Canadian Journal of Pure and Applied Sciences
Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 5341-5344, Oct 2021
Online ISSN: 1920-3853; Print ISSN: 1715-9997
Available online at www.cjpas.net

AURA DETECTOR BASED ON LUMINESCENCE

*Vitaliy Zamsha[1] and Vladimir Shevtsov[2]
[1]International Institute for Experimental Physics, Perth, Australia
[2]International Institute for Experimental Physics, Novopolotsk, Belarus

ABSTRACT

In this short communication, the authors described the proposed aura detection system based on the luminescence phenomena in combination with the photomultiplier. This system can detect aura of living organisms and nonliving objects. Such aura detecting systems can be used in various fields of activity: in medicine, biology, ecology, etc. It can be also used as the receiver in new communication systems, in which the torsion field participate.

Keywords: Aura detection, spin-torsion field, luminescence, new telecommunication.

INTRODUCTION

There are several methods to detect aura of objects (the aura can be treated also as some spin-torsion field (Arcos and Pereira, 2004; Shipov, 1998) of the object.) To detect the aura of an object, it can be used the luminescence phenomena, which is a light emission by a substance (luminophore) as the result of an external influence of different types of radiation: like X-ray, any other high energy emission, chemical reaction, torsion field, scalar wave, etc. The idea of such "detector" was proposed by the outstanding Russian scientist Alexander Barchenko (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. The outstanding Russian scientist A. Barchenko.

Barchenko has discovered this phenomenon in the first quarter of the 20th century. He demonstrated how luminophore can detect the human aura. In his "aura detector", he used a piece of paper covered with luminophore such as calcium sulfide (CaS). To use that "detector", it needs first to be activated by the sun lights for a short time and then it can be placed above the human head as shown in Figure 2. That experiment was confirmed by several extrasensoric people because they can see similar aura around the human head by their 3rd eye. In the book by Shkatov and Zamsha (2015), it was also discussed some aura detection system based on the luminescence phenomena (Valeur and Berberan-Santos, 2011). The term "luminescence" was introduced by Lum (1888).

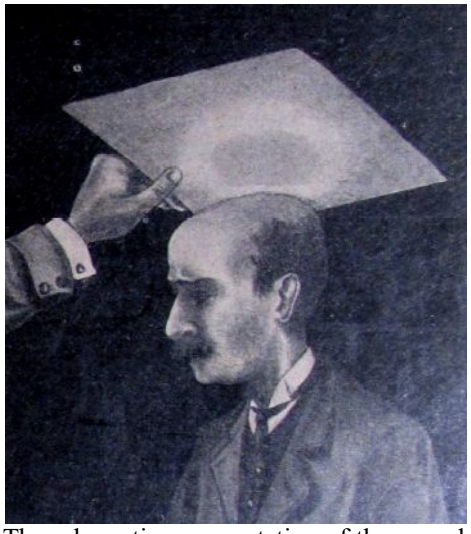

Fig. 2. The schematic representation of the aura detection by the activated detector.

*Corresponding author e-mail: spincom@yahoo.com

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The authors of this paper have developed a modern aura detecting system based on the Barchenko's method by using modern electronics and computer. The proposed aura detection system consists of the photomultiplier (FEU-79 - Russian), high voltage (2kV) supply, microcomputer ATMEGA-8, pre-amplifier, luminophore activator. It was also used a white LED with solenoid control and a chamber for luminophore screen, and test samples representing objects whose aura will be tested. All these components were assembled in the metal box. Instead of separate luminophore screen it can be used some test sample (or photo address object) coated with luminophore. This system detects the aura by counting photons of the light emission from the luminophore screen, which is "bombarded" by the test sample's spin field (or influences by its aura). Should note that the luminophore screen plays a role of "translator" (or in other words, a scintillator) that "translates" the test object's spin field emission into the visible light necessary to count by the photomultiplier. Sampling rate of the measurement is 1 second. The luminophore screen activation time is by about 0.5 second. Each result is processed by the local microcomputer (ATMEGA-8) and then the results are sent to the big computer for further mathematical processing.

The built Aura Detecting System (Fig. 3) can work in two modes: the active mode and the passive mode. In the active mode, the luminophore screen is periodically activated with the LED's light and then activated luminophore emits light which brightness depends in accordance to the influence of the test sample's aura or its strength changes. This mode is nonlinear as can be seen in Figures 4 and 5. The examples of the nonlinear measurements are shown in Figures 5a and 5b, in which all the six consecutive measurements are combined into the one graph for convenience of the observation of the difference between the background noise and the actual signal.

The passive mode is used when the test sample can emit its own light and whole measured photon counts are almost aligned horizontally as shown in Figure 6. In this mode, the activation LED is not used.

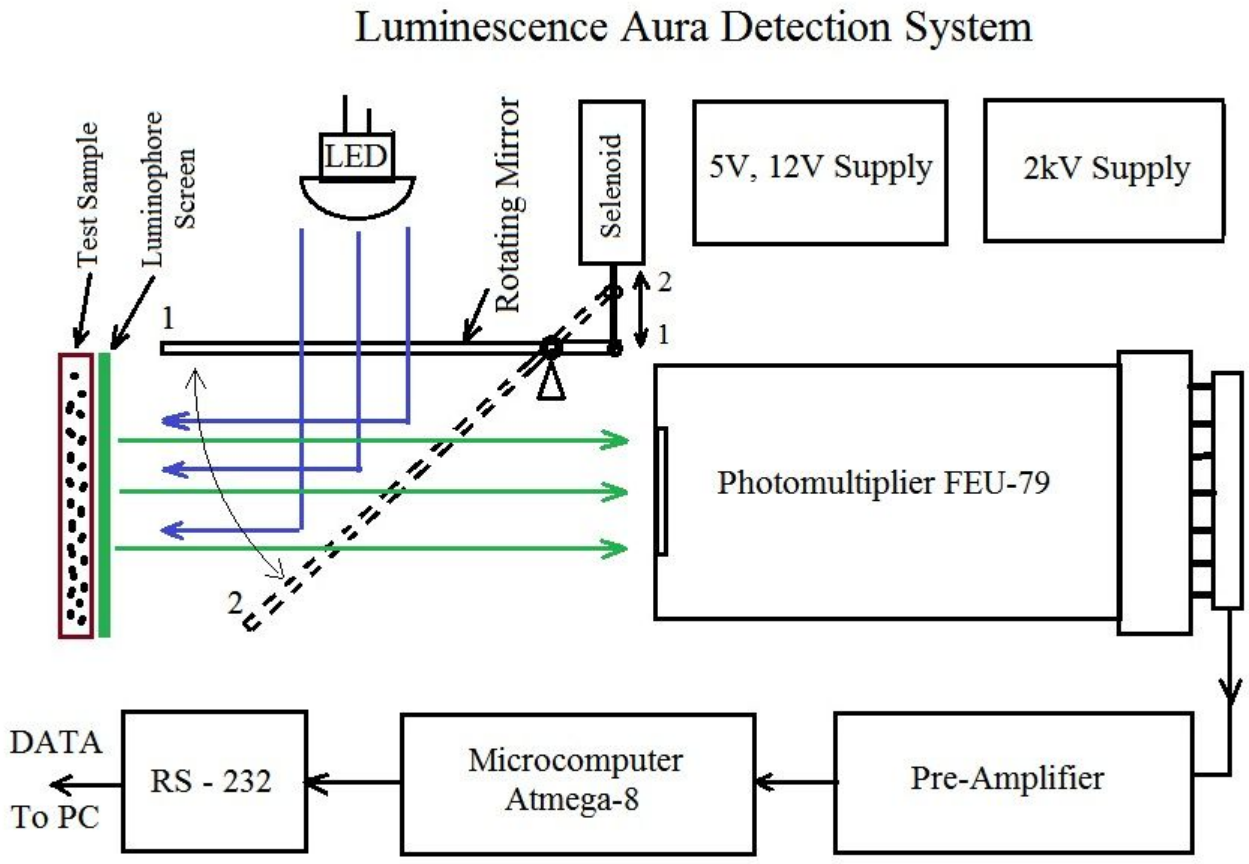

Fig. 3. The activation stage: The mirror rotates to position 2 and the LED sends light to the luminophore (the blue lines). The green lines show the "signal" light modulated by the Test Sample when the mirror is closed to position 1.

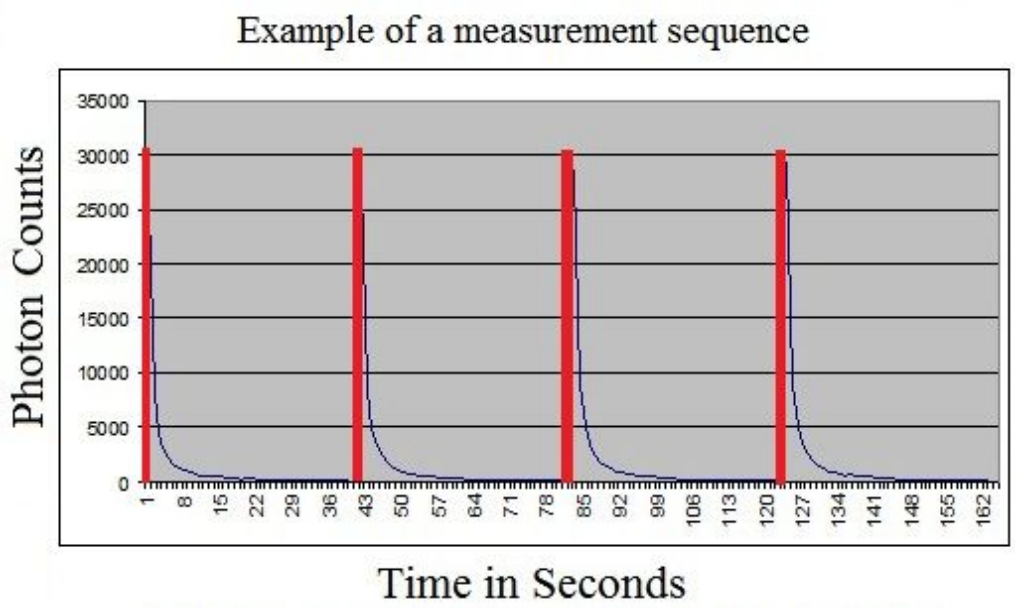

Fig. 4. The luminophore activation time by the LED (the red lines) and the light emission of the activated luminophore (the blue lines).

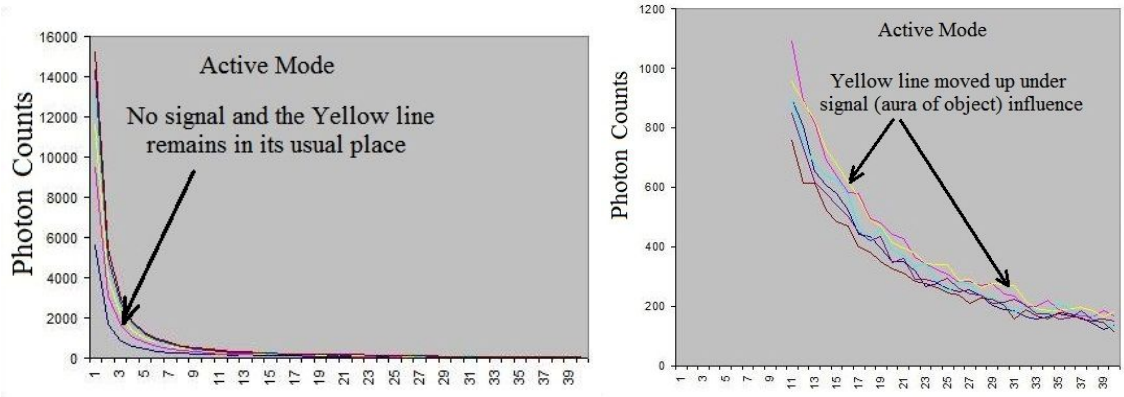

Fig. 5. The examples of the nonlinear measurements: (a) no signal and (b) with the aura signal.

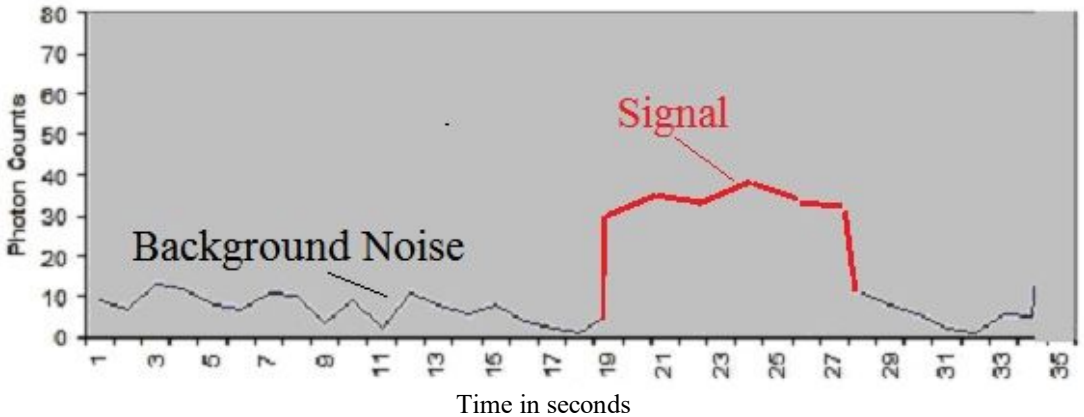

Fig. 6. The clear signal in the red colour above the background noise.

CONCLUSION

According to the first results of the object's aura detecting, the aura detecting system proposed by the authors can be used in various fields of activity: in medicine, biology, ecology, new type of telecommunication, etc. Some examples of the new (tele)-communication, in which it is necessary to take into account the torsion field, were recently discussed in (Zakharenko, 2018, 2020). The authors of this short report continue to improve their system.

REFERENCES

Arcos, HI. and Pereira, JG. 2004. Torsion gravity: A reappraisal. International Journal of Modern Physics D. 13(10):2193-2240. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1142/S0218271804006462.

Lum, QC. 1888. Über Fluorescenz und Phosphorescenz, I. Abhandlung. (On fluorescence and phosphorescence, first paper). Annalen der Physik. 34:446-463.

Shipov, GI. 1998. A Theory of Physical Vacuum. A New Paradigm. ZAO "GART", Moscow, Russia, pp.312. In Russian.

Shkatov, V. and Zamsha, V. 2015. Torsion Field and Interstellar Communication. Easy Print, China. pp.30. http://www.iga1.ru/pribor/TorsionField.pdf

Valeur, B. and Berberan-Santos, MN. 2011. A brief history of fluorescence and phosphorescence before the emergence of quantum theory. Journal of Chemical Education. 88(6):731-738. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1021/ed100182h.

Zakharenko, AA. 2018. On necessity of development of instant interplanetary telecommunication based on some gravitational phenomena for remote medical diagnostics and treatment. Canadian Journal of Pure and Applied Sciences. 12(2):4481-4487. DOI: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1301289.

Zakharenko, AA. 2020. On evaluations of fast speeds of propagation of gravitational phenomena: A review. Canadian Journal of Pure and Applied Sciences. 14(1):4947-4963. DOI: http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3688779.

Final Revised: June 30, 2021; Accepted: August 30, 2021