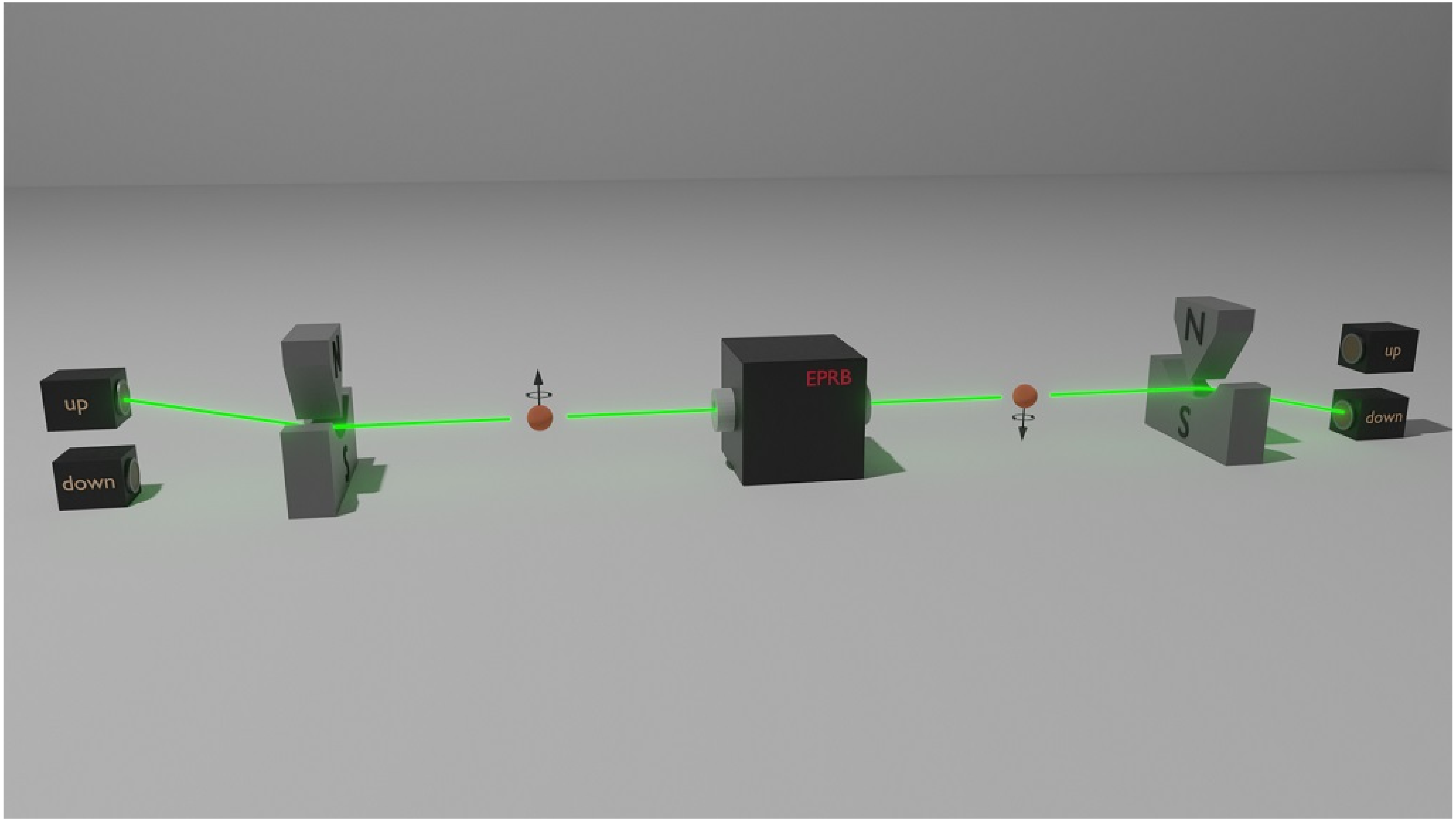
Inspiracje projektem Montauk

Diana Wojtkowiak

2025

Eksperyment EPR



Can Quantum-Mechanical Description of Physical Reality Be Considered Complete?

A. EINSTEIN, B. PODOLSKY AND N. ROSEN, *Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey*

(Received March 25, 1935)

In a complete theory there is an element corresponding to each element of reality. A sufficient condition for the reality of a physical quantity is the possibility of predicting it with certainty, without disturbing the system. In quantum mechanics in the case of two physical quantities described by non-commuting operators, the knowledge of one precludes the knowledge of the other. Then either (1) the description of reality given by the wave function in quantum mechanics is not complete or (2) these two quantities cannot have simultaneous reality. Consideration of the problem of making predictions concerning a system on the basis of measurements made on another system that had previously interacted with it leads to the result that if (1) is false then (2) is also false. One is thus led to conclude that the description of reality as given by a wave function is not complete.

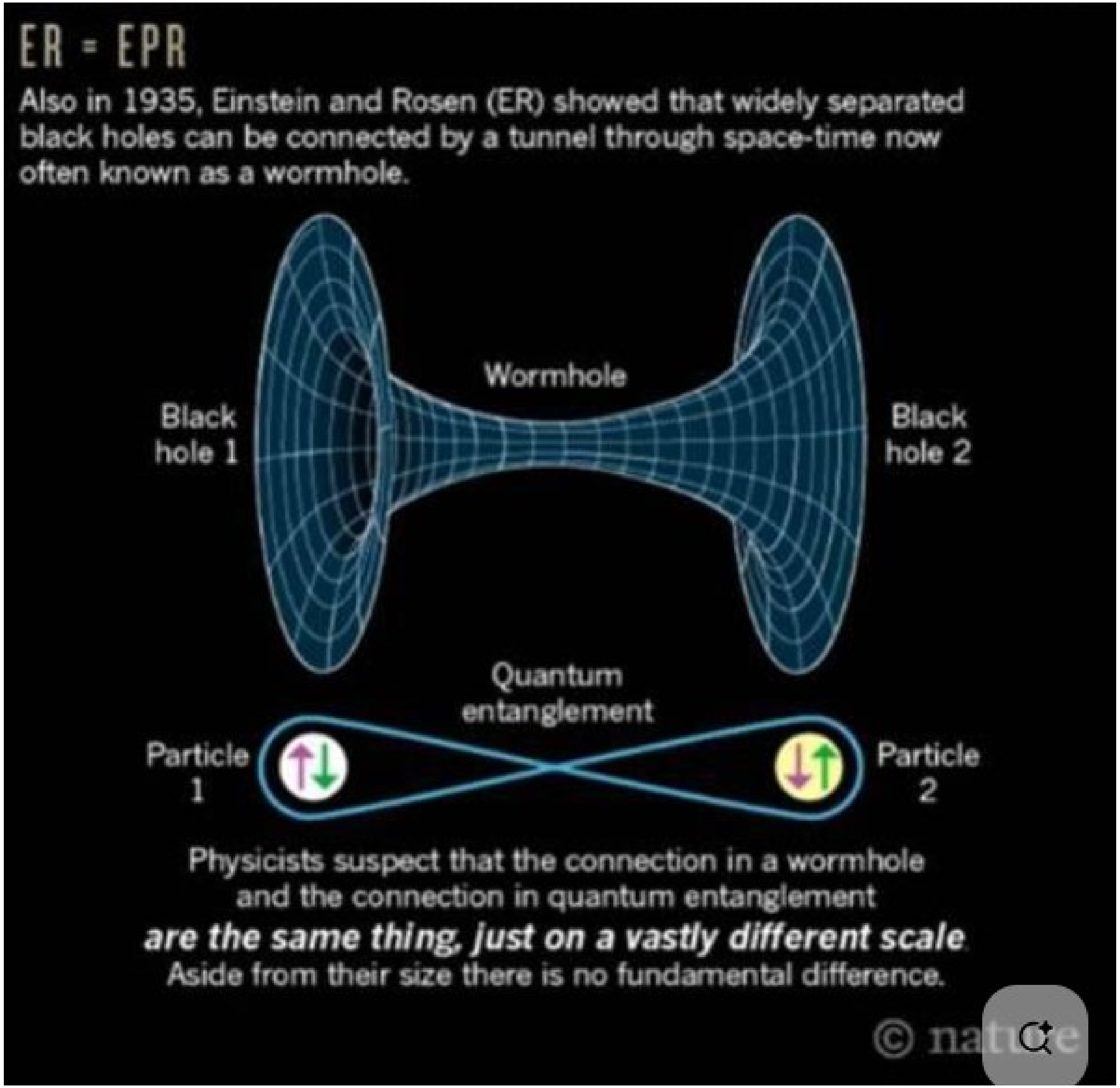
1.

ANY serious consideration of a physical theory must take into account the distinction between the objective reality, which is independent of any theory, and the physical concepts with which the theory operates. These concepts are intended to correspond with the objective reality, and by means of these concepts we picture this reality to ourselves.

In attempting to judge the success of a physical theory, we may ask ourselves two questions: (1) "Is the theory correct?" and (2) "Is the description given by the theory complete?" It is only in the case in which positive answers may be given to both of these questions, that the concepts of the theory may be said to be satisfactory. The correctness of the theory is judged

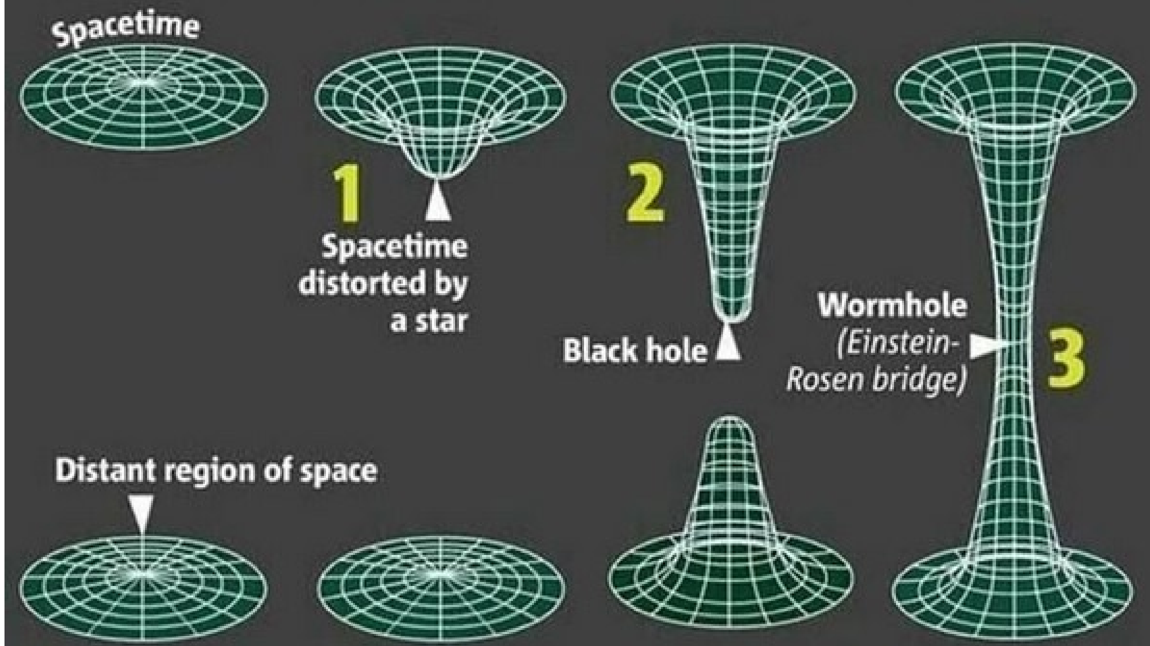
Whatever the meaning assigned to the term *complete*, the following requirement for a complete theory seems to be a necessary one: *every element of the physical reality must have a counterpart in the physical theory*. We shall call this the condition of completeness. The second question is thus easily answered, as soon as we are able to decide what are the elements of the physical reality.

The elements of the physical reality cannot be determined by *a priori* philosophical considerations, but must be found by an appeal to results of experiments and measurements. A comprehensive definition of reality is, however, unnecessary for our purpose. We shall be satisfied with the following criterion, which we regard as reasonable. *If, without in any way disturbing a*


ER = EPR
Also in 1935, Einstein and Rosen (ER) showed that widely separated black holes can be connected by a tunnel through space-time now often known as a wormhole.
Wormhole
Black hole 1
Black hole 2
Quantum entanglement
Particle 1
Particle 2
Physicists suspect that the connection in a wormhole and the connection in quantum entanglement
are the same thing, just on a vastly different scale.
Aside from their size there is no fundamental difference.

How do wormholes form?

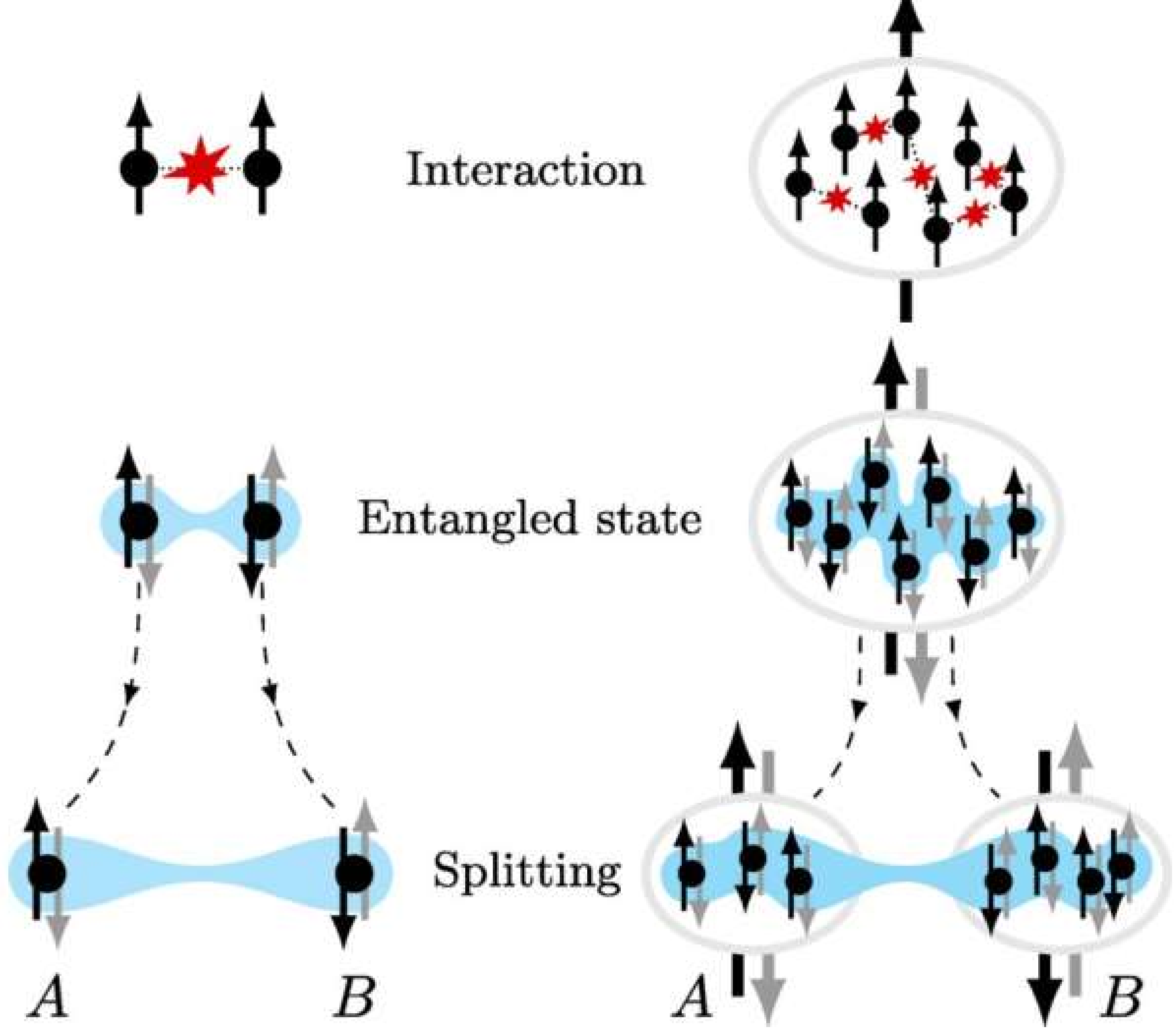
When Einstein formulated his Theory of General relativity, he revealed that gravity (rather than being an intrinsic force exerted by objects with mass) is the result of massive objects distorting the fabric of the Universe around them



1. Any object with mass makes a 'dent' in this 'fabric' (which is known as spacetime). Any less massive object in this distorted region of spacetime will 'fall' into the dent – it isn't attracted directly by the massive object, but, because space itself is distorted, it can't help but move towards it. The greater the mass of the object, the greater the distortion is and the greater its gravitational 'pull'

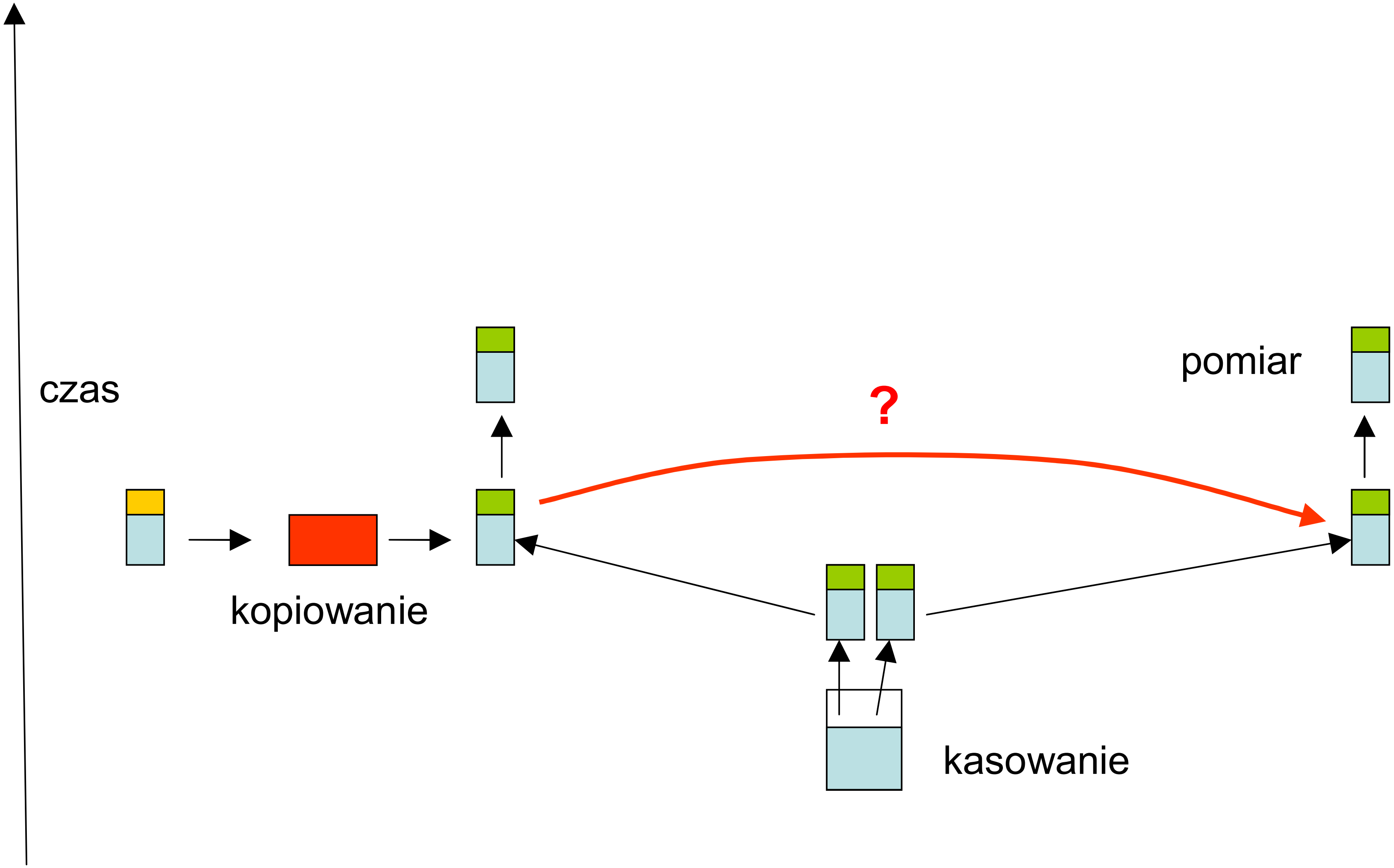
2. A side effect of Einstein's new model of gravity was the black hole.
A black hole is an object that possesses so much mass that it doesn't just make a dent in spacetime, it twists it, stretches and distorts it so much that not even light (which has no mass) can move fast enough to escape. At its centre, space and time become so contorted that the laws of physics break down and time itself stops

3. A side effect of this side effect was the wormhole. Because spacetime becomes so distorted around a black hole, in theory at least, it could punch a hole through the fabric of the Universe (possibly by connecting with another black hole) – exiting in distant region of space

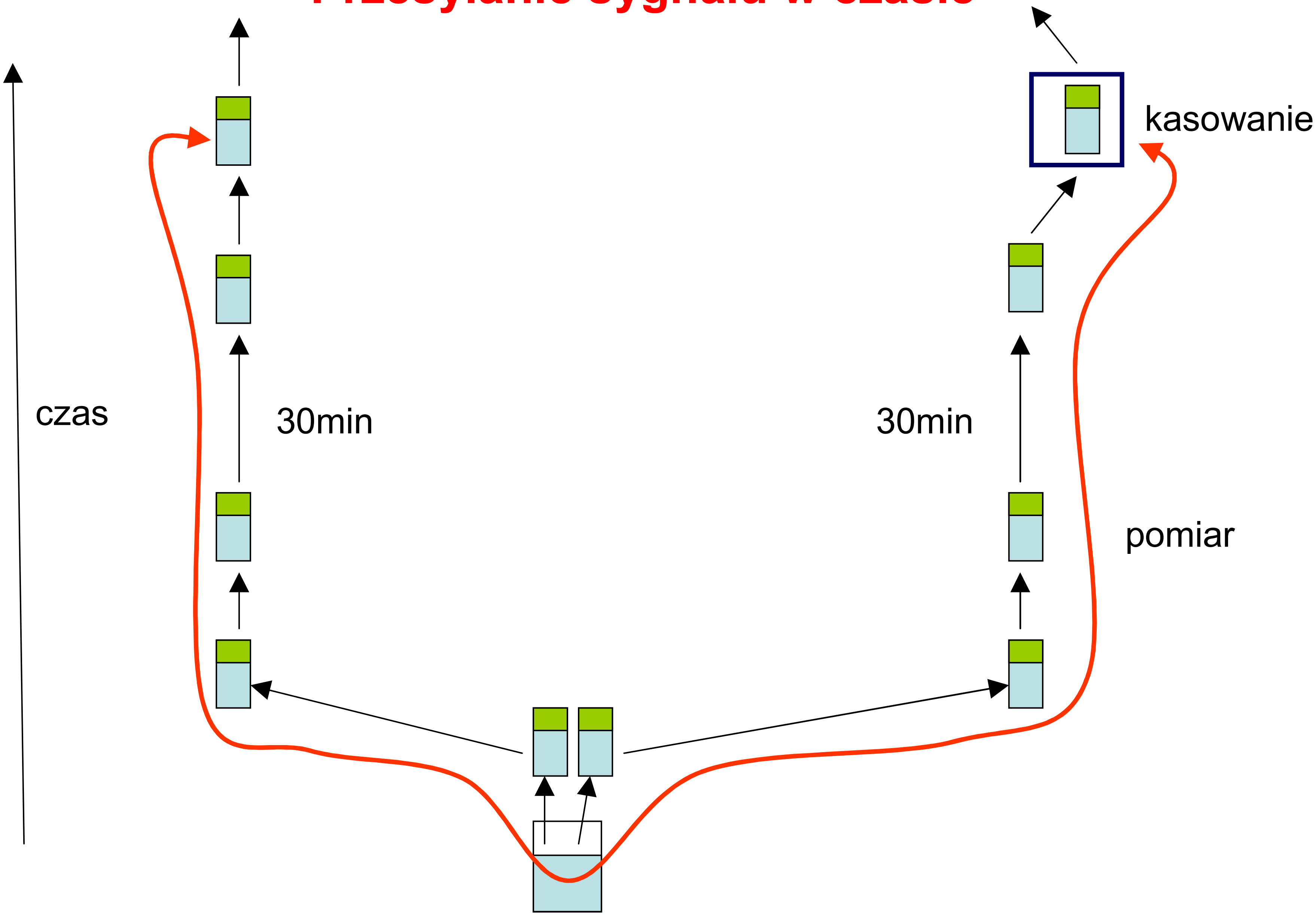


Interaction
Entangled state
Splitting
A
B
A
B

Splątanie

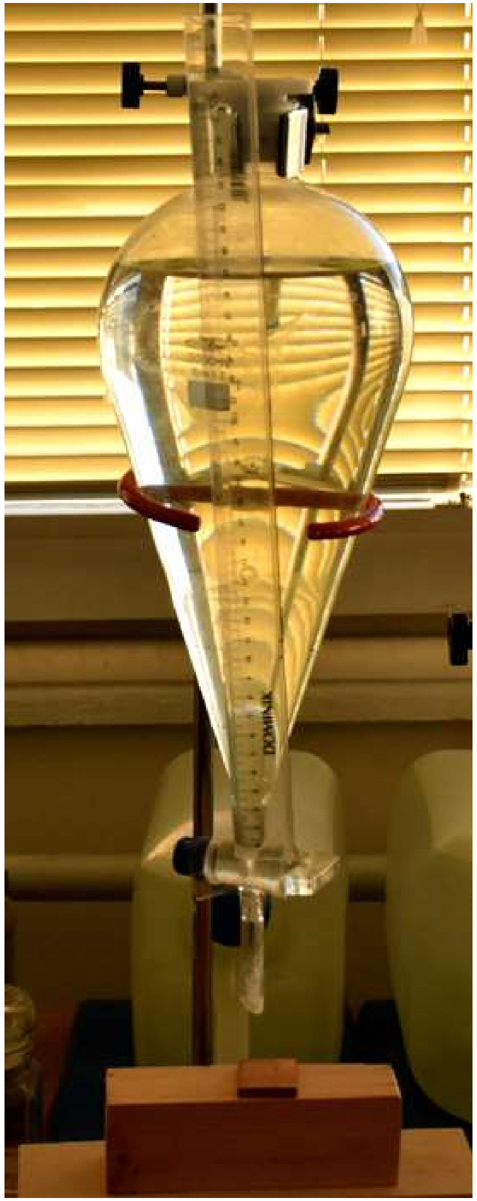


Przesyłanie sygnału w czasie

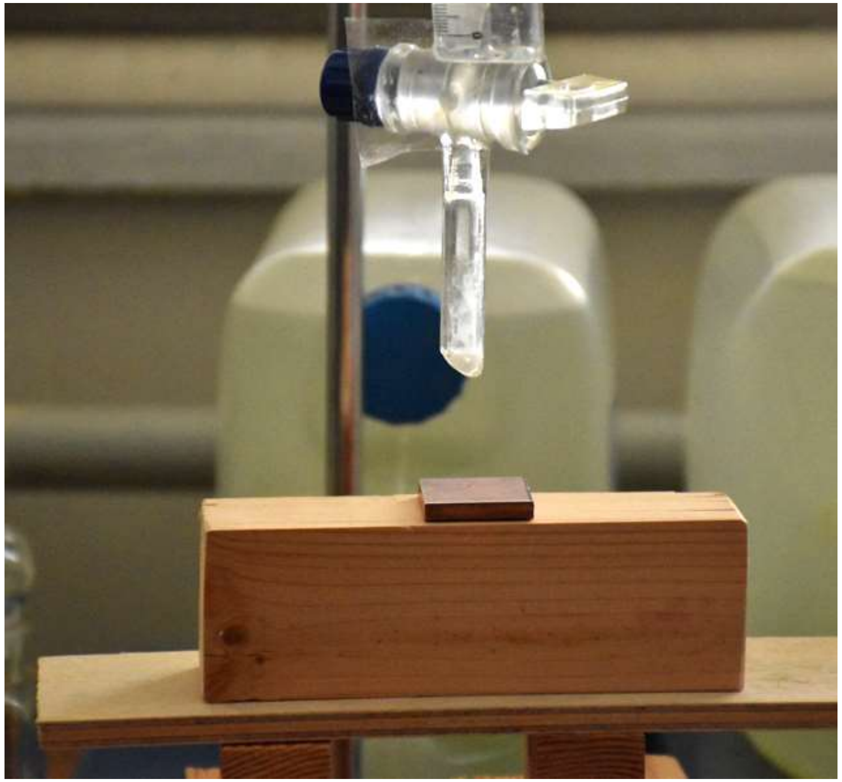


Przesyłanie cząstek pola torsyjnego tunelem czasoprzestrzennym

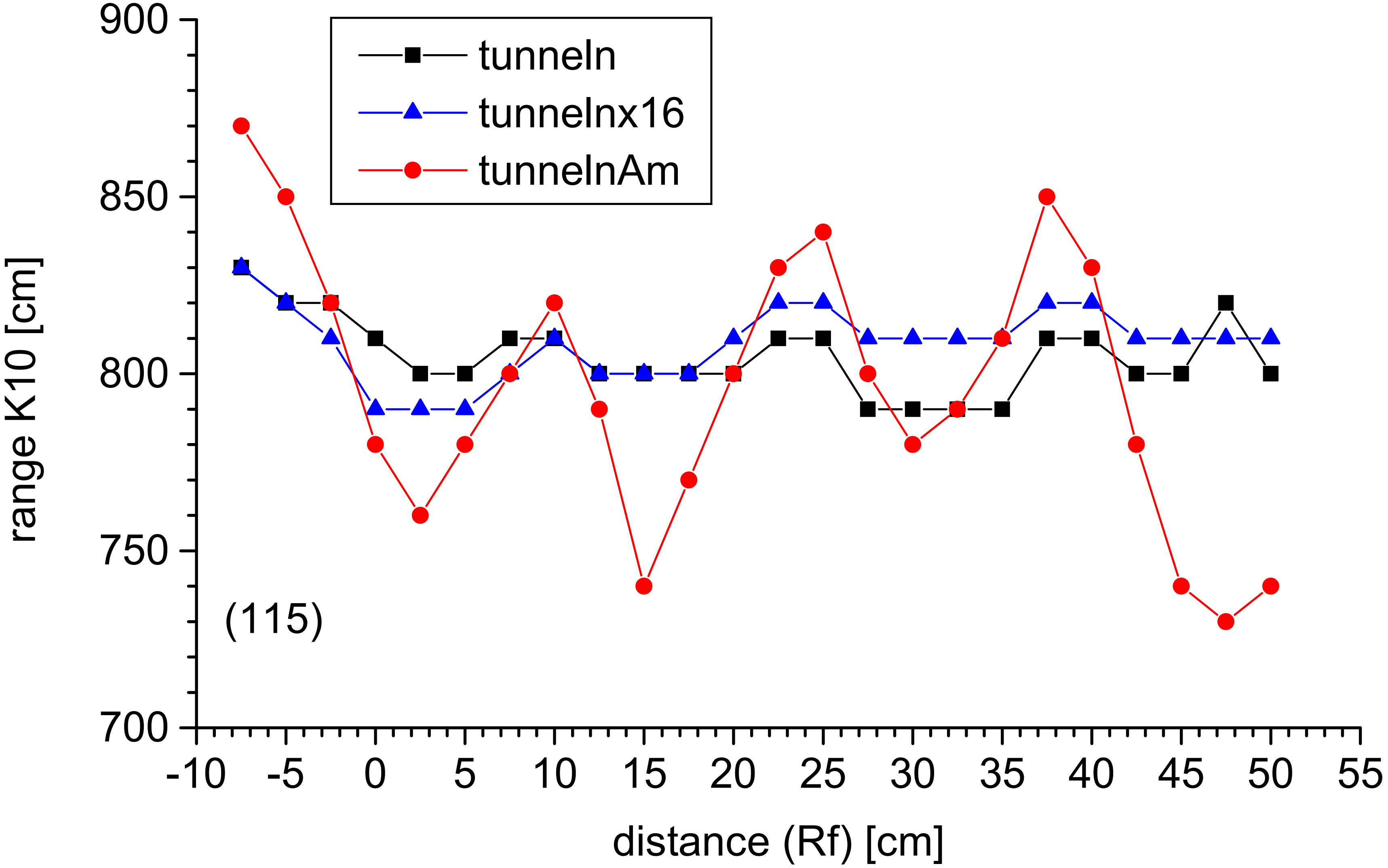
Ogniskowanie w polu torsyjnym



Przesyłanie cząstek pola torsyjnego tunelem czasoprzestrzennym



Przenoszenie tunelem strumienia cząstek



Niewidzialność obiektów

lata 30-te - niewidzialność okrętu bez załogi - . N.Tesla

1943 - Eksperyment fiadelfijski (Rainbow Project) - niewidzialność okrętu USS Eldridge z załogą - John von Neuman

późne lata 40-te
Phenix Project - kontrola pogody, Wilhelm Reich, John von Neuman

1948-1967 nowy project Rainbow, który wchłonał kontrolę pogody - John von Neuman - dlaczego w projekcie niewidzialności ucierpieli ludzie?, Brookhaven Labs Long Island
„time reference" point pochodzący od planety

Kongres wycofuje sie z finansowania aby kontrola umysłu nie dostała sie w nieodpowiednie ręce

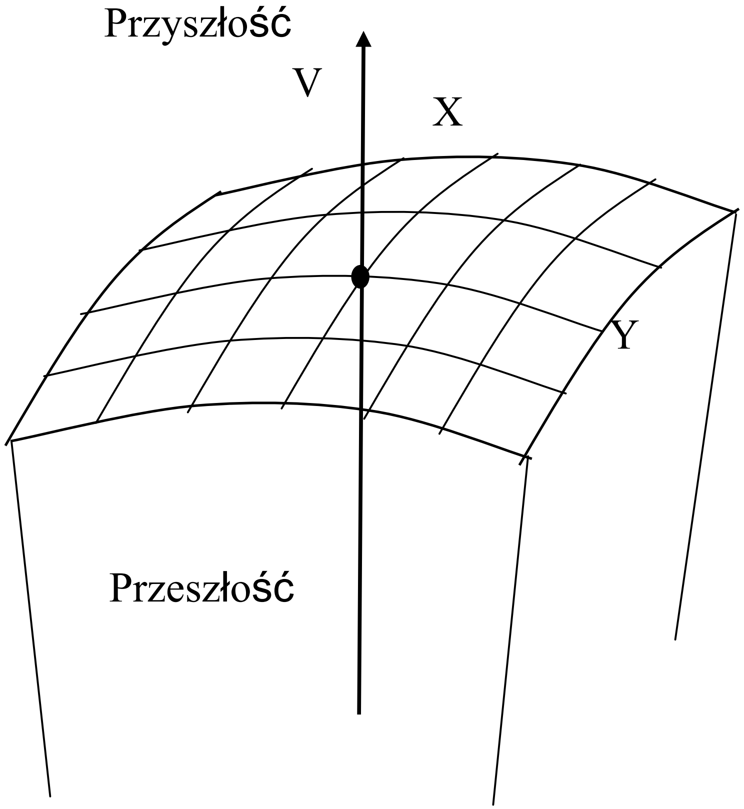
1970- 1979 Project Montauk (Phoenix II) - Brookhaven group +military
SAGE radar425-450MHz, Nazi gold, Krupp family produkująca uzbrojenie i kontrolująca ITT
1981-1983 Phoenix III 1983 - the Beast

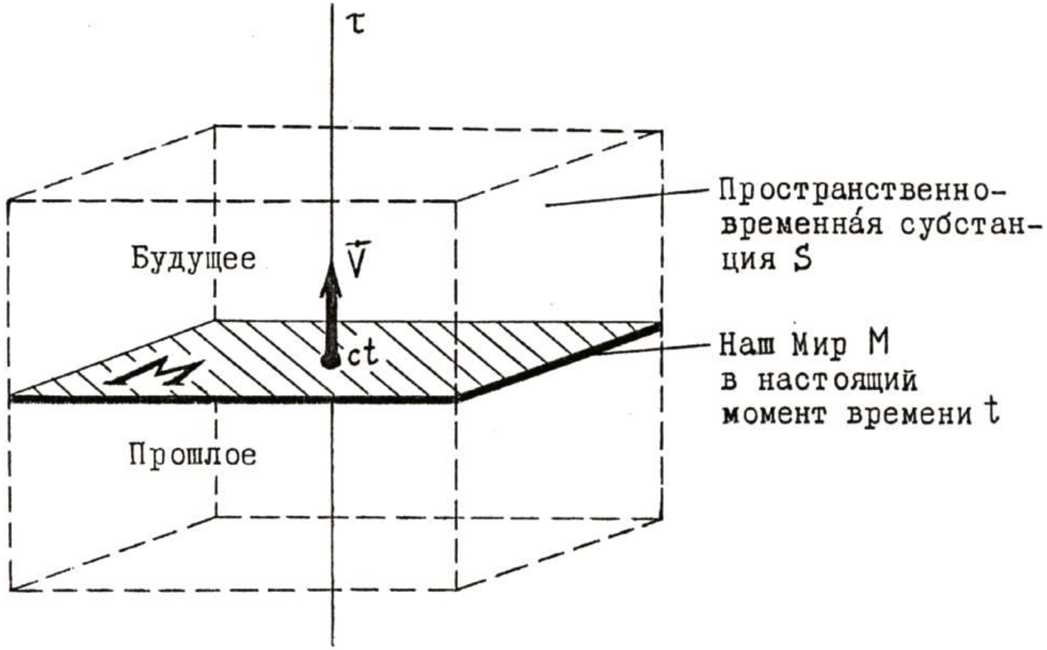
The „John Hutchison Effect

hutchisoneffect.org

rexresearch.com

Czasoprzestrzeń





$$S = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - c^2t^2$$

$$c^2t^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + v^2$$

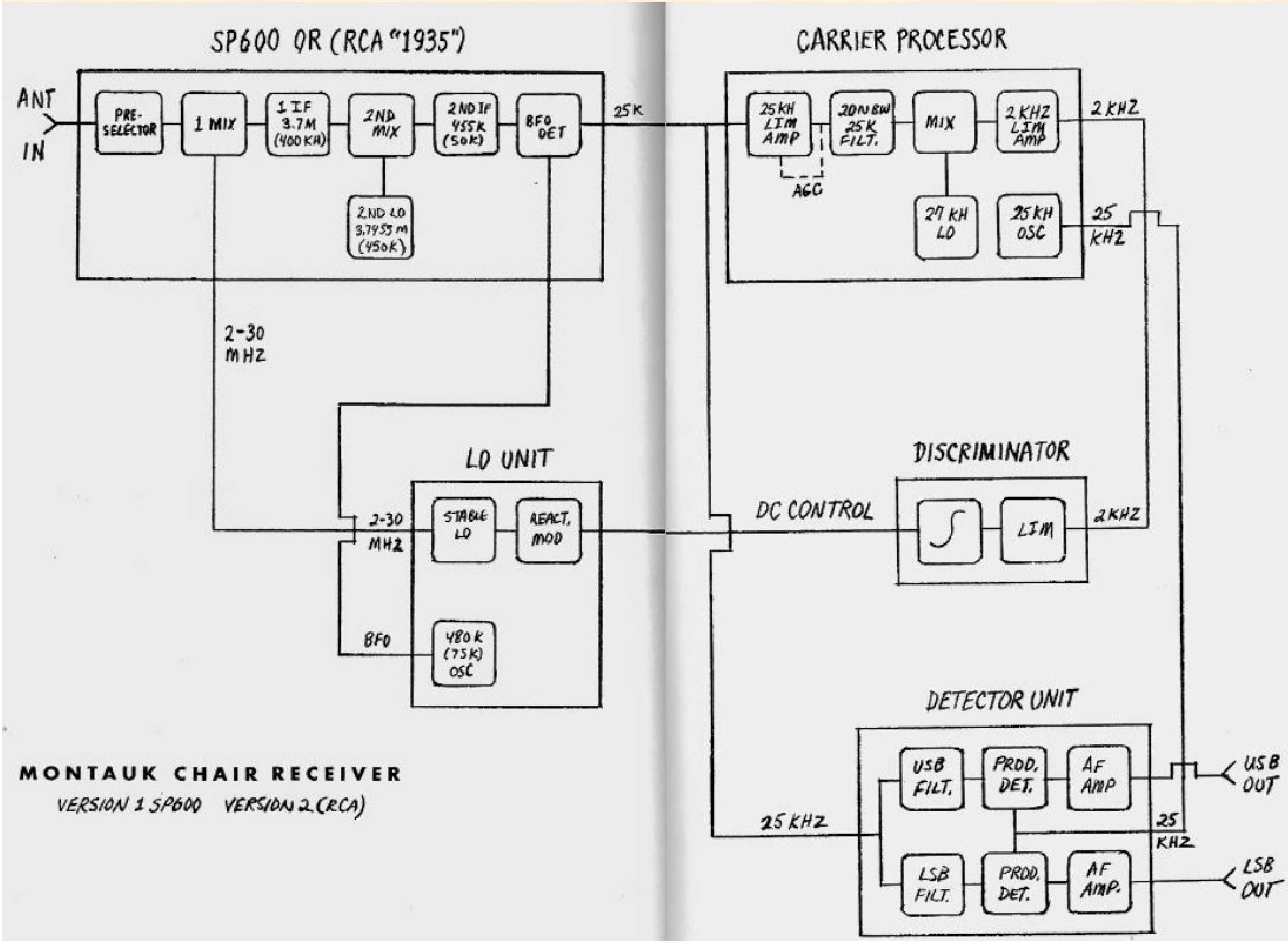
Project Montauk

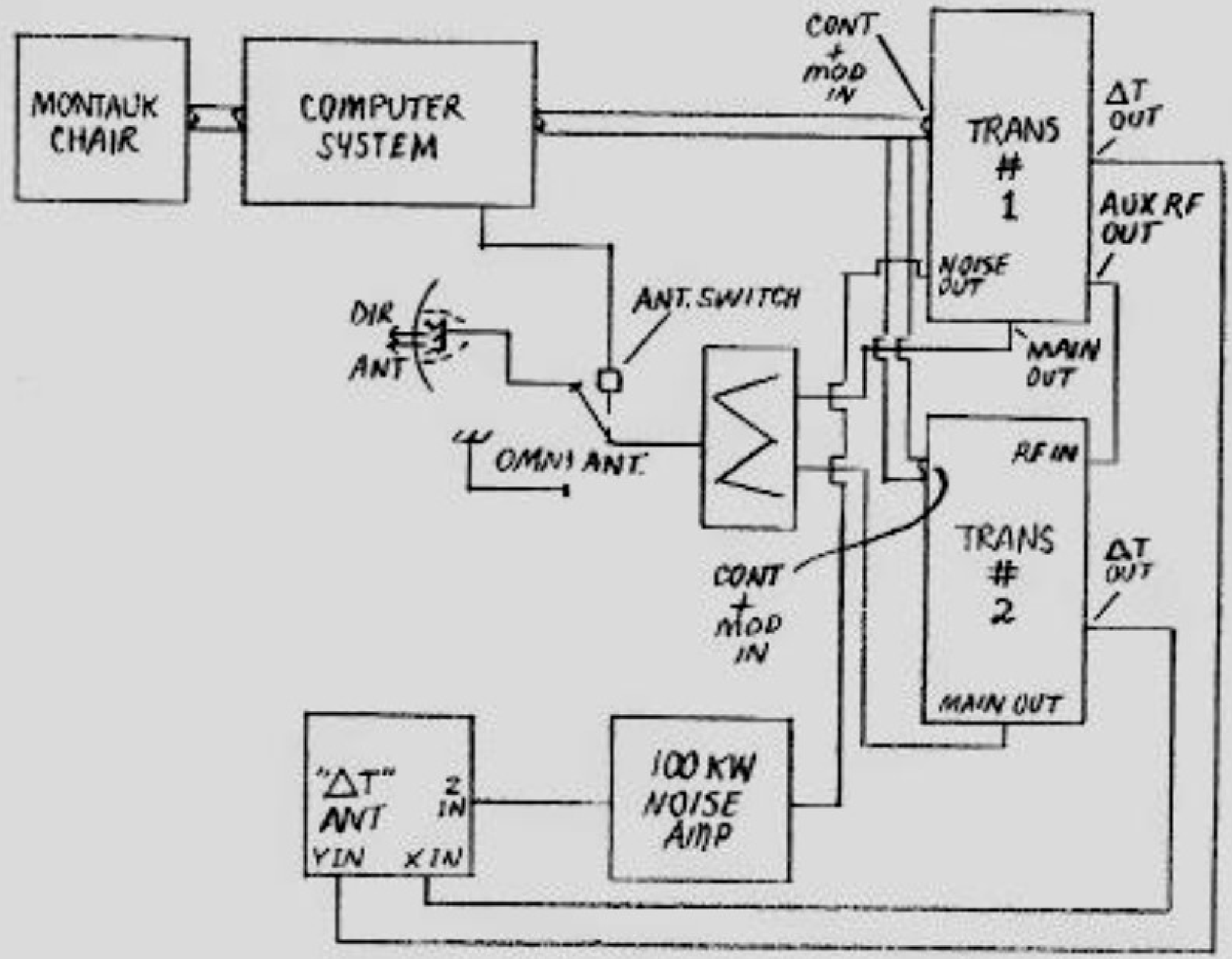
Camp Hero

The Montauk Project
EXPERIMENTS IN TIME
PRESTON B. NICHOLS & PETER MOON
SILVER ANNIVERSARY EDITION

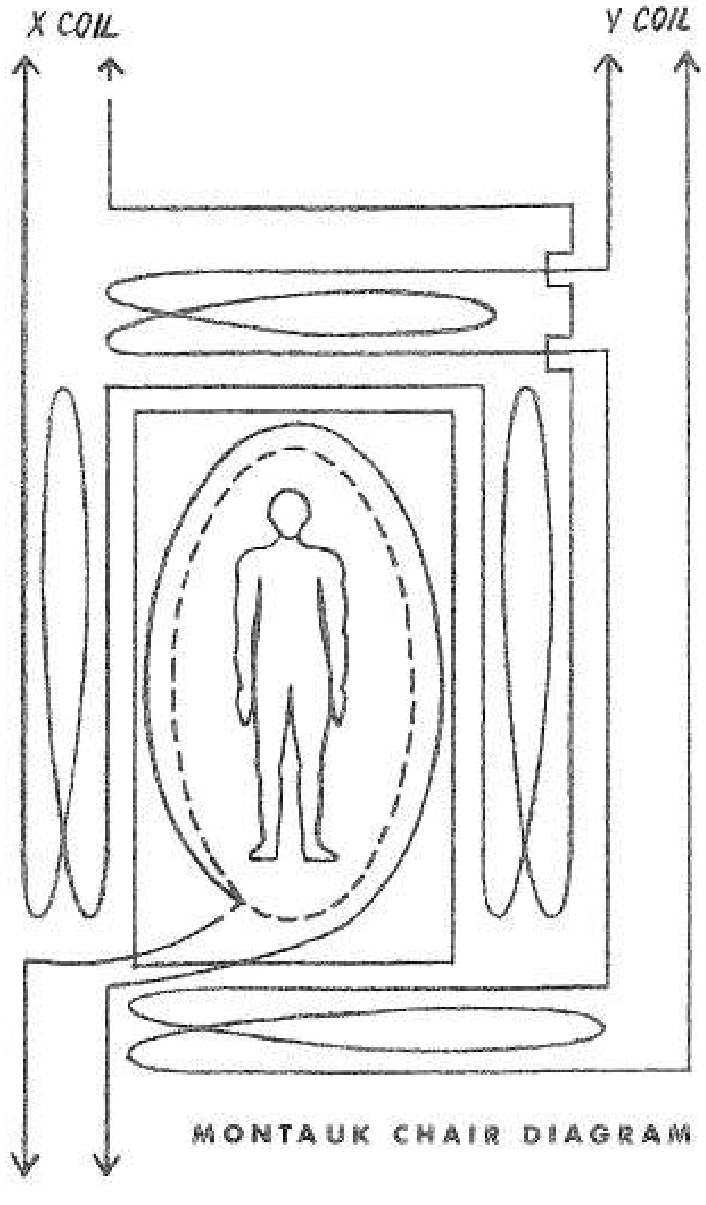
Preston Nichols during an interview about the Montauk Project in 2014.

Hammerland Super ProP 600



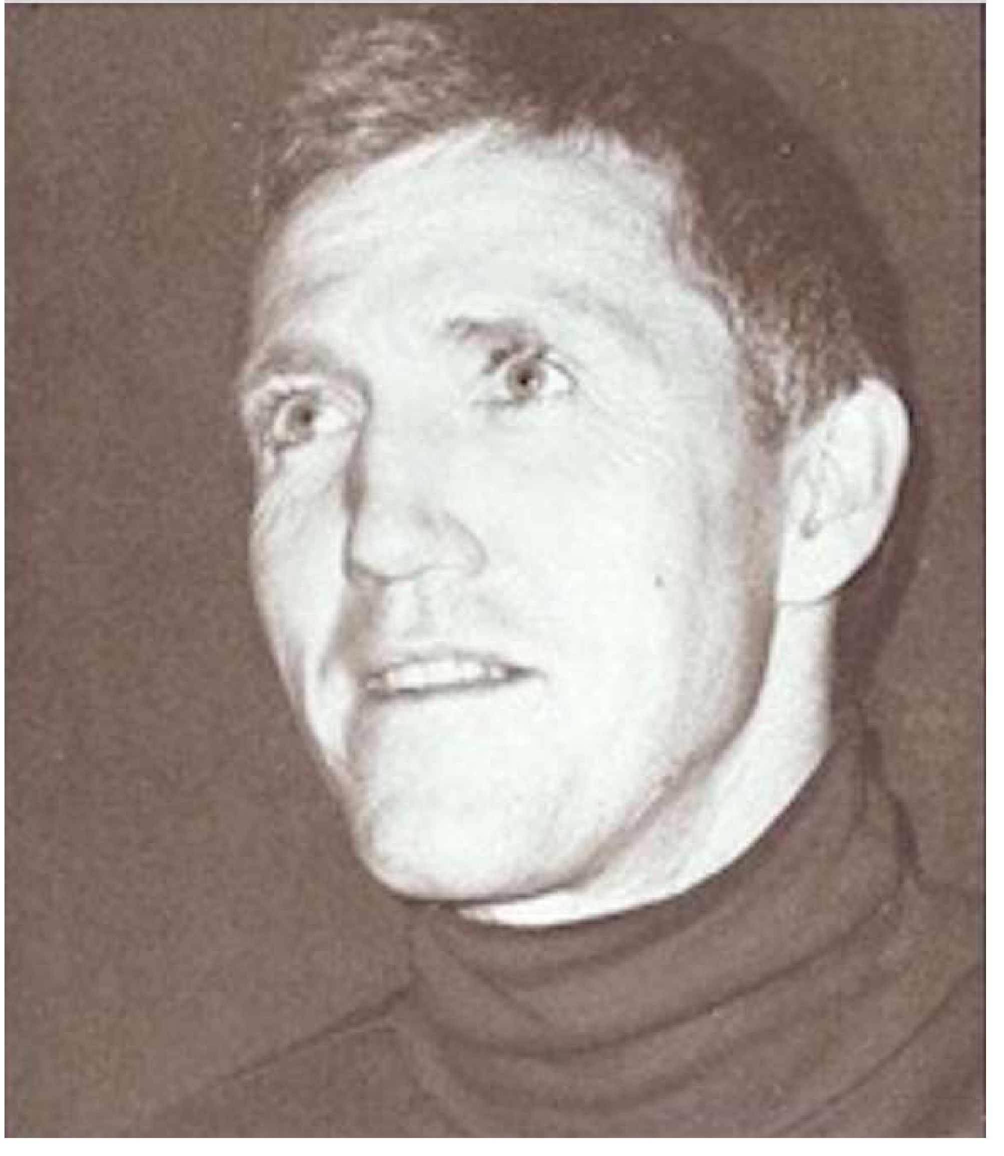


OVERALL BLOCK DIAGRAM

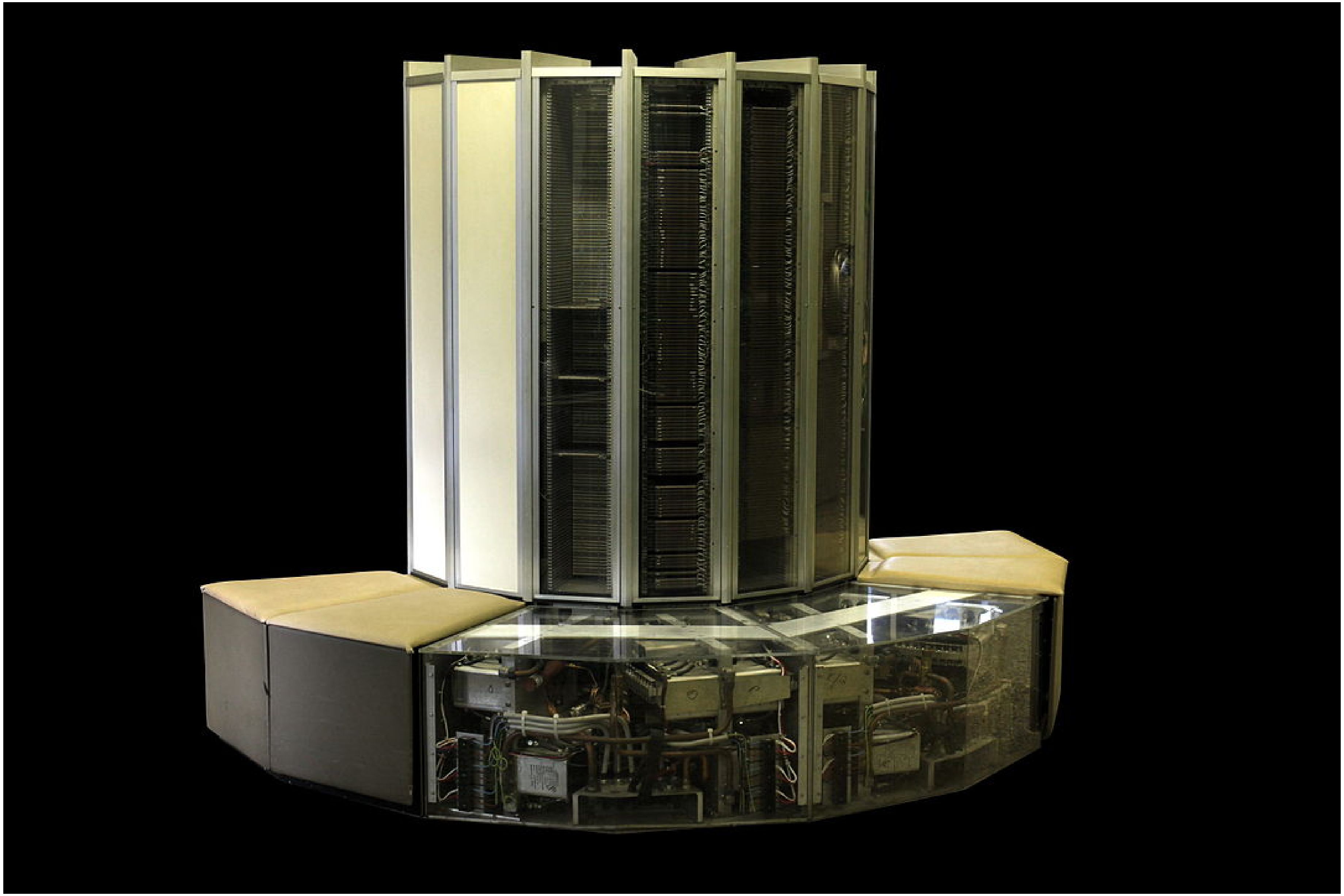


MONTAUK CHAIR DIAGRAM

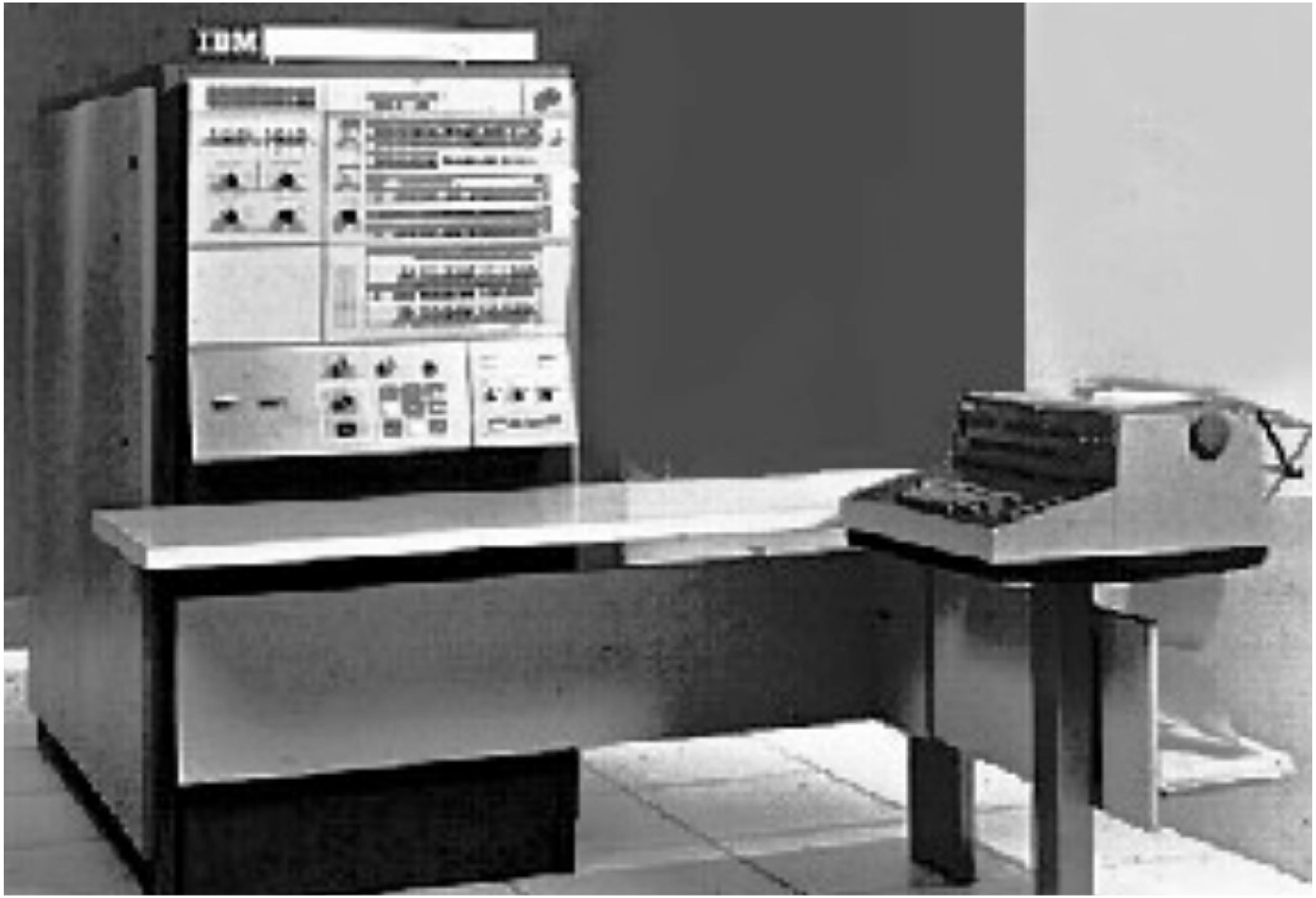
Duncan Cameron



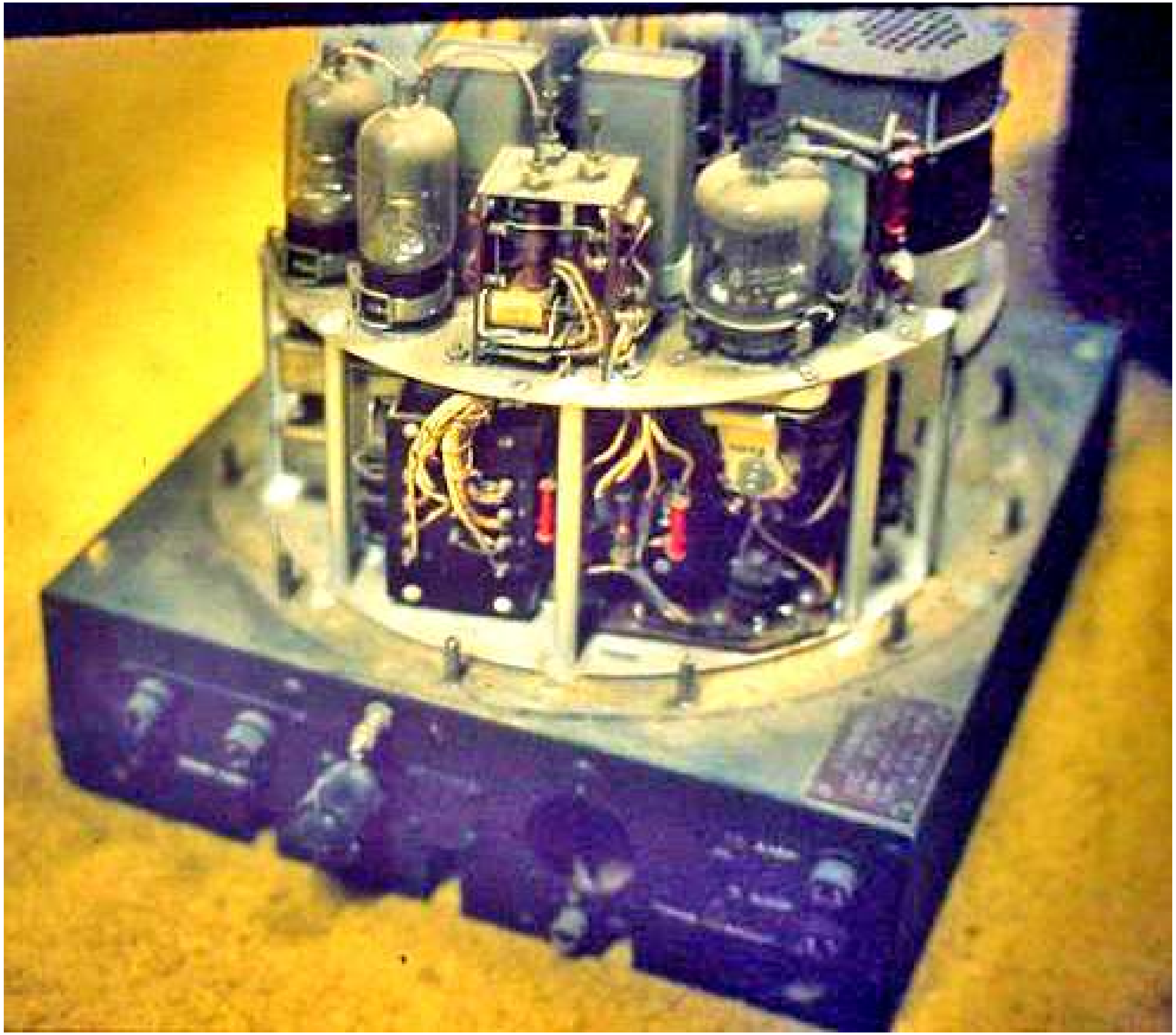
Cray 1



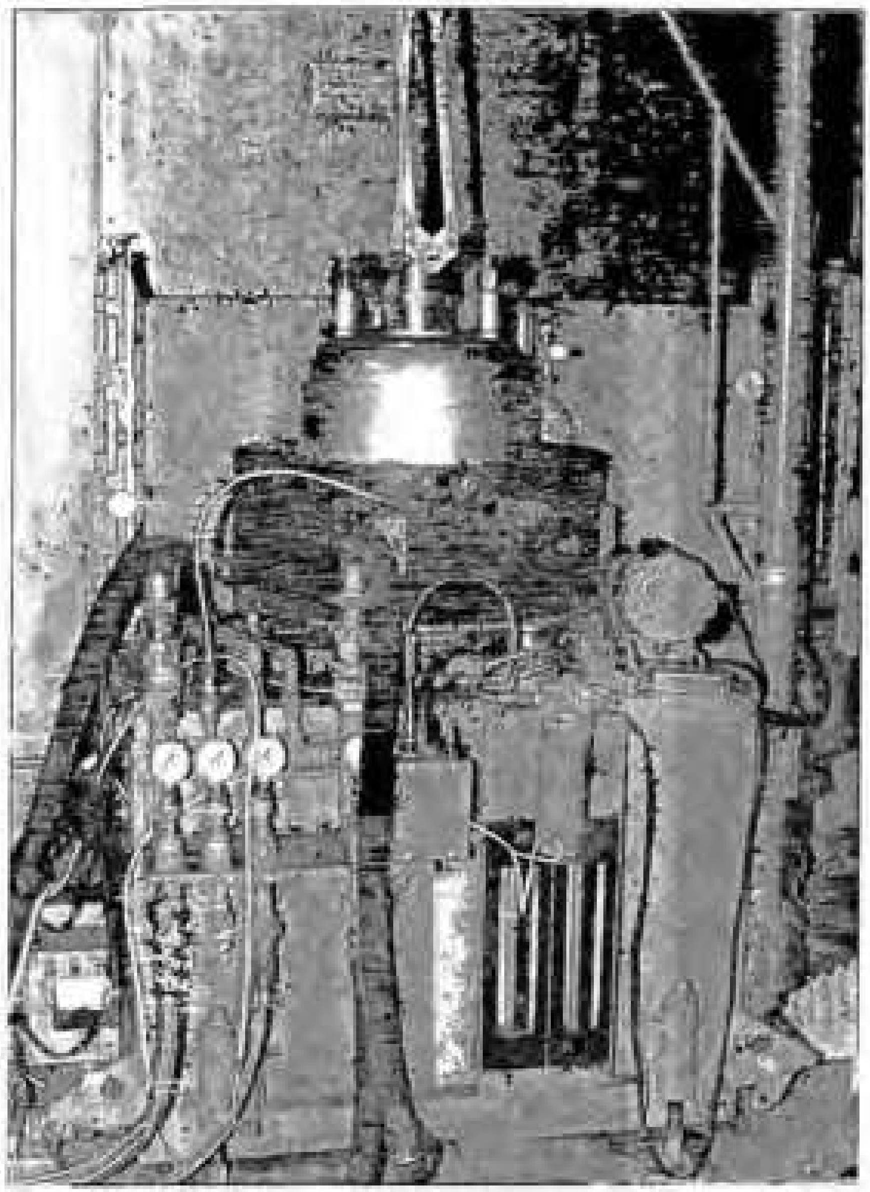
IBM 360



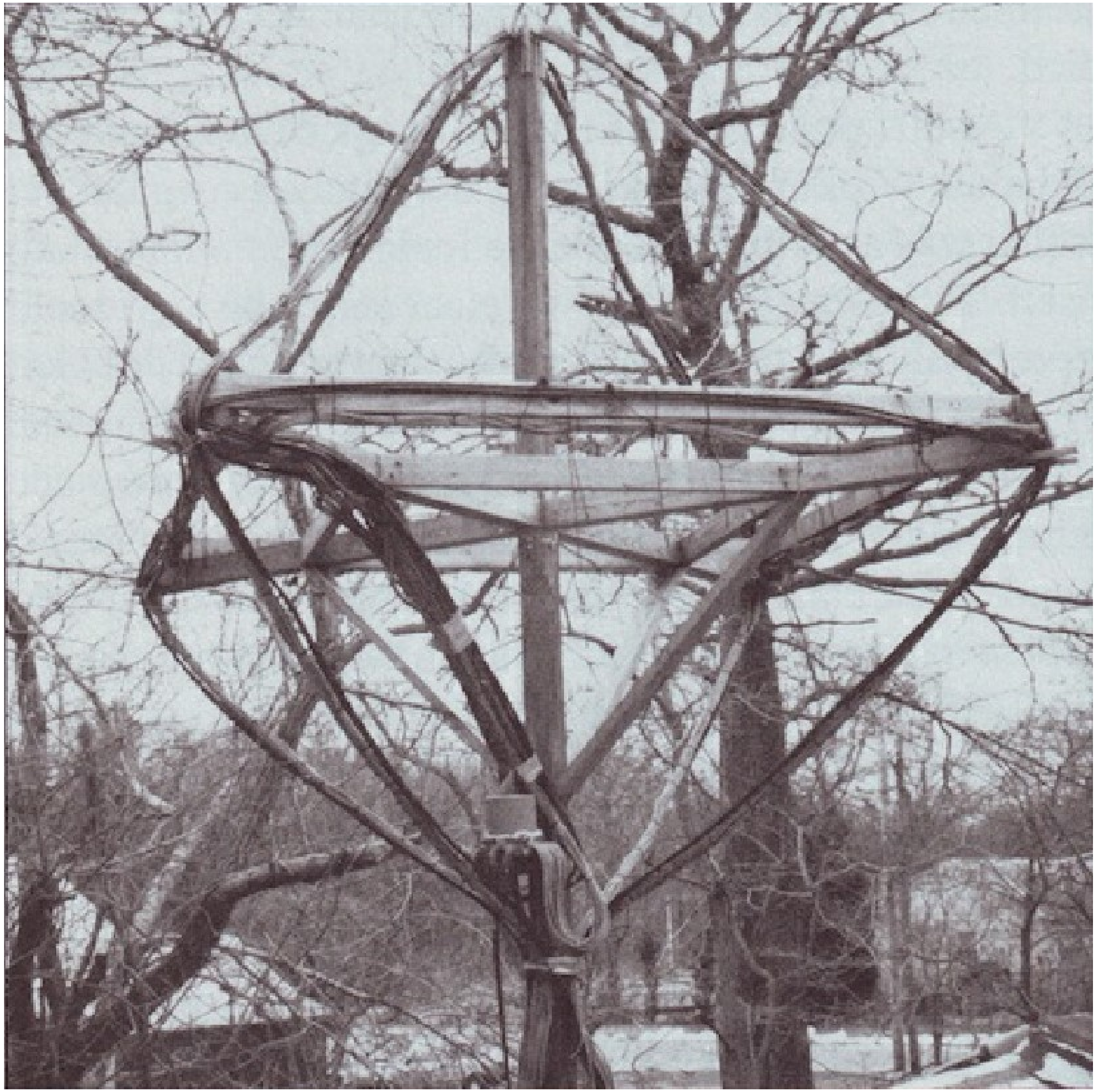
Projekt Montauk



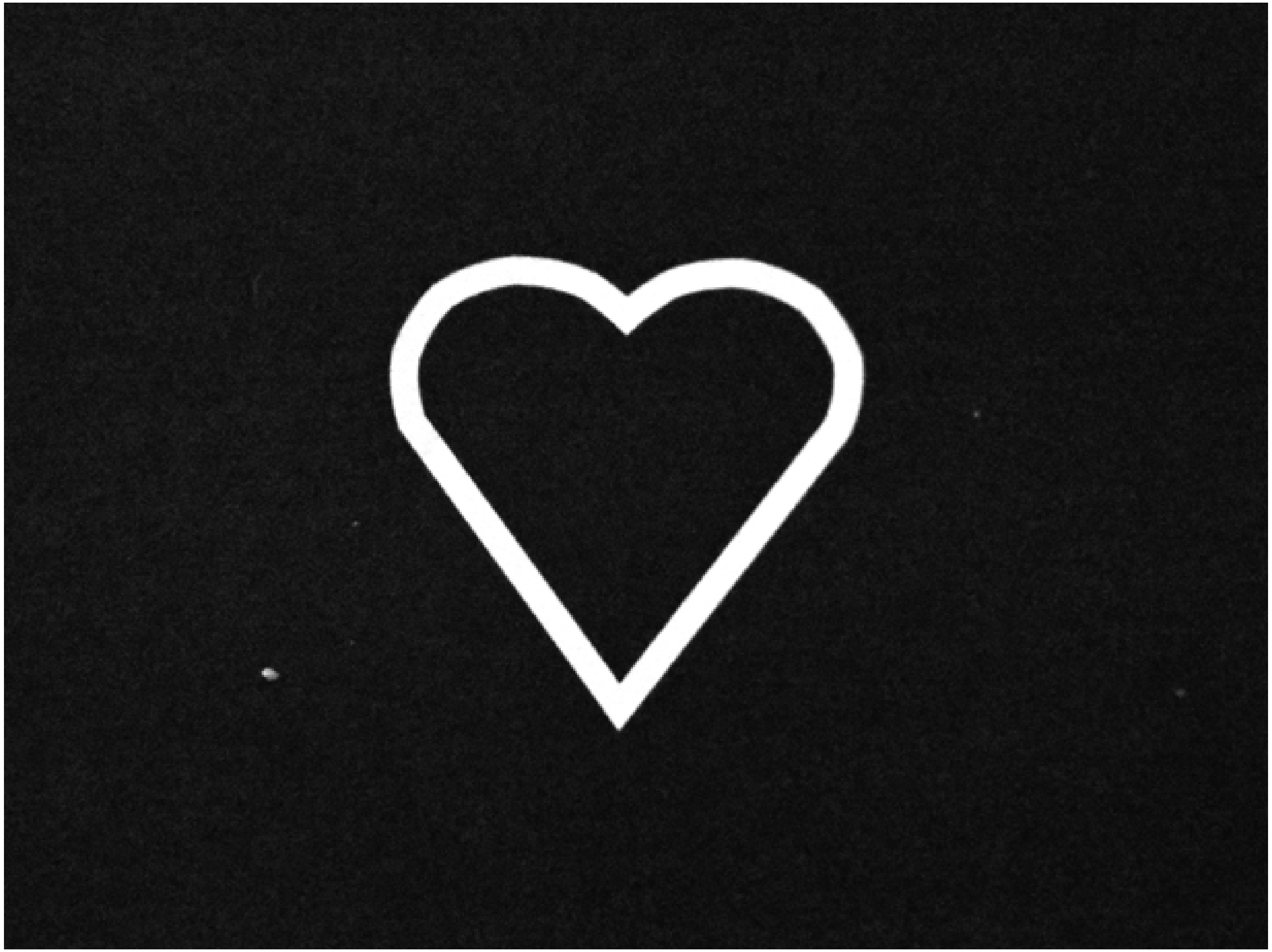
Amplitron



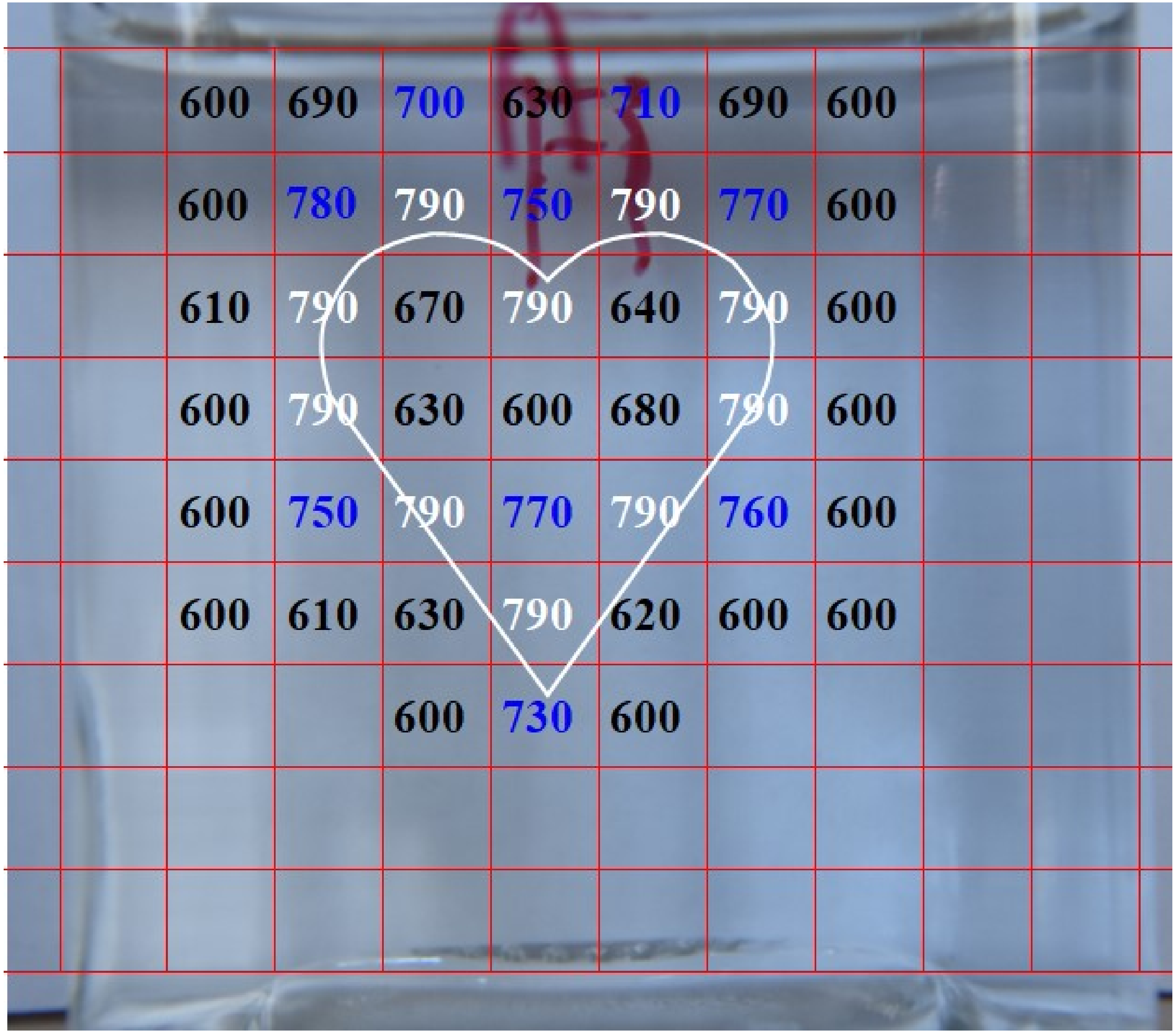
Antena Delta T



Zaglądanie do świadomości



Rekonstrukcja serduszka z sensorium



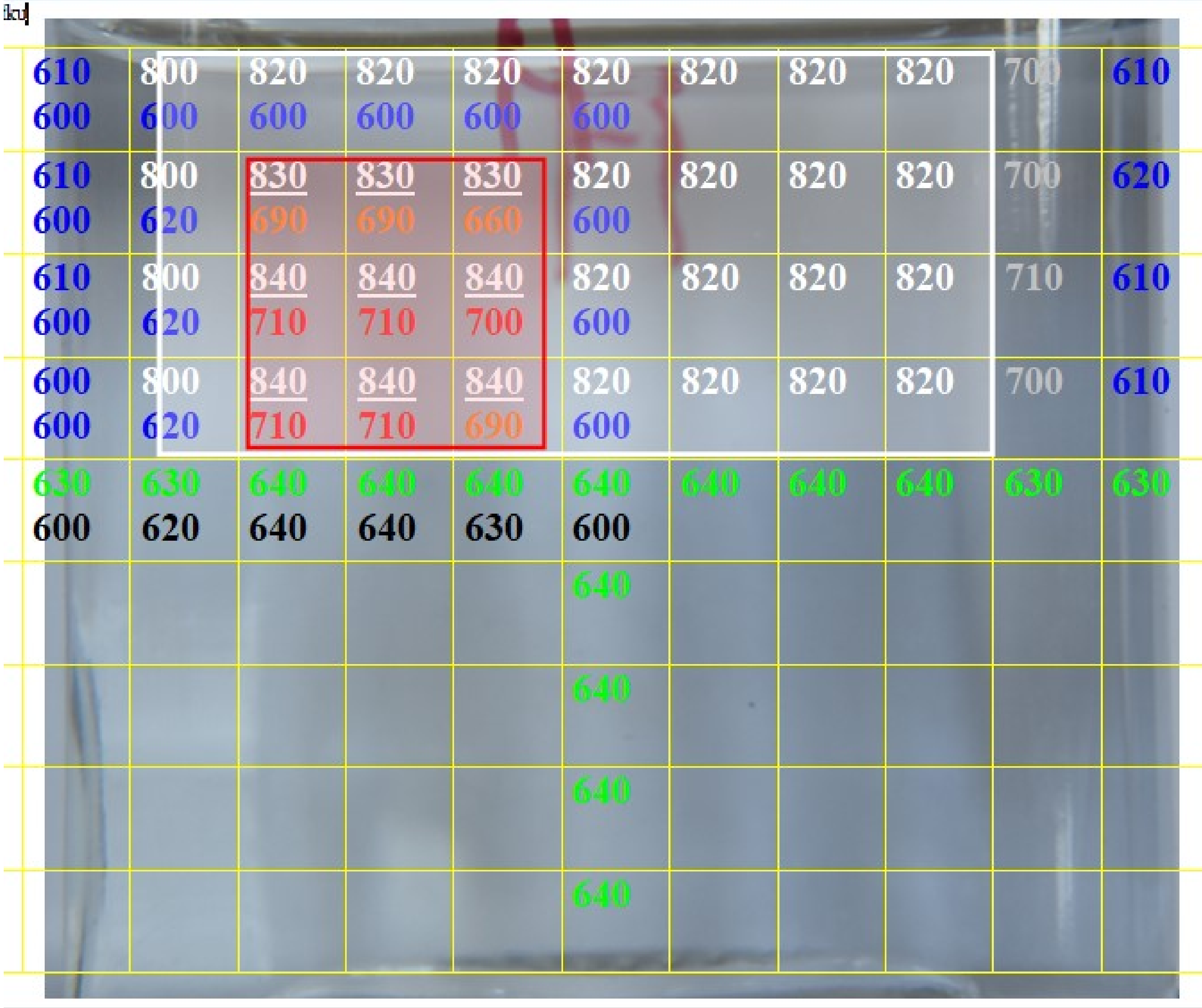
Kolory

Kolory filtrowane przez pierwiastek 115

Katego-ria	czerwony	pomarań-czowy	żółty	zielony	niebieski	fioletowy
	zasięg [cm]	zasięg [cm]	zasięg [cm]	zasięg [cm]	zasięg [cm]	zasięg [cm]
K1	710	700	750	780	780	720
K2	700	720	720	750	810	750
K3	710	740	710	720	830	790
K4	730	770	700	710	810	820
K5	750	790	710	700	780	840
K6	780	810	720	710	750	810
K7	810	790	750	720	720	780
K8	830	750	780	750	710	750
K9	830	720	810	780	700	720
K10	810	710	790	810	710	710
K11	780	700	780	840	720	700
K12	740	690	760	810	750	710

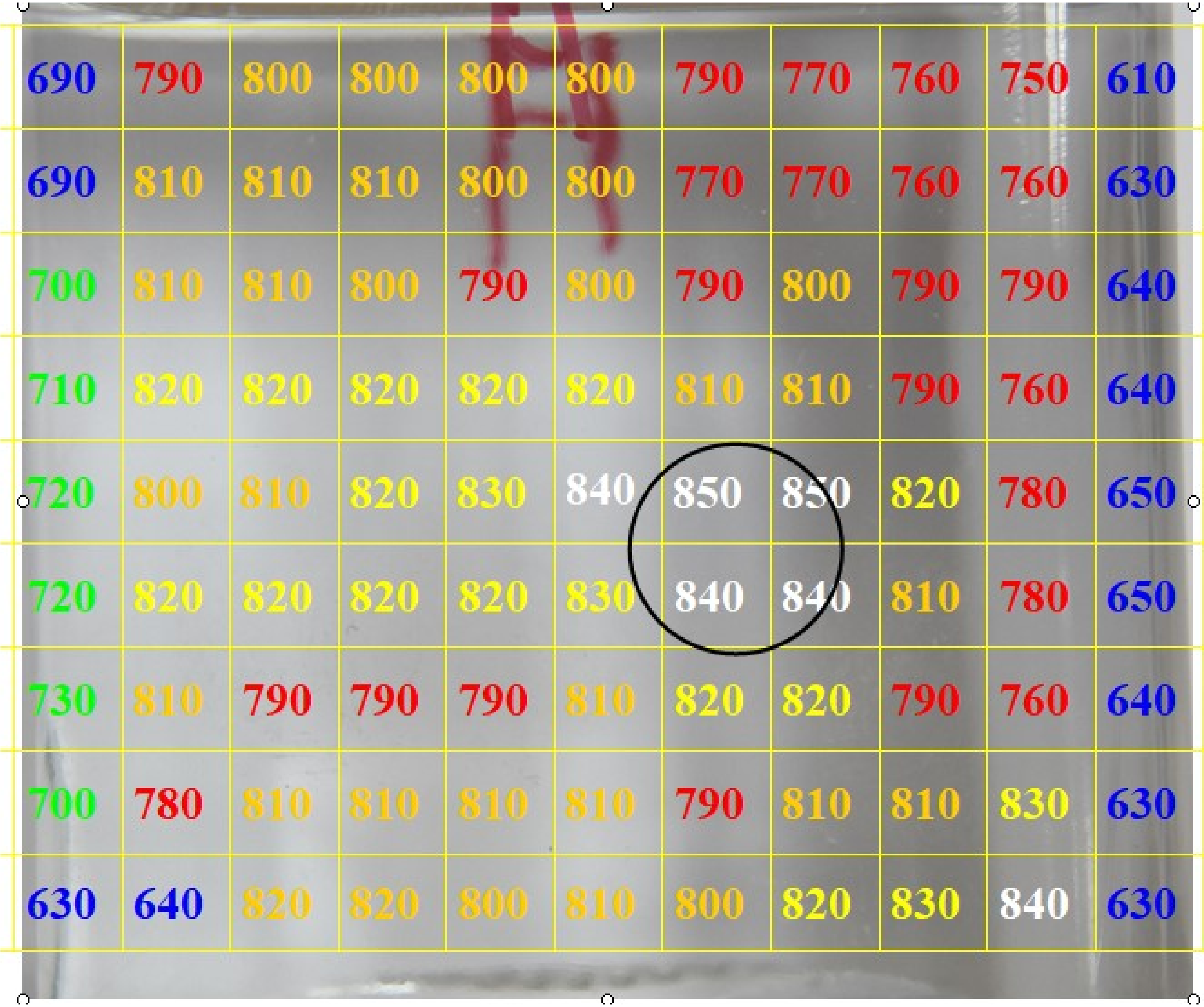
Pudełko metalowe

Pudełko metalowe



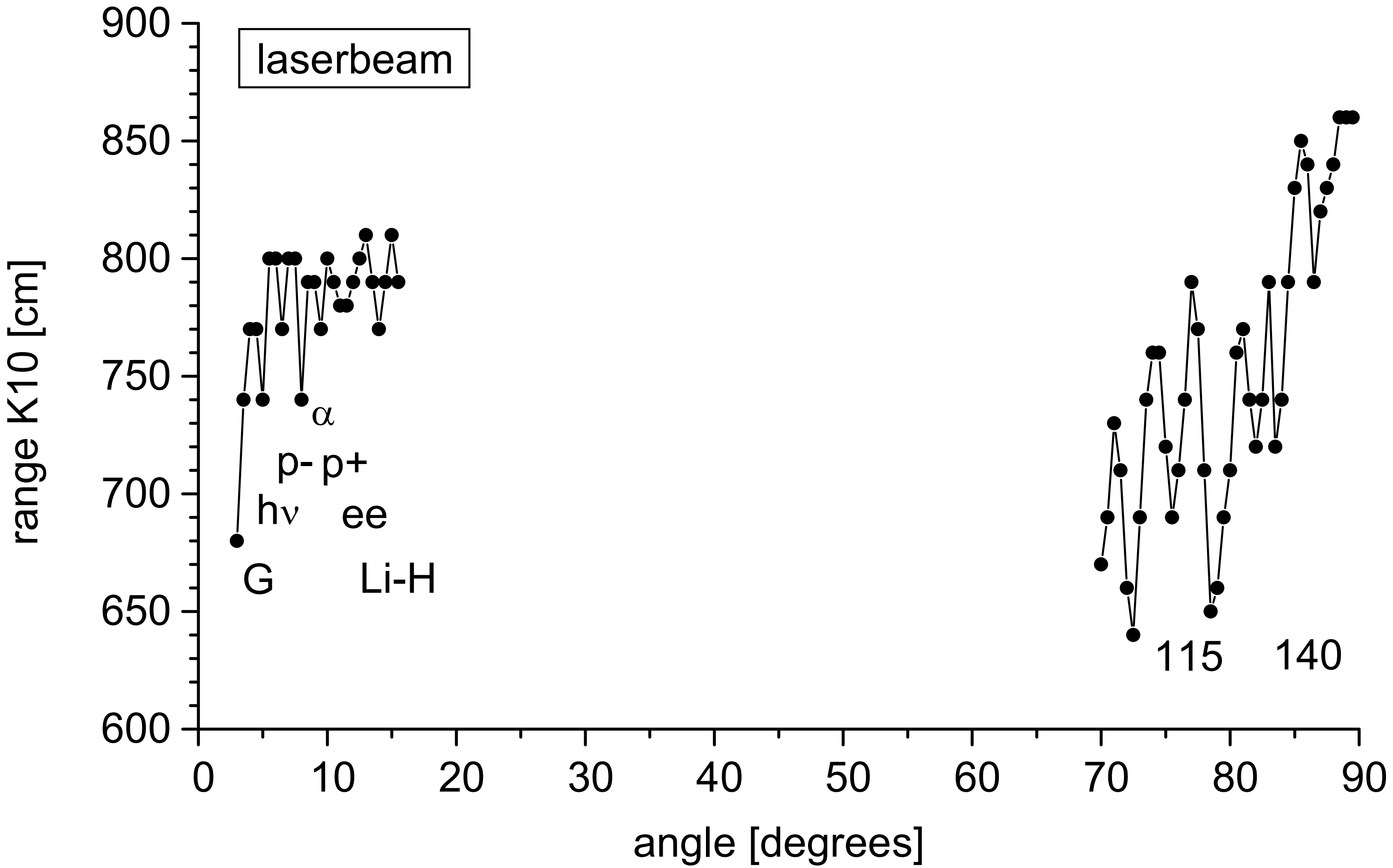
Tunel

Obraz tunelu z jasnowidzenia



Tunel

Spektrum wiązki lasera



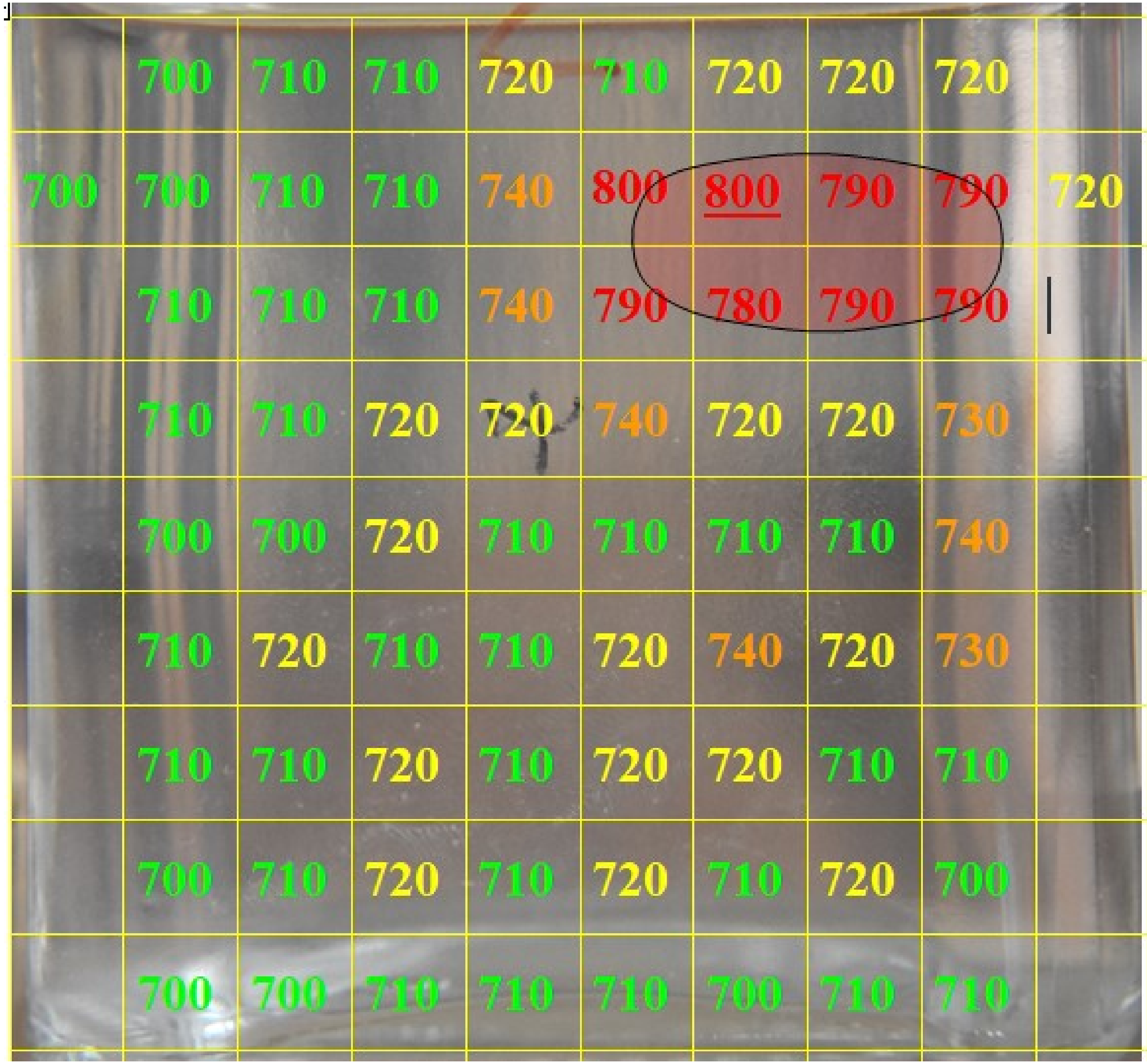
Tunel

		Cu 30s	andara	laser 30s	laser 120s
83,5					
84				600	600
84,5				620	620
85		610	620	640	690
85,5		610	630	710	790
86	(140)	610	650	760	840
86,5		610	630	710	790
87				650	710
87,5				620	650
88					670

Lody

Katego-ria	lody DW	lody DW	lody MK	lody MK
	R	L	R	L
	zasięg [cm]	zasięg [cm]	zasięg [cm]	zasięg [cm]
K1	630	540	650	560
K2	650	570	670	570
K3	520	520	630	550
K4	660	660	650	630
K5	550	560	590	530
K6	550	590	600	580
K7	590	570	610	550
K8	590	560	580	560
K9	520	590	540	600
K10	540	530	540	550
K11	530	560	550	580
K12	580	580	590	590

Pomarańczowa kula



Katego-ria	Pomarańczowa kula	Pomarańczowa kula
	R	L
	zasięg [cm]	zasięg [cm]
K1	710	710
K2	720	710
K3	740	720
K4	730	750
K5	740	720
K6	740	740
K7	790	810
K8	660	660
K9	800	780
K10	710	710
K11	710	710
K12	800	790

Pomarańczowa kula

filtracja P 25º 1/16

kąt	WZ	zasięg K10
[º]		[cm]
36		680
36,5		720
37	Ag	790
37,5		730
38	Ag	780
38,5		720
56		640
56,5		640
57	Au	640
57,5		640
58		640