Geo-acoustics

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The Earth's pulse and the Schumann frequency

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Abstract

We provide experimental evidence that the Schumann frequency is *not* a characteristic of the ionospheric cavity per se, nor an electromagnetic function. Instead, using a three-band analyzer spanning 1 to 13 cps, we show that it can be picked up by an isolated ground connection inside a Faraday Cage room, and that, accordingly, it is a geo-acoustic electric signature. We speculate on its novel causation, one that accounts for its presence in the crust, oceans and atmosphere. We suggest that the main Schumann frequency strikes a C_0 tone at 8.0054 cps, rather than at 7.83 cps, and that the intercalation frequency of the damped wave responsible for the spectrum of the six Schumann resonances is A_0 = 6.6711 cps. In line with our published model of a 1,512 eV terrestrial geoplasma originating at the Earth's core, we propose that the last (or 6th) Schumann resonance strikes at 41.36 cps = E_1, corresponding to the acoustic signature of the terrestrial ambipolar radiation that drives the geoplasma.

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Communication

1. Introduction

Years ago, when developing our Bio-Energy Meter (BEM) and testing it as a field and contact detector, and as a bio-electric meter [1], we had to conduct most of our investigations in the environment of a large, unheated Faraday Cage room, so that our measurements would be free from artifacts caused by any external electric and electromagnetic fields. In the course of establishing a control baseline of no signal reception, we performed a series of experiments that were rather revelatory of the actual source of the main Schumann frequency. Their preliminary results were published in reference [1], since they served as control measurements, but have now gained a new relevance in the context of both (1) our recent examination of the hypothesis of a power plant proposed by C. Dunn to be the rationale for the construction of the Great Pyramid of Giza [2]; and (2) our recent publications of a novel theory of acoustics [3] and the application of sonic ambipolons to form coherent acoustic beams [4]. The renewed relevance came at the encounter of our published findings regarding detection and measurement of a terrestrial geoplasma present in the electric ground [5].

In our analysis of Dunn's hypothesis we identified a list of problems that rendered it rather implausible, beginning with his preposterous claim that the Great Pyramid was little other than an improved Tesla's Wardenclyffe Tower [6]. Purposefully, we left out one particular problem - the very basis of Dunn's hypothesis: that the Great Pyramid acts as an acoustic resonator of the "vibrations coming from within the Earth" - and that, specifically, it resonates with the "Earth's pulse" [7]: "(...) the ancient Egyptians had tuned their power plant to a natural harmonic of the earth's vibration (predominantly a function of tidal energy (...))". Dunn, however, does not even indicate what is the frequency of this presumably modal geo-acoustic pulse. We may assume that it could denote the main mode of the Schumann frequency spectrum. Possibly, the reason why Dunn did not want to assert this to be the case is that, although erroneously (as we shall see below), present day physics considers the spectrum of Schumann frequencies to result from ionospheric events, not seismic oscillations, tidal cycles or geological events (more on this below). The alternative is to consider the effects of seismic vibrations - either by production of piezoelectricity (as in Dunn's earlier 1998 model [8]), or by its disturbance of the

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"hydroxyl bonds of rocks" (as in the Freund model that Dunn recently adopted [6]). Notably, seismic vibrations do not present the characteristics that Dunn required for their possible use by the "pyramid resonator": "(...) the vibrations being of a usable amplitude and frequency, then the Earth's vibrations could be a source of energy that we could tap into" [9]. Indeed not, since the continuous free oscillations or "ambient acoustic hum" that travel in the Earth's crust and have in the past eight decades been detected by increasingly sensitive seismometers include two classes thought to be induced *solely by ocean surface waves* rather than by seismic events as was previously assumed: "microseisms" at 0.03 to 1 cps, and tide-related "seismic hums" at 0.03 to 0.003 cps [10]. More on this below, but we note, in passing, that the only class that escapes these two categories is formed by earthquake tremors, with a planetarian frequency of ca. 0.286 cps.

The indefinition of what Dunn called the "Earth's pulse" places immediate doubt on the very starting point of his hypothesis. If one does not know what the pulse is, what its physical characteristics are, how can one even proceed to figure out what "priming it" involves? Dunn is here superficially "swimming" in very troubled "Tesla waters", without being able to identify the physical processes involved: what is the geo-acoustic pulse and how was it captured and amplified? The situation is analogous to that of some Tesla followers who claim to have understood what his magnifying transformer actually did. M. Cheney in her detailed biography of Tesla mentions without a single reference that, at Colorado Springs, Tesla predicted that "the Earth resonates at 6, 18 and 30 Hz" [11]. She assimilates this set to the Schumann series - also without mentioning Schumann or any attributions - stating that "the Earth resonates at 8, 14 and 20 Hz".

2. Results and conclusions

2.1. The Schumann frequency

As detailed in our *Human Experimental Bioenergetics* (2020), we have investigated in some detail the tuned detection of the Schumann frequency from a ground connection inside a Faraday Cage made of continuous and tightly overlapping galvanized iron plates.

The main Schumann frequency [12] is conventionally thought to be the resonant electromagnetic frequency of the Earth's ionospheric cavity [13] (lower ceiling at ca. 90 km height from the Earth's surface) which is detected as "noise". The dominant frequency is conventionally set at 7.83 Hz, with the so-called Schumann resonances being calculated to

occur at 14.3, 20.8, 27.3, 33.8 and 40.3 Hz, all in the so-called Extremely Low Frequency (ELF) range. Note that none are "superior harmonics" of the main mode. They are all intercalated by ~6.5 Hz. Together they form a "damped wave"-like spectrum with this value as its incremental frequency. The peak relative power of the main mode reaches some 58 dB, thereafter decreasing to 49 dB at ~40.3 Hz.

The conventional explanation describes the Schumann spectrum as the result of a resonant state that develops when the terrestrial ionospheric cavity is excited by broadband electromagnetic sources, "provided [that] the average equatorial circumference of the cavity is approximately equal to an integral number of wavelengths of the electromagnetic waves" [14]. Note that the frequency in question is considered to be electromagnetic, and not acoustic, and that it relates to the quantum frequency of a photon, not a phonon of any kind. A 7.83 Hz photon will have a long wavelength of 38,288 Km - but also, in accordance with the aetherometric treatment of photons, it can only travel a minute path of $3.5*10^{-25}$ m!

The major atmospheric broadband emission generally invoked as the source of energy for a standing ionospheric electromagnetic wave at the dominant Schumann frequency is lightning (ca. 50 events per second on the entire planet). Other contributing sources relate to tropospheric water vapour distributions [15], aerosol concentrations and solar effects. The electric field of the main Schumann resonance in ground-referenced measurements is ~100 $\mu V\ m^{-1}\ Hz^{-0.5}$, while in orbital detection it is ca. 3 orders of magnitude smaller, at ~0.25 $\mu V\ m^{-1}\ Hz^{-0.5}$ [14]. The latter cannot be observed during daylight.

We have good reason to distrust the conventional electromagnetic explanation of the Schumann frequencies, especially after our *formal demonstration* [16] that 60 Hz AC power lines do not propagate electromagnetic energy (the famous 60 Hz photons...) at any significant distance from them, but rather emit, from the electrons oscillating on the surfaces of wires, ambipolar energy that carries across space the 60 Hz AC signal in the fine structure of the ambipolon current. If the nature of the phenomenon is electric - and ambipolar - and therefore not electromagnetic, the entire explanation of how the Schumann frequencies arise cannot stand. Moreover, the recent discovery that Schumann resonance signatures can be detected well beyond the upper boundary of the ionospheric

cavity [14] casts doubts on the accepted explanation, leading to the notion that the ionospheric resonant cavity is leaky.

The field of electroencephalography has been one of the most rewarding for marketing pseudo-scientific mysticisms - there being all sorts of fake biofield detectors that claim to be based on the notion that the Schumann frequency is the source of the neural alpha band, and that "harmony with Gaia" depends on how human beings resonate (or not) with this band, branded gratuitously as "the resonant frequency of the Earth". Many errors and delusions, however, contain a grain of truth. In the case of the main Schumann frequency, nothing as grand as the reflection of 7.83 Hz photons with wavelengths of 38,000 Km from an ionosphere is possible because the energy of those photons only permits a path length 10 million times smaller than an attometer.

In what follows, we will propose that the Schumann frequency - and its resonances - can only denote an electric event; even more to the point, an electrosonic event - and not a photonic one, not "an electromagnetic disturbance" (thus, Schumann frequencies should be formally measured in cps and not Hz). Since it propagates freely in the atmosphere, it can only be ambipolar in nature. Moreover, as we shall now experimentally demonstrate, it can be found not just in the atmosphere, but in the Earth's crust - in the electric ground. Given that it is present in the Earth's troposphere and the ground, and likely throughout the terrestrial crust and even the mantle, we may assume that the ambipolar emission in question results from the cooperating free electrons that form a "geoplasma" periodically undergoing synchronized flipping of their aligned magnetic fields [17]. The source of the ambipolar emission could be the Earth's core, or, as we presently propose, a "magmatic ram action" of the sub-MTZ (Mantle Transitional Zone). The ram action may, or may not, amplify a core emission. In either case, it can be resonant with it. Irrespective of any amplification taking place, we suggest that the last distinct resonance of the Schumann spectrum corresponds to the modal acoustic frequency of the ambipolar radiation released from the core of the planet [18] - which kinetically drives the terrestrial electron geoplasma and is re-emitted from it.

2.2. Detection of the Schumann frequency in an isolated earth ground

Using a device of our own invention - the 3-band simultaneous BEM analyzer [19], we inquired whether the main ambipolar Schumann frequency is the basis of a background

AC power that may be measured in the alpha band: can one detect it inside the earth-grounded Faraday Cage room? And - are there comparable background AC powers detectable in the delta and theta bands? If there are ambipolar or 'radio' signals detected at those very low frequencies in the atmosphere, the cage should have prevented their penetration, precluding their detection within it - as it does with incident 60 Hz or microwave signals present outside of it.

Whereas we had positive results in all bands in previous experiments carried out inside the FC room when we connected at the BEM the Y-inputs of all bands together to an antenna, and the X-inputs together to the floating ground plane of an insulated metal plate, this time we connected the X-inputs to the continuous metal skin (on both the inner and outer surfaces of the floor and walls) of the FC room - and thereby to the electric ground plane of the Earth, via a solid galvanized bar buried 5 meters down. In the following table, we compare the results of two such tests.

TABLE 1

Indicator AC powers for two experiments performed with the 3-band BEM-analyzer. The common X-input was connected to the Earth-grounded FC room floor and walls. The common Y-input was not connected, hanging free inside the cage 1 m above its floor. For A, t = 240 sec, in late afternoon; for B, t = 79,800 sec, covering the diurnal low from midnight to 4 a.m. Note that with E. Purcell's capacitance formula, the powers will be halved.

		A	B
Band sec^{-1}	**"Wave"**	P_{IndAC} pW	P_{IndAC} pW
1	delta	0.000	0.000
5	theta	0.000	0.000
8.7	alpha	6.580	0.467

With this arrangement, no AC is detected in the delta and theta bands, only in the alpha band (centered at 8.717 cps); the indicator AC-like power falls by more than one order of magnitude as the sampling time is increased by ca. 330x. Thus, the huge "time-dilution" removes any doubt of the measurement being an artifact - while the time-smoothing confirms that the effect varies diurnally in intensity or relative power.

One may obtusely argue that the results suggest that the cage serves as receiver for the main atmospheric Schumann frequency hitting the cage. But how can this be, when the cage is shunted to the Earth by the grounding cable, precluding it precisely from being an antenna? Indeed, the results must be explained differently: if the atmospheric Schumann frequency is the signature of acoustic ambipolar emissions from free electrons non-covalently associated with ground water molecules, it is entirely possible that it is also present in the upper crust of the Earth's surface. In fact, it suggests that the latter is its source, which atmospheric phenomena subsequently transduce and modulate. It is the grounding cable itself that must transmit the Schumann frequency of the ambipolar emissions from free electrons in the ground to the skin of the cage, and from there to the X-input of the BEM-analyzer. By earth-grounding the cage - to which the X-input of the alpha band is connected (as are the X-inputs of the other bands) - the ambipolar AC-like current in the main Schumann frequency emitted from free electrons in the soil can be captured in the alpha band circuitry.

This must also be what allows the walls of the FC room to transmit into its inner cavity ambipolar oscillations that were picked up by all bands in the previous experiments when the common Y's were connected to a suspended stainless steel cylinder hanging freely in the middle of the grounded FC room, and the common X's connected to a Zn-Fe plate standing over a styrofoam insulator. It is the skin of the earth-grounded cage that must transmit to the very inside of the cage, by radiative emission, the same ambipolar Schumann energy that it picks from the ground. Since the inner surface of the cage emits ambipolar radiation with the Schumann frequency, the ambipolar emissions registered at lower frequencies with the previous wiring must reflect the existence of other cooperative ambipolar emissions from free electrons present *in the air inside the cage*, and these must ultimately result from the absorption and dispersal of the higher energy emitted into the cage at the main Schumann frequency.

So we arrive at this most curious situation: that the earth-grounded FC cage shunts to the ground all incoming ambipolar emissions, whether carrying AC (e.g. 60 Hz) or DC signals, that hit its large metal surface - and that is why it blocks them - but resonates with (is 'transparent' to) the main Schumann frequency in the ground, and thus transmits it to the inside of the cage. It "filters out" all other frequencies, but transmits the Schumann

main mode - and if other Schumann resonances are to be found in the ground, it may likely transmit them, too.

The tuning of the alpha band in the BEM-analyzer, as we have already said, is for 8.717 cps, and one expects a sizeable portion of an ambipolar emission with an electric frequency of 7.83 cps, only 0.9 cps down, to be captured by the BEM-analyzer. From measuring the large gold supercapacitor tanks that captured the resonant alpha flux, we can determine the amplitude of the indicator voltage in the charge tanks:

A: 7.314 μV, or 2.48 μV $cps^{-0.5}$

B: 8.887 μV, or 3.01 μV $cps^{-0.5}$

But the cage has no altitude; it lies on a concrete floor laid on the ground, and it was earth-grounded. It follows that we may *not* express its Schumann resonance in the form of μV m^{-1} $cps^{-0.5}$. It is, by definition, a ground measurement.

2.3. Discussion

Ironically, it turns out that the Schumann frequency is ambipolar, or sono-ambipolar, and not an atmospheric or ionospheric property per se, but more fundamentally an ambipolar property of the electric ground, and thus present in the Earth's crust. Could it be the dominant ambipolar frequency of the geoplasma - that, with a rather provocative methodology, we electroscopically measured (at earth-ground connections!) and identified in reference [20] as having a potential of -750 ±25 V per paired free electron?

A Schumann mode of sonic ambipolons at 7.83 cps corresponds to a C_0 note when C_4 is placed at 250.56 cps. In the natural aetherometric scaling of octaves, C_4 is placed at 256.17179 cps [3]; then, the C_0 note would ring at exactly 8.0053 cps. Note that this is compatible with the facts, since the detailed value of the Schumann frequency is not etched in stone, 8 cps being a commonly accepted one [21].

However, per the theory of acoustic ambipolons that we have enunciated [4], where the voltage of an ambipolon is a function of its wavelength λ_{MF}

$$V = e/\lambda_{MF} = \int = W_v = p_e/\lambda_{MF}$$

and λ_{MF} can be defined by reference to the electron mass-equivalent wavelength λ_e as

$$\lambda_{MF} = p_e/W_v = (\lambda_e \, sec^{-1})/f_{sound}$$

the resulting ambipolon voltage for f_{sound} = 8.0053 cps is a mere 295.17 V, and not 750 V. If the latter were the case, then the corresponding sound frequency and approximate tone would be

$$f_{sound} = W_v\ (\lambda_e\ sec^{-1})/p_e = 20.51\ cps = E_0\ tone$$

- rather close to the third frequency of the Schumann spectrum, at 20.8 cps. Such a frequency range was beyond the 3-band simultaneous BEM analyzer that we utilized, leaving room to repeat the experiment with a beta band analyzer.

Moreover, the 750 eV electrons that form the geoplasma are countercoupled in dyads to form a laminar structure [18], so that they jointly capture the terrestrial ambipolar radiation - evidently at a ~1,500 V potential, since the internal electric pressure of such a geoplasma is exerted by the stacked potential of each unit dyad, 2*750 V = 1,500 V, which could be as high as 1,550 V. This value range *matches entirely* the standard atmospheric pressure on the Earth's surface, so that the geoplasma does not fall apart or unzip on its own (becomes unstable):

$$1\ Atm = (1{,}512.54\ V)^4/p_e^2 = \int = (W_v)^4/p_e^2 =$$
$$= (1.044640949*10^8\ m\ sec^{-1})^4/p_e^2 = 6.10189028*10^{29}\ sec^{-2}$$

It also indicates that the terrestrial source of such a kinetic electron plasma flux must be a constant release of ambipolar radiation with energy of at least ~1,512.54 eV from the interior of the Earth. Its sonic signature and approximate tone, then, could be double that of the preceding:

$$f_{sound} = W_v\ (\lambda_e\ sec^{-1})/p_e = 41.021\ cps = E_1\ tone$$

- which lies further beyond the 3-band simultaneous BEM analyzer that we utilized. This, too, leaves room for another experiment employing a gamma band analyzer. Or better, employing a beta and gamma 2-band BEM for the purpose. Note that if the E_1 tone in question belonged to the aetherometrically-tuned 19+1 octave, its frequency would be 41.628 cps, corresponding to a potential of 1,534.93 V.

To better understand what the Schumann resonances physically stand for, we should note that the main frequency and its higher resonances only indicate the peak relative power of the "noise disruption". In effect, if we consider **Figure 1** taken from Galejs (1965) [22], we can immediately see that the full-cycle of the main resonance spans from <5 to 11 cps, setting the damped wave oscillation of the intercalated resonances from

the start at >6 cps. The conventional cps spectrum can be calculated by either of the two options below:

TABLE 2

	Resonances	**Resonances**
Main	7.83	8
2nd	7.83 + 6.47 = 14.3	8 + 6.5 = 14.5
3rd	14.3 + 6.5 = 20.8	14.5 + 6.5 = 21
4th	20.8 + 6.5 = 27.3	21 + 6.5 = 27.5
5th	27.3 + 6.5 = 33.8	27.5 + 6.5 = 34
6th = E_1 tone	33.8 + 6.5 = 40.3	34 + 6.5 = 40.5

This leaves us with two immediate questions:

1. What strikes the main Schumann mode such that it has the greatest peak relative power of the resonance spectrum?

It could be that the main mode itself is already a superior harmonic of a much lower frequency. But then, given the high sensitivity of the bands, one would have seen AC-like signals in the lower frequency bands. This leaves us with having to find a natural source for the main frequency. A noteworthy speculation is that under the action of the residual fusion reactions from the Earth's core which we have previously proposed [23], the sub-MTZ may act like an hydraulic ram on the mantle, nearly constantly pounding it at the main Schuman frequency. In one out of 28 such rammings earthquake tremors would result. Thus, such an action could source the seismic AG waves that we have previously suggested serve as precursors to the P- and S-waves of earthquake activity [24]. Provocatively, evidence for this encompassing hypothesis can be adduced by considering intra-oceanic ambient sound energy data taken at different depths by Bell Labs in 1951, off Eleuthera - shown in **Figure 2** [25] - at a time when human-caused ocean noise was still rather insignificant. Spectral energy density in the infrasound region at 3 different depths was found to fall steadily from ca. 0.02 cps onward, converging towards a single slope (at ~0.7 cps) that ends at ~8 cps - and whose line we extended in the above figure for emphasis. But then a plateau begins at the latter frequency that extends to some ~80 cps. The plateau of **Figure 2** - remarkably, with similar relative power characteristics as those of

Figure 1 - could be, in this context, interpreted as the result of a ram action of the sub-MTZ generating a constant "median noise level" (like that which **Figure 1** shows for the atmosphere) throughout the ocean depth. Similarly to **Figure 2**, this median noise level only drops above ~80 cps in **Figure 1**.

Instead of the conventional attribution of 7.83 cps to the main Schumann mode, we may speculate that its real value may be the natural or aetherometric value of C_0 = 8.00537 cps [3]; or, alternatively, that this C_0 tone could be struck by a resonance defined as

$$C_0 = [W_v\ (\lambda_e\ sec^{-1})/p_e]/\{1.2\ [\lambda_e^{-0.5}\ m^{0.5}\ sec^{-1}]/100\ sec^{-1}\} =$$
$$= [W_v\ (\lambda_e\ sec^{-1})/p_e]/[1.2\ sec\ (f_{Ge}/100)]$$
$$= [W_v\ (\lambda_e\ sec^{-1})/p_e]/(C_5/100\ sec^{-1}) =$$
$$= 41.021\ cps/(512.3435\ cps/100\ cps) = 8.0065\ cps$$

where W_v =∫= 1,512.54 V is the "minimum" potential of the terrestrially emitted ambipolons that drive the geoplasma. Though the preceding expressly invokes the aetherometric theory of natural sound tuning by the electron free-swinging frequency and the resulting distribution of 19+1 tones in an octave [3], the resulting infrasound could differ from the aetherometric C_0 = 8.00537 cps by just 0.0011 cps.

2. How and why is the resonance-intercalation frequency of the damped wave (e.g. ~6.5 cps) that generates the spectrum of Schuman resonances different from that of the main mode?

Here, too, we are, within limits, free to speculate on the value of that intercalation frequency. If the take as reference the natural value of C_0 = 8.00537 cps, and consider the damped wave frequency to be exactly A_0 = 6.6711 cps, their relationship (the ratio of the ram frequency to the damped wave frequency) could simply be

$$8.00537\ cps/6.6711\ cps = C_0/A_0 = 1.2000$$

From it we may construct an alternative spectrum of the Schumann resonances:

Main	8.005 cps
2nd	8.005 + 6.6711 = 14.68 cps
3rd	14.68 + 6.6711 = 21.35 cps
4th	21.35 + 6.6711 = 28.02 cps
5th	28.02 + 6.6711 = 34.69 cps
6th = E_1 tone	34.69 + 6.6711 = 41.36 cps

The last resonant mode would be greater than

$$f_{sound} = W_v\ (\lambda_e\ sec^{-1})/p_e = 41.021\ cps = E_1\ tone$$

calculated for $W_v = \int = 1{,}512.54$ V. This would not be a problem, since the implied slightly greater potential indicates that the terrestrial ambipolar radiation would exert a net upward sono-electric pressure greater than the downward barometric pressure of the atmosphere (which, after all, is variable). But it would not quite reach the natural value of the E_1 tone -

$$f_{sound} = W_v\ (\lambda_e\ sec^{-1})/p_e = 41.628\ cps = E_1\ tone$$

- that corresponds to $W_v = \int = 1{,}534.93$ V. For the latter to be the case, the main Schumann mode would have to occur at 8.2724 cps.

The proposed model implies that the last Schumann resonance which caps the spectrum is the very acoustic frequency of the ambipolons that drive the electron geoplasma, and are transmitted by it when segments of the geoplasma re-source the emission with that same frequency.

The last remaining question is whether the Schumann frequency or its capping resonance could source the kind of "Earth pulse" that Dunn credits the Great Pyramid to have originally amplified - in energy and power. The results already answer part of this question: at the surface of the terrestrial crust, the electric power of the signal is rather weak. Further, as both **Figures 1 & 2** show, whether in the atmosphere or within the ocean, the relative dB power of the signal is low, in fact substantially lower than any infrasonic ocean hum. Could one prime a machine such that it would magnify this weak signal to extract significant electric power? It would require some kind of positive feedback system, but no one has to this day found a way to do it, since the signal is not electromagnetic. If Tesla succeeded, as at times he claimed he did, he left no accessible indications of how to implement it. However, it is ironic that Dunn's *intuition* is nevertheless proven correct by our own findings - there is, or there are, characteristic oscillations that form a spectrum of Earth pulses. For purposes of a positive feedback amplification, it would seem that the relevant signal would be the sonic frequency E_1 of the ambipolons driving the geoplasma, rather than the main Schumann mode.

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3. Conclusions

The results of our simple experiment clearly show that:

(1) The nature of the main Schumann frequency is *not electromagnetic* but *sono-ambipolar*, and thus electric.

(2) The main Schumann frequency is *not an ionospheric property per se*, but a *geo-acoustic infrasonic signal* that is freely transmitted across the ground, its surface and the terrestrial crust. It is little wonder that it can be picked up atmospherically anywhere and at any time [12], while presenting diurnal variations [21-22]. Likewise, we suggest it is responsible for the constant acoustic plateau of ocean ambient sound energy, that ranges from ~8 to ~80 cps.

Following our detection and measurement of the electric characteristics of the terrestrial geoplasma, we further suggest that:

(3) The source of the Schumann main mode is the periodic dilation/relaxation of the sub-MTZ occurring at that frequency. The action is probably due to a cycle of absorption and release of the ambipolar energy emitted from the core of the planet.

(4) The intercalation frequency of damped wave responsible for the intervals of the entire spectrum of Schumann resonances likely corresponds to the natural A_0 = 6.6711 cps.

(5) The last Schumann resonance mode is the E_1 tone set at 41.021 cps - or more probably above it, at 41.36 cps - which corresponds to the acoustic frequency of the ambipolons driving the electron geoplasma, and is also the frequency of its re-emission from that geoplasma. We further propose that this is the acoustic frequency of the ambipolons emitted from the residual fusion reactions ongoing in the core of the planet.

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Figure 1

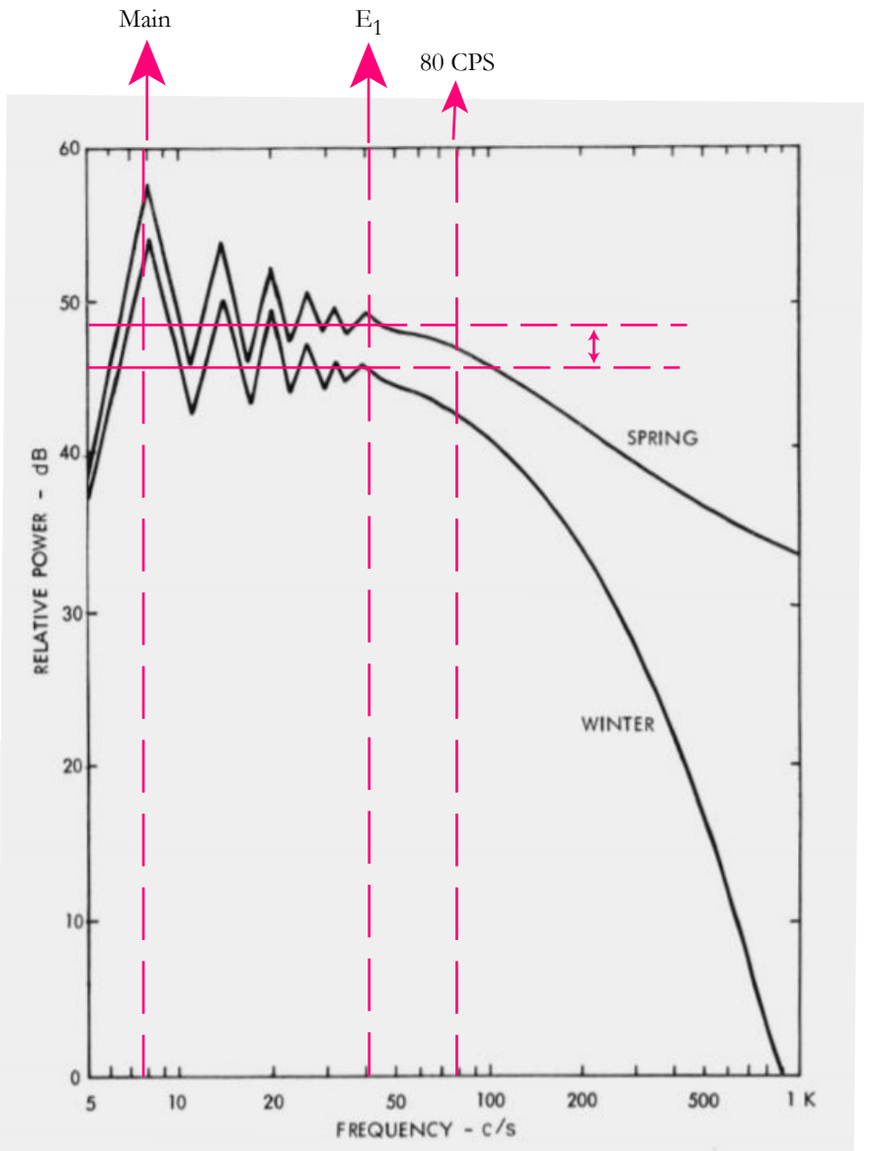


FIGURE 13. *Calculated noise spectrum for local noon in northern hemisphere.*

Figure 2

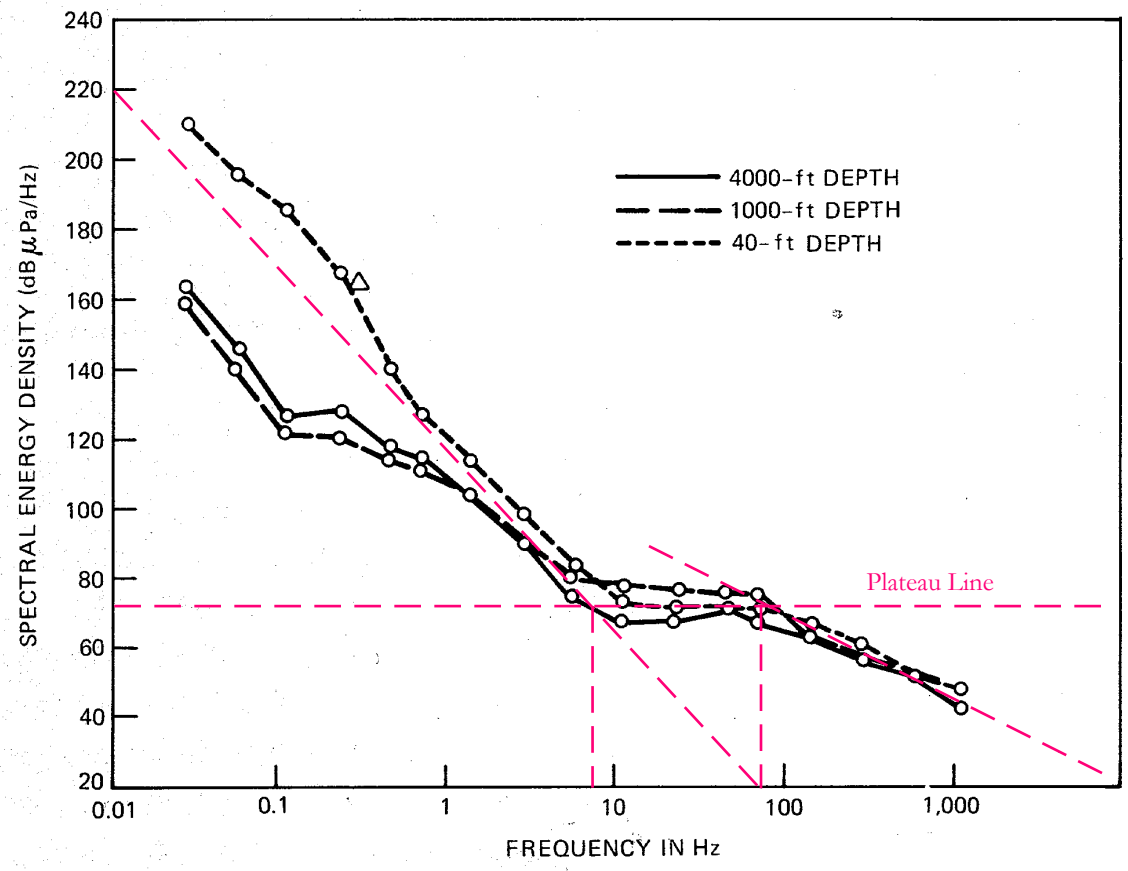


Fig. 8-4. Ambient sound energy off Eleuthera. Mean values for period July 11 to August 18, 1951; sea states 1–2.