

Mind/Body/Spirit Complex in Quantum Mechanics

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Abstract

Prevailing theories of consciousness may be characterized as either a physicalist view of mind with material building blocks that grow in complexity unto an emergent conscious experience, or as a dualistic model in which mind-body interaction is taken as the interface of conscious intent and unconscious bodily processing. Roger Penrose supports a model of consciousness that goes beyond dualism by adding a third domain [19]. The Three World model describes interconnected yet independent aspects of consciousness: Physical, Mental & Platonic. These three worlds are grounded in the three axioms of quantum mechanics: measurement, superposition and entanglement. The Mental World corresponds to the superposition principle in which all possible future realities are superposed as potentials before a choice is made. The superposition is analogous to the choices we make everyday. In the Physical World, the measurement principles states that the quantum system must collapse the superposed possibilities into a single actuality. The most peculiar phenomenon in quantum mechanics is entanglement. Quantum systems may be entangled in a timeless and spaceless way such that they will still be connected despite separation in space or time. The Platonic World is akin to entanglement, because mathematics and conceptual forms are unchanging regardless of space or time. Finally, a new model called Fractal Trialism is proposed which describes how there is a nested trialism within each of the three worlds in order to elaborate their interconnectedness. This model describes digital computers, quantum computers and shared experience.

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Quantum Mechanics currently faces two major problems, one mathematical and the other theoretical. The mathematical problem concerns the accretion during the 20th century of a large quantity of heuristics. The perfect example of this heuristics is renormalization. The other problem in Quantum Mechanics is theoretical, and that is what this short paper is about. Bohr and Heisenberg made several theoretical messes in the early part of the 20th century, and these messes have been augmented and multiplied by many others in the years since then. The mortal spirit did not create these ideas, they are beyond his will in most ways, and they are pale shadows of the ideas in the mind of God. But Berkeley has also, by his theory, downgraded the ideas in the mind of God. What are the fundamental laws and mechanisms behind all that is seen and experienced? Theories on metaphysics can be categorized into three general camps: physicalism, dualism and trialism. This paper focuses on trialism and connects metaphysics to quantum mechanics, Figure 1. 1.1 Physicalism. By taking the mind seriously, a model of the universe now includes mind stuff and body stuff, which must interact to some extent. In the field of philosophy, the question of how the mind can control the body and how the body leads to mental perception is termed the mind-body problem. For many thinkers, the dichotomy of mind and body, polarizing Penrose's Mental World and Physical World, reigns as the ultimate mystery. Mind-body duality is called substance dualism. What's the difference between the mind, body, spirit, soul and the self? In an article, you say that we should question who we are and that we will discover that we are not our minds, but that we are nothing and everything at the same time. But what about the soul? Is the soul individual? The body is an intricate organism that is composed of several parts that allow the mechanism we know as the "brain" to function. Take away the heart, liver, or kidneys and the brain won't work for very long.