

# Investigating the ultraviolet-visible absorption and refraction index of pure water under the treatment of T-Consciousness Fields

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## Introduction

Taheri Consciousness Fields (TCFs) represent an emerging field of inquiry, probing the frontiers of non-physical influences that extend beyond the conventional scientific paradigm. This study delves into the effects of TCFs on the physical and chemical properties of water, aiming to elucidate their potential role in information transference at the molecular level.

## Objective

This research investigates the effects of T-Consciousness Fields treatment on the refractive index and absorption levels of pure water across various wavelengths in the UV-Visible spectrum (200 to 700 nanometers). The study will utilize UV-Vis spectroscopy, which measures light absorption by molecular species within the ultraviolet to the visible range.

## Material and Methods

### Experimental Design:

- The study utilized a controlled experimental setup to investigate the impact of TCFs on pure water samples.
- This study was conducted in a double-blind manner, so the experts did not know the theory of T-Consciousness Fields. In addition, the person who initiated the TCFs application was not familiar with the details of this research. Double-blindness is an important standard that is common in scientific experiments in the field of medicine and psychology, which include theoretical and practical tests.

### Measurement

### Parameters:

To assess the impact of TCF exposure, the following properties of water were measured before and after treatment:

- UV-Visible Light Absorption and Refractive Index: To determine changes in water's optical properties, which can indicate molecular restructuring.

### Techniques:

- UV-vis spectroscopy : This technique was employed to detect alterations in water's absorption of light in the ultraviolet and visible spectra (200 to 700 nm).
- Refractometry: Refractometry is a technique that measures how light refracts when passing through a specific substance, in this case, an unknown compound. It determines the refractive index, which can be used for identifying an unknown liquid compound or measuring the purity of a liquid compound. This was used to measure changes in its refractive index.

Note that: The treatment with TCFs was instant and the readings were taken in the minimum time afterwards (within seconds). The precision of the refractometer used for RI is equal to 0.00002.

## Results

- Exposure to TCFs results in an increased refractive index of water, highlighting amplified molecular activity and higher optical density.
- Analysis of optical absorption demonstrated significant deviation from the control in TCF1-treated samples in the visible, and ultraviolet regions, surpassing standard deviation levels.
- TCF3-treated samples, however, displayed absorption changes that aligned with the control's average standard deviation, suggesting a more moderated effect.

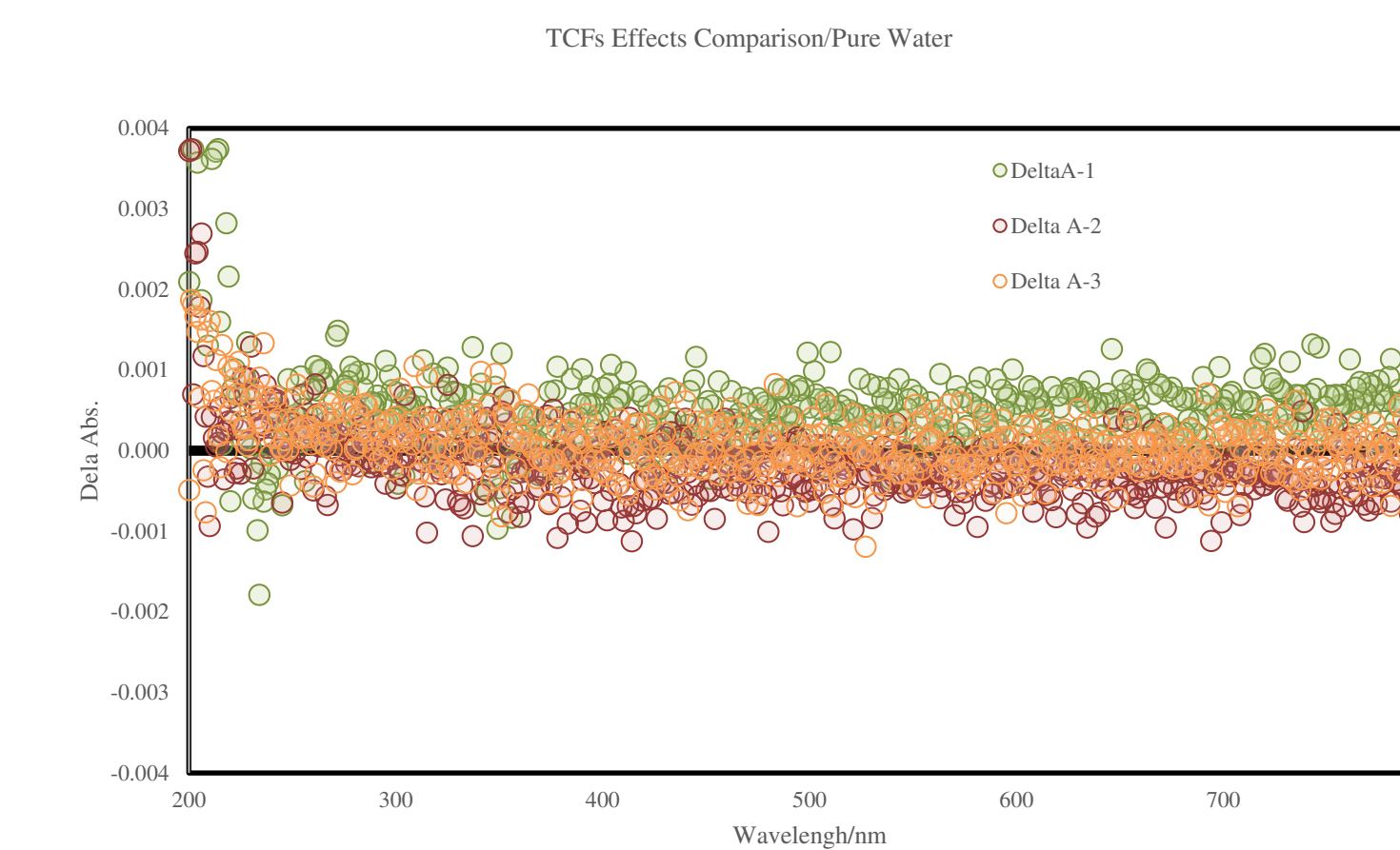


Figure 2 illustrates the diverse impacts of different TCF types on the UV-Vis absorbance properties of pure water samples.

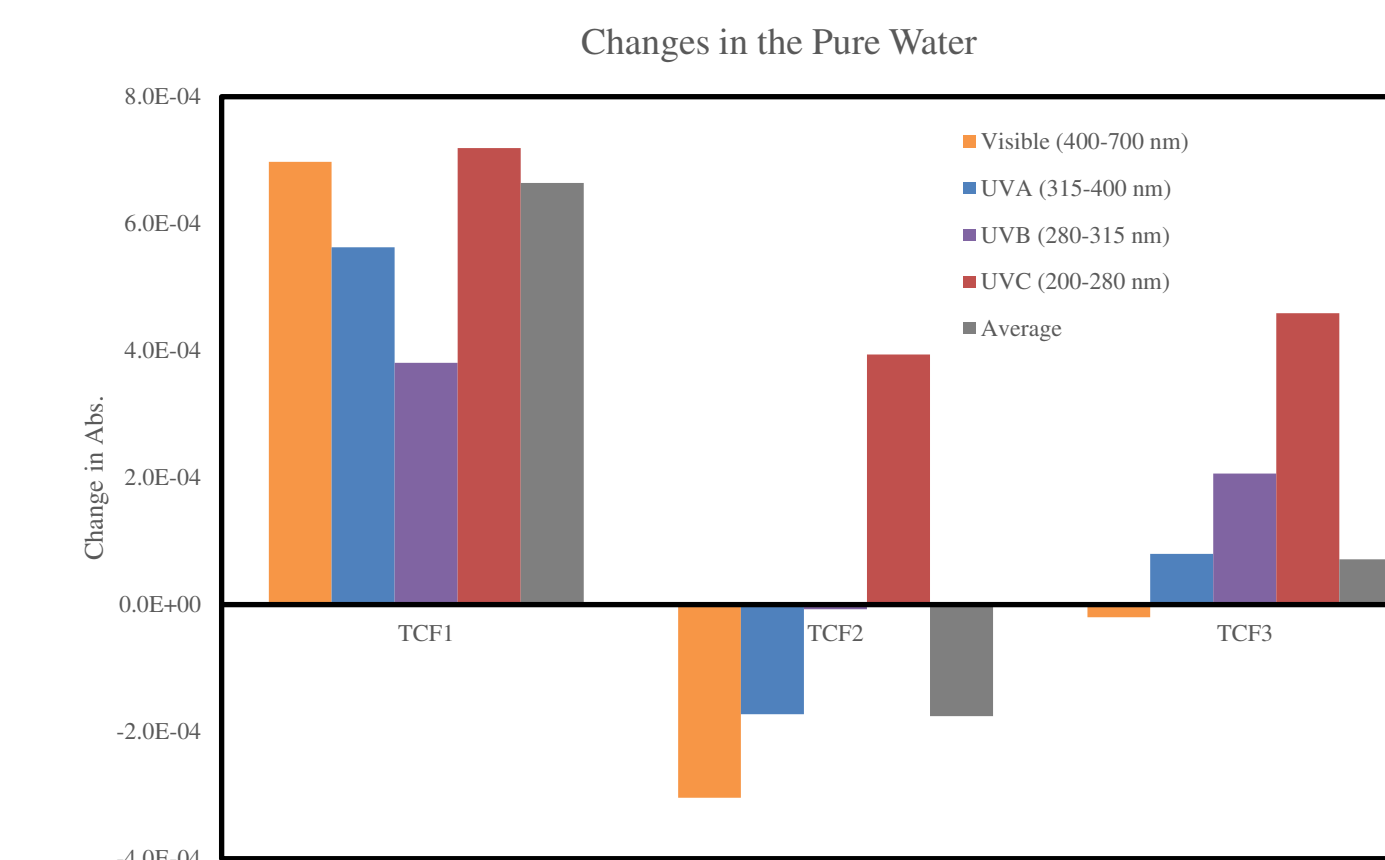


Figure 3. Average UV-VISIBLE absorption changes in pure water samples with T-consciousness field application versus controls

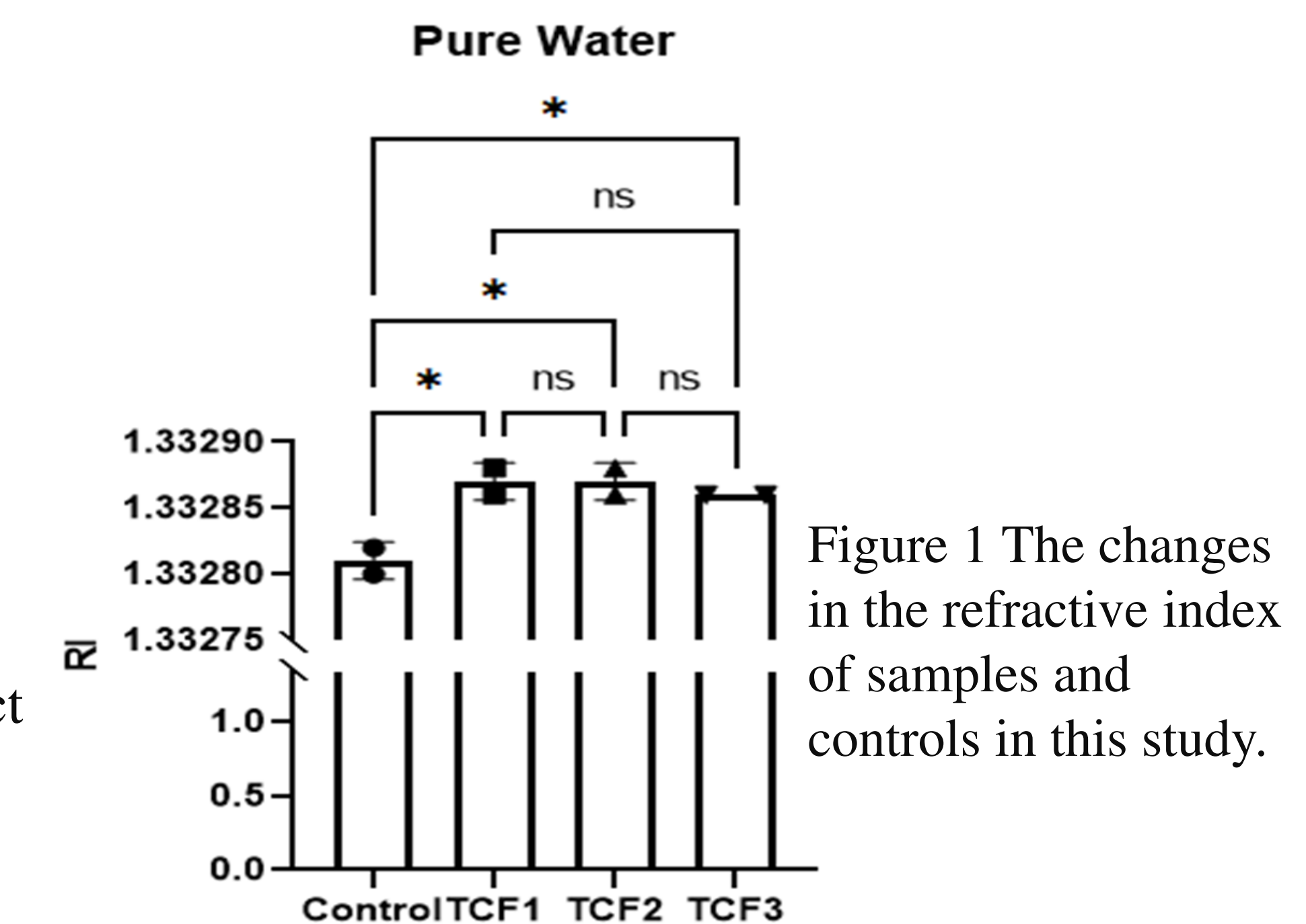


Figure 1 The changes in the refractive index of samples and controls in this study.

- In the visible region: Light absorption decreases with the application of Type 1 consciousness field and increases with Type 2 and 3 consciousness fields. The change with Type 1 is more pronounced than with Type 2 and is negligible for Type 3.
- In the UVA region: Light absorption decreases with Type 1 and 3 consciousness fields and increases with Type 2. The changes are significant for all three types.
- In the UVB region: The trend is similar to the UVA region, except that changes with Type 2 consciousness field are negligible.
- In the UVC region: Light absorption decreases with all three types of consciousness fields, with the changes being much more significant.
- Across the entire spectrum: The average changes in light absorption follow the trend observed in the UVA and UVB regions.

## Conclusion

This study concludes that T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) measurably impact the physical properties of water, notably altering the refractive index and optical density within seconds to minutes. Additionally, it is concluded that the high-accuracy techniques used at the molecular level effectively demonstrate the effectiveness of TCF treatment.