

**Measuring Energies at the Island of Andaman see and Cambodia**

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New Year 2012 we celebrated with my wife Irina at the resort on little island in Andaman see, Myanmar. (Nabucco's Myanmar Andaman Resort, Macleod Island, Mergui Archipelago, E-Mail: [myanmar@extradivers.info](mailto:myanmar@extradivers.info)). It was our second visit there; in 2011 we were so charmed with beauty and calmness of this place that we decided to return. This is a diving resort where most of guests every morning take a boat and sail for diving to the nearby reefs. For half a day all the place is absolutely lonely with miles of sandy beaches, “home reef” with beautiful fishes and corals, acceptable price, careful attitude from all the personnel and good kitchen. What else do you need for total relax!



Being there I was doing recordings with “Sputnik” sensor on practically everyday basis.

And the very first records on January 1 night were really surprising! Signal of the sensor was constantly rising for all the measuring time – for more than 3

hours (fig.1 curve 1. The principle of calculations is presented in Appendix 2). I repeated measurement at night – result was practically same (fig.1 curve 2). But next day everything became clear – from the early morning heavy tropical rain with strong wind crashed on the island. It was very unusual for January, but all the previous 2011 year had an unusual weather.

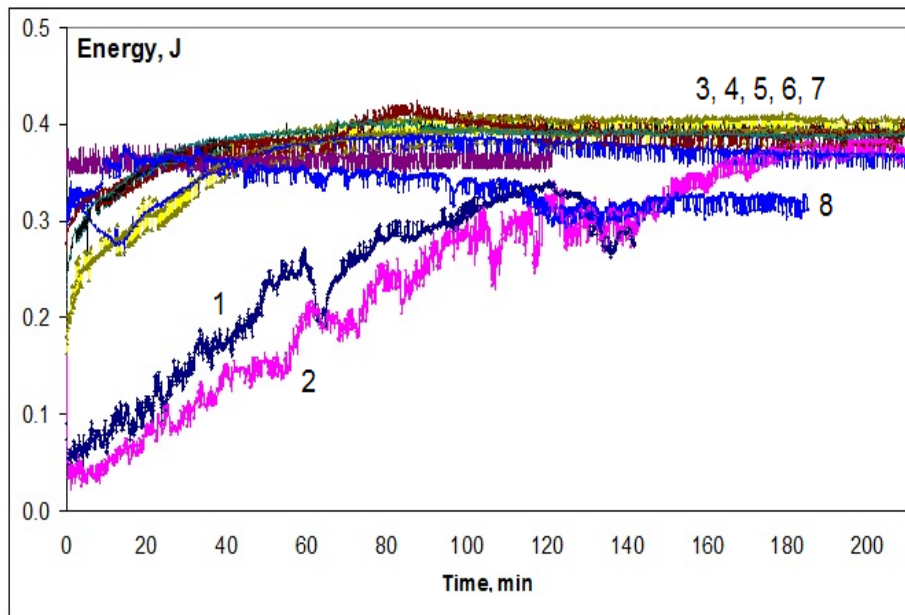


Fig.1. Time dynamics of Energy recorded by the “Sputnik” sensor at the Macleod Island 01.01.2012.

1 – Jan 1, 7 pm; 2 – Jan 2, 1 am; 3-7 – Jan 2-6; 8 – Jan 7, 6 pm.

Next day it was gloomy from the morning, even little drops of rain, but by the middle of the day sky began clearing up. I started recording at 5 pm, and after sunset stars showed up. This was reflected by the signal – it became very stable and all the records in next days at the island were practically conceded (fig.1 curves 3-7). For several days Moon was shining at the night sky sometimes hiding between the clouds, and the amplitude of a signal was very high.

At January 7 we had strong wind and the see was turbulent. It was a day of Full Moon and this was reflected in dropping down of the signal amplitude (fir.1 curve 8).

Interesting conclusions may be done by analysis of the level of data variability. The principle of calculations is presented in Appendix. As we see from the fig.2 and 3, on Jan 1 variability was quite high and in all other days it was on the level 1-2%.

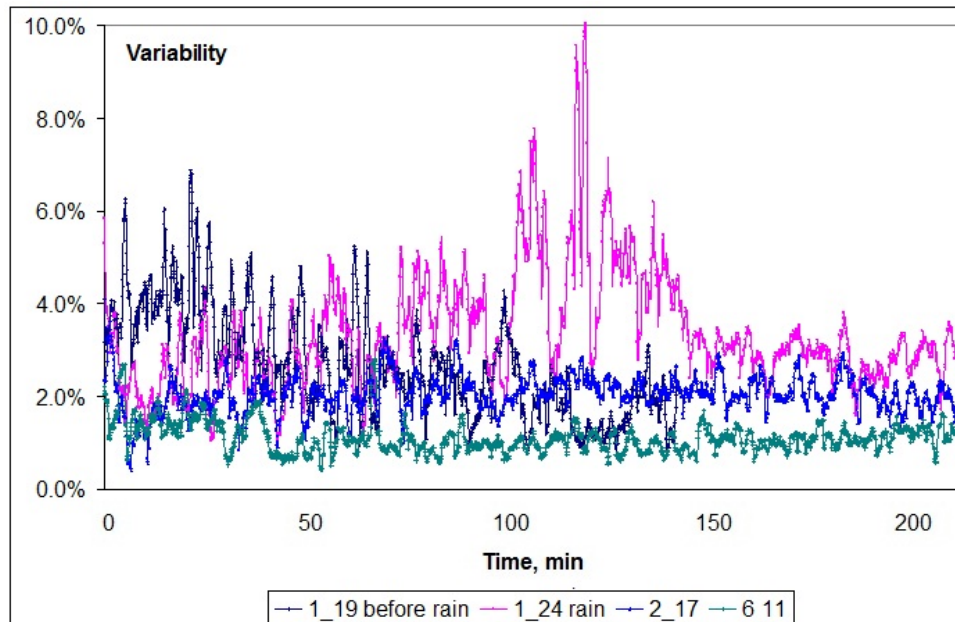


Fig.2. Time dynamics of data variability recorded by the “Sputnik” sensor at the Macleod Island 01.01.2012.

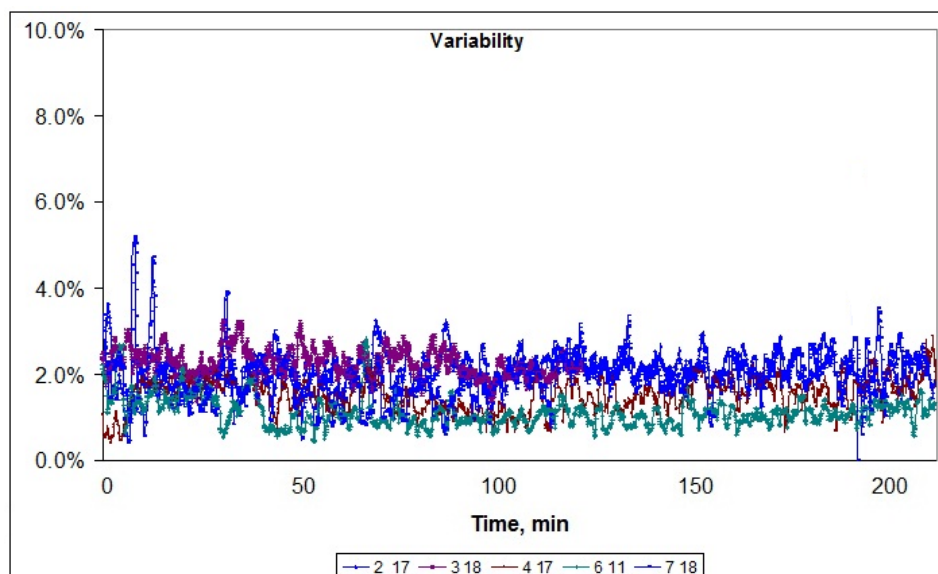


Fig.3. Time dynamics of data variability recorded by the “Sputnik” sensor at the Macleod Island 3-7/01.

As a reference on fig.4 graph of time dynamics of data variability recorded by the “Sputnik” sensor in St. Petersburg in November 2011 is presented. As you see, in a calm conditions, variation of the parameters for a long time is at the level of 1%.

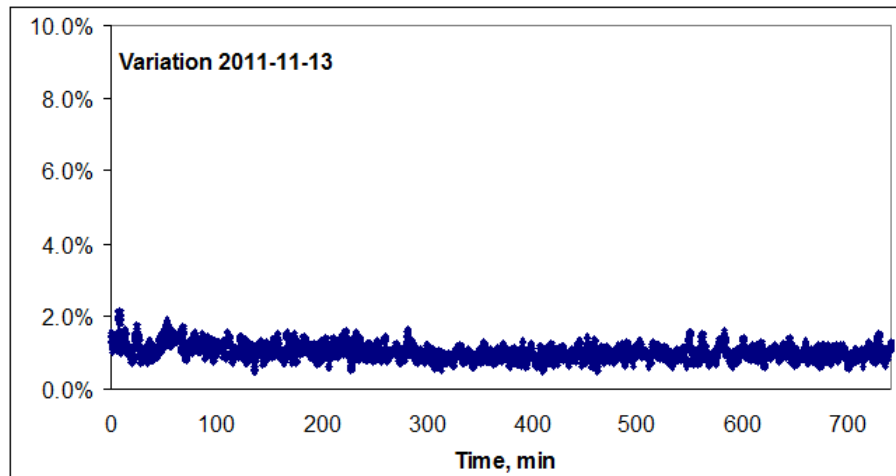


Fig.4. Time dynamics of data variability recorded by the “Sputnik” sensor in St. Petersburg.

These data confirm sensitivity of the sensor, and at the same time it shows that in all the measurements of environment we need to take into consideration dependence of data both on the energy of the place itself and on the conditions of the atmosphere. For example, at Andaman Island sunset is very fast – as if someone turns off the Holy Light and day instantly converts to night. This was clearly reflected on the Area and Intensity parameters (Fig.5,6).

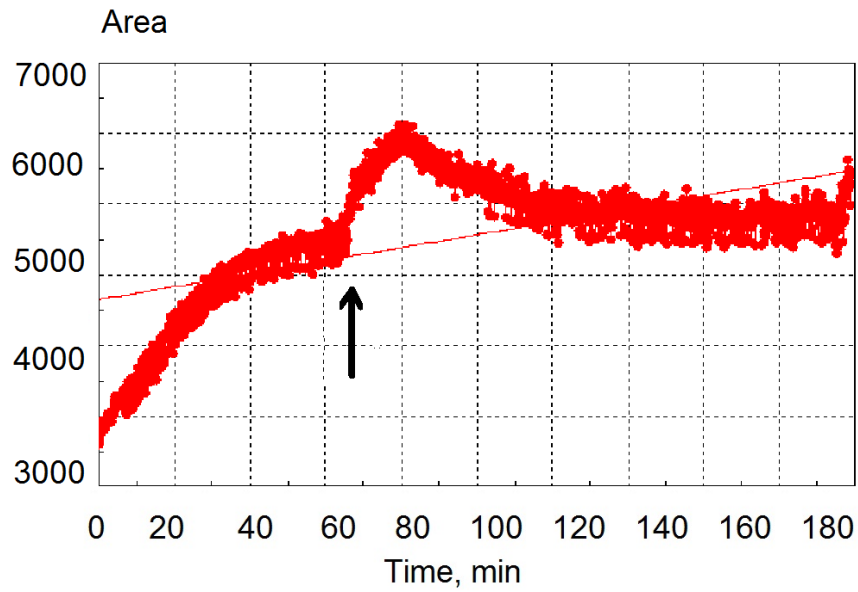


Fig.5. Time dynamics of the “Sputnik” sensor at the Macleod Island Jan 2, 2012.  
Area parameter. Arrow indicates the time of sunset.

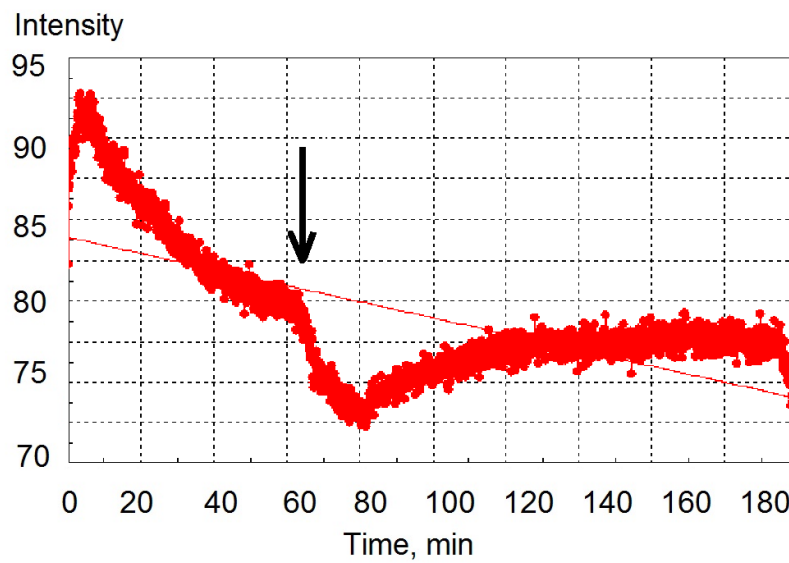


Fig.6. Time dynamics of the “Sputnik” sensor at the Macleod Island Jan 2, 2012.  
Intensity parameter. Arrow indicates the time of sunset.

### **EPC/GDV measurements in Cambodia**

After Myanmar we have flied to the town Siem Reap in Cambodia, where several ancient complexes are situated. Most of them are protected by UNESCO, they are worldwide known and every year millions of people are visiting these places. As we know from our experience, measurements in the presence of many people are not efficient – Human Energy Field may have stronger influence compared with faint field of the place itself. That is why I was happy to find a remote temple – Preah Palilay Temple - in Angkor Tom complex which was not the main target of tourists’ interest. It was standing quite far away from the main tourists roads and without bicycle we would not have come there. Please see the map at fig.7.

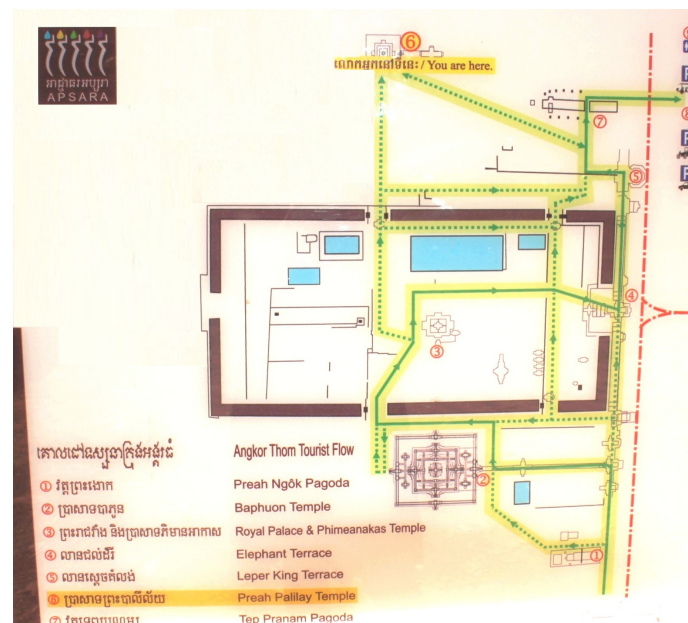


Fig.7. The map of Angkor Tom complex with marked Preah Palilay Temple. As data reference served the measurements in the Siem Reap hotel, about 10 kilometers away from the Angkor complexes. In one of the days I was able to take readings in active Buddhist complex, just nearby the Buddhist Temple at the time of morning ceremonies. Fig. 8 demonstrates results of the measurements.



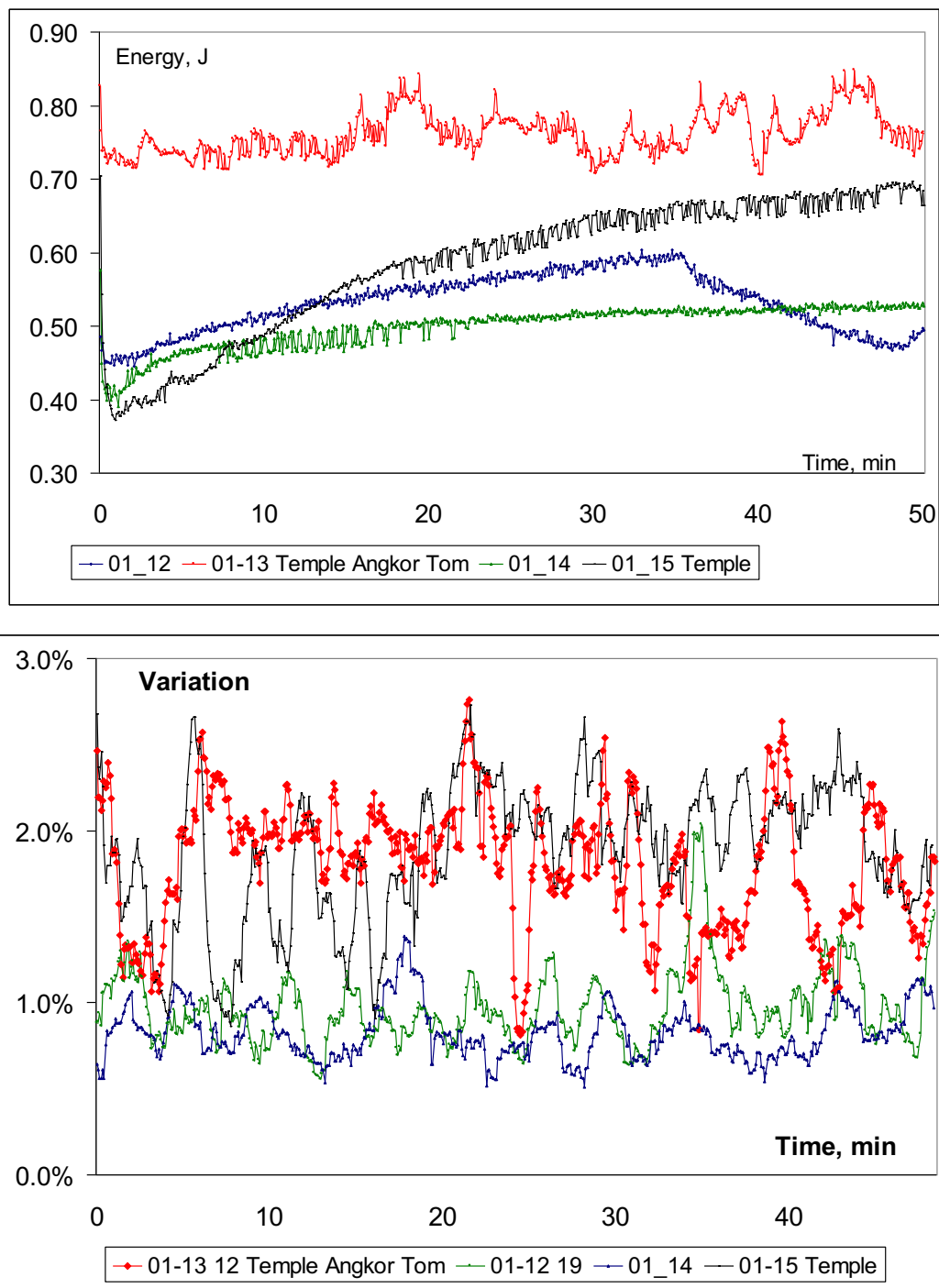


Fig.8. Time dynamics of the “Sputnik” sensor in Cambodia.

As we see from the graphs, both on Energy and Variability parameters, data collected at the Preah Palilay Temple were significantly different from all other measurements. The impression is that at the hotel it was just background “noise”

variations, while at the Temple we have detected some signal of unknown nature.

Interesting that nearby the Buddhist Temple the Energy of the signal was not very high, while the Variation was as high as in Preah Palilay Temple.

Unfortunately time constraints did not allow to repeat Angkor measurements, but presented data demonstrate the high significance of this type of research and we hope that interested colleagues will collect a lot of similar data in the nearest future.

## Appendix 1



**Angkor Tom Temples**





Preah Palilay Temple (please, see the author nearby the tree)



**In the process of measurements.**





**Ta Prohm Temple**



**At the Buddhist Temple**