Patrick Flanagan Scalar Fields

The Neurophone circuit can be used as a scalar transmitter or receiver. Capacitors and the action of energy storage in dielectrics is not understood by
people who work with capacitors every day in electronic circuit design. The phenomenon of energy storage in a capacitor is due to scalar polarization. The same thing is true of energy storage in "space" by magnetic fields. By understanding the true nature of "capacitors" we can unlock the key to using scalar phenomena.

Dear Alain:

1. The original Neurophone was a self-resonant system. As the dielectric constant of the body/skin changes, the frequency shifts. This frequency shift can be detected and converted into a variable voltage that can be logged on a chart recorder. The frequency shift can be used as information. This is the principle of the Motoyama chakra detector. One of the things that has been reported from Russian research is that scalar fields alter the characteristics of insulators. These characteristics include: change in dielectric constant and
conductivity of the insulator.

2. Many years ago, I showed Dr. Walter Stark of Lugano, Switzerland a phenomena
I had discovered. If you make a coil of twin lead like speaker wire, you have two wires side by side. The only connecting link is the insulation between the wires. If you connect a battery in series with one wire and ground and then connect the other wire to an electrometer, the coil acts as a capacitor. The electrometer will measure the "leakage" current through the insulator. The current will probably be in nanoamps.

If you then bring the coil in the vicinity of the body, the current will increase by several orders of magnitude. This is due to the scalar field around
the body. If the coil is placed over the various chakras and the output of the electrometer is connected to a chart recorder you will even be able to record the pulsation of each chakra.

Dr. Stark used my idea in the creation of an instrument that became known as an
aura meter in Europe. It is also known as an orgone meter. By using such a meter, newage scientists can learn a lot about scalar fields.

In giving these "secrets" away, it is my intention to stimulate research. It is
not my intention to hand all my secrets over on a silver platter. A good teacher will stimulate thinking processes.
I have built all kinds of these "aura" or "orgone" meters. You can experiment with different capacitor configurations and dielectrics. The obvious question is --- if you can detect scalar fields with insulators, can you generate these fields with insulators? The answer is a resounding yes!

This goes back to my earlier statement that capacitors can be used to generate scalar fields, traveling scalar standing waves etc.

This research has been used to create many kinds of transmitter and receivers.

The question of scalar acoustics really invloves the Neurophone.

More Later.

Patrick Flanagan

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2. >>Russian research in scalar fields on insulators<<

Handbook of PSI Discoveries pg 329
Sheila Ostrander <> Lynn Schroeder

A New Type of Detector to Register Physiological Functions
G.A. Sergeyev <> G.D. Shushkev <> E.G. Gryaznukin
The Sergeyev Detector

"The electrical-field activity of excited cells in the human organism can be regarded as turbulent low-temperature plasma that affects the dielectric properties of the environment.

Experimental investigations of low-temperature plasma structures of biological origin, together with computations performed by computer, brought us (Sergeyev, 1968) to the conclusion that the energetic processes in living organisms are subject to the formal requirements demanded by the thermodynamic systems with negative temperatures.

The Maser effects of the living organism result in the emission of highly concentrated streams of free electrons and protons into free space, which may change the local properties of the dielectric properties of the air.

The above theoretical prerequisites laid the foundation for the proposed new type of detector. The principles of operation are based on the fixed voltage between two capacitive plates, separated by a dielectric with non-linear properties.

Polarized barium titanate crystal (BaTiO3) was used as a dielectric.

The voltage of the output of a barium titanate element is of course determined by the formula:

4 II d E / E(p) * D1/1 (Acoustic Pressure)

E = 10^12 dynes/cm^2
d = 1.75 * 10^-6 (Young's Module)
E(p) = dielectric constant depending on P - the degree of turbulence of the plasma field of biological origin.

The Sergyev Detector used barium titanate but any insulator will do and it does not have to be piezo-electric!

>> coil of twin lead like speaker wire,

Nothing was ever published on this. It was entirely my own research. The first "publication" is here in the Forum.

3. >> can you generate these fields with insulators? The answer is a
>> resounding yes!

I have succeeded in generating Gravitational Thrust much higher than that obtained by Townsend Brown.

4. >> capacitors can be used to generate scalar fields, traveling scalar
>> standing waves etc.

A "traveling" standing wave is generated by causing a slight phase difference between two phase canceled carriers. By varying the phase, the standing wave scalar field can be caused to "walk" or move... at least it looks like it is in motion.

5. >> research has been used to create many kinds of transmitter and
>> receivers.

Alain: I remember reading in a patent by Gelinas that scalar fields have a different speed than that of light and can go through media that EM fields can't go through. Have you done measurements of propagation speed of scalar fields?

Patrick: This is true the ability of scalar fields to travel through water and earth enables these signals to be transmitted over great distances where EM fields would be lost. They do travel faster than Maxwellian fields because they are not Maxwellian and obey different laws. I am really surprised that EM signals are being used for submarine communications because scalar waves will do the job in two way communications for a fraction of the cost. I think that UFO's or ET's communicate with scalar signals and all the work being done with radio telescopes will never get any results. Scalar signals may be used to modulate inter dimensional or inter-galactic waves being generated by stellar phenomena. Radio communications is outmoded by advanced technology.

In my next communique I will give you some of the Minto details.

Kindest regards,
Patrick

Dear Jonathan,

The Scalar Detector coil is a two wire coil such that the two wires are not in electrical contact with each other. The wires act as a capacitor, being two parallel coils side by side with capacitive coupling through the insulation. The positive terminal of the battery is attached to one of the coils and the nagative of the battery is attacthed to the electrometer ground. The second

wire coil (of the zip wire) goes to the input of the electrometer.

The electrometer is measuring the leakage current through the wire insulation. All so called insulators are simply poor conductors, but they are conductors measuring in hundreds of millions of ohms. Scalar fields alter the conduction characteristicas of insulators. The electrometereads the change in current.

The description I gave you is a starting point. I have made detectors that are much better. You can wind parallel coils out of thing enameled wire and you will get better results. I used #28 wire for mine and my coil measures two inches in diameter and ten inches long. I was able to map chakras with that coil.

Kindest regards,
Patrick

Dear Alain,

Minto used frequencies in the audio range to about 50 KHz. He told me that he could not generate his "hydronic" signals in the RF range.

I experimented first with the audio and ultrasonic range (these are not acoustic waves but are electrically generated). I then found out the secret of the antenna that I mentioned earlier, i.e. to make sure and do the opposite of calculations for EM antennas. For example, EM antennas are calculated for resonances but the hydronic antenna is out of resonance.

The tank circuits can be resonant but the antenna is not. The hydronic or scalar signal amplitude is not dependent on power it is dependent on voltage. The higher the voltage on the antenna, the more powerful is the signal.

J. Willard Gibbs published a mathematical treatise on a "non Maxwellian" signal. See:

"The Scientific Papers of J. Willard Gibbs", Vol II, Chapter XVIII; Peter Smith. (Non Maxwellian transmission of energy. Now known as a scalar field).

The Minto hydronics signal is an exact physical interpretation of the Gibbs paper. It is amazing that no one apparantly took Gibbs seriously. The experiment described by Gibbs works! If you cannot find it, I have the book somewhere in my library and can probably find it and copy it for you.

I have been busy with business for the past few days. I have to work at least once a week! We have installed computer language scanner and translation programs on our computer and can now translate Russian, German, French, Spanish and Italian. Chinese and Japanese are on the way.

I have been working on some data for the forum and will send it soon.

Regards,
Patrick

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Flanagan

1993-August-21 02:36am

TO: Alain Beaulieu
FM: Patrick Flanagan
Subj: Hydronic Radiation (Scalar Transmission Through Air and Water)

In the 1960's, Wallace Minto, a Florida inventor developed an underwater communications technology based on what he called Hydronic and Plasmonic Waves.

Using 100 mw transistor transmitters, he was able to transmit electronic signals through miles of sea-water. The characteristics of his hydronic signal fits the present day description of scalar waves.

These signals were transmitted instantaneously through water

without an delay. The US Naval Research laboratory published data on the velocity of underwater low frequency transmission:

Velocity = 1525 * Sqrt Frequency

Velocity is in meters per second

This means that a 6 KHz EM signal will propagate through water at a rate of 118,000 meters per second. Wheras the same EM signal in air would propagate at 300,000,000 meters per second.

This means that is we were to transmit one signal through the air, and another through 100 meters of water, we should be able to detect a phase shift between the two signals. The EM signal through water would take about 0.8 milliseconds while the air signal would take .000033 milliseconds. A phase shift would be easy to detect with a dual channel oscilloscope. The air signal was used to trigger the A channel while the B signal came from the scalar receiver. When the test was conducted, no phase shift was detected between the two signals. No test has been conducted at distances great enough to detect if there is a difference in transmission speed in air. Data would tend to indicate that scalar signals may travel faster than EM signals. Scalar signals are non Maxwellian waves and are "tensor" type signals.

Also, the scalar signal is transmitted with virtually no attenuation. The attenuation for an EM signal under water is:

Attn (db/meter) = 0.03 Sqrt F

Therefore, the attenuation for a 6 KHz signal at 100 meters would be 250 db. The receiver had a sensitivity of 10^-9 watts. Therefore, in order to receive the signal, an EM transmitter would have to have a power of 10^16 watts, or more than 10,000 times the power generating capacity of the entire world.

We were able to transmit signals at 6 KHz and higher into the 100 KHz range over distances of several miles. These feats are naturally impossible by means of EM signals.

You can tell from the formulas, the reason the US Government is using very low frequency signals in its efforts at transmitting signals through the eareth's mantle to nuclear submarines. A 30 Hz EM signal would attenuate 0.16 db per meter. The propagation velocity would be 8 Kilometers per second. With scalar waves, you can achieve unlimited distances and you can communicate in both directions!

Antennae:

Scalar antennae behave exactly opposite to EM antennae. For example, the dipole antenna:

A dipole antenna receives and transmits maximally broadside to the antenna. A scalar signal is received and transmitted maximally in the coaxial direction, that is where the EM signal is at a null - off the ends of the antenna. An EM dipole is resonant at 1/2 wavelength for maximum EM signal while the dipole nust not be at resonance for scalar transmission.

We are going to use audio frequencies and very short dipoles. Make two dipoles out of PVC tubing. The tubing should be about six feet long. Attach metal plates at the end of each tube. These can be about

one foot square. Drive the antenna with coaxial cable in the middle. Run a wire from the center of each PVC tub out to the metal plates. Run the wire in the middle of the tubes.

Detectors:

Scalar detection occurs in a non-linear transistor amplifier. The base emitter junction of a transistor if properly biased will act as a great scalar detector. The best transistors for scalar detection are surface-barrier transistors although other transistor circuits can be made to perform quite will. When we are using scalar signals in the audio range, an ordinary audio amplifier can be modified to detect scalar signals. Minto connected his dipole leads directly to the base and emitter of the first input transistor of an audio amplifier.

Transmitter:

The transmitter can be a simple modulated audio oscillator. The output voltage should be as high as possible. (in air, this is no problem) You can use a power audio amplifier as a transmitter and drive it with a pure audio tone to run your tests. Connect the speaker output of the amplifier to a vacuum tube audio output transformer. Get one that has an impedence ratio of 4 ohms to 16,000 ohm sor higher. Connect the output transformer so that the 4 ohm coil is connected to the speaker output terminal. The high voltage side of the transofrmer will connect to the transmitting dipole.

The output signal is a funtion of voltage and not current. The higher the voltage, the stronger the scalar signal. In a EM dipole transmitter, the energy is transferred in the form of current. The scalar system is just the opposite.

The setup I am describing is for air to air transmission. The water and earth system require different parameters. This is just to get you started.

After for successfully detect the signal, you can experiment with different input circuits to maximize detection. Most commercial audio amplifiers have sufficient non-linearity to detect the scalar signal from the transmitter.

Meter:

You can measure field strenght at the receiver by connecting a Digital Meter accross the output of the amplifier. You will also want to connect a speaker or headphones to the oputput so you can monitor the signal acosutically.

If you take your receiver down to the ocean and aim the dipole at the water like a rifle, you will be able to detect signals from fish if you use an audio amplifier as a receiver. Use headphones.

Well, that's it for now. The experiments I have described are in introduction into scalar communications. We have developed this system so that it is very sophisticated and can generate and receive these siognals in virtually any frequency range.

Let me know how you make out.

Kindest regards,
Patrick Flanagan