Psy-Tek Labs, LLC

Non-Invasive Scanning and Subtle Energy Testing Lab

GDV measurements of water exposed to Celiant fabric compared to those with charged polyester fabric: Preliminary study

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Co-Investigator: Jessica Luibrand, BS, CCT, CCTT, Subtle Energy Researcher (Bio in Appendix B)

Abstract

Arrowhead spring water was exposed to Celiant fabric and to KitCore Enhancement Technology enhanced polyester fabric. Arrowhead Spring water exposed to charged polyester had a higher Average Intensity and a larger Area. These results were statistically significant. Entropy was higher for the Celiant sample indicating a much higher level smoothness and homogenization of the dissolved content or of the distribution of water molecules in the charged polyester sample. The present results mean that water exposed charged polyester would give more electrons with more energy to a person drinking that water compared to drinking the water exposed to the Celiant sample.

Goal

This pilot project was designed to find out energetic differences as seen by the Electro-Photonic Imager/Gas Discharge Visualization (EPI/GDV; details in Appendix C) between Arrowhead spring water exposed to a piece of Celiant fabric and another sample of Arrowhead spring water exposed to a piece of polyester fabric of the same size (3" x 13") treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology.

Statement of Work

For that purpose, Arrowhead spring water was poured in two identical jars. Both pieces of tissue were placed in identical plastic bags to avoid having unknown particles and dissolved molecules from the material of the sample to interfere with the experiment. One jar had a piece of Celiant fabric placed in it and the other jar had a piece of polyester put in it. Both pieces of fabric stayed in the jars for at least 48 hours before the experiment.

Protocol

Six 6 drops were measured twice for each sample, for a total of 24 measurements, 12 for each sample. For each sample a new tuberculin syringe was used. Before and after each use, the syringe was primed with the sample prior to a drop measurement. The GDV captured images at a rate of 5 images per second (or 5 frames per second) for 24 seconds giving 120 images per measurement. For each sample, the 2 measurements taken of the first drop were not use for data analysis, and the first 20 images were discarded from all drop measurements leaving 100 images per measurement × 2 measurements × 5 drops = 1,000 images to analyze per sample. Parameters analyzed included: Area, Average Intensity, Form Coefficient, Entropy and Spatial Fractality.

What is the EPI/GDV measuring?

The parameters analyzed are: Area, Average Intensity, Form Coefficient, Entropy and Spatial Fractality. Area gives an indication of the energy of the electrons emitted by the drop while Average Intensity is proportional to the number of electrons that are emitted from the drop. A large Area indicates that electrons are easily leaving the drop (lightly bounded to the drop) and leave the drop with high energy while a larger Average Intensity indicates a larger number of electrons emitted and thus more electrons available to react with the positive charges of compounds or molecules in the body. The ingestion of that water results in a better absorption of the electrons by the body. Form Coefficient and Entropy are related to coherence and symmetry. A lower value for these parameters would suggest a better coherence and distribution or flow of electrons within the drops of the test sample (suggesting a more homogeneous distribution of the molecules inside the sample). Spatial Fractality is related to self-symmetry at different scales of observation.

Results

Area

Figure 1 shows the time series of the 100 images (from frame 21 to frame 120) analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water from non-treated Celiant sample = Celiant Sample; Sample 2 = water from treated polyester fabric = Polyester Sample) for the Area of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points at each frame. If the confidence interval of the 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples are probably statistically different. In Figure 1, they almost entirely not overlap so it is expected that the charged polyester sample will have a significantly larger Area.

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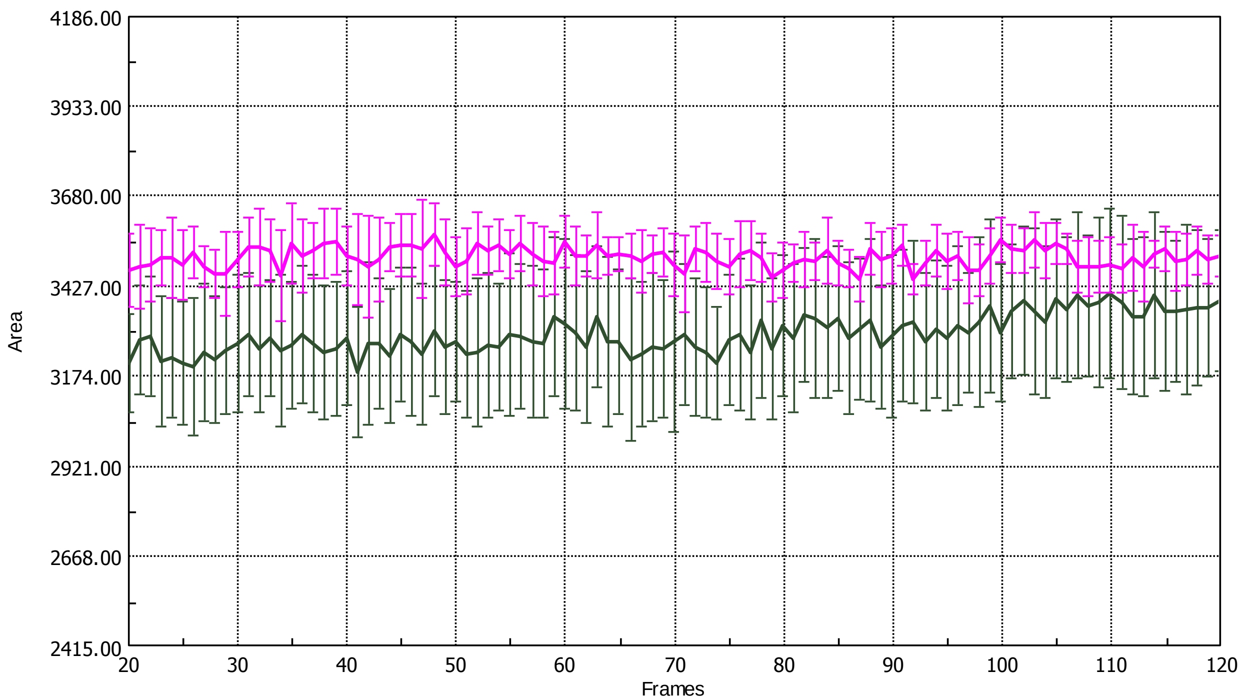


Sample 1: *Celiant Sample: Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: *Polyester Sample: Mean + confidence interval*

Figure 1: Area vs. Frames for the 2 water samples. The units of the Area are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 2 presents the statistical analysis comparing the mean Area of the glow for each sample. As anticipated, Figure 2 shows that there is a statistically significant difference between the mean Areas of the glow of the 2 samples, with a probability $p = 0.0482$, indicating that the charged polyester fabric has a larger glow and that there is little probability that this result is due to chance.

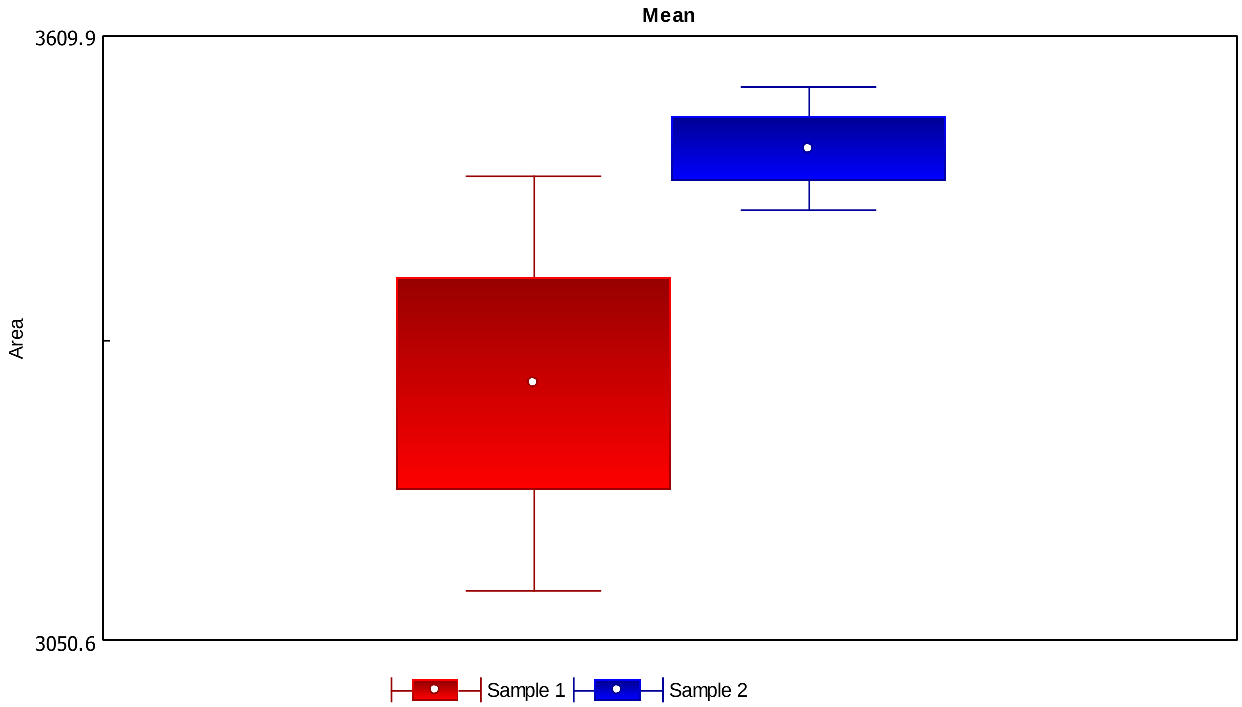
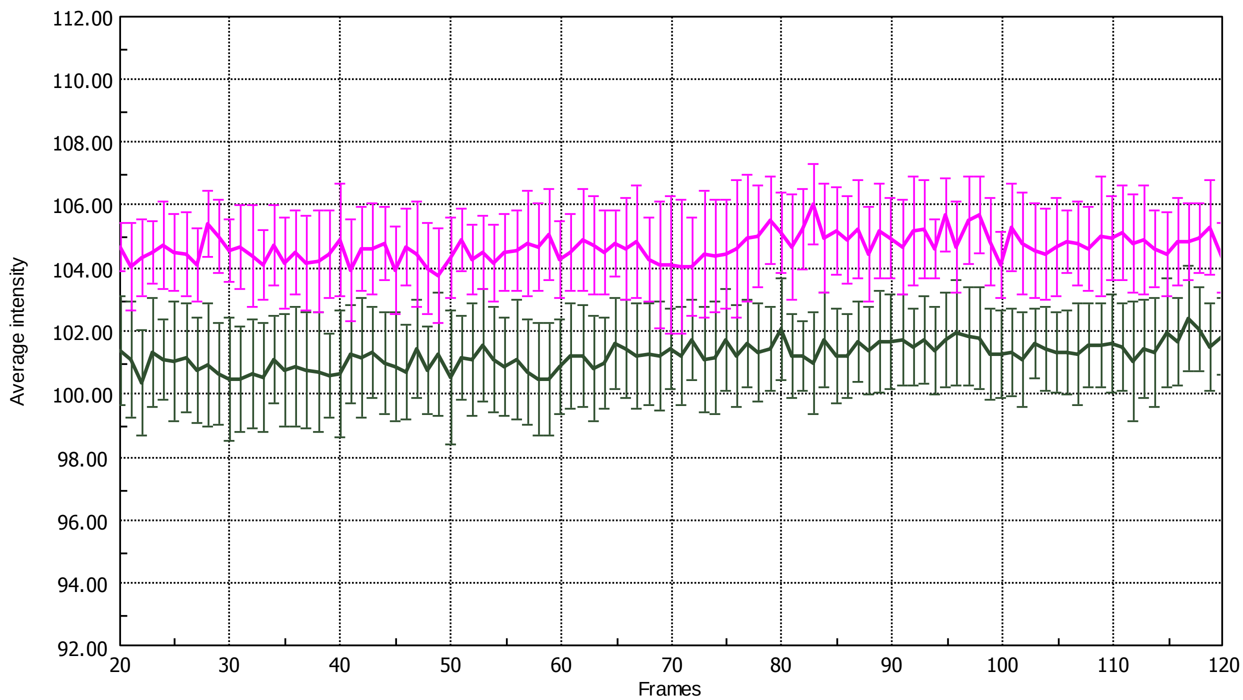


Figure 2: Statistical comparison between the mean Areas of the two samples. By Student test the sample means are statistically significant different with Sample 1 having a significantly larger Area with a probability p = 0.0482.

Average intensity

Figure 3 shows the time series of the 100 images (from frame 21 to frame 120) analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water from non-treated Celiant sample = Celiant Sample; Sample 2 = water from treated polyester fabric = Polyester Sample) for the Average Intensity of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points at each frame. If the confidence interval of the 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples are probably statistically different. In Figure 3, they do not overlap so it is expected that the charged polyester sample will have a significantly larger Average Intensity.



Sample 1: *Celiant Sample: Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: *Polyester Sample: Mean + confidence interval*

Figure 3: Average Intensity vs. Frames for the 2 water samples. The units of the Average Intensity are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 4 presents the statistical analysis comparing the Average Intensity of the glow for each sample. As anticipated, Figure 4 shows that the charged polyester sample has a significantly higher mean Average Intensity compared to the Celiant sample with a probability p = 0.0163.

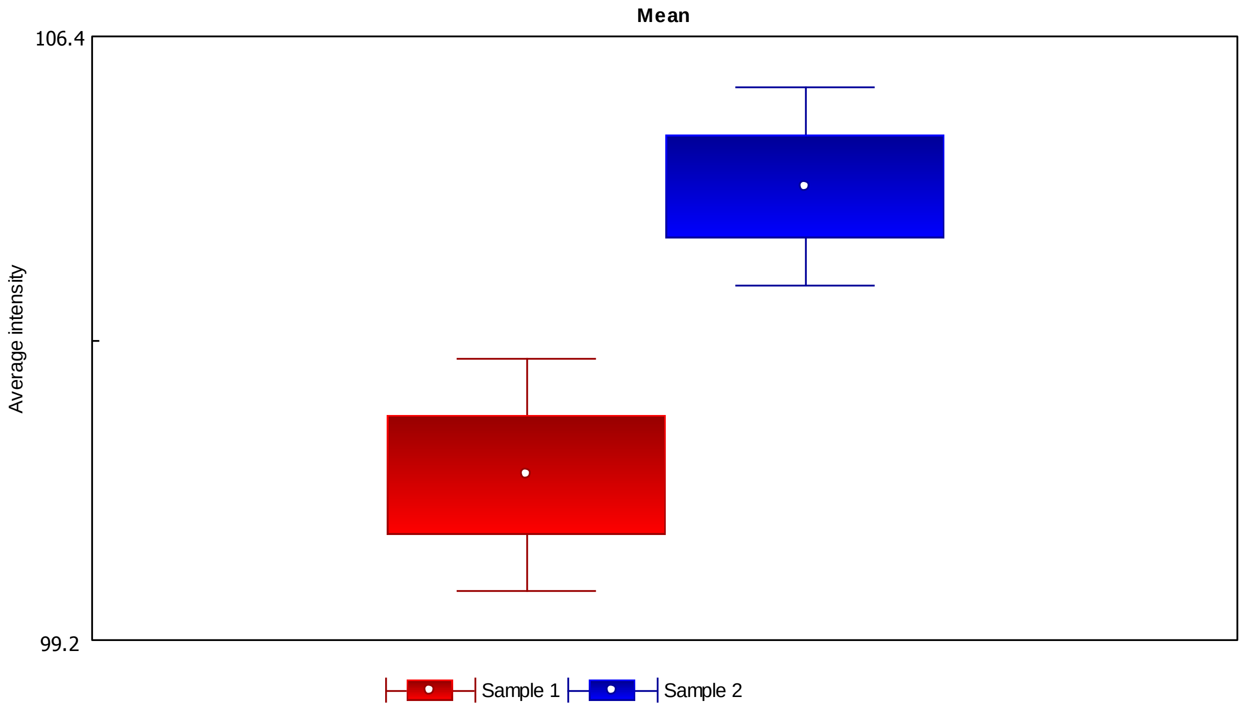


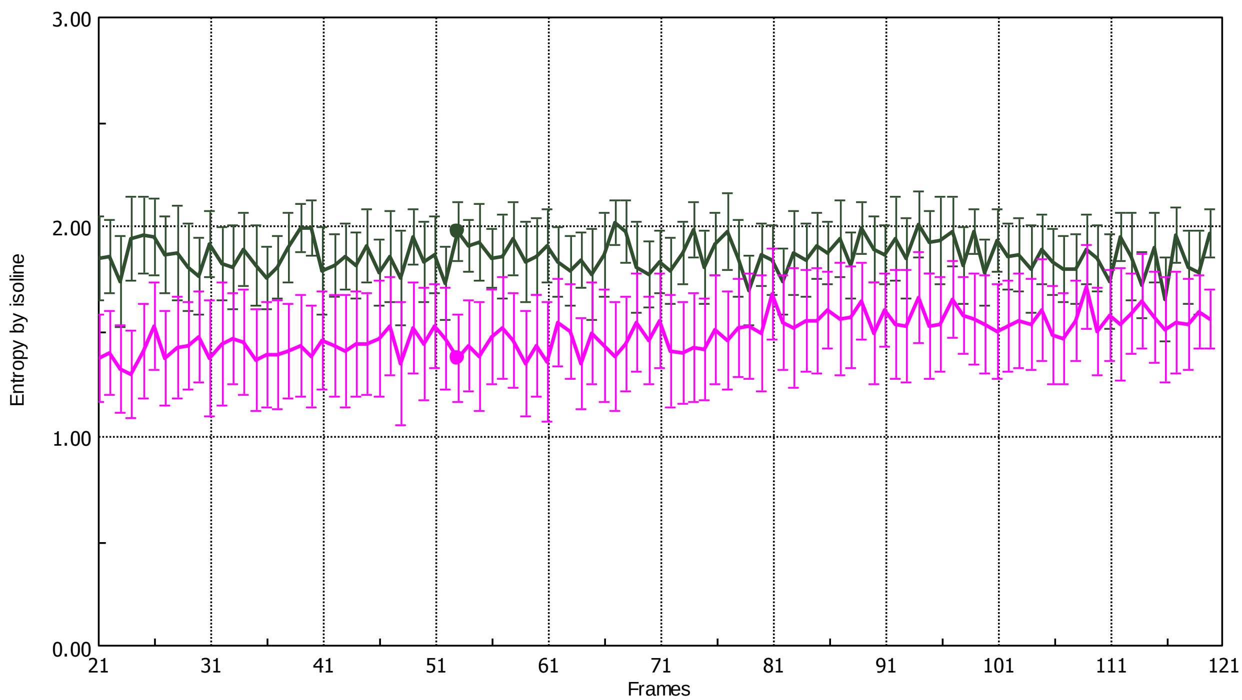
Figure 4: Statistical comparison between the mean Average intensity of the two samples. By Student test the sample means are significantly different with a probability p = 0.0163.

Form coefficient

Form Coefficient did not show any significant results.

Entropy

Figure 5 shows the time series of the 100 images (from frame 21 to frame 120) analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water from non-treated Celiant sample = Celiant Sample; Sample 2 = water from treated polyester fabric = Polyester Sample) for the Average Intensity of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points at each frame. If the confidence interval of the 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples are probably statistically different. In Figure 5, they almost do not overlap so it is expected that the charged polyester sample will have a significantly lower Entropy.



Sample 1: *Celiant Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: *Polyester Sample Mean + confidence interval*

Figure 5: Entropy vs. Frames for the 2 water samples. The units of Entropy are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 6 presents the statistical analysis comparing mean Entropy of the glow for each sample. As anticipated, Figure 6 shows that there is a statistically significant difference between the Entropy of the glow of the 2 samples with the Celiant sample having a larger entropy than the charged polyester sample ($p = 0.00142$). This means that the glow pattern of the charged polyester sample is less disorderly and more even or round than that of the Celiant sample.

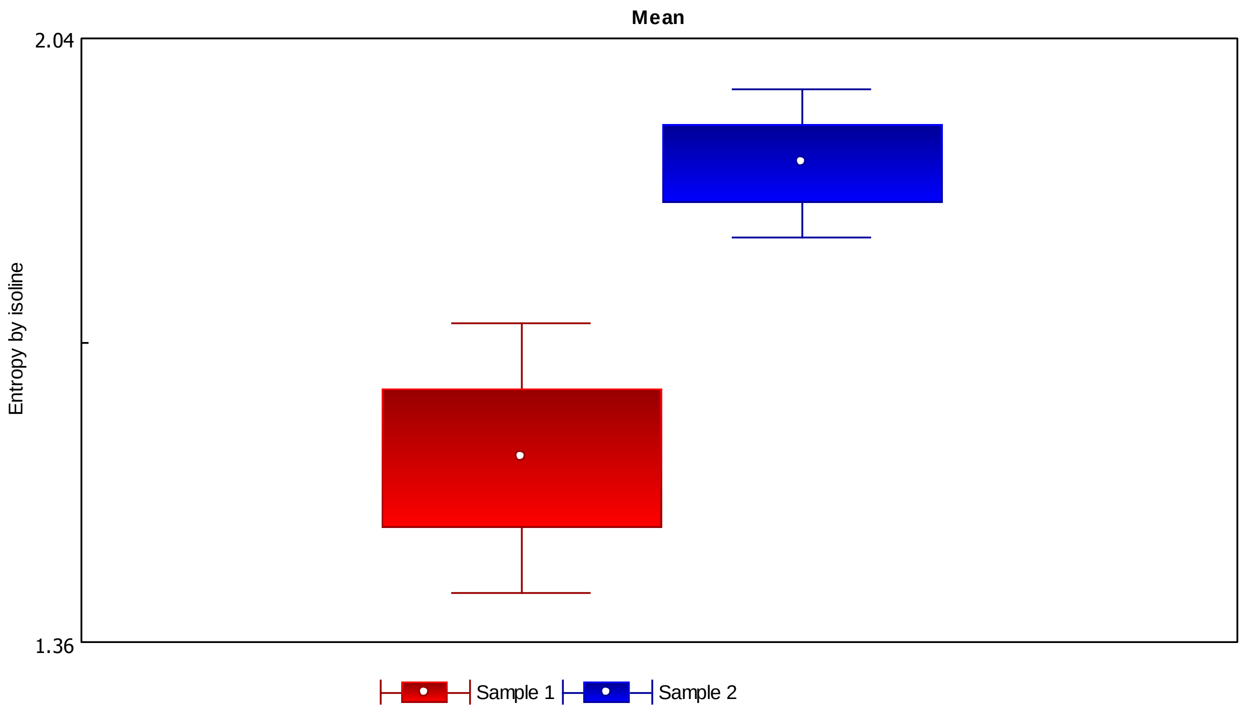


Figure 6: Statistical comparison between the mean Entropy of the two samples. By Student test the samples have statistically significant differences in mean with a probability p = 0.00142.

Spatial fractality

Spatial Fractality did not show any significant results.

Discussion

GDV analysis showed a significant difference in Area between the charged polyester and the Celiant samples. The Area being larger for the charged polyester sample means that the electrons emitted by that sample have more energy than those emitted by the Celiant sample. On the other hand, the charged polyester sample also showed a higher Average Intensity meaning that more electrons are emitted by that sample. A lower Entropy for the charged polyester sample means that this sample's glow was smoother and rounder than that of the Celiant sample. This result suggests a greater homogenization of the dissolved content in the drops sample or of the distribution of the water molecules themselves for the charged polyester. The fact that Spatial Fractality was so different between samples means that self-similarity at different scales of observation was very between samples with the treated sample having a much higher level of Spatial Fractality. Since Area gives an indication of the energy of the electrons emitted, it must be concluded that the charged polyester sample emitted electrons that had more energy than those of the Celiant sample on average. Average Intensity is proportional to the number of electrons emitted from the sample. A higher Averaged Intensity means a higher number of electrons emitted. The Average Intensity results mean that the charged polyester was emitting more electrons (statistically significant).

Conclusion

Arrowhead Spring water exposed to charged polyester had a higher Average Intensity and a larger Area. These results were statistically significant. Entropy was higher for the Celiant sample indicating a much higher level smoothness and homogenization of the dissolved content or of the distribution of water molecules in the charged polyester sample. The present results mean that water exposed charged polyester would give more electrons with more energy to a person drinking that water compared to drinking the water exposed to the Celiant sample.

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APPENDIX A

Gaétan Chevalier, Ph.D.,

Biographical Sketch

Dr. Gaétan Chevalier received his Ph.D. from the University of Montréal in Atomic Physics and Laser Spectroscopy. After 4 years of research at UCLA in the field of nuclear fusion, he became professor and Director of Research at the California Institute for Human Science (CIHS) for 10 years doing research on human physiology and electrophysiology. Dr. Chevalier is currently faculty member of CIHS, invited scientist in the Department of Developmental and Cellular Biology at UC Irvine and he has been Director of Research at Psy-Tek since June 2010.

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APPENDIX B

Jessica Luibrand, BS, CCT, CCTT, Thermographer, Subtle Energy Researcher

Jessica Luibrand received her Bachelor's degree from Grand Valley State University in Health Sciences while double minoring in Biology & Sociology. Being passionate about alternative and complementary medicine, she facilitated natural health & wellness seminars and discovered field of Thermography. Jessica moved to Florida in order to train under Dr. Carol Chandler, the 'Mother of thermography.' Jessica became a Certified Clinical Thermographer and Clinical Certified Thermography Trainer and trained doctors on how to use the camera, the software, and taught doctors how to incorporate Thermography into their practice. Jessica is the Chief Clinical Director of Psy-Tek Subtle Energy Laboratory & subtle energy researcher.

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APPENDIX C

EPI/GDV

The Electro-Photonic Imaging (EPI) device, formerly known as Gas Discharge Visualization (GDV), is an advanced form of Kirlian photography developed by Dr. Konstantin Korotkov (Figure C-1). This technology produces an electric impulse, which generates a response of the object in the form of electron and photon emission. The glow of the photon radiation owing to the gas discharge generated from the electromagnetic field is captured by a digital camera and processed by sophisticated software that can perform sophisticated statistical analyses of the data looking and many different parameters such as brightness and size of the glow. Figure 2 shows an example of a gas discharge glow produce around a metal cylinder used to calibrate the EPI/GDV system.

Figure C-1: Photograph of GDV Camera pro version 3 designed for measuring drops of liquid. There is a special syringe holder that is placed on top of the black ring which can hold a drop from a syringe just above the glass plate where the measurement is performed.

Figure C-2: Example of EPI/GDV image captured from a drop of tap water.