

Billions of Human Brains Immersed Within a Shared Geomagnetic Field: Quantitative Solutions and Implications for Future Adaptations

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Abstract: The implications for adaptation when billions of human cerebrums are considered weak conductors immersed within the same medium, the geomagnetic field, are examined. Quantitative solutions indicated that the intensity of the “transcerebral” field produced from all human brains within the geomagnetic field is the same order of magnitude as the values associated with cognitive processes and altered expressions of proteins within the individual brain. This convergence could meet one of the criteria for a holographic-like phenomenon. The transition from 6 to 8 billion brains would be associated with shared energies within individual cerebral space whose frequencies increase across the visible electromagnetic wavelength from infrared to ultraviolet. Magnetic diffusivity indicates all brains could be influenced within about 10 minutes. Implications for induced ubiquitous genetic changes, shared modifications in protein sequences associated with memory during dream sleep, and limitations upon the proliferation of the species are discussed.

Keywords: Geomagnetic field, cerebral fields, photon emission, genetic medication, magnetic diffusivity, population control.

INTRODUCTION

The human species has been and continues to be immersed within the earth’s static magnetic field. Its general intensity averages around 50,000 nT (0.5 gauss) with a discrepancy of approximately a factor of 2 to 3 between the equatorial and polar regions [1]. Living areas above large aggregates of near-surface magnetized minerals, such as the Kursk anomaly in the Ukraine, are about 4 times the average intensity. Geomagnetic fluctuations, primarily from alterations in solar activity mediated by changes in the velocity and density of particles in the interplanetary magnetic field (the “solar wind”), are one-thousandth to one hundredth of this steady-state intensity. The durations of these fluctuations are in the order of minutes with median ranges of intensity in the order of 50 to 1000 nT.

This ratio is comparable to the differences in magnitude between the steady-state potential differences (~10 to 20 mV) between the rostral and caudal distances of the human cerebrum and the primary time-varying, extremely low frequency fluctuations measured over the cerebral cortices. The majority of the power within this extremely low frequency band is between 1 and 40 Hz with peak to peak magnitudes between 10 and 200 μ V. Conventional measurements by modern quantitative electroencephalographic (QEEG) technology usually range from 1-10 μ V·Hz⁻¹ [2].

Increases in indices of global geomagnetic activity, particularly when disturbances exceed about 25 nT, have

been associated with increased incidence of epileptic seizures, unusual nocturnal experiences, and subsequent alterations in behaviors within vulnerable populations [3]. Experimental simulations of the intensity and temporal shapes of geomagnetic activity in the laboratory produce comparable changes [4]. Recently Mulligan *et al.* [5] in Canada replicated the results of Babayev and Allahveriyeva [6] in Azerbaijan that changes in cerebral power as measured by QEEG occurred during increases in geomagnetic activity above 25 to 30 nT. The most consistent, moderate strength correlations were evident for theta (4 to 7 Hz) and gamma (35 to 45 Hz) frequency bands over the right frontal lobe which displays a fundamental role in the reconstruction of autobiographical memory [7]. Mulligan *et al.* [5] calculated that the energy densities within the cerebral volume from the global increase in geomagnetic activity were the same order of magnitude as those associated with the numbers of cortical neurons necessary to produce the changes in QEEG measurements.

However the cerebral changes associated with geomagnetic activity are transient. Most of the biological time the human species is continuously exposed to the more or less “steady-state” or static component of the earth’s surface magnetic field. This simultaneous immersion of about 6 to 7 billion human brains, that are effectively very similar semiconducting microstructures within this magnetic field, may be sufficient to produce a secondary field that may have biological implications for survival and adaptation. This secondary field could display emergent properties with qualitatively different characteristics. In previous approaches [8] metaphoric references to the secondary field generated by exposing large numbers of conductors (such as functionally adjacent copper wires) to an applied magnetic field have been employed to describe this condition. Within the present

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paper quantitative solutions for this model are offered that may be relevant to testing the validity of this approach. If the solutions are even partially applicable, the implications for the mechanisms by which our species could adapt would require a re-evaluation of our most fundamental assumptions of evolutionary and ecological principles.

THE MODEL AND QUANTITATIVE SOLUTIONS

The assumptions for the current model are derived from established physical parameters. The orders of magnitude for these geophysical and biological values have been more or less the same for decades. The coefficients have changed as a function of greater sample sizes or more precise instrumentation. I assume a normal distribution of the dispersion of individual values around the central tendency. Although this may appear to introduce imprecision, the consistency of the orders of magnitude for the parameters in general dominate the stability of values. However where relevant, ranges of the solutions, are given.

The adult volume of the human brain is about 10^{-3} m^3 . The change in volume since mean weights were initially published in 1880 [9] have ranged from 1.296 kg to 1.445 kg for males and 1.170 kg to 1.307 kg for females. The mean volume of 0.1 kg of fresh brain tissue is $\sim 9.1 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$. For this model I assume that all living cerebrums are immersed within the geomagnetic field that is coupled to a vertical current density associated with ionospheric-ground currents. Both the static geomagnetic field and these electric currents are considered because they are intricately connected [10].

In this paper an average of about $10^{-13} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ is assumed to be an intermediate between the 2 to $3 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ over land [11] and $\sim 10^{-14} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ over the oceans [12] which is remarkably similar to the values recorded by Koenig et al in his comprehensive text [13]. More precisely their measurements clearly indicated 0.5 to $5 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$, or, $\sim 10^{-13} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ which is the same as those reported by more recent estimations [14]. From traditional calculations [15] of magnetic field strength (B, or as units: $\text{kg} \cdot \text{A}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$) from current within conductors distributed as a large current sheet, the relation is:

$$B = \mu \cdot i \cdot d \quad (1)$$

where μ =magnetic permeability ($1.26 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{A}^{-2}$), i is current density ($10^{-13} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$), and d is the length (m) within which the current is applied.

The uncertain component here is the sum of length, d . Here I assume that length of all cerebrums is functionally connected within the geomagnetic field. According to Blinkov and Glezer [9] the actual range in the three spatial dimensions of the cerebrum for their samples (which is very similar to what I have measured over the last 40 years) were 11.8 to 16.3 cm ($M=14$ cm) for width, 14.1 to 18.3 cm ($M=16.7$ cm) for length and 7.3 to 10.4 cm ($M=9.3$ cm) for height. Here I am assuming a functional average length of ~ 11 cm for two reasons. First, it is a minimum value that would satisfy the adult brain and include the currently developing brains within the species. Second, when this value is assumed for calculating the functional volume of the cerebrum, exact solutions in Minkowskian (4-dimensional) space [16] are congruent with universal parameters relevant

to biophysical and quantum functions within brain space. This is relevant to the emerging field of Quantum Biology.

Assuming 6 billion brains each with an average length of $1.1 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m}$, the total length is $6.6 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m}$. The strength of the induced magnetic field would be $\sim 83 \text{ pT}$. Assuming 7 billion brains, to appreciate the effect of population numbers, the induced magnetic field would be $\sim 97 \text{ pT}$. Between 150 and 200 years ago when the human population was about 1 billion, the value would be $\sim 14 \text{ pT}$. This “*induced transcerebral field*” would be the consequence of the billions of conductors sharing the same geomagnetic medium. For comparison the averaged magnetic field of the action potential 1 mm from an isolated sciatic nerve of a frog is between 60 and 125 pT [17]. This distance (1 mm) is very relevant within cerebral cortical space. It is within the range of the width of cortical columns as well as the hundreds of foci of intrinsic curvatures primarily concentrated along the crests of gyri and the fundi of sulci that were recently revealed by amplified quantitative functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging [18].

This predicted order of magnitude associated with this hypothetical transcerebral magnetic field induced between 6 and 7 billion human brains on earth is similar to the magnetic field strength associated with cerebral processes within the individual human brain [19]. When the magnitude of the whole field equals or approaches the magnitude of the individual unit (n), that is $\sum n=n$, the conditions for a hologram emerge [20]. Metaphorically this allows for the information of the whole field to be represented within a unit and the information within the unit to be represented within the whole field [21].

The potential energy that could be maintained within the geomagnetic field is significant. The product of its dipole moment ($8 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^2$) and average intensity ($5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ T}$ or $\text{kg} \cdot \text{A}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$) is about $4 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ J}$. With $\sim 10^{-20} \text{ J}$ per action potential associated with each unit charge [22], an average discharge of $\sim 10 \text{ Hz}$ (range of alpha rhythms) and $4 \cdot 10^{10}$ neurons in the cerebral cortices, the life-time ($\sim 2 \text{ Gsec}$) electromagnetic energy from the information associated with this activity from each human cerebrum would be about 1 J. Assuming 50 billion human brains in recent history, the total energy associated with cerebral activity (and the subsequent alterations in synaptic activity associated with memory) would have involved $\sim 10^{11} \text{ J}$. Even if there were diminishment in the magnitude of the dipole moment by factors of 100s, there would still be sufficient potential to represent all of this information.

This means the earth’s magnetic field has sufficient capacity to represent or “store” the information within the energy that has been associated with the action potentials that have been generated by every human brain that has existed on the planet [23]. If, as the Landauer Limit predicts, a change in one bit of information or the convergence of two operations, is associated with a loss or gain of $\ln 2 \cdot kT$, where k is the Boltzmann constant ($1.38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$) and T is the temperature ($310 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$), then extremely large numbers of quanta of energy could be represented as information within this matrix. Such convergence does not prove that such representation exists. However a quantized medium might exist that would allow the condition for connectivity at several levels of discourse [24].

LATENCY FOR CONNECTION BETWEEN BRAINS

The surface area ($\sim 5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ m}^2$) of the planet is much larger with respect to the cross sectional area of each brain or the summed area of the approximately 7 billion human brains. The critical variable for the unit brains to behave as a field or as a whole and to exhibit holographic-like properties is the latency for “connection”. In other words what would the latency in real time between a critical change in one cerebrum that would potentially diffuse through all of the other brains within this induced transcerebral field? This process can be inferred by magnetic diffusivity ($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$) which is defined as $\sigma \cdot \mu^{-1}$ where σ is conductivity [25].

For physiological saline (within each brain) $\sigma = 2.1 \text{ S} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$, which results in a magnetic diffusivity of $1.3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$. The surface area of each cerebrum is assumed to be $\sim \pi \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$ and hence the total surface areas for 6 and 7 billion brains would be $18.8 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m}^2$ and $22 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m}^2$, respectively. The time required for an integrated magnetic diffusivity for these areas would range between be $1.3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ divided by $18.8 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m}^2$ or $22 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m}^2$, or between 143 s (2.4 min) and 168 s (2.8 min). If average tissue conductance, $\sigma = 0.5 \text{ S/m}$, was considered instead the solutions would range between 482 and 564 s (~ 8 to 9 min). Even with this range of conductance values within cerebral tissue, the theoretical time for a critical change in one brain to encompass all other cerebra in the field would be similar to important biological processes such a single episode of dreaming or the latency for the formation of the spines on dendrites during the initial stages of memory consolidation. Interestingly this is also the duration for excess correlations (“entanglement”) of flux densities to occur between fields of photons emitted from two, separate chemical reactions separated by non-local distances [26].

The range of these durations also overlaps with the band of periodicity, between 3 mHz and 5 mHz, that defines the peak amplitude (about $5 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$) of the free oscillations between the solid earth and the atmosphere [27]. The effect is not restricted to these small changes in the approximately pN (10^{-12} to 10^{-11} N) that would be exerted on a 1.5 kg cerebral mass. The annual variations of the spectral power density of the amplitudes of these free oscillations of the earth are also correlated with the amplitudes of the spectral power densities of ultraweak photon emissions from the earth [28]. The potential existence of “fields of photons”, with spectral power densities within the order of $10^{-13} \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$, the same order of magnitude as the energy from background cosmic rays at sea level [13], could suggest the presence of a conduit. That very small energies and one unit contained within tens of millions of units can determine the function of the whole has been shown for brain activity. Recently Li *et al.* [29] demonstrated experimentally that burst spiking of a *single* cortical neuron modified the *global* brain state.

It is relevant that the current decay within the electric field between the earth’s surface and ionosphere can be obtained by dividing the permittivity of space $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ F} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$ by the average conductivity of $\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ S} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$. The value is in the order of 7 min. The role of the Schumann-type frequencies (fundamental around 7 to 8 Hz) may be relevant as well [30]. This frequency is in large part determined by the fixed relationship between the velocity of light ($3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$) and the earth’s circumference ($\sim 4 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m}$). The total

magnetic flux of the earth’s surface ($5.1 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ m}^2$) for an average global value of $5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ T}$ is $2.6 \cdot 10^{10}$ Webers. The amperage for this field would be the dipole moment ($8 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^2$) divided by the surface area, or $1.6 \cdot 10^8 \text{ A}$. Therefore the inductance, which is Weber per amp, would be $1.6 \cdot 10^{22}$ Henrys. With this value for inductance, a global capacitance of 2 Farads [31], and a frequency of 7-8 Hz, the solution would be 2 ks or about 30 min. These values are within the range required for consolidation of memory (the representation of experience) from the electrically labile stage to the patterns associated with the synthesis of proteins and the growth of dendritic spines at synapses [32].

SECONDARY INTRACEREBRAL MAGNETIC FIELDS AND PHOTON EMISSIONS

The energy within a magnetic field for a given volume is traditionally [15] defined as:

$$J = B^2 \cdot (2\mu)^{-1} \cdot m^3 \quad (2)$$

Consequently the energy induced within the volume of each cerebrum by the hypothetically induced cerebral field produced by 6 billion human brains being immersed within the earth’s magnetic field would be $[(8.3 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ T})^2 / 2.5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ N/A}] \cdot 1.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$, or $3.5 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$. The frequency associated with this value is obtained by dividing by Planck’s constant ($6.62 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$) which results in $0.54 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$. At c , the velocity of light in a vacuum, the equivalent wavelength would be 555 nm or within the range of visible light (400 to 800 nm).

That normal cerebral activity can generate photons within this band was predicted theoretically [33] and recently shown experimentally [34]. The photon emission power densities associated with certain types of cognitive activity, such as thinking about white light while sitting in darkness, are in the order of $10^{-11} \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ or, when the cross-sectional cerebral space is accommodated, would be $10^{-13} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$. This is equivalent to the energy associated with 10 million cortical neurons discharging once per sec [22]. Approximately 10 million cortical neurons are typically activated, as inferred from integrated fMRI voxels, during specific cognitive activities.

For comparison the earth’s free oscillations [27], including that between the solid earth and atmosphere, display amplitudes of the order of $5 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$. When applied across the mass of a human cerebrum and its length, is also within the order of 10^{-13} J . Most natural phenomena that share pathways or are intercorrelated involve functional components or processes that display remarkably similar increments of energy. The convergence would be consistent with the existence of a common conduit between gradations of global energy levels generated by the earth and the energy associated with human cerebral activity.

The sum of all energy from the quantum of $3.5 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ induced by the transcerebral magnetic field within six billion cerebrums would be $2.1 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ J}$. For comparison this is within a few percent of the estimated summed energy per second associated with each action potential ($2 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ J}$) generated by the approximately 25 billion ($2.5 \cdot 10^{10}$) neurons within a hemisphere each discharging within the 7-8 Hz range [35]. The latter is also the primary resonance frequency for the

cerebrum given its inductance and capacitance [36] and the measured peak frequency within the cerebral volume [37].

The 7-8 Hz increment is the primary oscillation mode of the parahippocampal area through which the entire cerebral cortices can be accessed [38] and of the hippocampal formation [39] which is the primary locus for the electromagnetic and chemical processes that maintain the labile representations of experience until their equivalents as patterns of spines on dendrites emerge after about 20 min [32]. It is also the fundamental (Schumann) frequency associated with the earth's unique spherical resonator between the earth's surface and ionosphere [30]. Within this cavity, where conductivity is $\sim < 10^{-10} \text{ S}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$ the functional frequency would be within the range of cortical activity particularly during high energy particle precipitation due to solar proton events [40].

That energy within the visible wavelength could occur within each cerebrum because of the secondary magnetic field induced by "cerebral" field is significant. The stacking energies for nucleotides for synthesizing strands of RNA and DNA are about 10^{-20} J . For human beings (as well as *E. coli*) the mutation rate is approximately 1 nucleotide per 10^9 nucleotides for each DNA replication [41]. A single deletion or addition of a base pair that would have been added if the increment of energy had not been present would be sufficient to affect the subsequent type of protein synthesis as determined by the triplet pairs of nucleotides. The continuous background energy of $\sim 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ of light indicates that as many as 10, 10^{-20} J equivalents [23] could occur within each cerebrum per second. Over intervals of days to weeks, the potential alteration or even homogeneity of specific types of protein patterns within all cerebral volumes distributed over the surface of the earth would be expected to increase.

The biochemical consequence is not trivial. Some neuropeptides and proteins display functional concentrations within the femtomole (10^{-15} M) to attomole (10^{-18} M) range, assuming minimal degradation. Within a single day of $8.64\cdot 10^4 \text{ s}$ there would be $\sim 10^6$ functional quanta sufficient to potentially affect chemical bonds. This would mean that for the $\sim 6\cdot 10^8$ to $6\cdot 10^5$ molecules that comprise these molarities, respectively, critical values could occur within one day to several days. This duration would be within the typical half-life of this class of proteins.

BIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR ADAPTATION OF THE SPECIES

Assuming a more or less average value for current density of the earth's surface, magnetic permeability, and length of the average cerebrum the rate limiting step for the range of operating intensity for the transcerebral magnetic field (the energy induced within each cerebrum and the resulting wavelength for photons) would be determined by the *total numbers* of brains. With ~ 7 billion brains within the current population, the predicted magnetic field of $\sim 97 \text{ nT}$ would be associated with a wavelength of 405 nm. Obviously this would not be an exact value but a centroid around which there would be normal distributions of intensities and hence corresponding wavelengths. Dependence of the effect upon the numbers of human cerebra appropriately "entangled" suggests there could be a

critical mass of brains where qualitatively different phenomena appear.

The occurrence of the decreasing wavelength as a function of increasing numbers of brains within the *homo sapiens sapiens*, could contribute to the intrinsic structure of DNA within the species. Kielbassa *et al.* [42] found that induced DNA damage, as inferred from ratios of base modifications, from exposure to ultraviolet light was primarily between 290 and 315 nm. There was a second maximum between 400 and 450 nm. Recently we [43] found that exposure in the dark (photon flux density of $\sim 10^{-11} \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$) of spring water to temporally patterned magnetic fields with intensities in the 0.1 μT range produced shifts in peak wavelength, as measured by fluorescent spectroscopy, from $\sim 399 \text{ nm}$ to $\sim 409 \text{ nm}$. This 10 nm displacement of wavelength, which is the approximate width of a plasma cell membrane, was equivalent to $\sim 10^{-20} \text{ J}$ shift in energy at this range in wavelengths. If we assume the coefficients for the powers of 10 employed for calculations in this paper are proximal to real values, then the probability increases that every brain of the species will be prone to similar and increasing modifications as the population increases. Although the energy would be very small and likely indiscernible within the temporal frames of human perception its effect would accumulate through the approximately 2 Gigaseconds of each person's life time.

The second implication of this approach, if valid, involves the emerging global importance of dreaming or REM (rapid eye movement) stages during sleep. The cerebral cortical activity during REM sleep is remarkably similar to the waking state except that neural input shifts dominance from thalamic to mesiobasal (hippocampal) sources of modulations and there is a statistical anisotropy from left to right hemispheric dominance. The durations of these periods, which occur about 4 to 5 times per night once every 90 min to 120 min in the majority of human beings, changes from about 10 min to 20 min as a function of the duration of the sleep cycle. The intrinsic integration between the mesiobasal temporal lobe structures and the cerebral cortices, an important component for cognitive processing, is created by the cross-frequency coupling of theta and gamma activity [44] between structures. Coherent 40-Hz (gamma activity) oscillations characterize the dream state in humans [45].

The range of single REM episodes (10 to 20 min) may be important because the estimated time for connectivity based upon magnetic diffusivity is the same duration. This sets the condition for emergent phenomena within the hundreds of millions of brains engaged in the same cerebral state at the same time over large expanses on the nocturnal side of the planet. Theoretically, the information from one brain could access all brains immersed within the medium within a single REM period. During REM periods there is a marked increase in protein synthesis associated with the consolidation of memories and the activation of genetically-determined mechanisms that control this process. That periods of quiet geomagnetic activity, when the effects of the steady-state field would be prominent, are associated with specific types of dream content described by the experients as "more bizarre" has been reported by Lipnicki [46].

The right hemisphere becomes relatively more prominent during dream sleep [47] and there are multiple experimental and correlational studies that strongly suggest the right hemisphere is particularly sensitive to normal geomagnetic intensities and their subtle fluctuations during perturbations within the magnetopause from changes in solar activity [48, 49]. One of the basic principles of Biology is that structure dictates function. If the sequences that contribute to the bases of memory produce coherence between a substantial subpopulation of the billions of brains within their dream states, then the details that are reconstructed as well as the generalized responses to stimuli would be affected during the following days.

CONCLUSION

The immersion of billions of human brains within a shared medium, the geomagnetic field, has the potential to influence the subtle physical-chemical changes within the entire species. The putative shift in secondarily induced energies from this shared immersion is associated with electromagnetic wavelengths that may soon reach a threshold to affect genetic expression. The threshold would be influenced primarily by the total number of cerebrums and may be occurring during the present biological interval involving the transition between 6 and 8 billions of brains.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors confirm that this article content has no conflicts of interest.

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