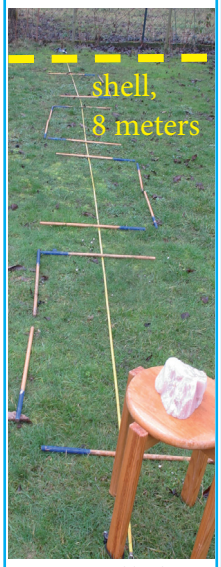
Biosensor-Physik

Friedrich H. Balck

Humans as Sensor for Physical Experiments with Subtle Matter Part I:

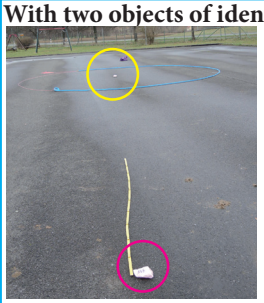
# Structures around Masses



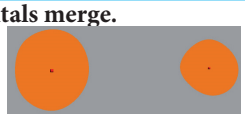

Zones around bodies: natural examples and perceivable structures around a piece of soapstone. The outermost shell has a radius of over 8 m. Inside are several groups.

**Abstract:**
A human is a biological sensor which can detect structures involving subtle matter. About 5% of all people have this extended perception ability.
In order to confirm whether or how real masses are associated with subtle matter*, experiments were performed with masses of different form, size and material. The outermost observed structures were spherical zones (orbitals) with radii of several meters. Several groups with four differentiable elements (zones) were found inside the orbital.
Experimental experience:
1. The outer orbital:
a) each real body has an orbital involved with subtle matter around it, b) the included volume is proportional to the real mass of the body, and c) the ratio of masses of real and subtle matter seems to be constant.
Bodies interact with each other when their orbitals are in contact. Their orbitals merge. As a consequence, resonant structures can be observed.
2. Groups and zones:
The number of groups and the size of the zones depend on external excitation (e.g. EM-waves). With weak natural excitation (cosmic, terrestrial), there normally is only one group with four zones. However, after the beginning of artificial excitation, these four zones expand to a maximum size, and then another group likewise with four zones emerges.This process continues. During such excitation, up to seven groups were observed.
With some objects (plant stalk, battery) the excitation can be polarized. As a result, the overlay of natural and artificial stimulation can lead to an increase as well as a decrease in the structures - depending on the alignment of the object.
The time-dependent increasing or decreasing behavior is similar to that of an RC low-pass filter. (The output signal follows the input signal with a time-delay. The RC time constant can range from seconds up to several minutes.)
The structures consisting of groups and zones are volatile. Acoustic impacts (hand clapping) can cause them to collapse immediately. After such a "reset", the building of the structures starts ab initio.
3. Influence of noble gases:
Experiments with bodies in a vacuum chamber show that noble gases are necessary for the development of the structures with groups and zones. Their size depends on the concentration of noble gases (argon, helium, neon, krypton, xenon) in the environment. Normal air contains 0.9 % argon.
The time dependence of growing and shrinking of the structures and the proliferation suggests simple, but effective principles, as with cell division. These are "laws of nature"!

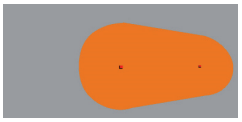
## With two objects of identical material, the orbitals merge.



The two stones (red and yellow marked) are separated by a large distance. Their orbitals do not touch.



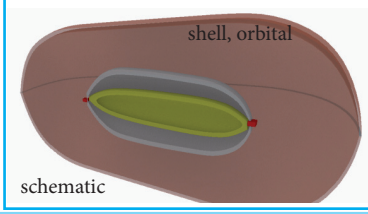
At the short distance their orbitals overlap.



Analogous with gravity?

## Resonance with overlap of orbitals

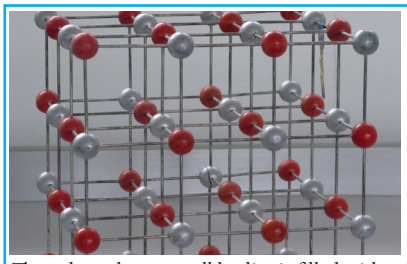
Two pieces of limestone lying at a short distance to one another: their orbitals overlap. Hence, they have a common orbital with resonance structures inside:
two hoses with different qualities.

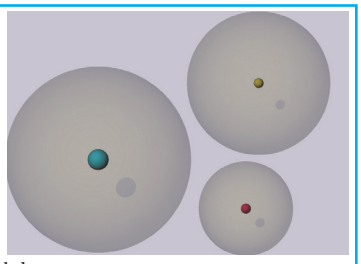



schematic


## Mass and radius


Different materials of different masses: rose quartz, bricks, granite, limestone, beeswax





The volume between all bodies is filled with subtle masses.
This permits the propagation of excitation and of waves.

## Theory:

- **Every body has a spherical orbital.**
- **The shell of the body can be perceived by human sensors.**
- **It contains information about the material.**

## Experiment:

For real matter with volume **V**, mass **m,** and density **ρ** the following apply:

$$V = \frac{1}{\rho} \cdot m$$

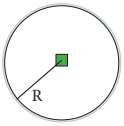
Observation of subtle structures shows:
The volume V of the orbital is proportional to the mass of the included body plus a constant $\mathbf{c}_2$

$$V = c_1 \cdot m + c_2$$

For a sphere the following applies*:

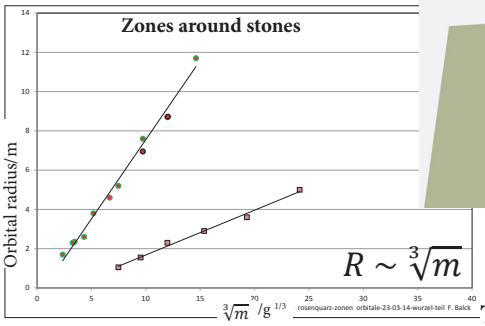
$$V \sim R^3 \quad | \quad R^3 \sim c_1 \cdot m + c_2 \quad | \quad R \sim \sqrt[3]{c_1 \cdot m + c_2}$$

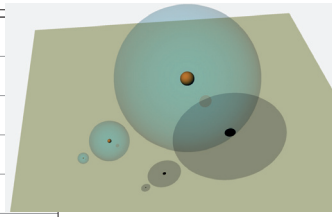
Cross section through the orbital



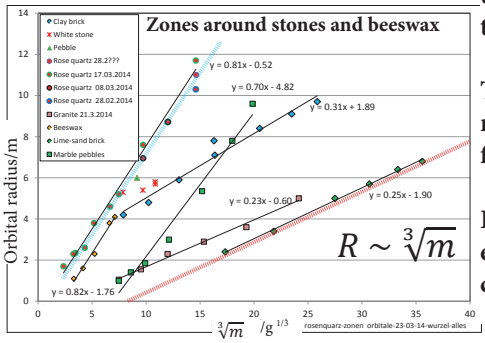

$$R \sim \sqrt[3]{m}$$

*For the presentation it is more convenient to use R and 3rd root (mass) instead of V and m.



**The orbital radius R is proportional to the third root of the mass m.**




**The collection of all materials show two different proportionalities.**

**Dependence on time by external excitation, cosmic, terrestrial ?**

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* K.Volkamer, Feinstoffliche Erweiterung unseres Weltbildes, Weißensee-Verlag, Berlin, (2009) ISBN 978-3-89998-133-9

more information: http://www.biosensor-physik.de/biosensor/rosenquarz.htm

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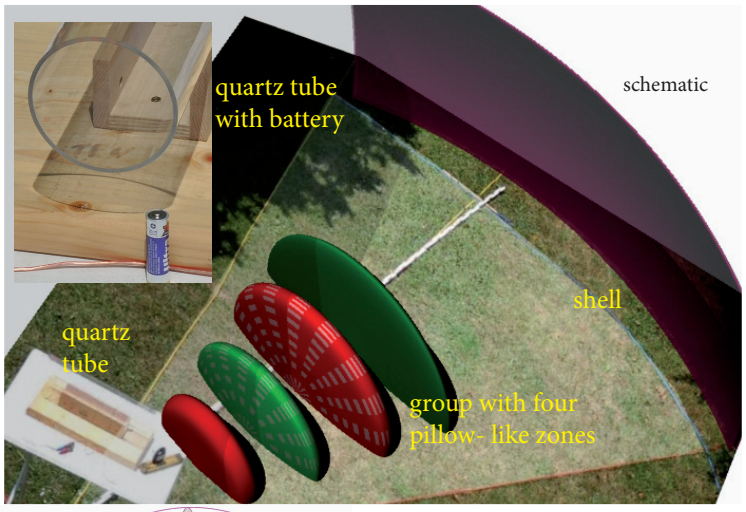
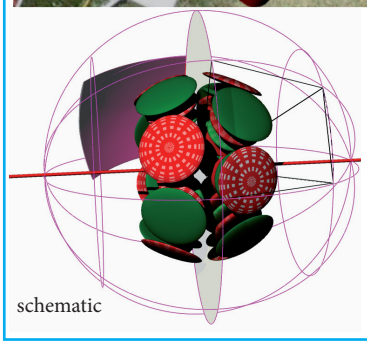
Humans as Sensor for Physical Experiments with Subtle Matter Part II:

# Excitation and Perceivable Structures

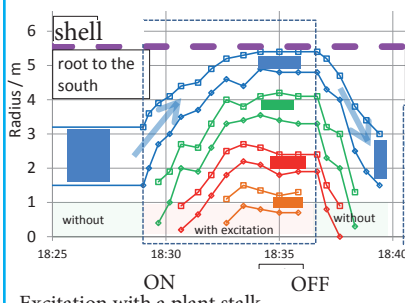
**Abstract:**
Experimental studies with a quartz tube show that the number and size of perceivable structures around bodies are not constant. The structures can vary with time as a result of cosmic or terrestrial excitation (EM or acoustic waves), "active" objects (e.g. batteries, magnets or parts of plants) as well as by interaction with identical materials (resonance). When the excitation is changed, the structures react slowly with a time constant from seconds to some minutes. The time-dependent response is analogous to that of energy storage (e.g. capacitor) which is connected via a resistance to an external energy source (e.g. voltage supply).
Excitation can be polarized (with sign). Increasing as well as decreasing changes from a "normal" level were observed.
Each group of the structure consist of four elements. Initially, starting with a moderate excitation there is only one group. When adding more energy continously, the elements grow up to the outermost shell.
Then suddenly - unexpected behaviour - another group with four elements arises in the center. Hence, continuous creation of up to seven new groups was observed, as with cell division (like a "soft" quantisation?).
However, acoustic impacts (bang, hand clapping) can cause the structures to collapse immediately, that is, this resets the "energy storage".
At this moment the system starts again ab initio in the previously observed way.



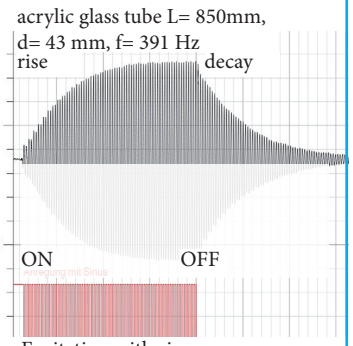




This quartz tube is 500 mm long. The outer shell is marked by a blue line on the grass and has a radius of 5.5 m. Several groups with four different elements (zones like pillows) are mutually separated by thin "walls". The groups are pairwise symmetrical. Presumably; the inner zones are polar and have repelling properties. With additional excitation of the tube the structures change in size and number of elements. The tube is aligned in the north-south direction.

## Time dependence of the structures with excitation

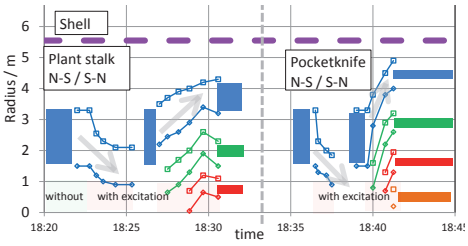



Excitation with a plant stalk
Rise and decay:
analogous to a weakly damped oscillator when the excitation is first increased and then decreased



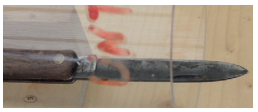

Excitation with sinus
Microphone signal at an acoustical resonator

## Influence of polar stimulators

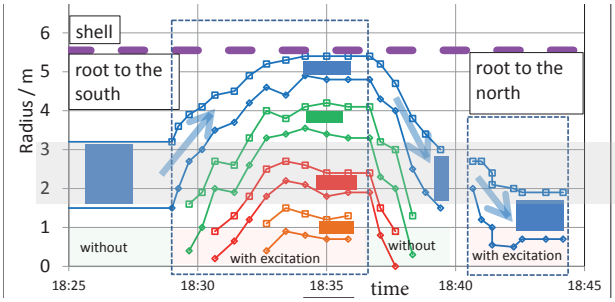



Quartz tube, excitation with polar stimulators: plant stalk (left) and magnet (right). (N=north, S = south)
Each of these objects has different polar sides.

Plant stalk



Weak magnet (pocket knife) in the quartz tube

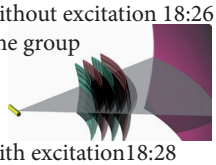



Total excitation: **stronger** **weaker**
Overlay of natural (cosmic?) and artifical excitation with a plant stalk. As dictated by the polarity of the stimulator, an increase as well as a decrease of the extent and the number of groups can be observed.

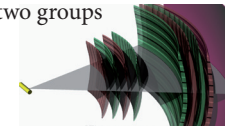
**Suggestion:** natural and artifical excitation with the plant have the same or opposite polarity.

## Time dependence of the structures with excitation

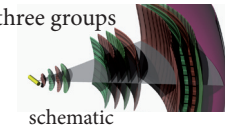
without excitation 18:26
one group



with excitation18:28
two groups

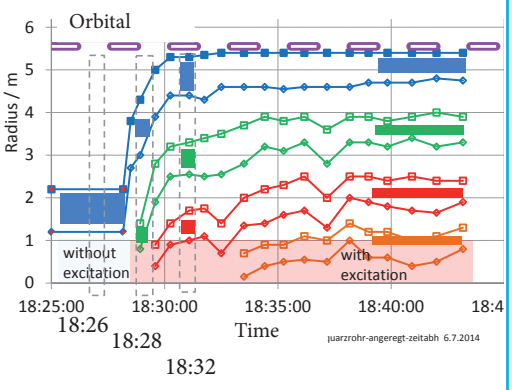


with excitation 18:32
three groups



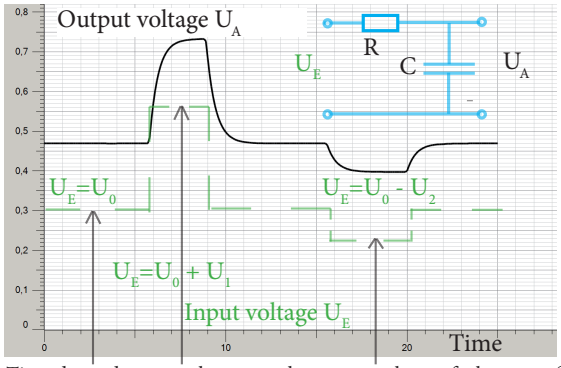
schematic

Quartz tube, excitation with an earphone, expansion of the „pillows" with time




Without excitation, there is one group with four "pillows". With the begining of exitation, by an eletrically driven earphone, more groups arise, and the pillows move to the outermost shell.

## Energy storage by excitation




Examples of excitation
- sound
- EM-waves
- electric devices
- batteries
- magnets
- plant stalks
- living creatures
- cosmic waves

Time dependence: analogous to the output voltage of a low-pass filter.

**Result:**
**The time dependence of growing and shrinking of the structures and the proliferation suggests simple, but effective principles, as with cell division. These are "laws of nature"!**

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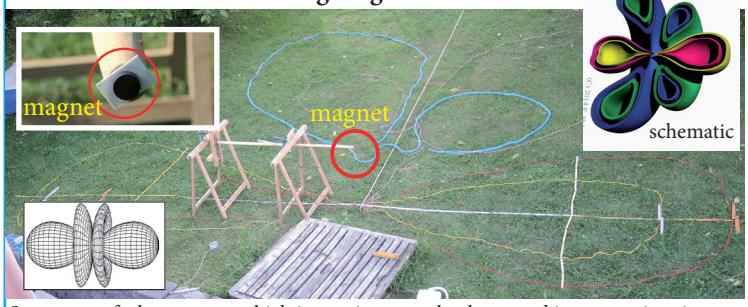
Humans as Sensor for Physical Experiments with Subtle Matter Part III:

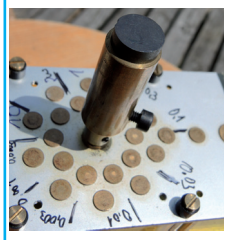
# Influence of Noble Gases on Perceivable Structures

**Abstract:**
Experimental studies show that the size of perceivable structures depends on the concentration of noble gases in the environment. The normal concentration in air (argon) is about 1%. With decreasing concentration, the structures become smaller. This is similar to an acoustic source which is enclosed in a vacuum vessel: the loudness of the noise diminishes with the air pressure.
In multiple experiments, the influence of helium, xenon, krypton, neon, argon, hydrogen and of other gases was tested. Oxygen and nitrogen as well as carbon dioxide have no influence on perceivable zones.
Noble gases seem to be responsible for the constitution of such zones; perhaps they function as a mediator between the real and the subtle matter.
Relativly small propagation and building velocities of the structures and time-dependent effects on excitation support this thesis.

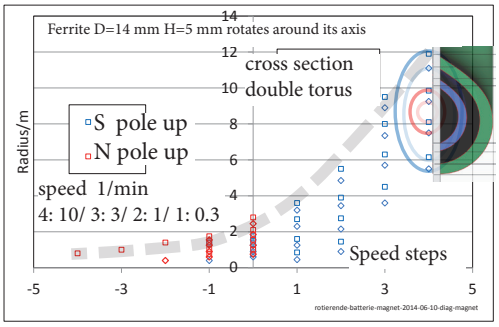
## Structures around a rotating magnet




Structures of a bar magnet which is rotating very slowly around its magnetic axis: orbitals and toroids (each doubled) look like spherical harmonics.

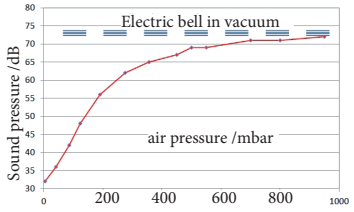


Ferrite magnet on the motor axis, gear with different speed steps




The size of the structures changes when the magnet rotates very slowly (from 10 to 0.3/min). The polarity of the magnet and sense of rotation have an influence.[3]

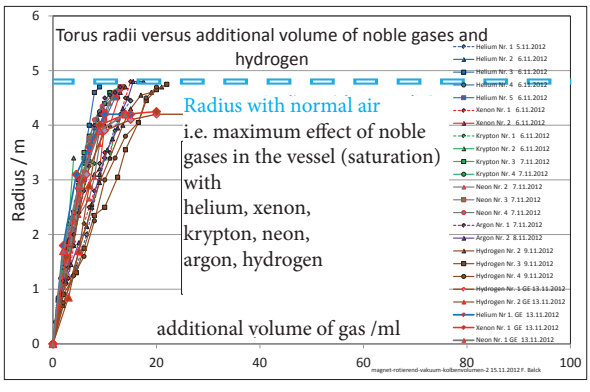
## Structures around a rotating magnet with noble gases




### Air as medium

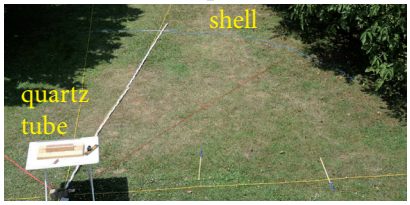
Sound requires a medium for propagation. A bell in a vacuum is unaudible.
The loudness saturates when filling the vacuum vessel with air.

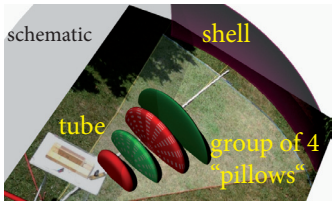
Vacuum vessel, (11 000 ml) neodymium magnet on a motor axis




A bar magnet in an evacuated chamber rotates with constant velocity.
The size of the outermost shell of the structure depends on the added volume of noble gases. Above a certain pressure, saturation of the radius results.[2]

## Structures with a quartz tube



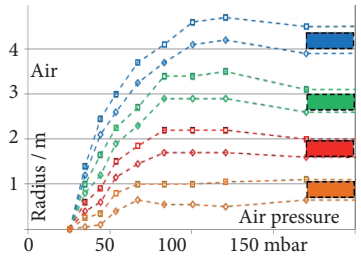



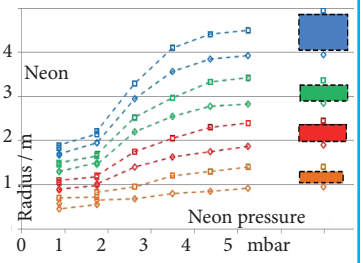

Structures around a quartz tube consist of an outer shell and one or more groups with four pillow-like zones. They are several meters in size and depend on external excitation. Additional excitation by a battery etc. can cause them to grow or shrink .

The number of groups and the size of the „pillows“ are time-dependent with changing excitation and depend on the concentration of noble gases in the environment.

left: The quartz tube is closed and connected to a vacuum pump with a filling valve and neon bottle.

## Influence of noble gases

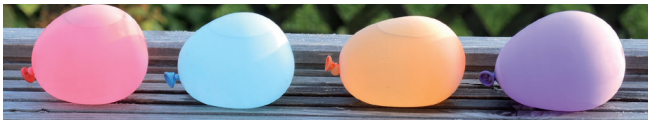



In a perfect vacuum, there are no such structures, but after filling the tube stepwise with air (left) or noble gas (right), structures emerge and grow with pressure.
However, very small amounts of noble gases have the same influence as larger amounts with air. (Normal air contains about 1% noble gas.)
Each colored bar represents a group of four "pillows".

Without additional excitation

| Gas | outer shell | "pillows" |
|---|---|---|
| Oxygen<br>Nitrogen<br>Carbon dioxide | remains constant | no „pillows“ |
| **Gases with hydrogen** | | |
| Hydrogen<br>Deuterium<br>Butane/propylene/propane<br>Water vapor<br>Air | remains constant | changes with increasing gas pressure |
| **Noble gases** | | |
| Helium, neon, krypton | remains constant | changes |
| Argon, xenon | **changes** | changes |



- Experiments with a vacuum show that noble gases may act as mediator between real and subtle matter.
- The noble gases are possibly the shell (skin) of structures with excited subtle matter. Thus the structures become perceptable.
- Mechanical impacts (concussion) can lead to temperary destruction ("reset") of the structures.
- Argon is with 0.9 % the most important noble gas in air, followed by helium, neon, krypton and xenon.

**Application to LED lamps**
LEDs produce strong perceivable structures: they grow with time. Retrofit bulbs which are made of glass can be "tamed" by evacuating and filling with carbon dioxide.[4]