Is the matrix-experiment really a robust and artifact free experimental model to demonstrate generalised entanglement effects?

ABSTRACT:

Background

The Matrix Experiment, originally developed by Walter von Lucadou, is a special set-up for a micro-PK experiment in which participants do not target the random output as such. Rather a large matrix of psychological and physical variables associated with the experiment is constructed and the number of significant correlations in this matrix is tested against chance and a control matrix. Previous experiments were positive.

Aims

To develop a consensus protocol for this experiment and pilot test it in order to allow for a wider application in the scientific community.

Method

We conducted a Delphi-study and convened an expert group to discuss the protocol. The final protocol was used for a first pilot.

Results

We convened 26 experts and found a consensus on a final protocol. The protocol was made public at Open Science Framework at https://osf.io/cx2tf/. One first pilot experiment was conducted. This experiment could not replicate our earlier findings.

Conclusions

There is a consensus protocol available that can be used by researchers. The first attempt using this protocol was negative. Thus, it seems the Matrix experiment is not as such a simple, fool-proof method but is also subject to a decline effect. Additional analysis and discussions show that the effect seems to be preserved within the experiment, but seems to shift between the experimental and control matrix. It is likely that a new and more sensitive method to document it will be necessary. The agreed-upon method of a Monte-Carlo analysis destroys correlations and thus might be overly conservative.

Keywords

Micro-PK, Entanglement, Replication, Decline effect, Consensus protocol

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