

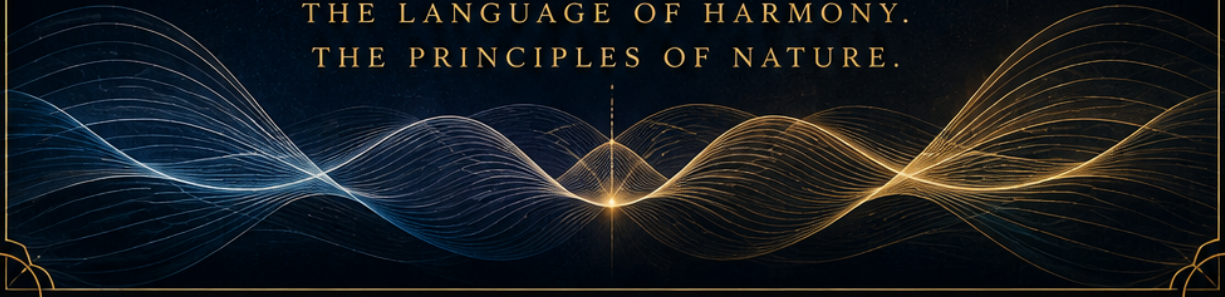
SVP

GLOSSARY

FOUNDATIONAL TERMS IN
SYMPATHETIC VIBRATORY PHYSICS



THE LANGUAGE OF HARMONY.
THE PRINCIPLES OF NATURE.



Sympathetic Vibratory Physics Glossary

May, 2026

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Sympathetic Vibratory Physics Glossary

Introduction

The study of Sympathetic Vibratory Physics (SVP) involves a wide range of terms drawn from many fields of knowledge, including:

- physics,
- acoustics,
- music theory,
- alchemy,
- metaphysics,
- geometry,
- harmonics,
- biology,
- electricity,
- and the pioneering works of researchers such as John Worrell Keely, Walter Russell, Viktor Schauberger, David Ramsay, Nikola Tesla, and others.

Many of these terms carry meanings within SVP that differ somewhat from their conventional scientific or philosophical usage. Some terms are used symbolically, some technically, and others operationally to describe relationships, processes, or conditions underlying observable phenomena.

This glossary was created to provide students and researchers of SVP with a simple introductory reference vocabulary. Its purpose is not to establish rigid dogma, but rather to provide a common language through which ideas, principles, and relationships may be more clearly communicated and explored.

The definitions contained herein are intentionally concise. They are designed as foundational orientation points rather than exhaustive explanations. Many of the concepts represented by these terms involve deep and complex relationships that cannot be fully expressed in a single sentence definition.

Readers are therefore encouraged to continue their exploration through the broader body of SVP literature and especially through the resources available at:

<https://svpwiki.com>

In many cases, more complete explanations, historical references, diagrams, quotations, mathematical relationships, and related concepts may be found there.

It should also be understood that this glossary represents an evolving work in progress. As research continues, definitions may be refined, expanded, clarified, or reorganized to reflect deeper understanding and ongoing investigation.

Future editions may eventually include:

- expanded technical definitions,
- mathematical relationships,
- musical relationships,
- source citations,
- historical context,
- diagrams and illustrations,
- relational term mapping,
- and database-driven cross-referencing systems.

This document therefore represents not an ending, but a beginning — a foundational vocabulary for the continuing exploration of sympathetic vibratory principles, harmonic organization, scalar-to-kinetic processes, and the causative side of Nature.

The reader is encouraged to approach these materials with curiosity, discernment, open-minded investigation, and a willingness to explore relationships between seemingly diverse fields of knowledge.

For in many respects, the language of harmony may also be the language of Nature itself. [Dale Pond]

A

Absorption — The intake or incorporation of energy, matter, vibration, or information into a system.

Abstraction — The simplification of complex reality into essential patterns, principles, or concepts.

Acceleration — The rate at which motion, velocity, or change increases.

Acoustic — Relating to sound, vibration, or wave propagation through a medium.

Acoustic Levitation — The suspension of matter through organized sound pressure and vibratory forces.

Action — The expression of force, motion, influence, or directed activity within a system.

Actuator — A device or mechanism that converts energy or signal input into physical motion or action.

Additive Synthesis — The creation of complex waveforms or sounds by combining simpler frequencies or tones.

Affinity — A natural tendency for systems, substances, or conditions to associate sympathetically.

Aggregation — The gathering or combining of separate parts into a larger organized whole.

Alembic — An alchemical vessel used for distillation, transformation, or refinement processes.

Alkahest — The legendary universal solvent in alchemy believed capable of dissolving all substances into their primal state.

Allow — To permit or enable a process, condition, or interaction to occur naturally.

Ampere — The standard unit used to measure the flow rate of electrical current.

Amplitude — The magnitude, strength, or intensity of a wave, vibration, or oscillation.

Angular Frequency — The rate of rotational or cyclic oscillation measured in radians per unit time.

Angular Momentum — The rotational inertia and motion possessed by a spinning or orbiting system.

Angularity — The quality or condition of possessing angles, directional change, or geometric deviation.

Antagonism — Opposition, conflict, or discordant interaction between systems or conditions.

Assimilation — The incorporation and harmonization of one condition, substance, or idea into another.

Association — A relationship or connection formed between systems, conditions, or ideas.

Atomic — Relating to atoms, their structure, properties, or interactions.

Atomole — Keely's term for a subdivision or fundamental unit associated with atomic structure and vibratory organization.

Attack (music) — The initial beginning or onset of a musical tone or sound.

Attract — To draw or pull systems, substances, or conditions toward one another.

Attraction — The tendency of systems or bodies to move toward sympathetic association or union.

Attractor — A condition, pattern, or state toward which systems naturally tend to organize.

Awaken — To activate, stimulate, or bring into heightened awareness or activity.

Awareness — The condition of conscious perception, recognition, or understanding.

B

Balance — A condition of equilibrium, stability, or harmonious relationship between opposing or complementary forces.

Balanced Interchange — Walter Russell's principle describing the rhythmic exchange between opposing conditions that maintains universal equilibrium.

Barycenter — The common center of mass around which two or more bodies revolve.

Becoming — The continuous process of transformation, development, or emergence into new states of expression.

Biomagnetism — Magnetic fields or magnetic interactions associated with living organisms and biological processes.

Biophoton — A weak emission of light produced by living biological systems.

Bjerknes Effect — The attractive or repulsive interaction between vibrating bodies or pulsating fields within a medium.

Breathing — A rhythmic cycle of intake and release, expansion and contraction, or exchange within a living or dynamic system.

C

Calcination — An alchemical process of heating or breaking down a substance to remove impurities and transform its condition.

Cause — The originating condition, influence, or principle from which effects emerge.

Celestial — Relating to the heavens, cosmic bodies, or higher universal processes.

Center — The point, region, or condition around which systems organize or balance.

Centripetal — Moving inward toward a center or point of concentration.

Centrifugal — Moving outward away from a center or axis of rotation.

Chemism — The principles and interactions governing chemical combination and transformation.

Chord — A combination of tones or vibrations sounding together in harmonic relationship.

Chord of Mass — Keely's term for the unique vibratory or harmonic signature associated with a particular mass or substance.

Circle — A geometric figure consisting of all points equally distant from a common center.

Coagulation — The process of thickening, condensing, or uniting dispersed substances into a more solid or organized state.

Coherence — A condition of organized harmonic relationship within a system.

Coherent — Operating in an organized, harmonically aligned, or mutually supportive manner.

Comma — A minute musical interval representing a small difference between related tones or tuning systems.

Compound Interetheric — Keely's highest vibratory subdivision below Mind, associated with extremely subtle and powerful states of etheric activity.

Compression — The reduction of volume or concentration of matter, energy, or force into a smaller space.

Concord — Harmonious agreement or sympathetic relationship between systems, tones, or conditions.

Concordance — A condition of orderly agreement, alignment, or harmonic correspondence.

Concordant — Existing in harmonic agreement or sympathetic relationship.

Condition — The organized state, quality, or relational arrangement existing within a system prior to or during manifestation.

Conjunction — The joining, meeting, or alignment of systems, bodies, or conditions.

Connecting Link — The medium, principle, or relationship through which systems communicate or interact.

Consciousness — The condition of awareness, perception, and knowing within a sentient being or system.

Consonance — A harmonious relationship between tones, vibrations, or interacting conditions.

Corpuscular — Relating to particles, discrete units, or particulate behavior.

Coupling — The linking or interaction of systems through shared energy, vibration, or relational influence.

Covariance — A mathematical measure describing how two variables change in relation to one another.

Current — A directed flow of energy, charge, fluid, or influence through a medium or system.

Curvature — The degree or quality of bending, deviation, or nonlinearity within a form or pathway.

Cycle — A repeating sequence of states, motions, or processes returning periodically to a similar condition.

D

Decay — The gradual breakdown, weakening, or dissipation of structure, energy, or organization over time.

Decentration — Movement away from a center or the loss of centralized organization or focus.

Depolar — A neutralized or non-polar condition lacking distinct opposing charges or states.

Depolarization — The reduction, removal, or balancing of polarized conditions into neutrality.

Derivative — A mathematical measure describing the rate of change of a quantity relative to another quantity.

Detonate — To release energy suddenly through rapid expansion, combustion, or explosive reaction.

Diamagnetism — A magnetic behavior in which substances weakly repel external magnetic fields.

Differentiation — The separation of a previously unified condition into distinct states, polarities, or expressions.

Disk — A flat circular form or rotating plate associated with motion, fields, or geometric organization.

Discord — A condition of disharmony, conflict, or vibratory incompatibility.

Discordance — The state or quality of being out of harmony or lacking sympathetic agreement.

Discordant — Existing in a condition of disharmony, incompatibility, or vibratory conflict.

Dispersion — The spreading, scattering, or separation of energy, matter, or waves from concentrated organization.

Dissociation — The separation or disconnection of combined elements, substances, or conditions.

Dominant — The controlling, governing, or most influential condition within a system or relationship.

Dung Heap — An alchemical and Schauberger-related term symbolizing fertile decomposition, transformation, and regenerative processes arising from decay.

Duration — The length of time over which a process, vibration, or condition exists.

Dynasphere — A rotating spherical or cylindrical device associated with Keely-inspired or harmonic dynamic principles.

Dynaspheric Force — A rotational or organized force associated with spherical motion, harmonic dynamics, or centripetal organization.

E

Elasticity — The ability of a material or system to return to its original condition after deformation or disturbance.

Electric — Relating to electrical charge, current, fields, or energetic interactions involving electricity.

Electricity — A form of energy associated with the movement or interaction of electrical charges.

Electromagnetic — Relating to the combined interaction of electrical and magnetic fields.

Emittance — The release or radiation of energy, light, heat, or particles from a source.

Emission — The act of sending out or radiating energy, matter, vibration, or influence.

Energy — The capacity for activity, work, motion, or transformation within a system.

Enharmonic — Relating to discordant, expansive, or tension-producing vibratory relationships beyond simple harmonic order.

Entrainment — The process by which interacting systems synchronize rhythm, frequency, or phase relationship.

Entanglement — A condition in which separated systems remain relationally connected or correlated beyond ordinary local interaction.

Entropy — The tendency toward disorder, dissipation, fragmentation, or loss of organized coherence.

Equilibrium — A balanced condition in which opposing influences or forces remain in stable relationship.

Ether — A subtle universal medium or foundational substrate associated in SVP with quantum particles, fields, and forces.

Etheric — Relating to subtle energetic states or processes associated with the ether or pre-material conditions.

Etheric Force — A subtle formative force associated with etheric or pre-material energetic organization.

Etheric Vapor — Keely's term for an extremely subtle energetic or vaporous condition associated with etheric states.

Evolution — The gradual unfolding, development, or progression of systems into more complex or organized states.

Excitation — The stimulation or energizing of a system into increased activity, vibration, or response.

F

Fermentation — A transformative process in which substances break down, reorganize, or generate new conditions through internal activity.

Field — A region or condition through which forces, influences, or interactions extend and operate.

Fifths — Musical intervals based on the ratio associated with the fifth tone relationship, foundational to harmonic structure and progression.

Flow — The continuous movement or circulation of energy, matter, force, or information through a system.

Force — An influence capable of producing motion, pressure, change, or interaction within a system.

Formative — Relating to processes or influences that organize, shape, or generate structure and order.

Fountain (music) — A musical ornament or flowing tonal movement suggestive of rising and cascading harmonic motion.

Frequency — The rate at which cycles, oscillations, or vibrations repeat over time.

Fundamental — The primary or root tone, frequency, principle, or condition from which others arise.

G

Generative — Having the capacity to produce, create, organize, or bring forth new forms or conditions.

Geometry — The mathematical study of shape, proportion, spatial relationship, and structural form.

Gradient — A gradual change or difference in condition, pressure, potential, or intensity across space or time.

Gravitation — The attractive interaction between masses or bodies drawing them toward one another.

Gravitism — Keely's term relating to gravitational influence, attraction, or centripetal tendency within organized systems.

Gravity — The force or tendency drawing matter toward centers of mass or organized concentration.

Gyroscope — A rotating device that maintains orientation and stability through angular momentum.

Gyroscopic Principle — The stabilizing behavior and resistance to directional change exhibited by rotating bodies.

H

Harmonic — Relating to orderly, sympathetic, or consonant vibratory relationships.

Harmonicity — The degree to which a system exhibits harmonic coherence, consonance, or sympathetic order.

Harmonic Stream — A progressive flow or condition of increasing coherence, order, or harmonic organization.

Harmony — A condition of balanced, sympathetic, or consonant relationship between interacting parts or vibrations.

Heat — A form of energy associated with molecular motion, friction, excitation, or energetic transfer.

Hologram — A three-dimensional image or pattern created through interference and coherent wave relationships.

Holographic Principle — The concept that information describing a whole system may be encoded throughout its structure or boundary relationships.

I

Implosion — An inward-directed movement, concentration, or organization toward greater coherence and integration.

Induction — The process by which one system influences or generates activity in another through proximity or relational interaction.

Inertia — The tendency of matter or systems to resist changes in motion or condition.

Information — Organized patterns, relationships, or meaningful distinctions communicated within or between systems.

Inert — Lacking activity, responsiveness, or energetic interaction.

Integral — A mathematical operation representing accumulation, totality, or the summation of changing quantities.

Integrity — The condition of wholeness, coherence, consistency, or structural stability within a system.

Interatomic — Relating to interactions, spaces, or forces existing between atoms.

Interetheric — Keely's term for a subtle vibratory subdivision between etheric and compound interetheric states.

Interference — The interaction of waves or vibrations producing reinforcement, cancellation, or altered patterns.

Intermolecular — Relating to interactions or forces occurring between molecules.

Intersympathetic — Relating to mutual sympathetic interaction or shared vibratory relationship between systems.

Interval — The measured relationship or distance between tones, frequencies, states, or positions.

K

Karma — The principle that actions, conditions, or influences generate corresponding consequences or return effects.

Keynote — The fundamental or governing tone, vibration, or principle around which a system organizes.

Key (music) — The tonal framework or scale establishing the harmonic center of a musical composition.

Kinetic — Relating to motion, activity, or measurable external expression.

Kinetic Energy — The energy possessed by matter or systems due to motion.

Kinetic Equivalence — A condition in which differing motions or energetic processes produce equivalent observable effects.

Knowing — Direct understanding, awareness, or recognition beyond mere information or belief.

L

Latency — The delay or hidden interval between cause and visible response or manifestation.

Latent — Existing in a concealed, potential, or unexpressed condition.

Latent Force — Keely's term for stored or hidden potential capable of producing action when properly released.

Law — A consistent principle or governing relationship operating within Nature or organized systems.

Lever — A mechanism or principle that amplifies force or influence through relational positioning.

Levitation — The suspension or raising of matter against gravitational attraction through organized forces or conditions.

Levitism — Schauberger's term relating to life-enhancing, upward-moving, or anti-gravitational tendencies in Nature.

Levity — The quality or tendency toward lightness, upliftment, or reduced gravitational influence.

Light — Radiant energy or visible electromagnetic expression associated with illumination, information, and energetic transfer.

Link — A connecting relationship or pathway between systems, conditions, or influences.

Love — A unifying, harmonizing, or sympathetically attractive principle promoting coherence and relational integration.

Luminiferous — Relating to the carrying, transmission, or generation of light.

M

Magnet — A material or device producing magnetic fields and attractive or repulsive interactions.

Magnetism — The force or phenomenon associated with magnetic attraction, repulsion, and field interaction.

Major (music) — A musical mode or tonal structure generally associated with brighter or more expansive harmonic qualities.

Manifestation — The visible or measurable expression of an underlying condition or potential.

Mass — The quantity of matter or concentrated substance within a body or system.

Matter — Physical substance possessing mass, structure, and measurable properties.

Memory — The retention, storage, or persistence of information, patterns, or conditions within a system.

Mind — The principle or condition of awareness, thought, perception, and intentional organization.

Mind Force — Directed mental influence or intentional causative action associated with consciousness.

Minor (music) — A musical mode or tonal structure generally associated with more inward, subdued, or tension-oriented harmonic qualities.

Modulation — The process of changing frequency, phase, amplitude, key, or condition within a system.

Molecular — Relating to molecules, their structure, interactions, or organization.

Motion — The movement or change of position, condition, or state within a system.

N

Negative — A condition associated with opposition, receptivity, inward tendency, or complementary polarity.

Negative Attraction — An attractive interaction arising through complementary or oppositely conditioned relationships.

Negative Harmony — A musical or harmonic inversion principle producing mirrored interval relationships and contrasting tonal structures.

Negative Thirds — Keely's term for discordant or decompressive interval relationships associated with reduction of mass attraction or levitational tendencies.

Neutral — A balanced condition lacking dominant polarity, charge, or directional bias.

Neutral Center — The central point or condition of equilibrium around which systems organize and polarize.

Neutral Negative — A condition combining neutrality with inward, receptive, or depolarized tendency.

Neutral Void — A condition of complete depolarization, nullity, or undifferentiated absence of active polarity.

Neutrality — The state of balance, non-polarity, or equilibrium between opposing conditions.

Neutralization — The balancing or cancellation of opposing conditions, forces, or polarities.

Nodal — Relating to nodes or stationary points within standing waves or organized systems.

Node — A point of relative stillness, intersection, or concentrated organization within a vibratory or structural system.

Nonlocality — The apparent ability of systems or interactions to remain connected beyond ordinary spatial separation.

O

Octave — A doubling or halving of frequency representing a repeating harmonic relationship.

Orthogonality — The condition of existing at right angles or in mutually independent directional relationship.

Oscillation — Repetitive back-and-forth motion, vibration, or cyclical variation within a system.

Outreach — The extension or projection of influence, communication, or sympathetic interaction outward from a source.

Overtone — A higher frequency vibration naturally accompanying a fundamental tone or oscillation.

P

Pattern — A recurring arrangement, relationship, or structure within a system or process.

Permission — The condition allowing a process, interaction, or transition to occur sympathetically.

Phase — A specific position or relational state within a repeating cycle or oscillation.

Photon — A quantum unit or particle associated with electromagnetic radiation and light.

Pitch — The perceived highness or lowness of a tone determined primarily by frequency.

Polar — Relating to poles, polarity, or directional energetic distinction.

Pole — One of two opposing or complementary extremes within a polarized system.

Polarity — The condition of possessing opposing or complementary states, charges, or tendencies.

Polarization — The separation or organization of a neutral condition into opposing poles or directional states.

Positive — A condition associated with outward expression, projection, or complementary polarity.

Potential — Stored capacity, latent ability, or unexpressed possibility within a system.

Pre-Kinetic — Existing prior to visible motion or measurable kinetic activity.

Prerequisite — A required prior condition necessary for a process or event to occur.

Pressure — Force distributed across an area or the condition of compression within a medium or system.

Prima Materia — The primordial undifferentiated substance or foundational state from which all forms emerge in alchemical philosophy.

Prime — Fundamental, primary, or originating in nature or sequence.

Probability — The measured likelihood or tendency for a particular outcome or condition to occur.

Progression — An ordered sequence of movement, development, or harmonic transition.

Projection — The extension, outward expression, or transfer of influence, image, or condition.

Proportion — The relational balance or ratio between parts within a system or structure.

Proto — An original, primitive, or first-stage condition preceding later development.

Psychokinesis — The alleged influence of mind or consciousness upon physical systems without direct physical interaction.

Psychotronic — Relating to interactions between consciousness, energy, and physical systems.

Putrefaction — An alchemical or biological process of decomposition leading to transformation and reorganization.

Pyrokinesis — The alleged ability to influence heat or fire through mental or energetic means.

Q

Qualigen — A quality-generating principle or condition associated with the production of characteristic properties or behaviors.

Quantum — The smallest discrete unit or measurable quantity within a physical system.

Quantum Arithmetic — A numerical and geometric system exploring relationships between fundamental number patterns and structural formation.

Qubit — The fundamental unit of quantum information capable of existing in multiple states simultaneously.

Quintessence — The fifth essence or most refined subtle substance beyond the traditional four classical elements.

R

Radial — Extending outward from or inward toward a central point.

Radiation — The emission or transmission of energy through waves, particles, or energetic propagation.

Ratio — A proportional relationship between two quantities or conditions.

Reharmonization — The restoration of coherence, balance, or sympathetic harmony within a system.

Relation — A connection, correspondence, or interaction between systems, conditions, or quantities.

Resistance — Opposition to motion, flow, change, or energetic transfer within a system.

Resonance — The intensified response of a system when stimulated at compatible frequencies or conditions.

Resonant — Existing in sympathetic vibratory agreement or capable of strong resonance response.

Resonator — A device, structure, or system designed to sustain or amplify resonance.

Root (music) — The foundational tone upon which a chord or harmonic structure is built.

Rhythm — A patterned repetition or cyclical timing of motion, sound, or activity.

S

Scalar — Relating to non-directional magnitude, latent condition, or pre-kinetic potential state.

Scalar Condition — The organized latent state preceding measurable motion or kinetic expression.

Scalar Potential — The undifferentiated latent potential from which organized manifestation and motion emerge.

Scalar-to-Kinetic — The transformation of latent organized potential into measurable motion or energetic expression.

Scale — A structured sequence of tones, values, sizes, or conditions arranged by relational progression.

Semitone — The smallest standard interval used in conventional Western musical tuning.

Sensitize — To increase responsiveness or susceptibility to influence, vibration, or stimulation.

Sentient — Possessing awareness, perception, or the capacity for conscious experience.

Separation — The division or distinction of previously connected substances, conditions, or systems.

Shock — A sudden disturbance, impact, or energetic disruption producing abrupt change within a system.

Silence — The absence of audible sound or the condition of relative stillness and non-expression.

Singularity — A condition or point of extreme concentration, unity, or undefined behavior beyond ordinary limits.

Skisma — An extremely small musical interval arising from subtle tuning discrepancies between related systems.

Sonism — Keely's term relating to sound, vibratory influence, or sonic force phenomena.

Sound — Mechanical vibration transmitted through a medium and perceived as auditory sensation.

Source — The origin, beginning, or generating point of energy, influence, or manifestation.

Spectrum — A range or distribution of frequencies, energies, colors, or conditions.

Spin — Rotational motion or intrinsic angular momentum within a system or particle.

Spiral — A curved form or motion winding around a center while expanding or contracting.

Standing Wave — A stable vibratory pattern formed by opposing waves producing stationary nodes and antinodes.

Stream — A directed flow or current of energy, matter, vibration, or influence.

Stroke — A single movement, pulse, action, or rhythmic impulse within a process or system.

Structure — The organized arrangement or framework of parts within a system.

Subdivision — A smaller division or classification within a larger structure or hierarchy.

Sublimation — The transformation of a substance or condition into a more refined or elevated state.

Subtractive Synthesis — The creation of desired sounds or signals by removing frequencies from a richer source.

Suctional Force — An inward-directed force associated with reduction of pressure or centripetal movement.

Superposition — The simultaneous combination or coexistence of multiple states, waves, or conditions.

Swirl — Rotational or vortex-like flowing motion within a fluid or energetic system.

Sympathetic Association — The harmonious relational connection between systems sharing compatible conditions.

Sympathetic Negative Attraction — Keely's term describing attraction arising through complementary discordant or negative conditions.

Sympathetic Oscillation — Oscillatory motion induced through resonance or compatible vibratory interaction.

Sympathetic Outreach — The extension of influence or interaction through sympathetic relationship.

Sympathetic Stream — A directed flow of vibratory or energetic influence operating through sympathetic relationship.

Sympathetic Vibration — Vibratory response produced through resonance and compatible harmonic relationship.

Symmetry — Balanced correspondence or orderly proportional relationship within a system or structure.

Symmetry Breaking — The transition from balanced uniformity into differentiated or polarized states.

Sympathy — Harmonious relational responsiveness between systems, conditions, or vibrations.

Syntropy — The tendency toward increasing order, coherence, integration, or organized complexity.

T

Telekinesis — The alleged ability to influence physical systems through mental or non-physical means.

Temper — The condition, balance, or tuning of a material, system, or emotional state.

Tension — A condition of stress, strain, or unresolved energetic relationship within a system.

Tenuity — Extreme subtlety, fineness, or rarefied condition of matter or energy.

Thinking — The process of forming ideas, reasoning, perception, or mental activity.

Tickle — A slight initiating impulse or subtle vibratory stimulation capable of triggering response.

Timbre — The characteristic tonal quality or texture distinguishing one sound from another.

Tone — A distinct sound, frequency, or vibratory condition.

Topology — The study of relational spatial properties and structural continuity within forms or systems.

Thought — Directed mental activity or organized consciousness capable of influencing perception and behavior.

Transmutation — The transformation of one substance, condition, or state into another.

Transmission — The transfer or propagation of energy, vibration, information, or influence through a medium or system.

Transmit — To send, convey, or propagate energy, information, vibration, or influence.

Triad — A group or structure composed of three related parts, tones, or principles.

Trinity — A unified relationship of three interconnected aspects operating as one whole.

Triple — Consisting of three parts, conditions, or components.

Triple Current — Keely's term for three interacting energetic or vibratory flows operating together within a system.

Triune Current — A unified threefold current or principle governing organized energetic interaction.

Tuning — The adjustment of systems into proper harmonic, frequency, or relational alignment.

U

Undifferentiated — Existing in a unified, unseparated, or non-polarized condition.

Undertone — A lower accompanying tone or vibratory relationship beneath a fundamental frequency.

Union — The joining or combining of systems, substances, or conditions into relationship.

Unition — The process or condition of becoming united or harmonically integrated.

Unity — The condition of oneness, coherence, or integrated wholeness.

Universal Love — A harmonizing and unifying principle promoting coherence, sympathy, and relational integration throughout existence.

Universe — The totality of existence, including all matter, energy, space, time, and conditions.

Ur — A primordial, original, or foundational condition preceding later differentiation.

V

Vector — A quantity possessing both magnitude and direction.

Vibration — Repetitive oscillatory activity or latent vibratory condition within a system.

Vibratory — Relating to vibration, oscillation, or rhythmic energetic activity.

Vibrophone — Keely's instrument or device associated with vibratory generation, transmission, or sympathetic interaction.

Void — A condition of emptiness, depolarization, or absence of differentiated manifestation.

Vortex — A rotating spiral flow or field structure organized around a center.

W

Wave — A propagating oscillation or disturbance transferring energy through a medium or field.

Wave Field — A region characterized by interacting waves, oscillations, or vibratory influences.

Wavelength — The distance between corresponding repeating points within a wave cycle.

Wheelwork — Interconnected rotational or cyclic mechanisms operating together within a system.

Will — Directed intention or conscious determination guiding thought, action, or influence.

Will Force — The directed energetic or causative influence associated with conscious intention.

Wisdom — Deep understanding arising from experience, insight, harmony, and discernment.

Work — The transfer or application of energy resulting in motion, change, or transformation.

Working Fluid — The fluid medium within a system that transfers energy, pressure, or motion.

Working Substance — The material or medium actively undergoing transformation or energetic interaction within a process or system.