

The Brain, Quantum Mechanics, and How Light Converts into Serotonin

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Received Date: 09 September 2024 | **Accepted Date:** 21 October 2025 | **Published Date:** 30 October 2024

Citation: Paul T E Cusack, (2024), The Brain, Quantum Mechanics, and How Light Converts into Serotonin, *J. Brain and Neurological Disorders*, 7(4): DOI:10.31579/2642-973X/110

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Introduction

While doing research on electrodynamics, I was able to determine that light results when the universe is squeezed. The physics extends to the production of serotonin in the human eye as is shown below:

Serotonin $C_6H_{12}N_2O = 1762 \times 6.022 = 10610$

$t = eM = e^{0.10610} = 1.11193 = 1/2.998^2 = 1/c^2 = M$

$t = M$

$KE = PE$ Conservation of energy $t = 3$

$t^2 - t - 1 = 2t - 1$

$y = y'$

Baryon $= \Sigma = -1/3 = 1/t = E = 1/M = c^2$

$V = iR$

$1/c^2 = 35R$

$R = 31788 \sim 1/\pi$ freq of human mind.

A Baryon is an elementary particle. It is actually the negative sigma particle that is where light gets its power. The function of the human mind is the Golden Mean Parabola (GMP).

$t^2 - t - 1 = E$

This is the probabilistic wave function (ie Quantum Mechanics).

$Freq = t = \pi$

$E = 1/t = 1/\pi$

$(\pi)^2 - \pi - 10 = 57.29 \text{ degrees} = 1 \text{ radian} = E = 1 + \text{Positive sigma} = 1 - M$

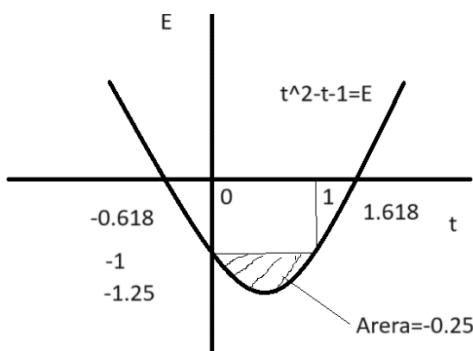
$M = 1.118943$

$E = 1 - t$

$1/t = 1 - t$

$1 = t - t^2$

$t^2 - t - 1 = 0$ function of the human mind.



$$\Sigma^0 = 7.4 \pm 0.7 \times 10^{-20} = t = \text{half life}$$

$$1/7.4 = 1351 = \text{Mass of human brain}$$

$$t^2 - t - 1 = \ln t$$

Derivative

$$2t - 1 = 1/t$$

$$t^2 - t - 1/2 = 0$$

$$t = 1.25; -0.25$$

$$t = E; t = Et$$

$$tE = Et$$

$$t(1.25) = -0.25$$

$$t = -0.2$$

$$M = \ln t = \ln(-0.2) = 0.618 \ln 0.2 - 0.9946 \approx -1 = E \text{ at } t = 0 \Rightarrow GMP \text{ & } Et = -0.25 \text{ This is when consciousness begins.}$$



Color	Frequency	Wavelength
violet	668–789 THz	380–450 nm
blue	606–668 THz	450–495 nm
green	526–606 THz	495–570 nm
yellow	508–526 THz	570–590 nm
orange	484–508 THz	590–620 nm
red	400–484 THz	620–750 nm

Blue Light=Blue Sky

$$606-668=1062 \sim 1.601 = \text{serotonin}$$

$$E = h\nu = ht = h\nu_{\text{freq}} = 6.625(1062) = 7.03$$

$$EM = 7.03(4) = 281$$

$$E^2 = 281$$

$$E = \sqrt{281} = 35.5 \text{ Amps}$$

Violet Blue ringed by Cyan-Green light

$$700-580=12.011 \text{ Carbon}$$

$$E = h\nu = 6.626(120.11) = 7958 = 1/125.66 = 1/E = 1/(4\pi)$$

$$t = 4\pi$$

$$t = Mt$$

$$M = 1 = \ln t = e^1$$

$$2 \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O} + 17 \text{O}_2 = 12 \text{CO}_2 + 12 \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2 \text{N}_2$$

Serotonin \rightarrow

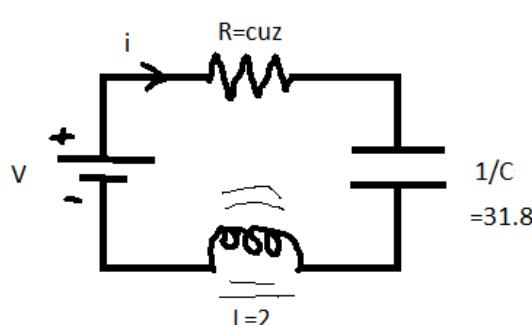
$$M = 80034 = 1/1.25 = t$$

$$M = t$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O} + 3 \text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + \text{N}_2\text{O}$$

Serotonin \rightarrow Glucose

$$32(3) + 99.994 = 224 \times 6.022 = 1350 = M \text{ of the human brain}$$



$$R=0.4233$$

$$C=1/\pi=0.318$$

$$L=2$$

$$R_{\text{total}}=0.4233+0.318-2=-1.25=E$$

$$V^+=iR$$

$$=(35 \text{ mA}) (-1.25) = -44.05 = 1/2.26$$

$$E=hv$$

$$1/2.26=6.626t$$

$$t=2.265-1/V^+=1/E=t$$

References

1. Schwartz, M. (1971). Principles of Electrodynamics. NY: dover.



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DOI:[10.31579/2642-973X/110](https://doi.org/10.31579/2642-973X/110)

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