Experiment Profile

Date:	2010 June 30

Sample Details:	Stabilized tap water 1,500 ml
Excitation Frequency:	111 Hz

General Notes:
A 1.5 litre bottle of stabilized tap water was measured with the Bioscope before and after treatment in the magnetic fountain. The disk was spun 2 times in a clockwise direction.

Dynamic Characteristics

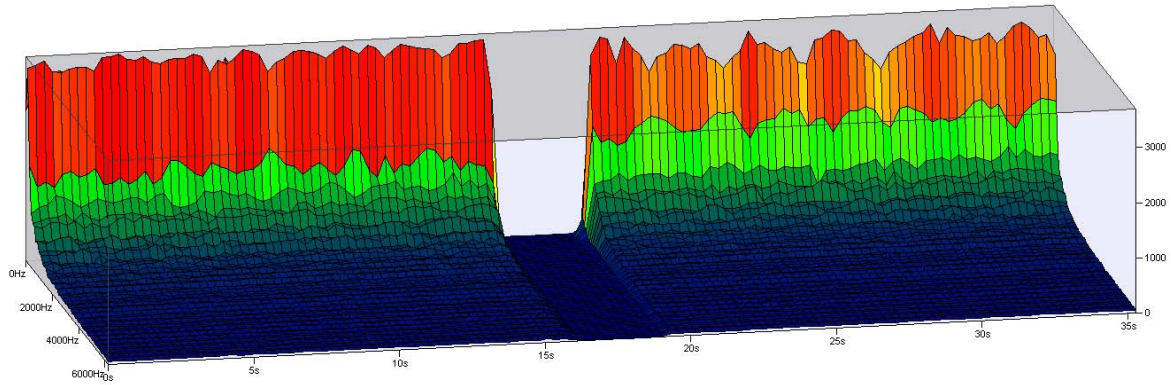

Fig 1.1 Surface spectrum showing the dynamics of water's electrical field. The **x axis** shows the time (each sample is shown over 10 seconds), the **y axis** represents frequency (between 1,000 Hz and 12,000 Hz), the **z axis** maps the amplitude in electron volts (red represents the highest value and blue the lowest). The samples arranged in order from left to right, are as follows: 1 . Water before treatment; 2. Water after magnetic fountain treatment.

Spectrogram: Before & After Treatment

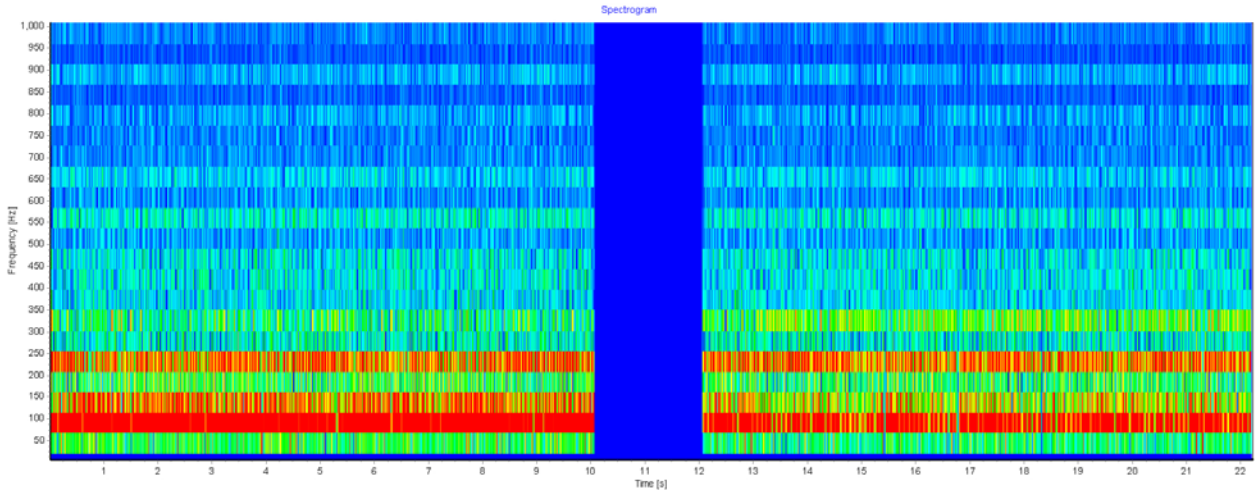

Fig 1.2 Spectrogram of water's electrical field in the 100 Hz through 1,000 Hz frequency band. Samples are arranged in same order as above (left – before treatment, right – after treatment).

Dynamic Characteristics: Tap Water Before and After Treatment

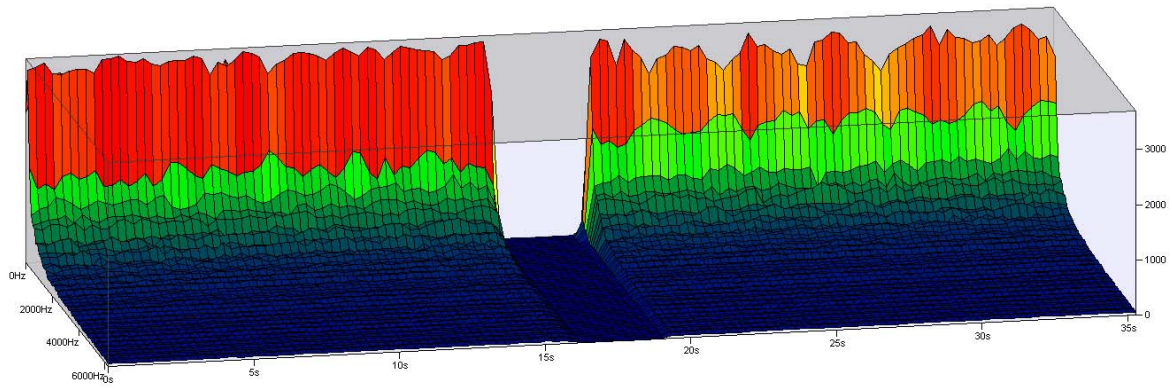

Fig 2.1 Surface spectrum showing the dynamic characteristics of a water sample in the 1,000 Hz through 6,000 Hz frequency band.

Dynamic Characteristics: Surface Spectrum Detail

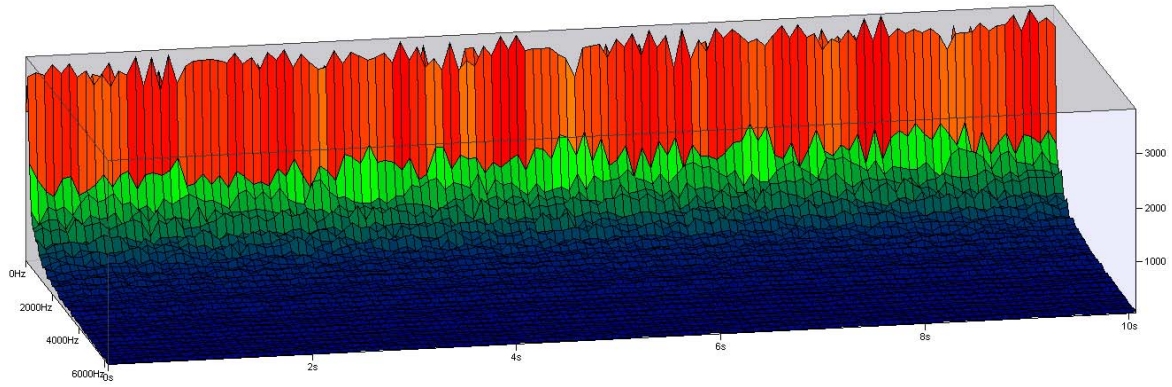

Fig 2.2 Dynamic characteristics of a water sample **before** treatment.

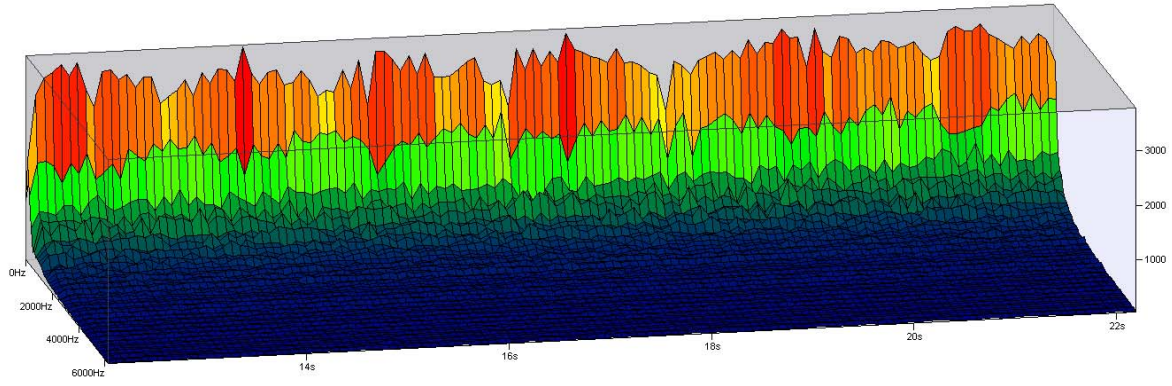

Fig 2.3 Dynamic characteristics of a water sample **after** treatment.

Instantaneous Phase Response

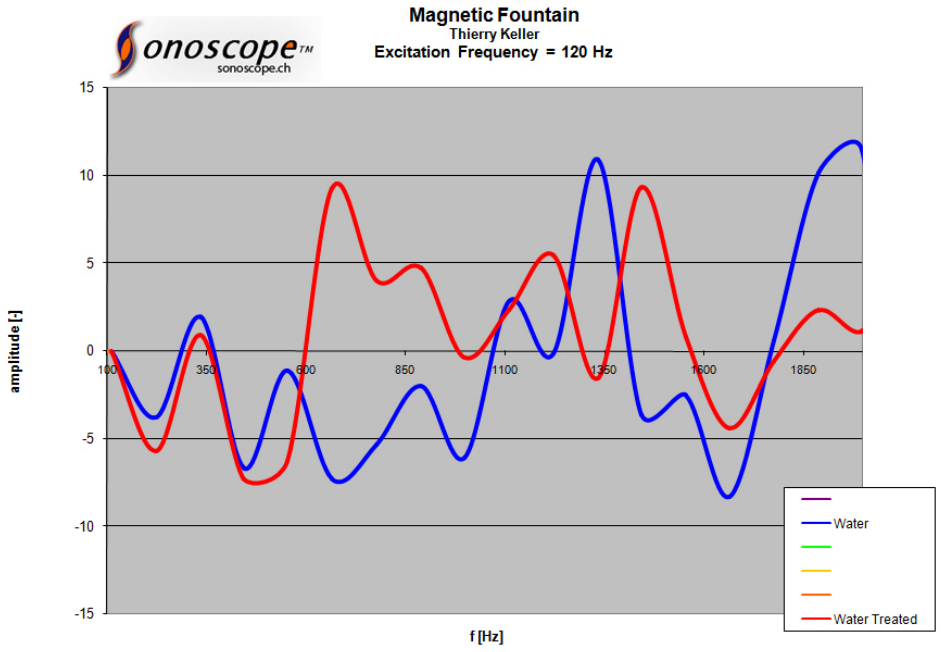

Fig 3.1 The instantaneous phase response of the water's electric field in the 100 Hz through 2,000 Hz frequency band. Showing the direction of the electrical field spin in correspondence to frequency.

Instantaneous Phase Average

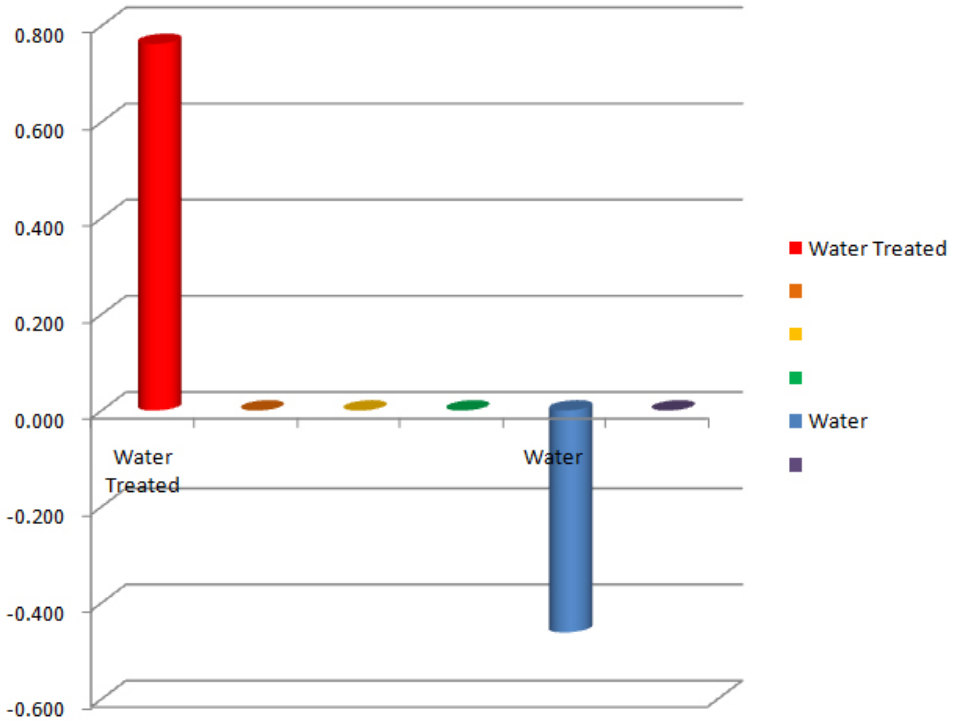

Fig 3.2 Average Instantaneous Phase of a water sample before and after treatment.

Average Frequency Spectrum

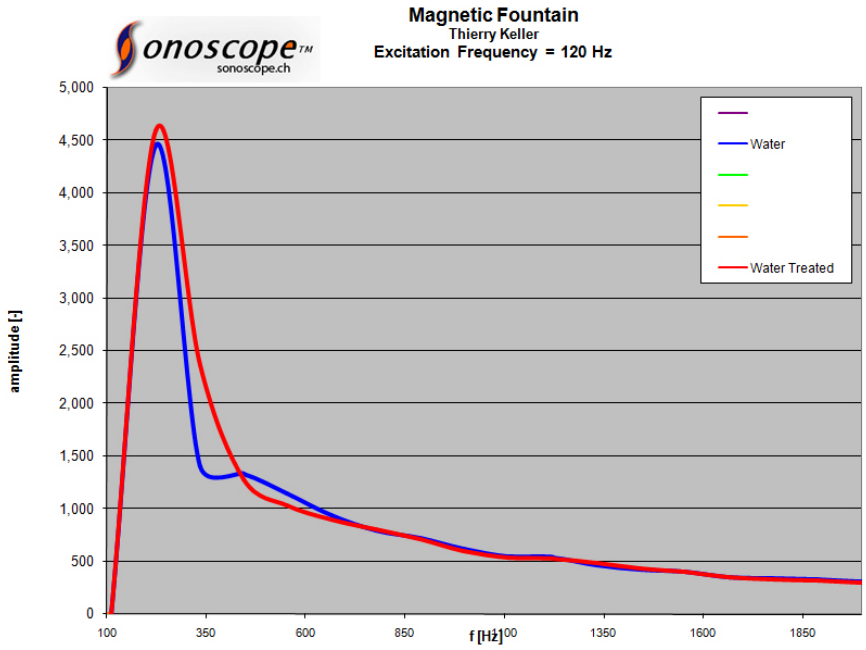

Fig 4.1 The spectral frequency response of a water sample before and after treatment mapping the characteristics of the first 19 harmonics across the 100 HZ through 2,000 Hz frequency band.

Average Spectral Energy

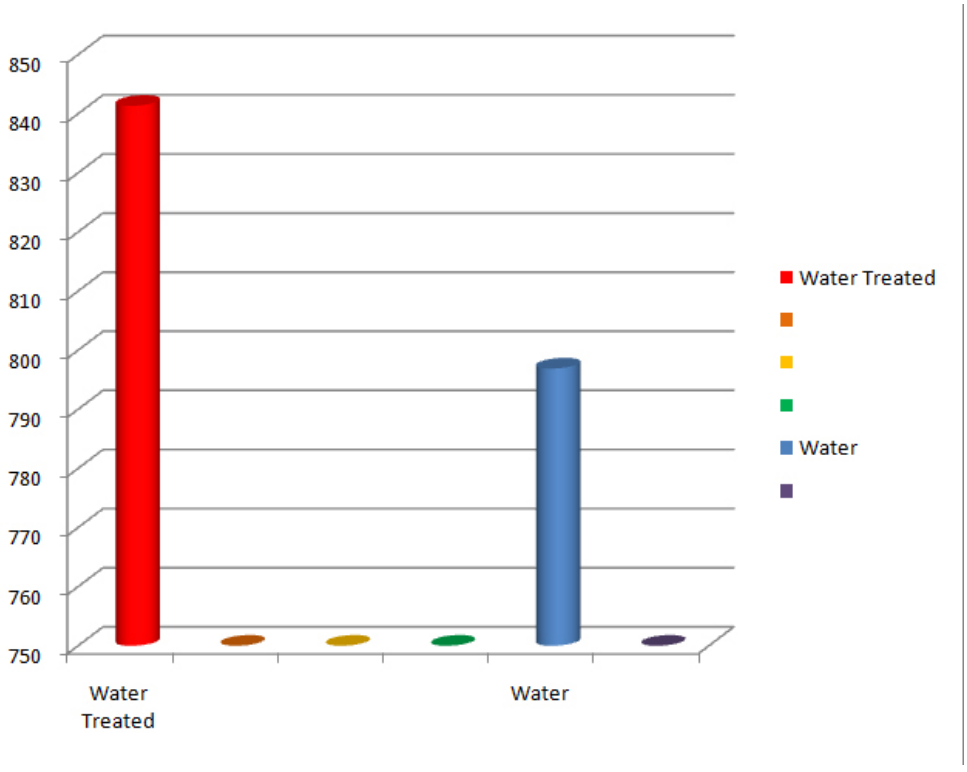

Fig 4.2 The average spectral power of a water sample in the 100 HZ through 2,000 Hz frequency band.

Observations

Bioscope tests of water before and after treatment with the Magnetic Fountain. Stabilized tap water was measured directly in a 1.5 litre plastic bottle and treated with two turns of the floating magnetic fountain ring.

Testing Technique

The Bioscope is a device that measures the subtle electrical field surrounding biological and bioactive matter. The field is induced by applying a low audio frequency electric wave via an electrode. The interaction between the applied electrical wave and the field creates a disturbance in the excitation signal that is then recorded and analysed using a proprietary spectral analysis application. The Bioscope measures relative as opposed to absolute values, thus in each test a reference reading is taken using water as the standard reactive medium.

In the reports, the graphs illustrate the various components that are contained in the bioactive signal, including the frequency spectrum (generally in the 100 through 2,000 Hz range), the spectral amplitude, and the phase information. The dynamics of the signal are shown in the surface spectrum graphs where each sample is shown over a ten second time frame, typically in the 1,000 Hz through 6,000 Hz range (**Fig 1.1**). Energy variations over time in the 200 Hz through 1,000 Hz band are displayed in the spectrogram (**Fig 1.2**).The dynamics of the signal are also displayed in the two phase graphs. The first shows the general phase information of the signal across the 100 Hz though 2,000 Hz band, while the other shows the average phase of the signal averaged across all frequencies in the same band.

Dynamic Characteristics

The surface spectrum (**Fig 2.1**) demonstrates an important dynamic change in the water before and after the treatment. The characteristic low frequency modulation detected in the water, illustrated by the periodic peaks and valleys in the spectrum, were extended and lowered in frequency. We can count approximately 8 modulation pulses in the untreated water sample (**Fig 2.2**), compared to approximately 6 in the treated water (**Fig 2.3**). Energy in the 1,500 Hz range has been activated in the treated sample. Dynamics in the low frequency band are important in biological systems as low frequency information supports the natural biological processes in living organisms.

The treatment shows a significant change in the dynamic characteristics of the electrical field before and after the treatment. The instantaneous phase (**Fig 3.1**) shows the direction of the electrical filed over the 100 Hz through 2,000 Hz frequency band. Significant changes in both direction and intensity of the electrical current flow can be observed at 600 Hz, 1,200 and 1,500 Hz indicating the the Magnetic Fountain treatment is effective in increasing the electrical current flow at these frequencies. The average phase (**Fig 3.2**) indicates a change in the direction of the electrical current flow, the overall speed of the flow has increased by a factor of 2.

Frequency Characteristics

The spectral content (**Fig 4.1**) shows a significant change in the frequency components of the water spectrum in the 200 Hz through 750 Hz band. The average spectral amplitude (**Fig 4.2**) shows an increase in the treated water of approximately 450 eV indicating that the treatment has stimulated the electrical energy (charge) in the water.

Conclusion

The results of the test indicate that the Magnetic Fountain water treatment can significantly alter the electrical charge and dynamic properties of water. This change, supporting low frequency modulation, has been shown to be an important factor in supporting natural biological processes in living organisms.

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