AURA-METER

AM-524

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JAPAN

The Aurameter based on the principle of E.F.I.E.

By Hideo UCHIDA #1, #2.

Greeting

First of all, I wish to thank you sincerely that your society has accepted this aurameter as an academic theme of research.

This aurameter, perfected through the cooperation and guidance of KANSAI BRANCH OF JAPAN PSYCHIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, THE PS INSTITUTE OF JAPAN, and THE JURIDICAL FOUNDATION OF THE JAPAN SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF INVENTIONS, has finally approached a practical form.

However, there is still a wide room for improvement before this instrument becomes capable of real practical application.

One basic problem is that we must move the detector probe by some means, for example, by hand or a mechanical support. There is an idea to rotate only the detector tip portion without moving the detector probe. However, some difficult structural and electrical problems must be solved before actual model can be developed. The attempt to substitute with an equivalent electronic circuit is also unfeasible at present unless some epoch-making idea is conceived.

Some people assert that the measurement will be affected by human aura if the detector probe is held with hand. However, aura is emanated also from the material composing the mechanical support for the probe. The measurement remains relative in all cases. Though the aura from matter may not be affected by the state of health like the human aura, its radiation intensity is probably changing incessantly, being subject to temporal changes of surrounding conditions and celestial electromagnetic energy accompanying the motion of heavenly bodies.

Hence, this aurameter detects the presence and relative intensity of aura. In sharp contrast to the aura field detected by Kirlian photos, this aura meter senses how our living environment is suffused with the auras from animals, plants, things, matters and celestial bodies. The aura measurement will convince everybody that our living environment is immersed in an intense aura field radiated by heavenly bodies. The intense radiation of celestial aura is characterized by the fact that negative electricity is generated if a object moves in the direction of Constellation Orion and positive electricty is generated if it moves in the direction of Antares in Constellation Scorpion.

This phenomenon suggests the possibility that an inexhaustible quantity of electric power can be generated, not depending on magnetic field, if we succeeds in developing a powerful aura sensor.

Furthermore, the celestial aura emanated from Antares can be detected even on the reverse side of the earth. This indicates the possibility that a submarine can detect its direction under water.

Thus this aurameter offers an entirely new research theme of practical applications.

I hope that it will contribute to the welfare and progress of mankind.

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Structure and specification of Aurameter Model AM-524

This aurameter, based on the principle of Electric Field Induction Effect (F.F.I.E.), is a measuring instrument for detecting the aura of human bodies, animals and plants, as well as the aura present in our environment.

E.F.I.E. is explained in the reference material (1) which was made public at the 2nd International Congress for Psychotronics Research held in Monte-Carlo, Monaco in 1975.

Its details are stated in the treatise material (2) which was accepted by The PS Institute of Japan in 1976. The English translation of the material (2), (3) was announced at the 8th International Conference of Parapsychology, San-Lemo, Italy, in 1976, and the 9th conference of Milano, Italy, in 1977.

E.F.I.E. is briefly explained as follows. When a body i.e. a tip of conductor moves in the direction of an electromagnetic radiation, electric charge, which corresponds to only the electric field and is independent of the magnetic field present, is generated in this body i.e. a tip of conductor. It is difficult to shield this phenomenon electrically.

This aurameter is composed of a detector probe which detects aura energy, a meter which indicates the detected energy, and a main amplifier (main part) which drives the instrument.

The shield of the detector probe has a structure that it can be attached or detached according to the purpose and nature of application.

The meter detecting the aura has 5 convertible ranges, the maximum being p-Aura.

The unit of this p-Aura has following meaning.

This aurameter is a kind of electrostatic meter with very high input impedance. The meter reading is zeroed by applying the bias voltage which neutralizes the detected electrostatic voltage, with the detector probe in a fixed (stationary) state. Then we read on the meter the electromotive force which is generated through the motion of the detector probe.

Though this meter is characterized by a very high input impedance (the resistance between the detector probe tip and the earth being about 1GΩ), it is not appropriate to indicate the value of the electromotive force in voltage, because the reading may vary according to the stray capacity existing between the probe tip and the ground, which is determined by the structure of the probe tip.

Therefore, it is more suitable to use the Coulomb value determined by voltage and capacity. However, this Coulomb value refers to electrostatic energy detected when the detector probe is fixed in place, and is, so to speak, a stationary value. A kind of electrostatic energy which is detected by the moving probe after the reading of the stationary electrostatic energy has been neutralized through bias voltage is a dynamic Coulomb value instead of a stationary Coulomb value.

Let us call this dynamic Coulomb value the Aura value, and adopt as unit (1 Aura) 1 dynamic Coulomb. 1 m-Aura is 10^{-3} Aura, 1 μ-Aura is 10^{-6} Aura and 1 p-Aura is 10^{-12} Aura.

The relationship between the Aura value indicated in each of 5 ranges of this aurameter and conventional electrostatic value is as follows:

Input capacity of the probe tip (with no tip shield) pF:

Input resistance of the probe tip GΩ:

Range	Aura value (p-Aura)	Voltage (mV)	Output voltage for recording unit (V)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

These are all full-scale values. If the tip shield is used, effective input capacity increases by about pF, so that calibration is necessary if precision is desired. A terminal for recording unit is provided at the back of the main amplifier. By connecting with a recording unit, one can record meter readings.

How to use aurameter

Following operations are indicated for using this aurameter.

1. Take out the detector probe housed in the main amplifier (main body) and connect it to the connecting cord.
2. Ground the ground terminal of the main body.
3. Set to (5) the sensitivity converting switch and turn ON the power switch.
4. As-certain that the meter needle returns to zero position at the center. Push the power check button and ascertain that the meter needle swings to the red position on the graduation. If the needle does not return to zero, but remains in either of + or − turn the ZERO ADJ. knob to align the needle exactly to zero.

   If the probe tip is not shielded, it is sometimes impossible to bring the meter needle to zero position with ZERO ADJ. knob owing to stray static electricity in the space surrounding the tip. In such case shield the probe tip to avoid the effect of static electricity.

   If the meter needle is not brought to zero after all these operations, check whether the dry cells of the power source are not exhausted.
5. Set the power switch to ON, and ascertain that the meter needle is at 0. Convert the measuring range from (5) to (1) step by step to raise sensitivity. If the meter needle deviates from zero as you more the range towards (1), adjust it to zero each time with the ZERO ADJ. knob.

   For a careful aura measurement it is preferable to wait about 15 minutes after the power switch is ON before turning the ZERO ADJ..
6. When the meter needle indicates instability in the range (1) even if the probe tip is shielded, it is not due to the electronic disturbance inside the instrument, but due to minute fluctuation of aura intensity. This can be proved by the fact that several aurameters of identical structure, placed near each other, record identical fluctuation.

7. With shielded probe tip:
Ranges (1)-(2) are suitable for measuring the aura of human bodies, animals, plants and inorganic materials. Sometimes ranges (3)-(5) are used for measuring the aura of a human endowed with special psychic power.

With unshielded probe tip:
Convert by about 2 ranges toward range (5) to compensate for compensate for increased sensitivity.

If you use a recording unit, set the range in (3)-(5), and control the sensitivity with the controls on the recording unit.

8. If you want to use the probe tip without a shield, increase sensitivity by converting the range from (5) to (4), or (4) to (3), etc. if necessary.

9. During the measurement of aura, hold the probe with your hand, stretch your arm and move the probe on the side of your body.

The aura measurement can be affected by your own aura emanated from the chakras if you bring the probe in front of your body.

10. If you attach a mechanical support to the probe for measuring aura, use the support made of dried wood. Avoid using the support of metals or petrochemical plastics.

11. For aura measurement, select a wide place free from animate and inanimate objects.

12. Before conducting aura measurement, measure the distribution of celestial aura and try to move the probe in the direction comparatively free from its effect.

If you move the probe towards Constellation Orion, the meter needle will swing in minus direction. If you move it towards Antares of Constellation Scorpion or the sun, the needle will swing in plus direction. Hence, it is recommended to measure aura by moving the probe in the direction perpendicular to both aforementioned directions. The effect of celestial aura appears even in a shielded room.

13. To determine the shape (outline) of an aura, move the probe away from the surface of the object towards outside. The aura shape is obtained by plotting the points where meter swing reverses itself.

14. The aura emanating from animate (human body, plant, animal etc.) objects can swing the meter needle towards minus when the shieldless probe tip is approaching them, and towards plus when it is receding from them, or vice versa.

The former case happens more frequently when the aura emanation from an animate object is stronger, while the latter case happens mainly when the aura emanation is weakening, for example, in the presence of fatigued or dying animals and plants (for example, flowers in a vase).

15. The meter needle swings in the directions opposite to those described in Para. 14 if the probe is shielded

Cautions in using the aurameter

Bear in mind following facts when using this aurameter.

1. Avoid exposure to direct sunbeam or hot places.
2. When using the aurameter near a high-voltage equipment, take care not to bring the probe tip in direct contact with the probe.
3. When the influence of static electricity is conceivable, ascertain that the instrument is properly grounded.
4. Turn on or off the power switch always with the measuring range in (5).
5. Remove dry cells if you do not intend to use the aurameter for a long time.
6. Before measuring the aura of a human body, both the tester and the tested person should make deep respirations several times. They may conduct the experiment wearing their clothes. However, the tester, who holds the probe, should avoid wearing clothes of chemical fiber unless the tested person is at rest completely.

References

1. Hideo Uchida "Electric Field Induction Effect and its Applications to Flying Saucers". The 2nd International Congress on Psychotronic Research, Monte-Carlo, Monaco in 1975.
2. Hideo Uchida "A Method of Detecting Aura Phenomena". The PS Institute of Japan: "PSI Science" Vol. 1, No. 1., 1976.
3. Hideo Uchida "A Method of Detecting Aura Phenomena". The 8th International Conference of Parapsychology, San-Lemo, Italy, in 1976.
4. United Kingdom Patent No. 1511662.

Comment by Prof. Dr. Hideo SEKI; President of The PS Institute of Japan and Professor Tokai University:

"If I were allowed to comment on the measuring object by means of the instrument which was invented by Dr. Hideo Uchida , I would like to assert that the very object may not be the conventional electromagnetic phenomena so far known among us, instead it must be something like aura, because the probe of the instrument in question is completely shielded electromagnetically."