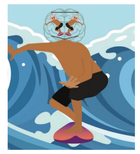
Empirical Investigation of T-Consciousness Fields and Their Effects on Biological Wound Healing

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Abstract

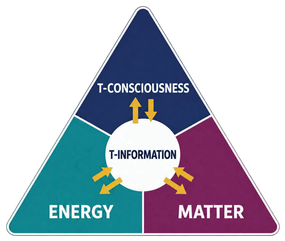
Consciousness remains without a unified scientific definition. Mohammad Ali Taheri's T-consciousness framework proposes a nonphysical constituent of the universe, distinct from matter and energy, and T-consciousness fields (TCFs) within a Cosmic Consciousness Network. This study examined repair-related outcomes associated with water exposed to two proposed fields: Faradarmani Consciousness Field (FCF, or TCF1) and T-Consciousness Charge Field (TCCF).

In the animal model, C57BL/6 mice were randomly assigned to control or TCCF groups after standardized skin wounds. Control wounds received sterile distilled water and treatment wounds received TCCF-exposed water for 14 days. Imaging tracked wound dimensions, and histology assessed tissue repair. In vitro, endometrial stem-cell scratch assays compared untreated controls, water controls, FCF-treated water and TCCF-treated water at 0, 6, 12 and 24 hours.

At day 14, mean wound diameter was 3.8 mm with TCCF versus 5.7 mm in controls, approximately 33% smaller. Diameter reduction from baseline was approximately 56% versus 34%. Histology indicated more mature collagen and epidermal restoration in treated wounds. At 6 hours, the remaining cell-free area was 31.5% with TCCF versus 45.6% in untreated controls. At 24 hours, initial-gap closure calculated from plotted mean areas was 57.7% with TCCF, 49.3% with FCF, 43.5% with water control and 37.1% with untreated control.

These findings associate TCF-treated water, particularly TCCF, with improved repair-related outcomes in experimental models. They do not directly measure the proposed fields or establish a nonphysical mechanism. Independent replication and studies distinguishing migration from proliferation, with molecular analyses, are needed to clarify these associations and their potential relevance to wound repair.

Background: the proposed framework



Matter, energy and T-consciousness

The triangle presents Taheri's proposed three constituents of the universe. Matter and energy occupy the lower corners, and T-consciousness the upper corner. Information appears at the center.

Within this framework, T-consciousness is distinct from matter and energy and is proposed as the origin of information. The diagram represents a theoretical premise.

T-consciousness fields (TCFs)

TCFs are proposed nonmaterial, nonenergetic fields within the Cosmic Consciousness Network (CCN), each with a distinct function. In the framework, a practitioner's brief attention initiates a connection called Etesal. The framework attributes subsequent information transfer and changes in the subject to the fields.

Premise and experimental approach

If TCF-associated information can change a biological system, its effects should be testable through reproducible measurements. Here, water serves as the proposed intermediary and treated-water groups are compared with controls. The studies measure repair outcomes, rather than the fields themselves.

FCF: Faradarmani Consciousness Field
TCCF: T-Consciousness Charge Field

In vitro: scratch-gap closure

Hypothesis

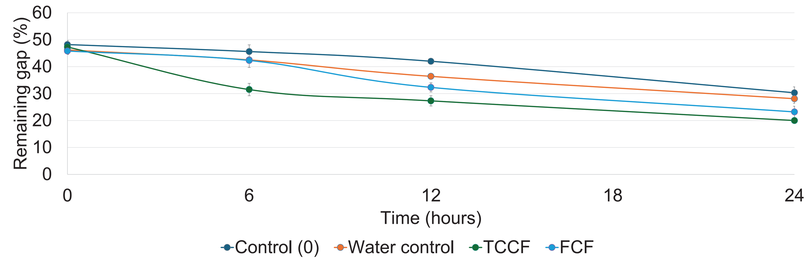
FCF- and TCCF-treated water may enhance scratch-gap closure in endometrial stem-cell cultures compared with controls.

Methods

5 × 10^4 EnSCs/well in 24-well plates. Four groups: Control (0), untreated-water control, FCF and TCCF. Double-blinded, with at least three replicates. A sterile pipette tip created a central scratch. Imaging at 0, 6, 12 and 24 h quantified cell-free area using ImageJ v1.54f.

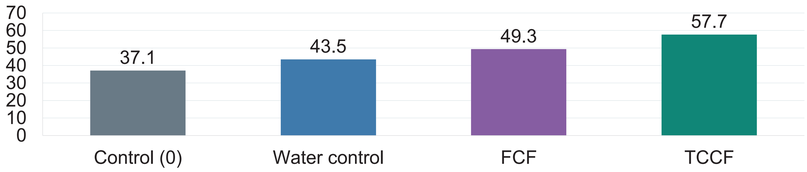
Results

Remaining cell-free area (% of analyzed field), means



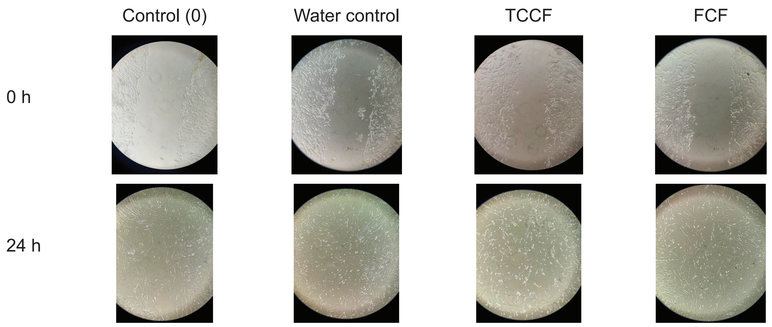
At 6 h: 31.5% remaining gap with TCCF versus 45.6% in Control (0).
At 24 h: 20.0% versus 30.3%.

Initial-gap closure at 24 h (%)



Calculated from plotted mean areas: 100 × (A_0 − A_{24}) / A_0.

Representative scratch-assay images



Interpretation: both fields showed greater closure than controls, with the largest response under TCCF. Scratch closure can reflect both cell migration and proliferation.

In vivo: wound repair

Hypothesis

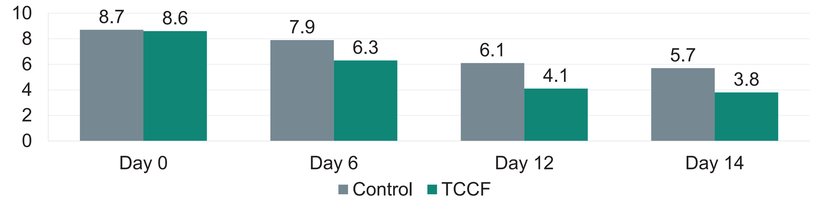
TCCF-treated water may improve skin wound repair in mice compared with untreated sterile water.

Methods

Ten C57BL/6 mice, randomized (n = 5/group), received an 8-mm full-thickness wound. Topical water spray: ≈100 µL, three times daily, 4 h apart for 14 days. Photographs every 2 days tracked wound dimensions. Day-14 H&E staining assessed skin.

Results

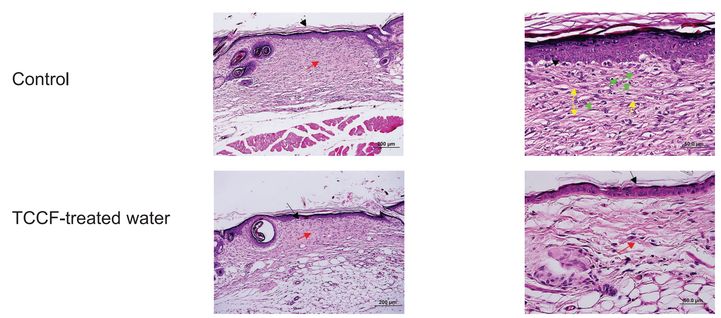
Mean wound diameter (mm)



Day 14: 3.8 vs 5.7 mm (≈33% smaller with TCCF).

Baseline reduction: ≈56% TCCF vs ≈34% control. Reported $p < 0.0001$ at days 6, 12 and 14. Day 0: $p = 0.8781$.

Skin histology at day 14 (H&E)



Control: residual granulation tissue and mild inflammation.
TCCF: more mature collagen and epidermal restoration, with new hair follicles reported.
One treated case retained an incomplete epidermal–dermal boundary.

Conclusions & Perspective

TCF-treated water was associated with improved repair-related outcomes in both models. TCCF showed the greatest scratch-gap closure, while treated mouse wounds had smaller diameters and more mature tissue organization, suggesting a potential role for TCCF in enhancing wound healing.

These findings support further investigation of TCF-associated effects on cellular repair and their underlying molecular mechanisms. Clarifying these mechanisms could help guide more targeted applications of TCFs in wound healing.