

Comparative Study of the Trend of Changes in Mean Voltage and Types of Entropy, Relative to Control at the Same Time Interval, in the Population of DIP Resistors Treated with Various T-Consciousness Fields

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Abstract

In previous studies, trends in value changes within the overall population were analyzed using ANOVA on average voltage values. The present study extends this by examining data trends across twelve time intervals in both control and test groups using the Wilcoxon test. A point-by-point comparison (paired entropy comparison) was also conducted. Each time point in the test group (intervals 7–12) was compared with the corresponding time point from the control group (intervals 1–6). For example, test point 7 was compared with control point 1, test point 8 with control point 2, etc. This structure enabled a granular comparison of trends across intervals, and facilitated the observation of differences in voltage and entropy attributable to the T-Consciousness fields.

Keywords: Relative comparison, DIP resistor, T-Consciousness Field, voltage

Introduction

Consciousness remains one of the most complex topics across scientific disciplines, with numerous perspectives concerning its nature and origin. Many researchers posit that primitive consciousness emerged during the Cambrian period, over 520 million years ago, in parallel with the development of sensory systems and multisensory perception in vertebrates (Feinberg and Mallatt, 2013; 2016).

According to this perspective, the emergence of consciousness necessitates a tripartite brain structure: forebrain, midbrain, and hindbrain (Feinberg and Mallatt, 2020). Consequently, entities lacking such structures, such as plants and microorganisms, are typically regarded as non-conscious in this framework.

Based on Taheri's theoretical framework, T-Consciousness is posited as a fundamental

constituent of the cosmos, from which matter, energy, and information originate (Taheri, 2013). Several T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs), each with distinct functional properties, have been introduced. The potential for experimentally validating these fields has motivated this study, which aims to build upon prior findings by analyzing their effects on material-level interactions.

Results and Discussion

To achieve this, the mean values of output voltage and entropy were analyzed at each time interval and compared with their corresponding control values (normalized to 1.0). Figures 1 and 2 present the results of these comparative analyses across different intervals.

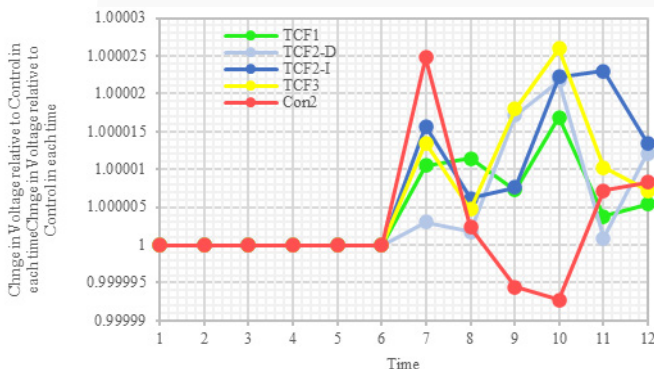


Figure 1. Analysis of the trend of changes in mean voltage relative to the control at each time interval in the samples of this study.

As shown in Figure 1, the voltage changes can be summarized as follows:

- Generally, regardless of the specific time interval after treatment, applying T-Consciousness Fields led to an increase in the circuit system's voltage compared to their respective internal controls and the fluctuating trend of the external control. This increase was statistically significant within the 5% range (p -value < 0.05) for T-Consciousness Field 1 and T-Consciousness Field 2-I, significant within the 10% range (p -value = 0.051) for T-Consciousness Field

2-D, and not statistically significant (p -value = 0.110) for T-Consciousness Field 3.

- In the first test interval (interval 7: one minute after treatment), the mean voltage increased across all treatments but to varying degrees. The largest voltage increase was observed with T-Consciousness Field 2, with the objective of increasing voltage, while the smallest increase occurred with T-Consciousness Field 2, with the objective of decreasing voltage. However, since a similar trend was also seen in the external control, the most notable effect is the voltage-

reducing impact of T-Consciousness Field 2 with the voltage-reducing objective.

- The highest voltage increase across all fields occurred at interval 10 (four minutes after treatment began). A key distinction between all T-Consciousness Fields and the external control is seen at intervals 9 and 10, where a clear upward voltage trend is observed—opposite to the declining trend of the external control.
- After reaching peak effect, at interval 11 (five minutes after treatment), the voltage in all fields—except for T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-increasing objective, which continues its upward trend—starts to decline, returning to levels lower than their respective starting points (interval 7). The lowest voltage is once again observed with T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-lowering objective.
- By interval 12, the voltage values across different TCFs begin to converge, approaching the external control values. This suggests the absence of any significant trend at this final stage.

As shown in **Figure 2**, the **minimum entropy, which is a measure of the randomness of the recorded voltage values**, exhibits the following trends:

- At the start of treatment, only T-Consciousness Field 3 shows a higher entropy than the control (approximately 1% higher), while T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-increasing objective is nearly equal to the control. For T-Consciousness Field 1 and T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-lowering objective the values are lower than the control.
- T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-lowering objective consistently shows lower minimum entropy than the control across all intervals. Similarly, T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-increasing objective, exhibits lower entropy in all intervals except the final one, and T-Consciousness Field 1 maintains lower entropy except at interval 3. This indicates a deviation from randomness. The largest deviation from randomness is

observed in interval 1 for T-Consciousness Field 2 with a voltage-lowering objective (4% lower entropy) and in the final interval for T-Consciousness Field 1 (approximately 3% lower entropy).

- In the external control samples, Control 2 exhibits lower entropy than Control 1 up to interval 4, suggesting more defined voltage values up to that point. However, in the final two intervals, entropy levels in Control 2 exceed those of Control 1. Unlike the test samples, the minimum entropy values in the control groups fluctuate, showing an oscillatory pattern of increases and decreases rather than a consistent trend.

“Shannon entropy, serves as a measure of information variation within the system” (Saraiva , 2023).

- The voltage-reducing T-Consciousness Field 2 results in the lowest Shannon entropy at the beginning, and throughout all time intervals, its Shannon entropy remains lower than the control. Unlike the trend observed in this field, where Shannon entropy increases from the initial to the final point, other fields exhibit a decreasing trend over the same period.
- T-Consciousness Field 1 and the voltage-reducing T-Consciousness Field 2 show lower initial Shannon entropy compared to the control, whereas the voltage-increasing T-Consciousness Field 2 and T-Consciousness Field 3 exhibit higher Shannon entropy in the first interval.
- In Control 2, at the second time interval (8), an increase in Shannon entropy is observed, in contrast to the trend seen in minimum entropy. Similarly, the last two intervals show an increase in Shannon entropy relative to their control, mirroring the pattern seen in minimum entropy. Overall, unlike the Shannon entropy variations in the test samples, an oscillatory pattern of increases and decreases is observed.

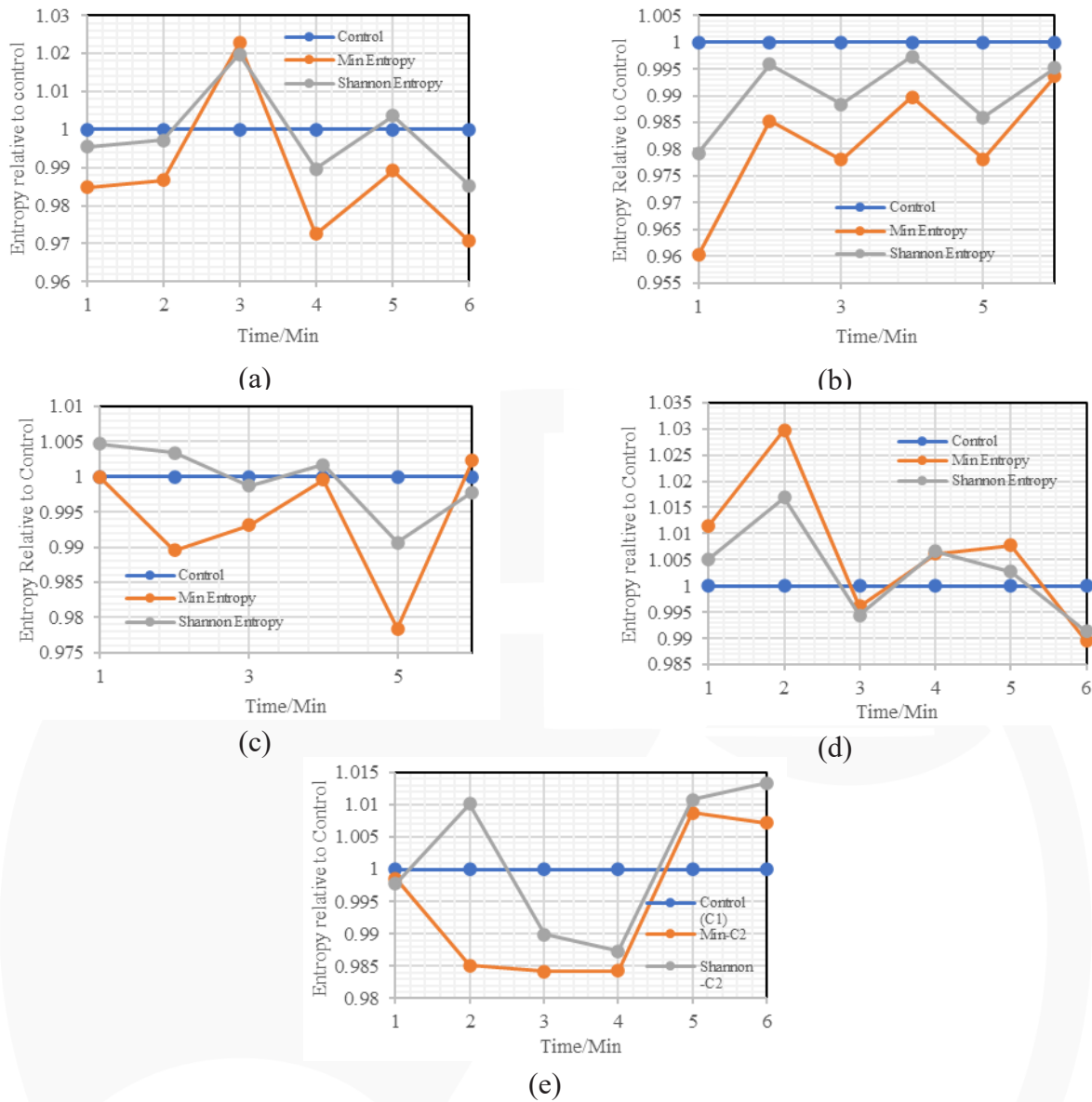


Figure 2. Comparative analysis of entropy variations relative to control at each time interval in the study samples a: TCF1; b: TCF2-D; c: TCF2-I; d: TCF3; e: External Control.

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