Institut für Gravitationsforschung

C o u r t e s y t r a n s l a t i o n

Results of the measurements with a paraconical Pendulum

Part 2:

Period October 2006 until January 2007

As of 23.01.2007

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1.0. Completion of the series of measurements

1.1.Reasons for completion

On 18 January 2007 our measurements concerning the paraconical pendulum were completed (preliminary). Following are the reasons for discontinuation.

- 2 years of intensive experimental work, new findings are not expected.
- Our published data covers a one year period (see start of four-week diagrams as of 19.01.2006), completing one total solar cycle.
- Persuing of interesting topics, not connected with the paraconical pendulum.

2.0. Behaviour of the pendulum since October 2006

2.1. Azimuth angle of the pendulum

The behaviour of the azimuth angle of the paraconical pendulum (pendulum ring azimuth angle) corresponded during the time period October 2006 till January 2007 in general with the time period January 2006 until October 2006 (see our publications, part 1 on our website). With a high probability (average approx. 80 percent.) can the fall or rise (minima or maxima) of Sun/Moon/Jupiter be associated with the zero crossovers, and/or change of direction or clear peak of the pendulum ring azimuth angle (see also ill. 3.0. to 3.3.).

2.2.Investigation of the behaviour of the oscillation duration

Considering each of the 57 minutes measuring cycle , times vary for all oscillations in the regarded period, not more than a maximum of +/- 0.2 seconds. 57 minutes had 1840 oscillations . To prevent that the transient oscillation right after start up and early possible response of the brakes would take an influence, we observed the range from the 10th up to 1830th oscillation. The first and the last 10 oscillations were not considered. The average

duration of one individual oscillation mounted to 1.86 seconds. Referred to the 1820 oscillations, a average of 3385.2 seconds resulted (equivalent to 56 minutes and 25.2 seconds).

2.3. Providing the paraconical pendulum with larger masses

We examined the influence of larger masses, by placing them as close as possible near the paraconical pendulum. We used two variants: Resting mass and oscillating mass.

2.3.1. Resting masses

Fig.1 shows several mass blocks, total weight approx. 140 kg. The distance from the center up to the central resting point of the pendulum body of the paraconical pendulum amounts to approx. 45 cm.

Fig. 1: Resting masses

Result:

Adding and removing the resting masses showed neither during short observation- intervals (hour range), nor during longer observation intervals (within a daily range) no noticeable influence in behaviour.

2.3.2. Oscillating masses

Fig.2. shows a 64 kg heavy concrete block, fastened to a chain, able to swing (oscillate).

Fig. 2. Oscillating mass of 64 kg

Result:

The oscillating mass of 64 kg showed during shorter observation intervals (within hour range), neither during longer observation intervals (within daily range) no noticeable influences in behaviour.

3.0. Statistical examinations

3.1. Fundamental statistical considerations

As mentioned at item 2.1., certain points in the course of the azimuth angle of the paraconical pendulum and certain points of the elevation angle of Sun, Moon and Jupiter can statistically be evaluated.(see also part 1 on our website "3 day diagrams“).By using a manually prepared statistic, we examined possible correlations of zero crossovers, clear peaks and a change of direction in the process of the pendulum azimuth angle with rise and fall, and/or minima and maxima of the elevation angle of above mentioned celestial bodies.

Our statistic is based on following –simplified consideration:

- Each measuring cycle lasts 1 hour (57 minutes measuring time and 3 minutes "Set up time“).
- Each day has 24 hours.
- Each above mentioned celestial body is observed by these 4 points: Rise, fall, minimum and maximum.
- Each of these 4 points correspond to a measuring cycle of 1 hour.
- Corresponding to 4 hours for each celestial body.
- 3 celestial bodies (Sun, Moon, Jupiter) show 12 hours
- These 12 hours are 50 percent of the hours for a whole day.
- If the noticed (possible) correlations should only be a coincident , the zero crossovers, clear peaks and the change of the direction of the pendulums azimuth angle should NOT match with the rise and fall, minimum or maximum and should lie in the range of 50 percent

3.2. Statistic covering different large periods

In part 1 of our publications we already pointed out, that the covered 3 week period, the zero crossover, peaks and change of direction of the pendulum azimuth angle, are NOT to be matched with the raise , fall, minimum or maximum and lie by approx. 20 percent. This speaks with a high probability for an actual existing correlation. However 3 weeks are a relatively short time period to provide meaningful information. Therefore we expanded our statistics over the entire time period, in which the paraconical pendulum operated fully automated around the clock, covering a time period from 23 February 2006 till 18 January 2007, e.g. almost 11 months.

Fig. 3 and fig. 4. represent the results of a manual-statistic. The total approx. 11 months are deliberately divided into several time periods, not equal in size. Thereby pointing out, that this declarative statement seems to be valid for various periods.

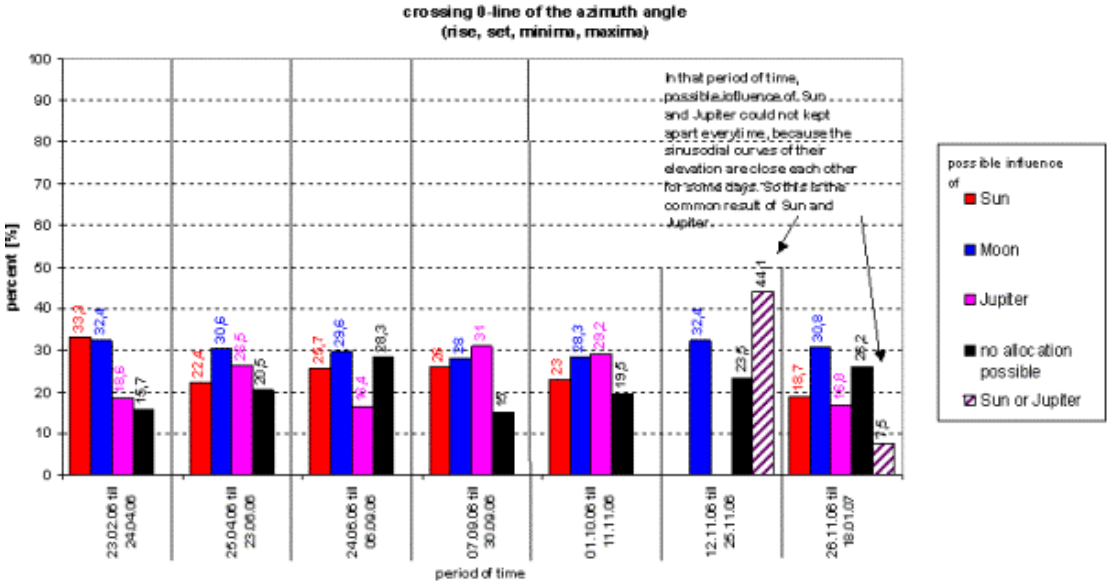

Fig. 3: Correlations with zero crossovers of the pendulum azimuth angle from 23.Feb.06 to 18.Jan.07

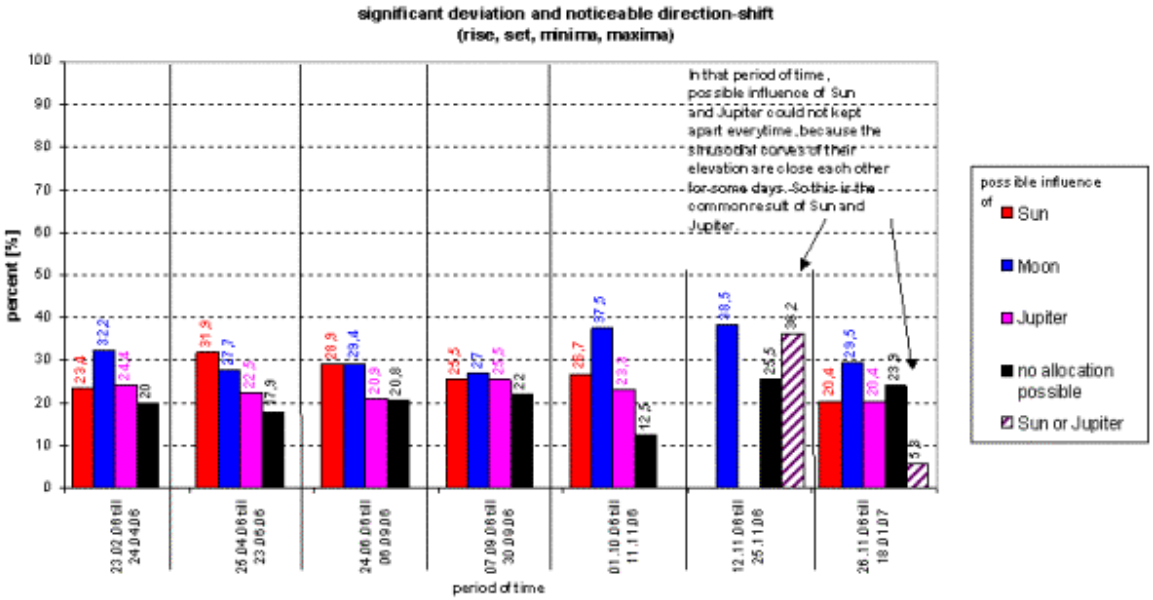

Fig. 4: Correlations with clear peaks and changes of direction of the pendulum azimuth angle from 23.Feb.06 to 18.Jan.07

Result:

Cases were no classification applies, are far below the expected 50 percent for all considered time periods.

3.3. Statistics with nearly the same elevation and azimuth angles as Sun and Jupiter

Similar as in fig. 3.1. is the case, if the course of Sun and Jupiter (in reference to the azimuth angle, and the elevations angle) correspond.
Meaning that both curves are congruent and conform to an ideal case. A possible correlation can not be accredit to Jupiter or to Sun. Noticeable is, that both celestial bodies release a pendulum reaction . The range, in which the curves of Sun and Jupiter are apart, is less than half an hour. A possible pendulum reaction can only be associated with both celestial bodies.(See fig. 5)

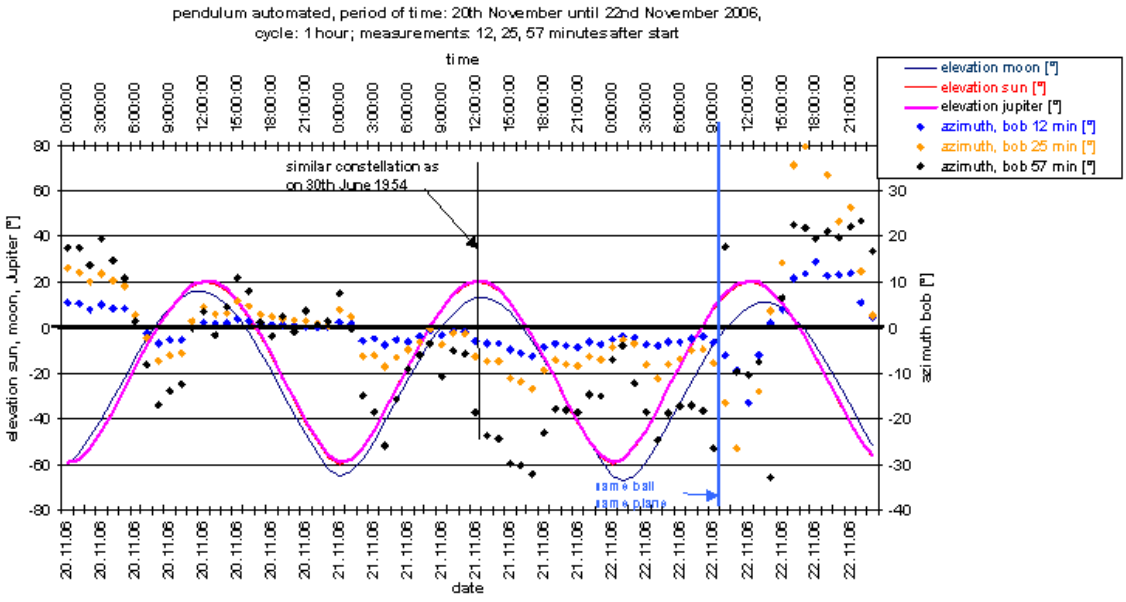

Fig. 5: Course of Jupiter and Sun are congruent

Same considerations apply see item 3.1. Since the course of Sun and Jupiter as already mentioned, fall together, the 24 measuring cycle (during 24 hrs) stand opposite to the 8 measuring cycles (8 hours)to which a rise, fall, minimum or maximum can be associated. (ideal case).

If events with 8 hours stand opposite to 16 hours without events, consequently 66.7 percent of all zero crossings, peaks and changes of direction should not correlate with one of these events.
Results are illustrated at ill. 3 and ill. 4 (time period 12.November 2006 till 25.November 2006). Case in which zero crossing, peaks and direction change are NOT associated with the rise, fall , minimum and maximum and lie far under 66,7 percent, indicating a possible correlation.
Only for the time period 26. November 2006 until 18. Jan 2007, the course of Sun and Jupiter are almost even, the distance afterwards is larger. Therefore the bar of Sun and Jupiter at ill.3 and ill. 4 show a small percentage in value.

4.0. Disclosure of data

We have disclosed our data on our website to give our visitors the opportunity to perform there own analysis.

4.1. Three day diagram

The “3 day diagram” folder contains diagrams with the course of the azimuth angle of the paraconical pendulum and the course of the elevation angle of Sun , Moon and Jupiter (Measuring cycle 12, 25, 57 minutes). Time frame 23. Feb. 2006 till 18. Jan. 2007. Each diagram represents 3 days.

4.2. Four weeks diagram

The “4 week diagram” folder illustrates the azimuth angle of the paraconical pendulum and the elevation angle of the Moon, daily between 11:00 till 15:00 hrs local time (highest daily level). Measuring cycle: 12 Minutes. Time period: 19. Jan. 2006 till 31. December 2006. Every diagram relates (with one exemption) to 4 weeks each.

4.3. Total database as DVD available for interested individuals with statistical background.

Individuals with statistical know how and appropriate high performance hard and software can obtain our raw data (2 MS Access – Databases 2.3 Gbyte).

Delivery charges and material cost (1 DVD) at there own expense.
As a precondition we require from requestor, full name, title, address, Email and professional background.

In addition the recipient is obligated not to use data for commercial purposes or publish data without naming the Göde Wissenschafts Stiftung as originator.

We reserve the right to verify personal data. There is no lawful claim to demand data.

5.0. Summary

For time being the Göde Wissenschafts Stiftung has completed (preliminary) their measuring series with the paraconical pendulum.

In conclusion we would like to point out, that our analysis revealed quite interesting evidence and clear coherences for possible correlation pertaining the behaviour of the azimuth angle of the paraconical pendulum and the course of Sun, Moon and Jupiter.

At present we do not demand claim for an exact scientific proof

Waldaschaff, 24. Jan. 2007

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Courtesy translation
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