

Resonance Test to Determine Location



Find something you've lost using Resonance Tests



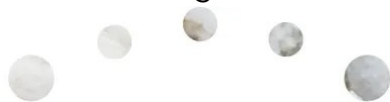
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Resonance Test to Determine Location

At Armichi Wellness we generally use Resonance Testing for health but there are a myriad other applications it can be used for. Today we are looking at how to use resonance testing to determine the location of objects. This method has to be adapted to find the location of people since we resonate as being in more than one place simultaneously and therefore greater definition is needed to locate someone, rather than something.



Why Use a Sliding Scale to Determine Location?

Generally speaking, resonance tests give far better results when used to measure information on a sliding scale. That is, the world is not black or white but full of shades of everything in between. We find this when measuring food stress tests.

Traditionally someone is classified as being either 'allergic' or 'intolerant' to an item of food. But what we have discovered is that each food provokes a stress reaction in an individual that can be measured on a sliding scale from 0-10 (10 being maximum stress). The higher the score, the closer a food is to being categorised as an allergen, ie, there is not a black and white categorisation of allergens.

Having discovered this we realised that using this sliding scale can be used when performing resonance tests, particularly to measure the probability of a result being true.

When we first started using resonance testing to locate items we would test a statement such as 'x (object) is in y (location)' and kept going until we got a positive result. However, the results never correlated and we got the location wrong frequently. It is possible that in fact, we got the results wrong every single time and the only time we were successful occasionally was by chance or guess work. We were curious as to why this is and believe it may be because in quantum mechanics an electron can occupy any point in time and space. ie, location of objects etc is not constant 100% of the time.

There may be another explanation for the failure of our original testing method, but whatever the science, we have found great success in using the following technique for location of objects:



1. Resonance Tests to Determine Distance

The first step is to use resonance testing to determine the distance between yourself and the object in question. Let's take the example of your keys. We use the metric system of measurement but you can assign any units (feet, yards, kilometres, miles) you wish.

Please note that as in all resonance testing, it is crucial to maintain a completely neutral stance with no pre-conceived ideas as to where your keys maybe. First follow the exercises 1-3 in this post to ensure your consciousness is as high as possible (your ego is as low as possible) and that your connections to source are free flowing.

Close your eyes and focus on your keys and state:

- *There is a 90% probability that my house keys are less than 1 metres away from me.*
-

If this tests negative, repeat

- *There is a 90% probability my house keys are less than 2 meters away from me.*

and continue with increasing measurements until you get a positive result. It is not necessary to start at 1 metre and you don't have to repeat the statement for incremental measurements. We tend to increase as follows:

- *1 metre*
- *2 metres*
- *3 metres*
-

and continuing in metres:

- *4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 250, 500*
-

and then switching to kilometres:

- *1 kilometre*
- *2 kilometres*
- *3 kilometres*
-

and continuing in kilometres:

- 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, etc.
-

Once you have determined that the object is within, say 500 metres of you, you can further refine this to gain greater precision, for example:

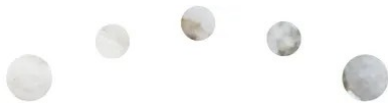
- *'There is a 90% probability my house keys are less than 490 meters away from me.'* and continue reducing by 10 metres until you get a negative result - then go back and retest to get the exact measurement, for example:

- *There is a 90% probability that my house keys are less than 490 metres (positive)... 480 metres (positive) ... 470 metres (positive).. 460 (negative)... 465 metres (positive)... 464 metres (positive).. 463 metres (negative).*
-

Now you know that there is a 90% probability that your house keys are less than and close to 464 metres away from you and you can verify this result by repeating the statement with a small change:

- *There is a 99% probability that my house key are within 465 and 464 metres away from me.*
-

Now you have established distance between you and the object.



2. Resonance Tests to Determine Direction (Cardinal)

Now you want to work out the cardinal direction (compass points) in which the object is located. This works much better if you turn yourself to facing magnetic north.

The statement is:

- *There is a 90% probability that the object is between North and East from me.*

As you say this, picture a 90 degree section of the space around you (the first quadrant of a compass, between a Northerly and Easterly direction).

If this tests negative, repeat for the next 90 degree section of space around you corresponding to the East - South quadrant of a compass.

- *There is a 90% probability that the object is between East and South from me.*

If this tests negative, repeat for the next 90 degree section of space around you corresponding to the South - West quadrant of a compass.

- *There is a 90% probability that the object is between South and West from me.*

If this tests negative, repeat for the next 90 degree section of space around you corresponding to the West - North quadrant of a compass.

- *There is a 90% probability that the object is between West and North from me.*

Now you have determined the approximate direction you want to narrow it down as follows:

Let's say that the last statement tested positive, so that the object is within the West - North quadrant of space that is around you.

- *There is a 90% probability that the object is between West and North - West from me.*

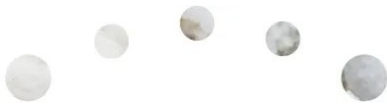
if this tests negative, repeat:

- *There is a 90% probability that the object is between North-West and North from me.*

-

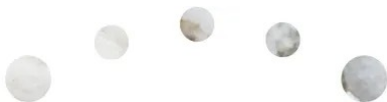
and you can further narrow this down if you find that helpful. It is generally not necessary for objects that are within your house but greater precision is needed for objects that are further away.

Now you have determined the distance and direction the object is from you.



3. Resonance Tests to Determine Light Levels

Next, you want to determine light levels around the object (so you get a sense as to whether it could be out in the open or in a drawer, dark cupboard, under a table, etc). First we assign the usual scale of 0-10 to measure light levels. 10 is equivalent to full outdoors sunshine and 0 is a complete absence of light.



Light Level Guide

Here is a rough guide to light levels that may help. The guide is very subjective since we don't have a light metre to take measurements for you to use as a reference point.

0 = complete absence of light, no visibility

1 = almost completely dark; you would need to be within 1-2 cm to see

2 = very dark; you would need to be within 5 cm to see.

3 = quite dark; you would need to be within 10 cm to see.

4 = partial darkness; you would need to be within 20 cm to see.

5 = the midway point between complete dark and bright light; you would need to be within 40 cm to see.

6 = dark light, like the space behind a picture or mirror or inside a cupboard in a room that doesn't have great lighting; you would need to be within 80 cm to see.

7 = shadowy light, like the space at the back of an open cupboard in a well lit room; you would need to be within 1.5 m to see.

8 = dull light, like the back of a room, under a table or behind a bush on a shady day; you would need to be within 3 m to see.

9 = light, just like a cloudy day or a bright indoor room

10 = full, bright light, just like outdoor sunshine

So using this scale, we work from 0 to 10 and the statement is:

- There is a 90% probability that the light levels around the object are more than zero.
-

If this tests positive you know that there is some light hitting the object.

Repeat, increasing from 1 - 10 until you get a negative result (all the preceding results being positive).

Let's say your negative result was at 4, that means the light levels around the object are 3.

Now you have determined the distance, direction and light levels around the object.



4. Resonance Tests to Determine Height

We've added this one because of a mistake we made when trying to locate our keys on one occasion. We determined the exact distance and light levels (we didn't test for direction in this case) and still couldn't find the keys. It turns out they were on a very high shelf that we couldn't see onto and hadn't considered looking at. If we'd thought about the fact that the keys could have been any height, we'd have found the keys a lot sooner!

Since resonance testing is very precise and depends on you to ask the right question to get the right answer, you may get an incorrect answer if you use the term 'height' since you have not put in a no reference point for this height. We can't simply use the term 'ground' since that could mean the earth, your house foundations, or the floor you stand on inside the house, which could also mean ground floor or any floor if you live in a flat or multi level house.

The best way to narrow this down is to specify the exact floor you are referencing by using the following statement if you live in a house:

- *There is a 90% probability that the object is located more than 5cm higher than the ground floor inside my house.*

-

If you live in a flat then use the following statement:

- *There is a 90% probability that the object is located more than 5cm higher than the floor inside my flat.*

-

If the statement you have used tests negative, then you know the object is on the floor somewhere.

If not, then work through up through the flat or house until you reach a negative statement, for instance:

- *There is a 90% probability that the object is located more than 50cm / 1m / 2m / 3m / 4m, etc higher than the internal ground floor in my house.*

-

Once the statement is negative, you have the upper limit on the location of the object so if the statement is negative at 2m, then you know that the object is located between 1-2m above the ground floor.

Now you can work in smaller increments until you get a precise height. Let's say the statement tests negative at 2m, you would then say:

- *There is a 90% probability that the object is located more than 1.20m / 1.40m / 1.60m / 1.80m higher than the ground floor inside my house.*

-

And, say if the statement tests negative at 1.40m, you know that the object is located between 1.20m and 1.40m.

Now you have determined the distance, direction and light levels around the object and its height above the ground.



Not All Steps 1-4 Are Needed

It's not necessary to do all of these steps; often just testing the distance is enough to help you find something quickly, but sometimes objects, especially our keys, can be very evasive!



Resonance Test to Determine Location of People

We can use the above tests to find objects but if we want to know the location of a person then we have to add in another set of parameters and we will cover these in another post.



Published by Armichi Wellness, February 2022

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