ISSN: 2755-0168

Journal of Biotechnology & Bioinformatics Research

SCIENTIFIC Research and Community

Review Article

Open Access

Engler-Brout-Higgs Information Floor and the Human Brain

Konstantinov SI

Department of Physical Electronics, Herzen State Pedagogical University, Corporation "Energy", Russia

ABSTRACT

The article examines the collapse of the wave function of photons and other elementary particles and the dependence of these processes on the superluminal Engler-Brout-Higgs information field, born in the observer's cerebral cortex. The directed radiation generated by the observer leads to fluctuations in the quantum vacuum, which can cause the collapse of the wave function.

***Corresponding author**

Konstantinov SI, Department of Physical Electronics, Herzen State Pedagogical University, Corporation "Energy", Russia.

Received: November 26, 2024; **Accepted:** November 28, 2024; **Published:** April 24, 2025

Keywords: Observer, Wave Function, Particle, Polarization, Engler-Brout-Higgs Fields, Subquantum Signals of "Strange" Radiation

PACS: 01.10.Fv, 04.50.-h, 12.10.Kt, 95.36. + X

Introduction

Back in 1803, Thomas Jung discovered the quantum observer effect by passing streams of light through two slits. As a result, a characteristic striped pattern appeared on the screen, which is obtained by the interference of waves passing through two small slits. Thus, Thomas Jung experimentally confirmed the wave nature of light. But a certain philosopher Thomas–Non-believer, decided to be present in the room during the experiment to see these waves. He waited until the light passed through two slits in the wall, but only two bars remained on the screen! In the presence of an observer, the same light behaved like a stream of particles - like cereal, which leaves two stripes if poured through two slits. The same quantum object or process can behave differently, exhibiting different properties depending on whether someone is observing it or not. Because the observer, by his very presence, changes the conditions under which the process he observes takes place. This problem, which can still be encountered today in much more complex experiments with quantum objects, remains inexplicable for modern quantum physics (Young's experiment Figure 1).

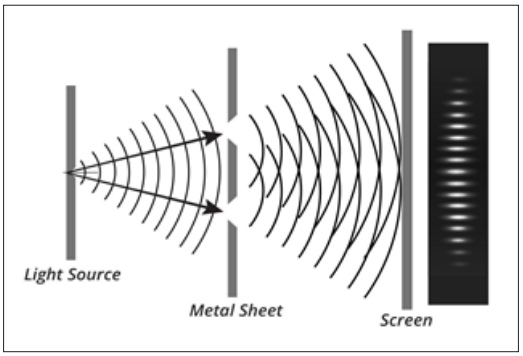

Figure 1: Thomas Jung - The Double Slit Experiment

The Role of the Observer in Dean Radin's Experiments

Today, Dean Reidin, an American physicist, has been conducting inexplicable physical experiments for several years. The study is based on an experiment that is quite familiar to physicists. Using a laser, they shine on the screen of a photodetector. There is another screen with two small slits between the light source and the photodetector. As a result, the photodetector captures a characteristic striped pattern, which is obtained by the interference of waves passing through two small slits. This is a classic quantum physics experiment that has itself been repeated thousands of times. Now imagine a picture: an ordinary person was seated two meters from the laser and asked to think about this device. It's not even easy to think, but to wish the distribution of photons to deviate from the theoretical one. The experiments of Dean Reidin and others show that a person sitting two meters away influences the distribution of photons by thinking about them. Dark stripes become slightly lighter, light stripes slightly darker. The experiment was carried out for several years on dozens of volunteers. Then a series of experiments was carried out with single quantum particles. As a result of the experiment, wave interference is obtained, as if an electron flew simultaneously through two slits, and a probability field appears - the same striped grid on the photodetector. The electron emerges from this hypothetical state at the very last moment - during measurement (Young's experiment Figure 1). And from all possible positions he chooses one - moreover, in strict accordance with the calculated probability. In experiments with a single quantum particle, the same results were obtained - a person's thoughts influenced the probability distribution, in other words, the pattern that was obtained when the experiment was repeated many times. Even when the observer in Dean Reidin's experiments was removed at considerable distances, his influence continued to be felt. This phenomenon was called Mind Matter Interaction (MMI) - the influence of mind on matter. Not only everyday experience, but also the dominant physical paradigm speaks of the impossibility of such a phenomenon. Another fundamental physical problem associated with the observer effect is the so-called Einstein-Podolsky-Rozin paradox. The annihilation of a positron and an electron produces two photons that have the same plane of

polarization, but fly in opposite directions. It turned out that if the plane of polarization of one such bound particle is changed, then the plane of polarization of another, which is located at a huge distance from the first, will simultaneously change. This did not coincide with Einstein's conclusion about the speed of light as the limit for the transmission of information.

Professor of Tokyo Imperial University Yo Kokinshu used Engler-Brout-Higgs fields for superluminal information transfer. Engler-Brout-Higgs fields (EBH fields) were suitable for this role; they were little studied, but it was established that through them interaction and transfer of information from electromagnetic and gravitational fields occurs [1]. The gravitational field, in turn, was a key parameter in the description of dark matter. This dark matter is electrically neutral and cannot be detected by conventional optical and electrical instruments, but it makes up most of the total energy of the Universe. Professor Yo Kokinshu and a group of collaborators recorded that in the human cerebral cortex, namely in those areas that are responsible for understanding the meaning of words and visual images, these Engler-Brout-Higgs fields arise. The nervous system can be likened to a radio receiver. It transmits information to these fields and receives it from these fields. But these are not radio signals, these are subquantum signals that do not propagate far away from point A to point B, but deep into what we sometimes call vacuum energy or dark matter. This dark matter is electrically neutral and cannot be detected by conventional optical and electrical instruments, but it makes up most of the total energy of the Universe. Professor Yo Kokinshu and a group of collaborators recorded that in the human cerebral cortex, namely in those areas that are responsible for understanding the meaning of words and visual images, these Engler-Brout-Higgs fields arise. The nervous system can be likened to a radio receiver. It transmits information to these fields and receives it from these fields. But these are not radio signals, these are subquantum signals that do not propagate far away from point A to point B, but deep into what we sometimes call vacuum energy or dark matter. Question: where do these sub-signals go and where do they come from? From the initial experiments that scientists carried out before us, it turned out that the property of the mind that distinguishes a person is due to communication with a field that cannot be called any part of a biological organism. Just like the radio wave through which the music played in your car radio is transmitted, it cannot be called part of the antenna. But, unlike a radio receiver, which cannot modify itself, these subsignals influenced cell growth and the formation of new synapses between groups of neurons.

However, the influence of the observer is not limited to one information component. Even the very presence of an observer with a strong volumetric biofield can disable instruments and disrupt the conditions of a macro-experiment against the wishes of the observer. Experimental physicists were reluctant to invite theorist Pauli to their laboratory, since his presence often led to equipment failure and altered experimental results. As part of Lyudmila Boldyreva's research on the strange radiation of biological objects, including the influence of humans on the plane of polarization of light, it was discovered that the rotation of the plane of polarization of light (Optical Activity) in solutions is due to the asymmetric structure of the molecules that make up the solution. The asymmetric structure of molecules can arise due to spin-orbit interaction when the characteristics of the spins of virtual photons created by the quantum objects of the molecule change. Consequently, the operator's actions on solutions, leading to a change in the optical activity of the solutions, are possibly achieved due to the spin supercurrent arising between the spins of virtual photons created by quantum objects that make up the operator's body. Today, a group of Russian researchers led by Associate Professor Lyudmila Boldyreva has established that consciousness is accompanied by the process of cold nuclear fusion of new nuclei and includes not only electromagnetic waves that neurons emit during their activity, but also "strange" radiation that carries a force component [2,3].

Wave Function Collapse

One of the "Strange" provisions of quantum theory states that an object (Atom, Elementary Particle, etc.) can be in two places at the same time, but we only see it in one of them. At the moment of observation, "The Particle's Wave Function Collapses," so that the particle randomly ends up in only one of the permissible states. Physicists argue about the reasons why this happens (if it really is true). The process of wave function collapse in quantum theory cannot be described using the standard model. The reason for this is that the creation of particles breaks symmetry in time, and Albert Einstein's invariant equations of General Relativity (GR), which underlie the standard model, do not allow this. In modern physics, it is generally accepted that the structure function of particles can be represented either as a function of time (Temporal Representation) or as a function of the amplitude of the harmonic components of frequencies (Spectral Representation). However, these ideas are equivalent only for invariant processes, when time is uniquely related to cyclic motion. When describing non-invariant, irreversible processes that go beyond the time horizon and are associated with the birth or disappearance of particles, it would be a mistake to use a time representation. In this case, only a spectral representation provides an adequate description of the processes. The spectral representation of the photon structure function was used by Professor L.G. Sapogin to describe the processes of birth and disappearance of particles in his Unitary Quantum Theory (UQT) [4].

The Role of the Observer in the Experiments of Thomas Young, Dean Radin and Lyudmila Boldyreva

Experiments show that if an external field acts on a vacuum, then due to its energy the birth of real particles is possible. Precisely because the vacuum is not virtual, but a real physical object (dark matter) and has a structure, the polarization of the vacuum leads not to virtual, but to real radiative corrections to the laws of quantum electrodynamics. In this case, the vacuum becomes unstable, that is, fluctuations are observed in it [5]. Since the thought process is accompanied by subquantum signals of the Engler-Brout-Higgs superluminal information field and spin currents with the formation of vortex fields, the transmission of thought over a distance is carried out by unscreened vortices of strange radiation, the energy of which can cause polarization of the quantum vacuum and the influence of the observer can be transmitted over long distances [1,2]. The energy U of the spin current is associated with the spin precession frequency (ω_i). $U=S\bullet\omega_i$, where S is the total spin. Thus, there is an energy threshold that allows the observer to influence Dean Reidin's experiments, with the polarization of the surrounding physical vacuum. Superfluid spin currents, through which the observer influence at a distance, propagate in a physical vacuum. Therefore, superfluid spin currents are not screened by molecular substances. This explains their propagation with great speed over considerable distances without loss of energy.

Superfluid spin current $(I_{ss})_z$ along the **z** axis is determined by the

difference in the angles of precession (α) and deflection (β) of precessing (with frequency **ω**) spins (**S**) of quantum objects.

$(I_{ss})_z = -g_1 \partial\alpha / \partial z - g_2 \partial\beta / \partial z$, where g_1 and g_2 are coefficients (depending on β), r.l. - reference line [6].

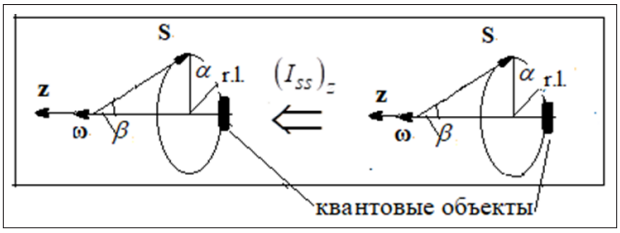

Figure 2: Superfluid Spin Current

Renowned molecular geneticist Jonjo McFadden, who is leading the new study, believes that consciousness is an energy field formed from the field of electromagnetic waves that neurons emit when they are active [6]. However, today a group of Russian researchers led by Associate Professor Lyudmila Boldyreva has established that consciousness is accompanied by the process of cold nuclear fusion of new nuclei and includes not only the electromagnetic waves that neurons emit when they are active, but also "Strange" radiation [7]. In nature, nuclear transformations are widespread (this is especially noticeable for plants and biological objects), but they are weakly related to the release of energy:

$Mn^{55} + p \rightarrow Fe^{56}$ (1)
$Al^{27} + p \rightarrow Si^{28}$ (2)
$P^{31} + p \rightarrow S^{32}$ (3)
$K^{39} + p \rightarrow Ca^{40}$ (4)

In classical biology, the K-Na equilibrium has long been known, when the ratio between the number of K and Na ions is maintained with great accuracy. Professor Pappas Panos performed research on one of the well-observed reactions in biological cells [8].

$Na_{23}^{11} + O_{16}^{8} = K_{39}^{19}$ (5)

Professor M. Su Benford called this nuclear reaction the "equation of life". In this case, the synthesis of nuclei during cold nuclear transmutations occurs at energies of several electron volts and cannot be compared with the energies of nuclear reactions from units to hundreds of millions of electron volts. Nuclear scientists are accustomed to this range of energies in nuclear reactions. It is this circumstance that allows them to reject a priori any nuclear processes in biology, since at such fragment energies, destruction of tens and hundreds of thousands of complex biological molecules will occur. But this is true only for fission reactions, and there are no such obstacles for the synthesis of new nuclei. All these transformations are also present in the human body and body of dolphins at brain activity [9].

However, to date, none of the hypotheses put forward can satisfactorily explain the strange properties of long-range actions, among which we should note the superluminal speed of signal propagation, the "targeting" of influences, their non-electromagnetic nature, high permeability, the difference between levorotatory and dextrorotatory influences, the ability to accumulate like information, effects "Addiction" and "Aftereffects", etc. [10]. Equally incomprehensible is the mechanism of influence of radiation, the power of which, according to modern concepts, is many orders of magnitude lower than that required to "Launch" biological, chemical and nuclear processes [11]. A possible solution is to search for unknown types of long-range action that could excite such processes and thereby give them a scientific explanation. However, the search for new physical fields and the associated replacement of the existing paradigm is a too long process that delays the practical use of the observed phenomena. One of the attempts to solve this problem is to use the systems approach and energy dynamics as a theory of principles, free from hypotheses and model concepts [12].

A well-known representative of the "Anthropic Principle", in which the observer is the key to the existence of the process of collapse of the wave function, is the physicist John Wheeler, who argued that in reality particles appear only when the researcher observes them. In Cosmic Search Magazine, bringing the idea of the anthropic principle to the Absolute (God), he stated: "We cannot even imagine a Universe that would not contain observers somewhere and for a certain period of time, because the Universe itself is this act observer".

Conclusion

Thus, the observer's thought affects the probability distribution of the collapse of the wave function of particles, in other words, the pattern, indirectly, through the polarization of the vacuum, which causes its fluctuation. Moreover, even the very presence of an observer with a strong volumetric biofield is capable of disabling the devices and violating the conditions of the macro experiment, contrary to the observer's wishes. Experimental physicists were reluctant to invite theorist Pauli to their laboratory, since his presence often influenced the results of the experiment. In quantum experiments related to the collapse of the gravitational wave function, researchers dealt with the irreversible process of the creation of elementary particles with an increase in the mass of wave packets during their superposition, due to dispersion in a quantum vacuum.

References

1. Denis Kleschev (2023) Interview with Professor Yo Kokinshu of Tokyo Imperial University on the importance of research on Engler-Brout-Higgs fields for fundamental science. Academy of Trinitarianism 77: 28743.
2. Boldyreva LB (2021) A theory of spin vortices in a physical vacuum consisting of quantum oscillators. Cambridge Scholars Publishing https://www.bookswagon.com/book/theory-spin-vortices-in-a/9781527564558?srsltid=AfmBOor2ODTU3LIrdO2OXgkyI7xmgkvju4rBKZ9cdkMbujvVvgU0elK3.
3. Lyudmila Boldyreva (2023) Spin supercurrent in biophysics. Science and education 6: 057-067.
4. Leo G Sapogin, Yu A Ryabov, VA Boichenko (2016) The Unitary Quantum Theory and a New Sources of Energy. Science Publishing Group USA 3: 7.
5. Konstantinov Stanislav (2018) Polarization of Vacuum. Open Access Journal of Physics 2: 15-24.
6. Johnjoe McFadden (2020) Integrating information in the brain's EM field: the cemi field theory of consciousness. Neuroscience of Consciousness 2020.
7. Boldyreva LB (2021) Spin Supercurrent as a "Strange" Radiation in Low-Energy Nuclear Reactions. International Journal of Physics 9: 280-285.
8. Pappas Panos (1997) Electrically induced nuclear fusion in the living cett. Journal of Nev Energy 3: 4.
9. Vysotsky A, A Kornilova (2018) Nuclear reactions and isotope transmutation in biological systems (prehistory, current state, prospects). Journal of Emerging Directions of Science (JFSS) 18: 34-42.

10. Zhigalov VA (2009) A look at characteristic torsion phenomenology. Project Second Physics. http://www.sciteclibrary.ru/rus/catalog/pages/.
11. Binhi VN, Savin AV (2003) Effects of weak magnetic fields on biological systems. Phys-Usp 46: 259-291.
12. Dorokhov IN (2023) System–energy dynamic analysis as a scientific direction (report at the scientific council of the DI Mendeleev Russian State Technical University), Vestn. Mezhdunar. Akad. Sist. Issled. Inf Ecol Ekon 25: 23-43.