

Analysis of Structural Properties of Water with Electrophotonic Imaging Technology

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The high degree of informativeness of the dynamic electrophotonic imaging (EPI) analysis applied for the studying of liquid-phase subjects was first demonstrated during the study of the glow of microbiological cultures, blood of healthy people and cancer patients, reaction of blood to allergens, homeopathic remedies of 30C potency, and very small concentrations of various salts. The differences between the glow parameters of the NaCl, KCl, NaNO₃ and KNO₃, solutions and distilled water were observed until the 2⁻¹⁵ dilution. Statistically significant influence of pyramidal structures to water was recorded.

When EPI parameters are measured for liquid subjects, a drop of the liquid is suspended at 2-3 mm above the glass surface of the optical window of the device, and the glow from the meniscus of the liquid is registered. In another approach the Pt electrode connected to the Ti cylinder of the Bio-Well device is immersed in water. In both cases a dynamic signal is registered which characterizes the structural properties of liquid [1,2].

The sensitivity of the Electrophotonic analysis of water allows for studying changes of water properties under different influences, including the influence of directed human consciousness. Many experiments of this kind demonstrated response of the EPI signal from water to human intentions, both individual and collective, sent from big distance. A series of experiments was conducted by measuring EPI images of different waters following the immersion of gemstones, in particular, tourmaline crystals. After crystals were immersed in water, the signal increased and was kept for approximately one hour, after which it became quasi-stable, significantly higher than the initial signal.

Great interest has been roused by studies directed at detecting the differences between the glow of natural and synthetic essential oils with identical chemical composition. The differences were detected between oils of natural, organic and synthetic origin; between oils obtained in different conditions and extracted by means of different methods. The combinations of oils under study did not show any statistically significant differences when analyzed by means of the gas chromatography method.

The obtained data showed that the electrophotonic method has high selectivity and sensitivity when used for the study of liquid-phase objects, in particular, various types of water. The obtained information depends on the chemical composition of the water, but the determining and most curious dependency is that of the structural composition of the liquid. The electrophotonic parameters are determined by the emission activity of the surface layer of the liquid, which depends on the presence of surface-active valences. This property is obviously determined by the structure of the near-surface clusters, which means the electrophotonic method is one of the informative methods for the study of structural-informational properties of liquids. At present, the EPI method is being used to test various drinking waters having similar chemical composition. At the same time, several research lines have been developed to study different liquids, including blood.

1. Korotkov K.G., Orlov D. Analysis of Stimulated Electrophotonic Glow of Liquids. www.WaterJournal.org V 2, 2010.
2. Korotkov K.G. Energy fields Electrophotonic analysis in humans and nature. 2012. Amazon.com Publishing