

# Ideas on New Scientific Concepts and Theories

## The Speed of the Motion of Events:

The speed of light is 299 792 458 m/s. When we move our hand, we see the movement straight away because of the close distance that the light has to travel between the hand and our eyes. We also feel the movement straight away as the speed of the nerve impulses are very quick: they are not that quick compared to light.<sup>1</sup> The speed depends on whether the signal is passing through the spinal cord, large-diameter, myelinated neurons (neurons that are enclosed in a myelin sheath), or unmyelinated neurons (which are the slowest).<sup>2</sup> Light takes 'time' to travel to our eyes and register in our brain and the electricity in the nerve is significantly slower than electricity in a wire.<sup>3</sup> Even though any action looks instantaneous can be thought of and acted upon in less than 150 milliseconds,<sup>4</sup> that period when the brain processes what you see is not instantaneous because it takes up a period of time.

I think that the point when the action is created is 'ground zero' and might be faster than light as it takes up no time. It's hard to explain but I think you get the idea. Of course, this might not be the case for events that take a long time to start (not end) but it can be the case for the starting point for a chain of events that take quite some time.

Could there be a connection between heart rate, blood supply and nerves that can have an impact on the speed of the nerve impulses? Could your emotions or state of mind have an impact too?

## Frames within buildings:

When you sleep early, your family are still downstairs and are talking loudly. You can hear every whisper, quiet click and shout from the noisy room. But the people downstairs can only hear themselves. You want to grab that midnight snack from the draw on the other side of the room. You get up and you are worried that your family can hear you as you think your breathing is loud and that the floor is too creaky. THUMP!! You knock over your lamp and panic that your parents have heard you over their talking but what you do not know is that they did not hear you; why is this?

I believe that because there is silence in your room, the very quiet sounds are amplified by your brain to fill the silence while you think you are loud. Your parents can't hear you maybe because you are far away, their talking is masking the noise, or there is a kind of barrier. Because the noise is at a normal volume but there is a distance and other noise taking up the parents' brain, the brain might create a barrier or block certain frequencies sounds made at a distance when there is a noisy atmosphere present. You can say that there are 'sound frames' in each part of the house. The parents might be able to hear you if they pipe down a bit. If you make a sharp or loud noise, it can break the barrier and register in the brain alerting the parents; this might have to do with our primal instincts.

These are just ideas and may not be true. That is why I need help to develop my ideas into a report/scientific paper by research. We might be able to test both theories with an electroencephalogram.

Thank you for taking the time out to read this and I look forward to working with you and other scientists in validating theories and adding to the scientific world.

Written By Mohammed Salik Imran on the 22/10/20.

References:

1 2 3 4 -[theconversation.com/it-feels-instantaneous-but-how-long-does-it-really-take-to-think-a-thought-42392](https://theconversation.com/it-feels-instantaneous-but-how-long-does-it-really-take-to-think-a-thought-42392)