

Measuring Orgonite Processes: Variables & Formulas

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INTRODUCTION

A recurring challenge in my 10+ years of working with orgone energy devices (namely organite based devices) and teaching people about such devices is the question of quantitatively measuring the “power” of an organite device such as an HHG, TB, CB or other.

This question not only poses a challenge, it often brings more questions than answers. I can see the inherent value in wanting to measure the processes of orgone energy transmutation. Without fixed and quantified parameters or a benchmark of some sort, how can we evaluate and compare the effectiveness of a new configuration, a new ingredient and/or a new methodological approach? Furthermore, the lack of a reliable and consistent way of measuring the organite processes has led the community into constant division and fights over who's right and who's wrong. Recently, many claims have been making the rounds on various internet outlets, most of which appear to me as a serious and severe dilution of the subjective quality of organite devices both on the field and in the personal development market.

A trend that we've seen time and time again is people resorting to dowsing and most specifically using the “bovis unit scale” as a way of measuring and comparing devices and “improvements” in relation to one another. With this paper, my intent is to:

1. Demonstrate that the dowsing approach and the use of bovis unit is inherently flawed and does not offer a reliable measurement because it does not take into consideration the many different variables and formulas which form the basis of organite transmutation processes.
2. Offer some insight into said processes and allow for a wider perspective which might hopefully allow the seemingly diverging views to come together understanding that the big picture is much wider than any of us might have considered.
3. Present a basic framework upon which we can build upon to develop new methodologies for measuring and comparing the output of orgone energy devices and perhaps, hopefully open a new era of more reliable research based in quantifiable principles.

THE VARIABLES

The first pillar of quantifiable variable is that of **FLOW (F)**.

Flow is a function of Velocity (V) multiplied by Width (W) over time (t).

$$F = V \frac{W}{t}$$

Velocity is HOW FAST any given orgonite device will transmute negative energy (DOR) into positive energy (POR).

Width is HOW MUCH NEGATIVE ENERGY can be transmuted by the device in a given amount of time.

Time is time and there's probably no need to define this here. For the sake of convenience, I suggest that researchers adopt a common unit of time measurement, which could be 60 seconds. Leading us to a simplified formula that leaves out the time variable as a preset definition:

$$F = V W$$

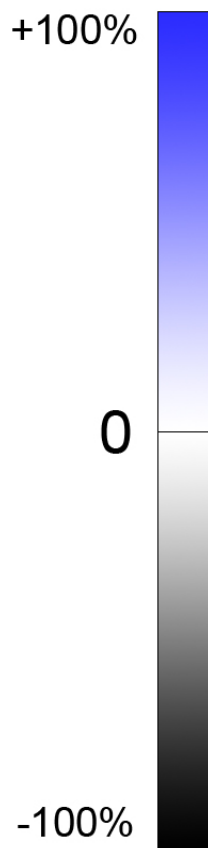
(at 60 sec.)

The second pillar of quantifiable variables is that of **Reach (R)**.

This aspect has been consistently left out of any measurements and overlooking this variable leads to issues in the reliability of any measurement technique.

Reach is the depth of reach into the negative polarity. It is a crucial aspect of the transmutation processes, yet it has been left aside for all these years.

Let's imagine a scale from -100% to +100% where 0 is neutral energy, 100% is total positive unifying consciousness and movement and -100% is absolute decay and darkness.



Reach is how far down the scale can any given organite device reach to transmute energy. In simple terms, how “nasty” can the energy be and the device still being able to deal with it.

Reach is defined as a negative number from 0 to 100 (%) on the scale. It's been my subjective experience that most devices' Reach is between -20 and -80

I will expand further on the topic in the next section.

The third pillar of quantifiable variables is that of **Output (O)**.

Output is a function of Efficiency (E) plus Reach(R) multiplied by Flow (F)

$$O = F (E + R)$$

We've already defined Flow and Reach as the first pillar.

Efficiency is how much of the energy converted is being sent back in the environment. Most devices range between 90-98% efficiency, but some can actually be over-efficient (effectively gathering and draining energy from other sources) . Generally speaking, it seems the bigger the Reach (higher negative number in the scale), the least efficient the device is.

Material configuration

Certain parameters that will impact Velocity are: the size of metal particles and the type of metal used.

Certain parameters that will impact Width are: Size of the device, it's position, shape of device.

Certain parameters that will impact Reach are: stones, special ingredients

With that in mind, we can start comparing devices in an intelligent manner.

Simple uses of these formulas

The simple equation E+R (Efficiency + Reach) quickly tells us how far UP the scale into positive the converted energy is being output.

For instance, let's take an average, simple TB devoid of any fancy ingredients, with a common reach of -80 and an efficiency of 95. $95 + -80 = 15$

The TB's final processed energy will vibrate at +15 on the scale. Now if we could devise a way to measure Flow in a linear fashion, we would come up with a working benchmark for quantifying and measure Output by applying the third pillar formula.

Now the Output itself is just one way of comparing devices. Reality is much more complex. Take for instance a personal interactive device which is full of healing stones and fancy ingredients. Compare it with the TB and on first impression it SEEMS more "powerful". Because in many cases the device has an much higher final processed energy which vibrates higher on the scale. According to the formula explained above (E+R) higher vibratory rate always comes at the price of lower Reach. Work the equation backwards and you'll quickly realize that a fancy device that "vibrates" at +80 on the scale has a Reach of only -20 (assuming an efficiency of 100%). It converts energy to a higher frequency, but cannot reach too far down into the negative. And therefore it won't be appropriate to deal with strong negative fields.

So while the TB only "vibrates" at +15, it has a reach of -80. (95% efficiency)

The fancy device may vibrate at +80, it has a much lower reach at -20 (100% efficiency)

(These figures are examples.)

And we haven't even started to take Flow into consideration, let alone the ability to calculate the Output.

Conclusion

Without proper instrumentation and a way to measure Flow, any attempts at measuring and comparing Output or any other aspect of the transmutation processes of orgonite devices is a flawed attempt.

It is my own personal belief that researchers working with the bovis scale are using a flawed methodology and that these measurements have no basis in reality. If anything, dowsing with bovis units would measure a derivative of Reach (E+R) and nothing else.

As mentioned before, in order to measure Output we will need to find a way to measure Flow in order to move forward with the process of comparing orgone devices. We will need a unit of measurement for Flow, along with the proper instrumentation and method of taking measurements. Since the bovis unit and the dowsing strategy only addresses a component of Reach, it is not helpful at this point for measurement of Output or Flow.

Until we can quantify and measure Orgone energy in a reliable manner, we're working backwards trying to measure something that hasn't even been properly defined. Since the best explanation for the nature of Orgone energy is that of consciousness itself, this whole train of thought leaves us with one final question: how does one measure and quantify consciousness?