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Experiments with Faster than Light Receiving Antenna, Using the Local Radio Station

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Philosophers concern themselves with questions like, if a tree falls in the forest but no one is there to see it, does it really fall? Or if a radio is playing in a room and no one is there to hear it, is that radio really playing? I've got another question here to add, if a radio station using a regular Marconi transmitting antenna, is transmitting a faster than light radio signal, but there are no means to receive that signal, is that radio station transmitting a faster than light radio signal?

Once we had perfected the faster than light antenna we discovered that a regular CB radio antenna would transmit a faster than light radio signal also. This came as rather a shock, despite the fact that we had anticipated that a regular antenna would convert a few percent of its electrical energy into a faster than light signal, we hadn't guessed that it would be that much.

If this was true, then a regular AM broadcast station would transmit a faster than light signal as well. For the experiments we set up our receiving antennas about ten kilometres from the CHAT radio transmitting antennas which are located near Dunmore Alberta, simply because it was convenient for us.

The half wave length delay experiment.

The principle of the experiment was quite simple. CHAT radio transmits at 1270 kc. which has a wavelength of 236.22 metres, which means in order to get half a wave length of a difference we would need a distance of 118.11 metres, so we used two coax cables of somewhat more than 60 metres, this would allow the coax cables to be laid out in the direction towards the transmitter 59 metres and also in the other direction 59 metres, thereby creating a distance of 118 metres. This distance is half a wave length and will show up on the dual trace oscilloscope as a drift of half a cycle distance. The idea behind it is that through the coax cable the time delay is always the same, thereby allowing the distance through the air to be changed to get a phase shift.

Control experiment: (Fig. 7 & 7a)

Step 1. Two regular antennas are at first side by side and the phase difference between the two waves is recorded. This is done as a control experiment. Magnetic field antennas as shown in the sketch will also work as receiving antennas for this test, since they receive both, radio waves and magnetic field signals equally well. In this case, the signal is a regular radio wave from a radio broadcast station. (We suspect that there might be a purely magnetic field signal comming from the antenna also, but the fact is that we were not able to perfect an antenna which could filter out the regular radio wave and only receive the magnetic field signal.)

Step 2. While one antenna remained stationary, the other antenna was moved in steps of 20 metres or so at a time and the oscilloscope traces were recorded. The result was, a phase shift (of half a wave length over the entire distance) between the two sine wave traces was observed as was to be expected due to the difference in distance from the radio station antenna.

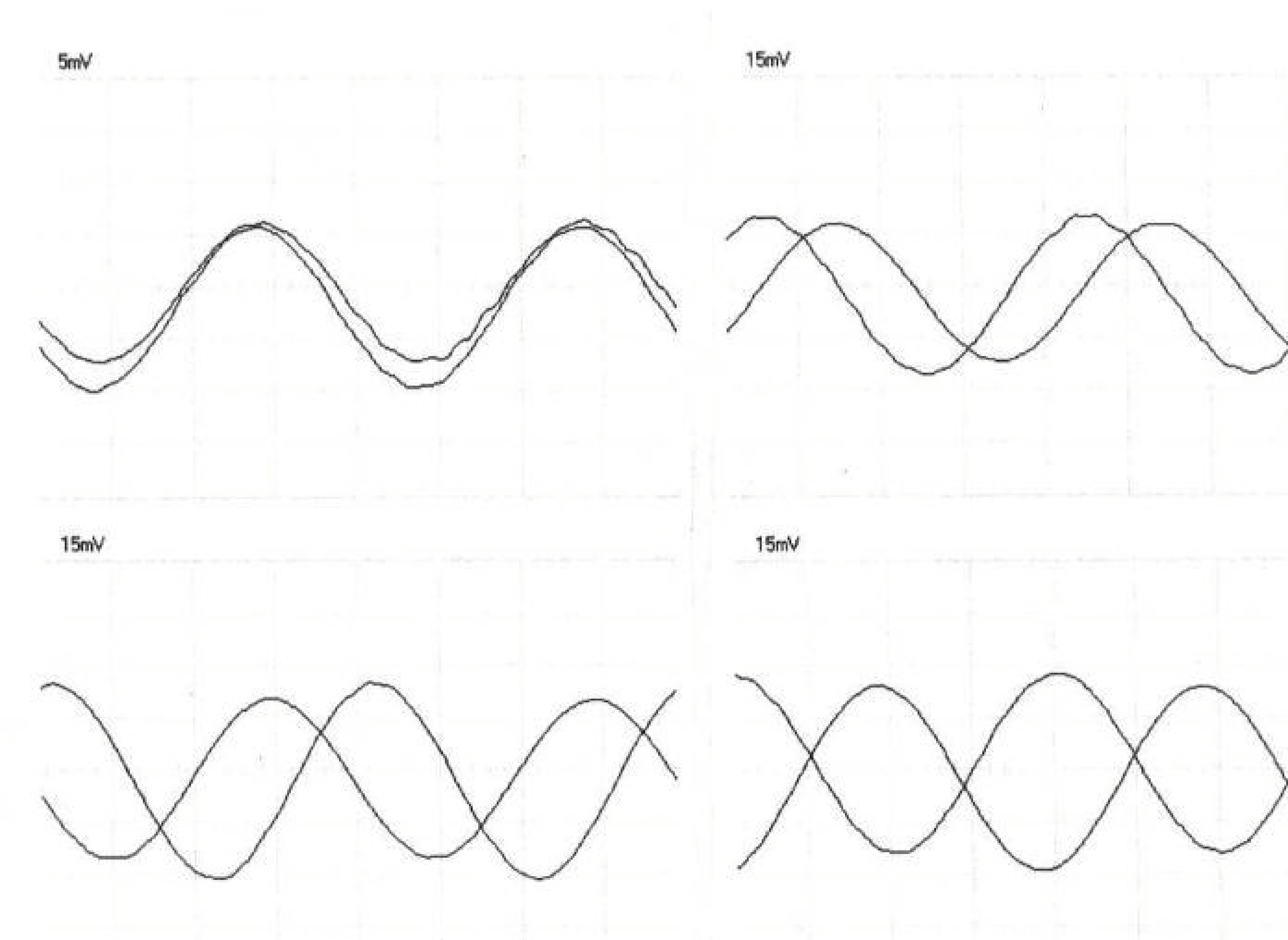


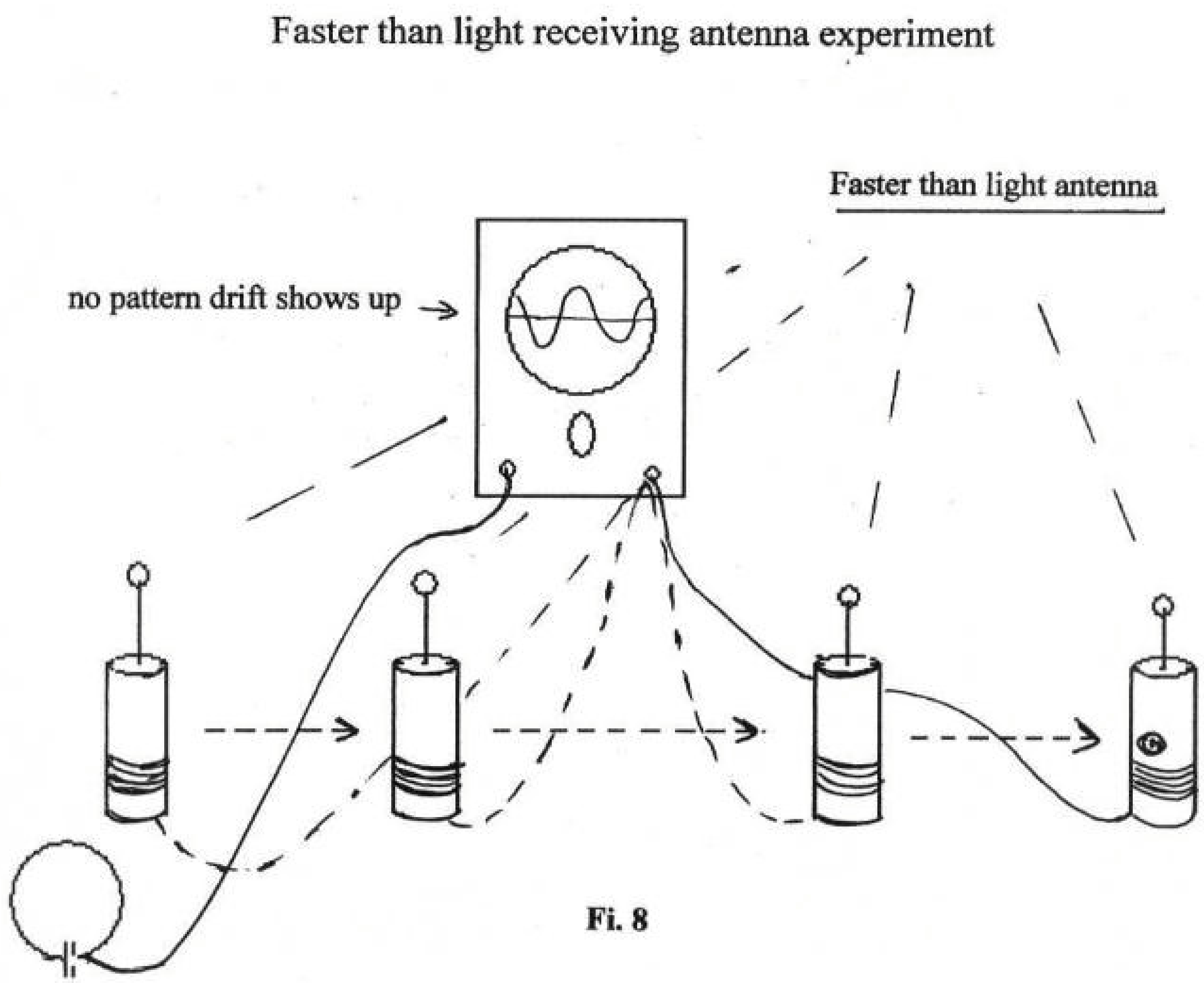
Fig. 7 a

Faster than light experiment with a regular radio station signal: (Fig. 8 & 8a)
Step 1. Two antennas are used the same as in the control experiment, except this time, a faster than light receiving antenna is used as the moving antenna. Both the faster than light antenna and the regular antenna are set up side by side and a phase shift is recorded. Although, it is exactly the same spot as before in step one of the control experiment, there is a phase shift now where there was none before. At the first moment, one might be startled by this effect, however when you think about it, there is only a slim chance that

you would pick at random exactly the spot where the waves of both signals are in sync, when both signals travel at different speeds.

Step 2. The faster than light antenna is moved in steps as before except that this time no further phase shift shows up on the oscilloscope because there is no time delay, since the speed of the faster than light signal is almost instantaneous, while the regular radio antenna receiving the electromagnetic wave remains stationary.

Step 3. Both antennas the faster than light and regular antenna are moved at the same time. This time a phase shift shows up. Regardless were the faster than light antenna is, there is no time delay. However the regular antenna produces a time delay as it is moved farther away from the radio transmitter. So we get a pattern shift similar to the one in the control experiment. (There is no printout for this one shown, Erich misplaced it in his computer, but it is almost identical to fig. 7a)



Fi. 8

A number of tiny discrepancies may show up, but they are not enough to label the experiment inconclusive. As already mentioned before, the electrostatic faster than light signal is highly susceptible to being absorbed, which means that this antenna has to be high enough above the ground and clear from any obstructions otherwise the experiment won't work.

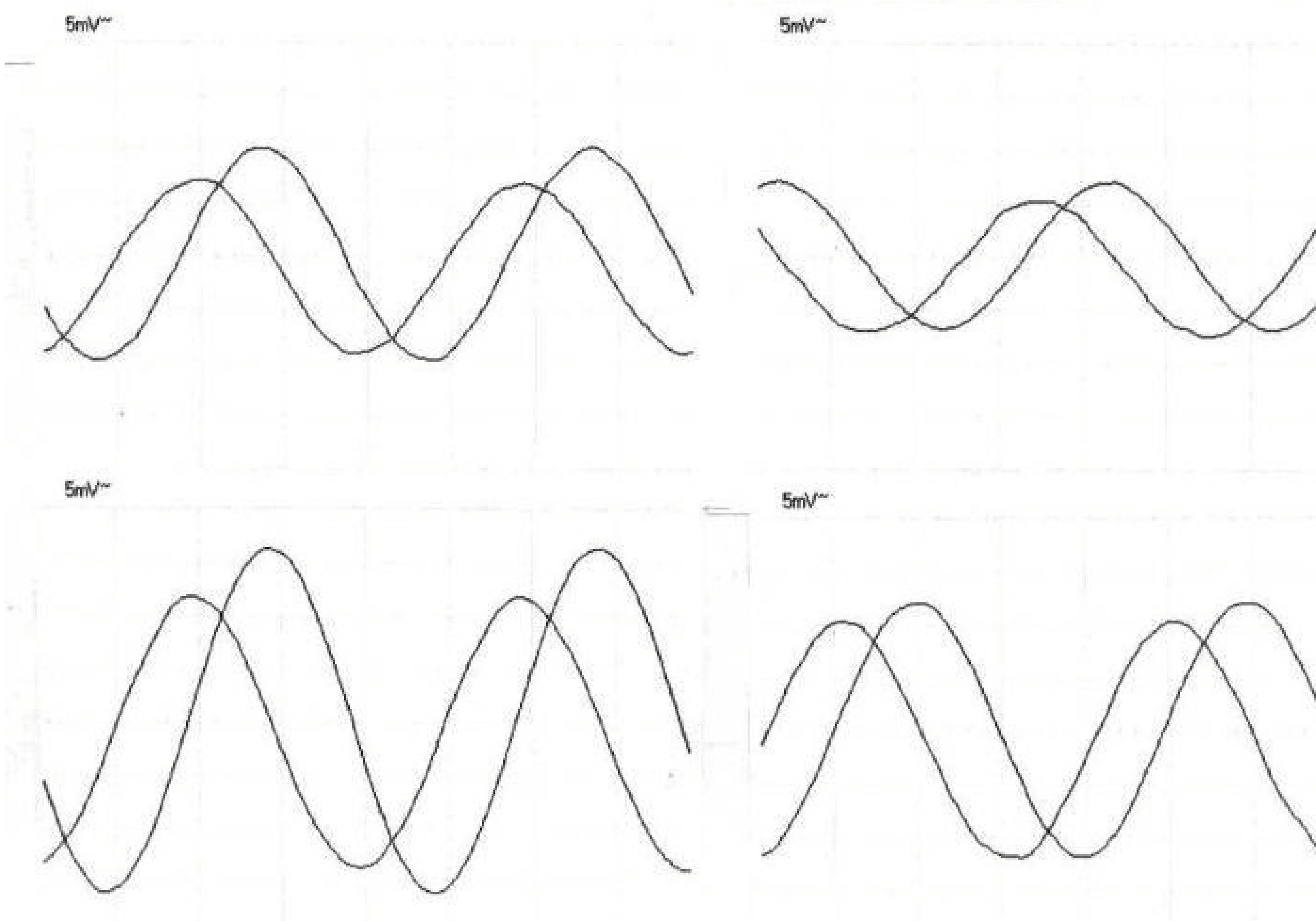


Fig. 8 a

Time delay experiment: (Fig. 9)

In this experiment we were trying to observe a time delay in the modulation between the two antennas. The faster than light receiving antenna would receive the radio signal instantaneously as if it were located next to the transmitting antenna tower. The regular antenna would receive the signal later since it travels with the speed of light and the delay depends on the distance.

Regular audio modulation would be rather low in frequency in order to get clear results, however we made a most important discovery that was as if it had been made especially for us. The modulation would drop from time to time to zero, from this we could count how many wave lengths we were located away from the transmitter, which was about 35 cycles or wavelengths.

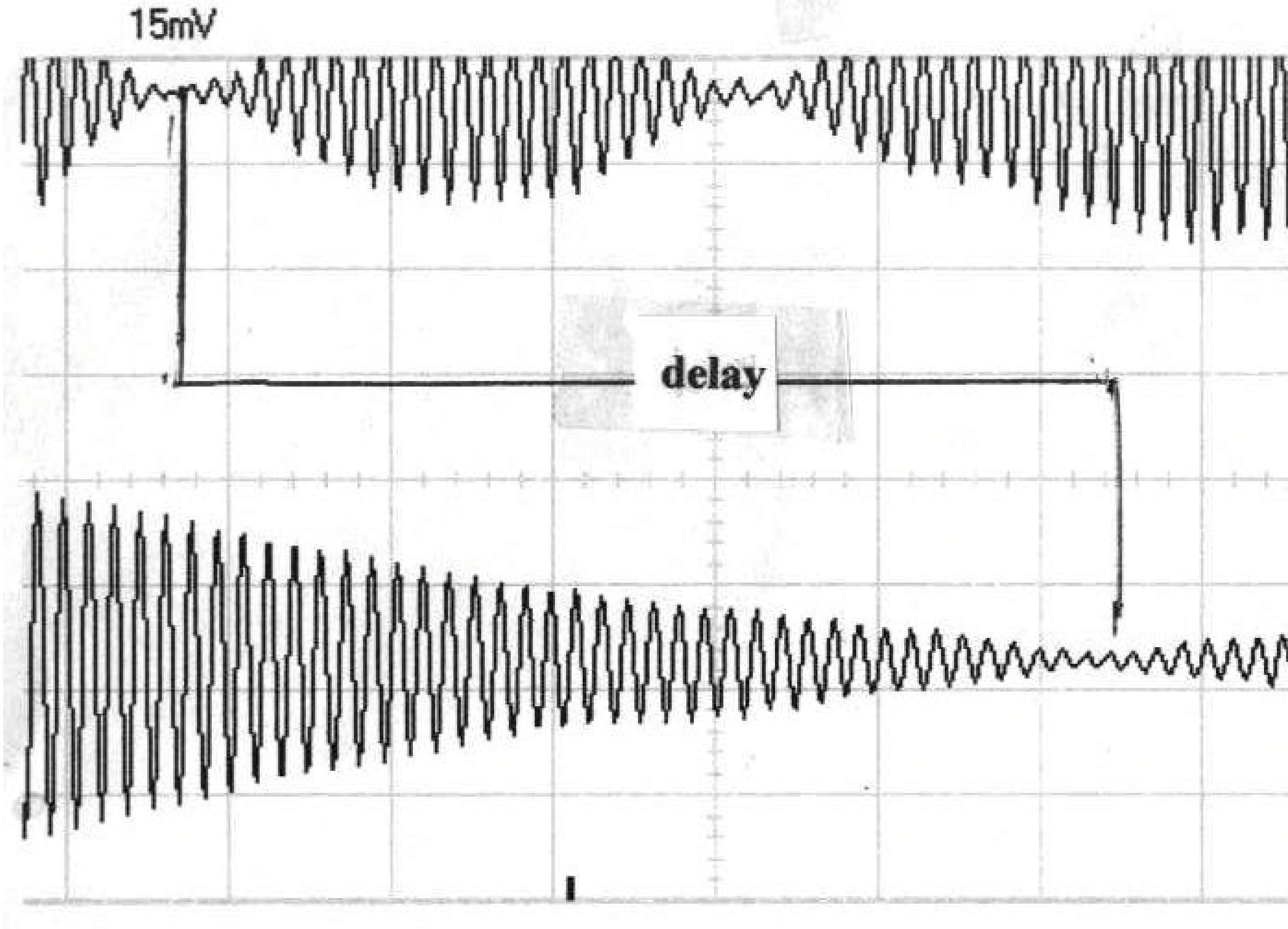
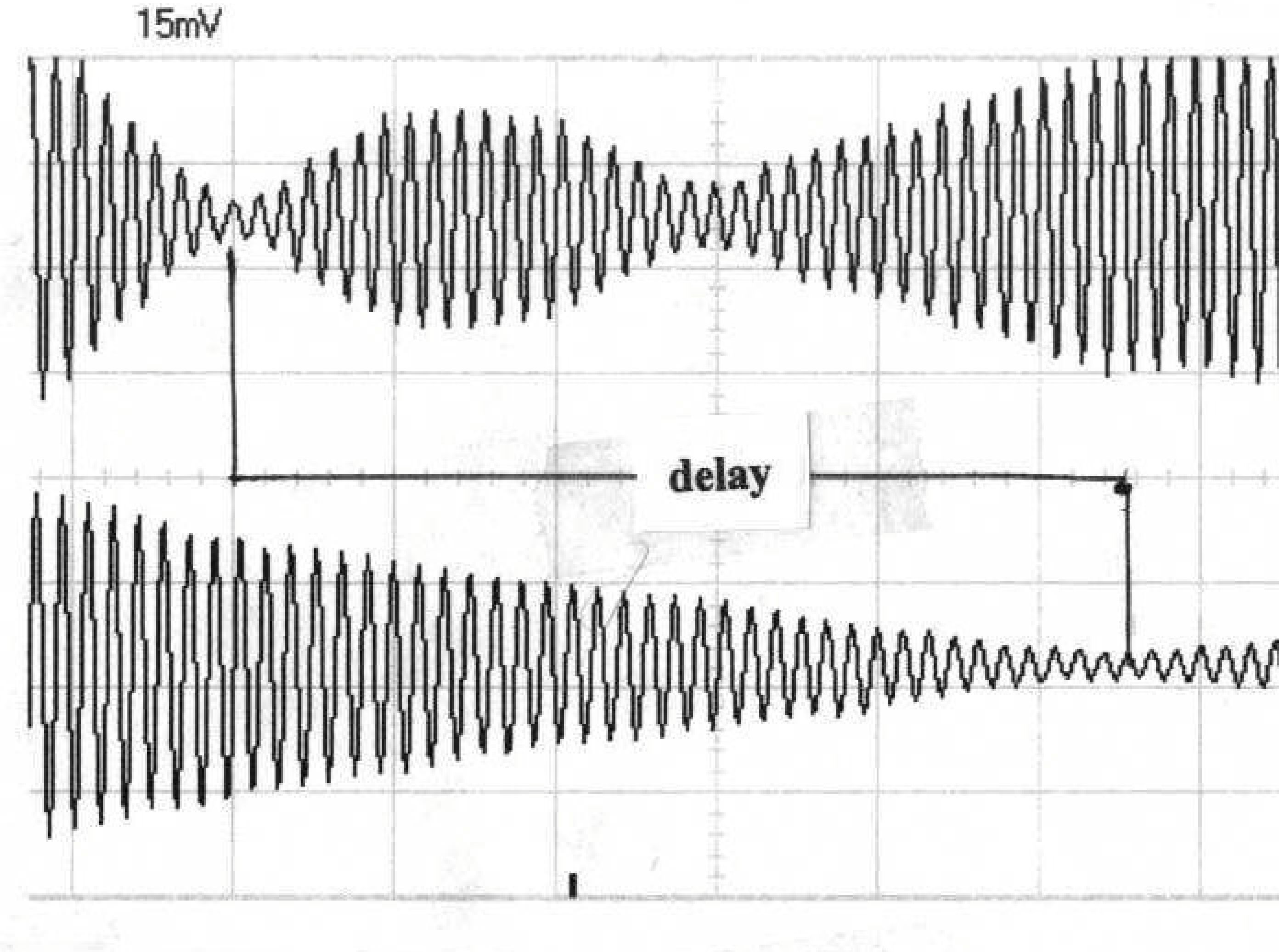
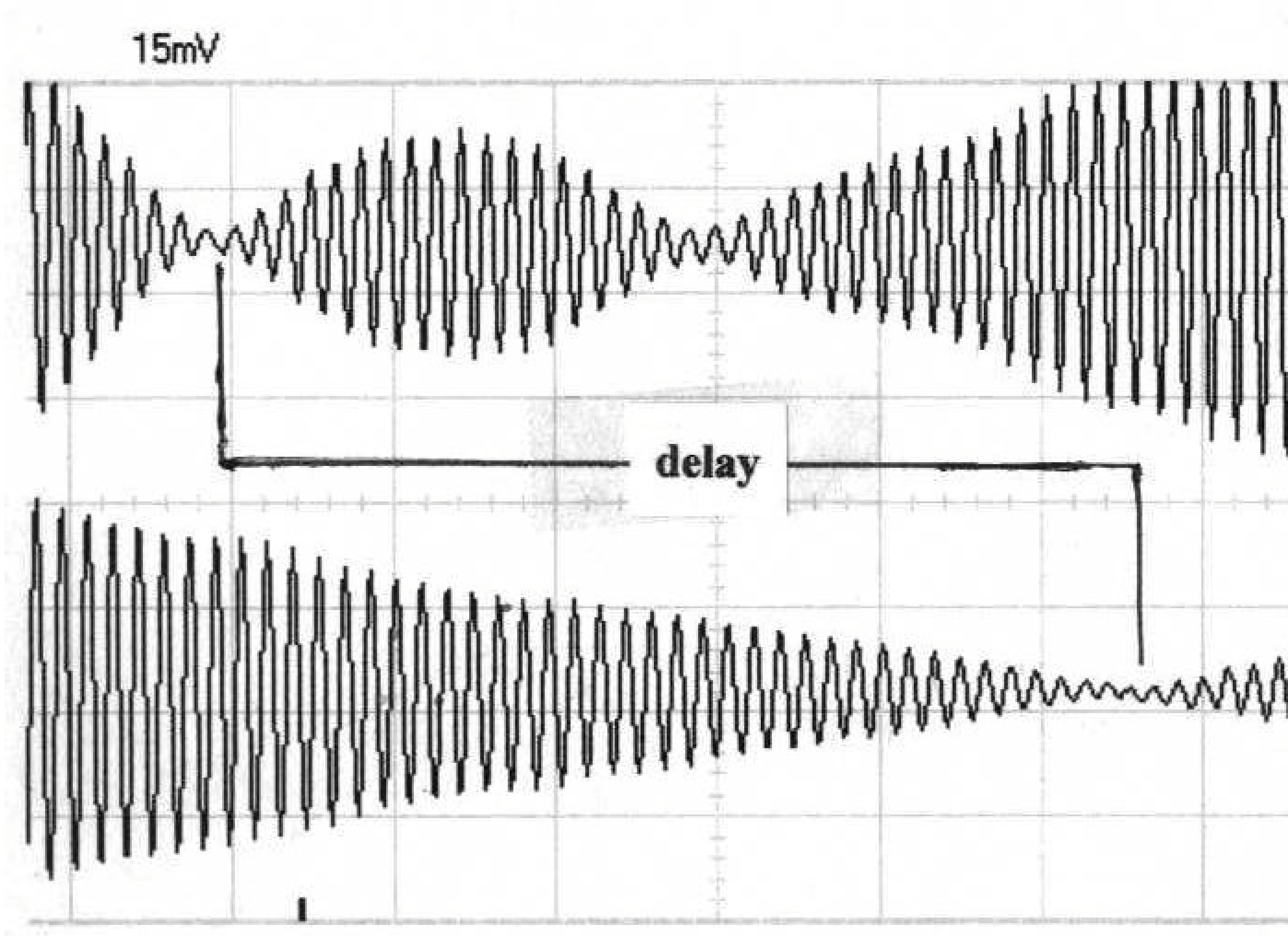


Fig. 9


15mV
delay



The three printouts look almost identical, but were taken at different times. The short signal

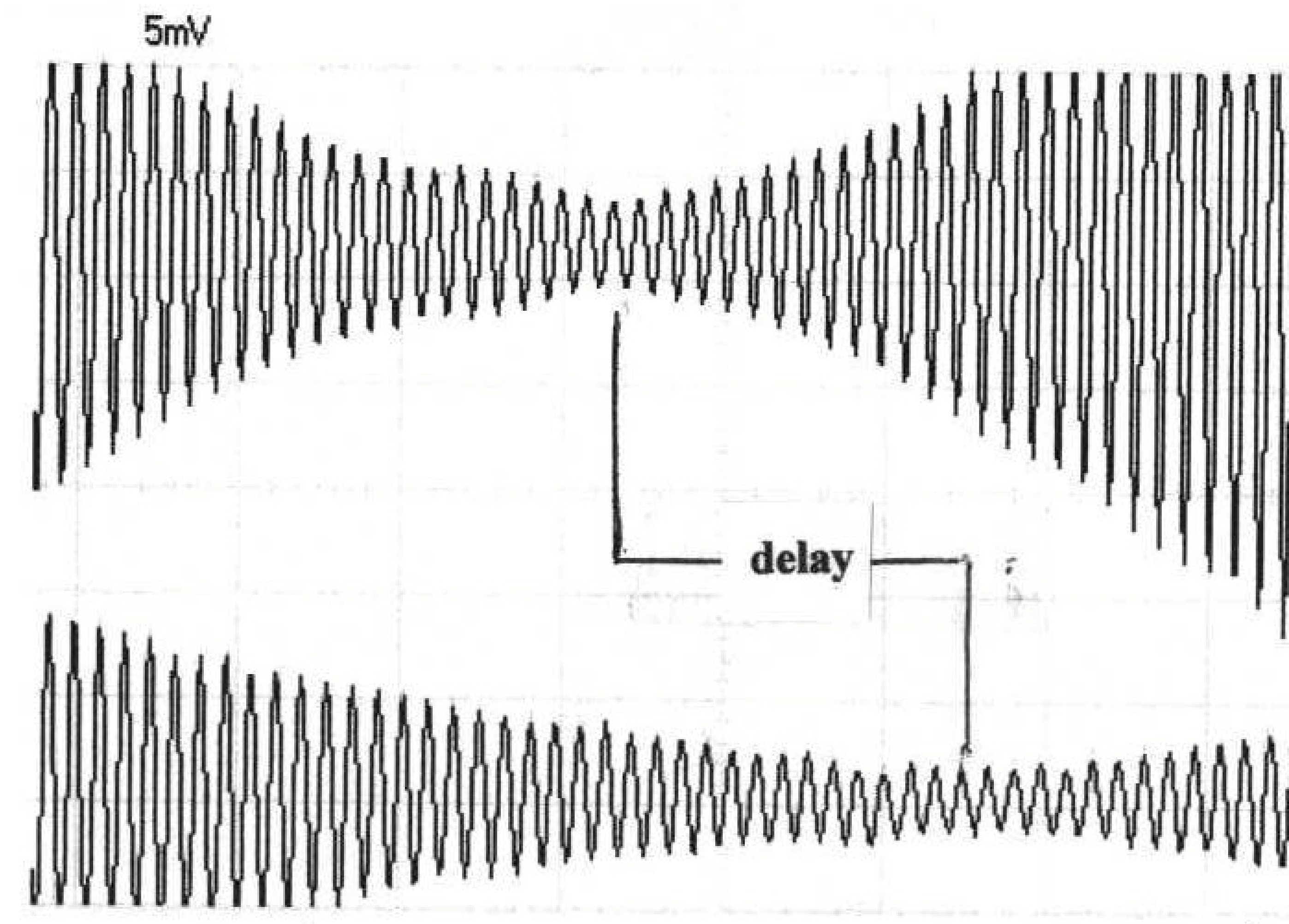
on the faster than light signal trace is most likely the result of interference between the regular and faster than light signal since the electrostatic antenna cannot reject the regular radio signal completely.

Calculating from this we should have been about 8.2677 kms away from the transmitter, the only problem was we were slightly more than 10 kms away from the transmitter, which means there should have been a difference of at least 42 cycles, so what caused this discrepancy between 35 and 42 cycles. As it turned out we had set up the faster than light receiving antenna too close to the building and also not high enough off the ground, this would absorb the faster than light signal to some degree.

Whether this was true or not, we assumed that the faster than light receiving antenna would receive both signals the faster than light and the regular radio wave, which means what we get is not a true reading. Anyhow, we wanted to take advantage of the fact that a regular Marconi antenna also transmits a faster than light signal, the only problem is that it is not a clean signal.

Since this was a much too difficult problem to solve, we resorted to an easier solution; we simply lowered the height of the antenna, to see what would happen and true enough the delay between the two antennas dropped quite drastically to almost half the number of cycles. This would mean if we increase the height of the antenna sufficiently, we might reach the required time delay of 42 cycles instead of only 35 cycles.

The peculiar drop in intensity totally to zero is far too short to be regular modulation. The only explanation we could come up with was that it was a momentary power failure or arcing which would shorten out the signal. This wasn't something that one could depend on; it was more like isolated incidents that occasionally happened.



By lowering the electrostatic antenna a shorter time delay was observed. We believe that the main reason for this shorter time delay is that the faster than light signal is absorbed by the ground causing more interference by the regular radio signal.

Part of Fig. 9

Another interesting peculiarity was the short burst in intensity and second drop in power, sort of like a blip. One explanation was the interference between the regular light speed signal and the faster than light signal, simply because the regular antenna signal trace didn't have it.

What conclusion can we come to?

We know from the other test that the faster than light signal can be instantaneous when transmitted with the faster than light antenna. However when the radio signal is transmitted with a regular antenna and only received with a faster than light antenna, the speed of the signal can vary as a result of that the antenna receives a mixture of both, the faster than light signal and the regular signal.

The question is what is the reason for it? Does a regular Marconi antenna transmit a number of different speeds of faster than light signals or are we simply dealing with interference between the regular and faster than light signal, which would make the most sense. Nevertheless the bottom line is that there is a signal faster than light even though the antenna is not actually designed to transmit a faster than light signal. In order to get a better answer, one would have to have a radio station allow you to make specific experiments rather than waiting for something useful to occur by accident.

Our conclusion to this phenomenon is that because the bottom portion of a Marconi antenna has a high current flow, while the very top portion has almost no current flow but a very high voltage, both ends send out faster than light signal. The top portion creates an electrostatic field which is modulated by the radio signal, which can be separated by a specially designed antenna. On the other hand, the bottom portion generates a magnetic field which also is modulated by the radio signal. The only problem is that there is no special receiving antenna that can separate the magnetic field signal from the radio wave, so this faster than light signal seems to slow down to the speed of light after some distance, when in actual fact it may only become undetectable. The interaction of the electrostatic component and the purely magnetic component creates the electromagnetic wave (also called radio wave). In an electromagnetic wave the energy is shifted back and forth between the electrostatic component and the magnetic component.

The other thing that sets an electromamagnetic wave apart from electrostatic fields and magnetic fields is the fact it (the electromagnetic wave) requires power for its generation while the above named fields do not. Many people seem to have a problem with the fact that although the frequency of a magnetic field is in the radio frequency spectrum. it is still an alternating magnetic field, and nothing more. The same holds true for an electrostatic field.