VITANALYSIS

Bioscope Test Report

Water Reaction During Channelling

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(Lebenskraft 2014 Zurich)

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Defining Vitality in Biological Signals

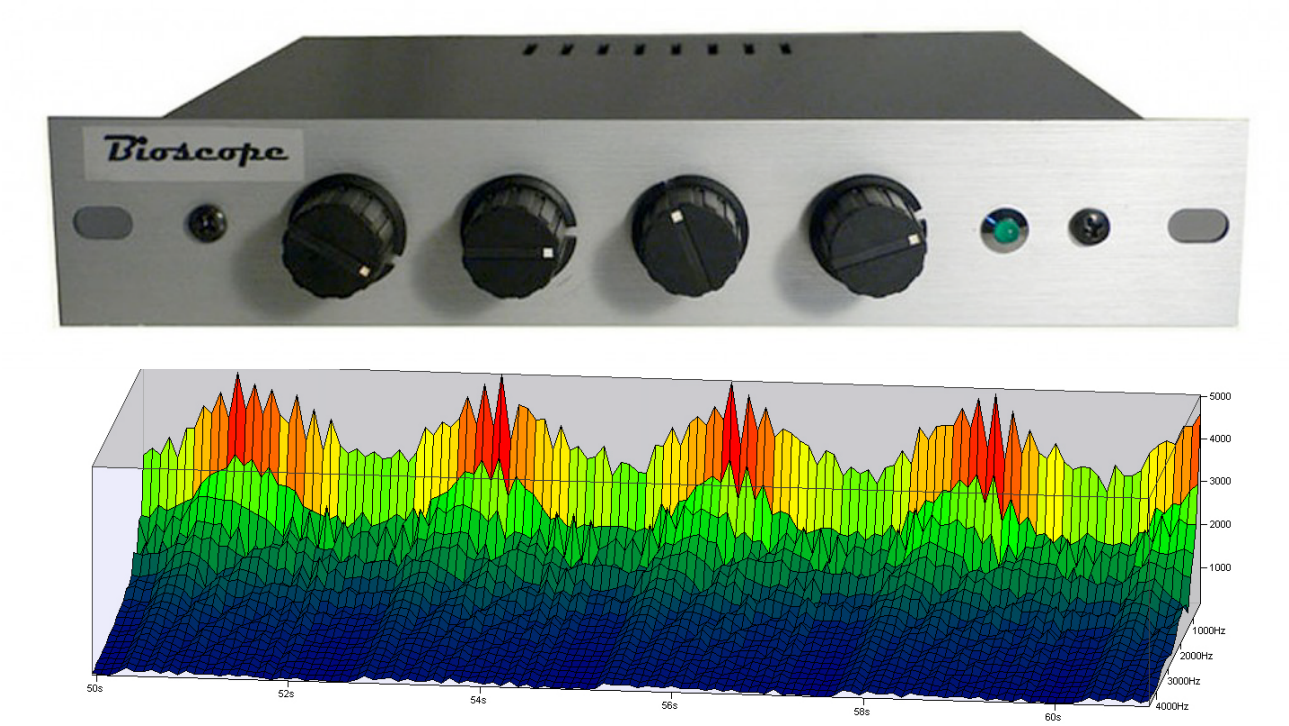
In our research, spanning more than a thirty year period, we have discovered that living systems emit a subtle vibrational signal that may be an indicator of a global “organising force” inherent in biological organisms such as plants, animals and human beings. This unique signal is related to “clouds” of free electrical surface charges that are part and parcel of all biological, biochemical and physical interactions combined. In our definition of “life” we wish to point out that “life” is not a “thing” but rather it is a “process”.

The term bioharmonic is based on two Greek roots: ***bios*** meaning “life”; and ***harmonia*** meaning “to join or to fit together”. In science and engineering, the term harmonic is used to describe individual frequency components of a complex signal (i.e. A vibration). Thus, in the term **bioharmonic**, “bio” is related to living things and “harmonic” is related to the joining together of spcific frequency components.

Our “*unofficial*” definition gives us: **vibrations that are joined to life and living things - bioharmonics.**

Bioharmonic signals contain information that can be observed when we capture, record and perform spectral analysis on biological and bioactive samples. The information content that originates from biological systems is “carried” on top of the Bioscope reference signal much in the way that “music and voice information” is carried by an electromagnetic radio signal. We “tune” our radio to 107.7 MHz (this is the *carrier signal*), and we receive a signal information containing music and speech.

The information contained in bioharmonic signals can be observed using a variety of testing protocols that are related to specific qualities and features of global signal vibrations. These parameters, or qualities, include the frequency, amplitude, phase, polarity, time and waveshape in context of a particular environment. The Bioscope reports provide us with the spectral values that are present in the tested samples.



The Bioscope bioharmonic spectrum detection system permits the capture and analysis of electrical field interactions in biological systems and bioactive matter.

The information contained in bioharmonic signals can be used to evaluate factors of individual and group characteristics, interactions and behaviour of numerous physical, chemical and electrical processes in biological systems and in bioactive matter.

Water Reaction During a Channelling Session

On the 27th of February 2014 we carried out a live Bioscope test on a water sample to evaluate whether any changes in the electrical state of the water could be detected during a channelling session. For the test we used plain water at room temperature that was placed into a conical glass bowl. The Bioscope “vortex” electrode was used to capture the signal using a 117 Hz excitation frequency. The signal was recorded using a 96 kHZ sample frequency for the entire duration of the channelling session (approximately 20 minutes). We perfomed spectral analysis on the recorded signal using the Identiwave 3000 spectral analysis software. The test was performed at the 2014 Lebenskraft exposition which was held at the Kongresshaus in Zurich.

Result Summary

Upon analysing the first 22 harmonics of the recorded signal, we have observed a change in the electrical values of the water sample as follows:

Frequency Shift
The based electrical signal period in the water was increased from 1.36 Hz (252.2 m) before the session to 0.91 Hz (376.9 m) after the session representing a low frequency modulation signal wavelength increase of 124.7 m or 2.75 Hz (see Fig 1, Fig 5 and Fig 6).

Spectral Amplitude
The spectral amplitude value decreased from 0.815 eV to 0.782 representing a spectral absorption increase of 0.0334 eV

Spectral Phase (Polarity)
The spectral phase had shifted from an initial value of -0.597 degrees to -1.462 degrees indicating a 2.45 times increase in electrical polarity.

Water Sample - Before and After Channelling

Comparison of samples in 100 ml aqueous solution (tap water).
Samples
1 (Left) Water bowl before Channelling
2 (Right) Water bowl after Channelling

Surface Spectrum - Low Frequency Range

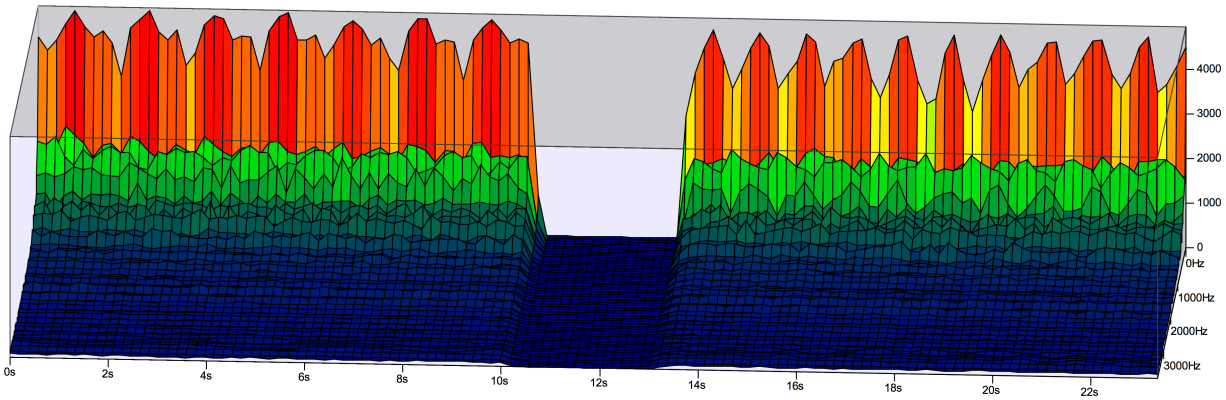


Fig 1. Surface Spectrum. The sample electrical dynamics shown over a time period of 10 seconds (X axis) with Frequency (Y axis) and Amplitude (Z axis) in the lower frequency range.

Surface Spectrum - High Frequency Range

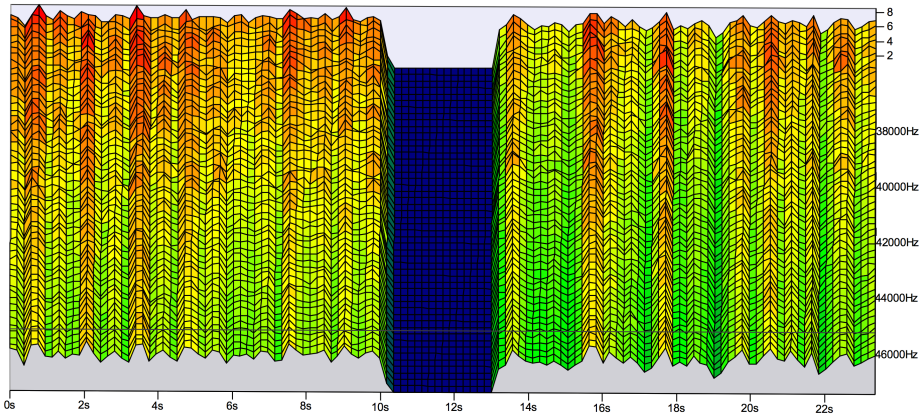


Fig 2. Surface Spectrum. The sample electrical dynamics shown over a time period of 10 seconds (X axis) with Frequency (Y axis) and Amplitude (Z axis) jn the higher frequency range.

Average Spectral Amplitude

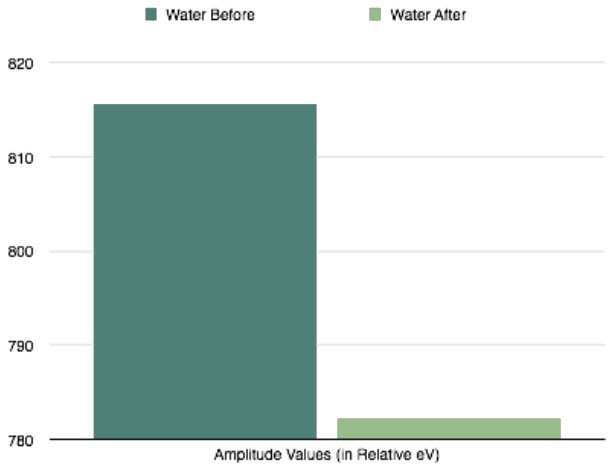


Fig 3. Spectral Amplitude. The sample average electrical charge response indicating electrical absorption (lower values) and reflection (higher values).

Average Spectral Phase / Polarity

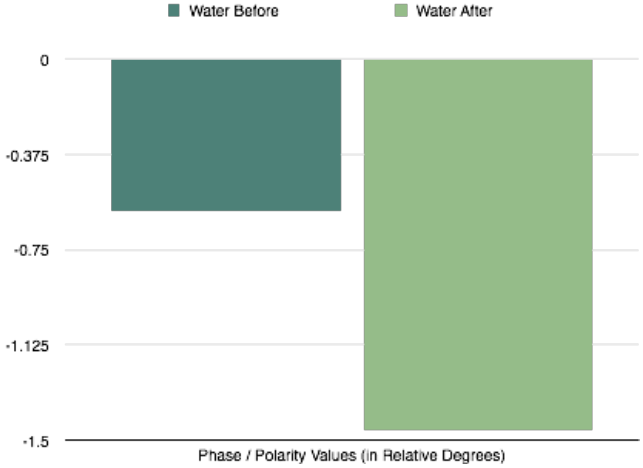


Fig 4. Spectral Phase. The sample average electrical polarity response indicating negative polarity (values below 0) and positive polarity (values above 0).

Surface Spectrum Detail Before Channelling - Low Frequency Range

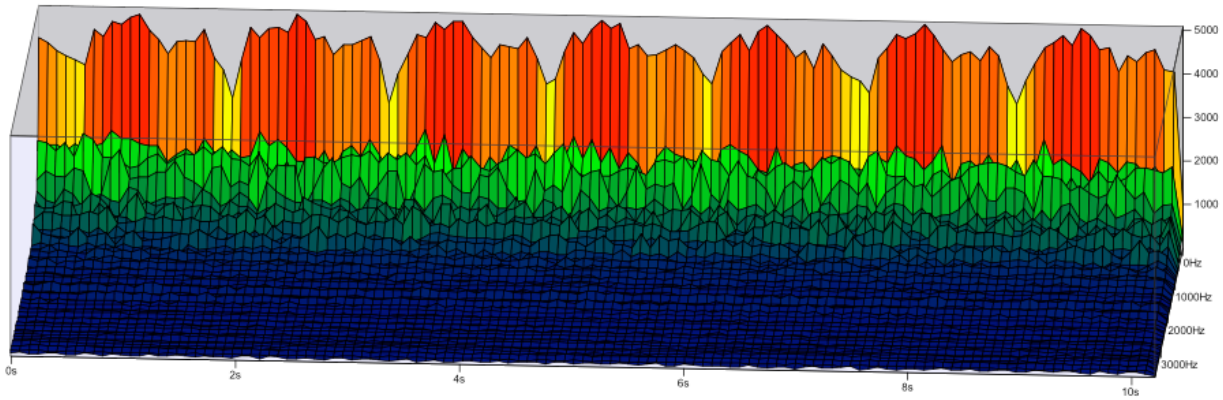


Fig 5. Surface Spectrum. The sample electrical dynamics shown over a time period of 10 seconds (X axis) with Frequency (Y axis) and Amplitude (Z axis) in the lower frequency range 100 Hz - 3,000 Hz.

Surface Spectrum Detail After Channelling - Low Frequency Range

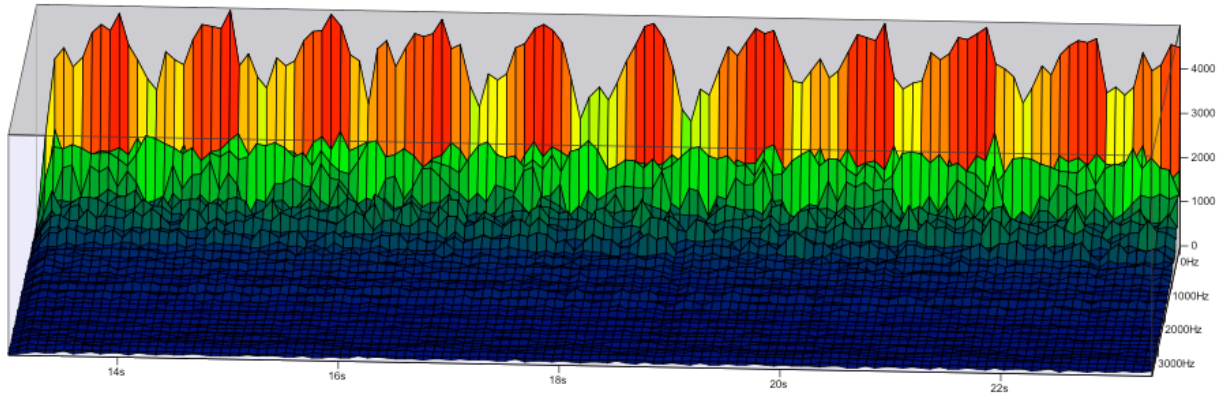


Fig 6. Surface Spectrum. The sample electrical dynamics shown over a time period of 10 seconds (X axis) with Frequency (Y axis) and Amplitude (Z axis) in the lower frequency range 100 Hz - 3,000 Hz.

Surface Spectrum Detail - High Frequency Range

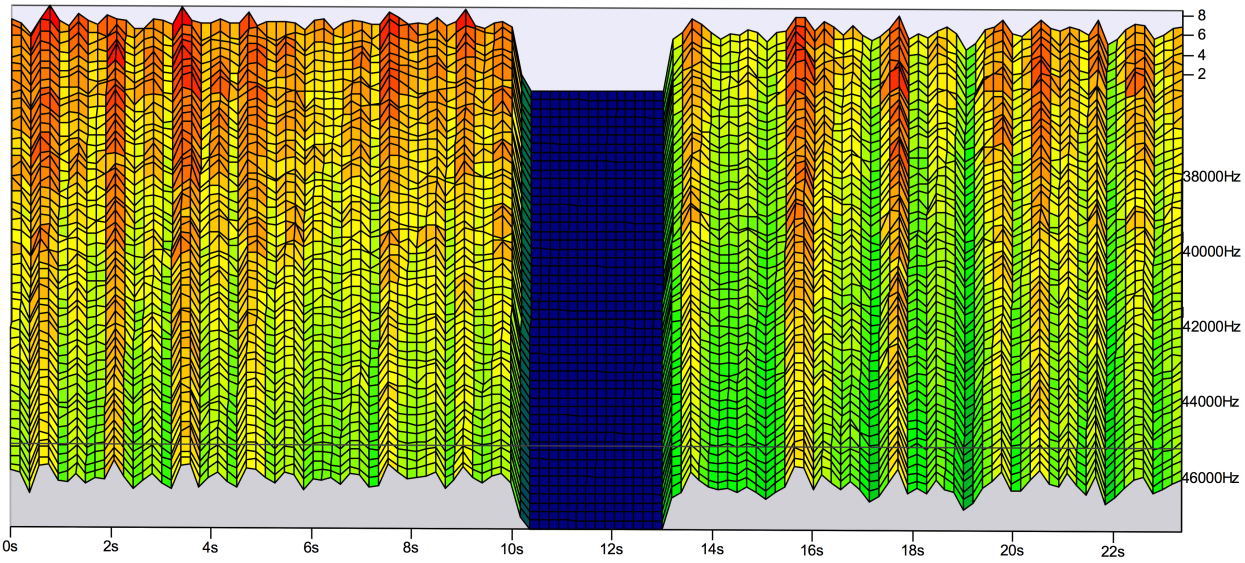


Fig 7. Surface Spectrum. The sample electrical dynamics shown over a time period of 10 seconds (X axis) with Frequency (Y axis) and Amplitude (Z axis) jn the higher frequency range.