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ARTICLE

Semantic Correspondence Between Trance-Channeled ET Messages and Ufological Records

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ABSTRACT

This study examined thematic correspondence between two independently sourced corpora: trance-channeled communications attributed to extraterrestrial intelligences (ETIs) and a large-scale archival ufological dataset (UFODex). A curated sample of 52 channeled submissions was collected and processed into a structured dataset, while UFODex, an evolving corpus of books, periodicals, and archival documents, served as a comprehensive map of UFO-related material. Ten matched questions covering topics such as disclosure, communication, time perception, and technology were posed to both datasets. Semantic similarity was quantified using three transformer-based language models (MiniLM, MPNet, and QA MPNet), allowing for a model-agnostic comparison of conceptual overlap. Average similarity scores ranged from 0.66 to 0.88 across questions, with disclosure, psychic abilities, and time perception showing the highest alignment. Qualitative synthesis revealed convergent themes across both sources, including phased disclosure processes, latent human psi capacities, and nonlinear conceptions of time, while highlighting epistemic divergence. Channeled content emphasized vibrational readiness, ethical co-creation, and consciousness-based contact models, whereas UFODex emphasized secrecy, technological engineering, and geopolitical framing. These findings highlight the value of semantic analysis for mapping conceptual structures across heterogeneous sources and lay the groundwork for future, more controlled comparisons across channeling modalities and related cultural domains.

KEYWORDS

Trance channeling, extraterrestrial intelligence, semantic similarity, ufology, nonhuman intelligence, transformer models, anomalous communication, consciousness studies, large language models, disclosure.

INTRODUCTION

Despite decades of anecdotal reports and localized investigations, the systematic study of purported communications from nonhuman intelligences (NHIs), particularly extraterrestrial intelligences

(ETIs), remains markedly underdeveloped in scholarly literature. Trance channeling, a phenomenon in which individuals enter altered states of consciousness to convey information believed to originate from nonphysical entities, constitutes a substantial yet underexplored domain within

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this broader inquiry. While trance channeling is documented across diverse cultural and historical contexts, from Brazilian spiritist traditions (Moreira-Almeida et al., 2024) to British spiritualist circles (Roxburgh & Roe, 2011) and Himalayan oracles (Crook, 1997), there exists no comprehensive framework to rigorously collect, archive, and analyze trance-channeled material attributed explicitly to ETIs.

Recent empirical investigations have sought to systematically document sources of channeled communications. Wahbeh et al. (2018) conducted a mixed-methods phenomenological study involving 21 self-identified channelers, exploring their lived experiences and perceptions of communicant origin. Participants described receiving communications from a broad spectrum of entities, including archangels, ascended masters, various collective or group intelligences, and representatives from at least seven extraterrestrial civilizations (such as Telos, Pleiades, Arcturus, Sirius, Orion, Cygnus, and Lyra), as well as deva kingdoms and earthbound spirits. Building on these findings, Wahbeh & Butzer (2020) administered an online survey to 83 trance channelers and quantified the prevalence of reported communicant types. Results indicated that most respondents identified the “higher self” (65%) and group beings (61%) as primary sources, with over half referencing deceased humans (56%). Approximately 36% reported communications attributed to extraterrestrial intelligences. Despite providing extensive quantitative data, the survey did not preserve the full textual content of channeled messages, limiting the feasibility of subsequent in-depth thematic or linguistic analysis.

Together, these studies underscore both the remarkable diversity of perceived sources in channeling and the prominence of ETI-related communications as a distinct subset. However, they also highlight critical gaps, most notably, the absence of systematic archives that allow researchers to assess the coherence, variability, or potential cross-cultural and cross-modal patterns in these communications. At the same time, the field of ufology has generated a vast body of documentary material, including declassified government files, witness testimony, investigative journalism, and scholarly analysis, much of which has been challenging to analyze systematically until recently. Advances in artificial intelligence and semantic modeling now make it possible to process these large archival datasets in new ways, enabling the identification of thematic structures, conceptual motifs, and discursive patterns across sources.

This study brings these two domains into direct conversation. Drawing on a curated corpus of trance-channeled

communications attributed to ETIs and a parallel corpus of over 750,000 pages of historical UFO-related literature (UFODex), we use a large language model and semantic similarity to explore patterns of convergence and divergence across matched thematic questions. By comparing how these distinct sources conceptualize disclosure, contact, time, communication, psychic abilities, and related topics, we aim to contribute to a more integrative understanding of contact claims and their epistemological implications.

Study Objectives

This study aims to systematically collect, organize, and analyze trance-channeled content believed to originate from extraterrestrial intelligences, and to compare this material to a large-scale archival dataset of ufological literature processed through a custom AI system (UFODex). Rather than comparing factual content or empirical evidence, this study examines semantic correspondence between two independently sourced discourses, trance-channeled communications attributed to extraterrestrial intelligences and the broader UFO knowledge ecosystem represented in UFODex. The study examines whether consistent conceptual and linguistic patterns emerge across these independently sourced datasets, focusing on their semantic correspondence rather than on the factual accuracy of their claims.

This work aims to lay the groundwork for future hypothesis generation, contribute to the empirical study of non-ordinary information sources, and support interdisciplinary discourse on consciousness, communication, and purported contact with nonhuman intelligences. The resulting data archive will be accessible for ongoing queries, facilitating future research. While this study does not claim to establish the ontological reality of nonhuman communicants, examining the coherence of information across multiple channelers and sources may provide preliminary insights that warrant further investigation.

METHODS

Participants

Eligible participants were adults aged 18 years or older who could read, write, and understand English, provide informed consent, and successfully upload materials to the study website. Submissions were accepted without restriction on quantity to support the long-term development of a comprehensive data archive.



Submitted content had to be produced through trance channeling to be included in the study. Trance channeling is defined as a state of consciousness in which the channeler enters a trance state at will (the depth of the trance may vary) to allow an apparent disincarnate entity/spirit to communicate directly through the channeler's voice, body movements, or other expressive faculties. This is distinct from mental or intuitive modalities in which the individual receives information and then relays what has been received.

Only content attributed to extraterrestrial intelligence (ETI) was eligible for this study. ETI is defined here as any form of intelligent life that originates outside of Earth. This encompasses a wide range of beings or species that may possess advanced cognitive abilities, technology, and a distinct societal structure. Examples often cited by experiencers include the Grays, Pleiadians, and Arcturians, among others. Submissions were included if they met these criteria and were either publicly available or submitted with the channeler's explicit permission. Materials were excluded if they were not produced via trance channeling (e.g., intuitive writing, mental mediumship, or mediumship involving deceased humans), attributed to non-ETI sources (e.g., angelic or interdimensional beings), or lacked sufficient documentation regarding either the channeling method or the source identity.

Participant recruitment employed a multi-pronged strategy to ensure a diverse and representative sample of trance channelers. Individuals were recruited globally through outreach to members of the Institute of Noetic Sciences (approximately 100,000 members), affiliated social media and professional networks, and through personal contacts and referrals. In addition to these active recruitment efforts, the study team also conducted targeted searches for publicly available channeled material (e.g., on platforms like YouTube) that met the study's inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Procedures

Individuals expressing interest in contributing to the study first completed an informed consent form. Following consent, participants responded to a series of screening questions to confirm eligibility, including verification that the submitted material was received via trance channeling and attributed to an extraterrestrial source. Participants were also asked whether the material was publicly available; if not, they were required to confirm that they had obtained explicit permission from the original channeler to

share the content. Individuals who did not meet the eligibility criteria were not permitted to proceed further in the submission process.

Eligible participants were then asked to provide additional contextual information, including the channeler's identity, the name or description of the perceived extraterrestrial source, the approximate date(s) of the channeling session(s), and a brief summary of the material being submitted. Participants could then upload their files through a secure interface hosted on the SurveyMonkey platform or email them to the study team. The study team manually reviewed all materials to ensure their alignment with the inclusion/exclusion criteria.

Channeled Content Data Processing

After the screened channeled content was received, the collected data was ingested in a four-stage pipeline designed to ensure security, standardization, and compatibility with downstream OCR processing. All textual documents (DOCX and PDF formats) were processed through a containerized environment to mitigate security risks associated with macro execution and malicious content. Documents were transmitted to the isolated container for plain text extraction and returned as sanitized text outputs. Multi-modal content, including audio files, video files, and YouTube downloads, was processed using OpenAI's Whisper Large v3 Turbo model. All audio content was transcribed to text format using the model's automatic speech recognition capabilities, which provided high-accuracy transcription across multiple languages and varying audio quality conditions.

Extracted textual content from both document processing and transcription stages was transformed into a structured JSON format. Each JSON object contained standardized metadata fields, including document ID, filename, file type, original path, extraction timestamp, content classification descriptors, and the full extracted text content. The structured JSON files were then transformed into an OCR-processed PDF file. UFODex AI document ingestion is currently limited to text and not image formats. Each PDF contained a standardized two-section layout mirroring the text file: a header section displaying the metadata fields (ID, filename, file type, original path, extraction timestamp, and content descriptors) and a body section containing the full transcript text. PDF files were named using a consistent convention incorporating the document ID, content descriptor, and original filename to facilitate systematic processing. The PDFs were then sent to Ryan S. Wood for



ingestion into the UFODex AI platform as a separate dataset from the ufology materials.

Query Questions

To determine the final set of 10 queries used in this project, we began with a larger pool of over 40 questions sourced from internal brainstorming with the IONS science team and from trusted external advisors familiar with the field, including Ryan S. Wood (ufologist and researcher) and Sean Esbjörn-Hargens (founder of The Institute of Exo Studies). From this initial set, we selected 10 questions that were not only thematically representative but also feasible to apply across both datasets—channeled content and UFODex. The 10 questions were:

1. Disclosure plans. What are the current plans, if any, for the public disclosure of extraterrestrial intelligence to all Earthlings? What specific criteria or conditions must be met for this disclosure to occur? How can humanity actively prepare for or accelerate the process of disclosure? What percentage of humanity is currently considered “awake” (i.e., aware of or receptive to the possibility of extraterrestrial intelligence and broader shifts in consciousness)?
2. Purpose of visits. What is the primary purpose or interest of extraterrestrial visits to or interactions with Earth? Are there specific goals or objectives that guide these interactions?
3. Relationship with humans. What is the nature of the relationship between extraterrestrial beings and humans? Do extraterrestrial entities cooperate directly with human governments, and if so, can you describe the nature of these collaborations?
4. Perception of human abilities. What are the perceived capacities of humans for extrasensory perception (ESP) or psi abilities? What factors are believed to block or inhibit human psi abilities, and how can humanity fully manifest its psi potential?
5. Communication methods. How do extraterrestrial species communicate within their own kind? Are there specific technologies or methods used for communication that differ from human practices? Do extraterrestrial species communicate with other species, and if so, please describe how they communicate with other species.
6. Space travel. What methods do extraterrestrial beings use for local travel through space? Do they engage in interstellar travel, and if so, can you describe the technologies or processes involved in such journeys?

7. Perception of time. How do extraterrestrial civilizations perceive and measure time? Do they possess any technology that allows for time travel, and if so, can you provide details on how it functions?
8. Belief systems. Do extraterrestrial beings hold a belief in a creator, god, divinity, or ultimate source? If so, how is this belief conceptualized within their culture? How would you describe its nature, and how does it manifest in your reality?
9. Galactic Federations. Are there any larger interstellar confederations or alliances that extraterrestrial civilizations are part of? If so, can you describe these organizations and the criteria or qualities required for humans to be accepted into such confederations?
10. Technology: free energy development. What is required for humanity to develop and apply technologies related to free energy, electricity, or gravity control? Are there specific scientific breakthroughs or societal changes needed to achieve this?

General prompts to the AI were provided prior to asking the system the 10 individual questions, guiding it on the context for the query. The prompts are available in the Supplemental Data 10.6084/m9.figshare.29912237.

Semantic Similarity Computation

To quantitatively assess the thematic correspondence between the UFODex and channeling datasets, we employed a semantic embedding-based similarity analysis using transformer models. This method captures conceptual similarity beyond surface-level lexical overlap, enabling a scalable and objective comparison of long-form textual responses.

Embedding Models

We used three models from the sentence-transformers library (Reimers & Gurevych, 2019), each with different capacities and training objectives:

1. all-MiniLM-L6-v2. A compact, general-purpose model (256-token limit)
2. all-mpnet-base-v2. A higher-capacity model (384-token limit), optimized for long inputs
3. multi-qa-mpnet-base-dot-v1. A model trained for semantic search and question–answer relevance (512-token limit, optimized for dot product scoring)

All models map input text to fixed-length dense vector embeddings (typically 384–768 dimensions), which encode semantic content in a high-dimensional space.



Preprocessing

Responses were matched by question and stripped of extraneous content (e.g., citations, URLs, reference lists) to ensure semantic focus. Inputs were passed to each model using default tokenization settings.

Similarity Computation

For each matched question–response pair, we embedded the two full responses (one from each dataset) independently using one of the selected models. Semantic similarity between the two embeddings was then computed. For the MiniLM and MPNet models, we used cosine similarity, which measures the angle between the two embedding vectors. This is calculated by taking the dot product of the two vectors and dividing by the product of their Euclidean lengths. The result is a value between -1 and 1, where values closer to 1 indicate higher semantic similarity. The multi-qa-mpnet-base-dot-v1 model was originally trained to use the dot product for semantic relevance scoring in question-answering tasks. To ensure consistency with the other models, we normalized its output by converting the dot product to cosine similarity. This normalization step also involved dividing the dot product by the product of the vectors' lengths, effectively applying the same cosine similarity formula across all models. All computations were implemented using the cosine similarity function from PyTorch's `torch.nn.functional` module. Analyses were implemented in Python using the sentence-transformers and torch libraries, and executed in a cloud-based Google Colab environment. Cosine similarity scores were computed for each question–response pair and interpreted as measures of thematic alignment.

Model Comparison and Robustness Check

To assess the robustness of our results, we compared similarity scores across the three embedding models. This allowed us to evaluate the influence of input length truncation and model architecture. While absolute similarity values varied due to differences in model training and token capacity, all models consistently identified moderate to high correspondence between datasets, confirming the reliability of the observed thematic convergence. To interpret the semantic similarity scores, we applied heuristic thresholds derived from prior sentence embedding research (Reimers & Gurevych, 2019). Scores above 0.85 were considered “very high,” 0.75–0.85 as “high,” 0.60–0.75 as “moderate,” and 0.45–0.60 as “low” similarity. This

framework enabled a standardized comparison of conceptual overlap across datasets.

RESULTS

Participants

A total of 274 entries were submitted. Of these, 224 were excluded for not meeting inclusion criteria, which included submissions from non-extraterrestrial sources, content not received via trance channeling, incomplete submissions (e.g., missing files), lack of response to follow-up requests, or participant withdrawal. A total of 52 entries were included in the study. Of these, 29 records were entered by study staff using publicly available information from the internet.

Demographics

Thirty-six participants identified as female, 14 identified as male, and one preferred not to answer. Twenty-seven participants provided additional demographic information on age and race. The average age was 48.2 years ($SD = 15.8$), and the average years of formal education was 16.4 ($SD = 3.5$). For racial identification, four participants declined to answer, four identified as Asian, three as African, three as Middle Eastern, two as Latinx, and 19 as of European descent. Participants could mark more than one race. Out of 52 total entries, 48 included location information. Approximately 80% of channelers (37 entries) were based in the United States. A smaller number of participants reported being located in other countries, including the United Kingdom (3), Canada (2), France (1), Switzerland (1), Italy (1), Hong Kong (1, listed jointly with the United States), New Zealand (1), the Netherlands (1), Australia (1), and one entry listed as various or not specified.

Channeling Training and Background

For trance channeling modality, 49 participants selected “speaking in voice,” 19 selected “automatic writing,” and 10 selected “other.” Most channelers reported having no formal training in channeling, with many describing themselves as self-taught or guided intuitively. A subset developed their abilities spontaneously, often during spiritual practices such as meditation and hypnosis, or during experiences like Quantum Healing Hypnosis Technique. Some participants reported training in related domains, including trance mediumship and spiritualist practices (e.g., mentorships with recognized mediums, mediumship circles), energy healing modalities (e.g., Usui Reiki, Kundalini,



Integrated Energy Therapy), shamanic and esoteric studies (e.g., Brazilian shamanic healing, alchemical traditions), and other spiritual disciplines (e.g., Sufism, Taoist yoga, remote viewing, light language, sacred circles). A few channelers also mentioned participating in structured experimental groups or receiving guidance from higher-dimensional entities. Overall, training experiences varied widely, from informal, experiential learning to advanced certifications and mentorships across diverse spiritual traditions.

Channelers were asked to rate the level of consciousness during the channeling session on a scale from 0 to 100, anchored by 0 = *Fully conscious* to 100 = *Fully unconscious* (noting that the level of trance during channeling could vary by session and by channeler). A total of 26 participants submitted answers, averaging 74.0 ($SD = 31.2$). When asked, “How the channeler would rate the level of perceived incorporation during the channeling session, meaning how embodied the ETI was in the channeler’s body (0 = *No incorporation, my body is not being directly used at all* to 100 = *Full incorporation, my whole body is being directly used*),” participants reported $M = 60.2$ ($SD = 37.1$).

Datasets

UFODex

UFODex is a specialized artificial intelligence platform developed by Ryan S. Wood, distinguished ufologist and researcher, for the structured processing and retrieval of large-scale ufological archives. The UFODex system is built on a comprehensive corpus of UFO-related materials, including more than 750 books on ufology, a substantial collection of periodicals, conference proceedings, declassified government documents (e.g., FBI files), newspaper and magazine clippings, and national archive materials obtained through field visits. It also integrates personal archives on UFOs, parapsychology, and anomalous phenomena curated over several decades by Dr. Bob Wood and Ryan S. Wood, as well as selected web-based and digital materials relevant to the broader UFO/UAP research domain. At the time this analysis was conducted, the UFODex corpus comprised approximately 683,000 pages of material. Since then, the dataset has expanded to over 750,000 pages through the ongoing ingestion of additional historical and research sources. A detailed overview of UFODex data sources is publicly available at <https://www.ufodex.com/dataset-sources/>. The complete itemized bibliography, currently exceeding 3,500 entries, is available to researchers upon reasonable request to Ryan S. Wood.

To ensure high data fidelity and mitigate the impact of low-quality or speculative sources, the dataset was extensively curated, with minimal reliance on web-sourced material. Inclusion of materials within UFODex is guided by data quality, provenance, and thematic relevance, reflecting over three decades of archival curation in the field of ufology. Sources are included if they meet one or more of the following criteria: (1) published works or peer-recognized conference proceedings; (2) archival documents from reputable researchers, government sources, or declassified materials; and (3) digitally readable (OCR-processed) content thematically relevant to UFO/UAP research, contact phenomena, or associated scientific topics such as propulsion and physics anomalies. While UFODex continues to expand and refine its corpus, its design prioritizes methodological transparency and scholarly traceability within a historically decentralized research domain. The UFODex corpus intentionally encompasses a diverse range of subdomains within UFO-related literature, including investigative reports, archival documents, experiential accounts, and interpretive frameworks. These materials collectively represent the semantic landscape of the UFO/UAP discourse rather than a curated subset of “verified” or “high-quality” sources. Accordingly, the comparison to trance-channeled content conducted here reflects linguistic and thematic correspondence across distinct yet related modalities of discourse, rather than factual agreement.

We evaluated whether UFODex contained any material that could be considered trance channeled, using the study’s operational definition. Material that could plausibly constitute ETI *trance* channeling represents ~1% of the UFODex corpus after excluding general channeling overview sources (e.g., Klimo, 1987; Wahbeh, 2021; Wahbeh et al., 2023). Thus, UFODex is overwhelmingly non-trance and serves as a semantic comparator to the ETI trance-channeling dataset.

Source documents were converted from PDF format and processed through an AI pipeline operating on a dedicated NVIDIA GPU system. This pipeline produced page-level semantic summaries encoded in JSON format. These summaries were subsequently indexed into a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) framework employing a variety of information retrieval methods, including dense vector similarity, fuzzy matching, and additional algorithmic approaches implemented by the system’s technical architect.

For each query, UFODex generates a reference list for the content generated. These reference lists represent

the most salient and frequently cited sources identified in response to each query rather than exhaustive bibliographies of all consulted materials. UFODex retrieves many candidate passages and then provides a salience-filtered reference list. For example, for “Disclosure plans,” the generated answer cited 11 works while the underlying retrieval integrated 297 snippets (123 unique page-level references).

Channeled Content

The channeled content resulted in 6,067 documents comprising 1,766 DOCX and PDF files, 12 audio files, 16 video files, and 4,273 YouTube downloads, resulting in 6,008 standardized JSON metadata records and corresponding OCR-optimized PDF files.

Timeframe

The majority of channeling sessions occurred between 2015 and 2025, with a significant concentration of activity from 2022 to 2025. Several participants reported channeling weekly or daily during this recent period. A smaller number indicated earlier channeling experiences dating back to the 1980s, 1990s, and early 2000s, often noting intermittent or lifelong contact. A few provided specific session dates from 2024 and early 2025, while others described ongoing practices without clear start or end points. Overall, the dataset reflects both recent and long-term channeling activity, with increasing frequency and consistency in the past few years.

Perceived Source

A wide range of perceived sources was identified across the dataset. The most frequently mentioned were Pleiadians (at least 12 entries), Arcturians (approximately 10 entries), and the Galactic Federation or Galactic Council (mentioned in at least 6 entries). Other specific sources included the Yahyel, Zeta Reticuli beings, Andromedans, Sirians, and the Council of Nine. Several participants referred to collective intelligences (e.g., “The Nine,” “Higgins,” “The Collective of Three”) or group consciousnesses from various star systems, in addition to listing multiple beings.

Semantic Similarity

The semantic similarity scores for each matched question across three transformer-based models are displayed in Table 1. Across the 10 matched questions,

average similarity values ranged from 0.66 to 0.88 ($M = 0.76$, $SD = 0.08$). High-scoring questions (e.g., Q1, Q4, Q7) showed strong thematic convergence across the UFODex and Channeling datasets, while lower-scoring items (e.g., Q2, Q6, Q10) reflected more divergence in content or conceptual framing. MiniLM scores were very highly correlated with MPNet scores (Pearson’s $r = 0.93$), MPNet scores were approaching moderate-to-high correlation with QA MPNet scores (Pearson’s $r = 0.49$), and MiniLM scores were moderately to highly correlated with QA MPNet scores (Pearson’s $r = 0.60$). These moderate to high correlations indicate a robust and convergent pattern in similarity measurements across models.

It is important to note that high semantic similarity scores indicate shared conceptual motifs across datasets but do not imply identical narratives. For example, both datasets describe disclosure as a staged process and characterize psi abilities as latent human capacities. Qualitative synthesis, however, demonstrates clear divergences in how these motifs are articulated, such as disclosure framed as vibrational readiness in one dataset and governmental secrecy in another. On the other hand, lower similarity scores may still occur even when themes appear broadly aligned, because embedding models are sensitive to linguistic and contextual variation. For this reason, we present both quantitative similarity values and qualitative

Table 1. Semantic Similarity Agreement by Question.

Q#	Topic	MiniLM score	MPNet score	QA MPNet (norm)	Mean (SD) similarity
1	Disclosure plans	0.83	0.91	0.91	0.88 (0.05)
2	Purpose of visits	0.56	0.69	0.82	0.69 (0.13)
3	Relationship with humans	0.65	0.78	0.73	0.72 (0.07)
4	Human ESP	0.77	0.85	0.91	0.84 (0.07)
5	Communication methods	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.83 (0.01)
6	Space travel	0.52	0.70	0.74	0.65 (0.12)
7	Perception of time	0.85	0.88	0.87	0.87 (0.02)
8	Belief systems	0.74	0.85	0.84	0.81 (0.06)
9	Interstellar federations	0.79	0.80	0.84	0.81 (0.03)
10	Technology development	0.52	0.61	0.85	0.66 (0.17)

Note: MiniLM Score = all-MiniLM-L6-v2; MPNet Score = all-mpnet-base-v2; QA MPNet (norm) Score = multi-qa-mpnet-base-dot-v1. QA MPNet uses dot product by default, but the values shown are normalized cosine similarity. All scores range from 0 (no similarity) to 1 (maximum alignment). Based on a targeted screen using the study’s operational definition, content plausibly involving ETI trance channeling constitutes ~1% of the UFODex corpus; the dataset is therefore considered overwhelmingly non-trance for this comparison.



thematic analysis to capture the full spectrum of convergence and divergence.

Ten Question Answer Summaries

Brief summaries of each dataset's responses to the ten guiding questions are presented below. Full-length answers, including source citations, are available in the Supplemental Data 10.6084/m9.figshare.29912237.

Question 1: Disclosure Plans

Channeled content describes disclosure as a consciousness-driven, multi-phase process that unfolds as humanity reaches greater vibrational readiness, facilitated through dream contact, CE-5 experiences, and collective coherence. Disclosure is initiated not by governments but by shifts in individual and collective frequency, with contact increasing as fear diminishes and curiosity grows. In contrast, the UFODex dataset presents disclosure as a managed process primarily led by governments, featuring phased information release, contingency planning (e.g., MJ-12 protocols), and civilian-led efforts such as whistleblower testimony and advocacy campaigns. It emphasizes media acclimation, international coordination, and the importance of political, technological, and psychological readiness. Both datasets describe disclosure as gradual and dependent on public preparedness, but unique emphases include inner transformation and resonance in the channeled content and government secrecy, control, and strategic planning in UFODex.

Question 2: Purpose of Visits

Channeled sources describe extraterrestrial motives as service-oriented and benevolent, emphasizing planetary healing, human consciousness expansion, DNA activation, and support for Earth's evolutionary transition as part of a broader galactic transformation. ETs are depicted as assisting humanity's spiritual growth and vibrational ascension. In contrast, the UFODex dataset presents a broader spectrum of ET agendas, including scientific observation, surveillance of nuclear technology, genetic experimentation (e.g., hybridization programs), and potential sociopolitical manipulation. While both datasets connect ET presence to human and planetary development, channeled content highlights spiritual stewardship and collaborative evolution, whereas UFODex emphasizes oversight, technological intervention, and complex interspecies motives.

Question 3: Relationship with Humans

Channeled content portrays extraterrestrials as benevolent mentors, energetic kin, and consciousness guides, with relationships based on vibrational resonance, soul-level agreements, and principles of non-interference. ETs are seen as assisting humanity's spiritual evolution through subtle, multidimensional contact. In contrast, the UFODex dataset describes a more covert and transactional relationship, including alleged treaties between ETs and governments, shared operations in underground facilities, and technological exchanges, often accompanied by ethical concerns such as abductions and secrecy. Both sources depict long-standing and multifaceted relationships between ETs and humans, but channeled content emphasizes spiritual alignment and mentorship, while UFODex highlights clandestine collaboration and ethical ambiguity.

Question 4: Human Psi Abilities

Channeled content frames psychic and telepathic abilities as innate aspects of human potential, naturally reactivated through vibrational alignment, spiritual intention, and consciousness development. These capacities are presented as essential to humanity's evolutionary trajectory and multidimensional awareness. UFODex also acknowledges the existence of latent psi abilities but focuses on how they have been studied, monitored, and often suppressed by institutional forces, including military programs, intelligence agencies, and cultural conditioning. Both datasets recognize widespread but underutilized human potential. However, channeled sources highlight inner awakening and vibrational attunement, whereas UFODex emphasizes external suppression and scientific exploitation.

Question 5: Communication Methods

Channeled content describes extraterrestrial communication as primarily telepathic, transmitted through light codes, emotional resonance, and multidimensional symbolism. Messages are often received as intuitive downloads or energetic impressions, with heart-centered coherence playing a central role in the exchange. UFODex also identifies telepathy as the primary mode of contact, but includes references to technological augmentation, such as implants, symbolic and mathematical languages, and shared consciousness fields used by advanced species. Both datasets highlight nonverbal, experiential, and multi-sensory forms of communication. Channeled sources

emphasize intuitive, vibrational alignment, while UFODex focuses on structured, often technologically enhanced, cognitive interfacing.

Question 6: Space Travel Technologies

Channeled content depicts space travel as a consciousness-driven process involving frequency resonance, vibrational portals, and co-navigation with sentient or semi-sentient craft. Movement through space is described as non-linear and multidimensional, often facilitated by shifts in perception or vibrational state rather than mechanical propulsion. In contrast, UFODex emphasizes advanced physical technologies, including electrogravitic propulsion, plasma drives, inertial dampening, wormholes, and quantum teleportation. These are grounded in speculative extensions of known physics, including Tesla-inspired theories and unified field concepts. Both datasets describe travel that transcends conventional scientific paradigms. However, channeled sources emphasize inner alignment and co-creative mechanisms, while UFODex highlights gravity manipulation and experimental propulsion systems.

Question 7: Perception of Time and Time Travel

Channeled content portrays time as a simultaneous, non-linear construct that can be consciously navigated through vibrational alignment and intention. ET contact often involves experiences of timeline shifts, altered states, or symbolic representations of time distortion. Time travel is described as a function of consciousness rather than technology. In contrast, UFODex discusses time manipulation through engineered mechanisms, such as temporal bubbles, time dilation, and retrocausal loops, often in connection with abduction phenomena and advanced ET technologies. Both datasets characterize time as flexible and subject to intentional navigation. However, channeled sources emphasize vibrational causality and experiential fluidity, while UFODex emphasizes technological intervention and physical manipulation of temporal dynamics.

Question 8: Extraterrestrial Belief Systems

Channeled content emphasizes spiritual unity, describing ET belief systems as grounded in connection to Source, universal love, and service to others. These systems promote conscious co-creation, ascension, and non-duality, often framing spirituality as inseparable from cosmic evolution. UFODex also references spiritual and ethical

frameworks, including reverence for a universal life force and service-oriented values. However, it notes significant variation across species, with belief systems often integrated into technological, social, and diplomatic practices. Both datasets highlight spiritual unity and service to others as central values. Channeled sources emphasize experiential consciousness and vibrational alignment, while UFODex underscores interspecies diversity and structural integration of spirituality into contact dynamics.

Question 9: Interstellar Federations

Channeled content frequently references organized bodies such as the Galactic Federation and Councils of Light, portraying them as collaborative alliances of advanced civilizations dedicated to planetary stewardship and spiritual evolution. Membership is described as contingent upon vibrational maturity, ethical alignment, and collective readiness. UFODex similarly cites interstellar federations operating under principles of non-interference and ethical conduct, often emphasizing their structured governance, diplomatic protocols, and exclusion of Earth due to perceived immaturity. Both datasets present these federations as structured, ethically guided organizations. Channeled sources highlight vibrational thresholds and consciousness-based criteria for membership, while UFODex emphasizes geopolitical dynamics, formalized codes of contact, and species cooperation.

Question 10: Free Energy and Gravity Control

Channeled content presents free energy as a consciousness-integrated technology, accessible through vibrational alignment, ethical readiness, and frequency harmonics. Its manifestation is seen as contingent on planetary consciousness and collective intent, rather than purely scientific progress. UFODex, by contrast, emphasizes the need for breakthroughs in unified field theory, gravity manipulation, and zero-point energy, while citing government suppression and corporate interests as major obstacles to progress. Both datasets view these technologies as transformative and ethically consequential. Channeled sources stress the integration of consciousness and energy systems, while UFODex focuses on scientific frameworks and policy challenges.

DISCUSSION

This study represents one of the first systematic efforts to examine thematic patterns across independently



sourced trance-channeled communications attributed to extraterrestrial intelligences (ETIs) and a large corpus of historical ufological records. Using a structured 10-question analytic framework applied to both corpora, we systematically compared themes related to disclosure, purpose of contact, psi capacities, communication methods, space travel, time perception, belief systems, interstellar federations, and technological development. This scaffold enabled a grounded comparison of convergence and divergence across matched domains, supporting both quantitative similarity analysis and qualitative thematic interpretation.

Thematic Convergence

Despite substantial differences in provenance and orientation, this analysis identified moderate to high degrees of thematic convergence. Transformer-based semantic similarity modeling revealed notable alignment in both corpora around multi-stage disclosure narratives, motifs of latent psychic or telepathic abilities, and descriptions of nonlinear time. These findings reflect conceptual parallels reported in empirical research on channeling phenomena (Wahbeh et al., 2018; Wahbeh & Butzer, 2020; Wahbeh, 2021), contemporary analyses of UAP disclosure and epistemic secrecy (Eghigian, 2017, 2024; Pasulka, 2019, 2023; SALT, 2023), and advances in semantic analysis techniques (Reimers & Gurevych, 2019). Themes with cosine similarity scores above 0.75 were classified as high convergence, consistent with thresholds commonly used in semantic similarity research. Notably, the disclosure, psi, and time domains consistently scored in this range, suggesting substantive thematic overlap.

For example, both corpora frame the concept of disclosure as a phased, collective process. In the channeled dataset, disclosure is portrayed as an unfolding of human consciousness, an emergent process dependent on vibrational readiness, emotional maturity, and the reduction of fear. Contact is described as occurring through subtle modalities such as dreams, CE-5 encounters, and energetic resonance. In contrast, the UFODex corpus frames disclosure as a strategic, often delayed revelation shaped by governmental secrecy, media conditioning, and geopolitical constraints. Accounts reference contingency plans (e.g., MJ-12), whistleblower narratives, and institutional gatekeeping. While these discourses emerge from distinct epistemic lineages, both converge on the idea of disclosure as a non-instantaneous, staged process. External sources further echo this: in channeled and new age literature,

disclosure is often described as aligned with planetary evolution and collective transformation (Marciniak, 1992; Royal & Priest, 1992), while contemporary ufological scholarship and recent media analysis detail protracted institutional concealment and the politics of managed or staged release, now increasingly discussed in the context of recent governmental task forces, whistleblower claims, and evolving international public policy (Dolan, 2009; Eghigian, 2017). The recurring theme of staged revelation across diverse accounts may reflect common symbolic structures or sociocognitive framing mechanisms. While this does not resolve ontological questions, these parallels highlight the salience of disclosure-as-process as a motif across experiential and historical perspectives.

The second axis concerns psychic abilities such as telepathy, extrasensory perception (ESP), and altered states of consciousness, which are presented not only as features of purported ETI contact but also as perceived prerequisites for communication. This theme is well-documented in foundational studies on channeling (Klimo, 1987; Wahbeh, 2021). Anthropological and contemporary religious research suggests that claims involving psychic abilities and contact experiences appear across both institutionalized religions and emergent spiritual movements, where they may serve symbolic or cultural functions (Bourguignon, 1973; Maraldi, 2021). Survey and psychological studies have shown that individuals reporting contact experiences tend to score higher on measures of paranormal belief and self-reported psychic ability (French et al., 2008; Hernandez et al., 2018).

A shared underlying theme, particularly evident in the channeled corpus, is that humans possess innate capacities for transdimensional communication, which are described as dormant but reactivatable through altered states or vibrational alignment. This view frames contact not solely as an external event but as an emergent human potential. The term “psionics,” originating in mid-20th-century science fiction and subsequently absorbed into parapsychological discourse, has been used to describe the technological or systematic enhancement of such capacities (“Psionics,” 2024). This framework bridges mystical and technocultural approaches to communication with non-human intelligences. It is noteworthy that the channeled corpus emphasizes embodied modes of communication, including heart-centered coherence, emotional resonance, and somatic attunement. This suggests a model of contact rooted in relational and embodied awareness rather than purely cognitive transmission.

A third axis of thematic alignment concerns time perception, which is portrayed in both datasets as nonlinear, multidimensional, and pliable. In the channeled texts, time is accessed through vibrational or consciousness-based alignment; in the UFODex corpus, time is manipulated through physical technologies such as temporal bubbles and includes themes of retrocausality and time loops. Despite ontological divergence, both descriptions depart from linear temporal frameworks grounded in conventional physics. These motifs echo findings in transpersonal psychology and anomalous experience research, where altered time perception is central to transformative or liminal events (Blom et al., 2021; Cardeña, 2018; Kripal, 2024) and resonate with theoretical work on retrocausality in anomalous cognition (Wargo, 2018). These recurring temporal motifs may reflect underlying dynamics of contact itself or serve as narrative architectures through which experiencers attempt to make sense of unfamiliar phenomena.

Thematic Divergence

Despite convergence in several domains, clear divergences persist between the two datasets. The channeled corpus is grounded in vibrational, ascension-based, and consciousness-centric models. Disclosure is framed as contingent on internal human transformation rather than institutional release. Technology is often described in symbolic or spiritual terms, as consciousness-amplifying rather than materially engineered. This feature is most clearly seen in Pasulka's (2019, 2023) work and is resonant with broader research on channeling and the metaphysical framing of anomalous experience (Hanegraaff, 1998; Klimo, 1987; Kripal, 2024).

In contrast, the UFODex corpus emphasizes secrecy, surveillance, reverse engineering, and national security. Technology and contact are treated as empirical anomalies to be explained or controlled. This is consistent with longstanding scholarly critiques of institutional epistemology and the Cold War framing of unidentified aerial phenomena (Eghigian, 2017, 2024; Hynek, 1972; Vallee, 1969; Wendt & Duvall, 2008).

Themes of interstellar governance and technology further illustrate these contrasts. While the channeled corpus situates federations within spiritual hierarchies, with inclusion dependent on vibrational alignment and ethical development, the UFODex corpus frames federations in political or geopolitical terms, governed by treaties or strategic interests. Similarly, technology in the channeled

corpus is co-creative and ethically conditioned, whereas in the UFODex dataset, it is material, reverse-engineered, and tightly coupled to secrecy.

Methodological Innovation

This study contributes a methodological innovation to anomalistic research by applying transformer-based natural language processing, specifically semantic embeddings (Reimers & Gurevych, 2019; Vaswani et al., 2017), to large, independently curated textual datasets. This enables a replicable, quantitative comparison of conceptual patterns across disparate narrative forms.

Rather than implying definitive ontological claims, our findings are best interpreted as thematic alignments that may reflect underlying features of the phenomenon itself or arise from cultural, cognitive, or symbolic structures shared across experiencers and historical narratives. This approach invites further interdisciplinary investigation and contributes to epistemological models, such as participatory epistemologies, which propose that knowledge may emerge through relational or experiential engagement rather than solely detached observation (Barad, 2007; Ferrer, 2011). Future work might explore how such thematic architectures inform subjective and collective meaning-making in the context of reported contact experiences.

Limitations

This study represents an initial effort to systematically gather and analyze channeled material attributed to extraterrestrial intelligences, yet several important limitations must be acknowledged.

First, there was a substantial disparity in dataset size, with the trance-channeled dataset comprising approximately 61,700 pages across over 6,000 files, compared to UFODex's 683,000 pages, representing roughly a tenfold difference in volume. This may have introduced bias in semantic similarity estimates, as differences in corpus scale can affect embedding-based comparisons.

All attributions of nonhuman origin are based on participant self-report and cannot be independently verified. This unverifiable ontology limits the ability to make objective claims about the source of the material. Additionally, the nature of trance channeling is inherently subjective. Channelers' content may reflect personal belief systems, psychological dispositions, and cultural narratives as much as any external communication. We also did not assess the degree to which participating channelers may have



been exposed to UFO- or ETI-related themes in literature, media, or online communities. Such exposure could influence the content of channeled material, making it difficult to disentangle independent communications from culturally available narratives. Future studies should incorporate structured background assessments to address this issue. We also did not compute within-dataset similarity baselines because channeler submissions varied widely in length and topical coverage, and many addressed only a subset of the ten questions. Non-overlap would conflate missing content with true semantic dissimilarity. In an ongoing prospective study, we have standardized prompts so each channeler addresses all questions under uniform instructions, enabling interpretable within-dataset similarity baselines and more direct comparisons across sources.

Recruitment methods introduced accessibility constraints. All outreach was conducted in English and required access to internet platforms such as email and SurveyMonkey. This may have excluded individuals without digital access, non-English speakers, or those operating outside mainstream online and Western spiritual communities. The geographic distribution of current participants suggests that while channeling attributed to extraterrestrial sources is primarily reported in the U.S., it also spans multiple continents, reflecting a globally distributed phenomenon. As a result, the dataset may underrepresent alternative channeling modalities or voices from non-Western or Indigenous traditions. Furthermore, although best efforts were made, the study team's search was likely not exhaustive, and there may be existing and eligible English material that the study did not include.

Moreover, the archival nature of much of the source material, particularly in the UFODex corpus, raises the possibility of historical and cultural bias. Some narratives may reflect the assumptions, tropes, or stigmas prevalent at the time of their recording. While semantic similarity models enable scalable comparison between datasets, transformer-based embedding techniques may overlook deeper symbolic meanings, metaphoric nuances, or context-sensitive language that falls outside of their computational scope. Although UFODex employs structured inclusion criteria and ongoing curation to ensure data quality, it does not yet meet classical reproducibility standards due to the evolving nature of its corpus and the historical decentralization of source materials in ufology. Also, a very small fraction (~1%) of UFODex may reference or contain ETI trance-channeled

content under a strict definition. However, prevalence is low and unlikely to materially affect the reported cross-corpus semantic correspondence.

Another limitation is the absence of control datasets, such as channeled material attributed to non-ETI sources (e.g., religious entities or deceased humans) or alternative textual corpora such as science fiction literature.

Future Directions

Future directions could aim to improve upon the limitations of this work and continue to explore this line of research. For example, future research should include such comparisons to assess whether observed thematic overlaps are unique to ETI channeling and ufological archives or reflect broader cultural motifs. Future research would also benefit from qualitative interviews or ethnographic approaches that explore the lived experience of trance channelers who identify their source as nonhuman or extraterrestrial intelligences. Understanding how these individuals interpret their relationship with nonhuman intelligence, navigate altered states, and integrate these practices into their lives could deepen insight into the phenomenon beyond transmitted content alone. Deeper textual and narrative analyses, both human-coded and computational, could build on current semantic similarity analyses to shed light on symbolic patterns, narrative arcs, and recurring archetypes within and across sources. These methods could identify stylistic coherence or shifts over time and potentially differentiate between channelers or purported intelligences.

Cross-cultural comparative work remains a vital next step. Channeling attributed to ETIs may intersect with other traditions of spirit communication or possession, and comparing these expressions across cultural contexts may reveal both universal and culturally-specific dimensions of nonordinary communication.

Future iterations of UFODex will incorporate structured source-type tagging (e.g., investigative, contactee, theoretical, related-domain) and a source-based quality index to enable stratified analyses and improved interpretability of semantic coherence across subdomains.

Finally, longitudinal studies could track how channelers' relationships with sources, content themes, or experiential depth evolve over time. Such research could explore questions of psychological integration, developmental trajectories, or potential well-being impacts related to sustained channeling practice. Together, these future directions

point toward the value of interdisciplinary, multi-method approaches capable of honoring both scientific rigor and the ontological complexity inherent in this emergent field.

CONCLUSION

This study presents a novel, comparative analysis of trance-channeled ETI communications and non-trance channeled material, revealing both thematic convergence and divergence across ten conceptual domains. Using semantic similarity modeling and qualitative synthesis, we identified consistent overlap in themes such as disclosure, psychic abilities, and time perception, alongside notable differences in worldview, ontology, and epistemic framing. These findings support the feasibility of cross-source analysis in anomalous communication research and offer a foundation for further interdisciplinary exploration of contact-related phenomena.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST STATEMENT

We have no conflicts of interest to declare.

AI USE DISCLOSURE

Portions of this manuscript were prepared with the assistance of OpenAI's ChatGPT, which was used to support drafting, summarization, and editorial refinement of text throughout the project. The authors guided all content generation and are solely responsible for the final versions of all analyses and interpretations. In addition, the UFODex AI system, developed by co-author Ryan S. Wood, was used to generate responses to the study's 10 core questions. All UFODex responses were reviewed and curated by the research team prior to analysis. ChatGPT was also used to assist with the implementation and interpretation of the transformer-based semantic similarity analysis, including code development in Python.

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