Experimental Approach to Water Veins

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Abstract

The influence of subterranean running water on humans and their health is an important issue. Therefore, the nature and behavior of “water veins” or “aquifers” should be studied in detail. Laboratory tests are particularly well suited for this purpose. In this artificial environment, parameters such as speed, radial acceleration, or surrounding material can be changed easily. Interaction with electromagnetic devices is also an important question. The effects on the human body can be studied either with the use of technical equipment such as that for recording an ElectroEncephaloGram or HeartRateVariability, or with the application of subtle methods such as kinesiology, body-field detection or perception by extrasensory humans. Thus, appropriate tools are available for studying the influence of flowing water: some people can act as sensors in experiments which are still beyond the scope of any existing measuring instruments. The experiments with water in a hose at very low velocities have revealed different structures around it. Geometrically, the structures are several metres in size and depend on parameters like velocity and curvature of the hose. Some of the observed effects are similar to other “objects in motion” like compressed gas, electric current, or light!

Key words: water, geopathic stress, physical experiments, subtle matter

INTRODUCTION

Difficulties are encountered in efforts to physically explain geopathic structures, since hardly any results of scientifically verifiable research work have been published, and very few suitable measuring instruments are available for the purpose. (See, for instance, SEVA von M. Kinker, IGA-1 von Y. Kravchenko [8-10]) The situation is similar to that which prevailed in the 18th and 19th centuries; at that time, electromagnetic effects were observed with the investigators’ own physiological senses and systematically recorded (for instance, by Galvani, Faraday, Oersted, Ritter). The design and construction of measuring instruments did not become possible until their results had been published. During the interim, these same instruments have largely replaced and thus suppressed the use of one’s own senses as well as one’s knowledge of these senses.
In the case of geopathic structures, one has not yet progressed so far. Investigations in this field are still in a phase of observation.
How can one recognize the presence of flowing water under the Earth’s surface, for instance, at a depth of several metres? Some drillers initially determine the drilling site exactly with a divining rod or similar device before beginning operation with their drilling rig. A few of them can even determine the depth and the available water influx, for instance, if they have sufficient experience. This result may astonish some doubters and sceptics, but the predictions can be easily checked after completion of the work. Furthermore, since this procedure is decisive for the economic success of the company, it demonstrates the quality of the driller’s perceptive ability in the event of agreement.
What is the reason for the indubitably high success rate of the drillers? How is this observation explained in textbooks on physics?

Other sensors

For this purpose, other sensors, that is, biological sensors of humans or animals have proved to be useful. In the course of evolution, living creatures evidently needed many senses for surviving. In the case of humans, however, some of these senses have gradually been lost or become stunted as civilization progressed. The fact that cats can scan some objects in three dimensions with their whiskers (tactile hairs) and the associated nerves suggests that we humans formerly also possessed these abilities. Where could remnants of these senses still be present? The trigeminus nerves are situated in the area of the upper jaw. Some persons with extended sensory perception are capable of discerning the geometry of invisible structures in the zone in front of their face and may even be able to analyze these structures spatially.

Other approaches

As indicated by the results of weighing experiments performed by K. Volkamer [11,12], a further, invisible type of matter exists, in addition to real matter. Volkamer has designated this form of matter as **"subtle matter"**. The concept of "dark matter", which is employed in the field of astrophysics, may possibly describe some of this matter.

Many experiments conducted by the author's research group [2-5] have also confirmed the existence of such a form of matter. One cannot observe this matter directly, of course, but one can follow its tracks – as is the case with the tracks of cosmic rays in a cloud chamber.

For activities with biological sensors, the same objective methods can be applied as in experimental physics, and the same stringent requirements can be imposed on reproducibility. It is thus possible to demonstrate effects which indicate unambiguous relationships between adjustable parameters and variations in the tracks of this matter. If the flow rate of water in a pipe is doubled, for instance, the size of the perceptible structures in the region surrounding the pipe also changes.

If persons acting as biological sensors can find such structures and observe their variation in space and time, the effect of these structures on humans is thus verified. A suitable approach is thus available for investigating the geopathic properties of aquifers and other things. One should not always wait until the usually detrimental effects have resulted in a visible illness. After all, some persons - such as the author - are capable of consciously perceiving spontaneous changes in their environment, for instance, if an electrical appliance situated over an aquifer is switched on or off.

EXPERIMENTS

Experiment 1: Aquifers and electric hot-water kettles, waveguides

With the use of fibre-optical cables, the behaviour of a glass fibre as a waveguide is utilised for transmitting optically coded data over long distances. Normally the fibre is encapsulated by opaque material. However, if it is not covered, and an intense beam of light is transmitted through it, a very small amount of this light emanates from the surface and can be seen over the entire length of the fibre. Geopathic and geomantic zones also behave as (unprotected) waveguides. Information is introduced at one point and can be found at many other points.

These zones transport "information" from technical devices of metal or plastic over distances up to 20 metres. The device itself can be located at an arbitrary site over the structure concerned.

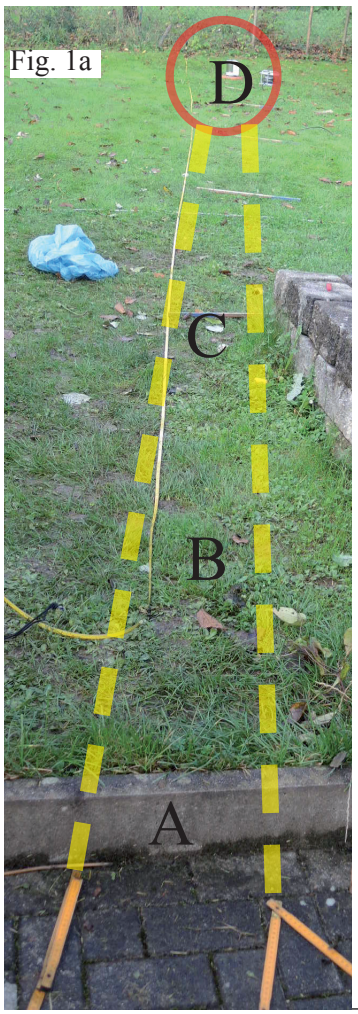
Electrical appliances over aquifers

Even passive devices amplify the intensity. For such effects, it is not necessary for the device concerned to be electrically active. The effect is especially pronounced if the device includes components consisting of materials with internal mechanical stresses (due to cold working or stretching). With a coil of copper wire (not connected to the electric power mains) over an aquifer, the **reaction distance** (one of the bodily fields of a person, which increases with stress) [1] of a test person can be further impaired:
neutral location: 0.4 m, over an aquifer: 0.8 m, with a coil over an aquifer: 1.0 m (figure 1c).

Coils of copper wire are present in many domestic appliances: Washing machines, clothes driers, circulation pumps in heating systems, refrigerators, heat pumps, television sets, computers, door bells, transformers, quartz-controlled clocks with analog dial, etc.

If the **appliances are actively connected** with the 230 V electric power mains, the effect is more pronounced (figure 1). Even an extension cord which is not connected to any appliance but connected to the electric power mains increases the reaction distance if it crosses the zone concerned. In fact, even an extension cord which is not connected to the electric power mains can exert an unfavourable influence, if it is routed over an aquifer. If an electrical appliance, such as a hot-water kettle, is now connected to the end of the cable directly over the zone concerned, and the power is switched on, the influence becomes even more pronounced. The reaction distance increases even further if the appliance is situated over the crossing of two aquifers. In fact, the effect of the active appliance can even be transmitted through the crossing from one aquifer to the other aquifer over which the test person is standing.

Result: As waveguides, the aquifers are coupled to the crossing points.



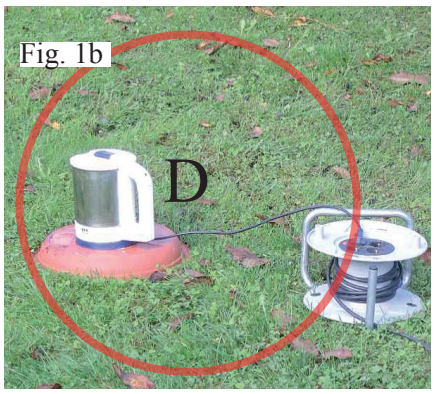
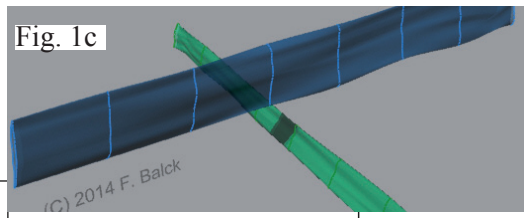
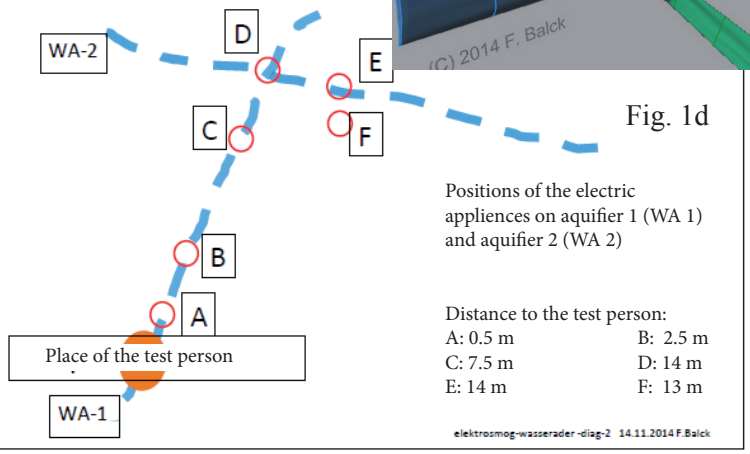


Figure 1
Electric smog and aquifers
a) Yellow: edges of an aquifer
An extension cord or an electric hot-water kettle has been placed at various points of an aquifer.
b) The electric hot-water kettle is located at the crossing of two aquifers. The distance to the test person is 14 m.
c) Scetch of a crossing with different levels are indicated in the sketch.





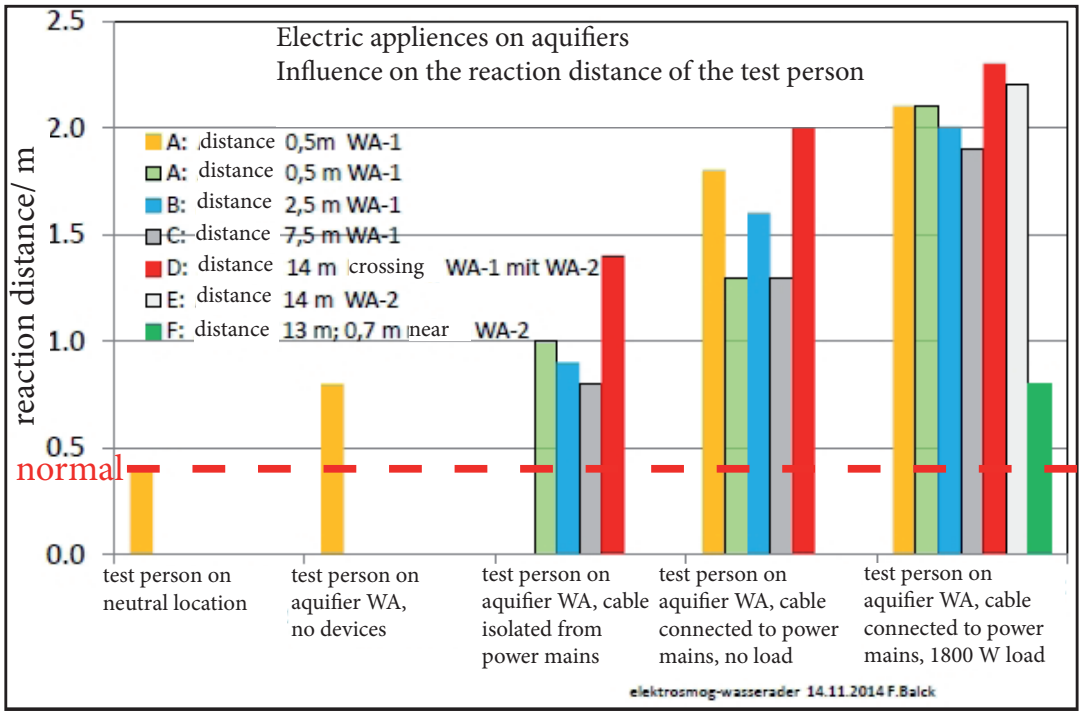


Fig. 1e

d) The arrangements with the two aquifers and the locations of the test person and the extension cord or electric hot-water kettle are indicated in the sketch.
e) The reaction distance is indicated for the positions of the extension cord or electric hot-water kettle A to F for the devices, either switched on or off, or completely isolated from the power mains. In this case, the test person is standing on the aquifer WA-1. During the previous measurement, the test person was standing at a neutral location.

Experiment 2: The experiment with flowing water and magnetic fields
The frequency of brain currents ranges between 0.1 Hz and 50 Hz. Furthermore, certain frequencies are often associated with various other functions of the human body. A long list of frequencies and associated properties has been compiled. If the brain is excited at a frequency of 2.2 Hz, for instance, **sleep can be spontaneously induced.** [5]
What are the paths along which these low frequencies of waves which are neither electromagnetic nor acoustic can reach the brain?
Well known mechanisms include:
a) **Seeing:** The periodic light flashes in a discotheque can be dangerous for persons who suffer from epilepsy.
b) **Hearing, Feeling:** Pieces of music with rhythms which repeat at regular intervals in the range of the pulse frequency, such as loud and low bass sounds, are effective. Evidently, additional senses also exist.
c) The **regular beat** of wind turbine blades can cause reactions in one's brain, even if the wind turbine is located behind the wall of a building and is neither visible nor audible.
d) If **alternating magnetic fields** in this frequency range occur in combination with flowing water, the human brain reacts, even though it does not do so in the presence of alternating current alone. This reaction has been demonstrated by experiments performed at the Institut für Kommunikation und Gehirnforschung, G. Haffelder, Stuttgart (http://www.haffelder.de/) in 2010. By means of electro-encephalography (EEG), the possibility of exerting influence on the human brain has been demonstrated. The transmitting element was a coiled hose through which water was flowing in combination with a coil of copper wire. If water was allowed to flow through the hose, and if a very weak alternating current was allowed to flow through the wire, a reaction occurred in the brain of the test person when the current was switched on. During the experiment, the distance between the coil and the test person was about two metres. [5,6] The calculated value of the alternating magnetic field at the location of the test person was about one millionth of the terrestrial magnetic field strength. Evidently, a hitherto **unknown transmission mechanism** is involved in this case.
During the interim, the experimental set-up employed for excitation has been simplified to comprise only a few components (figure 2). Water flows from the pressure tank of a garden sprayer through a metal pipe of small diameter. Two leads are connected to the pipe by means of alligator clips. Alternating current is supplied from a dictaphone on which music files have been recorded for generating the required slowly varying sinusoidal voltage.
During his lectures, the author demonstrates this effect. As a test for the audience, he executes a wave-file with several sections, each with 30 seconds of sound and 30 seconds of silence. With the use of this set-up, a perceptible reaction can be induced in sensitive persons in a lecture hall, even over a distance of many metres. In many cases, a few listeners come forward at the end of the lecture and voluntarily describe their unpleasant impression at the beginning of each "duty" (sound) phase.

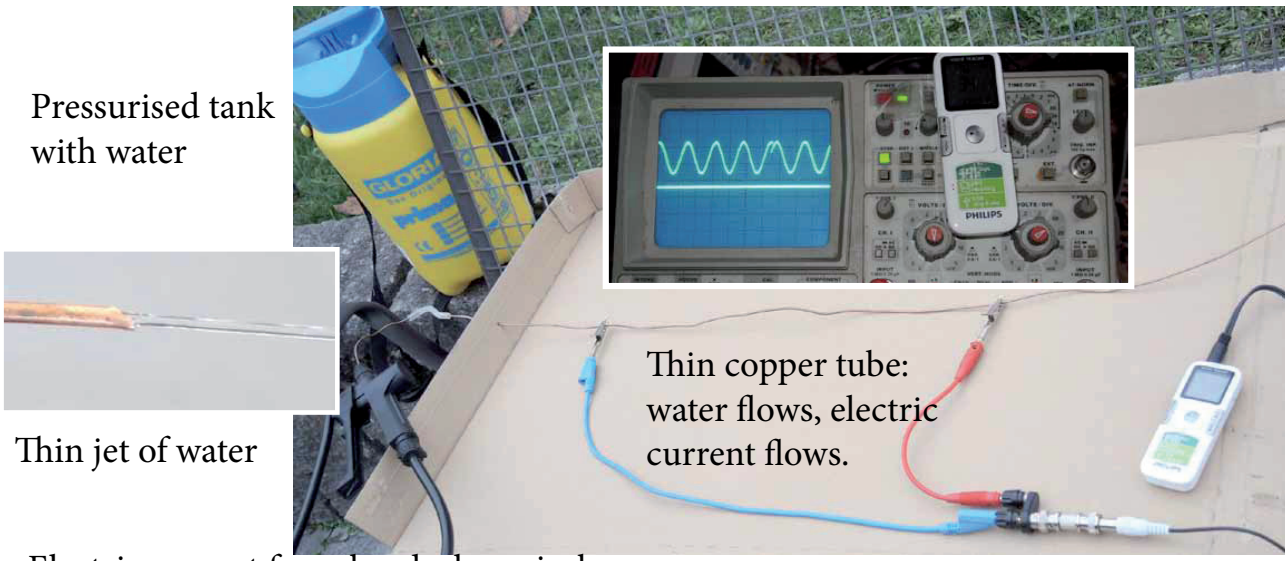


Figure 2: artificial aquifer and alternating electric current from dictaphone

Experiment 3: Rotational sense with curves, crossings, and loops

3a) Experienced dowsers can distinguish between **"left"** and **"right"** with some objects. In the case of a rotating wheel which is driven by a motor, this result is immediately obvious. However, the meaning is not quite so evident if the effects are caused by water which is flowing underground. Can such a phenomenon be observed at all? The plausibility of this question can be tested with the use of a simple arrangement. a) A thin hose is placed on a lawn in such a way that a meandering pattern is obtained (figure 3a). One end of the hose is connected to the water mains, and other end is routed to a drain in the immediate proximity. As soon as water flows through the hose, alternate zones of left and right rotation are established in the respective loops. In this manner, a dowser can train himself for directional perception. A simple test can be performed for determining whether or not this training yields the desired success: One asks someone to interchange the inlet and outlet of the hose at random. The spatial proximity of the two states offers the advantage of quasi-simultaneous mutual comparability between two loops.

3b) **Skew-crossing hoses with moving media**

If a hose is laid out in such a way that a loop (similar to a "red loop") is formed, two different qualities can be perceived by a dowser in this case, too (figure 3b, left). If water is flowing, the behaviour is governed by two parameters: the flow rate (left / right) and the direction of inclination for the helical motion (up /down). Four states thus exist:

1. left over right, 2. right over left, 3. Inlet on the left 4. inlet on the right.

The situation is analogous to that with mechanical screws, where circular motion is imposed on linear motion in the axial direction, that is, in the direction perpendicular to the circular motion. The sign of the thread pitch and the sense of rotation determine the direction of advance with the screw. Left rotation with a left-hand thread results in advance in the same direction as right rotation with a right-hand thread.

If two loops in the form of a figure eight are placed one over the other (figure 3d), all four states are established simultaneously. For a beginning dowser, this configuration is a good test object, whose qualities can be varied with only a few steps.

3c) **Direct current**

Experiments have shown that the perceptible qualities of many other subtle structures behave in a manner similar to that observed with loops of hoses with flowing water or compressed air. Analogous phenomena are observed with electric current flowing through a conductor or even with light (figure 3c). In view of the analogous results obtained upon interchanging the directions of motion or screw sense, one may conclude that **natural laws** are involved with matter in motion.

For humans, stress can thus originate from electric cables or fibre optics, as well as from water flowing in pipes and hoses which are curved or looped. In the case of electric current, this astonishing result can be easily demonstrated. With the use of an insulated length of copper wire, a resistor, and a standard 1.5 V flashlight cell, a current of about 100 mA is allowed to flow.

Flashlight cell (+) - wire loop - resistor (15 ohms) - flashlight cell (-)

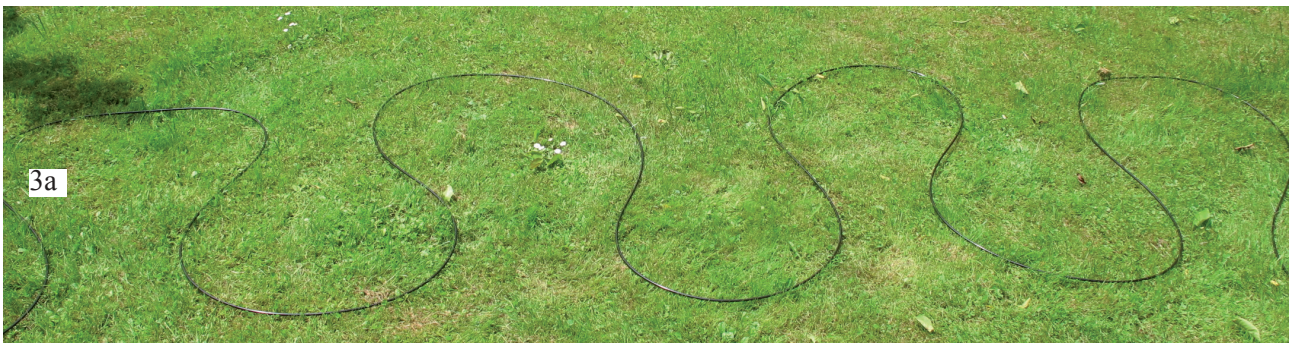
The circulation of the current in the loop can be designated as right rotation if viewed from one side, and as left rotation if viewed from the other side. If the loop is now turned by 180° from the standpoint of the observer, that is, if the front and rear sides are interchanged, the perceived "direction of circulation" also changes. If the connections with the flashlight cell are reversed, that is, if the polarity is reversed, the effect is the same as that which results from the reversal of the front and rear sides.

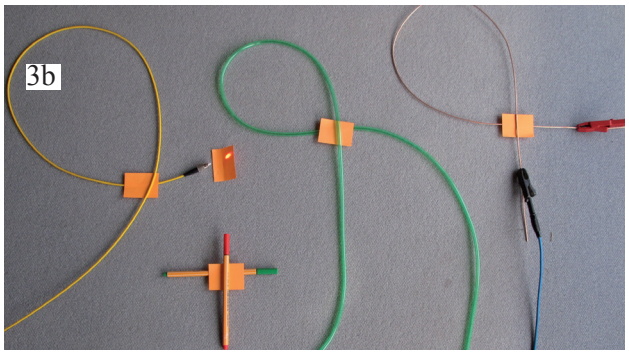
3d) **Fibre-optics cables**

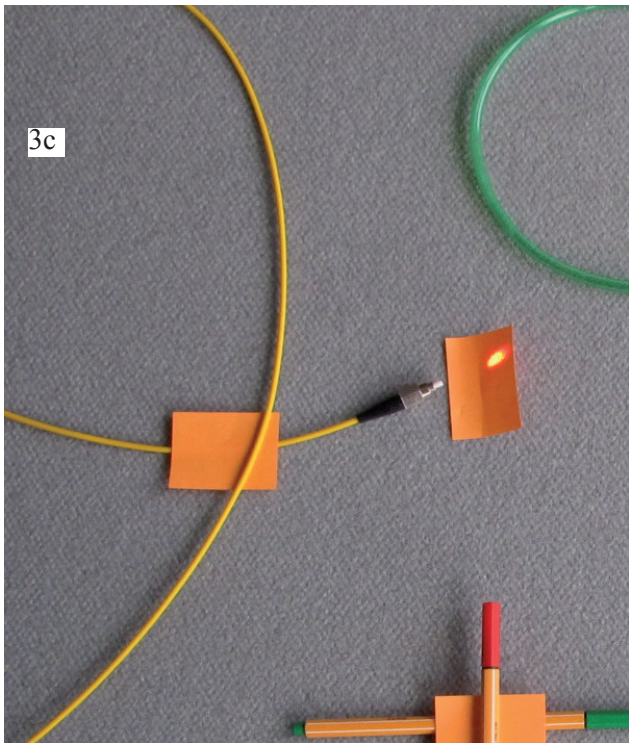
The behaviour observed with a fibre-optics cable is similar to that determined from the experiments with direct current. Fibre-optics cables are available as accessories for electronic equipment, such as audio systems. A laser pointer is also necessary for the purpose. The cable is arranged to form a loop, and light is then allowed to pass through the cable. The two sides of the loop, or the ends where the light enters and emerges, are subsequently reversed. Both reversals result in a reversal of the sign in the direction perceived.

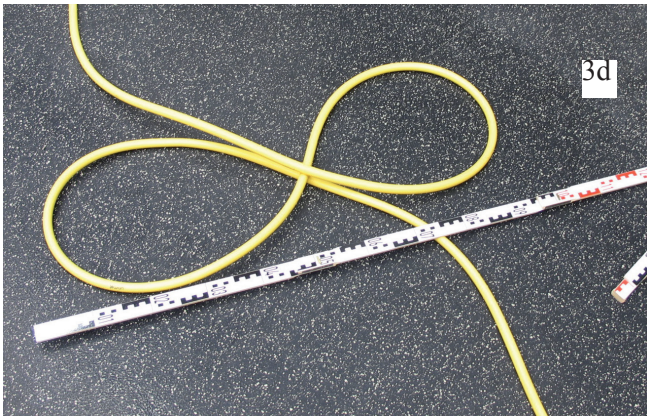
3e) Crossing of two light beams

Crossing of two light beams with two mirrors to form an 'X' is even simpler (that is, almost without the need of technical devices), if the beams cross at different heights. The sun can be employed as light source and is available at no cost. In the zones to the left and right of the 'X', the perceived directions are reversed. This experiment could even have been (or has been?) performed by the ancient Greeks or Romans.









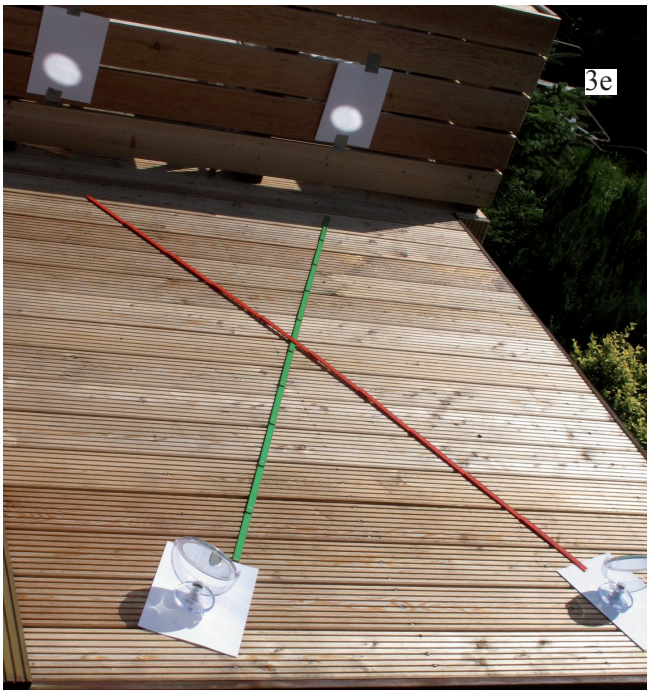
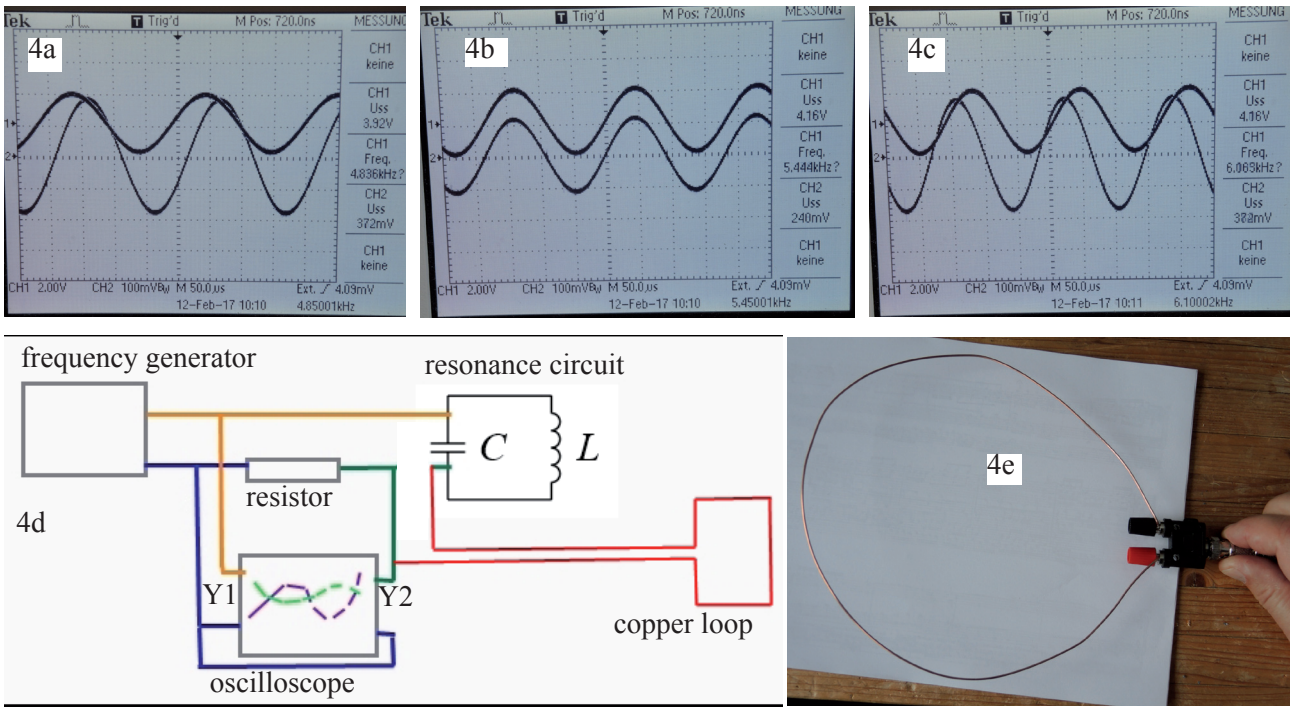


Figure 3a: Hose in the form of a meander, different perceptible qualities on the left and right loops
Figure 3b: Three loops with crossed ends exhibit similar behaviour in operation: fibre optics, water or air in a hose, copper wire. The pens symbolize the crossing point.
Figure 3c: Section with the fibre optics cable
Figure 3d: multiple crossing with two loops with different senses of rotation
Figure 3e: With two shaving mirrors (front), two light bundles can be made to cross one another. The direction of the sunlight is indicated by the shadow. The paper surfaces in the dark background indicate the behaviour of the light bundles.

next side
Figure 4a-c: Oscilloscope with AC signals from a driven resonance circuit, different phases between current (upper curve) and voltage (lower curve) for the frequencies 4860 Hz, 5440 Hz and 6100 Hz
Figure 4d: circuit diagram
Figure 4e: open loop of copper wire



3f) Phase of alternating current

A further, even more fascinating experiment involves alternating current. In our households, certain electrical devices of the past (such as incandescent lamps or immersion heaters) operated as purely Ohmic resistors. That is, the current and voltage remained in phase. However, this is not true in the case of motors or fluorescent lamps. With these devices, an additional current component (the reactive component) is present. This reactive current either precedes or follows the voltage; that is, a phase shift occurs.

The results of our experiments [7] have shown that a dowser with the ability of distinguishing between "left" and "right" can also recognize the direction of a phase shift between the current and voltage. Only a few components are necessary for the experiment (figure 4): a loop of copper wire (figure 4e), a frequency generator, and an oscillating circuit with a resonant frequency f_0. Three test conditions apply: The generator is set to the respective frequencies f_1~0.9*f_0, f=f_0 and f_2~1.1*f_o. The current and voltage then behave as shown on the oscilloscope screen (figures 4a-4c). At frequency f_1 the current **precedes** the voltage (figure 4a), and it **follows** at frequency f_2 (figure 4c). The current and voltage are in phase at frequency f_0 (figure 4b). In the example illustrated in the figures, the frequencies are f_1 = 4860 Hz, f_0 = 5450 Hz, and f_2 = 6100 Hz.

Observation:

The perceptible properties of the wire loop (such as left and right) are reversed if

- the sign of the phase shift is reversed. That is, the properties observed at f_1 are reversed at f_2,
- and the properties on the front side are reversed on the rear side.

Although only simple parameters such as side reversal or frequency changes are involved in these experiments, observations performed with the aid of biological sensors (dowsers) have resulted in a surprisingly different view of alternating current phenomena. Results of this kind have hitherto not been described in standard textbooks. The other two experiments with direct current and light also indicate that numerous questions still remain unanswered. The need for further research and investigation in the field is considerable, since the results of observations by persons with extended perceptive ability do not correspond with the present-day view of the physical world.

If dowsers are capable of detecting reactive currents, it may be assumed that an additional geopathic effect emanates from such sources, as in the case of water flowing through a loop in a hose.

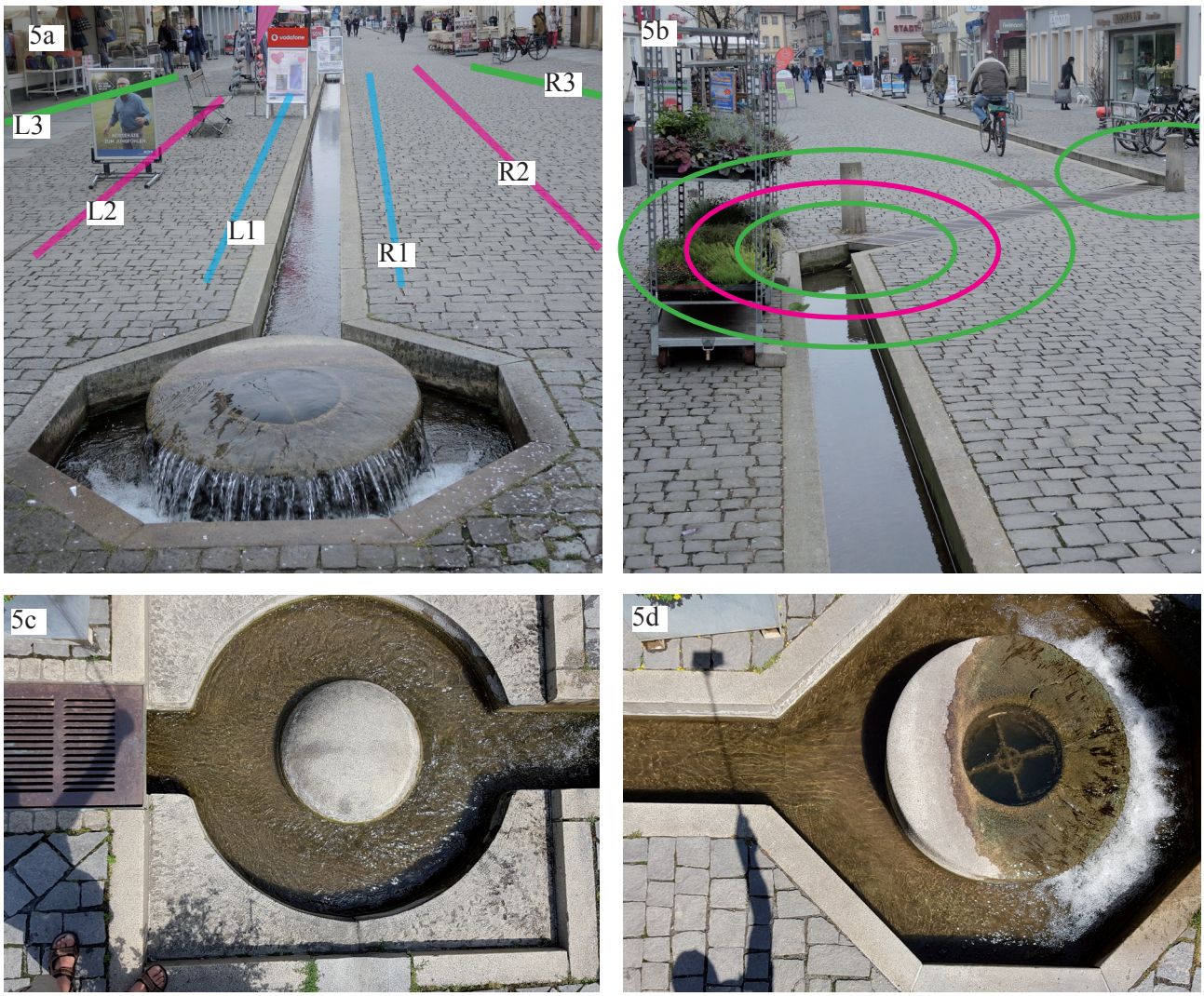


Figure 5: In the pedestrian zone in Forchheim (Southern Germany), water flows in a stone-lined channel.
a) Beginning of the channel: Three perceptible zones are present on both sides of the channel, left and right, and extend in parallel with the channel, and exhibit different qualities.
b) Circular zones are present at each of the bends.
c) Source ("spring"): The water flows from an underground pipe at the centre and continues to flow to the left.
d) The drain is located underneath the iron grate.

Experiment 4: Artificial water-supply channel

In former times, cities and towns did not yet have water-supply pipelines or sewage-disposal systems. Water flowed through open channels in the streets. In some communities, these narrow channels have been preserved to the present day and serve as attractive historical ornaments in pedestrian zones. (Examples include Freiburg im Breisgau and Forchheim.)

In Forchheim, the "Bächla" flows through smooth-walled stone channels which allow nearly laminar flow over long distances (figure 5). A "spring" (source) is located at one end (49°43‘4.93“N, 11° 3‘34.02“E), and a drain (sink) is situated at the other end (49°43‘12.68“N 11° 3‘28.66“E). An examination of the aerial photograph in the Internet is worth the effort. Four 45° bends and a few small gradient sections at various intervals cause turbulent flow over a distance of a few metres. For the interested dowser, this channel constitutes an ideal training path, provided that he is not annoyed by the curious gazing of passers-by. The water flows at a rate of half a metre per second.

Under these conditions, extensive zones of easy perception are present over long distances on both sides of the channel (L3-L1 and R1-R3) with a spacing of about one metre or more (figure 5a). The quality of the zones differs from location to location. Structures such as concentric circles can be found at the bends (figure 5b). In turbulent zones, the perceptible structures are very diffuse.

Experiment 5: Water hose in a garden

The results of observations on the artificial water-supply channel in the pedestrian zone have suggested a further experiment. In a simplified arrangement, a long water hose was laid on a lawn. By appropriately adjusting the rotational speed of an electric pump, the flow rate and thus the speed of the water were adjusted (figure 6). Selection of low speed values less than 0.3 m/s proved to be advisable, since large perceptible structures are presumably formed because of the predominantly laminar flow. These structures range from decimetres to metres in size and are thus easy to observe.

As in the case of the urban water-supply channel, special emphasis was now placed on the zones which were parallel with the hose and on those in the area of a curve. A straight section with a length of about 15 metres was present between the pump and the first curved section.

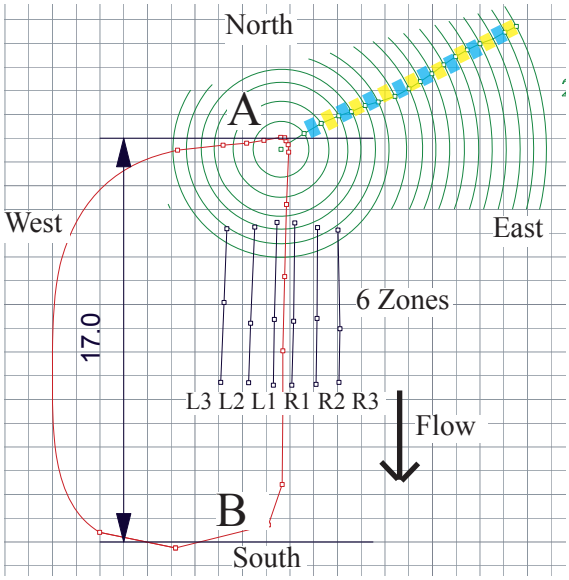


Figure 6: Arrangement of the elements for experiment 5 (The grid is subdivided into metres. The points have been measured with a tachymeter. The lines and circles are only schematic.)
A: hose bend, B: pump, green: the concentric circles show the zones with differnt quality (yellow and blue),
red: hose, black: zones which have been found, L3 to R3
distance from bend to pump: 17 m

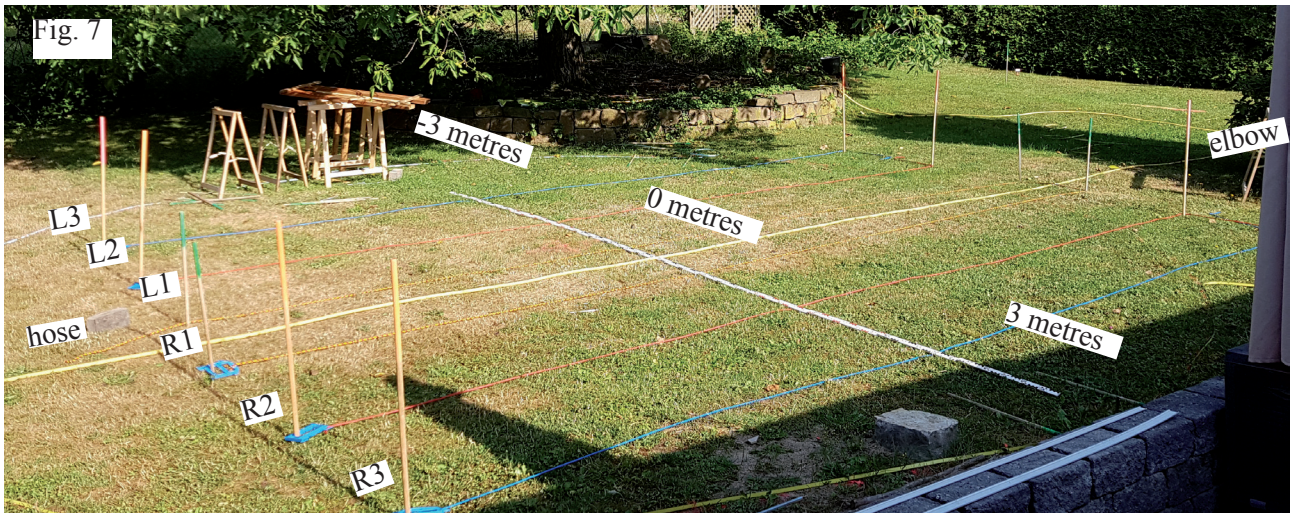
Figure 7: (bottom) The water flows through the yellow hose from upper right to lower left. The two measuring sticks are 3 m long. In parallel with the hose, the zones are marked with vertical wooden pegs and also with coloured strings.

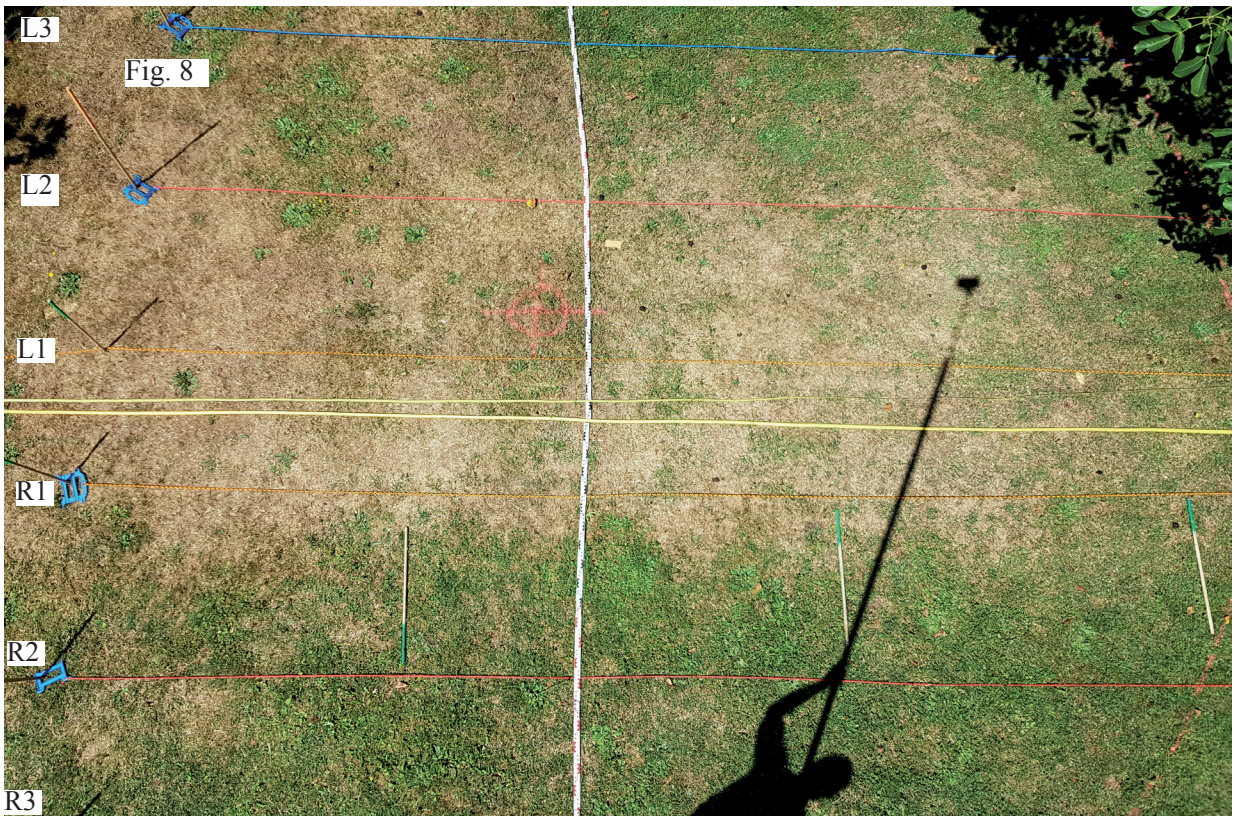
If water is flowing in the hose, three perceptible zones (figures 7, 8) are present on both sides of the hose. These zones are designated as L3, L2, L1, and R1, R2, R3, respectively (figure 6), and their positions are marked with sticks. In figures 7 and 8, the positions of the zones are indicated by coloured strings. The two measuring sticks are each three metres long.

For different flow rates, the respective positions of the three perceptible zones R1, R2, and R3 on the right-hand side of the hose were marked with wooden rods on the lawn and then measured. The values thus determined were recorded.

The positions of the three zones on the left-hand side, L1, L2, and L3, behaved more or less as mirror images.

For exploration before drilling a well, the bishop's rule states that the depth (of an aquifer) can be determined from the lateral spacing of the zones. (This rule was recognized by the Bischop of Grenoble in 1780.) To which extent is it correct?





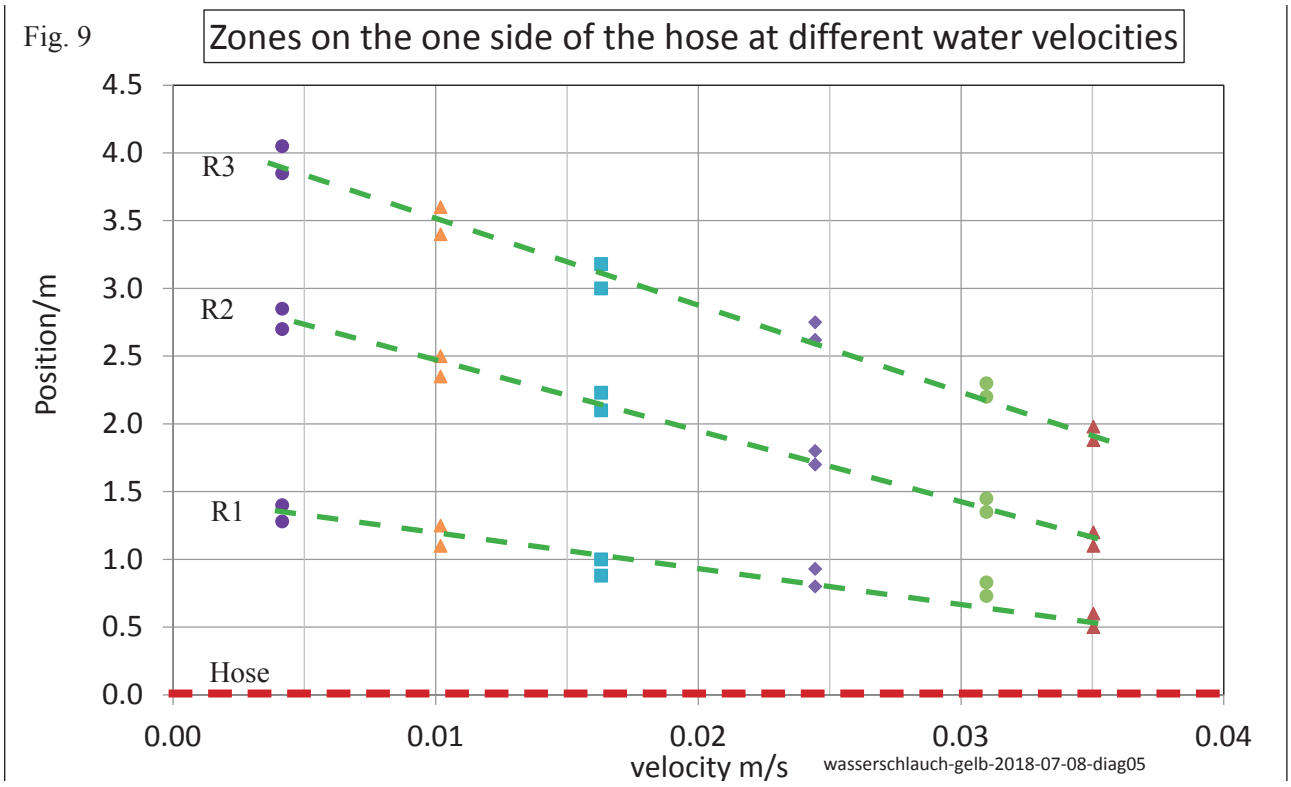


Figure 8: The arrangement as seen from above, with a shadow of the camera on a long pole
Figure 9: Position of the zones R1 to R3, for various flow velocities

At different flow velocities from about 5 mm/s to 50 mm/s, the distances from the zones R1, R2, and R3 to the hose were determined for the left and right edges of each zone. For this purpose, the observer moved over the lawn at the normal altitude. A definite relationship is evident:
With decreasing flow rate, the zones drift further outward.
From the lateral arrangement (position and angle) of the zones, further information on the flowing water can evidently be derived.

5b) Concentric rings at a 90 degree bend

The experimental set-up is illustrated in figure 10. For indicating the scale, a measuring stick has been placed beside the bend in the hose. The ring structures were observed and marked to the north-west of the bend. A tagged point was thus present for each ring; the position of this point was subsequently determined with a tachymeter (figure 10a).

The experiments were performed in two series:

1. constant flow rate, variation of the bending radius and
2. constant bending radius, variation of the flow rate.

A definite dependence on the parameter values is evident from both series.

The radii of the rings increase

1. if the **bending radius is increased** (figure 11) and
2. if the **flow rate is decreased** (figure 12).

Conclusions

- The physical properties of subtle matter around flowing water in a hose can be investigated with very simple equipment.
- The geometrical dimensions of the structures are functions of easily adjustable parameters.
- Since the pertinent physical laws and relationships are not yet known, however, the results still appear to be highly complicated. The present material should constitute a challenge for theoreticians.
- Much further research is still necessary in this field. More primitive experiments for proving that something more must exist, something which we have not yet considered with our present view of the world, are hardly imaginable.

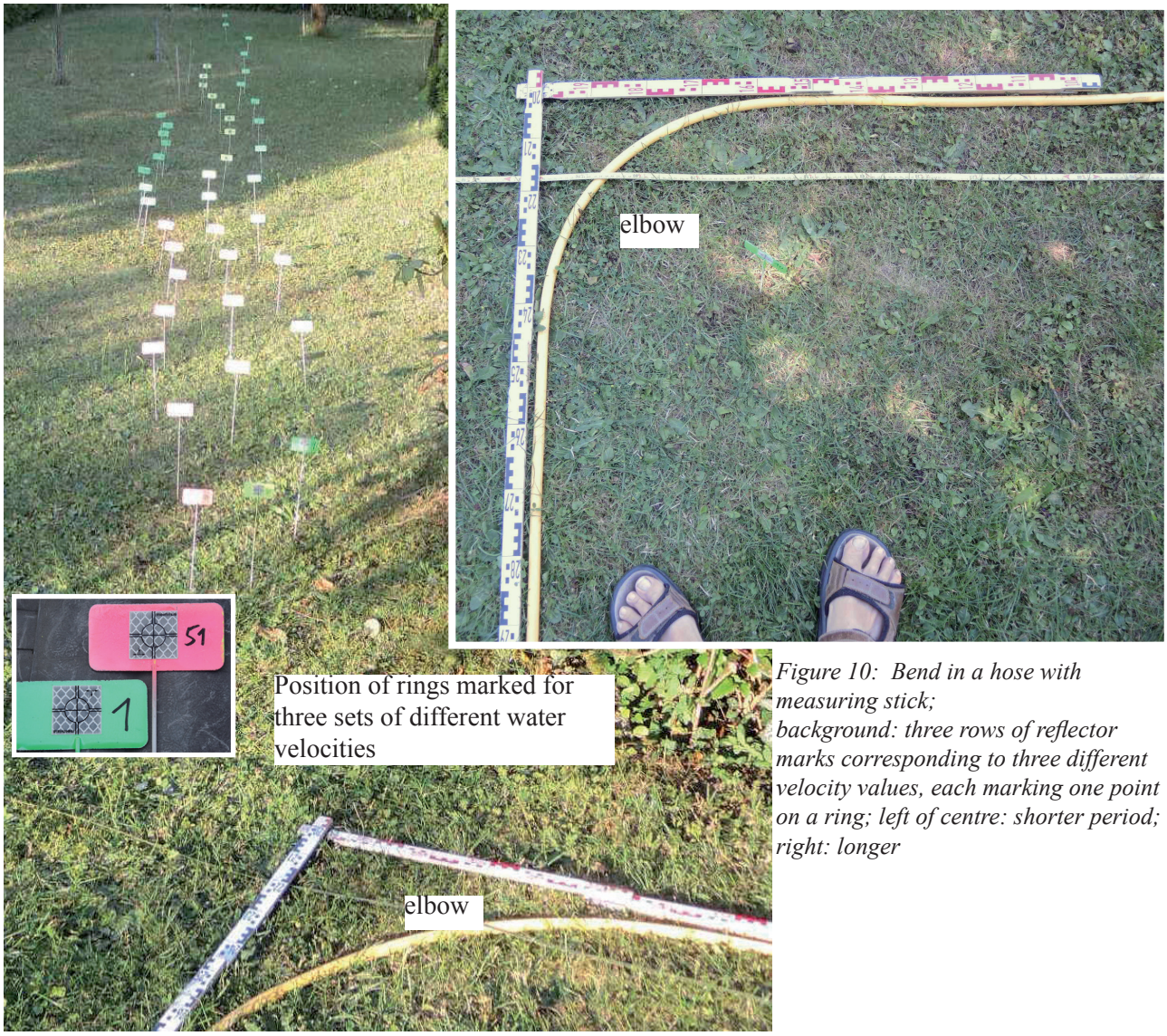


Figure 10: Bend in a hose with measuring stick; background: three rows of reflector marks corresponding to three different velocity values, each marking one point on a ring; left of centre: shorter period; right: longer

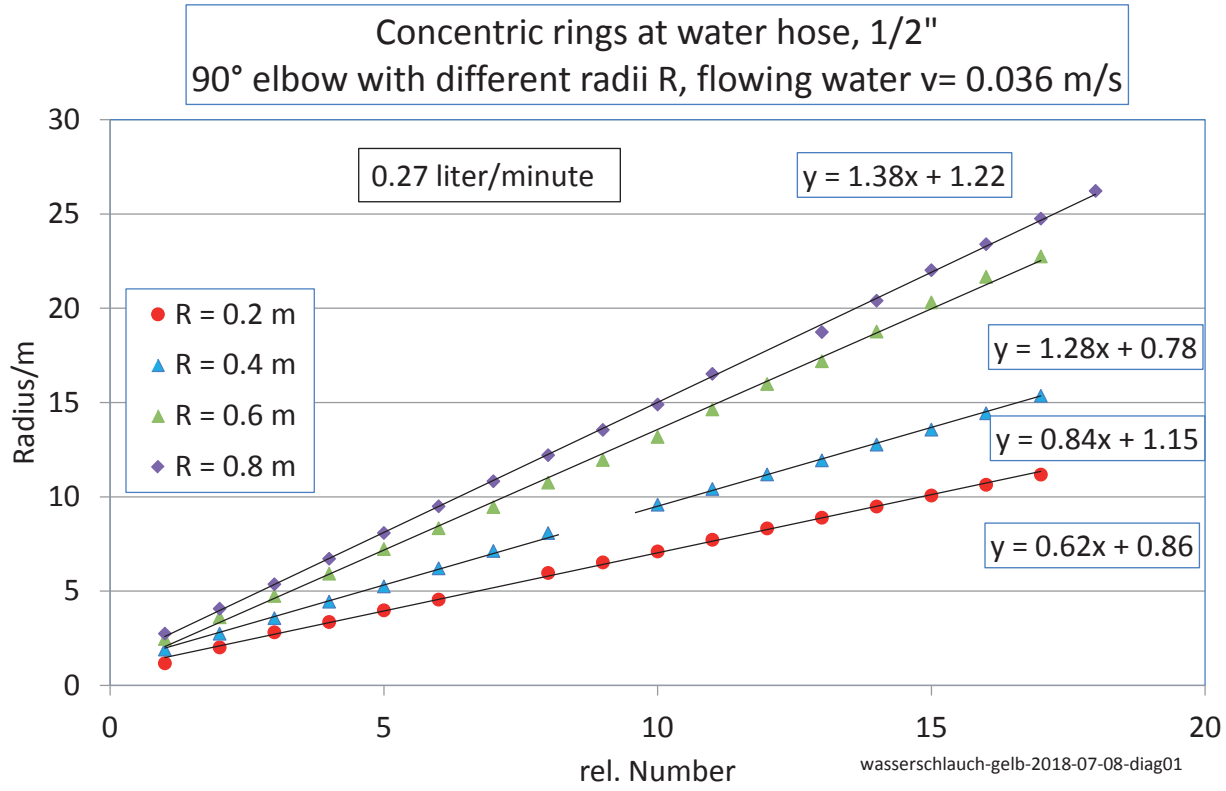


Figure 11: Measured radii of the ring-shaped structures for different radius of curvature at the bend. The average distances between the rings are 0.62 m; 0.84 m and 1.28 m

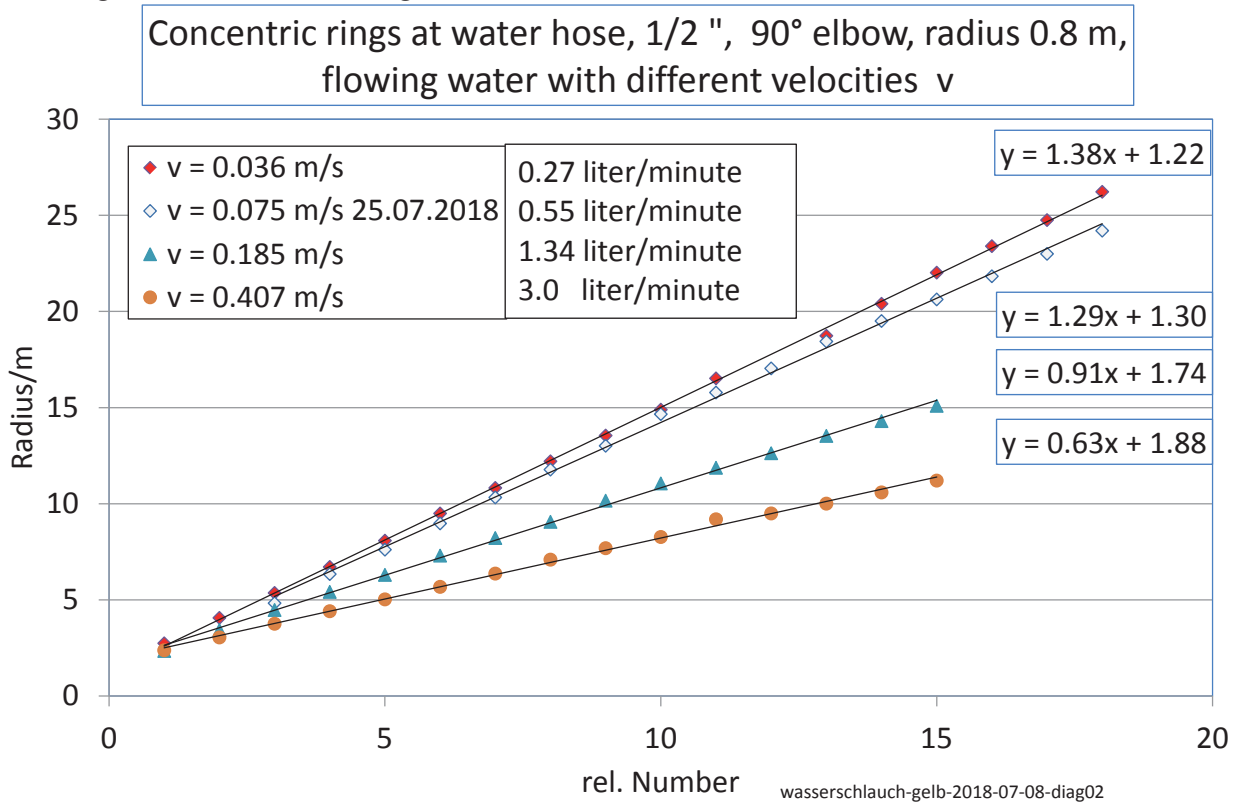


Figure 12: Measured radii of the ring-shaped structures for different flow velocity of the water The average distances between the rings are 0.63 m; 0.91 m and 1.38 m.

Results

Important results of research based on the authors' own experiments performed during recent years include the following; this is only a partial list, however:

- The experimental results indicate the existence of "subtle" matter.
- Some objects at rest are surrounded by invisible structures consisting of such subtle matter.
- Moving objects generate additional structures, and some of these structures have a greater extension in space.
- Technical devices influence the subtle matter. Such devices alter existing structures and generate further structures.
- Humans react to structures in subtle matter and to variations of the structures with time.
- Aquifers and grids behave as waveguides.
- The structures vary with the flow rate and rotational speed, as well as with cosmic influences.

With our physical experiments and the results of measurements performed by means of perception and radiaesthetic devices, we hope to contribute to the research on the structures which dowsers can find with such certainty. The physical nature of the structures involved, however, has not yet been adequately elucidated.

Acknowledgment: Thanks to the Geobilogical Research Group Dr. Hartmann, registered society, for the financial support. Forschungskreis für Geobiologie Dr. Hartmann e.V. www. geobiologie.de

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Appendix

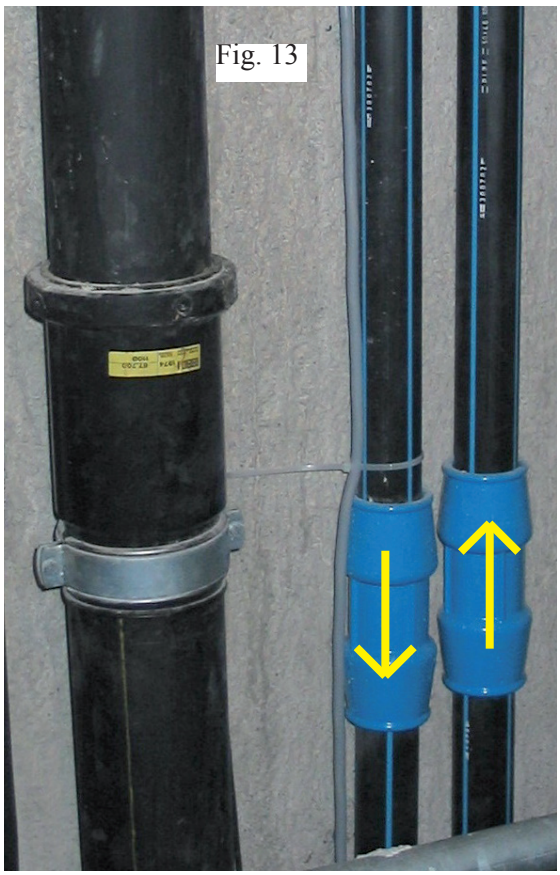
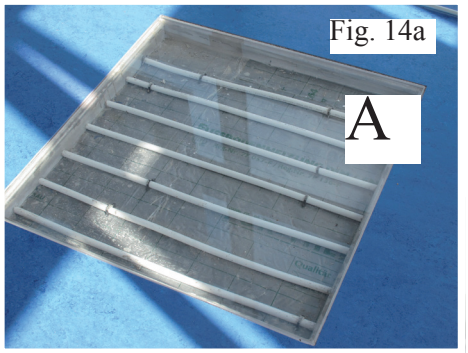


Figure 13: Supply and return lines with cooling water: The consumer is located in the story above; the cooling unit is in the cellar.
The pipes are made of hard PE 50 x 4.6. Water flowing through these pipes caused stress, which resulted in an increase in blood pressure for the person in the adjacent office. The nearby electric cable and the hard drawn plastic considerably increase the intensity of the perceptible structures.
www.biosensor-physik.de/biosensor/kuehlwasser.htm

Figure 14: In this under-floor heating system, several circuits have been laid beside one another. At the bends and at the points of contact (marked in yellow), more intensely perceptible structures are present. These structures affect the human body.
Figure 14a: For the purpose of demonstration, one section of the facility has not been covered with floor finishing (screed topping). Only a slab of Plexiglas® has been placed over the exposed area. This plastic amplifies the intensity of the perceptible structures considerably.
http://www.biosensor-physik.de/biosensor/elektrosmog.htm#01-08



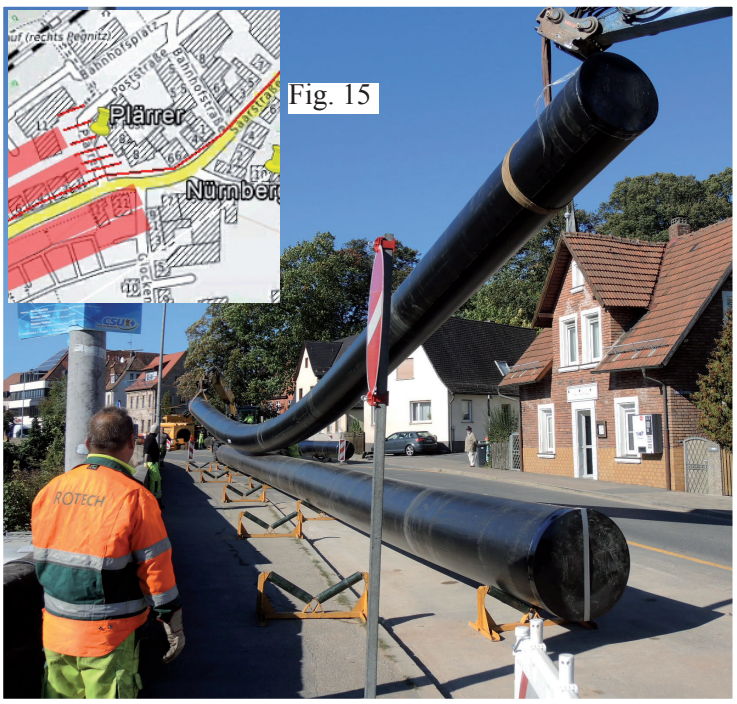


Figure 15: Remediation of a cast-iron water-supply pipe-line, which is about 100 years old (diameter about 1 m): The pipe-line is located under the street at the centre of the community, 49°30‘47.00“N 11°16‘55.25“E. It has been lined with a PE pipe with a wall thickness of 4 cm. After the remediation, the perceptible structures are considerably more intensive and extend laterally over a distance of more than 50 m.

see figure 02-19: in:
www.biosensor-physik.de/
biosensor/wasser-ader.htm#wasser-ader.htm

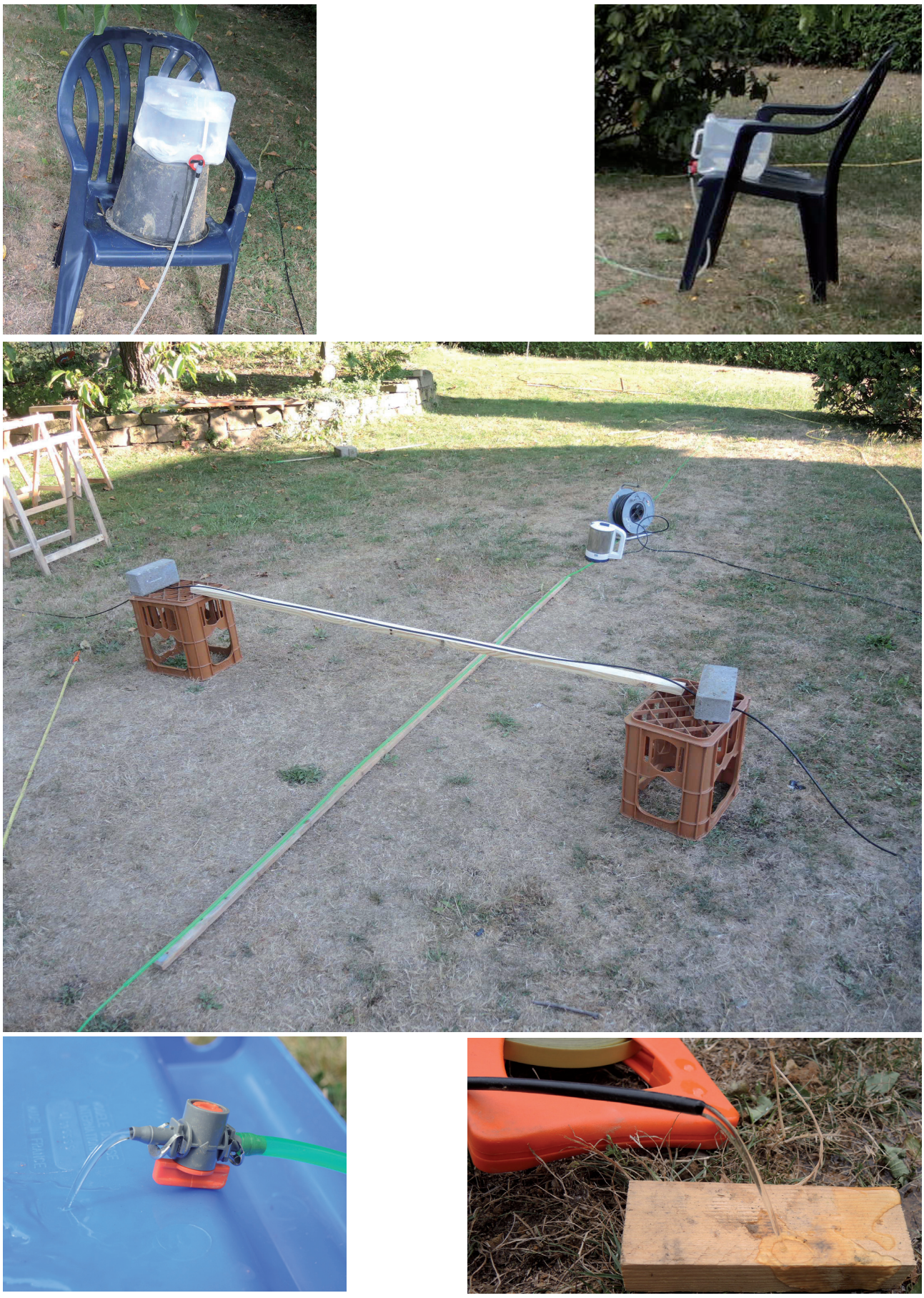


Figure 16: Reproduction of the experiment depicted in figure 1 with a simple construction:
Crossing of two hoses at different heights, low flow rate of water, low pressure, 5 mm inside diameter
The perceptible effects due to the influence of electrical devices are similar.