

حکیم سخن درزبان افرین سعدی – بوستان



در پس هر ذره درگاهی دگر

پس ز هر ذره به او راهی دگر

عطار

Topics that will be discussed

- 1. Quantum physics
- 2. The principles of quantum physics
- 3. Theories of quantum consciousness
- 4. The role of quantum in biological systems
- 5. The role of microtubules in the quantum brain

6. The role of spins in the brain

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

Classical physics

Quantum physics

Predictable rules.

Definite concepts

No effect of particle size

Uncertainty



Wave-particle phenomena

The principle of overlap and superposition

Why was the theory of quantum mind proposed?

The complex and inexplicable nature of consciousness

The inability of classical physics to model the brain

Similarities
between
quantum
mechanics
and mental
performance

The Hard problem of Consciousness

Binding Problem

Challenges in ——Explaning Consciousness

Reverse causality

Neural Timing Issues

Subatomic particles the invisible world of matter

Structure of subatomic particles

Matter is made of **atoms**, atoms consist of **subatomic particles**:

Fermions:

(building blocks matter)

Quarks (6 type):

protons and neutrons

leptons:

includes the electron ,muon ,tau

2.bosons:(force carrier)

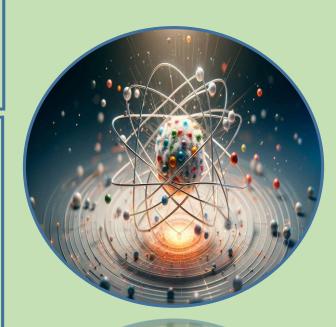
Photon:(electromagnetism)

gluon,:(strong nuclear force)

W&Z bosons: (weak nuclear force)

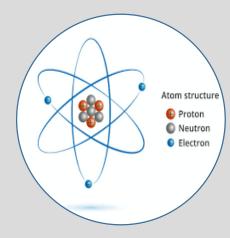
graviton(gravity)

Higgs (mass-giving)



Elecrton the bridge between matter and energy

- A lepton with a negative charge
- Moves around the nucleus according to quantum models
- Wave-particle duality: exhibits both particle and wave properties
- Leads to quantum machanism and the possible role of consciousness in particle behavior



Quantum physics Key principles

Superposition - (wavefunction collapse)



Particles exist in multiple states until observed

Interconnected particles that instantly affect each other, regardless of distance



Entanglement

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Heisenbergs Uncertainly
Principle



Exact position & momentum cant be measured simultaneously

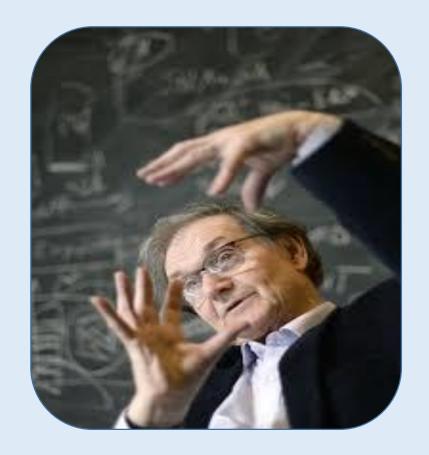
Particles act as both waves and particles



Wave -Particle Duality

4

Roger Penrose Quantum consciousness Theory



Orchestrated Objective Reduction (Orch OR) – Penrose & Hameroff

Consciousness & Quantum:

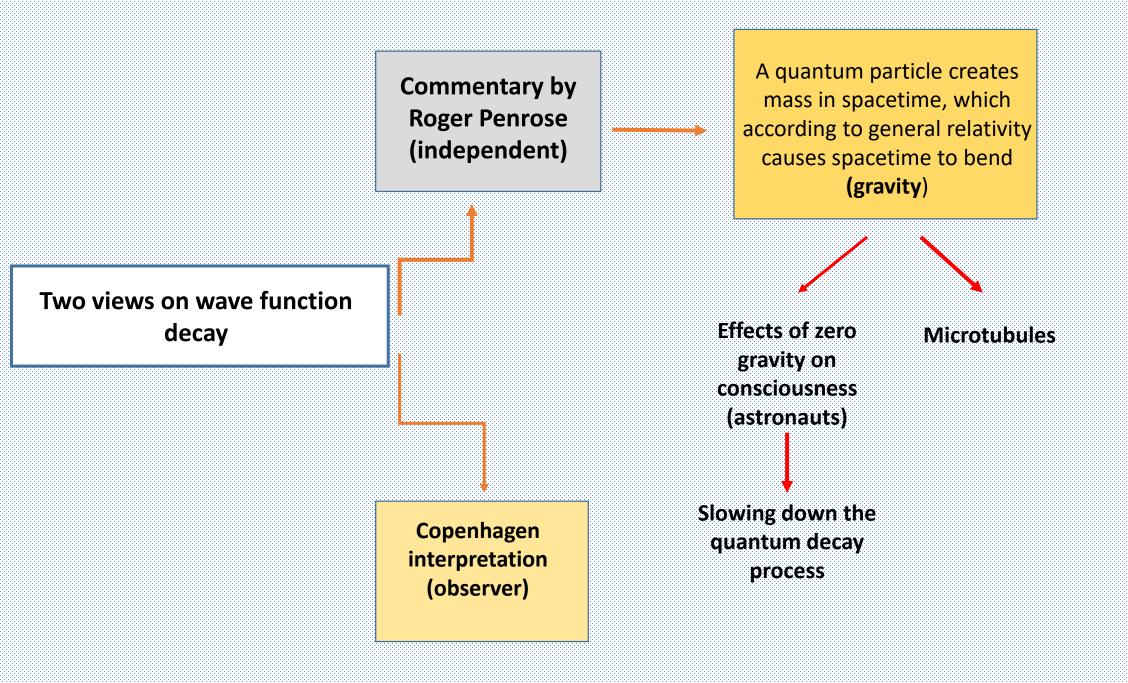
Consciousnee results from Quantum processes in Microtubules

Microtubules:

Quantum structures in neurons

Objective Reduction (OR):

Quantum superposition leading to Consciousness



Microtubules Physical properties

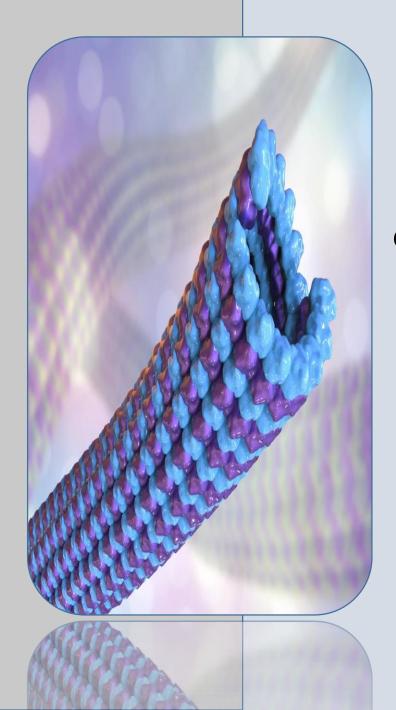
Size: 25 nm in diameter (Isolated environment, superposition deja vu,

Structure:

can grow and shrink quickly (dynamic instability)

Hydrophobic properties

effect in anesthesia



Microtubules geometric feature

Shape:

Cylinder with a helical arrangement of tubulin dimers

Semi-hexagonal 🖈



Symmetry:

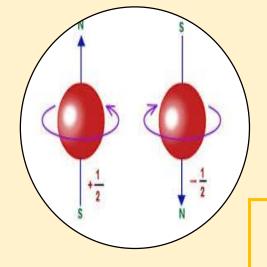
Radial symmetry (13 protofilaments)

Flexibility:

Ability to bend and adapt

Connection:

Creating a network



Spin and Quantum Effects in the Brain

Spin

quantum property of electrons, behavior different from classical particles

Spin creates magnetic momentum, enables quantum superposition

The effect of spin on the interaction of atoms:

magnetic interaction

(effect on the physical and chemical properties of matter)

Entropy and quantum equivalence

The Role of spins in the brain

Spin & brain information processing

Spin & quantum superposition

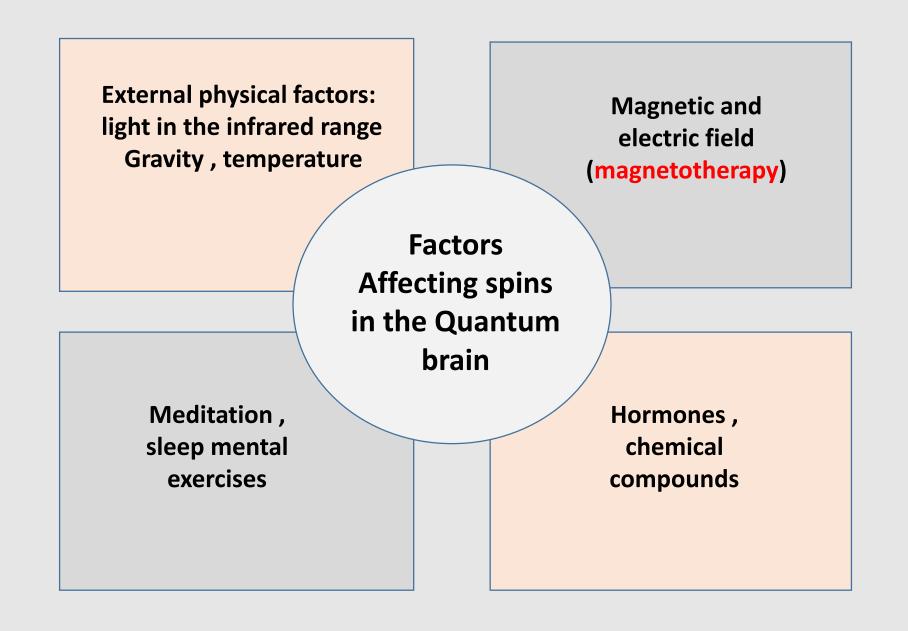
Spin & memory



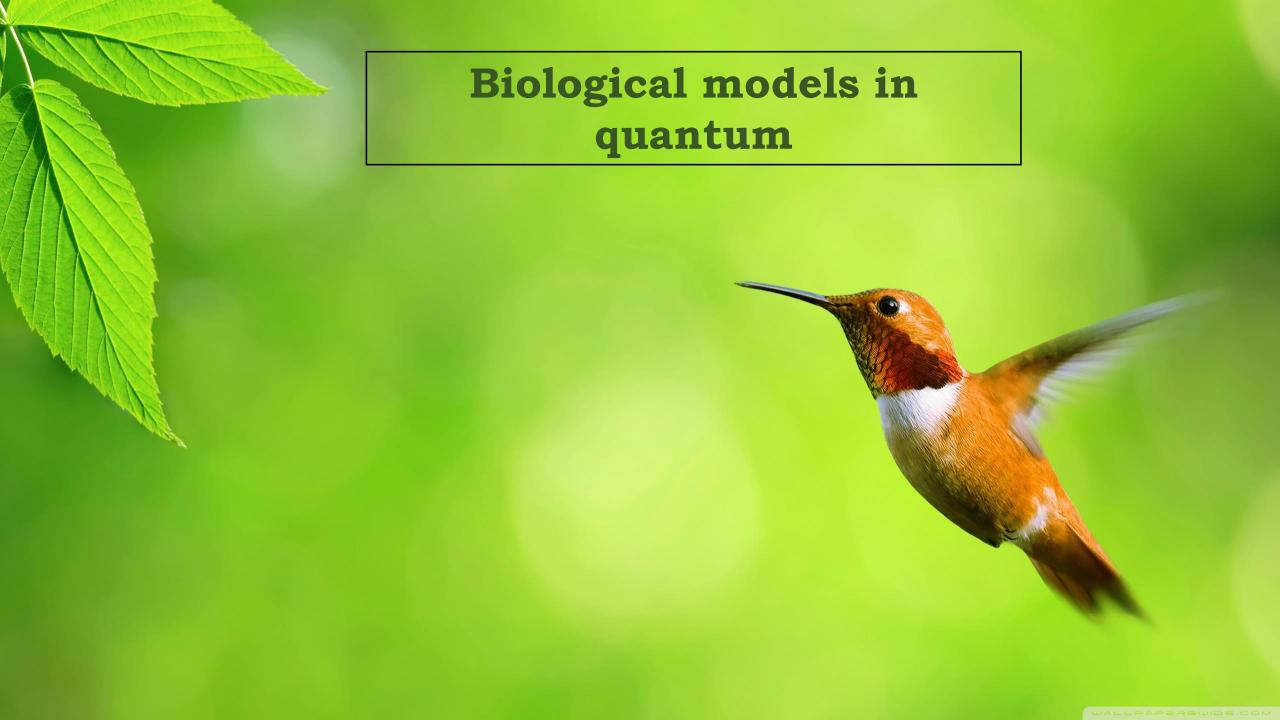
Spin & consciousness

Spin & magnetic interaction

Spin & neuonal coordination







Quantum olfactory Model-Lucatelli

Molecule Absorption

Radical pair Formation

Quantum superposition

Effect of Earths magnetic Field

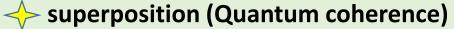
Olfactory signal processing in the brain



Quantum mechanics in photosynthesis

Photon absorption

by chlorophyll molecule, An exciton is created



Exciton moves through multiple pathways simultaneously

Optimal path selection

Coherence helps find the fastest rout

Quantum tunneling

Electrons move through the electron transport chain

Energy conversion:

ATP& NADPH are produced for calvin cycle





Quantum Model of Bird Navigation

Light activation: (stimulation of cryptochrome protein) **Radical Pair Formation:** (excited electron pairs in a superposition) magnetic field Interaction: change of spin state **Neural signal generation**

Navigation: Birds perceive a magnetic map

Challenges and criticisms to the theory of quantum superposition in biological systems (including the theories of Teg-mark)

Lack of empirical evidence

criticisms to the theory of quantum superposition Effect of hot and humid environment on quantum effects

Decoherence problem

✓ Teg-mark confirmation in photosynthesis

