1st Brain impulses interpretation for super fluid matrix theory.

ABSTRACT

This are series of papers I intend to publish in order for full collection of a theory(neurobiological implication of super fluid matrix theory).This is 1st installment of the same.

1.INTRODUCTION

Our brain is giant bundle of complex neural connections transmitting net frame data in the form of electrical impulses at about millions per second. There are synapses which essentially are gaps between 2 neurons to conduct these impulses which are sent by brain to our body peripherals and vice versa. In short where there are impulses, there is electricity & electricity is always associated with frequencies.

2.Brain anatomy

Our brain is made of 5 main lobes:-frontal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe, temporal lobe and cerebellum. Now there lobes work in unison by periodic conduction of nerve impulses associated with particular body action for example

Frontal lobe:-personality, emotions ,problem solving abilities etc

Parietal lobe:-sensory actions, distinguishing between different shapes and sizes etc

Occipital lobe:-visual processing

Temporal lobe:- speech, memory, hearing etc

Cerebellum:-balance and coordination.

3.Brain<->body interactions

Different lobes send in electrical impulses of different intensity to associated body peripherals.As there is different conduction rate associated with each lobe,there is axional conduction delays. **Axonal conduction delays** refer to the time required for an action potential to travel from its initiation site near the neuronal soma to the axon terminals, where synapses are formed with other neurons, muscles or glands. Differences among axons (and their branches) in conduction delays are due to differences in axonal conduction velocity and conduction distance. Conduction delays vary greatly in the mammalian nervous system, from < 100 microseconds in very short axons to > 100 ms in very long non-myelinated central axons.when there is electrical impulses, there is action potential required. Action potential causes the release of neurotransmitter at a point where the two cells are very close to each other called a **synapse**. The downstream postsynaptic cell receives the neurotransmitter signal and converts it into a small electrical signal. If enough of these small electrical signals happen in a short time, they sum together and are likely to initiate an action potential in the second cell and the cycle repeats all along the circuit. In this way brain sends commands to body muscles, ligaments etc and in a way communicates.When there are electric impulses,there is electricity..

4.MY THEOREM FOR PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY IN BRAIN.

I think(mathematically)that brain produces actual electric current partly by virtue of impulse coordination.

J=electric impulse

K=medium between 2 charges

q(1,2 etc)=charges on adjoining neurons

SO..

1)J=FT

2)F=$\frac{kq1q2}{r^2}$………coloumbic law

3)J=$\frac{kq1q2}{r^2}$XT…from 1,2

4)But Q=IT

Therefore T=Q/I

5)combining equations

We get

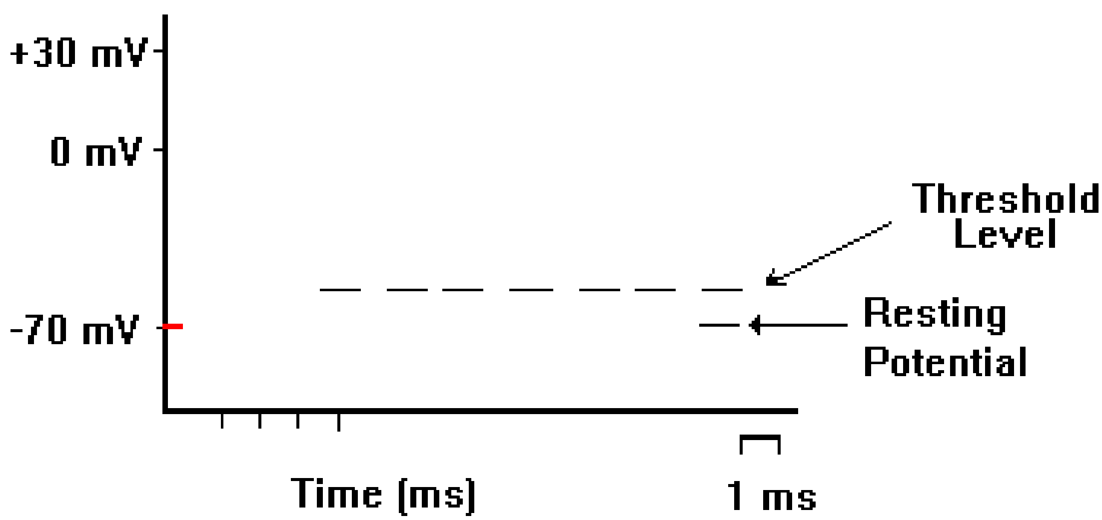
$$\boldsymbol{I}=\frac{kq1q2Q}{r^2J}$$

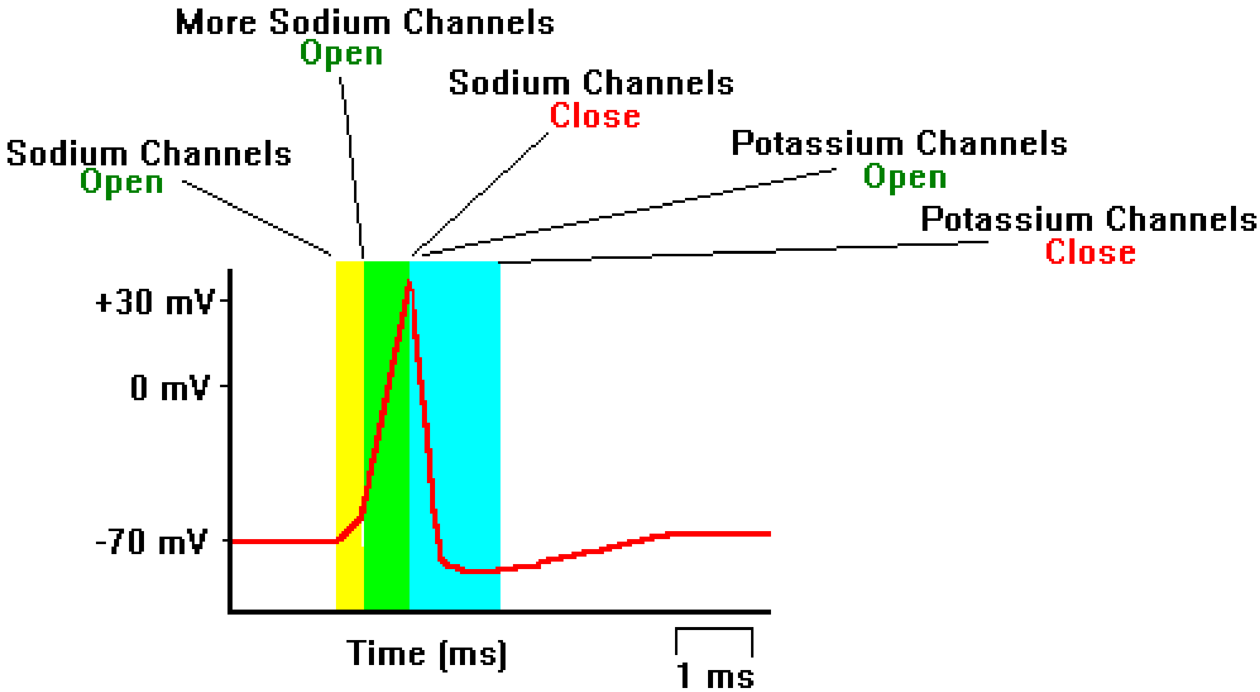
5.Relation of this theorem with that of superfluid matrix theory

As stated,where there is electric current,there is AC frequency associated with it

So as the theorem mathematically is successful in proving brain does produce current,it is safe to assume that brain also emits particular frequency in the surrounding medium.This in turn will be the threshold for NEUROBIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF SFMT!

6.GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF NETFRAME CONDUCTION(sodium channel only) and action potential.





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My original work:-

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