On the question of potentiation of homeopathic remedies

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All substances of animate and inanimate nature have a very weak so-called. "Background" radiation, which carries information about all the properties of a given substance or object.

It has been established that the structure of the background field has an information-wave character, however, until now it has not been fully studied. Most likely, these fields should be referred to as the so-called. thin physical fields (DFT).

The properties of these fields are different from the properties of electromagnetic fields. Most researchers assume that background radiation arises as a result of spin-spin interactions of elementary particles of an atom.

TPP in most cases are biologically active and in certain conditions have medicinal properties.

The most common theory explaining essence potentiation of homeopathic remedies, is the theory clusters. It is believed that in the classical preparation of homeopathic medicines by dilution and shaking, water forms associates (complexes) of molecules - the so-called. clusters. Moreover, each cluster becomes elementary the source, the emitter of the information memorized by him, transforms the volume of the potentiated drug into a kind of holographic matrix.

Each subsequent dilution and shaking, increasing the number of structured clusters, increases the total radiation intensity.

Thus, if the initial, for example, the basic potency of the drug denote D_0, and the required potency Dn to be created, then the coefficient of increase therapeutic efficacy will be equal to the ratio Dn / D_0. $K = Dn / D_0$.

With electronic potentiation on the TRANSFER device, the above, the ratio is valid according to the table given in the passport of the device, where K - the conversion factor, in our opinion, is the factor of the background radiation intensity of the drug.

To test this hypothesis, the following experiment was carried out. The transfer of information of a certain drug in basic potency (CH3) to homeopathic grits was performed in two versions:

1. On the device "TRANSFER" in the standard way.
2. On the TRANSFER device using an intermediate carrier (diode Ganna).

In the first case, information was transferred from the preparation with a conversion factor of 4 (scale division 5.6) i.e. increased the potency of the drug by 4 times (from CH3 to CH12).

In the second case, first, the information from the drug in the basic potency (CH3) was transferred alternately to 4 Gunn diodes with a transfer coefficient of 7. Then these 4 diodes (each of which contains information in the CH3 potency) were placed one on top of the other in the second container of the apparatus and recorded on crumbs in the first container with a transfer coefficient of 7.

During drug testing using ART, the preparations made by methods 1 and 2 turned out to be identical, i.e. both of them corresponded to the CH12 potency and were optimal (brought to

optimal RA and OBI of the patient). In contrast, under loading with the drug recorded in the base potency, the ART indices were suboptimal.

The addition of 4 capsules with the same CH3 potency resulted in a 4-fold increase in the drug. This does not correspond to the theory of electromagnetic waves, since in this way a change in the frequencies of the spectrum cannot occur. We observe the same effect during loading with pineal gland preparations before conducting an ART study.

Thus, the hypothesis is confirmed that the conversion factor in "TRANSFER" (corresponding to a certain division of the scale) is the coefficient of the background radiation of the drug (and not its frequency spectrum).

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