

Assessment of Physicochemical and Thermal Properties of Energy of Consciousness Healing Treated Ferrous Sulphate Using PXRD, PSD, DSC, and TGA/DTG Analysis

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Abstract: Ferrous sulphate is an inorganic salt of iron used to treat iron deficiency anaemia and maintain the overall health in our body. The current study was designed to evaluate the impact of The Trivedi Effect[®]-Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment on the physicochemical and thermal properties of ferrous sulphate using PXRD, PSA, DSC, and TGA/DTG analysis. Ferrous sulphate test item was divided into two parts, one part was considered as control (without Biofield Energy Treatment), whereas the second part received The Trivedi Effect[®]-Biofield Energy Treatment remotely by the renowned Biofield Energy Healer, Alice Branton. The PXRD data revealed that the relative intensities and crystallite size of the characteristic diffraction peaks in the treated sample were significantly altered from -26.74% to 421.23% and from -24.93% to 42.91%, respectively compared with the control sample. The average crystallite size of the treated sample was significantly increased by 6.39% compared to the control sample. The particle size values at d_{10} , d_{50} , d_{90} and $D(4, 3)$ values were significantly increased by 30.43%, 35.94%, 19.49%, and 26.26%, respectively and the surface area was significantly decreased by 53.26% compared with the control sample. The melting temperature of the treated sample in the 1st and 3rd peaks was increased by 1.61% and 1.04% respectively, whereas decreased by 5.71% and 1.04% in the 2nd and 4th peaks, respectively compared with the control sample. Consequently, the total latent heat of fusion to transition from $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ to FeSO_4 was decreased by 0.44% in the treated sample compared with the control sample. The TGA thermograms of both the samples exhibited four steps of thermal degradation. The total weight loss in the treated sample was increased by 0.62% compared with the control sample. The maximum thermal decomposition temperature (T_{max}) of treated sample was increased by 5.81% and 0.26% in the 1st and 4th peak respectively, but the T_{max} of 2nd and 3rd peaks were decreased by 2.58% and 2.38%, respectively compared to the control sample. Overall, DSC and TGA/DTG of the treated sample showed that the thermal stability was changed compared with the control sample. The Trivedi Effect[®]-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment might lead to the production of a polymorphic form of ferrous sulphate, which would have better powder flowability and appearance with altered thermal stability compared to the control sample. Alice's Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate would be useful to design better nutraceutical/pharmaceutical formulations, which could provide better therapeutic response against iron deficiency anaemia.

Keywords: Ferrous Sulphate, Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment, The Trivedi Effect[®], PXRD, Particle Size, DSC, TGA

1. Introduction

Ferrous sulphate or iron (II) sulphate traditionally also

known as "green vitriol" or "copperas", which exists mostly in heptahydrate ($\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$) form [1]. It is useful as the best source of iron for the supplement and reducing agent in

the chemical reactions. The hydrated form of ferrous sulphate is very important and used as medicine for the treatment of iron deficiency anaemia [2]. It is also used for the manufacture of inks (iron gall ink), treating iron chlorosis in horticulture, lawn conditioner, gold refining, purification of water, wood panelling on houses, moss killer, and as a catalyst (Fenton's reagent) in chemical reactions [3-7].

Problems associated with the internal use of ferrous sulphate are stomach upset, constipation, black/dark-coloured stools, and staining of the teeth. It is in water (29.51 g/100 mL at 25°C) and negligible in organic solvents [3, 8]. The complex physiological system of the human body and other dietary factors, only 1-2 mg of iron undergoes absorption through the gut enterocyte to the systemic circulation [9, 10]. Iron deficiency is the most common nutritional disorder affecting more than 20% of the global population according to the World Health Organization (WHO). The solubility and bioavailability of the ferrous sulphate are the major concern for the effective therapeutic effect. The Trivedi Effect®-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment could be an economical approach for modifying particle size/crystallite size, surface area and thermodynamic stability that would be helpful for better design for pharmaceutical/nutraceutical formulations [11, 12].

Biofield is referred as quantum energy matrix that surrounds the human body resulting from the continuous movement of the electrically charged components (ions, cells, etc.). The human body can release the electromagnetic waves in the form of bio-photons that surrounds the body. Biofield Energy Healers have the ability to harness the energy from the "Universal Energy Field" and can transmit into any living or non-living object(s). The process by which the objects receive the Biofield Energy Treatment from the Biofield Energy Healer(s) and respond in a useful way is called as Biofield Energy Healing [13-15]. Biofield based Energy Therapies are used worldwide to improve the quality of life. National Center of Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH) has recognized and accepted Biofield Energy Healing as a Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) health care approach in addition to other therapies, medicines and practices such as yoga, meditation, deep breathing, Qi Gong, Tai Chi, chiropractic/osteopathic manipulation, Ayurvedic medicine, homeopathy, naturopathy, traditional Chinese herbs and medicines, aromatherapy, special diets, essential oils, massage, progressive relaxation, guided imagery, acupressure, acupuncture, healing touch, hypnotherapy, movement therapy, rolfing structural integration, pilates, mindfulness, Reiki, cranial sacral therapy and applied prayer, which are very common in religions like Hinduism, Christianity, Buddhism, etc. [16]. The Biofield Energy Healing Treatment (The Trivedi Effect® - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment) had been scientifically evaluated and reported with significant results in different scientific fields like materials science [17-21], agricultural science [22-25], cancer research [26, 27], microbiology [28-30], pharmaceutical [12, 31, 32], genetics [33, 34], etc.

The physicochemical properties play an important role in

bioavailability [36], and physicochemical and thermal properties are scientifically proved to be altered by The Trivedi Effect® - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment might be the possible mediation of neutrinos [37]. Thus, the current study was designed to evaluate the impact of The Trivedi Effect® - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment on the physicochemical and thermal properties of ferrous sulphate using powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD), particle size analysis (PSA), differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA)/ Differential thermogravimetric analysis (DTG).

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Chemicals and Reagents

Ferrous sulphate heptahydrate or iron (II) sulphate heptahydrate (>99%) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, India. All other chemicals used during the experiments were of analytical grade available in India.

2.2. Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment Strategies

The test compound, ferrous sulphate was divided into two parts. One part of the test compound did not receive Biofield Energy Treatment and considered as untreated or control ferrous sulphate. The second part of the test compound received the Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment by the renowned Biofield Energy Healer, Alice Branton (USA), and designated as the Biofield Energy Treated iron (II) sulphate. The Trivedi Effect® - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment was provided for 3 minutes through the Healer's Unique Energy Transmission process remotely to the test compound, which was kept under laboratory conditions. Similarly, the control compound was subjected to "sham" healer under the similar laboratory conditions. The sham healer did not have any knowledge about the Biofield Energy Treatment. After that, the Biofield Energy Treated and untreated samples were kept in similar sealed conditions and characterized using PXRD, PSA, DSC, and TGA techniques.

2.3. Characterization

2.3.1. Powder X-ray Diffraction (PXRD) Analysis

The PXRD analysis of ferrous sulphate was performed on a PANalytical X'Pert3 powder X-ray diffractometer, UK. Diffraction of the analyte was carried out using a copper line as the source of radiation at the X-ray of the wavelength of 0.154 nm, running at 45 kV voltage and 40 mA current with a scanning rate of 18.87°/second over a 2θ range of 3-90°. The ratio of Kα-2 and Kα-1 in this instrument was 0.5 (k, equipment constant). The data was collected in the form of a chart of the Bragg angle (2θ) vs. intensity (counts per second), and a detailed table containing information on peak intensity counts, d value (Å), relative intensity (%), full width half maximum (FWHM) (°2θ), area (cts*°2θ) using X'Pert data collector and X'Pert high score plus processing software. The crystallite size (G) was calculated from the Scherrer equation following the literature [11, 12, 35-37]. The crystallite size (G)

was calculated by using the following equation 1:

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

Where, k is the equipment constant (0.5), λ is the X-ray wavelength (0.154 nm); b in radians is the full-width at half of the peaks and θ the corresponding Bragg angle.

Percent change in crystallite size (G) of ferrous sulphate was calculated using following equation 2:

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

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

2.3.2. Particle Size Analysis (PSA)

The particle size analysis of ferrous sulphate was conducted on Malvern Mastersizer 3000, UK with a detection range between 0.01 μm to 3000 μm using wet method [11, 12, 35, 36]. The sample unit (Hydro MV) was filled with a dispersant medium (Light liquid paraffin oil) and operated the stirrer at 2500 rpm. Refractive index values for dispersant and samples were 0.0 and 1.47. The measurement was taken twice after reaching obscuration in between 10% and 20%, and the average was taken of two measurements. Consequently, PSA analysis of ferrous sulphate was repeated for three times to obtain the average particle size distribution. d_{10} μm , d_{50} μm , and d_{90} μm represent particle diameter corresponding to 10%, 50%, and 90% of the cumulative distribution. $D(4, 3)$ represents the average mass-volume diameter and specific surface area (SSA, m^2/Kg). The calculations were done by using software Mastersizer V3.50.

The percent change in particle size (d) for at below 10%

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

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

2.3.4. Thermal Gravimetric Analysis (TGA) / Differential Thermogravimetric Analysis (DTG)

TGA/DTG thermograms of ferrous sulphate were obtained in a TGA Q500 thermoanalyzer apparatus, USA under dynamic nitrogen atmosphere (50 mL/min) using a platinum crucible at a heating rate of 10°C/min from 25°C to 900°C with the recent literature [11, 12, 35, 36]. The % change in weight loss (W) was calculated using following equation 7:

$$\% \text{ change in weight loss} = \frac{[W_{\text{Treated}} - W_{\text{Control}}]}{W_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (7)$$

Where, W_{Control} and W_{Treated} are the weight loss of the control and Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate, respectively.

The % change in maximum thermal degradation temperature (T_{max}) (M) was calculated using following equation 7:

level (d_{10}), 50% level (d_{50}), and 90% level (d_{90}) was calculated using following equation 3:

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

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

Percent change in surface area (S) was calculated using following equation 4:

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

Where, S_{Control} and S_{Treated} are the surface area of the control and Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate, respectively.

2.3.3. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

The DSC thermogram of ferrous sulphate was performed in DSC Q2000 differential scanning calorimeter, USA under the dynamic nitrogen atmosphere with flow rate of 50 mL/min with a sample mass of ~2.5 mg using aluminum pan at a heating rate of 10°C/min from 30°C to 400°C [11, 12, 35, 36]. The % change in melting point (T) was calculated using following equation 5:

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

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

Percent change in the latent heat of fusion (ΔH) was calculated using following equation 6:

$$\% \text{ change in } T_{\text{max}} (M) = \frac{[M_{\text{Treated}} - M_{\text{Control}}]}{M_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (8)$$

Where, M_{Control} and M_{Treated} are the T_{max} values of the control and Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate, respectively.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Powder X-ray Diffraction (PXRD) Analysis

PXRD data of the control and Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate showed sharp and intense peaks in the diffractograms (Figure 1) indicating that both the samples are crystalline in nature. The crystallite size was calculated with the help of Scherrer equation [37]. PXRD data such as the Bragg angle (2θ), relative intensity (%), and crystallite size (G) for both the sample are presented in Table 1.

The highest intense peak (100% relative intensity) in the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples was observed at Bragg's angle (2θ) equal to 18.3° (Table 1, entry 2). The

Bragg's angle (2θ) of both the samples remained almost same, but the relative intensities of the peaks of the Biofield Energy Treated sample were found to be altered compared to the control sample. Thus, relative peak intensities of the Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate were significantly altered in the range of -26.74% to 421.23%. However, the overall intensity of characteristic diffraction peaks improved after the Alice's Biofield Energy Treatment. The crystallite size values of the Biofield Energy Treated sample at 2θ equal to nearly 23.6° , 27.9° , 34.2° , and 36.9° (Table 1, entry 4 and 6-8) was significantly increased from 20.00% to 42.91% with respect to the control sample. On the contrary, the crystallite sizes of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples at 2θ equal to nearly 18.3° , 19.5° , and 27.4° (Table 1, entry 2, 3, and 5) were significantly decreased from 12.51% to 24.93% in the Biofield Energy Treated sample in comparison to the control sample. The crystallite size of the control and Biofield Energy Treated

ferrous sulphate samples at position 2θ equal to nearly 16.2° (Table 1, entry 1) remained unchanged. The overall crystallite size was significantly altered in the range from -24.93% to 42.91% and average crystallite size significantly increased by 6.39% in the Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate compared with the control sample. The changes in the XRD patterns such as crystallite size and relative intensities indicated the change of the crystal morphology as well as the proof of polymorphic transition [38-40]. As the crystallite size of the Alice's Biofield Energy Treated sample was significantly increased compared with the control sample, which might produce a new polymorphic form of ferrous sulphate. The alteration in crystal morphology, *i.e.* crystal pattern, size and even polymorphic form has the significant impact on the *in vitro* dissolution rate, which is directly related with the bioavailability of orally administered pharmaceutical and nutraceutical compounds [41, 42].

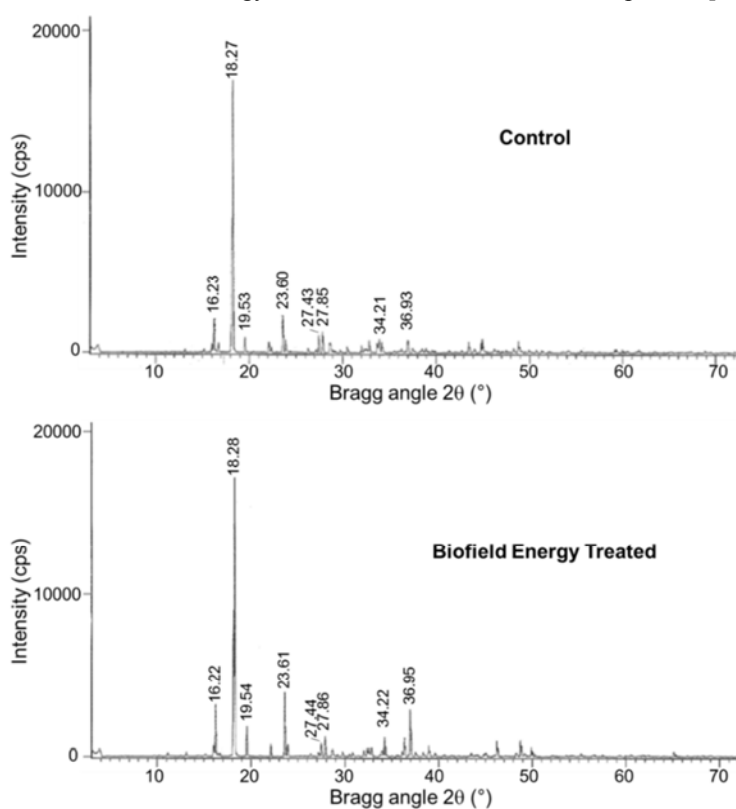


Figure 1. PXRD diffractograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate.

Table 1. PXRD data for the control and Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate.

| Entry No. | Bragg angle (2θ) | Relative Intensity (%) | | | Crystallite size (G, nm) | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | | Control | Treated | % change ^a | Control | Treated | % change ^b |
| 1 | 16.2 | 12.46 | 18.78 | 50.72 | 49.68 | 49.68 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 18.3 | 100 | 100 | 0.00 | 58.05 | 43.58 | -24.93 |
| 3 | 19.5 | 5.94 | 11.64 | 95.96 | 49.90 | 43.66 | -12.51 |
| 4 | 23.6 | 12.84 | 22.26 | 73.36 | 35.16 | 50.25 | 42.91 |
| 5 | 27.4 | 6.32 | 4.63 | -26.74 | 59.00 | 50.63 | -14.19 |
| 6 | 27.9 | 7.4 | 6.84 | -7.57 | 59.05 | 70.87 | 20.00 |
| 7 | 34.2 | 3.96 | 6.57 | 65.91 | 59.05 | 73.82 | 25.00 |
| 8 | 36.9 | 3.25 | 16.94 | 421.23 | 59.51 | 74.39 | 25.01 |
| 9 | Average | | | | 53.68 | 57.11 | 6.39 |

^adenotes the percentage change in the relative intensity of Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample, ^bdenotes the percentage change in the crystallite size of Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample.

3.2. Particle Size Analysis (PSA)

The particle size and specific surface area of the control and Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate were investigated and presented in Table 1. It was observed that the particle size in the Biofield Energy Treated sample at d_{10} , d_{50} , d_{90} and $D(4, 3)$ values were significantly increased by 30.43%, 35.94%, 19.49%, and 26.26%, respectively

compared to the control sample (Table 2). The surface area of the control and Biofield Energy Treated sample was found to be 44.93 m^2/kg and 21.00 m^2/kg , respectively. The results indicated that the surface area of the Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate was significantly decreased by 53.26% compared with the control sample.

Table 2. Particle size distribution of the control and Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate.

| Test Item | d_{10} (μm) | d_{50} (μm) | d_{90} (μm) | $D(4, 3)$ (μm) | SSA (m^2/Kg) |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Control | 115 | 320 | 790 | 396 | 44.93 |
| Biofield Energy Treated | 150 | 435 | 944 | 500 | 21.00 |
| Percent change* (%) | 30.43 | 35.94 | 19.49 | 26.26 | -53.26 |

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.

The particle size and surface area of a pharmaceutical or nutraceutical compound play a vital role in the solubility, dissolution, absorption, and bioavailability [42, 43-45]. The introduction of the Biofield Energy Treatment might transform the fine particles into larger particles. The increased particle size enhanced the flowability, shape, and appearance of the compound [45, 46]. It is assumed that The Trivedi Effect[®] - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment might improve the powder flowability of ferrous sulphate.

3.3. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) Analysis

Scientific literature nicely described the dehydration behavior of a hydrated iron salt, ferrous sulphate heptahydrate ($FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$) by using DSC and TGA techniques [47, 48]. Wang et al mentioned 3 peaks in the DSC curve at a heating rate of $10^\circ C$ under nitrogen atmosphere. 1st peak at temperature below $100^\circ C$, 2nd peak at 85 to $149^\circ C$, and 3rd peak at 247 to $342^\circ C$ were due to the dehydration of 7 water molecules from $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ to $FeSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, $FeSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ to $FeSO_4 \cdot H_2O$, and $FeSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ to $FeSO_4$, respectively. They also concluded that accurate thermal data from the TGA/DSC dehydration experiments depends on various factors like proper selection of the heating rate, particle size, open or closed pan, etc. [47].

The DSC thermograms of the control ferrous sulphate heptahydrate (Figure 2) exhibited the presence of the four endothermic peaks at 72.73 , 100.20 , 114.73 , $279.47^\circ C$. The 1st sharp endothermic peak at $72.73^\circ C$ was the melting point

of ferrous sulphate heptahydrate. Consequently, the melting temperature of Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate heptahydrate was significantly increased by 1.61% with a significant enhancement of the latent heat of fusion (ΔH) by 9.98% (Table 3) compared with the control sample. The 2nd broad endothermic peak at $100.20^\circ C$ might be due to the dehydration of 2 molecules of water from $FeSO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$ to $FeSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$. This endotherm temperature in the Biofield energy Treated sample was reduced by 5.71% with a significant reduction in ΔH compared with the control sample. The melting temperature of the 3rd sharp endothermic peak, which was due to the removal of 3 molecules of water from $FeSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ to $FeSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ was increased by 1.04% with a significant increase of ΔH by 5.32% compared with the control sample. Finally, a broad endothermic peaks at $279.47^\circ C$ was observed in the control sample due to the dehydration from ferrous sulphate monohydrate to anhydrous $FeSO_4$. This melting temperature was reduced by 1.57% in the Biofield Energy Treated sample with a significant decrease by 6.10% in ΔH compared with the control sample (Table 3). The total latent heat of fusion to transition from $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ to $FeSO_4$ was decreased by 0.44% in the Biofield Energy Treated sample (1118.00 J/g) compared with the control sample (1122.90 J/g). The DSC analysis suggested that the thermal stability of the Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate heptahydrate was increased compared with the control sample.

Table 3. The melting point ($^\circ C$) and latent heat of fusion (J/g) values for both control and Biofield Energy Treated samples of ferrous sulphate.

| Sample | Temperature ($^\circ C$) | | | | ΔH (J/g) | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 1 st Peak | 2 nd Peak | 3 rd Peak | 4 th Peak | 1 st Peak | 2 nd Peak | 3 rd Peak | 4 th Peak |
| Control Sample | 72.73 | 100.20 | 114.73 | 279.47 | 114.20 | 184.40 | 547.20 | 277.10 |
| Biofield Energy Treated | 73.90 | 94.48 | 115.92 | 275.07 | 125.60 | 155.90 | 576.30 | 260.20 |
| % Change* | 1.61 | -5.71 | 1.04 | -1.57 | 9.98 | -15.46 | 5.32 | -6.10 |

ΔH : Latent heat, *denotes the percentage change of the Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample.

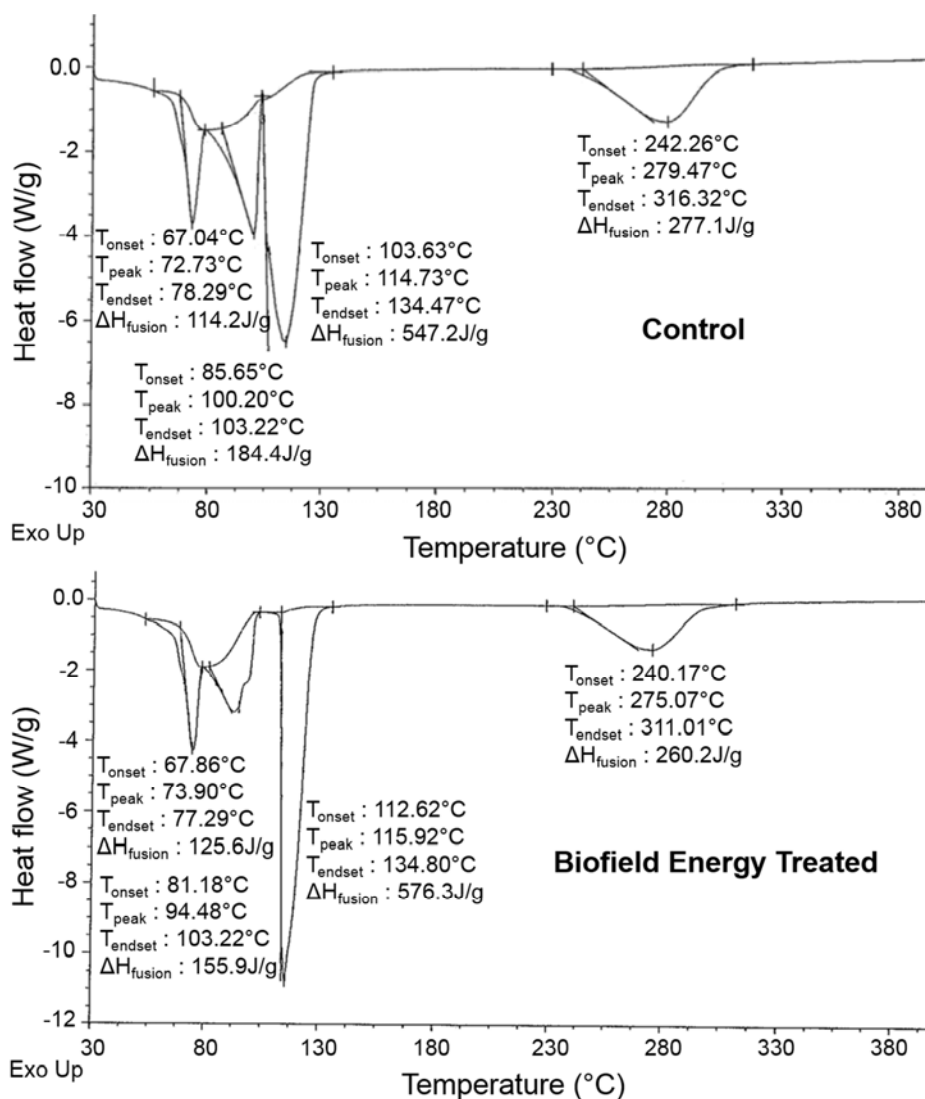


Figure 2. DSC thermograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate samples.

3.4. Thermal Gravimetric Analysis (TGA) / Differential Thermogravimetric Analysis (DTG)

The TGA thermogram pattern of the control sample (Figure 3) was matched with the literature. The first weight loss occurs between 70 and 90°C due to the loss of 3 water molecules from $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$. The second dehydration step with the loss of 3 water molecules from $FeSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ is responsible for the mass loss between 140 and 200°C. Consequently, the third weight loss is found between 270 and 350°C due to the dehydration of $FeSO_4 \cdot H_2O$. Final major weight loss between 400 and 830°C occurs due to the oxidation and dehydration of the other part of monohydrate, sulphate decomposition. The major weight loss occurred in the first (38.30%) and fourth (28.30%) reactions [47, 48].

Here, the TGA thermograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples (Figure 3) exhibited four steps of thermal degradation, which was matched with the literature [47, 48]. The % weight loss in the Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate was significantly increased by 15.67% and 7.01% in the 1st and 3rd steps of degradation, respectively compared with the control sample. Consequently, the % weight loss in the 2nd and 4th steps of degradation was reduced by 5.51% and 1.63%, respectively, compared with the control sample (Table 4). The total % weight loss of the control and Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate were 71.06% and 71.5%, respectively. The total weight loss in the Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate was increased by 0.62% compared with the control sample.

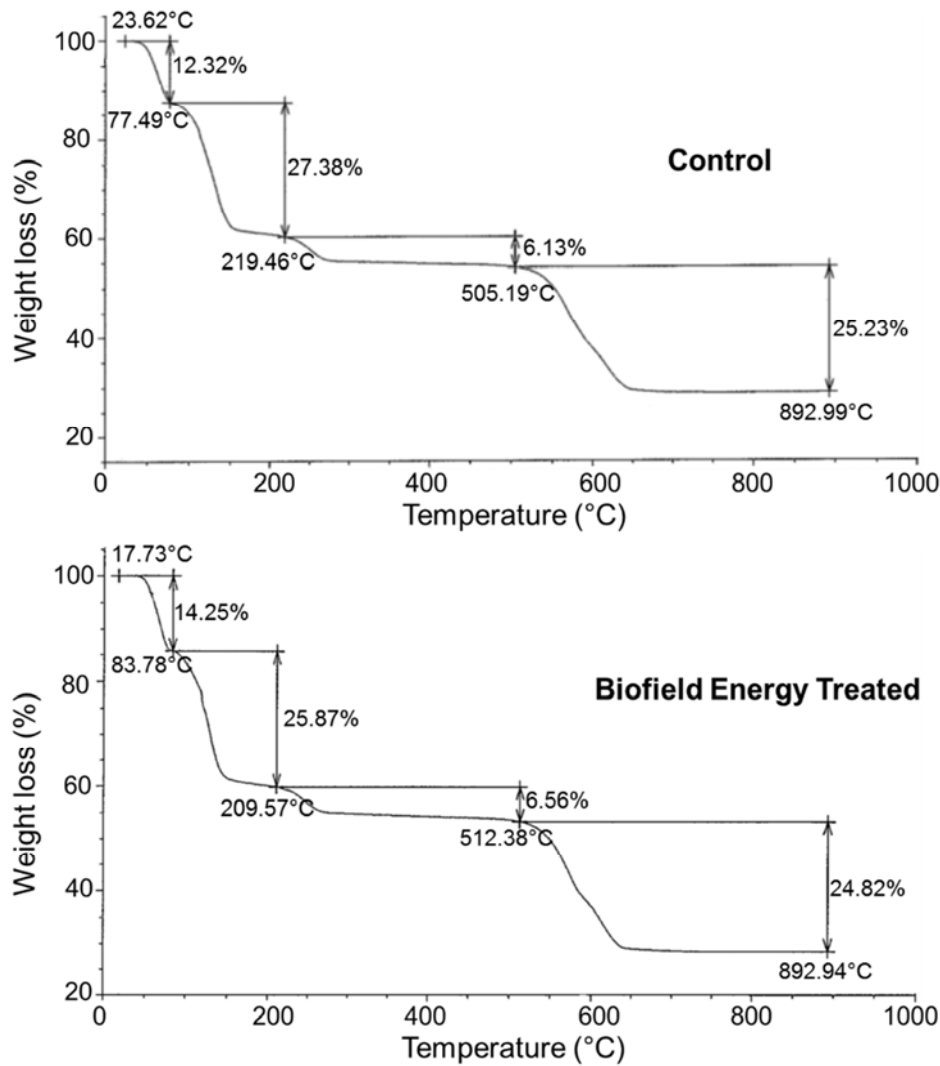


Figure 3. TGA thermograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate.

Table 4. Thermal degradation steps of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples of ferrous sulphate.

| Step | %Weight Loss | | %Change* |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------|----------|
| | Control | Treated | |
| 1 st step of degradation | 12.32 | 14.25 | 15.67 |
| 2 nd step of degradation | 27.38 | 25.87 | -5.51 |
| 3 rd step of degradation | 6.13 | 6.56 | 7.01 |
| 4 th step of degradation | 25.23 | 24.82 | -1.63 |
| Total weight loss | 71.06 | 71.50 | 0.62 |

*denotes the percentage change of the Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample.

The DTG thermograms of the control sample disclosed four peaks P₁, P₂, P₃, and P₄ with maximum thermal decomposition

temperature (T_{max}) of 63.00, 133.42, 251.59, and 570.93°C, respectively (Figure 4 and Table 5). Similarly, the DTG thermograms of the Biofield Energy Treated sample disclosed four peaks P₁, P₂, P₃, and P₄ with T_{max} of 66.66, 129.98, 245.60, and 572.44°C, respectively (Figure 4 and Table 5). The analysis indicated that the T_{max} of the Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate was increased by 5.81% and 0.26% in the 1st and 4th peak respectively, but the T_{max} of 2nd and 3rd peaks were decreased by 2.58% and 2.38%, respectively compared to the control sample. As per the literature, with alteration of the particle size changed the thermal stability of a sample [49]. Overall, TGA/DTG revealed that the thermal stability of the Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate was altered as compared with the control sample.

Table 5. The maximum thermal degradation temperature (T_{max}) of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples of ferrous sulphate.

| Description | Maximum thermal degradation temperature (°C) | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | P ₁ (°C) | P ₂ (°C) | P ₃ (°C) | P ₄ (°C) |
| Control Sample | 63.00 | 133.42 | 251.59 | 570.93 |
| Biofield Energy Treated | 66.66 | 129.98 | 245.6 | 572.44 |
| %Change* | 5.81 | -2.58 | -2.38 | 0.26 |

P₁, P₂, P₃, and P₄: peak 1, 2, 3, and 4. *denotes the percentage change of the Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample.

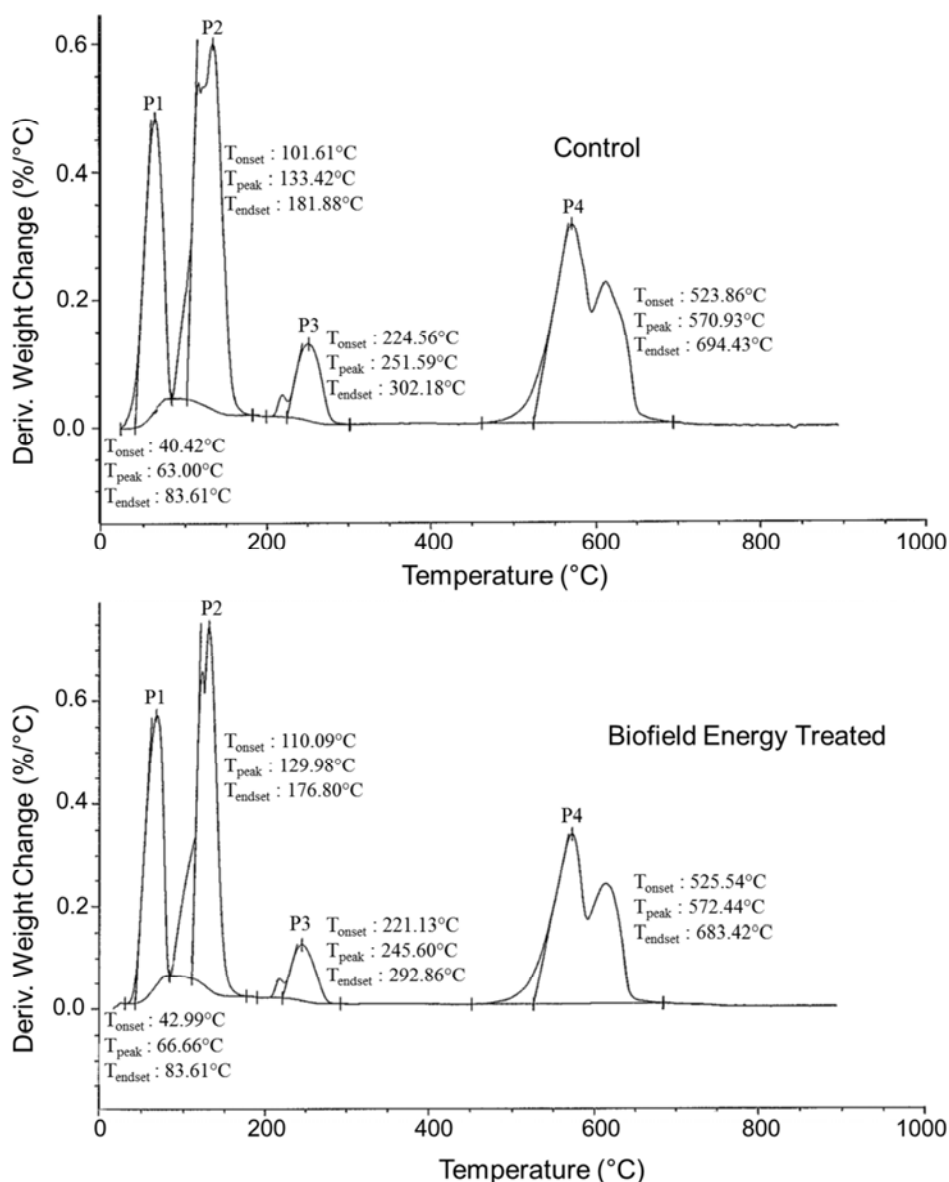


Figure 4. DTG thermograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate.

4. Conclusions

The Trivedi Effect® - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment has shown the significant impact on the relative intensity and crystallite size of the diffraction peaks, particle size, surface area, and thermal properties of ferrous sulphate. The PXRD diffractograms of both the sample showed sharp and intense peaks indicated that the ferrous sulphate was crystalline in nature. The relative intensities and crystallite size of the characteristic diffraction peaks in the Biofield Energy Treated sample were significantly altered in the range from -26.74% to 421.23% and from -24.93% to 42.91%, respectively compared with the control sample. The average crystallite size of the Biofield Energy Treated sample was significantly increased by 6.39% compared with the control sample. The particle size values at d_{10} , d_{50} , d_{90} and $D(4, 3)$ values were significantly increased by 30.43%, 35.94%, 19.49%, and 26.26%, respectively and the surface area was significantly

decreased by 53.26% compared with the control sample. The melting temperature of the Biofield Energy Treated sample in the 1st and 3rd peaks was increased by 1.61% and 1.04% respectively; whereas decreased by 5.71% and 1.04% in the 2nd and 4th peaks, respectively compared with the control sample. Similarly, the latent heat of fusion (ΔH) of 1st and 3rd peaks in the Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate was significantly increased by 9.98% and 5.32% respectively; whereas ΔH of the 2nd and 4th peak was decreased by 15.46% and 6.10%, respectively compared with the control sample. The TGA thermograms of both the samples exhibited four steps of thermal degradation. The total weight loss in the Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate was enhanced by 0.62% compared with the control sample. The maximum thermal decomposition temperature (T_{max}) of the Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate was increased by 5.81% and 0.26% in the 1st and 4th peak respectively, but the T_{max} of 2nd and 3rd peaks were reduced by 2.58% and 2.38%, respectively

compared to the control sample. Overall, DSC and TGA/DTG of the treated sample showed that the thermodynamic stability was changed compared with the control sample. These results suggested that The Trivedi Effect[®] - Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment might lead to the production of a polymorphic form of ferrous sulphate, which would provide better powder flowability and appearance having altered thermal stability compared with the control sample. The Alice's Biofield Energy Treated ferrous sulphate would be beneficial to design better nutraceutical and/or pharmaceutical formulations which might offer better therapeutic response against iron deficiency anemia.

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