Summary of Studies on Recorded Voltage in DIP Resistor Under Treatment with Various T-Consciousness Fields

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Abstract

The effects of T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) on the physical properties of materials, as well as their influence on computational uncertainty and the generation of random numbers via quantum random number generators, have been previously studied and confirmed (Taheri et al., 2024). According to Taheri's theory, the application of T-Consciousness Fields leads to the transmission of information to the subject under study, and what enables this interaction is the presence of mind. Thus, even non-living entities such as material particles, waves, or energy possess levels of mind (Taheri et al., 2022).

Based on the results of previous studies, T-Consciousness Fields influence the mental state of materials, altering their behavior in a manner that aligns with the optimal conditions of the problem (resulting from the operation of T-Consciousness Field 1), in line with a feasible objective and consistent with the system's priorities (resulting from the operation of T-Consciousness Field 2), and at its stable energy level (resulting from the operation of T-Consciousness Field 3) (Taheri et al., 2022a).

The reduction of different types of entropy as a result of T-Consciousness Field interactions has also been frequently observed (Taheri et al., 2022b). A decrease in Shannon entropy indicates reduced output uncertainty in the system, while a decrease in minimal entropy signifies a departure from randomness (Namdari and Li, 2019).

Numerous studies, particularly those involving the generation of true random numbers under the influence of T-Consciousness Fields, have consistently demonstrated that these fields exhibit more significant and traceable effects in environments characterized by high uncertainty and randomness. These findings suggest that T-Consciousness Fields can induce identifiable patterns and trends within inherently random, high-entropy systems.

Accordingly, in the series of studies presented in this issue, a problem with a simple and easily replicable nature was designed to create conditions in which the output characteristics of the system would closely resemble statistical and random behavior. By measuring the system's output parameters, the extent to which T-Consciousness Fields reduce both the average uncertainty of measured values and their randomness was assessed. This study examined the pattern of variations in the target parameter under the influence of different T-Consciousness Fields.

The findings indicate that, overall and across all applied fields, the application of T-Consciousness Fields increased the voltage of the treated circuit system. This change, analyzed over twelve time intervals divided into two general phases—control (first six intervals) and test (second six intervals)—was statistically significant for T-Consciousness Field 1 (p-value = 0.011) and T-Consciousness Field 2-I (p-value < 0.038). For T-Consciousness Field 2-D, the result was close to the threshold of statistical significance (p-value = 0.051), whereas for T-Consciousness Field 3 (p-value = 0.110) and the external control (p-value = 0.241), the change was not statistically significant.

As indicated by the p-values, among the different T-Consciousness Fields applied in this study, **T-Consciousness Field 1 exhibited the most pronounced and distinct direct system response** in terms of both output (i.e., mean voltage values) and the differentiation between control and test points relative to the four-decimal precision reference line.

Additionally, when comparing the average voltage values across the different test intervals with their corresponding control intervals, the lowest and highest voltage changes observed at the start of the treatment phase (interval 7 of the total duration) were associated with T-Consciousness Field 2 applied with the objective of decreasing voltage and increasing voltage, respectively. This highlights the distinct effects of T-Consciousness Field 2 when applied with two opposing objectives.

On the other hand, the lack of a statistically significant response at the 5% level for T-Consciousness Field 2 with the objective of reducing voltage—combined with the overall system response observed in this study, which consistently showed an increase in voltage under the influence of all applied T-Consciousness Fields—further supports the interpretation that the objective of T-Consciousness Field 2 (which conflicted with the system's optimal and required conditions) resulted in a less pronounced voltage increase and failed to produce a statistically significant effect.

As for T-Consciousness Field 3, consistent with previous studies, it maintained stable conditions for observing the system's output based on control parameters but did not lead to a statistically significant change in response.

Additionally, changes in entropy values varied depending on the type of T-Consciousness Field applied. For T-Consciousness Field 1 and T-Consciousness Field 2-D, the beginning of treatment was associated with a decrease in entropy, whereas for T-Consciousness Field 2-I and T-Consciousness Field 3, an increase in entropy was observed. Both trends mark the initiation of treatment and reflect distinct patterns of system response. Comparing entropy values between test and control samples at each time interval provides a clearer understanding of these effects. The observed trend across the different test intervals shows that, except for T-Consciousness Field 2 with the objective of reducing voltage, the influence of the applied fields led to a reduction in entropy. In fact, the effect of T-Consciousness Fields on the test samples, across various intervals and continuing until the end of the study, was characterized by a decreasing trend in entropy—indicating reduced uncertainty and randomness over time following the onset of treatment.

The distinct entropy response observed under T-Consciousness Field 2 with the intent to reduce voltage can be interpreted as follows: Since the general effect of all T-Consciousness Fields—including this one—is to increase the circuit voltage, the objective of T-Consciousness Field 2 to reduce voltage initially demonstrates effectiveness through a decrease in entropy at the beginning of treatment (and a clear, temporary reduction in voltage at interval 11 of the test). However, as the treatment progresses, entropy begins to rise, diverging from both the behavior of the other fields and the initial response expected from its objective.

It is noteworthy that this observation highlights a fundamental distinction between the effects of T-Consciousness Fields and other mind-matter interaction methods. For example, it has been reported that human intention can influence probabilistic outcomes, such as dice rolls or computer-generated results (Heath, 2014). While T-Consciousness Fields originate through and via the mind, the data from this study indicate that their observed effects are independent of human intention—even in the case of T-Consciousness Field 2. Instead, the results appear as consequences of interaction with the T-Consciousness Fields themselves, with each field exhibiting a distinct and characteristic impact.

The overall findings of this study can be summarized as follows:

1. This study provides evidence for the influence of T-Consciousness Fields on the electrical properties of materials.

2. The effects of T-Consciousness Fields are observed through the trend of changes within a precision range of five decimal places in the system under study, along with a consistent decline in uncertainty and randomness in the system's output.

3. Despite applying contradictory intents within T-Consciousness Field 2, the system's response under both types of treatment converged toward a similar outcome—one that aligns with the system's overarching principles and optimal state, as reflected in the effects observed with T-Consciousness Field 1. This suggests the presence of a dominant system-level mechanism that governs the final response, regardless of the specific intent applied.

4. The study examines changes in various forms of entropy, a parameter derived directly from the system's behavior. Unlike the voltage response, which peaks around the fourth test interval (approximately four minutes after treatment begins), entropy changes are detectable as early as the first interval (within the first minute). This pattern remains consistent throughout the testing period.

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