The works of Brett Nortje part 9 [11th October – 17th October]

Proton harnessing.

Well, i don't think i did a very good job of this last time, so i will try to harness the proton again.

If you were to need to split atoms, this would be fission. fission is nuclear power, so, we will do something like that maybe. i have seen that protons will make up hydrogen if the protons and electrons have no nucleus, but this makes them stable. what we are trying to make here is a unstable 'thing' so that more energy is released. if the proton was stripped of all the other things that makes it stable, then it would be more of a power source, but, would the protons be able to relay this instability onto other protons? if it were just one proton that was stripped, then it would be pretty useless, so, we need something that strips the things away en masse.

Maybe if we were to emit more protons than there are protons and electrons in the mass of the 'field,' we could get a lot of free protons as they are added and attract other protons? or, maybe we could just add density to the laser - cram as much stuff in there as possible - to make a dense thing that will react with other things for power generation? This will of course compact all the atoms, and, then release a lot of energy. i think i will call this 'cramming.' if the atoms were to react with the other atoms, or, even if we were to combine this dense field with another of equal density, or, even with anti matter, then maybe we would have a new power source?

Particle beam harnessing.

They say that charged beams will repel each other, so they propose neutral beams. the current types of weapons they are trying to develop is something to heat the object, or, overheat it. if it were that two oppositely charged beams came together at one point, then they would attract each other to the point where you want to use them.

Shields from ions.

I think this could help with the complaints of hitting debris in space. if the ship were made of metal, it would be hot so would pass right through the debris, but, it is made of n4, so, will be able to be damaged. For this reason, we need a shield to go out in front of the ship. i was thinking of something like an atmosphere, where, going the speed of light or so, will incinerate all debris that there is out there.

So, how do we make an atmosphere in front of the ship? it is made up of gasses that stay in the gravitational pull of the planet, and, they stop things from coming through often - like space ships! I figure it would be great if we could project these gasses outwards, or, even collect them from space and keep them in front of the ship so as to stop collisions. So, we need to collect gasses in space and do that.

Now, to collect gasses, we could use 'particle lasers' that will be emitted forwards from the ship, then they can be held there by magnetism. if we were to emit a magnetic field outwards in front of the ship, they could spread ions or other things there and have them held there in place by some or other device.

Or of course, like others have said, we could just make a shield out of magnetism, although i think that one made out of ions is far better.

New cures for diseases!

Diabetes.

Diabetes is a disease where your liver packs up and then you need to inject yourself with insulin to break down the sugar in your blood so it can be used by your body. If you were to ingest less sugar, that helps, but, we need a cure! this is one of the biggest diseases in the world affecting so many people.

If we were to stick a filter in the blood vessels, something like a sponge, i used to say, it would suck up all the sugar and then get clogged. for this reason we cannot stick a filter in your body. so, i was thinking of sticking something in your stomach to absorb all the sugar that goes through there, like i suppose the tablets i take break down the sugar in your stomach directly.

So, if we were to stick a filter in your stomach, then i would help, yes? how about if we were to stick in a lot of 'nano sponges?' this would suck up all the sugar and then pass out of your body eventually. they cannot suck up too much stuff though, as then they will get too big to come out of your body. Of course, it will suck up a little blood, so you will just need to drink a little more to make the blood.

Let's see if we can identify and solve the problems of this disease?

> Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rheumatism**
> *Rheumatism or rheumatic disorder is a non-specific term for medical problems affecting the joints and connective tissue.[1] The study of, and therapeutic interventions in, such disorders is called rheumatology.*

Well, there must be a simple cure for this 'disease,' as it is a simple disease. i suppose that if we were to dose the joints with stem cells or something, they would strengthen the joints. also, if you were to find a problem with that, then i suppose we could sensationalize the joints? this would be akin to rubbing deep heat onto the joints or muscles, except that it would need to be constant, yes?

So, if we were to inject some sort of thing into the joint that promotes joint communication, as well as muscle communication, then we could have a cure! how about we go for a 'neural joint?' this 'joint' will be a few strands of metals or something biological that stimulates electrical impulses to and from the muscle. if we were to observe the normal joints of people, they all have to be infused into the 'circuit,' so, we could borrow some from healthy people, or, people with excess - or at least more than enough - muscles in their joints. then, we could infuse these into the muscle with heat from our photon lasers, working under the skin and flesh, melting the muscles together. as long as the muscle is not 'dead' or anything like that, we could use them together, as they are used to carrying this type of information.

> Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parkinson's_disease**
> *Parkinson's disease (PD also known as idiopathic or primary parkinsonism, hypokinetic rigid syndrome/HRS, or paralysis agitans) is a degenerative disorder of the central nervous system. The motor symptoms of Parkinson's disease result from the death of dopamine-generating cells in the substantia nigra, a region of the midbrain; the cause of this cell death is unknown. Early in the course of the disease, the most obvious symptoms are movement-related; these include shaking, rigidity, slowness of movement and difficulty with walking and gait. Later,*

thinking and behavioral problems may arise, with dementia commonly occurring in the advanced stages of the disease, whereas depression is the most common psychiatric symptom. Other symptoms include sensory, sleep and emotional problems. Parkinson's disease is more common in older people, with most cases occurring after the age of 50.

The main motor symptoms are collectively called parkinsonism, or a "parkinsonian syndrome". Parkinson's disease is often defined as a parkinsonian syndrome that is idiopathic (having no known cause), although some atypical cases have a genetic origin. Many risk and protective factors have been investigated: the clearest evidence is for an increased risk of PD in people exposed to certain pesticides and a reduced risk in tobacco smokers. The pathology of the disease is characterized by the accumulation of a protein called alpha-synuclein into inclusions called Lewy bodies in neurons, and from insufficient formation and activity of dopamine produced in certain neurons within parts of the midbrain. Lewy bodies are the pathological hallmark of the idiopathic disorder, and the distribution of the Lewy bodies throughout the Parkinsonian brain varies from one individual to another. The anatomical distribution of the Lewy bodies is often directly related to the expression and degree of the clinical symptoms of each individual. Diagnosis of typical cases is mainly based on symptoms, with tests such as neuroimaging being used for confirmation.

Modern treatments are effective at managing the early motor symptoms of the disease, mainly through the use of levodopa and dopamine agonists. As the disease progresses and dopaminergic neurons continue to be lost, these drugs eventually become ineffective at treating the symptoms and at the same time produce a complication called dyskinesia, marked by involuntary writhing movements. Diet and some forms of rehabilitation have shown some effectiveness at alleviating symptoms. Surgery and deep brain stimulation have been used to reduce motor symptoms as a last resort in severe cases where drugs are ineffective. Research directions include investigations into new animal models of the disease and of the potential usefulness of gene therapy, stem cell transplants and neuroprotective agents. Medications to treat non-movement-related symptoms of PD, such as sleep disturbances and emotional problems, also exist.

The disease is named after the English doctor James Parkinson, who published the first detailed description in An Essay on theShaking Palsy in 1817. Several major organizations promote research and improvement of quality of life of those with the disease and their families. Public awareness campaigns include Parkinson's disease day (on the birthday of James Parkinson, April 11) and the use of a red tulip as the symbol of the disease. People with parkinsonism who have increased the public's awareness include actor Michael J. Fox, Olympic cyclist Davis Phinney and professional boxer Muhammad Ali.

The obvious cure to this disease is to create more dopamine, but how do we get this to the brain? If we were to operate, then it would be messy, so, we need a ingested remedy. this ingested remedy will go to the stomach, then to the blood stream, and circulate the body. quickly, it will go to the brain, i suppose, so ingesting dopamine would be the easiest way if it went to the brain, yes?

Good god, they have some horrible cures for this disease, or, treatments! If we were to use a phton laser, we could divide the brain cells so that there are always more - taking one to make two. they will grow and divide further, releasing dopamine surely, if we target the right ones. seeing as how this comes from the brain to the central nervous system, doesn't mean it needs to come from the brain to the nervous system - it could go straight to the nervous system, yes? if the body were stuck into it a membrane or something from a brain that is grown in the lab, it could generate dopamine in other regions of the body. i suggest that we go to the other regions of the body, say, maybe the area taken by the lungs when they inflate, and then stick in there a organ that releases dopamine? we could simply model this on the section of the mid brain that generates these chemicals!

Potential cure for acne.

Acne affects every child out there, but is there a cure for it? i have heard of creams, i have heard it is bad to pop zits, and i have heard of washing your face with soap to clean it out. is there anything reliable to stop this?

The causes of acne are hormones and sugar, i think. actually i am sure it is those two things. the body doesn't know how to get rid of them, so they just cause a clot and then eruption from the body outwards. this is because they are clogging up the blood stream, of course. so, how do we stop them from erupting - i know nobody cares about the clots, they are harmless, yes?

Now, to get the eruption not to happen, we could simply start by making the blood stream less full of things to make them erupt in the first place. i suggest water to thin the blood, but that is not full proof! if you want it to be full proof, we need more acids in the blood stream. if we were to take pills that boost our acidic levels in the blood, or, my old favorite, stomach acids, then we could avert this whole lot of bother.

Autoinflammatory syndromes.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cutaneous_conditions**
Autoinflammatory syndromes are a group of inherited disorders characterized by bouts of inflammatory skin lesions and periodic fevers

This is where the skin erupts with a real problem! if the skin is brittle it is delicate and will be scraped easily. if we were to observe where the problem comes from, we could figure it comes from the skin not having enough moisture.

To rectify this lack of moisture would not be solved with a shower or bath, as, the problem comes from beneath the skin. i suppose that if we were to get more fluids into the body, it might still not help, so, if we were to ingest something, as that it better than being stuck full of needles all day long, we could come up with a cure. I suppose a possible cure would be stimulating organs that are producers of skin moisture, or, even observing the previous problem, where the skin has too much stuff inside it, it erupts the stuff from the blood stream, yes?

Now, if the blood stream has enough healthy stuff in it, it still might not be able to produce moisture. let's observe frogs? they have moist healthy wet skin, so, if we were to copy some of their stuff, maybe that would help?

If we were to have a mucous producing gland in our bodies, and we do, we could collect mucous from other sources, be it people or grown in a lab, and take tablets every day to make it easier on us. also, if you want it to be 'cured,' you could observe the previous cure of putting another organ in the body somewhere safe, and then having it produce mucous, or, a mucous producing membrane i mean.

Chronic blistering.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cutaneous_conditions**
Chronic blistering cutaneous conditions have a prolonged course and present with vesicles and bullae.
This sounds terrible too! what would we do to stop blistering of the skin? if we were to think of a blister, it comes from sensitive skin, and then it gets 'excited' or rubbed upon and erupts. then, when it has erupted, it gets very sore when exposed to heat or even lightly brushing up against other things. we need to stop the blisters from appearing!

I would suggest another layer of skin. we can generate new skin by peeling or tanning, or whatever else goes with tanning. if we were to do that with this skin though, it would erupt and become very sore. so, we suppose that we need to make more skin without exposing ourselves to the sun. if we were to tell our body that it needs to produce more skin though, maybe it would be so thick that it wouldn't make it hard to be rubbed against?

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skin**
The speed and quality of wound healing in skin is promoted by the reception of estrogen.

So, we need to promote estrogen in the skin? this would promote skin growth and stuff, and i know that women have a lot of this when they are pregnant. so, obviously, we could take some blood from a pregnant women and then copy it over to the new blood we need to produce. i suggest we ingest this estrogen though, so that it can be digested and go straight into the blood from there. then, there would be possible to have new skin grown, as this skin is damaged. eventually, with new healthy skin being produced over and over again, there will be a suitable situation for the patient to be in?

Conditions of the mucous membrane.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cutaneous_conditions**
Conditions of the mucous membranes involve the moist linings of the eyes, nose, mouth, genitals, and anus.

When we think of mucous membranes, we get a horrible picture, well, i suppose most of us do. if we were to observe the mucous membranes, we might get a idea of mucous coming from a membrane, like a snail i suppose. so, seeing as how there are a few diseases of this membrane type, let's look into it?

Mucous is produced by these glands for eyes and all the things listed in the quote from wiki. if we were to see them producing too much of something, we could kill cells with photon laser therapy, or, if there is too little, we could use laser therapy to divide cells further so that they will produce more. of course, there may be complications in producing more of something, so let's look into this further?

They say this can be produced by a flu, so, if we were to get the flu, we would produce more of it. simply, we could copy some of the things of the cold into a disease tailor made to be ingested and produce more mucous from the area that we need it to be produced in. this cold should include only the antagonists of mucous production.

Conditions of the skin appendages.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cutaneous_conditions**
Conditions of the skin appendages are those affecting the glands of the skin, hair, nails, and arrector pili muscles.

These all seem to be curable with antibiotics, as they are bacterial infections. but, they might take a while to clear up, and we are into alternative medicine, so, why not try something quicker?

If we were to use the bacteria as a launch pad to clearing the skin of diseases, we could infuse the bacteria with something that is a disease for the bacteria, and have the bacteria help clean up the mess it has made? if we were to use stomach acids though, we could eat away at the disease under the skin or wherever.

But, back to using the disease. if we were to use skin restorative enzymes in the blood stream leading to the disease, they would not be killed, as the disease feeds on them. instead, we could make the enzymes mixed with something like cancer, and spread like that through the disease.

Cancer is when cells divide too much! so, making these cells divide too much for the duration of the disease will remove all complications of the disease, and, will basically - if the disease is feeding on it - go to the center of the disease and keep dividing while the bacteria eats it. this means that the disease will spread a little, but it is confined to the extremities of the skin appendages, as that is where it 'lives.'

If we were to stop the disease cells from dividing, by killing all the male cells with something like the aging disease, we could clear it up quickly. all we need to do is add male or female cells that are sterile!

Conditions of the subcutaneous fat.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cutaneous_conditions**
Conditions of the subcutaneous fat are those affecting the layer of adipose tissue that lies between the dermis and underlying fascia.

This is where the fat under your skin becomes infected with something or something. if we were to observe the fat itself, we could cut it out with a photon laser, but, maybe you don't want to do that? exercise burns fat, and sugar replaces fat, but this fat is infected. so, we could try to heal it directly with insulin - which would start the fat on a healing course - or we could try to use stomach acids injected into the area to eat away at the infected areas, yes?

Congenital anomalies.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cutaneous_conditions**
Cutaneous congenital anomalies are a diverse group of disorders that result from faulty morphogenesis, the biological process that forms the shape of a human body

The shape of the human body may be repaired through dna sampling and ingesting common and highly productive things from stem cells - where the body will copy the information from there over to the area, and start repairing it quickly by producing it again - or - basically growing a new 'thing' that compliments the other organs or appendages or organs.

Connective tissue disorders.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cutaneous_conditions**
Connective tissue diseases are caused by a complex array of autoimmune responses that target or affect collagen or ground substance.

This comes from the immune system. if we were to look at aids, this kills off the immune system, so, we could get aids to kill off this faulty immune system, cure ourselves of aids, and then use stem cells or something to get an immune system again, but this sounds messy! if we were to do all that, it might take a long time, but, i am sure that people don't mind waiting. all that aside, let's try to repair the immune system?

If the auto immune system is faulty to the point is disfigures the patient, then maybe giving the person a virus would help heal it? that would be great for a while though, but what about, even if it does work, the patient goes back to their previous state when the virus or disease is gone? if that were the case, there is a

mountain to climb, as i cannot see any quick fixes immediately.

So, to repair the autoimmune system, we need to actually fix it directly. i suppose if we were to get more connective tissue or something, we could maybe fix it properly. if we were to use mucous to be generated in the body, and make it like you know when we make n4 out of nitrogen, we could remodel the face. if we were to make the connective tissue very soft, we could easily remodel it, hold it in place, and then make it harder, yes? i bet that might work, but let's look at some other ideas first?

If we were to observe the immune system, it is there to fight off diseases. if we were to grow a new immune system from the one we have - by cell division - then we could laser away the previous one with a photon laser that meets under the skin. then it would be cured? i hope so.

Growths.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cutaneous_conditions**
Dermal and subcutaneous growths result from (1) reactive or neoplastic proliferation of cellular components of the dermis or subcutaneous tissue, or (2) neoplasms invading or aberrantly present in the dermis

Usually i know people have their growths cut out of them. if we were to use a photon laser, as always, we could cut it out without even puncturing the skin, but, then there would be no respite from it coming back again. so, we need to get the organs to stop making them.

If we were to observe a growth, how does it start? i suppose it is too much of something in the place where it will grow from, and then it stores stuff to make itself bigger, or, feed it self. maybe antibiotics could get rid of it for good? if they were to kill off the area where the growth comes from, maybe, by cutting it out, then it would stop hopefully.

But, if we did that, it might interfere with the organs or whatever, and, might be very painful. so, back to the blood stream! how do we feed this thing stuff to kill it off, or, make it smaller? if we were to flood the blood stream red and white blood cells, it might just kill it off, as it is foreign to the body, yes?

So, we flush the system with red and white blood cells, and hope for the best? well, maybe nano technology would have a better idea? this is cheap to reproduce, but it is not that available. so, we need to find a new way to kill off foreign things to the body, so, i figure we need to observe the immune system quickly...

If the immune system fights this sort of thing, and the immune system is supposed to flush bodies of foreign origin - like germs - from the body, then i suppose it would be a good idea to eat something that reduces growths of foreign bodies. but, then again, isn't the growth a natural reaction for your body to have to this sort of thing?

So, we need to kill it some other way. if we were to apply liquid nitrogen to it, it would frizzle up and die. conversely, if we applied heat to it, it would be sore! so, we need to find a painless way to get rid of it.

If we were to use radiation to kill it off, then we would be onto a winner! simply apply some radiation to the growth, and watch it fall off. also, maybe observing some of the qualities of gang green would kill it off quickly?

Disturbances of pigmentation.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cutaneous_conditions**
Disturbances of human pigmentation, either loss or reduction, may be related to loss of melanocytes or the inability of melanocytes to produce melanin or transport melanosomes correctly.

This can be correctly treated by dividing cells and laser others away, i hope. of course, this will help you regain a natural pigment, and then you will look better again. If that doesn't work, then i suppose that we could try to observe tanning lotions. these make the melanin in the skin go into over drive, so the reverse should be possible too. if we were to stimulate the melanin by lotions, then we could observe the skin as a 'florencent device,' and then see that it shines under the melanin output. this would be like paint onto someone, and, then there would be a lot of paint going through the veins of the person.

Of course, we could turn this into a food to ingest. the melanin could come in capsules, or, we could observe that the cells need to divide more to reach their optimal range of colors. then, there needs to be some more work done to keep the melanin in the flesh, and not be swept away.

There needs to be a solution to this problem. if we were to observe that we can make lots of 'skin stimulants,' then we can repair the cells by stem cells or dna and then kill off the surface skin quickly. if we were to use uv rays from a laser, we could get under the skin and repair the damage.

Drug eruptions.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cutaneous_conditions**
Drug eruptions are adverse drug reactions that present with cutaneous manifestations.

Side effects from drugs are something the makers of the drugs were not counting on. if they were to observe why they have the side effects, maybe inducing the person with the disease again could help? this would suck up the rest of the eruption and then they would cancel each other out? Of course, that is messy. so, we need to rectify the problem. basically, drugs are artificial, so, adding more artificial things to the blood stream will only make things worse probably. now, we need to neutralize the drugs with penacilin or whatever, and then it will get rid of the side effects, as, i have already seen this done where eruptions are common in the jungle with yaws.

Endocrine conditions.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cutaneous_conditions**
Endocrine conditions often present with cutaneous findings as the skin interacts with the endocrine system in many ways.

I find, as gang green is a disease where your fingers and toes rot off, that all these diseases can be cured by repairing the endocrine system. this means, we need to get them communicating better, so, we need to divide cells, as simple as that!

Intestinal diseases.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_intestinal_diseases#Diseases_and_disorders**

In human anatomy, the intestine (or bowel, hose or gut) is the segment of the alimentary canal extending from the pyloric sphincter of the stomach to the anus and, in humans and other mammals, consists of two segments, the small intestine and the large intestine. In humans, the small intestine is further subdivided into the duodenum, jejunum and ileum while the large intestine is subdivided into the cecum and colon.

How do we stop all these 'eruptions' of the small intestine? if we were to try to cure an inflammation, you would need to soothe it. then, basically, you need to make it stop swelling, as that is what an inflammation is. to stop it swelling, we need to observe why it is swelling. this is probably because of the organs or whatever becoming sore because of bacteria, so, we could treat this with antibiotics, yes?

Of course, the bacteria might all die and then we need probiotics. then, we might not even be able to afford that or get hold of that, so, i propose a new cure. if we were to use lactose, ingest lactose, or whatever soothes in milk, then we could soothe this inflammation. of course, i got this idea from milk, as that is a soother for the throat, so, we need to find out what it is about milk, contain it and compress it, then drink it.

Eye disorders and diseases.

If you were to look into this, maybe growing a new eye is preferred? if we were to use stem cells - from a unborn baby - we could easily grow a new eye for the person, but how do we hook it up to the things that grant us the ability to see? If we were to observe the eye, it is based on mucous, yes? if we were to use one of those mucous producing organs near the lungs, they would find their way through the blood stream to the eye, and pump it up with yummy mucous. this should help the eye stay as healthy as possible, and, then we could adjust the seeing part of the eye with eye exercises - where you look to something far off, like, your neighbor's house. if we were to add a lot of all the kinds of blood cells, seeing as how the eye has many veins, then we could easily see the eye coming right. all ti needs is growth hormones, and, then it will grow again, replacing dead cells with new ones, and, dividing them would help too.

Better medical equipment.

The medical equipment we have today is expensive and bulky. if only there was a way to get it even better, cheaper and smaller? that would be grand, so let's have a go at this? Radiography is where you use x rays to see what is going on with organs and bone masses. if we were to observe the technique for getting the image to the screen, it can definitely get better.

Now, if we were to look at the x ray machines of today, they need to cover the whole area that is on display. if it were that we could get the machine smaller, so that it could read tissue and bones better from further off, we could work on someone while the x ray is observed by other doctors who cannot see what is going on, as, the whole of the view of the patient is covered by the doctors surrounding them.

So, if the x ray was to be give a total health picture before the operations, or, mere complaints begin, then that would be progress. if the light were to be observed, photons have no mass so will travel through the patient to the other side where we can set up another laser receiver for the image. this means, at the moment, we have a bigger machine than before! so, to make it easier, i suggest that we use a laser that judges density of objects that we can set a range on. this way, we can get the whole person's body at once, and, see how the heartbeat is doing with the addition of seeing how well the treatment is going.

If we use a single high density low charge laser over the whole bed and patient, we can judge muscles and tissue, organs and bones. then, we can see how the body is reacting to treatment, or, just check it out.

All this will require is a laser from high up that is over the patient. then, more doctors can see the patient and then there will be a better service delivered to the patient.

If we were to observe the surgery process, we would have to say it is messy being cut open with those knives, yes? if there were a way to operate without cutting the patient open, it would be easier to handle for everyone, and, not leave horrible marks on the patient.

So, i propose the doctors use some sort of heat from the lasers to fix up the person's organs or whatever. if they cut you open, it is usually to take something out, so, for those operations, they should just try to make the photons from the laser meet up with anti photons from another laser. this would mean that the particle annihilation could remove nearly anything!

Then, there is the instance where they need to stick something in. this would require you to be cut open, so, instead of that, they could try to build 'organ tissue' or whatever with nano technology. this would mean, as all nano technology is alive nearly, that they would not need to open the person up, and, they could repqir all the organs of the body, and, even stick new ones in without cutting the patient open.

Better refrigeration.

This has always interested me. i would like to build a 'fridge' that freezes the stuff when it is in, then heats it up when it is open. for this, we need to inject a lot of cold air into the fridge when it is closed, then remove the coldness when opened, or, just freeze quickly. Now, this could be possible with more regulated power, of course. to get the fridge to freeze the contents quickly, we need to seal the fridge, and, then, get cold air to it. the air that is sealed with it should be cold and the fridge should be air tight. i think being air tight is the case for today anyways.

To get it to cool quickly, we should use a freezer with air stored up inside it. this air goes into the fridge when it is closed, and there should be more generated while it is open - quickly. then, the fridge closes and seals and the cold air makes sure that everything stays fresh. or, we could make it a two second waiting period where the cooling and heating takes place. this means, we would press the release on the fridge and see it heat everything up with hot air stored from the oven or something, but really quickly. this also means the distinction between a fridge and freezer is no longer important. if the fridge freezes, then it will cover both types of storage. of course, this will be very expensive!

So, to make it cheaper so everyone can buy one of these new fridges, we need to use new cheap technology. if it were that these heating and cooling types could be done quickly without the need for freezers and ovens input, then that would be good. maybe a laser could cover the whole inside of the 'fridge' and then cool or heat the contents? if that were the case, then there would be a lot good going on! if the laser were set to emit liquid nitrogen or something to cool it down, then electrons to heat it up, well, that is just an idea. These particles can be found in abundance here on earth, so, it could just collect them from outside the fridge the whole time from where that funny cooling device that gets hot goes.

Better electronics.

Electronics is similar to computer hardware, in a way, but deals mainly with the regulation of electric currents and stuff like that. if we were to start by looking at the vacuum tube, what could we do to make it better?

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vacuum_tube**
Vacuum tubes are thus used for rectification, amplification, switching, or similar processing or creation of electrical signals.

I suppose a new tube would be possible, one that carries out functions quicker, for less money, and better all at once. Let's see what they are used for?

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vacuum_tube**
In electronics, a vacuum tube, electron tube (in North America), tube, or thermionic valve or valve (in British English) is a device controlling electric current through a vacuum in a sealed container. The container is often thin transparent glass in a roughly cylindrical shape. The simplest vacuum tube, the diode, is similar to an incandescent light bulb with an added electrode inside. When the bulb's filament is heated red-hot, electrons are "boiled" off its surface and into the vacuum inside the bulb. If the electrode—called a "plate" or "anode"—is made more positive than the hot filament, a direct current flows through the vacuum to the electrode (a demonstration of the Edison effect). As the current only flows in one direction, it makes it possible to convert an alternating current applied to the filament to direct current.

The introduction of a third electrode, a grid between the filament and the plate, yields another function. A voltage applied to the grid controls the current flowing from the filament to the plate.[1] Thus, it allows the device to be used as an electronic amplifier.

So, we need to make it 'better.' i suppose it would be possible for us to use a computer hardware thing called a 'on off switch' and then have it regulate the current? this would mean it can go on and off quicker, is smaller, and much cheaper to build. but, with that in mind, maybe we can make it even quicker and better?

If we were to use a circular thing, it could regulate it in semi circles, and, go both ways! then there is the problem of amplification, so, maybe a circle that has three wires going one way, and three the other way, could do it? this would mean the 'circuit,' can regulate rectification, amplification, switching and similar processing along one of the 'wires,' so that wouldrequire a few more semi circular ways for our 'sphere.'

Then, we could also try to make it as small as the ones found in computers. if the sphere was to regulate a few different functions, for whichever component it is being used for, then it would do the job well. we already have the things necessary to make these in factories today.

Circuits - electronic.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_circuit**
An electronic circuit is composed of individual electronic components, such as resistors, transistors, capacitors, inductors and diodes, connected by conductive wires or traces through which electric current can flow. The combination of components and wires allows various simple and complex operations to be performed: signals can be amplified, computations can be performed, and data can be moved from one place to another.[1] Circuits can be constructed of discrete components connected by individual pieces of wire, but today it is much more common to create interconnections by photolithographic techniques on a laminated substrate (a printed circuit board or PCB) and solder the components to these

interconnections to create a finished circuit. In an integrated circuit or IC, the components and interconnections are formed on the same substrate, typically a semiconductor such as silicon or (less commonly) gallium arsenide.[2]

Breadboards, perfboards or stripboards are common for testing new designs. They allow the designer to make quick changes to the circuit during development.

An electronic circuit can usually be categorized as an analog circuit, a digital circuit or a mixed-signal circuit (a combination of analog circuits and digital circuits).

Well, as we can see, the circuit works at the moment, with analogue and digital and mixed circuits. of course, as with all things, i hear science is limitless, so let's get it more developed!

If we were to observe that data is being relayed, we could use a electromagnet, to charge and identify certain 'bits' and carry the 'signal' over a short distance, where the circuit could be removed completely. if these tiny magnets - cheap and all with a little bit of electricity - were to carry information or data between places, then they would be able to use this instead of radio frequencies, or, use radio frequencies as well.

This would require a little magnet, and, a little bit of electricity. to get signal to cross, we should use a magnet to receive data, and a 'dead end' to transmit the data. the dead end would be where the data gets collected, and, we could kill the signal with a little grain of sand or something like a off switch. then, the signal will go to the end of the dead end, and then get collected by the electromagnet.

Heat and noise generation.

These two things are bad! if we were to eliminate the heat and noise, the circuits would be much better. so, seeing as how they have them under control, maybe we can make them negligible?

If you were to observe the heat generated from a circuit, we could get rid of it completely by building the circuit boards with ice, which would see the highly conductive material water mixed with something that ceases operation instead of over heating, as the ice melts. but, instead of melting, it would use refrigeration technology to keep it cool - a smaller one of course.

Quote by: **http://www.ask.com/question/why-does-air-cool-when-it-rises-through-the-atmosphere**
Air tends to cool in temperature when it rises in the atmosphere, but it does not lose any of the heat it had. This is due to the expansion of the gas that accompanies the decrease in atmospheric pressure. As this occurs, the heat in the gas also spreads, thereby reducing its temperature.

Using this technique, we could easily make the parts cool quickly. simply, we need to simulate the things that go on in the atmosphere inside the circuit. we could build a little mini meter long atmosphere and combine gluons with other things in a lab before hand that will keep the circuit cool. we could try to make the heat expand outside of the circuit, and then keep all the cool air inside. this would require us to add sucking pipes inside or near to the circuit to keep it cool instead of fans and water that heats up anyway and stuff.

Now, to keep the noise out, well, if we keep the circuit cool, there will be no noise, as, the noise they are talking about is about heat and things being transferred to the other parts of the circuit.

If we were to observe that the way air cools in the atmosphere is due to the gasses getting further apart from one another, this should be possible to recreate in modern circuits too.

If we were to make the parts move around, say, in a 'tube,' that rotates all the time, like a clock you could say, then the parts would 'throw' all the heat off of it by circulating and then exposing various parts to the cold air inside the 'component.' then, they could 'douse' that part with icy cold air that cools it down.

The problem is not that the wires or whatever will suffer interference by the cold air, but, rather that the wires are best conductors when they are cold. so, if we were to add cold air to the circuit or whatever all the time, then it would stay cool.

Now, to generate this atmospheric activity, we need to make the gasses get less compact by sucking some air in and sucking some air out. this can be done by tubes for this purpose and then keeping the air fresh and cool. so, i suppose a lot of air inside the circuits 'container' would be advised?

If we were to use the right parts, comparable to space travel's air regulation, then this would be possible. if we were to use oxygen generators to make o3 or something really cool inside the container, then all would be well, as o3 is a very cool gas.