

## Methods and Instruments to Increase a Signal-to-Noise Ratio in the Image-Addressing-Based Torsion Field Communication

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To increase a signal to noise ratio in Torsion Field Communication Sessions, the emitted spinning signal proposed to form directly from video signals of images of transmitter and receiver. The receiver contains a mixer/multiplier fed with an identical reference video signal and the signal of the sensor.

Torsion Field Communication, TFC, is based on a non-electromagnetic exchange of information, by means of entangling the wave functions of transmitters and receivers. To achieve the entanglement, TFC uses images of an object for addressing in the communication, placed next to either transmitter or receiver or two related images, placed at the transmitter and the receiver.

In a parallel and independent way, A.A. Okhatrin and coworkers (Russian Patent 2159009, 2000), as one party, and V.T. Shkatov, as other party (Russian patent 2201133, 1999), proposed employing an image of an object to establish a contact with it.

Later, 2011, V. Zamsha proposed employing two identical images (either the transmitter or the receiver) next to transmitter and receiver to better entangle their wave functions and increase a quality of the communication (V. Shkatov and V. Zamsha. *Torsion Field and Interstellar Communication*. 2015)

Later in that year, the author of the current publication offered a cross-images method for entangling the wave functions: the image of the receiver put next to the transmitter, while the image of the transmitter put next to the receiver. (M. Krinker. *On Increase of the Signal-to-Noise Ratio in Torsion-Based Sessions of Transmitting Information*. Conference: Torsion Fields and Informational Interactions, pp.220-222. Moscow, 2012, (Russian))

However, there is unclear question on the extent of identity of the image and its original in terms of the wave function. This can result in insufficient quality of the signal-to-noise ratio of the communication.

To increase signal-to-noise ratio by means of increase of the extent of identity of the original and its image, the following method is proposed:

The transmitter generates a spinning electromagnetic field, formed by an analog electronic image of the receiver or a combined image of the transmitter and receiver. The spinning field always produces a Torsion Field component, so, the emitted Torsion field has an encoded image of the receiver or the receiver and transmitter together, that makes

the wave functions of the transmitter and the receiver more entangled, which results in increase of the signal-to-noise ratio.

In turn, the receiver by this method receives the torsion signal, having an electromagnetic projection. The electromagnetic signal is subject to multiplication/mixing procedure with an electric signal of the image of the transmitter or the combined image of the transmitter and the receiver to make their product. When the wave functions of both multiplied values coincide approximately, the noise level gets minimal.

Another important moment to increase a quality of TFC sessions is directing the axis of the transmitter to a location of the receiver. According to A.E. Akimov, a Russian scientist, who predicted the TFC and made a great contribution into theory and practice of Torsion Fields, these fields have an axial symmetry (Akimov. A.E. *Heuristic Discussion of a Search of New Long-Range Actions Problem. EGS-Concepts. Consciousness and the Physical World, Collection*, pp.46-115. Moscow, 1995, in Russian) By this reason, we can expect an increase of the signal-to-noise ratio by directing the axis of the transmitting spinning to the receiver.

The TF-transmitter, made by this conception, comprises a source of an analog electronic image of the receiver or a combined image of the transmitter and receiver, connected both to a pair of plates of electric quadrupole and an input of a differentiator, the input of the differentiator is connected to other two plates of the quadrupole. A computer video output can be employed as the source of the electronic image.

The receiver comprises a spherical metal sensor, connected to one of the inputs an analog multiplier. The other input of the multiplier is connected to an electronic source of the image of the transmitter. The output of the multiplier is connected to a low pass filter. The output of the low pass filter is connected to any output device like an analog/digital meter, oscilloscope and so on. This approach allows using advantages of synchronous detecting signals for weak signals to increase the signal-to-noise ratio.

## **Drawing Figures**

In the drawings, closely related figures have the same number but different alphabetic suffixes.

Fig. 1 shows a unit diagram of a Torsion Field transmitter, according to the proposed Method.

Fig. 2 shows a unit diagram of a Torsion Filed receiver, according to the proposed Method.

Fig.3a. shows an example of a simple combined image of the transmitter and the receiver on a screen of a monitor, providing a corresponding video-signal of them.

Fig. 3b shows an example of a complex/mosaic image of the transmitter and the receiver on the screen of the monitor, providing a corresponding video-signal of them.

### Referral Numerals in Drawings

- 10 source of the video signal of image of the receiver or combined image of the receiver and transmitter;
- 11 electric quadrupole;
- 11a,b,c,d plates of the quadrupole 11;
- 12 inverter;
- 13 differentiator;
- 14 another inverter;
- 15 modulator;
- 16 source of transmitted information

- 20 spherical metal sensor
- 21 mixer/multiplier
- 22 source of the video signal of image of the receiver or combined image of the receiver and transmitter;
- 23 low-pass filter
- 24 output device

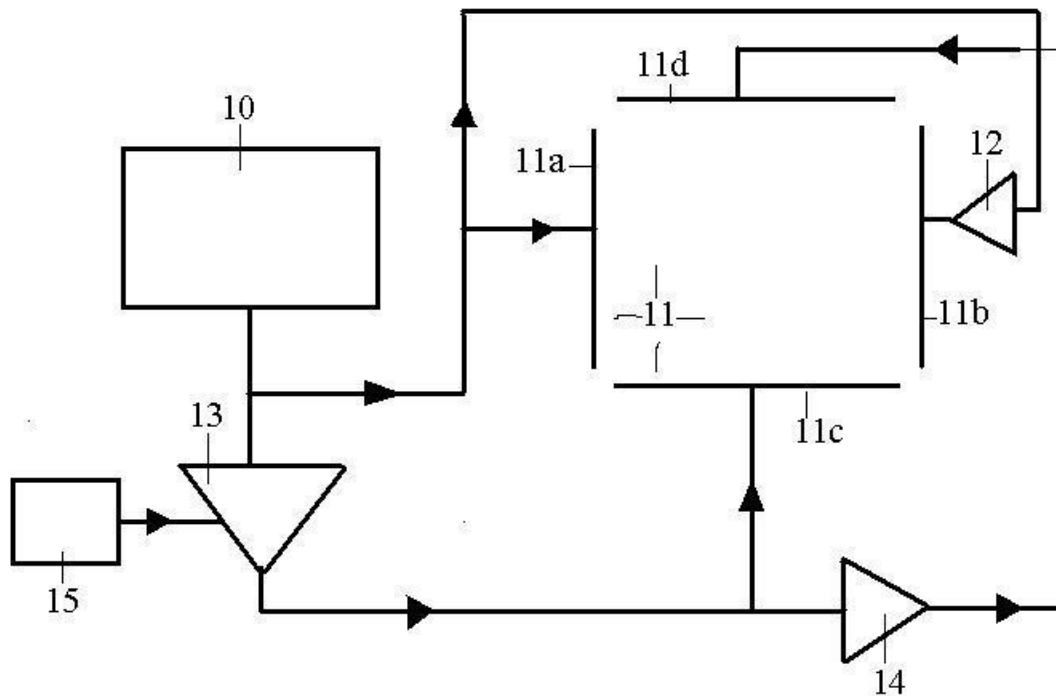


FIG.1. TF Transmitter

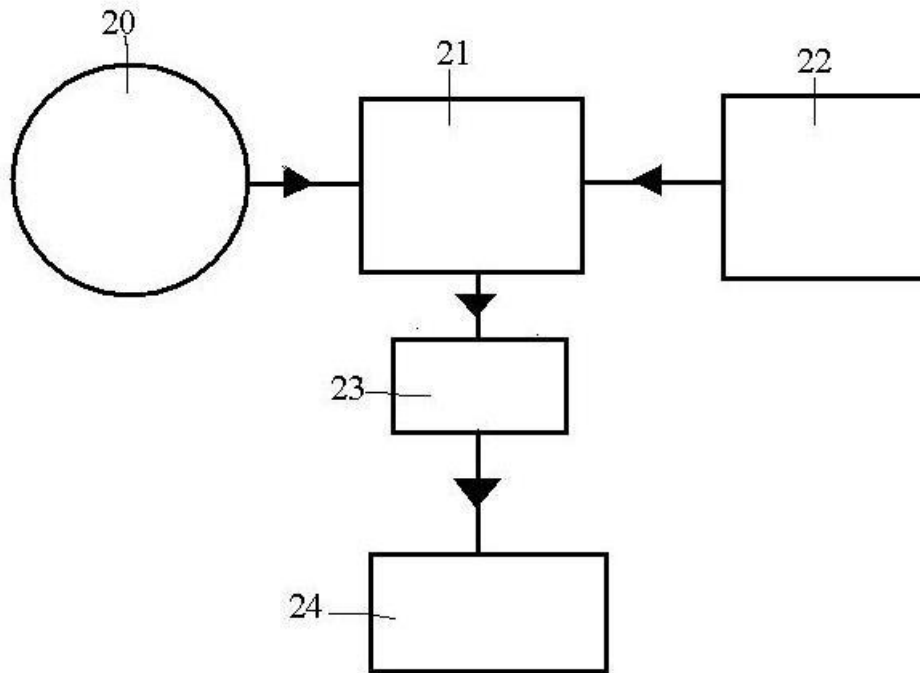


FIG. 2. TF Receiver

### Description

This TF transmitter works in the following way:

The video signal of the source 10, comprising the image of the receiver or both the receiver and transmitter, feeds plates 11a and 11c of the quadrupole 11. The differentiator 13 shifts the analog signal at its output for 90 degrees. The output signal of the differentiator feeds the other pair of the quadrupole. Therefore, the quadrupole is supplied with two electric signals, shifted in a phase for 90 degrees, what forms the electromagnetic spinning between the plates. The inverters 12 and 14 serve to form an opposite-phase signal at the plates 11b and 11d to increase the field strength. As a result, the quadrupole produces the Torsion Field with encoded image of the receiver. The modulator 15 controls either amplitude of the direct channel or that of the differentiated one. The modulation can be any of type.

The TF receiver works in the following way:

The conductive sphere 20 receives the torsion signal with its electromagnetic accompanying. This electromagnetic component induces the electric potential at the sphere 20. The mixer/multiplier 21 makes a product of this signal and that of the source of video signal 22, which contains the image of the transmitter or both the transmitter and the receiver. The signal at an output of the mixer/multiplier 21 contains two combined components: the difference of frequencies and phases and other contains their sum. The low pass filter 23 passes only that with the differences of the frequencies and phases, which is maximal when the differences are equal to zero. So, the output signal after the filter 23 will be maximal in a case when the signals 20 and 22 are in phase, what takes a place for reception of the Torsion signal of the transmitter, because of a coherency of the video signals of sources 10 and 22.

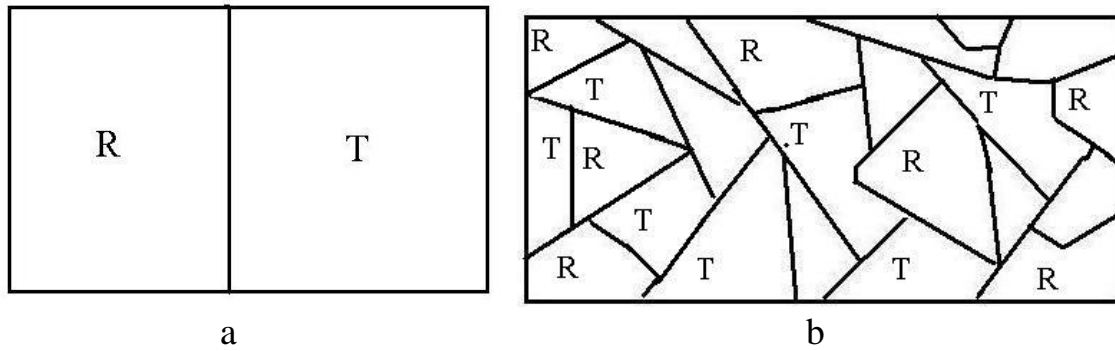


Fig.3. Basic images of the TF transmitter and receiver for forming video signals according to the method: a- simple combination of receiver, R, and transmitter, T, images; b- a mosaic combination of original images.