

The Brain, Quantum Mechanics, and How Light Converts into Serotonin

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Introduction

While doing research on electrodynamics, I was able to determine that light results when the universe is squeezed. The physics extends to the production of serotonin in the human eye as is shown below:

$$\text{Serotonin } C_6H_{12}N_2O = 1762 \times 6.022 = 10610$$

$$t = eM = e^{0.10610} = 1.11193 = 1/2.998^2 = 1/c^2 = M$$

$$t = M$$

$$KE = PE \text{ Conservation of energy } t = 3$$

$$t^2 - t - 1 = 2t - 1$$

$$y = y'$$

$$\text{Baryon } = \Sigma = 1/3 = 1/t = E = 1/M = c^2$$

$$V = iR$$

$$1/c^2 = 35R$$

$$R = 31788 \sim 1/\text{Pi freq of human mind.}$$

A Baryon is an elementary particle. It is actually the negative sigma particle that is where light gets its power. The function of the human mind is the Golden Mean Parabola (GMP).

$$t^2 - t - 1 = E$$

This is the probabilistic wave function (ie Quantum Mechanics).

$$\text{Freq} = t = \text{Pi}$$

$$E = 1/t = 1/\text{Pi}$$

$$(\text{Pi})^2 - \text{Pi} - 10 = 57.29 \text{ degrees} = 1 \text{ radian} = E = 1 + \text{Positive sigma} = 1 - M$$

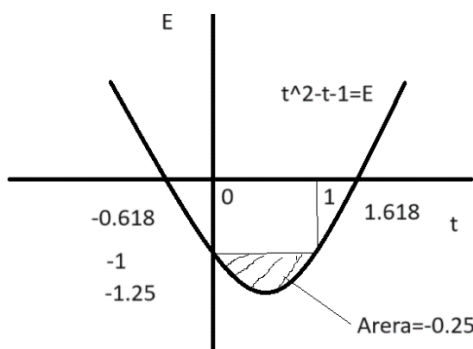
$$M = 1.118943$$

$$E = 1 - t$$

$$1/t = 1 - t$$

$$1 = t - t^2$$

$$t^2 - t - 1 = 0 \text{ function of the human mind.}$$



$\Sigma^0 = 7.4 \pm 0.7 \times 10^{-20} = t = \text{half life}$
 $1/7.4 = 1351 = \text{Mass of human brain}$
 $t^2 - t - 1 = \ln t$
 Derivative
 $2t - 1 = 1/t$
 $t^2 - t - 1/2 = 0$

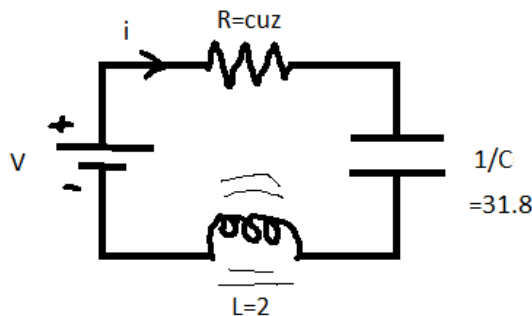
$t = 1.25; -0.25$
 $t = E; t = Et$
 $tE = Et$
 $t(1.25) = -0.25$
 $t = -0.2$
 $M = \ln t =: \ln(-0.2) = 0.618 \ln 0.2 - 0.9946 \approx -1 = E$ @ $t=0 \Rightarrow \text{GMP} \& Et = -0.25$ This is when consciousness begins.



| Color | Frequency | Wavelength |
|--------|-------------|------------|
| violet | 668–789 THz | 380–450 nm |
| blue | 606–668 THz | 450–495 nm |
| green | 526–606 THz | 495–570 nm |
| yellow | 508–526 THz | 570–590 nm |
| orange | 484–508 THz | 590–620 nm |
| red | 400–484 THz | 620–750 nm |

Blue Light = Blue Sky
 $606 - 668 = 1062 \sim 1.601 = \text{serotonin}$
 $E = h\nu = \hbar t = \hbar \text{freq} = 6.625(1062) = 7.03$
 $EM = 7.03(4) = 281$
 $E^2 = 281$
 $E = \sqrt{281} = 35.5 \text{ Amps}$
 Violet Blue ringed by Cyan-Green light
 $700 - 580 = 12.011 \text{ Carbon}$
 $E = h\nu = 6.626(120.11) = 7958 = 1/125.66 = 1/E = 1/(4\pi)$
 $t = 4\pi$

$t = Mt$
 $M = 1 = \ln t = e^1$
 $2 \text{ C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O} + 17 \text{ O}_2 = 12 \text{ CO}_2 + 12 \text{ H}_2\text{O} + 2 \text{ N}_2$
 Serotonin \rightarrow
 $M = 80034 = 1/1.25 = t$
 $M = t$
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O} + 3 \text{ O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + \text{N}_2\text{O}$
 Serotonin \rightarrow Glucose
 $32(3) + 99.994 = 224 \times 6.022 = 1350 = M$ of the human brain



$$R=0.4233$$

$$C=1/\pi=0.318$$

$$L=2$$

$$R_{total}=0.4233+0.318-2=-1.25=E$$

$$V^+=iR$$

$$= (35 \text{ mA}) (-1.25) = -44.05 = 1/2.26$$

$$E=h\nu$$

$$1/2.26=6.626t$$

$$t=2.265-1/V^+=1/E=t$$

References

1. Schwartz, M. (1971). Principles of Electrodynamics. NY: dover.



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