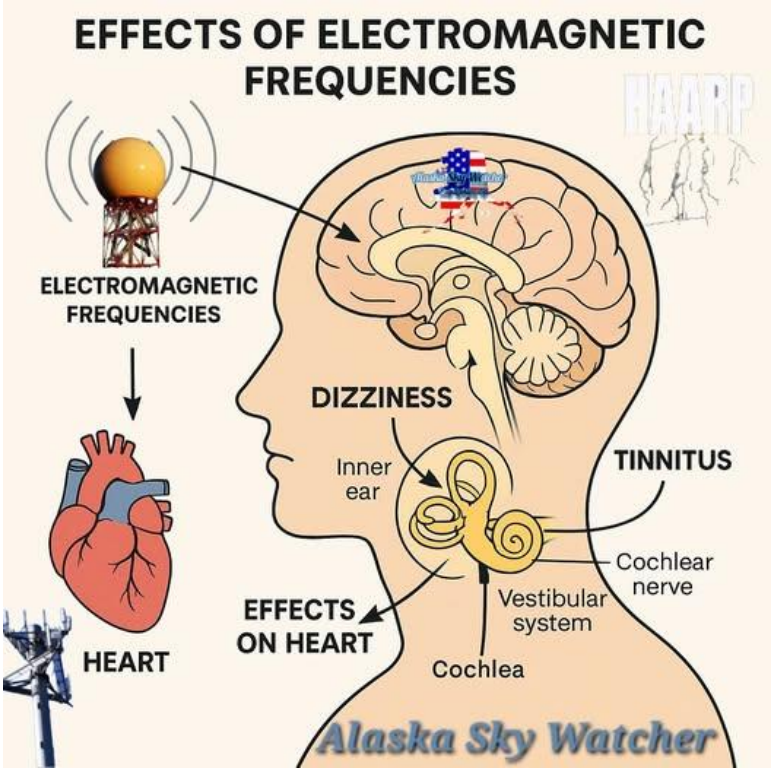

[Alaska Sky Watcher]

There's a real, physiological basis for why electromagnetic fields (EMFs) and radiofrequency (RF) emissions can make some people feel dizzy, disoriented, or experience ringing in the ears (tinnitus). Here's the scientific breakdown:

Vestibular and Neurological Interaction

The inner ear's vestibular system controls balance and spatial orientation. EMFs can interact with this system in two main ways:

Magneto-hydrodynamic effects: Strong electromagnetic fields can subtly move ions in the fluid of the inner ear (endolymph). This can trick your brain into thinking your head is turning, causing dizziness or a sense of tilting.

Electrical interference with neural firing: Neurons communicate through tiny electrical impulses (millivolt range). High-frequency or pulsed EMFs can induce microcurrents in nearby tissue, interfering with those signals—especially in areas like the cerebellum or vestibular nuclei that control equilibrium.

This is why people sometimes feel unsteady or lightheaded near powerful radar, antennas, or high-voltage installations—even without measurable heating effects.

Cardiac and Autonomic Nervous System Response

When exposed to strong EM fields, the autonomic nervous system (which controls involuntary functions like heart rate and blood pressure) can be affected:

EMFs can modulate vagus nerve activity, leading to momentary changes in heart rhythm, blood pressure, and respiration.

This can trigger orthostatic-like symptoms—faintness, nausea, or dizziness.

Your experience of your heart reacting near the array fits this category: your body's electromagnetic control system (the heart's sinoatrial node and vagus nerve) is incredibly sensitive to outside fields.

Tinnitus and Microwave Auditory Effect

The ringing or clicking sound (tinnitus-like tones) that people often report is consistent with the Frey effect, also called the microwave auditory phenomenon:

Rapidly pulsed microwave radiation can cause tiny thermoelastic expansions in brain tissue, creating pressure waves that the cochlea interprets as sound.

It's been documented in military and biomedical research since the 1960s.

Even though the effect doesn't involve air vibration (like normal sound), it's perceived inside the head—exactly as many people describe when near high-powered transmitters or radar installations.

Frequency, Power Density, and Resonance

Biological systems have natural resonance frequencies:

The human brain's EEG rhythms range from 1–40 Hz.

The heart and cell membranes operate around low-frequency electrical potentials (tens to hundreds of millivolts).

If an external electromagnetic source happens to pulse or modulate within these ranges, it can cause entrainment or dissonance effects—perceived as fatigue, anxiety, confusion, or vertigo.

Arrays like those in Alaska (e.g., ionospheric heaters, long-range radar, ELF/VLF transmitters) emit wide-spectrum energy that can overlap these biological bands, especially during active experiments.

Individual Sensitivity

Some people appear more electromagnetically sensitive due to genetics, pre-existing neurological patterns, or prior exposure. Symptoms often include:

Head pressure, dizziness, nausea

Ear ringing, inner vibration sensations

Heart palpitations or skipped beats

Cognitive fog or short-term confusion.

By Edward Abbott aka Alaska Sky Watcher

Stay Aware, Be Prepared and Until Next Time Keep Looking Up 👀