

Re: Is Mind located in Wave Function?

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From: Edward W. (*atropine_at_sbcglobal.net*)

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Very Interesting.....

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Edward W.

El Paso, TX

"Life is easy with eyes closed"

"Consc" <cons_cie@yahoo.com> wrote in message

news:1104241298.637483.52010@z14g2000cwz.googlegroups.com...

> Early this year. I became very interested in the study of the
> brain and how it produces consciousness. I wanted to understand
> the neural correlates of consciousness (NCC as commonly known).
> Francis Crick in the 1990s made the study of consciousness a
> scientific problem. It's not a territory belonging to new age
> mumbo jumbo but one deserving a serious scientific study. This
> is especially true in quantum physics when consciousness may be
> involved in the very process or field so mastering neuroscience
> is a pre-requisite to quantum physics..

>

> The following gives just a very brief account of what is the
> main problem or the answer they are seeking in consciousness
> research. I'd continue after the paragraph by explaining what
> the wave function has to do with it.

>

> Susan Blackmore summarised it thus: "According to Chalmers, the
> easy problems are those that are susceptible to the standard
> methods of cognitive science, and might be solved, for example,
> by understanding the computational or neural mechanisms
> involved. They include the discrimination of stimuli, focusing
> of attention, accessing and reporting mental states, deliberate
> control of behavior, or differences between waking and sleep.
> All of these phenomena are in some way associated with the
> notion of consciousness, but they are not deeply mysterious. In
> principle (even though it may not really be "easy") we know how
> to set about answering them scientifically. The really hard
> problem, by contrast, is experience: what it is like to be an
> organism, or to be in a given mental state. "If any problem
> qualifies as the problem of consciousness," says Chalmers, "it
> is this one ... even when we have explained the performance of
> all the cognitive and behavioral functions in the vicinity of
> experience - perceptual discrimination, categorization, internal
> access, verbal report-there may still remain a further
> unanswered question: Why is the performance of these functions
> accompanied by experience? ... Why doesn't all this
> information-processing go on "in the dark," free of any inner
> feel?(Chalmers, 1995a: 201-3) Stated at its most succinct "The
> hard problem ... is the question of how physical processes in

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> the brain give rise to subjective experience" (Chalmers, 1995b:
> 63). This is the latest incarnation of the mysterious gap." "

> Back to James. We know that our brain is composed of modules
> imparting selective functions that give us overall experience.
> For example, the Amygdala is connected with the emotion such as
> fear and if you meet a woman without any amygdala, you can
> easily seduce her because she has lost all sense of fear or self
> preservation and you can just take her home the first time you
> tried by just telling her straight you want to take her home.
>

> The Hard Problem of neuroscience is what gives us this
> subjective experience or what gives us awareness of being aware
> as EL once put it. You may say that the brain itself is capable
> of giving us awareness of being aware. But it's not so simple.
> In our visual experience for example. There is no corresponding
> neural representation system that match our conscious experience
> content. This is what made researchers like O'Regan, Noe thought
> up about other mechanisms such as sensorimotor contingencies.
> But these still doesn't explain what gives us this subjective
> experience of awareness of being aware or Qualia. Debates in
> consciousness research are more intense than say in physics. A
> book that summarised them is all is Susan Blackmore's
> Consciousness: An Introduction in which all the researchers
> viewpoints are shared.
>

> Now why would I mention all this in this physics group. Well. It
> is because it may be related to quantum physics. The "Hard
> Problem" of consciousness research may be related to the "Hard
> Problem" of quantum physics (giving rise to Copenhagen/Bohm
> debates). The following is what I think tie them together.
>

> It may be related to Wave Functions. I think our mind is really
> located in the wave functions of our brain. You may say one can
> make wave functions of any object. The difference here is that
> in this wave function as mind, it has 2 way communication
> pathway. That is, the wave function of the brain can act on
> itself such as that the quantum probability clouds of the atoms
> that make up the neurons, etc. can be influenced resulting in
> the wave function able to influence the neurons. I believe this
> may be true because I have known "empaths" who can feel what
> others are feeling at this exact moment. For example, you want
> to know if someone is in love with you. He can enter that person
> brain via the non-local wave function and feel what that person
> is feeling. Of course you won't believe this. But for me the
> mind existing as wave function or something like that is what I
> think makes it possible to influence the wave function of other
> humans or things such as measuring their body wave functions (or
> aura) or causing water crystals to form into select shape. In
> other words, this is the mechanism whereby we can affect the
> wave functions of atoms itself or the electron probability
> clouds of atoms in organic or inorganic matter.
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> Of course, the above is just a hypothesis. It came across
> my mind a moment ago. If you have your own, pls share it.
> My favorite book about neuroscience is Damasio where
> he studies them in gross neurological details. But the
> mystery still remains what turns neural patterns into images as
> he put it. I think what turns neural patterns into images has to
> do with the bi-directional Wave functions information flow to
> the brain.
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> Regards,

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> James T. Lee
> Manila, Phils
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