

# 导读

本书收 OneKBase 翻译整理，本书是理解符篆、阵法、风水、魔法等的入门书。

第一章的看点在[形状如何影响以太运动和原理分析](#)

第二章的看点在历史上各种以太能的发现和使用，[重点看各种材料和以太能的关系](#)

第三章的看点在地球能量网的结构和大地能量

第四章的看点在形状物理和金字塔能量的关系

第五章的看点在形状物理和各种几何的关系

第六章看点在晶体的能量和使用

第七章看点在各种实现和结论

第八章给出了[新的原子结构和对物质概念的重定义](#)

第九章没啥意义

附录 A 描述了一套能量运动，类似中国的八段锦、八部金刚功等

# 形状的力量目录

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# 引言

## INTRODUCTION

"Shape power" is the ability of multi-dimensional shapes to manipulate the local space energy. In this treatise I shall use the term "aether" to denote the local space energy field which permeates all space and time. The aether as a term and a concept is not currently accepted in academic circles because the aether was supposedly disproved back in the early part of this century by the Michaelson-Morley experiment. Flaws in the experiment caused new experiments to be run which indicated the existence of the aether; however, the orthodox physics community has not accepted these results. Additionally, research in the last 20 years has brought the aether back in a new guise called "zeropoint energy" (ZPE). I prefer the term aether because it connotes a much broader concept than ZPE.

“形状的力量”是多维形状操纵局部空间能量的能力。在本文中，我将使用“以太”一词来表示渗透到所有空间和时间的局部空间能量场。以太作为一个术语和概念目前在学术界并不被接受，因为早在本世纪初，Michaelson-Morley 实验就认为以太是不成立的。实验中的缺陷导致进行了新的实验，这表明以太的存在；然而，正统物理学界并没有接受这些结果。此外，在过去 20 年的研究中，以太以一种被称为“零点能量”（ZPE）的新形式重新出现。我更喜欢以太这个词，因为它比 ZPE 包含了更广泛的概念。

We are surrounded by natural and man-made shapes. From the remarkable geometry of the atomic and sub-atomic realm, to the symmetrical beauty of flowers and seashells, to the shape of planets and galaxies, we find a kaleidoscope of shape which defines, in an infinite number of ways, our miracle universe. All natural shapes are the result of natural forces at work and, as such, are tuned into these natural forces because they are a part of these forces.

我们被自然和人造的形状所包围。从原子和亚原子领域的非凡几何形状，到花朵和贝壳的对

称之美，再到行星和星系的形状，我们发现了一个千变万化的形状，它以无限的方式定义了我们的奇迹宇宙。所有的自然形状都是自然力作用的结果，因此，它们被调整到这些自然力中，因为它们是一些力的一部分。

I first used the term "Shape Power" in my first book on free energy, "Energy: Breakthroughs to New Free Energy Devices". At that time I devoted an entire chapter to the effects of geometrical shapes manipulating the aetheric field around them. The prime example of this is the ability of the pyramid shape to collect and focus aetheric energy. Numerous books have been written on "pyramid energy" and pyramids have gone and still go through various stages of fad within the new-age circles. The ability of pyramid energy to cause various effects is well documented.

我在第一本关于自由能源的书《能源：突破新的自由能源设备》中首次使用了“形状力量”一词。当时，我花了整整一章的时间来研究几何形状操纵它们周围以太场的影响。最典型的例子是金字塔形状收集和集中以太能量的能力。关于“金字塔能量”的书籍已经写了很多，金字塔在新时代已经经历并仍然经历着不同的时尚阶段。金字塔能量造成各种影响的能力是有据可查的。

Every shape manipulates aether in some manner. A cone is an example of an infinite sided pyramid and as such will do many of the same things which a simple pyramid does. The American Indian teepee is an example of a near conic shape which has many of the same energy effects as the pyramid.

每一个形状都以某种方式操纵着以太。圆锥体是无限边金字塔的一个例子，因此它将做许多与简单金字塔相同的事情。美国印第安人的圆锥形帐篷就是一个近圆锥形的例子，它具有许多与金字塔相同的能量效应。

This book will explore how different shapes manipulate the aether and how Shape Power can be used by you to enhance your life, your home, office, and your general well being.

本书将探讨不同的形状如何操纵以太，以及形状力量如何用来改善你的生活、家庭、办公室和总体幸福感。

Shape Power has been used throughout known history and back into remotest antiquity. Its most common manifestation has been in the use of amulets, ceremonial magic, and occult practices. Symbols such as the square, cross, and triangle occur regularly in occult symbols. The cross has an uncountable number of permutations and its association with Christianity is a recent phenomenon in known history.

形状力量在整个已知的历史上一直被使用，可以追溯到最遥远的古代。它最常见的表现是使用护身符、仪式魔法和神秘术。诸如正方形、十字架和三角形之类的符号经常出现在神秘符号中。十字架有无数种排列，它与基督教的联系是已知历史上的一个新现象。

In this modern day, most people do not associate symbols as foci of energy and power. For them, a symbol is nothing more than an artistic or common figure which may or may not have any meaning and if they do have any association of power with respect to a symbol, it is merely the idea of possible power associated with an organization or activity that uses the symbol. For example, a company logo would have no intrinsic power in itself; however, the company may be a powerful organization. The use of the pentagram

(i.e., a five pointed star) in both white (i.e., constructive with center point up) and black (i.e., destructive with center point down) ceremonial magic is well known to those who have dabbled in the occult sciences. The Christian cross and the Jewish Star of David are common religious symbols with certain mystic power associated with them.

在这个现代，大多数人不会把符号作为能量和力量的焦点。对他们来说，符号只不过是一个艺术或普通的人物，可能有也可能没有任何意义，如果他们确实与符号有任何权力联系，那只是与使用符号的组织或活动相关的可能权力的想法。例如，公司标志本身就没有内在的力量；然而，该公司可能是一个强大的组织。五角星在白色（即中心向上的构造性）和黑色（即中心向下的破坏性）仪式魔法中的使用，对于那些涉足神秘学的人来说是众所周知的。基督教十字架和犹太大卫之星是常见的宗教象征，具有一定的神秘力量。

When first studying Shape Power and symbols, I wondered how a symbol could be used for both constructive and destructive purposes even to the point of questioning if the symbol really had anything at all to do with the magical processes. I have long since learned differently, and I invite you to learn some of these exciting things about simple shapes, which, if you apply them, can enhance your life and understanding of the universe in which we live.

当我第一次研究形状力量和符号时，我想知道一个符号如何既能用于建设性目的，也能用于破坏性目的，甚至怀疑这个符号是否真的与魔法过程有关。我早就学会了不同的东西，我邀请你学习一些关于简单形状的令人兴奋的东西，如果你应用它们，可以增强你对生活和我们生活的宇宙的理解。

In order to study any type of energy phenomenon, instrumentation is needed to make known what is happening with the energies. In physics and electronics we have detection instruments such as voltmeters, gauss meters, oscilloscopes, cloud chambers, ammeters, electromagnetic field meters, scanning microscopes, telescopes, etc., to detect and measure the physical forces and effects associated with them. In the case of the aether, there have been relatively few real instruments until I invented instrumentation which would detect aetheric forces and measure their effects. These instruments have enabled some of the discoveries in this treatise to be understood.

为了研究任何类型的能量现象，需要仪器来了解能量发生了什么。在物理学和电子学中，我们有检测仪器，如电压计、高斯计、示波器、云室、电流表、电磁场计、扫描显微镜、望远镜等，以检测和测量与其相关的物理力和效应。在以太的情况下，在我发明检测以太力并测量其影响的仪器之前，真正的仪器相对较少。这些仪器使本论文中的一些发现得以理解。

In addition to physical instrumentation, I have also used clairvoyants as human instruments when I have been able to prove conclusively that they have their inner sight open. A true clairvoyant is able to see the energy fields of the aetheric plane such as the light around a person (i.e., the aura), around various activities of light in nature (e.g., around and inside trees and living organisms), around geometrical shapes, around magnets, can see into matter, has both microscopic and telescopic vision and many other remarkable abilities. They can see the flow direction of subtle energy fields, its color, and general shape. My experience in psychic research and psychological testing enabled me to identify some first rate clairvoyants who have provided additional, very valuable,

insight into the science of Shape Power.

除了物理仪器外，当我能够确凿地证明天眼的内部视野是开放的时，我还使用了天眼作为人类仪器。一个真正的天眼能够看到以太平面的能量场，例如人周围的光（即光环）、自然界中的各种光活动（例如树木和生物内部的光）、几何形状、磁铁周围、物质内部，具有显微镜和望远镜视觉以及许多其他非凡的能力。他们可以看到微妙能量场的流动方向、颜色和总体形状。我在心理研究和心理测试方面的经验使我能够识别出一些一流的天眼，他们对形状力量的科学提供了额外的、非常有价值的见解。

In this book, I have lumped all the clairvoyants for purposes of simplicity. This was done to protect the various identities as they all wish to remain anonymous. I used both male and female clairvoyants for various testing.

在这本书中，为了简单起见，我把相关的人统称为天眼。这样做是为了保护各种身份，因为他们都希望保持匿名。我使用了男性和女性天眼进行各种测试。

It is amazing what we've been able to prove so far. It's better than using an oscilloscope on electronic circuits. Using clairvoyants as the test instrument is total real-time feedback on exactly what is happening to the energy. As an example, I ran some tests on various materials to find out what happens with aetheric energy transmission through the materials. When clairvoyants were used, they explained what they could see happening as the aetheric energy interacted with the different materials; then we used electronic instrumentation to verify what was observed by the clairvoyant.

到目前为止，我们所能证明的是令人惊奇的。这比在电子电路上使用示波器要好。使用天眼作为测试仪器是对能量到底发生了什么的实时反馈。例如，我对各种材料进行了一些测试，以了解以太能量通过材料传输的情况。当使用天眼时，他们解释了以太能与不同材料相互作用时所能看到的情况；然后我们使用电子仪器来验证天眼所观察到的东西。

For the most part, man builds and creates with little regard to shape other than as a functional mechanism to contain space and to occasionally add aesthetic beauty. It is hoped that by making known the rules of how shapes manipulate energy, that everyone, from inventors, artists, and architects, to each of us as creative beings, can use these scientific rules to create a better world, filled with constructive shapes and designs which uplift and ennoble us all.

在大多数情况下，人类建造和创造很少考虑形状，而只是作为一种包含空间和偶尔增加美感的功能机制。希望通过揭示形状如何操纵能量的规则，从发明家、艺术家到建筑师，再到我们每个有创造力的人，每个人都能利用这些科学规则创造一个更美好的世界，充满建设性的形状和设计，让我们所有人都感到振奋和崇高。

1997年5月

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# 序

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There are fields of study which are relatively unknown to the general public. Though 'Pyramid Power' is well known, few have pursued it to other geometric forms and the phenomena which can be produced by understanding what is happening. Some of the key early researchers into Shape Power and the more specific Pyramid Power include Pavlita, Belizal, Turenne, Drbal and Flanagan.

有些研究领域对公众来说是相对未知的。尽管“金字塔力量”是众所周知的，但很少有人将其应用于其他几何形状和通过理解正在发生的事情可以产生的现象。早期对形状力量和更具体的金字塔力量的一些关键研究者包括帕夫利塔、贝利扎尔、图伦、德巴尔和弗拉纳根。

Practical Aether Engineering is accomplished in nature by the use of various geometric forms and patterns as witnessed in the fibonacci series, fractals, tiles, cones and tetrahedral shapes. Entomologist Phil Callahan has shown how insects and some plants use geometric shapes to collect and transmit electromagnetic and acoustic waves.

When one understands that Aether, being the basic substrate of the universe, can be interferred with to such a degree as to produce all manner of energy and matter aggregations, it follows that everything is a result of Aether Engineering to various degrees.

在自然界中，实用的以太工程是通过使用各种几何形式和图案来完成的，如斐波那契级数、分形、瓦片、圆锥体和四面体。昆虫学家菲尔·卡拉汉展示了昆虫和一些植物是如何利用几何形状来收集和传输电磁波和声波的。

当人们了解到以太作为宇宙的基本基质，可以被干扰到产生各种能量和物质聚集的程度时，一切都在不同程度上是以太工程的结果。

Dan Davidson has been on the cutting edge of the aether engineering field for most of his adult life. In our many discussions and information exchanges over the years, I have found Dan to be one of the most reliable, consistent and serious investigators I've had the privilege to know. Few people have Dan's natural ability to cut to the chase and look

for what is practical in the alternative science fields, as opposed to those who prefer to promote phenomena as unknowable mysteries or unproven claims.

It takes not only a great amount of dedication and perseverance, but also a considerable investment of personal time and money to make a difference. I have found that Dan puts his money and time where his mouth is and actually does the experiments to refute or validate claims. One other key gift that I have found Dan to possess is his openness to use other than mechanistic approaches in the study of alternative science.

Dan Davidson 成年后的大部分时间都处于以太工程领域的前沿。在我们多年来的多次讨论和信息交流中，我发现丹是我有幸认识的最可靠、最始终如一、最认真的调查人员之一。很少有人像丹那样天生有能力切入正题，在另类科学领域寻找实用的东西，而不是那些喜欢把现象宣传为未知的奥秘或未经证实的说法的人。

要想有所作为，不仅需要付出巨大的奉献和毅力，还需要投入大量的个人时间和金钱。我发现，丹把他的钱和时间放在嘴边，实际上是在做实验来反驳或验证这些说法。我发现丹拥有的另一个关键天赋是，他对在替代科学研究中使用机械方法以外的方法持开放态度。

For instance, in some cases, Metaphysics is just as valid a tool as is the use of hardware and it is a rare gift indeed to be able and willing to fill in those missing gaps by using information derived from such sources.

As far as I'm concerned, it is irrelevant as to the information sources that lead to a new technology, only that it works as claimed and can be replicated by others and put into practical use by everyone.

When you read Shape Power, you should keep in mind that Dan is describing a form of aether engineering in its early stages. Recent and current events lend ever greater credence to the idea that long dead civilizations understood these aether principles and used them in their everyday lives. I believe that what you will read in Shape Power is a description of what will eventually lead to radical new technologies.

例如，在某些情况下，玄学和硬件的使用一样是一种有效的工具，能够并愿意通过使用这些来源的信息来填补缺失的空白，这确实是一种罕见的天赋。

就我而言，一项新技术的信息来源无关紧要，只要它如所声称的那样有效，可以被其他人复制并被每个人实际使用。

当你阅读《形状力量》时，你应该记住丹描述的是以太工程早期的一种形式。最近和当前的事件越来越相信这样一种观点，即早已消亡的文明理解这些以太原理，并在日常生活中使用它们。我相信，你将在《形状力量》中读到的最终将导致全新的新技术的描述。

The essence of how geometric patterns can influence energy flows is exactly the same as how antennas and other resonating structures work. Since everything resonates and establishes an information and energy transfer between two or more resonant bodies, then a two dimensional pattern can precisely resonate to a three dimensional structure.

Just as a microwave horn or an antenna collects or transmits wave energy, so too can geometric patterns be used to collect, transmit or modulate surrounding energy fields, including aether.

几何图案如何影响能量流的本质与天线和其他共振结构的工作原理完全相同。由于所有东西都会共振，并在两个或多个共振体之间建立信息和能量传递，因此二维图案可以精确地与三维结构共振。

正如微波喇叭或天线收集或传输波能一样，几何图案也可以用于收集、传输或调制周围的能量场，包括以太。

17th century Cymatics researcher Ernst Chladni found that vibrating waveplates would allow you to actually see sound waves as a two dimensional image. Hans Jenny discovered how to expand these two dimensional images into three dimensional forms which clearly show the shape of both simple and complex waves.

John W. Keely used such vibrating waveplates as an early, yet more advanced form of oscilloscope, allowing him to see not only the waves but how they interacted with each other. The waveplate principle was the basis for his ultraviolet projection microscope enabling him to view vibrating atoms on a screen.

Modern experiments with ferrofluids driven by a speaker magnet show an amazingly complex and beautiful display of either static or dynamic three dimensional wave structures, depending on whether the tones are fixed or changing.

17 世纪的音流学研究人员 Ernst Chladni 发现，振动波片可以让你真正将声波视为二维图像。Hans-Jenny 发现了如何将这些二维图像扩展为三维形式，从而清楚地显示简单波和复杂波的形状。

约翰·W·基利使用这种振动波片作为早期更先进的示波器，使他不仅可以看到波，还可以看到它们是如何相互作用的。波片原理是他的紫外线投影显微镜的基础，使他能够在屏幕上观察振动的原子。

由扬声器磁体驱动的铁磁流体的现代实验显示了静态或动态三维波结构的惊人复杂和美丽的显示，这取决于音调是固定的还是变化的。

In metaphysics, we find the use of geometric mandalas as consciousness focusing tools. These serve as the two dimensional form. When this two dimensional form is expanded into three dimensions, the mandala now becomes the vocalized spatial pattern called the mantra (yantra). Once converted into three dimensions, it now has an energetic structure.

The geometric principles of Shape Power as described in this book are these two dimensional forms functioning as aetheric or subtle energy waveguides.

在玄学中，我们发现几何曼陀罗被用作意识聚焦工具。这些作为二维形式。当这个二维形式扩展到三维时，曼陀罗现在变成了被称为咒语 (yantra) 的发声空间模式。一旦转换成三维，它现在就有了一个充满能量的结构。

这本书中描述的形状能量的几何原理是这些二维形式，起着以太或微妙能量波导的作用。

Shape Power geometries are routinely used in the protective rings of ceremonial magic, the construction of amulets and talismans as well as the sigils (signatures) of various demonic or angelic entities. These patterns produce correspondences (resonances) to establish a contact with the desired entity or influence. By stimulating such a Shape

Power geometry, you literally evoke or call forth the influence, just like making a phonecall.

There is a story about a group of experimenters who etched the sigil of the elemental spirit of wind onto a printed circuit board. The board was subjected to a high density fluctuating magnetic field (using various frequencies until an effect was noted). After a few minutes of excitation, the wind outside the building took on tomadic vetocities and the building collapsed as the wind entity attempted to interphase with the resonator.

形状力量几何图形通常用于仪式魔法的保护环、护身符和护身符的构建，以及各种恶魔或天使实体的签名。这些模式产生对应（共振），以建立与所需实体或影响的联系。通过刺激这种形状力量几何体，你可以像打电话一样，从真正的唤起影响。

有一个故事讲的是一群实验者在印刷电路板上刻下了风的精神印记。该板受到高密度波动磁场的作用（使用不同的频率，直到发现效果为止）。经过几分钟的激励，大楼外的风产生了巨大的阻力，当风体试图与谐振器相间时，大楼倒塌了。

In a more practical sense, Shape Power can be understood as a means of biasing energy flows into a preferred pathway. That pathway is the geometry that reflects as a 3 dimensional structure, resonating and exchanging energy with other like resonant structures because they are now tuned.

Dan describes an interesting finding where a flow in a two dimensional pattern can be biased to follow a given pathway. He found that the pattern must be drawn with one continuous stroke of the pen, instead of being drawn in sections. As I understand this, as the pen or pencil moves to draw the pattern, crystals are deposited which point in the direction of the pathway, like fallen dominoes, serving as a kind of waveguide for subtle or aether energy.

在更实际的意义，形状功率可以被理解为将能量流偏置到优选路径的一种手段。该路径是反映为三维结构的几何结构，与其他类似的共振结构共振并交换能量，因为它们现在被调谐了。

丹描述了一个有趣的发现，在这个发现中，二维模式的流动可以偏向于遵循给定的路径。他发现**图案必须用连续的一笔绘制**，而不是分段绘制。据我所知，当笔或铅笔移动以绘制图案时，晶体会沉积在路径的方向上，就像倒下的多米诺骨牌一样，充当一种微妙或以太能量的波导管。

Perhaps something of this nature might serve to create a conduit for the biasing of an energy flow into a collector. Once the collector is charged, it can be extracted by draining it off or in the form of a sudden discharge.

Another claim that illustrates how Shape Power could be used is in the Incunabula files. Under the premise that there are an infinite number of other worlds coexisting with us but slightly out of phase, a device was created that used a sensory deprivation tank, a television screen to project a two dimensional pattern and a solenoid-wired helmet to send out a three dimensional electromagnetic pattern resonating to the two dimensional image.



也许这种性质的东西可以用来创建一个管道，将能量流偏置到收集器中。一旦收集器充电，可以通过排放或以突然放电的形式将其提取。

古籍文件中有另一个说明如何使用形状力量的声明。在有无限多的其他世界与我们共存但略有异相的前提下，创造了一种设备，该设备使用感官剥夺罐、电视屏幕投影二维图案，并使用螺线管有线头盔发送与二维图像共振的三维电磁图案。

The Incunabula files indicate that the mandala/mantra for 5 alternate Earth's had been found and that a subject could be physically shifted to another reality simply by being exposed simultaneously to the 2D and 3D map for that location. Again, Shape Power.

古籍文件表明，已经发现了穿越 5 个平行地球的曼陀罗/咒语，一个主体只需同时暴露在该位置的 2D 和 3D 地图上，就可以物理地转移到另一个现实。再次，形状的力量。

Yet another concept using Shape Power is Tom Beardens 'tulpoids', which are entities from alternate realities. Under the right conditions, these entities can shift from their reality to ours, even leaving physical traces while here. The technique involves charging an entity to an energy level that matches the target reality, then presenting the mandala/mantra images to enable the shift. Once the energy level of the alien entity returned to its natural energy state, it would shift back to its home reality. The point that Bearden is making is that all possible worlds and creations exist, even on mental levels, so by producing a sustained pattern, you actually create that reality somewhere in the omniverse. Using Shape Power, it might be possible to shift that desired micro-reality into our own.

另一个使用形状力量的概念是汤姆·比尔登斯的“薄纱”，它是来自交替现实的实体。在适当的条件下，这些实体可以从它们的现实转移到我们的现实，甚至在那里留下物理痕迹。该技术包括将实体充电到与目标现实相匹配的能量水平，然后呈现曼陀罗/咒语图像以实现转换。一旦外星实体的能量水平恢复到其自然能量状态，它就会转移回其本土现实。比尔登斯的观点是，所有可能的世界和创造都存在，即使是在精神层面上，所以通过产生一种持续的模式，你实际上在全宇宙的某个地方创造了现实。使用形状力量，也许可以将所需的微观现实转变为我们自己的现实。

Science fiction writer John Campbell wrote a story about the Hieronymous radionics machine, where a blank plastic credit card was heated to soften the plastic. A radionics machine was tuned to a given pattern (signature) which was electrostatically projected between two metal plates. When the heated plastic was placed between the plates and allowed to cool, an electret was formed that continued to broadcast the pattern without any outside source of power. The pattern is a signature which has a three dimensional Shape resonating to a tuned reality as determined by the will of the radionic machine operator.

科幻小说作家约翰·坎贝尔写了一个关于希罗尼茅斯放射性机器的故事，在那里，一张空白的塑料信用卡被加热以软化塑料。一台放射性机器被调到一个给定的模式（特征），该模式被静电投影在两块金属板之间。当加热的塑料被放置在板之间并允许冷却时，形成驻极体，该驻极体在没有任何外部电源的情况下继续传播图案。该模式是一种特征，它具有与由无线电机操作员意愿确定的调谐现实共振的三维形状。

Dr. Thelma Moss at UCLA determined the brainwave patterns for various emotional and physical states. These patterns, recorded on a chart recorder in two dimensions, can be projected into a subject to produce a desired effect. The projected pattern is again three dimensional and thus a structured Shape. Dr. Michael Persinger has found that thoughts occur in the brain as three dimensional forms, which are reduced by instrumentation to two dimensional patterns.

加州大学洛杉矶分校的 Thelma Moss 博士确定了各种情绪和身体状态的脑电波模式。这些模式以二维形式记录在图表记录器上，可以投影到受试者身上，以产生所需的效果。投影的图案也是三维的，因此是结构化的形状。Michael Persinger 博士发现，思维在大脑中以三维形式出现，通过仪器将其简化为二维模式。

The Egyptian god Thoth was keeper of the Words of Power, used to produce controlled phenomena when spoken with the correct intonation and pronunciation. In the case of Isis healing her child of a fatal scorpion bite, the use of a specific word of power caused the poison to be expelled from the body and the lifeforce to return. Other legends and myths also refer to the use of such words of power. The words of power produced a three dimensional pattern which would resonate with the aether to produce a desired effect or reality in matter or energy.

埃及神透特是权力话语的守护者，当以正确的语调和发音说话时，权力话语会产生可控的现象。在伊西斯治愈她被蝎子致命咬伤的孩子的案例中，使用特定的力量之词导致毒药被排出体外，生命力量得以恢复。其他传说和神话也提到了使用这种权力的词语。力量的话语产生了一种三维模式，这种模式将与以太共振，从而在物质或能量中产生所需的效果或现实。

Edward Leedskalnin, builder of the famous Coral Castle in Homestead, Florida claimed he had rediscovered how the Egyptians built the pyramids. We must take him seriously because he left the entire castle as a physical proof of his ability to move large stones without the use of equipment. Neighbors said he 'sang' to the stones, but there was never an eyewitness to testify to this technique. Perhaps he discovered the words of power that could be used to produce an aether and gravity deflection pattern leading to levitation.

佛罗里达州 Homestead 著名的珊瑚城堡的建造者 Edward Leedskalnin(《磁流》一书的作者)声称，他重新发现了埃及人是如何建造金字塔的。我们必须认真对待他，因为他离开了整个城堡，以此证明他有能力在不使用设备的情况下移动大块石头。邻居们说他对石头“唱歌”，但从来没有目击者证明这种技术。也许他发现了力量的单词，可以用来产生以太和重力偏转模式，从而导致悬浮。

One of the greatest problems with Shape Power at its current stage, is the lack of instrumentation that can directly detect quantified changes in aether. The secondary and tertiary effects of aether which manifest in the forms of magnetism, electricity and gravity fluctuations as well as the use of sensitives is a truly inspired approach.

形状的力量目前阶段最大的问题之一是缺乏能够直接检测以太的量化变化的仪器。以太的第二和第三效应表现为磁、电和重力波动的形式，以及灵敏度的使用，这是一种真正受启发的方法。

Along with the use of the voltmeter, gaussmeter, ammeter, radionics machines and gravity wave sensor, living organisms such as plants can also be used as tools to show beneficial or detrimental effects from a pattern being tested. Muscle testing using Kinesiology is yet another means of determining whether a pattern is generally harmful or beneficial to a living system.

除了使用电压表、高斯计、电流表、放射性机器和重力波传感器外，植物等活生物体也可以用作工具，以显示测试模式的有益或有害影响。使用运动学的肌肉测试是确定一种模式通常对生活系统是有害还是有益的另一手段。

What would be some of the practical uses of Shape Power once the process was understood?

一旦了解了这个过程，形状力量的一些实际用途是什么？

1. The development of tuned patterns that can be worn on the body to redirect ambient energy in such a way as to protect one from harmful energies or to attract beneficial energies. Students of the occult refer to these as amulets or talismans.

2. In the course of my life, I've often experienced people who unknowingly cause machines to malfunction by their very presence. A pattern could be created that would filter such detrimental or enharmonious fields and cancel them out by using a 180 degree phase shift. Such a technique could extend the life and uptime of any type of equipment.

3. An entirely new branch of energetic medicine using specific 2D and 3D projected patterns to produce a very real effect from such virtual stimulations. There would be no drugs or physical pollutants which often lead to side effects.

4. Discovery of geometries or patterns that might help to shunt additional energy into or around a near unity machine to drive it into a beyond unity condition.

5. Interactions with the aether to control its flow into matter, thus altering its weight, characteristics or very existence.

1. 开发出可佩戴在身上的调谐图案，以保护自己免受有害能量的影响或吸引有益能量。神秘学的学生称这些为护身符。

2. 在我的一生中，我经常遇到一些人，他们在不知情的情况下会因为自己的存在而导致机器故障。可以创建一种模式，该模式将过滤这种不利或不和谐的场，并通过使用 180 度相移来消除它们。这种技术可以延长任何类型设备的使用寿命和正常运行时间。

3. 能量医学的一个全新分支，使用特定的 2D 和 3D 投影模式从这种虚拟刺激中产生非常真实的效果。不会有经常导致副作用的药物或物理污染物。

4. 发现可能有助于将额外能量分流到接近单位的机器中或周围，以将其驱动到超越单位的状态的几何形状或模式。

5. 与以太的相互作用，以控制其流入物质，从而改变其重量、特征或存在。

Clearly, Shape Power has many possible uses and the avenues for discovery are wide open to those who wish to pursue the subject. Dan has shared his knowledge so that others will be inspired and see the possibilities of how Shape Power can be used to improve our lives.

显然，形状力量有很多可能的用途，对于那些希望追求这一主题的人来说，发现的途径是广阔的。丹分享了他的知识，这样其他人就会受到启发，并看到如何利用形状力量来改善我们的生活的可能性。

## 第 1 章 以太物理-形状的力量

### CHAPTER 1 AETHERIC PHYSICS OF SHAPE POWER

This chapter discusses my basic discovery of how shape power works and the energies (i.e., the aetheric forces) which drive the nuclear forces.

本章讨论了我对形状力如何工作以及驱动核力的能量（即以太力）的基本发现。

### 1.1 以太

#### 1.1 The Aether

Fundamental to understanding shape power is how the luminiferous aether interacts with matter. The basic premise is that all matter is simply a special case of the all pervading universal energy filling all space; namely, the aether. Over the years, the existence and understanding of aether has evolved as the basis for gravity and free energy effects at a micro and macro level. Laboratory experiments have shown that superluminal energy and information transfer have been effectively accomplished via aetheric engineering, which effectively eliminates the theory of special relativity and its assumptions of a constant speed of light.

理解形状力量的基础是发光以太如何与物质相互作用。基本前提是，所有物质都只是一种特殊的情况，即普遍存在的能量充满了所有空间；即以太。多年来，以太的存在和理解已经发展成为微观和宏观层面上引力和自由能效应的的基础。实验室实验表明，超光速能量和信息传递是通过以太工程有效实现的，它有效地消除了狭义相对论及其对恒定光速的假设。

Aether can be modeled as a superfluid which has little or no measurable viscosity. This model aether is developed in a later chapter where many of the basic universal constants describing physical phenomena with magnetic, electrical, and gravitic formulas are developed.

以太可以被建模为一种粘度很小或没有可测量粘度的超流体。这个模型以太在后面的一章中得到了发展，其中发展了许多用磁、电和引力公式描述物理现象的基本通用常数。

My research over 35 years proves the existence of aether as a reality. Modern physics has focused on the first experiments which Michelson and Morley did in the early part of

this century showing no ether drift; however, the experiments were flawed in design and later experiments implied the validity of aether theory. Later experiments by Trouton and Noble, Sagnac, Michaelson and Gale, Thirring and Lenze, and Fizeau, all imply that aether exists. John Keely performed extensive experiments in engineering the aether, including producing various gravity phenomena, controlled breakdown of matter into pure aetheric force and then using aether in experiments, etc.

我 35 年来的研究证明了以太是真实存在的。现代物理学专注于迈克尔逊和莫雷在本世纪初进行的第一次实验，这些实验没有显示出以太漂移；然而，这些实验在设计上存在缺陷，后来的实验暗示了以太理论的有效性。后来 Trouton 和 Noble、Sagnac、Michaelson 和 Gale、Thirring 和 Lenze 以及 Fizeau 的实验都暗示以太存在。约翰·基利在以太工程中进行了广泛的实验，包括产生各种重力现象，控制物质分解为纯以太力，然后在实验中使用以太等。

### 1.1.1 以太的历史术语

#### 1.1.1 Historical Terms for Aether

There are many terms, which when analyzed, lead to a characterization of a common space energy. Terms such as **prana** from Hindu/Yogi literature, **ether** or **aether** from physics and metaphysics prior to the late 20th century, **orgone** energy from the breakthrough research of Dr. Wilhelm Reich, chi from ancient to modern Chinese medicine and martial arts in general, all have very similar characteristics.

有许多术语在分析时会导致一种共同的空间能量的特征。如印度教/瑜伽文献中的普拉纳、20 世纪末之前物理学和玄学中的以太、威廉·赖希博士突破性研究中的奥贡能量、古代到现代中医和武术中的气等术语都具有非常相似的特征。

One term which is used in many of the new science circles is "zero point energy" (ZPE). From classical physics, we learn that atoms can be thought of as miniature solar systems with electron planets orbiting a nuclear sun. The electrons, according to classical physics, should radiate away their energy and spiral into the nucleus. This obviously doesn't occur. So physicists invented quantum mechanics to explain away the actual observations.

许多新科学界使用的一个术语是“零点能量”（ZPE）。从经典物理学中，我们了解到原子可以被认为小型太阳系，其电子行星围绕核太阳运行。根据经典物理学，电子应该辐射掉它们的能量并螺旋进入原子核。这显然不会发生。因此，物理学家发明了量子力学来解释实际观测结果。

One of the findings of quantum theory was that a simple oscillator, such as a pendulum, would not really come to total rest but would continue to "vibrate" randomly about its "zero point" with a small amount of energy always present, thus so-called "zero-point energy."

Because of the many possible modes of propagation (frequencies, directions) in open space, the zero-point energy integrated over all possible modes is an extremely large energy density. In fact, it is much greater than the nuclear energy densities which can be equated to the famous Einstein equation  $E=MC^2$ .

量子理论的发现之一是，一个简单的振荡器，如钟摆，不会真正完全静止，而是会继续在其

“零点”附近随机“振动”，始终存在少量能量，即所谓的“零点能量”

由于开放空间中许多可能的传播模式（频率、方向），在所有可能模式上积分的零点能量是一个非常大的能量密度。事实上，它比核能密度大得多，核能密度可以等同于著名的爱因斯坦方程  $E=MC^2$ 。

Analysis of the properties of ZPE lead to the conclusion that matter is sustained by ZPE and can in fact be modeled mathematically as the basis for matter. The basic forces such as gravity, nuclear binding force, electromagnetic forces, electron charge, and inertia are all derivable from ZPE. So we come to the conclusion that ZPE is really another name for aether. The only redeeming feature, in my mind, is that it allows physicists to save face by inventing a new unsullied term for aether which has a disreputable name in the physics community due to it being "disproved" by the early Michaelson Morley experiment. "A rose by any other name...."

对 ZPE 性质的分析得出了这样的结论：物质是由 ZPE 维持的，事实上可以用数学模型作为物质的基础。重力、核结合力、电磁力、电子电荷和惯性等基本力都可以从 ZPE 中导出。因此我们得出结论，ZPE 实际上是以太的另一个名字。在我看来，唯一的可取之处是，它让物理学家们可以通过发明一个新的无污染的以太术语来挽回面子。以太在物理学界有一个不知名的名字，因为它被早期的迈克尔逊-莫雷实验“证伪”了。“任何其他名字的玫瑰.....”

The aether spoiling of the ter with an "a" in front was used extensively in ancient literature. I prefer the term "aether" to distinguish it from the word ether which is an anesthetic.

在古代文学中，前面加一个“a”的词被广泛使用。我更喜欢用“aether”这个词来区别于乙醚这个词，乙醚是一种麻醉剂。

### 1.1.2 以太及其转换

#### 1.1.2 Aether and Its Conversions

It is my contention that aether manifests in myriad ways. Aether interacts with three dimensional matter and matter is a bound form of aether. All the various forces such as gravity, magnetism, electricity, and the nuclear forces are due to activities in aether.

我认为以太以无数种方式表现出来。以太与三维物质相互作用，物质是以太的一种束缚形式。所有的各种力，如重力、磁力、电力和核力，都是由于以太的活动引起的。

### 1.1.3 以太的特征

#### 1.1.3 Characterization of Aether

My research and discoveries have led me to characterize the most basic attenuation of aether as follows:

1. A superfluidic particulate medium which pervades all space.
2. A medium which in its various modes is the building block of the physical universe.
3. A medium which, in one of its modes, is responsible for all the known grosser physical forces such as magnetism, electricity, electric charge, gravity, inertia, and the strong and weak atomic forces.

4. A medium which is controllable by our mind and can be manipulated by our thoughts.
5. A medium which can be intensified and manipulated into any force or manifestation by the use of materials, shapes, and grosser forces.

我的研究和发现使我将以太最基本的特征描述如下：

- 1.一种遍布所有空间的超流体颗粒介质。
- 2.一种介质，以其各种模式构成物理宇宙。
- 3.一种介质，在其模式中，对所有已知的更大的物理力负责，如磁、电、电荷、重力、惯性以及强弱原子力。
- 4.一种可以被我们的思想控制和操纵的媒介。
- 5.一种可以通过使用材料、形状和更大的力来增强和操纵成任何力或表现形式的介质。

This book will examine the aether as many of these characterizations but primarily from the view of shape power which is the ability of geometrical and atomic structure to modify, intensify, focus, and in general, "qualify" or give specific qualities to aether and its various characterizations.

这本书将研究以太及其许多特征，但主要从形状力量的角度来看，形状力量是几何和原子结构修改、强化、聚焦的能力，通常是“限定”以太及其各种特征或赋予其特定性质的能力。

## 1.2 核物理

### 1.2 Nuclear Physics

It is quite possible to derive the nuclear structure of matter as well as the basic atomic, nuclear, and electromagnetic constants by analysis of aether. By treating aether as a hydrodynamic fluid and nuclear particles as torroidal (i.e., ring or donut) shapes, one can derive all the known physics of the atom, resulting in a new, satisfying, atomic morphology. Keep in mind that the torroid is a special case of a self sustaining vortex. This mathematical model is developer in greater detail in chapter 8 of this book.

通过对以太的分析，很有可能推导出物质的核结构以及基本的原子、核和电磁常数。通过将以太视为流体动力学流体，将核粒子视为环面（即环或圆环）形状，可以推导出原子的所有已知物理性质，从而产生一种新的、令人满意的原子形态。请记住，龙卷风是一个自我维持旋涡的特殊情况。这个数学模型在本书的第 8 章中得到了更详细的发展。

### 1.2.1 电荷、电子和核粒子

#### 1.2.1 Charge, Electrons, and Nuclear Particles

The charge of matter is due to its interchange with aether. The electron as well as some of the other subatomic particles are self-sustaining vortices in a fluidic particulate aether. The electron, to be a stable particle, is a vortex ring or torroidal structure made of aether.

物质的电荷是由于它与以太的内部交换。电子和其他一些亚原子粒子是流体颗粒以太中自我维持的旋涡。电子，作为一个稳定的粒子，是一个由以太组成的旋涡环或环面结构。

Charge represents a difference in concentration of aether between two points (i.e., a gradient in aether). Mass (i.e., atomic particles) is made of aether, aether continually flows into and out of the particles as vortices, and the charge is due to its being at a different concentration of aether at a point in time and space than the local aether concentration. The electron's charge is due to aether flowing into and out of the vortex and the fact that the electron ring is a concentration of aether..

电荷表示两点之间以太浓度的差异（即以太的梯度）。质量（即原子粒子）是由以太组成的，以太以漩涡的形式不断流入和流出粒子，电荷是由于其在时间和空间上的以太浓度与局部以太浓度不同。电子的电荷是由于以太流入和流出涡流，以及电子环是以太的浓度。。

Analysis of the proton leads to the conclusion that it is also an aetheric torroidal vortex with a different radius and ring cross section. The proton torroid, when it is broken up, devolves into an unstable substructure which is made of three quarks, also torroids, which spin as a complete whole to form the proton. Experimental evidence in cloud chambers indicates that the quarks are unstable particles and so dissipate rapidly.

对质子的分析得出结论，它也是一个具有不同半径和环形截面的以太环面涡旋。质子-环面在分解时会演变成一个不稳定的亚结构，该亚结构由三个夸克（也称为环面）组成，它们作为一个完整的整体旋转形成质子。云室中的实验证据表明，夸克是不稳定的粒子，因此会迅速消散。

A neutron is made of a proton and an electron in bondage in a nucleus, which splits up when removed from the nuclear binding forces.

中子是由束缚在原子核中的质子和电子组成的，当原子核脱离核束缚力时，它们会分裂。

## 1.2.2 原子结构

### 1.2.2 Atomic Structure

Atomic structure builds according to the rules of geometry and the polarity of atomic particles. Polarities are the result of aetheric flows into and out of nuclear particles where the flow directions produce the magnetic poles.

原子结构是根据几何规则和原子粒子的极性构建的。极性是以太流进出核粒子的结果，在核粒子的流动方向产生磁极。

John Ernst Worrel Keely was the first sub-atomic physicist, who characterized nuclear structure. His elucidation of atomic structure was derived from his development of the science of vibratory physics. One of his discoveries was that of the substructure of the proton. He discovered it was a vortex made of three sub-nuclear particles, also vortexes. Further research led him to the idea that this three particle substructure continued down to smaller and smaller levels of particles within each particle. Keely claimed to have learned to control the substructure 27 levels down from the basic proton.



约翰·恩斯特·沃雷尔·基利是第一位描述核结构的亚原子物理学家。他对原子结构的解释源于他对振动物理科学的发展。他的发现之一是质子的亚结构。他发现这是一个由三个亚核粒子组成的旋涡，本身也是旋涡。进一步的研究使他产生了这样的想法，即这种三粒子的亚结构是由相同结构的更小级别的粒子组成。基利声称已经学会了控制低于基本质子底层 27 级结构的水平。

The Keely atom is depicted in a stylized format in figure 1.2.2-1. The first level of substructure was finally theorized in the orthodox community by Feynman in 1958. Keely's discovery antedated Feynman by over 60 years! Feynman called three particles making up the proton, "quarks".

基利原子在图 1.2.2-1 中以风格化的格式进行了描述。1958 年，费曼终于在正统派中提出了第一层次的亚结构理论。基利的发现比费曼早了 60 多年！费曼称构成质子的三个粒子为“夸克”。

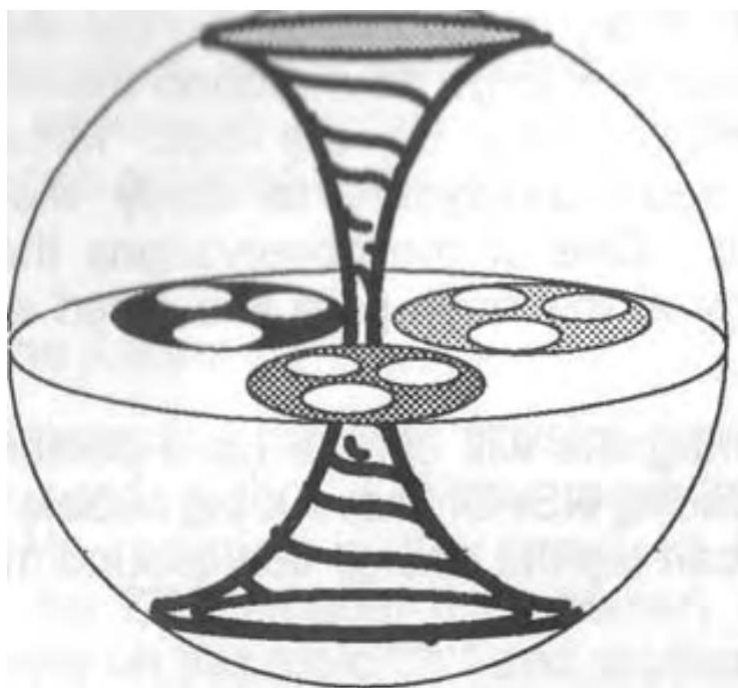


Figure 1.2.2-1. Keely "Atom" (i.e., Proton) Showing Torroidal Structure

图 1.2.2-1。基利“原子”（即质子）显示出环面结构

### 1.2.3 磁性

#### 1.2.3 Magnetism

Magnetism exists as:

1. The earth's natural magnetic field which is theorized to be created by the flow of the earth's liquid core.
2. A permanent magnetic field around magnetized materials.

3. A static or alternating magnetic field around current-carrying wires where the current is either direct current (DC) or alternating current (AC), respectively, and the magnetic field is either static or dynamic, respectively.

4. The magnetic field of an electron toroid ring and is due to the local aetheric field flowing through it and the charge differential which it represents.

磁性存在于:

1.地球的自然磁场, 理论上是由地核的液流产生的。

2.磁化材料周围的永久磁场。

3.载流导线周围的静态或交变磁场, 其中电流分别为直流 (DC) 或交流 (AC), 磁场分别为静态或动态。

4.电子环面的磁场, 是由流过它的局部以太场和它所代表的电荷差引起的。

In cases 2 and 3 above, the field is created by enough of the electrons in a material being aligned so that all of their aetheric flows are additive and create a large flow of aether in the area around the magnet. So we see that magnetic fields are all the result of vortical flows of aether.

The strong polarity of magnets is due to the concentration of aether flowing through the poles. I have conducted tests with clairvoyants who are able to see the aetheric flows, and they have verified that a magnet is essentially an aether pump.

在上述情况 2 和 3 中, 场是由排列的材料中足够多的电子产生的, 因此它们的所有以太流都是相加的, 并在磁体周围的区域产生大的以太流。所以我们看到磁场都是以太旋涡流的结果。

磁铁的强极性是由于流经两极的以太的浓度。我对能够看到以太流的天眼进行了测试, 他们已经验证了磁铁本质上是以太泵。

Magnets have an energy flowing around them as I and many other new science researchers have postulated. My laboratory experiments, plus experiments with clairvoyants, have proven that the magnetic field around a permanent magnet is, in fact, a vortical (flow of aetheric force). The atoms act as aetheric pumps to move aether and when many of the atoms are lined up as in a permanent magnet the atoms' aetheric flows all add together to create a large flow around the magnet. The novel research, in the last century on the odic force, by Baron von Reichenbach, used clairvoyants to study the energies around magnets, people, etc. One of the observations they made was that there was blue energy at the north pole and a red energy at the south pole.

正如我和许多其他新的研究人员所假设的那样, 磁铁周围有一种能量流动。我的实验室实验, 加上天眼的实验, 已经证明了永磁体周围的磁场实际上是一种涡流 (以太力很低)。原子充当以太泵来移动以太, 当许多原子像永磁体中一样排列时, 原子的以太流加在一起, 在磁体周围产生了一个大的流。上个世纪, 冯·赖兴巴赫男爵对周期力进行了新的研究, 用天眼研究了磁体、人等周围的能量。他们的一个观察结果是, 北极有蓝色能量, 南极有红色能量。

Holding permanent magnets will charge up a person's energy field or aura. Two magnets facing NS-SN have a big bubble of energy between them. Shape power can tap the energy flow around magnets.

持有永磁体会给人的能量场或气场充电。面对 NS-SN 的两个磁体之间有一个巨大的能量气泡。形状能量可以利用磁铁周围的能量流。

## 1.2.4 重力

### 1.2.4 Gravity

Gravity is also a force related to the aether. As electric charge,  $E$ , is a gradient in aether, the gravitational force is a gradient of electric charge (i.e., a grad  $E$ ). Thus, if the aetheric gradient is changed around an atom, the gravity force will also change. This was demonstrated in the Townsend Brown effect where a high electric gradient across a capacitor would affect its weight. The effect can be amplified by moving the entire mass which synchronizes aether flow through the mass.

引力也是一种与以太有关的力。由于电荷  $E$  是以太中的梯度, 引力是电荷的梯度(即梯度  $E$ )。因此, 如果原子周围的以太梯度发生变化, 重力也会发生变化。汤森·布朗效应(可以看一下飘升机)证明了这一点, 电容器上的高电梯度会影响其重量。这种效应可以通过移动整个物体以使以太流同步通过物体来放大。

Synchronization of aetheric flow into the nuclei of a given mass has been achieved by two main methods; namely, rotation or movement and sonically. Analysis of various apparently disconnected events where levitation was witnessed provides some important clues to a means of effecting synchronization of the nuclei. This was explained, in detail, in a paper by Davidson and Decker. Also, T. Townsend Brown was quite open in publicizing his experimental results even though they were being funded in part by the Office of Naval Research out of San Diego. However, when he started rotating his gravitors on their axis the results suddenly became classified and all information on his experiments ceased. It is suspected that major levitation resulted and this breakthrough was classified to protect the discovery so it could be exploited for national defense.

通过两种主要方法实现了同一时刻以太流进入给定物质的原子核; 即旋转或音速的运动。对目睹各种明显不相关的悬浮事件的分析为实现核同步的方法提供了一些重要线索。Davidson 和 Decker 在一篇论文中对此进行了详细解释。此外, 汤森·布朗在公布他的实验结果时相当公开, 尽管这些实验结果的部分资金来自圣地亚哥的海军研究办公室。然而, 当他开始绕着重力仪的轴旋转时, 结果突然被保密, 所有关于他的实验的信息都停止了。人们怀疑有了重大反重力结果, 这被认为是保护这一发现, 以便用于国防。

Analysis of the phenomenon of inertia provides the major clue to how rotation could act to synchronize the flow of aether into the nuclear substructure of the gravitors. A pivotal paper in Physical Review, 1994, pp 678-694, by Haisch, Rueda, and Puthoff theorizes that inertia is a result of the resistance of mass to move through the zero point energy (ZPE) field (i.e., aether) because the mass, at the nuclear level, is linked directly into aether. Puthoff and his friends did a nice mathematical proof of what Keely stated in 1896

that inertia was a result of the resistance of mass to the local aetheric field. Hence, it is easy to see that movement/rotation would cause the aetheric flows of the mass to reorient with respect to the direction of movement.

对惯性现象的分析为旋转如何使以太流同步进入引力子结构提供了主要线索。Haisch、Rueda 和 Puthoff 在《物理评论》1994 年第 678-694 页发表的一篇关键论文认为，惯性是质量在零点能量 (ZPE) 场 (即以太) 中运动的阻力的结果，因为在核水平上，质量直接与以太相连。Puthoff 和他的朋友们用数学很好地证明了基利在 1896 年所说的惯性是质量对局部以太场阻力的结果。因此，很容易看出，运动/旋转会导致物质的以太流相对于运动方向重新定向。

Sonic stimulation performs the same thing by getting all the atoms of the mass to resonate together, which synchronizes aetheric flows into the nucleus. Several interesting levitation effects have been observed where sonic stimulation assisted in the levitation.

声波刺激通过使质量中的所有原子共振在一起执行同样的事情，从而使以太流同步进入原子核。在声波刺激辅助悬浮的情况下，已经观察到了一些有趣的悬浮效应。

## 1.3 设计以太

### 1.3 Engineering the Aether

Some of the most interesting orthodox physics research relates to early work by Wheeler and Bohm. They postulated the idea that electromagnetic (EM) radiation is the result of interacting enfolded energy stresses in the ZPE stratum (i.e., aether). Tom Bearden has expounded extensively on this topic and applied the word "scalar" to these enfolded energy stresses in aether. Mathematically, a scalar has magnitude but no direction. Applied to aether engineering, a stress wave in aether would be instantaneously propagated into all time and space. It would also be a scalar when compared to EM radiation which has both magnitude and direction. The relationship of an aetheric stress wave to an EM wave is the premise that when two EM waves which are 180 degrees out of phase are combined, the energy of the two waves do not collapse to zero as today's accepted mathematics of EM phenomenon would argue; but instead, create an aetheric stress wave which contains the combined energy of the two EM waves. Stated mathematically,  $E+(-E) = S$ , where  $S \neq 0$  where the symbol " $\neq$ " is read "is not equal".

一些最有趣的正统物理学研究与惠勒和波姆的早期工作有关。他们假设电磁辐射是 ZPE 地层 (即以太) 中相互作用的能量应力的结果。汤森·布朗对这一主题进行了广泛的阐述，并将“标量”一词应用于以太中这些被包裹的能量应力。从数学上讲，标量有大小，但没有方向。应用于以太工程，以太中的应力波会瞬间传播到所有时间和空间。与同时具有大小和方向的电磁辐射相比，它也将是标量。以太应力波与电磁波的关系是这样一个前提，即当两个相位相差 180 度的电磁波组合在一起时，这两个波的能量不会像今天公认的电磁现象数学所说的那样坍塌为零；而是产生包含两个电磁波的组合能量的以太应力波。从数学上讲， $E+(-E)=S$ ，其中  $S \neq 0$ ，其中符号“ $\neq$ ”读作“不相等”。

This mathematics of converting EM to an aetheric wave is akin to examining the forces

when a block of steel is compressed in a powerful vice. The net external force on the steel is zero; however, internally the steel's atomic crystalline lattice structure experiences stress.

The most interesting aspect of this energy combining is the fact that the converse is also true. That is, when two aetheric stress waves (S and -S) which are 180 degrees out of phase are combined, the energy of the two waves combine to create an EM wave (E'). Stated mathematically,  $S+(-S) = E'$  where  $E' \ll 0$ .

这种将电磁波转换为以太波的数学方法类似于检查一块钢在强力虎钳中被压缩时的力。钢上的净外力为零；然而，钢的原子晶格结构内部会受到应力。

这种能量组合最有趣的一点是，反过来也是正确的。也就是说，当相位相差 180 度的两个以太应力波 (S 和 -S) 结合在一起时，这两个波的能量结合在一起产生电磁波 (E')。从数学上讲， $S+(-S)=E'$ ，其中  $E' \ll 0$ 。

A pictorial of these two symmetrically reversible processes is shown in figure 1.3-1.

这两个对称可逆过程的图示如图 1.3-1 所示。

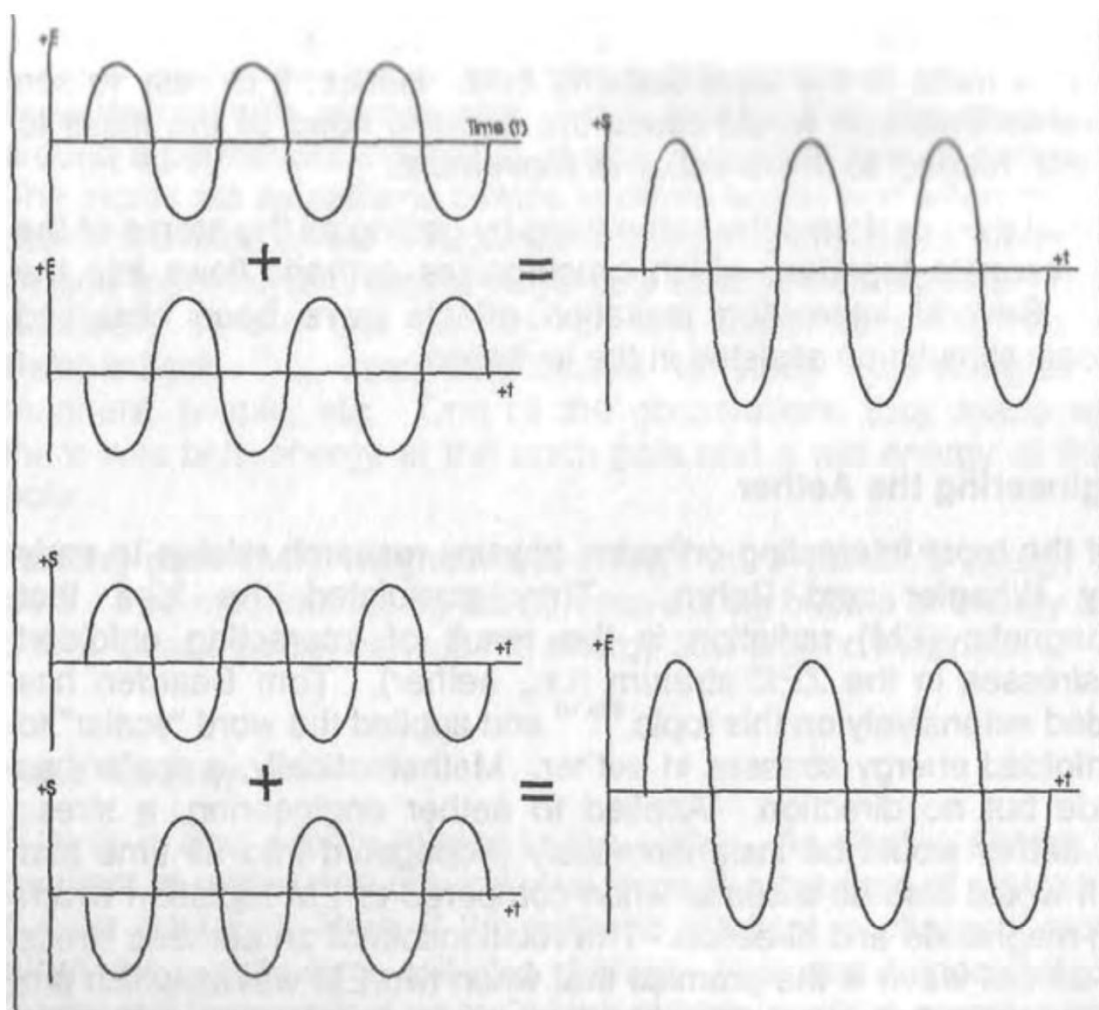


Figure 1.3-1 Conversion of Electric Wave (E) to Aetheric Stress Wave (S) and Vice Versa

图 1.3-1 将电波 (E) 转换为以太应力波 (S) , 反之亦然

## 1.4 形状力量和以太应力波

### 1.4 Shape Power and Aetheric Stress Waves

We have now arrived at the point where we can discuss how geometric shapes modify aether and derive some basic rules which fit with observed phenomena.

我们现在已经到了可以讨论几何形状如何改变以太的地步, 并推导出一些符合观察到的现象的基本规则。

#### 1.4.1 点的形状力量

##### 1.4.1 Shape Power of a Point

The simplest geometric shape is a simple point but a point is a mental construct because it has no dimensions of length, width, or height. To have a useful geometric entity that we can work with we would be talking of a single aetheric particle (i.e., a vortex in aether). This has already been partially discussed. What we didn't draw in figure 1.2.2-1 was the flow of aether into and out of the atom. This is simply a vortical, flow of energy into the atom. The more complex the atom (i.e., with many subatomic particles) the more complex the flows into the atom's nuclear structure. On a macro level for a complex atom, the flow will be oriented in a generally spherical pattern. In a simple atom like hydrogen, the flow will tend to look more like the lines of force around a small bar magnet. Most materials are made of much more complex atoms than hydrogen so we can generalize and treat aether flow around in atom as generally radial with flow either toward or away from center of the atom. If we look at the flows closely, we would find that these flows are vortexing or spinning into and out of the nucleus. (See figure 1.4.1-1)

最简单的几何形状是一个简单的点, 但点是一个心理结构, 因为它没有长度、宽度或高度的维度。为了有一个有用的几何实体, 我们可以使用它, 我们将谈论单个以太粒子 (即以中的漩涡)。这已经进行了部分讨论。我们在图 1.2.2-1 中没有画出以太进出原子的流动。这只是能量进入原子的旋涡流。原子越复杂 (即具有许多亚原子粒子), 流入原子核结构的复杂程度就越高。在宏观层面上, 对于复杂原子, 流动将以通常的球形模式定向。在像氢这样的简单原子中, 流动看起来更像小条形磁铁周围的力线。大多数材料都是由比氢多得多的复杂原子组成的, 所以我们可以将原子中以太的流动概括为径向流动, 即流向或远离原子中心的流动。如果我们仔细观察这些流动, 我们会发现这些流动正在涡旋或旋转进出原子核。(见图 1.4.1-1)

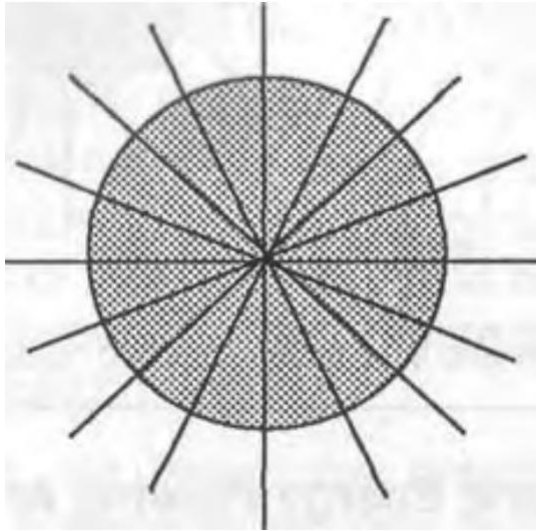


Figure 1.4.1-1 Cross Section of Vortex Stress Flows of Complex Atom.

图 1.4.1-1 复杂原子旋涡应力流截面图。

A complex atom with many orders of aetheric stress vortex flows (lines).

A simple atom like hydrogen would have only one vortex line in and out.

具有许多阶以太应力涡旋的复杂原子流动（线）。

像氢这样的简单原子只有一条旋涡线进出。

## 1.4.2 线的形状力量

### 1.4.2 Shape Power of a Line

The next level of geometric complexity is the line. In this instance we have an aggregated collection of atoms to form a line (i.e., from 2 or more atoms strung together to form a line).

First, let us consider the aetheric flows around two atoms next to each other which would be the simplest possible line. The aetheric flows in between the two atoms would either connect and aether would flow from one atom to the next or the flows would repel and the flows would squirt out perpendicular to the radial line between the two atoms. The rest of aetheric flows would form a lozenge type radiation around the combination of the two atoms.

几何复杂性的下一个层次是线。在这种情况下，我们有一个原子的聚集集合来形成一条线（即，由 2 个或多个原子串在一起形成一条线上）。

首先，让我们考虑以太围绕着两个相邻的原子流动，这将是简单的线。两个原子之间的以太流将连接，以太将从一个原子流到下一个原子，或者流将排斥，流将垂直于两个原子间的径向线喷出。以太流的其余部分将在两个原子的组合周围形成菱形辐射。

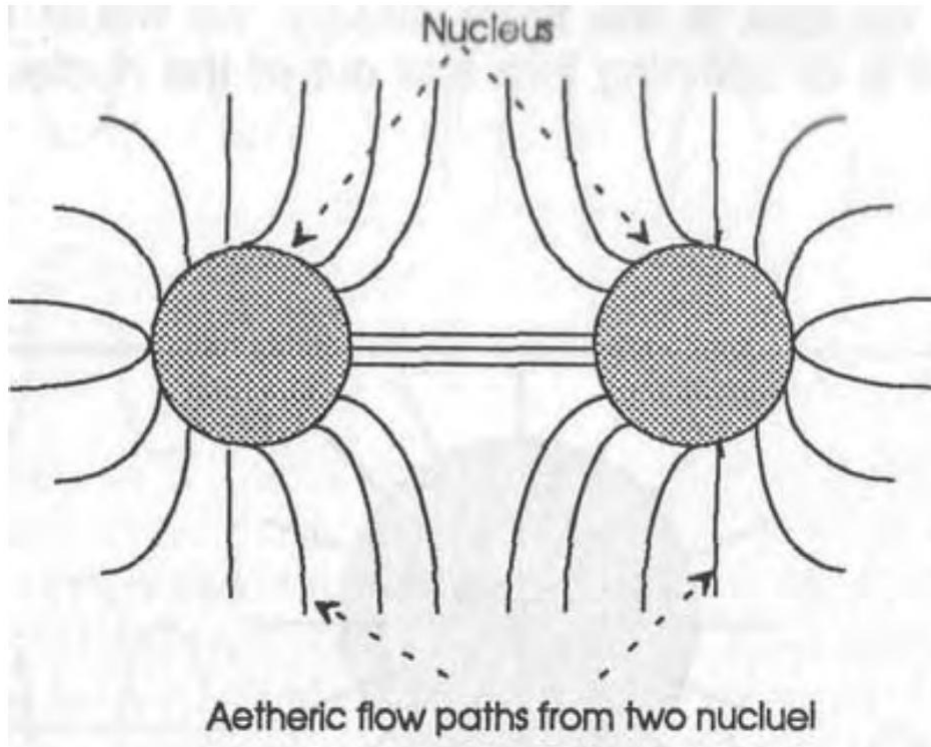


Figure 1.4.2-1 Aetheric Energy Flowing Around Two Atoms Creating a Simple Line.

图 1.4.2-1 围绕两个原子流动的以太能形成一条简单的直线。

By adding more atoms to the line we simply elongate the lozenge of radiation around the line. The net result is aetheric flows perpendicular to the line. This is illustrated in figure 1.4.2-1. When this is extended to a longer line of atoms is illustrated in figure 1.4.2-2.

通过在这条线上添加更多的原子，我们只需拉长这条线周围的辐射菱形。最终结果是以太流垂直于直线。如图 1.4.2-1 所示。如图 1.4.2-2 所示，当这延伸到更长的原子线时。

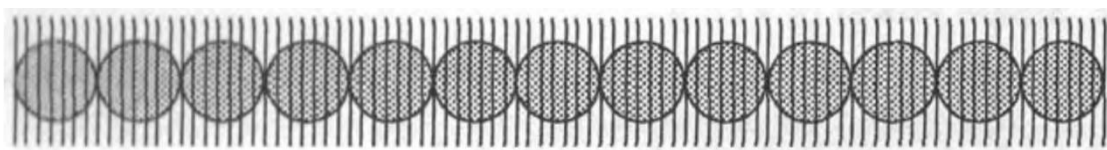


Figure 1.4.2-2. Side View of Line of Atoms with Aetheric Energy Radiating From the Line.

图 1.4.2-2 原子线的侧视图，具有从该线辐射的以太能。

### 1.4.3 两条平行线的形状力量

#### 1.4.3 Shape Power of Two Parallel Lines

A pair of lines parallel to each other is similar to the two atoms next to each other; however, in this case aetheric flows in between the two lines would either connect and aether would flow from the atoms in one line to the atoms in the next line, or the flows would repel and the flows would project out perpendicular to the plane between the two



lines. The net result of this configuration is a simple plane of aetheric flows around the two lines. The proximity of the lines defines the amount of interaction. Again we end up with a lozenge type energy configuration.

一对相互平行的线类似于相邻的两个原子；然而，在这种情况下，两条线之间的以太流将连接，以太将从一条线中的原子流到下一条线的原子，或者这些流将相互排斥，并且这些流将垂直于两条线间的平面向外突出。这种配置的最终结果是围绕这两条线的以太流的一个简单平面。线条的接近度定义了交互的数量。再一次，我们最终得到了菱形的能量配置。

#### 1.4.4 两条相交线的形状力量

##### 1.4.4 Shape Power of Two Intersecting Lines

Now the fun begins. When two lines intersect, there is a gradient of aetheric intensity between the two converging lines. Did you get that?

Two intersecting or converging lines create an energy gradient in the aether

现在，乐趣开始了。当两条线相交时，两条会聚线之间存在以太强度的梯度。你明白了吗？

两条相交或会聚的线在以太中产生能量梯度

The closer to the intersection of the two lines the more intense the interaction. Conversely, the farther away from the intersection the less interaction of aetheric flows of the two lines.

Because the nuclear aetheric flows are vortical (i.e., little spinning flows in the aetheric field) these flows will tend to orient to the least resistance between them. This means that aetheric flows will form larger vortexes close to the intersection of the two lines. The net result of aetheric flows is a vortexing effect between the two intersecting lines with the vortex most intense at the intersection.

越靠近两条线的交点，相互作用就越强烈。相反，离交点越远，两条线的以太流的相互作用就越小。

因为核以太流是旋涡流（即以太场中的小旋转流），这些流往往指向它们之间最小的阻力。这意味着以太流将在两条线的交点附近形成更大的涡流。以太流的最终结果是两条相交线之间的涡流效应，其中涡流在相交处最强。

With this configuration, we have now created a macro level, three dimensional, vortex in space with polarity from a simple planar figure. The intensity is greatest at the intersection of the two lines and least at the widest point of the two intersecting lines as is obvious in figure 1.4.4-1. Because this is a totally balanced flow of aetheric force between the two lines, there should be creation of a small amount of electron charge and a magnetic field but most of it would be concentrated near the intersection of the lines. Remember, a magnetic field, as discussed previously, is an aetheric vortex around the magnet so a vortexing in aether creates a magnetic field.

有了这种配置，我们现在已经从一个简单的平面图中创建了一个宏观水平的、三维的、具有

极性的空间涡旋。强度在两条线的交点处最大，在两条相交线的最宽点处最小，如图 1.4.4-1 所示。因为这是两条线之间以太力的完全平衡流动，所以应该会产生少量的电子电荷和磁场，但大部分会集中在线的交点附近。记住，如前所述，磁场是磁铁周围的以太涡流，因此以太中的涡流会产生磁场。

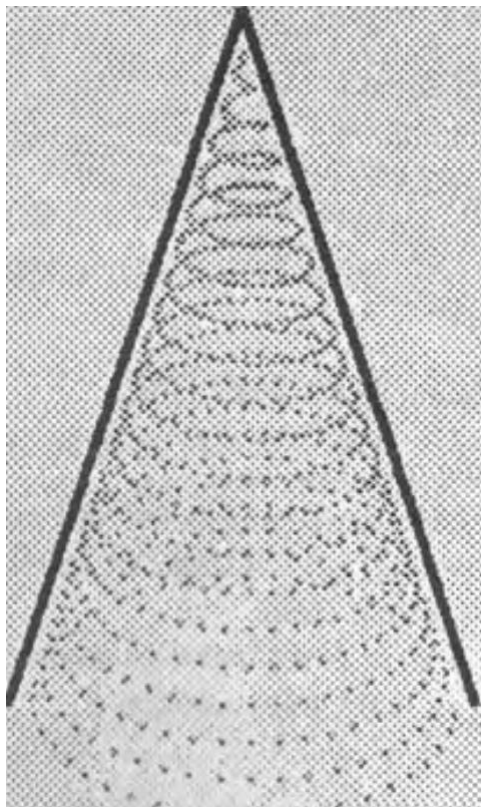


Figure 1.4.4-1. Aetheric Vortex Phenomenon Between Two Lines Intersecting

图 1.4.4-1 两条相交线之间的旋涡现象

Clairvoyant and clairsentient testing was used to examine what type of energy patterns formed around the intersecting lines resulting in a verification of my theoretical analysis and proving there is an intensification of the flow patterns predicted by theory. The vortex is clearly visible to the clairvoyant's sight and the flow and concentration of an ordered turbulence in aether at the intersection of the lines is also clearly visible.

透视和透视测试用于检查相交线周围形成的能量模式类型，从而使我的理论分析趋于平均，并证明理论预测的流动模式有所增强。漩涡在天眼的视野中清晰可见，在线的交点处，以太中有序湍流的流动和浓度也清晰可见。

### 1.4.5 多条相交线的形状力量

#### 1.4.5 Shape Power of Multiple Intersecting Lines

A large number of lines intersecting at a common vertex would lead create in the vicinity of the vertex a magnetic field and an electrostatic field.

Intersecting lines generate a flowing vortex of aetheric energy. The magnetic field of a permanent magnet is also a flowing vortex of aetheric energy as discussed previously. Q.E.D - Ergo - Eureka! A set of intersecting rods will therefore generate a magnetic field because the aetheric vortex flows at the intersecting of the lines are in fact a magnetic field. This means that intersecting lines or rods should also generate magnetic fields.

在公共顶点相交的大量线将导致在顶点附近产生磁场和静电场。

相交的线会产生以太能的流动涡流。如前所述，永磁体的磁场也是以太能的一个流动涡流。Q.E.D.-埃尔戈-尤里卡！因此，一组相交的棒将产生磁场，因为线相交处的以太涡流实际上是一个磁场。这意味着相交的线或棒也应该产生磁场。

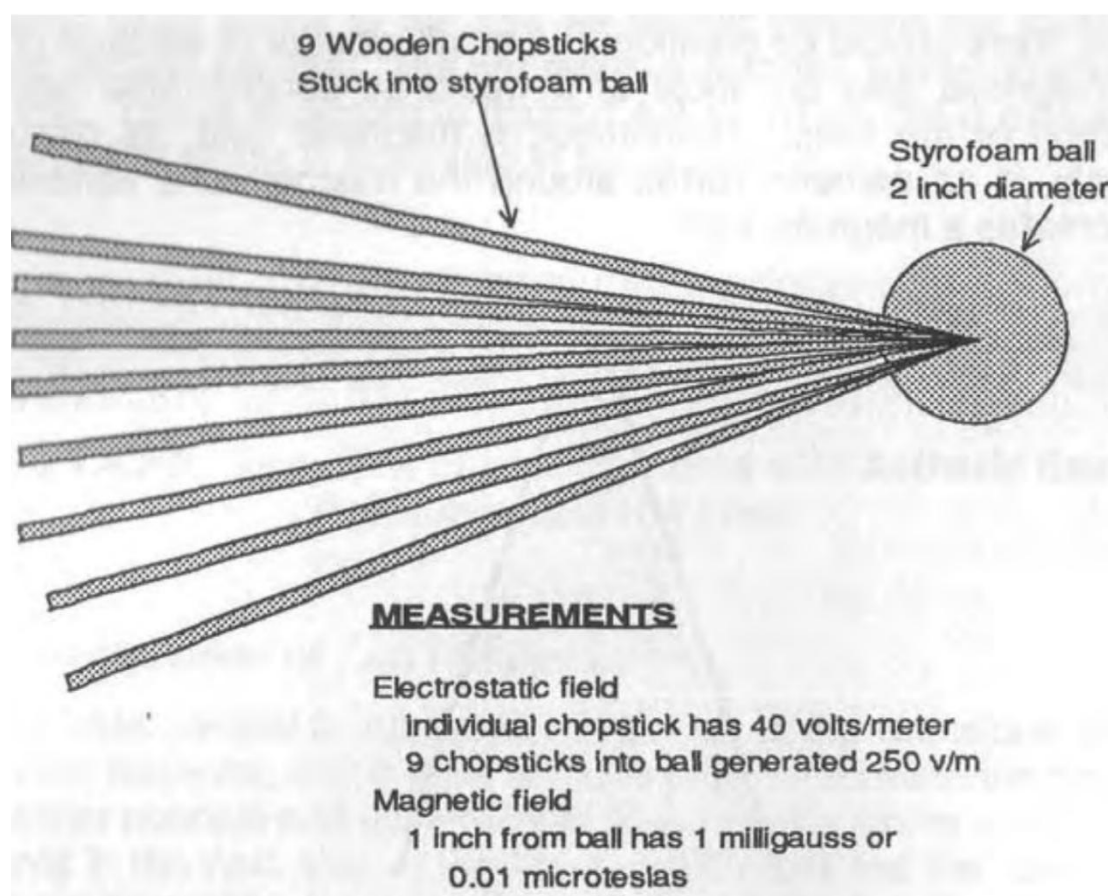


Figure 1.4.5-1 Generation of Magnetic and Electrostatic Fields with Intersecting Rods

图 1.4.5-1 交叉杆产生的磁场和静电场

Measurements taken with an Alpha Laboratory Model 3 Tri-Field Meter

使用阿尔法实验室 3 型三场测量仪进行的测量

9 Wooden Chopsticks Stuck into styrofoam ball

9 把木筷子卡在泡沫塑料球里

Styrofoam ball 2 inch diameter

泡沫塑料球直径 2 英寸

## MEASUREMENTS

### Electrostatic field

individual chopstick has 40 volts/meter 9 chopsticks into ball generated 250 v/m

### Magnetic field

1 inch from ball has 1 milligauss or 0.01 microteslas

### 测量

#### 静电场

单个筷子有 40 伏/米 9 根筷子成球产生 250 伏/米

#### 磁场

距离球 1 英寸有 1 毫高斯或 0.01 微特斯拉

A simple experiment was performed to test the hypothesis that intersecting rods would generate a magnetic and electrostatic field. These results are depicted in figure 1.4.5-1. Initial measurements were taken with a sensitive meter and a fluxgate magnetometer. The experiment was a resounding success. Intersecting lines create a magnetic and electrostatic field. This is a major breakthrough discovery wherein shape power aetheric physics predicts a previously unknown phenomenon.

进行了一个简单的实验来验证交叉棒会产生磁场和静电场的假设。这些结果如图 1.4.5-1 所示。最初的测量是用灵敏的仪表和磁通门磁强计进行的。这项实验大获成功。相交的线会产生磁场和静电场。这是一个重大的突破性发现，其中形状力量以太物理预测了一个以前未知的现象。

Further experiments were done to verify this effect. Two types of pyramids were tested. A paper pyramid and a fiberglass pyramid were constructed with 4-inches bases and other proportions the same as the Great Pyramid. Each side had lines that went from one side of the pyramid and converged at the base of the pyramid in a lower corner. Figure 1.4.5-2 depicts the triangle with the lines that formed each side.

进一步的实验验证了这种效果。测试了两种类型的金字塔。一个纸金字塔和一个玻璃纤维金字塔是用 4 英寸的底座和其他与大金字塔相同的比例建造的。每一边都有从金字塔一侧延伸出来的线，并在金字塔底部的下角汇合。图 1.4.5-2 描绘了三角形，三角形的每条边都有线条。

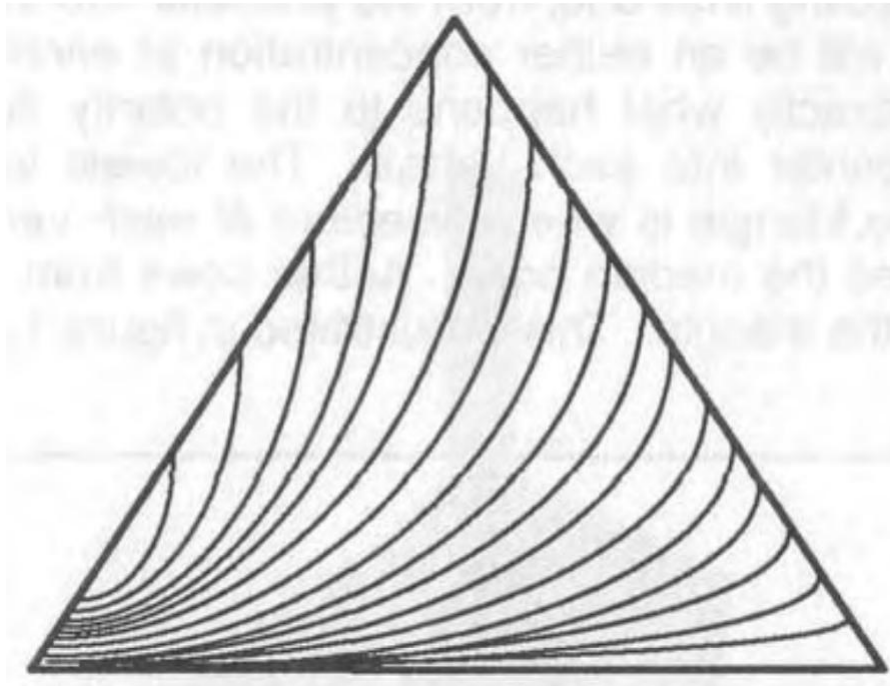


Figure 1.4.5-2 Sides of Pyramids Used in Magnetic Field Measurement Comparison Tests

图 1.4.5-2 磁场测量对比试验中使用的金字塔侧面

Magnetic measurements were taken with a fluxgate magnetometer of the magnetic field at the base of each pyramid. Table 1.4.5-1 summarizes the measurement results.

用磁通门磁强计对每个金字塔底部的磁场进行磁性测量。表 1.4.5-1 总结了测量结果。

**Table 1.4.5-1 Pyramid Magnetic Field Measurements**

	Fiberglass pyramid with lines	Stack of 19 paper pyramids with lines	Single paper pyramid
Gamma	310	323	0

From table 1.4.5-1 one can see that the single paper pyramid had no measureable magnetic field and the fiberglass pyramid with the converging lines had a magnetic field of 310 gammas. To give the reader an idea of the relative intensity of this Shape Power created field, there are 20,000 to 50,000 gammas in the earth's magnetic field so the pyramid is generating a very small but measureable magnetic field. Accuracy of the magnetometer is +20 gammas so the 323 gamma measurement of the stack of paper pyramid shows the additive effect of multiple intersecting lines.

从表 1.4.5-1 中可以看出，单个纸棱锥没有可测量的磁场，而具有会聚线的玻璃纤维棱锥具有 310 伽马的磁场。为了让读者了解这种形状力量产生的磁场的相对强度，地球磁场中有 20000 到 50000 伽马，因此金字塔产生了一个非常小但可测量的磁场。磁强计的精度为+20

伽马，因此纸金字塔堆叠的 323 伽马测量显示了多条相交线的叠加效应。

It should be noted that these measurements vary during the day due to small fluxuations in the earth's magnetic field plus the changing stress in the aetheric field caused by the earth's rotation which result in a different pressure from the sun during the day.

需要注意的是，由于地球磁场中的小通量，加上地球自转引起的以太场应力的变化，这些测量值在白天会有所不同，这源于白天与太阳的压力不同。

## 1.4.6 三角形的形状力量

### 1.4.6 Shape Power Of A Triangle

A triangle is the connection of three lines at their end points. This takes us into three intersecting lines and, from the previous section, it is easy to deduce that there will be an aether concentration at each vertex of the triangle. This is exactly what happens to the polarity flow inside the triangle from the center into each vertex. The lowest level of aether concentration in the triangle is where bisectors of each vertex meet in a common point called the median point. Aether flows from this point into the three points of the triangle. This is illustrated in figure 1.4.6-1.

三角形是三条线在其端点处的连接。这将我们带入三条相交的线，从上一节可以很容易地推断出，在三角形的每个顶点都会有以太集中。这正是三角形内部从中心到每个顶点的极性流所发生的情况。三角形中以太浓度的最低水平是每个顶点的平分线在一个称为中点的公共点上相遇的地方。以太从这个点流入三角形的三个点。如图 1.4.6-1 所示。

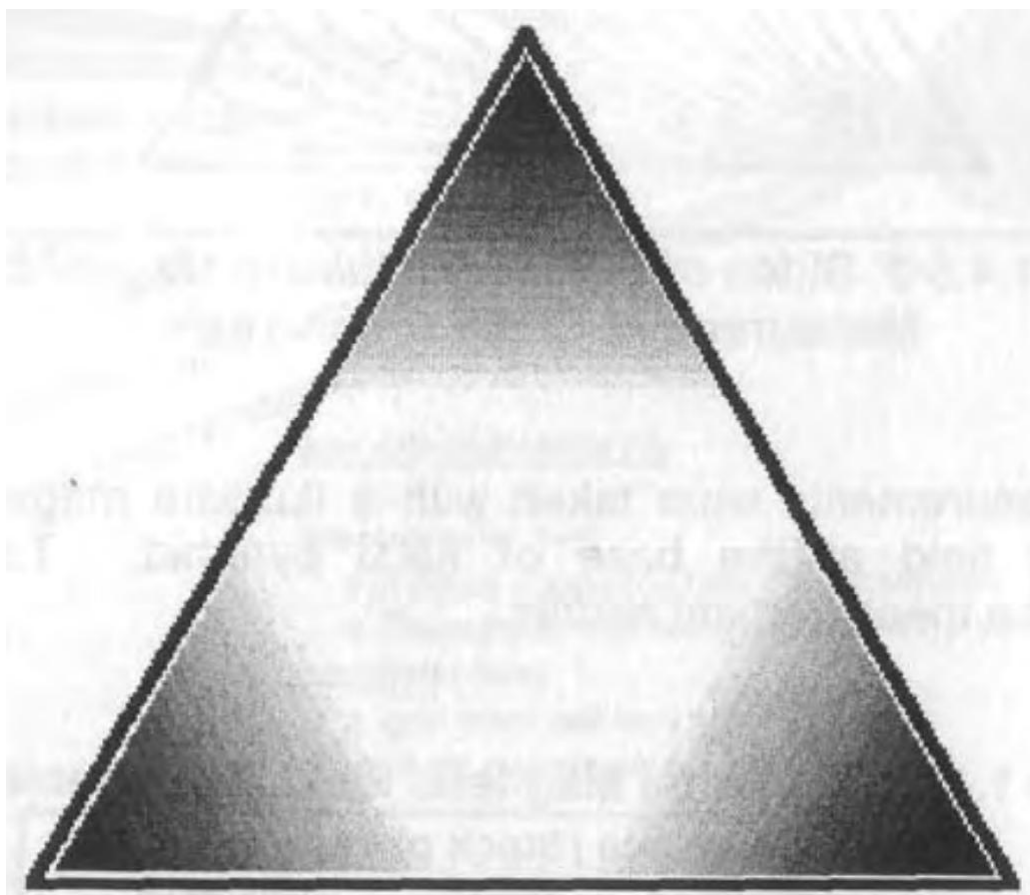


Figure 1.4.6-1. Aetheric Vortex Phenomena Within A Triangle.

图 1.4.6-1 三角形内的旋涡现象。

If a triangle is broken up into three triangles, almost all the energy is focused at the center with a small amount at the outside vertices. If a circle surrounds the tetrahedron triangles, the energy is focused entirely in the center of the circle/triangle so a circle overrides the effects of the intersecting lines. In a figure where there are triangles around the periphery of a circle, the entire energy of the figure is concentrated into the triangles. It is as if the triangles gather and focus the energy in the circle.

如果将一个三角形分解为三个三角形，几乎所有的能量都集中在中心，少量的能量集中在外部顶点。如果一个圆围绕四面体三角形，则能量完全集中在圆/三角形的中心，因此圆会覆盖相交线的效果。在一个圆的外围有三角形的图形中，图形的全部能量都集中在三角形中。这就好像三角形聚集并将能量集中在圆中一样。

## 1.4.7 四面体的形状力量

### 1.4.7 Shape Power Of A Tetrahedron

A tetrahedron, the simplest of the platonic solids, is made up of three connected triangles to form a three dimensional figure with four vertices. The intersecting lines of the tetrahedron have a concentration of aether in a vortical pattern at the vertices, plus there

is a large negative (polarity) stress concentration of aether at the geocentric center of the tetrahedron (i.e., at the 1/3rd height). This is illustrated in figure 1.4.7-1. The negative polarity at the center is a result of aetheric stress drawing on aether from the four corners.

四面体是柏拉图式立方体中最简单的一种，由三个相连的三角形组成，形成一个有四个顶点的三维图形。四面体的交线在顶点处具有旋涡模式的以太浓度，加上在四面体的地心中心（即在 1/3 高度处）存在较大的以太负（极性）应力浓度。如图 1.4.7-1 所示。中心的负极性是以太应力从四个角吸引以太的结果。

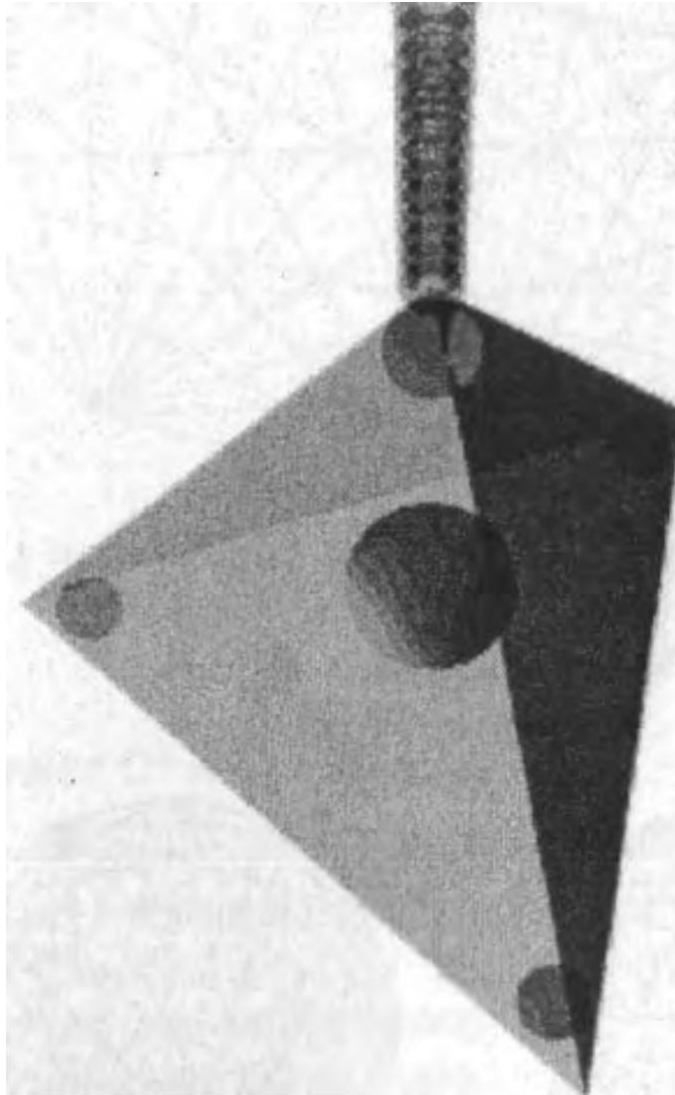


Figure 1.4.7-1. Aetheric Concentration Within A Tetrahedron.

图 1.4.7-1 四面体内的以太浓度。

## 1.4.8 12 点超立方体的形状力量

1.4.8 Shape Power of a 12-Pointed Tesseract



A tesseract is a regular planar figure made up of points equally spaced around a circle with lines connecting every point to every other point.

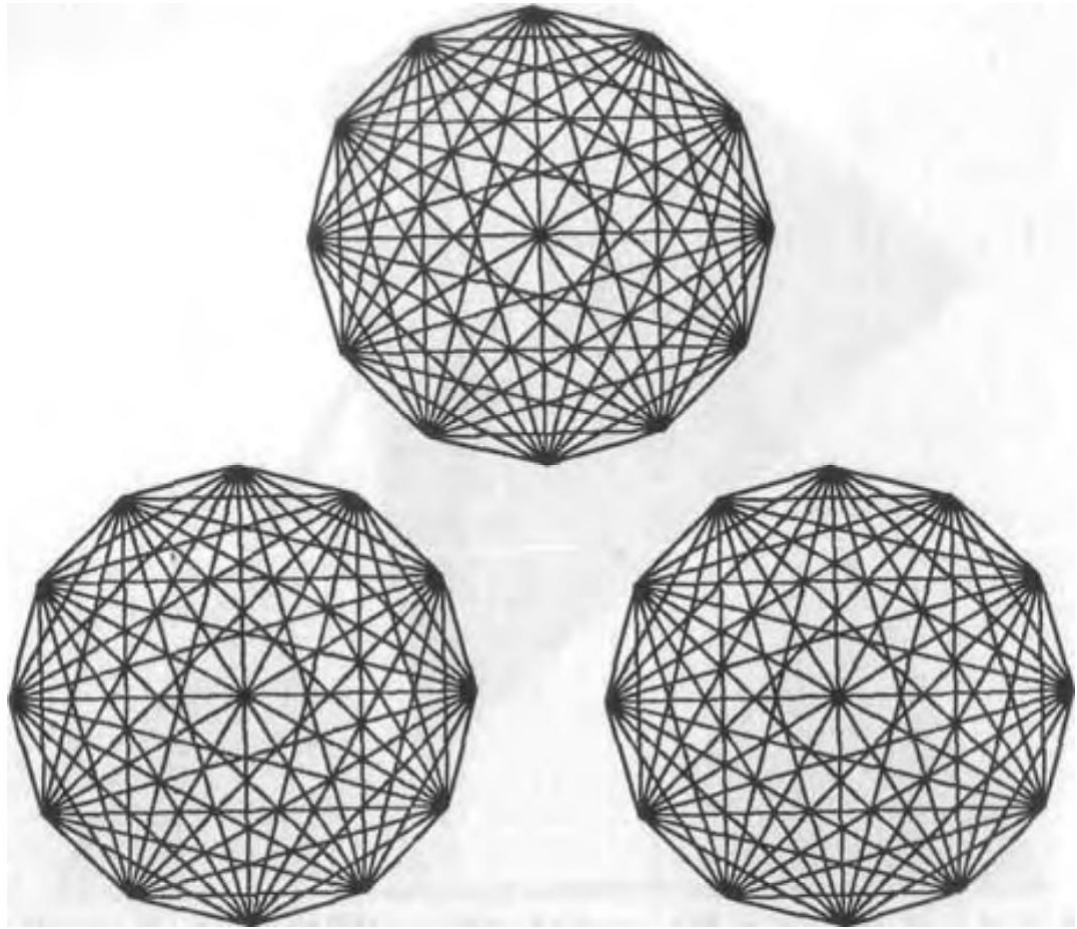
超立方体是一种规则的平面图形，由围绕一个圆等距分布的点组成，线将每个点连接到另一个点。

The intersecting lines of the 12-pointed tesseract (12-tesseract ) form many triangles and four-sided, irregular polygons. These geometric figures have an interacting concentrating affect on aether which creates a three-dimensional, multi-frequency pattern radiating out from the 12-tesseract which then acts as an agent to clear out bad/dark negative energies wherever the figure is located. The 12-tesseract is illustrated in figure 1.4.8-1. The frequency of the aether determines the color that we see.

12 点超立方体（12 超立方体）的相交线形成许多三角形和四边不规则多边形。这些几何图形对以太有着相互作用的集中影响，以太产生了一个从 12 层辐射出去的三维多频率模式，然后 12 超立方体充当清除图形所在位置的坏/暗负能量的媒介。12 超立方体如图 1.4.8-1 所示。以太的频率决定了我们所看到的颜色。

The clairvoyant sees the energy from the 12-tesseract as a beautiful rainbow of many colors radiating from it for 20 to 50 feet. More importantly, this figure illustrates that it is possible to actually modify the frequency relationships of aether with relatively simple shapes. Up to this point, we have only discussed the concentration and focusing of the aether. The 12-tesseract actually creates a whole spectrum of colors from a colorless aether. This has tremendous implications because it shows that we can use shape to change the vibrational patterns of aether around the shape.

天眼将来自 12 超立方体的能量视为一道美丽的彩虹，有多种颜色，从它辐射出 20 到 50 英尺。更重要的是，这个图说明了用相对简单的形状来修改以太的频率关系是可能的。到目前为止，我们只讨论了以太的集中和聚焦。12 超立方体实际上从无色以太中创造了一个完整的颜色光谱。这具有巨大的意义，因为它表明我们可以利用形状来改变以太在形状周围的振动模式。



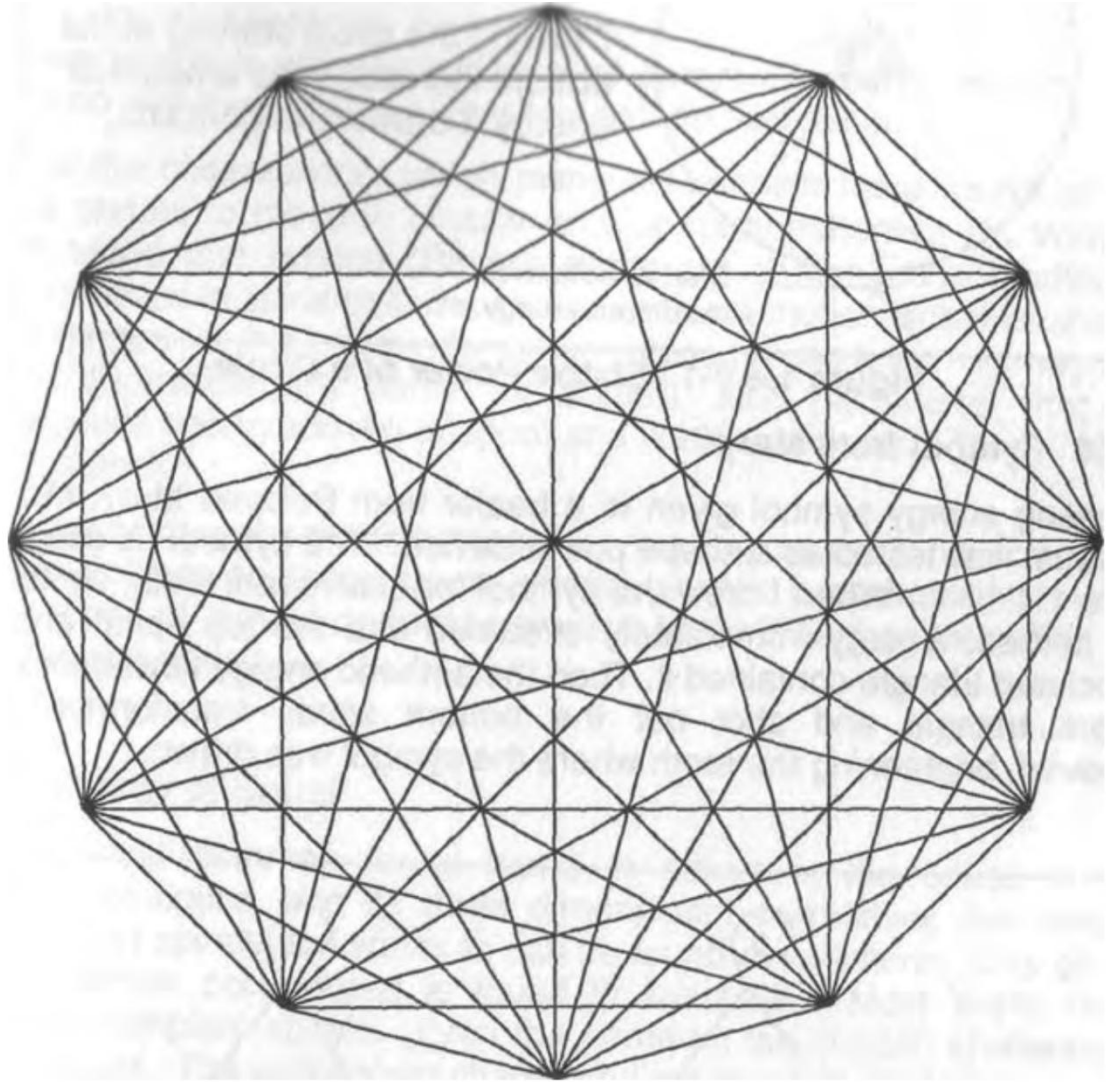


Figure 1.4.8-1. 12 点超立方体的形状力量

## 1.4.9 圆的形状力量

### 1.4.9 Shape Power Of A Circle

A circle with its concentration of aetheric energy is shown in figure 1.4.9-1. The circle can be represented as an infinite series of intersecting tangent lines. The focus point is the center of the circle. The intersecting lines actually cross energy fields in the center of the circle. Therefore, aether will be concentrated in the center of the circle. This means the circle acts as an aetheric pump to draw in energy and concentrate it at the center.

其以太能浓度的圆圈如图 1.4.9-1 所示。圆可以表示为一个无限系列的相交切线。焦点是圆的中心。相交的线实际上在圆的中心与能量场相交。因此，以太将集中在圆的中心。这意味着圆起到了以太泵的作用，吸收能量并将其集中在中心。

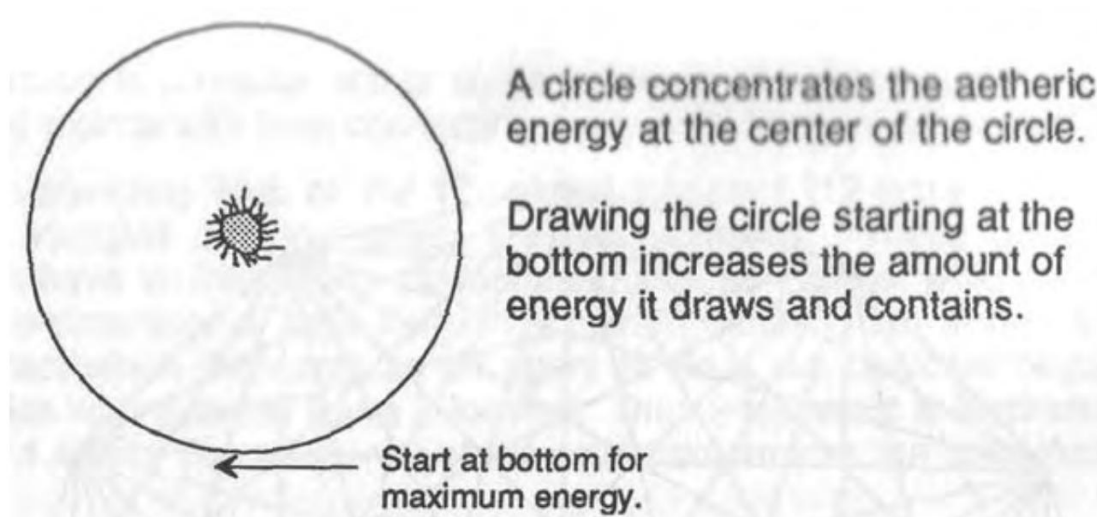


Figure 1.4.9-1. Shape Power of a Circle

A circle concentrates the aetheric energy at the center of the circle.

Drawing the circle starting at the bottom increases the amount of energy it draws and contains.

圆把以太能集中在圆的中心。

从底部开始绘制圆会增加其绘制和包含的能量。

## 1.4.10 玛丽的符号

### 1.4.10 Symbol from Mary

A healing energy symbol given to a healer from Beloved Mary, Mother of Jesus, was tested as a shape power device. The symbol is shown in figure 1.4.10-1. When I drew the symbol for clairvoyant tests, we found that aetheric energy immediately streamed into the top spiral and its associated triangle contained it. Then the aetheric energy flowed into the bottom triangle and shot out the bottom spiral, transformed and improved, brightening the room where the symbol was drawn.

一个治疗能量符号，来自耶稣之母圣母玛利亚的治疗师，被测试为一个形状动力装置。该符号如图 1.4.10-1 所示。当我画这个符号进行天眼测试时，我们发现以太能量立即流入顶部螺旋，其相关的三角形包含了它。然后以太能量流入底部三角形，射出底部螺旋，进行了改造和改进，照亮了绘制符号的房间。

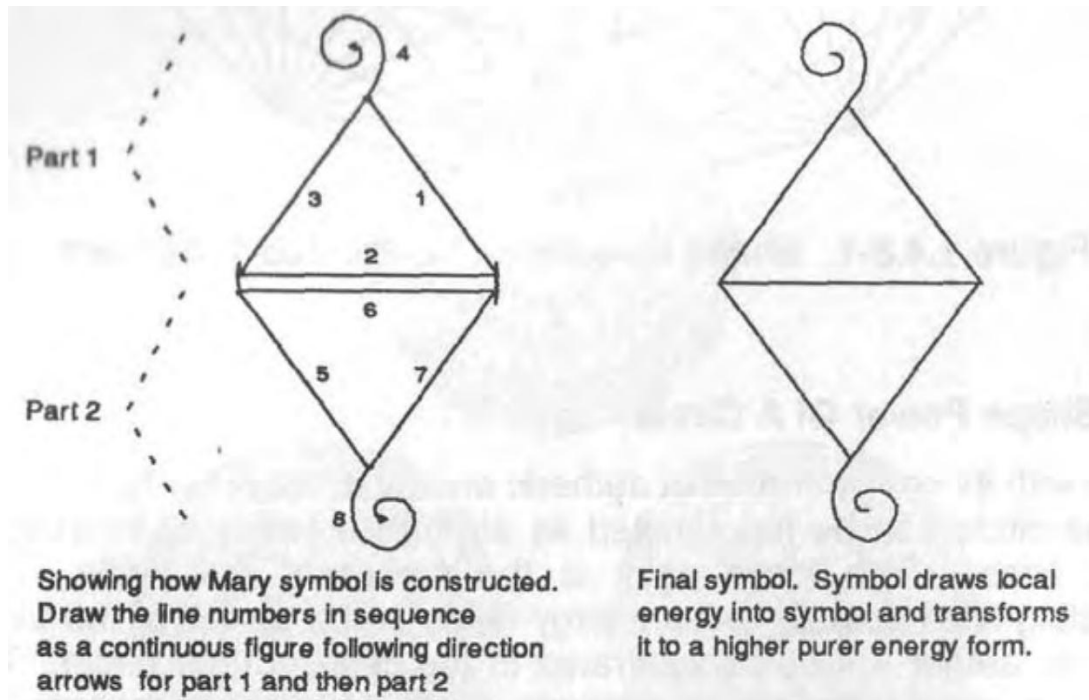


Figure 1.4.10-1. Shape Power of Healing Symbol

Showing how Mary symbol is constructed. Draw the line numbers in sequence as a continuous figure following direction arrows for part 1 and then part 2

展示玛丽符号是如何构建的。按照第 1 部分和第 2 部分的方向箭头，依次绘制线号，形成连续图形

Final symbol. Symbol draws local energy into symbol and transforms it to a higher purer energy form.

最终符号。符号将局部能量引入符号，并将其转换为更纯净的能量形式。

## 1.5 天然能量流

### 1.5 Natural Energy Flows

In section 1.4, a few simple geometric shapes were examined to show how simple patterns mold, shape, intensify and direct aether; even to the point of changing aetheric frequency relationships in the 12-tesseract to yield color modifications in the aetheric field around the tesseract. However, there is still another level of complexity within aether. This has to do with the fact that aether has natural flow patterns.

在第 1.4 节中，研究了一些简单的几何形状，以展示简单的图案是如何塑造、塑造、强化和引导以太的；甚至到改变 12 超立方体中的以太频率关系以在超立方体周围的以太场中产生颜色修改的程度。然而，以太内部还有另一个层次的复杂性。这与以太具有自然流动模式这一事实有关。

One of the observations, which many researchers have found, is that aether prefers to move in circular arcs or spiral patterns. Dr. Wilhelm Reich found that orgone (Reich's

name for a high concentration of aether) moves in spiral patterns and its constant motion is that of spirals. Schauberger, in his groundbreaking research work on diamagnetic energy (Schauberger's name for aether), also discovered that the diamagnetic energy moved in spiral and vortical patterns. (See chapter 2 of this book.)

If we apply this observation of aether moving naturally in spiral and vortical patterns to shape power effects, then it is reasonable to infer that the use of curved or spiral pathways to mold and guide aether will enhance the effects.

许多研究人员发现, 其中一个观察结果是以太更喜欢以圆弧或螺旋模式移动。Wilhelm Reich 博士发现奥根能 (Reich 对高浓度以太的称呼) 以螺旋模式运动, 其恒定运动是螺旋运动。Schauberger 在其关于反磁性能量 (Schauberger 对以太的名字) 的开创性研究工作中, 也发现了反磁性能量以螺旋和旋涡模式运动。(见本书第 2 章。)

如果我们将以太以螺旋和旋涡模式自然移动的观察应用于形状力量效应, 那么可以合理地推断, 使用弯曲或螺旋路径来塑造和引导以太将增强效果。

## 1.5.1 螺旋的能量

### 1.5.1 Energy of Spiral

One of most common forms found in nature is the spiral, a two dimensional figure, and its three dimensional correlative, the vortex. Examples of spirals and vortexes can be found everywhere. One of the most common occurrences is found in seashells. Most shells have partial or complete spirals. Even the common fan-shaped shells are a vortex shape. The well-known chambered nautilus with its highly regular logarithmic spiral is often used to illustrate the spiral. Another well known vortex format is found in patterns generated by trees and plants as their leaves form. The leaves usually follow a vortex pattern which is related to the Fibonacci numbers (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13 .....[n]+[n-1]). The study of this natural phenomenon is called [phytotaxis](#).

自然界中最常见的形式之一是螺旋, 一种二维图形, 以及与之相关的三维漩涡。螺旋和涡流的例子随处可见。最常见的现象之一是在贝壳中发现的。大多数壳具有部分或完全螺旋。即使是常见的扇形外壳也是涡流形状。著名的有腔鹦鹉螺以其高度规则的对数螺旋经常被用来说明螺旋。另一种众所周知的涡旋形式是树木和植物在叶片形成时产生的模式。叶片通常遵循与斐波那契数有关的涡旋模式 (即 1、2、3、5、8、13……[n]+[n-1])。对这种自然现象的研究被称为[叶序](#)。

When a spiral is drawn starting at the center and around counterclockwise (CCW) toward the outside, the local aetheric energy is drawn into the center of the spiral and shot to the outside. When a spiral is drawn from the outside to the center, the energy is drawn from the outside into the center and transformed into a rainbow of colors and energizes the locality. The energy field, as seen by clairvoyants, radiates out about 4 feet from the center of the spiral and is truly a rainbow of beautiful, living colors.

当螺旋从中心开始, 逆时针 (CCW) 向外绘制时, 局部以太能被吸入螺旋的中心, 并向外射出。当一个螺旋从外面画到中心时, 能量从外面画进中心, 转化为彩虹般的颜色, 并为局

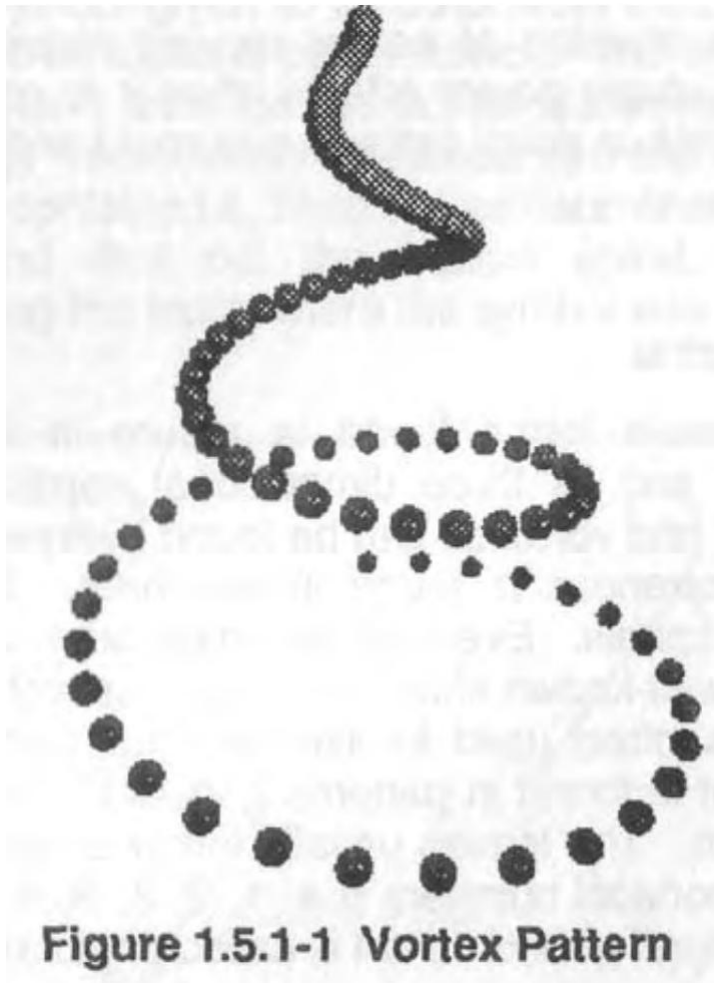
部提供能量。天眼所看到的能量场，从螺旋的中心向外辐射约 4 英尺，是一道美丽而生动的彩虹。

If spirals are connected by drawing a spiral from the outside to the center and then continuing the line from the center to the outside of another spiral, and doing this for several more spirals that are connected from the center of one to the outside of the next one, then energy is intensified tremendously. It is as if each spiral gathers more energy as well as intensifying the energies from previous spirals. Testing with sensitives also verified this most fascinating effect of the spiral as a shape power figure. If a person is at all sensitive to energies they can readily feel the increase in energy intensity.

如果螺旋是通过从外部到中心绘制一个螺旋来连接的，然后从另一个螺旋的中心到外部继续绘制这条线，并对从一个螺旋中心到下一个螺旋外部连接的多个螺旋进行连接，那么能量会大大增强。这是因为每一个螺旋都会收集更多的能量，并增强之前螺旋的能量。用灵敏度测试也验证了螺旋最迷人的小精灵是一个形状力量图。如果一个人对能量非常敏感，他们很容易感觉到能量强度的增加。

It is interesting to note that the spiral structure correlates with some of the patterns of the neurological spiral vortex structures in the brain where spirals are connected to each other. From this we can deduce that the nervous system patterns in the brain act as a parametric shape power amplifier of the energies it is receiving; thus, collecting and amplifying the amount of aetheric energy in the brain. This interesting fact was discussed in my first book on free energy. Figure 1.5.1-1 illustrates a simple vortex.

值得注意的是，螺旋结构与大脑中螺旋相互连接的神经螺旋涡旋结构的一些模式相关。由此我们可以推断，大脑中的神经系统模式充当其所接收能量的参数形状能力放大器；从而收集和放大大脑中以太能的量。这个有趣的事实在我的第一本关于自由能的书中已经讨论过。图 1.5.1-1 显示了一个简单的涡流。



One of the early shape power devices, sold as a product back in the 1970's, was a spiral etched onto a piece of copper-clad printed circuit board (PCB). The inventor claimed that the spiral plate would energize and make coffee, water, soft drinks, wine, and foods taste better. Obviously, this was taking advantage of the shape power aspects of the spiral. It would be interesting to know if the original spiral was drawn from the outside to the center. This effect could be greatly enhanced if many interconnected spirals were etched onto the PCB substrate. My experimental research shows that printed circuit board material, which is made of epoxy fiberglass does not conduct aetheric energy and makes very poor shape power media.

20 世纪 70 年代作为产品销售的早期形状的电设备之一是蚀刻在一块镀铜印刷电路板 (PCB) 上的螺旋。发明者声称，螺旋板可以激发能量，使咖啡、水、软饮料、葡萄酒和食物味道更好。显然，这是利用了螺旋的形状力量方面。如果知道最初的螺旋是从外侧到中心绘制的，那将是一件有趣的事情。如果在 PCB 基板上蚀刻许多互连的螺旋，则可以大大增强这种效果。我的实验研究表明，由环氧玻璃纤维制成的印刷电路板材料不传导以太能，并且制成非常差的形状力量介质。

## 1.5.2 修正三角形能量流

### 1.5.2 Modified Triangle Energy Flow



To test the hypothesis that controlling aetheric energy with curved lines was more effective, a triangle was made with many curved lines where all the curved lines converged on one of the vertices of the triangle as is illustrated in figure 1.5.2-1. An identical triangle was also constructed with straight lines. The effects of this test were dramatic. The triangle with the curved lines had many times more aether flow and concentration than the triangle with the straight lines. Obviously, if you allow the aether to follow its natural flow patterns, the flow is much easier and faster than with straight lines.

为了验证用曲线控制以太能更有效的假设，用许多曲线制作了一个三角形，其中所有曲线都会聚在三角形的一个顶点上，如图 1.5.2-1 所示。同样的三角形也是用直线构成的。这次测试的效果非常显著。有曲线的三角形比有直线的三角形有很多倍的气流和浓度。显然，如果你允许以太遵循其自然流动模式，那么流动比直线更容易、更快。

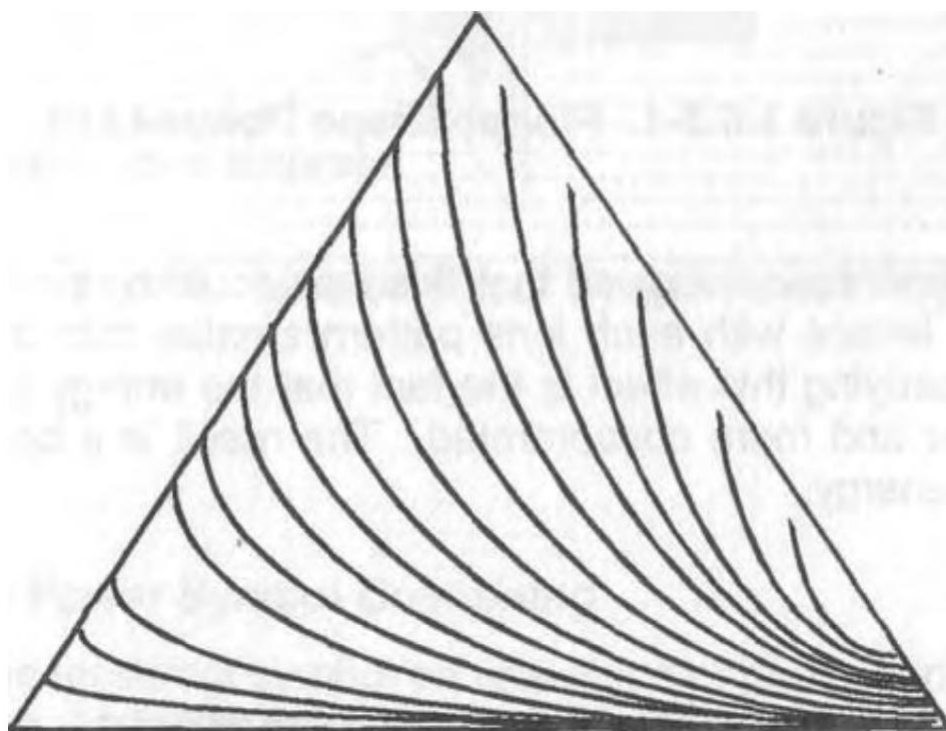


Figure 1.5.2-1. Curved Lines within a Triangle to Control Shape Power

图 1.5.2-1 三角形内的曲线控制形状力量

### 1.5.3 平面形状力量透镜

#### 1.5.3 Planar Shape Power Lens

Another example of a curved line shape power pattern is shown in figure 1.5.3-1. It was found that this shape power pattern generated a three dimensional energy field. In this case the energy field was a beam of energy projecting out from the back side of the pattern for about five to six feet. The energy beam was vortexing out in a beam the width of the planar pattern. By experiment we found this pattern has maximum energy when the curved lines never touch the surrounding circle. If the curves touched the circle it was

as if the circle blocked the curved spiral from collecting more aetheric energy and channeling it to the center of the circle. From figure 1.4.9-1 we know that a circle focuses the energy in the center of the circle. With the curved lines, the energy collection is accelerated and shot out from the center of the spiral pattern.

曲线形状力量模式的另一个示例如图 1.5.3-1 所示。研究发现，这种形状力量模式产生了一个三维能量场。在这种情况下，能量场是一束能量，从图案的背面伸出约五到六英尺。能量束以平面图案宽度的光束涡旋而出。通过实验，我们发现当曲线从不接触周围的圆时，这种模式具有最大的能量。如果曲线接触到圆，就好像圆阻止了弯曲的螺旋收集更多的以太能量并将其引导到圆的中心。从图 1.4.9-1 中我们知道，一个圆将能量集中在圆的中心。通过曲线，能量收集被加速并从螺旋图案的中心射出。

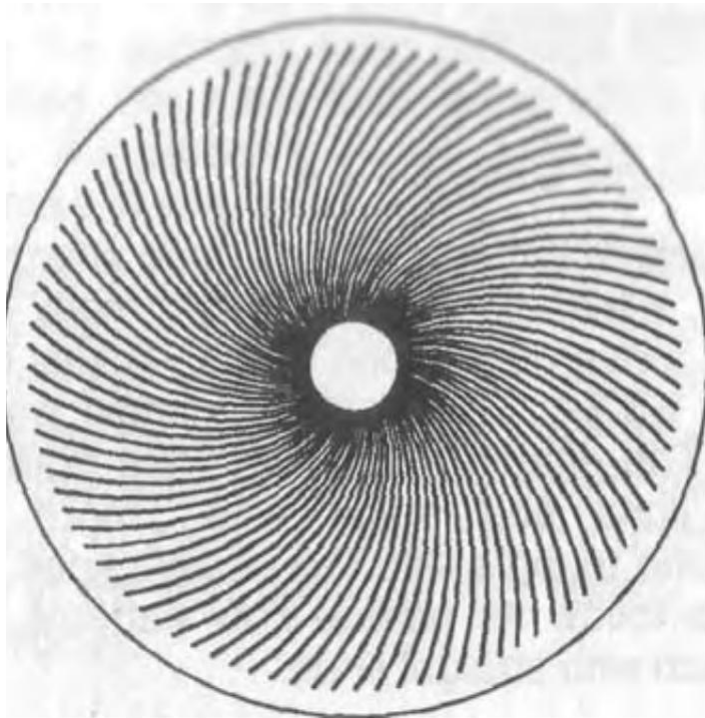


Figure 1.5.3-1. Planar Shape Power Lens

Further experimentation showed that this lens could be put into a series of cascaded lenses with each lens pattern smaller than the preceding lens. Accompanying this effect is the fact that the energy pattern keeps getting smaller and more concentrated. The result is a beam of highly concentrated energy.

进一步的实验表明，该透镜可以放入一系列级联透镜中，每个透镜图案都比前一个透镜小。伴随着这种效应的是这样一个事实，即能量模式越来越小，越来越集中。其结果是一束能量高度集中的光束。

## 1.5.4 为什么画的线会引起以太扰动

### 1.5.4 Why Drawn Lines Cause Aetheric Disturbance

There are three phenomena associated with why the simple act of drawing a couple of lines on a piece of paper sets up patterns in the aether.

有三种现象与为什么在一张纸上画几条线的简单行为会在以太中形成图案有关。

1. Two converging lines on the paper create a stress in the aetheric field and cause the aether to vortex.
2. The line on the paper is a different substance than the paper and will usually have a different conductivity than the paper for the flow of aether around it. If there is a stress in the aether at that point, then the differing conductivities will create eddy currents in the aether. See figure 1.5.4-1
3. The physical act of drawing any pattern in the aether creates an aetheric record and biases aether flows in the direction that the pattern was drawn. See figure 1.4.10-1 and section 1.5.1 on effects of drawing spirals in different directions.

1. 纸上的两条汇聚线在以太场中产生应力，并导致以太产生涡流。
2. 纸上的线是一种与纸不同的物质，对于周围以太的流动，通常会具有与纸不一样的电导率。如果以太在那一点上有应力，那么不同的电导率会在以太中产生涡流。见图 1.5.4-1
3. 在以太中绘制任何图案的物理行为都会创建以太记录，并使以太流朝着绘制图案的方向偏移。关于在不同方向绘制螺旋线的效果，见图 1.4.10-1 和第 1.5.1 节。

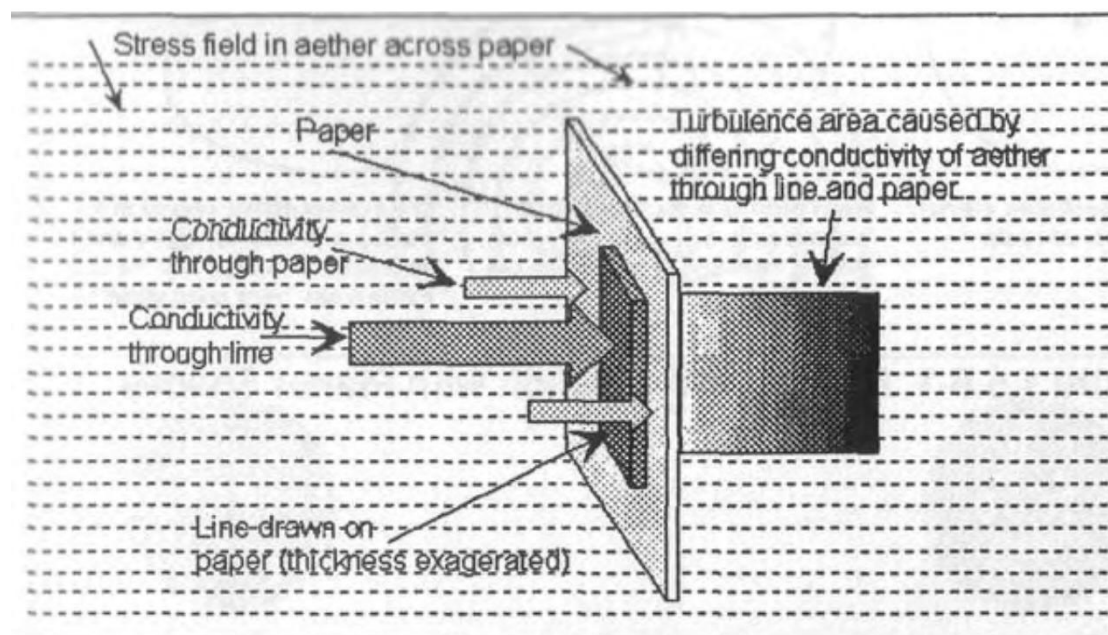


Figure 1.5.4-1. Line on Paper Shape Power Physics

Stress field in aether across paper 纸张上以太的应力场

Conductivity through paper 纸的传导率

Conductivity through line 画线的传导率

## 1.5.5 形状力量符号组合

### 1.5.5 Shape Power Symbol Combining

Combining the tesseract symbol on one piece of paper and the spiral on another paper and the papers set

at right angles showed that the energies of the two symbols interact and are amplified. By this, I mean it intensified the energies in the room. This shows that we can use symbols interactively to intensify aetheric energy and convert it into any force we want since all forces are modes of aetheric energy.

将一张纸上的超立方体符号与另一张纸的螺旋符号相结合，并将纸张设置为直角，表明这两个符号的能量相互作用并被放大。我的意思是，它强化了房间里的能量。这表明我们可以交互使用符号来增强以太能量，并将其转换为我们想要的任何力，因为所有力都是以太能量的模式。

## 1.5.6 更多平面模式能量观测

### 1.5.6 More Planar Pattern Energy Observations

Another series of experiments were performed to check out the energy fields of three simple energy patterns. The symbols were the Sanskrit Om symbol, a circle with a dot in the center and a circle with petals inside. These are shown in figure 1.5.6-1.

进行了另一系列实验来检验三种简单能量模式的能量场。这些符号是梵文的 Om 符号，一个中心有点的圆圈和一个里面有花瓣的圆圈。如图 1.5.6-1 所示。

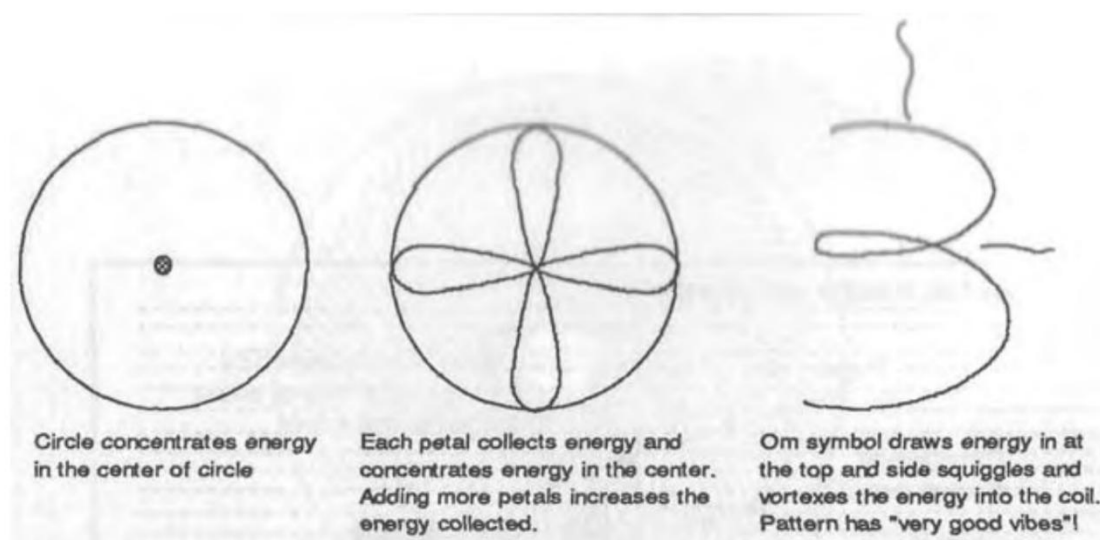


Figure 1.5.6-1 Energy Manipulation with Planar Shapes

图 1.5.6-1 平面形状的能量操纵

Circle concentrates energy in the center of circle 圆将能量集中在圆心

Each petal collects energy and concentrates energy in the center. Adding more petals increases the energy collected.

每个花瓣收集能量并将能量集中在中心。添加更多的花瓣会增加收集的能量。

Om symbol draws energy in at the top and side squiggles and vortexes the energy into the coil. Pattern has "very good vibes"!

Om 符号在顶部和侧面的波浪中引入能量，并将能量涡旋到线圈中。图案有“非常好的共鸣”！

## 1.6 阻断能量使用的四条规则

### 1.6 Blocking Energy Using Rule of Four

In *Divining, The Primary Sense* by Herbert Weaver, he recounts a discovery by a dowser, Lawrence Veale, where in a simple cross of four lines would block the signal from a "witness" to the person it was attuned to. A witness is a term used in magic and dowsing for any object or substance which is either from a person or handled and used by only a single person. Examples of witnesses are hair, saliva, fingernail clippings, a personal comb, etc. The witness is aetherically tuned to one person and no one else.

《In *Divining, The Primary Sense* by Herbert Weaver》，讲述了一位名叫劳瑞斯·维尔的发现，在四条线的简单交叉中，将阻断“证物”向其所调谐的人发出的信号。证物是魔术中使用的一个术语，指的是来自一个人或仅由一个人处理和使用的任何物体或物质。例子有头发、唾液、指甲屑、个人梳子等。证物在以太上只指向一个人，而不是其他人。

To test out the rule of four, I had clairvoyants and clairsentients "look at" the energy pattern around a glob of my saliva on a piece of paper. They could see a tenuous energy connection between me and the saliva with a faint energy glow around the saliva. When I got closer to the saliva sample, the energy connection got stronger. I then drew four lines on the paper next to the saliva. The four lines or a cross only blanked out the connection to me when the symbol was between me and the saliva. There was still a faint connection to me when the four lines were not between me and the sample. To completely block the connection, four dots, squares, or four symbols had to circumscribe the sample. See figure 1.6-1 for a visual of how the rule of four works blocking the energy of a labyrinth.

为了测试四条的规则，我让天眼“观察”一张纸上我唾液周围的能量模式。他们可以看到我和唾液之间微弱的能量联系，唾液周围有微弱的能量发光。当我靠近唾液样本时，能量联系变得更强烈了。然后我在唾液旁边的纸上画了四条线。只有当符号在我和唾液之间时，这四条线或一个十字架才掩盖了与我的联系。当这四条线不在我和样本之间时，我仍然有一种微弱的联系。为了完全阻断连接，四个点、正方形或四个符号必须外接样本。如图 1.6-1 所示，四法则如何阻断迷宫的能量。



Figure 1.6-1 Rule of Four Using Tesseract to Block Energy of a Labyrinth

The four tesseracts act as an energy blocking agent for the center labyrinth figure.

这四个超立方体起到了中心 labyrinth 图形的能量阻断剂的作用。

## 1.7 形状力量的物理概述

### 1.7 Summary of Shape Power Physics

My emphasis on the fact that two intersecting lines create a gradient in the aether and hence create a magnetic field is a fundamental discovery of tremendous importance. With this fact plus the fact that aether flows best in curved or vortical patterns, we can now unravel the mysteries of pyramid energy, mandala forces, magic symbols, crystal energy effects, the Altantean Power Crystal and the direct conversion of static aetheric energy into dynamic aetheric force. The conversion of aetheric energy directly into usable electric power will now become a reality through Shape Power.

我强调两条相交的线在以太中产生梯度，从而产生磁场，这是一个非常重要的基本发现。有了这个事实，再加上以太以弯曲或旋涡模式流动得最好，我们现在可以解开金字塔能量、曼陀罗力量、魔法符号、水晶能量效果、阿尔坦坦能量水晶以及静态以太能量直接转化为动态以太力的奥秘。以太能直接转化为可用电力现在将通过形状力量成为现实。

The following are heuristic observations on controlling and manipulating aetheric energy.

以下是关于控制和操纵以太能的启发式观察。

1. Aetheric energy exists everywhere.
2. Aetheric energy is easily moved by motion of mass; however, the inertia of mass is a resistance of the mass to its connection to the aether. Basically aetheric energy acts as a superfluid with little or no detectable resistance or viscosity.
3. Aetheric energy can be scooped, directed, focused, flowed, intensified, and in general controlled by geometrical shapes and patterns, and mind or thought (visualization).
4. Aetheric energy is moved and focused around a permanent magnet.
5. Aetheric energy in its myriad forms is the basic life force of the universe and as such is the basis of all the phenomenal universe.

- 1.以太能量无处不在。
- 2.以太的能量很容易被质量的运动所移动；然而，质量的惯性是质量对其与以太连接的阻力。基本上以太能起到超流体的作用，几乎没有或根本没有可检测的阻力或粘度。
- 3.以太能量可以被挖掘、引导、聚焦、流动、强化，通常由几何形状和模式以及思想或思维（可视化）控制。
- 4.以太能围绕永磁体移动和聚焦。
- 5.以其无数形式存在的以太能是宇宙的基本生命力，也是所有现象宇宙的基础。

### 超流体

超流体是一种物质状态，其特点是完全缺乏黏性。当液态氮冷却到2.17K以下时，其内摩擦系数变为零，表现出超流现象。超流体在流动时不受摩擦作用的影响，因此可以永无止尽地流动。例如，液态氮可以流过半径为十的负五次方厘米的小孔或毛细管。超流体还具有无限的导热性，这意味着热量可以以无限的速度在超流体中传递。此外，超流体在某些条件下会形成“无限旋转”的漩涡。

## 1.8 参考文献

### 1.8 Bibliography

# 第 2 章 形状力量产生的背景历史

## CHAPTER 2 BACKGROUND HISTORY OF SHAPE POWER

This chapter summarizes some of the historic researchers of shape power effects and how they used shape to control aetheric energy.

本章总结了一些关于形状功率效应的历史研究者，以及他们如何利用形状来控制以太能。

## 2.1 形状力量历史

### 2.1 SHAPE POWER HISTORY

My wife, Jeanine, and I have done many experiments with shape power and various energy shapes over the years. Most of what we did has never been publicly documented until now as there was only a small mention in my previous writings. Shape power has been a recurring topic in our discussions and experiments with universal energy, and it seems to be a recurring theme we find in various sources.

多年来，我和妻子珍妮对形状能量和各种能量形状进行了许多实验。我们所做的大部分事情直到现在都没有公开记录，因为在我之前的著作中只提到了一小部分。在我们对宇宙能量的讨论和实验中，形状力量一直是一个反复出现的话题，而且它似乎是我们各种来源中发现的一个反复存在的主题。

One of our favorites is a famous inventor of the 19th century, John Ernst Worrel Keely, who developed shape power to a fine science. One of Keely's demonstration gimmicks was to draw a series of symbols on a blackboard and one of his vibratory devices or motors would start operating. What I surmise is that Keely used symbols to control the aetheric energies in his lab and possibly focalize them to effect mechanical operation. Magic at its finest!

我们最喜欢的是 19 世纪著名的发明家约翰·恩斯特·沃雷尔·基利，他将形状力量发展成了一项精细的科学。基利的演示噱头之一是在黑板上画一系列符号，他的一个振动设备或电机就会开始工作。我推测，基利在他的实验室中使用符号来控制以太能量，并可能将它们集中起来以实现机械操作。魔术发挥到极致！

In the book *A Dweller On Two Planets*, during one of Phylos's incarnations, he was being taken by a Chinese Master, Quong, to a hidden retreat in Mount Shasta. During the trip, the Master demonstrated to Phylos, two occult symbols. Quong drew a symbol he called the *Vis Mortuus* on the ground, which caused a flame of the "fire of life" to blaze up for many feet inside the symbol. The symbol was a circle a couple of feet in diameter with a cross inside the circle and with the cross arms pointing east-west and north-south respectively. The Master Quong threw a stick into the flame and it disappeared. Quong then drew another symbol he termed, *Vis Naturae*, and he stepped into the flame which proved to be an energizing and rejuvenation aid. The *Vis Naturae* was a circle with a line through the middle funning north and south. Subsequent information revealed that the Master was extremely old yet he showed no indication of age deterioration

在《两个星球上的居民》一书中，在 Phylos 的一次化身中，他被一位中国大师 Quong 带到沙斯塔山的一个隐蔽的休养所。在旅途中，大师向 Phylos 展示了两个神秘的符号。Quong 在地上画了一个他称之为 *Vis Mortuus* 的符号，这导致“生命之火”的火焰在符号内燃烧了好几英尺。这个符号是一个直径几英尺的圆圈，圆圈内有一个十字架，十字臂分别指向东西和南北。Quong 大师把一根棍子扔进火里，火就不见了。然后，Quong 画了另一个他称之为 *Vis Naturae* 的符号，他步入火焰，这被证明是一种激励和复兴的帮助。*Vis Naturae* 是一个圆圈，中间有一条线，南北交替。随后的信息显示，大师年事已高，但没有任何衰老迹象



The ancient Chinese art of Feng Shui utilizes the placement of houses, household furnishings, building sites, office layouts, etc., to maximize natural energies and place the occupants of the houses and offices in a harmonious, orderly, energetic environment. It is obviously based on shape power effects.

Related to Feng Shui is the ancient I Ching divination system based on the order and placement of the I Ching symbols to foretell the future. The I Ching symbols themselves are shape power devices

中国古代风水艺术利用房屋、家具、建筑工地、办公室布局等的布置，最大限度地发挥自然能量，将房屋和办公室的居住者置于和谐、有序、充满活力的环境中。这显然是基于形状力量效应。

与风水有关的是古代易经占卜系统，该系统基于易经符号的顺序和位置来预测未来。易经符号本身就是形状的动力装置

The eye-of-god, a Mexican mandala, is said to focus spiritual energies into the home. It has a basic shape of two or more crossed sticks and is tied in the center. Colored string or yarn is woven around the sticks to create a series of concentric patterns which tend to draw the eye to the center of the mandala. The mandala is said to ward off evil spirits and harmful negative forces.

The Tibetan yogis and Buddhists have an infinitude of mandalas which are claimed to be foci of various gods and spirutal qualities. Additionally, mandalas are also used in meditation to draw in higher spiritual energies and to attune the practitioner to these spiritual forces. Mandalas are designed to tune up a person's energy centers (i.e., the chakras) as there are specific Mandalas for each of the seven major chakras.

上帝之眼，墨西哥曼陀罗，据说可以将精神能量集中到家中。它的基本形状是两根或多根交叉的棍子，绑在中间。彩色的绳子或纱线被编织在棍子周围，形成一系列同心的图案，这些图案往往会把眼睛吸引到曼陀罗的中心。曼陀罗据说可以驱走邪灵和有害的负面势力。

西藏的瑜伽士和佛教徒有无限的曼陀罗，这些曼陀罗被认为是各种神和精神品质的焦点。此外，曼陀罗也用于冥想，以吸引更高的精神能量，并使修行者适应这些精神力量。曼陀罗被设计用来调整一个人的能量中心（即脉轮），因为七个主要脉轮中的每一个都有特定的曼陀罗。

The pyramid shape has a rich history of shape power effects. What has been discovered is that the pyramid shape collects, intensifies, and focuses the aetheric or space energy around the pyramid. Many interesting effects have been noted about the pyramid shape, such as the ability to mummify dead animals, fruit, vegetables, and flowers. The pyramid has also been used to sharpen razor blades. The pyramid as a shape power device will be examined in depth in chapter 4.

Another device, the orgone accumulator <sup>8</sup> invented by Dr. Wilhelm Reich, uses specific materials to intensify etheric energies and make them useful in physics and biological experimentation and treatment.

It is easy to see that there is more than meets the eye with respect to the effects of shape

and what it does in the time-space continuum of our universe.

金字塔形状有着丰富的形状力量效应的历史。已经发现的是，金字塔形状收集、强化并集中了金字塔周围的以太或空间能量。关于金字塔的形状，人们注意到了许多有趣的效果，比如可以将死去的动物、水果、蔬菜和花朵制成木乃伊。金字塔也被用来磨剃须刀片。金字塔作为一种形状动力装置将在第 4 章中进行深入研究。

另一种设备，由威廉·赖希博士发明的 orgone 累加器，使用特定材料来增强以太能量，并使其在物理、生物实验和治疗中 useful。

很容易看出，在我们宇宙的时空连续体中，形状的影响及其作用超出了人们的想象。

## 2.2 约翰·基利

John Keely was probably one of the greatest enigmas of the 19th century of science. He was labeled an impostor and a Cagliostro by many of his contemporaries and after he died. During his lifetime he demonstrated many advanced technologies which have not been duplicated today and which earned Keely a reputation as one of the great inventors of the age. Keely invented the science of sympathetic vibratory physics. His discoveries in sound vibration alone would fill volumes had they ever been made public. A detailed account of Keely and his scientific achievements is to be found in my first book, a brief account follows.

约翰·基利可能是 19 世纪科学史上最伟大的谜团之一。在他去世后，许多同时代的人都给他贴上了骗子的标签。在他的一生中，他展示了许多今天没有复制过的先进技术，这为基利赢得了当代伟大发明家之一的声誉。基利发明了共振物理学。如果他在声音振动方面的发现被公开的话，这些发现将被载入史册。在我的第一本书中可以找到基利及其科学成就的详细描述，下面是一个简短的描述。



Figure 2.2-1 John Keely with the Globe Motor

## 2.2.1 基利简史

### 2.2.1 Brief History of Keely

John Ernst Worrel Keely was born in 1827 and died on September 3, 1898. Keely's parents died in an epidemic when he was a young boy and he was raised by his grandfather Ernst. Ernst was an accomplished musician, composer, and symphony orchestra conductor. Early on, Ernst recognized that his grandson, John, was a musical prodigy, so musical training became a part of John's life and formed the basis for his discoveries in sympathetic vibratory physics. A career in music did not appeal to the adventurous Keely. Instead, he was impressed by a famous statement by Paganini, the world renowned violinist, that given the mass chord of a bridge Paganini could destroy the bridge by playing this note on the violin.

约翰·恩斯特·沃雷尔·基利出生于1827年，1898年9月3日去世。基利的父母在他小时候死于流行病，他由祖父恩斯特抚养长大。恩斯特是一位颇有成就的音乐家、作曲家和交响乐团指挥。很早，恩斯特就认识到他的孙子约翰是一位音乐神童，因此音乐训练成为约翰生活的一部分，并为他在振动物理学方面的发现奠定了基础。音乐事业没有吸引爱冒险的基利。相反，世界著名小提琴家帕甘尼的一句著名的话给他留下了深刻的印象，那就是如果桥的和弦很大，帕甘尼可以通过在小提琴上演奏这个音符来摧毁这座桥。

Keely left school when he was a teenager and went off with the circus for a few years; however, his background in music and his intense interest in science caused Keely to settle down and get married. Keely used his background in carpentry to earn a living.

Much of his income was spent on experiments in sound vibration.

基利十几岁时就离开了学校，在马戏团呆了几年；然而，他的音乐背景和对科学的浓厚兴趣使基利安定下来并结婚了。基利利用自己的木工背景谋生。他的大部分收入都花在了声音振动的实验上。

Circa 1866, while subjecting water to various sound vibrations, Keely had an explosion in his laboratory which wrecked the apparatus. This event was the turning point of his scientific dabbling and for six years of intense experimentation Keely worked to duplicate the effect of converting water to energy with sound vibration. He found that under certain conditions, a frequency of 42,800 vibrations per second would convert water to pure energy. Not steam nor hydrogen and oxygen, but a much more potent higher powered energy, which Keely came to believe was the luminiferous aether, the very energy out of which the universe was formed.

大约在 1866 年，当水受到各种声音振动时，基利在他的实验室里发生了爆炸，毁坏了仪器。这一事件是他涉足科学的转折点，在长达六年的紧张实验中，基利致力于复制用声音振动将水转化为能量的效果。他发现，在某些条件下，每秒 42800 次振动的频率会将水转化为纯能量。不是蒸汽，也不是氢气和氧气，而是一种更强大的更高功率的能量，基利开始相信这就是发光的以太，正是这种能量形成了宇宙。

In 1874 a group of investors formed around Keely, the Keely Motor Company, with the expressed intention of exploiting this newfound aetheric force. The company proved to be only a burden to Keely and of no practical assistance in his research. Keely was not a businessman and the affairs of the company did not interest him. As a result the Keely Motor Company was eventually dissolved but not until its founders had exploited its stock for everything they could squeeze out of the company, leaving Keely holding the bag.

During the Keely Motor Company episode, Keely was sustained by a few close friends who understood and believed in the value of his research. Later, Clara Jessup Bloomfield Moore, a wealthy widow, came to Keely's rescue and supported his research until the end of his life. Mrs. Moore wrote the only contemporary biography of Keely and his discoveries.

1874 年，一群投资者在基利周围成立了基利汽车公司，明确表示打算利用这种新发现的以太力。事实证明，这家公司只是基利的负担，对他的研究没有实际帮助。基利不是一个商人，他对公司的事务也不感兴趣。结果，基利汽车公司最终解散了，但直到其创始人利用其股票从公司中榨取一切，基利才承担责任。

在基利汽车公司事件中，基利得到了一些亲密朋友的支持，他们理解并相信他的研究价值。后来，一位富有的寡妇 Clara Jessup Bloomfield Moore 来救基利，并支持他的研究，直到他生命的尽头。摩尔夫人为基利及其发现撰写了当代唯一的传记。

## 2.2.2 基利的发现

### 2.2.2 Keely's Discoveries

Keely's discovery of the dissociation or aetheralization of water by using the ultrasonic frequency of 42,800 was a fantastic discovery just of itself; however, Keely was intent on discovering all the physics behind this phenomena. During his career, Keely used the basic discovery of converting water to pure energy to build many demonstrations utilizing that force to lift huge weights, control the force of gravity by making objects lighter or heavier, propel projectiles, and many others.

基利用 42800 的超声波频率发现了水的离解或以太化，这本身就是一个了不起的发现；然而，基利一心想发现这一现象背后的所有物理现象。在他的职业生涯中，基利用将水转化为纯能量的基本发现，进行了许多演示，利用这种力来举起巨大的重物，通过使物体更轻或更重来控制重力，推进投射物，以及许多其他东西。

The water aetheralization effect was perfected by Keely to the point of being able to break down the atomic nucleus into 27 levels or gradations of finer and finer energies. This is akin to modern physics where they have found numerous subatomic particles which are the building blocks of the nuclear particles such as protons, electrons, and neutrons. Keely claimed that there were countless phenomena associated with each of these energy levels within the nucleus. Some of these included energies which governed how the brain and mind operated, how gravity was produced, and what the forces were that created electricity and magnetism.

基利完善了水的以太化效应，使其能够将原子核分解为 27 个级别或层次的越来越精细的能量。这类似于现代物理学，在现代物理学中，他们发现了许多亚原子粒子，这些粒子是质子、电子和中子等核粒子的组成部分。基利声称，在原子核内，有无数的现象和这些能级有关。其中一些包括控制大脑和大脑如何运作的能量，重力是如何产生的，以及产生电和磁的力是什么。

Perhaps one of the most astounding demonstrations was Keely's ability to control the force of gravity. He could make substances either lighter to the point of levitation or make them heavier than their normal weight. As part of his control of gravitational forces, Keely demonstrated a working model of our solar system complete with a simulated sun and planets that was tuned to the actual forces which governed each planet and the sun. This model would even have the simulated sun and planets rotate about their axis and the planets orbit about the simulated sun. Keely controlled this operational solar system with sonic force in conjunction with the aetheric "vapor" released from the breakdown of water. This was demonstrated to Major Richard Sever, an English scientist, in Keely's laboratory during the time of the World Centennial in the late 1890s.

也许最令人震惊的演示之一是基利控制重力的能力。他可以使物质轻到悬浮的程度，也可以使其比正常重量更重。作为控制引力的一部分，基利展示了我们太阳系的一个工作模型，该模型包括一个模拟的太阳和行星，并根据控制每颗行星和太阳的实际力进行调整。这个模型甚至会让模拟的太阳和行星绕其轴线旋转，行星绕模拟的太阳运行。基利用声波力和水分解释放的以太“蒸汽”控制了这个正在运行的太阳系。19 世纪 90 年代末世界百年庆典期间，英国科学家里查德·塞维尔少校在基利的实验室向他展示了这一点。

Keely showed that all sympathetic streams of energy are composed of triple currents of vibratory flows. This applies to magnetic, electric, gravital, and brain/mind flows. These

laws govern all mass from the innermost subdivision of the atom to the galaxies and universe itself. These flows radiate from suns and stars to planets on down the scale to the very core of the atoms. Since these flows are vibrational in nature and tuned to their respective spheres, Keely believed this was the basis for the term "music of the spheres" used in esoteric writings.

基利证明了所有同类的能量流都是由振动流的三重流组成的。这适用于磁流、电流、重力流和脑/思维流。这些定律支配着从原子最内层到星系和宇宙本身的所有质量。这些流从太阳和恒星辐射到行星，辐射到原子的核心。由于这些流动本质上是振动的，并被调谐到各自的球体，基利认为这是深奥著作中使用的术语“球体的音乐”的基础。

### 2.2.3 基利发现的验证

#### 2.2.3 Verification of Keely's Discoveries

At this time there has been little done to verify Keely's overall thesis of sympathetic vibratory physics; however, the dissociation of water using sound vibration has been accomplished, albeit, as an accident in the laboratory. This was explained in great detail in my first book. The basic experiment involved subjecting water in a quartz tube to ultrasonic frequencies as a test of sonic filtering techniques. The experimenter knew nothing of Keely's work.

在这个时候，几乎没有人做什么来验证基利的共振物理学的总体论点；然而，利用声音振动分解水已经完成，尽管这是实验室中的一个意外。这在我的第一本书中有非常详细的解释。基本实验包括将石英管中的水置于超声波频率下，作为声波过滤技术的测试。实验者对基利的工作一无所知。

John Ernst Worrel Keely (1827-1898) was one of the first in a line of research scientists during the past 100 years who discovered a mechanism to release large quantities of energy with a low energy trigger mechanism. Keely's discoveries hinged on the breakdown of water (and later, other substances) to create what Keely termed "etheric vapor" using specific, tuned, acoustic forces. This obviously fits the free energy definition of a small force (sound in this case) releasing enormous quantities of aetheric force with the source of the energy being matter. This was done in water with a base frequency that Keely asserted was 42,800 hz (cycles/second). Whether this frequency is accurate is open to debate since a small error in measuring the lower frequency would produce large errors in the higher harmonics and who knows what Keely used for a frequency standard.

约翰·恩斯特·沃雷尔·基利 (1827-1898) 是过去 100 年中最早发现一种通过低能量触发机制释放大量能量机制的科学家之一。基利的发现取决于水 (以及后来的其他物质) 的分解，利用特定的、调谐的声学力产生基利所说的“以太蒸汽”。这显然符合自由能的定义，即一个小的力 (在这种情况下是声音) 释放出大量的以太力，能量的来源是物质。这是在基利断言的基频为 42800hz (周期/秒) 的水中进行的。这个频率是否准确还有待商榷，因为测量较低频率时的小误差会在较高谐波中产生大误差，谁知道基利在频率标准中使用了什么。

Keely generated this ultrasonic frequency using lower frequencies in the audible sound octaves. Ultrasonic and higher frequencies can be produced by taking into account the

fact that any vibrating object also produces harmonics of a fundamental tone. By judiciously combining various fundamentals at lower sonic frequencies, Keely could increase the amount of energy being pumped into the higher harmonics since the energy of the harmonics would add vectorially.

基利使用可听声音八度音阶中较低的频率产生了这种超声波频率。考虑到任何振动物体也会产生基频的谐波，可以产生超声波和更高的频率。通过在较低的声波频率下明智地组合各种基本原理，基利可以增加被泵送到较高谐波中的能量，因为谐波的能量将矢量相加。

#### 2.2.3.1 水雾化重复

##### 2.2.3.1 Duplication of Water Aetherialization

In 1965 an acquaintance of mine, a nuclear chemist, was doing experiments with ultrasonics. The setup is shown in Figure 2.2.3.1-1. The object of the experiment was to set up a standing wave in a column of water and force particulate suspensions in the water to collect at nodal points. The starting frequency for the experiment was 40,000 hz. The power amplifier was outputting approximately 600 watts into a specially built barium titanate transducer fitted to the bottom of a 2 inch quartz tube. When the system was started the water would heat and start boiling off, reducing the water column level in the tube and altering the standing wave conditions. To compensate for this a feedback loop was installed that kept the frequency adjusted so as to keep a standing wave in the column. Thus, the frequency slowly went up as the water level diminished.

1965年，我的一位熟人，一位核化学家，正在做超声波实验。设置如图2.2.3.1-1所示。实验的目的是在水柱中建立驻波，并迫使水中的颗粒悬浮液在节点处收集。实验的起始频率为40000赫兹。功率放大器向安装在2英寸石英管底部的特制钛酸钡换能器输出约600瓦功率。当系统启动时，水会加热并开始沸腾，从而降低管道中的水柱水平并改变驻波条件。为了补偿这一点，安装了一个反馈回路，该回路保持频率调整，以便在柱中保持驻波。因此，频率随着水位的下降而缓慢上升。

At some frequency, a little above 41,300 hz, the water disappeared in the tube. There was no water found from the tube anywhere, it had completely disappeared. A clean hole was found in the ceiling directly above the tube. Further examination revealed that the hole also continued through the roof of the single story building. The conclusion of the chemist was that the water had been converted to pure nuclear energy. He decided that this was definitely not what he wanted to pursue, since conversion of water to pure energy was akin to creating a nuclear bomb, so the whole effort was dropped.

在某个频率下，略高于41300赫兹，水在管道中消失。管子里到处都找不到水，水已经完全消失了。在管子正上方的天花板上发现了一个干净的洞。进一步的检查显示，这个洞还穿过单层建筑的屋顶。化学家的结论是，水已经转化为纯核能。他决定这绝对不是他想要追求的，因为将水转化为纯能源就像制造核弹一样，所以放弃了所有的努力。

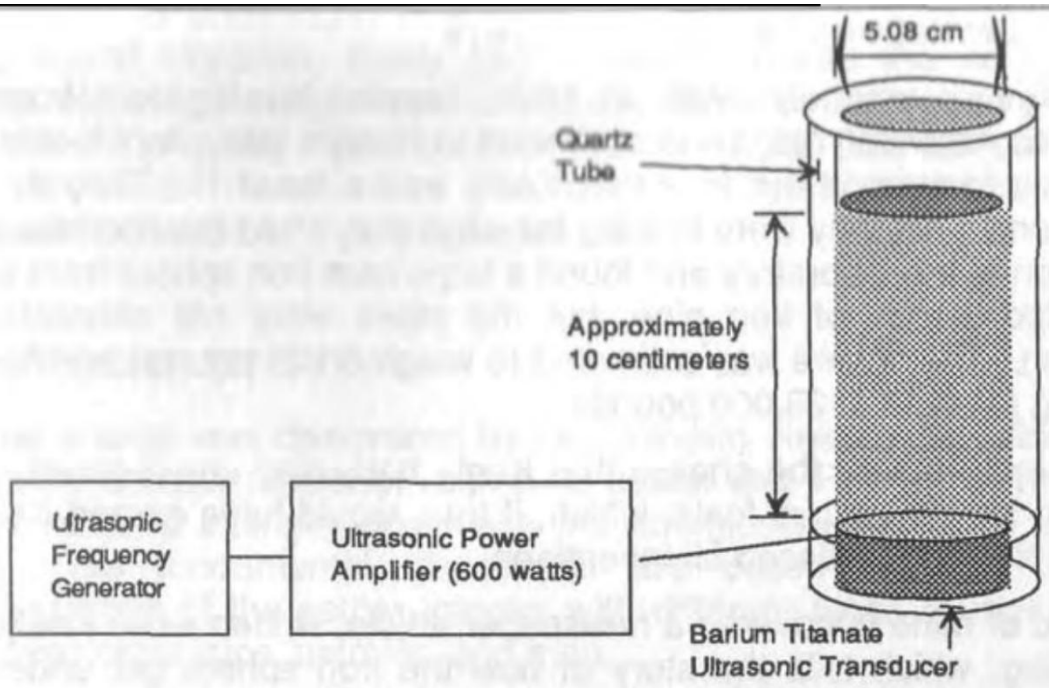


Figure 2.2.3.1-1 Modern Duplication of the Aetheralization of Water

### 2.2.3.2 航空物理学

#### 2.2.3.2 Physics of Aetherealization

Analysis of the experiment results in some interesting conclusions. The water column that was used was exactly 3 wavelengths long 10. This is based on a speed of sound in water of 56,760 inches/second and thus a wavelength of 1.3 inches if we assume the Keely dissociation frequency. Thus the water column of 10 centimeters (3.84 inches) divided by 1.3 yields 3 wavelengths. The net result of this is a standing wave created in the tube. Since the number of wavelengths is an odd number, the reflected wave ends up canceling the primary wave. This results in a stress wave being imposed on the water molecules and the aetheric energy flowing into the nucleus. The result is to set up a vibratory condition that damps out the energy of the nucleus sufficient to cause the atoms to dissolve back into the primordial aether.

对实验的分析得出了一些有趣的结论。所使用的水柱正好是 3 个波长长。这是基于 56,760 英寸/秒的水中声速，因此如果我们假设基利离解频率，则基于 1.3 英寸的波长。因此，10 厘米（3.84 英寸）的水柱除以 1.3 得到 3 个波长。这样做的最终结果是在管道中产生驻波。由于波长的数量是奇数，反射波最终会抵消主波。这导致应力波被施加在水分子上，以太能流入原子核。其结果是建立了一个振动条件，阻尼原子核的能量，足以使原子溶解回原始以太中。

One interesting anecdotal story with respect to this experiment has to do with a conference where I was asked to recount the water aetheralization experiment accident. Afer my talk a crowd of interested members from the audience, who had come up to the podium, were asking me various questions. A young researcher from the back of the crowd caught my attention and said he had duplicated the experiment using a



piezoelectric like the chemist used, gotten similiar results, and stated that the experiment did not need near as much power as the chemist had used. In the ensuing questions from the crowd, I lost track of the young researcher and was never able to get the details of his duplication effort.

关于这个实验的一个有趣的轶事故事与一次会议有关，在那次会议上，我被要求讲述水的以太化实验事故。演讲结束后，一群感兴趣的听众走上讲台，向我提出了各种问题。人群后面的一位年轻研究人员引起了我的注意，他说他用了像化学家一样的压电材料复制了这个实验，得到了类似的结果，并表示这个实验不需要化学家使用的那么多功率。在人群随后提出的问题中，我忘记了这位年轻的研究人员，也无法了解他重复工作的细节。

### 2.2.3.3 Levitation of 4 Ton Iron Sphere

After Keely's untimely death in 1898, several investigators from the Scientific American magazine staf went to Keely's laboratory looking for evidence to support the idea that Keely was a fraud. They thought they found what they were looking for when they lifted the floorboards of a section of the laboratory and found a large cast-iron sphere from which protruded pieces of iron pipe, but the pipes were not connected to anything. The sphere was estimated to weigh 6,625 pounds and have a bursting strength of 28,000 pounds.

### 2.2.3.3 4 吨铁球的悬浮

1898 年基利英年早逝后，《科学美国人》杂志 staf 的几名调查人员前往基利的实验室寻找证据，以支持基利是骗子的说法。当他们抬起实验室一部分的地板，发现一个大的铸铁球体时，他们以为自己找到了要找的东西，从中伸出了几根铁管，但这些管道没有连接到任何东西。据估计，这个球体重达 6625 磅，爆裂强度为 28000 磅。

This event revived the charge that Keely had used compressed air to perform his miraculous feats; which, if true, would have earned Keely a fortune from compressed air inventions. A friend of mine uncovered a newspaper article, written while Keely was still living, which tells the story of how the iron sphere got under the floorboards. It seems the newsman who wrote the article had gone to see Keely for possible newsworthy information. He found the inventor in his laboratory tearing a large hole in the floor. Keely greeted the reporter but did not seem to be in a talkative mood as he appeared quite busy. After enlarging the hole, Keely attached a strange belt with several mechanisms built into it to his waist. He then attached a thin wire leading from the belt to a large sphere resting in a corner of the laboratory.

这一事件再次证明了基利曾使用压缩空气来完成他的奇迹壮举；如果这是真的，基利将从压缩空气的发明中获得一笔财富。我的一个朋友在报纸上发现了一篇文章，这篇文章是基利还活着的时候写的，告诉了铁球是如何钻到地板下的。写这篇文章的报人似乎去看了基利，想了解可能有新闻价值的信息。他发现发明家在实验室里把地板上的一个大洞撕开了。基利向记者打招呼，但似乎没有说话的心情，因为他看起来很忙。在扩大洞后，基利把一条奇怪的腰带系在腰上，腰带上有几个机制。然后，他把一根从腰带上引出的细线连接到实验室角里的一个大球体上。

After a few minutes of intense concentration by Keely, the ponderous globe slowly lifted

a few inches off the floor. Keely then "floated" the iron sphere over the hole in the floorboards and allowed the huge mass to settle to the ground below the floor level. After a few adjustments to the belt mechanism Keely again seemed lost in rapt concentration. This time the globe slowly but inexorably settled itself into the earth, buried by the opposite of levitation; namely, supergravity. Keely had evidently caused the apparent mass of the sphere to increase to such an extent that it sank into the firm earth much as a heavy rock sinks into mud. The inventor told the reporter that he was making room in his lab by clearing away outmoded equipment. This is the sphere later found by the Scientific American expose group.

基利集中注意力几分钟后，笨重的地球仪慢慢地离地板几英寸。基利随后将铁球“漂浮”在地板上的洞上，让巨大的物体沉降到地板以下的地面上。对皮带机构进行了几次调整后，基利似乎又全神贯注了。这一次，地球慢慢地但不可阻挡地沉入地球，被加强的重力所掩埋；即超重力。基利显然使球体的表观质量增加到了这样的程度，以至于它沉入坚硬的地球，就像一块沉重的岩石沉入泥中一样。这位发明家告诉记者，他正在清理过时的设备，为实验室腾出空间。这是科学美国人曝光小组后来发现的球体。

It is theorized that the belt mechanism Keely wore during the levitation feat tuned the atomic structure of the iron sphere so all the atoms were synchronized and aetheric force directed through the sphere caused it to levitate or gravitate.

理论上，基利在悬浮过程中佩戴的皮带机构调整了铁球的原子结构，使所有原子同步，通过球体的以太力使其悬浮或超重。

## 2.2.4 基利研究综述

### 2.2.4 Summary of Keely's Research

Studying Keely's writings and trying to make sense out of them is a painful process. Keely invented his own vocabulary and it took many years to understand in a small part what he had accomplished. Using sound vibration, Keely had literally unlocked the secrets of gravity, electricity, magnetism, sub-atomic physics, brain-mind physics, etc. We will probably never know all that Keely did. We can only hope that more modern researchers who rediscover these secrets will share them with the world for our enlightenment.

研究基利的作品并试图从中理解是一个痛苦的过程。基利发明了自己的词汇，花了很多年的时间才在很大程度上理解他所取得的成就。通过声音振动，基利真正解开了重力、电、磁、亚原子物理、意识物理等的秘密。我们可能永远不会知道基利所做的一切。我们只能希望更多重新发现这些秘密的现代研究者与世界分享，以供我们启示。

## 2.3 奥根能量

### 2.3 ORGONE ENERGY

Orgone energy was discovered by Dr. Wilhelm Reich. The discovery was really another

aspect of universal aether plus Reich's invention of mechanisms to intensify and make the energies available for various uses. His fundamental discoveries are based on how intense manifestations of the aether interact with different types of matter and with living organisms, animals, and man.

奥根能量是由威廉·赖希博士发现的。这一发现实际上是宇宙以太的另一个方面，加上赖希发明了强化和使能量可用于各种用途的机制。他的基本发现是基于以太的强烈表现如何与不同类型的物质以及生物体、动物和人类相互作用。

### 2.3.1 威廉·赖希简史

#### 2.3.1 Brief History of Wilhelm Reich

Wilhelm Reich was born March 24, 1897, in Austria. His high school education was German and college training was at the University of Vienna from 1918 to 1922 where he finished a 6-year medical degree in only 4 years. His post graduate work was in neuro-psychiatry and internal medicine. Reich was one of Sigmund Freud's star pupils and worked as first clinical assistant for 6 years at Freud's Psychoanalytic Polyclinic from 1924 to 1930. From 1930 to 1933 Reich founded various mental hygiene centers in Austria and Germany. Reich left Austria and Germany for Norway to escape persecution by the Nazis.

1897年3月24日，威廉·赖希出生于奥地利。1918年至1922年，他的高中教育是德语，在维也纳大学接受大学训练，仅用4年时间就获得了6年的医学学位。他的研究生工作是神经精神病学和内科学。赖希是西格蒙德·弗洛伊德的明星学生之一，1924年至1930年，他在弗洛伊德精神分析综合诊所担任了6年的第一临床助理。从1930年到1933年，帝国在奥地利和德国建立了各种精神卫生中心。赖希离开奥地利和德国前往挪威躲避纳粹的迫害。

Reich discovered orgone energy while he was searching for an energy that was part of neurotic behavior. His breakthrough research in Orgone Physics was started in Oslo, Norway at the Psychological Institute of Oslo University. In 1939, Reich moved his Norway laboratory to Forest Hills, New York where he eventually acquired United States citizenship. Reich was Associate Professor of Medical Psychology in New York City and at his New School for Social Research where he lectured on his discoveries in orgone energy. In 1942 Reich set up his research facility, the Orgone Institute, in Rangelly Maine. He termed his new science Orgonomy.

赖希在寻找一种属于神经质行为的能量时发现了奥根能量。他在奥根物理学方面的突破性研究始于挪威奥斯陆奥尔索大学心理研究所。1939年，赖希将他的挪威实验室迁至纽约森林山，最终在那里获得了美国公民身份。赖希是纽约市医学心理学副教授，在他的新社会研究院，他在那里讲授了自己在奥根能量方面的发现。1942年，赖希在缅因州兰热利建立了他的研究机构奥根研究所。他把他的新科学称为 Orgonomy。

Reich's discoveries led to his testing orgone accumulators on people in hopes it would alleviate their diseases. He had some success in curing cancer and also found that orgone was a good general healing adjunct. For this the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) went after Reich. They railroaded him into prison, got injunctions

against him for using bogus (i.e., non-orthodox) medical treatments, burned Reich's books nationwide, and finally destroyed Reich. The FDA claimed that orgone simply did not exist regardless of the mountain of evidence Reich had accumulated to prove the existence of orgone.

赖希的发现使他在人们身上测试奥根蓄能器，希望它能减轻他们的疾病。他在治疗癌症方面取得了一些成功，还发现奥根是一种很好的一般治疗辅助剂。为此，美国食品药品监督管理局 (FDA) 追查赖希。他们强行将他关进监狱，因他使用虚假（即非正统）医疗手段而受到禁令，在全国范围内烧毁了赖希的书籍，最终摧毁了赖希。美国食品药品监督管理局声称，尽管赖希积累了大量证据来证明奥根的存在，但奥根并不存在。

Eventually Dr. Wilhelm Reich died from all the pressures put upon him by the ruthless FDA only a short time after he was released from prison on the trumped up charges of medical malpractice.

最终，赖希医生在因捏造的医疗事故指控从监狱获释后不久，就死于无情的美国食品药品监督管理局给他的所有压力。

### 2.3.2 奥根能量简介

#### 2.3.2 Introduction to Orgone Energy

At first Reich thought that orgone energy was electrical in nature; however, further research and experimentation showed this energy was a totally new type. Because of the association of this new energy with orgasm Reich coined the term "orgone" and believed it was the foundation of life itself. Reich demonstrated that the atmosphere contained orgone and he proved that orgone is the pre-atomic energy from which our universe is made.

One of Reich's most notable achievements was a free energy device based on the fact that high concentrations of orgone would stimulate ionic emission in vacuum tubes.

Table 2.3.2-1 summarizes some very interesting facts about orgone energy. For those familiar with studies of pyramid energy and other aetheric accumulators, it is obvious that orgone is another manifestation or modification of universal aether.

起初，赖希认为奥根能量本质上是电的；然而，进一步的研究和实验表明，这种能量是一种全新的类型。由于这种新能量与性高潮的联系，赖希创造了“奥根”一词，并认为它是生命本身的基础。赖希证明了大气中含有奥根，他证明了奥根是构成我们宇宙的前原子能。

赖希最显著的成就之一是一种基于高浓度奥根会刺激真空管中离子发射的自由能装置。

表 2.3.2-1 总结了一些关于奥根能量的非常有趣的事实。对于那些熟悉金字塔能量和其他以太累加器研究的人来说，很明显，奥根是宇宙以太的另一种表现或修饰。

### 2.3.3 奥根增强器

### 2.3.3 The Oraccu

The orgone accumulator, or oraccu as it was called, is an invention by Reich which will accumulate and intensify orgone energy. Experiments showed that orgone is able to penetrate anything; however, the speed of penetration is different for different materials. Reich found that organic materials such as cotton, wool, wood, and silk readily transmit orgone energy. Metals such as iron and aluminum, on the other hand, will first absorb orgone and then repel it. Within each category (i.e., organic and metal) there were varying degrees of conductivity and absorption. The materials of these two effects form the basis of the oraccu or orgone accumulator.

奥根增强器，或称 oraccu，是赖希的一项发明，它可以积累和增奥根能能量。实验表明，奥根能穿透任何东西；然而，不同材料的穿透速度不同。赖希发现，棉花、羊毛、木材和丝绸等有机材料很容易传递奥根能。另一方面，铁和铝等金属会首先吸收奥根能，然后排斥它。在每一类（即有机和金属）中，都有不同程度的传导性和吸收性。这两种效应的材料构成了奥根增强器的基础。

Feature of Orgone	Description
Organic matter attracts Orgone	Natural materials such as wood, cotton, wool, etc. absorb and conduct Orgone easily.
Metals repel Orgone	Metals such as gold, iron, tin, etc. will first absorb Orgone and then repel it.
Attracted to water	Orgone is very strongly attracted to water and water will readily absorb Orgone.
Orgone flows	Layering natural material like cotton then a metal will establish a directional flow of Orgone from the cotton through the metal. Orgone flows from the weaker potential to the stronger, opposite from electricity.
Orgone is luminous	Orgone could be seen visually. When a person becomes saturated with Orgone they can usually see the Orgone around the body in a darkened room.
Neutralizes radioactivity	When radioactive material is placed in an Orgone accumulator, the material is rendered benign (i.e., non-radioactive) over a period of time.
Detectable with an electroscope	This showed the ionic aspect of orgone as it would stimulate the leaves of an electroscope.
Would affect a Geiger counter	This is related to the ability of orgone to neutralize radioactivity by stimulating radioactive materials to a higher decay rate causing the material to become benign very quickly.
Could affect temperature	Reich claimed that a many layered orgone accumulator would have a higher temperature than the ambient air temperature. My experiments to prove this were unsuccessful.

Table 2.3.2-1 Facts About Orgone Energy

奥根特性	描述
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吸引奥根的物质	天然香料如木材、棉花、羊毛等易于吸收和传导奥根。
排斥奥根的物质	金、铁、锡等金属会先吸收奥根，然后排斥它。
吸引到水	奥根对水有很强的吸引力，水很容易吸收奥根。
奥根流	将像棉花这样的天然材料分层，然后金属将建立奥根从棉花到金属的定向流动。奥根从较弱的势流向较强的势，与电相反。
奥根发光	可以从视觉上看到奥根。当一个人充满奥根时，他们通常可以在黑暗的房间中看到身体周围的奥根。
中和放射性	当放射性物质被放置在奥根累积器中时，该物质在一段时间内呈良性（即无放射性）。
可通过验电器检测	这显示了奥根的离子方面，因为它会刺激验电器的叶子。
会影响盖革计数器	这与奥根通过刺激放射性物质达到更高的衰变率来中和放射性的能力有关，从而使物质很快变得良性。
可能影响温度	赖希声称，多层奥根蓄能器的温度将高于环境空气温度。我用实验证明这一点，但没有成功。

An oraccu consists of a simple container like a box of 6 sides of any size with the walls of the box made of alternating layers of organic material and metal with the outer layer the organic and the final inner layer the metal. The metal most commonly used was sheet metal. Some metals, like aluminum, Reich considered harmful. Higher powered oraccus had many layers of organic and metal materials. Other shapes than the box were also used such as tubes, but all made use of natural organic and metal layers.

奥根增强器由一个简单的容器组成，就像一个任何尺寸的 6 面盒子，盒子的壁由有机材料和金属的交替层制成，外层是有机的，最后内层是金属。最常用的金属是金属片。一些金属，如铝，赖希认为是有害的。更高功率的奥根增强器有许多有机和金属材料层。除了盒子之外，还使用了其他形状，如管子，但都使用了天然有机层和金属层。

A layering of organic and metallic material would establish a flow direction of the orgone. Orgone would be attracted to the organic, absorbed by it; then absorbed by the metal, and then repelled by the metal. These two processes, running continuously, would draw orgone into the organic side and out the metal side. Thus we can see that with this geometry of materials, orgone flows from weaker potentials to higher potentials. This is opposite of electrical energy which flows from higher to lower potentials. Reichians made a big deal of this as a distinguishing characteristic whereby orgone will flow from lower to higher potentials. However, they ignore the fact that this condition only occurs in an

oraccu with its special shape and material construction or when materials of differing orgone absorption are adjacent.

有机材料和金属材料的分层将建立奥根的流动方向。奥根会被有机物吸引，被它吸收；然后被金属吸收，然后被金属排斥。这两个过程连续运行，会将奥根吸入有机侧，然后从金属侧排出。因此，我们可以看到，在这种材料的几何形状下，有机能从较弱的势流向较高的势。这与从较高电位流向较低电位的电能相反。赖希跟随者把这一点作为一个显著的特征来处理，通过这个特征，奥根将从较低的势流向较高的势。然而，他们忽略了这样一个事实，即这种情况只发生在具有特殊形状和材料结构的奥根增强器中，或者当不同组织吸收率的材料相邻时。

Environmental conditions would also affect the oraccu. It worked best in dry arid rooms or climates. Moisture, being highly attractive to orgone, would dampen (pun intended) the ability of the oraccu to function at its peak efficiency.

A combined layer of organic and metal formed one "fold" of the oraccu as Reich termed it. The more layers, the higher-powered the oraccu would be; as many layers would create intense concentrations of orgone. Because of this, Reich warned that oraccus with more than three folds should be handled only by a trained medical practitioner.

环境条件也会影响奥根增强器。它在干燥的房间或气候条件下效果最好。水分对奥贡非常有吸引力，会抑制（双关语）奥根增强器在其峰值效率下发挥作用的能力。

有机和金属的结合层形成了赖希所说的奥根增强器的一个“褶层”。层数越多，奥根增强器的功率就越高；因为许多层会产生高浓度的奥根。正因为如此，赖希警告说，超过三层的奥根增强器只能由受过训练的医生处理。

### 2.3.4 奥根能的建设性生物效应

#### 2.3.4 Constructive Biological Effects of Orgone Energy

Reich and his associates and many followers and experimenters of Reich's ideas have tabulated a host of biological effects of orgone energy. By sitting in an oraccu for an hour or so per day the person gradually becomes saturated with orgone and can begin to see and feel its effects. People describe a prickly glowing feeling when in the oraccu. Warmth and relaxation are common effects. While in an oraccu, and in total darkness, a sensitized person can see the luminous activity of the orgone. Some have experimented and found that orgone is controllable with the mind and feelings.

赖希和他的同事，以及赖希思想的许多追随者和实验者，已经将奥根能量的许多生物效应制成了表格。通过每天在奥根增强器中坐一个半小时左右，人们逐渐充满奥根，并开始看到和感受到它的影响。人们描述在奥根增强器中有一种刺痛的发光感觉。温暖和放松是常见的效果。在奥根增强器中，在完全黑暗中，一个敏感的人可以看到奥根的发光活动。一些人进行了实验，发现奥根是可以通过思想和感觉控制的。

People have claimed that the oraccu would keep the person more healthy and vital than otherwise. Colds or other ills are claimed to be greatly reduced. Reich claimed that the oraccu appeared to get rid of cancer and other serious diseases. Experimenters and

medical personnel have used the oraccu which would enable the orgone to be shot or injected into patients for treatment of wounds, cuts, abrasions, frostbite, and burns with great success. The oraccu has also been used successfully on pets. Also, the oraccu works well as an incubator for germinating seedlings.

人们声称奥根增强器会让人比其他人更健康、更有活力。感冒或其他疾病据称可以大大减少。赖希声称奥根增强器似乎可以治愈癌症和其他严重疾病。实验人员和医务人员已经使用了奥根增强器，这将使奥根能够被注射或注射到患者体内，用于治疗伤口、割伤、擦伤、冻伤和烧伤，并取得了巨大成功。奥根增强器也被成功地用于宠物身上。此外，奥根增强器可以很好地作为发芽幼苗的孵化器。

### 2.3.5 形状能量和奥根能量

#### 2.3.5 Shape Power and Orgone Energy

The effects of the oraccu as a special materials power device are well documented. A layering of materials which absorb and conduct orgone or aetheric energy is extremely well documented. But what if we combine the shape power effects of special shapes to control and direct the aether with the material effects of the oraccu. A metallic pyramid is much more powerful as a shape power device than a pyramid made of a dielectric non-conductive material.

奥根增强器作为一种特殊材料的动力装置，其效果有据可查。吸收和传导有机能或以太能的材料分层是非常有文献记载的。但是，如果我们将特殊形状的形状力量效果与奥根增强器的物质效果相结合来控制 and 引导以太呢。金属金字塔作为形状功率器件比由非导电材料制成的金字塔更强大。

### 7.3.6 危险的奥根能量 (DOR)

#### 7.3.6 Dangerous Orgone (DOR) Energy

Reich coined the DOM acronym to describe the negative energies created when radioactive materials (e.g., radium dial watches), harmful chemicals such as insecticides, television sets, and x-ray equipment were placed within the oraccu. The energy produced by putting such devices in an oraccu was to generate an energy as destructive to humans and animals as the oraccu was constructive when used in an environment free of these devices.

Reich and others claimed that DOR formed clouds of dirty dark blots in the sky. DOR is inimical to plants, animals, and man. It takes many days or months, depending on the concentration, for nature to dissipate tho DOR and rejuvenate the area.

赖希创造了 DOM 的首字母缩写，以描述放射性材料（如镭表盘）、杀虫剂、电视机和 x 射线设备等有害化学物质被放置在奥根增强器内时产生的负能量。将这些设备放入奥根增强器中所产生的能量对人类和动物的破坏性与奥根增强器在没有这些设备的环境中使用时的建设性一样。



赖希和其他人声称 DOR 在天空中形成了肮脏的黑点云。DOR 对植物、动物和人类有害。根据浓度的不同，大自然需要数天或数月的时间才能消散 DOR 并使该地区恢复活力。

### 2.3.7 奥根能量汇总

#### 2.3.7 Summary of Orgone Energy

The main theme is that orgone energy is a condensed form of aetheric energy. The orgone box, with its layering of natural dielectric and conductive materials, collects and intensifies orgone energy so it can be utilized.

Orgone energy stimulates radioactive materials to increase their half life and hence form a possible mechanism to get rid of radioactive waste. Because the orgone box can stimulate radioactive decay, this may be the path to a very simple method of power generation using shape power by utilizing the ion products from the decay. The big clinker in all this is the fact that dangerous orgone (DOR) is created which may be more inimical than the radioactivity itself. Concentrated orgone energy has potential uses in the health sciences to bring about better, more natural, non-invasive forms of healing and therapy.

#### 2.3.7 奥根能量汇总

主题是奥根是以太能的一种浓缩形式。奥根增强器由天然电介质和导电材料分层，收集并增强奥根，使其得以利用。

奥根刺激放射性物质增加其半衰期，从而形成一种可能的机制来清除放射性废物。因为奥根增强器可以刺激放射性衰变，这可能是一种非常简单的发电方法，通过利用衰变产生的离子产物，使用形状能量发电。这一切中最大的问题是产生了危险的有机物（DOR），这可能比放射性本身更有害。集中的奥根能量在健康科学中有潜在的用途，可以带来更好、更自然、无创的治疗和治疗形式。

## 2.4 内爆物理学

### 2.4 IMPLOSION PHYSICS

An Austrian civil engineer, Viktor Schauberger, is an important link in shape power physics. Schauberger made his discoveries in the early part of the 20th century.

奥地利土木工程师维克特·舒伯格是形状功率物理学中的一个重要环节。维克特的发现是在 20 世纪初。

Schauberger became interested in erosion effects during his work as a civil engineer. He noticed that many rivers and streams abounding in the beautiful Austrian Alps were nearly erosion free while man-made waterways needed continual repair due to severe erosion effects. Being a careful observer of nature, he deduced that the meandering of the natural water paths had somehow achieved a state of equilibrium such that the forces of water cause the least damage to the earth through which it flows. From this

simple observation and the interesting fact that trout can remain motionless in a rapidly moving stream, Schauberger concluded that there is a natural force in nature which follows natural pathways. He spent the majority of his life discovering the laws which govern this natural energy. We will probably never know the full extent to which Schauberger developed an understanding of implosion physics since most of the details of his discoveries have been lost.

维克特在担任土木工程师期间对侵蚀效应产生了兴趣。他注意到，在美丽的奥地利阿尔卑斯山上，许多河流和溪流几乎没有受到侵蚀，而由于严重的侵蚀影响，人造水道需要持续修复。作为一个细心观察自然的人，他推断出自然水道的曲折在某种程度上达到了平衡状态，使得水的力量对流经的地球造成的损害最小。根据这一简单的观察结果和鳟鱼在快速流动的溪流中可以保持静止这一有趣的事实，维克特得出结论，自然界中存在一种遵循自然路径的自然力。他一生的大部分时间都在发现支配这种自然能量的定律。我们可能永远不会知道维克特对内爆物理学的理解有多深入，因为他的大部分发现细节都已经丢失了。

#### 2.4.1 Brief History of Viktor Schauberger

Viktor Schauberger was born June 30, 1885, in Holzschlag, Vienna Austria, as a guardian of the earth. He was born into a family of "woodsmen" or forest wardens whose duty was to oversee a section of the mountains and forests in Austria. Their motto was "Fidus in Silvis Silentibus" ("faithful to the silent forests").

From childhood, Viktor was at home in the forest. He was a close observer of nature, the animals, earth, trees, and waters. Water was to become his lifelong passion and he determined, at an early age, to discover the laws and secrets of water. Schauberger saw water as a living substance filled with life and life's energies.

#### 2.4.1 维克特 舒伯格简史

维克特 舒伯格于 1885 年 6 月 30 日出生于奥地利维也纳的 Holzschlag，是地球的守护者。他出生在一个“樵夫”或森林管理员的家庭，他们的职责是监督奥地利的一部分山脉和森林。他们的座右铭是“Fidus in Silvis Silentibus”（“忠于寂静的森林”）。

从童年起，维克特就在森林里的家里。他是大自然、动物、土地、树木和水的亲密观察者。水将成为他毕生的爱好，他在很小的时候就决心发现水的规律和秘密。维克特认为水是一种充满生命和生命能量的生命物质。

When Viktor reached adulthood, he naturally went into the service of the government, working for a local prince, a large landowner, as a forest warden. Near the end of WWI he had earned a position of responsibility over a large wilderness area. The prince, in need of money, contracted to lumber companies to log the wilderness area. A literal logjam occurred when the lumber companies could not get the logs out of the mountains due to inadequate water supply to float the logs to the lumber mills. Viktor devised special flumes based on natural water pathways (i.e., spiral and meandering paths) which required minimal water to float logs to the mills. This enabled the logging of areas previously inaccessible to lumbering interests.

The despoiling of the forests with over logging and the concomitant effects of ecological destruction caused Viktor to resign in disgust over the greedy, short-sighted, commercial

interests.

当维克特成年后，他自然而然地为政府服务，为当地一位大地主王子工作，担任森林管理员。在第一次世界大战即将结束时，他获得了一个负责大片荒野地区的职位。王子急需资金，与木材公司签订了在荒野地区伐木的合同。当木材公司由于供水不足无法将原木运到伐木厂而无法将原木运出山区时，就发生了真正的僵局。维克特设计了基于自然水道（即螺旋和曲折路径）的特殊水槽，这使原木漂浮到磨机所需的水最少。这使得伐木工作之前无法进入的区域能够进行伐木。

森林的掠夺和过度砍伐以及随之而来的生态破坏导致维克特对贪婪、短视的商业利益感到厌恶而辞职。

Schauberger pursued private research. His first development was a machine which would provide good drinking water that was alive with natural vital energy. This was an egg shaped container which had a small impeller in the bottom of the container. The impeller would spin at high speed and cause the water to form into a natural vortex (i.e., a three dimensional spiral) pattern. Viktor had discovered that when water or any other fluid or gas was spun in a vortex it would pick up an energy charge.

维克特从事私人研究。他的第一个发明是一种机器，它可以提供富含天然生命能量的良好饮用水。这是一个鸡蛋形状的容器，容器底部有一个小叶轮。叶轮将高速旋转，使水形成自然涡流（即三维螺旋）模式。维克特发现，当水或任何其他流体或气体在涡流中旋转时，它会携带能量电荷。

Laboratory experiments by myself and others have shown that water spun in a vortex will acquire an electrostatic charge. Voltages up to 10,000 volts have been measured at the center of water which has been vortexed for several minutes. Similarly, in a tornado, huge electrostatic forces are generated amounting to many millions of volts.

我和其他人的实验室实验表明，在涡流中旋转的水会获得静电荷。在涡流了几分钟的水的中心测量到高达 10000 伏的电压。同样，在龙卷风中，会产生高达数百万伏的巨大静电力。

One of Schauburger's discoveries related to his development of the special log flumes was the construction of natural water guides that would keep harbors and rivers from of silt build-up. Viktor discovered that by proper design of water channels an engineer could either build up the river bottoms or cause them to be dug out and kept free of silt.

维克特的一项发现与他开发的特殊原木水槽有关，那就是建造了天然导水器，可以防止港口和河流淤积。维克特发现，通过适当的水道设计，工程师可以建造河底，也可以将其挖出并保持无淤泥。

By 1930, Schauburger had developed anti-gravity machines which could fly much higher and faster than any known aircraft of the day and developed free energy devices which achieved tremendously higher output power than input power. The gravity machines resembled flying saucers or unidentified flying objects (UFO) seen and documented by thousands of observers in the past 60 years. A couple of these craft are shown in Figure 2.4.1-1.

到 1930 年，维克特已经开发出反重力机器，它可以比当时任何已知的飞机都更高、更快，

并开发出自由能装置，它的输出功率比输入功率高得多。重力机器类似于飞碟或不明飞行物（UFO），在过去 60 年中，数千名观察员看到并记录了这些飞行器。图 2.4.1-1 中显示了一些这样的飞行器。

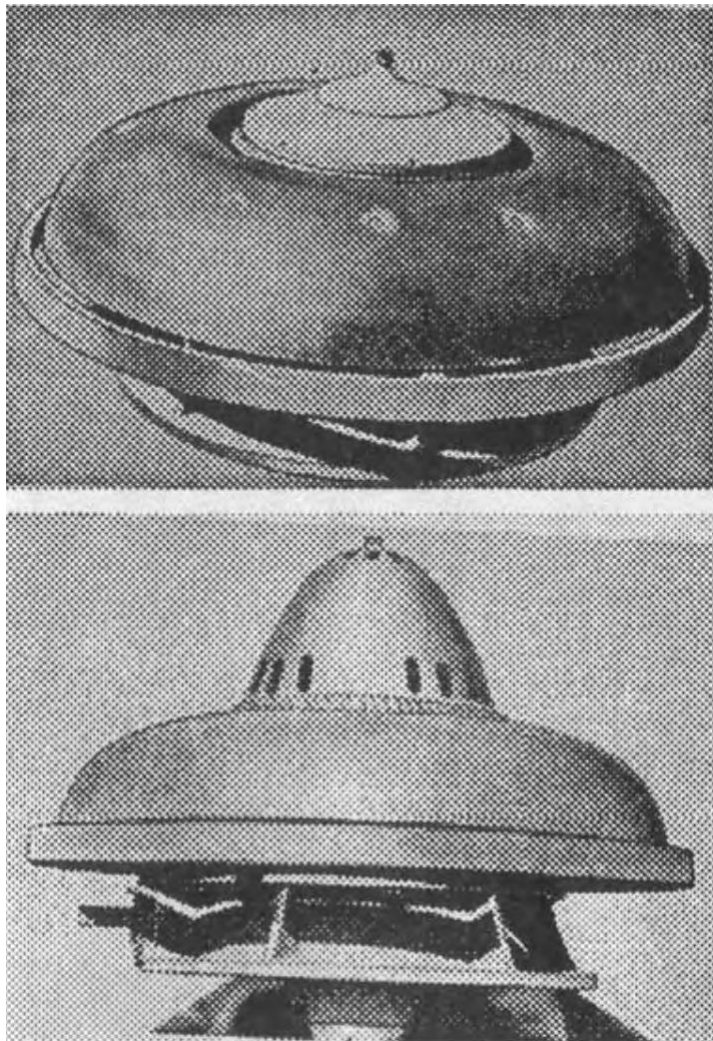


Figure 2.4.1-1 Two of Schauberg's Levitation Craft Built for Nazis in WWII.

图 2.4.1-1 二战期间为纳粹建造的两艘维克特的悬浮艇。

In 1934, Viktor was "requested" to meet with Hitler. Hitler offered Schauberg a job as a scientist developing aircraft based on the antigravity discoveries. When Schauberg refused, Hitler put Viktor's family in a prison camp which forced Viktor to work on his inventions for Hitler. Viktor worked for the third Reich on anti-gravity craft from 1938 to 1945, the end of WWII.

1934 年，维克特被“要求”会见希特勒。希特勒向维克特提供了一份基于反重力发现开发飞机的科学家工作。当维克特拒绝时，希特勒把维克特的家人关进了战俘营，这迫使维克特为希特勒研究他的发明。从 1938 年到 1945 年，即第二次世界大战结束，维克特为第三帝国从事反重力飞船的工作。

When the Allied forces took over Germany, the Army Intelligence Corp discovered Schauberg's research, including several unfinished disc craft. This brought a new peril

to Schauberger in the form of "vested interests" who did not want free energy technology to be released for public use.

Agents of the vested interest group contacted Schauberger and contracted for him to build one of the free energy turbines, the Zokwendle. The Zokwendle was designed to provide 50,000 Watts of cold diamagnetic power and 50,000 watts of normal electricity. The Zokwendle was shipped to New York and American scientists could not understand the machine nor could they get it to operate since they tried to make it work based on current physics instead of following Viktor's directions in its operation. The Zokwendle is shown in figure 2.4.1-2.

当盟军占领德国时，陆军情报局发现了维克特的研究成果，包括几艘未完成的圆盘飞船。这给维克特带来了一个新的危险，即“既得利益者”不希望免费能源技术被发布供公众使用。

既得利益集团的代理人联系了维克特，并为他签订了建造免费能源涡轮机 Zokwendle 的合同。Zokwendle 设计用于提供 50000 瓦的冷抗磁功率和 50000 瓦的正常电力。Zokwendle 被运往纽约，美国科学家无法理解这台机器，也无法使其运行，因为他们试图根据当前的物理原理使其工作，而不是遵循维克特的操作指示。Zokwendle 如图 2.4.1-2 所示。

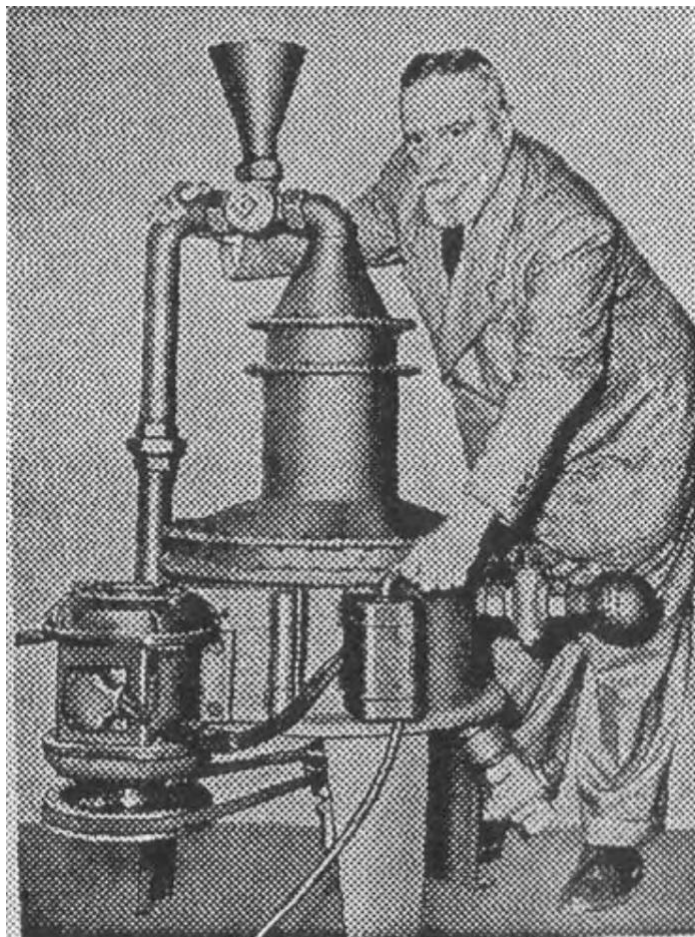


Figure 2.4.1 -2 Schauberger Next to His Zokwendle

图 2.4.1-2 维克特在他的 Zokwendle 旁边

As a result Viktor was brought to the United States to get the device operating; however,

he discovered that the group had no intention of letting him release free energy to the world so Viktor refused to help. Schauberger was threatened with prison and forced to sign over full ownership of his Zokwendle to the vested interests. He returned to Germany, a broken man, and died several months later.

因此，维克特被带到美国，让设备运行起来；然而，他发现该组织无意让他向世界释放自由能量，所以维克多拒绝提供帮助。维克特受到监禁的威胁，并被迫将其 Zokwendle 的全部所有权移交给既得利益者。他回到德国，身无分文，几个月后去世。

## 2.5 内爆物理概述

### 2.5 Summary of Implosion Physics

Viktor Schauberger discovered a universal energy which was the opposite from normal electricity, it existed everywhere, and was the basic foundation of life and substance. Basically, Viktor re-discovered the aether as diamagnetism, the same as Reich had discovered the aether as Orgone energy. Diamagnetism was conducted by non conductors; hence, the reason he called it diamagnetism after the scientific term for a non-conductor (i.e., diamagnetic).

维克特发现了一种与正常电相反的普遍能量，它无处不在，是生命和物质的基本基础。基本上，维克特重新发现以太为抗磁性，就像赖希发现以太为奥根能量一样。抗磁性是由非导体进行的；因此，他以非导体（即反磁性）的科学术语命名为抗磁性。

Schauberger also discovered that diamagnetism, or the aether, would follow spiral and vortical pathways and that these types of pathways would act as concentrators of diamagnetism. By forcing fluids to move in special vortex guides he could cause the fluid to be charged with diamagnetism which in turn would cause the atoms of the fluids to collect an electrostatic charge.

维克特还发现，抗磁性或以太将遵循螺旋和旋涡路径，这些类型的路径将充当抗磁性的集中器。通过迫使流体在特殊的涡流导管中移动，他可以使流体带上抗磁性电荷，这反过来又会使流体的原子收集静电荷。

Gravity was also found to be related to diamagnetism. By moving the aether in a vortical pattern, matter within the vortex would lose weight and levitate. This effect was the basis of his disc flying machines. Schauberger experimented with various hydrodynamic fluids such as water, air, and sand as the basis for the material he ran through his levitation motors.

重力也被发现与抗磁性有关。通过以旋涡模式移动以太，旋涡中的物质会减轻重量并悬浮。这种效果是他的飞碟的基础。维克特试验了各种流体动力学，如水、空气和沙子，作为他通过反重力电机运行材料的基础。

Healthful life-giving effects were also discovered to be associated with diamagnetism. Viktor found that when foods and beverages were charged with diamagnetism they improved a person's health.

人们还发现，健康的救命效应与抗磁性有关。维克特发现，当食物和饮料含有抗磁性时，它们会改善一个人的健康。

## 2.6 参考文献

### 2.6 Bibliography

# 第 3 章 地球能量

## CHAPTER 3 EARTH ENERGIES

### 3.1 地球能量

#### 3.1 Earth Energies

A new awareness of earth energies emerged in the 1920's when German dowsers found there were houses where people got more cancer than their neighbors. Physical analysis and dowsing analysis found underground veins of water crossing under the cancer houses, and not under their neighbors' houses. Underground waterways that cross one above the other generate a vortexing energy in the aetheric field which seems to affect people's health. Researchers have even found that trees growing over one of these spiral energy points will be affected by the vortexing energy and grow in a twisted pattern.

20 世纪 20 年代，当德国道瑟(类似道士或修士)发现有些房子里的人比邻居患癌症更多时，人们对地球能量产生了新的认识。物理分析和定位分析发现，地下水流穿过癌症房屋下方，而不是邻居的房屋下方。地下水道一个接一个地穿过，在以太场中产生涡流能量，这似乎会影响人们的健康。研究人员甚至发现，生长在其中一个螺旋能量点上的树木会受到涡流能量的影响，并以扭曲的模式生长。

About that same time, Alfred Watkins of Herefordshire, England, made the interesting discovery that many of the ancient holy sites lined up in straight lines. He called these "leys" or ley lines. He theorized that the ancient people from the Neolithic and into the Christian era located their holy sites on these ley lines. Dowsing revealed that these ley lines are part of the Earth's energy system.

大约在同一时间，英国赫里福德郡的阿尔弗雷德·沃特金斯 (Alfred Watkins) 发现了一个有趣的发现，许多古代圣地排列成一条直线。他把这些叫做“雷”或雷线。他推测，从新石器时代到基督教时代的古人都将他们的圣地定位在这些雷线上。道瑟透露，这些雷线是地球能量系统的一部分。

### 3.2 雷线

#### 3.2 Ley-Lines

Ley lines are another manifestation of aetheric energy. Ley lines originate above the earth's surface; penetrate and leave the Earth vertically at nodal points or "power centers" as dowsers call them. Ley lines are aetheric energy flows over the surface of the earth and are conduits for feeding the earth with aetheric energy.

Ley lines vary from only a few feet to many thousands of miles long. Leys which emerge from the earth are termed "yang" or positive in polarity and act to stimulate a person. Conversely, leys which enter the earth are "yin" or negative in polarity and will enervate a person.

雷线是以太能的另一种表现形式。雷线起源于地球表面以上；穿透并垂直离开地球的节点或道瑟所说的“能量中心”。雷线是地球表面上的以太能量流，是为地球提供以太能量的管道。

雷线的长度从几英尺到数千英里不等。从地球上出现的雷线被称为“阳”或正极性，起到刺激人的作用。相反，进入地球的雷是“阴”或负极性的，会使人衰弱。

It was found that mose (i.e., about 70%) of the yang energy points of ley lines have water springs associated with them. Experimental evidence shows that water is attracted to aetheric energy so it is natural that ley lines are frequently associated with water.

Rivers, mountains and other natural and man-made structures influence ley-lines and cause the energy flow intensity to become stronger or weaker. So we can see that if ley lines are influenced by natural and man-made structures then the leys can be controlled and the energy manipulated.

Those with their inner sight can sometimes see the ley lines under special conditions. Dowsers (i.e., motor sensitives) readily detect them with dowsing instruments such as rods, aura meters, etc.

研究发现，雷线的阳能量点中，大部分（约 70%）都有与之相关的水泉。实验证据表明，水被以太能吸引，因此雷线经常与水联系在一起是很自然的。

河流、山脉和其他自然和人造结构会影响雷线，并导致能量流强度变强或变弱。所以我们可以看到，如果雷线受到自然和人造结构的影响，那么雷线可以被控制，能量也可以被操纵。

那些有内视的人有时可以在特殊条件下看到雷线。探照器（即运动敏感器）很容易用探测仪器（如棒、气场计等）探测到它们。

## 3.3 能源网

### 3.3 Energy Grids

According to dowsers there are several types of grids which vary in size and distance above the earth. These are east-west/north-south energy grids that form a natural energy system which covers the entire earth. The Curry Net and the Hartmann Net are the two most well known of the earth grids. Recent research by [Bruce Cathie](#), a New Zealander, has also discovered an energy grid which appears related to UFOs.

[Dr. Manfred Curry](#) discovered the grid named after him. The Curry grid, depicted in figure



3.3-1, is very regular, stable and covers the entire earth. Its lines run in an approximate northeast-southwest/northwest southeast direction and is thus running at a diagonal to the latitude and longitude directions. It is believed that the Curry Net is of earth origin. It has alternate charging and discharging nodes. The lines are 10-12 feet apart in the northern and southern hemispheres and 12-15 feet apart as they get closer to the equator.

根据道瑟，有几种类型的网格，其大小和在地球上方的距离各不相同。这些是东西向/南北向的能源网，形成覆盖整个地球的自然能源系统。库里网和哈特曼网是最著名的两个地球网格。新西兰人凯西最近的研究也发现了一个似乎与不明飞行物有关的能量网。

曼弗雷德·库里博士发现了以他的名字命名的网格。如图 3.3-1 所示，库里网格非常规则、稳定，覆盖了整个地球。其线路大致呈东北-西南/西北-东南方向，因此与纬度和经度方向呈对角线。人们认为库里网起源于地球。它具有交替的充电和放电节点。南北半球的直线相距 10-12 英尺，随着距离赤道越来越远，直线相距 12-15 英尺。

注：一英尺约 0.3 米

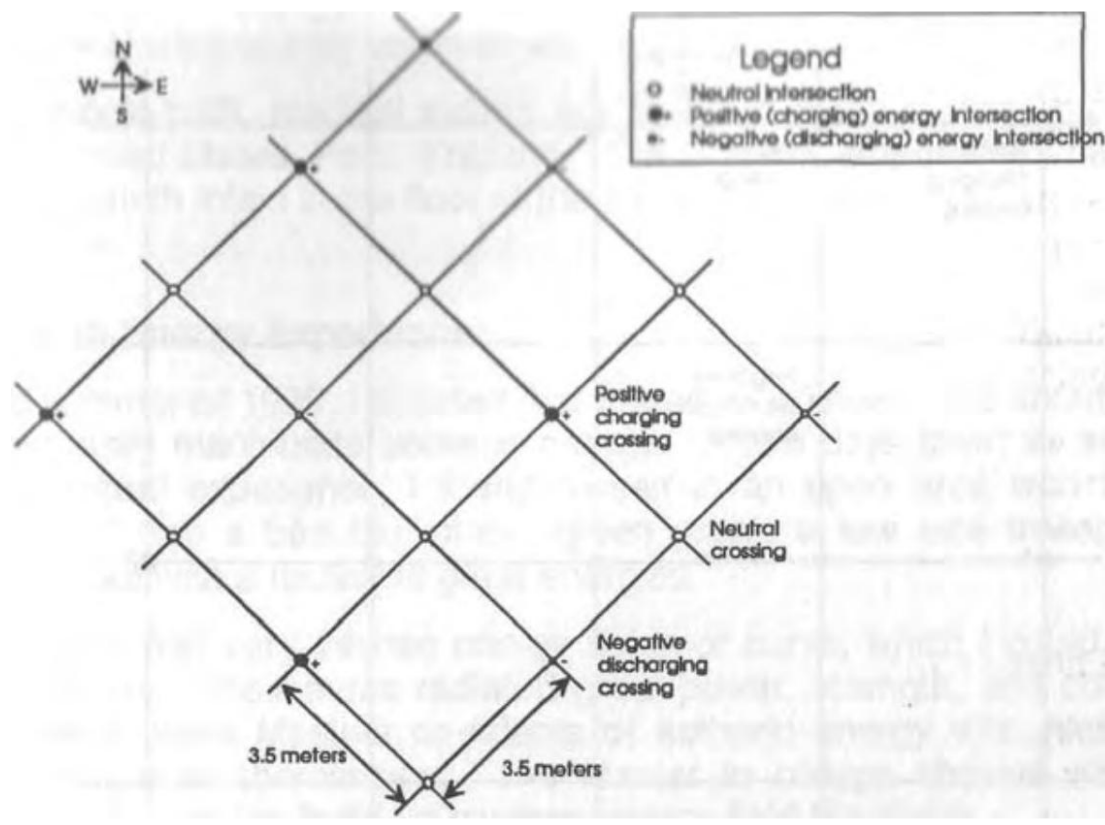


Figure 3.3-1 Curry Net Earth Grid

Negative discharging crossing 负放电交叉点

Positive charging crossing 正充电交叉点

Neutral crossing 中性点交叉

The other well-known grid is the Hartmann Net, shown in figure 3.3-2, which runs

north-south/east-west. It is believed to be of cosmic origin and is not as stable as the Curry Net. According to dowsers the Hartmann Net has a phase change four times a day: at sunrise, noon, sunset, and midnight. During these phase changes, the grid disappears.

It seems to be influenced by cosmic or astrophysical activity such as moon phases, sunspot activity, and weather conditions. The east-west grid lines intersect the north-south grid lines and form vortices. Depending on location and size of the grid line, the vortex can be either an ascending or descending flow of aetheric energy. Dowsers believe that these vortex points of the grids can be either harmful or helpful to a person's health.

另一个著名的网格是哈特曼网，如图 3.3-2 所示，它呈南北/东西走向。它被认为起源于宇宙，并不像库里网那样稳定。根据探矿者的说法，哈特曼网络每天有四次相位变化：日出、中午、日落和午夜。在这些相位变化过程中，栅格将消失。

它似乎受到宇宙或天体物理活动的影响，如月相、太阳黑子活动和天气条件。东西向网格线与南北向网格线相交，形成旋涡。根据网格线的位置和大小，涡流可以是以太能量的上升流，也可以是下降流。道瑟认为，网格的这些涡流点可能对人的健康疾病或有帮助。

The Cathie grid is supposedly similar to the Hartmann Net but the Cathie grid is made of rectangles that are 45 nautical miles square. Cathie believes the grid spacing is related to gravity, the speed of light, the mass of the earth and other natural earth constants. **Bruce Cathie**'s research points to UFOs traveling on this grid system.

凯西网格被认为与哈特曼网相似，但凯西网格是由 45 海里见方的矩形组成的。凯西认为网格间距与重力、光速、地球质量和其他自然地球常数有关。凯西的研究指出不明飞行物在这个网格系统中飞行。

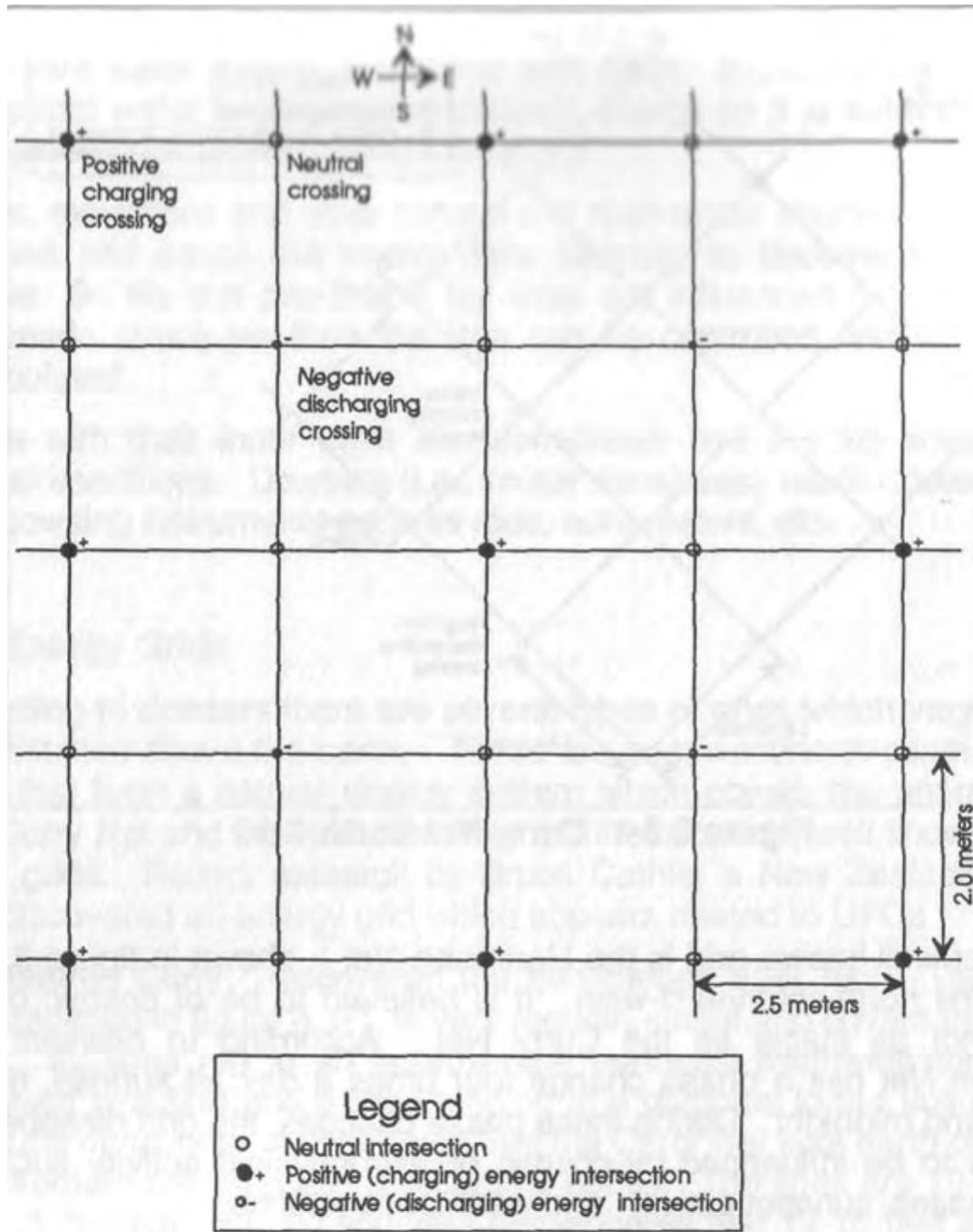


Figure 3.3-2 Hartmann Net Earth Grid

### 3.4 地球能量的古代形状力量的利用

#### 3.4 Ancient Shape Power Use of Earth Energies

Some Indian tribes in Southwestern United States used shape power in conjunction with earth energies to collect and focus earth energy in and around their dwellings, and their ceremonial buildings called kivas. Kivas act as a magnetic center to draw energies from the surrounding area and refocus them out the top center of the kiva.

Another ancient shape power pattern is the labyrinth. A labyrinth is a single-path, two dimensional maze. There are left and right handed labyrinths. Direction of the labyrinth maze determines the type of energy which it focuses. The esoteric function of the maze is to guide the person through the shape power pattern and tune them into the energies associated with the pattern. Its other obvious function is to channel earth energy. Most labyrinths create clockwise and counterclockwise energy vortexes with subtle differences and effects.

美国西南部的一些印第安部落将形状能量与地球能量结合起来, 在他们的住所及其周围收集和集中地球能量, 以及他们称为基瓦斯的仪式建筑。基瓦作为一个磁性中心, 从周围区域汲取能量, 并将其重新聚焦到基瓦的顶部中心。

另一种古老的形状能量模式是迷宫。迷宫是一个单一的路径, 二维的迷宫。这里有左手和右手的迷宫。迷宫的方向决定了它所聚焦的能量类型。迷宫的神秘功能是引导人们通过形状力量模式, 并将他们调谐到与该模式相关的能量中。它的另一个明显功能是引导地球能量。大多数迷宫都会产生顺时针和逆时针的能量涡旋, 并产生微妙的差异和影响。

These single-path, magical mazes are found in many places, such as China, United States, Peru, England. The Gothic Cathedral at Chartres has a labyrinth inlaid in the floor of the nave.

在中国、美国、秘鲁、英国等许多地方都可以找到这些单行道、神奇的迷宫。沙特尔的哥特式大教堂有一个迷宫镶嵌在中殿的地板上。

## 3.5 地球能体验

### 3.5 Earth Energy Experience

In the summer of 1995, I decided that I needed to know more about how to personally manipulate aetheric energy. A few days later, in a very vivid spiritual experience, I found myself in an open area with three Beings. It was a beautiful place, green grass, a few nice trees, and peaceful but with a feeling of great energies.

The Beings had very intense energy fields or auras, which I could both see and feel. Their auras radiated great power, strength, and control. The Beings were Masters or Adepts of aetheric energy who had first totally mastered themselves. The Master in charge showed me an energy movement to build up my own energy field like theirs.

1995年夏天, 我决定我需要更多地了解如何亲自操纵以太能量。几天后, 在一次非常生动的精神体验中, 我发现自己身处一个有三个存有的开放区域。这是一个美丽的地方, 绿草如茵, 几棵漂亮的树, 宁静但充满活力。

存有们有非常强烈的能量场或光环, 我既能看到也能感觉到。他们的光环散发出强大的力量、力量和控制力。存有是以太能量的大师或专家, 他们首先完全掌握了自己。主管大师向我展示了一个能量运动, 以建立我自己的能量场, 就像他们一样。

I have had three more of these experiences since the first one in 1995, so there are a total of four movements, each designed for a specific purpose but all under the general

category of personal control and use of various aspects of universal energy. (These movements are described in detail in Appendix A.)

During the first experience, the head man of the team imparted to me that there was an intense energy field close to the ground. I could sense/feel this energy above the surface of the ground during the experience, and have since proved that I can also sense its level while awake. This energy field is green, 6-18 inches high, and flows in waves from south to north. The waves have tremendous amounts of energy.

自 1995 年第一次以来，我又有过三次这样的经历，所以总共有四个动作，每个动作都是为特定目的设计的，但都属于个人控制和使用宇宙能量各个方面的一般类别。（这些动作在附录 A 中有详细描述。）

在第一次体验中，团队负责人告诉我，地面附近有一个强烈的能量场。在体验过程中，我能感觉到地面上方的这种能量，并证明我在清醒时也能感觉到它的水平。这个能量场是绿色的，高 6-18 英寸，从南到北呈波浪状流动。波浪具有巨大的能量。

注：一英寸约 2.5 厘米

### 3.5.1 使用天眼进行初步测试

#### 3.5.1 Initial Tests With Clairvoyants

In August of 1995, I conducted tests with clairvoyants and clairsentients (sensitives) to get more information to corroborate my experience; namely, is there some type of energy field near the earth and what are its characteristics? These first tests were conducted without telling the sensitives of my experience or of the energy field. They were asked to examine the higher/finer energy levels near the earth's surface and determine what they could sense/see.

1995 年 8 月，我用天眼和灵觉（敏感者）进行了测试，以获得更多信息来证实我的经历；即，地球附近是否存在某种类型的能量场，它的特征是什么？这些第一次测试是在没有告诉我的经验或能量场的敏感性的情况下进行的。他们被要求检查地球表面附近更高/更精细的能级，并确定他们能感觉到/看到什么。

Results from the tests with the sensitives are as follows:

- There is an apple green colored energy field at the surface of the earth with waves going through this energy field.

The energy color was close to the color of a Granny Smith apple. Clairvoyants said the green energy was difficult to see in bright light but easy to feel.

- The energy varies from 6 to 36 inches in height above the surface of the earth.
- The waves move from south to north.
- The wave crests are 15 - 18 inches apart and the peak of the waves was about 4 - 5 inches in amplitude. The waves go along for a small distance of 3 or 4 feet and then break up into a series of shorter (i.e., higher frequency) waves with the same amplitude.

There may be breaks in the flow between the larger and smaller waves but this was not verified.

- Visual detection was most easy in early morning at dawn or just before sunset in the evening.
- Clairsentients experienced no difficulty in feeling the level of the energy.
- There is a huge amount of energy in the waves and the energy is actually moving like the energy moves in an ocean wave.
- Weather conditions such as wind do not affect the green energy flow.
- The green energy field is not the same as the earth grids.

敏感性试验结果如下:

- 地球表面有一个苹果绿色的能量场，波穿过这个能量场。

能量的颜色接近史密斯奶奶苹果的颜色。天眼者说，在明亮的光线下很难看到绿色的能量，但感觉像绿洲。

- 能量在地球表面以上的高度从 6 英寸到 36 英寸不等。
- 波浪从南向北移动。
- 波峰相距 15-18 英寸，波峰振幅约为 4-5 英寸。波浪行进 3 或 4 英尺的小距离，然后分解成一系列具有相同振幅的较短（即，较高频率）的波浪。较大和较小的波浪之间的流动可能存在中断，但这一点尚未得到验证。
- 视觉检测最容易在清晨黎明或傍晚日落前进行。
- 天眼在感受能量水平方面没有遇到任何困难。
- 波浪中有大量的能量，能量实际上就像海浪中的能量一样在移动。
- 风等天气条件不会影响绿色能源流。
- 绿色能源领域与接地电网不同。

After the tests with sensitives to sense the green energy field, I then informed them of the scooping movement which I had been shown. Visual (i.e., clairvoyant) tests after demonstrating the Scoop movement showed my aura going from a normal energy level to a brilliant white light radiating all through my auric field and forming an ovoid of white light around me about 4 feet thick around my physical body.

In all my research, I have never run across any description of a flowing field of green energy at the surface of the earth. The green energy goes from a minimum of 6 inches to a maximum of three feet above the earth's surface depending on time of day and local environmental conditions. The fact that the field goes from south to north indicates a possible magnetic or polar connection with the green energy.

在对感应绿色能量场的敏感度进行测试后，我告诉他们我所看到的抱起动作。演示抱起运动后的视觉（即天眼）测试显示，我的气场从正常的能量水平变成了明亮的白光，辐射穿过我

的金场，并在我周围形成了一个大约 4 英尺厚的白色卵圆形。

在我所有的研究中，我从未遇到过任何关于地球表面绿色能量流场的描述。根据一天中的时间和当地的环境条件，绿色能源从地球表面上方最小 6 英寸到最大 3 英尺不等。磁场从南向北的事实表明，它可能与绿色能量存在磁性或极性联系。

### 3.5.2 物质对绿色能源的透过率测试

#### 3.5.2 Substance Transmissibility Tests to Green Energy

I was interested in the transmissibility of various substances to the aetheric green energy. Dr. Wilhelm Reich's orgone energy research led to the fact that metals and natural material conduct orgone differently. Experiments with sensitives were conducted to determine how various materials conduct and interact with the green energy. Results from the analysis are annotated in table 3.5.2-1.

我感兴趣的是各种物质对以太绿色能量的传递性。威廉·赖希博士的有机能研究表明，金属和天然材料的有机能传导方式不同。进行了灵敏度实验，以确定各种材料如何传导和与绿色能源相互作用。表 3.5.2-1 中注释了分析结果。

It is very interesting to note that the experiments with pyramids show that pyramids are not affected by the green energy and do not interact with it. This probably means that pyramids operate on a different aspect of aetheric energy which has little or nothing to do with the green energy field.

非常有趣的是，对金字塔的实验表明，金字塔不受绿色能量的影响，也不与绿色能量相互作用。这可能意味着金字塔在以太能的另一个方面发挥作用，而以太能与绿色能量场几乎没有关系。

Material	Conductivity to Green Energy
rocks	Goes through as if not there
glass (lead crystal)	Goes through w/ slight resistance, almost a trepidation
PVC pipe	Did not pass through at all
pyramids (cardboard and copper)	Circulated through pyramids and did not interact with the pyramids
person	Disturbed the energy and moves around legs and feet and hugs onto them in an almost loving manner
wood	Goes through as if not there

Table 3.5.2-1 Green Energy Transmission Through Various Materials

材料	绿色能源传导性
石头	穿过，好像不在那里
玻璃（铅晶体）	穿过，经历了轻微的抵抗，几乎是一种惊惶
PVC 管	不能穿过
金字塔（硬纸板和铜质）	在金字塔中循环，不与金字塔相互作用
人体	扰乱了能量，在腿和脚周围移动，并以近乎爱的方式拥抱它们
木头	穿过，好像不在那里

One of the more interesting aspects of transmissibility is the fact that the green energy field does not pass through plastic. For some reason, not only does the green energy not pass through plastic but we found that a person's aura does not pass through plastic. Related to this is the fact that synthetic fabrics block the flow of a person's aura while natural fabrics readily pass or conduct the auric energies.

传递性的一个更有趣的方面是绿色能量场不通过塑料。出于某种原因，绿色能量不仅不会通过塑料，而且我们发现一个人的气场也不会通过塑料。与此相关的是，合成织物阻挡了人的



气场流动，而天然织物很容易传递或传导金能量。

Natural clothing materials, such as cotton, silk, wool, and leather, all readily conduct auric and other aetheric energies. Fabrics such as polyester and acrylics all block aetheric flows. For this reason, I recommend that people quit wearing clothing made of these synthetic materials as they hamper the natural energy flows around a person wearing them. It is also good to use bed sheets and sleep clothing and bed covers that are made out of only natural fabrics such as cotton, linen, wool, and silk.

天然服装材料，如棉花、丝绸、羊毛和皮革，都很容易传导以太能。聚酯和丙烯酸等织物都能阻挡以太流。出于这个原因，我建议人们不要穿这些合成材料制成的衣服，因为它们会阻碍穿着它们的人周围的自然能量流动。使用仅由棉、亚麻、羊毛和丝绸等天然织物制成的床单、睡衣和床罩也很好。

### 3.5.3 地球的以太能源网

#### 3.5.3 Earth's Aetheric Energy Grid

Discussions with Niena this morning reminded me of some early (i.e., circa 1968) work on free energy. Niena has seen a matrix of energy on several occasions surrounding her. It is a 3-D cubic matrix with small points of light less than an inch apart in parallel rows and parallel planes, forming a three dimensional energy grid. This points to a grid of energy covering the earth as written about by dowsers and Bruce Cathie. It is probably caused by standing waves in the aetheric field with a wavelength the distance between points. This may point to a mechanism for tapping the field with a shape power device. Bruce Cathie claims to have discovered an earth grid which UFOs use to travel on (i.e., the UFOs travel on grid lines). Chapter 7 discusses Joe Parr's centrifuge experiments related to galactic energy grids. Joe got the best results in certain locations in the laboratory and he postulated the possibility of an earth grid line running through his lab. When the world renowned dowser, Bill Cox, dowsed Joe's lab, he said Joe's experiment was right on a major grid line.

今天早上与 Niena 的讨论让我想起了早期 (即大约 1968 年) 关于自由能的一些工作。Niena 在几个场合看到了围绕她的能量矩阵。它是一个三维立方体矩阵，在平行的行和平面中，相距不到一英寸的小光点形成了一个三维能量网格。这指向了道瑟和布鲁斯·凯蒂所写的覆盖地球的能量网格。它可能是由以太场中的驻波引起的，波长为点之间的距离。这可以指向一种用于利用形状动力装置敲击场的机构。凯西声称发现了一个不明飞行物用来旅行的地球网格 (即不明飞行物在网格线上旅行)。第 7 章讨论了乔关于银河系能量网格的离心实验。乔在实验室的某些地方得到了最好的结果，他假设了一条接地网格线穿过他的实验室的可能性。当世界著名的探测员比尔·考克斯探测乔的实验室时，他说乔的实验正处于一条主要的网格线上。

## 3.6 瑜伽调息法、气功和太极练习

### 3.6 Pranayama, Chi Gung and Tai Chi Exercises

The yogis of the Far East, as well as those in the western world who have learned their techniques, have developed breathing and postures (exercises) which enable a person to learn total control of all bodily functions and bring the body into a state of perfect health. These exercises are designed to charge the body with energy that the Hindus call prana, their word for universal energy. The breathing exercises are generically termed "pranayamas" meaning little prana exercises. The fantastic feats of advanced yogis are well documented. These feats are all the result of learning control of prana.

远东的瑜伽士和西方世界学习过瑜伽技巧的瑜伽士，都发展出了呼吸和姿势（练习），使人能够完全控制所有身体功能，并使身体处于完美健康的状态。这些练习旨在为身体注入能量，印度教徒称之为普拉纳（prana），即普遍能量。呼吸练习通常被称为“调息”，意思是小的普拉纳练习。高级瑜伽士的神奇壮举有据可查。这些壮举都是学习普拉纳控制的结果。

Chi Gung exercises also are designed to enable a person to master the chi forces for both health and protection (i.e., the martial arts). Chi Gung masters are able to effect remarkable control over their bodies and eliminate very serious disease conditions and rebuild the body to total vibrant health.

The Chinese have developed numerous exercises which enable a person to control their own chi (also Ki) or life energy. The Tai Chi movements are designed to increase a person's chi and give a person control over this energy. The very advanced marital arts masters are able to use their control of the chi forces to protect themselves from attacking adversaries.

气功练习也是为了使一个人能够掌握气的力量，以达到健康和保护（即武术）的目的。气功大师能够对自己的身体进行显著的控制，消除非常严重的疾病，重建身体，使其完全健康。

中国人已经发展了许多练习，使一个人能够控制自己的气（也称为气）或生命能量。太极动作旨在增加一个人的气，并使一个人控制这种能量。非常先进的双修大师能够利用他们对气力的控制来保护自己免受对手的攻击。

## 3.7 风水，一种中国的治气方法

### 3.7 Feng-Shui, a Chinese Method of Chi Control

Feng-Shui is both an art and a method of understanding nature and the universe. Analysis of the Chinese art of Feng-Shui shows that it has mechanisms for controlling chi or aetheric force by utilizing shape, location, landscape, and placement of objects to maximize or minimize the local chi or aetheric forces. The Feng-Shui masters, adept at the art, are able to utilize its rules as well as use divination to effect maximum control of situations, maximize health, effect longevity, protect homes and businesses from negative force and events, etc.

风水既是一门艺术，也是一种理解自然和宇宙的方法。对中国风水艺术的分析表明，它有控制气或以太力的机制，通过利用物体的形状、位置、景观和位置来最大限度地或最小化局部气或以太力量。风水大师，擅长艺术，能够利用其规则，并使用占卜来最大限度地控制局势，最大限度地提高健康，延长寿命，保护家庭和企业免受负面力量和事件的影响，等等。

Feng-Shui is based on 1) "Li" roughly translated as the laws of nature, 2) "Su" or the numerical proportions of nature, 3) the breath of nature, the yin and yang, the dragon and the tiger, or the positive and negative energies, and 4) nature's appearance and forms. It is in this latter aspect of Feng-Shui that we see how form and shape are viewed and utilized in Feng-Shui to control the chi.

If the reader's interest is piqued by this short explanation, I would recommend reading some of the books listed in the bibliography for a more complete understanding of this ancient art. Its many heuristic rules and mechanisms are much too extensive to include here.

风水是基于 1) “理”，大致翻译为自然规律，2) “素”或自然的数字比例，3) 自然的气息，阴阳，龙和虎，或正能量和负能量，以及 4) 自然的外观和形式。正是在风水的后一个方面，我们看到了在风水中如何看待和利用形式和形状来控制气。

如果读者对这个简短的解释感兴趣，我建议阅读参考书目中列出的一些书，以更完整地了解这门古老的艺术。它的许多启发式规则和机制太广泛了，无法包含在这里。

## 3.8 地球能量总结

### 3.8 Summary of Earth Energies

There is obviously much that we do not know of our natural environment. Energy grids, aetheric flows, power centers, geopathic zones, and green energy flows are all various manifestations of aetheric forces and their interaction with the environment and us. The theme of how different materials interact with these natural forces comes up time and again in research done by scientists studying our marvelous universe. It is also becoming obvious that many of the materials and technologies we have developed are not in harmony with the way these natural forces operate. Many synthetic materials block the flow of the natural forces and isolate us from their health-giving aspects.

显然，我们对我们的自然环境有很多不了解的地方。能量网格、以太流、能量中心、地理感应区和绿色能量流都是以太力及其与环境和我们相互作用的各种表现。在研究我们神奇宇宙的科学家们所做的研究中，不同材料如何与这些自然力相互作用的主题一次又一次地出现。同样显而易见的是，我们开发的许多材料和技术与这些自然力的运作方式并不协调。许多合成材料阻碍了自然力的流动，并将我们与它们的健康方面隔离开来。

This leads to another area of research to be pursued; namely, the fact that aetheric forces interact differently with different materials will lead to inventions which utilize the combination of these effects.

It is highly significant that we can do exercises, establish our residence in proper locations, and adjust our clothing, home and work environment to enhance our absorption of these natural forces and energies.

这导致了另一个有待研究的领域；即以太力与不同材料不同地相互作用的事实将导致利用这些效应的组合的发明。

重要的是，我们可以锻炼身体，在适当的位置建立住所，调整我们的衣服、家庭和工作环境，以增强我们对这些自然力和能量的吸收。

## 第 4 章 金字塔能量

### CHAPTER 4 PYRAMID ENERGY

#### 4.1 金字塔简介

##### 4.1 Introduction to the Pyramid

The pyramids in Egypt are one of the seven wonders of the ancient world and the only one left standing. There are a number of pyramids in Egypt as well as in other parts of the world. Most of them are step pyramids made of successive layers of some building material, usually stone. The three most well known are the three pyramids on the Giza plateau just outside of Cairo. Of these, the Great Pyramid has been studied and analyzed the most and has had an impressive amount of research done on it. On appearance, the great pyramid is another step pyramid; however, at one time it was covered with white limestone to form a smooth concave surface on each of its four sides. When the pyramid was first created, the basic material of the great pyramid was granite with a white limestone casing.

埃及的金字塔是古代世界七大奇迹之一，也是仅存的唯一。埃及和世界其他地方都有许多金字塔。它们大多是由一些建筑材料（通常是石头）连续层制成的阶梯金字塔。最著名的三座金字塔是位于开罗郊外吉萨高原上的三座。其中，对大金字塔的研究和分析最多，对其进行了大量的研究。从外观上看，大金字塔是另一个阶梯金字塔；然而，有一段时间，它被白色石灰石覆盖，在四边各形成一个光滑的凹面。当金字塔刚创建时，大金字塔的基本材料是花岗岩和白色石灰石外壳。

Table 4.1-1 summarizes some very interesting facts about the great pyramid. The great pyramid is an anomaly in time and space, since it embodies scientific facts not discovered until many thousands of years after it was first constructed.

表 4.1-1 总结了关于大金字塔的一些非常有趣的事实。大金字塔在时间和空间上都是一个反常现象，因为它体现了科学事实，直到它首次建造数千年后才被发现。

Feature	Value	Great Pyramid feature	Description
Weight of earth	5.3 X 10 <sup>9</sup> tons	Weight of great pyramid is 5,300,000,000 tons or 15 orders of magnitude of the earth's weight	Estimated weight of the earth in tons
Sidereal year	365.2564 days	Designer's base circuit of pyramid in pyramid inches	Astronomical time in days between two sightings of the same star before and after the earth's orbit around the sun.
Anomalistic year	365.2599 days	True base plan design of pyramid.	Astronomical time in days of the earth's orbit around the sun.
Solar year	365.24 days	Length of each true base side is based on the sacred Hebrew cubit.	Succession in days from one autumnal equinox to next
Processional cycle	Approximately 27,000 years	Great pyramid gives all processional rates for 6,000 years while modern astronomy knows them for only 400 years	Time to precess the equinoxes
Pi	3.1415...	Repeated in many places throughout the great pyramid	Ratio of circumference of a circle to its diameter
Sun's distance to earth (average)	92,900,000 miles	After some computation built into great pyramid as 92,996,085 miles	Average distance of earth to sun during its yearly orbit
Location	Giza Plateau in Egypt	Geocentric center of earth's land mass	Control location with respect to rest of the earth's land mass.
Masonry accuracy	1/100 inch	Gigantic 10-30 ton granite blocks placed accurately to within 0.01 inch.	Accuracy of placement of gigantic granite stones
Phi	(1+SQRT(5))/2	Great Pyramid has a base to height ratio	Phi is a naturally occurring number in geometry and other branches of mathematics

Table 4.1-1 Some Interesting Facts About the Great Pyramid

## 4.2 大金字塔不是坟墓

### 4.2 Great Pyramid Was NOT a Tomb

The great pyramid was never built or used as a tomb for some Egyptian royalty or anyone else. Nothing was ever found in the pyramid resembling Egyptian tombs. The pyramid was built with air passages, no tomb or other pyramid was built with air passages for the dead to breathe. The granite plug, a block 15 feet long, which was at the beginning of the ascending passage, was placed there when the construction reached that level.

这座大金字塔从未被建造或用作埃及皇室或其他任何人的坟墓。金字塔中从未发现任何类似埃及坟墓的东西。这座金字塔建有空气通道，没有坟墓或其他金字塔建有供死者呼吸的空气通道。花岗岩塞子是一个 15 英尺长的块，位于上升通道的起点，当施工达到那个水平时，它就被放置在那里。

Speculation abounds as to the great pyramid's true function. Orthodox Egyptologists cling to the belief that the great pyramid was used as a tomb for Cheops, the Egyptian king during whose reign the pyramid was supposedly built. The Rosicrucian Society believes that the pyramid was used as an initiation chamber to test advanced adepts. Some believe that it is an interstellar beacon to guide alien spacecraft to planet earth. Whatever the great pyramid is, it is NOT a tomb nor has it ever been. As a minimum, it is a testimony that advanced technology existed on the earth, rivaling our own, over 6000 year ago. A recent test case by Japanese scientists to duplicate the effort with modern construction technology and engineering failed.

关于大金字塔的真正功能，人们有很多猜测。正统的埃及学家坚持认为，这座大金字塔被用作埃及国王切普的坟墓，据说这座金字塔是在切普统治期间建造的。玫瑰十字会认为，金字塔被用作测试高级技艺的启蒙室。一些人认为，它是一个星际灯塔，引导外星航天器前往地

球。无论大金字塔是什么，它都不是坟墓，也从来都不是。至少，这证明了 6000 多年前地球上就存在着可以与我们的相媲美的先进技术。日本科学家最近用现代建筑技术和工程重复这一努力的一个测试案例失败了。

## 4.3 大金字塔的数学关系

### 4.3 Mathematical Relationship of the Great Pyramid

The Great Pyramid has a base to height ratio of 2 to  $\sqrt{\Phi - 1}$ , where  $\Phi$  is the Golden Ratio and is equal to  $(1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ .  $\Phi$  is a transcendental number in that it is a non-terminating decimal. Because of this,  $\Phi$ , from a resonance point of view, would have an infinite number of harmonic resonance points. Resonance is a key factor in all areas of physics, including nuclear physics, quantum mechanics, electrical engineering, antenna design, etc.  $\Phi$  is also related to the Fibonacci series where each succeeding number is formed by the formula  $N_{i+1} = N_i + N_{i-1}$ . For example if the first starting number is a 1 then the Fibonacci series is:

1,2,3,5,8,13, 21, etc.

大金字塔的底高比为 2 比  $\sqrt{\Phi - 1}$ ，其中  $\Phi$  是黄金比例，等于  $(1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ 。 $\Phi$  是一个超越数，因为它是一个非终止小数。正因为如此，从谐振的角度来看， $\Phi$  将具有无限多个谐波谐振点。共振是物理学所有领域的关键因素，包括核物理、量子力学、电气工程、天线设计等。 $\Phi$  也与斐波那契级数有关，其中每个后续数由公式  $N_{i+1} = N_i + N_{i-1}$  形成。例如，如果第一个起始数字是 1，那么斐波那契级数是：

1,2,3,5,8,13,21 等。

If we take the mathematical limit on the ratio of  $N_{i+1}/N_i$  then that ratio is  $\Phi$ .

**Phylotaxis** is the tendency of growth processes in nature (e.g., plants and sea shells) to grow in spiral patterns. It has been observed that plant leaves and branches grow in spirals where the ratio of the amount of turn from one branch to the next forms a Fibonacci series and hence to  $\Phi$ . So we see that the great pyramid was designed to be resonant to natural forces in nature.

如果我们取  $N_{i+1}/N_i$  比值的数学极限，那么这个比值就是  $\Phi$ 。

**叶序**是自然界（如植物和贝壳）生长过程呈螺旋状的趋势。已经观察到，植物的叶子和枝条呈螺旋状生长，其中从一个枝条到下一个枝条的转动量的比率形成斐波那契级数，从而与  $\Phi$  形成比例。所以我们看到，大金字塔的设计是为了与自然界的自然力产生共鸣。

## 4.4 金字塔能量

### 4.4 Pyramid Energy

Probably one of the most interesting aspects of pyramids is the ability of a pyramid to concentrate and focus aetheric forces. During the 1960s and 1970s there was a great flurry of pyramid energy research and quite a large body of information on pyramid

energy experiments was published. Table 4.4-1 summarizes some of these very interesting energetic facts about pyramids.

也许金字塔最有趣的方面之一是金字塔聚焦和集中以太力的能力。在 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代，人们对金字塔能量进行了大量研究，并发表了大量关于金字塔能量实验的信息。表 4.4-1 总结了关于金字塔的一些非常有趣的能量事实。

Feature	Pyramid Energy Effect
Preserves Food	Experiments showed that foods would last longer while placed inside a pyramid shape.
Enhances Meditation	Habitual meditators claim that meditation in a pyramid shape enhances the meditation process and one can achieve heightened psychological effects.
Promotes Healing	Wounds of people and animals appear to heal faster and with fewer problems when the subject is treated in a pyramid shape.
Only pyramid shape is required	Extensive experiments have shown that only the outline (i.e., the edges) of the pyramid are necessary to get the pyramid energy effects.
Generates static electricity	Experiments both at the great pyramid and here in the USA indicate that the pyramid may be some sort of generator of static electricity. This effect seems most pronounced for very large pyramids so it may be strictly an electrostatic effect of a tall object picking up some earth ES effect due to height.

Table 4.4-1 Pyramid Energy Effects

特性	金字塔能量影响
保留食品	实验表明，食物放在金字塔形状的食物里会持续更长的时间。
增强冥想	习惯冥想者声称，金字塔形状的冥想可以增强冥想过程，并可以达到更高的心理效果。
促进愈合	当受试者接受金字塔形治疗时，人和动物的伤口似乎愈合得更快，问题更少。
只需要棱锥形状	大量的实验表明，只有金字塔的轮廓（即边缘）才是获得金字塔能量效应所必需的。
产生静电	在大金字塔和美国的实验都表明，金字塔可能是某种静电发生器。这种效应似乎在非常大的金字塔中最为明显，因此严格来说，这可能是一种非常高的物体由于高度而吸收地球电磁能产生的静电效应。

Of all the above interesting effects, the most profound is the fact that all the pyramid energy effects can be generated with only the barest of outlines of the pyramid shape itself. In fact, research has shown that a certain amount of open space is necessary in the

sides and bottom of the pyramid to enhance the energy effects. Maximal energy effects are achieved with only the open frame. The books in the bibliography at the end of this chapter contain a wealth of information on the various aspects of the pyramid. Many researchers became interested in pyramid energy and furthered the understanding the effects associated with pyramid energy. One of the better known of these researchers was Patrick Flannigan who developed instrumentation to test the effects of pyramid energy.

在上述所有有趣的效果中，最深刻的是，所有的金字塔能量效果都只能通过金字塔形状本身的最基本轮廓产生。事实上，研究表明，为了增强能量效应，金字塔的侧面和底部需要一定的开放空间。只有开放式框架才能实现最大的能量效果。本章末尾的书目中包含了关于金字塔各个方面的丰富信息。许多研究人员对金字塔能量产生了兴趣，并进一步了解了与金字塔能量相关的影响。其中一位更为知名的研究人员是 Patrick Flannigan，他开发了测试金字塔能量影响的仪器。

## 4.5 金字塔能源研究总结

### 4.5 Pyramid Energy Research Summary

In some of my experiments during the 1960's, I showed that pyramidal shapes seem to generate an electrostatic energy or at least collect an electrostatic charge. In more recent experiments in the 1990's, I proved that a small copper pyramid made from copper sheeting builds up a slight charge. Maximum charge generation seems to be when aligned north-south/east-west. I theorize that the pyramid shape interacts with aether flow east-west and magnetic field north-south, resulting in a vortex action up the sides of the pyramid which culminates in electrons being produced, as in the Les Brown experiment described in a subsequent section. More measurements need to be taken to verify generation rate, etc. Measurement of the ES field is with my ES field meter. It is low power, about like running a comb through the hair and the pyramid takes about 30 seconds to build up.

在 20 世纪 60 年代的一些实验中，我发现金字塔形状似乎会产生静电能，或者至少会收集静电荷。在 20 世纪 90 年代的最近实验中，我们证明了一个由铜片制成的小铜金字塔会产生轻微的电荷。当南北/东西对齐时，电荷产生似乎是最大值。我的理论是，金字塔形状与东西方向的以太流和南北方向的磁场相互作用，导致金字塔两侧的涡流作用，最终产生电子，如随后章节中描述的 Les Brown 实验所述。需要进行更多的测量来验证生成率等。电磁场的测量是用我的电磁场计进行的。它的功率很低，就像用梳子梳头发一样，金字塔大约需要 30 秒才能形成。

Experiments with some of my two inch pyramids made of plastic and also a large one made of cardboard and a smaller one of copper sheet yielded some corroborative information. Most of the following points were worked out many years ago and tests with clairvoyants correlate precisely with all the research that I and others have done on pyramid energy. However, some new shape power effects crop up here.

对我的一些两英寸塑料金字塔、一个大的纸板金字塔和一个小的铜片金字塔进行的实验得出



了一些确凿的信息。以下大部分观点是多年前提出的，用天眼进行的测试与我和其他人对金字塔能量所做的所有研究完全相关。然而，这里出现了一些新的形状能量效应。

1. Energy flows up the sides of the pyramid and comes off the peak as a spiraling pillar of light.
2. Maximum energy off the peak is obtained when opposite faces of the pyramid are oriented in a north-south direction.
3. A magnet on each side of the pyramid greatly intensifies the field off the peak of the pyramid. Magnets need to be lined up so the field across the pyramid is attracting (i.e., NS - SN). The pyramid product which I designed many years ago had small magnets embedded in the pyramids to make the energy field stronger.
4. A copper pyramid works much better than the plastic or cardboard pyramids. We knew that materials were important but not which materials. A single copper pyramid lined up to the earth's magnetic field is equivalent to a plastic pyramid with magnets on each side to intensify the field. Maximum energy collection occurs when the pyramid and magnets are lined up with the earth's magnetic field. This means the copper pyramid is several thousand times more powerful in focusing aetheric force than a pyramid made of dielectric materials.
5. Pyramids drawn on paper or chalk board (i.e., 2-D drawings of 3-D pyramids) have the same energy as the 3-D version. This may be a trick of the vision in that the viewer is visualizing a 3-D object. Visualization, as Niena and I found out many years ago, of pyramids will focus the energy as if the pyramid was physically there. Visualizing a pyramid shape over a locality actually focuses the pyramid energies in that locality.
6. Painting a couple of the plastic pyramids with aluminum paint did nothing to modify the amount of energy coming off the pyramids. It was thought that metalizing the surface would help the energy production since the copper pyramid seemed more energetic than the plastic ones. Perhaps the paint color should have been copper with copper particles in the paint.
7. The pyramid shape generates a magnetic field due to the sides meeting at points at the top and corners. See chapter 1 of this book.

1. 能量沿着金字塔的两侧向上流动，然后以螺旋形光柱的形式离开顶峰。

2. 当金字塔的相对面在南北方向上定向时，获得了峰外的最大能量。

3. 在金字塔的每一侧都有一块磁铁，大大增强了金字塔峰外的磁场。磁铁需要排成一排，这样穿过金字塔的磁场才会被吸引（即，NS-SN）。我多年前设计的金字塔产品在金字塔中嵌入了小磁铁，使能量场更强。

4. 铜金字塔比塑料或硬纸板金字塔效果好得多。我们知道材料很重要，但不知道哪些材料很重要。一个与地球磁场并排的铜金字塔相当于一个塑料金字塔，每侧都有磁铁来增强磁场。当金字塔和磁铁与地球磁场对齐时，能量会收集到最大值。这意味着铜金字塔在聚焦以太力方面比由介电材料制成的金字塔强大几千倍。

5.在纸或粉笔板上绘制的金字塔（即三维金字塔的二维图）具有与三维版本相同的能量。这可能是视觉的一个技巧，因为观看者正在可视化 3D 对象。正如 Niena 和我多年前发现的那样，金字塔的可视化将集中能量，就好像金字塔就在那里一样。在一个区域上想象一个金字塔形状实际上集中了该区域的金字塔能量。

6.用铝漆粉刷几座塑料金字塔并没有改变金字塔释放的能量。人们认为，表面金属化将有助于能源生产，因为铜金字塔似乎比塑料金字塔更有活力。也许油漆的颜色应该是铜，油漆中有铜颗粒。

7.金字塔形状由于侧面在顶部和角部的点处相遇而产生磁场。参见本书第一章。

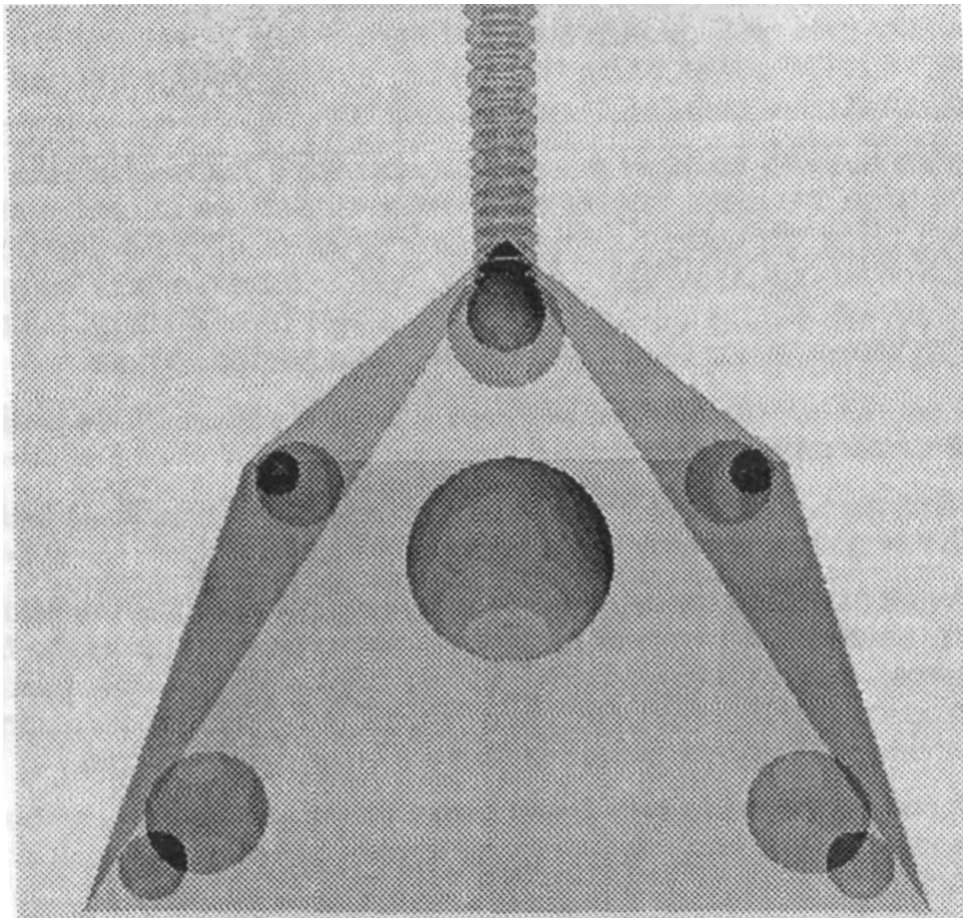


Figure 4.5-1 Pyramid Energy Concentrations

图 4.5-1 金字塔能量集中

## 4.6 铜金字塔实验

### 4.6 Copper Pyramids Experiment

I built four copper pyramids from some sheet copper. The pyramids are two inches at the base and the sides are equilateral triangles. The pyramids are placed to form a square array of two rows and two columns which is aligned with the earth's magnetic field. Neodymium magnets are placed on opposite ends of the array and the array and

magnets are aligned with the earth's magnetic field. As a comparison, I also laid out four plastic pyramids in a similar array. Both sets of pyramid arrays were set on the ground outside the laboratory so they would be in the energy field that flows over the earth's surface.

我用一些铜片建造了四个铜金字塔。金字塔底部有两英寸，侧面是等边三角形。金字塔被放置成两行两列的正方形阵列，与地球磁场对齐。钕磁体放置在阵列的两端，阵列和磁体与地球磁场对齐。作为比较，我还将四个塑料金字塔排列成类似的阵列。这两组金字塔阵列都设置在实验室外的地面上，因此它们将处于地球表面流动的能量场中。

Tests were done to find out what was happening with the energy fields around the pyramid arrays. Results showed that the copper array has much more energy radiating off of it than the plastic array. Even with magnets on the plastic array and none on the copper array, the copper pyramids had more energy.

In the copper array, the energy was concentrated off the peaks of the pyramids and between the pyramids in the north-south direction.

From all of this we can deduce that metals (i.e., conductors), in general, deflect and focus pyramid energy and non-conductors such as plastic absorb and conduct the energy. Similar materials effects are discussed in chapter 3 on orgone energy. The pyramid energy is enhanced when the array is within a magnetic field and the stronger the field the more energy is converted. This requires that the whole array including the magnets be aligned with respect to north-south/east-west and the earth's magnetic field.

测试是为了找出金字塔阵列周围的能量场发生了什么。结果表明，铜阵列比塑料阵列具有更多的能量辐射。即使塑料阵列上有磁铁，铜阵列上没有磁铁，铜金字塔也有更多的能量。

在铜阵列中，能量集中在金字塔的峰外和南北方向的金字塔之间。

从所有这些我们可以推断，金属（即导体）通常会偏转和聚焦金字塔能量，而塑料等非导体会吸收和传导能量。类似的材料效应在第 3 章中讨论过。当阵列处于磁场中时，金字塔能量会增强，磁场越强，转换的能量就越多。这要求包括磁体的整个阵列相对于南北/东西方向和地球磁场对齐。

## 4.7 静电发电

### 4.7 Electrostatic Power Generation

Over the years, a number of experiments and observations have shown that the pyramid seems to be a generator of electrostatic energy. This probably means that the pyramid is a converter of aetheric energy directly into electrical energy; however, when one realizes that electrostatic fields are the result of differing concentrations of aetheric energy then this is not so surprising.

多年来，大量的实验和观测表明，金字塔似乎是静电能的发生器。这可能意味着金字塔是以太能直接转化为电能的转换器；然而，当人们意识到静电场是不同以太能浓度的结果时，这就不足为奇了。

## 4.7.1 莱斯·布朗令人震惊的经历

### 4.7.1 Les Brown's Shocking Experience

A video I have by the late Canadian crystal researcher, Les Brown, tells of a huge charge of power he got from a large 30 foot pyramid which he built (See figure 4.7.1-1). He put a counterclockwise (CCW), vortex shaped, copper stove wire (with frayed ends) at the top, on the inside, of his big 30-foot pyramid to act as an antenna/collector. At the bottom of the pyramid he affixed a wire to a piece of 1/4" plywood wound in a clockwise (CW) flat spiral establishing the ground antenna. The center of the wire spiral was put through the plywood and grounded. The outer end of the flat spiral stuck up in the air so it could be attached to the wool thread coming from above. Two inch staples went through the ground coil, and through the plywood further grounding the coil. From the apex antenna, he affixed a pure lamb's wool thread and dropped it down the center of the large pyramid. When he went to connect the thread to the spiral at the bottom of the pyramid, a high voltage charge (or whatever type of energy he had connected with) knocked him twenty feet across the floor inside of the pyramid into the wall. This scared him so badly he took the whole thing apart and did nothing else with it.

我有一段由已故加拿大晶体研究人员 Les Brown 拍摄的视频，告诉了他从他建造的一座 30 英尺的大金字塔中获得的巨大能量（见图 4.7.1-1）。他把一根逆时针方向（CCW）的涡流形铜炉线（末端磨损）放在 30 英尺大金字塔的顶部和内部，用作天线/收集器。在金字塔的底部，他将一根电线固定在一块按顺时针（CW）方向缠绕的 1/4 英寸胶合板上建立地面天线的扁平螺旋。螺旋线的中心穿过胶合板并接地。扁平螺旋的外端卡在空中，这样它就可以连接到上面的毛线上。两英寸长的订书钉穿过接地线圈，并穿过胶合板，使线圈进一步接地。他从顶端的 antennas 上系上一根纯羊毛线，然后把它扔到大金字塔的中心。当他去把线连接到金字塔底部的螺旋上时，一个高压电荷（或他连接的任何类型的能量）把他从金字塔内部的地板上敲了二十英尺，撞到了墙上。这把他吓坏了，他把整个东西拆开，什么也没做。

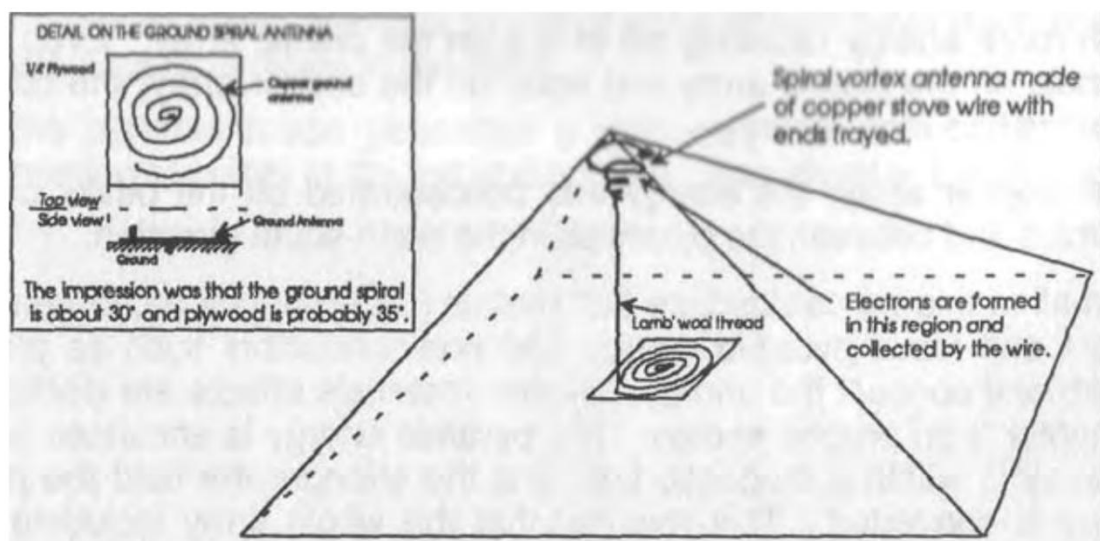


Figure 4.7.1-1 Les Brown's Pyramid Energy experiment

## 4.7.2 金字塔顶点外的螺旋能量

### 4.7.2 Spiral Energy off Apex of Pyramid

A number of years ago, Jerry Decker, prominent new science researcher, attended a Crystal Symposium in Irving, Texas, hosted by Priscilla Boyd, now in Hunstville. Mary and Dean Hardy of Allegan, Michigan, presented material on research they had been doing with pyramid energy. They showed a photographic slide of a pyramid emitting a double helix beam of energy when excited by a Tesla coil.

A scanned-in image of the original photo, figure 4.7.2-1, was taken by Dr. J. D. Nelson of the University of Wyoming. From the limited information we have concerning how it was done, the pyramid shape is made of soldered copper sheet, possibly with a crystal placed at the apex.

几年前，著名的新科学研究员 Jerry Decker 参加了德克萨斯州欧文市的水晶研讨会，该研讨会由 Priscilla Boyd 主持，现位于亨斯维尔。密歇根州阿勒根市的玛丽和迪恩·哈迪介绍了他们对金字塔能量的研究材料。他们展示了一张金字塔在特斯拉线圈激励下发射双螺旋能量束的照片幻灯片。

原始照片的扫描图像，图 4.7.2-1，由怀俄明州大学的 J.D.Nelson 博士拍摄。根据我们所掌握的关于它是如何完成的有限信息，金字塔形状是由焊接的铜片制成的，可能在顶部放置了一个晶体。

A Tesla coil is placed so that electrical emission occurs at the 2/3's power point of the pyramid. We do not know the voltage, though we think it is approximately 200,000 volts. During a phone conversation with Dean Hardy on May 21, 1996, he said they did the experiment later with much smaller tesla coils on the order of 50 KV and smaller pyramids and the results were the same.

Dean thinks that the pyramid is supported by acrylic columns. Acrylic columns would help to insulate the copper pyramid from the ground and further intensify the energy emissions. Also note that this photo was taken in a perfectly dark room with a time exposure of about 1 to 3 minutes, (our information regarding the technical details is very limited).

放置特斯拉线圈，使电发射发生在金字塔的 2/3 功率点。我们不知道电压，尽管我们认为大约是 200000 伏。1996 年 5 月 21 日，在与 Dean Hardy 的电话交谈中，他说他们后来用 50 千伏量级的更小的特斯拉线圈和更小的金字塔进行了实验，结果是一样的。

迪恩认为金字塔是由丙烯酸柱支撑的。芳基圆柱将有助于使铜金字塔与地面绝缘，并进一步加剧能源排放。还要注意的，这张照片是在一个非常黑暗的房间拍摄的，曝光时间约为 1 到 3 分钟（我们关于技术细节的信息非常有限）。

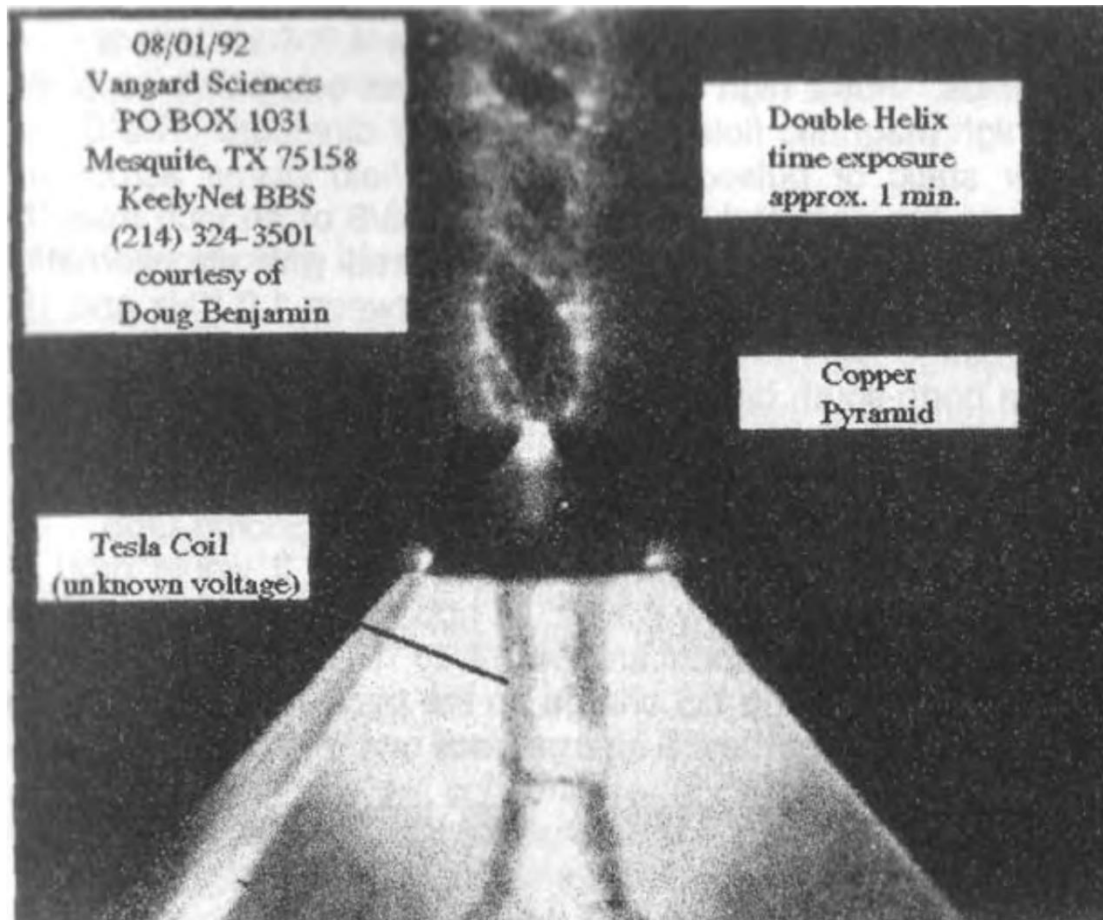


Figure 4.7.2-1 Spiral Energy off Pyramid

### 4.7.3 大金字塔的静电能

#### 4.7.3 Electrostatic Energy at the Great Pyramid

When Sir W. Siemens, a British inventor, was visiting atop the great pyramid, it was noted by an Arab guide that there seemed to be a sharp ringing sound when Siemens raised his hand above his head and he experienced a tingling sensation in his fingers. Being of inventive nature, Siemens constructed a crude leyden jar from a wine bottle and a newspaper he had with him. He wet the newspaper with some wine and wrapped it around the bottle. The makeshift leyden jar became instantly charged with electricity by just holding it over his head.

当英国发明家 W·西门子爵士参观大金字塔顶时，一位阿拉伯导游注意到，当西门子把手举过头顶时，似乎有一种尖锐的铃声，手指有刺痛感。出于创造性，西曼斯用随身携带的酒瓶和报纸制作了一个粗糙的莱顿罐子。他用一些酒把报纸弄湿，然后把它包在瓶子上。这个临时搭建的莱顿罐子只要举过他的头就立刻充满了电。

During a trip to Egypt in the 1980s to conduct tests at the great pyramid, Joe Parr took measurements with an electrostatic voltmeter while he was on the top of the pyramid. Joe was able to show that the pyramid is a huge generator of electrostatic energy,

generating many thousands of volts. When a meter probe was stuck out into the air flow coming off the side of the pyramid the voltmeter quickly pegged at its maximum reading. This would suggest that the electrostatic energy is due to a triboelectric effect whereby the air moving up the side of the pyramid collects ions due to wind friction on the pyramid sides.

20 世纪 80 年代, 乔·帕尔 (Joe Parr) 前往埃及对大金字塔进行测试, 当时他在金字塔顶部, 用静电电压表进行了测量。乔能够证明金字塔是一个巨大的静电能发生器, 可以产生数千伏的电压。当一个电表探针插入从金字塔侧面流出的气流中时, 电压表迅速锁定在其最大读数。这表明静电能是由于摩擦电效应引起的, 通过摩擦电效应, 向上移动到金字塔侧面的空气由于金字塔侧面的风摩擦而收集离子。

#### 4.7.4 静电金字塔静电发电

##### 4.7.4 Static Pyramid Electrostatic Power Generation

An experiment I performed is described in figure 4.7.4-1. Use a static array of pyramids. Put a high electric field across one pair of opposite faces and a high magnetic field across the other direction. The E-field can be either static or pulsed. The electric hold plates across the pyramid were on the east and west sides about 3/8 of an inch from the base of the pyramid. The plates were energized with an alternating current/voltage signal with a frequency range between 1.0 KHz and 160 KHz and a voltage of 165 volts. Magnets were placed across the pyramid in the north-south direction but they didn't make any difference so I eliminated them. An electrostatic volt meter was touching the south face of the pyramid with its detection probe. The pyramid was made of thin sheets of copper with the edges connected with Scotch tape. The ES voltmeter registered maximum around 15 KHz. It would drop off rapidly above 20 KHz and below 8 KHz. It appears that the pyramid or the ES meter has a resonance around 14 to 15 KHz. Turning the voltage off would shut off the ES charge on the pyramid and turning the voltage back on would turn the ES charge back on.

We are still at flea power levels!!! Stay tuned for more exciting discoveries.

我进行的一项实验如图 4.7.4-1 所示。使用静态金字塔阵列。在一对相对的面上施加高电场, 在另一个方向上施加高磁场。电场可以是静态的, 也可以是脉冲的。横跨金字塔的电压板位于东西两侧, 距离金字塔底部约 3/8 英寸。用频率范围在 1.0KHz 和 160KHz 之间、电压为 165 伏的交流/电压信号给板通电。磁铁被放置在金字塔的南北方向, 但它们没有任何区别, 所以我把它们去掉了。一个静电伏特计正在用它的探测探针接触金字塔的南面。金字塔是由薄铜片制成的, 边缘用苏格兰胶带连接。电磁电压表记录的最大值约为 15 KHz。它将在 20 千赫以上和 8 千赫以下迅速下降。看起来金字塔或电磁计具有大约 14 至 15KHz 的谐振。关闭电压将关闭棱锥上的电磁电荷, 而重新打开电压将重新打开电磁电荷。

我们仍然处于跳蚤的力量水平!!! 敬请关注更多令人兴奋的发现。

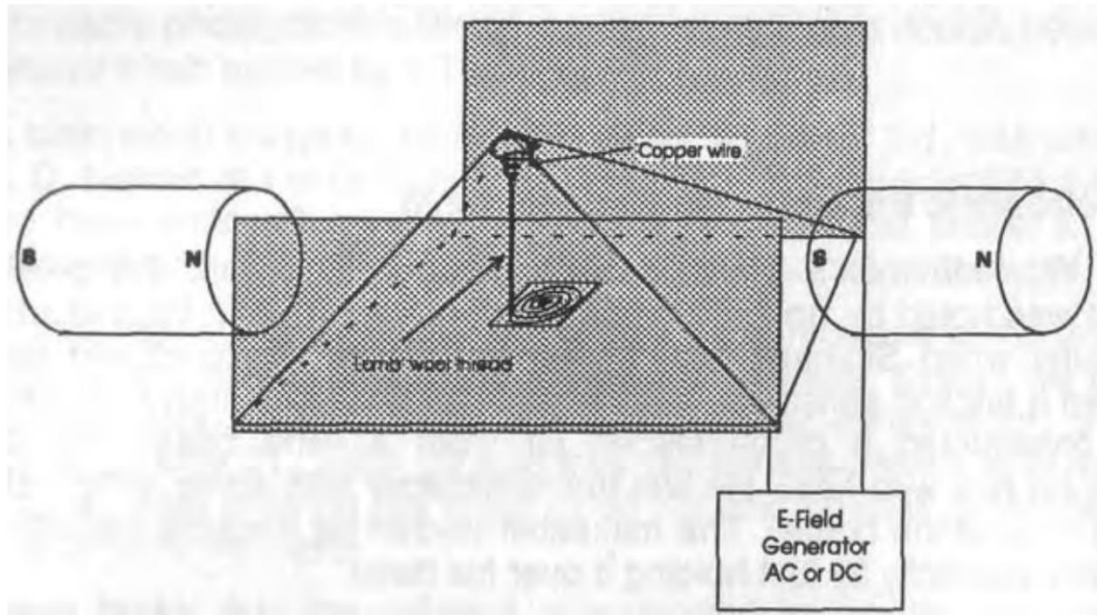


Figure 4.7.4-1 Static ES Generator Using Pyramid As Shape Power

图 4.7.4-1 使用金字塔作为形状电源的静态电磁发生器

## 4.8 金字塔螺旋能量如何产生的理论

### 4.8 Theory of How Pyramid Spiral Energy is Created

The intersecting lines and resultant planar force fields of the sides create the pyramid energy effects which result in aetheric energy concentration within the pyramid. The dessication effects seen with using pyramids to dry organic materials is a result of the energy effects associated with aetheric energy. Natural aetheric energy flows across the earth in the north-south direction lead to the explanation of why magnetic orientation enhances pyramid energy effects, since the magnetic field is a flow of aetheric energy.

侧面的相交线和由此产生的平面力场产生了金字塔能量效应，导致以太能量集中在金字塔内。使用金字塔干燥有机材料所产生的干燥效应是与以太能相关的能量效应的结果。自然以太能沿南北方向流经地球，这就解释了为什么磁取向会增强金字塔的能量效应，因为磁场是以太能的流动。

### 4.8.1 相交线

#### 4.8.1 Intersecting Lines

From chapter 1, the experiment showing how shape power effects are created with intersecting lines, we can see how this can be applied very nicely to explaining why the pyramid creates a concentrated aetheric energy field. The four corners of the base and the apex are all formed by the intersecting lines of the triangular sides. These corners are



where the aether flows concentrate from the triangular sides and form aetheric energy flows at these focal points. The magnetic effects created at the corners of the pyramid have also been confirmed in my laboratory testing.

从第一章的实验中, 我们可以看到如何很好地应用这一点来解释为什么金字塔会产生集中的以太能场。底部和顶部的四个角都是由三角形边的相交线形成的。这些角是以太流从三角形侧面集中的地方, 并在这些焦点形成以太能量流。在我的实验室测试中, 金字塔角落产生的磁效应也得到了证实。

Since all we need are intersecting lines to create aetheric energy gradients, which act to concentrate and focus aetheric energy into aetheric force, this clearly explains why a pyramid shape, made only of the outer edges and base to define the pyramid, functions as well as a solid pyramid. In fact, research by Joe Parr has shown that a solid pyramid must have some holes in it to maximize the energy effects. This also is another explanation of why there are "air shafts" in the great pyramid.

由于我们所需要的只是相交的线来创建以太能量梯度, 它的作用是将以太能量集中并聚焦为以太力, 这清楚地解释了为什么仅由外部边缘和底部组成的金字塔形状可以定义金字塔, 它的功能与实体金字塔一样。事实上, 乔·帕尔的研究表明, 一个实心金字塔必须有一些洞才能最大限度地发挥能量效应。这也是为什么大金字塔中有“风井”的另一个解释。

## 4.8.2 集中力量

### 4.8.2 Concentrated Forces

The triangular faces, even with only the lines and not a solid face, form a three dimensional forcefield on each of the faces of the pyramid. The vortices at the corners are three dimensional and are pulling energy from all directions and concentrating it into the corners. Mathematical analysis of the forces on the inside of the pyramid show that the net geometrical resultant of the symmetrical draw of force from each corner to the interior of the pyramid is exactly at the geometric center of the pyramid. This center is located at 1/3rd of the pyramid height. Anyone with a knowledge of high school geometry can prove this simple fact.

三角形的面, 即使只有直线而不是实心面, 也会在金字塔的每个面上形成三维力场。拐角处的涡流是三维的, 从各个方向拉动能量并将其集中到拐角处。对作用在金字塔内部的力的数学分析表明, 从每个角到金字塔内部的对称力的净几何合力正好位于金字塔的几何中心。该中心位于金字塔高度的三分之一处。任何有高中几何知识的人都可以证明这个简单的事实。

## 4.8.3 干燥效果

### 4.8.3 Dessication Effects

Perhaps the first discovery which led to experiments with pyramids was finding dead animals in the Great Pyramid that had mummified naturally and not putrified. Extensive experiments by many pyramid researchers proved that the pyramid shape acts as a

desiccation shape(i.e., the pyramid dries out material put into the pyramid) and it seems to work best at the 1/3rd height.

也许导致金字塔实验的第一个发现是在大金字塔中发现了自然制成木乃伊而没有腐烂的动物尸体。许多金字塔研究人员的大量实验证明，金字塔形状起到了干燥形状的作用（即，金字塔会使放入金字塔的材料变干），而且它似乎在 1/3 的高度下效果最好。

Another fact about aetheric energy is that concentrated aetheric force is hygroscopic. This means that concentrated aetheric energy will collect moisture. Clouds are perfect examples of this in that it was proven that it is possible to dissipate clouds by drawing out the aetheric energies from the clouds. The converse is also possible, that is, to create clouds by concentrating aetheric force. Reich developed a machine, discussed in chapter 5, called the cloud buster which draws orgone (i.e., aether) from clouds and they dissipate.

关于以太能的另一个事实是，集中的以太力是吸湿的。这意味着集中的以太能将收集水分。云就是一个完美的例子，因为它被证明可以通过从云中提取以太能来消散云。反之亦然，也就是说，通过集中以太力来制造云。赖希开发了一种机器，在第 5 章中进行了讨论，称为“云克星”，它从云中提取有机质（即以太）并消散云。

On the surface, this looks like the pyramid should make things get wetter rather than dry them out, since the pyramid concentrates the aether. However, the corners of a pyramid actually draw the aether from the center of the pyramid and focus it off the corners. Thus we see that anything with water or water vapor inside the pyramid would have its moisture drawn off, and this easily explains the desiccation effects associated with the pyramid shape.

从表面上看，这看起来像金字塔应该让东西变得更潮湿，而不是干燥，因为金字塔集中了以太。然而，金字塔的角实际上从金字塔的中心吸引以太，并将其聚焦在角上。因此，我们看到金字塔内任何含有水或水蒸气的东西都会被带走水分，这很容易解释与金字塔形状相关的干燥效应。

#### 4.8.4 磁性方向

##### 4.8.4 Magnetic Orientation

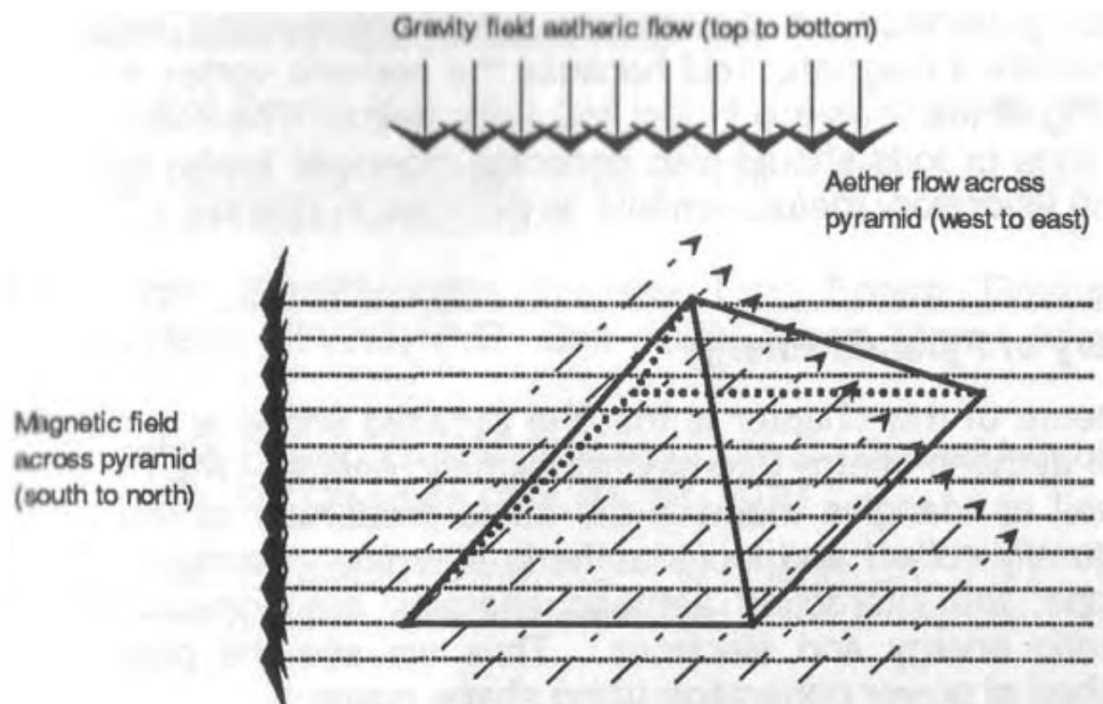
The next thing we have to explain is why pyramid energy is enhanced when the pyramid is oriented facing north-south and east-west with respect to the compass. Experimentation has shown that the maximum pyramid energy effect is obtained when the pyramid is thus oriented. Even though the Great Pyramid is not currently oriented exactly with the earth's magnetic field but more with the north pole (i.e., true north as opposed to magnetic north which is usually different), the speculation is that at one time the Great Pyramid was geomagnetically oriented, but the earth's magnetic field has changed or the earth has shifted on its axis to cause a magnetic field alignment difference.

接下来我们必须解释的是，当金字塔相对于指南针面向南北和东西时，为什么金字塔能量会

增强。实验表明，当金字塔如此定向时，可以获得最大的金字塔能量效应。尽管大金字塔目前的方位并不完全与地球磁场一致，而是更多地与北极一致（即正北，而不是通常不同的磁北），但人们的猜测是，大金字塔曾经是地磁方位的，但是地球的磁场发生了变化，或者地球绕其轴线发生了偏移，从而导致磁场排列差异。

In a compass north/south orientation there would be an aether flow across the pyramid in three directions. The magnetic field is a vortical aether flow from south to north. The earth is rotating on its axis so there is a slight aether drift (flow) from west to east. When these two flows meet at the pyramid, it would cause the aether to flow around the pyramid in a CCW direction (looking down on the pyramid) with an upward thrust due to the stoping pyramid. The third flow is a flow/pressure of the aether from above down into the earth. When this flow hits the CCW rotating flow, a vortex action is created which could create toroidal vortexes in the aether. These would automatically become simple particles and most likely they would be electrons. Figure 4.8.4-1 shows the etheric flows acting across a magnetically oriented pyramid. The current theory in the new vision science network is that the sub-atomic particles are various combinations of aetheric toroidal vortexes as first discovered and written about by John Keely in the late 1890s. Also, see Paul Stowe's math in chapter 8 for the proof of this assertion.

在指南针的北/南方向上，会有一股以太流从三个方向穿过金字塔。磁场是一种从南向北的涡流。地球绕着它的轴旋转，所以有一个轻微的由西向东的以太漂移。当这两股气流在金字塔处相遇时，会导致以太以逆时针方向（向下看金字塔）绕着金字塔流动，由于停止的金字塔而产生向上的推力。第三股气流是以太从上方向下进入地球的流动/压力。当这种气流撞击逆时针旋转流时，会产生涡流作用，从而在以太中产生环形涡流。这些粒子会自动变成简单的粒子，很可能是电子。图 4.8.4-1 显示了以太流在磁性定向金字塔上的作用。新视觉科学网络中目前的理论是，亚原子粒子是约翰·基利在 19 世纪 90 年代末首次发现和撰写的以太环形涡旋的各种组合。此外，请参阅 Paul Stowe 在第 8 章中的数学来证明这一论断。



#### Figure 4.8.4-1 Aetheric Flows Acting Across a Magnetically Oriented Pyramid

So we now have a method of explaining how the electrons are formed and why the pyramid would act as a charge generator.

因此，我们现在有了一种方法来解释电子是如何形成的，以及为什么金字塔会充当电荷发生器。

### 4.8.5 磁场产生

#### 4.8.5 Magnetic Generation

Perhaps one of the more mysterious enigmas associated with pyramid shapes is the ability of the pyramid to generate a magnetic field. In Bill Kerrell and Kathy Groggin's book, *The Guide to Pyramid Energy*, they discuss some very unique experiments with pyramid shapes. They had some engineers with very sensitive gauss meters measure magnetic fields in and around pyramids. Their basic discovery was that the pyramid actually generates a mild magnetic field which increases as the pyramid is oriented to the earth's magnetic field. This magnetic generation effect was also independent of the material that the pyramid was made from. The effect could be explained away with metal pyramids; however, with dielectric materials this effect does not fit with any explanations of standard physics.

也许与金字塔形状相关的更神秘的谜团之一是金字塔产生磁场的 ability。在 Bill Kerrell 和 Kathy Groggin 的书《金字塔能量指南》中，他们讨论了一些非常独特的金字塔形状实验。他们让一些工程师用非常灵敏的高斯计测量金字塔内部和周围的磁场。他们的基本发现是，金字塔实际上会产生一个温和的磁场，随着金字塔朝向地球磁场，磁场会增加。这种磁产生效应也与金字塔的材料无关。这种影响可以用金属金字塔来解释；然而，对于电介质材料，这种效应不符合任何标准物理的解释。

As described in chapter 1, a simple experiment to test the hypothesis that intersecting rods would generate a magnetic and electrostatic field was proven. These results are depicted in figure 1.4.5-1.

This effect of the pyramid being an actual generator of a magnetic field is very explainable with my discovery that the intersecting lines generate a flowing vortex of aetheric energy. The magnetic field of a permanent magnet is also a flowing vortex of aetheric energy as discussed in chapter 1 of this book.

如第一章所述，一个简单的实验证明了交叉棒会产生磁场和静电场的假设。这些结果如图 1.4.5-1 所示。

金字塔是磁场的实际发生器，我发现相交的线会产生以太能的流动涡旋，这一点可以很好地解释。正如本书第一章所讨论的，永磁体的磁场也是以太能的一个流动涡旋。

Q. E.D - Ergo - Eureka! A pyramid Of set of intersecting rods will therefore generate a magnetic field because the aetheric vortex flows at the intersecting of the lines are in fact magnetic fields. This means that intersecting lines or rods should also generate magnetic

fields, and this was proven in laboratory measurements as depicted in chapter 1.

Q.E.D.-埃尔戈-尤里卡! 因此, 一组交叉棒的金字塔将产生磁场, 因为在线的交叉处的以太涡流实际上是磁场。这意味着相交的线或棒也应该产生磁场, 这在第 1 章所述的实验室测量中得到了证明。

## 4.9 金字塔能量总结

### 4.9 Summary of Pyramid Energy

The main theme of this chapter is that the pyramid shape is a natural transducer of aetheric energy into electromagnetic energy. The pyramid shape, as well as triangles made in the same proportion as the great pyramid, naturally collect and focus aetheric energies. Because of the pyramid shape; the interacting aetheric energies are converted into electromagnetic energy and electrons. Thus we see the path to a possible method of power generation using shape power.

本章的主题是, 金字塔形状是以太能转化为电磁能的自然转换器。金字塔形状以及与大金字塔成相同比例的三角形, 自然地收集和集中以太能。因为金字塔的形状; 相互作用的以太能被转换成电磁能和电子。因此, 我们看到了使用形状能量发电的可能方法的路径。

## 4.10 参考文献

### 4.10 Bibliography

# 第 5 章 形状力量与神圣几何

## CHAPTER 5 SHAPE POWER AND "SACRED GEOMETRY"

This chapter examines a concept which has become popular in modern metaphysical circles, sacred geometry, which is the implication that there exists geometrical patterns that are related to the foundation of life and existence, of creation, of God. The relevance of sacred geometry to Shape Power will be examined.

本章探讨了一个在现代玄学界流行的概念, 神圣几何, 这意味着存在着与生命和存在、创造和上帝的基础有关的几何模式。神圣几何与形状力量的相关性将被研究。

## 5.1 神圣几何

### 5.1 Sacred Geometry

The concept of Shape Power as natural generators, foci of higher order energies, and

transducers of that energy into more recognizable energies such as electricity and magnetism is stating essentially the same thing as the above definition of "sacred geometry".

形状力量作为自然发生器, 高阶能量的焦点以及将该能量转换为更可识别的能量(如电和磁)的概念, 与上述“神圣几何”的定义基本相同。

Whether you ascribe some mystical significance to geometrical patterns on the basis of faith, intuition, symbolic magic, or observed results or you prove in the laboratory with experiments and rigorous "scientific" procedure, you have changed nothing except semantics as far as the end result. Both are tapping energy using natural geometrical principles that exist in the natural order of the universe. These principles reveal to us the sacred foundation of all things created.

无论你是基于信仰、直觉、象征魔法还是观察到的结果, 将一些神秘的意义归因于几何图案, 还是在实验室中用实验和严格的“科学”程序证明, 就最终结果而言, 除了语义, 你什么都没变。两者都是利用宇宙自然秩序中存在的自然几何原理来挖掘能量。这些原则向我们揭示了万物的神圣基础。

As a mathematician and physicist, I shy away from describing geometrical figures as "sacred". As one deeply involved in metaphysics, I understand where those who embrace the term "sacred geometry" are coming from. However, as one gets more deeply involved in understanding how the universe functions, and in particular, how geometrical shapes resonate and generate power, the enigmatic view that geometrical symbols are sources of power unknowable or incomprehensible is a childish view. A true mystic believes that he/she can know the cause and effect of things since each person is a part of the Whole, a spark of the Holy Spirit of God, and by meditation and contemplation can achieve a true understanding of the universe and its function and operation.

作为一名数学家和物理学家, 我回避将几何图形描述为“神圣的”。作为一个深入玄学的人, 我理解那些接受“神圣几何”一词的人来自哪里。然而, 随着人们越来越深入地理解宇宙是如何运作的, 特别是几何形状是如何共振和产生能量的, 认为几何符号是不可知或不可理解的能量来源的神秘观点是幼稚的。一个真正的神秘主义者相信他/她知道事物的因果, 因为每个人都是整体的一部分, 是上帝圣灵的火花, 通过冥想和沉思可以真正理解宇宙及其功能和运作。

Those who are using the term "sacred geometry" apply it to both the geometrical figures most would ascribe to normal geometry and to certain mathematical concepts which would be better described as "sacred mathematics". These are described in the following sections and related to the physics of Shape Power as discovered in my research and experiments.

那些使用“神圣几何”一词的人将其应用于大多数人认为属于正常几何的几何图形和某些数学概念, 这些概念最好被描述为“神圣数学”。这些将在以下章节中进行描述, 并与我在研究和实验中发现的形状力量的物理有关。

## 5.2 神圣几何图形

### 5.2 Geometrical Figures Of Sacred Geometry

#### 5.2.1 一个点

##### 5.2.1 A Point

As a geometrical concept, the point exists as a definition and basic concept. As a physical reality, the point does not exist, since it is a mental construct and, by definition, has neither length, breadth, nor width, ergo it does not exist as a physical entity. Nevertheless, the point is used to define the center of the circle, the center of the sphere, the end points of a line, the focus off at infinity. So we can see that a point, though having no dimension, is the basis of all dimension.

作为一个几何概念，点作为一个定义和基本概念而存在。作为一个物理现实，点是不存在的，因为它是一个心理结构，根据定义，既没有长度、宽度，也没有宽度，因此它不作为一个实体存在。然而，该点用于定义圆心、球体的中心、直线的端点以及无穷远处的焦点。所以我们可以看到，一个点虽然没有维度，但却是所有维度的基础。

From chapters 1 and 2, we find that the simplest physical construct to act as a "point", from the macro level, would be a single atomic particle which acts as both a central receiver and radiator of aether force. From a micro level (i.e., at the atomic level), even the simplest atomic particle has form and structure. Figure 5.2.1-1 depicts the vortex flows of a complex atom

从第 1 章和第 2 章中，我们发现，从宏观层面来看，充当“点”的最简单物理结构是单个原子粒子，它既是以太力的中心接收器，也是以太力的辐射器。从微观层面（即原子层面）来看，即使是最简单的原子粒子也具有形式和结构。图 5.2.1-1 描述了复杂原子的涡流

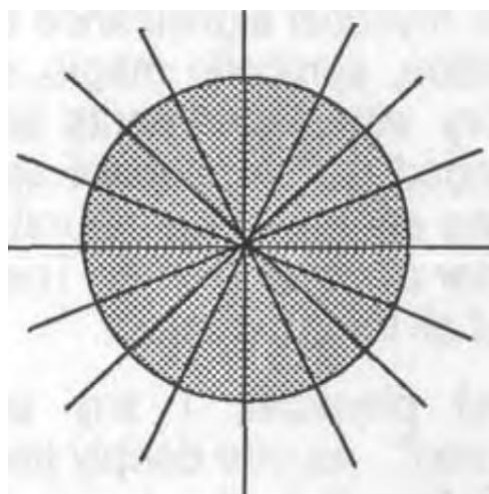


Figure 5.2.1-1. Cross Section of Vortex Stress Flows of Complex Atom

图 5.2.1-1 复杂原子涡旋应力流的截面

A complex atom with many orders of aetheric stress vortex flows (lines).

A simple atom like hydrogen would have only one vortex line in and out.

具有许多阶以太应力涡旋的复杂原子流动（线）。

像氢这样的简单原子只有一条旋涡线进出。

## 5.2.2 圆圈

### 5.2.2 A Circle

The circle, the two-dimensional locus equidistant from a point, is used symbolically throughout history as a symbol of the unity of all things, the basic icon of deity. As a Shape Power symbol, the circle acts to focus the primordial energy of the universe at the circle's center.

Testing with clairvoyants showed that the maximal power of the circle could be obtained by drawing the circle starting at the bottom of the circle. Thus we see that there is more to the physics of Shape Power than the simple geometrical pattern. Intent (i.e., the mental factor) and the manufacturing processes of creating the symbol also govern the amount of power associated with the symbol. Figure 5.2.2-1 depicts the shape power pattern of a circle.

圆是与一点等距的二维轨迹，在整个历史上被象征性地用作万物统一的象征，是神的基本象征。作为形状力量的象征，圆圈的作用是将宇宙的原始能量集中在圆圈的中心。

用天眼测试表明，从圆的底部开始画圆可以获得圆的最大力量。因此，我们看到形状力量的物理意义远不止简单的几何模式。意图（即心理因素）和创建符号的制造过程也决定了与符号相关的力量大小。图 5.2.2-1 描绘了圆形的形状力量模式。

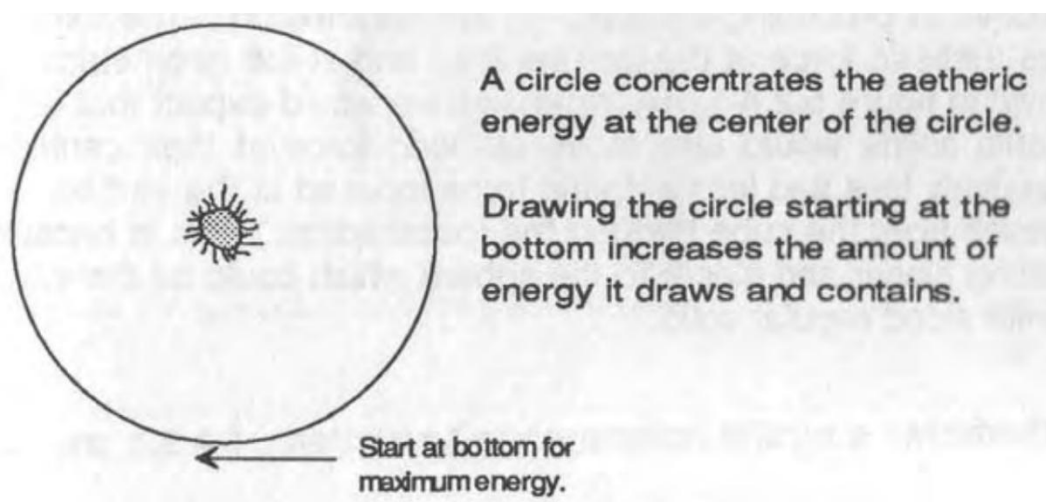


Figure 5.2.2-1. Shape Power of a Circle

A circle concentrates the aetheric energy at the center of the circle.

Drawing the circle starting at the bottom increases the amount of energy it draws and



contains.

圆把以太能集中在圆的中心。

从底部开始绘制圆会增加其绘制和包含的能量。

### 5.2.3 球体

#### 5.2.3 A Sphere

Some believe that the sphere is the most perfect of forms. It is the quintessential symbol of unity. From a Shape Power perspective, the sphere is simply a three dimensional version of the circle, whereby the atoms of the sphere act as radiators of aetheric force, and all the points of the sphere focus to the center of the sphere creating an intense focus of aetheric force at the center.

有些人认为球体是最完美的形式。它是团结的典型象征。从形状力量的角度来看，球体只是圆的三维版本，球体的原子充当以太力的辐射器，球体的所有点都聚焦到球体的中心，在中心产生以太力的强烈焦点。

### 5.2.4 柏拉图立方体

#### 5.2.4 PLATONIC SOLIDS

The basis for the organization of physical matter in the mineral realm are the 5 Platonic solids. These are related to the 5 levels of energy as envisioned by the ancient Greeks. These are:

1. Tetrahedron - relates to fire
2. Cube or (Hexahedron) - relates to earth
3. Octahedron - relates to air
4. Dodecahedron - relates to spirit or aetheric
5. Icosahedron - relates to water

矿物领域物理物质组织的基础是 5 种柏拉图立方体。这些与古希腊人所设想的 5 种能量水平有关。这些是：

- 1.四面体-与火有关
- 2.立方体或（六面体）-与地球有关
- 3.八面体-与空气有关
- 4.十二面体-与精神或以太有关
- 5.二十面体-与水有关

These three dimensional figures are the basis of crystals and minerals. These are the only five regular polyhedra, as can be proven in geometry, and are made from equilateral and equiangular polygons. The geometric concept of duals relates the polyhedra, whereby the dual of one is created by connecting the midpoints of the faces of the other. The tetrahedron, the most simple of 3-dimensional polyhedra is a dual to itself. The cube and octahedron are duals of each other as are the icosahedron and dodecahedron.

这些三维图形是晶体和矿物的基础。正如几何学所证明的那样，这是仅有的五个正多面体，由等边和等角多边形组成。对偶的几何概念与多面体有关，其中一个的对偶是通过连接另一个面的中点来创建的。四面体是三维多面体中最简单的一种，它本身是对偶的。立方体和八面体是彼此的对偶，二十面体和十二面体也是如此。

The only platonic solid we have thus far examined, from a shape power perspective in preceding chapters, is the tetrahedron. The tetrahedron focuses aetheric force at the four vertices and at the geometrical center as shown in figure 5.2.4-1. By extension we would expect that the other 4 platonic solids would also focus aetheric force at their centers with progressively less and less aetheric force focused at the vertices as one progresses from the cube through the icosahedron. This is because we are getting closer and closer to the sphere which could be thought of as an infinite sided regular solid.

到目前为止，我们在前几章中从形状力量的角度研究过的唯一柏拉图实体是四面体。四面体将以太力集中在四个顶点和几何中心，如图 5.2.4-1 所示。通过扩展，我们预计其他 4 个柏拉图立方体也会将以太力集中在它们的中心，随着从立方体扩展到二十面体，集中在顶点的以太力越来越小。这是因为我们离球体越来越近了，它可以被认为是一个无限边的规则立方体。

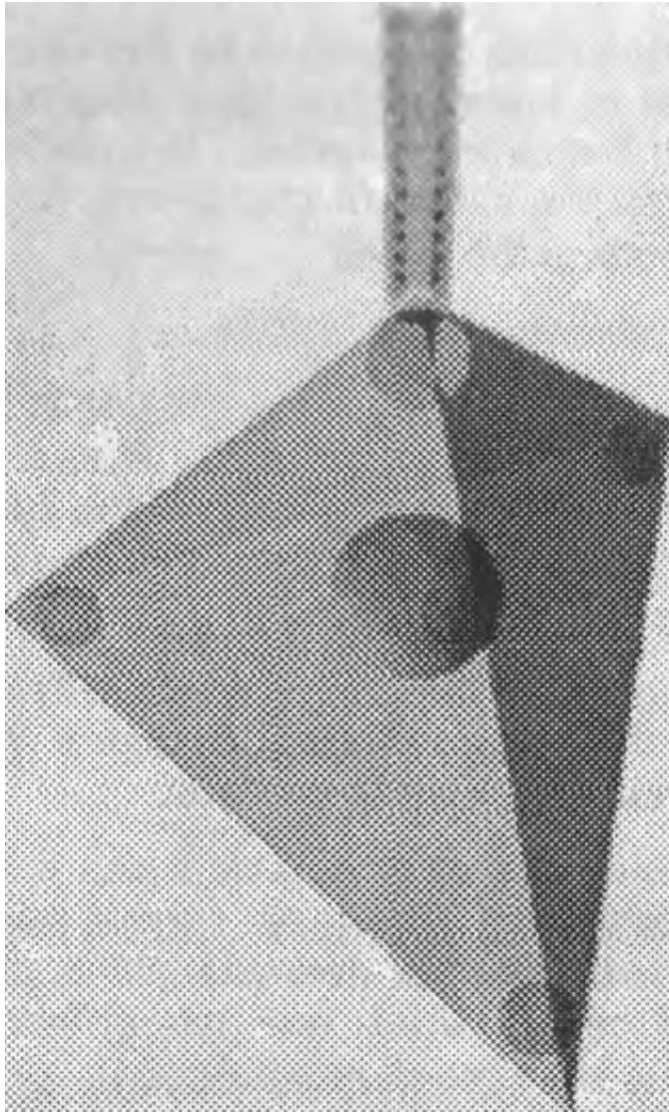


Figure 5.2.4-1. Aetheric Concentration Within a Tetrahedron

## 5.3 神圣几何的数学

### 5.3 The Mathematics of Sacred Geometry

#### 5.3.1 Pi

##### 5.3.1 Pi

Pi ( $\pi$ ), the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter, is a transcendental or irrational number. This means that it is a number which cannot be defined as the ratio of two whole numbers and the resultant division is a non-terminating number.

圆周率 Pi ( $\pi$ ) 是一个超越数或无理数。这意味着它是一个不能定义为两个整数之比的数，并且由此产生的除法是一个不终止数。

Pi is approximately equal to 3.14159...

Pi is built into the geometry of the Great Pyramid in Egypt with amazing accuracy and proves the builders were technologically advanced enough to signal later civilizations that advanced technologists were on the earth long ago.

Pi 大约等于 3.14159。 . .

圆周率以惊人的精度构建在埃及大金字塔的几何结构中，证明了建设者的技术足够先进，可以向后来的文明发出信号，表明先进的技术人员很久以前就在地球上了。

## 5.3.2 黄金平均值 (Phi)

### 5.3.2 The Golden Mean (Phi)

The golden mean or golden ratio, referred to by the Greek letter Phi is another transcendental or irrational number. This number was also built into the geometry of the Great Pyramid. The golden mean occurs naturally in nature such as the shape of chambered nautilus shell, and the spiral of sunflower seeds in the flower.

Phi is approximately equal to 1.618034...

希腊字母 Phi 所指的黄金平均数或黄金比例是另一个先验或无理数。这个数字也被建立在大金字塔的几何结构中。黄金比例自然存在于自然界中，如有腔鹦鹉螺的外壳形状和向日葵种子在花朵中的螺旋形状。

黄金比例大约等于 1.618034。 . .

The golden mean is defined by splitting a straight line in such a way that the ratio of the line to the larger portion of the line, equals the larger portion of the line divided by the smaller portion of the line. Some of the aspects of Phi were mentioned in the chapter on pyramid energy so we will not repeat them here.

One of the interesting aspects of the golden mean is the fact that it was utilized by many artists in their paintings, because it was believed to provide a sense of aesthetically pleasing proportion.

黄金平均数是通过分割直线来定义的，即直线与直线较大部分的比率等于直线较大部分除以直线较小部分。在关于金字塔能量的章节中提到了黄金比例的一些方面，所以我们在这里不再重复。

黄金平均数的一个有趣的方面是，它被许多艺术家在他们的绘画中使用，因为它被认为提供了一种美学上令人愉悦的比例感。

Related to phi is the phenomena of [phylotaxis](#) which is the tendency in nature to grow in spiral patterns. There are special spiral patterns that are related to phi mathematically. For example, plants and trees tend to have branches and leaf growth which are natural spirals. The well known chambered nautilus shell grows in a phi spiral.

与黄金比例相关的是[叶序](#)现象，这是自然界中以螺旋模式生长的趋势。有一些特殊的螺旋图案在数学上与黄金比例有关。例如，植物和树木的枝条和叶片往往呈自然螺旋状生长。众所周知，有腔鹦鹉螺的外壳呈螺旋状生长。

My first book relates some research done on understanding how the human ear hears and the mechanisms

involved. The inner ear has a spiral shaped chamber, the cochlea. The cochlea is lined with tiny hairs. Research by Fletcher<sup>3</sup> at Bell Laboratory showed that the chamber acted as a resonance tube and equal distances along the spiral were harmonically related (see figure 5.3.2-1). If we relate this to the phenomena of **phylotaxis** it may well be that the tree or plant is a resonant structure with specific frequencies as part of its energy patterns. These frequencies and their harmonics would resonate along the length of the plant and its limbs in a natural phi spiral.

我的第一本书讲述了一些关于理解人类耳朵如何听觉以及相关机制的研究。内耳有一个螺旋形的腔，即耳蜗。耳蜗排列着细小的毛发。贝尔实验室 Fletcher 的研究表明，该室充当了一个共振管，沿着螺旋线的等距离是谐波相关的（见图 5.3.2-1）。如果我们将其与**叶序**现象联系起来，很可能树木或植物是一种共振结构，其特定频率是其能量模式的一部分。这些频率及其谐波将沿着植物及其四肢的长度以自然黄金比例螺旋共振。

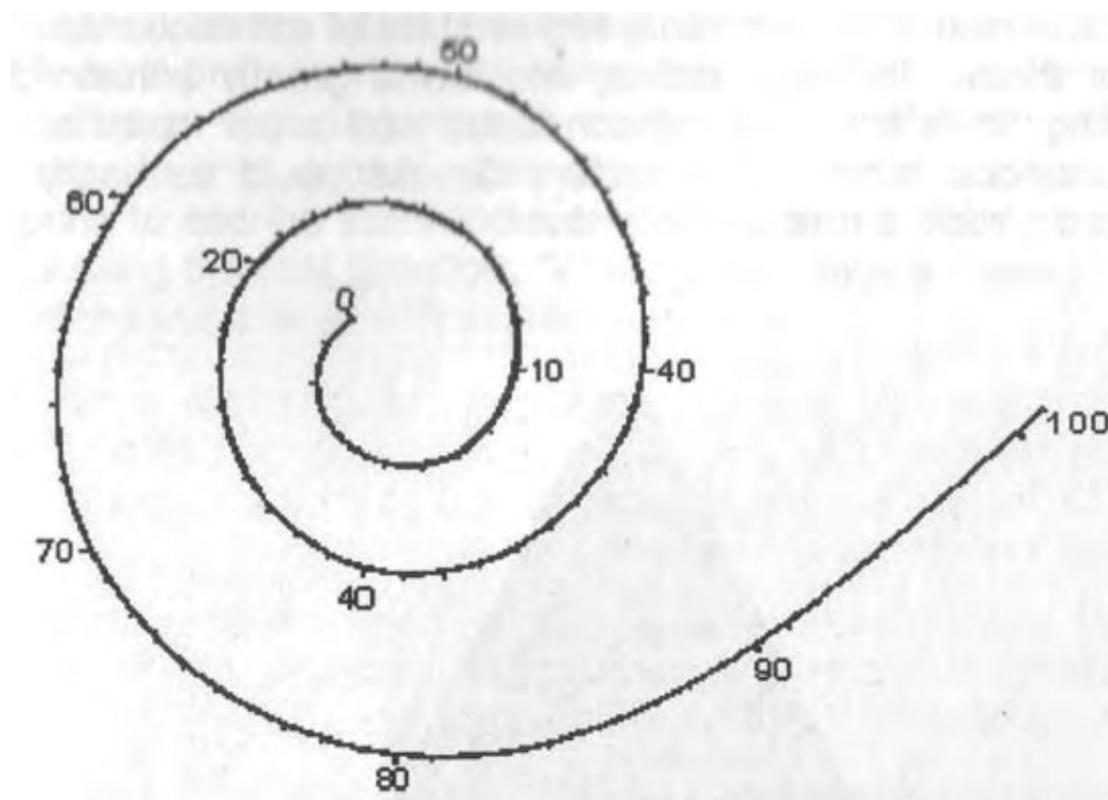


Figure 5.3.2-1. Inner Ear Vortex Resonances

图 5.3.2-1 内耳涡流共振

## 5.4 形状力量与神圣几何

### 5.4 Shape Power and Sacred Geometry

A prominent Shape Power geometric shape, the pyramid, was constructed with various "sacred geometry" and "sacred math" fundamentals. One could ask then, "are these various mathematical patterns and numbers built into the pyramid because they are related to the Shape Power energy production or are they there as a testimony that

advanced technological civilizations have been on the earth before the dawn of history or do they serve other functions?"

一个突出的形状力量几何形状，金字塔，是用各种“神圣的几何”和“神圣的数学”基础构建的。人们可能会问，“这些不同的数学模式和数字之所以被构建在金字塔中，是因为它们与形状力量的能源生产有关，还是因为它们证明了先进的技术文明在历史黎明之前就已经存在于地球上，或者它们还具有其他功能？”

Experimentation on the energetic aspects of pyramid power shows that exact proportions of the Great Pyramid were not an important factor in its generation of power. We have, in fact, proved that the generation of pyramid power is a function of the edges converging as angles, creating an aetheric vortex which translates aetheric force into magnetic and electrical forces as shown in figure 5.4-1. This effect operates with a range of angles. More research is needed to determine if there are optimum angles. There is a large amount of research required to define all the parameters of power generation with converging lines.

对金字塔能量方面的实验表明，大金字塔的精确比例并不是其产生能量的重要因素。事实上，我们已经证明，金字塔能量的产生是边缘作为角度会聚的函数，产生了以太涡流，将以太力转化为磁力和电力，如图 5.4-1 所示。这种效果在一定角度范围内起作用。需要更多的研究来确定是否存在最佳角度。需要大量的研究来定义具有收敛线的发电的所有参数。

## 5.5 形状力量、神圣几何和意识

### 5.5 Shape Power, Sacred Geometry, and Consciousness

The students in the ancient Greek Mystery Schools would meditate on the various platonic solids. They believed that meditation on these geometric figures would elevate their consciousness. The Yogis believe that true contemplation of anything will reveal the physics of the object as well as its esoteric aspects. Correct concentration and stilling of the outer consciousness puts one into a higher state of consciousness, such as alpha or theta. In these states, intuition is greatly enhanced and understanding flows from the subconscious and super consciousness into the conscious mind. The ancient Greeks could as easily have contemplated a rock, a tree, or their navel.

古希腊神秘学校的学生会冥想各种柏拉图式的实体。他们相信对这些几何图形的思考会提升他们的意识。瑜伽士相信，对任何事物的真正沉思都会揭示物体的物理性质及其深奥的方面。外部意识的正确集中和静止会使人进入更高的意识状态，如阿尔法或  $\theta$ 。在这些状态下，直觉大大增强，理解从潜意识和超意识流入有意识的头脑。古希腊人可以很容易地想象一块石头、一棵树或他们的肚脐。

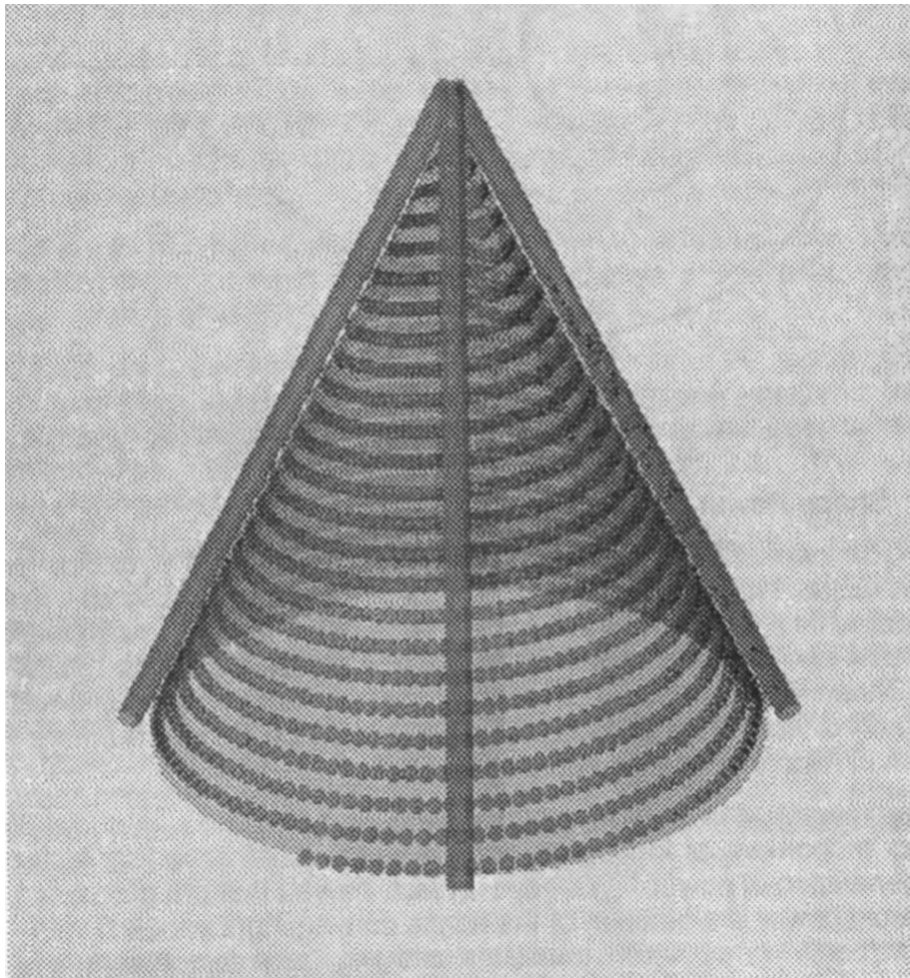


Figure 5.4-1. Aetheric Vortex Created in the Intersecting Lines of Pyramid Corner

图 5.4-1 棱锥角相交线产生的旋涡

## 5.6 形状力量、神圣几何概述

### 5.6 Summary of Shape Power, Sacred Geometry

What is regarded currently as sacred geometry is, in reality, the operation of physical and energy related natural laws, many of which we do not understand at this time. Historically, what man does not understand, he ascribes to the spiritual, to the gods, to magic, or whatever. From a metaphysical point of view, the various energetic aspects of the sacred geometries will become known as we get deeper into an understanding of nature and the universe. What is now sacred geometry will, in the future, become known laws of physics. This may seem to be a profane view, however, the metaphysician knows that the entire universe including man is an expression of the Creator of the universe. In that sense, every aspect of existence is sacred. So attempting to ascribe sacredness to geometric principles is a step back in addressing the real question, "What is the physics behind the various phenomena associated with sacred geometry?".

目前被视为神圣几何的是，在现实中，物理和能量相关的自然规律的运作，其中许多我们目

前还不了解。从历史上看，人类不理解的东西，他归因于精神、神、魔法或其他什么。玄学的角度来看，随着我们对自然和宇宙的理解越来越深入，神圣几何的各种能量方面将变得众所周知。现在神圣的几何在未来将成为已知的物理定律。这似乎是一种褻瀆的观点，然而，玄学家知道，包括人在内的整个宇宙都是宇宙创造者的表现。从这个意义上说，存在的每一个方面都是神圣的。因此，试图将神圣性归因于几何原理是解决真正问题的一步，“与神圣几何相关的各种现象背后的物理是什么？”。

## 5.7 参考文献

5.7 Bibliography

# 第 6 章 晶体的形状力量

CHAPTER 6 SHAPE POWER FROM CRYSTALS

This chapter examines shape power as applied to crystals and crystalline structures.

本章研究了应用于晶体和晶体结构的形状力量。

## 6.1 简介

6.1 Introduction

In previous chapters, the basic theory is established that converging lines of matter create a vortex in space which has both magnetic and electrostatic properties. These principles were extended and shown to apply to the basic processes of how pyramid energy is created by the pyramid shape and the physics behind sacred geometry. In this chapter, I show how the same physics applies to the science of crystals, both from a physics crystallographic viewpoint and its metaphysical correlate of using crystals as foci of higher energies for adjuncts in healing, meditation, and other metaphysical practices.

在前几章中，建立了一个基本理论，即物质的会聚线在空间中产生了一个既具有磁性又具有静电性质的漩涡。这些原理得到了扩展，并被证明适用于金字塔形状和神圣几何背后的物理如何产生金字塔能量的基本过程。在这一章中，我展示了同样的物理学是如何应用于晶体科学的，无论是从物理晶体学的角度还是从使用晶体作为治疗、冥想和其他玄学实践中的辅助物的更高能量焦点的玄学相关性来看。

Crystals have been used as gemstones, amulets, and foci of power and energy from the earliest of times. The intrinsic beauty associated with natural crystals makes them desirable objects. Sensitives (i.e., those who can feel and/or see the subtle energy emanations from crystals) know that crystals do act as transducers of aetheric forces. The same converging lines present in the pyramid, which is intrinsic to crystalline shapes, are present in crystals from the macro level on down to the atomic realm. The atomic lattice structure of crystals makes them natural transducers of aetheric force and their



exterior shape also lends itself to shape power physics.

从最早的时候起，水晶就被用作宝石、护身符以及力量和能量的焦点。与天然水晶相关的内在美使它们成为令人向往的对象。敏感者（即那些能够感觉到和/或看到晶体发出的微妙能量的人）知道晶体确实是以太力的转换器。金字塔中存在的相同汇聚线是晶体形状固有的，从宏观层面到原子领域都存在于晶体中。晶体的原子晶格结构使其成为以太力的自然转换器，其外部形状也适用于形状能量物理学。

## 6.2 结晶结构和形状力量

### 6.2 Crystalline Structure and Shape Power

In chapter 1, I developed the concept that converging lines of atoms, such as rods of wood, create perturbations in the aether. Further, that enclosed geometrical line structures, such as a tetrahedron or pyramid, act as concentrators of aetheric force. The net result of this is the creation of magnetic and electrostatic fields, as well as concentrations of aetheric energy.

在第一章中，我提出了一个概念，即原子的汇聚线，如木棒，会在以太中产生扰动。此外，封闭的几何线结构，如四面体或金字塔，起着以太力的集中器的作用。其最终结果是磁场和静电场的产生，以及以太能的集中。

Crystal lattices are ideal for aetheric energy concentration, since they are repeating motifs of geometrical line structures. The only difference being that, in previous chapters, I discussed this in terms of macro structures, and, in this chapter, we are examining structures at the atomic level where the atoms form the basic crystalline shape power structure. Almost any type of lattice will act as a container of aetheric energies whether it is a structure made of individual atoms forming the lattice at the atomic level or rods of material at the macro level.

I will also extend the single macro crystal ideas into macro lattices as high-powered shape power containers.

晶格是以太能量集中的理想选择，因为它们是几何线结构的重复图案。唯一的区别是，在前几章中，我从宏观结构的角度讨论了这一点，在本章中，我们将在原子水平上研究原子形成基本晶体形状能量的结构。几乎任何类型的晶格都将充当以太能的容器，无论是由在原子水平上形成晶格的单个原子组成的结构，还是在宏观水平上由材料棒组成的结构。

我还将把单宏观晶体的思想扩展到宏观晶格中，作为高功率的形状能量容器。

## 6.3 原子晶体学

### 6.3 Atomic Crystallography

Crystals come in an infinitude of shapes, sizes, structures, and composition. Crystallography is the study of crystals and the properties associated with crystals. There are a number of scientific tools used to measure the properties of crystals.

X-ray crystallography uses high energy particles from an x-ray tube focused onto a crystal to determine its atomic structure. The x-rays reveal that crystals are regular structures from their macro level on down to the atomic level. At the atomic level, the atoms chain together into

repetitive patterns based on the 5 platonic solids.

Modern, atomic force microscopes, used in crystallographic analysis, provide information on the structure of the atoms at the atomic level. These new microscopes provide atomic level, highly accurate, pictures of the surface structure of materials.

晶体有无限的形状、大小、结构和成分。晶体学是对晶体及其相关特性的研究。有许多科学工具用于测量晶体的性质。

X 射线晶体学使用聚焦在晶体上的 X 射线管中的高能粒子来确定其原子结构。x 射线揭示了晶体从宏观到原子都是规则的结构。在原子水平上，原子以 5 个柏拉图式固体为基础，链式排列成重复的模式。

用于晶体学分析的现代原子显微镜提供了原子水平上原子结构的信息。这些新型显微镜提供了原子级的、高度准确的材料表面结构图片。

### 6.3.1 柏拉图立方体

#### 6.3.1 Platonic Solids

In two dimensional space (i.e., a plane) the regular (i.e., where the **faces** are all equal) geometrical figures are triangles, squares, pentagons, etc. As far as three dimensional space is concerned, there are a limited number of three dimensional figures. If we try to fit these together to make three-dimensional figures, then we come up with the tetrahedron (4 triangles), cube (4 squares), octahedron (8 triangles to make a double-sided pyramid), dodecahedron (6 pentagons), and the icosahedron (20 triangles). These are the 5 platonic solids. All crystalline structures are variations and combinations of these 5 geometrical figures and there are no other regular solids.

在二维空间（即平面）中，规则的（即**面(应该是边)**都相等的）几何图形是三角形、正方形、五边形等。就三维空间而言，三维图形的数量有限。如果我们试着把这些放在一起制作三维图形，那么我们会得到四面体（4 个三角形）、立方体（4 个正方形）、八面体（8 个三角形组成双面金字塔）、十二面体（6 个五边形）和二十面体（20 个三角形）。这是 5 个柏拉图立方体。所有晶体结构都是这 5 个几何图形的变化和组合，不存在其他规则固体。

### 6.3.2 结晶结构

#### 6.3.2 Crystalline Structures

Crystals are characterized atomically as having "long range order". This means, quite simply, that the atoms and molecules which comprise a crystal are arranged in definite patterns and they are not jumbled and disorderly. In the solid structure of a crystal, every

atom has neighboring atoms at specific distances. Such an ordering of atomic structure is said to be "crystalline". Crystal morphology is the study of crystalline forms and the outward external shape of the crystal is called its "habit". Crystals have a definite structure which means that they have specific atoms arranged in specific orderly fashion.

Crystals have definite repetitive patterns called "motifs", and when these motifs are repeated regularly throughout the crystal we call this a "lattice" structure.

晶体在原子被表征为具有“长程有序”。这很简单地意味着，组成晶体的原子和分子排列成明确的图案，并且它们不会混乱无序。在晶体的固体结构中，每个原子都有特定距离的相邻原子。这种原子结构的有序性被称为“晶体”。晶体形态是对晶体形态的研究，晶体的外部形状被称为“习性”。晶体具有明确的结构，这意味着它们具有以特定有序方式排列的特定原子。

晶体有明确的重复图案，称为“基序”，当这些基序在整个晶体中有规律地重复时，我们称之为“晶格”结构。

### 6.3.3 网格作为形状能量容器

#### 6.3.3 Lattices as Shape Power Energy Containers

So what does this mean for crystals as shape power generators. Well, I have just stated it, "... lattice will act as a container of aetheric energies..". From my analysis of pyramid energy, I showed that the pyramid acts as a container/concentrator of aetheric energy and like any container, it can hold only so much aetheric energy before it starts squirting out or distorting the container. In the case of a pyramid, it squirts out at the apex and at the four base corners.

By analogy, a crystal lattice will collect and contain a certain amount of aetheric energy and at some point it will come squirting out. Since the crystal lattice is very structured, the squirt will be directionalized and the crystal will act as a channel for the aetheric energy. Its most likely exit paths are at the external points of the crystal.

那么，这对作为形状发电机的晶体意味着什么呢。我刚刚说过，“…晶格将作为以太能量的容器……”。从我对金字塔能量的分析中，我发现金字塔充当着以太能量的容器/集中器，就像任何容器一样，在它开始喷出或扭曲容器之前，它只能容纳这么多以太能量。在金字塔的例子中，它在顶点和四个底角喷出。

通过类比，晶格将收集并包含一定量的以太能，并在某个时刻喷出。由于晶格结构非常结构化，喷射将定向，晶体将充当以太能的通道。它最有可能的出口路径位于晶体的外部点。

### 6.3.4 水晶作为以太能量治疗工具

#### 6.3.4 Crystals as Aetheric Energy Healing tools

In analyzing the psychic healers and various types of new age crystal users, one finds that they use the pointed end of the crystal because they have found that is where the

healing energy comes off. The crystal acts as a collector and concentrator of aetheric energy and channels the overflow off the points of the crystals. A concentration of aetheric energy, when directed at a patient, will tend to increase the patient's energy level. The increased energy assists the body in repairing itself, thus enhancing the healing process. This same process can be used on the macro level by putting a patient inside a pyramid to increase their energy level.

在分析心理治疗者和各种类型的新时代水晶使用者时，人们发现他们使用水晶的尖端，因为他们发现这是治疗能量的来源。水晶充当以太能量的收集器和集中器，并将溢出的能量从水晶的尖端排出。当以太能集中在患者身上时，往往会增加患者的能量水平。增加的能量有助于身体自我修复，从而促进愈合过程。同样的过程可以在宏观层面上使用，将患者放入金字塔中以提高他们的能量水平。

## 6.4 宏观晶体学

### 6.4 Macro Crystallography

The most basic of three dimensional solids, the tetrahedron and the pyramid, are repeated in figure 6.4-1 from chapter 1, and show the energy coming off the top point. The focusing and trapping of aetheric force is accomplished by the aetheric force fields created by the intersection of edges of the tetrahedron. Similarly, the square base pyramid acts in a similar manner to trap the energies within the structure. In these two structures the energy is concentrated at the geometrical center, the 1/3rd height level as well as at the vertices where the edges intersect.

最基本的三维固体，四面体和金字塔，在第 1 章的图 6.4-1 中，显示了来自顶部点的能量。以太力的聚焦和捕获是通过四面体边缘相交产生的以太力场来实现的。类似地，方形底部金字塔以类似的方式将能量捕获在结构内。在这两种结构中，能量集中在几何中心、1/3 高度以及边相交的顶点。

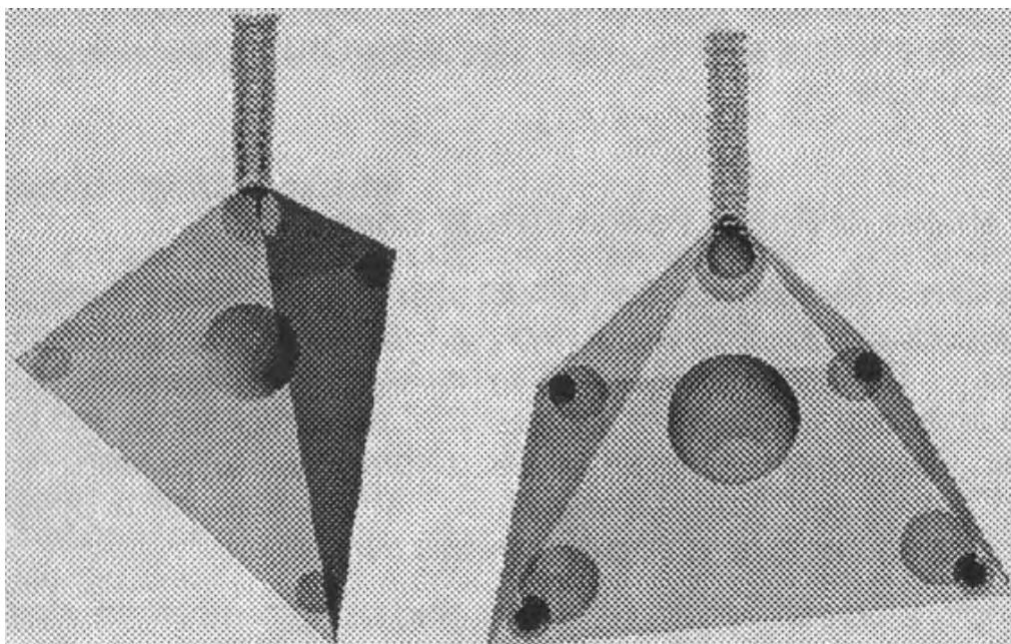


Figure 6.4-1 tetrahedron and Pyramid Energy Collection

图 6.4-1 四面体和金字塔能量收集

## 6.4.1 宏观晶格结构

### 6.4.1 Macro Lattice Structures

So what would happen if we make a lattice using the pyramid as a motif? This was done and some very interesting effects were discovered. Eight pyramids were arranged in two rows side-by-side (see figure 6.4.1-1). The energy patterns from this lattice are the standard energies coming off the top of each pyramid, however, it is greater than from a single pyramid. There appears to be an intensification of energy off the peaks of the pyramids when they are in the lattice. Also, the energy that normally flows up the sides of the pyramids seems to be focused more in the channels between the pyramids.

那么，如果我们用金字塔作为主题制作一个晶格，会发生什么呢？这样做了，发现了一些非常有趣的效果。八个金字塔并排排列成两排（见图 6.4.1-1）。这个晶格的能量模式是来自每个金字塔顶部的标准能量，然而，它比来自单个金字塔的能量大。当金字塔的峰在晶格中时，它们的能量似乎会增强。此外，通常流向金字塔两侧的能量似乎更多地集中在金字塔之间的通道中。

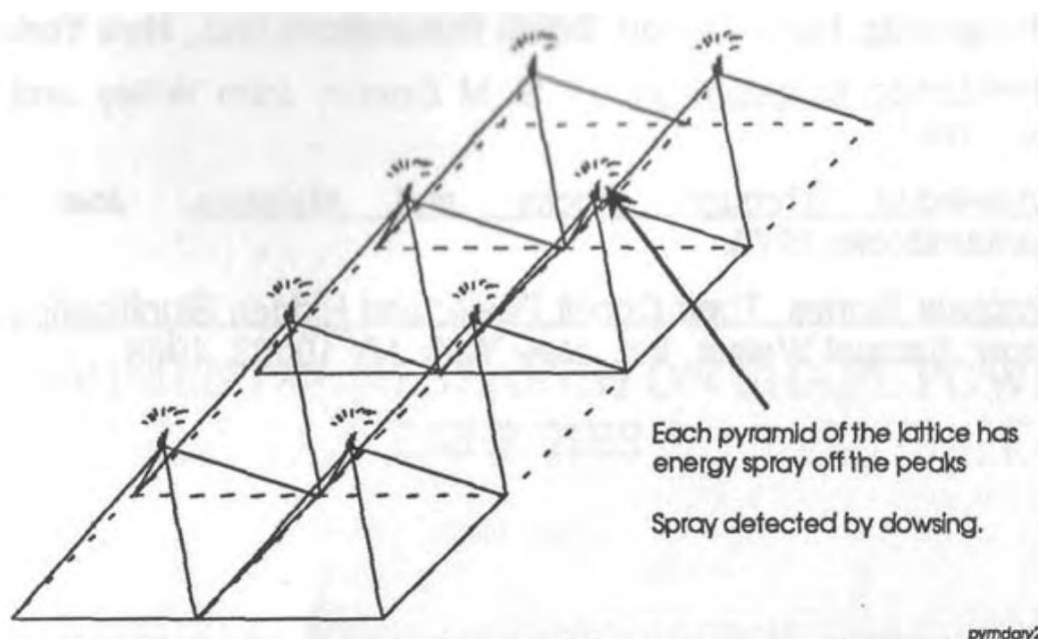


Figure 6.4-1 Pyramid Array Creates Novel Energy Pattern

图 6.4-1 金字塔阵列创造新的能量模式

Each pyramid of the lattice has energy spray off the peaks

Spray detected by dowsing.

晶格的每个金字塔都有能量从峰值喷出

通过定位检测到喷雾。

Pyramid research got a major impetus when Carl Drbal received his pyramid razor blade sharpening patent based on the theory that the pyramid acts as a microwave resonator. By having pyramids in an array, perhaps they begin to act as microwave waveguides or a macro level resonator to draw in more aetheric force. They certainly have a larger cross section to trap energy.

当卡尔·德巴尔 (Carl Drbal) 获得基于金字塔充当微波谐振器的理论的金字塔刀片刃磨专利时，金字塔研究得到了重大推动。通过在阵列中具有金字塔，也许它们开始充当微波波导或宏观谐振器，以吸收更多的以太力。它们当然有更大的横截面来捕获能量。

## 6.5 晶体作为形状能量收集器的概述

### 6.5 Summary of Crystals as Shape Power Collectors

Aetheric energy effects from single crystals has been examined and shown to correspond to the expected effects from singular geometrical structures, multiplied by the number of motifs repeated throughout the crystal. The combining of crystals into a lattice structure shows that the crystal lattice acts as a container of aetheric force. As such, the energy of the crystal can be used for healing and other practices.

This is another area in which we have to do a great deal more research. Probably the most productive research will be in the area of macro lattice structures. We certainly have only mined the barest of information on this fascinating topic.

已经验证了单个晶体的以太能量效应，并表明其来自单个几何结构的预期效应乘以整个晶体中重复的基序数量。晶体结合成晶格结构表明晶格充当以太力的容器。因此，水晶的能量可以用于治疗和其他练习。

这是我们必须做更多研究的另一个领域。可能最有成果的研究将是在宏观晶格结构领域。关于这个引人入胜的话题，我们当然只挖掘了最基本的信息。

## 6.6 参考书目

### 6.6 Bibliography

# 第 7 章 形状能量的实验研究

## CHAPTER 7 EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON SHAPE POWER ENERGIES

This chapter discusses some fascinating experiments which relate to research on shape power.

本章讨论了与形状力量研究相关的一些有趣的实验。

## 7.1 重力能量探测器

### 7.1 Gravity Energy Detectors

It is obvious that the larger the mass the more aether which flows into the atomic structure of the mass to sustain the atomic structure. Mass is both radiating and absorbing aetheric energy. Other mass in the vicinity will cause perturbations in this aetheric flow. Because of this fact, aetheric flow detectors can be constructed by taking advantage of this principle. My first working gravity or local aetheric stress/flow detector was demonstrated at the 1990 Extraordinary Science Conference in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

很明显，质量越大，流入物体的原子结构以维持原子结构的以太就越多。物体同时辐射和吸收以太能。附近的其他物体会引起以太流的扰动。正因为如此，可以利用这一原理构建以太流检测器。我的第一个工作重力或局部以太应力/流量探测器是在 1990 年科罗拉多州科罗拉多斯普林斯举行的特别科学会议上演示的。

#### 7.1.1 使用电介质检测重力应力

##### 7.1.1 Detection of Gravity Stress Using Dielectrics

The basic principle of the gravity detector is the fact that the electronic charge structure of a given mass is a function of the amount of aether flowing into the mass. The charge around the atom is governed by the amount of aether flowing into and out of the mass. My reasoning was that dielectrics would make the best aetheric flow detector. In dielectrics, the electronic charge is isolated and trapped within the dielectric material since the charge cannot flow and dissipate. Early success had been accomplished by Townsend Brown (circa 1959) and Jerry Gallimore (circa 1975) in using dielectric materials to detect local gravity effect.

重力探测器的基本原理是，给定质量的电荷结构是流入物体的以太数量的函数。原子周围的电荷由流入和流出物体的以太的数量决定。我的推理是，电介质将成为最好的以太流探测器。在电介质中，电荷被隔离并捕获在电介质材料内，因为电荷不能流动和耗散。Townsend Brown (约 1959 年) 和 Jerry Gallimore (约 1975 年) 在使用介电材料检测局部重力效应方面取得了早期的成功。

By using a high dielectric, such as titanate zirconate or barium titanate, the amount of charge change is directly readable by putting electrodes on each pole of a polarized dielectric. My first detector circuit used a pico amplifier attached to electrodes to amplify the signal. Then the voltage/current changes across the dielectric are easily measured directly by a voltmeter. Figure 7.1.1-1 depicts the output of the gravity detector circuit as a graph of local gravitational stress (i.e., aetheric stress). The graph readily shows the daily swing of aetheric flow on the dielectric material as the sun and moon affects the

earth's gravity field and gravity flows into the earth. The data was taken during a solar eclipse and shows the effect of local aetheric field stress dropping during the period of the eclipse. The solar eclipse started about 11:35 a.m. and ended about 12:45 p.m.

通过使用高二电性，如钛酸钡或钛酸锶，通过在极化电介质的每个极上放置电极，可以直接读取电荷变化量。我的第一个探测器电路使用连接在电极上的微微安培(皮安)放大器来放大信号。然后，通过电压表可以很容易地直接测量电介质上的电压/电流变化。图 7.1.1-1 将重力探测器电路的输出描述为局部重力应力（即以太应力）图。该图很容易地显示了当太阳和月亮影响地球的重力场和重力流入地球时，以太流在介电材料上的日常摆动。这些数据是在日食期间拍摄的，显示了日食期间局部以太场应力下降的影响。日食开始于上午 11:35 左右，结束于下午 12:45 左右。

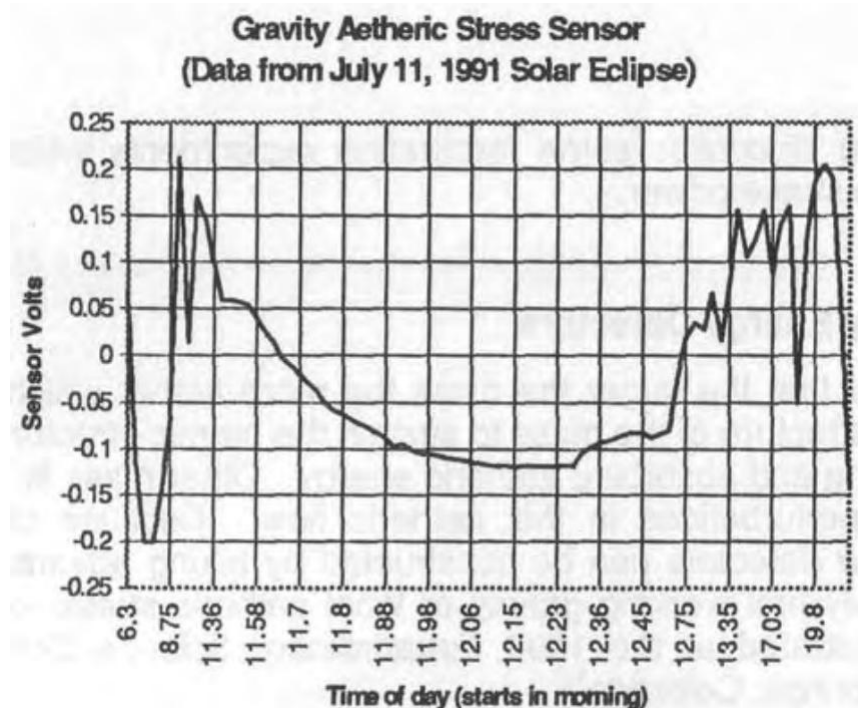


Figure 7.1.1-1 Piezoelectric Gravity Wave Sensor During Solar Eclipse (time is in decimal fractions of an hour)

图 7.1.1-1 日食期间的压电重力波传感器（时间以小时的小数点为单位）

The circuit for the gravity wave detector is shown in figure 7.1.1-2 with instructions to build the circuit shown below. A detailed schematic is shown in figure 7.1.1-3.

重力波探测器的电路如图 7.1.1-2 所示，电路构建说明如下所示。详细示意图如图 7.1.1-3 所示。



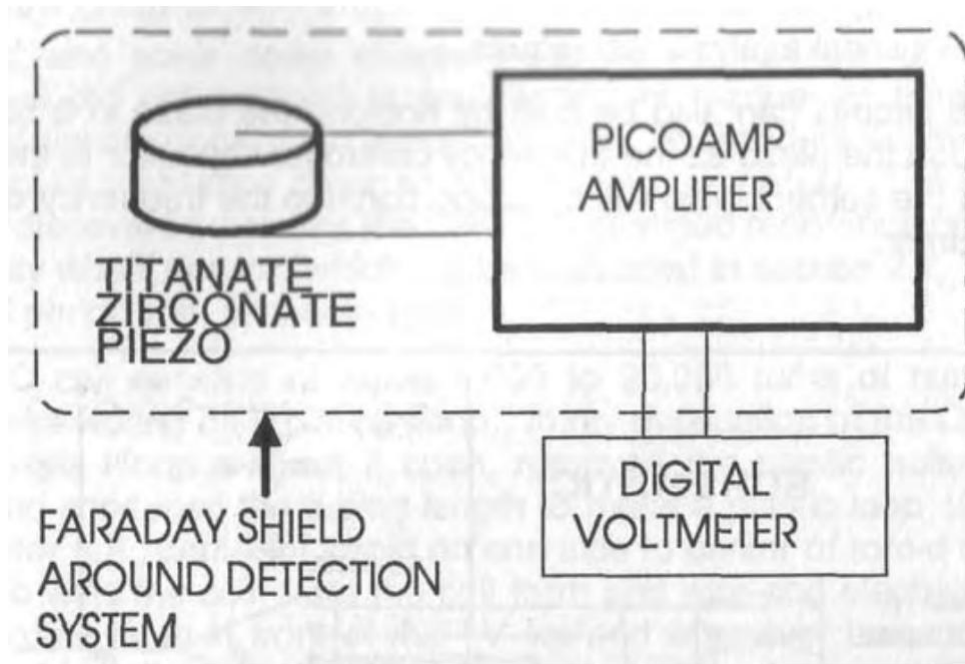


Figure 7.1.1-2 Block Diagram of Davidson Gravity Wave Detector

图 7.1.1-2 Davidson 重力波探测器框图

1. Solder fine (#28 or smaller) wires to the poles of the piezo ceramic for connection to the op amp or mount the piezo in a machined Teflon case with copper electrodes pressing against the conductive poles of the piezo. Use conductive paste to assure connection.
2. Shock mount the piezo to isolate it from sonic and physical vibration.
3. The op amp (AD 515) should be isolated from stray electrostatic fields. Also, good electrical wiring procedures should be followed to assure success. Addition of other components to the circuit will obviate the sensor. For example, addition of any capacitors will act as noise sources that will kill the piezo effects.
4. The power supply can be a 9-volt transistor battery.
5. The entire sensor can be isolated from EM fields by installing the circuitry and sensor in a Faraday type shield. Additional shielding can be done with mu metal (magnetic) shielding.
6. Isolate from light by installing the sensor in a light tight case. It may be possible to combine Faraday shield with the light shield.
7. A standard digital voltmeter can be used for reading the output across pin 6 and ground.
8. Calibrate the sensor for temperature by measuring sensor temperature over a several day period along with the sensor output, and back out the temperature effects using well-known statistical analysis techniques.

- 1.将细导线 (#28 或更小) 焊接到压电陶瓷的极上, 以连接到运算放大器, 或将压电陶瓷安装在机械加工的聚四氟乙烯外壳中, 铜电极压在压电陶瓷导电板上。使用导电膏确保连接。
- 2.冲击安装压电元件, 使其与声波和物理振动隔离。
- 3.运算放大器 (AD 515) 应与杂散静电场隔离。此外, 应遵循良好的电气布线程序以确保成功。将其他部件添加到电路将消除传感器。例如, 任何电容器的添加都将充当噪声源, 从而消除压电效应。
- 4.电源可以是 9 伏晶体管电池。
- 5.通过将电路和传感器安装在法拉第型屏蔽中, 可以将整个传感器与电磁场隔离。额外的屏蔽可以用  $\mu$  金属 (磁性) 屏蔽来完成。
- 6.通过将传感器安装在不透光的外壳中来隔离光线。可以将法拉第屏蔽与光屏蔽相结合。
- 7.标准数字电压表可用于读取引脚 6 和接地之间的输出。
- 8.通过在几天内测量传感器温度以及传感器输出来校准传感器的温度, 并使用众所周知的统计分析技术来消除温度效应。

Improved circuits can also be built by hooking the piezo in a 555 timer circuit. Use the piezo as the frequency controller capacitor in the circuit. Stress in the aetheric field will be proportional to the frequency output of the 555 timer.

还可以通过将压电元件连接到 555 定时器电路中来构建改进的电路。使用压电作为电路中的频率控制器电容器。以太场中的应力将与 555 定时器的频率输出成比例。

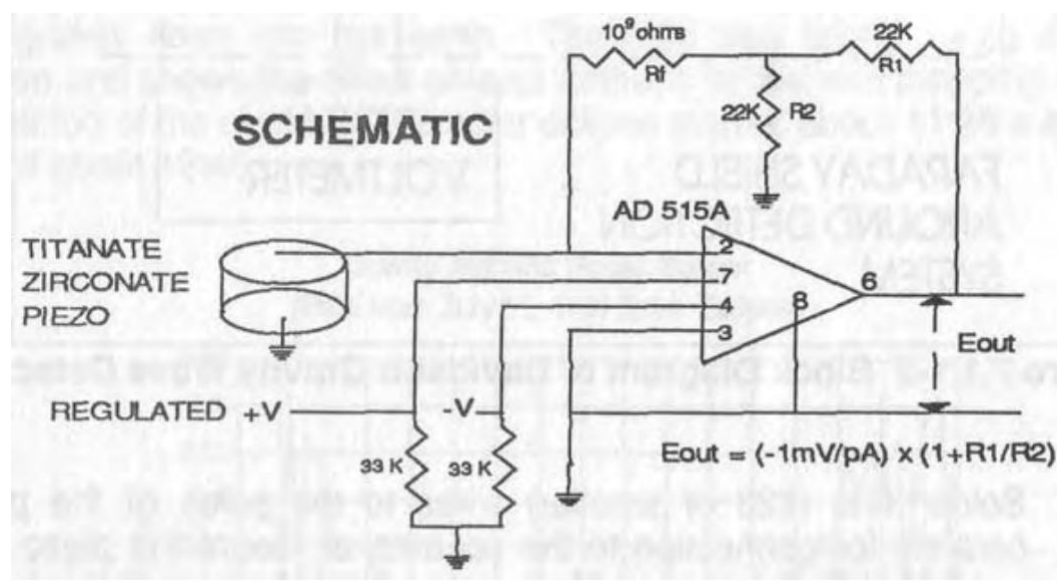


Figure 7.1.1-3 Schematic of Davidson Gravity Wave Detector

图 7.1.1-3 Davidson 重力波探测器原理图

Greg Hodowanec did some experiments in 1986 and claimed success in detecting aetheric energies. His ideas gave no reference to either Gallimore or T. Brown and perhaps he was unaware of them. Hodowanec used an ordinary capacitor as a detector and an operational amplifier to boost the change in capacitance occurring in the

capacitor. At this time there is controversy as to whether Hodowanec's data correlates with any known phenomena. Hodowanec's detector should at least have tracked daily aetheric changes due to the effects produced by the sun and moon, but none of his data showed this. My experiments with his detector showed it is highly susceptible to temperature changes and it is quite possible the data he published were temperature effects.

Greg Hodowanec 在 1986 年做了一些实验，并声称成功地探测到了以太能。他的想法没有提到 Gallimore 或 T.Brown，也许他对此一无所知。Hodowanec 使用普通电容器作为检测器和运算放大器来增强电容器中发生的电容变化。目前，关于 Hodowanec 的数据是否与任何已知现象相关，存在争议。Hodowanec 的探测器至少应该追踪到由于太阳和月亮产生的影响而导致的日常以太变化，但他的数据都没有显示这一点。我用他的探测器进行的实验表明，它对温度变化非常敏感，他发表的数据很可能是温度效应。

## 7.1.2 无所事事线圈

### 7.1.2 The Do Nothing Coil

In discussing my results of gravitational energies (i.e., aether stress flows) with a fellow gravity researcher, Joe Parr, he mentioned he had similar results with dielectrics (i.e., they worked but are temperature and light sensitive) and had discovered a better detector for certain conditions. Joe accidentally discovered the "do nothing coil", which proved to be an aetheric stress detector. It was a strange coil to which he attached the moniker "Do Nothing Coil" (DNC). The DNC would detect the aetheric gravity flow without the bothersome temperature, photonic, and sonic noise effects. Joe called the coil "do nothing" because it did not respond in any significant manner to magnetic or electrical signals from DC to about 300 Ghz. By accident he discovered that the coil's resistance changed during a 24 hour period. The amazing thing he discovered was that the DNC coil changed resistance only when the gravity wheel sensor, which will be discussed in section 7.2, was in a very null period with little activity.

在与另一位重力研究员乔讨论我对引力能（即以太应力流）的结果时，他提到他对电介质也有类似的结果（即它们有效，但对温度和光敏感），并发现了一种适用于某些条件的更好的探测器。乔偶然发现了“无所事事的线圈”，这被证明是一个以太应力探测器。这是一个奇怪的线圈，他给它起了“什么都不做线圈”（DNC）的绰号。DNC 将在没有令人烦恼的温度、光子和声波噪声效应的情况下检测以太重力流。乔称该线圈“什么都不做”，因为它对从 DC 到大约 300 Ghz 的磁信号或电信号没有任何显著的反应。偶然间，他发现线圈的电阻在 24 小时内发生了变化。他发现的令人惊讶的事情是，只有当重力轮传感器（将在第 7.2 节中讨论）处于一个非常空白的时期，几乎没有活动时，DNC 线圈才改变电阻。

The DNC coil consists of about 4,000 to 20,000 turns of number 34 copper wire wound on a plastic hoop. In my duplication of the DNC coil, I got a Hula Hoop and cut it open, removed the plastic noise maker beads and shortened the tubing length to make a plastic loop 19 inches in diameter (i.e., center of toroid on one side to center of toroid on other side). To wind the coil, I set the coil form and wire and electrician tape on the coffee table in front of the TV set and whenever I was watching TV, I would wind a couple of

hundred turns on the loop and cover the turns of wire with black electrician tape to keep the coil in place. After a couple of months, I finally had wound the DNC coil. It ended up being a little over 8,000 turns. I put a BNC connector on the ends of the coil for a completed DNC.

DNC 线圈由缠绕在塑料箍上的约 4000 至 20000 匝 34 号铜线组成。在我复制 DNC 线圈的过程中，我得到了一个呼啦圈并将其切开，去除了塑料噪音制造珠，并缩短了管道长度，形成了一个直径为 19 英寸的塑料环（即，一侧的环形线圈中心到另一侧的环形圈中心）。为了缠绕线圈，我把塑料环、电线和电工胶带放在电视机前的咖啡桌上，每当我看电视时，我都会在线圈上绕几百圈，并用黑色电工胶带盖住电线圈，以保持线圈就位。几个月后，我终于把 DNC 线圈绕好了。最后是 8000 转多一点。我把一个 BNC 连接器放在线圈的末端，以完成 DNC。

Figure 7.1.2-1 shows the results of a few days of data taken with the DNC coil. The graph clearly shows the daily resistance changes. The change in resistance is a direct readout of the local aetheric stress flow changes. Resistance changes in the coil because the atomic lattice's electronic charge in the metal in the wire changes as more or less aether is flowing in the nuclei of the coils atoms, thus changing the wire's conductivity because there are more or less electrons created in the wire by the changing aetheric stress. During the course of a 24-hour period, the sun, moon, planets, as well as the stars, put differing stress levels on the earth's aetheric field, which directly affects the flow rate of aether into the nucleus.

图 7.1.2-1 显示了 DNC 线圈几天的数据采集结果。图表清楚地显示了每天的电阻变化。电阻的变化是局部以太应力流变化的直接读数。线圈中的电阻变化是因为金属丝中原子晶格的电子电荷随着或多或少的以太在线圈原子核中流动而变化，从而改变了金属丝的导电性，因为通过不断变化的以太应力在金属丝中产生了或多或少的电子。在 24 小时的过程中，太阳、月亮、行星以及恒星对地球以太场施加了不同的应力水平，这直接影响以太进入原子核的流速。

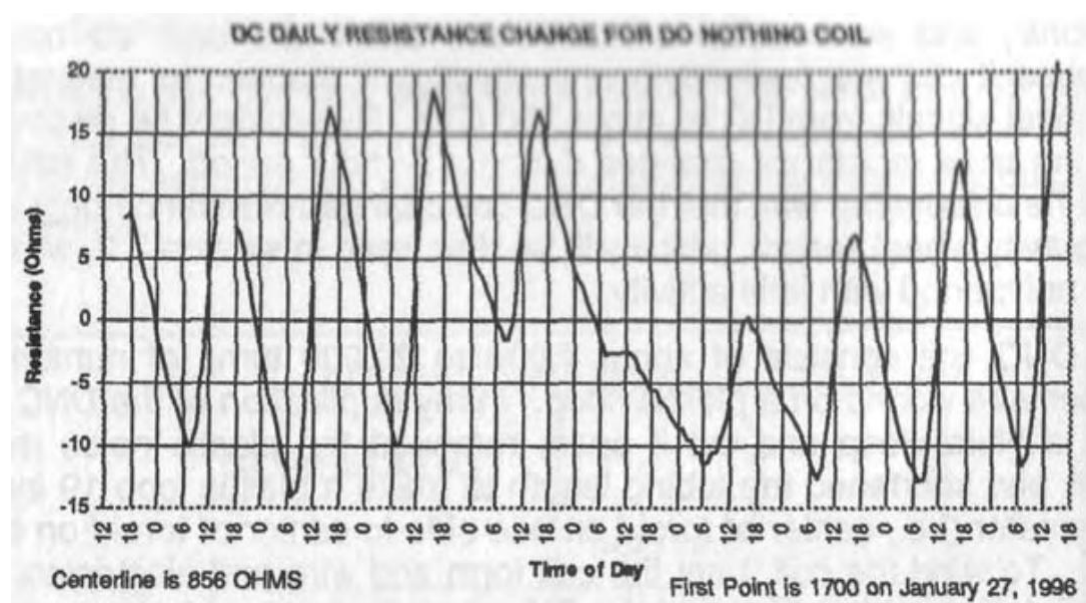


Figure 7.1.2-1 The DNC as a Gravity Sensor Example

图 7.1.2-1 DNC 作为重力传感器示例

### 7.1.3 以太应力（即重力流）探测器的物理特性

#### 7.1.3 The Physics of Aetheric Stress (i.e., Gravity Flow) Detectors

The physics behind the use of materials such as dielectrics and metals as sensors for detecting the stress changes in the local aetheric field are based on the Keely vortex model of the atom. The nucleus of the atom is made of atomic particles that are torroidal, donut-shaped particles in the aether. The torroidal vortex is a stable shape in the aether. Each of the sub-atomic particles is in a constant exchange with the local aetheric field.

使用电介质和金属等材料作为传感器来检测局部以太场中的应力变化背后的物理原理是基于原子的基利涡旋模型。原子核是由以太中的圆环状原子粒子组成的。旋涡是以太中一个稳定的形状。每个亚原子粒子都与局部以太场进行恒定的交换。

## 7.2 乔·帕尔的金字塔能量泡沫发现

### 7.2 Joe Parr's Pyramid Energy Bubble Discovery

The following material on Joe Parr was given during my talk at the International Tesla Society in 1992. The text and graphs are from that speech. Part of the information on gravity wheel experiments was given at the 1996 Natural Philosophy Alliance sub-group, during the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) conference in Flagstaff, Arizona, at the Northern Arizona University campus.

以下关于乔·帕尔的材料是我 1992 年在国际特斯拉协会的演讲中提供的。文字和图表来自那次演讲。1996 年，在亚利桑那州弗拉格斯塔夫举行的美国科学促进会（AAAS）会议期间，在北亚利桑那大学校园举行的自然哲学联盟小组会议上，提供了重力轮实验的部分信息。

#### 7.2.1 作为能量传感器的形状

##### 7.2.1 Shape as an Energy Sensor

A major breakthrough has been achieved by Joe Parr, whereby he has developed several sensors that quantify pyramid energy. His gamma ray transducer is based on his discovery that pyramid energy attenuates gamma rays. He has discovered that one of the aspects of aetheric energy in and around a pyramid is as a spherical aetheric energy field centered at the 1/3 height level. This is shown in Figure 7.2.1-1 which depicts one of Joe's first experimental setups to detect pyramid energy fields. This discovery has led to the possibility of a free energy machine, as well as a true space drive based on generation of gravitational force fields using rotating pyramid shapes.

乔取得了重大突破，他开发了几种量化金字塔能量的传感器。他的伽马射线换能器是基于他发现金字塔能量会衰减伽马射线。他发现，金字塔内及其周围的以太能的一个方面是以 1/3

高度为中心的球形以太能场。这如图 7.2.1-1 所示，图 7.2.1-1 描述了乔的第一个检测金字塔能量场的实验装置之一。这一发现带来了自由能机器的可能性，以及基于使用旋转金字塔形状产生引力场的真正太空驱动。

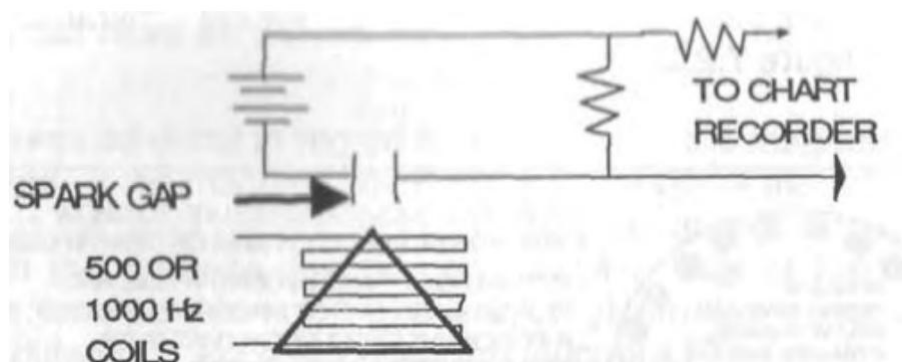


Figure 7.2.1-1 Early Joe Parr Data Collection Setup

图 7.2.1-1 早期乔·帕尔数据采集设置

One of the things which Joe found in the pyramid energy conversion experiments, as depicted in figure 7.2.1-1, was that the pyramids quit responding now and then and he had no explanation as to why. He did find correlation with celestial events and his experiments. Sun spot activity seems to affect the intensity of the pyramid energy bubble.

The gravity energy sensor, which Joe Parr discovered, involves the Great Pyramid and pyramid shapes in general. This sensor uses a static (i.e., non-moving) pyramid aligned north-south/east-west. Flat coils wound on audio tape reels were placed on the north and south side of the pyramid. A spark gap, made from a blown 1 microfarad capacitor, was placed at the apex of the pyramid in series with a battery, resistor and chart recorder. A chart recorder registered daily changes in the energies around the pyramid.

如图 7.2.1-1 所示，乔在金字塔能量转换实验中发现的一件事是，金字塔不时停止响应，他没有解释原因。他确实发现了与天体事件和他的实验之间的关联。太阳黑子的活动似乎会影响金字塔能量气泡的强度。

乔·帕尔发现的重力能量传感器涉及大金字塔和一般的金字塔形状。该传感器使用静态（即不移动）的南北/东西排列的金字塔。缠绕在录音带卷轴上的扁平线圈被放置在金字塔的北侧和南侧。将一个由 1 微法拉电容器熔断制成的火花隙与电池、电阻器和图表记录器串联放置在金字塔的顶部。图表记录器记录了金字塔周围能量的每日变化。

The chart recorder records the state of a bubble of energy which surrounds the pyramid. The energy bubble, over time, had various levels of opacity to all types of radiation. Experiments putting radio frequency emitters, radioactive source—specifically beta and gamma emitters, magnetic sources, and ion sources all showed attenuation when in the energy bubble which surrounds the pyramid. Intensive research over 13 years showed that the bubble could be fed negative ions and this would intensify the opacity of the bubble. At certain times of the year, the energy bubble would totally block the force of gravity, nuclear radiation, and electromagnetic radiation. Another effect revealed that the

pyramid seemed to be resonant at 500 and 1000 Hz. This means that the energy bubble or forcefield around the pyramid becomes totally opaque (i.e., non-conductive) to all known forces.

图表记录器记录了围绕金字塔的能量气泡的状态。随着时间的推移，能量气泡对所有类型的辐射都有不同程度的不透明度。将射频发射器、放射源，特别是 $\beta$ 和 $\gamma$ 发射器、磁源和离子源放入金字塔周围的能量气泡中的实验都显示出衰减。经过13年的深入研究表明，气泡可以被注入负离子，这会加剧气泡的不透明性。在一年中的某些时候，能量气泡会完全阻挡重力、核辐射和电磁辐射。另一个效应显示，金字塔似乎在500和1000赫兹下共振。这意味着金字塔周围的能量气泡或力场对所有已知的力都变得完全不透明（即不传导）。

## 7.2.2 动态金字塔电磁生成

### 7.2.2 Dynamic Pyramid ES Generation

At one time during the 11 year sun spot cycle, the static pyramid sensor went dead and quit providing data. In order to find another method of continuing the research, the reasoning was that a moving sensor could possibly continue providing data. Joe built an elaborate experimental setup he named the "centrifuge". The centrifuge "pyramid motor" is illustrated in figure 7.2.2-1.

在11年的太阳黑子周期中，静态金字塔传感器一度失效，无法提供数据。为了找到另一种继续研究的方法，理由是移动传感器可能会继续提供数据。乔建立了一个精心设计的实验装置，他称之为“离心机”。离心机“金字塔电机”如图7.2.2-1所示。

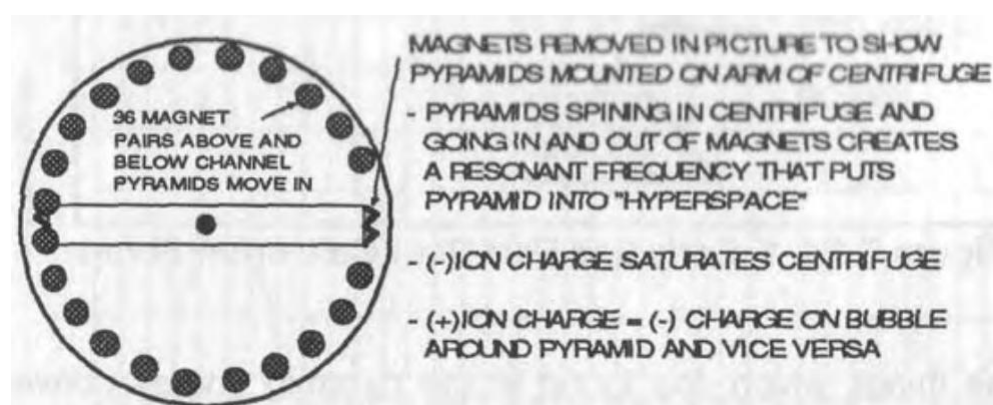


Figure 7.2.2-1 Joe Parr's Pyramid Centrifuge

图 7.2.2-1 乔金字塔离心机

Extensive experiments with the centrifuge provided additional data on the pyramid energy bubble. Positive ions in the centrifuge would cause the pyramid to be drawn to the polarity of the moon. Negative ions in the centrifuge would cause the pyramid to be repelled away from the moon. At certain times of the year (around December 8th-15th and May 8th-15th) the energy bubble around the pyramids in the centrifuge would become totally opaque to all local gravitation, electromagnetic, and inertial forces. When this happened, the little, one-inch-base pyramids would rip off the end of the centrifuge

arm causing extensive damage to the interior of the centrifuge. Detailed analysis of the amount of energy needed to rip the pyramid free of its epoxy mounting, showed that an 8 gram pyramid had approximately 2000 pounds of force (i.e., 113,000 times increase in kinetic energy). It is hypothesized that the pyramid moves into a different time/space condition, which Joe called hyperspace, when the pyramid is in the alternating magnetic field. When the pyramid moves out of the alternating magnetic field of the centrifuge, the pyramid comes out of h-space with huge amounts of additional energy.

离心机的大量实验提供了关于金字塔能量气泡的额外数据。离心机中的正离子会导致金字塔被拉向月球的极性。离心机中的负离子会导致金字塔被排斥出月球。在一年中的某些时候(大约 12 月 8 日至 15 日和 5 月 8 日到 15 日), 离心机中金字塔周围的能量气泡将对所有局部引力、电磁力和惯性力完全不透明。当这种情况发生时, 一英寸的小底座金字塔会撕裂离心机臂的末端, 对离心机内部造成大面积损坏。对将金字塔从环氧树脂支架上撕下所需能量的详细分析表明, 8 克的金字塔具有大约 2000 磅的力(即动能增加 113000 倍)。假设当金字塔处于交变磁场中时, 金字塔会移动到不同的时间/空间条件, 乔称之为超空间。当金字塔从离心机的交变磁场中移出时, 金字塔就会带着巨大的额外能量从超空间中出来。

The centrifuge experiments also operated the same as the static pyramid in that putting radio frequency sources, radioactive sources, magnetic sources, and ion sources inside the pyramid showed that the energy of the energy sources was attenuated when in the pyramid energy bubble.

This method relies on pyramids mounted on the outside of a rotor which is rapidly rotated. An E-field perpendicular to the rotor is aligned with rotor axis. A magnetic field is aligned perpendicular to the axis of the rotor. Thus, when the rotor spins, the pyramids not only make and break the E-field but have an alternating magnetic field at right angles to the E-field.

离心机实验的操作也与静态金字塔相同, 将射频源、放射源、磁源和离子源放入金字塔内表明, 当能量源处于金字塔能量泡中时, 能量源的能量会衰减。

这种方法依赖于安装在快速旋转的转子外部的棱锥。垂直于转子的电场与转子轴线对齐。磁场垂直于转子的轴线排列。因此, 当转子旋转时, 棱锥不仅形成和破坏电场, 而且具有与电场成直角的交变磁场。

Analysis revealed detail in regard to alignment of the magnetic field with the pyramids. If the magnets cover the entire width of the rotor, then the electrostatic field gets generated in one direction on one side of the rotor axis and in the opposite direction on the other side of the axis. The question is: would this nullify the energy generation effect or does it make any difference since electrons are electrons???

分析揭示了磁场与金字塔对齐的细节。如果磁体覆盖转子的整个宽度, 则静电场在转子轴的一侧沿一个方向产生, 在轴的另一侧沿相反方向产生。问题是: 这会抵消能量产生效应吗? 还是因为电子是电子, 所以会有什么不同???



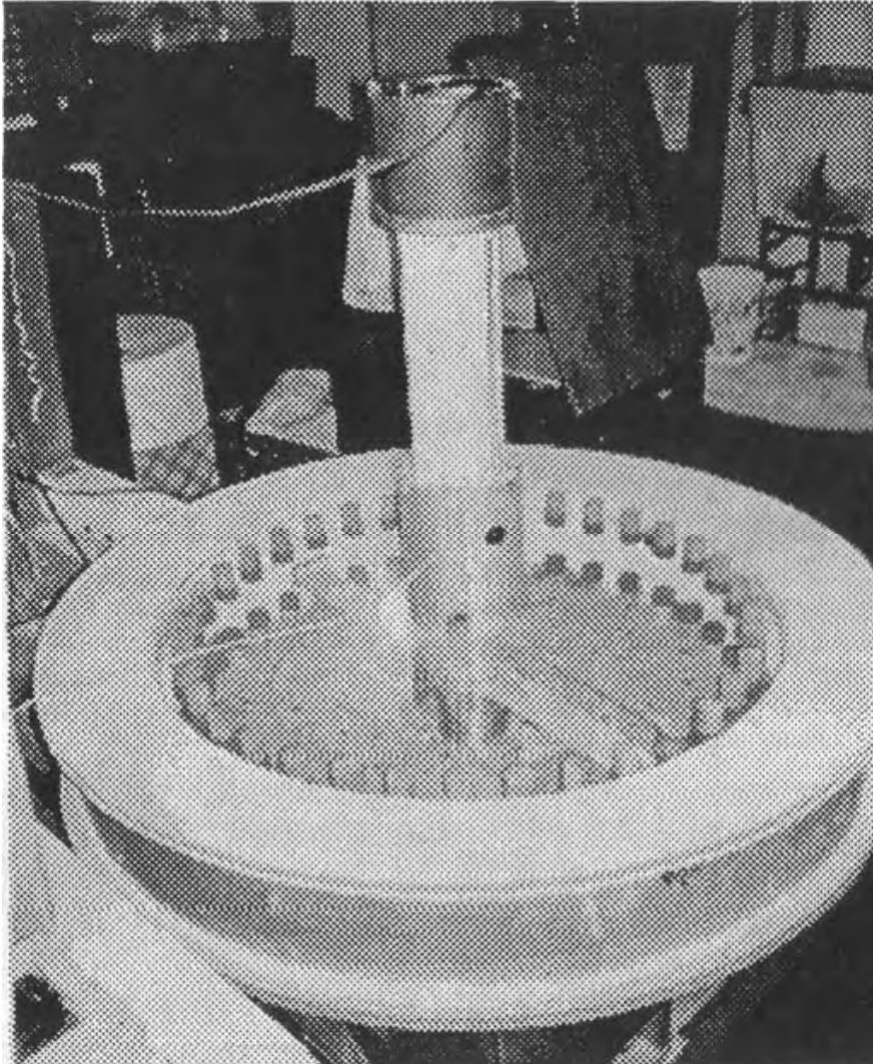


Figure 7.2.2-2 Photograph of Joe Parr's Pyramid Centrifuge

图 7.2.2-2 乔金字塔离心机照片

### 7.2.3 乔·帕尔重力轮实验

#### 7.2.3 Joe Parr Gravity Wheel Experiments

The centrifuge research led Joe to hypothesize that perhaps a three dimensional pyramid was not totally necessary. A now experiment was devised which replaced the large centrifuge assembly with a small specially designed wheel mounted on a shaft and spun by a small high speed motor.

离心机的研究让乔假设，也许三维金字塔并不是完全必要的。现在设计了一个实验，用一个安装在轴上并由一个小型高速电机旋转的特殊设计的轮子取代了大型离心机组件。

He then developed a simpler dynamic experiment related to the centrifuge with a much simpler apparatus to perform experiments. This experimental setup is shown in figure 7.2.3-1. It is a four-inch wheel made of printed circuit board material with 24 triangles, the

shape of the great pyramid face, around the circumference of the wheel. The triangles are placed opposite each other on both sides of the wheel. The wheel, I have termed the gravity wheel, spins in between two stators which have low gauss (100 gauss each) ceramic magnets which are positioned so the edge of the magnet lines up with the 1/3rd height of the triangles. An electrostatic ion generator is positioned next to the experiment to feed ions to the experiment. Gravitation bubbles or forcefields form around each of the triangles when the wheel is spun at high speeds. The ion generator is not shown in figure 7.2.3-1. Photographs of Joe's gravity wheel experiment are shown in figures 7.2.3-2 and 7.2.3-3.

然后，他开发了一个与离心机相关的更简单的动力学实验，用一个更简单的装置进行实验。该实验装置如图 7.2.3-1 所示。这是一个四英寸的轮子，由印刷电路板材料制成，有 24 个三角形，形状像大金字塔面，围绕着轮子的圆周。三角形相对放置在轮子的两侧。轮子，我称之为重力轮，在两个定子之间旋转，定子具有低高斯（每个 100 高斯）的陶瓷磁体，这些磁体的位置使磁体的边缘与三角形的三分之一高度对齐。静电离子发生器被定位在实验旁边，以将离子供给实验。当轮子高速旋转时，每个三角形周围都会形成引力气泡或力场。离子发生器未显示在图 7.2.3-1 中。乔重力轮实验的照片如图 7.2.3-2 和 7.2.3-3 所示。

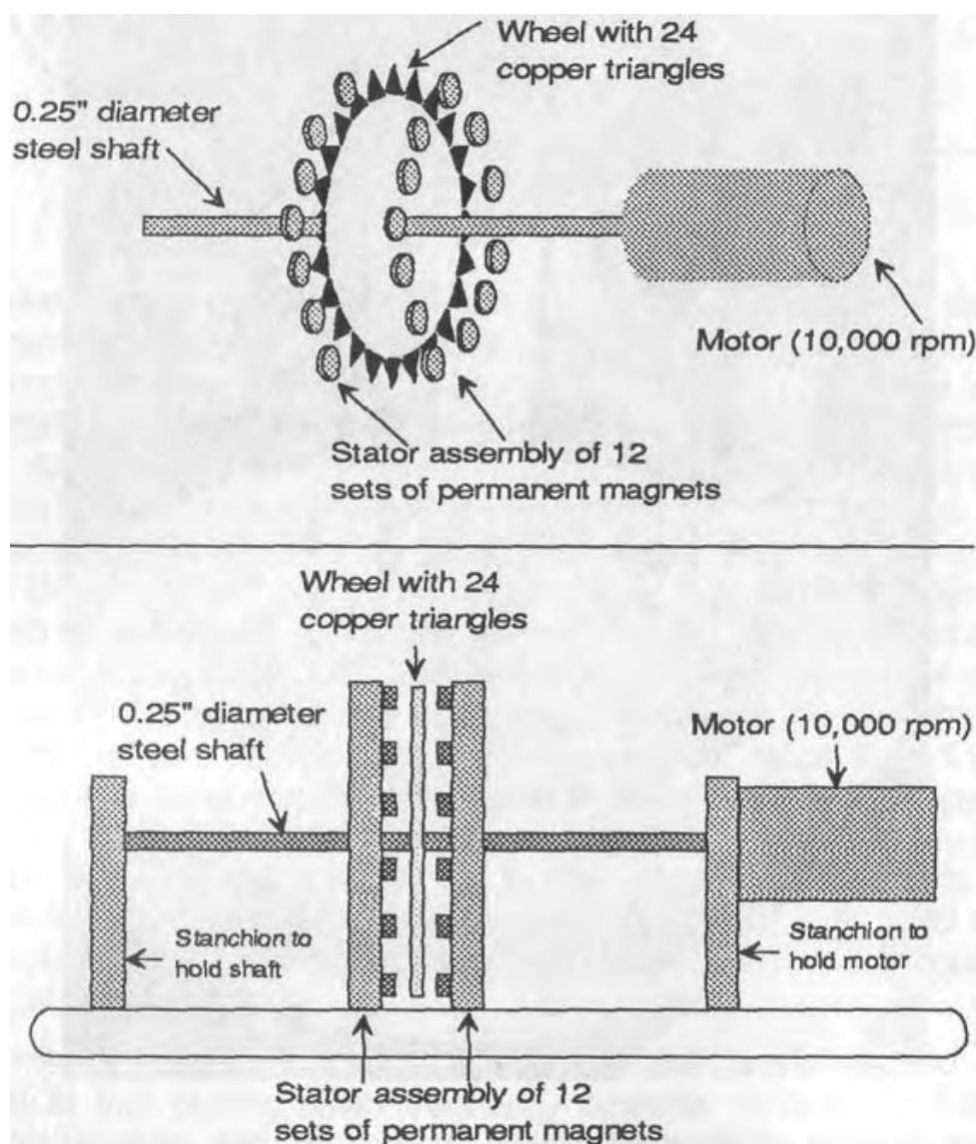


Figure 7.2.3-1 Rotor Using Triangles As Shape Power Collectors

图 7.2.3-1 使用三角形作为形状集电器的转子

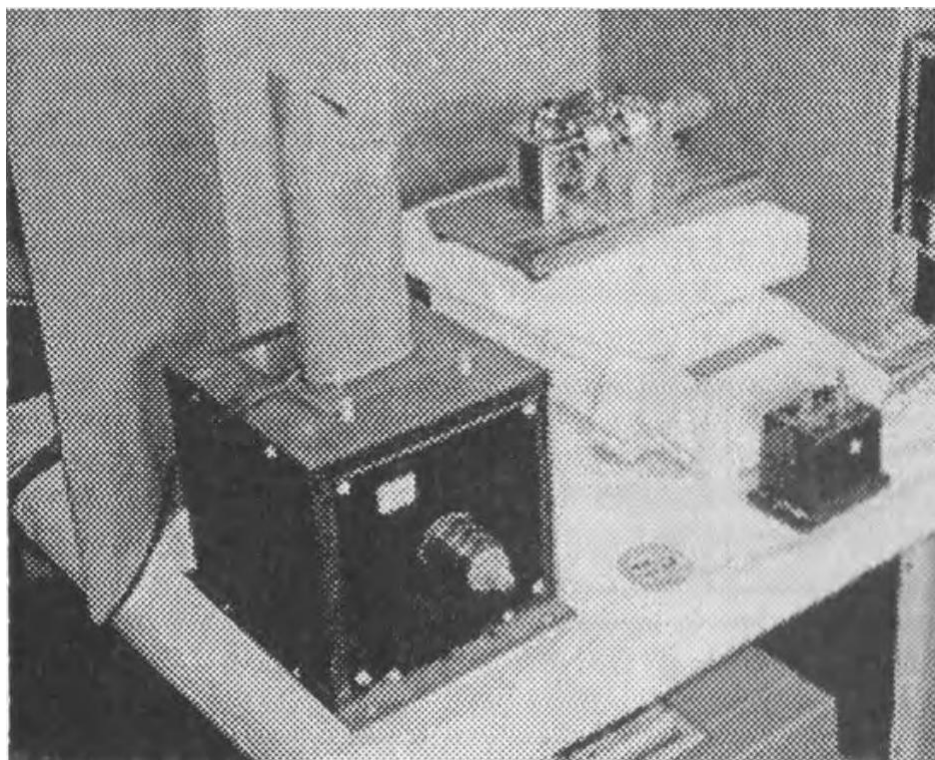


Figure 7.2.3-2 Joe Parr's Gravity Wheel Experiment

图 7.2.3-2 乔重力轮实验

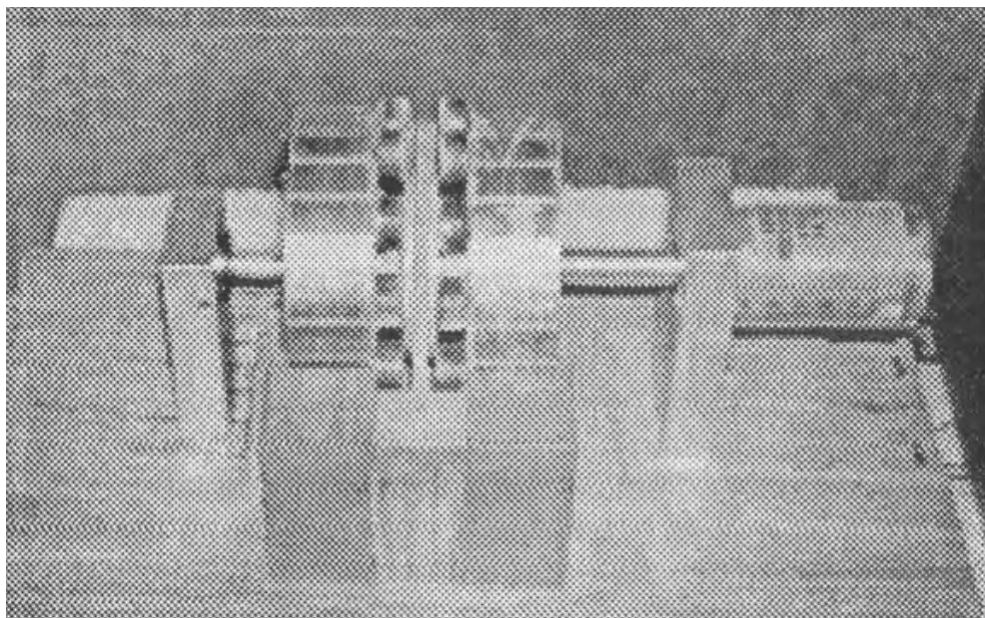


Figure 7.2.3-3 Close-up of Joe's Gravity Wheel Experiment

图 7.2.3-3 乔重力轮实验特写

## 7.2.4 重力轮实验的力场

### 7.2.4 Force Fields Of The Gravity Wheel Experiment

The Parr experiments revealed the forcefields created by the spinning gravity wheel experiment and are depicted in figure 7.2.4-1. There are two types of forcefields built up in and around the experiment. There is an ovoid shaped forcefield around each of the copper triangles. When these small force fields build up in intensity, they cause a drag on the motor which can be plainly heard in the lab. There is a larger forcefield which builds up around the entire experiment setup. Tests done by Joe Parr using special instrumentation and a dowser, plus independent tests by the author with a clairvoyant and a clairsentient, all verify the large forcefield around the experimental setup plus the smaller forcefields around each of the triangles.

乔实验揭示了旋转重力轮实验产生的力场，如图 7.2.4-1 所示。实验中和实验周围建立了两种类型的力场。每个铜三角形周围都有一个卵形的力场。当这些小的力场强度增加时，它们会对电机产生阻力，这在实验室里可以清楚地听到。在整个实验装置周围会形成更大的力场。乔使用特殊仪器和探针进行的测试，加上作者使用天眼和千里觉进行的独立测试，都验证了实验装置周围的大力场加上每个三角形周围的小力场。

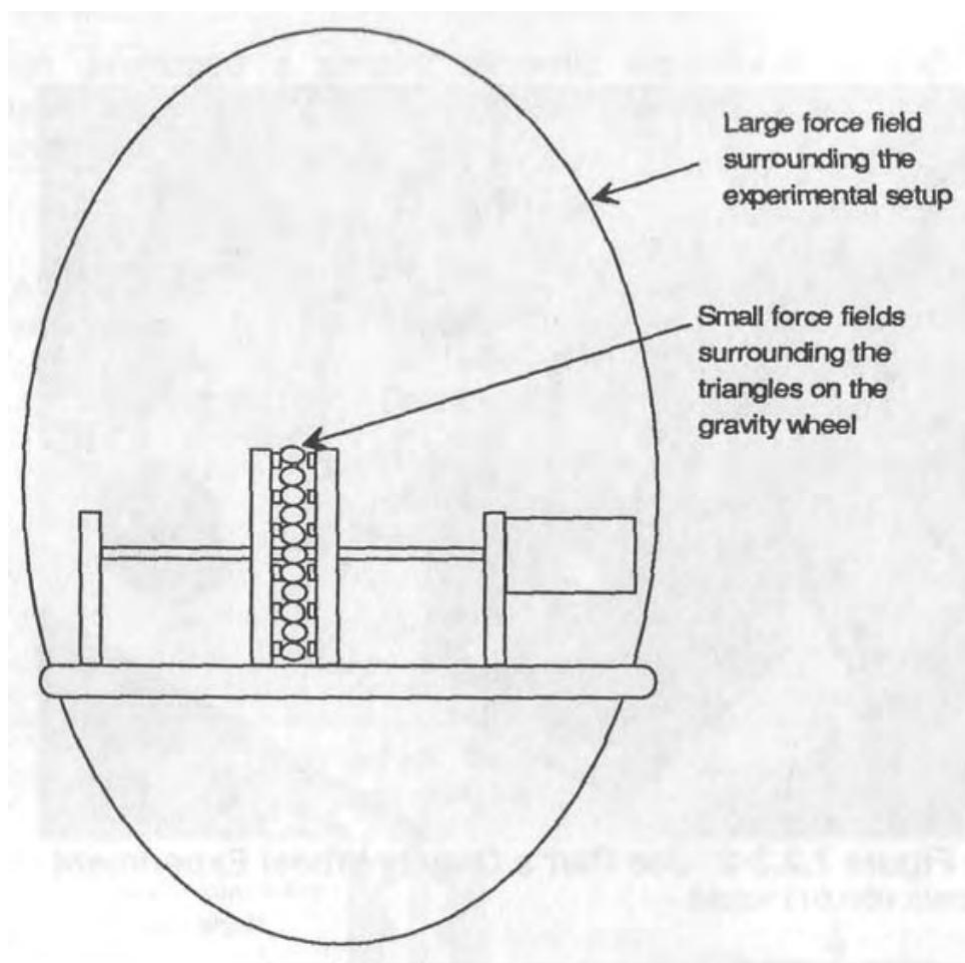


Figure 7.2.4-1. Ovoid Forcefield Around Gravity Wheel Experiment and Small Energy Bubbles Surrounding each of the Triangles of the Gravity Wheel

图 7.2.4-1 重力轮周围的椭球力实验和重力轮每个三角形周围的小能量气泡

What Joe has discovered is that the earth moves through energy conduits which go from our sun to other planets and star systems.

When the gravity wheel experiment crosses one of these energy conduits, the forcefield around the copper triangles intensifies to the extent that the bubble goes opaque to all local forces and starts moving down the conduit very rapidly and a scale upset occurs. Attempts at simulating the energy conduit thus far have failed. We are in the process of evaluating the data and have found some correlation with planetary and stellar conjunctions when the earth is lined up with other planets or stars and our sun. The data analysis is currently in its infancy, but we are getting some very impressive gravitational effects.

乔发现，地球通过从太阳到其他行星和恒星系统的能量管道运动。

当重力轮实验穿过其中一个能量管道时，铜三角形周围的力场会增强到气泡对所有局部力都不透明的程度，并开始非常迅速地沿着管道向下移动，从而发生尺度紊乱。迄今为止，模拟能量管道的尝试都失败了。我们正在评估这些数据，并发现当地球与其他行星或恒星以及我们的太阳排成一排时，它们与行星和恒星的结合有一定的相关性。数据分析目前还处于初级阶段，但我们正在获得一些令人印象深刻的引力效应。

## 7.3 重力轮实验的重复

### 7.3 Duplication of Gravity Wheel Experiments

The author had been following Joe Parr's experiments over several years; and after Joe had some initial success with the new experimental setup, the author, with Joe Parr's assistance, built a duplicate experiment.

几年来，作者一直在关注乔·帕尔的实验；在乔的新实验装置取得初步成功后，作者在乔·帕尔的帮助下，制作了一个复制品实验。

### 7.3.1 重力轮实验装置和结果

#### 7.3.1 Gravity Wheel Experimental Setup and Results

It took several months to get my version of the experiment to operate successfully. Tuning involved getting the experimental setup oriented properly and proper grounding. The shaft must be oriented east-west. A negative ion source is set within a few feet of the spinning wheel to feed the forcefields which form around the copper triangles affixed to the gravity wheel. The experiment is set on a delicate scale which measures accurate to 0.5 grams. The static weight of my experimental setup is about 1200 grams. Joe Parr's version is about 1800 grams. My experiment used machined maplewood to hold the

motor and shaft, and the stanchions which hold the magnets and Parr's experiment was made of machined aluminum. A photograph of my gravity wheel experiment is shown in figure 7.3.1-1.

我的实验花了几个月的时间才成功运行。调整包括使实验设置正确定向和正确接地。竖井必须朝向东西方向。在旋转轮的几英尺范围内设置了一个负离子源，以提供附着在重力轮上的铜三角形周围形成的力场。实验是在精确到 0.5 克的精密天平上进行的。我的实验装置的静态重量约为 1200 克。乔·帕尔的版本大约是 1800 克。我的实验使用机械加工的枫木来固定电机和轴，固定磁铁的支柱，帕尔的实验是由机械加工的铝制成的。我的重力轮实验照片如图 7.3.1-1 所示。

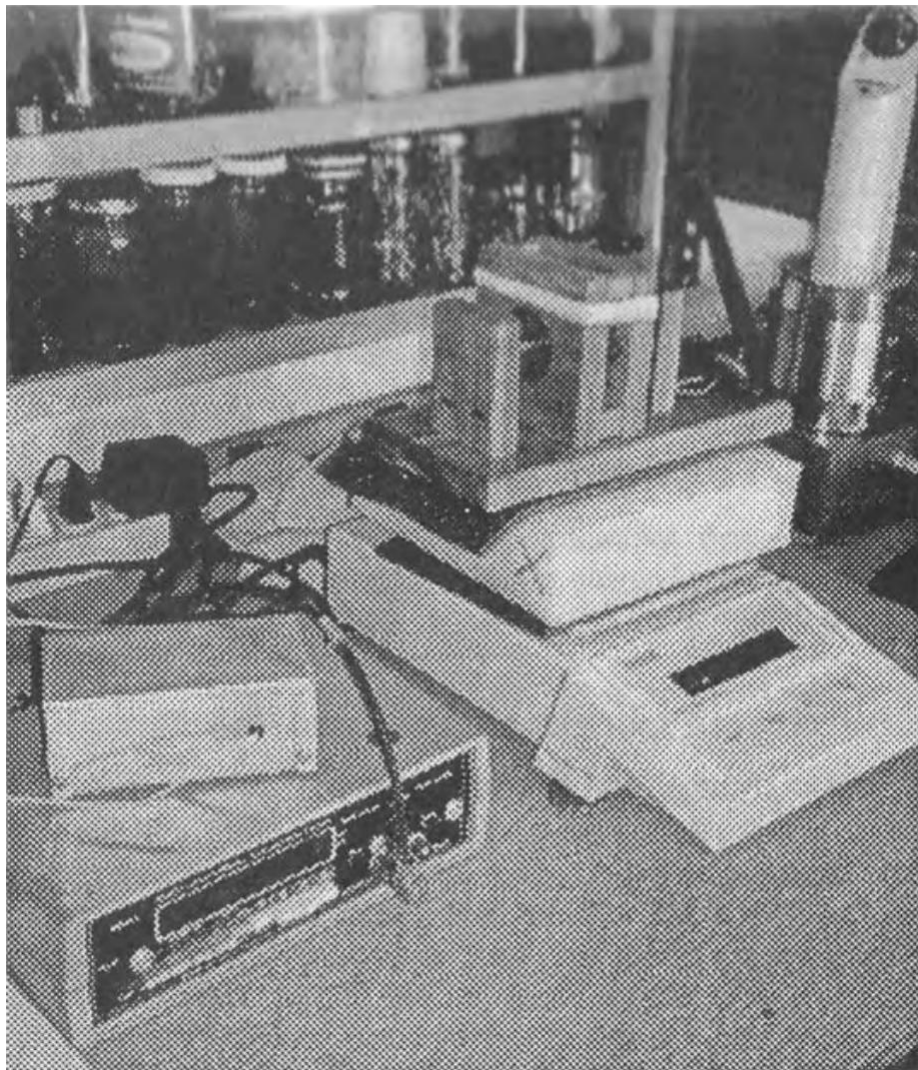


Figure 7.3.1-1 Dan Davidson's Gravity Wheel Experiment

图 7.3.1-1 丹重力轮实验

The main difference between my version of the gravity wheel experiment and Joe's is that Joe's burns out a motor at nearly every conduit and mine doesn't. Evidently, the interaction of the forcefield with the aluminum stanchions in Joe's version causes enough resistance to burn out the motor.



During experimental operations, the weight of the experiment can drop from 0 to -6.5 grams. When one considers that the gravity wheel with the copper triangles weighs about 12 grams, the total normal operational levitation effect is on the order of 50% weight loss. This by itself is a remarkable experimental effect and deserves acute attention.

我的重力轮实验版本和乔的主要区别在于，乔的几乎每个导管都会烧坏电机，而我的没有。显然，力场与乔版本中铝支柱的相互作用会产生足够的阻力来烧坏电机。

在实验操作过程中，实验的重量可以从 0 克下降到-6.5 克。当考虑到具有铜三角形的重力轮的重量约为 12 克时，总的正常运行悬浮效应约为 50% 的重量损失。这本身就是一个显著的实验效果，值得高度关注。

The scale which is used in the experiment is an Ohaus Precision Plus purchased from Cole Parmer. The scale can measure accurately within 0.5 grams over a range of 0-4000 grams. The scale has an RS-232 serial interface which allows the scale to be interfaced to a printer or computer. The scale outputs the weight continuously except when there is a scale upset. The upset weight can be varied and it was set at a maximum of 5 grams. This means that if the weight on the scale changes more than 5 grams within a couple of milliseconds, then the RS-232 interface stops outputting the weight as measured by the scale.

实验中使用的天平是从科尔帕默(一个实验器材商)购买的 Ohaus Precision Plus。该天平可以在 0-4000 克的范围内精确测量 0.5 克。磅秤具有 RS-232 串行接口，可将磅秤连接到打印机或计算机。磅秤连续输出重量，除非磅秤出现异常。翘粗重量可以变化，并且最大设定为 5 克。这意味着，如果磅秤上的重量在几毫秒内变化超过 5 克，则 RS-232 接口将停止输出磅秤测量的重量。

My preliminary hookup of the scale was to a computer; however, the intense forcefield which builds up around the experiment destroyed two computer interface cards. Since the RS-232 interface stops outputting data on a scale upset, the serial output of the scale was converted to a voltage level and used as an indicator. When the voltage drops, a scale upset has occurred. The voltage level change was/is interfaced into a pulse counter. This provides a count of scale upsets greater than 5 grams. Figure 7.3.1-3 is a graph over time of scale upsets. This shows the count of when the gravity wheel changed weight over 5 grams. If the 6.5 gram weight loss is added to the 5 gram upset, we are looking at nearly a 100% weight loss of the gravity wheel. Both Joe Parr's gravity wheel experiment and mine got the same interstellar conduit on April 11, 1996.

我把天平初步连接到电脑上；然而，围绕实验建立起来的强大力场摧毁了两个计算机接口卡。由于 RS-232 接口在磅秤翻转时停止输出数据，磅秤的串行输出被转换为电压电平并用作指示器。当电压下降时，表示发生了标尺紊乱。电压电平的变化被连接到脉冲计数器中。这产生了大于 5 克的紊乱的计数。图 7.3.1-3 是随时间变化的标度扰动图。这显示了重力轮重量变化超过 5 克时的计数。如果 6.5 克的重量损失加上 5 克的扰动，我们看到重力轮的重量损失几乎 100%。1996 年 4 月 11 日，乔·帕尔的引力轮实验和我的实验都得到了相同的星际通道。

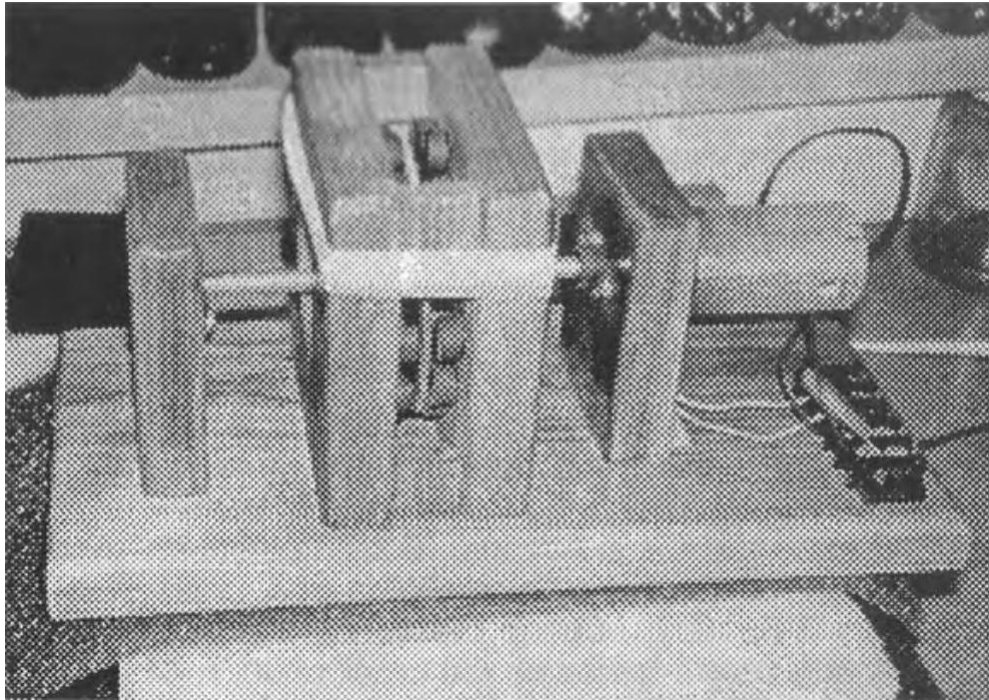


Figure 7.3.1-2 Close-up of Dan's Gravity Wheel Experiment

图 7.3.1-2 丹重力轮实验特写

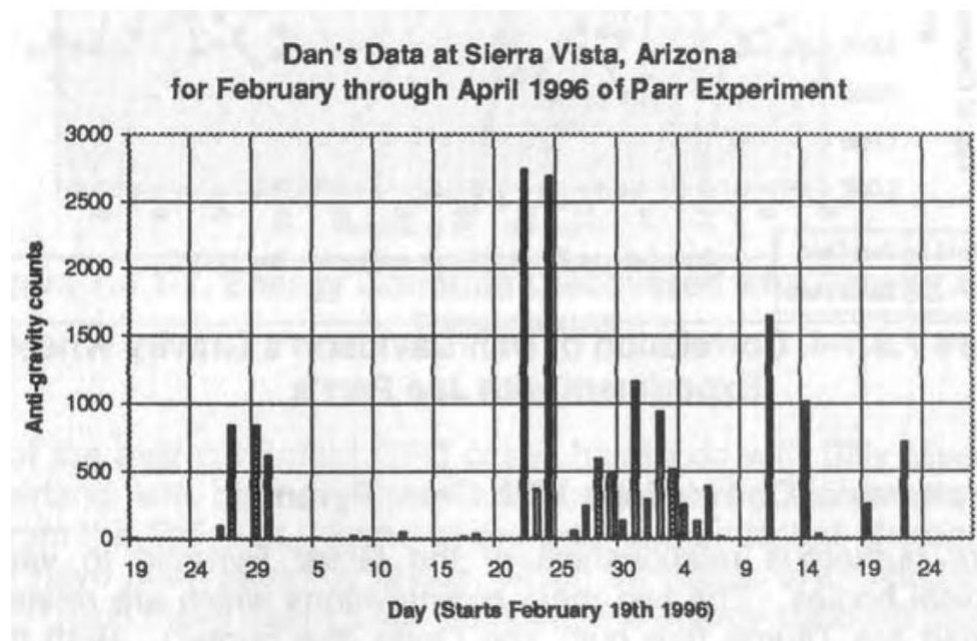


Figure 7.3.1-3. Data from Dan Davidson's Gravity Wheel Experiment

图 7.3.1-3 丹重力轮实验数据

In the summer of 1996, we did a calibration of my experiment by comparison with Joe's experiment running in California. It turns out the magnets which I used were too strong. My magnets were replaced with ones which are approximately 100 gauss each. Apparently, if the magnets are too strong they override the energy conduit signal and the



apparatus sensitivity drops drastically. This explains why on a given conduit, Joe's experiment would get 200,000 plus scale upsets and my experimental setup get only about 1500 upsets.

1996年夏天，我们对我的实验进行了校准，将其与乔在加利福尼亚州进行的实验进行比较。原来我用的磁铁太强了。我的磁铁被换成了每个大约100高斯的磁铁。显然，如果磁铁太强，它们会覆盖能量管道信号，设备灵敏度会急剧下降。这就解释了为什么在给定的导管上，乔的实验会得到200000多个规模的扰动，而我的实验设置只得到大约1500个扰动。

On a new set of experiments where my new sensor was calibrated to act like Joe's, both our experiments detected the same energy conduits. This is illustrated in figure 7.3.1-4. Joe Parr is located on the West Coast and my experiment is in Arizona. Both experiments recorded the same big energy conduits on December 12-14, 1996 and another conduit January 3-5, 1997. During these two conduit periods, I was getting momentary weight losses on the order of 30 to 64 grams. This means that the gravity wheel was getting a negative weight showing a total weight loss as high as 533%. Joe and I believe that these experiments mean we have the embryonic basis for a true space drive.

在一组新的实验中，我的新传感器被校准为像乔的一样工作，我们的两个实验都检测到了相同的能量管道。如图7.3.1-4所示。乔·帕尔位于西海岸，我的实验在亚利桑那州。这两个实验分别在1996年12月12日至14日和1997年1月3日至5日记录了相同的大能量导管。在这两段时间里，我检测到重量瞬间减轻了30到64克。这意味着重力轮获得了负重量，显示出高达533%的总重量损失。乔和我相信，这些实验意味着我们有了真正的太空驱动的萌芽基础。

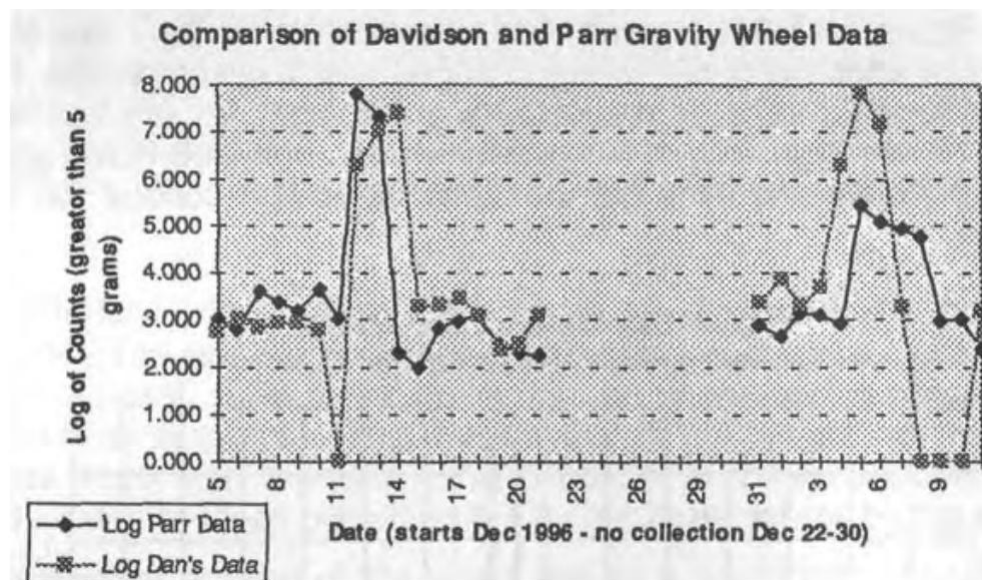


Figure 7.3.1-4. Correlation of Dan Davidson's Gravity Wheel Experiment with Joe Parr's

图 7.3.1-4 丹引力轮实验与乔引力轮实验的相关性

## 7.4 与大金字塔的天文学关联

### 7.4 Astronomical Correlations With Great Pyramid

There are numerous relationships of the Great Pyramid to various astronomical bodies. The two main constellations which are related to the pyramid are Taurus (the bull) and Orion (the hunter). Both these constellations are in the same portion of the sky. Taurus is located just above Orion.

大金字塔与各种天体之间有许多关系。与金字塔相关的两个主要星座是金牛座（公牛）和猎户座（猎人）。这两个星座都在天空的同一部分。金牛座位于猎户座的正上方。

### 7.4.1 金牛座/昴星团的联系

#### 7.4.1 The Taurus/Pleiades Connection

The star Alcyone in the constellation Taurus marks the foundation setting (i.e., when construction was initiated on the Great Pyramid) date of the Great Pyramid. Alcyone is one of the brightest stars in the Pleiades, which is part of the Taurus constellation. The ascending passageway in the Great Pyramid has a score line on it which pointed to Alcyone in 2144 BC. Alcyone is lined up with the sun and just above it and the earth during the month of May. Figure 7.4.1-1, which depicts the major energy conduits, shows the May 2 conduit. Not shown on the chart was a conduit last year on the 27th of May, also an Alcyone correlation.

金牛座的昴宿六星标志着大金字塔的奠基日期（即大金字塔开始建造时）。昴宿六是昴星团中最亮的恒星之一，昴星团是金牛座的一部分。大金字塔中的上升通道上有一条分数线，指向公元前 2144 年的阿尔西恩。昴宿六在五月与太阳、太阳和地球对齐。图 7.4.1-1 描绘了主要的能量管道，显示了 5 月 2 日的管道。图表上没有显示的是去年 5 月 27 日的一个管道，也是一个昴宿六相关性。

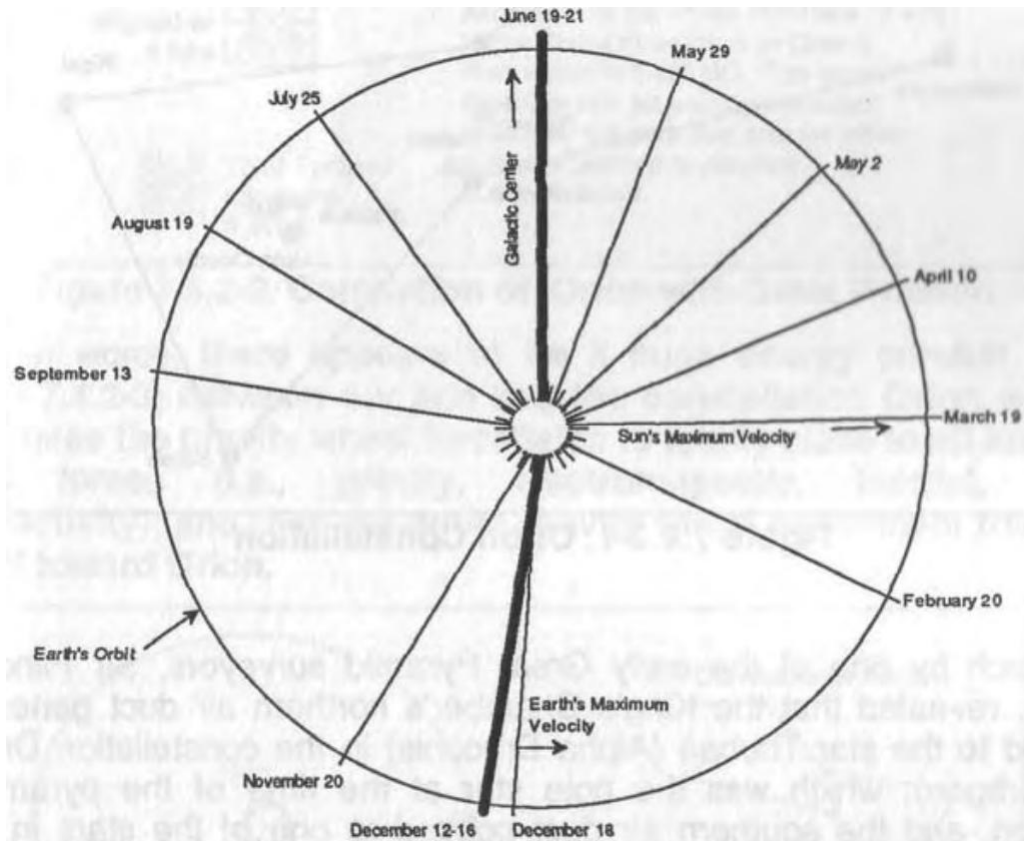


Figure 7.4.1-1. Energy Conduits Discovered with Gravity Wheel Experiment

图 7.4.1-1 重力轮实验发现能量管道

One of the best confirmed UFO cases has to do with Billy Myers, from Switzerland, who claims to have been contacted by extraterrestrials who hail from the Pleiades. Some of the best authenticated photographs of UFOs have been taken by Myers, which he claims are Pleiadian beam ships. Could these beam ships be riding the energy conduits discovered by Joe Parr?

最好的不明飞行物案例之一与来自瑞士的比利·迈尔斯有关，他声称曾与来自昴宿星团的外星人接触。一些经过认证的不明飞行物照片是由迈尔斯拍摄的，他声称这些照片是昴宿星团的光束船。这些光束船会乘坐乔·帕尔发现的能量管道吗？

## 7.4.2 猎户座连接

### 7.4.2 The Orion Connection

The big conduit in the middle of December, shown in figure 7.4.1-1, and first week of January loads to another important connection, that of the great pyramid and the Orion constellation (see figure 7.4.2-1).

12月中旬的大管道，如图7.4.1-1所示，以及1月的第一周，将负载到另一个重要连接，即大金字塔和猎户座的连接（见图7.4.2-1）。

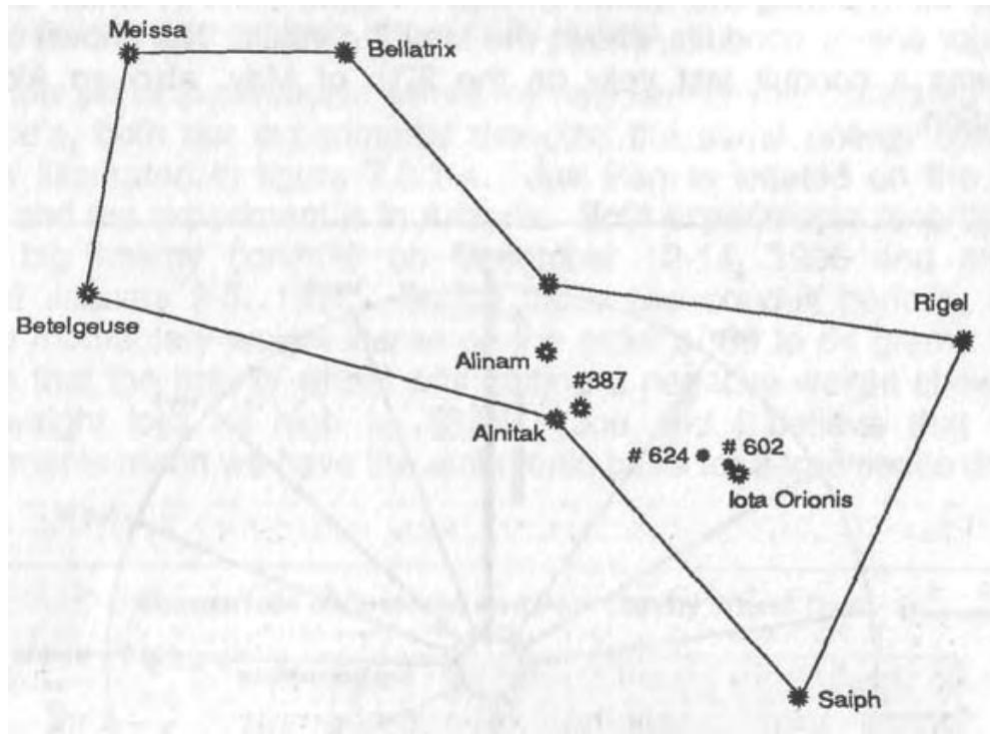


Figure 7.4.2-1. Orion Constellation

图 7.4.2-1 猎户座星座

Research by one of the early Great Pyramid surveyors, Sir Flinders Petrie, revealed that the King's Chamber's northern air duct generally pointed to the star Thuban (Alpha Draconis) in the constellation Draco (the dragon), which was the pole star at the time of the pyramid's creation, and the southern air duct pointed to one of the stars in the constellation Orion's belt around 2600 BC.

More precise modern measurements<sup>7</sup> have also shown that the King's Chamber's north and south air ducts and the Queen's Chamber southern air duct date the pyramid at 2450 BC. The details of this discovery by Bauval is depicted in figure 7.4.2-2.

It is interesting to note that the earth is lined up with the sun and the three stars in Orion's belt around the 13th-15th of December each year. In the first week of this year, 1997, at sunrise and sunset the sun was lined up with the three stars in Orion's belt AND with the axis of the gravity wheel experiment.

早期大金字塔测量师之一 Flinders Petrie 爵士的研究表明，国王室的北部空气管道通常指向天龙座中的恒星紫微右垣（天龙座阿尔法星），这是金字塔形成时的极星，而南部空气管道则指向公元前 2600 年左右猎户座带中的一颗恒星。

更精确的现代测量也表明，国王室的南北风道和女王室的南风道可追溯到公元前 2450 年的金字塔。Bauval 的这一发现的细节如图 7.4.2-2 所示。

有趣的是，每年 12 月 13 日至 15 日左右，地球与太阳和猎户座带上的三颗恒星排成一排。在 1997 年的第一周，在日出和日落时，太阳与猎户座带中的三颗恒星以及引力轮实验的轴对齐。

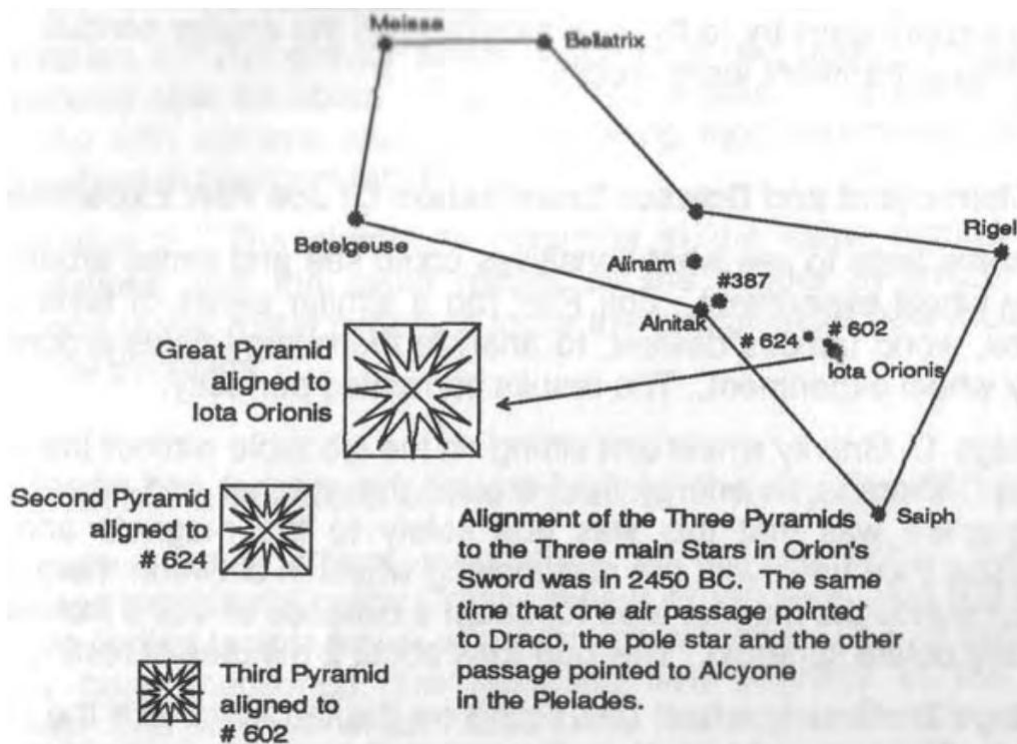
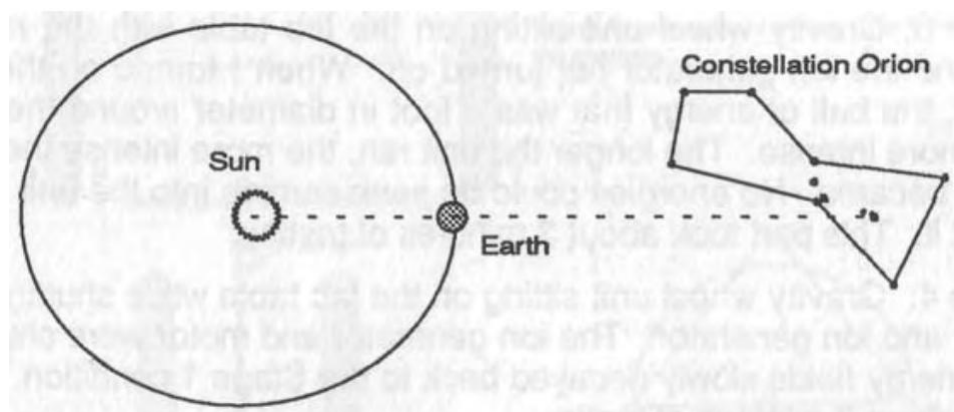


Figure 7.4.2-2. Correlation of Orion with Great Pyramid

图 7.4.2-2 猎户座与大金字塔的相关性

In other words, there appears to be a huge energy conduit (see figure 7.4.2-3) between our sun and the constellation Orion which stimulates the gravity wheel forcefields to totally close to all known local forces (i.e., gravity, electromagnetic, inertial, and radioactivity); and then the entire gravity wheel experiment tries to lift off toward Orion.

换句话说，在我们的太阳和猎户座之间似乎有一个巨大的能量管道（见图 7.4.2-3），它刺激重力轮力场完全接近所有已知的局部力（即重力、电磁力、惯性力和放射性力）；然后整个重力轮实验试图飞向猎户座。



During December and January, the sun, earth, and Orion are lined up. At sunrise and sunset, the axis of the gravity wheel experiment is lined up with the sun and Iota Orionis. This is the point of maximum antigravity effects.

在 12 月和 1 月，太阳、地球和猎户座排列成行。在日出和日落时，重力轮实验的轴与太阳

和猎户座对齐。这就是最大反重力效应的意义所在。

#### Figure 7.4.2-3 Correlation of the Gravity Wheel Experiment with Constellation Orion

图 7.4.2-3 重力轮实验与猎户座星座的相关性

Did spacemen from Orion build the Great Pyramid? Is the energy conduit a communications and stellar stargate? Remember, the Parr gravity experiments try to fly (gravitate?) down the energy conduit. That is why the experiment loses weight.

猎户座的宇航员建造了大金字塔吗？能量管道是通信和恒星星际之门吗？记住，乔重力实验试图沿着能量管道飞行（被引力吸引？）。这就是实验减重的原因。

## 7.5 乔实验的透视和道瑟检查

### 7.5 Clairvoyant and Dowser Examination Of Joe Parr Experiment

I ran some tests to see what sensitives could see and sense around the gravity wheel experiment. Joe Parr ran a similar series of tests using Bill Cox, world famous dowser, to analyze the energy fields around the gravity wheel experiment. The results correlated perfectly.

我做了一些测试，看看在重力轮实验中，敏感者能看到和感觉到什么。乔·帕尔使用世界著名的道瑟人比尔·考克斯 (Bill Cox) 进行了一系列类似的测试，以分析重力轮实验周围的能量场。结果完全相关。

Stage 1: Gravity wheel unit sitting on the lab table without the motor running. There is an energy field around the magnet and wheel area. The surmise was that this was due solely to the magnets and any interaction they have with the non-moving wheel in between them. The field surrounds the magnet area for about a distance of 4 or 5 inches in a generally oblate spheroid. This part took about 2 minutes of testing.

第 1 阶段：重力轮装置放置在实验室工作台上，电机不运行。磁铁和轮子周围有一个能量场。据推测，这完全是由于磁铁以及它们与其间不移动的轮子之间的任何相互作用。该场以大致扁球形围绕磁体区域大约 4 或 5 英寸的距离。这部分测试耗时约 2 分钟。

Stage 2: Gravity wheel unit sitting on the lab table with the motor running. As soon as I turned on the motor, the energy field around the assembly started to expand. The field grew to about 4 feet in diameter around the unit up to the wall and ceiling. The total field may go farther in extent but the wall and ceiling were in the way. I could distinctly feel the field around the gravity wheel. There was an intense bubble of energy around the unit about a foot in diameter that attenuated farther out. It appeared that there were streams of spiral energy coming off the experimental setup, but the spiral nature was not a certainty. This part took about 2 minutes of testing.

第二阶段：重力轮装置坐在实验室工作台上，电机运转。我一打开电机，组件周围的能量场就开始膨胀。能量场在设备周围一直长到墙壁和天花板，直径约为 4 英尺。总磁场的范围可能会更远，但墙壁和天花板挡住了去路。我能清楚地感觉到重力轮周围的磁场。在直径约一英尺的设备周围有一个强烈的能量气泡，在更远的地方减弱。实验装置中似乎有螺旋能量

流，但螺旋性质并不确定。这部分测试耗时约 2 分钟。

Stage 3: Gravity wheel unit sitting on the lab table with the motor running and the ion generator not turned on. When I turned on the ion generator, the ball of energy that was a foot in diameter around the unit became more intense. The longer the unit ran, the more intense the ball of energy became. No energies could be seen coming into the unit from outside of it. This part took about 3 minutes of testing.

第三阶段：重力轮装置坐在实验室的桌子上，电机在运转，离子发生器没有打开。当我打开离子发生器时，装置周围直径一英尺的能量球变得更加强烈。设备跑得越久，能量球就越强。看不到任何能量从外部进入装置。这一部分花了大约 3 分钟的时间进行测试。

Stage 4: Gravity wheel unit sitting on the lab table while shutting off the motor and ion generator. The ion generator and motor were shut off and the energy fields slowly decayed back to the Stage 1 condition. This part took about 3 minutes of testing.

第四阶段：重力轮装置坐在实验室的桌子上，同时关闭电机和离子发生器。离子发生器和电机被关闭，能量场慢慢衰减回到第 1 阶段的状态。这部分测试耗时约 3 分钟。

## 7.6 铝金字塔和 JP 能量观测

### 7.6 Aluminum Pyramids and JP Energy Observations

Another quick series of tests was conducted using clairvoyants to look at the energy fields of aluminum pyramids I had machined. Experiments included having the gravity wheel unit in operation. The following sequence took only 10 minutes of testing.

Observation 1. The gravity wheel experiment had been running fairly continuously now for about 10 days to two weeks. The entire garage was filled with aetheric energy with it being most intense around the gravity wheel experiment table.

Observation 2. The aluminum pyramids in the same numbers and configurations give the same results as the copper pyramids. The conclusion is that metal pyramids focus the energy more powerfully than non-metal pyramids.

另一个快速的系列测试是使用天眼观察我加工的铝金字塔的能量场。实验包括让重力轮装置运行。以下序列只花了 10 分钟的测试时间。

观察 1。重力轮实验已经持续进行了大约 10 天至两周。整个车库都充满了以太能，其中以太能在重力轮实验台周围最强。

观察 2。相同数量和配置的铝金字塔给出与铜金字塔相同的结果。结论是金属金字塔比非金属金字塔更能集中能量。

## 7.7 金字塔重力实验的关键参数

### 7.7 Critical Parameters of the Pyramid Gravity Experiments

There are several critical parameters in building either the Parr Centrifuge experiment or

the Gravity Wheel experiment. Joe spent over 14 years finding factors which affect the experiments. One of these has already been mentioned, the magnetic field intensity of the small magnets. The magnets which I used in my first version were too strong. Tests showed that the optimum magnetic field strength of the 0.5 inch ceramic magnets is 100 gauss each. Another factor is the alignment of the magnets with respect to the pyramids or triangles in the two experiments. Figure 7.7-1 depicts the optimum relationship of the magnets with respect to the triangle or pyramid.

构建乔离心机实验或重力轮实验有几个关键参数。乔花了 14 年时间寻找影响实验的因素。其中一个已经提到，小磁体的磁场强度。我在第一个版本中使用的磁铁太强了。测试表明，0.5 英寸陶瓷磁体的最佳磁场强度为每个 100 高斯。另一个因素是在两个实验中磁体相对于金字塔或三角形的排列。图 7.7-1 描述了磁体相对于三角形或棱锥体的最佳关系。

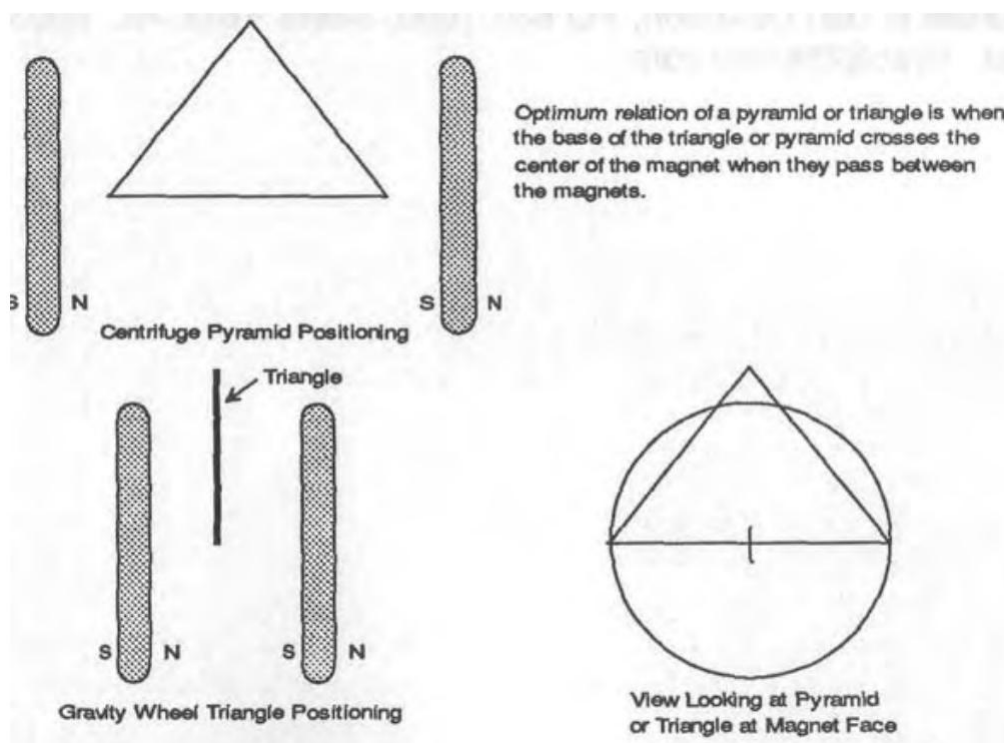


Figure 7.7-1. Optimum Magnet Positioning for Gravity Experiments

图 7.7-1 重力实验中磁体的最佳定位

Both of Joe's experiments have triangles in that the pyramids in the first experiment have opposing facing triangles, and the toothed wheel in the second experiment has opposing facing triangles. Joe found that the toothed wheel would not work until the copper triangles were freed from touching each adjacent triangles. Touching was eliminated by putting a small slit between each triangle and removing the copper from the center of the toothed wheel.

乔的两个实验都有三角形，因为第一个实验中的金字塔有相对的面面对三角形，第二个实验中齿轮有相对的面面向三角形。乔发现，在铜三角不再接触每个相邻的三角形之前，齿轮是无法工作的。通过在每个三角形之间开一个小缝并从齿轮中心去除铜，消除了接触。



## 7.8 形状力量实验效果总结

### 7.8 Summary of Experimental Effects of Shape Power

The main theme from this chapter is that shape power produces measurable effects and can be measured with special sensors. The pyramid shape converts the aetheric forces to standard electrical and magnetic energies which are measurable by standard instrumentation.

The Parr experiments show that it is possible to generate anti-gravity forcefields using pyramids. These are macro level fields (i.e., the size of the experimental apparatus) rather than the tiny fields generated by the Townsend Brown effects where maximum effects are on the order of a less than 1 percent of the total weight. With the Parr gravity wheel experiment, we are getting effects 3 to 5 times the weight of the gravity wheel (i.e., the toothed wheel in the experiment).

本章的主题是形状能量产生可测量的效果，并且可以用特殊的传感器进行测量。金字塔形状将以太力转换为标准的电能和磁能，这些电能和磁能可以通过标准仪器测量。

乔实验表明，使用金字塔产生反重力力场是可能的。这些是宏观水平的场（即实验装置的大小），而不是汤森-布朗效应产生的微小场，其中最大效应不到总重量的 1%。通过乔重力轮实验，我们得到了重力轮（即实验中的齿轮）重量的 3 到 5 倍的效果。

Joe Parr and I would like to get more experimenters interested in duplicating the experiment for further correlation. Contact me if you are really serious about investing some time in duplicating the experiment. My address is Dan Davidson, PO Box 1090, Sierra Vista, AZ 85636, or email at: [rivas@theriver.com](mailto:rivas@theriver.com)

乔和我想让更多的实验者对复制实验感兴趣，以便进一步相互关联。如果你真的想投入一些时间来复制实验，请联系我。我的地址是 Dan Davidson，邮政信箱 1090，Sierra Vista, AZ 85636，或发送电子邮件至：[rivas@theriver.com](mailto:rivas@theriver.com)

## 7.9 参考文献

### 7.9 Bibliography

## 第 8 章 核结构-形状力量的基础

### CHAPTER 8 NUCLEAR STRUCTURE - BASIS OF SHAPE POWER

This chapter examines the shape power of subatomic structures.

本章研究亚原子结构的形状能力。

## 8.1 简介

### 8.1 Introduction

The atom is the ultimate, original, shape power structure. Its perpetual vibration and motion reveals that it operates at the interface of the physical universe with the aetheric realm. All known forces and elements are embedded in the structure of the atom, and probably many more that we don't yet know about. Solve how the atom does its perpetual motion miracle and you have solved how the physical universe is constructed. Gravity control and free energy will be some of the resulting developments when the atom is understood.

原子是终极的、原始的、形状能量结构。它永恒的振动和运动揭示了它在物理宇宙与以太领域的交汇上运行。所有已知的力和元素都嵌入了原子的结构中，可能还有更多我们还不知道的。解决了原子是如何实现其永动机奇迹的，你就解决了物理宇宙是如何构建的。当原子被理解时，重力控制和自由能将是由此产生的一些结果。

In chapter one, the simple atom, as envisioned by John E. W. Keely, was depicted as a torroidal vortex of aetheric force, with a substructure of torroids embedded within the larger torroid in a triple particle effect. The main torroid is made up of three smaller torroids rotating to form the larger main pattern, with each pattern repeating at each sub-level, possibly ad infinitum.

在第一章中，正如约翰·E·W·基利所设想的那样，简单原子被描述为以太力的环面涡旋，在三粒子效应中，环面的子结构嵌入更大的环面中。主涡旋由三个较小的涡旋组成，它们旋转形成较大的主模式，每个模式在每个子级别重复，可能是无限的。

Modern physics envisions the atom as a collection of nuclear particles which are held together by the strong force, the weak force, gravity, electricity, and magnetism to form the various atomic elements. Their theory is that the center of the atom has a nucleus, a core of these subatomic particles, which is surrounded by a cloud of electrons orbiting the nucleus at tremendous speed.

现代物理学将原子设想为核粒子的集合，这些粒子通过强大的力、微弱的力、重力、电和磁结合在一起，形成各种原子元素。他们的理论是，原子的中心有一个原子核，一个由这些亚原子粒子组成的核，它被一团以惊人速度围绕原子核运行的电子所包围。

Neither Keely's model without electrons nor the modernist view with their particle soup is a satisfying concept. Electrons exist, at least particles that look like them, smell like them and quack like them, so Keely's model is incomplete or we simply don't have enough information to define it. Further, an electron or a cloud of them continuously rotating about the nucleus should quickly deplete their energy through electromagnetic radiation so we have more anomalies to deal with.

基利的无电子模型和现代主义的粒子汤观点都不是一个令人满意的概念。电子是存在的，至少是那些看起来像它们、闻起来像刺、嘎嘎作响的粒子，所以基利的模型是不完整的，或者我们根本没有足够的信息来定义它。此外，一个电子或它们围绕原子核连续旋转的云应该会

通过电磁辐射迅速消耗能量，这样我们就有更多的异常现象需要处理。

On the other hand, the particle menagerie of the "standard model" seems to exist but only for the most fleeting of moments. The stable particles (i.e., those which exist independent of the atom are the electron, positron, proton, and anti-proton. Some might ask, "isn't the neutron a stable particle?"; observation shows it quickly devolves into an electron and a proton.

另一方面，“标准模型”的粒子园似乎存在，但只存在于最短暂的时刻。稳定粒子（即独立于原子存在的粒子是电子、正电子、质子和反质子。有些人可能会问，“中子不是稳定粒子吗？”观察表明，它很快就会转变为电子和质子。

A new model of the atom is emerging from the alternate science researchers that seems to satisfy experimental observations. This chapter describes this new atomic model. Atomic structure is described by this new model, and we are able to derive the nuclear and physical constants, plus the model forms the basis for a grand unified-field theory. None of the alternate science researchers, that I analyzed, including myself, have the full picture; but it looks like we are moving in the correct direction. I have endeavored to put all the parts together to have a more complete theory and form a cohesive picture of the atomic level and the basic nuclear forces. The researchers that formed the core ideas are listed in the bibliography.

科学研究人员提出了一种新的原子模型，似乎满足了实验观测的要求。本章介绍了这个新的原子模型。原子结构由这个新模型描述，我们能够推导出核常数和物理常数，加上这个模型构成了一个大统一场论的基础。我分析的其他科学研究人员，包括我自己，都没有完整的画面；但看起来我们正朝着正确的方向前进。我努力把所有的部分放在一起，以形成一个更完整的理论，并形成一个原子水平和基本核力的连贯画面。形成核心思想的研究人员列于参考书目中。

The essence of this new model is that the electron, proton, positron, and anti-proton are all torroidal (i.e., donut shaped) shaped particles that rotate at the velocity of light. The neutron is the result of an electron and proton being compressed in the nucleus.

这个新模型的本质是，电子、质子、正电子和反质子都是以光速旋转的圆环形（即圆环形）粒子。中子是电子和质子在原子核中被压缩的结果。

When I was first getting into a study of alternate physics and science back in the 1950's, my first brush with an alternative to the standard model of modern physics was with John E. W. Keely's torroidal structure of the nucleus. Having been educated ("brainwashed") by my classes in nuclear physics, atomic chemistry, and electronics, Keely's "atom" was a source of extreme puzzlement. On one hand, the evidence that Keely had truly discovered a certain modicum of control of gravity and magnetism was astounding (and way beyond modern physics), but I was never able to fully reconcile what he did with what he said was the physical basis for the atom. His atom was not adequately explained in the scant literature available and I couldn't make out if the particles Keely described were electrons, protons, neutrons, or what. My conclusion (circa 1959) was that Keely's concept of a torroidal particle structure was probably close but his subatomic structure was as goofy as the standard model. I decided that the short-lived subatomic particles

were nothing more than the residue of a toroidal nucleus, made of the aether, getting blasted apart and the harder it got blasted the more strange the particle soup. Each succeeding, more powerful atomic accelerator that physicists used to blast the nucleus found new particles to add to the particle menagerie, possibly particles from Keely's substructure of smaller and smaller torroids.

早在 20 世纪 50 年代，当我第一次研究替代物理学和科学时，我第一次接触到现代物理学标准模型的替代品是约翰·E·W·基利的核的环面结构。在接受了我的核物理、原子化学和电子学课程的教育（“洗脑”）后，基利的“原子”引起了极大的困惑。一方面，基利真正发现了对引力和磁性的某种控制的证据令人震惊（远远超出了现代物理学），但我始终无法完全调和他所做的与他所说的原子的物理基础。在现有的文献中，他的原子没有得到充分的解释，我也不知道基利描述的粒子是电子、质子、中子还是什么。我的结论（大约在 1959 年）是，基利关于涡旋粒子结构的概念可能很接近，但他的亚原子结构和标准模型一样愚蠢。我决定，短命的亚原子粒子只不过是以太组成的环形核的残留物，被炸开了，炸得越硬，粒子汤就越奇怪。物理学家用来爆破原子核的每一个成功的、更强大的原子加速器都会发现新的粒子添加到粒子群中，可能是来自基利的越来越小的涡旋子结构的粒子。

I am going to give a partial derivation of the mathematical formulas which describe the new alternate atomic model; however, if the reader wants to see the nitty gritty details, look into the articles listed in the bibliography at the end of this chapter. By and large, I have steered away from mathematical descriptions in preceding chapters and attempted to form a word and graphic depiction of the various elements of shape power to make this fascinating subject appealing, understandable, and usable to the serious researcher who may not have a mathematical background. In this chapter, I am going to show there is a very firm mathematical basis for this new physics. If math isn't your forte, then read the words and study the pictures, they tell the same story and you'll get 80% of the essential concepts.

我将给出描述新的交替原子模型的数学公式的部分推导；然而，如果读者想了解细节，可以查看本章末尾参考书目中列出的文章。总的来说，我已经避开了前几章的数学描述，并试图对形状能量的各种元素进行文字和图形描述，使这个引人入胜的主题对可能没有数学背景的严肃研究人员具有吸引力、可理解性和可用性。在这一章中，我将展示这一新物理学有一个非常坚实的数学基础。如果数学不是你的强项，那么阅读单词并研究图片，它们讲述了相同的故事，你会得到 80% 的基本概念。

My first real brush with the electron as a toroidal structure, that had some mathematics associated with it, was the seminal work done by Dr. Paramahansa Tewari. Subsequent modeling by Paul Stowe filled in more of the puzzle of gravitation, Dr. Hal Puthoff and MI associates clarified the concept of inertia, and recent work by Lucas and Bergman solves another set of my questions about the nucleus and atomic structure and how the structure goes together geometrically. What follows is a unified concept of these. I don't pretend that this is the end of the discussion of nuclear structure, but at least it's a place to start developing a new, rational structure of matter and the universe, and to form a theoretical basis for a new picture of shape power research efforts.

帕拉马汉萨·特瓦里博士的开创性工作是我第一次真正将电子视为环面结构，并与之相关的数学知识。保罗·斯托随后的建模填补了引力的更多谜题，Hal Puthoff 博士和 MI 同事澄

清了惯性的概念，Lucas 和 Bergman 最近的工作解决了我关于原子核和原子结构以及原子结构如何几何结合的另一组问题。下面是这些问题的统一概念。我并不认为这是核结构讨论的结束，但至少这是一个开始发展物质和宇宙的新的、合理的结构的地方，并为形状能量研究工作的新图景形成理论基础。

## 8.2 圆环体电子

### 8.2 The Torroidal Electron

Space is envisioned as a superfluidic medium, nonviscous, relatively frictionless, massless and continuous. It can be modeled as a paniculate superfluid with average interaction spacing of L Essentially, this is a new definition of the aether.

The electron is postulated as a torroidal (i.e., donut shaped) ring. The ring with a radius of R and a cross section of r, rotates with a velocity of c, the speed of light. The ring (or more properly the toroid) also rotates within itself around the cross-section with radius r. The electron's electric charge and associated electrostatic field properties can be shown to be a result of the two rotations of the ring on it axis and cross section.

太空被设想为一种超流体介质，无粘性、相对无摩擦、无质量且连续。它可以被建模为平均相互作用间距为 L 的圆锥状超流体。本质上，这是以太的一个新定义。

假设电子是一个环面（即圆环形）环。半径为 R、横截面为 R 的环以光速 c 旋转。环（或者更确切地说是环形环）也在其内部围绕半径为 r 的横截面旋转。电子的电荷和相关的静电场特性可以被证明是环在其轴和横截面上两次旋转的结果。

In the classical theory of kinetics, the transverse wave speed in a fluid is:

在经典动力学理论中，流体中的横波速度为：

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}} \quad (1)$$

Where P is the pressure and  $\rho$  is the fluid density.

From electrostatics the velocity of light, c, is related to the permeability  $\mu_0$ , and the permittivity  $\epsilon_0$  of free space. The relationship is:

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} \quad (2)$$

Equating (1) and (2):

$$\frac{P}{\rho} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \quad (3)$$

Since light is a transverse phenomena, we find that  $\mu_0 = 1/P$ , the coefficient of compressibility, and  $\epsilon_0 = \rho$  which is mass/density.

To find Plank's constant we define a field vector entity as follows:

$S$  = Space

$V$  = Velocity

$Z$  = momentum

$L$  = average movement or mean free path

$t$  = rate of momentum

$h$  = action parameter

$m_z$  = mass or apparent mass and  $Z = m_z V$  (from kinetics)

There are  $n$  of these entity vectors in a given space. The action parameter is defined as follows:

$$h = 2 Z \int_0^L dh = 2 Z L \quad (4)$$

Substituting for  $Z = m_z V$ ,

$$h = 2 m_z V L$$

The total energy of the system is the integral:

$$E = n \int_0^t h dt = n h t \quad (5)$$

The rate  $t$  is  $V$  for wave velocity and  $c$  (i.e., the speed of light) for electromagnetic radiation.

Thus:

$$E = h V \text{ for wave motion} \quad (6)$$

$$E = m_z c^2 \text{ for relativistic energy} \quad (7)$$

Since equation 6 is the same as the energy in an electromagnetic wave, then  $h$  is Plank's constant.

The quantity of charge relates to the charge of an electron. The electron is defined as a torroid with area  $a = 4\pi^2 R r$  and volume  $S = 2\pi^2 R r^2$  where  $R$  is the large torroidal radius and  $r$  is the cross-section radius. The electric charge  $e$  of the electron is the total momentum  $Z$  of the electron which is spread over area per unit volume. In equation form this is:

$$e = Z 4\pi^2 Z L / 2\pi^2 Z L^2 = 2 Z / L \quad (8)$$

Since  $h = 2 P L$  and  $e = 2 Z / L$  then:

$$L = \sqrt{\frac{h}{e}} \quad (9)$$

Electric charge  $e$ , with a value of  $\pm 1.6029 \times 10^{-19}$  kg/sec, is the local divergence of the aetheric field and is related to  $\mu_0$  and  $\epsilon_0$  as follows:

$$q = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{h}{\sqrt{\frac{3\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}}}} \quad (10)$$

The charge of an electron, the Rydberg constant, and gravitational constant are also derivable from simple fluid mechanics treatment of the aether. See table 1, page 119, for a summary of the simple relationships of the basic atomic and electrical constants as derived using fluid mechanics and treating aether as a superfluidic particulate medium.

Analysis of the proton leads to the conclusion that it is also an aetheric torroidal vortex, rotating at velocity  $c$ , with a different radius and ring cross section. The proton torroid, when it is broken up, devolves into a substructure which is made of three quarks, also torroids, which spin as a complete whole to form the proton. It is theorized that the quarks are not self-stable particles so dissipate rapidly.

电子的电荷、里德伯常数和引力常数也可以从以太的简单流体力学处理中推导出来。使用流体力学和将以太视为超流体颗粒介质推导出的基本原子常数和电常数的简单关系概述, 见第 119 页表 1。

对质子的分析得出结论, 它也是一个以太环面涡旋, 以速度  $c$  旋转, 具有不同的半径和环截面。质子-环面, 当它被分解时, 会分解成一个由三个夸克组成的亚结构, 也就是环面, 它们作为一个完整的整体旋转形成质子。理论上, 夸克不是自稳定粒子, 因此消散得很快。



Table 8.1-1. Functional relations of fundamental units (1 of 2)

QUANTITY	NAME	RELATION TO KNOWN CONSTANTS	VALUE	UNITS	RELATED FUNCTIONS
q or Q	Elemental charge	$q = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{h\epsilon_0}{\sqrt{3}}}$	$\pm 1.602E-19$	kg/sec	q=DIV P Charge is local divergence of aetheric field
h	Plank's constant	$h = \frac{\sqrt{3} (2\pi q)^2}{\epsilon_0 c}$	6.624E-34	kg m <sup>2</sup> /sec	$\alpha = \frac{1}{8\pi^2 \sqrt{3}} = 1/137$ fine structure constant
K <sub>R</sub>	Rydberg's constant	$K_R = \sqrt{\frac{q}{2h}}$	10986593.8	m <sup>-1</sup>	graininess of aetheric particle field
v or λ	frequency of matter or wavelength (only for very light elements)	$v = \frac{q}{mp}$ $\lambda = \frac{c \cdot mp}{q}$	for hydrogen $\lambda_e = 1.87E-3$ $\lambda_p = 3.91m$	hz m	$\lambda_e$ for electron yields 2.73 °K $\lambda_p$ for proton yields 1.64E-3 °K
V	volt	$V = IR$	variable	m <sup>2</sup> /sec	measure of differential velocity in distance
R	resistance	$R = \frac{V}{I}$	variable	m <sup>2</sup> sec/kg	

Table 8.1-1. Functional relations of fundamental units (2 of 2)

QUANTITY	NAME	RELATION TO KNOWN CONSTANTS	VALUE	UNITS	RELATED FUNCTIONS
I	current	$I = \frac{v}{R}$	variable	$\frac{kg}{sec^2}$	rate of change of charge (mass flow)
E	Energy	$E = VI$	variable	m <sup>2</sup> kg/sec <sup>3</sup>	Energy = mass flow x voltage
m	Gauss		unity	m=CURL P where P = momentum or pressure	Magnetic field strength, magnetic fields are curl or rotation of aetheric field
ε <sub>0</sub>	permittivity of free space		8.854E-12	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	density of the aether
μ <sub>0</sub>	permeability of free space	$\mu_0 = \frac{1}{P}$	1.257E-6	$\frac{m \cdot sec^2}{kg}$	inverse energy density or inverse pressure of aetheric field
c	speed of light	$c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$	2.99E+8	m/sec	$c^2 = \frac{\langle v^2 \rangle}{\sqrt{3}}$ $\langle v^2 \rangle$ average velocity of aether
G	gravitational constant	$c^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0$	$6.67 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$\frac{newton \cdot m^2}{kgm^2}$	the force of gravity is GRAD E

## 8.2.1 圆环体电子物理学

### 8.2.1 Physics of the Toroidal Electron

When John Keely (circa 1896) first proposed the torroid structure of the nucleus, physics was just starting to get a handle on electrostatics and had only a glimmer of nuclear structure. The electron was discovered in the 19th century by J. J. Thompson in his famous water drop experiment. Since then, various models of the electron have been proposed, but up until the last 10 years none have come up with a physical model which agrees with experimental observation. The current quantum models are mathematical models, which are forced to agree with experimental evidence, but do not explain the electron's physical structure. In the previous section, I used the torroid model to show that it agreed with the charge structure. In this section, I will borrow from Bergman's



excellent analysis of the torroidal structure to derive the physical parameters of the electron.

当约翰·基利 (约 1896 年) 首次提出原子核的环面结构时, 物理学才刚刚开始掌握静电学, 对原子核结构只有一丝了解。19 世纪, J·J·汤普森在他著名的水滴实验中发现了这种电子。从那时起, 人们提出了各种各样的电子模型, 但直到最近 10 年, 还没有人提出与实验观测一致的物理模型。目前的量子模型是数学模型, 被迫与实验证据一致, 但不能解释电子的物理结构。在上一节中, 我使用了环面模型来证明它与电荷结构一致。在本节中, 我将借鉴伯格曼对环面结构的出色分析, 推导出电子的物理参数。

Again, the electron is assumed to be a ring with uniform current and surface charge density. The electron ring is a stable torroidal vortex made of aether rotating at the speed of light. A pictorial of the ring and its dimensions and forces is shown in figure 8.2.1.1-1 and the aether flow (i.e., the magnetic field) is shown in figure 8.2.1.1-2.

The ring has charge  $e$  (i.e., the electron charge value) and is distributed uniformly over the surface with charge density of  $\sigma$  and is moving with velocity  $c$ , the speed of light. Since the ring has no mass but is a current of electrostatic force, the ring can move at light speed without violation of mass/velocity principles. In fact, since the ring is electromagnetic, em forces move at  $c$  anyway. The area,  $a$ , of the ring is  $4\pi^2Rr$ . Thus,

再次, 假设电子是具有均匀电流和表面电荷密度的环。电子环是由以太以光速旋转而成的稳定的环面涡旋。环及其尺寸和力的图示如图 8.2.1.1-1 所示, 以太流 (即磁场) 如图 8.2.1.1.2 所示。

该环具有电荷  $e$  (即电子电荷值), 以西格玛的电荷密度均匀分布在表面上, 并以光速  $c$  移动。由于环没有质量, 而是静电力的电流, 因此环可以在不违反质量/速度原理的情况下以光速移动。事实上, 由于环是电磁的, 电磁力无论如何都会在  $c$  处移动。环的面积  $a$  为  $4\pi^2Rr$ 。因此

$$e = \sigma 4\pi^2 Rr \quad (11)$$

The energy  $E_e$  of the ring is from classical electrostatics<sup>13</sup>.

$$E_e = e^2/2C \quad (12)$$

Where  $C$  is the capacitance of the ring, the inductive or magnetostatic energy  $E_m$  is also derived from classical electrostatics.

$$E_m = Li^2/2 \quad (13)$$

$L$  is the self inductance with current  $i$  of the ring. The current is also from classical electrostatics and is:

$$i = ec/2\pi R \quad (14)$$

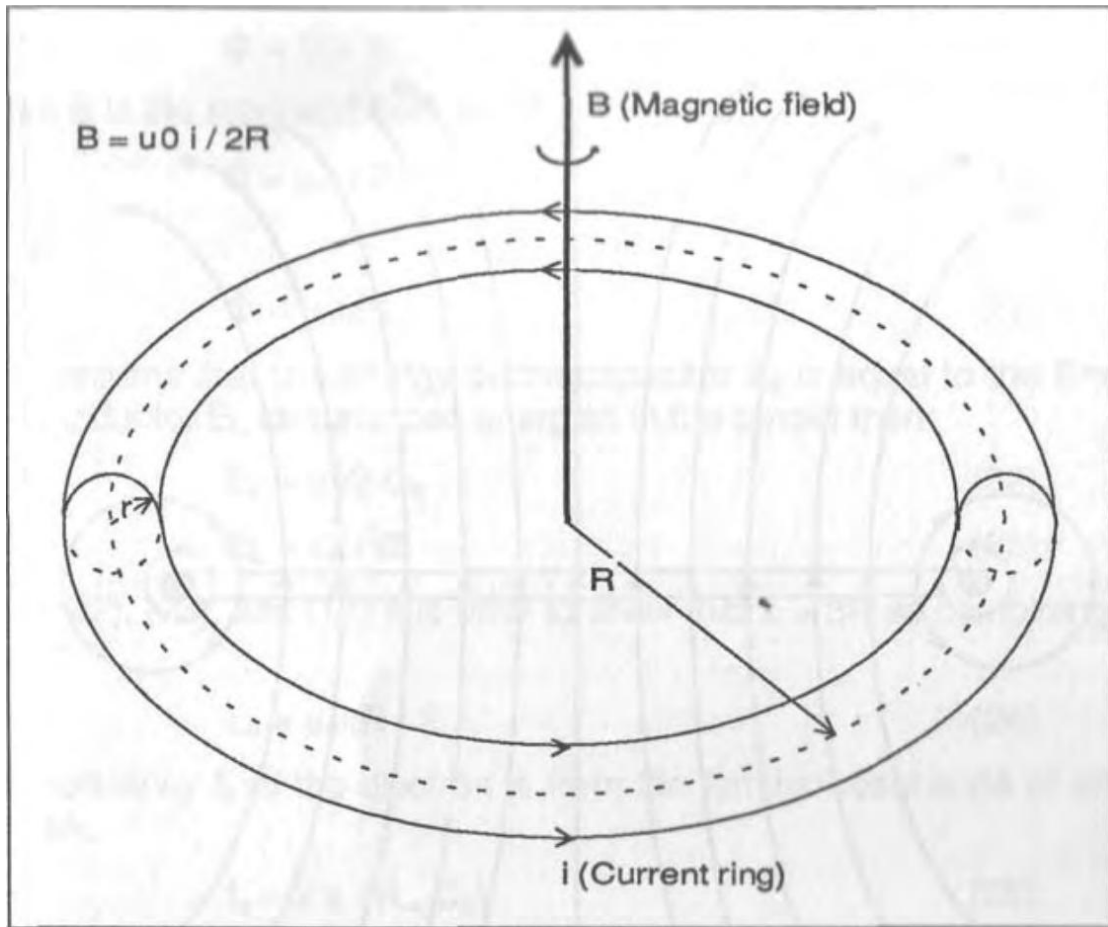


Figure 8.2.1.1-1. Torroidal Electron Structure

图 8.2.1.1-1 圆环体电子结构

It is thus seen that the electron, as a toroid ring, has both magnetic and electric fields as well as a magnetic moment caused by the ring spin. The magnetic field is shown in figure 8.2.1.1-2 and the electric field radiates from the ring in all directions. This sets up a push-pull relationship to the surrounding space. The electric field will attract or repel e-fields of like polarity and the magnetic field will do likewise for b fields.

由此可见，电子作为一个环面环，既有磁场，也有电场，还有由环自旋引起的磁矩。磁场如图 8.2.1.1-2 所示，电场从环向各个方向辐射。这就建立了与周围空间的推拉关系。电场将吸引或排斥相同极性的电子场，磁场也将如此。

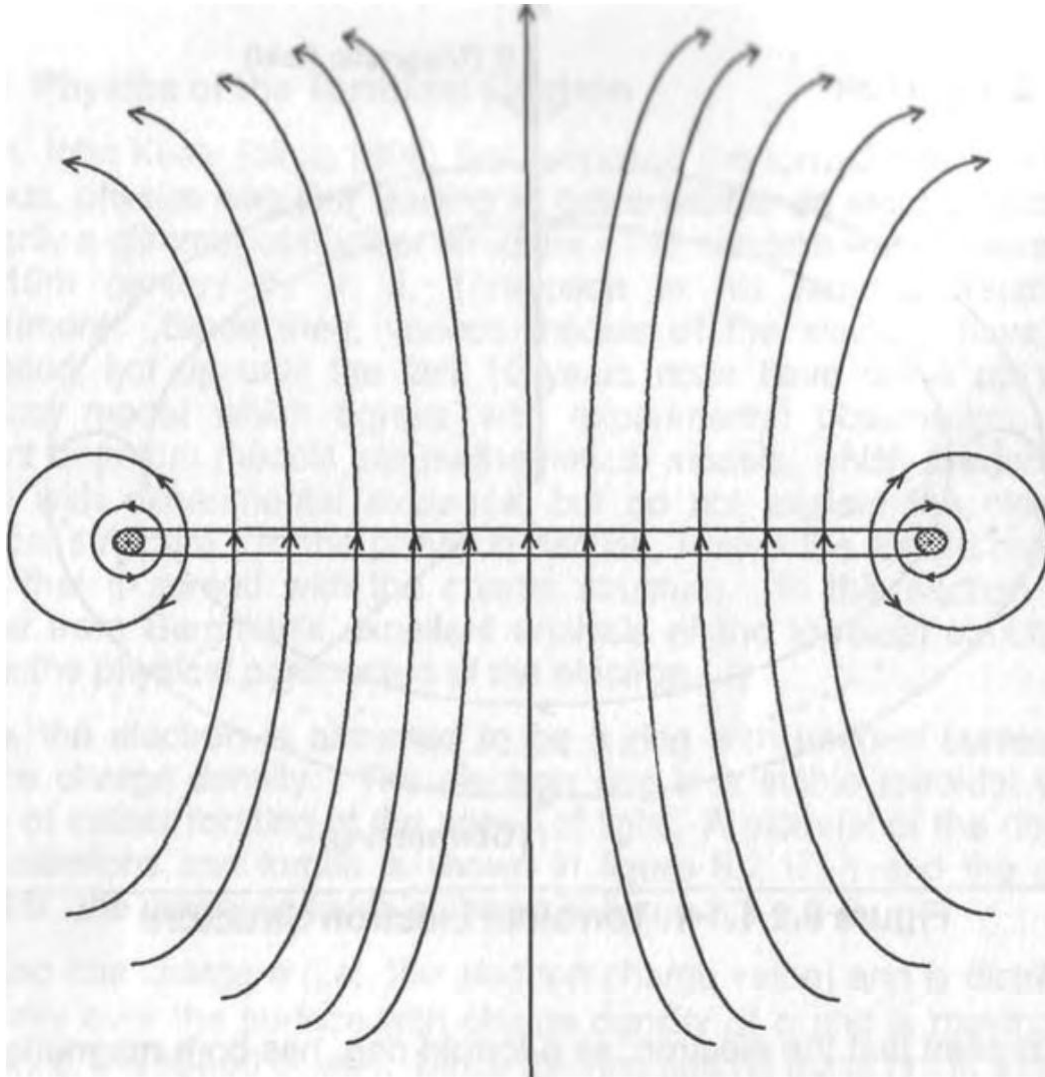


Figure 8.2.1.1-2. Side View of Torroidal Electron with Aether Flow (i.e., the magnetic field)

图 8.2.1.1-2 具有以太流（即磁场）的圆环体电子的侧视图

For a very thin ring where  $r \ll R$  the voltage  $V$  is computed as follows:

$$V = 1/(4\pi\epsilon_0) (e/(x^2 + R^2)^{1/2}) \quad (15)$$

Capacitance  $C_e = q/V$  (from Sears<sup>13</sup>: "Electrostatics") but  $q = e$  so

$$C_e = e/V \quad (16)$$

Combining 15 and 16:

$$C_e = 4\pi\epsilon_0/(x^2 + R^2)^{1/2} \quad (17)$$

The inductance of the ring  $L_e$  is:

$$L_e = N\Phi/i \quad (18)$$

where  $N$  is number of turns,  $\Phi$  is the flux and  $i$  is the current.  $N = 1$ , and  $\Phi$  is:

$$\Phi = B \times A \quad (19)$$

where B is the magnetic field and A is the area.

$$B = \mu_0 i / 2R \quad (20)$$

Thus:

$$\Phi = \mu_0 i \pi R / 2 \quad (21)$$

If we assume that the energy of the capacitor  $E_c$  is equal to the Energy of the inductor  $E_L$  for balanced energies in the toroid then:

$$E_c = e^2 / 2 C_e \quad (22)$$

$$E_L = L_e i^2 / 2 \quad (23)$$

From (22), (23), and (17) it is easy to show that  $x = 3R$  so combining the above:

$$L_e = \mu_0 \pi R / 2 \quad (24)$$

The frequency  $f_e$  of the electron is from the familiar resonance of an LC network:

$$f_e = 2 \pi / (L_e C_e) \quad (25)$$

Combining (17), (22), and (23) yields:

$$f_e = c / R \quad (26)$$

From Menzel<sup>14</sup> the Compton wavelength  $f_c$  is:

$$f_c = mc^2 / h \quad (27)$$

where c is speed of light and h is Plank's constant. Combining (26) and (27),

$$R = h / mc \quad (28)$$

This is the large radius, R, of the electron.

The anomalous magnetic moment can also be computed from this model of the toroidal electron. The ring current  $i$  is  $i = e\omega/2\pi$  where  $\omega$  is the angular velocity which is  $c$  so

$$i = ec/2\pi R \quad (29)$$

Magnetic  $u_e$  is:

$$u_e = Ai \quad (30)$$

where  $A$  is the area of the current torroid. Combining (28), (29), and (30) yields:

$$u_e = h\epsilon/4\pi m = u_B \quad (31)$$

where  $u_B$  is the Bohr magneton. Computation of this yields:

$$u_e = 0.92731 \text{ which is good to 3 decimal places.}$$

The anomalous electron moment correction<sup>14</sup> is:

$$(1 + \alpha/2\pi - 2.973\alpha^2/\pi^2) = u_e/u_0 \quad (32)$$

where  $\alpha$  is the fine structure constant and  $\alpha = 7.29729 \times 10^{-3}$ . When this correction is computed:

$$u_e = 0.928381$$

which is good to places for the Bohr magneton. More accuracy can be achieved by using a better approximation for the inductance  $L_e$  and the toroidal shape which is done in Bergman's analysis. The main point to be made from all this is that the torroid electron model yields good results which are not achievable with classical or quantum mechanics. The other important point is this entire analysis obviates the need for Einstein's theories of relativity since we can derive all the atomic parameters without Einstein's nonsensical assumptions. Lets hope the orthodox community gets with the program and wakes up.

这对玻尔磁子的位置很好。通过使用 Bergman 分析中所做的电感  $L_e$  和环面形状的更好近似，可以获得更高的精度。由此得出的主要观点是，环面电子模型产生了经典或量子力学无法实现的良好结果。另一个重要的观点是，整个分析消除了对爱因斯坦相对论的需求，因为我们可以没有爱因斯坦荒谬假设的情况下推导出所有原子参数。让我们希望正统派社区接受这个计划并觉醒。

A summary of the torroid model equations and values are shown in table 8.2.1.1-1. This table also shows the values for the positron, proton, and anti-proton. The proton is related in size by the proton mass to the electron mass ratio of 1836.15. The proton is 1836.15 times more massive than the electron so its magnetic moment, radius, rotation, and current are similarly affected. Appendix B summarizes part of the nuclides of the atomic structure as based on the toroidal particle theory. It is seen that this corresponds perfectly with known electron- and proton-measured values.

环面模型方程和数值汇总如表 8.2.1.1-1 所示。该表还显示了正电子、质子和反质子的值。质子的大小与 1836.15 的质子质量与电子质量比有关。质子的质量是电子的 1836.15 倍，

因此其磁矩、半径、旋转和电流也受到类似的影响。附录 B 总结了基于环面粒子理论的原子结构的部分核素。可以看出，这与已知的电子和质子测量值完全一致。

Table 8.2.1.1-1 Values of Elementary Stable Particles ( $\kappa = 1836.15$ )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	EQUATION	UNITS	VALUE for ELECTRON	ELECTRON FACTOR	POSITRON FACTOR	PROTON FACTOR	ANTI-PROTON FACTOR
Charge	e	e	Coulomb	$1.6021892 \times 10^{-19}$	-e	+e	+e	-e
Radius (large)	R	$R = h/mc$	Meter	$3.86607 \times 10^{-13}$	R	R	$R/\kappa$	$R/\kappa$
Radius (cross-section)	r	r	Meter	$7.42214 \times 10^{-200}$	r	r	$r/\kappa$	$r/\kappa$
Rim velocity	c	c	Meters/second	$2.9979 \times 10^8$	c	c	c	c
Rotation	$\omega$	$c/R$	Radians /second	$7.7545445 \times 10^{-20}$	$\omega$	$\omega$	$\omega$	$\omega$
Current	i	$\omega e / 2\pi R$	Ampere	19.77357	-i	+i	$+\kappa i$	$-\kappa i$
Spin (normalized)	$s_e$	$h/2$	Joule-sec	$1.0545887 \times 10^{-34}$	$s_e$	$s_e$	$s_e$	$s_e$
Capacitance	C	$C = 2\pi\epsilon_0 / R$	Farad	$3.12812 \times 10^{-25}$	C	C	$C/\kappa$	$C/\kappa$
Inductance	L	$L = \mu_0\pi R/2$	Henry	$2.0891 \times 10^{-16}$	L	L	$L/\kappa$	$L/\kappa$
Compton frequency	f	$f_e = c / R$	Hertz	$1.23703 \times 10^{20}$	f	f	$\kappa f$	$\kappa f$

## 8.3 原子结构

### 8.3 Atomic Structure

Atomic structure builds according to the rules of geometry and the polarity of atomic particles. Polarities are the result of aetheric flows into and out of matter where the flow directions produce the magnetic poles. John Ernst Worrel Keely was the first sub-atomic physicist as he characterized the nuclear structure. His basic elucidation of atomic structure was derived from his development of the science of vibratory physics. One of his discoveries was that of the substructure of the proton. He discovered it was a particle made of three sub-nuclear particles. Further research led him to the idea that this three-particle substructure continued down to smaller and smaller level of particles within each particle. Keely claimed to have learned to control the substructure 27 levels down from the basic proton. The Keely atom is depicted in a stylized format in figure 8.3-1. Keely's atom was closer to spherical shells than torroids. The first level of substructure was finally theorized in the orthodox community by Feynman in 1958. Keely's discovery antedated Feynman by over 60 years! Feynman called the three particles making up the proton, "quarks".

原子结构是根据几何规则和原子粒子的极性构建的。极性是以太流进出物质的结果，其中流动方向产生磁极。约翰·恩斯特·沃雷尔·基利是第一位描述核结构的亚原子物理学家。他对原子结构的基本解释源于他对振动物理学的发展。他的发现之一是质子的亚结构。他发现它是由三个亚核粒子组成的粒子。进一步的研究使他产生了这样的想法，即这种三粒子的亚结构一直延续到每个粒子中越来越小的粒子水平。基利声称已经学会了控制基本质子底层 27 级结构。基利原子在图 8.3-1 中以风格化的格式进行了描述。基利的原子比小行星更接近球壳。1958 年，费曼终于在正统派中提出了第一层次的子结构理论。基利的发现比费曼早了 60 多年！费曼称构成质子的三个粒子为“夸克”。

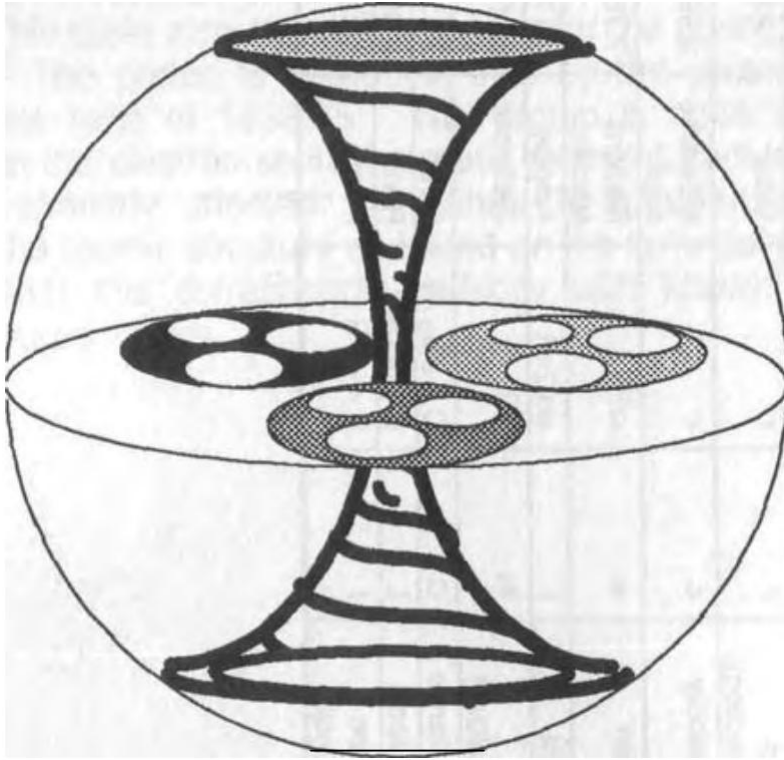


Figure 8.3-1. Keely "Atom" (i.e., Proton) Showing Toroidal Structure

图 8.3-1 基利“原子”（即质子）显示出环面结构

Figure 8.3-2 depicts the toroidal atomic structure of two hydrogen atoms combined to form the hydrogen molecule (i.e.,  $H_2$ ) with two electrons and two protons.

图 8.3-2 描述了两个氢原子结合形成具有两个电子和两个质子的氢分子（即  $H_2$ ）的环面原子结构。

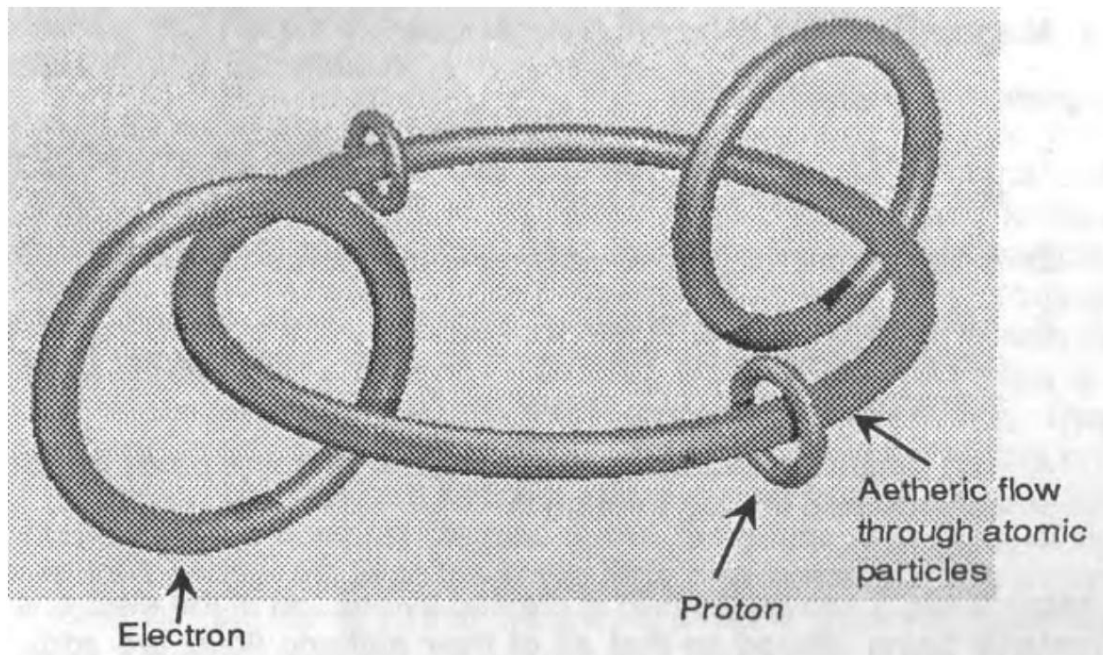


Figure 8.3-3 depicts the torroidal atomic structure of a helium atom with two electrons, two neutrons, and two protons. The neutron, according to Bergman, is really a combined electron and proton since neutrons decompose upon release into an electron and proton. At the nuclear level, the protons and neutrons are continually changing back and forth into each other. The helium atom acts like four neutrons because the two electrons and two protons operate like two more neutrons.

图 8.3-3 描述了氦原子的环面原子结构，氦原子有两个电子、两个中子和两个质子。根据伯格曼的说法，中子实际上是电子和质子的结合体，因为中子在释放时分解成电子和质子。在核水平上，质子和中子不断地来回变化。氦原子的作用就像四个中子，因为两个电子和两个质子的作用就像另外两个中子。

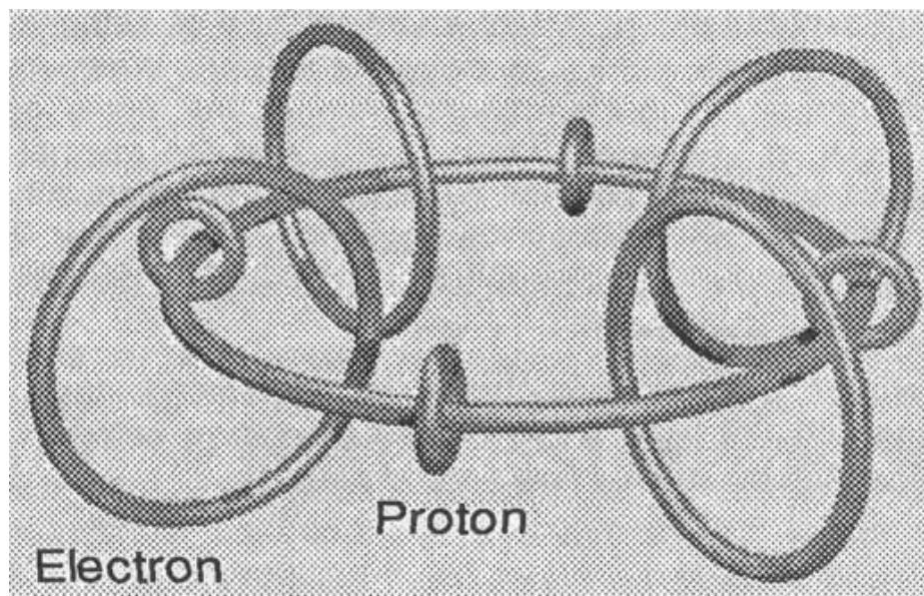


Figure 8.3-3. Torroidal Helium Atom

图 8.3-3 环形氦原子

## 8.4 磁性

### 8.4 Magnetism

Magnetism is existent as:

1. The earth's natural magnetic field theorized to be created by the flow of the earth's liquid core.
2. A permanent magnetic field around magnetized materials
3. Either static or alternating magnetic fields around current carrying wires where the current is either direct current (DC) or alternating current (AC), respectively.
4. The magnetic field of an electron toroid ring which has the local aetheric field flowing through it.



磁性存在于:

- 1.地球的自然磁场理论上是由地核的液流产生的。
- 2.磁化材料周围的永久磁场
- 3.载流导线周围的静态磁场或交变磁场，其中电流分别为直流（DC）或交流（AC）。
- 4.电子圆环的磁场，它具有流过它的局部以太场。

In cases 2 and 3 above, the field is created by enough of the electrons in a material being aligned so that all of their aetheric flows are additive and create a large flow of aether in the area around the magnet. So we see that magnetic fields are all the result of case 4 above (i.e., vortical flows of the aether).

The strong polarity of magnets is due to the concentration of the aether flowing through the poles. Tests, conducted by the author with clairvoyants, have verified that a magnet is essentially an aether pump.

在上述情况 2 和 3 中，场是由排列的材料中足够多的电子产生的，因此它们的所有以太流都是相加的，并在磁体周围的区域产生大的以太流。所以我们看到磁场都是上面情况 4 的结果（即以太的旋涡流）。

磁铁的强极性是由于流经两极的以太的浓度。作者用天眼进行的测试已经验证了磁铁本质上是以太泵。

Magnets have an energy flowing around them, as I and many other new science researchers have postulated. My laboratory experiments plus experiments with clairvoyants have proven that the magnetic field around a permanent magnet is in fact a vortical flow of aetheric force. The atoms act as aetheric pumps to move the aether. When many of the atoms are lined up, as in a permanent magnet, the atoms' aetheric flows all add together to create a large flow around the magnet. The seminal research, in the last century, by Baron von Reichenbach using clairvoyants, studied the energies around magnets. One of the observations they made was that there was blue energy at the north pole and red energy at the south pole.

正如我和许多其他新的研究人员所假设的那样，磁铁周围有一种能量流动。我的实验室实验和天眼实验已经证明，永磁体周围的磁场实际上是以太力的旋涡流。原子充当以太泵来移动以太。当许多原子排列成一排时，就像在永磁体中一样，原子的以太流加在一起，在磁体周围形成一个大的流。上个世纪，冯·赖兴巴赫男爵利用天眼进行了这项开创性的研究，研究了磁铁周围的能量。他们的观测结果之一是北极有蓝色能量，南极有红色能量。

Holding permanent magnets will charge up a person's aura. Two magnets facing NS-SN have a big bubble of energy between them. Shape power can tap the energy flow around magnets.

持有永磁体会给人的气场充电。面对 NS-SN 的两个磁体之间有一个巨大的能量气泡。形状能量可以利用磁铁周围的能量流。

## 8.4.1 重力

### 8.4.1 Gravity

As summarized in table 8.1-1, the gravitation constant, as grad E, correlates with the seminal work by T. Townsend Brown. Brown discovered that a capacitor will tend to move in the direction of the positive plate. Apparent weight loss is the result when the plates are perpendicular to the local gravity gradient. This effect can be enhanced by making one plate much smaller than the other plate. This essentially forces the grad E to maximize.

如表 8.1-1 所示，重力常数，即梯度 E，与 T.Townsend-Brown 的开创性工作相关。布朗发现电容器会倾向于向正极板的方向移动。表观重量损失是板垂直于局部重力梯度时的结果。这种效果可以通过使一个板比另一个板小得多来增强。这基本上迫使梯度 E 最大化。

It should be noted that grad E is independent of whether the field is AC or DC. Experiments have shown that even with this enhancement the capacitor does not have all its apparent weight nullified and levitate. The reason for this can be found again in the nuclear particle's relationship with the aether. Even though each atom is in constant resonance with the aether, this resonance is not synchronized across the mass. Each atom is doing its own thing, so to speak, and there is a random interchange with the aether with respect to all the nuclei. Thus, when a grad E facts as an aether pump across the capacitor plates, only a small portion of the atoms become synchronized to this aetheric flow so the entire mass does not respond at the same time; therefore, all the atoms don't try and move at the same time. An interesting experiment suggested by Paul Stowe to test the grad E effect is shown in figure 8.4- 1.

应该注意的是，梯度 E 与场是 AC 还是 DC 无关。实验表明，即使有这种增强，电容器也不会使其所有的表观重量无效和悬浮。其原因可以从核粒子与以太的关系中再次找到。尽管每个原子都与以太保持着恒定的共振，但这种共振在整个质量上并不同步。可以说，每个原子都在做自己的事情，并且与以太就所有原子核进行随机交换。因此，当梯度 E 在电容器板上形成以太泵时，只有一小部分原子与以太流同步，因此整个质量不会同时响应；因此，并不是所有的原子都试图同时移动。Paul Stowe 提出了一个有趣的实验来测试梯度 E 效应，如图 8.4-1 所示。

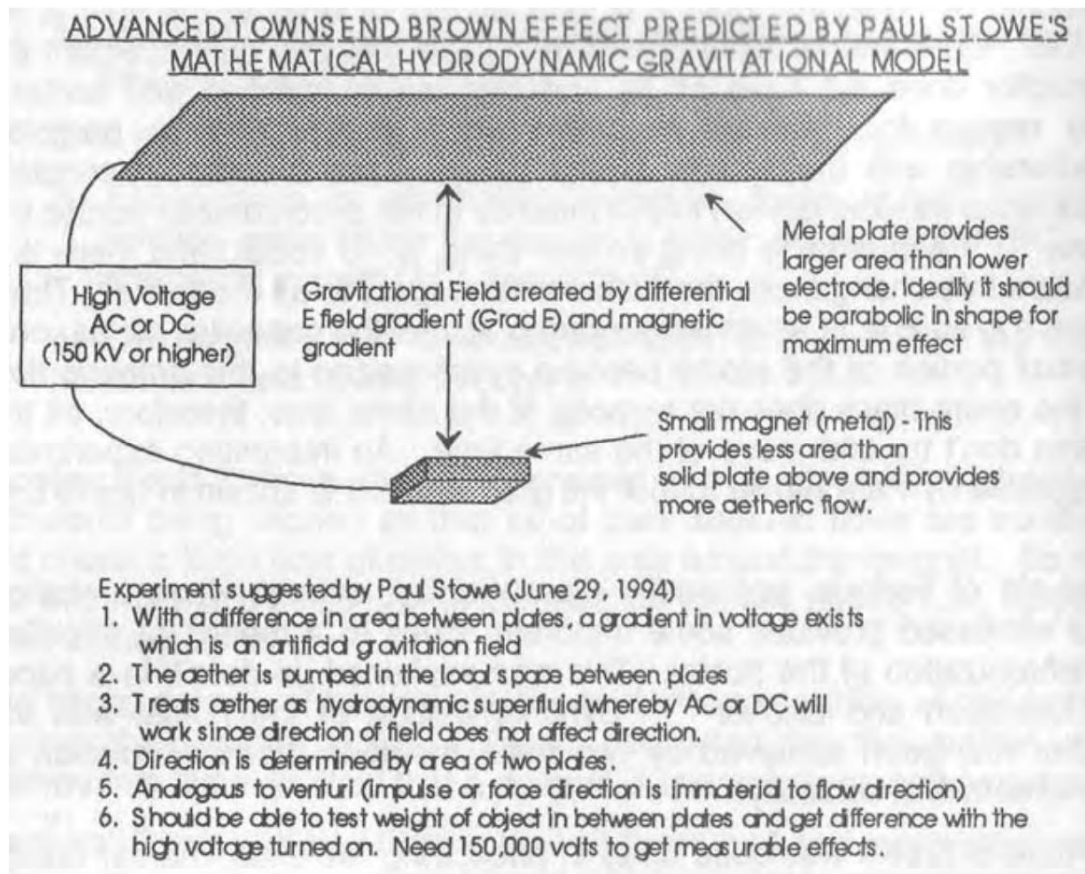


Figure 8.4-1. Paul Stowe's Experiment to Test Hydrodynamic Gravity Model

图 8.4-1 Paul Stowe 的流体力学重力模型试验

Analysis of various, apparently disconnected, events where levitation was witnessed provides some important clues to a means of effecting synchronization of the nuclei. This was explained, in detail, in a paper by Davidson and Decker. Synchronization of the nuclei with the aether has been achieved by two main methods; namely, rotation or movement and sonically.

对各种明显不相关的悬浮事件的分析为实现核同步的方法提供了一些重要线索。Davidson 和 Decker 在一篇论文中对此进行了详细解释。通过两种主要方法实现了原子核与以太的同步；即音速旋转或运动。

Townsend Brown was quite open in publicizing his experimental results even though they were being funded in part by the Office of Naval Research out of San Diego. However, when he started rotating his gravitors on their axis, the results suddenly became classified and all information on his experiments ceased. It is suspected that major levitation resulted and this breakthrough was classified to protect the discovery so it could be exploited for "national defense".

汤森-布朗非常公开地公布了他的实验结果，尽管这些实验结果的部分资金来自圣地亚哥的海军研究办公室。然而，当他开始绕着重力仪的轴旋转时，结果突然被保密，所有关于他的实验的信息都停止了。人们怀疑产生了次重大的反策略结果，保密被归类为保护这一发现，

以便用于“国防”。

Analysis of the phenomenon of inertia provides the major clue to how rotation could act to synchronize the flow of aether into the nuclear sub structure of the gravitors. Haisch, Rueda, and Puthoff theorize that inertia is a result of mass's resistance of movement through the zero point energy (ZPE) field (i.e., the aether) because the mass, at the nuclear level, is linked directly into the aether. Puthoff and his friends did a nice proof of what Keely stated, in 1896, that inertia was a result of the resistance of mass to the local aetheric field. Hence, it is easy to see that movement/rotation could cause the aetheric flows of the mass to reorient with respect to the direction of movement.

对惯性现象的分析为旋转如何使以太流同步进入引力子结构提供了主要线索。Haisch、Rueda 和 Puthoff 理论认为，惯性是质量通过零点能量（ZPE）场（即以太）运动阻力的结果，因为质量在核水平上直接与以太相连。Puthoff 和他的朋友们很好地证明了基利在 1896 年所说的惯性是质量对局部以太场抵抗的结果。因此，很容易看出，运动/旋转可能会导致物质的以太流相对于运动方向重新定向。

Sonic stimulation performs the same thing by getting all the atoms of the mass to resonate together which synchronizes aetheric flows into the nucleus. Several interesting levitation effects have been observed where sonic stimulation assisted in the levitation.

声波刺激通过使质量中的所有原子共振在一起来执行同样的事情，从而使以太流同步进入原子核。在声波刺激辅助悬浮的情况下，已经观察到了一些有趣的悬浮效应。

## 8.5 核结构概述

### 8.5 Summary of Nuclear Structure

A new model of the atom has been presented in this chapter. The old idea of electrons rotating around the nucleus has been dispensed with and replaced by a four-basic-particle-structure where the particles are torroids of the aether rotating at the speed of light. The aether is modeled as a superfluid. Using these concepts, we can easily derive the atomic constants and account for the atomic structure and derive the basic morphology of the various elements in the periodic table. The current orthodox view of atomic structure cannot do this. By the principle of Occam's razor, the simpler model should be the prevalent view.

本章提出了一种新的原子模型。电子围绕原子核旋转的旧想法已经被四个基本粒子结构所取代，其中粒子是以光速旋转的以太的环面。以太被建模为超流体。使用这些概念，我们可以很容易地导出原子常数，解释原子结构，并导出元素周期表中各种元素的基本形态。目前正统的原子结构观不能做到这一点。根据奥卡姆剃刀原理，更简单的模型应该是普遍的观点。

## 8.6 参考文献

### 8.6 Bibliography

# 第 9 章 埃及考察

## CHAPTER 9 EGYPT— RESEARCH EXPEDITION

### 9.1 1997 年埃及形状力量研究考察

#### 9.1 1997 Shape Power Research Expedition to Egypt

From May 26 through June 6, 1997, Joe Parr, Jerry Decker, and myself will be on a research expedition in Egypt to perform various experiments on-site at the Great Pyramid. This chapter details the background and expectations of that expedition.

从 1997 年 5 月 26 日到 6 月 6 日，Joe Parr、Jerry Decker 和我将在埃及进行一次研究探险，在大金字塔现场进行各种实验。本章详细介绍了这次探险的背景和期望。

### 9.2 埃及探险概述

#### 9.2 Egyptian Expedition Overview

There are three main purposes for this research expedition:

1. Test sonic control of the forcefield around the Great Pyramid. This experiment is designed to turn the pyramid's forcefield on and off. Doing this will cause the pyramid and its attendant forcefield to act as a signaling device to signal the galaxy that we have broken the code on what we believe the pyramid was originally used for; namely, an interstellar communication device.
2. Measure the magnetic and electric fields in and around pyramids and other sites.
3. Visit various historic Egyptian monuments and ancient sites to collect data on possible evidences of ancient, advanced civilizations. This would include analysis of ancient hieroglyphics, and measurement of magnetic fields around these sites. Hieroglyphics are a possible source of shape power artifacts or information.

这次考察主要有三个目的：

- 1.测试大金字塔周围力场的声波控制。这个实验旨在打开和关闭金字塔的力场。这样做将使金字塔及其伴随的力场充当一个信号装置，向星系发出信号，表明我们已经破解了我们认为金字塔最初用途的密码；即星际通信设备。
- 2.测量金字塔和其他场所内及其周围的磁场和电场。
- 3.参观埃及的各种历史遗迹和古迹，收集有关古代先进文明的可能证据的数据。这将包括对古代象形文字的分析，以及对这些遗址周围磁场的测量。象形文字是形状能量伪影或信息的可能来源。

## 9.3 金字塔力场的声波创建

### 9.3 Sonic Creation of Pyramid Forcefields

As discussed in section 7.2.4, a pyramid, as well as triangles based on pyramidal proportions, has a natural forcefield whether the pyramid is stationary or moving. In actuality, any stationary pyramid setting on the earth is moving at about 2000 miles per hour just due to the earth's rotation.

As discussed in chapter 7, a pyramid shape, when properly stimulated, intensifies the natural forcefield so that this forcefield becomes opaque to natural and man made forces, such as magnetism, electromagnetism, (e.g., radio waves), and nuclear particles, and the opacity varies based on time of day, time of year, and position of the earth. In the experiments described in chapter 7, the forcefield was "fed" with an ion source.

如第 7.2.4 节所述，无论金字塔是静止的还是移动的，基于金字塔比例的三角形中的金字塔都具有自然力场。事实上，地球上任何静止的金字塔都以每小时 2000 英里的速度移动，这仅仅是由于地球的自转。

如第 7 章所述，当适当刺激时，金字塔形状会增强自然力场，使该力场对自然力和人造力（如磁性、电磁力（如无线电波）和核粒子）不透明，并且不透明性根据一天中的时间、一年中的时间和地球的位置而变化。在第 7 章所述的实验中，力场是用离子源“供给”的。

Recent experiments by Joe Parr have enabled him to discover that the forcefield can also be fed and controlled by sonic energy (i.e. sound) of a specific frequency.

乔·帕尔最近的实验使他发现，力场也可以由特定频率的声能（即声音）提供和控制。

### 9.3.1 国王室声学分析

#### 9.3.1 Acoustic Analysis of the King's Chamber

Joe did a sonic analysis of the King's chamber of the Great Pyramid. The analysis was done at the facilities of Sonatech, Inc., using modern, sophisticated, acoustic analysis computer programs. This is possible, since the exact measurements of the King's chamber, as well as all other metrics of the Great Pyramid, are well documented.

Using computer modeling, he found that the King's chamber resonated at 46.0, 92.0, 137.9, 183.9, and 229.9 hertz. This shows there are several resonant frequencies of the chamber. The only problem with this analysis is that the coffer on the floor of the King's Chamber changes the resonant properties of the chamber. What these frequencies do is bracket the range of analysis of the exact frequency (i.e., from 46.0 hertz to 239 hertz).

乔对大金字塔的国王室进行了声波分析。分析在 Sonatech，股份有限公司的设施中进行，使用现代、复杂的声学分析计算机程序。这是可能的，因为国王房间的精确测量以及大金字塔的所有其他指标都有很好的记录。

通过计算机建模，他发现国王的房间以 46.0、92.0、137.9、183.9 和 229.9 赫兹的频率共

振。这表明腔室有几个共振频率。这种分析的唯一问题是国王会议室地板上的围堰改变了会议室的共振特性。这些频率所做的是包围精确频率的分析范围（即，从 46.0 赫兹到 239 赫兹）。

### 9.3.2 求金字塔力场频率

#### 9.3.2 Finding the Pyramid Forcefield Frequency

To find the exact frequency, Joe stimulated the gravity wheel experiment with acoustic energy over the range defined above for an extended period. The acoustic energy stimulation was done over the range of analysis at very fine frequency increments. The reaction of the gravity wheel forcefields was measured.

The gravity wheel experiment slows down when the forcefield of the triangles becomes more opaque. By running the acoustic signal generator through the range of frequencies, Joe was able to pinpoint the exact frequency at which the forcefields were intensified by the acoustic signal.

为了获得确切的频率，乔用声能在规定的范围内刺激了引力轮实验，持续了很长一段时间。声能刺激是在分析范围内以非常小的频率增量进行的。测量了重力轮涡流的反作用力。

当三角形的涡流变得更加不透明时，重力轮实验就会减慢。通过在频率范围内运行声信号发生器，乔能够精确定位声信号增强力场的确切频率。

After detailed experimentation, Joe found the sonic resonant frequency to which the pyramid resonated. The frequency is 51.0 hertz!

For those who have studied the Great Pyramid, the base angle (i.e., the angle a side makes with the base) of the pyramid is 51.287 Degrees, which is also known as the Phi angle.

It is an astounding correlation that the number associated with the most celebrated angle of the Great Pyramid is also the resonant frequency of the pyramid's forcefield!

经过详细的实验，乔找到了金字塔共振的声波共振频率。频率是 51.0 赫兹！

对于那些研究过大金字塔的人来说，金字塔的底角（即一侧与底座的夹角）为 51.287 度，也被称为 Phi 角。

这是一个惊人的相关性，与大金字塔最著名的角度相关的数字也是金字塔力场的共振频率！

### 9.3.3 星际信标

#### 9.3.3 Interstellar Beacon

What the 51 hertz frequency does, when converted to an acoustic/sound signal, is intensify the opacity of the entire pyramidal forcefield. If the frequency is turned on and off, the forcefield turns on and off. When the forcefield turns off, then the energy in the

forcefield collapses and initiates a pulse which is focused by the pyramid and the pulse travels down the energy conduit.

当转换成声学/声音信号时，51 赫兹频率的作用是增强整个金字塔力场的不透明度。如果频率被打开和关闭，力场就会打开和关闭。当力场关闭时，力场中的能量就会坍塌，并引发一个脉冲，该脉冲被金字塔聚焦，脉冲沿着能量管道向下传播。

For the Egypt expedition, Joe has built a special signal generator with an attached audio amplifier driving a low frequency hi-fi speaker. The sound generation system is further stimulated with a special coded signal. This entire setup is designed to turn the Great Pyramid's forcefield on and off according to a specific signal train.

By turning the Great Pyramid's forcefield on and off, the energy in the forcefield, as it collapses, radiates out from the pyramid as a beam of energy which is not stopped by anything except another resonant field. The net result of turning the forcefield on and off is to cause the pyramid to act as an interstellar beacon or transmitter.

为了埃及探险队，乔建造了一个特殊的信号发生器，附带一个驱动低频高保真扬声器的音频放大器。声音产生系统进一步被特殊编码信号激励。整个设置旨在根据特定的信号序列打开和关闭大金字塔的力场。

通过打开和关闭大金字塔的力场，力场中的能量在坍塌时以能量束的形式从金字塔中辐射出来，除了另一个共振场之外，任何东西都不会阻止它。打开和关闭力场的最终结果是使金字塔充当星际信标或发射器。

Joe has also built a digital controller which turns the frequency generator on and off. While we are all in the Great Pyramid, Joe will send a well known signal, pi (i.e., 3.1415), the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter, which is a universal constant, using the Great Pyramid as a transmitting antenna. Joe's interstellar transmitter will send 31415 over and over again for a 14-hour period during a predicted energy conduit from our sun. What we are doing in this stellar experiment is asking:

HELLO! IS ANYONE OUT THERE LISTENING?

乔还建立了一个数字控制器，可以打开和关闭频率发生器。当我们都在大金字塔中时，乔会使用大金字塔作为发射天线，发送一个众所周知的信号 pi（即 3.1415），圆周率与直径的比值，这是一个普遍的常数。乔的星际发射器将在预测的来自太阳的能量管道中，在 14 小时内一次又一次地发送 31415。我们在这个恒星实验中所做的是问：

你好！外面有人在听吗？

Only one frequency, representing the longest wall of the King's chamber, has been deciphered. Two other dimensions remain unknown, along with their associated frequencies and functions.

只有一个频率被破译，代表着国王房间最长的墙壁。另外两个维度及其相关的频率和功能仍然未知。

Figure 9.3.3-1 depicts the Great Pyramid interstellar beacon experiment.

图 9.3.3-1 描述了大金字塔星际信标实验。



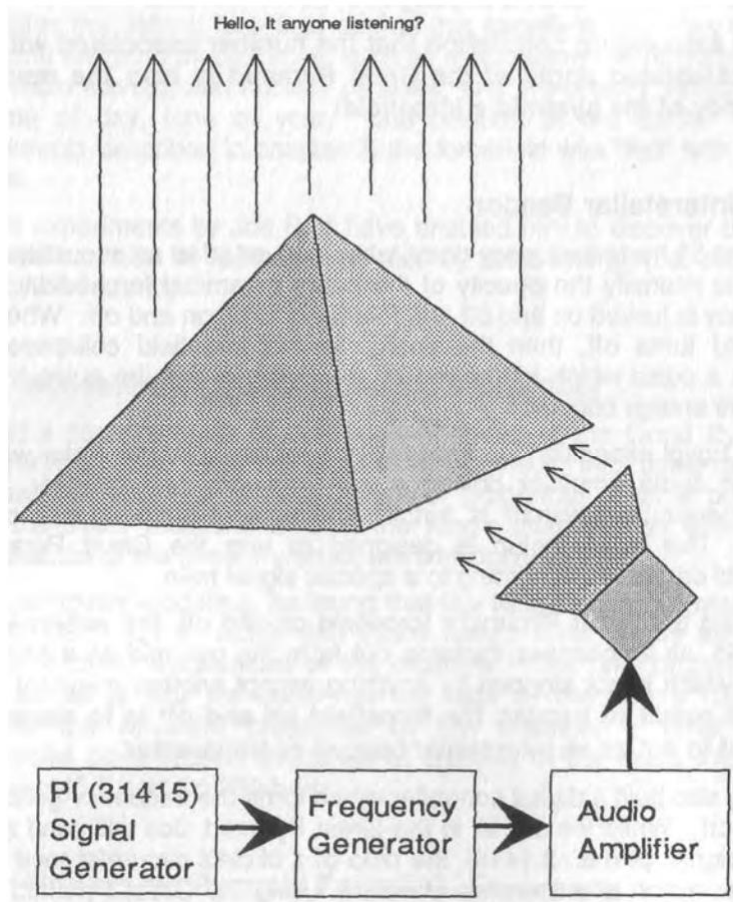


Figure 9.3.3-1 Great Pyramid Interstellar Beacon Experiment

图 9.3.3-1 大金字塔星际信标实验

## 9.4 大金字塔的磁场测量

### 9.4 Magnetic Field Measurements At the Great Pyramid

Another experiment, which I will be running, is to use a sensitive fluxgate magnetometer to measure the magnetic field orientation around the Great Pyramid and at other ancient sites. This will test for possible distortion of the earth's magnetic field around these sites and may enable us to pinpoint possible buried metal artifacts.

我将要进行的另一个实验是使用灵敏的磁通门磁强计测量大金字塔周围和其他古代遗址的磁场方向。这将测试这些地点周围地球磁场的可能失真，并使我们能够精确定位可能的毛刺金属伪像。

## 9.5 古埃及先进技术的证据

### 9.1 Evidence for Advanced Technology in Ancient Egypt

The third aspect of the Egypt expedition is to look for indications of advanced technologies that the ancients may have had.

埃及探险的第三个方面是寻找古人可能拥有的先进技术的迹象。

## 附录 A. 神圣能量运动

Appendix A. Sacred Energy Movements

### 介绍

Introduction

In the summer of 1995, I decided that I needed to know more about how to personally manipulate aetheric energy. A few days later, in a very vivid spiritual experience, I found myself in an open area with three Beings. It was a beautiful place, green grass, a few nice trees, and peaceful, but with a feeling of great energies.

The Beings had very intense energy fields or auras, which I could both see and feel. Their auras radiated great power, strength, and control. The Beings were Masters or Adepts of aetheric energy who had first totally mastered themselves. The Master in charge showed me an energy movement to build up my own energy field like theirs.

1995 年夏天，我决定我需要更多地了解如何亲自操纵以太能量。几天后，在一次非常生动的精神体验中，我发现自己身处一个有三个存有的开放区域。这是一个美丽的地方，绿草如茵，几棵漂亮的树，宁静，但有一种充满活力的感觉。

存有们有非常强烈的能量场或光环，我既能看到也能感觉到。他们的光环散发出强大的力量、力量和控制力。存有是以太能量的大师或专家，他们首先完全掌握了自己。主管大师向我展示了一个能量运动，以建立我自己的能量场，就像他们一样。

I have had three more of these experiences since the first one in 1995, so there are a total of four movements, each designed for a specific purpose, but all under the general category of personal control and use of various aspects of universal energy.

During the first experience, the head man of the team imparted to me that there was an intense energy field close to the ground. I could sense/feel this energy above the surface of the ground, during the experience, and have since proved that I can also sense its level while awake. This energy field is green, 6-18 inches high, and flows in waves from south to north. The waves have tremendous amounts of energy.

自 1995 年第一次以来，我又有过三次这样的经历，所以总共有四个动作，每个动作都是为特定目的设计的，但都属于个人控制和使用宇宙能量各个方面的一般范畴。

在第一次体验中，团队负责人告诉我，地面附近有一个强烈的能量场。在体验过程中，我能感觉到/感觉到这种能量在地面上方，并证明了我在清醒时也能感觉到它的水平。这个能量场是绿色的，高 6-18 英寸，从南到北呈波浪状流动。波浪具有巨大的能量。

## 一般说明

### General Directions

In doing the movements, the Masters stood, facing north, with palms together over chest in a prayerful pose. They were all in total control of themselves in mind body and spirit, and every bit the word Master implies (i.e., one who has mastered oneself in all aspects). When doing the movements, you should get centered mentally, emotionally, and spiritually before proceeding with the movement. Each movement ends in the same position as starting; that is, in the prayerful pose facing north. Since the movements are designed to tap into natural energy fields for personal use, the movements are best done outdoors standing on the ground so as to be immersed as much as possible in the green energy. During cool weather, you can do the movements in the house standing on the ground floor. The effects of the movements are greatly diminished when not standing on the ground or the ground floor. Except for the Sweeps Movement, experiments have shown the maximum effects are when facing north.

在做这些动作时，大师们面朝北站着，手掌放在胸前，摆出祈祷的姿势。他们在思想、身体和精神上都完全控制着自己，大师这个词所暗示的每一点（即，一个在各个方面都掌握了自己的人）。做动作时，在进行动作之前，你应该集中精神、情感和意志。每一个动作的结束位置与起始位置相同；也就是朝北的祷告姿势。由于这些动作是为了利用自然能量场供个人使用而设计的，因此最好站在户外，尽可能多地沉浸在绿色能量中。在凉爽的天气里，你可以站在一楼房子里做这些动作。当不站在地面或底层时，运动的效果会大大减弱。除了扫掠运动，实验表明，向北时效果最大。

In the following, the term "standard pose" means standing with feet pointed slightly out at shoulder width, facing north, with hands at chest height, held together in a prayerful pose, and centered mentally and spiritually.

These movements affect many levels of energy within the person from the spiritual through the aetheric, mental, emotional, and physical.

在下文中，“标准姿势”一词的意思是站着，双脚略向外与肩同宽，面向北方，双手齐胸，以祈祷的姿势并拢，精神和意志集中。

这些运动影响人的许多能量水平，从精神到以太、意志、情感和身体。

## 切割移动

### Cutter Movement

Begin with the standard pose. Then move the hands slightly apart keeping the palms facing. Start rotating the hands in a circular motion, all the time keeping them parallel and held as close to each other as possible without touching. With hands continuing rotating, squat down and bring arms down in front of your body to the ground level between your feet; and then stand back up, all the while doing the cutter motion, bringing the hands up

over the top of the head. Be sure as you squat and then stand back up, to keep the rotating cutting motion going.

从标准姿势开始。然后双手稍稍分开，手掌朝前。开始以圆周运动旋转双手，始终保持平行，并尽可能靠近对方，不要触摸。双手继续旋转，下蹲，将手臂放在身体前方，放在双脚之间的地面上；然后站起来，一直做切割动作，双手举过头顶。确保你蹲下，然后站起来，以保持旋转切割动作继续进行。

As you do this movement, visualize the energy being drawn into the four lower bodies and cleaning them out, especially the physical body's energy centers (i.e., the chakras and acupuncture points).

It has been found that the closer together you can keep the hands without them touching and close to the body during the Cutter Movement the more intense its effects.

The main effect of the movement is that it cleans up the four lower bodies (i.e., the physical, mental, emotional, and aetheric) of any negative energies. Experiments have shown the maximum effect of this movement is when facing north. We have named this movement "Cutter" after the motion of cutting up the negative energies in and around the four lower bodies.

当你做这个动作时，想象能量被吸入四个 lower bodies，并将它们清除，尤其是身体的能量中心（即脉轮和穴位）。

研究发现，在切割运动过程中，手越靠近身体，就越能保持双手不接触身体。

运动的主要作用是清除四个 lower bodies（即身体、心理、情感和以太）的任何负能量。实验表明，这种运动的最大影响是当面向北方时。我们将这个运动命名为“切割”，以切割四个 lower bodies 及其周围的负能量的运动命名。

## 拥抱运动

### Scoops Movement

Begin with the standard pose. Squat down and bring arms around in front of your body in an embracing motion. As you squat, make a scooping motion and scoop the green energy into your four lower bodies with hands cupped and arms moving in circular arcs toward the body, scooping in the energy. The word "bodies" is used to make you think and visualize the energy going into your mental, emotional, physical, and aetheric bodies. The initial scooping should be done with hands close to the ground doing several scoops, and maintain the scooping as you slowly stand up.

从标准姿势开始。下蹲，双臂环抱身体前方。当你蹲下时，做一个铲起的动作，将绿色能量铲入你的四个 lower bodies，双手呈杯状，手臂呈圆弧状向身体移动，铲起能量。“身体”一词用于让你思考和想象进入你的精神、情感、身体和以太体的能量。最初的舀勺应该用手靠近地面，舀几勺，慢慢站起来时保持舀勺的姿势。

As the Masters stood up, they fluffed up their aura with a circular motion of moving the hands around in arcs bringing energy into the body. Also, they seemed to visualize the

energy being drawn into the body. At the end, they flicked their hands, flicking off any negatively qualified energy they might have pulled out of their bodies.

The main effect of this movement is that it charges up the four lower bodies (i.e., the physical, mental, emotional, and aetheric). Experiments have shown the maximum effect of this movement is when facing north. We have named this movement "Scoops" after the motion of scooping the energy into the body.

After doing this movement, clairvoyants see the bodies filled with energy to such extent that it radiates for about 3 or 4 feet around the bodies in | brilliant very intense white light so bright that the physical body is hardly visible.

当大师们站起来的时候，他们用一个圆弧状的手移动的圆形动作来释放自己的光环，将能量带入身体。此外，他们似乎想象了被吸入身体的能量。最后，他们弹了弹手，弹掉了他们可能从身体里抽出的任何负能量。

这个运动的主要作用是给四个 **lower bodies** (即身体、精神、情感和以太) 充电。实验表明，这种运动的最大影响是当面向北方时。我们将这种运动命名为“拥抱”，以将能量拥入身体的运动命名。

在做了这个动作后，天眼看到充满能量的身体，能量在明亮的、非常强烈的白光中辐射到身体周围大约 3 或 4 英尺，明亮到几乎看不到身体。

## 狙击手移动

### Snips Movement

Begin in the standard pose. This movement is performed by bringing together the fingers of the right hand in a snipping action. Again the person should be standing while doing this movement, with the left hand placed over the heart area. The right hand is extended in whatever direction the snipping is to occur and the fingers are extended and the fingers and thumb are brought together at the tips. The fingers are opened and closed in a snipping action. This movement shuts off negative energy projections from others, returns the energy to the sender, and cuts one free from any connections with others so you are not affected by the thoughts and pressures of energy from others. The best way to do the movement is to snip all around the body, front, back, sides, top, and bottom. When doing this movement, it sets up a blocking forcefield which protects the person. The activity of this movement was verified by clairvoyant and clairsentient tests. We have named this movement "Snips".

以标准姿势开始。这个动作是通过将右手的手指放在一起进行狙击动作来完成的。同样，做这个动作的人应该站着，左手放在心脏部位。右手向狙击发生的任何方向伸出，手指伸出，手指和拇指在指尖合在一起。手指在狙击动作中打开和闭合。这一运动切断了他人的负能量投射，将能量返回给发送者，并切断了一个人与他人的任何联系，这样你就不会受到他人能量的想法和压力的影响。做这个动作的最好方法是剪去身体周围，包括前面、后面、侧面、顶部和底部。当做这个动作时，它会建立一个阻挡力场来保护人。这一动作的活动性通过天眼和千里觉测试得到了验证。我们将这场运动命名为“狙击手”。

In a dream several months later, I was being attacked by a person with a gun. I did the Snips motion and the person was blasted back against a wall, while the gun was thrown from the person's hand. This was meant to show me the intense blocking and protection field put up by the Snips movement, even though it seems such an innocent motion.

几个月后，在一个梦中，我被一个人持枪袭击。我做了“狙击手”运动，那个人幸运地撞到了墙上，而枪是从那个人手中扔下来的。我的目的是向我展示“狙击手”的运动所带来的强烈的封锁和保护场，尽管这似乎是一个无辜的运动。

## 清扫运动

### Sweeps Movement

Begin in the standard pose. This movement is a wonderful movement to clear the aetheric and atmospheric location wherever it is directed. To start this movement, face north and extend the arms out in front, at chest height, with palms vertical and facing out away from the body. The left hand should be above the right hand on starting. Now visualize and feel energy going out from the palms of the hands and finger tips. Next, bring both hands down in a sweeping motion on the left side of the body and gently twist to the left at the waist during the sweep to the left. Now bring the arms back to the extended palms out position in front of the body; but this time the right hand is above the left hand. Then repeat the sweeping motion, but this time sweep to the right side of the body, all the while visualizing and feeling the energy blazing off the palms and finger tips. The next step is to rotate 45 degrees to the right and repeat the entire movement this time facing northeast. This sweeping motion to each side of the body is repeated in the eight major directions of the compass (i.e., north, northeast, east, southeast, south, southwest, west, northwest, and back to north).

以标准姿势开始。这场运动是一场精彩的运动，无论它指向哪里，都能清除以太和大气的位位置。要开始这个动作，面朝北，将手臂向前伸出，与胸部齐高，手掌垂直，面朝外，远离身体。开始时左手应高于右手。现在想象和感受能量从手掌和指尖流出。接下来，双手向下扫身体左侧，在向左扫的过程中，腰部轻轻向左扭转。现在将手臂放回身体前方手掌向外伸展的位置；但是这一次右手在左手之上。然后重复扫过的动作，但这一次扫到身体右侧，同时观察和感受手掌和指尖燃烧的能量。下一步是向右旋转 45 度，并重复整个动作，这次面向东北。这种向身体两侧的扫掠运动在指南针的八个主要方向上重复（即，北、东北、东、东南、南、西南、西、西北和从北返回）。

Clairvoyant tests with this movement reveal that it sweeps out a path of dazzling light, totally clearing the area around where the person is located doing the movement. The movement also makes permanent records in the location and creates an intense focus of aetheric light energy there.

用这种动作进行的天眼测试显示，它扫出一条耀眼的光线路径，完全清除了做动作的人所在的区域。这一运动也在该地点产生了永久性的记录，并在那里产生了以太光能的强烈焦点。

## 利用绿色能源运动的制度

### A Regime using Green Energy Movements

The above energy movements are described in the order in which one should do them. The following is a standard regime that should be done at least once a day.

Begin in the standard pose.

Cutter - Cleans out the four lower bodies so the other movements are more effective. Do this at least three times.

Scoops - Fills up the four lower bodies with huge amounts of energy. Do this at least three times.

Snips - Sets up a personal, protective, energy field and cuts one free of negative energy projections and connections with others. Do this around your whole body.

Sweeps - Clears the locality and the world of negative energy patterns, destructive aetheric records and establishes a focus of constructive energy. Do this in a complete circle twice.

Cutter - Do once or twice again to do more cleanup of the four lower bodies.

Scoops - Do twice again to really charge up the four lower bodies.

End in standard pose while giving gratitude to the Universe.

上面的能量运动是按照人们应该做的顺序来描述的。以下是一个标准制度，每天至少应执行一次。

以标准姿势开始。

切割-清洁四个 **lower bodies**，使其他动作更有效。至少做三次。

勺-用大量的能量填满四个 **lower bodies**。至少做三次。

狙击手-建立一个个人的、保护性的能量场，切断一个没有负能量投射和与他人联系的能量场。围绕你的全身做这个。

清扫-清除当地和世界的负能量模式，破坏性以太记录，并建立建设性能量的焦点。在一个完整的圆圈中做两次。

切割器-再做一到两次，对四个 **lower bodies** 进行更多的清理。

勺子-再做两次，真正给四个 **lower bodies** 充电。

以标准姿势结束，同时向宇宙表达感激之情。

## 四大能量运动的结果

### Results From The Four Energy Movements

We have found that if you are low on vitality, doing the Scoops movement will bring your energy level back up to dynamic levels. Because the green energy field is close to the earth, do the movement on a ground floor or outdoors. Face north, experiments have shown the Scoops works best in this direction.

我们发现，如果你的活力不足，做 Scoops 运动会让你的能量水平恢复到动态水平。因为绿色能量场靠近地球，所以在一楼或户外进行运动。面朝北，实验表明 Scoops 在这个方向上效果最好。

Experiments show the Sweeps Movement is good for clearing a locality. Rooms, especially the workplace, where there seems to be low vitality or negative feelings, are cleared by doing the Sweeps movement. It is advisable to do the movement in the room when no one else is around as they may think you have flipped out. The extent of the area swept clear of undesirable patterns seems to be a function of the intent of the person doing the movement. If, while doing the sweeps, the energy off the hands is visualized going out for many miles then this actually occurs and a tremendous area is swept clear.

实验表明，清扫运动有利于清理局部区域。房间，尤其是工作场所，似乎活力不足或有负面情绪，可以通过清扫运动来清理。建议在没有任何其他人在场的时候在房间里做这个动作，因为他们可能认为你已经筋疲力尽了。清除不良模式的区域范围似乎是运动者意图的作用。如果在进行清扫时，手上的能量被想象出来会延伸很多英里，那么这会实际上发生，一大片区域被清扫干净。

When doing these movements always walk the middle way and be mindful of others and do not intrude upon their way of life. We never have a right to impose our way of life on others. However, it is quite acceptable to be a blessing to the location, unobserved, wherever we are.

在做这些动作时，总是走中间路线，注意他人，不要干扰他们的生活方式。我们从来没有权利把我们的生活方式强加给别人。然而，无论我们身在何处，都可以接受对这个地方的祝福，不被人注意到。

## 附录 B 核数据表

### APPENDIX B TRUNCATED TABLE OF NUCLIDE DATA

Information in this table supplied by Torroidal Theorist - Charles Wm. Lucas, Jr., 4511 Poppe Place, Temple Hills, MD 20748 USA

This table is a selection of nuclides and the atomic structure based on the vortex model of the atom.

该表是基于原子涡旋模型的核素和原子结构整理的。



## APPENDIX B

### TRUNCATED TABLE OF NUCLIDE DATA

Information in this table supplied by  
Torroidal Theorist - Charles Wm. Lucas, Jr., 4511 Poppe Place, Temple Hills, MD 20748 USA

This table is a selection of nuclides and the atomic structure based on the vortex model of the atom.

ATOMIC SYMBOL	A	Z	P 1	N 1	P 2	N 2	P 3	N 3	P 4	N 4	P 5	N 5	P 6	N 6	P 7	N 7	P 8	N 8	ACTUAL SPIN	RING MODEL SPOIN	SHELL MODEL SPIN
n	1	0	0	1															1/2	1/2	1/2
H	1	1	1	0															1/2	1/2	1/2
H	2	1	1	1															1	1	1
H	3	1	1	2															1/2	1/2	1/2
He	3	2	2	1															1/2	1/2	1/2
He	4	2	2	2															0	0	0
Li	5	3		2	3														3/2	3/2	3/2
Li	6	3	2	2	1	1													1	1	3
Li	7	3			3	4													3/2	3/2	3/2
Li	8	3		1	3	4													2	2	2
Li	9	3		2	3	4													3/2	3/2	3/2
Li	11	3	1		2			8											1/2	1/2	3/2
Be	6	4	2	2	2														0	0	0
Be	7	4	2		2	3													3/2	3/2	3/2
B	7	5	2	2	3														?	3/2	1/2
B	8	5	2	2	3	1													2	2	2

ATOMIC SYMBOL	A	Z	P 1	N 1	P 2	N 2	P 3	N 3	P 4	N 4	P 5	N 5	P 6	N 6	P 7	N 7	P 8	N 8	ACTUAL SPIN	RING MODEL SPOIN	SHELL MODEL SPIN
C	8	6	2		4	2													0	0	0
C	9	6	2		4	3													3/2	3/2	3/2
N	12	7	1	1	6	4													1	1	2
N	13	7	1		6	6													(1/2)	1/2	1/2
O	12	8																	?	0	0
O	13	8			4	3	4	4											3/2	3/2	3/2
F	15	9	1	2	6	6													(1/2)	1/2	5/2
F	16	9		1	1	2	6	6											0	0	3
Ne	16	10	2		8	6													?	0	0
Ne	17	10	2	1	8	6													1/2	1/2	1/2
Na	19	11			3		8	8											?	3/2	5/2
Na	20	11			3	1	8	8											2	2	5
Mg	20	12																	?	0	0
Mg	21	12		4	4	5	8												5/2	5/2	5/2
Al	22	13			5	3	8	6											4	4	5
Al	23	13			5	4	8	6											?	5/2	5/2
Si	23	14	2		4	3	8	6											?	3/2	5/2
Si	24	14	2		4	4	8	6											?	0	0
P	26	15	2	1	5	4	8	6											3	3	3
P	27	15	1	0	6	4	8	8											1/2	1/2	1/2
S	29	16	2	0	6	5	8	8											5/2	5/2	5/2
S	30	16	2	0						14	14								0	0	0
Cl	31	17			3	0				14	14								3/2	3/2	3/2
Cl	32	17	1	1	2	0				14	14								1	1	2

ATOMIC SYMBOL	A	Z	P 1	N 1	P 2	N 2	P 3	N 3	P 4	N 4	P 5	N 5	P 6	N 6	P 7	N 7	P 8	N 8	ACTUAL SPIN	RING MODEL SPOIN	SHELL MODEL SPIN
Ar	31	18																	?		5/2
Ar	32	18			2				16	14									?	0	0
K	35	19			3	2			16	14									3/2	3/2	3/2
K	36	19			3	1			16	16									2	2	3
Ca	35	20		1	6				14	14									?	1/2	1/2
Ca	36	20	2		4	2			14	14									?	0	0
Sc	40	21	2	2	5	3			14	14									4	4	5
Sc	41	21			7	6			14	14									7/2	7/2	7/2
Ti	41	22			2	3	8		14	14									3/2	3/2	3/2
Ti	42	22			2	4	8		14	14									?	0	0
V	43	23																	?		7/2
V	44	23																	?		7
Cr	44	24	2	2	6	6			14	14									?	0	0
Cr	45	24	2	2	6	7			14	14									7/2	7/2	7/2
Mn	46	25																	?		7
Mn	47	25																	?		7/2
Fe	48	26																	?	0	0
Fe	49	26																	7/2		7/2
Co	56	27			3	5	6	6	18	18									4	4	5
Co	57	27			2	4	7	8	18	18									7/2	7/2	7/2
Ni	58	28			2	2							26	28					(0)	0	0
Ni	60	28			2	4							26	28					(0)	0	0
Cu	60	29			1	3							28	28					2	2	7
Cu	63	29		2	3	4							26	28					3/2	3/2	3/2

ATOMIC SYMBOL	A	Z	P 1	N 1	P 2	N 2	P 3	N 3	P 4	N 4	P 5	N 5	P 6	N 6	P 7	N 7	P 8	N 8	ACTUAL SPIN	RING MODEL SPOIN	SHELL MODEL SPIN
Zn	64	30			4	4							26	30					(0)	0	0
Zn	66	30			4	6							26	30					(0)	0	0
Ga	68	31	1	1	4	6							26	30					1	1	4
Ga	69	31	2	2	3	4							26	32					3/2	3/2	3/2
Ge	70	32			4	6							28	32					0	0	0
Ge	72	32		2	4	6							28	32					0	0	0
As	73	33			3	4	4	6					26	30					3/2	3/2	5/2
As	74	33			1	3	6	8					26	30					(2)	2	7
Se	73	34							8	9			26	30					(9/2)	9/2	1/2
Se	74	34							8	10			26	30					(0)	0	0
Br	77	35			3	4	6	8					26	30					3/2	3/2	5/2
Br	79	35			3	4	6	8					26	32					3/2	3/2	5/2
Kr	78	36			2	4	6	8					28	30					(0)	0	0
Kr	80	36			2	4	6	8					28	32					(0)	0	0
Rb	81	37			3	4	8	8					26	32					3/2	3/2	5/2
Rb	85	37		2	5	6	6	8					26	32					5/2	5/2	5/2
Sr	84	38			2	4			8	10			28	32					(0)	0	0
Sr	86	38		2					10	14			28	32					(0)	0	0
Y	88	39		2	3	5			8	10			28	32					(4)	4	5
Y	89	39	1	2	4	6			8	10			26	32					1/2	1/2	1/2
Zr	90	40			4	6			8	12			28	32					0	0	0
Zr	91	40		2	4	5			8	12			28	32					5/2	5/2	7/2
Nb	93	41	2	2				8	9	10			30	32					9/2	9/2	9/2
Mo	92	42							14	18			28	32					(0)	0	0
Mo	94	42						8	12	14			30	32					(0)	0	0

ATOMIC SYMBOL	A	Z	P 1	N 1	P 2	N 2	P 3	N 3	P 4	N 4	P 5	N 5	P 6	N 6	P 7	N 7	P 8	N 8	ACTUAL SPIN	RING MODEL SPOIN	SHELL MODEL SPIN
Tc	99	43			4	6		8	9	10			30	32					9/2	9/2	9/2
Ru	96	44						8	12	14			32	32					(0)	0	0
Ru	98	44		2				8	12	14			32	32					(0)	0	0
Pd	102	46						8							46	48			(0)	0	0
Pd	104	46		2				8							46	48			(0)	0	0
Ag	107	47	1	2				8							46	50			1/2	1/2	9/2
Ag	109	47	1	2		4		6							46	50			1/2	1/2	9/2
Cd	106	48						8							48	50			(0)	0	0
Cd	108	48		2				8							48	50			(0)	0	0
In	113	49					8	8	9	10		14	32	32					9/2	9/2	9/2
In	114	49		1			8	8	9	10		14	32	32					5	5	6
Sn	112	50								12					50	50			(0)	0	0
Sn	114	50								14					50	50			(0)	0	0
Sb	121	51			5	6				18					46	46			5/2	5/2	7/2
Sb	122	51			1	3				18					50	50			2	2	9
Te	120	52	2	2						16					50	50			(0)	0	0
Te	122	52	2	2						18					50	50			(0)	0	0
I	126	53	2	2	1	3				18					50	50			2	2	9
I	127	53			5	6				18					48	50			5/2	5/2	7/2
Xe	124	54			4	6				14					50	50			(0)	0	0
Xe	126	54			4	6				16					50	50			(0)	0	0
Cs	131	55		2	5	6				18					50	50			5/2	5/2	11/2
Cs	133	55		2	7	8				18					48	50			7/2	7/2	11/2
Ba	129	56		1	6	8				14					50	50			(1/2)	1/2	11/2
Ba	130	56			6	8				16					50	50			(0)	0	0

ATOMIC SYMBOL	A	Z	P 1	N 1	P 2	N 2	P 3	N 3	P 4	N 4	P 5	N 5	P 6	N 6	P 7	N 7	P 8	N 8	ACTUAL SPIN	RING MODEL SPOIN	SHELL MODEL SPIN
La	138	57	2	2	5	5		8		16					50	50			5	5	9
La	139	57			7	8		8		16					50	50			7/2	7/2	7/2
Ce	138	58	2	2	6	6		8		14					50	50			(0)	0	0
Ce	139	58		2	2	3	6	8		18					50	50			3/2	3/2	11/2
Pr	141	59		2	4	4	5	8		18					50	50			5/2	5/2	5/2
Nd	141	60		2	2	3	8	8		18					50	50			(3/2)	3/2	11/2
Nd	142	60		2	2	4	8	8		18					50	50			(0)	0	0
Pm	147	61		2	6	8	7	8				18			48	50			(7/2)	7/2	5/2
Sm	144	62							12	14		18			50	50			(0)	0	0
Sm	147	62		2	6	7	8	8				18			48	50			7/2	7/2	9/2
Gd	154	64						8	14	14		18			50	50			(0)	0	0
Gd	155	64			2	3			14	18		18			48	50			3/2	3/2	9/2
Dy	160	66				8			16	18		18			50	50			(0)	0	0
Dy	162	66		2		8			16	18		18			50	50			(0)	0	0
Ho	165	67		2	7	8		8	10	12		18			50	50			7/2	7/2	7/2
Er	164	68		2		8			18	18		18			50	50			(0)	0	0
Er	166	68							18	18				32	50	50			(0)	0	0
Yb	172	70	2	2					18	18				32	50	50			(0)	0	0
Yb	174	70			2	4			18	18				32	50	50			(0)	0	0
Lu	176	71			5	7			16	16				32	50	50			(6?)	6	8
Hf	176	72			4	4			18	18				32	50	50			(0)	0	0
Hf	178	72			4	6			18	18				32	50	50			(0)	0	0
Ta	181	73			7	8			16	18				32	50	50			7/2	7/2	11/2
W	180	74			6	6			18	18				32	50	50			0	0	0
W	182	74									24	26		32	50	50			0	0	0

ATOMIC SYMBOL	A	Z	P 1	N 1	P 2	N 2	P 3	N 3	P 4	N 4	P 5	N 5	P 6	N 6	P 7	N 7	P 8	N 8	ACTUAL SPIN	RING MODEL SPOIN	SHELL MODEL SPIN
Re	187	75			5	6					20	24		32	50	50			5/2	5/2	11/2
Os	186	76									26	28		32	50	50			(0)	0	0
Os	187	76		1							26	28		32	50	50			1/2	1/2	1/2
Ir	191	77			3	4					24	28		32	50	50			3/2	3/2	11/2
Ir	193	77		2	3						24	28		32	50	50			3/2	3/2	11/2
Pt	192	78									28	32		32	50	50			(0)	0	0
Pt	194	78		2							28	32		32	50	50			(0)	0	0
Au	196	79			1	3					28	32		32	50	50			2	2	12
Au	197	79		2	3	4					26	30		32	50	50			3/2	3/2	11/2
Hg	196	80								18	18	30	30	50	50				(0)	0	0
Hg	198	80								18	18	30	32	50	50				(0)	0	0
Tl	200	81			1	3				18	18	30	30	50	50				2	2	12
Tl	203	81	1	2		8					30	30		32	50	50			1/2	1/2	11/2
Pb	204	82				8				14	18	32	32	50	50				(0)	0	0
Pb	205	82				5				18	18	32	32			50	50		(5/2)	5/2	13/2
Bi	208	83			1	7				18	18	32	32			50	50		(4)	4	11
Bi	209	83		1	1	7				18	18	32	32			50	50		9/2	9/2	9/2
Po	209	84		1	2	6				18	18	32	32			50	50		1/2	1/2	13/2
Ac	227	89		2	3	8					18		32	32	32	50	50		3/2	3/2	9/2
Th	229	90			4	5	6				18		32	32	32	50	50		(5/2)	5/2	11/2
Th	230	90			4	6	6				18		32	32	32	50	50		(0)	0	0
Pa	231	91	2	2	3	4	6				18		32	32	32	50	50		3/2	3/2	9/2
Pa	237	91	2	2	3	6	8				18		32	32	32	50	50		(3/2)	3/2	9/2
U	233	92	2	2	4	5	6				18		32	32	32	50	50		5/2	5/2	11/2
U	235	92			6	7	8				18		32	32	32	50	50		7/2	7/2	11/2

ATOMIC SYMBOL	A	Z	P 1	N 1	P 2	N 2	P 3	N 3	P 4	N 4	P 5	N 5	P 6	N 6	P 7	N 7	P 8	N 8	ACTUAL SPIN	RING MODEL SPOIN	SHELL MODEL SPIN
Np	237	93	2	2	5	6		8				18		32	32	32	50	50	5/2	5/2	7/2
Np	239	93	1	2	6	8		8				18		32	32	32	50	50	1/2	1/2	7/2
Pu	239	94		1	8	8		8				18		32	32	32	50	50	1/2	1/2	11/2
Pu	241	94	2	2	4	5				12		18		32	32	32	50	50	5/2	5/2	11/2
Am	241	95	2	2	5	6				10		18		32	32	32	50	50	5/2	5/2	7/2
Am	242	95	1	1	6	8				10		18		32	32	32	50	50	1	1	9
Cm	242	96	2	2	6	6				10		18		32	32	32	50	50	(0)	0	0
Bk	250	97			1	3	8	8		16		18		32	32	32	50	50	(2)	2	7