Will It Be Possible to Copy Minds?

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Abstract: It is assumed that mind copying is the process of scanning mental state of a brain substrate and copying it to a computational device i.e. it is assumed that mind is a state of some brain components. The Scale-Symmetric Theory (SST) shows that mind is an independent structure that can act with brain via leptons because of advection. SST shows that there are two different states of groups of the entangled non-rotating-spin-1 Einstein-spacetime (ES) components (they are the very stable neutrino-antineutrino pairs): the spins can be perpendicular to a surface defined by the ES components (such configuration is characteristic for tori that we can find in fermions) or the spins can be aligned in circles (such configuration is characteristic for the dark-matter (DM) circles). The DM solitons are the sets of the entangled DM circles. According to SST, minds are collections of the interacting DM solitons produced due to the brain activity. New DM solitons can be produced only due to the brain-mind interactions. Here we consider the conditions that have to be met to allow copying of the minds composed of the dark-matter structures.

The Scale-Symmetric Theory (SST) shows that the topological phase transitions of the superluminal non-gravitating Higgs field during its inflation (the initial big bang) lead to the different scales of sizes/energies (bigger structures consist of smaller structures) [1A]. Due to a few new symmetries, there appear the superluminal binary systems of closed strings (the spin-1 entanglons) responsible for the quantum entanglement (it is the quantum-entanglement scale), neutrinos and the very stable spin-1 neutrino-antineutrino pairs (NAPs) moving with the speed of light in “vacuum”, c, which are the components of the gravitating Einstein spacetime (ES) (it is the Planck scale), cores of baryons (it is the electric-charge scale), and the cosmic-structure/Protoworld (it is the cosmological scale) that evolution leads to the dark-matter (DM) structures (they are built of entangled non-rotating-spin NAPs), dark energy (it consists of the additional non-rotating-spin NAPs interacting gravitationally only i.e. they are not entangled) and the expanding Universe (the “soft” big bang due to the inflows of the dark energy into the Protoworld which created the early Universe) [1A], [1B]. The electric-charge scale leads to the atom-like structure of baryons [1A].

In the ground state of ES, the NAPs do not rotate.

It is assumed that mind copying is the process of scanning mental state of a brain substrate and copying it to a computational device i.e. it is assumed that mind is a state of some brain
components. SST shows that mind is an independent structure that can interact with brain via leptons because of advection [2], [3], [4].

SST shows that there are two different states of groups of the entangled non-rotating-spin-1 NAPs: the spins can be perpendicular to a surface defined by the ES components (such configuration is characteristic for tori that we can find in fermions) or the spins can be aligned in circles (such configuration is characteristic for the DM circles) [2].

The DM solitons are the sets of the entangled DM circles [2]. According to SST, minds are collections of the interacting DM solitons produced due to the brain activity [2].

New DM solitons in minds can be produced only due to the brain-mind interactions, not of mind activity only [2].

Here we consider the conditions that have to be met to allow copying of the DM minds.

Notice that within the mainstream theories we even cannot show the origin, abundance and properties of DM structures. Within SST it is done because of the truly fundamental initial conditions [1A], [1B].

SST shows that a single DM circle consists of entangled NAPs with aligned spins. Masses of stable DM circles, so of the numbers of NAPs as well, should be quantized (it concerns the solitons as a whole also) [4]. Maximum number of NAPs in a DM soliton can be $2 \cdot 4^{32} \approx 3.7 \cdot 10^{19}$. Next lighter DM soliton contains $2 \cdot 4^{16} \approx 0.86 \cdot 10^{10}$ entangled NAPs. On the other hand, the adult human brain is estimated to contain $(0.86 \pm 0.08) \cdot 10^{11}$ neurons, i.e. to create the last DM soliton, 10% of the brain must be active. There is very high probability that human brain mainly produces DM solitons containing $0.86 \cdot 10^{10}$ entangled NAPs. It means that due to the pure mind activity with occasional interaction with the brain, there may be created bigger solitons containing following numbers of entangled solitons each built of $0.86 \cdot 10^{10}$ entangled NAPs: $4^d$, where $d = 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16$. Notice that new DM solitons or their mergers can be only due to the brain-mind interactions via leptons. On the other hand, the pure mind interactions are due to the wars for domination of sets of the same parts in different DM solitons that are the 3-dimensional (3D) pictures (composed of entangled DM circles) produced via brain activity. Such a war for domination tests which solitons can merge. Probability of merger (via brain activity) is higher for solitons containing more the same parts. Brain can “see” a new 3D DM soliton due to the mind-brain interactions via leptons that results from advection [3]. The bigger solitons are more complex so they can contain new information – such is the origin of human creativity i.e. of the ability to formulate new ideas.

Interactions of groups of the DM solitons differ from the known interactions. There is the superluminal quantum-entanglement attraction of the same parts in different DM solitons (the quantum attraction of the same shapes). The superluminality of the quantum entanglement that cannot be seen by some apparatus causes that in the quantum mechanics, there appears an illusion of the uncertainties, superposition and probabilities. The superluminality causes that the mind interactions are very fast, much faster than computers.

We can damage the mind-brain interactions and brain behaviour damaging the brain. Damaging the mind is practically impossible. Mind, i.e. the structure built of the DM solitons, is the very stable structure that lives also after death of the body.

The DM solitons are the pieces of our memory and experiences. It is not true that our memory and experiences are stored by using some elements of brain. Memory and experiences are stored in the SST mind that is separated from brain (but can interact with it). Such structure and interactions differ very much from the structure and interactions of brain. Today we are unable to detect the DM solitons and decode their internal structure. To see such structure, we must see the exchanged superluminal entanglons (but SST shows that it is impossible) or the polarized spins of the NAPs. Will we able in future to scan the DM solitons...
a mind consists of i.e. will we able to see the orientations of spins of the NAPs in the DM solitons? Due to the size of the non-rotating-spin NAPs (it is close to the Planck length), there is very high possibility that we cannot solve this problem. In my opinion, we never will be able to upload minds to computers to become digitally immortal because scanning of the mind-like DM structures and simulate the superluminal interactions of them is impossible. We do not know such a technique. We can see only the brain activity.

So what can we do to become immortal?

Notice that the structure and contents of a mind depends on the structure of brain and the entire life activity so everyone’s mind is unique. Moreover, since structure of brain changes with time, the same inputs at different stages of life do not create identical DM solitons. It means that the younger DM solitons can not interact smoothly with the present-day brain. It is the reason that memory blurs with time.

We can copy some brain and expect that the mind of the dying person will begin to work with the copied living brain. But probably it will be simpler to keep people alive.

Transfer of mind as a whole is possible (reincarnation) whereas mind copying is impossible. We can build a computer that will simulate activity of toy minds but not with superluminal speed.

References
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