

Electron Tunneling as Trigger for Conformal Changes in Cerebral Microsites

Friedrich Beck

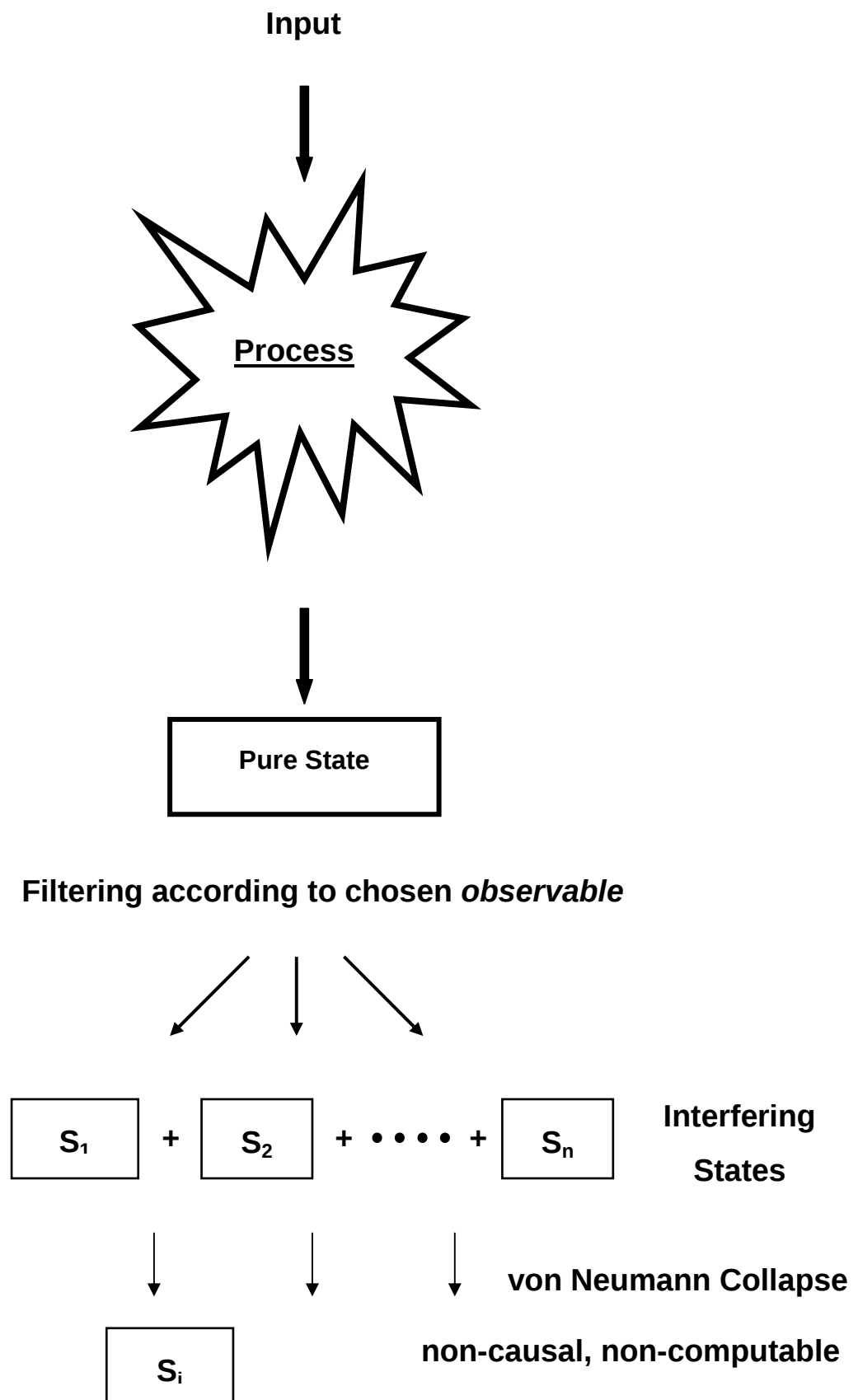
*Institute of Nuclear Physics, Department of Physics, Darmstadt Technical University,
Schlossgartenstrasse 9, D-64289 Darmstadt, Germany
e-mail: freder.beck@physik.tu-darmstadt.de*

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Program

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1. The Essence of Quantum Brain



2. Energy/Time Scales: The Macro/Micro Regimes

Macrostructure: *hot and wet medium*

$T > 300 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{K}$ $\rightarrow$ *thermal fluctuations*

Microstructure: *emebbed into this medium*

quantum states coupled to a dissipative system !

Complex Structures: search for *time scales* separating dynamics

Two characteristic energies:

(i) *thermal energy*

$$E_{th} = \frac{1}{2} k_B T$$

(ii) *quantal energy* *quasiparticle, mass m_{eff} , localization Δq*

$$E_{qu} = \frac{(\Delta p)^2}{2 m_{eff}} = \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar}{\Delta q} \right)^2 \frac{1}{2 m_{eff}}$$

breaking point:

$$E_0 = E_{qu} = E_{th}$$

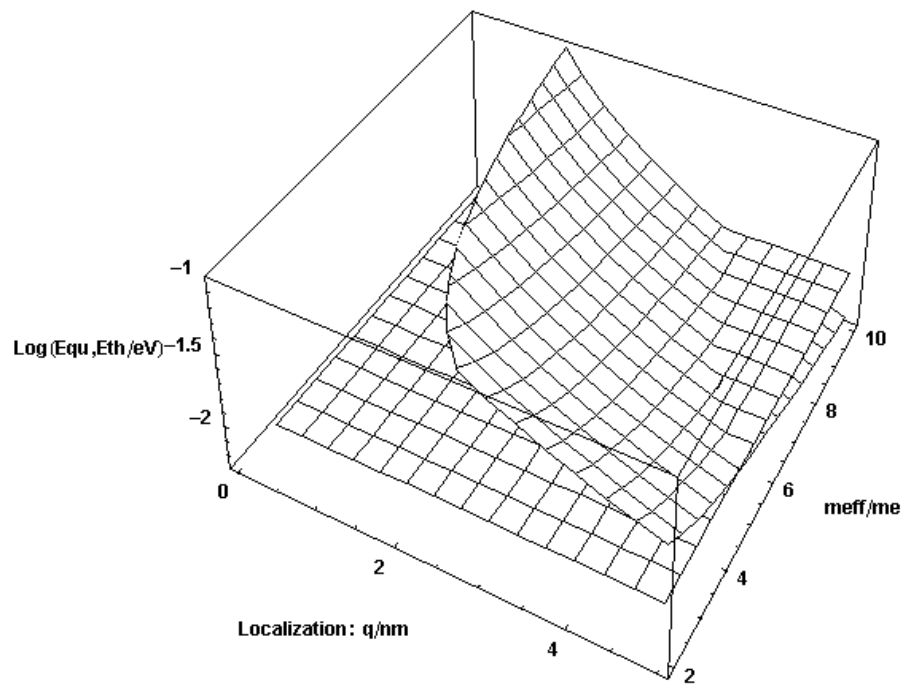
$E_{qu} \ll E_0$ *thermal regime*

$E_{qu} \gg E_0$ *quantal regime*

at physiological temperature: $E_0 \cong 1.3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ eV}$

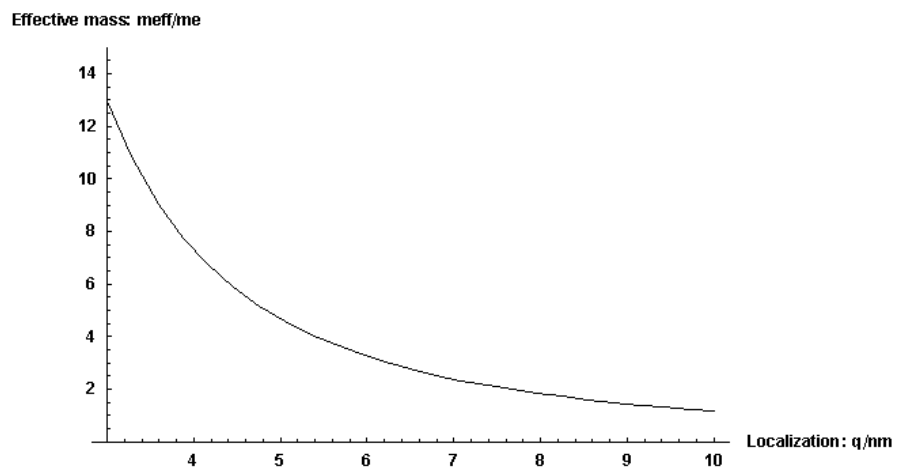
Numbers:

Localization in biological *microsites* $\Delta q \sim 3 - 4 n$



Effektive mass at breaking point

$$m_{eff} = \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar}{\Delta q} \right) \frac{1}{2E_0}$$



Time scales

frequency at the breaking point $\omega_0 = \frac{E_0}{\hbar} = 2 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ s}^{-1}$

signal time $\tau_0 = 0.3 \text{ ps}$

cellular dynamics *cellular time* $\tau_c > 0.4 \text{ ns}$

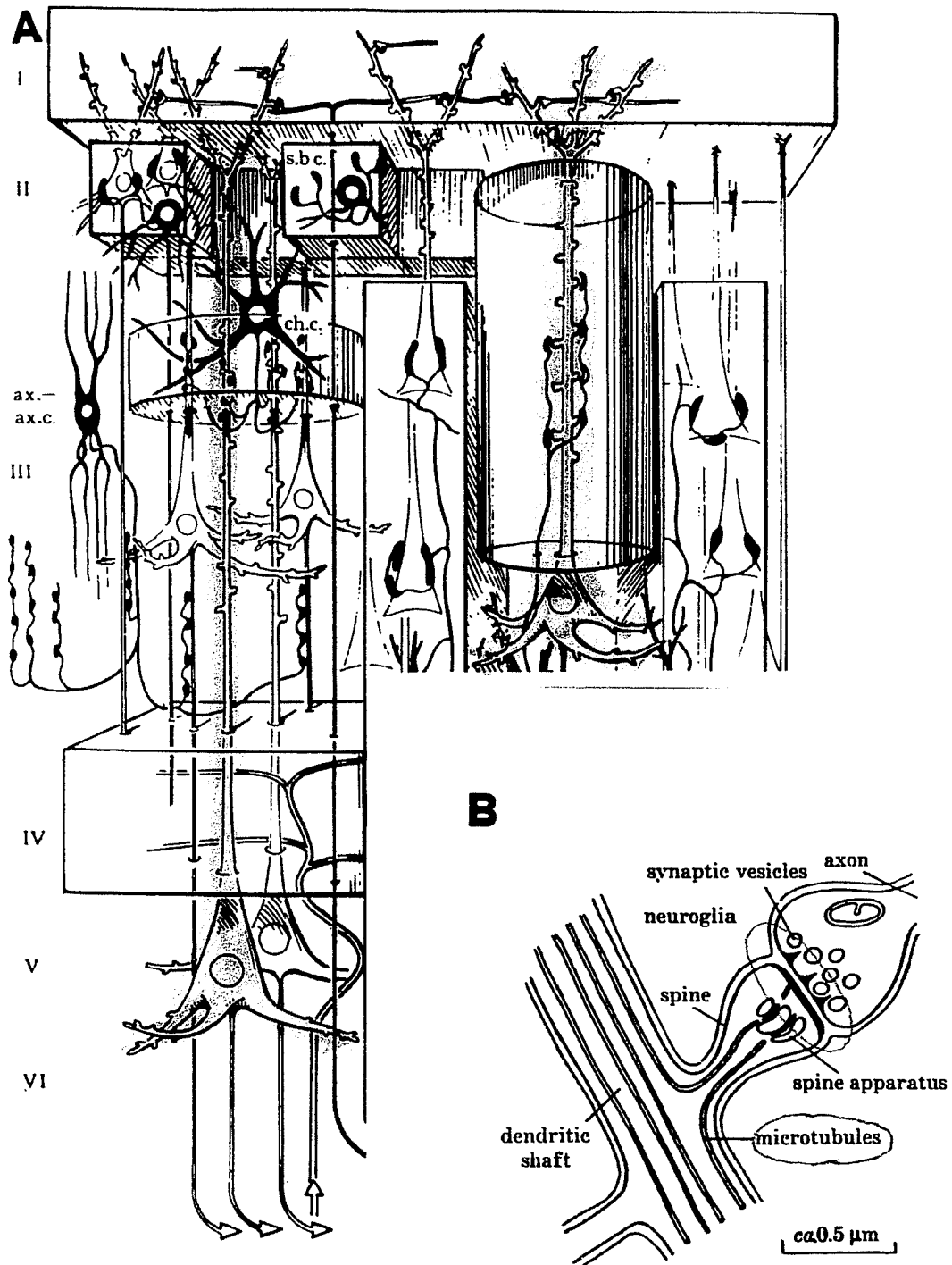
(Tuszynski et al., 1998 : $E_{\text{cell}} \sim 10^{-5} \text{ eV}$)

well separated time scales $\rightarrow$ *dynamics decouples !*

3. Neural Regulators: Synapses and Tubulin Proteins

Symplified sketch of *cortical structure* (Szentagothai, 1978)

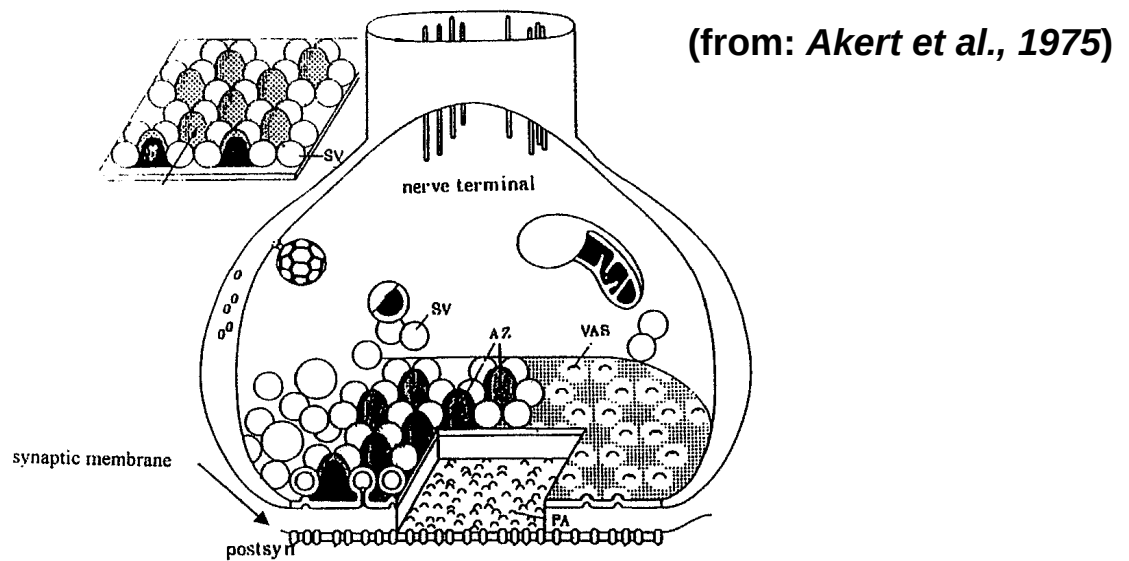
switches are *spine synapses* and *microtubules* (inset B)



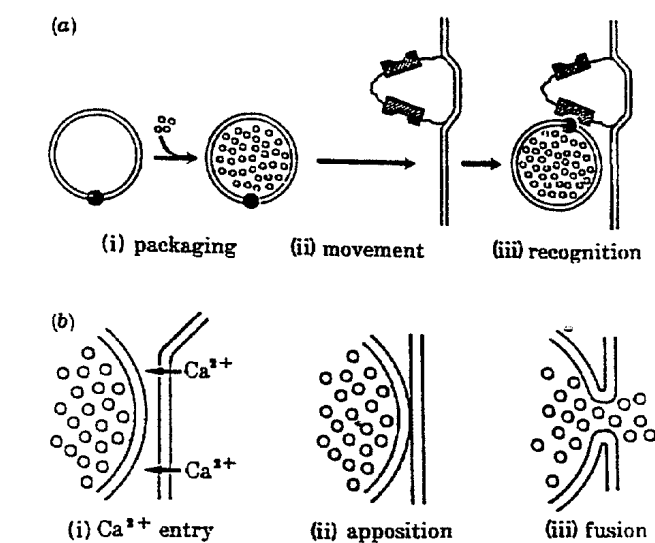
The quantal microsites (neural switches)

(a) Spine synapses (*Beck & Eccles, 1992*)

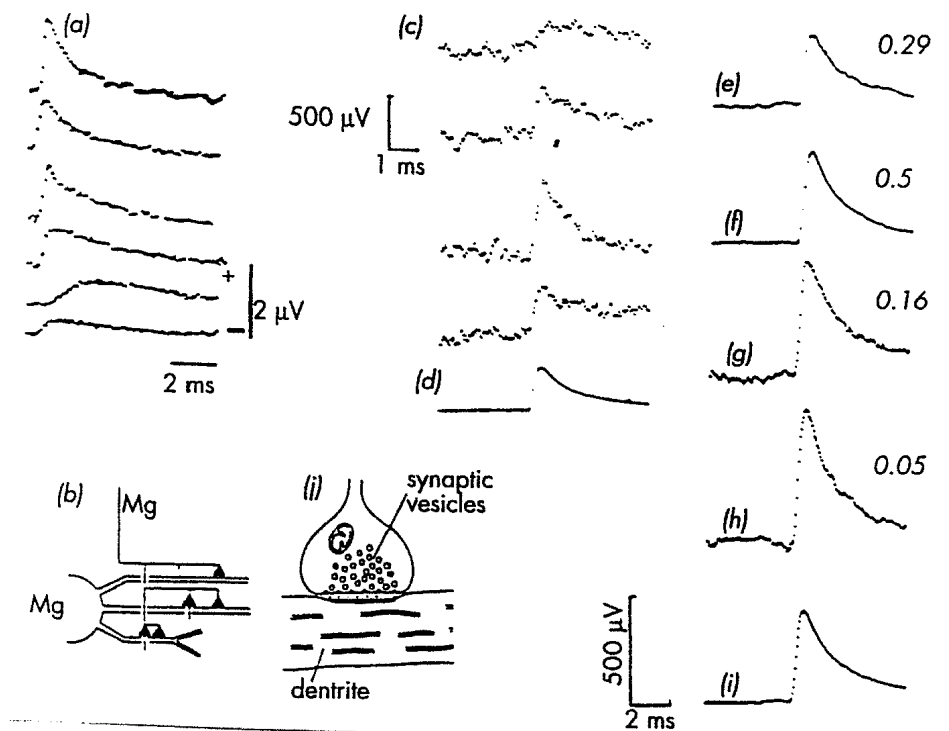
Exocytosis : Release of transmitter molecules through synaptic membrane



stages of exocytosis



Fluctuation analysis of monosynaptic exocytosis (Redman, 1990)

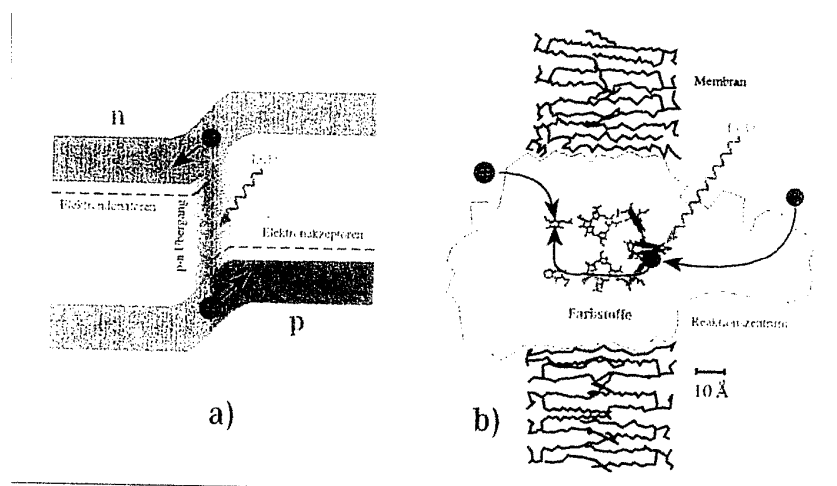


leads to *probabilities for exocytosis per incoming nerve impulse*

$$p_{ex} \ll 1$$

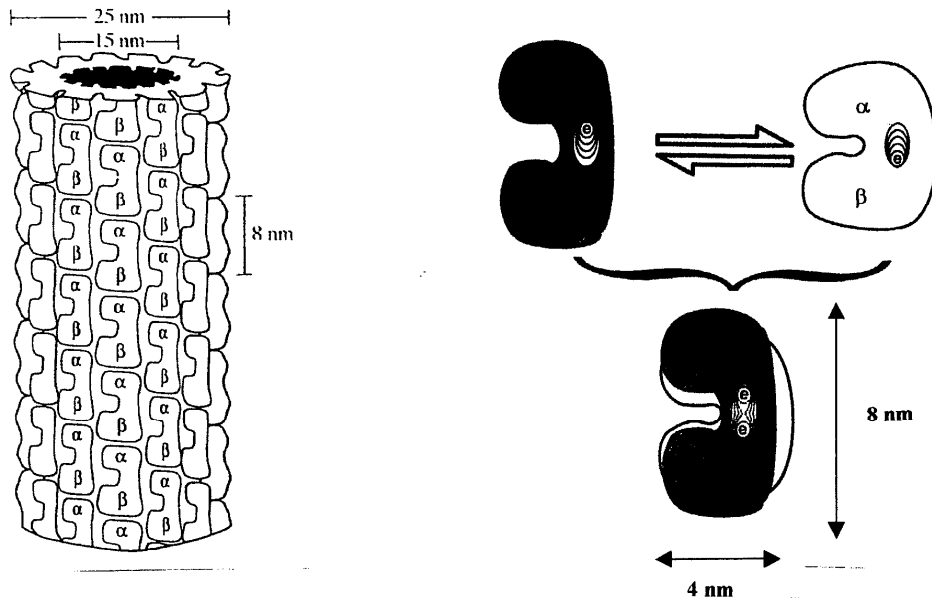
Exocytosis: *Quantal mambrane transport process*

analogue: *photobacterial reaction center (Vos et al., 1993)*



(b) Tubulin dimer (Hameroff & Penrose, 1994)

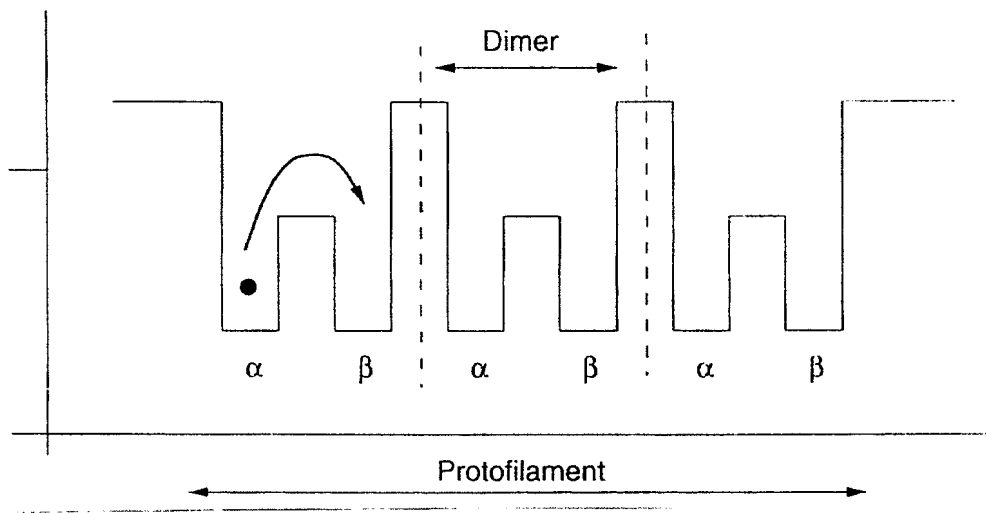
structure of *microtubules*



tubulin dimer molecule

two conformations:

superposition of quantum states



model for electron transfer (Tuszynski et al., 1989)

4. Electron Tunneling: Trigger for Conformal Changes

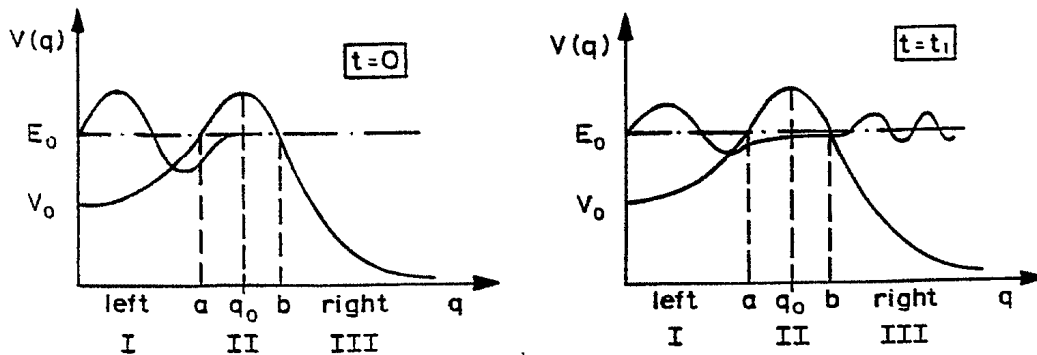
Synaptic filtering: *initialized by electron tunneling in the activated presynaptic membrane*

Tubulin molecules: *electron transfer within tubulin pocket*

Model: electron coupled to molecular motion: *quasiparticle*, mass m_{eff} *tunneling through activation barrier*

Solution of time-dependent Schrodinger equation in potential $V(q)$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(q;t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial q^2} \Psi(q;t) + V(q) \Psi(q;t)$$



at time t_1 : end of activation period

decomposition of the wavefunction into two coherent parts

$$\Psi(q;t_1) = \Psi_{left}(q;t_1) + \Psi_{right}(q;t_1)$$

after reduction (von Neumann collapse):

probability for exocytosis or conformal change

$$p_{ex}(t_1) = \int |\Psi_{right}(q;t_1)|^2 dq$$

Alternative description: *separation* of electron and nuclear coordinates

electron *coupled* to nuclear motion (Franck-Condon principle, Marcus theory of electron transfer)

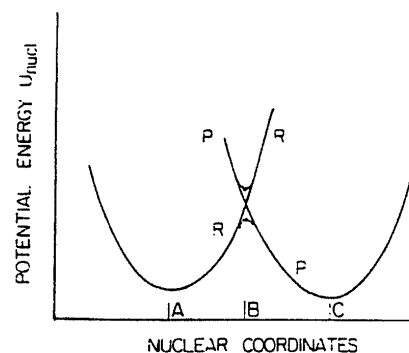
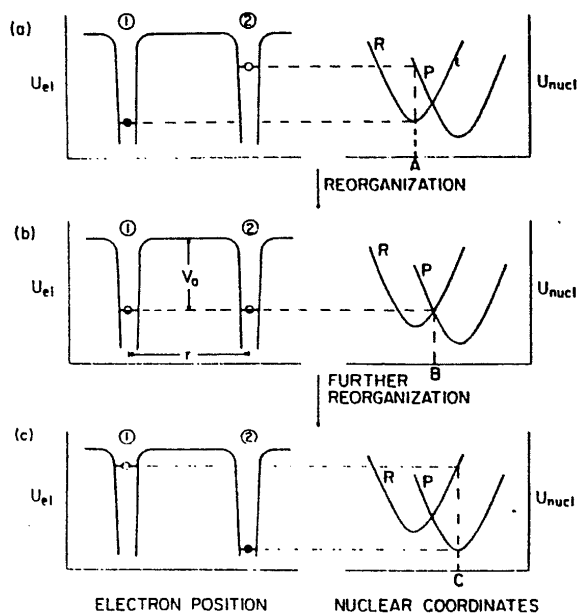
donor D $\longrightarrow$ acceptor A : $DA \longrightarrow D^+A^-$

$\Psi_i \otimes \chi_i(q) \rightarrow \Psi_f \otimes \chi_f(q)$; q : nuclear coordinates

Ψ, χ : electronic and ionic states, resp.

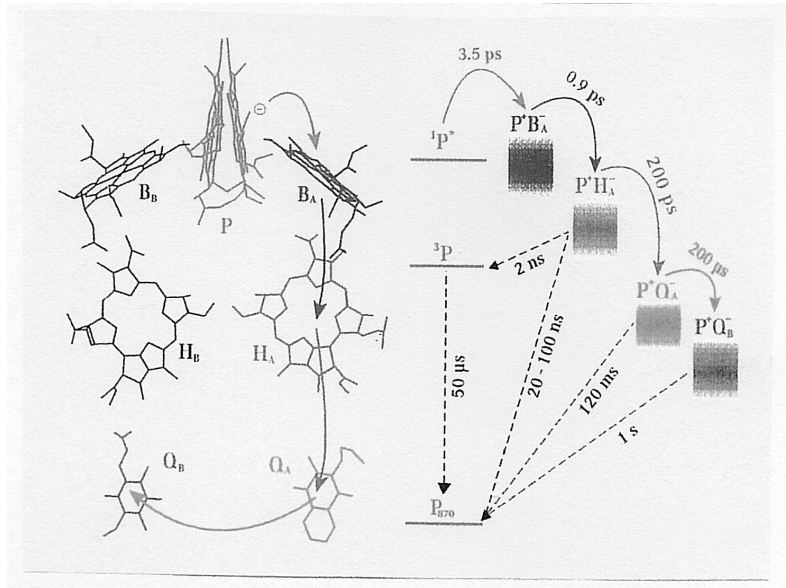
transition rate (Fermi's Golden Rule)

$$w_{fi} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |H_{fi}|^2 \cdot FC ; \quad FC : \text{Franck-Condon factor} \\ \text{(Overlap integrals)}$$



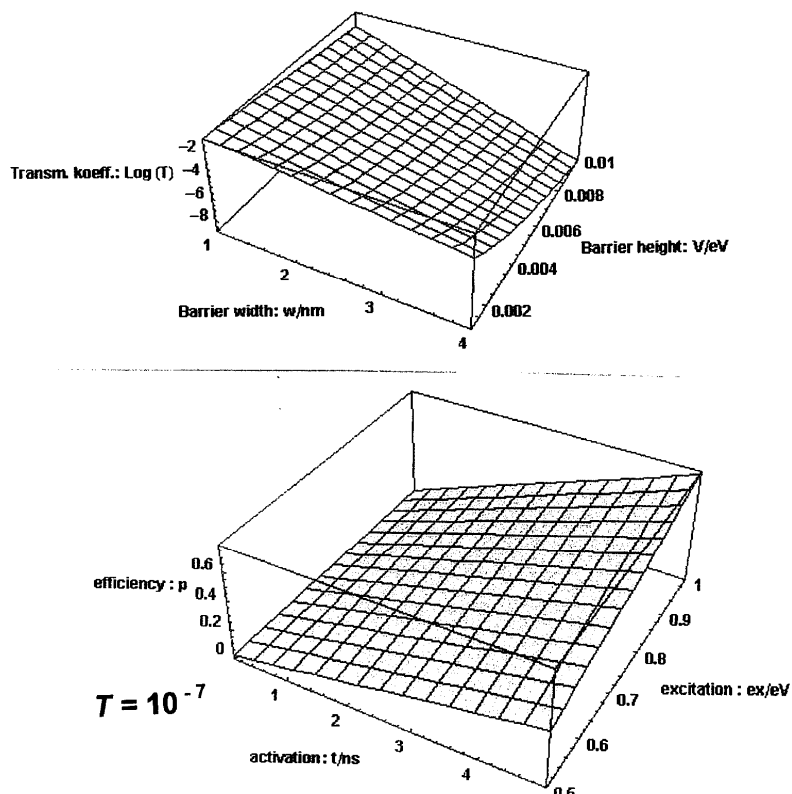
Numbers:

time scales for biological reaction center (Vos et al., 1993)



results for *tunneling model*

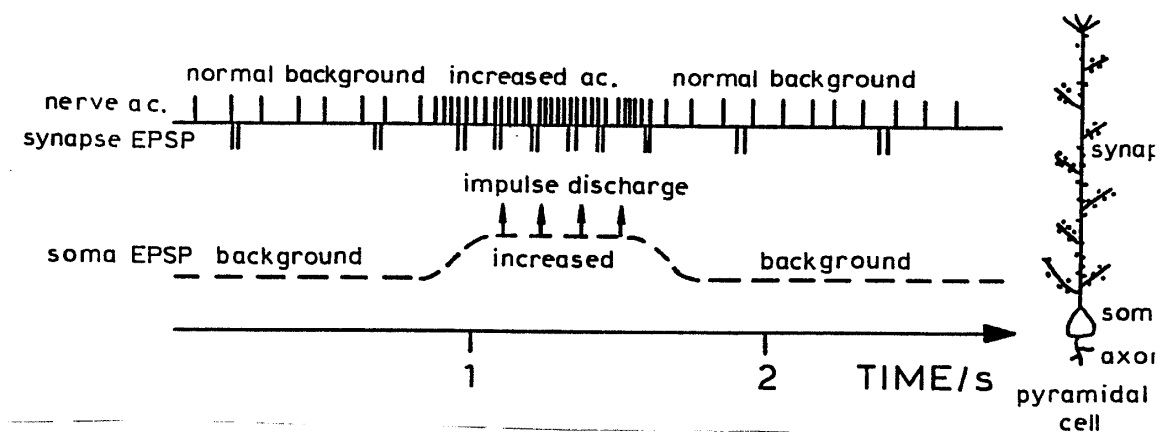
effective mass fixed: $m_{eff} = 5 m_e$ (m_e electron mass)



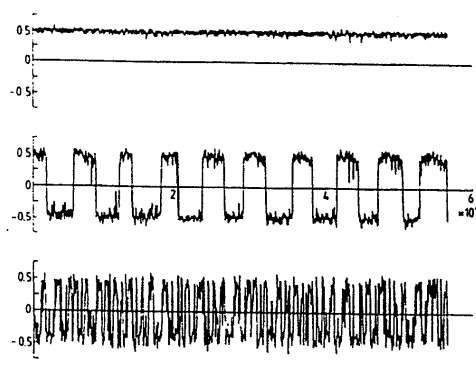
5. The Binding Problem: Spatio-temporal Coherence

Coherence in the neuronal net : self-organization in dendritic bundles of pyramidal cells close to instability and under influence of noise

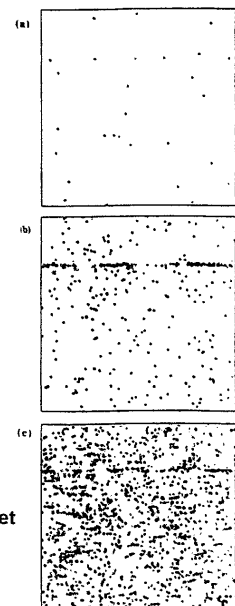
Spontaneous neural firings



Excitable System : synapses couple groups of neurons and generate stable temporal structures (Hopfield-model) amplified by stochastic resonance



stochastic resonance in a bistable string
top to bottom: increasing noise level
(Benzi et al. 1985)



stochastic resonance in 2-D neural net
top to bottom: increasing noise
(Jung and Mayer-Kress 1995)

Long range coherence in biological systems

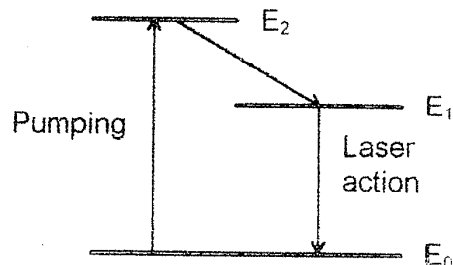
necessary *ingredients*: *dissipation and energy supply ("pumping")*

pumping $P(E_1) > P(E_0)$!

→ inversion

"hotter than $T = \infty$ "

→ "negative" temperature



pumping stabilizes against thermal fluctuations

phase synchronization of the laser action possible: self organization

however: *phase synchronization mediated by classical fields*
(electromagnetic, molecular, ...)

spectrum quasi-continuous → quantum state collapse not possible on this level

Quantum state collapse needs few, well separated discrete states

macroscopic quantum states at room temperature :

laser, Froehlich coherence

6. Conclusions

- *Macro- and micro-structures have largely different time scales*
- *Microstructure : quantum processes possible on electronic level*

- **Neuronal net: *synapses* and *tubulin dimers* regulate couplings between neurons**
- ***Electron tunneling* can trigger conformational changes in *synaptic membrane* and/or *tubulin molecules*. This is in principle open to *experimental verification***
- ***Binding : coupling of micro- and macro-structures via quantum stochastic resonance***

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