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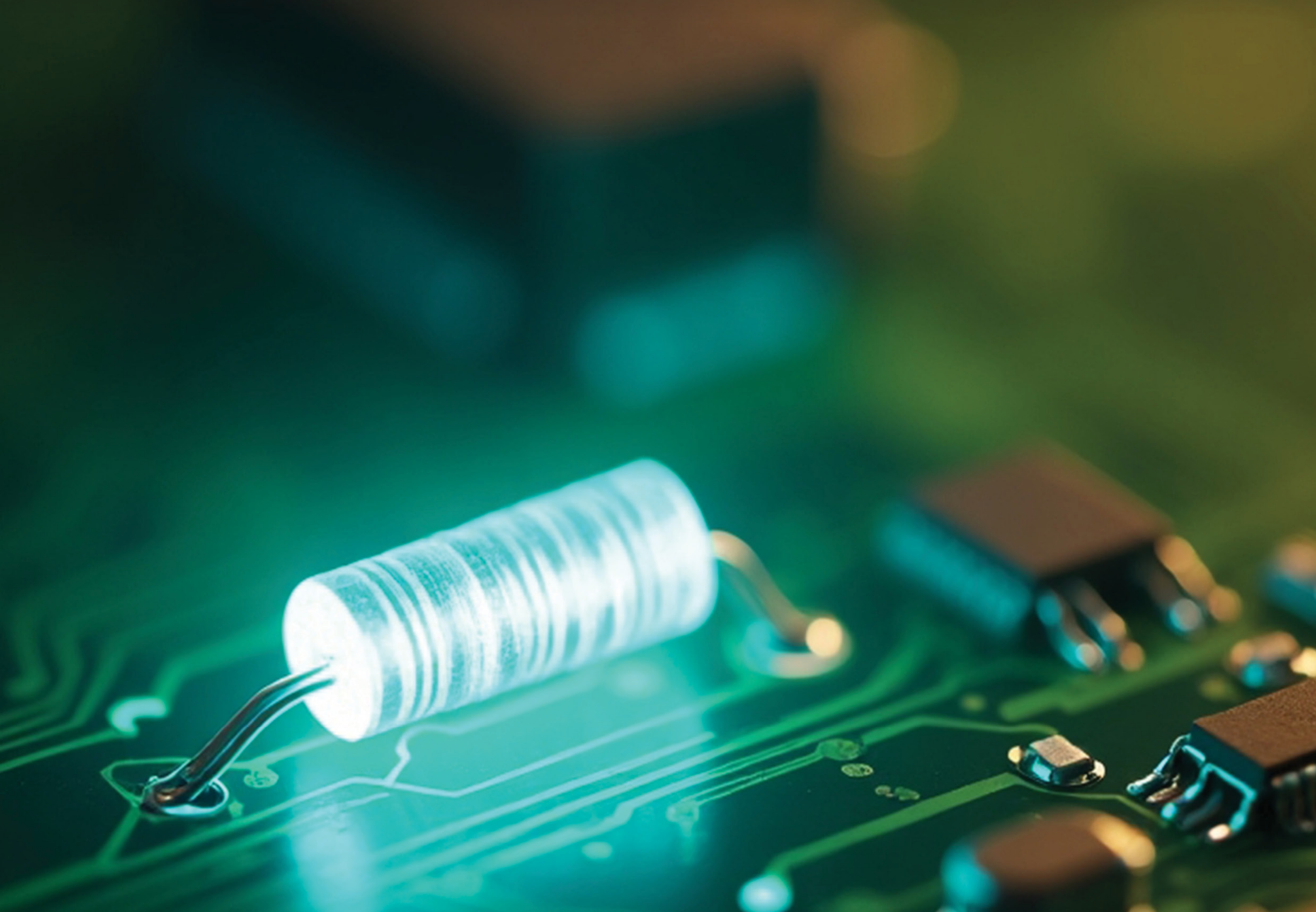

Examining the Effects of T-Consciousness Fields on the Electrical Properties of Materials

Mohammad Ali Taheri
Originator of T-Consciousness Theory
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Editorial

Mohammad Ali Taheri
Founder of T-Consciousness Theory

Examining the Effects of T-Consciousness Fields on the Electrical Properties of Materials

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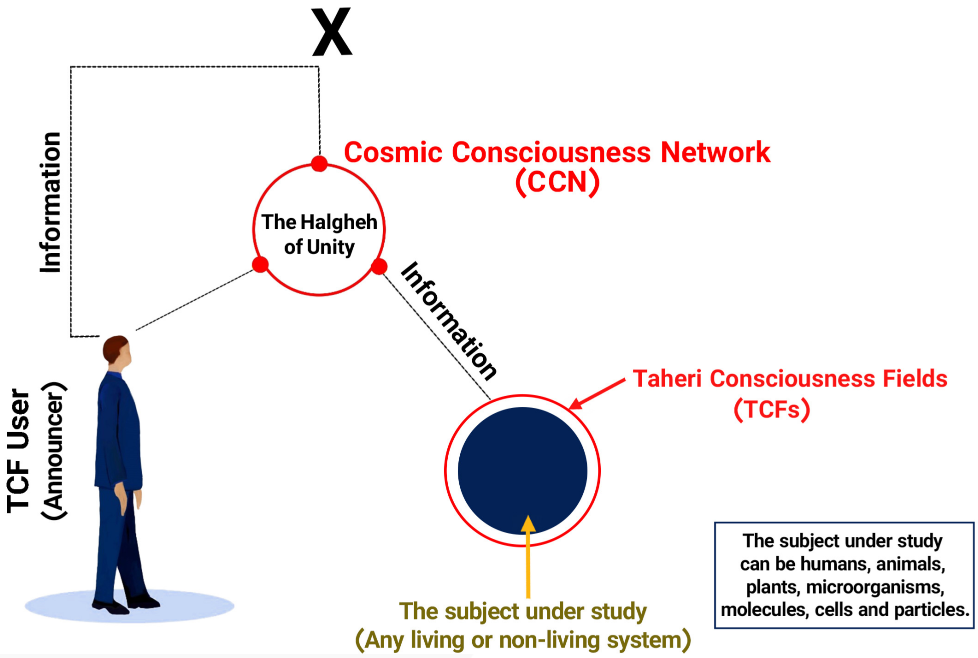
Numerous studies in physics, materials science, computational methods, chemistry, and biology have reported the influence of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) through various experimental approaches. This includes research on magnetic and electromagnetic properties, as well as simulations using Monte Carlo computational methods. In this issue, the authors build upon prior experiments by investigating the effects of TCFs on the electrical properties of materials.

This research series investigates the influence of TCFs on the electrical properties of a typical circuit by applying a treatment to one of its components (a resistor) and analyzing the associated variables. Through highly precise and repeatable experiments, the study not only distinguishes between the effects of different TCFs but also reveals consistent patterns in how physical systems respond. For instance, it has been observed that in systems characterized by inherent random statistical behavior, the application of TCFs reduces output uncertainty and entropy. It is important to emphasize that no physical interventions were made during testing, and the conditions for both the control and experimental samples remained identical.

Taheri’s framework introduces the 'software-based' influence of TCFs, suggesting that the physical realm of the cosmos—comparable to hardware—functions under the guidance of its non-physical, or software, counterpart. TCFs transmit specific information to the subject under study. When exposed, the subject's “mind” receives this information, leading to observable behavioral and property changes without any physical contact. These influences have been recorded across diverse domains, from material sciences to biology.

The experiments presented in this issue reinforce that the application of TCFs to physical systems reduces both uncertainty and entropy. These findings—achieved without material or energetic intervention—provide deeper insight into the software-based nature of TCFs and their ability to influence both living organisms and inert matter.

It is our hope that researchers around the world, with open and unbiased minds, will explore this emerging scientific frontier. By investigating the non-frequency dimensions of the cosmos and applying TCFs, we may soon witness transformative developments in contemporary scientific methodology.



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

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

Over the past few decades, the nature of consciousness and its role within scientific inquiry have garnered increasing attention. Numerous philosophical and scientific theories have been proposed to explore this domain. In the 1980s, Mohammad Ali Taheri introduced a novel perspective by identifying non-material, non-energetic phenomena termed *T-Consciousness Fields* (TCFs). According to Taheri, T-Consciousness exists alongside matter and energy as one of the three fundamental components of the universe, yet it is distinct from both. His theory posits the existence of a diverse array of TCFs, each with specific functionalities. Furthermore, TCFs are viewed as a subset of a broader system referred to as the *Cosmic Internet Network*, known in his framework as the *Cosmic Consciousness Network* (CCN).

What distinguishes Taheri's theory from other conceptualizations of consciousness is its emphasis on applicability. Unlike abstract or purely theoretical models, TCFs are asserted to influence both living and non-living systems—including plants, animals, microorganisms, materials, molecules, and atoms. In 2020, Taheri introduced the concept of *Sciencefact*, a term coined to assert the factual basis of T-Consciousness and its observable effects through scientific methodology. Sciencefact is part of the broader "Erfan-e-Keyhani-e-Halgheh" school of thought, also founded by Taheri. While conventional science limits itself to the study of matter and energy, Sciencefact extends this inquiry by examining the effects of TCFs—despite their immaterial and non-energetic nature—on material and energetic systems.

Sciencefact serves as a bridge between empirical science and the conceptual framework of TCFs by applying repeatable laboratory experiments across diverse scientific disciplines. These studies investigate how TCFs influence physical, chemical, and biological systems. The influence of a TCF begins with a process known as *Etesal* (connection), which links the subject under study to the Whole Consciousness via the Cosmic Consciousness Network. This connection is initiated by a trained practitioner, referred to as a *Faradarmangar*, who acts as a mental intermediary. The practitioner's brief and focused mental attention serves only to announce the connection; the resulting effects are attributed to the TCF itself. Although TCFs cannot be measured directly through conventional scientific instruments, their effects can be examined through replicable experimental outcomes (Taheri, 2013).

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 validate the existence, effects, and mechanisms of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs), a structured five-phase research framework has been established, comprising Phases 0 through 4. Each phase serves a distinct purpose:

Phase 0: focuses on providing initial evidence for the existence of TCFs by observing their measurable influence on matter and energy. At this stage, the underlying nature of T-Consciousness itself is not explored; the emphasis is solely on empirical validation of the fields' effects.

Phase 1: is dedicated to examining the various observable impacts of different TCFs. This phase aims to identify and categorize the diverse range of effects these fields can have across a spectrum of subjects.

Phase 2: shifts the focus toward understanding *why* these effects occur. It involves the exploration of potential reasons and underlying principles that may account for the observed phenomena associated with TCFs.

Phase 3: delves deeper into the *mechanisms* through which TCFs exert their influence on matter and energy. This phase seeks to elucidate the processes and pathways by which non-material fields can affect physical systems.

Phase 4: serves as a culmination of the preceding phases, aiming to draw broader conclusions regarding TCFs—particularly their implications for concepts such as the "mind" and "memory" of matter, and how these may relate to T-Consciousness. This phase seeks to integrate findings into a more comprehensive theoretical and philosophical context.

1-4 Using T-Consciousness Fields

The samples in this study were subjected to T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) following the established protocols outlined on the Research Management on Consciousness Fields website (www.cosmointel.com).

Researchers can initiate a request for *Etesal* (connection) to the Cosmic Consciousness Network—necessary for the application of TCFs—by submitting an "Assign Announcement" form via the website. This access is freely available to the public, and researchers may register at any time to explore and study the effects of TCFs in experimental settings.

To ensure transparency and rigor, researchers are required to provide comprehensive details about their experiments when making a request. This includes specifying the number, identity, and roles of the control and experimental samples. All experiments in this study were conducted using a double-blind protocol: laboratory technicians involved in the measurements were entirely unaware of the TCF theory, while the *Faradarmangar* (the individual trained to facilitate the consciousness connection) at the COSMOintel research center had no knowledge of the experimental design or sample details. This double-blind setup, widely recognized as a gold standard in scientific research—particularly in the fields of medicine and psychology—ensures impartiality and strengthens the validity of the findings.

2- Overview of Studies in This Issue

The effects of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) on a variety of materials and physical properties—including magnetic and electromagnetic characteristics—have been previously examined and documented. The present study shifts the focus to investigating the influence of TCFs on the electrical properties of a circuit by treating its components and analyzing associated variables. Specifically, this includes assessing the distinct effects of various TCFs, evaluating their influence over multiple time intervals, and examining changes in measurement sensitivity at the system level.

Exploring the effects of TCFs on electrical components presents both a complex challenge and a promising research direction. A key advantage of this field lies in its simplicity of experimental implementation and monitoring, which offers an accessible and replicable path for researchers. The core objective of this investigation is to assess the impact of TCFs on the electrical behavior of a standard resistor by measuring voltage variations across it, using a custom-designed measurement circuit. The study is based on the hypothesis that TCFs are capable of influencing the electrical properties of physical objects.

To test this hypothesis, a statistically significant number of 10 kΩ DIP (Dual In-line Package) resistors were subjected to experimentation. This approach was chosen to ensure the repeatability of observed behaviors and to develop a preliminary model quantifying the nature and extent of TCF influence on these components. The voltage across the resistor was calculated using the classic voltage divider principle, with two resistors (R_1 and R_2) placed in series with an ideal voltage source (V_s), as illustrated in Figure 1. The voltage across the second resistor (R_2) was then used as the primary metric for analyzing the impact of TCF exposure.

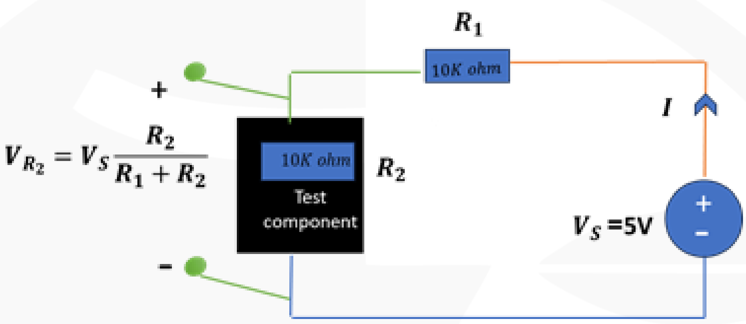
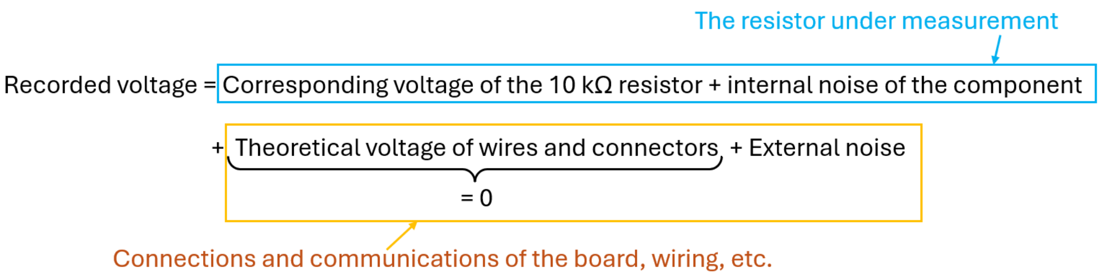


Figure 1. Voltage Divider Circuit

A single resistor can be conceptually divided into two components. The first component is the **ideal resistance**—in this case, precisely 10 kΩ—which represents the theoretical electrical resistance value under perfect conditions. The second component accounts for the **intrinsic noise** generated within the resistor, which originates from the manufacturing process and material imperfections. This internal noise contributes to slight fluctuations in the actual resistance value and introduces variability in electrical measurements.

Similarly, the measurement circuit as a whole can also be understood as comprising two distinct parts. The first is the ideal theoretical model, which assumes perfect conductivity in the wires, flawless mechanical connections, and the absence of any external disturbances. The second component consists of practical non-idealities in the system, such as wire resistance, contact imperfections, environmental interferences, and other sources of external noise that affect the accuracy and stability of voltage measurements. Therefore, equation 1 can be written as:

(1)



In this experiment, voltage measurements reflect the aggregate influence of all contributing factors, as outlined in Equation 1. These include the ideal circuit behavior, internal noise originating from component imperfections, and external noise introduced through environmental and systemic factors. The recorded voltage therefore represents a comprehensive output, encompassing both predictable electrical behavior and stochastic fluctuations.

When a T-Consciousness Field (TCF) is applied, its effect on the circuit can be modeled as an additional voltage component that modifies the overall measured voltage. This component, resulting from the interaction between the TCF and the system, is referred to as the **T-Consciousness Voltage**.

A more detailed schematic representation of the system—expanding upon the idealized configuration shown in Figure 1—is presented in **Figure 2**. In this enhanced model, the **combined internal and external noise** is denoted by , while the **influence of the T-Consciousness Field** is explicitly represented as V_{TCF}.

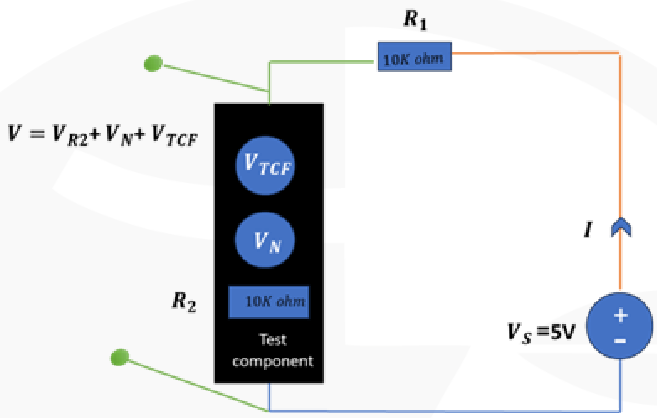


Figure 2. Circuit Model of Component, Noise, and T-Consciousness Field

Sources of noise (V_N) include the following factors, which can cause errors in measurement and are therefore considered potential sources of error:

1. Measurement device error (clock noise, breadboard noise, wire length effects, etc.)

2. Manufacturing imperfections

3. Environmental noise

4. Power supply error

Based on the closed circuit shown in Figure 3, the above factors are examined and discussed as follows:

- Measurements conducted in the absence of the resistor component consistently recorded values of five volts at the power supply and zero volts at the ground terminal, indicating negligible influence from environmental noise. Filtering was incorporated within the power supply and other sections of the circuit, and the stabilized power supply voltage remained at five volts after filtering. Furthermore, no periodic noise sources—such as clock signal interference or mains electricity artifacts—were detected during the measurements.
- While errors arising from manufacturing inconsistencies in the resistor, mechanical instability in the breadboard-resistor interface, and wire-specific characteristics (e.g., length, material) were not explicitly isolated or measured, these factors are recognized as the primary contributors to internal and external noise in the circuit.
- The TCF was applied specifically to the 10 kΩ resistor. Consequently, its influence is considered to manifest within both the internal noise of the component and potentially the ideal resistive element itself, though external noise is not directly targeted by the field. However, changes in the physical characteristics of the resistor—induced by the TCF—can indirectly affect

the external noise sources, such as those arising from mechanical and wiring connections. Therefore, the recorded voltage—comprised of the ideal resistor response, internal noise, and external noise (as per Equation 1)—serves as an indirect measure of TCF influence, particularly with respect to noise behavior.

- In the current experiments, the T-Consciousness voltage is not independently assessed in terms of its isolated effect on the ideal resistance. Such precision requires instrumentation beyond the scope of this study and remains a future objective for the research team.
- To avoid signal pre-processing and filtering, the measurement circuit was assembled manually using a breadboard, discrete wires, and other fundamental components, rather than relying on pre-fabricated platforms such as Arduino or printed circuit boards (PCBs). The rationale behind this design choice is twofold: (1) to ensure that recorded values reflect the unprocessed, raw electrical behavior of the system, and (2) to preserve the contribution of external noise, which is typically suppressed in PCB-based systems. In the context of this study, the presence and variability of such noise are not only expected but are also considered desirable, based on the following assumptions:

1. Variations in the voltage across the resistor can modulate the behavior of external noise, making it an indicator of TCF influence.

2. Since the measured voltage represents a resultant value encompassing all influencing factors, the removal of external noise would simplify Equation 1 to a less informative form, thereby omitting potentially meaningful variations related to TCF effects.

Therefore, equation 1 can be written as equation 2 as follows:

$$\text{Recorded voltage} = \text{Corresponding voltage of the 10 k}\Omega\text{ resistor} + \text{Internal noise of the component} + \underbrace{\text{Theoretical voltage of wires and connectors}}_{=0} + \underbrace{\text{External noise}}_{\approx 0} \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Recorded voltage} = \text{Corresponding voltage of the 10 k}\Omega\text{ resistor} + \text{Internal noise of the component}$$

In this case, the measured value becomes closer to the actual value, and the noise is reduced. This requires higher precision in signal recording because, under these conditions, any changes are only reflected in the internal noise and the 10 kΩ resistance.

2-1-1. Equipment for the Experiment

100 pieces of 10 kΩ, 1.4-watt DIP resistors with 5% tolerance (all components were from the same manufacturing batch). 9 breadboards.

Equipment for Constructing the easurement Device

Microcontroller: Atmega32A; 1 breadboard (brand: ATMEL, model: u-35460k, THU2306); LED lamp; Push button; 4 capacitors: 100 nF; 2 capacitors: 18 pF; 1 capacitor: 100 µF; 1 inductor: 10 µH; Crystal oscillator: 8 MHz; Resistor: 10 kΩ; USB-TTL interface; Power adapter: 5V, 2A.

2-1-2. Research Methodology

The microcontroller was programmed using CodeVision (v3.14). Circuit simulations were done in Proteus 8.17. The CodeVision file can be viewed in Appendix 1. Using the USB-TTL interface, the readings from the component under test were recorded in an Excel file via MATLAB (2022a) (see Appendix 2). The electrical circuit of the measurement device is illustrated in Figure 3.

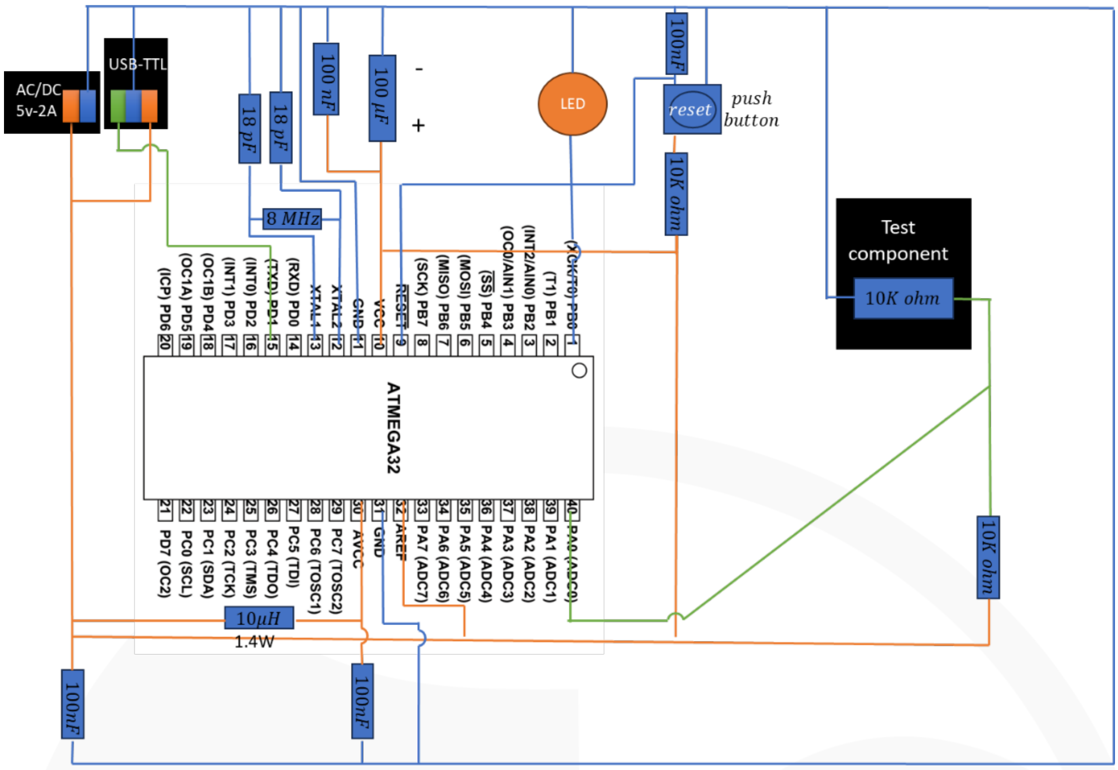


Figure 3. Measurement circuit used in the studies presented in this issue.

2-1-3. Component Readings and Testing

A total of 100 resistor components were examined, of which 20 were used solely as controls, and the remaining 80 were test-control samples. Eighty 10 kΩ DIP resistors were installed on eight breadboards and tested. In this test:

- The first 20 components were treated with T-Consciousness Field 1 (TCF1).
- The second 20 components were treated with T-Consciousness Field 3 (TCF3).
- The next 20 components were treated with T-Consciousness Field 2 (TCF2) for V↓ ∝ ↓R2.
- An additional 20 components were placed on another breadboard in the subsequent phase of the experiment and treated with **TCF2** for V↑ ∝ ↑R2.

All resistors used in this study were sourced from the same manufacturing batch to ensure consistency and reduce variability due to production differences. For testing each component, two wires were used to connect the ground and the microcontroller input to the terminals of the resistor under examination. Care was taken to minimize the space between the wires, although they were not twisted into a pair, in order to retain environmental noise influences relevant to the study.

For each resistor, the data collection process was divided into two phases. In the first phase, six consecutive series of voltage samples were recorded without the application of any T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs), serving as the control condition. In the second phase, following the application of the designated TCF, six additional series of samples were collected using the same procedure. Thus, each test session spanned approximately 12 minutes—six minutes under control conditions and six minutes under TCF influence.

During each one-minute sampling interval, 5,800 voltage measurements were recorded, resulting in a total of 69,600 data points per component across the entire 12-minute period. Additionally, 20 external control components were evaluated in a similar manner to the 80 primary test-control components. However, unlike the internal samples, these external controls were not subjected to any TCF treatment during the entire 12-interval sampling process.

The samples were recorded using the 10-bit ADC (Analogue-to-Digital Converter) of the Atmega32 microcontroller. The sampling process was conducted as follows:

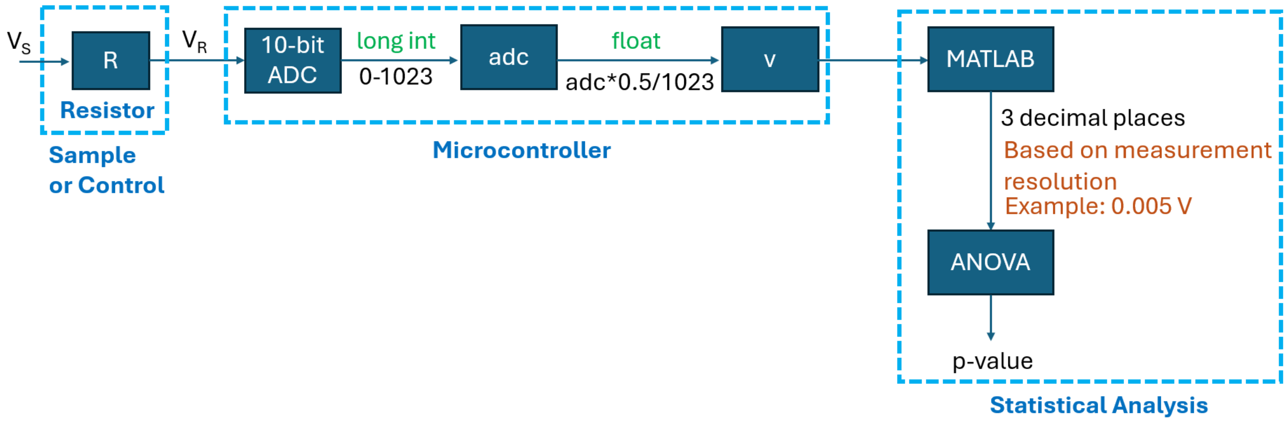


Figure 4. Block diagram of the measurement and data recording process using the microcontroller.

Samples were recorded using the 10-bit Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) of the Atmega32 microcontroller. The ADC values ranged from 0 to 1023, with a voltage resolution of approximately 0.0049 V. To convert the ADC output to voltage, Equation 3 is used, and the result is rounded to three decimal places.

(3)
$$MeasuredVoltage = adc\,\frac{v_{ref}}{2^{bit}-1} = adc\,\frac{5}{2^{10}-1} = adc\,\frac{5}{1023} = (abc * 0.004887)_{|3\ decimals}$$

The resulting voltage values were rounded to three decimal places for consistency in analysis, as presented in Table 1.

ADC Output	Mathematical Calculations	Output Value **(Converted to Voltage)**
0	0*0.004887	**0.000**
1	1*0.004887	**0.005**
….	…	**…**
505	505*0.004887	**2.468**
506	506*0.004887	**2.473**
507	507*0.004887	**2.478**
508	508*0.004887	**2.483**
509	509*0.004887	**2.488**
510	510*0.004887	**2.492**
511	511*0.004887	**2.497**
512	512*0.004887	**2.502**
513	513*0.004887	**2.507**
514	514*0.004887	**2.512**
515	515*0.004887	**2.517**
516	516*0.004887	**2.522**
517	517*0.004887	**2.527**
518	518*0.004887	**2.531**
…	…	**…**
1023	1023*0.004887	**4.999**

Table 1. Permissible Voltage Values Recorded for the Resistor Under Study in This Issue's Research.

When interpreting the graphs presented in various sections of this study, it is essential to recognize that the analyses are not based on a single series of outputs from an individual component. Rather, from a statistical standpoint, multiple sampling series across several components are collected and analyzed collectively. For instance, histograms are constructed using aggregated data from multiple components to provide a more robust and representative view of the distribution. As a result, the binning of values is calibrated to accommodate the combined dataset, ensuring meaningful statistical interpretation. Values that fall outside the defined binning range are reported as averaged figures, as explained in the methodological details of each respective section.

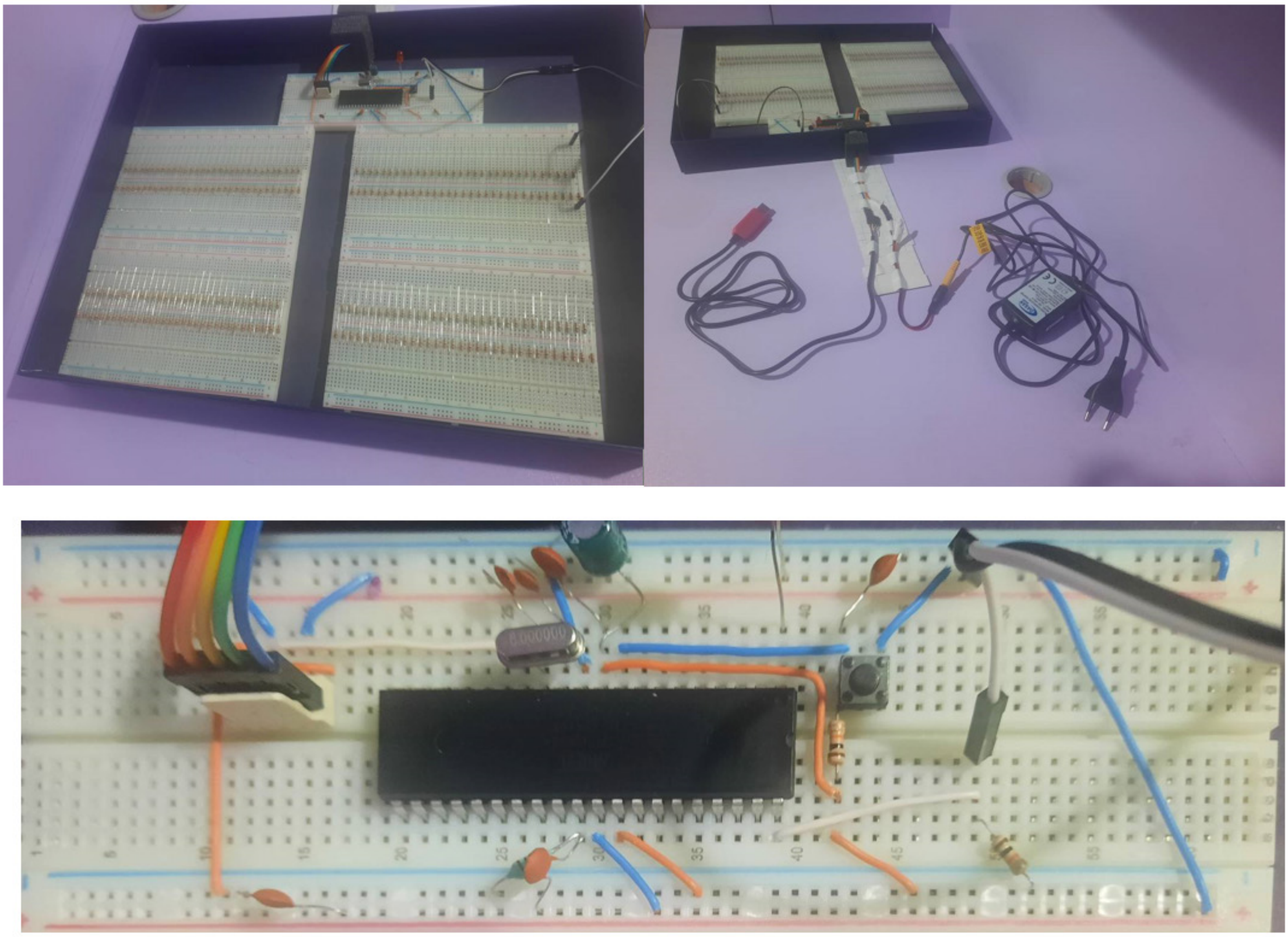


Figure 5. Measurement Circuit and Resistor Test Components

2-1-4- Analysis Method

In this study, each resistor component was subjected to twelve measurements: six control readings and six test readings under the influence of various types of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs). To analyze these control and test populations, the first step was to determine the appropriate number of components required for statistical analysis.

The selection criterion was based on the distribution pattern of the recorded voltage values (outputs) from the research system, as well as the Shannon entropy and minimum entropy values calculated from an initial, diverse set of control components. For individual-to-population comparisons, a single control component was chosen as a reference point. Since using three samples is standard in population studies, population sizes were set as multiples of three, up to 27 components. Accordingly, four population sizes were selected: 1, 3, 9, and 27 components.

Based on this approach and the results in the first section of the findings, nine out of the 20 components exposed to TCFs (and their corresponding controls) were randomly selected for further analysis.

In the next stage, both control and test populations were analyzed for frequency distribution and the statistical significance of differences. For each sample, 313,200 voltage values were recorded. This comprised data from nine randomly selected resistor components, with 5,800 consecutive voltage values recorded per component in each of the six-measurement series. The total voltage data for each sample was grouped into equal intervals, and a frequency distribution graph was generated using the averaged values for each sample (5,800 averages per component).

Subsequently, the control and TCF-exposed populations were divided into temporal subpopulations: 1 to 6 for controls and 7 to 12 for tests. Three supplementary analyses were performed on these subpopulations:

1. The mean voltage values of control and test samples were compared to identify significant trends.

2. Shannon and minimum entropy values were calculated for each subpopulation. Their temporal trends were analyzed using paired-point comparisons between control and test samples.

3. Changes in mean voltage, minimum entropy, and Shannon entropy were tracked over time relative to the corresponding control values at each time interval.

2-1-5. Method for Calculating Mean Voltage

Due to the lack of data independence and the presence of repeated measurements, the statistical method of Repeated Measures ANOVA was employed for analysis. Before applying this method, the assumptions of normality and sphericity were assessed. As both assumptions were met, Repeated Measures ANOVA was deemed appropriate. The p-value obtained for each field was used to determine whether the changes in mean voltage over time followed a random or non-random trend. This method was thus used to evaluate the statistical significance of mean voltage changes throughout the study.

With this foundation, the first three studies presented in this issue examine the effects of different types of T-Consciousness Fields on Dual In-line Package (DIP) resistors. Specifically, a total of 100 DIP resistors (1.4W, 5% tolerance), all from the same brand and production batch, were tested. The allocation was as follows:

- 20 resistors were assigned to the study of T-Consciousness Field 1,
- 40 resistors to the study of T-Consciousness Field 2 (in two subgroups with distinct objectives), and
- 20 resistors to the study of T-Consciousness Field 3.

For each resistor, voltage across its terminals was measured 12 times: six times as a control (without T-Consciousness Field treatment) and six times during exposure to one of the T-Consciousness Fields described earlier. These measurements were conducted over a 12-minute period.

Additionally, an external control group of 20 resistors underwent the same 12 sequential voltage measurements over 12 minutes but without exposure to any T-Consciousness Field.

2-2. Concept and Calculation Method of Shannon and Minimum Entropy in the Studies of This Issue

Entropy, as used in communication theory, is a measure of the uncertainty associated with an information source (Karmeshu, 2003). It can also be interpreted as the average number of bits required to encode or store information. According to this theory, a system is assumed to be in a state of maximum uncertainty—or maximum entropy—prior to receiving information. This uncertainty may decrease once information is received.

Importantly, an information system is typically open, meaning it can interact with its environment. From the perspective of statistical mechanics and microscopic analysis, entropy is defined as a measure of energy distribution among the microstates of a system within an ensemble (Shannon & Weaver, 1949; Shannon, 2001; Coles et al., 2017). In this context, entropy is expressed by the following equation:

4)

$$S = -\sum_i p_i \ln(p_i)$$

In this equation, *pi* represents the probability of the system being in state *i*. In the present study, *pi* is derived from the distribution of randomly generated numbers across the entire probable range. According to the entropy equation, entropy reflects the weighted probabilities of information states. In other words, a decrease in entropy corresponds to an increase in information content, indicating that the system becomes more predictable and controllable. Thus, changes in entropy can be interpreted as indicators of information generation or loss.

Additionally, **minimum entropy** serves as a measure of the degree of randomness in the generated values. It is calculated using the following equation:

5)

$$S_{min} = -\log_2 P_{max}$$

where P_{max} represents the probability of the most frequent value in the distribution of generated data.

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

Examining the Impact of T-Consciousness Fields on the Overall Population of Control and Test Samples of DIP Resistors

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Abstract

In this study, each resistor was initially measured without the application of T-Consciousness Fields, serving as an internal control. An analysis was then performed to determine the appropriate number of resistors for a stable population based on entropy calculations. As a result, a suitable population of nine resistors was selected for further investigation. These resistors were randomly chosen from the total sample and subsequently exposed to various T-Consciousness Field. Changes in average recorded voltage, minimum entropy, and Shannon entropy were examined within both the control and treated groups. The findings indicate that the application of T-Consciousness Fields led to an increase in voltage across the resistors in the studied system.

Keywords: T-Consciousness Fields, Electrical Properties, 10kΩ DIP Resistor, Minimum Entropy, Shannon Entropy

Introduction

Consciousness remains one of the most complex subjects in contemporary science. Traditionally, the study of consciousness is associated with neuroscience, which primarily investigates the human brain and its mechanisms. This perspective is largely anthropocentric. However, alternative theories have emerged, seeking to understand consciousness as a non-local and cosmic phenomenon. One such theory is panpsychism (Goff, 2017), which posits consciousness as a fundamental feature of the universe.

A major limitation of prevailing theories is their lack of testability (Seth, 2021). According to Taheri's model, matter, energy, and information originate from a constant T-Consciousness in the cosmos—a non-physical and universal phenomenon. Moreover, T-Consciousness Fields are believed to vary in function and influence. A distinguishing feature of this theory lies in its operational applicability (Taheri, 2013).

The term field is well-established in physics—gravitational, electromagnetic, and nuclear fields are common examples. However, this is the first time that fields without material or energetic properties are hypothesized to affect both material and energetic systems. This has led researchers to question how the behavior of matter and energy might change in the presence of such fields.

Prior studies have explored T-Consciousness Field interactions with radiation, often employing dosimeters to track changes. These experiments revealed entropy fluctuations when dosimeter chips were exposed to T-Consciousness Fields (Yang et al., 2024; Taheri et al., 2023). The present study aims to explore the effects of T-Consciousness Fields on DIP resistor components, particularly their electrical properties such as voltage and entropy.

1- Analysis of the Required Number of Components in the Population

The first step involved determining the optimal number of resistors required in each group. Since entropy was a primary parameter, both minimum and Shannon entropy were calculated for various population sizes. These values were averaged to identify a population size yielding stable entropy characteristics.

Voltage outputs were analyzed for their frequency distribution. To ensure that T-Consciousness Fields' effects could be properly assessed, the distribution of recorded voltages needed to approximate a normal distribution. The analysis began with a single resistor and progressed through groupings of 3, 9, and 27. At each stage, cumulative entropy values were compared (Figures 1 and 2).

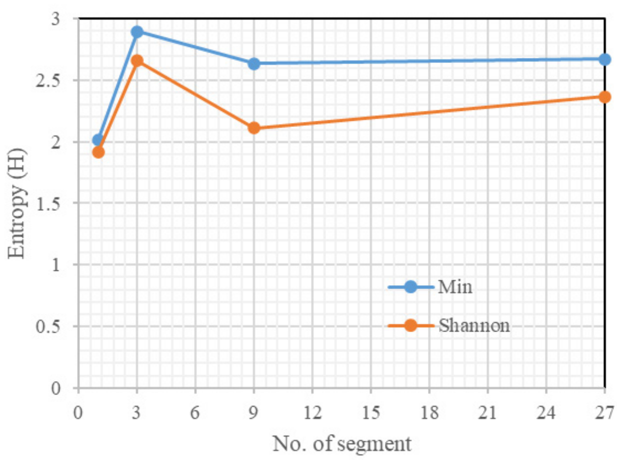

Figure 1. Trend of changes in Minimum Entropy and Shannon Entropy with the increase in the number of components in the control population.

Figure 1 illustrates that the single-piece population has the lowest entropy. When the population increases to three resistors, entropy rises sharply (by 44% for minimum entropy and 39% for Shannon entropy). At nine resistors, entropy decreases slightly, then increases again in the 27-resistor population (by approximately 1.4% and 12%, respectively, compared to the nine-piece group).

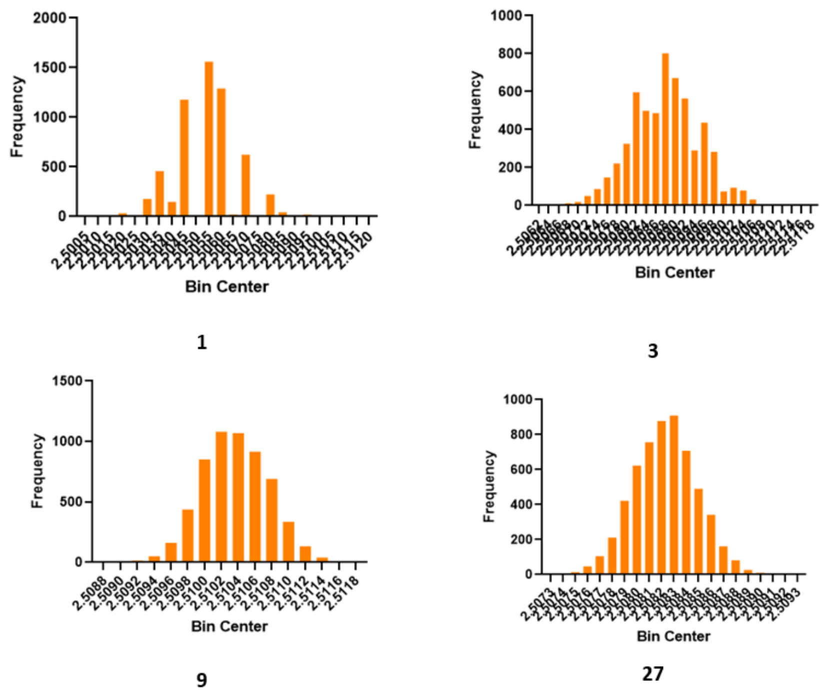

Figure 2. Distribution plot with different numbers of pieces in the control populations of this study. The number listed at the bottom of each graph represents the number of pieces used in the corresponding population.

Figure 2 shows the frequency distributions for different population sizes. While the single-piece group shows a general normal distribution, the nine-resistor group is the first to exhibit both a normal distribution and substantial value density across bins. This behavior is confirmed in the 27-resistor group.

These findings led to the selection of a nine-resistor group for both the control and test conditions. The nine-component configuration demonstrated the most stable entropy response, justifying its use in subsequent testing.

The following sections present various analyses of both control and test samples, with respect to the different types of T-Consciousness Fields applied in this study. In addition, an external control population consisting of nine components—subjected to the same data recording and analysis procedures as the internal control and test samples—will also be examined.

2- Overall Analysis of Changes in Mean Voltage and Types of Entropy Across Various Populations of This Study

The first analysis compared the mean voltage across resistor populations, segmented into six time intervals for the control phase (Pre) and six intervals following treatment with T-Consciousness Fields (Post). Two sets of six time intervals were also recorded for the external control group. The analysis focused on identifying any statistically significant changes in mean voltage over time.

Given the precision of the measurement device—accurate to three decimal places—all recorded values were initially rounded accordingly. However, subsequent statistical analyses were conducted on the mean voltage values recorded to three, four, and five decimal places.

The results indicate that when analyzing mean voltages at three or four decimal places, no statistically significant differences were observed between control and test samples across any population. However, when mean values were analyzed to five decimal places, a distinction emerged: while external control samples still showed no significant changes, the test samples treated with T-Consciousness Fields displayed statistically significant differences compared to their internal controls. Specifically, for T-Consciousness Field 1, the difference between control and test was significant at the 10% level. These results are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of changes in mean recorded voltage with five decimal places in nine-component populations for different T-Consciousness Fields (before and after treatment) and external controls (two consecutive six-minute intervals) using two-way ANOVA.

Šídák's multiple comparisons test	Mean Diff. (Post-Pre)[1]	Change Relative to Change in External Control	Summary	Adjusted P Value
TCF1	2.333e-005	1.6	Ns	0.0584[2]
TCF2-D	2.500e-005	**1.6**	*	**0.0374**
TCF2-I	4.000e-005	**2.7**	***	**0.0005**
TCF3	3.167e-005	**2.1**	**	**0.0056**
External Control	1.500e-005	1.0	Ns	0.3886

1. For the external control samples, the comparison was made between the second set of six-time intervals and the first set of six-time intervals, with neither set receiving treatment with a T-Consciousness Field.
2. The statistical analysis for the effect of T-Consciousness Field 1 shows that the P-value is very close to the 5% threshold for rejecting the null hypothesis. If significance is considered up to the 10% threshold, this effect would be deemed significant.

In the next stage of analysis, various types of entropy—calculated using the equations outlined in the introductory section—were compared based on the frequency distribution of each population. The relevant data for each population are presented in their respective sections, with the summarized results provided in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2. Comparison of changes in minimum entropy mean in nine-component populations for different T-Consciousness Fields (before and after treatment) and external controls (two consecutive six-minute or six-interval time periods) using two-way ANOVA.

Šídák's multiple comparisons test	Mean Diff. (Post-Pre)*	Change Relative to Change in External Control	Summary	Adjusted P Value
TCF1	-0.01033	**4.6**	*	**0.0480**
TCF2-D	-0.01091	**6.7**	**	**0.0019**
TCF2-I	-0.005923	2.6	Ns	0.4760
TCF3	0.0004327	-0.2	Ns	>0.9999
External Control	-0.002264	1.0	Ns	0.9806

* For the external control samples, the comparison was made between the second set of six time intervals and the first set of six-time intervals, with neither set receiving treatment with T-Consciousness Field.

Table 3. Comparison of changes in mean Shannon entropy in nine-component populations for different T-Consciousness Fields (before and after treatment) and external controls (two consecutive six-minute or six-interval periods) using two-way ANOVA.

Šidák's multiple comparisons test	Mean Diff. (Post-Pre)*	Change Relative to Change in External Control	Summary	Adjusted P Value
TCF1	-0.001802	-2.2	Ns	0.9873
TCF2-D	-0.01091	**-13.3**	*	**0.0122**
TCF2-I	-0.001060	-1.3	Ns	0.9989
TCF3	0.002173	2.6	Ns	0.9712
External Control	0.0008202	1.0	Ns	0.9997

* For the external control samples, the comparison was made between the second set of six time intervals and the first set of six time intervals, with neither set receiving treatment with a T-Consciousness Field.

As shown in Tables 2 and 3, significant differences in entropy values are observed in the test sample populations. For minimum entropy, the populations treated with T-Consciousness Field 1 and T-Consciousness Field 2 (targeting voltage reduction) exhibit substantial decreases compared to their internal controls—approximately five and seven times greater, respectively, than the changes seen in the external control group.

For Shannon entropy, significant changes are observed only in the population treated with T-Consciousness Field 2 (voltage reduction objective). In this case, the reduction in entropy is approximately thirteen times greater than the increasing trend observed in the external controls.

Having assessed the overall changes before and after treatment and established their statistical significance, the next step is to examine the finer-grained temporal trends. This more detailed analysis, based on segmented time intervals, will be addressed in the following study.

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Investigating the Effects of Various Types of T-Consciousness Fields at the Level of Temporal Subpopulations Derived from the Overall Population of DIP Resistors

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Abstract

Following the analysis of the two general timeframes—before and after treatment—and the assessment of statistical significance, the data were further examined by dividing them into twelve distinct time intervals. This included: (I) The external control group, with all twelve intervals serving as controls (the first six labeled *Control 1* and the latter six as *Control 2*), and (II) the T-Consciousness Field (TCF) groups, where the first six intervals represent the control phase and the second six intervals reflect the influence of a specific TCF. For each TCF, analyses included the frequency distribution of recorded values and paired comparisons of voltage and entropy (both minimum and Shannon) across the intervals. As in the previous section, nine components were randomly selected from the total number of treated samples for each TCF. The mean voltage, minimum entropy, and Shannon entropy were calculated across all twelve intervals. The results indicate that the application of TCFs consistently led to an increase in voltage across the resistors—a statistically significant and repeatable effect. Additionally, a general decreasing trend in both minimum entropy and Shannon entropy was observed over time in the TCF-treated samples. This suggests a reduction in randomness and noise within the recorded voltage values, implying a shift toward greater order and predictability in the system under the influence of TCFs.

Keywords: T-Consciousness Fields, Electrical Properties, 10kΩ DIP Resistor, Population Analysis, Uncertainty, Minimum Entropy, Shannon Entropy

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Introduction

In the previous section, the authors examined changes in voltage, minimum entropy, and Shannon entropy across both control populations and those exposed to T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs). However, to achieve a more precise and comprehensive comparison between control and test samples, it is essential to consider the temporal effects of TCF treatment.

As previously reported, TCFs can exert varying effects on dosimetric chips across different time intervals (Taheri et al., 2023). Building on this insight, the current section focuses on data obtained from the overall DIP resistor population, with a particular emphasis on how these effects evolve over distinct time intervals.

1- External Control Analysis

(Readings at twelve-time intervals without applying T-Consciousness Field)

1-1- Analysis of Voltage Output Distribution in the Circuit

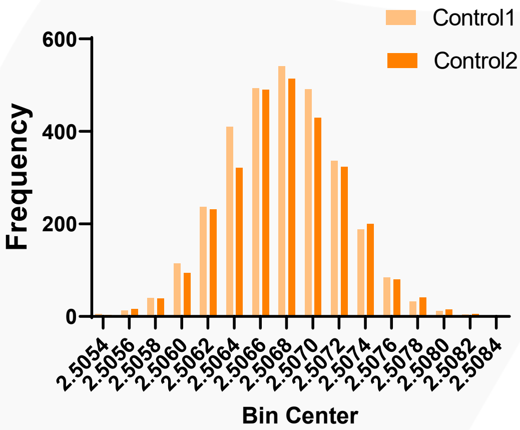


Figure 1. Frequency distribution of voltage values in Control 1 and Control 2

As shown in Figure 1, the frequency distribution of the control samples (Control 1 and Control 2) shows a slight shift toward higher voltage values in the Control 2 samples (the second set of six time intervals). However, this trend is not statistically significant, as indicated by the data presented in Table 1 of the previous study.

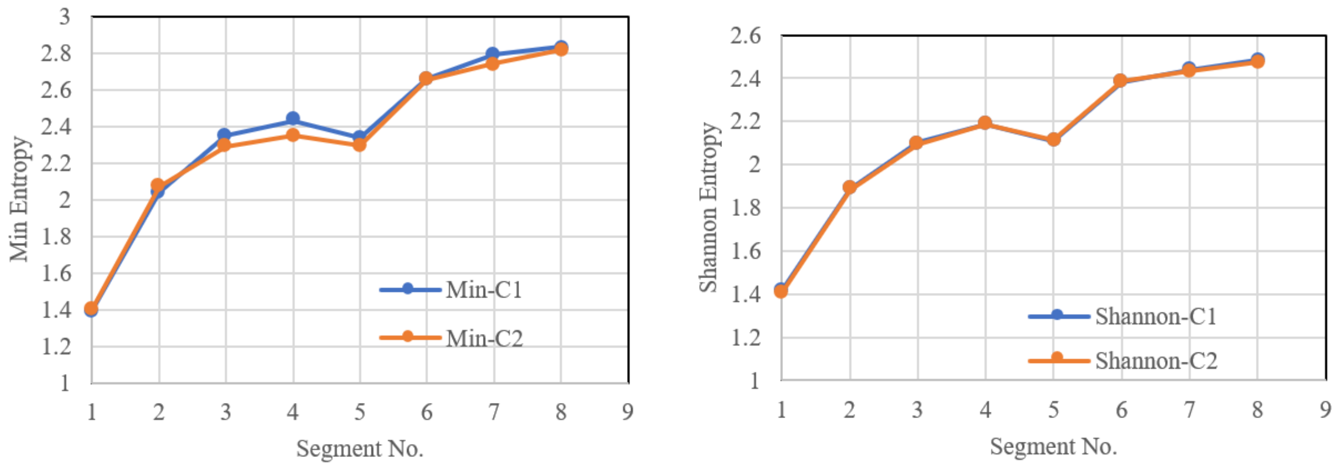


Figure 2. Display of changes in Minimum Entropy (left) and Shannon Entropy (right) in external control samples, comparing the first six-time intervals (C1) and the second six-time intervals (C2), based on the increased number of resistors studied in the population.

As shown in Figure 2, from a population-level perspective, Shannon entropy remains consistent across all selected resistor samples in both control groups. In contrast, minimum entropy exhibits more variability: with the exception of the four-resistor sample—where *Control 2* (the second set of six time intervals) shows a tendency toward lower values—minimum entropy remains closely aligned across the other selected resistor groupings.

1-2 - Analysis of Voltage Changes at Different Time Intervals in Control 1 (C1) and Control 2 (C2) Samples

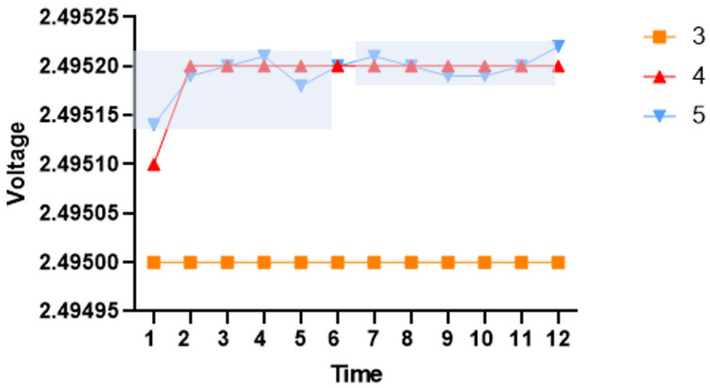


Figure 3. Changes in the average values across the six subpopulations derived from the two external control populations. T1-T6 represent Control 1 samples, and T7-T12 represent Control 2 samples. The average values are plotted with three, four, and five decimal places. Blue boxes represent the coverage of the recorded values in both control and test (TCF-treated) samples.

Based on the repeated measures analysis presented in Table 1, the observed voltage changes between the first and second six-time interval segments of the control samples appear to be random. This suggests that both segments—each representing control conditions without TCF application—exhibit variability that falls within the range of statistically insignificant changes, as expected.

Table 1. Comparison of Voltage Values in the Twelve-Sample Groups

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects						
Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Time	Sphericity Assumed	4.144E-8	11	3.767E-9	1.296	.238
	Greenhouse-Geisser	4.144E-8	1.893	2.189E-8	1.296	.298
	Huynh-Feldt	4.144E-8	2.383	1.739E-8	1.296	.298
	Lower-bound	4.144E-8	1.000	4.144E-8	1.296	.284
Error(Time)	Sphericity Assumed	2.878E-7	99	2.907E-9		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	2.878E-7	17.041	1.689E-8		
	Huynh-Feldt	2.878E-7	21.446	1.342E-8		
	Lower-bound	2.878E-7	9.000	3.198E-8		

Table 2. Wilcoxon Analysis Comparing Control 1 and Control 2 Data

Test Statistics[a]	
	mean2 - mean1
Z	-1.172[b]
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.241

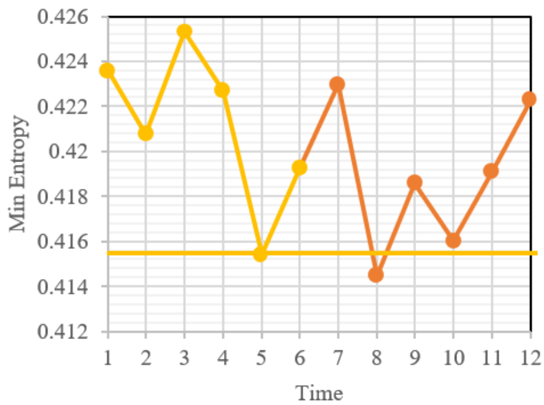
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

b. Based on negative ranks.

According to the data in Table 2, there is no significant difference in voltage changes between the first and second sets of six time intervals within the population. However, as shown in the paired analysis in Table 3, the overall trend in voltage changes follows a sinusoidal pattern—characterized by alternating increases and decreases—which is particularly evident during the first six control intervals, especially between intervals 2 and 6.

Table 3. Data for values with a 5% significance threshold in the paired voltage analysis across the twelve different segments.

(I) Time	(J) Time	Mean Difference (J-I)	Sig.[b]
2	4	1.921E-5*	**.041**
4	5	-2.806E-5*	**.023**
5	6	1.947E-5*	**.021**
5	12	4.028E-5*	**.010**



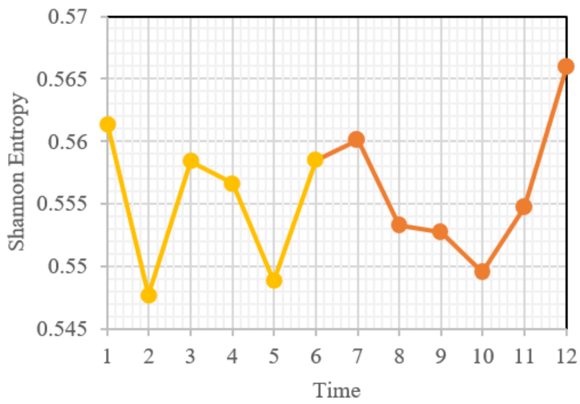


Figure 4. Graph showing changes in minimum entropy (left) and Shannon entropy (right) in control samples 1 and 2. None of the changes between segments are statistically significant according to their paired analysis.

Summary of the twelve-sample control population (external control)

The voltage changes between the two general control populations—representing the first and second sets of six time intervals—are not statistically significant, and the fluctuations in voltage values follow a sinusoidal pattern. Similarly, comparisons across the twelve time intervals reveal no significant changes in either minimum entropy or Shannon entropy values.

2. Analysis of the Population Related to the Effects of T-Consciousness Field 1

2-1. Analysis of the Distribution of Output Voltage Values in the Circuit

The first step in analyzing the test sample population involved examining the frequency distribution of the circuit's output voltage values, comparing the control and test groups. The corresponding chart is presented in Figure 5.

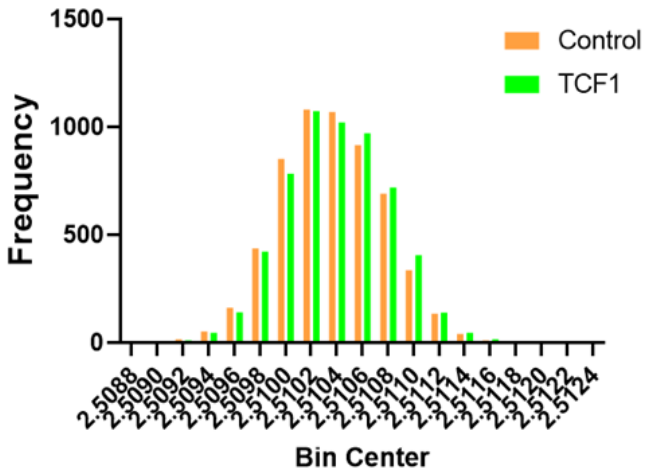


Figure 5. Frequency distribution of voltage values in the control and test samples of T-Consciousness Field 1 (TCF1).

As shown in Figure 5, the frequency distribution of both control and test samples follows a Gaussian pattern. However, the test samples exhibit a noticeable shift toward higher voltage values—a trend that is statistically significant, as indicated by the data in Table 1 of the previous study. Figure 6 illustrates the trends in minimum entropy and Shannon entropy as the population size increases from one to nine randomly selected treated components, compared to the corresponding pre-treatment selections.

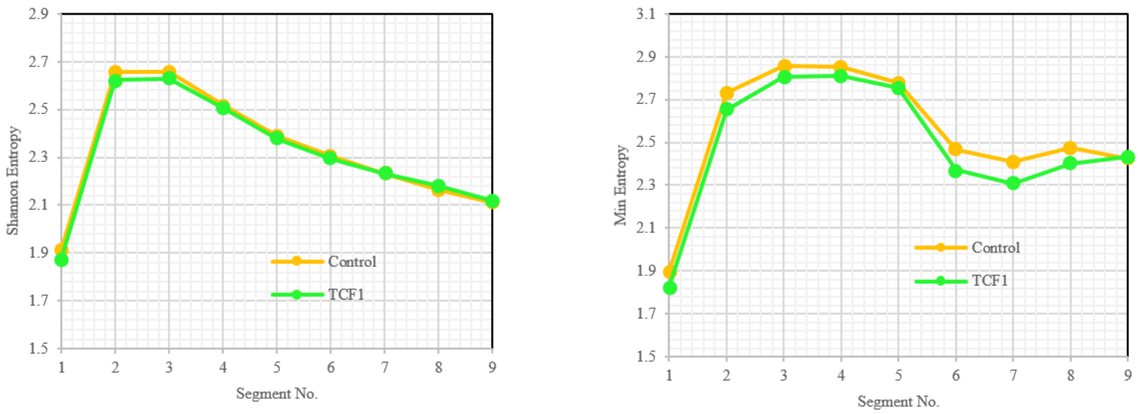


Figure 6. Changes in minimum entropy (left) and Shannon entropy (right) in the nine samples treated with T-Consciousness Field 1 (TCF1), compared to their corresponding control.

In the population analysis, a clear decrease in minimum entropy compared to the control is observed when fewer than nine components are analyzed. A similar trend is seen with Shannon entropy, which shows a noticeable reduction in the test samples at the two- and three-component levels relative to the control. The comparison using nine components provides a more robust basis for detecting potential differences between the control and test populations.

2-1 - Analysis of Voltage Changes in Different Time Segments of Control (Pre) and Test (Post) Samples

In this section, the average voltage values recorded for each reading of the control and test samples—rounded to three, four, and five decimal places—are presented and illustrated in chart shown in Figure 7.

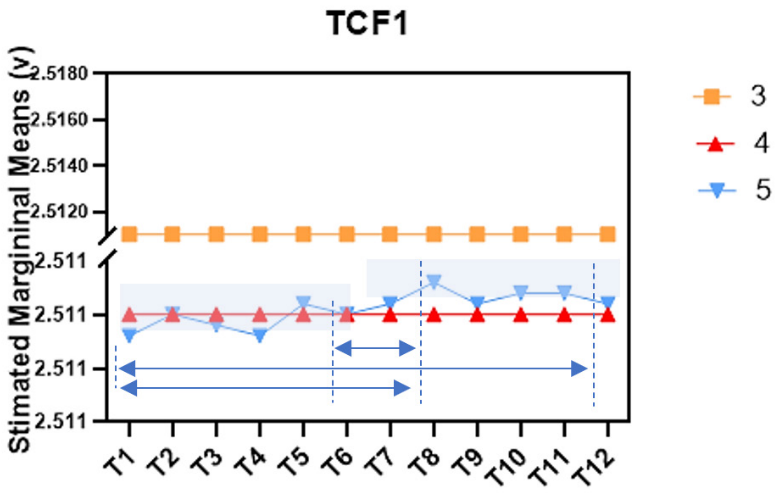


Figure 7. Average Changes in Six Subpopulations from the Control and Test Groups; T1-T6 represent the control samples, while T7-T12 represent the test (TCF-treated) samples. The average values are plotted with three, four, and five decimal places. Blue boxes highlight the recorded values in both control and test samples. Significant differences between the beginning and end points of the test, along with their boundaries, are indicated by dashed lines and arrows, as shown in the data from Table 6.

Based on the results presented in Table 4, the average voltage across the measurements **does not follow a random trend.** A significant increase in voltage values is observed beginning from the seventh time segment, indicating a systematic change overtime.

Table 4. Comparison of Voltage Values in the Twelve Samples

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
factor1	Sphericity Assumed	2.466E-8	11	2.242E-9	2.051	.033
	Greenhouse-Geisser	2.466E-8	4.210	5.857E-9	2.051	.106
	Huynh-Feldt	2.466E-8	9.468	2.604E-9	2.051	.042
	Lower-bound	2.466E-8	1.000	2.466E-8	2.051	.190
Error(factor1)	Sphericity Assumed	9.616E-8	88	1.093E-9		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	9.616E-8	33.677	2.855E-9		
	Huynh-Feldt	9.616E-8	75.743	1.270E-9		
	Lower-bound	9.616E-8	8.000	1.202E-8		

As shown in Figure 7, displaying the data to three or four decimal places yields similar outcomes, consistent with findings from the previous study. However, when the data is presented to five decimal places, distinct changes become apparent. As indicated in Table 5, these differences are statistically supported by the Wilcoxon test for T-Consciousness Field 1, revealing a significant difference between the control and TCF-treated populations.

Table 5. Wilcoxon Analysis for Comparison of Control and Test Data

Test Statistics[a]	
	Mean2 - Mean1
Z	-2.547[b]
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.011
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test	
b. Based on negative ranks.	

As shown in Table 6, no significant differences are observed between the internal control points (non-significant results are not included in the table). However, significant differences emerge when comparing control points 1, 2, 4, and 6 with points 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12. Notably, point 8—the second time point during the test phase—shows a significant difference compared to all control points except for points 3 and 5.

Table 6. Data on Values with a 5% Significance Threshold in the Paired Analysis of Voltage Values Across Twelve Different Sections

Time (I)	Time (J)	Mean Difference (J-I)	Sig.[b]
1	8	4.766E-5*	**.021**
1	12	2.659E-5*	**.033**
2	8	2.865E-5*	**.022**
4	7	3.458E-5*	**.024**
4	8	5.593E-5*	**.007**
4	10	4.235E-5*	**.013**
4	11	4.232E-5*	**.010**
6	8	3.473E-5*	**.042**

3-2. Analysis of Entropy Variations Across Different Time Intervals in Control (Pre) and Test (Post) Samples

Since the change in data distribution reached statistical significance at the fifth decimal place (as shown in Figure 7), the authors conducted a further analysis of Shannon entropy and minimum entropy derived from the data distribution (Figure 8). The significance of pairwise differences between time intervals was also assessed for both types of entropy. As presented in Table 7, statistically significant differences (p-value < 0.05) were observed only in minimum entropy. In contrast, fluctuations in Shannon entropy did not reach statistical significance.

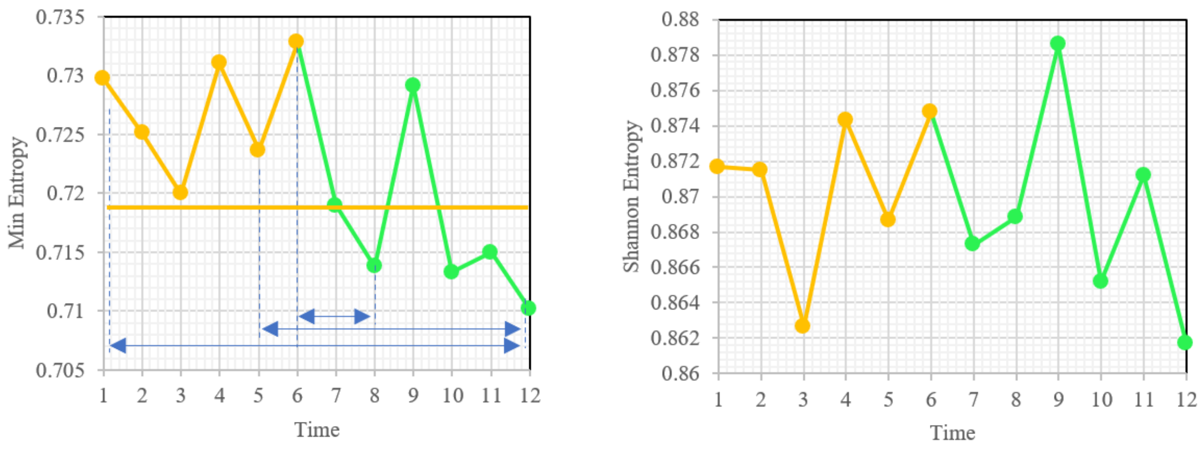


Figure 8. Graph of changes in minimum entropy (left) and Shannon entropy (right) in control and test samples treated with T-Consciousness Field 1. Some significant changes (based on the data in Table 7) are highlighted with comparison arrows, and the horizontal orange line indicates the lowest minimum entropy value in the control samples.

Table 7. Pairwise Comparison of Minimum Entropy Between Data Points in Figure 8 (Left). Samples 1–6 correspond to the control group, while samples 7–12 represent the test group.

(I) Time	(J) Time	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.[b]
1	8	.016*	.007	**.040**
2	12	.015*	.006	**.050**
4	10	.018*	.007	**.042**
4	12	.021*	.006	**.007**
6	8	.019*	.004	**.003**
6	12	.023*	.006	**.007**

Based on estimated marginal means

. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Based on the analysis of Figure 8 and Table 7, the following conclusions can be drawn regarding the impact of T-Consciousness Field 1 on entropy values:

1. No statistically significant differences are observed among the six control time intervals, indicating consistency and equivalence across all control samples.

2. Statistically significant differences (p-value < 0.05) are found between the control and test samples, as well as among the test time intervals themselves. This suggests that entropy values vary not only between the control and test groups but also within the test phase over time.

3. A consistent onset of entropy reduction is observed beginning at time point 7, marking the transition from control to test conditions.

4. In the analysis of minimum entropy, significant changes compared to the controls first appear at interval 8 and persist through the final interval (12), indicating a sustained effect of the T-Consciousness Field.

5. A statistically significant difference is observed when comparing the initial minimum entropy value (time interval 2) and the later control values (intervals 4 and 6) with the final test sample (interval 12).

Summary of the Impact of T-Consciousness Field 1

In summary, the significant impact of T-Consciousness Field 1 on changes in mean voltage values is confirmed at a precision of five decimal places. As the decimal precision of the recorded average voltage increases from three to five digits, a statistically significant trend in voltage changes emerges between the control and test groups. The most pronounced differences are observed at the eighth test interval (the second time point under treatment), which shows statistically significant deviations from five of the six control intervals.

Additionally, a significant trend is observed in minimum entropy values—an indicator of output randomness. A notable reduction in minimum entropy is found when comparing both the early and late control intervals with the corresponding test intervals (specifically intervals 8 and 12). This decrease in entropy suggests that T-Consciousness Field 1 reduces the randomness of the system's outputs, thereby indicating a measurable and structured influence exerted by the field.

3. Examination of the Population for Studying the Effects of T-Consciousness Field 2

3-1. Aiming to Reduce Voltage (TCF2-D)

3-1-1. Analysis of the Output Voltage Distribution in the Circuit

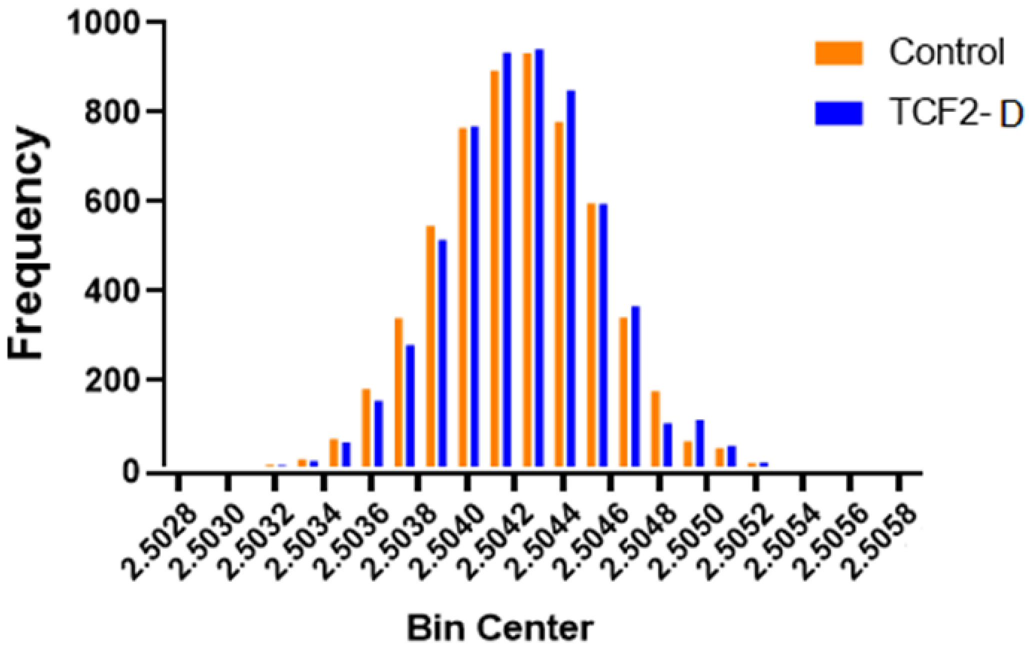


Figure 9. Frequency Distribution of Voltage Values in Control and Test Samples of T-Consciousness Field 2-D

As illustrated in Figure 9, the frequency distribution demonstrates a noticeable shift toward higher voltage values in the test samples compared to the control samples. This trend is statistically significant, as supported by the data presented in Table 1 of the previous study. Furthermore, Figure 10 depicts the changes in both minimum entropy and Shannon entropy as a function of the number of selected components, up to the nine reference pieces analyzed in this research. These entropy trends provide further insight into the evolving structure and predictability of the system under the influence of the T-Consciousness Field.

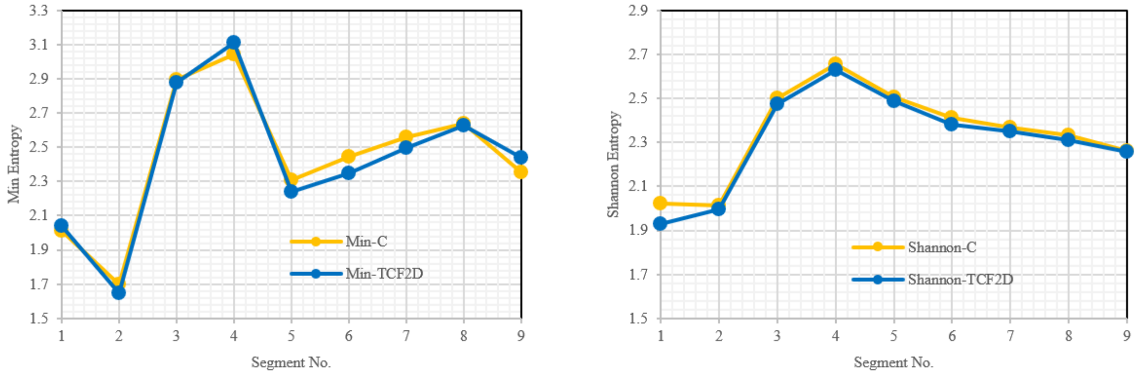


Figure 10. Changes in minimum entropy (left) and Shannon entropy (right) across the nine pieces of the T-Consciousness Field 2-D treatment sample compared to the control.

As shown in Figure 10, for the selected sample size in this study (consisting of nine components, represented by the final data point), the minimum entropy is notably higher than that of the control group, whereas the Shannon entropy remains relatively unchanged across the samples.

3-1-2- Analysis of Voltage Changes at Different Time Intervals for Control (Pre) and Test (Post) Samples

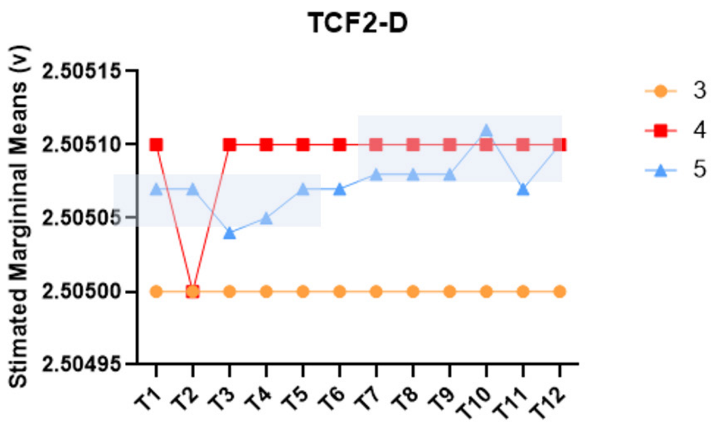


Figure 11. Changes in the mean values across six subpopulations from both the control and test populations; T1-T6 represent the control samples, and T7-T12 represent the test samples. The mean values are plotted with three, four, and five decimal places. The blue boxes represent the range of the read values in the control and test samples.

Initially, the assumptions of normality and sphericity were assessed, and since neither assumption was violated, the statistical method was deemed appropriate and subsequently applied. According to the results presented in Table 8, the average voltage across the various measurements does not exhibit a random trend. Instead, a statistically significant change in mean voltage over time was observed, with the significance level reaching the 10% threshold.

Table 8. Comparison of Voltage Values in the Twelve-Sample Groups.

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects						
Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Time	Sphericity Assumed	3.163E-8	11	2.875E-9	1.798	.066
	Greenhouse-Geisser	3.163E-8	4.858	6.510E-9	1.798	.138
	Huynh-Feldt	3.163E-8	11.000	2.875E-9	1.798	.066
	Lower-bound	3.163E-8	1.000	3.163E-8	1.798	.217
Error(Time)	Sphericity Assumed	1.407E-7	88	1.599E-9		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.407E-7	38.867	3.621E-9		
	Huynh-Feldt	1.407E-7	88.000	1.599E-9		
	Lower-bound	1.407E-7	8.000	1.759E-8		

Table 9. Wilcoxon Analysis: Comparison of Control and Test Data.

Test Statistics[a]	
	mean2 - mean1
Z	-1.955[b]
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.051

a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

b. Based on negative ranks.

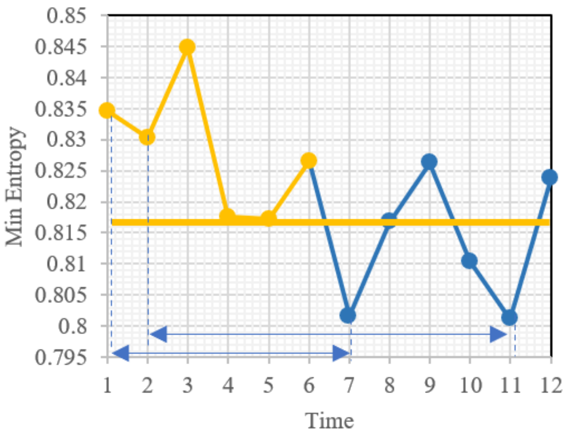
The results of the Wilcoxon test further indicate a statistically significant difference in the average voltage before and after the intervention, with a p-value of 0.051—meeting the 10% significance threshold. Notably, the lowest recorded voltage among the test samples occurred at time interval 11, with values closely approximating those of the control group. This outcome is consistent with the intended effect of the T-Consciousness Field applied in this phase of the study.

Table 10. Data related to values with a 5% significance threshold in the paired analysis of voltage values across twelve different time intervals.

(I) Time	(J) Time	Mean Difference (J-I)	Sig.[b]
3	5	4.381E-5*	**.012**
3	9	4.771E-5*	**.046**
3	10	6.636E-5*	**.003**
3	12	5.720E-5*	**.006**
4	10	4.835E-5*	**.010**
4	12	3.919E-5*	**.025**

As shown in Table 10, the statistically significant points correspond to the voltage drop observed in the control group (specifically at intervals 3 and 4) and in selected intervals of the test group (notably intervals 9, 10, and 12).

3-1-3- Analysis of Changes in Entropy Values Across Different Time Intervals of Control (Pre) and Test (Post) Samples



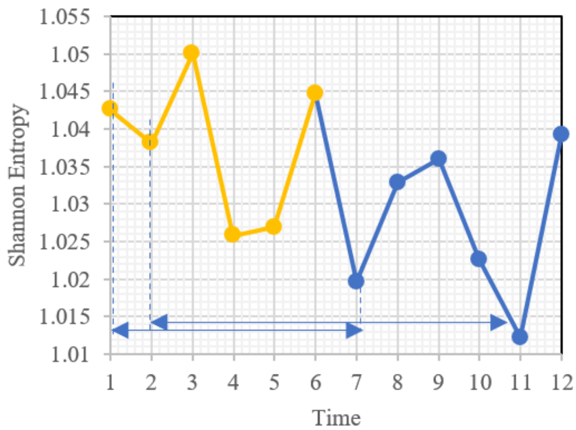


Figure 12. Graph of changes in minimum entropy (left) and Shannon entropy (right) in control and test samples treated with T-Consciousness Field 2-D. Some significant changes (based on the data in Table 11) are highlighted with comparison arrows, and the horizontal orange line indicates the lowest minimum entropy value in the control samples.

Table 11. Pairwise Comparison of Minimum Entropy and Shannon Entropy Between Points of the Graph in Figure 11. Points 1-6 represent control samples, and points 7-12 represent test samples.

(I) Time	(J) Time	Mean Difference (I-J)	Sig.[b]
1	7	.033*	**.040**
2	11	.029*	**.023**
3	7	.043*	**.021**
9	11	.025*	**.033**

ased on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

Based on the data from Figure 12 and Table 11, the following key findings can be drawn:

A statistically significant reduction in minimum entropy is observed between control point 1 and test point 7 (the onset of the test), as well as between control point 2 (early control) and test point 11 (toward the end of the test phase). These reductions reflect the initial impact of the T-Consciousness Field (TCF) and its continued influence as the test progresses.

A significant decrease in Shannon entropy between control point 1 and test point 7 highlights a marked reduction in system uncertainty at the beginning of the test phase, indicating an early and measurable effect of the applied TCF.

Test point 11 exhibits the lowest Shannon entropy value, suggesting the greatest reduction in informational uncertainty. This finding aligns with the observed minimum in average voltage at this time point, consistent with the intended voltage-reducing effect of the specific TCF employed in this part of the study.

Summary of the Impact of T-Consciousness Field 2-D

The influence of T-Consciousness Field 2-D on the system's behavior was evaluated by analyzing changes in mean voltage and entropy measures across twelve time intervals. At a 10% significance level (p-value = 0.051), results indicate a statistically significant difference in mean voltage between control and test groups, confirming the field's impact on voltage values. As with T-Consciousness Field 1, but to a lesser extent, increasing the decimal precision of the voltage data from three to five decimal places reveals this significant trend, underscoring the field's subtle but measurable effect.

Additionally, this section demonstrates that T-Consciousness Field 2-D exerts a notable influence on minimum entropy, a proxy for output randomness. A significant reduction in minimum entropy is observed when comparing the first interval of the control group to the beginning of the test phase (time interval 7), suggesting a decrease in randomness beginning at the onset of treatment.

Unlike the results seen with T-Consciousness Field 1, both minimum and Shannon entropy show statistically significant reductions in this case when comparing early control and test intervals. This indicates not only a shift away from randomness but also a substantial reduction in uncertainty during the early stages of the test phase.

Furthermore, time interval 11—corresponding to the later stages of the test—shows the lowest voltage value among the test intervals and a marked decrease in both entropy measures, aligning with the intended effects of the applied TCF. This reinforces the field's ability to induce controlled, non-random behavior in the system over time.

3-2- Request for Voltage Increase (TCF2-I)

3-2-1- Analysis of Voltage Distribution in the Circuit's Output

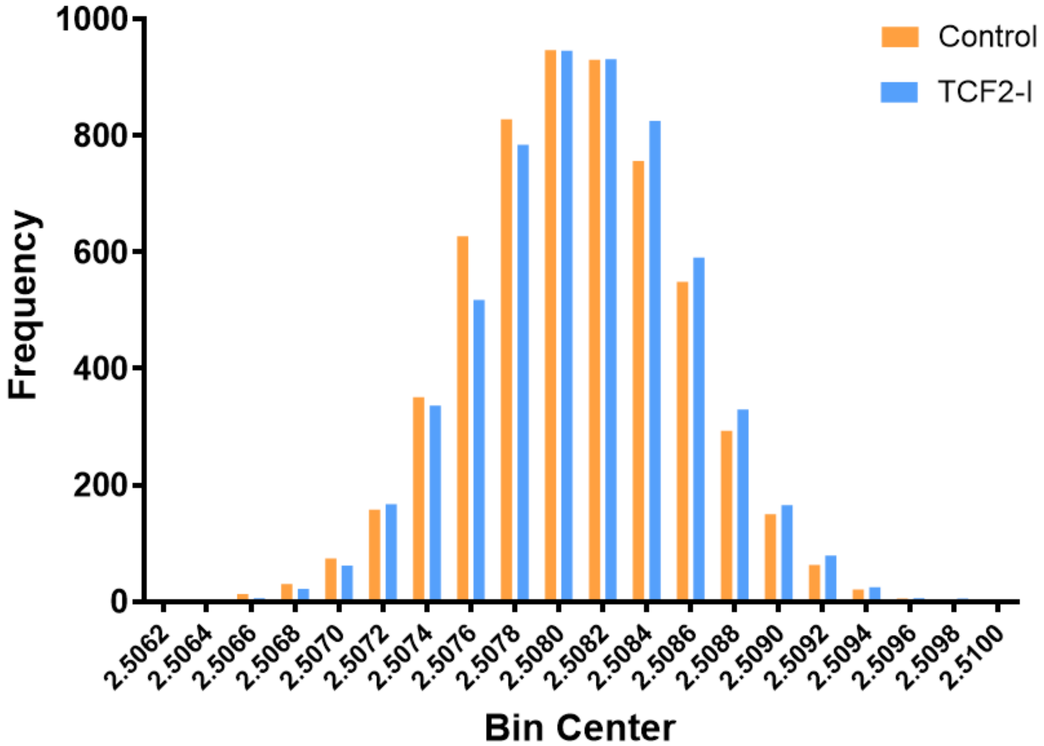


Figure 13. Frequency Distribution of Voltage Values in Control and Test Samples of T-Consciousness Field 2-I.

As illustrated in Figure 13, the frequency distribution of voltage values reveals a tendency toward higher voltage readings in the test samples compared to the control group. This upward shift is statistically significant, as supported by the data presented in Table 1 from the previous study.

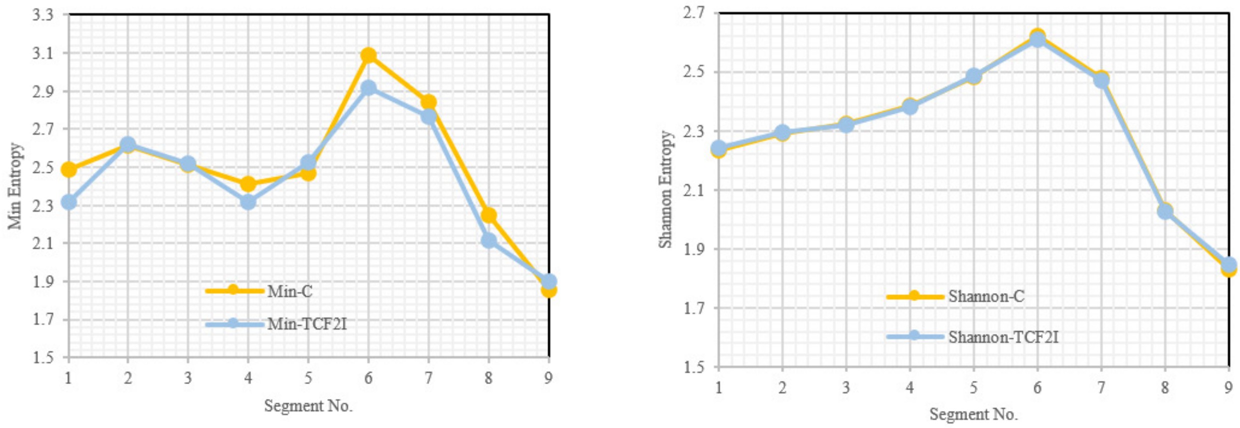


Figure 14 . Changes in minimum entropy (left) and Shannon entropy (right) in the nine segments of the T-Consciousness 2-I treated sample compared to its control.

As shown in Figure 14, although Shannon entropy exhibits a high degree of correlation across most of the selected segments, the minimum entropy in the test samples is consistently lower than that of the control samples. Across the nine segments selected for this study, this pattern indicates a clear dominance of reduced minimum entropy within the test population.

3-2-2- Analysis of Changes in Voltage Values Across Different Time Intervals of Control (Pre) and Test (Post) Samples

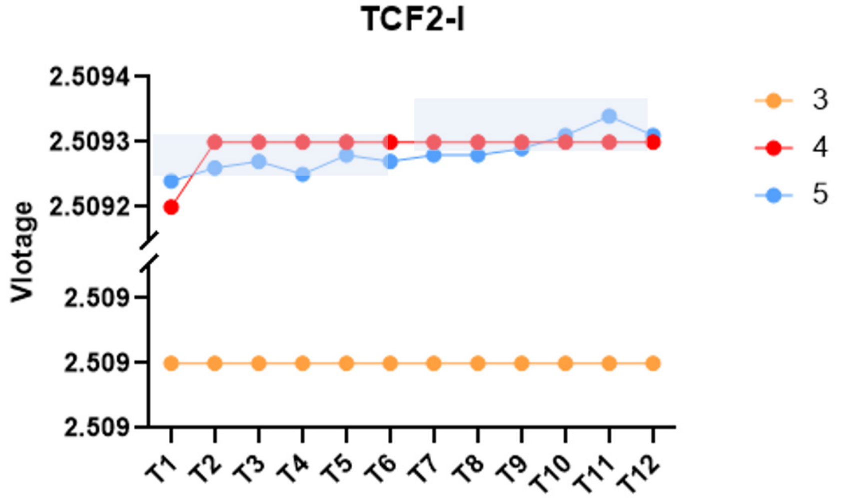


Figure 15. Changes in the averages of the six subgroups obtained from each of the control and test populations. T1-T6 represent the control samples, and T7-T12 represent the test samples. The average values are plotted with three, four, and five decimal places. The blue boxes represent the coverage of the recorded values in both the control and test samples.

Initially, the assumptions of normality and sphericity were tested, and neither was rejected. Therefore, the corresponding statistical method was deemed appropriate and applied. Based on the results presented in the subsequent tables, it is evident that the average voltage across various measurements does not follow a random trend. A statistically significant change in the average voltage over time was observed, indicating a systematic effect rather than random variation.

Table 12. Comparison of Voltage Values in Twelve-Sample Groups.

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects						
Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Time	Sphericity Assumed	6.818E-8	11	6.198E-9	3.645	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	6.818E-8	4.095	1.665E-8	3.645	.014
	Huynh-Feldt	6.818E-8	8.926	7.638E-9	3.645	.001
	Lower-bound	6.818E-8	1.000	6.818E-8	3.645	.093
Error(Time)	Sphericity Assumed	1.496E-7	88	1.700E-9		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.496E-7	32.761	4.567E-9		
	Huynh-Feldt	1.496E-7	71.408	2.095E-9		
	Lower-bound	1.496E-7	8.000	1.870E-8		

Table 13. Wilcoxon Analysis Comparing Control and Test Data

Test Statistics[a]	
	mean2 - mean1
Z	-2.073[b]
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.038

a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

b. Based on negative ranks.

The results of the Wilcoxon test indicate a significant difference in voltage before and after the intervention (p-value = 0.038). An overall increasing trend is observed in the test samples, with time point 11 showing a dominant effect, consistent with the intended influence of the applied field in this part of the study.

Table 14. Data comparing different time segments, using a 5% significance threshold in paired voltage value analysis. Notably, time point 11 was compared with other segments to assess the impact of the field over time.

(I) Time	(J) Time	Mean Difference (J-I)	Sig.[b]
1	11	8.522E-5*	**.015**
2	11	7.363E-5*	**.010**
3	4	-2.043E-5*	**.039**
3	11	6.878E-5*	**.017**
4	11	8.922E-5*	**.010**
5	11	5.772E-5*	**.002**
8	11	5.615E-5*	**.017**
9	11	5.267E-5*	**.003**

As shown in Table 14, five of the six control segments show a significant difference from test segment 11. The increase observed in segment 11 is substantial enough that even the preceding test segments (8 and 9), despite showing increases themselves, still differ significantly from it.

3-2-3 - Analysis of changes in entropy values at different time intervals of control (Pre) and test (Post) samples

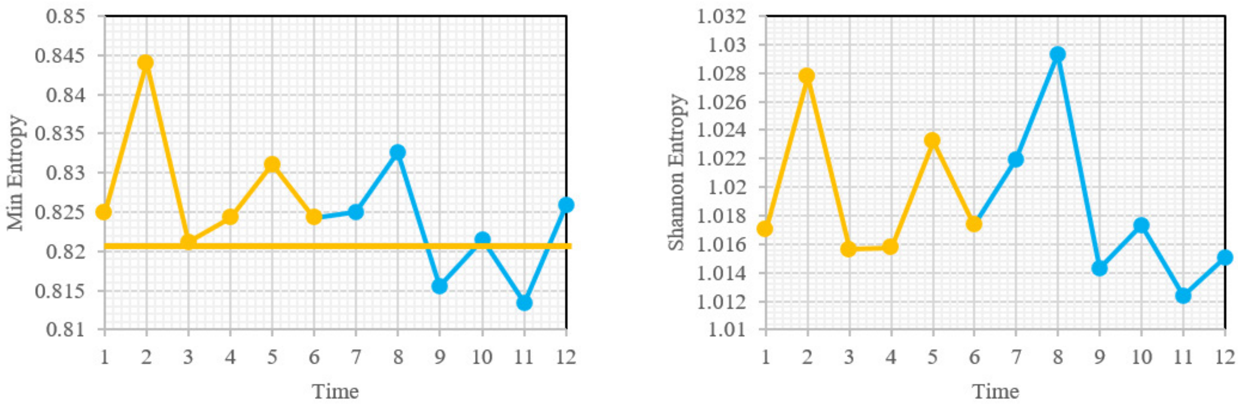


Figure 16. Graph of changes in minimum entropy (left) and Shannon entropy (right) in both control and test samples of T-Consciousness 2-I. The orange horizontal line denotes the lowest value of minimum entropy in the control samples.

Table 15. A pairwise comparison of minimum entropy values between different points on the graph is shown in Figure 16 (left). Points 1-6 represent the control samples, while 7-12 represent the test samples.

(I) Time	(J) Time	Mean Difference (J-I)	Sig.[a]
11	12	.012*	**.020**
Based on estimated marginal means			
* The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.			
a. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).			

As shown in Figure 16 and Table 15, the minimum entropy in the test samples at time point 11 shows a significantly greater decreasing trend (indicating reduced output uncertainty). This aligns with the observed voltage increase expected from the applied field, in contrast to the previous section (TCF 2), which required the opposite effect.

Summary of the Effect of T-Consciousness Field 2-I:

The effect of this field is evident in the average voltage, showing a marked increase at time point 11. A corresponding decrease in both minimum and Shannon entropy in the test samples emerges as a trend specifically at the same time point where the voltage change becomes apparent (time point 11). It is important to note that the results obtained from T-Consciousness Field 2 (TCF 2) differ from those of the previously examined fields, with this distinction being particularly pronounced due to the unique objective associated with TCF 2. According to Taheri's theory, T-Consciousness Fields can convey specific intentions or messages. The findings presented here offer empirical support for this theoretical proposition. Unlike the earlier fields where entropy reductions were observed early in the test intervals, TCF 2 is characterized by an initial increase in both minimum and Shannon entropy at time points 7 and 8, indicating a unique entropy response pattern that aligns with its distinct functional purpose.

4- Examination of the Population Related to the Effects of T-Consciousness Field 3

4-1- Analysis of the Distribution of Output Voltage Values in the Circuit

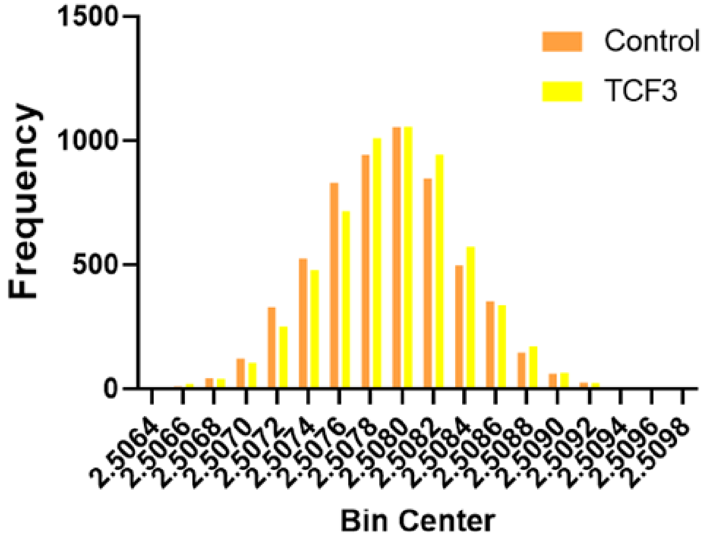
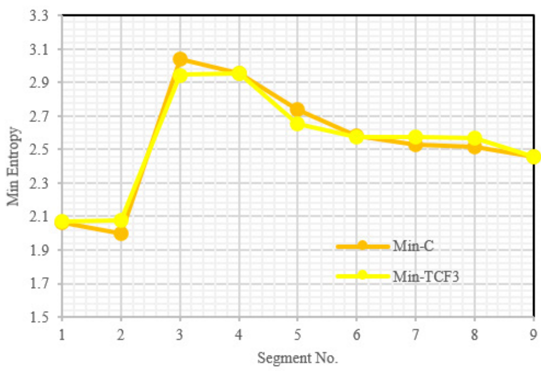


Figure 17. Frequency Distribution of Voltage Values in the Control and Test Samples of T-Consciousness Field 3 (TCF3)

As shown in Figure 17, the frequency distribution indicates that the test samples tend to exhibit higher voltage values compared to the control samples. This trend is significant according to the data in Table 1 from the previous study.



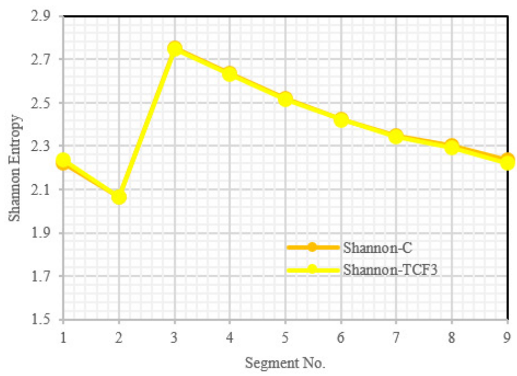


Figure 18. Changes in minimum entropy (left) and Shannon entropy (right) in the nine segments of the sample treated with T-Consciousness Field 3 (TCF3), compared to the control group.

As seen in Figure 18, from a population perspective, the minimum entropy in the test samples is higher than in the control group for all segments except segments 3 and 5. Shannon entropy shows a high level of conformity between the samples.

4-2 - Analysis of Voltage Changes at Different Time Intervals for Control (Pre) and Test (Post) Samples

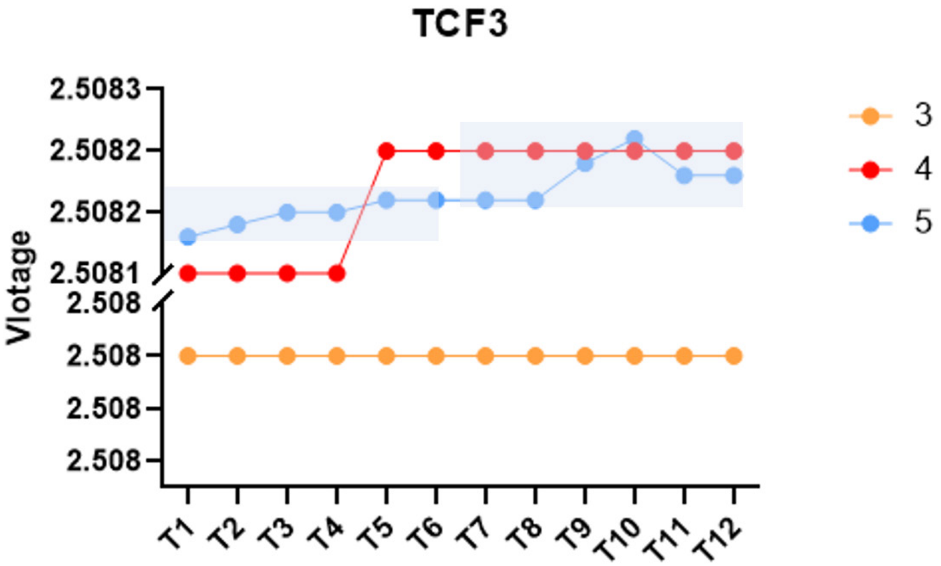


Figure 19. Changes in the mean values of the six subpopulations derived from both the control and test populations. T1-T6 represent the control samples, and T7-T12 represent the test samples. The mean values are plotted with three, four, and five decimal places. Blue boxes highlight the range of values observed in both the control and test samples.

Initially, the assumptions of normality and sphericity were evaluated, and neither was rejected, thereby validating the application of the selected statistical method. As shown in Table 16, the average voltage across the various measurements does not exhibit a random pattern. Instead, a statistically significant change in mean voltage is observed over time, indicating a consistent temporal effect attributable to the experimental conditions.

Table 16. Comparison of Voltage Values in the Twelve-Sample Groups.

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects						
Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Time	Sphericity Assumed	5.448E-8	11	4.952E-9	2.895	.003
	Greenhouse-Geisser	5.448E-8	3.772	1.444E-8	2.895	.041
	Huynh-Feldt	5.448E-8	7.556	7.210E-9	2.895	.010
	Lower-bound	5.448E-8	1.000	5.448E-8	2.895	.127
Error(Time)	Sphericity Assumed	1.505E-7	88	1.711E-9		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	1.505E-7	30.174	4.989E-9		
	Huynh-Feldt	1.505E-7	60.444	2.491E-9		
	Lower-bound	1.505E-7	8.000	1.882E-8		

Table 17. Wilcoxon Analysis: Comparison of Control and Test Data

Test Statistics[a]	
	mean2 - mean1
Z	-1.599[b]
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.110

a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test
b. Based on negative ranks.

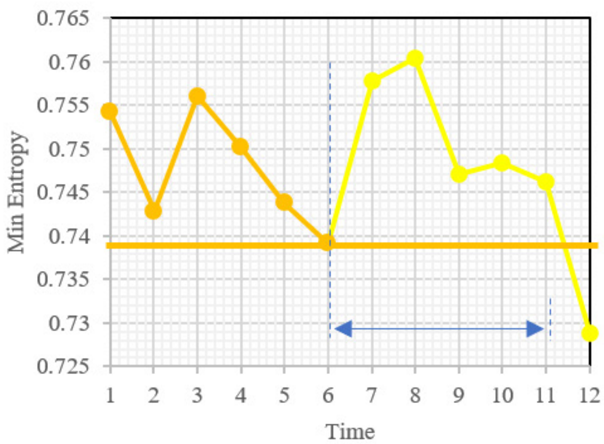
According to the Wilcoxon test results, there is no statistically significant difference in voltage before and after the intervention (p-value = 0.110).

Table 18. This table presents data with a 5% significance threshold from the paired analysis of voltage values across twelve time segments.

(I) Time	(J) Time	Mean Difference (J-I)	Sig.[b]
1	3	2.107E-5*	**.047**
1	9	6.611E-5*	**.019**
1	10	8.483E-5*	**.008**
1	11	5.309E-5*	**.007**
1	12	4.859E-5*	**.007**
3	10	6.376E-5*	**.023**
4	10	6.517E-5*	**.043**
5	10	5.749E-5*	**.023**
7	10	5.103E-5*	**.032**
8	9	3.736E-5*	**.021**
8	10	5.609E-5*	**.008**

As shown in Table 18, a significant increasing trend is observed in the control group between time points 1 and 3. Additionally, point 1 exhibits a statistically significant difference from the final four segments of the test group (points 9–12). This trend is more pronounced in the test group, particularly at point 10, where most segments across both groups display significant deviations from this reference segment.

4-2 - Analysis of Changes in Entropy Values at Different Time Intervals of Control (Pre) and Test (Post) Samples.



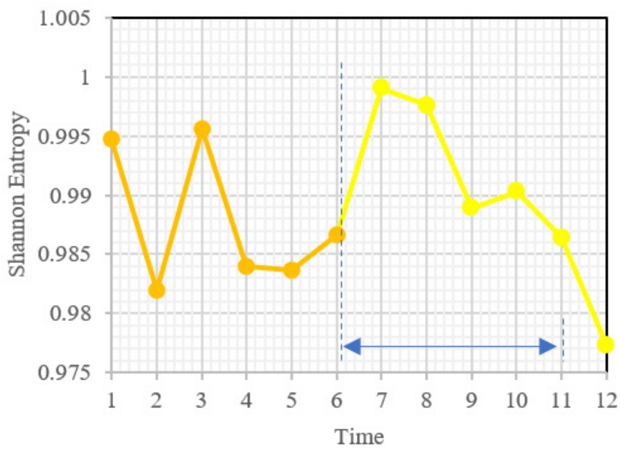


Figure 20. Graphs of Minimum Entropy (left) and Shannon Entropy (right) across time intervals for control (pre) and test (post) samples of T-Consciousness Field 3. Statistically significant changes (based on Table 19 data are marked using arrows, with the orange horizontal line indicating the lowest minimum entropy observed in control samples.

Table 19. Pairwise Comparison of Entropy Between Points in Figure 20. Samples 1–6 correspond to the control group, while samples 7–12 belong to the test group.

	(I) Time	(J) Time	Mean Difference (J-I)	Sig.[b]
Min	7	12	-.029*	**.025**
Shannon	7	12	-.022*	**.028**

Based on estimated marginal means

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

b. Adjustment for multiple comparisons: Least Significant Difference (equivalent to no adjustments).

By analyzing Figure 20 and Table 19, it is evident that the only significant and noteworthy changes in both entropy types occur between the beginning and the end of the test samples (points 7 and 12).

Unlike the first two T-Consciousness Fields in this study, which were associated with entropy reduction, the initial phase of the test for T-Consciousness Field 3 exhibits a notable increasing trend in both entropy types at time point 7. Following this, a gradual decrease in both entropy measures is observed in the test samples until time point 12, at which a significant difference from time point 7 emerges.

Summary of the Effect of T-Consciousness Field 3

The influence of T-Consciousness Field 3 on the average output voltage of the circuit does not reach statistical significance regarding specific time intervals. However, when comparing overall trends between test and control groups, significant differences do emerge.

Notably, while no consistent time-point differences appear between control and test samples, the marked change at the onset of exposure to the field—reflected by increased entropy values—is significant. The most meaningful shift occurs between the beginning and the end of the test sequence, indicating that TCF3 affected the test samples without causing divergence across all time intervals compared to the control.

This outcome implies a persistent impact of the field over time, without producing abrupt or anomalous differences that would invalidate comparative trends.

References

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Comparative Study of the Trend of Changes in Mean Voltage and Types of Entropy, Relative to Control at the Same Time Interval, in the Population of DIP Resistors Treated with Various T-Consciousness Fields

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Abstract

In previous studies, trends in value changes within the overall population were analyzed using ANOVA on average voltage values. The present study extends this by examining data trends across twelve time intervals in both control and test groups using the Wilcoxon test. A point-by-point comparison (paired entropy comparison) was also conducted.Each time point in the test group (intervals 7–12) was compared with the corresponding time point from the control group (intervals 1–6). For example, test point 7 was compared with control point 1, test point 8 with control point 2, etc. This structure enabled a granular comparison of trends across intervals, and facilitated the observation of differences in voltage and entropy attributable to the T-Consciousness fields.

Keywords: Relative comparison, DIP resistor, T-Consciousness Field, voltage

Introduction

Consciousness remains one of the most complex topics across scientific disciplines, with numerous perspectives concerning its nature and origin. Many researchers posit that primitive consciousness emerged during the Cambrian period, over 520 million years ago, in parallel with the development of sensory systems and multisensory perception in vertebrates (Feinberg and Mallatt, 2013; 2016).

According to this perspective, the emergence of consciousness necessitates a tripartite brain structure: forebrain, midbrain, and hindbrain (Feinberg and Mallatt, 2020). Consequently, entities lacking such structures, such as plants and microorganisms, are typically regarded as non-conscious in this framework.

Based on Taheri's theoretical framework, T-Consciousness is posited as a fundamental constituent of the cosmos, from which matter, energy, and information originate (Taheri, 2013). Several T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs), each with distinct functional properties, have been introduced. The potential for experimentally validating these fields has motivated this study, which aims to build upon prior findings by analyzing their effects on material-level interactions.

Results and Discussion

To achieve this, the mean values of output voltage and entropy were analyzed at each time interval and compared with their corresponding control values (normalized to 1.0). Figures 1 and 2 present the results of these comparative analyses across different intervals.

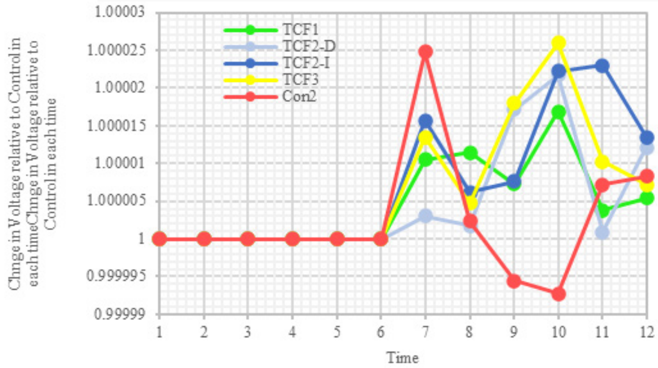

Figure 1. Analysis of the trend of changes in mean voltage relative to the control at each time interval in the samples of this study.

As shown in Figure 1, the voltage changes can be summarized as follows:

- Generally, regardless of the specific time interval after treatment, applying T-Consciousness Fields led to an increase in the circuit system's voltage compared to their respective internal controls and the fluctuating trend of the external control. This increase was statistically significant within the 5% range (p-value < 0.05) for T-Consciousness Field 1 and T-Consciousness Field 2-I, significant within the 10% range (p-value = 0.051) for T-Consciousness Field 2-D, and not statistically significant (p-value = 0.110) for T-Consciousness Field 3.
- In the first test interval (interval 7: one minute after treatment), the mean voltage increased across all treatments but to varying degrees. The largest voltage increase was observed with T-Consciousness Field 2, with the objective of increasing voltage, while the smallest increase occurred with T-Consciousness Field 2, with the objective of decreasing voltage. However, since a similar trend was also seen in the external control, the most notable effect is the voltage-

reducing impact of T-Consciousness Field 2 with the voltage-reducing objective.

- The highest voltage increase across all fields occurred at interval 10 (four minutes after treatment began). A key distinction between all T-Consciousness Fields and the external control is seen at intervals 9 and 10, where a clear upward voltage trend is observed—opposite to the declining trend of the external control.
- After reaching peak effect, at interval 11 (five minutes after treatment), the voltage in all fields—except for T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-increasing objective, which continues its upward trend—starts to decline, returning to levels lower than their respective starting points (interval 7). The lowest voltage is once again observed with T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-lowering objective.
- By interval 12, the voltage values across different TCFs begin to converge, approaching the external control values. This suggests the absence of any significant trend at this final stage.

As shown in **Figure 2**, **the minimum entropy, which is a measure of the randomness of the recorded voltage values,** exhibits the following trends:

- At the start of treatment, only T-Consciousness Field 3 shows a higher entropy than the control (approximately 1% higher), while T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-increasing objective is nearly equal to the control. For T-Consciousness Field 1 and T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-lowering objective the values are lower than the control.
- T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-lowering objective consistently shows lower minimum entropy than the control across all intervals. Similarly, T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-increasing objective, exhibits lower entropy in all intervals except the final one, and T-Consciousness Field 1 maintains lower entropy except at interval 3. This indicates a deviation from randomness. The largest deviation from randomness is observed in interval 1 for T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-lowering objective (4% lower entropy) and in the final interval for T-Consciousness Field 1 (approximately 3% lower entropy).
- In the external control samples, Control 2 exhibits lower entropy than Control 1 up to interval 4, suggesting more defined voltage values up to that point. However, in the final two intervals, entropy levels in Control 2 exceed those of Control 1. Unlike the test samples, the minimum entropy values in the control groups fluctuate, showing an oscillatory pattern of increases and decreases rather than a consistent trend.

“Shannon entropy, serves as a measure of information variation within the system” (Saraiva , 2023).

- The voltage-reducing T-Consciousness Field 2 results in the lowest Shannon entropy at the beginning, and throughout all time intervals, its Shannon entropy remains lower than the control. Unlike the trend observed in this field, where Shannon entropy increases from the initial to the final point, other fields exhibit a decreasing trend over the same period.
- T-Consciousness Field 1 and the voltage-reducing T-Consciousness Field 2 show lower initial Shannon entropy compared to the control, whereas the voltage-increasing T-Consciousness Field 2 and T-Consciousness Field 3 exhibit higher Shannon entropy in the first interval.
- In Control 2, at the second time interval (8), an increase in Shannon entropy is observed, in contrast to the trend seen in minimum entropy. Similarly, the last two intervals show an increase in Shannon entropy relative to their control, mirroring the pattern seen in minimum entropy. Overall, unlike the Shannon entropy variations in the test samples, an oscillatory pattern of increases and decreases is observed.

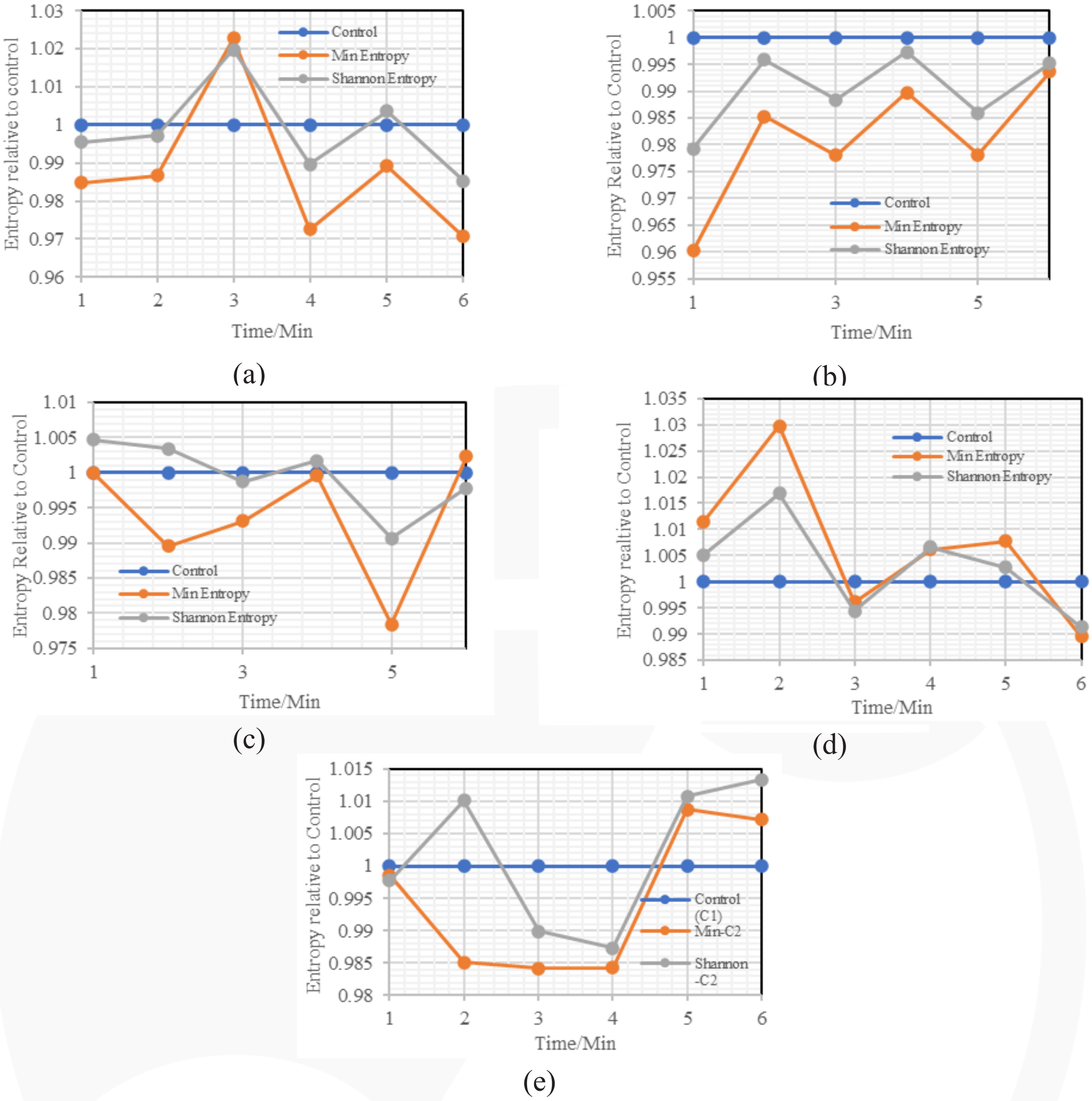

Figure 2. Comparative analysis of entropy variations relative to control at each time interval in the study samples a: TCF1; b: TCF2-D; c: TCF2-I; d: TCF3; e: External Control.

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Summary of Studies on Recorded Voltage in DIP Resistor Under Treatment with Various T-Consciousness Fields

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Abstract

The effects of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) on the physical properties of materials, as well as their influence on computational uncertainty and the generation of random numbers via quantum random number generators, have been previously studied and confirmed (Taheri et al., 2024). According to Taheri's theory, the application of T-Consciousness Fields leads to the transmission of information to the subject under study, and what enables this interaction is the presence of mind. Thus, even non-living entities such as material particles, waves, or energy possess levels of mind (Taheri et al., 2022).

Based on the results of previous studies, T-Consciousness Fields influence the mental state of materials, altering their behavior in a manner that aligns with the optimal conditions of the problem (resulting from the operation of T-Consciousness Field 1), in line with a feasible objective and consistent with the system's priorities (resulting from the operation of T-Consciousness Field 2), and at its stable energy level (resulting from the operation of T-Consciousness Field 3) (Taheri et al., 2022a).

The reduction of different types of entropy as a result of T-Consciousness Field interactions has also been frequently observed (Taheri et al., 2022b). A decrease in Shannon entropy indicates reduced output uncertainty in the system, while a decrease in minimal entropy signifies a departure from randomness (Namdari and Li, 2019).

Numerous studies, particularly those involving the generation of true random numbers under the influence of T-Consciousness Fields, have consistently demonstrated that these fields exhibit more significant and traceable effects in environments characterized by high uncertainty and randomness. These findings suggest that T-Consciousness Fields can induce identifiable patterns and trends within inherently random, high-entropy systems.

Accordingly, in the series of studies presented in this issue, a problem with a simple and easily replicable nature was designed to create conditions in which the output characteristics of the system would closely resemble statistical and random behavior. By measuring the system's output parameters, the extent to which T-Consciousness Fields reduce both the average uncertainty of measured values and their randomness was assessed. This study examined the pattern of variations in the target parameter under the influence of different T-Consciousness Fields.

The findings indicate that, overall and across all applied fields, the application of T-Consciousness Fields increased the voltage of the treated circuit system. This change, analyzed over twelve time intervals divided into two general phases—control (first six intervals) and test (second six intervals)—was statistically significant for T-Consciousness Field 1 (p-value = 0.011) and T-Consciousness Field 2-I (p-value < 0.038). For T-Consciousness Field 2-D, the result was close to the threshold of statistical significance (p-value = 0.051), whereas for T-Consciousness Field 3 (p-value = 0.110) and the external control (p-value = 0.241), the change was not statistically significant.

As indicated by the p-values, among the different T-Consciousness Fields applied in this study, **T-Consciousness Field 1 exhibited the most pronounced and distinct direct system response** in terms of both output (i.e., mean voltage values) and the differentiation between control and test points relative to the four-decimal precision reference line.

Additionally, when comparing the average voltage values across the different test intervals with their corresponding control intervals, the lowest and highest voltage changes observed at the start of the treatment phase (interval 7 of the total duration) were associated with T-Consciousness Field 2 applied with the objective of decreasing voltage and increasing voltage, respectively. This highlights the distinct effects of T-Consciousness Field 2 when applied with two opposing objectives.

On the other hand, the lack of a statistically significant response at the 5% level for T-Consciousness Field 2 with the objective of reducing voltage—combined with the overall system response observed in this study, which consistently showed an increase in voltage under the influence of all applied T-Consciousness Fields—further supports the interpretation that the objective of T-Consciousness Field 2 (which conflicted with the system's optimal and required conditions) resulted in a less pronounced voltage increase and failed to produce a statistically significant effect.

As for T-Consciousness Field 3, consistent with previous studies, it maintained stable conditions for observing the system's output based on control parameters but did not lead to a statistically significant change in response.

Additionally, changes in entropy values varied depending on the type of T-Consciousness Field applied. For T-Consciousness Field 1 and T-Consciousness Field 2-D, the beginning of treatment was associated with a decrease in entropy, whereas for T-Consciousness Field 2-I and T-Consciousness Field 3, an increase in entropy was observed. Both trends mark the initiation of treatment and reflect distinct patterns of system response. Comparing entropy values between test and control samples at each time interval provides a clearer understanding of these effects. The observed trend across the different test intervals shows that, except for T-Consciousness Field 2 with the objective of reducing voltage, the influence of the applied fields led to a reduction in entropy. In fact, the effect of T-Consciousness Fields on the test samples, across various intervals and continuing until the end of the study, was characterized by a decreasing trend in entropy—indicating reduced uncertainty and randomness over time following the onset of treatment.

The distinct entropy response observed under T-Consciousness Field 2 with the intent to reduce voltage can be interpreted as follows: Since the general effect of all T-Consciousness Fields—including this one—is to increase the circuit voltage, the objective of T-Consciousness Field 2 to reduce voltage initially demonstrates effectiveness through a decrease in entropy at the beginning of treatment (and a clear, temporary reduction in voltage at interval 11 of the test). However, as the treatment progresses, entropy begins to rise, diverging from both the behavior of the other fields and the initial response expected from its objective.

It is noteworthy that this observation highlights a fundamental distinction between the effects of T-Consciousness Fields and other mind-matter interaction methods. For example, it has been reported that human intention can influence probabilistic outcomes, such as dice rolls or computer-generated results (Heath, 2014). While T-Consciousness Fields originate through and via the mind, the data from this study indicate that their observed effects are independent of human intention—even in the case of T-Consciousness Field 2. Instead, the results appear as consequences of interaction with the T-Consciousness Fields themselves, with each field exhibiting a distinct and characteristic impact.

The overall findings of this study can be summarized as follows:

1. This study provides evidence for the influence of T-Consciousness Fields on the electrical properties of materials.

2. The effects of T-Consciousness Fields are observed through the trend of changes within a precision range of five decimal places in the system under study, along with a consistent decline in uncertainty and randomness in the system's output.

3. Despite applying contradictory intents within T-Consciousness Field 2, the system's response under both types of treatment converged toward a similar outcome—one that aligns with the system's overarching principles and optimal state, as reflected in the effects observed with T-Consciousness Field 1. This suggests the presence of a dominant system-level mechanism that governs the final response, regardless of the specific intent applied.

4. The study examines changes in various forms of entropy, a parameter derived directly from the system's behavior. Unlike the voltage response, which peaks around the fourth test interval (approximately four minutes after treatment begins), entropy changes are detectable as early as the first interval (within the first minute). This pattern remains consistent throughout the testing period.

Acknowledgement

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Appendix 1

Code vision code:

```
/*******************************************************
This program was created by the
CodeWizardAVR V3.14 Advanced
Automatic Program Generator
© Copyright 19982014- Pavel Haiduc, HP InfoTech s.r.l.
http://www.hpinfotech.com

Project :
Version :
Date    :    122023/31/
Author  :
Company :
Comments:


Chip type               : ATmega32A
Program type            : Application
AVR Core Clock frequency : 8.000000 MHz
Memory model            : Small
External RAM size       : 0
Data Stack size         : 512
*******************************************************/

#include <mega32a.h>

#include <delay.h>

// Declare your global variables here

#define DATA_REGISTER_EMPTY (1<<UDRE)
#define RX_COMPLETE (1<<RXC)
#define FRAMING_ERROR (1<<FE)
#define PARITY_ERROR (1<<UPE)
#define DATA_OVERRUN (1<<DOR)

// USART Receiver buffer
#define RX_BUFFER_SIZE 8
char rx_buffer[RX_BUFFER_SIZE];

#if RX_BUFFER_SIZE <= 256
unsigned char rx_wr_index=0,rx_rd_index=0;
#else
unsigned int rx_wr_index=0,rx_rd_index=0;
```

```
#endif

#if RX_BUFFER_SIZE < 256
unsigned char rx_counter=0;
#else
unsigned int rx_counter=0;
#endif

// This flag is set on USART Receiver buffer overflow
bit rx_buffer_overflow;

// USART Receiver interrupt service routine
interrupt [USART_RXC] void usart_rx_isr(void)
{
char status,data;
status=UCSRA;
data=UDR;
if ((status & (FRAMING_ERROR | PARITY_ERROR | DATA_OVERRUN))==0)
   {
   rx_buffer[rx_wr_index++]=data;
#if RX_BUFFER_SIZE == 256
   // special case for receiver buffer size=256
   if (++rx_counter == 0) rx_buffer_overflow=1;
#else
   if (rx_wr_index == RX_BUFFER_SIZE) rx_wr_index=0;
   if (++rx_counter == RX_BUFFER_SIZE)
      {
      rx_counter=0;
      rx_buffer_overflow=1;
      }
#endif
   }
}

#ifndef _DEBUG_TERMINAL_IO_
// Get a character from the USART Receiver buffer
#define _ALTERNATE_GETCHAR_
#pragma used+
char getchar(void)
{
char data;
while (rx_counter==0);
data=rx_buffer[rx_rd_index++];
#if RX_BUFFER_SIZE != 256
if (rx_rd_index == RX_BUFFER_SIZE) rx_rd_index=0;
#endif
#asm("cli")
--rx_counter;
#asm("sei")
```

```
return data;
}
#pragma used-
#endif

// USART Transmitter buffer
#define TX_BUFFER_SIZE 8
char tx_buffer[TX_BUFFER_SIZE];

#if TX_BUFFER_SIZE <= 256
unsigned char tx_wr_index=0,tx_rd_index=0;
#else
unsigned int tx_wr_index=0,tx_rd_index=0;
#endif

#if TX_BUFFER_SIZE < 256
unsigned char tx_counter=0;
#else
unsigned int tx_counter=0;
#endif

// USART Transmitter interrupt service routine
interrupt [USART_TXC] void usart_tx_isr(void)
{
if (tx_counter)
   {
   --tx_counter;
   UDR=tx_buffer[tx_rd_index++];
#if TX_BUFFER_SIZE != 256
   if (tx_rd_index == TX_BUFFER_SIZE) tx_rd_index=0;
#endif
   }
}

#ifndef _DEBUG_TERMINAL_IO_
// Write a character to the USART Transmitter buffer
#define _ALTERNATE_PUTCHAR_
#pragma used+
void putchar(char c)
{
while (tx_counter == TX_BUFFER_SIZE);
#asm("cli")
if (tx_counter || ((UCSRA & DATA_REGISTER_EMPTY)==0))
   {
   tx_buffer[tx_wr_index++]=c;
#if TX_BUFFER_SIZE != 256
   if (tx_wr_index == TX_BUFFER_SIZE) tx_wr_index=0;
#endif
   ++tx_counter;
```

```
   }
else
   UDR=c;
#asm("sei")
}
#pragma used-
#endif

// Standard Input/Output functions
#include <stdio.h>

// Voltage Reference: AREF pin
#define ADC_VREF_TYPE ((0<<REFS1) | (0<<REFS0) | (0<<ADLAR))

// Read the AD conversion result
unsigned int read_adc(unsigned char adc_input)
{
ADMUX=adc_input | ADC_VREF_TYPE;
// Delay needed for the stabilization of the ADC input voltage
delay_us(10);
// Start the AD conversion
ADCSRA|=(1<<ADSC);
// Wait for the AD conversion to complete
while ((ADCSRA & (1<<ADIF))==0);
ADCSRA|=(1<<ADIF);
return ADCW;
}
    long int adc;
    float v;

void main(void)
{
// Declare your local variables here

// Input/Output Ports initialization
// Port A initialization
// Function: Bit7=In Bit6=In Bit5=In Bit4=In Bit3=In Bit2=In Bit1=In Bit0=In
DDRA=(0<<DDA7) | (0<<DDA6) | (0<<DDA5) | (0<<DDA4) | (0<<DDA3) | (0<<DDA2) | (0<<DDA1) |
(0<<DDA0);
// State: Bit7=T Bit6=T Bit5=T Bit4=T Bit3=T Bit2=T Bit1=T Bit0=T
PORTA=(0<<PORTA7) | (0<<PORTA6) | (0<<PORTA5) | (0<<PORTA4) | (0<<PORTA3) | (0<<PORTA2) |
(0<<PORTA1) | (0<<PORTA0);

// Port B initialization
// Function: Bit7=In Bit6=In Bit5=In Bit4=In Bit3=In Bit2=In Bit1=In Bit0=Out
DDRB=(0<<DDB7) | (0<<DDB6) | (0<<DDB5) | (0<<DDB4) | (0<<DDB3) | (0<<DDB2) | (0<<DDB1) |
(1<<DDB0);
// State: Bit7=T Bit6=T Bit5=T Bit4=T Bit3=T Bit2=T Bit1=T Bit0=0
PORTB=(0<<PORTB7) | (0<<PORTB6) | (0<<PORTB5) | (0<<PORTB4) | (0<<PORTB3) | (0<<PORTB2) |
(0<<PORTB1) | (0<<PORTB0);
```

```
// Port C initialization
// Function: Bit7=In Bit6=In Bit5=In Bit4=In Bit3=In Bit2=In Bit1=In Bit0=In
DDRC=(0<<DDC7) | (0<<DDC6) | (0<<DDC5) | (0<<DDC4) | (0<<DDC3) | (0<<DDC2) | (0<<DDC1) |
(0<<DDC0);
// State: Bit7=T Bit6=T Bit5=T Bit4=T Bit3=T Bit2=T Bit1=T Bit0=T
PORTC=(0<<PORTC7) | (0<<PORTC6) | (0<<PORTC5) | (0<<PORTC4) | (0<<PORTC3) | (0<<PORTC2) |
(0<<PORTC1) | (0<<PORTC0);

// Port D initialization
// Function: Bit7=In Bit6=In Bit5=In Bit4=In Bit3=In Bit2=In Bit1=In Bit0=In
DDRD=(0<<DDD7) | (0<<DDD6) | (0<<DDD5) | (0<<DDD4) | (0<<DDD3) | (0<<DDD2) | (0<<DDD1) |
(0<<DDD0);
// State: Bit7=T Bit6=T Bit5=T Bit4=T Bit3=T Bit2=T Bit1=T Bit0=T
PORTD=(0<<PORTD7) | (0<<PORTD6) | (0<<PORTD5) | (0<<PORTD4) | (0<<PORTD3) | (0<<PORTD2) |
(0<<PORTD1) | (0<<PORTD0);

// Timer/Counter 0 initialization
// Clock source: System Clock
// Clock value: Timer 0 Stopped
// Mode: Normal top=0xFF
// OC0 output: Disconnected
TCCR0=(0<<WGM00) | (0<<COM01) | (0<<COM00) | (0<<WGM01) | (0<<CS02) | (0<<CS01) | (0<<CS00);
TCNT0=0x00;
OCR0=0x00;

// Timer/Counter 1 initialization
// Clock source: System Clock
// Clock value: Timer1 Stopped
// Mode: Normal top=0xFFFF
// OC1A output: Disconnected
// OC1B output: Disconnected
// Noise Canceler: Off
// Input Capture on Falling Edge
// Timer1 Overflow Interrupt: Off
// Input Capture Interrupt: Off
// Compare A Match Interrupt: Off
// Compare B Match Interrupt: Off
TCCR1A=(0<<COM1A1) | (0<<COM1A0) | (0<<COM1B1) | (0<<COM1B0) | (0<<WGM11) | (0<<WGM10);
TCCR1B=(0<<ICNC1) | (0<<ICES1) | (0<<WGM13) | (0<<WGM12) | (0<<CS12) | (0<<CS11) | (0<<CS10);
TCNT1H=0x00;
TCNT1L=0x00;
ICR1H=0x00;
ICR1L=0x00;
OCR1AH=0x00;
OCR1AL=0x00;
OCR1BH=0x00;
OCR1BL=0x00;
```

```
// Timer/Counter 2 initialization
// Clock source: System Clock
// Clock value: Timer2 Stopped
// Mode: Normal top=0xFF
// OC2 output: Disconnected
ASSR=0<<AS2;
TCCR2=(0<<PWM2) | (0<<COM21) | (0<<COM20) | (0<<CTC2) | (0<<CS22) | (0<<CS21) | (0<<CS20);
TCNT2=0x00;
OCR2=0x00;

// Timer(s)/Counter(s) Interrupt(s) initialization
TIMSK=(0<<OCIE2) | (0<<TOIE2) | (0<<TICIE1) | (0<<OCIE1A) | (0<<OCIE1B) | (0<<TOIE1) |
(0<<OCIE0) | (0<<TOIE0);

// External Interrupt(s) initialization
// INT0: Off
// INT1: Off
// INT2: Off
MCUCR=(0<<ISC11) | (0<<ISC10) | (0<<ISC01) | (0<<ISC00);
MCUCSR=(0<<ISC2);

// USART initialization
// Communication Parameters: 8 Data, 1 Stop, No Parity
// USART Receiver: On
// USART Transmitter: On
// USART Mode: Asynchronous
// USART Baud Rate: 9600 (Double Speed Mode)
UCSRA=(0<<RXC) | (0<<TXC) | (0<<UDRE) | (0<<FE) | (0<<DOR) | (0<<UPE) | (1<<U2X) | (0<<MPCM);
UCSRB=(1<<RXCIE) | (1<<TXCIE) | (0<<UDRIE) | (1<<RXEN) | (1<<TXEN) | (0<<UCSZ2) | (0<<RXB8) |
(0<<TXB8);
UCSRC=(1<<URSEL) | (0<<UMSEL) | (0<<UPM1) | (0<<UPM0) | (0<<USBS) | (1<<UCSZ1) | (1<<UCSZ0) |
(0<<UCPOL);
UBRRH=0x00;
UBRRL=0x67;

// Analog Comparator initialization
// Analog Comparator: Off
// The Analog Comparator's positive input is
// connected to the AIN0 pin
// The Analog Comparator's negative input is
// connected to the AIN1 pin
ACSR=(1<<ACD) | (0<<ACBG) | (0<<ACO) | (0<<ACI) | (0<<ACIE) | (0<<ACIC) | (0<<ACIS1) |
(0<<ACIS0);

// ADC initialization
// ADC Clock frequency: 62.500 kHz
// ADC Voltage Reference: AREF pin
// ADC Auto Trigger Source: ADC Stopped
ADMUX=ADC_VREF_TYPE;
```

```
ADCSRA=(1<<ADEN) | (0<<ADSC) | (0<<ADATE) | (0<<ADIF) | (0<<ADIE) | (1<<ADPS2) | (1<<ADPS1) |
(1<<ADPS0);
SFIOR=(0<<ADTS2) | (0<<ADTS1) | (0<<ADTS0);

// SPI initialization
// SPI disabled
SPCR=(0<<SPIE) | (0<<SPE) | (0<<DORD) | (0<<MSTR) | (0<<CPOL) | (0<<CPHA) | (0<<SPR1) |
(0<<SPR0);

// TWI initialization
// TWI disabled
TWCR=(0<<TWEA) | (0<<TWSTA) | (0<<TWSTO) | (0<<TWEN) | (0<<TWIE);

// Global enable interrupts
#asm("sei")

while (1)
      {
      adc = read_adc(0);
      v = adc*5.01023/;
      printf("%f\r\n", v);
      PORTB.0=1;

      }
}
```

Appendix 2

Matlab:

```
clc; clear all; close all;
Samples=60e3;
FirstAndLastData=[100,Samples/10-100-1];
k=8;
for i=1:1:12
    if i<=6
SaveFileName=['DataReport ',num2str(i),'.txt'];
[CleanedData,Time] = DataReader(Samples,FirstAndLastData,SaveFileName);
LData=length(CleanedData);
PCTimer=clock;b=['Date:  ',num2str(PCTimer(1)),'/',...
    num2str(PCTimer(2)),'/',num2str(PCTimer(3)),...
    newline,'EndTime:  ',num2str(PCTimer(4)),':',...
    num2str(PCTimer(5)),':',num2str(PCTimer(6))];
Data2Excell(1,i) =  {['RawData ',num2str(i),newline,...
    'ReceivingTime:  ',num2str(Time),' Second',newline,b]};
Data2Excell(2:LData+1,i)=mat2cell(CleanedData,ones(LData,1));
writecell(Data2Excell,'Data.xls','Sheet',k);
    end
    if i>6
        if i==7
        TCF='on'
        end
SaveFileName=['DataReport ',num2str(i),'.txt'];
[CleanedData,Time] = DataReader(Samples,FirstAndLastData,SaveFileName);
LData=length(CleanedData);
PCTimer=clock;b=['Date:  ',num2str(PCTimer(1)),'/',...
    num2str(PCTimer(2)),'/',num2str(PCTimer(3)),...
    newline,'EndTime:  ',num2str(PCTimer(4)),':',...
    num2str(PCTimer(5)),':',num2str(PCTimer(6))];
Data2Excell(1,i+2) =  {['RawData ',num2str(i),newline,...
    'ReceivingTime:  ',num2str(Time),' Second',newline,b]};
Data2Excell(2:LData+1,i+2)=mat2cell(CleanedData,ones(LData,1));
writecell(Data2Excell,'Data.xls','Sheet',k);
    end


end



function [CleanedData,Time] = DataReader(Samples,FirstAndLastData,SaveFileName)
instrfind;
delete(instrfind)
device = serialport("COM8",9600);
```

```
tic
data = read(device,Samples,'string');
Time = toc;
[token, ~] = strtokPYA(data{1}, '↵↵');
fid = fopen(SaveFileName, 'w');
fprintf(fid, '%s', token);

fclose(fid);
fileID = fopen(SaveFileName,'r');
A = textscan(fileID,'%s');
B=A{1};
C=str2double(B);
D= C(  ~isnan(C) );
CleanedData=D(FirstAndLastData(1):FirstAndLastData(2));
end



function [token, remainder] = strtokPYA(str, delimiters)
%STRTOK Split string into tokens.
%   [TOKEN,REMAIN] = STRTOK(STR) returns the first token in STR delimited
%   by whitespace characters and the rest of STR in REMAIN. STRTOK ignores
%   any leading whitespace. If STR is a cell array of character vectors,
%   TOKEN is a cell array of tokens. If STR is a string array, TOKEN is a
%   string array.
%
%   TOKEN = STRTOK(STR,DELIMITER) returns the first token delimited by one
%   of the characters in DELIMITER. STRTOK ignores any leading delimiters.
%   Do not use escape sequences as delimiters.  For example, use char(9)
%   rather than '\t' for tab.
%
%   If the input does not contain any delimiter characters, STRTOK returns
%   the entire input in TOKEN (excluding any leading delimiter characters),
%   and REMAIN contains text with no characters.
%
%   NOTE: Inputs STR and DELIMITER can be string arrays, character vectors
%   or cell arrays of character vectors. When STR is a string array outputs
%   TOKEN and REMAIN are string arrays. Otherwise TOKEN and REMAIN are cell
%   arrays of character vectors.
%
%   Example:
%
%       s = '  This is a simple example.';
%       [token, remain] = strtok(s)
%
%   returns
%
%       token =
%       This
```

```
%       remain =
%        is a simple example.
%
%   See also SPLIT, extractBefore, extractAfter, extractBetween, REGEXP,
%   ISSPACE, STRFIND, STRCMP, TEXTSCAN


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    if nargin < 1 || nargin > 2
        narginchk(1, 2);
    end

    if nargin < 2
        delimiters = char([9:13, 32]); % White space characters
    elseif iscell(delimiters)
        delimiters = char([delimiters{:}]);
    elseif isstring(delimiters)
        delimiters(ismissing(delimiters)) = [];
        delimiters = char([delimiters{:}]);
    end


    computeRemainder = (nargout > 1);

    if iscell(str)
        token = str;
        remainder = str;
        for idx = 1:numel(str)
            [token{idx}, remainder{idx}] = doStrtok(str{idx}, delimiters, computeRemainder);
        end
    elseif isstring(str)
        token = str;
        remainder = str;
        for idx = 1:numel(str)
            if ismissing(str(idx))
                remainder(idx) = '';
                continue;
            end
            [token{idx}, remainder{idx}] = doStrtok(str{idx}, delimiters, computeRemainder);
        end
    else
        [token, remainder] = doStrtok(str, delimiters, computeRemainder);
    end


end
```

```
function [token, remainder] = doStrtok(str, delimiters, computeRemainder)


    token = str([]);
    remainder = token;


    len = length(str);
    if len == 0
        return;
    end


    idx = 1;
    while (any(str(idx) == delimiters))
        idx = idx + 1;
        if (idx > len)
           return;
        end
    end


    start = idx;
    while (~any(str(idx) == delimiters))
        idx = idx + 1;
        if (idx > len)
           break;
        end
    end
    finish = idx - 1;


    token= str(start:finish);
    if computeRemainder && finish < len
        remainder = str(finish + 1:len);
    end


end
```

Examining the Effects of T-Consciousness Fields on the Electrical Properties of Materials

According to Taheri's theory, the cosmos consists of matter, energy, and a third non-physical component known as T-Consciousness. Additionally, various T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) exist, each with distinct functions. Since these fields can be practically tested, researchers have sought to design experiments that evaluate the effects of these non-material and non-energetic fields.

The effects of various types of T-Consciousness Fields on cell lines, microorganisms, animals, and plants have been investigated in multiple studies. According to Taheri's theory, when a subject is exposed to these fields, its behavior changes due to the reception of information. In this issue, researchers have extended their inquiry into the domain of physics, designing experiments to investigate the influence of TCFs at the level of physical circuits.

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