Derivation of Genome Frequencies Rev. 2

By John White.
Cancer Clinic NZ Ltd.
https://www.spooky2.com

March 29th, 2022

Introduction

This paper revises the Derivation of DNA Frequencies document released May 10th, 2020.

Some people have noted how some DNA frequencies worked, whilst others seemed to have no results. The cause of this phenomenon has been identified, and the method of frequency derivation has been refined. In this paper, the new process of calculating DNA, RNA and mRNA frequencies is explained.

Historical Background

As far back as the 1930s, a brilliant scientist named Royal Rife designed electrical frequency devices which disabled pathogens and cured serious illnesses such as cancer and pneumonia. He discovered that each pathogen had a specific disabling frequency.

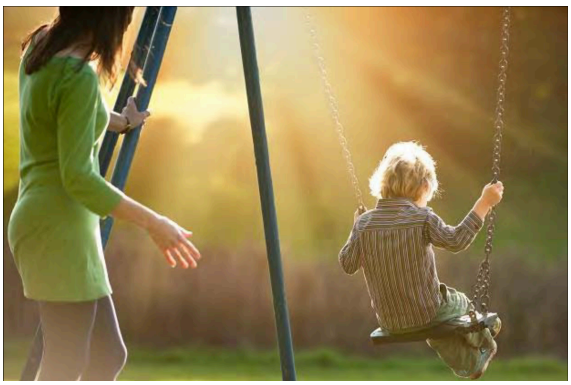
To discover the frequencies, Rife designed immensely powerful microscopes. Through meticulous observation, Rife could identify which frequencies disabled the pathogens. He found that the frequencies must be precise. Other frequencies had no effect on the pathogens.

People often wonder why modern frequency therapeutical devices are not as effective as these very first machines. The reason is very sad. Rife's microscopes and electrotherapy devices did not survive the test of time. Most of them were damaged beyond repair. The technical knowledge has been lost, and we no longer have the ability to watch live pathogens at such high magnifications. Without the correct frequencies, modern machines cannot match the breathtaking performance of Royal Rife's antique machines.

Rife's life-long experiments proved that pathogens can be quickly destroyed through the use of resonant frequencies. Rife used the term "absolute coordinative resonance" to describe how his frequencies worked.

Resonance

Playground swings are a very simple example of resonance. Gentle pushing at the right moment (frequency) causes a child to swing higher and higher. The energy of each push adds kinetic energy to the swing. If the pushes are not timed correctly, resonance is lost and the swing energy is reduced. You also get a grumpy child.



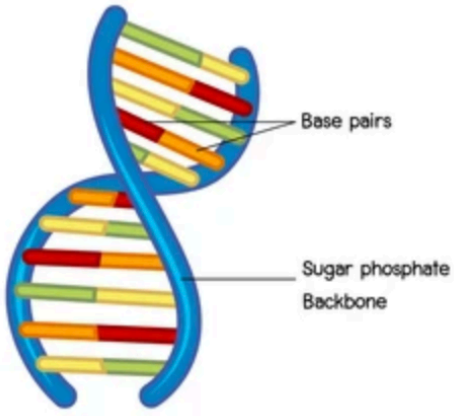
Radio receivers also use resonance. When a radio is correctly tuned, it resonates with the radio station transmission frequency.

DNA and RNA are both genomes. Genomes hold the complete set of genetic information of an organism, providing all of the information the organism requires to function. One of the main functions of DNA is protein production.

Resonant frequencies can prevent genomes from creating proteins and replicating, thus disrupting the life functions of the cell. If the cell is a pathogen, it would become non-viable, and an easy target for our innate immune system.

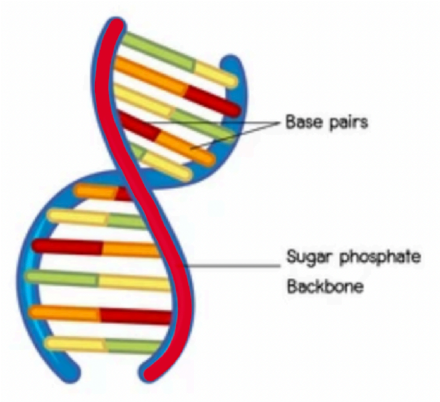
The DNA and RNA Antenna

Genomes form biological monofilar and bifular helical antennae tuned to specific frequencies. Applying these frequencies cause them to resonate.



This idea is not new. A patent released almost 15 years ago (Charlene A. Boehm, *METHODS FOR DETERMINING THERAPEUTIC RESONANT FREQUENCIES*, US 7,280,874 B2, Oct. 9, 2007) describes how to derive DNA resonant frequencies from the *axial* length of the DNA strand.

The resonant frequency of normal-mode helical antennae is determined by the *radial* length of DNA, not the axial length. This is the length of the sugar phosphate 'backbone' shown in red below. If the radial length of the genome sugar phosphate 'backbone' is the same as the applied wavelength, the conditions for resonance is met.



The antenna can be either a closed-loop (circular genome) or open-ended (linear genome).

RNA vs DNA

When calculating the resonant frequencies of genomes, structural differences must be considered. RNA has an extra OH group on the sugar 'backbone', so the twists are tighter. The effective helix radius of RNA is also different to that of DNA. These factors cause RNA to resonate at a different frequency to DNA, even if they have the same base pair count.

Type	Helix Pitch Axial (nm)	Bases Pairs per twist	Base Pair Axial Pitch (nm)	Helix Radius (nm)
DNA	3.54	10.4	~0.34	1.19
RNA	3.0	11	~0.273	1.25

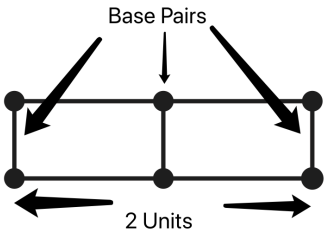
The Maths

Genome resonating frequencies can be calculated using this formula:

Frequency = EMF propagation speed / effective genome length.

The EMF propagation speed is the speed of electrical frequencies travelling through a medium. The medium of DNA and most RNA is nucleoplasm.

Genome resonance calculations must consider the *effective* genome length. There are two basic configurations for genomes. Linear genomes are the most common. Calculations for this genome type require a base pair to be subtracted when calculating the total length. This is the effective base pair count (bn).



The above graphic represents a linear double-strand DNA genome with 3 base pairs. There are only 2 gaps between them. The total genome length is (base count – 1) x (distance between base pairs). Circular genomes do not require a base pair to be subtracted.

Genome resonance occurs when the wavelength of the applied EMF signal is an octave of the genome length. Octaves are factors of 2 raised to a power. Examples of octaves are 2, 4, 8, 16 and 32.

EMF travels at the speed of light through a vacuum: 2.99792458^{E+8} meters per second. Most genomes are immersed in nucleoplasm, where the EMF propagation speed (vn) is slower: 1.23706749665013E+08 m/s.

Radial genome length can be calculated using this formula:

$$L = \sqrt{(2\pi r)^2 + (pitch)^2}$$

mRNA

The differing dimensions between DNA and RNA result in different resonant frequencies, but there is another factor which must be considered. mRNA moves to the cytoplasm where proteins are made. The EMF speed through cytoplasm is 1.15164716490445E+08 meters per second. Therefore, mRNA resonant frequencies are not the same as DNA or 'regular' RNA, even if the effective base pair counts are the same.

Working Examples

Working examples of DNA and RNA frequency derivation is shown in this table:

	DNA	RNA	Comments
Effective base pairs (bn)	29900	9755	
Speed of light in vacuum (v)	2.99792458E+08		
Pi	3.14159265358979		
Vacuum permittivity (Ɛ0)	8.8541878128E-12		
Tissue magnetic permeability (μt)	1.25663706143592E-06		4 * pi * 1E-7
Cytoplasm permittivity (Ɛc)	6.0E-11		
Speed of emf through cytoplasm (vc)	1.15164716490445E+08		1 / ((Ɛc * μt) ^0.5)
Nucleoplasm permittivity (Ɛn)	5.2E-11		
Speed of emf through nucleoplasm (vn)	1.23706749665013E+08		1 / (Ɛn * μt) ^ 0.5
Helix pitch axial (hpa)	3.54E-09	3.00E-09	
Helix pitch radial (hpr)	8.27266506E-09	8.40743882E-09	((2 * Pi * r) ^2 + (hpa ^ 2)) ^ 0.5
Base pairs per twist (bpt)	10.4	11	
Base pair pitch axial (bpa)	3.40384615E-10	2.72727273E-10	hpa / bpt
Base pair pitch radial (bpr)	7.95448563E-10	7.64312620E-10	hpr / bpt
Radius (r)	1.19E-09	1.25E-09	
Genome length axial (gla)	1.01775000E-05	2.66045455E-06	bn * bpa
Genome length radial (glr)	2.37839120E-05	7.45586961E-06	bn * bpr

(1) (Theoretical and Computational Treatments of DNA and RNA Molecules,Haijun Zhou et al, 2006)
(2) (A nucleotide-level coarse-grained model of RNA, The Journal of Chemical Physics 140, 235102 (2014); doi: 10.1063/1.4881424)
(3) (Structural, mechanical, and thermodynamic properties of a coarse-grained DNA model, Thomas E. Ouldridge, Ard A. Louis, and Jonathan P. K. Doye (2011)
(4) (Dielectrophoretic Characterisation of Mammalian Cells above 100 MHz, C. Chung, M. Waterfall, S. Pells, A. Menachery, S. Smith and R. Pethig, 2011)
(5) (Structural, mechanical, and thermodynamic properties of a coarse-grained DNA model, The Journal of Chemical Physics 134, 085101 (2011))

	DNA	RNA	mRNA	
Hz Factor	**1.55518226281848E+17**	**1.61853600781306E+17**	**1.50677502217234E+17**	
	5,201,278,470,964.8300	16,591,860,664,408.6000	15,446,181,672,704.6000	Fundamental frequency (Hz Factor / bn)

The resultant frequencies are very high, but can be reduced using a sub-harmonic of choice. Most commonly, sub-octaves are used, to align with standard antennae theory and practice. These are the inverse of two raised to an integer power, ie, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc.

Conclusion

Pathogens have 3 main types of genome: DNA, RNA and mRNA. Each will have different resonant frequencies, even if their respective base pair counts are the same.

By applying radio principles, it is possible to calculate accurate resonant frequencies of target genomes. Sub-harmonics of this frequency can then be applied, disrupting the life functions of pathogens.

General Notes

People have asked what makes our genome databases and presets superior to DNA frequencies from other sources. Here are some of the reasons:

- Genome strands act as spiral antenna. Spiral antenna frequencies are calculated using radial lengths. For this reason, radial lengths are used in our formulae.
- Genome strands are constantly moving, expanding and contracting like a spring. Unlike linear length, the radial length remains constant.
- The correct value of permittivity is used.
- The significant structural differences between DNA, RNA and mRNA are taken into consideration.
- Fundamental frequencies are calculated, allowing people to unleash the maximum potential of their frequency equipment.
- Viruses and other pathogens continually mutate. Spooky2 DNA databases are updated regularly to catch new strains, and omit genome strains which have gone extinct and no longer relevant.
- Spooky2 DNA databases and presets are free.
- Spooky2 DNA frequencies can be used on any device. They are not machine-specific.
- Spooky2 DNA frequencies are harvested from multiple sources, and are updated regularly to catch virus mutations and genome corrections.
- The Spooky2 software calculates frequencies on-the-fly for razor-sharp accuracy and maximum resolution.

Credits

I would like to thank the moderators of the Spooky2 forum for assisting in the creation of this document.

I would also like to thank Charlene Boehm. Her pioneering attempt to match DNA length to frequencies provided the impetus to formulate the correct frequencies.

Disclaimer

approved for use by any governmental or medical agency or inspection service. No medical claims are made for, nor implied by Team Spooky.

You are advised to always consult with your physician or other health care professional if you have, or think you might have, a health problem.