Article

The Proposition of a Quantum Consciousness Model Based on the Theology of the Urantia Book (Part I)

Raul Valverde*

Concordia University, Canada

Abstract

The article proposes a quantum consciousness model that explains that our consciousness is immortal, non local and can work independently of the physical brain. The model also proposes that our perceived reality is created by our consciousness by interpreting vibrating energy. The quantum consciousness paradigm has been used in recent years to support a multidimensional view of the human mind and modern humanistic and spiritual psychology paradigms such as transpersonal psychology. The proposed model is supported by the Urantia book that aims to unite religion, science and philosophy. The Urantia book reveals the nature of human consciousness and supports with its theology the proposed quantum consciousness model.

Part I of this two-part article includes: 1. Introduction; 2. Literature Review; 3. Experimental Results Supporting Quantum Brain/Mind/Consciousness; 4. Quantum Physics & Consciousness.

Keywords: Quantum consciousness, quantum physics, neurotheology, Urantia book.

1. Introduction

The trend to explain consciousness by applying quantum theories has gained popularity in recent years and, although clearly disdained by neuroscientists, more and more researchers direct their steps this way up. Brian D. Josephson (1962) of the University of Cambridge, winner of the 1973 Nobel Prize in Physics for his studies on the quantum effects in superconductors (Josephson effect), proposes a unified field theory of quantum nature that would explain not only consciousness and its attributes, but also all the phenomenology observed to date in terms of parapsychological, metaphysical and mystical experiences (Valverde 2015b).

The Urantia book aims to unite religion, science and philosophy. The book supports the idea of a unified quantum field and explains the nature of reality by using quantum principles.

In this article, a literature review that supports that quantum nature of consciousness is presented followed by a set of experiments that support the quantum consciousness paradigm. A quantum consciousness model with seven principles is proposed and a table with Urantia book's references that support these statements is presented with explanations on how these references

* Correspondence: Raul Valverde, Concordia University, Canada. E-mail: raul.valverde@concordia.ca

support the model.

2. Literature Review

Hu & Wu (2010) as part of their explanation of the quantum consciousness model, come to the conclusion that materialistic theories for the explanation of consciousness are likely invalid and that quantum effects play important roles in consciousness. Another character that has stood in defense of a quantum theory of consciousness was the physicist Roger Penrose (1994). Penrose (1994) attacks and almost ridicules those who argue that the artificial intelligence of computers can reproduce human attributes, including consciousness. Penrose, based on the mathematical theorem of Gödel and based on subsequent his elaborations, concludes that no system that is deterministic, that is, which is based on rules and deductions, can explain the creative powers of the mind and its judgment. This nullifies the claim of classic physics, computer, neurobiology, etc., that structure themselves into a complex phenomenon of consciousness. Penrose says that only the peculiar characteristics of non-deterministic quantum physics could issue an approximate judgment on consciousness, within a theory that involves quantum phenomena, macro physical and conditions of non-locality. At this point, perhaps it would be interesting to clarify that local conditions are not known in quantum physics, those capabilities that either have a quantum system, experience instant communication between two parts without there being time duration between communication of an event from one point to another system.

There is still another favorable group to this explanatory theory of consciousness, which is headed by Dr. Ian N. Marshall (Marshall & Zohar 1997) who through empirical testing system claims to have the key to the issue. Marshall and Zohar (1997) showed that conscious thought emerges from quantum effects. Quantum physics helped to have a quantum understanding of consciousness. What we are able to perceive with our five senses is not reality. Quantum physics has shown that space and time are illusions of perception. Our body cannot really be a reality if it does not occupy most of the space it seems to occupy; an experiment made at the University of Manchester revealed the shape of the interior of an atom is almost entirely empty space. The question then became how we could possibly make the world around us see us if this is the case (Russell et al., 1993).

The quantum consciousness model suggests that consciousness lives in the quantum domain outside time-space. Fred Wolf (1984) states that there has never been an adequate definition, a clear metaphor, or even a good physical picture of what time is, in quantum mechanics, time is not an observable phenomenon; it is only an extraneous ordering parameter. Davies (1988) indicates that time exists merely as a parameter for gauging the interval between events. Griffin(1986) states that the notion that physics is in some fundamental sense `timeless' has been widely accepted. Wolf (1984) states that In quantum mechanics, space is an observable. To observe space, we need the observer and the observed. Their separation is `space.'

Hu & Wu (2013) based on their theoretical and experimental studies have shown that: (1) human Consciousness is non-spatial and non-temporal and not in the brain but in prespacetime; (2) brain

is an interface between human Consciousness and the external world; Hu & Wu (2010) elaborate that the quantum consciousness model includes that quantum effects play important roles in brain and in consciousness such as in wave function collapse. They also explain that consciousness is likely outside spacetime and is the foundation of reality and that conscious intentions likely have physical effects on matter.

The quantum consciousness model proposes that our true consciousness does not exist in our brains or in our bodies, but this illusion of our individual bodies along with the misinformation of our true origins has manifested the idea that we all think independently from one another. With this understanding, it seems possible to scientifically explain telepathy, clairvoyance, spiritual mediums related to the transfer of information between sources without physical means of communication phenomena. When we understand that there is a common spiritual bond between all things in the universe and that we are all part of a divine intelligence, this simple understanding will fill all the holes in modern religions and predictions about the future and literally every occurrence of events (Russell et al., 1993). Unity of Mind is likely achieved through quantum entanglement beyond the current forms of quantum mechanics (Hu & Wu 2010). The quantum consciousness paradigm through the principle of entanglement also proposes that although each person appears as a separate and independent, in reality we are all connected to the patterns of universal intelligence also called the absolute. Our body is part of a universal body, our minds are part of the universal mind and in turn all of these are part of the universe (Valverde 2016).

According to quantum physics, the physical world and its reality, it's just a recreation of the observed. Consciousness likely play important roles in quantum effects such as in wave function collapse that is responsible for the creation of our reality (Hu & Wu 2010). We created the body and reality, as we create the experience of our world in its different manifestations dimensional. In its essential state (atomic or cosmic subquantum micro), the body is made of energy and information, not solid matter, this is only a meager level of perception, this is energy and information arising from the endless fields of energy and information spanning the entire universal creation (Valverde 2015a).

The quantum consciousness model also teaches that our true consciousness lives in a constant present and it is not bound by time past and future. Consider the distinction of past, present, and future, what we are conscious of as now is already past, even if only by a fraction of a second. The conscious content of the moment is therefore of that which is past and gone. The future is not yet. The present is but it cannot be specified in words or thoughts, without its slipping into the past. When a future moment comes a similar situation will prevail. Therefore, from the past of the present we may be able to predict, at most, the past of the future. The actual immediate present is always the unknown.

Wolf (1984) writes that "The closest we come to observing time is observing what Buddhists call `being-time.' Everything that is, is, was and will be. Every moment remains motionless and frozen. Past, present and future represent a map for the perusal of the all-seeing being-time.".

David Bohm writes that atomic structure dissolves into electrons, protons, neutrons, quarks, subquarks, etc., and eventually into dynamically changing forms in an all-pervasive and universal set of fields. When these fields are treated quantum-mechanically, we find that even in what is called a vacuum there are `zero-point' fluctuations, giving `empty space' an energy that is immensely beyond that contained in what is recognized as matter. In the vacuum state the `state function' (which represents the whole of space and time) oscillates uniformly at a frequency so high that it is utterly beyond any known physical interpretation. Further, "we would be justified in saying that the vacuum state is, in a certain sense, `timeless' or `beyond time,' at least as time is now known, measured and experienced."

With this in mind, it is less than surprising that science is confused about what occurs at the quantum level. For example, L. Beynam, in a paper called "The Emergent Paradigm in Science" that appeared in Revision in 1978, gave a formulation of the well-known Bell's Theorem. Basic principles of quantum theory spatially separated parts of reality cannot be independent, he goes on to say that this "opens up avenues of scientific development for which the classical constructs of space and time prove almost totally useless and meaningless".

Paul Davies (1988) in God and the New Physics reports on a 1982 experiment by Aspect, Dalibard, and Roger at the Institute of Theoretical and Applied Optics in Paris. From this experiment, this conclusion is drawn:

> Either objective reality does not exist and it is meaningless for us to speak of things or objects as having any reality above and beyond the mind of an observer or faster-than-light communication with the future and the past is possible.

In a recent book called Time--The Familiar Stranger, J.T. Fraser (1987) writes:

> For a photon traveling at the speed of light, the passage of time has no reality. In the "life" of a photon, all events happen at once and all distances shrink to zero.

3. Experimental Results Supporting Quantum Brain/Mind/Consciousness

Several published research studies support with empirical data the proposed quantum consciousness model in this paper. In 1993, in the University of Mexico, neurophysiologist Jacobo Grin-berg-Zylberbaum conducted experiments involving the brain activity of paired students. Two people meditated together with the intention of direct (signal-less, nonlocal) communication. After twenty minutes, they were separated (while still continuing their unifying intention), placed in individual Faraday cages (electromagnetically impervious chambers), and each brain was wired up to an electroencephalogram (EEG) machine. One subject was shown a series of light flashes producing in his or her brain an electrical activity that was recorded in the EEG machine, producing an "evoked potential" extracted by a computer from the brain noise. Surprisingly, the same evoked potential was found to appear in the other subject's brain, and viewable on the EEG of this subject (again minus brain noise). This is called a "transferred

potential," but is similar to the evoked potential in phase and strength (Grinberg-Zylberbaum et al. 1987). This experimented supported the concept that consciousness is non-local.

Wackermann, et. al (2003) conducted an experiment where six channels electroencephalogram (EEG) were recorded simultaneously from pairs of separated human subjects in two acoustically and electromagnetically shielded rooms. The results indicate that correlations between brain activities of two separated subjects may occur, although no biophysical mechanism is known. This also supporting the non-local property of human consciousness.

Persinger et. al (2010) performed an experiment with magnetic stimulations of the brain in order to recreated non-local correlations. The experiment concluded that the human brain is the focus of all human experiences. The substantial microstructural and neuroelectrical differences between the two cerebral hemispheres predicts two major classes of mystical experiences which involve the sensed presence and the out-of-body experience. Direct cerebral electrical stimulation during the 20th century evoked these experiences.

Persinger et. al (2003) conducted an experiment with four pairs of adult siblings served once as either the stimulus or the response person in two sessions separated by one week. While the brain of the stimulus person, who was seated in a closed chamber, was exposed successively to six different complex magnetic fields for 5 min. each quantitative monopolar electroencephalographic measurements over the frontal, temporal, parietal, and occipital lobes were collected by computer for the response person who was seated in another room. The results suggest that an appropriate altered state of one brain can effect specific predictable frequencies of the electroencephalographic activity of another distant brain which is genetically related also supporting the non-local property of human consciousness.

Early experiments conducted that prove that consciousness is responsible for the collapse of the wave function were criticized mainly because the subjective component that require an individual to state when he or she observes the wave function. Some scientists have argued that is not human consciousness that collapses the wave function but the environment. The 'subjective reduction' interpretation of measurement in quantum physics proposes that the collapse of the wave-packet, associated with measurement, is due to the consciousness of human observers. A refined conceptual replication of an earlier experiment, designed and carried out to test this interpretation in the 1970s, is reported by Bierman (2003). Two improvements are introduced. First, the delay between pre-observation and final observation of the same quantum event is increased from a few microseconds in the original experiment to one second in this replication. Second, rather than using the final observers' verbal response as the dependent variable, his early brain responses as measured by EEG are used. The results confirm the collapse of the wave function but this time not confirmed by verbal confirmation but by EEG measurements in order to avoid the argument of bias and environment as responsible for this phenomenon.

Germine (1998) performed a study, where random and uncertain stimuli are generated by radioactive decay and recorded on two separate disks. These data are observed by a human subject, whereby the data are collapsed in the consciousness of that subject. The same data are

later observed by a second subject. It is proposed that there is a cognitive process that occurs when the wavefunction is collapsed, which is manifested in recordings of electrical potential. These electrical-potential changes will occur in the first subject, who is collapsing the unobserved and therefore uncertain data, but not in the second, who is observing collapses and therefore certain data. The two subjects will alternately observe the two data conditions, and a record of the brain-potential difference between the two conditions for each subject will be determined. Any statistical differences observed when all other variables are controlled will relate to brain processes associated with collapse of the wavefunction. Such results supported the hypothesis that the collapse of the wavefunction is a universal mental process.

Another evidence of the non locality of quantum consciousness is proposed by John Lorber (1981) that specialized in children with hydrocephalus, or water on the brain. Children with this condition have an abnormal amount of cerebral spinal fluid accumulation in the cavities inside their brain compressing brain tissue that usually leads to mental retardation seizures, paralysis and blindness and if not treated to death. Lorber describes dozens of children and some adults with severe hydrocephalus but live normal lives. Indeed, in a sample of children with their cerebral space filled with ninety-five percent of spinal fluid in their skull leaving virtually no room for any brain tissue, half of them had a higher IQ than one hundred and thirty.

Penrose and Hameroff (2011) have argued that that the human brain is a quantum computer and that quantum computations occur in the brain materially and literally. More important, it is exactly this kind of quantum computations in the brain that leads to the mind in general and consciousness in particular. Much effort has been taken to pinpoint how quantum computations are carried out neurophysically, for example, through entangled microtubules in neurons connected and synchronized by gap junctions. When entanglement collapses by “orchestrated objective reduction,” a fundamental effect of quantum gravity, consciousness arises. Recently, this Orch OR state reduction is linked to the gamma band EEG signal in the brain (~40 Hz), suggesting a ~25-ms rhythm of conscious progression.

Hitchcock (2003) a quantum computing model of the brain called T-computer that is in charge of linearizing events in order to create time. T-computers are essential to our maps of reality. They are used to create ordered sets of time labeled observed events or whose 'linear' or non-linear causal time ordering may be the location of the infostates representing the events in memory and their contents. An infostate of a system is the set of configuration observables for that system along with the information content usually expressed as the wavefunction for the system. Information originates in quantum system and is processed as quantum or classical states of the neural networks of our brains. The model supports the idea that time is just a sequence of events created by the brain from the quantum reality.

4. Quantum Physics and Consciousness

According to quantum physics, the physical world and its reality, it's just a recreation of the observed. We created the body and reality, as we create the experience of our world in its different manifestations dimensional. In its essential state (atomic or cosmic subquantum micro), the body is made of energy and information, not solid matter, this is only a meager level of perception. This is energy and information arising from the endless fields of energy and information spanning the entire universal creation.

When looking at the electronic microscope, we are looking at our microcosm, we then can see how the quantum particles manifest virtually as a symphony and intelligent orchestration at speeds much higher than the visible light, this quantum view also represents the immutability of our macrocosm. In this reality, each individual inhabits a reality that is beyond all change, as deeper within us without the knowledge of our three-dimensional or physical outer senses. There is a core of being, an energy field that creates immortality in nature, and manifests as the physical body. This core is the essential being or soul, primordial seed, which is contained in an atom called seed. We are seeds of eternal essence at this stage of quantum eternity.

This is the seed based on new paradigms posed by Planck, Maxwell, Faraday, Heisenberg, Schrödinger, Bohr, Einstein and Hawking, among many other pioneers of quantum mechanics. They understood that the way to see the world in their time was very wrong. Within the quantum paradigm, we are more than our physical body; our true self and personality are governed by the rules of the principle of cause and effect and are embedded into a body for the duration of human life. The field of human life is open and unlimited in its deeper quantum level, this means that we are immortal and timeless. Once we identify with the eternal reality that is consistent with quantum vision of the universe, we will enter the new paradigms of quantum consciousness. Everything that exists has a natural vibration to its atoms all the way up to the immensity of the universe to show a simple connection between land and our bodies.

It was Democritus, five centuries before the birth of Christ, who first suggested that the matter was not continuous, that is, which it was made by adhering small pieces infinity between yes, to which he called atoms ("indivisible" in Greek). Perhaps in those ancient times, science was not aware of the importance of this, it took centuries, not only to accept the theory, but already including his own name "atom". Much of quantum phenomenology is still theory, but some theories that have led to advances as the transistor, television, communications satellites, x-ray devices, computers, and the atomic bomb. The current technical structure, it would not be possible or even imaginable without the knowledge and application of quantum mechanics.

Lord Rutherford of Nelson, a professor at Cambridge in the early years of the 20th century, was the first to describe the atom experimentally as a kind of planetary system dimensions "Unimaginably" tiny. In the center was what he called atomic nucleus, positively charged, and turned around a swarm of electrons, negatively charged, in a perfect balance. Subsequently he identified the positive charge of the nucleus was equal to the number of electrons that revolved

around it, and in turn equal to the atomic number in the periodic table. Subsequent processing and measurements of this scheme, called Rutherford atom, evolved into new and more complex theory.

Max Planck in the Christmas gathering of German Physical Society, took the stand to outline what it would be a revolutionary proposal (James et al 2011). The light, which until then was supposed to be made of continuous waves without interruption, was now conveyed also in small packets of energy, with amounts energy package well defined: to this "minimal.

Plank called this energy package "quanto". This amount Power was proportional to the frequency of vibration light wave or electromagnetic emission that were, and thus it was unchanged for a given wavelength. Any amount of energy that is measured or observed, is always the sum quanta of composing, there then, as there is a continuous matter, continuous power; does not exist in the universe means quanto energy quanta or three and a half, the quanto is "the minimum that the universe dispatched "if we ask energy ".

Physical revolution that was implicit theory was not fully appreciated by Planck himself: among other things, just state what came to be called the "wave-particle duality", that is, the strange feature with light and electromagnetic waves sometimes behave as wave trains and sometimes intangible as particles with a mass and a specific load and something as the body and the spirit of things, to explain in language humanist. It's not a figure of speech, this dualistic behavior has been measured many times and depends precisely "how we want to see". To see it as particles exist a series of experiments and others see it as waves.

Based on Rutherford atom, and the quanta of Planck, the Danish physicist Niels Bohr, issued a new theory of the structure the atom, which in his honor is known as "atom Bohr '. This theory, first showed that electrons orbiting core on the model of Rutherford, would finish fall against the core itself because of the gravitational force exerted it. This could lead to a universal catastrophe, because nothing would exist otherwise (Bohr 1922).

Bohr suggested that electrons were carriers of mechanical energy due to its rotational speed, it was possible to measure quanta, as any energy should be an integral multiple quanto. Thus, each electron would have minimal power in the the core, and when gaining some energy, it would be possible to separate the core and perhaps even jump to another electron shell. In any case, the transition of an electron from a higher to lower energy states produces a quantum of light, and vice versa. Pauli (1940), with its call exclusion principle, then set the concept of how many electrons could be by layer, and how his mechanics. Here, we should note that the importance of gaining or losing electrons is significant in nature. For example, in a simplified form, the basic gas, the hydrogen has a proton (+) and a neutron (0) at its core, while around it has one electron (-). If hydrogen gains an electron and happens to have two it becomes another gas, helium, and in that conversion is issued an amount of energy that is the same as is similar to the hydrogen bomb, which is also similar to the sun and stars (nuclear fusion). In other words, the sun and stars are just large hydrogen bombs, gigantic factories converting hydrogen into helium. In contrast, if we would like to convert hydrogen helium, we should make one of the electrons that orbit the

nucleus of helium jump its orbit and disappeared. This is not possible without providing some amount of energy, and the best way to achieve it is by bombarding we want ejected electron atomic particle to another to deviate it from his path (nuclear fission). Thus, it is possible convert other elements in accordance with the ancient tradition wanted alchemical, but the downside is indeed serious: the amount energy to be applied to convert any element to gold is much more expensive, even today, to acquire the same in any gold jewelry.

Thus, in the same way that the study of the atom led to the conclusion that the material (the surface of a table, a wall, and all you can imagine), is not continuous, but It is an intricate network of atoms linked together by the so-called force weak nuclear, power itself, in all its manifestations (Radiant, mechanical, etc.), is not continuous, but the sum of amounts "of quanta of energy.

The uncertainty principle Heisenberg (1958) had an enormous impact today since it is mitigated by modern concepts. Scientists, who once had the physics of Newton, led French Laplace to ensure that the universe was absolutely deterministic. This happened in the early nineteenth century. Laplace held that since the universe has rigorous laws and these know the state of the universe, these same laws would predict the future evolution of things. This thought was going a little further, by stating that these laws also exist for behavior human and therefore ruled all future possibilities of man. These ideas had a surprising success that reaches our days, but now the word determinism is replaced by that of "Destiny". "Everything is written", "we can not escape our destiny" "The future is inflexible". This canceled at a stroke the first and most important gift that we received from God and that is none other than FREEDOM: freedom to live or die, freedom to love or hate, freedom to believe something or its opposite, etc. To which determinism answered with a technique of "a posteriori", because once the man action exercised his freedom by choosing something immediately answered: "Part of your destiny, as the universal laws governed at the time of your choice are really elected for you "Human freedom", from this perspective, was reduced a mere illusion.

Strong implications of the discoveries of Planck, Bohr, and many others not quoted in brevity, it was not fully appreciated until 1926, when the great German physicist Werner Heisenberg formulated his famous uncertainty principle. Heisenberg thought, correctly, that to predict the future of a particle was necessary to know the current speed and position and to study the present time particle that only one thing is essential. However, Heisenberg, concluded an unthinkable difficulty, if quanta content in light waves hits the particle, we will see its position, but we cannot deduce its speed. On the contrary, we have no way of detecting the passage of the particle by a point and another separated from the first and measuring its speed does not allow us to know nothing about its position in space at any given time. Heisenberg demonstrated that one cannot know both the position and velocity of a particle in the future.

The implications of the work of Planck and Bohr had not been observed until Heisenberg enunciated his famous uncertainty principle, just as sure now that the implications of this principle has not yet been apprehended today all day, although there is much debate and are the

subject of intense controversy. The Heisenberg uncertainty principle is obvious to note that governs for both particles and for the whole universe so is not possible to predict future events, since it is not measurable even the current state of play as necessary.

The philosophical importance derived from the uncertainty principle has indirectly reached various disciplines. For example, in anthropology, it was certain that when a researcher visited such a primitive tribe, he observed the behavior of those Indians. That's not quite correct, because the presence of an anthropologist modifies their behavior, and so much more as they are culturally different both researcher and researched.

Heisenberg, with Schrödinger and Dirac formulated the called "mechanical Quantum ", which is to redefine, since it is not possible to know both the speed and position of a particle, the so-called "quantum state" which is a combination of both things at once. This does not leads to a single result is not predicted for each observation event, but a number of results are given in place calculating possible probabilities each (from the call wave function). A widely used example is the room where we are, for example, quantum mechanics can predict the millions of millions of different situations in the room space can occupy each of the molecules of air there, and likely to be met. One of these positions is that all the air in the room could focus on one of the upper corners, and we suffocate from lack of oxygen. This, however, is highly unlikely, but certainly happen in the time elapsed since now and 46 billion years in the future.

Einstein objected to the uncertainty principle since according to his famous phrase: "God does not play dice" that meant that he hated the idea of the final decision on which would likely among trillions of them possible at any given time, you were to chance. However, until today, experimentation supports fully the Heisenberg uncertainty principle. Another interesting aspect of the theory of quantum mechanics is the confirmation of the wave-particle duality, relative concatenante with the Bohr theory of the atom comes to reinforce it.

One of the most famous and curious thought experiments the recent history of physics, is the Schrödinger's cat (Legget 1984). A cat is penned up in a steel chamber, along with the following device (which must be secured against direct interference by the cat): in a Geiger counter, there is a tiny bit of radioactive substance, so small, that perhaps in the course of the hour one of the atoms decays, but also, with equal probability, perhaps none; if it happens, the counter tube discharges and through a relay releases a hammer that shatters a small flask of hydrocyanic acid. If one has left this entire system to itself for an hour, one would say that the cat still lives if meanwhile no atom has decayed. The psi-function of the entire system would express this by having in it the living and dead cat (pardon the expression) mixed or smeared out in equal parts.

It is typical of these cases that an indeterminacy originally restricted to the atomic domain becomes transformed into macroscopic indeterminacy, which can then be resolved by direct observation. That prevents us from so naively accepting as valid a "blurred model" for representing reality. In itself, it would not embody anything unclear or contradictory. There is a difference between a shaky or out-of-focus photograph and a snapshot of clouds and fog banks.

There is a fifty percent chance that each occurred but some must have consummated that the cat lives or is dead. Quantum physics is not so simple, as it follows from this simple proposition. The so-called Copenhagen Interpretation argues that there is a superposition of quantum states actually living / non-living cat, and it is absurd to wonder which of the two situations is the right until a determined observer. This is the called function collapse wave. At that time the cat was alive or dead, but only at that moment, to be an observer, "the universe would have decided ". Of course, the experiment is theoretical because it is not possible to completely isolate a showcase.

Now some of the issues raised in this mental exercise if present in the microscopic reality, include the one by the famous physicist David Bohm (Bohm & Hiley 1984), he says the situation is not possible described and that the cat is really dead or alive. To solve the problem of indeterminacy, he suggests a complex process of "hidden variables" that would eliminate this conceptually. Finally, it is worth remembering the Interpretation Many Worlds of Everet III (1983), according to which the universe would unfold in two: one with a dead cat and a live, in which case we would be only one, but also in other without being aware of it-. This assumption is highly questionable since imply a doubling of the universe in every quantum process, thereby dramatically increases the complexity at each instant.

However, it is not entirely possible to banish for obvious reasons probative nature and even, in recent years, this has been the subject of depth studies as evidenced by the fact that it has been published in the journal "Scientific American" month of June 1994, a curious physical work known about. Until about 25 years ago, it was believed that the elementary particles of matter were the electrons, protons and neutrons, as constituent core atom. But experiments conducted on those produced collisions of protons with protons, electrons or protons, led to the conclusion that there were even more elementary particles in the matter. Indeed, the physics scientist Gell-Mann (1964) received in that year the Nobel Prize for the discovery of these particles, which he called "quarks". The study initiated by the quarks of Gell-Mann (1964) set the next surprise in quantum physics. Moreover, as good citizens of the quantum world, protons, neutrons, and quarks behave incomprehensible. A proton, for example, is composed of three quarks, two up quarks and one down quark (Generally quarks cannot be linked in varying amounts three). The resulting color of the sum of the three quarks must be always the "white", ie the colors of them are mixed other to be canceled. Another feature is that the mass of the proton is less than the sum of the masses of the three quarks that comprise. Quarks, when bound into protons, neutrons, and other particles, they achieve such stability, for disintegrate and die "by itself" has not yet elapsed time precise since the universe exists for this to occur, and probably will not be in the future. However, when a quark is released in a collision between particles, it does not pass the half-life of a billionth of a second (Gell-Mann 1964). Another important concept in quantum theory is the concept of the spin. The spin is an essential feature of the particles and atomic sub-particles, and a brief description is to indicate the number of turns that should give those to observe all their properties. The spin is what defines and creates the differences between material particles and virtual (or forces) particles. For each particle there is its antiparticle, as Dirac predicted (Cooper, & Jennings 1986), this is particle with the same mass and opposite charge

(including electric charge). For example, the antiparticle of the electron is the positively charged electron, or positron, which is produced naturally in certain types of radioactive decay.

Ageless body and mind time, we are immortal and timeless. Once we identify with the eternal reality and consistent with quantum omniverse vision, we will enter the new paradigms of quantum consciousness, this will expand their omniversales, radio, exponential and dimensional fractals.

Each particle omniverse, turns out to be a ghostly bunch of energy vibrating in an apparent void immense, (ether), the quantum field is not separate from us, "is us," that's where it all creates stars, galaxies, leptons, quarks, of all creation.

We are creating ourselves to each nano-moment, in a huge capacity and creativity. The human body and all the whole cosmos is created and recreated every nano-moment, the body is a flowing body and potentiated by billions of years of intelligent experience. This intelligence is dedicated to monitor each nano-instant, constant change atropic and entropic, which takes place in each of ourselves, each cell is a terminal miniature connected to the cosmic computer or Omniversal mind we call all or God of all Gods.

(*Continued on Part II*)