The Effect of T-Consciousness Fields on the Modulation of Random Number Distributions and Monte Carlo Simulations

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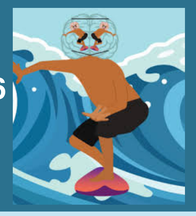
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POSTER ID: 621

The Science of Consciousness 2026

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Introduction

Over the past decade, T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs) have been investigated for their potential effects on physical, chemical, and biological systems [1-3]. Introduced by Mohammad Ali Taheri in 1978, TCFs are theorized as not energy-based, non-material subsets of the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN) that may exert informational influences on system behavior. However, their potential effects on computational systems, particularly Random Number Generators (RNGs) and Monte Carlo simulations [4-5], have not previously been examined.

This study investigated whether TCF1 (Faradarmani®) and combined TCF1+TCF2 could measurably influence computational outputs.

Phase I evaluated RNG outputs across eight configurations which were varied by hardware, operating system and programming language. **Phase II** used the most responsive configuration (Desktop, Linux and C++) to examine TCF effects on 1D, 2D, and 3D Monte Carlo simulations.

The effects of TCFs begin when a connection to the CCN is initiated through a Faradarmangar (announcer). By applying each TCF, specific information transmits to the subject under study.

The samples used in this study were exposed to two types of TCFs, in accordance with the Sciencefact protocols described on the Cosmointel® website (www.cosmointel.com).

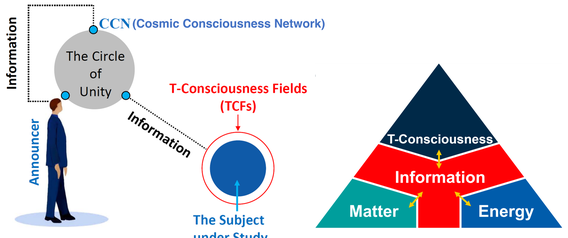


Figure 1. Schematics of applying T-Consciousness Fields (TCFs)

Figure 2. The relationship between T-Consciousness, Information, matter and energy

Design of Experiment

Selection of TCF Type

- **TCF1** → To optimize subjects under test (SUTs) based on the laws of global ecosystem
- **TCF2** → To remove random errors (statistical noise cancellation) in SUTs

Phase I — Random Number Generation

- Eight different system configurations
- 10 sets of 10,000 random numbers between [0,1] per condition and configuration
- Conditions: Control, TCF1 (Sample 1) and TCF1+TCF2 (Sample 2)
- Output distribution parameters: Mean, Median and Shannon entropy
- The most responsive configuration → Desktop, Linux and C++

Table 1. Eight computing configurations

	Linux Fortran	Linux C++	Windows Fortran	Windows C++
Desktop (D)	1	2	3	4
Laptop (LP)	5	6	7	8

The Most Susceptible Config.

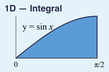
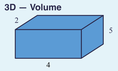
Phase II — Monte Carlo Simulations

- Using the most responsive configuration of Phase I
- Evaluating TCFs effects, meanwhile increasing computational dimensionality: 1D Integral → 2D Area → 3D Volume
- Analyzing output distribution parameters: Deviation from analytical solutions and Shannon entropy

Design of Experiment

Sampling (Phase II):
10,000 samples per run → 100 Consecutive calculation iterations → Three Cases for Control, TCF1 and TCF1+TCF2 → Seed randomized by the program in Desktop, Linux and C++ configuration.

Table 2. Three problems with known analytical answers

	1D — Integral	2D — Area	3D — Volume
Dimension			
Variable Ranges	$x \in [0, \pi/2]$	$l \in [0, 4]$, $w \in [0, 2]$	$l \in [0, 4]$, $w \in [0, 2]$, $d \in [0,5]$
Analytical Values	$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \, dx = 1$	Area = $w \times l = 8$	Volume = $l \times w \times d = 40$

Results (RNG)

Phase I: The Effect of TCFs on the Modulation of Random Number Distributions

1. Desktop: Consistent directional trends

- Mean and median generally shifted below 0.5 under both TCF exposure conditions, except LF in Sample 2
- Shannon entropy generally decreased, except WC in Sample 2

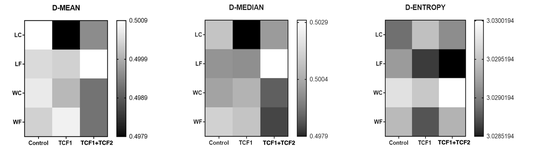


Figure 3. The heatmaps of mean, median and entropy values, data obtained from Desktop (D) system in Control, Sample 1 and Sample 2. WF, LF, WC, and LC denote Windows-Fortran, Linux-Fortran, Windows-C++, and Linux-C++, respectively

2. Laptop: Weaker and less consistent response

- Sample 1 → Decrease of mean values, while no significant change in median values
- Sample 2 → No consistent trend in the mean or median values
- Overall increase in Shannon entropy, contrasting with the Desktop system

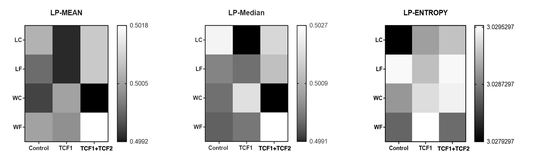


Figure 4. The heatmaps of mean, median and entropy values, data obtained from Laptop (L) system in Control, Sample 1 and Sample 2. WF, LF, WC, and LC denote Windows-Fortran, Linux-Fortran, Windows-C++, and Linux-C++, respectively

3. The most susceptible system configuration to TCFs exposure: Desktop, Linux and C++

- Showed a more consistent response to TCFs exposure than the laptop system
- Selected for Phase II (Monte Carlo simulations)

Results (1D)

Phase II: The Effect of TCFs on Monte Carlo Computations

1. 1D Monte Carlo Computations — Integral

- Calculated values: ~2% increase in values near the analytical solution for Sample 1
- Shannon entropy: ~3% higher in both TCF-treated samples than the Control
- Mean uncertainty: non-significant (ns); the range of uncertainty was narrower in both Samples 1 and 2 than in the Control

Results (1D)

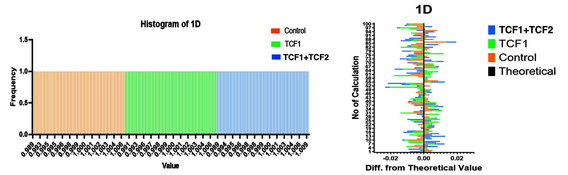


Figure 5. (Left) Histogram of all the generated values in one-dimensional calculations. (Right) Drift from the analytical value over 100 calculation runs

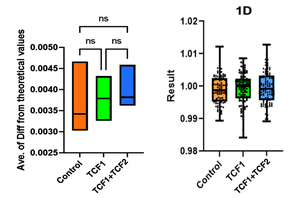


Figure 6. (Left) Average computational uncertainty across three repetitions for Sample 1, 2 and Control, ns: non-significant. (Right) Box plot analysis of the generated values

Table 3. Descriptive statistics for 1D-Integral calculations, over 100 runs. Hits denotes the number of counts in the 2 nearest bins to the analytical value

	Control	TCF1	TCF1+TCF2
Mean	0.999	0.999	1.000
SD	0.004	0.005	0.005
Median	0.999	1.000	0.999
Range	0.023	0.024	0.024
Entropy	2.16	2.22	2.22
Hits	46%	48%	45%

Results (2D)

2. 2D Monte Carlo Computations — Surface

- Calculated values: Sample 2 and Control differed by at least 9% relative to Sample 1
- Shannon entropy: Higher in both TCF-treated Samples than Control, Sample 2 was approximately 2% higher

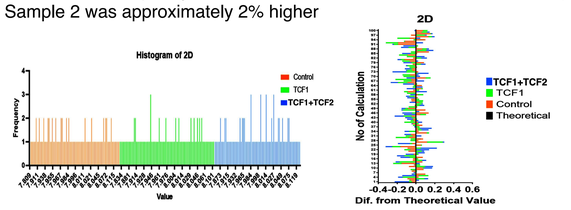


Figure 7. (Left) Histogram of all the generated values in two-dimensional calculations. (Right) Drift from the analytical value over 100 calculation runs

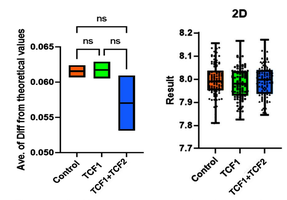


Figure 8. (Left) Average computational uncertainty across three repetitions for Sample 1, 2 and Control, ns: non-significant. (Right) Box plot of all the generated values

Table 4. Descriptive statistics for 2D-Surface calculations, over 100 runs. Hits denotes the number of counts in the 2 nearest bins to the analytical value

	Control	TCF1	TCF1+TCF2
Mean	7.995	7.981	7.993
SD	0.070	0.067	0.069
Median	7.991	7.980	7.999
Range	0.346	0.339	0.323
Entropy	2.52	2.54	2.57
Hits	37%	27%	38%

Results (3D)

3. 3D Monte Carlo Computations — Volume

- Computational uncertainty: Significantly reduced by ~12% under TCF2 exposure ($P < 0.05$)
- Convergence: ~4% increase in values near the analytical solution
- Shannon entropy: ~10% lower in Sample 2 than Control
- The strongest response: TCFs influences were more pronounced in 3D than in 1D or 2D calculations

Results (3D)

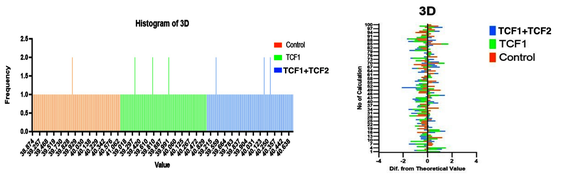


Figure 9. (Left) Histogram of all the generated values in three-dimensional calculations. (Right) Drift from the analytical value over 100 calculation runs

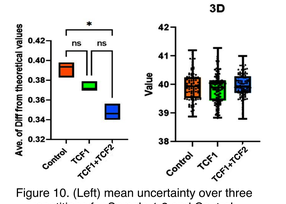


Figure 10. (Left) mean uncertainty over three repetitions for Sample 1,2 and Control, ns: non-significant, * $P < 0.05$. (Right) Box plot analysis of the generated values

Table 5. Descriptive statistics for 3D-Volume calculations, over 100 runs. Hits denotes the number of counts in the 2 nearest bins to the analytical value

	Control	TCF1	TCF1+TCF2
Mean	39.940	39.873	39.977
SD	0.497	0.508	0.409
Median	39.935	39.907	39.931
Range	2.325	2.449	2.191
Entropy	2.31	2.27	2.07
Hits	49%	48%	53%

Conclusion

- In This work, the effects of TCFs on the output of computational environments, such as **random number generator (RNG) and Monte Carlo simulations**, were investigated.
- Upon the exposure of system environments to TCF1 and TCF1+TCF2, **relevant changes were observed in the output distribution parameters**, Shannon entropy, and computational uncertainty.
- **TCF fingerprints became more evident as computational complexity and uncertainty in the system increased.** In Phase I RNG results showed observable trends; however, the Control and Sample data distributions were not statistically different. In Phase II, the effects of TCFs became progressively clearer with increasing computational dimensions from 1D to 3D in Monte Carlo simulations.
- **The strongest response occurred in 3D calculations.** The Combined exposure of samples to TCF1+TCF2 significantly reduced computational uncertainty ($P < 0.05$), decreased Shannon entropy by approximately 10%, and shifted calculated values toward the analytical solution.
- **Overall, the findings support an association between TCFs exposure and measurable changes in stochastic computational outputs,** with the clearest effects occurring when computational uncertainty increases.
- **Future work:** Investigating output reproducibility with larger datasets and specialized Monte Carlo environments, including Geant4 and MCNP, as well as exploring potential applications in more complex computational systems.

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