

Dowsing demystified - The rod movement mechanism

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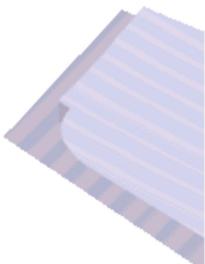
Abstract

The cause of the movement of L rods used by a dowser is investigated. It is observed that the adrenal glands act as an antenna for radiation that causes the dowsing effect and that current from this antenna flowing through the shoulders and arm muscles causes muscle movement that affects the rods. The use of polyethylene screening material and conductive pads to replace the effect of the adrenal glands allows current flowing from the pads to the shoulders to be investigated by observation of the effect of resistors and capacitors in the circuit. Observations suggest that the current is not electromagnetic.

Background

In the 1970s Zabož V. Harvalik was a physics professor at the University of Arkansas. He retired in 1973 but continued to carry out a series of experiments to try and locate “sensors” in the body that were responsible for detecting dowsing “radiation”. Harvalik (1978) published a paper summarising his research. In that paper he describes how flaps of aluminium were placed at various positions on the human body and dowsing ability checked to see if any particular position blocked the ability. What he found was that if the plates covered an area near the adrenal glands dowsing ability was blocked. He also found an effect when aluminium was used as a crown around the head. At the time it was believed that magnetic fields were responsible for the dowsing effect. Shelly Higgings (2007) discusses this and describes a replication of Harvalik’s work.

In the former USSR A. E. Akimov became the head of the centre for non-traditional Technologies in 1989, this was later known as ISTC VENT. Akimov (1991) refers to material having a spin-ordered molecular structure and cites A. Samokhin in 1989 as having carried out preliminary experimental testing of the action of polyethylene films. The paper goes on to state that polyethylene films acted as a polariser for the radiation being studied and that such films crossed by orientation of the polymers could act as a shield for the radiation.



In their manufacture polyethylene films are stretched in one direction and it is this that gives them their polarising properties. Any material such as rolled aluminium sheet that had been stretched in its manufacturing process has similar effects as does perspex sheet. Harvalik’s aluminium plates fall into this category and although he only used single rather than crossed plates it seems likely that this was sufficient to affect the radiation and produce the results that he saw.

Figure 1:
Crossed pe

Note For polyethylene and perspex the two polarising layers can be touching but if two sheets of rolled aluminium are used they must be electrically insulated from one another or their blocking effect will disappear.

Observations

A dowser using L rods can normally detect a series of spaced dowsing interference fringes caused by a source such as a 20cm copper tube or 60cm hollow steel sphere. It has been found that the ability to detect these fringes disappears when the adrenal glands are covered by crossed polyethylene film. This happens when the dowser moves toward the tube or sphere with the screening material coming between the dowser and the source. If the dowser turns round and walks away from the source of the fringes they can be detected as usual because the screening material is no longer between the dowser and the source.

Using polarisers made of thin perspex sheet, another material formed by a rolling process that stretches the material in one direction Duffy (2025) found by experimenting with the spacing of polarisers that the radiation always had a wavelength of 21.1cm and was circularly polarised.

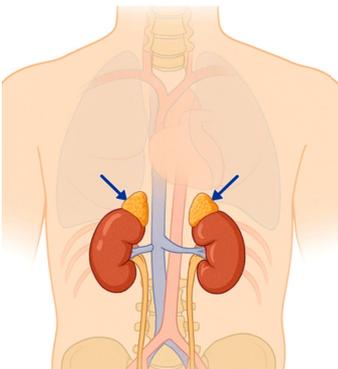


Figure 2: Adrenal glands

The adrenal glands are spaced approximately half of 21.1cm apart. In radio engineering, dipole antennae of a half wavelength are commonly used to receive radio transmissions. If a full wave antenna were to be used then an incoming electromagnetic wave would have the same amplitude at each end of the antenna and no signal would be received. With a half wave antenna the signal at each end is of the opposite polarity and so the signal adds and can be detected.

To investigate the action of the adrenal glands, crossed polyethylene film was fixed across the chest of a dowser. This prevented any dowsing response to radiation from the front. Conductive adhesive pads of the type used in TENS machines and ECG measurement apparatus were attached on top of the polyethylene at the approximate position of the adrenal glands, ensuring that no part of the conducting pads was spaced more or less than $(21.1)/2$ cm from each other. Another pair of conductive pads was attached to an area of soft tissue at the back of each shoulder with the left hand adrenal pad connected to the left hand shoulder pad by a fine brass wire and the right hand adrenal pad connected to the right hand shoulder pad.

Tests before the pads were connected showed that when the source was approached the wearer had no dowsing ability, it being blocked by the crossed polyethylene. With the pads connected, dowsing ability was restored. When the adrenal pad spacing was altered to be outside of the 21.1/2 cm range, dowsing ability was lost again. This result suggests that the

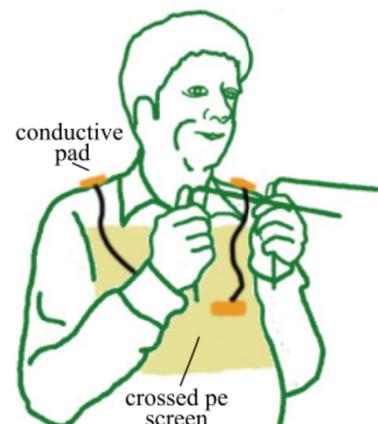


Figure 3: Pads and screen

action of the adrenal glands in detecting dowsing radiation is not by some biological process but rather by the glands acting as a half wave antenna.

That the dowsing ability only returns when the adrenal and shoulder pads are connected implies that there is a current of some sort that flows down the wires and into the arms with this current causing small movements of the muscles sufficient to tilt the hands slightly and cause the L dowsing rods to move.

It is well known in electromagnetics that a wavelength of 21.1cm is the hydrogen line wavelength and that radiation of this wavelength is emitted by a change in the energy state of electrically neutral hydrogen atoms. It has a corresponding frequency of 1420 MHz. It is tempting to think that the current that passes between the adrenal pad and a shoulder pad is a 1420 MHz electrical current but this does not appear to be the case. When electrical components such as resistors and capacitors are placed in the wires connecting the adrenal pads and the shoulder pads it is found that they do not behave as expected for a frequency of 1420 MHz.

In the case of resistors, inserting axial metal film resistors completely blocks the current and kills the dowsing effect. On the other hand carbon composition resistors of the same ohmic value do not. The difference between these types of resistor is that axial metal film resistors are manufactured with a spiral cut into the metal film, this is done to trim the resistors to a precise value. A side effect of the spiral is that it adds an inductive component to the resistors, this effect is very small and it does not normally affect the circuit that the resistor is in. A typical value for the inductance is around 6 nH. At 1420MHz This inductance adds an extra impedance value of 53 ohms. The problem is that a 560K ohm carbon composition resistor which has a resistance 4 orders of magnitude greater has no effect whatsoever.

21.1cm electromagnetic radiation with frequency of 1420MHz is propagated at the speed of light. However the way in which an axial metal film resistor blocks the radiation when inserted in the adrenal-shoulder circuit indicates that it must be inserting a very high impedance into the circuit and to do this the frequency of the radiation must be much greater than 1420MHz, in turn this means that the propagation speed must be greater than the speed of light.

When a capacitor comprising two brass plates of approximately 1cm x 1cm dimension and having a polyethylene film dielectric between the plates is inserted in the adrenal-shoulder circuit it has no effect on dowsing ability. However if the dielectric is replaced by two polyethylene films, one with its stretch direction at right angles to the other it is found that dowsing ability is blocked.

Conclusions

Adrenal glands act as an antenna for the radiation that causes the dowsing effect. The signal from the adrenal gland antenna flows from the glands to the shoulder muscles from where it passes down the arms to cause subtle muscle movements, causing L dowsing rods to move.

When the adrenal gland antenna is replaced by a pair of conductive pads connected to corresponding pads on the shoulders, dowsing ability is not affected. Resistors and capacitors placed in series in the adrenal-shoulder circuit indicate that although there are some characteristics of normal electromagnetic radiation the propagation speed of the current in the circuit must be much greater than the speed of light.

Polyethylene sheet used in the experiment is not known to affect electromagnetic radiation adding weight to the conclusion that the radiation is not electromagnetic.

References

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