

The Hutchison effect and UFOs

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Summary. Analysis of photographs of UFOs and videos of the Hutchison effect show that they have a common feature. Both are accompanied by subtle optical distortions that have a toroidal shape. The UFO is typically in contact with the ring of the torus, as are some objects affected by the Hutchison effect. The similarities suggest that UFO propulsion technology may be based on the same physics as the Hutchison effect.

In an [earlier report](#), photographic evidence showed that UFOs are typically accompanied by toroidal optical distortions. This report will demonstrate that similar toroidal shapes are also observed in photographs showing the [Hutchison effect](#). This effect, discovered by John Hutchison, consists of a number of phenomena that result from particular arrangements of static electric fields and modulated radio-frequency electromagnetic radiation. The association of toroidal visual forms with the Hutchison effect may help to explain the toroidal shapes seen with UFOs.

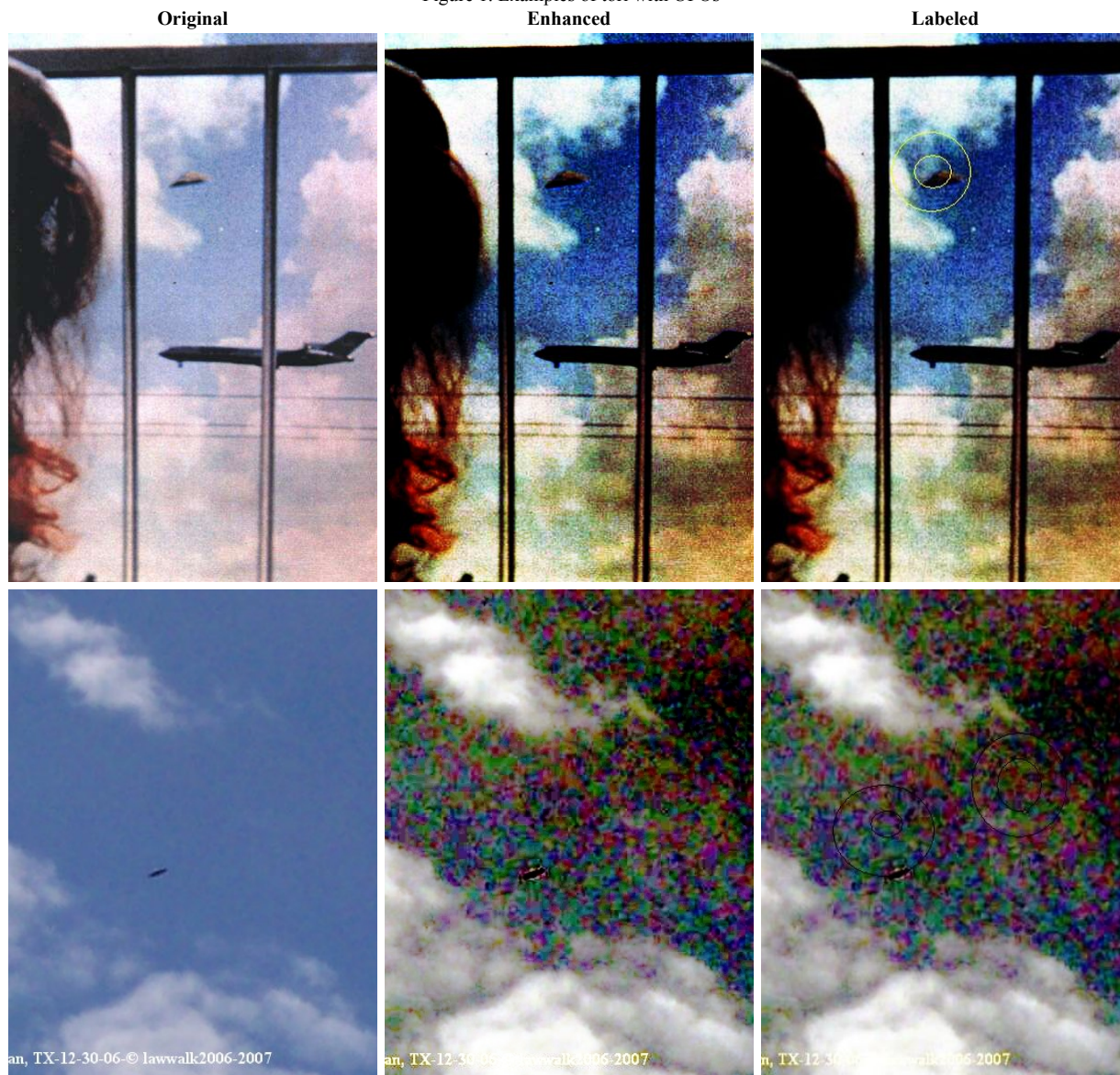
The following summarizes the relationship between tori and UFOs, and discusses the evidence that the Hutchison effect is also associated with tori in photographs. Although the physics underlying the Hutchison effect is not well understood, the presence of tori in both situations should make the UFO evidence more believable.

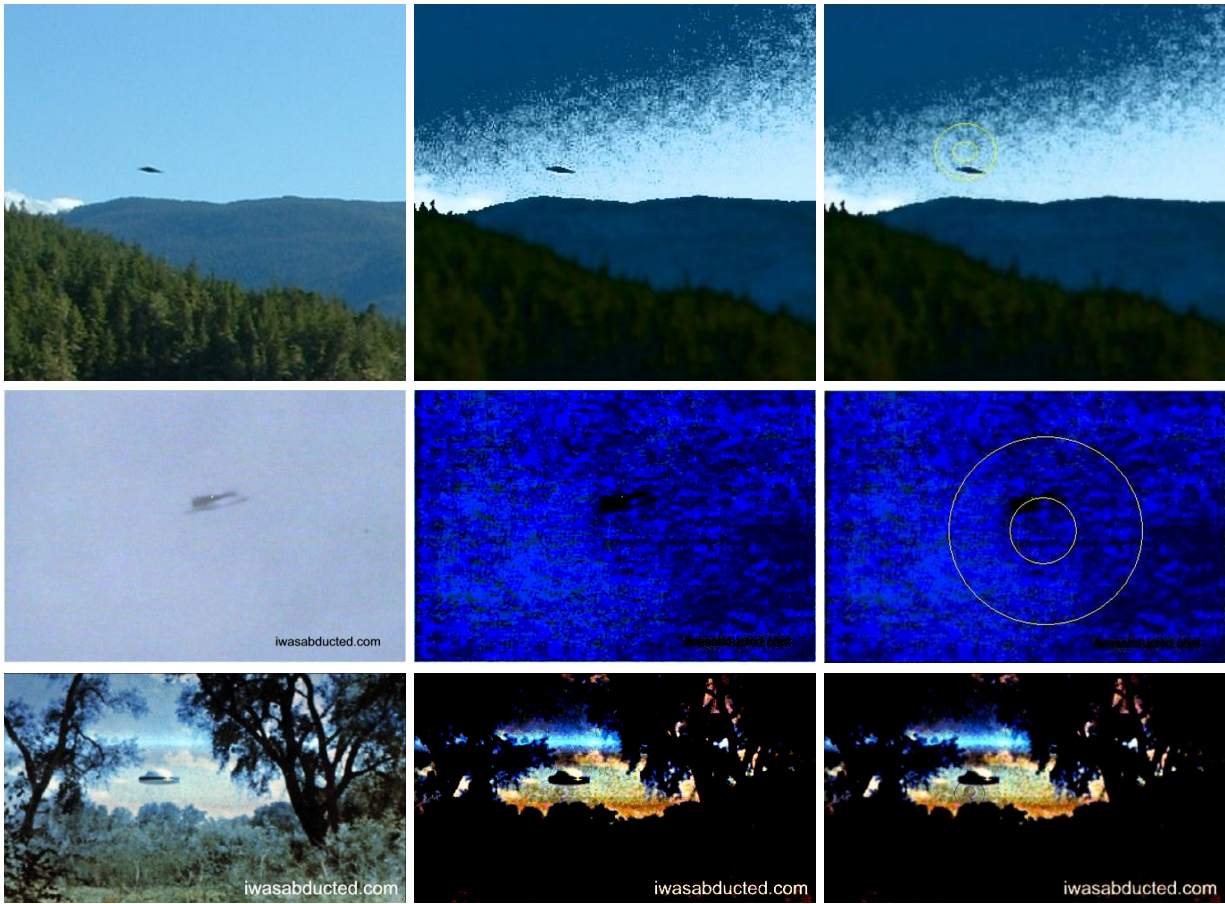
Tori in UFO photographs

Toroidal optical effects appeared to accompany many UFOs in photographs which were taken as early as the 1960s. A number of examples were presented in the previous report. **Figure 1** shows five examples of a UFO associated with one or more tori. The tori are usually quite subtle in appearance and may be difficult to discern in the original photo. Increased contrast via image equalization is usually needed to improve visibility. The figure also shows at least one torus labeled with an ellipse in each enhanced version of the image. Close inspection may yield a few other tori in each image which are not labeled.

Comment: Some computer displays are better than others for showing the contours outlining the tori. One reason might be a mismatch between display screen resolution and pixel size. My observations were made on a Dell Inspiron 8200 laptop that has a 15 in. Ultrasharp UXGA display driven by an NVideo NV17 3D video system. Unfortunately, some people using lower quality displays may not be able to see some of the tori.

Figure 1. Examples of tori with UFOs





A possible reason for the visibility of the torus was discussed in the previous report. One need but assume that the torus is a hollow object with a surface that absorbs a small amount of light energy. The presumed light-attenuating property was most often observed in the atmosphere. However, as demonstrated in the earlier report, this property of the torus was also seen beyond the atmosphere near the Hubble telescope. Therefore, it appears to be due to a field effect or a change in the property of space itself rather than to modification of atmospheric components.

In general, the UFO appears to have a consistent positional relationship with the nearest torus. That is, the UFO is usually in contact with the ring. It is rarely in the center of the ring as one might expect if the torus were a symmetrical field generated by the UFO. Multiple tori are often found, and these may be positioned farther away from the UFO, perhaps along its recent trajectory. This implies that a torus can persist for a period of time even when it is no longer in the immediate vicinity of the UFO.

The Hutchison Effect

As described by John Hutchison, the Hutchison effect occurs in response to a particular space-time configuration of relatively low-power electromagnetic energy. The resulting display of unusual forces may be expressed in various ways. One striking effect is levitation of heavy objects. The objects are suspended in mid-air, or they are propelled rapidly upwards out of the view of the camera. Another amazing effect is the embedding of one object inside another dissimilar object. For example, a piece of wood and a steel table knife were both implanted inside a block of aluminum with no apparent change in the volume of the block. In another instance, a block of aluminum was stretched apart like toffee. Another effect was unconsuming fire coming from a metallic object. These effects are seen in easily available You Tube and Google videos.

It is proposed that the visible tori associated with UFOs are produced by a propulsion system that utilizes the Hutchison effect. If this is true, tori should also be visible in some of the video images documenting the Hutchison effect. To test this hypothesis, frames were extracted from the [American Antigravity video](#) and the [Hutchison ZP Footage](#) video. Each frame was enhanced using image equalization ([Mehdi](#)) to emphasize the presence of any toroidal visual anomalies. Unfortunately, the nature of the background was probably not given much consideration when the videos were made. The uncontrolled textures of the walls and floor of the experimental chamber tend now to interfere with any optical effects that might be due to the EM field. To overcome the noisy background in the videos, the presence of toroidal field effects is inferred from (a) *changes in a toroidal visual pattern over time*, or (b) *toroidal patterns of blurring* in the scene. The first clue indicates that the pattern is not a fixed aspect of the background and may be due to a volatile field effect. The second clue indicates that something is interfering with light propagation.

Figure 2 shows levitation of a block of an unknown material. The first frame shows the block prior to levitation, the second shows the object two seconds later while it is levitating, and the third shows the scene one second later after the block has moved out of camera range. A toroidal shadow is clearly evident in the middle frame while the object is rising. The same shape cannot be discerned in the first and last frames. A smaller torus may also be present inside the larger one on the table near the starting position of the block. Again, this shape is not present in the other two frames. The temporary toroidal patterns in the middle frame satisfy the first criterion for the presence of toroidal field effects.

		Figure 2. Levitating object	
Time	Original	Enhanced	Label
4:11			

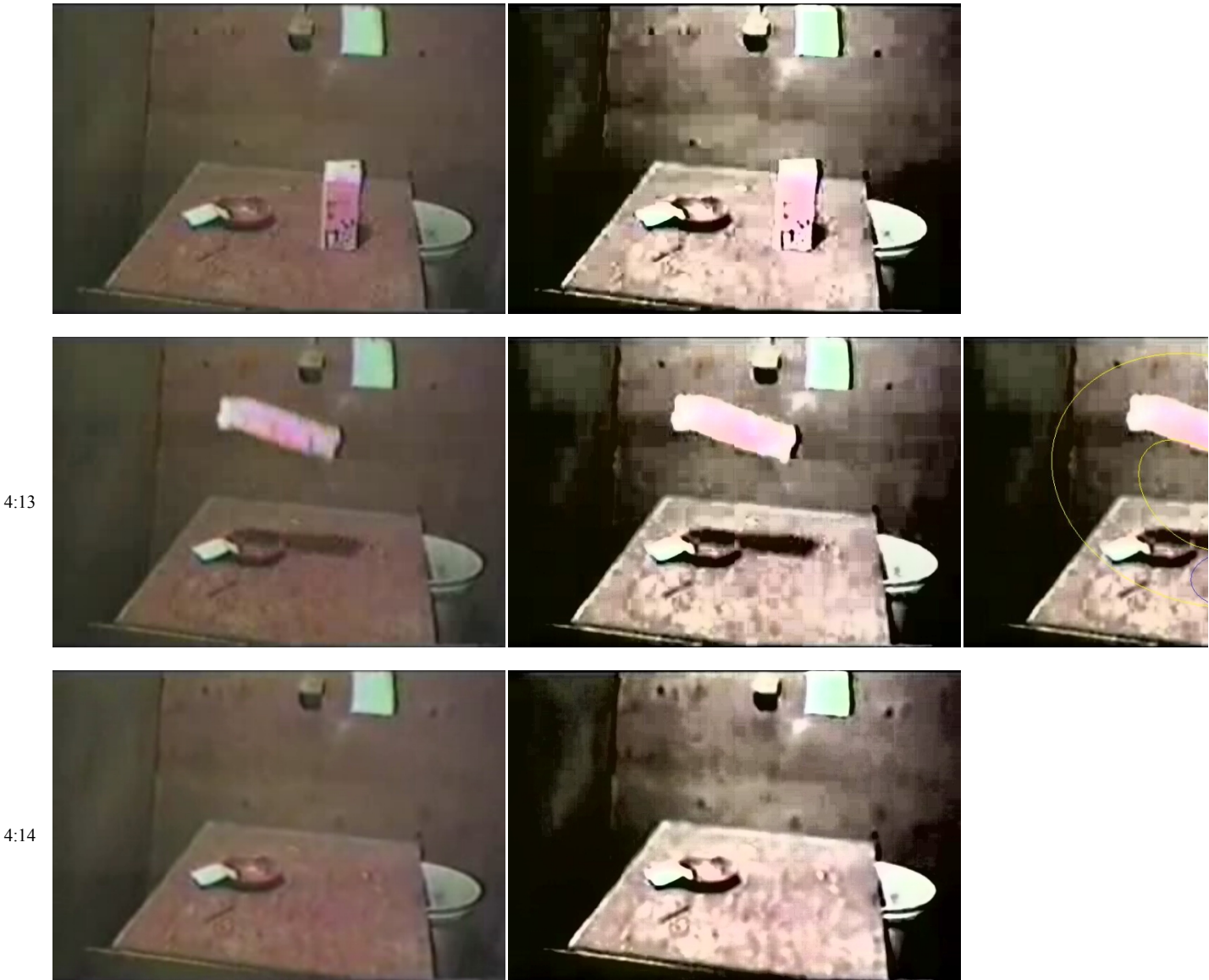


Figure 3 shows a piece of metal jiggling due to the influence of the field. The two frames are separated by approximately one second, and the images are very similar. A superimposed toroidal object appears to add some blur to the underlying image, thus satisfying the second criterion for the presence of a toroidal field effect. There are also small differences in the finer details of the toroidal structure, which lends some support from the first criterion. That is, the appearance of the torus fluctuates somewhat, presumably due to minor variations in the field.

		Figure 3. Jiggling object		
Time	Original	Enhanced	Label	
1:06				
1:07				



Figure 4 shows several levitating drill bits centered on an in-focus area surrounding by a blurred space that is interpreted as the ring of a toroidal field effect. The blurred area satisfies the second criterion for the presence of the toroidal field. It may be important to notice that, by the third frame, the upper three bits are more tightly grouped along the inner edge of the torus. This suggests that the objects were influenced by force vectors tangent to the surface of the torus.

Figure 4. Levitating drill bits

Time	Original	Enhanced	Label
00:31			
00:32			
00:33			

Discussion

Three fairly clear examples of tori associated with the Hutchison effect were found. A number of other images also showed evidence of shapes consistent with tori which were oriented well away from the frontal plane. However, these were not useful here since the toroidal shapes were not obvious. The three presented samples are sufficient to associate the Hutchison effect with toroidal optical effects.

The UFOs in Figure 1 all appear to be in contact with the ring of a torus, suggesting that forces affecting the objects are strongest on the ring. The same conclusion can be drawn from the images of the Hutchison effect. In Figure 2, the block is situated on the ring during levitation. In Figure 3, the jiggling object seems to lie close to the inner edge of the ring. In Figure 4, the drill bit near the torus center seemed to veer towards the inside edge of the ring. These observations are consistent with the presence of a potential gradient that is greatest on the surface of the torus. Things start to happen when objects are close enough to this surface. When Hutchison manipulates the controls of his equipment to get an effect, he may be attempting to create a toroidal potential energy gradient at a particular location in space.

Given the similarity between photos of the Hutchison effect and UFOs, it is possible that the unidentified craft are powered by the physics underlying the Hutchison effect. This could explain why some military aircraft have supposedly disintegrated when in close proximity to a UFO. [Wilbert B. Smith](#), a Canadian government scientist during the 1950s, claimed to have communicated with extraterrestrials. He was told by the aliens that the disintegration was due to a [reduction in molecular binding force](#) caused by the fields in operation around the alien craft. Such a reduction in molecular binding force would also account for the disintegration of metal bars observed by Hutchison.

Conclusion

Subtle but visible tori are found in photographs of UFOs and of demonstrations of the Hutchison effect. Since both situations exhibit propulsive forces, it is possible that UFO propulsion technology is based on the same physics as the Hutchison effect.

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