

ANOMALOUS PHENOMENA AND STRANGE RADIATION

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ABSTRACT

Comments on the article by Dr. Shota Kondo et al “Improved mid-air acoustic tweezers using adaptive phase and amplitude control”, published in Japanese Journal of Applied Physics published in 2022, are intended to remind you that back in the 80s-90s of the last century, Alexei Ivanovich Konstantinov, a professor at St. Petersburg State University, discovered the ability of dolphins to move bodies using ultrasonic vibrations. In addition, Professor Alexei Konstantinov discovered in dolphins the ability to instantly transmit information to their relatives, remote at a distance of 2500 km (Sevastopol - St. Petersburg). The nature of the strange radiation that accompanies the thought process of a dolphin and a human, and the role of the observer in the collapse of the wave function are considered.

KEYWORDS: *Telekinesis, Ultrasonic Vibrations, Telepathy, Spins Current, “Strange” Radiation*

1. INTRODUCTION

Such mysterious phenomena as levitation, telekinesis (psychokinesis), pyrokinesis, telepathy and clairvoyance have a common quantum nature. At Princeton University in the 70s of the last century, the Princeton Institute of Anomalous Phenomena was opened, which tries to explain the above phenomena from a scientific point of view. True, in addition to empirically obtained methods for the development of these abilities, even American researchers have not made much progress in studying the very mechanism of anomalous phenomena. As a result of all the experiments done, it was found that anomalous phenomena cannot be directly caused by changes in magnetic, electric, acoustic and thermal fields. Moreover, all these fields, to one degree or another, accompany the phenomenon of telekinesis and telepathic:

2. THE MECHANISM OF ULTRASONIC TWEEZERS IN BOTTLENOSE DOLPHINS AND ITS ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION IN THE WORKS OF JAPANESE RESEARCHERS

In the eighties of the 20th century, Alexei Ivanovich Konstantin, professor at St. Petersburg State University, established that in addition to ultrasonic echolocation, which allows dolphins to better navigate in space, bottlenose dolphins are capable of acoustic manipulations with small bodies using ultrasonic signals [1]. Systems of bottlenose dolphins revealed a certain role of the skull bones and adjacent soft tissues in focusing the emitted sound field. The walls of the skull serve as reflectors, and the frontal protrusion (melon) plays the role of a kind of acoustic lens that focuses the acoustic beam. The most interesting point in the radiation of the directional properties of the radiating system of bottlenose dolphins is the fundamentally different distribution in space of low-frequency and high-frequency harmonics of radiating pulses [2]. At frequencies up to 60 kHz, the diagram is symmetrical about the acoustic axis and has two main maxima or lobes. As the frequency increases, the width of the lobes narrows, and their maxima shift towards 0°. Along the rostrum of the dolphin, for all harmonics up to 60 kHz, the formation of a minimum is observed in the directivity characteristic, the depth of which decreases with increasing frequency, and for the

frequency of harmonics above 60 kHz, the directivity pattern already has a single-lobe character with maxima in the direction of 0° for the horizontal plane and 3° - for the vertical. A two-lobe directivity pattern at low frequencies with a minimum in the direction of 0° and a single-lobe diagram of high-frequency harmonics makes it possible to most effectively determine the direction to an object and its movement [1, p. 244].

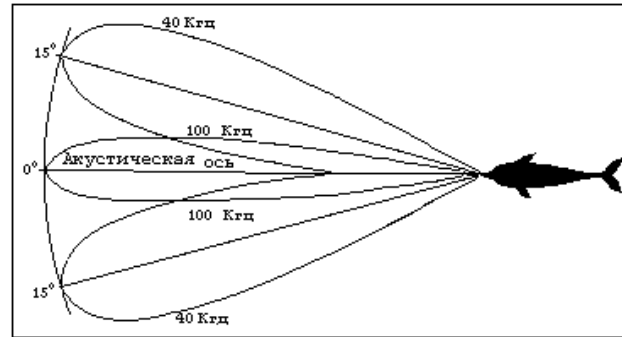


Figure 1: Change in the Radiation Pattern of Bottlenose Dolphin Radar Clicks Depending on the Signal Frequency.

At a signal frequency of up to 60 kilohertz, the diagram has two lobes located symmetrically with respect to the acoustic axis; in this case, a zone with a minimum signal intensity is formed right in front of the rastrum of the animal. As the dolphin approaches the object, the proportion of high-frequency harmonics increases, which causes the petals of the diagram to converge more and more and it becomes more and more unidirectional. At a frequency of 100 kilohertz, the diagram already consists of only one lobe with a maximum in front of the animal's head. Despite the fact that the mechanisms of generation of probing signals have not yet been studied enough, it can be said with confidence that the sonar system of dolphins has significant potential in the process of spatial probing and adaptation to ultrasonic telekinesis.

Today, half a century after the experiments of Professor Alexei Konstantinov, Japanese researchers are trying to reproduce the mechanism of ultrasonic tweezers implemented by nature in dolphins by repeating two modes of bottlenose dolphin radiation. In 2021, Dr. Shota Kondo and Associate Professor Kan Okubo from Tokyo Metropolitan University realized the non-contact lifting and moving of millimeter-sized particles using a hemispherical array of small ultrasonic transducers. The sensors will be individually controlled according to a unique algorithm, allowing them to create sound pressure fields that will eventually lift and move objects. "Our manipulation system has two original features," wrote Yoichi Ochai of the University of Tokyo. "One of them is the direction of the ultrasonic beam, which is arbitrary because it also uses a force towards its center. Another principle is the principle of manipulation, in which a localized standing wave is generated at an arbitrary location and moved in three dimensions using opposed and ultrasonic phased arrays" [3]. With the correct placement of speakers with the correct frequency, amplitude and phase, it becomes possible to superimpose these waves and create an impact field that can push, lift and hold physical objects. This acoustic tweezer technology promises completely contact-free and uncontaminated manipulation of small objects. However, the stability of their "acoustic tweezers" remained an unresolved issue. In 2022, the same team came up with a way to use the same rig to achieve significant improvements in how they can lift particles from hard surfaces. There are two "modes" in which the transducers can be controlled as the opposite halves of their hemispherical array go in and out of phase. The new understanding of the team is that different modes are more suitable for performing certain actions. Starting with a particle on the surface, "in-phase" excitation is best suited for lifting and moving the particle close to the surface, accurately targeting individual particles only a centimeter apart. Meanwhile, the "out of phase" mode is more suitable for

bringing the lifted particle to the center of the array. Thus, by using adaptive switching between modes, they can now use the best of both modes and achieve a well-controlled, stable lift, as well as greater stability inside the trap after it has been lifted [4].

3. THE NATURE OF “STRANGE” RADIATION AND TELEPATHIC ABILITIES IN DOLPHINS AND A HUMAN

Professor Alexei Konstantinov experimentally established the ability of dolphins to communicate telepathically with their relatives over long distances (Between the dolphinarium in Sevastopol and the dolphinarium in St. Petersburg, where some of the dolphins from Sevastopol were moved during the experiment, the distance is more than two thousand kilometers). Based on the work [1], Professor A.I. Konstantinov suggested that during brain activity in dolphins from one flock of bottlenose dolphins, with a strong emotional impact (fear), a signal transmitted by unknown radiation is instantly transmitted over a distance of 2500 km. This radiation causes a resonant response (anxiety) in distant relatives of dolphins, but selectively. The response was recorded only in dolphins delivered to St. Petersburg from Sevastopol [1]. “Selectivity” suggests that at the stage of establishing contact in a group of dolphins, the frequency of spin precession of brain microparticles ω_i in different individuals is synchronized. The spin precession frequency ω_i is related to the energies U . $U=S \cdot \omega_i$, where S is the total spin of the structure. Thus, there is an energy threshold that allows one to respond to radiation only from dolphins that have previously been in contact with each other. Superfluid spin currents, through which dolphins interact at a distance, propagate in a physical vacuum. Therefore, superfluid spin currents are not screened by molecular substances. This explains their propagation with great speed over considerable distances without loss of energy.

Superfluid spin current $(I_{ss})_z$ along the z axis is determined by the difference in the angles of precession (α) and deflection (β) of precessing (with frequency ω) spins (S) of quantum objects. $(I_{ss})_z = -g_1 \partial \alpha / \partial z - g_2 \partial \beta / \partial z$, where g_1 and g_2 are coefficients (depending on β), r.l. - reference line [5].

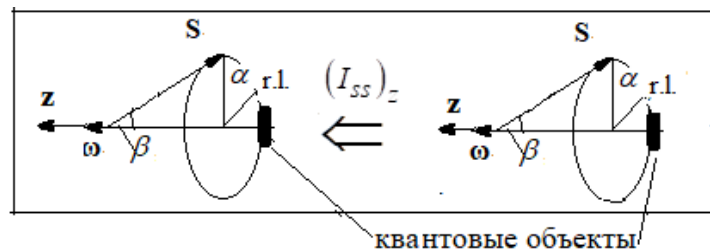


Figure 2: Quantum Objects.

The shielding of the dolphinarium from electromagnetic radiation made it possible to establish that the nature of the new radiation is not of electromagnetic and torsion origin. Numerous experiences and experiments with people and animals, which have been carried out for more than two centuries, allow us to assert that the nature of anomalous phenomena of telepathy is due to vibrations in the surrounding quantum medium under the influence of unshielded torsion radiation that instantly transmits information [6]. In the late 80-ies, young scientists A. Akimov and G. Shipov concluded that a source of mysterious radiation, are massless inertia vortices, which they called torsion radiation. A nature of inertia vortices formation has been still unclear, but having accepted the hypothesis of cosmic ether, we can assume that a reason for vortices formation is outrage of the space environment. In his paper G. Shipov writes. "Torsion radiation looks like massless vortices of inertia, which as their only physical feature have a spin. A direction of vortex rotation determines its charge. Herewith having the same name charges attract each

other, while unlike repel" [7]. G. Shipov and A. Akimov in the 90-ies of the 20th century developed torsion transmitting devices that presented fantastic opportunities in communications and diagnostics in medicine. The design of Akimov's small torsion field generator has a closed metal (copper) case with a protruding cone. Inside there is a cylindrical capacitor, between the plates of which there is a permanent magnet, the magnetization vector coincides with the axis of the capacitor. A voltage is applied to the plates, which can be modulated by an alternating control voltage. The characteristic voltage between the plates is 100 V. The case was grounded during the experiments. The radiation pattern repeats the generatrix of the cone, continuing after its top as an inverted cone (Figure2)



Figure 3: Akimov's Torsion Generator.

The most famous effects from Akimov's torsion generators are: impact on the properties of metals (treatment of melts), on the crystallization of solutions, on biological objects, on physical sensors of various designs. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) turned out to be a fairly good test that responds to torsion radiation. G.N.Dulnev and A.P.Ipatov in the preprint "Investigation of the phenomena of energy-information exchange: experimental results" write about experiments on the effect of radiation from Akimov's small torsion generator on blood, conducted in October 1996: "Analysis of the data obtained allows us to conclude that of the indicators of clinical blood analysis, the most sensitive to the radiation of the torsion generator was the indicator of erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR).The values of ESR changed compared to the background by four to five times in both patients, depending on the radiation parameters (supply voltage).Changes in other indicators of clinical analysis blood is within the error of methods for their determination. For further studies, only the ESR indicator was used as the most informative. " This is also evidenced by the data obtained in 2001 by V.N. Anosov and N.F. Kvartalnov and N.F. Perevozchikov when studying the non-electromagnetic component of the radiation of a helium-neon laser of the LG-75 type (632 nm, 25 mW) at the Elektron Design Bureau through various filters. V.F. Panov's group conducted research on the effects of torsion radiation on mice that received a lethal dose (10 Gy) of radiation exposure. An Akimov generator powered by a constant voltage of 150 V, as well as a generator designed by Panov, was used as a source. Mice with a sublethal dose of gamma radiation were exposed to torsion radiation. As a result, the survival of mice in the experiment increased to 33% compared to the control when irradiated with the static right field of the Akimov generator, and up to 60-80% when using the Panov generator. Control animals not exposed to

torsion radiation completely died. At the same time, Professor Anatoly Akimov in his work “Models of polarized states of physical vacuum and torsion fields” states: “The main conclusion from the considered positions is that the base of four interactions is replenished with the fifth fundamental interaction. The phenomena observed in recent years, called the “fifth force”, previously erroneously interpreted as a manifestation of baryon interactions, are one of the manifestations of torsion fields. Experiments with the use of torsion radiation, including in the field of communications, medicine, materials science and other areas, testify to a serious breakthrough in the scientific and technical fields, generated by new concepts of torsion fields” [6].

Renowned molecular geneticist Jonjo McFadden, who is leading the new study, believes that consciousness is an energy field formed from the field of electromagnetic waves that neurons emit when they are active [8].



Figure 4: EM Field of the Brain.

4. THE ROLE OF THE OBSERVER IN THE COLLAPSE OF THE WAVE FUNCTION OF A PARTICLE

Dean Reidin, an American physicist, has been conducting inexplicable physical experiments for several years. The study is based on an experiment that is quite familiar to physicists. Using a laser, they shine on the screen of a photodetector. There is another screen with two small slits between the light source and the photodetector. As a result, the photodetector captures a characteristic striped pattern, which is obtained by the interference of waves passing through two small slits. This is a classic quantum physics experiment that has itself been repeated thousands of times. Now imagine a picture: an ordinary person was seated two meters from the laser and asked to think about this device. It's not even easy to think, but to wish the distribution of photons to deviate from the theoretical one. The experiments of Dean Reidin and others show that a person sitting two meters away influences the distribution of photons by thinking about them. Dark stripes become slightly lighter, light stripes slightly darker. The experiment was carried out for several years on dozens of volunteers. Then a series of experiments was carried out with single quantum particles. As a result of the experiment, wave interference is obtained, as if an electron flew simultaneously through two slits, and a probability field appears - the same striped grid on the photodetector. The electron emerges from this hypothetical state at the very last moment - during measurement (Young's experiment Figure 4).

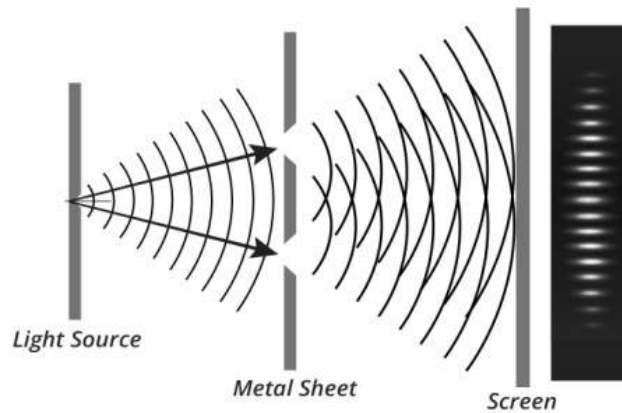


Figure 5: Thomas Jung the Double Slit Experiment.

And from all possible positions he chooses one - moreover, in strict accordance with the calculated probability. In experiments with a single quantum particle, the same results were obtained - a person's thoughts influenced the probability distribution, in other words, the pattern that was obtained when the experiment was repeated many times. This phenomenon was called mind matter interaction (MMI) - the influence of mind on matter. Not only everyday experience, but also the dominant physical paradigm speaks of the impossibility of such a phenomenon. However, within the framework of the Unitary Quantum Theory [12] and the polarization model of the quantum vacuum [13], Dean Reidin's experiments can be explained. From the standpoint of the quantum field, the quantum vacuum is a complex quantum, dynamic object that manifests itself at the microscopic level through its fluctuations. At the same time, a number of components of the physical vacuum are investigated, such as gluon condensate, quark condensate, local field fluctuations in the production of electron-positron pairs. Thus, the observer's thought affects the probability distribution of the collapse of the wave function of particles, in other words, the pattern, indirectly, through the polarization of the vacuum, which causes its fluctuation. Moreover, even the very presence of an observer with a strong volumetric glow (halo) around the head, a sign of ionization of the environment, is capable of disabling the devices and violating the conditions of the macro experiment, contrary to the observer's wishes. In quantum experiments related to the collapse of the gravitational wave function, researchers dealt with the irreversible process of the creation of elementary particles with an increase in the mass of wave packets during their superposition, due to dispersion in a quantum vacuum. As shown above, in this case it is impossible to use the invariant equations of Einstein's General Theory of Relativity, since the birth of a particle is an irreversible process that breaks symmetry in time.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The article highlights only a small part of the anomalous phenomena, the physical nature of which is associated with new discoveries in quantum bioenergetics, but these discoveries allow scientists and engineers to take a fresh look at previous scientific achievements and accept a new scientific paradigm.

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