

Gas Discharge Visualisation Measurements of the Effect of Intent on Water

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Objective: Building upon our previous findings that the GDV is capable of discriminating various types, we investigated if intention and/or energy could be placed in water.

Materials and Methods: Highly purified liquid chromatography water (HPLC), purified water (PW), and Tucson tap water were used. Three experimental conditions were: (1) a control condition (no intervention), (2) an individual concentrated on bringing earth energy up through his feet into a bottle of water or syringe held in his hand, and (3) that same individual concentrated on the water emanating the best amethyst properties that it could. Trials were 2 minutes for each condition. GDV photographs were taken immediately after each condition.

Results: The differences between purified and HPLC replicated Form Coefficient { $F(1,22)=5.2760$, $p=.03151$ }, spectrum { $F(1,22)=10.835$, $p=.00333$ }, and area { $F(1,22)=10.835$, $p=.00333$ }. The amethyst intention condition was statistically different from the control condition, on spectrum { $F(1,22)=11.586$, $p=.00523$ } and area { $F(1,12)=9.9069$, $p=.00841$ }. In addition, across all reported parameters earth energy and the amethyst condition showed marginally significant differences between themselves.

Conclusions: The GDV can be used to measure intention and the imparting of energy into water can be studied. The findings indicate that the use of amber glass bottles does not stop the flow of energy or intention into water.