Thought Intervention through Biofield Changing Metal Powder Characteristics Experiments on Powder Characterisation at a PM Plant

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Abstract. In earlier papers the effect of Mr. Trivedi's thought intervention through biofield in his physical presence on the atomic, crystalline and particle characteristics of first series of transition metal powders, group four metals and carbon allotropes are discussed. In the present paper we demonstrate this unusual effect on sieve size distribution, apparent density and flow of several metal powders under PM plant conditions.

Keywords: Biofield, Sieve analysis, Apparent density, Metal powders, Particle size.

1 Introduction

Biofield is a cumulative effect exerted by human body on the surroundings. It is known that electrical currents along with their associated magnetic fields arepresent in the bodies that are complex and dynamic. These are associated with dynamical processes such as heart and brain function, blood and lymph flow, ion transport across cell membranes, and many other biologic processes on many different scales [1]. One possible influence of biofield phenomena is that they may act directly on molecular structures, changing the conformation of molecules in functionally significant ways. Another influence is that they may transfer bio-information carried by very small energy signals interacting directly with the energy fields of life, which is more recently known as the biofield [1].

Biofield transmitted by Mr. Trivedi through his thought intervention has transformed the characteristics of various living and non-living materials. The details of several scientific investigations and the results in the form of original data are reported elsewhere [2- 5].

The present paper reports the changes in the characteristics of several metal powders after exposure to the thought intervention of Mr. Trivedi thorough biofield both in his physical presence as well as from a long distance.

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2 Experimental

The experiments conducted were of two types. The first sets of experiments are performed by thought intervention of Mr. Trivedi in his physical presence on Hoganas PASI60 iron and PP. Patelcopper powders after which these are characterised. This experiment is termed as 'Thought intervention in physical presence'. In the second set of experiments the powders are at first characterised for sieve analysis, flow and apparent density (control samples). These are then kept on a table and Mr. Trivedi who was at about 100 Km distance are treated by 'Long distance thought intervention'.

3 Results

The weights of various sieve fractions in both the control and treated (subjected to the thought intervention of Mr. Trivedi) powders are given in table 1.

It can be noticed that after treatment some sieve fractions decreased in weight while some others showed increase. The coarse sieve fraction above 152μm decreased by 10.71% in P iron powder and 100% in P copper powder. The corresponding values for L powders are respectively 54.26 and 100%. Other sieve fractions showed moderate increase and decrease.

Table 1. Comparison of sieve fractions in metallic powders treated by thought intervention in physical presence [P] as well as by long distance [L]

Powder	Mesh	Range in micrometers	Weight% control Wc	Weight% treated Wt	Percent Change 100 (wt-wc)/wc
P Iron powder	100+	152+	2.40	2.14	-10.71
	150	152-104	14.35	21.79	51.82
	200	104-76	24.00	29.69	23.72
	300	76-53	25.05	24.64	-1.63
	350	53-44	6.70	4.64	-30.70
	350-	44-	27.50	17.09	-37.85
P Copper powder	100+	152+	0.14	0.30	117.41
	150	152-104	5.99	9.98	66.56
	200	104-76	25.38	26.36	3.86
	300	76-53	27.63	29.95	8.43
	350	53-44	7.79	8.41	7.96
	350-	44-	33.07	24.99	-24.44

Table 1. (*continued*)

L Iron powder	100+	152+	6.88	3.15	-54.26
	150	152-104	18.74	17.42	-7.06
	200	104-76	25.63	24.38	-4.88
	300	76-53	23.12	22.40	-3.11
	350	53-44	9.30	7.72	-16.96
	350-	44-	16.33	24.94	52.69
L Copper powder	100+	152+	0.15	0.00	-100.00
	150	152-104	8.37	8.47	1.23
	200	104-76	27.84	29.67	6.58
	300	76-53	23.99	24.28	1.23
	350	53-44	8.62	7.03	-18.42
	350-	44-	31.03	30.54	-1.58

Table 2. Flow and apparent density of metallic powders treated by thought intervention in physical presence [P] as well as by long distance [L]

Powder	Flow control g/s	Flow treated g/s	Percent change	Apparent density control g/cc	Apparent density treated g/cc	Percent change
P Iron powder	8.33	6.25	-24.97	3.19	3.31	3.76
P Copper powder	7.14	6.25	-12.47	3.27	3.26	-0.31
L Iron powder	11.02	10.69	-2.99	3.15	3.2	1.59
L Copper powder	9.43	9.48	0.53	3.22	3.28	1.9

The bulk properties such as apparent density and flow of the three types of powders are given in table 2. The flows of iron and copper P powders have decreased by 24.97 and 12.47% respectively which correlate with decrease in percent of coarse sieve fraction. The corresponding values for L powders are respectively 2.99% and an increase by 0.53%. Apparent density has increased by 3.76% for P iron powder, while P copper powders showed a negligible decrease of 0.31%. The corresponding values for L powders are respectively an increase by 1.59 and 1.9%.

Table 3 shows a comparison of characteristics for both powders. The data for iron powder shows that the long distance thought intervention seems to be more effective in reducing almost all the coarse sieve fractions thus contributing to an increase in finest fraction by 52.69%. Physical presence seems to be more effective in reducing the fine fractions as well as reducing the flow.

Table 3. Comparison of powder characteristics between treated powders P (thought intervention by physical presence) and L (powders treated by long distance thought intervention)

Powder	Range in micrometers	difference in weight % 100*(wt-wc)/wc		Change in flow %		Change in apparent density %	
		P	L	P	L	P	L
Iron powder Hoganas PASI60	152+	-10.71	-54.26	24.97	2.99	3.76	1.59
	152-104	51.82	-7.06				
	104-76	23.72	-4.88				
	76-53	-1.63	-3.11				
	53-44	-30.70	-16.96				
	44-	-37.85	52.69				
Copper powder PP Patel	152+	117.41	-100.00	12.47	0.53	0.31	1.9
	152-104	66.56	1.23				
	104-76	3.86	6.58				
	76-53	8.43	1.23				
	53-44	7.96	-18.42				
	44-	-24.44	-1.58				

The data for copper powder shows that the long distance thought intervention seems to be more effective in reducing almost all the sieve fractions except in the middle ranges, as opposed to thought intervention in physical presence which has increased the sieve fractions. Physical presence seems to be more effective in decreasing the flow.

4 Discussion

The results of the present experiments confirm our hypothesis presented in an earlier paper on transition metal powders where it was reported that d_{50} and d_{99} particle sizes as well as crystallite sizes showed significant increases and decrease [3] indicating that the thought intervention had caused deformation and fracture as if the powders have been subjected to high energy milling. The reason for this is likely to be the change in lattice parameters of the unit cell which in turn changed the crystallite size and density [3]. Thus, the computed weight and effective nuclear charge of the atom varied leading to the speculation that the thought intervention acts on the nucleus through some reversible weak interaction of larger cross section causing changes in the proton to neutron ratios. Hence it is reasonable to suppose that the effect would have been felt by all the atoms, and hence the unit cell and single crystal grain. Therefore the stresses generated in turn can cause deformation or fracture of the weak interfaces in crystallites as well as in particles. How the processes that are known to occur under external pressure and heat readily take place with a mere thought is a challenge for the materials scientists. Perhaps we are not able to perceive some unknown subtle energy which can be mobilised with least expense. Mr. Trivedi is currently in USA and is willing to help in keen researchers by conducting experiments through intervention in their presence.

5 Conclusions

1. Mr. Trivedi's thought intervention through biofield both in physical presence as well as by long distance has substantially changed the sieve fractions of iron and copper powders. The bulk properties are substantially changed by thought intervention in physical presence as compared to long distance thought intervention, whereas the weight of individual sieve fractions changed more by long distance thought intervention.

2. The results showed increase as well as decrease in weights of various sieve fractions indicating increase in size due to possible plastic deformation, welding, agglomeration, sintering etc. The decrease in size is due to fracture probably at crystallite, grain and agglomerate boundaries.

3. The results obtained are in agreement with the changes observed in particle size and size distribution by laser particle size analyser and BET surface area. At the atomistic level the mass and charge of the atoms are changing which are reflected in the changes in size of unit cell, crystallite and particle. How this can happen with just by thought intervention cannot be understood with our current scientific knowledge.

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