Detecting Fundamental Wave Action in Elementary Particles by Using an EVO

by

Ken Shoulders [1] ©6/27/10

The time is rapidly approaching when advanced expertise afforded by using EVO technology will allow elementary particles to be interrogated as to what their basic constituents are. These fundamental structures, we classically call particles, are thought by some to be composed of only oscillatory wave patterns that are phase locked into harmonic structures with very long lifetimes, hence, narrow bandwidth. The fundamental frequency of these oscillations is far above that which can be simply detected and measured by existing oscilloscopes and spectrum analyzers. However, they still fall well within the accessible range of heterodyne detection methods. All that is needed for frequency reduction, rendering the lower sideband easy to analyze, is two oscillators that can beat against each other in the presence of an incorporated nonlinearity capable of producing a lower sideband which falls within the range of easily available detectors like an oscilloscope. All of these requirements are fulfilled within a single EVO that is also capable of enfolding nuclei of any element for elemental analysis.

Without having done the experiment, how can one even suspect there is a potential for the required nonlinearity? A very strong hint comes from fundamental considerations of what is seen over and over in EVO measurements. When an EVO ingests or assimilates electrons of almost any energy while under nearly stable conditions, it purges or spews out only a single, narrow band of electron energies near 2 kilovolts. This alone demonstrates the EVO is not operating under strictly linear conditions and strongly hints that a powerful nonlinearity is at work inside. Additionally, when an EVO engulfs nuclides, many of the emerging or issuing species are found to be nuclear transmutations. This effect is seen very often in *cold fusion* studies, which have their roots in EVO behavior. This transmutation action also strongly implies a useful nonlinear action operating within the EVO where mixing action generates cross modulation products having the form of a new species of wave formation, which in turn, translates to the new nuclides we see experimentally.

Whether or not there are oscillators available within an EVO that can be measured is at the root of our quest. Regardless of how high the oscillator frequency is, it stands to reason that the required nonlinearity is still functional and a lower sideband signal will exist for detection using conventional apparatus coupled to the EVO. The trick to achieving clean detection of particle oscillation lies in how to avoid most of the obscuring noise existing in a conventional measurement setup. The EVO is blessed with being able to cool itself to a very low temperature while in a stationary position. This is true only if the depth of the *black* state is an indication of a cooling function. To date, this blackening or cooling has been traced to be over a billion times below the normal *white* state. In such a measured black state, the EVO emits only a few electrons per second. This cooling effect can proceed to an even blacker and perhaps cooler state if care is taken not to lose the EVO entirely, as they can just go away. Obviously, it is assumed here that such a low electron emission count from the EVO translates to a low noise environment.

It requires the wildest form of guesswork to anticipate the signal form that will emerge from the type of detector discussed here, but the extremely narrow band of the wavelike, elementary particles formed give a clue that some very low frequency components are available. I am sure there will be some signals with the classic form of a near zero beat as the emerging particle is being formed. This signal type might be preceded by a chirping signal as phase locking progresses. This entire class of signal patterns will be dominated by phase sensitive effects necessary to form stable, wavelike particle structures.

Is there any likelihood of something commercial arising from this bit of proposed scientific discovery? I believe there is and one early contribution could be in the form of controlled transmutation instead of the random isotope production now seen. This assertion arises from the knowledge that whenever heterodyne down frequency conversion exists; there are the necessary ingredients available for up frequency conversion as well. If so, that raises the thought that by adding small but complex signals into the up conversion channel, specific wave structures can be selectively formulated by synchronizing newly-formed, temporarily unstable structures to produce specific new isotopes of great value arising from existing, low-value isotopes in residence. All of this appears close to stories of what the Alchemists of old did--perhaps in an entirely different way--or not.

[1] 140 Golf Course Drive, Apt. 131, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, Phone (707) 206-0214, download from www.svn.net/krscfs/