Effects of T-Consciousness Fields on Brain Mapping Using Quantitative Electroencephalogram (QEEG)

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INTRODUCTION

Quantitative Electroencephalography (QEEG) is a non-invasive method to study brain activity, measuring the synchronization of various brain networks. Examines five frequency bands: delta, theta, alpha, beta, and gamma. Converts EEG into a clearer format, utilizing computerized mathematical algorithms for linear EEG waveforms (Nuwer, 1997).

T-Consciousness Fields: In the 1980s, Mohammad Ali Taheri introduced Taheri Consciousness Fields (TCFs) as hypothetical non-material and non-energy fields, as one of the fundamental elements in the universe, distinct from matter and energy, derived from the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN). TCFs stand out from other theories due to their practical application, which extends to both living and non-living entities (Taheri$_1$, 2013).

Brain and mind communication: According to Taheri's theory, receptors in the brain cortex function like antennas, receiving messages from the mind and translating them into chemical and electrical signals. Mental receptors receive information, and Supra-mental receptors receive inspiration. The center of influence of TCFs on the brain is through supra-mental receptors (Taheri$_2$, 2011).

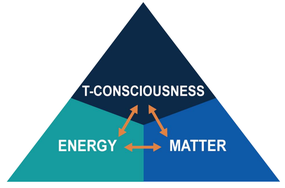

Figure 1. The relationship between T-Consciousness, matter, and energy in the theory of T-consciousness according to Taheri.

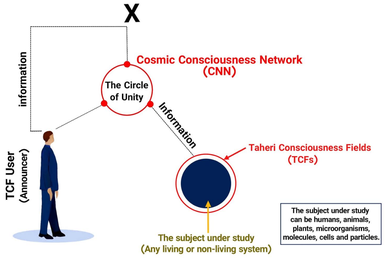

Figure 2. Schematic picture of the application of T- Consciousness Fields (TCFs).

OBJECTIVE

This study aims to investigate whether the T-Consciousness Fields 1 and 3 exhibit any effect on brain mapping using QEEG.

METHOD

Sample specification: 36 Faradarmangars (20 females/16 males), aged 20-70 were selected.

QEEG recorded brainwave activities 3 minutes in each of the following conditions

1) Control condition: with eyes closed without the influence of TCFs

2) Experimental condition 1: with eyes closed under the influence of TCF 1

3) Experimental condition 2: with eyes closed under the influence of TCF 3

Statistical analysis: Neurogide software was used to analyze recordings, converting the data into a Zscore Relative Power table. A paired T-Test analysis was conducted using SPSS software, with a significance level set at P<0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

T-Consciousness Field 1

- Greater changes were observed in the right hemisphere.
- The Midline Frontal Cortex (Fz) presented no change.
- The decrease in fast brain waves in F8, T6, and P4 suggests the suppression of the Central Executive Network (CEN) during exposure to TCF1.
- The increase in alpha waves in Pz, T6, O1, and O2 suggests inhibition of the Default Mode Network (DMN).
- FP1 and FP2 in the Prefrontal Cortex are linked to attention, emotional cognitive capacity, social interactions, and emotional regulation, exhibiting notable changes under TCF1.

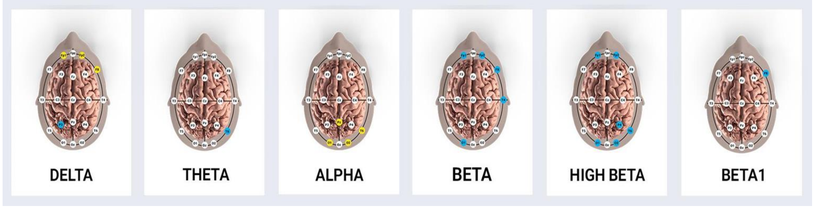

Figure 3. The changes observed in brainwaves under TCF1 are displayed across the 19 electrode regions. The colour yellow represents an increase, while blue represents a decrease in waves.

T-Consciousness Field 3

- Changes were observed in 7 regions: O1, in the left hemisphere's visual cortex, is associated with visual message processing, dreaming, and Procedural memory, T6 with emotional perception and is linked to the amygdala and T5 is related to verbal comprehension and reading text.
- No changes were observed in Alpha and High Beta waves.

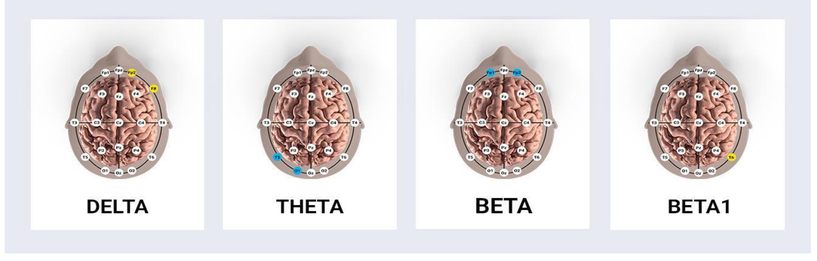

Figure 4: The changes observed in brainwaves under TCF3 are displayed across the 19 electrode regions. The colour yellow represents an increase, while blue represents a decrease in waves.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (CONT.)

Waves		Regions	TCF 1	Regions	TCF 3
Slow waves	Delta	Fp1, Fp2, F8, P3	↑ ↓	Fp2, F8	↑
	Theta	T6	↓	T5, O1	↓
	Alpha	T6, O1, O2, Pz	↑		
Fast waves	Beta	Fp1, Fp2, O1, F8, T4	↓	Fp1, Fp2	↓
	High Beta	Fp1, Fp2, T6, O1, O2, P4	↓		
	Beta1	F8	↓	T6	↑

Table 1: The table above compares the changes in brain waves under the influence of TCF 1 and 3.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- TCFs 1 and 3 led to changes in both fast and slow brainwaves in different ways, with more distinct changes observed under TCF 1.
- Based on the changes observed in experimental conditions, compared to the control condition, one can deduce that hypothetical TCFs not only exist but also have the potential to influence brainwaves.
- Further studies are recommended to clarify the mechanism and extent of favourable effects of TCFs on brain waves.

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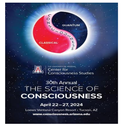

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