Experiments with the Spinning Electric Vector Analyzer *SEVA-Integral-M1*. Angular Momentum of Objects and Events, Manifested in the Field Gyroscope.

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The paper considers a conception of universality of the angular momentum in a wide class of phenomena, even if they look not related to Physics and have no immediate classical interpretation. The Field Gyroscope, FG, is an example of a manifestation of the wide class of events in its real measurable properties. Origination of FG in Nature was considered by the author before.

The experiments were carried out with a latest model of the FG meters family- SEVA-Integral-M1. The developed approach allows measuring the events in units of a power per unit of a volume, as well as represents them in a quantum form with the Plank constant.

One of the novelties of the latest model is a separated measuring quasi-stationary (q-stationary) and non-stationary spinning, which opens new horizons in a research.
The experiments revealed qualitatively identical action of influence of a real spinning gyroscope and images of drawn spirals - they increase FG magnitude. Beside that, a new phenomenon of origination of oscillations of non-stationary spinning FG after image-exposure was revealed.

Influence of artificial and natural illumination, the human phantom, thoughts and verbal emotions as well as other phenomena on FG was measured. The experiments confirm a conception of unity of a wide class of phenomena on a base of the angular momentum, in particular- in its quantum form as the Plank constant.

1. SEVA-Family and the Field Gyroscope

SEVA-Integral-M1 is a latest model of the family of Spinning Electric Vector Analyzers. The SEVA–Family is shown in Figs.1-3, and the latest model – in Fig.4.

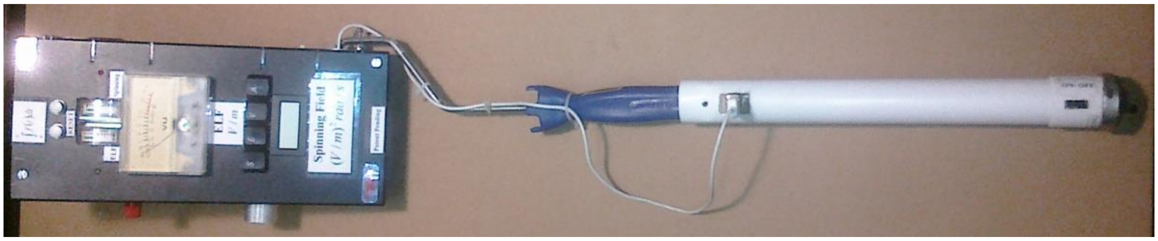

Fig.1. One of the early versions of SEVA. This instrument is a narrow-band one with a central frequency of 6+ kHz. The choice of the frequency was dictated by Earth-Ionosphere cavity resonator spectrum. This instrument has an additional Extremely Low Frequency, ELF analyzer.


Fig.2. Some of the instruments of the later versions of SEVA. These instruments are wide-band ones, from ELF up to 600kHz.

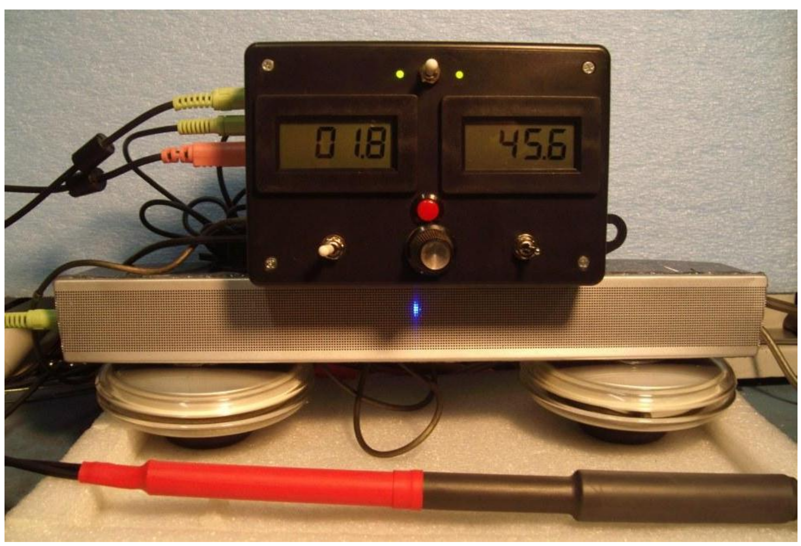

Fig.3. This model has a separate digital reading for CW and CCW Field Gyroscopes in electric and magnetic modes. The instrument is shown with the magnetic spinning sensor in a front.

Some models of the family have additional Extremely Low Frequency, ELF unit. As it was earlier shown, ELF processes are related to origination of spinning field at higher frequencies.

Fig.4. SEVA-Integral-M1 –the latest model of the family, up to 250 MHz. This is a very first model, where stationary and non-stationary rotations are separated, having 2 separate readouts (blue DVM) and the channels of recording. The instrument also has an ELF unit.

2. Minimal Theoretical Aspects of FG

The basic concepts of this technology were set forth by the author in a series of publications earlier [1-10,14,16,17,20-22,24,31].
Superposition of two localized orthogonal parent vectors, shifted in a phase is a clue concept of this approach. The localized spinning electromagnetic field which is a product of this superposition has a mass and angular momentum, which relates this phenomenon to a conventional mechanical gyroscope if there are conditions to localize this phenomenon in some volume. However, the formed therefore a Field Gyroscope has qualitatively new features, originating from its electromagnetic nature [1,4,6,10,16,20,22,24].
FG is a quantum object yet associated with a specific and universal agent of all spinning and rotating processes, no matter electromagnetic or mechanical ones –Torsion Fields, TF. There are reasons to believe that TF can influence space-time metrics [1,4,20,21,24-27,] wherever they appear- in Geo-Pathogenic Zones, the atmosphere and other places and conditions which stimulate origination of FG. FG can seriously impact leaving objects, including humans, as well as to inflict damage to the machinery.

Therefore, studying FG phenomena with SEVA instruments is a socially important. Because the theoretical aspects of FG and the instrumentation had been discussed earlier by the author, the stress here will be done over new experimental aspects.

Following the spinning/rotational paradigm of the studied phenomena, the experimental results will be related to the angular momentum and the spins of the events.

Back at early stages of developing SEVA-technology, the following relation between the parent vectors $\boldsymbol{E}_{1,2}$ and their spinning product $\boldsymbol{S}$ was proposed

$$\vec{S} = \omega \cdot \Delta\varphi\left[\vec{E}_1\vec{E}_2\right] \quad (1)$$

It’s easily to see that a product of modulus $\boldsymbol{S}$ by a dielectric permittivity of vacuum returns a power for a unit of volume:

$$\varepsilon_0\varepsilon\left|S\right| = J \cdot s^{-1} \cdot m^{-3} \quad (2)$$

Value ***S*** is proportional to a phase shift $\Delta\phi$ between the parent vectors and the operating frequency ω.
On the other hand, the parent vectors form the Field Gyroscope, with all the sets of its parameters.

At regular conditions, FG can be considered as a quantum object, basing on its mass and angular momentum. In turn, this angular momentum ***L*** is a sum of the elemental ones, represented by the Planck constant:

$$L(t)=I(t)\omega(t)=\frac{m(t)D^2}{4}\omega(t)=\frac{D^2\omega(t)\varepsilon\varepsilon_0\int_V E_s^{\,2}(t)dV}{8c^2-(D\omega)^2}=n\hbar \quad (3)$$

For instance, FG developed within 1m^3 of spinning 100 V/m, 1.0e+8 rad/s field has the angular momentum as much as ~1.4e-17 J*s. So, it can be composed of 1.0e+17 elemental angular momentums of uniform orientation, where each of then equals 1.05e-34 J*s.

Here, the spinning electric vector $\boldsymbol{E_s}$ has an instant value

$$E_s(t)=\sqrt{E_1^{\,2}(t)+E_2^{\,2}(t)} \quad (4)$$

Its current angular position is

$$\alpha(t)=\arctan\frac{E_2(t)}{E_1(t)} \quad (5)$$

An elemental FG is composed of 2 simple parent vectors:

$$\vec{E}_1=\vec{E}_{01}\sin(\omega_1 t),\ \vec{E}_2=\vec{E}_{02}\sin(\omega_2 t+\varphi) \quad (6)$$

When $\omega_1=\omega_2$, we get a quasi-stationary spinning in one direction, while unequal frequencies develop a non-stationary alternating directory spinning.

Discreteness of FG is clearly seen from the photos of a trajectory of the real FG within a narrow band. Its orbits change by small steps. Behavior of FG depends on the object, which interacts with the spinning field.

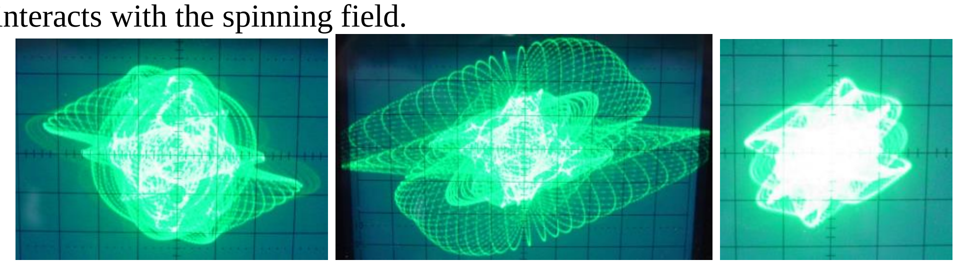

Fig.5. Discreteness of direction of the axis of Field Gyroscope. The spinning trajectory was photographed within a narrow band at 6+kHz central frequency. The spinning took place at various objects and was influenced by them.

In a case of a multi frequency spectrum, the total spinning will be a vector sum of the elemental ones.

3. Integrated FG

Real spinning around us is a vector sum of equal frequencies FG as well as combined ones, composed of different frequency fields.
Any elemental FG is composed of two lines of the parent vectors spectrum, Fig.6 left. The real spectra are a good base for origination of complex FG, including quasi-stationary and dominating non-stationary spinning, Fig.6 right.

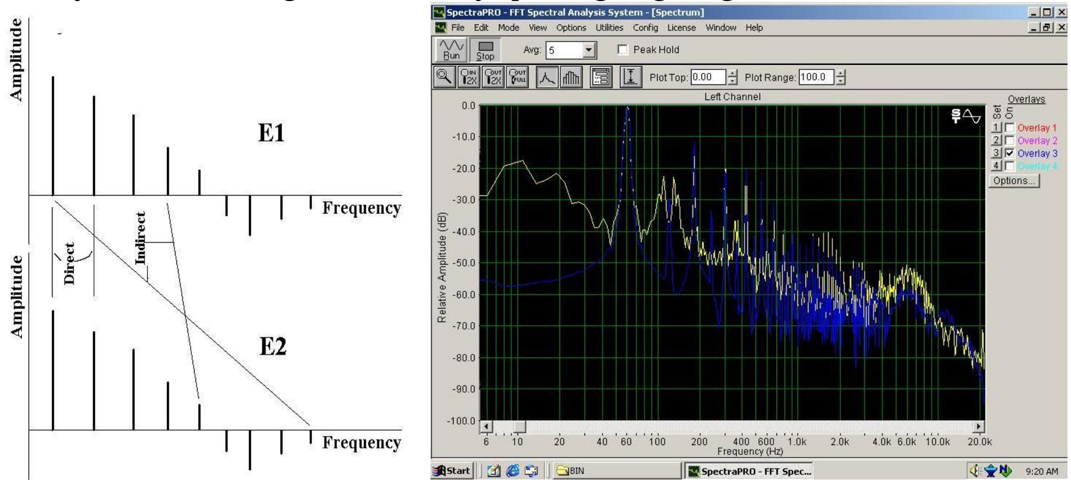

Fig.6. Origination of a combined FG on a base of the wide-band limited spectrum (left) and real spectrum of Earth (right). The 6kHz Earth-Ionosphere resonance and its other frequencies are clearly seen. The blue line –the original spectra, the yellow one – that with a presence of a turbulent water in the vicinity.

If the spectrum of the parent vectors is composed of n lines, the total numbers of their combinations is

$$^{2}C_{n} = \frac{n!}{2(n-2)!} \qquad (7)$$

They develop *non-stationary FG*, which changes a direction of the spinning during one cycle.

The rest *n* lines will compose a stationary spinning in one direction, either clockwise or counterclockwise. Although the vector here rotates in one direction, we have to call this spinning as a *quasi-stationary* because the magnitude of the vector varies during one cycle.
So, the non-stationary-to-quasi-stationary ratio is

$$^{2}C_{n} / n = \frac{(n-1)!}{2(n-2)!} \qquad (8)$$

The total angular momentum of integrated FG is a vector sum of non-stationary and quasi-stationary angular momentums

$$\vec{L} = \sum_{n=2}^{^{2}C_{n}} \vec{L}_{ic} + \sum_{n=1}^{n} \vec{L}_{in} \qquad (9)$$

The technical problem is in that we can't measure real wide spectrum of the integrated FG, because it extends for extremely wide band up to optical frequencies and beyond.

4. **Can the Single Frequency Field Gyroscope be considered as one Particle?**

We can consider FG as a single macro sized quantum object, because it has one centre of mass on the axis of its spinning. The value of its mass is pretty compatible with that of elemental particles.

Its mass can be as order of 1.0e-20 kg and many orders less.

We believe that quanta of spinning fields are bosons. This concept was proposed by Dr.V. Zhigalov of S*econd-Physics* [11,19]

Then, the single FG has an integer spin number. So, the value of n in a right portion of (3) is an integer.

As long as the reading at a certain frequency is stable in magnitude and sign, we can consider FG as a single particle within a volume of its invariant reading.

5. What Do SEVA-Instruments Measure?

All SEVA instruments measure a value

$$U_{out} = k\sum_{i=1}^{n} E_{1i}E_{2i}\omega_i \sin\varphi_i \quad (10)$$

Value n is a number of lines (frequencies) in the discrete spectrum of the parent vectors. Because values under Σ sign are variables, taking dielectric permittivity of Vacuum as a constant here, we can show according to (2) that

$$U_{out} = k_1 \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0\varepsilon\sum_{i=1}^{n} E_{1i}E_{2i}\omega_i \sin\varphi_i = \frac{W}{V} \quad (11)$$

So, the output voltage *U_{out}* of SEVA is proportional to the power *W* of the spinning field in a unit of volume *V* at the point of measurement along the major axis of the sensor.

The dimensional representation of that is $J \cdot s^{-1} \cdot m^{-3}$.

Following a quantum paradigm, we can relate its specific power to Plank constant *h*, which represents an angular momentum. We have a logic reason to consider the FG as one particle in a limited volume, while the reading of the instrument is invariable in magnitude and a sign. Then, we can write down for the spectrum of this boson quasi-particle the following

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^{n} h\nu_i t_i^{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\hbar\omega_i^2 = \frac{1.05\times10^{-34} J\cdot s}{2\pi}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\omega_i^2 = U_{out}V \quad (12)$$

Here, *V* is an active volume of the sensor. Value k_1 can be defined experimentally at calibrating the instrument.

Uniting (11) and (12), we can write down

$$U_{out} = k_1 \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon \sum_{i=1}^{n} E_{1i} E_{2i} \omega_i \sin \varphi_i = k_1 \frac{1}{2\pi V} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \hbar \omega_i^2 \quad (13)$$

6. The Experiment.

The shown experiments were conducted with SEVA-Integral-M1 aligned with its sensor to North-West. AC magnetic field strength was about 1mG at the level of the sensor. The room was illuminated with day light gas-discharge bulbs 3 m over the sensor. Turning ON/OFF the bulbs did not affect the AC magnetic field at the sensor level.

SEVA-Integral-M1 is a sensitive instrument, which can register a presence of an operator few meters from it. By this reason, beside the records of quasi-stationary and non-stationary spinning, there was monitoring a relocation of the operator by means of a photo-sensor, to avoid wrong interpretation of the results.

All the records were done with DATAQ-I-149 computer recorder, connected between analog outputs of SEVA and USB port of the computer.

All the phases of the experiment have a temporary reduction of the spinning when operator approaches the sensor to place an image under the sensor and to press a marker button on the DATAQ-I-149. SEVA-Integral-M1 is a sensitive instrument and reacts on each motion of the operator nearby. Approaching the operator to the sensor looks like a vertical spike on the diagrams and have the comments next to the spike.
By this reason, the participants of the experiment did not approach to the instrument closer few meters if it was not needed by the conditions of the experiment.

6.1. Stability of the instrument
Fig.7 shows a record of the reading when zero-spinning signal entered the input of the analyzing unit. The full span of the output is 2000 mV. The blue line at the arrow is an output signal. There is no visible deviation of the output signal. This says about high stability of the instrument.

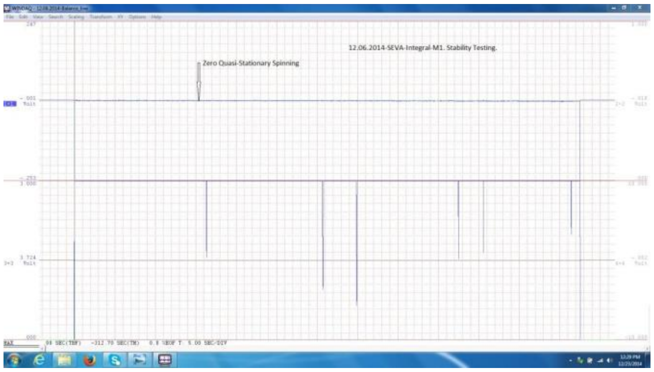

Fig.7. Testing SEVA-Integral-M1 for stability of operation. Zero-spinning signal enters the analyzing unit – the upper blue line at the arrow. There is no visible deviation of the output signal. The spikes bellow show motion of the operator, which does not affect the reading in this case.

6.2. Influence of Presence of an Operator

Fig.8 shows an aftermath of a presence of the operator next to the sensor for some time. **It has to be said, that approaching operator to the SEVA sensor always reduces both q-stationary and non-stationary spinning. This can be caused by a shift of background FG from the sensor toward the body of operator, stimulated by a great percentage of water in the body.**

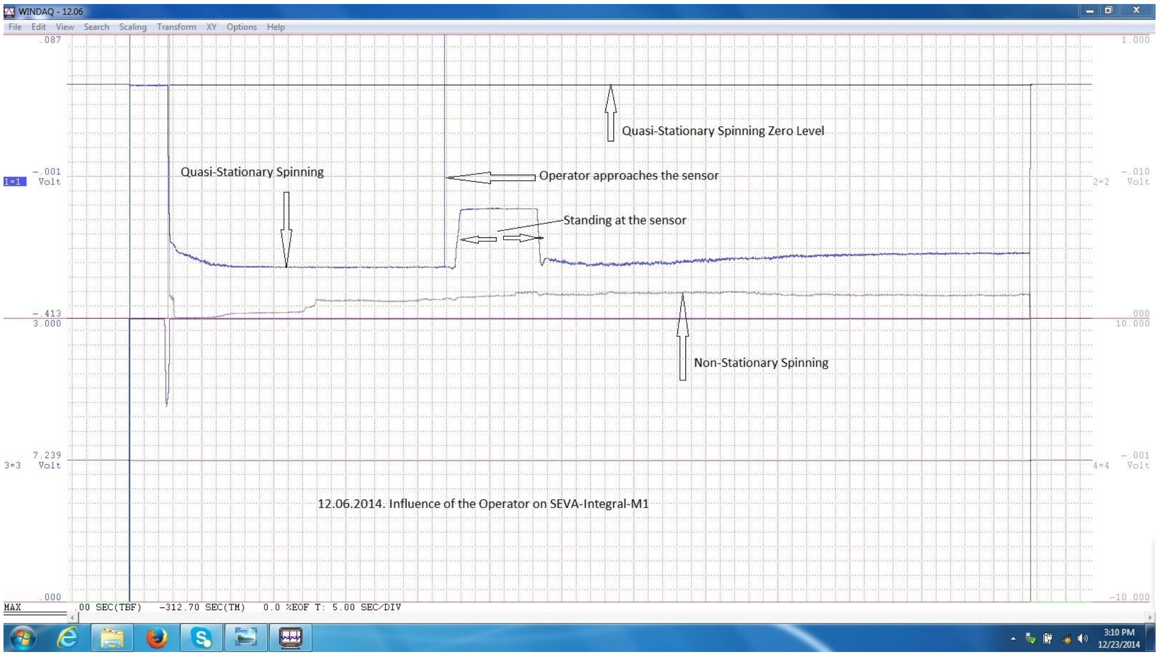

Fig.8. Influence of operator on spinning effects. After standing the operator at the sensor, the quasi-stationary spinning increases, so does the non-stationary one. This can be a result of an interaction of environmental FG and human FG. It has to be noted that approaching operator decreases the spinning.

Qualitatively, the obtained result matches the discovery of The DNA Phantom Effect made by Russian scientists back in 90s of the XX Century [ ]. Speaking of FG Paradigm, a human body is a source of spinning processes, related to imprinted in it information.

6.3. Light-Induced FG

Fig.9 shows a light –induced FG. Origination of FG in a light flux was proposed by the author in earlier publications [15,22]. The Huygens-Fresnel Principle is s clue conception here. At certain conditions, superposition of electric vectors of interfering secondary waves can produce the FG.

The qualitatively identical result was obtained under illumination of SEVA with a Sun light. The instrument reacted on relocation between a shadow and brightly illuminated area. Unfortunately, there was no chance to automatically record this process on a street. Fig.9. also shows a *fading effect* –the more number of ON/OFF cycles, the less is a positive magnitude of the dark spinning.

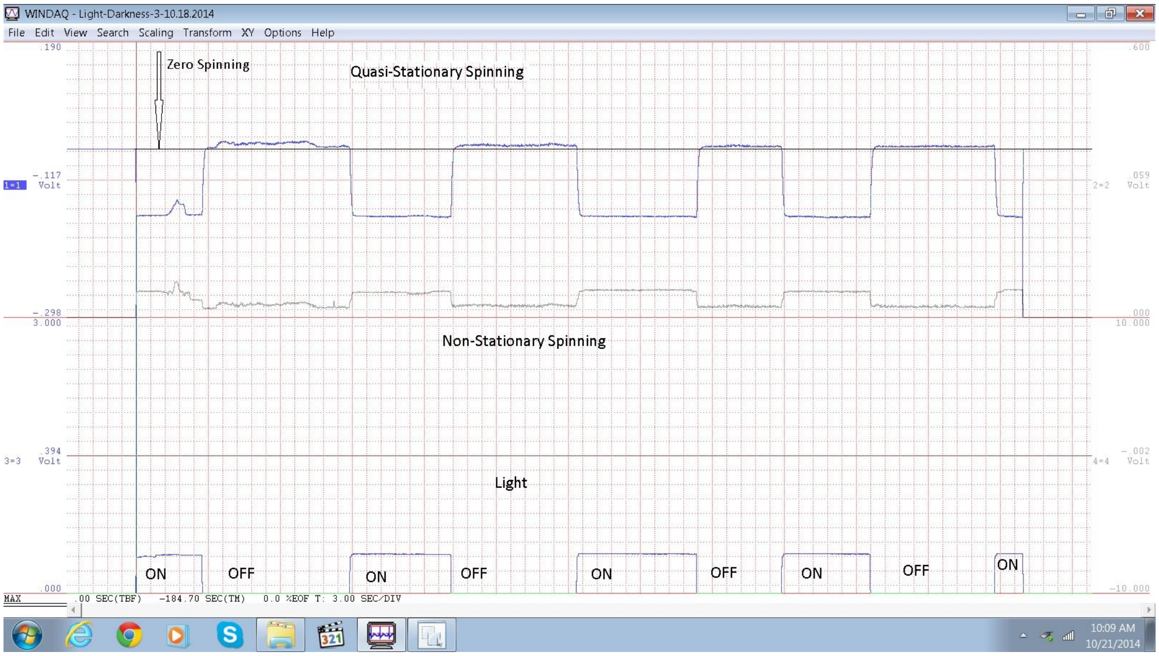

Fig.9. Origination of FG under light. AC magnetic field in the room does not change while parent vectors follow the light what can be a reversible effect of the light –induced FG. Another interesting moment is in that light and darkness produce opposite signs FG (although asymmetrical), which can be competition between background FG and that induced by the light.

6.4. Influence of Images on FG

Images of CW and CCW drawn spirals, Fig.10, were placed under the sensor. Figs.11-12 show a result of this experiment. For a reference, a blank paper also was exposed to the sensor, Fig.13. The original spiral image looks CCW. To get CW image exposure, the batch was overturned under the sensor.

The obtained results qualitatively match to experiments of Dr. V. Shkatov, Russia, who studied a parameter of a *Torsion Contrast* of his *Torsimeters*- instruments, exposed to various basic images. He detected variation of the reading in a magnitude and a sign, depending on a shape of the image [30].

Fig.10. Batch of the 9 drawn spirals used in the experiment

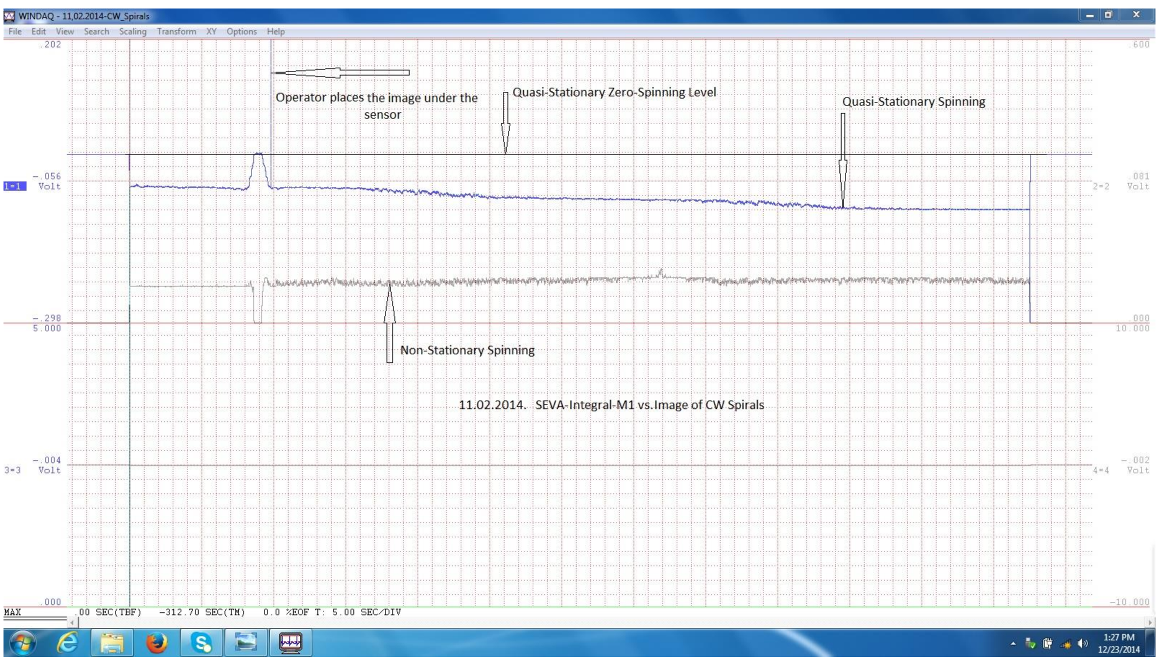

Fig.11. CW-drawn- spiral-induced FG. Both the q-stationary and non stationary spinning increase, while the non-stationary one begins to oscillate.

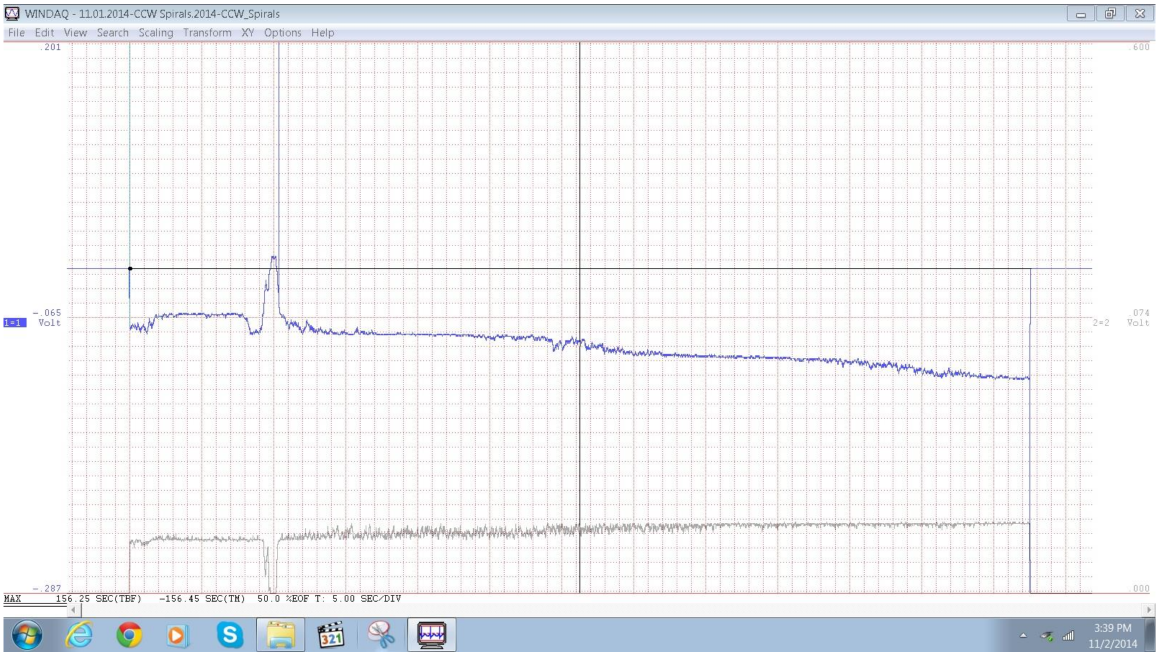

Fig.12. CCW drawn spiral-induced FG. The effect here is more than for CW. Like a CW case, the oscillations of non-stationary spinning origin here. The vertical spike in the left portion means approaching the operator placing the image under the sensor. Left vertical line at the spike of blue curve (q-spinning) means placing the image under the sensor.

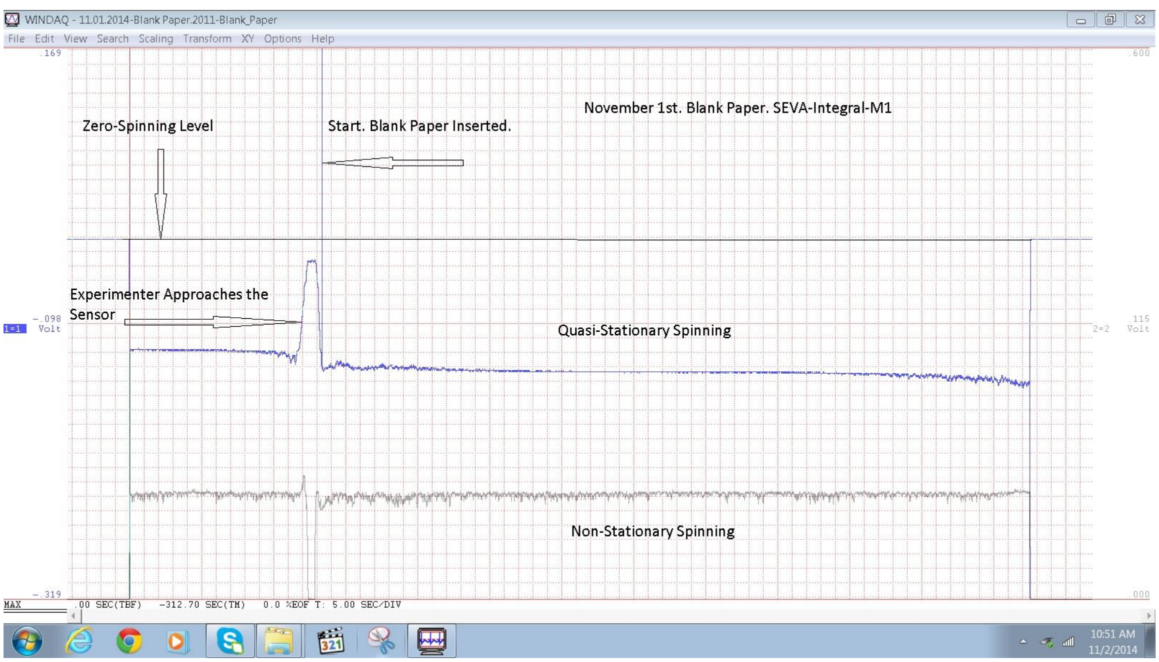

Fig.13. Influence of a blank paper on the spinning. Some less changes are notable for q-stationary spinning, while non-stationary ones remain with no visible changes

It has to be said that influence of spiral images on pH of water was studied by the author earlier with a sensitive differential pH-meter [13,14,23]. The obtained results varied from 0.05 pH up to 0.35 pH, depending on the time, conditions of water and duration of the exposition. Mostly, the shift was directed toward an alkalinity.

6.5. Mechanical Gyroscope vs. Field Gyroscope

The spinning, 30 grams flywheel mechanical gyroscope, Fig.14, was placed next to the sensor. The results of influence of mechanical gyroscope on FG are shown in Fig.15. Increase of the quasi-stationary spinning looks logical, because the mechanical gyroscope is more or less (because of the precession) stationary object.

Fig.14. Mechanical gyroscope used in the experiment

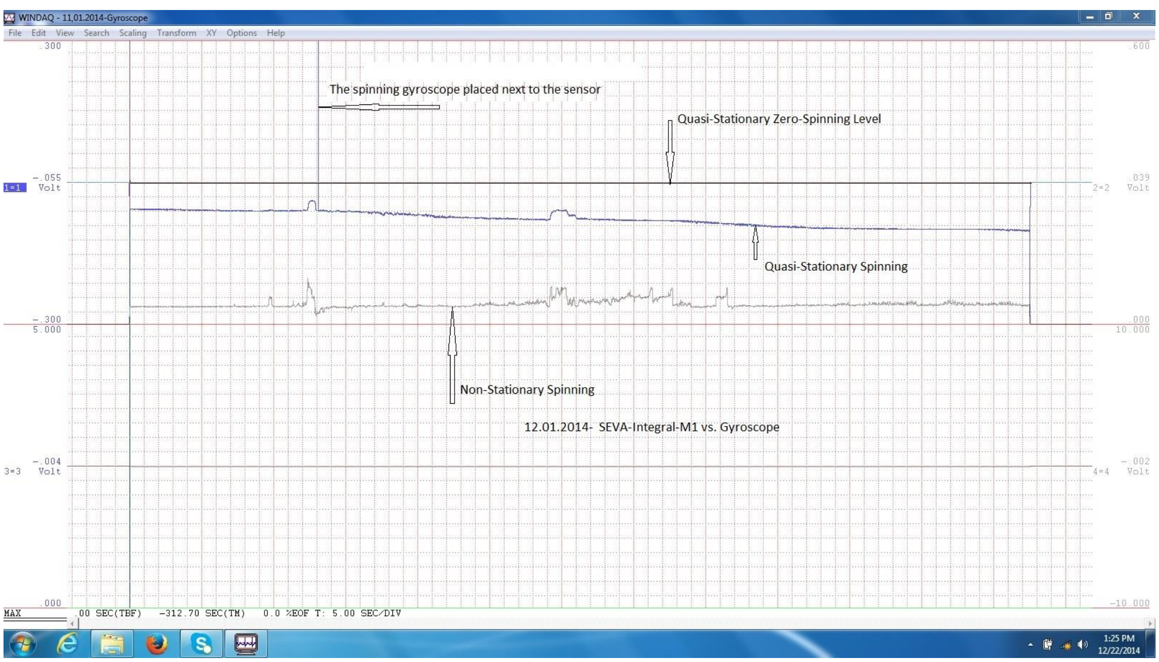

Fig.15. The spinning mechanical gyroscope increases the quasi-stationary field spinning. In a less extent it results in the non-stationary spinning.

6.6. SEVA vs. Sprayed Perfume

Molecules have their own angular momentum. In the experiment below, the perfume was sprayed in vicinity of the sensor. Some variation of the spinning was recorded after the spraying, Fig.16.

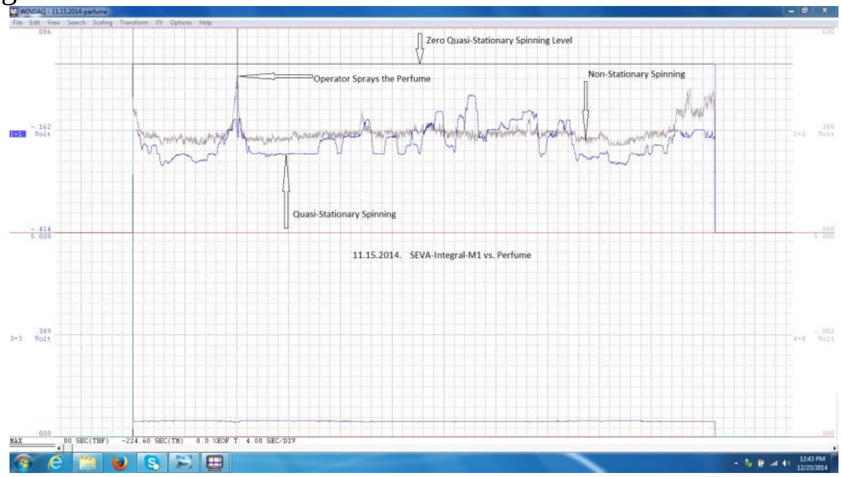

Fig.16. Variations of the spinning after spaying the perfume

6.7. Thoughts-Induced Spinning

In this experiment the experimenter induced an image of the conditional mechanical CW flywheel, imaginably placed over the sensor. The result is shown in Fig.17. The received response is small, but pretty readable.

The thought induction on the record opposites to the background spinning.

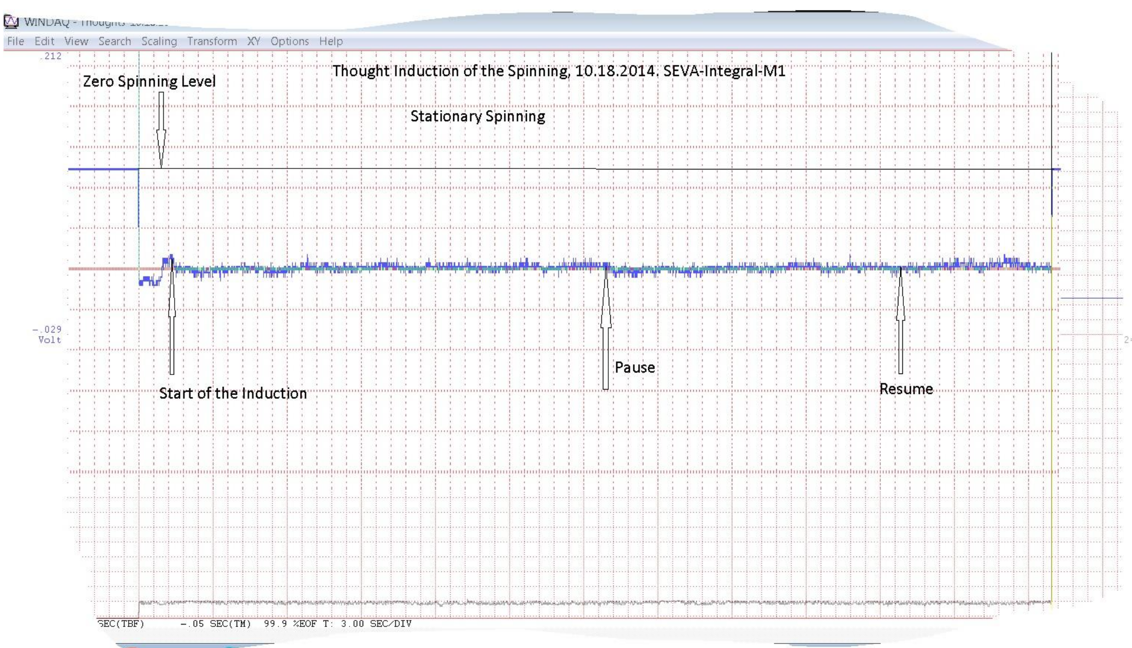

Fig.17. Thought-induced imaginable spinning vs. real background spinning in a room. First attempt, Start of the Induction, looks more notable than another after the pause. It can be one more manifestation of the fading effect in this kind of the experiments.

The experiment proves a Torsion Field/angular momentum-based nature of our thoughts.

6.8. SEVA vs. Verbal Emotions

In this experiment, the operator spoke out emotional texts – both positive and negative ones, Fig.18. The Neutral Phase on the record means some pause between them.

A careful look at the diagram reveals that the very first approach with the verbal positive emotions after the neutral phase diminishes the q-stationary spinning while increases the non-stationary one. The negative verbal emotions have an opposite trend. This is notable immediately after pronouncing a word *Hitler*. We see some reduction of non-stationary spinning.

Experiments of Masaru Emoto had shown that the verbal emotions affect forms of ice crystals after exposing the original water to the positive and negative emotions and archetypal meanings [29].

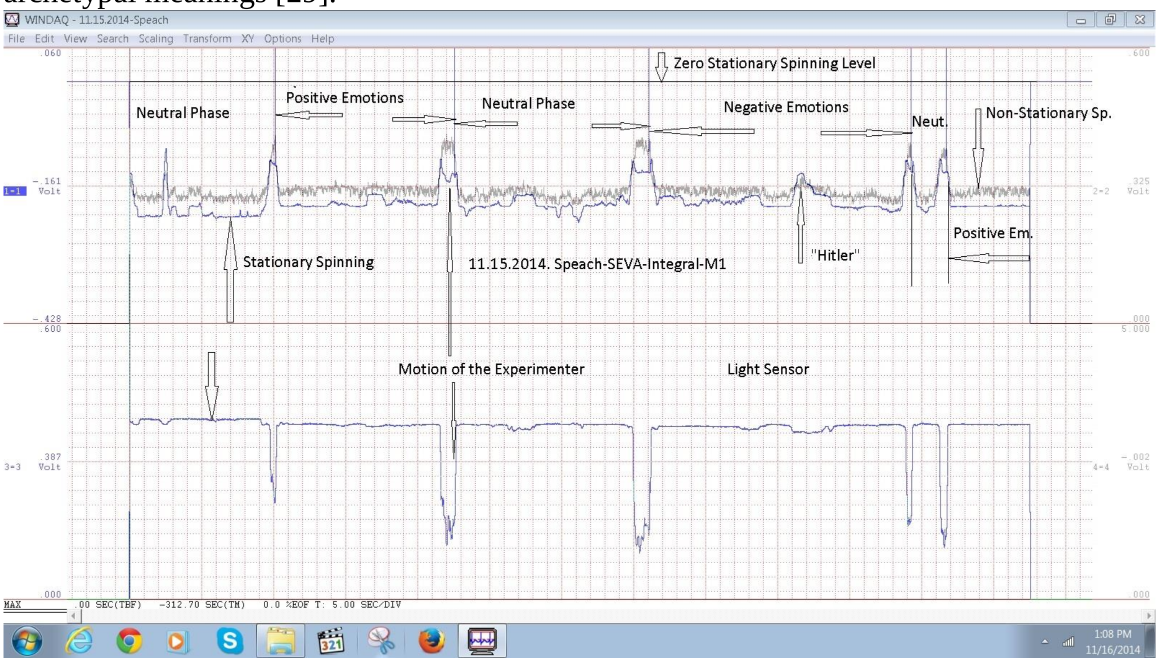

Fig.18. SEVA vs. Verbal Emotions

Conclusions

1. An Angular Momentum conception can cover a wide class of phenomena, including human thoughts and emotions.
2. SEVA-Integral-M1 is pretty stable instrument for studying subtle phenomena having a quantum manifestation.
3. *SEVA-Integral-M1 is a very first instrument of the SEVA-family where the spinning is separated for quasi-stationary (q-stationary) and non-stationary modes*, which opens new opportunities for understanding FG-phenomenon.
4. The instrument measures a power of the integrated localized spinning field, the Field Gyroscope, FG, in a unit of volume. This value refers to the major axis of the sensor of the apparatus. This value can be expressed with Plank constant-comprising function.
5. *Action of images and real mechanical gyroscope are qualitatively identical –both of them cause elevation of FG.* However, the action of CCW drawn spirals exceeds that for CW ones. Qualitatively, it matches the fact of influence of drawn spirals on pH of water.

6. **6.** The experiments on influence of drawn spirals on FG revealed the *image-induced oscillations of non-stationary FG mode after exposure to the image*.
7. **7.** An operator leaves the field traces in vicinity of the sensor of SEVA. Qualitatively, this matches the DNA Phantom Effect, discovered by Russian scientists back in 90s of the XX Century.
8. **8.** *Thoughts and emotions have their own FG imprint.* They add as vectors with an existing background FG.
9. **9.** Taking into consideration influence of the memory effect of a presence of the operator, the experiments has to be done in automated mode.

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