A proposal for the measurement of critical parameters in the hierarchical observational model

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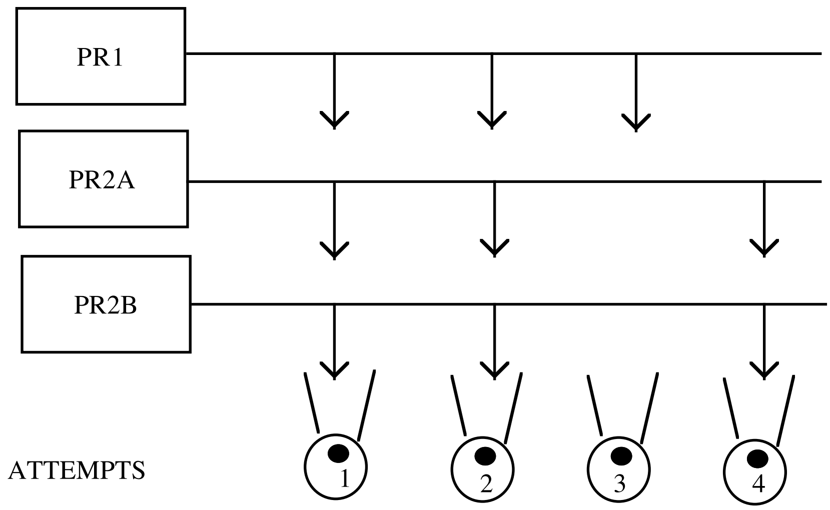
The experiment consists of four series of attempts A1, A2, A3 and A4 to influence a number of random events.

A subject while attempting to influence the random events can be characterized by two parameters.psi-strength P and psi-sink S. (see Houtkooper's thesis)
Both parameters might be expressed in terms of bits/timeunit.
P may be seen as the number of bits emanating from the subject to bias the system under observation. While S can be seen as the number of bits absorbed by that subject.

In the present approach these parameters are considered to fluctuate with time.
So at any time for a subject i we have $P_i(t)$ and $S_i(t)$

We assume that there exists an order of observation. An observation is subsequent to another one if the 'second' observer could have observed the first one in the act of observation of the data.
In that case the P(t) is used not only to bias the random events but will also be used to bias the first observer so that things stay consistent.

There are three prerecorded sets of random events: PR1, PR2A, PR2B.
At each attempt 'j' the observer observes a realtime set of random events RT_j mixed with 2 prerecorded sets.. **RT_j will be destroyed after observation**. Results of this set are used to determine P(t). Of course S(t) can not be determined because *for this destroyed set S does not matter*.



PR1 is observed three times at t=1, 2 and 3
PR2A and PR2b are observed three times at t=1, t=2 and t=4

The results can then be expressed as follows:

effectsize PR1 = f(P(1), P(2), P(3), S(1), S(2))
effectsizes PR2A and PR2B = f(P(1), P(2), P(4), S(1), S(2))

The exact form of the function is still open for research. A first approximation may follow from a purely informational description. However there is a problem to discriminate between hitting and missing in a purely informational description. Maybe it is possible to introduce complex numbers as an information measure which would allow for negative effects.

At any rate it is clear that, from PR1 and PR2A, we can solve S(1) and S(2) because the P(1), P(2), P(3) and P(4) are derived from the destroyed data. Remark that upon solution we migh find a relation between P(i) and S(i)!

NOW COMES THE CRUX:
THE IDEA IS THAT WE ARE NOW ABLE TO PREDICT the effect for PR2B. Actually this is just an Edinburgh split for which I predict consistency instead of negative reliability. Why? Because I **assume** that after 3 observations any future observations can be neglected. If that is not the case it is easy to see how this approach can be extended to more observations.

Interestingly I have the feeling that this set-up conforms to organizational closure requirements that Walther is talking about. It is very difficult if not impossible to transmit messages to the outside world with this setup.

Assumptions:

1) During a run P() and S() are constant. Fluctuations are between runs.

2) Convergence of the model is such that variance due to observations 4 to infinity is less than the variance due to the first 3 observations.

3) The random events are **not displayed in a cumulative fashion**. The PR and RT events are displayed separately though not psychologically differently.