

Additional Equipment

Summary

All of the equipment listed below is completely optional. Contact work can be done with just a chair and a quiet night. The CSETI ET Contact Field Tool application for iPhones and iPads and the items listed below are useful in streamlining this type of work, by making it easier to detect anomalous activity and to initiate communications.

Thermometers

A relatively common anomaly during contact work is a sudden shift in temperature within the immediate area of the working group, often causing the temperature to rise by as many as 15-20 degrees.

These shifts often coincide with shifts in the group's consciousness, such as during meditation, and will often go back to normal very quickly.

Radar Detectors

The CSETI team has found that, especially since 2007, the E.T.'s have chosen radar detectors as a preferred way of interacting with us. Any radar detector will work, and can be set to *highway* or *city*.

If there are multiple detectors present and you're getting lots of anomalous readings, be sure to test them individually to rule out signals that can sometimes be generated by one detector and picked up by another.

Laser Pointers

Laser pointers are useful for both signaling to craft, and for pointing out anomalous objects to other team members during field work.

IMPORTANT: We cannot overstress the importance of exercising *extreme* caution when using laser pointers in *any* setting. Even the weakest laser pointer can cause permanent eye damage if pointed directly into the eye.

Pointing a laser directly at an aircraft is not only extremely dangerous to the pilot and passengers, it is actually a violation of federal law that will be investigated by the FAA. Don't do it.

If you wish to point out an unknown object to fellow team members, draw a large circle around it with the laser. Do *not* point the laser directly at the object, even if you are quite certain that it doesn't appear to be an aircraft.

Lasers are also useful for signaling your presence to nearby E.T. Craft and beings. Simply point the laser straight up and blink it several times in a rhythmic pattern every now and then to let the E.T.'s know where you are and that you wish to make contact.

Small LED lights

A small LED light (red is best) is a good alternative to a flashlight. Once your eyes adjust to the darkness, this should provide ample light for moving around, while preserving your night vision.

Walkie Talkies

Walkie talkies are useful for transmitting the *Field WorkTones* over the radio spectrum, as a means of letting nearby E.T. beings know that you wish to contact them. Just put the walkie talkie next to the speaker, and hold down the *transmit* button. Any walkie talkie will do.

Boom Boxes

A boom box can be used to play with CDs of the field work tones, or one with an auxiliary input is useful for amplifying the Tones at a volume level louder than an iPhone or iPod.

Binoculars and Telescopes

These are useful for spotting unidentified objects in the sky or on the ground. Binoculars are often more useful than telescopes because they are easier to move quickly to follow moving objects.

The CSETI team has found *image stabilizer or stabilized* binoculars to be particularly useful for contact work. Though they can be expensive, these devices often make it possible to discern the precise *shape* of distant objects, even those flying outside the Earth's atmosphere.

Many CSETI participants have used stabilized binoculars to identify clearly disc-shaped craft that otherwise could have easily been mistaken for satellites or high-altitude aircraft.

Note that while stabilized binoculars are certainly ideal, *any* binoculars will be very useful for doing field work, even ones that are inexpensive.

Satellite Charts

It is useful to bring print-outs of satellites that will be visible during your field work, to make it easier to identify known satellites, including Iridium Flares. These charts can be obtained for your specific location at <http://www.heavens-above.com>.

We are working on a feature that will be added to the ET Contact Tool iPhone app that will provide this information intact, without requiring a connection to the internet.

Cameras

During the day, any camera can be used to capture E.T. craft, sometimes those that the photographer does not even see at the time.

On many occasions, CSETI participants have taken photographs based on a *feeling* that there was a craft in a certain area. Later inspection of these photographs has yielded stunning anomalies that were not visible to the naked eye at the time.

At night, using a camera for which the shutter can be opened for four or more seconds is useful for capturing anomalous activity. Make sure you understand how your camera works at the various settings.

Video cameras equipped with Night Vision modes are also useful. Ideally, professional night vision devices can be purchased and attached to digital video cameras, for truly stunning results.

Digital Audio Recorders

Small digital recorders can be used both for recording anomalous audio events, and for making voice notes during contact events. The CSETI team often uses these recorders to make notes of times and occurrences for later review.

Night Vision Devices

The CSETI team makes heavy use of military-grade night vision devices both for spotting objects on the ground and in the sky. These devices amplify visible and infrared light sometimes by as many as 70,000 times.

These devices can be expensive, but in addition to being good for contact work, they offer you an unbelievable view of the night sky and allow you to see very faint stars and other objects not visible to the naked eye.

Tri-field Meters

A tri-field meter detects subtle shifts in the nearby electromagnetic field that would otherwise be undetectable.

The CSETI iPhone app comes with a working magnetometer, which is often included as a part of commercially-available tri-field meters.

Compasses

Compasses are useful for both orienting a team to the four directions for ease in announcing objects, and for detecting electromagnetic anomalies.

On some occasions during contact work, compasses have been shifted to point due south instead of north- sometimes for as often as a month- before going back to normal. Compasses have also been known to anomalously develop air bubbles within their sealed enclosures during contact work.

The CSETI iPhone app comes with a compass, but if other team members have compasses available, they should bring them. Sometimes these anomalies will affect one compass but none of the other compasses in the same group.