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# Editorial

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## Examining the Effects of T-Consciousness Fields on an *In Silico* Experiment;

## Impact on the Distribution of Random Numbers and Monte Carlo Calculations

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According to the theory of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs), all the substances and entities of existence, both living and non-living, possess consciousness and are constructed from conscious components. So far, numerous studies confirmed the effect of TCFs on living organisms in both *'In vivo'* and *'In vitro'* conditions, as well as on various materials in laboratory settings. In earlier research, the focus was on the impact of TCFs and the information received from them on the matter and energy of a system under study. However, the effects of TCFs on the world of computer software and computational programs have not been investigated. Computational programs represent a form and level of software and information, and the challenge addressed in the studies provided in this issue is the possibility of investigating the effects of TCFs in *'In Silico'* studies or, in other words, in computer and calculation systems.

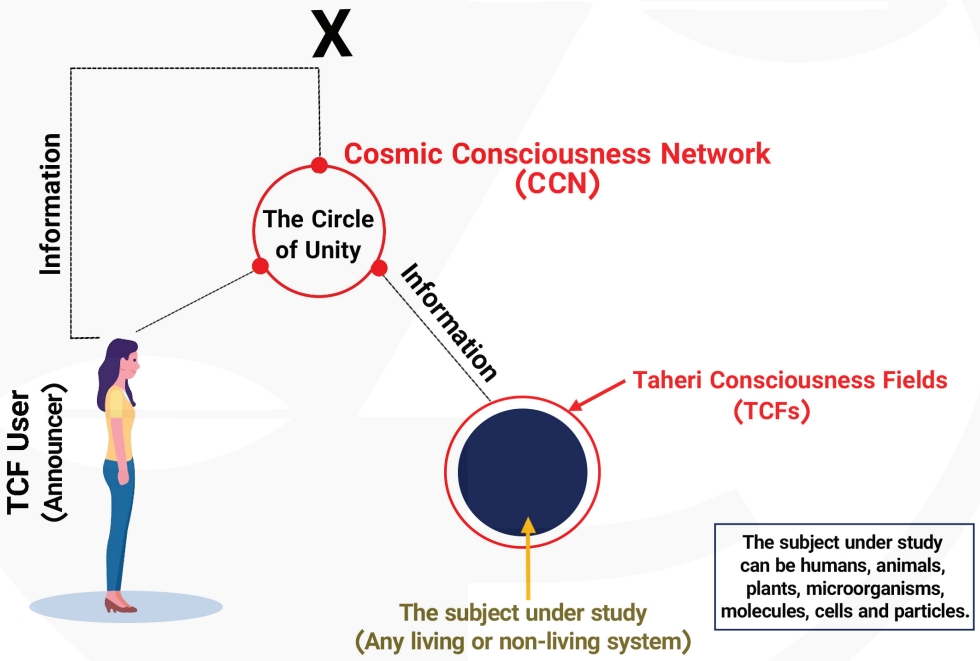
Based on the theory of T-Consciousness Fields, the software used for the outputs of a computational system is undoubtedly conscious (similar to other components of existence) and is influenced by TCFs and the subsequent information received from them. It is expected that as a result of this influence and the information received from TCFs, the function of software, computational outputs, and in other words, every level of a computational system that arises from software performance in a specific hardware environment, would change. Therefore, before design and execution, it is necessary to provide the required conditions and considers all the details that would enable the observation of these effects and the resulting changes within the accuracy and sensitivity ranges of the measurement tools used in a study.

This research is designed and implemented based on the definitions of Constant and Variable T-Consciousness introduced by Taheri. It involves selecting a suitable problem in the context of computer computations, where there is a possibility to create variables and examine the behavior of the system in response to uncertainty. Therefore, the goal of the research in this issue is to investigate the effect of TCFs on the computations performed by a computer using Monte Carlo simulations while generating random numbers with a statistical computation nature.

For this purpose, the effects of TCF types 1 and 2 are examined at two levels: First, the generation of random numbers by computer programs in various types of systems and operating systems, and second, computations related to a problem with a known analytical solution, which itself involves single-dimensional calculations (integral calculation), two-dimensional calculations (surface calculation), and three-dimensional calculations (volume calculation). These are compared between control and

sample groups with an appropriate and statistically validated number. Here, the term "dimensions" refers to the number of random number sets used in the computations.

According to the results obtained in this issue, with the increase in the level of complexity of a computational problem (from one dimension to three dimensions), the system under study gradually accepts more uncertainty in the calculation, or in other words, tolerates more error in the estimations. This made the inherent determinism of random numbers, which is dependent on mathematical formulations and subroutines of the software, less prominent. It also allowed the output of the system to become closer to its changing behavior. Also, the impact of the TCFs under study becomes more noticeable in terms of trends and significant statistical changes. Such a level of influence for TCFs can also be attributed to the effect of information on information. This initial step will create a clear perspective on the application of TCFs at the level of computational content in this technological world, where supercomputers and tools of the virtual world play a special role and will expand the scope of the application of TCFs more than ever.




**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 under study, which can be living or non-living entities, is exposed to this information. It should be noted that TCFs and information are not of material or energy origin; therefore, they cannot be measured directly and quantitatively. However, it is possible to record and examine their effects by designing experiments. For this purpose, the behavior or indicators measured by the researchers in the subject under study after being exposed to TCFs are compared with the control (without the effect of TCFs), and the results are reported after statistical data analysis.