

Homeopathy – How It Works and How It Is Done

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Chapter 5 Methods of Potentisation

There are many ways of preparing a homeopathic potency. This Chapter will attempt to unify and to relate all of them to the physics of water.

5.1 Potency Resolution Resolved

In Chapter 4, I concluded Section 4.3 with the remark that, “To measure the bandwidth of a water imprint would require an oscillator with a resolution of better than 2 parts in 10^7 .” Since then, I have had brief access to an oscillator¹ which had a frequency resolution of 1 microHertz. This frequency corresponds to one cycle in 11½ days and gives access to circadian rhythms. With its maximum frequency of 80 MHz imprinted into water, the resonance was detectable down to 79.999 346 MHz representing a bandwidth of 1,308 Hz. From the equations in Section 4.3, the theoretical bandwidth assuming that the energy of the quantum fluctuations in the number of coherent 80 MHz photons equals the energy of thermal vibrations at 15°C comes to 6,720 Hz. I may only have measured the tip of the iceberg but theory and experiment have reached the same ‘ball-park’.

5.2 Succussion by Contact

The information in a homeopathic potency can slowly imprint into water by contact without need for any mechanical succussion. As an example, a glass tube containing ‘erased’ water (see Section 4.6) was placed in a beaker of water imprinted with a range of frequencies. The higher frequencies imprinted more quickly than the lower frequencies as shown in Figure 1. This suggests that the potentisation process does not necessarily require energy other than thermal excitation and that imprinting awaits the random arrival of the correct frequency component in the thermal noise to effect a potentisation.

In Figure 1, the two theoretical lines shown were calculated from the equations in Section 4.3 for random (incoherent) and coherent photons respectively. As shown in Figure 10 of Chapter 3, the bandwidth of a resonance is related to the rise and decay times. As Fröhlich used to remark, onset time delay is a hall-mark of coherence.

The potentisation from water-to-water through glass more or less follows the incoherent line which is based on the uncertainty in the number of random quanta. Whereas, potentisation to a chlorided silver wire which has no potential barrier to water imprints in the times given by assuming coherent quanta. Potentisation to

¹ Agilent 33250A Function/Arbitrary Waveform Generator (www.agilent.com)

magnetic field occurs in closed loops and is at right angles to the direction of the current.

The toroid contains the magnetic **B**-field within the torus. There is no external **B**-field but, there is an additional quantity called the magnetic vector potential (**A**-field) which is in the direction of the current and loops around and through the ring. This field can affect the phase of the wave function in a quantum system.

The Caduceus coil is a solenoid counter-wound back on itself so that the **B**-fields due to each half of the winding cancel. However, the **A**-fields rotate in opposite directions and generate a plane wave of **A**-field.

The Möbius coil is a loop with a twist in it so that the current is always in opposite directions in the upper and lower surfaces. Ideally, all the fields should cancel but, the currents are only approximately coincident so there still could be a torque-like **A**-field.

Other arrangements such as a Helical Coil or Antonine Rings give more even complicated fields and effects.

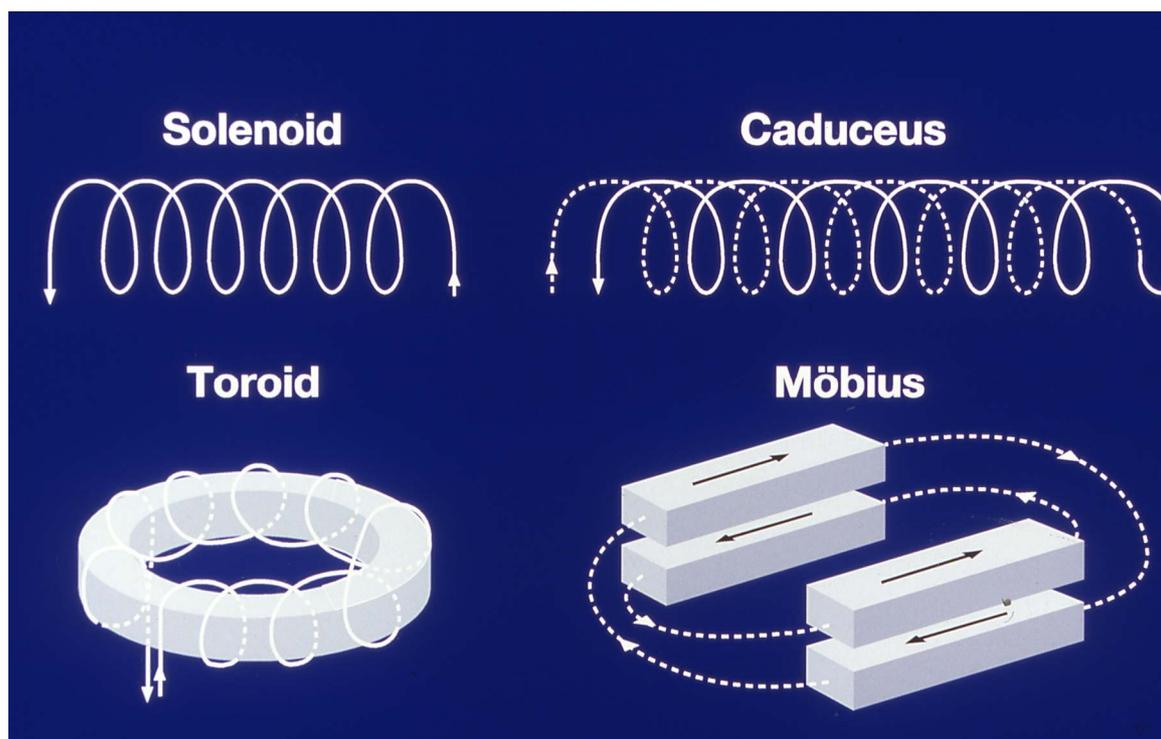


Figure 4. A diagram showing various coil arrangements

A solenoid can be used to potentise a frequency into water. The current needed in the coil depends on whether the geomagnetic field is parallel or perpendicular to the axis of the coil. It is more instructive to connect an oscillator to the toroid and generate a separate magnetic field with a solenoid. It is then found that the frequency of the water imprint is the frequency applied to the toroid. The solenoid can have a steady

current or an alternating current. The **B**-field needed for potentiating does not change with its frequency until the frequency reaches that applied to the toroid. It then ceases to potentiate. This means that bio-information is carried by the magnetic vector potential (**A**-field) and the magnetic **B**-field performs a function analogous to that of formatting a computer disk.

The dimensions of the tube in which water is to be potentiated affects the **A**- and **B**-fields required. There is an anomaly for potentiating in a tube 2.5 mm diameter which disappears when the water is boiled enough to be air-free. Its diameter is a half-wavelength at the 60 GHz oxygen resonance. The length of the tube matters too; it was not possible to potentiate water contained in a tube 21 cm in length; this corresponds to the wavelength of the 1.42 GHz molecular hydrogen resonance. Water placed in a resonator will potentiate at the resonance if the Q-factor is sufficient².

Although there are limits to the size of water droplets that can be potentiated; water between the jaws of a precision micrometer could be potentiated at a setting of 28 μ but not at 26 μ . This is consistent with the dimensions of a coherence domain as estimated in Section 4.6.

A drop of water previously frequency imprinted was placed between the jaws of a precision micrometer. The imprint was present down to 109 μ m but erasure had taken place by 108 μ m. This was independent of the frequency imprinted over the 13-decades from 10⁻⁴ Hz to 10⁺⁹ Hz. The threshold magnetic field for erasure gives a domain diameter of 52.9 μ m compared with 108.5 μ m for the micrometer method. Therefore, it must be assumed that two domains (=106 μ m) are required for the retention of an existing potency in water between two metal surfaces.

A 2 μ l droplet of water was potentiated and then divided in two portions 1cm apart. No imprint was detected in either. When the drops were recombined, the potentiation was again measurable. A spray of potentiated water retains its potency when collected as a liquid. There must be a long-range interaction between small droplets of water.

5.7 Ferrite Toroids

Rings of ferrite material³ can be used to copy and imprint potencies. Figure 5 shows two ferrite rings arranged to copy a potency in tube A into the receiving Tube B containing water 'erased' by placing briefly in a steel ("tin") box to remove the Earth's magnetic field. If Tube B itself contains any imprinting, this will be copied back into Tube A. Potentiation is effected by succussing on a **wooden** surface since the rings are ceramic and as fragile as glass. The coupling between the tubes is non-local and **potentiation can be effected by succussing any one of the four items**. This is useful if the receiver is a patient (patients would not like to be succussed!) or a plastic bottle.

² Cardella C, de Magistris L, Florio E and Smith CW. (2001) Permanent Changes in the Physico-Chemical Properties of Water Following Exposure to Resonant Circuits. *Journal of Scientific Exploration* 15(4): 501-518 (2001). Correspondence: 16(2): 256-259 (2002).

³ Maplin ferrite ring #QT26D is a convenient size to handle. www.maplin.co.uk

Figure 6 shows the arrangement using a single toroid. This inverts the imprint from stimulatory to depressive (or vice-versa). One practical application is to take a nasal swab from a patient with allergic rhinitis, place it in position A on a piece of wood which is positioned so that the patient's nose comes at position B. The toroid is succussed. In one case, the patient returned at the next pollen season for a repeat treatment, the previous year's had held throughout.

This technique should avoid regulatory problems associated with the potentiation of nosodes since no chemical contact is involved.

A hexagonal arrangement of 5 toroids around a cell culture will suppress frequency activity and stop growth.

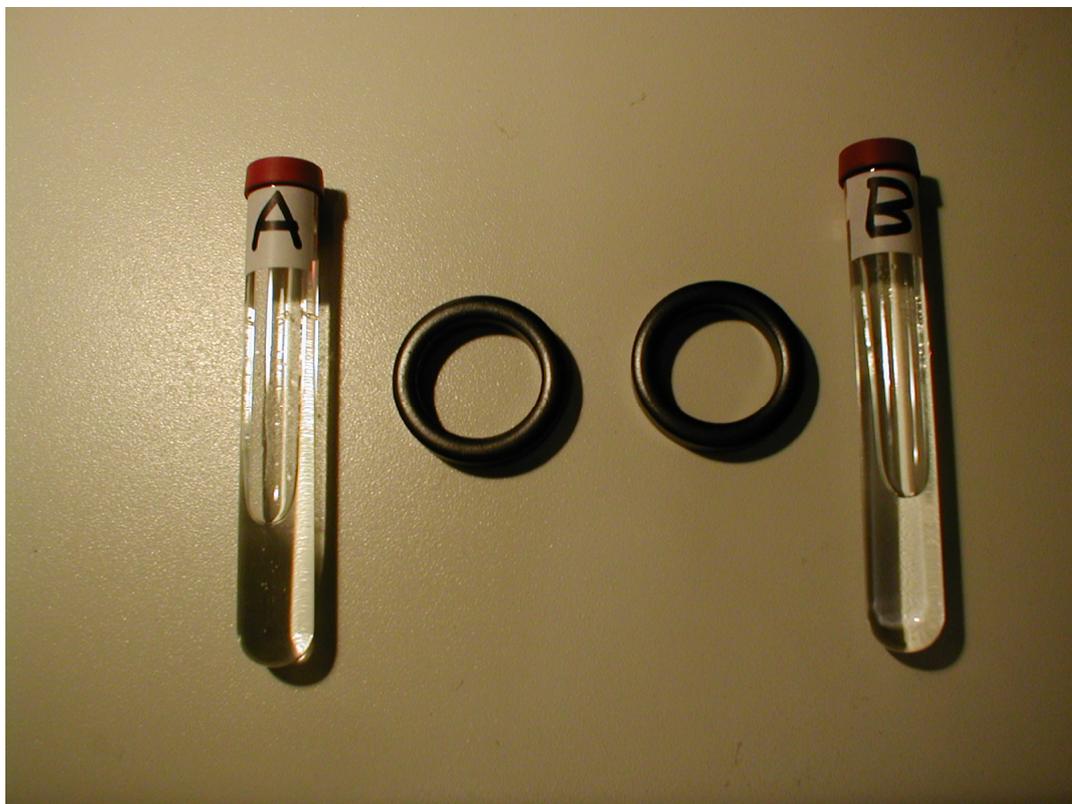


Figure 5. Two ferrite rings arranged to copy a potency in tube A into 'erased' water in Tube B.

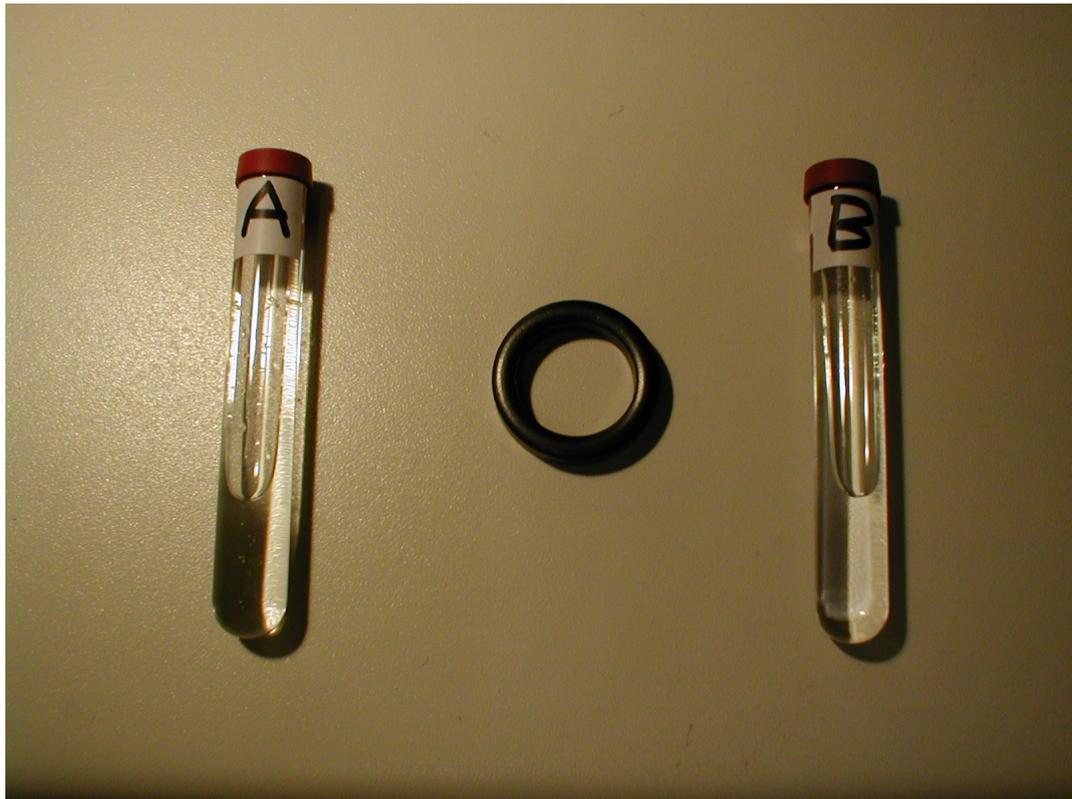


Figure 6. A single ferrite ring copies with inversion from stimulatory to depressive and vice-versa.