DROPLET EVAPORATION METHOD AS A POTENTIAL SCIENTIFIC TOOL FOR THE DETECTION OF SUPRAMOLECULAR ORDER IN WATER

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The droplet evaporation method (DEM) is increasingly used for assessing various characteristics of water. The method of monitoring dried water drops by dark field microscopy was discovered in the previous century by a German artist Ruth Kübler [1] and was further developed by Bernd-Helmut Kröplin, Minnie Hein [2], Berthold Heusel M. A. [3] and Georg Schröcker [4]. The method consists of creating drops of different solutions on clean microscope slides and drying them under defined conditions. Dry residues are then observed under the microscope, and anomalously dried drops with fibers or dusty particles incorporated in dry residues are excluded from further analysis. Properly dried drops with no additional artifacts are photographed and analyzed by visual assessment and specially created software.

In our research we tried to use DEM a) to detect a possible self-ordering capacity of spring water and b) to see whether the selected spring water can be influenced by human thought (intention). For droplet image analysis, we used a specially developed computer program. The results of the first group of experiments confirmed the assumed self-ordering capacity of spring water, especially in relation to incubation time (known also as the autothixotropic phenomenon). We also found significant differences regarding different incubation times as well as different sizes of glass surface (of the same kind of material).

As far as the human thought influence is concerned (the second group of exps.), we assumed that the intention could change the human endogenous bioelectromagnetic field, thereby changing the subtle characteristics of water, which would then transform the path of droplet remnants formation. At least in certain cases, the results confirmed the hypothesis in a statistically significant manner.

Such further confirmations of the a) self ordering capacities of water and b) susceptibility of water to the human endogenous electromagnetic field, influenced by human thought, are not important only for physics and chemistry, but also have implications for biology, medicine and even psychology.

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