The Abhidhamma Model $\mathsf{AM}_{0.1}$ of consciousness a Turing Machine with Bodhicitta

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Overview

Goal

- I Methodology
- II Meditation
- III Models of the mind
- IV Consequences: neuroses & psychoses & addiction
- V Quest for evidence

Encore: artist's impression

Goal: program of James, Wundt, Varela, ...

Trained introspection → research in psychology & neuroscience

Introspection tools

mindfulness from insight meditation (vipassana) based on developed high concentration

Psychology fundamental models of mind

- cover-up model (my own)
 abhidhamma model (tradition)
- Neuroscience verification & implementation of second model to be done (will take 10-100 years)

I.1 Methodology

Introspection as a tool for psychology (Wundt 1879) was not succesful

ullet Interferes with the mind ullet Not objective \Rightarrow only study behaviour Watson. Skinner

Trained introspection may be an inspiration for neurophysiology

Arguments

- 1. Mathematics is based on [trained] introspection (Husserl, Gödel)
- 2. The controversy about colors ("Newton vs Goethe")

Physicists: colors are 1D, can be described by one number

Phenomenologists: colors are 3D

Goethe did interesting experiments with perception

II.1 Meditation

Consciousness: content & state

Daily life: optimize contents

Meditation: optimize states

There are wholesome, unwholesome and neutral states

Meditation forms

Concentration meditation: obtaining wholesome states

Insight (vipassana) meditation: avoiding unwholesome states

Enlightenment: eliminating unwholesome states

II.2 Discipline, concentration & insight

Our capacity of concentration, mindfulness can be trained

discipline \longmapsto concentration \longmapsto insight

Buddhagosa (\pm 430 A.D.): The path of purification (888 pp.)

chs. 1-2 Discipline

chs. 3-12 Concentration and its cultivation

chs. 13-23 Insight and its use

Basic exercises:

sitting observing breathing

walking observing foortsteps

II.3 Mental development

Concentrate on observing breathing (meditation object)

If mind wanders, then come back to meditation object

If feelings, thoughts or conditionings are strong,
then switch to them as meditation object

Right mindfulness: attention with distance

If there is pain, do not consider yourself as someone that has pain, but as someone that <u>sees</u> pain

This should be practised all the time (one uses qualia)

A process of non-interfering observation, disidentification

(Husserl: epoche; Varela: bracketing; Teasdale: meta-awareness)

'O, there is pain', 'O, there is sadness' Later language-less

II.4 Defilement by mystical experiences

Strong pain without minding it

Also beyond desire

Strong concentration

Effortless mindfulness

Rapture & bliss

Atman = Brahman

Teacher: Also dis-identify from mystical experiences

Student: May we not enjoy these for some moments?

Teacher: It is a waste of time!

- One does not see everything
- One becomes dependent on the concentration

II.5 The three chracteristics

After dilligent practise the meditator comes to see

the three fundamental characteristics

non-permanence chaos, flux

suffering nausea, unbearable

non-self beyond control

Emergency exit: strong feeling (anxiety, depression, desire)

Proper exit: development of more mindfulness

Continued practise: development of Equanimity, Calm, Bliss this in the proximity of the three characteristics

II.6 Surrender

Mindfulness is of non-interfering nature: just observing

The only interference allowed is changing the object of meditation

The meditator surrenders

When time is ripe, mindfulness becomes automatic and the three characteristics disappear

This to a certain degree:

the purification work has to be repeated 3 more times

One becomes respectively

Streamwinner

Once returner

Non-returner

Buddhahood

Arahant (work finished)

free from insecurity, belief in self, superstition

dilution of fear and desire

free from fear and desire

free from pride, sleepiness, restlessness,

attachment to existence, ignorance

Increase metta, karuna, mudita and upekkha

II Summary

• Discipline, concentration and insight can de developed in parallel, using mainly concentration, effort and mindfulness

(First at conceptual level, later at absolute level)

- Mystical experiences are not providing freedom
- Developed insight with surrendering does provide freedom

III Fundamental Models of the Mind

Cover-up model based on own meditation experience ('80-'86)

modern version of 4 noble truths

Abhidhamma model from canonical Theravada texts (ca 250 BC)

based on deeper meditation;

theoretically satisfactory but daring

Abhidharma model from Mahayana texts (Asanga, ca 350 AD)

inter human relations

latent consciousness

Buddha nature

Illa.1 Cover-up model of the mind (modern version of 4 noble truths)

1. Process of 3 fundamental characteristics in human consciousness:

impermanence mental storm chaos

suffering 'nausea' Angst

non-self beyond control dissociation

- 2. Usually the *process* of the three characteristics is 'covered-up' symptomatic; process remains quite influential; the very cause of war
- 3. Second characteristic can be removed (purification)
- As to 1. Can be the cause of inhuman behaviour: crime and war
- As to 2. Feelings (hatred, greed) and thoughts cover-up the process
- As to 3. Purification by developing concentration and mindfulness

Spectrum (according to degree of covering-up the process)

Illa.2 Quotes

The essential characteristic of existing

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Drug User infinite turbulence, lightning for microbes (Michaux)

Patient as if I'm a computer going out of hand; alive but non-existent

Existentialist nausea (Sartre), das Grosse (Rilke)

Mystic dark night of the soul (St. John of the Cross); the abyss of the mind worse than dying; utter desperation

Abhidhamma impermanent, suffering, selfless
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Sensual world luxe, calme, volupté (Baudelaire)
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impermanent (chaos) vs calme suffering (unbareable) vs volupté selfless (no control) vs luxe
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IIIb.1 The Abhidhamma model AM₀

Main thesis in physics (Feynman):

Matter is not continuous, but atomic

Main thesis of the Abhidhamma:

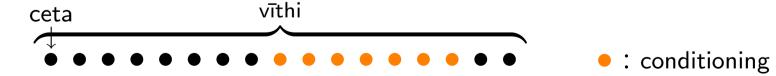
Consciousness is not continuous, but discrete

acting on three levels (in physics: molecules, atoms, elem. particles)

Cetas 'mental atoms' existing in time

Cetasikas 'mental elementary particles' acting in parallel

Vīthis 'mental molecules' acting in a serial way



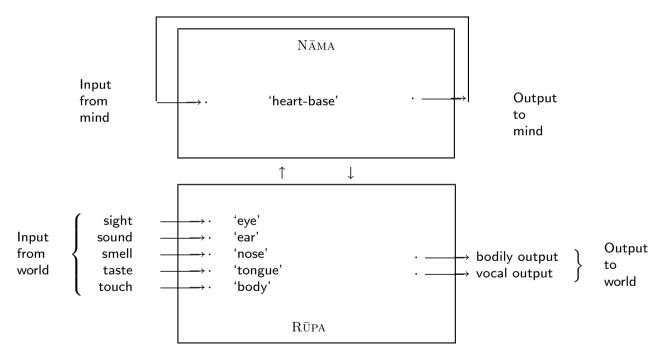
On all three levels consciousness is discrete

IIIb.2 Cetas: objects

Each ceta is directed to an *object* (content) and has a *type* (state)

Objects are e.g. • sight of a woman; • memory of the sound of a frog jumping in a pond

Objects are 1. sensory input, 2. mental input, 3. concepts, 4. nirwana

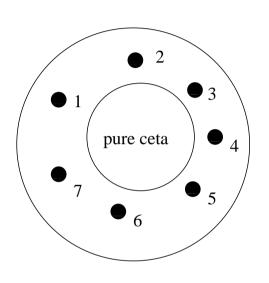


Nāma-Rūpa ('mind'-'body')

Input from the senses is influenced by the mind

IIIb.3 Cetasikas

A ceta consists of pure ceta and mental factors (cetasikas)



- 1. Cooperation (synchronization)
- 2. Attention (choosing input)
- 3. Contact (obtaining input)
- 4. One-pointedness (focus)
- 5. Feeling (value judgment)
- 6. Perception (rudimentary distinctions)
- 7. Volition (motivation)

parallel input



sequence of chords

The minimal ceta consisting of pure ceta with the universal neutral cetasikas

The cetasikas act synchronously with the ceta Pure ceta gives 'awareness', the qualia

Dennett not necessary

Stapp explainable in quantum physics

Chalmers explainable in extend physics

Hut treated axiomatically

IIIb.4 Cetasikas

The ceta types are being determined by the cetasikas:

There are 52 cetasikas (14 unwholesome; 13 neutral and 25 beautiful)

Examples

unwholesome greed, hatred, attachment

neutral concentration, bliss

beautiful mindfulness, compassion

	unwholesome	neutral	beautiful
universal	ignorance	input	mindfulness
	restlessness	'feeling'	detachment
	shamelessness	concentration	non-hatred
	4	7	19
occasional	attachment	energy	compassion
	hatred	stronger concentration	shared joy
	sleepiness	ecstasy	wisdom
	10	6	6

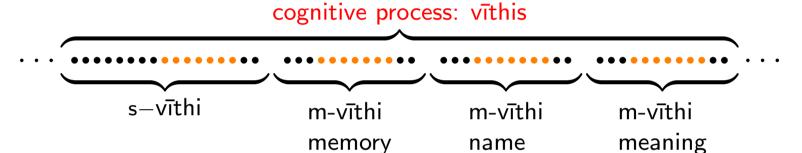
Meditation: development of neutral and beautiful cetasikas, avoiding unwholesome ones

IIIb.5 Vīthis: 'streets' of cetas

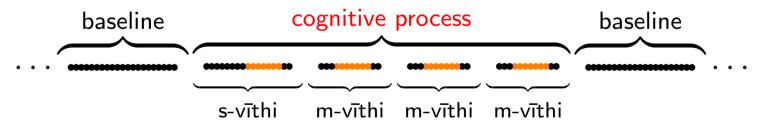
Cognitive-emotional unit



Cognition and emotion



Baseline (sequence of birth cetas)



Life-path



IIIb.6 Karma

The <u>object</u> and <u>type</u> of a ceta play a role like the 'configuration' of a Turing machine: present tape-content and <u>state</u>

The <u>law of karma</u> is like the transition table of the Turing machine present type and content of a ceta determine future ones

Types of karma:

producing one excitatory neuron

supporting several excitatory neurons

obstructing several inhibitory neurons

destructive one inhibitory neuron

This leads to <u>accumulated karma</u> over time long term potentiation; formation of new synapses

IIIc.1 Abhidharma notions

Alaya latent consciousness

Manas tendency to reify

Paratantra interaction between ceta lines

Bodhicitta Buddha nature

pure ceta

Alaya explains action at a distance of kamma

Manas creates self: view, delusion, pride, love

Paratantra changes the 'autistic' Abhidhamma to an interactive level

Bodhicitta can be identified with pure ceta and Nibbana

This makes the human mind like a Turing Machine

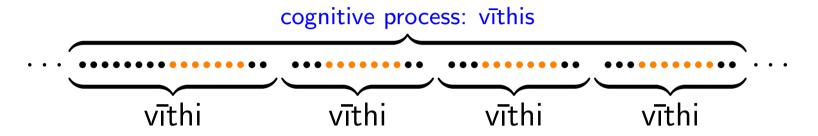
but one with Buddha nature!

IV.1 Consequences

- Neuroses
- Psychoses
- Cover-up
- Purification

Thinking is encoded in the cognitive process of consecutive vīthis

Feelings are present as cetasika in a repeated ceta •



These two may conflict: the vīthis may suppress the ceta feeling but this feeling starts to lead a life of its own

This is an implementation of Freud's notion of fight between the id and the super-ego

Freud's observation was that the id can be very stubborn This is consistent with the Abhidhamma notion of productive karma If cognition is composed, then it may fall apart

This is a natural explanation of dissociation

The Abhidhamma Model sees this as disidentification

A *jamais vu* is the separation of sound and meaning Here the cognitive process is separated in a decent way

If feelings are too strong, it may collapse in a more dramatic way the vīthi may fall apart, causing secondary reactions of panic

Relatives, friends and even the medical establishment may not know how to deal with this properly causing a negative spiral often reinforced by anti-psychotic drugs

The Abhidhamma Model shows that it may be worthwhile to study the claim by some psychoanalysts that psychoses can be cured The model also shows why a psychosis is serious: it is real!

Ordinary consciousness looks stylistically as follows.

Broken psychotic cognition looks like (__ : strong karma)

$$| - - - - - - - - - - - - - - |$$
 (2)

Then the movie gets 'covered-up' with strong self-reinforcing feelings

Depersonalization, derealization, desomatization → cover-up with fear Also other ways to cover-up: angriness and desire

Has been repeatedly observed during meditation retreats

If one uses psychopharmacs or some other drugs one may obtain a similar but even more rigid state of mind

Also armored personalities may be interpreted this way

Alternative possibility: developing mindfulness and equanimity. Then

becomes bearable

Surrendering one may obtain a ceta with pure consciousness as object taking out the poison of karma from the chaotic consciousness process

After that consciousness turns pretty soon to normal

One becomes like an astronaut, no longer afraid for the feeling of falling

V.1 Plausibility

Action potential
Synchronicity
Synaptic networks
Volume transmission
MBSR-MBCT

Action potential and synchronisity

Tests show that we are capable of parallel and serial tasks

A ceta is said to have three phases: a beginning, an existence and a disappearing This is consistent with the action potential in neurons

von der Malsburg postulated that objects are coded by sets of synchronously firing neurons This fits with the parallelism in the cetasikas

Lehmann distinguishes mental atoms in multichannel EEG maps
There are 4 types of atoms, each of about 100ms
In schizophrenics: shorter duration and permuted order

V.2

Productive, supporting, obstructive and destructive karma are exactly the ways neurons collaborate synaptically

Accumulated karma fits with the expanding network of synapses

For the mechanism of moods to cover-up the chaos volume transmission (Nieuwenhuys) is a good implementation

Moreover, strong concentration (\mapsto one doesn't mind strong pain), has similar effects as putting opioids in the liquor Compatible with volume transmission through the liquor

In fact opioid and stress-hormone cells are shown to contact the liquor

Calle et al. opioids in the brain electro-microscopy seems to indicate exocytosis Other evidence: Miyan, Nabiyouni & Zendah (2002); Sewards & Sewards (2003)

Development of the brain: a vital role for cerebrospinal fluid Can J Physiol Pharmacol. 2003 Apr;81(4):317-28.

Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) developed by Kabat-Zinn is used in 200 hospitals in the East-Coast

Is adopted by Cognitive Psychotherapy (MBCT) E.g. at ICCP05

Mindfulness: meta-awareness

'O, there is desire'

$$\frac{\text{mindfulness}}{\text{consciousness}} = \frac{DNA}{\text{protein}} = \frac{\text{computer program}}{\text{computable function}}$$
$$= \frac{\text{observing}}{\text{reacting}}$$

Using mindfulness one can get close to the feeling/thought/emotion without getting sucked away by it

Summary

Discrete consciousness acting on three levels

Parallel and serial

Selfless

Finite state

Deterministic

Neuroses

Psychoses

Cover-up

Purification

Neurons: action potential, synaptic transmission, neural nets Synchronisity Volume transmission

Paper on the Abhidhama model: www.cs.ru.nl/~henk/G.pdf

Artist's impression 1. Fulfilled love

L'invitation au voyage

Invitation to the Voyage

Mon enfant, ma soeur,

Songe à la douceur

D'aller là-bas vivre ensemble!

Aimer à loisir,

Aimer et mourir

Au pays qui te ressemble!

Les soleils mouillés

De ces ciels brouillés

Pour mon esprit ont les charmes

Si mystérieux

De tes traitres yeux,

Brillant à travers leurs larmes.

Là, tout n'est qu'ordre et beauté,

Luxe, calme et volupté.

My child, my sister,

have a sweet dream

Of living together there!

Of loving at will,

Of loving till death,

In the land that is like you!

The misty suns

Of those angry skies

Have for my spirit the charms,

So mysterious,

Of your treacherous eyes,

Shining brightly through their tears.

There all is order and beauty

Luxury, peace, and voluptuousness.

Charles Baudelaire

Music: Duparc (L'invitation au voyage from Chansons)

Artist's impression 2. Broken love

La mort de l'amour (fragment)

. .

Le vent roulait les feuilles mortes; mes pensées Roulaient comme les feuilles mortes, dans la nuit. Jamais si doucement au ciel noir n'avaient lui Les milles roses d'or d'où tombent les rosées.

Une danse effrayante, et les feuilles froissées, Et qui rendaient un son métalique, valsaient, Semblaient gémir sous les étoiles, et disaient L'inexprimable horreur des amours trépassées.

. . .

The death of love

. . .

The wind rolled the dead leaves; my thoughts rolled like the dead leaves, in the night.

Never had the thousands of golden roses, from which fall the dews, sparkled so softly in the black sky.

A terrifying dance, and the crumpled leaves which gave out a metallic sound, waltzed, seemed to moan beneath the stars, and told of the inexpressible horror of the perished loves.

. . .

Maurice Bouchor

Music: Chausson (La mort de l'amour from Poème de l'amour et de la mère)

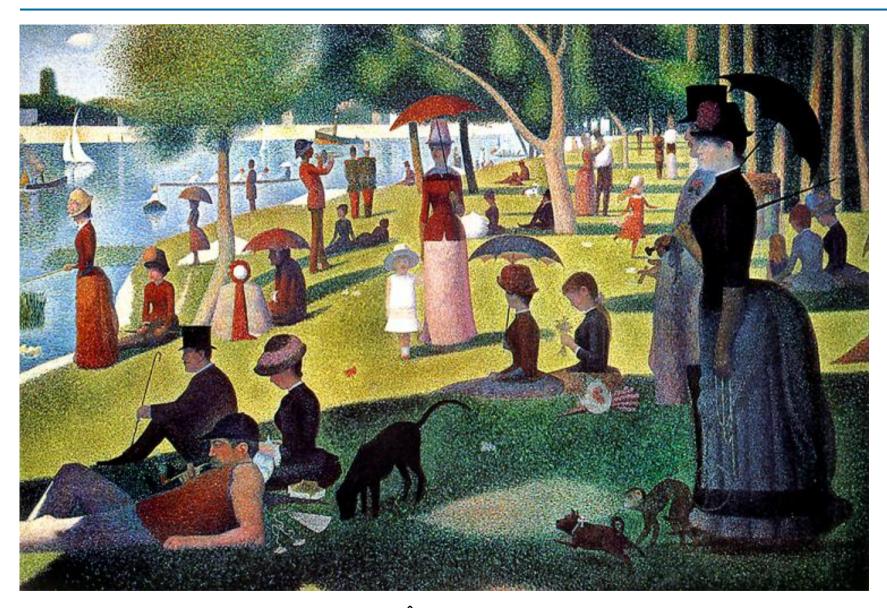
Artist's Impression 3. Chaos beyond control



Drawing: Marianne Kalsbeek

Music: Boulez (Tombeau from Pli selon pli)

Artist's Impression 4. Purified consciousness



Seurat: Un dimanche après-midi à l'Île de la Grande Jatte

Music: Ravel (Lever du jour from Daphnis et Chloé)