EVO OSCILLATION—The Friendly Enemy

by

Ken Shoulders

The Basis of Gain: EVO gain shows itself in the form of a high, thrusting force output for a meager electrical input control power. Normally, the thrust is developed against condensed material that is fluidized by EVO passage and is registered as an easily measured and potentially useful momentum imparted to the material. In this case, energy must be regained thermally from the fluid mass transported, implying a disruption to the initial shape of the structure used, leading to a short apparatus lifetime.

This basic gain mechanism is also available to a pure electronic system if a proper load is placed on the accelerated EVO acting as a cluster of electrons capable of inducing useful fields in the load. In this case, material is not moved and the structure lifetime is not jeopardized.

Whenever a gain of over 1 manifests itself, oscillation can occur in any system providing a feedback of 180 degrees between the input and output. The magnitude of oscillation depends on nonlinear elements incorporated in the feedback path. The beneficial effect of gain can quickly turn to a disaster if not properly regulated.

Light Generation: If either a single EVO or a thin plane of them is appropriately placed between a reflector and a partial reflector, as is done in laser technology, then an oscillation will occur at a frequency set by the dimensions of the separation providing the necessary 180 degree phase shift and a useful output of light is provided in the direction of the partial reflector. Once started, likely from a noise source, energy is no longer needed to power the array and light is emitted as long as the structure endures.

The frequency of the emitted light is determined by the physical separation of the phase shift elements while the amplitude is a function of designed-in saturation elements, modulators and the area of the array. Using this method, photons can be emitted from the array at any wavelength capable of supporting the necessary phase and amplitude feedback conditions. The range for a parallel reflector technique would likely extend from the X-ray region down through high microwave frequencies.

Low Frequency Energy Generation: From the low microwave radiation range down through audible frequencies, lumped circuit feedback and control elements most conveniently generates power. It should be clear that inadvertent modes of feedback at off-center frequencies could generate spurious output capable of destroying the apparatus, as the EVO itself knows nothing about the limitations of the apparatus. The modulation of either frequency or amplitude output in this range of frequencies is manipulated by conventional means within the feedback loop.

Static Propulsion: Although technically just a continuation of the low frequency generation methods discussed above, static propulsion anywhere in this Universe might mistakenly be included in a separate category. For the purpose of this discussion, there is no difference and it must be made clear that the medium being thrust against for all purposes is the Potentum itself and not anything so tangible as ordinary inertia. This condition was briefly discussed in a prior note entitled, “An EVO Clutch And Microphone”. This file can be downloaded from: http://www.svn.net/krscfs/.

Just as in the case of generating high frequency radiation, the static force exerted does so without any external power input. An all-axis referencing and feedback system is required to stabilize the position of an object being levitated, otherwise devastating oscillation occurs. Failure of the stabilization system in any way could result either in the supported object being catapulted into space or dashed into Earth.