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TEST REPORT

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Color Coronal Spectral Analysis, Results, and Analysis with NES and DNES Spectrum of EVOdrop Orgone Device

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Abstract
In this study, the impact of the EVOdrop Orgone Device on deionized water was investigated using Color Coronal Spectral Analysis, DNES, and NES spectrum analyses. A controlled experiment was conducted by placing a sample of deionized water in proximity to the EVOdrop Orgone Device for a 15-minute exposure period. Prior to exposure, a control sample underwent similar analyses to establish baseline measurements. The analyses aimed to discern any alterations in the water's spectral composition following exposure to the device. The results revealed discernible differences in the spectral patterns of the exposed water sample compared to the control, as evidenced by variations observed in Color Coronal Spectral Analysis, DNES, and NES analyses. These findings suggest a potential influence of the EVOdrop Orgone Device on the molecular structure or energetic composition of the water sample. Further investigations into the mechanisms underlying these observed spectral changes are warranted to elucidate the implications of such influences on water properties.

Materials and Methods

Experimental setup

An influence was carried out on the water using the EVOdrop Orgone Device (Fig. 1). A sample of deionized water was placed next to the device. After a 15-minute exposure, the sample was analyzed using the Color Coronal Spectral Analysis method and DNES and NES spectrum analyses. A control sample was also investigated before the impact.

Figure 1. EVOdrop Orgone Device

Device for color coronal spectral analysis Gas discharge emission for color coronal spectral analysiswas investigated in a dark room. It was registered with the photosensitive paper or color film placed on the transparent Hostaphan electrode with an 87 mm diameter. It was filled with a conductive liquid of 1% NaCl solution in deionized water. In our study,the EVOdrop Orgone devicewas tested as a sample. The rear side of the electrode was covered with a thin copper coating. Investigated objects (water drops, human thumbs) were placed on the corresponding photosensitive material. Pulses with 12 kV voltage and a carrier frequency of 15 kHz were applied between the objects and the electrode copper coating.

The functional scheme of the gas corona discharge device is shown in Fig.2.

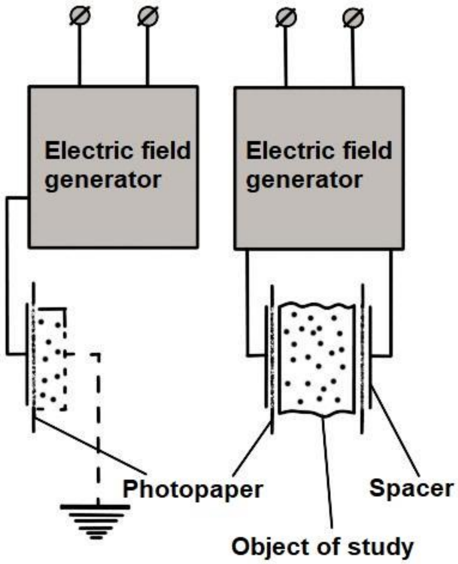

Figure 2. Functional scheme of the gas corona discharge device

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Results

Physical parameters of the Method of the Selective High-Frequency Discharge (SHFD) and theMethod of Color Coronal Spectral Analysis Electric discharge per unit area of the recording medium can be expressed as follows: $\sigma = [\boldsymbol{\alpha} - U_p(d_2+\delta)/d_2]\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0(d_2+\delta)/\delta d_2$

(1) here: $\delta = d_1/\boldsymbol{\varepsilon_1} + d_3/\boldsymbol{\varepsilon_3}$

(2) α – electric pulse slope rate; T – electric pulse duration; U_p– breakdown voltage of the air gap between the experimental object and the recording medium; d_1– thickness of the object; d_2– thickness of the air gap; d_3 –thickness of the photosensitive material; ε_0 – dielectric permittivity of air (ε_0 = 1.00057 F/m); ε_1 – dielectric permittivity of the experimental object; ε_3 – dielectric permeability of the photosensitive material.

(3) The breakdown voltage of the air gap is:

$U_p = 312 + 6{,}2d_2$ Consequently, a quadratic equation describing the width of the air gap is obtained:

$6{,}2d_2^2 - (\alpha T - 6{,}2\delta - 312)d_2 + 312\delta = 0$

It has the following solutions:

$$d_2 = [\alpha T - 6{,}2\delta - 312] \pm [(\alpha T - 6{,}2\delta - 312)^2 - 7738\delta)^{1/2}$$

The method for coronal gas discharge holds significant implications for researching the electrical properties of water droplets under gas discharge conditions. The dielectric constant, a critical parameter in coronal gas discharge, has been detailed in references. It represents the dependable dielectric permittivity in a homogeneous medium.The object's conductivity has minimal impact on the formation of the electric image. The image provides insights into the dielectric and geometrical characteristics of the object, including the distribution of dielectric permittivity and surface irregularities. Dielectric permittivity is determined by a material's capacity to polarize in response to an applied electric field, thereby partially offsetting the field within the material. When subjected to a field, polarization involves the displacement or orientation of associated electrical charges.

Parameters of EVOdrop Orgone influence with the Method of color coronal spectral analysis

The investigation, employing the Method of Color Coronal Spectral Analysis [27, 28], was conducted on the electric glow of two samples. The control sample was deionized water, from Sofia, Bulgaria, and the sample was with deionized water influenced 15 minutes near EVOdrop Orgone device (Fig. 3). The electrode is positively charged, and the negative electrode is brought

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closer until a corona breakdown voltage occurs. Investigation with the color coronal spectral analysis method of the control sample and sample EVOdrop Orgone device.

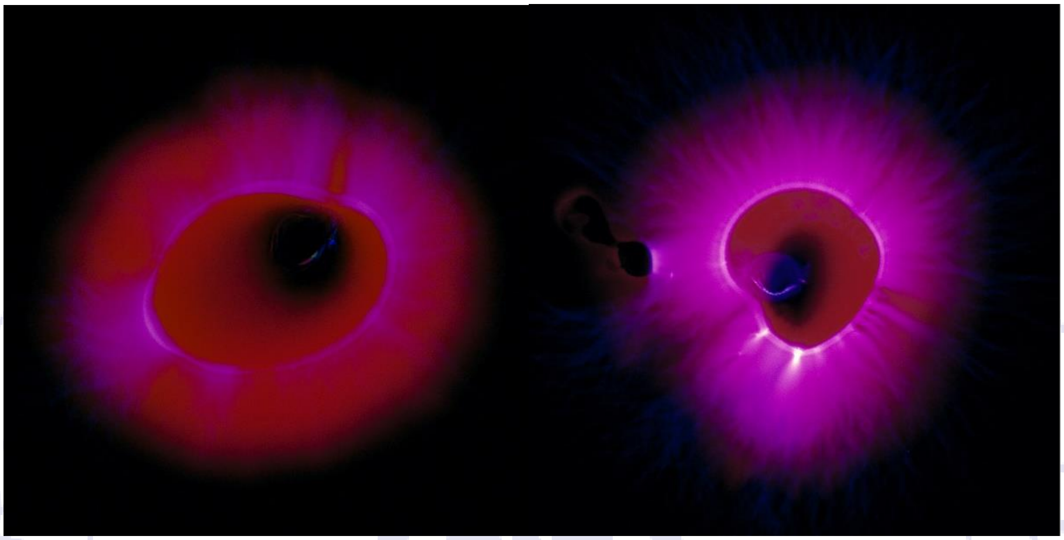

Figure 3. Color coronal images of the control sample in right and the sample EVOdrop Orgone device in left.

The result of Fig. 3 illustrates that the photon emission for the control sample was E=1.97 eV, and for the sample, it was E=2.64 eV. The difference is E=0.67 eV.

The coronal glow is connected to photon emission from the water drops. The lowest energy is 1,82 eV – the red color of the spectrum, and the highest is the blue – 2,64 and the violet - 3,03 eV (Fig. 4).

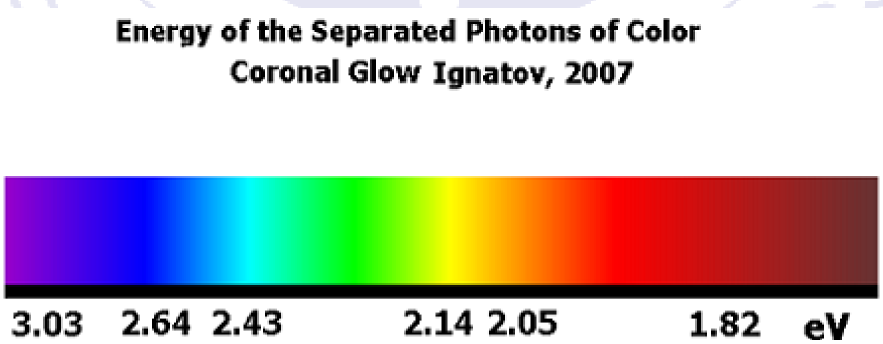

Figure 4. Energy of separated photons of coronal glow

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Results with NES and DNES spectral analyses

The results with NES spectra are: Sample influenced with EVOdrop Orgone Device
E=-0.1173 eV

A control sample of drinking water

E=-0.1204 eV

DNES spectrum is

$\Delta E = (-0.1204) - (-0.1173) = 0.0031$ eV= 3.1 meV

The second experiment was performed with the DNES spectrum of water influenced by mobile phones. The following experiment was conducted. Next to the first water sample, a mobile phone was placed in talk mode. Next to the second water sample, the same mobile phone in talk mode and the EVOdrop Orgone device were placed.
There is a preservation in the parameters of the energies of the hydrogen bonds of water molecules with the EVOdrop Orgone device.

Conclusions
There are valid the following conclusions for the applications of EVOdrop Orgone device:
1. The increased electric glow in gas discharge conditions shows that the water is more transparent for dielectric permeability.
2. There is ordering and structuring of water molecules in clusters for the preservation of the effects from EVOdrop Orgone device
3. The spectral analyses of NES and DNES of EVOdrop Orgone device demonstrate the structuring with increasing the energies of electromagnetic hydrogen bonds with a stimulating effect.
4. The increase in energy levels of hydrogen bonds of the water molecules relates to the energy from the EVOdrop Orgone device. It can potentially elevate an individual's energy levels and alleviate fatigue.
4. The EVOdrop Orgone device holds the potential to enhance sleep quality and alleviate insomnia.
5. NES and DNES spectrum prove that EVOdrop Orgone device can neutralize or mitigate the effects of electromagnetic fields (EMFs) from electronic devices.

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