



Pyramids: The Influence of Form on the Environment. Part III. Egyptian Pyramids

Korotkov KG^{1*} and Farshid Mohammadi²¹Bio-Well LLC, Colorado, USA²Gaiahealers LLC, Florida, USA***Corresponding Author:** Korotkov KG, Bio-Well LLC, Colorado, USA.**DOI:** 10.31080/ASMS.2025.09.1997**Received:** October 22, 2024**Published:** December 23, 2024© All rights are reserved by **Korotkov KG and Farshid Mohammadi.****Abstract****Objectives:** This study aimed to explore the influence of Egyptian pyramids and ancient complexes on the environment using Bio-Well sensor.**Methods:** The Bio-Well device with a specially designed Environment Energy Sensor called the "Sputnik" was used to monitor the environment's parameters.**Results:** The energy parameter of the Sputnik sensor signal at several Egyptian complexes was significantly higher than outside the complexes.**Conclusions:** Results confirm the hypothesis that Egyptian pyramids and complexes has the positive influence on the surrounding environment and, hence, people being around.**Keywords:** Egyptian Pyramids; Environment; Bio-Well; Research**Introduction**

For centuries, humans have constructed pyramids across the globe, with numerous examples still standing to this day. What were the motivations behind this endeavour, what were the reasons for investing such significant effort and resources, and what was the rationale behind this particular shape? The subject has been the focus of thousands of books, with a multitude of hypotheses proposed, and the pyramids continue to attract significant numbers of tourists. The objective of this study was to ascertain whether the Egyptian pyramids and complexes possess a distinctive energy discerned by the Sputnik sensor. Over the course of several years, we undertook visits to pyramids in different parts of the world with a view to taking measurements [1,2]. It obligatory to take a measurement away from the pyramid complex and compare the

data with the measurement taken at the foot or top of the pyramid. It is imperative that there are no individuals in close proximity, as their presence could potentially influence the results.

It is beyond dispute that the most renowned and frequently visited pyramids are those located on the Giza Plateau in Egypt. For an extended period, the Great Pyramid of Giza was the tallest structure in the world (138.75 meters, originally 146 meters), and its construction necessitated the use of over a million blocks, each weighing between 2.5 and 15 tons. The pyramid has been the subject of extensive scholarly inquiry, with thousands of books written about it. Despite this, the inner structure of the pyramid remains poorly understood. It is unlikely that the pyramid was simply a tomb, as its construction is too complex to have been

completed in the time of the first pharaohs. It is also unlikely that it was built with bronze tools and simple brute force, but only such tools and techniques were available at the time. This topic is beyond the scope of this discussion; for further information, please refer to the extensive literature available online. Concurrently, our research yielded a single academic article examining the impact of the Pyramids on human beings, yet no studies were identified that addressed the Pyramids’ influence on the surrounding environment.

In 2012 US group led by Carmen Boutler conducted a study of a group of people before, inside and after visiting the King Chamber of a Great Pyramid using GDV device [3]. Results have shown that the Great Pyramid has an affect on the human energy field and the chakra system. For most people the Energy of the Energy Field decreased inside the Pyramid, but increased after higher than before. The most unexpected finding is that the Energetic Frequency outside the Great Pyramid was not only higher, it was also more stable. It seemed clear that the pyramid did not affect all subjects in the same way.

Methods

18 people have been measures in Cairo on the second, and on the last day of the trip with Bio-Well device. Sputnik measurements was done at all the ancient sites visited.

Results

We have undertaken numerous visits to Egypt and have long held the intention of undertaking measurements there. However, it has not been possible due to the prohibition on the use of instruments within the designated area. The Egyptian government does not permit any unauthorized measurements and the process of obtaining permission can take years, necessitating lengthy and arduous bureaucratic procedures. The advent of the Bio-Well Mini, which operates via a telephone, thus created new possibilities.

On the initial morning of our visit to Cairo, our group was permitted to visit the Sphinx at 6 a.m. for a period of 30 minutes, and there were no other tourists present. The Sphinx is a substantial structure, and it was possible to identify a concealed area within it that allowed one to avoid detection by the guards. A similar approach was adopted when visiting Egyptian temples. After Cairo, we flew to Luxor, from where we took a boat along the

Nile, visiting different temples:

- Karnak and Luxor,
- Hathor temple,
- Edfu Temple,
- Kom-Ombo temple,
- Aswan sites.

Figure 1 and 2 present the results of Sputnik measurements.

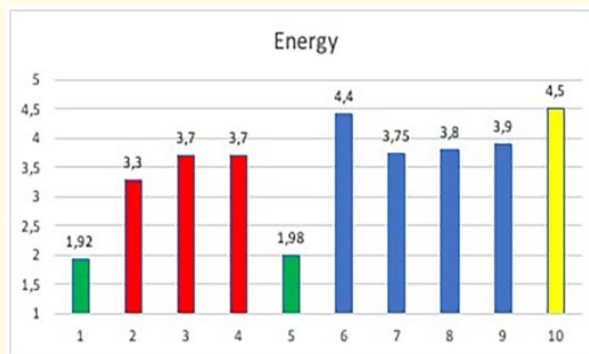


Figure 1: Results of Sputnik measurements.

1- Cairo hotel. 2- Cairo Sphinx. 3, 4- Cairo Sphinx. 5- Luxor Hotel. 6-9- Hathor Temple. 10- Luxor Temple.

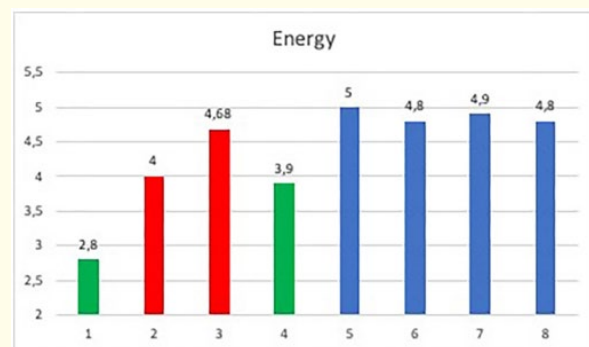


Figure 2: Results of Sputnik measurements.

1- Boat morning. 2- Temple Horos Edfu. 3- Kom Ombo Temple. 4- Boat morning Aswan. 5- Isis Temple. 6-8- Elephant Island.

Following our return to Cairo from Aswan, we proceeded to the Sakkara area (also spelled Saquarah), situated approximately 25 km from the city. The site contains ancient burial grounds of Egyptian royalty and numerous pyramids, including the famous Djoser Pyramid, also known as the Step Pyramid, which is the oldest stone building in history constructed during the Third Dynasty. In the same area we visited the Red and Bent Pyramids. Figures 3 and 4 present the results of Sputnik measurements.

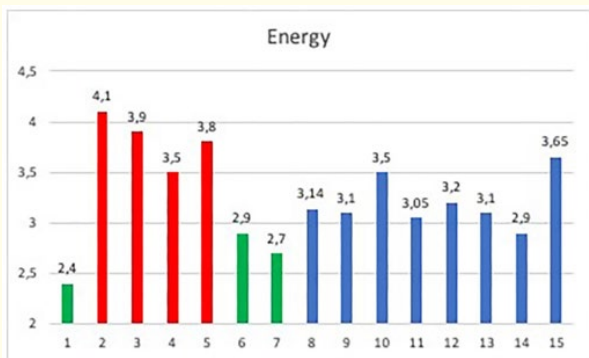


Figure 3: Results of Sputnik measurements.

1- Bus stop near Djoser Pyramid. 2-5- Djoser Pyramid. 6,7- bus stop near Red Pyramid. 8- Red Pyramid West 100m. 9- near Red Pyramid West side. 10- Red Pyramid West South corner. 11, 12- Red Pyramid South side. 13- Red Pyramid East side. 14- Red Pyramid North side. 15- Red Pyramid inside.

People’s Bio-Well data

Table 1 and Figure 4 and 5 present results of people’s measurements.

	Stress initial	Stress end	Energy initial	Energy end
Averaged	3,80	3,16	42,96	51,33
St. Dev	0,86	0,60	6,36	5,03
t-test, p value		<0,021		< 0,0001

Table 1: Results of 18 people Bio-Well measurements on the second, and on the last day of the trip.

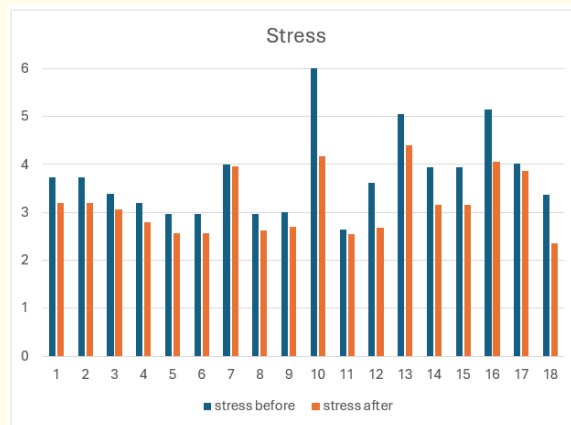


Figure 4: Stress parameter for 18 people on the second, and on the last day of the trip.

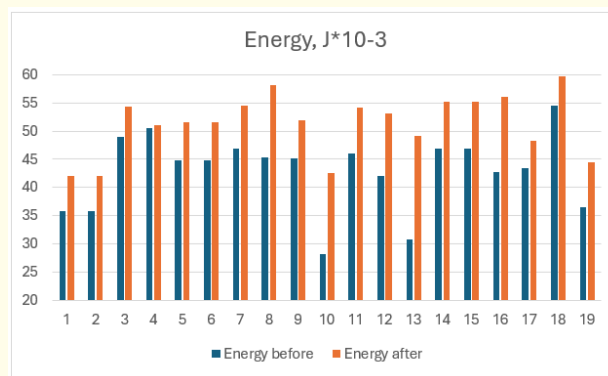


Figure 5: Energy parameter for 18 people on the second, and on the last day of the trip.

Discussion

The results provide compelling evidence that the ancient sites exhibited markedly elevated energy levels in comparison to the nearby areas. In the Aswan area, the readings were consistently elevated. The entire region is composed of pink granite with a high silica content. The granite was a material of choice for the ancient Egyptians in the construction of their structures. The dimensions of the blocks ranged from 10 to 600 tons. It would appear that there was a belief amongst the ancient Egyptians that the pink granite from Aswan possessed unique properties in comparison to granite from other deposits.

The Djoser Pyramid in Sakkara raises a number of questions that remain unanswered by conventional scientific explanations. I will cite the words of the Egyptian historian Mohamed Ibrahim Elbassiouni [4].

“Understanding the construction of Djoser’s Step Pyramid isn’t straightforward. The concept of staking six mastabas atop each other, gradually diminishing toward the top to create a step pyramid, becomes somewhere acceptable, especially given the genius of Imhotep, Djoser’s chancellor. However, when delving into underground design, numerous questions arise:

- **Huge Shaft:** Why was there a need for a colossal 28-meter-deep shaft under the pyramid? This shaft defies the pyramid’s stability, posing risk of collapse.
- **Granite Box:** The placement of a massive granite box precisely within the shaft raises eyebrows. Comprising 32 large pieces of rose granite, the box has a small opening closed by a rounded granite block resembling a pestle. Strangely, another shaft similar to this one lies across the so-called open court at the pyramid’s southern side”.

Conclusion

The data collected in Egypt provides compelling evidence that ancient structures exert a unique influence on the energy of the surrounding environment. In some locations, such as Aswan, the energy in question can be attributed to the intrinsic characteristics of the area. However, the discrepancy between the data collected at a distance and in the vicinity of temples and pyramids substantiates the hypothesis that this phenomenon is the result of the influence exerted by the ancient structures themselves. This lends support to the hypothesis that the pyramids were designed as technological structures with unknown purposes, while the temples served as healing centers for visitors. The results of our measurements of people’s energy and stress levels are consistent with this hypothesis.

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