Water as a sensor of superweak phisical and chemical influences on man

Prof. ANTON S. ANTONOV

Abstract

The method of water energy spectra, developed by the autors is modified, using the Renyi's formula for growth of the information. A new characteristic of recording the information by the water -energy spectrum of growth of the information is defined.

The method is suggested as a very sensitive sensor of superweak physical and chemical influences on man.

CURRICULUM VITAE of Prof. ANTON S. ANTONOV

Anton Antonov has finished Physics in Sofia University at 1957. Assistant and Associate Professor in Sofia University, Senior Researcher in Institute of Nuclear Research at Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Professor in Sout-West University in Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria. he has Vice Dean and Chairman of the Department of Physics and Biophysics in South-West University-Blagoevgrad (SWU). Now he is Chairman of the Centre of Biopsychophysical phenomena in man at SWU.

Specializations in Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Dubna,Russia ; Ohio State University (USA); Goettingen University (Germany), DrSci since 1995 A.Antonov has scientific activities in the field of solid state physics, electrography and biophysics.

Nis interests are in the structure and propetties of water and Kirlian photography from 1976. In 1990 begins together with T.Galabova investigations of healers trough the water structure variations and of the psychological compatibility of people by the Kirlian photography. Both with T.Galabova create in 1992 the Method of Differential nonequilibrium energy spectra (DNES) ,using the water intramolecular energy spectra as a sensitive sensor of superweak interactions. The method was developed later in collaboration with scientist from Instiute of Nuclear Research Sofia and SWU Blagoevgrad. In 2002 together with T.Galabova and J.Jelev began investigations of the psychophysical state of man under the influence of different factors by the method of water energy spectra.

Method DNES, and analitical machine, in February 2012, Europarlament presented in time of special Science Conference and exibition.