The Science of True ESP

Brain wave synchronization

Multi-sensory stimulation

Brain-to-brain communication

Tactile neuron physiology

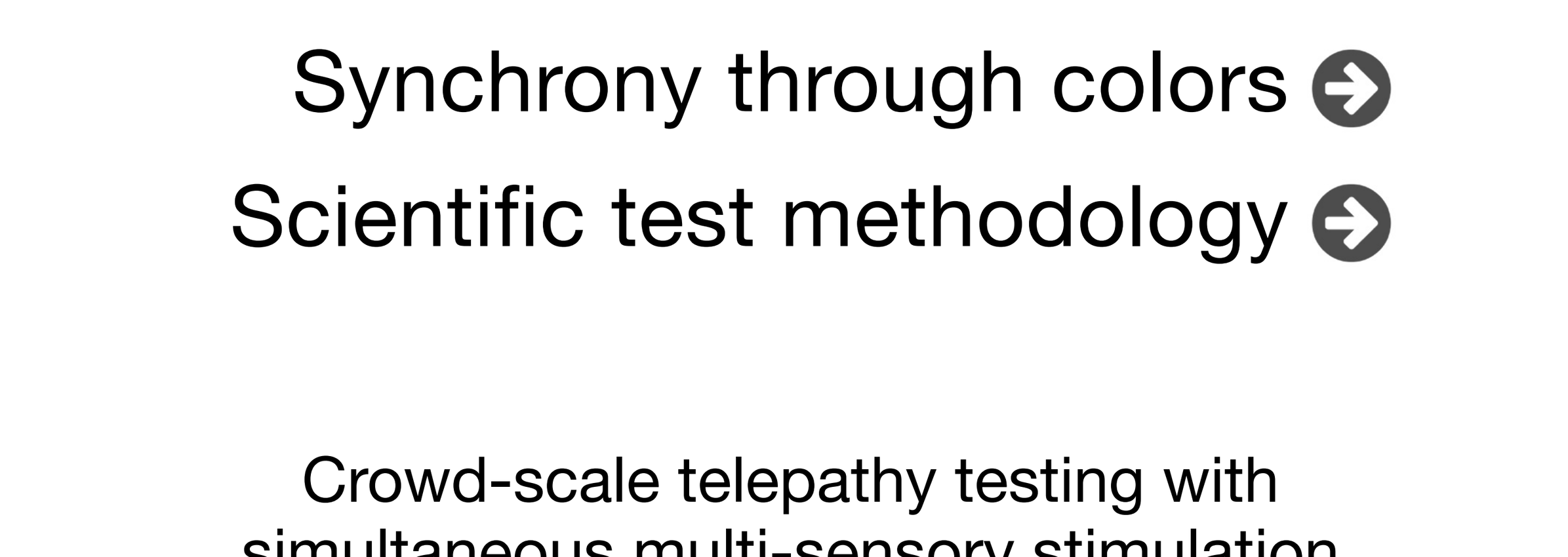
Brain wave entrainment

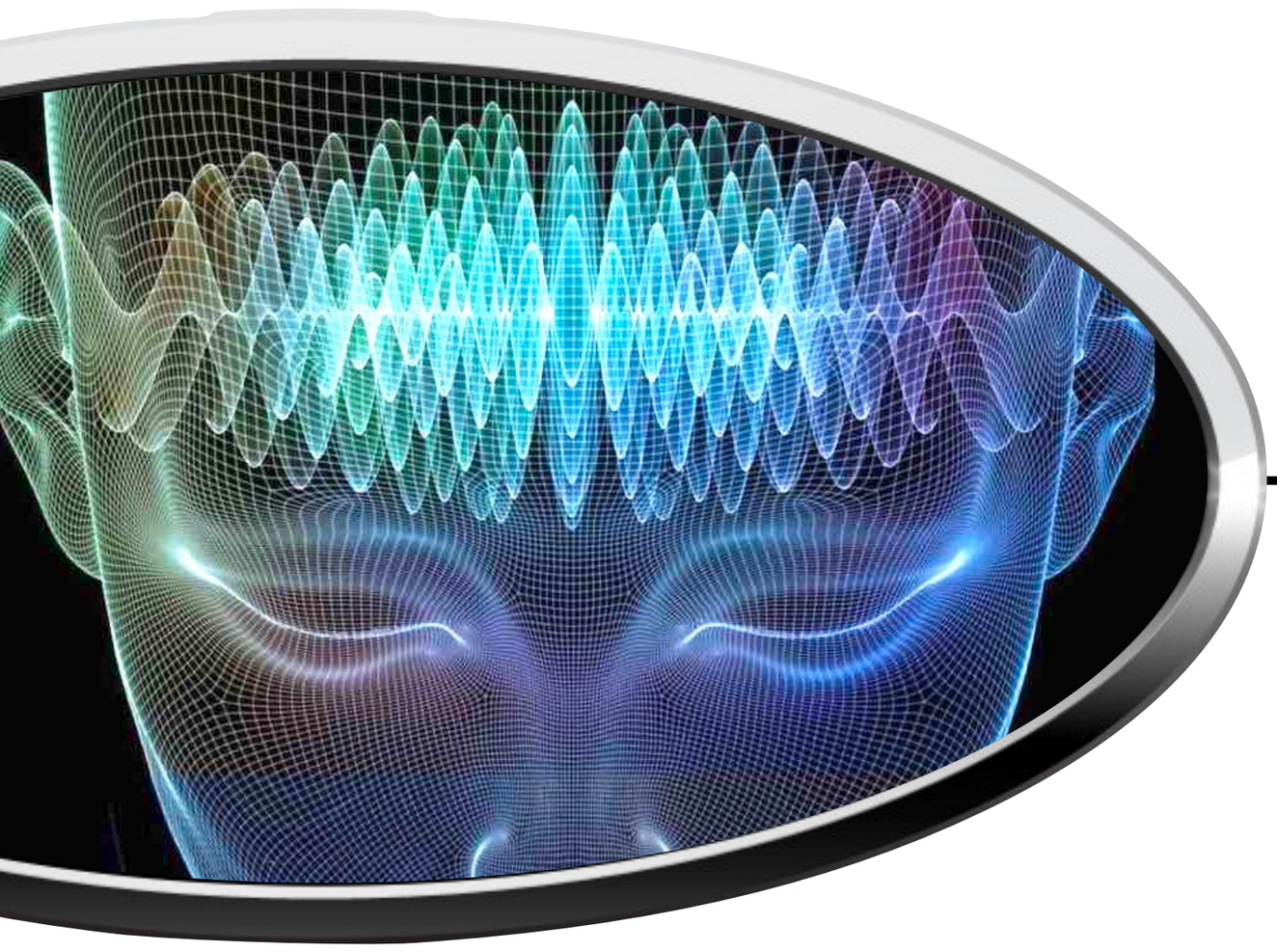
Binaural audio for coherence

Synchrony through colors

Scientific test methodology

Crowd-scale telepathy testing with simultaneous multi-sensory stimulation

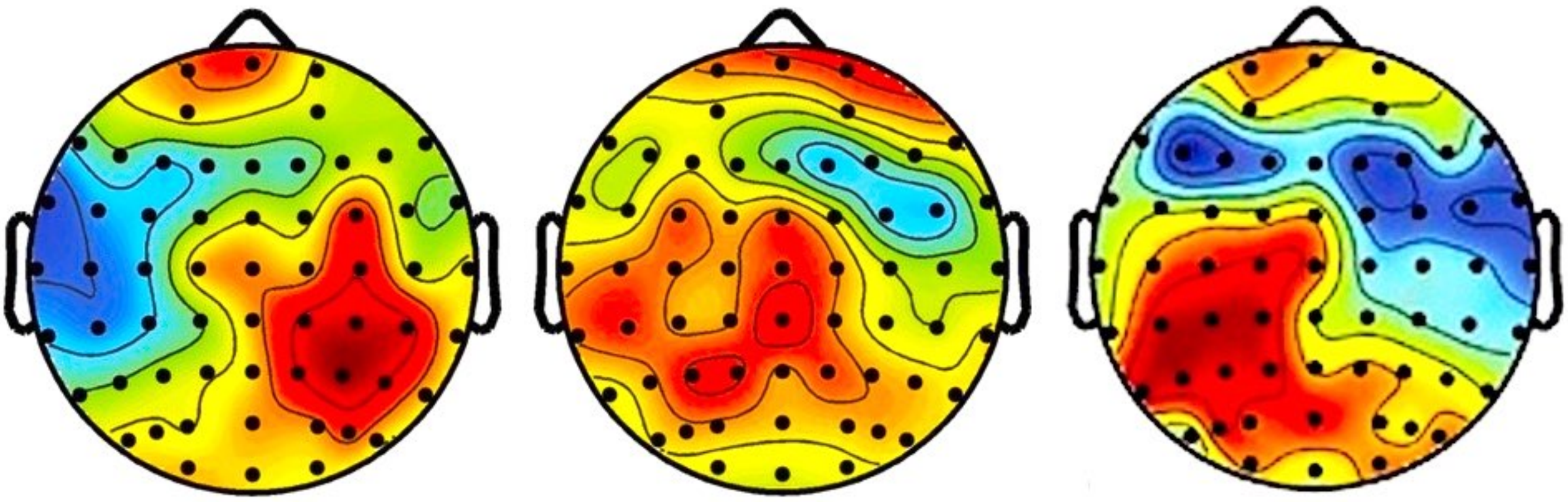




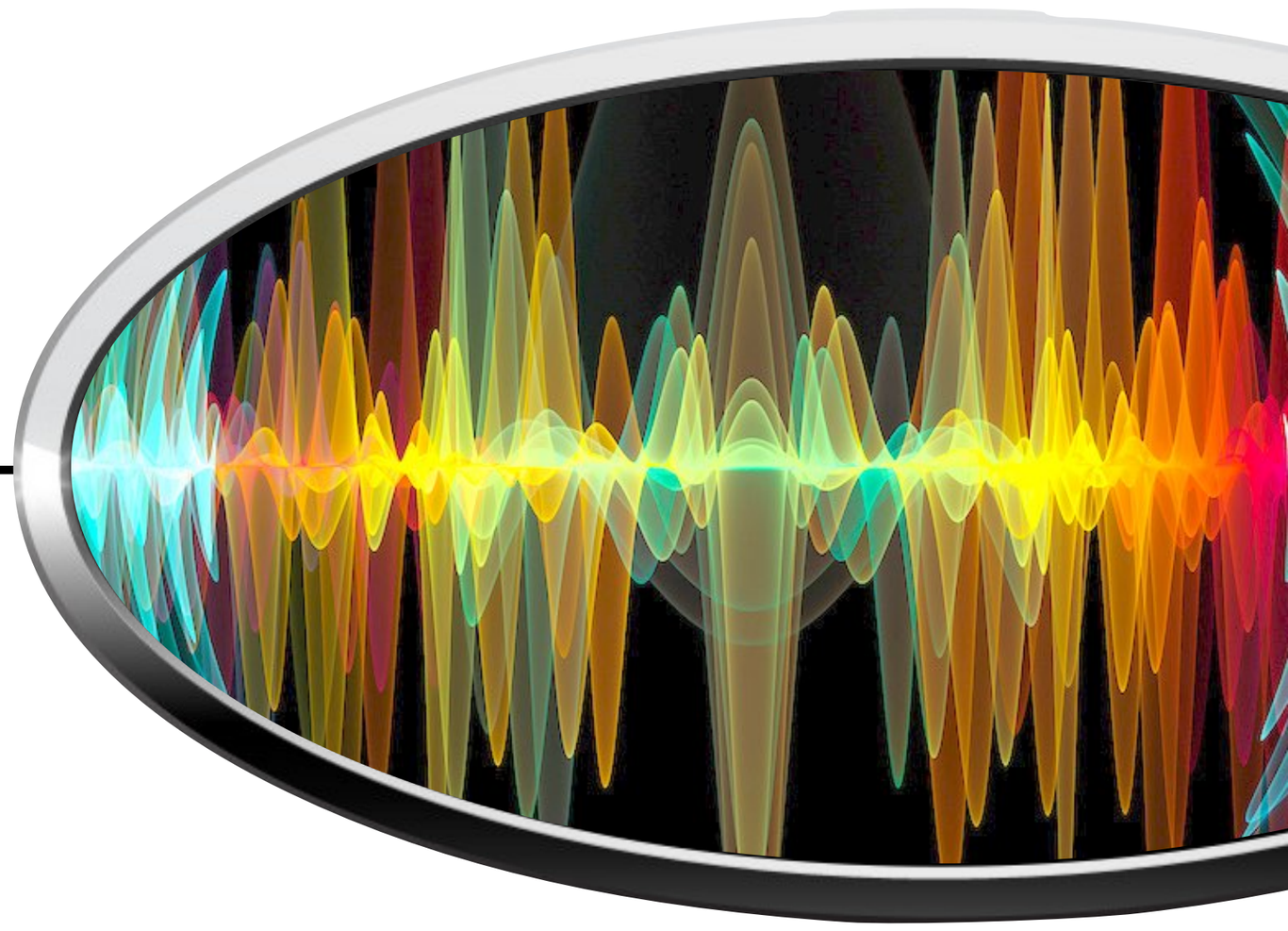
Brain Wave Synchronization

Studies show that simultaneous sensory stimulation can synchronize our brain waves

Many people have experienced a moment of telepathy when thinking about a loved one who happens to call them at the exact same time. Studies using EEG analysis report that familiar friends and family naturally synchronize their brain waves when together, even when they are located far apart. By utilizing simultaneous multi-sensory stimulation, True ESP can induce brain wave entrainment between large groups of unfamiliar people spread across cities, and even different continents around the world.



Multi-Sensory Stimulation



Haptic algorithms make the iPhone resonate like a musical instrument for neural synchrony

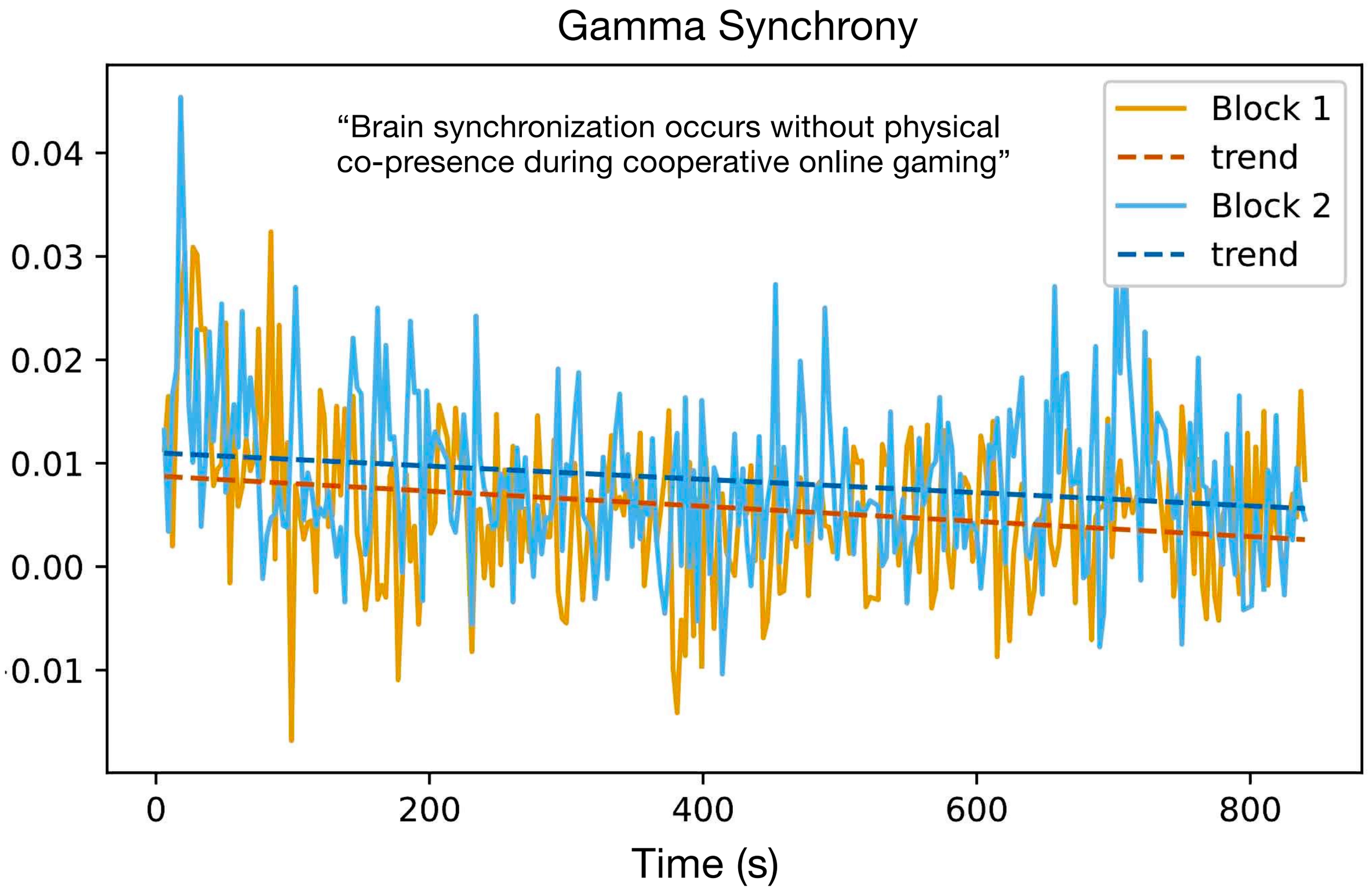
Imagine touching a cello as it resonates, or listening to the echoing sound of waves crashing against rocky cliffs. Combining multiple sensory stimuli such as these can have a powerful effect on our brain waves, and could significantly strengthen our perceptual abilities.

New studies from prominent neuroscientists report that vibrotactile stimulation at Gamma wave frequencies, and binaural music at a 10% phase differential can induce neural synchrony throughout the brain’s limbic system.

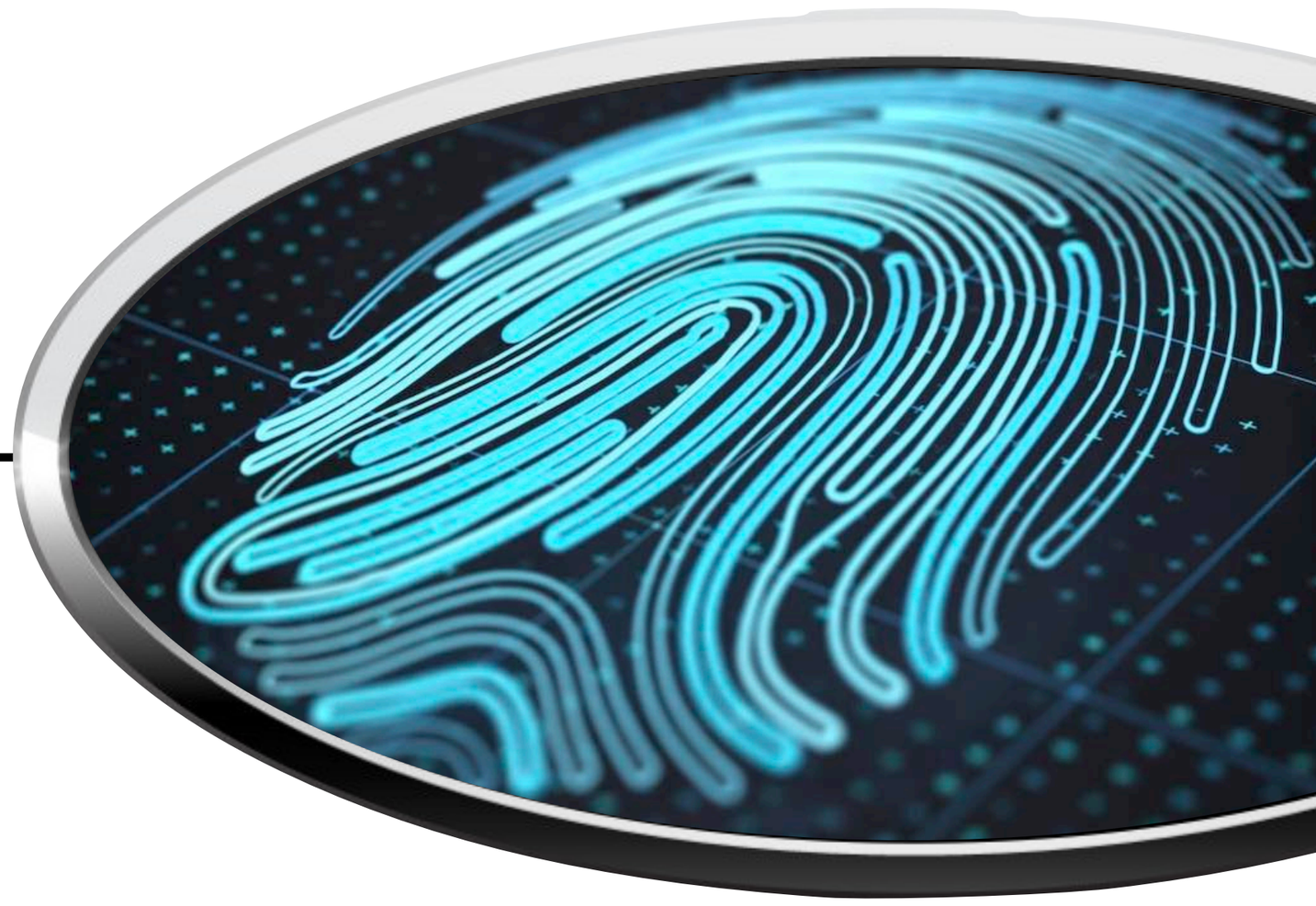
Brain-to-Brain Communication

EEG study shows neural synchrony occurs among people thousands of miles apart

Research published in the Neuropsychologia Journal on 9/9/2022 measured EEG from 42 subjects who were physically isolated, but collaborating online in a multiplayer game. Pairs working together were found to have neural coupling in gamma frequency bands, showing inter-brain synchrony during their interactions.



Tactile Neuron Physiology



Fingertip neurons can have a significant impact on alpha and gamma brain waves

Meissner's Neurons

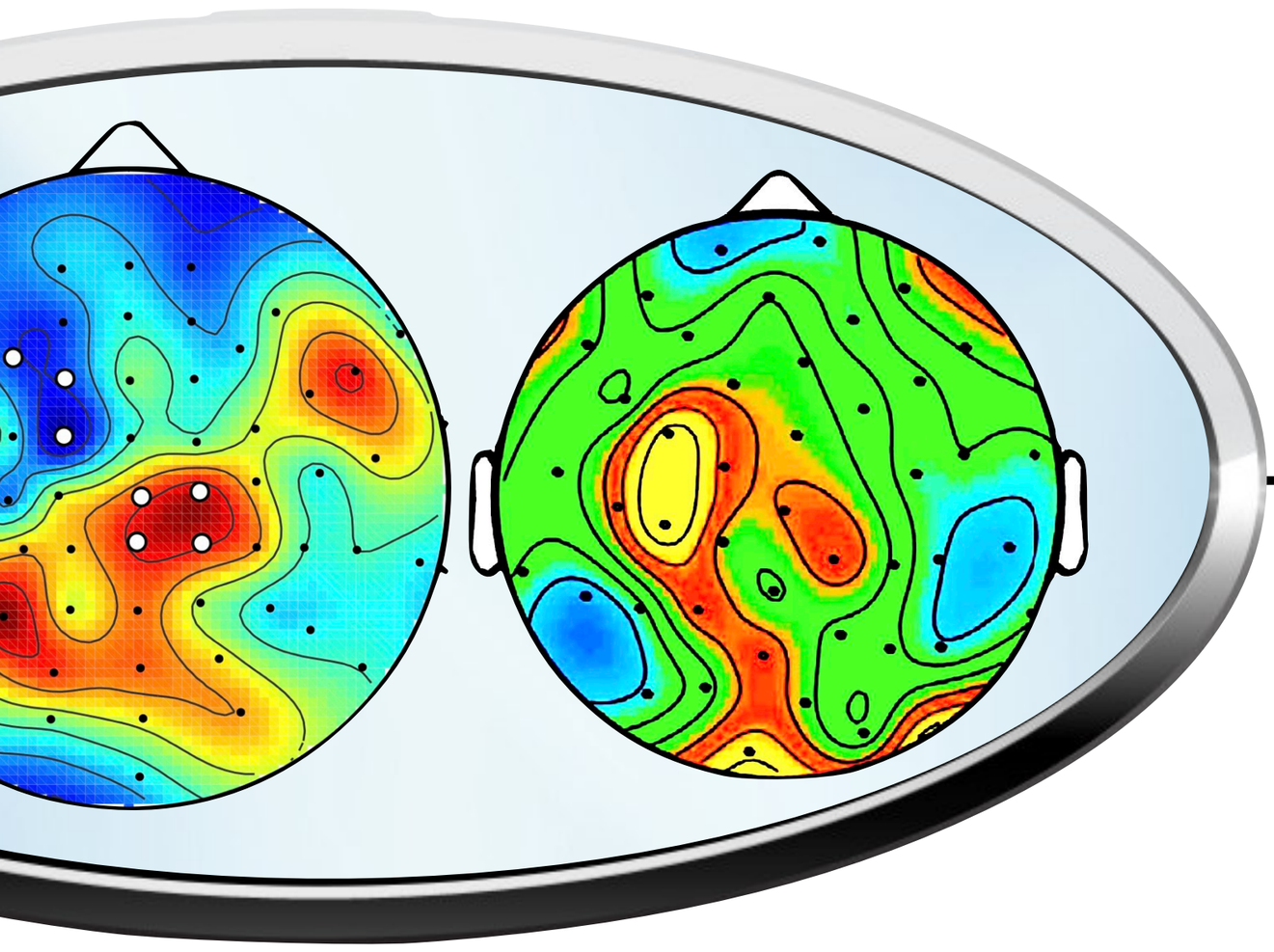
Myelinated tactile corpuscles responsible for transmitting the sensations of low-frequency vibrations between 10 to 50 Hz

Merkel Discs

Responsible for the neural encoding of light touch stimuli from frequencies of between 5 to 15 Hz

Pacinian Neurons

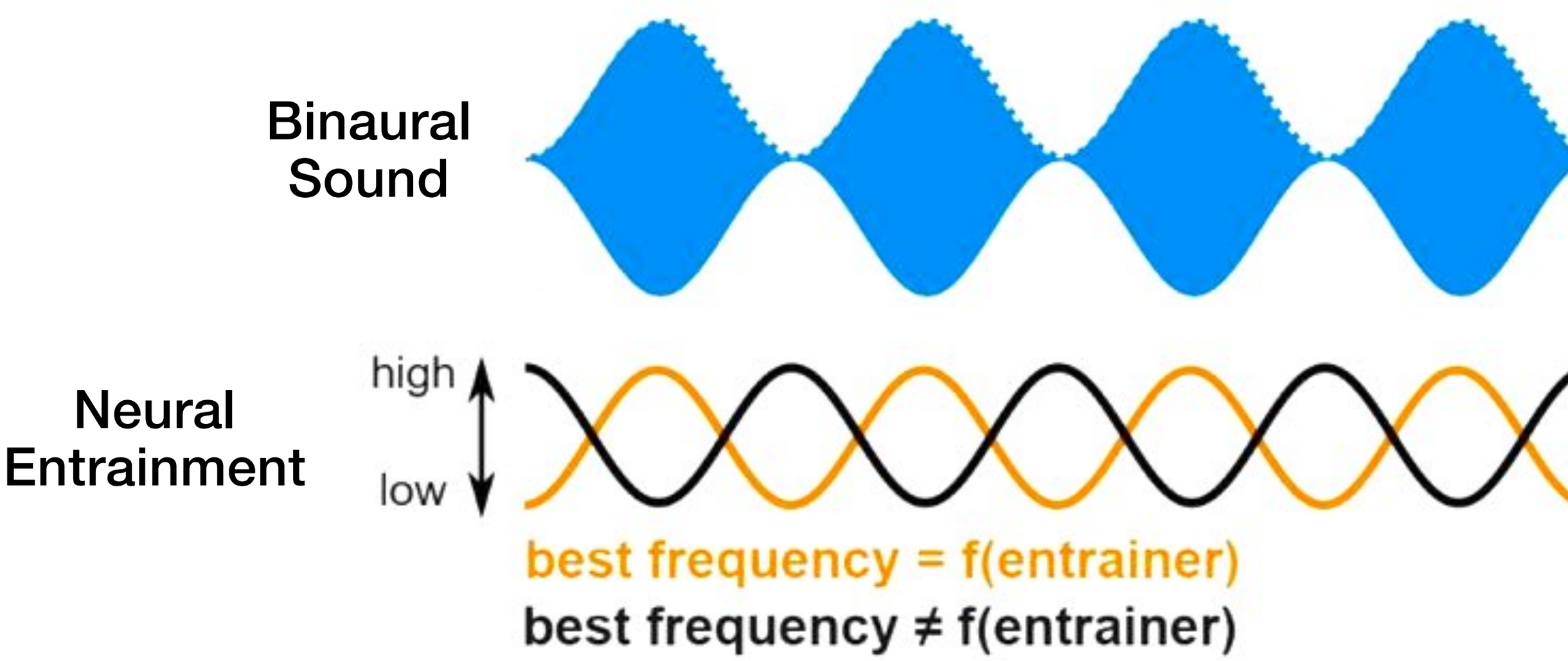
Myelinated mechanoreceptors that can discriminate between fine touch and sensory vibrations from 100 to 400 Hz

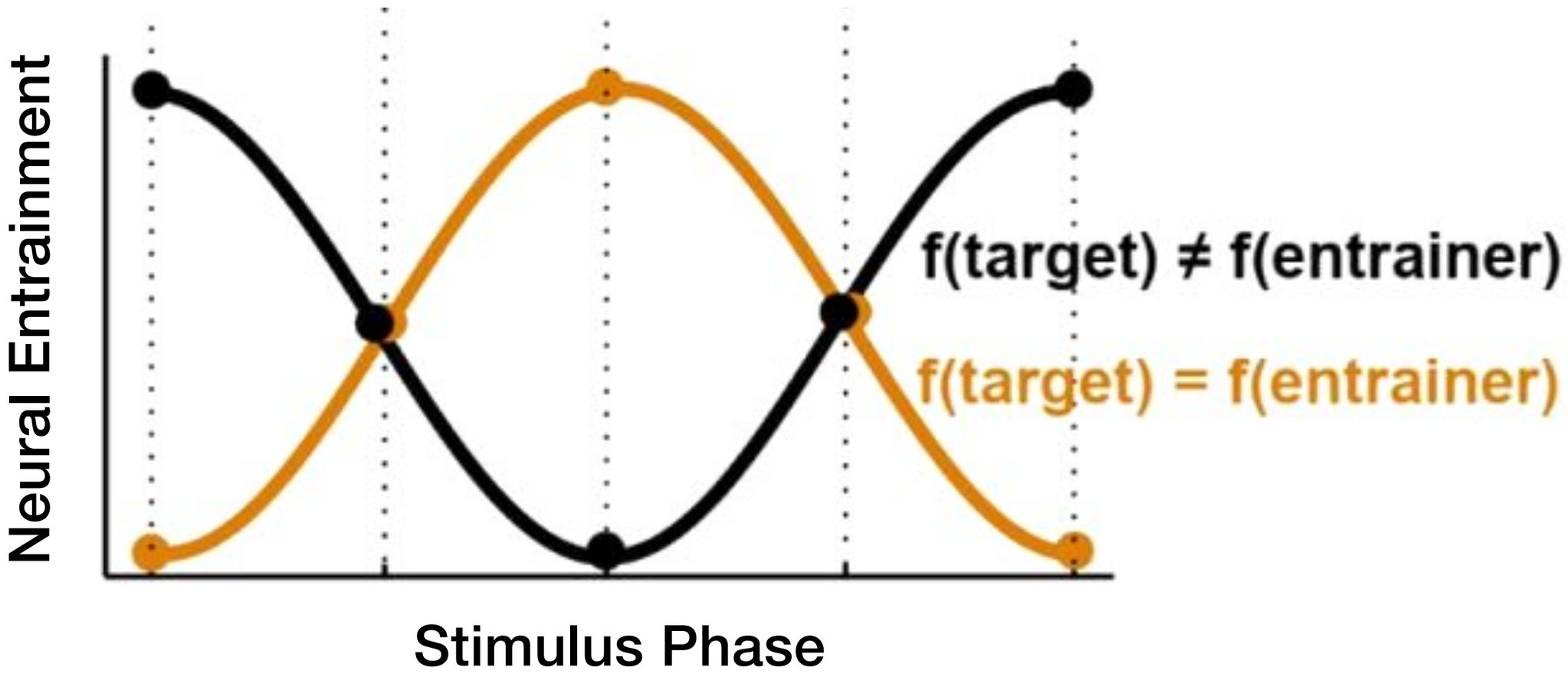


Brain Wave Entrainment

Research shows that rhythmic binaural audio induces brain wave synchronization

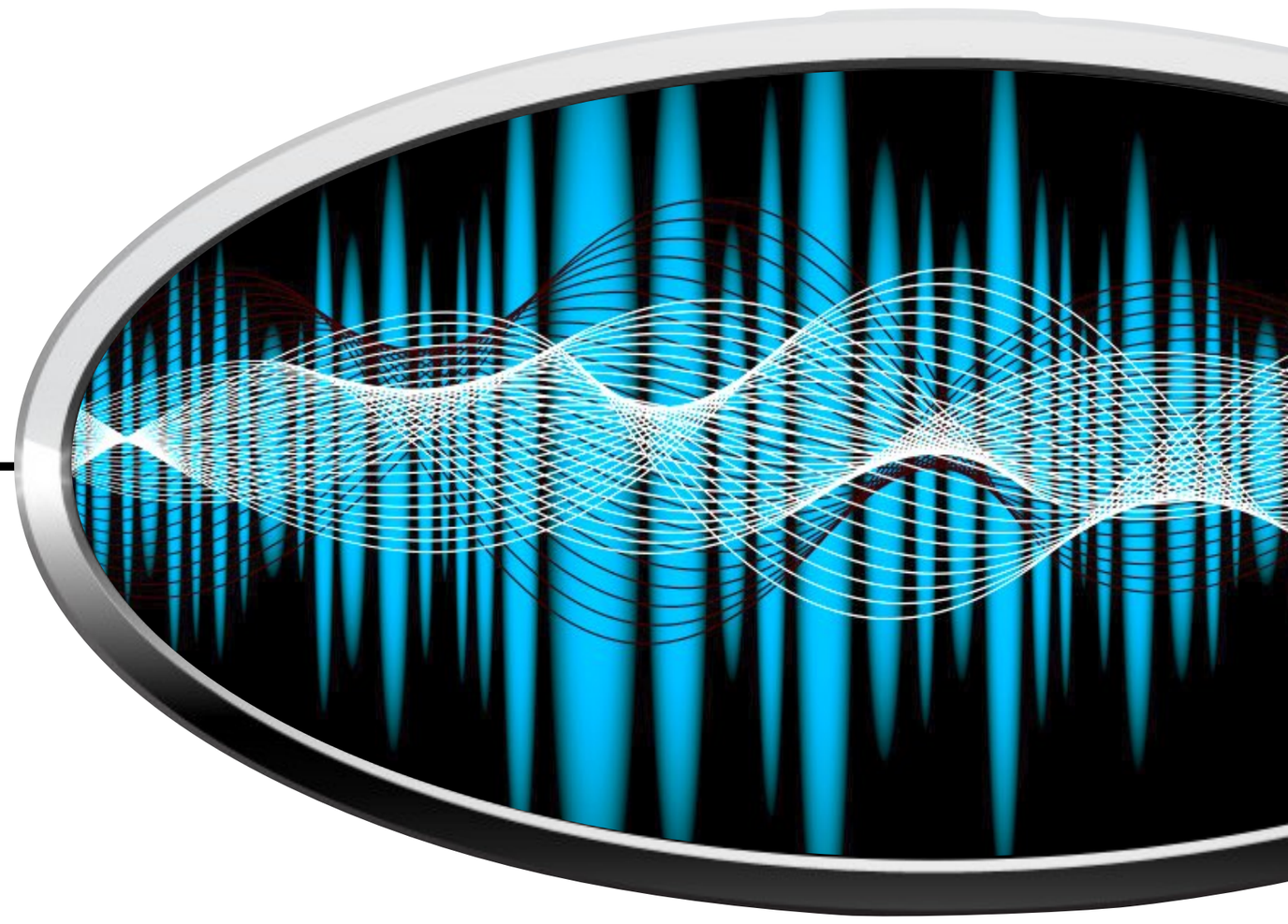
Study published in Journal of Neuroscience on September 27, 2023 – “Rhythmic Entrainment Echoes in Auditory Perception”



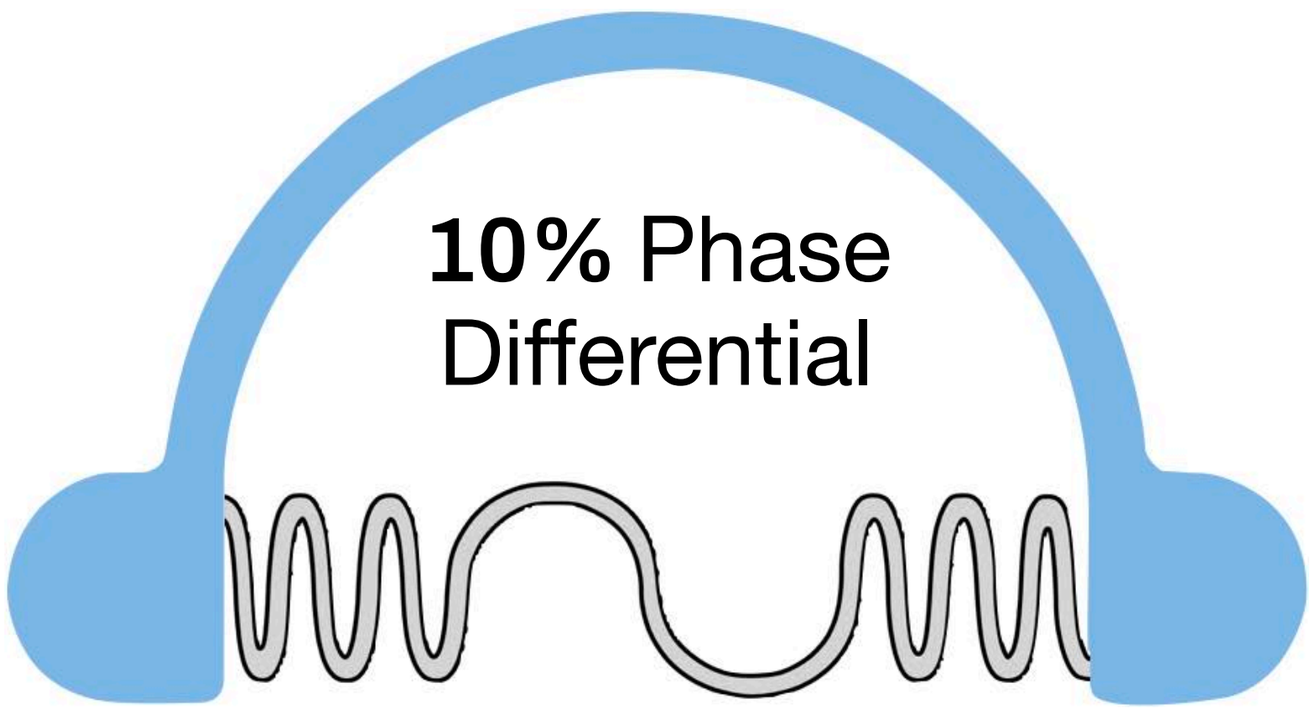


Binaural Audio

For Coherence

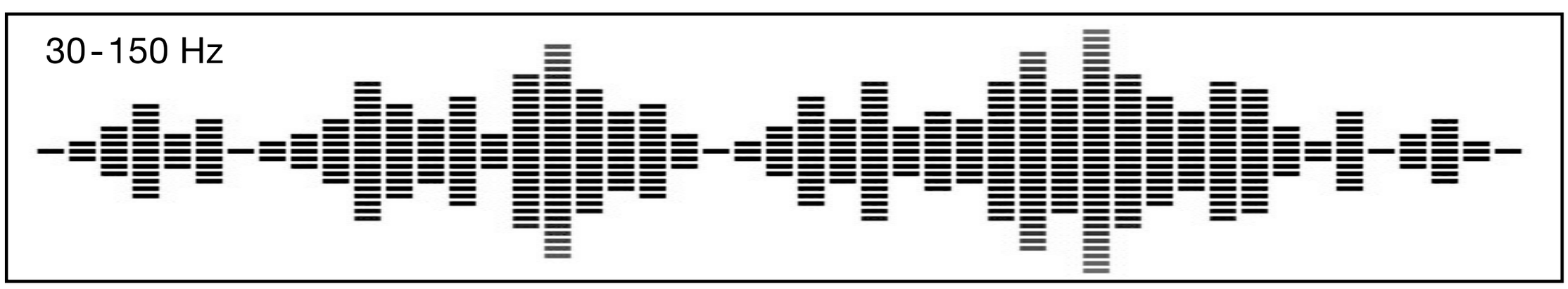


Music with 10% phase differential between channels can help induce neural synchrony

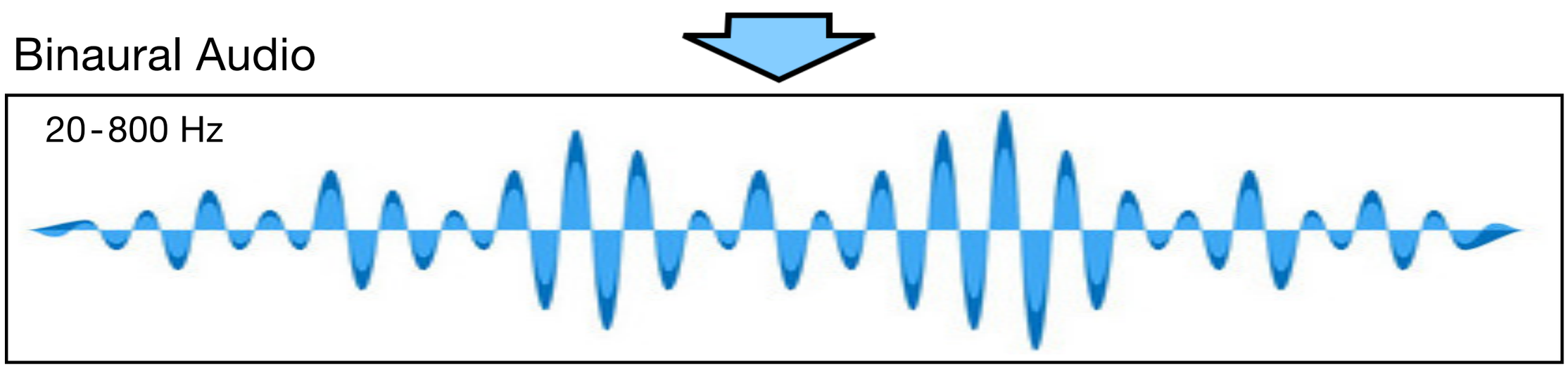


Between right and left channels

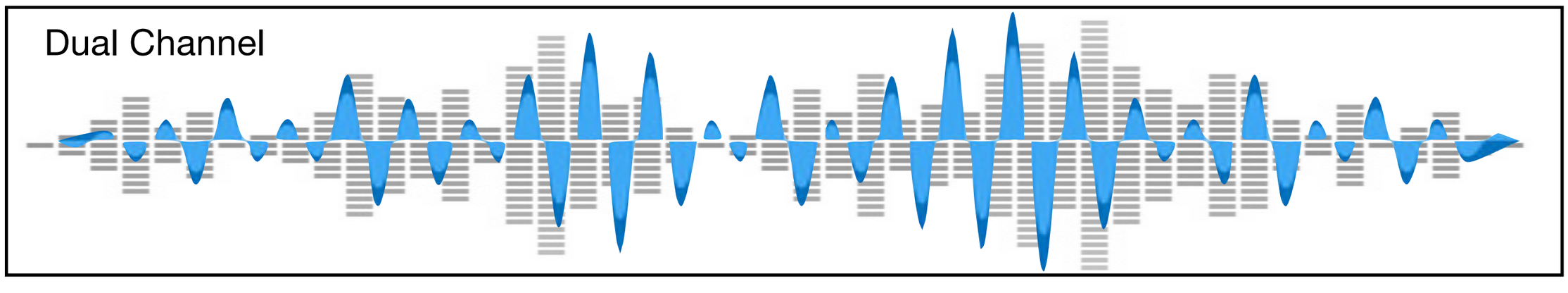
Dynamic Haptics

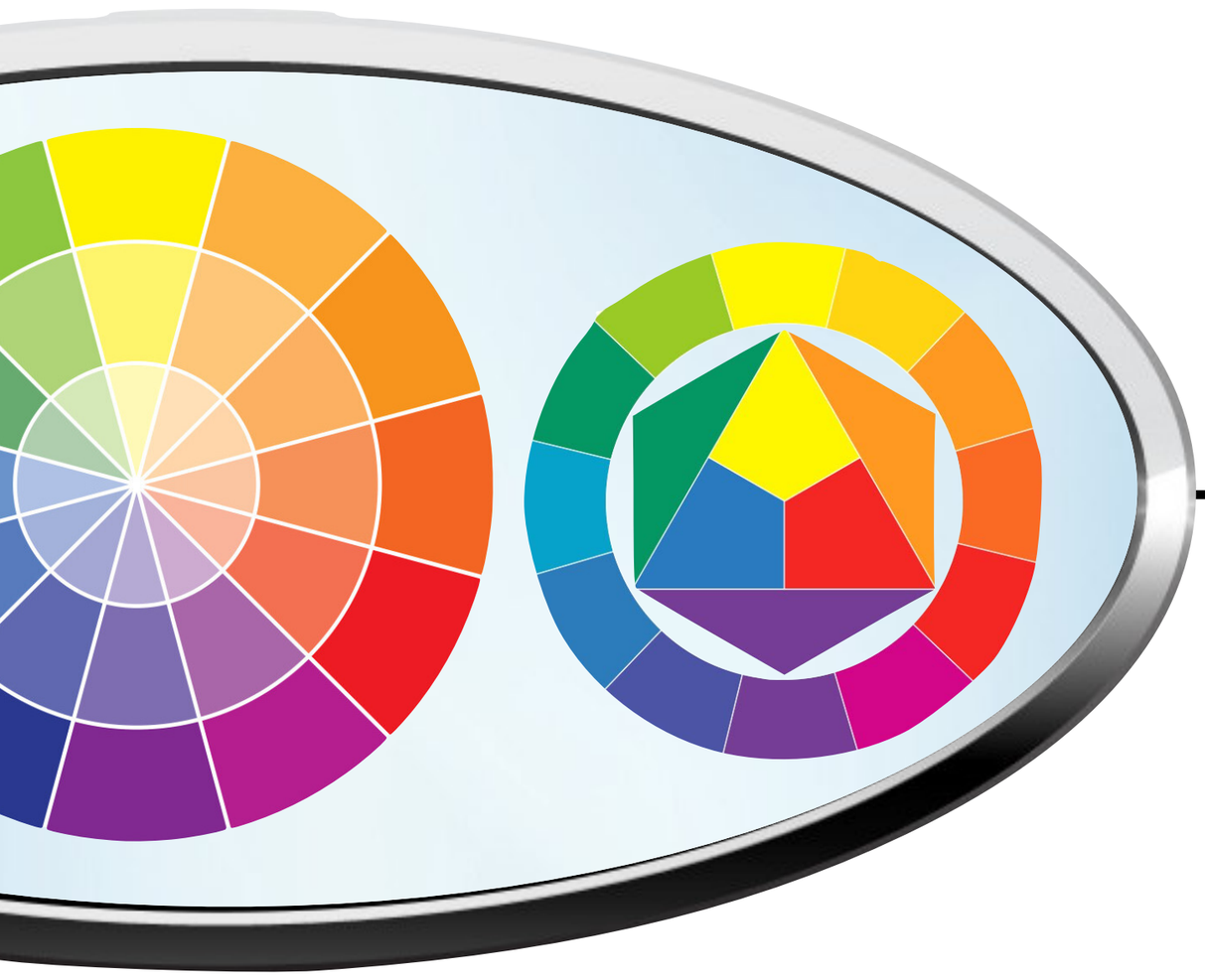


Binaural Audio



Synchronized

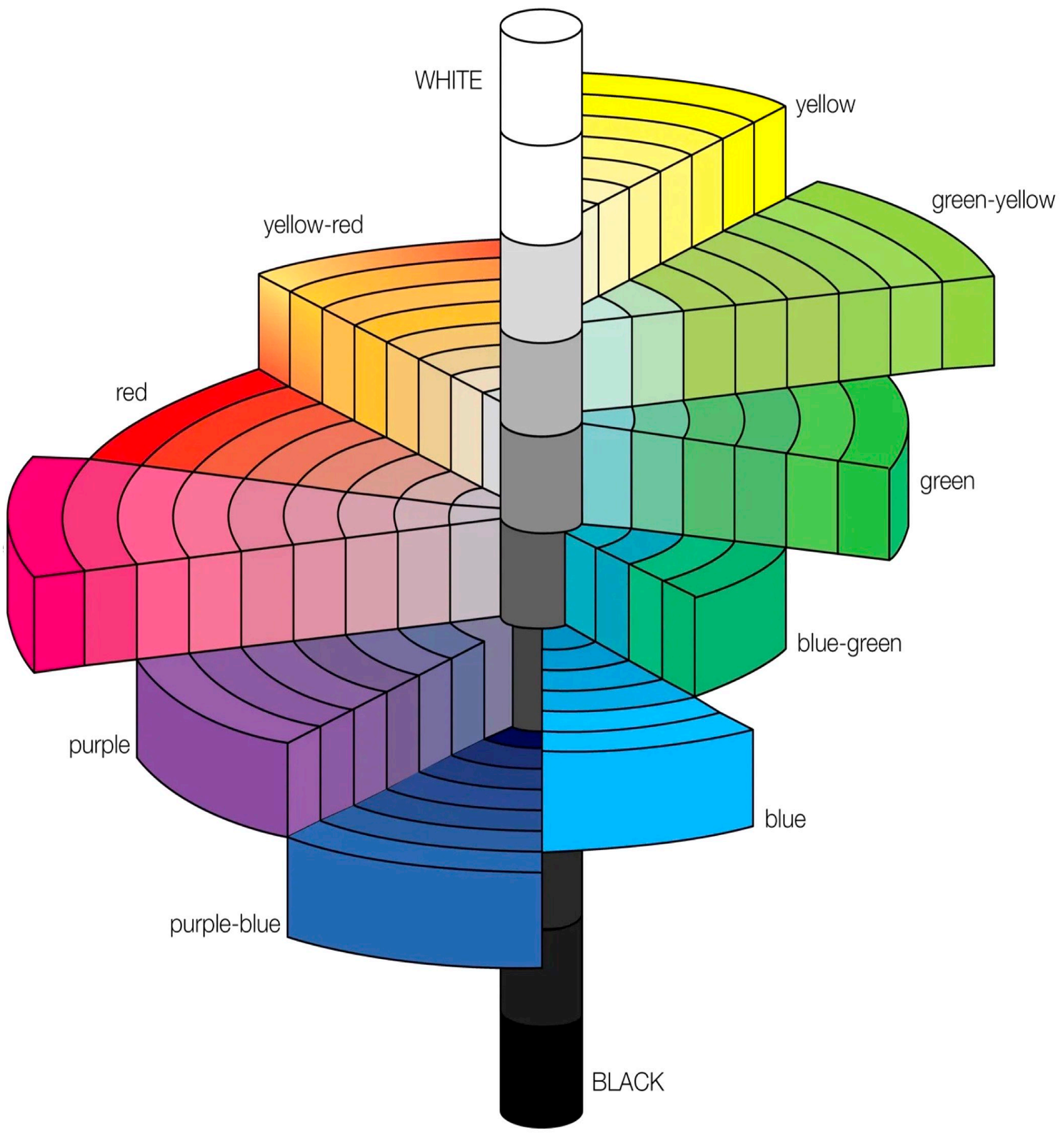




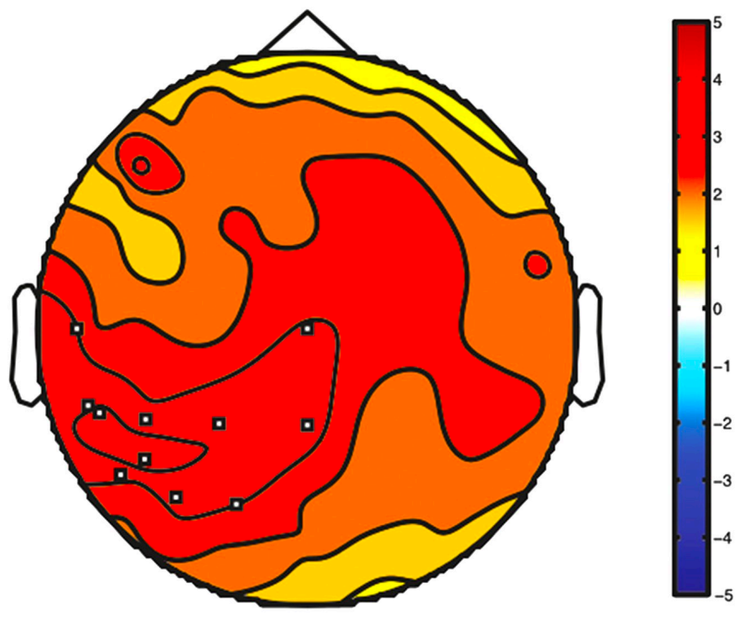
Color Perception and Synchrony

Research shows that specific color hues and fractals induce brain wave entrainment

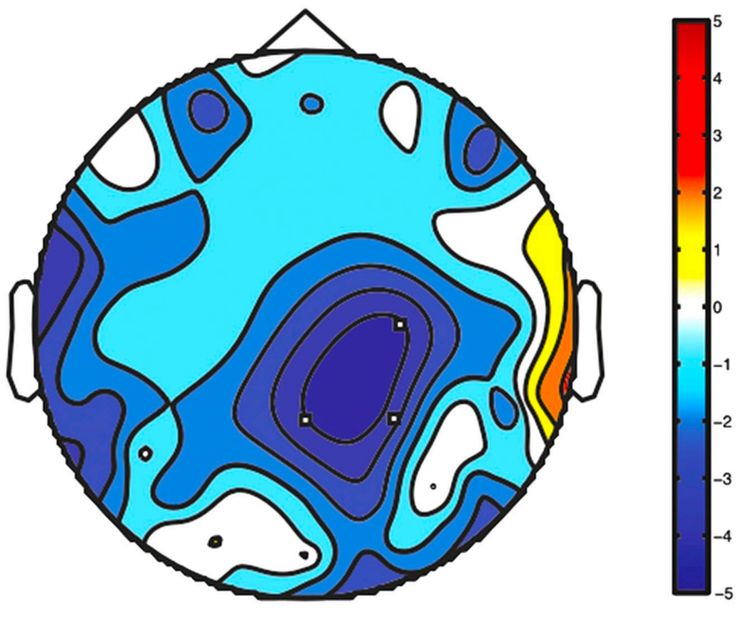
Study published in Cognitive Neurodynamics on July 6, 2021 – “Brain response to color stimuli: an EEG study with a nonlinear approach”

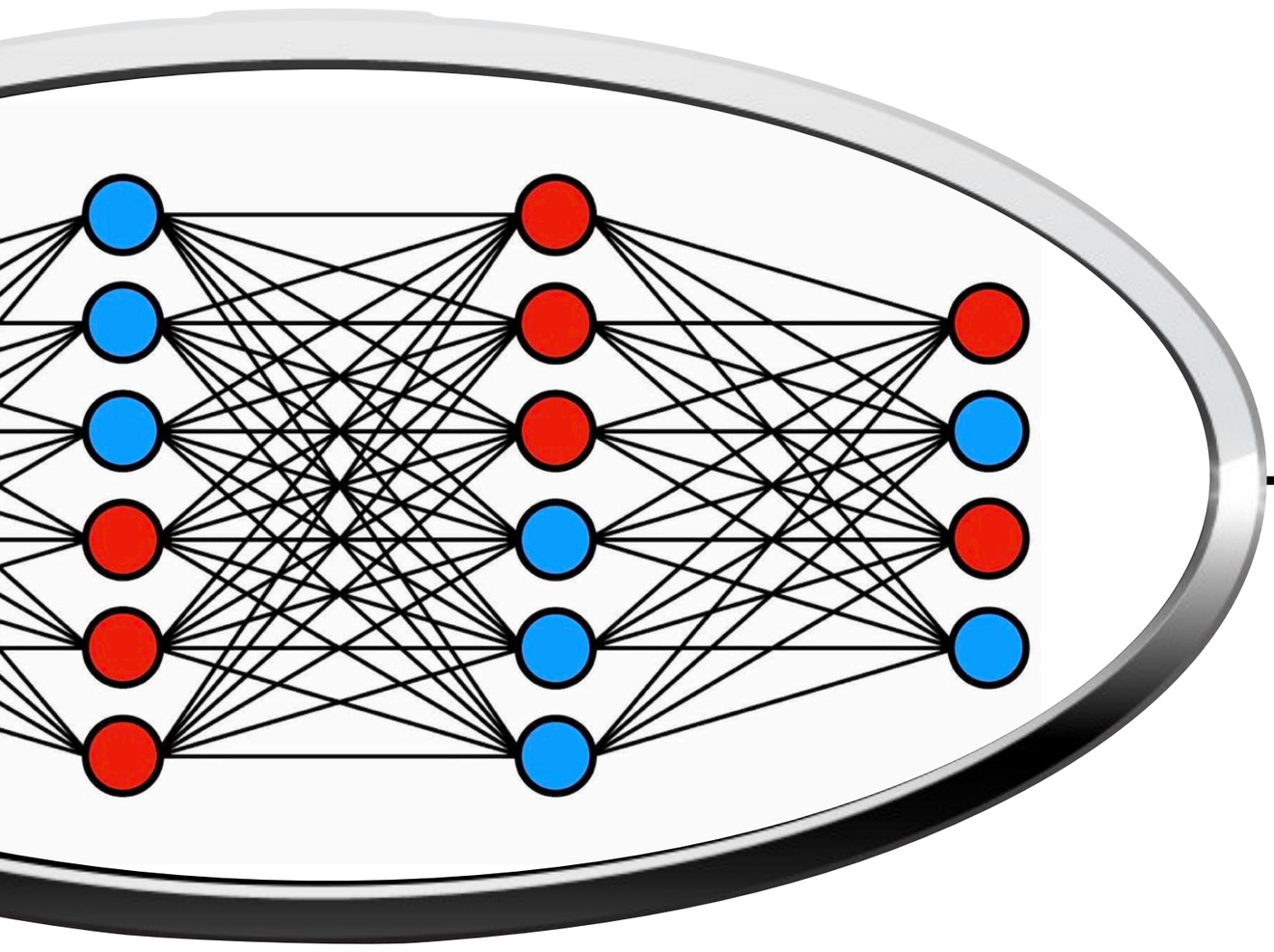


Synchrony
Gamma Frequencies



Baseline
Theta Frequencies



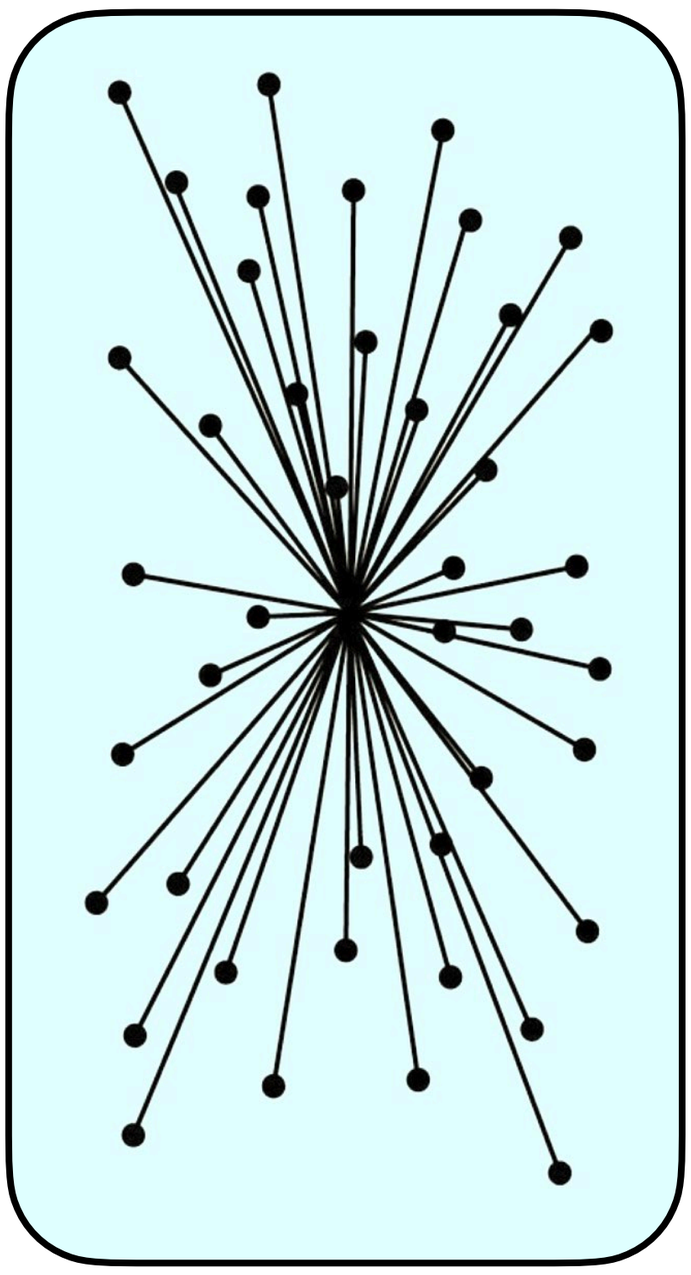


Scientific Test Methodology

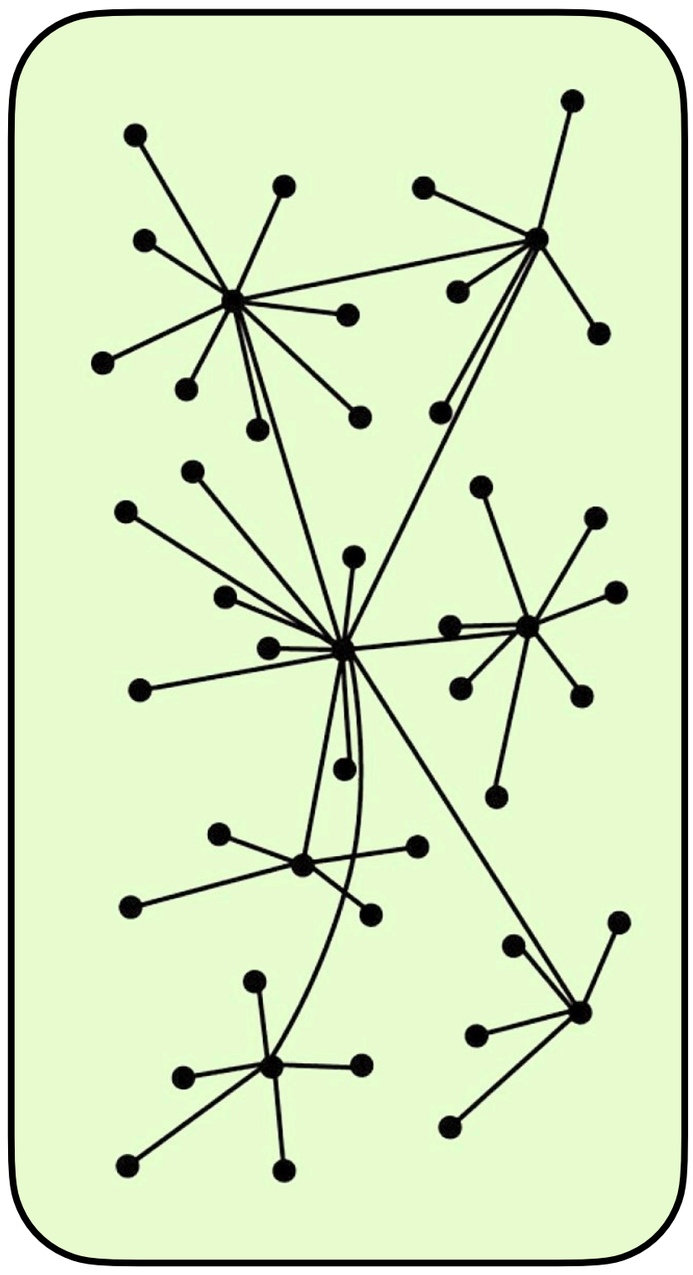
True ESP was developed to adhere with the protocols for standardized test methodology

One of the main advantages of large-scale standardized testing is that performance results can be empirically documented, and test scores can be shown to have a relative degree of validity and reliability, as well as results that are generalizable and replicable.

Centralized



De-Centralized



Distributed