

# On Quantum Mind Theory of Clairvoyance

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## ABSTRACT

In the present paper the theory of the quantum mind is used to clarify the connection between clairvoyance and quantum structure of clairvoyant mind. Using the formula obtained in a previous work of the author, the criterion was obtained whether a certain individual can possess clairvoyance ability, it was found also that the clairvoyance is subjective and its results can be different for different individuals.

**Key Words:** clairvoyance, quantum mind

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## 1. Introduction

Clairvoyance ability is a result of certain properties of the mind and realized by the mind activity. The human mind is quantum (Temkin, 1982; 1999; 2011), and the clairvoyance is a manifestation of quantum properties of the mind. However, descriptions of experiments on clairvoyance are composed in classical style. The first purpose of the present paper is to describe the clairvoyance as a quantum phenomenon.

Indeed, the custom representation of the clairvoyant observation result is the series of observed events and objects arranged along the time. This representation is very classical, though the mind is quantum, and we could expect a certain uncertainty of the picture described above, emphasize: uncertainty generated by the quantum character of the mind. Try to consider the process of this picture

generation, taking into account that at first the wave function (or something playing the same role) should be generated by the quantum mind. The picture observed by the clairvoyant can be principally compared with observed in quantum mechanics that in the theory are obtained from the wave function. But, if so, quantum fluctuations should exist, moreover, changes of the considered wave function lead to changes of the observed picture of the future. This is the key to that how the undesirable future found by the clairvoyant could be changed: *it is to change relevantly the wave function.*

## 2. Quantum Mind and Clairvoyance

Let the mind of a clairvoyant is at a state that we have called *meditation state* (Temkin, 1982). However, it must be taken into account that the quantum mind has a set of quantum states. Subsets of this set, as well as some (linear) combinations of quantum mind states, may correspond to meditation state(s) of the considered clairvoyant. Therefore, at the considered experiment the *clairvoyant may be at different subsets of states of mind, or at different (linear) combinations of quantum mind states, in other words, there is not only one, but a number of meditation states at his disposal.* To each of them corresponds its own point in the metric space of states (Temkin,

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1999).

As a consequence, the observed picture should be a combination (Temkin, 1999) of the abovementioned points in the metric space of states representing different meditation states. In view of this, *it can be supposed that the change of the clairvoyance future could be achieved by the change of quantum weights of different states of mind and consequently meditation states.* The question arises whether by this way we change the real future or only the clairvoyance picture? The response is that by this way we change only clairvoyance picture, but having a number of different such pictures corresponding to different conditions, we can choose one (corresponding to a certain condition) that leads to the desirable future, and realize it, *i. e.*, to obtain such a future. Frankly speaking, the obtained clairvoyance pictures allow us to choose such a behavior (*e. g.*, our own behavior) that leads to the desirable real future, in other words, these pictures indicate what set of real actions is to be undertaken to obtain the desirable or the closest to the desirable real future

In (Temkin, 1999, Ch. 5; Temkin, 2011) is proved that in quantum mind theory the thinking is governed by probabilities of quantum states of the mind, but not directly by probabilities of thoughts. Therefore, just the change of quantum weights of different states of mind (see the previous Section) can change the picture observed by a clairvoyant. These changes can be obtained by the insertion into clairvoyant thinking supplementary thoughts generating supplementary states of mind (Temkin, 1999, Ch. 5; Temkin, 2011). In (Temkin, 1982; 1999) was argued that a human being (from his own point of view) is delocalized in space and time when he is in a *meditation state* (Temkin, 1982). The delocalization in time is the situation convenient to the clairvoyance, *i. e.* to the accumulation in the brain of the information on occurring in the future or in the past. The observed value of the observable  $A$  represented by the operator  $\hat{A}$  is defined as follows (Temkin, 1999 Eqn. (5-10); 2011 Eqn. (9)):

$$\bar{\rho}(\psi, \hat{A}\psi) \stackrel{def}{=} \mathbf{S}_{\psi \neq \psi_0} w(\psi_0, \psi) \rho(\psi, \hat{A}\psi), \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathbf{S}, w, \psi$  and  $\psi_0, \rho$  and  $\bar{\rho}$  are symbol of summation or integration (depending on the spectrum of states), the relative probability (Temkin, 1999; 2011), points of the metric space

of states (Temkin, 1999; 2011), distance and average distance between two points of the metric space of states, correspondingly. *Thus, the left hand side of Eqn. (1) may represent the observable  $A$  in the future or past as it is detected by the clairvoyant. Then “may” must be removed, if states  $\psi$  and  $\psi_0$  are chosen for those values of the time that are of interest for us.*

As it was indicated in (Temkin, 1999; 2011), the choice of  $\psi_0$  depends on the brain structure of the individual. Therefore the result, *i. e.*, the left hand side of Eqn. (1), depends on the choice of the individual. In other words, *the clairvoyance is subjective in a certain degree, depending on the choice of the clairvoyant by the same cause that the human logic is subjective* (Temkin, 1999; 2011). Thus, it would be desirable to obtain pictures of the future or past of a number of clairvoyants and to compare them. If the difference between these pictures is not important or does not touché details of interest, one can use any of them. Possibly different clairvoyant pictures would arise close when  $\psi_0$  for the considered minds would be close in the metric space of states of mind. Of course, it is only a hypothesis. If it is correct, it must check about distances between  $\psi_0$  of different clairvoyants' minds instead to compare their pictures of the future or past. Perhaps, the comparison of personal logic of the considered individuals can be used for this purpose because subjective logic of anybody also depends on the position of its  $\psi_0$  in the metric space of states of the mind (Temkin, 1999, 2011).

*Eqn. (1) indicates also that an individual is able to be clairvoyant, iff for his mind exists at least one  $\psi_0$  such that the left hand side of Eqn. (1) is non-zero for a subset of time having the power of continuum. This means, it must study whether this condition is fulfilled for the mind of a certain person to check about his ability to be clairvoyant.* It is clear that in the elaboration of methods to do it should be involved not only theoretical physicists and mathematicians, but also specialists in neurophysiology and psychology. It is to note only that such clarification should be performed also to different animals taking into account the interconnection between clairvoyance and the struggle for life (Temkin, 2010; 2012).



### 3. Conclusions

The purpose of the present paper is to continue the study of the clairvoyance phenomenon nature as being generated by the quantum mind (Temkin, 2010; 2012).

It was indicated that the Eqn. (1) obtained by the author (Temkin, 1999, 2011) allows to formulate criterion what kind of person can have clairvoyance ability issued from his quantum mind structure.

It was also indicated that because of differences of quantum mind structures of different individuals due by the differences of their brains structures, clairvoyance results obtained by different clairvoyants may be different, *i. e.*, the clairvoyance is subjective in a certain measure. It is discussed how to use clairvoyance under this condition.

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