



# Assessment of the Influence of Biofield Energy Treatment on the Physicochemical and Thermal Properties of Lead Using PXRD, PSA, and DSC



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## Abstract

The lead metal is used for different purposes, i.e. contraceptive, cosmetics, ornaments, glasses, glazes, enamels, writing material, currency, construction, lead-acid battery, etc. The objective of this study was to evaluate the impact of the Trivedi Effect<sup>®</sup> on the physicochemical and thermal properties of lead using PXRD, PSA, and DSC analysis. The lead sample was divided into control and treated parts. The control sample did not receive the Biofield Energy Treatment, whereas the treated sample received the Trivedi Effect<sup>®</sup>-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment remotely by a famous Biofield Energy Healer, Alice Branton. The PXRD peak intensities and crystallite sizes were significantly altered ranging from -60.54% to -37.5% and -17.86% to 177.74%, respectively; whereas the average crystallite size was significantly increased by 138.96% in the treated sample compared with the control sample. The particle size values were significantly increased by 59.62% ( $d_{10}$ ), 118.05% ( $d_{50}$ ), 1976.76% ( $d_{90}$ ) and 1045.85% {D(4,3)}; thus, the specific surface area was significantly decreased by 51.15% in the Biofield Treated lead sample compared with the control sample. The latent heat of fusion was significantly increased by 15.53% in the treated sample compared with the control sample. The Trivedi Effect<sup>®</sup>-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment might have generated a new polymorphic form of lead which could have better powder flowability and more thermal stability compared with the untreated sample. Therefore, the Biofield Energy Treated lead might minimize the lead poisoning/toxicity of the people continuously associated with the pipe, paint, food, mining, plastic, glass, chemical, and alloys manufacturing industry.

**Keywords:** Lead; Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment; The Trivedi Effect<sup>®</sup>; PXRD; Particle size; Surface area; DSC

## Introduction

Lead (Pb) is a heavy metal used by humans since from ancient age. Naturally, lead consists of four stable isotopes along with traces of five short-lived radioisotopes [1]. The Ancient Egyptians used lead for the first time in cosmetics, sinkers in fishing nets, glazes, glasses, enamels, and for ornaments. Many other civilizations of the Fertile Crescent also used lead as a writing material, currency, and for construction; Ancient Chinese royal court as a stimulant, currency, and contraceptive; the Indus Valley civilization and the Mesoamericans used it for making amulets; and the eastern and southern African people used in wire drawing [2]. Lead resources all over world exceed 2 billion tons; significantly deposits are in Australia, China, Ireland, Mexico, Portugal, Peru, Russia, and the United States [3]. It has several useful mechanical properties, including a low melting point, ductility, peak inertness, and high density. It is used in the shotgun pellets, ballast in sailboat keels, scuba diving weight belts, protective sheath for underwater cables, lead sheets are used as architectural metals in roofing material, cladding, flashing, gutters and gutter joints, and on roof parapets; statues and sculptures; used to balance the wheels of cars; lead-acid batteries; solder for electronics [2,4-7]. It is added to copper alloys such as brass and bronze, to increase machinability and for its

lubricating qualities. Lead is one of the metals used in the Oddy test, to detect the organic acids, aldehydes, and acidic gases in museum materials [8,9]. It is used as, or in, colouring agents, oxidants, glass, plastic, candles, semiconductors, polyvinyl chloride coating of electrical cords. Lead-based semiconductors, i.e., lead telluride and lead selenide are used in photovoltaic cells and infrared detectors [10].

The biological role of lead is not confirmed [11]. Lead is one of the metals that have the most damaging effects on human being. It can enter the human body through consumption of food (65%), water (20%) and air (15%). Continuous exposure to lead may result in the bioaccumulation of lead [12]. The main cause of toxicity is its interference with the proper functioning of enzymes, i.e., binding to the sulfhydryl groups found on many enzymes or mimicking and relocating other metals which act as cofactors in many enzymatic reactions [2]. Symptoms of lead poisoning include nephropathy, degrades the myelin sheaths and numbers, interferes with neurotransmission routes, decreases neuronal growth, colic-like abdominal pains, weakness in the fingers, wrists, and ankles, increases blood pressure, may cause anaemia, may cause miscarriage in pregnant women, reduce fertility in males,

etc. [2,13]. Lead poisoning or lead intoxication is a life-threatening health hazard and a major concern all over the world. Therefore, lead content in food, nutraceuticals, pharmaceuticals, water, air, soil of the cultivated land needs to reduce. In this scenario, it was observed that the Biofield Energy Healing Treatment (the Trivedi Effect®) has the considerable impact on various properties such as crystallite and particle size, surface area, and other chemical and thermal behaviour of metals [14,15]. The Trivedi Effect® (Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment) is a natural and only scientifically proven phenomenon in which a person can harness this inherently intelligent energy from the Universe and transmit it anywhere on the planet through the possible mediation of neutrinos [16].

Every living organism possesses a unique, infinite, para-dimensional electromagnetic field around the body known as "Biofield". Biofield (Putative Energy Fields) based Energy Healing Therapies have been reported to have significant outcomes against various disease conditions [17]. National Institute of Health/National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NIH/NCCAM) recommend and included the Energy therapy under Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) category that has been accepted by the most of the U.S. population with several advantages [18,19]. With this the Trivedi Effect®-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment has been extensively reported with surprising ability to alter the characteristic properties of the several living and non-living object(s), i.e. crops [20,21], microbes [22,23], cancer cell line [24,25], metals and ceramic [26,27], organic compounds [28,29], and nutraceuticals/pharmaceuticals [30, 31]. The Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment also found to alter the bioavailability of pharmaceutical/nutraceutical compounds [32-34]. Thus, this study was designed to determine the impact of the Trivedi Effect®-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment on the physicochemical, and thermal properties of lead using powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD), particle size analysis (PSA), and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC).

## Materials and Methods

### Chemicals and reagents

The lead powder was purchased from Alpha Aeser, India. All other chemicals used during the experiments were of analytical grade available in India.

### Consciousness energy healing treatment strategies

The test sample (lead powder) was divided into two parts. One part of the test sample was considered as a control/untreated sample (no Biofield Energy Treatment was provided). But, the second part of the test sample was received the Trivedi Effect®-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment remotely under standard laboratory conditions for 3 minutes and known as the Biofield Energy Treated sample. The Biofield Energy Treatment was provided through the healer's unique energy transmission process by the famous Biofield Energy Healer, Alice Branton, USA, to the test sample. Further, the control sample was treated with a "sham" healer. The "sham" healer did not have any knowledge about the Biofield Energy Treatment. After the treatment, the Biofield Energy

Treated and untreated samples were kept in sealed conditions and characterized using PXRD, PSA, and DSC techniques.

### Characterization

**Powder x-ray diffraction (PXRD) analysis:** The PXRD analysis of lead powder was performed with the help of Rigaku Mini Flex-II Desktop X-ray diffractometer (Japan) [35,36]. The CuK $\alpha$  radiation source tube output voltage used was 30kV, and tube output current was 15mA. Scans were performed at room temperature. The average size of individual crystallites was calculated from PXRD data using the Scherrer's formula (1):

$$G = k\lambda/\beta\cos\theta \quad (1)$$

Where  $k$  is the equipment constant (0.94),  $G$  is the crystallite size in nm,  $\lambda$  is the radiation wavelength (0.154056 nm for K $\alpha$ 1 emission),  $\beta$  is the full-width at half maximum (FWHM), and  $\theta$  is the Bragg angle [37].

The percent change in crystallite size ( $G$ ) of lead was calculated using the following equation 2:

$$\% \text{ change in crystallite size} = \frac{[G_{\text{Treated}} - G_{\text{Control}}]}{G_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

Where  $G_{\text{Control}}$  and  $G_{\text{Treated}}$  are the crystallite size of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples, respectively.

**Particle size analysis (PSA):** The particle size analysis of lead was performed on Malvern Mastersizer 2000, from the UK with a detection range between 0.01 $\mu\text{m}$  to 3000 $\mu\text{m}$  using wet method [38,39]. The percent change in particle size ( $d$ ) for lead powder at below 10% level ( $d_{10}$ ), 50% level ( $d_{50}$ ), 90% level ( $d_{90}$ ), and  $D(4,3)$  was calculated using the following equation 3:

$$\% \text{ change in particle size} = \frac{[d_{\text{Treated}} - d_{\text{Control}}]}{d_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (3)$$

Where  $d_{\text{Control}}$  and  $d_{\text{Treated}}$  are the particle size ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) at below 10% level ( $d_{10}$ ), 50% level ( $d_{50}$ ), and 90% level ( $d_{90}$ ) of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples, respectively.

The percent change in surface area ( $S$ ) was calculated using the following equation 4:

$$\% \text{ change in surface area} = \frac{[S_{\text{Treated}} - S_{\text{Control}}]}{S_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (4)$$

Where  $S_{\text{Control}}$  and  $S_{\text{Treated}}$  are the surface area of the control and Biofield Energy Treated lead, respectively.

**Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC):** The DSC analysis of lead was performed with the help of DSC Q200, TA instruments. A sample of ~1-6 mg was loaded to the aluminium sample pan at a heating rate of 10  $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$  from 30  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  to 350  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  [38,39]. The % change in melting point ( $T$ ) was calculated using the following equation 5:

$$\% \text{ change in melting point} = \frac{[T_{\text{Treated}} - T_{\text{Control}}]}{T_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (5)$$

Where  $T_{\text{Control}}$  and  $T_{\text{Treated}}$  are the melting point of the control and treated samples, respectively.

The percent change in the latent heat of fusion ( $\Delta H$ ) was calculated using the following equation 6:

$$\% \text{ change in latent heat of fusion} = \frac{[\Delta H_{\text{Treated}} - \Delta H_{\text{Control}}]}{\Delta H_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (6)$$

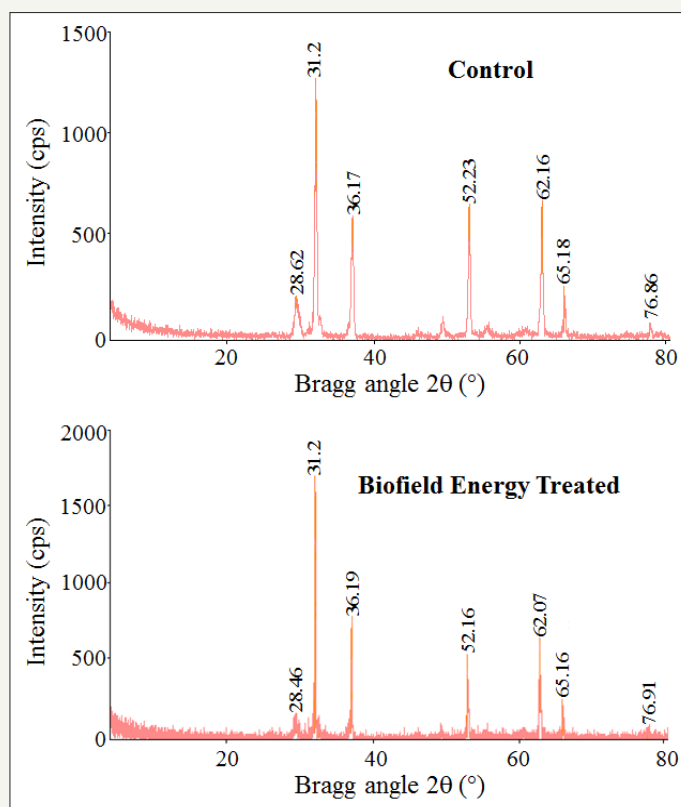
Where  $\Delta H_{\text{Control}}$  and  $\Delta H_{\text{Treated}}$  are the latent heat of fusion of the control and treated lead, respectively.

## Results and Discussion

### Powder x-ray diffraction (PXRD) analysis

The PXRD diffractograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated lead showed sharp and intense peaks (Figure 1) indicated that both the samples were crystalline. The control and Biofield

Energy Treated samples showed the highest peak intensity at  $2\theta$  equal to  $31.2^\circ$  (Table 1). The peak intensities of the Biofield Energy Treated sample were decreased in the range from 37.5% to 60.54% compared with the control sample. Similarly, the crystallite sizes of the treated lead were significantly altered in the range from -17.86% to 177.74% compared to the control sample. Overall, the average crystallite size of the Biofield Energy Treated sample (762.29 nm) was significantly increased by 138.96% compared with the control sample (319 nm).



**Figure 1:** PXRD diffractograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated lead powder.

**Table 1:** PXRD data for the control and Biofield Energy Treated lead powder.

Entry No.	Bragg Angle ( $2\theta$ )		Peak Intensity (%)			Crystallite Size (G, nm)		
	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	% change <sup>a</sup>	Control	Treated	% change <sup>b</sup>
1	28.62	28.46	92	36.3	-60.54	168	138	-17.86
2	31.2	31.2	340	197	-42.06	275	697	153.45
3	36.17	36.19	172	90	-47.67	254	679	167.32
4	52.23	52.16	147	69.4	-52.79	328	669	103.96
5	62.16	62.07	152	95	-37.5	315	717	127.62
6	65.18	65.16	42	25.3	-39.76	565	1525	169.91
7	76.86	76.91	12.1	5.6	-53.72	328	911	177.74
8	Average crystallite size					319	762.29	138.96

<sup>a</sup>denotes the percentage change in the peak intensity of Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample; <sup>b</sup>denotes the percentage change in the crystallite size of Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample

The experimental results indicated that there was a significant variation in the crystallite sizes and peak intensities of the Biofield Energy Treated sample compared to the control sample. According to the literature, the peak intensity of each diffraction face of the crystalline compound changes according to the crystal morphology [40], and alterations in the PXRD pattern provide the proof of polymorphic transitions [41,42]. The Alice's Biofield Energy Healing Treatment probably produced the new polymorphic form of lead through the Consciousness Energy *via* neutrino [16]. Different polymorphic forms of pharmaceuticals have the significant effects on the drug performance, such as bioavailability, therapeutic efficacy, and toxicity, because of their physicochemical and thermodynamic properties like melting point, energy, stability, and especially solubility, are different from the original form [43,44]. Thus, it can be anticipated that the Trivedi Effect® Treated sample would be better for the industry using lead as a raw material for the manufacturing of pipe, paints, etc.

### Particle size analysis (PSA)

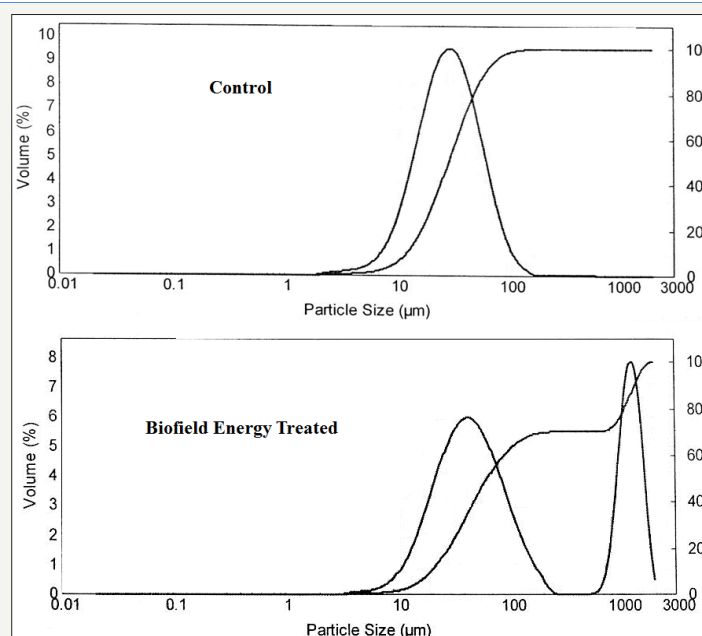
The particle size distribution analysis of both the control and Biofield Energy Treated lead were performed, and the distribution curves are presented in Figure 2. The particle size distribution curve of the Biofield Energy Treated lead was significantly different compared to the control sample. One extra peak was observed in the case of the Biofield Energy Treated sample compared to the control sample (Figure 2). The particle size values of the control sample at  $d_{10}$ ,  $d_{50}$ ,  $d_{90}$ , and  $D(4,3)$  were 12.58 $\mu\text{m}$ , 29.42 $\mu\text{m}$ , 64.42 $\mu\text{m}$ , and 35.53 $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively. Similarly, the particle sizes of the Biofield Energy Treated lead at  $d_{10}$ ,  $d_{50}$ ,  $d_{90}$ , and  $D(4,3)$  were 20.08  $\mu\text{m}$ , 64.15  $\mu\text{m}$ , 1337.85  $\mu\text{m}$ , and 407.12  $\mu\text{m}$  respectively. Hence, the particle size values in Alice's Biofield Energy Treated lead

were significantly increased at  $d_{10}$ ,  $d_{50}$ ,  $d_{90}$ , and  $D(4,3)$  by 59.62%, 118.05%, 1976.76%, and 1045.85%, respectively compared to the control sample (Table 2). The specific surface area of the Biofield Energy Treated lead (0.128  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ ) was significantly decreased by 51.15% compared with the control sample (0.262  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ ). Hence, it can be hypothesised that the Trivedi Effect®-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment might act as an external force for increasing the particle size of the lead sample. Moreover, the increased particle size of the compound may help in enhancing the appearance, shape, and flowability of the compound [45,46]. Thus, the Biofield Energy Treatment might be used as a measure to improve the powder flowability, lower solubility, and bioavailability of lead. Lower bioavailability of the Biofield Energy Treated lead might be helpful to minimise the lead poisoning of the people associated with the pipe, paint, food, etc. manufacturing industry.

**Table 2:** Particle size distribution of the control and Biofield Energy Treated lead.

Parameter	$d_{10}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$d_{50}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$d_{90}$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$D(4,3)$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	SSA ( $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ )
Control	12.58	29.42	64.42	35.53	0.262
Biofield Treated	20.08	64.15	1337.85	407.12	0.128
Percent change* (%)	59.62	118.05	1976.76	1045.85	-51.15

$d_{10}$ ,  $d_{50}$ , and  $d_{90}$ : particle diameter corresponding to 10%, 50%, and 90% of the cumulative distribution,  $D(4,3)$ : the average mass-volume diameter, and SSA: the specific surface area. \*denotes the percentage change in the particle size distribution of the Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample.



**Figure 2:** Particle size distribution curve of the control and Biofield Energy Treated lead.

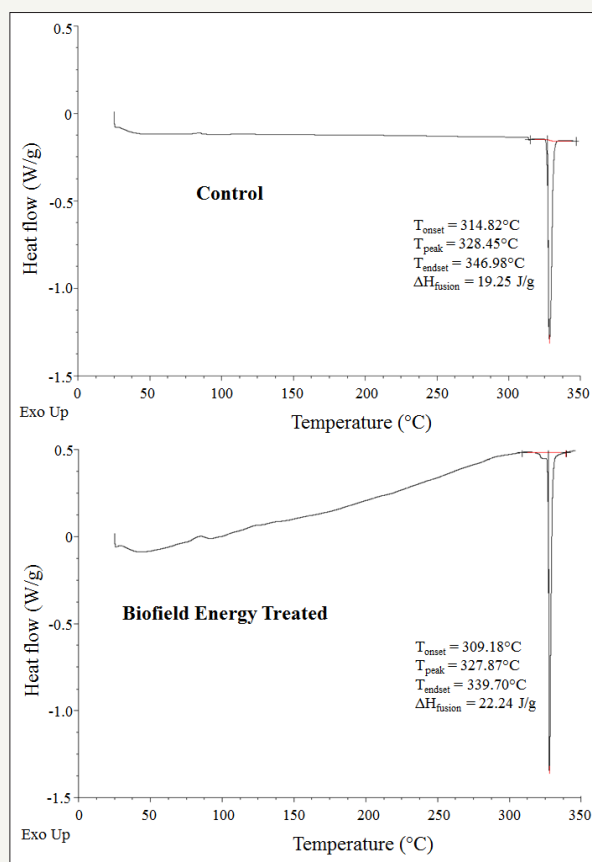
### Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis

DSC analysis has been performed to characterize the thermal behavior of both control, and Biofield Energy Treated lead (Figure

3). The DSC thermograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated lead showed the sharp endothermic peak at 328.45 °C and 327.87 °C, respectively (Table 3). The melting point of the Biofield

Energy Treated lead was slightly decreased by 0.18% compared with the control sample (Table 3). The latent heat of fusion ( $\Delta H_{\text{fusion}}$ ) of the Biofield Energy Treated lead (22.24 J/g) was significantly increased by 15.53% compared with the control sample (19.25 J/g) (Table 3). The change in the latent heat of fusion can be attributed

to the disrupted molecule chains and the crystal structure [47]. Thus, it can be assumed that Alice's Biofield Energy Treatment may be responsible for the disruption the molecular chains and crystal structure of lead which improved the thermal stability of the treated sample compared with the control sample.



**Figure 3:** DSC thermograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated lead.

**Table 3:** DSC data for both control and Biofield Energy Treated samples of lead.

Sample	Melting Point (°C)	$\Delta H$ (J/g)
Control Sample	328.45	19.25
Biofield Energy Treated	327.87	22.24
% Change*	-0.18	15.53

$\Delta H$ : Latent heat of fusion, \*denotes the percentage change of the Biofield Energy Treated lead with respect to the control sample.

## Conclusion

The Trivedi Effect®-Consciousness Energy Healing treatment showed a significant impact on the peak intensities, crystallite size, particle size, surface area, and thermal properties of lead. The PXRD diffractograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated lead showed sharp and intense peaks indicated that both the samples were crystalline in nature. The peak intensities of the Biofield Energy Treated lead were significantly decreased in the range from 37.5% to 60.54% compared with the control sample. Similarly, the crystallite sizes of the Biofield Energy Treated sample

were significantly altered in the range from -17.86% to 177.74% compared to the control sample. Overall, the average crystallite size of the Biofield Energy Treated sample was significantly increased by 138.96% compared with the control sample. The particle size values of the Biofield Energy Treated lead were significantly increased at  $d_{10}$ ,  $d_{50}$ ,  $d_{90}$ , and  $D(4,3)$  by 59.62%, 118.05%, 1976.76% and 1045.85%, respectively compared to the control sample. The specific surface area of the Biofield Energy Treated lead powder was significantly decreased by 51.15% compared with the control sample. The DSC analysis revealed that the melting point was slightly decreased, whereas the  $\Delta H_{\text{fusion}}$  was significantly increased by 15.53% in the Biofield Energy Treated sample compared with the control sample. The Trivedi Effect®-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment might have generated a new polymorphic form of lead which could have better powder flowability and more thermal stable compared with the untreated sample. Therefore, the Trivedi Effect®-Consciousness Energy Healing Treated lead might minimize the lead poisoning/toxicity of the people continuously associated with the pipe, paint, food, mining, plastic, glass, chemical, and alloys manufacturing industry.

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