

## Four postulated Laws of Cymatics

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### Abstract:

The English scientist, Michael Faraday, was the first to study cymatic phenomena with scientific rigour. He conducted a series of what he termed 'crispation' experiments between February and July 1831 with powders, pastes and liquids of many types. Faraday is famous for his laws of electrolysis and induction, yet he did not discover laws relating to his crispation observations, nor did the Swiss scientist, Hans Jenny who studied this class of phenomena intensively in the 1960's. It was Jenny who coined the word 'cymatics', to describe what was previously known as Faraday Wave phenomena, the interaction between sound and matter. The relationship between wavelength, speed of propagation and frequency are well known aspects of the laws of physics for sound and light, and have been thoroughly tested in both mediums. However, in small, bounded areas of water, the relationship between wavelength and frequency is dominated by the ratio of the density of air to water, requiring a new law to define the phenomenon. In this presentation I will postulate four laws of cymatics, describe the logic that underpins them, including physical evidence in some cases, and how these postulated laws may play out in our biology. I will also show how sound interacts with human blood, comprised of more than 50% water, causing haemoglobin molecules to absorb dissolved oxygen, which has important medical implications.