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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REPORT:

**"Investigation of the Protective Action of the Aires Microprocessor
(Aires Shield; Aires Defender; Aires AquaCluster)
Against the Effect of Electromagnetic Radiation on the Structural State
of an Aqueous Environment"**

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A study of the change in the phase of water under the influence of Aires Microprocessor wafer (Aires Shield; Aires Defender; Aires AquaCluster) was conducted at the Water Biophysics Lab at the Russian Ministry of Health's FGBU Sysina NII EChiGOS using the method of differential conductimetric measurement of the conductivity of samples of "Super-Q" brand water in accordance with a designed and patented method (Patent No. 2109301 with priority from September 30, 1996). The testing was performed using a circuit to measure the absolute change in the conductive current of water (Millipore "Super-Q") in a test sample as compared to a control after exposure to the wafer. The substrate of an Aires Microprocessor - an inert silicon wafer (placebo) - was used as the control. The water samples were exposed by placing them on the wafers for a time (20-40) minutes. In a cuvette frame the conductivity is proportional to the measured current.

Having selecting the water's information system as a detector, and using a differential circuit to measure such an integral physical parameter as conductivity, it is possible in real-time to observe the structural state of the water in the test sample relative to the control.

The measurement process consists of two operations:

1. An identical amount of distilled water is poured into a dual-chamber cuvette or two separate cuvettes. To each chamber, which constitutes the side of a bridge, a continuous power supply is connected. The measuring device records the difference between the sides of the bridge, reflecting the difference between the conductivity of the test water and the control water.
2. The power supply is turned on for a short period of time (20-30 seconds) long enough to get a consistent reading.

The "control" reading is recorded as the initial reading.

3. The measured water is poured out of the chambers (down the drain), a new portion of water is poured in from the same shared container, and the operations are performed up to step 2.
4. The device is considered to be in working order if a second pouring and a second turning-on of the power supplies do not change the measuring device's initial readings during the course of the entire experiment.
5. Two small containers are prepared, into which the amounts of water required for measuring are poured. One container with water is left for future pouring into the control chamber; the other is exposed to the wafer being tested by placing it on the wafer.
6. In addition to the requirements to perform basic measurements, the instructions for the person conducting the experiment include the mandatory "disabling" of the experimenter's own influence on the water.

7. After the exposure period is over, the test container and the control container with water are brought to be measured. Ideally, the test water and control water are poured into the corresponding chambers at the same time and in the same manner.
8. The power supplies are simultaneously turned on and the difference in the readings between the test water and the control water is measured in the sides of the bridge. The difference in the readings is considered to have been objectively determined if a second measurement produces the same result or the result or the reading moves smoothly to a new value and then stabilizes.
9. After the measurements, the water is poured out of the chambers, a new portion of water from the original shared container is poured in, and a measurement is taken to check the initial "zero" reading.
10. The experiment is considered complete if the reading of the "zero" control measurement matches the initial reading or is in the expected region of reference line "slippage" due to insignificant changes in temperature and pressure in the environment.

This method has been tested and solidified in the results of research on how the conductivity of water is influenced by tens of technical devices in the period from 1995 to 2012. The average magnitude of change in conductivity under the influence of these devices is 1-5 μ A (in the cuvette frame the conductivity is proportional to the current).

Research Results

The following diagrams present the dynamic relationships of the change in conduction current when a Aires Microprocessor is acting on water:

1. Aires Shield – Fig. 1
2. Aires Defender – Fig. 2
3. Aires AquaCluster – Fig. 3
4. Inert silicon wafer (the control or placebo) - Fig. 4

An analysis of the charts affirms, above all, the reality of the claimed effect of changing the phase of water as a result of a change in the conduction current in the test samples.

Moreover, it is clear from the charts that exposure to the test samples (1-3) differs from exposure to the placebo (4).

Fig. 1. Aires Shield: For the entire duration of the water's exposure to the electromagnetic source the water's conductivity practically remained unchanged unlike that of the control sample. This makes it possible to make a conclusion about Aires Shield's highly effective protection against

electromagnetic radiation (it reduces the effect of electromagnetic radiation roughly by a factor of 20) through the stabilization of the aqueous environment and its derivative counterparts, namely, living beings;

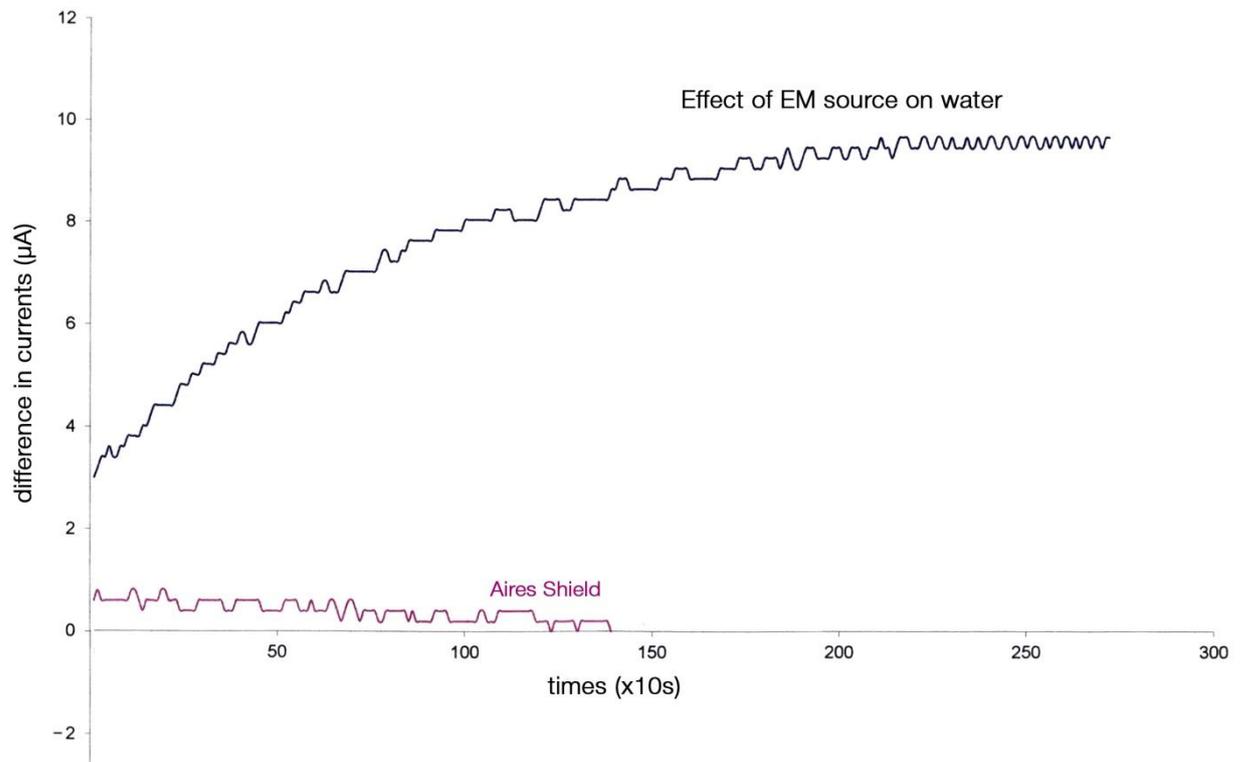


Fig. 2. Aires Defender: An undulating change in conductivity from $0.5\mu\text{A}$ to $3\mu\text{A}$. The harmonic appearance of the normalized curve is an indication of the highly effective use of Aires Defender to suppress the negative consequences of the hyperactivation of the aqueous environment and its derivative forms (living beings) due to the curve dropped into negative values.

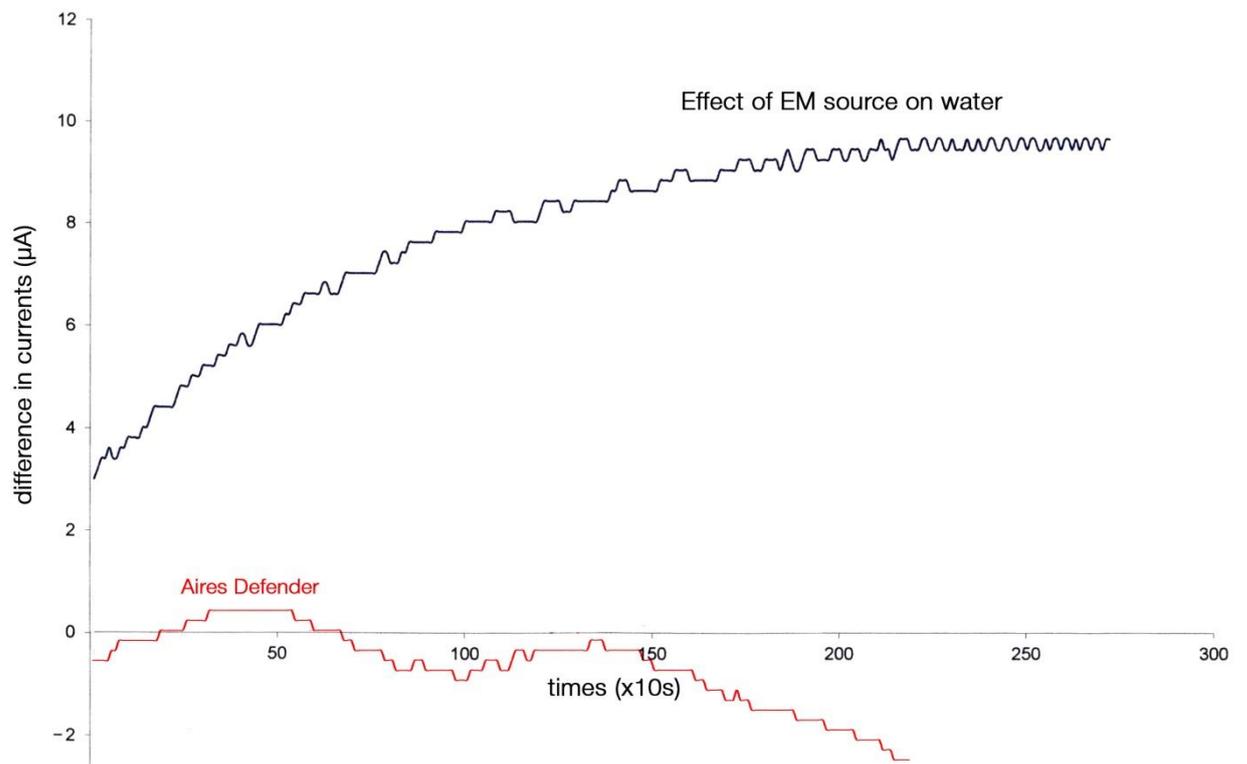


Fig. 3. Aires AquaCluster – An undulating change in conductivity from 0 to +1µA to 0. The harmonic appearance of the normalized curve is an indication of the highly effective use of Aires AquaCluster to optimize the stability of the aqueous environment and its derivative counterparts (living beings) when the curve moves into positive values (activation).

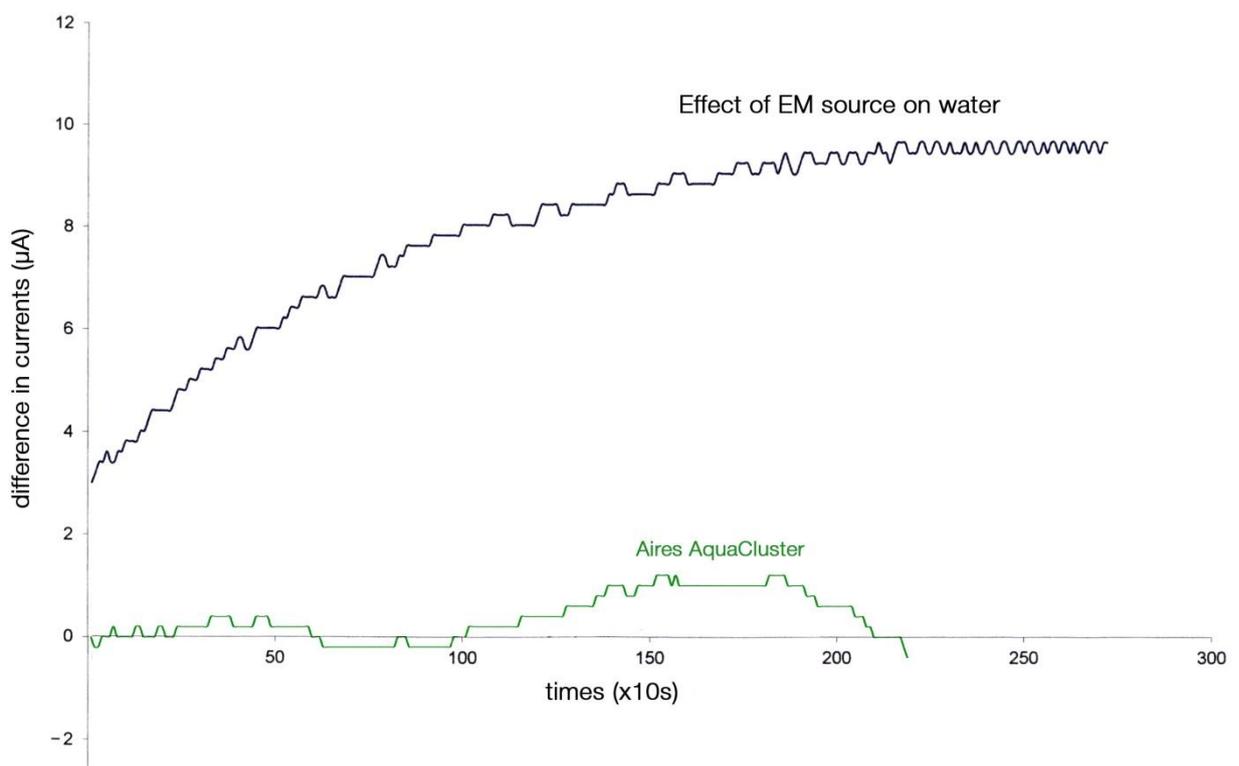
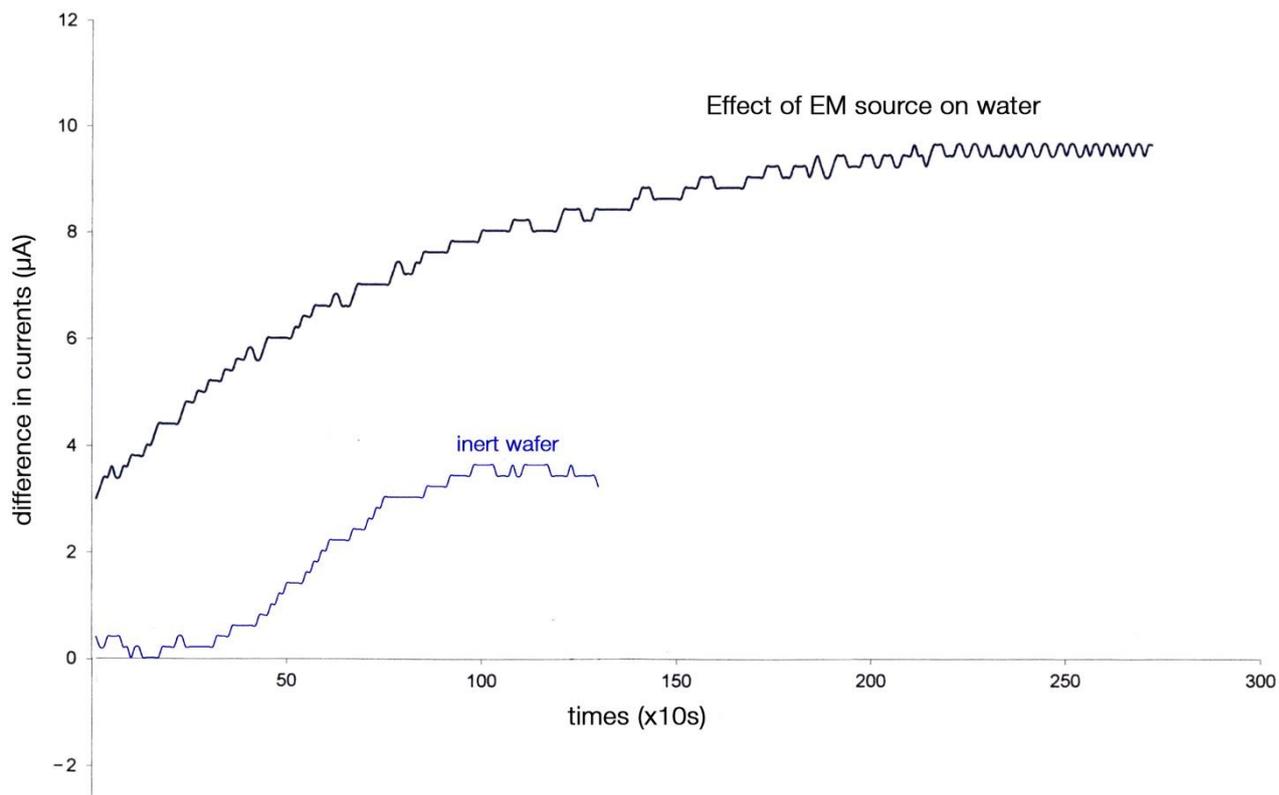


Fig. 4. Inert silicon wafer (the control or placebo)



Based on the data obtained, it can be stated that there is noticeably expressed compensation, which can be observed in real-time, for the change in the characteristics of the aqueous environment (the conductivity) when interacting with electromagnetic radiation in the presence of Aires Shield samples; Aires Defender; The Aires AquaCluster, which is offered by NPO Aires Technologies, affirms the effectiveness of their protective devices that suppress the process of change in the characteristics of an aqueous environment and consequently optimize the state of objects, including living beings, that are synthesized based on them.

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