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March 4th, 2002

Expertise report on

STOP-WAVES

We proceeded at the Laboratory of Biotechnology and Bio-Data Processing at the testing of Stop-Waves.

We noted that Stop-Waves is constituted of two round antennas, connected together by a direct crossed isolated intersection. This crossed intersection phase shifts the signal to 180° from one antenna to the other one.

The closest antenna from the emission source in phase captures the signal and transmit it to the second antenna, via the crossed intersection . It is a passive device.

This set of antennas is in conformity with the physics of the antennas.

This principle of 180° phase shifting remains valid for any frequency used. We checked if this antenna was working well in the range of the cellular phone frequencies.

For this purpose, we used an H.F generator, an H.F. Wattmeter and a S.W.R. metre (Stationary Waves Report), within 900 MHZ band.

For this measurement, we placed a probe in the center of both antennas. We sought with the generator the H.F concordance. It was of 902 MHZ. The Wattmeter was set on 2 W.H.F. output. The S.W.R. metre was set with the maximum deviation, we then switched to S.W.R.: the indicator showed 1,2 of S.W.R.

Conclusion: this result indicates that the output of Stop Waves antenna is good since the S.W.R. is only 1,2 (antennas being synchronized to ¼ wave in 900 MHZ). The antenna will be automatically synchronized in ½ wave in the band of 1800 MHZ.

180° phase shift principle

In physics, it is known that waves in phase add to each other and waves shifted at 180° subtract to each other. The word subtract is not the most appropriate term we should use. Indeed, if we observe a phase shifted signal with an oscilloscope, we have the confirmation of being in presence of two waves opposed face to face, therefore in balance or compensated. In the context of Stop-Waves use, these compensated waves have an antagonistic effect.

Tests and other measurements to be made on Stop-Waves.

According to physics principles just described, the wave in phase does not disappear, otherwise it would not be possible to shift it, nor to compensate it.

Thus, the wave in phase is always measurable with an H.F field intensity measuring device . It is important to know that the field intensity measuring device does not make any difference between the wave in phase and the shifted wave.

Therefore Stop-Waves is not a shielding product, neither a screen, nor an attenuator of waves, but a wave compensator by phase shift.

A field intensity measuring device cannot be appropriate for this type of measure. It is the same with the S.A.R measurement. These two measuring ways are absolutely incompatible with Stop-Waves. Other measuring systems are needed .

The measuring system used in the expertise report from Mr Dillenseger, assisted by the Doctor Prat that was communicated to me, seems to suit this kind of measurement.

At least it confirms that there is a compensation of the polluting waves in phase on the individual and that the curves are not anymore in the disturbance zone when the phone is equipped with Stop-Waves.

To conclude, I would say that the principle used in Stop-Waves is in conformity with known physics, but unusually used in practice. On the other hand, the inventor of Stop-Waves is not the only one to have used this principle of wave compensation, because for more than 40 years, others have used this technique but the applications were rare and electromagnetic pollution was not as important as nowadays.

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