

CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR TRADITIONAL MEDICAL TREATMENT AND
DIAGNOSTICS METHODS

傳統醫療治療與診斷方法臨床與實驗研究中心

REPORT 報告

on a Research Work on the Subject:

關於一項研究工作主題：

Detecting Conductivity Variations in Water under the Action of the Radiation Emitted by a Radiotelephone With or Without the AIRES Electromagnetic Abnormalities Neutralizer

在有無 AIRES 電磁異常中和器作用下，無線電話發射之輻射對水導電性變化之檢測

Abstract 摘要

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Зав. проблемной лабораторией
Научного обоснования традиционных методов
Диагностики и лечения НКЭЦ ТМДЛ МЗ РФ
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The Problem Laboratory for Scientific Substantiation of Traditional Medical Treatment and Diagnostics Methods (the Clinical and Experimental Research Center for Traditional Medical Treatment and Diagnostics Methods, the Russian Federation Ministry of Public Health) instituted an investigation into the effect of the radiation emitted by a radiotelephone on the conductivity of water with or without the Aires Neutralizer of Electromagnetic Abnormalities. The investigation was carried out by the method of differen-tial-conductometric measurement of water samples (type “Super-Q”) according to a

specially developed and patented technique (Patent #2109301, Priority Date: September 30, 1996).

俄羅斯聯邦衛生部傳統醫療治療與診斷方法科學實證問題實驗室（傳統醫療治療與診斷方法臨床與實驗研究中心）對無線電話所發射電磁輻射在有無「AIRES 電磁異常中和器」情況下對水導電率之影響展開了調查。該調查採用差分電導率測量法測定水樣（型號“Super-Q”），依據專門制定並獲得專利的技術進行（專利號#2109301，優先權日：1996年9月30日）。

The conductivity of the cuvette is proportional to the current strength measured.

比色皿的導電率與所測得的電流強度成正比。

By using the information system of water as a detector, and by applying a differential scheme to measuring such an integral physical parameter of water as conductivity, we can observe variations in the structural state of water in an experimental sample as compared to the control one.

透過將水的信息系統作為探測器，並運用差動方案去測量水這一整體物理參數——導電率，我們可以觀察實驗樣本與對照樣本之間水的結構狀態的變化。

The measurement procedure consisted of the following operations:

測量程序包括以下操作：

Each chamber of a two-chamber cuvette (or each of two separate cuvettes) was filled with a similar amount of distilled water. Each chamber, used as a shoulder of a bridge, was connected to a steady power supply source, and a measuring device was used to estimate the difference between the readings of each of the shoulder, which reflected how the experimental and the control water samples differed in conductivity.

每個雙槽比色皿的槽室（或兩個獨立比色皿中的每一個）都注入相同量的蒸餾水。每個作為橋臂使用的槽室，連接到穩定的電源，並使用測量儀器估算兩邊讀數之差，該差值反映實驗水樣與對照水樣在導電性上的差異。

The power supplies were turned on for a short period of time (20 – 30sec.) sufficient for a steady reading to settle.

電源開啟短暫時間（ 20 – 30sec .），足以讓讀數穩定下來。

The obtained “zero” indication was taken as a reference value.

取得的「零」指示被視為基準值。

3. The chambers were emptied of the measured water and then filled with a new portion of water taken from the same common container. Then operations 1 and 2 were repeated.

3. 將槽室內量測過的水倒空，然後從同一共同容器中取新的水量注入。接著重複步驟 1 與 2。

4. The set was considered to be operational if the reference value remained unchanged during the entire experiment after refilling the chambers and turning on the power supplies again.

4. 若在重新灌注試驗槽並重新開啟電源後，參考值在整個實驗期間保持不變，則視該裝置為可操作狀態。

5. Two small containers were prepared and then each one of them was filled with an amount of water necessary for carrying out the measurement. One of the filled containers was set aside so as to use its water for filling the control chamber, and the other container was intended for being exposed to an energoinformation action.

5. 準備兩個小容器，並各自注入進行測量所需的水量。將其中一個已注水的容器放置一旁，以使用其水填充對照槽；另一個容器則用來接受能量資訊作用。

6. In general, exerting some kind of action via bioenergoinformation transfer should be made in another room similar to that where the measurements are carried out.

6. 一般而言，透過生物能資訊傳遞施加某種作用時，應在與進行測量的房間相似但不同的另一個房間內進行。

7. Besides the requirement to follow the standard measurement procedure, it is imperative that the experimenter should not affect in any way the water samples, for which purpose the control water sample must also be taken out from the measurement room to another room where the experimenter is not present.

7. 除了必須遵守標準測量程序外，實驗者不得以任何方式影響水樣；為此，對照水樣亦必須從測量室移出至實驗者不在場的另一個房間。

8. After the exposure was over, both the control and the experimental water containers were brought in the measurement room. It was preferred that both the experimental and the control water samples were poured into the respective chambers in a simultaneous and similar manner.

8. 暴露結束後，將對照組與實驗組的水容器一併帶入測量室。最好同時且以相似的方式，將實驗組與對照組的水樣分別倒入相應的腔室中。
9. By simultaneously turning on the power supplies in the shoulder of the bridge, the difference between the readings taken from the experimental and the control water samples was measured. The difference between the readings was considered to be objective if another measurement gave a similar result or if the difference tended smoothly to pass to a new steady value.
9. 同時開啟橋路兩側的電源，測量從實驗組與對照組水樣所取讀數之差。若另一次測量得出相似結果，或該差值平滑地趨於一個新的穩定值，則該讀數差被視為客觀存在。
10. After completing the measurements, the chambers were emptied of water and filled with another portion of water from the same common container and a control test was performed to measure the initial “zero” value.
10. 完成測量後，將腔室中的水排空，並從同一公共容器中加入另一份水，再進行控制測試以測量初始的「零」值。
11. The experiment was considered to be successful if the “zero” value agreed with the initial one taken in the beginning of the experiment or was within an expected range of the drift of the zero line due to some temperature and pressure variations in the surroundings.
11. 若「零」值與實驗開始時的初始值一致，或位於因環境溫度與壓力變化所造成之零線漂移的預期範圍內，則該實驗被視為成功。

Between 1995 and 2001 the above technique was elaborated in the investigations into the effect of dozens of different bioenergetic devices on the conductivity of water. The average magnitude of the water conductivity difference produced by different bioenergetic devices was from five to $10\mu\text{ A}$ (NB: The conductivity of the cuvette is proportional to the current strength).

在 1995 年至 2001 年間，上述技術在研究數十種不同生物能量裝置對水導電率影響的實驗中得以完善。不同生物能量裝置所造成的水導電率差值平均量級在五到 $10\mu\text{ A}$ 之間（註：比色皿的導電率與電流強度成正比）。

The Results of the Investigation

調查結果

The following data were obtained in the investigation into how the conductivity of water was changed under the action of the radiation emitted by a radiotelephone with or without the Aires Neutralizer of Electromagnetic Abnormalities:

以下為在有無電磁異常中和器「AIRES」的情況下，無線電話所發射輻射對水導電率變化之調查所得到的資料：

Table 1: Exposure Time: 16.45-17.15 and 17.20-17.50 (April 15, 2002)

表 1：暴露時間：16:45–17:15 及 17:20–17:50（2002 年 4 月 15 日）

\captionsetup{labelformat=empty}		
Time of observation 觀察時間	The kinetics of water electroconductivity variations after the action of a radiotelephone, μA 行動於無線電話後水體電導變化的動力學， μA	The kinetics of water electroconductivity variations after the action of a radiotelephone with the Aires Neutralizer, μA 行動於裝有 Aires Neutralizer 的無線電話後水體電導變化的動力學， μA
17.1517 .20	$-10\mu\text{ A}$	$-2\mu\text{ A}$
17.1617 .21	$-8\mu\text{ A}$	$-3\mu\text{ A}$
17.1717 .22	$-6\mu\text{ A}$	$-2\mu\text{ A}$
17.1817 .23	$-5\mu\text{ A}$	$-2\mu\text{ A}$
17.1917 .24	$-5\mu\text{ A}$	$0\mu\text{ A}$

The values listed in the above table are primarily indicative of the objectivation of the protective effect of the Aires Neutralizer of Electromagnetic Abnormalities. The kinetics of the water electroconductivity variations in the presence of the neutralizer points to the fact that the effect of the radiation emitted by a radiotelephone on the structured state of water is compensated completely.

上述表中列示的數值主要用以客觀呈現 Aires Neutralizer 對電磁異常之防護效果。當中性器存在時，水體電導變化的動力學顯示，無線電話所發射之輻射對水的結構態所造成的影響已被完全抵消。

From the data obtained, we can state that the observed considerable compensation of the effect of a radiotelephone on the water electroconductivity provides reason enough to undertake further research.

從所得資料來看，我們可以斷言，觀察到的無線電話對水電導率影響有明顯的補償效果，足以成為進一步研究的理由。