

A topographic map of the Ålen area in Norway. The map features contour lines indicating elevation, with major peaks labeled as Finnsåhøgda mountain, Fjellbekkhøgda mountain, Stordalshøgda mountain, and Rognefjell mountain. A red star marks a specific location near Heggset, with two green arrows pointing towards it from the left. The map also shows several lakes, including Mjøstjønnhøgda lake and Øyungen Lake. The town of Ålen is visible in the upper right corner. The map includes a grid system with coordinates ranging from 60 to 74 degrees latitude and 13 to 20 degrees longitude.

Rognesfjell
mountain

A map of the Stordalshøgda mountain area. The title "Stordalshøgda" is prominently displayed at the top in a large, black, serif font. Below it, the word "mountain" is written in a smaller, italicized, black, serif font. The map itself shows a network of roads, rivers, and geographical features. A red dot marks a specific location on one of the roads. Other labels on the map include "Skorpen" and "Heggen". The background of the map is light blue and white, representing water and land respectively.

ttjønnhøgda
mountain

Øyungen Lake

Observation 25. September 1982

Edge of mount Stordalshogda

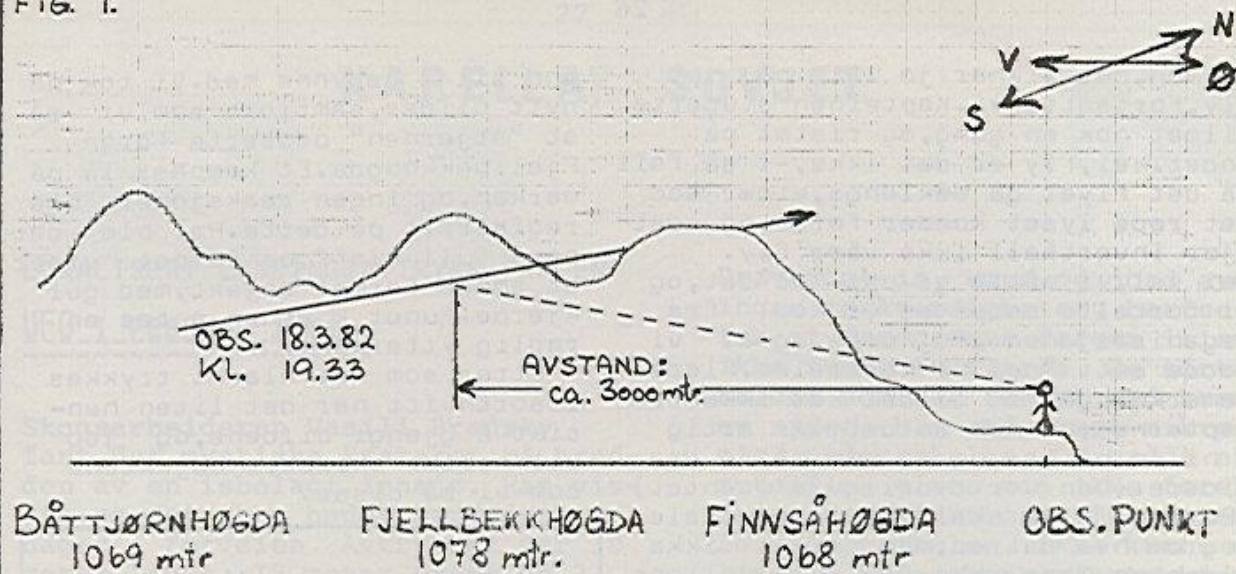
The unknown light phenomena can glow for hours.

The light phenomena



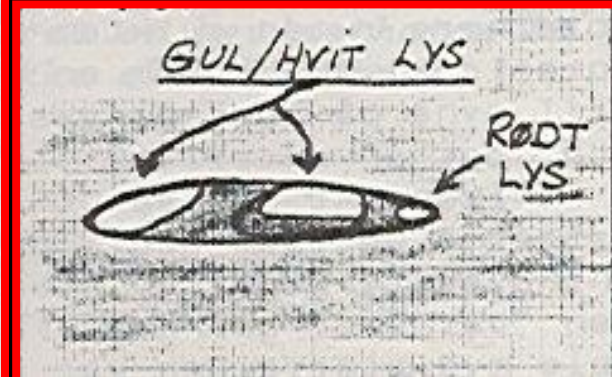
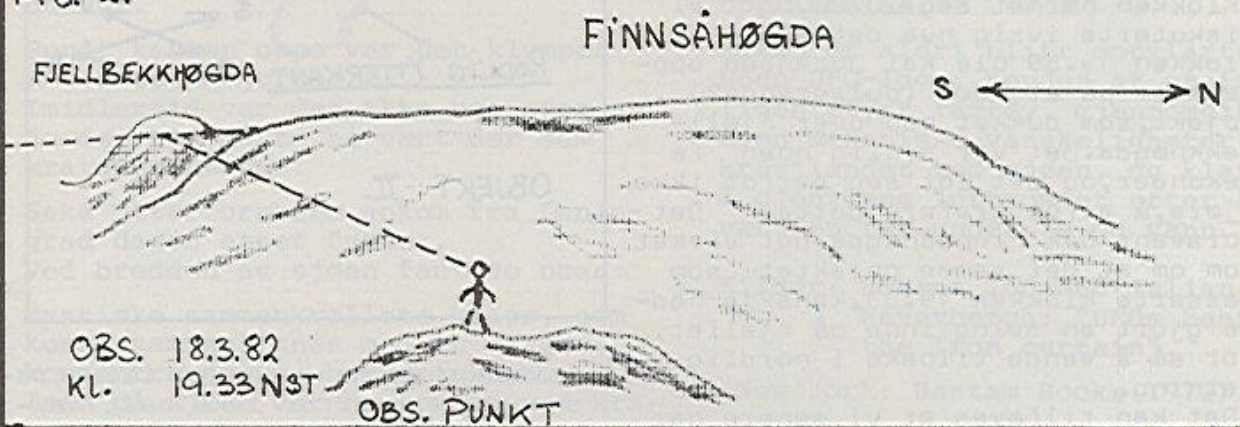
Hessdalen 25.September 1982, 7.30 P.M.:
Two hours observation. It changed between standing still for minutes, and moving slowly to a new location.

Fig. 1.



Hessdalen,
18th March 1982,
Observer: Leif Havik

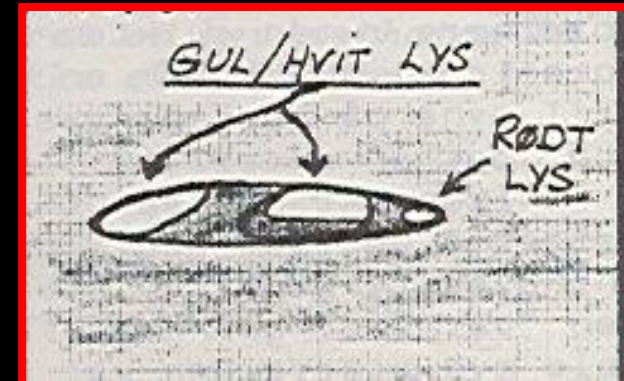
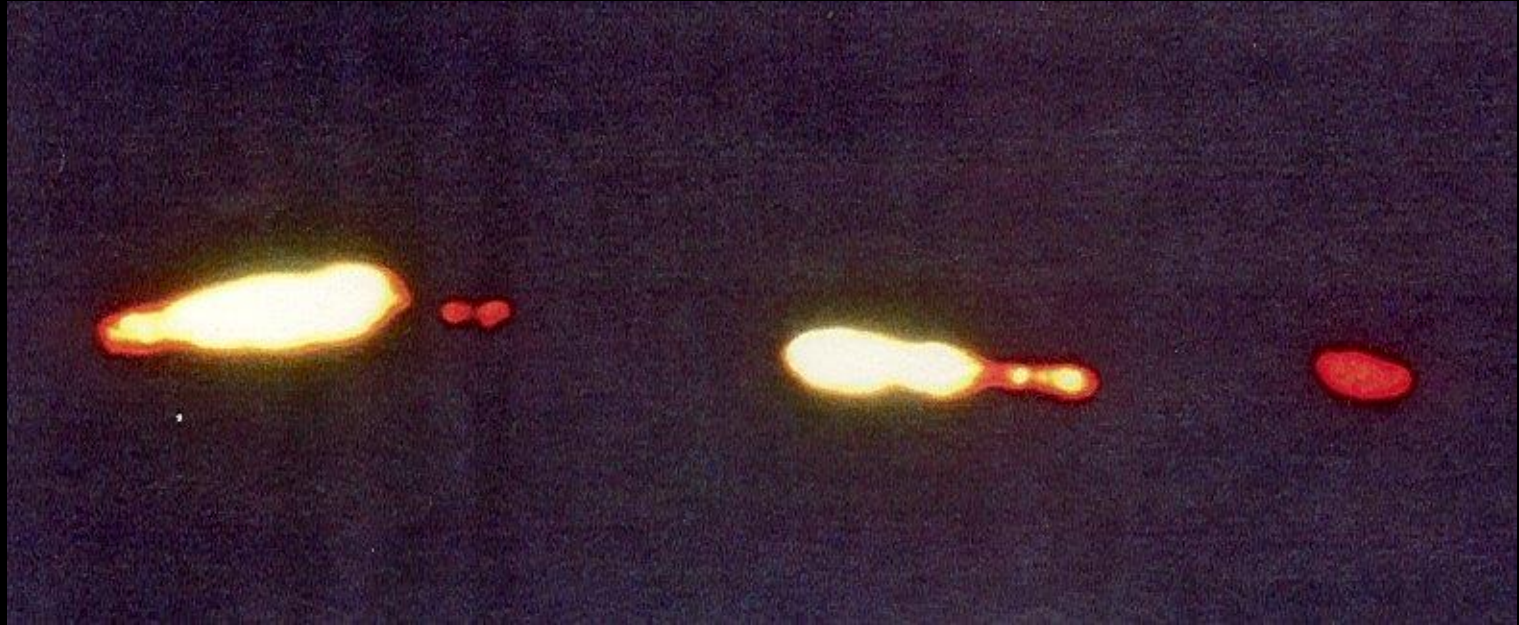
Fig. 2.



A black "object" with two yellow/white lights in the back,
and one red light in the front. One picture was taken.

Hessdalen 18th March 1982, at 7:33 PM.

Photographer: Leif Havik. Exposure time: 1/15 second



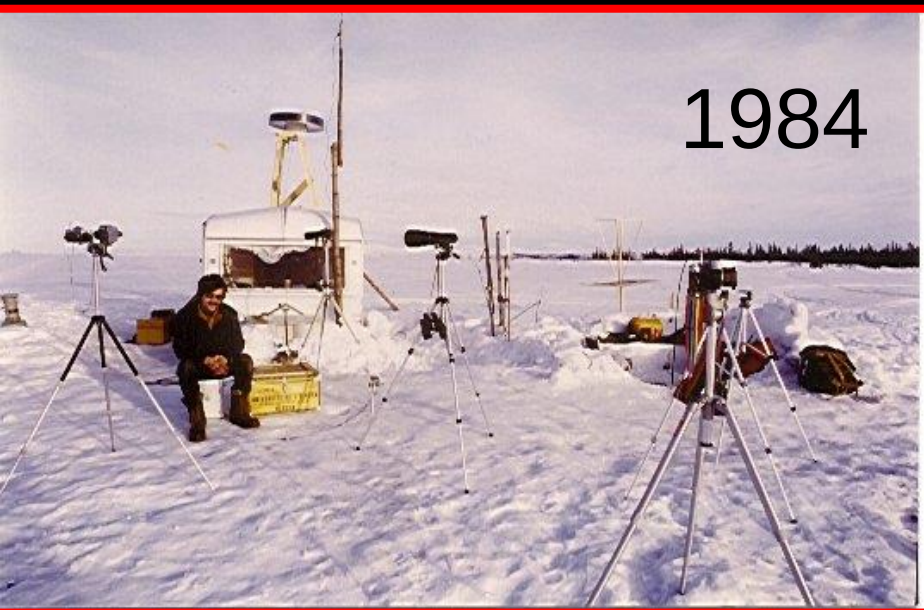


Project Hessdalen was founded on the 3th June 1983.
Two field works

1984: 21th January to the 26th February.

1985: 14th January to the 28th January (10th February)

The Project Hessdalen headquarters during the fieldwork in Hessdalen



1984



1985



Instrumentation used Field work 1984 and 1985

HESSDALS - PHENOMENON

**CAMERA
WITH
GRATING**



Thermal process?
Gass / Plasma ?

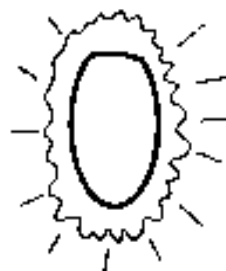
IR-VIEWER

Heat-rays?



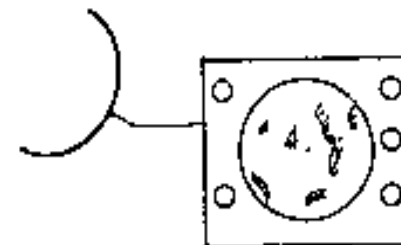
**SPECTRUM-
ANALYZER**

Radiowaves?



**GEIGER-
COUNTER**

Radioactive
radiation ?



RADAR

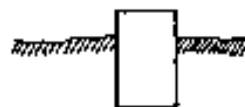
Reflection?
Distance?
Speed ?



**MAGNETO-
GRAPH**

Magnetic
field ?

Magnetic
fluctuations ?



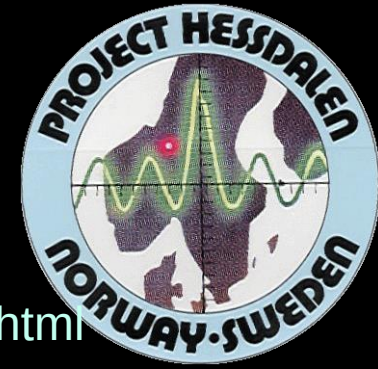
SEISMOGRAPH

Movement in
Earth crust ?



E. J. J. J.

Summary of the results from the fieldwork of 1984.



Full report at: <http://www.hessdalen.org/reports/hpreport84.shtml>

- **Radar**

Recordings were made, even when nothing was seen by the observers.
(Invisible) Highest speed was 30.000 km/h (18.600 mph).

- **Spectrum analyzer**

Sometimes there were EM-noise in a broad frequency band.

- **Magnetograph**

Some observations were made during large magnetic activity.

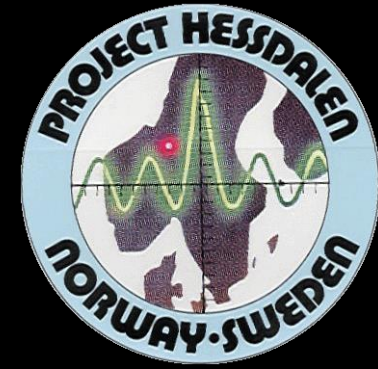
- **Laser**

Double flashing when a laserbeam was directed to a flashing light

- **53 visual observations during the fieldwork**

- **A rocking motion was sometimes felt**

Interaction ?



Laser

Sunday 12 February, a flashing light doubled the flashing frequency, when a red laserbeam was directed on to it. The flashing frequency went back to normal when the laserbeam was removed. This happened totally 8 out of 9 times.

Monday 20 February, a red light was seen moving on the ground, close to the feet of the observers.

The red light on the ground, was similar to the light from the laser

Hessdalen Automatic Measurement Station (Blue box)



1998



2001



2011

**Most of the data are sent to Østfold University
College, at: www.hessdalen.org**

Late 90'ies and early 2000, there was one big problem in the norwegian society:

Too few young students were interested in math and physics,

Could be too few persons to keep the technical society running.

What should be done to get the young students interested in math and physics?

What should be done to get the young students interested in math and physics?

Use a **mystery** to show science is exciting.

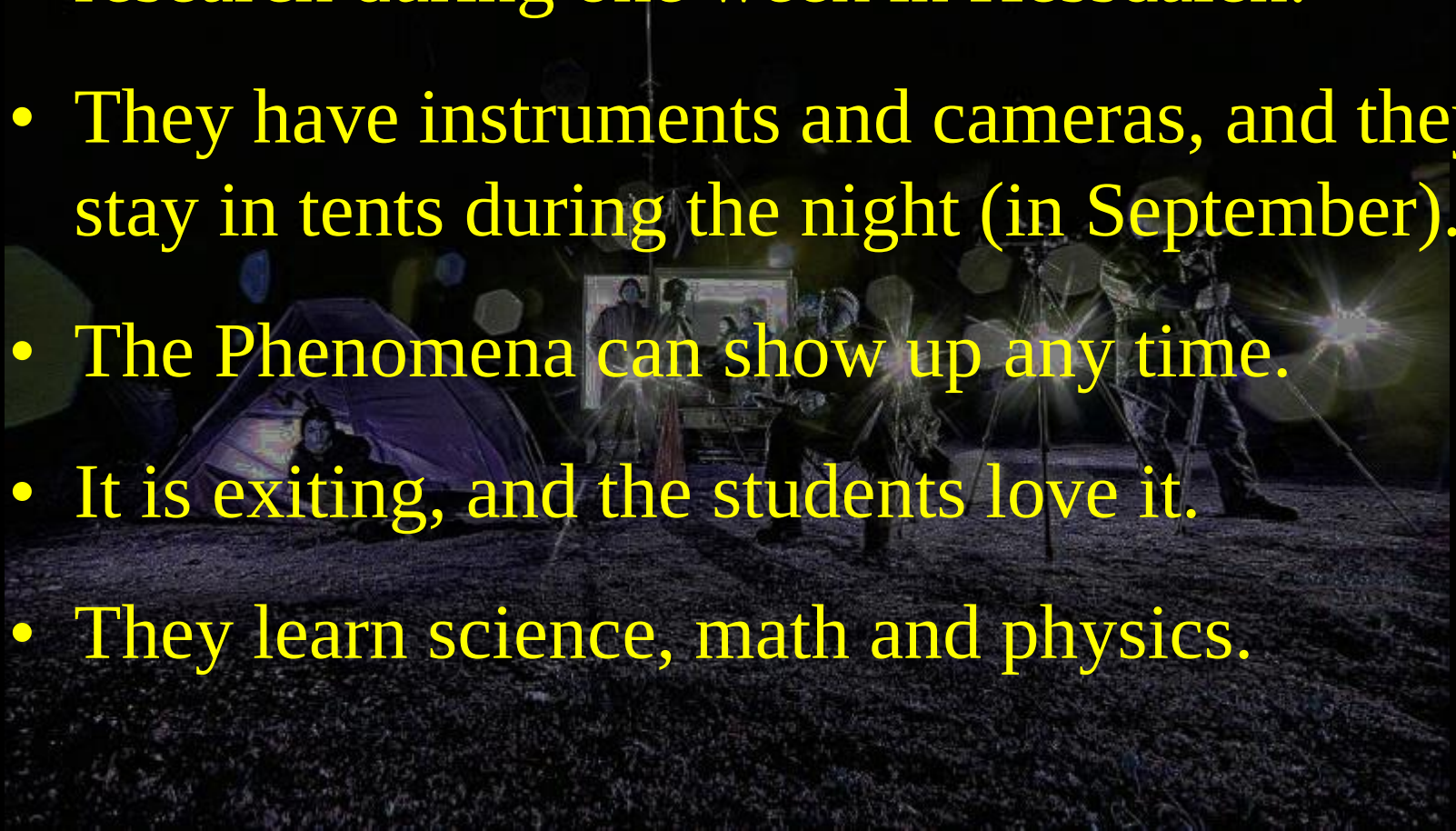
Take the young students out in the field,
to investigate the mysterious
«Hessdalen Phenomena»

Science Camp



Science Camp

- Young students and their teachers are doing research during one week in Hessdalen.
- They have instruments and cameras, and they stay in tents during the night (in September).
- The Phenomena can show up any time.
- It is exiting, and the students love it.
- They learn science, math and physics.



Science Camp

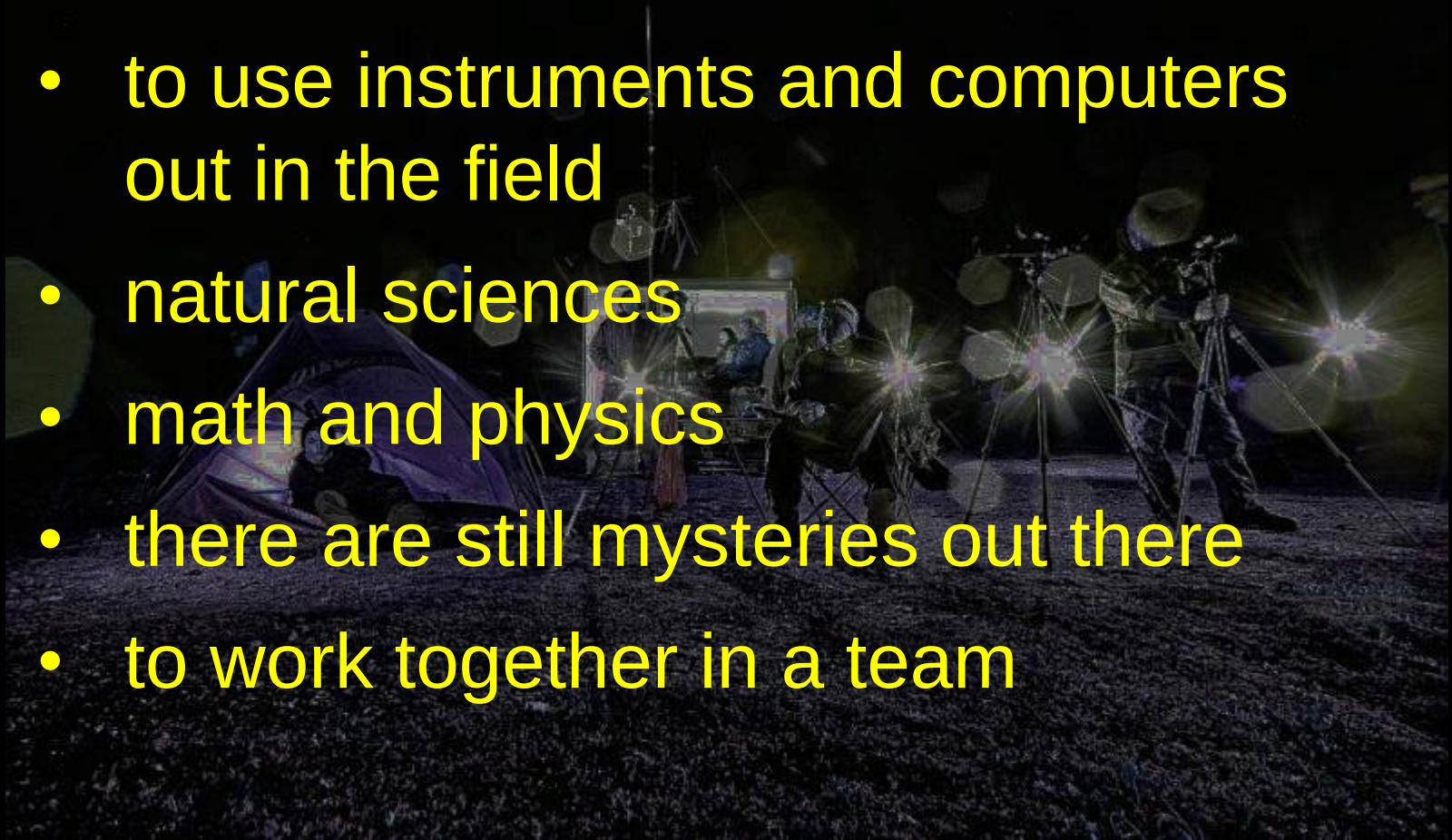
- The first Science Camp was run in September 2002.
- About 1000 students have participated.
- Their attitude to such phenomenon change to the positive.
- The phenomenon become more accepted as a real phenomenon.

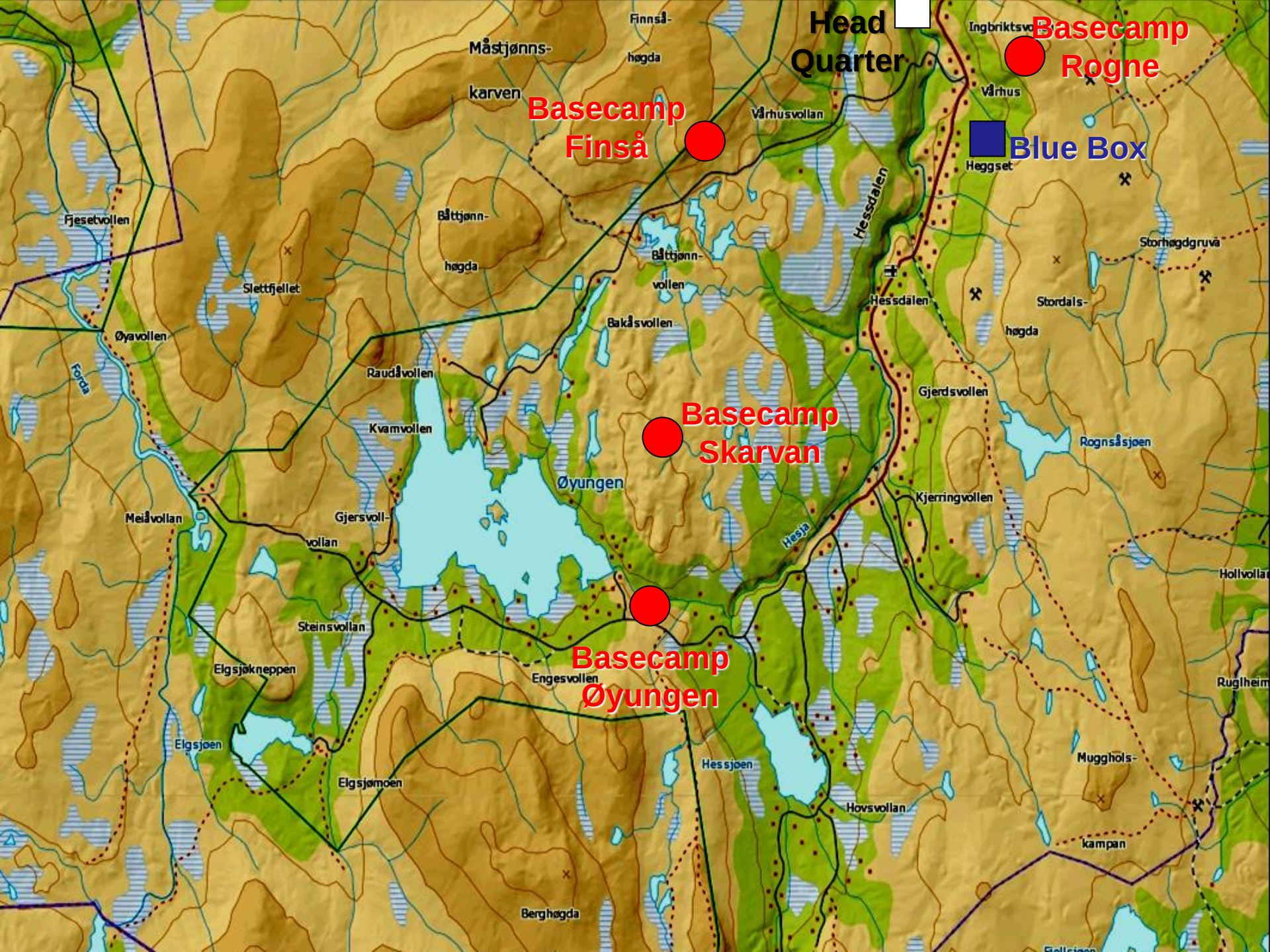
During the SC: Log/pictures are sent to
<http://www.sciencecamp.no/>

Science Camp

The young students learn:

- to use instruments and computers out in the field
- natural sciences
- math and physics
- there are still mysteries out there
- to work together in a team







Science Camp

Basecamp Rognfjell



Science Camp

Basecamp Finnså



Science Camp

Basecamp Øyungen



Science Camp

Basecamp Skarvan



Hessdalen, Science Camp 2004.
exposure time 30 seconds.



Hessdalen, Science Camp 2004.



1984

Aurora maximum

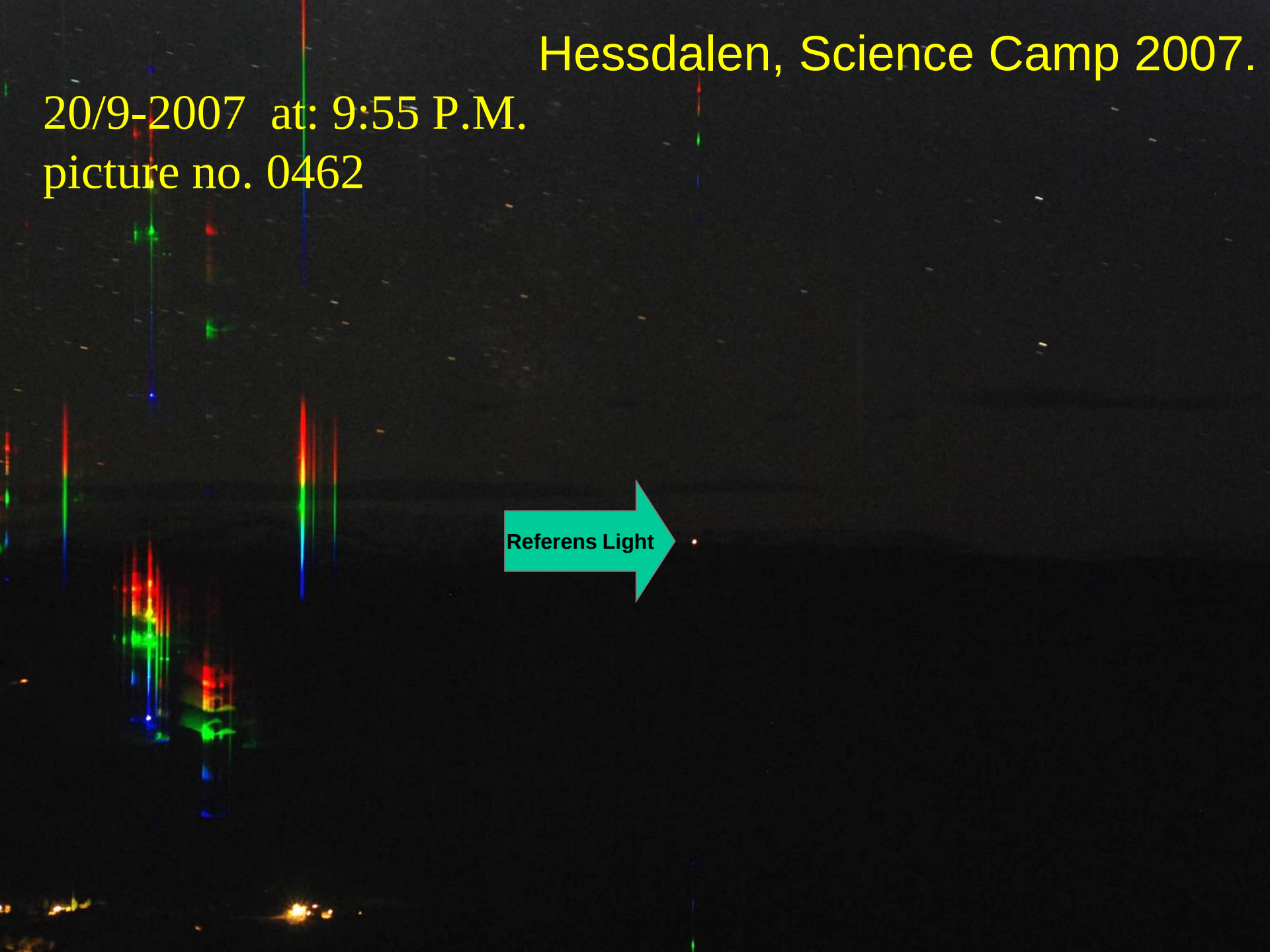
20/9-2007 at 9:10 pm



Hessdalen, Science Camp 2007.

20/9-2007 at: 9:55 P.M.

picture no. 0462

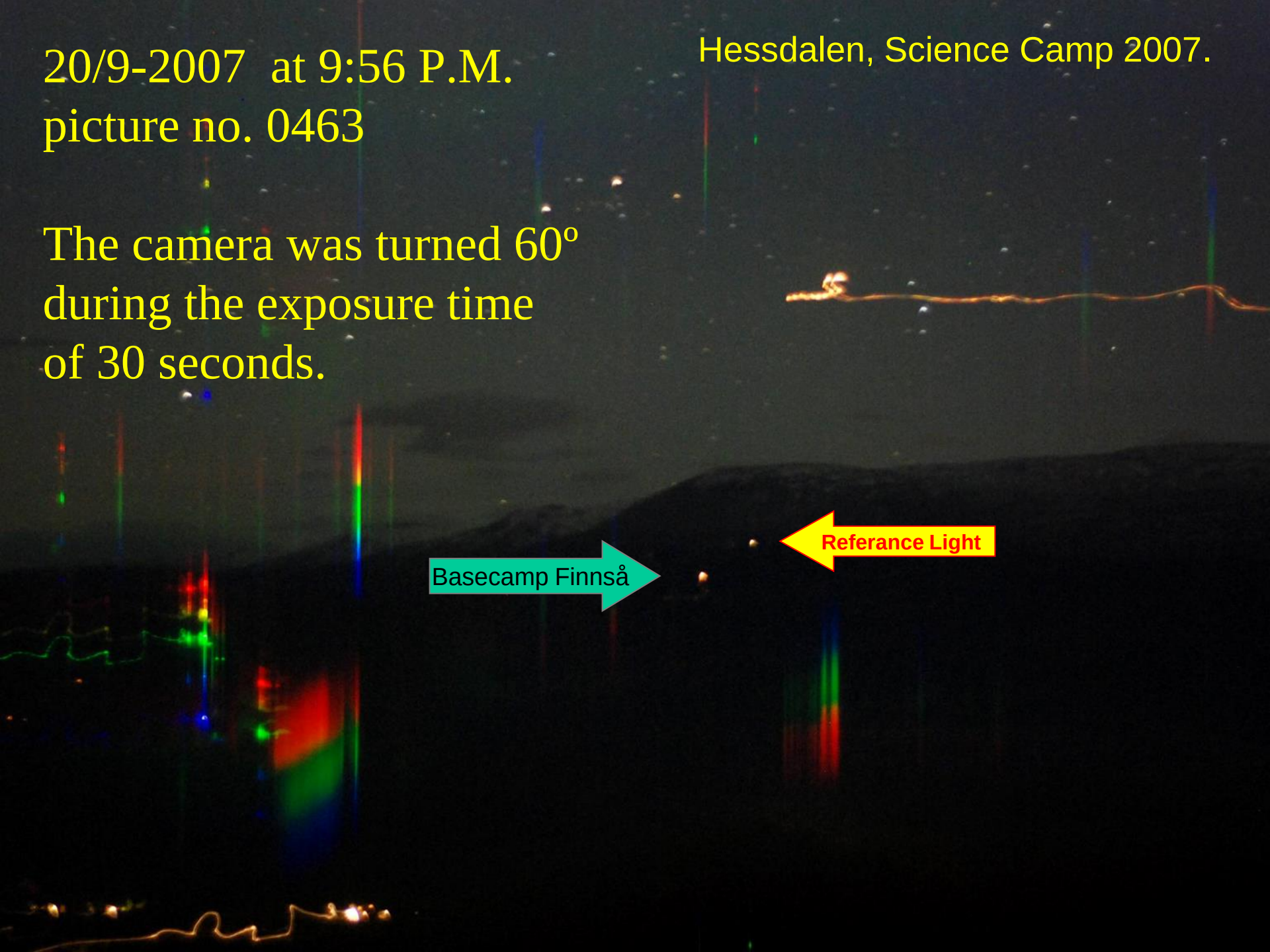


Referens Light

20/9-2007 at 9:56 P.M.
picture no. 0463

Hessdalen, Science Camp 2007.

The camera was turned 60°
during the exposure time
of 30 seconds.



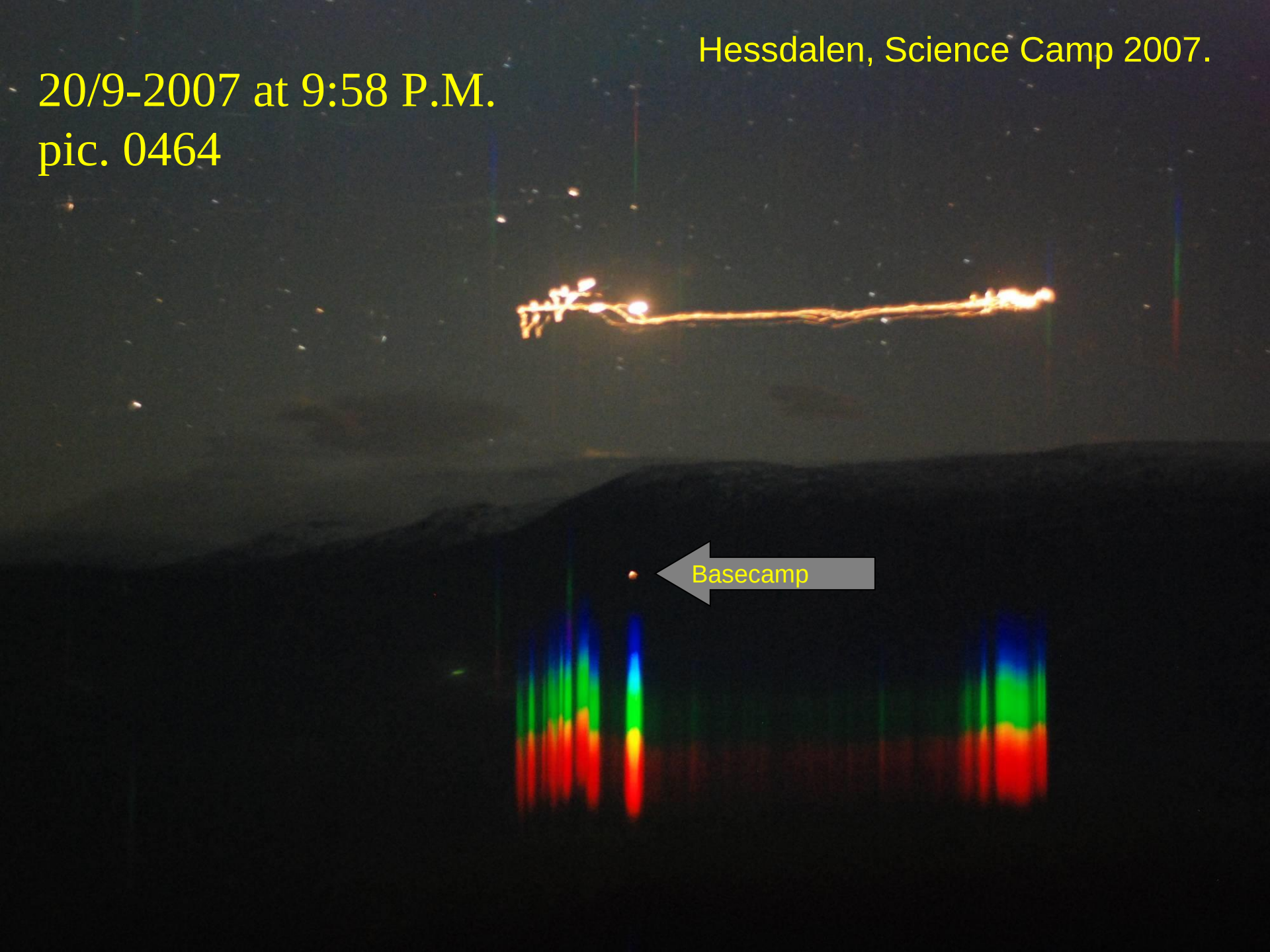
Basecamp Finnså

Referance Light

Hessdalen, Science Camp 2007.

20/9-2007 at 9:58 P.M.

pic. 0464



Hessdalen, Science Camp 2007.

20/9-2007 at 9:59 P.M.

pic. 0465

No more HP

... Exept on the radar.