

## CO-OPERATOR EXPERIMENTS WITH AN REG DEVICE

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<[www.princeton.edu/~pear/pdfs/Co-Op.pdf](http://www.princeton.edu/~pear/pdfs/Co-Op.pdf)>

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**Although the great portion of PEAR data have been acquired using individual operators or percipients, it is also reasonable to ask how the combined efforts of multiple participants compound in the effect patterns. Whereas the results of the remote studies outlined in Reference 16**

**illuminated a lack of correlation with the objective physical parameters of distance and time, these “co-operator” experiments revealed an important subjective correlate, that of emotional resonance, as sketched in the following abstract and link.**

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### Abstract

Experiments in anomalous human/machine interaction wherein two operators simultaneously attempt to shift the means of output distributions produced by a microelectronic random event generator (REG) yield statistically significant correlations with the operators' shared intentions. The overall results of 256,500 trials of 200 binaries each, produced by 15 co-operator pairs in 42 independent experimental series, are consistent with those of a benchmark database of 2,520,000 trials generated on the same device by 91 individual operators. The patterns of achievement are characteristic of the particular operator pairs, but bear no evident resemblance to those of either of the two individuals operating separately, or to any simple com-

binations thereof. The composite performance of eight operator pairs of the same sex is opposite to intention, while that of seven opposite-sex pairs conforms significantly to intention, with an average effect size 3.7 times larger than that of the single operator data. Of the opposite-sex pairs, four “bonded” couples achieve average effects more than twice the size of those of three unbonded pairs, and nearly six times those of the single operators. These results contrast with those of a substantial body of remote perception data, where effects produced by agent/percipient pairs of opposite sex are smaller than those generated by pairs of the same sex, suggesting that gender-pairing is a complex parameter in consciousness-related anomalies research.