

Human chacral electromagnetic calculation

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Abstract— There was developed human chacral electromagnetic calculation. Chacral electromagnetic calculation realized by scheme 2 source of influence from vibrate organs and the Frenel diffraction holes in foramen tipe as parietal, foramen between the eyebrows, swallowing foramen, chest foramen-grid, navel, urethra, anus. The article contains with equality of mechanical organ work and electrical analogs from electromagnetic coils or antennas. There were used known biophysical data of human body. Organs and systems of organism are presented in coils and antennas types.

Index Terms— human chacral electromagnetic calculation, Frenel diffraction, foramen between the eyebrows, swallowing foramen, chest foramen-grid, navel, urethra, anus.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the best-selling book “Bioelectromagnetic healing” by Thomas Valone, Ph.D. [1], the healing by electromagnetic or radiation space isn’t reproduced practically. In the famous book “Qi and Bioelectromagnetic Energy” by Randall L. Waechter [2] and her referees about chacral electromagnetic calculation and chacral biosimulators aren’t written. Though, it was specified that at the crossing of energetic meridians in corporeal and sudjok reflexology there are generated pyramidal and conical forms in energetic centers. Just, we create pyramidal and conical forms in energetic centers by proposed biosimulators. In the book “Energy Dynamics for Bioelectromagnetic medicine” by Edward F. Block Ph. D. [4], all organismal life begins with zygotic union of sperm and egg. As the Earth is in essence a giant electromagnet, it possesses a geomagnetic field with various components. The magnetic field flux is toroidal in shape are also given (Dr. Magnus Lou, personal communication) The Governor Vessel is a converging pathway of magnetic flux on the scalp and also a separatrix which divides the surface magnetic field into two symmetrical domains of different flow directions. A separatrix is a trajectory or boundary between spatial domains in which other trajectories have different behaviour. In last work “The Human Body Field” of Edward F. Block, Ph. D., [4] II. Wave Phenomena, the standard 3 axes electromagnetic waves propagation is showed. In part III. “The Human Condition”, the application of this theory for body “Chakras” distribution is suggested, interested and deserve attention. But, the equipment and devices for generation this waves aren’t suggested. Also, the methodology, experimental arrangement and date analysis aren’t resulted. In other words, how to make the electromagnetic waves propagation in energetic centres aren’t shown [5].

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II. CALCULATION.

Electromagnetic data such as currents, strengths, frequencies, inductance, number of turns of electromagnetic coils and antennas were identified in according with cyclic processes in human systems. For nervous system, mental activity, swallowing, cardiovascular system, digestion system, urogenital system and act of defecation were proposed such diffraction foramens as parietal, foramen between the eyebrows, swallowing foramen, chest foramen-grid, navel, urethra, anus. Other words, organs were presented for sources of radiation, vibration and Fresnel’s diffraction holes were presented human foramens.

Calculation was made for next energetic centers.
BRAIN BIOSIMULATOR CALCULATION

1 SOURCE OF INFLUENCE FOR ONE HEMISPHERE.

The surface area of brain cortex is 2350cm^2 of one hemisphere.

The brain mass is 1375g; 1-2 millisecond, 1 brain neuron.

	Frequency range, Hz	Amplitude range, μV
Scalp Surface	3.5-40	2-200
Open brain	0.1-120	50-5000

$A = Q \cdot U$, Q – electric charge, C - coulomb; U - potential difference of voltage.

The brain radiates: $\sim 700\text{-}800\text{THz}$ at the wavelength of $\lambda = 3 \div 10\mu\text{m} = 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \div 10 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{m}$.

$A = U \cdot Q = 5000\mu\text{V}$ A_B - work on moving charge

$Q = S_{\text{hemisphere}}(2350\text{cm}^2) \cdot 2 \cdot t(1 - 2\text{millisecond})$
 $\cdot L(\text{the length of neuron} - 3 - 10\mu\text{m})$
 $\cdot n(\text{number of neurons}) = \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{m}$

n – number of brain neurons – 10-20billions
 0.06-0.09V; Na, Ka – exchange; The electric field 100kV/cm

$A = \rho \cdot V = 0.06 - 0.09B \cdot \frac{10\mu\text{m}}{2\text{ms}} = \frac{0.09V}{\frac{10 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{m}}{2 \cdot 10^{-3}}} = 0.09V \cdot 5 \cdot$

$10^{-3}\text{J}/\text{sec} \cdot \text{brain surface } 0.26\text{m}^2 = 0.117 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ J/m}$
 or 11mg on 1m; ρ - impulse; V - charging rate

0.0000117kg on 1m = 11mg on 1m; 0.0000117kg = 0.0117g

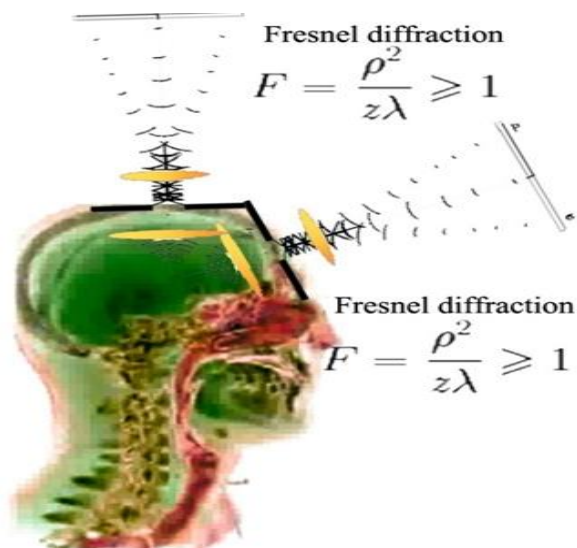


Fig. 1 Brain fresnel diffraction

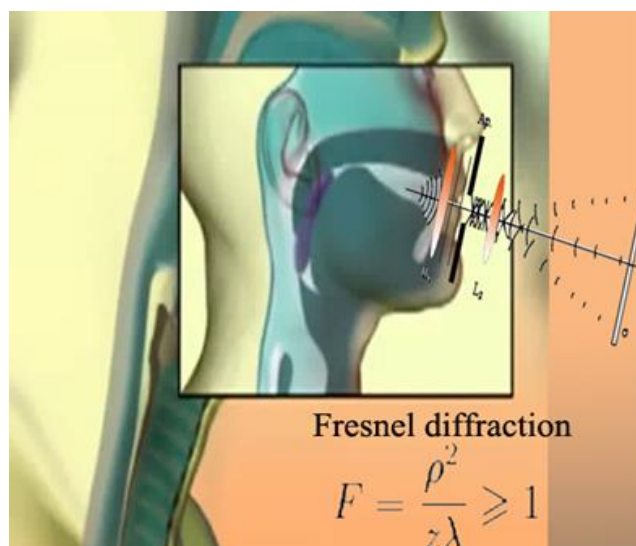


Fig. 2 Vishudha fresnel diffraction

SOURCE OF INFLUENCE FOR OTHER HEMISPHERE SUCH EXACTLY

VISHUDHA BIOSIMULATOR CALCULATION

INITIAL DATA.

L – the length of esophagus, $L = 23-30\text{cm}$.
 The speed of peristaltic wave in esophagus is $V = 3-5 \text{ cm/s}$.
 $\rho = 10\text{cm}$ of water column.
 The tonic pressures in upper and lower esophageal sphincters is 20-30cm of water column.

When swallowing the prime peristaltic wave, **1 SOURCE OF INFLUENCE**

The locking pressures:

$\rho_L = 70-90\text{cm}$ of water column,

2 SOURCE OF INFLUENCE

and then the waves are with voltage:

$\rho_L = 30\div 140\text{cm}$ of water column.

The speed of swallow peristalsis is 2-4cm/s. Way is 6-10s.

$E = P \cdot V$; ρ – pressure, V – volume.

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\max} &= 140\text{cm of water column} \cdot \pi R^2 \\ &= 1.372 \cdot 10^4 \text{N/m}^2 \cdot 3.14 \cdot 0.015^2 \\ &= 1.372 \cdot 10^4 \text{N/m}^2 \cdot 0.00071\text{m}^2 \\ &= 1.372 \cdot 10^4 \text{N/m}^2 \cdot 7.1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{m}^2 = 9.74\text{J} \end{aligned}$$

$1\text{Pa} = 1\text{N/m}^2 = 1.0197 \cdot 10^{-4}\text{m of water column}$ $1\text{m of water column} = \frac{1\text{N/m}^2}{1.0197 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 0.98 \cdot 10^4 \text{N/m}^2$ $10\text{cm of water column} = 0.98 \cdot 10^3 \text{N/m}^2$ $140\text{cm of water column} = 1.4 \cdot 0.98 \cdot 10^4 \text{N/m}^2$ $= 1.372 \cdot 10^4 \text{N/m}^2$ The width of gullet lumen or inside diameter is 2-3cm.
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$$\begin{aligned} L_{\text{swallow}} &= 1.257 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{H} \cdot 3.14 \cdot 0.015^2 \cdot \frac{10^2}{0.23} \\ &= 1.257 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{H} \cdot 7.1 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 4.35 \\ &= 10^{-10} \cdot 38.82\text{H} = 0.39 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{H} \\ A_{\text{day}} &= 0.16\text{J} \end{aligned}$$

Food intake is 20 min.

$$\frac{1}{24\text{hours} \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{72}$$

The daily mass of meal: protein – 50g; carbohydrates – 100g } $\approx 2\text{kg}$; water – 1.75kg

At the 200g of excrement:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{excrement, rectum, large intestine}} &= 2.3\text{kg/s} \cdot 10^{-6} \\ \text{The gullet is bigger in 10 times (2kg of meal).} \\ E_{\text{gullet}} &= 23\text{kg/s} \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \pi R^2 \cdot 9.8\text{N} \\ &= 23\text{kg/s} \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 3.14 \cdot 0.015^2 \cdot 9.8 \\ &= 23\text{kg/s} \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 7.1 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 9.8 \\ &= 10^{-10} \cdot 1600 \cdot 10^{-10} = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{J} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_{\text{swallow}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-7}}{0.39 \cdot 10^{-6}}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.32 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 10^{-6}}{0.39 \cdot 10^{-6}}} = 0.09\text{A}$$

ANAHATA BIOSIMULATOR CALCULATION

INITIAL DATA.

INITIAL DATA.

1 SOURCE OF INFLUENCE, HEART

$V_{\text{heart}} = 783\text{cm}^3$ V – volume of the heart
 $M_{\text{heart}} = 332\text{g}$ M – mass of the heart
 $f_{\text{heart}} = 40 \div 50\text{beats/min}$ f – source of influence

The volume of pumped blood is 1020.6g/min.
 The pressure is 120 and 80 mm of mercury.
 The percussion volume is 50-70ml.
 Duration of cardiac cycle is 0.8-1s.
 The contraction is 60-70times/min.
 The frequency of contractions of the heart is 3-4 liter/min.
 The differential pressure is 50-60mm of mercury.
 The linear velocity of blood flow through the arteries 0,3-0,5 m / s
 $A_c = mV^2 = 1.0206 \text{ kg/min} \cdot 0.4 \text{ m/s} = \frac{1.0206}{60} \text{ kg/s} \cdot 0,4 \text{ m/s} \cdot 9,8 \text{ m/s} \cdot 0,4^2 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 0,0267 \text{ J}$;
 $L = \mu_n \cdot \mu_i \cdot S_e \cdot \frac{N^2}{L_e} = 1,25663706 \cdot 3,5325 \cdot 7290 = 32360,8$
 $H; S_e = \frac{\pi \cdot R^2}{2} = \frac{3,14 \cdot 1,5^2}{2} = 3,5325 \text{ m}^2$;

$$\frac{N^2}{Le} = \frac{54^2}{0,4M} = 7290 ; \quad N - \text{amount of basilar artery.}$$

$$N=54$$

$$I_B = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{L}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,0267 \text{ J}}{32360,8 \text{ H}}} = 0,28 \text{ A} = 1,28 \text{ mA}$$

2 SOURCE OF INFLUENCE, BREATHING

14 respiratory movements (in min):
 Inspiration/expiration 400-500ml of air
 Deep inspiration/expiration 2000ml;
 Residual volume – 1500ml; after maximal expiration;
 after calm expiration 3000ml; In all 7 liter/min;
 Inspiration and expiration ratio is 1:2, 1:3.

Lungs

The speed of the air in the lungs 100 cm/s
 at work 30-100 liter / min;
 at rest 6-10 liter/min;
 $A_{\text{lungs}} = 65 \text{ liter/min} \cdot 100 \text{ cm/s}$
 $A = mV^2 = \frac{1,29 \cdot 65^2}{60} \cdot 1^2 \text{ m/s} = 1,3975 \cdot 0,001 \cdot 9,8 =$
 $0,0136955 \text{ J}; 1 \text{ liter of the air} = 1,29 \text{ g}; 1000 \text{ g} = 9,8 \text{ H}$
 $L = \mu_n \cdot \mu_i \cdot S_e \cdot \frac{N^2}{Le} = 1,25663706 \cdot 100 \cdot 50000 = 6,28 \cdot 10^6$
 $\text{H}; S_e = 100 \text{ m}^2$
 On the inhale area of lungs 100 m² ready numeral;
 $\frac{N^2}{Le} = \frac{100^2}{0,2m} = \frac{10000^2}{0,2} = 50000$
 $N - \text{amount of the bronchi in vivo};$
 $N = 30000 - \text{bronchioles.}$
 Laying the end bronchioles, their – 18-20 pc.
 5 bronchial · 20 = 100 end bronchioles.

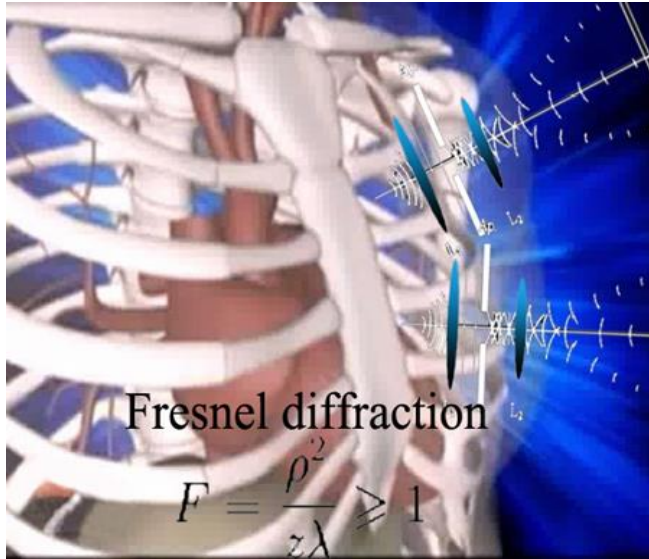


Fig. 3 Anahata fresnel diffraction

$$I_L = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{L}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,0267 \text{ J}}{6,28 \cdot 10^6 \text{ H}}} = 0,066 \text{ A} \cdot 10^{-3} = 66 \text{ mA}$$

MANIPURA BIOSIMULATOR CALCULATION INITIAL DATA.

$A_1 - \text{work, made by food or by guts on moving the food.}$
 The length of large intestine is 90-150cm
 Small intestine L_1 ; Common 2.2-4.4m;

Duodenum is 21cm
 Proximal 4-6cm; \varnothing 4-10cm

$$A_{\text{small intestine}} = L \cdot D \cdot V = 4,5m \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{2,6 + 6}{2}\right)^2 \text{ cm} \cdot 0,2 \text{ cm/s}$$

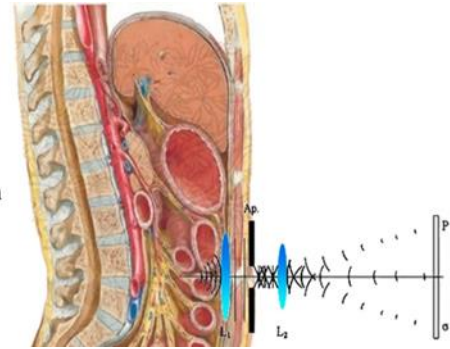


Fig. 4 Manipura fresnel diffraction

The density of food: 1.small intestine – 400g;
 2. large intestine – 200g of excrement a day.

1 SOURCE OF INFLUENCE SMALL INTESTINE

$$\text{in a 1 sec} = \frac{400 \text{ g}}{24 \text{ hours} \cdot 3600 \text{ s}} = \frac{0,4}{24 \cdot 3600} = 0,0000046 \text{ kg} = 4,6 \text{ kg/s} \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$A_{\text{small intestine}} = 12,8 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 4,6 \cdot 10^{-6} = 58,88 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{m} \cdot \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^3}{\text{s}^2} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \text{ m}^2;$$

$$J_{\text{small intestine}} = 58,88 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 9,8 = 577,02 \cdot 10^{-12} = 0,577 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ J} = 0,577 \text{ nJ}; A_1 = A_2$$

$L_{\text{small intestine}} = \mu_0 \cdot \mu_i \cdot S_e \cdot N^2 / Le; \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{A}^2}$
 $\mu_0 - \text{the permeability of vacuum}; S_e - \text{the sectional area of heart};$
 $Le - \text{the length of middle line of heart};$
 $N - \text{the number of turns}; E = N \cdot t = U \cdot I \cdot t; N = 23$

$$Le_{\text{small intestine}} = 23 \cdot \frac{0,025 + 0,06}{2} = 0,9775 \text{ m};$$

$S_e - \text{diameter on the turn perimeter}$

$$2Sc = \pi \cdot \left(\frac{0,09}{0,0425}\right)^2 = 0,0254 \text{ m}; E_{\text{coil}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot L \cdot I^2;$$

$$E_{\text{coil}} = A_{\text{coil}}; A_1 = A_2 = 0,577 \text{ nJ}; 0,577 \text{ nJ} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot L \cdot I^2;$$

$$L_{\text{small intestine}} = 1,257 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ H/m} \cdot 5,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \frac{1}{0,99775 \text{ m}} = 1,257 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ H} \cdot 5,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 541 = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ H} \cdot 25,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0,541 \cdot 10^3 = 17,2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ H}$$

$$E = m \cdot V^2 (\text{m/s}); E_{\text{small intestine}} = 4,6 \text{ kg/s} \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot$$

$$0,002 (\text{m/s})^2 = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 9,8 = 180,3 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ J};$$

$$I_{\text{small intestine}} = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{L}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 180,3 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ J}}{17,2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ H}}} = 0,00458 \text{ A} = 4,58 \text{ mA}$$

2 SOURCE OF INFLUENCE LARGE INTESTINE

$$\frac{200 \text{ g of excrements}}{24 \text{ hours} \cdot 3600 \text{ s}} = 2,3 \text{ kg/s} \cdot 10^{-6}$$

Human chacral electromagnetic calculation

$$L_{\text{large intestine}} = \mu_0 \cdot Se \cdot \frac{N^2}{Le}$$

$$= 1.257 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{H} \cdot 3.14 \cdot 0.252 \cdot \frac{12}{0.1}$$

$$= 1.257 \cdot 3.14 \cdot 0.0625 \cdot 10$$

$$= 10^{-6} \cdot 2.4 \text{H}$$

Le – maximal diameter 10cm = 0.1m;

Diameter Se – 50cm, radius – 25cm.

$$E_{\text{large intestine}} = 2.3 \text{kg/s} \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 0.000084^2 \text{m/s}$$

$$= 2.3 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot (8.4 \cdot 10^{-5})^2$$

$$= 162.3 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{J} \cdot 9.8 \text{N} = 1590 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{J}$$

The speed is in 24 times less; contraction frequency of small intestine is 10-12 cycles, large – 0.6.

$$I_{\text{large intestine}} = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{L}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 1590 \cdot 10^{-16}}{2.4 \cdot 10^{-6}}} = 10^{-5} \cdot \sqrt{1325}$$

$$= 36 \cdot 10^{-5} = 0.00036 \text{A} = 0.36 \text{mA}$$

Stomach f_{stomach} reduction

Ionosphere radiation propagation (p.55, 59-64)

$f_{\text{ejection of digested}}$

$t_1 = 20 \div 25 \text{ms}$

Peristalsis:

stomach – 2-4 cycles; duodenum – 10-12 cycles; small intestine – 9-12 cycles; iliac – 6-8 cycles; large intestine – 0.6 cycles; and also 3-4 cycles or 6-12 cycles; straight intestine – 3 cycles; sphincter Oggy – 3-6 cycles

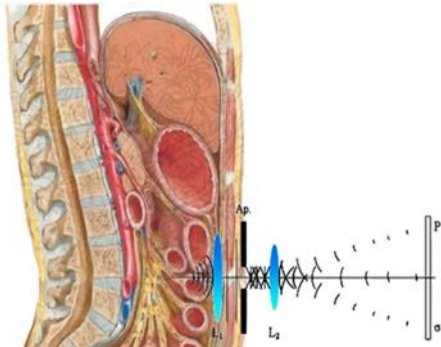


Fig. 5 Manipura fresnel diffraction

Cyclicism

$$C_1^t = 0.6 \text{c/min}; t_1^t = 0.01 \text{Hz}; C_2^t = 3-4 \text{c/min}; t_2^t = 0.05-0.067 \text{Hz}; C_3^t = 6-12 \text{c/min}; t_3^t = 0.1-0.2 \text{Hz};$$

$$C^{s.i.} = 6-8 \text{c/min}; t_{\text{min}}^{s.i.} = 0.1 \text{Hz}; t_{\text{min}}^{s.i.} = 0.133 \text{Hz};$$

$$C^{s.i.v.} = 9-12 \text{c/min}; t_{\text{min}}^{s.i.} = 0.15 \text{Hz}; t_{\text{min}}^{s.i.} = 0.2 \text{Hz}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{8}} = \sqrt{\frac{3.14}{8}} = \sqrt{0.3925} = 0.625;$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3.14}{2}} = \sqrt{1.57} = 1.26$$

SVATHISVANA BIOSIMULATOR CALCULATION 1 SOURCE OF INFLUENCE URINARY EXCRETION

$$V_{\text{ureter}} = 2-3 \text{cm/min} = \frac{2.4 \text{cm}}{60 \text{s}} = 0.04 \text{cm/s}$$

V_{ureter} - rate of the motion urine by the ureter

$$E = 11.5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \pi R^2 \cdot 9.8 \text{N}$$

$$= 11.5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 3.14 \cdot 0.004^2 \cdot 9.8$$

$$= 11.5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 9.8 = 563.5 \cdot 10^{-11} = 5.63 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{J}$$

2.3 · 10⁻⁶ for 200g of excrements; E - work or energy

$$L = 1.257 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{H} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \frac{27.5^2}{0.22} = 0.286 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 756$$

$$= 216 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{H}$$

L - inductance of the ureter

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{L}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 5.63 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{J}}{216 \cdot 10^{-9}}} = 0.22 \text{A}$$

I - current strength of the ureter; $f_{\text{ureter}} = 0.016 \div 0.084 \text{Hz}$
 f_{ureter} - frequency of movement of urine

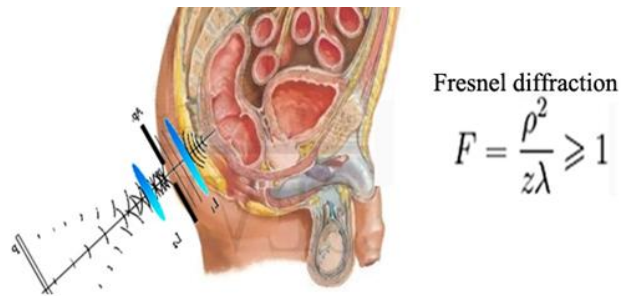


Fig. 6 Svathisvana fresnel diffraction

2 SOURCE OF INFLUENCE REPRODUCTION

Period of bulbar spongiosis muscle contraction, T - 0,6s

MULADHARA BIOSIMULATOR CALCULATION

1 SOURCE OF INFLUENCE STRAIGHT INTESTINE

In 4 times less than small intestine. 0.002m/s;

$V = 0.0005 \text{m/s}$

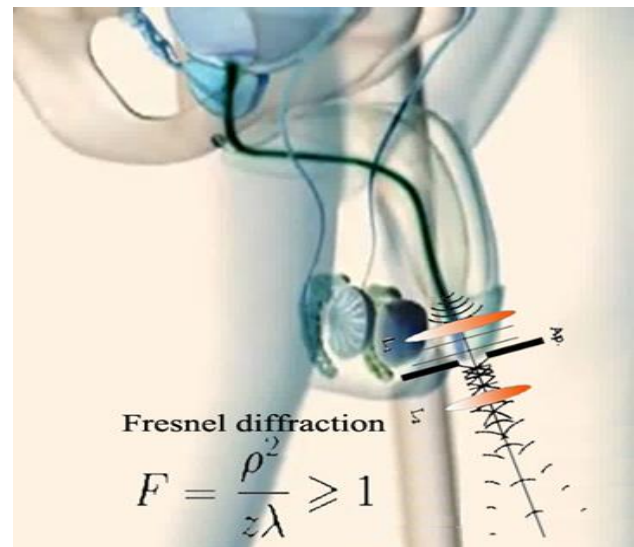


Fig. 7 Muladhara fresnel diffraction

$$E = 2.3\text{kg/s} \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 0.0005^2(\text{m/s})^2$$

$$= 2.3 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 25 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 9.8\text{N}$$

$$= 563 \cdot 10^{-14} = 5.63 \cdot 10^{-12}\text{J}$$

The length of straight intestine: 14-18cm; Ø 4-7.5cm≈6cm;
 $L = 1.257 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{H} \cdot 0.0028 \cdot 6.67 = 0.023\text{H} \cdot 10^{-6}$

$$I_{\text{straight intestine}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 5.63 \cdot 10^{-12}\text{J}}{0.023 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{H}}} = 10^{-3} \cdot 22.12 = 0.02\text{A}$$

$$= 22\text{mA}$$

Table of discreteness and inaccuracy of measurements

Name of Biosimulator Model	Parameters of radiator	
	$\Delta I; \Delta U$	Δf
1	2	3
Model N	0.06÷0.09V	700÷800THz
Model M	0.06÷0.09V	700÷800THz
Model S	0.09A , 0.085÷0.095A	0.25Hz , 0.2÷0.3Hz
Model 1 C	1 radiator	1.28mA , 1.2÷1.3mA
	2 radiator	66µA , 61µA÷71µA
Model 1 D	1 radiator	4.58mA , 4÷5mA
	2 radiator	0.36mA , 0.3÷0.4mA
Model UG	0.22A , 0.18÷0.28A	0.015÷0.09Hz
Model DS	22mA , 18÷28mA	0.05Hz , 0.04÷0.06Hz

Parameters of radiator			
Discreteness of current v_i, v_u	Discreteness of frequency v_f	Inaccuracy of current measurement Δ_i, Δ_u	Inaccuracy of frequency measurement Δ_f
4	5	6	7
0.005V	20THz	0.0025V	10THz
0.005V	20THz	0.0025V	10THz
0.002A	0.02Hz	0.001A	0.01Hz
0.02mA	0.04Hz	0.01mA	0.02Hz
2µA	0.002Hz	1µA	0.001Hz
0.2mA	0.05Hz	0.1mA	0.025Hz
0.2mA	0.0025Hz	0.1mA	0.00125Hz
0.02A	0.015Hz	0.01A	0.0075Hz
2mA	0.005Hz	1mA	0.0025Hz

III. PRODUCE OF BIOSIMULATORS. EXPERIMENTAL DATA.

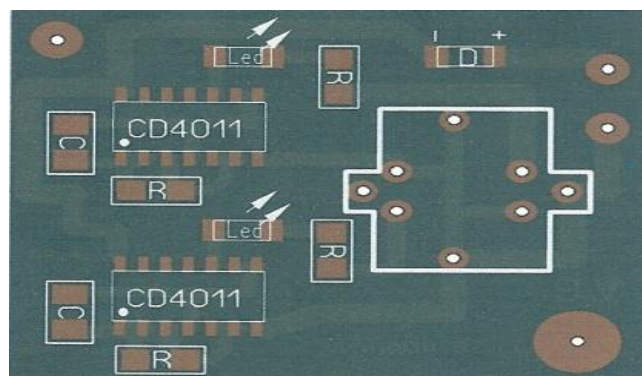
In the bases of chacral electromagnetic calculation were developed the Biosimulator device that produce the cyclic processes in the energy centers: Mulathara, Svathisvana, Anahata, Vishutha, Adgna, Sahasrara.

For creating biosimulator device is necessary no less than 2 electromagnetic radiations of electromagnetic coil or antenna from each human center-chakra, which are Mulathara, Svathisvana, Anahata, Vishutha, Adgna, Sahasrara and corresponded to them human systems like act

of defecation, urination and reproduction, digestion, cardiac activity and breathing, swallowing, mental activity, nervous system. Meanwhile the radiation is created correspondingly from the foramens as Fresnel diffraction $F = \rho^2/z\lambda \geq 1$, where F – the Fresnel diffraction, ρ – the radial coordinate

of concerned point in the observation surface in polar coordinate system, z – the length from foramens or obstacle to observation surface, λ – the radiation wavelength, and there are corresponding to them foramens: anus, urethra, navel, chest foramen-grid, swallowing foramen, foramen between the eyebrows, parietal. Meanwhile the amplitudes and frequencies of electromagnetic radiations of coils and antennas are: in the system of defecation – the peristalsis of excrement in straight intestine, in the urogenital system – the peristalsis of urine and pacemaker of penis, in the digestive system – the peristalsis and pacemaker of small and large intestine, in the heart and breathing systems – the rhythms of heart and breathing activity, the values of transported blood, inspired and expired air, in the swallowing act – the pacemaker and peristalsis of swallowing, in the mental activity – the brain rhythms and brain activity of neurons in frontal side of brain, nervous system, - also to the brain rhythms and brain activity of in parietal and frontal side of brain.

Were produced 2 Biosimulator models: D - Biosimulator Manipura, digestive system (Pic. 1); UG - Biosimulator Svathisvana, urogenital system (Pic. 2), with the characteristics specified in the table above.

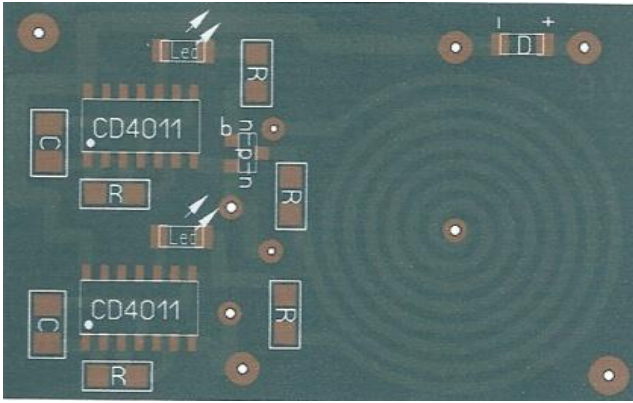


A



B

Fig.8, A – plates, B - overall views of the Manipura biosimulator



A



B

Fig. 9, A - plates, B - overall views of the Muladhara biosimulator

Pictures of the plates and overall views of the biosimulator devices.

Some chacral biosimulators were produced and were confirmed their positive influence into human organism by known aura device investigation [7]. Investigations have shown that energy was increased from 2.0 to 2.5 times from initial of energy fields.

IV. CONCLUSION

1. The human chacral electromagnetic calculation was developed.
2. Data for biosimulator device production collected in the table.
3. Some chacral biosimulators were produced and their positive influence into human organism were confirmed by known aura device investigation [7]. Investigations shown that energy was increased from 2.0 to 2.5 times from initial of energy fields.

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