

## Re: Taking precautions during experimenting

**Source:** <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.physics.relativity/2004-08/7056.html>

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**From:** Greysky (greyskynospam\_at\_sbcglobal.net)

**Date:** 08/30/04

Date: Mon, 30 Aug 2004 04:31:55 GMT

"Earle Jones" <earle.jones@comcast.net> wrote in message  
news:earle.jones-2539DF.20510629082004@netnews.comcast.net...  
> In article <79094630.0408290928.5d023e0@posting.google.com>,  
> double-a@hush.com (Double-A) wrote:  
>  
> > "Greysky" <greyskynospam@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message  
> > news:<jygYc.12920\$B26.3419@newssvr27.news.prodigy.com>...  
> > > This is in response to the question posed during the live IRCchat on  
> > > 8-16  
> > > by  
> > > "Kool Zelandar"  
> > >  
> > > The question was, "How does the virtualization of imaginary particles  
> > > pose  
> > > a  
> > > danger given their short lifespan"?  
> > >  
> > > My reply can best be given by an example. In 1988, I had already  
> > > developed  
> > > the method of superluminal transmission of fermions, namely electrons.  
> > > The  
> > > problem of the detection of the matter I sent through the superluminal  
> > > pipeline presented a slight problem, namely the efficiency of the  
> > > connection  
> > > event was horribly low. IF the electrons were not reappearing where I  
> > > wanted  
> > > them to be, I needed to find out what had happened to them, for one  
> > > cannot  
> > > destroy information, which is what the encoded eigenstates  
> > > represented. I  
> > > first needed a usable amount of current – I sent hundreds of  
> > > milliamps of  
> > > low voltage electrons into the pipeline at the transmitter where  
> > > everything  
> > > was working as it should. I was only receiving less than a dozen  
> > > picoamps  
> > > out the other end. Where was all that potential going? While the

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circuit

> > > *was*