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

Mohammad Ali Taheri[1], Firouz Payervand[2], Farzad Ahmadkhanlou[3],Sara Torabi[4], Farid Semsarha[5]

** Corresponding author: Firouz Payervand*
Email: fpayervand@yahoo.com

1- ScienceFact Research and Development Department, CosmoIntel Research Center, Ontario, Canada
2- Research and Development Consultant, Tehran, Iran
3- Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, University of California, Irvine, California, USA
4- Department of Plant Biology, School of Biology, College of Sciences, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran
5- Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics (IBB), University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

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Abstract

Water, as the most abundant molecule on Earth's surface and a vital component of living organisms, has always been the subject of investigation and analysis in the scientific community regarding its physicochemical properties and changes resulting from environmental variables. In previous studies on the effects of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs), changes in the pH and temperature of water as a result of exposure to these fields have been investigated. In this study, in addition to these two parameters, changes in the electrical conductivity and the alterations in oxygen content of water under the influence of TCF2 were examined, with the aim of identifying a parameter of water that is more sensitive and responsive to these fields. According to the results of this research throughout 8, 24, and 48 hours, changes in pH in the TCF2-treated sample and control groups showed an increase, and temperature changes showed a decrease. Furthermore, TCF2 treatment significantly reduced electrical conductivity while increasing oxygen content (p-value< 0.05). This study provides evidence of the effects of this non-physical field on the properties of pure water. Further studies on the influence of TCFs on these properties and on changes in the dissolved ions of impure water are planned by the authors of this study.

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Consciousness is one of the most complex concepts in science. The main challenge in understanding it lies in the difficulty of conducting empirical and practical experiments. In general, consciousness is studied in humans and within the field of neuroscience, with a primary focus on the brain [5]. According to Taheri, there are various T-Consciousness Fields with different functions, which are subcategories of the Cosmic Consciousness Network. These fields are non-physical in nature, and their influence begins through the mind of an announcer, referred to as a Faradarmanger. Therefore, it is possible to observe and record their effects through experimental studies [6]. Investigating changes in each of these properties under different treatments and in different conditions is one of the ways to study the changes in the material or energy conditions of the system under study. After the initial investigation of the effects of T-Consciousness Fields on the temperature and pH of pure water [7], in this study, the property of electrical conductivity and the changes in oxygen content of water were also examined alongside two other properties.

Method

The application of T-Consciousness Field was carried out according to the protocol established by the Cosmointel Research Center[1] . Further details are provided in the general considerations of this issue. In all experiments, the laboratory temperature was 22.7 degrees Celsius, and the humidity was 21%. Also, in all measurements, shaking (agitating) the sample and control before the test was avoided, and sampling was done from the intermediate layers of the containers. In this study, we have 3 controls and 3 samples (under the influence of T-Consciousness Field 2).

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

The pH and temperature of pure water were measured according to the standard method for the examination of water and wastewater, method No. 2550B. The electrical conductivity of pure water was also measured based on the method No. 2510B of the same standard, and the dissolved oxygen in pure water was estimated according to the method No. 4500-OG.

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Results and Discussion

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

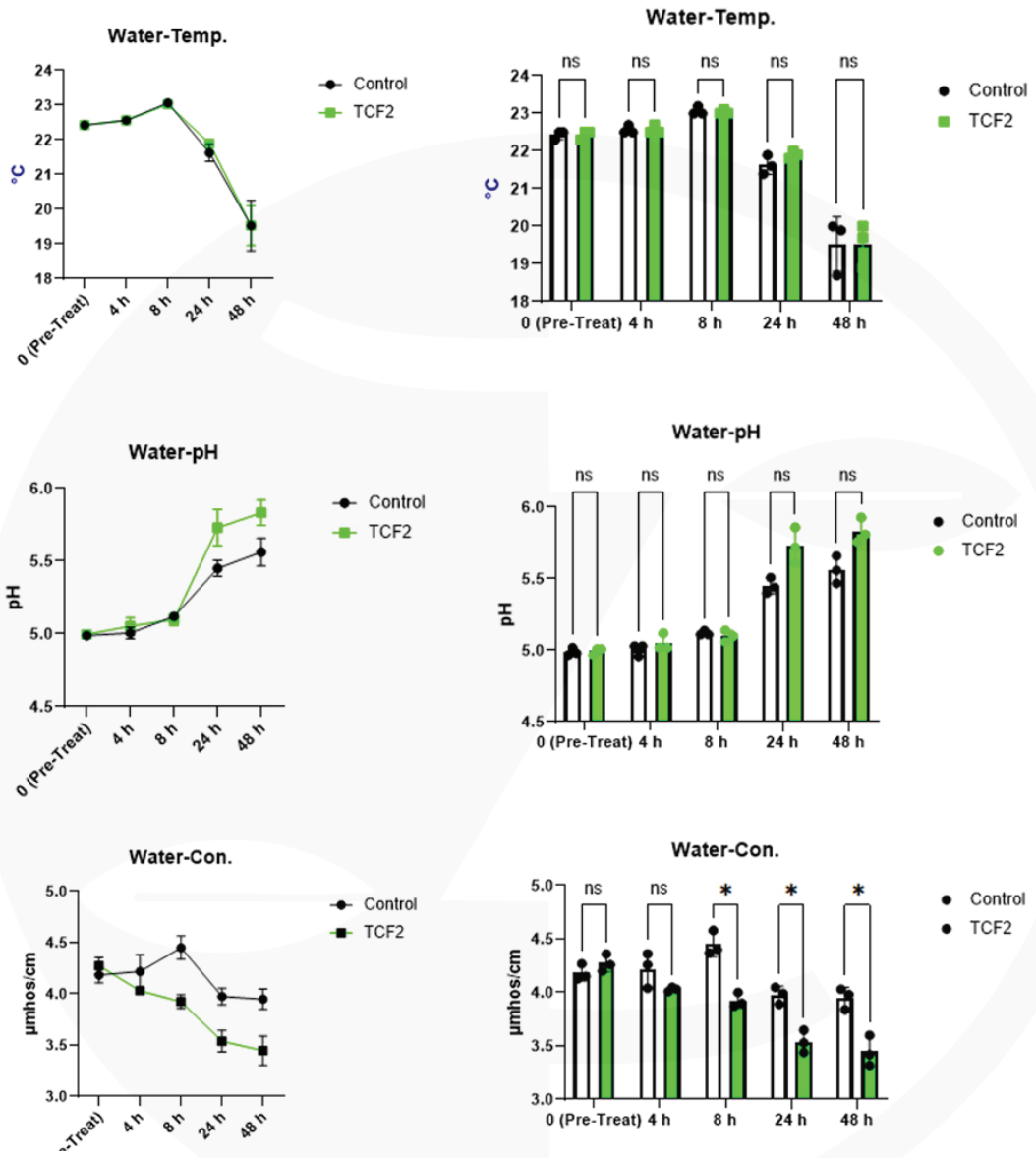


Figure 1. Changes in pH, temperature, and electrical conductivity in pure water (sample and control) at different times of this research

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

On the other hand, the electrical conductivity of water molecules in the control group exhibits a fluctuating trend of slight increase and decrease. In

contrast, in the sample, the electrical conductivity follows the mission of T-Consciousness Field 2 and maintains its decreasing trend until the final hours of the study. At the 48-hour mark, a decrease of approximately 17% in electrical conductivity is observed in the sample compared to the control. Considering the predominant role of carbon dioxide in creating electrical conductivity in pure water, the result suggests a reduction in the solubility of carbon dioxide in water under the influence of T-Consciousness Fields, which aligns with the increasing pH trend over time. It is well documented that the electrical conductivity of water decreases with a reduction of dissolved ions [8]. To evaluate the effect of TCFs on dissolved ions, further studies, such as investigating changes in chloride ion in normal saline, are required. Given the minor role of solutes in increasing the entropy of the dissolved system, the decrease in electrical conductivity of the sample water compared to the control may indicate a decrease in entropy in the sample under the influence of TCF.

It is evident that the occurrence of the mentioned processes in the system under study, which is exposed to non-material and non-energetic TCF, will not be possible except by providing the necessary energy for them, and when comparing the sample and control, we see that in practice it will not have any source other than TCFs. This type of energy provided by TCFs has been named as Waveless Hidden Energy (WHE) by Taheri. Moreover, a similar upward trend was observed in dissolved oxygen for both control and TCF-treated samples (Table 1, Figure 2), and this increase was statistically significant in the treated sample at 48 hours (p-value< 0.05). The level of dissolved oxygen in water is important because it influences chemical reactions. Furthermore, all aquatic organisms require oxygen to survive, and if the DO level of water falls below a certain threshold, they may suffocate and die. A low level of dissolved oxygen in water indicates stress or contamination in the habitat [9]. In this experiment, a reduction in electrical conductivity, a possible decrease in carbon dioxide and increase in dissolved oxygen suggest greater purity of water, enhanced quality and capacity to support life under the influence of TCF.

Table 1. Changes in temperature, pH, electrical conductivity and dissolved oxygen of pure water in control and T-Consciousness Field 2-treated samples, with standard deviations, over different time points in this study.

Temp/°C	1	2	3	Control (Mean)	SD	4	5	6	TCF2 (Mean)	SD
0	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.4	0.1	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.4	0.1
4	22.7	22.5	22.5	22.6	0.1	22.7	22.5	22.5	22.6	0.1
8	23	23	23.2	23.1	0.1	23.1	23	23	23.0	0.1
24	21.9	21.4	21.6	21.6	0.3	21.9	21.8	22	21.9	0.1
48	18.7	19.9	20	19.5	0.7	19.7	20	18.9	19.5	0.6
pH	1	2	3	Control (Mean)	SD	4	5	6	TCF2 (Mean)	SD
0	4.98	4.97	5.02	4.99	0.03	4.97	5.01	5.01	5.00	0.02
4	5.03	4.96	5.03	5.01	0.04	5.02	5.12	5.02	5.05	0.06
8	5.14	5.11	5.11	5.12	0.02	5.14	5.1	5.06	5.10	0.04
24	5.44	5.51	5.4	5.45	0.06	5.86	5.61	5.72	5.73	0.13
48	5.56	5.66	5.47	5.56	0.10	5.93	5.76	5.81	5.83	0.09
Conductivity/ µmhoscm-1	1	2	3	Control (Mean)	SD	4	5	6	TCFs (Mean)	SD
0	4.15	4.13	4.27	4.18	0.08	4.26	4.36	4.2	4.27	0.08
4	4.26	4.36	4.04	4.22	0.16	4.01	4.03	4.05	4.03	0.02

8	4.37	4.58	4.4	4.45	0.11	3.87	4	3.9	3.92	0.07
24	4.05	3.89	3.99	3.98	0.08	3.44	3.65	3.53	3.54	0.11
48	4.64	3.98	3.84	4.15	0.43	3.32	3.6	3.42	3.45	0.14
DO/mglit-1	1	2	3	Control (Mean)	SD	4	5	6	TCF2 (Mean)	SD
0	7.25	7.25	7.28	7.26	0.02	7.29	7.26	7.23	7.26	0.03
4	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.21	0.00	7.25	7.26	7.27	7.26	0.01
8	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.17	0.06	7.23	7.2	7.21	7.21	0.02
24	7.39	7.28	7.31	7.33	0.06	7.28	7.25	7.27	7.27	0.02
48	7.47	7.4	7.45	7.44	0.04	7.61	7.64	7.68	7.64	0.04

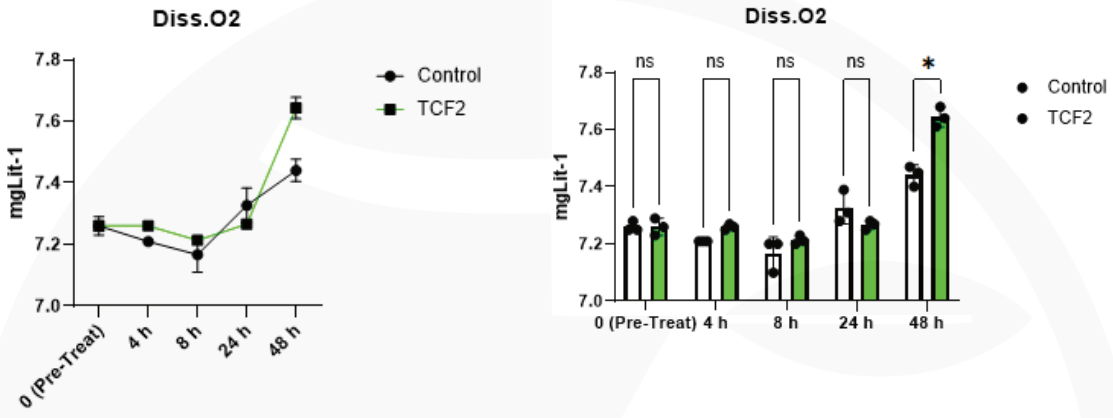


Figure 2. Changes in the mean values of dissolved oxygen in control and T-Consciousness Field 2-treated samples of pure water over different time points in this study. *: p-value< 0.05; ns: not significant.

Overall, this study provides evidence of changes in the physicochemical properties of water under the influence of TCF2. Further studies are needed to gain a deeper understanding of the mechanisms underlying these non-physical fields. The authors of this study plan to investigate the effects of TCF2 on the physicochemical properties of impure water or normal saline.

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