

**Report of Experimental Pilot Study.
Testing “Aires” device.
October 20, 2006**

1. The aim of the experiments: testing influence of “Aires” device to physical process and to the mobile phone radiation.

2. Technique: Electrophotonic GDV Bioelectrography (see Appendix).

3. Experimental procedure:

3.1. The influence of “Aires” device to the emission of metal cylinder. Electrophotonic (EPC) emission of a metal cylinder was taken in initial condition, with “Aires” device attached to the outside box of the GDV instrument, and after removing of “Aires” device.

3.2. The influence of “Aires” device to the mobile phone radiation. EPC GDV images of 10 human fingers was taken in initial condition, during the conversation with mobile phone, and during the conversation with mobile phone with attached “Aires” device.

4. Experimental Results.

4.1. Metal cylinder.

Fig.1 demonstrates the influence of “Aires” device to the Area of photon emission of a metal cylinder,

Fig.2 demonstrates the influence of “Aires” device to the Intensity of photon emission of a metal cylinder.

As we see from the graphs, under the influence of “Aires” device the Area decreased and Intensity increased. These conditions were kept after removing of “Aires” device.

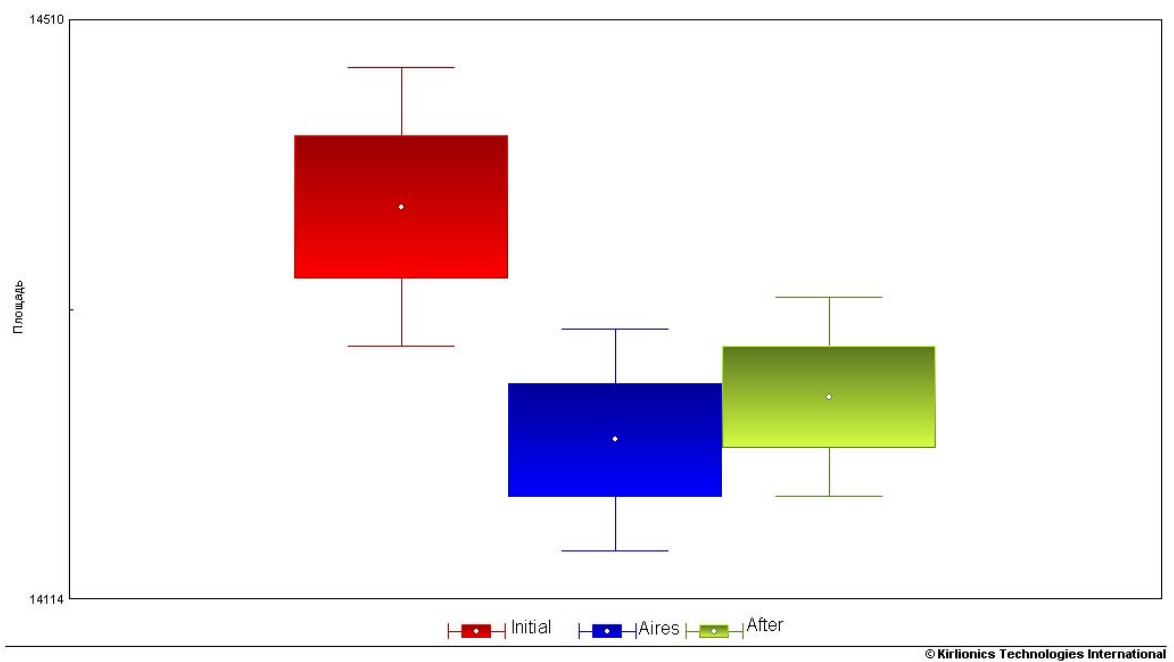


Fig.1 The influence of "Aires" device to the Area of photon emission of a metal cylinder.

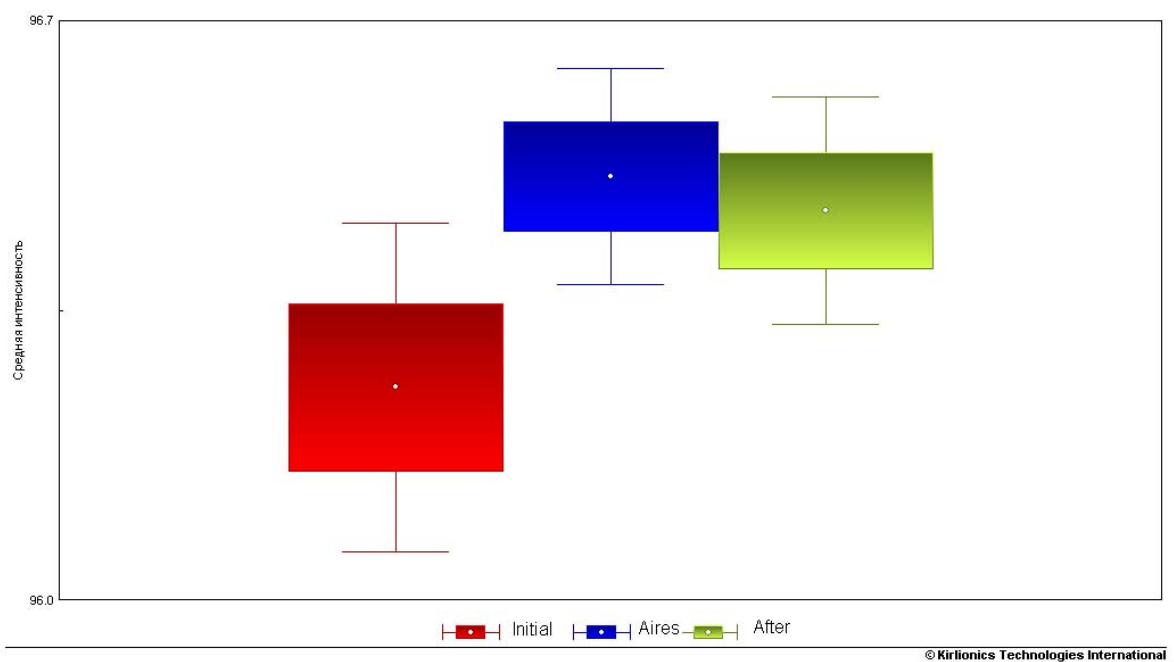


Fig.2 The influence of "Aires" device to the Intensity of photon emission of a metal cylinder.

4.2. The influence of “Aires” device to the mobile phone radiation.

Fig.3,4 demonstrate the energy diagrams of two people in initial condition (red line), during the conversation with mobile phone (blue line), and during the conversation with mobile phone with attached “Aires” device (green line).

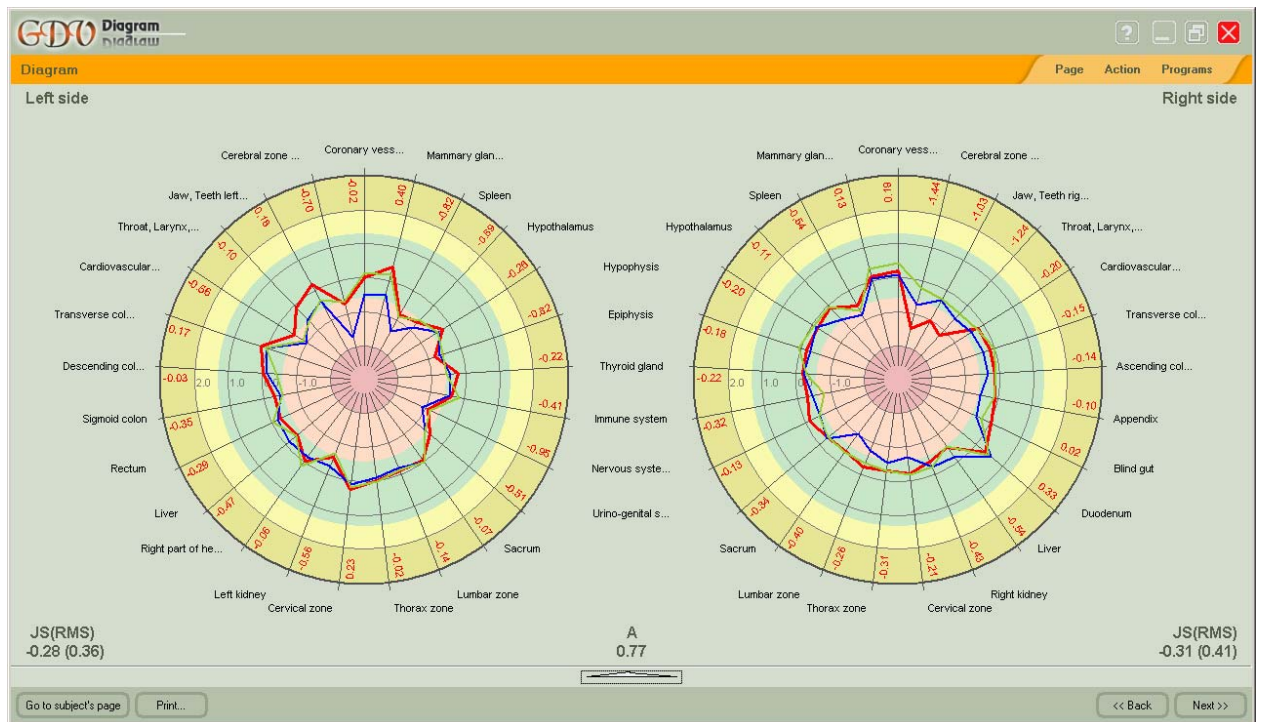


Fig.3. Energy diagram of the volunteer KK.

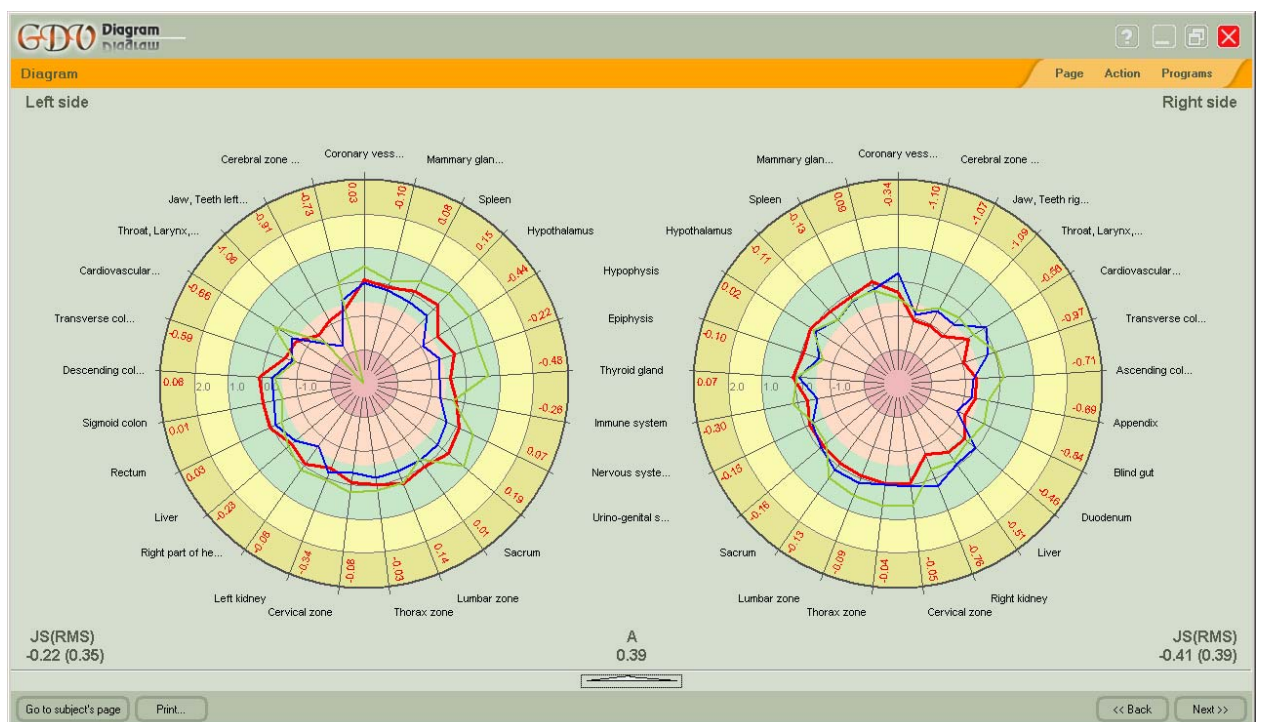


Fig.4. Energy diagram of the volunteer Tat.

As we see from the graphs, under the influence the left diagram decreased, under the influence of attached “Aires” device it restored back to initial condition, or became even better.

Left diagram corresponds to the right part of the head where people kept the mobile phone.

Observations are confirmed by the numbers. Table 1 gives values of the GDV parameters.

Table 1.

Parameter => Participants	KK	Tat
JS Left before	-.28	-.22
JS Left with mobile telephone	-.50	-.50
JS Left with mobile telephone with attached “Aires” device	-.36	-.07
JS Right before	-.31	-.41
JS Right with mobile telephone	-.40	-.28
JS Right with mobile telephone with attached “Aires” device	-.21	-.15

(Lower negative numbers correspond to better condition)

Same effect we may see on the images of Energy Fields (fig.5) mostly in the head area.

Conclusion

1. Pilot study experiments demonstrated effects of the “Aires” device both to the physical sensor and to human reactions to mobile phone radiation.
2. Human effect was positive in two studied cases.
3. These data should be considered as preliminary, for the statistical evaluation a special set of twin-blind experiments should be organized with a big group of participants and control placebo devices.

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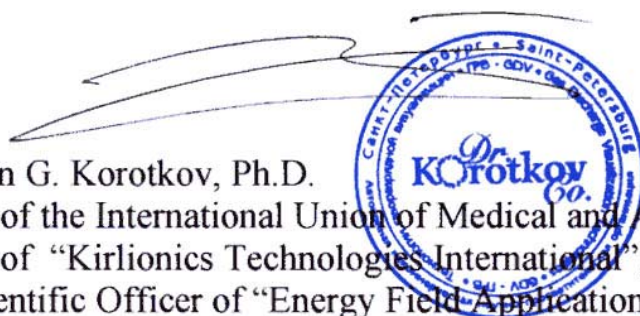
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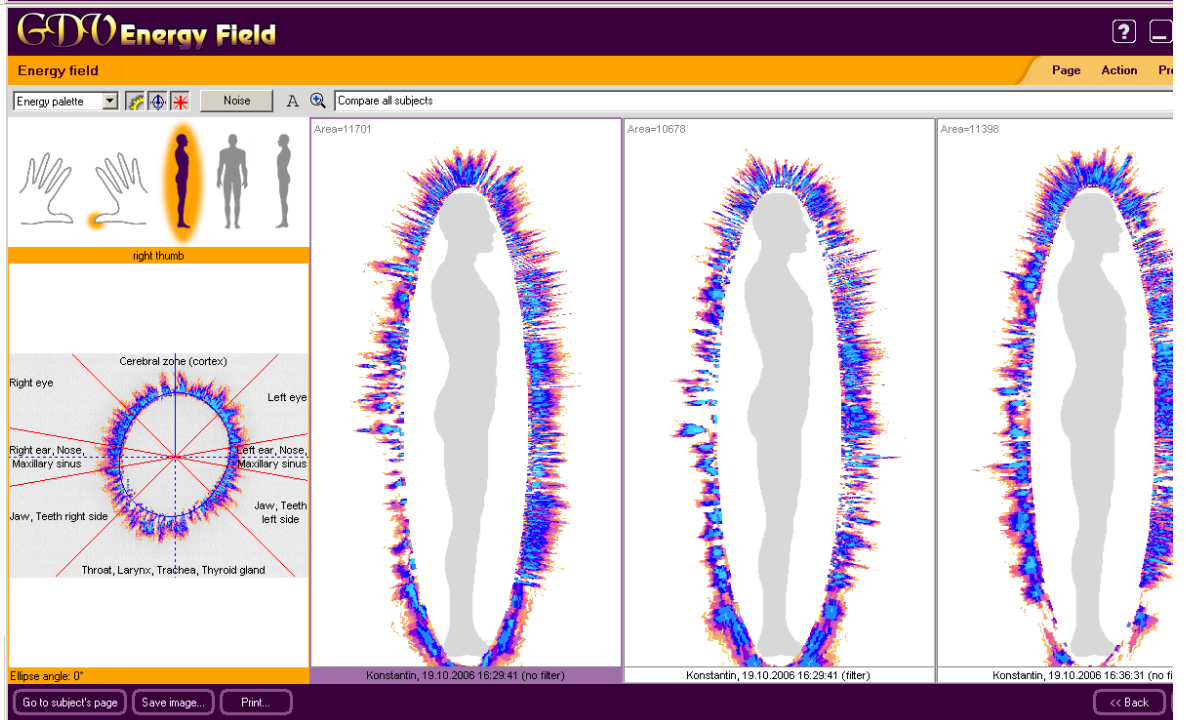
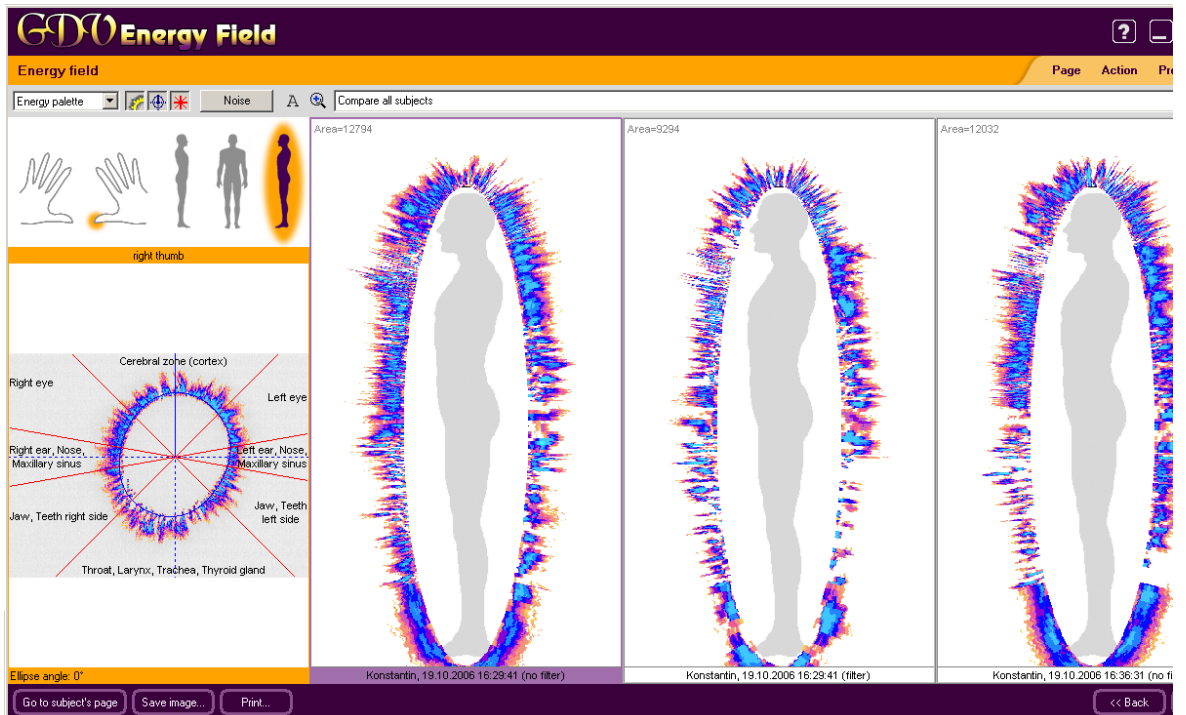
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Appendix.

The Gas Discharge Visualisation Techniques.

The Gas-Discharge Visualization (GDV) technique is the main research method in this study. The electric impulse on the camera plate stimulates biological subjects (or chemicals in contact with it) and generates a response in the form of an excited gas plasma. The short electrical impulse (10 mcs) causes this plasma to emit both light and other electromagnetic fields over a wide frequency band. The emissions are directly measured by a charge-coupled device (CCD), the state of the art in measuring low-level light in astrophysics and other scientific endeavors. The CCD registers the pattern of photons detected over time. This digital data is transmitted directly into a computer for data processing. Each image is stored as a graphics file. These two-dimensional images of the light are then used to calculate the area, emission intensity, density, fractality, and other parameters. Experimental conclusions are drawn on the basis of these calculated parameters (Korotkov, 1998, 2002).

This is a direct, real-time detection of a Human Energy Field. The GDV has corrected the experimental deficits of older forms of electrophotography. What were previously considered as confounding parameters in the older forms of electrophotography, such as pressure, finger size, sweating or changes in physical conductivity, have been overcome with the new GDV method. Light from the electrical coronal discharge patterns are measured at each of the ten fingers, which act as electrical termination points for the 12 main acupuncture meridians of the body. Complex mathematical calculations provide statistics to characterize the strength, shape, dimensions, and irregularities the fingertip images. These calculations are used in the analysis of areas or sectors of fingertip images that reflect different organs and systems of the body, in accordance with the principles of energy meridians. Each individual sector or portion of the fingertip is connected energetically with specific organs and organ systems. This idea was first proposed by P. Mandel (1986) and then clinically verified and corrected by the team of Dr. Korotkov.

The GDV Technique has been found to be effective in evaluating states of human health (Bevk et. al., 2000; Kononenko, 2001), monitoring of individual reactions to different trainings (Howell, 1999; Dobson and O'Keffe, 2000; Kolmakov and Hanninen, 2000; Bundzen et al, 2002a,b; Gibson, 2002; Roberts, 2002), study of the energy properties of liquids (Korotkov and Korotkin, 2001; Bell et al, 2003). The GDV Camera is certified in Russia as a medical instrument.

The "GDV Camera" instrument produced by the "Kirlionics Technologies International," Saint-Petersburg, Russia (www.korotkov.org, www.kti.spb.ru), utilized in these experiments had the following parameters: single impulse duration – 10 microseconds; repetition frequency – 1024 Hz; induction interval – 0.5-32 s; electrode voltage – 10-15 kV.

Static images of GDV emission from the fingers (GDV-grams) were registered during a 20 ms interval provided by the TV single shot, so that 20 images were averaged by the CCD TV camera as a single pattern registered in the computer as a BMP file (Korotkov, 1998). Fingers were numbered 1-5 with 1 being the thumb and the little finger 5.

GDV time dynamics were taken for several seconds as a short film (*.AVI-file) recording 25-30 images per second with continuous application of electrical impulses to the ring finger of the left (4L) and right hands (4R). As the series of BMP files were extracted from this file, they were filtered in image processing software and parameters were calculated. These parameters created a time sequence that can be presented as a time curve (Korotkov, 2002).

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