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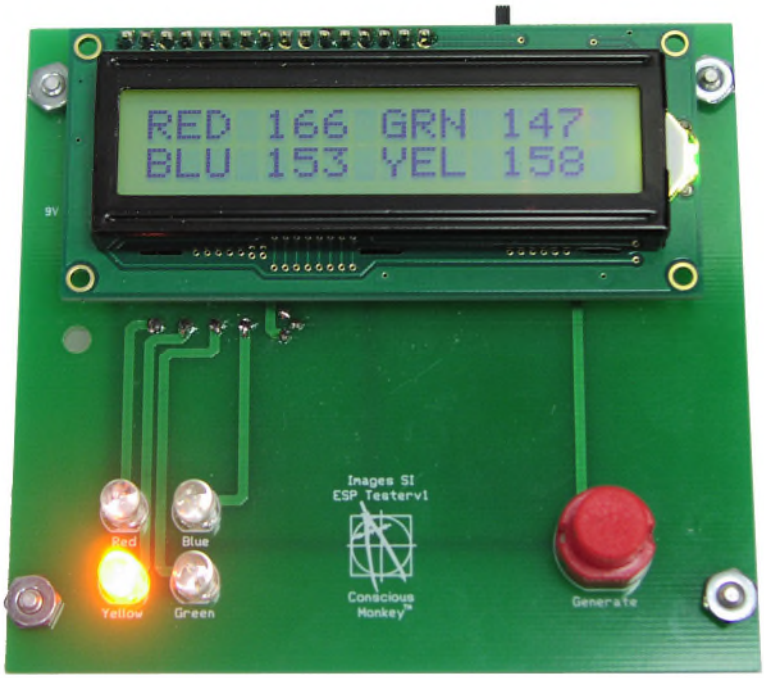
ESP Tester
User Manual



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Introduction to the ESP Tester

The ESP Tester is a thought provoking tool that allows the user to perform their own PSI experiments found in parapsychology journals and texts.

Does the human mind have the capability to influence the output of the RNG? If your test results in the positive you will be confirming the mind's ability to influence machines and probability at the quantum level that has been shown to be statistically valid.

The ESP Tester also provides a reliable ESP/PSI testing platform.

The heart of the RNG is a manual switch, which triggers the generation of true random numbers. Each random number generated will light one of four different color LED's: red, green, blue and yellow. While this set up might appear trivial, it is not. True random numbers may be used to accurately test for different aspects of PSI phenomena. Aside from ESP and PSI testing, the ESP Tester may be used as a parlor game fortune telling.

The ESP /PSI testing may be used to check individuals or group’s ESP / PSI potential.

ESP Tester Applications:

Test for Precognition: Precognition is the knowledge of something in advance of its occurrence, especially by extrasensory perception; also called clairvoyance.

Test for Psychokinesis (PK): Psychokinesis is the movement or influence of physical objects by the mind without use of physical means, also called PK.

Test for Telepathy: Telepathy is the communication between minds by some means other than sensory perception.

Just For Fun Applications:

Fortune Telling - Ramblings of the Universe: Fortune telling is the act or practice of predicting the future.

History

Helmut Schmidt, a physicist for the Boeing Company Laboratory, created a number of RNG used for mind-over-machine experiments back in 1969. The use of electronic RNG and REG began with his experiments. One experiment used a RNG connected to four colored lights, in a similar manner to the ESP Tester. His experiments concluded that the human mind can influence the RNG output to produce statistical deviations from chance.

The Amazing Kreskin offered an electronic ESP tester through Edmund Scientific in 1975. This ESP tester used a RNG to light one of four different colored LEDs. In one ESP/PSI test scenario, the user would select which LED he thought would light next, then used a switch to have the RNG/REG select a light randomly. The user kept track of his hits and misses to determine if they were exhibiting any ESP / PSI potential.

Serious Science:
It's easy to be cynical about the ESP Tester and minimize the significance of the experiments and technology it represents.

Other scientists who employed rigorous methodology and authored peer-reviewed materials have drawn conclusive results that show a weak, but definite ESP/PSI abilities of the human mind

For anyone wishing to pursue further research, use the internet to search the following terms: Helmut Schmidt; Dean Radin (IONs); Global Consciousness Project; and PEAR. These searches will generate a wealth of information based on science and to form a solid foundation of this research.

Helmut Schmidt we already touched upon in the history section.

Dean Radin, PhD, is the Senior Scientist at the Institute of Noetic Sciences (IONS). He has written extensively on PSI phenomena and experiments, far more eloquently than I have. His books The Conscious Universe and Entangled Minds are pivotal.

Global Consciousness Project, which started in 1998, has the premise that human consciousness can have an impact on the output of Random Event Generators (REG). The impact being that statistically the REG will become a slightly less random. If this premise is true, then global events ought to have a measurable impact on a network of global REG's.

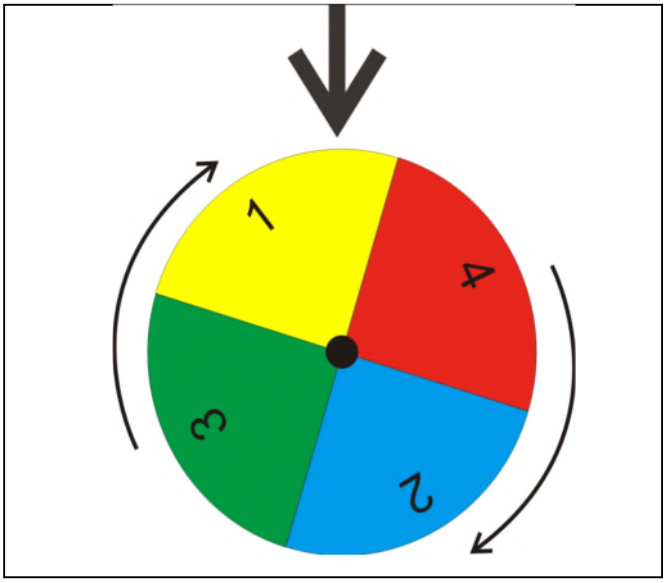
PEAR is an acronym for the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research. The mind over machine phenomena was research extensively by PEAR led by Robert G. Jahn. This group studied the mind influencing the behavior of machines and proved a positive undeniable correlation. The group has published a number of books detailing their research and results such as "Margins of Reality".

Generation of Random Numbers

To generate random events, our ESP tester relies on the randomness of human behavior.

The pressing of the switch is an event trigger for the Random Number because it is impossible to predict with any accuracy the exact moment the switch will be pressed.

How Random Numbers are Generated:



The way the trigger generates random numbers is best described by using a mechanical analogy. Imagine numbers one through four painted on the edge of a revolving carnival wheel.

There is a pointer at the top that indicates the number at the top of the wheel. The wheel is set into motion, spinning very rapidly, thousands of revolutions per second. Then the moment the switch is pressed the wheel is instantly stopped, and the number indicated under the pointer is our random number, LED is lite. Once the number is read, the wheel is set back into motion.

The microcontroller program follows pretty close to the mechanically analog. The microcontroller spins the sequence of numbers; one through four, in a for-next loop. The random event instantly stops the for-next loop, and the current number of the for-next loop is read, displayed via LEDs. Then the program reenters the for-next.

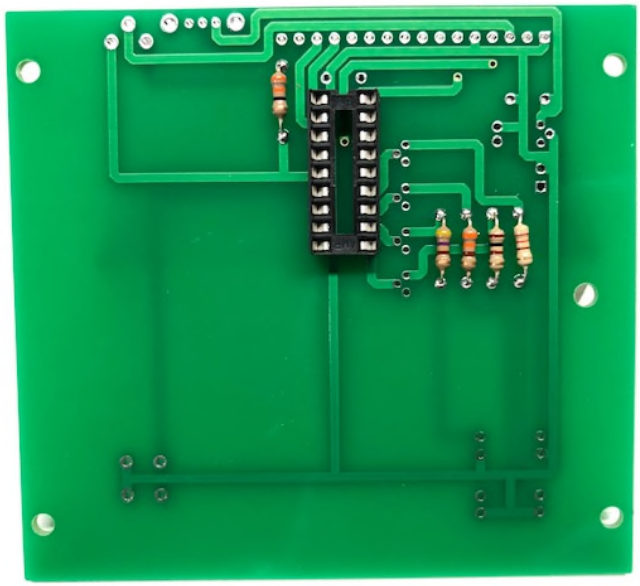
The ESP Tester's RNG will produce a random number 1-4 each time the switch is pressed. Each number is represented as a lite LED.

In the event that the RNG produces the same random number as is currently being displayed, the total on that color LED will be incremented on the LCD display.

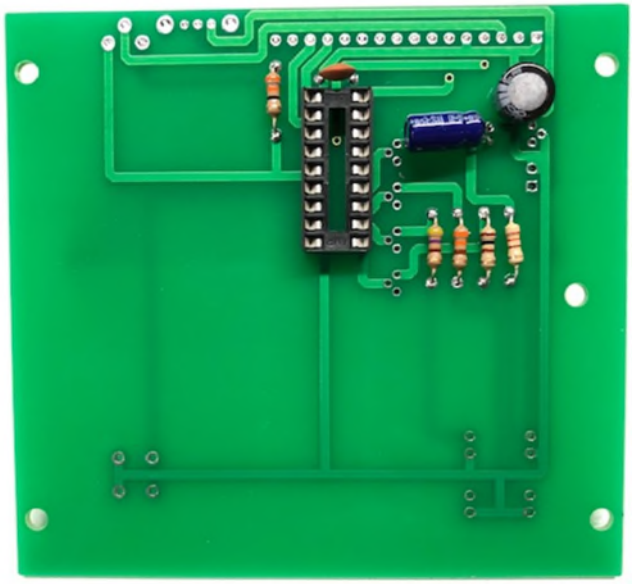
If most people were to look at a table of random numbers, would not choose a list of numbers that has the same number listed 6 to 10 times in a row. Nor would a person, if asked to create a random number list, sequence the same number many times in a row. But real random number tables do contain these same number runs.

Assembly ESP Tester Instructions

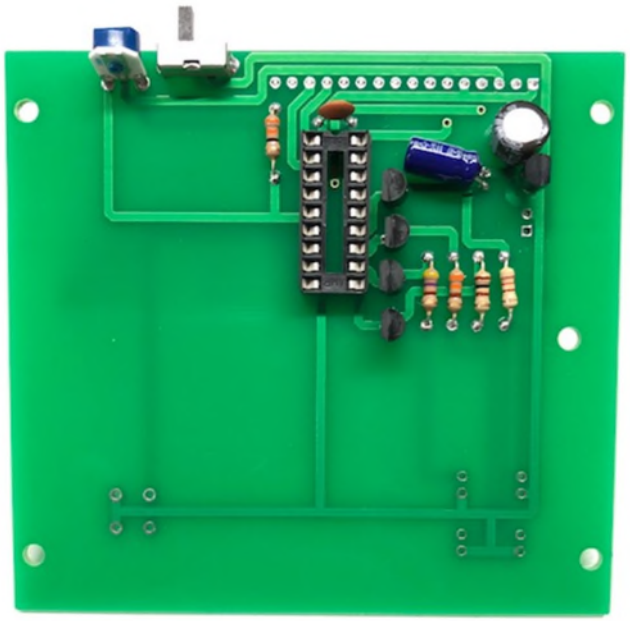
1. Mount 18 pin IC socket on bottom of PCB and solder
2. Mount R6, R3, R2, R4 and R5 on bottom of board. - See photo
3. Mount C1, C2 and C3 on bottom. - See photo



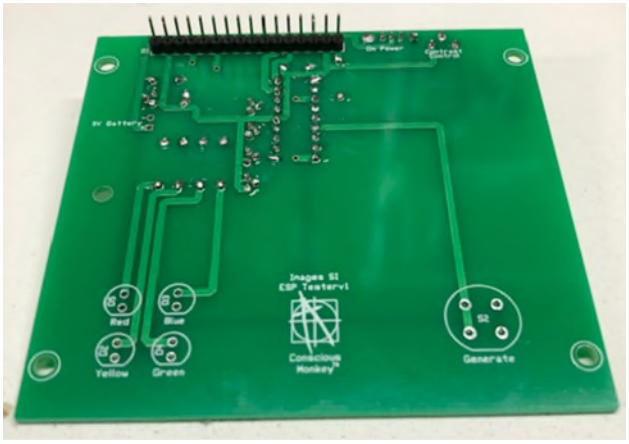
4. Mount Q1-Q4 on bottom of board
5. Mount and solder U1 5V regulator. - See photo



6. Mount and solder on-off switch and potentiometer on bottom of board. - See photo



7. Moving to top side of board
8. Mount and solder 16 pin header for LCD



9. Mount and solder the red, green, blue and yellow LED's to top side of board. Making sure to match flat side of LED to flat side of silkscreen LED outline. The flat side of LED is the side with the shorter lead.
10. Mount and solder push button switch – making sure to orientate the flat side of the switch to the flat side of the silkscreen outline.
11. Mount and solder 9V battery clip
12. Mount and solder LCD to 16 pin header. I placed a piece of cardboard between LCD and board to separate them before soldering the LCD to the 16 pin header. Remove cardboard after soldering.

13. Finish up by installing the screws and plastic spacers in the four corners of the PCB.
14. Insert IC Chip, plug in 9V battery, and turn circuit on

Powering the ESP Tester

Plug the 9V battery into the battery cap.

When the tester is first turned on, each colored LED will light in sequence. This is the ESP Tester's power on test, it lets you know the microcontroller and LED's are working properly. After the self test, all the LED's will be turned off until the first random number is generated.

To find out which number is associated with each LED color. Watch the ESP tester's self test when you turn it on. Red = 1, Blue = 2, Green = 3 and Yellow = 4.

PSI Testing and Use:

Probability, Statistics and PSI: Scientists use probability and statistics to test for significant PSI phenomena. When running PSI tests that have a large number of trials it can become tedious to do the math. Images SI Inc. has a free online Probability Checker for ESP / PSI experiments. Visit our site at:

http://www.imagesco.com/psi/probability.html

Precognition: Testing for precognition is simple. Predict the next 60 colors that the ESP Tester will generate on a piece of paper. Then observe the ESP Tester and mark the results against your guesses. The chance of guessing the right color is one out of four (p=1/4). So chance alone will provide an average of fifteen correct hits out of sixty calls. However, any number of hits within the range of 9 to 21 hits is NOT considered significant, because this range is within two standard

deviations from chance. But any number of hits above and below this range is significant and is considered showing ESP/PSI activity.

Psychokinesis (PK): Use your mind to influence and output from the ESP tester; either greater or lesser than chance. Choose a single color (or number) to intend. Try to make that color come out, write down the next sixty ESP Testers' colors while trying to intend your color. Chance will provide approximately 15 hits. Anything above and below the range 9 to 21 range shows is statistically significant. It had been observed that groups of people all intending the same color or number have a higher success rate than individuals. This could be a game to try at your next party.

Telepathy: Two people in separate rooms, one is a sender the other a receiver. The sender observes the ESP tester, and tries to transmit the ESP Tester color changes when they occur, to the receiver. A signal must be established between the sender and receiver. The sender signals when the tester changes color, then the receiver tries to receive the impression of the color from the sender. Both the sender and receiver logs the colors for comparison later.

Fortune Telling— In this application, the tester becomes a sophisticated "magic 8-ball" type of device. You ask a question and wait for the reply which is answered with the next lit LED. You can assign your own answers to the colors, for example, green for yes, red for no, yellow for unclear, blue for ask again.

Additional Resources:

The internet contains a wealth of information on PSI phenomena. Be careful, there are many fringe groups and out right looney tunes on the Internet. So, when researching these topics stay close to real science. We recommend the following site:

http://www.psychicscience.org/

You should be able to use our website's PSI calculations for testing you PSI ability using the ESP Tester.

http://www.imagesco.com/psi/probability.html

Let us know your suggestions and comments, both good and bad, what you think we got right and perhaps not. We are always looking to improve our products and performance.
Email comments and suggestions to us at:

sales@imagesco.com