A new way to create an optical image matrix for the preparation of homeopathic medicines

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To date, the methods of transferring the properties of images to various matrices have been successfully introduced into practice, presented in the research materials of Shraibman M.M., Mkhitaryan K.N., Akaeva T.V., Golikova S.K. and others. In all cases, the resulting image was recorded by electric induction, except for the method described by SK Golikov, where shooting is carried out by means of a reflex camera on an aluminum substrate.

Optical methods of recording and fixing an image are interesting in that only light sources, the sun, incandescent lamps, oxidation processes, etc. can generate light as an electromagnetic wave or as a stream of photons. But modern technologies of frequency generation in electrical engineering cannot overcome the optical frequency ranges, although they provide modulation of light by a source (internal generation), and modify its characteristics, for example, amplitude modulation (external generation), in a rather narrow monochromatic or mixed wavelength range.

The idea arose to develop a method for full-fledged photography, bypassing electrical bridges and connections, and to use the uniqueness of light in the practical implementation of the transfer of the properties of a substance to sugar. The resulting material can be used as a starting material for further preparation of preparations suitable for pharmaceutical forms and a selector in the APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT".

It should be noted that sugar has two properties, these are water solubility with restoration of the structure upon reverse aggregation without loss of physical properties and the property of a fluorophore in the UV spectrum medium. The combination of these properties was the reason for the birth of the idea of conducting a complete experiment on photographing objects for sugar in order to obtain a "photomatrix body" as a native substance with unique characteristics inherent only in the photographing object. In this case, there is a second, working name of the photomatrix - "image body".

With regard to this work, let us consider the properties of crystallization and fluorescence of sugar.

The crystallization process is well studied in science and practice. In a particular case, isothermal crystallization of sugar is considered, where part of the solvent is removed by evaporation. For crystallization to occur, two main conditions are necessary: saturation of the solution and the presence of crystallization centers. The formation of crystallization centers can occur at a certain temperature and at a certain saturation. The shape and structure of a growing crystal is influenced by many external factors [1, 2], including quantum transitions of electrons in the atoms of the crystallizing substance [3].

The second property is sugar luminescence. Sugar fluorescence is a radiative transition of an excited state from the lowest singlet

vibrational level S_1 to the ground state S_0... The energy difference between the energy levels and the vibration frequency of the absorbed light are related to each other by the equation (II Bohr's postulate): $E_2 - E_1 = h$-. After absorption of light, part of the energy received by the system is consumed as a result of vibrational relaxation. Part of it can be emitted in the form of a photon of a certain energy [3]. Triboluminescence of sugar is known, when a bright glow arises when sugar crystals are cracked. In practice, photometric analyzes of sucrose, their fluorescence spectra in spectral analysis have been proven and carried out, where the highest intensity of sugar fluorescence is achieved when the drug is irradiated in the UV spectrum at a wavelength of 350 nm [4].

It is known that when photons bombard the UV spectrum, the dislocation of the orbital cloud of electrons changes and the electron goes into a higher energetic activity. Then the electron smoothly returns to a stable state, which is accompanied by the formation of an electromagnetic wave and the emission of a photon with a shift to the red zone of the spectrum, where it becomes visible (fluorescence) [3, 4, 5]. Vibrational relaxation and fluorescence in the atoms of the crystallizing sugar are the main processes that affect the features of the properties of the crystals formed. Vibrational relaxation is accompanied by the release of heat, and fluorescence is a sign of a changing frequency characteristic of vibrations (vibrations) of an excited atom, as part of a single structure of the atomic nucleus and electron orbits.

Since in the experiment set up, the irradiation of the UV spectrum of 365 nm of the future photomatrix occurs constantly, and the crystallization process proceeds continuously, but with attenuation, then at each moment of the formation of sugar crystals, at each act of attaching a sugar molecule to the crystallization edges, an altered state of the property is recorded (crystallized) Sahara. The result is a solid state of aggregation of sugar with a characteristic residual intermolecular stress, while the molecular structure of the substance remains stable.

Even under unequal conditions for carrying out this experiment, where the changing humidity, the inconsistent amount of the wetting solution and the layer of sugar powder, fluctuations in the percentage of alcohol in the solution, the presence of impurities and other unaccounted for conditions in this experiment, two constant conditions are always observed:

1. The first permanent condition is registration of a Valid Image, where, at non-uniform illumination of different zones of the photomatrix, constant illumination of each individual point is maintained with possible compensation for diffraction processes. Thus, the Real Image rule is respected, as in classical photography.

2. The second constant condition is the uniqueness of the properties of crystals on matrix. During the period of the crystallization process, we receive their constantly forming unique properties, and they are inherent only in the object being shot by the difference in the illumination of the photo matrix and different fluorescence intensities of the zones of the photo matrix, as well as the natural fluorescence of the object being photographed.

There was a need to create a valid image on

sugar photomatrix to further highlight the properties of an object shot in the selected or available optical range.

Since the shooting was carried out on a crystalline volume having a thickness, a two-dimensional image of the object (picture) being shot is obtained in the available volume on the photomatrix. In other words, a flat image is displayed and fixed in a three-dimensional space, the substance of which can be used as a volumetric formation and considered as an "image body" with a projection of all the specific properties of the original picture. The resulting substance becomes suitable for the preparation of homeopathic dilutions in the classical way or as a native material for its introduction into the electronic selector of the APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT".

The specialist has the opportunity to partially or completely objectively supplement the characteristics of the investigated person or other object in addition to other methods of bioresonance analysis within the framework of the ART method on the IMEDIS-EXPERT, including the subjective perception of the obtained visual image through the acceptor part of the NS using various markers KMX, pineal gland, etc.

An optical method was developed for registering a Real image on a sugar photomatrix. Also, the photomatrix itself (the body of the photomatrix) was developed as a native substance from the obtained image, followed by the preparation of preparations in a homeopathic way.

To prepare the body of the photo matrix, a glass substrate with powdered sugar sprayed over the entire plane of the glass was used.

To fix the powdered sugar and start the crystallization (fixation) processes on the glass, the glass was pre-wetted with 75% alcohol. The percentage of alcohol is chosen imperiously and allows you to prepare without haste a substrate with wet powdered sugar, build it into the camera and set it up for direct photographing.

A wide-film camera "Lyubitel-116V" was used for photographing images. The standard lens is completely removed. The shutter mechanism is preserved. A copper foil membrane with a central hole is used as an objective. Such an optical system is designed for shooting on the principle of a pinhole camera and for the possibility of shooting in the entire optical range. In terms of the equivalent focal length, the number of apertures is approximately equal to 800. The control of the exclusion of diffraction and aberration phenomena was carried out visually by illuminating the diaphragm with high-brightness LEDs - white, blue, red and UV, achieving the clearest display of the anode and cathode of all LEDs on a matte glass slide located on the back of the appliance.

The illumination of the objects (Szondi cards) was realized with two fluorescent lamps with a black bulb 4W FLUO10 T5 G5, UV-A 365 nm. This wavelength is in the invisible UV spectrum, but does not affect the irradiated object by photon activity, trying to be reflected from it as much as possible. Low UV absorption causes additional fluorescence of the subject and sugar on the substrate. The cumulative result of these effects, the image

turns out to be contrasting and bright, and the drying sugar receives an additional photon impulse to form decaying fluorescence from a constant point of image fixation on the substrate. Additional excitation of electrons in sugar molecules compensates for the low luminosity of the apparatus, including fixing those spectra of the image that cannot be detected during ordinary photography.

Over the entire exposure period (exposure is 15 minutes), the sugar completely dries up with the image captured on the reshaped crystals. Thus, the structural body of the photomatrix is formed, in other words - a body with unique properties inherent only to it. Further, the body of the photomatrix, as the final substance, is processed according to all the rules for preparing homeopathic remedies.

So why is this method interesting?

The described method of obtaining a photomatrix body using drying sugar makes it possible to photograph stationary objects in the range of not only visible light from 380 nm to 780 nm, but also in a wider region of invisible UV and IR spectra. This is achieved by removing obstacles - optical lenses and filters - between the object and the photo-receiving substrate.

The principle of building a pinhole camera allows you to get rid of parasitic radiation of visible light due to the peculiarity of the “pinhole” membrane. The technology is taken from the method of aligning the laser beam with cutting off the re-reflected portion of the beam.

The use of UV illumination makes it possible to reveal (highlight) additional features of the photographed object and activate these features through decaying fluorescence in the thickness of the solidifying sugar.

In practice, the described method allows photographing a monochromatic UV spectrum. The spectrum is selected depending on the task at hand. Changing the spectrum does not require changing the technology and design features of the apparatus.

The method makes it possible to photograph objects of various sizes and shapes.

The use of UV illumination in the UV-A range of 365 nm makes it possible to remove protein-containing objects and other compounds with the release of fluorescence spectra without affecting and changing the valence bonds in the object under study.

Photographing of living (moving) objects is allowed, provided that the exposure time is reduced (under development).

Hypothetically, it can be assumed that the formation of growing sugar crystals, like any other crystallizing substance, is influenced by many factors, such as the concentration of the substance, temperature, composition of the medium, foreign particles, etc. less free energy. And since the phenomenon of decaying fluorescence is noted not only in crystalline sugar, but also in an unsaturated solution, the excitation of atoms with an already formed crystal of drying sugar will affect the morphological structure of a growing crystal, slowing down or accelerating its growth, but always reflecting in its structure the influence of excited atoms and

unpolarized emissions of fluorescence on the properties of sugar.

With regard to photographing paintings and other images, the process implemented in this way is considered static and is considered simple, in contrast to photographing moving media and objects. By registering an image, we fix the activity presented on the plane, and in this case the image is significant from the point of view of the formation of aesthetic perception, which naturally leads to the inevitable development of an individual acceptor of perception from the resulting image. Since the "Image Body" is volumetric in structure, the described method allows you to shoot without loss of quality not only flat images, but also volumetric formations.

Literature

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