Telepathic communication Wave Function Collapse

ABSTRACT:

Background
John von Neumann's hypothesized that human observation had an influence on the outcome of measurement. His hypothesis of wave function collapse (WFC) is the primary mechanism for the inclusion of observer influence. This observer influence of WFC is explored as a primary potential mechanism for non-local information transfer between brain to brain communication via single photon.

Aims
The principal aim is to ascertain the collapse mechanism associated with an isolated subject receiving photon stimulation and who is under the mental influence of a second subject at a distant location establishing a relationship between unit of quanta and mental energy. A secondary aim is to explore how the concept of energy and force can be expanded through this relationship within the framework of brain to brain communication.

Method
Our methodology is to philosophically reduce observation and measurement to the smallest constituents that can be analyzed. The result is an experimental set up that allows for the measurement of a single photon received by the human eye. The experiment was extended to include two human subjects in order to explore the coupling between a single photon and mental energy via distant mental intention. The appropriate method of measuring this effect was determined via p-value calculation.

Results
Presented results included photon pulse length stimulation of 100 ms and 10 ms.
The most significant p-value within the data sample of 100 ms photon pulse length rendered a result of a p value = 0.006 and was located within the Oz brain region. The data of 10 ms pulse length rendered a significant p-value of 0.01 found for the O1 channel which is exactly the photon stimulus presentation region for single photon perception at 150–170 ms, thus reinforcing the present hypothesis of brain to brain connectivity via a single quanta, and further demonstrating the necessity of expanding our current concept of energy to one that pertains to thought, or mental energy.

Conclusions
In conclusion, the collapse mechanism is associated to the effect of remote mental influence upon subject receiving the photon stimulation. This effect is shown to be positively significant, and constitutes a primary unit effect for the investigation of the dynamics of information transfer at a distance between subjects demonstrating that there exists an energy, yet un-named, which is at work within this information transfer. This energy constitutes an extension to our current definition and poses a challenge to the present state of science.

Keywords

John von Neumann, p-values, Wave function collapse, Brain to brain communication, Non-local information

Published Work:

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