1行のみ空ける タイトル 14p 太字 Times New Roman、明朝

# Discovery of an Unexplained Long-distance Effect Caused by the Association between a Pyramidal Structure and Human Unconsciousness

1 行空 著者名 12p、太字、Times New Roman

左

余

白

17mm

Osamu TAKAGI<sup>1</sup>, Masamichi SAKAMOTO<sup>2</sup>, Hideo YOICHI<sup>1</sup>, Hideyuki KOKUBO<sup>1</sup>, Kimiko KAWANO<sup>1</sup> and Mikio YAMAMOTO<sup>1</sup>

1行空 所属 10p、イタリック、Times New Roman、明朝

<sup>1</sup>International Research Institute (Chiba, Japan)

<sup>2</sup>Aquavision Academy (Chiba, Japan)

1行空 原著論文以外はこの空行と下行↓不要

(Received on November 24th, 2018; Final revised and Accepted on February 3rd, 2019)

1行空 Abstract 左右インデント 5mm 幅、10p、行間1行

Abstract: Since April 2009 we have been conducting research on non-contact effects associated with a pyramidal structure (PS). In our previous studies, a person entered and meditated inside the PS. Then, we detected the effects the person had on biosensors (cucumber fruit sections) placed at the PS apex. We have obtained the following results. (1) The non-contact effect on the biosensors was detected with high statistical accuracy ( $p = 3.1 \times 10^{-10}$ ; Welch's t-test, two-tails, the following p values are also the Welch's t-test values.). (2) The delayed anomalous non-contact effect associated with the PS was discovered ( $p = 3.5 \times 10^{-6}$ ). (3) After meditation, the conditions for detecting the non-contact effect were specified ( $p = 2.2 \times 10^4$ ). In the present paper, our purpose was to clarify the existence of an unexplained long-distance effect for the biosensors placed at the PS apex several hours before a person entered the PS and to elucidate the effect characteristics. The following five points were clarified in the experiments. (1) Several hours before the person entered the PS and meditated, the unexplained long-distance effect on the biosensors was detected with high statistical accuracy ( $p = 1.1 \times 10^{-3}$ ). (2) The unexplained long-distance effect was detected only in the biosensors placed at the PS apex and was not detected in the biosensors placed at the calibration control point (p = $2.8 \times 10^{-5}$ ). (3) Several hours before the person meditated at another place not inside the PS, the unexplained longdistance effect on the biosensors was not detected ( $p = 4.1 \times 10^{-2}$ ). (4) The unexplained long-distance effect seemed to have a different nature from the non-contact effect seen after the person exited the PS. (5) The unexplained longdistance effect could clearly be detected both before awakening (the sleep state) and after awakening (the awake state), but in the middle, at the time the person was waking up, the unexplained long-distance effect showed the minimum value ( $p = 3.7 \times 10^{-3}$ ). In conclusion, we discovered the time change of the unexplained long-distance effect. That is, during the transition from the sleep state to the awake state, it showed a minimum value of zero at the time the person awakened and showed a downward convex quadratic function change.

Keywords: pyramid, human, meditation, consciousness, unconsciousness, nonlocal effect, biosensor, cucumber, gas キーワード 10 語程度

1 行空、本文:10p、行間 1 行、 2 段組設定:段組スペース 1.5 字

#### 1. Introduction

During the time of René Descartes, Christiaan Huygens and Sir Isaac Newton from the 17th century to the 18th century, interactions between substances such as gravity (universal gravitation) and electrostatic force were thought to be due to remote actions (an effect on moment and a direct action on spatially separated objects). However, through studies by such scientists as Michael Faraday, James Clerk Maxwell and Albert Einstein, it was understood that these effects were due to the action through a medium (propagation through a field for which propagation takes a finite time). On the other hand, in quantum theory, a nonlocal effect of quantum entanglement between substances is considered to be an important property, and a nonlocal effect on photons, electrons, and protons has been demonstrated <sup>1-3</sup>). In recent years, it has been confirmed that there is a nonlocal effect among macroscopic substances containing about 10<sup>12</sup> atoms

著者連絡先: 8p、Times New Roman、明朝

Inage, Chiba, 263-0051 JAPAN, Phone: +81-43-255-5481, FAX: +81-43-255-5482, E-mail: takagi@a-iri.org  between substances is one of the important objectives for physics.
In addition, not only non-contact interactions between substances but also special non-contact effects, in which

substances out also special non-contact effects, in which human consciousness and unconsciousness act on substances, are being studied <sup>5-7)</sup>. These studies can be roughly divided into the following classes. (a) The effect of human consciousness on a substance; this is studied as ......中略 章変わり一行空け

<sup>4)</sup>. Hence, elucidation of the characteristics of interactions

### 2. Experimental method

#### 2-1. "Meditation experiment"

One "Meditation experiment" was conducted over 3 days (Day1-Day3) (**Fig. 2(a)**). In the "Meditation experiment" there were two kinds of the experiments depending on whether they used the PS (Med(Using PS)) or not (Med(Not using PS)). Med(Using PS) was done by placing the biosensors at the PS apex. Med(Not using PS) was done by placing the biosensors at the same height as the PS apex (1.8 m from the floor) (**Fig. 1(d**)). Med(Using PS) could be

\_\_\_\_\_

右 余 白 17mm

Osamu TAKAGI: 40A, Yuuki Bldg., Sonno 1108-2,

#### ISLIS 誌 原稿サンプル 原著論文等

### 2020.02.13版



Fig.1 Upper block photos.: PS and meditation situation. (a)PS. (b),(c)Meditation inside the PS. (d)Meditation not using the PS. Lower block photos .: Preparation of the biosensors and their arrangement by the SCAT.



Fig.2 Schematic of (a) "Meditation experiment" and (b) "Non-Meditation experiment"

divided into three parts. Each part was as follows. (1) "Premeditation": Experiments (pre1, pre2) were conducted before the test subject (a male with 25 years of experience in Hemi-Sync<sup>® 20)</sup>) entered the PS and meditated. The pre1 was conducted between 16:00-22:00 the day before entering the PS. The pre2 was conducted between 5:00-9:00 on the day the test subject entered the PS. During the time when the experimenter was doing pre1, pre2, the test subject who would enter the PS was at home, 6.55 km away from the

laboratory at a linear distance. The test subject's average bedtime was 23:20 and the average wakeup time was 6:40. In "Pre-meditation", pre1 was not done and only pre2 was done in some cases. Therefore, the numbers of data for pre1 and pre2 did not match. (2) "During meditation": In this experiment, the test subject entered the PS and meditated for 30 minutes (med). The med time period was from 9:00-14:30. In med, a 30-minute meditation was done three times in the morning and three times in the afternoon. While the test subject was meditating inside the PS, the distance between the top of his head and the biosensors was about 0.5 m. The test subject meditated with Hemi-Sync®. Hemi-Sync® is an audio technology which helps the test subject to meditate for an extended period of time. The test subject wore a set of

stere	図表 必要以上に大きく入れたいこ	om
the		ject
som	と。なるべくきれいに仕上げてくださ	one
w	い。内容・説明共に英文が必要です。図	PS
	実け コンピュータでテキスト巾に取り	st2)
	れは、コンビュ グ(ノイハト中に取り	ost l
was	入れられ打ち出されていない場合は、適	left
the 1	当な寸法に縮小した上でテキスト中に貼	lext
day		PS),
Med	ってご提出ください。	Fig.
2(a)	図の左右に空きがあれば、文章を入れて	er.
Sa	ください	test
subi		hed

papers (14-17 and this paper. He had submitted a consent form relating to participation in the experiments.

The condition for doing Med(Using PS) in the "Meditation experiment" was that no one had meditated inside of the PS for more than 20 days before pre1. We set this condition because once the person entered the PS and meditated, some influence from the person was detected for more than 10 days afterwards <sup>15,17</sup>). When no one entered the PS for 20 days or more, no influence was detected from any one. Therefore, in order to raise the accuracy of the experiments, it was necessary to carry out the experiments with the PS not being affected by any person. In order to align the condition with the Med(Using PS), the condition for doing Med(Not using PS) in the "Meditation experiment" was that no one had meditated under the biosensors placed at the same height as the PS apex for more than 20 days before pre1. 中略

#### 2-2. "Non-Meditation experiment"

The "Non-Meditation experiment" (Fig. 2(b)) was mainly done between a "Meditation experiment" and a "Meditation experiment". There were two kinds of the experiments in the "Non-Meditation experiment", Non-Med(Using PS) and Non-Med(Not using PS). The condition for the "Non-Meditation experiment" is the same as the "Meditation experiment", and it was that meditation was not done for more than 20 days before the experiments. Therefore, pre of the "Non-Meditation experiment" was a blank experiment like pre1, pre2 of the "Meditation experiment". Next, we show the difference in experimental conditions between pre and pre1, pre2. (1) In the "Meditation experiment", meditation was performed on average 16 hours after pre1 and 3 hours after pre2. However, after pre in the "Non-Meditation experiment", meditation was..... 中略

# 2020.02.13版

# **ISLIS**誌 原著論文等 原稿サンプル Referencesの前1行空 本文:10p、行間1行

References

## 1行空 文献の例

1) Rubik M Beverly,Jabs D Harry:Interactions of Pyramidal Structures with Energy and Consciousness.*Cosmos and History:The Journal of Natural and Social Philosophy*, **12**(2) 259-275 2016. Available:https://cosmosandhistory. org/index.php/journal/article/view/565/933 8) Takagi Osamu,Sakamoto Masamichi,Yoichi Hideo, Kawano Kimiko,Yamamoto Mikio:Potential Power of the Pyramidal Structure.*Natural Science*,**11**(8) 257-266 2019. Available:https://doi.org/10.4236/ns.2019.118026

9) Yamamoto Mikio: Section I "Researches on Qi-gong with Measurements"(in Japanese), in Yamamoto Mikio et al. (supervised) *Human Potential Science*, International Society of Life Information Science, Chiba, Japan, 54-91 2004. Available:https://ndlonline.

ndl.go.jp/#!/detail/R30000001-I000007319793-00 10) Takagi Osamu,Sakamoto Masamichi,Yoichi Hideo, Kawano Kumiko,Yamamoto Mikio:Chapter 4 "Meditator's Non-contact Effect on Cucumbers",in Rafatullah Mohd (Ed.), *Theory and Applications of Physical Science Vol. 3*, Book Publisher International,London, UK,105-113 2020. (Print ISBN: 978-93-89816-24-2, eBook ISBN: 978-93-89816-25-9, Available:https://doi.org/10.9734/bpi/taps/v3)

# 引用文献の書き方

●雑誌論文:著者名(氏 middle name のイニシャル名(極力フルで)の順.7人目以降は et al. を付し省略):論文名(言語の表示),*雑誌名(イタリック)*,巻(太字)(号)開始頁-終了頁年. doi

●図書に収録の論文:著者名:論文名(言語の表示),in 編者名,書名,開始頁-終了頁,出版地,出版者, 出版年(ISBN)(媒体表示).

●図書1冊を参照する場合:著者名:書名(言語の表示),版表示(シリーズ名,シリーズ番号),出版地,出版者,総ページ数,出版年(ISBN)(媒体表示).

日本語文献などを参考文献にあげる場合,もと の文献に英語の題名がついていないことがあり ます.その場合,次の原則にしたがって表記してく ださい.

1. 英語名がついているものは,その表記を用いる.

英語名がついていないものは,ローマ字による発音表記で書き,さらに()内にその英語訳を書く.

英語訳は,定訳がある場合は,その訳を用いる. 特に定まった訳がない場合は,最も適切と思われ る訳をつける.

雑誌名 ●雑誌「生命情報と科学」の場合: Seimei-Jouhou to Kagaku (Life Information and Science)

 ●中国語の雑誌「人体特異功能研究」の場合:
中国語の発音表記を書き,その英語訳を書く.
Renti Teyigongneng Yanjiu (Research on Parapnormal Function of th Human Psi)

●中国語の雑誌「自然雑誌」の場合: Ziran Zazhi (Nature Journal)