

Study on the Perception of Images and Sounds Captured by Non-conventional Means

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Abstract

The advent of sound and video recording media has significantly advanced the investigation of anomalous phenomena, especially in the context of Trans Instrumental Communication (TIC). This study explores how individuals perceive sounds and images captured through unconventional methods, focusing on psychoimages and psychophony. Using demographic and sociological data, the research aims to determine if variables such as age, sex, and belief systems affect perception. The study also investigates whether auditory and visual perception differ in these cases. The results reveal statistically significant differences in perception based on sex for psychophony, while other factors like education and profession had no notable effect. The findings suggest that perception of such anomalous phenomena may not be driven by pareidolia but by legitimate sensory inputs, although the sample size limits generalizability.

Keywords: Psychoimage Perception, Psychophony, Anomalous Phenomena, Tesla Coil Energy Amplification

Introduction

It is well known that the advent of both sound and video recording media gave a new impetus to the investigation of anomalous phenomena. From the interest shown by Edison with his attempts to build a machine that would allow him to dialogue with the deceased, the path traveled to the present moment has gone from the initial recordings on wax cylinders to the current digital recordings of certain anomalous phenomena that we could include within what we call Trans Instrumental Communication; we cannot forget pioneers such as Germán de Argumosa or Sensio Darnel (among others) in our country. But this type of sound recordings or images (in the case of psych images) have always had an important and determining factor: the ability of the perceiver to interpret them. This factor also involves many other factors that influence human perception, and it is precisely this fact that led us to ask ourselves some questions: What factors can influence the perception of people who hear or see this type of records created by unconventional methods? Under these two simple premises we set out to carry out this small experiment.

Objectives of the Study

1. Characterize the sample that responds to our study with certain demographic variables
2. To determine if there is any type of variable (demographic, sociological or any other type) that influences the perception of sounds and images captured by non-conventional means
3. To determine if there are differences between the perception of sounds captured in an unconventional way and the perception of images captured in an unconventional way
4. To determine if the factors associated with each type of perception (auditory and visual) are similar or if there are differences between them.

Material and Methods

It was decided to use two different types of records captured by non-conventional means. A psychophony and a psychoimage. These two components would be used to carry out a small survey where we would collect various demographic and sociological data. For the choice of psychophony, a specific register was chosen that met some characteristics: that it was not very complicated to interpret and that it had several characteristics to test the perception of the subject of study who listened to it:

the technical characteristics of the recording are the following
First, we will describe the process of capturing the psychoimage
Description of the process of capturing the psychoimage

- **Date and Time of Experimentation:** Friday, June 23, 2023, 6:00 p.m.
- **Location of the Experimentation:** Laboratory A (Valencia headquarters).
- **Weather Conditions:** Cloudy, 27°C with wind.
- **Operator-Experimenter:** Vicente Salvador.
- **Solo Experimentation?** No, together with the operator Tania A.
- **Were there More Staff at the Complex?** Yes, the aforementioned experimenter.
- **Light used:** No ambient light, only green LED lights throughout the laboratory.
- **System or Modality Used:** Traditional Klaus Schreiber method of video loop feedback.
- **Total Duration of the Session:** 8 minutes.
- **Control Measures:** Regulation and checking of lights and reflections on the screen, adequate distance between the camcorder and TV as well as correct laterality and checking the disconnection of the TV antenna.
- **Duration of the Psychoimage on the Screen:** 2 frames or frames, the first generates the image and the next frame defines it on the screen.
- **Is the Aforementioned Psychoimage part of a Transvideo?** No, as I comment, it only occurs in 2 frames or frames, just enough to be generated, defined and disappear.
- **Has there been Image Processing?** It has not been considered appropriate to apply any special filter or treatment to this image.
- **Did the Operator Notice the Anomalous Formation at The Time of Registration?** No, because such formation occurred in a fraction of a second and was imperceptible to the human eye because the process occurred at a high speed.

Possible Degree of Recognition of Silhouettes, People, Landscapes, etc.: On a scale of 6 out of 10.

Cataloguing of the Psychoimage: Type C (apparently silhouettes and objects can be seen but with some difficulty).

Operator's mood: Stable.

Physical Condition of the Operator: Clear and rested.

Energy Carriers Used

Tesla's coil, as an amplifier and generator of electromagnetic field, seems to offer a direct carrier effect that favors the generation of anomalous images. Laboratory without ambient light, only green LED support lights.

Instrumental Equipment Applied

- Canon FS-100 Camcorder.
- Mounting tripod for the Camcorder (Basics brand).
- Cathode ray tube television 14" model Philips combo VHS 14TVCR240/01.
- Connection via mini-Jack to RCA euro-connector yellow, white and red cables.
- Tesla coil model 'Theefun'.
- Green LED lights, distributed throughout the laboratory.
- HP desktop tower PC with Windows 10 view 64 bits.
- 4GB memory size SD memory card (mounted on camcorder).

Why Have We Chosen This Psych Image for the Study of Visual Perception?

We are inclined to select this anomalous image for the study for the following reasons It is an intermediate type of image, that is, it is not totally clear but neither is it impossible to capture details in it, offering a wide variety of visual perception with respect to the subjects of experimentation. There seems to be a sufficient amount of detail and nuance in this image that allows us to study and analyze in depth the perception and response of the subjects of the study to this specific type of anomalous image or of indeterminate origin.

Brief Description of the Recruitment Process

Session of 23-06-2023, 6:00 p.m. The two operators present proceed to assemble and use the equipment according to the traditional method of capturing Klaus Schreiber psychoimages. The camcorder is connected to the mini-jack input and in turn the other end (3-color RCA) is coupled to a Euro-connector and to the TV, as well as the antenna cable is removed from the TV. We mount the camcorder on the tripod, and the set is at an intermediate distance from the TV (approximately 1.5 meters), in the same way the camcorder and the tripod are positioned at an angle of 45° with respect to the TV. We proceed to turn on the green LED support lights and the Tesla Coil as energy substrates. The camcorder and TV are turned on, selecting the AV channel in the latter and the screen color is completely reduced (it is left in black and white). The camcorder's autofocus function is disconnected. As the camcorder is connected to the TV in a closed circuit we can observe the feedback loop and the video feedback loop (mirror effect). We are also able to appreciate the halo of lights, clouds, flashes and the tunnel of light characteristic of this type of recording. At that precise moment we advance or retreat (as the case may be) with the zoom on the TV screen, we notice as much as possible the clouds, halos, energetic formations and the frequent tunnel of light, which we cross with the zoom repeatedly, because this last area is the most conducive to capturing visual inclusions of anomalous origin. We record the entire process on video and finally transfer the SD memory card from the camcorder to the PC, the recorded content is dumped, and the entire frame by frame record is reviewed for obvious formations and visual manifestations of an anomalous type. The total duration of the recording session is 8 minutes.

Conclusions of the Experimenter-Operator Involved.

After the analysis, it is found that: As mentioned above, the operators were not able to detect such anomalous inclusion at the time of capture due to the speed of formation of such manifestation. After being analyzed, it is classified as type C, that is, certain silhouettes and details can be appreciated but with a degree of difficulty, applying a 6 out of 10 degree of recognition of details and silhouettes on the scale. We have not considered it convenient to apply special filters to the original image. Both experimenters involved accept the anomalous origin of this image, considering their working hypotheses, that the experimentation was carried out in a controlled environment, also in a closed-circuit TV, without an antenna connection, and following the usual procedural protocols. Finally, and according to the criteria and experience of the operators, this visual record is classified as anomalous or indeterminate in nature, that is, a legitimate psychoimage. Description of the recording process of psychophonic inclusion:

Site Conditions, Climate, Operator and Inclusion of Electronic voice

- **Date and time of Experimentation:** Friday, January 20, 2023, 4:00 p.m.
- **Location of the Experimentation:** Laboratory A (Valencia headquarters).
- **Weather Conditions:** Clear, temperate, 17 °C, no wind or rain.
- **Operator-Experimenter:** Vicente Salvador.
- **Solo Experimentation?** YES.
- **Were there more Staff at the Complex?** No.
- **Light used:** Ambient light and purple LED tone
- **Total Duration of the Session:** 12 minutes.
- **Control Measures to Avoid Noise Pollution:** Windows and doors closed, empty building without counting the operator, street without noise or neighbors, etc.
- **Question Asked by the Operator:** Is there anything beyond death?
- **Possible Answer:** 'It's true' – 'It's not true'.
- **Intonation of the Operator:** Curious.
- **Tone of Electronic Voice:** Indeterminate.
- **Type of voice Captured:** Other.
- **Identifiable sex and age:** Undetermined.
- **Type of Question asked:** Metaphysical theme, beyond.
- **Electronic voice duration:** 2".
- **Has there been audio Processing?** Yes, volume increase of the inclusion using audio software, however it does not require any special filter or speed modification of the anomalous inclusion.
- **Was the Electronic voice Heard at the time of Recording?** The operator was not able to perceive the electronic voice at that time of the capture.
- **Possible Number of words of Inclusion:** 2-3.
- **Possible Degree of Relationship with the Question asked:** 7 out of 10.
- **Cataloguing of the Electronic Voice:** Type B (audible almost in its entirety, but with some experience on the part of the operator).
- **Operator's mood:** Stable-good.
- **Physical Condition of the Operator:** Mild sleepiness and tiredness.

Energy Carriers Used

(Hertzian carrier, white noise, light and acoustic among others). The main carriers used and that also provide the best results are the hertzian wave and white noise from the use of the Spirit Box Psb7 device. Acoustic reverb and echo carrier thanks to the extra modes and capacity of the sound amplifier. Tesla coil, as a generator or electromagnetic field amplifier seems to offer a direct carrier effect. Laboratory with warm yellow ambient light and purple LED type support light.

Instrumental Equipment Applied

- Spirit Box device model Psb7-T 6th generation (Rev6).
- 'Fender Champion 30 DSP' sound amplifier.
- 'Noise Gate Neewer' background noise suppressor pedal.
- 'Portal Box' system (connection of the previous 3).
- 'Avermedia AM-310' desktop microphone.
- Tesla coil model 'Theefun'.
- HP desktop tower PC with Windows 10 view 64 bits.

- Audio logging software 'Wavepad Editor'.
- LED lights model Ledvance, purple tone.

Why Have We Chosen this Phenomenon of Electronic Voice for The Study of Perception?

We are inclined to select such inclusion for the study for the following reasons: It was propitious for us to introduce this anomalous inclusion in the perception study since it seemed to be made up of several words, and it also seems to be endowed with a certain speed and clarity acceptable for exposure to the experimental subjects. We are also interested in the intonation and verbal nuances that this inclusion has so that the subjects can choose to respond to aspects such as age, sex and other traits in this case subjectively identifiable. In short, we decided to select this voice phenomenon for the study because of the complete set of moderately identifiable elements and characteristics that it contains, in order to be able to study and analyze in depth the perception and response of the subjects to this specific type of anomalous inclusion or of indeterminate origin.

Brief Description of the Recruitment Process

Laboratory session, date 20-01-2023, 4:00 p.m. The Spirit Box device is connected to the noise suppressor pedal and the sound amplifier by means of cables and jack and mini-jack inputs creating a 'Portal Box' system (emitting part). On the other hand, we have the desktop PC turned on and prepared with the audio software to record all activity next to the microphone, connected and facing the Portal Box transmitter system). The ambient lights, LED support lights and the Tesla Coil are turned on as an extra energy substrate to facilitate the generation of electronic voices. The Portal Box system is turned on and operated, by means of continuous scanning of radio frequencies, the scanning speed is 100 milliseconds in FM band and scanning in forward position. In the same way, the suppressor pedal cancels out all the excess background noise, finally leaving the sound through the amplifier. In turn, the entire experimentation session is captured by the microphone and recorded directly on the PC by the audio software, in . WAV (Sampling Frec 96,000 HZ and 24 bits). (Receiving Party). After the recording we use the same audio software to meticulously analyze the audio file. WAV in search of electronic vocals.

Conclusions of the Experimenter-Operator Involved

After the analysis, the experimenter can verify that: As mentioned above, the operator was not able to detect such anomalous inclusion at the time of recruitment. After being analyzed, it is classified as type B, that is, mostly audible, but with previous experience on the part of the experimenter. The inclusion does not require special sound filters or speed changes, but does require a minimal increase in volume. The operator involved has analysed the inclusion and states that thanks to the original recording he can determine that the answer was immediate, that it has a moderate speed and that it has a certain coherence with respect to the question, where the operator hears 'It is not true' as a possible listening result. Finally, said operator notes that according to his experience, working hypothesis and following the usual procedural protocols, he can rule out in a high percentage that the inclusion is of a human radio nature, since the Portal Box device had a sufficiently high frequency scanning speed so that no fraction of human voice could sneak into the recording and contaminate the inclusion, finally cataloguing the

record according to its criteria as anomalous or of indeterminate origin, that is, a legitimate electronic voice phenomenon.

Two surveys are carried out, which will be active for 15 days for data collection. In the case of the survey on the perception of psychoimages, the survey was designed by dividing it into two clearly differentiated parts: in the first, the demographic and sociological data of the person participating in it were collected: it was also decided not to "overload" with questions or data so that the fatigue of answering would not appear or that it would not invite them not to continue answering the survey because it gave the impression of being very intrusive: the characteristics collected were: date of birth, sex, level of education, profession, religious belief, beliefs in anomalous phenomena; In the second part of the survey, the psychoimage is shown and several questions were asked again: if he saw something recognizable, if that is how he described it. He was also asked to rate the quality of the image presented on a scale of 0 to 10. In the same way, the survey on psychophony consists of a first part similar to the previous one, and a second specific part on the recording that is presented, where some specific factors of the recording are also collected, such as whether any intelligible sound is heard, if it is so that it says what it hears, how the voice would characterize its origin, sex and age. The first survey was active for 15 days in December 2023, and was the one on the perception of psychoimages. The second will be active from January 19, 2024 to February 5, 2024. The survey has been advertised on X, Facebook, Blogger and is freely accessible: it can be answered in its entirety or if you want to avoid giving demographic data. To help compliance and approximately every 48 hours a small preview of the preliminary results is published, to have two effects: on the one hand to give feedback to people who have already answered the survey, on the other hand to try to stimulate participation in the case of people who have not done so. In the case of psychoimage, it was also decided to translate the survey into English and also make it public on X and Facebook in English-language groups.

Attached Below are the Links to the Surveys

- **Links to the Psychoimage survey:** <https://forms.gle/7iuGDWAVECyA5bCC6>
- **Psychophony Survey Links:** <https://forms.gle/9N25dkuLhyz1vkYq8>

Things to Consider

This type of study is part of what would be a cross-sectional study, that is, it does not have a "follow-up" of the people who carry it out, so we will not be able to measure any type of causality, but we will measure the association of factors and their intensity; but it is very important to clarify that no causal conclusion can be drawn. We are also clear that the data will only characterize the sample that answers it, because we will not be able to give any type of representativeness to the sample, regardless of the number of people who answer. Another aspect that we have to consider is the evident selection bias of the sample, since initially when it is advertised in groups that show some interest in the world of the anomalous, it is evident that this fact will be a determinant in the results. However, in order to avoid this fact in a certain way, we have introduced two variables: personal beliefs of a religious type and personal beliefs at the level of the large groups of anomalous phenomena.

Results

Sociodemographic Description of the Sample

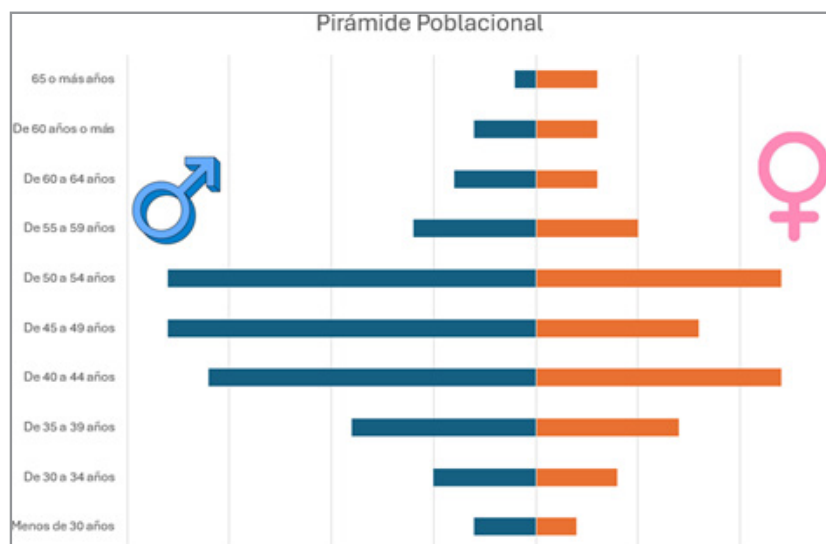
After the closure of the survey data collection, a total of 161 responses were received, which we will first describe in a sociodemographic way: in our sample we obtained a distribution by sex in which 55.90% of the people who answered were men, and 42.24% were women; 1.86% of those who answered preferred not to say their sex. In addition, this division by sex was also differentiated between the responses to the survey that used psychoimaging and those that used psychophonic inclusion: the following table shows the results of this division:



As we can see, the distribution by sex in both surveys is similar, and no significant differences are observed in the distribution of the same.

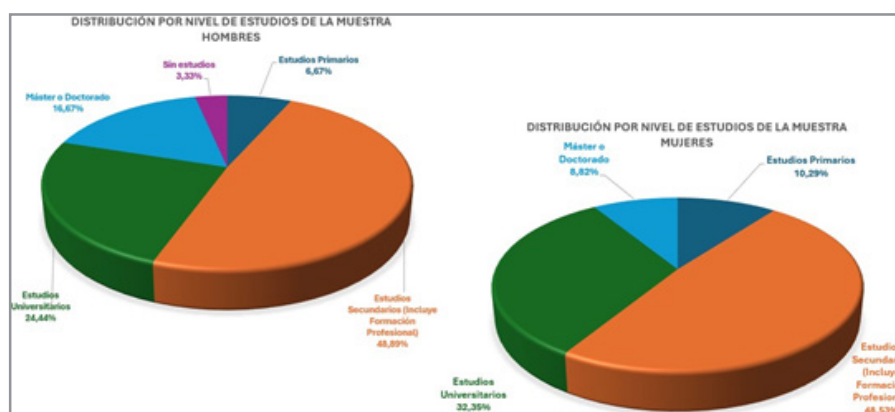
Regarding the age distribution of our sample, both men and women observed that the age groups that are most represented are those between 40 and 54 years old, which could be interesting

since the use of social networks has traditionally been associated with younger age groups. Likewise, the mean age of the group of men was 47.24 years, compared to 49.15 years in women. The group that preferred not to say their sex had a higher average age, to be exact 62.38 years. In the following image you have a representation of the population pyramid of the sample:



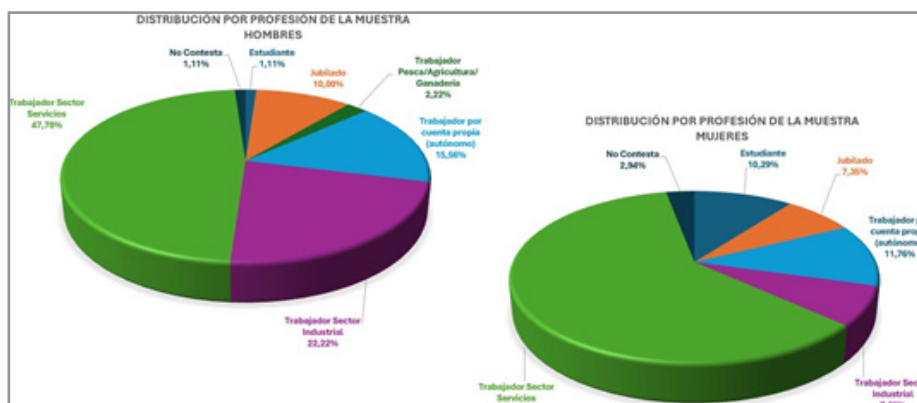
When analysing the level of education in the sample, both men and women, it is observed that the most represented group in the sample is that of people who have secondary education (including Vocational Training). It is also striking that in women

the group that has university studies is higher, but that when they join those who are doctors or have completed a master's degree, this difference by sex vanishes in training. In the following image we have the graphic representation of this characteristic:



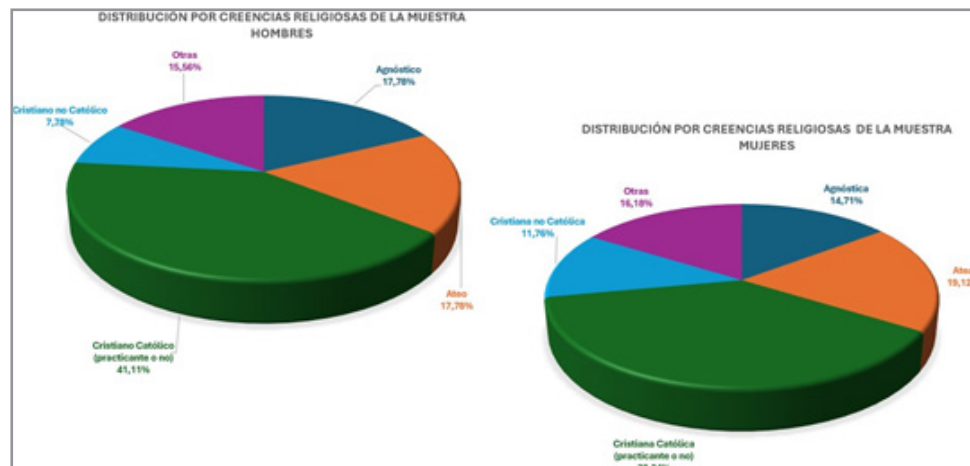
We also analyzed the sample with respect to their profession: those who completed the survey were asked to define themselves in a labor way, and in this case the highest percentage of people who responded, regardless of their sex, belonged to the service or tertiary sector. It should be noted that there is a clear

difference with respect to people who work in the secondary or industrial sector, where men were more numerous than women. In the same way, it is striking that the group of students was more numerous in women than in men. The percentages of each group by sex are detailed in the graph:



When we asked about the religious beliefs or ideas in the sample, both men and women the largest group was Catholic Christians. However, with respect to people who confessed to be atheists,

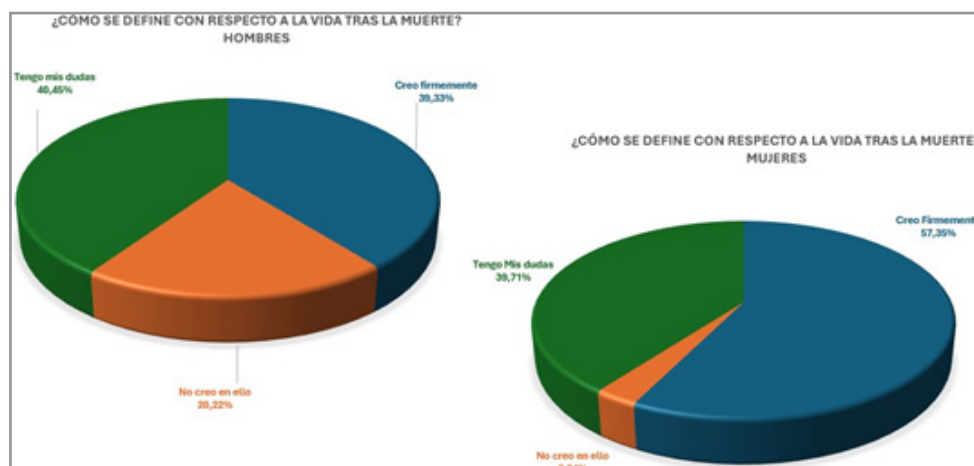
women were the ones who led the way in this group, which was higher than that of men: this image details the result of the analysis of the sample:



We also asked in our survey about belief in three questions that are classically associated with the hypothesis of the origin of these records, especially when we talk about an external origin: as our working hypothesis is to see what influence beliefs have on people's perception, people in the survey were asked about their degree of belief in the survival of consciousness, parallel universes and extraterrestrial life. Below we will break down each of these questions and their distribution by sex.

Life After Death

Both the psychoimage survey and the psychophonic recording survey asked people if they believed in the survival of consciousness; There were three options: "I firmly believe", "I have my doubts" and "I don't believe in it". When we analyzed the responses, the group that strongly believed in this point was significantly larger in women than in men, as indicated in the following graph:

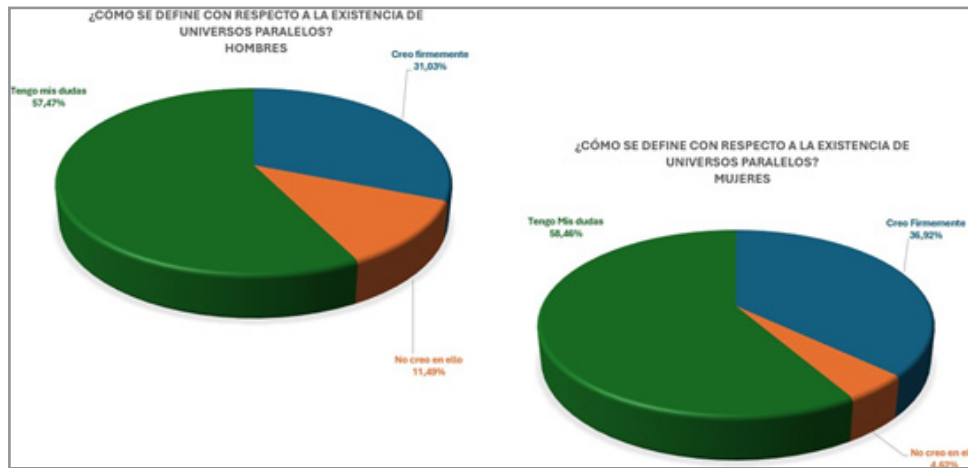


Similarly, the group of people who did not believe in life after death was significantly higher in men than in women. The group of people who had doubts about this point was similar in both groups.

Existence of Parallel Universes

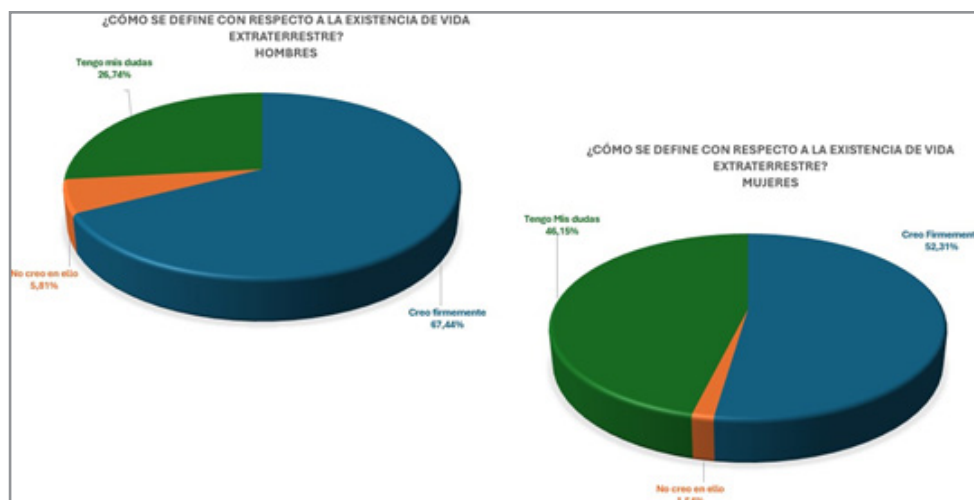
When asked about this specific point, both men and women for the most part expressed their doubts about the existence of them;

again, women were more "believers" than men in this regard, who were however more reluctant to believe in the Parallel Universes. As we have said, it is striking that the largest group is that of people who show doubts about the existence of them.



Existence of Extraterrestrial Life

In this case, there was a significant difference between men and women when asked about this issue. In the following image you have the detailed result:



As we can see, at this specific point it is men who present a higher level of belief than women, which can be an interesting effect with respect to ideas and beliefs about anomalous phenomena and their origin. Once we have described the sample as a whole, we will now go on to describe each of the two sections that we have analysed in this study: we will start with the survey on the perception of the psychoimage.

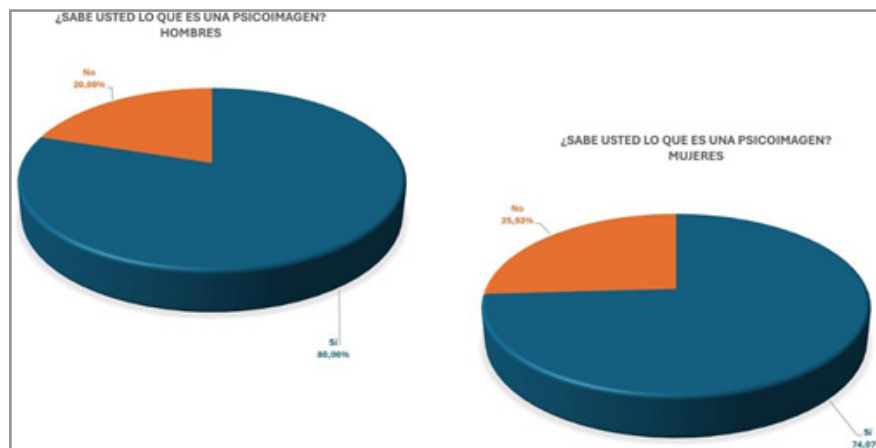
Results of the Survey on Psychoimages

Between December 12 and 26, 2023, the aforementioned survey on the perception of psychoimages was published on several social networks (X, Facebook). It was decided to include an image obtained by the procedure already described in the Material and Methods section. Below, we reproduce this image:



For two weeks the survey was active: a total of 53 responses were obtained in total to this survey: we have already analysed

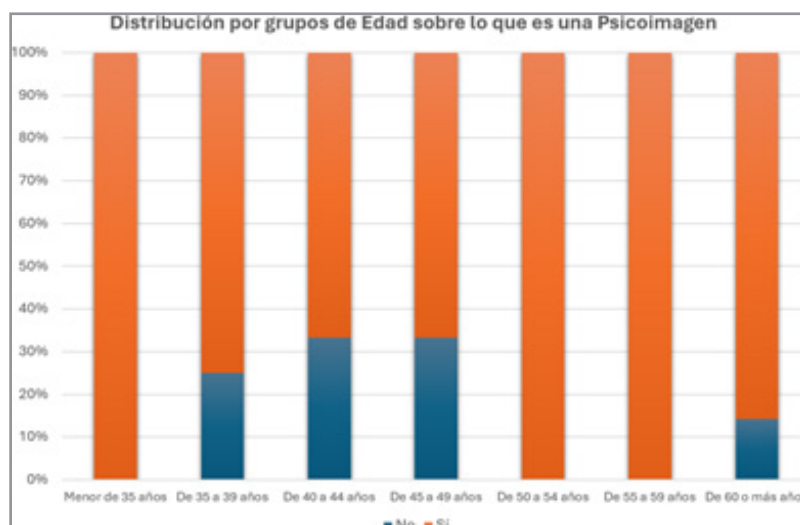
the demographic characteristics in the previous section, so now we will analyse the specific questions that exist in this survey.



Do you know what a Psychoimage is?

One of the questions asked on this topic was whether the people who answered the survey knew what a psychoimage was: when analyzing the answers, we found these sections. Firstly, when considering the sex of the participants, the result obtained is shown in the figure above. The percentages between men

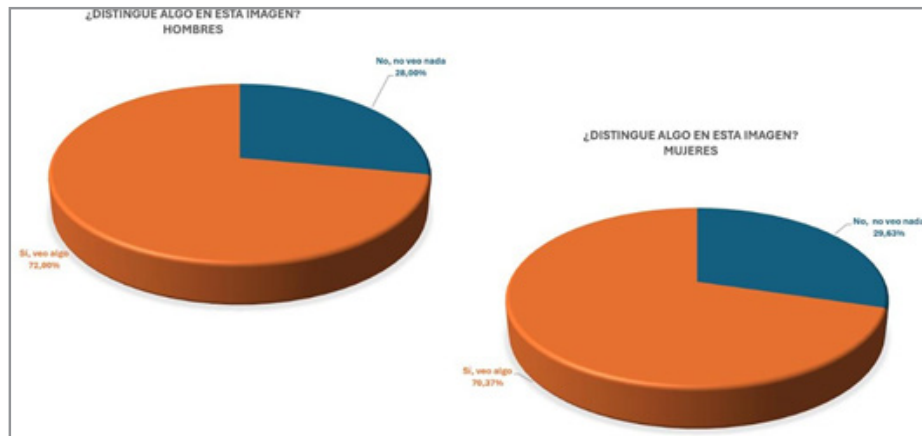
and women were not significant, ($p=0.3165$), so there are no differences between both groups with respect to this factor. This question was also analyzed with respect to the age groups of the people who responded, and the following distribution was obtained:



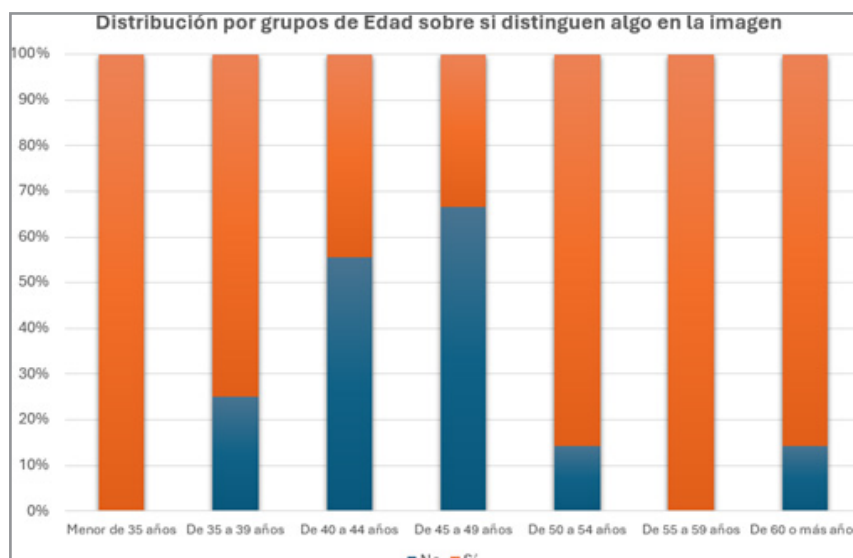
We can observe that most of the people who answered the survey knew what a psychoimage was, and that the age groups between 50 and 59 years showed a greater knowledge of this subject.

Do you see Anything in this Picture?

Specifically, the participants in the survey were asked if when reviewing the image shown in it they

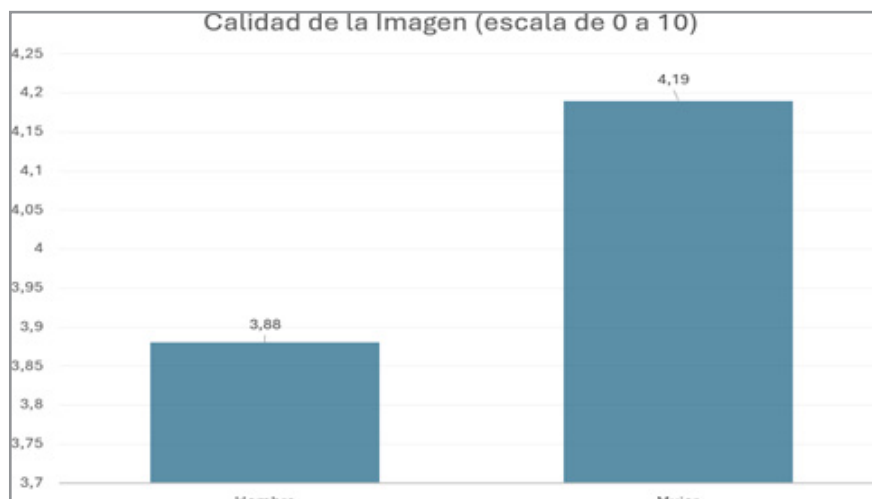


As in the previous case, there are no significant differences associated with the sex of the person who answered the image, so that almost 3/4 of the sample reported seeing something in the image. This same analysis was carried out as in the previous case by age groups, yielding the following result:

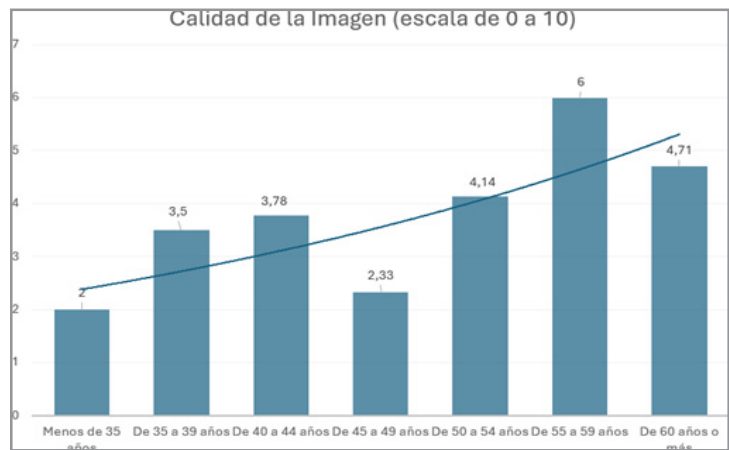


It is striking that in this case the age group in which there is a higher percentage of respondents who do not distinguish any shape is those who were 45 to 49 years old, followed by the 40 to 44-year-old group.

On a scale of 0 to 10, what value do you Place on Image Quality?
The last question we asked in the survey was related to the assessment of the quality of the image that was shown at the criteria of the respondents. In this case we find the following values:



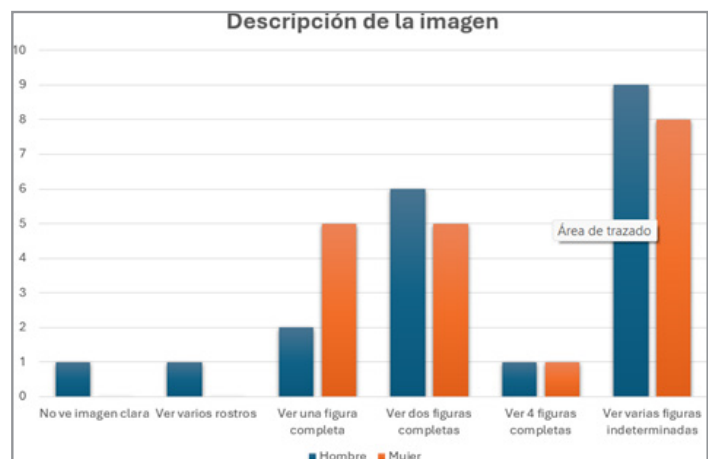
Although both groups indicated a quality below 5, it is striking that the group of women considered that the image had a higher quality than the men. This same analysis was also carried out by age groups, yielding the following values:



We have added a trend line because it seems that as the respondent's age increases, they value image quality more highly. This fact seems to us to be something worth mentioning.

Can you Describe the Picture?

If any of the people who had answered the survey reported having distinguished something, they were asked to describe what they had managed to glimpse. In order to better group the data, the descriptions were grouped into homogeneous groups of description, whose distribution by sex was as follows:



Only in the case of seeing a complete figure were women the majority in the option: in the rest of the options, however, men were the largest group.

Results of the Survey on Psychophonies

In the same way as in the previous case, from January 19, 2024 to February 2, 2024, a survey was carried out, but in this case focusing on an audio obtained as already described in the Material and Methods section. In this image we see the spectrum presented by the sound inclusion:

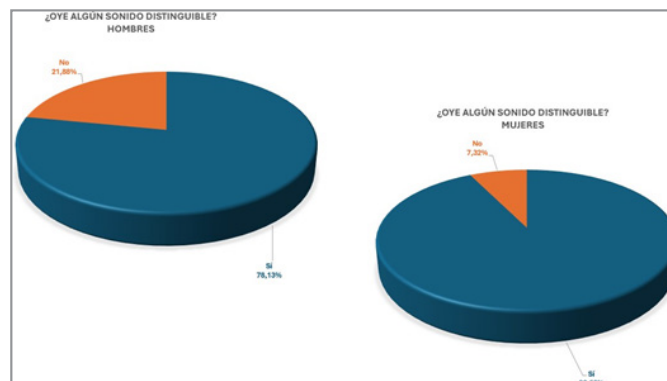


Specific questions were asked about this sound, and we will now analyse each of the answers we have obtained, as in the previous case.

initially distinguished by the sex of the person who answered the question, and these were the results obtained:

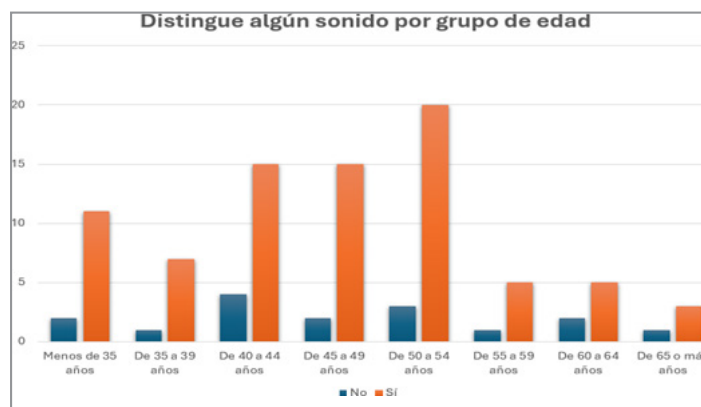
Do you hear any Intelligible Sounds?

When analyzing the results of the answer to this question, we



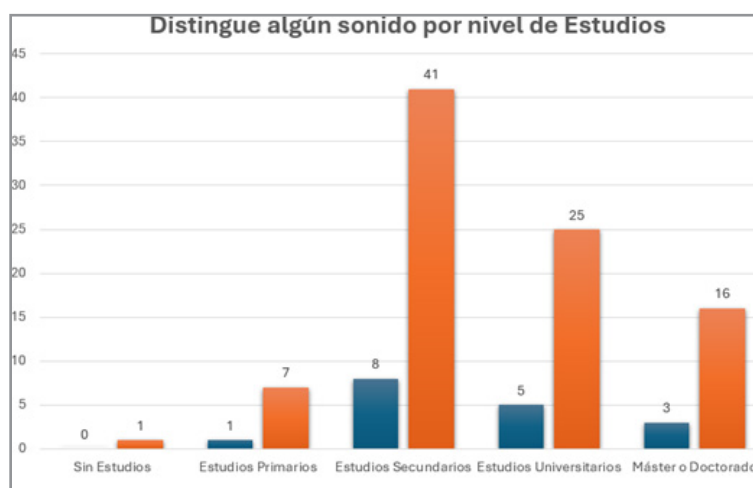
We observed that in the group of women there is a higher proportion of respondents who report hearing a distinguishable sound. This difference between sexes was statistically significant ($p=0.02485$), which indicates that at least in our sample the fact

of being a woman is a factor to be considered in the ability to interpret the sound register presented. The same question was analyzed by age group, obtaining the following result:



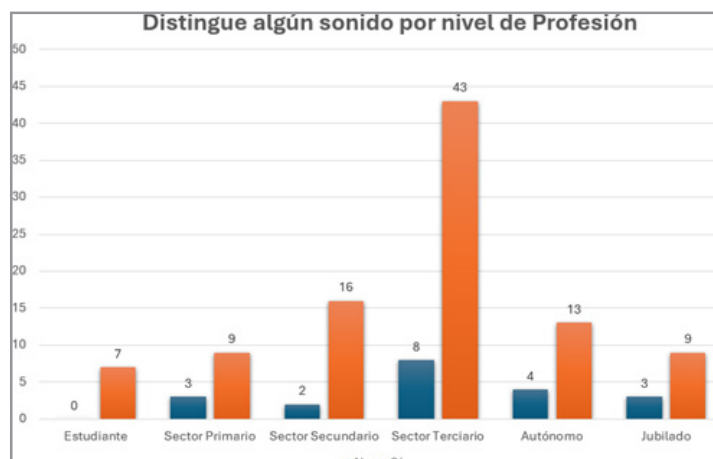
In this case, no difference was observed between the age groups, although regardless of the age group, the number of people who answered that they did hear an intelligible sound was always higher than those who said that they did not hear it.

Another of the divisions we made was to see if the level of education influenced the ability to distinguish intelligible sounds in the sample, and the following distribution was obtained:



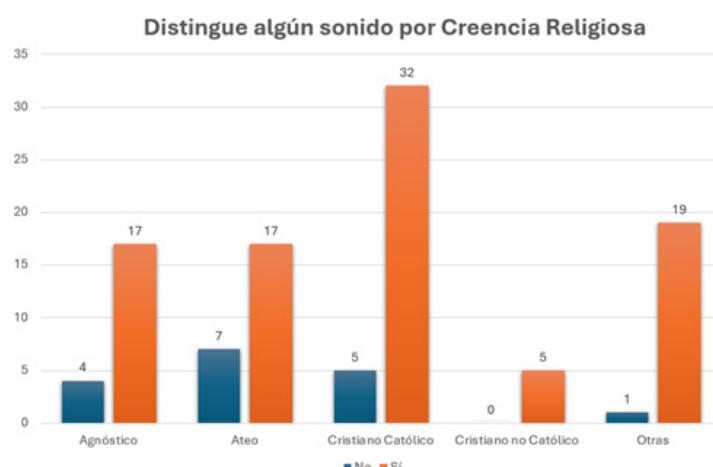
However, when analysing whether any of the groups were statistically significant, no clear variation was observed with respect to this point in relation to the variable of the respondents'

level of education. Following the same scheme, the distinction of sounds by the respondents' profession was analyzed, and the following was obtained:



Neither in this case were significant differences obtained between the different groups studied, so this variable was also

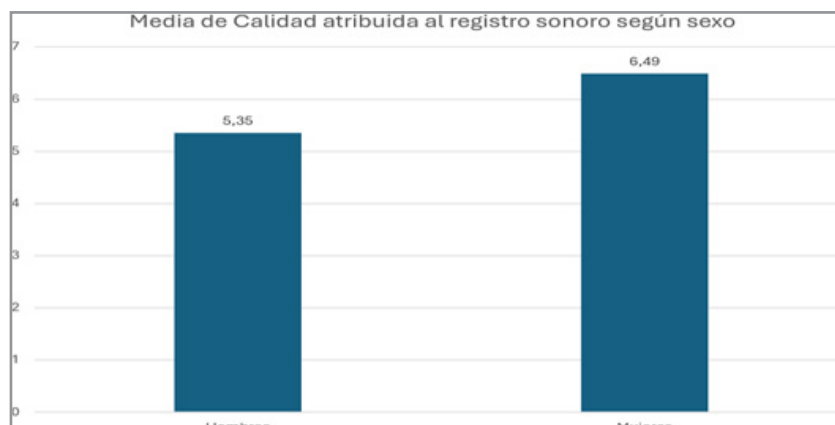
stratified according to the religious beliefs of the interviewees, with the following result:



In view of the results regarding the statistical significance of these divisions, we can conclude that neither religious belief, age, level of education nor profession are factors that we could say are significant in the ability of the respondents to be able to perceive any sound with significance.

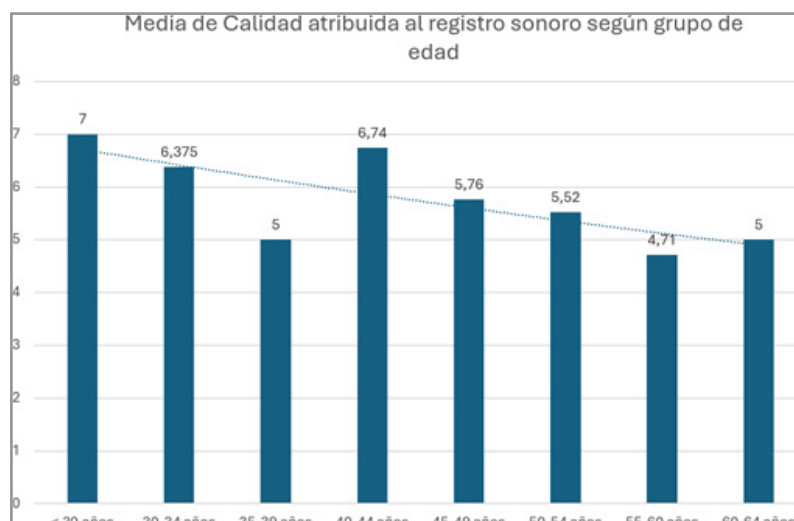
On a scale of 0 to 10, what quality does it give to the sound you hear?

Respondents were asked to rate the quality of the audio that was presented for analysis. Following the same structure as above, we are going to initially study the results by sex in the survey, which gave us this distribution:



Although it may seem a significant difference, when applying the mean comparison statistics, this difference is not ($p>0.05$), so there are no significant differences between the perception by sex.

In the same way, we are going to analyze the quality of the image by age groups, to see if there is any kind of difference between the different age groups:



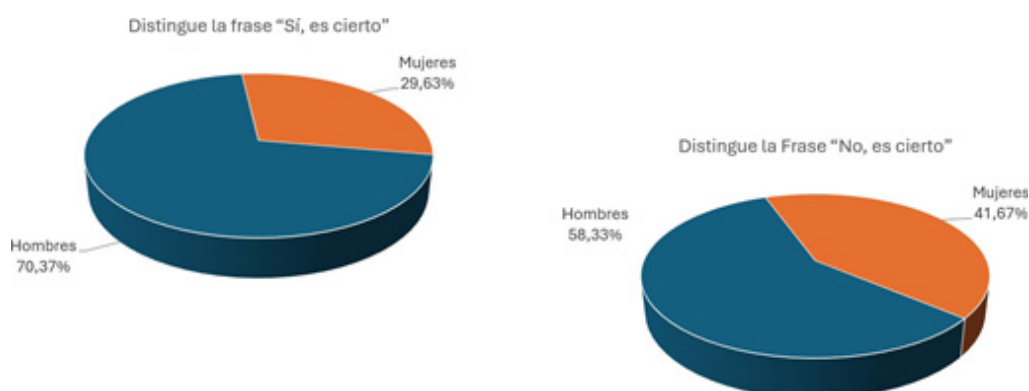
As expected, a decrease (indicated by the dotted trend line) to a decrease in quality is observed with the age of the interviewee. This fact may have a physiological explanation associated with the fact of presbycusis, or loss of hearing acuity associated with age. These results show that the perception of this type of recordings has the same behavior as a sound of non-anomalous origin.

The importance of this finding is that this anomalous record behaves in the same way as a non-anomalous record: although we cannot take this fact as a sample of the origin of the anomalous record, what we can intuit is that if this fact were due to a pareidolic origin, This decrease in audio quality associated with age would not exist, and we could even say that it would have an inverse effect to that observed, since the component that we could call "imaginary internal" would be enhanced by the

difficulty of hearing the recording: in the case of a pareidolic origin, we therefore think that this graph would have an inverse distribution to that shown in this study.

Can you Describe the Sound?

In this case, people who did distinguish something intelligible were asked to refer to it. As it is an online and individual survey, we believe that the classic effect of influence on the interviewee when information is produced prior to hearing the record was avoided. There are two types of interpretations that have coincided in greater number, with the rest of the interpretations being very residual and constituting less than 5% of the answers to this question. It has therefore been decided not to use these minor responses; When analysing the two large response groups by sex, we have obtained this result:



It is striking that the vast majority of the interviewees who claimed to hear something meaningful in the recorded inclusion, the words "it is true" were repeated, which considering the

methodology of the study, as well as the previous variable, seems to distance the fact that pareidolia is a predisposing factor to the interpretation of this recording, at least in this study.

Conclusions

The interpretation of anomalous recorded inclusions has always been surrounded by controversy: many of the detractors of this type of recording claim that it is pareidolia that directs the interpretation of these recordings. However, through this study, and with the methodology used, we think that we have been able to demonstrate, at least in our sample and with all due reservations because we cannot affirm that it has sufficient representativeness to be able to raise its characteristics to a general level, that it is not the pareidolia that has provided the integration, and therefore the significance, of what was recorded in our sample.

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