Without Thought Force the Milky Way Wouldn't Be the Same—Thought Force in Practice

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Abstract

Thoughts and gravity have common roots. Gravity changes your thoughts, and your thoughts change gravity. How? According to current, widespread understanding, measurable thoughts are electromagnetic signals of the brain. We made a very simple experiment with force of thought using a paper wheel. We concluded that the energy carried by thoughts (expressed in frequency of energy wave) was eight orders of magnitude beyond the highest frequencies of the brain's electric waves. The brain's electromagnetic signal doesn't explain all effects of thought, it is just a part of measurable thought. Thought is a gravity-like force. According to the General theory of Relativity, gravity is the deformation of space-time. With this definition, however, we can only partially account for the peculiarities of the force of thought. For a complete understanding, we must redefine the concept of gravity; and for this, we must broaden our concept of the "space-time" conceptual system. This broader version can be described as "space-matter" model. Gravity can be regarded as changes in the frequencies of space waves. Thought manifests itself as a gravity-like force, as a new fundamental force. This new force can be given as the changes in the frequencies of space waves, too.

Using thought force is possible in our daily practice, too. We can build devices and create methods that are run by thought force.

Keywords: Thought, Thought force, Space-Matter, Gravity, Thought-run objects, Thirds eye retina scan

Thought is Human. Or not?

Although thinking is one of our fundamental activities, there is no generally accepted definition as to what thought is. Understanding thought has been a goal of many academic disciplines. The most often used elements of the different definitions are the following:

- Just humans (or living creatures) create thoughts.

- Just brain or mind creates thoughts (brain and mind aren't synonyms).
- Just thinking creates thoughts.
- The question "Whose thought is it anyway?" can be answered.

In the following you will see, all the four above mentioned statements are false. So, what is thought?

Measuring of What?
Electroencephalograph (EEG)

According to current, widespread understanding, measurable thoughts (or their effects) are the brain's electric/electromagnetic signals. The brain's electric/electromagnetic signals can be demonstrated in several ways – for example, by the EEG (Milett, 2002). Since the brain is in the head, thoughts are also in the head; however, this is only partly true. Thought can, indeed, leave a person's brain. The electroencephalograph itself provides evidence of this, since it takes measurements outside the head along the scalp.

PEAR by Princeton University

At Princeton University (USA), there used to be a research program named Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research (PEAR, 2010) that studied the "power of mind". PEAR employed electronic random event generators to explore the ability of mind. PEAR's experiments were able to show the "influence of the mind", or in my terms, the force of thought on physical systems.

The PEAR has finished, but the device Random Event Generator (REG) still exists at Psyleron which sells the REGs via the internet. The effect works "mysteriously", that is, the electric/electromagnetic signals of brain are not able to explain the results, and there is no theory to explain the phenomenon. Psyleron admits (and I think Princeton University, too) that they do not understand the working method of "mind power" (thought force), and until now there has been no theory at all that has been able to describe it (Psyleron, 2009, PEAR, 2009).

The measureable thought has remained the electric/electromagnetic signals of the brain.

Our paper wheel experiment

To seek the working method of thought, in our experiments we used a very simple object – a paper wheel. The rotating wheel shows that thought appears as real force. The paper wheel is one of our devices that can be run by thought. We have used more devices to study the force of thought. This force, just like in the experiment at Stanford University, cannot be measured

as electric/electromagnetic signals. This is an important result; thought force doesn't seem to be just a kind of electric/electromagnetic signals.

The force of thought was able to rotate the paper wheel. The paper wheel's motion was visible to the naked eye. The process was video-recorded, and motions were computer-analyzed. We tried out several wheels with different diameters, the diameter hardly affected the results. Figure 1 illustrates our experiment.

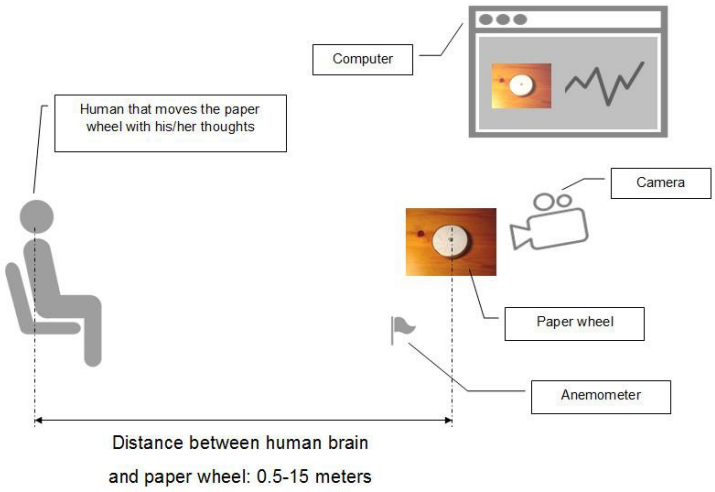

Figure 1. Our simplest experiment of thought force measured: the paper wheel experiment. The figure shows the configuration as conceptual drawings.

A paper wheel is nothing other than a simple object that can be rotated by force. Without force, it cannot rotate at all. It rotates if the force acts upon it. The paper wheel reveals thought in its true form. Humans need only think “Go”, so the thought is "Go", and the paper wheel "moves". If humans think "Stop", the thought is “Stop”, the paper wheel "stops" – hence, the thoughts "Go" and “Stop” are visible. The computer analyzes the motion of the paper wheel, and write "Go" or “Stop" at the screen, see Figure 2.

Figure 2. Computers are able to detect thoughts. The experiment shows, thought is measureable. Note the analysis of the moving paper wheel is a very complex task, sometimes much more than just measuring the rotation of the paper wheel. (Model.)

Thought Measured

What did we measure using a rotating paper wheel? We measured the thought itself. Thought is measurable force, energy.

The average thought energy of a seemingly ordinary person can be expressed as $E_{rot} = 1.62 \times 10^{-11}$ Joules. Figure 3 shows how we calculated the energy of rotation.

What does E_{rot} show?

E_{rot} is a very small amount, but not small enough. Measurable thought is considered to be the brain's electromagnetic signals. The brain radiates electric waves in a spectrum (Buzsaki, 2006) of $0.02 - 600\,\text{Hz}$ (Hz = 1/sec). Hypothetically these waves can be replicated in terms of sine and cosine functions (cf. Fourier transformation (Fourier, 1822)). In this case, we should find frequencies described by the function $f_{hyp} = z \times f_{600Hz}$, where z is an integer. Until now, nobody has measured brain waves with frequency f_{hyp}. The brain does not radiate signals like f_{hyp}.

The energy of the brain's electromagnetic wave is too small to move real objects

Our brain (Williams & Herrup, 1988) has about $n = 10^{11}$ neurons. The energy that turns the paper wheel is $E_{rot} = 1.62 \times 10^{-11}$ Joules. This energy must be created by neurons. If every neuron of the brain worked exclusively on rotating the paper wheel (which is, of course, impossible) and $E_{rot} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E_{\text{i neutron}}$, then every neuron should produce an average energy value of $E_{neuron} = 1.62 \times 10^{-22}$ Joules and transmit this energy to the wheel. Sending energy from the brain to the wheel presupposes electromagnetic waves. According to Planck's formula, $E = h \times f$, where h is the Planck constant(Planck, 1900; 1901). Thus, the average frequency of the electromagnetic waves is $f_{neuron} = 2.45 \times 10^{11}$ Hz. There ain't no such thing as microwave radiation of brain. To go one step further, this wave must be generated by every neuron for 50 seconds. This is an impossible result. That is, the paper wheel cannot be rotated by the electric/electromagnetic signals of brain. Does that mean that the paper wheel cannot be rotated by thought? No, because that is precisely what occurred. So what can we conclude? We have to admit that thought must have an unknown character (Lajtner, 2016a).

How Does the Accelerating Force Come into Being?

What is thought? Let us think of it this way: From a state of rest, the wheel begins rotating, because the force of acceleration works upon it. According to Newton's Second Law of Motion (Newton, 1687), the force of acceleration is

$$F = m\frac{s}{t^2}, \qquad (1)$$

where s represents spatial distance. Newton's Second Law of Motion makes it possible to understand the force of acceleration and its factors. F does not exist if the wheel remains at rest, $s = 0$ and $t = 0$. F comes into existence and rotates the wheel, when $s > 0$ and $t > 0$. How can we account for the force of acceleration? Figure 3 illustrates two ways or models.

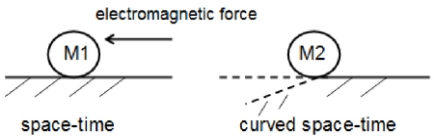

Figure 3. How to account for the force of acceleration? M1 is mass 1, M2 is mass 2. Figure 3 shows the two possible fundamental forces that could move the mass of paper wheel. (Model, not proportional.)

Mass 1 moves, because the electromagnetic force pushes it. Mass 2 moves, because space-time changed. This is how gravity works in space-time continuum according to Einstein's General Theory of Relativity (Einstein, 1914; 1915a; 1915b; 1916). The gravity as the deformation of space-time is generally accepted, but the model seems to have open questions. (Arnold, 2013)

Curved Space-Time

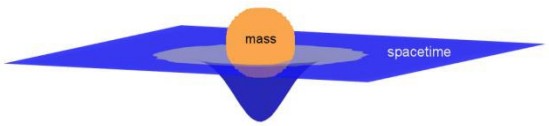

Figure 4. The well-known and common picture of Einstein's curved space-time caused by mass or (a greater amount of) energy. In the following, I will refer to mass. (Model, not proportional.)

Figure 4 shows how mass modifies Einstein's space-time continuum. Masses $m > 0$ always make this "concave" depression in the space-time continuum. Gravitational attraction is a "concave" deformation of space-time. Rotation of the paper wheel by thought means that thoughts are capable of producing the space-time "concave".

Curved Space-Time Caused by Thought

Let us now examine a different experiment of thought force. Take, for example, a ball moved by the force of thought. The ball can be attracted by thought force. Given the example above, this is not surprising. Yet, now we discover a strange result. Thoughts are able to push the ball, too. This is not a known effect of gravity. Figure 5 attempts to illustrate this kind of modifications in space-time. These are made by thoughts. Thought-induced space-time modifications can be "concave" (first) or "convex" (second).

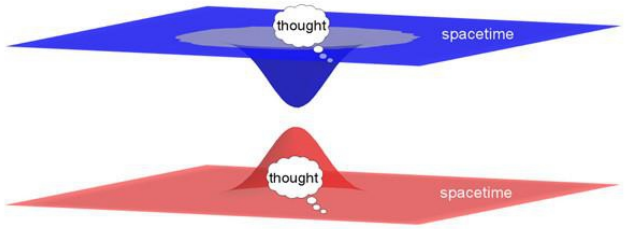

Figure 5. Thought is able to alter space-time in two ways. (Model, not proportional.)

How can we explain this "convex" character? A "convex" deformation is the result of negative masses (m<0). Theoretically, it seems to be an explanation, but it is meaningless in the case of thoughts. Could there be a better answer that solves the problem without presuming a negative mass? Yes, there is, if we abandon the space-time model. The new theory invented to describe the thought force is called space-matter.

Pitch of Space-Matter Theory

Matter causes waves in space. Solely through the use of space waves, we can express spatial distance, time and energy. Why? Because space waves have the shortest wavelength, the fastest speed, and the smallest energy expressed in our terms.

- Every spatial distance can be expressed using the wavelength of space waves.

In our physics terms: This is the shortest unit of distance.

- Every unit of time can be expressed using the periodicity of space wave.

In our physics terms: This is the shortest unit of time.

- Every amount of action (energy) can be expressed using the value of the action of space wave.

In our physics terms: This is the smallest unit of energy.

See the calculated values using a simple two-dimensional cosine model as space wave in Reference (Lajtner, 2016b; Lajtner, 2016c).

In the space-matter model, time comes into existence when mass and space meet. Also, whenever mass and space meet, the result is time. Time is the action-reaction phenomena (or mutual effect) of matter and space, and it appears as space waves (Lajtner, 2015). Based on the Casimir Effect (Casimir & Polder, 1948) and other physical phenomena like gravity waves (LIGO, 2016; Gought, 2016), we can state that space exists in waves and vibrations.

Gravity in Space-Matter

Every spatial wave has velocity and frequency. So does space wave (Lajtner, 2014). Mass changes the wavelength (and the frequency) of space waves. The bigger (the faster) the mass, the longer the wavelength (and the smaller the frequency) of space waves will be.

Among bodies experiencing gravity, the frequency of space waves decreases. That is, the space "pressure" between the bodies decreases. Gravity arises, because the portions of space with higher pressure shift the masses. Figure 6 illustrates this.

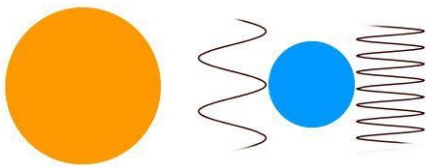

Figure 6. Space wave model of gravity. Gravitation occurs when space waves shift. (Model, not proportional.)

The big (orange) mass makes the frequency of space waves (time) smaller at the left side of the small (blue) mass. On the other side of the small mass, the frequency of space waves is greater. The greater frequency moves the mass forward. Or – even more clearly, though less scientifically – take the expression: "You'll get such a slap, you'll go flying!" If the small planet gets four slaps from the right and one from the left, it will move left.

The gravitational wave is measured by LIGO (Loeb, 2016)[v]. So, the *waving* of gravity can be accepted.

Thought is a New Fundamental Force

Now we can turn our attention again to the force of thought. Using the space-matter model, thought can be described as the modifications of space waves. Note this kind of force of space waves represents a new kind of fundamental force we haven't known. This is a gravity like force, but this is not gravity, or at least, this isn't a known form of gravity.

Thought Force in Space-Matter

The attractive or "concave" thoughts in the space-time model make the wavelengths of space waves longer in the space-matter model. On the other hand, the pushing or "convex" thoughts make them shorter, see Figure 7.

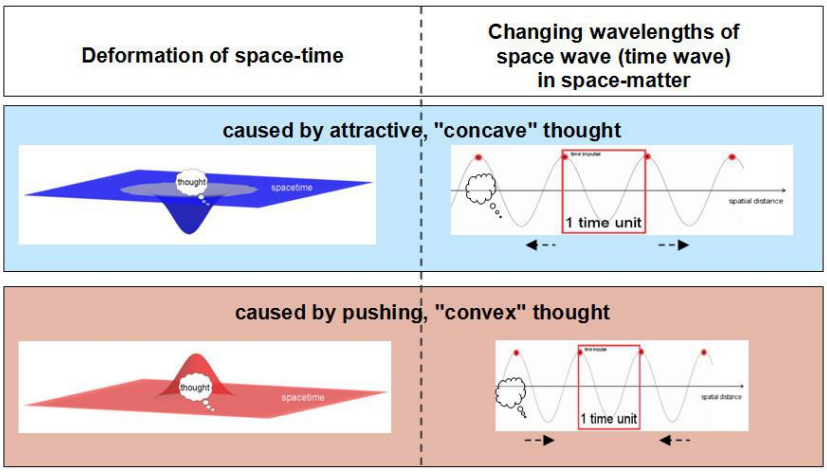

Figure 7. The effect of thought force displayed in space-time and space-matter models. (Model, not proportional.)

Thoughts are able to increase and decrease the wavelengths of time waves (and space waves). The black arrows show the direction of the change in wavelengths. The thought (force) is transported in space waves. This new fundamental interaction doesn't exist in space-time model, but it is an important part of the space-matter model.

Thoughts that No Brain Creates

Thought has a given frequency spectrum within space waves. Thoughts are phenomena that modify the space waves in this spectrum and are created by the human brain. From the viewpoint of physics, these modifications are forces that can be made by brains or non-brains, by living or inanimate (non-living). There are thoughts that no brain and even no living thing created.

If we follow this logic, we may say thought is a kind of communication, where the expression of "communication" takes on a new meaning. This kind of communication is the action-reaction phenomenon that exists within the given spectrum of the space wave and can be created and/or sensed by brains. It can also be created and measured by devices.

Theory and practice

Theory: Thought force changes the phase space

The Hamiltonian in the quantum physics is the operator corresponding to the total energy of the system (Nolte, 2010). Since the space-matter system leads back the gravity to space waves, I think, we can use the Hamiltonian here, but we have to rethink this model. The Hamiltonian in this case is more than the sum of the kinetic and potential energies of the (matter) particles. We should calculate the energy of space waves, too. Using this kind of Hamiltonian, we can use the known mathematical methods of the nonlinear systems, where a small change of the input causes a disproportional change in the output. Cp. Lyapunow exponents (Rangarajan, Habib & Rayne, 1998)

Practice: thought-run objects, and new methods

The thought force technology is more than just a theory. We can build objects that use thought force. I mention here four fields as examples where thought-run things we built (called Lajtner Machines) are useful.

- **Toys**. Lajtner Machines as toys. These are funny, real objects that move with thought. They are designed for pleasure. Their moving is visible with the naked eye. Cameras capture the moving, a computer calculates the energy, the speed and other values of the moving.
- **Sport.** Lajtner Machines can be used as sport equipments. We organize contests where average people can show the physical force of their thoughts.
- **Health and cure.** The Lajtner Machine is a sophisticated device of great variety. One kind of them uses water. Water has a state that science has not described, and it is a state that can be created by thought. We call it adhesive water. Adhesive water can be controlled by thoughts. The human body is mainly water. So it is absolutely essential to learn how to create adhesive water. When water is in its adhesive state, water of body is definitely able to remove e.g. cysts from women's breast by thought.
- **Access with thought force, the third eye retina scan.** No doubt, the third eye retina scan will change the role of humans in the technological world. In the case of the third eye retina scan, the human is not just a user anymore. Humans are part of the system, in other words, there will be a new kind of cooperation between machines and humans—in wider meaning, between humans and nature. Since thought force communication uses the oldest communication channel of our world—space waves—the "third eye iris scanner" is a very big step in the direction of technologies embedded in nature (Lajtner, 2016d).

A touch of philosophy: Mankind in the Universe

In our galaxy the gravity is the basic force. It is permanently changing, since stars and planets are moving. Thought force and gravity are different forces, but they have common roots. According to our experiments, they also have a small, common a spectrum in space waves. Saying this, gravity changes your thoughts.

And what about thought force? Does it change the gravity? The gravity of the Milky Way is practically many-many orders of magnitude of the thought force. Can the very small thought force influence the giant gravity of Milky Way? Yes, it can. Let's see the phase space of Milky Way *and* thought force. Theoretically one single thought is able to change the gravity of our galaxy. At the first sight it seems to be an intangible result of the mathematics of the nonlinear dynamic. At the second sight, it is more than just math, more than just physics. It is about the importance of the mankind in the Universe. Or even more clearly, though less loftily:

Without thought force the Milky Way wouldn't be the same.

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