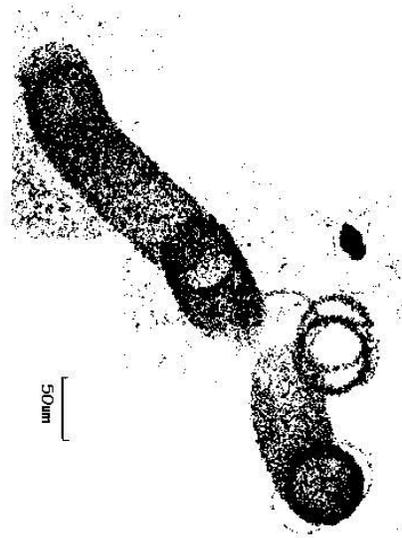


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Letter Warning about Plasmoid Health Hazards



(This shows a ring plasmoid skimming and hopping on his nuclear emulsion (film used to get traces of particles). From T. Matsumoto, ARTIFICIAL BALL LIGHTNING -- PHOTOGRAPHS OF COLD FUSION, January 17, 1995, manuscript presented at the Fifth International Conference on Cold Fusion, 1995, Monaco. The rings are about 80 micrometers wide.)

I want to try to encourage people who are actively engaged in experimental microplasmoid research to be cautious about the health effects. According to the available evidence I have, they may have really bad health effects especially if you are subjected to much exposure over long periods of time. But plasmoids can also be dangerous in that they cause equipment failure or explode.

This warning is meant not only for those actively engaged in plasmoid research. A plasmoid researcher who prefers to be unnamed but said it was OK that I use this statement wrote me: "for decades technical applications of condensed plasmoids are in large-scale use: Plasma cutting, plasma welding, ozone generators, spark erosion machines, ultrasound cleaners (which are producing cavitation), lithotripters, high-pressure water cutters, etc. It will be a bad awakening, once people start to realize the

yet unknown dangers of such applications."

Ken Shoulders studied these intensively for maybe two or three years experimentally, and he spent lots of time working with the plasmoids with equipment, and he died of cancer. Winston Bostick, the main pioneer in this field of microplasmoids, also died of cancer at the age of 74. It might be telling if other plasmoid researchers such as Takaaki Matsumoto also died of cancer.

Others are warning about microplasmoid dangers too. Zatelepin and Baranov who presented at the 2018 Sochi Cold Nuclear Transmutation & Ball Lightning meeting said:

"We have been working for many years with hydrogen heat generators as we call them, the analogue of Rossi/Parkhomov, and we stopped these experiments for a while about 8 months ago, because we realised that the strange radiation coming from these generators is very damaging to the experimenter who works nearby and I will show you a little later what these effects are."

"We decided to suspend our experiments because until we learn to defend ourselves against this radiation, we will not understand its nature and learn to defend ourselves, because it is extremely dangerous, there will be reports on this topic here. I know that Shishkin will show it is very energetically active with regard to its impact on the human beings and although there are not so many of them produced because these devices are very ineffective from the point of view of generation because we do not yet understand how to run them correctly, but even these defective devices kill experimenters so there are several processes that can tell us something."

In the past few years, a few more people have started research on plasmoids such as the SAFIRE group (see for example: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=keJAQIWEyzY>) and Jacob Gable. I don't know if they are aware of the microplasmoid dangers.

My Experiences

In 1992, after I realized that micro ball lightning were being produced in transmutation and cold fusion experiments, I started to encourage people to do experimental research on them. Matsumoto was the first to do so as far as I know.

At that time, I didn't think such research would be especially dangerous. I knew that large natural ball lightning had scorched, injured or killed people and animals (according to reports), but I didn't think microplasmoids would cause diseases. I knew that there were reports that very large plasmoid-like objects left radioactive materials and heavy elements.

I had an experience with a millimeter-sized micro plasmoid when I was about 5. One entered my wrist and caused a momentary sharp pain, but I didn't see or feel any effects on my wrist such as swelling or injury or notice any pain or unusual feeling afterwards. It felt entirely normal. For that reason, I guess I thought something like burning or an electrical shock happened deep inside my wrist. I used to think the main danger from microplasmoids was from electrical shock when they converted to electricity.

But if people can't feel electrical shock, does it cause health problems? We are subjected to static

electrical shocks we don't feel all the time in our daily lives.

When I was working in George Miley's Fusion Studies Laboratory in 1996, I noticed that I felt strangely tired or stressed when I spent much time around the transmutation experiments. I used to sit in the room and read and study. So I started to think that the microplasmoid emissions were causing that and started to avoid being in the room with the experiments as much.

I did find evidence that microplasmoids were produced in the electrolysis cells, and I put pictures up on web pages. These are my web pages I made in 1996 and 1997.

<http://www.sciencejunk.org/oldsite/ELEWIS8.html>

<http://www.sciencejunk.org/oldsite/ELEWIS9.html>

Later, Ken Shoulders visited and found the same kinds of microplasmoid markings I had found on the same experimental apparatus and maybe some others I hadn't looked at. So we did believe that Miley's experiments were producing and emitting micrometer-sized microplasmoids. But Shoulders didn't seem to be concerned about adverse health effects at that time.

Potential Dangerous Emissions or Behaviors of Microplasmoid Material

Beams: In the late 1980s, Ken Shoulders started to report that microplasmoids emit beams. Then later, Karabut also reported finding x-ray beams radiated from their experiments. I think that beam emissions such as these either from moving micro plasmoids or materials in a plasmoid state might be a danger. I've tried to explain the **plasmoid state idea** since the 1990s, and I will explain it more later in this Letter.

Radioactivity: Materials in a plasmoid state also are sometimes radioactive producing emissions that are known to be hazardous such as x-rays or particle emissions. Microplasmoids, as they are flying, may also emit such radiations, and wherever they interact with normal atoms, they may make the normal atoms change to a plasmoid state.

Electrical discharge: This is another emission people should watch out for from both flying plasmoids and materials in a solid-looking plasmoid state. A hazard is causing electrical equipment failure. A ball lightning-like microplasmoid can convert entirely to electrical discharge.

Microplasmoids themselves: In their active white or grey states (if grey states exist), these may bore through people causing injury or disrupt equipment and even cause explosions. Ken Shoulders reported this, and it seems that Hutchison might have experienced the same thing based on his reports. If they go inside or settle inside people, they may do a variety of harmful behaviors such as causing DNA damage. When atoms of a cell change state, the cell may no longer function normally.

Shielding

According to reports of natural ball lightning behavior, Ken Shoulders' reports and other reports such as

those of Matsumoto and Urutskoev, flying microplasmoids are difficult to block or shield from.

They exist in states: We call them the black, active white and maybe grey states. In the active white state, microplasmoids are highly reactive and effective to cause changes in the atoms around them. They bore through materials while "sloshing." This is, transforming the atoms to an active plasmoid state so that they move with little or no heat.

In this state, in this way, micrometer-sized microplasmoids can bore through perhaps millimeters of conductive material such as aluminum or steel sheets. They can apparently, based on the evidence, travel much further in nonconductive materials. So materials such as steel may shield against plasmoids in a white state unless the plasmoids change state on contact (if that were possible). When they pass through, they leave telltale boring channels.

However, both ball lightning evidence and the microplasmoid research done to date show that these objects can travel long distances and pass through materials without any boring or sloshing in a black state.

Egely was a Hungarian researcher who collected reports that big natural ball lightning passed through thick adobe walls in his research before the mid 1990s, and since then, others have published similar reports of ball lightning passing through glass window panes and walls without effecting any visible change on the materials. It has been reported for decades that ball lightning can pass through glass without boring or breaking.

Ken Shoulders wrote articles about this effect. One is "Shielding from the Inevitable." He wrote that plasmoids in a black state will pass through unimpeded by conventional shielding materials such as metal or concrete. They can pass through and enter people's bodies and change state causing damage.

In my opinion, if people are doing experimental research on microplasmoids or transmutation experiments, they should perform the experiments remotely. Try to keep a distance from your experiments especially when the experiment is in operation, but also afterwards.

Metal shielding will help to block plasmoids in a white state but not in a black state. The plasmoids can change state rapidly as they move going back and forth between black and white states. Some even seem to do this in a periodic manner.

Equipment Failure and Explosions

However, plasmoids can also cause equipment failure. This can also be a health hazard. The reason that Urutskoev became involved in the study of microplasmoids and transmutation is that he was assigned by the Soviet government to find the cause of the explosion of the Chernobyl reactor. If I remember correctly, he found markings of the "strange" tracks around the site of the reactor. He was intrigued by these markings and wanted to understand what made them and whether they had something to do with the explosion.

In his experiments afterwards with electrical explosive discharge, he found not only the same types of

"strange" tracks but also the transmuted atoms that he started to report around the year 2000. He published a few pictures of "strange" traces and wrote that they were similar to Matsumoto's traces.

Some of these objects passed quite a distance across a room before passing through paper to leave the markings on his detection film. They also were emitted from materials of his experiment long after the experiment was finished.

As I stated previously, both Shoulders and Hutchison may have experienced explosions and equipment failure due to microplasmoids. Shoulders says he did. Matsumoto also found characteristic plasmoid markings after electrical equipment failure if I remember correctly. He also wrote about finding such plasmoid markings after an earthquake in Hokkaido where he lived. (Matsumoto, T. 1996.

“Extraordinary Traces on Nuclear Emulsions Obtained during the Matsumae Earthquakes in 1996,” Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on Cold Fusion, Progress in New Hydrogen Energy, Lake Toya, Hokkaido, Japan.)

Materials in the Plasmoid State

Materials in a plasmoid state are dangerous as well. So researchers should take precautions when you are handling transmuted material or materials that have released energy anomalously. Take care about materials that have been exposed to microplasmoids because they may still be in a plasmoid state. These materials can cause equipment failure and explosions as well as health problems.

In the 1990s, I started to explain the concept of the "plasmoid state" of matter. The plasmoid state is another state of matter (I've written that there are actually 7). It is a common state of matter, but less common than solid, liquid, gas, or plasma on earth. The two others, as far as we know, are the BEC and the Fermi condensate states. It has different properties than regular dormant solid, liquid, or gas.

Atoms in a plasmoid state may transmute to other atoms and transform to other shapes. That is, they may form geometrical patterns, geometrical structures, crystals, and move around in their new shapes in or through solids or other substances.

They slosh, moving with little or no heat or friction at seemingly cool temperatures so that even materials with high melting points will behave like they are frictionless like a superfluid.

The filaments that Dash photographed in the early to middle 1990s are an example of materials that continued in the plasmoid state long after the experiment was over. Photographs were taken over time and showed that the filaments continued to change state and grow. They also collected some evidence of isotopic and elemental change of the filaments. (He published the pictures. To see them, see my reference c below. Dash, J. et al. 2004. “Research at Portland State University on the Interaction of Metals with Hydrogen Isotopes,” powerpoint demo for ICCF11.)

Radioactivity: Materials in a plasmoid state may be radioactive. Check for this and try to shield against this.

Explosions: Materials in a plasmoid state may also explode. The atoms will behave like ball lightning.

Microplasmoid emission: The atoms themselves may fly off or cluster and fly off as microplasmoid emission. I don't know what causes them do to that.

Suggestions

I suggest that at the least, when researchers have materials that exhibit transmutation and/or anomalous energy emission, check the materials for microplasmoid emission, continued radiativity and transmutation, particle emissions, and beams.

Try to determine if the materials continue in the plasmoid state after the experiment is over. Try to store such materials in metallic containers that can shield microplasmoids to some extent. Be careful when you handle them or are around them.

Sputtering and Discharge Equipment and Materials

When people sputter material to make thin films, they are using electrical discharge that itself produces microplasmoids. The materials that are sputtered on a substrate as a film may themselves be in a plasmoid state for a long time. Such sputtered materials may be useful in that they transmute or are more conducive for trasmutation or other plasmoid state effects.

Have there ever been studies done on the health effects of electrical discharge equipment such as that used to make thin films or for arc welding? I suggest that such studies be carried out.

Understanding Transmutation and Anomalous Energy Emission

In order to understand transmutation phenomena, people have to understand plasmoid behavior. So be cautious, and try to do the experimental investigations with as little harm to yourselves as possible.

Plasmoid Health Studies Done So Far

Starting from Urutskoev in the early years of the decade of the 2000s, studies have been done in Russia on the health effects of microplasmoids. But I don't think that the results have been well understood or ascertained or that the experiments were well carried out, and I am against the using mice or animals as subjects for such studies.

Here are two reports from the decade of the 2000s. I don't think the tests were well carried out.

E.A. Pryakhin, G.A. Tryapitsinaa, L.I. Urutskoyevb, A.V. Akleyevc, "Assessment of the biological effects of "strange" Radiation," *Annales de la Fondation Louis de Broglie*, 31, no 4, (2006). p. 463

E. A. Pryakhin, L. I. Urutskoev, G. A. Tryapitsina, A. V. Akleyev, "Assessment of Biological Effects of 'Strange' Radiation," Powerpoint demonstration for the ICCF11, Marseille, France, October 31–November 5, 2004, available at <<http://www.iscmns.org/iccf11/ppt/PriakhinEABiological.ppt>>

If I remember correctly, 1 or 2 other similar studies were performed by Russian or Ukranian researchers

in the last decade with similar results.

Here are past articles about microplasmoids for your reference:

a. Research Article "Tracks of Ball Lightning in Apparatus?" Journal of Condensed Matter Nucl. Science 2 (2009) 13–32 <https://www.iscmns.org/CMNS/JCMNS-Vol2.pdf>

b. "The Ball Lightning State In Cold Fusion" in Tenth International Conference on Cold Fusion, 2003. <https://www.lenr-canr.org/acrobat/LewisEtheballlig.pdf>

c. "Traces of Ball Lightnings in Apparatus," Infinite Energy, Issue 83, January, February 2009. <http://tc38.metawerx.com.au/oldsite/LewisIE83.pdf>

I've also written picture articles with pictures of plasmoid markings in space and in experiments starting from the middle of the 1990s. You can see some of them online at:

http://sciencejunk.org/?page_id=81

I wrote a book on many of the topics described here as well as a theory for why scientific revolutions in the field of physics happen every 80 years or so. You can find that here:

http://sciencejunk.org/?page_id=227

There is a 20 USD charge to read it. If you would like to read it but pay less, if you contact me, maybe I can send a password.

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PS:

For people who are not aware of the prior research on plasmoids, this letter contains new ideas.

- 1) The idea of microplasmoids exhibiting ball lightning properties and the idea of micro ball lightning.
- 2) The idea of the plasmoid state of matter as a distinct state of matter with different properties. So far, only a few researchers accept this idea. Namely, Frederic and Lutz do. Lutz says this was an original idea of mine on <http://condensed-plasmoids.com/>
- 3) The idea that materials that are seemingly normal matter being dangerous because they are in a plasmoid state is new. I introduced this idea too. So far, not many researchers seem to understand this, and it is an idea I am still trying to introduce.
- 4) The health dangers that conventional shielding such as lead or metal sheets do not block. Plasmoids in a dark state pass through these materials. This is a new idea that Ken Shoulders and I tried to explain to people. Shoulders wrote articles about shielding. It is this idea that many active researchers who accept

Ken Shoulders' ideas don't seem to believe. But I believe it due to my study of ball lightning such as when big ones pass through walls as well as for other reasons and Ken Shoulder's research.

There are other new idea ideas about matter and microplasmoids.