The Scientific Journal of CosmoIntel
The First Scientific Journal in T-Consciousness Research

Impact of the Different Announcers of Taheri Consciousness Fields on GR-200 Dosimeters

Mohammad Ali Taheri[1], Amir Moslehi[2*], Firooz Payervand[3], Farzad Ahmadkhanlou[4], Farid Semsarha[5]

*Corresponding Author: Amir Moslehi
Email: moslehi.amir@yahoo.com

DOI: doi.org/10.61450/joci.v2i11.159

1-Sciencefact R&D Department, Cosmointel Inc. Research Center, Ontario, Canada
2-Nuclear Science and Technology Researcher, Tehran, Iran
3-Research and Development Consultant, Tehran, Iran
4-Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, University of California, Irvine, California, USA
5-Biochemistry and Biophysics Research Center, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

Previously, in studies examining the effects of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) on the thermoluminescence properties of materials, we investigated both used and unused GR-200 dosimeters and also examined the effectiveness of TCFs on these dosimeters for approximately 21 days. The results of previous studies showed that not only do the effects of these fields persist for the duration of the study after treatment, but also, they leave a lasting impact. In this study, we made another change in the studies examining the effects of TCFs on thermoluminescence properties. TCF treatment is established through Faradarmangar's mind or an announcer (a certified and trained individual who has been entrusted with the TCFs). By selecting a population similar to the first study (used dosimeters), we examined the response to TCFs treatments with different announcers (different individuals and genders). According to the results of this study, although the intensity and magnitude of the response have changed due to the change in the announcer, the overall trend of the response remains independent of the announcer and is consistent with the missions assigned by T-Consciousness fields, resulting in a reduction in the response.

Keywords: TLD, Thermoluminescence, Response, Charge, Announcer, T-Consciousness Fields

Introduction

The high precision, accuracy, and sensitivity of Thermoluminescent Dosimeter (TLD) in recording the effects of environmental radiation at electron levels have made them suitable candidates for assessing cumulative doses in nuclear facility workers and patients receiving related services [1, 2]. Previously, studies were conducted on various types of used and unused dosimeters exposed to T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs). Since the announcer is considered part of the intermediary loop of T-Consciousness field effects in the theory of these fields [3], this study was designed and implemented to experimentally investigate his/her effect on the final performance of the field. In this study, we selected 9 GR-200 dosimeters that had been used in previous dosimetry studies (referred to as used) and had a specific and close dosimetric index (ECC). This selection, of course, was made with the effort to make the population as similar as possible to the previous study population with a different announcer (due to fine atomic and molecular structural differences in these synthetic dosimeters, an exact one-to-one match is not possible, and no two dosimeters are exactly identical).

Method: The research was conducted according to the general consideration in section 2.2.

Results and Discussion

As seen in Table 1 and Figure 1, there is no significant difference in the trend of changes in the average charge of the population at intervals after the announcement until 21 days, despite the relative decrease observed in the trend, and unlike the two previous populations, except for the difference between the population after the announcement and one year before.

Table 1. Recorded charge values from samples and control groups at different times

Time scales	one year before day 1	Day 1	one minute after treatment in day 1	three weeks after treatment
ID	Q_0	Q_i	Q_{f1}	Q_{f2}
A3	1.707	1.612	1.623	1.632
A6	1.545	1.505	1.481	1.533
A8	1.658	1.573	1.547	1.568
A11	1.621	1.539	1.473	1.445
C8	1.68	1.634	1.639	1.646
C9	1.478	1.526	1.487	1.471
D2	1.106	1.056	0.919	0.946
D6	1.363	1.387	1.378	1.479
D12	1.319	1.269	1.065	1.075
Ave±SD	1.497±0.201	1.456±0.188	1.401±0.248	1.422±0.245

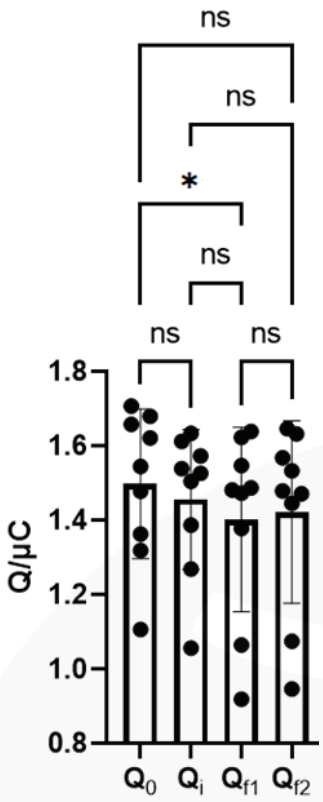

Figure 1. Recorded charge values at different times. Q_0: One year ago; Q_i: day of treatment before that Q_{f1}: 2 min after treatment; Q_{f2}: three weeks after treatment. ns: Not significant, *: p-value<0.05.

In fact, what is observed in this data confirms the effectiveness of TCFs under study conditions, with changes occurring in individuals, particularly in the population two hours after the announcement (Q_{f1}), compared to the control. However, the overall trend of the response remains independent of the announcer and, given the non-eliminable individual differences among individuals in the two populations of this study and the previous similar study, these fluctuations are likely. In fact, the mission of TCFs and the effectiveness of their impact on the system remain independent of the announcer and are determined by the system's goals.

References

1- Yu, C. and Luxton, G. (1999), TLD dose measurement: A simplified accurate technique for the dose range from 0.5 cGy to 1000 cGy. Med. Phys., 26: 1010-1016. https://doi.org/10.1118/1.598493

2- Pedersen, K., Andersen, T. D., Rødal, J., & Olsen, D. R. (1995). Sensitivity and stability of LiF thermoluminescence dosimeters. *Medical dosimetry : official journal of the American Association of Medical Dosimetrists*, *20*(4), 263–267. https://doi.org/10.1016/0958-3947(95)02004-7

3- Taheri MA: "Human from another outlook" Interuniversal Press; 2nd Edition (September 26, 2013). ISBN-13: 978-1939507006, ISBN-10: 1939507006 2013.