

Experimental Evidence for Persistence of Taheri Consciousness Fields Effects (Memory Effect) on the Thermoluminescence Phenomenon

Mohammad Ali Taheri¹, Amir Moslehi^{2*},
Firooz Payervand³, Farzad Ahmadkhanlou⁴,
Farid Semsarha⁵

*Corresponding Author: Amir Moslehi
Email: moslehi.amir@yahoo.com

DOI: doi.org/10.61450/joci.v2i11.157

1-Sciencefact R&D Department, Cosmointel Inc. Research
Center, Ontario, Canada

2-Nuclear Science and Technology Researcher, Tehran,
Iran

3-Research and Development Consultant, Tehran, Iran

4-Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering,
University of California, Irvine, California, USA

5-Biochemistry and Biophysics Research Center,
University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

In this study, the persistence of the effect of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) on the thermoluminescence (TL) phenomenon has been investigated. For this purpose, a population of thirteen GR-200 chips was selected. Their responses were measured at four different times, including two times before the application of TCFs (one year and two hours earlier) and two times after (i.e., two hours and 21 days later). Preparation, irradiation (with ⁹⁰Sr beta radiation at an equivalent dose of 67.0 mSv), and chip readouts were identical for all times. The results obtained showed that the effect of TCFs continued 21 days after their application. Furthermore, the change in TL response caused by TCFs exhibits dynamic behavior over time. However, the maximum change in response was related to the closest time to the announcement of TCFs (2 hours), and with time, the intensity of changes decreased. Therefore, the results obtained, in addition to providing evidence of the effectiveness of TCFs, indicate that this action can persist beyond the mentioned time interval. According to Taheri's theory, this continuity of effectiveness necessarily requires the existence of memory at the atomic level, which is in accordance with previous studies that have confirmed the existence of mind of matter.

Keywords: T-Consciousness Fields, Thermoluminescence, GR-200, Memory

Introduction

In 1953, F. Daniels et al. first used the thermoluminescence property in a dosimeter [1]. Since then, a large number of TL dosimeters have been developed. Thermoluminescence dosimeters (TLDs) are versatile tools for assessing ionizing radiation doses. The wide range of TLD materials and their various physical forms allow for determining radiation quality overdose levels ranging from microGy to kGy [2]. The major advantages of TL dosimeters are their small physical size and their non-reactivity. This makes them suitable for a wide range of applications in medicine and industry [3].

In the previous study, the experimental effect of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) on the thermoluminescence (TL) phenomenon was investigated. The preliminary aim was to determine whether these fields affect the TL phenomenon or not. Then, the change in TL response to TCFs was evaluated. Following the previous experiment and in order to examine the persistence of the effects of these fields on the TL phenomenon, in this study, a population of used GR-200 chips was selected, and their TL responses before and after the

application of three types of T-Consciousness fields, including 1, 2, and 3, were measured. Subsequently, the TL responses of the studied GR-200 chips were measured up to three weeks after treatment. Therefore, the so-called "memory" effect of T-Consciousness fields was quantitatively examined during this time period. Previous studies have addressed the mind and memory of 'matter' in T-Consciousness field research [4], and this study investigates this 'memory' over the course of time.

Method: It has been done according to Section 2.2 in the general consideration.

Results and Discussion

Table 1 shows the response values (in terms of electric charge in μC) of GR-200 chips. In this table, Q_0 and Q_i are the responses from the previous year and the test day, both before the application of TCFs, while Q_{f1} and Q_{f2} are the responses two hours (on the test day) and 21 days after connection. The trend of decreasing responses over time after the TCF connection is evident. Table 1 and Figure 1 demonstrate the persistence of response changes after the TCFs connection, confirming the memory

Table 1 - Response values (μC) of GR-200 chips at two time periods before (Q_0 and Q_i) and two time periods after (Q_{f1} and Q_{f2}) the application of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs).

Chip ID	Control (Before TCFs)		Treated (After TCFs)	
	Q_0	Q_i	Q_{f1}	Q_{f2}
C4	1.740	1.736	1.606	1.519
D6	1.624	1.582	1.503	1.502
D8	1.790	1.780	1.707	1.691
D10	1.513	1.472	1.239	1.238
D11	1.707	1.697	1.657	1.597
E3	1.789	1.761	1.719	1.633
E6	1.672	1.481	1.429	1.446
E7	1.758	1.753	1.654	1.634
E9	1.614	1.567	1.626	1.538
E10	1.617	1.500	1.466	1.378
E11	1.722	1.698	1.588	1.623
E12	1.731	1.677	1.550	1.468
F2	1.699	1.724	1.523	1.555
Average	1.690	1.648	1.559	1.525

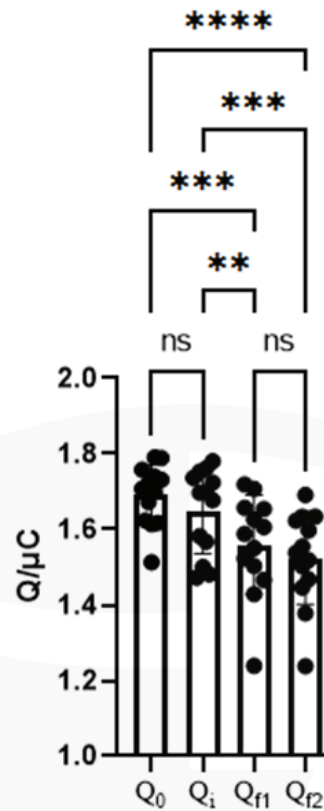


Figure 1. Response values (μC) of GR-200 chips at four different times, before and after the application of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) ns: Not significant, **: p-value<0.01, ***: p-value<0.001, ****: p-value<0.0001.

effect of TCFs, which was for at least 21 days in this study. As illustrated in Figure 1, there is a significant difference in responses in the populations after the announcement (of TCFs) compared to before that and one year prior. There is no significant difference between the populations after the announcement (of TCFs), indicating the preservation of changes after the announcement. In other words, the effect of TCFs on GR-200 chips and the TL phenomenon continues for at least 21 days

after the application of the fields, confirming by experiment the existence of ‘memory’ for the effects of T-Consciousness fields on the TL phenomenon and the matter GR-200 chips. According to the theory of T-Consciousness fields, memory necessitates the presence of the mind in matter, and this has been confirmed in previous experimental studies of the effectiveness of TCFs [4].

References

- 1- Shinsho, K., Koba, Y., Tamatsu, S., Sakurai, N., Wakabayashi, G., & Fukuda, K. (2013). *Igaku butsuri : Nihon Igaku Butsuri Gakkai kikanishi = Japanese journal of medical physics : an official journal of Japan Society of Medical Physics*, 33(3), 137–144.
- 2- Kron, T., Schneider, M., Murray, A., & Mameghan, H. (1993). Clinical thermoluminescence dosimetry: how do expectations and results compare?. *Radiotherapy and oncology : journal of the European Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology*, 26(2), 151–161. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0167-8140\(93\)90097-r](https://doi.org/10.1016/0167-8140(93)90097-r)

3- Kron T. (1994). Thermoluminescence dosimetry and its applications in medicine--Part 1: Physics, materials and equipment. *Australasian physical & engineering sciences in medicine*, 17(4), 175–199.

4- Taheri, M. A., Payervand, F., Ahmadkhanlou, F., & Semsarha, F. (2022). The Theory of the Existence of the "Mental Body in Matter" Based on the Experimental Laboratory Results and Taheri Consciousness Fields. *Journal of CosmoIntel*, 1(4), 40-51.

