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SIGNAL BEYOND

Anomalous Communication: A Breakthrough Testing Methodology Using AI

POSTER 788

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Signal Beyond · exploratory pilot · October 2026

What anomalous information is

Anomalous information is accurate, specific information arrived at through non-ordinary means. Reports of it are old and cross cultural, from ancient oracles to nineteenth century mediumship. The phenomenon has been studied formally since the Society for Psychical Research was founded in 1882, with William James amongst its early investigators.

The claim, and the evidence so far

Such information is purported to be received by some practicing mediums, who report specific details about deceased people they never knew. Earlier blinded studies have produced encouraging differences between target and control material, but methods vary and replication remains important.

What Signal Beyond asks

We hypothesise that some mediums can provide accurate information about deceased loved ones through anomalous means. The prediction is specific: a medium's own statements will receive more correct endorsements than matched AI foils. We examine it in an exploratory pilot study where medium and sitter are fully blinded to each other until scoring of medium statements against AI foil statements is complete.

A white crow

One white crow, William James wrote, is enough to upset the rule that all crows are black. He found his in Leonora Piper, a medium studied for decades. The medium whose data is shown below was chosen in advance on credentials: a professional of over thirty years, certified through Mark Ireland's certification program and by the Forever Family Foundation.

Why it matters

If accurate information about a person the medium never knew can reach them under these conditions, the question stops being whether the effect is real and becomes what could produce it, which bears directly on how consciousness is understood.

How the test works, with each stage sealed from the next

1 · ONE INITIAL — The medium is given a single letter. No name, no photograph, nothing else. Medium and sitter do not meet, and neither learns who the other is, until after the scoring is done.

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2 · SILENT READING — The medium records alone: no sitter, no proxy, no feedback of any kind. AI transcribes the recording.

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3 · AI EXTRACTION — A language model is told: "Extract only what was actually said. Preserve uncertainty and scope. Create one clear, scoreable claim per item. Do not infer or embellish." Up to 25 claims. The medium reviews them, may edit, and may add up to five more.

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4 · MATCHED FOILS — A second model is told: "Create one equally specific, natural control per claim. Preserve the same referent, actor, scope, timeframe, and certainty."

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5 · BLIND SCORING — Sitters are told in advance that half the statements come from the reading and half were written by AI. They judge each one without knowing which is which: correct, incorrect, or not sure.

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6 · THE READING — Only then do medium and sitter meet on Zoom for a normal mediumship reading.

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7 · FOLLOW-UP — After the Zoom the sitter logs in again and records, in their own words, anything exceptional that came through on the call, and anything else they want us to know.

The medium confirms the claims before any foil exists. The foils are written before the sitter sees anything. Nothing downstream can influence anything upstream. Audio, transcript, statements, foils and every judgement are retained and timestamped. The follow-up report is collected after scoring closes and contributes nothing to the figures shown here.

1 — **medium** — twelve readings

295 — **statement pairs** — each claim against a matched foil

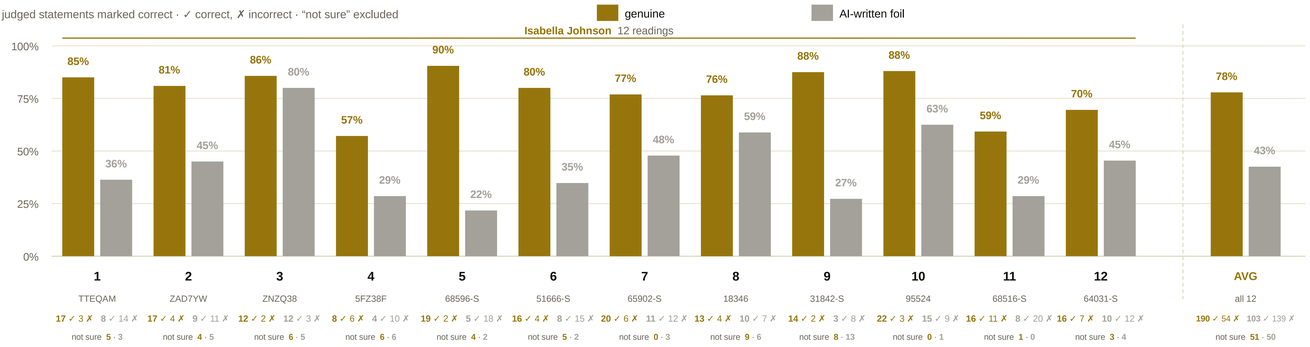
78% — **of the medium's statements** — were marked correct

43% — **of AI-written foils** — were marked correct

~17% — **answered "not sure"** — 17% of real statements, 17% of foils

Every reading, genuine statements against their foils

percent of judged statements marked correct · ✓ correct, ✗ incorrect · "not sure" excluded



What the sitter sees

Statements are shown one at a time for scoring, in random order. The first three pairs are from session 51666-S.

The communicator is a male, the sitter's son.		✓
The communicator is a male, the sitter's brother.		✗
He passed in his 20s, with a maximum age of early 30s.		✓
He lived a long life and passed in his late 70s.		✗
He was away from home when he passed.		✓
He was at home when he passed.		✗
She lived in the same location for a long time.	64031-S	✓
She moved around and lived in many different places over the years.		✓

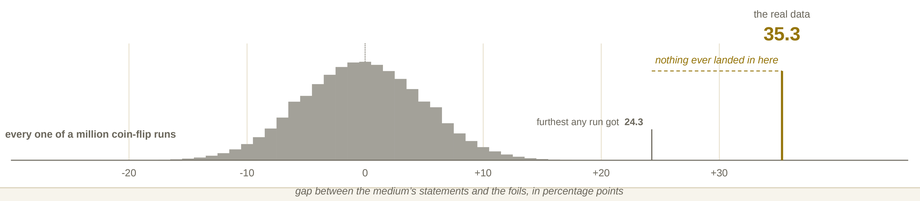
The last pair failed. Neither statement says when, so a long life makes both of them true. Pairs like this are reported, not discarded.

Specific claims from other readings

She weighed around 140, not heavy but not super thin	68596-S	✓
She was quite heavy-set and struggled with her weight		✗
Something about a work shirt, like a polo or Ralph Lauren-style shirt.	TTEQAM	✓
A uniform, dark navy or black, with a badge or insignia, like security or law enforcement.		✗
He liked to drive, which felt therapeutic for him. He showed me processing things during this.	95524	✓
He liked to walk long distances, which felt therapeutic for him. He showed me clearing his mind during this.		✗

Testing against chance

A permutation test, run inside each pair. For every statement and its matched foil we flipped a coin to decide which one counted as the medium's, then measured the gap again. One million times. Every pair takes part, including the ones the sitter marked the same way twice.



gap between the medium's statements and the foils, in percentage points

The result in short

35.3 — points separating the medium from the foils, 95% CI 27 to 45

109 to 32 — when the sitter split a pair, it went to the medium

12 of 12 — readings pointed the same way

Within-pair permutation, one million runs $P < 1 \times 10^{-6}$

Exact paired test on the 141 split pairs $P = 5 \times 10^{-11}$

Sign test across readings, two tailed $P = 0.0005$

Effect size, odds within readings (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel) **4.9, 95% CI 3.3 to 7.3**

What this design changes

Earlier Windbridge, University of Arizona, University of Virginia, and Tressoldi studies established important safeguards for mediumship research, including blinding, anonymous target and control comparisons, and sitter ratings of individual statements as well as whole readings. Signal Beyond builds on that foundation by making the control comparison more granular and auditable:

- **The control.** Elsewhere the comparison material comes from a reading meant for somebody else, whether it is scored whole or statement by statement. Here each statement has its own counterpart, matched for content and style, providing a highly plausible alternative. The control is thus embedded within the task.
- **The machinery.** A medium records their reading into a browser, models transcribe and pull out the claims, counterparts are written to match, and a sitter anywhere in the world scores them. The result is a pipeline for continual testing, and a record already in a form that can be searched for patterns.
- **An auditable record.** Everything is kept as it was made: the audio, the transcript, every statement and counterpart, every judgement and every comment. The study can be re-analysed by anyone, or asked an entirely different question years from now.
- **What that makes possible.** Scoring claim by claim shows where the effect sits, not only whether it is there. A reading that went wrong can be told apart from one the sitter could not judge.

Beyond correct and incorrect

The sitter follow-up

Once the sitter has had a deeper conversation with the medium during the Zoom, they can discover more evidential information that they may have missed during the test portion. The follow-up questionnaire provides an opportunity for them to add to the qualitative data aspect of the experiment. It does not change the scores.

How much work a claim does

Correct, incorrect and not sure is the top layer. Statements can also be coded for what kind of claim they are: a name, a date, an object, a place, an event, as against a description that would fit most people. A hit on a highly specific statement is not the same as a hit on a statement like "he was kind". Foils are matched for topic, generality, specificity and style, so the same coding applies to both sides. That lets us ask whether sitters pick out the specific genuine claims in particular, which is where real information should show up most.

What the comments contain

Sitters explain their choices. Those explanations can be sorted by kind: corroborated by someone else, partly right, too vague to call, emotionally resonant, plainly wrong. The disconfirming ones are kept too.

Conclusions

At least one medium can obtain accurate, specific information about a deceased person the medium never knew, under conditions where nothing reached the medium but a single initial. Across twelve readings, statements drawn from the medium's own transcript were endorsed as correct nearly twice as often as matched AI alternatives, 78% against 43%. No reshuffling of the labels in a million attempts came close, and all twelve readings pointed the same way.

This is an exploratory pilot study. What it establishes is that the method works: a reading can be recorded, extracted, matched and scored entirely through a web based interface, which means we can move forward using AI as a collaborator.

While extraction of statements and foils allows for accurate and precise scoring, it leaves out some of the qualitative data. The Zoom reading and the sitter feedback that follows allow us to carefully assess many aspects of mediumship readings, and the types of anomalous information transfer that can happen during them.

Where this goes next

This was an exploratory pilot study, and we are now moving into the full study. We are currently evaluating a larger group of vetted mediums for inclusion. Our long-term goal is to develop a research pipeline that scientists, mediums, and sitters can use to generate a substantial body of high-quality scientific data, while also giving more people access to meaningful and potentially healing readings from highly skilled mediums.

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In memory of David Bucci and Brandon Ireland