

Health Risks of Microplasmoids in Transmutation/Energy Generation Experiments and Devices

微等离子体（Microplasmoids）在转变和能量
产生实验与设备中的健康风险

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Micro Ball Lightning Health Warning

微球闪电的健康告诫

Micro ball lightning or microplasmoids may be dangerous.

微球闪电或者叫微等离子体可能是危险的

Few people know about micro ball lightning (mbl). These are also called microplasmoids. They are very common. They are commonly produced in electric discharges such as electric arc welders. Now through Priakhin and Urutskoev's new 2021 article about laboratory tests on plants and cells, there is now more clear laboratory test evidence that they might damage people's health.

很少有人知道微球闪电（MBL），也称为微等离子体。它们很常见，通常在放电中产生，例如电弧焊机。通过普里阿钦和乌鲁茨科夫（Priakhin and Urutskoev）在2021年有关植物和细胞实验室测试的新论文，现在有了更明确的实验室测试证据，证明它们可能会损害人们的健康。

This presentation focuses on:

- A) Evidence of damage to health
- B) History, general characteristics, and energetic effects
- C) Suggestions for shielding, protective clothing and gear, health protection
- D) Methods for detection

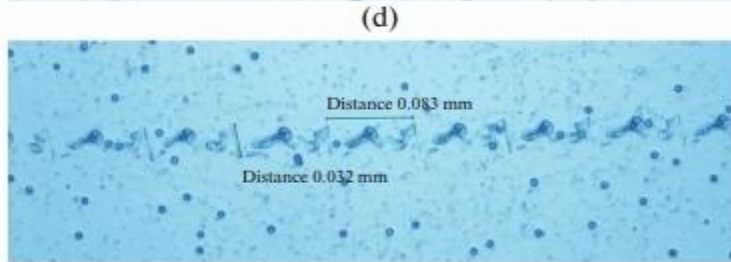
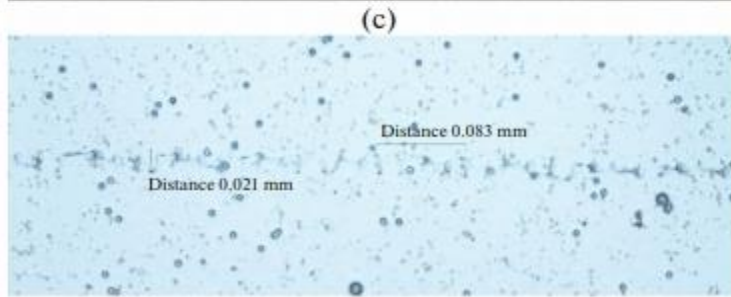
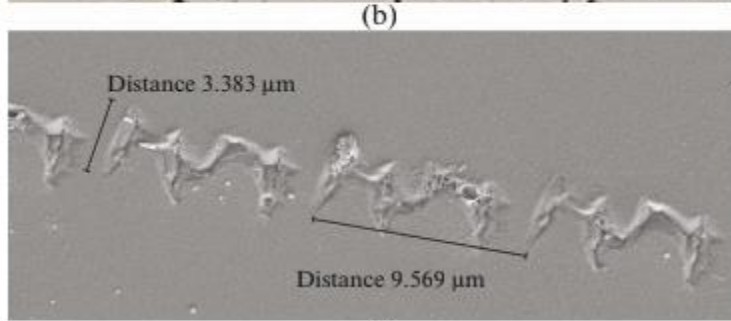
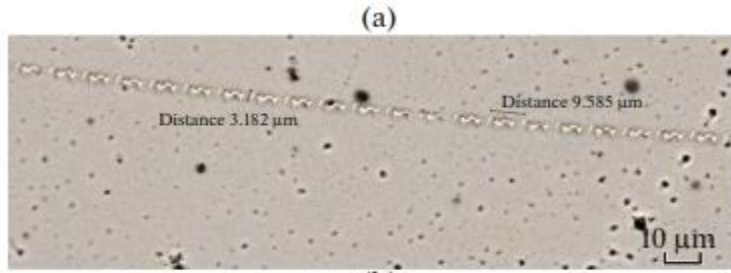
这个报告的要点是：

- A) 损害健康的证据
- B) 历史，一般特征和能量作用
- C) 有关屏蔽，防护服和装备，健康保护的**建议**
- D) 检测方法
- E) 保护和改善人们健康的测试思路

Evidence of Damage to Health (Markings)

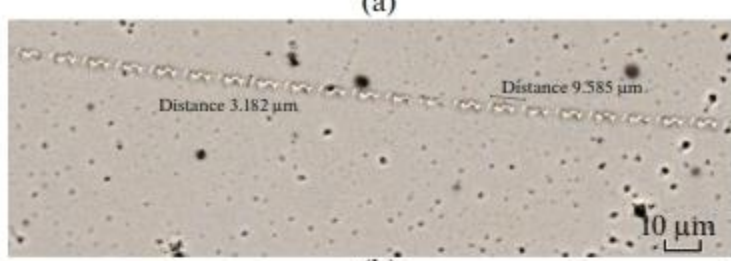
Mbl are essentially packets or bundles of electricity, so there is no surprise that their impact on organisms causes health problems. Ball lightning sometimes kill and injure people and animals. Many energetic phenomena including transmutation of atoms are associated with them.

For example, in their recent cited article[1], Priakhin et al. photographed these linear tracks..

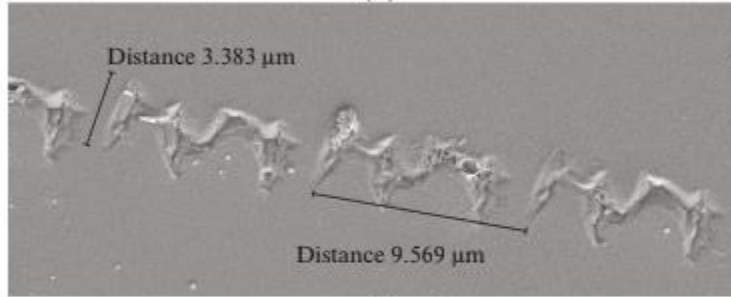


Images 1a and 1b[1] are on glass inside their discharge chamber.

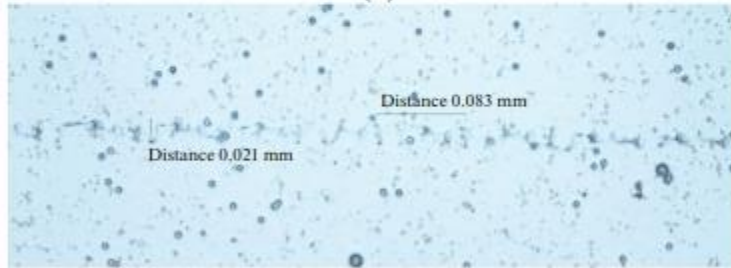
These are like shallow pits in the glass. You can imagine the amount of energy that would normally be required to do this, but a heatless sloshing of atoms happens. The mbl that made these marks seem to be approximately 1 micrometer wide to 3 micrometers wide.



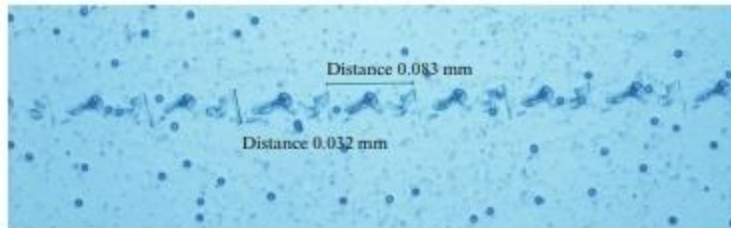
(b)



(c)



(d)



Images 3c and 3d[1] are on x-ray film next to their biological specimens.

1. Priakhin, EA and Urutskoev, LI, et al., Biological Detection of Physical Factors Related to the High-Current Electric Explosion of Conductors in a Vacuum. Bulletin of the Russian Academy of Sciences: Physics, 84(11), 1341–1348.

A. Evidence of Damage to Health (Biological)

Mbl doesn't only move on surfaces. They may enter bodies. They make tunnels in materials or enter bodies in a dark state without a tunnel. Here is some evidence that mbl damages health:

Winston Bostick and Shoulders died of cancer. The two pioneers of the electrical discharge plasmoid field both died of cancer. Both spent years actively producing, testing, and photographing plasmoids.

Priakhin 2021 Paper Results

In their paper[1], they report that the roots of lettuce seedlings exposed to mbl didnt grow as long as the control group not exposed to discharge.

They wrote: "Among the factors of a high-current electric explosion in a vacuum, the only biologically significant factor at the level of the organism (the biological model of germination of lettuce seeds) was thus “strange” radiation." The Russians usually call the mbl "strange radiation."

A significant result was to show that aluminium foil and black paper were shields that caused more damage than using no shield. The best shield that helped the seedlings grow to normal size were the lead foils 200 micrometers in thickness. Possible reasons that paper and aluminum foil were worse are explained later.

Seedling Length

Control (no discharge) : 14.6 mm

Unshielded : 13.28 mm

Shielded with black paper : 12.89 mm

Shielded with aluminium foil : 12.16 mm

Shielded with lead foil : 13.67 mm

1. Priakhin, EA and Urutskoev, LI, et al., Biological Detection of Physical Factors Related to the High-Current Electric Explosion of Conductors in a Vacuum. Bulletin of the Russian Academy of Sciences: Physics, 84(11), 1341–1348.

B. What Is Micro Ball Lightning?



Ball lightnings are rare natural phenomena. They sometimes leave material evidence of their existence such as tunnels in glass and walls as in this Figure[2].

Figure: Ball lightning tunnel bored in an adobe clay wall. Ball lightning tunnels such as this made through an adobe wall and the holes that people sometimes find in glass windows show the material transforming power of some ball lightning and mbl phenomena, but the transformations are not the result of heating, melting or vaporizing glass, wall, or other materials. So people can not try to estimate the energy expended to produce these effects by using traditional methods.[2]

[2] George Egely, "Forbidden Physics," Infinite Energy, issue 147, page 6, (2019).

B. What Is Micro Ball Lightning

Micro ball lightning and macro ball lightning are the same phenomena. They are just different sizes. Another name that I call these is microplasmoids. However, historically around the world, number of types of luminous objects have been called "ball lightning." For example, there are ball-shaped burning gas objects that people observe. But I am not referring to those kinds of objects.

The ball lightning microplasmoid phenomenon explained in this article are ones that potentially exhibit elemental transmutation and transform materials without heating. They also may exhibit other anomalous behaviours such as passing through materials such as glass without damage, change state, and emit radiation and particles.

Microplasmoid tracks have been discovered in a variety of kinds of experiments by many research groups for decades. Still, most researchers in the transmutation field seem to be unaware of this kind of flying radiation or their effects. They don't know about the existence of this state of matter created in their apparatus.

However, these mbl are dangerous to health, damage equipment, and should be shielded for and

B. History of Microplasmoids and Health Effects

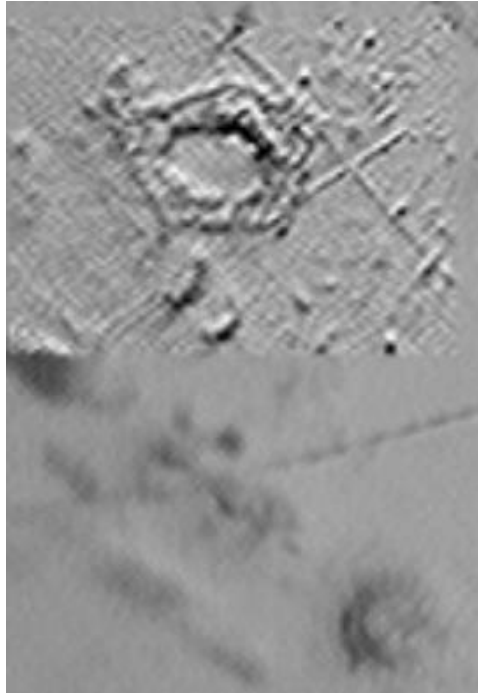
In the early 1990s, only a few people made experimental investigations on mbl. In my opinion, the researchers were not much concerned about the health effects of plasmoids.

My experience: When I worked in George Miley's lab in 1996 researching LENR experiments, I spent a lot of time studying and reading next to the experimental electrolysis cells. I felt fatigued or sort of unhealthy and tense. I suspected they might be emitting mbl or some sort of radiation that made me feel that way. After some weeks, I started to avoid going into the room that had the running experiments unless I needed to be there. Then I felt better.

In the 1990s, Matsumoto transitioned from studying plasmoid marks and tracks in various types of electrolysis cells that he reported tested positive for transmutation products to following Shoulders' example of electrical discharge investigations of mbl. But he didn't seem concerned, as far as I knew, that the mbl would directly affect his health. He understood his apparatus produced a variety of other radiations too.

Shoulders too didn't seem concerned about the health dangers of mbl until after Urutskoev et al. started lab research on their health effects after the year 2000. His writings don't seem to show that he was concerned about them affecting his health during the 1980s and 1990s.

B. History of Microplasmoids and Health Effects



Miley's experimental cells did produce mbl. I studied pieces of electrolysis equipment from Miley's LENR electrolysis cells under a microscope and found hundreds of plasmoid markings such as this photo on the lexan container of one experiment that was associated with much transmutation and excess heat. (Nickle on Plastic #8).

So in general, along with shielding, keeping a distance from running experiments or their parts that afterwards might possibly still contain harmful plasmoid state material is a good idea.

B. Energetic Effects

It is difficult to measure flying mbl or plasmoid state material content for a number of reasons.

1. Unpredictability of duration and transient nature. They may move slowly or very fast near the speed of light.
2. State changing ability from black, grey, and white states with very different behaviors and properties. Black state ones might be undetectable.
3. Their heatless material transformation effects. They can damage equipment for example.
4. Unsuitable equipment.

B. Energetic Effects and Energy Content Estimations

If you read natural ball lightning articles, the energy calculated by various researchers varies greatly. Some say it is greater than chemical energy for their size.

For some tracks, Urutskoev calculated 700 MeV for those micro ball lightning. But no one knows if 700 MeV was the only energy content of those mbls.

On January 31, 1986, in a letter to Shoulders, Richard Feynman who is known for developing QED theory wrote: "When you were in my office I could not see how 10^{10} or 10^{11} electrons [10 billion or 100 billion] could be kept as a ball in a vacuum without ions. . . . I must apologize for it has come to my attention that it is indeed possible." [3] He was referring to the dense electron concentrations that were about 1, 2 or 3 micrometers in diameter that Shoulders discovered and called EVs.

Earlier, Winston Bostick noticed this anomalous magnitude of concentration in the plasmoids he researched, and in his articles he called them "vortex filaments." Bostick, Feynman and Shoulders believed that these concentrations of charge violated the known space charge laws. However, they believed that this kind of object exists even though it violates the law of mutual repulsion. If this is a true fact, it might help us understand how transmutation reactions are possible. However, this needs to be accurately measured and repeatedly verified.

3. K.G. Jaehning and J. Roberts, The Frontiersman, Science History Institute, 2016.

C. Safety and Health Suggestions for Researchers and Workers

Electric discharges of various kinds produce a broad spectrum of radiation ranging from far ultraviolet, smaller than 100 nm, and far infrared, microwave and radio wave lengths, depending on the media and what materials the arc or spark contacts. Many researchers often have reported xrays and the emission of particles from various types of transmutation or energy experiments. All these types of radiation might cause cancer or damage the body in some ways.

People haven't known that mbl are produced by electrical discharge. Welders and others working around electrical discharge equipment are exposed to these as well. Any type of cold fusion device that produces an anomalous amount of energy or anomalous transmutations also probably produces mbl of various kinds, and there is also a danger of plasmoid state materials in materials emitting radiation, emitting flying mbl, moving around and causing material damage.

C. Shielding Materials and Protective Gear

The 2021 paper by Priakhin et al. states that it hasn't been till now that they have been able to distinguish the harmful effects of strange radiation on organisms from the other radiation produced by the discharge equipment tested over the past two decades.

If their results are accurate, based on the lettuce growth tests, then aluminum foil and black paper are not useful materials for shielding against microplasmoids since the seedlings were shorter than the seedlings with no shielding. Why this would be isn't clear however. Was it because the mbl went through these shields somehow energized or in a whiter state or because the cellulose (paper, carbon and oxygen molecules) and aluminium barriers produced some harmful secondary radiation such as x-rays? How carbon interacts with mbl is important to understand.

C. Shielding Materials and Protective Gear

Cotton Cloth and Metallized Cloth and Gear

Just as black paper damaged plant growth, wearing cotton clothing in areas of mbl radiation might be worse for human health. Paper is mostly cellulose, and cotton is more than 90% cellulose. People should try testing cotton fabric. Welders wear thick cotton cloth to protect themselves from the UV radiation that causes skin cancer. Polyester fabrics should be tested as well.

In the same way that aluminum foil might have harmful effects when exposed to mbl, aluminium, carbon, and various metallic layers on clothing and gear such as the gold layers on visors and helmets that welders use might also interact with the mbl to have harmful health effects.

C. Shielding Materials and Energetic Shielding Methods

The lead foil produced the best results, but even 200 micrometer thick lead foil could not protect the seedlings completely. It is clear now that much testing should be done to devise good shielding material.

The mbl can pass through in the black state in my opinion. So perhaps an energized shielding such as current carrying wires set in parallel could set up magnetic fields that might stimulate them, make them be in a white state, or deflect and control them. Or perhaps an electrified wire mesh or material like a bug killing racket might serve for this purpose. Perhaps people could devise other types of energized or electrified materials that will act as shields against the passage of any microplasmoid in any state. I wrote about more about these shielding and detection problems in these two recent articles[4][5].

4. E. Lewis, Letter to the Editor, Microplasmoid Phenomena: Detection, Shielding and Control, Infinite Energy, issue 149, pg. 4 (2020).

5. E. Lewis, Micro Ball Lightning and States, Effects, and Directions for Research," Atmosphere, Ionosphere, Safety, Kalingrad 2020, pgs. 197-200.

C. Simple Health Suggestions

One way that people can protect their health is by eating a diet rich in antioxidants and anti-cancer foods such as garlic, turmeric, and green tea. Keep a distance from experiments, try to perform them remotely, and limit your time around them.

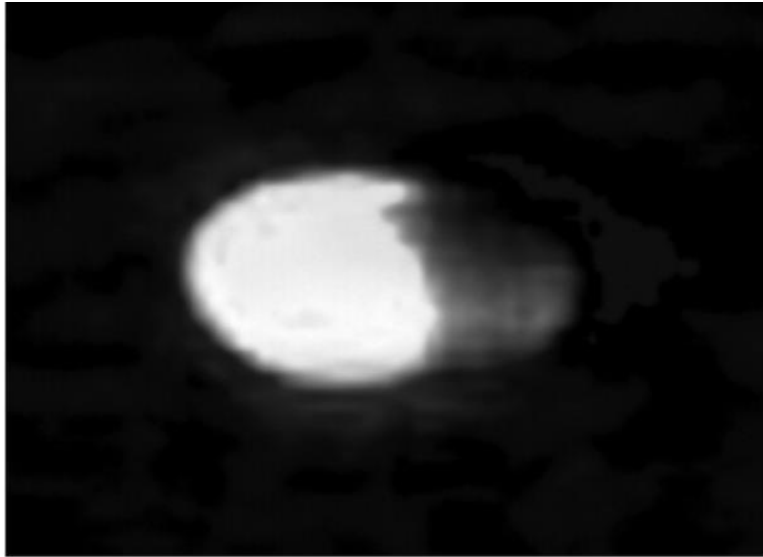
Use thick lead shielding until a better shielding material is experimentally proven to protect living organisms.

D. Micro Ball Lightning and Plasmoid State Patch Detection

It is important to check whether components still have active plasmoid state patches by microscoptic examination as Dash and workers showed with the growing filaments in the middle 1990s and as Savvatimova and Rodionov showed with the moving patches of materials in the middle 2000s. For more information about those phenomena in their experiments, see this paper.[6]

6. E. Lewis, Traces of Ball Lightning in Apparatus? Journal of Condensed Matter Nuclear Science, 2, pgs. 13-32 (2009).

D. Micro Ball Lightning and Plasmoid State Patch Detection



Bogdanovich detected this microplasmoid. It was about 50 micrometers wide, moved at a speed of about 10 micrometers per second across a surface and existed for at least tens of seconds.

Some plasmoid patches move quickly such as this one did. Sometimes these moving patches might stay luminescent for a long time (see photo by Bogdanovich [7]).

7. Bogdanovich, B.Yu., Volkov, N.V., Len, N.A. and Nesterovich, A.V., Video Recording of Long-Lived Plasmoids near Objects Exposed to Remote and Direct Effects of High-Current Pinch Discharges, Technical Physics, 64, 4, pgs. 465-469 (2019).

D. Plasmoid Patch Detection

If you can't detect a plasmoid state patch, it might be because it is inactive or in a black state. So you could test whether there are plasmoid state patches in a sample by stimulation with energy such as lasers, electromagnetic radiation, mechanical shocks, or electron beams. Methods like these may be devised to stimulate the patches to become more active or whiter.

D. Micro Ball Lightning and Plasmoid State Patch Detection

Urutskoev and others showed how to use films and plastic sheets to see whether components continue to emit flying mbl.