X-ray

X-radiation (composed of **X-rays**) is a form of electromagnetic radiation. **X-rays** have a wavelength in the range of 0.01 to 10 nanometers, corresponding to frequencies in the range 30 petahertz to 30 exahertz (3Ã—10^{16} Hz to 3Ã—10^{19} Hz) and energies in the range 100 eV to 100 keV. The wavelengths are shorter than those of UV rays and longer than of gamma rays. In many languages, **X-radiation** is called RÃ¶ntgen radiation, after Wilhelm RÃ¶ntgen, who is usually credited as its discoverer, and who had named it **X-radiation** to signify an unknown type of radiation. Correct spelling of **X-ray(s)** in the English language includes the variants **x-ray(s)** and **X ray(s)**.

X-rays with photon energies above 5-10 keV (below 0.2-0.1 nm wavelength) are called **hard X-rays**, while those with lower energy are called **soft X-rays**. Due to their penetrating ability **hard X-rays** are widely used to image the inside of objects, e.g. in medical radiography and airport security. As a result, the term **X-ray** is metonymically used to refer to a radiographic image produced using this method, in addition to the method itself. Since the wavelengths of **hard X-rays** are similar to the size of atoms they are also useful for determining crystal structures by X-ray crystallography. By contrast, **soft X-rays** are easily absorbed in air and the attenuation length of 600 eV (~2 nm) **X-rays** in water is less than 1 micrometer.

The distinction between **X-rays** and gamma rays is not universal. One often sees the two types of radiation separated by their origin: **X-rays** are emitted by electrons, while gamma rays are emitted by the atomic nucleus. An alternative method for distinguishing between X- and gamma radiation is on the basis of wavelength, with radiation shorter than some arbitrary wavelength, such as 10âˆ’11 m, defined as gamma rays. These definitions usually coincide since the electromagnetic radiation emitted by **X-ray tubes** generally has a longer wavelength and lower photon energy than the radiation emitted by radioactive nuclei. Wikipedia, X-ray

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Schauberger
Therefore, if water, sap or blood are over-illuminated, over-warmed or water is accelerated above its boundary velocity by pressure- and heat-intensifying techno-academic devices, such as steel ploughs, pressure turbines and pumps, pressure screws (propellers), Pelton wheels, etc., then the decomposive energies mentioned earlier come to life. These positively overcharged, invasive emanations are **x-ray**-like in nature and pierce every form of resistance. They penetrate right through to the negatively charged cell-nucleus and in the surrounding growth and life-forms cause the cell-nuclei to split. There [The Energy Evolution - Harnessing Free Energy from Nature, The Biological Vacuum - The Optimal Driving Force for Machines]

This form of water movement is therefore the one ur-generated by the blood of the Earth, the liquid that pressure-turbines decompose. This explains why water becomes increasingly scarce where pressure-turbines are operating. Not only do they trigger an **x-ray-like** emission of radiation (inner heat and light), which destroys the structure and quality of the most vital cell tissue, but in addition they rob the draining old-water of any ability to reproduce and further develop = to increase and ennoble itself, due to the decomposition of its [The Energy Evolution - Harnessing Free Energy from Nature, Cadaverine Poison in Ray-Form - Ptomaine Radiation]

See Also

Atomic Cluster X-Ray Emission
Crab Nebular Spectral Views
Interetheric
Law of Variation of Atomic Pitch by Rad-energy
Rad-Energy
Water Radiolysis
15.08 - Dissociating Water with X-Rays - Radiolysis