

# **Influence of Non–Physical Psi Energy of the Soul on Physical Ki Energy of the Body**

Hiroshi Motoyama, Ph.D.  
President, California Institute for Human Science, California, USA

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## Abstract

A study was performed to determine whether Psi energy (non-physical energy) affects Ki energy (a type of physical energy) in meridians. The author recognized with his extra-sensory perception (ESP) whether chakras were awakened in 11 test subjects, and classified the subjects into three classes. In Class A, one or more chakras were awakened completely at the spiritual or Psi dimension (3 persons). In Class B, one or more chakras were partially awakened (4 persons). In Class C, no chakras were awakened or partially awakened (4 persons).

The test protocol involved attaching specialized electrodes to the 28 well (Sei) points of the left and right fingers and toes of a test subject. A device known as the AMI continuously measured the Ki energy in all 14 meridians under three conditions: C<sub>1</sub> (control 1), C<sub>2</sub> (control 2) and E (emission). During condition E, the author sent Psi energy to the subject. (During conditions C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>, no energy was sent to the subject.) C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> and E were each 5 minutes in duration. The AMI measured and stored Ki energy values every 5 seconds; 60 data points were measured and stored for each condition. This test protocol was repeated for each test subject.

The stored data were analyzed using the *t*-test for dependent data to determine whether the average Ki energy values of each meridian show a significant difference between C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> and E. The frequency of the significant change figured out by *t*-test in each C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> and E was analyzed by  $\chi^2$  tests to determine whether the significant difference exists between C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>-E for A, B and C class. Furthermore,  $\chi^2$  tests were implemented in other analytical methods of data to determine whether Ki energy increased, decreased or remain the same.

Statistical analysis and examination of the data yielded the following results. For Class A subjects, the non-physical Psi energy sent by the author was received at the awakened chakra of the subject and then converted or transformed into physical Ki energy. Consequently, Ki energy significantly increased in the meridian related to the awakened chakra and then increased in the other meridians. In contrast to Class A, Ki energy sometimes increased significantly and sometimes decreased significantly in Class B subjects. Class C subjects did not show any significant changes in Ki energy.

The results of this study indicate that (1) non-physical Psi energy can be transformed into a kind of physical Ki energy, (2) the transformation occurs in the awakened chakra that is the Psi energy center of the spiritual body for the subject, and (3) the non-physical abilities of extra sensory perception (ESP) and psychokinesis (PK) exist.

## 1 Purpose

Previous studies have indicated that Psi energy (non-physical energy) influences Ki energy (a type of physical energy) in the meridians of the body. The purpose of the experiment described in this article is to independently verify these results <sup>1)</sup>.

## 2 Test Subjects

Eleven test subjects participated in the current study. The subjects were divided into three groups depending upon the state of their chakras (the psychic energy centers of the spiritual body). The author used his ESP to recognize which chakras were awakened in a spiritual dimension for each test subject and categorized the subjects into the three classes:

Class A. One or more chakras were awakened completely at the spiritual or Psi dimension  
(3 persons)

Class B. One or more chakras were partially awakened and very active  
(4 persons)

Class C. All chakras were dormant  
(4 persons)

The test subjects were not informed of the classifications above and also of the experimental purpose and procedure.

## 3 Test Protocol

The Apparatus for Meridian Investigation (AMI) device <sup>2)</sup>, which measures the Ki energy in meridians, was employed for these experiments. Before each experiment, the test subject filled out the CMI health examination sheet and consented to undergo the AMI measurements. The test subject was asked to lie down and the experimenter attached AMI electrodes to the 28 Sei points of the 14 meridians on the fingers and toes of each test subject. Three conditions were investigated. For the Control 1 condition (C<sub>1</sub>), the subjects were in a relaxed state for 5 minutes. For the Control 2 condition (C<sub>2</sub>), the subjects were in a relaxed state for another 5 minutes. The emission condition (E) occurred after C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> (after 10 minutes of relaxation). During the E condition for Class A and B test subjects, the author emitted Psi energy from his eyebrow (ajna chakra) to the test subjects' most clearly awakened or partially awakened chakra for 5 minutes. For Class C test subjects, where all chakras were dormant, the author emitted Psi energy from his

ajna chakra to the test subjects' chakra which is not awakened but active in physical dimension for 5 minutes. The AMI measurements proceeded continuously for 15 minutes (5 minutes for C<sub>1</sub> + 5 minutes for C<sub>2</sub> + 5 minutes for E). By the AMI, Before Polarization (BP)<sup>3)</sup> values (which represent the Ki energy) for each meridian were measured every 5 seconds (60 data points were recorded for each of the three conditions).

This test protocol was repeated for each test subject. The subjects were not notified when and to which chakra the author sent Psi energy. The experimenter, the author, and the test subject were in the same room while the experiment was being conducted.

#### 4 Statistical Analysis and Discussion

##### (1) t- test

During data analysis, the BP values were averaged over the 60 data points for each condition for each meridian and for each test subject. For example, the average BP value for a meridian during a specific condition (C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, or E) is given by

$$\overline{BP} = \frac{1}{60} \sum_{i=1}^{60} BP_n$$

These average BP values for each meridian were then used to explore the relative average BP changes between the relaxation phase (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>) and the emission phase (E-C<sub>2</sub>) for each meridian.

The parameters t<sub>1</sub> and t<sub>2</sub><sup>4)</sup>, which represent the relative average change in Ki energy in a given meridian for the relaxation phase and emission phase, respectively, are then used to perform various statistical tests, such as the t-test for dependent samples. Thus, each meridian's significant changes are figured out between C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> and between C<sub>2</sub>-E.

Next, X<sup>2</sup> tests<sup>5)</sup> was implemented for the total number (frequency) of the significant change to determine whether the significant difference between C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> and between C<sub>2</sub>-E occurred or not. The results of the statistical tests were then analyzed to determine whether the average Ki energy of each meridian or groups of meridians significantly increased, decreased, or remained the same between the relaxation and emission phases. The analysis

was performed for each test subject, for each test subject class (A, B and C), and averaged over all three classes <sup>6)</sup>.

Results are presented below for BP differences averaged over all meridians and test subjects, averaged over each class, and for specific individuals.

## (2) $X^2$ test

The results of applying the t-test and  $X^2$  tests to compare the frequency of significant changes of the BP values between  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  averaged over all 14 meridians for all test subjects and for all Classes A, B, and C combined are shown in Table 1.

The critical value for  $X^2$  tests for  $p=0.05$  and one degree of freedom is 3.84. Since  $X^2$  square in Table 1 is less than 3.84, no significant difference between  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  was observed. In other words, concerning the significant changes over all meridians and over all test subjects, no significant BP difference is observed between  $t_1$  (relaxation phase) and  $t_2$  (emission phase).

Applying the  $X^2$  tests to analyze the frequencies of significant changes of the BP values between  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  over all 14 meridians within each individual subject class, we obtain the results presented in Table 2.

For Class A subjects, the  $X^2$  value is larger than 3.84 indicating that the difference between  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  is statistically significant. In other words, the relative BP changed more during emission than during relaxation. For Class B subjects,  $X^2$  value is less than 3.84 indicating that there is no statistical difference in relative BP between relaxation and emission. Similarly, for Class C subjects,  $X^2$  value is less than 3.84 and there is no statistical difference in relative BP between relaxation and emission.

The results above indicate that when the author transmitted Psi energy to the chakra of interest, only subjects in Class A had significant changes in BP (Ki energy) values averaged over all meridians. We conclude that Psi energy from the author was absorbed by the awakened chakra and transformed into Ki energy <sup>7)</sup>.

In contrast, for Classes B and C acceptance of Psi energy at the chakra of interest,

transformation of the Psi energy into Ki energy through the chakra, and a corresponding influence on BP values was not observed.

### (3) Analysis and Discussion on $[t_1 > t_2]$ and $[t_1 < t_2]$

The following analysis explores relative BP differences between  $t_1$  (relaxation) and  $t_2$  (emission). When  $t_1 < t_2$ , a larger average BP (Ki energy) change occurred during the active emission phase than during the control relaxation phase. When  $t_1 > t_2$ , a larger average BP change occurred during the relaxation phase than during the emission phase. Table 3 presents the  $n \times m$  matrix of observed frequencies for  $t_1 < t_2$  and  $t_1 > t_2$  for the meridian in each class. The total number of data points in each class is the number of test subjects in the class multiplied by 14 (the number of meridians per test subject). (Table 3)

The  $X^2$  tests analysis of the data is also presented in Table 3. The critical value of  $X^2$  for  $p=0.05$  and two degrees of freedom is 5.99. Since  $X^2=21.0$  in Table 3 is greater than 5.99, the observed frequency distribution differences are statistically significant.

For Class A, average BP values increased more with 35 frequencies during the emission phase than during the relaxation phase of 7 frequencies, in which average BP values increased more during the relaxation phase than during the emission phase. For Classes B and C, average BP values increased more during the emission phase than during the relaxation phase for 33 and 23 test subject meridians in B class, 32 and 24 in C class. In other words, average BP values increased more during the relaxation phase than during the emission phase for 33 and 23 test subject meridians for Class B, and 32 and 24 in Class C, respectively. So while BP values (Ki energy) increased during the emission phase for Class A test subjects, it actually decreased for Class B and C test subjects.

It appears that Class A test subjects received the Psi energy at their awakened chakra more easily than the Class B and C test subjects received the Psi energy at their partially awakened or dormant chakras, indicating that there was some resistance in the chakras of the Class B and C test subjects. One possible explanation for the Ki energy increase in Class A test subjects and decrease for Class B and C test subjects during the emission phase is as follows. For Class A test subjects, Psi energy was absorbed by the chakra and converted into Ki energy, increasing the Ki energy in the associated meridians. However, for Class B and C

test subjects, the resistance of the chakra to transform the Psi energy into Ki energy actually decreased the Ki energy in the associated meridians. Further study is needed to clarify this phenomenon.

The individual  $\chi^2$  values for each class are presented in Table 4. Recall that the critical value of  $\chi^2$  for  $p=0.05$  and one degree of freedom is 3.84. Since  $\chi^2=18.7$  is greater than 3.84 for Class A, we conclude that the increase in Ki energy in the meridians during Psi emission is statistically significant. In addition, since the Ki energy increased in so many meridians, we theorize that the Ki energy increased not only in the meridians associated with the chakra that received the Psi emission but in other meridians as well. (Table 4)

For Class B,  $\chi^2=1.79$  is less than 3.84 indicating that the Ki energy changes were not significantly different. While the difference is not statistically difference, we note that the frequency of BP increase during emission ( $t_1 < t_2 = 23$ ) is less than the frequency of BP increase during relaxation ( $t_1 > t_2 = 33$ ). This indicates that the partially awakened chakras could not receive the Psi energy and transform it into Ki energy (due to the resistance as discussed above). As a result, the Ki energy (BP values) decreased for the majority of the meridians.

Similarly for Class C,  $\chi^2=1.14$  is less than 3.84 indicating that the Ki energy changes were not significantly different between the emission and relaxation phases. While the difference was not statistically significant, we again note that as with Class B, the frequency of BP increase during emission ( $t_1 < t_2 = 24$ ) is less than the frequency of BP increase during relaxation ( $t_1 > t_2 = 32$ ), indicating that the unawakened chakras could not receive the Psi energy resulting in a decrease of the Ki energy in a majority of the meridians.

We next employ  $\chi^2$  at the  $t_1=C_2-C_1$  and  $t_2=E-C_2$  level to elucidate the following two points:

Next, we employed  $\chi^2$ -test to make sure further following two points: 1) the BP values increase in the group A at E phase comparing to  $C_2$  because of transformation of Psi energy into Ki energy through the chakras, 2) the BP values decrease in the Class B and C because of resistance. To perform  $\chi^2$ -test, we compared frequency of either (+) or (-) of  $t_1$  in  $C_1-C_2$  with frequency of (+) or (-) of  $t_2$  in  $C_2-E$  for each meridian.

(4) Frequency distribution of plus and minus of  $t_1$  and  $t_2$ 

In the  $C_1-C_2$ , it was shown as (+t) when the average of 60 BP values in  $C_2$  was larger than that in  $C_1$  and as (-t) when the average of  $C_2$  was smaller than  $C_1$ . The same thing was applied in the case of  $C_2-E$ .

(A)  $\chi^2$  tests on all three groups

Table 9 showed that there was no significant difference on the distribution of -t and +t for all groups. However, it pointed out that frequency of +t was larger than -t in frequency distribution during  $C_2-E$  in all groups. And the frequency of -t on  $t_1$  was larger than -t on  $t_2$  in the group A. In the group B, -t on  $t_1$  was smaller than -t on  $t_2$  and in the group C, -t on  $t_1$  was larger than -t of  $t_2$ .

(B)  $\chi^2$  tests on the frequency distribution of +t and -t on  $t_2$  for each group

As seen in the Table 10, 11, and 12, there was a significant difference in the frequency distribution of +t between  $C_2$  and E with more than 0.5% significance. This indicated the increase of Ki energy in meridians because of transformation of Psi energy into Ki energy by Psi emission from the author in all group A, B and C. But the group A had greatest frequency of increase of Ki energy and the group B and C had the same frequency.

Next, we examined the frequency distribution of -t of  $t_1$  and  $t_2$ .

(C) The frequency distribution of -t of  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  for the group A and B

Table 13 showed 5% significant difference between the group A and group B. In the group A, the frequency of -t was large in  $t_1$  of  $C_1-C_2$ , but it was small in the group B. However, the frequency of -t for  $C_2-E$  of group A was small and large in the group B. This agreed with the postulation made in (2).

Table 14 showed no significant difference between the group A and group C. The group C had more frequency of -t in  $t_2$  than the group A. This means that unlike the group A, the group C whose chakra was not awakened showed more -t in  $t_2$ , that is decrease of BP.

(D) Pre–Conclusion

The above results showed that in the group A, Psi energy was received by the awakened chakra and transformed into Ki energy, thus increased in the BP value in corresponding meridians and other meridians. Contrary, in the group B there was an obstruction of transformation of Psi into Ki energy in the not–fully awakened chakra, which resulted in decrease in the BP value in all meridians. The group C showed that there were no changes in frequencies of decrease in the BP values in both two control phases of C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> and the phase of C<sub>2</sub> and E (psi emission).

Next, we compared the t<sub>1</sub> and t<sub>2</sub> on data of one subject from each group who showed the prominent characteristics for the group in order to show response pattern for Psi energy in each group.

**5 Sample of data which showed characteristic of each group A, B, and C**

(1) t<sub>1</sub><t<sub>2</sub> of the group A (K.M. as a sample) for each meridian

(A) t<sub>1</sub><t<sub>2</sub> of average BP of all 14 meridians

Table 15 showed that there was a significant difference in the BP average values for C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>2</sub> with  $P=2.00 \times 10^{-12}$ ,  $t=8.85$ . However, C<sub>2</sub>–E, which had  $P=4.02 \times 10^{-35}$ ,  $t=27.25$ , showed a higher significance difference in increase of the BP values comparing to C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>2</sub>. The graph 1 showed this tendency well. (Graph 1)

(B) T–test of the stomach meridian of K.M. before and after Psi emission on the manipura chakra

In meridians which correspond with the manipura chakra; the spleen, liver, stomach, stomach branch, gall bladder, and diaphragm meridian, all meridians except the stomach branch showed a significant increase in BP values on C<sub>2</sub>–E rather than C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>2</sub>. Table 16 showed t<sub>1</sub><t<sub>2</sub> of the stomach meridian and graph 2 showed BP increasing of the stomach meridian. (Table 16) (Graph2)

(2)  $t_1, t_2$  of K.S. in the group B(A)  $t_1, t_2$  on average BP value of all 14 meridians

Table 17 showed the decrease of increasing frequency of the average BP value on C<sub>2</sub>–E rather than C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>2</sub> with  $t_1=9.81 > t_2=2.21$ . (see Table 17)

The above table is T–test result on the difference of average between C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> (each data consists of 60 data) and that between C<sub>2</sub> and E regarding the BP average value of all 14 meridians.

Graph 3 showed the changes of average BP value of K.S. in C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>–E regarding the BP average value of all 14 meridians.

(B)  $t_1 > t_2$  of the stomach meridian before and after emission of Psi energy to the manipura chakra of K.S.

Among the spleen, stomach, liver, gallbladder, stomach branch, and diaphragm meridian corresponding to manipura chakra, diaphragm, spleen, and the gallbladder meridian showed  $t_1 < t_2$ , but other three meridians showed  $t_1 > t_2$ . Especially, the stomach meridian had a large decrease ( $t=-2.62$ ). (see table 18)

Graph 4 (refer to Graph 4) shows this tendency

(3)  $t_1, t_2$  of Y.K. of the group C(A)  $t_1, t_2$  of average BP values

The table 19 is t–test result on the difference of the average between C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> (each data consists of 60 data) and that between C<sub>2</sub> and E regarding the BP average value of all 14 meridians.

Table 19 showed that regarding  $t_1, t_2$ , the average BP value in C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>2</sub> increased in high significant level with  $t_2=13.91$ ,  $P=2.81 \times 10^{-20}$ , the increasing  $t_2$  value decreased greatly in C<sub>2</sub>–E with  $t_2=1.95$ ,  $P=0.056$  compared to that in C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>2</sub>. (refer to Graph 5)

Graph 5 shows this tendency

(B)  $t_1, t_2$  of the urinary bladder before and during Psi emission to the svadhithana chakra of Y.K. (Table 20)

When Psi energy was sent to the svadhithana chakra, the urinary bladder which correspond with the svadhithana chakra showed  $t_1 > t_2$ , but in the urinary bladder increase BP value with  $t_1 = 4.60$ ,  $P = 2.30 \times 10^{-5}$  in C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>2</sub> decreased in C<sub>2</sub>–E with  $t_2 = 1.74$ ,  $P = 0.0873$ . (Graph 6)

## 6 Conclusion

The changes in BP values in meridians which relate to the chakras and other meridians through emission of Psi energy lead us to infer the followings.

- ① Psi energy can change the BP (Ki energy). (refer to table 4)
- ② In the chakras which Dr. Motoyama recognized with his ESP as ‘awakened’, Psi energy, which is not restricted by time and space, is increased and transformed into Ki energy, which is restricted within time and space, and causes more frequencies of the increase of the BP value in the meridians which relate to the chakras and other meridians than the frequency of decrease. (see table 9,15,16)
- ③ From (1) and (2), there exists Psi–energy–body (spiritual body) which has centers of Psi energy not restricted by time and space.
- ④ From (2), there exists an extra sensory perception recognizing the spiritual body exists.
- ⑤ In the group B with not yet completely awakened chakra, there can be seen resistance for transformation of Psi energy into Ki energy and this causes both significant increase and decrease of Ki energy in the meridians which relates to chakras and other meridians also. (See Table 9,11,17,18)
- ⑥ In the group C with not awakened chakra at Psi energy dimension, there can be seen both a little more increase and decrease of Ki energy during the phase of C<sub>2</sub>–E compared with the phase of C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>2</sub>. (see Table 9, 12, 19, 20)
- ⑦ It is still unknown the mechanism to transform Psi energy into Ki energy in the group A

and the mechanism to resist the transformation in the group B. It seems impossible, however to solve these mechanical problems by utilizing the physical law or mathematics for phenomena of material dimension. The reason for this is because Psi energy is controlled by spiritual free will and extra sensory perception which are not restricted by time and space, so that Psi energy functions based on the factor which can not be determined by physical law.

It is however possible to elucidate indirectly this mechanism as explained in the Plato's "*theory of the cave*" that Psi energy of metaphysical *Idea* can be explained in terms of relationship to physical phenomena as *Idea's* shadow.

## 7 Tables and Graphs

**Table A**

Large Intestine BP (C1-C2)

No	C2	C1
1	1657	1696.5
2	1640	1546
3	1660.5	1676.5
4	1668.5	1649
5	1610	1618
6	1721	1642
7	1642	1579
8	1596	1639
9	1705	1561.5
10	1548.5	1677.5
11	1684.5	1581
12	1637	1627.5
13	1618	1665
14	1636	1636
15	1661.5	1610.5
16	1629.5	1665.5
17	1610	1627.5
18	1635	1725
19	1613	1644
20	1670.5	1650.5
21	1626.5	1617.5
22	1663.5	1575
23	1613	1650
24	1678.5	1651.5
25	1659	1653
26	1677	1659.5
27	1654.5	1627
28	1609.5	1635.5
29	1669.5	1640
30	1693.5	1625.5
31	1674	1668
32	1635	1690.5
33	1645	1632
34	1679.5	1717
35	1657.5	1650
36	1632	1589.5
37	1641	1665.5
38	1590.5	1670
39	1673	1614
40	1649.5	1611.5
41	1646.5	1634
42	1667	1700
43	1654	1613
44	1684	1690.5
45	1641	1591.5
46	1667	1713
47	1658	1612
48	1613	1649
49	1663.5	1650
50	1658.5	1653
51	1648	1625
52	1656.5	1634.5
53	1656	1609.5
54	1637	1585
55	1706	1651
56	1660.5	1647
57	1739.5	1587.5
58	1656.5	1653.5
59	1684.5	1641.5
60	1628	1638.5

Large Intestine BP (C2-E)

No	E	C2
1	1738	1657
2	1727	1640
3	1657	1660.5
4	1672.5	1668.5
5	1769.5	1610
6	1777	1721
7	1733.5	1642
8	1725.5	1596
9	1673	1705
10	1735.5	1548.5
11	1717	1684.5
12	1761	1637
13	1665.5	1618
14	1699	1636
15	1740.5	1661.5
16	1658.5	1629.5
17	1755.5	1610
18	1699.5	1635
19	1721	1613
20	1725.5	1670.5
21	1766	1626.5
22	1753	1663.5
23	1689	1613
24	1742.5	1678.5
25	1720	1659
26	1746.5	1677
27	1808.5	1654.5
28	1689	1609.5
29	1776	1669.5
30	1702	1693.5
31	1797	1674
32	1791.5	1635
33	1687.5	1645
34	1753.5	1679.5
35	1743.5	1657.5
36	1708.5	1632
37	1698	1641
38	1711.5	1590.5
39	1716	1673
40	1826	1649.5
41	1730.5	1646.5
42	1721	1667
43	1753.5	1654
44	1729	1684
45	1703	1641
46	1725.5	1667
47	1722.5	1658
48	1682	1613
49	1771.5	1663.5
50	1684	1658.5
51	1726	1648
52	1744	1656.5
53	1757.5	1656
54	1720	1637
55	1744	1706
56	1725	1660.5
57	1756.5	1739.5
58	1731	1656.5
59	1722	1684.5
60	1716	1628

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means  
Large Intestine BP

	C2	C1
Average	1652	1639
Variance	1031	1397
Observed Value	60	60
Pearson Correlation Coefficient	-0.109	
Difference from Hypothesis Average	0	
DF	59	
t	1.87	
P(T<=t)-one side	0.03	
Bounrady t value-one side	1.67	
P(T<=t)-two side	0.07	
Boundary t value - two side	2.00	

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means  
Large Intestine BP

	E	C2
Average	1729	1652
Variance	1281	1031
Observed Value	60	60
Pearson Correlation Coefficient	0.170	
Difference from Hypothesis Average	0	
DF	59	
t	13.7	
P(T<=t)-one side	$2.76 \times 10^{-20}$	
Bounrady t value-one side	1.67	
P(T<=t)-two side	$5.51 \times 10^{-20}$	
Boundary t value - two side	2.00	

t-test for each table data.

When the average BP of C2 increased than that of C1, t is positive value. When decreased, then t is negative one. If the difference between the average BP in C1-C2 is larger, the difference get a significant change.

**Table B**

BP Average C1-C2		
No	C2	C1
1	1463	1449
2	1476	1450
3	1483	1444
4	1472	1449
5	1463	1439
6	1487	1471
7	1484	1449
8	1468	1456
9	1492	1451
10	1466	1465
11	1496	1463
12	1481	1463
13	1465	1464
14	1474	1449
15	1482	1436
16	1484	1467
17	1482	1457
18	1470	1462
19	1465	1477
20	1492	1443
21	1486	1441
22	1475	1476
23	1468	1461
24	1467	1461
25	1475	1479
26	1472	1460
27	1486	1442
28	1484	1473
29	1481	1469
30	1475	1450
31	1485	1467
32	1497	1482
33	1501	1462
34	1507	1489
35	1500	1459
36	1490	1478
37	1480	1495
38	1476	1476
39	1501	1489
40	1496	1462
41	1493	1472
42	1499	1490
43	1475	1450
44	1487	1465
45	1516	1496
46	1496	1477
47	1494	1468
48	1475	1464
49	1478	1500
50	1475	1476
51	1477	1485
52	1499	1481
53	1496	1494
54	1515	1480
55	1507	1496
56	1505	1481
57	1497	1472
58	1487	1474
59	1514	1481
60	1489	1470

BP Average C2-E		
No	E	C2
1	1503	1463
2	1528	1476
3	1518	1483
4	1552	1472
5	1533	1463
6	1537	1487
7	1538	1484
8	1541	1468
9	1513	1492
10	1515	1466
11	1527	1496
12	1542	1481
13	1544	1465
14	1524	1474
15	1542	1482
16	1538	1484
17	1555	1482
18	1558	1470
19	1558	1465
20	1561	1492
21	1551	1486
22	1550	1475
23	1556	1468
24	1544	1467
25	1547	1475
26	1580	1472
27	1575	1486
28	1534	1484
29	1558	1481
30	1536	1475
31	1563	1485
32	1542	1497
33	1547	1501
34	1565	1507
35	1590	1500
36	1585	1490
37	1556	1480
38	1539	1476
39	1563	1501
40	1534	1496
41	1564	1493
42	1570	1499
43	1583	1475
44	1574	1487
45	1554	1516
46	1552	1496
47	1567	1494
48	1568	1475
49	1583	1478
50	1559	1475
51	1565	1477
52	1571	1499
53	1563	1496
54	1570	1515
55	1558	1507
56	1563	1505
57	1571	1497
58	1566	1487
59	1573	1514
60	1562	1489

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means  
BP Average

	C2	C1
Average	1485	1467
Variance	186	255
Observed Value	60	60
Pearson Correlation Coefficient	0.449	
Difference from Hypothesis Average	0	
DF	59	
t	8.85	
P(T<=t)-one side	$9.98 \times 10^{-13}$	
Bounrady t value-one side	1.67	
P(T<=t)-two side	$2.00 \times 10^{-12}$	
Boundary t value - two side	2.00	

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means  
BP Average

	E	C2
Average	1553	1485
Variance	358	186
Observed Value	60	60
Pearson Correlation Coefficient	0.338	
Difference from Hypothesis Average	0	
DF	59	
t	27.25	
P(T<=t)-one side	$2.01 \times 10^{-35}$	
Bounrady t value-one side	1.67	
P(T<=t)-two side	$4.02 \times 10^{-35}$	
Boundary t value - two side	2.00	

**Table C: Frequency of significant changes**  
**Frequency of significant changes between C1-C2 and C2-E concerning the average BP value for each meridian of each person – this BP value is (Left BPi + Right BPi)/2**

Class A	KM		KP		RR			
	C1-C2	C2-E	C1-C2	C2-E	C1-C2	C2-E		
LU		1	LU	1	1	LU	1	1
LI		1	LI	1	1	LI	1	1
HC		1	HC		1	HC	1	1
DI		1	DI	1	1	DI		1
TH	1	1	TH		1	TH	1	1
HT		1	HT	1	1	HT		1
SI		1	SI	1	1	SI		1
SP	1	1	SP			SP		
LV	1	1	LV			LV		1
ST	1	1	ST	1		ST		
SB	1	1	SB			SB		1
GB	1	1	GB			GB		
KI	1	1	KI			KI		
UB	1	1	UB			UB		1
Total	8	14		6	7		3	10

Class B	TT		KS		KI		KK				
	C1-C2	C2-E	C1-C2	C2-E	C1-C2	C2-E	C1-C2	C2-E			
LU			LU	1	1	LU	1	1	LU	1	1
LI	1		LI	1	1	LI	1	1	LI	1	1
HC	1		HC	1	1	HC	1	1	HC	1	1
DI			DI	1	1	DI	1	1	DI	1	1
TH			TH	1		TH	1	1	TH	1	1
HT			HT	1		HT		1	HT	1	1
SI	1	1	SI	1	1	SI		1	SI	1	1
SP		1	SP		1	SP		1	SP	1	1
LV			LV	1		LV	1		LV		1
ST			ST		1	ST			ST	1	
SB			SB	1		SB	1		SB	1	
GB			GB	1	1	GB			GB	1	1
KI			KI			KI	1		KI	1	1
UB		1	UB	1		UB	1		UB		1
Total	3	3		11	8		9	7		11	11

$X^2$  – test of the above frequencies

**Table D**

Class A	
DF	1
$X^2$	4.08
C1-C2	17
C2-E	31
Total	48

**Table E**

Class B	
DF	1
$X^2$	0.40
C1-C2	34
C2-E	29
Total	63

**Table F**

Table F

Class C	NS			HH			AM			YK		
		C1-C2	C2-E		C1-C2	C2-E		C1-C2	C2-E		C1-C2	C2-E
LU	1		1	LU		1	LU			LU	1	
LI	1		1	LI		1	LI			LI	1	
HC	1		1	HC		1	HC	1		HC	1	1
DI	1		1	DI		1	DI			DI	1	1
TH	1		1	TH		1	TH	1		TH	1	1
HT	1		1	HT		1	HT	1		HT	1	1
SI	1		1	SI		1	SI		1	SI	1	1
SP	1			SP			SP			SP	1	
LV			1	LV		1	LV		1	LV		1
ST				ST			ST			ST	1	1
SB				SB	1		SB	1		SB	1	
GB				GB	1	1	GB			GB	1	1
KI				KI	1		KI	1		KI	1	1
UB			1	UB			UB		1	UB	1	
total		8	9		3	9		5	3		13	9

$X^2$  - test of the above frequencies

**Table G**

Class C	
DF	1
$X^2$	0.02
C1-C2	29
C2-E	30
Total	59

**Table H**

All Classes	
DF	1
$X^2$	0.59
C1-C2	80
C2-E	90
Total	170

**Table 1**

<b><math>X^2</math> analysis of the frequency of the significant BP changes of each meridian between C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>-E</b>	
degrees of freedom (df)	1
$X^2$	0.59
C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	80
C <sub>2</sub> -E	90
Total	170

**Table 2**

<b><math>X^2</math> tests of frequencies of the significant changes at each meridian for all subjects by each class</b>			
	<b>Class A</b> (awakened chakra)	<b>Class B</b> (partially awakened chakra)	<b>Class C</b> (unawakened chakra)
Df	1	1	1
$X^2$	4.08	0.40	0.02
C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	17	34	29
C <sub>2</sub> -E	31	29	30
Total	48	63	59
Subjects	K.M. R.R., K.P.	T.T., K.I., K.K., K.S	N.S., H.H., K.K., A.M.

**Table 3**

<b>BP changes for all meridians and subjects by class</b>			
	t <sub>1</sub> > t <sub>2</sub>	t <sub>1</sub> < t <sub>2</sub>	Total
Class A	7	35	42
Class B	33	23	56
Class C	32	24	56
Total	72	82	154
df	2		
$\chi^2$	21.0		
P value(upper tail area)	2.71 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>		
Cross-table analysis coefficient	0.35		
Cramer's V	0.37		
$\chi^2$ (0.95)	5.99		

**Table 4**

<b>BP change frequency distributions for all meridians by class</b>			
	Class A (awakened chakra)	Class B (partially awakened chakra)	Class C (unawakened chakra)
df	1	1	1
$\chi^2$	18.7	1.79	1.14
t <sub>1</sub> >t <sub>2</sub>	7	33	32
t <sub>1</sub> <t <sub>2</sub>	35	23	24
Total	42	56	56

**Table 9**  
**m x n table for number of plus and minus**  
**upon each class of A,B and C**

	A Class		B Class		C Class	
	A+	A-	B+	B-	C+	C-
t 1	29	13	50	6	43	13
t 2	36	6	44	12	44	12

m x n table  
 Observed frequency

	A+	A-	B+	B-	C+	C-	Total
t 1	29	13	50	6	43	13	154
t 2	36	6	44	12	44	12	154
Total	65	19	94	18	87	25	308

Results

Degree of Freedom	5
$X^2$ value	5.77
P value(upper tail area)	0.33
cross table analysis coefficient	0.14
Cramer's V	0.14
$X^2$ (0.95)	11.07

**Table 10**

A class t2

tabulated  $X^2$  at df=1 and P =0.05 ( $X^2 = 3.84$ )

df	1
$X^2$	21.43
A+	36
A-	6
Total	42

**Table 11**

B class t2

tabulated  $X^2$  tests at df=1 and P =0.05 ( $X^2 = 3.84$ )

df	1
$X^2$	18.29
B+	44
B-	12
Total	56

**Table12**

C class t2

tabulated  $X^2$  tests at df=1 and P =0.05 ( $X^2 = 3.84$ )

df	1
$X^2$	18.29
C+	44
C-	12
Total	56

**Table 13**

minus	t1	t2
A class	13	6
B class	6	12

cross table

Observed frequency

minus	t1	t2	Total
A class	13	6	19
B class	6	12	18
Total	19	18	37

Results

Degree of Freedom	1
$X^2$ value	4.56
P value(upper tail area)	0.03
cross table analysis coefficient	0.33
Phi ( $\Phi$ ) coefficient	0.35
Yate's correction $X^2$ value	3.26
Yate's correction p value	0.07
Fisher's exact probability p value	0.03
odds ratio	4.33
$X^2$ (0.95)	3.84

**Table 14**

minus	t1	t2
A class	13	6
C class	13	12

cross table

Observed frequency

minus	t1	t2	Total
A class	13	6	19
C class	13	12	25
Total	26	18	44

Results

Degree of Freedom	1
$X^2$ value	1.20
P value(upper tail area)	0.27
cross table analysis coefficient	0.16
Phi ( $\Phi$ ) coefficient	0.17
Yate's correction $X^2$ value	0.62
Yate's correction p value	0.43
Fisher's exact probability p value	0.22
odds ratio	2.00
$X^2$ (0.95)	3.84

**Table 15**

PK Experiment

Date: 12/15/01 16:08:00

Subject: K.M.

Start: 16:08:02

Sent energy to manipura chakra

(A) The below table is T-test result on the difference of average between C1 and C2 (each data consists of 60 data) and that between C2 and E regarding the BP average value of all 14 meridians.

t-test for dependent samples

	Control 2	Control 1		Experiment	Control 2
Mean	1485	1467	Mean	1553	1485
Variance	185.8	254.7	Variance	358.1	185.8
Observations	60	60	Observations	60	60
Pearson Correlation	0.449		Pearson Correlation	0.338	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0		Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	59		df	59	
t Stat <t1>	8.85		t Stat <t2>	27.25	
P(T<=t) one-tail	9.98x10 <sup>-13</sup>		P(T<=t) one-tail	2.01x10 <sup>-35</sup>	
t Critical one-tail	1.67		t Critical one-tail	1.67	
P(T<=t) two-tail	2.00x10 <sup>-12</sup>		P(T<=t) two-tail	4.02x10 <sup>-35</sup>	
t Critical two-tail	2.00		t Critical two-tail	2.00	

**Table 16**

Stomach BP

	Control 2	Control 1		Experiment	Control 2
Mean	1450	1420	Mean	1500	1450
Variance	2861	3049	Variance	4373	2861
Observations	60	60	Observations	60	60
Pearson Correlation	0.260		Pearson Correlation	0.201	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0		Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	59		df	59	
t Stat <t1>	3.55		t Stat <t2>	5.08	
P(T<=t) one-tail	3.79x10 <sup>-4</sup>		P(T<=t) one-tail	2.04x10 <sup>-6</sup>	
t Critical one-tail	1.67		t Critical one-tail	1.67	
P(T<=t) two-tail	7.57x10 <sup>-4</sup>		P(T<=t) two-tail	4.08x10 <sup>-6</sup>	
t Critical two-tail	2.00		t Critical two-tail	2.00	

**Table 17**

PK Experiment

Date: 12/19/01 15:11:01

Subject: K.S.

Start: 15:11:03

sent energy to manipura chakra

t-test for dependent samples

	Control 2	Control 1		Experiment	Control 2
Mean	1248	1229	Mean	1254	1248
Variance	155.3	175.4	Variance	271.5	155.3
Observations	60	60	Observations	60	60
Pearson Correlation	0.289		Pearson Correlation	-0.071	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0		Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	59		df	59	
t Stat <t1>	9.82		t Stat <t2>	2.22	
P(T<=t) one-tail	2.56x10 <sup>-14</sup>		P(T<=t) one-tail	0.02	
t Critical one-tail	1.67		t Critical one-tail	1.67	
P(T<=t) two-tail	5.11x10 <sup>-14</sup>		P(T<=t) two-tail	0.03	
t Critical two-tail	2.00		t Critical two-tail	2.00	

**Table 18**

Stomach BP

	Control 2	Control 1		Experiment	Control 2
Mean	1336	1335	Mean	1268	1336
Variance	2806	1889	Variance	41089	2806
Observations	60	60	Observations	60	60
Pearson Correlation	0.144		Pearson Correlation	0.181	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0		Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	59		df	59	
t Stat <t1>	0.13		t Stat <t2>	-2.62	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.45		P(T<=t) one-tail	5.57x10 <sup>-3</sup>	
t Critical one-tail	1.67		t Critical one-tail	1.67	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.90		P(T<=t) two-tail	0.01	
t Critical two-tail	2.00		t Critical two-tail	2.00	

**Table 19**

PK test

Date:12-18-01 15:19:27

Subject:Y.K.

Start: 15:19:30

End: 15:35:30

t-test for dependent samples

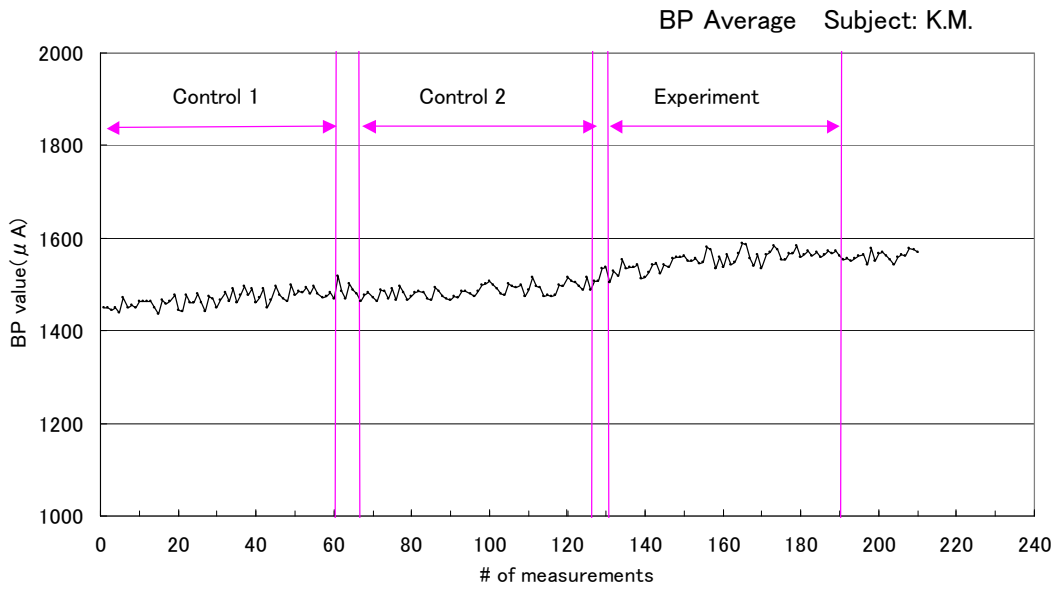
	Control 2	Control 1		Experiment	Control 2
Mean	1490	1460	Mean	1494	1490
Variance	155.4	306.3	Variance	104.3	155.4
Observations	60	60	Observations	60	60
Pearson Correlation	0.431		Pearson Correlation	-0.241	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0		Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	59		df	59	
t Stat <t1>	13.91		t Stat <t2>	1.95	
P(T<=t) one-tail	1.41x10 <sup>-20</sup>		P(T<=t) one-tail	0.03	
t Critical one-tail	1.67		t Critical one-tail	1.67	
P(T<=t) two-tail	2.81x10 <sup>-20</sup>		P(T<=t) two-tail	0.06	
t Critical two-tail	2.00		t Critical two-tail	2.00	

**Table 20**

Urinary Bladder BP

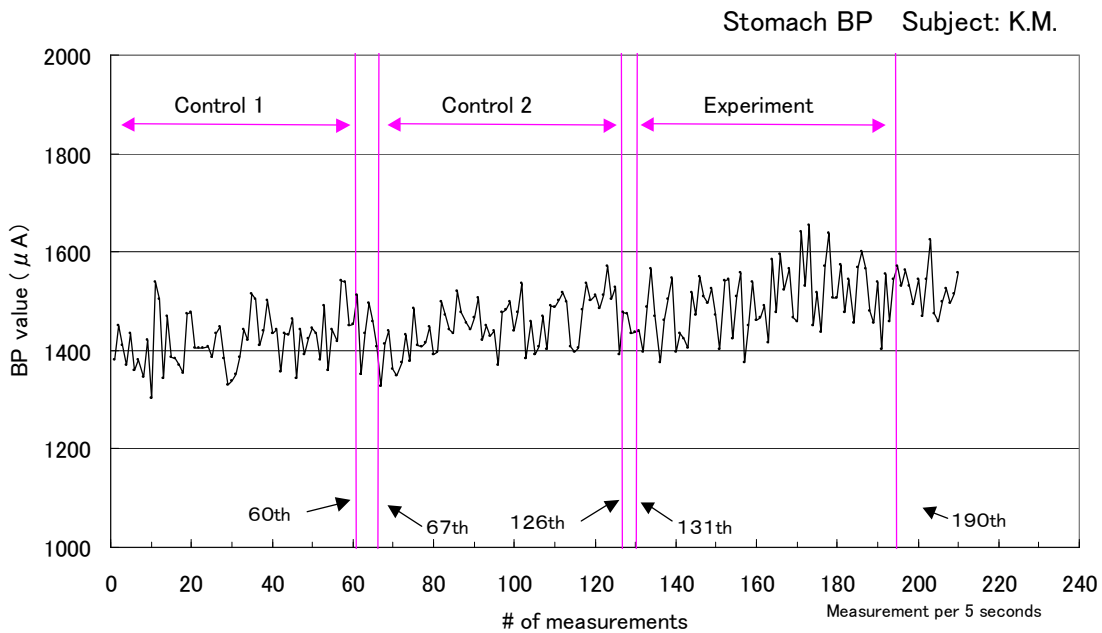
	Control 2	Control 1		Experiment	Control 2
Mean	1175	1149	Mean	1188	1175
Variance	1518	1515	Variance	1777	1518
Observations	60	60	Observations	60	60
Pearson Correlation	0.339		Pearson Correlation	0.115	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0		Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	59		df	59	
t Stat <t1>	4.60		t Stat <t2>	1.74	
P(T<=t) one-tail	1.15x10 <sup>-5</sup>		P(T<=t) one-tail	0.04	
t Critical one-tail	1.67		t Critical one-tail	1.67	
P(T<=t) two-tail	2.30x10 <sup>-5</sup>		P(T<=t) two-tail	0.09	
t Critical two-tail	2.00		t Critical two-tail	2.00	

**Graph 1** Changes in BP average of the Subject during PK Experiment (Subject: K.M.)

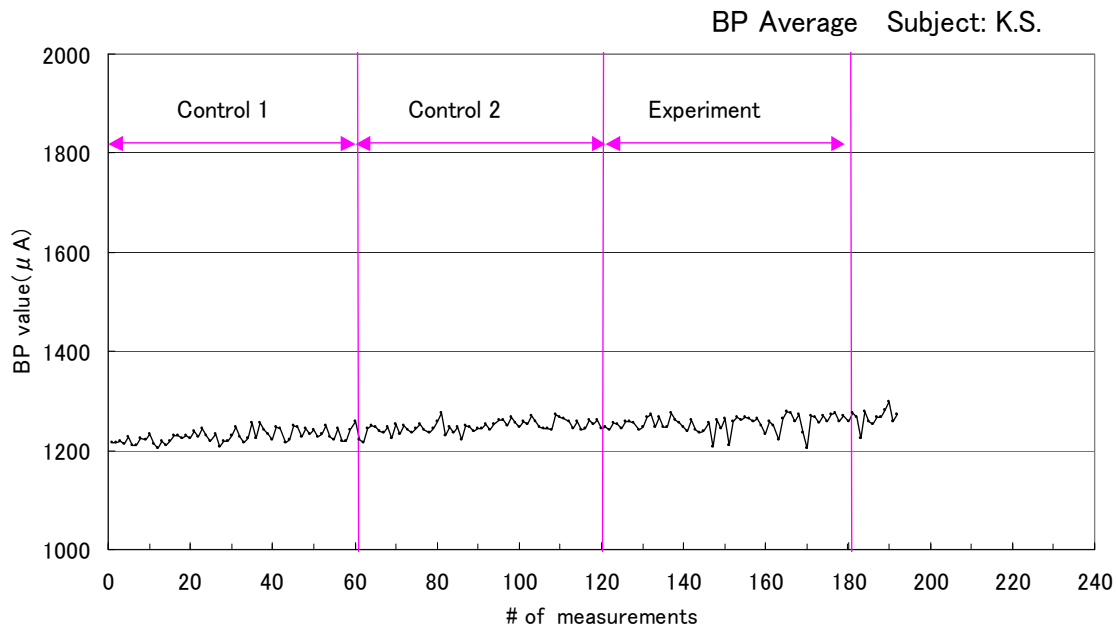


\*One measurement per 5 sec

**Graph 2** Changes in BP values of Stomach Meridian of the Subject during PK Experiment (Subject: K.M.)

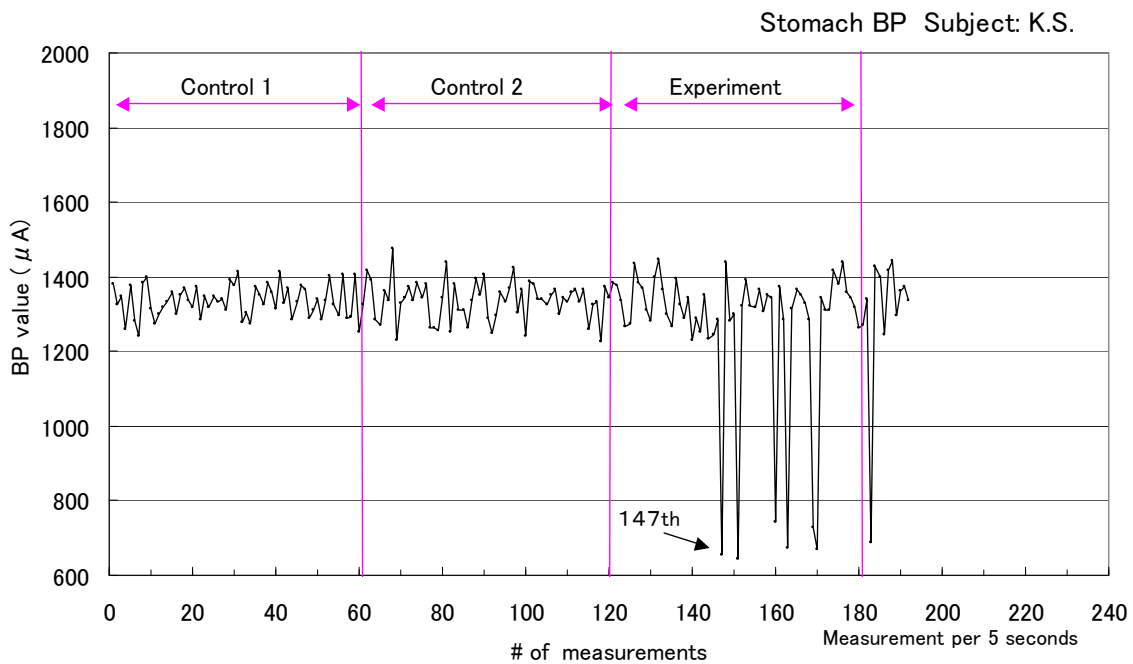


**Graph 3 Changes in BP Average of the Subject during PK Experiment (Subject K.S.)**

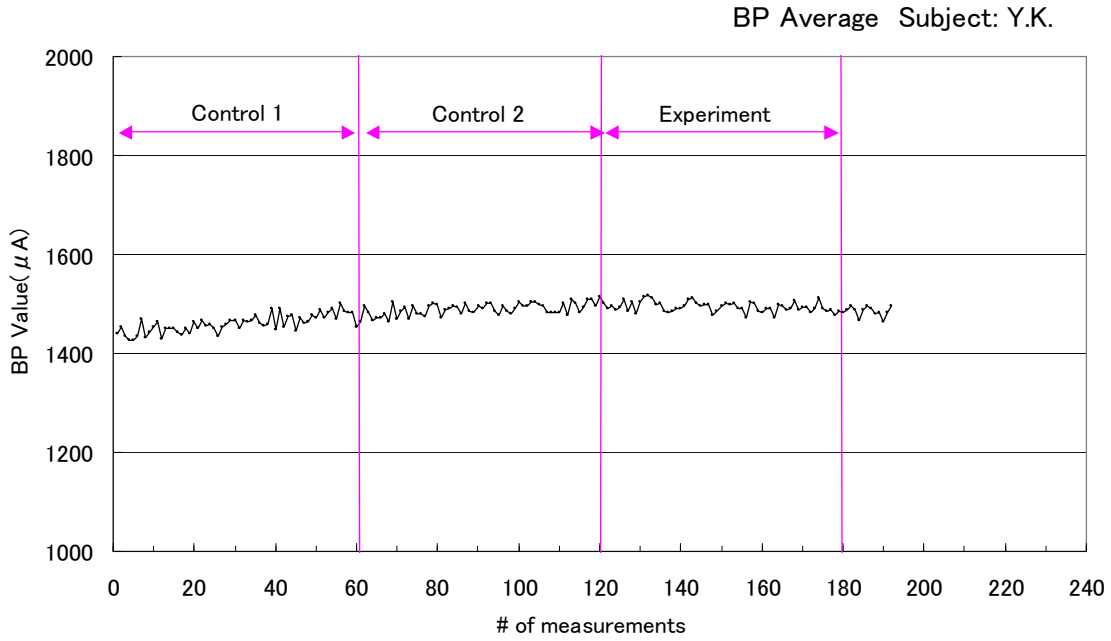


\*One measurement per 5 sec

**Graph 4 Changes in BP values of Stomach Meridian of the Subject during PK Experiment (Subject K.S.)**

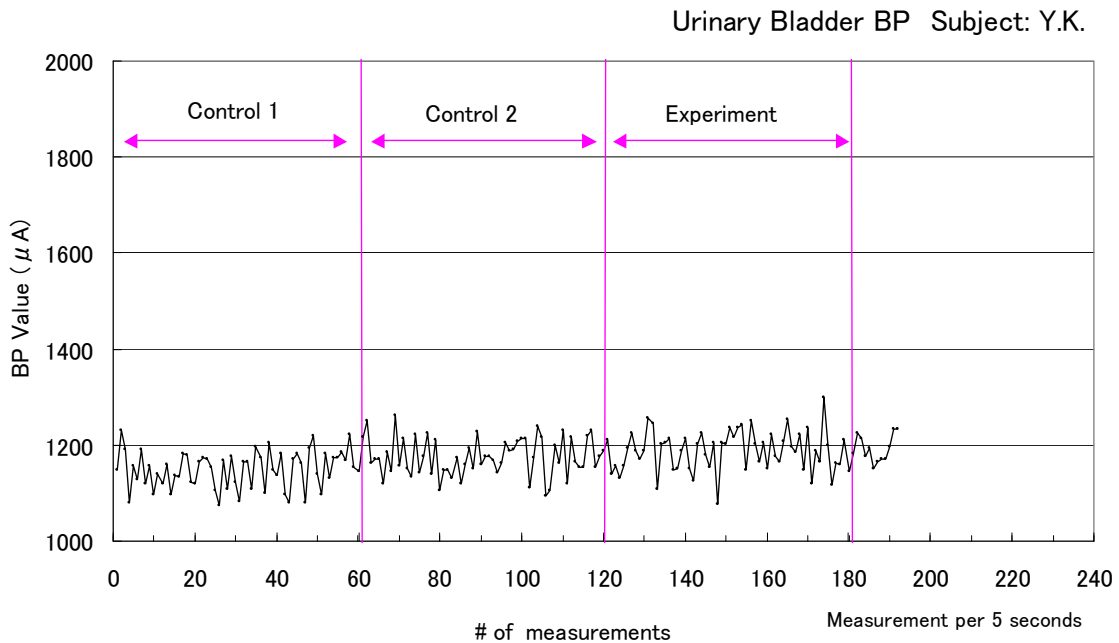


**Graph 5 Changes in BP Average of the Subject during PK Experiment (Subject Y.K.)**



\*One measurement per 5 sec

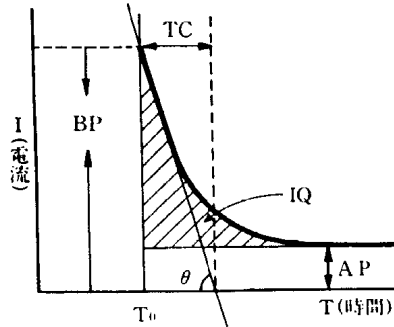
**Graph 6 Changes in BP values of Urinary Bladder Meridian of the Subject during PK Experiment (Subject Y.K.)**



### 8 Reference

1) See H. Motoyama, “The Correlation between Psi Energy and Ki” p. 109-116, Human Science Press, Tokyo, Japan

2) AMI



AMI was invented by Motoyama, so far several tens thousands people was measured and diagnosed with AMI by many acupuncturists, M.D. and medical professor in many countries.

AMI measures the electrical conductivity, capacitance, and polarization of skin tissue and fluids; it uses these to evaluate the tissue condition and the functioning of the acupuncture meridians and their corresponding internal organs.

The AMI measures the biochemical constituents (sodium, potassium, calcium, chloride, etc.) electrically since they exist as ions. The electrodes placed on the Sei points (points in the tip of fingers and toes) and the ground electrodes placed on the wrist completes an electrical circuit. AMI gives 3-volt square wave pulse (512µsec. duration) with an electrode pen through the electrodes in the Sei (well) points. The electrode pen picks up the current in the skin which results from the applied voltage.

The different shape of current flow is parametrized by three parameters and those tells the Ki energy level (BP), autonomic nervous function (AP), and immune function (IQ).

3) BP is the current flowing in the dermis before a reverse polarization at the basal membrane is caused, very quickly with frequency of about 10 mega cycle.

4) How to calculate t, t1 and t2 as follows:

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{\frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}} \quad \text{if} \quad s_d = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (d_i - \bar{d})^2}{n - 1}}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\bar{d}_1}{\frac{s_1}{\sqrt{60}}}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{\bar{d}_1}{s_1 / \sqrt{60}}$$

Please refer to the following equations (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 N_1 \quad N_2 \\
 i=1 \quad N_{11} \quad N_{21} \\
 i=2 \quad N_{12} \quad N_{22} \\
 i=3 \quad N_{13} \quad N_{23} \\
 \vdots \\
 i=i \quad N_{1i} \quad N_{2i} \\
 \vdots \\
 i=n \quad N_{1n} \quad N_{2n} \\
 \\
 d_i = N_{1i} - N_{2i}
 \end{array}$$

$$\bar{d} = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i / n$$

$$\left( \text{standard error} = \frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

t1 in case of C2–C1 (relaxation phase)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{d}_1 &= \frac{1}{60} \sum_{i=1}^{60} d_i = \frac{1}{60} \sum_{i=1}^{60} \{ (BP_{C2})_i - (BP_{C1})_i \} = \frac{1}{60} \sum_{i=1}^{60} (BP_{C2})_i - \frac{1}{60} \sum_{i=1}^{60} (BP_{C1})_i \\
 &= \overline{BP}_{C2} - \overline{BP}_{C1} \qquad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$s_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{60} (d_i - \bar{d}_1)^2}{60 - 1}} \qquad (2)$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\bar{d}_1}{s_1 / \sqrt{60}} \qquad (3)$$

t2 in case of C2-E (emission phase)

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{d}_2 &= \frac{1}{60} \sum_{i=1}^{60} d_i = \frac{1}{60} \sum_{i=1}^{60} \{(BP_E)_i - (BP_{C2})_i\} = \frac{1}{60} \sum_{i=1}^{60} (BP_E)_i - \frac{1}{60} \sum_{i=1}^{60} (BP_{C2})_i \\ &= \overline{BP_E} - \overline{BP_{C2}} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$s_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{60} (d_i - \bar{d}_2)^2}{60 - 1}} \quad (5)$$

$$t_2 = \frac{\bar{d}_2}{\frac{s_2}{\sqrt{60}}} \quad (6)$$

<sup>5)</sup>  $\chi^2$  (chi-square) is a common test for the significance of the relationship between variables. In the above case, concerning the frequency of significant difference between C1-C2 and C2-E.

<sup>6)</sup> Refer to table A, B, C, D in back and table 1~9

<sup>7)</sup> Table 15 below shows that the significant changes first occurred in the meridian associated with the awakened chakra in that subject. The Ki energy propagated through the meridian associated with the awakened chakra and then through all the other meridians, resulting in an increase of Ki energy (BP) in all meridians.