FUTURE LIFE INSTITUTE

Press Release

New Theory Explains Puzzling Results in UK Brain Study

Breakthrough neurophysics formulas demystify British brain activity experiment

Miami, Florida, July 29, 2013 Researchers in Oxford and London were surprised recently when a neuroscience experiment produced unexpected results.

Scientists at the Beckley Foundation and the Imperial College of London have been working at the frontiers of research to identify the effects of psychoactive substances on the brain and consciousness, and potential therapeutic uses.

A recent Beckley-Imperial study used the latest neuroimaging technology to measure the effects of psychoactive compounds on brain activity. The findings were published in the *British Journal of Psychiatry* last year, and presented at a neuroscience conference in San Francisco in April, 2013.

To everyone's surprise, the studies contradicted the long-held assumption that psychotropic compounds worked by raising activity in the brain. The results showed that, in fact, psychoactive drugs decreased brain activity. The experiment also found the subjects' experiences of consciousness expansion increased proportionally as brain activity diminished.

Amanda Feilding, Director of the Beckley Foundation, stated: "Although the research comes up with the opposite results of what I had been expecting for the last forty years, I am very excited by it, as it not only gives us new insights into the nature of consciousness but also points the way to new treatments."

So far, no hypothesis has been put forward to explain these unanticipated findings. However, a new theory provides the answers using a recently-developed mathematics of consciousness.

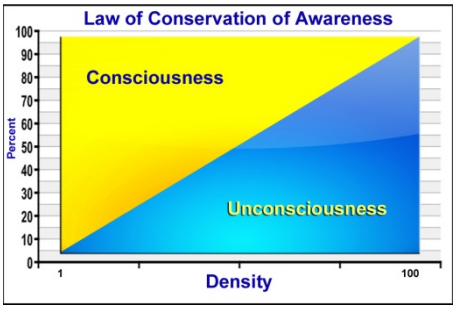
Abstract

The outcome of the British experiments can be predicted by two equations developed last year by Future Life Institute in Miami, Florida. These two formulas appear in the book *Future Life Design* by J.L. Mee, published by Future Life University Press in 2012. They are:

Law of Conservation of Awareness	$C = (n - U)$	Demonstrates that awareness cannot be created or destroyed, only changed from one form to another
First Law of Neurodynamics	$U = \frac{V}{R}$	Explains and quantifies the dynamic interplay between neurochemistry, brainwave fields and consciousness

1. Law of Conservation of Awareness

Awareness has two forms: conscious and unconscious. A person's awareness can change forms, but its total amount remains constant. The measures of a person's conscious and unconscious awareness are always reciprocals of one another; as one increases, the other diminishes (e.g., 10/90, 20/80, 30/70).



Expressed mathematically: $C = (n - U)$

where:
C = consciousness value
n = a nominal constant, e.g., 100
U = unconsciousness value

2. First Law of Neurodynamics

Unconsciousness, brainwave fields and neurochemistry are dynamically interwoven in mental activity. A person's level of unconsciousness increases in proportion to the *voltage* of their brainwave field, and diminishes in proportion to the electrical *resistance* of their neural network.

a) Voltage: Pure consciousness has no wavelength or physical location. The brain's electromagnetic field arises out of unconsciousness. The brainwave field's voltage increases in proportion to the magnitude of unconsciousness. Greater levels of unconsciousness cause higher brainwave voltage. Lower levels of unconsciousness cause lower brainwave voltage.

b) Resistance: Neurons have electrical resistance which impedes the flow of electrons and electromagnetic waves through the brain's neural networks. As this resistance barrier rises, brainwaves flow more slowly. Higher resistance opposes the brainwave field and reduces unconsciousness. As resistance drops, electrons flow more easily. Lower resistance conducts brainwaves and increases unconsciousness.

Expressed mathematically: $U = \frac{V}{R}$

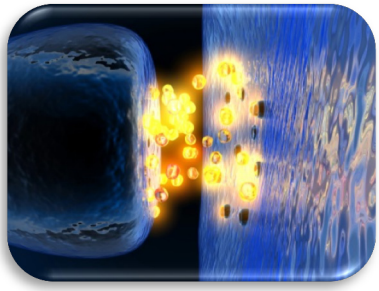
where:
U = unconsciousness value
V = voltage of brainwave field
R = resistance of neural network

Application

Using these equations, the Beckley– Imperial experiments can be explained as follows:

Why brain activity decreased:

1. Test subjects were administered psychoactive compounds, and neuroimaging was conducted using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).
2. The fMRI data showed a reduction in blood flow in the brain.
3. Blood flow decreased because the subjects' neurons were consuming less oxygen.
4. The neurons required less oxygen because they were burning less glucose.
5. The neurons burned less glucose because they were less active.
6. The neurons were less active because psychotropic compounds contain neurotransmitter inhibitors. These molecules bind to the receptor sites in the synapses which neurons use to transmit signals to one another. The bound molecules block the receptors, reducing the neuron's ability to transmit ions and raising its electrical resistance **R**.



7. Higher synaptic resistance **R** slows down the electrical conversations between neurons, making them less active.

Why consciousness increased:

1. Per the First Law of Neurodynamics, higher neural resistance **R** reduces unconsciousness **U**. In other words, as **R** goes up, **U** goes down.
2. Per the Law of Conservation of Awareness, consciousness **C** is the reciprocal of unconsciousness **U**. In other words, as **U** falls, **C** rises.
3. Therefore consciousness expands proportionally as brain activity decreases.

Conclusions

The Law of Conservation of Awareness and the First Law of Neurodynamics explain the dynamic interplay between neurochemistry, brainwave fields and consciousness. The greater understanding they provide can be applied to advance the frontiers of science in many fields. For more information, visit the Research section at FutureLives.org.

Discussion

When a spiritual being incarnates into a body, its unconscious component enters into an electrical circuit with the body's nervous system.

Where:

V = voltage of brainwave field

R = resistance of neurology

C = conscious awareness

U = unconscious awareness

↑ = increases

↓ = decreases

No.	Neurodynamics Observations	Derivation
	Observation One	
1	Neurotransmitter inhibitors increase the resistance of neural networks.[1]	R↑
2	Neurotransmitter inhibitors tend to raise conscious awareness.	C↑
1+2	Neurotransmitter inhibitors raise resistance and conscious awareness.	**R↑ C↑**
	Observation Two	
3	It is easy to maintain an expanded state of awareness when comfortably seated in meditation.	C↑
4	It is more difficult to maintain the same state while running a 100 yard dash.	C↓
5	Running a 100 yard dash pumps high-voltage ions through the nervous system to the cardio-vascular system and leg muscles.	V↑
4+5	Running a 100 yard dash raises voltage and contracts conscious awareness.	**V↑ C↓**

We just gave examples for two principles: **R↑ C↑**
V↑ C↓

[1] Neurons transmit electrons to one another over the junction between neurons (the synapse) via the neurons' "synaptic receptor sites." Neurotransmitter inhibitors, such as those found in psychoactive drugs (entheogens), block some of these synaptic receptor sites, thereby raising the neuron's resistance to transmitting electrons.

The reverse is also true:

R↓ C↓	When the neurotransmitter inhibitor dissipates, conscious awareness shrinks back down to its original size.
V↓ C↑	If the person stops running, they may resume their expanded state of consciousness. This is the same principle as relaxing the body (V↓) for meditation (C↑).

The first practice which students of meditation learn is to close their eyes, because this instantly drops measurable (surface area) brainwave activity by fifty percent. Quieting the mind with meditation techniques attenuates brainwaves further. Zen monks measured in high meditative states register very slow brainwave activity, and people in super-conscious out-of-body states have been known to produce flat line brainwave readouts.

When brainwave activity diminishes during meditation, the living awareness that was intertwined with brainwaves is freed, and it coagulates into a larger pool of reflective self-awareness, yielding higher states.

The point is that more brainwaves equal more unconsciousness and fewer brainwaves equal less unconsciousness.[2]

Summary of Findings

Observation One: **R↑ C↑** Higher resistance causes conscious awareness to rise

Observation Two: **V↑ C↓** Higher voltage causes conscious awareness to fall

where:
C = Conscious awareness
R = Resistance of neural network
V = Voltage of brainwave field

Restatement of Findings

The Law of Conservation of Awareness states that motionless awareness in its free state (**C**) and unconscious awareness in its applied (wave) state (**U**) are reciprocals.

$$\boldsymbol{C = (n - U)}$$

A new formula which reflects the interplay of the spiritual being with its body's neurology is an essential for understanding the behavior of consciousness.

[2] Beta frequency brainwaves were traditionally said to represent cognitive activity. The current view is they actually register the unconscious memory processes which support thinking (such as language). Any conscious awareness has no wavelength.

We cannot write a formula that solves for values of **C**, because pure **C** only exists outside the physical universe. So we must solve for **U**. **U** represents spirit in a wave form which generates electromagnetic fields (EMF).

By solving for **U**, we can infer the value of **C** by using the Law of Conservation.

To solve for **U**, we need to change the way the Observations are stated. Instead of stating them in terms of **C**, we need to restate them in terms of **U**.

	Original Observation	Restated Observation
1	**R↑ C↑** As resistance increases, conscious awareness expands.	**R↑ U↓** As resistance increases, unconsciousness decreases.
2	**V↑ C↓** As voltage rises, conscious awareness falls.	**V↑ U↑** As voltage rises, so does unconsciousness.

Summary

The formula stated below is consistent with the observations.

Observation One **R↑ U↓** As resistance increases, unconsciousness diminishes.	**First Law of Neurodynamics** $$U = \frac{V}{R}$$
Observation Two **V↑ U↑** As voltage rises, unconsciousness increases.	

Contact

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