Methods of objectifying the phenomenon of "information transfer" of action material (material) drugs

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Introduction. Some problems associated with the objective of objectification the phenomenon of "information transfer"

The rapid practical development of information medicine methods, which can no longer be canceled or reversed, has posed a number of questions for orthodox science that are not easy (and is it possible at all?) To answer without destroying the existing physical paradigms. At least in the form in which they are accepted in electrical engineering and radio physics. One of these questions is the question of the existence of an informational rewriting of some object: a substance, or even a process (figuratively speaking, this is a record of how “someone does something”). Most of the procedures used to rewrite an information object (or
information transfer some of its properties to another object), contradict, at least, generally accepted electrical and radiophysical paradigms (for example, the paradigm that information cannot be transferred through an information channel without electric current or magnetic radiation passing through this channel). In addition, these procedures are carried out using electrical devices that are qualitatively different in their design from traditional ones. Due to this:

1. The question arises as to how much it is generally possible to objectify the very fact of the existence of information transfer? Isn't this "fact" in reality artifact, arising from various aberrations public (in particular medical) opinions, and even due to bad faith or insufficient competence individual his researchers?

At least three different hypotheses can be put forward here: Г1. Information rewriting of substances and processes objectively exists and is mediated by certain (maybe unknown to us today)physical factors and, accordingly, physical procedures and technical devices for the implementation of these procedures.

G2. AND information rewriting of substances and processes objectively exist, but it is not mediated by physical, in but purely extrasensory factors other words, depends on orientation of consciousness the operator carrying out it.

G3. Information rewriting of substances and processes are objectively not exists, it is an artifact that cannot be confirmed in any objective experiment.

The choice between these three hypotheses can only be made if methods of objectification of information transfer. And the creation of such methods is a non-trivial task, since the signal carrying information in the case of information transfer, as a rule, is not isolated or identified using the currently existing physical experimental methods.

2. Most of the existing methods of energy-information transfer

was created empirically. The method of information transfer, which turned out to be successful, was repeated at the level of a technical device, usually without attempts to deeply comprehend it. At the same time, apparently, the vast majority of devices for information transfer were created with the direct participation of psychics, which entailed the inevitable subjectivity of both the assessments of the physical parameters at which it occurs and its results. Electrophysiological methods (in particular, the Voll method and ART) cannot be considered methods of objectifying information transfer, since these methods themselves are criticized due to the subjective factor present in them - the operator's interference in the measurement process.

In this regard, the question arises: can the corridors of physical parameters, in which information transfer is possible, can be objectively identified, and, accordingly, common features of any possible technical structures and solutions for its implementation can be identified?

3. Substantial criticism from experts-"Orthodox" is itself combination of the terms "informational" and "transfer". And this criticism is justified. Informationwhat exactly transferred? Which properties, to which objects and to what extent can be transferred using "information transfer", and which cannot? How exactly is the "information quantum" arranged - the minimum change in the "recipient" (receiver) object when the "inductor" object acts on it?

4. With regard to information medicine, one should also put the question of whether semi-subjective research methods, such as the Voll method and ART, give results that coincide with the results of objective research methods of "information transfer", if it does exist (for a little about this problem, see [1, 2], where it was shown that semi-subjective methods are nevertheless quite reliable). How much can one rely on the Voll method and ART in routine practice if objective methods of studying energy-informational transfer and its results turn out to be too complicated and / or expensive for everyday use?

The report on the study of the phenomenon of information transfer given below, of course, is not even an attempt at any detailed and consistent answer to the above questions.

However, from our point of view, it sheds a certain light on each of them (to the extent that a single study can shed such light), and therefore, it is a step towards building a complete theory of information transfer.

Experimental technique for active information transfer and its results

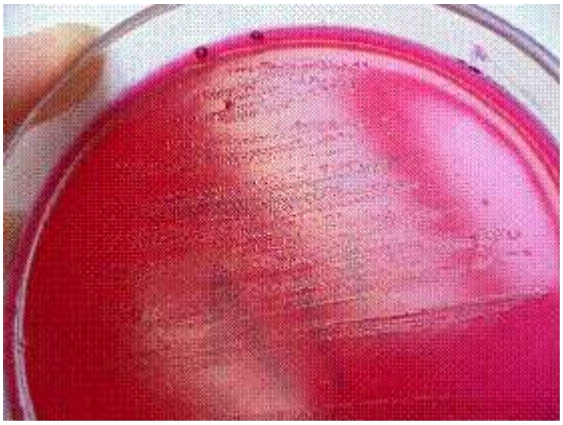
Us was explored the phenomenon of active (happening with using an external source of energy) information transfer using light of a certain (low) intensity. For the experiment, an experimental setup was made, which includes a source of regulated stable voltage with current control devices and two sources of coherent light based on laser light-emitting diodes (Fig. 1). An essential physical parameter that provides the phenomenon of information transfer

or, on the contrary, its absence, it turned out not to be the frequency, but the amplitude (intensity) of the carrier signal, in this case - laser light (LS).

Rice. one

To objectify (prove) the transfer of information using low-intensity light, a model of the effect of information rewritten from an antibiotic on a bacterial strain was proposed and used. Escherichia coli bacteria were chosen as bacteria (B). An antibiotic (A) gentamicin is used as an object for retrieving information from it.

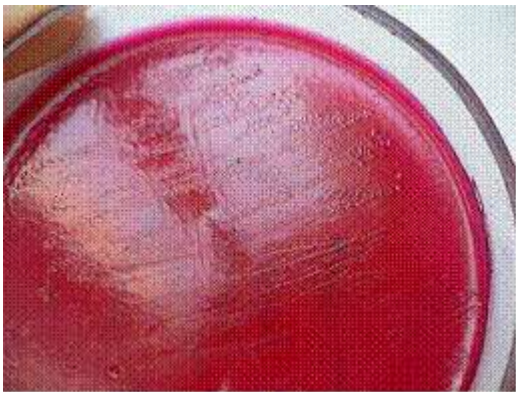
Colonies of bacteria grown in Petri dishes on a nutrient medium (mesopatamia agar) (Fig. 2) were exposed to various informational influences, after which these dishes were placed in an autoclave and kept in it during the incubation period. In all experiments carried out, this incubation period was 20 hours. After 20 hours, the Petri dishes with the culture (B) were removed from the autoclave, and the results of exposure to them were recorded in the photographs given in the text.



Rice. 2

Rice. 3

In experiment No. 1, culture B was treated with substance A in an amount of 1 ml per Petri dish. As a result, about 1/2 colony B remained of the control strain (Fig. 3).



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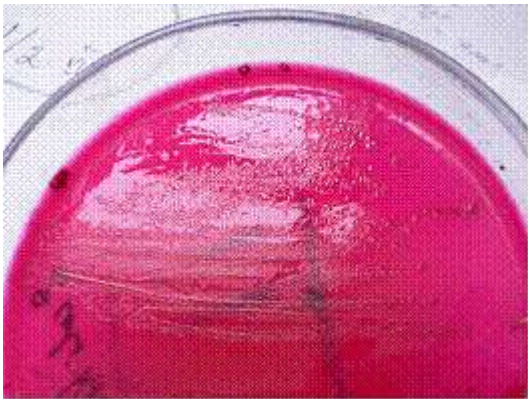
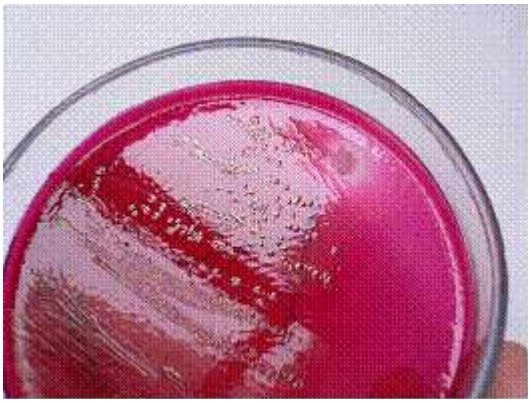


Rice. five

In experiment No. 2, a glass sealed ampoule with water for injection was fixed on a tripod, and a drug was passed through it for 30 seconds. Then colony B was treated with water for injection, taken from this ampoule, also in an amount of 1 ml. As a result, approximately 1/2 of the amount of B remained from the control strain (Fig. 4).

In experiment No. 3, bacteria were directly exposed to laser light (LS) for 6 minutes. As a result, about 1/2 of the amount of B remained from the control strain (Fig. 5).

In experiment No. 4, substance A was fixed on a tripod, in a sealed glass ampoule, a drug was passed through it, which then went on directly to the bacteria. Thus, colony B was directly exposed to laser light (LS) transmitted through substance A. The exposure was carried out for 6 minutes. As a result, about 1/5 of the amount of B remained from the control strain (Fig. 6).

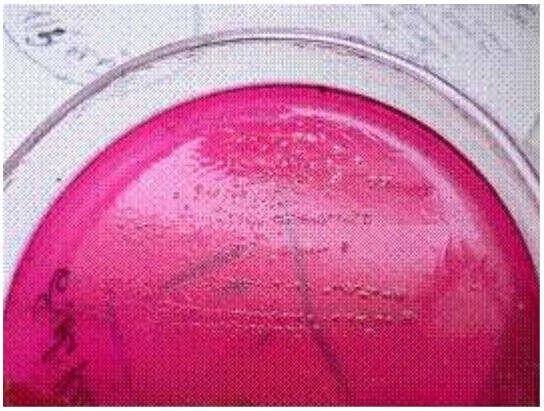


Rice. 6

In experiment No. 5, substance A was fixed on a tripod in a sealed glass ampoule, the drug was passed through it, then the drug was passed through a sealed glass ampoule with water for injection for 30 s (diagram in Fig. 7). Then, colony B was treated with water for injection taken from this ampoule in an amount of 1 ml.

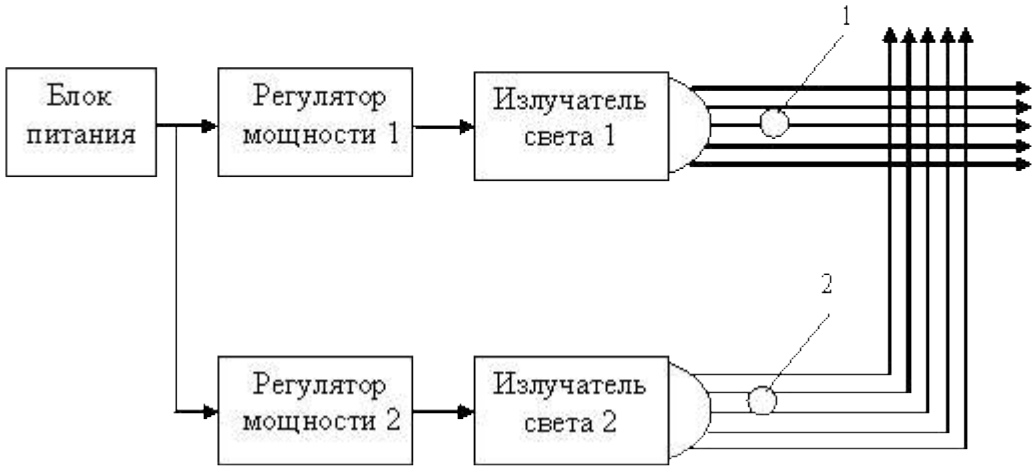
Rice. 7.1 - ampoule with AB, 2 - ampoule with water

As a result, about 1/5 of the amount of B remained from the control strain (Fig. 8).



Rice. eight

In experiment No. 6, substance A was fixed on a tripod in a sealed glass ampoule, then the first laser beam was passed through it, which passed at an angle and touched the table through the meter. The second LS source was located nearby so that its beam formed a perpendicular to the first beam 10 cm after the first beam emerged from the ampoule with AB. On the path of the second ray, 5 cm before crossing the first ray, an ampoule with water for injection was fixed on a tripod. The diagram is shown in Fig. nine.



Rice. nine.1 - ampoule with AB, 2 - ampoule with water

Sources of drugs were turned on for 30 seconds. Colony B was treated with 1 ml of water for injection taken from this ampoule.As a result, from the control strain, single colonies of B remained in the amount of up to 30 pcs. (rice. 10).

Rice. 10

Rice. eleven

In experiment No. 7, substance A in an ampoule was placed in the second container of the IMEDIS-BRT-PK apparatus, an ampoule with water for injection was placed in the first container of this apparatus, and for 30 seconds. when the potency regulator knob was set to “7”, an electronic rewrite of substance A was carried out onto an ampoule with water. Next, colony B was processed with the obtained information copyth substance A in the amount of 1 ml. As a result, about 1/3 of the amount of B remained from the control strain (Fig. 11).

Control culture (Fig. 11)

Rice. 12

Discussion of selected experimental facts

A) The most effective effect on colony B was the effect in experiment No. 6. This not only confirms the possibility of transferring information by a beam of light, but also highlights several very interesting points: physical processes or phenomena that do not fit into the orthodox paradigm of modern radio physics and / or electrical engineering can be responsible for the phenomenon of information transfer. Indeed, two low-intensity laser beams cannot interact with each other, at least at the level of geometric and wave optics. In addition, it seems contrary to the special theory of relativity to carry information against the path of the LS. Moreover, the presence in the information transfer scheme of the cross of the LAN beams does not allow us to assume that this transfer could have been accomplished with the help of reflected light. Now it is still impossible to say with certainty: Have we encountered an artifact of an experiment (for example, information transfer is performed through rewriting onto dust particles falling into the intersection of the LAN beams) or with a really fundamentally different physical phenomenon from the known ones? This fact led one of the authors of this work (A.E. Kudaeva) to the reflections that we present below.literally (according to the draft of the experiment protocol), Without insisting at all on their fairness and without disclosing the meaning of the terminology used in them:

1. "Perhaps, two intersecting rays form a plane of information transfer, and in this plane all objects exchange information."

2. “If the transfer of information was carried out against the direction of the beam, then this shows the reality of building a time machine, at least with the transition to the past. After all, the transfer of information was from point 1 to point 2, with the passage of time t1 and t2, while (t1 - t2) is a negative value. But, nevertheless, we received information in the present tense, as with a positive value (t1 - t2) ”.
3. "If information is carried by different fields of low intensity, then it can exist as a field, and it is possible to simulate conditions for the transfer of information in this field from living objects to living ones."

B) It is surprising that the effect of antibiotic A on colony B coincides with the effect of an information copy of this antibiotic on it. It is usually assumed that the effect of an antibiotic on a bacterial colony is mediated by itsbiochemical action. But informational

copy I (A) of antibiotic A is chemically distilled water, and therefore its effect on the biochemistry of bacteria cannot be chemically mediated. Therefore, we are talking about the existence of a currently unknown physicochemical process: the properties of distilled water, which is an information copy of an antibiotic, change the rate of certain biochemical processes in bacteria. The very fact of the existence of suchphysico-chemical processes do not fit into the paradigm of traditional chemistry, and the study of the patterns of their course can become a new section of the doctrine of the transformation of chemicals.

C) In this series of experiments, it was not assumed that the phenomenon of information transfer can be, in fact,
a disguised psychophysical or parapsychological phenomenon. In fact, it is extremely difficult to "cut off" the latter hypothesis, since the assumptions about the extrasensory abilities of the operator are vague, the direction of thinking of which "replaces" the physical phenomenon. The "naive" scheme of the experiment, which the authors hope to carry out in the future, is that the experimenter who treats bacterial cultures with distilled water does not know exactly what effect this water was exposed to, and whether this water was influenced at all. In addition, the dependence of the experimental results on the knowledge and personality of the operator performing the rewriting of information, etc. can be investigated. All this is still awaiting study.

Thus, the experiment carried out can be considered staged under the simplifying assumption that parapsychological and psychophysical phenomena are absent in our Universe.

Conclusions:

1. A model of information transfer objectification has been built
using the possibility of influencing biological systems with the help of the recipient substance (the substance to which the information transfer was made). Within the framework of the developed methodology, the objectivity of the phenomenon of information transfer is shown - the possibility of observing its results without using subjective methods.

2. Found certain corridors of physical parameters, in which
information transfer is possible, and bench equipment has been created that implements these corridors. It has been shown experimentally that one of these most important parameters is not the frequency response, but the intensity of the field in which this transfer occurs.

3. It is shown that the equipment produced by the IMEDIS Center
really allows for information transfer.

Literature

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