Evidence for a Psi Receptor in the Brain

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From multiple experiments we know that psi interactions can occur over large distances, so large that they preclude the transmission of any electromagnetic signals because of the substantial transmission power that would be required. Attempts to block psi interactions by use of Faraday cages (which block mid to high-frequency electromagnetic waves) or any other means have not been successful – the interaction gets through. It is almost certain that that the transmission is not electromagnetic.

Quantum entanglement has been proposed as a mechanism for psi interactions, but at this point it is speculative. The physics of quantum entanglement as currently understood dictates that only correlations, not information, can be conveyed and the evidence is substantial that psi does convey real information. If quantum entanglement does turn out to be involved we are still left with the question as to how the signal it conveys produces an effect on the brain. What is the psi receptor in the brain?

A hint about the nature of psi interactions comes from the magnitude of the observed effects. Micro-psi interactions, including ESP and micro-psychokinesis, are always subtle,. They occur below the level of the noise (i.e., random fluctuations) in whatever system is involved. Logically, there can be no psi in a deterministic system, because some degree of randomness is required for the psi to operate on. Noise is required and the "signal" cannot exceed the noise.

Another hint comes from experiments in which human subjects affect the output of electronic random number generators (RNGs) using intention. The state of the random number generator at each moment in most RNGs is determined by electronic noise. That is, the psi interaction is received by the RNG in the form of structure in the noise.

If there were neural structures that used noise to produce neural signals then, in analogy with the RNGs, they could serve at the receivers of psi. In fact, there are neural noise sources. Over the last few years noise generation has been observed in the nervous system, both in individual neurons and in neural systems.

In the research literature the purpose for this noise has been relegated to stochastic resonance, a process by which a sub-threshold signal becomes measureable with the addition of noise. Even if the assertion is correct that these noise generators provide for stochastic resonance, they may have another purpose as well. Biological systems often make use of internal structures and processes for multiple purposes, so that these neural noise sources may provide both stochastic resonance and also the means to channel psi information into our brains. Neural noise sources may well function as psi receptors.