Analysis of Temperature, pH, and Electrical Conductivity of Water in Response to Taheri Consciousness Field 2

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Abstract

Water, as the most abundant molecule on Earth's surface and a vital component of living organisms, has always been the subject of investigation and analysis in the scientific community regarding its physicochemical properties and changes resulting from environmental variables. In previous studies on the effects of T-Consciousness Fields, changes in the pH and temperature of water as a result of exposure to these fields have been investigated. In this study, in addition to these two parameters, changes in the electrical conductivity of water molecules under the influence of T-Consciousness Field 2 have been examined, with the aim of finding a parameter of water that is more sensitive and responsive to T-Consciousness Fields. According to the results of this research throughout 8, 24, and 48 hours, changes in pH in the sample and control groups showed an increase, and temperature changes showed a decrease. Furthermore, changes in the electrical conductivity of water under the influence of T-Consciousness Field 2 were significant. To complement the current study, the examination of the levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide gases in pure water under the exposure of T-Consciousness Field 2 is on the agenda of the authors.

Keywords: Pure Water, pH, Temperature, Electrical Conductivity, T-Consciousness Fields

Introduction

The physical properties of water depend on its state (solid, liquid, or gas), purity, and temperature. Some of these properties include:

1. *Conductivity:* The ability of water to conduct electrical current, which depends on the concentration of salts and minerals dissolved in water. Highly deionized water has a conductivity of around 0.05 µS/cm at 25 degrees Celsius, while seawater has a conductivity of about 50 mS/cm. Water conductivity increases with temperature (1).

2. *Temperature:* It measures the average kinetic energy of water molecules (2). Water freezes at 0 degrees Celsius and boils at 100 degrees Celsius at standard atmospheric pressure. Water's temperature affects many of its other properties, such as density, viscosity, specific heat, and solubility (3).

3. *pH:* It measures the acidity or alkalinity of water, ranging from 0 (very acidic) to 14 (very alkaline), with 7 being neutral. The pH of pure water at 25 degrees Celsius is 7, but it can vary depending on the presence of dissolved substances like carbon dioxide, which lowers the pH (4).

Investigating changes in each of these properties under different treatments and in different conditions is one of the ways to study the changes in the material or energy conditions of the system under study. After the initial investigation of the effects of T-Consciousness Fields on the temperature and pH of pure water (5), in this study, the property of electrical conductivity of water is also examined alongside two other properties.

Method

In all experiments, the laboratory temperature was 22.7 degrees Celsius, and the humidity was 21%. Also, in all measurements, shaking (agitating) the sample and control before the test was avoided, and sampling was done from the intermediate layers of the containers. In this study, we have 3 controls and 3 samples (under the influence of T-Consciousness Field 2).

The values of the mentioned properties were recorded during five measurements at the following time intervals within 48 hours, under constant and identical conditions: *Time zero:* Before starting the treatment. *Time one:* 4 hours after treatment. *Time two:* 8 hours after treatment. *Time three:* 24 hours after treatment. *Time four:* 48 hours after treatment.

Results and Discussion

Figure 1. shows changes in the values of physical properties of water at different times in this research.

As evident in Figure 1, the changes in temperature, as well as the changes in pH, each occur separately in the control and pure water samples, concurrently with each other. Although the changes in pH in the two final time points in the sample exposed to the T-Consciousness Field show an increasing trend compared to the control, the observed difference is not statistically significant. The increasing trend of pH indicates a reduction in the number of factors contributing to water acidity in the vicinity of air, which is mainly carbon dioxide in the sample. In general, the two parameters, pH and temperature, in the sample and control set of this study change inversely with each other.

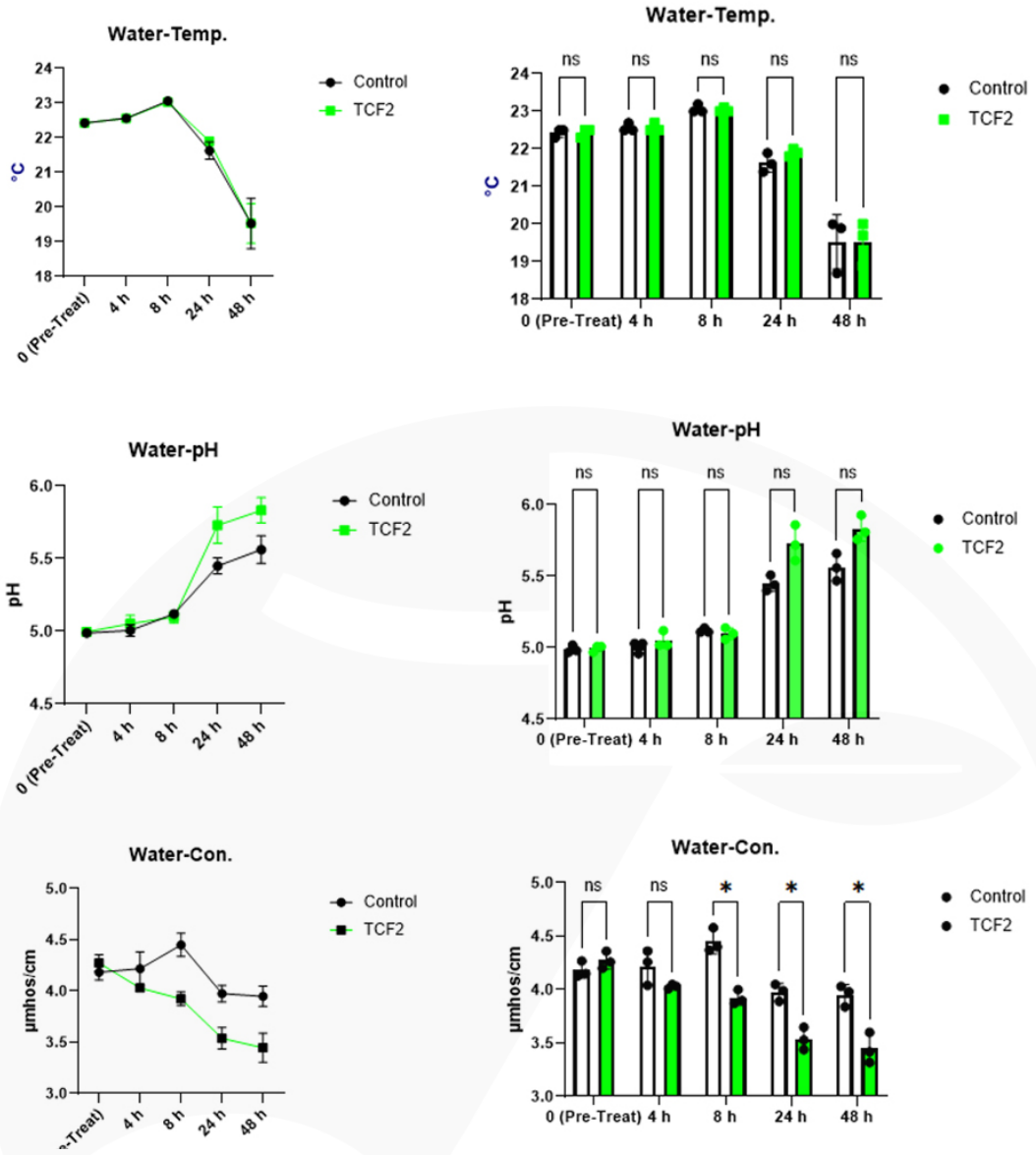

Figure 1. Changes in pH, temperature, and electrical conductivity in pure water (sample and control) at different times of this research

On the other hand, the electrical conductivity of water molecules in the control group exhibits a fluctuating trend of slight increase and decrease. In contrast, in the sample, the electrical conductivity follows the mission of T-Consciousness Field 2 and maintains its decreasing trend until the final hours of the study. At the 48-hour mark, a decrease of approximately 17% in electrical conductivity is observed in the sample compared to the control set. Considering the predominant role of carbon dioxide in creating electrical conductivity in pure water, the result suggests a reduction in the solubility of carbon dioxide in water under the influence of T-Consciousness Fields, which aligns with the increasing pH trend over time. Given the minor role of solutes in increasing the entropy of the dissolved system, the decrease in electrical conductivity of the water of the sample compared to the control, indicates a decrease in entropy in the sample under the influence of T-Consciousness Fields.

It is evident that the occurrence of the mentioned processes in the system under study, which is exposed to non-material and non-energetic T-Consciousness Fields, will not be possible except by providing the necessary energy for them, and when comparing the sample and control, we see that in practice it will not have

any source other than T-Consciousness Fields. This type of energy provided by TCFs has been named as Waveless Hidden Energy (WHE) by Taheri. Measuring the levels of dissolved gases in water, including oxygen and carbon dioxide, will significantly contribute to the validation and analysis of the above results and is on the authors' agenda.

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