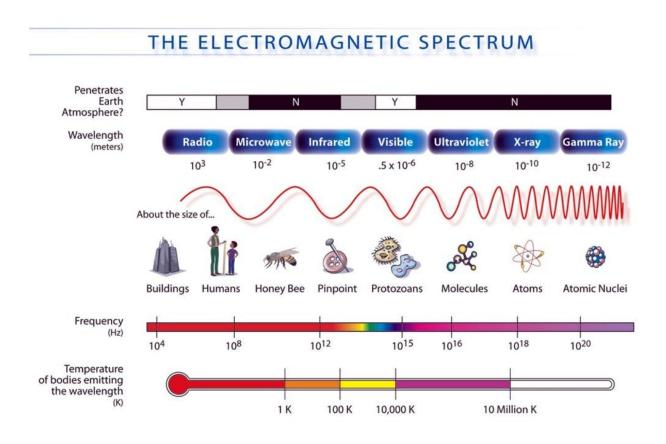


Directed energy weapons shoot painful but non-lethal beams: Are similar weapons behind Havana syndrome?

September 20 2021, by Iain Boyd



The electromagnetic spectrum spans radio waves to gamma waves. Credit: NASA



The latest episodes of so-called <u>Havana syndrome</u>, a series of unexplained ailments <u>afflicting U.S. and Canadian diplomats and spies</u>, span the globe. They include <u>two diplomats in Hanoi, Vietnam</u>—which disrupted Vice President Kamala Harris's foreign travel schedule—in August, <u>several dozen</u> reports at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna earlier this year, and a <u>pair of incidents</u> at the White House last November.

The cause of these incidents is unknown, but speculation in the U.S. centers on <u>electromagnetic</u> beams.

If Havana syndrome turns out to be caused by weapons that shoot energy beams, they won't be the first such weapons. As an <u>aerospace engineer</u> and former Vice Chair of the U.S. Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, I've researched directed energy. I can also personally attest to the effectiveness of directed energy weapons.

In 2020, a study on Havana syndrome by the U.S. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine concluded that the more than 130 victims experienced some real physical phenomena, and that the cause was most likely some form of electromagnetic radiation. These incidents began in 2016 with reports of multiple personnel at the U.S. embassy in Havana, Cuba, experiencing alarming and unexplained symptoms. The symptoms included a feeling of pressure on the face, loud noises, severe headaches, nausea and confusion. In some cases, the victims seem to have been left with permanent health effects.

Scientists from Cuba's Academy of Sciences issued a <u>report refuting the U.S. National Academies report</u> and ascribing the reported symptoms to psychological effects or a range of ordinary ailments and preexisting conditions. But based on my own experience, directed energy appears to be a plausible explanation.

Here's how these beams affect people.





The U.S. military has developed an Active Denial System that aims microwaves at people to cause pain without injury. Credit: <u>U.S. Air Force</u>



At the right wavelength

There is a very wide range of <u>electromagnetic waves that are</u> <u>characterized by wavelength</u>, which is the distance between successive peaks. These waves can interact with different types of matter, including human bodies, in a variety of ways.

At short wavelengths, a few hundred-billionths of a meter, ultraviolet rays from the Sun can burn the skin's surface if someone is exposed for too long. Microwaves have longer wavelengths. People use these every day to reheat meals. Microwaves <u>transfer energy</u> into the water molecules inside food.

The U.S. military has developed <u>a directed energy technology</u> that shoots beams of a slightly longer wavelength in a focused area over distances up to a mile. This directed energy technology was designed for nonlethal control of crowds. When these waves interact with a person, they pass through the skin and transfer energy to the water that lies just under the surface.

I had the opportunity to be zapped by one of these systems. I stood about a half-mile from the source and the <u>beam</u> was turned on. The portion of my body exposed to the beam got hot really quickly, and I immediately stepped out of the beam. The feeling was as though someone had just opened the door of a large furnace right by me.

At even longer wavelengths, electromagnetic radiation can interact with electronic systems and can be used to disable computers and control systems. For these waves, interaction with matter generates electrical currents and fields that interfere with the electrical systems. The military is developing these technologies to <u>defend against drone attacks</u>.

Defense through detection



It's plausible that at just the right wavelength, an electromagnetic beam could be projected over hundreds of yards to create the symptoms seen in Havana syndrome incidents. If this is the case, it's likely that these beams are interfering with the electrical functions of the brain and central nervous system.

For example, the <u>Frey effect</u> involves microwaves activating the auditory sensory nerves. Other studies have noted potential <u>effects of microwaves</u> <u>on the central nervous system</u>, such as decreased response time, social dysfunction and anxiety.

Further study is needed to determine the cause of Havana syndrome incidents. Unfortunately, this type of electromagnetic radiation does not leave a telltale trace like sunburn, which makes it difficult to be certain of the explanation.

While the results of the National Academies study were made public, it is likely that federal agencies are carrying out additional activities behind the scenes to try to explain these incidents and determine who is to blame. Similar to responding to cyberattacks, though, the government may be reluctant to release too much information to the public because it could reveal techniques for detecting and countering the attacks.

If the source of Havana syndrome turns out to be electromagnetic waves, then in principle, buildings could be hardened against them. However, it would be expensive and would still leave people vulnerable outdoors. Perhaps the best option to prevent further attack is detection. It is relatively simple and inexpensive to install sensors to detect electromagnetic waves on buildings and vehicles. Such sensors could also help identify the location of the source of the attacks and, in this way, act as a deterrent.

Assuming Havana syndrome is the result of deliberately targeted



electromagnetic beams, employees of the U.S. government and other nations will remain susceptible to these attacks until governments take such defensive measures.

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