

ATHENE'S THEORY OF EVERYTHING

BIOCENTRICISM & DISTORTING TIME

Researched by Chiren Boumaaza

Edited by Reese Leysen *et al.*

press@ipowerproject.com

+32 (0) 496 46 97 18

ABSTRACT

The following document presents new developments in neuroscience, and a solution to the many current unsolved problems in physics. While it keeps clear of metaphysical correlations and is solely focused on scientifically verifiable data, it also has philosophical repercussions pertaining to life, death and the origin of the universe. Due to its many layers and density in presentation, it may require multiple readings to fully comprehend its implications, even though considerable effort has been made to simplify the complex scientific concepts that are discussed. Furthermore, I would like to thank the author for allowing me to follow and report on his work, as he wanted to remain dedicated to his research and avoid becoming involved in its media coverage.

KEYWORDS: afterlife, conscience, dissonance, neurons, quanta, split-brain

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Athene's Theory of Everything documents the research that has been the reason why Chiren Boumaaza, A.K.A. "Athene", disappeared from his usual viral YouTube series for the past year. Known mainly for his record-setting World of Warcraft and online poker stunts and his extravagant character in his videos, Boumaaza had long been seen as a genius by some, a "troll" by many and an incredibly capable gamer and entertainer by most. Chiren's went into researching quantum mechanics, relativity and neuroscience with the same dedication and out-of-the-box thinking that we've seen in his record-setting stunts in online gaming. With astounding accuracy and knowledge of the subject matter, he has made an incredible amount of new correlations that solve a huge list of current problems in physics, which, if proven correct, would not only have practical but also deeply philosophical repercussions. *Athene's Theory of Everything* doesn't only refer to the scientific concept of a unified field theory, but also to the scope of his research, which encompasses everything that has deep significance to how science can affect our view on life, death and reality, ranging from neuroscience to particle physics. But at the same time, Chiren's research at no point wanders off into making any of the esoteric correlations that modern quantum 'theorists' often resort to. *Athene's Theory of Everything* will undoubtedly quickly become one popular film that not only deals with the subject of reality, quantum mechanics, neuroscience and human psychology at the same time, but may even win the hearts of the scientific community as it steers clear of pseudo-scientific thinking. Without resorting to sensationalized or metaphysical claims, Chiren's writing, which the documentary is based on, looks to science with respect for its roots in openness and skepticism, while bringing back the sense of wonder that popular scientists such as Carl Sagan used to instill in us. Even if his grand unification theory turns out to be flawed, Chiren Boumaaza's unique ideas may still set us on a new and important path towards understanding reality. But if its foundation is even remotely accurate, we may be looking at a modern day Einstein. Either way, Athene has probably once again broken a world record, at the very least he's unlocked the achievement of "epic amounts of scientific research within just a few months".

CHAPTER I. GOD IS IN THE NEURONS

1. INTRODUCTION

The human brain is a network of approximately one hundred billion neurons. Different experiences create different neural connections which bring about different emotions. And depending on which neurons get stimulated, certain connections become stronger and more efficient, while others may become weaker. This is what's called neuroplasticity. Someone who trains to be a musician will create stronger neural connections that link the two hemispheres of the brain in order to be musically creative. Virtually any sort of talent or skill can be created through training.¹

Rüdiger Gamm, who was a self-admitted "hopeless student", used to fail at basic maths. He went on to train his abilities and became a famous "human calculator", capable of performing extremely complex mathematics. Rationality and emotional resilience work the same way. These are neural connections that can be strengthened.

Whatever you are doing at any time, you are physically modifying your brain to become better at it. Since this is such a foundational mechanism of the brain, being self-aware can greatly enrich our life experience.

2. RESULTS

SOCIAL NEUROSCIENCE

Specific neurons and neurotransmitters, such as norepinephrine, trigger a defensive state when we feel that our thoughts have to be protected from the influence of others. If we are then confronted with differences in opinion, the chemicals that are released in the brain are the same ones that try to ensure our survival in dangerous situations. In this defensive state, the more primitive part of the brain interferes

with rational thinking and the limbic system can knock out most of our working memory, physically causing narrowmindedness.² We see this in the politics of fear, in the strategy of poker players, or simply when someone is stubborn in a discussion. No matter how valuable an idea is, the brain has trouble processing it when it is in such a state.³

On a neural level, it reacts as if we're being threatened, even if this threat comes from harmless opinions or facts that we may otherwise find helpful and could rationally agree with.⁴

But when we express ourselves and our views are appreciated, these "defense chemicals" decrease in the brain and dopamine neurotransmission activates the reward neurons, making us feel empowered and increasing our self-esteem. Our beliefs have a profound impact on our body chemistry, this is why placebos are so effective.

Self-esteem or self-belief is closely linked to the neurotransmitter serotonin. When the lack of it takes on severe proportions, it often leads to depression, self-destructive behaviour or even suicide.⁵ Social validation increases the levels of dopamine and serotonin in the brain and allows us to let go emotional fixations and become self-aware more easily.

A very wide range of neurological studies confirm the importance of a "seeking to understand" attitude

1 Experiments show that, not only action, but also imagination significantly affects our neural connections. A musician can physically alter the brain's structure to become more skilled at, for example, playing the piano, simply by thinking about it.

2 Daniel Goleman, *Working with Emotional Intelligence* (1999), 87

3 Recent behavioural research confirms that, in most cases, shaking someone's belief system tends to turn them into advocates or often motivates them to seek out more supporters and convince others. While the approach of seeking to understand, without judgment, tends to inspire open-mindedness and lowers the levels of resistance and emotional attachment to personal beliefs.

4 People who experience a lot of stress can find themselves almost constantly in this defensive mindset, since stress can damage the limbic system and drastically increase emotional irritability.

5 Social invalidation is the primary cause of this: <http://eqi.org/invalid.htm>

in social interaction. Social validation is not only a very basic psychological need, but it is often also required in order to reach a state of open-mindedness towards new ideas. Paradoxically, interactions where the focus is on trying to convince the other side of a different point of view tend to be counter-productive if this person's own views are not first emphatically understood and appreciated.⁶

MIRROR NEURONS AND CONSCIOUSNESS

Social psychology often looks at the basic human need to fit in and calls this the "normative social influence". When we grow up, our moral and ethical compass is almost entirely forged by our environment, so our actions are often the result of the validation we get from society. But new developments in neuroscience are giving us a better understanding of culture and identity.

Recent neurological research has confirmed the existence of empathetic mirror neurons.⁷ When we experience an emotion or perform an action, specific neurons fire. But when we observe someone else performing this action or when we imagine it, many of the same neurons will fire again, as if we were performing the action ourselves. These empathy neurons connect us to other people, allowing us to feel what others feel. And since these neurons respond to our imagination, we can experience emotional feedback from them as if it came from someone else. This system is what allows us to self-reflect.

6 Even the mere act of giving a personal opinion to someone who happens to be in an even mildly protective state at that time tends to motivate thought processes where the memory of this expression is stored with negative emotions attached to it, resulting in backward rationalizations that will later justify how and why she or he disagrees with you. Stating a point of view to someone who is not in an optimally receptive state, for it can actually set this person on a path to crusade against certain ideas that she or he did not necessarily care about or have a defined view on before. Such rationalizations quickly enter one's belief system, at which point the person will be impulsive over these new ideas.

7 University of California, April 2010

We are constantly mirroring people around us, subconsciously looking for things that reflect our own state and personality to protect our emotional balance.⁸ This is why our moods are so often affected by the people around us and why we can be so immersed in music, games or movies that resonate with us as if we're socially mirroring the artists or characters.

Our understanding of others is the result of neurally linking our perception of people's actions to memory imprints of our own past experiences. This process gives us an intuitive impression but also makes us unaware of how complex people are. An increase in oxytocin makes us more affectionate, loyal and empathic. Since men tend to have lower levels of oxytocin than women, both often think in fundamentally different ways, making it a counter-intuitive task to truly understand one another.

"The mirror neuron does not know the difference between it and others."⁹ ... and is the reason why we are so dependent of social validation as well as why we want to fit in. We are in a constant duality between how we see ourselves and how others see us. This can result in confusion in terms of identity and self-esteem; and brain scans show that we experience these negative emotions even before we are aware of them.

But when we are self-aware, we can alter misplaced emotions because we control the thoughts that cause them. This is a neurochemical consequence of how memories become labile when retrieved and how they are restored through protein synthesis. Self-observing profoundly changes the way our brain works. It activates the self-regulating neo-cortical regions, which give us an incredible amount of control over our feelings. Every time we do this, our rationality and emotional resilience are strengthened.

After consolidation, a process that requires gene

8 Originally these mirror neurons emerged in apes to mirror the actions of others. In humans it evolved to help us understand what others think and feel (theory of mind) and only very recently in our evolution did we start to use it for introspection. Our self-image is created by our ability to understand others.

9 Vilayanur S. Ramachandran

expression and protein synthesis, memories are stable and highly resistant to disruption by amnesic influences. Recently, consolidated memory has been shown to become labile again after retrieved and to require a phase of reconsolidation to be preserved.¹⁰

When we're not being self-aware, most of our thoughts and actions are impulsive and the idea that we are randomly reacting and not making conscious choices is instinctively frustrating. The brain resolves this by creating explanations for our behaviour and physically rewriting it into our memories through memory reconsolidation, making us believe that we were in control of our actions. This is also called backward rationalization, and it can leave most of our negative emotions unresolved and ready to be triggered at any time. They become a constant fuel to our confusion as our brain will keep trying to justify why we behaved irrationally.

All this complex and almost schizophrenic subconscious behaviour is the result of a vastly parallel distributed system in our brain. There is not specific center of consciousness, the appearance of a unity is, in fact, each of these separate circuits being enabled and being expressed at one particular moment in time.¹¹

Our experiences are constantly changing our neural connections, physically altering the parallel system that is our consciousness. Direct modifications to this can have surreal consequences that bring into question what and where consciousness really is.

If your left cerebral hemisphere were to be disconnected from the right, as is the case in split-brain patients, you would normally still be able to talk and think from the left hemisphere, while your right hemisphere would have very limited cognitive capacities. Your left brain will not miss the right part, even though this profoundly changes your perception. One consequence of this is that you can no longer describe the right half of someone's face. But

you'll never mention it, you'll never see it as a problem or even realize that something has changed.¹² Since this affects more than just your perception of the real world and also applies to your mental images, it is not just a sensory problem, but a fundamental change in your consciousness.¹³

GOD IS IN THE NEURONS

Each neuron has a voltage which can change when ions flow in or out of the cell. Once a neuron's voltage has reached a certain level, it will fire an electrical signal to other cells, which will repeat the process. When many neurons fire at the same time, we can measure these changes in the form of a wave. Brainwaves underpin almost everything going on in our minds, including memory, attention and even intelligence. As they oscillate at different frequencies, they get classified in bands, such as: delta, theta, alpha, beta, and gamma. Each are associated with different tasks. Brainwaves allow braincells to tune in to the frequency corresponding to their particular task, while ignoring irrelevant signals, similar to how a radio homes in on different waves to pick up radio stations.

The transfer of information between neurons becomes optimal when their activity is synchronized.¹⁴ This is the same reason why we experience cognitive dissonance, the frustration caused by simultaneously holding two contradictory ideas. Will is merely the drive to reduce dissonance between each of our active neural circuits. Evolution can be seen as the same process, where nature tries to adapt or 'resonate' with its environment. By doing so, it evolved to a point where it became self-aware and began to ponder its own existence. When a person faces the paradox of wanting purpose while thinking that human existence is meaningless, cognitive dissonance occurs. Throughout history, this has led many to reach for spiritual and religious guidance, challenging science, as it failed to give answers to existential questions, such as: "Why or what am I?"

10 György Kemenes, Ildikó Kemenes, Maximilian Michel, Andrea Papp and Uli Müller. *The Journal of Neuroscience*, 7 June 2006. *Phase-Dependent Molecular Requirements for Memory Reconsolidation: Differential Roles for Protein Synthesis and Protein Kinase A Activity*

11 Joseph E. LeDoux

12 LeDoux, Wilson, and Gazzaniga. 1977

13 Vilayanur S. Ramachandran

14 Vilayanur S. Ramachandran

The left cerebral hemisphere is largely responsible for creating a coherent belief system, in order to maintain a sense of continuity towards our lives. New experiences get folded into the pre-existing belief system. When they don't fit, they are simply denied.¹⁵

This can create a profound confusion when mirroring others. When the neural connections that physically define our belief system are not strongly developed or active, then our consciousness, the unity of all the separate active circuits at that moment, may consist mainly of activity related to our mirror neurons. Just as when we experience hunger, our consciousness consists mostly of other neural interaction for consuming food.

This is not the result of some core 'self' giving commands to different cerebral areas. All the different parts of the brain become active and inactive, interacting without a core.

Just as the pixels on a screen can express themselves as a recognizable image when in unity, the convergence of neural interaction expresses itself as consciousness. At every moment, we are, in fact, a different image. A different entity when mirroring, when hungry, when reading this document. Every second, we become different persons as we go through different states

When we use our mirror neurons to look at ourselves, we may construct the idea of identity. But if we do this with our scientific understandings, we see something completely different: the neural synergies that produce our oscillating consciousness go far beyond our own neurons. We are equally the result of cerebral hemispheres interacting electrochemically, as we are of the senses connecting our neurons to other neurons in our environment. *Nothing is external.*

Since our behaviour is neurally mirrored by the people around us, we are continuously rewiring both our own brains and those of others with each action that is socially observed. This is one of many aspects that underlines our superorganismal nature and emphasizes the effectiveness of 'being the change you want to see in others' or 'self-development activism'.

This is not a hypothetical philosophy, it is the basic property of mirror neurons, which allow us to understand ourselves through others. Seeing this neural activity as your own, while excluding the environment, would be a misconception.

Our superorganismal features are also reflected in evolution, where our survival as primates relied on our collective abilities.¹⁶ Over time, the neocortical regions evolved to permit the modulation of primitive instincts and the overriding of hedonistic impulses for the benefit of the group. Our selfish genes have come to promote reciprocal social behaviours in superorganismal structures, effectively discarding 'survival of the fittest'. Research in the field of memetics shows that our cultural ideas and practices, or memes, are achieving evolutionary change at a much faster rate than our genes have ever done in the past. The most inspiring memes often live on and define our evolution. But unlike genes, memes are directly influenced by our intellectual awareness.

The brain's neural activity resonates most coherently when there is no dissonance between these advanced new cerebral regions and the older, more primitive, ones. What we traditionally call 'selfish tendencies' is only a narrow interpretation of what self-serving behaviour entails, where as in human characteristics are perceived through the flawed model of identity, instead of through a scientific view on what we are: a momentary expression of an ever-changing unity, with no center.

The psychological consequences of this as an objective belief system allow self-awareness without attachment to the imagined self, causing dramatic increases in mental clarity, social conscience, self-regulation and what's often described as 'being in the moment'. The common cultural belief has mostly been that we need a narrative, a diachronic view on our life, to establish moral values. But with our current understandings of the empathic and social nature of the brain, we now that a purely scientific view, with no attachment to our identity or 'story', yields a far more accurate, meaningful and ethical paradigm than our anecdotal values.

15 Ramachandran, V.S. 1995. University of California

16 Cacioppo, J. and Martzke, J.S. 1987

This is logical, since our traditional tendency to define ourselves as imaginary individualistic constants neurally wires and designs the brain towards dysfunctional cognitive processes. Common tendencies are as follows:

- Not knowing who you are.
- Low self-esteem or self-worth.
- A 'survival of the fittest' mentality.
- Past and future fixations.
- Outcome dependency, not result-oriented.
- Existential confusion.
- Taking things for granted and only being satisfied with more. Example: If you were to receive a phone call from someone notifying you that your house burned down and your family is dead, it would be a very heavy emotional punch. If you were to then go home and find that it happened to someone else down the road instead and you were notified in error, you would feel euphoric and experience the value of your family, even though practically nothing has changed.
- Labeling emotions, yourself, people, cultures, nations, et cetera as 'right' and 'wrong', instead of seeing things for what they are.
- Misinterpreting your drive to evolve and contribute by focusing on competing with others.
- Materialistic fixations.
- Limiting your potential by justifying your flaws as you believe that's 'who you are'. As a result of neuroplasticity, this then creates a self-fulfilling prophecy.
- Expecting from yourself to live in accordance with an imaginary self or identity and being emotionally attached to it, comparing your story with others.
- Thinking in absolute truths based on your own intentions and intellect.
- Being judgmental as you don't seek first to understand the situation.
- Strengthening your identity by focusing on the flaws of others; much like gossip and slander.
- Social anxiety, not being yourself out of fear of judgment.
- Most types of stress, which can damage the limbic system and increase emotional irritability.
- Acting against your own intentions for the validation of others.
- Seeking escape from these dysfunctional processes by suppressing them, which wires the brain to be passive as it increases the need for distraction or entertainment.
- Misinterpreting happiness as that what gives meaning, while it's actually a side-effect of doing what creates meaning to you. This loophole can lead to unhappiness and even depression as recklessly aiming for happiness can fundamentally undermine it. Example: One of the most successful therapies for depression and even schizophrenia has been to let patients assume a role in which they have to help others. Because it causes their neural activity to move away from what's keeping negative fixations alive and go towards the mesolimbic reward pathway, which normally lights up when we experience pleasure, such as when eating great foods or having sex. In addition, functional M.R.I. scans show that the brain is sensitive to whether or not we're being purely selfish or contributing to the lives of others. As long as we feel that what we're doing is right, happiness and fulfillment are almost automatic.
- Intuitively interpreting this documentary as an inspiring affirmation for what causes all these cognitive complications: the belief system in which your 'self' is directed by an imaginary self or identity.

Practical labeling underpins all forms of interactions in our daily lives. But by psychologically labeling the self as *internal* and the environment as *external*, we constrain our own neurochemical processes and experience a deluded disconnection.

Growth and its evolutionary side-effects, such as happiness and fulfillment, are stimulated when we are not being labeled in our interactions. We may have

many different views and disagree one another in practical terms, but interactions that nevertheless accept us for who we are, without judgment, are neuropsychological catalysts that wire the human brain to acknowledge others and accept rationally verifiable belief systems without dissonance.

Stimulating this type of neural activity and interaction alleviates the need for distraction or entertainment and creates cycles of constructive behaviour in our environment. Sociologists have established that phenomena such as obesity and smoking, emotions and ideas, spread and ripple through society in much the same way that electric signals of neurons are transferred when their activity is synchronized.

3. CONCLUSIONS

We are a global network of neurochemical reactions. And the self-amplifying cycle of acceptance and acknowledgment, sustained by the daily choices in our interactions, is the chain-reaction that will ultimately define our collective ability to overcome imagined differences and look at life in the grand scheme of things.

4. RELATED WORKS

- Part 4 - Phantoms In The Brain (Episode 1) http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_1RPkp7rdnw#t=2m30s
- Part 5 - Phantoms In The Brain (Episode 1) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F0R0OCurkLM#t=3m36s>
- Where is consciousness? <http://discovermagazine.com/video/unlocking-secrets-power-of-brain-nsf>
- Joseph M. Carver, Ph. D. - Norepinephrine: From Arousal to Panic <http://www.enotalone.com/article/4117.html>
- Dharol Tankersley, C Jill Stowe, and Scott A Huettel - Brain Scan Predicts Difference Between Altruistic And Selfish People <http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/61312.php>
- New Scientist - Empathetic mirror neurons found in humans at last <http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg2062756>

[5.600-empathetic-mirror-neurons-found-in-humans-at-last.html?DCMP=OTC-rss&nsref=online-news](http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg2062756)

- Dr. Christopher Reist - Psychiatry And The Brain <http://www.videojug.com/interview/psychiatry-and-the-brain>
- John McManamy - Dopamine - Serotonin's Secret Weapon <http://www.mcmanweb.com/dopamine.html>
- The Neuroscience of Emotions <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tShDYA3NFVs>
- How Our Brains Make Memories <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/How-Our-Brains-Make-Memories.html?c=y&page=1>
- Alpha, beta, gamma - The language of brainwaves - life - 12 July 2010 - New Scientist <http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg20727680.200-alpha-beta-gamma-the-language-of-brainwaves.html?DCMP=OTC-rss&nsref=online-news>
- TSN: Take the Neuron Express for a brief tour of consciousness <http://thesciencenetwork.org/programs/the-science-studio/take-the-neuron-express-for-a-brief-tour-of-consciousness>
- LeDouxLAB, Web-Audio Fearful Brains http://www.cns.nyu.edu/ledoux/slide_show/Audio_show_Fearful_Brains.htm
- Joseph LeDoux, Can Memories Be Erased http://www.huffingtonpost.com/joseph-ledoux/can-memories-be-erased_b_303519.html
- Zócalo Public Square :: Full Video http://zocalopublicsquare.org/full_video.php?event_id=163
- When in doubt, shout -- why shaking someone's beliefs turns them into stronger advocates | Not Exactly Rocket Science | Discover Magazine <http://blogs.discovermagazine.com/notrocketscience/2010/10/19/when-in-doubt-shout-%E2%80%93-why-shaking-someone%E2%80%99s-beliefs-turns-them-into-stronger-advocates/>
- The Brain: How The Brain Rewires Itself - TIME <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1580438,00.html>

CHAPTER II. THE GRAND SCHEME OF THINGS

To be completed.

CHAPTER III. THEORY OF EVERYTHING

1. INTRODUCTION

The misconception with quantum mechanics lies not in its complexity, but in how it differs from our intuitive understandings. A quantum is the minimum unit of any physical entity involved in an interaction. You cannot split it into different pieces or interact with it without altering it. In a computer analogy: We can take it apart, and put the pieces back together. But when we take it apart, there is no computer, there is no entity that exhibits anything like the behaviour of a computer in our interactions with it. This may seem silly and obvious, but the idea that we cannot 'split' the concept of a computer without losing its properties is a helpful analogy for understanding quanta. When we apply this to our concept or experience of the 'now' it is the quantum of all the brain processes that take place in the current moment. When anything is being added or removed, it changes the misconception as a result of our intuitive understandings as a consequence of our instinctive need to label things. Perceiving reality as quantized and ever-changing has had no practical purpose in our evolution, where we had to recognize food when hungry or keeping track of predators to avoid danger. And due to a lack of scientific understanding of what we are, we have adopted this labeling process on an intellectual level. When this belief system clashed with the discovery of the quantum nature of things, we labeled quantum mechanics as being 'weird' instead of changing the way we look at things. This denial is an inherent property of our left hemisphere and the neurological reason for why we haven't been able yet to understand the universe through quantum mechanics.

Quantum mechanics is merely mathematical descriptions and their practical implications are often counter-intuitive. Classical concepts such as length, time, mass and energy can also be approached with similar descriptions.

By building on De Broglie's equations, we can

substitute these concepts with abstract vectors. This is a probability oriented approach towards the basic and already existing concepts in physics that allows us to unify quantum mechanics with Einstein's relativity.

2. RESULTS

QUANTA AND CONTINUITY

De Broglie's equations show how all reference frames are quantized, including all matter and all energy. Particle accelerators have demonstrated that matter and antimatter are always created simultaneously.

CHAPTER IV. THE AFTERLIFE DYSFUNCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the course of the past 100 years, we've had a wide array of paradigm shifting scientific discoveries. Many of which shake the foundations of how we see reality and some of which even sound like they are science fiction. We know that matter is 99% empty space and that quantum particles are zero-dimensional points. We can verify that time travel into the future is possible at high speeds. We have quantum particles that can teleport through impenetrable walls, be in two places at the same time, and change their behaviour when there is a conscious observer.

2. RESULTS

TIME QUANTA

Quantum mechanics is much more than theories and interpretations, it provides undeniable and mathematical proof that everything we know and experience works in ways that are fundamentally surreal, and it isn't the only field in science that is making us think about our sense of reality.

Neuroscience studies the nervous system, and it has given us many insights about what is still the most profound mystery in biology, consciousness. The definition proposed in 2012 is that it is the sum of the electrical discharges occurring throughout the nervous system.

When this activity becomes unusual, due to for example brain injuries, we experience things very differently. One rare disorder, that can occur in association with migraine attacks and diabetes, is called the Capgras delusion. Which causes patients to believe that close friends and relatives are actually imposters. Even when patients whom suffer from this delusion seem to retain all their intellectual abilities, they will still insist and come up with elaborate rationalizations to explain how their family and friends have been replaced with frauds.

Other disorders can cause patients to lose the ability to describe or perceive the right half of people's faces. But they will not be aware that they

have this condition, and instead come up with inaccurate descriptions that they believe to be correct.

We traditionally and intuitively assume that our capacity for mathematical and rational thinking gives us the ability to make objective distinctions. While it is certainly responsible for our incredible spectrum of intellectual and scientific progress, the same intellect that can lead us to groundbreaking discoveries, can just as well get us cults and delusions. The underlying patterns of our consciousness define our entire perception of reality.

It also seems that our consciousness works more like a digital clock than an analog one. Rather than a constant flow of experience, our experiences can be broken up into intervals or time quantum of 0.042 seconds. Each of which make up one moment of consciousness. This is called quantization, it means that something can be broken in small discrete building blocks. Each state of consciousness consists of a certain amount of information, and can theoretically be stored on for example a hard drive. While not currently within reach, we are seeing tremendous progress in research that is aimed in stimulating the brain.

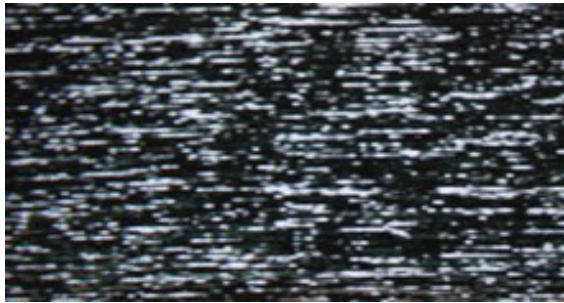
Some of the most reality shattering discoveries of the past century haven't even been absorbed in mainstream culture, yet. What we have found in the past decades is starting to point to an understanding of consciousness, that will change the way we look at life and death.

In 2007, stem cell pioneer Robert Lanza proposed that time, space, and even our entire reality, are not what we think they are. Criticized for bring incomplete, but at the same time recognized as scientifically sound and potentially revolutionary by scientists ranging from Nobel laureates in physiology to astrophysicists at N.A.S.A.

The theory of biocentricism describes reality as a process that fundamentally involves our consciousness. Lanza's scientific theory explains that without consciousness, all matter dwells within an undetermined state of probability, time has no real existence,

and space is just a concept that we use to make sense of things. If we look towards neuroscience and quantum mechanics to further fill in the blanks and shortcoming of biocentricism, all that we are left with are quantized states of consciousness.

Reality as we know it does not exist, and if it had any sort of existence that we could visualize, it would look something like this:



An endless sea of static with information of which all probabilities exist. Imagining all these probabilities within a zero-dimensional space without time is not easy, but it is perhaps the closest will ever come to imagining what reality really is.

MATHEMATICAL PRINCIPLES

Every possible chunk of information exists, including the ones that perfectly describe the moments of consciousness that we experience from one moment to the next. In quantum mechanics, we have had theories of a holographic universe, where the entire universe could be seen as a two-dimensional structure containing all the information that we seem to perceive in three-dimensions. In a new model, all of existence is encoded within quantized moments of consciousness that contain all of our experiences. Every moment of experience is a reality in its self.

We experience time as obvious and straight forward, though with each moment of consciousness containing a different set of memories and experiences, it wouldn't matter if our timeline were to be completely scrambled. Tomorrow could happen before yesterday. Our memories are dependent of the information encoded within each moment of consciousness, and can only tell us something about the reality that we experience right now.

Any perception of time or continuity is actually an illusion. This is one of the reasons why Robert Lanza's recent theory was considered to be a wake-up call by N.A.S.A.'s astrophysicist David Thompson. When we look at the big bang, or when we observe how quantum particles jump back and forth in time, we have the arrogance of assuming that time simply moves forward in a straight line, and we then go on to seeing these time anomalies as unusual and counterintuitive. But there is no indication that our perception and memories define the arrow of time.

All of this seems to suggest that our reality would completely disintegrate, or at the very least become highly inconsistent and random at any point. But the reason why we experience a rigid world with deeply structured laws of nature, is because consistent patterns evolve according to mathematical principles.

Since every possible pattern can exist within infinity, the only connection between two independent quantized moments of consciousness is the information that overlaps. Smaller, or more compressed units, are more common. The laws that we are subject to naturally emerge, and bring about our consistent reality, as it is the most probable one. Patterns can be found in any type of chaos, and since very complex structures are required for consciousness to exist, the reality that we experience evolved along the probable branches of its own specific pattern.

If neural disorders, such as Capgras syndrome have taught us anything, its that we have an incredible ability to rationalize the oddities in our reality. There is one cling, though, that becomes hard to refute. The pattern of quantized moments of experience is inherently infinite, and statistically an afterlife is inevitable.