Investigating Ultraviolet-Visible Absorption of Pure Water and Normal Saline under the Treatment of T-Consciousness Fields

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Abstract

The investigation of the absorptive properties of solutions provides significant information about changes in their internal environment, reactions, and molecular interactions The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) of non-physical nature on changes in light absorption in the ultraviolet–visible range. To achieve this goal, three types of TCFs, including 1, 2, and 3, were applied to samples of pure water and normal saline. Changes in absorption between the control and samples subjected to T-Consciousness Fields 1, 2, and 3 are obtained compared to the standard deviations of changes caused by the control for each wavelength. According to the results obtained for pure water, TCF1 led to significant changes in the visible region, exceeding the standard deviation. In the case of normal saline samples, the absorption of treated samples in the visible region showed a decreasing trend, and in the case of TCF2, it exhibited an increasing trend. Furthermore, the changes in absorption in the TCF3-treated samples fall within the range of the average standard deviation of absorption values for the sample and control. Precise analysis of the absorption regions and comparison of the effects of the three TCFs showed that the absolute value of the ratio of the mean changes in light absorption under the influence of the TCFs in different regions of the UV–Vis spectrum to the mean standard deviation of light absorption in the same regions in the control condition can serve as a good criterion for detecting the effects of the TCFs. The values of this index indicated that in pure water and normal saline, the effects of T-Consciousness Fields 1, 2, and 3 were distinct and distinguishable from each other.

Keywords: *UV-Visible Spectroscopy, Pure Water, Normal Saline, Taheri Consciousness Fields.*

Introduction:

UV-Vis spectroscopy is a spectrophotometric technique that relies on the absorption of light by species within the ultraviolet to visible range (200 to 700 nanometers) [1, 2]. The study of water absorption has been conducted over the decades from the 1930s to the 1980s to investigate electron transfer levels in various studies [3]. Absorption in UV-Visible spectrometry is related to the excitation of molecules from its ground state to an excited state [4]. When less energy is required for this transition, the absorption wavelength is longer; conversely, if more energy is required, the wavelength is shorter [5]. Measuring the absorption differences at different wavelengths and quantifying the differences observed due to various treatments is a common method for measuring changes in the overall content of a sample [6]. In the case of water, the measurement of absorption differences in the ultraviolet region is conventionally used to measure the concentration of disinfectant substances [7]. For liquid water molecules, ultraviolet absorption is clearly determined, and this absorption significantly increases as it receives near the vacuum ultraviolet region. The predominant absorptions of water are reported at wavelengths of 147 nanometers and 275 nanometers [8].

On the other hand, sodium and chloride ions play vital roles in the human body; sodium ion is the main extracellular electrolyte involved in the distribution of fluids and other electrolytes [9]. Chloride ion acts as a buffer in the lungs and other tissues, facilitating the connection between respiratory gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide) and hemoglobin. These ions are mainly controlled by the kidneys, which regulate the body's homeostasis by absorbing or excreting within the nephrons [10]. Moreover, water is the primary matrix of life. Water is essential for the body and constitutes more than two-thirds of the total body weight [11]. Similarly, water balance is primarily controlled by the kidneys and ureters. The distribution of water mainly depends on the concentration of these electrolytes in different compartments [12].

According to Taheri, there are various T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) of non-physical nature, which are subcategories of the Cosmic Consciousness Network. Although these fields do not have a physical entity, it is possible to record their effects through designed experiments [13]. This property provides an opportunity to indirectly gain insights into the non-visible part of the universe—Consciousness. Investigating the optical absorption properties of pure water solutions and normal saline reveals the interaction between light and the constituent components of pure water and the solution. In this study, following previous experiments [14] and with the aim of examining the extent of the effects of TCFs on optical absorption properties, changes in the absorption spectra of pure water and normal saline were analyzed, and the standard deviations of the absorption changes in the sample and control groups were calculated.

Method

T-Consciousness Fields were applied according to the protocol established by the Cosmointel Research Center[1]. Further details are provided in the *General Considerations* section of this issue. Light absorption was recorded using a Varian (Australia) Cary Eclipse spectrophotometer in the range of 200–800 nm, with a scanning speed of 1 nm per second. The same operator performed all experiments, and the laboratory temperature during the testing period was maintained at 26 ± 1 °C. The cell used was made of quartz, and identical initial volumes of double-distilled water and standard pharmaceutical-grade normal saline were used in all tests. Both the reference (control) and sample cuvettes contained identical contents, and the T-Consciousness Field treatment was applied only to the sample cuvette. Before UV–Vis absorption scanning, baseline correction was performed across all wavelengths. Prior to applying the T-Consciousness Fields in each test, three readings were taken across the entire ultraviolet and visible range at a scanning speed of 1 nm per second, and the average of these three readings was used as the control.

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Results and Discussion

The distribution of the difference in absorption between the sample and control (ΔA), along with the standard deviation obtained from the average values of three samples and three controls in the entire UV-visible range, is presented for the three experiments related to T-Consciousness Fields 1, 2, and 3 in Figures 1 and 2.

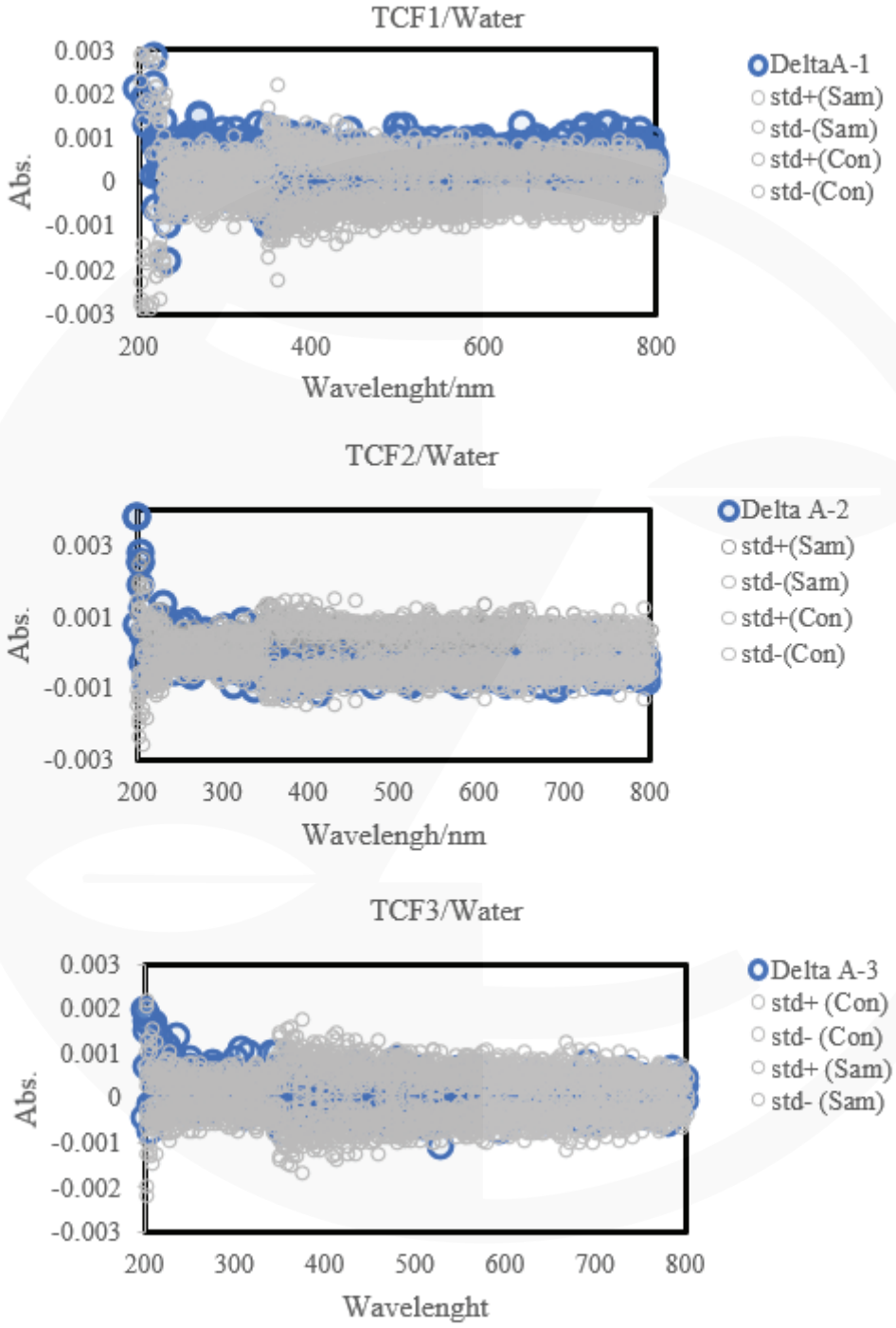


Figure 1. Difference in pure water absorption between the sample and control (ΔA) in the UV-Visible range compared to the standard deviation of sample and control values in this study. The purpose of this display was to determine the absorbance difference (blue color) compared to all standard deviations (gray color).

As seen in Figure 1, the variations in absorption values resulting from pure water in the samples subjected to TCFs treatment mostly overlap with the standard deviation of sample and control values, with minor changes observed in the case of T-Consciousness Field 1 in the visible region.

The changes in the mean light absorption of pure water under the influence of TCFs are presented in Figure 2. As observed, a generally increasing trend in absorption occurred under the influence of TCF1, particularly in the visible region, whereas TCF2 produced a decreasing trend across the entire spectrum. This is while the differences in absorption values caused by the application of T-Consciousness Field type 3 fluctuate around the zero line and in a manner different from the other two fields.

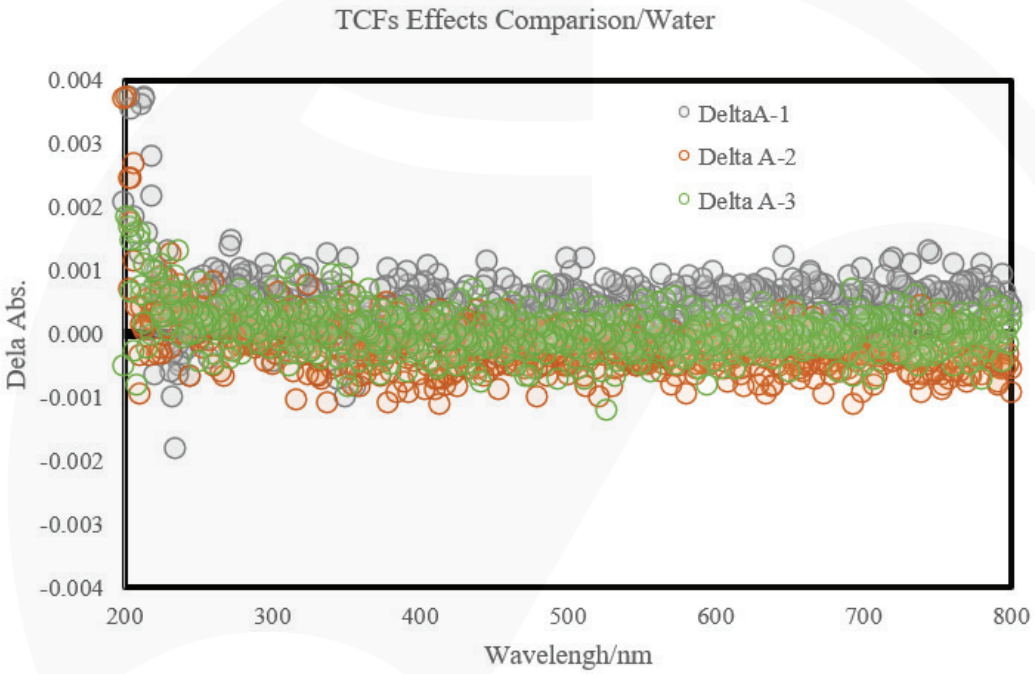
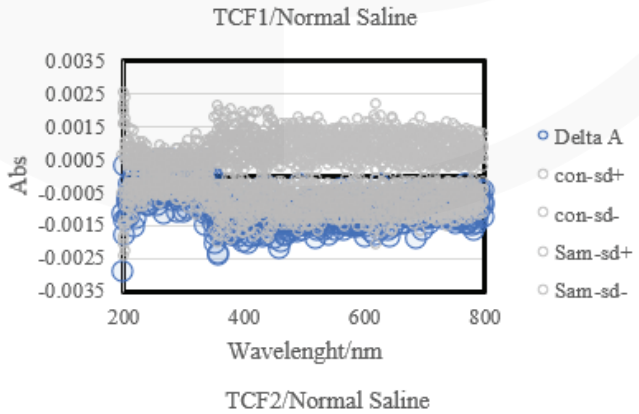


Figure 2. The differences in mean light absorption between pure water samples treated with T-Consciousness Fields 1, 2, and 3 and the control samples (without T-Consciousness Field treatment).



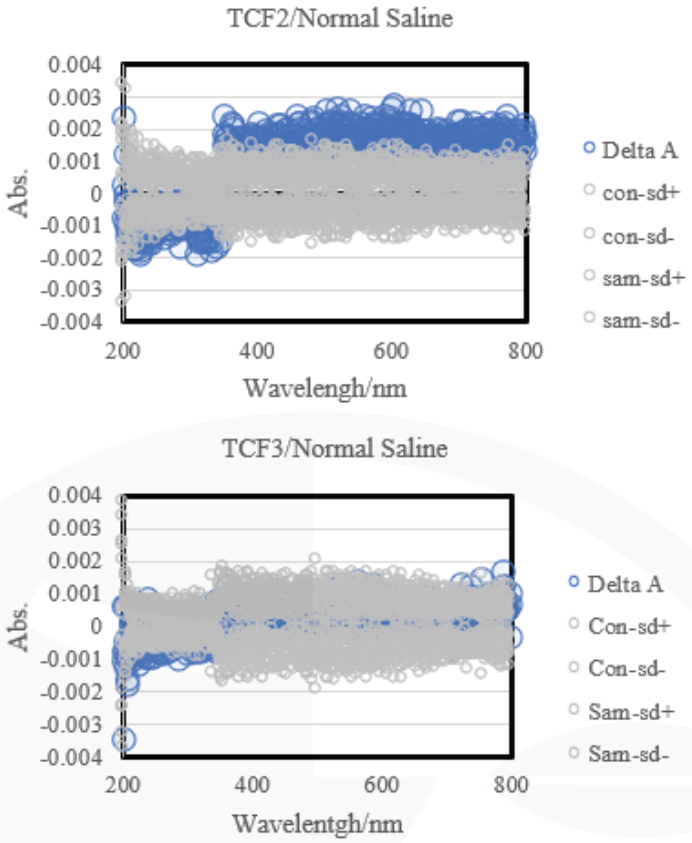


Figure 3. Absorption values of normal saline in the UV-Visible range compared to the standard deviation of sample and control values. The purpose of this display was to determine the absorbance difference (blue color) compared to all standard deviations (gray color).

Furthermore, figure 3 shows that the absorption from normal saline in the visible region has a decreasing trend for T-Consciousness Field 1 and an increasing trend for TCF2. The changes in absorption for samples subjected to TCF3 fall within the standard deviation range of sample and control values. The changes in the mean light absorption of normal saline under the influence of TCFs are presented in Figure 4. The differences in the effects of the three types of TCFs on the light absorption of normal saline are more clearly evident in this figure.

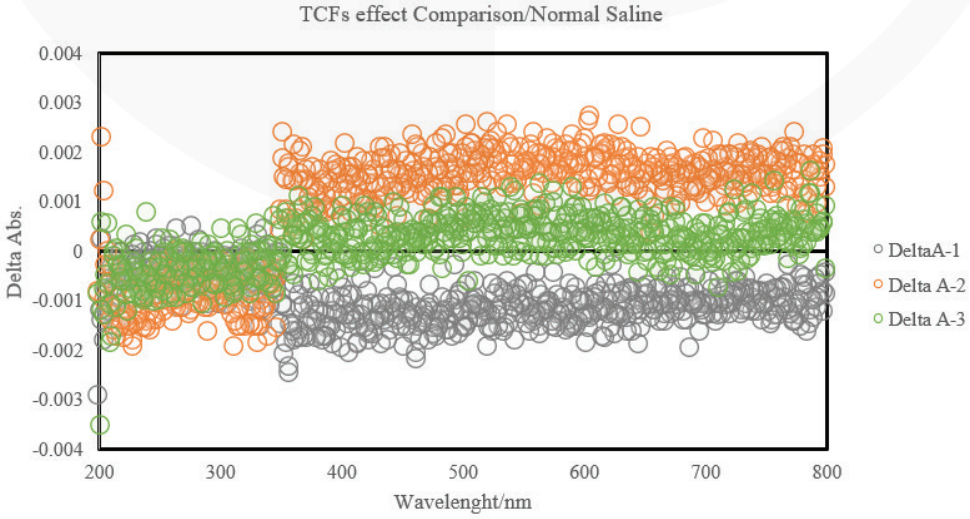


Figure 4. Difference between the mean light absorption of normal saline samples treated with T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) and the control samples (without TCF influence).

As observed in Figure 4, unlike the TCF3-treated samples, the differences in absorption between the TCF1- and TCF2-treated samples and the control are clearly distinguishable. Specifically, an increase in absorption can be seen as a result of TCF2 application, whereas a decrease in absorption is observed under the influence of TCF1.

To examine in more detail the extent of changes in the optical absorption properties of pure water and normal saline samples relative to the control in the UV–Visible region, this spectral range was divided into four regions: visible (400–700 nm), UV-A (315–400 nm), UV-B (280–315 nm), and UV-C (200–280 nm). The mean changes in light absorption within different regions of the UV–Visible spectrum, as well as across the entire range, resulting from the application of the T-Consciousness Fields relative to the control, were then calculated and are presented in Figure 5.

As shown, in the visible region, the mean changes in light absorption of pure water samples increased under the influence of TCF1, while they decreased under the influence of TCF2 and 3. However, the changes caused by TCF1 were more pronounced than those of TCF 2, and the effects of TCF3 were negligible. In contrast to pure water samples, in normal saline samples, the mean changes in light absorption decreased under the influence of TCF1, while they increased under the influence of TCF2 and 3. Moreover, the changes observed for all three types of TCFs were considerable.

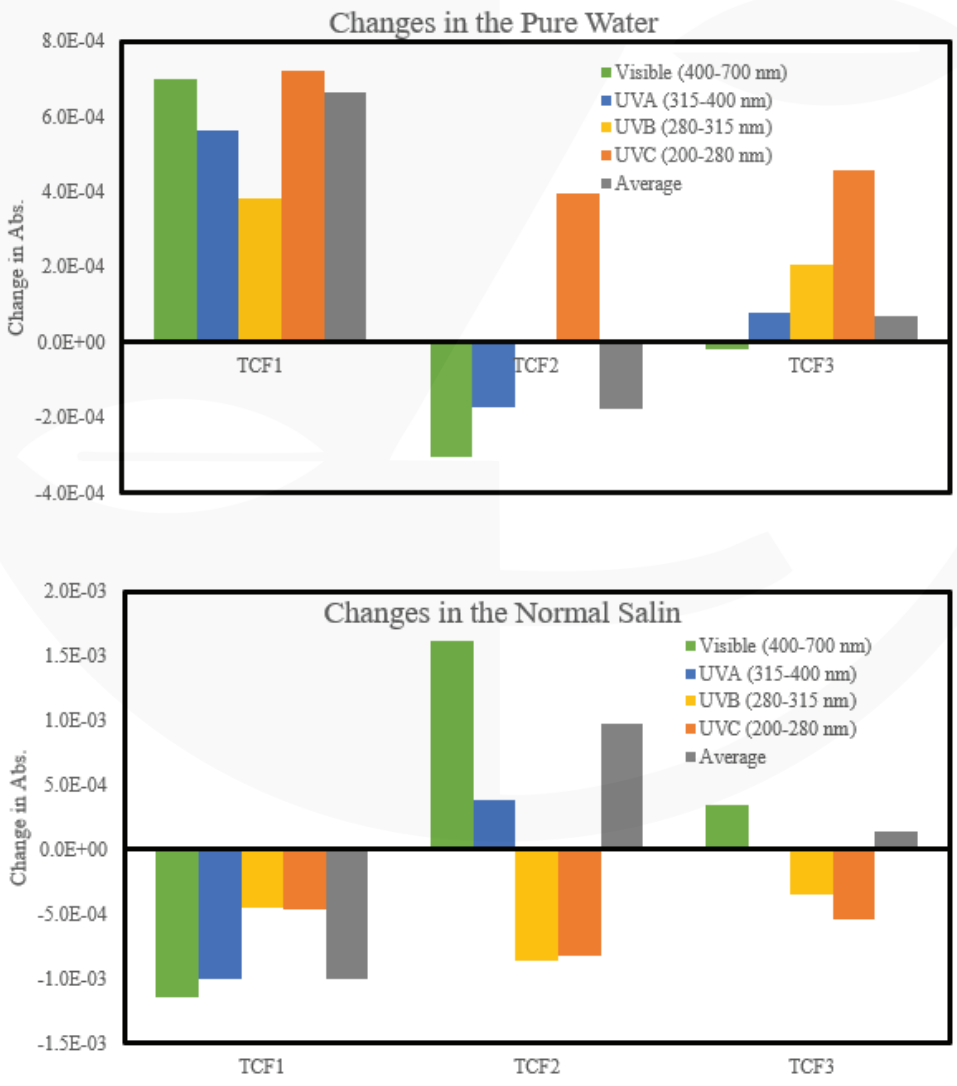


Figure 5. Mean changes in light absorption in different regions of the UV–Visible spectrum and across the entire spectrum as a result of the application of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) relative to the control in pure water and normal saline samples.

Figure 6 shows the absolute value of the ratio of the mean changes in light absorption in different regions of the UV–Visible spectrum as a result of the application of TCFs to the mean standard deviation of light absorption in the same regions under the control condition for pure water samples. As observed, under the influence of TCF1, this ratio in the visible region increases by about 24% above one, while in other regions it decreases by more than 13%. With the application of TCF2, this ratio decreases by more than 20%. Under the influence of TCF3, the ratio in the UVC region is approximately equal to one, and in the other regions, it decreases by more than 25%. Since the ratio of the mean light absorption to the mean standard deviation of light absorption exceeds one only in the visible region, this ratio can be introduced as a criterion for detecting the effects of the mentioned T-Consciousness Fields; in fact, only in this region is the signal of the parameter of interest distinguishable from the fluctuations of the control.

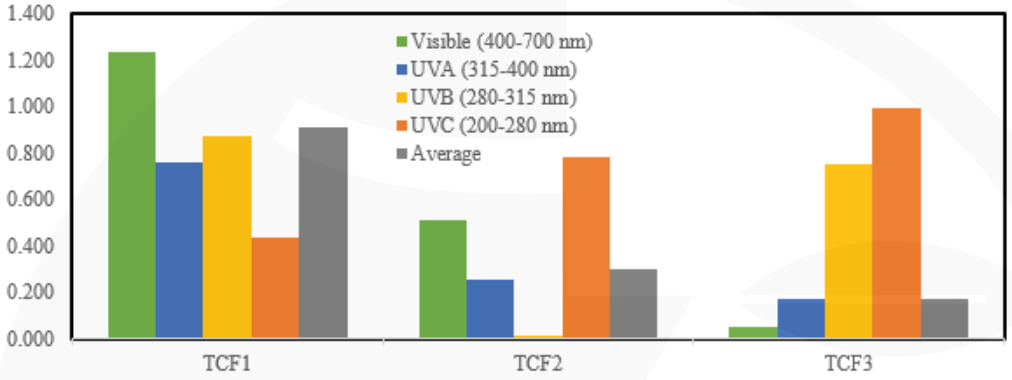


Figure 6. Absolute value of the ratio of the mean changes in light absorption in different regions of the UV–Visible spectrum as a result of the application of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) to the mean standard deviation of light absorption in the same regions in control samples of pure water.

Figure 7 shows the absolute value of the ratio of the mean changes in light absorption in different regions of the UV–Visible spectrum, as a result of the application of T-Consciousness Fields, to the mean standard deviation of light absorption in the same regions in the control for normal saline samples. As observed, under the influence of T-Consciousness Field 1, this ratio exceeds one in the visible, UVA, and UVB regions, while in the UVC region it decreases by about 30%. With the application of T-Consciousness Field 2, this ratio reaches 400% in the visible region and exceeds one by about 16% in the UVB region. In the UVA and UVC regions, the ratio decreases by more than 10% and 30%, respectively. Under the influence of T-Consciousness Field 3, this ratio approaches one only in the UVC region, while in the other regions it decreases by more than 12%.

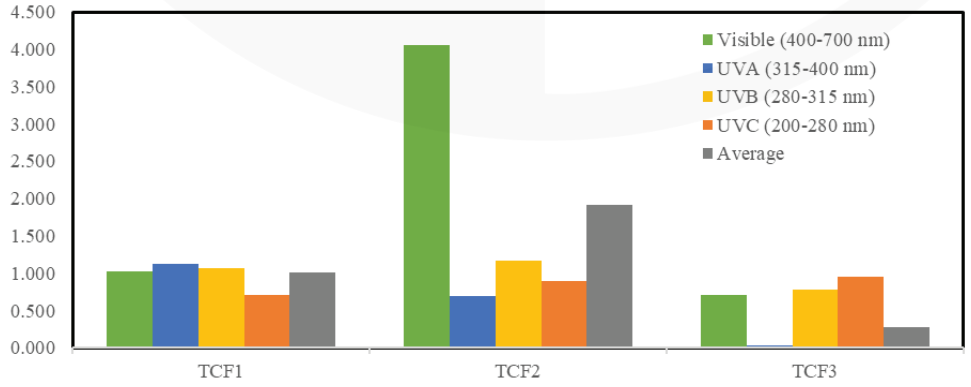


Figure 7. Absolute value of the ratio of the mean changes in light absorption in different regions of the UV–Visible spectrum, as a result of the application of T-Consciousness Fields, to the mean standard deviation of light absorption in the same regions in the control for normal saline samples.

Similarly to pure water, the ratio of the mean changes in light absorption to the mean standard deviation of light absorption appears to be a good criterion for detecting the application of the mentioned TCFs. In the case of normal saline samples, this ratio in the visible region can serve as a reliable indicator for detecting the effect of TCF2.

In summary, this experiment provided evidence of the effects of various TCFs. According to Taheri's theory, there are diverse TCFs with distinct functions, which are subcategories of the Cosmic Consciousness Network. The influence of TCFs is initiated through the mind of an announcer, referred to as the *Faradarmangar*. It is hypothesized that the information transmitted by these fields can induce changes in treated samples relative to the control [13, 14]. In this study, by examining the effects of three types of TCFs on the light absorption of water and normal saline, it was demonstrated that the application of these non-physical fields can affect the interaction between light and matter. Further studies aimed at elucidating the mechanisms underlying these effects are being planned by researchers in this field.

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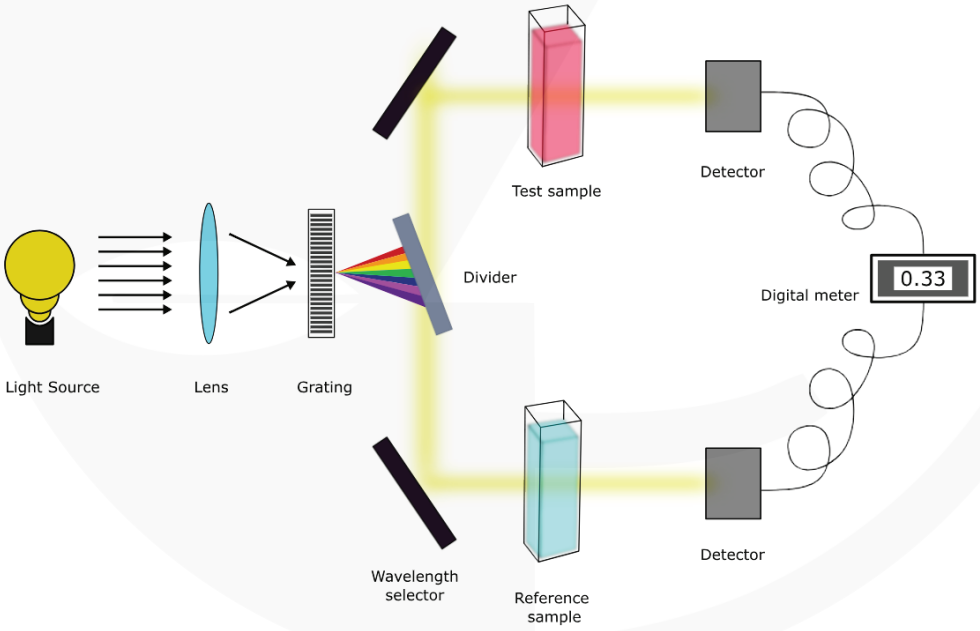
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The UV-Vis spectrophotometer requires two detectors to measure or calculate the electron ratio for absorption in the sample. In this bimodal spectrophotometer, the incident light is diffracted and directed towards the cuvette, where conductivity is controlled. The diffracted or transmitted beam is identified by the detectors; the spectrophotometer also requires a stabilized voltage source. *(https://psiberg.com/uv-vis-spectroscopy)*