Evidence of Human Mental Field

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1. Introduction

From July 2005 I had to spent several years in a suburb of Sydney, Australia at home of my daughter's family. There were some new habits I had to accustom, especially in connection with water and food. Tap water had a strange taste for me, so I decided to make some structural analyses taking into account my prior experience and original results on water and aqueous solutions [1]. I brought with me from Bucharest some measuring instruments, electronic components, tools and different special materials with the view to continue my hobby. I was able to build up a series of isothermal calorimeters (Differential Thermal Analyzers, DTA) more and more accurate in view to measure the induction time, ti, of tap water freezing. The aim of these experiments was to evaluate structural parameters from the kinetic equations previously established.

In the particular case of freezing process of tap water evidenced by DTA technique, I was greatly surprised to obtain a huge dispersion of ti values for the same freezing temperature and same tested sample, so I was not able to establish the above mentioned structural parameters. However, after a careful study and removing of sources of experimental errors I was able to establish that this process is mainly driven by Human Mental Field (HMF) as potential in competition with temperature. Furthermore, HMF strongly interacts with highly oriented materials where an inductive coupling between two phases exists. This interaction was subsequently evidenced also in other composite systems by using different and specific analytical techniques.

The main experimental steps are presented bellow in view to evidence the HMF effect on water freezing process.

2. Experimental

2.1. Short description of DTA technique

The DTA device and procedure was recently described [2]. All experiments were performed at –(20 ± 2) ^{0}C by using a 5 L container with cooling mixture of crushed ice and cooking salt thermally insulated in an outer 20 L container which ensures a temperature variation under 1 ^{0}C/10 hours. Differential temperature sensors were glued on a disk (approximately 40 mm in diameter) made from different materials. The water specimen (10 μL) was placed on the one temperature sensor with the help of a microsiringe of 10 μL. I have used separately thermocouples, NTC-thermistors and diodes as differential temperature sensors. Diodes (1N4148) gave the best results. The disk was made from a thin sheet of cold rolled polyethyleneterephtalate (PET) and separately from copper plated printed circuit board (PCB) based on fiberglass and cross linked resins.

The DTA-disk assembly was transferred from room temperature to freezing temperature, so that this made a good thermal contact with a brass block inside the cool recipient by using some drops of paraffin oil. The DTA signal was recorded on a 16 bit data acquisition logger and subsequently processed on computer.

A series of separate experiments were performed with 4 DTA sensors symmetrically disposed on the same disk in view to evidence an eventual mutual interaction between specimens during simultaneous freezing as in the case of annealing polyethylenes.

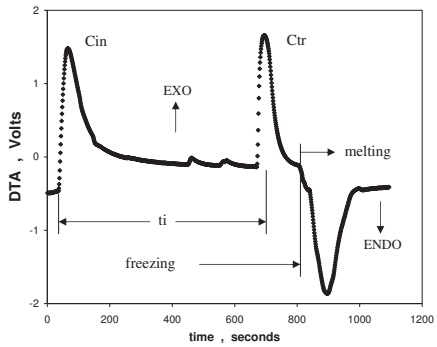

Figure 1.

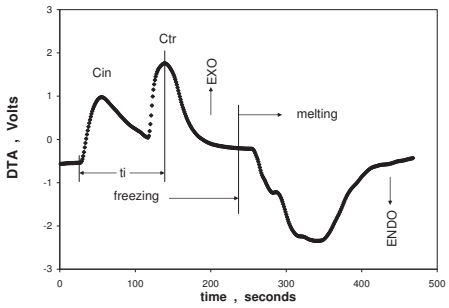

Figure 2.

Figures 1 and 2 show typical DTA-thermograms obtained for two specimens from the same water sample. The freezing process is continued by melting after transferring the DTA assembly at room temperature. It can observe the splitting of melting endotherm as it was carefully studied in a series of previous experiments [1] which defines the amorphous-crystalline coupling. It has to be mentioned that data logger is switched on 20 seconds before the transfer of DTA assembly at freezing temperature considered as the real zero time of experiment from which ti was measured.

Cin – the inert component appears as an instant exothermal process, while the Ctr – transforming component associated to the crystalline phase is delayed at ti.

2.2. Water samples

The tested samples of tap water were boiled for several minutes, poured in a glass ampoule of 25 mL and quenched at room temperature. This treatment was established in view to remove the dissolved air and the prior structural memory. Samples were prepared just before the experiment series in one day usually from 8 am to 7 pm. Several separate experiments were carried out early in the morning and evening late or during the night.

After I established that HMF is an important potential for water freezing process and also the interaction of this field with oriented materials, I have built up a mental antenna for mental treatment of water sample prior to test it. This mental antenna was made from a bundle of fishing line with one end coiled and fixed with a head set on the parietal side of my head. The other end was put in the water sample.

Some samples were additionally succussed according to homoeopathic procedure and other ones were kept in a polypropylene (PP) ampoule obtained by injection molding.

2.3. Location of experiments

The experiments were performed in a one family house located in a suburb (Minchinbury) at approximately 40 km from the Sydney Central Business District (city) which is approximately half distance on the main development direction between Blue Mountains (west) and city (east). This direction has three parallel traffic ways: railway and two highways (Great Western and M4).The house is located between the two highways (at 380 and 630 m, respectively) and 1.6 km from the railway. During working days the traffic of commuters on the three ways has maximum values at around 8 am and after 3 pm. The morning traffic is concentrated on a considerably smaller time interval than the afternoon one, so that the commuter flow = (commuter no./time unit) in the morning is considerably greater than the afternoon one. Between these traffic maxima the house surrounding is practically empty of

people and I was alone on an area of at least 10 km in diameter.

2.4. Mental state evaluation

My mental state was periodically evaluated by HuPoTest in view to estimate my own HMF [3] as permanent background component. HuPoTest is a mental test and training procedure as well, progressively developed by continuous research work over 40 years [3].

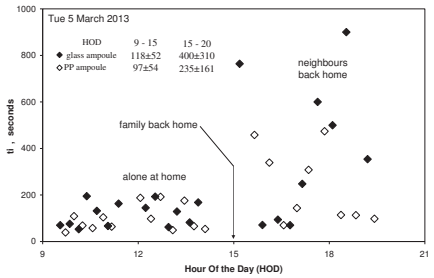

Figure 3.

Figure 3 shows typical results of ti obtained in a working day with one DTA on PET disk.

3. Conclusions

1. HMF interacts practically with any composite material, but plays a more important driving potential if exists a strong coupling between HFM (source) and tested specimen (target).

   Highly oriented materials as cold rolled sheets (PET), uniaxially cold drawn yarns (fishing line) and steady convection flow were proved as good conductive materials/antenna for HMF. PCB disk as support for DTA has also a composite structure, but randomly oriented and the effect of HMF on water freezing process vanishes, so it was possible to estimate the structural parameters.

2. The HMF of an agitated crowd of people can inhibit the water freezing, while a steady mental state allows a rapid freezing process. This made the important difference between the effect of commuter flow in the morning going to work resulting in low ti values and the commuter flow after work characterized by agitated HMF and great ti values. That difference appears to be important so as much the flow in the morning is considerably greater.
3. Homoeopathy practice and Mpemba effect [4] may be substantiated by HMF interaction on water.
4. Simultaneously freezing specimens mutually interact.
5. HMF acts as other fields, i.e. its effect vanishes with distance between the source and target.

References

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