Torsion Field
and
Interstellar Communication

By Victor Shkatov & Vitaliy Zamsha

About this book

Authors of this book made attempt to explain what is Torsion Field (TF) in very short terms and how this can be used in benefit for human being. Authors revealed their top-secret information - they proposed how Interstellar Communication can be organised and proposed an innovative addressing method to be used in Torsion Field communication.

In this book reader can find some practical solutions how to build a torsion field generator or detector and some advice how to use imaging addressing method in TF communication.

The Authors do not claim that the information in this book is an absolute truth, that because science and technology is developing from time to time and, of course, some changes may come.

This book like a practical Guide for researchers, communication engineers, for beginners (and not only) in their work in this new direction of Physics which can "push" communication system development!
This book is for those who want to open their mind to perceive things beyond the dogmas!

The Authors do not impose their ideas on others but sharing their views, thoughts and experience to others.

Some third party materials and images used in this book are taken from open sources and used for brief reference only!

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Authors

1. Introduction to some important statements

How we can start this book!? Well, we need to introduce some important concepts and terminology in order for better understanding of this book. We will begin from already knowm concepts. All we heard about Aura, Soul, Spirit, Karma, Ether, Phantom etc. But what do they mean!?

What is Aura?
Aura is a continuation of an object in form of different electromagnetic and non-electromagnetic field structures. Aura surrounds object from all sides and can represent for example "health" of this object – this in case of living organism. In non-living object Aura represnts the physical properties of this object!

What is Soul?
All living organisms have Soul – this is a concentration of emotional or intellectual energy of living organism - it is " I " of the living object! The Soul exists in a purely spiritual state.

What is Spirit?
Spirit is a non-physical part of a person, it is like strength or power of human individual, it is an attitude of a person and he or she has willing to overcome problems and to resist the influences. Spirit only belongs to the human being! Because man can go even against his safety but animal never do that – they run away from danger!

What is Karma?
Karma is the set of all human actions in the past recorded in form of electromagnetic and non-electromagnetic fields – in other words it represents Destiny!
In other words - Karma is a hystory of all bad or good actions or behaviour or intentions of the living organism starting from time of the first creation of it in the Universe. After death, Karma as well as Soul is leaving body and then it moves into a newborn living organism. Of course all recorded information from previous organism will be transferred into new one! Karma and Soul will create new Aura in newborn organism so we suggest that Karma can be read via Aura.

What is Ether?
Ether (or Aether) is a special substance permeates through whole Space and is named as Physical Vacuum. Ether is the fifth element as well as solid matter, water, air and fire (plasma!?).

What is Phantom?
Phantom (also known as a Ghost) is non-material creation or object represented in form of concentrated fields and/ or energy, can be negative or positive, it can exists itself after its creation! Source of phantoms can be any living objects or generated by techinal mean! For example phantom can be as result of our thoughts or can be generated by rotation of the object etc… Phantom is a real thing! – it is not an imagination or hallucination as someone thinks!

What is Torsion Field?
Torsion field is a carrier of information, our thoughts, feelings, emotions etc…
But we will talk about this later more deeply!

What is Torsion Contrast?
Torsion Contrast (TC) is showing the density of torsion field radiated from an object or from the photo (image) or from phantom and expressed in units named " Torsi ". TC is measured against some background level and it can have positive or negative value. One Torsi (1Ts) is measured in similar way as angular speed of the rotating object and it is equal to 0.1radian/s, but it is not same in meaning! This unit of measure was proposed by Victor Shkatov (Russia) in 2002 but it is not yet fully worked out – this is only proposal.

What is TF Translator?

Forward Translator is some combination of the TF generator and addressing component to transfer an electrical signal into the Informational Torsion signal by influencing the addressing component with TF generator. Forward Translator is part of the Transmitter. Addressing component is an object like image or chip etc.

Back Translator – a device that transfers Informational Torsion signal back into electric signal. It consists some sort of TF detector which physical properties are changed according to the TF signal radiated from addressing component - like from image or chip which is in relationship to the transmitter's addressing component. This translator located on the Receiver side.

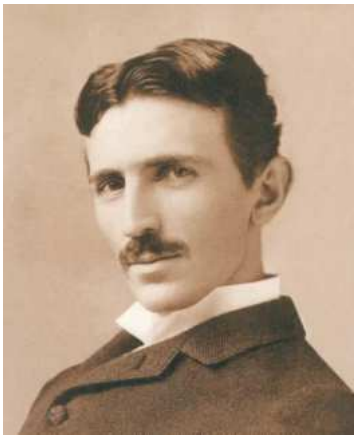
Tx – Transmitter
Rx – Receiver

What is Scalar wave? - this will be explained later!

2. History of Torsion Field

Torsion Field (TF) is a new phenomena rose in 20th century and now rapidly developing. But maybe first attempt to find out what is TF was made by John Keely who in middle of 19th century discovered some energy as "vaporic" or "etheric" force or as "etheric vibration"…
Other attempt to discover TF as "fifth force" (later named as torsion field) was made by Russian professor N.P.Myshkin in the late of 19th century.
Later on the West, researchers and scientists named this "strange" field as "Scalar Waves", some other scientists named it as "Tempic field" and other ones called it as "Torsion field" or even as an Axion field – getting more popular for West astrophysics.
Should note that now many West scientists use a "scalar wave" terminology instead of "torsion field" – refer to the Tom Paladino's publication about N.Kozyrev work – http://tompaladinoscalarenergy.com/nikolai-a-kozyrev-scalar-energy-astrophysicist/, But maybe this is mistreatment in naming of that physical phenomena !?

According to A.Akimov and G.Shipov torsion field is generated by spin or rotation! Instead that, scalar waves are product of sum of two identical electromagnetic waves shifted to 180 degrees against each other! So we maybe are talking about different things!? But we will not argue about this here.
Should also note that Nicola Tesla by end of 19th century was using scalar waves in his projects and he predicted that radiant energy (or scalar waves) can travel with much faster speed than speed of light!


Pic.1- Nicola Tesla – Father of Scalar Wave Energy Systems.

In 1913, Dr. Eli Cartan introduced the concept of spinor and in 1922 he proposed conception of TF as field of rotation (spiraling) and he described that TF is expressed as interaction of Space and Time. The Einstein-Cartan theory predicted that there is either left-handed or right-handed torsion in Space, depending on from what side you are watching it.

The first experiments to detect Torsion Field were conducted by Nikolai Kozyrev (Russia) in 60s showing unique properties of TF.


Pic.2 - Nikolai Kozyrev – Discovered that TF has much faster speed!

Under Kozyrev assistance were designed TF sensors used to detect the presence of Torsion Fields, which he called as the “flow of time”.
Kozyrev proved by astrophysical observations and calculations that these fields travel at "super-fast" speed, meaning that they far exceed the speed of light.

To prove this N.Kozyrev together with V.Nasonov conducted series of experiments in astronomy to observe certain star position by taking into account present time and speed of light. He directed his telescope to the visible position of that star and he noted its position as in ”past time” – that because light from that star comes to observer many years due to limitation of its speed to 300,000km/second and then using TF detector he pointed his telescope to the calculated real position of that star and his detector registered strong signal from that predicted position. So by knowing the visible position of that star (which is really as past position) and its real position (measured by TF detector) N.Kozyrev figured out that the speed of TF is at least 10^9 faster than speed of light!
So Kozyrev has come to an important conclusion that speed of TF much greater than speed of radio waves (or light). But now we can update this information by saying that TF can spread via entire Universe instantaneously that because in Kozyrev’s calculations were not taken into account time delays in his detectors.
So developing this concept further we can say that the “speed” of TF is not an appropriate terminology - because information via TF is appearing everywhere in Universe at once! And information can be extracted in place where it meets its “signature” or in other words if this information has relationship to that place or object! This is something like teleportation – is not it!?
To read more about Kozyrev's experiments, refer to David Wilcock's paper - [1].

Should note again that many West scientists and researchers are using “scalar wave” terminology instead of “torsion field” and reader can refer to many of them like Tom Bearden, John Hutchison, John Bedini, Kosol Ouch, Dr. Bruce DePalma, Wilbert Smith, Dr. Konstantin Meyl, David Lowrance, Jean Naudin and many others…
If scalar waves (or scalar energy) used to explain same things as torsion field then we should use the common scientific term “torsion fields” (or “torsion waves”) to describe the spiraling flow of “time energy” used by N.Kozyrev.
But TF is not just a standalone phenomena – we should note that living organisms have biofield as one form of TF which they are using for interaction between each other.
Later on, other scientists - A.Akimov (Russia) and G.Shipov (Russia) developed TF theory and some practical implementations of TF. For example - A.Akimov used TF generators to conduct series of experiments to show that TF can improve some physical properties of manufactured metals and other materials.

Pic.3 - A.E.Akimov – Proposed to use Torsion Field for communication needs.

According to A.Akimov, it exists static and dynamic torsion fields. Static torsion field is created by a spinning object with constant angular speed and does not radiate energy. But, if a spinning object has more than one form of movement then it releases energy in form of dynamic torsion waves. Dynamic torsion waves have ability to propagate through Space instead of simply staying in a single static spot.
Based on this A.Akimov developed his concept of Torsion Field Communication. G.Shipov took into account Cartan's concept and A.Akimov research work and finally developed Theory of Physical Vacuum in 1998. This work explains what is Torsion Field and Vacuum and is supported by mathematical equations – [2].


Pic.4 - G.I.Shipov - Proposed Theory of Physical Vacuum!

A bit other concept about TF has A.Bobrov (Russia) – according to him all obejcts have their own spin field surrounding them – [3]. If this is correct then Aura and "object's own spin field" have same meaning.
An interesting approach to the structure of the Aura has Anatoli Pavlenko (Ukraine).
According to him, Aura of the object consists of virtual electrons and positrons, as well as other unknown yet virtual particles. He says that Aura has few "layers" and it looks like half-transparent clouds (or it looks like fog above the lake) surrounding object or photo image.
In extra to this, V.Zamsha suggested that noise from electronic amplifiers known as "white noise" can be a part of Aura of electronic componentns. Also we can hear how Aura from electronic components sounds via speakers! That noise as part of Aura occupies entire spectrum from DC - audio frequencies – HF – UHF – spectrum of light – gamma rays and it is unknown where its end! This noise has a very low power level – somehwere around "–120dbm".

According to Kozyrev discoveries and to Akimov & Shipov theories and some observations, V.Zamsha has come to conclusion that term "traveling" of TF signal from the transmission point to the receiver point is not an appropriate term but correct term should be: TF signal "appears' on the receiver side. That because TF signal is not wasting time for such traveling but time delay occurs in transmitter's translator components or in receiver detector's components or in local protective

material. So TF signal is not "traveling" from Tx to Rx like in radio communication but TF signal "appears" instantly in the destination point of RX location if certain conditions met!
So TF is a carrier of information between transmitter's forward translator and receiver's detector (back translator).
To deliver information from one point in Universe to another we need to use some sort of identifications on both sides – one on transmitter side and one on the receiver side! For that role can be used two images made from one original source! Or it can be image of transmitter placed on receiver's TF detector side.
If we make two identical copies from one object then those copies are in relationship to each other and they can "feel" each other no matter what distance between them!
It is already well known in psychology that people who is in relationship to each other can telepathically communicate instantaneously does not matter how far they are separated from each other. It is believed that pineal gland located in the center of the human head is involved in such communication.

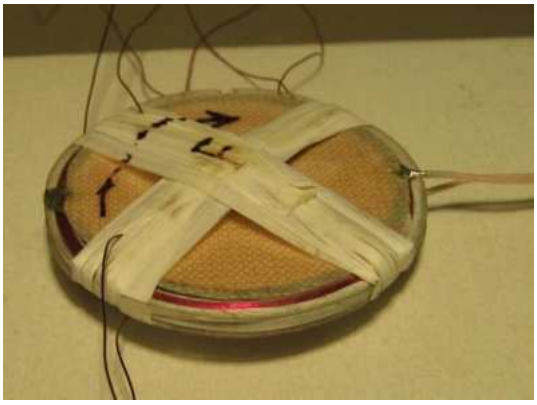
3. Torsion Field Generators

TF can be generated by spin, rotation or by other mean – by electrical field, by object of special form etc…
First TF generators were designed by A.Deev (Russia) in beginning of 80th , then some of them were designed by A.E.Akimov to conduct his experiments in TF:

Pic.5 - TF Generator by A.Akimov

Some TF (or Axion in A.Shpilman terminology) generators were designed and manufactured by A.Shpilman named as "Comfort" series - refer to the link below but it is in Russian: http://spinfield.idhost.kz/ALMANACH/Axion.htm

Other TF generators represented here were developed by Vitaliy Zamsha – one of them is "magnetic rotator" – consists of two coils wound in orthogonal manner on the ferrite disk with diameter of 40mm and thickness of 3mm. Those two coils are fed with 90 degree shifted sinusoidal signals from the local oscillator. As amplifier it was used a car stereo. Frequencies used in this TF generator were in range of from 5kHz to 22kHz or wider!



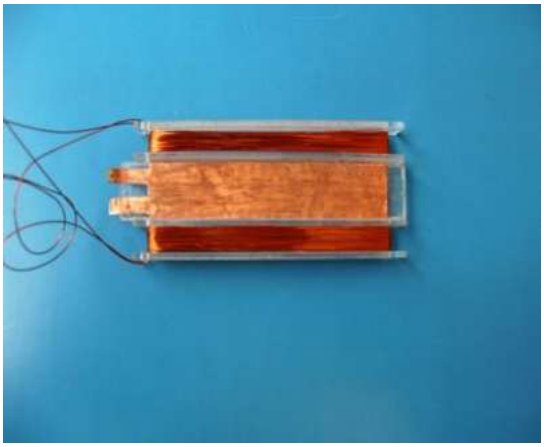
Pic.6 – Magnetic Rotator - TF Generator by V.Zamsha,
Shown some other optional windings on that ferrite disk.

Also V.Zamsha has built some Fiber-Optic TF generators - Cylindrical and Cone:

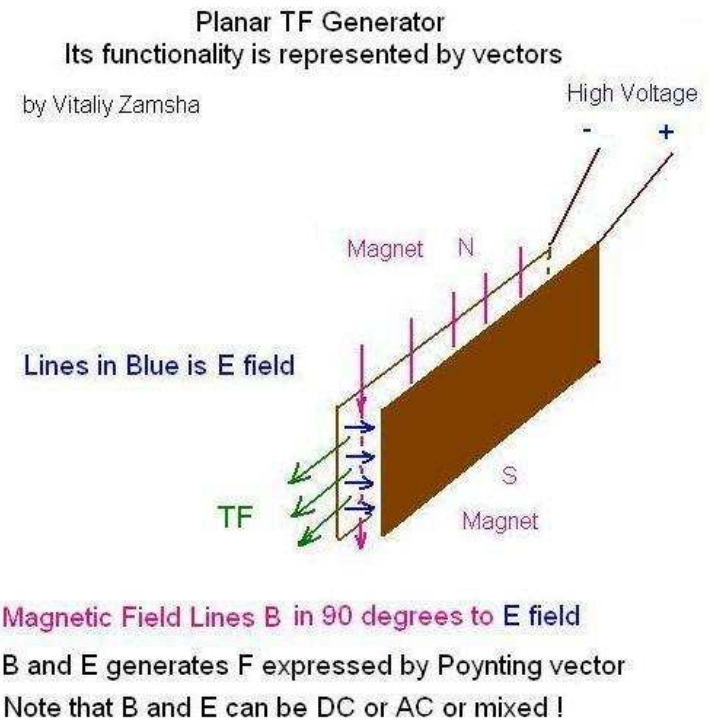
Pic.7 – Cylindrical TF Generator

Pic.8 – Cone TFG - by V.Zamsha

Working principle of these TF generators are based on the propagation of photons along the spiralled fiber-optic cable – so it is like forward-rotational movement of photons around common axis! TF beam has an axial direction in these TF generators.
Later on, he also built a "planar" TF generator - refer to pictures:



Pic.9A and Pic 9B. – Planar TF Generator – by V.Zamsha



Pic.10 – Planar TF generator in "vectors"

Planar TF generator made of two copper plates with dielectric spacer, which represents some sort of capacitor and two coils located on each narrow-long side of that composed capacitor. These two coils are creating magnetic field through internal dielectric spacer in that "capacitor" in 90 degrees to the E field created by copper plates. So, from other narrow–short sides of this device we have output of TF which is in 90 degrees oriented to the E-field and B-field. Coils are fed with low voltage sinusoidal signals and copper plates are fed with high voltage ones.

4. TF Detectors and Meters

The biggest question is – how to detect a "fifth force" or scalar waves or torsion field!? Most known detector is "Hodowanec capacitor detector" – [4] - it used a large capacitor connected to the Operational Amplifier IC to detect scalar waves:

http://web.archive.org/web/20030621125457/www.rexresearch.com/hodo9/hodo9.htm

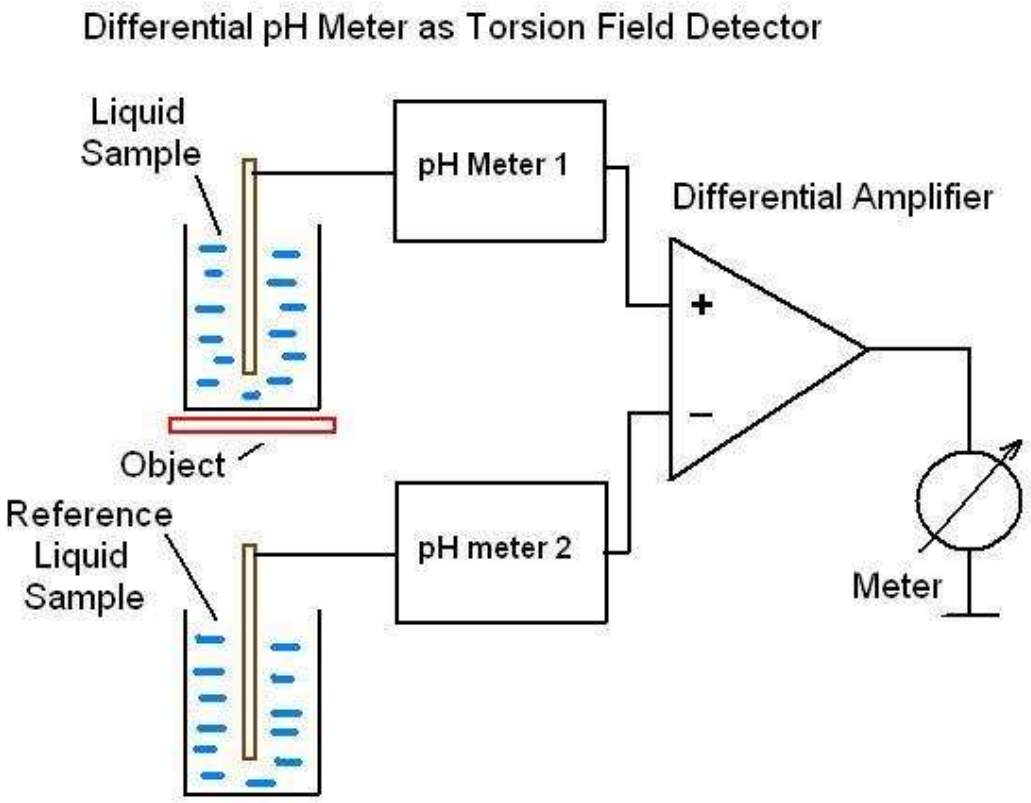
Other known detector is based on "Barkhausen effect". It detects changes in magnetic structures of materials such as polycrystalline silicon steel with high non-linearity in accordance to external TF radiation. This detector has been described by Robert Shannon in his work [5] or here: http://amasci.com/freenrg/bark.html

Many different TF detectors were designed by V.Shkatov for his Torsi meters. First one was based on the changes of magnetic properties in ferrite used as core in inductors as part of the RF oscillators. Other his TF detectors based on changing of dielectric properties of material used in ceramic capacitors.

Other TF detectors were designed by A.Bobrov (Russia). Their working principle based on generation of small potentials from the Dual Electrical Layers made from

composition of Tungsten-Tungsten or Tungsten-Chloride-Silver – and they are very sensitive but they are very "slowly" – time reaction to the impact of torsion field is about 30 seconds or more! But relaxation time much longer – it takes about one hour to resume a standby condition in these TF detectors.

Mark Krinker (USA), Serge Kernbach (Germany) and others built TF detectors based on the measuring of pH changes in the liquids under the influence of TF radiation. Refer to the pictured example:

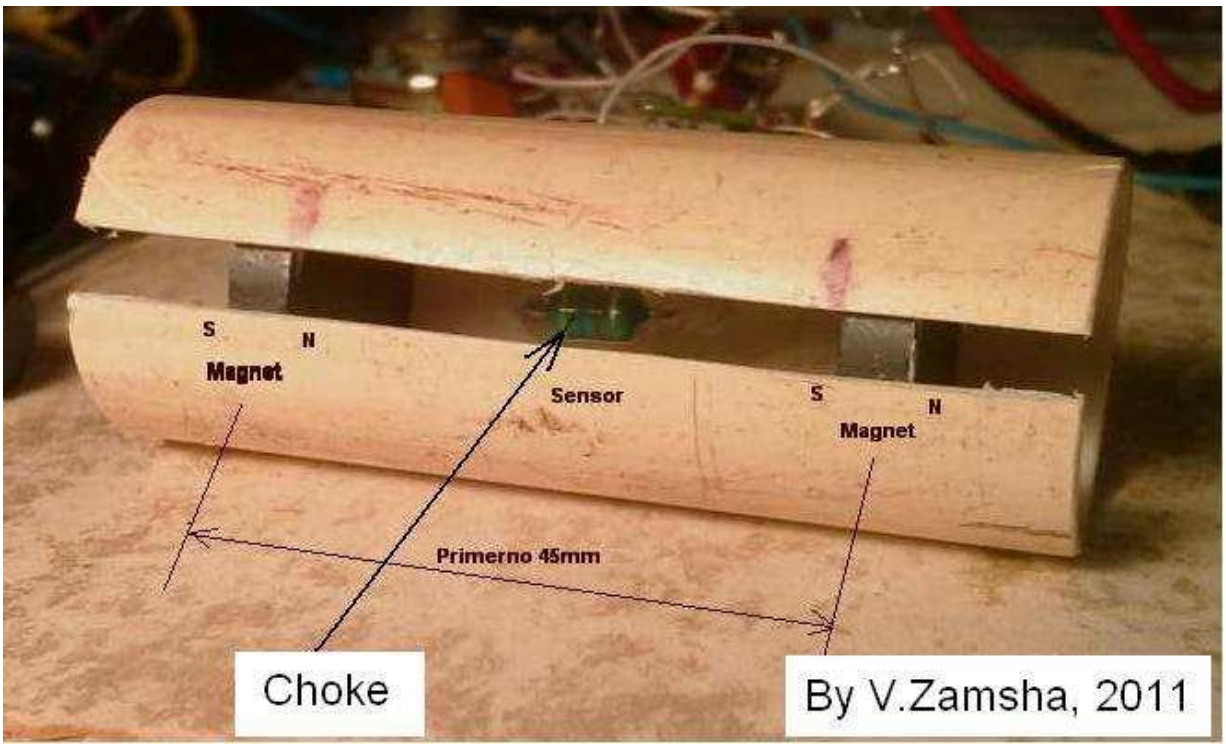


Pic.11 – pH Differential TF Detector

This type TF detectors are slowly due to their chemical and physical processes in the liquids. The signal from these type of TF detectors must be recorded at least within 30 minutes or so to see any changes in pH value.
This is a Single-Sensor TF Detector as A.Bobrov's ones.

Some TF detectors were developed and built by V.Zamsha. But his first TF detector was based on the V.Shkatov's TF meter TSM-021– it consists of a coil (choke) wound on the ferrite core and placed between two magnets and used as part of the RF generation circuit around 130KHz.
Magnets there used as "bias" to shift the operating point on the magnetic hysteresis curve of the ferrite core, which leads to an increase in TF detector sensitivity.
It is used ordinary ceramic magnets in this detector and 6.8mH choke with ferrite core of high permeability.

Of course when choke is placed between magnets and distance from it to the magnets on both sides adjusted correctly then resulting inductance of the choke will be reduced to the value of around 4.5mH - refer to the picture:



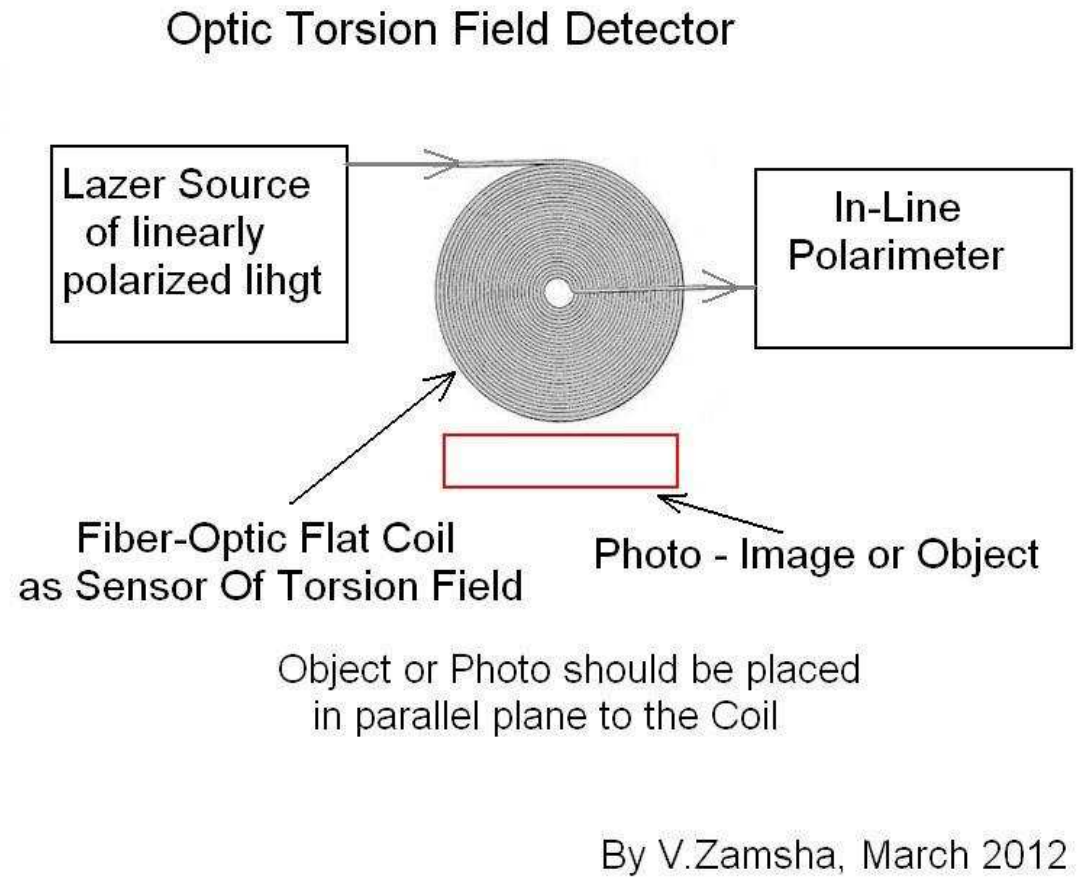
Pic.12 – TF Detector - coil between two magnets, note magnets orientation!

Its working principle is based on the changing of the magnetic properties of ferrite material used in the coil's core under influence of TF - so frequency of generator is shifting accordingly.
Should note that output signal (frequency shift) of this detector is not big – around few Hz only – maybe maximum can be 10Hz! Reaction time of this TF detector is about 0.5 seconds.

Also this detector can be used as an electronic compass with frequency shift in this case up to 400Hz if we change the axial direction of this device from North Pole to South. This is a Single Sensor TF Detector.
Similar to the above, some ferroelectrics materials can be used to build TF detectors. Should choose material with high dielectric pemittivity!

Also as sensor in TF detector can be used some ceramic capacitors - Y5V type with "bad" temperature stability connected to a RC generator as a frequency-dependent element.

Another TF detector was built by using a fiber-optic cable and its working principle based on the deflecting of a linear polarised light in optic spiralled cable under TF radiation:

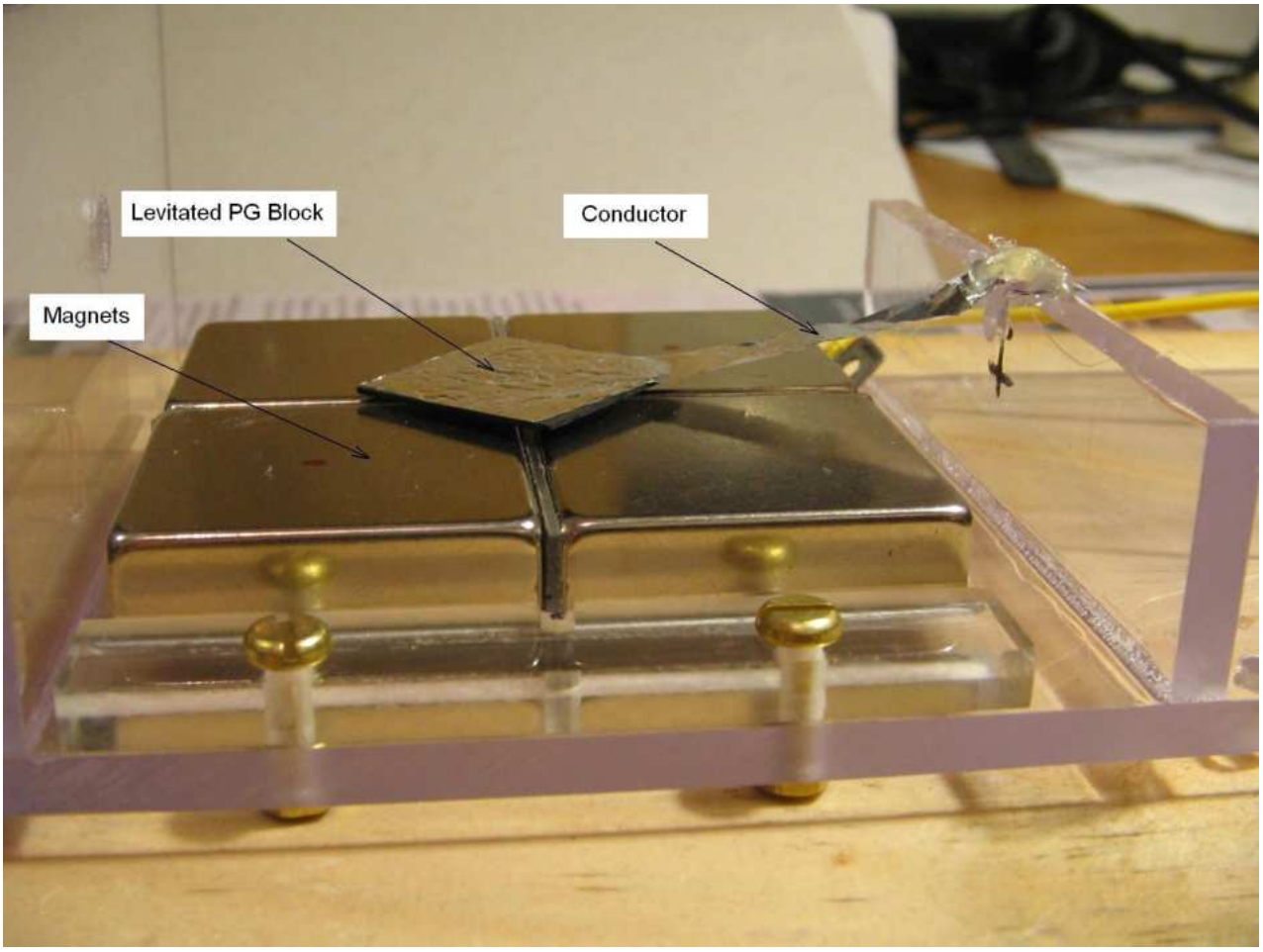


Pic.13 – Fiber-optic TF Detector

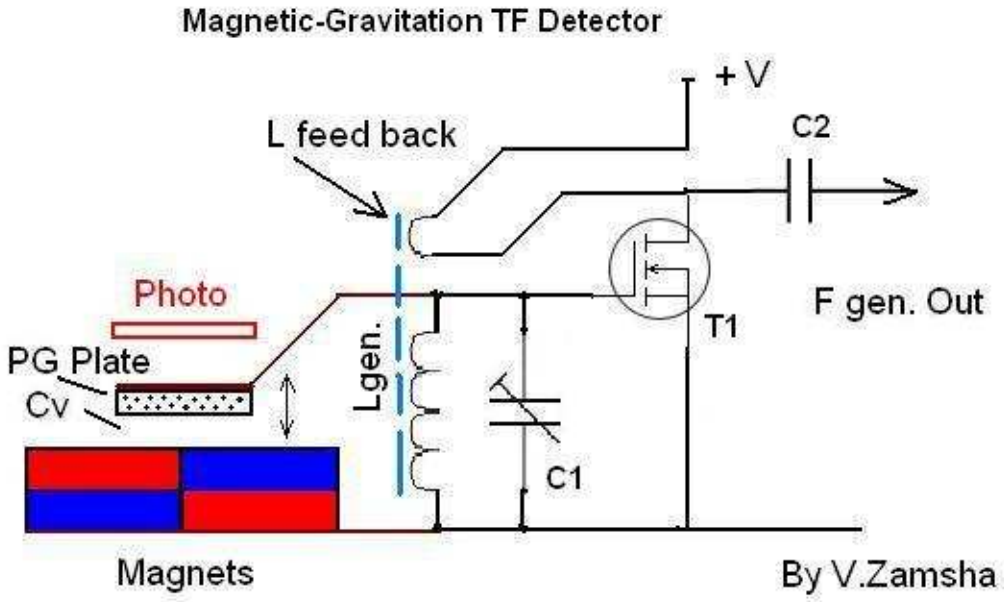
To avoid any "polarisation drift" from the IR LD source it is better to build a two-channel (Differential) Fiber-Optic TF detector. Diameter of fiber-optic spiral coil is near 20cm and it took near 30 meters of optic cable to wind it. Cable is SM type 0.9mm diameter. Working principle of fiber-optic TF detectors is similar to the Faraday effect – deflecting a linear polarised light in strong magnetic field. Should note that fiber-optic TF detector can be made in any shape – in cylindrical shape etc… This TF detector as other above ones is a Single Sensor type.
Fiber-optic TF detectors are very expensive to built!

Also V.Zamsha has built some TF detector based on the interaction of magnetic field from very strong permanent magnets, gravitation field, anti-magnetic force from a Diamagnetic Plate (made from Pyrolytic Graphite - PG levitated above the magnets) and a TF signal from the photo image located just above the PG plate. PG plate is covered with conductive electrode made from piece of aluminium foil and connected to the RF oscillation circuit as "capacitor".

Refer to the picture below for the Magnetic-Gravitational TF Detector:



Pic.14 – Magnetic-Gravitational TF Detector



Pic.15 – Simplified circuit diagram of MGTFD

Levitated PG plate and Magnet's assembly are representing a "varying" capacitor which value can be effected by TF emitted from the photo image located just above the levitating PG plate.

That " improvised " capacitor is connected to the RF Oscillation circuit with generating frequency of around 1.75MHz. So if gravitation is changed or TF signal appears from the photo image located just above the PG plate then balance of all forces will be changed causing in distance change between PG plate and the magnet's base resulting in the frequency shift of generated signal in the oscillation unit!
Should note that this TF detector is very sensitive to the vibration - so some anti-vibration protection must be carried! Reaction time of this TF detector is near 0.5 seconds. This TF detector is still under tests…
This TF detector as other ones above is a Single Sensor type.
Should take into consideration, than higher a non-linearity of material used in the TF detector than higher sensitivity of TF detector.
All these TF detectors must be protected from outside influence like temperature, vibration, electromagnetic interferences, direct Sunlights, acoustic noise etc…

Yet in 2012 V.Zamsha proposed the idea of using the newlyborn Spin Field Effect Transistor as a component for TF detector! That because its working principle based on spin-polarised electrons and this is in good agreement with the Theory of torsion field.
Detectors based on Spin FET are promising a high speed and it is believed that they will have a good sensitivity! So "gate" terminal of that transistor can be used as an "input sensing window" through which TF radiation will effect polarisation of the spinning electrons resulting in changes of the output current of the Spin FET. These transistors can be arranged in a matrix form similar to the digital camera ones.
TF detector based on a matrix is a Multi-Sensor type.

Once TF detector was designed then it is possible to build a whole device to measure Torsion Field as Torsion Contrast from photos or objects or from Phantoms. Torsion Contrast like an old style black-white photo!

IGA-1 is maybe first commercial device to be used in measuring of Torsion Field, designed and manufactured by Russian Academician Yuri Kravchenko. Working principle of IGA-1 is based on measurement of an electric field as component of TF emitted by objects. Currently this product is available but in very small Qty due to the funds problem. So to make some investment into further development of next generation of IGA-1 please send your proposal to Yuri Kravchenko:

E-mail: astra.47@mail.ru Web site: http://iga1.ru/

Refer to the IGA-1 image shown on the picture below:

Pic.16 - Indicator of Geophysical Anomaly - IGA-1 by Yuri Kravchenko

But V.Shkatov is one of the most "rich" scientist who developed many good TF meters – named by him as "torsimer" (abbreviation from word "Torsi-meter") - some of them are shown here:

Pic.17 - TF meter TSM-021 - 1998, by V.Shkatov

The working principle of TF sensor in Torsi meter TSM-021 is based on the changing of magnetic properties of the ferrite material used as a core in coil (inductor) connected to the oscillation circuit. So under TF radiation magnetic properties of ferrite core will be changed resulting in the frequency shift and can be read by inbuilt frequency counter…

Pic.18 - TF meter GRG-01 – made in 2010, by V.Shkatov

The working principle of TF sensor in Torsi meter GRG-01 based on changing of the dielectric properties of the material included in CMOS IC used as oscillation unit. Should note that this TF meter has a laser beam to read Torsion Contrast (TC) from the object or from the images. Laser beam is used to deliver TF information from the distant image to the internal TF detector. So TF radiation from an object or photo will cause a frequency shift in the CMOS oscillator and can be read by an inbuilt frequency counter. V.Shkatov also built few other TF meters not shown in this book.

Other well-known device is VEGA series designed by A.Andreev (Ukraine) - based on measure of the electrical component of Torsion Field:


Pic.19 - VEGA by A.Andreev, Ukraine

As far as we know, in last version of VEGA (VEGA-11) A.Andreev implemented a special local TF Oscillator as "backlight" – it used for determination of the sign of TF radiation from objects or from photos. Refer to some web sites about VEGA:
http://oooveles.com/o_kompanii/pribori_vega
or here: http://vegapribor.ucoz.ua/

Other Torsion Field meters named as "SEVA" – where built by Mark Krinker (USA). They based on rotation (spinning) of electrical field between 2x2 metal plates.

Pic.20 – SEVA - By Mark Krinker

Should note that Aura from object or photo may have not just one spot with one sign (negative or positive)! If the object or image has the Aura areas (spots) with different signs (negative and positive) then overall effective signal perceived by the Single-Sensor TF detector will be too low! To avoid this problem we need to use a Multi-Sensor (Matrix) TF detector or it can be used a Single-Sensor TF detector with laser beam in a "scanning" mode. Such V.Shkatov developed a "scanning" method – a laser beam is used as "carrier" of TF information from the object to the TF detector. This leads to increase in the resolution of Torsion Contrasts because of small diameter of laser beam.
In case of "Matrix" TF detector, each area of the object or photo can be measured individually with its sign and "amplitude" and result will be more sophisticated.
So it is a big hope that Spin Field Effect Transistor will be a good candidate as basic element to construct such Matrix TF detectors – similar to the modern photo camera's matrix.

5. Torsion Field Communication

In this chapter Authors of this book revealed their top-secret concept how to organize an Interstellar TF communication system and they also introduced a simple but innovative addressing method for this type of communication.

All we know that radio communication systems are not too good for Interstellar communication due to the limited speed of radio waves propagation. For example radio signal from Earth to the planet Pluto will travel more than 250 minutes!
Also it is known that people having a relationship to each other can communicate with each other in intuitive manner no matter what distance between them!
Of course, there were made attempts to organize a "technical" communication system based on the "fifth force" – or Torsion Field.

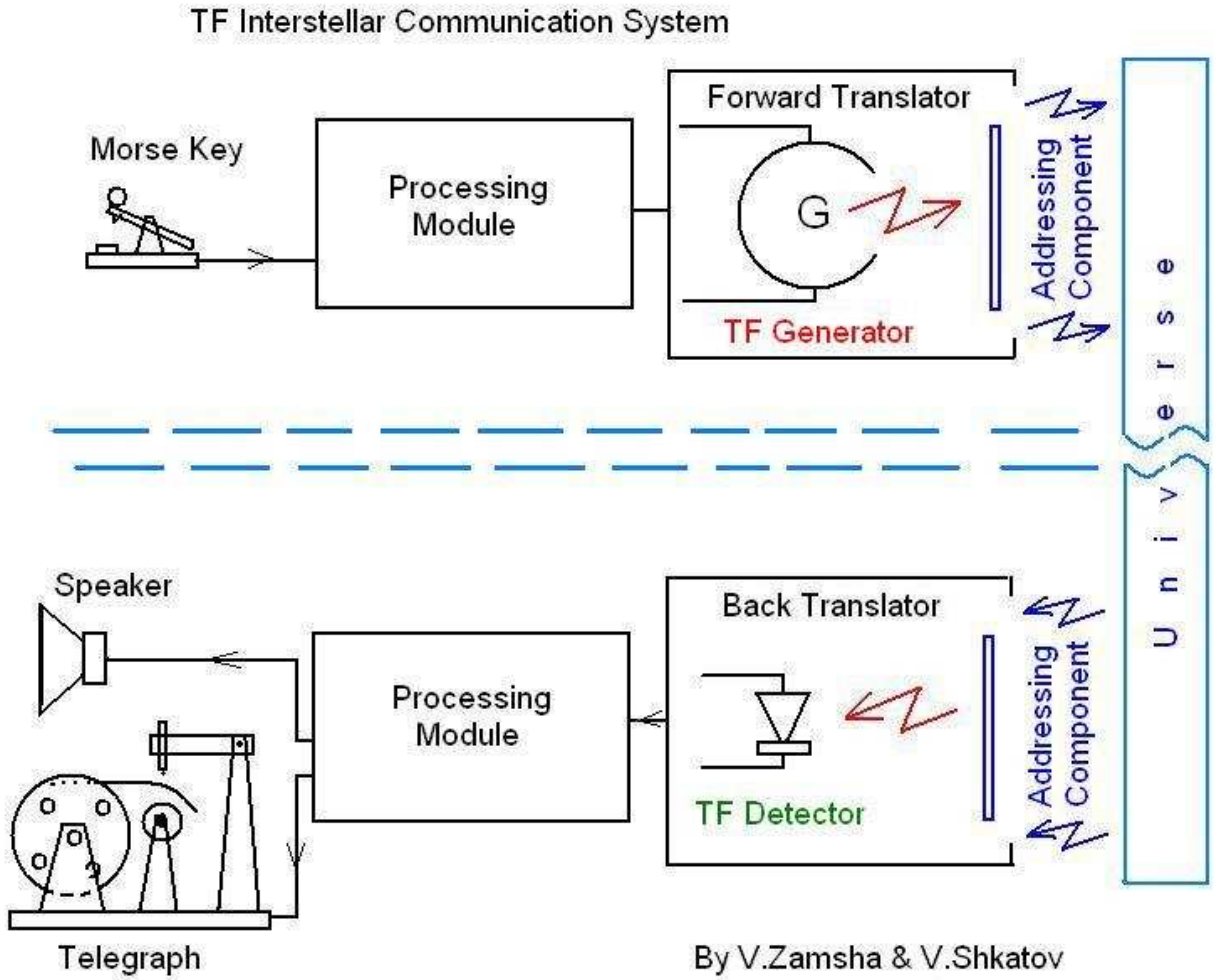
The first man-made experiment to use TF for communication was conducted by A.Akimov group in 1986 within Moscow city - range was about 22km. As far as it known there were used some biological substances as Translators in this communication experiment.

Some remote control experiments (or communication) were conducted by A.Pavlenko (Ukraine) together with A.Rusanov (France) in 2007. They used a broken into two halves a piece of metal as "chip to chip" addressing components in long-range interaction to test some developed protective devices to see how they can suppress a "bad" TF radiation from mobile phones. Similar ones were used by A.Shpilman in his research of Axion fields.

Acquainted with the V.Shkatov's research work in TF and with his experience in the "reading" of the Auras from objects or from the photo images V.Zamsha has proposed to use these technics in addressing method for TF Interstellar communication.
This is based on phenomena that photo images made from one source can "feel" each other via their Auras via entire Universe instantly.

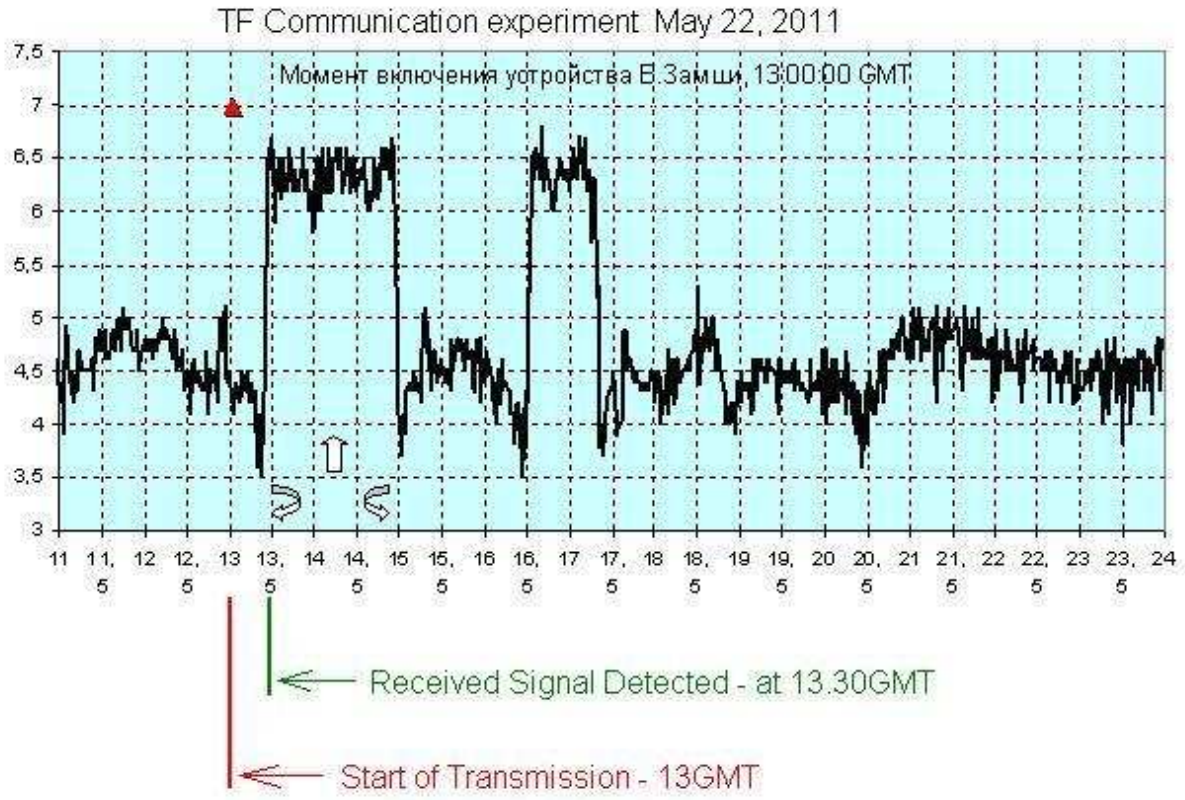
So to organise TF Interstellar communication we need a special transmitter and receiver.
Transmitter consists of some "human input" device like Morse key, control unit and a Forward Translator (TF generator with an addressing component). Forward translator transforms an electrical signal into the TF informational signal. As addressing component can be used a photo image, chip or other object.
Receiver consists of 'Back Translator" (or "Reverse Translator" – as combination of the addressing component and TF detector), processing unit (amplifiers, microcontroller etc.) and printing device or speaker.
Receiver's addressing component is similar to the transmitter's one and made (or printed) from one original object or artwork. So those two addressing components are in relationship to each other or in other words they are in entangled state with each other.
In this structure of TF Interstellar communication system translators act as antennas!
But it is no need to point a transmitter's translator to the receiver's translator! Signal at receiver end can be extracted in any location in the Universe without "directional" antenna! So – no Dishes or Yagi antennas!
Addressing component like a "Star Gate" where information signal enters in one place and appears in other World! It is like a wormholes for Information teleportation!

Refer to the Author's proposed TF Interstellar Communication System pictured below:



Pic.21 – Interstellar TF Communication System

In May 2011 first time was demonstrated one-way communication experiment using a photo imaging addressing method [6] Distance was around 8000km. As the transmitter it was used magnetic rotator by V.Zamsha. As the receiver it was used torsimer **Oreol-001** made by V.Shkatov.
As addressing component it was used a photo image of TF transmitter and it was sent to V.Shkatov (Tomsk, Russia) via e-mail. Victor Shkatov placed this image under his TF meter's detector and within some agreed time TF transmitter was switched on in Perth, Australia. Received data from TF detector was recorded on the Shkatov's computer.
The photo image in this communication experiment was in entangled state with the original object (mean TF Generator) and if the physical properties of the original object is changed by switching it on/ off, then its copy – photo image (at Shkatov's place) responded in its Aura and TF detector registered some signal. Please refer to the graph below showing how TF signal was "received" in Tomsk, Russia:

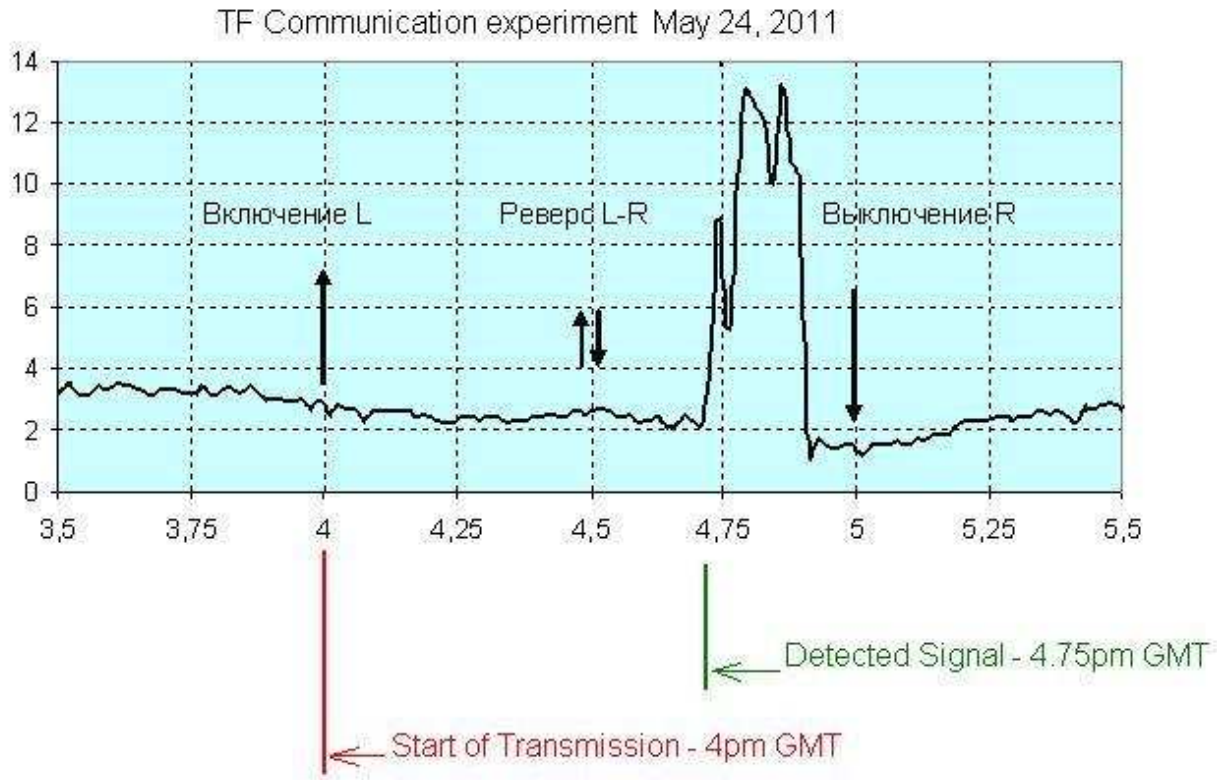


Pic.22 – First TF communication records – May 22, 2011

On X axis is time, on Y axis is Torsion Contrast Value in Torsi.

Note some time delay between trasmission start and receiver reaction to the incomimng TF signal.

Second experiment of TF communication was conducted by placing Trasmitter into some metal box and we can see some even bigger delay between trasmission start and first Receiver's respond time – refer to the next graph:



Pic.23 – Another example of TF communication records – May 24, 2011

In both communication experiments we have some time delay between the transmission start and RX TF detector reaction to the incoming signal.
Authors believe that these delays don't depend on the distance between TX and RX!
It is believed that those delays occur in the TX and RX translators, and also as result of propagation of TF signal via insulation materials used to protect TF detector on Rx side or via materials used on TF transmitter side.

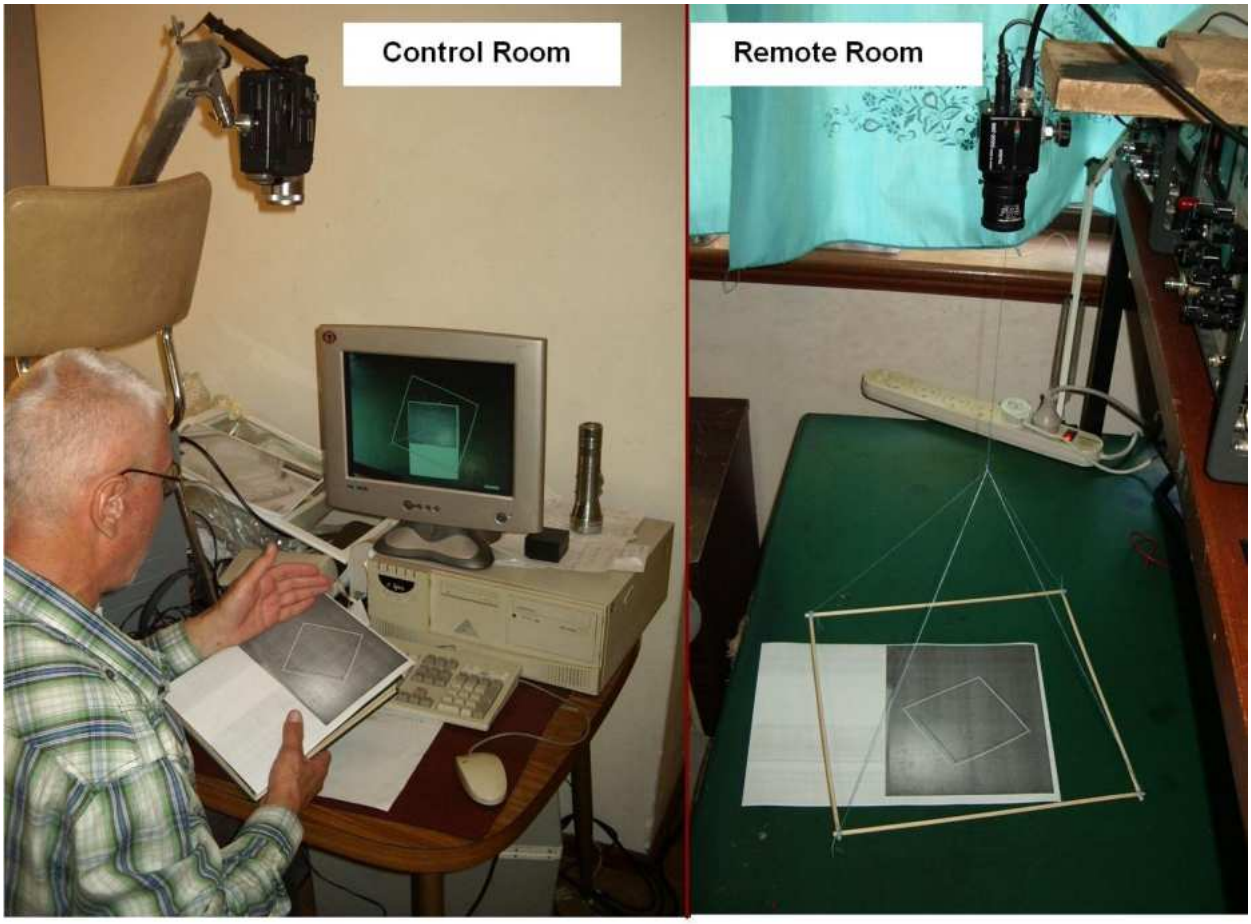
Should note that reaction time of TF detectors and time delay in TF communication link are different things! The shortest reaction time of the current TF detectors is about 0.1 seconds. So currently, these components can be used only for Morse code communication.

The time delay between transmission start and first reaction of TF receiver to the incoming TF signal can be up to 30+ minutes as it seen from above graphs. It is believed that those delays only occur in the local zone of TX or RX. Beyond those local zones, TF signal overcomes the entire distance instantly. Authors believe that in case of TX is located on the planet Earth and RX is located on the planet Pluto then total delay will be the same as delay in link between Perth in Australia and Tomsk in Russia if used same TF communication equipment. These time delays in TF communication are not the same as time delays in radio communication.
For example radio signal from the Earth to the nearest star Alpha Centauri will travel for about 4.2 years! In case of TF, the signal sent from the Earth will be detected on Alpha Centauri with delay of about 30 minutes + or – some value depending what sort of translators used and what sort of protective material etc...

Latest communication test (June 2015) initiated by Mark Krinker (USA) confirmed again the existence of time delay of about 30 minutes between the transmission start and first reaction of the receiver located in Perth, Australia. As TF Receiver it was used inductor (choke) type TF detector described in this book above.

Authors can see some similarity in time delays occurred in their TF communication experiments to the time delay in Kozyrev's work as "non zero time" in detection of the real position of the star described in the beginning of this book. As we remember, his calculated speed of TF signal from that star is "not infinite" but as C x 10^9, indicating that some time delay was present in his calculations!
But Authors believe that the delay time in Interstellar communication will be reduced due of the further development of new components and methods of signal processing. Any way, some further clarifying researches need to be done!

In TF communication tests conducted by V.Shkatov and V.Zamsha were used also other combinations of addressing components.
But much flexible setup can be achieved by using two photo images addressing method which finally was proposed by V.Zamsha in January 2012.
Were conducted dozen experiments – localy and via long distance to see how two photo images addressing mode works to control rotation of wooden frame:



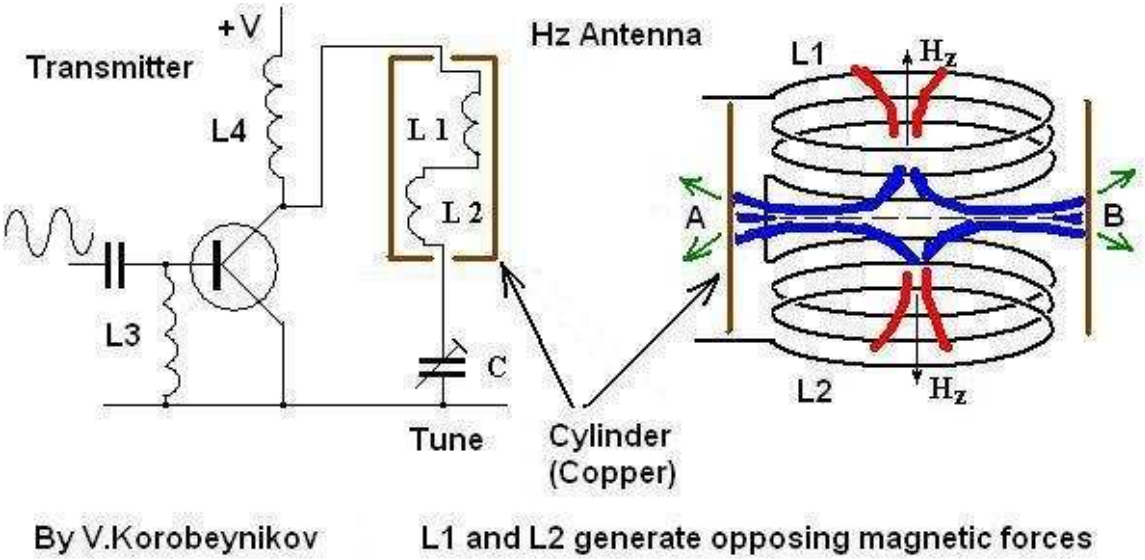
Pic.24 – Remote Control of "frame" rotation by two-photo addressing method

To control the rotation of that "frame" we need to approach our palm to one side of that frame or it can be done remotely – by approaching our palm to the imaging

addressing component's side! As seen from video [7] – it is no time delay between the start in "Control room" and first reaction of " frame " in the "Remote room"! That maybe because was not used any protective poros materials on both sides!
This experiment was done localy in Perth - with distance of about 6 meters between rooms, and with distance of about 8000km between "Control room" located in Tomsk, Russia and Remote Room in Perth. Two photos were used in these experiments as addressing components.
This experiment is similar to the Egely Wheel stuff but conducted remotely!
It is much convenient to use two photo-images as addressing components because it is easy to change both ones – one at TX side and other at RX by not touching the communication system hardware.
In 2012 photo image addressing method was named as " Shkatov-Zamsha " method in TF communication.
This method was confirmed in TF remote control experiments conducted by S.Kernbach and S.Maslobrod - [8] and [9] and by other researches.

* * *

Separately should say few words about Vladimir Korobeynikov (Russia) antennas. He built a Scalar Wave "Hz Copper Can" Antenna. Its principle based on Scalar Waves generation as result of electron spinning effects in metal cylinder.
Hz antenna consists of two coils opposing each other in their axis and facing with the same magnetic poles. Coil's system is placed into a metal cylinder – but not grounded! Total inductance of coil's system is almost compensated and has much lower value than each coil in separation. As he stated his antenna is producing scalar waves. As seen from picture, magnetic lines between two coils "extrude" each other in direction to the cylinder's sidewall (blue color):



Pic.25 – Showing how "copper can" antenna is built.
So "A – B" is a Coulomb plane (Charles-Augustin de Coulomb) where magnetic forces created by coils have biggest combined magnetic power and their lines "hit" a sidewall of the cylinder causing electrons to make "twist" in that wall, so Scalar Waves are generated.

Note that cylinder can be made from other metal – for example from aluminum but must be " not grounded "!!!
Refer to some example of "Hz Copper Can" antenna by A.Smirnov (Russia):

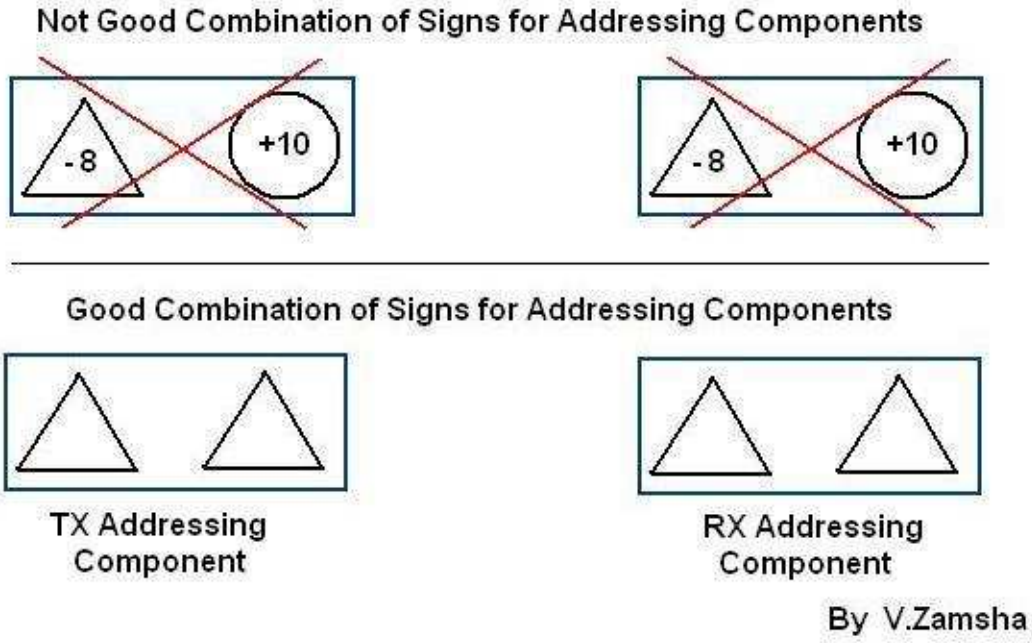
Pic.26 – A.Smirnov's example of "Copper Can" Antenna

According to V.Korobeynikov these antennas have better signal "penetration" and a better signal to noise ratio!

6. Some rules how to use images as addressing component

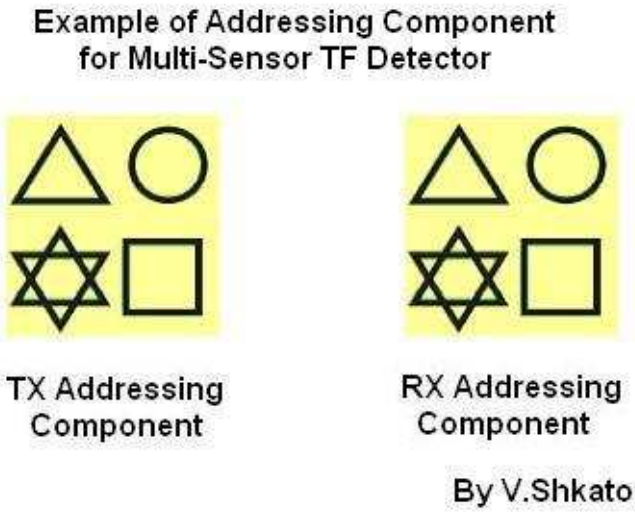
1. Most important – never give your addressing component to any one! Because it is your " in-coder - decoder key " ! Someone can use it as interference or for "tapping" your communication!
2. To prepare addressing component, try to take photo of the object as close as possible to it – this helps to catch higher power from the object's Aura! Should note that communication efficiency will depend on similarity between two photo copies!
3. Maybe better way not to use material object as source for photo-imaging addressing components but better to make some artwork on the computer in "Microsoft Paint" and then make desired quantity of copies via printer.
4. Any unused copies must be destroyed in fire and ashes must be blown away!
5. If used a Single-Sensor TF detector then addressing component should have same "sign" figures within whole image! In case of different signs within one

object then total signal at TF detector can be very low due to the canceling effect between opposite signs.
But if multi-sensor TF detector used then addressing component can have more complicated mixed "artwork" – this will secure TF communication link against "hacking". Refer to the next examples:



Pic.27 – Example of Addressing Component for Single-Sensor TF Detector

For Multi-Sensor TF Detector better to use "mixed" signs in addressing component – refer to example:



Pic.28 – Mixed type of Addressing Components for Multi-Sensor TF Detectors

6. Should never use any sort of human/animal photos or newspapers as protective material for TF detectors. Human or animal photos have their Auras, which are as "gateway" for any emotions, stress etc… and those disturbances can penetrate through those "channels" and will affect TF detector.

7. Protection from “bad” TF

As it already discovered TF can make a big harm to the people’s health! Many modern devices are TF generators with “left” TF radiation that is very bad if “too much”! Examples of these problematic devices can be mobile phones, WIFI devices, LED monitors etc…
If you are trying to use a TF generator then take into consideration that other (opposite) side of it can radiate a “bad” energy!
So protective measurements must be taken into consideration!
One of well-known manufacturer of protective devices is Spinor International (Kiev, Ukraine) directed by Dr. Anatoli Pavlenko. Refer to some pictures:

Pic.29 – “Forpost” - for protection from TF radiation from PC Display or TV.