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T-Consciousness Research



Examination of the Effects of Taheri Consciousness Fields on the Physicochemical Properties of Water in Pure and Normal Saline Forms

Mohammad Ali Taheri
Originator of T-Consciousness Theory

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Editorial

Mohammad Ali Taheri
Founder of T-Consciousness Theory



Examination of the Effects of Taheri Consciousness Fields on the Physicochemical Properties of Water in Pure and Normal Saline Forms

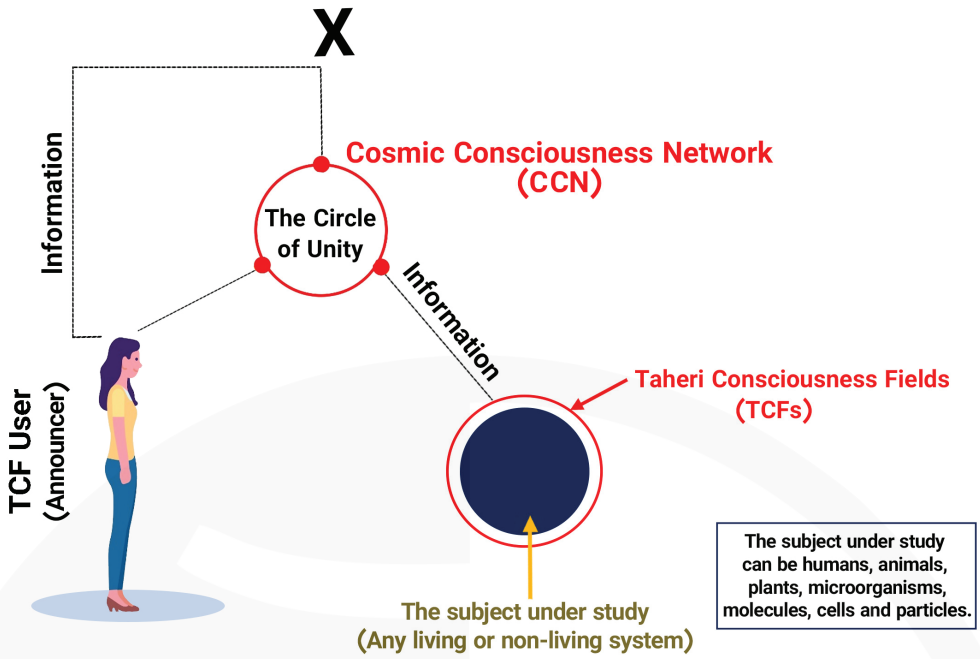
DOI: doi.org/10.61450/joci.v3i13.168

Water molecules alone make up more than three-quarters of the earth's surface, and of this amount, about 97% is salty and 3% is sweet. Various scientific theories of the formation of life have considered a key and fundamental role of water, and in a way, water is the matrix of life in its terrestrial form. 60 -75% of the human body weight is made up of water, losing only 4% of the total body water leads to dehydration, and losing 15% can be fatal.

This vital dependence on water widely governs all forms of life and it is clear that water is critical for survival. About 4% of the atmosphere is also made up of water. The ubiquitous presence of water molecules in the material structure of the Earth and vital forms is necessarily rooted in the physical structure and function of these molecules and has always made the study of its behavior particularly important in the world of science.

Studies investigating the effect of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) on various forms of materials and living organisms have determined that these non-material and non-energy Fields, with a specific and meaningful effect, can cause measurable and quantitative changes at the level of the studied system. Meanwhile, due to its ubiquitous role in the animate and inanimate world, the water molecule is considered a suitable candidate for displaying the effects of T-Consciousness Fields. Therefore, in this issue, in addition to investigating the effect of TCFs on different properties of water molecules in pure form, sodium chloride aqueous solution at a concentration of 0.9% or normal saline has also been used. This compound is considered the most abundant aqueous solution in nature and a type of medicine for humans. In these studies, some of the physical and chemical properties of water, such as viscosity, temperature, electrical conductivity, optical absorption, and light scattering, the changes in dissolved oxygen and chloride ion in normal saline have been investigated under the influence of TCFs compared to the control.

The purpose of designing these experiments, in addition to providing evidence of the effect of TCFs, was to test different properties of water to find a low-cost and convenient way to reveal the effects of these fields. The accurate and correct representation of the effects of TCFs with the simplest possible methods and tools can familiarize the scientific community more and better, in the first place with the obvious existence of these fields and in the next steps, with their innovative and valuable applications. Hopefully, scientists, scholars, and researchers around the world will increasingly join this path with its lofty goal.



A schematic on applying T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs). The effect of TCFs begins with connecting to the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN) and through the Faradarmangar (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. Common Introduction

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

In the present century, the nature of Consciousness and its place in science has received much attention. Many philosophical and scientific theories have been presented in this field. In the 1980s, Mohammad Ali Taheri introduced new fields of non-material and non-energetic nature, which are called T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs). In this view, T-Consciousness along with matter and energy are the three main elements of the universe and it is different from the other two elements. According to this theory, there are various TCFs with different functions that are a subset of the Cosmic Internet Network called the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN).

The main difference between the theory of T-Consciousness Fields and other theoretical concepts presented in relation to consciousness is the application and practical use of TCFs. These fields can be applied to all living and non-living organisms, such as humans, plants, animals, microorganisms, materials, etc. The new science of Sciencefact was introduced in 2020 by Mohammad Ali Taheri, the founder of the Erfan-e-Keyhani-e-Halgheh school, as one of the subgroups of this school. The name "Sciencefact" was chosen because it uses scientific research to confirm the existence of T-Consciousness as a "fact".

Although common science only considers the study of matter and energy, Sciencefact investigates the effects of T-Consciousness Fields (non-material and non-energetic) on matter and energy and all their manifestations (such as humans, animals, plants, microorganisms, cells, materials, etc.). By conducting repeatable laboratory research in various fields of science, Sciencefact has emerged as a common ground between them and uses this capability to investigate "T-Consciousness" and "T-Consciousness Fields" resulting from it. The influence of the T-Consciousness Fields begins with the connection (Etesal) between the Cosmic Consciousness Network as the Whole Consciousness and the studied subject as a component. The connection is established by the mind of the Faradarmangar (a person who has been trained and assigned the T-Consciousness Fields). The human mind has an intermediary role (Announcer) which plays a part by fleeting attention to the subject of study and then the main achievement obtained as a result of the effects of the TCFs. These fields cannot be directly measured by science, but it is possible to investigate their effects on various subjects through reproducible laboratory experiments (1).

1-2 Taheri's research methodology of T-Consciousness Fields

The research methodology in the study of T-Consciousness has been founded on the process of *Assumption, Argument, and Proof,* in which the basic Assumption is: The Cosmos was formed by a third element called T-Consciousness that is different from matter and energy.

The Argument: The existence of TCFs can be demonstrated by their effects on matter and energy (e.g., humans, animals, plants, microorganisms, cells, materials, etc.)

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

Accordingly, to investigate and verify the existence, effects and mechanisms of TCFs, the following five research phases (Phases

0 through 4), and the aims of each phase are outlined below.

1-3 Study phases in Sciencefact

Accordingly, to investigate and verify the existence, effects and mechanisms of TCFs, the following five research phases (Phases 0 through 4), and the aims of each phase are outlined below.

Phase-0 studies aim to prove the existence of TCFs by observing their effects. The nature of T-Consciousness and what it is will not be addressed in this phase. Phase-1 explores the varied effects of different TCFs. Phase-2 examines the reason behind the varied effects of these fields. Phase-3 investigates the mechanism of TCFs effects on matter and energy. Finally, Phase-4 draws significant conclusions, particularly with regard to the mind and memory of matter and their relation to the T-Consciousness, etc.

2. General concepts

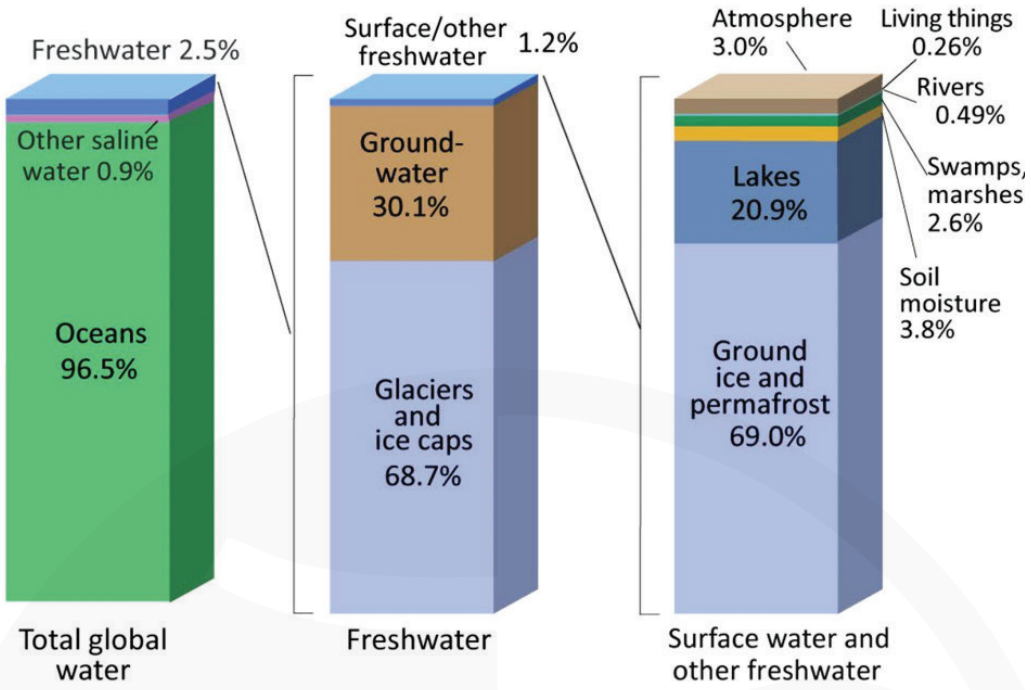
Pure water: Pure water is water that has been mechanically filtered or processed, its impurities have been removed and it has become suitable for specific uses. Distilled water used to be the most common form of purified water. However, in recent years, water is mostly purified by other processes such as capacitive deionization, reverse osmosis, carbon filter, microfiltration, ultrafiltration, ultraviolet oxidation, or electrodeionization (2).

Pure water has many applications, mainly in the production of medicines, laboratories and science and engineering industries. Pure water is a poor conductor. The conductivity of seawater is typically 5 S/m, the conductivity of drinking water is typically in the range of 5-50 mS/m, while the conductivity of highly purified water can be as high as 5.5 µS/m (0.055 µS/cm) (3). Pure water is an approximation of only water molecule, which is used in double distillation form in this research.

Normal saline: Normal saline solution is a mixture of sodium chloride and water (0.9 grams of NaCl in 100 milliliters of distilled water). Normal saline is a crystalloid liquid. By definition, it is an aqueous solution of electrolytes and other hydrophilic molecules.

Normal saline contains electrolytes (sodium and chloride ions) that disintegrate in the solution. The main feature of this solution is its isotonic nature compared to human blood serum plasma, which creates a lower osmotic pressure compared to other types of liquids (for example, hypertonic, and hypotonic) (4).

Water pH: It is a measure of the acidity/alkalinity of the water and is reported in "logarithmic units". Its range is from 0 to 14, and pH 7 is equivalent to water neutrality. A pH less than 7 indicates acidity, and a pH greater than 7 indicates alkalinity. The pH is a measure of the relative amount of free hydrogen and hydroxyl ions in water. Water with more free hydrogen ions is acidic, while water with more free hydroxyl ions is alkaline. Because chemicals in water can affect pH, it is an important indicator of chemically changing water (5).



Most of the Earth is made up of salty ocean water (0.9%); In fact, about 97% of the Earth's surface water is in the oceans. The minimum amount of fresh groundwater (2.5%) and its categories in surface water, underground water, and glaciers are shown separately in the figure above.

https://earthhow.com/how-much-water-is-on-earth

Electrical conductivity (EC): the solution EC shows the capability of that solution for the transmission of electricity. The more the concentration of ions in the solution, the higher the EC. The low electrical conductivity of pure water results from the low concentration of materials dissolved in it [6]. The EC of different solutions are shown in Figure 1.

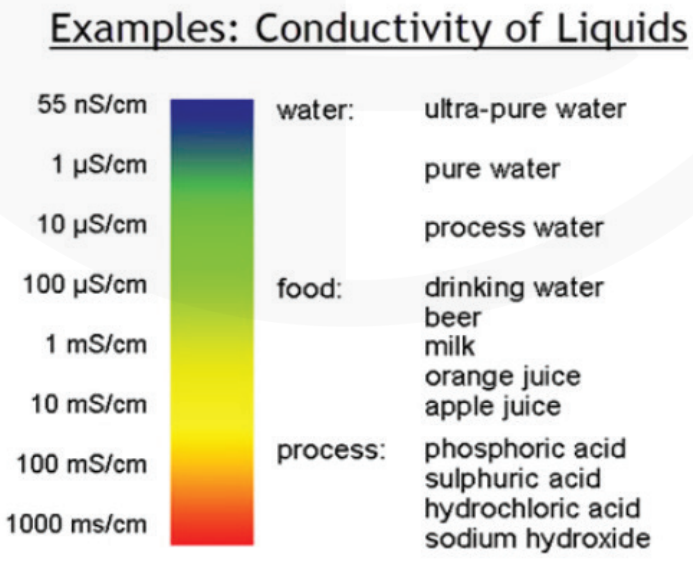


Figure 1- Electrical conductivity of different solutions.

Mineral ions such as chlorides, alkalis, carbonates, and dissolved salts play the main role in the transfer of electric current. Metals also help to increase EC due to having a large number of free electrons. It should also be noted that electrical conductivity depends on temperature and changes in temperature cause changes in the value of EC [7].

In addition to the direct relationship with temperature, the electrical conductivity Mineral Mineral ions such as chlorides, alkalis, carbonates, and dissolved salts play the main role in the transfer of electric current. Metals also help to increase EC due to having a large number of free electrons. It should also be noted that electrical conductivity depends on temperature and changes in temperature cause changes in the value of EC [7].

In addition to the direct relationship with temperature, the electrical conductivity of water is proportional to the concentration of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in water and is a function of the ionic strength of water (number of cations and anions in water). Electrical conductivity is measured with the unit of micro Siemens per centimeter. Electrical conductivity and concentration of TDS are not related one-to-one. But in dilute solutions like natural water, the relationship between these two factors is as follows (8):

$$TDS\ (mg/L) = EC\ (\mu S/cm) \times K$$

TDS refers to all ions present in water, which indicates the total concentration of solid impurities dissolved in water. K is the conversion coefficient of electrical conductivity. The unit of measurement of TDS is milligrams per liter, which is also referred to as parts per million (ppm). We know that each liter is equal to one million milligrams, so each milligram per liter is one part per million. The conversion coefficient of electrical conductivity to the concentration of all dissolved solids in reference water and two famous salts are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Conversion coefficient of electrical conductivity to the concentration of total dissolved solids in fresh water, KCl and NaCl*.

Conductivity at 25 °C	TDS KCl		TDS NaCl		TDS 442	
	ppm Value	Factor	ppm Value	Factor	ppm Value	Factor
84 µS	40.38	0.5048	38.04	0.4755	50.50	0.6563
447 µS	225.6	0.5047	215.5	0.4822	300.0	0.6712
1413 µS	744.7	0.5270	702.1	0.4969	1000	0.7078
1500 µS	757.1	0.5047	737.1	0.4914	1050	0.7000
8974 µS	5101	0.5685	4487	0.5000	7608	0.8478
12,880 µS	7447	0.5782	7230	0.5613	11,367	0.8825
15,000 µS	8759	0.5839	8532	0.5688	13,455	0.8970
80 ms	52,168	0.6521	48,384	0.6048	79,688	0.9961

* TDS 442 – This solution best represents natural freshwater. The 442 standard was nearly 50 years ago and it is still the world's most accepted standard. TDS NaCl – This sodium chloride solution best represents seawater, brackish water, or other high saline solution. KCl TDS – This potassium chloride solution is a very stable salt and is an international calibration standard for conductivity measurements [8[.

Optical Spectroscopy/Solution Optical Absorption:

Optical spectroscopy is a tool that is widely used today for quantitative and qualitative tests. Among the various methods of optical spectroscopy, colorimetric or absorbance methods are widely used in clinical and research laboratories. The principles of this method are based on the combination of the substance to be measured with a specific reagent and color creation.

The effect of the created color on the amount of light that has been absorbed or the amount of light that has passed is a measure that is used to calculate the amount of the desired substance compared to the standard solution [9].

According to the Beer-Lambert law, with the increase in the concentration of a substance that is in the path of light, the amount of light absorption in a certain wavelength increases and the amount of transmitted light decreases [10]:

$$A = \log\left(\frac{I_0}{I}\right) = \varepsilon \iota C$$

Where A is the amount of light absorption, I_0 is the intensity of light emitted, I is the intensity of light passing through the sample, ε is the molar absorption coefficient of the desired substance, ι is the length of light absorption, and C is the concentration of the desired substance. The passage of light through the sample and the parameters effective in measuring the amount of absorption are shown in Figure 2.

It should be noted that the Beer-Lambert law is valid when the diffused light is monochromatic and the concentration of the dissolved substance is in the linear range; this means that the amount of absorption increases linearly with the increase of the concentration of the solvent. If the concentration rises above a limit that the relationship is not linear, it cannot be used to calculate the parameters in the Beer-Lambert formula. In other words, this law is only successful in describing the absorption behavior of dilute solutions and is usually not valid in concentrations greater than 0.01 M due to molecular aggregation.

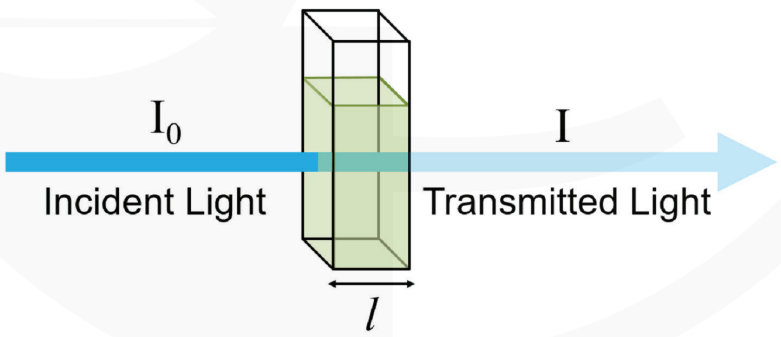


Figure 2.- Schematic of the basis of optical absorbance and parameters in Beer-Lambert law.

Refractometry and refractometric index determination of solutions:

Plato was the philosopher who first described observations that were important for the subsequent understanding of the index of refraction and the law of refraction related to it; He observed that the paddle of the boat looked normal in the air, while they appeared to be twisted underwater.

The first special demonstration of light refraction was invented by the Iranian mathematician and physicist Ibn Sahl in the 10th century [11]. He investigated the refraction of light in his treatises on burning mirrors and burning glasses, and through this work, he is considered the discoverer of the law of refraction. However, his findings were forgotten and not noticed again until six centuries later. Subsequently, Professor Willebrord Snell van Royen formulated a new version of the law of failure in 1621. His findings on the refraction of light at the interface of two transparent media with different refractive indices paved the way for the invention of the refractometer. Ernst Abe subsequently presented his refractometer to the scientific community in 1872.

Abe used refractometers to examine balsam and resin, as well as for immersion fluids needed in the production of microscopes. His invention is still used in educational, research, industrial and pharmaceutical fields today. Nowadays, digital refractometers are used for detailed studies. They use Light-Emitting Diode (LED) light sources, prisms, and Charged Coupled Device (CCD) sensors [12]. The calculation of the refractive index is based on measuring the refractive index of light. The refractive index is the amount of bending of a light beam when passing from one medium to another medium. If i is the angle of incidence of a ray in space (the angle between the incoming beam and the perpendicular to the surface of a medium, which is called normal) and r is the angle of refraction (the angle between the beam in the medium and the normal). The refractive index n is defined as the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction (13). These angels are shown in Figure 3.

$$n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$$

The index of refraction is also equal to the speed of light c of a given wavelength in vacuum divided by the speed v in a material.

$$n = c/v$$

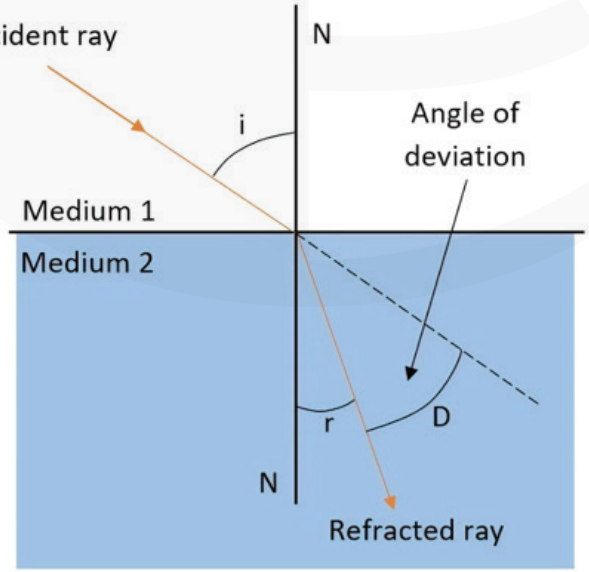


Figure 3. The refractive index of light passing from vacuum to material medium.

3- Methods

3.1 Using T-Consciousness Fields

The samples under study were subjected to T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) according to the specified protocol on the website of Research Management on T-Consciousness Fields (www.cosmointel.com). The request for *Etesal* (connection) to the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN) to use TCFs can be submitted through the Cosmointel website in the "Assign Announcement" section. This access is freely available to everyone. Researchers can register on this website anytime to experience TCFs and conduct research in this area. Detailed information about the experiment needs to be provided to the research center; for example, the number and name of samples and controls must be specified.

The studies in this issue were conducted in a double-blind manner, where lab technicians were completely unaware of TCFs theory, and the *Faradarmangar* at the COSMOintel research center who established the consciousness bond was unaware of the details of the study (except for the use of TCF 2, as explained below). Double-blindness is a gold standard that is common in science experiments in the field of medicine and psychology, involving theoretical and practical testing.

The T-Consciousness Fields applied in the studies of this issue, apart from the two studies of physicochemical properties of water, which were only the TCF type 2, were TCF types 1, 2, and 3. Based on Taheri's theory of Consciousness, the effect of TCF 1 is to optimize the subject under study based on the laws of the ecosystem. To apply TCF2, a detailed "Announcement" is made by the Announcer, according to the known rules of the desired field and introduced by the relevant expert. The function of TCF3 is to remove negative and destructive factors affecting the behavior of the sample to adapt to its optimal conditions.

3.2 Details of tests, materials, and equipment used:

- These tests were carried out in the reference laboratories of the Food and Drug Organization.

- The temperature of the laboratory was 22.7±0.5 degrees Celsius and the humidity was 21%.

- Measurement of pH and temperature of pure water and normal saline (0.9%): according to the standard water and wastewater measurement method No. 2550B and 4500-H*B, respectively.

- Measurement of electrical conductivity of pure water and normal saline (0.9%): according to the standard method of measuring water and wastewater No. 2510B

- Measurement of dissolved oxygen in pure water and normal saline (0.9%): according to the standard method of measuring water and wastewater No. 4500-OG

- Measurement of the amount of chlorine ion in normal saline (0.9%): according to the standard method for measuring water and wastewater No. 4500-Cl-B

- Optical absorption measurement: Carry eclipse spectrophotometer from Varian (Australia); A range of 200-800 nm and a speed of 1 nm per second

- Refractometric index measurement: SCHMIDT HAENSCH ATR-L refractometer; Accuracy: 0.00002 refractive index

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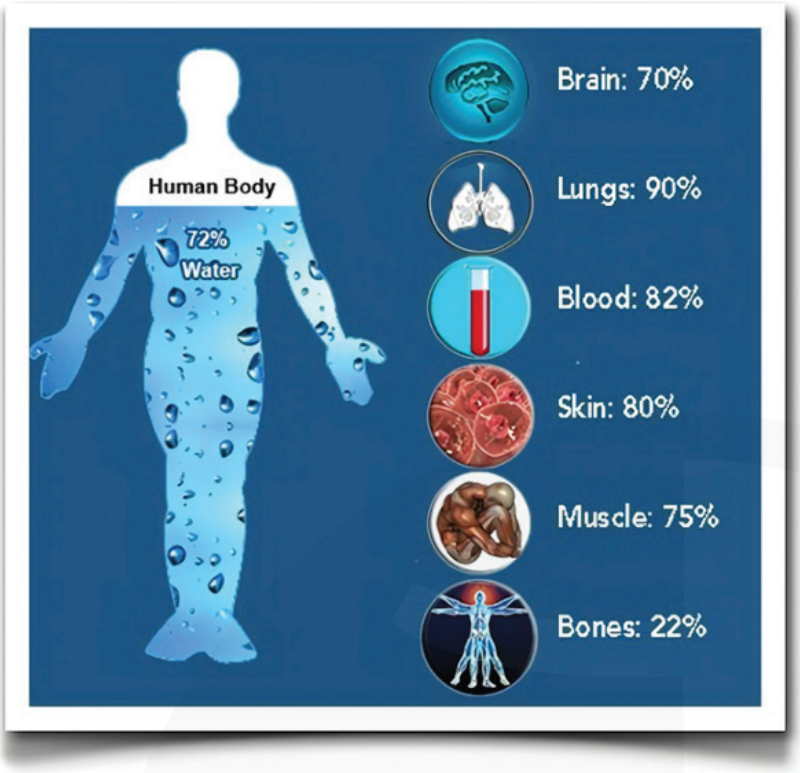
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The percentage of water that makes up some organs of the human body. The range of changes is between 20-90%, and on average, 70% of the weight of the human body and each of its cells is composed of water.

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

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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.

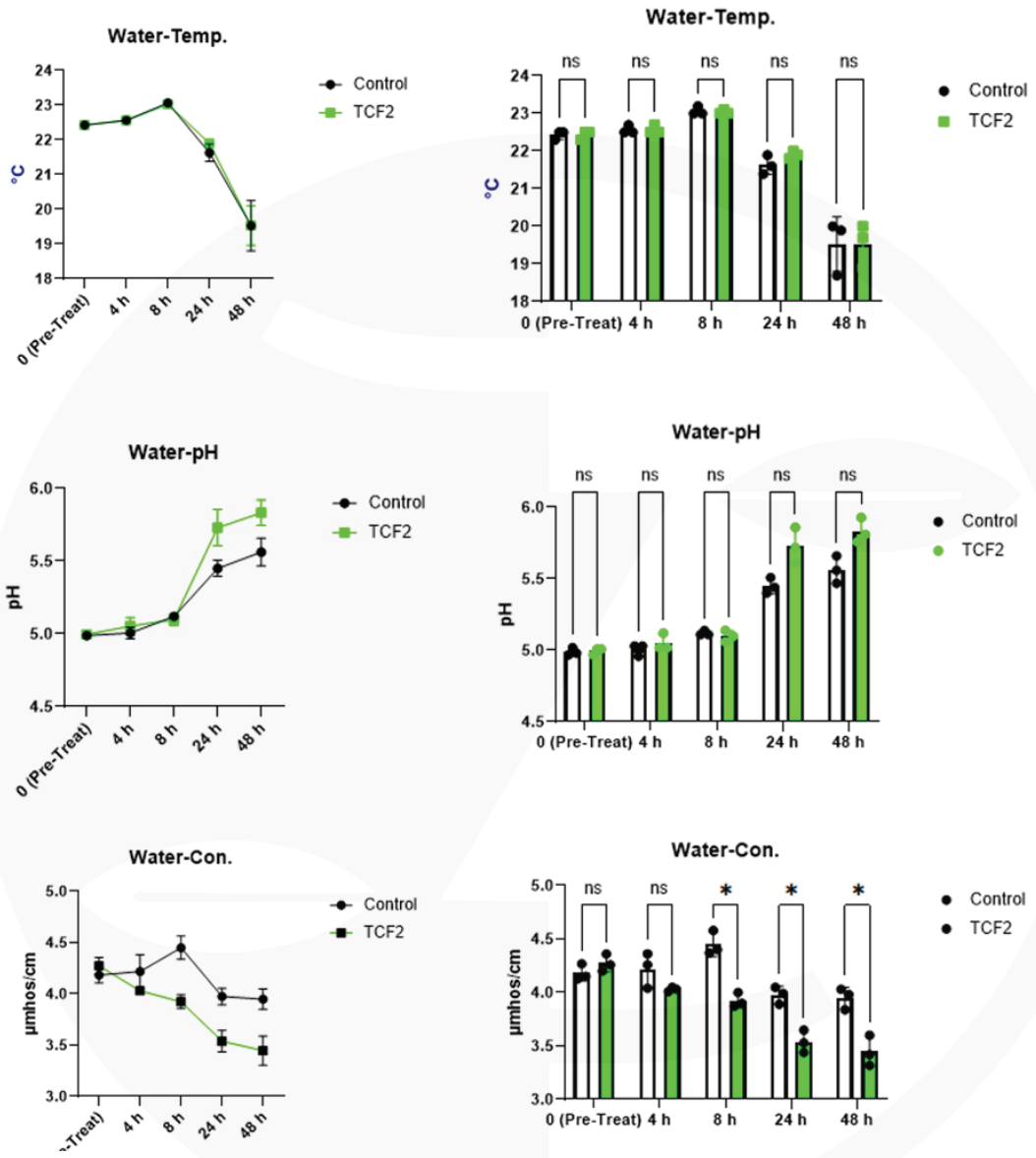


Figure 1. Changes in pH, temperature, and electrical conductivity in pure water (sample and control) at different times of this research

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

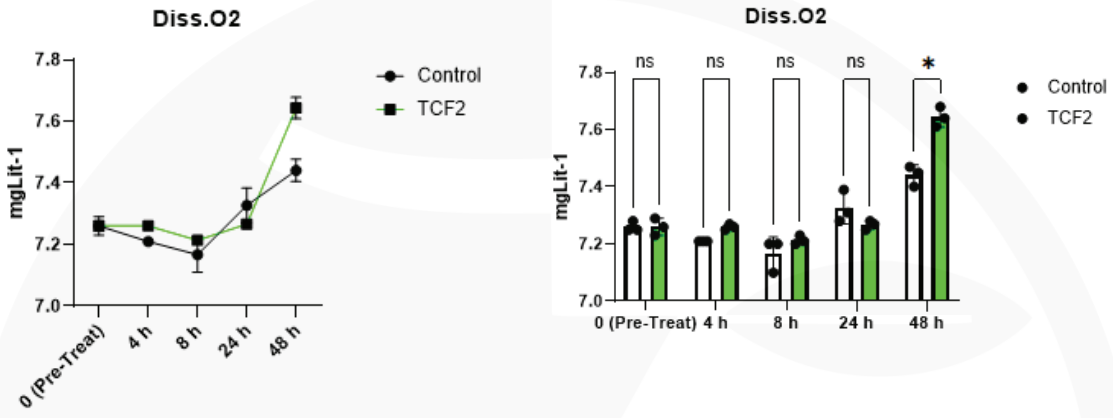


Figure 2. Changes in the mean values of dissolved oxygen in control and T-Consciousness Field 2-treated samples of pure water over different time points in this study. *: p-value< 0.05; ns: not significant.

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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Investigation of Temperature, pH, and Electrical Conductivity of Normal Saline under T-Consciousness Field 2 Treatment

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Abstract

One of the well-known and globally recognized medicinal solutions involving water, with valuable biological properties, readily available in pharmaceutical standards, and the most abundant form of water on Earth, is normal saline. In this research, the influence of T-Consciousness Field 2 (TCF2)—as the applied field with specific purposes such as reducing electrical conductivity—on the properties of normal saline was examined before the application of TCF2 (time zero) and at 4, 8, 24, and 48 hours afterward. According to the results of this study, the control and the samples exposed to TCF followed a similar temperature trend.. The pH of the treated sample showed an insignificant decrease after 48 hours. Furthermore, the electrical conductivity of the sample exhibited a decreasing trend with a 33% change in slope compared to the control, although this difference was not statistically significant. Dissolved oxygen levels under the influence of TCF did not differ significantly from the control; however, the rate of change was approximately 41% higher in the control group. The chloride ion content at 8, 24, and 48 hours was significantly reduced compared to the control ($p < 0.05$). Overall, this study provides evidence for the effect of TCF on the physicochemical properties of normal saline. Further studies are needed to elucidate the mechanism underlying this non-physical field...

Keywords: *Normal Saline, Pure Water, Physical Properties, Taheri Consciousness Field*

Introduction

Continuing from previous studies on the effects of T-Consciousness Fields on pure water, in this research, we turned our attention to a well-known, standardized, and globally accessible solution with a significant biological value called "normal saline" and studied the physical properties of the aqueous solution. Fluid therapy is an essential component of the clinical management of patients, which is administered in colloidal and crystalloid forms [1]. The most commonly used colloid worldwide is normal saline, which is used in the management and treatment of conditions such as hypovolemia (e.g., shock), metabolic alkalosis, fluid loss, and mild sodium depletion [2]. A 0.9% concentration of isotonic sodium chloride is the preferred choice for intravenous replacement of body electrolytes. According to the United States Pharmacopeia (USP) standard, in every 100 milliliters of a 0.9% sodium chloride solution, there are 15.4 milliequivalents of sodium ions and 15.4 milliequivalents of chloride ions. Furthermore, its osmolarity is 308 mOsmol/liter, and its pH range is between 4.5 to 7 [3].

According to Taheri, there are various T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) with different functions that are subcategories of the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN). The influence of these fields is initiated through the mind of the announcer, referred to as the Faradarmangar [4]. Previous studies have explored the properties of pure water in the vicinity of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) [5]. The current research aimed to investigate the influence of TCF2, a type of TCFs, on water in the presence of other solutes and assess the extent and direction of changes compared to pure water.

Method

The TCF treatment was applied according to the protocol established by the Cosmointel Research Center[1]. Further details are presented in the general considerations section of this issue. In all experiments, the laboratory temperature was set at 22.7±0.5 degrees Celsius, and humidity was maintained at 21%. Furthermore, all measurements avoided any agitation (shaking) of the sample and control before testing, and sampling was done from the intermediate layers of the containers. In this study, we have three controls and three samples (under the influence of T-Consciousness Field 2). The values related to 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 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 normal saline (0.9%) were measured according to the Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, No. 4500-H^+ B. The electrical conductivity was measured based on Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, No. 2510 B. Moreover, the evaluation of oxygen content and chloride ion was performed according to Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, Nos. 4500-OG and 4500-Cl-B, respectively.

Results and Discussion

The changes in the physical properties of normal saline (impure water) are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

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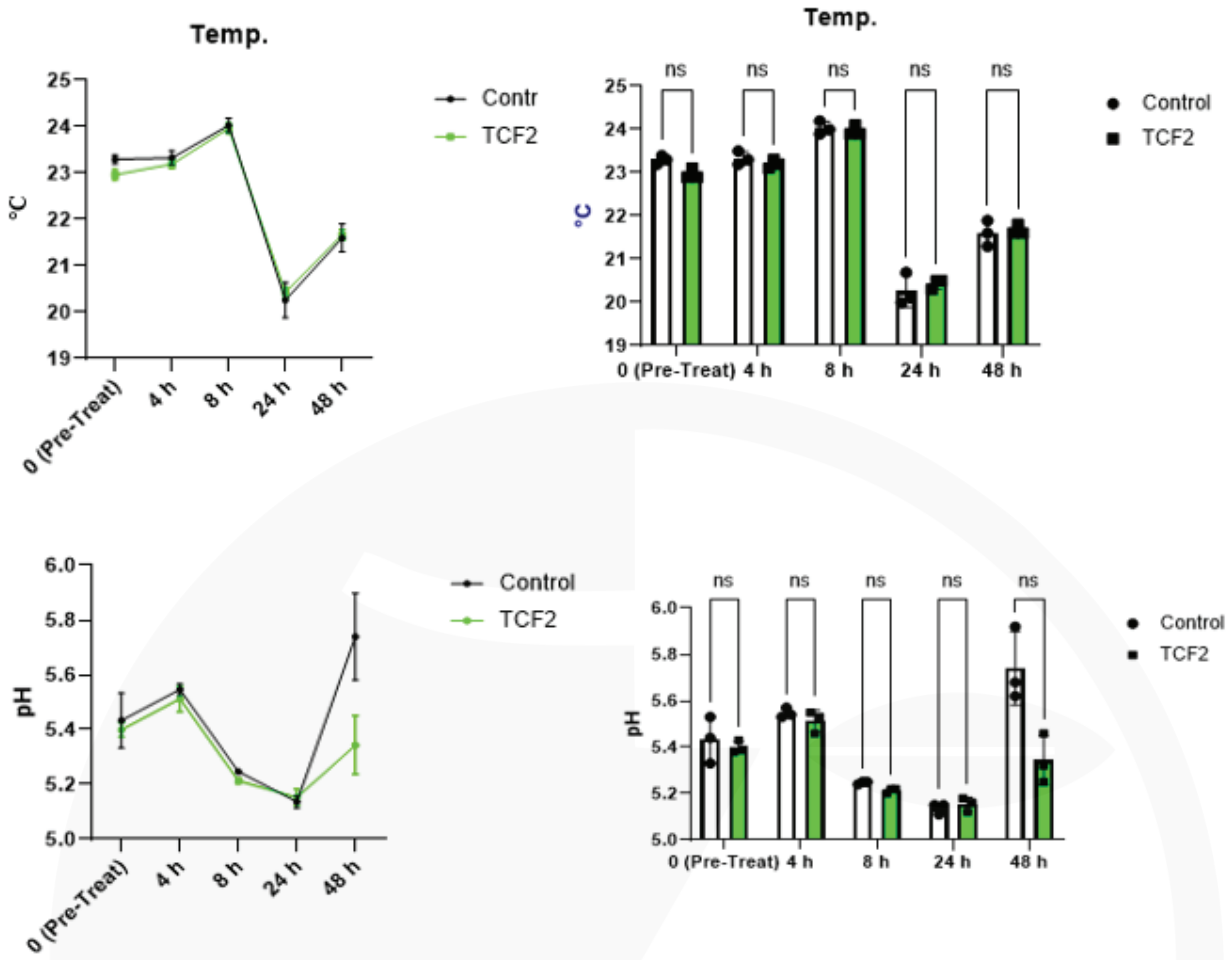


Figure 1. Changes in pH and temperature in the sample and control normal saline at different times in this study.

The temperature changes in the impure water control and sample followed a pattern similar to that of the control and sample of pure water, as presented in a previous study in this issue.. On the other hand, the trend of pH changes in the impure water sample and control is different and fluctuates. The pH increases until 4 hours, then decreases at 24 hours, and increases again at 48 hours. However, the enhancement of pH in the control was not statistically significant compared to the TCF2-treated samp

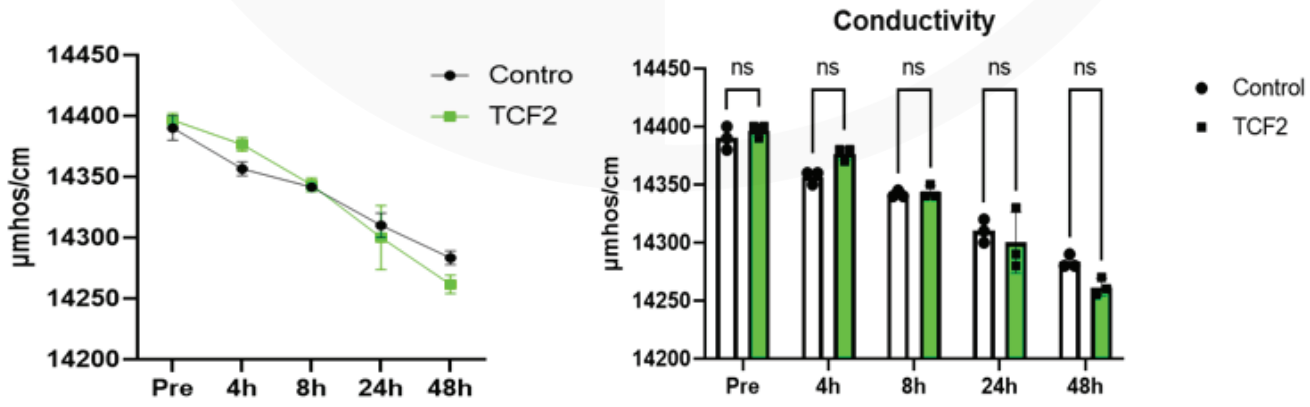


Figure 2. Changes in electrical conductivity of the control and sample of normal saline in this study. Ns: Not significant.

As seen in Figure 2, electrical conductivity showed a decreasing trend in both the control and treated sample but with a steeper slope in the sample, consistent with the purpose of the TCF2. The increase in pH, as shown in Figure 1 in the control and sample, can be attributed to a potential decrease in the amount of dissolved carbon dioxide in the water, which is in line with the overall trend of decreasing electrical conductivity in the control and sample. Considering the increase in entropy due to the dissolution of the solute in pure water, the reduction in ion concentration and electrical conductivity in the sample compared to the control is indicative of the decrease in entropy in the impure water sample under the influence of T-Consciousness Field2. The observed changes in the sample, compared to the control, will not be possible without providing the necessary energy in the study system, indicating its supply through TCF. Further details of the changes in the physicochemical properties of samples under the influence of TCF2, compared to the control, are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Changes in temperature, pH, electrical conductivity and dissolved oxygen in control and T-Consciousness Field 2 (TCF2)-treated samples at different time points, with standard deviations (SD).

Temp./°C	1	2	3	Control (Mean)	SD	4	5	6	TCF2 (Mean)	SD
Pre	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.30	0.10	23.1	22.9	22.9	22.97	0.12
4h	23.5	23.3	23.2	23.33	0.15	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.20	0.10
8h	24.2	24	23.9	24.03	0.15	23.9	23.9	24.1	23.97	0.12
24h	20.7	20.1	20	20.27	0.38	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.43	0.12
48h	21.9	21.3	21.6	21.60	0.30	21.6	21.6	21.8	21.67	0.12
pH	1	2	3	Control (Mean)	SD	4	5	6	TCF2 (Mean)	SD
Pre	5.33	5.53	5.44	5.43	0.10	5.43	5.39	5.38	5.40	0.03
4h	5.53	5.57	5.54	5.55	0.02	5.46	5.53	5.55	5.51	0.05
8h	5.24	5.25	5.25	5.25	0.01	5.22	5.22	5.2	5.21	0.01
24h	5.11	5.15	5.15	5.14	0.02	5.16	5.18	5.12	5.15	0.03
48h	5.62	5.92	5.68	5.74	0.16	5.46	5.32	5.25	5.34	0.11
Conductivity/ $\mu mhoscm^{-1}$	1	2	3	Control (Mean)	SD	4	5	6	TCF2 (Mean)	SD
Pre	14380	14390	14400	14390	10	14400	14390	14400	14396.67	6
4h	14360	14360	14350	14356.67	6	14380	14370	14380	14376.67	6
8h	14345	14340	14340	14341.67	3	14340	14340	14350	14343.33	6
24h	14310	14300	14320	14310	10	14330	14280	14290	14300	26
48h	14280	14280	14290	14283.33	6	14255	14260	14270	14261.67	8
DO/ $mgLit^{-1}$	1	2	3	Control (Mean)	SD	4	5	6	TCF2 (Mean)	SD
Pre	7.2	7.21	7.17	7.19	0.02	7.23	7.19	7.18	7.20	0.03
4h	7.2	7.25	7.2	7.22	0.03	7.24	7.24	7.22	7.23	0.01
8h	7.25	7.26	7.24	7.25	0.01	7.28	7.26	7.24	7.26	0.02
24h	7.3	7.33	7.32	7.32	0.02	7.3	7.3	7.26	7.29	0.02
48h	7.35	7.36	7.34	7.35	0.01	7.32	7.33	7.31	7.32	0.01
Cl-	1	2	3	Control(Mean)	SD	4	5	6	TCF2 (Mean)	SD
Pre	5261	5261	5261	5261	0	5261	5261	5261	5261	0
4h	5192	5192	5192	5192	0	5182	5192	5192	5189	6
8h	5192	5192	5192	5192	0	5140	5120	5080	5113	31
24h	5157	5157	5150	5155	4	5121	5100	5080	5100	21
48h	5180	5180	5192	5184	7	5080	5100	5080	5087	12

As illustrated in Figure 3, while the chloride ion concentration fluctuated in the control, a generally decreasing trend was observed in the treated sample, consistent with the purpose of TCF2. It should be noted that in the case of T-Consciousness Field 2, it is possible to define a specific purpose, such as reducing the electrical conductivity of the sample. Moreover, the difference between the values of the chloride ion in the control and treated samples was significant after 8 hours. (p-value< 0.05). On the other hand, the electrical conductivity of both the control and treated samples decreased over time. However, the rate of change in the treated sample was about 33% higher, consistent with the purpose of TCF2 and the greater reduction in chloride ion observed in the treated samples.

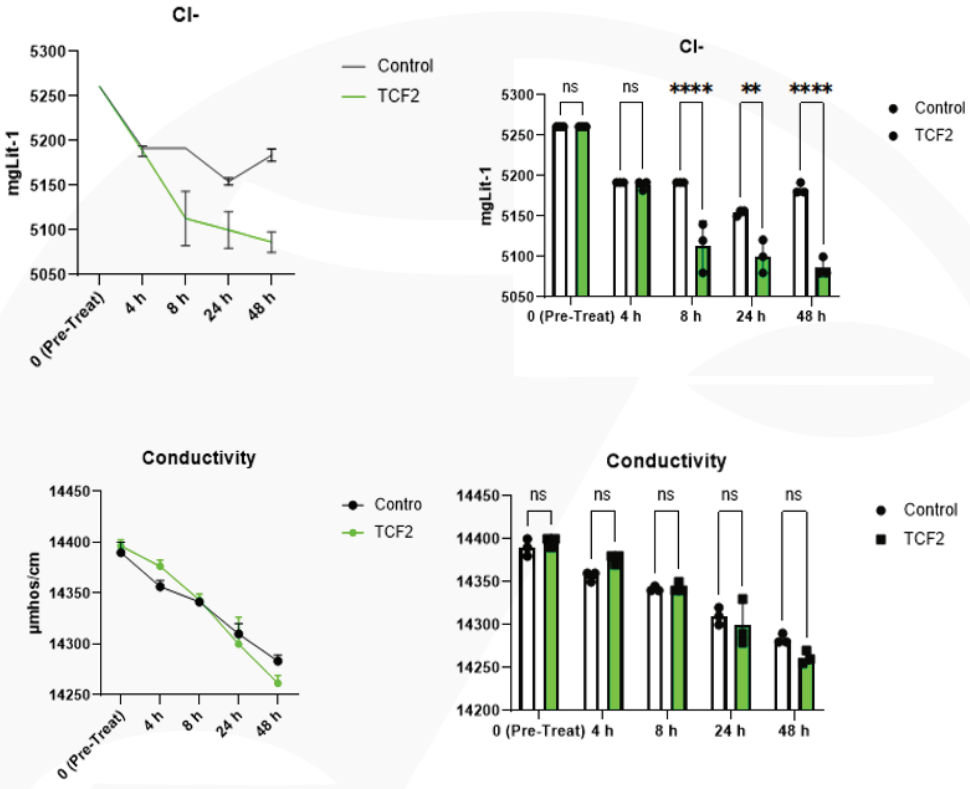


Figure 3. Changes in chloride concentration and electrical conductivity in control and T-Consciousness Field 2 (TCF2)-treated samples of impure water. **: p-value< 0.01; ****: p-value< 0.0001. ns: not significant.

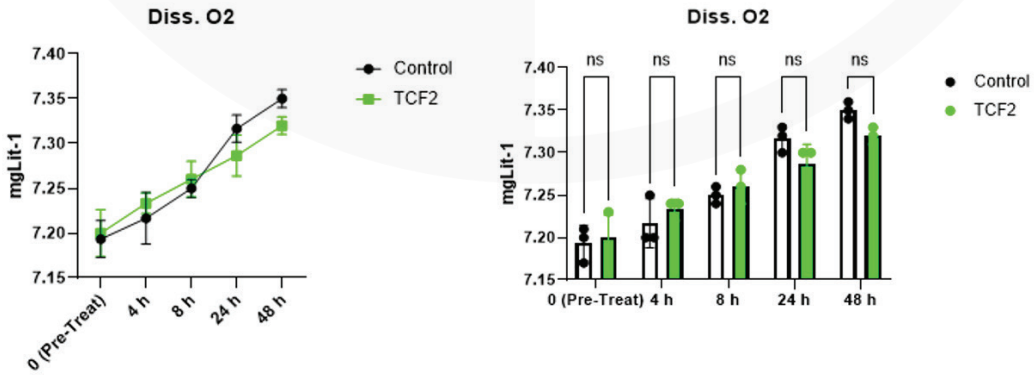


Figure 4. Changes in dissolved oxygen levels in control and T-Consciousness Field 2 (TCF2)-treated samples and control over different time points of this study. Ns: not significant

As illustrated in Figure 4, the value of dissolved oxygen in control and treated samples of impure water exhibited a steady increasing trend over the time period of this study, with no significant difference between control and TCF2-treated samples. This trend is opposite to that observed for pure water, presented in a prior study of the current issue. Nevertheless, the slope of changes in dissolved oxygen in the control was about 41% higher than that of the treated samples.

Numerous studies have investigated the effects of physical interventions, such as electromagnetic fields, on the physicochemical properties of water, including pH, electrical conductivity, etc. [6, 7]. In this study, the effect of a field with a non-physical nature has been investigated. The influence of this T-Consciousness Field is initiated through the human mind, and there is no form of physical intervention during the experimental procedures. It is hypothesized that information transmitted from TCFs may induce alterations in the samples. It should be noted that, from this perspective, in addition to the physical part of particles and materials—likened to hardware—there is also a non-physical component, referred to as the "mind" in Taheri's theory [8]. This study provides evidence for the transmission of information under the influence of TCF2. Further experiments are needed to elucidate the mechanism of TCFs.

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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.

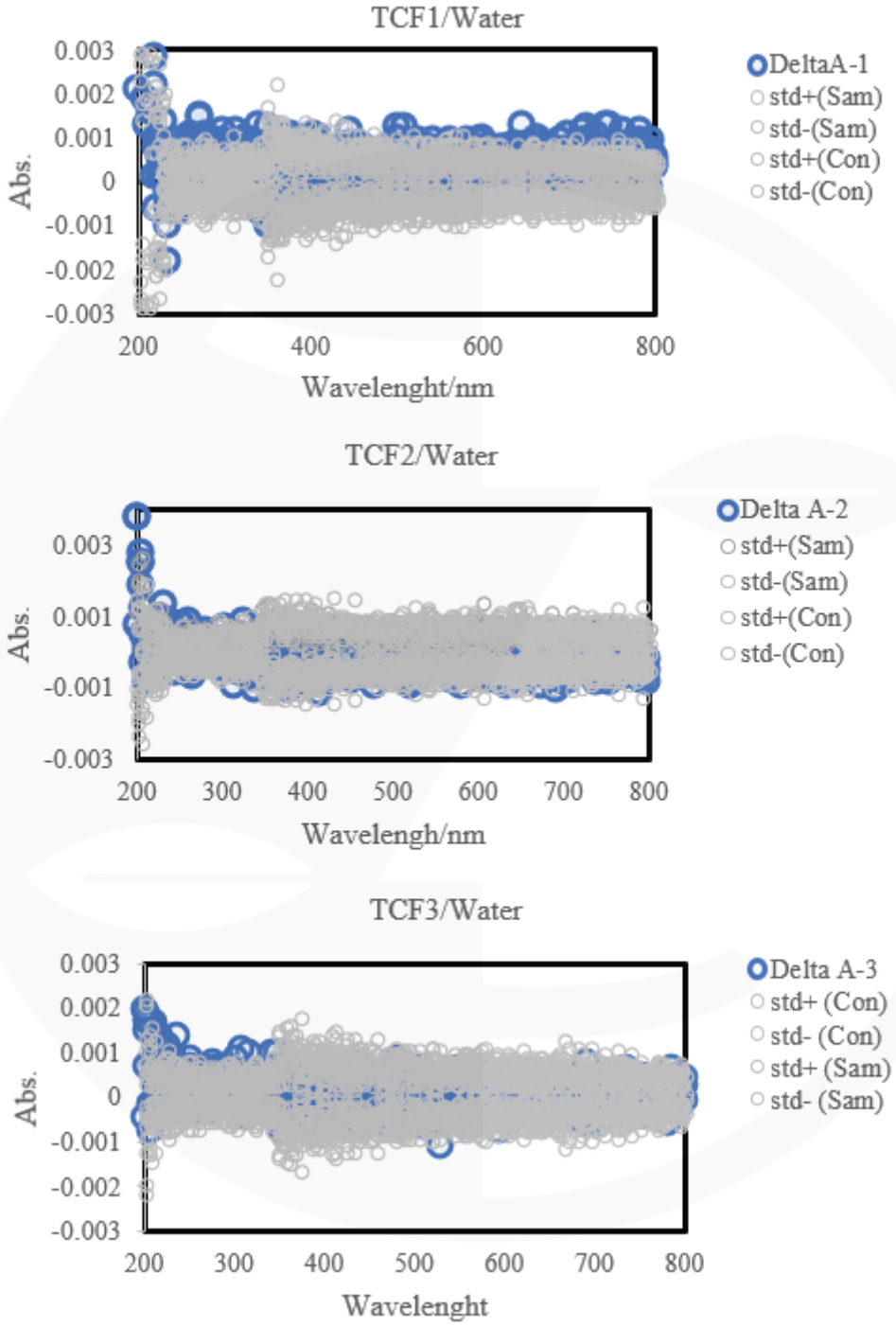


Figure 1. Difference in pure water absorption between the sample and control (ΔA) in the UV-Visible range compared to the standard deviation of sample and control values in this study. The purpose of this display was to determine the absorbance difference (blue color) compared to all standard deviations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

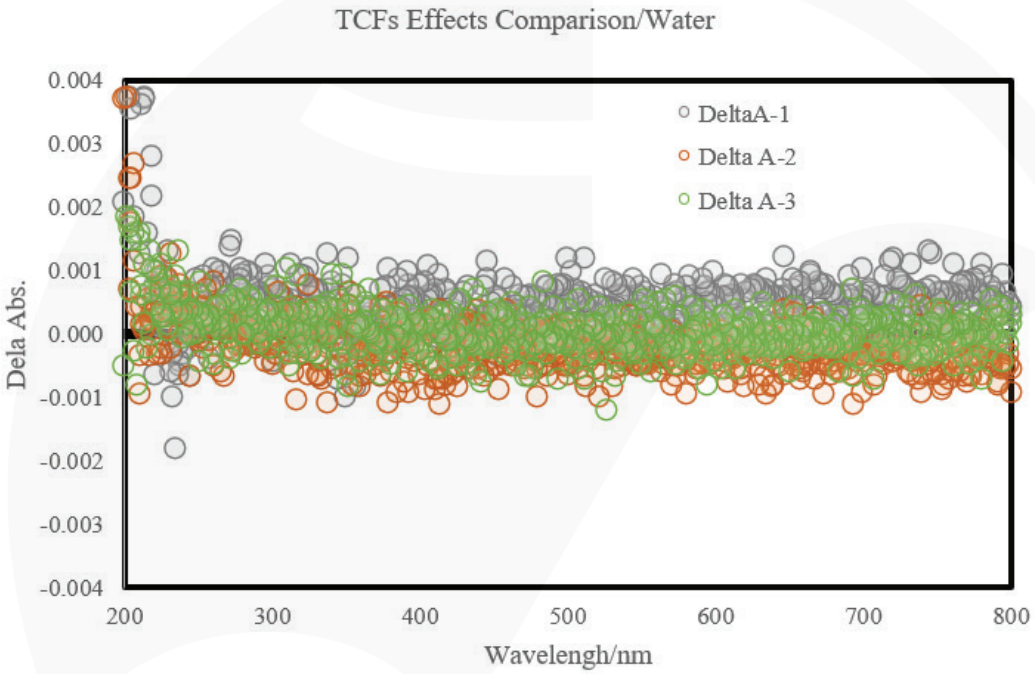
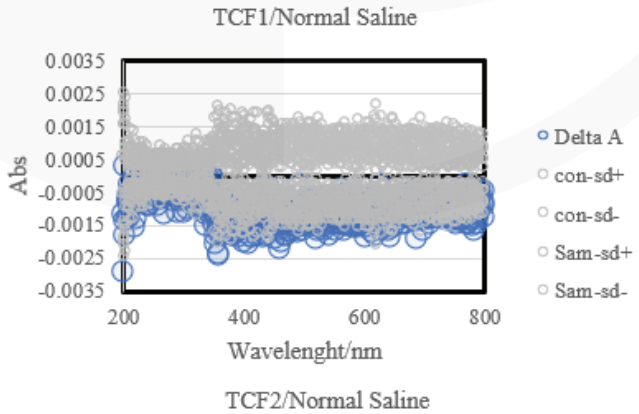


Figure 2. The differences in mean light absorption between pure water samples treated with T-Consciousness Fields 1, 2, and 3 and the control samples (without T-Consciousness Field treatment).



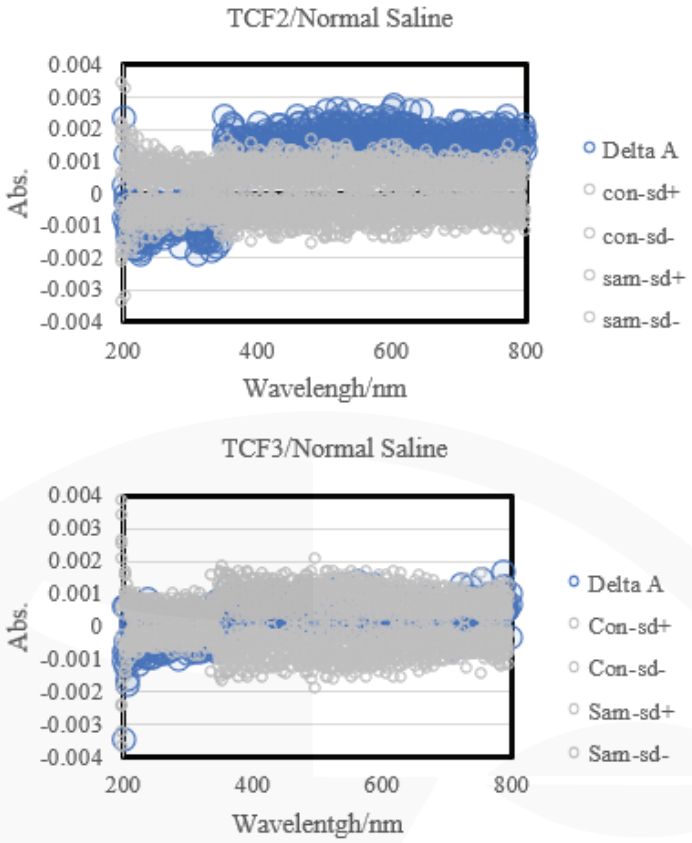


Figure 3. Absorption values of normal saline in the UV-Visible range compared to the standard deviation of sample and control values. The purpose of this display was to determine the absorbance difference (blue color) compared to all standard deviations (gray color).

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.

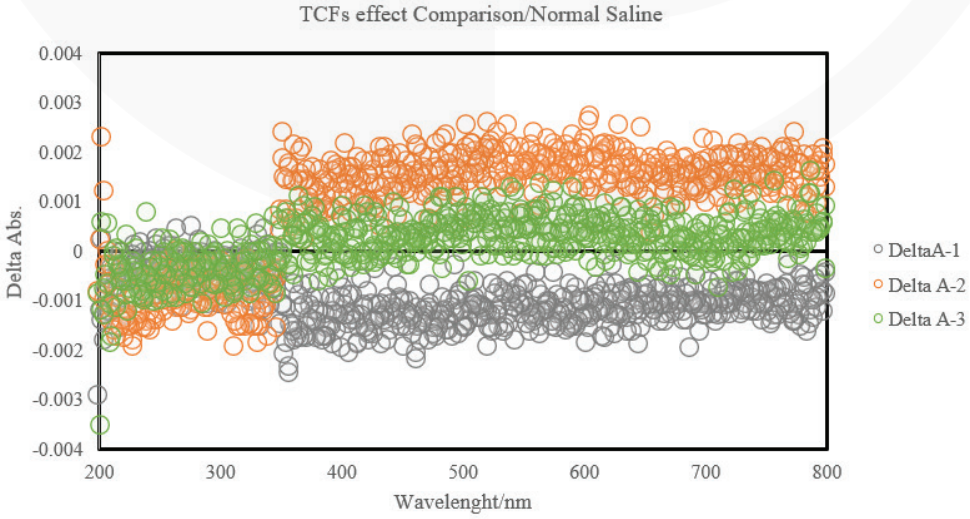


Figure 4. Difference between the mean light absorption of normal saline samples treated with T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) and the control samples (without TCF influence).

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.

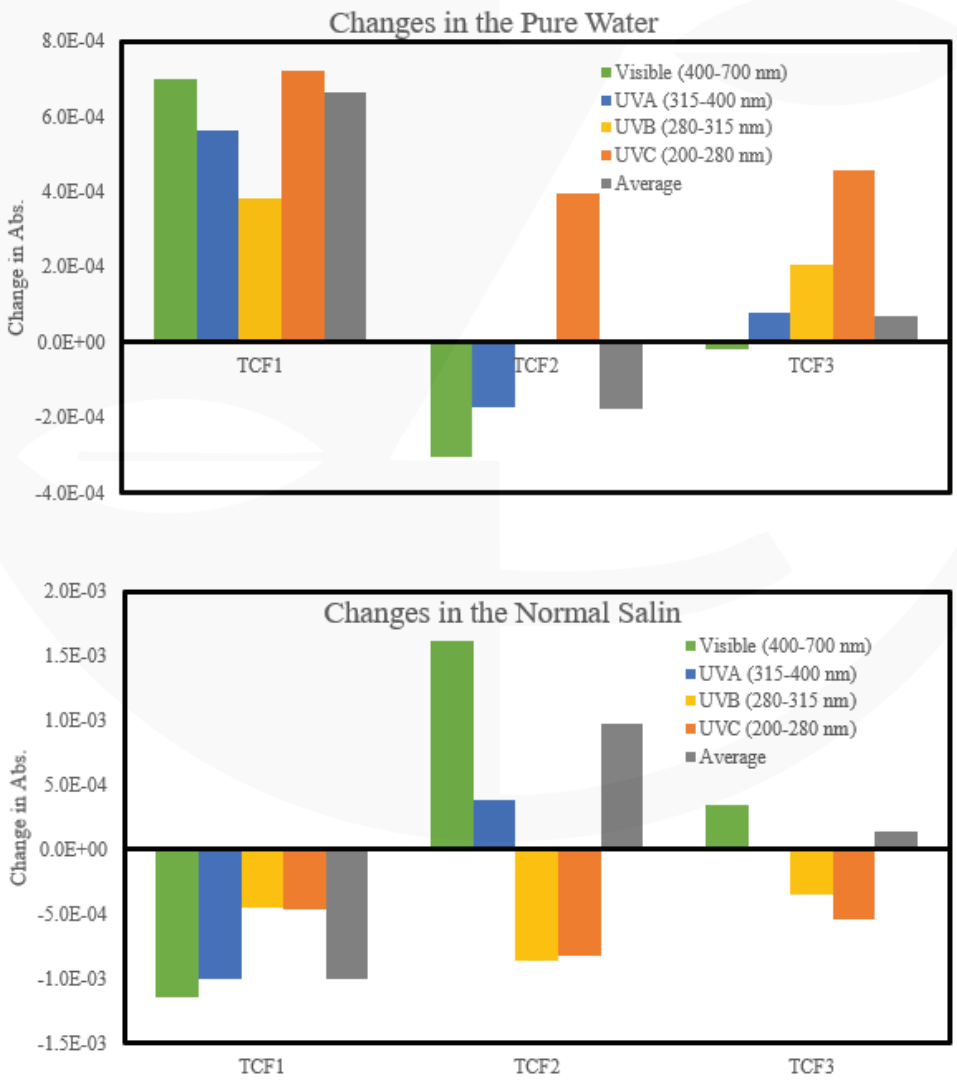


Figure 5. Mean changes in light absorption in different regions of the UV–Visible spectrum and across the entire spectrum as a result of the application of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) relative to the control in pure water and normal saline samples.

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.

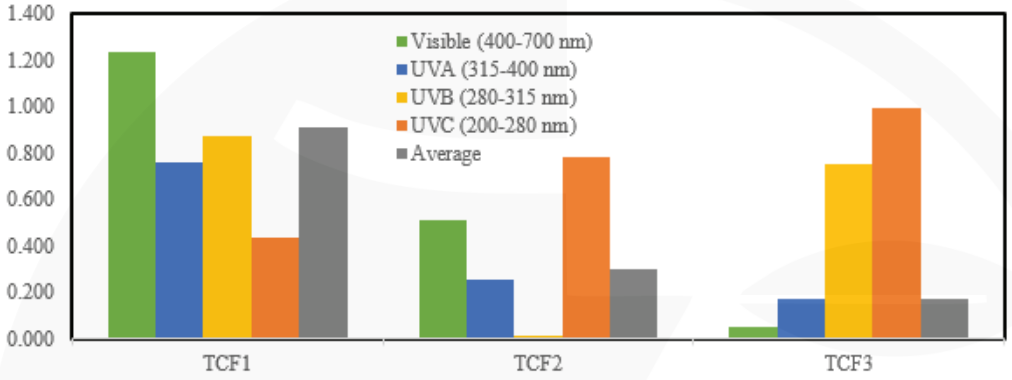


Figure 6. Absolute value of the ratio of the mean changes in light absorption in different regions of the UV–Visible spectrum as a result of the application of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) to the mean standard deviation of light absorption in the same regions in control samples of pure water.

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%.

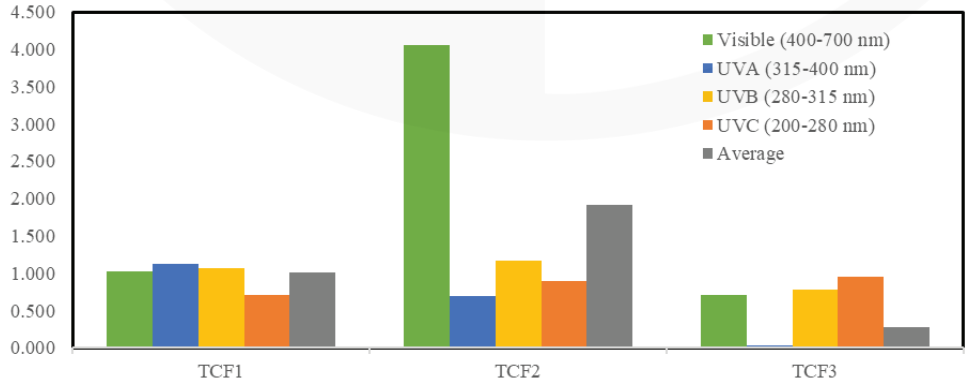


Figure 7. Absolute value of the ratio of the mean changes in light absorption in different regions of the UV–Visible spectrum, as a result of the application of T-Consciousness Fields, to the mean standard deviation of light absorption in the same regions in the control for normal saline samples.

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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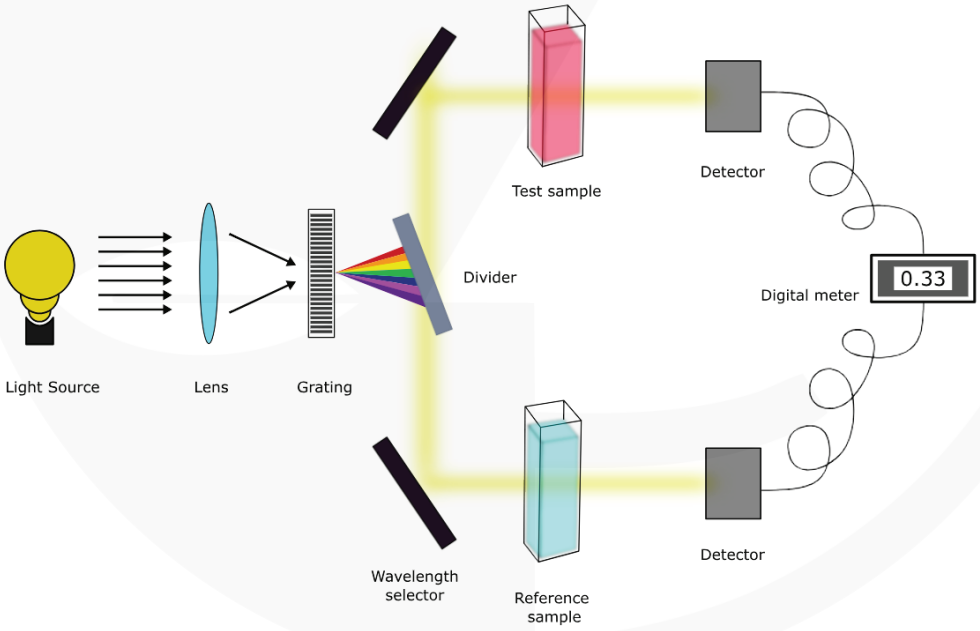
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The UV-Vis spectrophotometer requires two detectors to measure or calculate the electron ratio for absorption in the sample. In this bimodal spectrophotometer, the incident light is diffracted and directed towards the cuvette, where conductivity is 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)*

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Refractometry of Pure Water and Normal Saline under the Influence of T-Consciousness Fields

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Abstract

A change in the refractive index of light in a medium indicates effective molecular interactions in creating the optical density of that medium. In general, changes in molecular content resulting from the formation of solvent and solute molecular systems lead to changes in the refractive index of a solution. In continuation of studies on the effect of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) on water and its well-known solution on Earth's surface with medicinal value, normal saline, this study investigates the impact of TCFs on the refractive index of pure water and normal saline, compared to the control. According to the results, TCFs generally lead to an increase in the refractive index in the samples, indicating changes in molecular motion or, in other words, an increase in the optical density of both water and normal saline samples. In pure water samples, there is no significant difference in the effect of various TCFs, but in normal saline samples, the highest impact belongs to TCF3, followed by TCF 2 and 1. Further investigations into molecular changes in the samples are in the authors' research agenda.

Keywords: Refractive Index, Refractometry, Optical Density, Taheri Consciousness Fields, Pure Water, Normal Saline

Introduction

Refractometry is a technique that measures how light refracts when passing through a specific substance. It determines the refractive index, which can be used for identifying an unknown liquid compound or measuring the purity of a liquid compound [1]. The closer the refractive index is to the values mentioned in references for a specific compound, the purer the sample is. Molecules in the medium delay the passage of light waves from within the medium. The amount of delay depends on the number of molecules and, consequently, the density of the medium [2].

In fact, absolute refractive index values can be used to identify chemical species, just as measuring other physicochemical properties and the absorption of light density does [3]. The refractive and scattering spectra are used to describe the structural properties of analytes [4]. The most important application of this method is determining the quantity of completely defined binary system components in which pure components are significantly different in terms of refractive index, and there is an almost linear relationship between n and analyte concentration. For example, it can be used to determine the amount of protein or sugar in aqueous solutions [5].

According to Taheri, there are various T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) with different functions. These fields are neither material nor energy in nature and therefore cannot be measured using quantitative instruments. The influence of TCFs is initiated through the mind of announcers, referred to as *Faradarmangar* [6]. In this way, it is possible to record and investigate their effects by comparing alterations in treated samples with control ones. In other words, indirectly evaluating the effects of these fields provides an opportunity to gain insight into this invisible part of the universe. This novel branch of knowledge, which uses scientific tools to reveal the effects of TCFs with non-physical nature, has been named *Sciencefact* by Taheri.

In this study, the refractive index of pure water and normal saline solution when exposed to TCFs was investigated. This involves changes in the optical density of these compounds, indicating changes in the type of interaction between pure water, normal saline molecules and light under the influence of TCFs. Moreover, this experiment, in addition to assessing the influence of T-Consciousness Fields on the optical density of water and related solutions, can also reveal the resulting changes within a very short period of time.

Method

The application of T-Consciousness Fields was carried out according to the protocol established by Cosmointel Research Center[1]. Further details are provided in the general considerations of this issue. The conditions of the TCF-treated and control samples in this study were identical, each performed in three replicates, with the only difference being the measurements taken before and after exposure to the TCFs. . The treatment with TCFs was instant and the readings were taken in the minimum time afterwards (within seconds). The precision of the refractometer (SCHMIDT HAENSCH ATR-L) used for RI measurements was equal to 0.00002.

Results and Discussion

The refractive index, Brix number, and temperature values for pure water and normal saline samples under the influence of TCFs and their corresponding controls are presented in Table 1. Moreover, the changes in the refractive index along with their statistical significance are shown in Figure 1.

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Table 1. Values of refractive index, Brix number, and temperature in pure water and normal saline samples under the influence of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) and control (without the influence of TCFs).

Sample	Type	RI (n)	Brix (%)	Temp. (°C)
Pure Water	Control	1.33281±0.00001	0.11±0.01	20.16±0.09
	TCF1	1.33287±0.00001	0.07±0.01	20.02±0.01
	TCF2	1.33287±0.00001	0.09±0.01	20.03±0.03
	TCF3	1.33286±0.00000	0.1±0.00	20.02±0.01
Normal Saline	Control	1.33462±0.00000	1.28±0.00	22.24±0.00
	TCF1	1.33471±0.00001	1.26±0.00	21.10±0.01
	TCF2	1.33476±0.00000	1.28±0.00	20.52±0.01
	TCF3	1.33481±0.00001	1.27±0.01	20.24±0.00

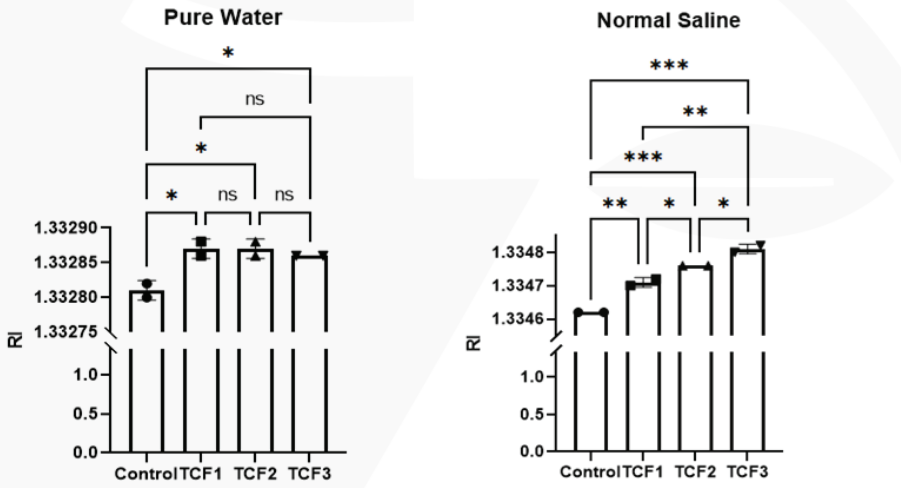


Figure 1. Changes in the refractive index of samples and controls in this study. Left side: Water samples, right side: Normal saline samples. *: p-value<0.05; **: p-value<0.003; ***: p-value<0.0005.

According to the data in Table 1, the temperature of the samples did not change, and the Brix number, which indicates the number of dissolved solids in the solution [7], was also approximately the same among the samples. Based on the presented results in Figure 1, in general, TCFs led to an increase in the refractive index in the samples, indicating changes in molecular motion or, in other words, the optical density of the samples. In the case of pure water, there was no significant difference in the effect of various TCFs, and on average, the TCFs increased the RI by three times the precision of the device (equivalent to 0.004%). In the normal saline sample, a significant difference in the effect of various TCFs was observed, with the highest impact belonging to TCF3, followed by TCF2 and 1, respectively. In this sample as well, TCFs increased the RI on average by seven times the precision of the device (equivalent to 0.01%).

In summary, this study provides evidence of the effects of TCFs on the structural characteristics of water and normal saline molecules. As mentioned in the introduction, these fields are non-physical in nature, and their influence is initiated through the mind. According to Taheri's theory, T-Consciousness represents another component of the universe, distinct from matter and energy. These components are likened to the sides of a triangle, with information representing the shared intersection of these sides. From this perspective, the information transmitted by TCFs can induce changes in treated samples relative to the control [6]. This experiment provides empirical evidence supporting the

proposed hypotheses. Further studies are required to gain a deeper understanding of the mechanisms and nature of the interactions between these non-physical fields and matter. Further investigation of other parameters related to optical density using complementary and validation methods is part of the authors' research agenda.

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Examination of the Effects of Taheri Consciousness Fields on the Physicochemical Properties of Water in Pure and Normal Saline Forms

According to Taheri's theory, "T-Consciousness" is one of the three fundamental elements of the cosmos, distinct from matter and energy, which is not quantitatively measurable, and possesses a qualitative nature. Furthermore, various types of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) with diverse functions exist as subsets of the Cosmic Consciousness Network. According to this theory, the influence of TCFs extends across all material and energetic levels of the universe. In this issue, water, as a crucial molecule in Earth's structure and the formation of life, has been selected. The application of TCFs in diverse experiments on water molecules, in both normal saline and pure forms, provides the opportunity to elucidate the effects of TCFs on the level of these vital molecules.

In this series of experiments, the effect of TCFs on various properties of pure water and normal saline, which is the 0.9% salt form of water along with chlorine and sodium ions, has been investigated. For example, temperature, pH, electrical conductivity, light absorption, and refractometry of the samples have been evaluated under the influence of these fields. Examining the obtained results allows us to discern which of these studied properties was the most indicative of the effects of TCFs.

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