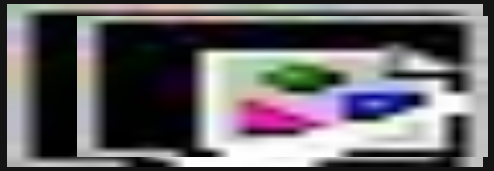
TERRELL GHOSTS

Whispers In The Static

A Closer Look At EVP

What is EVP?

ELECTRONIC VOICE PHENOMENA



Core Definition

Electronic Voice Phenomena (EVP) are sounds on electronic recordings resembling human speech or acoustic signals that were not intentionally spoken or audibly perceived during recording.

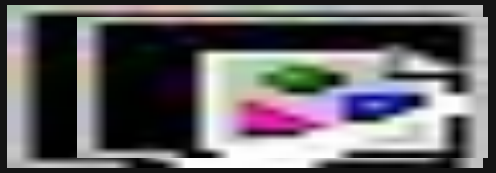
In the field of paranormal research, auditory occurrences like EVPs are typically interpreted as spirit voices.

Characteristics & Features

- Discovered only upon playback, these sounds remain completely unnoticed during the initial recording
- They represent some of the most extensive evidence collected during investigations, frequently captured in sessions known as “vigils.”
- These recordings have undergone study for more than a century, with organizations like the CIA deeming them worthy of examination.

Sound Frequencies

WHAT WE HEAR



Human Hearing

AUDIBLE RANGE:
20 HERTZ UP TO 20,000 HERTZ

PEAK SENSITIVITY:
2000 TO 5000 HERTZ

Other Frequencies

BELOW 20 HERTZ:
INFRASOUND

ABOVE 20,000 HERTZ:
ULTRASOUND

Classifications

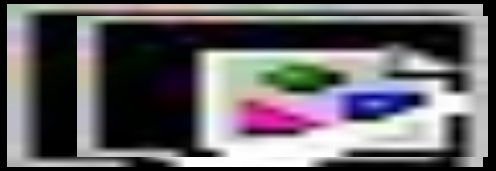
BY CHARACTERISTICS

TERRELL GHOSTS

Class A	• Loud, clear, and easily understood by almost anyone without headphones or prompting. • Should undergo blind testing.
Class B	• Audible and distinct, but syllables or words may be open to multiple interpretations; often requires headphones.
Class C	Extremely faint, whispered, or muffled; heavily obscured by background noise and subject to significant bias.

Classifications

BY METHODOLOGY



Both are recognized forms of Instrumental Transcommunication (ITC), which is defined as using digital devices to communicate with the departed.

Type 1 EVP: Transformative

Audio recording is conducted with a background of white noise, running water, or similar sound. In theory, an external influence transforms or modulates this chaotic noise into words or sentences.

Positives:

* Easily recognized when reviewed both by listening and visualizing
* False positives are uncommon

Negatives:

* Lower yield & fainter results
* More prone to pareidolia
* Subject to contamination communication waves
* Requires extreme acoustic control

Type 2 EVP: Opportunistic

Existing spoken audio—like radio sweeps, foreign broadcasts, phoneme banks, or reversed chatter—is used as the input. Theoretically, the anomaly opportunistically rearranges these pre-existing vocal fragments in real time to create new, contextual responses.

Positives:

* Instant feedback

Negatives:

* High confirmation bias
* Cannot be further analyzed For true voiced fragments
* Low evidentiary value

Audio Quality

TERRELL GHOSTS

BEST PRACTICES



- Session Initialization
- Vocal Baselines
- Unfamiliar Noises
- Environmental Variations
- Team Contamination
- General Acoustic Events

Audio Tagging



- Record When Quiet
- Eliminate Extraneous Noise Potential
- Power Off Phones And Audio Devices
- Disable Potential Electromagnetic Sources
- Utilize High Grade Audio Equipment

Environmental Protocols



- 3 To 5 Minute Baseline Each Session
- Control Recorder For Triangulation
- Pause Between Questions For Baseline Before & After

Establishing Controls

Low-Quality Audio Equipment

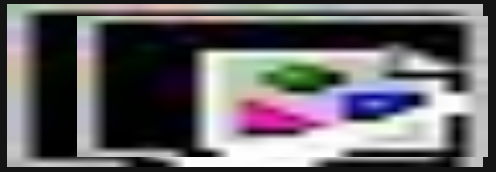
TERRELL GHOSTS

SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON EVP QUALITY

Internal Microphones	• Only capture sound spoken directly into the microphone. • Pick up internal component noise, including hum and self-hiss from the recorder. • Dramatically increase the likelihood of auditory pareidolia due to poor fidelity.
Cheap Audio Recorders	• Generate persistent background hiss or hum that intensifies as recording volume is raised. • Encased in cheap plastic, it's acceptable to stray broadcast signals • Rely on aggressive compression formats, causing subtle audio nuances to be lost entirely. • Distort sudden loud sounds while completely dropping quieter acoustic details. • Introduce mechanical sound artifacts that are frequently misidentified as genuine EVPs. • Are designed primarily for dictation or meeting notes rather than high-fidelity acoustic capture (this includes smartphones).

Features That Kill EVP

COMMON FILTERS IN CHEAPER RECORDERS



(1) AUDIO PROCESSING

- Voice Activation / VOR
- Automatic Gain Control (AGC)

(2) FILTERING & NOISE REDUCTION

- Built-in Noise Cancellation / Digital Noise Reduction (DNR)
- Low-Cut / High-Pass Filters

(3) COMPRESSION

- Lossy Compression Codecs (MP3, WMA, AAC)
- Built-in Limiter / Dynamic Compression

(4) WIRELESS TRANSMISSION

- Bluetooth / Wireless Transmission

Benefits of Quality Audio Recorders

KEY ADVANTAGES FOR ACOUSTIC ANALYSIS



01

Stops the microphone from creating self-hiss or internal component noise.

02

Bypasses "smart" filters and dynamic compression that warp true acoustic sound.

03

Provides proper shielding to protect against accidental stray radio signals.

04

Prevents distortion during sudden loud sounds using high dynamic range (32-Bit Float).

05

Allows high-fidelity verification to prove whether a sound occurred in the room.

RECOMMENDED BRANDS

- ZOOM
- TASCAM
- SONY

The Omnidirectional Condenser Microphone

CAPTURES EVERY SOUND



01
360-Degree Sound Pickup (No Blind Spots)

02
Keeps Bass Natural at Any Distance

03
Catches Faint and Fast Whispers

04
Wide Frequency Detection

05
Crisp Signal with Less Hiss

Just Google/Amazon...

32-Bit Float Recorder with External OmniDirectional Condenser Microphone

Slide Needed For

32-Bit Float

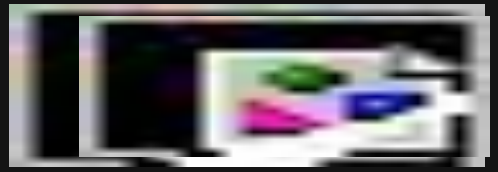
—

Slide Needed For

Benefits of Audio Review
Audacity Intro
Modifications to Audio
Waveform Vs. Spectral Analysis

Spectral Analysis

EXAMPLES IN SEEING SOUND



LOW FREQUENCY TONE

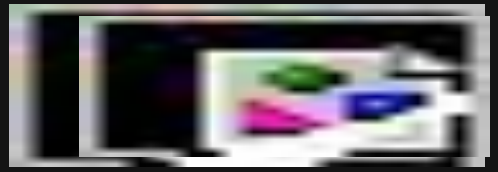




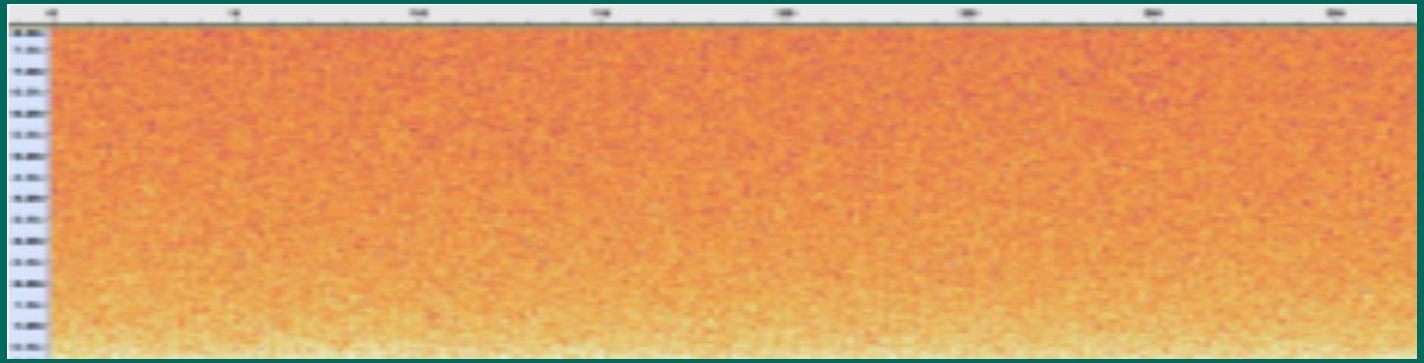
HIGH FREQUENCY TONE

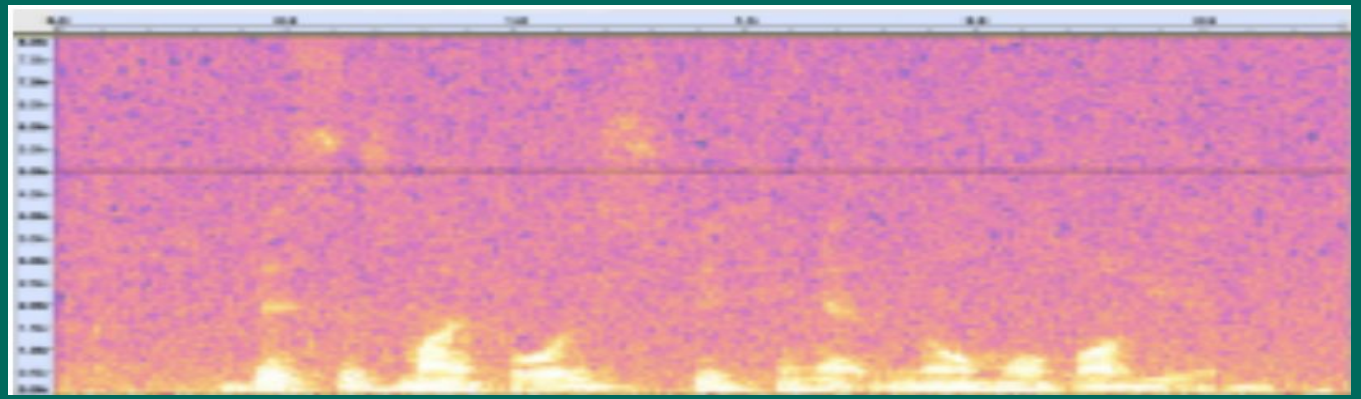
Spectral Analysis

EXAMPLES IN SEEING SOUND



WHITE NOISE

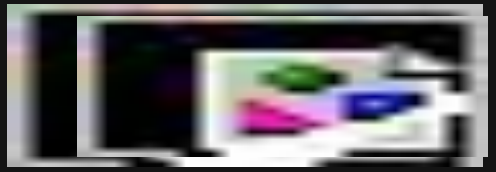




WHITE NOISE WITH HUMAN SPEECH

Spectral Analysis

EXAMPLES IN SEEING SOUND



THE MEOW OF A CAT

