THE ANTROPIC BIOENERGETIC INFLUENCE ON THE WATER SUPERFICIAL TENSION APPLICATIONS ON ORGANICS ECOSYSTEMS

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OBJECTIVES

To study a bioenergetical antropic influence on the water superficial tension, drawing conclusions by infering applications on biology, medicine, bioengineering, mineral technology (flotation), and another possibilities.

This research quantified the bioenergetic emission effects made by people who produced changes in the superficial tension measurements of both distilled and pure and mineral water. Strict statistical procedures showed many conclusions related to the detected value variations linking with possible effects on the Organics Ecosystems.

METODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Five bioenergetical emissors was utilised in five series of four different treatments during one year. The water temperature, the bioemissor temperature and the ST were measured before and after each experiment for destilled and mineral water. These experiments were made with and without a metallic conductor handheld and introduced in the 50 ml 'becher', The emotional and physical emissors conditions were also recorded.

The temperature was measured using an Hg thermometer – ASTM 5C IMM 108 MM – N/447/89 graduate up to 50^{o}C, and the ST using a Fisher Model D20 tensiometer that uses the Ring Method recommended by ASTM in the Methods D-971 and D-1331. The procedures defined by ABNT – Brazilian Standards were considered during the experiment, including MB-320/1965 – Methods for determination of the interfacial tension between oil and water and ISO 304-1985(E).

The parametric and non-parametric statistical analysis were defined using a specialised software in a 'Pentium' IBM PC.

RESULTS

The 'Box & Whisker Plot' graphs, in a exploratory character, indicated a possible normality related to the studied samples. They established the average values supplied data on their variability. The 'Kolmogorov-Smirnov' test confirmed the samples adherence to the Normal Curve ($D_{max\ calc.} < D_{crític}$), and significant level significance level (α=0,05). The 't-Student' test for 2 (two) pair of samples, Treatment 1,3 and 4, 'Rejected $\mathbf{H}_o$" and "Accepted $\mathbf{H}_1$", at the confidence level (α=0,05), showing significant differences (**s**) and very significative differences (**vs**) between the ST values before and after the bionergetic emissor experiments. The non-parameter 'Wilcoxon' test reconfirmed the differences founded on the 't-Student' test. A jointe-valuation for the 4 (four) treatments through the Variance analysis (ANOVA), the 'Kruskal-Wallis' test and the 'Tukey' test (α=0,05) confirmed the very significative differences (before and after), exception for the Treatment 2 (T2). The descriptive statistics listed the results in Ta-

ble 1. Critical sample size = 13 (BARBOSA F°, 1995). The multivariable typology 'Cluster Analysis' (Group Analysis) produced segments of significative dissimilarity and the variations of the same group have a high internal similitude.

Table 1 – Descriptive Statistics

VARIABLE	SIZE (n)	AVERAGE (Dyne/cm)	STANDART DEVIATION
(T1)TS_ANT1	25	71.77±1.46	3.534
(T1)TS_APOS1	25	66.48±2.39	5.779
(T2)TS_ANT2	24	72.49±1.23	2.923
(T2)TS_APOS2	24	72.68±1.51	3.583
(T3)TS_ANT3	21	73.59±0.99	2.166
(T3)TS_APOS3	21	70.76±2.46	5.405
(T4)TS_ANT4	21	73.28±1.07	2.352
(T4)TS_APOS4	21	74.18±0.77	1.697

Table 2 – Results of the differences after energetic action.
Data in crescent order.
Detached the most significant results. (Dynes/cm)

n	T R E A T M E N T`s			
	T1 – Treat. 1	**T2** – Treat. 2	**T3** – Treat. 3	**T4** – Treat. 4
	Dest. / CC	Dest. / SC	Miner. / CC	Miner. / SC
1	**-14,70**	**-3,95**	**-17,85**	**-1,50**
2	**-14,30**	**-2,10**	**-13,25**	**-0,55**
3	**-11,55**	**-2,00**	**-9,20**	**-0,25**
4	**-10,60**	**-1,55**	**-9,10**	**-0,05**
5	**-10,50**	**-1,50**	**-8,40**	0,00
6	**-10,15**	**-1,00**	**-4,50**	0,10
7	**-9,15**	**-0,25**	**-2,75**	0,10
8	**-8,00**	**-0,10**	**-2,25**	0,20
9	**-7,70**	0,00	**-1,00**	0,25
10	**-7,50**	0,45	**-0,75**	0,25
11	**-6,10**	0,55	**-0,45**	0,65
12	**-6,10**	0,65	**-0,30**	0,65
13	**-5,20**	0,65	**-0,05**	0,80
14	**-3,80**	0,70	0,35	1,50
15	**-3,25**	1,20	0,45	1,75
16	**-2,45**	1,20	1,00	1,75
17	**-2,25**	1,20	1,40	1,85
18	**-2,00**	1,25	1,50	2,45
19	**-1,60**	1,35	1,60	2,50
20	**-0,50**	1,40	2,00	3,05
21	0,00	1,45	2,20	**+ 3,40**
22	0,50	1,50	--	--
23	0,60	1,65	--	--
24	2,00	2,00	--	--
25	2,05	--	--	--

Photo 4 - Example of the Kirlian effect during emission.(GIF)

CONCLUSIONS

The man emits by the hands a kind of bioenergy that is capable to produce changes on the Water Superficial Tension (ST), which variations can be measured in terms of quantity.

The almost demineralized water associated to the conduction procedure is a possible explanation for the Treatment 2 not having produced statistically significative changes.

The use of the metallic conductor resulted on the ST decrease (Treatments 1 and 3), independently of the environment (pure or mineral water).

1) The hands imposition increased the ST (Treatment 4).

2) After one week, part of the bioenergy transfered to the water was lots to the environment.

3) The bioemissors who participated in the Ectoplasmic and Fluidtherapic meetings produced more water ST changes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To produce researches on the subjects: growth and treatment of the ill plants; hypertension treatment, healing; Embrionay, cancerous and microorganisms cells culture, physical nature detection of the bioenergetic emission, to produce an equipment prototype that can mimic (simulate) this energy onindustrial scale aiming at technological applications (Agriculture and Mine Engineering/flotation). To introduce new variables control data (Environment and Volunteers).

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