

The Plasmoid Paradigm — Micro Ball Lightning As Evidence That Anomalous Reactions Are Happening

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Anomalous reactions are reactions that contradict quantum mechanics. Ken Shoulders clearly said that the old paradigms of QM and relativity can't work for explaining what happens in "EVs" (*EVs: A Tale of Discovery*). I call them "microscopic ball lightning" (MBL). MBL are a type of "microplasmoids" that fly or transverse through gases or liquids such as water. They behave in the same way that much larger natural ball lightning (BL) does. There are also stationary microplasmoids such as the ones in Dash's fibers from the 1990s that I've often described or hidden ones embedded in materials. The transmutation/energy creation/energy loss reactions studied in our field are all due to the existence of the intermediate state of matter that I call the "5th state of matter," the "plasmoid state," or the "ball lightning state." Since little is known about their behaviors or how to control them, people can't well reproduce the anomalous effects or control their devices, and most researchers don't even check for them. Plasmoid state objects must form to make the anomalous atomic reactions and energy creation/loss effects happen. To control materials, devices and the microplasmoids and understand processes, try to find the characteristic mbl/microplasmoid marks on and in materials of experimental equipment or devices and use various detectors around experiments and devices.

Russians and Ukrainians have used simple detectors and microscopes to investigate the plasmoid processes in their experiments. Their methods are effective, and they are making new discoveries about MBL. For example, in 2021, by using simple detectors, Baranov and his coauthors published in *RENSIT* that microplasmoids (or "strange radiation") are commonly produced in various ways and emitted even from vehicle exhaust pipes. These microplasmoids probably originated at the spark plugs and traveled through the car's motor into the exhaust. This shows that plasmoids in internal combustion engines with spark plugs have always played a role in powering the engines, and they also corrode the engines and surrounding objects and transmute atoms. If the Bendall generators change the composition of elements in engine exhaust, the microplasmoids cause the transmutation effects. Greenyer reported finding that the insides of a generator was covered with microplasmoid pitting. Using material and electronic detectors, people can try to determine whether microplasmoids are produced and emitted. Lutz told me he has designed and built an electronic device to detect and register flying microplasmoids.

Intricate microplasmoid markings (see Figures 1 and 2 by Matsumoto, published by Greenyer) and their transmuted atom residues are important for convincing people that microplasmoids exist and that they cause the transmutation and anomalous reactions that they say are impossible. It is important to detect and control them since everywhere they are created and go, they tend to damage materials and corrode them. This is one of the main reasons for experimental and device failures and lack of reproducibility. Perhaps black state mbl will pass through and cause corrosion and damage after they pass through metal shielding of any kind.

