

Kirlian Photography.

v.4.0

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Abstract.

Examines the history and development of the method of Kirlian (gas discharge visualization). Describes the construction of various devices for implementing the method of Kirlian. A review of studies on the application of the method of Kirlian in medicine for the diagnosis of various diseases, including cancer. We study the physics of gas discharge visualization and its relationship with the resulting image of the corona discharge. The data on the work carried out by different organizations, cities and countries.

Full text of the book in Russian can be freely downloaded, a list of links:

Chapter 1: History. History electrophotographic research.

70 pages, 3.5 MB, <https://yadi.sk/i/iHQrlk2Hh2SZF>

Chapter 2. Medicine. The use of Kirlian effect for medical diagnostics.

68 pages, 3.0 MB, <https://yadi.sk/i/7VJhaWCjh2SZy>

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Chapter 10. Various forms of discharge.
214 pages, 9.4 MB. <https://yadi.sk/i/JnNsS2UFh2SdB>

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Chapter 12. The surface discharge.
54 pages, 3.5 MB. <https://yadi.sk/i/fOjhFB7Eh2Sdb>

Chapter 13. Electrophotography.
40 pages, 1.6 MB. <https://yadi.sk/i/Gu7AwHBDh2Sdu>

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1.1 History of gas discharge visualization.

In the literature, different terms are used to describe the effect of the discharge of objects at high voltage high-frequency fields:

- elektrografiya, electrography (1879 Lachinov DA)
- energografiya, energogramma (1899 Pogorelsky MV)
- elektrofotografiya, electrophotography (1939-Prat S.),
- Images obtained by means of high-frequency currents (1939 Kirlian SD)
- Kirlian-effect, Kirlian effect, Kirlian image, Kirlian photography, Kirlianograms, Kirlian Photography, Kirlian images,
- electric high-frequency discharge, high frequency electrical discharge, EVR (1968-Antonov)
- elektrobioluminesentsiya, Eble, Eble-study (1970 Oxen VN)
- coronene discharge in the high-frequency field, Corona Discharge Photography, CDP (1973-Tiller W.)
- fotopsihografiya, Photopsychography (1974-Parker H.),
- Contact electrophotography (1975-Lane),
- Kirlian Cinematography (1976-Dugger Clark).
- bioelektrografiya, bioelectrography (1978-Konikievicz LW),
- elektrobiografifiya, elctrobiophotography (1978-Andre Laugt),
- elektrotopografichesky effect (1981 Kravtsov AE)
- elektronografiya, electronography (1983 Dumitrescu I.)
- selective high-frequency discharge, selective high frequency discharge, MID (1985-Antonov A)
- gazorazryadnaya visualization, GDV GDV-grams of GDV-graphy, GDV spectrography, Gas Discharge Visualization, GDV (1986 Korotkov KG)
- Energy Emission Analysis, EEA (1986 Peter Mandel)
- vysokochastotnaya Photo, RF photograph (1998-Antonov V.),
- plazmografiya (1994 Bondarev VM)
- BEO-Grams, BEO-graphy (2000 Korotkov KG)
- bioplazmogramma (2000 Inyushin VM)
- gazorazryadnaya Photo (2001 Shustov MA)
- bioenergografiya, biogografiya, BEO-tomography biogolograficheskaya tomography (BHT) (2001 Shadura MI)
- biofotonografiya (2007 Spielmann AA)
- gazorazryadnoe image GRI (2009 Boychenko)
- elektrofotonika, electrophotonic imaging, EPI (2010-Wisneski LA),
- elektrozryadnoe image
- bioelektrogramma, bioelectrogram,
- electrophotonic analysis,
- stimulated elektrofotonnaya emission
- svechenie in high-frequency electric discharge,
- high-frequency high-voltage photography.

1766-Joseph Priestley, English explorer, registered the colored circles which are obtained by electrical discharge on a metal surface («Priestly's rings»).

1777-George Lichtenberg, a German scientist, checked the electrical discharge on a dusty surface, "Lichtenberg figures".

1777 Georg Christoph Lichtenberg (Georg Christoph Lichtenberg) (1742-1799) German scientist.



Fig. 1-1-1. Georg Lichtenberg.

Professor of the University of Göttingen Lichtenberg, studying electric discharges on a powder-coated surface of the insulator (dusty ebony plate), observed the formation of a variety of shapes. In the future, these figures were recorded on a photographic plate and got the name "Lichtenberg figures" (Lichtenberg figures). May 3, 1777, he reported his discovery to the Royal Society of Science of Göttingen. February 21, 1778 Lichtenberg was made public a report entitled "A new method to investigate the movement of electric fluid." Lichtenberg figures this distribution pattern spark channels formed on the surface of the solid insulator at a sliding spark discharge. The spark discharge channels having a strong high pressure and temperature that deform the surface of the dielectric, capturing her Lichtenberg figures. The weak discharges Lichtenberg figures correspond to the electrical dielectric polarization, and can be made visible by sprinkling the surface of the dielectric powder or a special photographic plate showing planted during discharge under the dielectric layer. The figures of Lichtenberg and near the anode cathode differ greatly in appearance, so they can be used to determine on which of these electrodes developed spark channels (polarity spark discharge).

History of the discovery. For the study of electrical phenomena created a large Lichtenberg electrophorus device. It consisted of an isolated metal disk with a diameter of 2 meters. The device allows to produce electrical discharges length 40cm. The room in which he was working a metal plate, it was very dusty. In the spring of 1777, after a break in the tests on the metal plate has accumulated a lot of dust. But what was very strange, the dust was distributed over the surface of the plate is not uniform, but in the form of stars. When he wiped the dust, the figure arose again. He conducted an experiment applied to the metal disc discharges from a Leyden jar. The plate began to appear various figures.

He's discovered that these shapes can pass directly onto paper, in fact, invented the electrostatic printing. To this end, he covered a sheet of black paper with adhesive paste, and leans against the dusty figure. So he was able to get several copies of the same figure.

He's developed ways to control mold and creating different shapes and framed them under glass, he made a stunning picture.

He's found that the figures from the positive discharge have star-shaped, and the negative discharge, rounded shape.

-To Visualize figures he tried various powders: dust, powdered sugar, powder sulfur and rosin, amber, cinnabar, licopodium, wheat flour, metal filings, etc.

-one Investigated discharge under reduced pressure, and found that the figure increase in size. He's invented a device for recording atmospheric electricity. The device consisted of a rotating cylinder covered with resin. The metal electrode is moved along the cylinder and record discharges. So he invented klidonograf. His discovery was the trigger for a large number of experiments that were conducted to determine the nature of electricity.

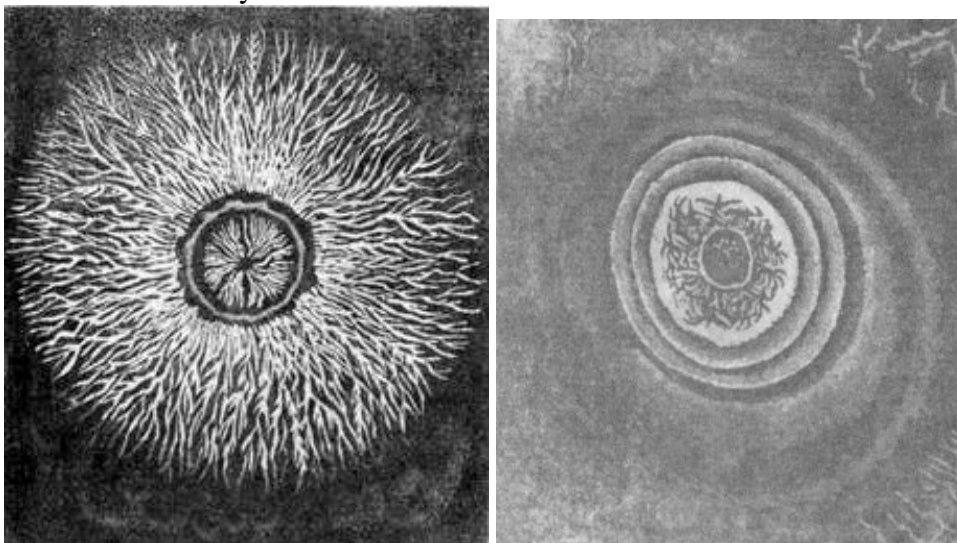


Fig. 1-1-2. Pictures positive (left) and negative (right) bits. Pictures Lichtenberg. 1777.

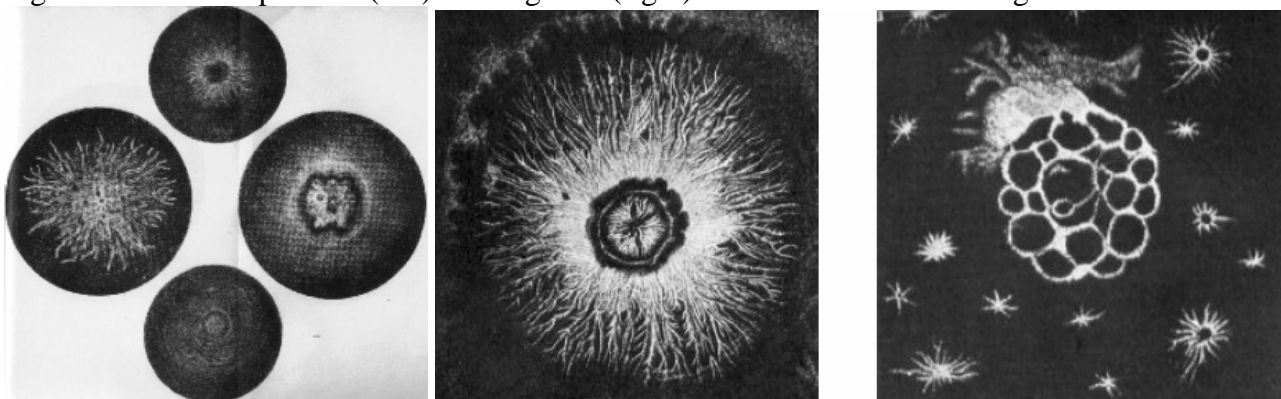


Fig. 1-1-3. Lichtenberg figures. 1777.



Fig. 1-1-4. Lichtenberg bits used to create the pictures.

1777-Lichtenberg, Georg Christoph. *De Nova Methodo Naturam Ac Motum Fluidi Electrici Investigandi* (Concerning the New Method Of Investigating the Nature and Movement of Electric Fluid). *Göttinger Novi Commentarii*, Göttingen, 1777.

1778-Lichtenberg, G.C. "Super nova methodo motum ac naturum fluidi electrici investigandi," Soc. Reg. Sc. Gottingensis, 1778, T.8, p.168-180.

1779-Lichtenberg, G.C. Commentatio posterior. Commentationes Soc. Reg. Sc. Gott. Glassis mathematicae T.1. p.65-79. 1779.

1779-G.C. Lichtenberg. Zweite Abhandlung uber eine neue Methode, die Natur und die Bewegung der elektrischen Materie zu erforschen. Ebd., Class. Math. tom. I, ad annum 1778, S.65 (1779) (Pup 56).

The effect of discharge in the high voltage field observed in the experiments Tesla, Rengo and D'Arsonval, at voltages above 30 kV (especially good discharge visible after a 100kV).

Two major invention that allowed to implement a method of photographing images of various objects in the high-frequency field:

1839 invention of photography Daguerre,

1851 creation Ruhmkorff coil.

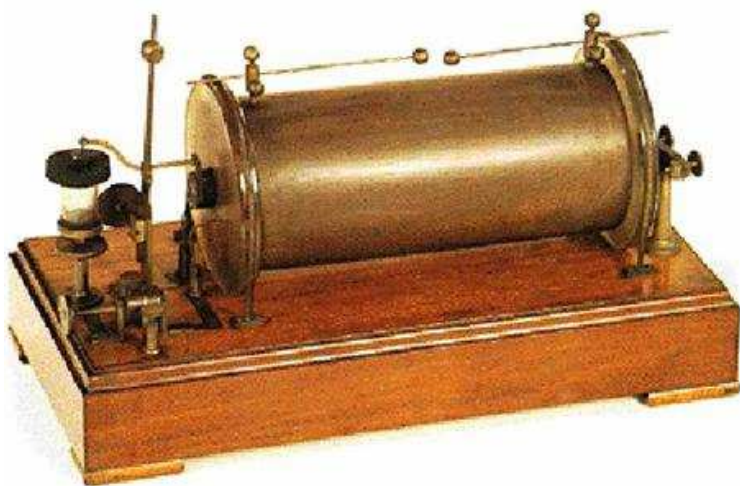
1839-Jacques Daguerre, a French researcher, has published a method for producing an image on a copper plate covered with silver.

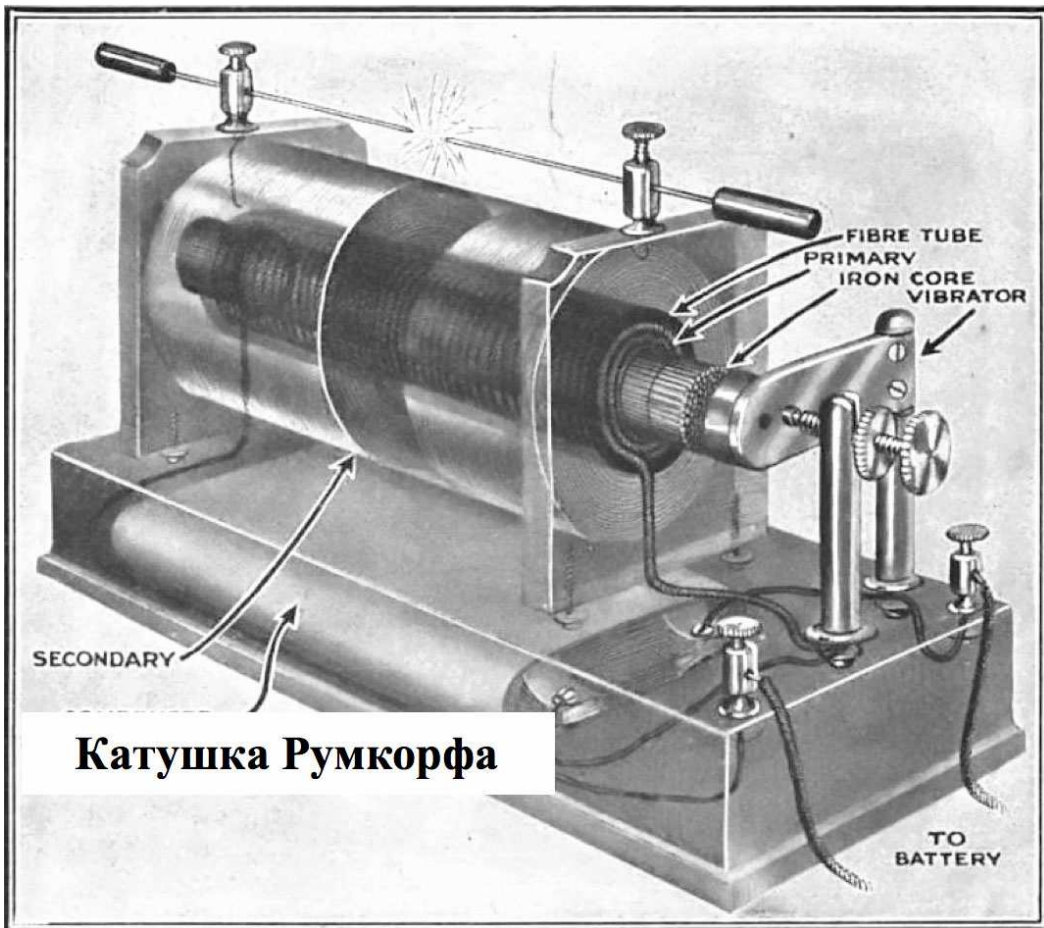
1842-G. Karsten, Berlin. Germany.

He put a coin on a glass plate and gave it a few sparks from the electric machine. If you then breathe on the glass, it was seen the image of the coin. He called these figures «electrical breath figures».

1851-Heinrich Daniel Ruhmkorff, German inventor. In 1851, he patented the first version of its induction coil. This further coil is widely used for electrophotographic images.

The device Ruhmkorff coil. The primary winding of the coil, consists of several tens of turns of thick wire wound around the core, and is energized through the electrochemical cell (chemical current source). An important element of the chopper coil is in the form of a hammer, which is attracted by the core to create the primary winding of the magnetic field due to flow through it from the DC power source. Thus, the hammer breaks the circuit and the magnetic field disappears, the hammer returns to its original state, closing the circuit again. The change in the magnetic field reacts secondary winding consisting of thousands of turns of a thin wire, is wound over the primary winding. This leads to a second winding of high instantaneous currents of different directions (closing / opening). Due to a member of the condenser coil, the coil stores energy in a magnetic field, which further increases the currents in both windings, and allows the air gap between the punch pin of the secondary winding.





Катушка Румкорфа

Fig. 1-1-5. Coil Ruhmkorff.

1876 -I. Goldstein Gittorfor (1850-1931), German physicist, received a specially designed discharge tube coin image using it as a cathode. These experiments were carried out under reduced pressure of the gaseous medium. Relief cathode (coins) was seen in the light of the cathode-ray fluorescence on the opposite wall of the cathode of the discharge tube.

1871-Cromwell Fleetwood Varley (1828-1883), English engineer-electrician. The interrelation of the phenomena of electricity and spiritualism, studied electrical discharge in gases.

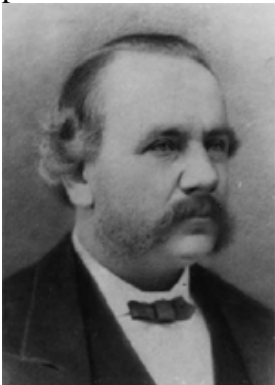


Fig. 1-1-6. Cromwell Varley.

2006-Richard Noakes. Cromwell Varley FRS, electrical discharge and Victorian spiritualism. The Royal Society Publishing. Notes and Records R. Soc. 2007. 61. p.5-21. +

1877 Lachinov Dmitry Alexandrovich (1842-1902), Russian physicist and electrical engineer, SPGU, Professor of Forest Institute, St. Petersburg.



Fig. 1-1-7. Lachinov DA

Since 1877 Lachinov worked on the gas discharge visualization. Building on its cycle of meteorological research, continuing to work on the study of the electric arc and pictures in the late 1870s and early 1880s Lachinov published in the "Russian Invalid" a number of articles dealing with different aspects of the research programs, their complex application. In the summer and autumn of 1887 in the physics laboratory of the Forest Institute Lachinov simulated form of atmospheric electricity, differentiation electrodischarges in a gaseous environment. With the assistance of the photographer V.Monyushko photographed or recorded on the plate bromzhelatinovoy direct impact sparks. During the first experiments filmed bright discharge (spark induction coil connected to a capacitor) or dim when entered in a long chain of the resistance gave a discharge discharge. The second and third series of experiments was carried out without a camera, the category of sliding along the surface of the dry bromzhelatinovoy plate and left her a trail that the manifestation is made visible, nothing else, as one of the first examples of the so-called gas discharge visualization. On the progress and results of the experiments reported in V.Monyushko V (photographic) department Russian Technical Society (St. Petersburg Engineering Society) October 9, 1887. He spoke about the possibility of photographing using a variety of metal objects spark.

October 27, 1887 Lachinov posts made in Russian Physical and Chemical Society (RFHO). Lachinov DA He invented a device for detecting defects of electrical insulation.

1878 DA Lachinov A new way of photographing. Russian invalid. 1878. №14.

1879 DA Lachinov Electrophotography. Russian invalid. 1879. №98.

1880 DA Lachinov Phosphorescence and its application to the photos. Russian invalid. 1880. №331.

1887 DA Lachinov "Russian Invalid". 1887, №220, №225. November 26th

1887 DA Lachinov On studies of electrical discharges through photography. ZhRFKhO. 1887, issue 8. s.438.

1888 DA Lachinov On studies of electrical discharges through the photos. Journal of Russian Physico-Chemical Society. 1888 of the Financials. vol.3. s.44-49.

1888 DA Lachinov "Electricity". 1888, №1-2. s.1-7.

1888 DA Lachinov "Yearbook of the St. Petersburg Forestry Institute." 1888 vol.3. s.169-179.

1888 ZRTO. 1888, Issue 1. s.42-48.

1902 DA Lachinov (Obituary). Herald of experimental physics and elementary mathematics. 1902. Issue 335. s.259. <http://www.vofem.ru/ru/cat/113/>

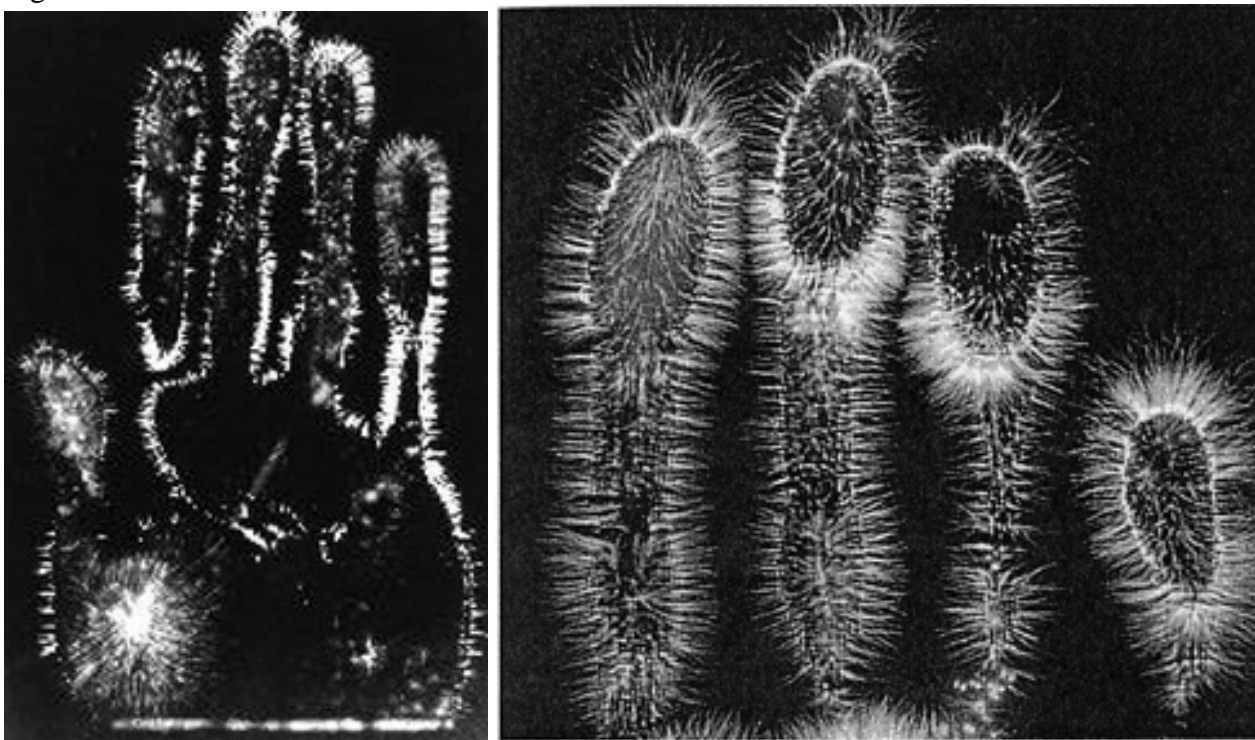
1955 BN Rzhonsnitsky Dmitry Lachinov. ML Gosenergoizdat. 1955.

1892 Yakov Narkevich-Todka (1847-1905), (Jakob von Narkiewitsch-Jodko)

Belarusian scientists announced developed a "method for registration of energy emitted by a living organism when exposed to an electric field," which they have been called "electrography". Plate lights up blowing out direct discharges. They were given the task to register the process of absorption and emission of electricity by the body. Research in this direction, he devotes most of his scientific career.



Fig. 1-1-8. Narkevitch-Yodko.



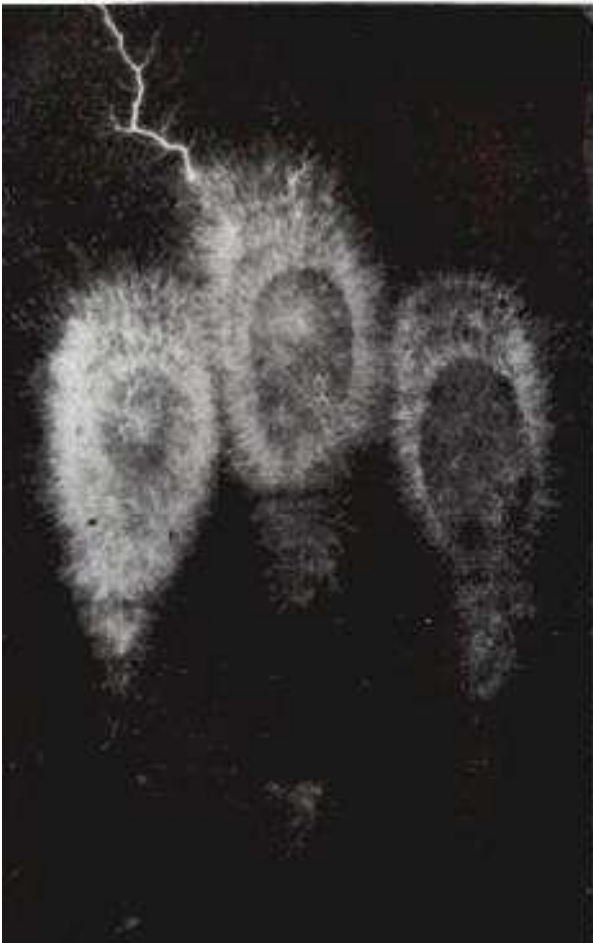
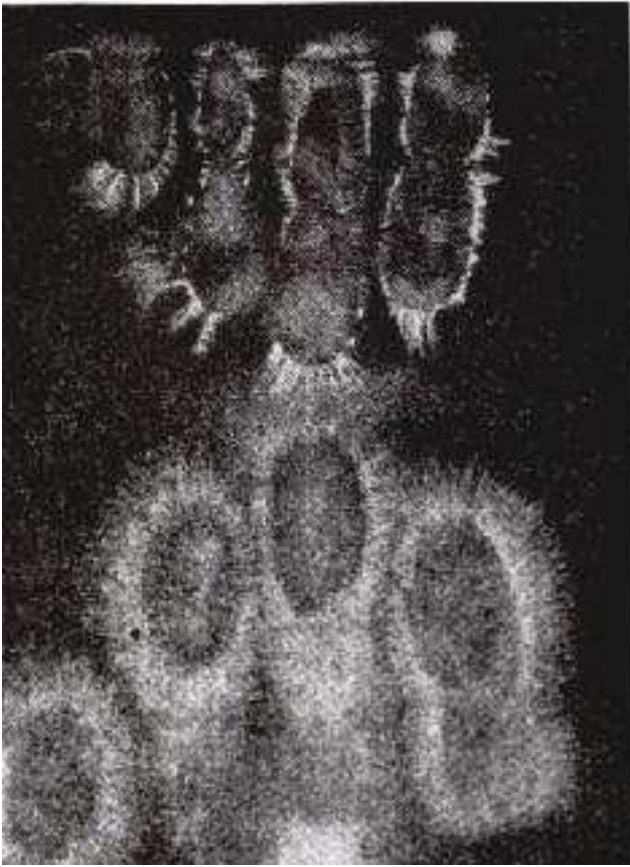


Fig. 1-1-9. Electronographie received Narkevychi-Yodko.

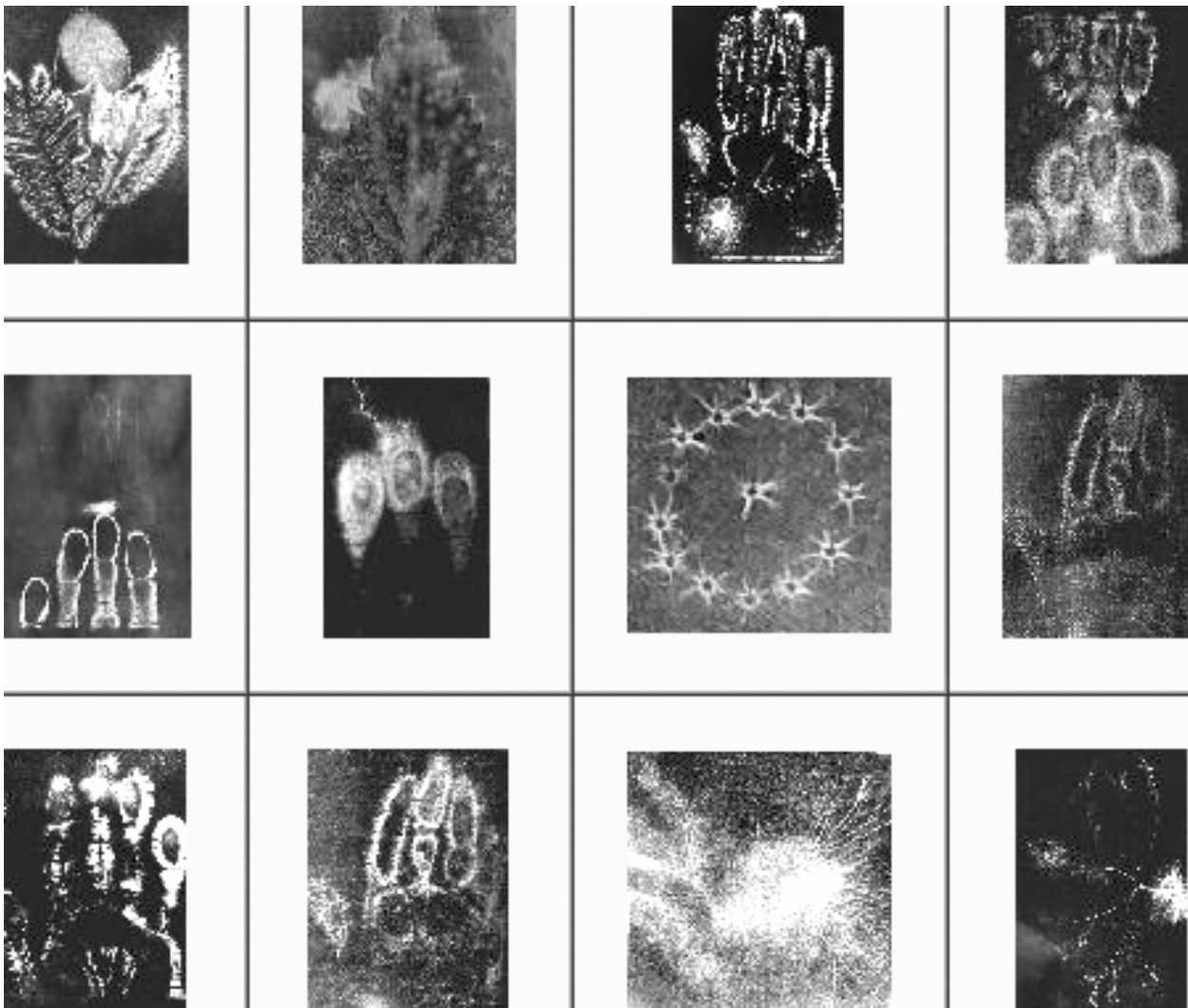
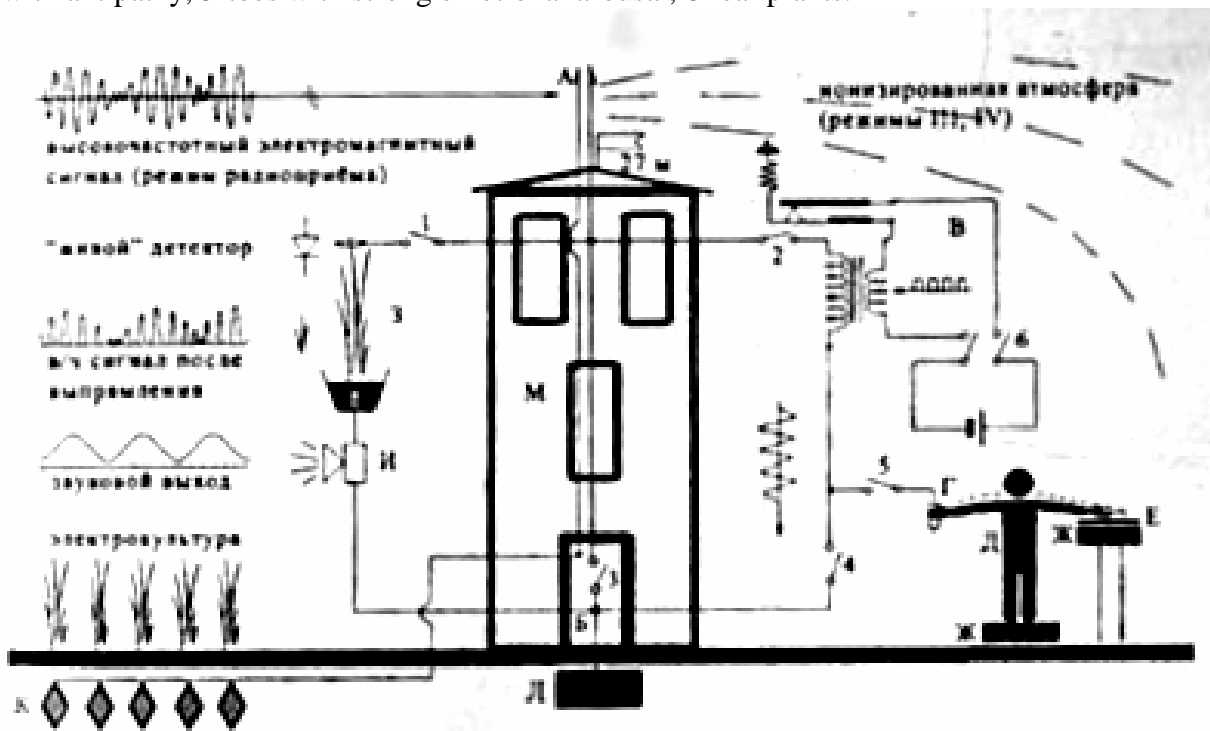


Fig. 1-1-10. Electrography 1-hand. 2-finger, three-two people sympathetic to each other, 4-two people with antipathy, 5-toes with strong emotional arousal, 6-leaf plants.



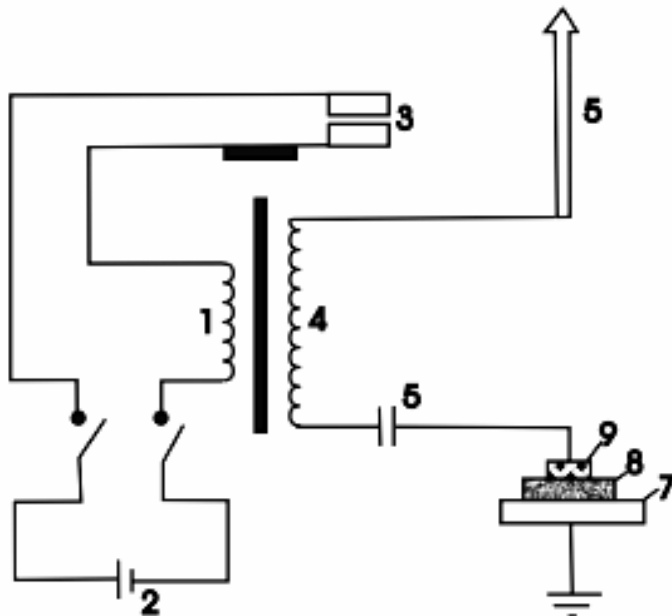


Fig. 1-1-11. Wiring diagram Narkevich-Yodko: 1 Low primary coil winding Ruhmkorff. 2-electrochemical cell, 3-electromechanical breaker, 4-secondary high voltage winding of the coil Ruhmkorff, 5-metal tip, 6-capacitor (tube) 7-dielectric liner, a photosensitive plate 8, 9 sites.

The methodology by which they were obtained more than 1,500 images, was as follows. Coil Ruhmkorff, excited by avtopreryvatel current from the battery cell. One pole of the secondary winding of the coil was connected to a high tower located on an isolated metal rod from her, the other was connected to a metal plate, which is placed in a test tube with acidified water. Taking hand electrode tube and the other part of the body (e.g., hand) researcher for several seconds touches the photosensitive plate. The plate after development is negative for the photos. For the safety of a person in the air gap between the terminals of the secondary winding, he used an electric differential cell will reduce the amplitude of the low-frequency part of the spectrum of pulses issued by the coil.

Through numerous experiments, he noticed a difference in the electrographic picture of the same parts of the body healthy and the sick, weary and excited, sleeping and waking people. It predicted the possibility of using the method to determine the psychological compatibility between people.

The method of electrophotographic Ya.O.Narkevich-Iodko applied in medicine to diagnose diseases. Based on the analysis of images of objects of wildlife, a collection of more than 1500 samples, he found certain patterns and found that the shape of electrophotographic paintings significantly dependent on the physiological state of a person, which suggested the possibility of using the electrophotographic method for the diagnosis of various diseases, for the registration of bioelectric processes in the human body, and at the same environmental conditions and physiological state of human electrographic pattern depended on the emotional state of the subject. According Ya.O.Narkevicha-Iodko, the method allows to obtain comprehensive information about the normal and pathological activity of tissues, organs and systems of man. Ya.O.Narkevich-Iodko one of the first declared principles and perspectives of integrated medicine, creatively combining traditional Western medical knowledge and traditional oriental medicine, used the means of correction of metabolism and field correction. From a letter Ya.O.Narkevicha-Prince Iodko A.Oldenburgskomu "Currents in the human body is closely related to the state of atmospheric electricity, and solar activity. The human body, producing electricity in muscle tissue, is a kind of electric battery, which is continually exchanged charges with the environment ... I received results give me the opportunity to judge the degree of influence of large artificial currents and atmospheric electricity on the pathological condition of the body. The success of treatment depends on the respective state and the voltage of atmospheric electricity. "In the mid-1890s, he developed a method of electrotherapy, based on the local impact of electric current on certain parts of the body. The main difference between developed Ya.O.Narkevichem-Iodko electrotherapeutic method consisted in the fact that the effects on the body are not conducted blindly, but on the basis of data from the electrographic images at well-defined

points on the human skin, which corresponded to the maximum intensity of the discharge electric discharge, the so-called acupuncture point. The scientist also practiced non-contact method for the treatment of patients with areas of the human body induced currents.

Also Electrography Narkevitch-Yodko developed an interesting method of diagnosing diseases. He used to diagnose Heusler tube. If the discharge tube to bring a sick body, the intensity of its discharge changed.

1865 Narkevitch-Yodko finished Minsk provincial classical gymnasium and went abroad.

1869 entered the medical faculty of the University of Paris. He studied in Vienna, Paris, Florence.

1872 he returned home, he conducts scientific experiments.

1888 Metoostantsiya transferred to the estate of over-Neman (80km south-west of Minsk).

1890 Narkevitch-Yodko met with Nikola Tesla in 1890 at the International Exhibition in Paris. And I brought them a topic that is very interested in both absorption and emission of electricity the human body, as well as methods for their registration. Narkevitch-Iodko introduced as the great Serbian physicist with their own achievements and discoveries, and to work on the registration of electricity through the photos held DA Lachinov and NN Hamontovym. Tesla was delighted with the Russian research scientist, and strongly urged to continue work in this direction.

Since 1891, he became a member-employee of a physical division of the Russian Physico-Chemical Society.

1892 His first message to the electrophotographic he made at a meeting of the St. Petersburg meeting of farmers January 28, 1892.

Since 1892 was a member of an employee of the Imperial Institute of Experimental Medicine in St. Petersburg together with Pavlov IP

1892 results of the research were presented at Electrography Narkevitch-Yodko committee of experts of the St. Petersburg Institute of Experimental Medicine. Narkevitch-Yodko reports developed his method of registration of energy emitted by a living organism when exposed to an electric field. He calls this technique "electrography".

In 1892 he became an honorary member of the Physico-Mathematical Society of Galileo in Florence.

1892 He made a presentation before the commission of scientists of the Imperial Institute of Experimental Medicine.

1892- was elected an honorary member of Physico-Mathematical Society of Galileo in Florence, Italy.

1893 he made a speech at a conference on electrocardiography and electrophysiology at St. Petersburg University.

1893 Narkevitch-Yodko traveled with lectures on science centers in Europe: Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Prague, Florence.

In 1893 he was elected to the Italian biomedical company,

In 1894 he was elected to the French Society of electrotherapy at the Paris Academy of Sciences and the French Astronomical Society.

1896 demonstrated his method at an exhibition in Berlin in August 1896.

1898 5 th photographic exhibition, organized by the Russian Imperial Technical Society, an electrical engineer Narkevitch-Yodko demonstrated unusual "electrographic" photos, pictures of coins, leaves, plants, fingers. The images were obtained without the use of the camera.

The magazine "Amateur Photographer» №5 for 1898 published a sensational report from the 5th photographic exhibition in St. Petersburg. "At the end of the department placed a little-known but very interesting exhibit Narkevich-Yodko, represents images of different discharges electricity, reproduced on photographic plates. Here you can see the effect of a dust, air and condition of the subject. For example, a dried leaf and a piece of the living give different prints on the plate, arms and hands of a healthy person produces a paralyzed subject on the record completely different picture. "

1899 Council of the Franco-Russian Exhibition in St. Petersburg for a series of electrographic images Narkevich-Yodko awarded a gold medal and was awarded a diploma "For the constant improvements in electrical engineering."

1900 at the International Congress of the French scientist was awarded the title of professor Electrography and magnetism.

His contributions to science have noticed even in the Vatican. Narkevitch-Iodko was accepted by Pope Leo XIII, who granted him the title of papal chamberlain «cameriere di spada e cappa».

The most complete electrographic collections donated Ya.O.Narkevichem-Iodko, Prince possessed A.P.Oldenbursky, curator and organizer of the Imperial Institute of Experimental Medicine, the Institute of Natural History in Vienna, Paris Museum of Charcot (Salpêtrière). His images graced electrographic halls of many museums in Europe and were often published in books and periodicals of the nineteenth century. The most complete, they are presented in the books of Russian natural science popularizer and V.V.Bitnera M.V.Pogorelskogo, magazines «Kraj» and "Field". Separate electrographic images are stored today in Paris, the National Center of Art and Culture Georges Pompidou in the archives of the French Astronomical Society. The last time they were exhibited in a special exhibition «Traces du Sacre», organized by the center in May and August 2008. One of the most famous images electrogram-hand K.Flammariou astronomer, made Ya.O.Narkevichem-Iodko in 1896, was posted on the front page of the exhibition catalog. His work is highly valued in clinical school Jean Charcot. The museum Charcot in Paris and today kept electrographic images Narkevich-Yodko.

It is known that Narkevitch Iodko-YO He worked closely with the French astronomer Camille Flammarion, director of the Institute of Charcot in Paris Baradyukom Hippolytus, was familiar with the German chemist and naturalist Baron Carl Reichenbach, a prominent French bacteriologist Emile Roux, an Italian psychiatrist Cesare Lombroso, French Psychophysiology A. de Rocha.

1889 Narkevitch Iodko-YO The farmer. 1889, №32. s.360-361.

1891 produced discharge photos. Photographic Gazette. 1891. s.260-261.

1892-Světlozor, nr 34, 1892, str. 405.

1892 Minutes of Meetings of the St. Petersburg meeting of farmers. January 28, 1892. St. Petersburg. 1892. №2. s.1-15.

1893-Narkevich-Iodko M. de. Compte Rendu d'une conference sur les experiences d'electricite par report a la physiologie tenue a Florece le 1893 par le chev Fraduction. Nice. 1984. 102pages (P.1717)

1896-Decrespe, M. La vie et les oeuvres de M. de Narkiewicz-Iodko, membre et collaborateur de l'Institut impérial de médecine expérimentale de Saint-Petersbourg, membre of correspondant de la Société de médecine de Paris, ets .. Marius Decrespe. Paris: Chamuel, 1896.

1896 Dekrepa M. The life and work of James Narkevich-Iodko. Bibliographic book published in Parzhe.

1983 Vladimir Kiselev. Ahead of its time. Technique youth. 1983. №11. s.46-50. +

<http://njodko.narod.ru> - site laboratory name Narkevich-Yodko.

1984-Narkevich-Iodko M. de. Compte Rendu d'une conference sur les experiences d'electricite par report a la physiologie tenue a Flo-rece le 1893 par le chev Fraduction. Nice, 1984. p.1717.

1988 VP Grybkoŭski Gaponenko VA Kisyalëŭ UM Prafesar elektragrafii i magnetyzmu: Jakub Narkevich-Ėdka. Minsk: Navuka i tehnika, 1988. 70c. ISBN: 5-343-00233-1.

2008 YA.A. Narkevich-Ėdka ø creates mastakoŭ i fotamaystroŭ (Vyyaŭlenchy materyyal). way. U.Kisyalëŭ. Minsk: Druk. 2008. 32c.

2010 Jacob Ottonovich Narkevitch-Iodko (1847-1905): Bibliographic index. The National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, the Commission for the History of Science, Central Scientific Library. Yakub Kolas. (Compiled Berezkina NY, OA Gaponenko, Scientific Editor Kiselev). Minsk: Belaruskaya Navuka. 2010 240s.

-Soboleva Catherine. Forgotten achievements of science. Part 1. The first experiments and electrophotography Narkevich-Yodko.

<http://goldname.by/index.php/biografia-narkevich>

Life and scientific work of the Belarusian scientist Yakov Ottonovich Narkevich-Iodko (1847-1905) virtual exhibition on the website of the Central Scientific Library. Yakub Kolas National Academy of Sciences. <http://libarts.basnet.by/view.php?dir=12>



Fig. 1-1-12. Books about Narkevychi-Yodko.

1887 Hamont Nikolai Nikolaevich (1856-1893), the Russian physicist and educator, St. Petersburg. Independent work Hamontova relate primarily to the scientific application of photography: he examined photographs of electric sparks, did successful experiments produce color photographs of the spectrum by the method Lippmann. He described an original method for studying the structure of the jet of water or loose body using photos.

In 1889, he used the method of pulsed light with a spark device for recording the dynamics of fast processes.



Fig. 1-1-13. Hamont NN

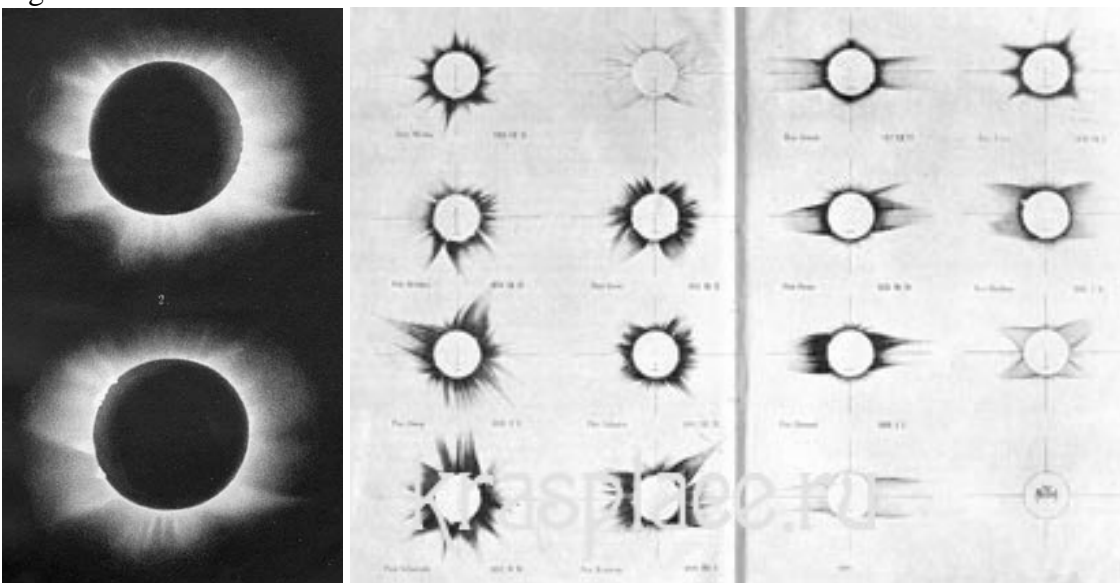


Fig. 1-1-14. Pictures of the solar corona Hamontova NN (Crown from 1860 to 1896)

1888 Photographs of the solar corona. Report N. Hamontova. ZhRFKhO. 1888. t.20. Vyp.7. Ch nat. Applications. s.103-114.

1890-N. Khamontoff. On Photographs of Rapidly Moving Objects. Phyl. Mag. 1890. T.30. №CLXXXVII.

1890-N. Khamontoff, Application of photography to the study of the structure of trickles of fluid and dry materials. "Journal of the Russian Physico-Chemical Society", J. Russ. Phys. Chem. Soc. 22. 281 (1890).

1893 Borgman II Nikolai Hamont. (Obituary). ZhRFKhO 1893, t.25, Issue 5, Part. Phys. s.196-198.

1888 Bartholomew I. Navratil, Novratil, (1848-1927), Czech physicist, Professor.



Fig. 1-1-15. Navratil B.

Navratil B. discovered the phenomenon of electrography and electrophotography used the term (electrography) to denote the effect. Full description of experiments, he published in 1911. He took photographs of objects by placing them directly on the emulsion. He used the voltage from 15 to 25kV for electrophotography. Along the edges of objects encountered discharge. Dead objects are not part of the light, and damp objects discharge better.

1889-Novratil, B (1889) Cas. propest. math. a. fys. 18: p.213.

1890-Novratil, B (1890) Cas. propest. math. a. fys. 19: p.117.

1890-Dr. Hippolyte Baraduc (1850-1909) a French physician and parapsychologist. He was engaged in experiments in parapsychology "photographing thoughts." He's got pictures of love, hate, joy, grief, fear, compassion, piety, etc. He created biometer radiation detecting human.



Fig. 1-1-16. Hippolyte Baraduk.

The method of photographing Baraduka based on the activation of the electric field by means of coil Rumkofa (Rumkorff coil). Scientific experiments with ultra low and ultra high frequency electromagnetic waves. He was able to determine the frequency and type of modulation of the field of the subtle body of living people and other objects. In 1896 he created electrography hands and leaves. Under laboratory conditions, it reproduced the complex energy structures called them fireballs.

Salpetriere Hospital in Paris Eduard Baraduc with Louis Dargetom they wonder about whether they can take pictures of thinking. The recent discovery of X-rays showed that the bone can even take a picture, so they have suggested that the idea is a set of electrical impulses. As part of their experiments, they stuck to the forehead of the subject of the film and fixed induction coil between a man and a camera in the hope that the high-voltage pulses to give them at least some shot. Although both were sincere, it should be noted that even if Darget and believed that he was able to film the idea is still more of his pictures were like ordinary flash light. It is worth noting that in 1909 Baraduc was at the bedside of his dying wife. However, in her last moments, when she began to die, he picked up a camera and began to take pictures.



Fig. 1-1-17. Photographing fancies.



Fig. 1-1-18. Photo discharge in the interaction of three leaves of willow and discharge hands.

1896-Hyppolite Baraduc, L'Âme humaine, ses mouvements, ses lumières et l'iconographie de l'invisible fluide, Georges Carré, Paris, 1896.

1913-Baraduc, Hippolyte: The Human Soul (English translation) (Paris: Librairie Internationale de la Pensée Nouvelle, 1913).

1890-Smith Frederick Jervis (1848-1911) British explorer, Millard Lecturer Mech. et Phys, Trinity College, Oxford. UK.

He created the device «Inductoscript» (Induction Current) recording was carried out with the help of induction currents. The discharge was created with the help of the inductor, and fed to a coin that was lying on the plate. To register bromoserebryanaya photographic images used.

1890-F.J. Smith. Inductoscript. Proceedings of the Physical Society of London, 1890. Volume 11, Issue 1, p.353-356. +

1892-F. J. B. A. Ep. (1892) 644-;

1893-Times 11 May 6/1 The Rev. F. J. Smith's inductoscript.

By recording using various gases. The best results were obtained when filling the working volume of oxygen. In a vacuum, no registration took place. When the temperature registration takes place more quickly, but the quality of the resulting images are not changed.

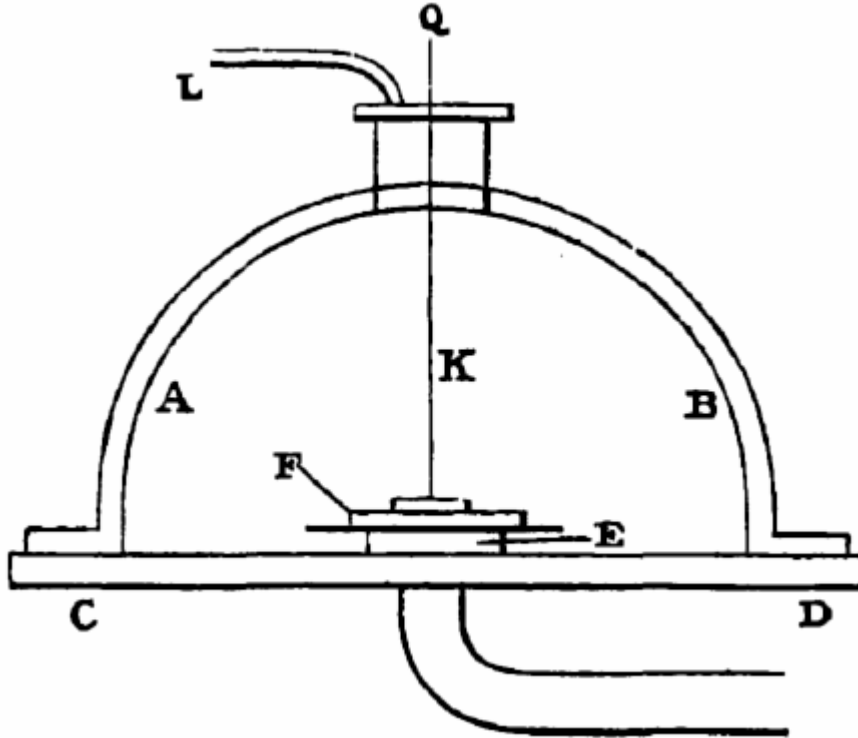


Fig. 1-1-19. Installation scheme Inductoscript. A, B-cover, C, D-base copper-E disc, F-recording plate coin K-copper wires, L-tube for injecting various gases.



Fig. 1-1-20. Image coins obtained by Inductoscript.

1891-Albert de Rochas (1837-1914), Paris, France, French parapsychologist, the head of the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris.

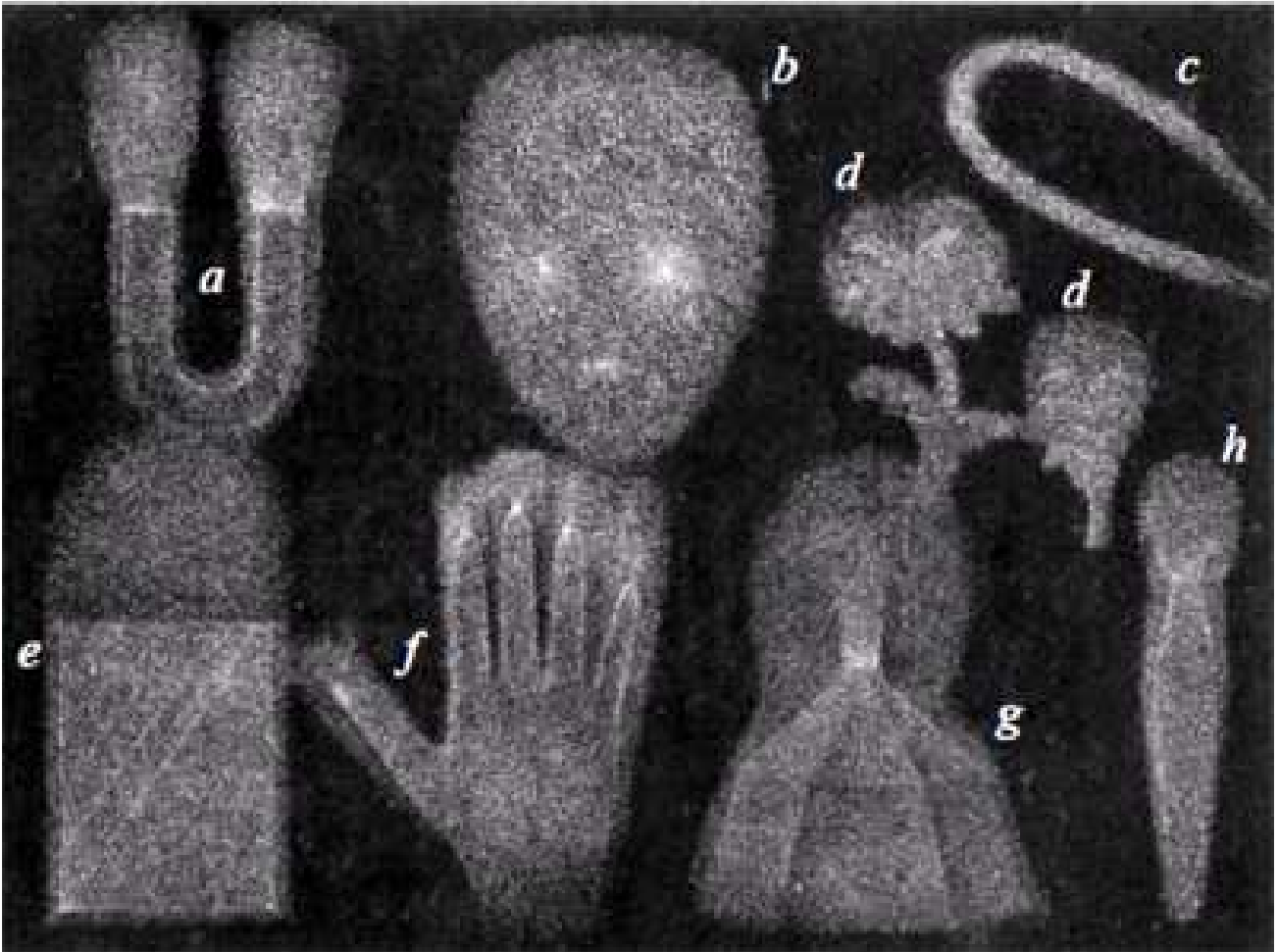
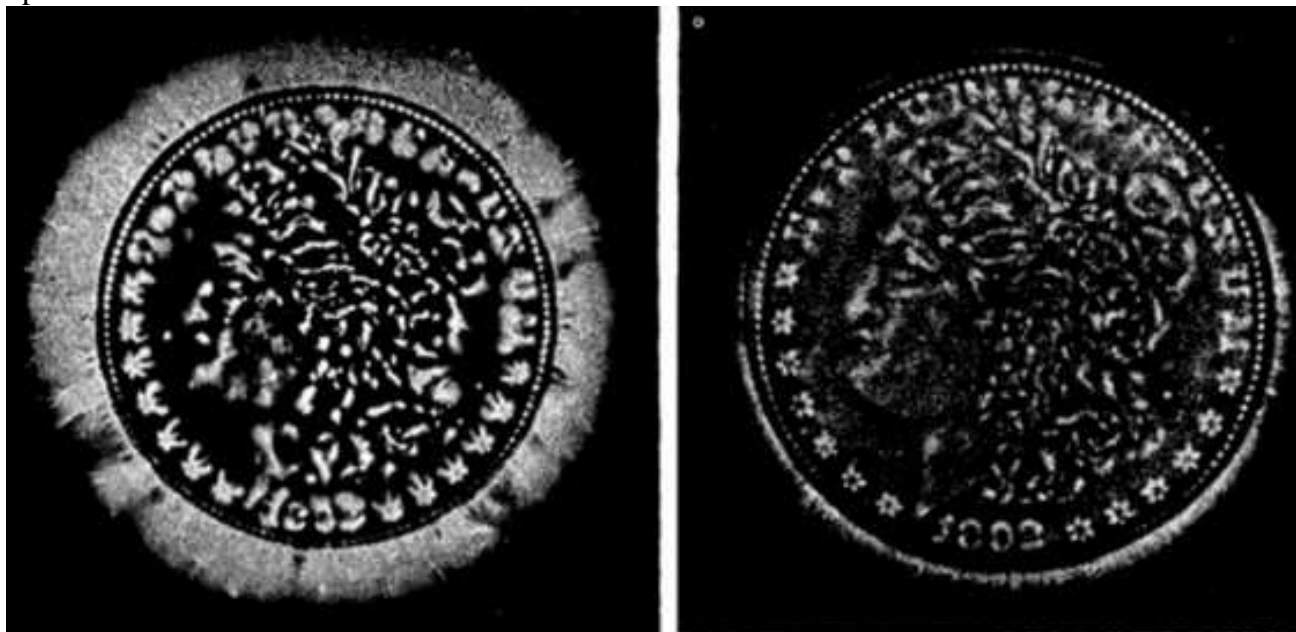


Fig. 1-1-21. The discharge of different objects, and magnet, b-man's head with a magnet, d-plant, f-hand man, g, h-Rasen.

1891-Albert de Rochas. *Le Fluide des magnétiseurs* by Albert de Rochas, Paris, 1891.

1891-De Rochas: links "Die Ausstrahlung des Magnetiseurs", 1891

1891 Fernando Sanford (1856-1948) Spanish, a professor at Stanford University (USA). In 1879, during an internship in Germany, he worked with Hermann Von Helmholtz. In an article published in 1894 in *Physical Review* he wrote that in 1891 he conducted research method of electrical pictures. The article was published pictures of his fingers. He received image coins on paper coated with a thin layer of gelatin and silver bromide, which was located between two metal electrodes. Then he got an image on a photographic plate glass. After acquaintance with Article Crofts WB He began to experiment with coins. He believed that the discharge on the sides of the metal coin is an artifact, a nuisance, and tried his best to get rid of this effect. He did not know that this is the main effect, and later studied Kirlian. He tried for several years to eliminate this effect, he did not succeed, and he took up other studies.



Fernando Sanford, Some experiments in electric photography, *Phys. Rev.* (Series I), Vol.2, pp.59-61. 1894.

Fig. 1-1-22. Pictures taken by Fernando Sanford.

1894-Fernando Sanford, Some experiments in electric photography, *Physical Review*. (Series I), 1894. V.2, p.59-61.

1905-Published in *Photographic Amusements including a Description of a Number of Novel Effects Obtainable with the Camera* by Walter E. Woodbury (New York: The Photographic Times Publishing Association, 1905).

1891 CBM Messer (Messala) B. Petersburg doctor. In his book, he described the amazing ability of photographs obtained in a gas discharge, reflect a certain physiological state of human and animals. In the book, the discharge was seen as evidence of a "physiological polarity energy," or so-called living magnetism. The book describes his experiences on bioelectrography, the photos he calls "energogrammi." The book also describes the experiments on photography in high-voltage discharge, conducted in the years 1882-1883 Narkevychi-Yodko. On the title page (second edition) has been represented author Dr. Messala Pogorelsky with a discharge halo around his head.

1891 CBM sir. Produced discharge photos. *Photographic Gazette*. St. Petersburg. 1891. s.59-89.

1899 D-pv Month. Pogorlskiy. *Elektrofosfeny energografiya* and as proof of the existence of polar physiological energy or the so-called animal magnetism in their significance for medicine and science. With 48 photographs and photo type 2 in the annex portraits and facsimiles of the author. St. Petersburg, Type. V.Demakova. The new lane. 7. 1899. 105c.

1912 MV Pogorelsky *Elektrofosfeny and energografiya*. 2nd ed. M. 1912.

Д-ръ Мес. Погорѣльскій.

ЭЛЕКТРОФОТОСФЕНЫ И ЭНЕРГОГРАФІЯ

КАКЪ ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВО СУЩЕСТВОВАНІЯ
ФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛЯРНОЙ ЭНЕРГІИ,
или такъ называемаго
ЖИВОТНАГО МАГНЕТИЗМА,
и ихъ значенія для медицины и естествознанія.



Съ 48 фотогравюрами и 2 фотогипсами, съ приложеніемъ
портрета и факсимиле автора.

*Και η ζωη ην το φως των ανδραντων.
Και το φως εν τη σκοτια φανεται.
'Ιωαν Α', 1-5.*



С.-ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.
Тип. В. Демакова, Новый пер., 7.
1899.



Fig. 1-1-23. Cover of the book "Elektrofotosfeny and electron diffraction." 1899.

1892 Nicola Tesla (1856-1943), Serbian (US) inventor.

1892 In his laboratory in Colorado, Tesla spent a lot of experiments with high voltage and high-frequency currents. In his lectures and demonstrations in London and Paris Nikola Tesla demonstrated the discharge of his own body and the possibility of gas discharge discharge photographing living organisms in high-frequency currents with the camera. He reproduced the discharge items, corona discharge, and photographed on a photographic plate. His method he called "gas-discharge visualization" of his experiment, he wrote: "The human body has been exposed to a high-frequency electrical generator with a voltage of 2.5 million volts. It was an unforgettable effect. Away from the body long discharging bits, like the tentacles of an octopus. From spine beams of light fade. When a man pulls his hands, with the fingertips roaring flames erupt. This effect he called "cold fire» «Cold Fire».

In 1896, the United States, in Colorado Springs, Nikola Tesla put in a physical lab is interesting, but it is very risky experiment. On the generator capacity of 1 million volts it was placed ebony insulator large. He was placed on a metal plate connected to a DC generator. A similar plate was reinforced top. It is also connected to the generator. Nikola Tesla became the lower metal plate, which has been hard rubber pad and was in the field of high voltage. Picture taken at this point showed a bright discharge around the entire body of the scientist. Thus, for the first time in the history of mankind was caught discharge around the person. This phenomenon is called the Tesla effect.

Tesla believed that this procedure is more effective for cleaning the body than water and a shower. He believed that in the future there will be showers and soap, and cleaning the body will be produced by electricity.

Tesla discovered a great therapeutic effect on the action of high-frequency field. When high frequency current is distributed over the skin surface (skin effect), and does not affect internal organs. In 1903, the Wardenclyffe laboratory produces and sells high therapeutic generators medical community across the country. Article 1894 The New York Times, Tesla describes the possible dangers if the voltage and frequency or a too low: In this case, the image of "streamers" cause a tingling sensation as the needle. If the oscillation frequency is quite low, the skin is likely to be broken due to a tremor, blood will be sprayed with great force in a spray or jet is so thin to be visible.

<http://www.teslamemorialsociety.org>-The Tesla Memorial Society, William H. Terbo, Executive Secretary.

<http://www.pbs.org/tesla/>

<http://www.teslatechnologyresearch.com/links.html>

1892-A.W. Clayden, Principal of the Albert Memorial University College, of Exeter, England.

I observe the effect of the discharge object in an electric field in the early experiments with a model of Tesla transformer.

1911-The Washington Post from Washington, District Columbia. May 1911. Page 46.

In 1893 the St. Petersburg University organized a conference on the electrophysiology and electrocardiography. At the conference, he gave a presentation about their work Narkevitch-Yodko.

1896 Electrographic pictures. Niva. Illustrated magazine of literature, politics and modern life. 1896. №29. s.740.

1896-Electrography // The Photographic news for amateur photographers. 1896. v.40, p.450.

1898-Maack Ferdinand. Elektrographie. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Versuche Narkiewicz-Jodko / Ferdinand Maack // Wissenseschaltliche Zeitschrift \ textellipsis. 1898. Bd 1, 1, p.8-22; 1898. Bd 1. 2/3, p.89-99.

1898-Bates A.S. (Winchester College, British Association) Electrical Impressions on Photographic Plates. Nature. 12 May 1898. 58, p.32. +

We describe a modification inductoscript. It is noted that vacuum discharge effect is absent. The effect can be detected by a bromide plate.

1900- Francis Eugene Nipher (1847-1926) American physicist and professor of physics at Washington University in St. Louis. He repeated the operation and Navratil Narkevich-Yodko.

1896-Nipher F.E. Rotation of Cathode Disc in Crookes Tube. L-Edair. Eke, 1896. 7, p.172-173. also Eke. v.87.

1900- Francis E. Nipher. On certain properties of light-struck photographic plates. History of photography, Reel 136, no. 1488.

1900- Francis E. Nipher. Positive photography, with special reference to eclipse work. Transaction of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, vol. 10, no. 9.

1901- Francis E. Nipher. The relation of direct to reversed photographic pictures. University of Michigan Library. 1901. 52pages.

1912-Francis E. Nipher. A flash of lighting. Popular Science Monthly. V.80. January. 1912.

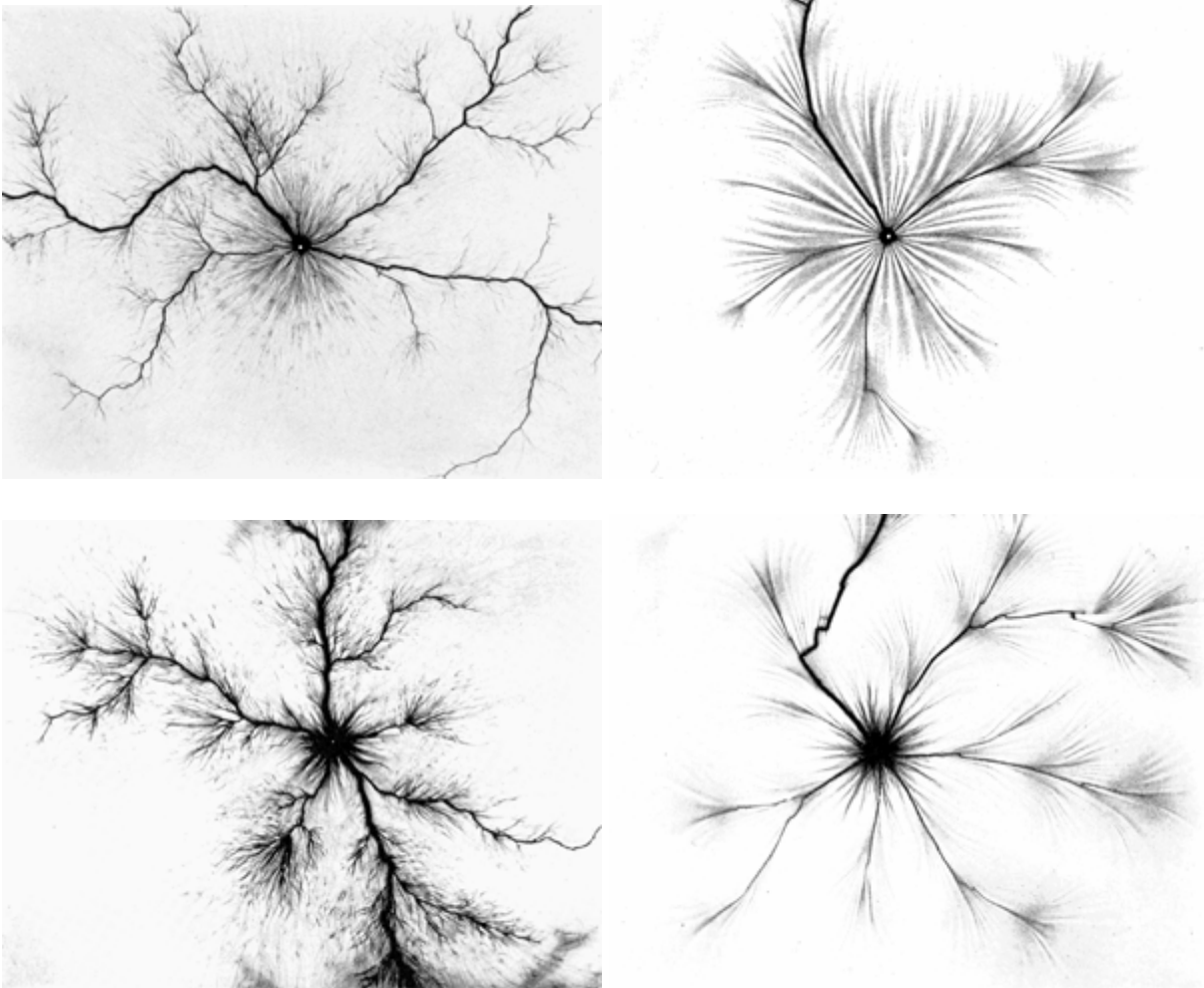


Fig. 1-1-24. Photo digits photos in the bottom row are obtained at a higher voltage. On the left a positive discharge, the right negative discharge.

1890-Schnauss Hermann, Photographischer Zeitvertreib, Lisegangs Verlag, Leipzig, 1890. 135pages.
1903-Schnauss Hermann, Photographischer Zeitvertreib, Lisegangs Verlag, Leipzig, 1903.

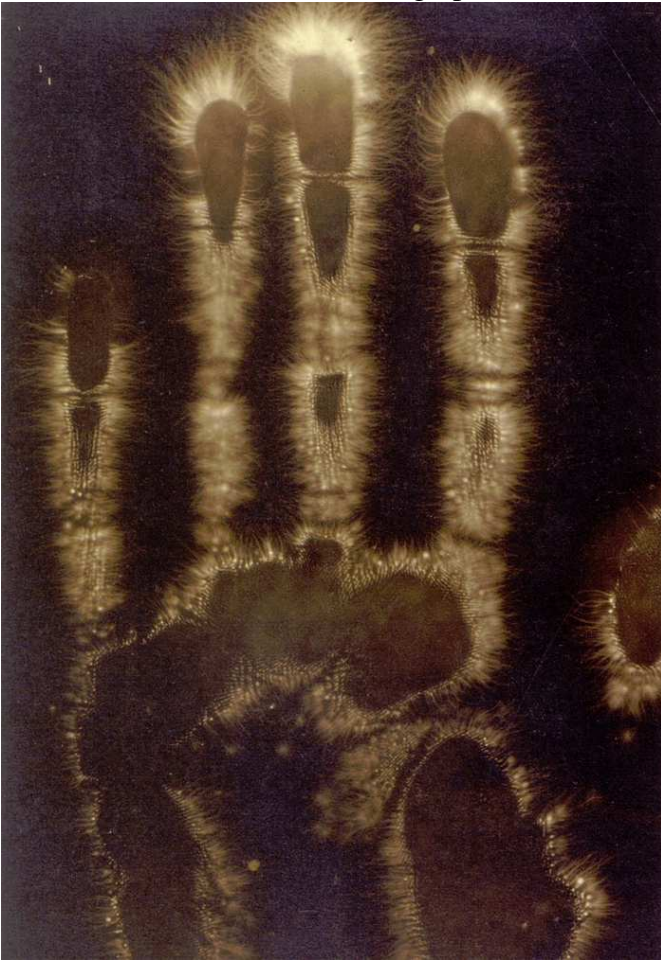


Fig. 1-1-25. Electrography hand and a brass disc. Hermann Schnauss. 1900.
From the book Fotografie und das Unsichtbare 1840-1900, hg. von C. Keller [et al.], Wien. 2009

1904 Father Riberto Landell de Moura (1861-1928) Catholic priest, Porto Alegre (RS), Brazil.
<http://www.landelldemoura.qsl.br>



Fig. 1-1-26. Landry de Moura.

He studied physics and invented electrophotographic (electric discharge) camera which he called "Bioelectrographic Machine". He developed a method of photographic electric discharge. He received hundreds of pictures of various objects discharge, including humans. He called the discharge around the human body «Perianto». He conducted the study from 1904 to 1912. During the eight years of research, he made hundreds of photos. He called the discharge around the body «Perianto». But his invention was not registered as the device was confiscated church. Some of the drawings have been preserved in books devoted to his biography. In Porto Alegre is a museum dedicated to Morua.

1905-Poyet investigated the discharge of the objects in the high-frequency field.

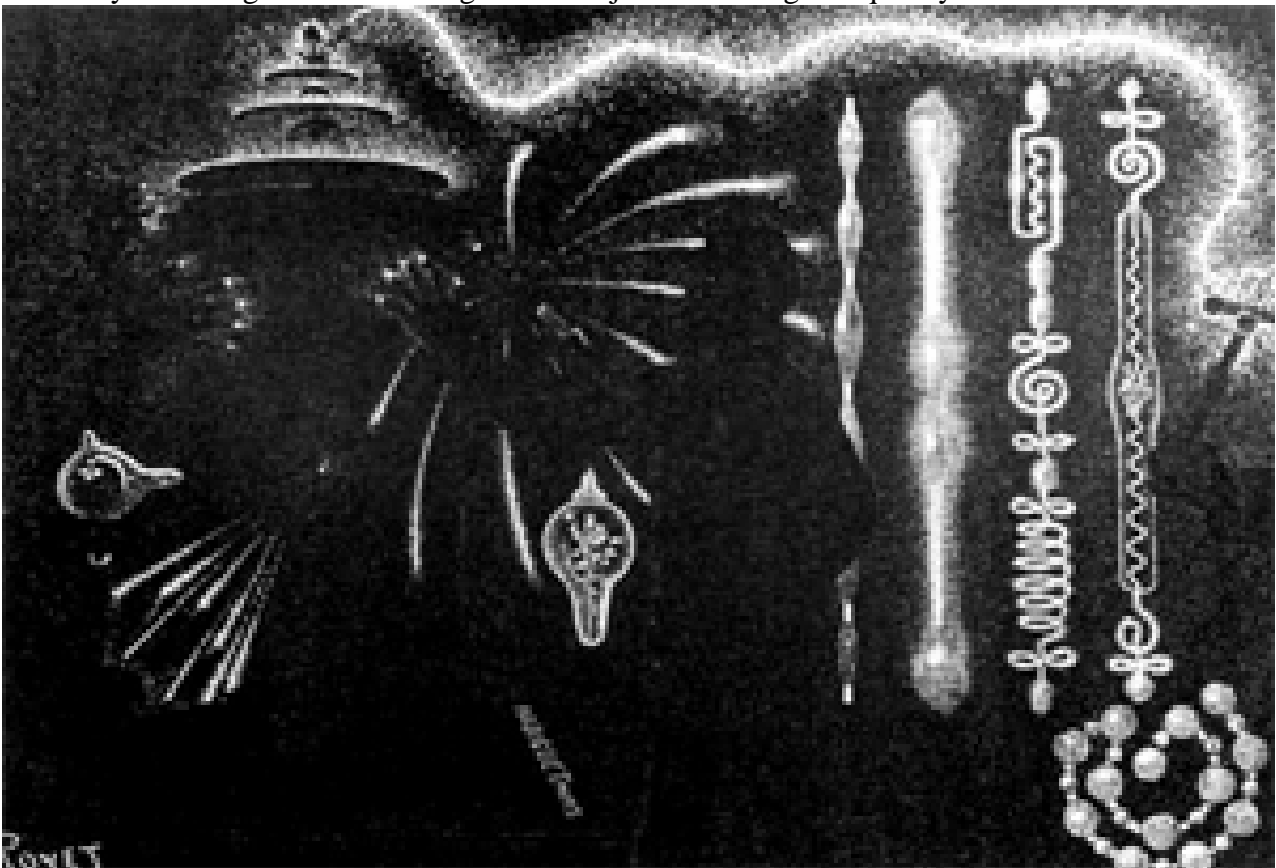


Fig. 1-1-27. The picture is the effect of high-frequency discharge made Poyet.
1905-Claude's L'Électricité à la portée de tout le monde, Paris, 1905.

1907 William Bitner Casimir Wilhelm (1865-1921), Russian journalist and popularizer of science.
 1899 V.V.Bitner. Werth or not to believe? The excursion to the mysterious. St. Petersburg. Printing PP Soykina. 1899. 408c.
 1903 V. Bitner Hypnotism and related phenomena in science and life. 1903.
 1907 V. Bitner In the mysterious region. Scientific excursion into the mysteries of human nature. St. Petersburg. 1907 318s. Book on Electrography with lots of images obtained in experiments Narkevich-Yodko.

 1911 Wolf Czapek (Wolf-Czapek Karl Wilhelm) (1877-1913), a German scientist, conducted research under the influence of discharge discharge.
 1908-Wolf-Czapek, KWR Dührkoop und die Neugestaltung der Bildnisphotographie. Zur Feier des 25 jährigen Bestehens seiner Werkstatt. Mit einem Geleitwort von Professor Emmerich. Mit 16 Tafeln. Berlin, Otto von Holten, 1908. s.61.
 1912- Wolf-Czapek K.W. Photographie für Alle. Zeitschrift für alle Zweige der Photographie. 1912.

 1915-Gernsback Hugo (1884-1967), American inventor, was engaged in the creation of the spark images. He met with Tesla and decided to repeat some of his experiments.

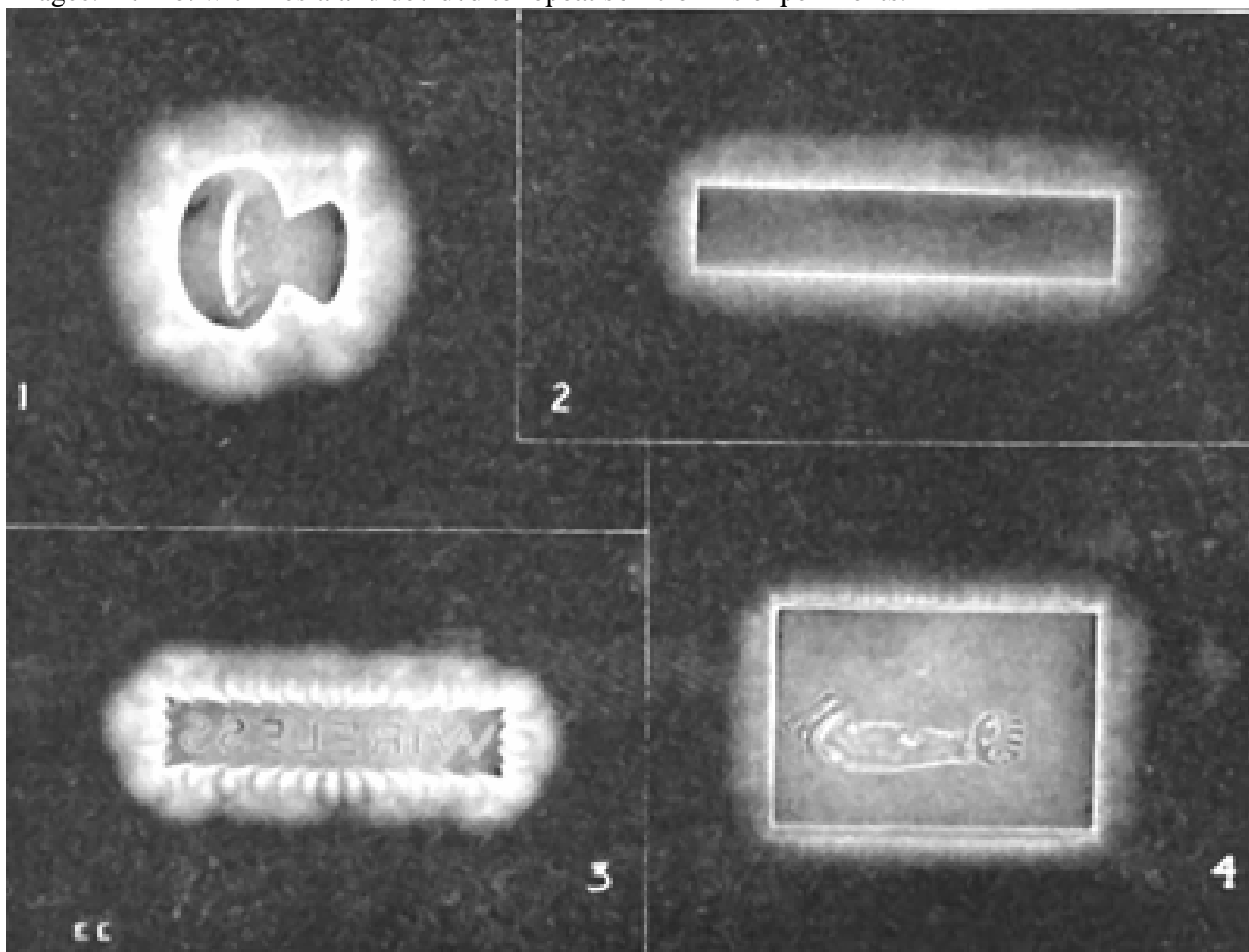


Fig. 1-1-28. Electric-image: 1 Microphone. 2-steel bar, 3-inscription-4 image on a zinc plate.

1915-Gernsback H. Electric Spark Pictures. Electrical experimenter. October. 1915. p.264-265.
 1919-Gernsback H. "Cold Fire" Charging the body with high frequency current. Electrical Experimenter. 1919. November 1. p.632-633. +
 1920-Gernsback H. Bathing in cold fire. Is Electricity to Take the Place of Soap and Water in the Ultra-Modern Bathroom? The Register, Sandusky, Ohio, Sunday, May 9, 1920, Page 9.

1916-27 October EE Gorin (1881-1951) submitted an application for an invention "electrophotographic device" using the principle of imaging. Later this direction, developing in accordance with the patent CH.F. Carlson (1906-1968) with a priority of 4 April 1939 was called "xerography."

1917-Frederick Finch Strong, lecturer in electrotherapy, Tufts Medical School, Boston (USA). In a lecture at Startling Manner, he showed the discharge of the body. The applied voltage with a frequency of 2 MHz. When exposed to high voltage frequency hand and fingers were offered to the photo paper. On the left image photo paper.



Fig. 1-1-29. The discharge of the body.

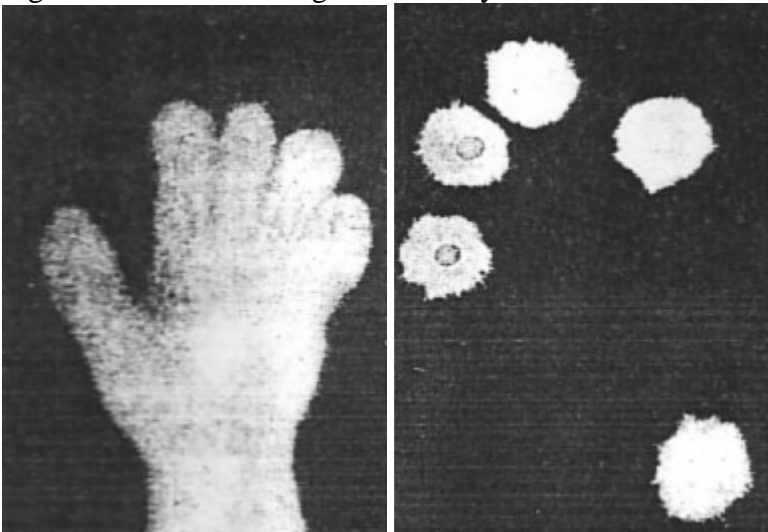


Fig. 1-1-30. Thumbprint field hands and fingers on the photo paper.

1908- Frederick Finch Strong. High-frequency current. Remban. 1908. 289pages.

1917-Frederick Finch Strong. Electricity and Life. Magazine «The Electrical Experimenter». March. 1917. p.798.

1917-Frederick Finch Strong. How to Use High Frequency Currents in the Treatment of Disease. Magazine «The Electrical Experimenter». December. 1917.

George, Roscoe Henry. (1896-) Purdue University. West Lafayette, Indiana, USA.

1924-George Roscoe Henry. McEachron Rarl Boyer, Oplinger Kirk Augustus. A photographic study of high voltage discharges. Lafayette, Ind., Purdue university, 1924. 118pages.

1927-George, Roscoe Henry. (Oplingen Kirk Augutus, Harding Charles Francis) Improved method of visualizing and photographing the dielectric field. 1927. (Bulletin no. 29, Engineering experiment station) 29pages.

1913-Allen Herbert Stanley (1873-1954) British explorer.

1913-Allen H.S. Photo-electricity: the liberation of electrons by light, with chapters on fluorescence & phosphorescence, photo-chemical actions & photography. London, New York. Longmans, Green and co., 1913. 243 pages. (2-d ed. 1925. 320 pages).

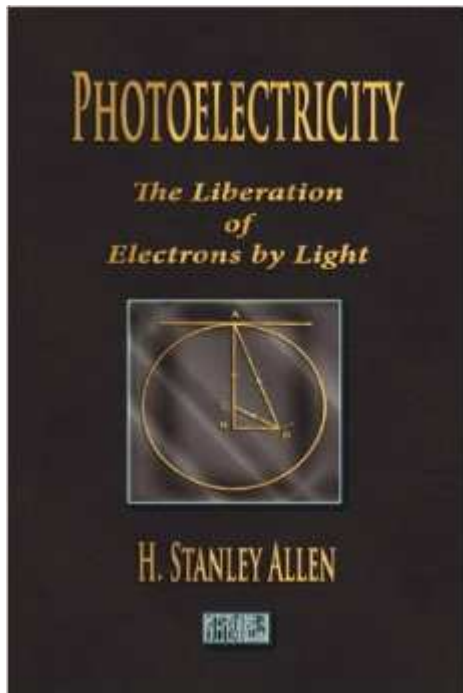


PHOTO-ELECTRICITY

THE LIBERATION OF ELECTRONS
BY LIGHT

WITH CHAPTERS ON FLUORESCENCE &
PHOSPHORESCENCE, AND PHOTO-
CHEMICAL ACTIONS &
PHOTOGRAPHY

Allen

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UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO.
39 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON
NEW YORK, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA
1913

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298524

Fig. 1-1-31. Book cover.

Vladimir Nekrasov, 1932 (-1943) Russian emigre engineer.

1932 Petersburger, mathematician and engineer, regardless previously Kirlian in 1932, came to the idea of exposure of photosensitive materials in high-frequency electric fields and produce holistic images of material objects with missing fragments of their original appearance.

Nekrasov conducted experiments in Gatchina hospital with soldiers of the First World War, which was amputated limb. It is placed between the high-frequency electromagnetic emitters soldier amputees and photographed them contactors own design. On the plywood board coated with colloidal silver after development appeared images of people as they were before the injury.

But Nekrasov did not stop there. Perform complex mathematical calculations, he invented, in his words, "a trap for non-existent." For its construction were needed generators rotating magnetic fields, the increases, the damping and electronic distribution of multiphase flows. It is here Nekrasov turned to Tesla for help. So Nekrasov appeared in America in Colorado Springs.

After reading the crazy ideas brother Slav (Tesla was a Serb), enthusiastically accepting his hermit, credo and a willingness to work 30 hours a day, an electrical genius has said, "We did it!" Work has begun to boil.

We were ordered giant pulse generators, filled with copper needles plated bronze mirrors, radiators and the "heart" of the installation switch torsion radiation. The experience took place in July 1938 at the ranch buddy Tesla Patterson. Nekrasov wrote in his diary: "corona were appalling. Our heads broke up in pain. Ozone, displacing oxygen in the air, burned through the lungs. Manipulation of the switch led to surround the radiating plates between a color image of two cityscapes. They collide, and the influx of destroying each other until dispersed. I, fortunately, was able to trigger the shutter contact apparatus. Chef turned off the installation. The skin itched, overcome by nausea. Colloidal matrix lowered into the developer. Success! The first imprinted on the image of the city, I found this

monument Kant Konigsberg! The second did not recognize. Helped 'Illustrated Atlas of the World. " Lions, for sure! But what war? Why these collisions between the cities? We are lost in conjecture. "

Nekrasov sure, based on the extracted results with such difficulty, the rotation of the pulsating electromagnetic fields. However, as it turned out, the first result will be more than modest compared with those which followed on. Between spaced 200 meters mirrors emitters placed antique engravings everyday scenes, fine art, photography greats fighting. And what? The flat image, becoming bulky, came to life, their characters were set in motion. But then again, each holding in the air from the force and a half minutes and then crumbled like a broken pane of glass, Merkle. Contact the accuracy of the machine properly recorded phenomenon. Eventually, Tesla and Nekrasov came to the conclusion that the learned transmit transformed from static images into living at a distance of more than five kilometers of where they are "materialized" a similar setup that works on reception.

Tesla and Nekrasov were placed between huge mirrors pictures of different people and other flat images. It was supposed to broadcast images using special emitters over long distances and to work with the help of real people who are creating history.

Stages of inventors vigilantly monitored security services. For what purpose? New York Tesla biographer Steve Kingsbury suggests: "If Tesla fell into the arms of the military departments, and brought to the end started, he would have given them into the hands of the most powerful weapon has incredible property extrasensory intervention in the decision-making powers that be. Then photos of Hitler or Stalin, changed virtuality to animate, under the influence of Satan rotating fields, like puppets in the hands of the puppeteers, unquestioningly any order to fulfill his political opponents. Featuring exclusive decency, Tesla, of course, did not admit the idea of being an accomplice in this insane adjustment history. "

In 2002 alone, the archives declassified American intelligence agencies has new information. When the 7 January 1943 Tesla died of acute heart failure in the room "New Yorker Hotel" is there, pushing the police were FBI agents, who confiscated the impressive size of a suitcase with Tesla's papers. In the same hotel that evening and died Nekrasov, and also because of the congestive heart failure. His papers (ten densely scribbled sheets) were also seized the FBI ... "

2010 Anatoly Revutsky. Tesla and his Russian assistant. 2010.

1938 Goldstein carried out experiments to obtain images of the cathode discharge tube and repeated creatively developed German physicist G.Mal.

1939 S.Pratt (Silvester Pratt) and D.Schlemmer (Jan Schlemmer) in Prague, studied contact prints of various objects (the leaves of plants), electrical discharge, and repeat the experiment V.Tsapka F.Nifera. They found that radiation is like the unknown through the screens, impervious to infrared, visible, and ultraviolet. There was a question whether it can be some unknown radiation? It has been suggested on the ionic nature of the radiation.

They published an article in the journal Journal of Biological Photography. 1939. The article has a number of pictures similar to Kirlian photography.

1939-Pratt S. and Schlemmer, Electrophotography. Journal of the Biological Photographic Association. 1939. v.7. No.4. p.145-148.

The modern history of the Kirlian method.

1939 Semyon Davidovich Kirlian discovered the effect of gas discharge discharge.

1945 MSU professor GV Spivak using discharge generated direct current pulses, getting quite successful "electrographic" image metal objects.

1948-Josef Zahradnicek, Czech scientist. He studied the inhomogeneity of the field in the condenser (Maxwell currents). Registration is using a photographic plate placed in a specially designed condenser of 1-10 seconds.

1949, the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries SD Kirlian It was granted a copyright certificate №106401. A method of producing photographic images of different kinds of objects. (Application by 05.09. 1949). The invention was immediately classified.

1956 graduate of the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute Vorobiev AA and VD Kuchin We investigated the mechanism of the emission of liquid and solid dielectrics in the pre-electric fields.

1961 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH Photography and visual observation by means of high-frequency currents. Journal of Scientific and Applied Photography and Cinematography. " 1961. v.6, №6. s.397-403. First published in the press work.

1964 was a book Kirlian SD Kirlian VH In a world of wonderful places. M. 3nanie. 1964. 40c. +

1966 Laboratory of electron optics of the National Center for Scientific Research in Toulouse (France, director of Dupuis), the first professor was engaged by photographing a biological high-frequency field.

1967 Inyushin Viktor Mikhailovich (Alma-Ata) published a paper "On the question of studying the luminescence of tissues in the high-voltage discharge." Collection on the biological action of a monochromatic red light. KSU. Alma-Ata. 1967. s.89-91.

1968 AF Aubakirov Legal, natural science and methodical bases of research of high frequency currents in the forensic examination of evidence. Dissertation of the candidate of legal sciences. Alma-Ata, Kazakh Research Institute forensics. 1968.

1968 Professor Newton Milhomens (Newton Milhomens), Brazil, began to study with a camera of its own design. He was engaged in the definition of the status of patients in the clinical psychological hospital.

1969 Printed work Adamenko VG Field emission of living organisms. Questions bioenergy. Kaz. Gos. University. Alma-Ata. 1969.

1970 AE Kravtsov Reznikov, MA and later Fok MV (FIAN, Moscow) began to study the mechanism of formation of a latent image in the silver halo-of emulsion layers under the influence of an electric field of high tension.

1970 Dr. Paulo Teixeira de Castro (Dr. Paulo de Castro Teixeira) (Brazil) led the study being seen receiving homeopathic remedies in the pictures. His research, he has published several books published in Portuguese.

1970 After a visit in 1970 by the American psychologist T.Moss (Thelma Moss) of neuropsychiatric University (Los Angeles) to Adamenko VG Moscow and Inyushin VM Alma-Ata their work become known abroad.

1971, thanks to the book Seila Astandera and Lynn Schroeder Kirlian spouses work becomes known in the United States. (S.Astander, L. Schroeder "Mental opening of the Iron Curtain." Berne-Munich-Vienna. 1971. 384s.)

1971 Firm Edmund Scientific Co. (USA) started serial production of the device to register Kirlianograms «Kirlian Lab».

1972-1 th Conference on Kirlian photography. New York. 500 participants. Organizer Professor S.Krippner, an American psychologist, head of the "Center for the Study of Dreams."

1972 Dr. Hernani G. Andrade (Dr. Dr. Hernani G. Andrade) (Brazil) has created the Kirlian camera. He conducted a study of luminescence of people and plants.

1974 Semyon Davidovich Kirlian was awarded the title of "Honored inventor of the USSR."

1974 United States, Dr. Stanley parapsychology Knippner (Stanley Krippner) published the book "Kirlian Aura", in which he described, adhering to the scientific approach, all that was known at the time of the Kirlian effect.

1974 scientists from different countries came together in an international association for the study of Kirlian effect (The International Kirlian Research Association, IKRA).

1975 The company Edmund Scientific Co., (USA) began to produce Kirlian camera cost about \$ 100.

1975 Adamenko, Victor G. (Moscow) defended the first dissertation on Kirlian. Adamenko VG Investigation of the mechanism of formation of images obtained by a high-frequency electric discharge. Thesis of the candidate physical and mathematical sciences. Minsk. 1975 140c.

1975 US, doctor of psychology and a professor of the University of California Thelma Moss published his research in the book "The Probabiliti of Impossible"

1975 Brazil, Professor Newton Milhomen published a guide to deciphering the Kirlian photographs in medical diagnostics for psychophysiological state of human health.

1976-1978 years. Proven high reliability of Kirlian diagnosis of the physiological condition of the body. Work was carried out in the United States Organization for Space Research NASA (Apollo program Saturn). Author Frederick Bell.

1976 MV Oxen (Moscow) has created a Kirlian camera "Kirlian Aura-2000".

1977 The German company has created Biomed Kirlian camera Kirlianfotograf Standart.

1978, a conference dedicated to the method bioelectrography in honor of the 80th anniversary of Kirlian. Krasnodar. Proceedings. Moscow. VNIIT. 1979. The conference was attended by Kirlian SD

1978 organization in the United States and the United Kingdom of the International Union of Medical and Applied Bioelectrography (International Union of Medical & Applied Bioelectrography, IUMAB).

1979 I. Dumitrescu Romania began to research the method of Kirlian.

1980 Konstantin G. Korotkov, the first publication on the formation of gas discharge images.

1981 SF novels (Dnepropetrovsk) has created a device DIV-1 (flaw Pulse High) for nondestructive testing.

1981 in the USSR Dr. P.E.Erasov using high fotozond received biofield pictures of internal organs, and, it turned out that light and every drop of blood.

1982 Korotkov KG He defended the thesis of the candidate of physical and mathematical sciences on discharge visualization.

1982 Kozharina Valery. Study of an electric imaging method and the development of non-destructive testing of materials and products. Dissertation of the candidate of technical sciences. Minsk. 1982 222c.

1983 Germany, doctor Peter Mandel (Peter Mandel) patented the Kirlian camera system and published in medical diagnostics, based on compliance of certain sectors in the crown of light fingers and toes specific organs and systems of the human body, and the view of the corona radiation is determined by the stage of the disease.

1983 Brazil, developed and commercially produced Kirlian Camera "Newton Milhomena Standart" for use in the practice of medicine in accordance with the "The Official Brazilian Standard of Kirliangraphy", based on the results of the statistics gathered in the course of 15 years, Kirlian image capture on color film. Author Milhomens Newton (Newton Milhomens).

1986 The first congress in Brazil dedicated to the Kirlian method.

1987 Korkin Yuri. Development of the method of diagnosis of stress through the use of complex electro-techniques. Dissertation of the candidate of psychological sciences. Ipanema. M. 1987. 244s.

1987 proved the high reliability of the Kirlian diagnostics of physiological state of the body. Work was carried out in the United States Organization for Space Research NASA (Apollo program Saturn).

1988, India established the first fully computerized registration Kirlianograms complex but based on the highly sensitive camera.

1989 SF novels created Kirlian Camera "AGRD" (gas-discharge device diagnostic).

1989 ET Protasiewicz (Tomsk) investigated the occurrence of cold plasma in the humid air.

1990 Gheorghe Hagi (Georje Hadjo) French researcher, has developed a Kirlian camera GH30.

1990 GZ Gudakova Development of a method and an automated system diagnostics and control of biological liquid phase. Dissertation of the candidate of technical sciences. 1990.

1991 at the studio "Lennauchfilm" was filmed a popular science film "Living veils."

1991 VP Shabayev (Alma-Ata) created a Kirlian camera "Alma-Don".

1994 AP Boychenko (Krasnodar) has created a Kirlian camera "GRF-1."

1995 Korotkov KG He developed the first hardware-software complex "Crown-TV", which allows to capture the discharge of objects and process them on the computer numerical characteristics.

1995 Finland, Bioelectrography based International Union for the coordination and development of bioelectrography comprising Kirlian photography.

1995 Korotkov KG He developed the first software and hardware Crown-TV, which allows to capture the discharge of objects and process them on the computer numerical characteristics.

1998 Korotkov KG organizing company JSC «Kirlionics Technologies International».

1998 Canada, developed the device receiving color Kirlian photos on photo paper type «Polaroid». The dependence of the colors in the image of the state of the chakras of man. Author Kravesl Agnes (Agnes Krawesk).

1998 In February 1998, on the initiative of Dinskoy Museum in Krasnodar were held Kirlian readings dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Honored inventor RSFSR Semen Davidovich Kirlian and released a collection of reports and articles.

1999 Korotkov KG He defended his doctoral thesis on gas discharge discharge.

1999 Russia, GDV entered in the register of medical devices and allowed its practical application in medical practice.

2000 Korotkov KG At the International Congress in Brazil he was elected President of the International Union of Medical and Applied bioelectrography.

2000 N. Ignatiev (Novosibirsk) has created a Kirlian camera "KIRBEG-01."

2000 Gimbut B.C. The diagnostic capabilities of the modified method Kirlian in obstetrics. Dissertation of the candidate of medical sciences. Rostov-on-Don. RNIAP. 2000.

2000 AJ Ashcheulov Diagnostic and prognostic value of gas discharge visualization (Kirlian effect) for clinical practice. Dissertation of the candidate of medical sciences. Voronezh. 2000.

2001 Zaitsev SV Discharge image in patients with asthma and their changes under the influence of medication treatments and acupuncture. Dissertation of the candidate of Medical Sciences, St Petersburg. 2001 93c.

2002 AP Boychenko The study of interaction of low-current avalanche discharge with silver halide photographic emulsion. Thesis of the candidate physical and mathematical sciences. Krasnodar. 2002 148C.

2002-Sadikov, A. Computer visualization, parametrization and analysis of images of electrical gas discharge (in Slovene), Dissertation. M.Sc. Thesis, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Computer and Information Science, Ljubljana. 2002.

2002 EV Kryzhanovskii it was proposed to use the dynamic GDV-graphy, explore dynamic processes crown discharge visualization of objects.

2003 EV Kryzhanovsky Control method of liquid-phase objects based on gas discharge visualization. Dissertation of the candidate of technical sciences. St. Petersburg.

2003, Strukov EY Features of gas discharge visualization in the evaluation of the functional state of the organism in the preoperative period. Dissertation of the candidate of medical sciences. St. Petersburg. BMA. 2003.

2009 Firm "Biointek" (St. Petersburg) produced the instrument for recording dynamic GDV "crownscoopy."

2010 Company Fullspectrum (UK) created a Kirlian camera JAK 500.

2011 RA Kolomic Bioengineering system based on Kirlian effect for the analysis of liquid-phase objects. Dissertation of the candidate of technical sciences. Vinnitsa. 2011.

2013 AV Mokrousov Hardware-software system for the analysis of paintings and gas discharge on the surface of the skin in the area of biologically active points. Dissertation of the candidate of technical sciences. Novosibirsk. NGIU. 2013.

The main stages of development of devices for registration categories:

- 1777-Georg Lichtenberg-Christoffel (Germany) Check-discharge on the dielectric surface.
 - 1851-Alexandre-Edmond Bekkerel- (France) Check-discharge on the plate.
 - 1982-Narkevitch-Yodko- (Russia) Registering the discharge of the human hand on a photographic plate.
 - 1939-Semyon Kirlian Davidovich- (Russia) Check-discharge hands through the transparent electrode.
 - 1971-Edmund Scientific Co., Electrophotography Lab. (USA) -serial production of inexpensive Kirlian camera to record the discharge on photo paper.
 - 1976-Faust David L. (US) Check-luminescence using a highly sensitive camera.
 - 1988-Ramesh Singh Chouhan- (India) Fully computerized system for registration of luminescence.
 - 1996-Konstantin Korotkov Georgievich- (Russia) -serial issue computerized registration system based camcorder discharge "Crown-TV."
-

1.2 Conference on Kirlian in Russia.

In 1893 the St. Petersburg State University organized a conference on the electrophysiology and electrocardiography.

1978 Konferentsiya method bioelectrography dedicated in honor of the 80th anniversary of S.D.Kirlian. Krasnodar. Proceedings. Moscow. VNIIT. 1979. The conference was attended by Kirlian SD

1997 International Symposium "Bioplasm, the phenomenon of life." June 19-21, 1997. Almaty. 1997.

1998 Conference read Kirlian "Kirlian 2000", dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of SD Kirlian. Krasnodar. 20 February 1998 was a collection of reports and articles. Krasnodar. 1998. p.56.

2000 Conference "The system approach to the analysis and management of biological objects. Moscow. IMPs. April 19-21, 2000. +

2003-1 All-Russian scientific-practical conference "Theory and practice of photography a discharge." October 1-3, 2003. Krasnodar. 2003. Collection of scientific works. 150с. ++



Fig. 1-2-1. Proceedings of the conference.

2004 processes and phenomena in condensed matter. Intern. distance. scientific. Scient. Conf., Krasnodar. Sep 27. 2004 ed. AP Boychenko, NA Yakovenko. 198s. ++

2005-3 International Conference "Kirlian effect. History. Theory. Practice. Perspectives." 11-15 October 2005. The Crimea. Alushta.

2007 Scientific-practical conference "Kirlian photography: New Horizons" Yaroslavl. 17-19 August 2007 +

2007 International Internet Conference on Kirlian effect. Internet conference to be held by video link www.skype.com. She led Sofia Blanc.

Conference in St. Petersburg.

1998 International Scientific Conference "Kirlionika, 98 white nights." June 20-22. St. Petersburg. 1998.

2000 International Congress on bioelectrography "The energy of the earth and man." St. Petersburg. 2000

International Scientific Congress "Science. Information. Consciousness".

2000-4 th International Congress on bioelectrography "The energy of the earth and man." St. Petersburg. Helsinki.

2001-5 st. 2002-6 st. 2003-7 st. 2004-8 st. 2005-9 st. 2006-10 th. 2007-11 th. 2008-12 th. 2009-13 th. 2010-14 th. 2011-15 th. 2012-16 th. 2013-17 th,

2014-18-th International Scientific Congress "Science. Information. Consciousness. " St. Petersburg. July 4-6. 2014.

Conference Kirlian abroad.

1972-First Western Hemisphere Conference on Kirlian Photography, Acupuncture, and the Human Aura, May 25. 1972. (1st Conference on Kirlian photography. New York. 500 participants. The organizer Professor S.Krippner, an American psychologist, director of the "Center Research Dreams ")
1973-2-nd Western Hemisphere Conference on Kirlian Photography, Acupuncture, and the Human Aura. 2d, New York, 1973. 244 pages. (2nd Conference on Kirlian photography. New York.) The conference had more than 1,000 participants.

1974-first international exhibition of Kirlian high frequency photopsychography, organized and presented by the Eikon Gallery. Monterey. California. USA. Parker Don H.

1977-1-I

1978-2-I

1979-International Conference of IKRA. Harrisburg. Pennsylvania. USA. 1979.

1980-4 Annual Conference of the International Association of Research Kirlian effect, in June 1980.

1982- First Annual Conference of the Western Kirlian Research Association, 1982, V.1, p.23-43.

1986-I Brazilian Congress on Kirliangraphy. Curitiba. Brazil. 1986. The conference was attended by over 250 people. The conference discussed the standard "Newton Milhomens Standard" as the Brazilian Official Standard of Kirliangraphy.

1987-II Brazilian Congress on Kirliangraphy. Curitiba. Brazil. 1987.

1988-III Brazilian Congress on Kirliangraphy. Curitiba. Brazil. 1988.

1999-IV Brazilian Congress of Kirliangraphy. Curitiba. Brazil. 10-11 April 1999. The conference was attended by over 200 people.

2000-V Conference of the international Union of Science and Applied Bioelectrography. Curitiba. Brazil. International Congress. Brazil. November 25-26. 2000.

WKRA - Western Kirlian Research Association

1982- First Annual Conference of the Western Kirlian Research Association, 1982, V.1, p.23-43.

1983-Maria Syldona was executive director WKRA, organizer of the first conference.

1.3 IKRA-The International Kirlian Research Association.

1974 scientists from different countries came together in an international association for the study of Kirlian effect (The International Kirlian Research Association, IKRA, IKRA) (Drexel University). The organization was formed in December 1974 at a seminar in the Community Hospital in Brooklyn, NY for the purpose of standardization and assistance at all stages of research into the Kirlian phenomenon. Dr. Benjamin Shafiroff, New York College of Medicine, USA President of the Association IKRA.

The first members of the association are:

- I. Dumitrescu M.D. (Bucharest, Romania), +
- D. Faust (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), +
- A. Hulstrunk, M.S. (Rexford, New York),
- L. Konikiewicz M.A.R.B.P. (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania), +
- L. Kuriger (Phoenix, Arizona),
- E. Lantz (Miami, Florida),
- K. Libraty (Brooklyn, New York),
- T. Moss (Los Anheles, California), +
- K. Schoss (New York, New York),
- T. Upton (Monrobia, California). +

<http://carrollscottage.com/Kirlian/>

Published the journal Acta Electrophotographica (Official Journal of International Kirlian Research Association, published in Romania)

IKRA Newsletter, (1976)

IKRA Communication (1978-5, 1981, 1982, 1983-7, 8, 1984-4, 1985-5, 1986-12).



Fig. 1-3-1. Publications IKRA.

1975-18 may, Ney York. The first workshop, 400 participants.

1975-Conference on Kirlian Phenomena. Sponsors of the Congress Department of Physics and Atmospheric Science

1977-1-I

1978-2-I

1979-3 th International Conference of IKRA. Harrisburg. Pennsylvania. USA. 1979.

1980-4 Annual Conference of the International Association of Research Kirlian effect, in June 1980.

Omura Yoshiaki International Kirlian Research Association (IKRA),

1975-Chairman of International Standards Committee, May.

1980-Vice president of IKRA.

1973-Uchida H., A method of detecting aura phenomena. IKRA Communication. 1973.

1976-Omura, Yoshiaki: International standards for Kirlian photography research. IKRA (International Kirlian Research Association) Newsletter, 1976, p.4.

1976-Omura, Yoshiaki: IKRA 24 point research guidelines. Acupuncture and Electrotherapeutics Research: The International Journal, V.2, No.1 / 2 (1976/77), p.45 and 61-62.

1978-Graff E. Kirlian electrography as a clinical diagnostic tool. IKRA Communications, 411 East 7th St. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11218, Mar 1978.

1978- Wagner R. "The Ghost Effect", IKRA Communications (Brooklyn, NY International Kirlian Research Association, June. 1978).

1979-Telma Moss. Kirlian Photography As An Art & Science. IKRA. 1979.

1979-Mallikarjun S. Kirlian photography and the detecting of Cancer. IKRA conference. 1979. New York. p.1-2.

1981-Shafiroff B. The validity of electrography of the fingertip. IKRA Communication, 1981.

1982-Manganas V., "Corona discharge photography in psychiatry". Zachariades N., Komunikat IKRA, 1982.

1983-Steiner L.R., Bio-energy photography. IKRA Communication. 7.8 / 1983

1984-Moss T., Fingertips of subject who had taken marijuana. Kom. IKRA 4/1984.

1985-Steiner L., The dr. Lee Steiner collection of Kirlian electrographs. IKRA Communications. 5/1985.

1985- IKRA Communication. "Notes of scientific interest for Kirlian Researchers". 1985. 5/85.

1986-Wilczewski J., The electrograph of the leaf before and after partial amputation. IKRA Communication. 12/1986.

1.4 IUMAB (International Union of Medical & Applied Bioelectrography).

1978 organization in the United States and the United Kingdom of the International Union of Medical and Applied Bioelectrography (International Union of Medical & Applied Bioelectrography IUMAB). Douglas Dean (USA) and Bernard Grad (UK). The union was formed for the following tasks:

-utverzhdienie value and scientific status bioelectrography by thorough research;

-Consolidate people involved in various aspects of research bioelektrograficheskikh to exchange experience and results;

-development bioelektrograficheskikh research in rigorous scientific framework, especially when it concerns the health aspects;

The organization of the research center and the publication of the magazine.

1986 Education The International Union for Medical and Applied Bioelectrography (IUMAB) in Pondicherry (India) Ramesh Singh Chouhan, Rajaram Pagadala, Douglas Dean and Bernard Grad.

1986 The first congress in Brazil dedicated to the Kirlian method.

1987 reorganization in 1987. the International Union of Medical and Applied BioElektronografii (IUMAB), regularly hosts international conferences and symposia on "Kirlian".

1987-1 th Conference

1988 1st Conference IUMAB, India.

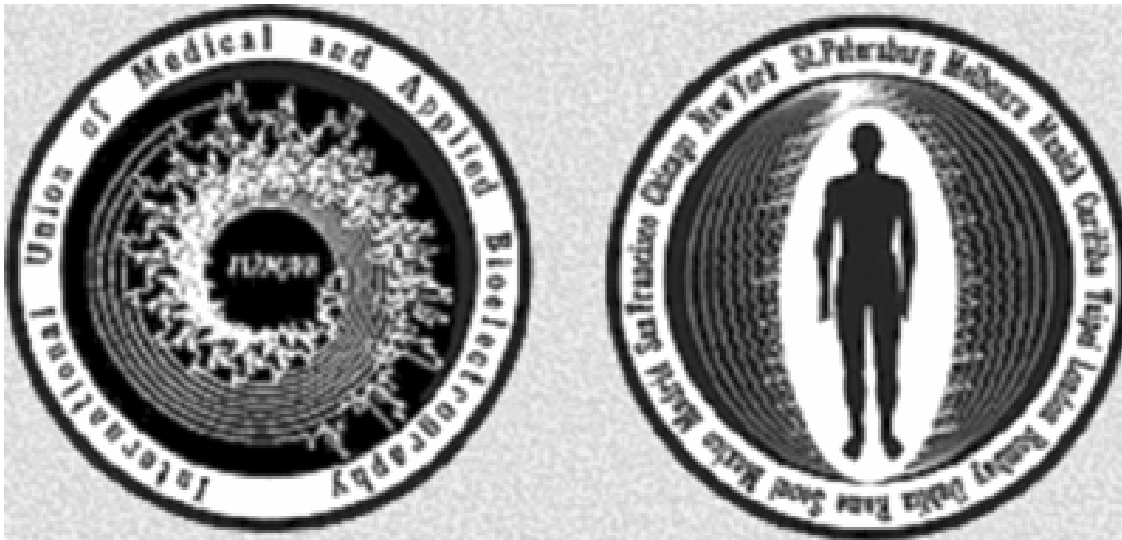


Fig. 1-4-1. The emblem of the organization.

1990- «Kirlian photography now» the Second International Conference for Medical and Applied Bioelectrography, London, April / Mai 1990. (V.1. Kirlian Institute, London 1991)

1990-2-nd International Conference for Medical and Applied Bioelectrography, London, April / Mai 1990.

In 1995 Finland established IUMAB (International Union of Medical and Applied Bioelectrography).
[http: /www.iumab.org](http://www.iumab.org)

Douglas Dean (Dean Douglas) (USA), president of the society.

Vice Presidents of the Company:

-Matti Olila (Finland)

-Ramesh Chschuhan (Ramesh Chouhan) (India)

-Konstantin Korotkov (Russia)

1996 Korotkov KG the Vice-President of the International Union of Medical and Applied Bioelectrography (IUMAB).

Correct IUMAB Review News, Official Journal of the International Union of Medical and Applied Bioelectrography. Popular Science Information e-zine. In Russian beyond 1999. Published since 1999, is issued once a year. 2010 2011 2012

[http: /kirliantechno.narod.ru/KirlianTechno/pages/KN.htm](http://kirliantechno.narod.ru/KirlianTechno/pages/KN.htm)

1996-3 th Conference of the International Union of Medical and Applied bioelectrography

"Kirlian 2000" (The third international conference for medical & applied bioelectrography). Helsinki. 19-21 April 1996. The Chairman of the organizing committee Matti Olila.

1996 at a meeting of the Presidium of IUMAV in Denmark in 1996, the main problems of GDV are as follows:

- lack of systematic clinical trials with a set of statistical data on the various states of the body, types of pathologies, disorders of life, etc .;
- Small amount of theoretical studies the interaction of the gas discharge and biological objects;
- complexity playback published data due to lack of methodological standards and exemplary means;
- no basis for statistical comparison of data related to the complexity of the quantitative image processing;
- no standardization of research methods;
- neudobstvo techniques for practical use due to the use of the photographic process and the darkened room.

1997-15-16 March IUMAV workshop at the University of Aarhus, Denmark, was created the European Group for Research and Standardization (European Research & Standardization Group of the IUMAB), part of which went Korotkov KG

1998-4th International Conference on Kirlian Photography, "Kirlionics, White Nights, 98" St. Petersburg, Russia, June 20-22, 1998.

Fourth Official Conference of the International Union of Scientific and Applied Bioelectrography

-1999 Conference in St. Petersburg,

2000-V Congress of the international Union of Science and Applied Bioelectrography (Vth Worldwide Conference on Kirliangraphy-2000). Curitiba. Brazil. International Congress. Brazil. November 25-26. 2000.

Germany, Dr. Peter Mandel (Dr. Peter Mandel),
Brazil Professor Newton Milhomens (Prof. Newton Milhomens),
Slovenia Professor Igor Kononenko (Prof. Igor Kononenko),
Finland Matti Ollila Doctor (Dr. Matti Ollila),
England, Dr. Rosemary Steele (Dra. Rosemary Steel).
Russia Dr. Konstantin Korotkov, (Dr. Konstantin Korotkov),
Sweden Professor Lars-Erik Unestahl (Prof Lars-Eric Unestahl),

At the international congress in Brazil Korotkov KG elected president IUMAB 4 years, Newton Milhomens elected vice president IUMAB (Brazil).

2001-the V Congress of the International Union of Medical and Applied Bioelectrography (IUMAB) in Curitiba, Brasil.



Fig. 1-4-2. Editions IUMAB.

Officers of the International Union of Medical & Applied Bioelectrography (IUMAB)
(As of January 2003)

President

Konstantin Korotkov, Ph.D., Prof., St.Petersburg, Russia

Vice-President

Matti Ollila, M.Sc., D.Sc. (H.C.), Finland

Members of the Board
Marco Bischof, Germany (Berlin)
Benny Johanson, Ph.D., Sweden
Igor Kononenko, Ph.D., Prof, Slovenia
Stanley Krippner, Ph.D., Professor, USA
Peter Mandel, Germany
Newton Milhomens, Brazil
Rosemary Steel, England
Lars-Erick Unestahl, Ph.D., Prof., Sweden

Since 1999, the magazine Korrekt News-Official Journal of the International Union of Medical and Applied Bioelectrography. <http://korrektnews.narod.ru>

International Congresses on Bioelectromagnetism, ICBEM.

<http://www.bem.fi/info.htm>

1996-1st ICBEM, Tampere, Finland, 9-13. 6. 1996.

1998-2 th International Conference on Bioelectromagnetism, Melbourne, Australia, 15-19 Feb. 1998.

<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/mostRecentIssue.jsp?punumber=5414>

2000-3 th International Conference on Bioelectromagnetism. Bled. Slovenia. 7-8 october 2000. <http://lbk.fe.uni-lj.si/icbem>

2002-4th ICBEM, Montreal, Canada. 2-6. 6.2002.

2005-5th ICBEM, Minneapolis, USA. 12. 15.05.2005.

2007-6th ICBEM, Aizu, Japan. 16. 19. 10. 2007.

2009-7th ICBEM, Rome, Italy. 29-31. 5. 2009.

2011-8th ICBEM, Banff, Alberta, Canada. 13. 16. 5.2011.

2013-9th ICBEM, Geneva, Switzerland, 5-8. 9.2013.

1.5 Kirlian Semyon Davidovich.

1939 Semyon Davidovich Kirlian (20.02.1898-4.04.1978) and Kirlian (Lototskaya) Hrisanfovna Valentine (1904-1971).

1898 Semyon Davidovich Kirlian was born February 20, 1898 in Ekaterinodar in a large middle-class family. He studied music and dreamed of becoming a pianist, but at the beginning of the First World War was sent to Tiflis in the Caucasus spare artillery battalion. At the end of 1917 and returned to Ekaterinodar entered electrician plumber on ledodelatelyny plant. Thus began his working career related to electricity. He was repairing electrical equipment, worked in the publishing house "Petrel" in 1st city hospital.

In 1920 the town was renamed Ekaterinodar Krasnodar.

In 1939 Semyon Davidovich took repairman of electrical equipment to the city hospital, renovated in hospital physiotherapy apparatus for therapeutic massage, which used high-frequency current (apparatus for darsonvalization), he drew attention to the strange pink discharge between the cover glass electrode and the skin hands. SD Kirlian decided to try to fix the resulting image discharge in the high frequency current of an object.

I come to the aid of an old friend, SD Kirlian an electrical engineer and a passionate amateur photographer AG Zherebilov. "Maybe try to influence discharges on photographic emulsion, placing between the electrode and the skin of photographic film? But in the bluish discharge of hollow glass electrode will light. Then it was decided to replace the glass with metal, however, the ranks became painful. ". When the feeling of isolation from the Earth became smaller. Thus it was obtained the first images of the unique objects animate and inanimate nature using the "high-frequency currents."

Then, in collaboration with his wife Valentina Hrisanfovnoy began to improve, the original scientific experiments. Only carefully checked and experimentally proved on thousands of photographs the reality of the developed method Kirlians decided to formalize it legally: August 2, 1949 was notarized first picture obtained by experimenters. Then the method was declared and formalized patents.

At home, he constructed a device on a flat metal electrode strengthened negative film, which was necessary to cover the palm. Then, through the "sandwich" was passed a current of high frequency. Kirlian used for this purpose are not coil Ruhmkorff and safer modified their response, Tesla transformer.

The first object that was "photographed" thus became the coin. The inventor has connected thereto one electrode placed on top of the tape, covering her second electrode included a high-frequency current. Having made an imprint S.D.Kirlian saw a picture coins, which went along the edges of the sliding discharge.

When photographing Kirlian not use the camera. The object was placed between two metal plates, through which an electric current frequency of about 200 kHz. The palms and fingers photographed superimposed on a photosensitive surface of a charged metal plate.

He planned to use an insulating table and put a photographic plate wrapped in black paper, on the surface of the electrode. The second electrode is clamped in his hand, his finger on the plate, flip the switch, you're done! For insulation, he became feet on the rubber mat.

One of the discoveries of the Kirlian discharge is dependent on the psycho-physiological state of a person.

Looking through the eyepiece of the microscope adapted to observe the bits, you can see the enchanting flashes, sparks, lightning, distribute whimsical patterns. The device created by the transparent electrode was used. Finger is applied to the lower electrode side and observation was made on the upper side of the transparent electrode through a microscope.

The apparatus was on the table is not cumbersome, as improved microscope. On the stage is put a leaf of a plant included electricity, and the eyepiece there is a delightful picture! Conventional leaf turns into a brightly lit huge, highly organized and economically distributed city. And there are clearly visible all the objects: a bright light illuminated the road (main leaf veins) on them are narrower track. And all lit up! Between them, the various "communication" settlements. And different "objects" of different intensity lighting, dark spots. Each "object" on Kirlian photography can be seen and learn!

1939 SD. Kirlian took repairman of electrical equipment in 1st city hospital.

1939 The first experiments SD Kirlian darsonvalization the machine for discharge to obtain images. Semyon Davidovich Kirlian in 1939 made his most important scientific discovery while working on the device repair d'Arsonval and drawing attention to the discharge of his fingers. The apparatus used in the initial experiments consisted of generator HDTV resonator coil interrupter. Generator HDTV turns dangerous for humans electric current to a safe. Such a generator has to work with a frequency of approximately 75-200kGts fluctuations pulse sharply damped. Each pulse should not carry much energy that it can not provide the body heat or irritating. Its duration 50-100msek.

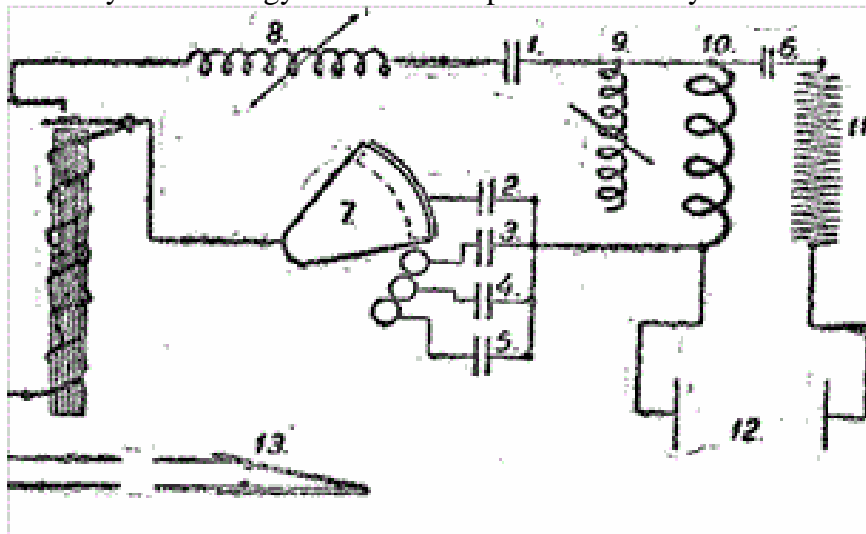


Fig. 1-5-1. The spark generator.

Kirlian began to invent new methods and devices to achieve better images. From the contact photographing, he moved to seek opportunities to obtain images similar to television, that is, on the luminescent screen at a low vacuum. Then it creates a bit-optical electrode, a device in which one of the electrodes is water. Through this optically transparent electrode can be seen under high magnification discharge process occurring on the surface of the sheet or on human skin.

1949, the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries they were granted a copyright certificate №106401 "Method of photographing objects in high frequency." The invention was immediately classified.

1949 SD Kirlian A method of producing photographic images of different kinds of objects. Patent 106401. 1957. + (application by 05.09. 1949).

1950 Moscow comes scientist botanist for registration discharge of two leaves of the plant. One sheet torn from a healthy plant, and the second, with the patient. Although at first sight, both the sheet did not differ from each other, their differences in the images were clear. The disease is clearly manifested in the energy field, the plants before the onset of symptoms in the physical body.

1952 Semyon Davidovich made several visits to Moscow, where in closed meetings of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences report on the results of their research. Shortly after one of these trips Kirlians receive a letter from Academician Topchiev in which he recommends to write a monograph detailing the nature and basis of their method for obtaining an image by gas discharge. The inventors have enthusiastically set to work, and after eight months, by 20 November 1952, a manuscript titled "High-frequency discharges in the electric field of the capacitor: photographing high-frequency, high-frequency electron-ion optics" has been completed and submitted as a report to the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

1957 Kirlian spouses are allowed to open the publication of their works. His work is partially published authors in the journal "Science and Applied photography and cinematography" entitled "Photography and visual observation by means of high-frequency currents." It was the first magazine, it is known the world about a new kind of photography. The publication caused a great response in the society and the scientific world, which has led to the need for the spouses Kirlian write in more detail about his research.

1958 SD Kirlian He traveled to Moscow and met with the chief engineer Soyuzminzdrava Kondratov GV

In the early 1960s, Lev Fyodorov of the USSR Ministry of Health, affected the prospects of using Kirlian photography in the medical diagnosis, allocated spouses Kirlian research funds. But soon after the death of Fedorov funding from Moscow began to wane, giving way to skepticism and criticism.

1960 Belov. The torches, illuminating the unknown. Literary Gazette. October 29, 1960. Article about Kirlian SD

1962 in the journal "The Soviet Union» 1962. №3. published an article about the work of Kirlian. The magazine published in 16 languages.

1964 came the brochure "In the world of wonderful bits of" publishing "Knowledge".

1965-20 of December. We come to the head. Chair of Plant Biochemistry Krasnodar Polytechnic Institute Professor. P.S.Erygin and Vice-Rector assistant professor of the same institute A.S.Polyakov. The purpose of their coming-acquainted with the possibilities and prospects of methods of photographing high-frequency currents. P.S.Eryginu must see the breath of grains of rice, and A.S.Polyakovu-catching through the rose petals number (declining profits) essential oils.

1966 CHART take photographs for foreign publications APN.

1966 Semyon Davidovitch and Valentina Hrisanfovna become members of the Moscow Society of Naturalists.

1966 Blog Entry Kirlian on March 19, 1966: For 17 years, being the official correspondence between the ministries, committees, research institutions, the opening of a special laboratory for the development of our research methodology for obtaining images by means of high-frequency currents. And to this day, since 1949, the question of this lab is hanging in the air, no one can lead it, while in France (what we learned by chance) have developed a method and practically used in biology.

1966 in the Krasnodar Agricultural Institute (KNIISKH) was a laboratory for the study of the method of photographing using high-frequency currents. Head of the Laboratory was Kirlian SD

1971 In December 1971, after a serious illness passed away Valentin Hrisanfovna. Despite the irreparable loss and poor health, Semyon Davidovitch continues the work of his life, trying to complete the study started.

1972 In a letter addressed to the participants of the first Western Conference kirlianskoy photos, Semyon Kirlian wrote: "The new research will be so essential that only future generations will be able to estimate their worth. Before us is a huge open world, even more, of infinite possibilities. "

1974 Semyon Davidovich Kirlian was awarded the title "Honored Inventor of the RSFSR."

1974 article in the journal "Science and Life" on the SD Kirlian. (Shishina Yu Cryptography discharge characters. Science and Life. 1974. s.74-80. +)

1976-1978 two years Semyon Davidovich manages a special laboratory in the Krasnodar branch of the CPP "Saturn" Institute current source (Kovno), where he directed further work on the study and application of his method. Laboratory staff were Belomestnykh Nina, Yevgeny Zyryanov Timofeevna Primachenko Nikolai Yakovlevich. Medical issues involved Beletskaya Nina. She took a huge amount of black and white Kirlian photos in hospital in different patients. In recent years, he was involved in the creation of the atlas Kirlian images for medicine.

In his later years S.D.Kirliana invited to work in the laboratory of Biophysics of the Krasnodar Research Institute of Agriculture.

1976 to the SD Kirlian We came to American journalists.

1976, the Italian association of scientists awarded S.Kirliana nominal gold plate for the great contribution in research and invited him to take part in the VIII International Congress on parapsychology, whose work is covered by the study "Kirlian". But Semyon Davidovich could not go to Italy (and also in Japan, Brazil and other countries, invited him).

1978-28 February 1978 SPC "Saturn" (a branch of the NGO "Quantum") organized by the All-Union conference dedicated to the 80th anniversary of S.D.Kirliana. Following the conference, a collection of reports was issued. The collection includes the work of researchers from Krasnodar, Moscow, Leningrad and Dnepropetrovsk.

Seventy recipients sent reprints of an article published in an academic journal; not less than thirty recipients sent spouses drawings, diagrams, explanatory notes, as well as advice given in absentia. Fifty-two scientists from Leningrad, Moscow, Saratov, Lviv, Chisinau and other cities, not content

with correspondence, visited Krasnodar to here on the spot, learn from the experiences of spouses Kirlian. In its archives there are letters from 130 cities around the world.

1978 after the death of seeds Davidovich April 4, 1978 left the receivers of his case.

Some materials are stored in the National historical museum village Dinskoy Krasnodar region. The museum contains a unique, authentic documents about the life and activity of the Krasnodar inventor Semyon Davidovich Kirlian and Valentina Hrisanfovny, personal belongings, instruments made by scientists, diaries, letters, manuscripts, a library owned by the inventors, furniture, photographs, films, and other devices Materials of scientific and creative activity. Museum Director Lagoon Elena G. Korobov.



Fig. 1-5-2. Kirlian SD Kirlian and his wife WH.

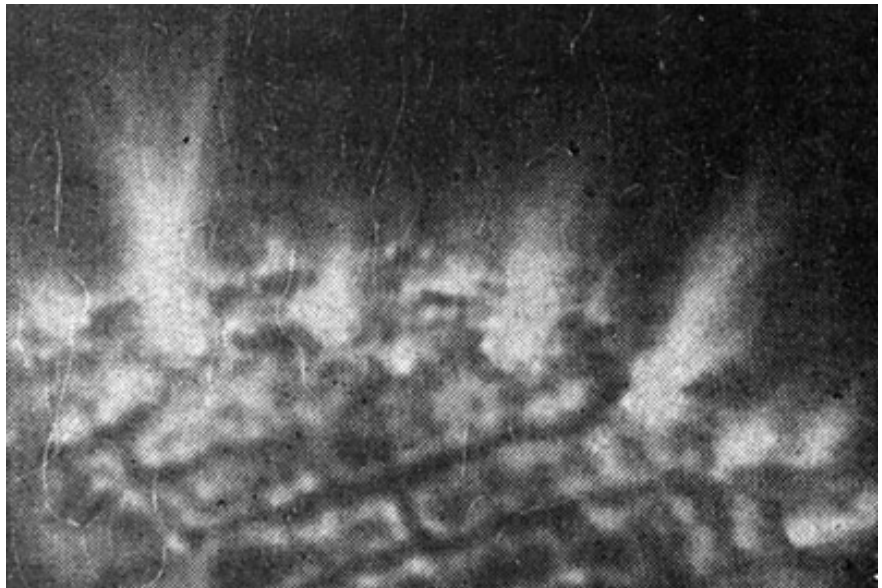


Fig. 1-5-3. Photo hand and skin (increase 400x) obtained Kirlian SD

1949 SD Kirlian A method of producing photographic images of different kinds of objects. Stated Patent 106401. September 5, 1949. 1957. +

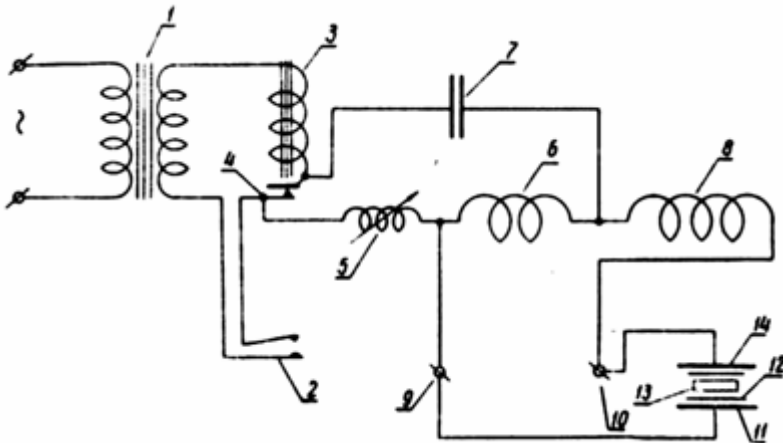


Fig. 1-5-4. Driving device.



Fig. 1-5-5. Monument at the grave S.D.i VH Kirlian at the Slavonic cemetery in Krasnodar.

1949 SD Kirlian A method of increasing the contrast of photographic images. Stated Patent 106421. 5 September 1949. + Contrast enhancement is achieved by placing between the subject and the photographic material of fine fabrics, such as chiffon or gas. At the same time between the subject and the photographic emulsion is formed a space causes a vigorous flow of the discharge process and the strengthening of its action in the emulsion due to the guiding action of tissue cells and its dielectric properties.

1954 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH A method for producing photographic images. Patent 106797. 1957. +

1950 SD Kirlian Capacitance plate. Patent 108088. 1957. +

1950 SD Kirlian Capacitance plate. Patent 108090. 1957. +

1950 SD Kirlian An apparatus for producing photographic images of different kinds of objects. Patent 108092. 1957. +

1951 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH A method of producing photographic images of different kinds of objects. Patent 108099. 1957+

1955 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH A method of photographing cylindrical metal objects. Patent 113807. 1958. +

1955 SD Kirlian A device for photographing the leaves of plants. Patent 113837. 1958. +

1950 SD Kirlian A method of producing photographic images of different kinds of objects. Patent 118135. 1958. +

1956 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH A device for monitoring the electric phenomena occurring on the surfaces of objects under the influence of high-frequency currents of the field. Patent 120609. 1959. To investigate + discharges enlarged transparent plate of the capacitor is fixed on the optical system.

1958 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH A device for monitoring the electric phenomena occurring on the surface of objects under the influence of high-frequency currents of the field. Patent 123260. 1959. +

1952 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH The apparatus for producing enlarged images. Patent 125850. 1960. +
 1958-Kirlian, S. D. and Kirlian, V. Kh. In the World of Wonderful Discharges. Alma-Ata, Kazakh, U.S.S.R. Kazakh State University. 1958.
 1959-Kirlian, S. D. and Kirlian, V. Kh. Photography and Visual Observation by Means of High-Frequency Currents. Alma-Ata, Kazakh, U.S.S.R. Kazakh State University. 1959.
 1960 torches, illuminating the unknown. Literary Gazette. October 29, 1960. An article about the opening of Kirlian.
 1960 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH Device for stretching the flexible sheet material and skin of humans and animals. Patent 129204. 1960. +
 1960 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH High-frequency device for producing enlarged images. Patent 149163. 1962. +
 1961 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH Photography and visual observation by means of high-frequency currents. Journal of Scientific and Applied Photography and Cinematography. 1961. v.6, №6. s.397-403.
 1961-S. Kirlian and V. Kirlian, "Photography and Visual Observations by Means of High Frequency Currents" Journal of Scientific and Applied Photography, v.6 (1961), p.145-148.
 1962 SD Kirlian Electric Crown kidney escape lilac, half-cut. Sathya was written in 1962.
 1964 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH A device for photographing objects by means of high-frequency currents. Patent 164905. 1964. +
 1963 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH Capacitance plate. Patent 164906. 1964. +
 1964 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH In a world of wonderful places. M. 3nanie. 1964. 40c. +
 1964-Kirlian S.D., Kirlian V.K. Photography and visual observation by means of high frequency currents. Journal of Scientific and Applied Photography. 1964, 6: 397-403.
 1965 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH Some features of photographic technique and visual observation by means of high-frequency currents. Problems kriminalistki and forensic science. Coll. rep. Alma-Ata, 1965. s.150-151.
 1966 Adamenko VG Kirlian SD A method of producing images with high-frequency currents. Patent 209968. 1968. +
 1968 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH Trailing spark. Read Kirlian "Kirlian-2000." Krasnodar NGO "Inforay CO., LTD", 1998. s.184-187.
 1998 SD Kirlian Electrophysiological functions of plants. SD Kirlian, VH Kirlian. Read Kirlian "Kirlian-2000." Krasnodar NGO "Inforay CO., LTD", 1998. s.188-212.
 1969 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH An apparatus for producing a photographic image of the object by high frequency. Patent 246317. 1969. +
 1969 Adamenko VG Kirlian SD Kirlian VH On the study of biological objects in the high-frequency electric fields. Questions bioenergy. Alma-Ata. 1969. s.19-26.
 1969 AK Mulatova Stepanov P.C. Kirlian SD Kirlian VH Biodielektricheskaya characterization of tissue in gastric cancer and other pathological processes. Questions bioenergy. Alma-Ata. 1969. s.26-28.
 1972 SD Kirlian, Adamenko VG, VH Kirlian Shevkunov KF A method for controlling the physical state of the metal. Patent 336586. 1972. +
 1972 Adamenko VG Kirlian SD Kirlian VH Formation of high-frequency images at high discharge gaps. Conf. Alma-Ata. 1972. p.2. s.40-42.
 1972 SD Kirlian Kirlian VK Mulatova AK Stepanov RS To study the issue of high-frequency fields in the stomach cancer and its other states. Proceedings of the seminar. Alma Ata.1972. (Article written September 18, 1968).
 1972-Adamenko V.G. Kirlian S. Kirlian V. The Biometer: Detection of Acupuncture Points. Journal of Paraphysics. 1972. 6.
 1973-Adamenko V.G. Doktorovici V.A. Kirlian S.D. Digest of 1 Intern. Congr. Of Psychotronic. V.1. Praga. 1973.
 1974-Semyon D. Kirlian and Valentina Kh. Kirlian. Photography by Means of High-frequency Currents. The Kirlian Aura. Krippner. 1974. p.149-151. +
 1974-Adamenko V.G. Kirlian V.K. Kirlian S.D. Detection of Acupuncture Points by Biometer. The Kirlian Aura. Krippner. 1974. p.35-50. +

1976 Adamenko VG Kirlian SD Kirlian VH A device for producing large image objects. Patent 662900. 1979. +

1978 SD Kirlian Some of the physical and technical features of the development of equipment for the study of the Kirlian method.

1979 SD Kirlian Skokov Y. Belomestnykh NV Brewers ON Feldman VI Zapevin IL Kursevich PA Malyshko TN Sitchikov LM, Skursky AG Prospects for the use of high-frequency imaging for the diagnosis of the state of biological objects. Conf. dedicated. SD anniversary Kirlian. Krasnodar. 1979. s.47-48.

1979 NS Lidorenko Kirlian SD Brewers ON Skokov Y. Belomestnykh NV Features and prospects of diagnostics of biological objects using the "Kirlian effect". The psychological state of the person and the information content of BAT skin. Conf. Kiev. 1979.

1979 Kirlian effect. Great Medical Encyclopedia. 1979. Vol.10. s.321.

1998 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH Trailing spark. Read Kirlian "Kirlian-2000." Krasnodar NGO "Inforay CO., LTD", 1998. s.184-187.

1998 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH Electrophysiological functions of plants. Read Kirlian "Kirlian-2000." Krasnodar NGO "Inforay CO., LTD", 1998. s.188-212.

1998 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH On the work done to determine the mechanism of action of therapeutic techniques Krivorotov AE Read Kirlian "Kirlian-2000." Krasnodar NGO "Inforay to. LTD ", 1998. s.213-219.

1998 Muratova AK Stepanov RS Kirlian SD Kirlian VH To study the issue of high-frequency fields in the stomach cancer and its other states. Read Kirlian "Kirlian 2000". Krasnodar. 1998. s.230-258.

2003 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH In a world of wonderful places. Krasnodar. 2003 198s.

2003 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH High-frequency discharges in the electric field of the capacitor: photographing high-frequency, high-frequency electron-ion optics. In a world of wonderful places. Ed. AP Boychenko. 2nd ed. Krasnodar. Education-South. 2003 200c.





Fig. 1-5-6. Book cover.

Lototskaya Valentina (grandniece Kirlian VC (Lototskii).

2008 VA Lototskaya Kirlian spouses and their invention. Memoirs of contemporaries Stories followers. The views of experts. Krasnodar. Education-South. 2008 190c.

2009 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH In a world of wonderful places. Comp. Lototskaya VA 3rd ed. Krasnodar. Education-South. 2009 145c.

1991 The mystery of the museum's rooms. The newspaper "Tribuna". №22 from 19.12.1991.

1993 Vadim Orlov. Kirlians not miscalculated. Technique youth. 1993. №6. s.62-63. +

1995 Constellation Kirlian. The newspaper "Kuban news» №42 (1147) on March 4, 1995.

1995 Secrets of Kirlian spouses. "Krasnodar news." №155 (1175) on 2 September 1995.

1999 Adam M. "Fotogpafiya without fotoappapata": "The effect Kiplian" -50 years. Kuban today. 1999. July 31. p.3

1999 VP Bardadym Memories of suppugah Kiplian. Kuban portraits. Krasnodar Council. Kuban, 1999. s.227-248.

2000 Fomicheva T. Effect Kipliana became a sensation in the scientific mipe, but few know how misery avtop ideas. Freestyle Kuban. 2000 May 19. p.2

2000 E. Korobov "Heritage Kiplian" / cube. news. Nov 4, 2000. p.4. On the Public opganizatsii "Heritage Kiplian."

2001 From the diaries of spouses Kirlian (Part 1) 1958 1961. "Delphis» №4 (28) / 2001.

2001 From the diaries of spouses Kirlian (Part 1) 1961, 1962, 1965. "Delphis» №2 (30) /2002.+

2001 Belchansky K. inventor, ahead of time. Kuban. news. 2001. August 31. s.5-6.

2003 Reshetov VA Radiance. Around the world. 2003. №5. s.10-16.

2004 Artyukhina B. Shine and poverty Kirlian family. Krasnodar. Math. 15 October 2004. p.6.

2006 Vikulova Ya Secret Laboratory "Saturn". Kuban news. 2006 May 27. p.21. About soratnitse Kirlians Olga Krivorotov.

2008 Semyon Davidovich Kirlian: the 110th anniversary of the scientist and inventor: recommendatory bibliography. MUK CBS Krasnodar; BTF, Inf. refs. Department; comp. AN Spivak. Krasnodar: BTF them. NA Nekrasov. 2008. 8c.

Filming movies about research Kirlian SD

From 1961 to 1978 he photographed five educational films about the "Kirlian effect".

1971 They came to shoot a film about them from Kievnauchfilm.

1991 at the studio "Lennauchfilm" was filmed a popular science film "Living veils."

2002, the 65th anniversary of the Krasnodar Territory was filmed documentary "Semyon and Valentina Kirlian" Krasnodar TV studio "New Television of Kuban" made Natalia Brazhnikova. +

1.6 Konstantin G. Korotkov.

1980 Konstantin G. Korotkov, (1952-), Doctor of Technical Sciences, St. Petersburg.

<http://korotkov.org/konstantin-g-korotkov/>

-Deputy Director of Science of St. Petersburg Research Institute of Physical Culture (NIIFK).

'Professor of computer science and biophysics at the St. Petersburg Federal University of Information Technologies, Mechanics and Optics, Faculty of Computer Technology and Management, Department of design and security of computer systems, head of the laboratory gas discharge visualization in St. Petersburg Gitmo (TU).

Vnesheconombank Deputy Director of the St. Petersburg Academy of Physical Culture.

-President Of the company CTI, Ltd. "Kirlionics Technologies International"

-OOO "Biotechprogress"

-President Of the International Union of Medical and Applied bioelectrography (IUMAB),

-konsultant Corporation Aveda Co. (USA),

Membered editorial board of "Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine", "Journal of Science healing results of the research."

More than 25 years engaged in the research of Kirlian effect. Author of 6 books. 200 articles. 15 patents. by the method of Korotkov in Russia are already protected by four technical thesis and six health care, three dissertations in America.



Fig. 1-6-1. Konstantin G. Korotkov.

<http://ktispb.ru>

<http://korotkov.eu>

<http://korotkov.info>

<http://kirlian.ru>

<http://forum.gdvplanet.com>

<http://ww.bio-well.eu/ru/>

<http://www.bio-well-eu.com>

<http://gdvonline.ru>

<http://www.gdvsoftware.com>

<http://kirliantechno.narod.ru>

<http://grvek.narod.ru/index.htm>

1959-1969 Training School in Leningrad.

1969-1975 Training at the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute at the Department of Physical Electronics Radiophysics Faculty,
1975-1983-work at the Department of Physical Electronics LPI,
1979 Konstantin G. Korotkov Group (St. Petersburg), Vadim Polyakov B. (St. Petersburg), Stanislav Romanov Flippovich (Dnepropetrovsk).
1982 master's thesis on the scientific degree of candidate of physical and mathematical sciences,
1983-1989-work in research institutions,
1989-1995 Director of Biomedical Engineering Center,
1989 Complex equipment exhibited at the Leipzig Fair.
1992 Complex equipment exhibited at the fair in Zurich.
1995-2000-doctoral, senior researcher SPbGUITMO,
In 1996 he developed the first software and hardware Crown-TV, which allows to capture the discharge of objects and process them numerical characteristics programmatically.
1996 Vice-President of the International Union of Medical and Applied bioelectrography (IUMAB),
1998 Organizes and becomes president of JSC "Kirlionics Technologies International",
2000 doctoral thesis.
2000 Professor of "Computer Systems" SPbGUITMO,
2000 President of the International Union of Medical and Applied bioelectrography (elected at the International Congress in Brazil).

1989-1995, Korotkov KG Director of Biomedical Engineering Center,
Center for Energy and Information Technologies SPbITMO.
With instrument "Crown-current" and "Crown-TV" experiments were conducted state registration of changes in energy-AV Chumak at volitional change this state and the people who were influenced by it in different contexts.
The device "Corona current" is a device for high-frequency currents computer desk surface (by moving the dielectric) the discharge near the surface of the developing finger test. As demonstrated by a large series of experiments, the nature of these curves is very sensitive to changes in energy-(EI) state of the subject. At the same time this device produces conventional Kirlian photography. On the basis of the device "Corona current" implemented a distant sensor for detecting the impact of EI, the last big test cycle.

St. Petersburg Federal University of Information Technologies, Mechanics and Optics, Faculty of Computer Technology and Management (FKTiU)
Department of design and security of computer systems,
Gatchina Armenakovich Yuri, Head of design and safety of computer systems SPbITMO.
Korotkov KG head of the laboratory gas discharge visualization.

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Korotkina Svetlana, wife of the gene. Director of "Hemotest."

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Anna K. Korotkov, daughter.

Cyril K. Korotkov, the Company «Korrek Technologies» (LLC "Correct").

Patents Korotkov KG

1979 Alexander E. Skachkov, Konstantin G. Korotkov, Lavrov Ivan Stepanovich. (Leningrad Institute of Technology) The inverter voltage. Patent 813280. 1981.

1986 Galynkin Valery Abramovich, Gudakova Galina Zusmanovna, Konstantin G. Korotkov, Sergey Kolesnikov. (Leningrad Technological Institute, p / A-7672) device for photographing the gas discharge from the liquid-phase objects in an electric field of high tension. Patent 1241181. 1986.

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1985 AS. 1322900 USSR ionization detector. Korotkov KG (USSR) №3945460, stated. 19.08. 85.

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1990 Gudakova GZ, Evchuk VS Korotkov KG, Kukui LM, Popov Yu, Sharapov AM A.s.1561066 USSR. MKI G03G 17/00. A device for photographing a gas discharge liquid-phase objects in an electric field of high tension. №4423602, stated. 11/05/88, publ. 30.04.90 .. Discovery. Inventions. 1990. №16.

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2005 Korotkov KG Korotkina SA Apparatus for measuring the field intensity of electromagnetic radiation. Patent 2280258. 2006.

2005 Korotkov KG Korotkina SA Usubov RR Apparatus for determining the state of a biological object. Patent No. 2303391. 2007 + Apparatus for determining the condition of the biological object, including electronic pulse generator, a transparent plate provided with an electrode formed in a layer coated thereon an optically transparent conductive material, a lens, an optoelectronic digitizer, a computer and the information presentation unit, wherein output of the generator connected to the electrode, and the first output of the computer is connected to the input information presentation unit, characterized in that is provided with one or more additional transparent plates with electrodes deposited thereon, and one or more additional lenses and one or more additional optoelectronic digitizer wherein the amount of additional lenses or opto-digital converters corresponding to the number of additional transparent plates with electrodes deposited thereon, and further provided with a memory unit and a control unit and data communication with the electrodes of transparent plates are interconnected outputs opto-digital converters are respectively connected to first, second, n-ным inputs of the storage unit, the output of which is connected to a first input of the control and data exchange, the first output is connected to (n + 1) th input of the memory block, and its second output is connected to the input of the computer, the second output which is connected to the second input of the control unit and data exchange.

2009-Patent US 7,595,868 B2 Date Sep. 29. 2009 Method for Determining Hair Conditions. Korotkov K.G.

2011-Patent US 7,869,636 B2 Date Jan 11. 2011 Method for Determining the Anxiety level of a human being. Korotkov K.G.

1.7 Books on Kirlian.

1.7.1 Books Korotkov KG.

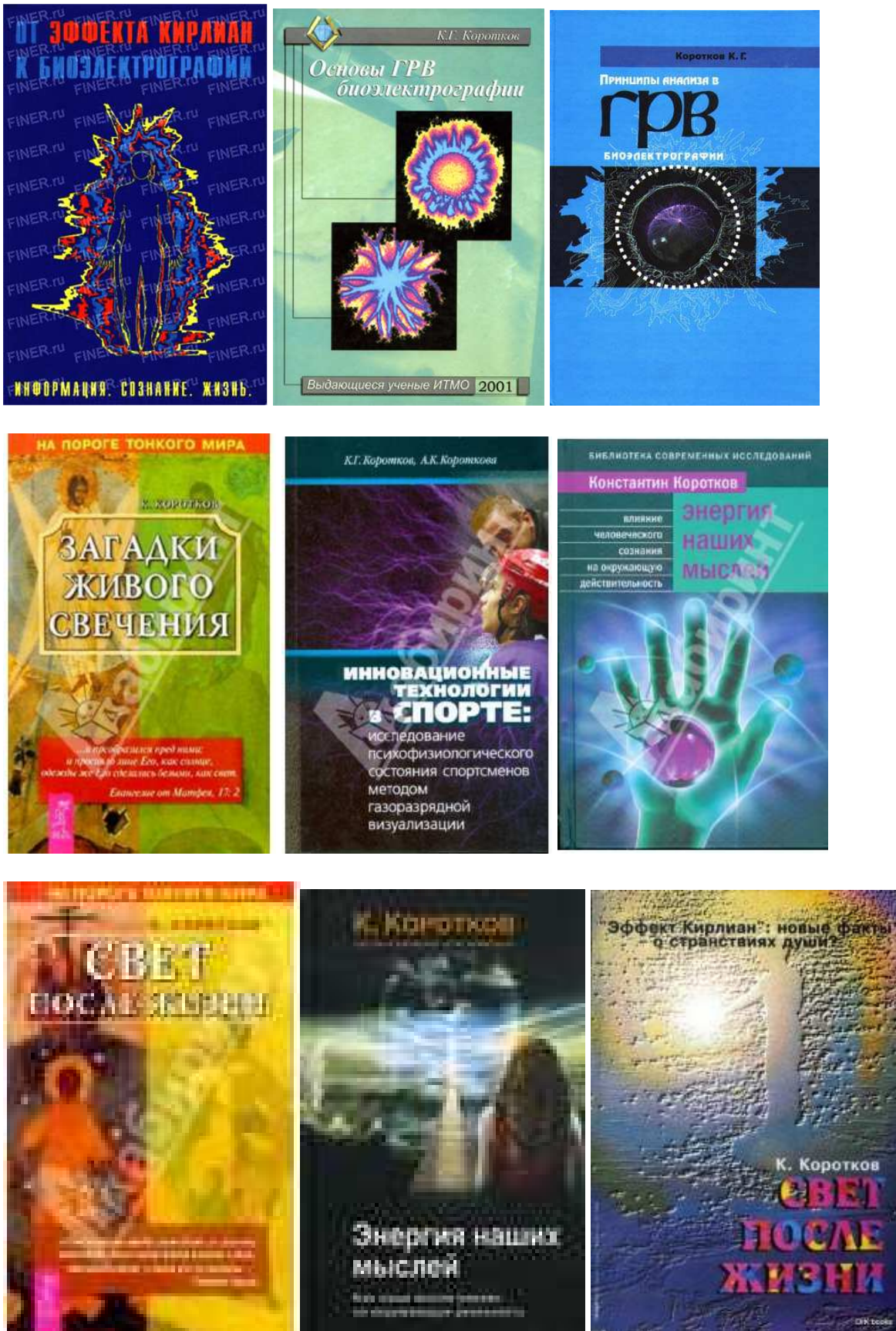
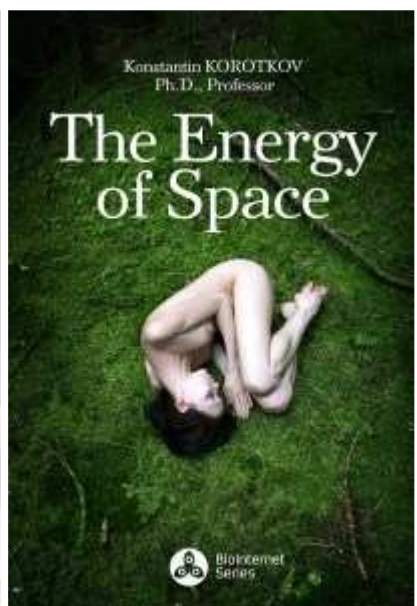
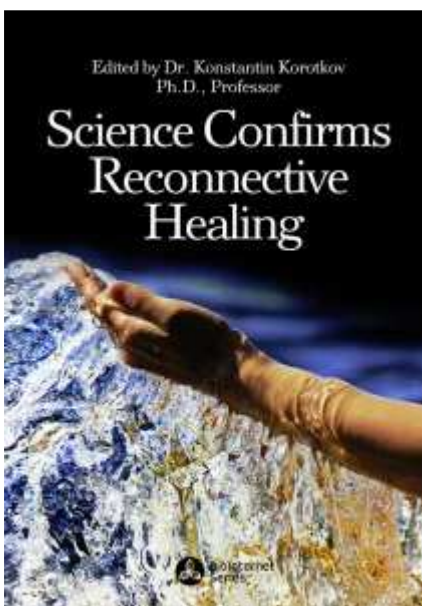
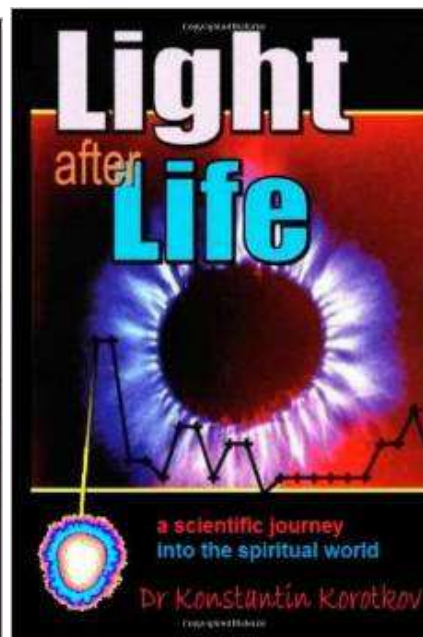
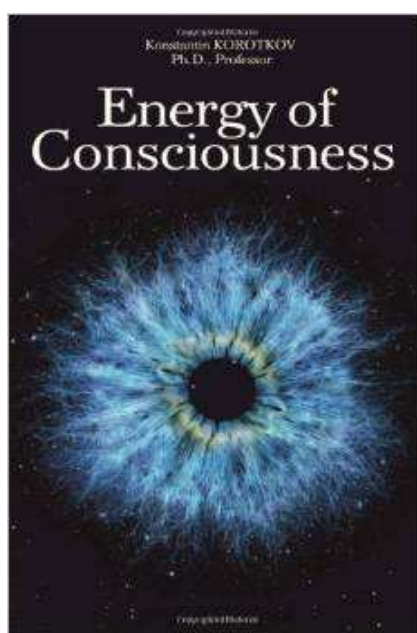
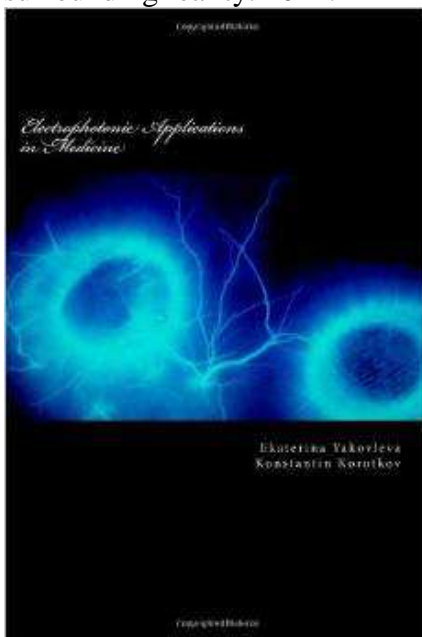
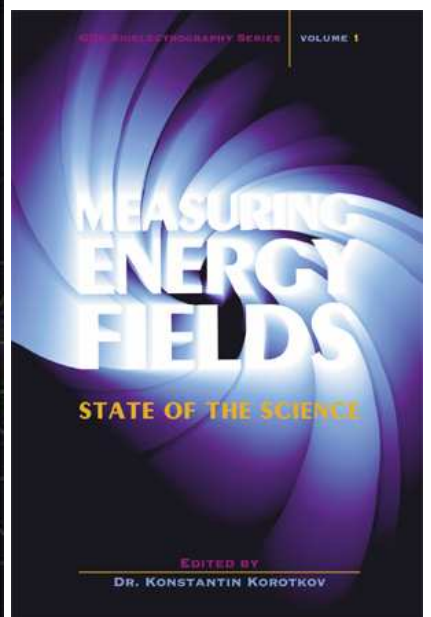
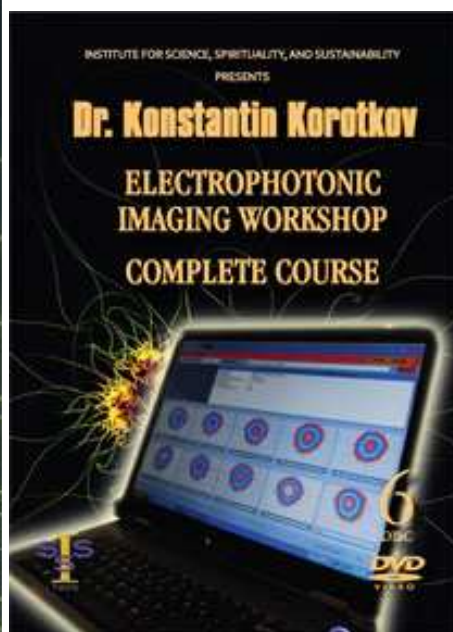
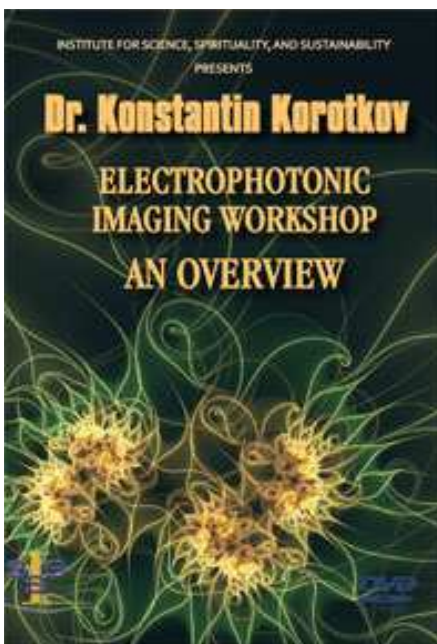
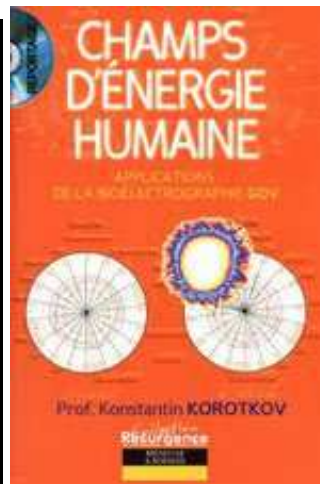
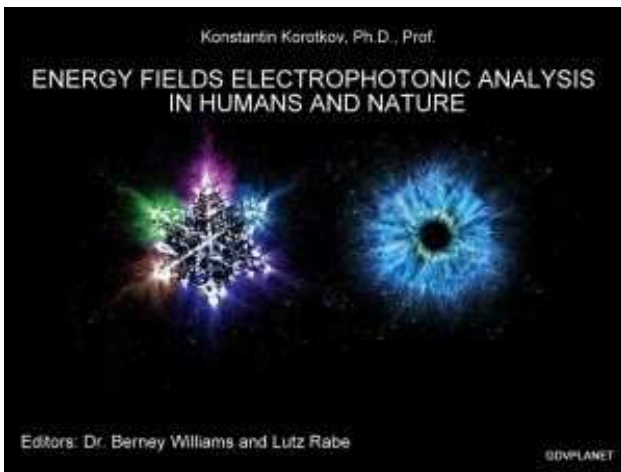
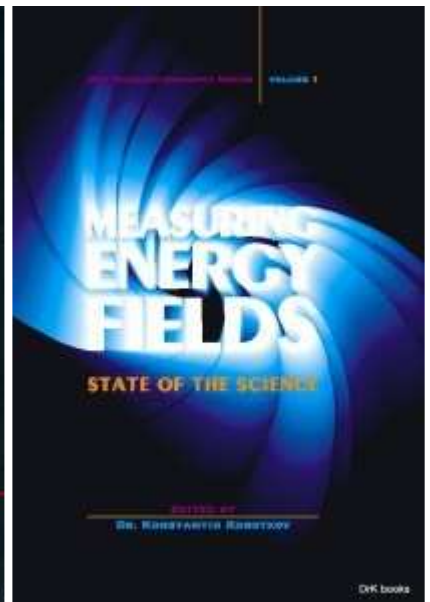
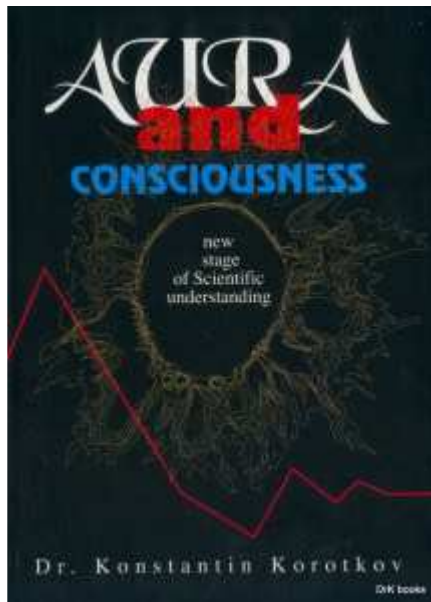
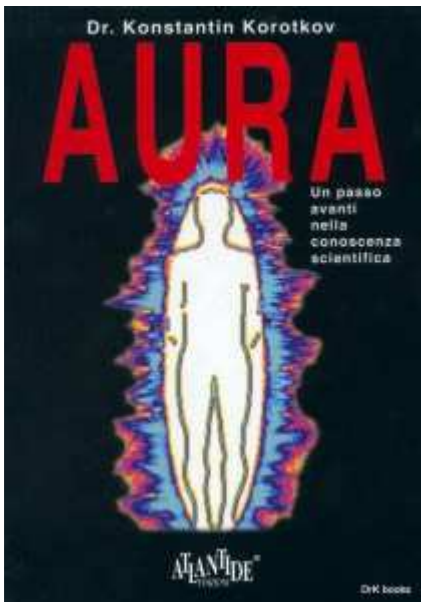


Fig. 1-7-1. Book covers Korotkov KG in Russian.

- 1994 Korotkov KG Light after life. 1994 (1996-2 edition). 240c.
 1995 Korotkov KP Kirlian effect. St. Petersburg. 1995 218c.
 1998 Korotkov KG From Kirlian effect to Bioelectrography. St. Petersburg. 1998 340C. ++
 2001 Korotkov KG Basics GDV bioelectrography. St. Petersburg. SPbGUITMO. 2001 356s. ++
 2002 Korotkov KG Light after life. St. Petersburg. All. 2002 160s. ++
 2002 Korotkov KG Mysteries of the living discharge. 2002 160s.
 2005 Korotkov KG Mysteries of the living discharge. St. Petersburg. All. 2005 158c. ++
 2007 Korotkov KG The principles of analysis of GDV bioelectrography. 2007 288s. ++
 2008 Korotkov KG Korotkov AK Innovative technologies in sports: a study of psycho-physiological state of athletes discharge visualization method. M. Soviet Sport. 2008 280c.
 2009 Korotkov KG The energy of our thoughts: How do our thoughts affect reality. 2009 352s. ISBN 978-5-699-32550-4. +
 2011 Korotkov KG Korotkov KG, the energy of our thoughts. As our thoughts influence the surrounding reality. 2011.





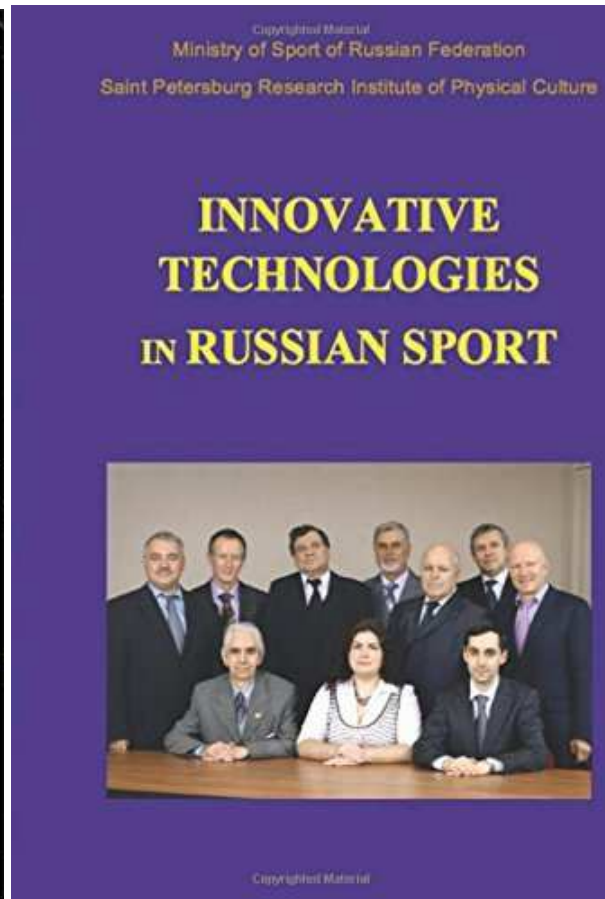
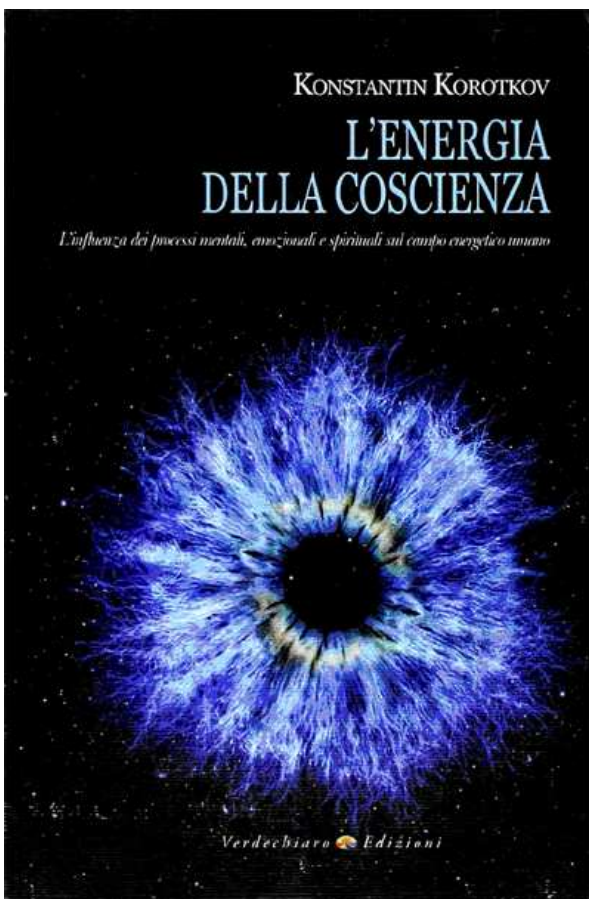
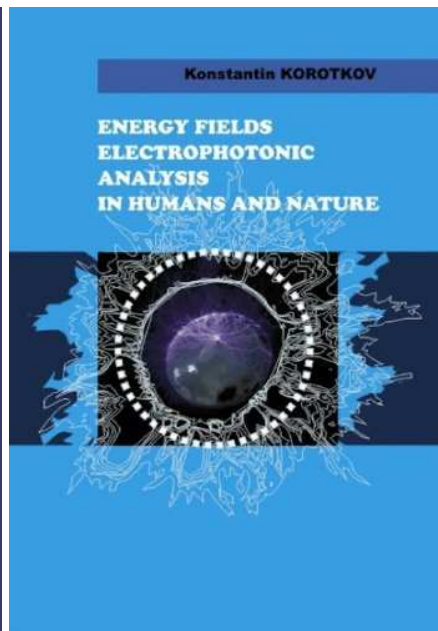
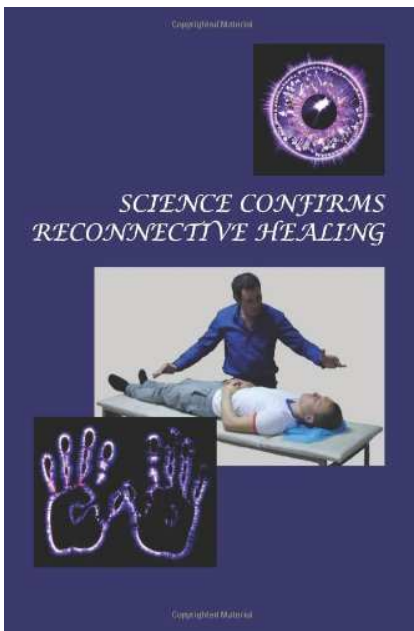


Fig. 1-7-2. Book covers Korotkov KG in English.

- 1998-Korotkov K. Light After Life. Backbone publishing, NY. 1998. 190 p.ISBN 0-9644311-5-7.
- 1998-Korotkov K. Aura and Consciousness: New Stage of Scientific Understanding. St.Petersburg, Russian Ministry of Culture. State Publishing Unit "Kultura", 1998, 302 p., In English. 1999, in Spanish, Atlant Edizioni, Milan. ISBN 5-8334-0330-8.
- 2002-Korotkov K. Human Energy Field: Study with State of the Science (Gdv Bioelectrography). Backbone publishing, NY. 2002. 360 p.ISBN 096443119X.

2004-Measuring Energy Fields: State of the Science, GDV Bioelectrography series. V.I. Korotkov K. (Ed.). Backbone Publishing Co. Fair Lawn, USA. 2004. 278 pages. ISBN 097420191X

2005-Korotkov K. Champs D'Energie Humaine. Resurgence Collection. Belgique. 2005

2005-Korotkov K. Carlos Mejia Osorio. La Bioelectrografia. Baranquilla. Colombia. 2005.

2006-Korotkov K. Geheimnisse des lebendigen Leuchtens. Herstellung Leipzig, Germany. 2006, 142p.

2011- Korotkov K. Science Confirms Reconnective Healing: Frontier Science Experiments. 2011.

2012-Korotkov K. The Energy of Consciousness: Volume 1. 2012. 234 pages. ISBN-13: 978-1477575994.

2013-Korotkov K. Yakovleva E. Electrophotonic Analysis in Medicine: Gdv Bioelectrography. 2013. 134 pages. ISBN-13: 978-1481932981 +

2014-Korotkov K. Light After Life: Experiments on Afterlife. 2014. 250 pages. ISBN-13: 978-1499363678.

2014-Kotrotkov K. Energy fields electrophotonic analysis in humans and nature. 2014. ISBN-13: 978-1499216264. +

2014-Korotkov K. Measuring energy field: State of the Science GDV bioelectrography series, Volume 1. 278 pages. ISBN 0-9742019-1-X

1.7.2 Russian books.

1899 Dr. Mes. Pogorelsky. Elektrofosfeny energografiya and as proof of the existence of polar physiological energy or the so-called animal magnetism in their significance for medicine and science. With 48 photographs and photo type 2 in the annex portraits and facsimiles of the author. St. Petersburg, Type. V.Demakova. The new lane. 7. 1899. 105c.

1907 V. Bitner In the mysterious region. Scientific excursion into the mysteries of human nature. St. Petersburg. 1907 318s.

1960 Lysikov VN The method of photographing biological objects. Using the methods of biophysics in breeding and genetic research. Chisinau. 1960 186s.

1964 SD. Kirlian VH In a world of wonderful places. M. 3naniye. 1964. 40c. +

1968 VM Inyushin VS Gritsenko Vorobyov NA Shuya Fedorov N. Gibadullin F. On biological essence Kirlian effect (concept of biological plasma). Publishing house of the Kazakh State University. Alma-Ata. 1968. 45c.

1969 Aronov MA Kolechitsky ES, Larionov VP, VF Minein Sergeev YG Electrical discharges in the air at a high frequency voltage. Energy. M. 1969. 176s.

1972 PLastinin VV Introduction to the physics of the gas discharge. Irkutsk. ISU. 1972 218c.

1981 Alexander V. Eletsii. Gas discharge. Popular scientific literature. M. knowledge. 1981. 63c. (New in Life, Science and Technology. Series "Physics" №6).

1987 Raiser Yu The physics of the gas discharge. M. Science. 1987 592s. +

1993 Proceedings of the universities. Instrument Series. Special Issue: Research bioenergoinformatsionnykh processes. 1993. t.36. №6.

2009 Raiser YP Physics of gas discharge. 2009 736s. ISBN 978-5-91559-019-8.

1987 EP Velikhov Kovalev AS AT Rakhimov Physical phenomena in gas-discharge plasma. M. Science. 1987 160s. +

1986 Kozharina B.B. Zacepin H.H. Domorod H.E. Electric-imaging technique. Minsk. Science and Technology. 1986 134c.

1988 Gribkovskii VP Gaponenko OA Kiselev VN Professor Electrography and magnetism: Jakub Narkevitch-Yodko. Science and Technology. M. 1988. №5. 187s.

1991 SF novels Black ZD Non-destructive testing of materials by the method of Kirlian. Dnepropetrovsk. Ed. DSU. 1991 144c. +

1999 Shustov MA Protasiewicz ET Photo electrical discharge. Tomsk. TPU. 1999 241s. +

2001 Shustov MA Protasiewicz ET Theory and practice of photography gas discharge. Tomsk TPU. 2001 252s. +

2001 Shadura MI Biogolografiya. New of the living. Teamwork diagnostic center «AURA MA-GI» Ltd. M. Aslan. 112c. ++

2003 Shadura MI Chichinadze GK Information and Biogolografiya body. 2003 48c. ++

- 2003 AP Boychenko Shustov MA Theory and practice of photography gas discharge. Coll. scientific papers. Krasnodar. KSU. 2003 150c.
- 2003 SD Kirlian Kirlian VH High-frequency discharges in the electric field of the capacitor: photographing high-frequency, high-frequency electron-ion optics. In a world of wonderful places. Ed AP Boychenko. 2nd ed. Krasnodar. Education-South. 2003 200c.
- 2003 AP Boychenko Shustov MA Basics of a discharge photos. Tomsk: Publishing house «STT». 2003 316s.
- 2004 AP Boychenko Shustov MA Basics of a discharge photos. Tomsk. Publishing house «STT». 2004 312c.
- 2008 EV Kryzhanovsky Crownscopy: new life "Kirlian effect". St. Petersburg. "Ma'am." 2008. 92c.
- 2008 Kirlian effect. Collection of articles. Dnipropetrovsk, "lithographer". 2008. 124 p.
- 2009 Tokarev AV Corona discharge and its application. 2009 138c. +
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- 2009 Ivanov IG Gas discharge and its application in photonics. 2009. 96p. +
- 2009 Korotkov KG Muromtsev DI Babitsky MA Borisov MV Yanovska EE Chapin A. Isayev EV Practical basis of gas discharge visualization. St. Petersburg. SPbGUITMO. 2009 132c. ++
- 2010 EE Semenihih Kirlian effect. Collection of articles. Cultural Institute of Donetsk National Technical University. Donetsk. 2010. 64c. +
- 2012 Form C can not be seen. The book-album of Kirlian photographs. St. Petersburg. Vector. 2012 160s.
- 2012 Yakovleva EG GDV-bioelectrography medicine. M. Publishing House "Manager of Health." 2012. 132c. ++
- 2010 LA Pesotskaya Kirlian photography for everyone. Dnepropetrovsk. 2010. 74c. ++
- 2010 LA Pesotskaya Evdokimenko NM Boatswain EI Secrets of water flora and Kirlian effect. Dnepropetrovsk. 2010. 66c. ++
- 2011 LA Pesotskaya Secrets of minerals and Kirlian effect. Dnepropetrovsk. 2011. 74c. ++
- 2014 LA Pesotskaya Kirlianography in medicine. Dnepropetrovsk. 2014 108c. ++
- 2014 MV Couric Pesotskaya LA Kirlian photography living and inert bodies. Dnepropetrovsk. 2014 124c. ++
- 2014 Pesotskaya LA. Know yourself and be healthy (or the stars, and Kirlian effect). Dnepropetrovsk. 2014 112c. ++

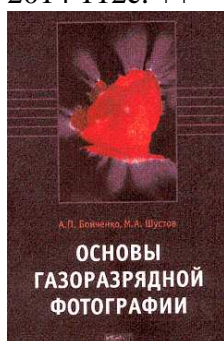


Fig. 1-7-3. Book cover.

1.8 Literature on Kirlian.

1988-Rhea A. White. Kirlian Photography. Bibliography (Psi Center Directories Series) Exceptional Human Experience. 3 edition (August 1, 1987). 1987. ISBN-13: 978-0944446058. +

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- Cattaneo Alberto Eduardo. La Medicina Energética y La Foto Kirlian. (App.).
 - Barrett S. Kirlian photography. Quackwatch, June 2. 2001.
 - Bettina Bernoth-Fisslinger. Magical auras: the art of aura photography. 1996. 93 pages.
 - Beuthe, T.G. ; Chang, J.S. (1995). Gas discharge phenomena. In: Chang, J.S. Kelly, A.J; Crowley, M. (Eds). Handbook of electrostatic processes. New York: Marcel Dekker. 152p.
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 - George Nava True. Can Kirlian Photography Detect Diseases?
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 - Vilner NS Spitsina EA A study of patients with bronchial asthma by gas discharge visualization. 6th International Congress on bioelectrography "Science. Information. Consciousness. " St. Petersburg. 2002. s18-22. The studies were conducted on the device "Corona TV".
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 - 1978-Truzhnikov Mikhail Ivanovich Shishkin A. Herman. Apparatus for photographing high-frequency currents. Patent 794591. 1981. +

1.9 Patents.

By the early '90s in the USSR it was issued more than 50 copyright certificates on various inventions, based on the use of "Kirlian photography". Among them, a method of nondestructive testing, the method of registration high air pockets in the solid material, the method defectometry in a high electric field, a device for visualizing magnetic pattern on the object surface, etc.

1. A.s.106401 USSR. NCI 57b. 12. A method of producing photographic images of different kinds of objects. SD Kirlian. Discovery. Inventions. 1957. №6. p.115.
2. A.s.108088 USSR. NCI 57b. 12. The capacitance plate for implementing the method according A.s.106401. SD Kirlian. Discovery. Inventions. 1957. №8. s.101-102.
3. A.s.108090 USSR. NCI 57b. 12. The capacitance plate for implementing the method according A.s.106401. SD Kirlian. Discovery. Inventions. 1957. №8. p.102.
4. A.s.108092 USSR. NCI 57b. 12. A method for producing photographic images of various kinds of objects on A.s.106401. SD Kirlian. Discovery. Inventions. 1957. №8. p.102.
5. A.s.108099 USSR. NCI 57b. 12. A method for producing photographic images of various kinds of objects on A.s.106401. SD Kirlian, VH Kirlian. Discovery. Inventions. 1957. №8. p.102.
6. A.s.118135 USSR. NCI 57b. 12. A method for producing photographic images of various kinds of objects on A.s.106401. SD Kirlian. Discovery. Inventions. 1959. №4. s.55-56.
7. A.s.125850 USSR. NCI 21g, 37. Device for enlarged images. SD Kirlian, VH Kirlian. Discovery. Inventions. 1960. №3. p.20.
8. A.s.278020 USSR. NCI 30b 21/02. MKI A61C 19/00. A device for obtaining images of periodontal tissue by means of high frequency currents. VS Radchenko. Discovery. Inventions. 1970. №25.s.83.
9. A.s.360599 USSR. AE Kravtsov, MA Reznikov. Discovery. Inventions. 1972. №36.
10. A.s.573792 USSR. MKI G03G 13/06. A method of imaging the electric field of arbitrary configuration. MA Grief, YD Pimenov. Discovery. Inventions. 1977. №35.s.157.
- A.s.581450 USSR. MKI G03B 41/00. Apparatus for photographing objects. AD Kravtsov, EN Perepelkin, AK Petrovsky. Discovery. Inventions. 1977. №43.s.118-119.
12. A.s.601651 USSR. MKI G03B 41/00. Device for registration of objects in emission currents of high frequency. VM Inyushin, IB Beklemishev VP Glushko, VA Semykin, NN Fedorov. Discovery. Inventions. 1978. №13. p.172.
13. A.s.635451 USSR. MKI G03B 15/00. The apparatus for obtaining images. BS Agaronov, AK Zeynalli, NN Lebedev, LG Paritsky, OM Sreseli. Discovery. Inventions. 1978. №44.
14. A.s.662900 USSR. MKI G03B 41/00. A device for producing large image objects. VG Adamenko, VH Kirlian. SD Kirlian. Discovery. Inventions. 1979. №18.s.195.
15. A.s.721743 USSR. A device for scanning inspection items. SF Romagna. Discovery. Inventions. 1980. №10.s.170.
16. A.s.742857 USSR. Kata optical-discharge electrodes. SF Romagna. Discovery. Inventions. 1980. №23.s.234.
17. A.s.783682 USSR. An apparatus for imaging a magnetic pattern on the object surface. EN Perepelkin, VV Kozharina. Discovery. Inventions. 1980. №44.
18. A.s.787979 USSR. MKI G01N 27/84, G01R 33/12. An apparatus for imaging a magnetic pattern on an object surface by A.s.634185. VV Kozharina, EN Perepelkin, AG Dovgyallo. Discovery. Inventions. 1980. №46.s.211.
19. A.s.813280 USSR. The inverter voltage. AE Skachkov, IS Lavrov, KG Korotkov. №4567645, appl. 9.4.79.
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22. A.s.1059538 USSR. MKI G03D 17/00. A method of imaging electrical inhomogeneities flat objects. VV Kozharina. Discovery. Inventions. 1983. №45. C. 195.
23. A.s.1080113 USSR. A device for high-frequency electrical inhomogeneities photographing objects. Zatsepin NN, NE Domorod, VV Kozharina. Discovery. Inventions. 1984. №10.s.167.

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27. A.s.1120159 USSR. A method of measuring the roughness of electroconductive articles. EL Ginsburg, NE Domorod, VV Kozharina etc .. Discovery. Inventions. 1984. №39.
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31. A.s.1322900 USSR. Ionization detector. KG Korotkov. №3945460, stated. 19.08. 85.
32. A.s.1324005 USSR. MKI G03B 41/00. A device for photographing a high voltage electromagnetic fields. NE Domorod. Discovery. Inventions. 1987. №26.
33. A.s.1377813 USSR. A method of determining the physiological state of a biological object. VA Galynkin, GZ Gudakova, AI Millstones KG Korotkov. №3780663, stated. 06.08. 84, publ. 02.29.88 .. Discovery. Inventions. 1988. №9.
34. A.s.1378814 USSR. MKI A61B 5/00. Apparatus for the investigation of radiation of biological objects in a high-frequency electromagnetic field. OA Semenov. Discovery. Inventions. 1988. №9.
35. A.s.1456047 USSR. MKI A01D 33/08. A method of separation of potatoes from stones and soil clods. KG Korotkov, VA Pavlik, VM Kudryavtsev. №4200324, stated. 02/24/87, publ. 07.02.89 .. Discovery. Inventions. 1989. №5. 4.
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37. A.s.1664286 USSR. MKI A61B 5/16. The device for registration of gas discharge discharge of biological objects. KG Korotkov, ND Kozhevnikov. №4736898, stated. 11.07.89.
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Foreign patents.

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- 1975-Verfahren zur elektronographischen Abtastung lebender Organismen. OS 2618424 Erfinder: Ioan Florin Dumitrescu (Unionspriorität 05.05.75 Rumänien 82140 & 12,05,75 Rumänien 82222).
- 1977-Diagnosegerät. OS 2754031 Erfinder: Peter Mandel Angemeldet: 05.12.77.
- 1983-Vorrichtung zur Sichtbarmachung von Koronaentladungen zu diagnostischen Zwecken. DE 33 40 104 Erfinder: Dieter Knapp Angemeldet: 05.11.83.
- 1983-Vorrichtung für die Erzeugung von Kirlian-Darstellungen. DE 3302215 C2. Int. Cl. A 61 B 5/05 Erfinder: Bruno Grieshaber Angemeldet: 24.01.83.
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1988-Vorrichtung zur Sichtbarmachung von Objekt-oder Epidermal-Emissionen durch Elektrolumineszenz-Video-Verfahren ohne und mit Unterdruck-Ansaugkammer. DE 3824564 A1 Erfinder: Helmut Seifert, Helmut Egger Angemeldet: 19.07.88.

1988-Kompaktheit zur Darstellung und optische Erfassung von Coronaentladungen an Objekten. DE 3826162 A1 Erfinder: Erik Igenbergs Angemeldet: 01.08.88.

1990-Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur optischen Untersuchung von Körperteilen oder Flüssigkeiten. DE 40 31 320 Erfinder: Dieter Knapp Angemeldet: 04.10.90.

1.10 related fields and promising areas of research.

Related areas:

- fizika, the study of the physical properties of corona discharge,
- biofizika, the study of the electrical properties of the skin and the body,
- elektrobiolumineszentsiya,
- ezoterika registration biofield,
- Photos getting photos contact method,
- Formation images on photo paper in the electric field.

- method Kirlian,
- coronene (surface, sliding) discharge
- are points of acupuncture meridians,
- biopole,
- neelektromagnitnoe emission rights.

Promising areas of research:

- dynamical Kirlian photography, recording and analysis of the dynamics of the process,
- monoimpulsnaya Kirlian photography, recording subtle effects and fast processes,
- rezonansnaya Kirlian photography, the determination of resonant frequencies for the registration of the various phenomena,
- distantnaya registration (surface Kirlian photography), registration with an air gap,
- Check-through opaque film for analysis nonelectromagnetic radiation
- development of new designs of Kirlian cameras.

Complete registration discharge different methods:

- Contact registration (standard method)
- distantnaya registration, registration with an air gap, through a fine mesh cloth
- Use of different filters,
- the spectral registration, registration in different spectral ranges,
- dynamical, register changes in the discharge time,
- monoimpulsnaya, lighting-driving single pulse,
- with different polarity to register separately with the discharge of positive and negative pulses,
- c accumulation, registration discharge with different time savings,
- excitations with different pulse repetition frequency,
- Registering with no single value of the pulse amplitude, and at different values of voltage,

Methods for increasing the intensity of the discharge:

Phosphor 1. Using a fluorescent coating on the transparent electrode will increase the emission by converting invisible ultraviolet radiation into visible radiation,
 2 Reducing the thickness of the insulating dielectric. Reducing the thickness of the transparent electrode would allow for the same magnitude of the applied voltage to obtain a higher voltage drop, and hence more intense radiation,
 3 pulses with a sharp edge. Generation of pulses with a steep front will enhance the discharge.
 4 reduced pressure. Register at reduced pressure will strengthen discharge. Under reduced pressure, the electrons have a large mean free path and gain more energy to excite the molecules. This causes an increase in luminescence. To create a sufficiently low pressure in the recording chamber to make an isolated space. To do this, insert a finger into the hole with the rubber seal (rubber washer with small hole), and vacuum is created using a simple pump.

1 Modification of existing GDV cameras:
 -realization distant method of recording through the use of fine filter fabric mesh (0.2 mm thick) (optional, kaak one of the operating modes)
 -GLUING pad on the thin phosphor layer for converting UV radiation into visible radiation,
 2 Create a new type of GDV cameras operating at low voltage. A discharge cell is a thin (0.2 mm thick) film attached to the frame. Top thin film salted water as an electrode. Paley is applied from below. Monitoring and recording of the discharge is produced above. Due to the thin dielectric layer can discharge at low voltage.

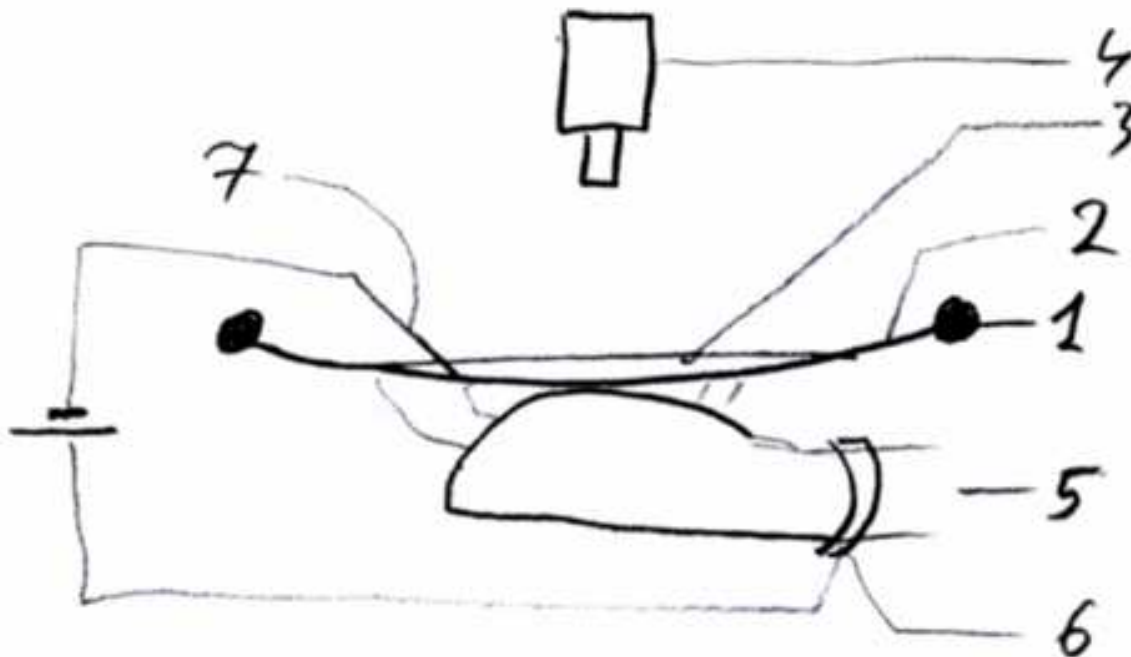


Fig. 1-10-1. The design of low voltage Kirlian camera. 1 mounting frame. 2 thin transparent film, 3-water film, 4-in digital camera, 5-finger 6-mount battery positive, 7 contact the negative pole of the battery.