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# **Structured Water Experiments**

This paper presents scientific data demonstrating the ability of VFT to create different structural water or "informed water".

Spectroscopy experiments conducted at the Garvey Center in Ohio in 1993 and again in 2004 at Penn State University show that the VFT patterns create changes in the absorption spectrum of water molecules. Both the experiments at the Garvey Center and at Penn State indicated that "the chemically identical Vital Force solutions have unique water structures" and that the absorption spectrum of water varies depending on the energy imprint in the water measured.

Using a gas discharge visualization (GDV) camera, researchers were able to detect minute differences on the surface of the water samples. The measurements indicate that the absorption spectrum of the water is affected with VFT patterns added to it.

### 1. Changes in the Vibrational Spectrum of Water

Significant long-lasting changes in the infrared absorption spectrum of de-ionized water were observed after approximately one minute of exposure to the VFT patterns generated by the VFT plasma generator (Olive W. Garvey Center, Wichita, Kansas 1993). The graphs demonstrate that different Vital Force Technology patterns produce different effects on the vibrational spectrum of water.



The first graph shows the spectrum of vibrational frequencies of water molecules in the infrared range. The second graph shows how the influence of the VFT pattern changes the vibrational

frequencies of water molecules. The water molecule has a triangular shape. The fact that the molecule vibrates differently means that the angle between the hydrogen and oxygen atoms has changed under the influence of this pattern. The frequency spectrum of the molecule observed in the 3rd graph shows that under the influence of a second VFT pattern the water molecule vibrates in yet another way.

The same experiment was repeated in the Material Research lab at Pennsylvania State University in 2004.

### 2. Raman Spectroscopy Data

Another experiment demonstrating changes in the molecular structure of liquids was conducted by Dr. M. Richard Hoover at the Material Research Laboratory, Pennsylvania State University, in 2004 using Raman Spectroscopy.

This experiment showed the effect of three different VFT patterns on the vibrational spectrum of the trace minerals' solution. One can see distinctive differences between the vibrational spectrum of these samples, both in the amplitude of the peaks and their shapes. The results provide yet another confirmation of the VFT patterns' ability to modify the molecular structure of water.

Chemical analysis via ICP was also conducted on these solutions and revealed nearly identical chemical compositions as a very slight variations typical of trace mineral solutions, and not substantial enough to cause the strong variation observed in the Raman data. (ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma) Spectroscopy is an analytical method used to detect and measure elements to analyze chemical samples).



# 3. Subtle Energy's Effect In-Vivo on Physical Performance

Research (Kronn, Svirskis & Klimavichiusa et al, 2013) has been performed, studying the pattern Peak Performance (PP) created by VFT with two behavioral tests on mice: forced swimming (so called Porsolt) and Open Field tests. They used intraperitoneal injection (i.p.) administration of trace minerals infused with PP. Mice were tested in acute and chronic situations.

The results indicated that PP has anxiolytic effect in acute situations, which was demonstrated by a 36% increase in the number of entrances into the central ("dangerous") zone and 84% increase in the distance walked in the central zone.

In chronic situations, PP-induced antidepressant and psycho-stimulating effects in mice demonstrated by the increase in total distance swam and in fast movements (by 32% and 110%, respectively), and 42% decreased immobilization time in the Porsolt test.

Similar research (Klimavichiusa, 2012) has shown that mice injected with Peak Performance (PP) and Stress Relief (SR) VFT patterns demonstrated dramatically better endurance both in normal and in stressful situations (see fig.1& 2). During eight days of testing with Peak Performance, mice ran about 32% further and had more than twice the amount of fast moments than control (fig. 3 & 4). Immobilization time (time of passive behavior indicating depression) in mice treated with PP was two times shorter than in control, indicating much better resistance to stress (fig. 5).



# Acute i.p., Open Field test

#### Chronic i.p., Porsolt test



\*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01 vs control

Results demonstrated that the VFT patterns can be studied in behavioral models in vivo and verified that Peak Performance energy pattern supports the physical performance while decreasing the negative impact of stress on the organism.

#### 4. Research with GDV

Further tests to measure the effects of the VFT patterns on properties of water were conducted using a Gas Discharge Visualization (GDV) Camera. The GDV camera (Korotkov, 2002) measures the electrophonic parameters of liquids under the influence of electrical impulses which generate an electromagnetic field around the surface of the liquid. A drop of liquid is suspended at 2-3 mm distance above the glass surface of the optical window of the device, and the glow from its surface is then registered.

One can see in Fig. 6 that the different VFT patterns produced very different structuring effects on the solution into which they were infused. Number of Kirlian luminescence fragments in case of the mineral solution infused with the VFT pattern "Clear Mind" is practically no different than in the un-infused solution, whereas pattern "Stress Relief x3" produces a very strong structuring effect.







The result presented in Fig.7 shows that several drops of the mineral solution infused with a specific VFT pattern can change the structure of regular water: 10 drops of a trace mineral solution infused with a specific VFT pattern placed into 4 ounces of drinking water (dilution of about 1:200) decrease the average number of fragments in the luminescence of water from 280 to 40.



Water: 120 ml water with 10 drops of trace mineral

Fig. 7

#### References

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