Microscopic Radiological Treatment Using EVOs

by

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Abstract

A non-invasive radiological treatment and analysis method having characteristic dimensions in the 10-micrometer range is proposed. The method is based on the use of EVOs swept in a 3 dimensional array by both angular deflection and timed excitation to cause local disintegration without disturbing material previously transited. This disintegration gives rise to highly energetic electron emission for treatment and diagnostics as well as a wideband electromagnetic emission used as a location marker. Data is made available on known guidance and trigger variables and limitations as well as errors found in measurements made in several nuclear energy assessment methods.

Background For The Work: Although the basic EVO work for this device was done by Ken Shoulders and largely published on the web at http://www.svn.net/krscfs/, the preponderance of the data for this present essay are derived from the excellent Russian work published in references [1] [2] [3]. These references cover both the physical experiment for producing and measuring "strange" radiation as well as the biological effects produced by the radiation. Reference [4] and [5] by Ken Shoulders, available for download at the above mentioned site, render an interpretation of the "strange" radiation as having an EVO origin that is capable of both nuclear transmutation and teleportation by being able to penetrate matter due to the almost total suppression of expressed charge for the ensemble.

Basic Description: The proposed technique begins with the generation of EVOs of a size appropriate to the end result desired with small ones being used for diagnostics only while larger ones are used for both diagnostics and radiological treatment. A convenient range of sizes lies between 0.1-micrometer diameter and 20 micrometers in diameter. A single source, a line of sources or an array of sources can be used. The repetition rate of the generator can be in the range of 100 MHz if good generator technique is used.

The generated EVOs are allowed to subside or cool to a black state capable of penetrating material with only minimal interaction. The formation is then swept electrically while at atmospheric pressure, just as electrons are swept in vacuum. This essentially forms a 2 dimensional array of EVOs with some assigned velocity ranging between near zero to near the velocity of light. In the next step of preparation, it is necessary to find and incorporate some yet undefined process, preferably using an internal timing mechanism, like those shown in Fig. 13 and 14 of [6] and Fig. 7 and 10 of [7]. Fig. 13 and Fig. 14 shows an internal timing mechanism causing a propulsive side thrust while Fig. 7 and Fig. 10 shows a timing process causing the disintegration of the EVO into high energy electrons ranging in energy to over 50 KeV. Getting an understanding of this internal timing process is key to making a successful instrument, as that is what determines the resolution of the 3 dimensional aspects of the 2 dimensional swept fields generated earlier.

As the EVOs are explosively disheveled sequentially, a wideband electromagnetic signal is generated helping to locate their position by using timing from a pickup electrode array. In addition to the electromagnetic signal, a burst of pinpoint x-radiation is created having the characteristic line emission of material near its location. This allows for both chemical analysis and density analysis of material beyond the region of emission from the point source by image projection, a well-understood technique. However, the absorption of this low energy radiation is expected to be very high if much biological material is penetrated.

A wide range of methods that are commonly used in other instrumentation can generate images of the volume being diagnosed and treated. It is likely that a preferred plane of imaging be selected due to the elongated nature of a typical EVO explosion. The best image would be found along the longitudinal direction being traveled. Cross sections are naturally generated in the imaging method.

EVO Guidance: Although the initial aiming accuracy from the EVO source is very good, once an EVO has entered the target mass there are aiming accuracy considerations that lie beyond the scope of knowledge at this time. As already alluded to, the origin and nature of the internal timing methods of an EVO are also virtually unknown. There are known guidance factors that present a potential hazard to the resolution of the method proposed here. Among these is the ability of certain dielectric configurations to completely capture and guide EVOs. An example of this is shown in Fig. 6 of [3] on page 13 where a radiographic film used for recording the passage of an EVO captured it within the thin emulsion layer. It is far from likely that this long run within the emulsion was due to accurate alignment with the source, as this class of guidance has been seen repeatedly in prior EVO work by the present author. Although such specific guidance is not good for the presently intended usage, it might have application to special forms of diagnostics not yet discovered where biological channels serve as EVO guides.

There is a very wide range of velocities that can be selected for EVO propagation. The launching velocity can range between practically a standstill to near the velocity of light. Which velocity will be best for actual diagnostic and treatment use is yet to be determined. One must keep in mind that the velocity is not the mediating term in interaction so much as is the degree of the gray EVO state used.

Radiological Treatment: Reference [1] gives the results of radiological treatment on mice placed near the electrical discharge experiment used in most of the work performed. The summary of that work as stated by the author is:

1. “Strange” radiation – that results from the explosion of Ti foils in water and other aqueous solutions – has the capacity to produce biological effects.

2. Biological effect of “strange” radiation is manifested by an increase in the number of nucleated cells in the bone marrow.

3. “Strange” radiation leads to an increase in dividing cells in bone marrow.

4. “Strange” radiation resulting from ten explosions carried out within 3 days after exposure to gamma-radiation (6 Gy) leads to a decrease in bone marrow repopulation.

5. Assessment of the rate of micronuclei in bone marrow erythrocytes did not reveal any genotoxic effect of “strange” radiation.

6. Exposure of mice to “strange” radiation leads to 1.5-fold decrease in genotoxic effect resulting from additional gamma-irradiation (2 Gy). Such reaction may be described as an adaptive response.

7. Exposure to “strange” radiation can bring about an increase in the proportion of neutrophils in the peripheral blood of experimental animals.

8. It can be suggested by the results of the test exposures that “strange” radiation can affect human health.

9. It has been shown by these preliminary studies that to gain more insight into the biological effects of “strange” radiation, further investigation would be necessary.

It is the opinion of the present author that the “radiation” effects seen were caused by high-energy electrons resulting from EVO breakdown and not a result of X-rays or other forms of actual radiation. In general, the emission velocity of electrons from EVOs decomposing from an active white state lies in the range of 2 KeV. More explosive EVO states can cause electrons to be released above a measurement limitation of 100 KeV. The size of the EVO can be varied over a very wide range and it is possible that a small enough size can be used that greatly minimizes biological material destruction in order to allow benign diagnostics to be used before treatment.

Cold Fusion Nuclear Measurement Errors: Many nuclear measurement errors are possible in the presence of the deeply penetrating characteristics of EVOs. The errors stem from the use of energy dispersive measurement and absorption methods being used instead of wavelength dispersive techniques. Crystal detectors, some scintillation methods and CR-39 nuclear detectors should not be used as they make a gentle EVO passage look like a cosmic particle event. On page 15 of [2], EVO like particles measured on 2 plastic scintillation detectors as moving at V~20-40 m/s. registered an energy of E ~700 MeV on RF-ZMP fluorographic film detectors. With EVOs, velocity is not the best indicator of total energy content. Bent crystal spectroscopes and spectrometers should be used to measure radiation whenever there is doubt about the presence of EVOs.

The resulting errors in measurement have lead to many bad assumptions in the work associated with plasma focus machines and in cold fusion technology, where EVOs occur profusely. These errors are at the root of the arguments over the origin of cold fusion energy production and transmutation. With EVOs present, nuclear transmutation is almost always present and these EVOs are the root cause of the excess energy produced [8]. No energy release has been directly traced to the transmutation process itself.

References:

[1] E. A. Pryakhin, G. A.Tryapitsina, L. I. Urutskoev and A. V. Akleyev. *"Assessment of the biological effects of "strange" radiation*". Available for download from: http://www.ensmp.fr/aflb/AFLB-314/aflb314m514.pdf This reference is published in the ICCF-11 proceedings.

[2] Urutskoev L.I. and Liksonov V.I. of "RECOM" RRC “Kurchatov Institute” Moscow, Shchukinskaya st. 12-1, tel. 196-90-90, fax 196-1635, e-mail: sergeysmr@mail.ru and Tsinoev V.G. RRC “Kurchatov Institute” 123182 Moscow, Kurchatov square, 1, tel. 196-73-65. “Observation of transformation of chemical elements during electric discharge” Available for download from: http://arxiv.org/ftp/physics/papers/0101/0101089.pdf.

[3] L. I. Urutskoev of the RECOM Inst. Kurchatov, Moscow, “Review of experimental results on low-energy transformation of nucleus.” published in Annales de la Fondation Louis de Broglie, Volume 29, Hors série 3, 2004 and available for download at http://www.ensmp.fr/aflb/AFLB-297/aflb297m330.pdf

References by Ken Shoulders that can be downloaded from: http://www.svn.net/krscfs/:

[4] EVOs and the “Strange” Particles of L.I. Urutskoev

[5] Teleportation Using EVOs

[6] Propulsion By Zero Point Quantum Pressure

[7] Superluminal Particle Measurements

[8] Energy Conversion From The Exotic Vacuum-Revised