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The Theory of the Existence of the "Mental Body in Matter" Based on Experimental Laboratory Results and Taheri Consciousness Fields

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Abstract

For several years, the application of T-Consciousness Fields, introduced by Mohammad Ali Taheri, has attracted the attention of researchers familiar with this theory from various disciplines, including medical sciences, basic biological sciences, chemistry, and physics. The objective of the present study was to investigate the mechanism by which T-Consciousness Fields influence the properties/behavior of matter, using the empirical laboratory results of related and previous studies conducted by the same authors. To this end, the present study raises a key question, “Why and how did the properties/behavior of materials change under the influence of the T-Consciousness Field?” After considering several possible explanations and examining existing experimental evidence—such as the fact that the T-Consciousness Field did not lead to a decrease or increase in the energy level of the matter or a change in its structure, a novel and original theory is proposed, based on experimental results and within the broader framework of the theory of T-Consciousness Fields. This view holds that: The manifestation of different properties/behavior of matter upon exposure to T-Consciousness Fields indicates that in addition to its Physical Mody (the material and energy content constituting it), matter essentially requires a Mental Body. According to this theory, the Mental Body of Matter encompasses information (pertaining to every single constituent component of the system, its formation process, and all its equilibrium and non-equilibrium states) and mental states that have emerged during the process of the matter's formation and its arrival at its current state (its equilibrium state). The function of the Mental Body of Matter is to retain the aforementioned items (information, etc.), interact with the T-Consciousness Field, accept new mental states, and furthermore, exhibit behavior proportionate to the new mental state. To summarize this study, it can be said that based on this theory (which is strictly grounded in repeatable experimental laboratory results) the impact of a T-Consciousness Field, from the perspective of the T-Consciousness Field theory, is equivalent to the ‘application’ of one of the mental states within the coordinates of the mind of matter; and from the perspective of matter, it is equivalent to the manifestation of a ‘behavior’ consistent with its experienced nature. Furthermore, it can be stated that this process occurs without the need to supply or extract energy, or to alter the structure and arrangement of the matter.

Keywords: Mind of Matter, Behavior of matter, Mental Body, Mohammad Ali Taheri, T-Consciousness Fields

Theory of T-Consciousness Fields

Humans have always been curious to understand the world around them and, thus far, have made numerous efforts to discover and explain various physical laws. One of the concepts frequently used in physics is the concept of 'Field'; fields such as the electromagnetic field, electric field, and magnetic field. Approximately four decades ago, Mohammad Ali Taheri introduced a distinct field named the 'T-Consciousness Field.' According to this theory, T-Consciousness, serving as one of the three constituent elements in the universe—despite being neither matter nor energy—exerts direct effects on matter and energy through distinct fields called 'T-Consciousness Fields' (Figure 1). T-Consciousness Fields are a subcategory of the Cosmic Consciousness Network and possess diverse functions [1].

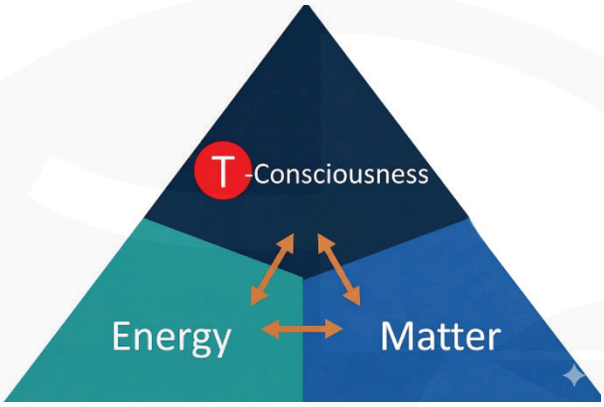


Figure 1. The relationship among T-Consciousness, matter, and energy in the theory of T-Consciousness according to Taheri's approach.

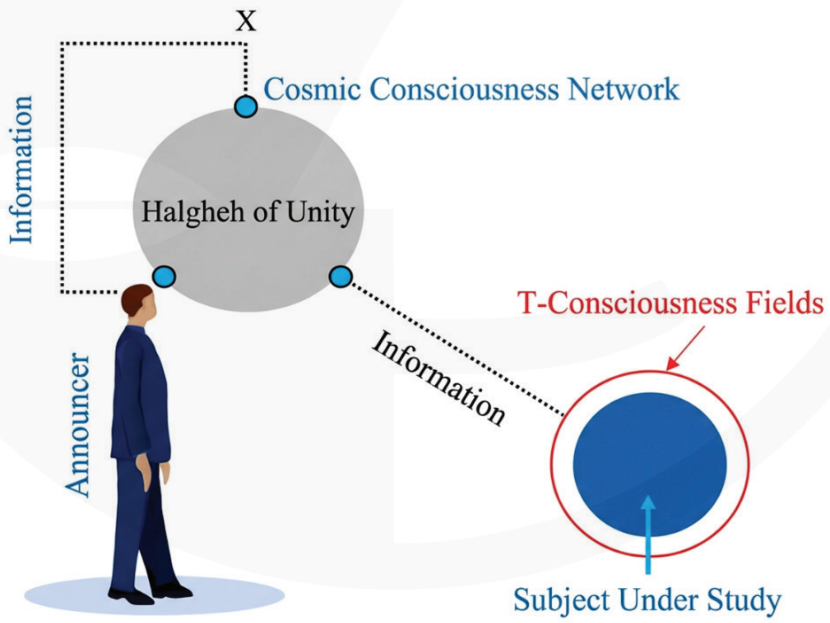


Figure 2. The 'announcer' and the formation of the initial 'Connection' and the effect of the T-Consciousness Field.

In this perspective, as previously explained, T-Consciousness is a fundamental component of the cosmos alongside matter and energy, though each of these three also possesses an anti-component. In other words, just as matter and antimatter are defined in the world of science, in Taheri's theory, in addition to T-Consciousness, anti-T-Consciousness is also introduced. Furthermore, T-Consciousness in Taheri's theory entails further classifications and functions, including 'Constant T-Consciousness,'

'Variable T-Consciousness,' and so on. Considering the practical aspect of this theory, various definitions and functions such as 'T-Consciousness Bond,' 'Interuniversal Connection of Particles,' 'T-Consciousness Charge,' 'Shared Mind,' 'T-Consciousness Conception,' etc., have also been proposed for the first time and have been subjected to various field experiments for several decades. In this view, the transfer of information through T-Consciousness Fields can lead to changes in the subjects affected by these fields. Therefore, in order to make a distinction between this theory and other theories proposed in the field of consciousness, the keyword 'T-Consciousness' is used in studies related to T-Consciousness Fields.

T-Consciousness has a non-physical and non-frequency nature; therefore, it is not directly measurable and cannot be quantified. The influence of these fields is initiated through the mind of the announcer via a brief and momentary focus on the subject under study. It is possible to record and investigate the effects of these fields in a laboratory by designing diverse experiments. In 2020, Taheri coined the term 'Sciencefact' for this approach, which uses scientific tools and methods to reveal the effects of T-Consciousness (which has a non-physical nature).

The Concept of Mind in the World of Science and Philosophy Up Until Now

Mind is a concept that has consistently fascinated and, indeed, perplexed humanity. Due to the internal and perceptual nature of the mind, its existence is the only thing one can be certain of; however, why and how it came into being, and what its nature is, are questions that still lack clear empirical answers. Theorizing about the mind goes back as far as the history of reflective human thought. The mind-body relationship is one of the primary issues in the philosophy of mind, with a history spanning several millennia. Besides philosophy, other disciplines such as neuroscience, cognitive science, artificial intelligence, computer science, and psychology also address the mind-body issue. In neuroscience, keywords such as thought, perception, memory, learning, and intelligence are considered alongside the mind and as parts of its function [2].

In the psychological approach to the mind and related theories, the mind is understood as the capacity and ability to encounter the mental states of others [3]. According to the theory of mind, the ability in humans to perceive and understand the mental states of others, begins between the ages of three to four and reaches its complete form at the age of five [4]. Since the early 1980s, there has been significant interest in the theory of mind, its cognitive foundations, and how it develops. According to functionalism approach in philosophy of mind, people act on the basis of different mental states—such as intentions, desires, beliefs, hopes, and so on, regardless of what such states are made of. All of these states arise from mental content that has been shown to play an important, functional role in the person's behavioral output [5].

In the philosophy of mind, the mind-body issue is addressed by relying on scientific attainments such as experimental psychology, artificial intelligence, and biology, and special attention is paid to subjects such as awareness and the nature of specific mental states [6]. Additionally, dimensions of the mind including mental events, mental functions, mental properties, consciousness, the ontology of the mind, the nature of thought, and the relationship of the mind with the body are studied.

Broadly speaking, drawing on philosophers' positions regarding the mind–body issue and their accounts of particular phenomena like feelings, desires, beliefs, awareness, and other mental states, humans may be classified into two categories [7]; One group separates the origin of mental states, such as feelings, beliefs, desires, awareness, and so forth, from the body (the brain, and are called dualists), while the other group considers the body to be the source of mental states (and are known as monists). According to dualism, mental states and bodily states are two separate substances with their own exclusive characteristics. Monism, however, considers mental and bodily states to be of one kind, merely exhibiting two aspects. The physicalist account of monism is the dominant theory in contemporary philosophy of mind. Behaviorism, mind-brain identity theory, and functionalism are among the approaches of this account. Behaviorism

and the mind-brain identity theory reduce mental states to behavior and brain states, respectively.

Functionalism, rather than addressing the essence of the mental entity, focuses on the role and function of the mind. According to this theory, regardless of the nature and modality of mental states, what is important is the functional role of these states in relation to one another. From a functionalist perspective, mental states and events are behavioral capacities that act as causal mediators between the sensory inputs of a cognizer and their subsequent behavior [8]. Based on this theory, what makes a mental state the kind of state it is (such as pain, the smell of violets, or the belief that bears are dangerous) are the functional relations that mental state has with sensory stimuli, behavioral responses, and other psychological states. It is worth noting that in most theories, only humans are considered to possess a mind [9, 10]. Nevertheless, in some theories, the existence of a mind in animals has also been proposed [11, 12].

In another theory, the mind is considered a universal property of 'matter' [13]. In the Panpsychism approach, mind is regarded as a fundamental and all-pervasive aspect of existence. This perspective has a long history in both Eastern and Western philosophical traditions and is today a part of analytic philosophy, serving for its proponents as an appealing kind of shortcut between physicalism (a physical basis for mental processes) and dualism (the separation of mind from matter). According to this approach, the idea that mind and matter are fundamentally different (dualism) leaves a gap in the operational relationship between the mind and the brain; conversely, the simplistic physicalist approach of a uniformly material universe fails to provide an account for the emergence and manifestation of consciousness at the animal and human levels. The difference between Panpsychism and physicalism is that, according to the former, the fundamental components of the material universe also encompass very primitive forms of awareness, from which the most complex awareness experiences of humans and animals arise [14].

Matter and Its Properties in the World of Science

The properties of matter are characteristics that can be sensed (seen, heard, smelled, and touched), measured, or tested. Attributes such as mass, density, conductivity, flexibility, hardness, softness, color, and heat of combustion are properties of matter. Various classifications exist for material properties, but generally, the properties of a substance are divided into two categories: physical and chemical properties [15].

Characteristics of matter that can be measured and observed without altering the primary composition of the substance are considered physical properties. Features such as mass, volume, density, boiling point, and conductivity are among the physical properties of materials. It is noteworthy that the mechanical properties of matter are themselves considered a type of physical property, illustrating the behavior of materials under the application of force. Chemical properties are observable during or after a chemical reaction. Characteristics such as reactivity, surface energy, corrosion resistance, toxicity, and flammability are considered chemical properties of matter.

At first glance, it seems the difference between materials is that each contains various elements and chemical compounds. However, it is observed that materials with identical constituent elements and compounds, such as diamond and graphite, can be distinct from one another and possess different properties; conversely, it is possible for materials with different elements and compounds to exhibit similar characteristics. Factors such as the nature of the material, its atomic structure, and ultimately its size significantly impact its properties. Generally, the determining factors of a material's properties include its constituent elements and the bonding between atoms, as well as the structure and microstructure of the materials [16].

To explain the macroscopic behavior of materials under the influence of external factors (such as pressure, temperature, electric field, magnetic field, etc.), matter must be viewed as a thermodynamic system within a reversible thermodynamic cycle. There is a relationship between the properties of materials and their thermodynamic properties; for instance, by differentiating free enthalpy and

Gibbs free energy with respect to external factors, one can arrive at the internal characteristics of the body's state [17]. Figure 3 illustrates the general model of factors affecting the macroscopic properties/behavior of materials, including material composition, environmental/manufacturing factors and conditions, as well as the structure of the materials.

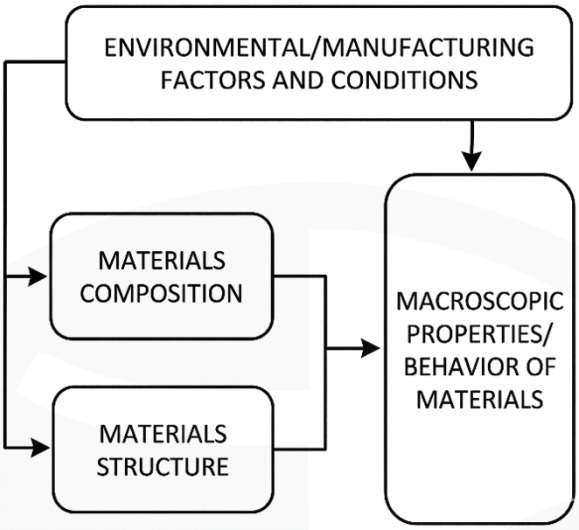


Figure 3. General model of factors affecting the macroscopic properties/behavior of materials

Review of the Results of Tests Treating Materials with T-Consciousness Fields

The results of tests investigating the magnetic [18] and mechanical [19] properties of materials indicate that the properties of materials changed under the influence of the T-Consciousness Field. Despite being at ambient temperature (20 to 25°C), the materials exhibited behavior distinct from their typical ambient temperature behavior.

In these tests, it was observed that the composition (type and amount of constituent elements) of the materials influenced by the T-Consciousness Field remained unchanged in the absence of external influences (pressure, temperature, electric field, magnetic field, etc.) and at ambient temperature. The observations were as follows:

1. In the Vibrating Sample Magnetometry (VSM) measurements, the nickel sample exhibited [magnetic] behavior—persisting even three days after exposure to the T-Consciousness Field—consistent with what would normally be expected at approximately −133°C, despite no detectable cooling or temperature drop in the material [18].

2. The behavior of alumina in the Vibrating-Sample Magnetometer (VSM) test, was equivalent to its behavior at a temperature of approximately 500°C, persisting even seven days after exposure to the T-Consciousness Field. This is while no signs of heating were observed in the material [18].

3. The behavior of ST-37 steel components in the tensile test was equivalent to their behavior at a temperature between 600 to 800°C, persisting even four days after exposure to the T-Consciousness Field. This is while no signs of heating were observed in the components [19].

Key Question and Proposed Answers

As explained before, in conventional experimental science, the physical properties of materials change because of external factors as well as the material's own structure. But in the tests mentioned, no external factors were applied, and the conditions were the same for both the control samples and the samples exposed to the T-Consciousness Field. So a key question comes up—one that could help build a theory about how the T-Consciousness Field affects materials:

"Why and how did the properties/behavior of materials change under the influence of the T-Consciousness Field?"

Answers: Answer 1:

One of the possible answers to this question is that the effect of the T-Consciousness Field is accompanied by a decrease or increase in the energy level within the matter, and by cooling or heating the matter, it has caused a change in the property/behavior of the material.

If we assume this explanation is correct, the large temperature difference between the two observed states of the materials in the three tests leads to two expectations: first, the temperature change in the material should be clearly visible; and second, after the T-Consciousness Field treatment ends, the material should slowly return to balance with the room temperature and show its normal room-temperature behavior again. But in none of the tests were any signs of the material getting colder or hotter observed. In all the experiments, the change in the material's behavior caused by the T-Consciousness Field exposure was still clearly visible even several days later. Therefore, the effect of T-Consciousness Field **cannot** be explained by **a rise or reduction** in the matter's **energy state**, and it cannot have produced changes in the matter's properties or behavior through **heating or cooling.**

Answer 2:

Another possible answer to this question is that the T-Consciousness Field has caused a change in the property/behavior of the matter by altering the structure of the material.

A - Properties of Nickel and its behavior in the first experiment

The crystal structure of nickel is typically in the fcc form; it is also possible to conceive an hcp crystal structure for nickel during specific manufacturing processes at higher temperatures. However, it should be noted that the magnetization capabilities of nickel in the form of hcp crystals are weaker than its fcc crystalline form [20]. Considering that in the respective tests, the saturation magnetization of nickel increased under the influence of the T-Consciousness Field, therefore, the crystal structure of nickel could not have transformed into hcp. In other words, the effect of the T-Consciousness Field could not have manifested as a change in the structure of nickel, thereby causing the change in the property/behavior of the material.

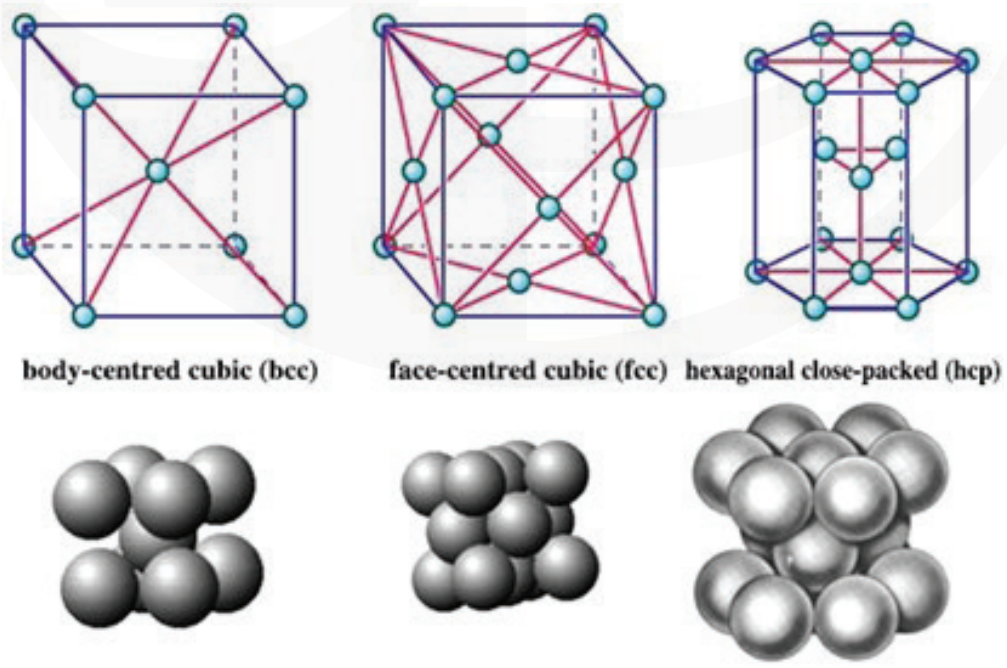


Figure 4. Metallic crystal structures: FCC and HCP (Image adapted from qsstudy.com/chemistry)

B - Properties and behavior of Alumina in the second experiment

Regarding alumina, it should be noted that the typical form of aluminum oxide crystals is alpha (α) alumina. In this form, the oxygen ions are close-packed hexagonal (hcp), and the Al^{3+} ions occupy two-thirds of the octahedral interstitial sites. At the center of this structure, Al^{3+} is octahedral. Alumina also exists in other crystalline forms, which are named according to Greek letters. Each of these forms has its own specific crystal structure and characteristics. All these forms are generated after heating alumina, are unstable, and ultimately transform into the α form [21].

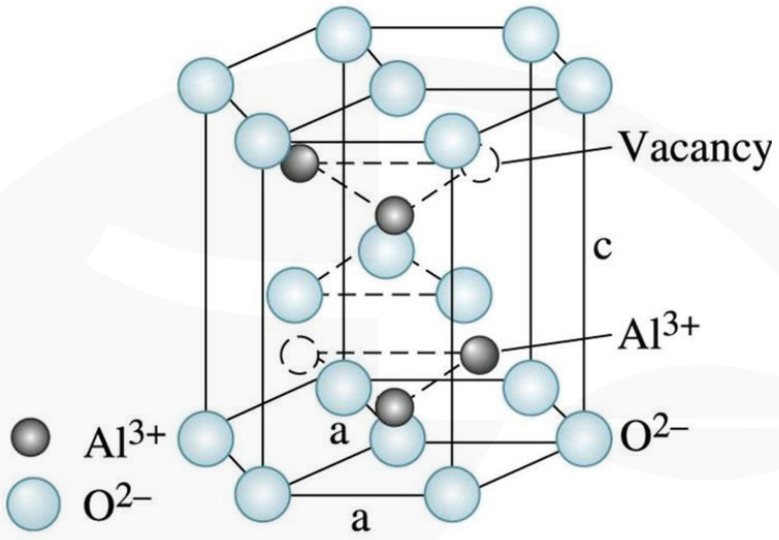


Figure 5. Crystal structure of alpha-alumina [22]

Considering that in the respective tests, the saturation magnetization of alumina decreased under the influence of the T-Consciousness Field, and the behavior of alumina post-treatment was equivalent to its behavior at approximately 500°C, one could hypothesize that the crystal structure of alumina might have changed to something other than α. However, since this hypothetical new crystal structure is unstable, upon the cessation of the T-Consciousness Field application, the crystal structure of the material should revert to the α state, and the material influenced by the T-Consciousness Field should also exhibit properties/behavior similar to the control sample. Yet, in none of the tests did this occur, and even several days after the test and the termination of the T-Consciousness Field treatment, the change in the property/behavior of the material remained completely evident and stable. Therefore, the effect of the T-Consciousness Field cannot manifest as a change in the structure of alumina and cause the change in the property/behavior of the material.

C - Properties of Carbon Steel in the third experiment

Regarding carbon steel, it must be stated that this steel possesses allotropic properties. Up to a temperature of about 700°C, it has a bcc crystal structure (alpha steel); thereafter, up to a temperature of approximately 1150°C, it takes an fcc crystal structure (gamma steel); subsequently, it reverts to a bcc crystal structure (delta steel), maintaining this crystal structure up to roughly 1500°C (prior to melting) [23].

Obviously, by altering the type of the steel's crystal lattice, its properties/behavior also undergo changes. For instance, by transforming the steel's structure from the bcc state to the fcc state, its volume increases, its thermal and electrical conductivity diminish, and its magnetic properties are eliminated. It is worth noting that with a change in the temperature of the steel, the microstructure (shape, size, and arrangement of the steel grains) also changes. Given that in the respective tests, the Young's modulus of ST-37 carbon steel decreased

under the influence of the T-Consciousness Field, and the steel's behavior post-treatment was equivalent to its behavior at a temperature of approximately 600 to 800°C, one could hypothesize that the crystal structure and microstructure of the steel might have changed from alpha to gamma. However, since this hypothetical new crystal structure is specific to high temperatures and is unstable, after the cessation of the T-Consciousness Field treatment, the crystal structure and microstructure of the material should revert to the alpha state, and the material under the influence of the T-Consciousness Field should exhibit properties/behavior similar to the material in the control group. Meanwhile, the test results of the components do not indicate such an outcome, and in all tests, even several days after the experimental period, the change in the material's property/behavior was completely evident. Therefore, the effect of the T-Consciousness Field cannot manifest as a change in the structure and microstructure of the steel and cause the change in the property/behavior of the material.

Answer 3: The theory of how the properties/behavior of materials are influenced by T-Consciousness Fields: Based on a previous article called "The Distinction of Taheri Consciousness Fields from Conventional Physical Fields: Evaluating the Magnetic Properties of Materials," it has already been demonstrated that the T-Consciousness Field is not a field of the same nature as an electric field, a magnetic field, or an electromagnetic field [18].

Therefore, it is fundamentally not composed of energy and cannot transfer energy to matter. Thus, the third answer that can be provided to the above question, within the framework of the **theory of the T-Consciousness Field's impact on material properties/behavior**, is that materials also possess a level of **mind** (a Mental Body) that functions similarly to a mind, and the **T-Consciousness Field alters their behavior by changing the mental state of the materials**. Currently, instead of delving into the essence of the mental entity, we focus on the role and function of the mind in matter. The concept of mind at the level of matter is proposed based on the results obtained from experimental studies up to today, while taking the following points and considerations into account:

1. In order for materials to exhibit different properties/behavior under the influence of a T-Consciousness Field, they must, in addition to a physical body (the matter and energy content constituting the material), possess a Mental Body.

2. The Mental Body of matter includes: A) Information and B) Other data of the mental state.

A) *Information* encompasses the details of every single constituent component of the system, its formation process, and all its equilibrium and non-equilibrium states.

B) Other mental states that have emerged during the material's formation process and its arrival at its current condition (its equilibrium state). The function of the Mental Body is to retain the aforementioned items (information, data, etc.), interact with the T-Consciousness Field, accept new mental states, and concurrently issue behavior commensurate with the new mental state.

Based on this model, the information related to the newly requested mental state exists within the matter's Mental Body in the form of a type of memory; in other words, the matter—considering every single constituent component, its formation process, and all its equilibrium and non-equilibrium states—has already experienced the requested mental state in some form along its evolutionary path. It is clear that the impact of the T-Consciousness Field, from the perspective of the T-Consciousness Field, is equivalent to selecting one of the mental states within the coordinates of the mind of matter, and from the perspective of matter, it is equivalent to the manifestation of a behavior consistent with its experienced nature; this process occurs without the need for energy (supplying or extracting) and without changes in the structure and arrangement of the material.

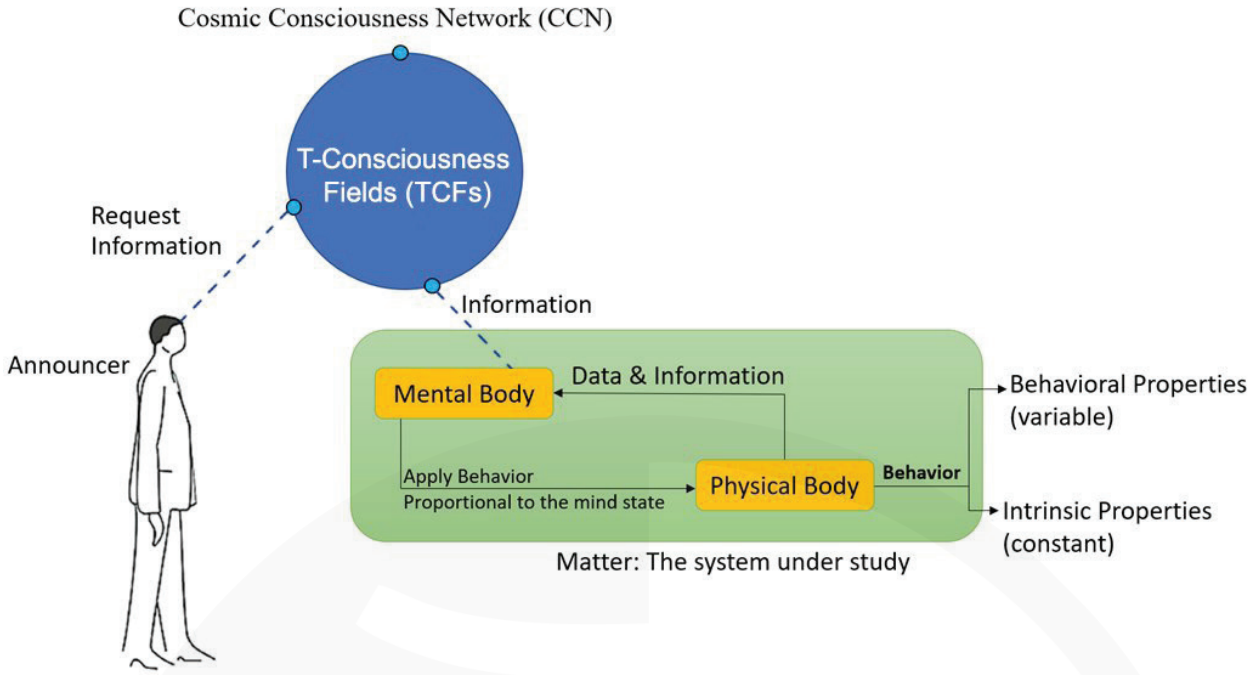


Figure 6. Model of how materials are influenced under T-Consciousness Field treatment (Functional model of the impact of the T-Consciousness Field through the mind of matter on it)

Figure 6 illustrates the model of how materials are influenced under the effect of the T-Consciousness Field. According to this model, the application of the T-Consciousness Field is initiated by the announcer (*Faradarmangar*). Following the transfer of information via T-Consciousness Fields, the material enters a new mental state, and subsequently, a change in the properties or behavior of the material is observed.

Conclusion

A review of the experimental data from studying changes in the properties or behavior of materials under the influence of the T-Consciousness Field shows that:

1. The effect of the T-Consciousness Field cannot manifest as a decrease or increase in the energy level of the matter and cause a change in the material's property/behavior by cooling or heating it. Furthermore, it is impossible for the effect of the T-Consciousness Field to manifest as an alteration in the matter's structure, thereby causing a change in its property/behavior.

2. Although it is not possible to comprehend the essence of how material properties/behavior are influenced by the T-Consciousness Field using the obtained empirical data, by adopting an approach similar to functionalism, one can attribute a level of mind (a Mental Body) to materials that functions similarly to a mind. Therefore, through this means, the behavior of matter under the influence of the T-Consciousness Field can be described.

3. Based on the results of empirical studies, for materials to be able to exhibit different properties/behavior under the influence of a T-Consciousness Field, they must possess a Mental Body in addition to a physical body (the matter and energy content constituting the material).

4. The Mental Body of matter includes information (details of every single constituent component of the system, its formation process, and all its equilibrium and non-equilibrium states) and mental states that have emerged during the material's formation process and its arrival at its current condition (its equilibrium state).

5. The function of the Mental Body is to retain the aforementioned items (information, etc.),

interact with the T-Consciousness Field, accept new mental states, and furthermore, issue behavior commensurate with the new mental state.

6. Based on this model, the impact of the T-Consciousness Field, from the perspective of the T-Consciousness Field [theory], is the selection of a mental state within the coordinate system of matter's mind. From the side of matter, it appears as behavior that fits its experienced nature. This takes place without requiring energy exchange and without changing the structure or arrangement of the material.

Completing experimental laboratory studies regarding the impact of T-Consciousness Fields within the domain of materials and energy, and providing practical conclusions based upon them, is on the agenda of the authors of this study.

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