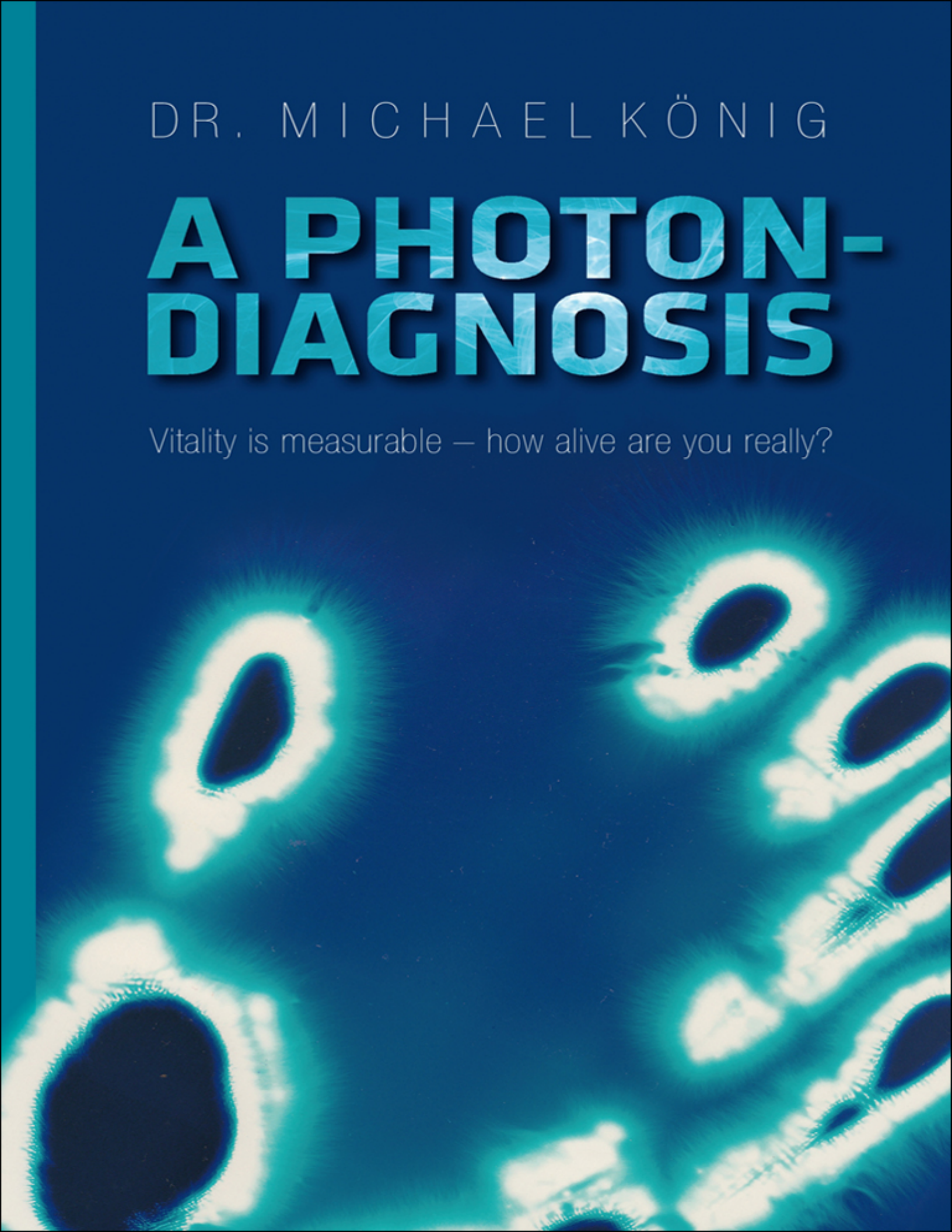
DR. MICHAEL KÖNIG

A PHOTON-DIAGNOSIS

Vitality is measurable – how alive are you really?



This book is for performing a method of self-healing and for the development of ones own consciousness. This method can only be used in appropriate self-care. The book offers no alternative for professional treatement of severe illnesses and it should not stop you from taking necessary investigations by conventional medicine.

ABOUT THE BOOK:

Can vitality and spirituality of a person be demonstrated by physical measurements? This question has preoccupied Michael König for over 30 years. During his student days, he built his first Kirlian device; in the course of his professional life as a physicist, he carried out studies on the human energy system. In doing so, he discovered that the electrical charge of a persons cells is closely related to his vitality and state of consciousness. König developed this modern diagnostic method over the decades, which can be of assistance to physicians in order to better understand the health status of their patients: the photon diagnosis.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Dr. Michael König, born in 1957, is quantum physicist and has dedicated nearly 30 years to the exploration of the relationship between mind and matter. From 1987 to 2004 he directed a private research institute and obtained patents in the field of complementary medicine. As one of the pioneers of the new physics and the shift of paradigm he is a frequent speaker and lecturer at international conferences, at universities and in documentaries.

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Introduction

Since the discovery of the kirlian effect, in the former Soviet Union, Kirlian photographs of animate and inanimate objects fascinate the viewer, the specialist as well as the scientific layman.

Since my studies of physics began over thirty years ago, I started to explore the physical characteristics of biological processes.

Initially, it was my hypothesis that electrical charge and the electric and magnetic fields caused by them are associated with both our physical and our psychological state.

In this book I will also report on first applications of Kirlian photography in the Soviet Union in the fields of geologicy of mineral deposits, agriculture and medicine as well as on the further development of the process in the West since the 1970s.

Modern quantum physics and high-tech electronic equipment make this possible: With the fascinating process of photon diagnosis vitality, psychological state and also the personal spiritual transformation level of patients based on their electromagnetic state are now objectively measurable.

In Chapter VII the first results of ongoing studies in medical practices are presented that have already been applied from my the Kirlian photogaphy furthering the development of digital diagnostic methods in several patients.

CHAPTER I

The discovery of the electro-luminescence of living objects

From its beginnings into the modern era, whilst in the dark, sailors observed a strange bluish glow that most vigorously appeared at the top of the mast of their sailboat. Usually, on the mainland such observations were made as well, mainly at church spiers or from other vantage points. Most of these luminous phenomena were made before or during a thunderstorm at night, so it was natural to associate them with processes in the atmosphere.

Later, the phenomenon was commonly known as St. Elmo's fire and with the scientific investigation and a more comprehensive description of electricity, one could find a natural and plausible explanation for these luminous phenomena. From the physicist and naturalist Georg Christoph Lichtenberg, who lived and taught in Göttingen in the 18th century, original records are still available: According to him, the discharge channels, as they occur in the Kirlian Photography as well, are referred to as Lichtenberg figures. In physics, these processes are summarized under the term of electro luminescence; nowadays, the process whithin the parameters of quantum physics are well understood. Today we know that these processes occur in nature whenever there is a build up of a large electrical charge difference in the atmosphere. Before

such differences are discharged in the form of a lightning bolt, smaller discharge currents are flowing, especially on to sharp objects because there the electric potential differences are the greatest.

With the ever growing use of electricity by people in everyday life, it was only a matter of time before the electroluminescece would also occur in technical devices where high electrical voltages are used. The early Soviet-Union undertook particularely ambitious projects in order to advance the electrification of the Communist Society. Lenin expressed his political opinion in the simple formula: Socialism is equal to Soviet power plus electrification. And so it is perhaps no accident of history that it was precisely a soviet citizen who should succeed in discovering the electro luminescence in living objects. So it was the electrical engineer Semyon Kirlian who, in the 1930s, when repairing an electrical apparatus in which the internal high voltage was poorly insulated in relation to the outer housing, made the observation that from his hands emenated a strange bluish luminescence when he touched the defective machine which was under electrical power. Soon after this, he started to investigate this phenomenon together with his wife Walentina in detail. They found that other living organisms, including animals and plants, radiated these strange luminous phenomena as soon as they came into contact with a high voltage and high frequency field.

Shortly after this, soviet scientists became aware of the discovery Semjon Kirlians and others began to explore the effects using scientific methods. The totalitarian system under the rule of Stalin made it very quickly a state secret and so the knowledge about it came into the West only in the 1970s. Not much is known about the Kirlian research in the Soviet Union before the Second World War, but it is well known today that the Kirlian effect was used there already in the 1950s for medical diagnosis in hospitals, for seed and

harvest control in agriculture, for the locating of mineral deposits in geophysics and also in the material sciences and material testing.

Soviet physicians and life scientists recognized early on the potential of Kirlian photography in medical diagnosis. They coined the concept of bioplasma in medical diagnostics and thus recognized that the Kirlian photograph of a patient is caused by electrical charge interactions inside the body of a person. The intensity of the radiation corona which occurs in the Kirlian effect depends of course directly on the conductivity, i.e. the amount of free or mobilizable electrical charge carriers. The higher the amount of charge carriers present, the lower the electrical resistance and the higher is the electrical conductivity and vice versa. The scientists realized that the Kirlian photography is ideally suited for therapy monitoring, by taking a Kirlian picture before and after a treatment and then comparing the two. However, this purely quantitative comparison of two radiations is not the only criterion for judging such Kirlian photographs, because you have to consider the radiation quality, i.e. the characteristics of the rays of the corona.

In the agricultural sector of the Soviet Union seeds were studied for their suitability in different climatic areas. Namely the emission of a seedling could be selected depending on how well it is suited for a particular growing zone or whether other seed varieties would have better growth prospects.

During the exploration of ore deposits was first searched for broad hints in changes in the earths magnetic field when flying over an area. Then, one took soil samples at points of interest and examined them with the Kirlian photography in context to their radiation behavior. Depending on the mineral composition the study of each sample showed detailed reference to the ores contained.

In the material sciences the emission of a material sample was examined with the Kirlian photography or one could also detect the presence of hairline cracks in individual works.

In the following we will look at the physical processes in the emergence of a Kirlian photograph in a little more detail. Accordingly, we must first take a look at the interior of a classic Kirlian device. Such appliances typically consist of an electrically insulating plastic housing, in which an electronic circuit generates a high frequency pulsed high voltage. This is connected to a sheet-like metal electrode, which is arranged below the electrically insulating cover plate of the device.

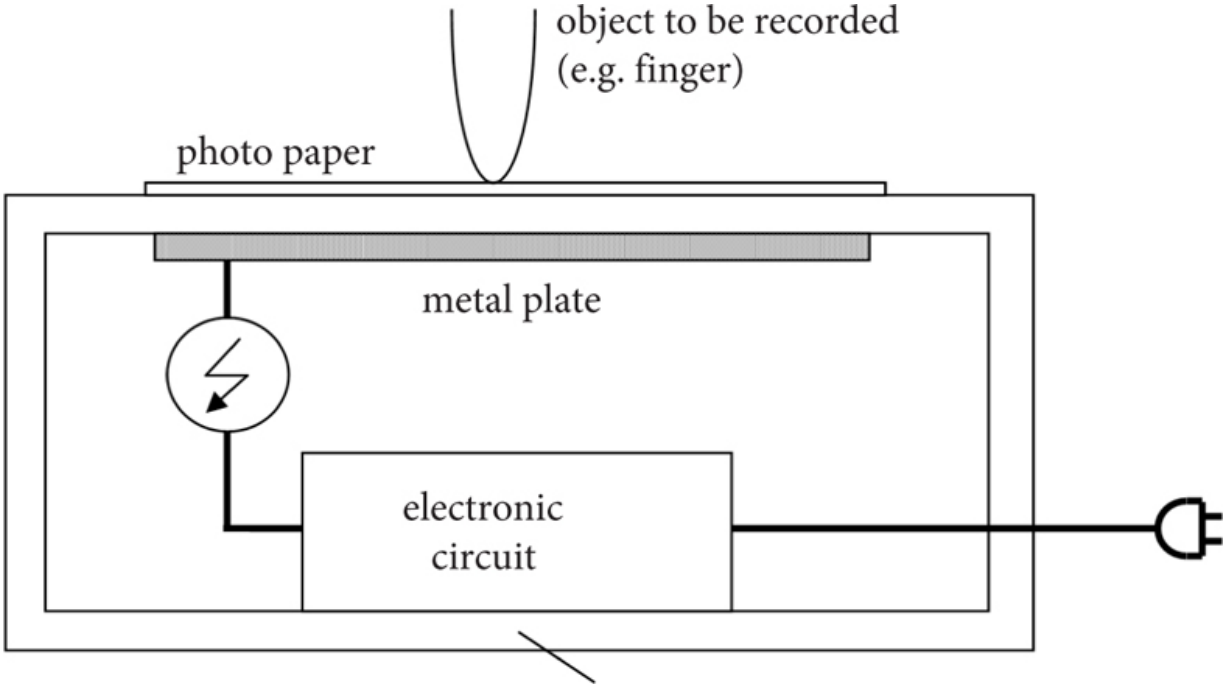

Figure 1 Cross section of a classical Kirlian device

The insulation guarantees that one does not come into direct contact with the dangerous high voltage which is touching the metal electrode during the operation of the device. The cover plate has the property of transmitting the

electric field generated by the high voltage in spite of the insulating. Now, if you put a photo paper between the object to be photographed, such as a finger, and the cover plate, in the dark you can map the highly visible bluish radiations of the finger on the photo paper and thereby expose it photographically. Then you have to develop the photo paper in a darkroom process, dry it before it is ready as a Kirlian picture.

How do the luminous phenomena occur when turning on the Kirlian device? This process, which is referred to in physics as electroluminescence generally or specifically as a gas discharge, can be explained by quantum effects. As soon as the pulsed high voltage is turned on at the Kirlian device, a uniform electric field builds up on the top of the plate. If an electrically positive voltage is applied on the metal electrode in this moment, electrically negatively charged particles, which are contained in the object to be photographed, become mobilized by the electric field and accelerated towards the metal electrode. Because oppositely poled charges (positive – negative) attract each other. If there is an electrically negative voltage on the metal electrode at this moment, so positively charged particles will be accelerated towards the metal electrode out of the recording object. On their way through the air, mobilized particles constantly collide with air molecules.

At each impact with an air molecule an electrically charged particle will give a portion of its kinetic energy that was received in the electric field, to the air molecule and thereafter is again accelerated in the electric field until it collides again with another air molecule. This process is repeated for each charged particle from several hundred to a thousand times, until it finally dashes against the photo paper and remains inserted therein or slowly migrates through the electrically insulating cover plate. When an air molecule now absorbs energy of a charged particle in a

collision process, an electron bound in the molecule leaps to a higher orbital for a short time.

It mostly takes only a few millionths of a second in which an electron remains in the higher energy orbital. During this tiny period of time the air molecule is in a so called excited state. Then the electron in the excited molecule tumbles back to its original orbital and is again in its original state. In doing so, according to the law of conservation of energy, it has to re-emit the energy abosrbed from the colliding particle. If the energy received in such a collision process was not high enough to remove the electron from the molecule, the electron in return will emit the absorbed energy in the form of electromagnetic radiation. In other words, a physicist would say that the electron emits a photon when it returns to the ground state. Photons are quantums - they are the quantums of electromagnetic radiation. The energy of the photon is thereby typically as big as it corresponds to the energy of visible light. The photon is in this case a light particle and therefore in this manner the photographic paper is exposed and in dark rooms we can observe this process well with the naked eye.

It follows that a Kirlian picture primarily contains information on the number of electrically charged particles that are located on or near the surface of the recorded object and how they are distributed. Figure 2 illustrates this state of affairs.

In **1** shows an excited atom or molecule in the interior of the recorded object, such as a finger of a patient. In an excited molecule only a small portion of energy is needed to mobilize an electron from that molecule by means of the strong electric field. This quantum physical process is called field emission. In figure 2 the above in detail explained