

Editorial

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Investigation of Metabolite Changes in the Brains of Faradarmani Practitioners under the Influence of the Faradarmani Consciousness Field Using Proton Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.61450/joci.v5i20.228>

The brain, as a highly evolved organ in humans, has reached a level of complexity that has led researchers and experts in neuroscience and clinical sciences to conclude that it is the primary organ responsible for key functions observed at the human level—such as perception, awareness, and consciousness. For a long time, a major challenge has persisted: whether consciousness and awareness in living beings, especially

humans, originate from and are shaped by the brain (the monist approach), or whether the nature and source of consciousness are independent of and beyond the brain (the dualist approach). This debate has been a central topic in various philosophical and scientific schools of thought, each with its own staunch supporters.

According to the theory of T-Consciousness Fields, the brain—with all its complexity and unique features—is merely a tool or medium for manifesting the effects of consciousness and awareness at the level of an advanced living being. T-Consciousness, by its nature, originates from a source independent of the brain, and its effects can be clearly detected and observed at the brain level. Supporting evidence for this theory has been presented in previous studies using techniques such as electroencephalography (EEG) and fMRI on the brains of Faradarmangars practitioners. These studies showed that, during connection with the Faradarmani Consciousness Field, the brain exhibits widespread deactivation, along with reduced activity and decreased functional connectivity. These findings indicate the brain's passive and detector-like role in relation to T-Consciousness Fields.

Continuing the line of research on the brain's interaction with T-Consciousness Fields, this time researchers have focused on a key mechanism underlying brain function—namely, changes in the concentration of metabolites or biochemical molecules present in the brain. The central question is whether connection with the Faradarmani Consciousness Field leads to changes at the molecular and biomolecular level—changes that can be traced in the brain's bloodstream and across different brain regions. To address this question, the studies presented in this issue, alongside brain imaging using MRI, also include an analysis of proton spectra obtained through Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (MRS). These analyses compare the brain's molecular composition before and after the influence of Faradarmani Consciousness Field. The material and molecular changes observed in the brain offer valuable insights into how the brain responds to and interacts with a non-material and non-energy factor—Taheri's Consciousness.

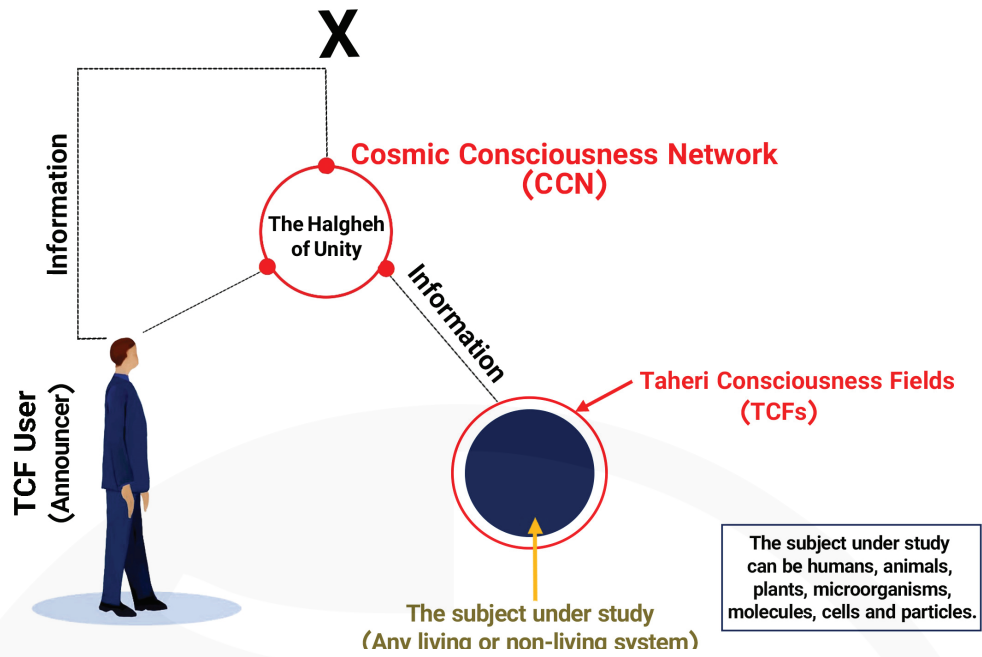
The initial response to the above question is presented in the set of studies in this issue: “The brain, when exposed to the Faradarmani Consciousness Field, exhibits a specific material response—one that is particularly significant in terms of metabolism and the energy flow required for brain activity.”

In fact, the reduction of molecules and intermediates that are normally key to supplying bioenergy in the brain under standard conditions, when affected by the Faradarmani Consciousness Field, conveys several important messages.

First, the brain undergoes material changes under the influence of Faradarmani Consciousness Field within a very short time frame for molecular and biological alterations (on the order of minutes). This indicates that it is indeed the influence of Faradarmani, mediated by the human mind, that brings about material changes in the brain—not the other way around, as materialist views suggest, where the physical components of the nervous system are considered the origin of mental states.

Second, the dominant pattern of material change in the brain is the reduction in the levels of molecules involved in brain energy pathways. This finding implicitly suggests that another type of energy is being supplied in response to interaction with the Faradarmani Consciousness Field—an energy that compensates for the decrease in bioenergetic molecules known in neurobiology. According to the T-Consciousness theory, this form of energy—independent of cellular metabolism—is referred to as biological dark energy. To investigate this observation more precisely, upcoming issues related to brain studies will further examine this hypothesis through experiments and direct measurements of typical bioenergetic molecules (such as ATP and ADP) at the brain level.

Studies related to T-Consciousness Fields and their effects on various components of the world of matter and energy, within the emerging science of Sciencefact, herald a major transformation and a profound renaissance within the framework of conventional science. It is anticipated that in the near future, a vast number of researchers and leading scientific institutions around the world will become acquainted with and aligned with this existential phenomenon. It is hoped that conscious and unbiased researchers across the globe will explore and experiment with this universal and accessible reality without prejudice or dogma. May we witness, day by day, the expansion of its scientific reach and the realization of its potential in creating a more elevated and improved quality of life.



A schematic on applying T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs). The effect of TCFs begins with connecting to the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN) and through the TCFs user (announcer). Variable T-Consciousness Fields are a subset of CCN, and by applying each TCF, specific information is transmitted. In this way, the subject of study, which can be living or non-living creatures, is exposed to this information. It should be noted that TCFs and the information do not have a material or energetic nature; therefore, they cannot be measured directly and quantitatively. However, it is possible to record and examine their effects by designing different experiments. For this purpose, the behavior or indicators measured by the researchers in the subject under study after being exposed to the TCFs are compared with the control samples (without the effect of TCFs), and the results are reported after statistical data analysis.