

Frequency Energy

This whitepaper assumes you already researched and selected Rife frequencies applicable to your health condition, ie, the preeminent step in achieving noticeable, repeatable results. Afterwards, broadcasting Rife frequencies to a viaDNA Remote, or for use in contact-mode, requires an understanding of the frequency generator, waveforms, and the five metrics listed below. The whitepaper’s workflow is structured sequentially to manage and reveal metric interdependency, and conclusions along the way:

- **Amplitude**, a programmable metric measured in Volts,
- **Offset**, a programmable metric measured in Volts or percent,
- **Power**, an outcome metric measured in Watts,
- **Time**, a programmable metric measured in seconds, and,
- **Energy**, an outcome metric usually measured in kilowatt-hours, ie, kWh.
 - We use picowatt-seconds, ie, pWs; equals $(2.78 \cdot 10^{-19})$ kWh, a very tiny quantity.
 - It only takes very tiny quantities of energy to broadcast frequencies to very tiny DNA.

Most low-cost dual-channel generators used in Rifing have programmable output amplitudes ranging from 0V to 20V peak-to-peak for each channel. The useful range is from 5V to 20V for most Rife modes, ie, remote, contact, plasma, etc. These generators also have a programmable offset range. Depending on the generator make and model, offsets can be expressed in percent [%] or in Volts [V]. Spooky2 generators (*GX, XM*) express an offset in percent [%], which is unorthodox, while all other generators (*Koolertron, Juntek, UNI-T, etc.*) express an offset in Volts [V], which is the industry standard.

Amplitudes at the generator outputs are limited by the programmed offset. It’s supervised and controlled by built-in Output Protection Circuitry (*OPC*). The programmed offset takes precedence over the programmed amplitude. If you attempt to program out-of-range parameter values, the OPC will automatically limit the output amplitude to safe operational levels for the internal electronic circuitry. Example, if you program an XM’s amplitude to 15V and offset to 100%, it’s OPC will limit the actual output amplitude. Unfortunately, Spooky2 software and their generator’s OPC are faulty, won’t alert you when the Spooky2 generator OPC takes over, and even worse, the outputs are distorted. The superior OPC design of the other generators never produce output distortion. This alone is a good reason to use Shatter Software with other generators, ie, Koolertron, Juntek, UNI-T, etc.

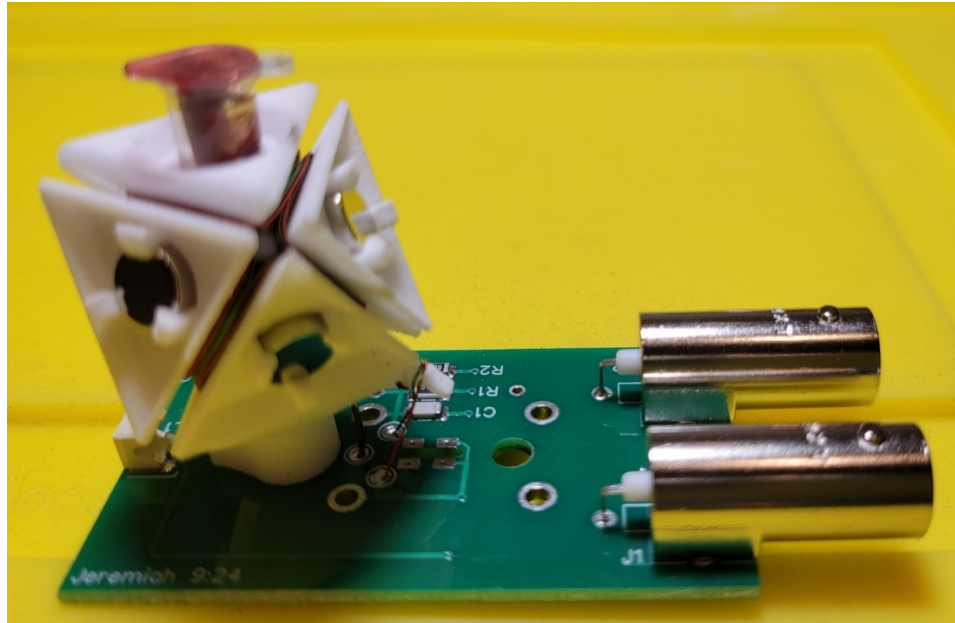
We tested all the aforementioned generators and a “*Safe Zone*” emerged with no OPC intervention regardless of make and model. The highlighted cells in Table 1 are of special interest:

Table 1				
Maximum <i>Safe Zone</i> Output Amplitudes	Programmed Offset		“ <i>Healing</i> ” and “ <i>Killing</i> ” Effects	
	“ <i>Spooky2</i> ”	“ <i>Other</i> ”		
10.0V	100%	5.0V		n/a
13.3V	50%	3.3V		n/a
20.0V	0%	0.0V	Zero	“ <i>healing</i> ”
13.3V	-50%	-3.3V	Half-Scale (V/4)	“ <i>medium killing</i> ”
10.0V	-100%	-5.0V	Full-Scale (V/2)	“ <i>maximum killing</i> ”

The viaDNA Remote has been engineered from the ground up for compatibility with all makes and models of the aforementioned generators and the “*Safe Zone*”

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Let's review some design features of the viaDNA Remote.



viaDNA Remote internal printed circuit board assembly (PCBA)

Six evenly-spaced high-power N52 magnets inserted around the 3-D structure have their south poles pointed towards the center of the cavity. This creates a strong 3-D negative magnetic field (4725 Gauss). The electrical wire winding around the 3-D inductor creates the scalar electric field. The interaction of the magnetic and scalar electrical fields establish a scalar quantum field with “killing” or “healing” effects depending on the offset parameter. The viaDNA Remote is an industry standard 50Ω instrument load.

Referring to **Table 1** on page 1:

- for a “healing” effect the offset is set to Zero for any of the generators,
- for a “medium killing” effect use a Half-Scale negative offset, and,
- for a “maximum killing” effect use a Full-Scale negative offset.

Example: when using an 8V amplitude with a JDS/Koolertron/UNI-T generator, program the offset to:

- -2V , $(-8/4)$, to achieve a “medium killing” effect, and,
- -4V , $(-8/2)$, to achieve a “maximum killing” effect.

Example: when using a Spooky2 generator, regardless of amplitude, program the offset to:

- -50% to achieve a “medium killing” effect, and,
- -100% to achieve a “maximum killing” effect.

For convenience, the viaDNA overrides contained within Shatter Software automate this calculation for you, regardless of the generator used, constituting another good reason to use Shatter Software.

As of the version date of this whitepaper, a beneficial use for a positive offset with a viaDNA Remote has not been established due to its 3-D negative magnetic field design and parallel signal inputs.

For more information review the [ABOUT-SETTINGS](#) page on our website.

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Consider **power**, an outcome metric of generator amplitude and the complex impedance **Z** of the 3-D inductor, which itself depends on signal frequency (*Hertz*), and waveform type (*square, sine, triangle/ramp, etc.*). Following is the viaDNA Remote power equation for a square wave. Observe the terms L_z = inductor value, and I_z = inductor current (*generator amplitude controls I_z*):

$$\text{Power}_{\text{square wave}} = \frac{1}{2} * L_z * I_z^2$$

The power of a sine wave is the *inverse-of-the-square-root-of-2* lesser than a square wave:

$$\text{Power}_{\text{sine wave}} = (\sqrt{2})^{-1} * (\frac{1}{2} * L_z * I_z^2)$$

And the power of a triangle/ramp wave is half that of a square wave:

$$\text{Power}_{\text{triangle/ramp wave}} = \frac{1}{2} * (\frac{1}{2} * L_z * I_z^2)$$

Our preference for using square waves should be obvious from the three power equations above. When normalizing power to a square wave, a sine wave amplitude must be multiplied by 1.41 ($\sqrt{2}$) to achieve the same power as a square wave, and a triangle/ramp wave amplitude must be doubled (*inverse of $\frac{1}{2}$*). Factoring in the generator OPC operation further indicates that using a negative offset for “killing” becomes more restrictive for sine and triangle/ramp waves.

Please review the [Amplitude-Power Graph](#) in the ABOUT page of our website. It’s specifically for square waves. However, when using sine waves, consider multiplying the amplitude by 1.4 to maintain the prescribed power levels, but not exceed the “Maximum *Safe Zone* Output Amplitudes” of **Table 1** on page 1. We use both but discourage the use of triangle/ramp waves and other artistic, boutique waveforms. A “square wave vs. sine wave” comparison is beyond the scope of this whitepaper.

Consider our user database of approximately 80 different persons, over a 4-year period, and about 500 pathogen test results obtained from 3rd party independent practitioners. The data analysis indicates an optimal power range of:

500pW on the low end ($pW = \text{picowatt} = 10^{-12} \text{ Watt}$),
to,

2300pW on the high end,

into a blood sample volume of,

150 uL ($uL = \text{microliter} = 10^{-6} \text{ liter}$), ie, the **3 drops of blood** our swab holds.

Consider the complex impedance **Z** of a viaDNA Remote is specifically designed to broadcast 500pW at 5V, and 2300pW at 13V, into said 150 uL of blood, when using a square wave in the “safe zone.”

Consider the Herxheimer effect, ie, Herxing, the uncomfortable feeling when your body can’t process toxins and pathogen debris fast enough. Without having to master the mathematics of quantum physics we can assume “no power equals no Herx,” and, “too much power promotes Herx.”

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Beware the relationship between amplitude and power is not linear, it's exponential. The rule-of-thumb is, every time you double amplitude, you quadruple power. Be careful not to get overly enthusiastic with indiscriminately increasing amplitude.

For more information review [Herxheimer when Rifing](#) in the ABOUT page of our website.

Consider Rife frequencies used at optimal and tolerable power levels don't destroy pathogens instantly. Mortality Oscillatory Rate (*MOR*) frequencies must be applied for a certain amount of **time**, a programmable metric, in order for the MOR to have any impact. Short frequency sets, and broad frequency sweeps of more than a few hours, result in little or no effect, because there's not enough **time** applied broadcasting the effective MOR.

Consider finally the most important parameter of all, **energy**, an outcome metric, of the MOR broadcast **power** applied over **time**:

$$\text{Energy} = \text{Power} * \text{Time}$$

substituting,

$$\text{Energy} = (\frac{1}{2} * L_z * I_z^2) * \text{Time}$$

Energy is also an exponential function given the power term (I_z^2), and to a lesser degree, frequency, a parameter affecting **Z** in two of the terms. Higher frequencies inherently have higher energy levels (*read up on Planck*). Accordingly, we advocate the use of Carrier frequencies to be discussed shortly herein.

As stated at the beginning of this whitepaper, assuming you know what frequencies to run, effective Rifing demands a thoughtful broadcasting of energy. It's imperative to right-sizing MOR energy levels on each generator and remote set. The rule-of-thumb from Dr. Richard Loyd, a world-renowned Rife practitioner, is limiting frequency sets/sequences/chains to less than 4 hours. This ensures you'll apply those frequencies at least 6 times during a 24-hour period. We usually recommend continuous looping 24/7/365. Make sure you put enough **time** broadcasting enough **energy** to achieve meaningful results. Shorter sets/sequences/chains result in improved Rifing effectiveness. This is the primary reason most Rifers end up running multiple generators and remotes.

- 906pW (@8V) for 1 second, ie, $906\text{pW} * 1\text{s} = 906\text{pWs}$ of energy.
- 906pW (@8V) for 180 seconds (3'), ie, $906\text{pW} * 180\text{s} = 163,080\text{pWs}$, 180 times more.
- Running 906pW, for 180 seconds, 6 times per day = $978,480\text{pWs}$, almost 1 million times more.

Multi-hour frequency sweeps, where the eventuality of actually broadcasting a precise and effective MOR for a few seconds or less, is counter-productive, or worst case, useless, from an energy perspective.

Returning to carrier frequencies, Dr. Richard Loyd advocates using **2,977,792 Hz** (*upper harmonic of the 727 Hz universal healing frequency; $727 * 2^{12}$*) at one of the two generator outputs, while the other output runs the carrier frequency minus the data frequency. This results in both outputs running carrier frequencies. The **intermodulation** of the two carrier frequencies produces a **carrier-wave** which transports or "*carries*" data frequencies with increased effectiveness (*again, read up on Planck*).

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For example, suppose we're running a 568 Hz data frequency ($F1$). In the Spooky2 software Output Shadowing section:

Out1 fixed at 2977792 Hz

Out2 = Abs (Out1 – $F1$) Hz = Abs (2977792 - 568) Hz = 2977224 Hz

Both 2977792 Hz and 2977224 Hz are carrier frequencies. Their intermodulation yields the carrier-wave transporting the $F1$ data frequency of 568 Hz. Carrier frequency waveforms are usually square or sine. Carriers should be within the specifications of the frequency generator.

Frequencies all considered, be prudent with the amount of **energy** incorporated into your Rifting. Endeavor to use a precise amount of **power** for an effective amount of **time** – **Frequency Energy**.

For information about Shatter Software, click the link below:

<https://shattersoftware.com/>

For information about Shatter ICU frequency databases, click the link below:

<https://shattericu.com/>

For information about viaDNA Remotes & products, or to contact us, click the image or the link below:



<https://viadnaremote.com/>

"Make things as simple as possible, but not simpler" – Albert Einstein