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A Photonic Theory of Consciousness

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Towards a Science of Consciousness:

Between Phenomenology and Neuroscience
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1 Introduction

- Physics and psychology are complementary
- We need a physical explanation of phenomenal consciousness
- Phenomenal consciousness is first-person consciousness
- Physics is the default theory for a third-person worldview
- Methodological autism:
 - Logic and physics can be 1P/3P ambiguous
 - We can generate a 1P/3P physics of consciousness
 - We can say decahertz photons may reflect experience



The axis of reality runs solely through the egotistic places – they are strung upon it like so many beads.

• • •

The world of our present consciousness is only one out of many worlds of consciousness that exist.

William James

The Varieties of Religious Experience, 1902

What is consciousness?

- Awareness dawns
 - Over a domain of objects
 - In a space of subjectivity
- Subject and object
 - Are co-created
 - Change in time

We are worlds

- Consciousness forms a cosmos
 - Each of us forms a microcosm
 - My microcosm reflects my self
- We share a single cosmos
 - Together we inhabit a macrocosm
 - We form takes on it
 - Each take is a world



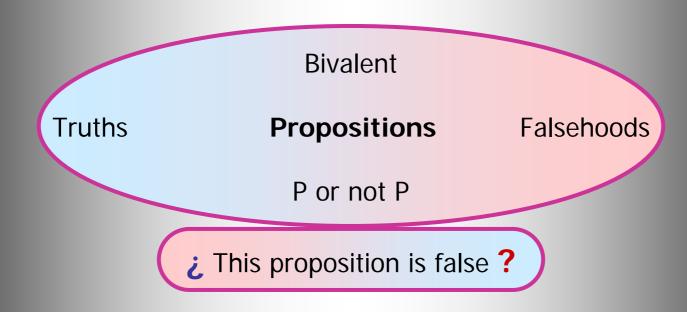
5.63 Ich bin meine Welt. (Der Mikrokosmos.)
Ludwig Wittgenstein, Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus

2 Formal logic

- Physics and psychology aim to develop formal models
- We can represent the evolution of our knowledge using trees
- Our epistemology is the set of sentences we hold to be true
- Our ontology is the set of things we suppose to exist
- A tree with epistemic and ontic nodes can be climbed dialectically
- We distinguish between contingent and necessary truths
- All possible worlds satisfy necessary truths
- Some possible worlds satisfy contingent propositions
- The semantics of a language is its epistemology and ontology
- We can characterize quantum systems in terms of possible worlds
- Systems can be in superpositions of states
- Interactions between quantum objects generate entangled states
- A mixed state is a state defined across a set of possible worlds

True or false?

- Conscious states are states of knowledge
- Epistemology is the theory of knowledge
- Ontology is the theory of what exists
- Knowledge states are propositional



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Propositions are bivalent

- True propositions P have truth value 1
- False propositions P have truth value 0
- Valid inference preserves truth

TRUTH TABLE		Not P	P and Q	P or Q	If P then Q	P iff Q
Р	Q	¬P	$P \wedge Q$	$P \vee Q$	$P \rightarrow Q$	$P \leftrightarrow Q$
1	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	1



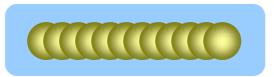
Propositions have inner structure

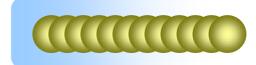
Proposition P = f(a, b)P says that concept f applies to objects a and b

Syntax
f = predicate
a, b = names

Semantics
f = concept
a, b = objects

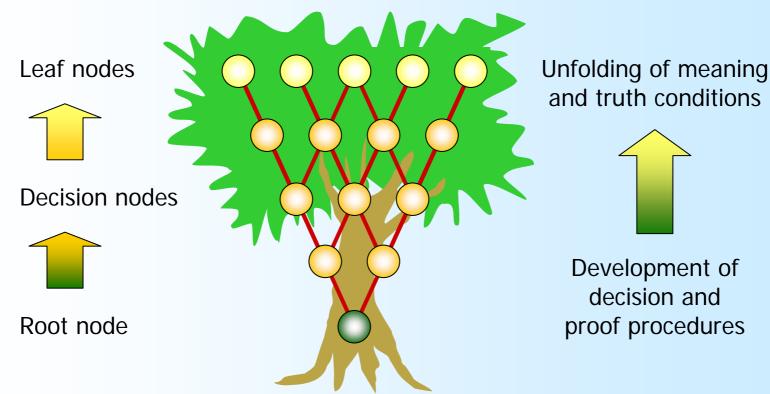
- General propositions use quantifiers and variables
 - For all objects x, f(x)(∀x)f(x)
 - For **some** objects x, f(x) $(\exists x)f(x)$





States of knowledge form trees

- As time passes and knowledge develops
 - Meaning and truth conditions change
 - Decision and proof procedures change





Theories and models are related

- A first order theory T
 - Is a set of sentences s in a first order language L
 with a distinguished set of axioms and theorems

■ Theory T implies L-sentence s: T ⇒ s

Syntax

- A model M
 - For T is a set of objects and relations denoted by terms in L such that, when L is interpreted in the set, the axioms and theorems of T are true

■ Model M satisfies L-sentence s: M > s

Semantics

Completeness: for all s, T → s iff M ➤ s Gödel

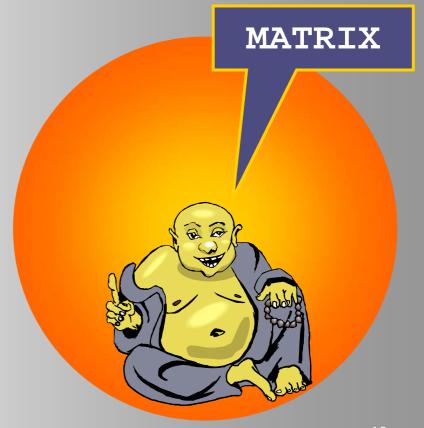
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Worlds are made of atoms

- Worlds
 - Reflect states of
 - Information
 - Made of bits
 - = logical atoms
 - Knowledge
 - Made of facts
 - = cognitive atoms
 - Consciousness
 - Made of qualia
 - = sensory atoms
 - Closure
 - Self-contained

We live in virtual realities

- A world embeds a subject
 - The world is reality for the embedded subject
- A world is:
 - A closed state of:
 - Information (bits)
 - Knowledge (facts)
 - Consciousness (qualia)
 - A virtual reality
 - Defined by computable rules from its atoms

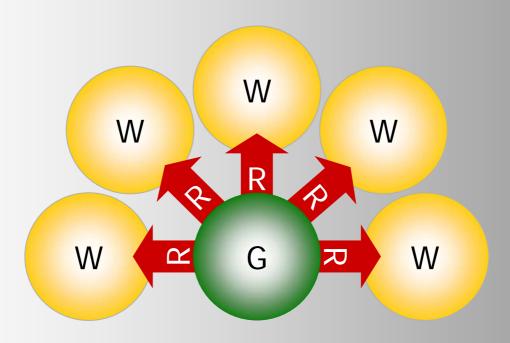




Worlds can be actual or possible

- The actual world G is the world as it is now
- Possible worlds W are worlds as they may be
- An accessibility relation R links pairs of worlds

Kripke





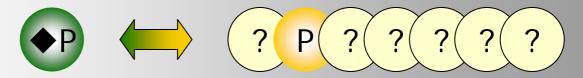
Modal logic describes possible worlds

There are two main modal operators



Necessarily P

■P is true in G iff, for **all** worlds W such that W is R-accessible from G, P is true in W



Possibly P

◆P is true in G iff, for **some** world W such that W is R-accessible from G, P is true in W



Axioms for modal logic define

Necessarily P: ■P

Possibly P: •P

Modalities may be

Epistemic

- P if P is implied by what is known
- P if P is consistent with what is known

Ontic

- P if the intrinsic probability of P = 1
- ◆P if the intrinsic probability of P > 0

Psychological

Physical

Probabilities are quantified

- Probabilities are numerical weights attached to possible worlds such that
 - The probability of world W, relative to world G in a model structure A, is a real number p(W) between 0 and 1
 - The combined probability of two or more distinct worlds is the sum of their separate probabilities
 - Each world W such that R(W, G) is possible from G
 - \rightarrow Each p(W) > 0
 - The worlds W such that R(W, G) cover all cases
 - \rightarrow Sum $\sum p(W) = 1$



3 Set theory

- We can characterize worlds in terms of sets
- ZF set theory builds up layer by layer from 0 to define V
- V is the class of all subsets of the set of all sets comprehended so far
- The sets covered by the rank function form the cumulative hierarchy
- Set theory provides a foundation for all of classical mathematics
- It can provide a formal foundation for physics and psychology
- It can provide the formal metaphysics for consciousness
- Any truth about the universe V is reflected in a V-set
- The general interpretation of the ordinal scale is as time
- The determinations of a set-theoretic universe V are worlds W
- A world W defines a logical perspective
- W is a phenomenal manifold brought to a synthetic unity
- W realizes a specific mixture of quantum states
- W defines a subject



- Sets are the ultimate ontology
 - Elements a, b, c are members of class C: a, b, c ∈ C and C = {a, b, c, ...}
- In pure set theory, all elements are sets
 - The null set $\{ \} = \emptyset$ is the only urelement

Quine



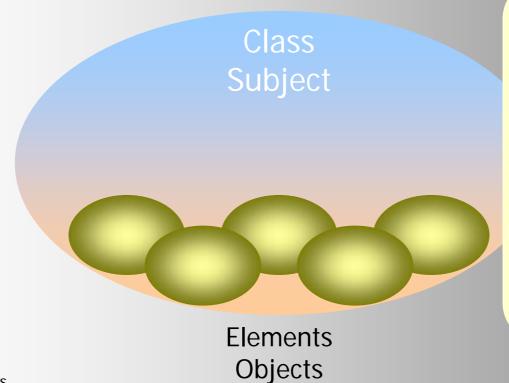
Russell's paradox

- The class of all sets that are not members of themselves is a member of itself iff it is not a member of itself
- Such paradoxes show that the universe V
 of all sets is a class but not an element

SETS ARE ALL THERE IS

Are sets subjects and objects?

- Sets are elements from above, classes from below
 - Elements stand for objects
 - Classes stand for subjects





Can we see a set as a formal metaphor for a moment in the ongoing life of consciousness?



ZF sets form a hierarchy

- Every ZF set x has an ordinal rank R(x)
 - Ordinal numbers α

$$0 = \emptyset = \{ \}$$
$$\alpha = \{ \beta \mid \beta < \alpha \}$$

V-sets V_a

$$V_0 = 0$$

 $V_{\alpha} = P(V_{\alpha-1})$ for successor ordinals α

$$V_{\lambda} = U \{V_{\alpha} \mid \alpha < \lambda\}$$
 for limit ordinals λ

• R(x) =the least ordinal α such that $x \subseteq V_{\alpha}$

von Neumann

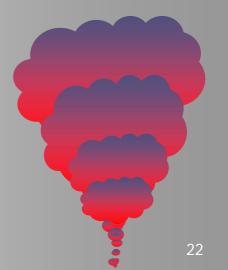


ZF = ZERMELO-FRAENKEL SET THEORY

True sentences are true in sets

- Reflection principles R
 - For any open sentence φ(x)
 in a ZF-like formal language,
 if ∀x φ(x) then {x | φ(x)} ∈ V
 - Roughly, R says that any such sentence that is true at all is true in a set in V
 - Or, any true sentence is true in some V-set: for each such sentence, that V-set reflects V
- Depending on the language, reflection principles can apparently give arbitrarily "big" universes





Ontogenesis gives birth to sets

At stage 0

Basis step

Nothing exists

$$\rightarrow$$
 $\varnothing \subseteq V$

$$\rightarrow \emptyset \in V$$

Birth of a set

Ontogenesis

- A set exists
- At stage α

Induction step

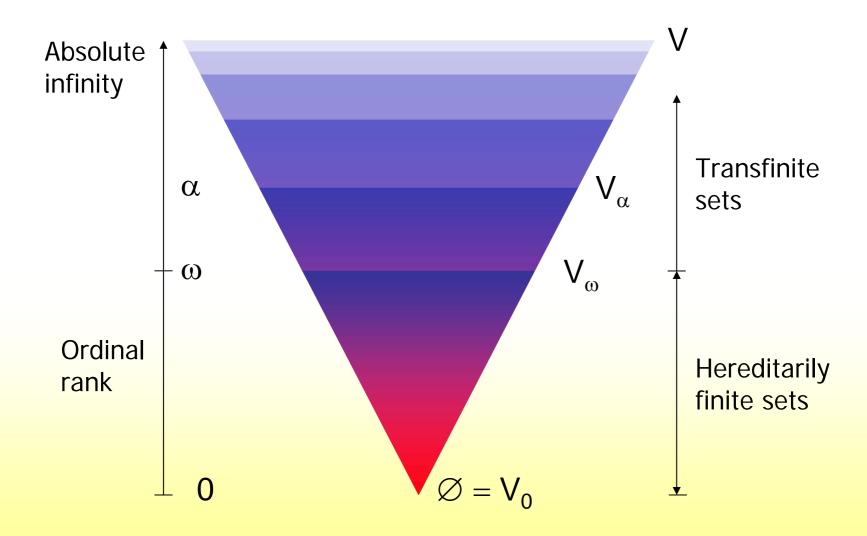
- For all $\beta < \alpha$, all sets of rank β exist
 - \rightarrow $V_{\beta} \in V$
 - \rightarrow All classes of rank α exist
 - ightharpoonup U {P(V_{\beta}) | β < α } \subseteq V
 - \rightarrow $V_{\alpha} \subseteq V$
 - \rightarrow $V_{\alpha} \in V$

Birth of a V-set

- All sets of rank α exist
 - \triangleright For α tending to transfinity

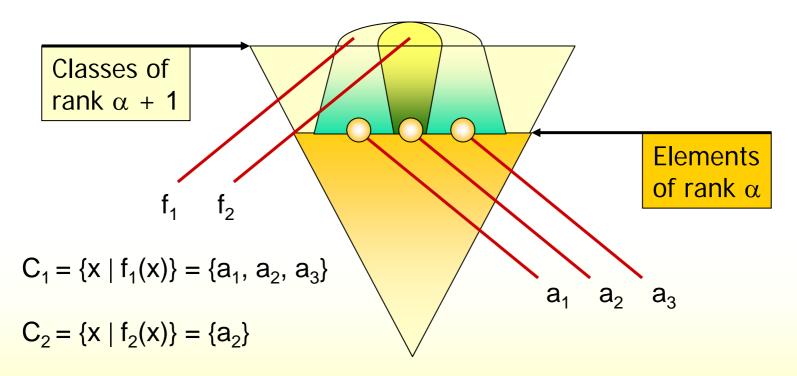
Ontogenesis

The cumulative hierarchy of sets





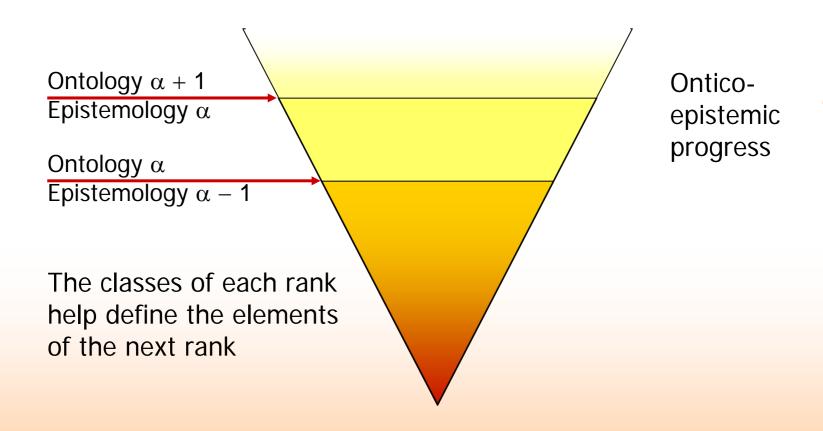
First order theories can be ranked



Epistemology of classes

Ontology of elements

Knowledge evolves dialectically



Development of a consciousness



Knowledge states form worlds

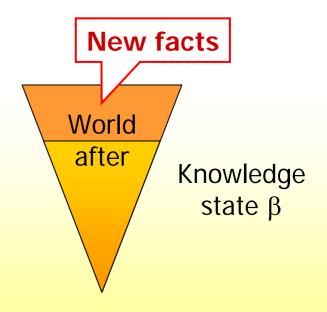
- A knowledge state is
 - A totality of facts
 - A set of true propositions
 - Closed under logical inference
 - Satisfied in a world

New facts are informative

World before state α

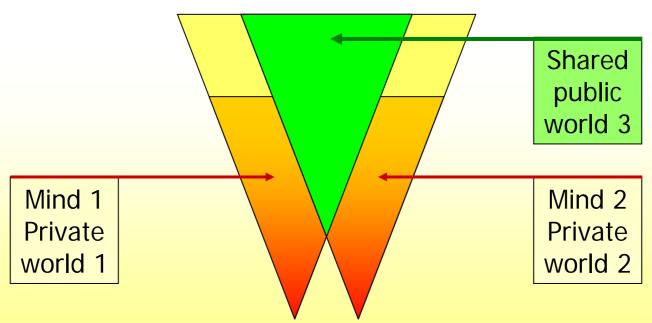
Advance from α to β

Wittgenstein



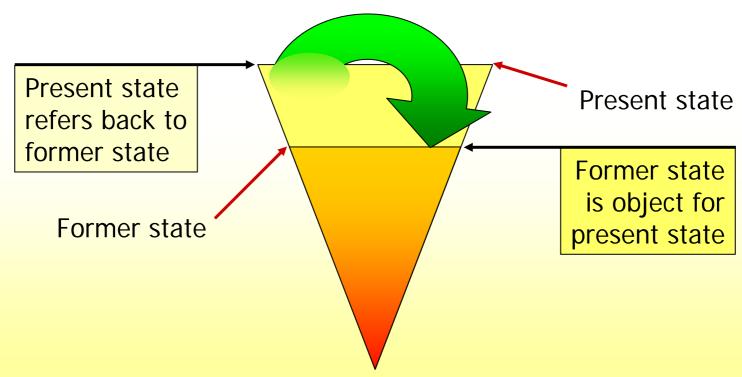
Worlds can overlap

- Each conscious mind inhabits a different world
- The private worlds of different minds overlap
- Their intersection forms a shared public world
 - A public world of information can grow independently of the minds that help define it



Worlds can refer to inner worlds

- Self-consciousness is a self-referential loop
- Consciousness forms a VR of its (former) self
 - Like universal sets in set theory, for consistency,
 the inner self must be a former conscious state





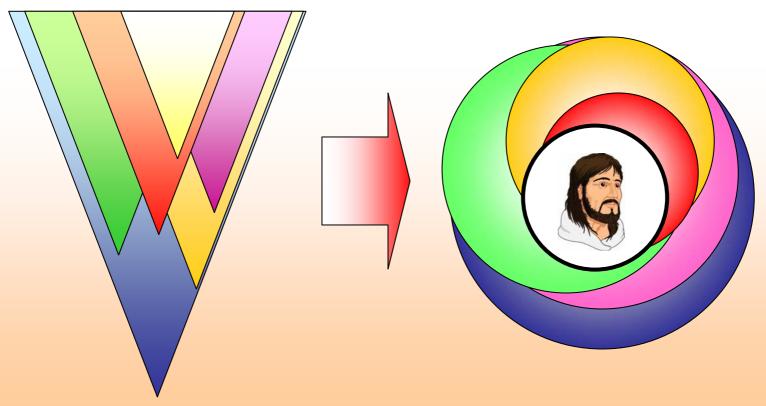
Worlds can support self-knowledge

- Self-knowledge is a self-referential loop that forms a series of inner models of its former states
 - Knowledge of a series of former states that form a meaningful evolution can be self-corroborating



Mindworlds and I

- Possible mindworlds stretch into transfinite paradise
- I realize myself in the process of forming loops that sustain the growth of meaningful knowledge



4 Quantum theory

- Worlds of consciousness correspond to quantum entanglements
- Entangled states can amplify quantum superpositions
- This ceaseless activity at the quantum scale is quantum foam
- The subject lives in a bubble in a quantum foam
- As time passes the subject lives in a series of bubbles
- Groups of photons can be entangled in a single quantum state
- Coherent groups of bosons are macroscopic quantum objects.
- Photons emitted from a point source define an expanding sphere
- The bubble formed by an expanding wavefront pops
- The subject embodies a perspective on the physical world
- The subject experiences a changing now
- Photons may support our experience of a moving now
- The subject is realized as a series of nows reflected in wavefronts
- Protophenomenology is experience of a changing now

Quanta, uncertainty, randomness

Quantization generates uncertainty

The quantum of action h
 (about 6 • 10⁻³⁴ joule-second)
 is a tiny bubble of uncertainty

$$\Delta p \text{ or } \Delta E$$
 $\triangle p \Delta x \sim h$
 $\Delta x \text{ or } \Delta t$ $\triangle E \Delta t \sim h$

In quantum theory, particles can appear or disappear randomly

 To predict the behavior of a system, the best we can do is calculate the probabilities of creation or annihilation at each point Wave-particle duality implies uncertainty



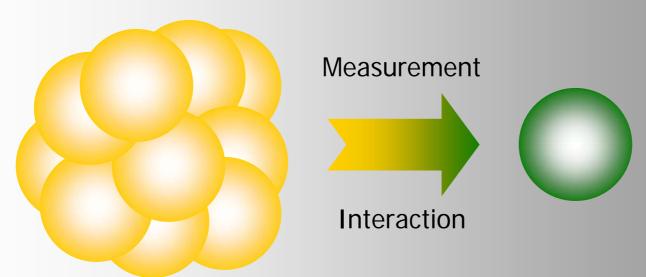


Quantum bubbles pop to pure states

 As time passes, a quantum world focuses stepwise on ever more fully defined states

Old world: time t

New world: $t + \Delta t$

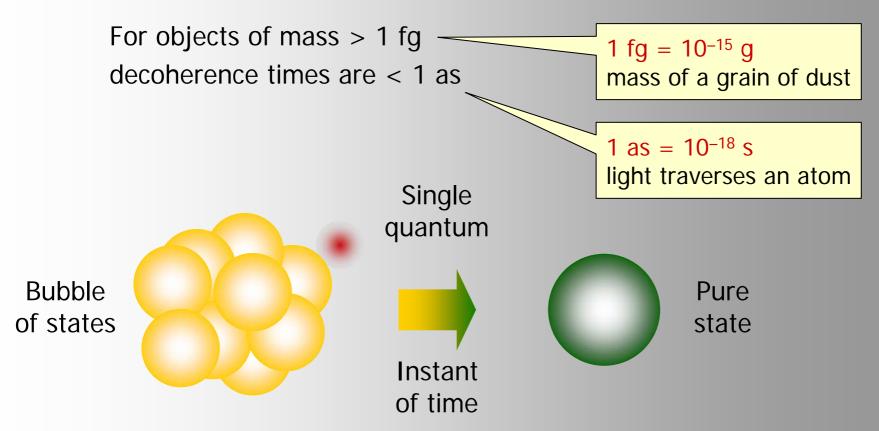


Bubble of superposed states For each state, old probability < 1 Measured pure state For this state, new probability = 1



Systems decohere during interaction

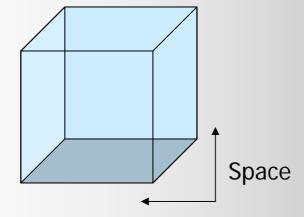
 Systems in mixed states decohere spontaneously during interaction with their environment



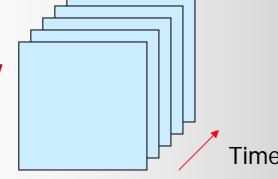
The quantum universe foams forth

 The classical universe is an eternal block

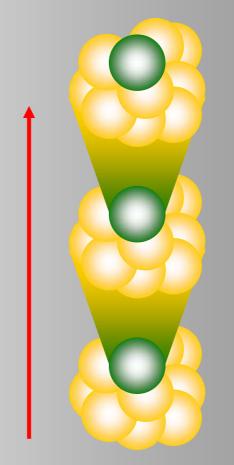
All space and time exists in eternity



Each time slice is **now** for a brief moment



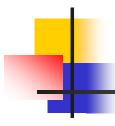
The quantum universe is a foam of bubbles



Into sets of possible

Bubbies again and adain

The actual world in

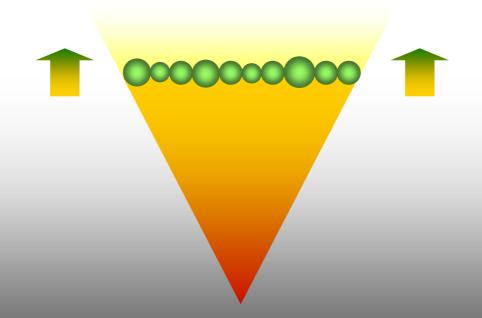


Quanta are realized in time

- Superpositions decohere to pure states in time
- Moments of time are realized by approximately simultaneous devirtualization of fuzzy quanta

Moment of time

Simultaneity is fuzzy $\Delta t > 0$

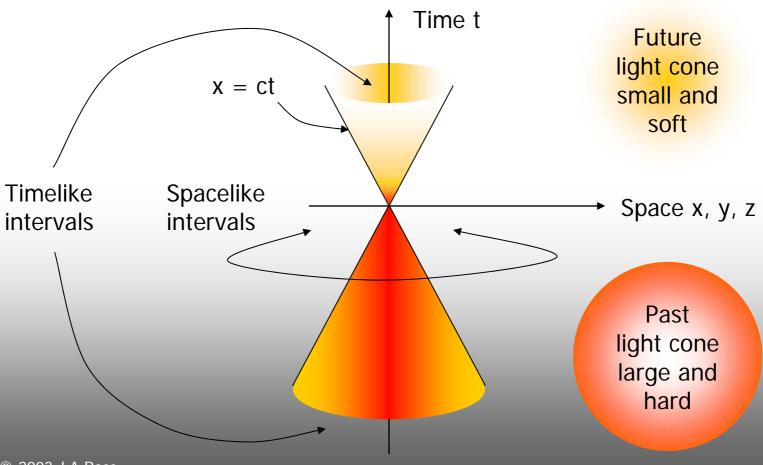


Realization of quanta

Quanta vary in size $\Delta E \Delta t \sim h$

Space and time are inseparable

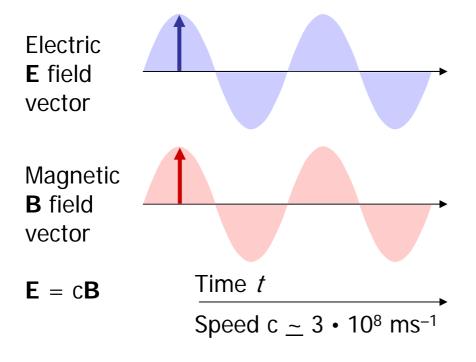
If future time is virtual, the future light cone is too





Photons are electromagnetic quanta

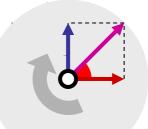
- Large numbers of photons together make waves
- The waves consist of electric and magnetic fields oscillating perpendicular to each other and to the direction of propagation



$$T = time for$$
1 wavelength



Each photon has energy E = hf



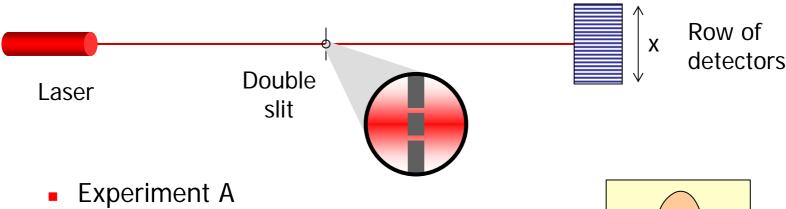
$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_0 \sin \omega t$$

Sinusoidal
wave with
angular
frequency
 $\omega = 2\pi f$

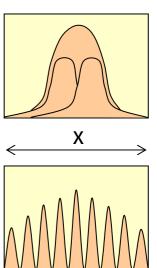


Photons show wave-particle duality

 A laser beam passes through two small parallel slits and onto a row of detectors

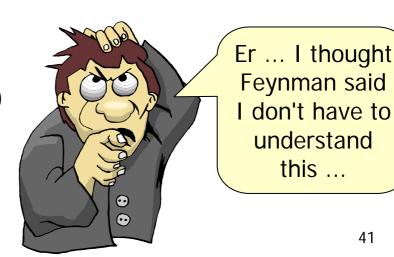


- - First one of the small slits is covered and then the other is covered, then the independent results are added
- Experiment B
 - Both slits are open at the same time Photons from the two slits interfere



Calculating quantum probabilities

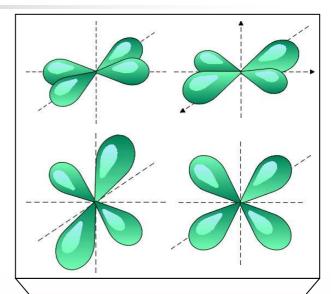
- Events A and B correspond to states, and states have amplitudes a and b defined by wave functions
 - Let p(C) be the probability of the combined state C in which either event A or event B is realized
- If events A and B are mutually independent
 - p(A) = a*a and p(B) = b*b
 - p(C) = p(A) + p(B) = a*a + b*b
- If events A and B interfere with each other
 - Add a and b to get the amplitude c of event C
 - p(C) = c*c = (a + b)*(a + b)

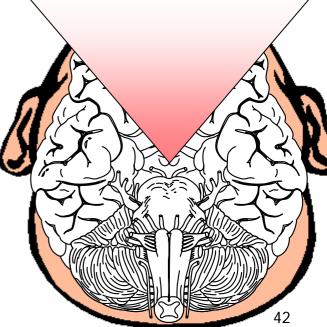


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Brain states may be quantized

- Biological processes occur at molecular scales
- At molecular scales quantum effects can dominate
- Neuronets learn by thermodynamic relaxation
- Relaxation is a stochastic process
- In the brain, it is an extremely delicate analog process
- Brain states may show quantum effects

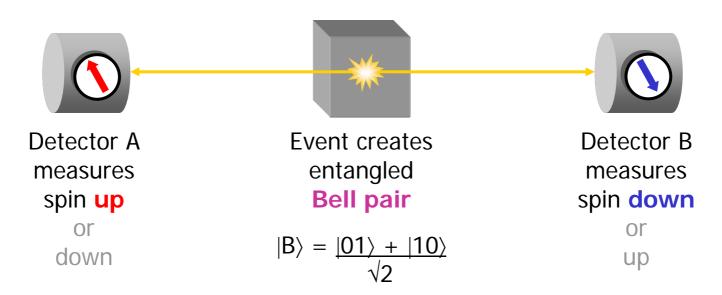






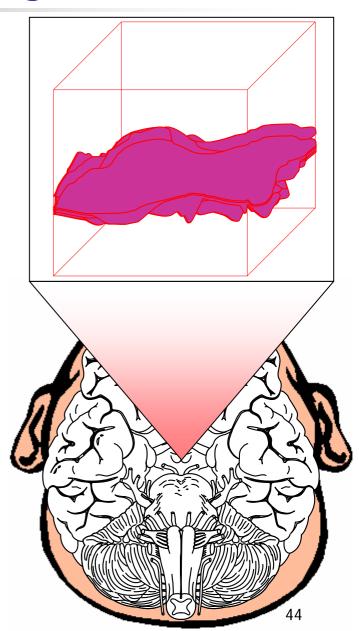
Entangled states are nonclassical

- Entangled states are nonlocal mixed states of multiple particles
 - Entangled states decohere simultaneously to correlated pure states
 - The statistics of nonlocal correlations are nonclassical



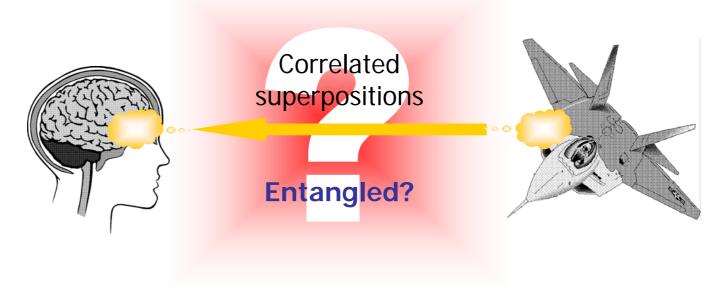
Brain states may be entangled

- Electric potential fluctuates both within and between the neurons in a brain
 - The potential surface is like the surface of a sea
 - Random disturbances make waves on the surface
 - The charges that cause the potential are quantized
 - Local quantum effects are too small to affect neurons
 - Nonlocal effects may entangle brain states



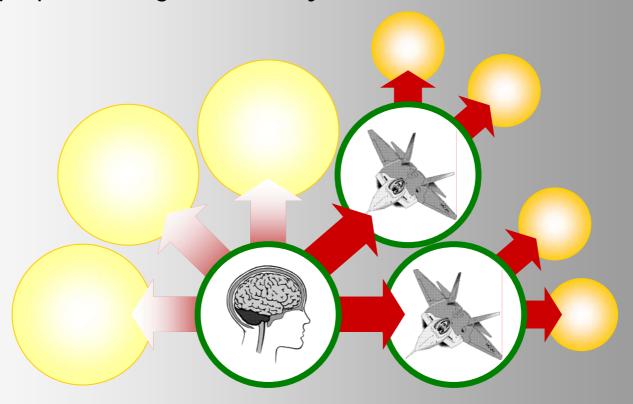
Are we entangled with outer events?

- We identify mental states with outer events
 - The identification is transparent to us
- Identification may involve entangled states
 - Do outer events have superposition signatures?
 - Do we get entangled in their superpositions?



Do we reflect mixed states?

- When I perceive an object, my set of possible futures
 zooms in on those that contain the object
 - Do I reflect its superposition signature in the superposition signature of my mental state?



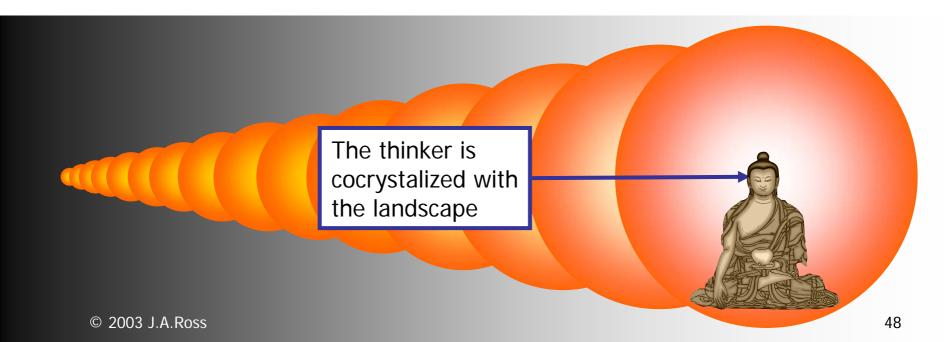
5 Consciousness

- The brain generates coherent waves of photons
- These photons define a series of extended quantum states
- These states appear as a changing world
- The waves are generated by synchronous neural firing
- Synchronous neural firing is part of perceptual binding
- Decahertz photons impose a granularity on now
- The photons reflecting phenomenology are coherent for a now
- Nows of tens of milliseconds are consistent with the facts
- Consciousness is the 1P feeling of the world as a changing now
- This feeling can be instantiated by a single subject
- For the methodological autist, other minds are posits
- A 1P mind is infinite and coterminous with universal reality
- The 1P subject of phenomenology is unique

What you see is what you use

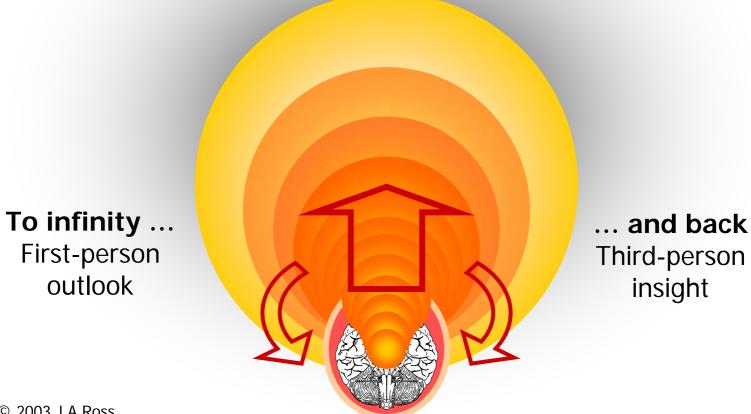
Phenomenology

- What you see is what you use to build a theory of reality
 WYSIWYUTBATOR
- The thinker thinks in a self-collapsing world
- Inner access is no more privileged than outer access
- The thinker is an artifact of "his" own phenomenology



A Zen haiku

The inner I looks out And looking back sees me All in all, quite strange



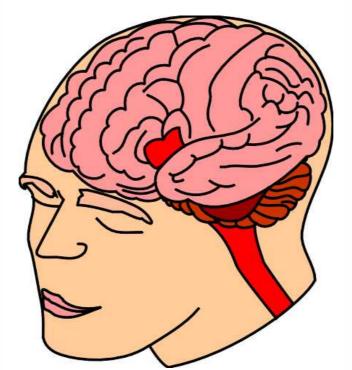
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The brain is part of the body

- Knowledge is generated by conscious human beings
- Human consciousness is generated by brain activity
- Conscious states are correlated with brain states

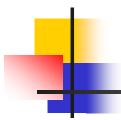
The body

Transition to objectivity



The brain

The seat of subjectivity

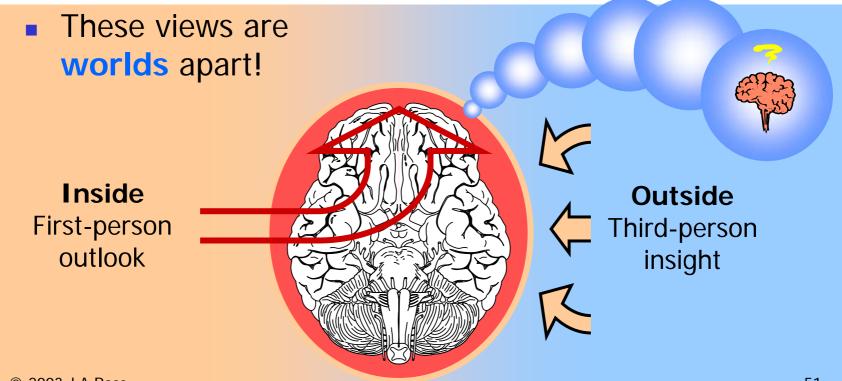


I am conscious of me

The conscious brain

Chalmers

- From inside, it seems like a phenomenal world of qualia
- From outside, it seems like a wet lump pulsing with electrochemical activity

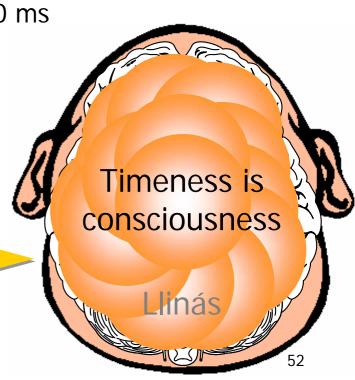


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Now has a decahertz rhythm

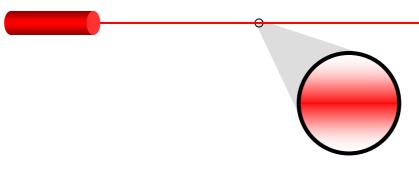
- Conscious states evolve in moments of now
 - Large patches of phenomenal reality decohere with a more or less steady periodicity
 - Conscious states are phenomenally distinct brain states experienced from inside
 - An increment of now ∆t ~ 20 100 ms in a band of frequencies in the decahertz range around
 - The flicker fusion rate
 - A fast reaction time
 - Physiological tremor

 $f(now) \sim 10 - 50 \text{ Hz}$

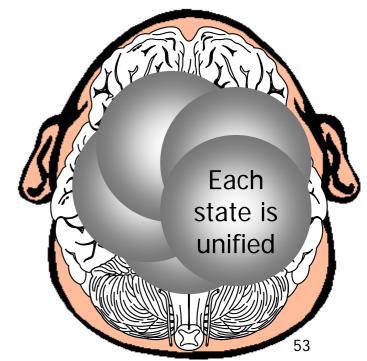


Consciousness is unified

How so physically – like a laser beam?



Photons in a laser beam form a single quantum state with Bose–Einstein (BE) statistics
This is a way to physically unify conscious states

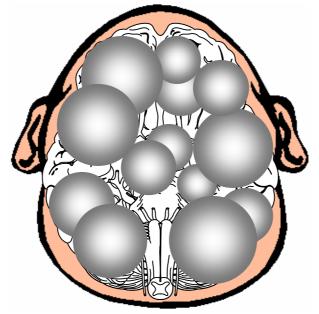




Consciousness is linked to waves

- Consciousness is correlated with extended decahertz electromagnetic (EM) brainwaves
- Synchronized neural firings create coherent EM fields over milliliter regions with frequencies f ~ 40 Hz
- These gamma waves generate neural binding and unified percepts in consciousness
 Singer

Coherent decahertz EM fields

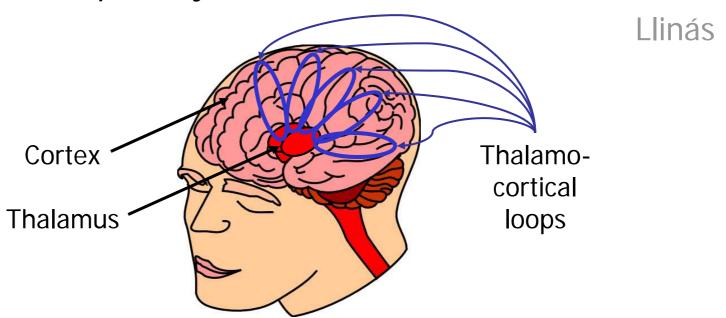


Expanding envelope wavefronts



Thalamocortical loops make waves

- Consciousness is correlated with temporal binding of neural groups firing in decahertz rhythms
- Thalamocortical loops firing rhythmically form a main mechanism of brain function
- These loops unify isochronous conscious states



The Ross hypothesis

Interneural photons with f ~ 40 Hz that form coherent wavefronts lasting for 1 now are the quantum correlates of consciousness

Unstable collectives of photons serve as momentary mirrors for our states of mind



Our states of mind are frozen in photons

Time stands still for a photon Einstein

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Consequences of the Ross hypothesis

- If conscious states are identical with certain coherent decahertz photon field states, then
 - The fields are robust enough to extend over volumes ~ 1 cl for periods ~ 1 now in the environment of a living brain
 - Different states of consciousness correspond to different frequency and amplitude modulations of the fields
 - Manipulations of the fields from outside can cause disturbances in consciousness
 - Artificial consciousness (AC) is possible in principle

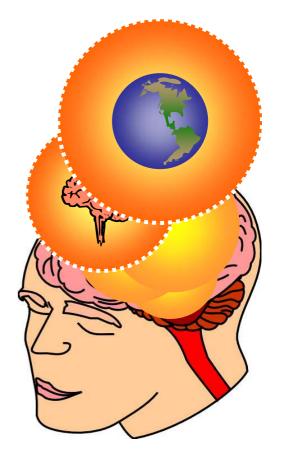


6 Conclusion

- The logical and set theory of worlds creates a formal platform for a quantum description of subjective phenomenology
- The Ross hypothesis:
 - Coherent waves of decahertz photons in the brain realize conscious experience
 - Each wavefront reflects a moment of now
 - Each bubble of possibilities pops as a state is realized
- This hypothesis is primarily a challenge for physicists
- This hypothesis can provide a scientific foundation for psychology

Photon bubbles reflect mindsets

- Synchronous neural firings emit waves of photons
- The photons form bubbles that extend for tens of milliseconds over the thalamocortical system
- As a bubble pops, it
 - Freezes a moment of now
 - Reflects qualia like a mirror
 - Realizes a state of mind
- Popping bubbles form a quantum foam





Experimental suggestions

- Ideas for experimental tests of PTC:
 - Phase locking and coherence in cerebral decahertz EM fields
 - How the cerebral environment supports coherent EM waves
 - In vivo measurement of decahertz wave decoherence times
 - Correlations between brainwave states and subjective states
 - Thresholds for perturbation of brainwaves by outside events

PTC PHOTONIC THEORY OF CONSCIOUSNESS