

Brain-to-brain communication: Evaluating the macro-entanglement hypothesis using fMRI technology

ABSTRACT:

Background

Mathematical theorems and experimental discoveries in 20th century physics support the concept of non-local entanglement between elementary particles. A growing body of evidence from biological science suggests that quantum entanglement can occur between large multimolecular objects such as photosynthetic molecules, microchips, and migrating birds. It is therefore conceivable that quantum entanglement occurs between human brains.

Aim

Using fMRI technology, we tested the hypothesis that non-local signaling between human brains is anatomically specific and that 1) stimulation to one person's visual system will generate a measurable signal in the occipital lobe of another person who is sensorially, physically, and electromagnetically isolated; and 2) stimulation of one person's somatosensory system will generate a corresponding signal in the fronto-parietal cortex in a remote person who is sensorially, physically, and electromagnetically isolated.

Method

Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) was used to detect changes in blood oxygen level dependent (BOLD) signaling in five pairs of healthy adult volunteers that were correlated with stimulation of the visual or somatosensory system in another person located 10 meters away who was sensorially, electromagnetically, and physically isolated. To rule out false positive results, subjects' fMRI data were compared to resting state fMRIs obtained from 138 healthy adults, which served as controls.

Results

Significant increases in BOLD activity were observed in the occipital lobe of subjects whose remote partner's visual system was activated by a black and white flickering image, but not in the fronto-parietal lobe. Significant increases in BOLD activity were observed in the fronto-parietal lobe of subjects when their remote partner rapidly tapped their index finger and thumb together.

Conclusions

The fMRI data presented here support the hypothesis of inter-brain communication that is not mediated by the five known senses and is not obliterated by electromagnetic shielding. Events in one subject's brain are correlated with those of their remote and isolated partner. The implications of these data are that human brains can be interconnected at a distance and brain activity in one brain can cause neural events in another human's brain.

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Keywords

Functional magnetic resonance brain imaging, Quantum entanglement, Human resting state brain

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