Proposal for Long-Range EVO Program

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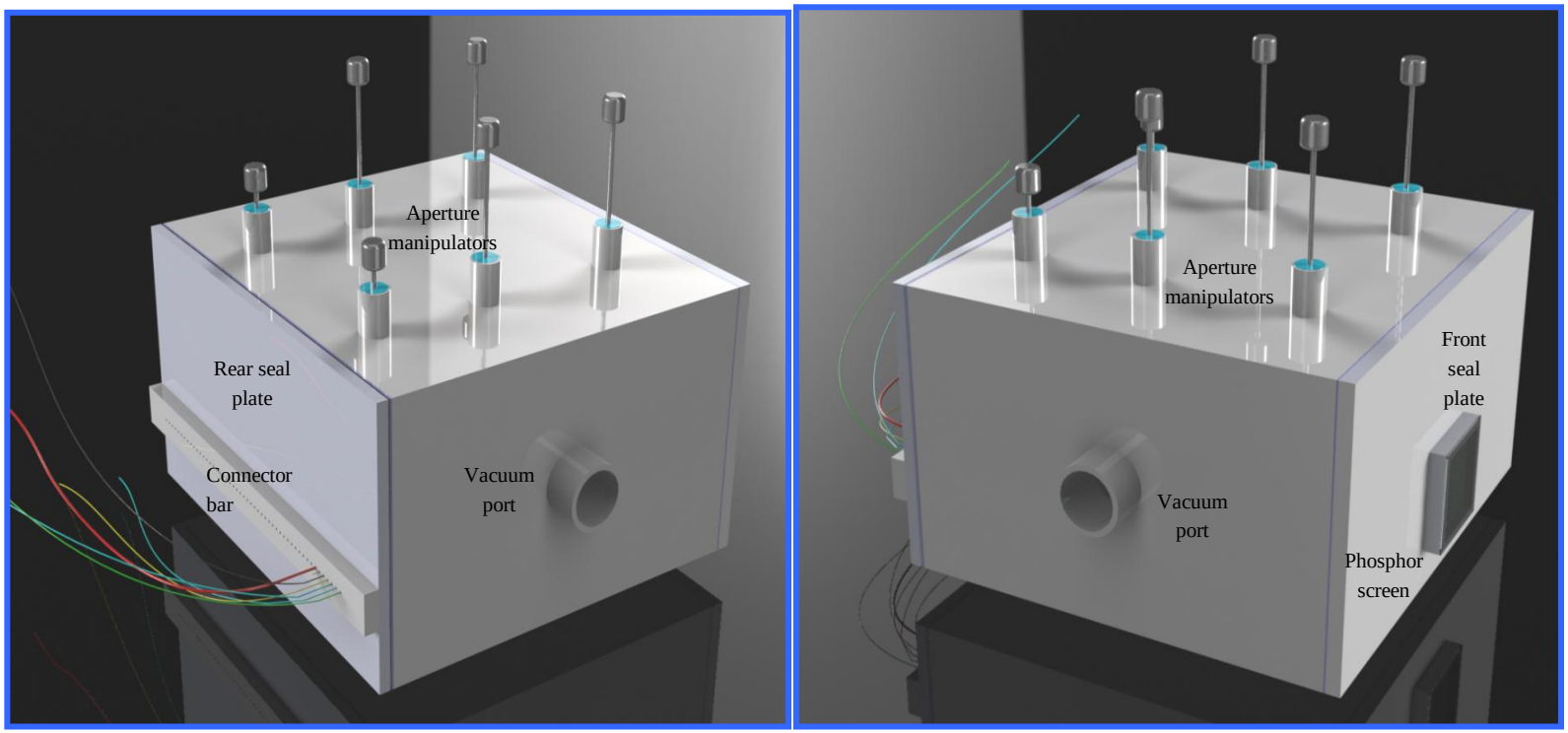
This preliminary proposal covers a group of improvements in instruments that are intended to greatly enhance the development of a new field of technology closely related to nuclear energy, but having none of the safety limitations associated with classical nuclear energy. In addition, probes into very great departures from what we presently know as reality can be taken by physically entering into what appears to be another dimension of space. Without a substantial departure from the instrumentation presently used by the scientific community, we will take much longer to reach such ambitious goals. The integrated instrument development discussed here will greatly hasten reaching such goals.

The instruments presented will be shown in pictorial form, largely as 3D drawings, and a small amount of discussion of each will attend the drawing but deeper explanations will be omitted now and held for another time using the original writings the photos came from.

The instruments shown here have been developed separately over a period of several years and no attempt has yet been made to integrate them into a single working unit due to the need for more laboratory space. So, one of the greatest needs for proceeding with this program is more working space. About 3,500 square feet of clean, dry and heated laboratory space is needed. It is also very desirable to be able to live within or very near the working area. Ken Shoulders will be the only worker living on this site. Steve Shoulders will live elsewhere.

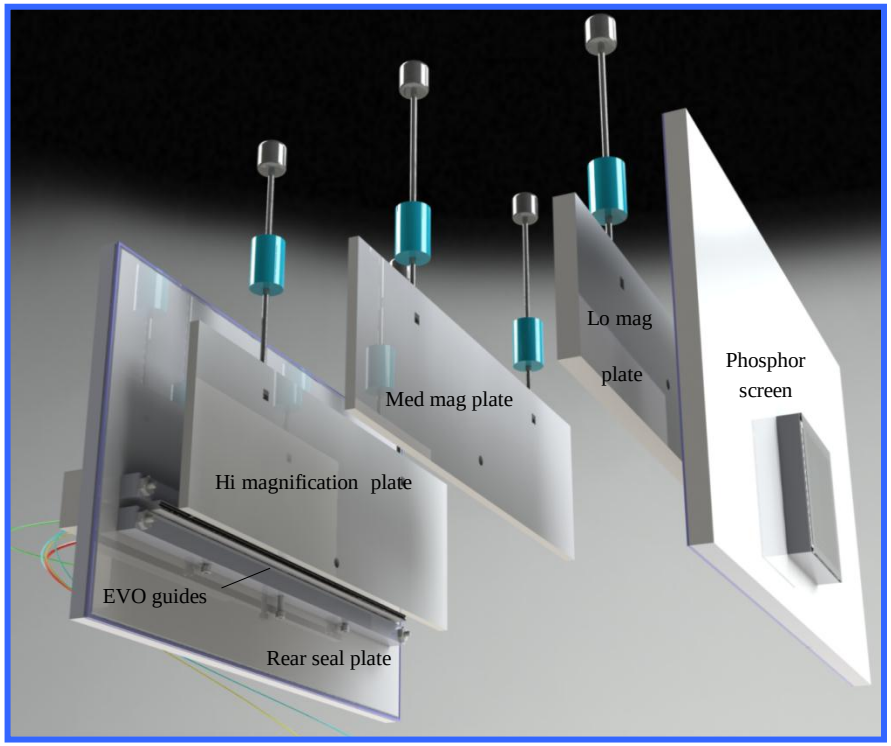
This proposal has no cost estimate or time schedules included with it as they can vary widely and are subject to negotiation. What the author wants most of all is to proceed with the work as rapidly as is realistic.

Apparatus for Formation and Use of EVOs.doc

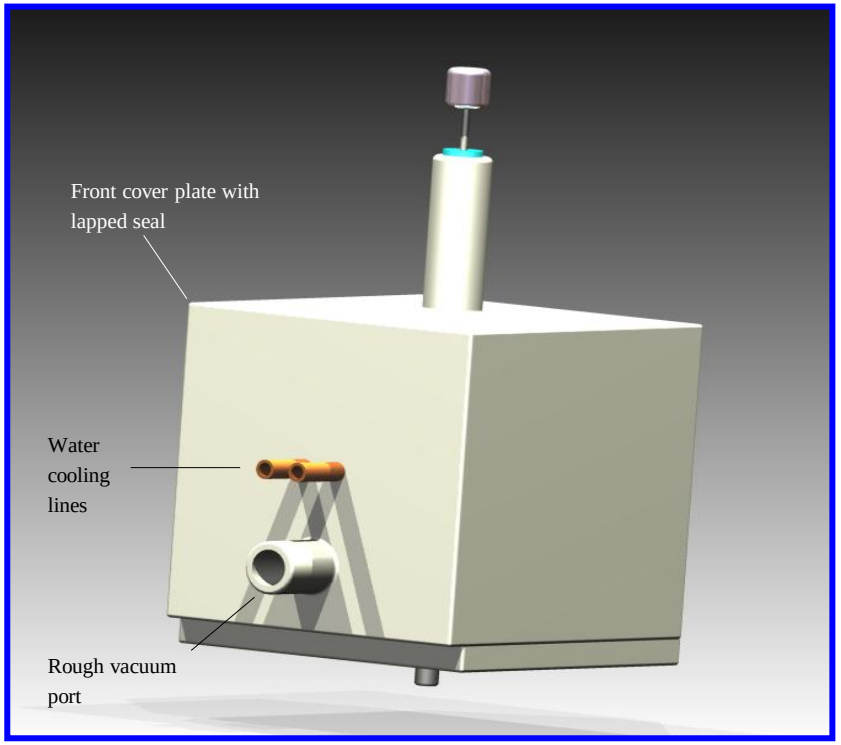


Two views of the outside of the basic experimental chamber which houses all of the major instruments for analysis of the results of both EVO action and its effect on nearby material. The container is made from cast alumina ceramic and then glazed. Of all the components in this proposal, this unit is the one that is modified more often than any other.

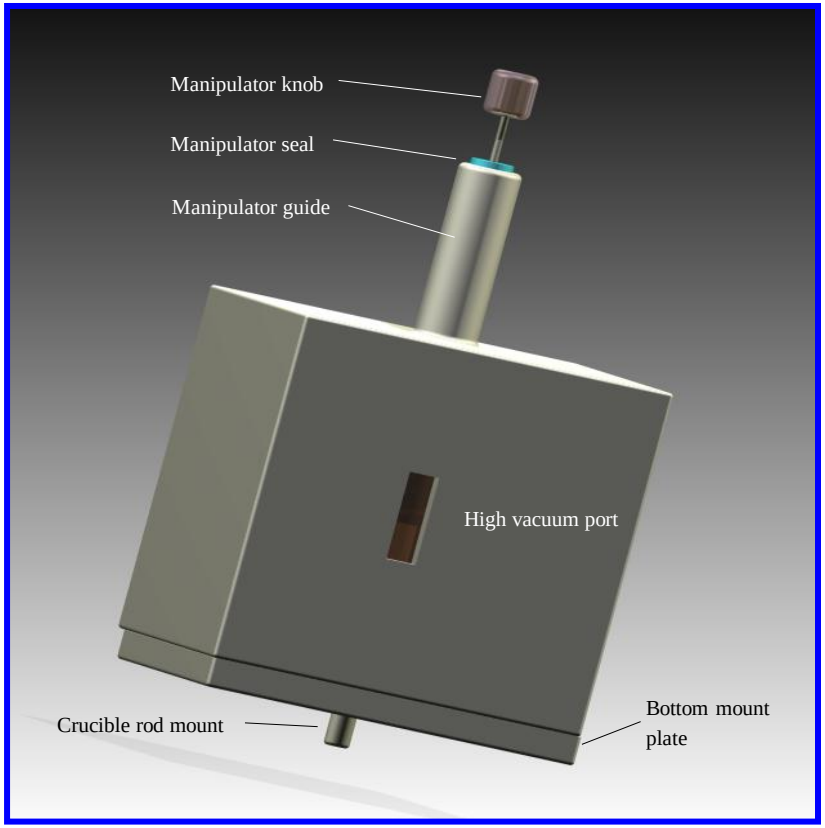
Arc Ion Pump.doc



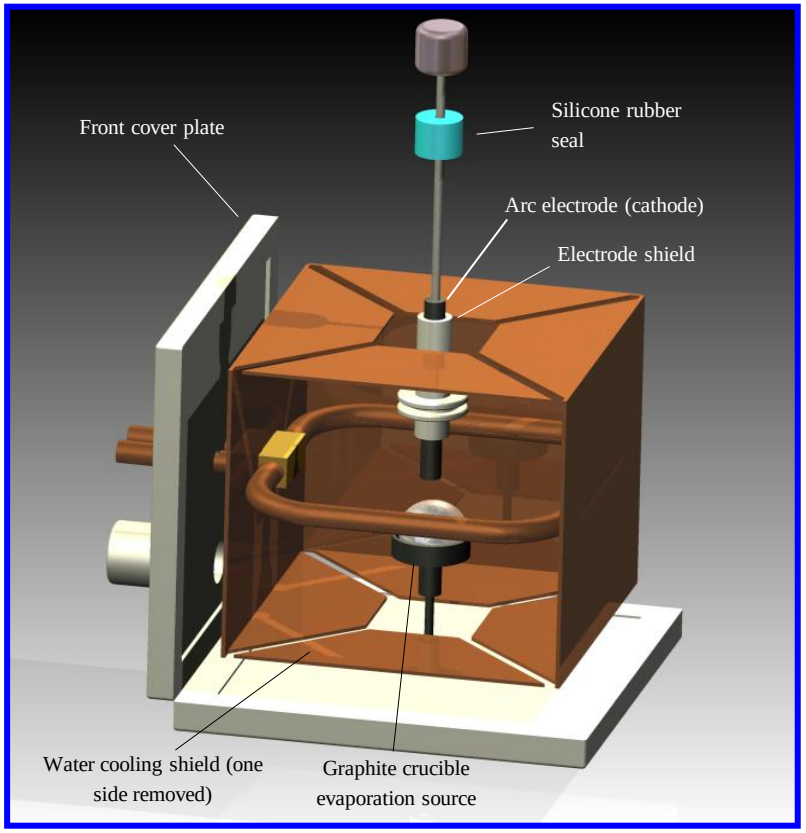
Inside view of the experimental chamber showing one particular experiment used to determine the properties of material vaporized by an impacting EVO. Various degrees of magnification can be set for analysis by manipulating the apertures.



External view of the ultra high vacuum, evaporation-ion pump used with the main experimental chamber. A roughing pump is needed to initially lower the pressure before starting the ion pump. Water cooling is essential to pump operation.

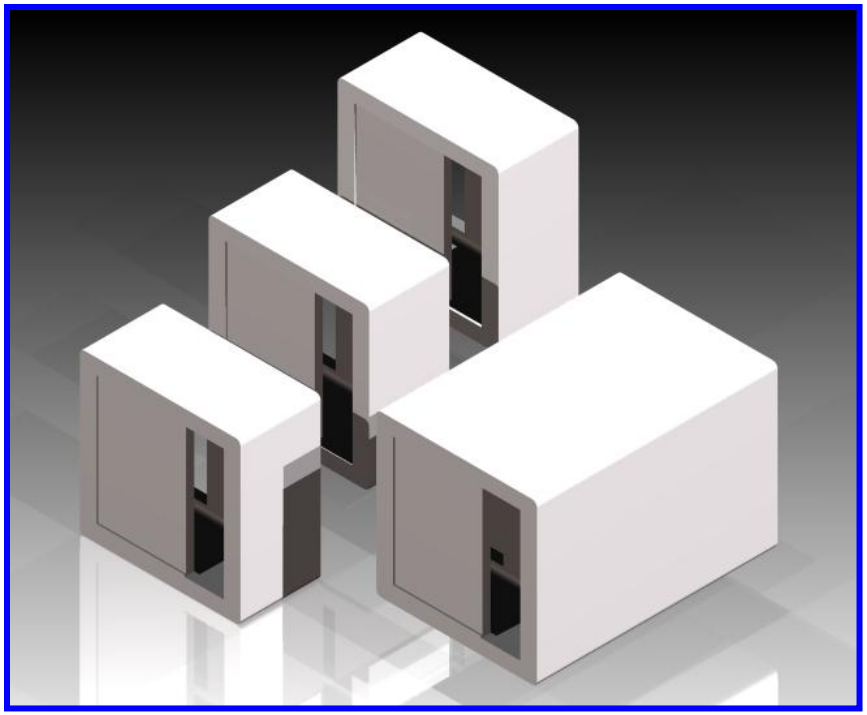


Back side of vacuum pump showing the connection port.



Inside view of vacuum pump showing water cooled shield and evaporated material source.

Light Trapping Vacuum Connector.doc



Light trapping connector between ion pump and experimental chamber. Unit is comprised of three, bonded together sub units that have blackened interiors and staggered openings to help stop radiation of various kinds from reaching the experimental unit from the ion pump.

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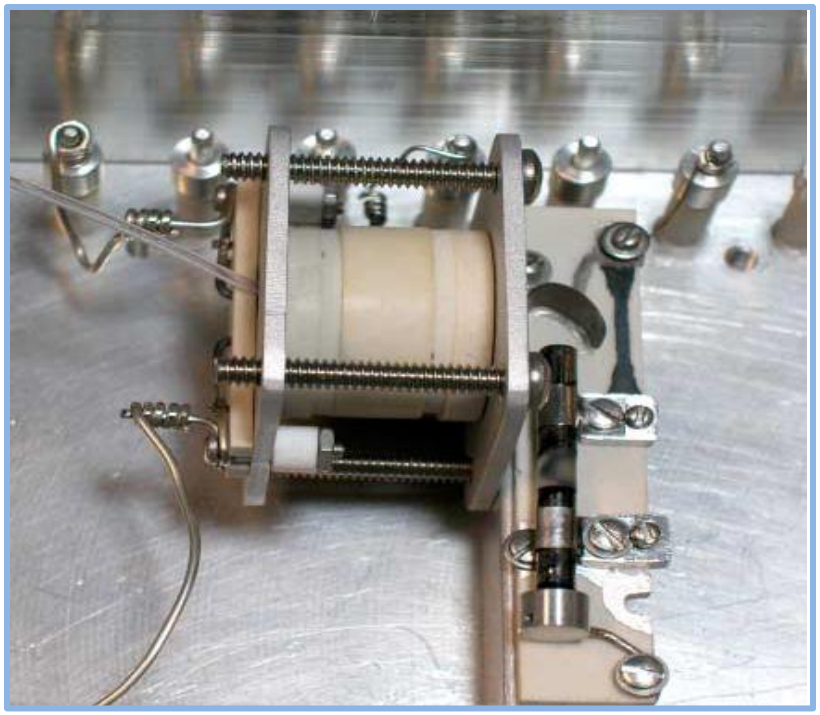
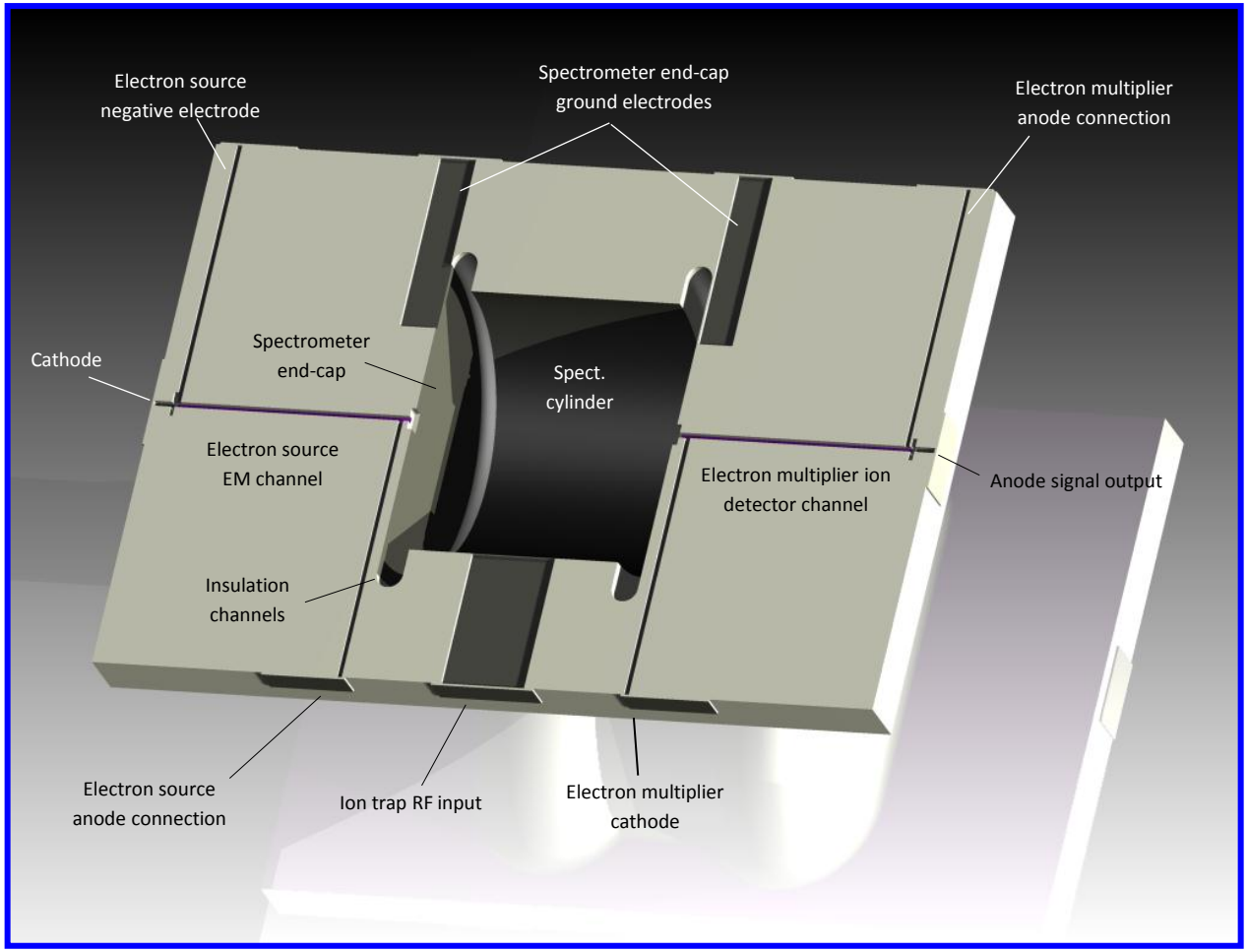


Ceramic Ion trap mass spectrometer used in earlier work. This unit has no integrated electron multipliers.

Presentation 2008 & 2010\Cast Ceramic ITMS.doc



View of active side of cast ceramic ITMS showing electron multipliers and spectrometer cylinder. Two similar plates are assembled to form a complete spectrometer. Several of these small mass spectrometers can be used simultaneously in an experiment.

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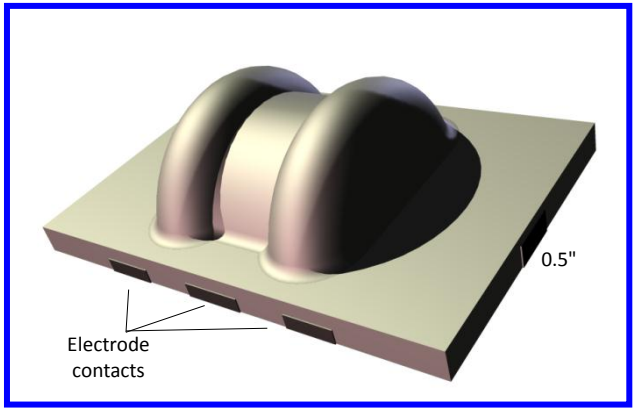
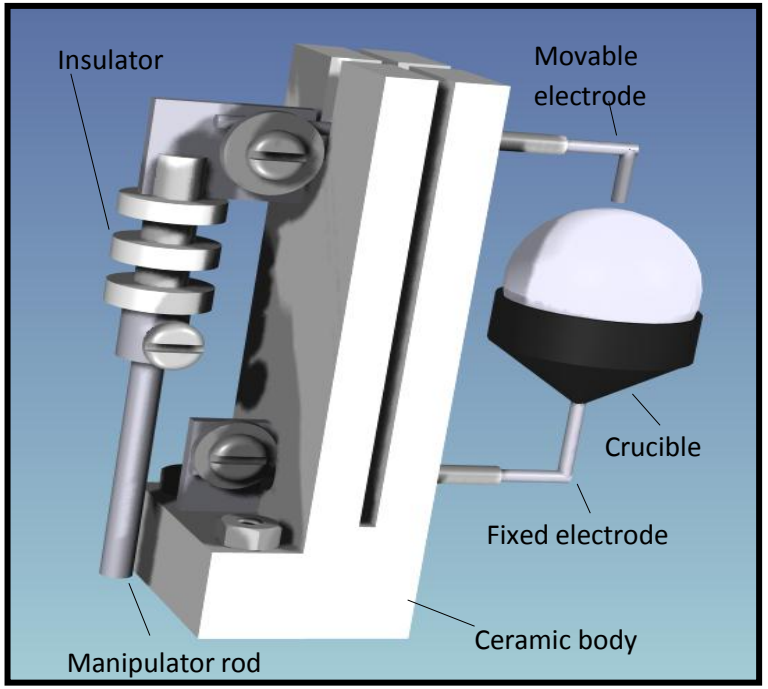


Top view of cast ceramic ITMS shell showing electrode contacts and basic dimension



The drawing shown above and on the right is only 1 of the many accessories and attachments needed to accomplish significant experimental studies. This is a thermal evaporator unit used to deposit clean and fresh thin films of many materials used in experiments. It is a very simple and effective attachment due to modern improvement in the price of power semiconductors used to drive the evaporator. It is now possible to buy kilowatt level converters that are built into various lights and other appliances for basically the price of the lamp. These converters typically put out 20 kilohertz energy that is very effective in driving arcs. Most of the apparatus used in this program runs on such power sources.

Closing Discussion

Upon completion of the instruments briefly alluded to here, research into areas not presently accessible using conventional apparatus will reveal a host of possibilities that are almost beyond imagination. In the immediate future, the enigmas of so called free energy will be brought to a successful conclusion. These applications can be very robust and give almost boundless economic gains.

Beyond the energy frontier, opportunities will open up for inquires into other universes that are coexisting with our present space and time. This is the natural domain of the EVO as they seem to share two or more Universes, of which they have given us a glimpse.

What is holding progress back at this point is not so much what we are totally incapable of doing, but rather, what we almost willfully refuse to believe in and to work on. The emphasis given the field by adding a few new and useful tools to work with is one thing that will put us steadfastly on the road to the future. Using the power of such instruments as those shown here, even with small budgets, rapid progress can be made into a future realm of science.