermodynamics)

1. Conventional thermodynamics denies the existence of Maxwell's demon

Mix gas of 0 degree C and the same gas of 100 degree C

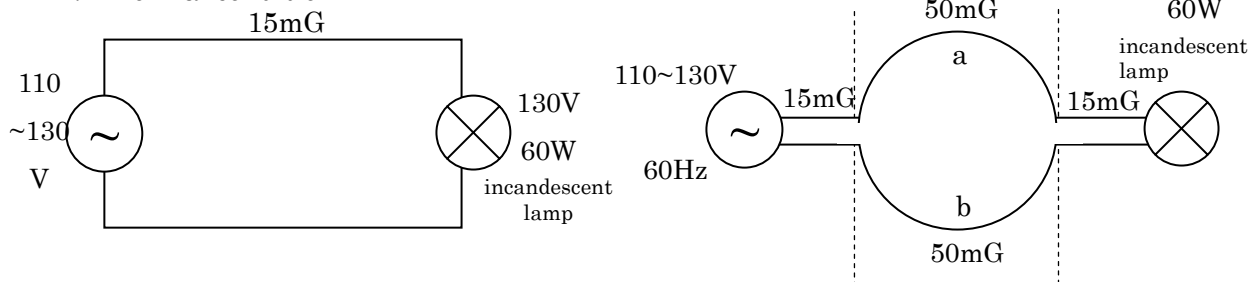


2. Verification of Maxwell's demon by Magnetic flux reduction effect experiment

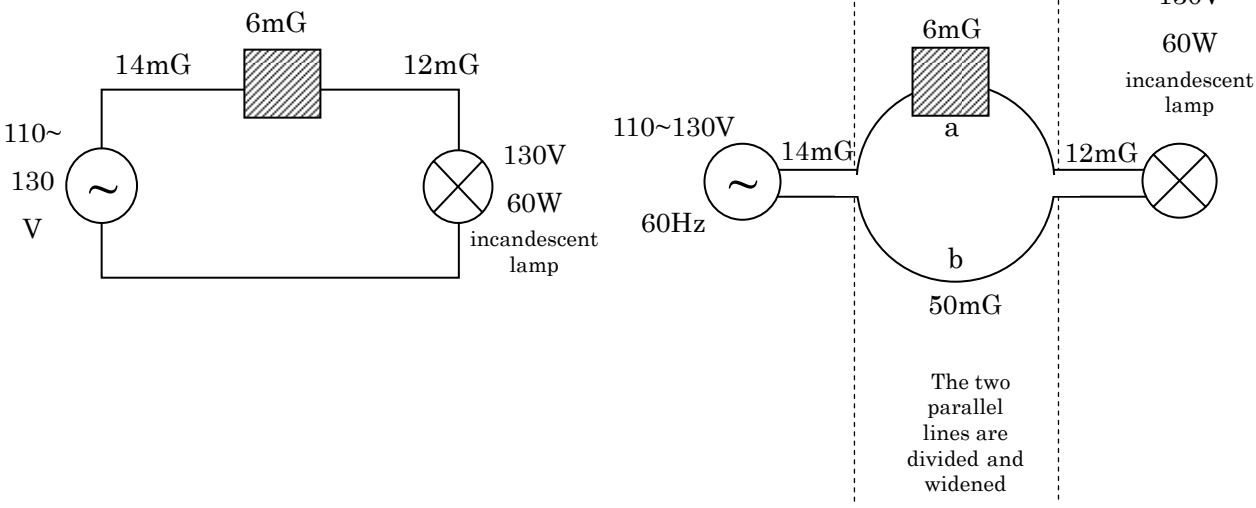
Experiment date: August 17, 2004

Experiment site: Public experiment in Building of Universal Art of Cuban National Art Museum

A. Normal condition



B. Connecting IKOSOLID-1-HIF

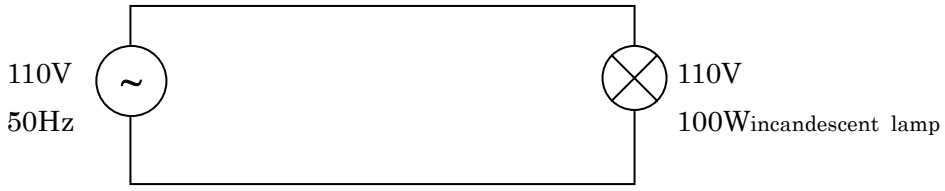


*The same results are obtained even if a and b of the circuit are changed in B.

3. Verification of Maxwell's demon by resistance reduction effect experiment =non-linear amplification effect experiment

(Reference*: Resistance reduction experiment*, February 2004, K.I. Laboratory in Japan)

E. Normal condition VA=VxA W=VxAx1(PF)



00000:30:00 101.00V 0.852A 1.16Ap
0.0864kW 0.0864kVA -0.0000kvar
-1.0000(PF) -0.0 DEG 49.992 Hz
VA=VxA W=VxAx1(PF)
86.4VA=101.00Vx0.852A=86.052VA
86.4W=101.00Vx0.852Ax1(PF)=86.052W

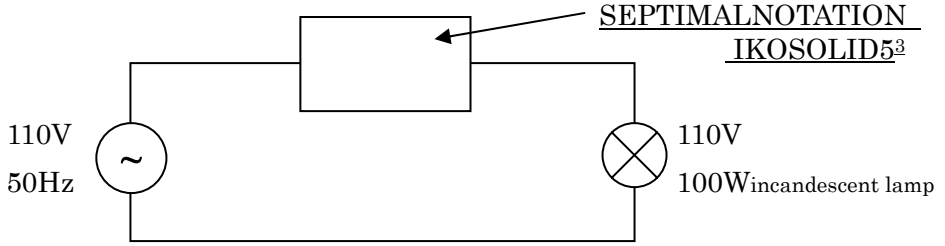
(There is a little bit of tolerance of a computer, but it became nearly VA=VxA as calculated)

***Equal relationship between electronic energy from the power source and electronic energy within the circuit**

Electronic energy from the power source ⟶ Electronic energy within the circuit

VxA	(W)	VA	(W)
101.00Vx0.852A	"Nearly equal"		
=86.052VA	(86.052W)	86.4VA	(86.4W)

F. Connecting SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 5^3 VA>VxA W>VxAx1(PF)
SEPTIMALNOTAYION IKOSOLID5^3 1/n square conductor 27mm 14336 pieces



00000:30:00 104.89V 0.904A 0.08Ap
0.1003kW 0.1003kVA -0.0000kvar
-1.0000(PF) -0.0 DEG 50.016 Hz
• Non-linear amplification effect VA > VxA W > VxAx1(PF)
100.3VA > 104.89V x0.904A = 94.82VA
100.3W > 104.89V x0.904A x 1 (PF) =94.82W

***Unequal relationship between electronic energy from the power source and electronic energy within the circuit**

Electronic energy from the power source ⟶ Electronic energy within the circuit

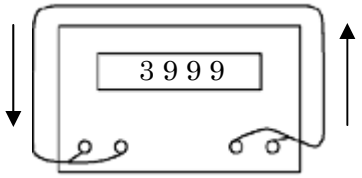
VxA	(W)	VA	(W)
104.89Vx0.904A	< "Not equal"		
=94.82VA	(94.82W)	100.3VA	(100.3W)

4. Verification of Maxwell's demon by effect experiment of non-linear number increase of pulse oscillating count (=Quantum computer server effect)

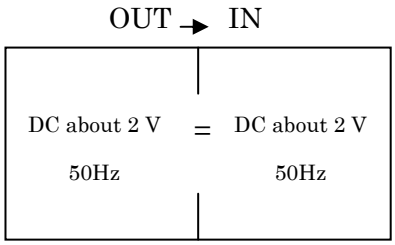
Experiment date: August 10, 2004
Experiment site: Public experiment at Corasse Fukushima,in Fukusima City in Japan

a	b	c	d
Gate	Gate time	Counter	Pulse count
50Hz	0.02 second	20MHz	400,000(3999 display)

G. Normal condition

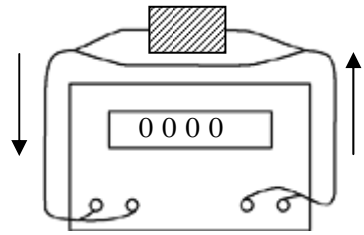


IN: DC about 2 V (AC0V) 50Hz
OUT: DC about 2 V (AC0V) 50Hz



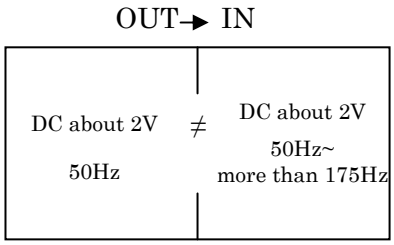
Almost equal in OUT and IN

H. Connecting IKOSOLID-1-HIF



Display
0 0 0 0 0 0
~ 9 9 9 9 9 9

IN: DC about 2 V (AC0V) 50Hz~ more than175Hz
OUT: DC about 2V (AC0V) 50Hz



Unequal in OUT and IN

(1) The display "000000" of pulse oscillating indicates non-linear number increase: "Quantum entanglement phenomenon"
(2) The display "000000" of pulse oscillating also appears while OUT gate and IN gate are not connected. However, because the voltages of both OUT gate and IN gate are common and connected and gate frequencies are 50Hz (OUT), 50Hz~ more than 175Hz(IN), IKOSOLID−1−HIF has non-existence character (or penetration character)in the state of "teleportation" concerning pulse oscillating counts.
(3) It has "logic gate for processing quantum bits" of OUT and IN.
(1), (2), (3) mean the completion of quantum computer server.

Experiments to verify the completion of three basic parts [verified by Mr.Isaac L.Chuang (IBM) Mr.Daniel Gottesman(Microsoft)] necessary for all-purpose quantum computer: quantum entanglement particles, teleportation device, and quantum bit processing logic gate.(Reference: *Nikkei Science* Separate Volume, September 2003, p18)

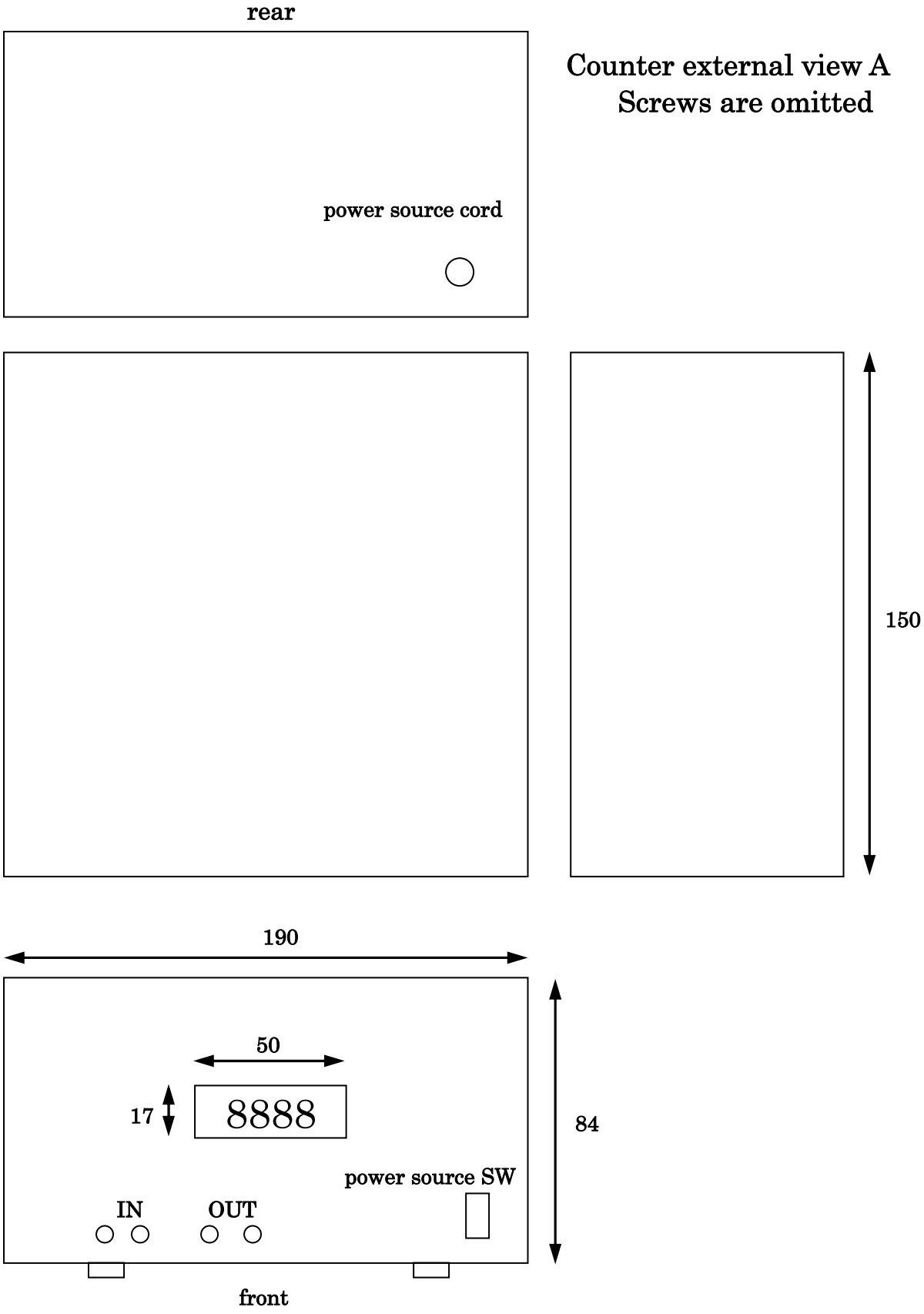
* Refer to Specification A of a counter for pulse oscillator, Counter external view A, Operation explanation, and Counter block diagram on the following pages.

Specification A of a counter for SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3

1	output	50Hz/ 5Vmax/ CMOS output
	input	DC ~ 30MHz/ 5Vmax/ CMOS input * Input acts as a clock for this counter.
2	output display	7 segment red LED・Display lighter 4 digits LED height 14.2 mm Display 3999 or 4000 / O/P and IN terminal at the time of short circuit.
3	clock	10MHz±1KHz/ stability rate of frequency no FO adjustment function
4	AC power source	85V~135V
5	External view	According to the external view A

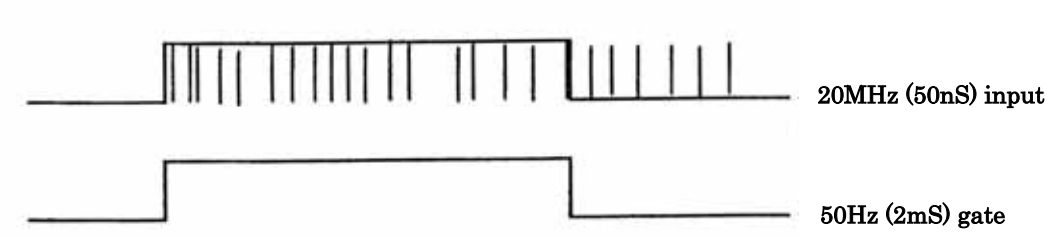
Note 1. This is the counter which displays how many 20MHz pulses are oscillated within approx. 0.02 second, by LED.

[Display example]
gate frequency (gate time)→ display
1. 50Hz (0,0200 sec.)→ 4000
2. 51Hz (0,0196 sec.)→ 3921
3. 49Hz (0.0204 sec.)→ 4081


rear
power source cord
Counter external view A
Screws are omitted
150
190
50
17
8888
84
power source SW
IN
OUT
front

Operation explanation

1. Movement of the counter



It counts how many input pulses are in 50Hz (0.02 second)

frequency =1/ cycle (time)

This time, we can know the frequency fluctuation by changing the gate time of 50Hz (2mS), instantaneously. When we try to measure the fluctuation of 50Hz (2mS) with the same accuracy, gate frequency is 0.000125 Hz (8000S) and it takes 2 hours and 13 minutes.

2. Connection of O/P terminal and IN terminal

20MHz is input to the counter and 50Hz is input to the gate, then 400000 is displayed. This 400000 is the standard.

3. Connection to SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3

50Hz is varied

example (1): When frequency is changed into 49Hz, 408163 is displayed.
So it is 8163 more than 400000.

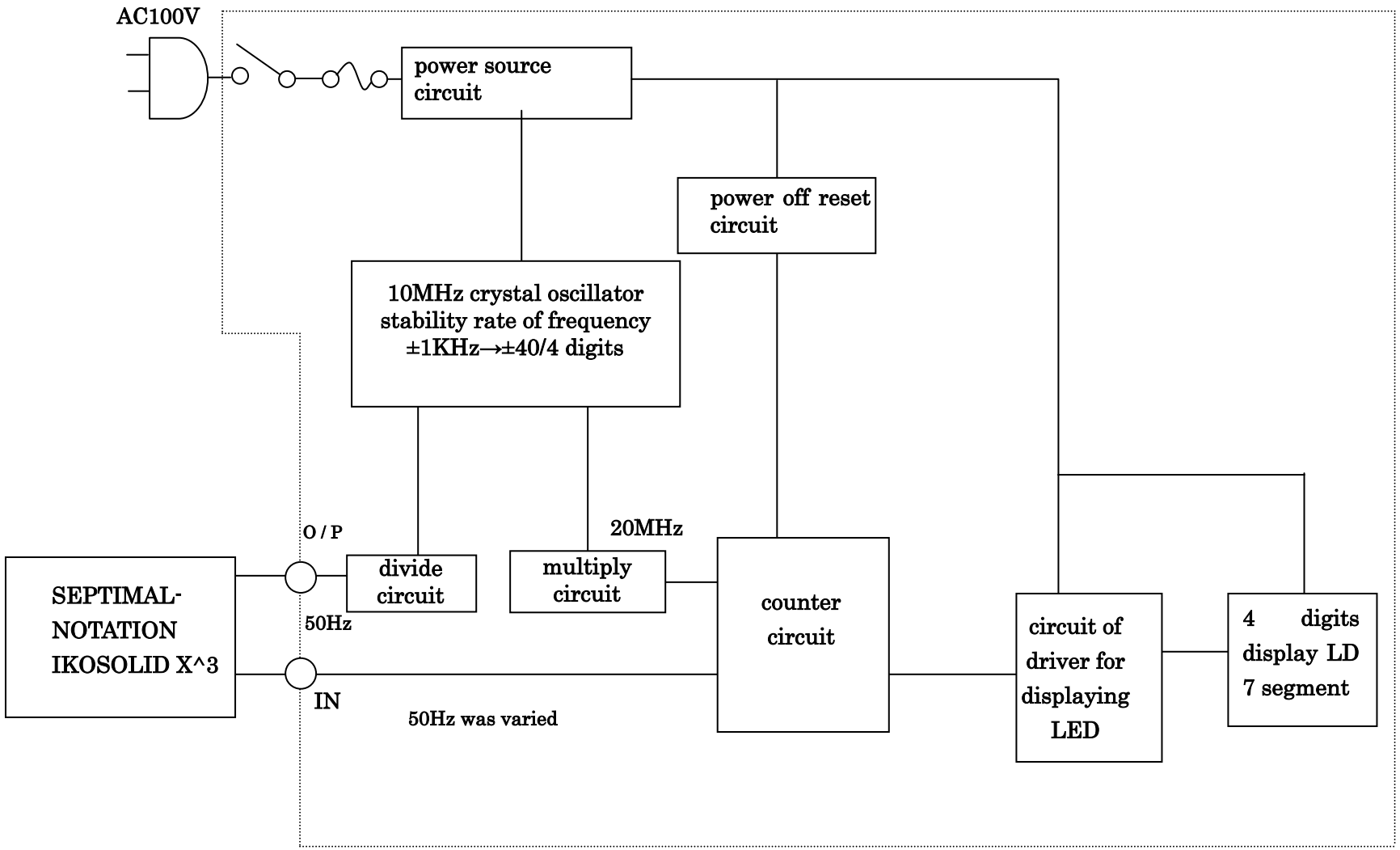
example (2) When frequency is changed into 51Hz, 392156 is displayed.
So it is 7844 less than 400000.

4. Frequency can be calculated

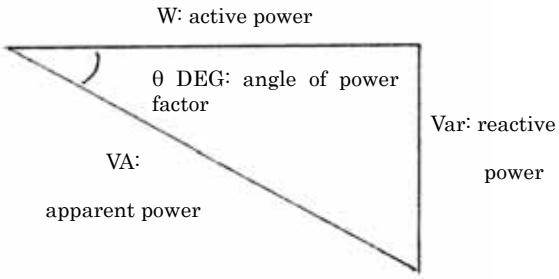
example (1) When 410000 is displayed,
20000000÷410000=48.78Hz
example (2) When 300000 is displayed,
20000000÷300000=66.67Hz

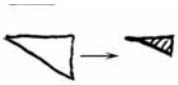
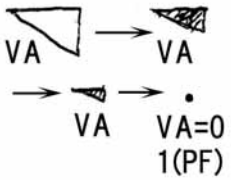
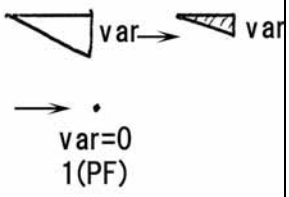
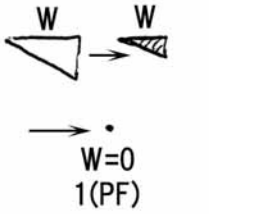
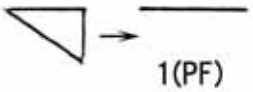
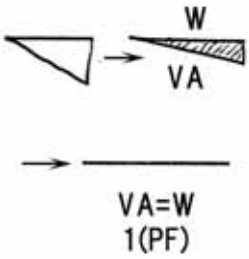
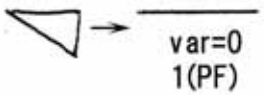
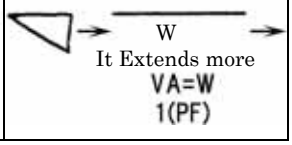
Concluded

Counter block diagram



5. Verification of Maxwell's demon by power factor improvement



	PF	VA	var	W
	Power factor improvement	Apparent power	Reactive power	Active power
(1) Power factor improvement by a condensive capacitor *When Maxwell's demon does not exist	◦ As power factor improves, the triangle becomes smaller.  ◦ When power factor=dot, power factor one is impossible because all the electric powers are zero. 	◦ As power factor improves, apparent power reduces. 	◦ As power factor improves, reactive power reduces. ◦ When reactive power becomes zero, all the electric powers become zero and the triangle becomes a dot. 	◦ As power factor improves, active power reduces. 
(2) Power improvement by IKOSOLID *When Maxwell's demon exists	◦ As power factor improves, the triangle extends horizontally  ◦ When power factor is one, the triangle becomes one line. 	◦ As power factor improves, apparent power becomes close to active power and becomes same when power factor is one. 	◦ As power factor improves, reactive power reduces. (Depending on the angle θ of the power factor,it increases temporally, at such time, apparent power and active power increase, too) ◦ When reactive power is zero, the triangle becomes a line. 	◦ As power factor improves, active power increases.  ◦ When power factor is one, apparent power = active power and the triangle becomes one line and continues increasing. 

I　We will verify“ (2) Power factor improvement by IKOSOLID =Maxwell's demon”

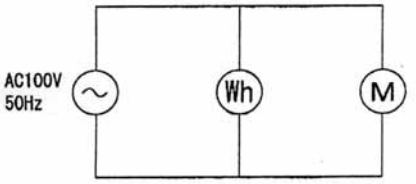
I−1　Experiments on increase of integrating active power of a motor with IKOSOLID and IKODOEITSCUBE X^3

“Amplification rate 47.27% (2 hours' measurement)

December 7, 19, 2003
K.I. Laboratory in Japan

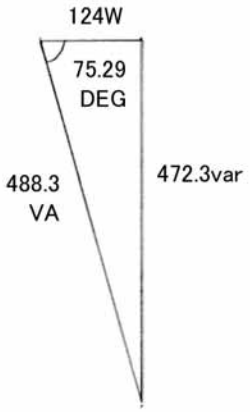
Measurement data for integrated two hours

Experiment A :



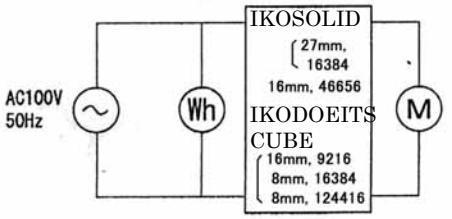
400W
motor

```
00002:00:00
   101.36 V      4.818 A      7.593 AP
   0.1240kW    0.4883kVA    0.4723kvar
   0.2539(PF)   75.29 DEG   50.085 Hz
INTEGRATOR
 TOTAL TIME     00002:00:00
    9.2737 Ah          0.24017kWh(+)
   0.00000kWh(-)
```



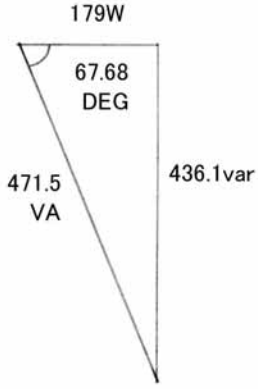
Integrated active power　0.24017kwh

Experiment B :



400W
motor

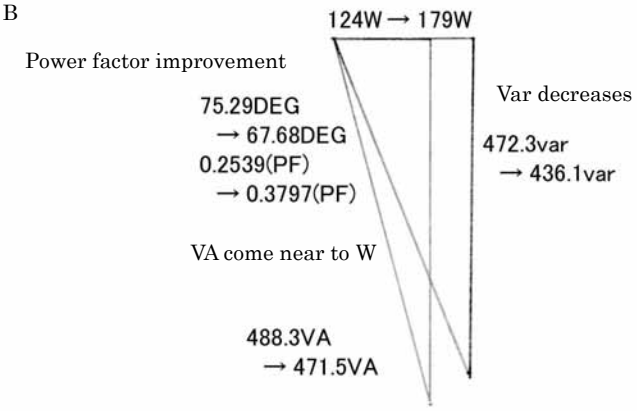
```
00002:00:00
   103.64 V      4.549 A      6.272 AP
   0.1790kW    0.4715kVA    0.4361kvar
   0.3797(PF)   67.68 DEG   49.847 Hz
INTEGRATOR
 TOTAL TIME     00002:00:00
    9.0022 Ah          0.35369kWh(+)
   0.00000kWh(-)
```



Integrated active power　0.35369kwh

* Pile two triangles of Experiment A and Experiment B

W increases (Linear amplification)



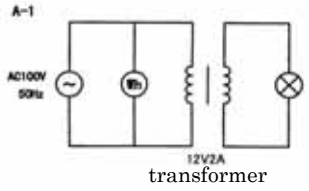
I−2　Experiment to reduce power loss (to make power factor of transformer one)

Phenomena of electric power loss reduction and electric power amplification

September 3, 14, 15, 16, 2003

K.I. Laboratory in Japan

Wiring diagram

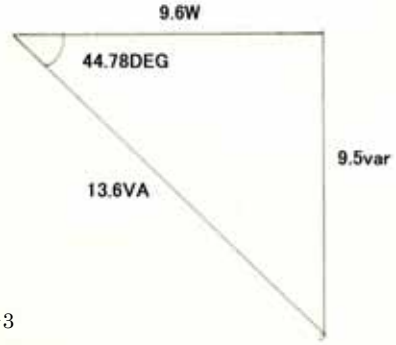


3.8V 0.3A small light bulbs serial×8

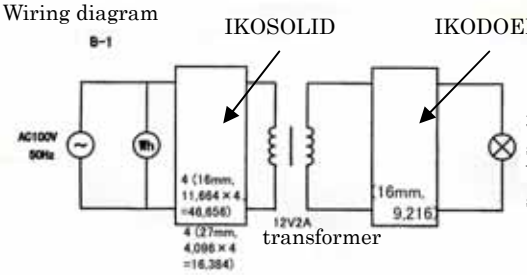
Integrating wattmeter

a-1

```
00002:00:00
   103.16 V      0.131 A      0.28 Ap
   0.0096kW     0.0136kVA    0.0095kvar
   0.7098(PF)    44.78 DEG    49.987 Hz
INTEGRATOR
 TOTAL TIME     00002:00:00
    0.2544 Ah              0.01913kWh(+)
  0.00000kWh(-)
 INTERVAL TIME  00000:30:00
    0.0656 Ah              0.00484kWh(+)
  0.00000kWh(-)
```



Wiring diagram

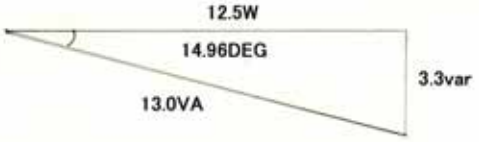


3.8V 0.3A small light bulbs serial×8

b-1　Linear amplification　VxA=VA

b-1

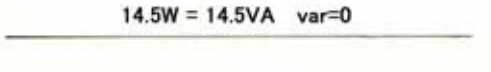
```
00016:00:00
   104.42 V      0.124 A      1.10 Ap
   0.0125kW     0.0130kVA    0.0033kvar
   0.9661(PF)    14.96 DEG    50.001 Hz
INTEGRATOR
 TOTAL TIME     00016:00:00
    2.1143 Ah              0.22406kWh(+)
  0.00000kWh(-)
 INTERVAL TIME  00000:30:00
    0.0613 Ah              0.00626kWh(+)
  0.00000kWh(-)
```



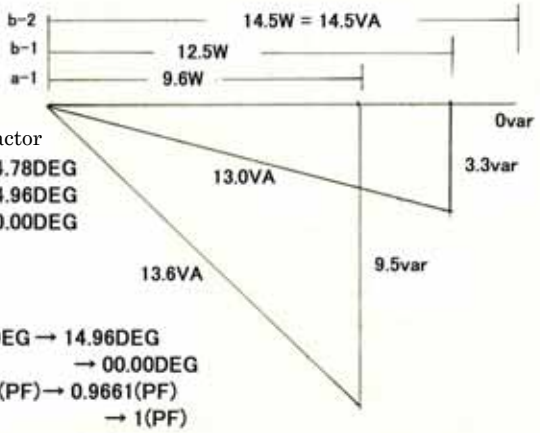
b-2　Non-linear amplification　VxA<VA

b-2

```
00002:00:00
   103.05 V      0.135 A      1.11 Ap
   0.0145kW     0.0145kVA    0.0000kvar
   1.0000(PF)     0.00 DEG    50.019 Hz
INTEGRATOR
 TOTAL TIME     00002:00:00
    0.2756 Ah              0.02977kWh(+)
  0.00000kWh(-)
 INTERVAL TIME  00000:30:00
    0.0684 Ah              0.00730kWh(+)
  0.00000kWh(-)
```



* Triangles (a−1 and　b−1,) and one line (b−2) are piled



Angle of power factor

a−1　44.78DEG

b−1　14.96DEG

b−2　00.00DEG

Power factor improvement

44.78DEG → 14.96DEG → 00.00DEG

0.7098(PF) → 0.9661(PF) → 1(PF)

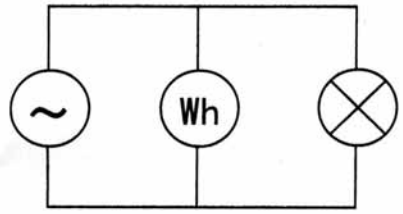
I−3　Experiment to make inverter (bulb fluorescent lamp) power factor one

Reference: *Experiments on increase of integrating active power of a motor and an inverter-controlled compact self-ballasted fluorescent lamp with the IKOSOLID and the IKODOEITSCUBE*

May 28, June 16, 2003

K.I Laboratory in Japan

c.

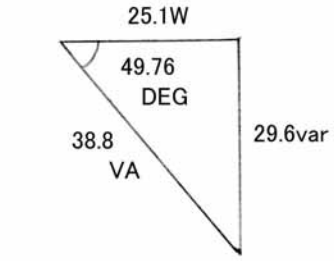


Inverter-controlled fluorescent lamp (bulb type)

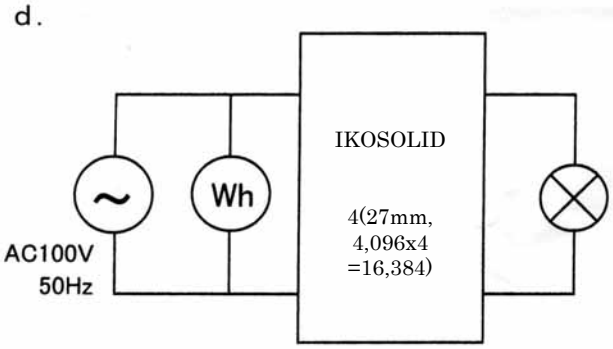
c−1

```
00002:00:00
   103.00 V        0.377 A        0.67 AP
   0.0251kW      0.0388kVA     -0.0296kvar
  -0.6460(PF)   - 49.76 DEG     50.039 Hz
INTEGRATOR
 TOTAL TIME      00002:00:00
     0.7576 Ah                  0.05015kWh(+)
    0.00000kWh(-)
 INTERVAL TIME   00000:30:00
     0.1891 Ah                  0.01253kWh(+)
    0.00000kWh(-)
```

c−1



d.



Inverter-controlled fluorescent lamp (bulb type)

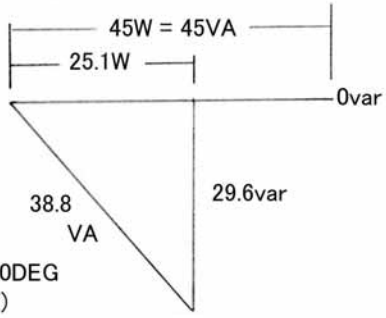
d−1

```
00002:00:00
   104.41 V        0.396 A        0.13 AP
   0.045kW       0.045kVA     - 0.000kvar
  -1.0000(PF)   -  0.00 DEG     50.023 Hz
INTEGRATOR
 TOTAL TIME      00002:00:00
     0.7854 Ah                  0.0908kWh(+)
    0.0000kWh(-)
 INTERVAL TIME   00000:30:00
     0.1965 Ah                  0.0226kWh(+)
    0.0000kWh(-)
```

d−1　Non-linear amplification
VxA<VA

45W = 45VA　var=0

* Pile a triangle (c−1) and one line (d−1)



Angle of power factor

c−1 49.76DEG
d−1 00.00DEG

Power factor improvement

49.76DEG → 00.00DEG
0.646(PF)→ 1(PF)

I−4　Non-linear amplification of power factor one of an incandescent lamp

Reference: *Resistance reduction experiment*

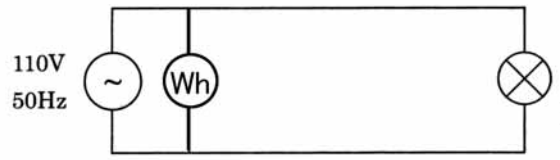
February 10, 2004

K.I. Laboratory in Japan

Normal condition

e

VA=V×A　　W=V×A× 1 (PF)



e−1

00000:30:00　101.00V　0.852A　1.16Ap

0.0864kW　0.0864kVA　−0.0000kvar

−1.0000(PF)　−　0.0 DEG　49.992 Hz

VA=V×A　W=V×A× 1 (PF)

86.4ＶＡ＝101.00Ｖ×0.852Ａ=86.052ＶＡ

86.4W＝101.00Ｖ×0.852Ａ×1（ＰＦ）=86.052W

e−1　Linear　VxA=VA

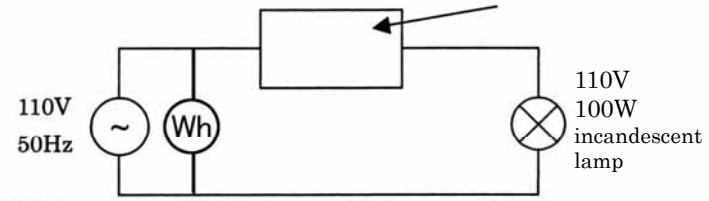
86.4W = 86.4VA

There is a little tolerance of wattmeter, but it became almost VA=VxA as calculated

f　SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID5^3 is connected　VA>VxA　　W>VxAx1(PF)

SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 5^3 1/n square conductor 27mm 14336 pieces

SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID 5^3



f−1

00000:30:00　104.89V　0.904A　0.08Ap

0.1003kW　0.1003kVA　−0.0000kvar

−1.0000(PF)　−　0.0 DEG　50.016 Hz

Non-linear amplification effect VA>V×A　W>V×A× 1 (PF)

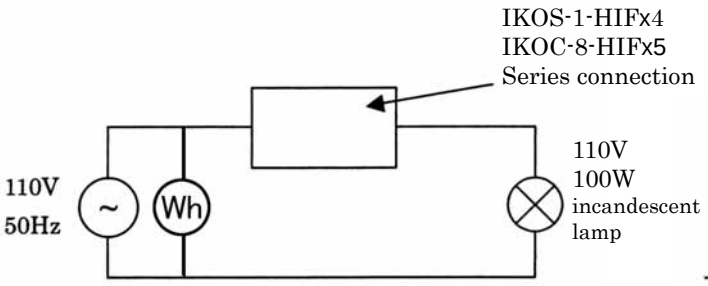
100.3ＶＡ＞104.89Ｖ×0.904Ａ=94.82ＶＡ

100.3W＞104.89Ｖ×0.904Ａ×1（ＰＦ）=94.82W

f−1　Non-linear amplification
VxA<VA

100.3W = 100.3VA

g IKOSOLID: Series connection of four IKOS-1-HIFs and five IKOC-8-HIFs (Refer to *Resistance reduction experiment,* September 7,2004, K.I laboratory in Japan)



g−1 00000:30:00

100.38V 1.019A 0.18 Ap
0.1072kW 0.1072kVA −0.0000kvar
−1.0000(PF) − 0.00 DEG 50.041 Hz

・Non-linear amplification effect VA>VxA W>VxAx1(PF)
107.2VA>100.38Vx1.019A=102.3VA
107.2W>100.38Vx1.019Ax1(PF)=102.3W

g−1 Non-linear amplification VxA<VA

107.2W = 107.2VA

g−2

00005:00:00

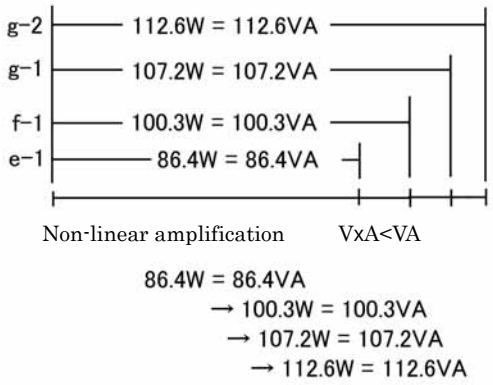
103.79V 1.038A 0.22 Ap
0.1126kW 0.1126kVA −0.0000kvar
−1.0000(PF) − 0.00 DEG 50.022 Hz

・Non-linear amplification effect VA>VxA W>VxAx1(PF)
112.6VA>103.79Vx1.038A=107.7VA
112.6W>103.79Vx1.038Ax1(PF)=107.7W

g−2 Non-linear amplification VxA<VA

112.6W = 112.6VA

(Reference: *Resistance reduction experiment*
September 7, 2004, K.I Laboratory in Japan)
"Comparison of normal e. and g. of resistance reduction experiment"
Total electric energy 24.65% increase (16 hours)
Total current 19.83% increase (16 hours)
Average in 16 hours 118.34Ω → 99.06Ω
Resistance 19.28Ω decrease



* Pile four lines (e-1, f-1, g-1, g-2)

This *Verification of Maxwell's demon by IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) (Revolution in thermodynamics)* is the verification of the existence of Maxwell's demon at the time of power factor improvement by experiments.

As for the theory (experimental verification attached), you will obtain further understanding by referring to *Three verifications of IKOSOLID (one-dimensional phase crystal solid) (refer to attached verification experiments) E=mC^2 < E'=m'C^2' It surpasses Josephson and Meissner effect of superconductivity at normal temperature.*

Koei Endo

Ikuyo Endo

“Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art”

Part 8

Super-two-dimensional vision and IKOSOLID

“Regular/Reverse Confluence of Substance/Space and Anti-substance/Anti-space by IKOSOLID Configuration”

December　2004

Koei　Endo

Ikuyo Endo

1. Aims of this treatise

The aim to write Part 8 of "Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art" is to clarify the relationship between IKOSOLID configuration, and real picture and Magic Squared picture (refer to Part 1and Part 2). The other aim is to clarify "super-two-dimensional vision" superposing the two-dimensional vision of IKOSOLID cross-intersecting connection structure (refer to Part 3) with four-dimensional vision.

IKOSOLID is fundamental element and crystal body as space constituting factor from the origin of space, which is prerequisite of Part 1~8.

The reality to the residents in three-dimensional world is two-dimensional vision (the image we can see in a plane mirror): We can only see the surface and cannot see the back at the same time. Artists have been studying this reality for hundreds of years. The possibility to superpose two-dimensional vision with four-dimensional vision has been displayed in picture works by humble and famous artists from generation to generation. We can say that the work in which they can succeed to realize five-dimensional beauty and love on a two-dimensional canvas in the three-dimensional space is a great picture.

It was Pablo Picasso who could succeed in structurally expressing two-dimensional vision and four-dimensional vision on two-dimensional canvas, which is his great work.

In Part 1~7, my wife and I tackled the application of art picture research to science, with our knowledge of science. In Part 8, with knowledge about positive energy and negative energy of Dirac equation and about "substance/space" and "anti-substancel/anti-space", we describe the application of art picture research to this field.

After Treatise Part 2, (except Treatise Part 1), we wrote in response to the voices from friends of mine (researchers and scholars of physics and mathematics). We anticipate your understanding of this treatise.

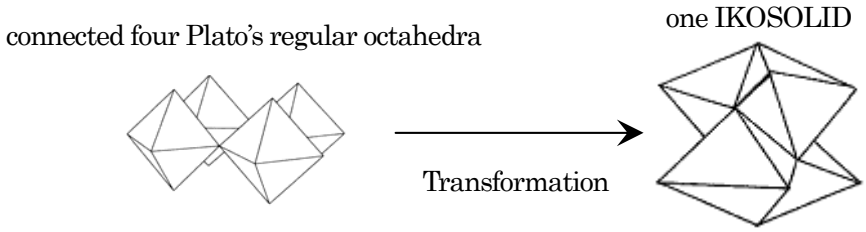
December, 2004

Koei Endo
Ikuyo Endo

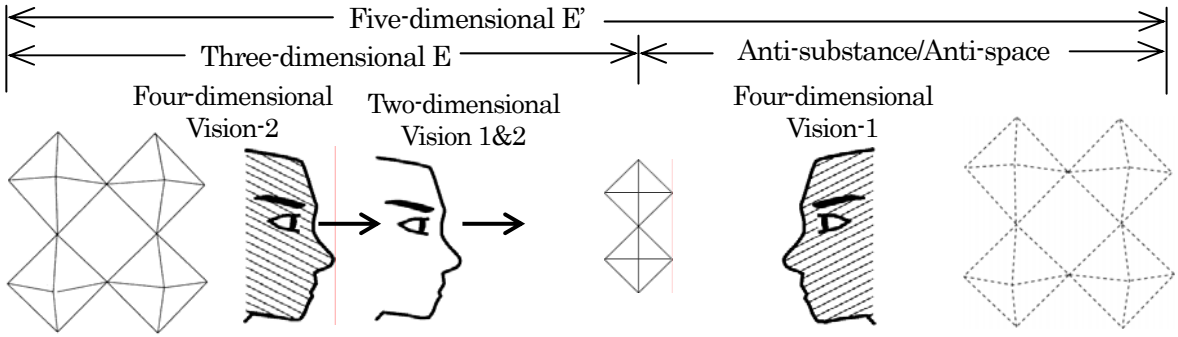
2. Super-two-dimensional vision

The residents in three-dimensional world with two-dimensional vision (We can only see one surface reflected on a plane mirror) cannot see the back. So we (residents in three-dimensional world) cannot see anti-substance/anti-space.
However, on the surface of IKOSOLID, the residents of three-dimensional world, for the first time, can see anti-substance and anti-space with two-dimensional vision. So, we can experience and apply anti-substance and anti-space. We call these two-dimensional visions on the surface of IKOSOLID super-two-dimensional vision.
By following the process of transforming connected four Plato's regular octahedra into one IKOSOLID (referring to Treatise Part 4), we will show you the relation between two-dimensional vision and four-dimensional vision. We can see that the relation between super-two-dimensional vision and four-dimensional vision is that of Moebius Strip, which is realized in IKOSOLID. We can also say that it is Moebius Strip relation of positive energy and negative energy in Dirac eqation. In other words, we can say that the Moebius relationship between substance/space and anti-substance/anti-space is established in IKOSOLID.

°-1 To transform connected four Plato's regular octahedra into one IKOSOLID



°-2 Connected four Plato's regular octahedra from the above (two-dimensional vision)

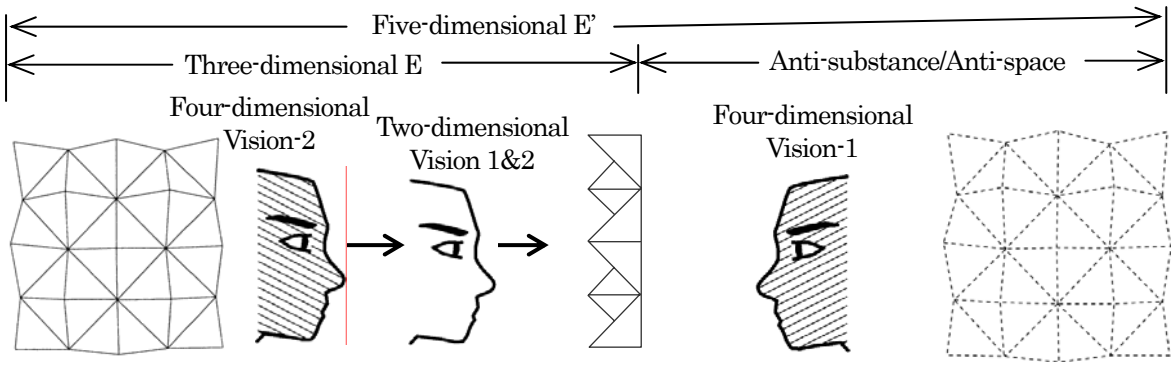


Two-dimensional Vision 1&2
Four-dimensional Vision-2
(Figure 1)

Four-dimensional Vision-1
(Figure 1-2)

***Two-dimensional Vision 1&2**
Two-dimensional Vision 1 is the vision which will become Super-two-dimensional Vision. Two-dimensional Vision 2 is potentialized Two-dimensional Vision and potentialized Supper-two-dimensional Vision. We distinguished the difference to identify each. (We will verify this in this thesis.)

°-3 To fold-back the back sides of four Plato's regular octahedra to front sides at the same angle.

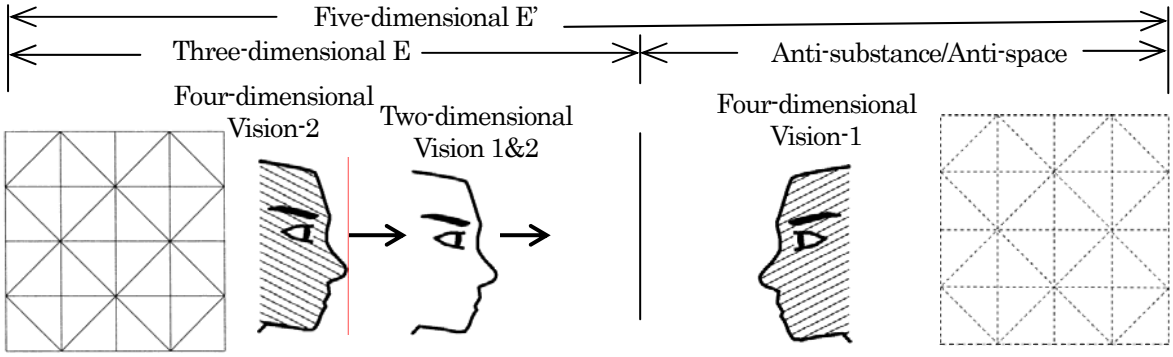


Two-dimensional Vision 1&2
Four-dimensional Vision-2
(Figure-2)

Cubism by Pablo Picasso

Four-dimensional Vision-1
(Figure 2-2)

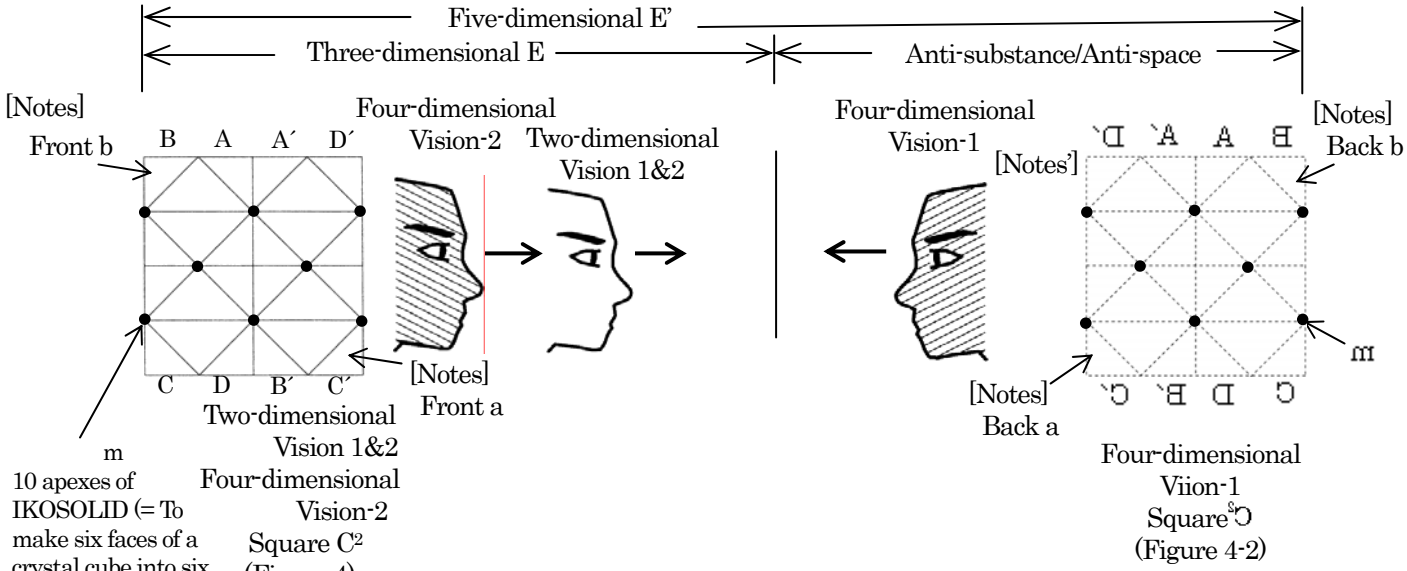
°-4 To change a solid into a plane (Square)



Two-dimensional Vision 1&2
Four-dimensional Vision-2
(Figure-3)

Four-dimensional Vision-1
(Figure 3-2)

°-5 To delete two perpendicular lines on the plane (square)



10 apexes of IKOSOLID (= To make six faces of a crystal cube into six dots = ten apexes of IKOSOLID)
(Refer to Treatise Part 5. Also see the explanation °-5' of this treatise)

Two-dimensional Vision 1&2
Four-dimensional Vision-2
Square C^2
(Figure 4)

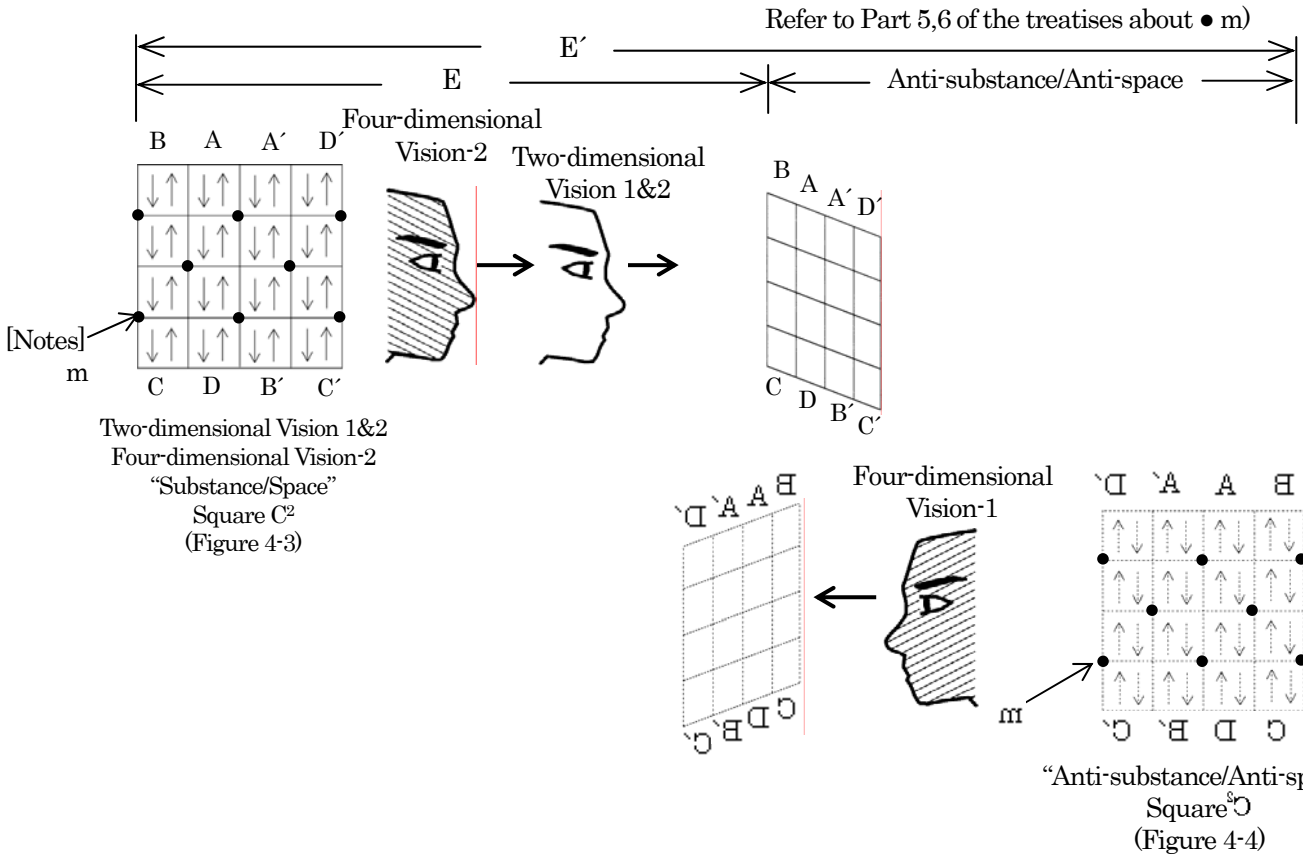
Four-dimensional Viion-1
Square C^2
(Figure 4-2)

[Notes] Front b Rectangle B A D C (a half of a square)
Front a Rectangle A' D' C' B' (a half of a square)
[Notes] Back b Rectangle (a half of a square)
Back a Rectangle (a half of a square)

°-5' To display the 720 Degree Phase Circulation Figure of $n=16x^2$ at the same time of making Folding Line Figure to make IKOSOLID

(Refer to Part 1~6 of these treatises about 720 Degree Phase Circulation Figure.

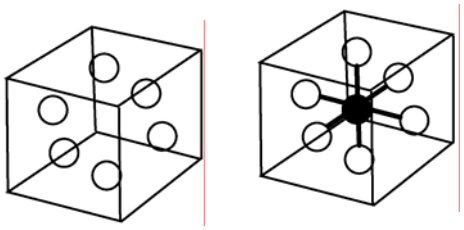
Refer to Part 5,6 of the treatises about ● m)



Two-dimensional Vision 1&2
Four-dimensional Vision-2
"Substance/Space"
Square C^2
(Figure 4-3)

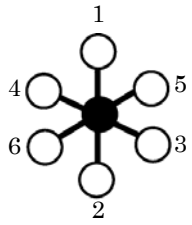
"Anti-substance/Anti-space"
Square C^2
(Figure 4-4)

[Notes] m (Refer to Treatise Part 5,6)

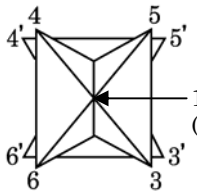


Six faces = m
Six faces are m (Mass)

To connect six faces.



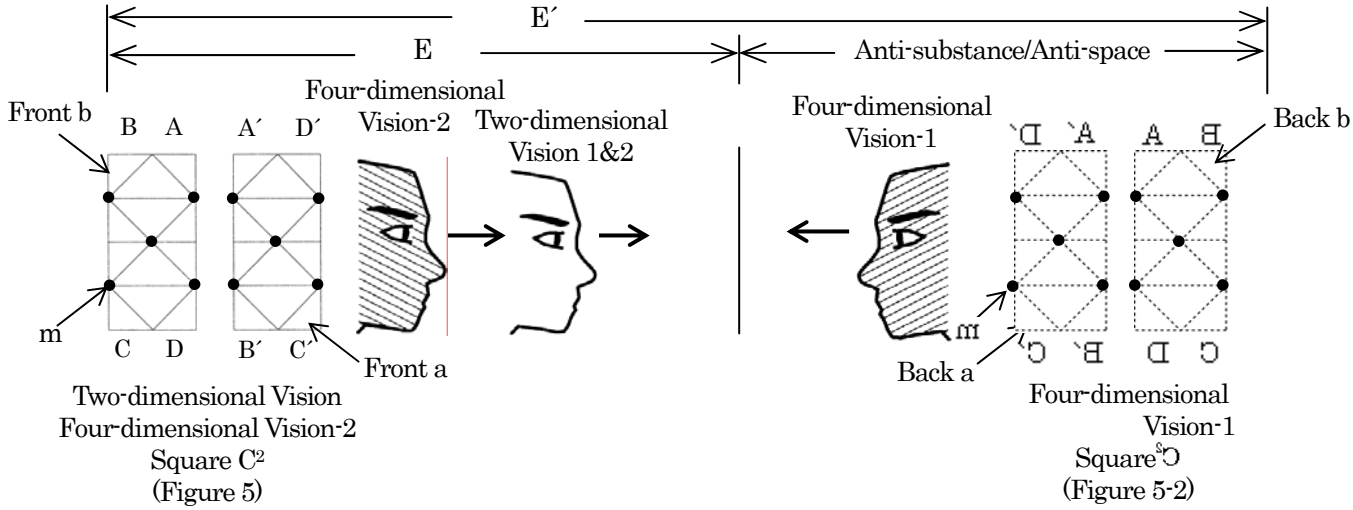
To change six faces into six dots



(The apex behind is 2)

Six faces (mass) are changed into six dots and become 10 apexes of IKOSOLID

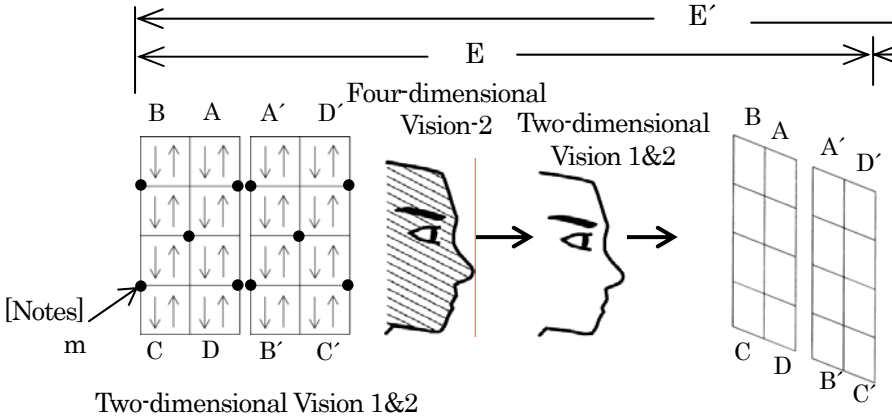
°-6 To divide the square into two



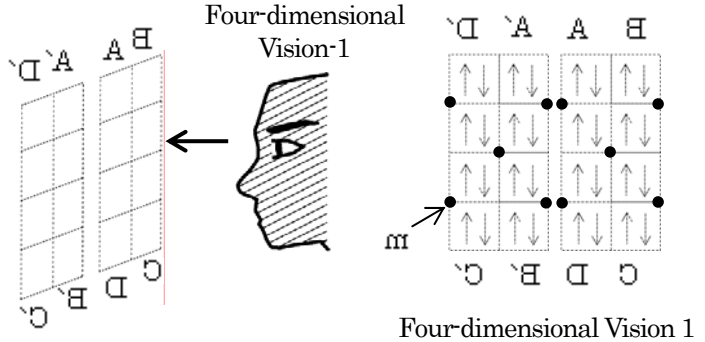
Two-dimensional Vision
Four-dimensional Vision-2
Square C^2
(Figure 5)

Four-dimensional
Vision-1
Square C^2
(Figure 5-2)

°-6' To divide Square C² and Square ⊂ into two.

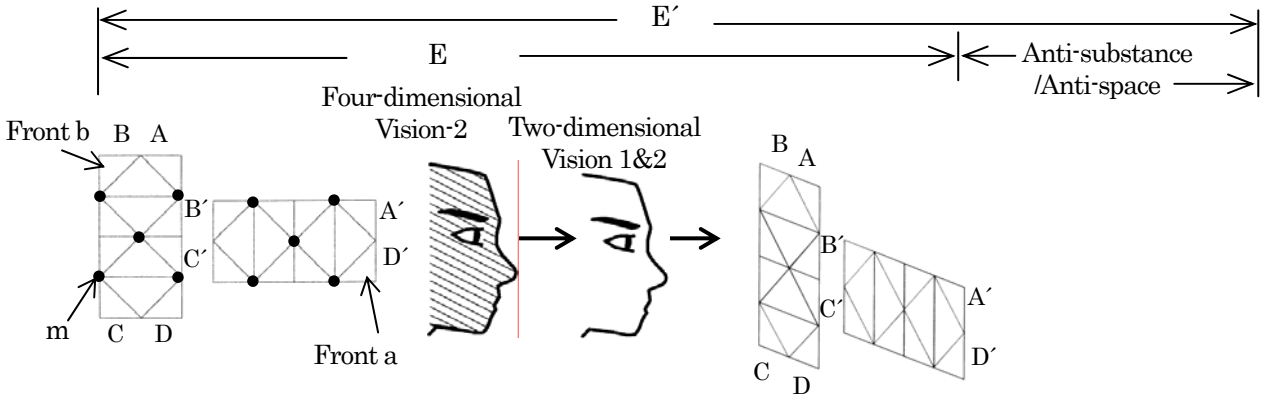


Two-dimensional Vision 1&2
Four-dimensional Vision-2
"Substance/Space"
Square C²
(Figure 5-3)

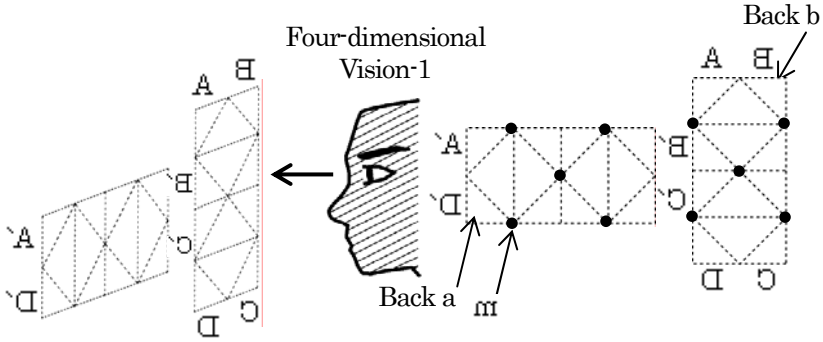


Four-dimensional Vision 1
"Anti-substance/Anti-space"
Square ⊂
(Figure 5-4)

°-7 To put the divided two rectangles vertically and horizontally, each.

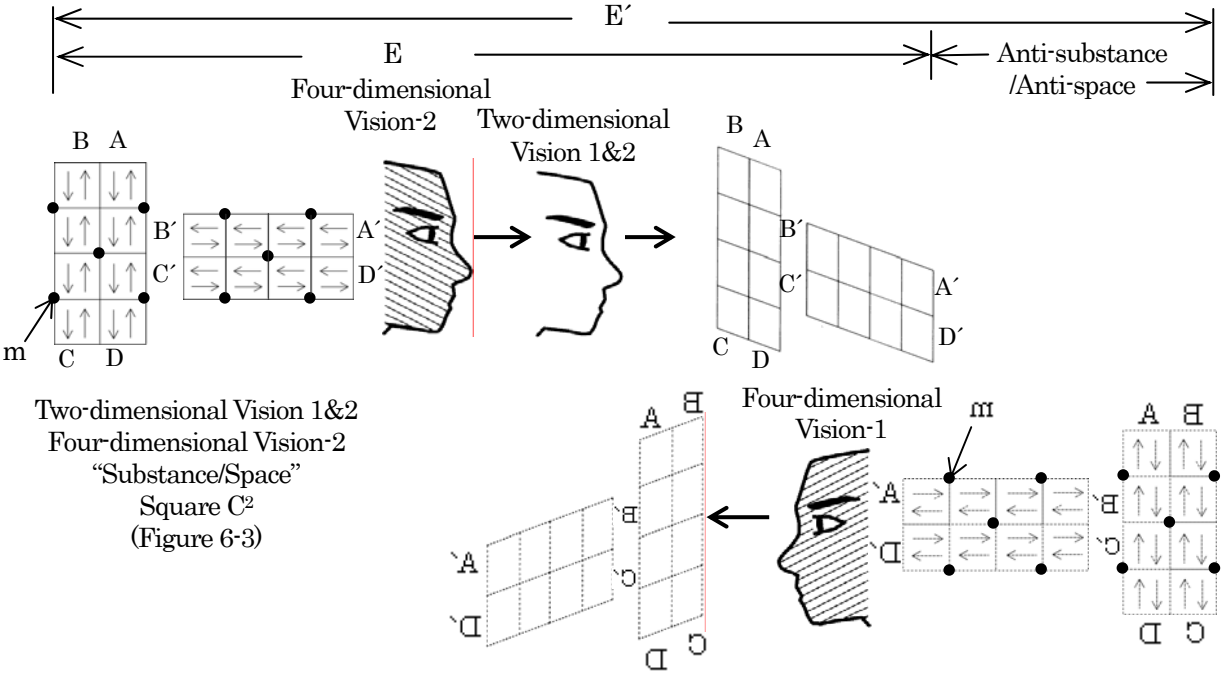


Two-dimensional Vision 1&2
Four-dimensional Vision-2
(Figure 6)



Four-dimensional Vision-1
(Figure 6-2)

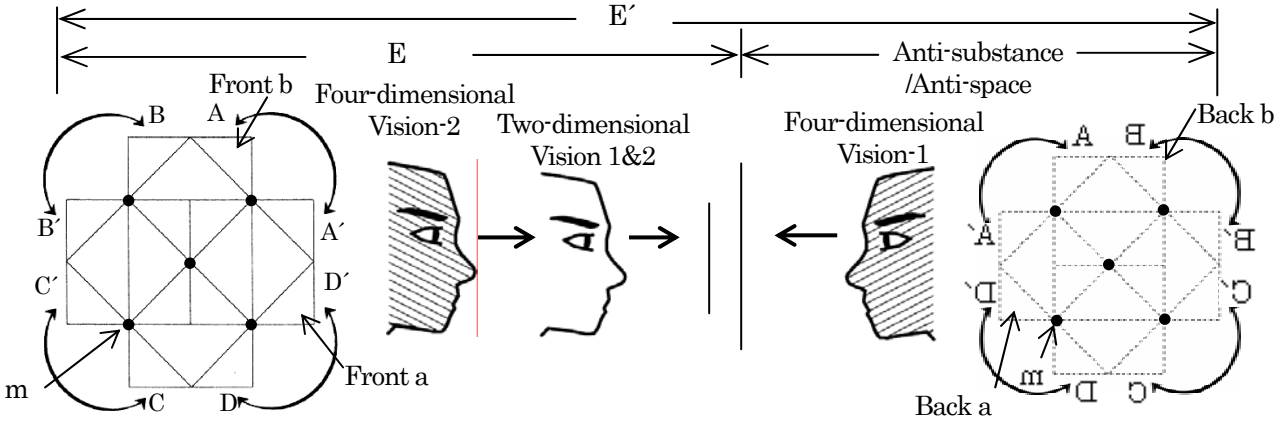
°-7' To put the divided two rectangles vertically and horizontally, each.



Two-dimensional Vision 1&2
Four-dimensional Vision-2
"Substance/Space"
Square C²
(Figure 6-3)

Four-dimensional Vision 1
"Anti-substance/Anti-space"
Square C²
(Figure 6-4)

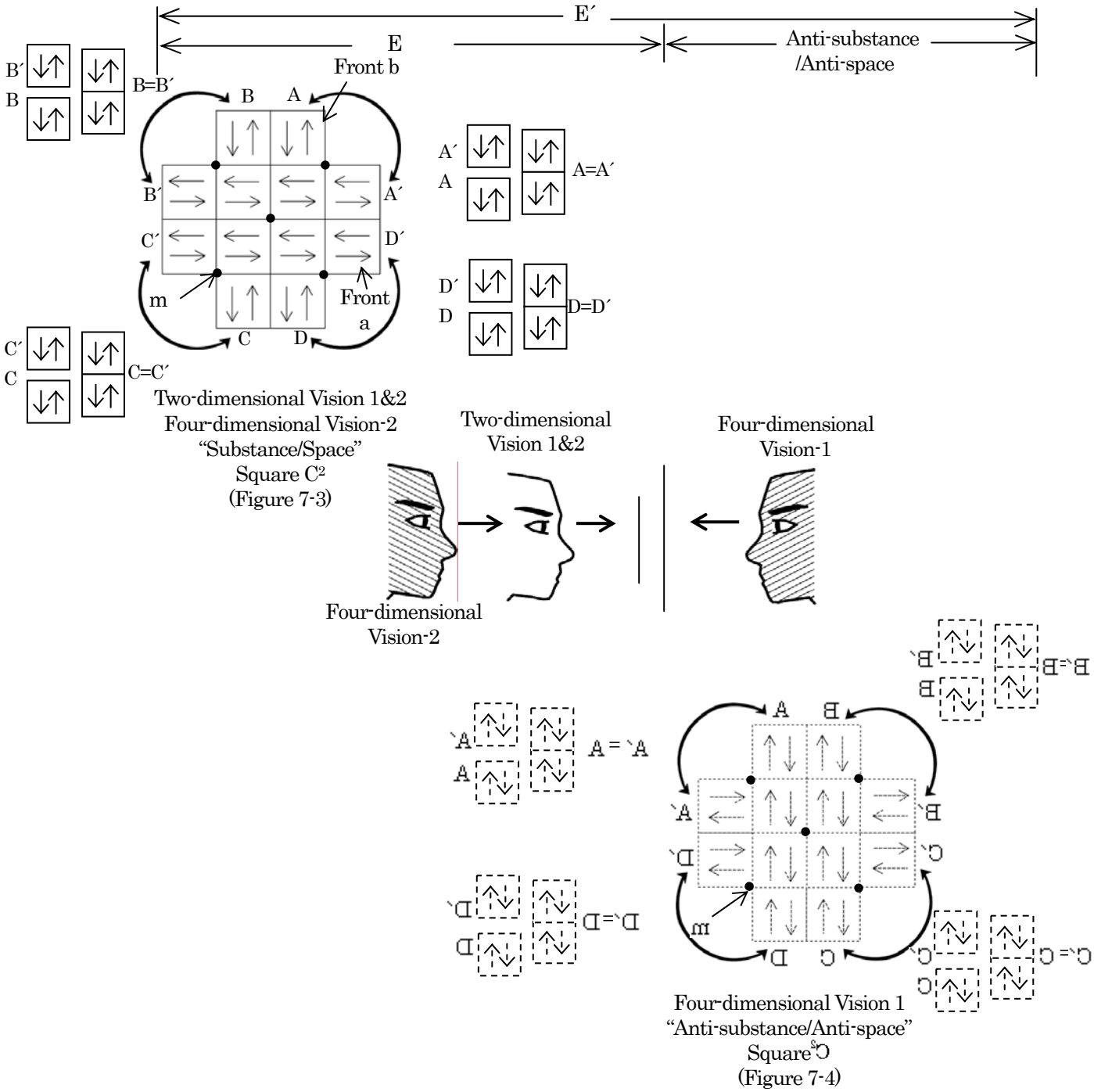
°-8 90 degree Phase Transfer = Cross-intersecting connection



Two-dimensional Vision 1&2
Four-dimensional Vision-2
Square C²
(Figure 7)

Four-dimensional Vision 1
Square C²
(Figure 7-2)

°-8' 90 degree Phase Transfer = Cross-intersecting connection



(1) Each of the cross-intersecting connection of "Substance/Space" (Figure 7-3) and the cross-intersecting connection of "Anti-substance/Anti-space" (Figure 7-4) is established as connection to endless circulation condition. At the same time, these endless circulation conditions are non-linear connection condition of ‖ in two-dimensions, in cross-intersecting connection in solid two-dimensions, on condition that A=A', B=B', C=C', D=D' (Substance/Space)and that A=`A, B=`B, C=`C, D=`D (Anti-substance/Anti-space). Solid configuration of IKOSOLID make these non-linear connections possible.

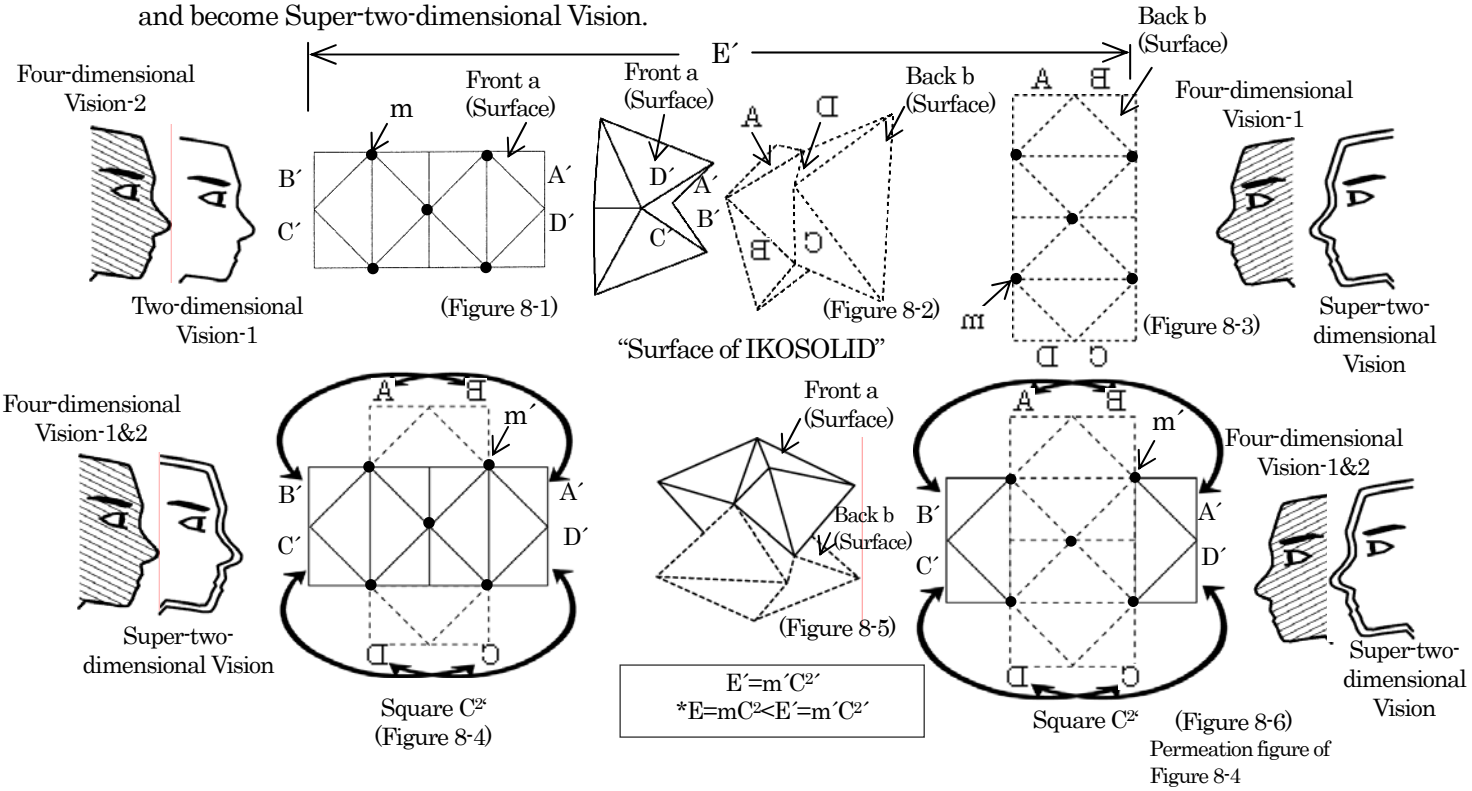
(2) The relationship of Square C² (Substance/Space) and Square ⁸C (Anti-substance/Anti-space) is that of back and front: that of complete permeation. This permeation relationship is originated from the establishment of 1/16 square [In square n with a formula ($n=16x^2$). Here, $n=16\times1^2=16$. So 1/16 square.]

°-9 Connection of "Substance/Space" and "Anti-substance/Anti-space" by IKOSOLID configuration

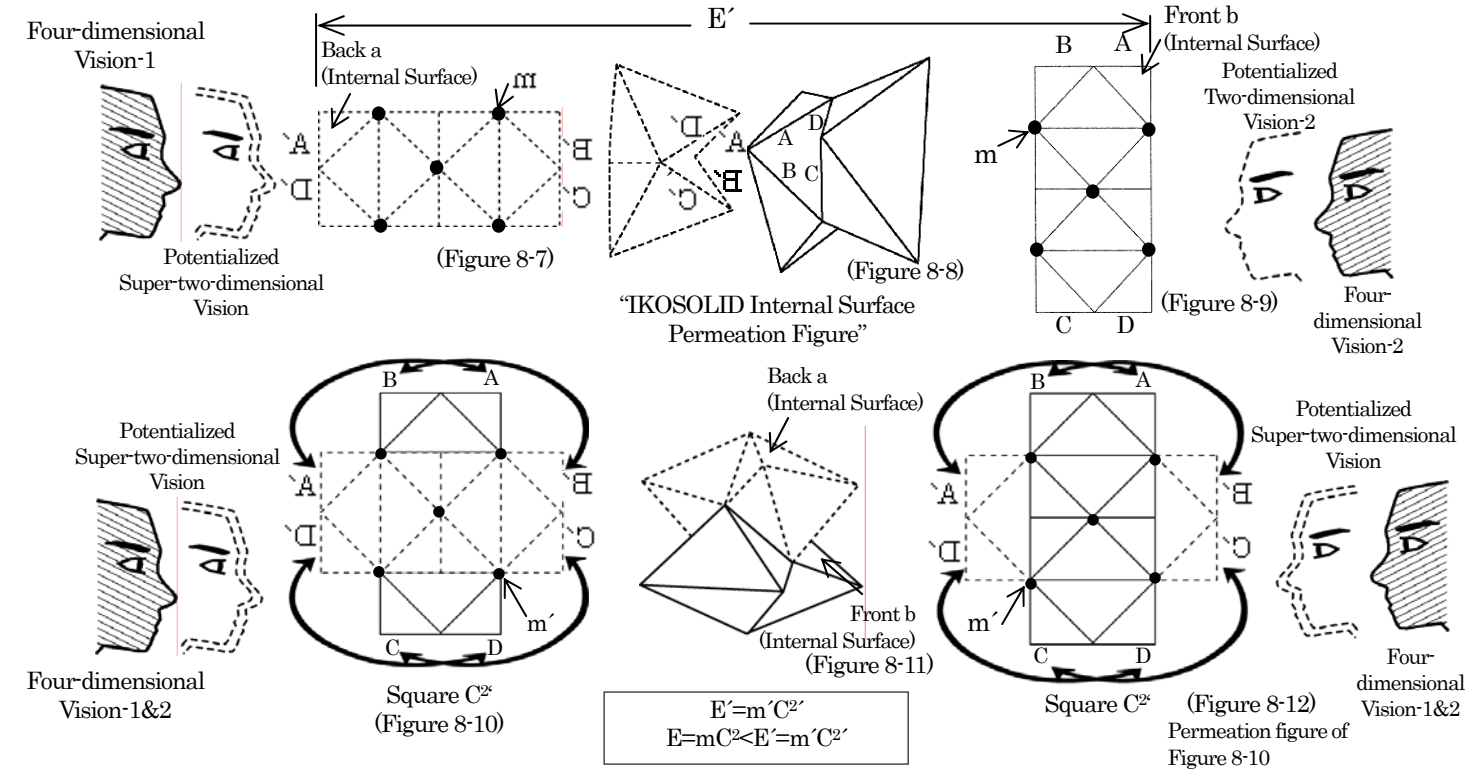
In case of cross–intersecting connection of °-8 (Figure 7), IKOSOLID is created by facing and inward-folding of a half of Square BADC and a half of Square A'D'C'B'

At this time, The half of Square BADC (=Front b) disappears from the surface of IKOSOLID and enters into inside. The only thing remained on the surface of IKOSOLID is the half of Square A'D'C'B' (Front a) and there appears A B C D (=Back b) of Four-dimensional Vision-1 on the surface.

(1) Two-dimensional Vision and Four-dimensional Vision are superposed on the surface of IKOSOLID and become Super-two-dimensional Vision.



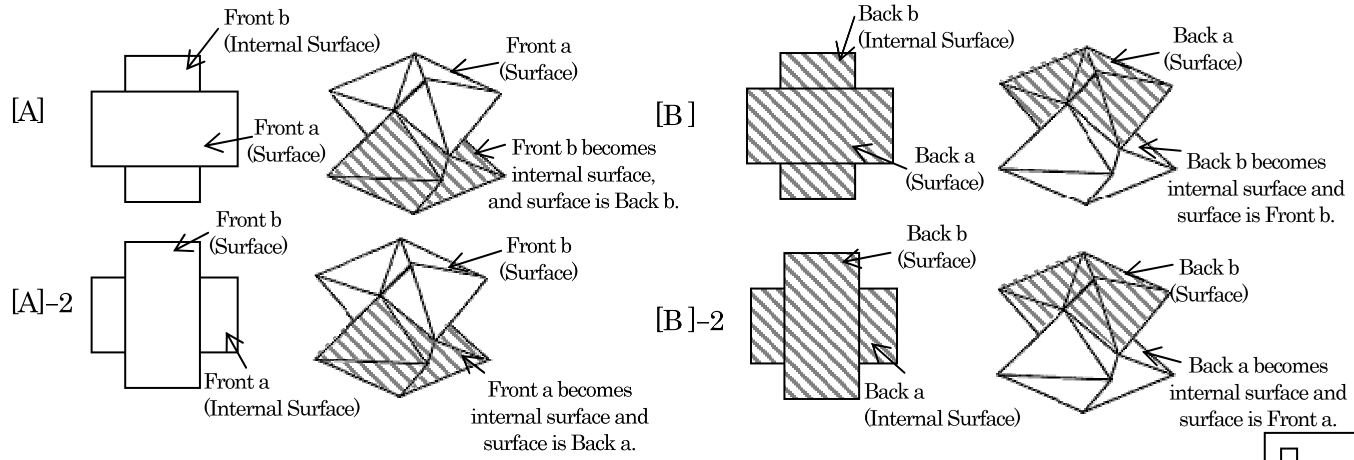
(2) Two-dimensional Vision-2 and Super-two-dimensional Vision are potentialized on IKOSOLID internal surface and become Four-dimensional Vision 1&2.

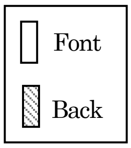


*Refer to Thesis Part 6 for "E=m C²<E'=m' C²'

° -9'Connection of "Substance/Space" and "Anti-substance/Anti-space" by IKOSOLID configuration

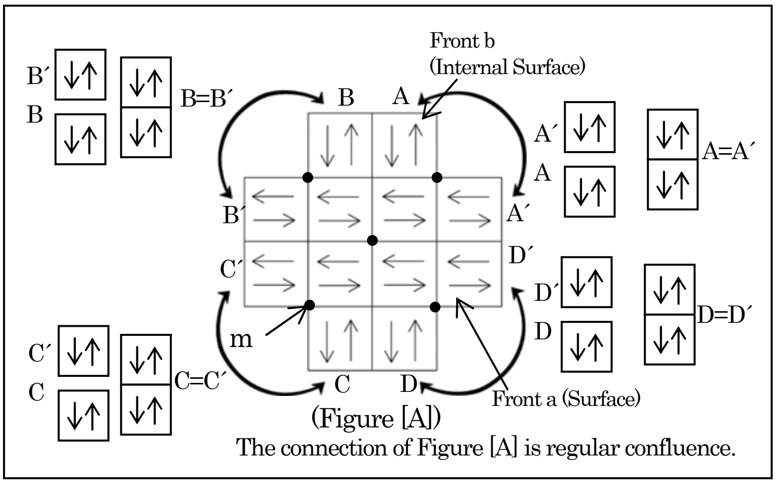
(1) Four kinds of reverse confluences: [A],[B],[A]-2, [B]-2 (Reverse Confluence of Substance/Space and Anti-substance/Anti-space)





(1)-1 [A] "Surface" Reverse Confluence

Here, Reverse Confluence is displayed. It shows actual surface cross and actual internal surface cross.

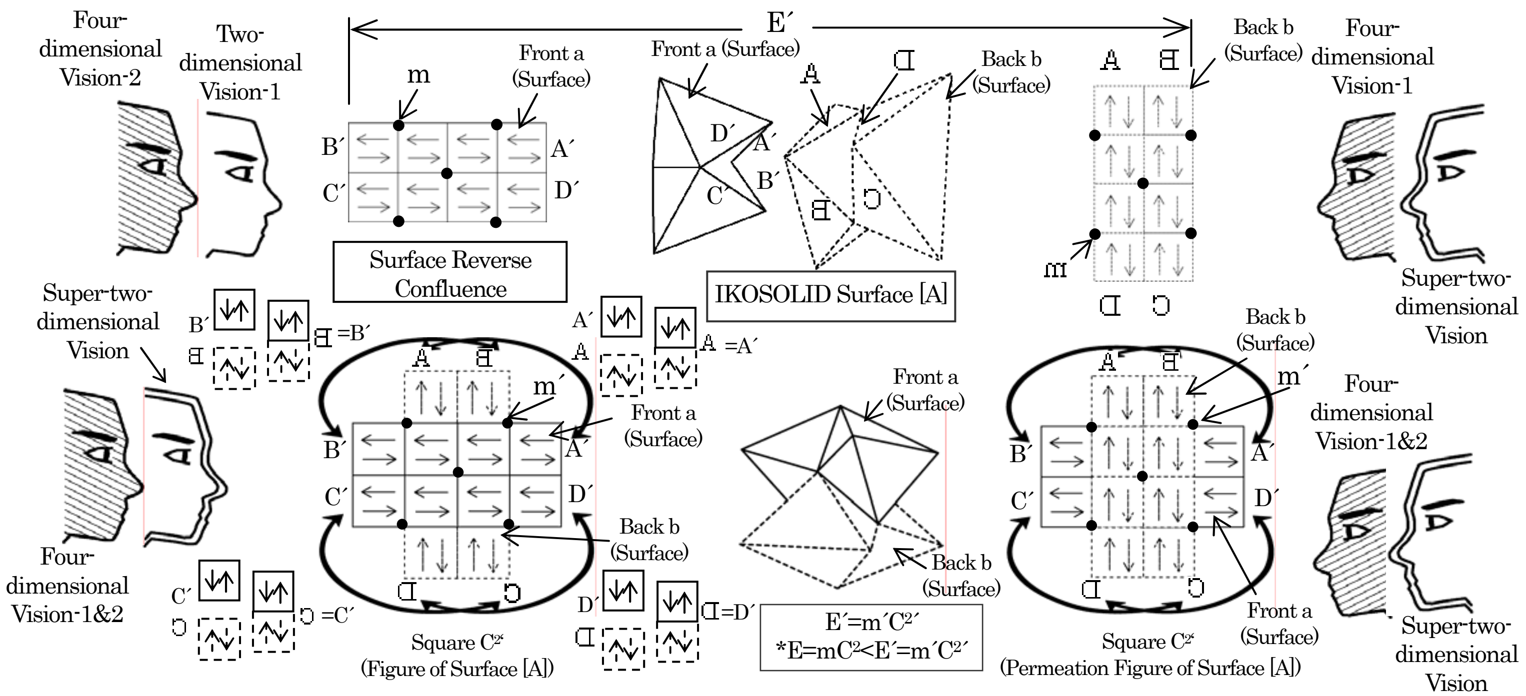


(Figure [A])

The connection of Figure [A] is regular confluence.

When IKOSOLID is established in cross-intersecting connection of Figure [A], A'D'C'B' (Front a) becomes the surface of IKOSOLID, and BADC (Front b) disappears from two-dimensional vision to see surface because it becomes the internal surface. Instead, we can see ꓮ ꓭ Ɔ ꓷ (Back b) [back of BADC (Front b)] on the surface.

The following figure shows this process, which we call Surface Reverse Confluence of "Substance/Space" and "Anti-substance/Anti-space". Seeing reverse confluence on the surface is Super-two-dimensional Vision



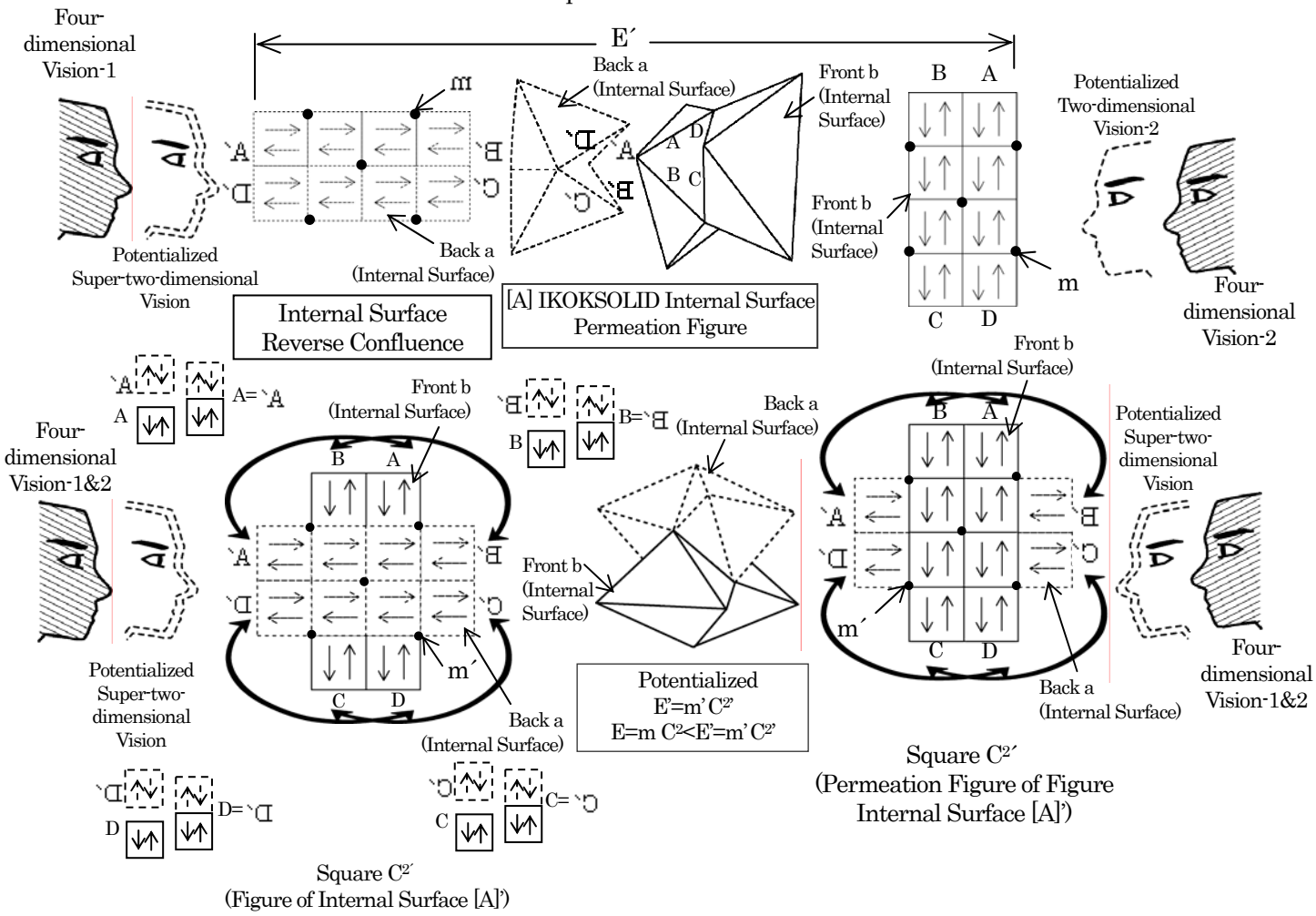
*The cross-intersecting connections of Figure [A] are regular confluences in each A=A',B=B', C=C', D=D'. However, Front a becomes Surface and Front b becomes Internal Surface when IKOSOLID is established. The cross-intersecting connection of Figure of Surface [A] is actual connection of IKOSOLID establishment and is reverse confluence.

(1)-2 [A] "Internal Surface" Reverse Confluence

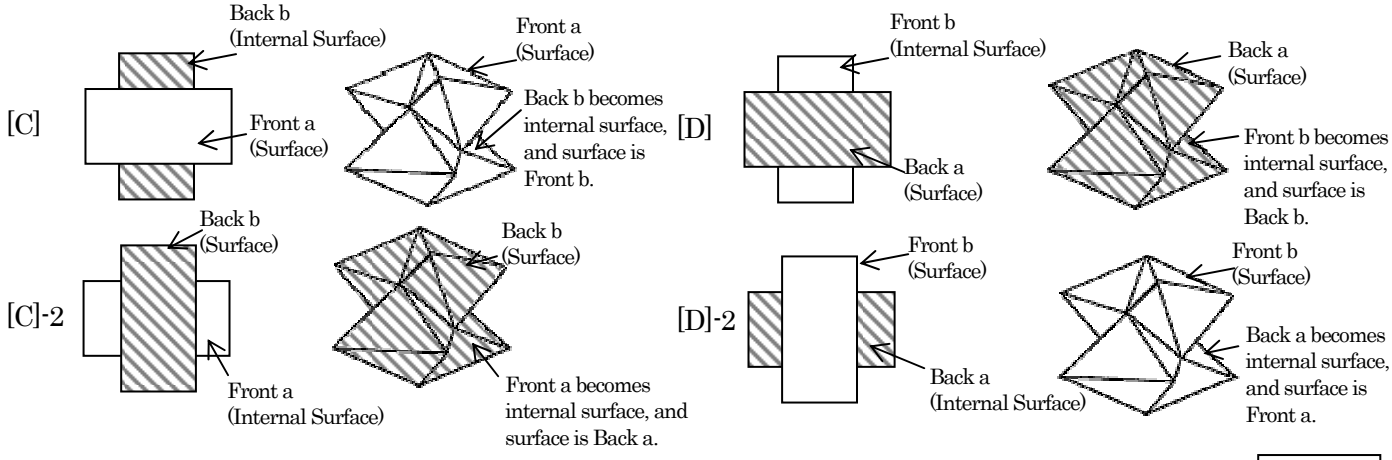
Opposite to the processes of surface of [A], the ones of internal surface are illustrated.

Even on internal surface, the connection of "Substance/Space" Front and "Anti-substance/Anti-space Back is reverse confluence just like the surface. However, Two-dimensional Vision, and Super-two-dimensional Vision to see "Anti-substance/Anti-space are established on the surface for three-dimensional-world residents. On the internal surface, the Two-dimensional Vision to see Figure [A] becomes potentialized, and also the Super-two-dimensional Vision to see "Anti-substance/Anti-space" becomes potentialized.

In two kinds of reverse confluences ([A] [B]), if you change surface and internal surface of [A], it changes into [B], because the relationship between the surface and the internal surface is that of Moebius Strip. And in the two confluence kinds of [A]-2 and [B]-2, if you change the surface and internal surface of [A]-2, it changes into [B]-2, because the relationship between the surface and the internal surface is that of Moebius Strip.

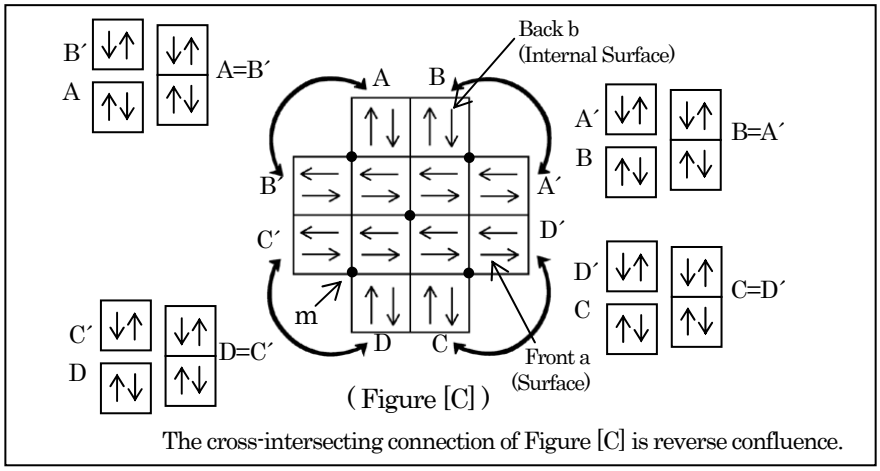


(2) Four kinds of regular confluences: [C],[D], [C]-2, [D]-2 (Regular Confluence of Substance/Space and Anti-substance/Anti-space)



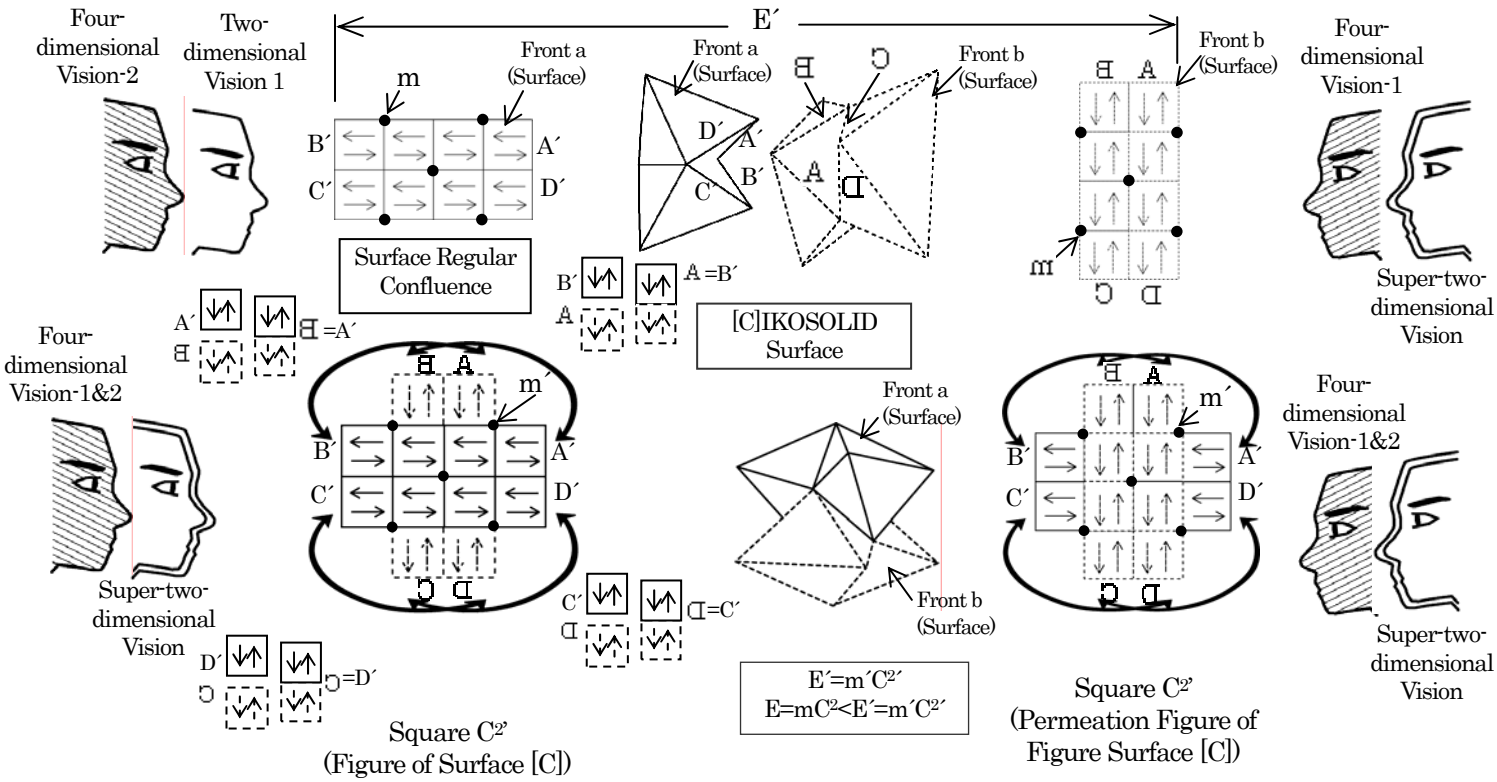
(2)-1 [C] "Surface" Regular Confluence

Here, it shows actual surface cross and actual internal surface cross of IKOSOLID in case of [C].



(Figure [C])

The cross-intersecting connection of Figure [C] is reverse confluence.

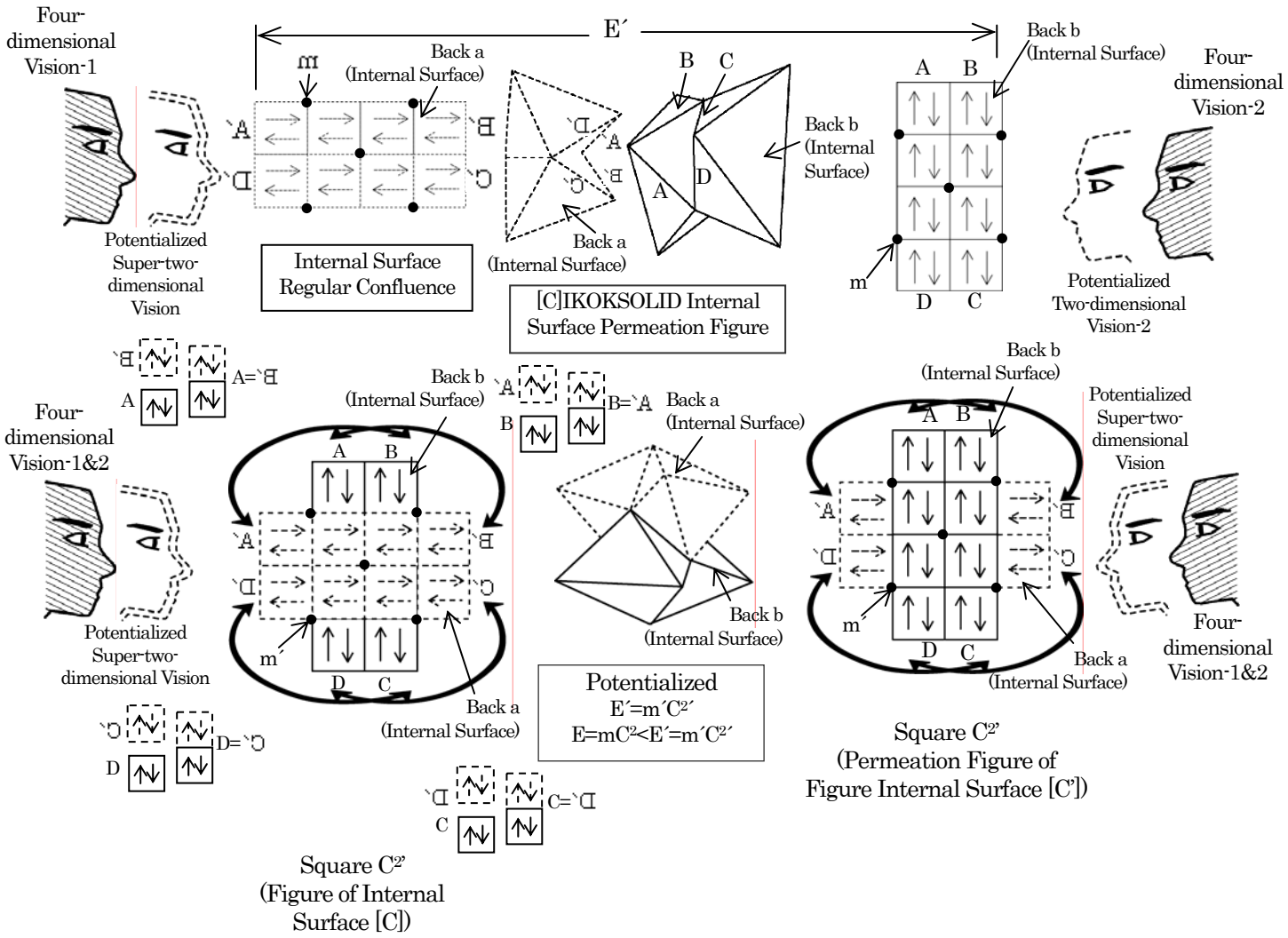


(2)-2[C] "Internal Surface" Regular Confluence

Opposite to the processes of surface of [C], the ones of internal surface are illustrated.

Even on internal surface, the connection of "Substance/Space" Front b and "Anti-substance/Anti-space Front a is regular confluence just like the surface. However, Two-dimensional Vision, and Super-two-dimensional Vision to see "Anti-substance/Anti-space are established on the surface for three-dimensional-world residents. On the internal surface, the Two-dimensional Vision to see Figure [C] becomes potentialized.

In two kinds of regular confluences ([C] [D]), if you change surface and internal surface, it changes into [D], because the relationship between the surface and the internal surface is that of Moebius Strip. And in the two regular confluence kinds of [C]-2 and [D]-2, if you change the surface and internal surface of [C]-2, it changes into [D]-2, because the relationship between the surface and the internal surface is that of Moebius Strip.



3 Definition of Super-two-dimensional Vision

Definition 1: Super-two-dimensional Vision is established on the surface of IKOSOLID. On the internal surface of IKOSOLID, it is established on the internal surface potentially.

Definition 2: Two-dimensional Vision is the vision to see the plane surface of substance/space. Four-dimensional Vision is the vision to see the surface and internal surface of substance/space and anti-substance/anti-space at the same time.

Definition 3: Super-two-dimensional Vision is established on *1the half surface of IKOSOLID with Two dimensional Vision-1 and with Four-dimensional Vision-2, and on the other half surface with the "Super-two-dimensional Vision" and Four-dimensional Vision-1.
*1 Originally, IKOSOLID is a square and is established by cross-intersecting connection with divided halves of the square.

Definition 4: On the internal surface, the half internal surface is established with "Potentialized two-dimensional Vision-2" and Four dimensional Vison-2, and the other half internal surface is established with "Potentialized Super-two-dimensional Vision" and with Four-dimensional Vision-1.

Definition 5: IKOSOLID can connect Substance/Space and Anti-substance/Anti-space with Super-two-dimensional Vision. There are four kinds of reverse confluences and four kinds of regular confluences in these connections.

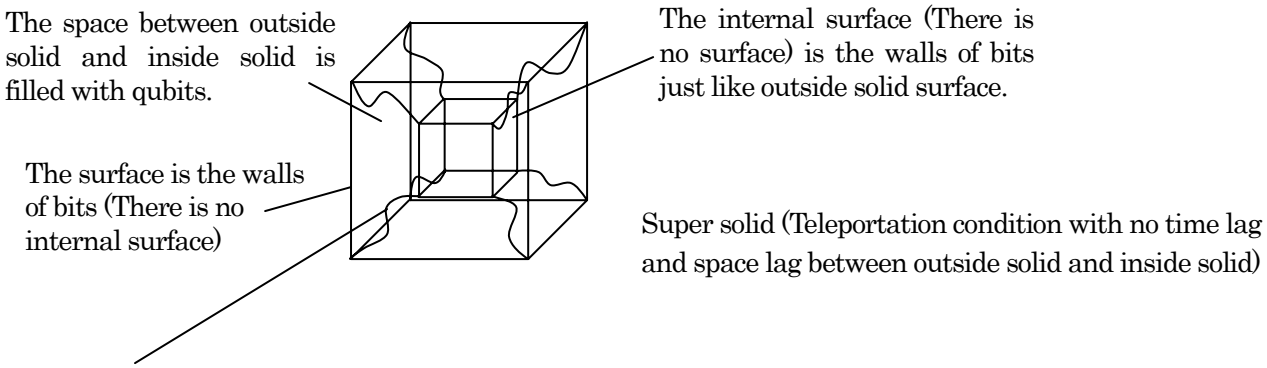
Definition 6: We can easily distinguish the reverse confluence of Substance/Space and Anti-substance/Anti-space (Torus T^2 = the bits which can be connected with qubits) to the regular confluence (Klein's Bottle = qubits), with complex structure of IKOSOLID. The formula to distinguish them is called K.I. SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 Theorem.

$N=n\{8(X-1)^3+24(X-1)^2\}$ K . I. SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 Theorem
N: Total number of 1/n squares n: Total number of 1/n squares on one IKOSOLID
Total number of IKOSOLIDs of regular confluence type (Klein's Bottle = qubits) :
$8(X-1)^3$
Total number of IKOSOLIDs of reverse confluence type (Torus T^2 = the bits which can be connected with qubits) :
$24(X-1)^2$
IKODOEITHCUBE 1^3 consisting eight IKOSOLIDs is one (1) concerning counting X
(Notes: Please refer to Part 6 as to comparison and actual counting method of IKODOEITHCUBE X^3 and SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3)

Definition 7: We can easily distinguish the surface to potentialized internal surface of IKOSOLID by the connections between plural IKOSOLIDs (six directions: up, down, right, left, front, and rear). Each neighboring IKOSOLID is surface and internal surface alternately. (We have already realized them.)

Definition 8: We can combine plural IKOSOLIDs like cells of living things by SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 (1:6). The connections are free to six directions. (We have already realized them.)
Each bit of SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 (1:6) is in the condition of teleportation.

Definition 9-1: By free creation with SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 (1:6), we can realize super-solid, which we can materialize easily by SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 (1:6). (We have already realized them.)



Strings are bits but always pass qubits and connect the bit walls of outside solid and the bit walls of inside solid. As each bit of SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 (1:6) is in the condition of teleportation (no time lag and no space lag), between the bit wall of outside solid and the bit wall of inside wall, we have teleportation. {no time lag and no space lag (distance)}

Definition 9-2: Concerning super solid, there is only surface of bit on outside solid and there is only internal surface of bit on inside solid.

Definition 9-3: The residents of three-dimensional world are given two-dimensional Vision and can only see one plane surface. We can see the surface of outside solid of super solid, but actually see the internal surface of inside solid when we consider the space structure.

Definition 9-4: We can see the surface of outside solid and the internal surface of inside solid of super solid at the same time with Four-dimensional Vision 1&2. With configuration of IKOSOLID, we can see half surface of outside solid and half internal surface of inside solid with Super-two-dimensional Vision.

Definition 9-5: Super-two-dimensional Vision is established in a single IKOSOLID or in a complex organization of IKOSOLIDs because IKOSOLID can express space structure (space and anti-space).

Koei Endo
Ikuyo Endo

Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art

Part 9

A solid of the plane benzene (a figure of carapace of a turtle) by IKOSOLID

June, 2009

Koei ENDO

Ikuyo ENDO

1, The purpose of this article

We describe that this article makes plane benzene (a figure of carapace of a turtle) by IKOSOLID a solid and can display it. (Art name of IKOSOLID is REALCUBE.) Even several lines can let you arrange IKOSOLID behind plane benzene, besides.

In "6, the characteristics of the IKOSOLID" of the first article, IKOSOLID displays that it is a solid of the plane benzene with photographs till now. In addition, as a connective mode of IKOSOLID, there are the edge interface and the point interface of 17 page . In 18 page of ③ there are displacement (separation) , combination, and rotation of IKOSOLID's in the state of symmetry.

And we transcribe the self-rotation of IKOSOLID's of symmetrical pictures and real image pictures (symmetrical image and real images)in the page 19 of ④. And we write a function of IKOSOLID as the solid of the plane benzene in page 19～20.

In addition, in the second article, the projection body of the regular octahedron of Plato proves that it is IKOSOLID in the first half.

The proof method proved a definition "reflected the regular octahedron of Plato as for IKOSOLID " with a photograph and a figure while showing issue of these [4 dimensions geometry (We assume IKOSOLID a catalyst)] By this proof, about a regular octahedron of Plato , we show that it is a closedown body that has the only outside. In contrast, we show that IKOSOLID is an opening body connecting the outside and the inside together.

Therefore when we reflect four regular octahedrons of Plato of the closedown body in perspective and make them an opening body, we show that the opening body is one IKOSOLID. By the transformation of this topology, the ratio(4:1) is seen. The fourth article shows this with a photograph definitely. Because an electron(e-) is a closedown body (a two-dimensional body) in the three-dimensional world, that we showed 5 dimensions in the three-dimensional world was disturbed till now.

However IKOSOLID for an opening body, we think that IKOSOLID became the medium which connects fifth dimensions to the third dimensions .

Therefore we think that positrons (e+) of fifth dimensions of bodies came to appear through the medium IKOSOLID.

BY second article latter half, we proved that we can set REAL PICTURES (Front and back same picture with symmetric top and bottom symmetry) up around the surface of IKOSOLID according to a law (Mirror side pair、endless circulation) and a formula(The total number of REAL PICTURE = n n=16 x^2 16 is IKOSOLID FIXED NUMBER.) These REAL PICTUREs are one Magic Squared PICTURE on the surface of IKOSOLID.

In the third article a MAGIC SQUARED PICTURE which consists of REAL PICTURE s on the surface of IKOSOLID becomes MOEBIUS STRIP or KLEIN'S BOTTLE. In addition, the plan of IKOSOLID is stated clearly here.

In fourth article one REGULAR OCTAHEDRON by PLATO (A male body. A closedown body) transforms itself and becomes 1／4 of IKOSOLID (A female body. An opening body).

One REGULAR OCTAHEDRON by PLATO of 4 rightness shape do topological transformation and that is to say becomes one IKOSOLID. This article consists of plural proof photographs by the model and serves as the proof photographs of the second article.

In fifth article we set up copper sheet on the surface of IKOSOLID and really entered scientific study by using IKOSOLID as an electromagnetic conductor. The title of this article is " Trinity－type Quantum Computer Circuit Structure " SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID X^3 . In this article we used SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID's 5^3 [Total number of IKOSOLID's equivalent : 896. Number of IKOSOLID's equivalent to Klein's Bottle(qubit) : 512. Number of IKOSOLID's equivalent to torus T^2 (bit) :384] This SEPTIMALNOTATION IKOSOLID's 5^3 is constituted 3-dimensional benzene only by point connection without aspect connection , and we succeeded in scientific research with this.

The sixth article makes the electronic thing which we contributed to British "Nature"－magazine an article. An electronic reply of the refusal came from an editor of "Nature"－magazine immediately,

The seventh article is an article to become the thermodynamic revolution and verification of Maxwell's demon.

The eighth article describes regular/reverse confluence of

substance/space and anti-substance/anti-space by IKOSOLID configuration.

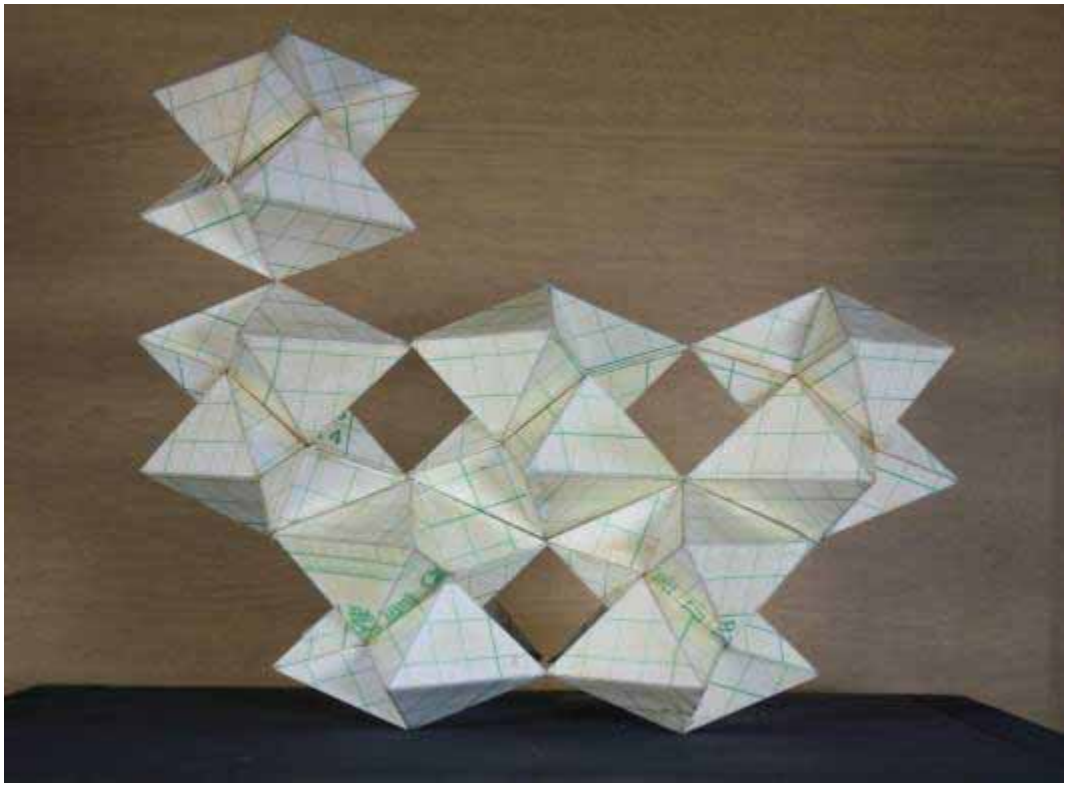
In this article not only the point connection between IKOSOLID but also, including side connection, we showed plane benzene by IKOSOLID with a photograph as three-dimensional benzene. These become just an example, but we think that it becomes an important article for study in the future.

June 16, 2009

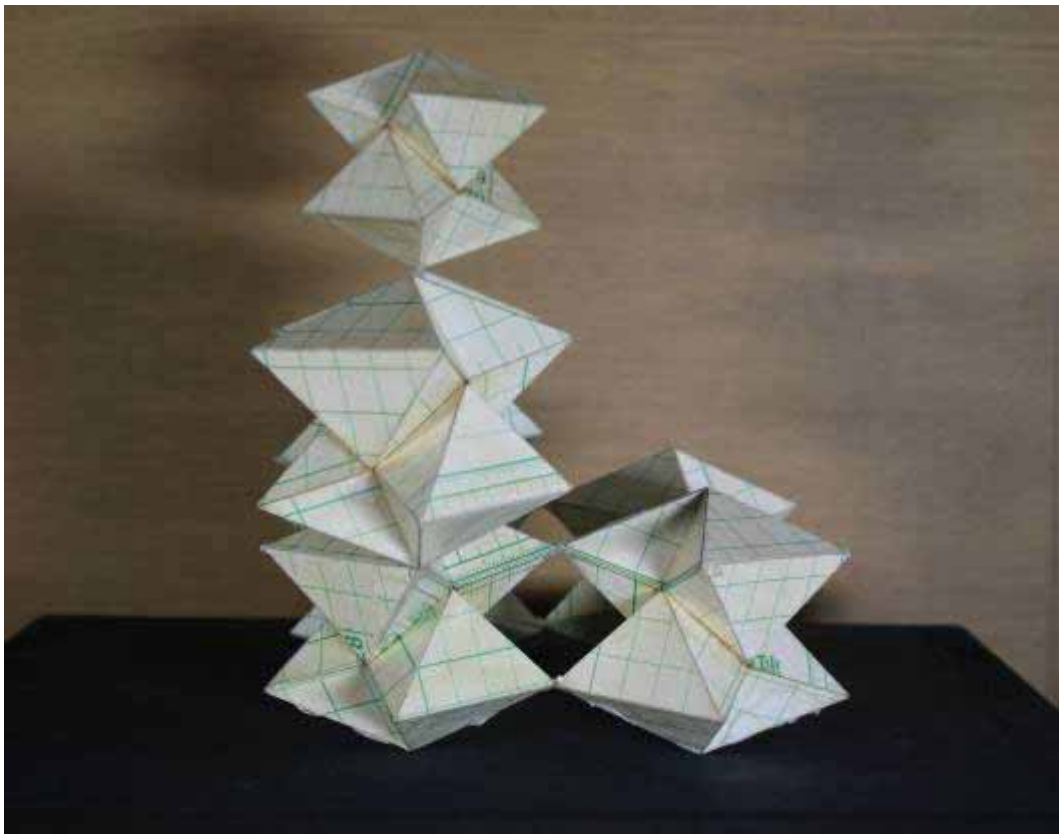
Koei ENDO
Ikuyo ENDO

2, We take a picture of the solid of the plane benzene. Photography June 16, 2009

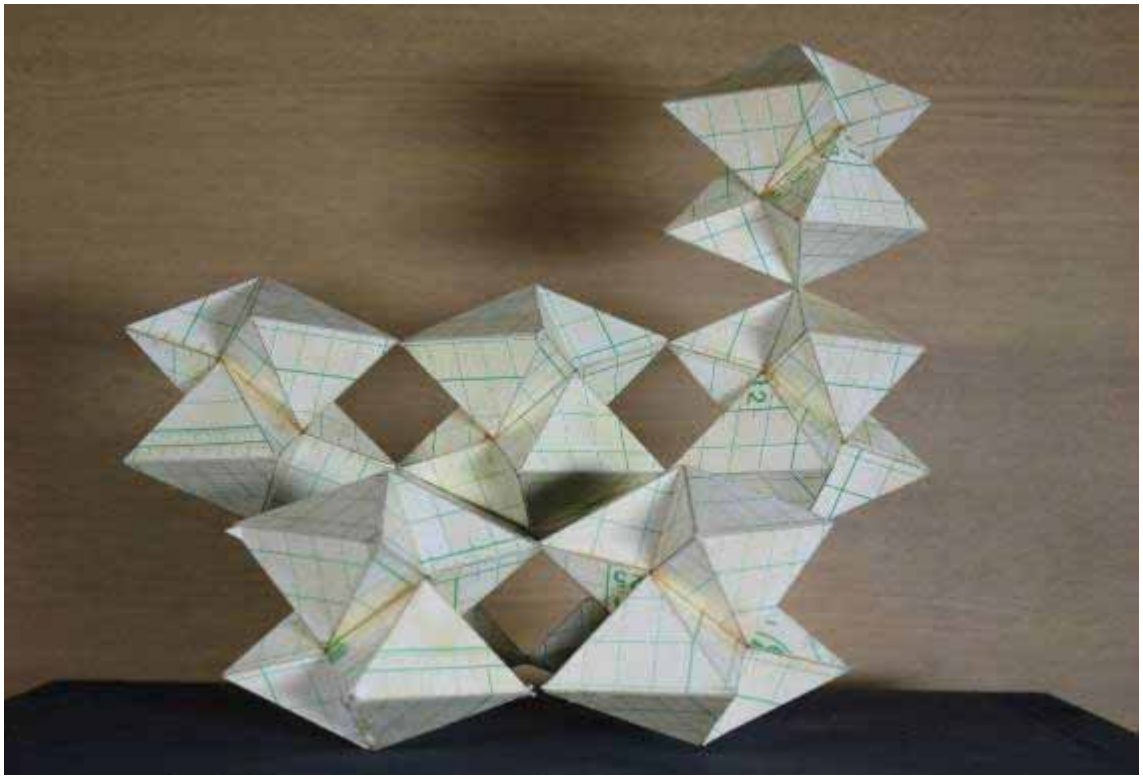
2－1 From the front



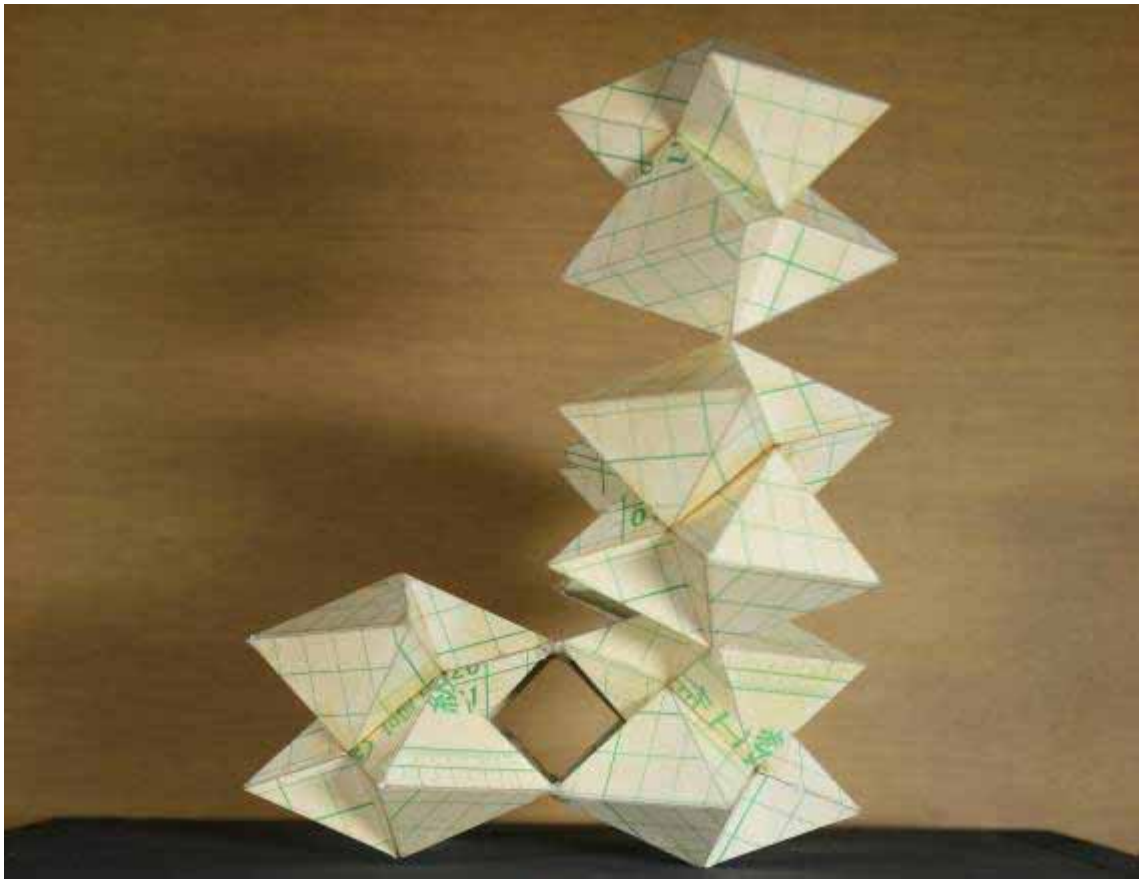
2－2 From a right side surface of the front



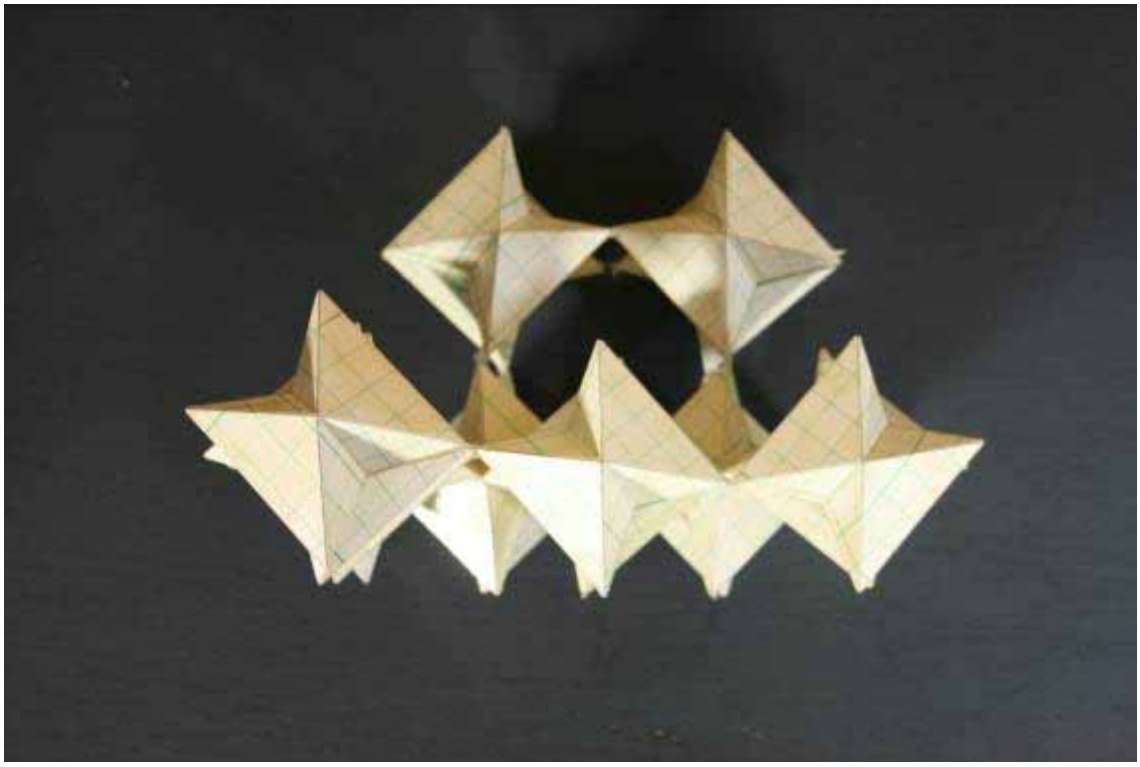
2－3　From behind



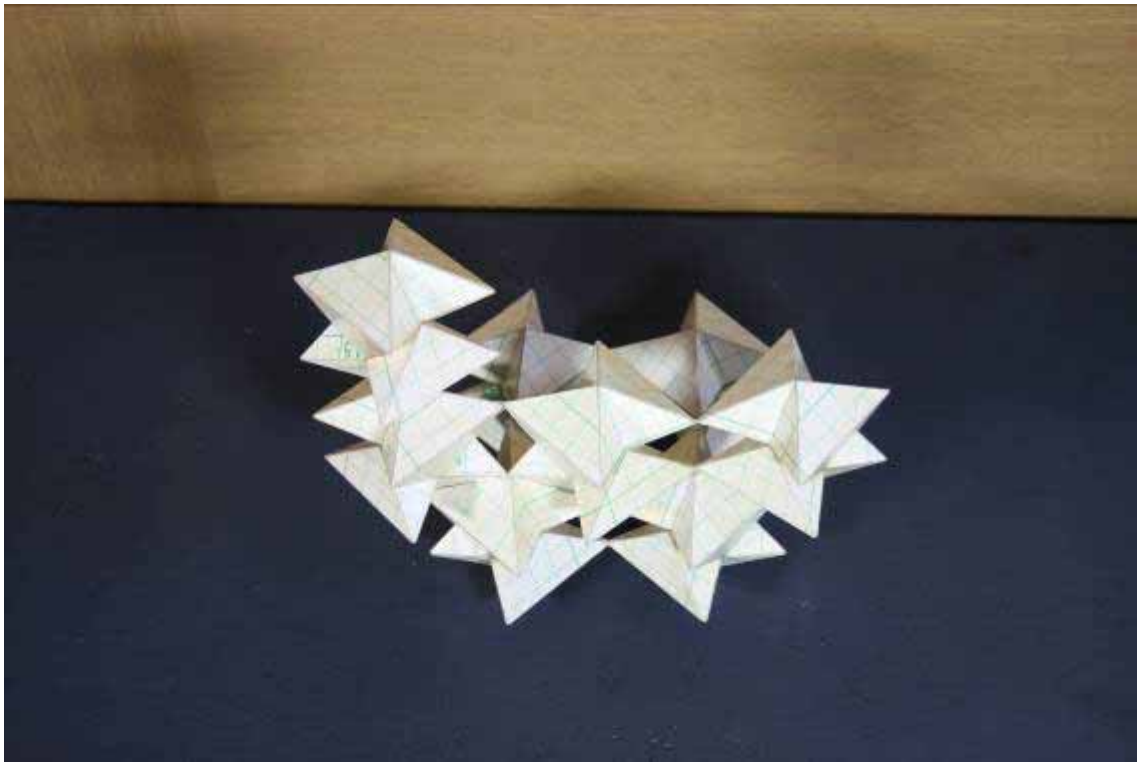
2－4　From the left side surface of the front



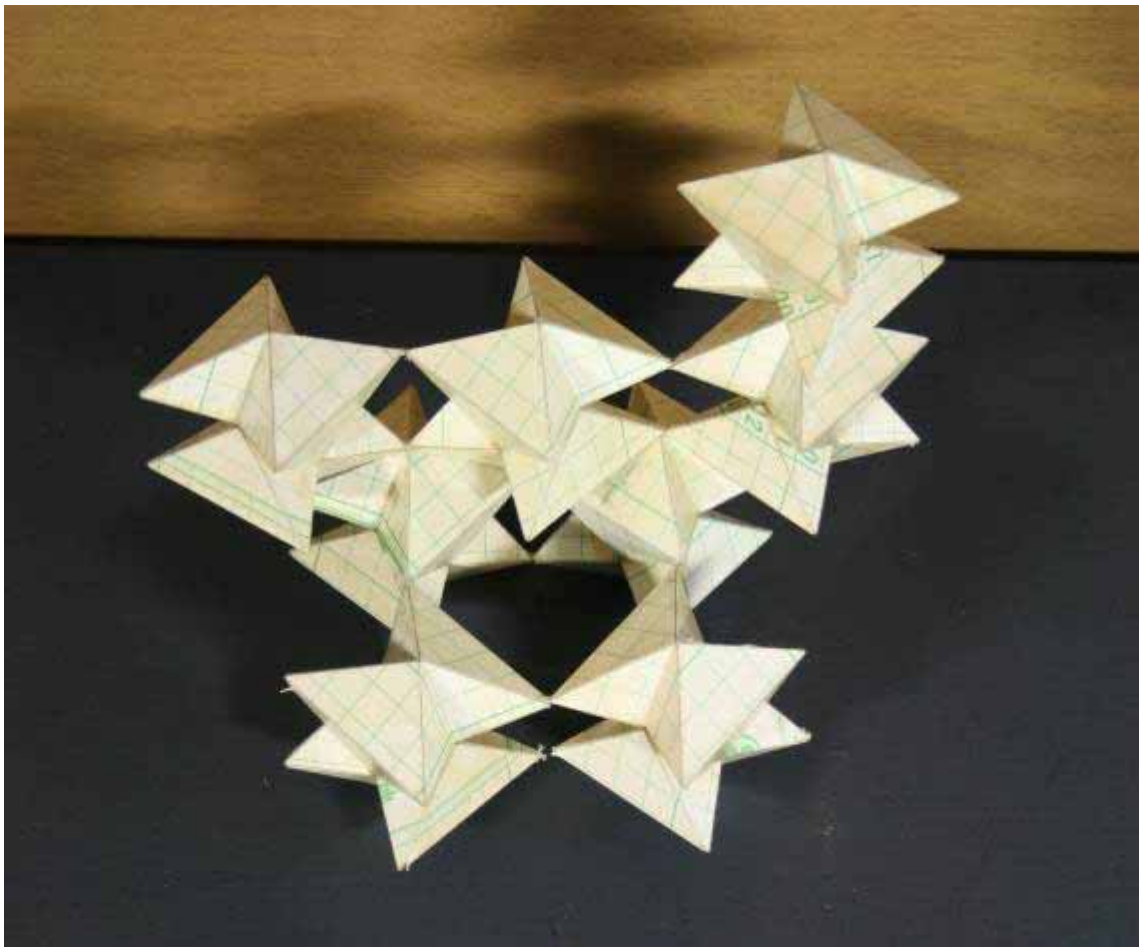
2－5　From the top



2－6　From　the slippage top of the front



2－7　From the slippage top of the next

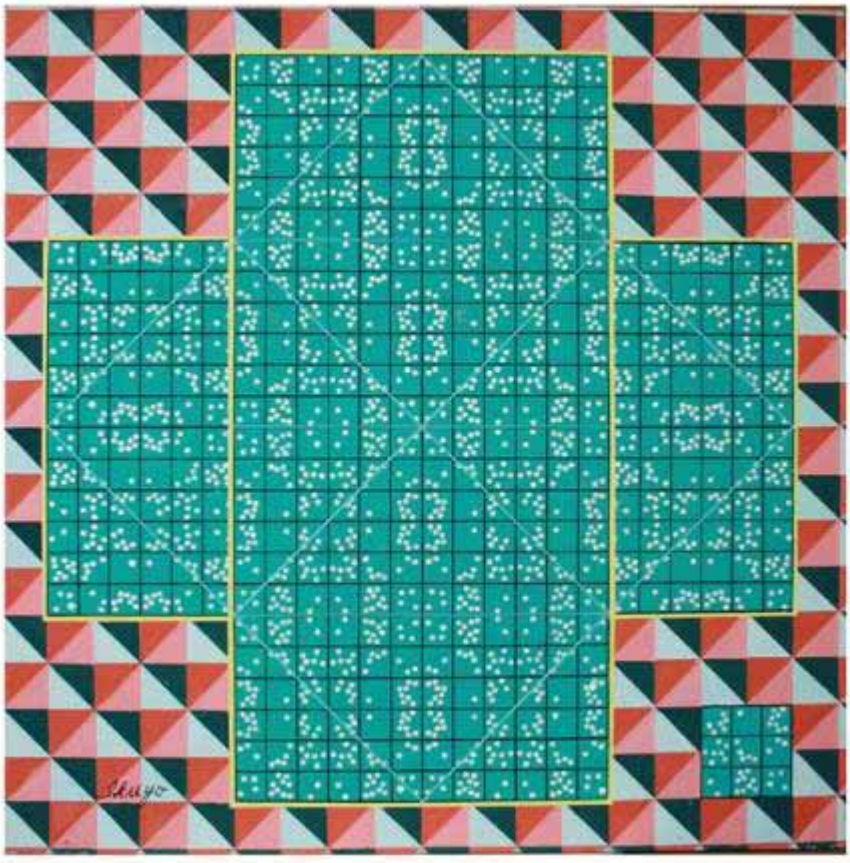


Study of connecting point with three-dimensions and four-dimensions by pictorial art

Part 10

“A solid of the plane benzene by IKOSOLID”

“A characteristic of the connection in solid, and Junction of ⊕body and ⊖body of IKOSOLID”



The infinite circulation between BEAUTY and LOVE

Oil painting by Ikuyo ENDO

The picture expressing the cross of the multilayered two-dimensional body which is the essence shape of IKOSOLID. There is the secret of the function to penetrate a dimension of IKOSOLID here .

July, 2009

Koei ENDO

Ikuyo ENDO

1、The purpose of this article

We describe that a characteristic of the connection in a solid of the plane benzene by IKOSOLID, and junction of ⊕body and ⊖body of IKOSOLID in this article.

○ Wide connection

・Connection in a mirror side pair "Two points of connection"

・Connection in a non-mirror side pair "One point of connection"

We express it as "MIDDLE" This one point of connection can do the continuation aside, too, and can be replaced to the two points of connection,too. [Refer to photograph 3 and 4]

○ Diagonal connection (Free connection to be next to top and bottom connection)

・Diagonal connection of ⊕ (a principle)

・Diagonal connection of ⊖ (a principle)

・The diagonal connection that coexisted of "MIDDLE".

○ Top and bottom connection (The freest connection)

○ The junction between ⊕body and ⊖body in a solid

In a solid of the plane benzene, there is the junction of ⊕body and ⊖body. This junction is originally linear junction between ⊕body and ⊖body in the four dimensions, but in the real three-dimensional world, it becomes the non-linear junction

By the non-linear junction, linear shape joins by IKOSOLID which is three-dimensional benzene.

As for this, both the electron and the DNA become the closedown body in the three-dimensional world, we show that they become both of the opening body like in the four-dimensional world by IKOSOLID.

When an electron becomes the opening body; a positron (e +) comes to appear in the three-dimensional world normal space.

In the modern science, they let a photon and a photon collide at the speed that is almost velocity of light by strong energy with an accelerator, and pair creation does an electron and a positron.

However, we think in this way. About the positron, positron outbreak is up momentarily on this occasion with two electronic one side as an opening body because a positron jumps out of the opened mouth.

However, as for this, an electron and the positron do pair annihilation immediately without can carry enough out the function of a true positron without doing topological transformation of electronic m mass because it is a method

that it overdoes it.In other words because, in the accelerator, an electron becomes the opening body by destructive energy to the m mass temporarily by force, the durability with the opening body is not shown,

next a pair annihilation phenomenon to become the gamma ray (a photon) to return in an electron destructively by force this time is generated.

On the other hand, when a positron is in the DNA, 4 dimensions of DNA becomes an opening body having a plan and get possible to cure every disease.

Therefore that the success of the emission of the positron in the three-dimensional world by IKOSOLID (That an electron lasts with an opening body, and a positron is stable, and it can be there in the three-dimensional world) is realized , because DNA opens(In other words off of the DNA becomes on), that is proved.

If we get linear junction in three-dimensional world as well as in four-dimensional world, just to take an electron and the DNA for an example, it affects evolution for human beings ; it is important; made rapid progress.

"The junction of ⊕body and ⊖body by a solid and a solid of the plane benzene" in this article is epoch-making in this sense.

There are four different kinds for the junction of ⊕body and ⊖body by a solid , besides, it is the junction that anybody do not have an idea in the plane benzene.

With a solid of the plane benzene, we do not become merely solid. In the junction with the solid of ⊕body and ⊖body, the linear junction must be able to be realized equally in three-dimensional world as well as in the four dimensions.

IKOSOLID own to use for the junction looks like a solid seemingly, but the essence is "the multi-layer two dimensions body" which is common to the four dimensions and the three dimensions, and linear shape joins it in the four dimensions, and it is important in this sense to be "multi-layer two dimensions body" of the nonlinearity junction in the three dimensions

This multilayered two-dimensional body is expressed as a cross extending over three dimensions and four dimensions as a multilayered plane.

The central cross of the picture (drawn by Ikuyo Endo) in the cover of this article is it.

On the cross with rectangles of length and breadth on two levels, the pictures called *note REAL PICTURE with the same face on the back and surface are arranged according to the law of the mirror side pair.

These REAL PICTURES become the non-linear connection to connect the tip and the tip of the cross, we make them a solid when crowded like origami inward each other in an occasion and become IKOSOLID.

We have the four-dimensions and the three-dimensional points of contact where two levels of crosses lead to at the surface of IKOSOLID endlessly.

The cross-shaped multilayered two-dimensional body that was arranged these REAL PICTUREs in length and breadth slippage in one pair of mirror sides to circulate an end reply endlessly, is originally plane limited magic square of the squares .

With MAGIC SQUARED PICTURE which makes REAL PICTUREs exotic matter (a vehicle) connecting the five-dimensional world and the three-dimensional world, and which circulates REAL PICTUREs endlessly on themselves "MAGIC SQUARED PICTURE" that is carved a seal on IKOSOLID. And with Pythagorean theorem which uses $\sqrt{2}$ of the irrational number. These two important elements let IKOSOLID function as three-dimensional benzene.

In art making full use of three-dimensional infinity magic square (= IKOSOLID), IKOSOLID SCIENCE ,that is the topology which formed that three-dimensional world existence can penetrate every dimension, was born.

In the three dimensions world, as for IKOSOLID usually cutting positrons by emission practical use in reality in space, because we can work 3 dimensions of linear junction as well as in the four dimensions in the world by IKOSOLID SCIENCE.

These are reasons to think that IKOSOLID fits it as three-dimensional benzene.

* A note REAL PICTURE・・a real image picture / The back and the list that right and left, top and bottom became the mirror side pair are totally the same pictures. (Refer to the first and second articles.)

July 28, 2009

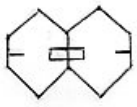
Koei ENDO

Ikoyo ENDO

2、Characteristics of the wide connection in a solid

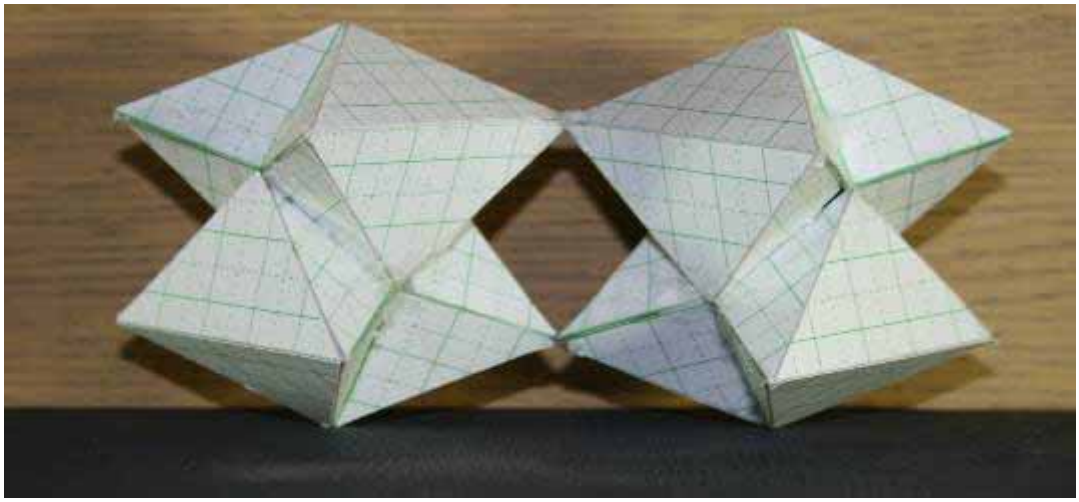
2－1 The wide connection. The wide connections mirror side pair. Two kinds of faces of two points of connection.

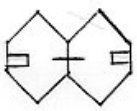
When we perform the wide connection with a solid, and connection between IKOSOLID is next to each other called the mirror side pair when become symmetric, it is connected two points. There are two faces in IKOSOLID next to each other of one pair of this mirror sides.



When 2 points in width are connected, the face that two big right angle equilateral triangles are located in the upper part[１]
Figure 1

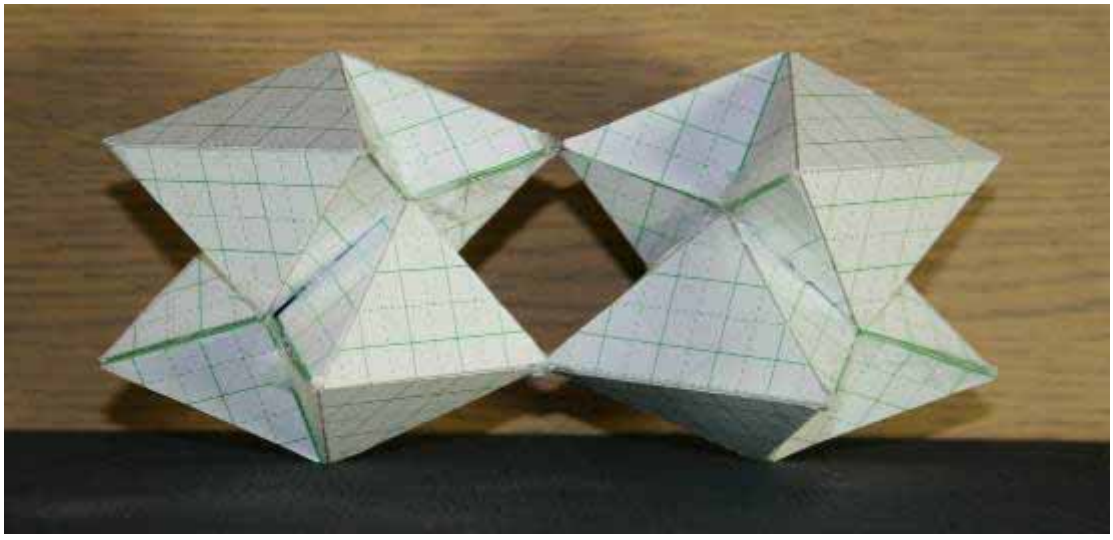
Photograph1





When 2 points in width are connected, the face that two small right angle equilateral triangles are located in the upper part[２]
Figure 2

Photograph 2

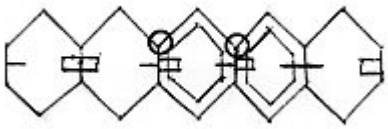


2－2　The wide connection. 1 point non-mirror side pair connection：MIDDLE

When we perform wide connection with a solid　and IKOSOLID next to each other at the age of a non-mirror side pair, the connection between IKOSOLID becomes one point　connection. We treat this as "MIDDLE".　Even as for IKOSOLID of “MIDDLE" as IKOSOLID which is next to the middle is a joint in a mirror side pair, the connection between IKOSOLID becomes　two points of connection. In other words, IKOSOLID can express　"middle"　continued and the independent "middle"

Seeing from the top, we understand very well that connection of IKOSOLID comes to always gather in the form of the square.

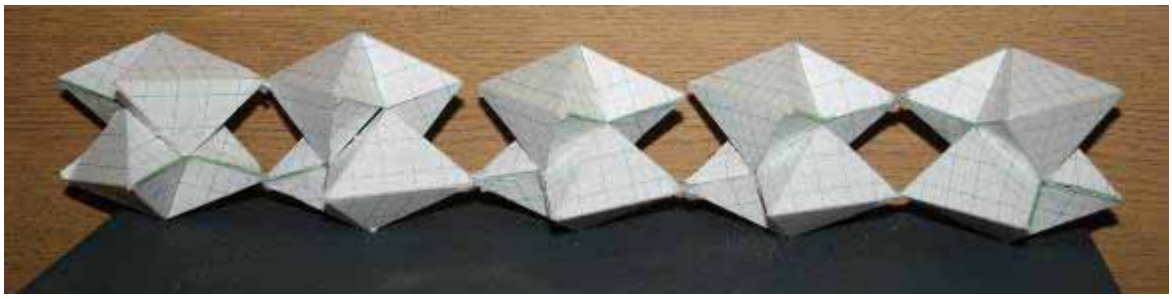
In the wide connection of IKOSOLID next to each other, as for the connection between the normal solid benzene about the connection of the three-dimensional benzene of " MIDDLE" , seeing from the side, we see it for the 180 degrees joining, but, actually, seeing from the top, each other joins it at an angle of 90 degrees.



Department of ○ mark is a connection loser in a left-hand figure

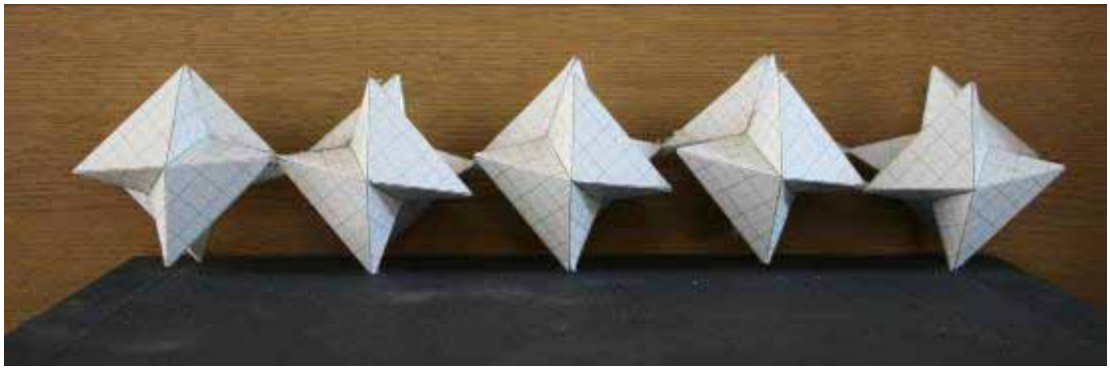
Figure 3

Photograph 3　"MIDDLE" is two of the third and the fourth from the left



The wide connection that we watched from the top. The bottom of this photograph is the front of photograph 3. Seeing from the front, we see each other for the joining of 180 degrees, actually, we understand that each joins at an angle of 90 degrees by looking from the top.

Photograph 4　"MIDDLE" is two of the third and the fourth from the left. Each joins MIDDLE to　the common solid benzene at an angle of　90　degrees .



3， The characteristics of the diagonal connection in a solid

3－1 The characteristic of the diagonal connection of the ⊕body.

Lower left slippage line is the same shape continuation from the top right corner. (A principle)

Lower right slippage line is an alternation variant from leaning to the left. (A principle)

When junction of a ⊕body and a⊖body and MIDDLE get in, these principles produce the arrangement except the principle.

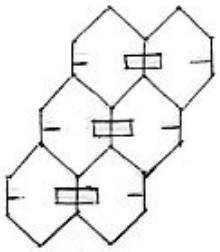
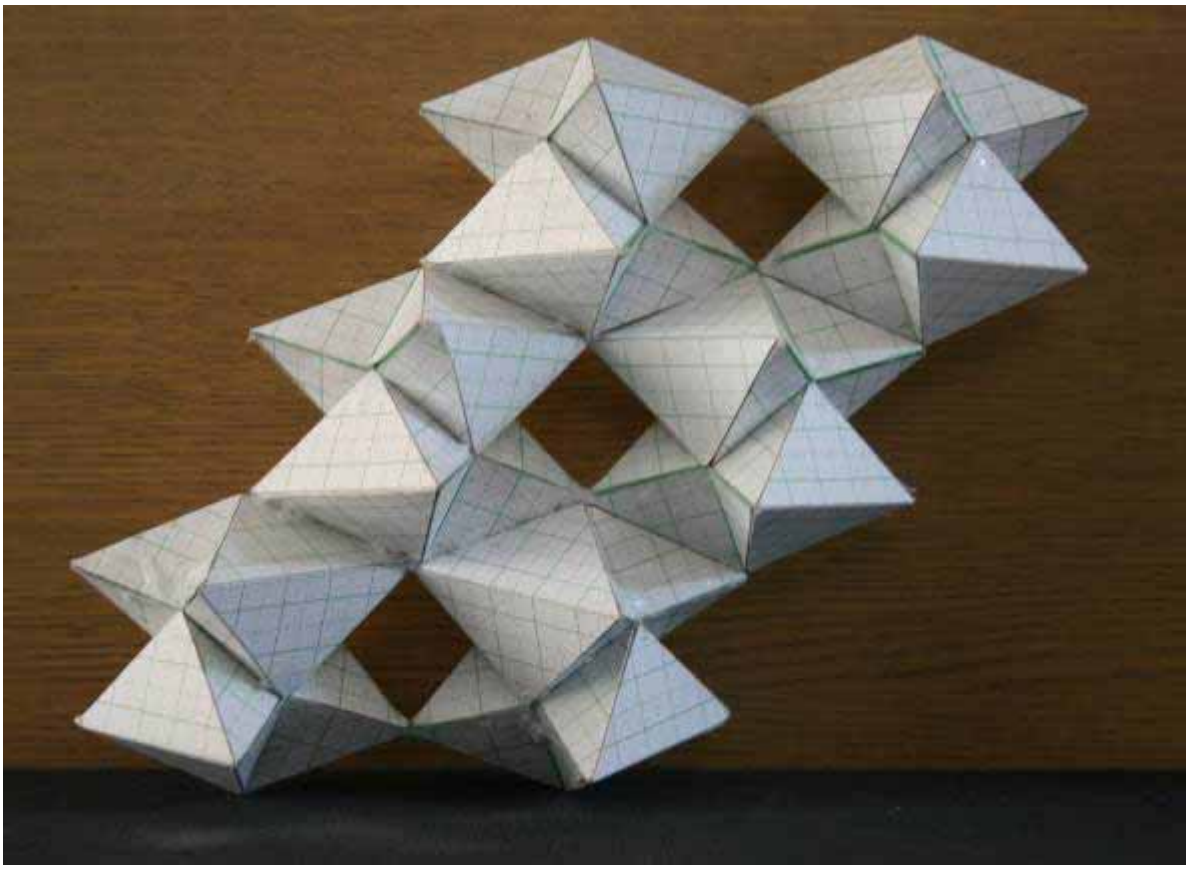


Figure 4

The characteristic of the diagonal connection of the ⊕body

Photograph 5



3－2　The characteristic of the diagonal connection of the ㊀body.

Lines from leaning to the left to lower right slippage, continuation of the same type (A principle)

Lines from the top right corner to lower left slippage, an alternation variant (A principle)

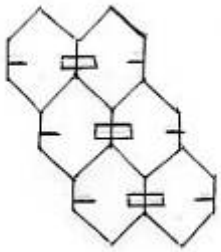
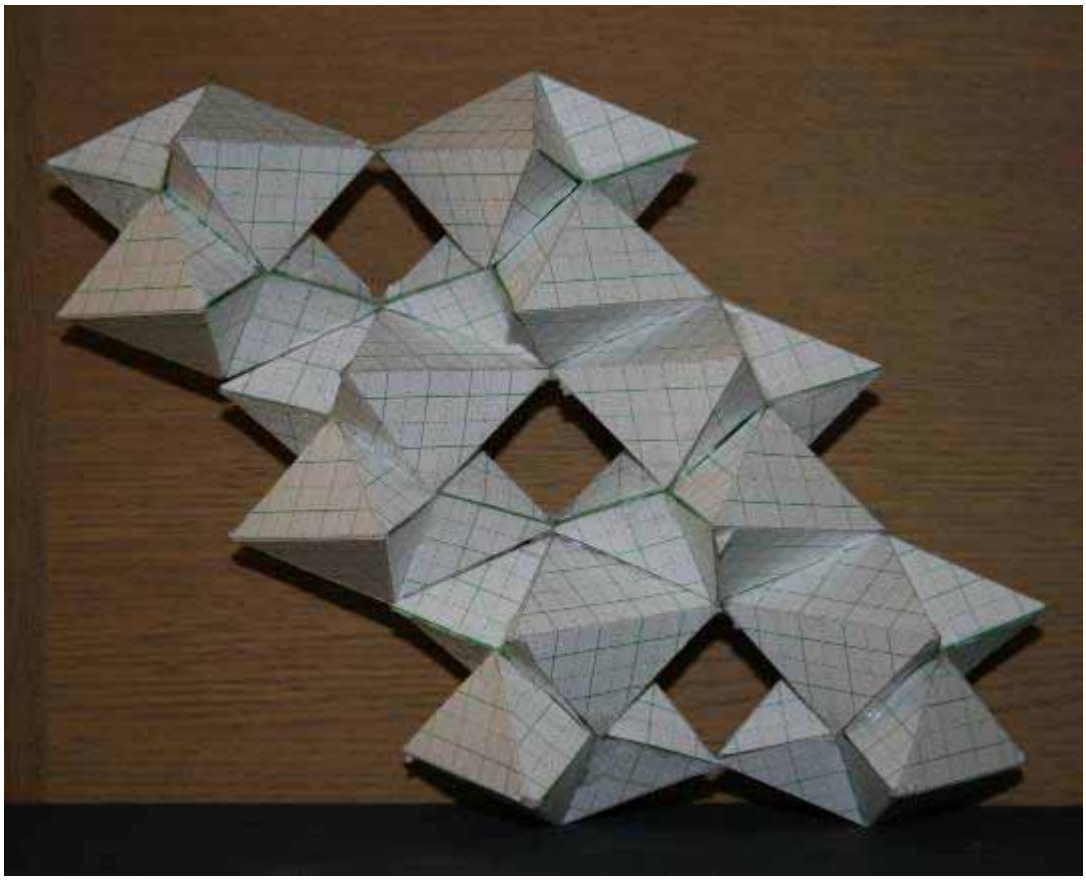


Figure 5　The characteristic of the diagonal connection of the ㊀body.

Photograph 6



3－3A characteristic of the slippage connection that contained“MIDDLE”

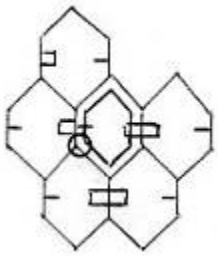
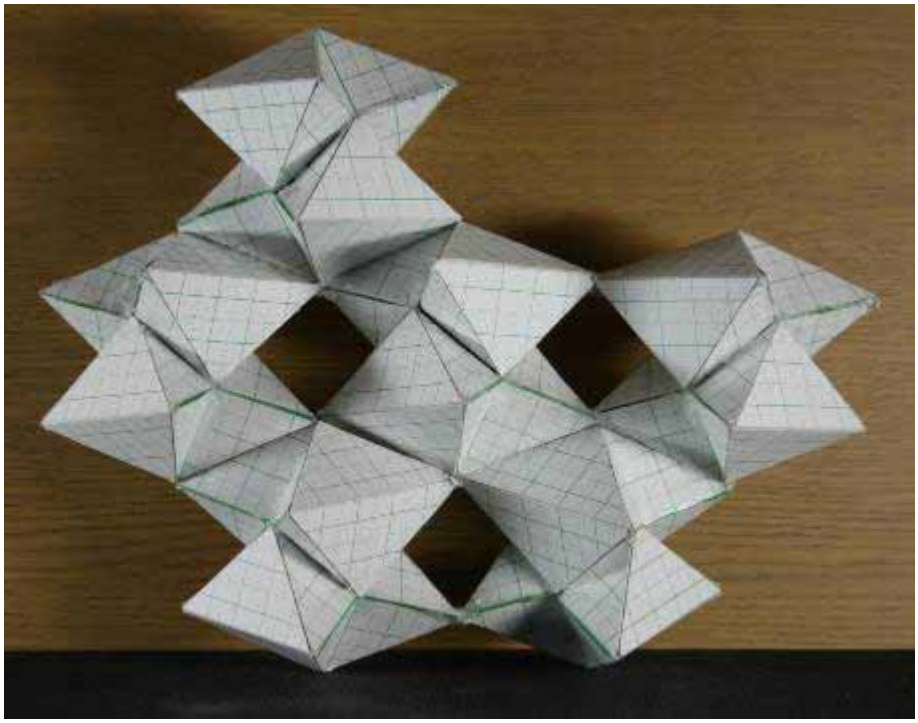
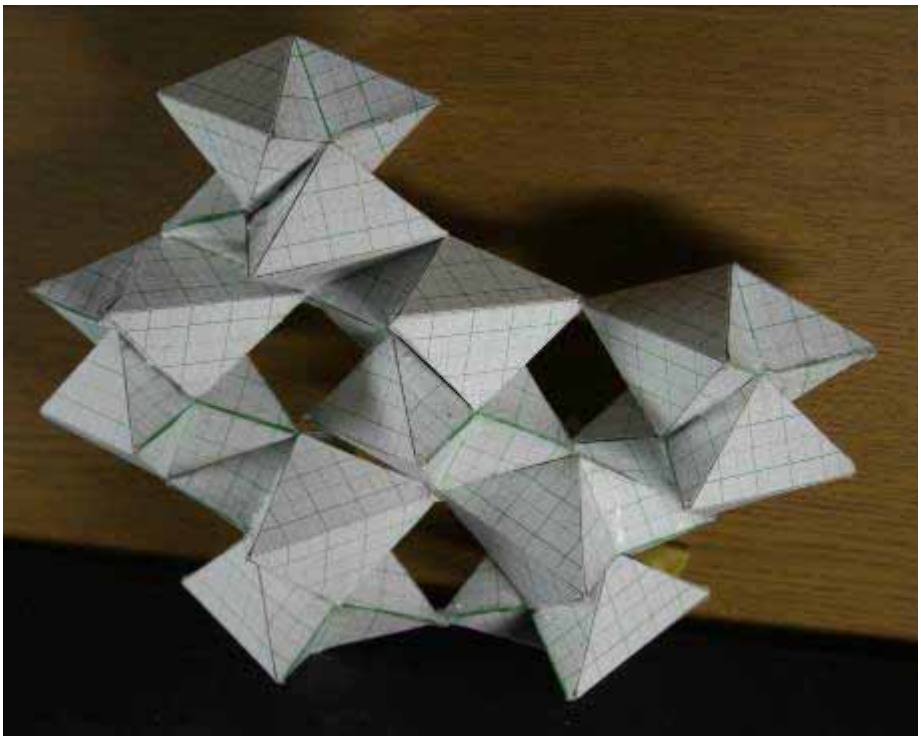


Figure 6　Department of ○ mark is a connection loser.



Photograph 7

Photograph 8



A connection loser department of “MIDDLE" to look at a little from the top

4 、 A characteristic of the top and bottom connection in a solid. Photograph 9

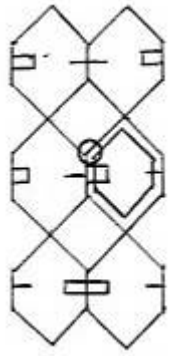
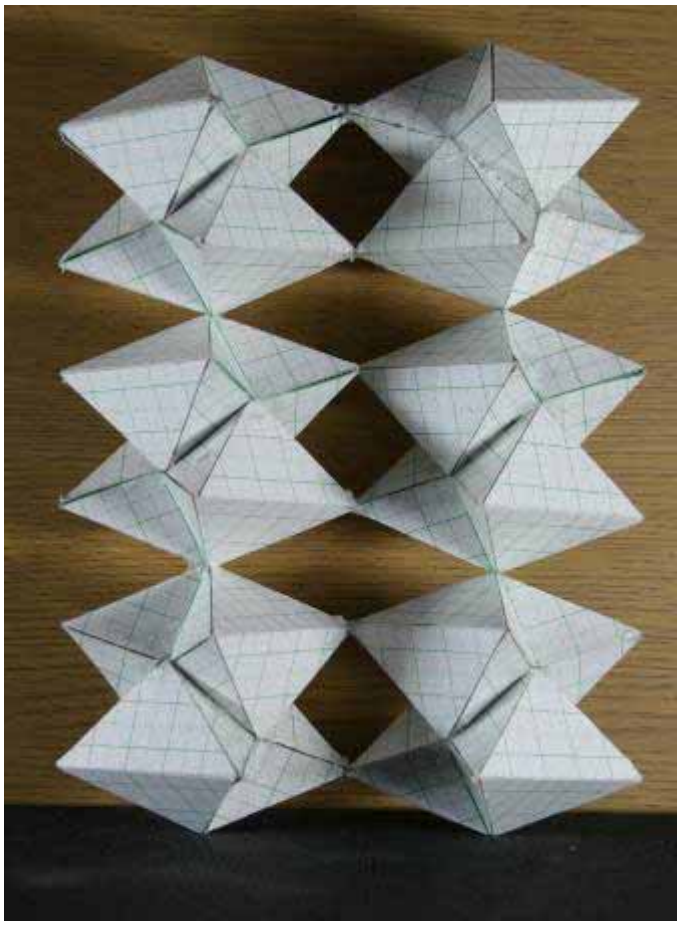
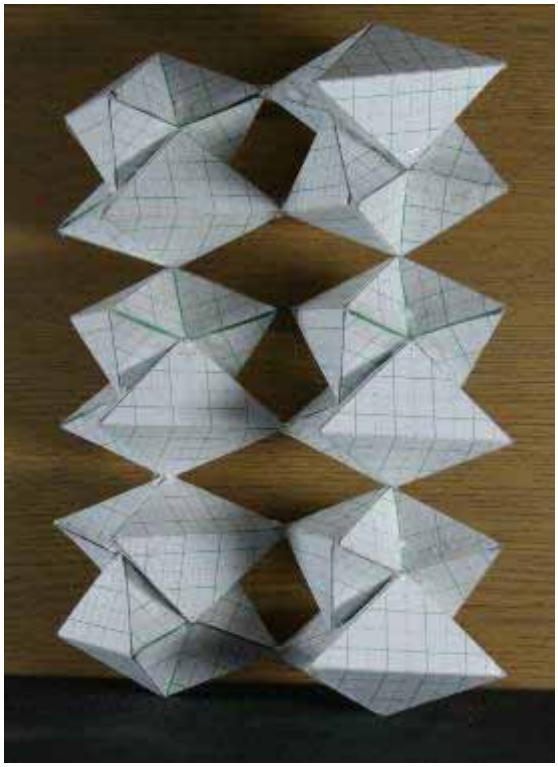
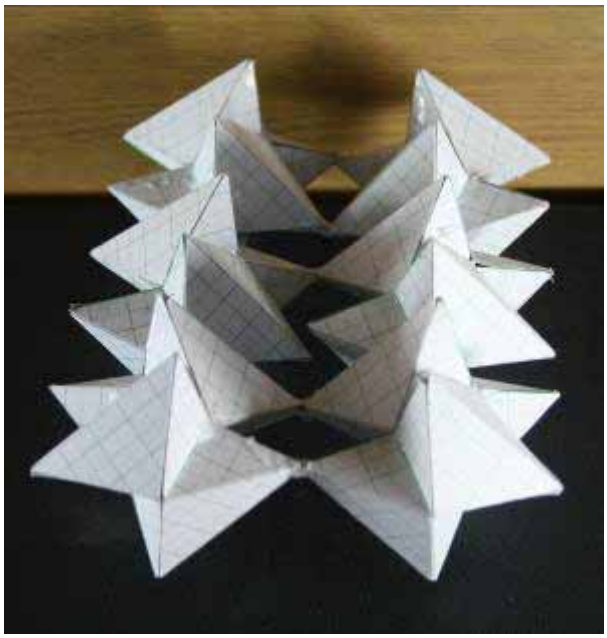


Figure 7 Department of ○ mark is a connection loser.



Photograph 1 0 We look from the right slippage a little.





Photograph 1 1 We look from the top.

The upper part of the photograph (photograph 9) a list, this side is the top

5、Medium IKOSOLID of the junction of ⊕body and ⊖body in a solid

We seem to have written it in "1, the purpose of this article",in the three-dimensional world like the four dimensions, we use IKOSOLID as the medium to let join of the linear shape in ⊕body and ⊖body.

Therefore, IKOSOLID becomes the four dimensions and the three-dimensional point of contact, and we describe REAL PICTURE and MAGIC SQUARE ,in the surface of IKOSOLID, becoming the vehicle of transmission through the three-dimensional dimension and 5 dimensions.

As for IKOSOLID, the inside is a hollow solid. IKOSOLID becomes the complete square when we remake this solid to a plane.

This square has magic square state. REAL PICTURE is arranged in length and breadth diagonally on it, in a mirror side pair but limitedly.

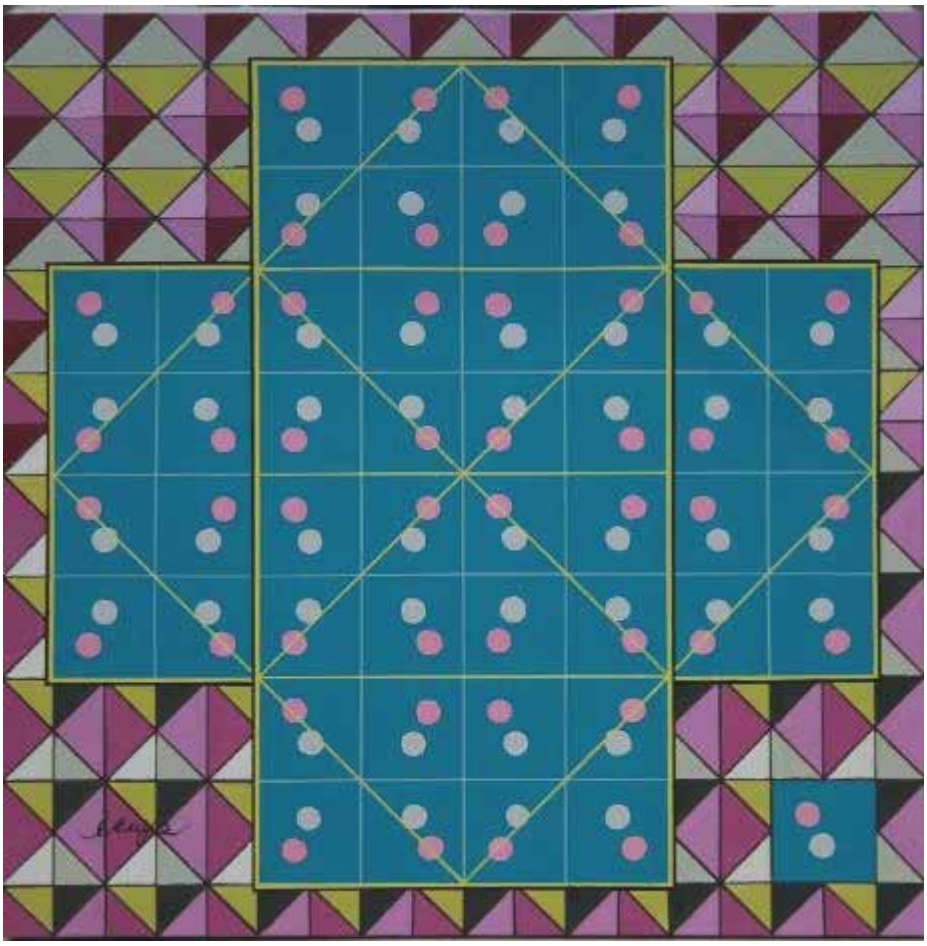
As for this REAL PICTURE, the back side is the same as the surface. The number is calculated based on a formula "K.I. theorem" of $n = 16\ x^2$.

16 is needful the minimum number of sheets of the REAL PICTURE with the IKOSOLID fixed number.

The REAL PICTURES become the cross of the multilayered two-dimensional body, to change the limited magic square state of the square in infinite endless circulation perfectly.

The cross of this multilayered two-dimensional body is essence shape of IKOSOLID. On two levels of crosses, a list and the back have the totally same REAL PICTURES, these REAL PICTURES join by the different dimensions to contact with each of two levels of crosses and has a function to circulate an end reply.

In other words, the REAL PICTUREI is "exotic matter" (a vehicle: A thing to transmit to originally do linearization of the non-linear connection that cannot cross).



"Crystal " Ikuyo ENDO Photograph 1 2

A picture (photograph 12. The art name is REAL SOLID.)on which Ikuyo ENDO drew the cross of the multilayered two-dimensional body which was essence shape of IKOSOLID.

The small picture which is in the lower right is the original picture of the REAL PICTURE. This original picture is symmetry on the right and left and top and bottom, and a list and the back become the same REAL PICTURE.

16 pieces of REAL PICTURE which are the IKOSOLID fixed number are arranged to this picture in the shape of a cross.

Linear shape joins in the four dimensions and becomes the magic square circulating through an infinite end reply as it is, but in tis situation, in the three dimensions, it is non-linear junction.

As the cross of the multilayered two-dimensional body in the four dimensions, when it became a solid as IKOSOLID in three dimensions, on the surface of IKOSOLID, three-dimensional magic square consisting of REAL PICTURE in a mirror side pair and circulating endlessly is formed .

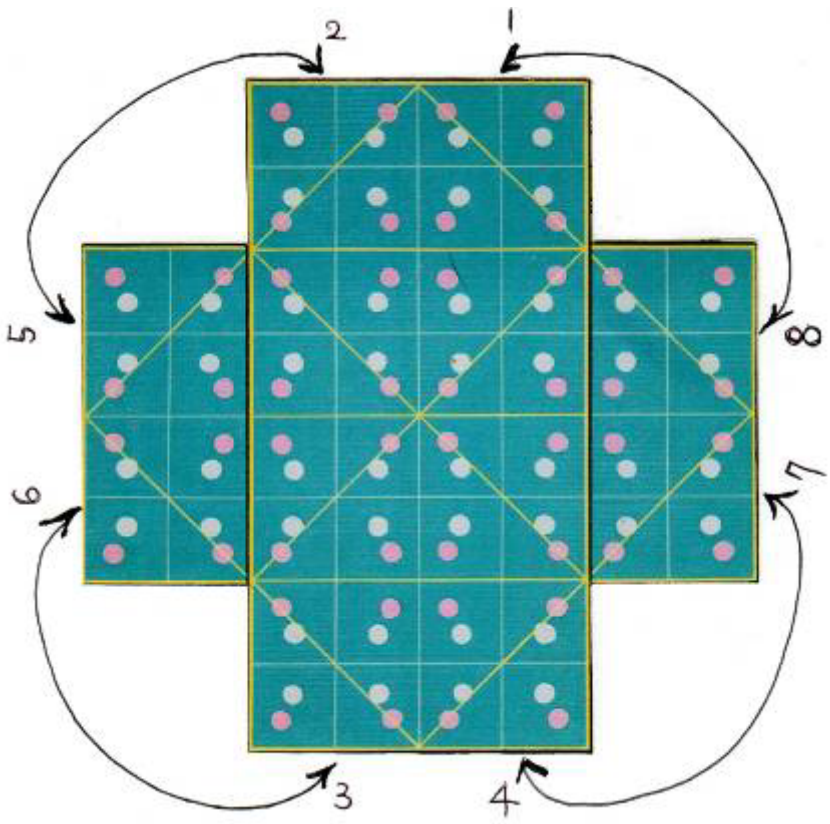
The essence of the three-dimensional magic square of this eternity called IKOSOLID is a cross of the multilayered two dimensions body, besides, even if it becomes a solid.

We can bring about science of the multidimensional transmission so that this essence penetrates a dimension, and it is maintained.

The cross of the two-dimensional body multilayered as for "figure 8".It has access to linear shape in the four dimensions and becomes non-linear connection in the three dimensions, but by becoming IKOSOLID in the three-dimensional world, it connects linear shape with having maintained the element of the cross of the four-dimensional multilayered two-dimensional body. The maintained element is that it is it with the three-dimensional magic square where REAL PICTURE circulates through an end reply endlessly on IKOSOLID as a mirror side pair.

This REAL PICTURE becomes A vehicle that transmits dimension transmission. Even if it becomes three-dimensional on IKOSOLID, the cross of the multilayered two-dimensional body in the four dimensions does not just collapse, the REAL PICTURE circulates through an end reply as a mirror side pair.

図8



1 and 8, 2 and 5,3 and 6, 4 and 7 have access to a nonlinearity, while in this situation being non-linear in the three-dimensional world, on IKOSOLID, linear shape joins and, the REAL PICTURE continues a mirror side pair, infinite endless circulation. When 1,2,3,4 planes and 5,6,7,8 planes become IKOSOLID, 1,2,3,4 surface, 5,6,7,8 back side come on the surface of IKOSOLID. Two pieces of images of the cross are irregularity joining hands junction, (The one side surface back of the hand which joins its hands. It is already one side surface palm) thereby,"the backside" that is not in the three-dimensional world emerges on half surface of IKOSOLID (The three-dimensional world has only a list in substance.), but "the backside" emerges on half surface of IKOSOLID.(A half of the surface of IKOSOLID is a list and another is a back)

Therefore science with IKOSOLID is to make an electron an opening body, and there can be "a positron" only in the special space (strong magnetic force space) in the three-dimensional world whose dimensions are originally different from its home ; "the positron" (e+) that we succeeded in makinng exsists and inflects in the usual space, and use.

6, Junction of⊕body and ⊖body by a solid , four kinds

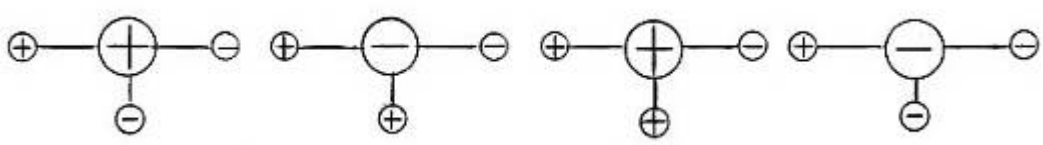
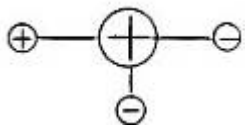
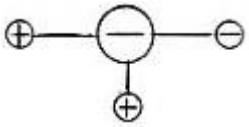


Figure 9

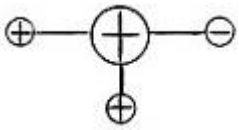
① The 1 "joining hands join between ⊕large and θsmall"



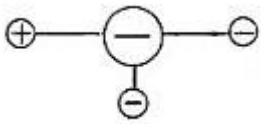
② The 2 "joining hands join between ⊖large and ⊕small"



③ The 3 "⊖Side flip ⊕⊕Junction"



④ The 4 "⊕Side flip ⊖θJunction"



6－1　The junction of ⊕body and ⊖ body by a solid.

・・The 1 ”Joining hands junction of ⊕large and θsmall”

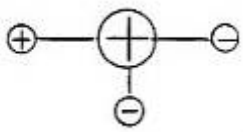
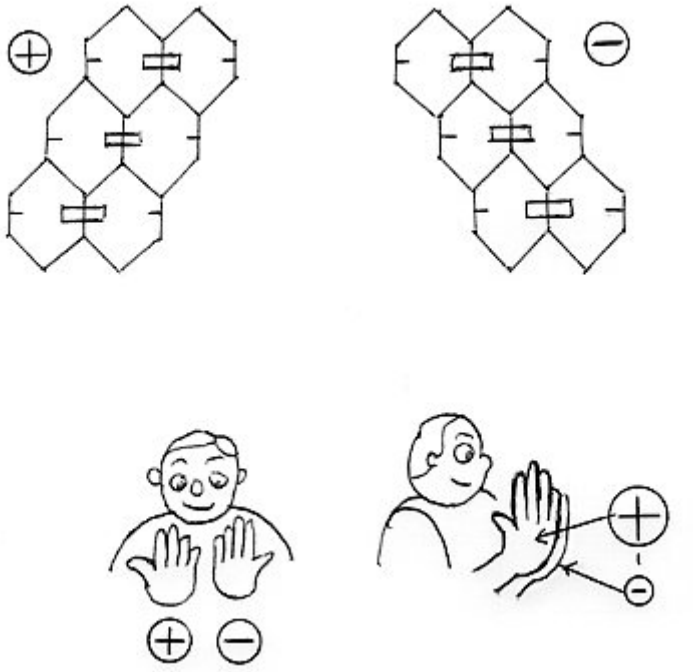


Figure1 0 ”Joining hands junction of ⊕large and θsmall”

6－1－a　Illustration

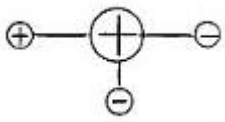
The 1 ”Joining hands junction of ⊕large and θsmall”

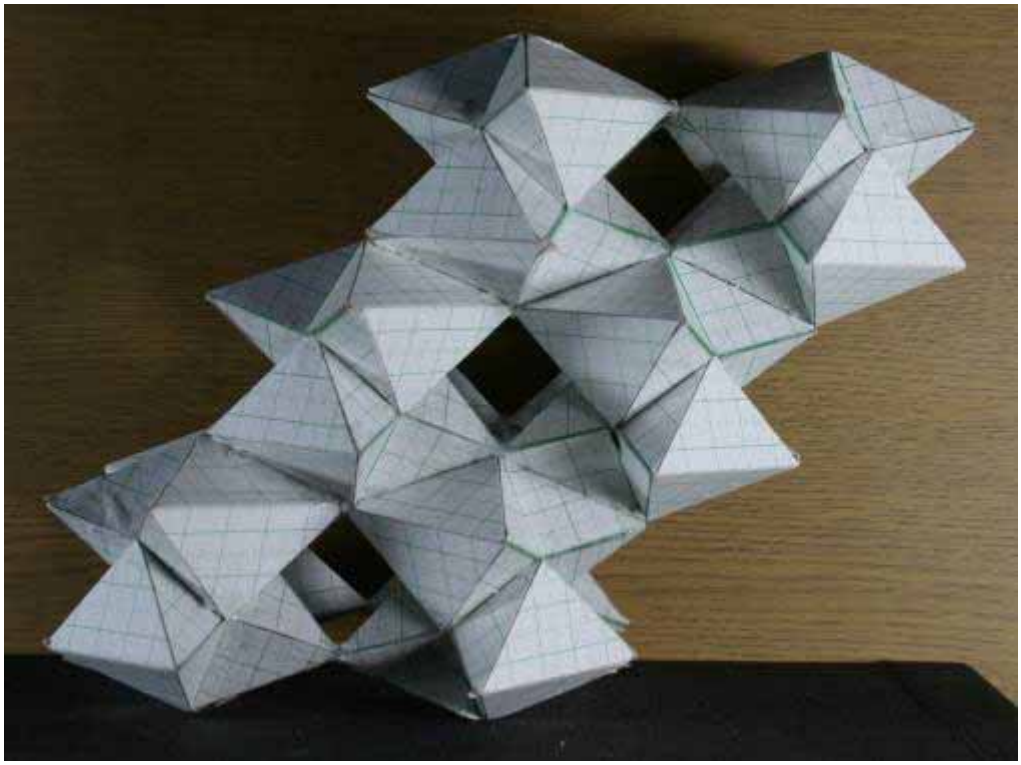


The back of ⊕ hand side of the joining hands is located in the face surface, The back of ⊖ hand side of the joining hands is located in the backside surface. ”Joining hands junction of ⊕ large and θsmall”

Figure1 1

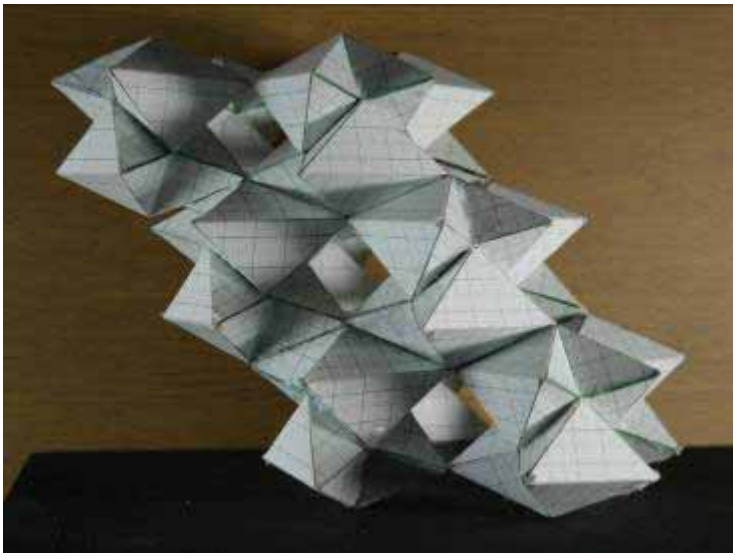
6－1－b ⊕side is located in the face surface. ”Joining hands junction of ⊕large and θsmall”





Photograph 1 3

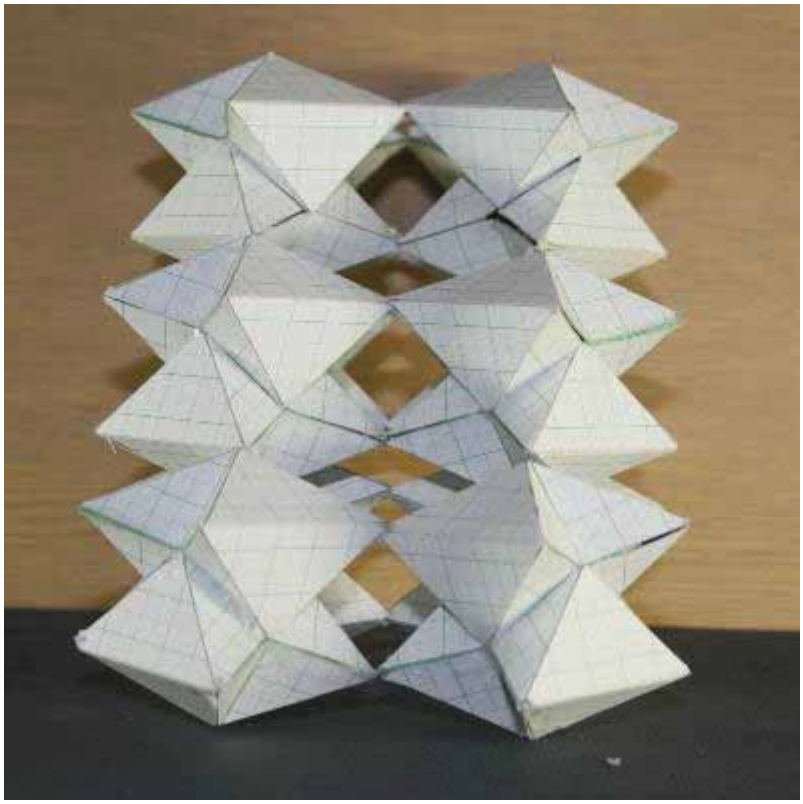
Looking from θ of the backside surface. ”Joining hands junction of ⊕large and θsmall”



Photograph 1 4

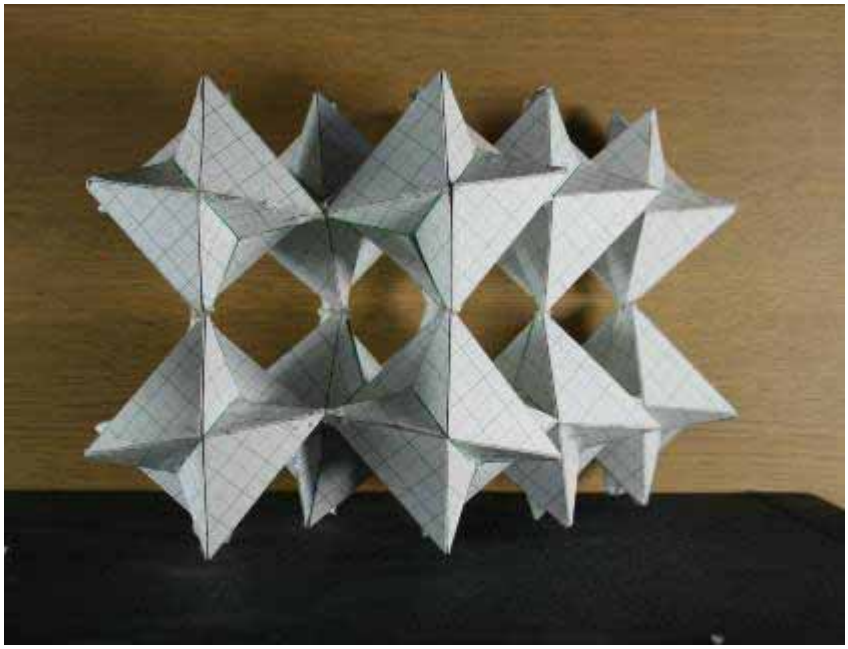
6－1－c The side joint of ”Joining hands junction of ⊕large and θ small”

Seen from ⊕side of the face surface, it is left side surface joint. In fact, the side becomes the three-dimensional benzene, too.



Photograph 15

Looking from the top. The upper part of the photograph is ⊕side of the face surface. IKOSOLID next to each other connects 90 degrees. Therefore IKOSOLIDS are connected in the shape of a square in two lines coming simultaneously.



Photograph 16

6－2　The junction of ⊕body and ⊖ body by a solid.

・・The 2　”Joining hands junction of ⊖large and ⊕small”

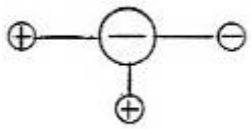


Figure1 2　”Joining hands junction of ⊖large and ⊕small”

6－2－a　Illustration The 2　”Joining hands junction of ⊖large and ⊕small”

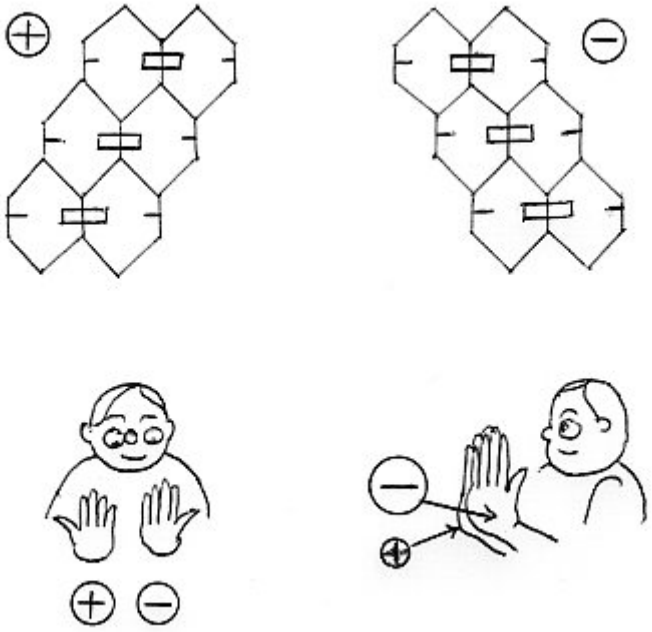
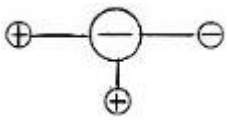
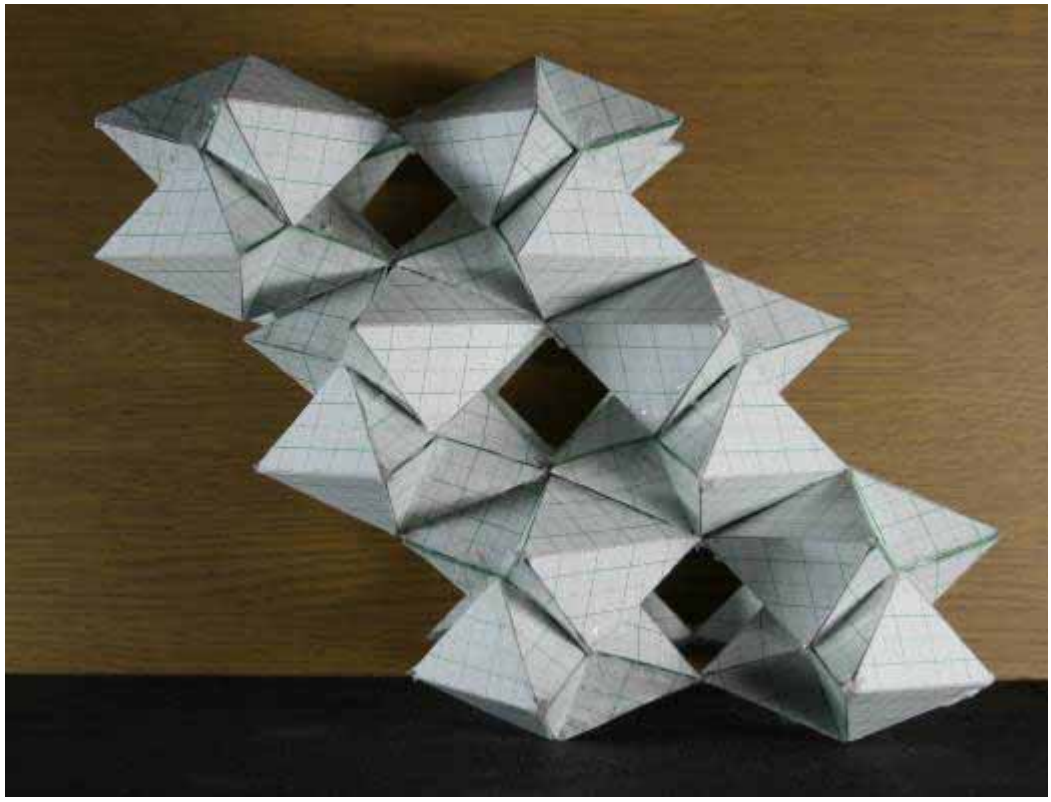


Figure1 3

The back of ⊖ hand side of the joining hands is located in the face surface, The back of ⊕ hand side of the joining hands is located in the backside surface. ”Joining hands junction of ⊖large and ⊕ small”

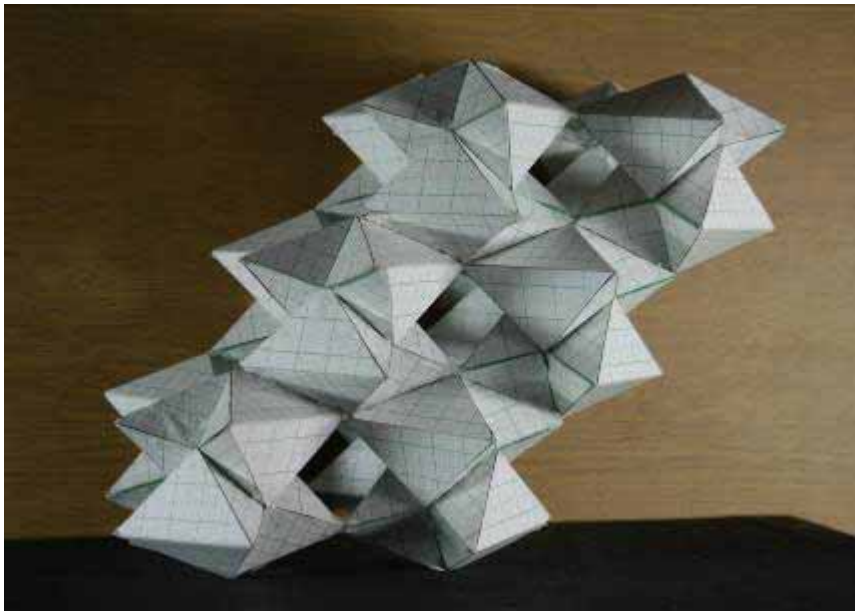
6－2－b ⊖side is located in the face surface. ”Joining hands junction of ⊖large and ⊕small”





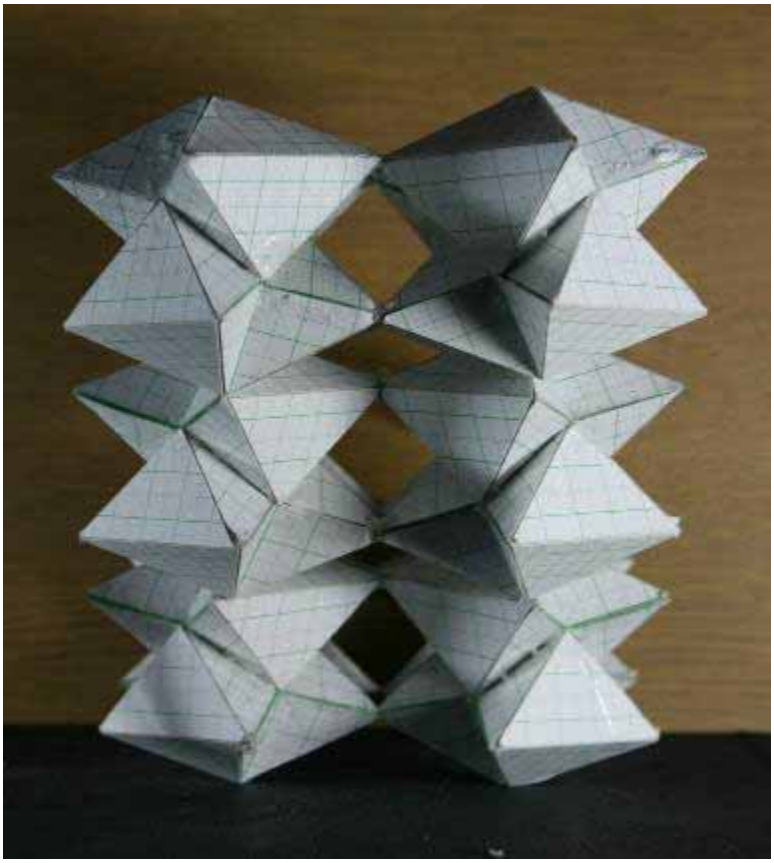
Photograph 1 7

Looking from ⊕ of the backside surface. ”Joining hands junction of ⊖large and ⊕small”



Photograph 1 8

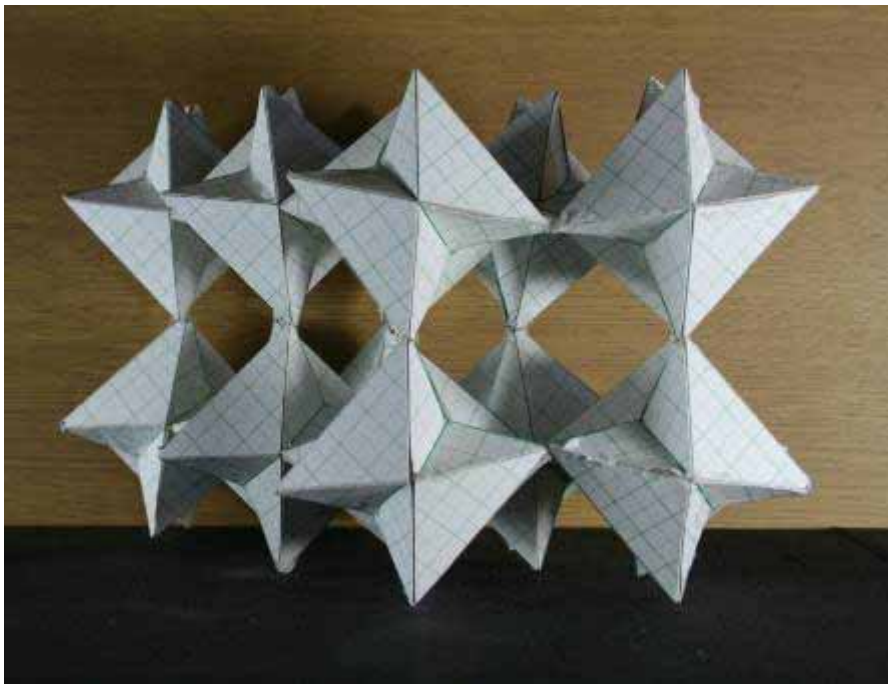
6－2－c The left side surface joint from ⊖ side of the face surface.
In fact, the side becomes the three-dimensional benzene, too.



Photograph 1 9

Looking from the top. The upper part of the photograph is ⊖side of the face surface.
IKOSOLID next to each other connects 90 degrees. Therefore IKOSOLIDS are connected in the shape of a square in two lines coming simultaneously.

Photograph 2 0



6－3　The junction of ⊕body and ⊖ body by a solid.

・・The 3　“⊖Side flip. ⊕⊖Junction”

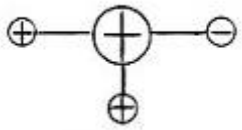
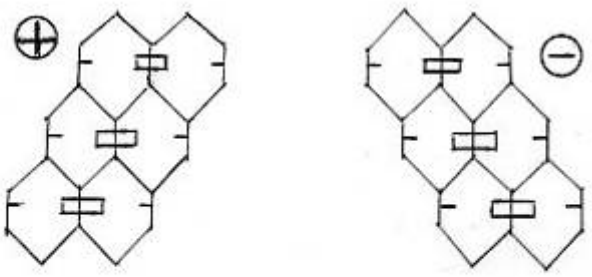


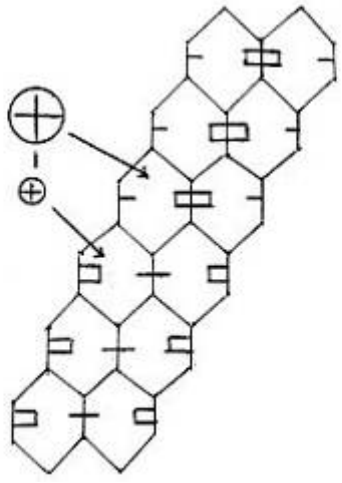
Figure1 4　“⊖Side flip. ⊕⊖Junction”

6－3－a　　Illustration “⊖Side flip. ⊕⊖Junction”

Figure1 5

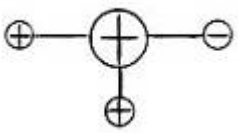


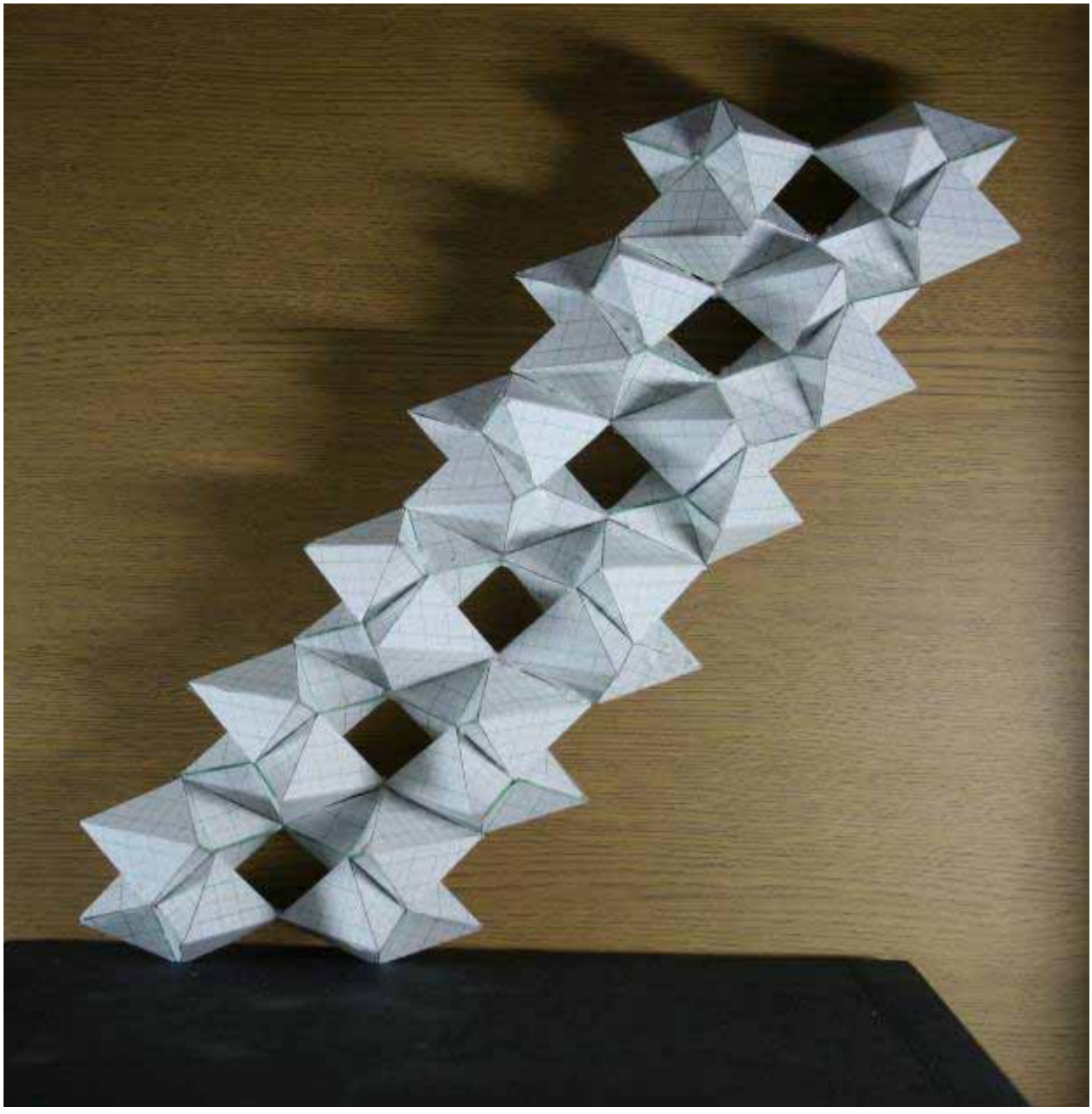
We flip ⊖ side and change it into ⊖.



Because ⊖ turned into ⊖, ⊖ joins ⊕.

6－3－b　“⊖Side flip. ⊕⊖Junction”





Photograph 2 1

6－4　The junction of ⊕body and ⊖ body by a solid.

・・The 4　“⊕Side flip. ⊖θJunction”

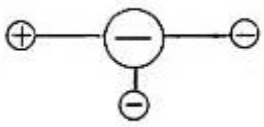


Figure1 6　“⊕Side flip. ⊖θJunction”

6－4－a　Illustration　“⊕Side flip. ⊖θJunction”

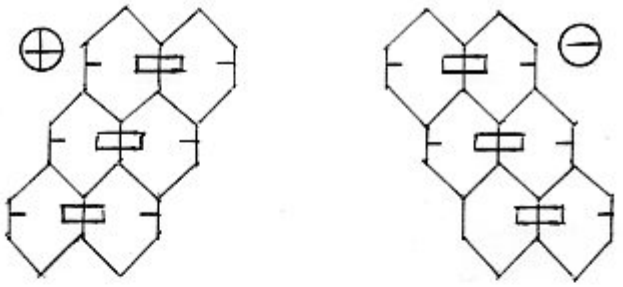
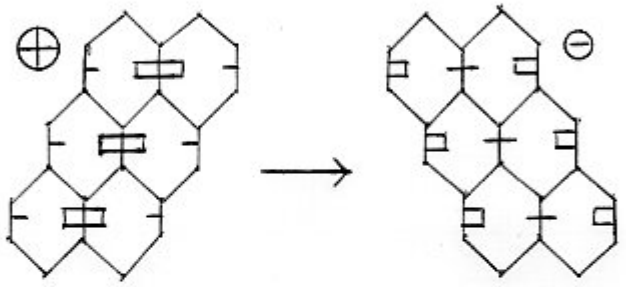
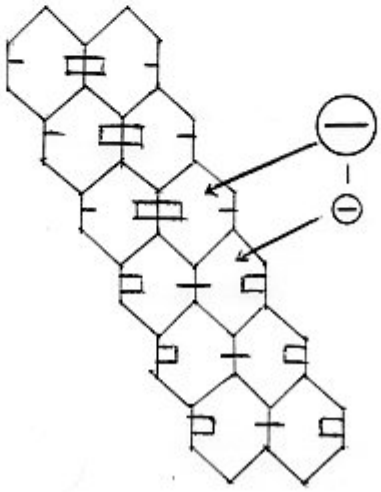


Figure1 7

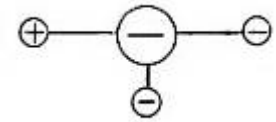


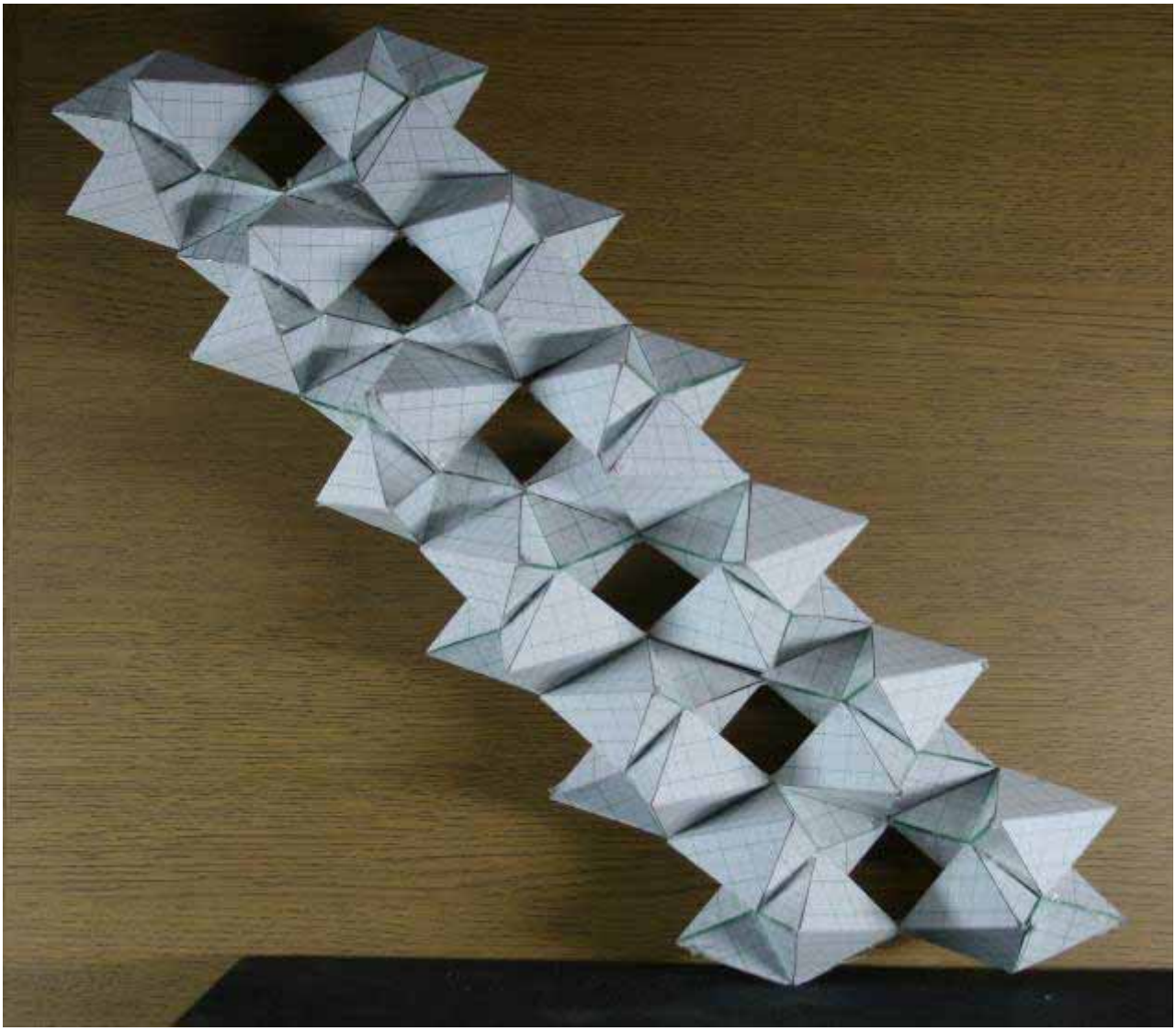
We flip ⊕ side and change it into θ.



Because ⊕ turned into θ, θ joins ⊖.

6－4－b　“⊕Side flip. ⊖θJunction”





Photograph 2 2