Poster Presentation for Human PSI Forum (Proceedings in Journal of ISLIS) **Format Sample for Camera Ready**

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An Experiment on Unknown Subconscious Information Transfer with Auditory Brain Evoked Potential

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Sadako OGATA¹, Michael M. SMITH^{1,2} and Huimei ZHANG^{2,1}

¹Div. of Radiation Sciences, National Institute of Bio-Emission (Tokyo, Japan) ²Dept. of Physics, Illinois Univ. (Illinois, U.S.A.)

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Abstract: In order to verify that a subject's brain is able to identify selected sounds, even if the subject can not iden tify the selected sounds significantly by the normal auditory sense, a series of trials were performed on the subject who tried to identify the sound selected previously at random by computer while listening to four sounds generated during trials. This paper will demonstrate that the subject's significant shift of latency was detected on the auditory brain evoked potential peak while he listened to the selected unknown targets, and will suggest the possibility of unknown information transfer in the subconsciousness.

Keywords: subconscious, extrasensory, information transfer, brain evoked potential, P2 peak latency

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1. Purpose

Warren et al. 1) suggested man's extrasensory recognition by means of visual brain evoked potentials in their experiments.^{2,3)} This paper will report an investigation on the possibility of the extrasensory recognition through an experiment on brain evoked potentials generated by auditory stimuli.

2. Method

A subject will listen to a pulse of sound which has a tone of around 630 Hz (approximately within ±10% variation) for a duration of 50 ms in order to allow a measuring system to record his electroencephalogram (EEG) for 1 sec before and after the event at his right frontal (F₄) applying the monopolar method with a reference electrode at the right earlobe. Each trial is composed of 4 pulses of sequential tones at intervals of 3 sec, and the subject will try to identify one target among the 4 tones. The pitches of the 4 tones that include one target are to be determined by a computer at random just before each trial without informing either the subject or an experimenter. Immediately after

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Sadako OGATA, Ph.D., Medical Imaging Lab. in¹, 9-5 Azabu-3-chome, Minato-ku 132 Tokyo, Japan. Phone +81-3-4321-1234 Ext. 321, Fax. +81-3-4321-1235 E-mail ogata@ nibe.go.jp

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each trial, the subject has to enter to the computer his paper guessed target No. of the tone. The computer will then size record both target No. and his guessed No. and will dis-or play it to the subject and the experimenter only whether Int'l both numbers are in agreement or not. One hundred trials | letter will be repeated with the same subject who will proceed paper following the dialogue displayed at the computer while onby the experimenter will monitor the process.

A pair of EEG's, one for target, the other for non-target will be selected from 4 sequential EEG's in each trial. Care must be taken so that the sets of target EEG's (T, T) and the other sets of non-target EEG's (N, N) should be equal size in order to make equivalent sets (T, N) from the point of view of the subject's consciousness. A statistical test will be performed on the difference to be calculated from auditory brain evoked a pair of potential curves that will be obtained from a pair of sets of EEG's, one for selected targets and the other for selected non-targets.

3. Results and Analysis

The subject is a healthy man of 50 years old. Results of his guessed target are shown in **Table 1**. p indicates a probability of occurrence by chance of guesses that could have no less deviation than the result of the table has.

Only two trials with artifacts in EEG data were found in 100 trials. The auditory brain evoked potential curve is shown in Fig. 1. The curve was ob-tained from the average of 392 EEG data excluding the two trials, i.e.,including 98 trials on the other

hand. **Fig. 1** shows such P_1 , N_1 , P_2 and N_2 peaks as are characteristic of potential curves. Fig. 2 shows a pair of curves of auditory brain evoked potentials that were composed of two sets of selected 98 samples out of the trials, one for thetargets, the other for non-targets. The magnitudes of the peaks, P₁~N₂ were almost the same between the two curves, but differences in latencies (latency: delay, time between pulse and peak) of most peaks existed on the on the pair of curves.

In order to test the statistical significance of the differences, 98 pairs of EEG data composed with one for target and the other for non-target were divided into 10 classes;

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for each class, two averaged potential curves, one for a class of targets and the other for a class of non-targets were calculated; latencies of the peaks P_2 of both averaged potential curves were taken as test data. Two-samplestest(t-test) was carried out for the samples of the two sets of 10 data, the one for the targets, the other for the non-targets. The result is shown in the **Table 2**. The p indicates a probability of occurrence by chance of sampling which could give more difference than that calculated from the laverage value for 10 data of targets and the one for 10 data of non-targets as shown in the **Table 2**.

Figure 1

Fig. 1 Auditory Brain Evoked Potential Curve
Obtained from 392 EEG times of data (98 trials x4) averged

Figure 2

Fig. 2 Auditory Brain Evoked Two Potential Curves
Obtained each from average on either 98 targets or 98 hon-targets

Table 1 Result of Target Guess

Hit	Miss	р	
30	70	0.12	(>0.05)

Table 2 Two-sample-test Result on Latencies of P, Peaks

	Mean (ms)	Sample Variance	р
Target	132.5	223.0	<0.05
Non-target	121.7	95.7	

4. Conclusion

The result of conscious recognition by means of guessing targets was judged not significant at a 5% level of significance (one-tailed), which demonstrates that there exists no extrasensory recognition in subject's consciousless. However, the difference of the latencies of the peaks P2 of auditory brain evoked potential curves calculated between targe and non-target was judged significant at a 5% level of significance (one-tailed), which demonstrates that there exists an extrasensory recognition in the subject's subconsciousness.

The experimental report of Warren et al.¹⁾ and this report also performed their experiments on one subject. In future, authors wish to verify the universality of extra sensory recognition in the subconsciousness with a greater number of subjects.⁴⁾

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下意識に於ける未知情報伝達に関する聴覚誘発電位実験

(An Experiment on Unknown Subconscious Information Transfer with Auditory Brain Evoked Potential)

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緒方 貞子¹、Michael M. SMITH^{1,2}、張 恵妹^{2,1}

(Sadako OGATA¹, Michael M. SMITH^{1,2} and Huimei ZHANG^{2,1})

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¹ 国立生体放射研究所 放射線科学研究部(日本、東京)
² Dept. of Physics, Illinois Univ. (Illinois, U.S.A.)

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要旨:本実験は、4つの音を聞きその4音の中からコンピュータが事前に無作為に非公開で選定していた1 音を識別するという試行を一般の被験者に繰り返させ、その結果、被験者が通常感覚では選定されていた音を有意に識別することができない場合でも、被験者の脳は選定されていた音を識別している可能性があるという事を、選定されていた音を聞いた時の被験者の聴覚誘発電位ピーク潜時の有意な変位の存在から示し、人間の下意識に於ける未知の情報伝達の存在可能性を示唆する。

Keywords: subconsciousness, extrasensory, information transfer, brain evoked potential, P2 peak latency

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1. 目的

| Warrrenたち¹⁾ は、人間の下意識における感覚外認識| |の存在を視覚誘発電位実験により示唆した^{2,3)}。本実 | |験は、人間の下意識に於ける感覚外認識の存在可能性 | |を、聴覚刺激誘発電位実験を行い検討したものであ | |る。

2. 実験方法

緒方貞子,¹内 医用画像研究室 東京都港区麻布3-9-5 電話 03-4321-1234 内線 321, Fax. 03-4321-1235 E-mail ogata@ nibe.go.jp http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/islis タに入力する。その直後に、コンピュータはターゲットの番号と被験者が推測した番号を記録し、両者が一致したかどうかのみを被験者及び実験者に知らせる。 山人の被験者に対して以上の試行を100回繰り返すが、 実験の進行は被験者とコンピュータの対話形式で行われ、実験者は進行を監視するのみである。

3.実験結果

--| 被験者は50歳の健康な男性である。100回の試行に | おけるターゲット推測の結果をTable 1に示す。*p* はこ | のような推測以上に偏った推測が偶然に起こる確率を | | | | | | | | | |

」 100回の試行における脳波の内、アーティファクトーの混在が見られたのは2 回の試行においてのみである。それらを除いた98回の試行に於ける392の脳波を加算平均して得られた聴覚誘発電位をFig.1に示す。聴覚性系発電位に特徴的な P_1 、 N_1 、 P_2 、 N_2 のピークがみられる。Fig.2 に、その98回の試行におけるターゲットとれる。Fig.2 に、その98回の試行におけるターゲットとはより得られる、ターゲットと非ターゲットに対する聴覚が発電位を示す。 $P_1 \sim N_2$ の各ピークの大きさはほ

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とんど変わらないが、各ピークの潜時(音を聞いてからの経過時間)に差がみられる。

- そこで、この差の有意性を統計的に検定するため、 | 98のターゲットに対する脳波と非ターゲットに対する| 脳波の対を10のクラスに分け、各クラスにおけるターゲットに対する聴覚誘発電位と非ターゲットに対する「応覚誘発電位を計算し、各聴覚誘発電位のP2のピーク | の潜時をデータとして取り、ターゲットに対する10のデータの集合と非ターゲットに対する10のデータの集合を標本として、2標本検定(t-検定)を行った。その結果をTable 2に示す。pは、ターゲットに対する10のデータの平均値が偶然にそれ以上の差を持つ確率を示す。「

4. 結論

□ ターゲットの推測による意識上の認識の結果は、50% 有意水準(片側検定)で有意とは判定されず、被験者の意識に於いて感覚外認識が存在するとは判断できない。しかし、ターゲットと非ターゲットに対する聴覚誘発電位のP₂のピークの潜時の差は、5%有意水準「片側検定)で有意と判定され、被験者の下意識においては感覚外認識が存在すると判断できる。

」なお、Warrenたち¹⁾の実験報告も本実験報告も、1 人の被験者に対するものである。今後は被験者の数を 増やし⁴⁾、下意識に於ける感覚外認識の普遍性の検証 を行うことが望まれる。

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Figure, Table 注訳

Fig. 1 聴覚誘発電位

392データ(98試行X4)の脳波の加算平均

Fig. 2 2 つの聴覚誘発電位

|ターゲットと非ターゲットに対する各98データの脳波| |の加算平均 | Table 1 ターゲットの推測の結果 Table 2 P₂ 潜時の1対比較検定