

Infrared Thermography of T-Consciousness Fields' Effects on Water

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Abstract

The concept of Consciousness and its role in the universe has long been one of the most challenging topics in science. Despite numerous theories proposed to explain this elusive phenomenon, there is no consensus among scientists. Mohammad Ali Taheri introduced the consciousness as a fundamental element of the universe, from which matter, information, and energy originate. To distinguish this novel approach from various existing theories, it has been termed T-Consciousness. According to this perspective, in addition to the constant consciousness, which forms the basic foundation of the physical world, there are various variable T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) with different functions. It is important to note that T-Consciousness and TCFs are considered non-physical entities and thus cannot be measured with quantitative tools. However, TCFs can be applied to subjects under study, ranging from living organisms to inanimate materials. The aim of this study was to examine the possible effects of two types of TCFs, including TCF 1 and TCF3, on thermal properties of water using Infrared Thermography technique. The data were obtained within 12 minutes and untreated samples served as controls. While there were no meaningful changes under the influence of TCF3 treatment, the application of TCF1 led to a significant increase in temperature (p -value < 0.0001), indicating a rise in the kinetic energy of the water, which necessarily requires energy. Considering that TCFs are neither matter nor energy, the energy provided by these fields has been termed Waveless Hidden Energy (WHE) by Taheri. We recommend conducting more experiments to elucidate how TCFs interact with water.

Keywords: Water, Temperature, Infrared Thermography, Waveless Hidden Energy, T-Consciousness

Introduction

Infrared thermography (IR) is a versatile technique widely used across various fields for visualizing thermal patterns. Some of the best-known applications include medical diagnostics, such as detecting diabetes neuropathy, manufacturing and quality control, as well as agricultural monitoring (Lahiri et al., 2012; An et al., 2012; Frodella et al., 2020). This technology is based on infrared radiation. All objects with a temperature above absolute zero emit infrared radiation, and the amount of this radiation depends on the object's temperature. The hotter an object, the more radiation it emits. This radiation is detected by a camera and converted into electrical signals, allowing researchers to obtain a thermal image (Bagavathiappan et al., 2013).

Scientists from various fields, including neuroscience, psychology, and physics, have proposed multiple theories about consciousness. Despite the many perspectives and definitions that have emerged, especially over the past century, no single viewpoint has gained universal acceptance among scientists (Schurger and Graziano, 2022; Mashour et al., 2020; Tononi et al., 2016; Carruthers, 2017). In the 1980s, Mohammad Ali Taheri introduced a theory suggesting that matter, energy, and information originate from consciousness. He coined the term T-Consciousness to differentiate his theory. According to Taheri, there are different T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) having non-physical entities with specific functions (Taheri, 2013). These TCFs can be applied to a range of subjects, from living organisms to inanimate objects. This distinctive feature inspired us to design experiments to evaluate their interaction with matter and energy.

Water, a vital molecule in the origin of life and chemical processes, as well as a universal solvent for natural molecules, has long been the focus of extensive research. Therefore, in a series of experiments, we evaluate the effects of TCFs on physicochemical properties of pure water and normal saline (Taheri et al., 2024;

Taheri et al., 2022; Taheri et al., 2024a). It was found that the pH and electrical conductivity of TCFs-treated water were significantly reduced compared to untreated samples. Moreover, thermodynamic calculations showed that while the enthalpy remained almost unchanged, the values of entropy reduced significantly under the influence of TCFs (Taheri et al., 2022).

To further investigate, the effects of these fields were examined at the atomic level, and TCFs were applied to thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs). It was found that TCFs treatment reduced the response of GR-200 chips, which was associated with an alteration in entropy (Taheri et al., 2023). These observations suggest that applying TCFs to the system under study can change the energy state and consequently alter the thermodynamic parameters. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the possible effects of TCFs on the thermal properties of water using Infrared Thermography technique.

Material and Methods

Application of T-Consciousness Field

Two types of TCFs named Faradarmani (TCF 1) and *Tashasho Defaee* (TCF3) were applied to the samples according to protocols regulated by the COSMOintel Research Center (www.COSMOintel.com). More details are presented in general consideration of this issue. The data were obtained within 12 minutes. The experiment included four groups, the samples without TCFs treatment was considered as control.

Infrared Thermography Test

In this study, the temperatures of test tubes containing double-distilled water were recorded using IR thermal imaging system. Each test tube held 5 ml of water. Both TCF-treated and control samples were simultaneously measured with three repetitions using the IRIS-Q system (South Korea), which has an accuracy of 0.01% K. The high-resolution color images containing temperature profiles were subsequently

analyzed using the device's internal software. The room temperature during the experiments was approximately 27.03 °C.

Statistical Analysis

All experiments were conducted with a minimum of three replicates for both TCF-treated and control samples. The data are presented as absolute values and mean ± standard deviation. All analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism version 9 software and a p-value < 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results and Discussion

As presented in Table 1, the values were recorded every three minutes throughout the study. At the beginning of the period (time 0), all experimental groups had similar temperatures. After the first three minutes, although there was

no meaningful change under the influence of TCF3, a significant increase in temperature was observed. The obtained results are presented in two ways. First, the mean value of the TCF-treated sample was compared with the untreated control after 12 minutes using a column chart. This allows for a statistical comparison of the final acquired data.

As illustrated in Figure 1a, the temperature of the samples under the influence of TCF1 increased significantly compared to the control (p-value < 0.0001). To provide a better picture of the gradual changes over the timescale of this study, a line graph is also presented. While the temperature of the control samples and TCF3-treated samples shows a fluctuation pattern, the TCF1-treated sample exhibits a gradual increasing trend, resulting in higher temperature values under this treatment.

Table 1. Recorded temperatures of TCF1 and TCF3-treated samples and controls every three minutes. Bold numbers indicate significance compared to control (p-value<0.0001).

Consciousness Field	TCF1		TCF3	
	Control Temp./°C	Sample Temp./°C	Control Temp./°C	Sample Temp./°C
0	27.26	27.7	27.1	27.26
	27.42	27.45	27.22	27.41
	27.62	27.62	27.38	27.2
3	27.14	27.61	27.28	27.41
	27.25	27.55	27.36	27.53
	27.48	27.58	27.53	27.3
6	27.16	27.68	27.34	27.46
	27.31	27.59	27.39	27.58
	27.53	27.6	27.61	27.39
9	27.09	27.69	27.32	27.4
	27.26	27.61	27.28	27.5
	27.49	27.59	27.52	27.33
12	27.16	27.7	27.32	27.18
	27.32	27.63	27.28	27.18
	27.51	27.61	27.38	27.01

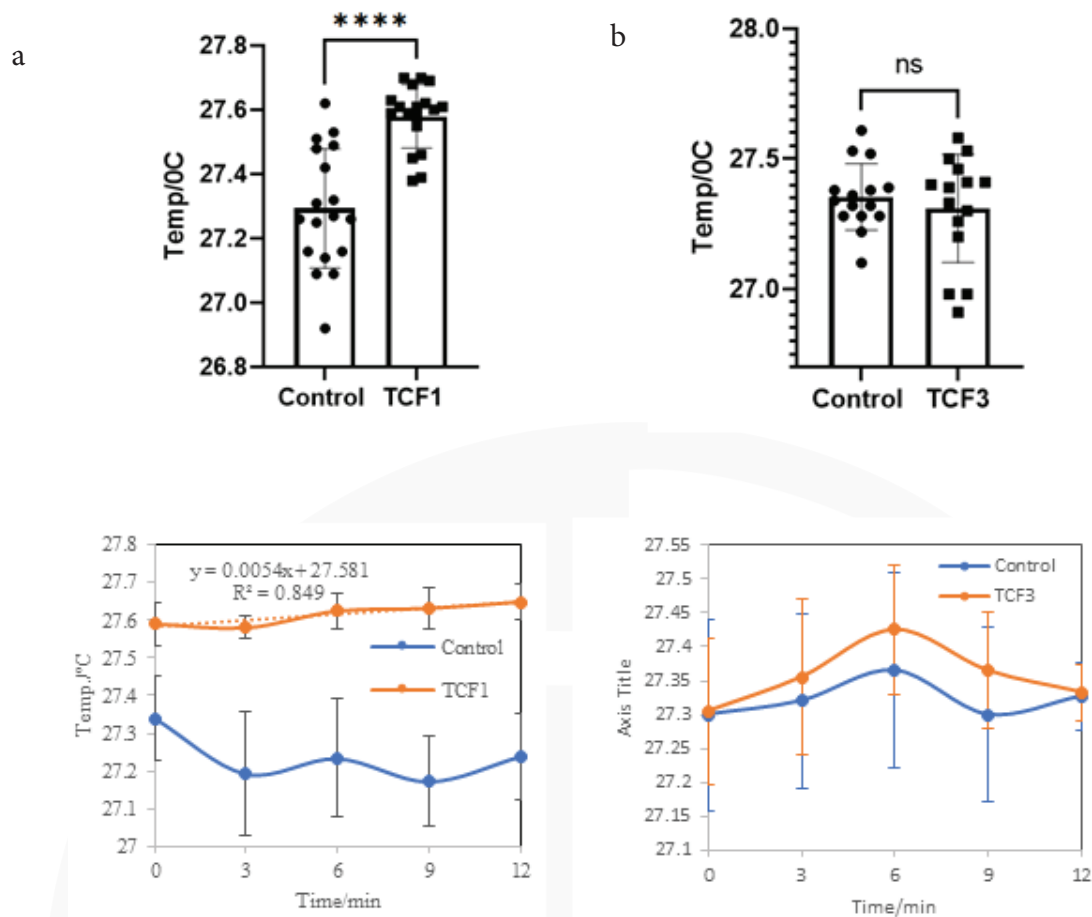


Figure 1. a- The changes of temperature in samples under the influence of T-Consciousness Fields (TCF1 and TCF3) treatment and control after 12 minutes. The difference between values was evaluated using a t-test (****: differences with control group p-value < 0.0001). b- the thermal pattern of control and TCF-treated samples every three minutes.

As described in the introduction, although the constant T-Consciousness is the origin of matter, energy, and even information, it cannot be measured by scientific tools due to its non-physical nature. However, there are various T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) with similar properties that exhibit measurable effects. Researchers can examine the effects of TCFs on various subjects through laboratory experiments. Here, the data indicate that the application of different TCFs leads to varying outcomes.

In the current study, for the first time, the possible thermal changes in water were evaluated under the influence of two types of TCFs using infrared thermography. Data were recorded over a short timescale to determine how quickly these fields may affect the thermal pattern. The

application of TCF1 led to a significant increase in temperature, indicating a rise in the kinetic energy of the water, which necessarily requires energy.

It is worth mentioning that the results of the present experiment align with our previous study. In that study, the temperature of water under the treatment of TCF1 exhibited an upward trend over 24 hours (Taheri et al., 2022). The change in the thermal properties of TCF-treated water raises the question of how this energy is supplied. Although the exact mechanism of the effects of TCF1 remains unknown in this experiment, it seems that the interaction between the applied field and water alters the physicochemical properties of the water. Considering that TCF1 is neither matter nor energy, the energy provided by these fields

has been termed Waveless Hidden Energy (WHE) by Taheri.

In conclusion, the current experiment provides evidence of thermal changes in water influenced by TCF1. Since these fields are neither matter nor energy, this observation suggests the possibility of an additional factor, T-Consciousness, in

the physical world that interacts with matter and energy. Further experiments are needed to elucidate the mechanisms underlying this treatment and to explore how these fields can be practically applied across various scientific disciplines.

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