

## Back to Basics

### An Introduction to Variable Capacitance Radionic Instruments

All variable capacitance radionic instruments utilize the following fundamental systems to achieve signal detection, analysis and broadcast:

1. **Input Device:** Analogous to how a dynamic microphone uses a magnetic coil to convert sound waves into electrical impulses, the radionic input device captures the unique patterns of living energy that define any witnesses, specimens, samples or reagents through the input device. Because **every living energy field is uniquely defined by a signature pattern of information-as-energy**, a plant or animal and its specimen are irrevocably bound across space and time by the transverse “scalar” waveforms that define those patterns. All KRT Analyzers utilize three dimensional cylindrical sample wells that allow the specimens to be completely surrounded and immersed within the copper input coil, thus facilitating capture of the complete energy pattern.
2. **Tuning Circuit:** The tuning circuits allow the operator to adjust the degree of focus applied to the captured energy pattern. This focus can be as broad as the entire living organism as a whole, or specific radionic rate settings may narrow the focus to analyze discrete elements within the overall energy pattern. Instruments with multiple tuning banks wired in parallel have the ability to exponentially increase signal complexity for improved accuracy and resolution. However, care must be taken to recognize the fact that **concurrent use of multiple rates generates a new, composite energy pattern** – not merely the sum of the individual components. The operator may also apply focused intent to directly dowse for new information through the tuning circuit.
3. **Intensity Measurement:** The intensity dial is connected to a simple variable resistor or rheostat. When the amplification circuit is not energized, **the intensity dial allows measurement of the comparative strengths of the energy patterns** detected from the specimen. When the amplification circuit has been energized, the intensity dial allows the operator to dowse the appropriate length of time for the energized broadcast.
4. **Amplification Circuit:** While a reputable radionic instrument requires no electrical power to transfer information and energy to and from the system being studied, the amplification circuit may be utilized to boost the energy state of the broadcast process.
5. **Output Device:** The output device is an antenna, coil or plate designed to improve transmission of the amplified pattern of information-as-energy back out into the universe, whether in general broadcast back to a plant or animal being studied or potentizing a physical substrate directly. Generally, transmission strength and effectiveness may be increased by boosting the energy state, either through increased amplification power, improving the rate of information density, or both. However, **the skilled radionic operator will always consider whether or not a higher state of energy is necessary or desirable**. In many cases a slow, steady broadcast at a lower energy state is desirable for the situation at hand.