

The Holographic Mind.

The Flow & Architecture of Memory

An Essay by Secundus.

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Abstract:

It's long been wondered how the brain stores information. With memory still one of the biggest open questions in neuroscience, one might wonder how we've been looking so long and not been able to find where it's been hiding—right behind our faces this whole time.

While neuroscience has identified many of the structures and processes involved in memory formation, consolidation, and retrieval, the precise physical nature of stored information remains an elusive point.

Existing models successfully describe many aspects of synaptic plasticity, network dynamics, and systems-level organisation, yet no single framework fully accounts for the remarkable richness, flexibility, contextuality, and persistence of human memory across multiple scales of biological organisation.

This essay proposes a speculative but mechanistically grounded framework in which memory is understood not as a discrete object or isolated location, but as an emergent, distributed property of interacting informational systems. Drawing upon neuroscience,

information theory, molecular chemistry, quantum biology, electrophysiology, and cognitive psychology, it argues that memory may be encoded through the coordinated organisation of neuronal networks, electromagnetic fields, molecular states, and longer-term genomic adaptation. Within this framework, memory is viewed not merely as the storage of past events, but as a dynamic geometry of relationships that enables perception, prediction, learning, imagination, and conscious experience.

Rather than presenting an alternative to established neuroscience, this proposal seeks to integrate existing observations into a broader conceptual model capable of linking phenomena that are often studied independently. Particular attention is given to associative memory, attractor dynamics, oscillatory brain activity, aromatic neurotransmitter chemistry, receptor interactions, structured intracellular environments, and epigenetic regulation as potentially complementary components of a unified informational architecture.

The purpose of this essay is not to claim a definitive solution to the problem of memory, but to offer a coherent theoretical framework from which new questions, experimental predictions, and interdisciplinary dialogue may emerge. If even partially correct, such a framework would suggest that memory is not confined to synaptic strength alone, but is instead a multiscale biological process in which information is continually organised, transformed, and stabilised across the physical architecture of living systems.

Core Proposal:

[The following is speculative and not confirmed science]

Memory is an integral part of consciousness. Encoding and use of memory are based on coordinated projections from dynamic mirror-like water structures and organised by uniquely quantum-encoded aromatic neurotransmitters. This geometric coordination between neuronal architecture, aromatic ‘flavouring’, and programmed water reflection input, together work as a holographic electromagnetic coding system.

Adding to water encoding and aromatic neurotransmission, a third, long-term storage memory mechanism is the DNA itself. Constantly shifting through principles of epigenetics, this molecule is once more underestimated for its capacity to store, connect, and adapt. Its vibrational qualities are key in this, speculated also to have properties for scalar energy, but tuning like an instrument to ‘play’ to the body either broadly or locally.

In this, human memory exists as a three-part framework.

1) Water. The interfacial water inside our cells is programmable—able to capture and momentarily store information. This happens through the reorganisation of proton wires to hold quantum states of information in the electrons. The water may be reorganised by a local DNA micro-expression through a combination of resonance (probably electromagnetic, possibly scalar) and coherent biophoton emissions. The malleability and reflectability (projection ability, at the expense of malleability) of the

quasi-crystalline water vary according to the brainwave signatures. This gives our brain incredibly dynamism and high capacity for ‘freeze-framing’ information in our brain without comprehending or integrating.

2) Aromatics. Aromatic neurotransmitters like dopamine and serotonin are uniquely programmable molecules. This permits an demands an active reconstruction of memory that moves in the same flow of consciousness as general cognition. It is specifically in the pi-electron clouds of the aromatic rings where multi-dimensional quantum information (“essence” or “flavour”) is stored. In this, brain serotonin has an important distinction from gut serotonin, manufactured and circulated differently. Programming of molecules is achieved through holographic imprinting from coordinated, timed electromagnetic bursts in the brain. Adding to this, there are important distinctions also to be made between the function of neurotransmitters and the kinds of information that is stored.

3) DNA. Already well known to store enormous quantities of information, do we still underestimate this curious molecule? With its own crystalline properties and epigenetic wizardry, the DNA molecule its expression may represent various states of tuning, simultaneously, to act with properties of both antenna and transducer, communicating intra-cell, inter-cell, and with our external electromagnetic environment. This is facilitated with bursts of N,N-dimethyltryptamine (DMT)—especially prominent during dreaming and near-death experiences.

In this framework, aromatic neurotransmitters play a central role in how long-term memory is used in active cognition and other functions of consciousness. The quantum nature of this neurotransmission permits inter-cranial communications and synchronisation, using frequency matching of isolated electromagnetic neural signatures to deploy, store, and otherwise orchestrate relevant neurotransmitters in the right times and places.

In the recall of stored information, memory is inherently fragmented and designed for active reconstruction. Based largely in our neurotransmission, consciousness is largely based in a perception tuned from past events. We are constantly comparing, integrating, and judging based on experience, recognition, and emotion-fortified memory weighting.

Memory is also considered to exist in cells right through the body (cellular memory), as well as outside the body. However, this essay narrows its scope to focus mainly on memory storage and reconstruction processes in the brain.

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