



EXTRATERRESTRIAL PORTALS

JUNE 2015

This document is a short overview of the Extraterrestrial Portals technology. A portal is a shortcut that creates uninterrupted paths between various locations on Planet Earth and points in interstellar space or interdimensional regions, which open and close hundreds of times each day.

Even NASA launched a mission called "MMS," short for Magnetospheric Multiscale Mission, in 2015, to study the phenomenon. Containing energetic particle detectors and magnetic sensors, the four spacecraft of MMS will spread out in Earth's magnetosphere and surround the portals to observe how they work.

Let's begin with the principles of how Extraterrestrial portals work. First, most portals exist in a state that is said to be invisible (literally, "not visible"). We can understand this by stating that most objects can be seen by light in the visible spectrum from a source reflecting off their surfaces and hitting the viewer's eye. Therefore, it can be seen. However, in this case, this natural form of invisibility is that the portal neither reflects nor absorbs light (that is, it allows light to pass through it, even in the excited state). It therefore, does not reveal to the viewer any kind of vital signs, visual effects, or any frequencies of the electromagnetic spectrum detectable to the human eye.

In essence, most portal technology is a structure that is defined as an electromagnetic particle accelerator that forms synchrotron light beams to propel charged particles to very high speeds and energies. These beams of electrons, positrons, protons and antiprotons are circulating in opposite directions in a spiral pattern moving either upwards or downwards depending on the gate access address launched and the entire system is contained in a well-defined ring chamber. These changing electromagnetic fields use an induction process to accelerate the particles which can pass through the same accelerating field multiple times, so the output energy is not limited by the strength of the accelerating field. The yield within the tube is measured in equivalent recoil energy per GeV electron-equivalent energy. This highly polarized field emits energy across a very wide spectrum is the production of the beams moving across the torus particle conductors by changing directions according to the dialed gate frequency.

The electrons that are generated in the center of the flux capacitor and accelerated to the speed of light are then transferred to the torus particle conductors, in essence, booster rings, where they are increased in energy 6.5 GeV in a nanosecond. They are then transferred to the outer particle storage dome where the electrons are circulated and "excited" around the particle storage dome to create an induction transfer field. When a craft or body enters the field, the particles of the induction transfer field affect the particles of the craft or body and instantly "teleports" its state to an "X" point location on Earth, interstellar space, or interdimensional region.

GATE ADDRESS

A brief understanding of the significance of the frequency gate portal address. We begin with our understanding of how we have historically used radio frequencies, in somewhat they same context.

If you've ever listened to the radio then you know that there are different radio channels you can tune in to such as KZOK FM, KIXI AM or KHUH-LP. You probably know that those radio channels are operating on different Frequencies that they are allowed to transmit on. In the USA, for example, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates radio communication, including who can use which radio frequencies for transmitting FM radio. This is necessary because if two channels were to transmit on the same frequency within range of each other then they would disturb one another. There must also be some unused frequency space between the channels. This is because radio signals are never transmitted just on an exact frequency such as 99.3MHz. The signals are actually "smeared out" over a little range of frequencies surrounding a center frequency. This is called the channel width.

So imagine, if a radio channel is transmitting on the frequency 99.3MHz, then it is really just the center frequency which is 99.3MHz, but the radio signals can also be heard over the nearby frequencies such as 99.2MHz or 99.4MHz. You can even hear this effect if you have an old radio available. When you tune in a channel you can hear how the channel first appears with some distortions as you close in on the right frequency, and then as you get right on top of the center frequency you get perfect sound quality.

These frequencies used for dialing a portal are in the Extreme High Frequency gigahertz range and are more exact addresses for the Portals. The import and export portal gate addresses are referenced in frequencies and these frequency signal levels modify the phase relationships among the different frequencies of the input data signal to redistribute its energy into the desired output pattern that controls the when, location, and to what degree the gate channels are formed. The addresses are referred to as the "Ultrafast Domain Frequency" (UDF). Some familiar UDF portal gates are 1.62145 (Sherman/Skinwalker Ranch), 1.3288 (Abydos), 1.7618 (Sumerian UR Staircase), and 1.3691 Mach Picchu. There are hundreds of thousands of portal/gate anomalies.

A pieced together drawing of a portal gate

