The wet “triangular drama” in water molecules

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A water molecule consists of two hydrogen-atoms and one oxygen-atom. These three atoms share two electrons in a water molecule. So hungry is the oxygen to catch the two electrons that the two hydrogen-atoms are drawn to the oxygen with a major chemical binding force. The electrons therefore more frequently travel around the oxygen than the hydrogen-atoms.

The water molecule therefore represents a "triangular drama" where two hydrogen-atoms and one oxygen atom play the lead role. The two hydrogen-atoms are jealous on each other. Both have got an extra delta-plus charge because the oxygen draws strongest on the two electrons which they share, and the oxygen has become delta-minus. Similar charges repel each other. Since both hydrogen-atoms have obtained a surplus of plus-charges they will repel each other. The oxygen will draw both of them from the same side, while the hydrogen-atoms will be positioned as away from each other as possible. This establishes a compromise – a triangle. The water molecule has one part with a surplus of plus-charge and one part with surplus of negative-charge. These two charges will give the water molecule many of the characteristics which makes it so vital[1].

It is dissolved in the body

This triangle is the solution for life. It makes it possible for the water to dissolve many of the compounds which the life needs. Why is this? Two of the corners in the triangle are the hydrogen-atoms which have a surplus of negative-charges. In this way the water molecule has more plus-charge on one side and more negative-charge on the other side. These charges can attract the opposite charges of other molecules – salts and proteins.

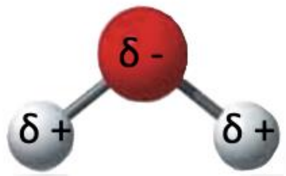

Figure 1. *A water molecule consisting of one oxygen atom (in red) and two hydrogen atoms (H) where the oxygen has a partial negative charge (δ-) and the two hydrogen atoms partial positive charge (δ+).*

When the water content in the blood flow is too low and the concentration of salts increases, the thirst-feeling in the brain is mobilized. The molecules of life sails like a ship on the streams of water through the body. They unload compounds which the life needs on specific locations – nutrients for the metabolism, hormones which regulates the metabolism etc.

[1] https://forskning.no/biologi-fysikk/derfor-er-vann-selve-losningen-for-livet/430962

The reason for water-molecules to aggregate

Despite the fact that the water molecule totally is neutral it has a skewed distribution of charges as explained above. This means that the plus-charges orientate towards the negative-charges to another water molecule and in this way large aggregates are built and bound together through so-called polar bindings.

In addition, a few factors are of importance:

- Water is distributed through tubes with a high pressure
- Water travels for kilometers in tight water-tubes
- Waterfalls, rapids, turns and backwaters in rivers are the ability of the nature to clean water

When large groups of water molecules aggregates, the polar charges for the individual water molecule are hidden. It is only the polar charges on the surface of such water-aggregates which become bio-available for binding to other molecules which also have charges. The repel forces between the two hydrogen-atoms also become weakened in such large aggregates of water-molecules since they are turned towards another oxygen atom with a negative charge.

The effect of the DabV-units is that it dissolves the large aggregates by disturbing the polar bindings and thereby split aggregated water molecules. This is followed by changed surface charges which makes the water molecule more bioavailable.

The effect of DabV is to split the water clusters

The DabV improves water quality by splitting the aggregated water clusters (**Figure 2**).

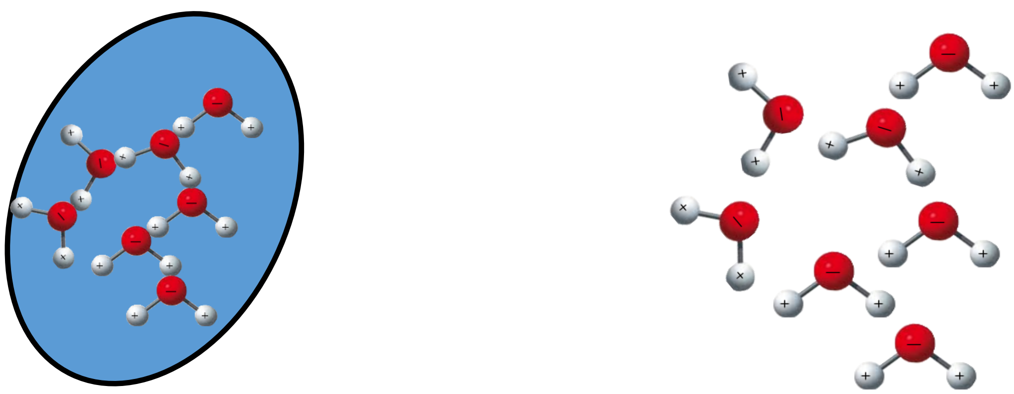

Figure 1. *The illustrations show how the water molecules appear* *<u>before</u>* *(to the left) and* *<u>after</u>* *(to the right) the DabV-treatment.*

Figure 2 shows a comparison of the effect of the DabV to what naturally occurs in the nature.

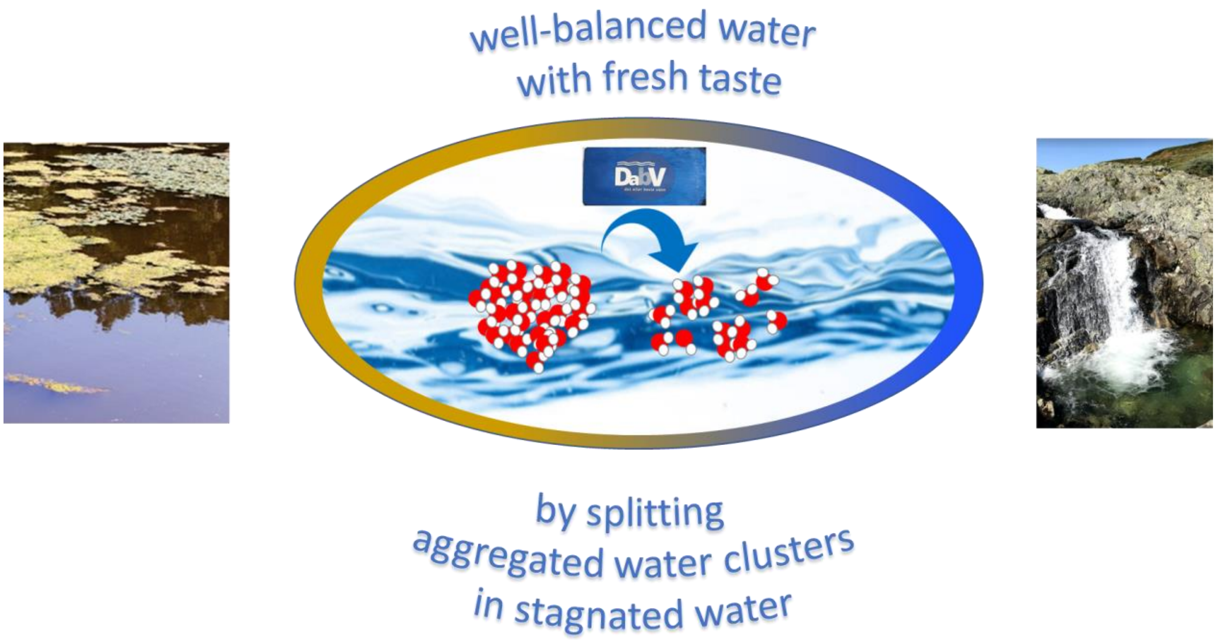

Figure 2. *The center part of this illustration shows how the water molecules will be split by a DabV-unit. This is compared to what is ongoing in nature; on the left side is shown stagnated water on top of a hill and on the right side the more reactive water molecules after falling down the hill.*