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Paranormal investigation movie ear

For the 2017 documentary, see Ghost Hunting (film). For other uses, see Ghosthunter (ambiguity). Part of a series about TheParanormaA ghost hunter takes a reading with an EMF meter. Main articles Astral projection Astrology Aura Blocation Breatharianism Clairvoyance Close encounter Cold spot Crystal staring Conjuring Cryptozoology Demonology Ectoplasm Electronic voting phenomenon Exorcism Extrasensory perception Forteana Fortune tells Ghost hunting Indigo children Magic Magic Mediumship Occult Orb Ouija Paranormal Fiction Paranormal Television Precognition Prerematural Psychic Reading Psychokinetics Psychometric View Retrocognition Spirit Photography Spirit possession Spirit world Spiritualism Stone Tape Supernatural Telepathy Tale-turning UFO Reportedly haunted places : India United States World Scepticism Cold reading Committee for Skeptical Study Debunking Hoax James Randi Educational Foundation Magical Thinking Prizes for Evidence of paranormal Pseudoscepticism Scientific scepticism Related anomalies Argument from ignorance Argumentum ad populum Cart effect Beggars question Cognitive dissonance Municipal reinforcement Fallacy Falsifiability Fringe science Groupthink Hypnosis Junk theory Protestsence Pseudoscience Scientific Evidence Scientific Method Superstition Insecurity Urban legend Parapsychology Death and Culture Parapsychology Scientific skills vie Study reportedly haunted sites for ghosts Ghost hunting is the process of examining sites that are reported to be haunted by ghosts. Typically, a ghost hunting team will try to gather evidence to support the existence of paranormal activity. Ghost hunters use a variety of electronic devices, including EMF meters, digital thermometers, both handheld and static digital camcorders, including thermographic cameras and night vision cameras, as well as digital audio recorders. Other more traditional techniques are also used, such as conducting interviews and researching the history of supposedly haunted places. Ghost hunters can also refer to themselves as paranormal investigators. [1] Ghost hunting has been heavily criticised for its dismissal of the scientific method. No scientific study has ever been able to confirm the existence of ghosts. [2] [3] This practice is considered a pseudoscience by the vast majority of educators, academics, science writers, and skeptics. [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] The science historian Brian Regal described ghost hunting as a disorganized exercise in emptiness. [4] History of paranormal research dates back to the 1700s, with organizations like the Society for Psychical Research investigating spiritual issues. Psychic researcher Harry Price published his Confessions of a Ghost-Hunter in 1936. [12] Ghost hunting was popularized in the 2000s by Most Haunted and Ghost Hunters, combined with the increasing availability of high-tech equipment. The Atlantic Paranormal Society reported a doubling in their membership in the late 2000s, attributing this lack of acceptance in academia, the popularity of ghost-hunting reality TV shows has influenced a number of individuals to take up the pursuit. [13] Small businesses offering ghost hunting equipment and paranormal exploration services increased in the early 2000s. Many offer electromagnetic field (EMF) meters, infrared motion sensors and devices billed as ghost detectors. The paranormal boom is such that some small ghost-hunting related companies enjoy increased profits through podcast and website advertising, books, DVDs, videos and other commercial companies. [14] A ghost hunting group called the A Midwest Haunting based in Macomb, Illinois, reported that the number of people taking his trips had tripled, jumping from about 600 in 2006 to 1,800 in 2008. Others, such as Marie Cuff of the Idaho Spirit Seekers pointed to increased traffic on their websites and message boards as an indication that ghost hunting was becoming more accepted. Participants say that ghost hunting allows them to enjoy the friendship of like-minded people and actively pursue their interest in the paranormal. According to Jim Willis of Ghosts of Ohio, his group's membership had doubled and grown to 30 members since it was founded in 1999 and includes both true believers and assembled skeptics. Willis says his group is looking for answers, somehow, and that skepticism is a prerequisite for those who want to be taken seriously in this area. [13] Author John Potts says that today's pursuit of amateur ghost hunting can be traced back to the spiritualist era and early organizations founded to investigate paranormal phenomena, such as London's The Ghost Club and the Society for Psychical Research, but that modern studies are related to academic parapsychology. Potts writes that modern ghost hunting groups ignore the scientific method and instead follow a form of techno-mystery. [11] The popularity of ghost hunting has led to some damage. Unaware that a creepy home in Worthington, Ohio was occupied, a group of teenagers stepped on the edge of the property to explore. The homeowner shot at the teens' car as they left, seriously injuring one. [15] A woman in search of ghosts was killed in a fall from a University of Toronto building. [16] An offshoot of ghost hunting is the commercial ghost tour performed by a local guide or tour operator who is often a member of a local ghost hunt or paranormal investigation group. As both tour operators and owners of the supposedly haunted properties share profits from such businesses typically ranges between \$50 and per person), some believe that the allegations of hauntings are exaggerated or fabricated to increase attendance. [17] The city of Savannah, Georgia is said to be the American city with the most ghost tours, who has more than 31 from 2003. [18] [19] Notable paranormal investigators Harry Price Main article: Harry Price Harry Price (January 17, 1881 – March 29, 1948) was a British parapsychologist, psychic researcher and author who gained public attention for his studies of mental phenomena and his detection of fraudulent spiritual media. He is best known for his well-known investigation into the allegedly haunted Borley Rectory in Essex, England. Price's exploits gained wide exposure in a 1950 book, Harry Price, Biography of a Ghost Hunter by Paul Tabori. He was also a longtime member of the Ghost Club based in London. Price joined the Society for Psychical Research (SPR) in 1920, and used his knowledge of stage magic to euthanize fake media. [20] In 1922, he revealed the 'breath' of photographer William Hope. [21] That same year, he travelled to Germany with Eric Dingwall and examined Willi Schneider at the home of Baron Albert von Schrenck-Notzing in Munich. [23] In 1923, Price revealed the medium Jan Guzyk. According to Price the man was wise, especially with his feet, which was almost as useful to him as his hands in producing phenomena. [24] Price wrote that the photographs depicting the ectoplasm of the medium Eva Carrièr taken with Schrenck-Notzing looked artificial and two-dimensional out of cardboard and newspaper portraits, and that there was no scientific control as both of her hands were free. In 1920 carrière was studied by psychic researchers in London. An analysis of her ectoplasm showed that it was made of chewed paper. She was also examined in 1922 and the results of the tests were negative. [25] In 1925, Price examined Maria Silbert and caught her using her feet and toes to move objects in the seance room. [26] He also examined the direct voice of George Valiantine in London. In seance Valiantine claimed to have contacted the spirit of the composer Luigi Arditi , speaking in Italian. Price wrote down every word attributed to Arditi, and they were considered to be word-for-word battles in an Italian phrase-book. [27] In 1926, Price formed the National Laboratory of Psychical Research as a rival to the Society for Psychical Research. [28] Price formally agreed to the University of London to equip and equip a department of psychological research and borrowed equipment from the National Laboratory and its library. The University of London Board of Studies in Psychology responded positively to this proposal. Price had a number of public disputes with the SPR, most notably regarding the stated media Rudi Schneider. [29] [30] Price exposed Frederick Munnings, who claimed to produce the independent spirit voices Julius Caesar, Dan Leno, Hawley Harvey Crippen and King Henry VIII. Price also invented and used a piece of apparatus known as a voice control recorder and proved that all voices were those of Munnings. In 1928, Munning admitted fraud and sold his confessions to a Sunday newspaper. [31] In 1933, Frank Decker was studied by Price at the National Laboratory of Psychical Research. [32] Under strict scientific scrutiny, which Price designed, Decker failed to produce any phenomena whatsoever. [33] Price's psychic research continued with studies of Karachi's Indian rope trick and fire-walking abilities of Kuda Bux In 1936, Price broadcast from a supposedly haunted manor house in Meopham, Kent for the BBC and published The Confessions of a Ghost-Hunter and The Haunting of Cashen's Gap. This year, Price's library on permanent loans to the University of London (see external links below), was followed shortly after laboratory and exploration equipment. In 1937 he performed further television experiments in fire-walking with Ahmed Hussain at Carshall and Alexandria Palace, and also rented Borley Rectory for a year. The following year, Price re-established the Ghost Club, with itself as president, modernizing it from a spiritualist association to a group of more or less open-minded skeptics who gathered to discuss paranormal topics. He was also the first to join women in the club. Price drafted a bill regulating psychic practitioners, and in 1939 he organized a national telepathic test in the journal John O'London's Weekly. During the 1940s, Price concentrated on writing, and the works The Most Haunted House in England, Poltergeist Over England and The End of Borley Rectory were all published. Price's friends included other debunkers of fake media like Harry Houdini and the journalist Ernest Palmer. [34] [35] Ed and Lorraine Warren Main article: Ed and Lorraine Warren Edward Warren Minney (17th Century), On September 31, 1926 – August 23, 2006) and Rita Warren (born Moran, January 31, 1927– April 18, 2019) were American paranormal investigators and authors associated with prominent reports of haunting from the 1950s to the present. Edward was a U.S. Navy veteran and former World War II police officer who became a self-taught and self-taught demonologist, author and lecturer. Lorraine claims to be a clairvoyant and a light trance medium who worked closely with her husband. In 1952, Warrens founded the New England Society for Psychic Research, the oldest ghost hunting group in New England. They authored numerous books on the paranormal and on their private studies of various reports on paranormal activity. They claimed to have investigated more than 10,000 cases during their careers been involved in various supernatural claims such as the Snedeker family unforgettable, Enfield Poltergeist and Smurl unforgettable, as well as allegations of demonic possession in the trial of Arne Cheyenne Johnson. The Warrens are best known for their involvement in the 1976 Amityville Horror case, in which New York couple George and Kathy Lutz claimed their house was haunted by a violent, demonic presence so intense that it ultimately drove them out of their homes. The Amityville Horror Conspiracy writers Stephen and Roxanne Kaplan characterized the case as a hoax. [36] Lorraine Warren told a reporter for The Express-Times newspaper that Amityville Horror was not a hoax. The reported unforgettable was the basis of the 1977 book The Amityville Horror and adapted in the 1979 and 2005 films of the same name, while serving as inspiration for the film series that followed. Warrens' version of events is partially adapted and portrayed in the opening sequence of The Conjuring 2 (2016). According to Benjamin Radford, the story was refuted by eyewitnesses, examinations and forensic evidence. [37] In 1979, attorney William Weber allegedly stated that he, Jay Anson, and the residents invented the horror story of many bottles of wine. [38] General criticism of the Warrens includes those of skeptics Perry DeAngelis and Steven Novella, who examined Warren's evidence and described it as blarney. [39] Skeptical investigators Joe Nickell and Ben Radford also concluded that the more famous hauntings like amityville and the Snedeker family haunt, did not happen, and had been invented. [37] Stories of ghosts and hauntings popularized by the Warrens have been adapted as or have indirectly inspired dozens of films, TV series and documentaries, including 17 films in the Amityville Horror series and six films in The Conjuring Universe, including Annabelle, Annabelle: Creation, and Annabelle Comes Home, spin-off prequels of The Conjuring. John Zaffis Main Article: John Zaffis John Zaffis (born December 18, 1955) is a paranormal researcher based in Connecticut, USA. He starred in Syfy paranormal reality TV show, Haunted Collector, and runs the Paranormal and Dermatology Research Society of New England, which he founded in 1998. According to Zaffis, he spent his first years studying under his uncle and aunt, Ed and Lorraine Warren. [40] Zaffis teaches at colleges, universities and libraries around the world, [41] and currently operates the Museum of the Paranormal located in Stratford, Connecticut. He also starred in and wrote the documentary Museum of the Paranormal, which was released in the spring of 2010 and produced by New Gravity Media. [42] His first book, Shadows of the Dark, was written with Brian McIntyre and published in 2004 through Universe. He has also appeared on unsolved mysteries, News Live,[43] and Discovery Channel documentaries Little Lost Souls and A Haunting in Connecticut,[44] as well as two episodes of A Haunting (The Possessed and Ghost Hunter), in which the protagonists of both episodes are depicted as being possessed by demons. In the 2008 docudrama The Possessed, he plays himself as a demonologist. [45] Zaffis has been a frequent guest on the long-running radio program Coast to Coast AM. Faith Statistics According to a survey conducted in October 2008 by the Associated Press and Ipsos, 34 percent of Americans say they believe in the existence of ghosts. [13] In addition, a Gallup survey conducted on 6–8. of Americans found that ghosts exist, with faith declining with age. [46] [47] After examining three countries (the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom), the study also mentioned that more people believe in haunted houses than any of the other paranormal elements tested, with 37% of Americans, 28% of Canadians, and 40% of Brits believing. [47] [48] In 2002, the National Science Foundation identified haunted houses, ghosts, and communication with the dead among pseudoscientific beliefs. [5] Skepticism Critics question the ghost hunting method, especially its use of instrumentation, since there is no scientifically proven link between the existence of ghosts and cold spots or electromagnetic fields. According to skeptical investigator Joe Nickell, the typical ghost hunter is "practicing pseudoscience. [49] Nickell says that ghost hunters often arm themselves with EMF meters, thermometers that can identify cold spots, and wireless microphones that eliminate background noise, and points out that the equipment used to try to detect ghosts is not designed for the job. The least likely explanation for any given reading is that it's a ghost, insists Nickell. Balls of light that appear in images, he says, are often particles of dust or moisture. Voices picked up by tape recorders can be radio signals or noise from the recorder. EMF detectors can be set off by faulty wires, microwave towers,[13] iron, recording equipment, or cell phones, and heat sensors can pick up reflections out of mirrors or other metal surfaces. Nickell has also criticized the practice of searching only in the dark, saying that since some ghosts are described as shadows or dark devices, he performs searches in lit rather than form-like conditions. [50] According to investigator Benjamin Radford, most ghost hunting groups, including The Atlantic Paranormal Society, make many methodological errors. After watching episodes of Ghost Hunters and other similar programs, it quickly becomes clear to anyone with a background in science that the methods used are both illogical and unscientific. Anyone can be a ghost investigator, not to consider alternative explanations for abnormal ... Phenomena feelings and feelings as evidence of ghostly encounters. Incorrect and unscientific survey methods, for example, using untested tools and equipment, sampling errors, ineffective use of recording devices and focusing on the history of the location... and not the phenomena. In his article for skeptical inquirer Radford concludes that ghost hunters should worry about doing a truly scientific study I think that if ghosts exist, they are important and deserve to be taken seriously. Most of the efforts to examine ghosts so far have been badly flawed and unscientific - and, unsurprisingly, fruitless. [8] Although some ghost hunters believe that spheres are of supernatural origin, skeptic Brian Dunning says that they are usually particles of dust reflected by light when an image is taken, sometimes it can be insects or water droplets. He argues that there are no plausible hypotheses that describe the mechanism by which a person who dies will become a hovering ball of light that appears on film but is invisible to the eye. He believes that there is no science behind these beliefs; if there were then there would be some kind of discussion of who, what and why this can happen. In his studies, he can find no plausible hypothesis that bullets are somewhat paranormal. [51] Science writer Sharon Hill reviewed over 1,000 amateur research and study groups (ARIGs) and wrote that 879 identified themselves with the category of ghosts. Hill reports that many groups used the terms science or science when describing themselves; but they overwhelmingly show neither understanding of nor adherence to scientific norms. ARIGs often promote their paranormalist point of view as scientifically based, especially in community presentations or lectures at educational facilities. While science-minded observers can easily spot the anemic and sloppy scholarship of popular paranormal study, the public, unaware of the basic mistakes ARIGs make, can be persuaded by jargon and science symbols. Hill sees the supernatural bias of such groups as an indication of how far away ARIG participants really are from the established scientific community. [7] In Hill's 2017 book Scientific Americans reviewed by historian Brian Regal for Skeptical Inquirer magazine, Regal writes that this is a timely book as it comes at a time when many question science. Regal wonders why believers think that untutored amateurs know more (and are more trustworthy) than professional scholars. He asks why there is little discussion about philosophical and theological aspects of their work for example he theoretical questions like What is a ghost? and Does one's religion in life determine whether they can become a ghost in death? Hill provides a historiography of the area paranormal interest: interest: UFOs and ghosts. She does not insult or ridicule the people she writes about, but explains their stories through case studies. Regal believes this book will not deter believers in the paranormal, but it is an important part of a growing literature on amateur paranormal research. Regal states that paranormal scientists do not participate in scientific discovery, but are engaging happily in confirmation bias, selective evidence collection, and backlash effect, while constantly complaining that it's the other side doing it. ... They, like all of us, are ultimately not searching for ghosts... they are looking for themselves. [52] In May 2018, Kenny Biddle, a skeptical investigator of paranormal allegations, spent a night at the White Hill Mansion in Fieldsboro, New Jersey with a group of other skeptics. The mansion, built in 1757, has traditionally been visited by many ghost hunting teams who claim to have experienced paranormal activity and communicate with spirits via EVPs while there. According to Biddle, many of the ghost hunters claimed that the EVPs they achieved were not just random answers; it was direct, intelligent answers to specific questions. To challenge these claims, Biddle's group conducted a controlled experiment: the group recorded audio while asking for letters in the Mansion to help them find a small foam toy hidden somewhere on the site by a third party. They asked direct questions, but no answers were found during the audio review. Biddle subsequently resets the experiment and has offered ghost hunters a prize to prove their claim that they can get direct responses from spirits via EVP. [53] Methods and equipment A handheld infrared thermometer of the type used by some ghost hunters, uses a variety of techniques and tools to investigate alleged paranormal activity. [54] [55] Although there is no universal acceptance among ghost hunters of the following methods, a number of these are often used by ghost hunting groups. [56] Still photography and video: using digital, night vision, infrared, and even disposable cameras. EMF meter: for detecting possibly unexplained fluctuations in electromagnetic fields. Taped PC: to record data, audio, video and even environmental fluctuations such as electromagnetic fields. [56] Ambient temperature measurement: using thermographic cameras, thermal imaging cameras, infrared thermometers and other infrared temperature sensors. All these methods measure only surface temperature and not ambient temperature. [57] Digital and analog audio recording: to capture all unexplained sounds and electronic voice phenomena (EVPs) that can be interpreted as disembodied voices. Compass: Some ghost hunters use a compass to determine the location of paranormal spots, similar to EMFs. Geiger counter: to measure fluctuations in radiation. Infrared and/or motion sensors: to detect possible abnormal movements within a given area or to help create a controlled environment in which human movement is detected. Air quality monitoring equipment: assessment of gases such as carbon monoxide, which are thought to contribute to reports of paranormal activity. Infrared monitoring equipment: to assess the level of sound vibrations. Downsing rods: usually constructed of brass and bent into an L-shape. Healers, media or clairvoyants: trance media or sensitive persons are believed to have the ability to identify and come into contact with spiritual entities. Demonologists, exorcists and clergy: persons who can say prayers, give blessings, or perform rituals in order to purify a location of alleged ghosts, demons, poltergeists, or negative energy. Lights out: according to ghost hunting enthusiast websites, many ghost hunters prefer to conduct their surveys during peak evening hours (midnight to 4 a.m.). Ghost Box: A radio with a frequency scanning mode that some ghost hunters claim allows communication with spirits. Interviews: gathering testimony and accounts of alleged hauntings. Historical research: researching the history of the site being investigated. A Ouija board to communicate with spirits. Night vision and full-spectrum video and photography are used by ghost hunters to visualize areas of the light spectrum unseen by the human eye, including infrared (IR) and ultraviolet (UV). Trigger objects are props or tools that ghost hunters claim can be used to attract a device to interact. According to ghost hunters, this can be any object that can bring emotion or connection such as a teddy bear, photo or a wedding band, and some pieces of equipment are designed in a trigger object to help detect a presence around the object. Thermographic cameras, according to ghost hunters, are useful in detecting and visualizing temperature changes during an investigation. According to ghost hunters, they are briefly known as a 'thermal'. According to a psychic medium, dogs growling and barking in certain places on a property and cats grating or looking into a particular area as if someone was present is believed to indicate an unforgettable. [58] Cold spots According to ghost hunters, a cold place is an area of localized cold or a sudden drop in ambient temperature. Many ghost hunters use digital thermometers or heat sensors to measure such temperature changes. Believers claim that cold spots are an indicator of paranormal or spirit activity in the area; However, there are many natural explanations for rapid temperature fluctuations in structures and there is no scientifically confirmed evidence that air temperatures exist or may affect. [59] Orbs Some ghost hunters claim that circular displayed in the air are spirits of the dead or other paranormal phenomena.[60][61][62] but such visual artifacts are a result of flash photography illuminating a mote of dust or other particle, and are especially common with modern compact and ultra-compact digital cameras. [63] [64] [65] [66] Depiction in the media Television Ghost Hunters Main article: Ghost Hunters (TV series) Ghost Hunters features the activities of a Warwick, Rhode Island ghost hunting group called The Atlantic Paranormal Society (TAPS). Since 2004, the program has garnered some of the highest ratings of any Syfy network programming, presenting a mix of paranormal study and interpersonal drama. It has since been syndicated on NBCUniversal's sister cable channel Oxygen and also airs on the Canadian cable network, OLN. In addition to their TV venture, TAPS hosts a three-hour weekly radio show called Beyond Reality, running a website where they share their stories, photographs and ghost hunting videos with members. TAPS cast members also appear at lectures, conferences and public events. Ghost Adventures Main article: Ghost Adventures Ghost Adventures premiered in 2008 on the Travel Channel. The TV series features ghost hunters Zak Bagans, Nick Groff (seasons 1-10), Aaron Goodwin, Billy Tolley, and Jay Waseley as they investigate reportedly haunted places in hopes of gathering visual or auditory evidence of paranormal activity. The Haunted Collector Main article: Haunted Collector Haunted Collector has a team of paranormal investigators led by demonologist John Zaffis who examine supposedly haunted sites in hopes of identifying and removing objects they believe can trigger supernatural activity. The objects are transported for any display in Zaffis's museum. The series premiered in 2011 on the Syfy cable TV channel, and was canceled in 2013. Film Poltergeist Main article: Poltergeist (film series) Poltergeist is the original film in the Poltergeist trilogy, directed by Tobe Hooper, co-written by Steve Spielberg and released on June 4, 1982. The story focuses on the Freeling family, which consists of Steven (Craig T. Nelson), Diane (JoBeth Williams), Dana (Dominique Dunne), Robbie (Oliver Robins), and Carol Anne (Heather O'Rourke), who lives in a California housing estate called Cuesta Verde, which is going to be haunted by ghosts. The film depicts a group of paranormal investigators, parapsychologists, and a spiritual medium named Tangina Barrons (Zelda Rubinstein) in their efforts to help the family. A reboot of the series, Poltergeist, was directed by Gil Kenan and released on May 22, 2015, containing the host of a paranormal-themed TV show coming to the aid of the family. Ghostbusters Main article: Ghostbusters Ghostbusters is a 1984 American fantasy comedy film produced and directed by Ivan Reitman and written by Dan Aykroyd and Harold Ramis. Bill Murray, Aykroyd and Ramis as Peter Venkman, Ray Stantz and Egon Spengler, eccentric parapsychologists starting a ghost-catching business in New York City. Ghostbusters was released in the United States on June 8, 1984 and grossed \$242 million in the United States and more than \$295 million worldwide, making it the highest-grossing comedy film of its time. It launched a media franchise that includes a 1989 sequel, two animated TV series (The Real Ghostbusters and Extreme Ghostbusters), video games and a reboot in 2016. The Ghostbusters concept was inspired by Aykroyd's fascination with the paranormal. The Conjuring Main article: The Conjuring The Conjuring is a 2013 American supernatural horror film directed by James Wan and written by Chad Hayes and Carey W. Hayes. It's the inaugural film in The Conjuring Universe franchise, in which Patrick Wilson and Vera Farmiga star as paranormal investigators Ed and Lorraine Warren. Their supposedly real exploits inspired the Amityville Horror story and movie franchise. In The Conjuring, the Warrens come to the aid of the Perron family, who are experiencing increasingly disturbing events in their farm in Rhode Island in 1971. The Magic was released in the United States and Canada on July 19, 2013, and grossed over \$319 million worldwide. A prequel, Annabelle, directed by John R. Leonetti, written by Gary Dauberman and produced by Peter Safran and James Wan was released in 2014. See also Legend Status List of ghost movies List of topics characterized as pseudoscience Paranormal television Stone Tape References ^ Cohen, Howard (September 19, 2009). Ghost hunters say deering estate is ground zero for lost spirits. The Miami Herald. Filed from the original on October 10, 2010. Downloaded 8 January 2010. ^ Radford, Benjamin (October 27, 2006). The shady science ghost hunt. LiveScience. Downloaded 15 December 2009. ^ Study: No Scientific Basis for Vampires, Ghosts. Associated Press. 2015-03-25. Retrieved 2020-02-25. ^ 1.0 2.1 Regal, Brian. (2009). 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Ghost Hunting Science Vs Pseudoscience by Steven Novella Ghost Hunting Equipment How-To's and Top Picks by Ghost-Hunting-Equipment Proton Packs and Teddy Bears: The Pseudoscientific History of Ghost Hunting Gadgets by Popular Mechanics Retrieve from 2Fifth generation of cellular mobile communications For other purposes, see 5G (ambiguity). 5G3GPP's 5G logintroducedLate 2018 (end of 2018) part of a series on mobile telecommunications generation mobile telecommunications analog 0G 1G digital 2G 2G 2G 2.5G 3G 3G 3.75G 3.9G/3.95G 4G 4G/4.5G 4.5G/4.9G 5G 6G Vee Telecommunications is the 5G fifth generation technology standard for broadband networks that mobile phone companies began implementing worldwide in 2019, and is the planned successor to 4G networks, which provides connection to most current mobile phones. [1] 5G networks are expected to have more than 1.7 billion subscribers worldwide by 2025, according to the GSM Association. [2] Like its predecessors, 5G networks are mobile networks where the service area is divided into small geographical areas called cells. All 5G wireless devices in a cell are connected to the Internet and the telephone network via radio waves via a local antenna in the cell. The main advantage of the new networks is that they will have greater bandwidth, resulting in higher download speeds,[1] eventually up to 10 gigabits per second (Gbit/s). [3] Due to the increased bandwidth, it is expected that the networks will not only serve mobile phones as existing mobile networks, but will also be used as general ISPs for portable and desktop computers competing with existing ISPs such as cable Internet, and will also allow new applications in the Internet of Things (IoT) and machine for machine areas. 4G mobile phones are not able to use the new networks that require 5G-enabled wireless devices. The increased speed is achieved in part by higher frequency radio waves than previously. Network. [1] However, higher frequency radio waves have a shorter useful physical area that requires smaller geographical cells. For wide service, 5G networks operate on up to three frequency bands, low, medium and high. [4] [1] A 5G network will consist of networks of up to three different types of cells, each requiring specific antenna designs, each providing a variety of network speed vs. distance and service area. 5G mobile phones and wireless devices connect to the network through the highest speed antenna within range of their location: Low-band 5G uses a similar frequency range to 4G mobile phones, 600-850 MHz, giving download speeds slightly higher than 4G: 30-250 megabits per second (Mbit/s). [4] Low-band cell towers have a range and coverage area similar to 4G towers. Mid-band 5G uses microwaves of 2.5-3.7GHz, allowing speeds of 100-900 Mbit/s, with each mobile tower providing service up to several miles in radius. This level of service is the most widespread and should be available in most metropolitan areas by 2020. Some regions do not implement low-band, making this the minimum level of service. High-band 5G uses frequencies of 25-39 GHz, near the bottom of millimeter waveband, although higher frequencies may be used in the future. It often achieves download speeds in gigabit per second (Gbit/s) range, comparable to cable internet. However, millimeter waves (mmWave or mmW) have a more limited range, which requires many small cells. [5] They have trouble passing through some types of materials such as walls and windows. Because of their higher costs, plans to deploy these cells are only in dense urban environments and areas where crowds of people gather such as sports stadiums and convention centers. The above speeds are those achieved in actual tests in 2020, and speeds are expected to increase during deployment. [4] The industry consortium setting standards for 5G is 3. [1] It defines any system that uses 5G NR (5G New Radio) software as 5G, a definition that came into general use at the end of 2018. Minimum standards are set by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). Previously, some reserved the term 5G for systems that provide download speeds of 20 Gbit/s as specified in the ITU's IMT-2020 document. Overview 5G networks are digital cellular networks where the service area provided by providers is divided into small geographical areas called cells. Analog signals representing sounds and images are digitized in the phone, converted by an analog-to-digital converter, and transmitted as a stream of bits. All 5G wireless devices in a cell communicate via radio waves with a local antenna system and automated low-power transceiver (transmitter and receiver) in the frequency channels cell assigned by the transceiver from a pool of frequencies. Cells. The local antennas are connected to the telephone network and the Internet via a high bandwidth optical fibre or wireless backhaul connection. As in other cellular networks, a mobile device that crosses from one cell to another is automatically delivered seamlessly to the new cell. 5G can support up to one million users per square kilometer, while 4G only supports up to 100,000 users per square kilometer. [6] [7] The new 5G wireless devices also have 4G LTE capacity, as the new networks use 4G to initially connect to the cell, as well as in locations where 5G access is not available. [8] Several network operators use millimetre waves for additional capacity and higher throughput. [9] Millimeter waves have a shorter range than microwaves, therefore the cells are limited to a smaller size. Millimeter waves also have several problems passing through the building walls. [10] Millimeter wave antennas are smaller than the large antennas used in previous cellular networks. Some are only a few inches (several centimeters) long. Massive MIMO (multiple-input multiple-output) was inserted into 4G as early as 2016 and typically used 32 to 128 small antennas on each cell. In the right frequencies and configuration, it can increase performance from 4 to 10 times. [11] Multiple bits of data are transmitted simultaneously. In a technique called beamforming, the base station computer will continuously calculate the best route for radio waves to reach each wireless device and will organize multiple antennas to work together as phased arrays to create beams of millimeter waves to reach the device. [10] [3] Applications ITU-R has defined three main application areas for the improved capabilities of 5G. They are improved mobile broadband (eMBB), Ultra Reliable Low Latency Communications (URLLC) and Massive Machine Type Communications (mMTC). [12] Only eMBB will be inserted in 2020. URLLC and mMTC are several years away in most locations. [13] Enhanced Mobile Broadband (eMBB) uses 5G as a progression from 4G LTE mobile broadband services, with faster connections, higher throughput and more capacity. This will benefit areas with higher traffic such as stadiums, cities and concert venues. [14] Ultra-Reliable Low-Latency Communications (URLLC) refers to the use of the network for mission-critical applications that require continuous and robust data exchange. Massive Machine-Type Communications (mMTC) will be used to connect to a large number of devices. 5G technology will connect some of the 50 billion connected IoT devices. [15] Most will use the cheaper Wi-Fi. Drones transmitting via 4G or 5G will help make efforts to get started with IT security and provide real-time data to emergency responders. [15] Most cars will have a 4G or 5G cellular connection to many services. Self-driving cars do not require 5G as they must be able to operate where they do not have a network connection. [16] While remote operations have been performed over 5G, most remote surgery will be performed in facilities with a fiber connection, usually faster and more reliable than any wireless connection. Performance Speed 5G speeds will range from ~50 Mbit/s to over a gigabit/s.[17] The fastest 5G is known as mmWave. As of July 1, 2019, mmWave had a top speed of 1.8 Gbit/s.[18] on AT&T's 5G network. The Sub-6 GHz 5G (mid-band 5G), by far the most common, will usually deliver between 100 and 400 Mbit/s, but will have a

