



## PROVISION OF INFORMATION ON THE PERFIELD

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### Abstract

Examines issues concerning the acceptance of scientific results, and identifies a potential sequence for presentation of information relating to the perfield. The nature of matter is addressed to illustrate the material to be presented.

### Introduction

Earlier papers identify the physical process of indensation whereby plants obtain water directly from the atmosphere (Tunstall 2009 a, b). The indensation mechanism was demonstrated using devices variously constructed from stone, concrete and plastic. The occurrence of indensation provides an explanation for observations of the growth of plants that were previously inexplicable.

Indensation is identified as a response to a universal energy field that occurs throughout the earth and likely the universe. It has therefore been termed the perfield wherein devices that respond to the field are perfielders. Indensers are a particular class of the more general category of perfielders.

More information is needed for indensation and perfielders to be comprehensible, where the novelty of the information raises issues as to acceptance. This paper addresses issues of scientific validity that influence acceptance, and identifies a potential sequence for presentation of information relating to the perfield. The sequence cannot be definitive because the rapid developments are ongoing.

### The Perfield

Details of the perfield given here serve only to identify its general nature. It is electromagnetic and arranged in a regular three dimensional grid on a true north south orientation. It is hierarchical in structure in being composed of basic modules grouped into larger structures that occur at several scales, but there are additionally discrete modules each having specific characteristics. The smallest modules are cubits<sup>1</sup> which were the basic unit of measurement of several ancient civilisations. The size of known modules varies from around one foot to one mile.

Measured characteristics of the energy waves within cubits include wavelength, polarisation, and a composite measure that responds to both amplitude and waveform. Hundreds of

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<sup>1</sup> Cubits are not the smallest feature, and there are several forms of cubits.

different waveforms have been observed in different cubits within a square meter, and some appear complex in having multiple polarisations.

Characterisation of the perfield is not simple as the component waveforms can vary in time as well as space. This complexity extends to structural elements where switching is common and, for some modules and elements, the norm.

## **Validity of Information**

While the indensation mechanism has been demonstrated insufficient information has been given to allow others to produce such results. This presents a dilemma as a general perception exists in science that results must be capable of reproduction by others to be considered correct.

One reason for the limited presentation of information is necessity. The potentially catastrophic consequences of global warming make critical the correct identification of its cause, where indensation is central to the cause. The urgency associated with the communication of indensation necessitated the release of information before 'all is known'. However, this is compounded by the scope, amount, and complexity of the associated material. Considerable effort is required to present the new and unusual concepts as, without the provision of an appropriate context, much of the information would be incomprehensible. While a large amount of information is to hand its communication is problematical because some of the associated physical constructs are discordant with current precepts.

Indensation can be routinely achieved under appropriate environmental conditions using a variety of devices. It can also be observed with plants and is therefore real. While observations of indensation by plants can be simple, the provision of sufficient information to allow others to construct indensers will take some time. Some may consider that more information is required before the indensation mechanism can be accepted. However, the presentation of an effect without knowledge of the mechanism is normal in science as mechanisms are seldom known when effects are first discovered.

Discoveries typically have widespread application before being understood. Electricity, for example, had long been used before a consensus developed that it was associated with the flow of electrons. However, even the theory of electron flow is just that, and there is no certainty that electricity is a manifestation of electron flow. A consensus acceptance does not make things correct.

Knowledge of the perfield provides considerable insights as to nature of responsive devices, and hence as to how indensation occurs. However, research on the perfield has only just begun and the information to hand is insufficient to be aware of all aspects. Inevitably most information has yet to be discovered.

The situation with the perfield and indensation is evidenced by the saying that truth is stranger than fiction. Fiction is invariably fabricated around what is known whereas something new need have no relationship to existing knowledge. The new material is then incomprehensible according to existing precepts, a some existing precepts must be discarded before the new considerations can be comprehended. The earth is flat, and the sun rotates around the earth, are examples where precepts considered absolute and incontrovertible were replaced, but only after considerable turmoil.

## **Scientific Tests**

The general perception is that for acceptance results must be capable of reproduction by others. However, this reflects the human psyche as much as any 'scientific' necessity. There is no fundamental requirement that others must be capable of reproducing the results. Indeed, there is even no need that the discoverer be able to replicate a result. The only requirement is for the observation to be reliable. The only essential requirement for something to exist is for it to be observed to exist.

The scientific issue addressed with the reproduction of results is reliability. Replicating results is the simplest way of demonstrating reliability, and can therefore be used to identify if a result is correct. However, the converse does not apply. A failure by others to reproduce a result does not make it incorrect. Logically and in practice it serves only to show that those attempting to reproduce the result have failed.

The issue with such failure is whether it arises because the result is incorrect or because of limitations in knowledge and skills of those attempting to emulate the result. Rejection of the original result depends on proving it is incorrect and this cannot be achieved through a negative result. Use of a negative finding to negate a result depends on those conducting the test having the requisite knowledge and skills to be successful. With indensation and the perfield none currently do.

The main requirement addressed with reproduction of results relates to applications. To be useful something must be capable of reliable reproduction. The ability of others to reproduce results is therefore essential for the translation of science into technology.

These considerations are central to the acceptance of a novel discovery. With the perfield, adherence to the usual conventions could result in things being rejected for logically invalid reasons as not everything is capable of being presented in a form that can be reproduced by others, at least not in the foreseeable future. Development of the knowledge has taken appreciable time, and it is expected that transfer of that knowledge will similarly take appreciable time.

## **Scientific Correctness**

Tunstall (2009b) identifies the penchant of some scientists to expect others to conform to rules that they set. While calling themselves sceptics they defend rather than question the existing conventions. Fundamentally they assume their views are correct and reject anything discordant.

The malaise is evidence by the inference that something cannot exist until it has been scientifically endorsed. This reflects successful marketing wherein scientists have increased their status and funding by identifying a need for their tick of approval. Something cannot work until they say it does. With institutions this takes the form that something does not exist until they reinvent it. The representation of continental drift as plate tectonics is an example of such rebadging. When viewed historically scientists have mainly been followers in developing an understanding of how things work well after they were first observed, and also usually well after they had been used in practical applications.

The presentation of a correct scientific position contrasts with the views of Einstein. Einstein considered his theory of relativity to be particularly elegant but accepted that it would be improved and/or replaced in the future. While extremely good, Einstein's results are not absolute or definitive.

## The Nature of Matter

The nature of matter is used to illustrate the need to reconsider and replace some existing basic physical constructs. The following serves only as an introduction to the issues being addressed and is used as the nature of matter is fundamental to processes such as indensation, ORMES, and to life generally.

The historic existence of dew ponds and air wells was used to aid communication of indensation. The same approach is used for matter wherein the the following extract from the identified web pages (Anon) summarises ancient Greek philosophers 'knowledge' on the fundamental nature of matter<sup>2</sup>.

*Atomism was one of the theories the ancient Greek philosophers used to explain the universe. Atoms, from the Greek for "not cut", were indivisible. They had few innate properties (size, shape, order, and position) and could hit each other in the void. By hitting one another and locking together, they become something else.*

The qualities of size, shape, order and position are characteristics of energy waves rather than matter. The atoms, or indivisible elements, are electro magnetic energy waves rather than matter.

The final sentence in the extract identifies that matter derives from the interaction between energy waves. That is, matter is composed of, and comprises, energy. Matter is electromagnetic energy arranged in a particular form, with the type of matter depending on the component forms of energy waves and the nature of their interaction.

This representation of matter is consistent with the second sentence in the following comment in the section 'Spiritual Exercise' (Anon) on the nature of matter and its relationship to life.

*The source of life is death; but that which produces life never comes to an end. The origin of form is matter; but that which imparts form has no material existence.*

'That which imparts form having no material existence' identifies that matter derives from energy.

Matter being energy has profound implications, one being that matter dissociates into energy and not particles. That is, there is no such thing as a smallest particle. Another is that the transformation between energy and matter can be straight forward and not necessarily involve the uncontrolled release of large amounts of energy. The switch between matter and energy can be simple and routine as they are one and the same.

One consequence of matter being a manifestation of electromagnetic energy is that matter has phase. The vernalisation requirements with plants, and the longevity for food stored below 6C, reflect a phase change at 6C. Indeed, particular states for matter are beneficial for organic life, and appropriately constructed water conditioners<sup>3</sup> produce beneficial phasing as well as ORMES. There is currently no scientific explanation for the vernalisation effect, the criticality of 6C for food storage, or the observed beneficial effects of water conditioners<sup>4</sup>, but all effects are known and are employed in practical applications.

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<sup>2</sup> The material from ancient philosophers was sought after the realisation that matter is a manifestation of energy.

<sup>3</sup> Most water conditioners use magnets but these are not the best means and need not work. Their benefits usually arise by neutralising an adverse phase rather than developing the appropriate phase.

<sup>4</sup> The efficacy of water conditioners is not accepted by self proclaimed scientific sceptics despite abundant empirical evidence that they can provide benefits. Observations have been primarily rejected because they cannot be accounted for with existing theories, with practical implementations being limited by inconsistent results.

## **Information v knowledge**

The material on atomism identifies that ancient philosophers had access to information on the nature of the universe additional to the 'big bang'. However, they had no understanding of the information they presented. They had no knowledge of energy and hence interpreted the characteristics of energy as relating to matter: matter was the only manifestation of nature that they knew. The ancient philosophers did not understand the information they presented thus it could not constitute knowledge.

The historic situation with food storage is the same as with the nature of matter. A diversity of utensils used to store, prepare and consume food develops the desired phasing, with the amphora being prominent. Given the complexities of constructing amphorae, and the impracticality of their shape for stability, the issue arises as to why they were used. When correctly constructed amphorae have a high response to the perfield regardless of their orientation, and serve to keep food in good condition. The obvious question is how did the ancient civilisations discover the benefits of the complex shapes?

## **Scope of Things to Come**

Rob Gourlay identified my experiences over the last 18 months as constituting an incredible journey. The journey into inner space started with attempts to develop an objective measure for the performance of water conditioners that operate by changing the water flow characteristics and/or through the transient impact of a magnetic field. This research had been left in abeyance for some 30 months to allow time for consideration of prior results and future research directions.

An objective measure of conditioner performance has been developed, but the main gains arose through the nature of the measure. The approach was based on the suggested paranormal techniques of water divining where this led to the discovery of the perfield. It also led to consideration of artefacts from ancient cultures, primarily Egyptian, but including Aztec, Celt, Chinese, Mayan and others. The initial focus was on pendula but this extended to utensils used for storing and cooking food, and objects used as symbols of power.

Considerable effort has been expended on evaluating the suitability of food as this was essential to my staying alive. These observations address the handling of food by way of storing, preparing, cooking, and reheating, as well as the selection of edible things. Response to the perfield can be used to test the suitability of materials for food and the procedures used in food handling.

The existence of a strong relationship between plants and the perfield became obvious given knowledge of the basic design requirements for perfielders. Observations of plant structures were therefore used to facilitate developments. Developments were also aided by consideration of proteid and animal life forms, and crop circle patterns.

The scope of the considerations expanded enormously when addressing the use of the perfield by ancient civilisations when they had no apparent understanding of its existence. Together with observations on element generation with the water conditioners, this led to consideration of life forms other than organic, and the relationship between energy and matter.

None of these developments has followed the usual process in science whereby new results are based on existing conventions. For this reason alone conventional 'scientific' means are generally inapplicable for presenting the observations and results. The information represents a quantum change rather than a paradigm shift and must be presented accordingly.

To aid comprehension the information is related to prior observations where possible as this serves to provide social context. Such links have already been identified for food storage, indenting with dew ponds, the nature of matter and, with cubits, use of the perfield for measurement and surveying. Some modern scientific associations will also be identified, as with suggestions that the earth has expanded in size exponentially, but such material is generally not mainstream.

A paper to be released shortly address plant and animal adaptations to the perfield. The presentation is essentially descriptive in identifying morphological features that respond to the perfield, usually without identifying the benefits or purpose of the response. This arises because, with some notable exceptions, the purpose(s) of the response is essentially unknown. However, it is clear that plants are disadvantaged where their response to the perfield is disrupted. Also, observations indicate that the sick building syndrome is associated with the location of the building within particular modules of the perfield, as with the National Gallery and Macarthur House in Canberra. Native vegetation is depauperate within these modules compared to other parts of the perfield.

Another paper examines the use of perfielders by ancient cultures. While the significance of some artefacts is clear, particularly when relating to food, the significance of others is obscure. Many are currently identified within general categories such as status and ceremonial without addressing their specific purpose.

A paper on crop circle patterns relates features of the patterns to design requirements for perfielders. A class of patterns is associated with responsive designs, and some can be shown to be power configurations in generating a high energy response.

The format for presenting details on the structure of the perfield has yet to be determined. Information may be presented to allow others to make their own observations as acceptance is greatest where individuals discover for themselves. However, this creates issues that can be difficult to resolve, the main one being that appreciable information must first be presented to develop the requisite knowledge and skills. Another relates to safety where the issues are significant.

More research is also needed to effectively communicate the results, where the characteristics of rocks indicated as being important (2009a) provide an example. The basic characteristics are Amag, Pmag, Clect and Dlect where these represent abbreviations of antimagnetic, paramagnetic, C electro and D electro. These represent the components of electromagnetism of electro and magnetic, where each component has opposites. Of these only the paramagnetic response is currently known<sup>5</sup>.

An ability to identify these electromagnetic states is essential when addressing the structure of the perfield but currently only the Pmag and Amag conditions can be directly determined. Determining the Clect and Dlect conditions currently involves reverse engineering in requiring spatially explicit knowledge of the structure of the perfield.

It is envisaged that most of the information identified above will be freely available on the web. However, to address survival some presentations will incur a charge. One is a cook book that addresses requirements for food handling. Details include the identification of why some conventions apply; current, ancient and religious. They also identify why some recent practices must be abandoned. For example, frozen fresh foods such as fish and other meats

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<sup>5</sup> The dictionary definition of antimagnetic is 'resistant to being magnetised' which arose in the marketing of mechanical watches. The appropriate term for this response is non-magnetic. The antimagnetism addressed here is 'non-magnetic but repulsive to magnetised objects' where the repulsion is independent of polarity.

become dead around 30mins after thawing where dead foods are unsuitable for eating. Frozen fresh foods should never be ‘thawed for your convenience’

A manual detailing design and construction requirements for perfielders will likely incur a charge. This is seen as being essential to implementing information provided on the perfield. The exact form and extent of the information to be given on the perfield has not yet been determined, in part because of limitations in knowledge.

A personal diary maintained for around one year during the peak development period will also incur a charge. ‘Morning updates’ were sent almost daily to Rob Gourlay and provided an off-site record of results as well as events. As several aspects are surreal it will be presented as an odyssey to allow others to speculate on the veracity of its content. A sequel will explain the context and distinguish between fact and fiction as far as possible.

A book entitled ‘The Politics of Science: Controlling the Environmental Agenda’ will be released for sale. While completed in 1006 the question as to whether it will be updated to incorporate recent developments has yet to be resolved.

Most of the information required for the above presentations is already to hand. Additionally, very high performance water conditioners have been developed but their release depends on further consideration of safety issues and the means to be used to transfer knowledge of the structure of the perfield. It is anticipated that new developments will focus on global warming and the characteristics of the perfield.

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