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The Effect of the T-Consciousness Field on Water Molecules in the Transmission of Information Originating from the Field

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Originator of T-Consciousness Theory
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Editorial

Mohammad Ali Taheri
Founder of T-Consciousness Theory

The Effect of the T-Consciousness Field on Water Molecules in the Transmission of Information Originating from the Field

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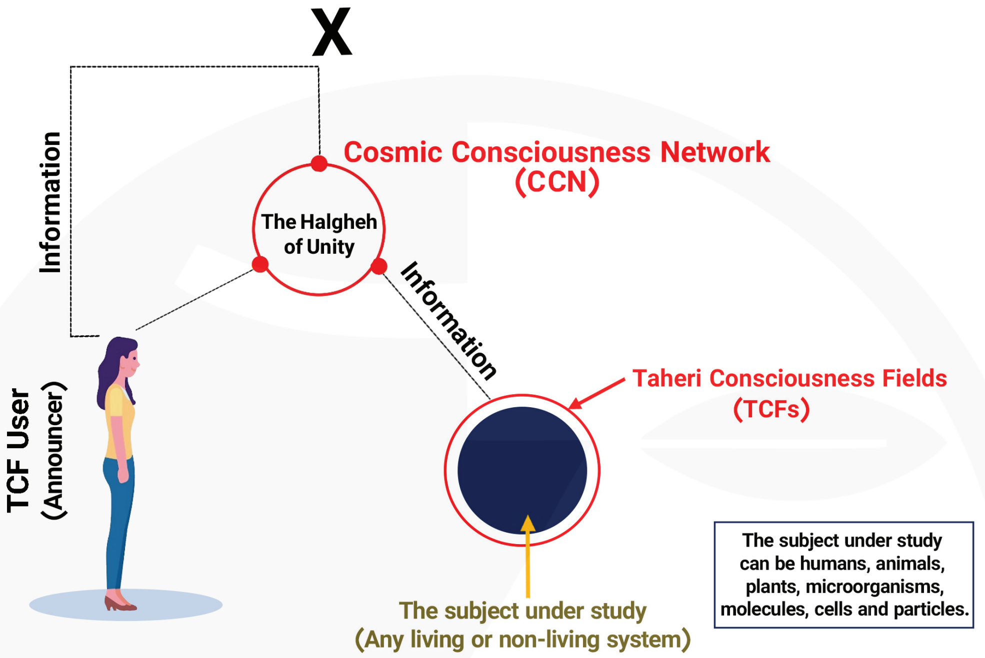
Water is a highly significant chemical molecule that not only covers a substantial portion of the atmosphere and Earth's crust but has also played a special role in the emergence of life. In previous research, numerous studies explored the physicochemical properties of water in both its pure state and as normal saline, examining how different T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) affect various properties such as electrical conductivity, pH, temperature, and more. Moreover, in the special issue introducing Biological Dark Energy, the proposed role of water in cellular energetic cycles based on T-Consciousness theory was also highlighted. In this issue, water is examined from two perspectives. The first involves assessing the effects of various TCFs on diverse parameters and on changes in the behavior of water molecules. The second addresses water's role as a transmitter of T-Consciousness Information and its subsequent effect on the subject under study.

The first approach has been pursued across multiple studies on TCFs, where the properties and behavior of water under the influence of several types of these fields have been investigated. This evidence expands our understanding of T-Consciousness (TC)—regarded as a non-material, non-energetic element of existence—alongside matter and energy. The second perspective, however, is rooted in the theory of TC Information transfer. The T-Consciousness Charge Field (TCCF) is one among the various forms of TCFs. According to this theory, any substance influenced by a TCCF can serve as a carrier of TC Information, transmitting its effects to other parts or components. In this approach, for instance, water molecules act as conveyors of T-Consciousness information (not merely as receivers of TCF effects), and the influence of the field becomes observable through water that has been subjected to a TCCF.

Within this issue, several studies illustrate these concepts: examining how water molecules behave in the light absorption of substances and biomolecules (genetic material and proteins), thermographic assessments of water exposed to various TCFs, and the impact of TCCF-treated water on cell migration and the complex biological process of wound healing in both in vitro (cell-based) and in vivo (animal) models. According to the findings presented, water—one of nature's most vital molecules—can function both as a recipient of TCFs and as a transmitter of T-Consciousness Information, particularly under the TCCF framework. For example, one potential application involves enhancing the capacity to correct, repair, and restore disturbances in biological systems and the bodies of living organisms, including humans. The experimental approaches and studies on TCCFs outlined in this issue inaugurate a new level of research—one in which TC Information gains more tangible form, and its transmission through matter underscores the significant practical and operational dimension of this field.

It is hoped that impartial scientists from around the world, with a deeper understanding of the proposed theories on T-Consciousness Fields and the evidence gathered regarding their effects, will step into this arena and fulfill their true role as "researchers" and discoverers of the universe's mysteries. Research centered on the application of T-Consciousness has the potential not only to foster a profound shift within the classical scientific framework that revolves around matter and energy, but also to serve as a starting point for creating a healthier and more conscious human life.



A schematic on applying T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs). The effect of TCFs begins with connecting to the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN) and through the TCFs user (announcer). Variable T-Consciousness Fields are a subset of CCN, and by applying each TCF, specific information is transmitted. In this way, the subject of study, which can be living or non-living creatures, is exposed to this information. It should be noted that TCFs and the information do not have a material or energetic nature; therefore, they cannot be measured directly and quantitatively. However, it is possible to record and examine their effects by designing different experiments. For this purpose, the behavior or indicators measured by the researchers in the subject under study after being exposed to the TCFs are compared with the control samples (without the effect of TCFs), and the results are reported after statistical analysis.

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Considerations of This Issue

1- Introduction

1-1 T-Consciousness and the New Discipline of Sciencefact

In the past few decades, the nature of Consciousness and its place in science has received considerable attention. Many philosophical and scientific theories have been presented so far in this field. In the 1980s, Mohammad Ali Taheri introduced new fields of non-material and non-energy nature, known as T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs). In Taheri's view, T-Consciousness, along with matter and energy, are the three main constituents of the universe, with T-Consciousness being different from matter and energy. According to his theory, there are a wide variety of TCFs, with each having certain functionalities. TCFs are also considered a subset of "Cosmic Internet Network" in Taheri's theory, which is named the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN).

The main difference between the theory of TCFs and other concepts introduced so far for describing the nature of consciousness is the applicability and practicability of TCFs. In other words, these fields can be applied to all living organisms and non-living objects, such as plants, animals, microorganisms, materials, molecules, atoms, etc. In this respect, Mohammad Ali Taheri introduced "Sciencefact" in 2020 as one of the subgroups of the "Erfan-e-Keyhani-e-Halgheh" school, which he had previously founded. The name 'Sciencefact' was chosen to confirm the existence of T-Consciousness as a 'fact,' using a scientific research method. Although common science merely considers the study of matter and energy, Sciencefact investigates the effects of TCFs (which are neither material nor energy) on matter and energy and all their manifestations (such as humans, animals, plants, microorganisms, cells, materials, molecules, atoms, etc.). By repeatably conducting laboratory research experiments in various fields of science and applying TCFs, Sciencefact has emerged as a common ground between science and TCFs and uses this capability to investigate T-Consciousness and T-Consciousness Fields resulting from it.

The influence of TCFs begins with the connection (Etesal) between the Cosmic Consciousness Network as the Whole Consciousness and the subject under study as a component. The connection is established by the mind of the Faradarmangar (a person who has been trained to assign TCFs). The human mind has the role of an intermediary (announcer) that acts with short and immediate attention to the subject under study, and the main achievement is obtained due to the effects of TCFs. These fields cannot be directly measured by science, but their effects on various subjects can be investigated through repeatable experiments.

1-2 Methodology of T-Consciousness Fields Research

The research methodology followed in the study of T-Consciousness is based on Assumption, Argument, and Proof:

The basic Assumption is that the universe is formed by a third element, called T-Consciousness, and that is different from matter and energy.

The Argument is that the existence of TCFs can be shown through their effects on matter and energy (e.g., humans, animals, plants, microorganisms, cells, materials, molecules, atoms, etc.).

The Proof is the scientific verification of the TCFs' effects on matter and energy (according to the Argument) through various reproducible scientific experiments.

1-3 Study Phases in Sciencefact

To investigate and verify the existence, effects, and mechanisms of TCFs, the five following research phases (Phase 0 to Phase 4) and their objectives are outlined below:

In Phase 0 of the studies, the goal is to demonstrate the existence of TCFs by observing their influence on matter and energy. The nature of T-Consciousness and what it is will not be addressed in this phase. Phase 1 is dedicated to exploring various effects of different TCFs. In Phase 2, one examines the reasons behind the effects of these fields. Then, during Phase 3, the mechanisms of TCFs' effects on matter and energy are investigated. Finally, the goal of Phase 4 is to draw conclusions, particularly with regard to the *mind and memory of matter* and their relation to T-Consciousness, etc.

1-4 Using T-Consciousness Fields

The samples under study were subjected to T-Consciousness Fields (TCF) according to the specified protocol on the Research Management on Consciousness Fields website (www.cosmointel.com). The request for *Etesal* (connection) to the cosmic consciousness network to use TCF can be submitted through the Cosmointel website in the "Assign Announcement" section. This access is freely available to everyone. Researchers can register on this website anytime to experience TCFs and conduct research in this area. Detailed information about the experiment needs to be provided to the research center; for example, the number and name of samples and controls must be specified. These studies were conducted in a double-blind manner, where lab technicians were completely unaware of TCFs theory, and the Faradarmangar at the COSMOintel Research Center who established the consciousness bond was unaware of the details of the study. Double-blindness is a gold standard that is common in science experiments in the field of medicine and psychology, involving theoretical and practical testing.

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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	
Time /min	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

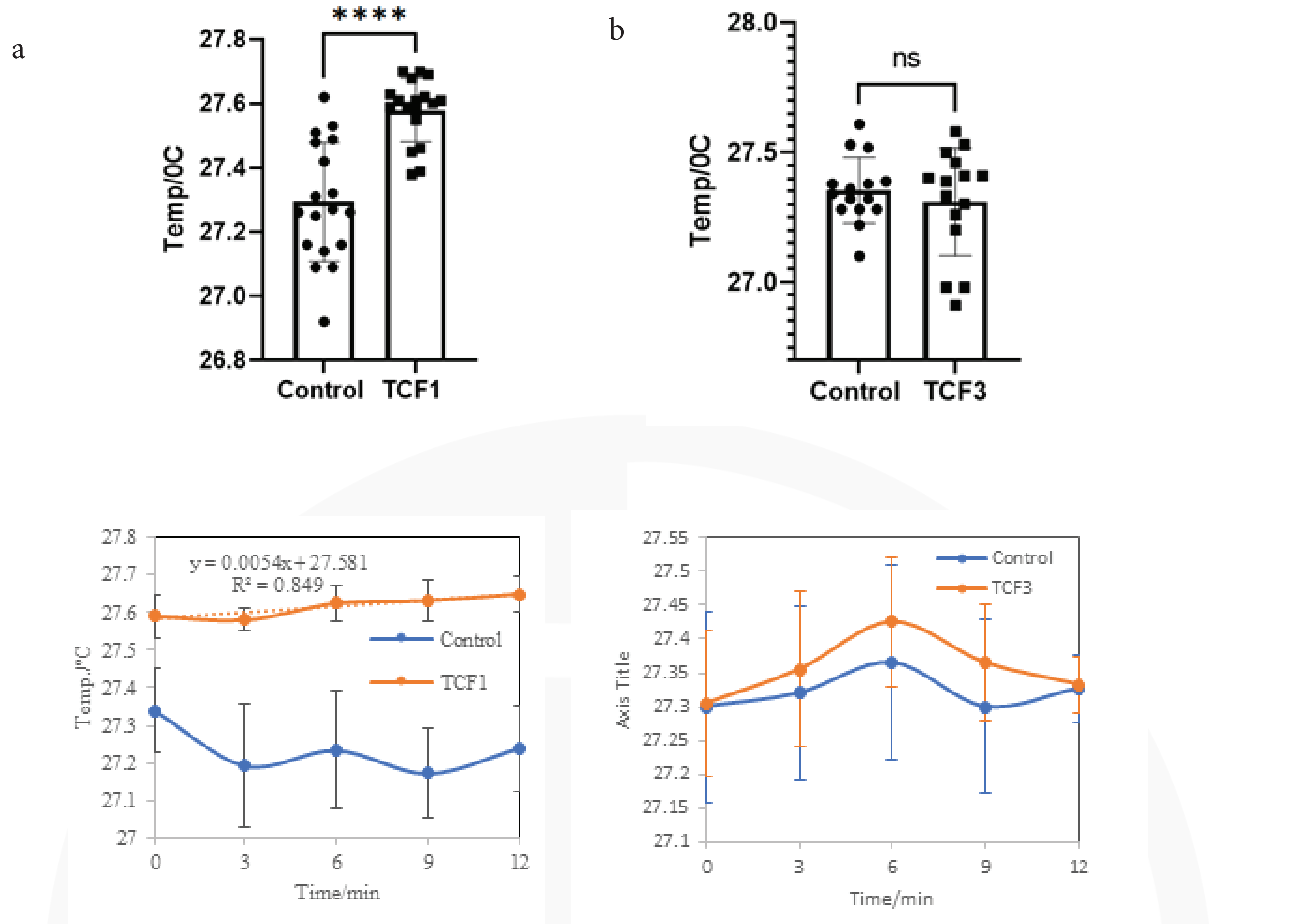

Figure 1. a- The changes of temperature in samples under the influence of T-Consciousness Fields (TCF1 and TCF3) treatment and control after 12 minutes. The difference between values was evaluated using a t-test (****: differences with control group p-value <0.0001). b- the thermal pattern of control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

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Abstract

The definition of Consciousness and its role in the universe has always been one of the most challenging issues in science. Although many theories have been proposed about this elusive phenomenon, there is no common point of view among scientists. Mohammad Ali Taheri introduced Consciousness as a fundamental element of the universe, from which matter, information, and energy originate. To distinguish this novel approach from various theories, it has been coined as T-Consciousness. In this perspective, in addition to the constant Consciousness, which is the basic constituent of this physical world, there are various variable T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) with different functions. The aim of the present study was to determine whether TCFs, specifically four types of them, affect the interaction between matter and light. To achieve this, the effects of TCF-treated water on the absorbance of the model DPPH free radical in two solvents, water and methanol, were recorded. Additionally, we examined changes in the absorbance of the nucleobase adenine and the amino acid phenylalanine in the ultraviolet region. The results showed that under this treatment, the absorption values significantly increased for DPPH (p-value < 0.0001) and decreased for the methanol solvent (p-value < 0.0001). Similarly, in the water solvent, the molar absorption coefficient increased significantly (p-value < 0.05) for the maximum concentration of this radical. Moreover, statistically significant changes in the absorbance of adenine and phenylalanine were observed at various concentrations. In conclusion, these data provide evidence of the effects of TCFs on the optical absorbance of materials. Given the importance of the interaction between light, particularly ultraviolet spectra, and materials for understanding the development of life on early Earth, we suggest that more experiments be designed to elucidate the possible roles of these fields in this process.

Keywords: DPPH, Adenine, Phenylalanine, Solvent, Methanol, Water, T-Consciousness Fields

Introduction

Light-matter interaction is one of the best features to investigate the physical property of a material. Spectroscopic techniques have been utilized based on these interactions, allowing for obtaining detailed information about the electronic transitions in molecules and identifying compounds based on their absorption spectra (Lin and Tan, 2023; Othman, 2022). Furthermore, monitoring changes in absorption spectra can provide insights into the progress of chemical reactions (Olivo et al., 2017). For example, alterations in material behaviors can be detected under the influence of external factors like temperature, pressure, chemical environment, etc. (Hintz et al., 2011; Vogt et al., 2023; Lange and Balny, 2002).

Molar absorption coefficient is a key parameter in spectroscopic studies, presenting the ability of the chemical species to absorb light at a given wavelength. This coefficient is quantified through Beer-Lambert law as follows:

$$A = \varepsilon L c$$

Where A is the absorbance, c is the concentration of the absorbing species in $mol \cdot L^{-1}$, and L shows the path length of the light through the solution in centimeters (cm). Accordingly, the molar absorption coefficient (ε) is calculated as:

$$\varepsilon = A/Lc$$

This property can be affected by several factors, including pH, temperature and the effects of solvent due to solvent-solute interactions (Pace et al., 2012; Eyer et al., 2003; Bohman et al., 2017).

When it comes to a model of light absorption, 2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH•) is a stable free radical commonly used in various scientific studies, particularly in the field of antioxidant research. Its stability and distinctive purple color make it an excellent reagent for measuring the antioxidant capacity of compounds (Marano et al., 2021; Shojaee et al., 2022). In its radical form, DPPH• is a deep violet or purple color, with an absorption maximum at approximately 517 nm. The extent of the decrease in absorbance, typically characterized by a yellow color, is proportional to the antioxidant capacity of the sample (Hidayat et al., 2018).

There are various theories about consciousness presented by scientists in fields ranging from neuroscience to psychology and physics. Although numerous perspectives and definitions of this elusive phenomenon have emerged, particularly in the recent century, there is no commonly accepted viewpoint among scientists. In the 1980s, Mohammad Ali Taheri proposed that matter, energy, and information arise from consciousness, coining the term T-Consciousness to distinguish his theory from others. According to Taheri's theory, there are various T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) with non-physical entities that have specific functions. These TCFs can be applied to a wide variety of subjects, including living organisms and inanimate materials. This unique feature motivated us to design experiments with the aim of evaluating their interaction with matter and energy (Taheri et al., 2013).

In our previous experiments, we observed that TCFs can alter the behavior of subjects under study. Generally, to examine the energy changes at the atomic level, dosimeters are used as a versatile tool to record the interaction of radiation with material (Yang et al., 2024). In this context, TCFs were applied on thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs), and it was found that TCFs treatment reduced the response of GR-200 chips, which was associated with an alteration of entropy (Taheri et al., 2023).

Additionally, the effects of TCFs on the physicochemical properties of water were investigated. It was found that the pH and electrical conductivity of TCFs-treated water were significantly reduced compared to untreated samples (Taheri et al., 2022; Taheri et al., 2024). The aim of the present study was to investigate whether TCFs-treated water can alter the interaction between radiation and matter. To achieve this, the nucleobase adenine and the aromatic amino acid phenylalanine were studied alongside DPPH•, which was used as a free radical model, in various solvents such as methanol and water. The absorption spectra of these components, as well as the solvents, were recorded using the UV-Vis spectrophotometry technique.

Material and methods

T-Consciousness Fields Application

TCFs were applied to the samples according to protocols regulated by the COSMOintel Research Center (www.COSMOintel.com). More details are explained in the general consideration of this issue. Here, different types of TCFs, named TCF1, 2 and 3 were evaluated separately and simultaneously. Moreover, in the final section of this study, in addition to the previously mentioned, T-Consciousness Charge Field (TCCF) as another type of TCFs was examined.

Materials

In this study, the materials include doubled distilled and deionized water, phosphate-buffered saline to make phosphate buffer with a pH of 7.2, methanol, DPPH, adenine (stock 100 mg/ml) and phenylalanine (stock 5 mg/ml). UV-Vis spectroscopy was performed using Perkin Elmer spectrophotometer (USA) with the accuracy of absorption reading up to three decimal places.

Methods

Determination of Light Absorption in the Visible Region

Absorbance of DPPH in Methanol and Water Solvents

First, a DPPH solution with an initial concentration of 78.86 micrograms per milliliter was prepared in methanol solvent. Then, 200 µL of the primary solution and 50 µL of the samples (either TCF-treated or untreated water) were added to 96-well plates. The plates were covered with aluminum foil and placed on a shaker in an incubator for 30 minutes. It is important to note that a control plate without DPPH radical was also prepared. After incubation, the plates were placed in an ELISA reader device, and the absorbance was recorded at 517 nm with four repetitions for each sample. To obtain the specific absorption of the radical, the absorption of the solution containing the radical should be subtracted from the absorption of the solvent and the sample (without the radical) (Baliyan et al., 2022; Shimamura et al., 2014).

After this stage, to reduce the interaction between the solvent and solute, we used water instead of methanol as solvent. Different concentrations of DPPH were dissolved in water, and the simultaneous effects of three types of TCFs (1, 2, and 3) were evaluated compared to the untreated controls.

Determination of Light Absorption in the Ultraviolet Region

In this stage, we used the nucleobase adenine and the amino acid phenylalanine to investigate the effects of TCFs on the UV absorption spectrum. Aqueous solutions were prepared in phosphate buffer (pH=7.2) at different concentrations. There were five concentrations for adenine, namely 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 µg/ml, and four concentrations for phenylalanine, specifically 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, and 0.8 mg/ml. The water's solvent of treatment groups received four types of TCFs, including TCF1, 2, 3 and TCCF (T-Consciousness Charge Field).

Statistical Analysis

Each experiment was repeated four times. Data were statistically analyzed using analysis of variance one-way (ANOVA) with GraphPad software (version 9). The values were presented as mean± standard deviation and a p-value< 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results and Discussion

The absorption of the solvent (methanol) and TCFs-treated water is presented in Table 1, and the specific absorption of the DPPH radical is illustrated in Table 2. As shown in Figure 1, TCFs treatment affected the absorption of the solvent and the DPPH radical in different ways. As a result of this treatment, the absorption values significantly increased for DPPH (p-value< 0.0001) and decreased for the methanol solvent (p-value< 0.0001).

Table 1. The absorption of methanol solvent under the influence of TCFs-treated water and control at 517 nm. The average values were obtained from four replicates and are presented as the Ave ± standard deviation.

Sample	Control	TCF1	TCF2	TCF3	TCFs
Abs. at 517 nm	0.440	0.042	0.047	0.043	0.043
	0.430	0.045	0.044	0.042	0.043
	0.440	0.042	0.047	0.043	0.048
	0.430	0.045	0.044	0.042	0.048
Ave±SD	0.435±0.006	0.044±0.002	0.046±0.002	0.043±0.001	0.046±0.003

Table 2. The specific absorption of the DPPH radical at 517 nm. The average values were obtained from four replicates and are presented as the Ave ± standard deviation.

Sample	Control	TCF1	TCF2	TCF3	TCFs
Abs. at 517 nm	0.810	1.252	1.269	1.230	1.221
	0.814	1.250	1.270	1.220	1.223
	0.812	1.246	1.264	1.254	1.209
	0.803	1.227	1.244	1.198	1.240
Ave±SD	0.810±0.005	1.243±0.011	1.261±0.012	1.225±0.023	1.223±0.013

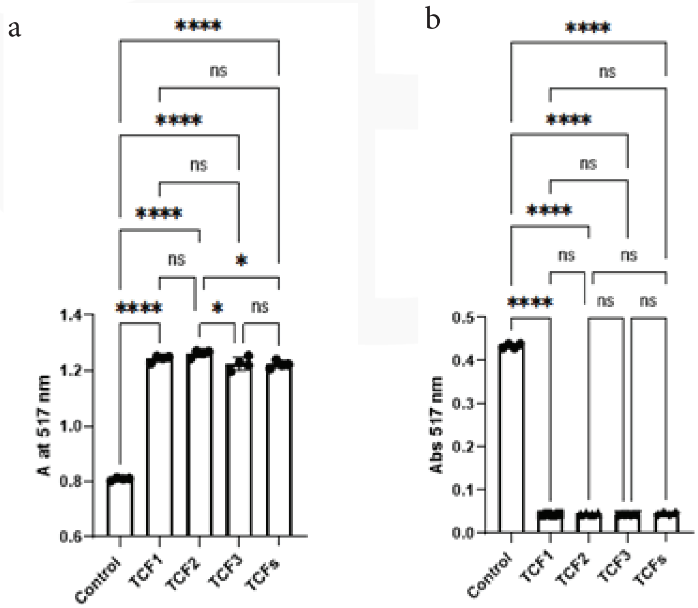

Figure 1. a) the absorption of the DPPH radical under the influence of TCFs-treated water, and b) the absorption of methanol solvent under the influence of TCFs-treated water at 517 nm. *: p-value< 0.05 and ****: p-value< 0.0001.

Based on the observed results, TCFs treatment altered the absorption of both the radical and the solvent. As described in the introduction, according to the Beer-Lambert law, there is a direct relationship between absorbance and the molar absorption coefficient. Given that the concentration of the radical and the path length of the light were constant across all experimental groups, it appears that TCFs treatment increased the molar absorption coefficient for the DPPH radical while decreasing it for the solvent.

Absorbance Changes of DPPH with Different Concentrations in Water Solvent

The effects of TCFs-treated water on the absorbance of different concentrations of DPPH radical (0.1, 0.05, 0.025, 0.015 mM) can be observed in Figure 2. The solutions were prepared with water, and similar to the previous section those samples without the influence of TCFs considered as control.

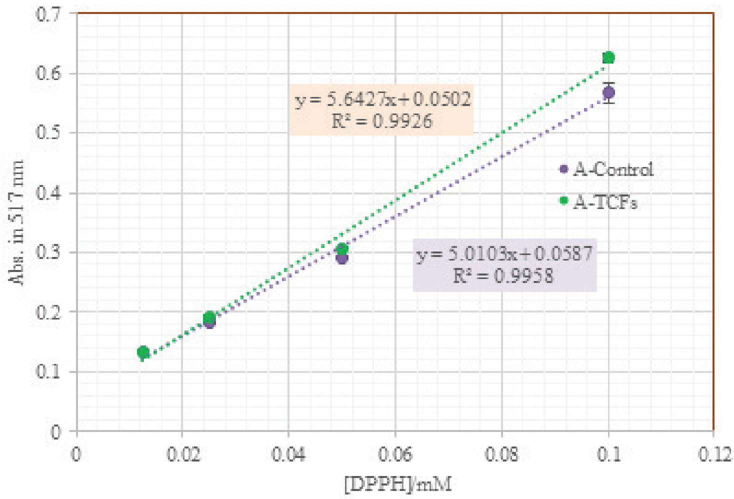

Figure 2. The absorbance of different concentrations of DPPH under the influence of TCFs-treated water (A-TCFs) and without TCFs treatment as control. The difference between values was evaluated using a t-test, and it was found to be statistically significant at the maximum concentration (p-value<0.05).

In the previous stage, the obtained results suggested the possible effects of TCFs on the molar absorption coefficient. Therefore, in this section, the mentioned values were determined for DPPH radical under the influence of TCFs-treated water. This way, the changes in absorbance at 517 nm with the increase in concentration were recorded, and by using the slope of the graph, the molar absorption coefficient can be obtained (Hardesty and Attili, 2010).

As presented in Figure 2, the molar absorption coefficient under the influence of TCFs increased by about 13% at maximum concentration compared to the control (p-value<0.05). This result was in consistent with previous data explained above.

The Changes in Light Absorption in the Ultraviolet Region

To examine the influence of TCFs on light absorption in the ultraviolet region, nucleobase adenine and amino acid phenylalanine were selected. According to several studies, these components have a key role at the start of life (Shapiro, 1995; Roy et al., 2007; Michaelian, 2021; Frenkel-Pinter et al., 2020). Tables 3 and 4 indicate the absorption of alanine and phenylalanine in both control and TCFs-treated samples, respectively. Table 5 shows the values of the molar absorption coefficient in both components and the percentage changes of TCF-treated samples compared to the control.

Table 3. The absorption of adenine in different concentrations. Comparison between TCF-treated samples and control was done using non-parametric t-test for each concentration. *: p-value<0.05, **: p-value<0.001, ***: p-value<0.0001.

Concentration (µg.ml-1)	Control	SD	TCF1	SD	TCF2	SD	TCF3	SD	TCCF	SD
3	0.1583	0.0077	0.1776	0.0032	0.1849*	0.0031	0.1828*	0.0006	0.1870**	0.0015
6	0.3278	0.0014	0.3305	0.0021	0.3318	0.0032	0.3450	0.0068	0.3455	0.0156
9	0.4873	0.0027	0.4782*	0.0127	0.4919	0.0019	0.5075	0.0134	0.5116	0.0133
12	0.6333	0.0042	0.6788*	0.0097	0.6805**	0.0071	0.6812*	0.0121	0.6814	0.0247
15	0.8232	0.0028	0.8324	0.0060	0.8502*	0.0081	0.8452*	0.0073	0.8107***	0.0075

Table 4. The absorption of phenylalanine in different concentrations. Comparison between TCF-treated samples and control was done using non-parametric t-test for each concentration. *: p-value<0.05, **: p-value<0.001, ***: p-value<0.0001.

Concentration (mg.ml-1)	Control	SD	TCF1	SD	TCF2	SD	TCF3	SD	TCCF	SD
0.2	0.2089	0.0091	0.2297*	0.0016	0.2077	0.0007	0.1984*	0.0014	0.1999	0.0049
0.4	0.4115	0.0031	0.42045	0.0020	0.4105	0.0004	0.4129	0.0008	0.4048	0.0033
0.6	0.6034	0.0061	0.6222*	0.0021	0.6093	0.0006	0.6072	0.0057	0.6115	0.0006
0.8	0.8004	0.0027	0.8274***	0.0073	0.8175	0.0172	0.8140**	0.0007	0.8057	0.0073

Table 5. The molar absorption coefficient (the slope of fitted linear curve), and the percentage of change in TCF-treated samples and control.

Sample	Adenine		Phenyl Alanine	
	ε (cm-1M-1)	%Change	ε (cm-1M-1)	%Change
Control	0.0545	-	0.9832	-
TCF1	0.0553	1.4	0.9973	1.4
TCF2	0.0560	2.7	1.0142	3.6
TCF3	0.0554	1.6	1.021	3.8
TCCF	0.05549	1.8	1.0120	2.9

As can be seen in Tables 3 and 4, four types of TCFs influenced adenine more than phenylalanine. Indeed, a significant difference under TCFs can be observed in most of the concentrations for adenine. While TCCF led to a greater alteration in absorbance for adenine, there was no significant effect under the influence of this field for phenylalanine. The same behavior was found for TCF2. It seems that these non-physical fields have specific interactions with each component, leading to relevant changes in absorbance. According to Taheri, the alteration observed is due to the information transmitted from TCFs to the subjects under study. It is evident that processing information requires a form of mind. Therefore, from this perspective, even matter and energy possess a basic level of mind (Taheri et al., 2022b).

When it comes to the molar absorption coefficient (Table 5), the slope of the curve increased under the influence of these fields for both components. This enhancement was about 1-3% for adenine, with the most significant influence from TCF2, and 1-4% for phenylalanine, with the highest values observed under TCF2 and TCF3. In other words, by evaluating the fitted line, more changes were observed for phenylalanine.

Based on the definition, there is a definite link between the molar absorption coefficient and the probability of electronic transitions within a molecule. The higher the value of this coefficient, the greater the probability of light absorption and electronic transitions (Abraha et al., 2016). As described above, this value for the solute increased when exposed to TCFs-treated water, suggesting an enhancement of probability of electronic transition.

Our previous experiment at the atomic level was in agreement with this observation. To illustrate, a material absorbs energy when it is exposed to ionizing radiation, causing electrons to be excited and move to higher energy states. As these electrons return to their ground state, they release the stored energy in the form of light called thermoluminescence (Bos, 2006). It was observed that TCFs-treated chips had lower electric charge, suggesting an alteration in the function of their atomic energy levels (Taheri et al., 2023). These changes clearly require energy provided by TCFs. Unlike physical energy, which has wave-like properties and frequency-based characteristics, the energy associated with these fields does not have a physical entity. Therefore, it is named as the Waveless Hidden Energy (WHE) by Taheri (Taheri et al., 2024a).

Similarly, in the current study, increasing the probability of interaction between matter and light offers rising energy for solutes under the influence of TCFs. Thermodynamically speaking, this increase in internal energy includes two components, namely the useful energy required to do work in the system and the internal heat (Struchtrup, 2024). In any case, it provides an opportunity for molecules to become more active, and interact with their environment.

TCF-treated water reduced the solvent absorbance. Understanding the exact mechanism of the impact of TCFs on the solvent and DPPH radical requires more experiments. Regarding water absorbance, a study has shown that changes in pH can affect the light absorption of lakes. At higher pH levels, dissolved organic matter expands, allowing better exposure to light and greater light absorption (Pace et al., 2012). Moreover, experiments on antioxidant compounds have demonstrated that maximum antioxidant activity can be achieved at higher pH rather than under acidic conditions (Kumamoto et al., 2001; Ozcelik et al., 2003; Pękal and Pyrzynska, 2015).

In this experiment, we examined the effects of water treated with TCFs on the DPPH radical in different solvents. Since our previous studies revealed that the physicochemical properties of water are affected by TCFs (Taheri et al., 2022; Taheri et al., 2024; Taheri et al., 2024a), we suggest designing further tests under a wide range of pH levels in different surrounding mediums.

In conclusion, this study provides evidence of the effects of TCFs on the interaction between light and matter using treated water. TCF treatment had an opposite influence on the absorbance of the DPPH radical and the solvents, including water and methanol. While TCFs increased the absorbance of the DPPH radical, a reduction occurred for the methanol solvent. It is well-known that researching the interaction between UV spectra and materials is vital for constructing a comprehensive picture of how life might have originated and evolved on early Earth. The alteration of absorbance of the nucleobase adenine and the amino acid phenylalanine under the influence of TCFs suggests a possible role of TCFs in this process. These observations encourage us to conduct more experiments in biological systems to shed more light on the mechanisms contributing to the interaction between these fields and materials.

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An *In Vitro* Investigation of T-Consciousness Fields' Effects on Wound Healing through Scratch Assay

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Abstract

Various theories about Consciousness have been proposed, but there is no consensus definition within the scientific community. Taheri introduced the concept of T-Consciousness to differentiate his perspective from others. According to his theory, T-Consciousness is a non-physical entity and serves as the fundamental element of the universe, from which information, matter, and energy originate. This theory also posits the existence of various T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs), each with distinct functions, that are the subcategory of the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN), representing the whole consciousness of the universe. In the current experiment, we investigated the wound-healing effects of two types of TCFs: the Faradarmani Consciousness Field (FCF) and the T-Consciousness Charge Field (TCCF), using a scratch assay. According to Taheri's theory, when a sample is exposed to TCFs, the information transmitted can alter the properties of that substance. To test this, we used endometrial stem cells (EnSC) as a model for *in vitro* wound healing. The cells were mechanically wounded with a sterile pipette tip, and the wound closure rate was measured by capturing images at 0, 6, 12, and 24-hour intervals. The experiment included four groups: control (0), control with water, cells exposed to FCF-treated water, and cells exposed to TCCF-treated water. After 6 hours, a significant reduction in empty space was observed in the TCCF-treated group compared to the control 0 group (p-value < 0.05), indicating an acceleration in wound healing. Additionally, after 24 hours, there was an insignificant 6% improvement in healing in the water control group compared to the control (0) group, suggesting that water alone facilitates healing processes. However, treatment with TCCF-treated water and FCF-treated water resulted in approximately 56% and 33% healing, respectively, compared to the control (0) group, and a 47% and 26% improvement in wound repair compared to the water control group (p-value < 0.001). On average, TCCF demonstrated a 75% greater effectiveness in promoting wound healing compared to FCF. Further studies are needed to understand the molecular mechanisms through which TCFs influence cellular processes and wound repair.

Keywords: Wound-healing, Faradarmani Consciousness Field, T-Consciousness Charge Field, Scratch assay, Water

Introduction

The scratch wound healing assay is a widely used method to investigate the potential effects of therapeutic drugs. For example, evaluating different conditions that influence cell migration and proliferation is particularly valuable in studies related to physiology and oncology (Te Boekhorst et al., 2016; Charras and Sahai, 2014; Van Helvert et al., 2018). A wide range of substances, from chemically derived medications to natural compounds, have been utilized in medical practice to promote wound healing (Anlas et al., 2019; Abbas et al., 2019). Not only does it play a crucial role in reducing pain, but it can also decrease postsurgical stress and scar formation (Aarabi et al., 2007; Hu et al., 2010).

Consciousness is one of the most elusive phenomena in science. Numerous theories have been proposed across various fields, including psychology, philosophy, neuroscience, and computer science, but it is hard to find a common perspective among them. Moreover, their definitions often lack compatibility (Francken et al., 2022; Evers et al., 2024). When it comes to empirical evidence, we face the question of whether this subjective phenomenon can be evaluated objectively. Indeed, designing laboratory experiments to study consciousness presents significant challenges (Schurger and Graziano, 2022).

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) containing non-physical entities with specific functions (Taheri, 2013). These TCFs can be applied to a range of subjects, from living organisms to inanimate materials. This distinctive feature inspired us to design experiments to evaluate their interaction with matter and energy (Taheri et al., 2023a; Taheri et al., 2024). Unlike physical fields such as magnetic fields, the application of TCFs does not require a device. Instead, the influence of TCFs is initiated through the human mind with a brief attention on the subject under study.

As mentioned above, each TCF has a specific function. When a sample is exposed to one of these fields, the transmitted information via TCFs may alter its behavior (Taheri et al., 2023). Therefore, it is valuable to compare the effects of different types of TCFs on various samples in a laboratory setting. To explore this, the current experiment evaluated the effects of two TCFs, namely Faradarmani Consciousness Field (FCF) and T-Consciousness Charge Field (TCCF), on the wound healing process, comparing them with untreated controls.

Materials and Methods

Materials

The equipment and materials used in this study are as follows: CO2 incubator (Memmert, Germany), Class II laminar hood (Zal Tajhiz, Iran), centrifuge (Eppendorf, Germany), inverted microscope (OPTIKA, Italy), light microscope (Nikon, Japan), Falcon tubes (15 and 50 mL), 25 and 75 cm^3 flasks, 96-well ELISA reader plates (SPL Life Science, South Korea), endometrial stem cells (EnSC) (Endometrial stem cells, National Center for Genetic and Biological Resources of Iran), ethanol (Merck, Germany), DMEM/F12 culture medium (Gibco, USA), fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Gibco, USA), penicillin/streptomycin (Biosera, France), trypsin-EDTA (Gibco, USA).

Application of T-Consciousness Fields

TCFs were applied to the samples according to protocols regulated by the COSMOintel Research Center (www.COSMOintel.com). More details have been explained in the general consideration of this issue. In this work, there were four experimental groups: (1) control 0, (2) control with water, (3) cells exposed to FCF-treated water, and (4) cells exposed to TCCF-treated water.

Culturing and Passaging of EnSC Cells

To passage EnSC cells, the cells were first washed with PBS buffer. Trypsin 1x was added (1 mL in a T25 flask and 2 mL in a T75 flask) and the flask was incubated at 37°C for 1 minute to detach the cells from the flask surface. After several pipetting actions to ensure the cells were in a single-cell suspension (confirmed by microscopic observation with no visible cell clumps), the trypsin was neutralized using a medium containing FBS, followed by additional pipetting. The cells from one flask were then transferred to several other flasks. For cell freezing, after detaching the cells from the flask and pelleting them by centrifugation, 1 mL of a freezing solution (FBS containing 10% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)) was added to the cells. Each 1 mL of cells was transferred to a cryovial, rapidly placed at -20°C, and after 2 hours, moved to a -70°C freezer. After 24 hours, the cells were transferred to a liquid nitrogen tank at -196°C.

EnSC Culturing and Scratch Assay

First, EnSC cells were counted, and 5×10^4 cells were placed in each 24-well plate in a complete cell culture medium. The cells were then allowed 24 hours to adhere to the plate surface. Afterward, the cells were incubated with a complete culture medium for 24 hours. The medium was then removed, and the cells were washed twice with PBS. The plate was then mounted onto the imaging template and placed on the stage of an Olympus IX71 inverted microscope. 4 × phase-contrast and brightfield images were taken at 0, 6, 12, and 24-hour intervals which were then analyzed using Image J (v1.54f). The amount of sample tested for each assay was 100 µl in a volume of 1 ml from the cell culture wells and the quantification of the remaining empty space were conducted following the protocol of Suarez-Arnedo et al. 2020.

Statistical Analysis

All tests were conducted with at least three repetitions. Data were expressed as absolute values and as mean ± standard deviation. All analyses were performed using GraphPad software version 9. A p-value of ≤ 0.05 was considered the threshold for significance.

Results and Discussion

We used scratch assay as a simple and well-established laboratory method for measuring cell migration under experimental conditions. It is also a suitable way to mimic cell migration during wound healing in the body, allowing researchers to use cell imaging throughout the migration process (Liang et al., 2007). Table 1 presents the data on the remaining empty space at 6, 12, and 24 hours after the initial scratch (time zero). Table 2 details the percentage of changes in empty space between time zero and 24, as well as the percentage of healing, or filling of the empty space, compared to both control-0 and control-water. The average change in empty space over time is depicted in Figure 1. Additionally, images from various time points for one sample from each of the experimental groups are shown in Figure 2.

Table 1. Changes in the percentage of remaining empty space after scratch in treated and control samples at 0, 6, 12, and 24 hours after the scratch. Values with significant differences (p-value < 0.05) from the control-0, obtained using one-way ANOVA, are shown in bold.

Sample	Time/hrs.			
	0	6	12	24
Control (0)	48.2±1.5	45.6±2.5	42.0±0.8	30.3±2.2
Control Water	46.2±0.3	42.5±1.0	**36.4±1.0**	28.1±1.7
TCCF	47.3±1.8	**31.5±2.3**	**27.3±1.9**	**20.0±0.5**
FCF	45.8±1.3	42.3±2.6	**32.3±1.7**	**23.2±2.1**

TCCF: T-Consciousness Charge Field; FCF: Faradarmani Consciousness Field

Table 2. Percentage change in remaining empty space between time zero and time 24, for each group and the efficiency of wound closure (Healing) in comparison to Control (0) and Control water. Statistical significance was assessed using two-way ANOVA. Values with p-value < 0.001 are marked with **.

	% Change		
Sample	Empty space at 0 hours compared to 24 hours	Healing relative to Control (0)	Healing relative to Control water
Control (0)	-37.0	-	-5.6
Control Water	-39.2	5.9	-
TCCF	-57.7	56.5**	47.2**
FCF	-49.3	33.3**	25.8**

TCCF: T-Consciousness Charge Field; FCF: Faradarmani Consciousness Field

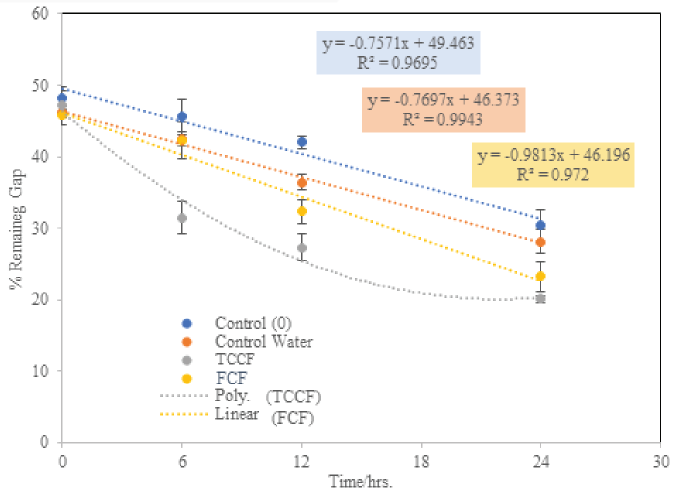

Figure 1. The percentage of remaining gap created by the scratch at 0, 6, 12, and 24-hour intervals in the experimental groups: Control 0, Control water, cells exposed to water treated with T-Consciousness Charge Field (TCCF), and cells exposed to water treated with Faradarmani Consciousness Field (FCF).

As shown in Tables 1 and 2, the healing rate in the scratch assay demonstrated a minimal improvement of approximately 6% in the water control compared to the control at 0 hours. After 6 hours, the lowest empty space was related to the TCCF-treated cells compared to the control 0 (p-value < 0.05), suggesting an acceleration in wound healing.

The observed minor improvement in control with water can be attributed to water's role in facilitating essential physical and biological repair processes. Under similar conditions, treatment with TCCF-treated water and FCF-treated water resulted in approximately 56% and 33% healing compared to the control 0, and a 47% and 26% improvement in healing compared to the water control, respectively. It suggests that, in the current experiment, TCCF was, on average, 75% more effective than FCF.

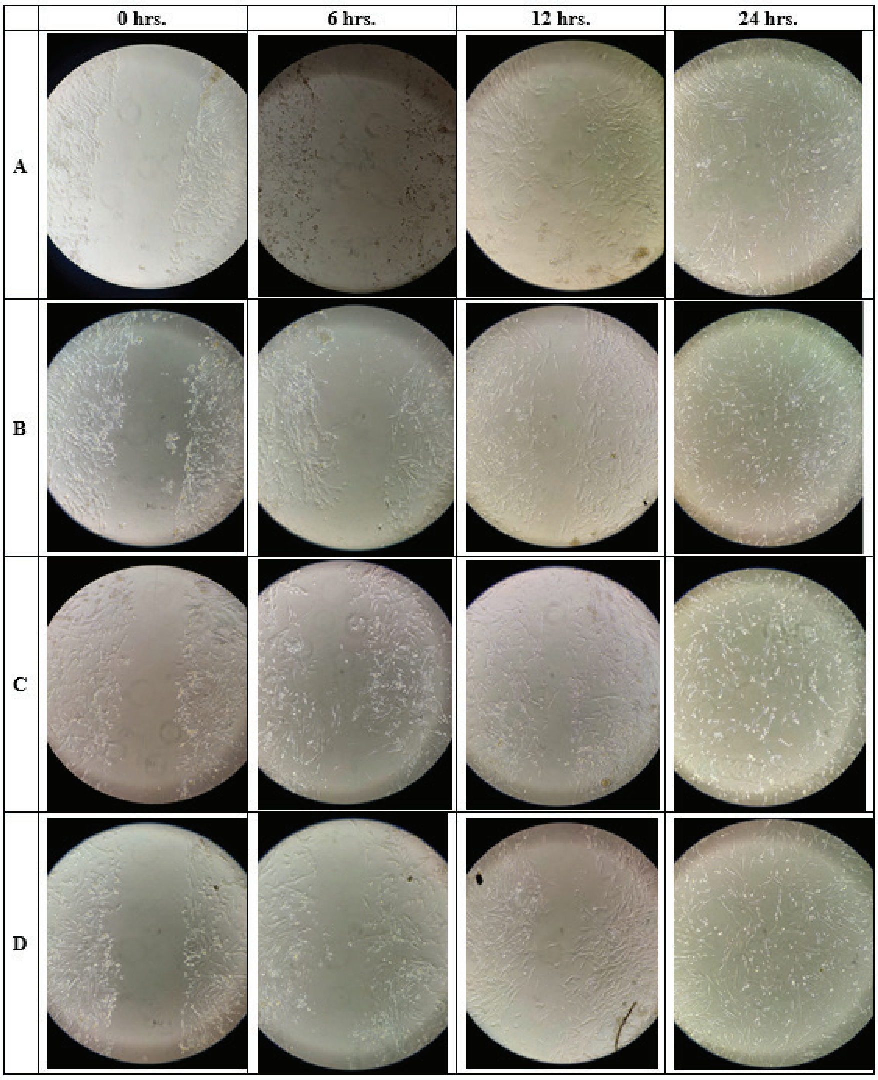

Figure 2. Images of one control and TCFs-treated sample at various time points in this study; A: Control (0), B: Water Control, C: T-Consciousness Charge Field, D: Faradarmani Consciousness Field.

Cell migration is a critical process in wound healing. Therefore, numerous studies have been conducted using various cell types to assess the therapeutic effects of different treatments, with a particular focus on cell migration, proliferation, and the ability to close the wound gap (Yarrow et al., 2004). For instance, the effectiveness of several chemical compounds, such as chitosan (Felice et al., 2015), hyaluronic acid (D'Agostino et al., 2015), nanoparticles (Haghniaz et al., 2021), and ascorbic acid (Weeks et al., 2023), has been documented.

This is the first time that the treatment of TCFs with a non-physical entity has been evaluated using the scratch test. It's important to note that FCF was introduced as a complementary therapy by Taheri (Taheri, 2013). Unlike other complementary therapies, which typically utilize natural resources like phytochemicals, the influence of TCF treatment is initiated through establishing a connection between the Whole Consciousness of the universe, which is referred to as the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN) by Taheri, and the subject of the study. The TCFs are subcategories of this network.

In this process, the human mind acts as an intermediary, initiating the connection through brief attention to the TCFs. However, it should be emphasized that alterations in cell migration and wound closure are driven by the TCFs themselves, not by the human mind. As described in the general consideration of this issue, this experiment was conducted in a double-blind method, and the individual who administered the treatment was unaware of the study's details.

Furthermore, different results have been obtained under the influence of these two TCFs, highlighting their distinct functions. According to Taheri, the information transmitted via each TCF leads to alterations in the behavior of the subjects under study (Taheri et al., 2023a). In our previous experiments, it was found that FCF increased cell survival under microgravity stress (Semsarha et al., 2023) and promoted the proliferation of a cell line (Taheri et al., 2022).

Plant-based treatments have long been used to alleviate skin-related disorders, particularly wounds (Fronza et al., 2009; Addis et al., 2020). Similarly, homeopathic drugs, which typically use highly diluted solutions derived from plant or mineral origins, have demonstrated wound-healing effects (Gupta et al., 2018; Hostanska et al., 2012). What makes the TCFs treatments, including FCF and TCCF, unique is that their application does not require any physical components or interventions. They can be considered a form of qualitative treatment.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates the potential of two types of TCFs treatments in accelerating wound healing, further research is needed to elucidate the precise mechanisms involved. Investigating how TCFs influence cellular processes and wound repair at the molecular level will be crucial in understanding their interaction with cells. Future studies should focus on identifying the pathways and associations that mediate these effects, which could pave the way for more targeted and effective applications of TCFs treatment in wound healing. Open wounds are highly susceptible to microbial contamination (Milne and Penn-Barwell, 2020). In this context, the faster wound closure observed under the influence of TCCF-treated water highlights the potential benefits of this treatment in reducing the risk of infection.

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

Effects of T-Consciousness Charge Field on Skin Wound Healing in Mice Model with Evaluating of Kidney and Liver as Sensitive Organs

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Abstract

T-Consciousness, with a non-physical entity, has been introduced by Taheri as the third element of the universe, apart from matter and energy. There are also various T-Consciousness Fields that can be examined through laboratory experiments. Although these fields cannot be measured with physical tools, their practical applications enable researchers to document their effects and gain insights into this unseen aspect of our universe. In this approach, the behavior of subjects under study changes as a result of receiving information from these fields. This study aimed to evaluate the possible effects of one type of these fields, named T-Consciousness Charge Field (TCCF) on the wound healing process in an animal model with a focus on two sensitive organs, including the kidney and liver. To achieve this, after creating a wound model, C57BL/6 mice were randomly divided into control and TCCF-treated groups. Over 14 days of the experiment, sterile distilled water was sprayed on the wound of the control group, while water exposed to the TCCF was sprayed on the wound of the treatment group. The results showed that the TCCF-treated samples, on average, exhibited more efficient wound healing in terms of wound size, with approximately 60% greater improvement compared to the control samples by the end of the study period. Additionally, histological analysis of the repaired skin revealed enhancements in the TCCF-treated samples in inflammation indices, angiogenesis, collagen deposition, and the formation of structured, normalized skin tissue. Furthermore, in terms of liver and kidney health, the samples influenced by TCCF-treated water demonstrated notable improvements in inflammation indices compared to the controls. Overall, the findings of this study indicate that water treated with TCCF, acquiring therapeutic properties, had a positive effect on the biological process of wound healing in an animal model. Further experiments are needed to expand these observations and explore the potential of this field in wound healing processes.

Keywords: Skin, Wound, Complementary and Alternative Medicine, T-Consciousness Charge Field, Kidney, Liver

Introduction

The structure and function of the skin have been shaped by thousands of years of evolution. Comprising more than 10% of our body mass, it is the largest organ in the human body (Walters and Roberts, 2002). In addition to serving as an environmental barrier, the skin performs various biological functions, such as sensation, thermoregulation, and immunological responses against foreign agents (Lima and Reis, 2018). Furthermore, its vital role in vitamin D synthesis makes it an independent endocrine organ (Monteiro-Riviere, 2010).

The skin is composed of three main layers: the hypodermis, the innermost layer, which conducts neural signals and performs other functions; the dermis, the largest layer, which contains fibroblasts, mast cells, and immune cells like macrophages; and the epidermis, the outermost layer, organized into different layers and interfacing with the external environment (Moniz et al., 2020).

A wound is an injury that damages the epidermis, disrupting its normal anatomy and function (Yazarlu et al., 2021). Various factors, such as cuts, burns, pressure, radiation, and pathological conditions like diabetes, can compromise skin integrity (Kolimi et al., 2022). The skin has evolved efficient mechanisms to respond to and close breaches. Wound healing is a complex physiological process that occurs in four phases: hemostasis, inflammation, proliferation, and tissue remodeling (Wilkinson and Hardman, 2020).

Numerous biochemical pathways are activated to restore skin integrity. For example, during the inflammatory and hemostasis phases, the coagulation cascade and several cell types, including fibroblasts, keratinocytes, neutrophils, and macrophages, are involved in preventing excessive blood loss and infection (Tottoli et al., 2020). The migration and proliferation of keratinocytes, which comprise 90% of the cells in the epidermis (Than et al., 2019), are mediated by cytokines and interleukins such as TGF-β, FGF, IL-7, and IL-33 (Pakyari et al., 2013; Bartlett et al., 2016; Oshio et al., 2017), leading to the wound being covered by new epithelial cells (Wang et al., 2023).

To study the multifaceted nature of wound healing, various experimental models have been developed. In addition to *in vitro* models, such as the scratch assay (Abbas et al., 2019), *in vivo* models, particularly using rats and mice, are widely used (Sami et al., 2019). These animal models provide a realistic environment with diverse cell types and paracrine interactions. Moreover, compared to humans, small animals generally have a much shorter healing time, allowing the experimental duration to span several days rather than weeks or even months, as it would in humans (Masson-Meyers et al., 2020).

Many approaches have been developed to promote wound healing and protect wounds from infection. For example, hydrogels are used to maintain a moist environment, antimicrobial agents like combined silver with hydrogels to prevent infection, and collagen products are applied to chronic ulcers to create an environment that attracts essential cell types involved in healing while also reducing free radicals and proteases. Topical wound oxygen therapy has also been frequently evaluated (Han and Ceilley, 2017; Freedman et al., 2023). Additionally, traditional therapies using plant extracts, which are lower in cost and carry a reduced risk of bacterial resistance, have been explored as viable alternatives (Pereira and Bartolo, 2016).

In the field of consciousness studies, this is the first time that the concept of consciousness has been introduced as a practical method to promote wound healing. According to Taheri, there are various T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) with distinct functions that can be examined through laboratory experiments (Taheri, 2013). This theory suggests that applying TCFs to samples induces changes in their functions and characteristics, even if the subjects under study are non-living. Previous experiments have explored the effects of TCFs on various subjects, from plants and animals to inanimate materials (Torabi et al., 2020; Taheri et al., 2022; Taheri et al., 2023). The data suggest that information transmitted through these non-physical fields alters the behavior of TCF-treated samples compared to controls.

The T-Consciousness Charge Field (TCCF) is one of these fields, specifically used to transmit information to a subject. Following exposure to TCCF, the treated subject acquires properties that may have alleviative effects. Thus, this study aimed to assess the potential wound-healing effects of water treated with TCCF.

Materials and Methods

Application of T-Consciousness Charge

This field was applied to the samples based on a protocol provided by the Cosmointel Research Center, established by the innovator of the theory, Mohammad Ali Taheri. More details have been explained in the general consideration of this issue.

Animals

Ten male and female C57BL/6 mice, weighing between 15-17 grams, were obtained from the Pasteur Institute of Iran and were kept at room temperature (25°C). The mice were randomly divided into two groups: the control and the group exposed to the TCCF. Ethical consideration: All procedures were conducted according to the guidelines of the Animal Care and Ethics Committee of Avicenna.Research Institute, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and conducted in accordance with the NIH guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals.

Experimental Design

The mice were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of 10% ketamine (80 mg/kg), 2% xylazine (8 mg/kg), and acepromazine (1 mg/kg). The area between the shoulders and lower back of the animal was shaved using a trimmer. During anesthesia, the animal's eyes were covered with an eye ointment to prevent corneal drying and body temperature was maintained within the normal range. The shaved area was sterilized with antiseptic agents, and a full-thickness wound with an 8-mm diameter was created between the shoulders using a disposable punch.

Sterile distilled water was sprayed on the wound of the control group, while water exposed to the TCCF was sprayed on the wound of the treatment group. The mice were kept in a calm and warm environment until full recovery from anesthesia, after which they were placed in separate cages with access to food and water. For 14 days, three times a day at four-hour intervals, water (each spray about 100 microliters) was sprayed on the wounds to fully cover them. Photographs of the wounds were taken every two days, and on day 14, tissue samples were collected for histological analysis. The effectiveness of the TCCF was assessed using hematoxylin-eosin staining.

Hematoxylin-Eosin Staining

The collected samples were fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin. The fixed tissues were dehydrated in a graded series of ethanol concentrations, cleared in xylene, and embedded in paraffin. Sections with a thickness of 5 micrometers were cut and, after staining with hematoxylin and eosin, were observed under a light microscope (Olympus BX51) connected to a digital camera (Olympus DP71). The slides were examined blindly by a veterinary anatomical pathologist. Histopathological parameters to evaluate wound healing included acute and chronic inflammatory cells, granulation tissue formation, collagen deposition, epithelial regeneration, and neovascularization.

Additionally, to assess potential toxicity, kidney and liver tissues were also examined. To semi-quantitative analysis, in kidney tissue, inflammation, necrosis, congestion/hemorrhage, and degeneration were scored on a scale of 0 to 4, with 0 indicating absence, 1 presence in up to 25% of the area, 2 presence in 26-50%, 3 in 51-75%, and 4 in more than 75% of the area.

In liver tissue, ballooning degeneration, hepatic cell necrosis, inflammation, and congestion were scored, with severity levels (except for necrosis) defined as 0 (absent), mild (1-20%), moderate (21-60%), and marked (61-100%). Hepatic cell necrosis was assessed based on the presence or absence of cellular degeneration or massive necrosis with associated inflammation.

Statistical Analysis

The wound dimensions were measured over the 14-day treatment period using ImageJ software v1.54f, and comparisons between the control and treatment groups were made using GraphPad software version 9. Semi-quantitative histological comparisons were also conducted as described in the previous section.

While medications play a critical role in treatment and enhancing patients' quality of life, they may sometimes negatively impact the wound healing process by affecting metabolism, immune cell function, angiogenesis, and coagulation. For example, in patients with acute or chronic wounds, the use of certain medications, such as antineoplastic drugs for cancer, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and immunosuppressants, can delay wound healing (Bennett et al., 2024). Therefore, TCCF treatment may be a helpful complementary option in these cases.

Results and Discussion

Evaluation of Wound Size Changes

The changes in wound size are presented in Figure 1. As shown, after 6 days of exposure to TCCF, a significant reduction in wound size (p-value < 0.0001) was observed compared to the control group. The alleviating effect of TCCF treatment persisted until the end of the experimental period. A comparison between control and TCCF-treated wounds at each time point revealed differences of 20%, 32%, and 33% on days 6, 12, and 14, respectively. By the end of the study period, skin integrity had been restored by approximately 56% in the TCCF-treated group, compared to about 35% in the control group, suggesting a promotive effect of TCCF treatment on wound healing. Figure 2 illustrates images from a representative animal in each experimental group, showing observable changes over the 14-day study.

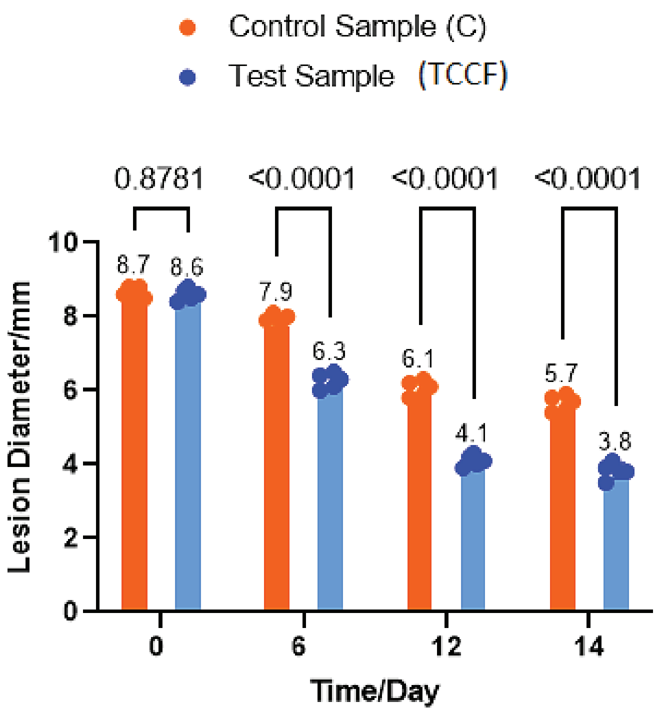

Figure 1. The diameter of skin wounds at four time points in the control and samples under the influence of T-Consciousness Charge Field (TCCF) treatment. In addition to the p-values, the measured dimensions are listed in millimeters at the top of each column for each experimental group.

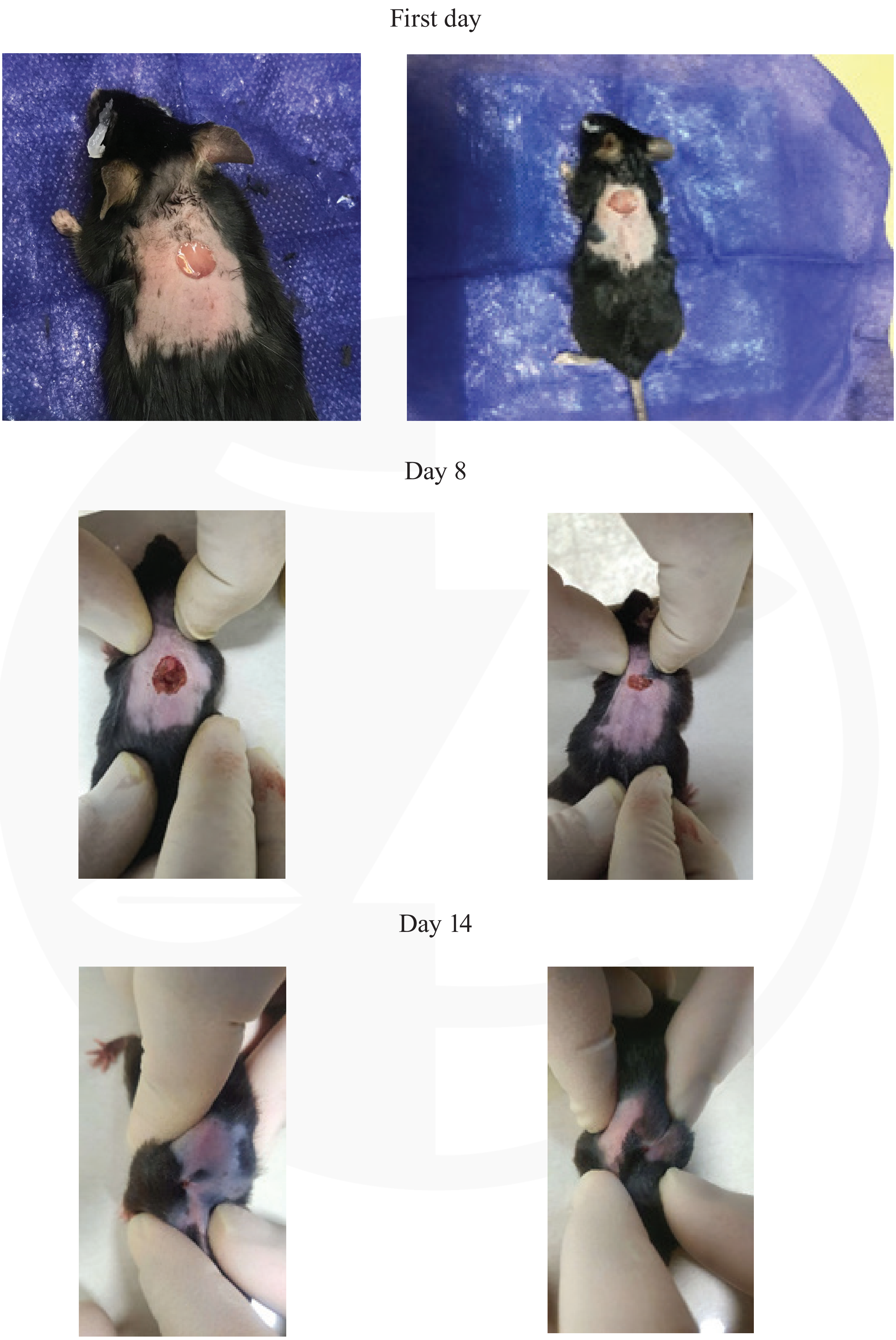

Figure 2. Wound model in mice at three time points—initial, middle, and end of the study—comparing samples under the influence of T-Consciousness Charge Field treatment (right) and control samples (left).

Histology of the Healed Skin in the Control Group

In four cases, the skin matrix was relatively covered by stratified squamous epithelium (Figure 3). A magnified view in Figure 4 shows that the dermis contained relatively mature granulation tissue, characterized by a low to moderate number of new blood vessels, a moderate number of active fibroblasts, and mildly to moderately dense irregular collagenous connective tissue. Evidence of a mild inflammatory response was observed in all cases. The granulation tissue displayed a reduced number of vessels, particularly in the deeper layers of the wound (Figure 5). In one out of five control samples, normal skin morphology was noted.

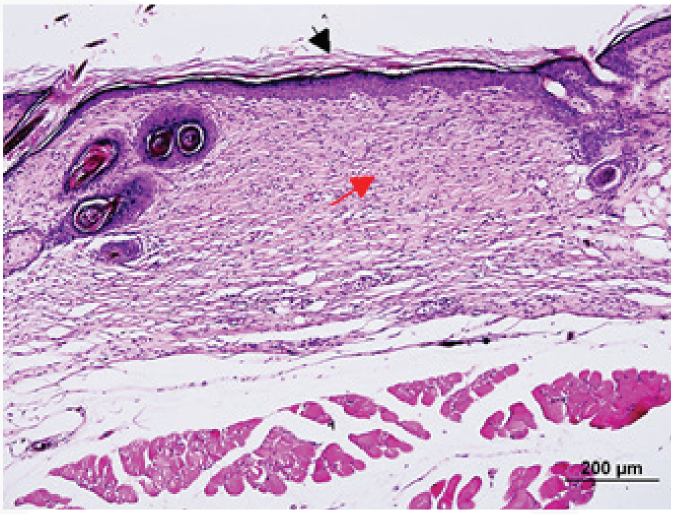

Figure 3. Stratified squamous epithelium (black arrow) and relatively mature granulation tissue in the newly formed dermis (red arrow). (H & E, Scale bar: 200 µm).

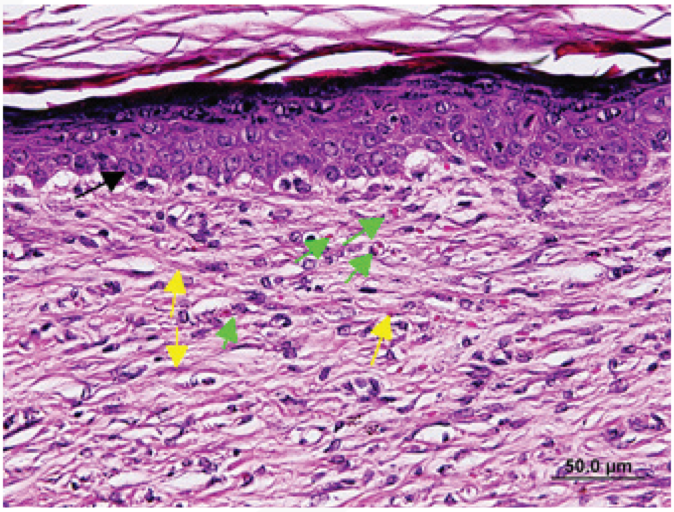

Figure 4. Magnified view of Figure 3, showing blood vessel density (green arrow) and collagen fibers (yellow arrow). (H & E, Scale bar: 50.0 µm).

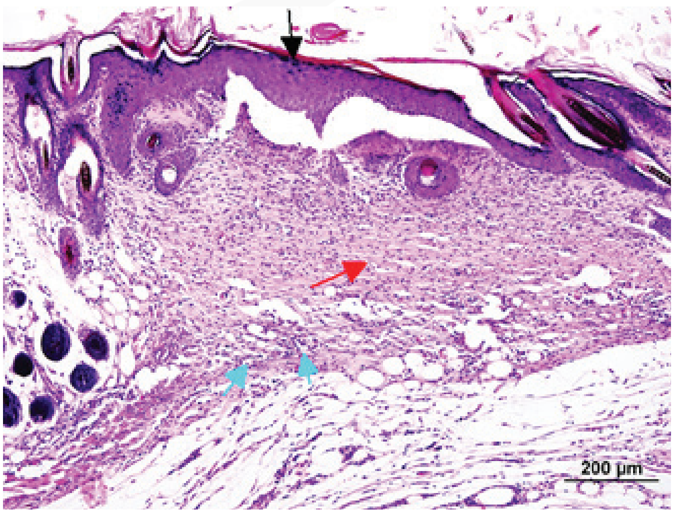

Figure 5. Stratified squamous epithelium (black arrow), relatively mature granulation tissue in the newly formed dermis (red arrow), and infiltration of inflammatory cells (blue arrow) in the dermis. (H & E, Scale bar: 200 µm).

Histology of the Healed Skin in the Treatment Group

In four cases, histopathological evaluation revealed well-developed stratified squamous epithelium and re-epithelialization (Figure 6). The dermis consisted of mature dense collagenous connective tissue and well-organized skin appendages. In most cases, the epidermal layer was nearly fully restored. However, in one case, the boundary between the epidermis and dermis was not completely established. The wound bed was primarily filled with fibroblast proliferation. Granulation tissue showed a reduced number of vessels, particularly in the deeper layers of the wound. Additionally, several newborn hair follicles were present at the wound site.

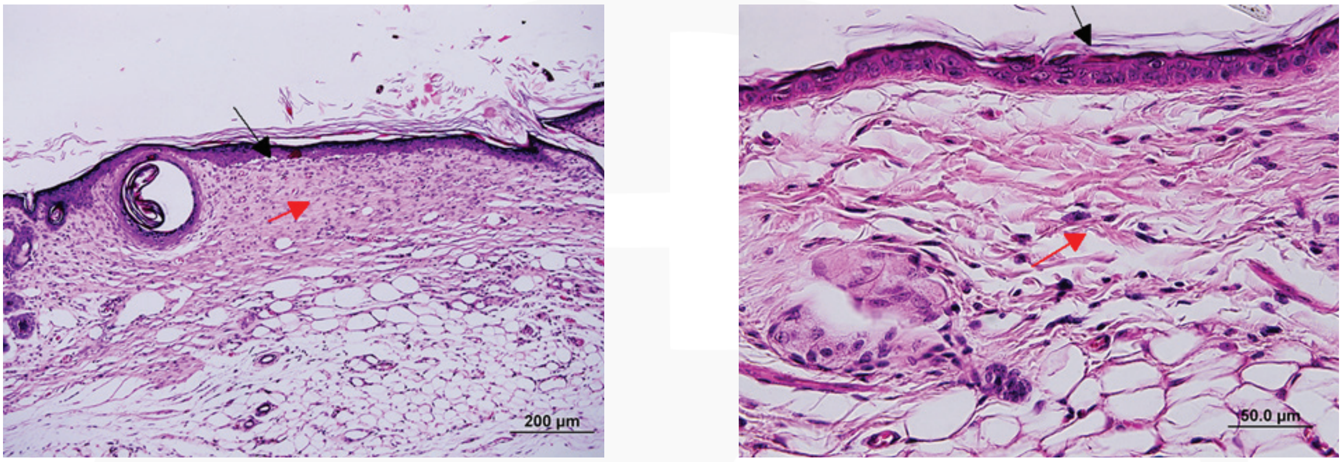

Figure 6. Fully restored epidermis (black arrow) and dermis (red arrow) in most samples exposed to T-Consciousness Charged Field. (H & E, Scale bar: Left: 200 µm, Right: 50.0 µm).

Semi-quantitative Analysis of Wound Healing

Table 1 presents a semi-quantitative analysis of several parameters related to wound healing in both experimental groups at the end of the study period. A histological comparison of skin wounds in the experimental groups revealed greater epidermal regeneration in the treated samples, whereas granulation tissue formation was more pronounced in the control group. Angiogenesis, which supports wound healing by delivering nutrients and oxygen, especially during granulation tissue formation (Johnson and Wilgus, 2014), was also higher in the control group compared to the treatment group. Moreover, the control samples exhibited a moderate number of active fibroblasts. In response to tissue injury, these spindle-shaped cells become activated and transform into myofibroblasts, which contribute to wound healing by contracting the wound and producing extracellular matrix proteins (Li and Wang, 2011). Once the wound is closed, these activities are terminated, and the myofibroblasts disappear through apoptosis. However, myofibroblasts persist only in pathological conditions (Gabbiani, 2003). The lower presence of spindle-shaped cells with higher collagen deposition in the treated samples suggests an accelerated healing process. Additionally, signs of inflammation were less evident in the TCF-treated samples compared to the control group.

Table 1. Semi-quantitative evaluation of tissue parameters in wound healing assessment (C: control sample, TCCF: T-Consciousness Charge Field).

Parameters/ Cases	Epidermal regeneration	Granulation tissue	Inflammatory cell infiltration	Angiogenesis	Spindle-shaped cell proliferation (fibroblasts/ myofibroblasts and endothelial cells)	Collagen deposed
C-1	2+	3+	1+	2+	3+	1+
C-2	3+	0	0	3+	1+	3+
C-3	2+	3+	1+	2+	3+	1+
C-4	2+	3+	2+	3+	3+	1+
C-5	2+	2+	2+	3+	3+	1+
TCCF-1	3+	0	0	0	1+	3+
TCCF-2	3+	2+	0	2+	3+	3+
TCCF-3	3+	3+	0	1+	3+	1+
TCCF-4	3+	0	1+	1+	1+	3+
TCCF-5	2+	0	1+	0	1+	2+

Histological Investigations of Sensitive Organs to Drugs

Kidney

Here, the changes in histological parameters of the kidney were compared between control and TCCF-treated samples. Semi-quantitative analysis showed that inflammation and congestion or hemorrhage in TCCF-exposed samples were lower than in controls (Table 2).

Table 2. Semi-quantitative analysis of parameters related to kidney tissue in sampled areas (C: control, TCCF: T-Consciousness Charge Field).

Parameters/Cases	Inflammation	Necrosis	Congestion/ Hemorrhage	Degeneration
C-1	1+	0	3+	0
C-2	1+	0	3+	0
C-3	1+	0	3+	0
C-4	1+	0	2+	0
C-5	1+	0	3+	0
TCCF-1	0	0	0	0
TCCF-2	0	0	0	0
TCCF-3	0	0	0	0
TCCF-4	1+	0	1+	0
TCCF-5	1+	0	2+	0

Figures 7-9 show normal tissues as well as tissues with inflammation and multifocal interstitial nephritis. These disorders were observed in all samples from the control group and in two samples from the TCCF treatment group.

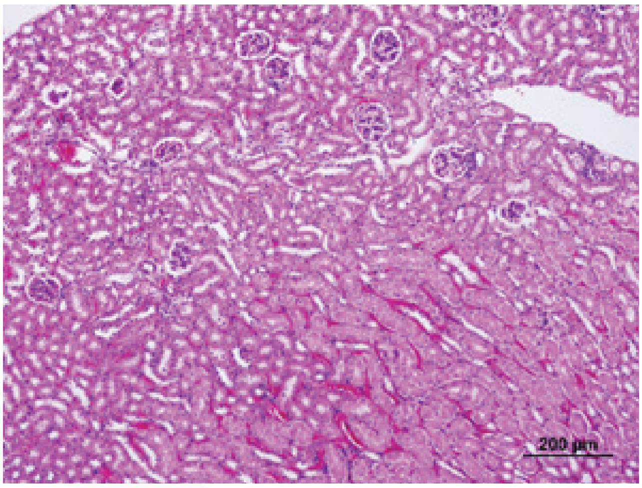

Figure 7. Normal kidney morphology was observed in three out of five samples under the influence of T-Consciousness Charge Field treatment (H & E, Scale bar: 200μm).

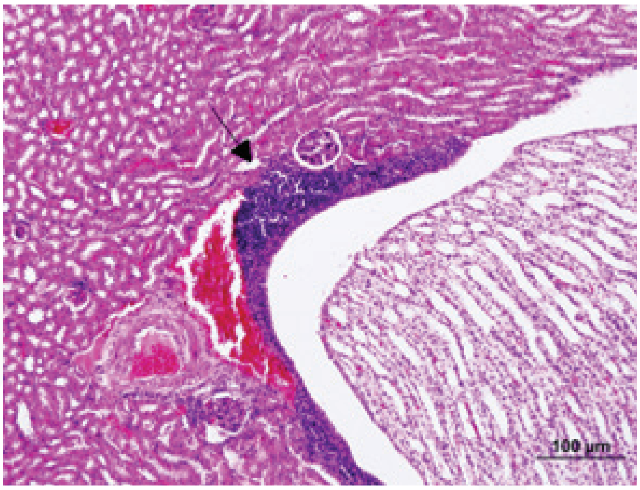

Figure 8. Inflammatory cell infiltration in the pelvis and surrounding tissue (black arrow) was observed in all control samples and in two of the samples exposed to T-Consciousness Charge Field (H & E, Scale bar: 100 μm).

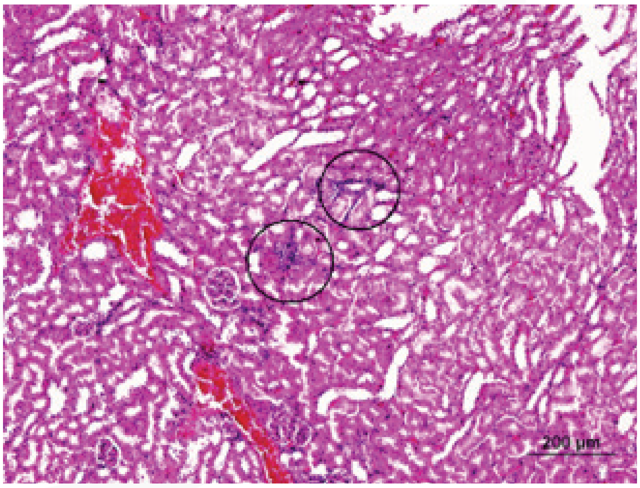

Figure 9. Multifocal interstitial nephritis (indicated by the circle) was observed in all control samples and in two samples exposed to the T-Consciousness Charge Field (H & E, Scale bar: 200 μm).

Liver

As described in the methods section, pathological changes in liver tissue were assessed according to severity levels. This approach enables a comparison of alterations between control and TCCF-treated samples throughout the experiment. A semi-quantitative analysis of several parameters is presented in Table 3, along with a histological image in Figure 10.

Table 3. Semi-quantitative analysis of parameters related to liver tissue in sampled areas (C: control, TCCF: T-Consciousness Charge Field).

Parameters/ Cases	Ballooning degeneration			Hepatocellular necrosis		Inflammation portal/ lobular			Congestion	
Severity	Mild	Mod	Marked	Individual cell degeneration	Necrosis with inflammation	Mild	Mod	Marked	Mild	Mod/ Marked
C-1	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
C-2	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
C-3	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
C-4	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
C-5	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
TCCF-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TCCF-2	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
TCCF-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TCCF-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TCCF-5	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+

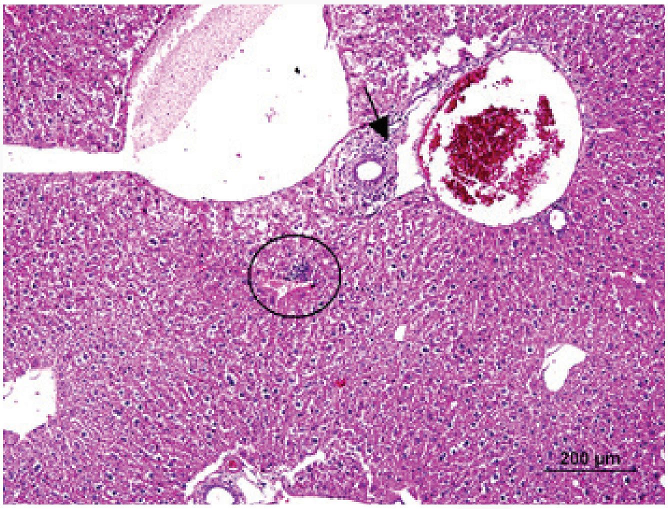

Figure 10. Multifocal infiltration of mononuclear cells in the parenchyma (circle) and the portal area (black arrow) was observed in all control samples and in two samples exposed to T-Consciousness Charge Field (H & E, Scale bar: 200 µm).

The results indicated that while all control samples exhibited mild inflammation in the liver tissue, three of the samples treated with TCCF showed no signs of inflammation. Additionally, most liver tissues in the control group displayed moderate to marked congestion; however, this condition was reduced to just one mouse in the treatment group.

It has been found that there is a link between skin injury and the development of organ dysfunction. In fact, inflammation, which plays a crucial role in the wound healing process, can adversely affect multiple organs, including the kidneys and liver (Huebener and Schwabe, 2013; Skopelja-Gardner et al., 2021; Anders, 2012). To mitigate these negative influences, several strategies are implemented. For instance, infection control is targeted through the use of antibiotics, anti-inflammatory treatments are applied to manage excessive inflammation (Khalil et al., 2017), and techniques such as negative pressure wound therapy are used in acute cases (Orgill and Bayer, 2013). In this experiment, we have evaluated the effectiveness of a non-energetic and non-material treatment on wound healing for the first time. This treatment influences the healing process by transmitting information through a type of TCFs, named T-Consciousness Charge Field.

In this study, water was used as a medium to be charged under the influence of the TCCF. This method requires no physical intervention but only a brief attention to TCCF. To illustrate, a trained individual can apply this treatment by establishing a connection between the medium—here, water—and the TCCF. According to the results of this study, water, acting as a recipient of information from the TCCF, has effectively enhanced key biological processes essential to wound healing, including cell migration, cell proliferation, inflammation prevention, and the production of vital macromolecules like collagen. The TCCF not only imparts therapeutic properties to water molecules for the repair and regeneration of the primary target tissue (skin) but also supports the structure and function of sensitive organs, such as the liver and kidneys, which are commonly assessed for toxicity in preclinical studies.

In conclusion, the findings of this study offer preliminary evidence of TCCF's potential to enhance wound healing in an animal model. We recommend further experiments to expand these observations and explore the practical application of this non-physical field in promoting wound healing.

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The Effect of the T-Consciousness Field on Water Molecules in the Transmission of Information Originating from the Field

According to Taheri's theory, in addition to matter and energy, our universe has a third part named T-Consciousness. The common interface between these components is information. Although various scientific fields have made extensive efforts to understand the concept and place of Consciousness in existence, this phenomenon remains one of the most intricate mysteries. In this perspective, diverse non-physical T-Consciousness Fields exist, and their effects can be examined through designed experiments. This characteristic offers a valuable opportunity for research into this elusive aspect of cosmos.

According to the Theory of T-Consciousness, when a subject under study is exposed to T-Consciousness Fields, the transmitted information induces changes in the subject's properties and behavior. The T-Consciousness Charge Field is specifically used to load information onto an agent, which can then transmit this information. In the studies covered in this issue, water is used as the medium for transmitting the T-Consciousness Charge.

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