

## Water – Our Divine Essence

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### Abstract

Through advanced and breakthrough research, discoveries revealing the secret science of water, energy, consciousness, health and spirituality are revealed for the first time. Unveiling a hidden mystery that has been undiscovered till our recent scientific explorations, driven by a select group of dedicated researchers exploring non-linearity, we have been able to unravel the deeper tiers of waters wisdom, as revealed from our ancient wisdom texts. The implications from such discoveries has a direct bearing in decoding the sciences of health, DNA, energy and enlightenment.

By understanding the science of coherent water (structured water), we discover how water functions as a fractal antennae, as a storehouse and receptor of consciousness, and how our bodies, minds and spirits are interconnected via this dynamic crystalline matrix that is present in over 99% of the molecules in the human organism. Equipped with this knowledge, we are also made aware of the sacred texts from our Rishis that convey about life, consciousness, karma, plasma of water and the fabric of our universe, that answer mankind's deepest and greatest questions in unlocking the secrets hidden in our most Sacred substance, Water - which is our Divine Essence.

**Key words:** Coherent water, Structured water, Consciousness, Intention, Bio-Well, Electro Photon Imaging.

### **Introduction**

#### **Introduction**

Currently considerable attention is being focused on the study of the structural properties of water and the possibility of data transfer through water. A lot of controversial information we may find concerning the memory of water (Johansson, 2009). According to the viewpoint that has shaped, the phenomena observed during the experiments are determined by the processes of clusters and clathrates formation, mainly at the atoms of admixtures (Del Giudice, Vitiello, 2006). The task of introducing these notions into the scope of contemporary scientific thinking requires, first of all, a set of probative and reproducible experimental facts. Water is a complex

subject of study, and its properties depend on a great number of factors; this requires that several independent techniques should be used in parallel, and that new informative methods for the study of water properties should be developed and introduced into practice (Voeikov, Del Giudice, 2009).

Great interest has been roused by the studies directed at detecting the differences between the glow of natural and synthetic essential oils with identical chemical composition (Korotkov et al, 2004). The oils were analyzed in order to detect possible differences between oils that were obtained by means of natural and synthetic processes, between oils of organic and regular origin; between oils obtained in different climatic conditions and extracted by means of different methods; between oils with different optical activity; between fresh oils and oils that were oxidized by various methods. The combinations of oils under study did not show any statistically significant differences when analyzed by means of the gas chromatography method.

### **EPI/GDV Technique**

The Human Energy Field (HEF) is a highly sensitive reflection of the physical, emotional, and in some instances, the spiritual assessment of an individual. To measure this, data is obtained from the fingers of both hands and is converted into an HEF image using proprietary sophisticated software. This technology is predicated on the Gas Discharge Visualization (GDV) process. The results are interpreted based on the energy connection of fingers with different organs and systems via meridians that are used in acupuncture and traditional Chinese medicine. A promising method already utilized in sixty-two countries to great success is bioelectrography, based on the Kirlian effect. This effect occurs when an object is placed on a glass plate and stimulated with current; a visible glow occurs, the gas discharge. With EPI/GDV (electrophotonic imaging through gaseous discharge visualization) bioelectrography cameras, the Kirlian effect is quantifiable and reproducible for scientific research purposes. Images captured (BIO-grams) of all ten fingers on each human subject provide detailed information on the person's psycho-somatic and physiological state<sup>i</sup>. The EPI/GDV camera systems and their accompanying software are currently the most effective and reliable instruments in the field of bioelectrography<sup>ii, iii, iv, v, vi</sup>. EPI/GDV applications in other areas are being developed as well<sup>vii, viii, ix, x, xi, xii, xiii, xiv, xv</sup>.

Through investigating the fluorescent fingertip images, which dynamically change with emotional and health states, one can identify areas of congestion or health in the whole system.

Each generated fingertip photograph is analyzed by sector division, according to acupuncture meridians. Dr. Peter Mandel, in Germany<sup>xvi</sup> over many decades, has developed this intricate and well-defined method of seeing into the entire body through the fingertips. EPI/GDV technique researchers created a diagnostic table based on years of their own clinical field-testing, the sector basis of which differs from that of Dr Mandel<sup>xvii</sup>.

The parameters of the image generated from photographing the finger surface under electrical stimulation creates a neurovascular reaction of the skin, influenced by the nervous-humoral status of all organs and systems. Due to this, the images captured on the EPI/GDV register an ever-changing range of states<sup>xviii</sup>. In addition, most healthy people's EPI/GDV readings vary only 8-10% over many years of measurements, indicating a high level of precision in this technique. A specialized software complex registers these readings into parameters which elucidate the person's state of wellbeing at that time<sup>xix</sup>. The latest Bio-Well device is using all data processing via Internet ([www.Bio-Well.com](http://www.Bio-Well.com)).

When the EPC parameters are measured for liquid subjects, a drop of the liquid is suspended at 2-3 mm distance above the glass surface of the optical window of the device, and the glow from the meniscus of the liquid is registered (Fig.1). The volume of the liquid is about  $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$  ml. The temperature is kept in the range 22-24 C, the relative humidity is maintained from 42% to 44%. The train of triangular bipolar electrical 10 mcs impulses of amplitude 3 kV at a steep rate of  $10^6$  V/s and a repetition frequency of  $10^3$  Hz, is applied to the conductive transparent layer at the back side of the quartz electrode thus generating an electromagnetic field (EMF) at the surface of the electrode and around the drop. Under the influence of this field, the drop produces a burst of electron-ion emissions and optical radiation light quanta in the visual and ultraviolet light regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. These particles and ions initiate electron-ion avalanches, which give rise to the sliding gas discharge along the dielectric surface. A spatial distribution of discharge channels is registered through a glass electrode by the optical system with a charge coupled device TV camera, and then it is digitized in the computer.

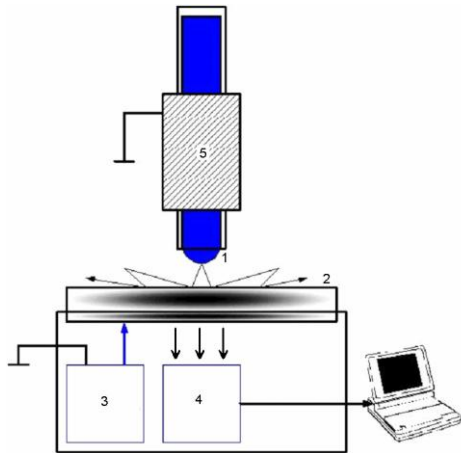


Figure 1: Principle of study of electrophotonic glow of liquids. 1 – liquid meniscus; 2 – transparent quartz electrode; 3 – impulse generator; 4 – optical system; 5 – metal electrode.

The drops are exposed to the EMF from 2 s up to 10 s, and short “films” are recorded in the computer as .avi files. The frame rate (frequency of recording) is defined by the optical system and typically ranges from 30 to 60 frames per second. The avi files are then converted to a series of BMP files, and the area (the number of light-struck pixels) and averaged intensity (ranked from 0 for absolute black to 255 for absolute white) parameters for every image is calculated by the software. The time series are averaged on 10 measurements that provide the statistical reliability at the confidence level of 0.95 with the experimental sensitivity of 75%. Examples of the EPC glow for different liquids are presented in Fig.2. This method is very sensitive to the condition of water and liquids, but in the process of discharge micro-droplets of water are dispersed to the surface of the electrode thus changing the volume of drop in time. So this method may be used for short – up to 30 s – time series only. Recording 30 frames per second provides about 900 images in 30 s which is quite enough for statistical analysis.

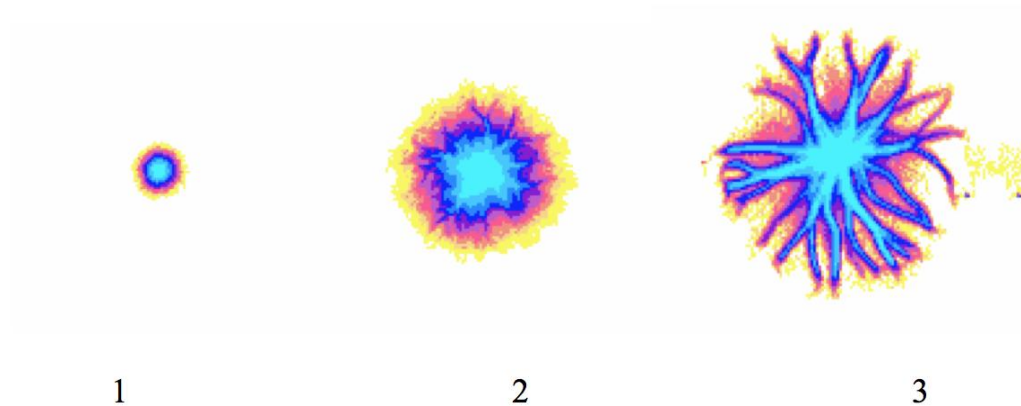


Figure 2: Examples of EPC glow of different samples of water. 1 – distilled water; 2 – tap water; 3 – structured water.

The reproducibility of the method was verified by measuring the time dynamics of the gas discharge around a titanium metal cylinder that was 10 mm in diameter, and was placed at the center of the optical electrode and electrically connected with the EPC instrument. A special holder fixes the position of the cylinder on the electrode. 30 subsequent measurements provided statistical reliability at the confidence level of 0.95 with the experimental sensitivity of 95%. The deviation at every point of the time series was less than 3%.

The same type of metal cylinder is used in another method of measuring variations of water properties in time from tens of minutes to many hours. In this case, the water is kept in a glass vial and a standard Pt electrode is inserted in the water (Fig.3). The Pt electrode is connected with the metal cylinder, which in this case is disconnected from the EPC instrument. In this case the electrical current (and the intensity of gas discharge around the metal cylinder) is defined by the capacitance resistance of the electrical chain: cylinder – electrical wires - Pt electrode - water, which depends on the water properties.

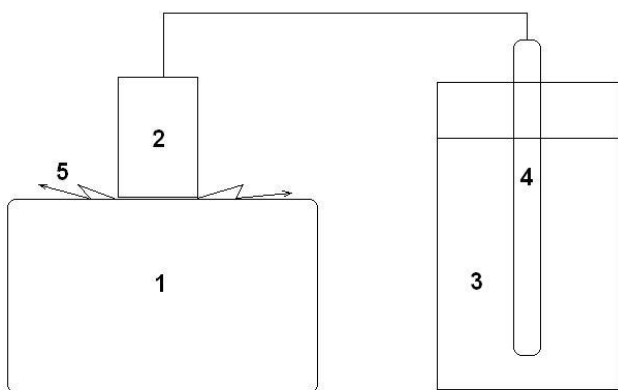


Figure 3: Principle of study of electrophotonic glow of liquids. 1 – EPC instrument; 2 – metal cylinder; 3 – glass with water; 4 – Pt electrode; 5 – sliding gas discharge.

## **Results**

The GDV-bioelectrography method allows registering the stimulated glow of water that depends on its structural state. This fact has been meticulously studied and proven. Numerous studies showed that the structural state of water changes under the influence of various factors. A human's directed attention is among them.

In the middle of 1990s we conducted the first experiments of such kind together with the famous sensitive Alan Chumak. Alan concentrated his attention and changed the state of water, which was detected from the changes of the glow signal. At that time we developed a method for measuring the signal of glow from a meniscus of liquid suspended above the electrode of the device. This method remains the most sensitive method for studying the gas-discharge glow of various liquids: water, blood, oil and solutions of various substances.

In our experiments we registered the GDV-glow of water that was remotely influenced by the operator. We have been interested in this subject for a long time, since the end of the 1990s when the methods of studying the parameters of the GDV-glow of water were developed. After meeting Alan Chumak for the first time we planned to conduct a series of experiments of influencing water.

Than we ask a person (or a group of people) to concentrate on the liquid inside the syringe and send it their most sincere feelings. After 10 minutes of continuous influence we repeat the measurements.

Bible tells us that Jesus turned water into wine. Was it Cabernet or Merlot? That is unlikely. Water remained water, but it obtained special properties. What is the most valued property of wine? Why has it always been so appealing to mankind?

The main property of wine is to make people merry. After having a drink, people forget about their everyday troubles, the world seems exciting and significant, and everyone is happy and jolly. People want to sing and dance. Wine is a very special laughing liquid.

Therefore, Jesus did not turn water into something else, but he bestowed very special properties upon it. After drinking that water people became merry and happy, they wanted to

sing and praise Jesus. Speaking in present-day terms, Jesus structured the water by directional increase of its biological activity. Numerous experiments when water was mentally influenced show that on the whole this is possible.

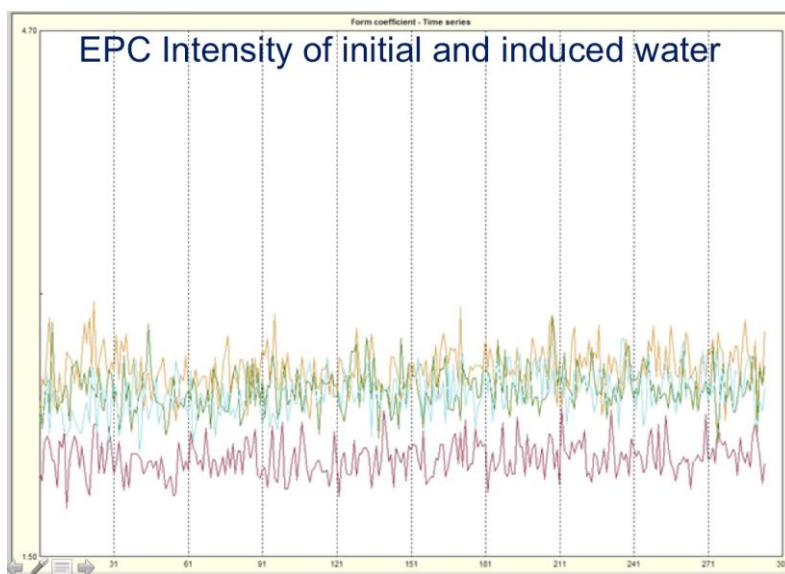
Alan Chumak sat two meters from the experimental installation and concentrated on the column of liquid. He was so absorbed in this process that he did not notice anything around him; no sounds could reach his mind at that moment. Special measurements showed that at this moment the individual enters a specific altered state of consciousness. Study of such condition is a subject for a separate area of research. This state is common for a shaman, a healer, a surgeon performing an operation, a distinguished actor performing on stage. In this condition a person can influence the processes around him.

Several minutes later Chumak's face relaxed, he sat back and said: "Done. You may test now."

We waited for 5 minutes more to let the active processes in the liquid develop and then started the measurements.

In the majority of such experiments statistically significant changes of the parameters of the water glow were detected. The glow image became more active, and the number of ramified streamers grew. But the greatest changes were observed for the dynamic glow curves that were changing over a prolonged time period – up to several days.

These results were not observed each and every time, they depended greatly on Chumak's ability to enter the altered consciousness state. This process is not always governed by our will.



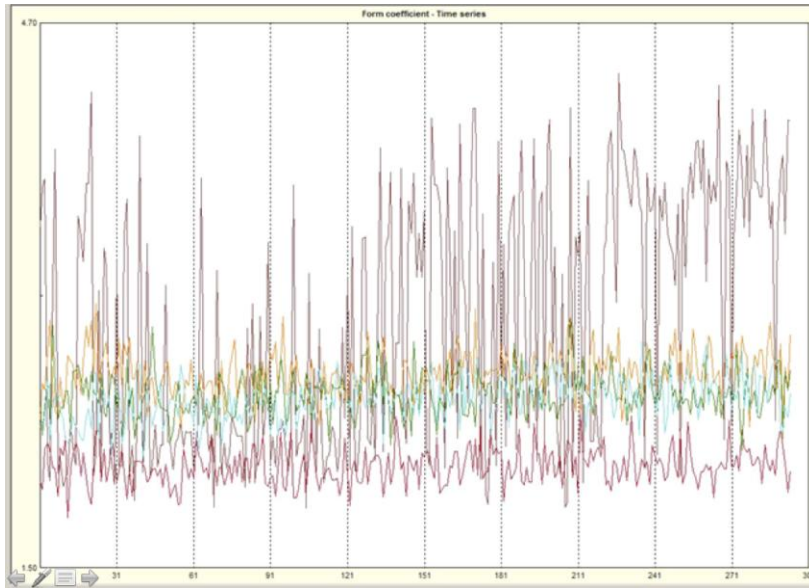


Fig. 3. Water dynamic signal before and after the meditation.

Further experiments studying the influence upon water glow parameters were conducted with participation of many sensitives from different countries. In many cases the experiments demonstrated statistically significant effects of the influence. This suggested the idea that a sensitive is mostly influencing the liquid media of the organism, especially blood. Structurization of blood under a directed mental influence has a positive effect upon all organs and systems.

Interestingly, after the first experiments during which the operator mastered the specifics of the task, the influence could be performed at virtually any distance.

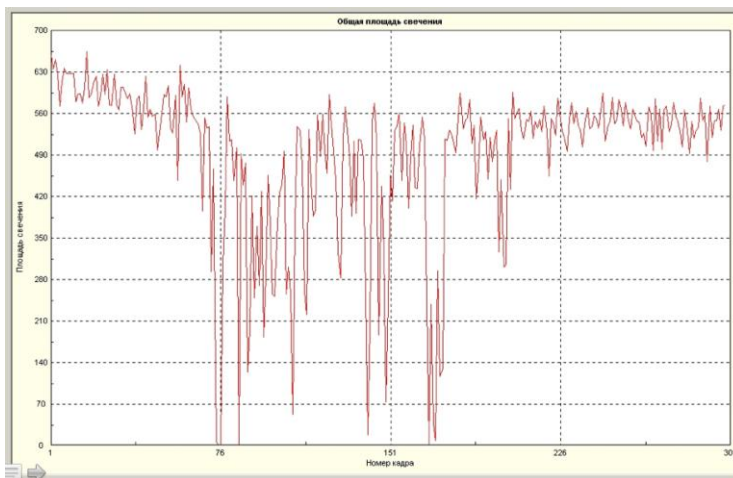


Fig.4. Water dynamic signal before and after the meditation.

Another series of experiments studied the collective influence upon water. The experiments were conducted during seminars in groups of 20-30 students that had a positive



attitude towards the professor and the subject of discussion. After explaining the purpose of the experiments and registering the initial images of the water glow, individuals were asked to use their inner concentration to send feelings of love and goodness to the water. In many cases the experiments changed the parameters of the glow of water.

We conducted a large number of similar experiments and in the majority of cases we received positive results. These convincing results show that the parameters of the water glow undergo statistically valid changes under the influence of directed attention of a human or a coordinated group of individuals. The distance between the operator and the device is insignificant, be it two meters or two thousand kilometers – yes, we did those experiments too.

In that case the experiment is conducted in the following way: several sealed bottles containing the same water are placed on a table in a laboratory; the bottles are marked by colored felt-tip pens. The operator tries influencing only one bottle of his/her choice, at a random time within 2-3 hours. The operator writes down his/her choice, puts the note into an envelope and seals it. When the specified period is over, the glow signal is measured for all bottles, all measurements being repeated five times, whereupon statistical indices are calculated in order to evaluate the difference of glow of different samples. Clearly, in the absence of a significant influence all samples must yield statistically identical results. Different results may indicate that there was an influence. After completing the measurements and preparing the results, the final result is prepared as a protocol and is signed by all participants of the experiment, whereupon the operator's envelope is opened and the results are compared. Thus, the experiment becomes a double-blind study: none of the participants know what the operator is going to do.

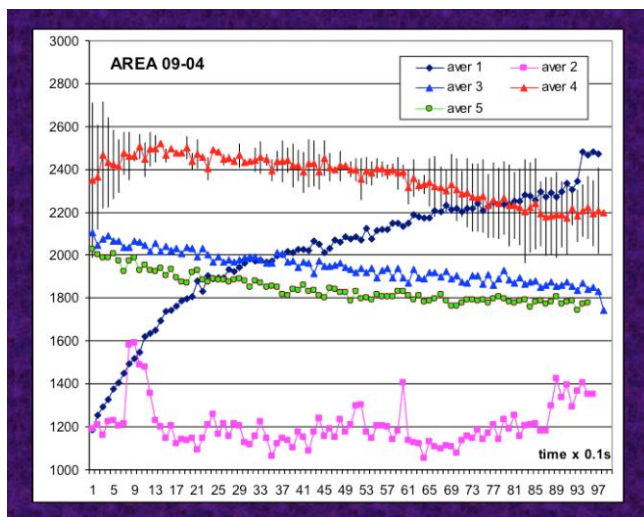


Fig.5. Water dynamic signal in 5 different bottles after the meditation.

We conducted similar experiments with operators from different countries. Among them were Alan Chumak and Aleskey Nikitin from Russia, Christos Drossinakis and Victor Filippe from Germany, and Krishna Madappa from the USA. In all experiments the operator was first informed about the conditions of the trial, then they attempted the experiment at close range, and only after that they worked in the double-blind mode at a large distance. Sessions between Germany and St. Petersburg (Russia), Moscow and St. Petersburg, and Japan and St. Petersburg were performed. The efficiency of the influence at a relatively close range (from an adjoining room) for five abovementioned operators was 80%. In three experiments of long-range action study 10 test trials were performed with the overall efficiency of 70% (7 successful tests out of 10, in three cases the signal from all bottles was the same); in 5 cases the color chosen by the operator matched the color of the bottle where changes were detected, in another test the changes were detected in two bottles, and in yet another case the intentions of the operator differed from the actual results.

Four series of experiments were conducted together with Lynne McTaggart, who was organizing people by Internet. At some particular moment they started meditation directed to the water in our lab. In all cases statistically significant influence was detected (fig.6).

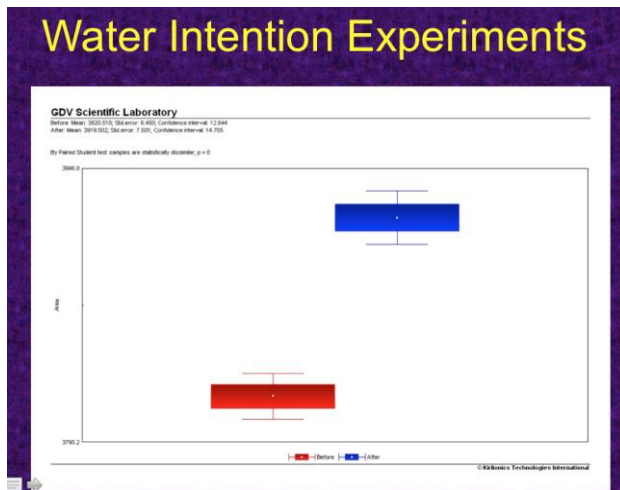


Fig.6. Water intention experiments.

Experiments of this kind are absolutely correct, they are performed in the double-blind trial mode and the data is statistically processed, thus excluding any possibility of random changes. The control measurements (performed in the absence of any deliberate influence) in all cases showed that the water in the bottles produced an identical signal. The only disadvantage of

such experiments is that the measurements require a lot of effort, and the preparation, organization and implementation of the experiments is very time-consuming.

Selection of water is crucial to the success of the experiment. Different samples of water have different stability of the glow signal over time. In the majority of cases during the registration of the glow the signal grows for 3-5 minutes and then stabilizes at a certain level.

Distilled water has the smallest stabilization time, and its signal is extremely stable albeit low, but distilled water barely reacts to the mental influence. That is why it is rarely used in experiments like that.

The best reaction to mental influence is manifested by natural water, but firstly one must check that the glow signal is stable and reproducible. Stability can be obtained by keeping water from a natural source in the air for 24 hours. Usually the experiments use bottled and sealed natural water that is opened right before starting the experiment.

The abovementioned operators each used his own method for creating the influence, but all of them tried to establish mental contact with water as if it were a living thing, and then transfer his emotions to this thing. Therefore, we can safely say that water acted as a detector of emotions.

So what are the main conclusions from these experiments?

Have you ever noticed that a dinner cooked at home by a loving spouse is more delicious than the most exquisite and expensive restaurant food? Let alone the trademark dish that your mother makes for you. Could it be that the sincere and kind feelings that the person experiences during the cooking influence the structure of water and change it, like it happened in our experiments? Another conclusion is that food prepared with ill feelings may have extremely negative consequences.

In India the Hindu culinary tradition pays special attention to this issue. Ayurvedic texts state that prior to lighting the fire one must pray to reach a positive frame of mind and only then proceed with the cooking. If you cannot discard the negative emotions and hard feelings it is better to skip cooking this time. We should always remember that all our emotions and feelings influence the water around us.

## **Conclusion**

The obtained data shows that the electrophotonic method has high selectiveness 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 water, but the determining and the most curious dependency is the dependency on 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 that the electrophotonic method is one of the informative methods for the study of structural-informational properties of liquids.

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