

Refractometry of Pure Water and Normal Saline under the Influence of Taheri Consciousness Fields

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Abstract

A change in the refractive index of light in a medium indicates effective molecular interactions in creating the optical density of that medium. In general, changes in molecular content resulting from the formation of solvent and solute molecular systems lead to changes in the refractive index of a solution. In continuation of studies on the effect of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) on water and its well-known solution on Earth's surface with medicinal value, normal saline, this study investigates the impact of TCFs on the refractive index of pure water and normal saline, compared to the control. According to the results, TCFs generally lead to an increase in the refractive index in the samples, indicating changes in molecular motion or, in other words, an increase in the optical density of both water and normal saline samples. In pure water samples, there is no significant difference in the effect of various TCFs, but in normal saline samples, the highest impact belongs to TCF3, followed by TCF 2 and 1. Further investigations into molecular changes in the samples are in the authors' research agenda.

Keywords: Refractive Index, Refractometry, Optical Density, Taheri Consciousness Fields, Pure Water, Normal Saline

Introduction

Refractometry is a technique that measures how light refracts when passing through a specific substance, in this case, an unknown compound. It determines the refractive index, which can be used for identifying an unknown liquid compound or measuring the purity of a liquid compound (1). The closer the refractive index is to the values mentioned in references for a specific compound, the purer the sample is. Molecules in the medium delay the passage of light waves from within the medium. The amount of delay depends on the number of molecules and, consequently, the density of the medium (2).

In fact, absolute refractive index values can be used to identify chemical species, just as measuring other physicochemical properties and the absorption of light density does (3). The refractive and scattering spectra are used to describe the structural properties of analytes (4). The most important application of this method is determining the quantity of completely defined binary system components in which pure components are significantly different in terms of refractive index, and there is an almost linear relationship between n and analyte concentration. For example, it can be used to determine the amount of protein or sugar in aqueous solutions (5).

In this study, the refractive index of pure water and normal saline solution when exposed to T-Consciousness Fields is investigated. This involves changes in the optical density of these compounds, indicating changes in the type of interaction between pure water and normal saline molecules and light under the influence of T-Consciousness Fields. The goal of this study is not only to examine the effect of T-Consciousness Fields on the optical density of water and related solutions but also to find a property of matter that is more susceptible and responsive to T-Consciousness Fields treatment.

Method

The sample and control in this study, similar to other water-related studies, are the same and the difference lies in the reading before and after treatment with T-Consciousness Fields. The treatment with T-Consciousness Fields was instant and the readings were taken in the minimum time afterwards (within seconds). The precision of the refractometer used for RI is equal to 0.00002.

Results and Discussion

Observable changes in the refractive index along with their statistical significance are shown in Figure 1.

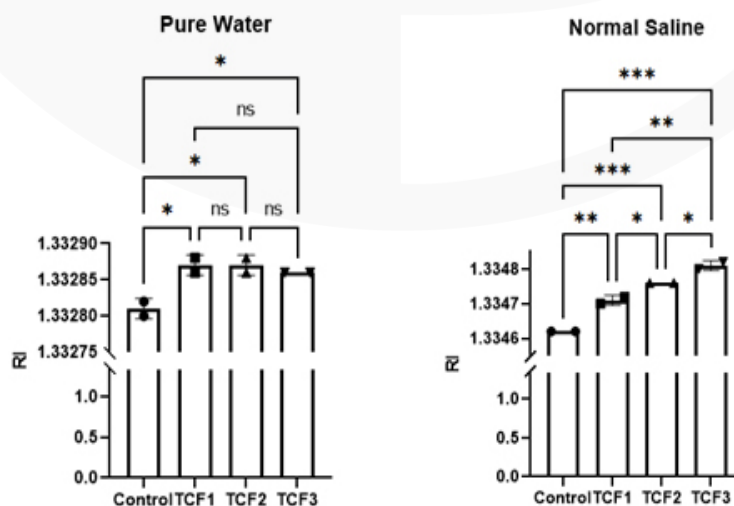


Figure 1. Changes in the refractive index of samples and controls in this study. Left side: Water samples, right side: Normal saline samples. *: p-value<0.05; **: p-value<0.003; ***: p-value<0.0005.

Based on the presented results in Figure 1, in general, T-Consciousness Fields lead to an increase in the refractive index in the samples, indicating changes in molecular motion or, in other words, the optical density of the samples. In the case of pure water, there is no significant difference in the effect of various TCFs, and on average, the T-Consciousness Fields increase the RI by three times the precision of the device (equivalent to 0.004%). In the normal saline

sample, a significant difference in the effect of various T-Consciousness Fields is observed, with the highest impact belonging to TCF3, followed by TCF2 and 1, respectively. In this sample as well, T-Consciousness Fields increase the RI on average by seven times the precision of the device (equivalent to 0.01%). Further investigation of other parameters related to optical density using complementary and validation methods is part of the authors' research agenda.

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