Photons heal any disease

Dr. Wolf-Dieter Kessler

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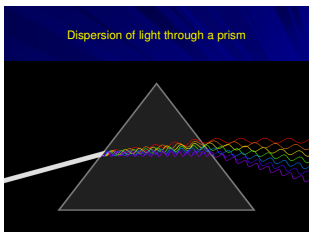
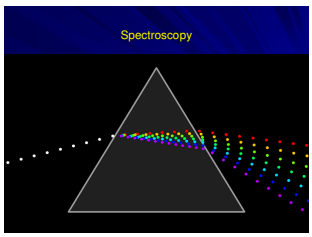
Tissues are mainly composed of spinning hydrogen atoms which build up a specific electromagnetic field.

When these hydrogen atoms are excited by an external or internal resonance energy field, two things happen:

1) Hydrogen atoms emit a photon when their axis is shifting

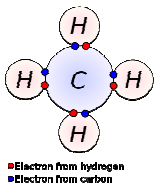
2) Their electrons emit a photon



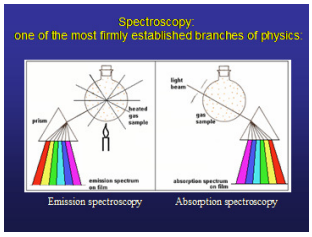


Light travels in packages

Light quants have been named “photons” in 1926 by the American physical chemist Gilbert N. Lewis who discovered covalent bonding.



Color and wavelength of these bio-photons are highly specific in each tissue. They quasi match their tissue. The phenomenon is firmly established in spectroscopy.



In emission spectroscopy light (photons) are emitted when you excite the atoms/molecules of a substance by heat. The emitted photons are specific to that substance.

If you excite the hydrogen atoms of a tissue by pemf (ONDAMED), both the hydrogen atoms and their electrons will emit photons. Their colors and wavelength are also specific to the tissue because they correlate with the Lamor frequency of the hydrogen atoms of the tissue.

Because these photons match the tissue, they will resonate with its structures and will be the optimal coherent tool for tissue repair.

Absorption spectroscopy refers to the interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter.

Matter, substances, tissues absorb and emit light according to their atoms and molecules.

UV-visible spectroscopy refers to techniques where one measures how much light of a particular wavelength (color) is absorbed by a sample.

DNA absorbs light in the UV range (which is partly why sunlight is dangerous) so the amount of DNA in a sample can be determined by measuring the absorbance of UV light.

In absorption spectroscopy, the intensity of a beam of light measured before and after interaction with a sample is compared.

Wave spectra and wavelengths of photons are tissue specific.

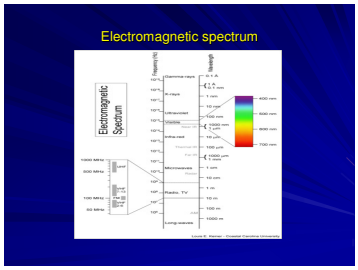
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance depends on strength of the field, depends on Larmor precession frequency of the nucleus.

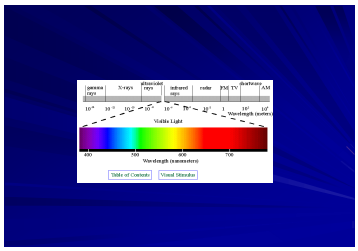
Because in each tissue the Lamor precession frequencies are specific , emitted photons would also have a specific wavelength and color matching that tissue.

ONDAMED is healing the focus through photon activity, through specific color, and resonance.

The word "color" is placed in quotes to indicate that absorbance spectroscopy deals not only with light in the visible range - photons with a wavelength of roughly 400 to 700 nanometers, but also with wavelengths that lie outside of the range of human vision (IR, UV, X-rays). However, the principles are quite similar for both visible and nonvisible light.

ONDAMED is healing the Focus through photon activity, matching color, and resonance.





Benzpyren twin substances absorb different “colors”.

DNA repair is done at 380 nanometer in the ultraviolett range. Benzo-a-pyren absorbes ultraviolett and passes infrared light. This prevents repair and is highly carcinogenic. Benzo-e-pyren does not do that.

ONDAMED finds the ailing tissues. It tells us where to treat. It tells us how to treat.

Footnotes:

1. Bischof, Marco: Biophotonen. Das Licht in unseren Zellen, 1995, Zweitausendeins Verlag
2. Popp, F.A./Nagl, W./Li, K.H./Scholz, W./ Weingärtner, O./ Wolf, R.: Biophoton emission: New evidence for coherence and DNA as source (1984)
3. Cittert, P.H. van: Physica, Vol 1 (1934), S.201; Zernike , F.: Physica, Vol. 5 (1938), S.785
4. Popp, F.A. : Biology of Light (1984) S. 75-76: Li/Popp, F.A.: Non-exponential decay law of radiation systems(1983) ; Li, K.H., Popp, F.A.,/ Nagl,W/ Klima, H. : Indications of optical coherence

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