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Report of the experimental testing water device

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The aim: Testing the possible influence on water of the device "Tube."

Methods: Measuring water before and after the "Tube" device with the following methods:

1. Standard parameters: Ph, Density, Viscosity, Redox potential.
2. The Bio-Well Element instrument detected energy (Area) parameters.

Results:

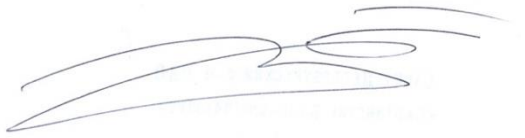
1. The statistically significant difference between initial water and water after the Tube has been found on several parameters (see data in Table 1 and figures in Appendix 2).
2. No difference was found in the Ph parameter, while changes were found in **conductivity** from 12.3 mkS/cm to 12.9 mkS/cm and **TDS** from 85.0 to 65.0 (in parts per million). This confirms that the "Tube" helps decrease the number of particles in water, i.e., water becomes purer.
3. Measurements were repeated for several days in different modes, and in all the experiments, water demonstrated transformation after the "Tube." This confirms that this water has " memory effect."

Conclusions:

Testing the possible influence on water of the device "Tube" demonstrated that the Tube may impact the Energy parameters of some types of water.

This confirms that after the "Tube," water becomes structured.

See the explanation of "the structure of water" in Appendix 1.



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Appendix 1.

The structure and memory of water

The term "structure" applies not only to static objects. The notion of structure may be attributed to the process localized in space and having a specific geometric shape. Since this process can transform and move in space, it has the characteristics associated with time, i.e., it is a temporary structure.

Temporary structures can be characterized by frequencies (frequency range), amplitudes, and coordination (phases). It is essential that this process may exist only on the condition of a constant "flow" of matter and energy through this formation. The gaseous water forms, such as tornadoes and hurricanes, are dynamic structures that may exceed the stability of the strongest static structures. After all, the destructive power of tornadoes and hurricanes are all well known. Ordinary clouds are dynamic structures as well.

Dynamic structures in liquid water are characteristically funnels and eddies, which can exist for a very long time under certain conditions. Thanks to observations from space, giant whirlpools with a diameter of up to tens and hundreds of kilometers were discovered recently in the oceans. The lifetime of such water bodies is months and years. From the viewpoint of fluid dynamics, based on the concepts of classical mechanics, it is complicated to explain the mechanism of their occurrence and the support of their sustainability.

Thus, both liquid and gaseous water must be analyzed in terms of their ability to form a dynamic, as opposed to a hypothetical, static structure. Dynamic structures arise, keep their shape for some time, and then disappear by flowing into a different form, a different structure. Dynamic defines the paramount quality of the water in any state–gaseous, liquid, and even solid.

The Quantum theory of water was created by Italian physicists Juliano Propagato and Emilio del Djudici. They demonstrated that even at room temperatures, water might organize in the form of clusters – Coherent Domains (CD) – big groups of water molecules which resonate with each other. The coherent domain coincides with the bound water. Since coherence is a preferred state, and since it reduces the total energy, biomolecule components are beginning to participate within the coherent mode. Let's say that the water molecules dance with each other, and the protein's amino acids join this dance. In this case, they acquire the same frequency as the coherent

oscillation.

Let this process be represented in a dance club metaphor. The patrons sitting at tables and milling around represent the disordered water component. The people who continue to move together using rhythmic dance represent water's orderly component. In this instance, an increase in water temperature would equate to putting the club's patrons in good spirits by increasing the rhythm of the music. We notice more people leaving the tables to join the dancers. However, at the same time, just as many exhausted club dancers grab the tables' newly vacated seats.

We can see that even at the same "temperature," both dancing and sitting people are constantly exchanging places. Some sit down to rest, while others get up to dance. The overall ratio of people dancing to people sitting always remains the same. In particular, this explains the nonlinear dependence of the density of water on temperature. Ordered clusters of molecules have a lower density than disordered. Ordered clusters vary little with temperature. This can directly correlate with the remaining constant number of tables at the dance club, regardless of the patrons' mood or the music's intensity.

Water structures – coherent domains – when they are formed, are relatively stable and may exist for a long time. This is a notion of a "memory of water."

All living organisms—from bacteria to the biosphere—are a dynamic structure of water, and water is a substance whose motion through these structures provides for their living conditions. All water in the human body is structured, and all the biochemical processes occur in this structured environment. So when we consume structured water, it immediately comes to the cells, and the body does not need to spend energy structuring this water. That is why structured water has a beneficial effect on human health.

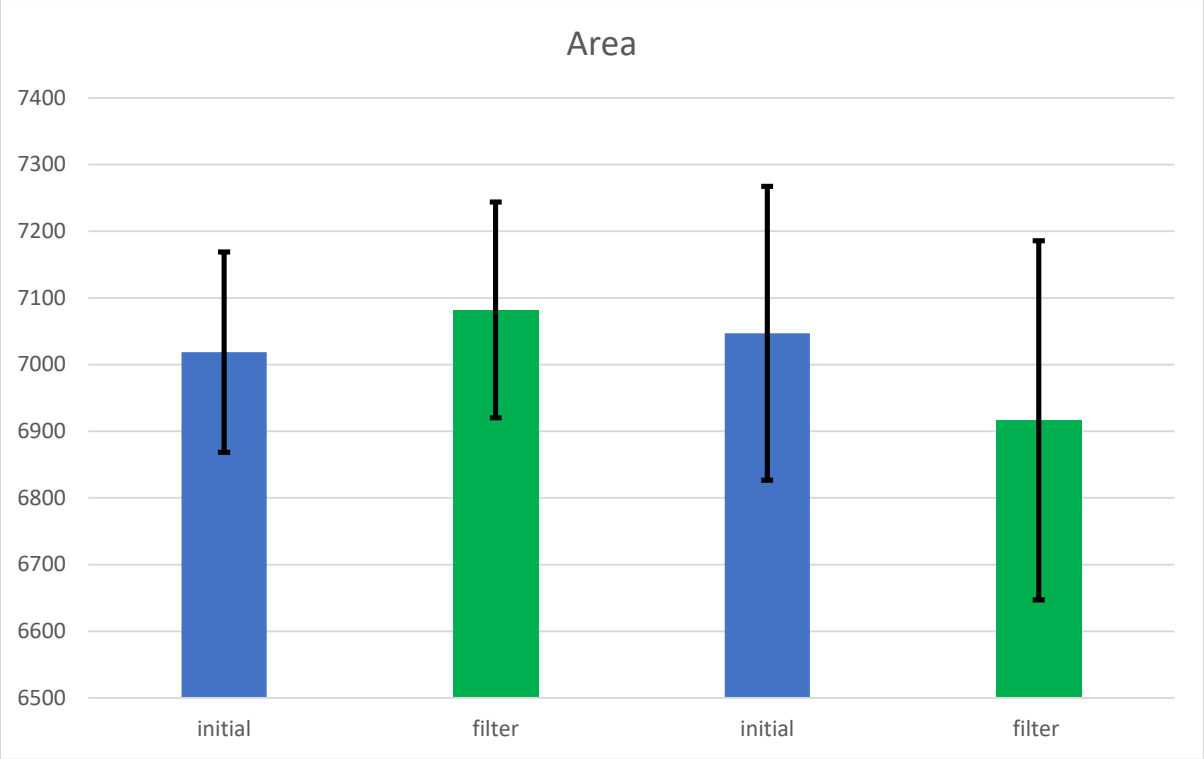
Appendix 2

Experimental data

Table 1. Data of Energy parameters. Every point is an average on 600 measurements.

Test N	Water	Area, pxl	St. Deviation
1	Initial	7019	75
1	After the Tube	7082	75
2	Initial	7047	79
2	After the Tube*	6916	81
3	Initial	5325	150
3	After the Tube	5227	162
4	Initial	5463	220
4	After the Tube	5456	270
5	Initial	5399	136,6
5	After the Tube*	5303	108,0
6	Initial	5526	103,8
6	After the Tube*	5225	97,3
7	Initial	5283	93,7
7	After the Tube*	5150	97,3
8	Initial	5728	108
8	After the Tube*	5402	102
9	Initial	5650	101
9	After the Tube*	5570	105
10	Initial	12197	317
10	After the Tube*	12197	317

* statistically significant difference ($p < 0.01$)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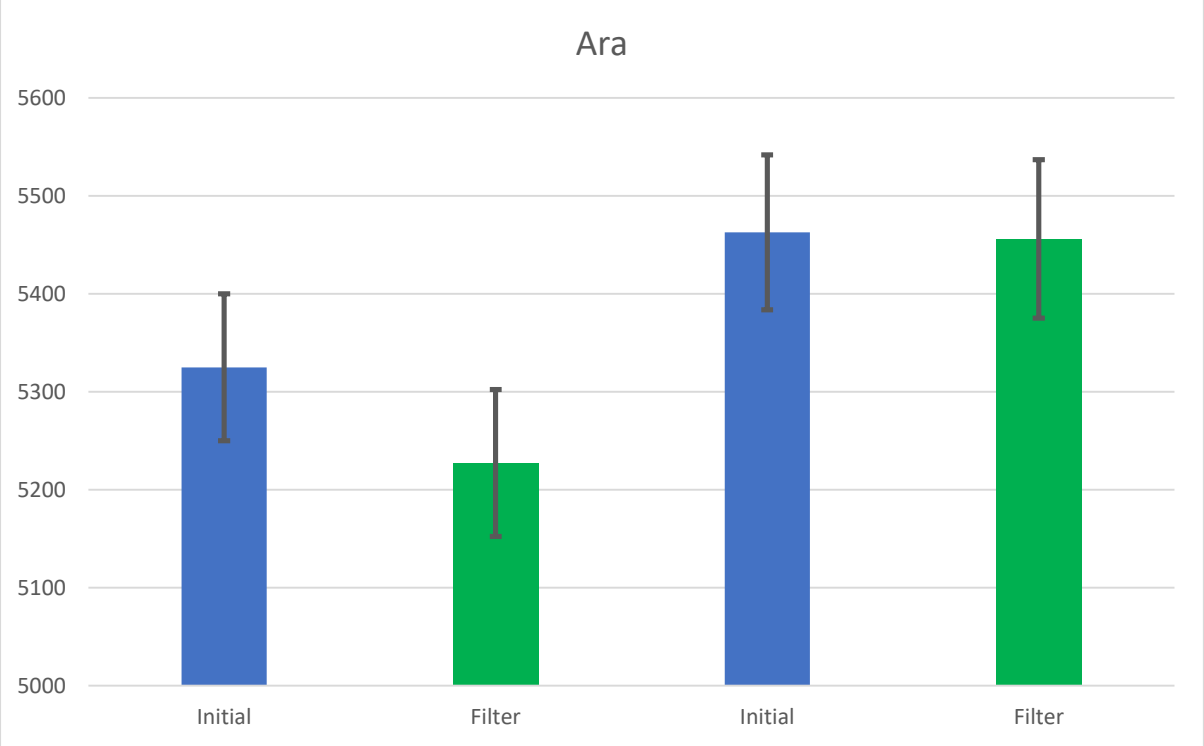
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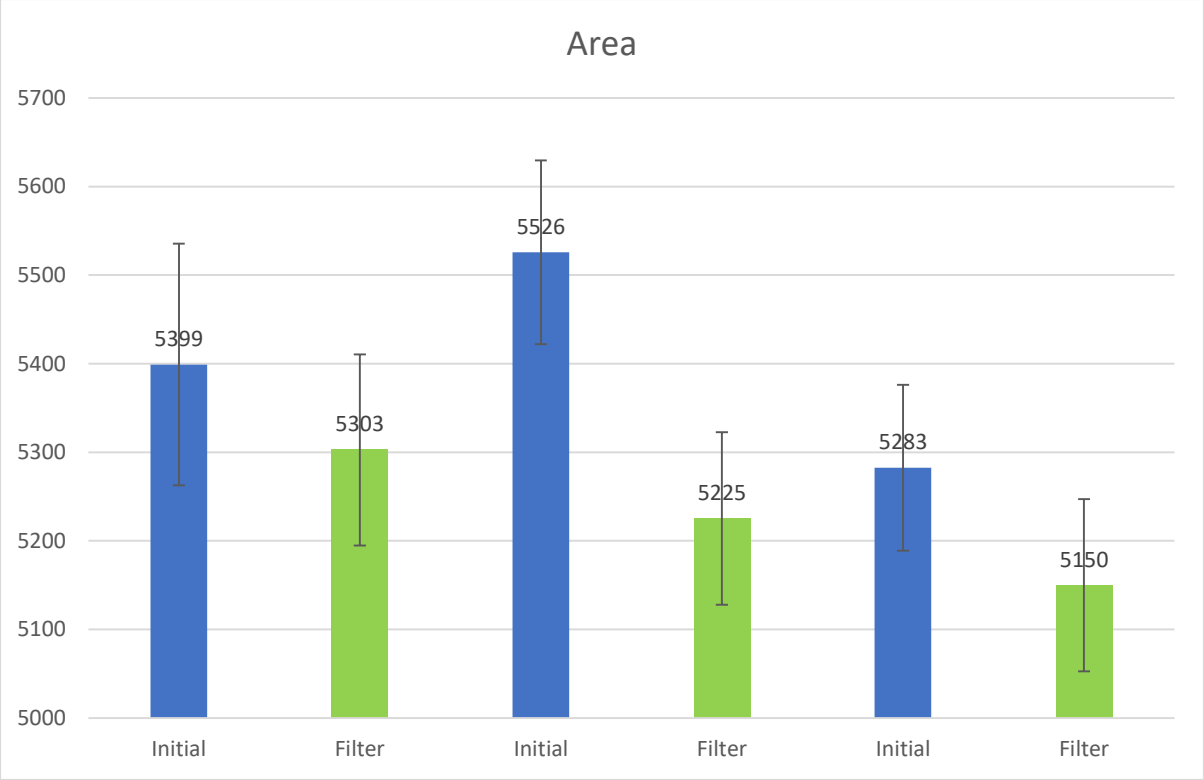
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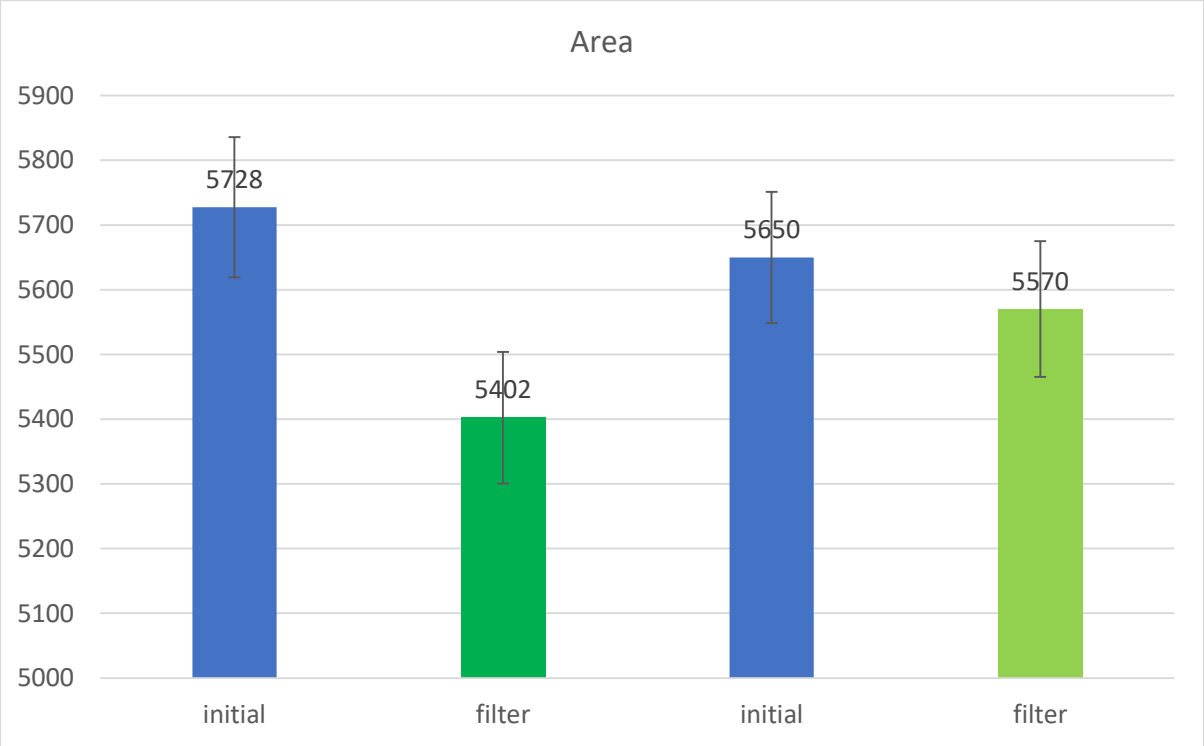
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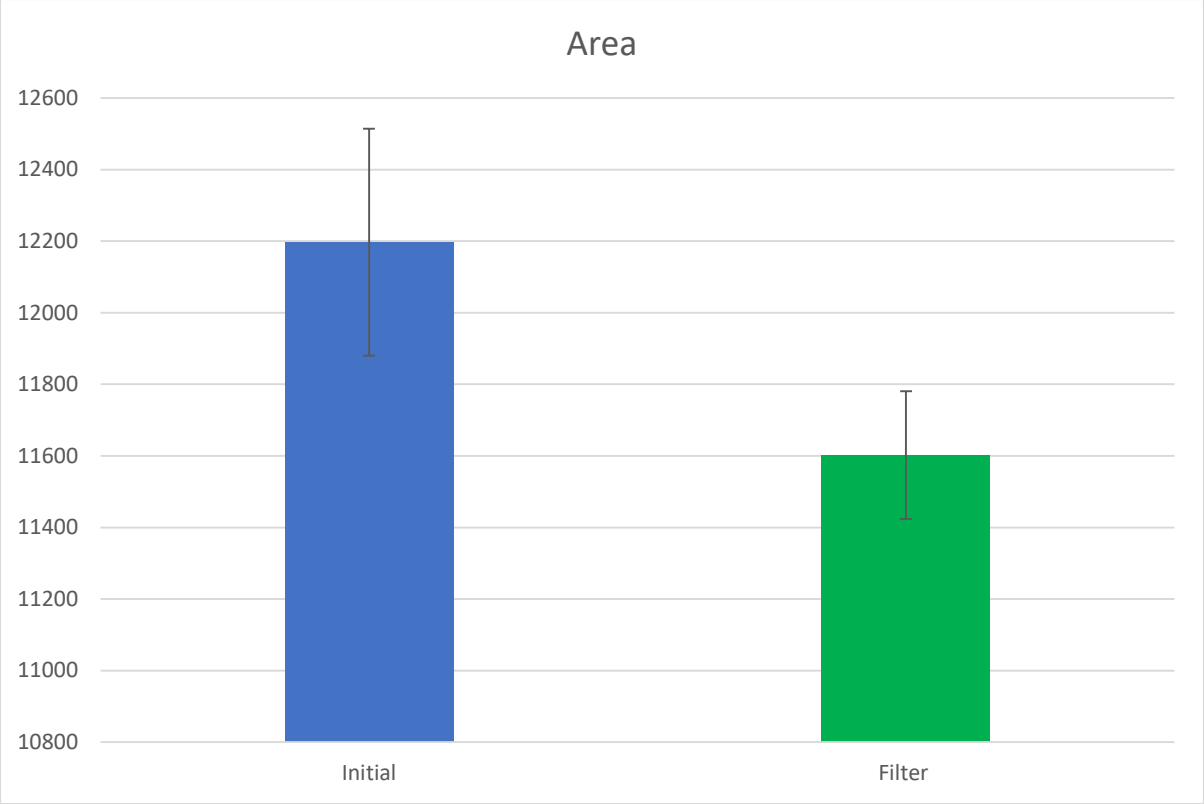

Fig.1. Energy of initial and filtered (after the Tube) samples of water in different days.