

Dowsing as a Quantum Phenomenon

I have been measuring frequencies by dowsing for the past twenty years. The technique was developed out of necessity. I needed a way of determining the frequencies to which electrically hypersensitive patients were reacting, patients so sensitive as to be incompatible with technology. The less sensitive patients could be tested with an oscillator at field strengths typical of the modern electrical environment. Eventually, I found that patients could imprint their necessary frequency information into water by holding a robust glass tube of water and banging the base on a wooden surface, in homoeopathic terms – *succussion*. I then measured the frequencies imprinted by dowsing far away from the patient.

As described¹ in 1994, the glass tube containing the imprint to be measured is placed on a (preferably wooden) table between the hands and arms. One hand holds a pendulum which gives a positive indication when a resonance occurs although, the particular response is personal to the dowser. The resonance is excited by the field from a coil placed nearby but outside the arms and connected to an electrical oscillator which is tuned by the free hand. When a resonance is detected, its frequency is the oscillator dial reading. In the course of this work, various observations were made:

- The lowest and highest of the frequencies of the imprint gave the same phase of dowsing reaction namely, an anti-clockwise rotation of the pendulum or the coming together of dowsing rods. Other frequencies alternately gave an anti-phase reaction, a clockwise rotation of the pendulum or the separation of dowsing rods.
- The coil and the tube of water could be interchanged without altering the effect.
- If the coil was moved to the other side of the body (L/R) the phase of the dowsing reaction was reversed.
- A toroidal coil was as effective as a solenoid. The former contains the **B**-field within the torus and radiates only the **A**-field. The **A**-field is proportional to the current and in the same direction.
- Frequencies below a milliHertz (thousand seconds per cycle) could be measured within a second or so implying that the dowsing reaction involves a phase comparison.
- If the frequency of an inductance-capacitance resonant circuit is measured by dowsing, its calculated and electrically measured frequency is obtained. For its higher harmonics, the phase of the dowsing reaction alternates.
- The greatest dowsing sensitivity is obtained with the coil and water aligned on a North-South axis and the dowser facing West. The variations of dowsing sensitivity with compass direction suggest that living systems may have a sensor for the Westerly direction through the geo-magnetic vector potential which is directed E-W.
- When imprinting a frequency into water, the frequency imprinted is that of an alternating current in a toroidal coil. Succussion or a magnetic **B**-field will do the imprinting. The magnetic field could be from a permanent magnet or a from coil excited at any frequency not greater than that supplied to the toroid. This implies that the magnetic vector potential is involved in frequency information.

The propagation of a water frequency imprint down a pair of wires or through tubes of water passing either side of a solenoid as in the basic arrangement for the Aharonov and Bohm experiment gave a phase alternation in the dowsing reaction with successive half-cycles being

proportional to the current in the solenoid ². These opposite magnetic vector potentials produce the phase difference between the coherence propagating along the two paths.

The above observations taken together suggest that the dowsing reaction involves the unbalance of lateral body fields by whatever is being dowsed. Assuming that the body already contains the equivalent of the 'two slits', it is only necessary to provide an appropriate magnetic field to apply the Aharonov and Bohm experiment to the dowser.

The above dowsing procedure for frequency measurement was followed with the dowser sitting on a wooden stool (325 mm. sq.) with 10-turns of wire wound around the outside of the legs just below the seat. This coil was connected to a direct-current (dc) source through a meter. Figure 1 shows the phase changes of the dowsing reaction as the current was increased.

These phase reversals commence at the smallest currents when the dowser is facing West, and require the largest currents when facing East. They are independent of the frequency being measured and the direction of the dc in the coil on the stool. They also occur with the coil at head or feet positions but not if the coil is held in any vertical plane.

Moving a single permanent magnet over the body has no effect on the dowsing reaction. However, the magnetic field arrangement for the Aharonov and Bohm experiment is equivalent to a line of magnetic dipoles so, if while sitting on a permanent magnet, another magnet is held at arm's length above the head and then slowly lowered, phase reversals of the dowsing response are obtained successively.

If the heart or pericardium acupuncture meridians on each hand are joined together with a wire connected between the acupuncture points He9 or Pe9, all dowsing response is lost together with any phase alternations. This does not happen at any other acupuncture points on the hands or feet. The He9 acupuncture points are on the inner side of the little fingers at the nail corner, the Pe9 acupuncture points are at the end of the tip of the middle fingers. These meridians run up the arms to the axilla. From there the pericardium meridian continues to point (Pe1) lateral to the mamilla. This suggests that a dowser's sensing mechanism involves phase unbalance between the left and right side endogenous frequencies on the heart and pericardium acupuncture meridians ³ which are, heart: 7.8 Hz and 384 MHz; pericardium: 0.25 Hz and 13 MHz.

In 1998, I presented evidence that living systems should be regarded as macroscopic quantum systems ⁴. Interpreting that above results along these lines means that where the line integrals of the magnetic vector potential along a closed path for the left and right sides of the body overlap, the macroscopic wave function will be a superposition of the contributions from both sides of the body; this is where the water to be measured is placed. Each dowsed phase reversal would represent a phase shift of π between these two wave functions. While optical coherence refers to a condition of phase stability sufficient for interference to be observed, we may have in the living system also a coherent superposition of quantum states of a macroscopic wave function. The endogenous frequencies on the acupuncture meridians may correspond to such states.

References

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Cyril W. Smith,
Retired – Salford University,
36, Westminster Road,
Ellesmere Park, Eccles,
Manchester, M30 9EA,
England.

E-mail: cyril.smith@which.net

Caption for Figure 1

Phase changes in the dowsing response to a water imprint excited by an alternating current in a toroid at the frequency of the imprint (1 kHz) expressed in multiples of π as a function of the current in a coil wound outside the legs of a stool on which the dowser was seated. Results are shown for the dowser facing North and West. The mean values are plotted with the error bars at standard deviations. When facing West, the phase changes start at smaller currents but standard deviations are greater. This may be due to interaction with the geomagnetic vector potential which is directed East-West.

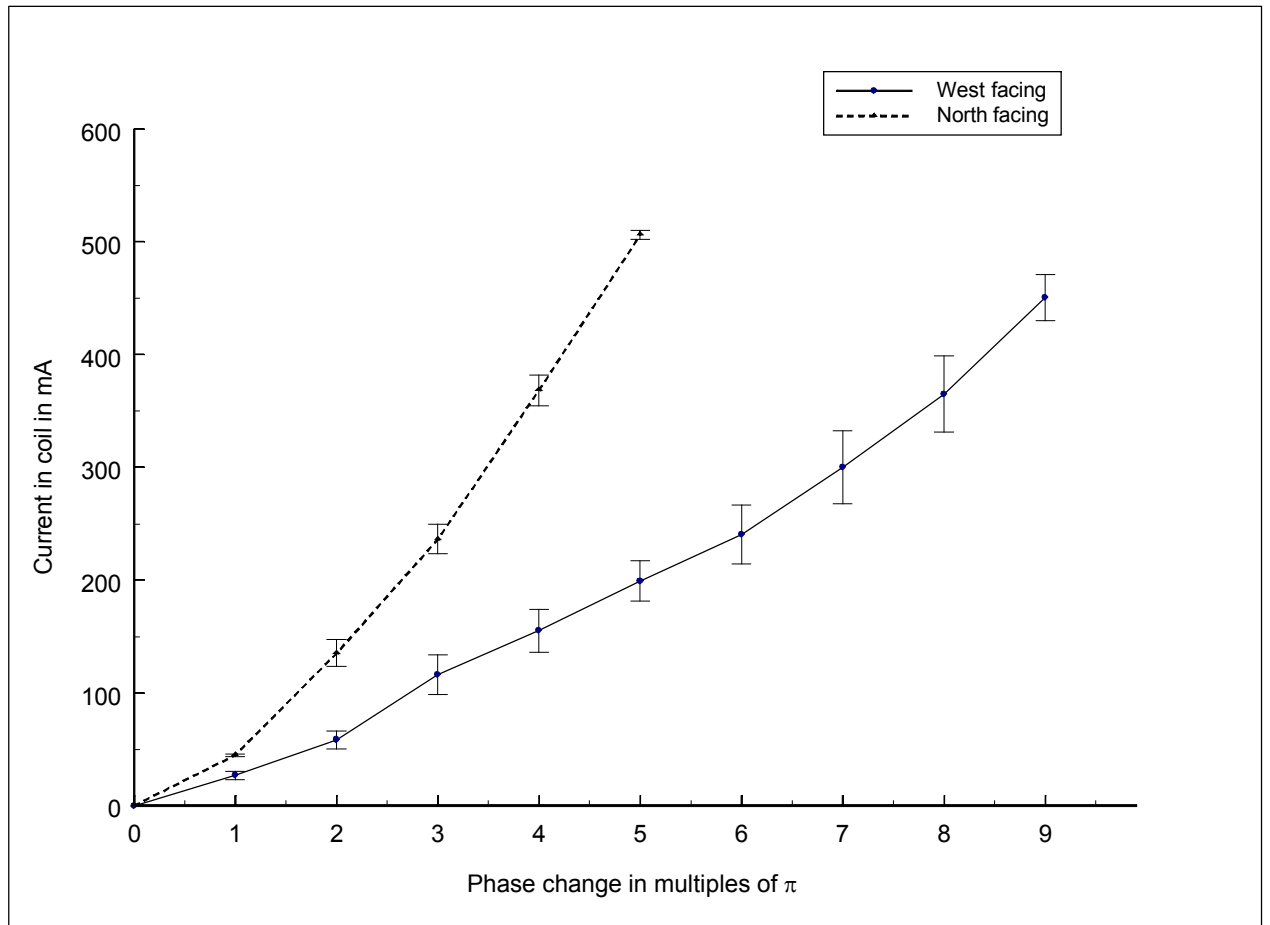


Figure 1