

# Examining the Impact of T-Consciousness Fields on the Overall Population of Control and Test Samples of DIP Resistors

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## Abstract

In this study, each resistor was initially measured without the application of T-Consciousness Fields, serving as an internal control. An analysis was then performed to determine the appropriate number of resistors for a stable population based on entropy calculations. As a result, a suitable population of nine resistors was selected for further investigation. These resistors were randomly chosen from the total sample and subsequently exposed to various T-Consciousness Field. Changes in average recorded voltage, minimum entropy, and Shannon entropy were examined within both the control and treated groups. The findings indicate that the application of T-Consciousness Fields led to an increase in voltage across the resistors in the studied system.

**Keywords:** T-Consciousness Fields, Electrical Properties, 10k $\Omega$  DIP Resistor, Minimum Entropy, Shannon Entropy

## Introduction

Consciousness remains one of the most complex subjects in contemporary science. Traditionally, the study of consciousness is associated with neuroscience, which primarily investigates the human brain and its mechanisms. This perspective is largely anthropocentric. However, alternative theories have emerged, seeking to understand consciousness as a non-local and cosmic phenomenon. One such theory is panpsychism (Goff, 2017), which posits consciousness as a fundamental feature of the universe.

A major limitation of prevailing theories is their lack of testability (Seth, 2021). According to Taheri's model, matter, energy, and information originate from a constant T-Consciousness in the cosmos—a non-physical and universal phenomenon. Moreover, T-Consciousness Fields are believed to vary in function and influence. A distinguishing feature of this theory lies in its operational applicability (Taheri, 2013).

The term field is well-established in physics—gravitational, electromagnetic, and nuclear fields are common examples. However, this is the first time that fields without material or energetic properties are hypothesized to affect both material and energetic systems. This has led researchers to question how the behavior of matter and energy might change in the presence of such fields.

Prior studies have explored T-Consciousness Field interactions with radiation, often employing dosimeters to track changes. These experiments revealed entropy fluctuations when dosimeter chips were exposed to T-Consciousness Fields (Yang et al., 2024; Taheri et al., 2023). The present study aims to explore the effects of T-Consciousness Fields on DIP resistor components, particularly their electrical properties such as voltage and entropy.

### 1- Analysis of the Required Number of Components in the Population

The first step involved determining the optimal number of resistors required in each group. Since entropy was a primary parameter, both minimum and Shannon entropy were calculated for various population sizes. These values were averaged to identify a population size yielding stable entropy characteristics.

Voltage outputs were analyzed for their frequency distribution. To ensure that T-Consciousness Fields' effects could be properly assessed, the distribution of recorded voltages needed to approximate a normal distribution. The analysis began with a single resistor and progressed through groupings of 3, 9, and 27. At each stage, cumulative entropy values were compared (Figures 1 and 2).

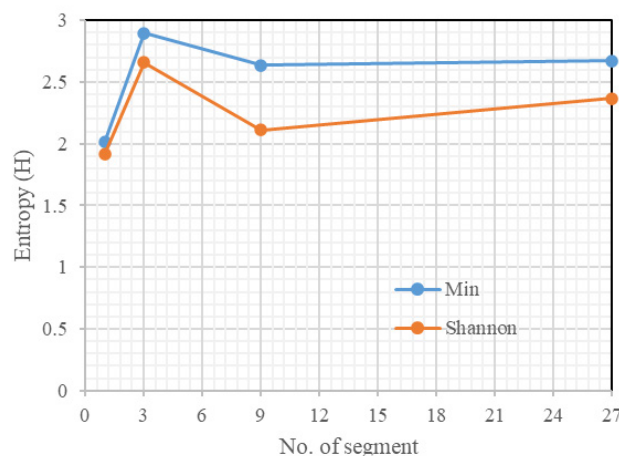


Figure 1. Trend of changes in Minimum Entropy and Shannon Entropy with the increase in the number of components in the control population.

Figure 1 illustrates that the single-piece population has the lowest entropy. When the population increases to three resistors, entropy rises sharply (by 44% for minimum entropy and 39% for Shannon entropy). At nine resistors,

entropy decreases slightly, then increases again in the 27-resistor population (by approximately 1.4% and 12%, respectively, compared to the nine-piece group).

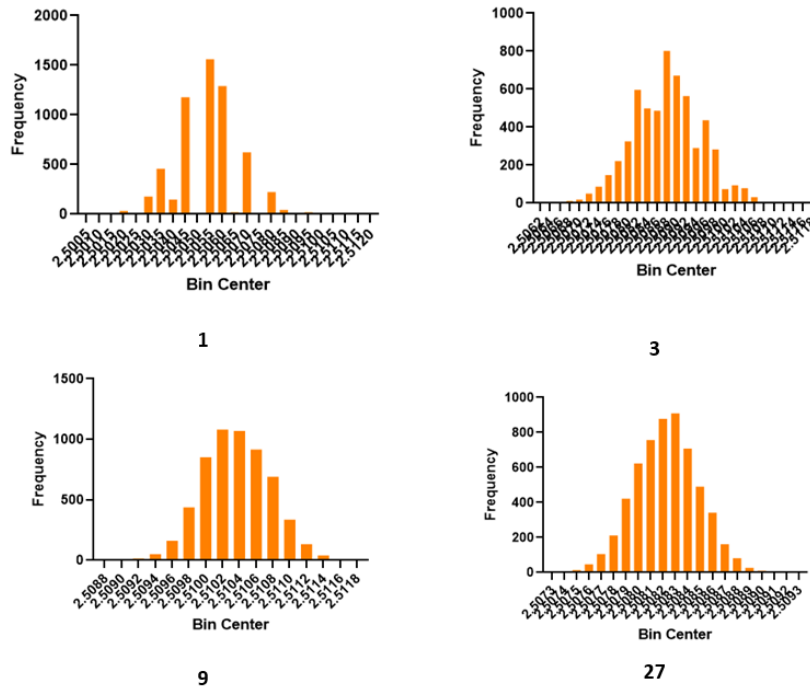


Figure 2. Distribution plot with different numbers of pieces in the control populations of this study. The number listed at the bottom of each graph represents the number of pieces used in the corresponding population.

Figure 2 shows the frequency distributions for different population sizes. While the single-piece group shows a general normal distribution, the nine-resistor group is the first to exhibit both a normal distribution and substantial value density across bins. This behavior is confirmed in the 27-resistor group.

These findings led to the selection of a nine-resistor group for both the control and test conditions. The nine-component configuration demonstrated the most stable entropy response, justifying its use in subsequent testing.

The following sections present various analyses of both control and test samples, with respect to the different types of T-Consciousness Fields applied in this study. In addition, an external control population consisting of nine components—subjected to the same data recording and analysis procedures as the

internal control and test samples—will also be examined.

## 2- Overall Analysis of Changes in Mean Voltage and Types of Entropy Across Various Populations of This Study

The first analysis compared the mean voltage across resistor populations, segmented into six time intervals for the control phase (Pre) and six intervals following treatment with T-Consciousness Fields (Post). Two sets of six time intervals were also recorded for the external control group. The analysis focused on identifying any statistically significant changes in mean voltage over time.

Given the precision of the measurement device—accurate to three decimal places—all recorded values were initially rounded accordingly. However, subsequent statistical analyses were

conducted on the mean voltage values recorded to three, four, and five decimal places.

The results indicate that when analyzing mean voltages at three or four decimal places, no statistically significant differences were observed between control and test samples across any population. However, when mean values were analyzed to five decimal places,

a distinction emerged: while external control samples still showed no significant changes, the test samples treated with T-Consciousness Fields displayed statistically significant differences compared to their internal controls. Specifically, for T-Consciousness Field 1, the difference between control and test was significant at the 10% level. These results are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of changes in mean recorded voltage with five decimal places in nine-component populations for different T-Consciousness Fields (before and after treatment) and external controls (two consecutive six-minute intervals) using two-way ANOVA.

Šídák's multiple comparisons test	Mean Diff. (Post-Pre) <sup>1</sup>	Change Relative to Change in External Control	Summary	Adjusted P Value
TCF1	2.333e-005	1.6	Ns	0.0584 <sup>2</sup>
TCF2-D	2.500e-005	<b>1.6</b>	*	<b>0.0374</b>
TCF2-I	4.000e-005	<b>2.7</b>	***	<b>0.0005</b>
TCF3	3.167e-005	<b>2.1</b>	**	<b>0.0056</b>
External Control	1.500e-005	1.0	Ns	0.3886

1. For the external control samples, the comparison was made between the second set of six-time intervals and the first set of six-time intervals, with neither set receiving treatment with a T-Consciousness Field.
2. The statistical analysis for the effect of T-Consciousness Field 1 shows that the P-value is very close to the 5% threshold for rejecting the null hypothesis. If significance is considered up to the 10% threshold, this effect would be deemed significant.

In the next stage of analysis, various types of entropy—calculated using the equations outlined in the introductory section—were compared based on the frequency distribution

of each population. The relevant data for each population are presented in their respective sections, with the summarized results provided in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2. Comparison of changes in minimum entropy mean in nine-component populations for different T-Consciousness Fields (before and after treatment) and external controls (two consecutive six-minute or six-interval time periods) using two-way ANOVA.

Šídák's multiple comparisons test	Mean Diff. (Post-Pre)*	Change Relative to Change in External Control	Summary	Adjusted P Value
TCF1	-0.01033	<b>4.6</b>	*	<b>0.0480</b>
TCF2-D	-0.01091	<b>6.7</b>	**	<b>0.0019</b>
TCF2-I	-0.005923	2.6	Ns	0.4760
TCF3	0.0004327	-0.2	Ns	>0.9999
External Control	-0.002264	1.0	Ns	0.9806

\* For the external control samples, the comparison was made between the second set of six time intervals and the first set of six-time intervals, with neither set receiving treatment with T-Consciousness Field.

Table 3. Comparison of changes in mean Shannon entropy in nine-component populations for different T-Consciousness Fields (before and after treatment) and external controls (two consecutive six-minute or six-interval periods) using two-way ANOVA.

Šídák's multiple comparisons test	Mean Diff. (Post-Pre)*	Change Relative to Change in External Control	Summary	Adjusted P Value
TCF1	-0.001802	-2.2	Ns	0.9873
TCF2-D	-0.01091	<b>-13.3</b>	*	<b>0.0122</b>
TCF2-I	-0.001060	-1.3	Ns	0.9989
TCF3	0.002173	2.6	Ns	0.9712
External Control	0.0008202	1.0	Ns	0.9997

\* For the external control samples, the comparison was made between the second set of six time intervals and the first set of six time intervals, with neither set receiving treatment with a T-Consciousness Field.

As shown in Tables 2 and 3, significant differences in entropy values are observed in the test sample populations. For minimum entropy, the populations treated with T-Consciousness Field 1 and T-Consciousness Field 2 (targeting voltage reduction) exhibit substantial decreases compared to their internal controls—approximately five and seven times greater, respectively, than the changes seen in the external control group.

For Shannon entropy, significant changes are observed only in the population treated with T-Consciousness Field 2 (voltage reduction

objective). In this case, the reduction in entropy is approximately thirteen times greater than the increasing trend observed in the external controls.

Having assessed the overall changes before and after treatment and established their statistical significance, the next step is to examine the finer-grained temporal trends. This more detailed analysis, based on segmented time intervals, will be addressed in the following study.

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