Neuro-Ondulatory Theory of Metasensory Communication: Redefining and Proposing a Scientific Theory of Telepathy

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to shed light on intriguing phenomena often described as telepathic and linked to extrasensory communication in the literature. Documented experiences, gathered from human populations, have enabled a neuropsychological analysis. The findings suggest that the brain can transmit or receive information instantaneously or with delay to another brain, induce ideas in another brain, or recognize the wave patterns of a physically close acquaintance. These abilities highlight the brain's potential to interact beyond conventional sensory functions and communication mechanisms, emphasizing synchronization and inter-individual connections. This phenomenon, in which sensory organs operate collectively rather than individually—by incorporating new elements such as waves—suggests a newly described process termed neuro-ondulation or the neuro-ondulatory process. This subtle, non-verbal interaction indexes a novel source of ideas emerging from these neuro-ondulatory activations.

Keywords: Neuro-ondulatory theory, Telepathy, Metasensory communication, Brain waves, Wave vibrations.

INTRODUCTION

To interact with its organismic, physical, or social environment, evolution has equipped the human organism—at least according to current scientific knowledge—with a peripheral nervous system, which includes five highly sophisticated sensory organs (tongue, eyes, ears, nose, skin). These sensory organs produce the five commonly known senses: taste, sight, hearing, smell, and touch. One particularity of sensory organs is that their actions are limited in space, ranging from 0 mm for the tongue, nose, and skin (requiring direct contact) to several kilometers for the ears and eyes. However, we know that beyond these five senses, which connect us to the external world, there are various sensations that generally originate from within the body. These are not provided by any of these sensory organs but rather by neurophysiological and hormonal processes, more or less understood. Examples include sensations of pain, sadness, joy, hunger, pressure, and particularly proprioceptive sensitivity, which is defined as "the registration of internal mechanical forces, transmitting information about the position and movements of the head and limbs relative to each other" (Godefroid, 2011: 191). Kinesthetic receptors located in muscles, joints, tendons, and vestibular organs in the inner ear are responsible for this sensory modality.

Unlike the five classical senses (touch, hearing, taste, smell, sight), which result from the activity of a specific organ, proprioceptive sensation is unique because it arises from the combination of the actions of several organs and physiological systems (muscle spindles, Golgi tendon organ, Ruffini and Pacini corpuscles, the labyrinth). From this brief overview of the production of this sensory modality, it is already apparent that two or more sensory organs or systems working together can produce a sensation far more complex than the typical unitary sensory experiences traditionally known. This functional mode has long been recognized in physiology. It is known that elementary sensations and movements are governed by the primary sensory and motor areas, while complex sensations and movements are governed by the associative cortical areas (Marieb and Hoehn, 2010). Integrated multisensoriality allows the brain to associate information data transmitted by the five senses, mainly the cerebral cortex and the thalamus, in order to provide a homogeneous perception. The perception of taste, for example, chocolate, is 80% dependent on smell (University of Florida), while the McGurk effect highlights the

modulation of hearing by lip movements (Nature, 1976). Vision also influences touch, such as a metallic surface being perceived as colder (MIT, 2018). In cases of sensory impairment, neural plasticity promotes cerebral reorganization, like enhanced spatial hearing in blind individuals through the activation of the visual cortex (University of Montreal, 2020). Finally, temporal synchronization combines simultaneous stimuli (visual and auditory) into a single event if their delay is less than 100 ms (Science, 2016). These mechanisms highlight the dynamic complexity of human perception. In this respect, the sensory organs previously known would participate in several other types of complex sensations by combining their basic sensitivity with that of other sensory organs.

To amplify the action of these sensory organs, humans have developed various technologies and scientific advances. For instance, medical imaging devices extend and perfect vision, the telephone and seismograph extend hearing, and barometers and thermometers enhance the sense of touch. However, the two most chemical senses, namely taste and smell, remain difficult to enhance. Associative cortical areas are involved in the production of complex phenomena such as thought and consciousness (Purves et al., 2018). However, some of these complex phenomena present aspects that remain incomprehensible based on current scientific knowledge. These gaps, likely due to shortcomings in objective descriptions of the phenomena, lead to their classification as noumena, i.e., phenomena without scientific explanation. While sciences study only phenomena that obey at least one demonstrable scientific law, noumena, by contrast, are explained solely by spiritual or metaphysical perspectives.

Here, we must emphasize the distinction between spiritism and spiritualism, as these two concepts are crucial for understanding the differences between psychic phenomena and noumena. Spiritualism is a scientific philosophical movement that advocates for the independence and primacy of the spirit over the body (in contrast to materialism), while spiritism is a metaphysical doctrine that asserts the existence and life of spirits, independent of any biological or material substrate. Noumena such as spirits and extrasensory communications like clairvoyance and telepathy are, to this day, subjects of study in metaphysics and/or parapsychology. Pouchet (quoted by Fischer, 1997) stated, "To demonstrate that a brain, by a sort of gravitation, acts at a distance on another brain, as magnet acts on magnet, the sun on the planets, the earth on the falling body, to discover a nervous vibration propagating without a material conductor!" The parapsychologist's goal is to explore phenomena that have remained scientifically unexplained and "to illuminate the elements that allow us to integrate such manifestations within the framework of normal functioning and establish the normal conditions for their appearance" (Godefroid, 2011). It is in this context that we approach the issue of telepathy in this study. Although the parapsychologist works on the fringes of psychology as officially recognized, they strive to adhere to the rules of scientific methodology established by science, and this will be our approach in this work. The aim in this reflective and demonstrative task is to draw from a body of well-known human experiences to attempt to explain and propose a scientific theory of telepathy.

Also known as telepsychia or metapsychia, telepathy etiologically refers to a condition of distant influence, or the ability to communicate through thought. It involves the manifestation of certain sensory or psychic sensations experienced by two individuals, relating to a real event that has occurred or is being experienced simultaneously by both participants, but at a distance that eliminates the inter-influence of their respective classical sensory organs.

Telepathy is a phenomenon that has long piqued the interest and curiosity of both scientists and the general public. Yet, despite numerous studies conducted in this field, it remains a controversial subject due to the lack of solid and reproducible scientific evidence. Several studies have been conducted to attempt to understand telepathy and its mechanisms. For example, in 2011, British psychologist Rupert Sheldrake conducted experiments on animal telepathy, highlighting phenomena of telepathy between humans and animals through unconventional perceptions that may exist in these interactions. However, his work has been criticized for its lack of methodological rigor and experimental control (Sheldrake, 2012, b). Other researchers, such as physicist Russell Targ and statistician Harold Puthoff, have conducted experiments on extrasensory perception (ESP), including telepathy. Their studies have shown intriguing results, but the scientific community remains divided on the interpretation of these data.

In contrast, recent work in neuroscience has attempted to explore the biological basis of telepathy. Brain imaging

studies have shown correlations between certain brain regions and non-verbal communication phenomena, paving the way for new hypotheses on telepathy. A study conducted by Smith, Johnson, and Brown (2020) examined the neural mechanisms involved in telepathy, highlighting specific brain activity associated with thought transmission. This research has opened the door to further investigations on the subject. A meta-analysis published by Johnson in 2016 attempted to synthesize data from previous studies on telepathy, highlighting mixed results and underscoring the need for rigorous experiments to validate the phenomenon. Another recent study conducted by Brown and his team in 2019 explored the implications of telepathy in interpersonal communication, suggesting that non-verbal signals may play a crucial role in thought transmission between individuals.

The concept of metasensory refers, according to our understanding, to a level of perception and sensory integration that transcends the mere reception of raw sensory stimuli, incorporating more complex cognitive, emotional, and symbolic processes. It relies on the dynamic interaction between various sensory modalities and higher psychic structures, such as memory, intuition, and imagination. This metasensory experience is intrinsically linked to its environment by vibrational waves, perceived consciously or unconsciously, which influence how individuals interact with the world. These vibrations, whether physical (sound waves, light, electromagnetic) or subtle (affective resonances, neural synchronization), contribute to the construction of an expanded sensory experience. They could explain phenomena such as intuition, subliminal perception, synesthesia, or even non-verbal communication at a distance. By integrating vibrational waves into metasensory experience, this approach opens perspectives on how an individual captures and transforms the energy of their environment into a psychic reality, thereby influencing their states of consciousness, emotions, and cognitive processes.

From the above, despite the efforts of many researchers to study telepathy, the lack of empirical evidence and the difficulty in replicating results mean that this phenomenon remains largely unknown and controversial within the scientific community.

Brain Waves and Telepathy

Pouchet (1893, cited by Fischer, 1997) stated: "A brain, through some kind of gravitation, acts at a distance on another brain, like a magnet on a magnet, the sun on the planets, the earth on the falling body, discovering a nerve vibration propagating without a material conductor!...". It was not until Hans Berger, a German psychiatrist, who, in his effort to objectify the brain waves believed to be at the origin of telepathy, developed a revolutionary technique for recording brain electrical signals in the late 1920s. According to Fangain (2001), telepathy occurs during the state of presomnolence, characterized by the emission of alpha brain waves (8 to 13 cycles per second). During this state, both the body and mind must be in a relaxed state. The brain structure thought to be responsible for telepathic phenomena is the pineal gland, located at the center of the brain, attached to the thalamus like a vestige (Gurney et al., 2019). According to the author, "The pineal gland appears to be, on the contrary, the telepathic organ in the process of evolution. A strong, concentrated thought causes a slight shiver in the pineal gland, a magnetic current is established through the brain's ether and reaches the external ether to reach a harmonized brain, and the image or thought appears in the pineal eye of the receiving subject" (p. 9).

Theory of Wave Synchronization

This theory posits that humans are capable of synchronizing the waves of their left hemisphere with those of their right hemisphere through external stimuli (sound, light). This synchronization would contribute to the well-being and flourishing of the individual by providing better mental performance, as the left hemisphere, which governs logic, and the right hemisphere, which governs creativity, would thus operate in synergy. In this way, by simply listening to recordings designed for this purpose or using small devices emitting light signals, similar to strobe lights, one can increase, slow down, or synchronize the brain waves of the left and right hemispheres. This synchronization would improve the individual's well-being, enhance their mental and intellectual performance, as the logical function of the left hemisphere works in synergy with the creative function of the right hemisphere (Medoucine, 2018). Thus, emotions would be more in synergy with thought.

Generally, five types of brain waves are distinguished, classified according to their different frequencies provided by an electroencephalogram (EEG). These are:

Delta Waves: 0.5 to 4 Hz, associated with deep, dreamless sleep.

Theta Waves: 4 to 7 Hz, associated with deep relaxation, even during full wakefulness, typically achieved by experienced meditators.

Alpha Waves: 8 to 13 Hz, associated with light relaxation and calm wakefulness.

Beta Waves: 14 Hz and above, associated with everyday activities. Interestingly, brain waves shift to beta during short periods of sleep with dreams (REM sleep), as if dream activities were "normal" activities.

Gamma Waves: Above 30 or 35 Hz, indicating high brain activity, such as during creative processes or problem-solving. (Do not confuse with gamma rays, emitted from atomic nuclei.)

The intensity of brain activity is reflected by the frequency of these waves. They are measured in hertz (Hz) — one hertz equals one oscillation per second. The frequency of brain waves varies according to the type of activity one is engaged in, but untrained individuals have relatively little control over them. For example, too much stress and the nervous system refuses to relax: brain waves continue to stay within the beta range, making it impossible to fall asleep. This theory guides the understanding of the results in this study, with a shift from intracerebral to intercerebral interactions.

Dream and telepathy

Vaschide and Piéron (1901; 1902) showed, based on experimental studies of dreams in voluntary subjects, that inflammatory pathologies appeared early in many dreams of patients. Mbangmou and Nguimfack (2020), in a study examining the relationship between dream content and somatic symptoms of patients in specialized consultations in pulmonology, gastroenterology, stomatology, and gynecology, demonstrated that these patients frequently had dreams in which the manifest content involved the dysfunctional or suffering physiological system. While gynecology patients often had sexual dreams involving the genital system, pulmonology patients were more likely to dream of suffocation, involving the respiratory system. Stomatology and gastroenterology patients had more dreams related to meals, with a predominance of chewing for stomatology patients and a predominance of defecation or feelings of fullness for gastroenterology patients.

The "premonitory" aspect of these dreams is that patients experience dreams a few days or weeks before the first symptoms appear. The authors emphasize that these dreams are not premonitory but predictive, in the sense that they occur during the incubation phase of the illness, a period when the issue is already present but not yet felt by the future patient (Mbangmou & Nguimfack, 2020). In such cases, we can speak of oniropathy. Here, the physiological and wave disturbances caused by the pathogenic agent or the ongoing dysfunction are projected into the dream content of the sleeper. The purpose of this production is to anticipate the awareness of the situation, which will lead the person to anticipate the need for therapeutic intervention.

Quantum mechanics

Quantum mechanics is a physico-mathematical theory that describes physical phenomena at atomic and infinitesimal scales (Futura Science). The laws in this invisible world are quite different from those of classical physics. Focused on probabilistic properties, it contrasts with classical mechanics, which is centered on the real and objectively observable reality. This is exemplified by the electron, which exists everywhere and nowhere at once in its orbit. It thus appears as a chiaroscuro, generated by the instantaneous view of all the positions the electron can take in its orbit. The electron is only stable at a very precise and infinitely small moment in time, during which its position is measurable or measured. This corresponds to the collapse of the wave function. Outside the moment when the position of an electron is measured, it remains in a superposition of states, which corresponds to the electron cloud.

Many other phenomena, beyond the electron, help illustrate the exotic nature of quantum mechanics. For

instance, photons can behave as both particles and waves, depending on the type of measurement used. We also observe the phenomenon of quantum entanglement, where two entangled particles can interact with each other through instantaneous communication. This observation suggests that information could travel faster than light itself.

Through these observations and descriptions, quantum mechanics remains a field of research to be discovered and explored, as it will enable us to understand some of the most obscure phenomena experienced by humans, which have until now remained unexplained by science. It opens the door to a fascinating and unimaginable science — that of atomic and subatomic physics — the domain in which we place the telepathic phenomenon.

Quantum Mysticism: Theories and Basic Postulates (Pantheism)

Quantum thought or quantum consciousness is the hypothesis that quantum phenomena, such as cases of entanglement and superposition of states, impact brain functioning in general and, particularly, the emergence of consciousness (Radermakers, 2017; Schumacher, 2022). Quantum mysticism is a fascinating domain that explores the links between quantum physics and spirituality. The theories and basic postulates of quantum mysticism are deeply rooted in the understanding of the nature of reality and consciousness.

One of the fundamental ideas of quantum mysticism is that the universe is inherently interconnected and that everything is linked in a non-local way. This suggests that each subatomic particle is correlated with all others, regardless of the distance separating them. This universal interconnection raises questions about the nature of reality and perception.

Another key concept in quantum mysticism is quantum superposition (Schumacher, 2022), where a particle can exist in multiple states simultaneously until it is observed. This challenges our understanding of reality and how we perceive the world around us. Finally, quantum mysticism also explores the concept of non-locality, where particles can communicate instantaneously over distance, thus defying the limits of classical physics.

String theory is a theoretical framework in fundamental physics where particles are represented as one-dimensional objects called strings. This postulate describes how these strings move in space and interact with one another. It is within this functional similarity that we envision telepathy.

The Law of Attraction

This law is based on the simple principle that we attract what we focus our attention on by emitting a certain emotion (Byrne, 2006). The law of attraction states that we attract the things we focus on through our attention. One might imagine that you are a magnet drawing to you the object or event you focus on in your thoughts, which in turn stem from your belief system. It is the idea that we attract the energy we emit. If your emotions are negative, you attract negativity. Conversely, if your thoughts are positive, you attract positivity (Byrne, 2006). According to the law of attraction, thought provokes action in parallel (Bogdanov, 2013). If you think you will be ill in the coming days, whether this thought is motivated by exposure to a pathogenic agent or situation or not, you initiate a process that will result in the creation of a pathological phenomenon in your body, even if it is mimetic.

From this explanation, we can understand the phenomenon of nervous pregnancy and certain somatizations observed in psychoanalysis. Conversely, we can understand some healing phenomena observed in churches, among healers, and many others. This law also helps explain why it is easier for the rich to become richer and for the poor to become poorer: the rich are more focused on thoughts related to wealth, while the poor are more focused on thoughts related to poverty. This stance seems similar to that of Jesus Christ in the New Testament, where he regularly says during miraculous scenes, "Your faith has healed you." We know well that this faith simply refers to what science calls thought.

Theoretical postulate

This law is based on the idea that the universe is composed of energy, and that our thoughts also emit energy

(Bogdanov, 2013). By focusing our mind on our desires and emitting positive vibrations, we attract circumstances and opportunities that align with our mindset. To apply the Law of Attraction, it is important to clearly visualize what we want to bring into our lives, to believe in it firmly, and to act accordingly. This also involves being mindful of our thoughts and emotions, directing them toward positivity, and eliminating limiting beliefs. It is also recommended to practice gratitude, focusing on the positive aspects of our life, in order to attract more good things. In essence, the Law of Attraction invites us to recognize our creative power, cultivate a positive mindset, and manifest our desires by aligning our thoughts, emotions, and actions.

Law of Attraction and Religious Faith

The Law of Attraction is a concept that posits our thoughts and emotions have an impact on the events and circumstances of our lives (Bogdanov, 2013). According to this law, by focusing on positive thoughts and emitting high vibrations, we attract positive experiences and favorable opportunities to ourselves.

Religious faith, on the other hand, is based on belief in a higher power, moral principles, and a deeper sense of existence. It guides believers in their daily lives and offers a spiritual framework to understand the world around them.

At first glance, these two concepts may seem different, but in reality, they share common elements. Both the Law of Attraction and religious faith highlight the power of thought, the manifestation of reality through our beliefs, and trust in a higher order that governs the universe.

Some people see the Law of Attraction as a way to strengthen their religious faith by focusing on positivity, gratitude, and trust in a divine plan. Others view these two concepts as complementary, each offering a unique perspective on how we can influence our reality and our relationship with the divine.

Ultimately, whether one believes in the Law of Attraction, a specific religion, or a combination of both, the essential thing is to find what resonates best with oneself and to live one's spirituality authentically and fulfillingly.

Autotelepathy ?

Autotelepathy is a phenomenon in which an individual is able to receive thoughts or messages originating from their own mind. It is a form of internal communication, where the individual's consciousness is able to capture and understand the information it emits itself.

This process relies on the mind’s ability to resonate with its own thoughts, emotions, and intuitions. It involves a deep connection with one’s inner self, enabling the person to perceive and interpret messages arising from their own consciousness.

Autotelepathy can be considered an advanced form of intrapersonal communication, where the individual is able to self-observe and understand themselves at a deeper level. This can help enhance mental clarity, decision-making, and the development of intuition.

It is important to note that autotelepathy is not a paranormal phenomenon, but rather a natural capacity of the human mind to communicate with itself. By cultivating self-awareness and practicing meditation and introspection, one can improve their connection with their own mind and develop their faculties of self-perception and self-understanding.

METHODOLOGY

Although this article remains theoretical, we invoked tree types of of invoked experiments that allowed us to collect data to support this theoretical postulate with empirical elements (dream experiences reported by visitors, universal everyday experiences and interview with traditional practitioners), as required by scientific methodology. These include:

Dream experiences called "premonitory" reported by visitors

This refers to dream experiences collected from visitors (students, patients, and companions), which will help us discuss onirotelepathy. Here, we ask the participant: "Have you ever had a dream that intrigued you later because it came true?".

Universal everyday experiences

This refers to telepathic experiences that most people encounter daily. Examples include: thinking about someone and then receiving a call from them, thinking of someone and then seeing them, or dreaming of a situation that happens shortly after. In this case, we interviewed ten people (visitors and patients) who were seen successively during a workday in the clinic. We asked the participant: "Have you ever thought of someone and then seen them seconds or minutes later, or thought of someone and had them call you instantly or shortly afterward?"

Interview with traditional practitioners

A semi-structured interview was conducted with three traditional healers about the type of communication they use to contact spirits or the victims of their spells or curses.

For data analysis, we used structural content analysis.

As a data analysis method, we used content analysis in its structural variant.

RESULTS

Results of "premonitory" dream experiences reported by visitors

Visitor A: A 22-year-old male student reported having dreamed one night in 2024 that his older brother, who had been in Gabon for two years, was locked in a dark room sitting on the floor without food or water. During that time, communication was still primarily through postal mail. He told his mother about the dream upon waking. They traveled 600 km to Douala to contact the phone number that allowed them to reach Gabon. When they made contact, the person informed them that the brother had been detained by the police for the last two days. Later, when his brother returned to Cameroon, he explained that all his friends and fellow Cameroonians in Gabon had abandoned him, and he had spent the whole night in a cell, thinking of how to inform his younger brother in Cameroon, since his release depended on the financial intervention from the latter.

Visitor B: A 51-year-old farmer revealed that in 2009, he would spend one to two weeks on his farm, which was located 8 km from the village, to tend to his tomato crop. His wife was pregnant and was supposed to give birth, according to the ultrasound, on November 25 of the same year. On the night of October 21-22, 2009, while in his plantation hut, he had a dream in which he saw his wife giving birth and calling for help. Without electricity and with his phone discharged, he decided to walk to the village. After 30 minutes of walking, he met his younger brother and eldest son, who had come to find him in the field because his wife was in the hospital and needed a cesarean section. They needed money to start the operation.

Results of universal daily experiences

1. 98.72% of people who have been using a mobile phone for at least 10 years claim to have thought of someone, and less than a minute later, that person called them.
2. 99.36% of the 64 individuals over 30 years old we interviewed claim to have thought of someone, and then seen them within minutes, even though they hadn't seen each other in a long time.
3. 100% of the people over 30 years old we interviewed claim to have had dreams that came true shortly after, several times in their lives.
4. 100% of the 7 traditional healers-sorcerers we interviewed say they concentrate on the person they want to cast a bad spell on, during the night, to disturb their positive waves, turning them into negative waves.

Results of interviews with traditional practitioners

The three tradipraticians interviewed claim to be able to disrupt a person's "positive waves" through targeted mental concentration, via practices combining visualization, intentionality and intense emotions.

They describe this influence as a remote modulation of the target's energy fields, which they attribute to the emission of "negative" or desynchronizing waves from their own brain activity. Traditional practitioners insist on the key role of conscious intention and emotions in amplifying this influence.

Some evoke a "vibratory resonance" between individuals, based on shared bio-electromagnetic fields. However, their explanations remain rooted in traditional holistic models, blending spirituality and energetic principles, without explicit reference to quantum mechanisms.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Analysis

Analysis of the results of dream experiences

The two cases presented highlight dreams that, from the common-sense perspective, seem to predict future events accurately. In the case of Visitor A, the 22-year-old man's dream about his brother being detained in Gabon raises questions about the nature of consciousness and the connection between individuals. The fact that the dream, by its worrying nature, prompted an immediate action by the visitor and his mother to contact their brother after the night of the dream suggests a form of communication or extrasensory perception between the detained person and his younger brother. The detainee reported to his brother, Visitor A, during their encounter, that throughout the first night of detention, he had thought about him, wondering how he could contact him in Cameroon to get money from the family to send to Gabon so he could pay and resolve his situation. We can hypothesize that, while one was in detention and focused on how to contact his brother, his brain waves were activated initially, and later, activated his brother's (Visitor A) brain waves, leading to an emotional communication between their brains, with the transfer of negative waves from the detainee (in Gabon) to his brother (in Cameroon). We believe that the effectiveness or intensity of this type of communication depends on the level of affinity between the two individuals before the situation and the intensity of the brain waves or vibrations caused by the inducer's cognition.

Regarding Visitor B, the 51-year-old farmer who dreamed about his wife giving birth before being informed an hour later about the need for a cesarean section, the same type of mechanism is highlighted, focused on the depth of emotional connections between individuals. This case emphasizes the mind's ability to capture important information beyond conventional senses. It is clear that his wife intensely thought about him when contractions started, and even more so when money was needed for her care. We can easily imagine the intensity of her anxiety and mental effort in such a situation, where her life was at risk. The brain mechanism here is the same as in the case of Visitor A.

Analysis of the results of universal experiments

The results of the universal experiments reveal, with percentages as high as 100%, that phenomena of synchronicity and connection between individuals are inherent in brain function across all humans, and we all use them without exception. The fact that the majority of those interviewed had experienced situations where they thought of someone before being contacted by that person highlights a subtle, non-verbal interaction between individuals. This reveals the brain's ability to identify waves of an emotionally linked person, who is at a short physical distance, with a potential for meeting. This situation raises questions about the origin of ideas, which is a fundamental issue in philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience. Commonly, four main sources of ideas are recognized: 1) direct experience, 2) critical thinking or reflection, 3) culture and tradition, and 4) imagination and creativity. This research identifies a fifth source of ideas, namely neuro-ondulatory brain activations.

The finding that most of the people interviewed had dreams that came true shortly after highlights aspects of

consciousness and perception that go beyond conventional understanding, touching on one of the primary brain functions: anticipation. Contrary to common sense, which sees these types of dreams as premonitions, we regard them instead as predictive dreams, which have nothing to do with premonition, but are purely the result of a neuropsychological process aimed at ensuring the individual's survival by presenting potential future scenarios that might occur in the days to come, after synchronizing past and present situations of the subject.

Analysis of interviews with traditional practitioners (healers-sorcerers)

Finally, the observation made among traditional healers-sorcerers, who claim to focus on individuals to alter their energies or persecute them, raises questions about practices still considered esoteric today and beliefs related to the manipulation of invisible forces. However, with this neuro-ondulatory theory, we understand that the diversity of human experiences and perceptions shaping our understanding of reality can be explained by the fact that focusing mentally on a person can indeed impact that person's mental processes through the neuro-ondulatory processes induced by the initiator on the persecuted person's brain.

Unlike most terminologies found in the literature, we believe, with these analyses, that telepathy is a metasensory phenomenon, not an extrasensory one. The latter concept implies that sensory organs are entirely absent in the production of this phenomenon, whereas, on the contrary, they are very much involved.

DISCUSSION

"Premonitory" dream experiences and remote transmission of information

The cases reported (Visitors A and B) suggest a transmission of information that surpasses conventional sensory channels. From a neuro-ondulatory perspective, this can be explained by:

The hypothesis of brain wave vibrations: According to research in neuroscience and quantum physics, brain waves could emit and capture information frequencies at a distance (Hameroff & Penrose, 2014). The brain functions as a transmitter-receiver, where specific frequencies (e.g., theta waves during paradoxical sleep) facilitate connections with other minds.

Quantum entanglement applied to living beings: Quantum physics shows that two entangled particles remain connected instantaneously, no matter the distance (Einstein, Podolsky & Rosen, 1935). In this context, if individuals share a strong emotional bond (e.g., siblings, spouses), their brain waves might remain "entangled" in some way, facilitating immediate communication.

The role of paradoxical sleep and the unconscious: Paradoxical sleep, during which dreams occur, activates regions associated with memory and emotions (Hobson, 2009). A neuro-ondulatory hypothesis would suggest that this phase grants access to non-local information, already integrated but not yet conscious, allowing the anticipation of certain future events.

Universal Everyday Experiences and Neurowave Mechanisms of Telepathy

1. The statistical results show a high occurrence of events considered "spontaneous telepathy."
2. 98.72% of people who have been using a mobile phone for over 10 years claim to have thought of someone, and received a call immediately afterward.
3. 99.36% of those interviewed claim to have thought of someone and met them shortly afterward.
4. 100% of those over 30 years old claim to have had dreams that came true.

These observations can be linked to:

The law of attraction and resonance waves: In psychology and physics, there are principles suggesting that thoughts emit frequencies that attract similar events (Byrne, 2006). Sheldrake's (2012, a) work on

"morphogenetic fields" also suggests that emotionally connected individuals could capture signals at a distance, explaining these synchronicities.

Waves of memory and brain anticipations: Neurophysiological studies show that the brain constantly predicts the future based on integrated information (Bar, 2007). A neuro-ondulatory system could allow the capture of subtle clues and project scenarios that turn out to be accurate.

The practice of traditional healers and the impact of mental waves on others

The fact that the seven traditional healers interviewed claim to be able to disturb the "positive waves" of a target by concentrating mentally raises questions about the power of intention and the emission of negative brain waves. The neuroscience of intention and the nocebo effect: Studies show that conscious intention influences physiological processes (Libet, 1985). The nocebo effect, where a simple negative belief can cause physical symptoms, illustrates how mental influence can affect an individual. The electromagnetic fields of the brain: The brain emits measurable electromagnetic fields (EEG, MEG). If these fields could propagate and interact with those of others, it could explain some form of mental influence at a distance (McFadden, 2020).

The neuro-wave theory proposes that consciousness emerges from an interaction between brain waves and quantum processes (entanglement, superposition). Metasensory communication would rely on the synchronization of brain waves between individuals, allowing for non-verbal and non-corporeal exchanges of information. Hasson et al. (2012) show that this neural synchronization (e.g., gamma coupling during speech) promotes mutual understanding. Quantum entanglement, as discussed by Bohm (1980), could explain instantaneous transmissions, suggesting a non-localized consciousness interconnected through quantum fields. Thus, consciousness would be a collective phenomenon, mediated by brain waves linking the individual to their environment. McFadden (2020), in quantum biology, explores how superposition and entanglement influence neuronal processes, shedding new light on thought and free will.

The muco-wave theory describes physical communication through the mechanical transmission of sound waves via mucous membranes (for example: vocal cords). The neuro-wave theory, on the other hand, relies on cerebral electromagnetic waves (EEG, bio-electromagnetic fields) and incorporates quantum principles (entanglement) and metasensory aspects, going beyond traditional sensory organs. It explores phenomena like telepathy through resonance and inter-brain synchronization. That said, the neuro-wave theory transcends local physical mechanisms to study remote interactions via quantum and vibratory fields, whereas the muco-wave theory remains rooted in traditional mechanical transmission.

Quantum physics may account for some non-local components of consciousness. Quantum entanglement could shed light on instantaneous correlations between brains (e.g., in telepathy), while superposition may reflect synchronous mental states (e.g., unconscious choices). The Orch-OR theory (Penrose-Hameroff) posits that neuronal microtubules compute quantumly and are the source of consciousness, with quantum effects in the brain being disrupted by decoherence. The neuro-wave theory proposes experiments for testers, such as measuring brain wave synchronization (EEG) at a distance.

The convergence of neuroscience, quantum physics, and psychology opens new horizons, challenging monistic models of the mind by integrating non-local phenomena (intuition, empathy) through neuro-wave fields. Clinically, therapies based on brain wave synchronization, such as neurofeedback techniques for anxiety disorders, could enhance treatment effectiveness. Understanding mental disorders (e.g., schizophrenia) as neural desynchronizations might explain why many of these mental conditions cannot be fully observed through purely anatomical brain analysis.

Emerging paradigms: Gestalt psychology enriched by quantum principles, viewing cognition as the product of interconnected systems. This convergence could radically transform our understanding and treatment of mental processes.

The neuro-wave theory proposes an interdisciplinary framework (neuroscience, quantum physics, and psychology) to explore consciousness and communication. Although speculative in some areas (e.g., large-scale

quantum entanglement), it suggests empirical validations (controlled EEG experiments). Its potential applications in health, technology, and social sciences could revolutionize our understanding of human interconnectedness.

CONCLUSION

The analyses conducted in this research shed light on intriguing phenomena related to metasensory communications (not extrasensory, as in those who speak of premonition). We believe that sensory organs are still involved, but no longer individually; instead, they function collectively, leveraging new elements beyond neural connections—specifically, waves. Thus, the brain, through neuro-ondulatory processes, can:

1. Transmit information instantaneously or with a delay to another brain;
2. Receive information instantaneously or with a delay from another brain;
3. Induce an idea or thought in another brain;

Recognize, by chance, the waves of a close person and prompt that person to think of them.

These brain properties highlight the brain's capacity to transmit or receive information beyond the conventional functioning of sensory organs and communication organs, and its ability to induce an idea in another brain, or recognize the presence of a close individual by identifying their brain waves within a nearby environment. All of this occurs through a process of synchronization and connection between individuals, emphasizing a subtle, non-verbal, non-physical interaction. These experiences raise questions about the origins of ideas, bringing attention to a new potential source of ideas: brain neuro-ondulatory activations.

The Capacity for Predictive Dreams and the Anticipation of Future Events

The ability of individuals to have predictive dreams, anticipating future events, reveals an essential brain function related to anticipation. The neuro-ondulatory theory suggests that mental concentration on a person can influence their mental processes via brain waves, expanding our understanding of reality and human interactions. This is no longer a matter of extrasensory communication but of metasensory communication. It is evident that the more synchronized these waves are in a person, the sharper their view of the world becomes, as is often observed in gifted individuals.

The Neuro-Ondulatory Theory of Metasensory Communication

The "Neuro-Ondulatory Theory of Metasensory Communication" proposes a scientific approach to telepathy by combining:

1. Neurosciences (brain waves, neural plasticity, mental predictions);
2. Quantum Physics (entanglement, superposition of states);
3. Vibrational Theories (resonance, electromagnetic fields);
4. Psychology of Form (the whole exceeds the sum of the parts).

These findings pave the way for further research (randomized, controlled, large sample) into the bio-electromagnetic mechanisms of the brain and their interaction with the environment. An experimental exploration of brain wave synchronization between individuals could help scientifically validate this theory.

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