TU Clausthal

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Investigation of Geo-Biological Locating

Revaluation of a natural process for orientation in terrain

www.pe.tu-clausthal.de/agbalck/biosensor /uebersicht.pdf

15.02.2010

Research Object: Physical Characteristics of Waves and Emitters

Experiences

There are positions on the Earth's surface that show perceptible differences

1) Animals orient themselves without maps or compasses, but how?
2) Study of 14,000 roosts with frequent returns (Kaethe Bachler, p. 14)
3) A large number of students trained as diviners (Ross-Wright)
4) Analysis of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate in 5,000 blood samples taken in disturbance zones show significant changes, development of serious illnesses (Hartmann, Bergsmann)
5) Over 200 churches located on sites with perceptable effects (1), (Purner)
6) Significant changes in tree growth (2), (Langer)
7) Incidence of diseases in animals (Harsch)

Emitter

Primary:

1) Neutron effects (Langer)
2) Flowing water (14) (Garten, Dobler)
3) Elements in the periodic table have characteristic wavelengths (Wüst)

Secondary:

4) Geometric bodies modulate intensity and wavelength, interference (cavity radiator, lattices …) (15) (Dodd, Neumann)
5) Magnetic field, electromagnetic waves, sound modulate intensity and wavelength (14, Busscher 2002, p. 73), Yurth 2000)

Type of Wave

??

Torsion field?
(Yurth 2000)

Receiver

Primary:

1) Biosensor: animals (Harsch), plants, trees (2)
2) Biosensor: humans (3)

Secondary:

3) Infrared detector (Endrös S. 88, Burk)
4) Microwave detector (Endrös p. 93)
5) Exposure of photographic plates (Dobler, Harthun)
6) Atmospheric electricity (Cody)
7) VHF-reception disrupted (Hartmann)
8) Standing waves at electronic amplifiers (Wüst, p. 445)
9) Neutron effects (Langer)

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Experiment

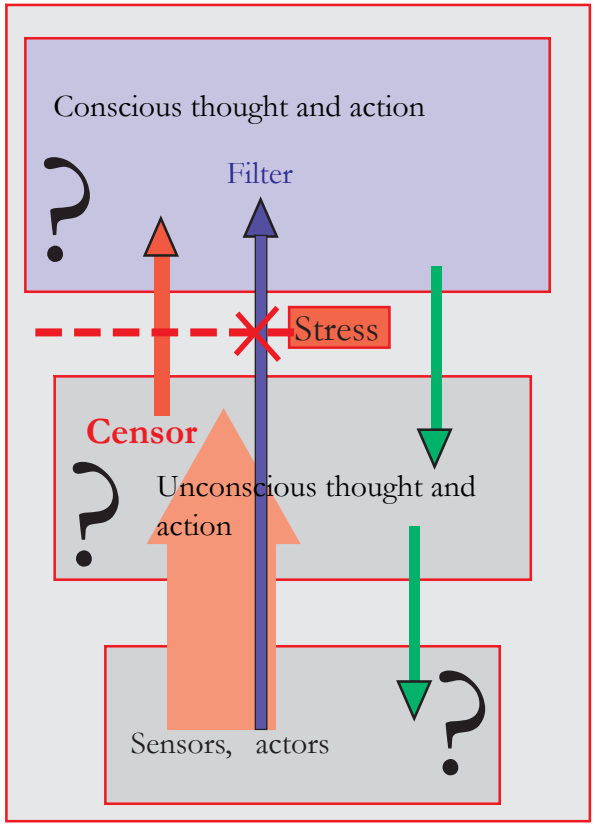
1) Geometric shapes (cubes, cylinders ... double-slit …) produce interferences, "diffraction patterns" (4), (Jennison 1995, Reddish 1998, Dodd 2002, Keen 2009, Yurth 2000)
2) Wavelengths in the millimeter to decimeter range (Wuest 1935, Busscher, Dobler 1939 p. 30)
3) Waves penetrate many materials, even metals, reaching several hundred meters below the Earth's surface (6); can be shielded by fine porous materials such as foam glass or corkboard (5), (Luedeling)
4) Propagation is generally linear (6), (Wuest)
5) Waves contain information about the material (characteristic wavelengths) (7), (Wuest 1935, Busscher) Wavelength tables for the atoms in the periodic table, wavelengths depend greatly on temperature (Wuest-Wimmer 1935)
6) "Diffraction patterns" can be changed, reflected, modulated through additional magnet fields (8), (Wuest 1936)
7) Interference patterns depend on season, on inverse effects in the northern and southern hemispheres (Dodd); the intensity is subject to fluctuations throughout the day
8) Wave propagation not possible in a vacuum, nitrogen or carbon dioxide; oxygen is required (9), (Wuest 1936)
9) Waves can be affected by acoustic and electromagnetic waves (even colored light) (Wuest 1936, Busscher 2002, p. 73)
10) Propagation velocity in the air is in the range of 10 m/s (Busscher 1985, p. 1483), greater in the ground (10)
11) They are not electromagnetic waves (Dodd, Busscher 1985, p. 1480)
12) There are resonance effects between similar materials (11), (Voll)
13) The radiation pressure can be detected using a microradiometer (Dobler 1939, p. 26, Grebennikov 2001)
14) Standing waves detectable using a booster (Wuest-Wimmer, p. 445)

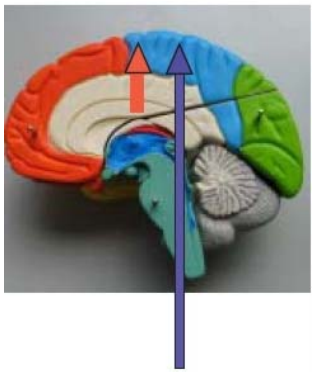
Human as Biosensor

On average, 5 to 10% of people are sensitive (Brueche)
1) without aids, natural method (12), (Purner)
2) with aids, classic method L-rod, V-rod, pendulum. Mental method (Ross-Wright)
   a) with a synchronized antenna, Schneider, H3, Busscher (Luedeling, Busscher)
   b) with resonance sample and fixed or mobile antenna (13), (Luedeling)

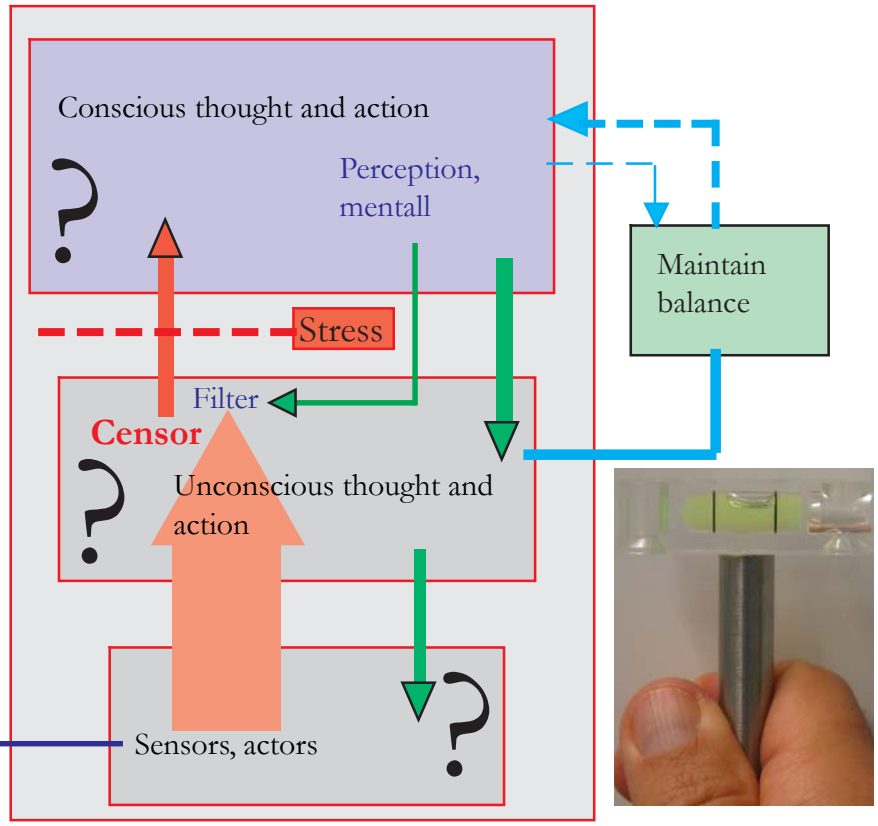
Balck: (4)= beugungsbilder.htm (5)=abschirmung.htm, ausbreitung.htm, (6)= mensa.htm, strahlbreite.htm (7) = nosode.htm, (8)= kuehlwasser.htm, (9)= ausbreitung.htm, (10)=bahnhof-unter.htm, (11)= nosode.htm, (12)=methode.htm#natuerlich, (13)=nosode.htm, erzgang-resonanz.htm; (14)= kuehlwasser.htm (15)= blumenkasten.htm

Schematic: How do the signals gathered by our senses transfer to our consciousness?





Antenna, amplification, selection, resonance, possibly tuneable



"Natural" method, direct pathway

Most senses are interconnected subconsciously. Only a few important senses are passed to the conscious mind (censor).

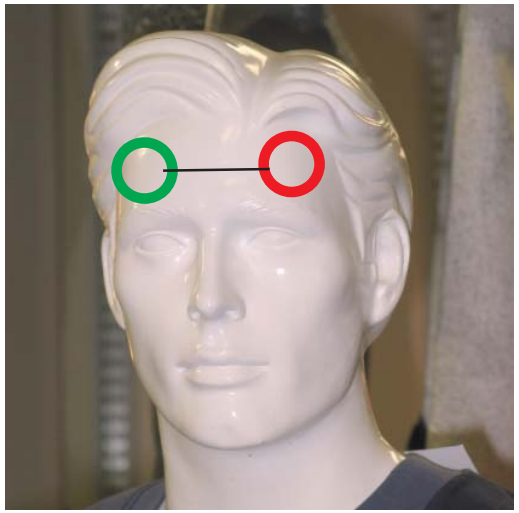
Natural method: You learn conscious awareness of the senses. The evaluation of the right object takes place consciously in the filter with the help of familiar experiences.

"Classic" method, indirect pathway, with aids: rod, pendulum

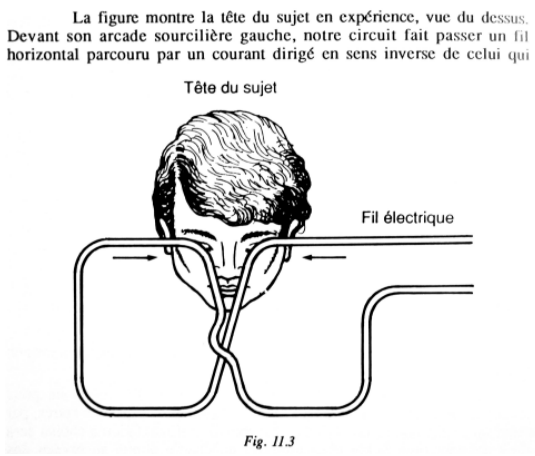
Classic method: The sensors work only in the subconscious. You use a process controlled by the subconscious, for example, to balance something. If you find yourself in a disturbing situation, less attention is available for the act of balancing. In other words, the motor memory ceases to work as precisely. This "mistake" is then evident though the aid.
The choice of the right signal out of many takes place either through a tuneable antenna (grip length) or through the prescription of an exact idea to the unconscious (mental).

Natural method, orientations also permitted during movement, walking or driving

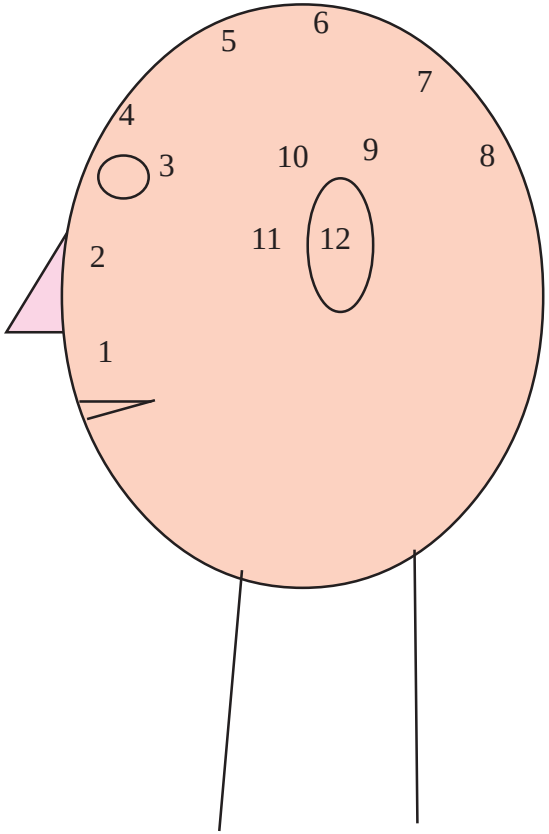
Spatial orientation with groups of sensors in each half of the body (stereo)



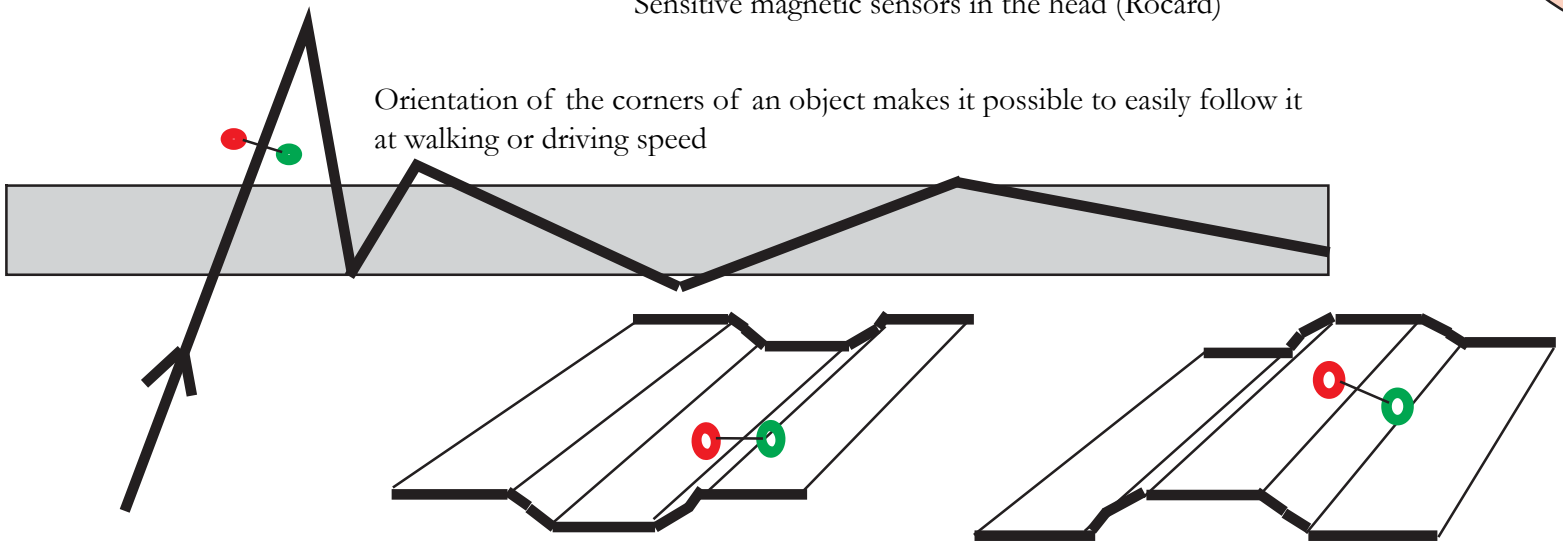
Different positions on the body, on the head for example, act as wavelength-dependent sensors and make a "spectral" analysis possible.



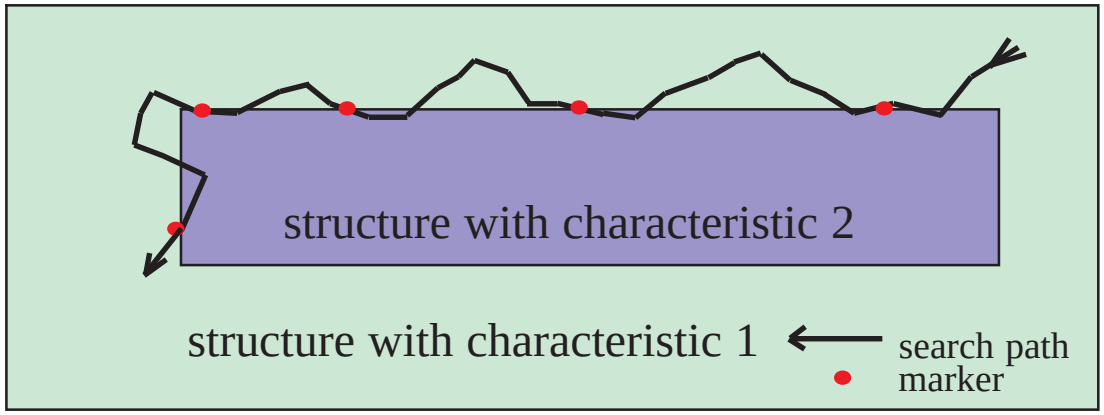
Sensitive magnetic sensors in the head (Rocard)



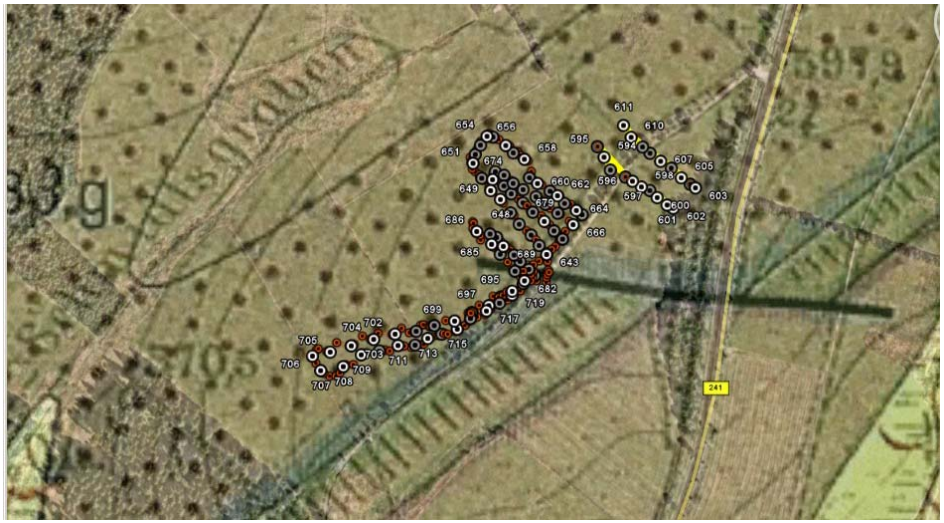
Orientation of the corners of an object makes it possible to easily follow it at walking or driving speed



Orientation in terrain, tracing corners of geological structures



Strategy for tracing corners, path traveled and marked points

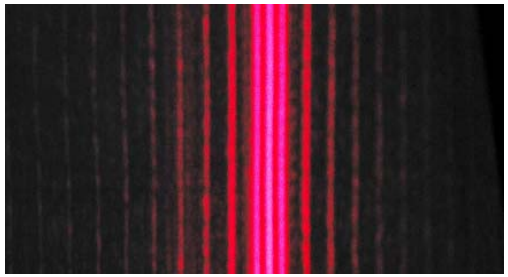


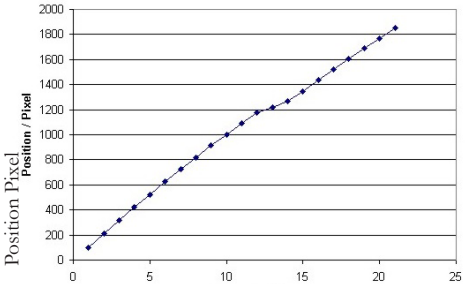
Geological map with located structures, GPS markers, traveling at about 4 km/h

Following an edge, (according to some data in the left picture)
GPS data collection at the push of a button, open circles with numbers = positions found on the edge, connected black points = the path followed during the search (automatic data collection).
Walking time: 7 minutes, average speed 4 km/h

Wavelike nature of radiation, interference experiments

Diffraction experiments are carried out in order to demonstrate the wavelike nature of radiation. The radiation is focused on well-defined structures such as lattices or cavity resonators. Regular patterns with high and low intensity result from the proper adjustment of the wavelength to the measurements of the objects

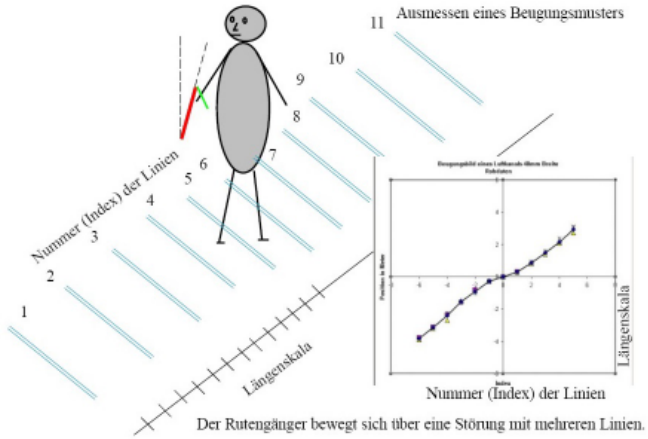




Diffraction pattern of a slit with a red laser:
The intensity decreases moving away from the center.
The distance between the lines is smaller near the center: an additional maximum occurs there.
The diffraction patterns are mirror- symmetrical.

By plotting the positions of the maximums consecutively, an average line spacing becomes evident by the slope of the curve. It is smaller in the middle (see the lightest colored lines).

Regular patterns are found in many geobiological positioning experiments. This suggests that we are dealing with radiation.
When the wavelengths are calculated from these experiments, lengths varying from millimeters to several decimeters are obtained.
When walking across a linear disturbance, a sensitive person (diviner) can often find a line pattern similar to the optics, see curve.



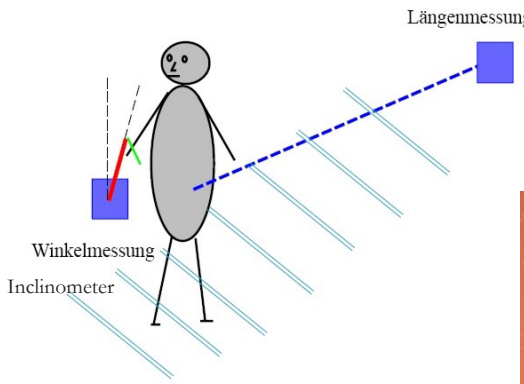
Der Rutengänger bewegt sich über eine Störung mit mehreren Linien.

Interference experiments with plastic ducts, inclinometer determines tilt of the hand

Experiments to determine the sensed "intensity" over two parallel cable ducts (double slit?) as a function of position. Position and angle of the diviner's hand are electronically recorded as he walks over the "diffraction pattern".

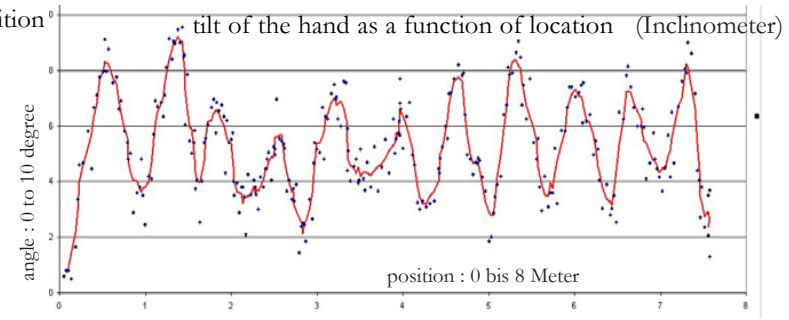
Measurement of the angle using the classic method: Balancing

An L-shaped rod loosely situated in an electronic angle transmitter (inclinometer) was used to determine the angle of the hand during divining.
Additionally, an electronic tape measure determines the position of the person.

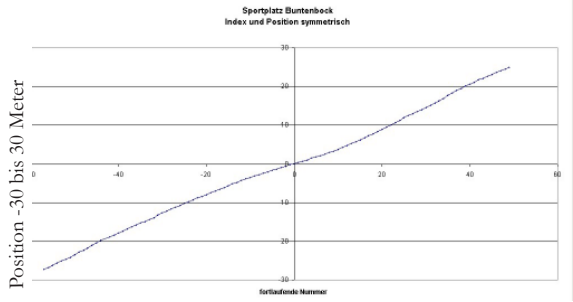


Der Rutengänger bewegt sich über eine Störung mit mehreren Linien. Dabei werden Winkel und Länge simultan gemessen.

Below: data from the electronic measurement of the "diffraction patterns" of the two plastic ducts captured with the rod: tilt of the hand as a function of location.
In spite of the fluctuations during walking, a mirror-symmetrical structure with respect to the ducts can be determined (in the center of the picture). The angle error is only a few degrees.
Obviously, this configuration allows for the determination of the **intensity as simple yes/no information as well as gradual changes in strength.**

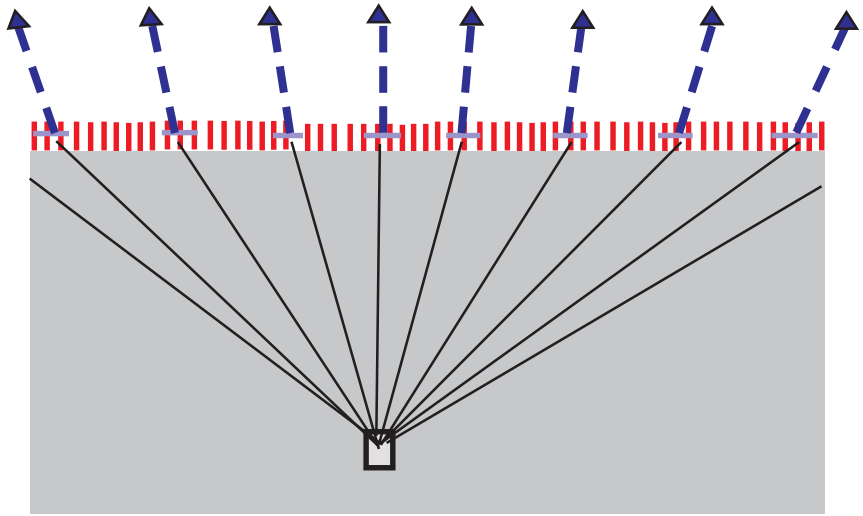


Examples of diffraction patterns, interferometry in subterranean streams

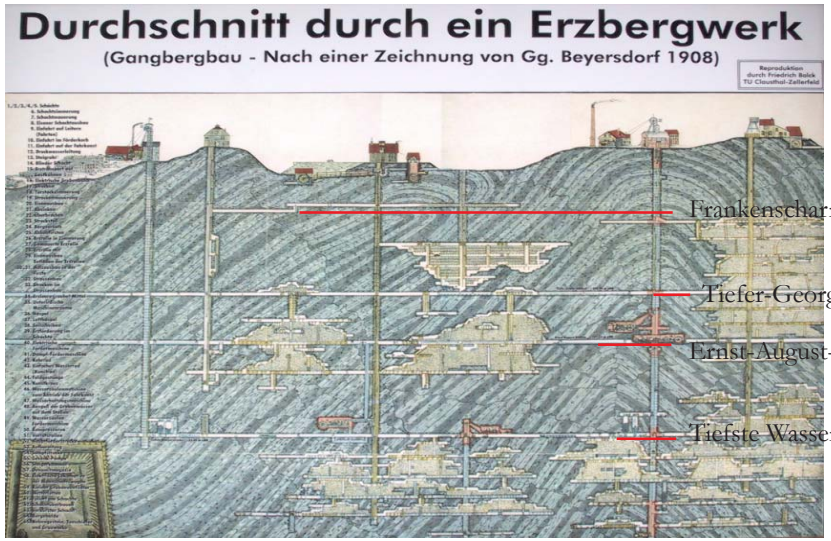


The consecutive plotted positions of 104 maximums results in a symmetric curve around zero.

Subterranean stream with well-defined concrete walls.
The "diffraction pattern" on a soccer field above is finely structured. (marked with needles, lines spaced about 0.5 m apart)

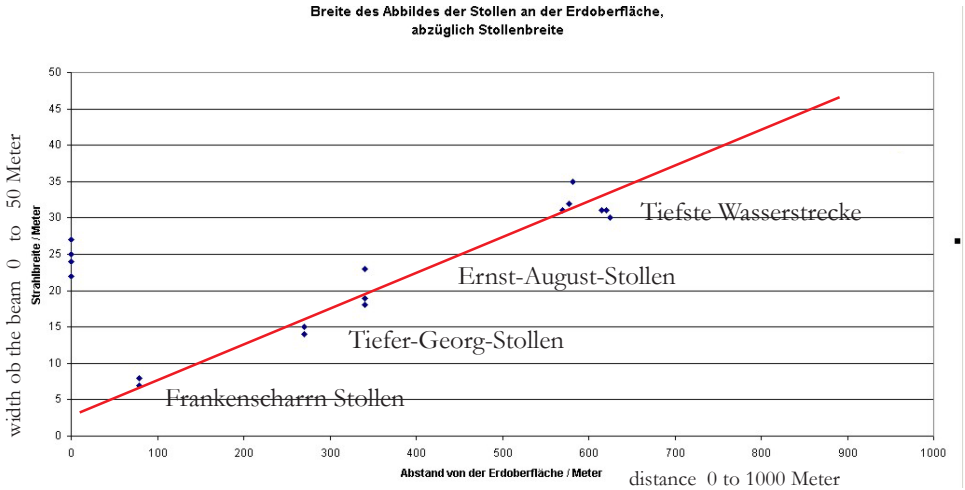


A subterranean cavern acts a "radiance source". Coarse and fine structures can often be found across the Earth's surface. The deepest stream is about 600 m below the Earth's surface. The "diffraction pattern" is several hundred meters wide.



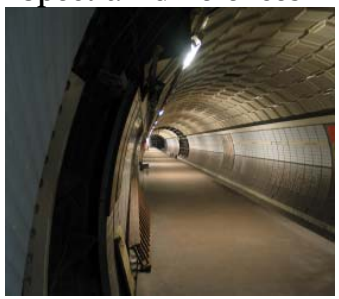
Cross-section of an ore mine. Several tunnel systems for mine drainage at various depths can be found in the mining region near Clausthal-Zellerfeld. At many locations in town, the "diffraction patterns" can be perceived above ground. (G. Beyersdorf)

Like the beam of a flashlight

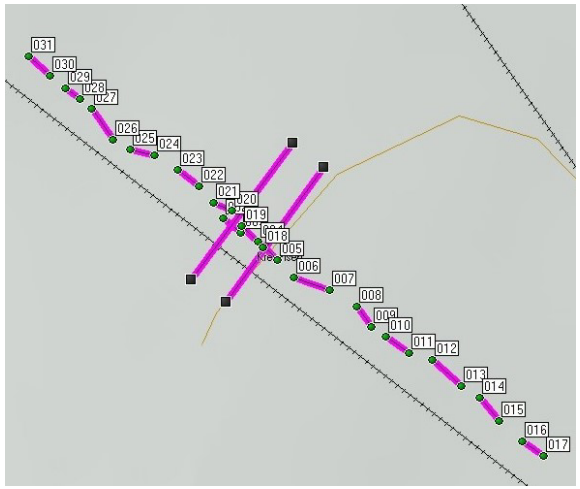


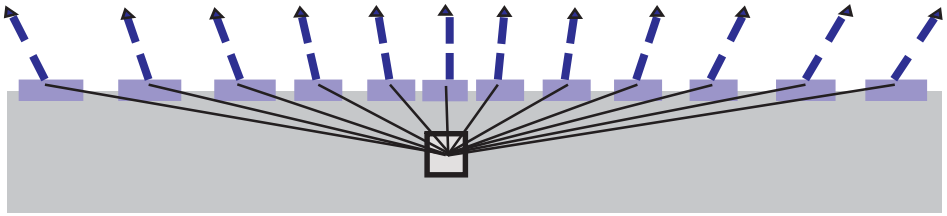
The width of the corresponding maximum in the middle of the figure depends, like the beam of a flashlight, on the distance to the Earth's surface. Width/depth = approx. 1/20

Interference at railway underpasses and other cavities. "Spectral" differences



The "diffraction pattern" of the railway tunnel can be traced in the parking lot directly north of the Hamburg Central Train Station.



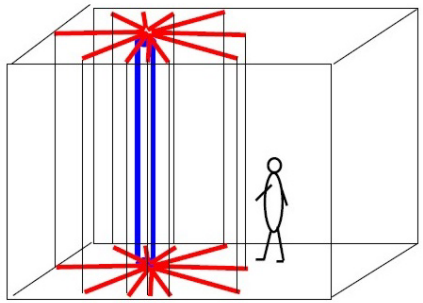


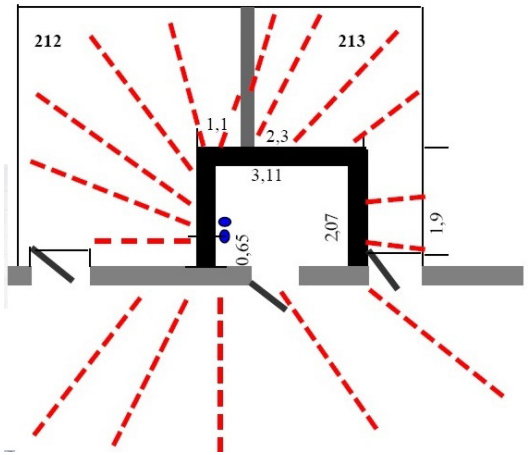
A widespread "diffraction pattern" can often be noticed at train station tunnels. At the train station in Kreiensen, the pattern (see GPS data) was traced over a distance of 130 meters. The two crosslines show the tunnel.

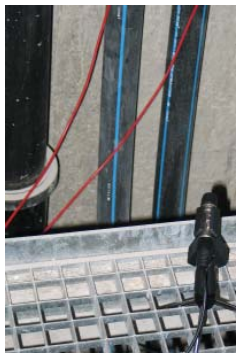
The new railway tunnel under the Leipzig market square also shows interference signs similar to the tunnel in Hamburg.

The perception of subterranean cavities, such as subway stations (Frankfurt Opera), differs from the surroundings and can therefore be determined from the surface.

Interference, two cold water pipes as "radiance source"

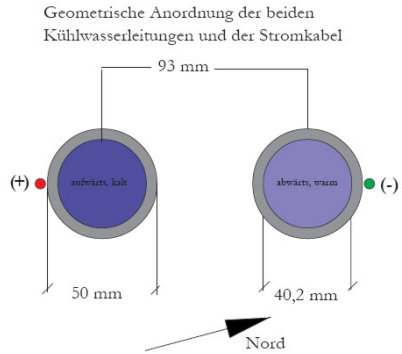






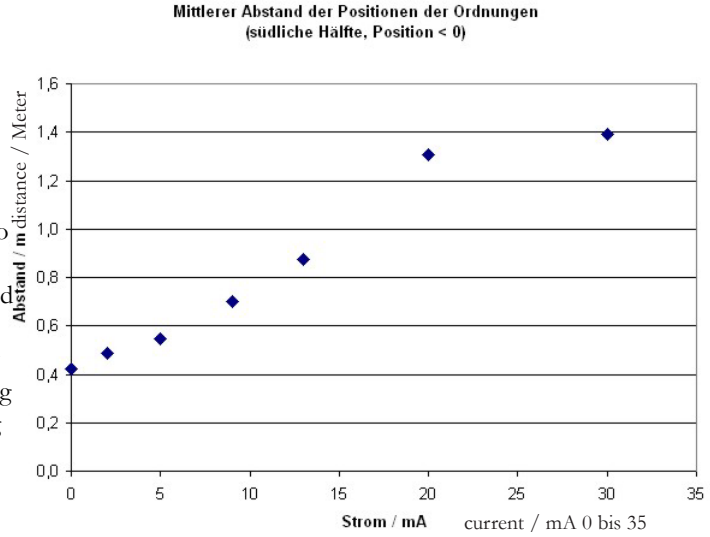
Two cold water pipes made of PE plastic are attached vertically in the installation shaft (behind the red door).
The object can be measured in the hallway and neighboring rooms: radial lines, noticeable toward the periphery, run along the floor as marked by the red and white band.
In addition to the rough structure of the lines, finer ones also exist. A thin, red copper cable (strand for measuring wires) is mounted parallel to the pipes and crosses from one pipe to another on the third floor.

Even a small magnetic field changes the "diffraction pattern"



The shaft containing the pipes is located behind the red door (center of the picture).
The fine pattern was initially labeled using yellow paper markers on the floor.
By switching on a small direct current of only a few milliamperes in the cable, the spacing between the measurable positions increases (different colored markers).
The broadening of the pattern depends upon the amount of current.

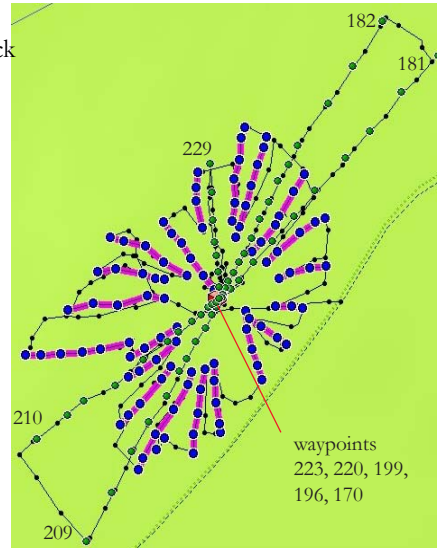
The positions of the markers were projected onto a straight line parallel to the wall of the building and measured out. Increasing the current incrementally by 30 mA and plotting the measured spacing against the current, results in this correlation.



Geo-Biological Locating, Revaluation of a natural process for orientation in terrain
www.pe.tu-clausthal.de/agbalck/biosensor /kuehlwasser.htm

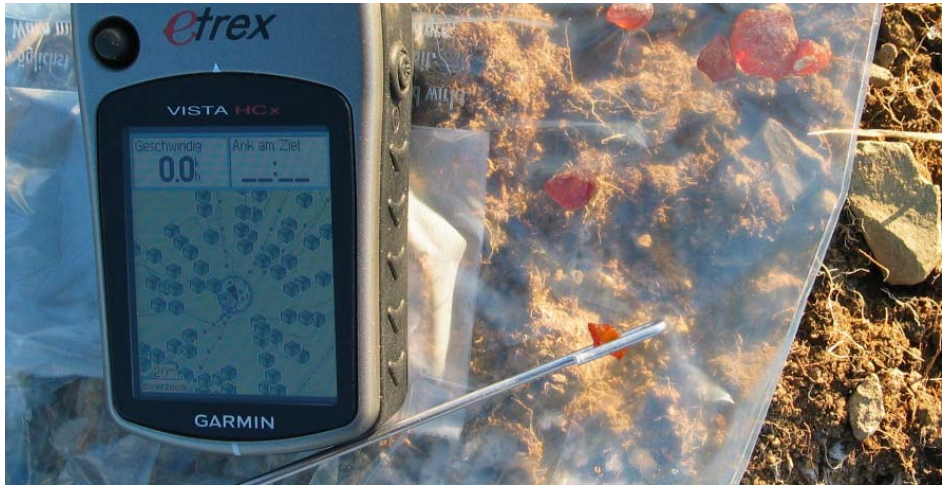
Resonance effects

Two pieces of wax candle alternate as lock and key. Obvious resonances occur between similar materials. The smaller piece is attached to the end of the L-rod. This increases the sensitivity for this substance in particular.
The rod can be used classically (balancing) or held and simultaneously used to search for the object with a direction antenna (natural method).

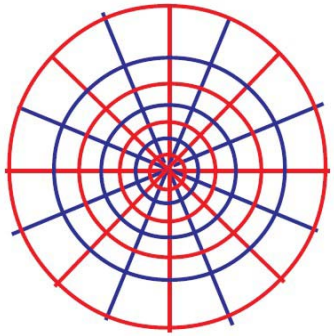


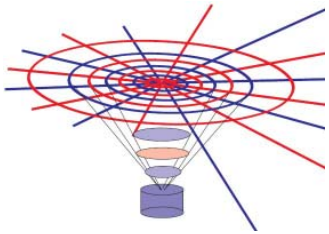
The GPS recorded pattern. The purple lines represent the radial lines of the pattern; the black points document the search routes. Sections of the circles were found along each of the long, diagonal lines with green points. These paths extend out nearly 200 meters.
Measurement time: 60 minutes

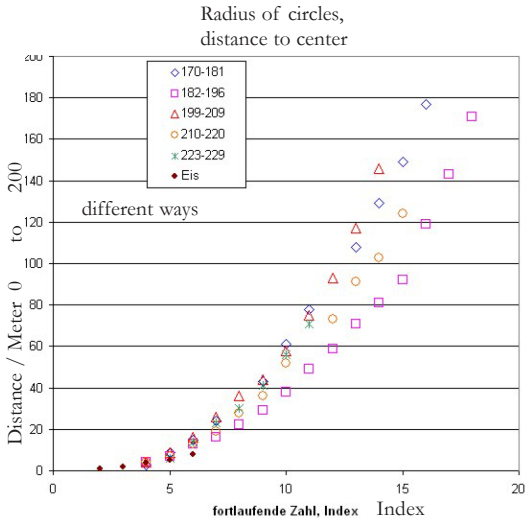
A similar pattern can be observed on a frozen surface and traced in the light snow.



Test with resonances: Several pieces of amber were sealed in a bag and placed in a mouse hole in a large field. Another piece of amber was attached to the end of the L-rod. The measured pattern was then recorded using a GPS receiver.
This pattern consists of lines that lead to the center (mouse hole) as well as concentric circles around the center.
The lines and circles are obviously phase-coupled as shown by the amplification (same colors, constructive interference) as well as cancellation (different colors, destructive interference) in the points of intersection.





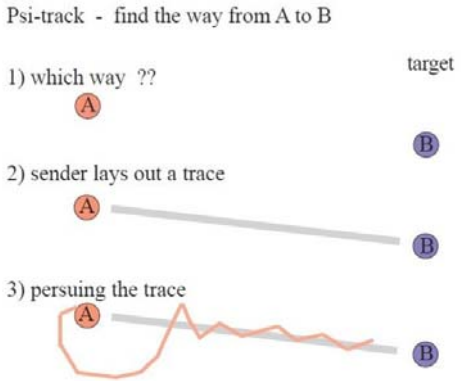


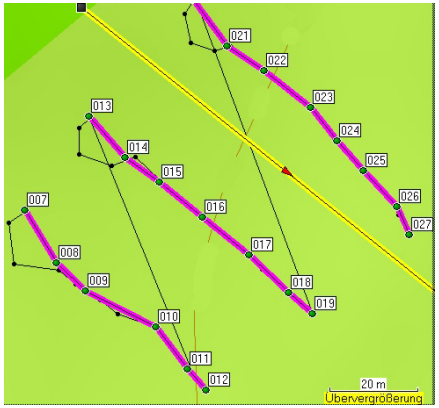
When the positions of the recorded segments of the circles are plotted against consecutive numbers, a quadratic correlation results. The spacing increases towards the periphery. The pattern is comparable to the sound pressure over a two-dimensional acoustic membrane oscillator at higher modes. See also the interpretation of J. Keen.

Psi-Track

According to the research of N.O. Jacobsen und J.A. Tellefsen /Jacobsen 1994/ it should be possible to establish a trace by mind, which is dowsable.
Sender and trace persuer may be, but must not the same person.
In different tests the authors had found out, that it is possible to find hidden or lost objects, when the „sender“ establishes a trace from a „sending-position“ by concentrating vividly on a physical object.
After some time (a minute) a trace between the „sending-position“ and the position of the object can be found by dowsing.
The trace will be there for a couple of minutes even if the „sender“ has left ist position.

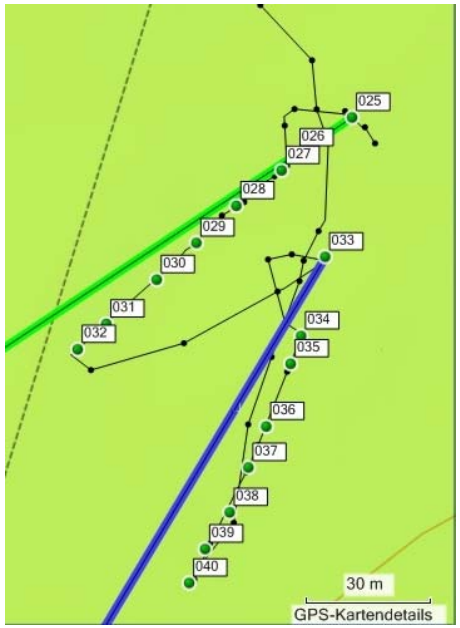
Is it the same procedure as pigeons, migrating birds, salmons or other animals use, to find their target?

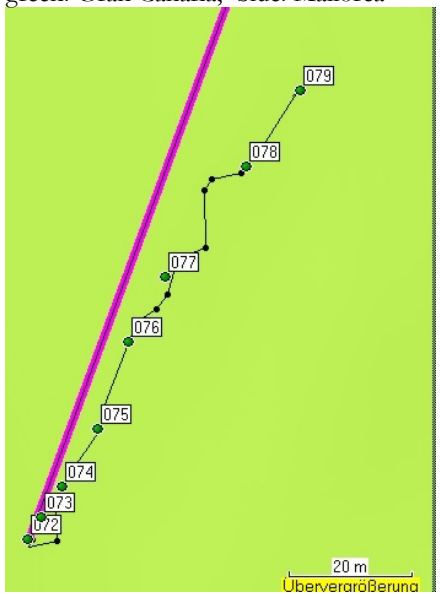




Steps of the procedure Psi-track to find the way from A to B:
which target? concentrate vividly (1), establish the trace (2), dowsing along the trace (3).
target: own car, about 360 meter distance, protocol by GPS- recording
Three trials on a meadow, the target was invisible in a carved valley.
The yellow line marks the direction to the target (linear distance)
black: track (walked path)
green und violet: marked positions along the dowsed line in direction to the target.
The starting positions were at the "sending-points" (007, 013 und 020).
How the trace was found reveal the black lines: using an arch of a circle.
The distances between the tracks were more than 25 meters.

Two targets in a large distance were the objects of this test.
1. Mallorca, Calla Rajaca 1448 km dist.
2. Gran Canaria, Maspalomas, 3439 km dist.
Within five minutes the directions could be marked by GPS. Deviation to the linear distance are within a few degrees.
green: Gran Canaria, blue: Mallorca





Instead of an object it is possible to find the position of a person.
The black track shows (between 076/077 und 077/078) two search procedures: leaving and recovering of the trace.

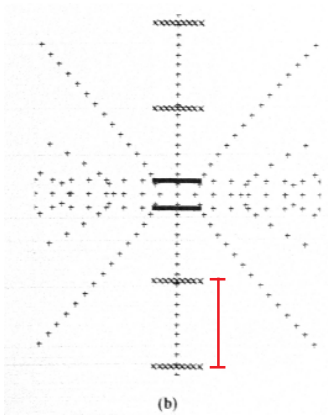
Target: Heiligendamm, 280 km distance (Baltic sea) violet: linear distance

In order to get good results the place must be free of disturbing zones.

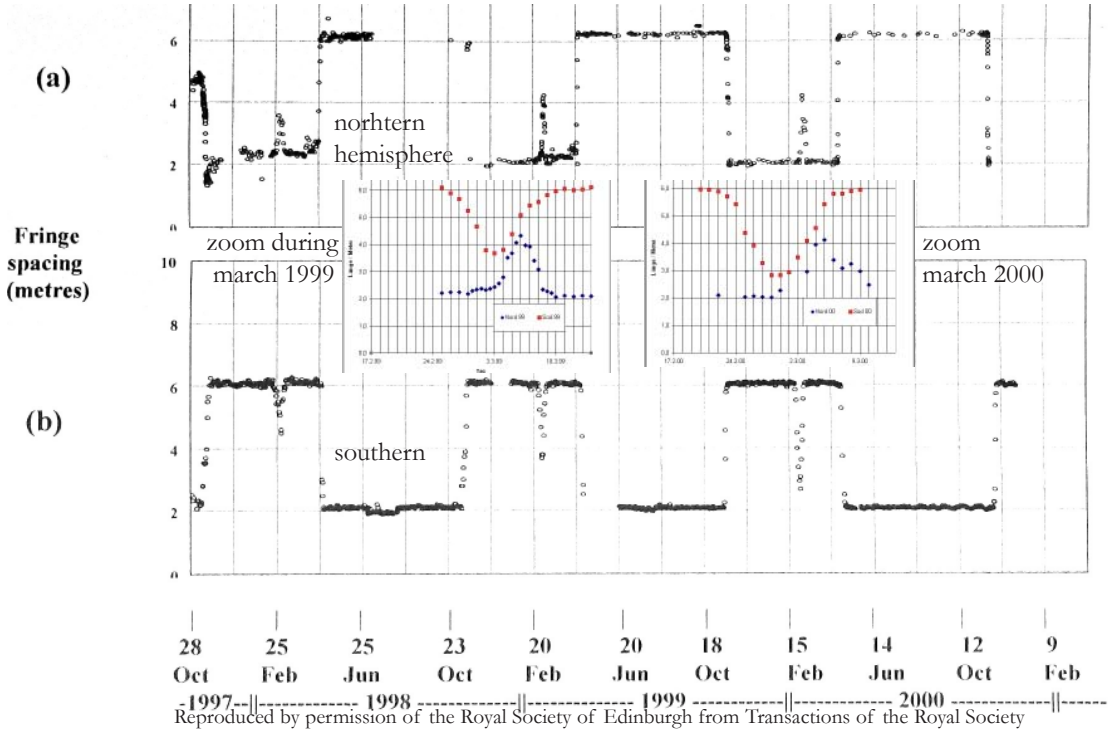
It is not ever possible to get such good coincidence between trace and linear distance. In some cases there were a discrepancy of 30 degrees.

Interference with two parallel copper pipes (Dodd, Reddish)

Dodd et al., Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh-Earth Sciences Vol 93, 95-99, (2002).
Measured interference patterns with two parallel copper pipes as radiation source (dark, horizontal lines). Lines could be traced in the direction of the pipes as well as perpendicular to them.
The line spacing was recorded over many months (1997 to 2000).
The distance between the parallel lines (red) above and below the pipes was analyzed over several years (figure below).



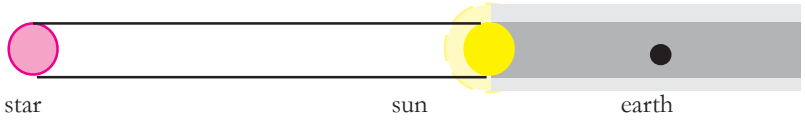
Reproduced by permission of the Royal Society of Edinburgh from Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: Earth Sciences Vol 89, (1998), pp1-9 /Reddisch 1998/

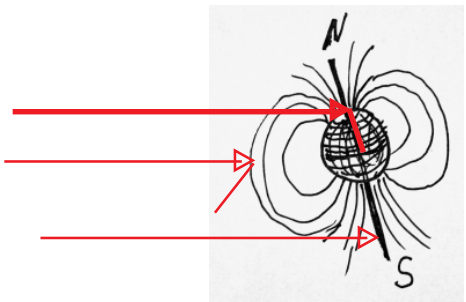


Reproduced by permission of the Royal Society of Edinburgh from Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: Earth Sciences Vol 93, (2002), pp 95-99 /Dodd 2002/

The data from Europe (Scotland) 56° north (above), New Zealand 42° south (below).
The spacing changes throughout the year and complementarily between the southern and northern hemispheres.
1. The months are split up 7+5 and not 6+6 with the changeovers happening in April and November.
2. There is a short-lived change at the beginning of March which reverses back.
This could be due to the effect of a "star eclipse" in the shadow of the sun.
Position of the main changes (day number) half-width
North: 03.03.98 (62) south: 13.03.98 (60) north 6 and south 9 days
North: 03.06.00 (65) south: 03.03.99 (62) north 4 and south 5 days
North: 03.05.00 (65) south: 02.29.00 (60) north 5 and south 7 days
Is it an effect of dark matter?
The presence of dark matter was verified during the 1989, 1996 and 1999 solar eclipses (Volkamer).

The solar or stellar "wind" (particle current) can bypass the shielding effect of the Earth's magnetic field at the polar caps and penetrate the ionosphere.





the earth during summer for the northern hemisphere

The flux lines of the Earth's magnetic field point away from the Earth at the polar caps. Particles from the sun can penetrate the ionosphere (observable as northern lights).
At this angle, the conditions for penetration are less favorable at the opposite pole.
Half a year later the South Pole is tilted toward the sun.

Wavelength of elements in the periodic table

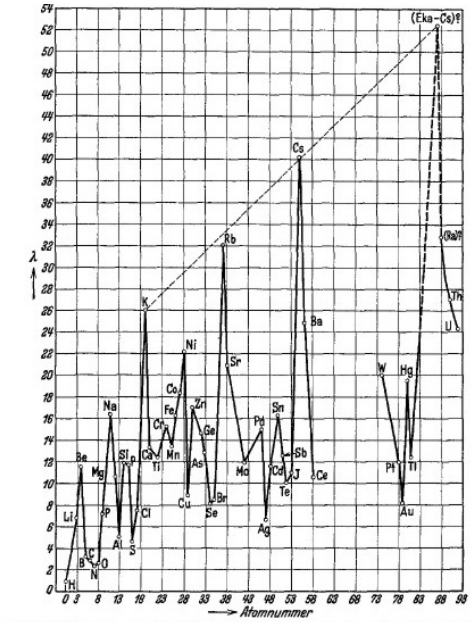


Abb. 9. Wellenlängen der W-Strahlung und Ordnungszahl der Elemente.

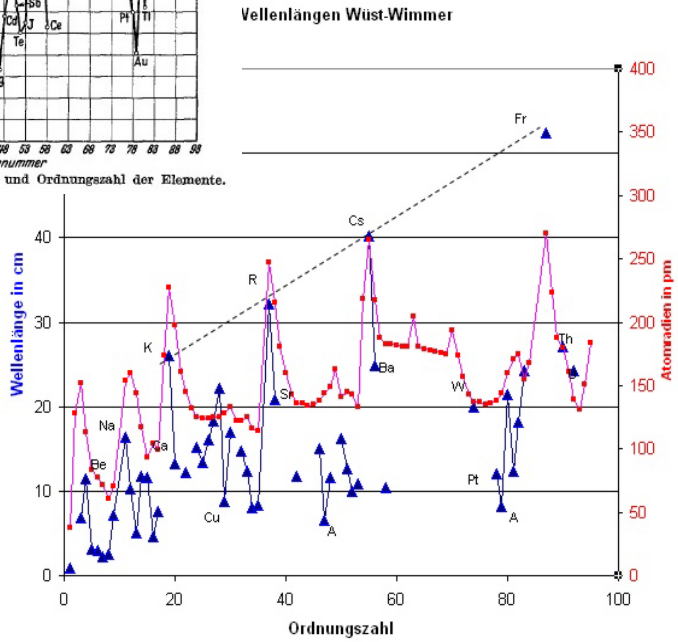


Fig. 9. Wavelength (measured in cm) by Wüst-Wimmer (blue) and a
radii (red) and original graph

Right: Title and table of contents of this extremely important work

ÜBER NEUARTIGE SCHWINGUNGEN DER WELLENLÄNGE 1—70 CM IN DER UMGEBUNG ANORGANISCHER UND ORGANISCHER SUBSTANZEN SOWIE BIOLOGISCHER OBJEKTE [1].

PHYSIKALISCHE, CHEMISCHE UND BIOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN MIT EINEM RUTENGÄNGER ALS INDIKATOR.

Von

JOSEPH WÜST und JOSEPH WIMMER.

Mit 13 Textabbildungen.

Einleitung. Der Rutengän
Untersuchungen . . . .
I. Prüfung der Repr
II. Verhinderung der
III. Die spezifische Se
IV. Fortleitung der W
Kondensatoren un
V. Einfluß der Ruten
VI. Untersuchungen üb
VII. Wellenlängenmessu
VIII. Gegenseitige Tarnu
Chemische Analyse
Das Blendenspektr
IX. Reflexion und Bre
X. Die Polarisation de
XI. Radioaktive Messu
XII. Zusammenstellung
a) Wellenlängen u
b) Wellenlängen u
c) Wellenlängen u
XIII. Versuche zum Nach
Kritik der Apparate
XIV. Das Feld um einer
a) Das Feld um e
b) Das Feld um ei
c) Einfluß von Ma
XV. Die magnetoide Er
XVI. Das Wesen der W-S
Mechanismus des R
Die induzierte Mag

[1] 2. Mitteilung der „U
von ROMEIS, WIMMER und

Concerning new types of wavelength oscillations 1-70 cm in the proximity of inorganic and organic substances as well as biological objects1.
Physical, chemical and biological investigations using a diviner as indicating device.
By Joseph Wuest and Joseph Wimmer
With 13 Figures
(submitted on March 15, 1934.)

Table of Contents

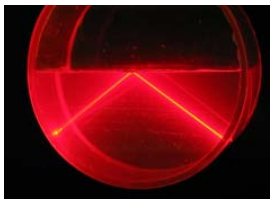
1 2. Communication of "Investigation of biologically effective radiation" by Romeis, Wimmer and Wuest.

Model for the characteristics of radiation, parallels with optics

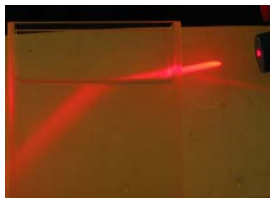
Many effects seen with electromagnetic waves can also be observed with these unfamiliar waves. But not: speed of propagation, oxygen as medium


Shadows, superposition of shadows, linear broadening (1)

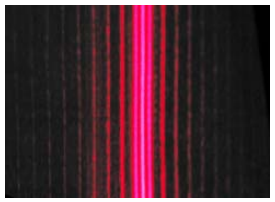

Different wavelengths interfere with one another, materials have different densities (3)

Reflexion and total reflexion (1)




Diffraction, differences in the diffraction index (3)



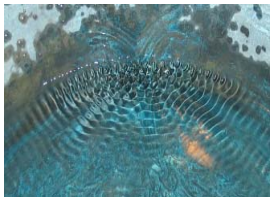

standing waves, interference effects, interference fringes (2)

Resonance with the same material (7)

No broadening without oxygen; in air: velocity approx. 10 m/s (1)

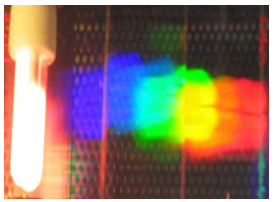
Periodic structures with fields (5)

Multi-dimensional standing waves (5)



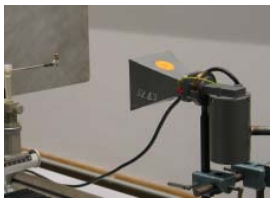

Material-specific wavelengths (6)


Fluorescence, mixture of several wavelengths, stimulation through invisible waves (7)

Storage of light (energy), luminescence and information (as magnetic states) (1)


Geometric bodies radiate partially directed i.e. not isotropically. (interference) (4)

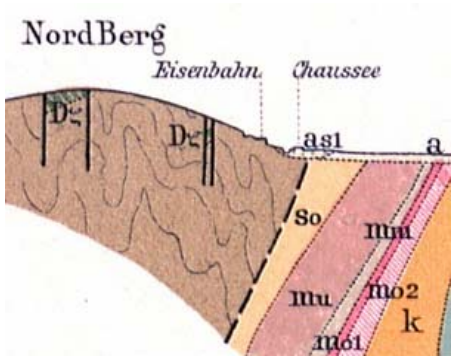


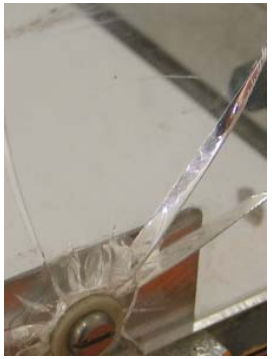

(1)/ausbreitung.htm, (2) /beugungsbilder.htm, (3) /wuest-wimmer.htm,
(4) /kunst.htm, (5) /gitternetz.htm, (6) /steinbruch.htm, (7) /nosode.htm

Who is sensitive, how can it be learned?

Just as we learned to see and hear as children, one can find and learn to use one's senses through repeated training on known disturbance zones.

Natural test objects





Like a crack in a pane of glass, the waves at geological disturbances are reflected or broken.

Sensitive areas in the head can be "addressed" (movie head) with very low intensity ultrasound emanating from this small loudspeaker: different frequencies reach sensors in different areas.

Artificial test objects

Noticeable growth disorders in trees are a sign of disturbances. For example: many chestnut trees with twisted growth on Wallstrasse, Goslar
In the center of the picture: test section where several wide disturbance zones cross the street.

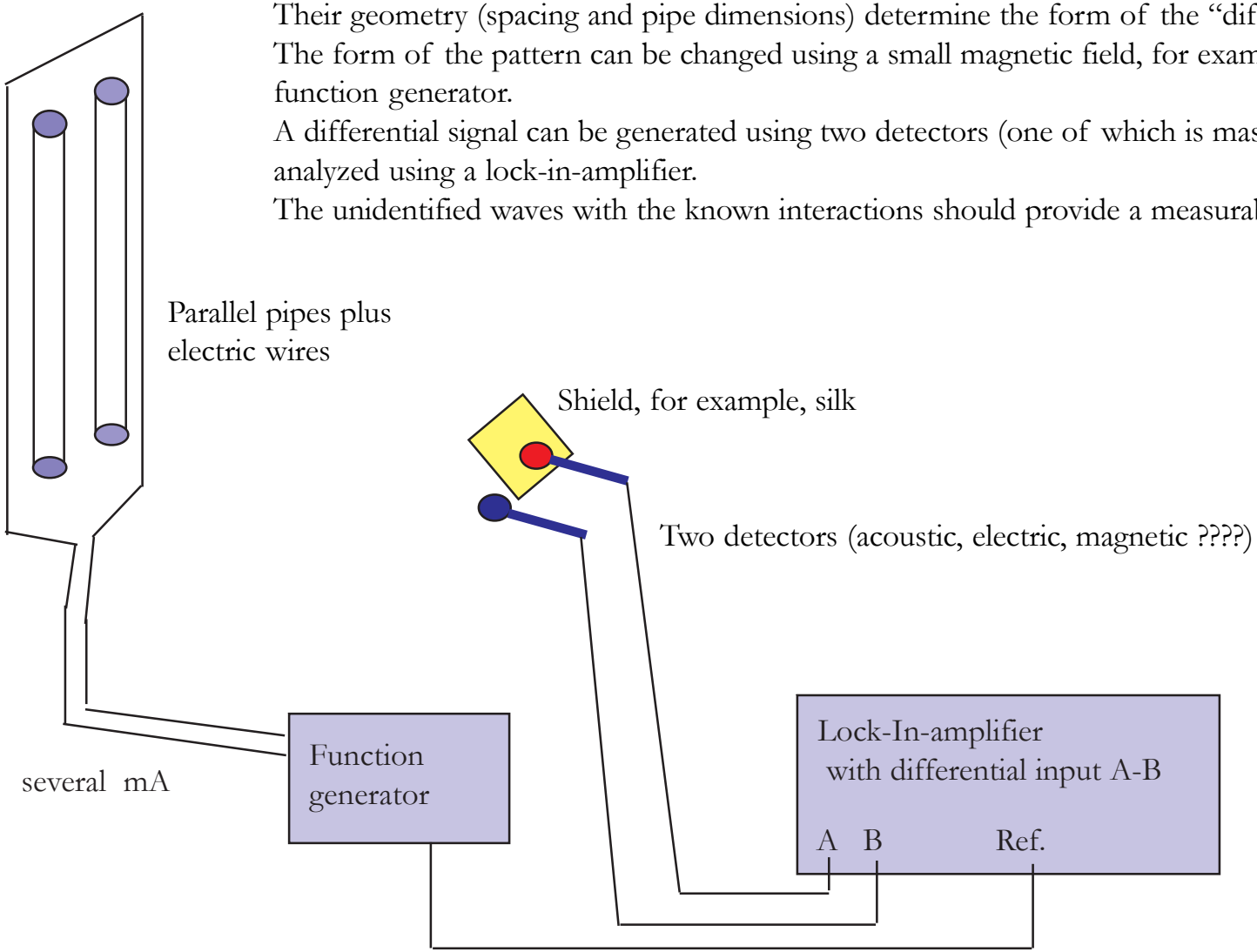
An inexpensive induction plate generates measurable ultrasound and alternating magnetic fields.
A stimulation of the senses in the head is associated with them.

The altars of many churches are located on the intersection of several measurable lines.

Cordless (DECT) telephones are sending permanent. When the batteries are removed from the portable part of the phone, the sensitive areas of the head (or body) can be determined by turning the base on and off.

Experiments to verify the unidentified waves (outline)

The two water-filled pipes act as "radiation sources".
Their geometry (spacing and pipe dimensions) determine the form of the "diffraction pattern".
The form of the pattern can be changed using a small magnetic field, for example, modulation through a function generator.
A differential signal can be generated using two detectors (one of which is masked through a "shield") and analyzed using a lock-in-amplifier.
The unidentified waves with the known interactions should provide a measurable effect.



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