

TITLE:
PSYCHEDELIC
LSD

BY RABIYA IMTIAZ

A vertical wood grain texture in shades of brown and tan, occupying the left half of the page.

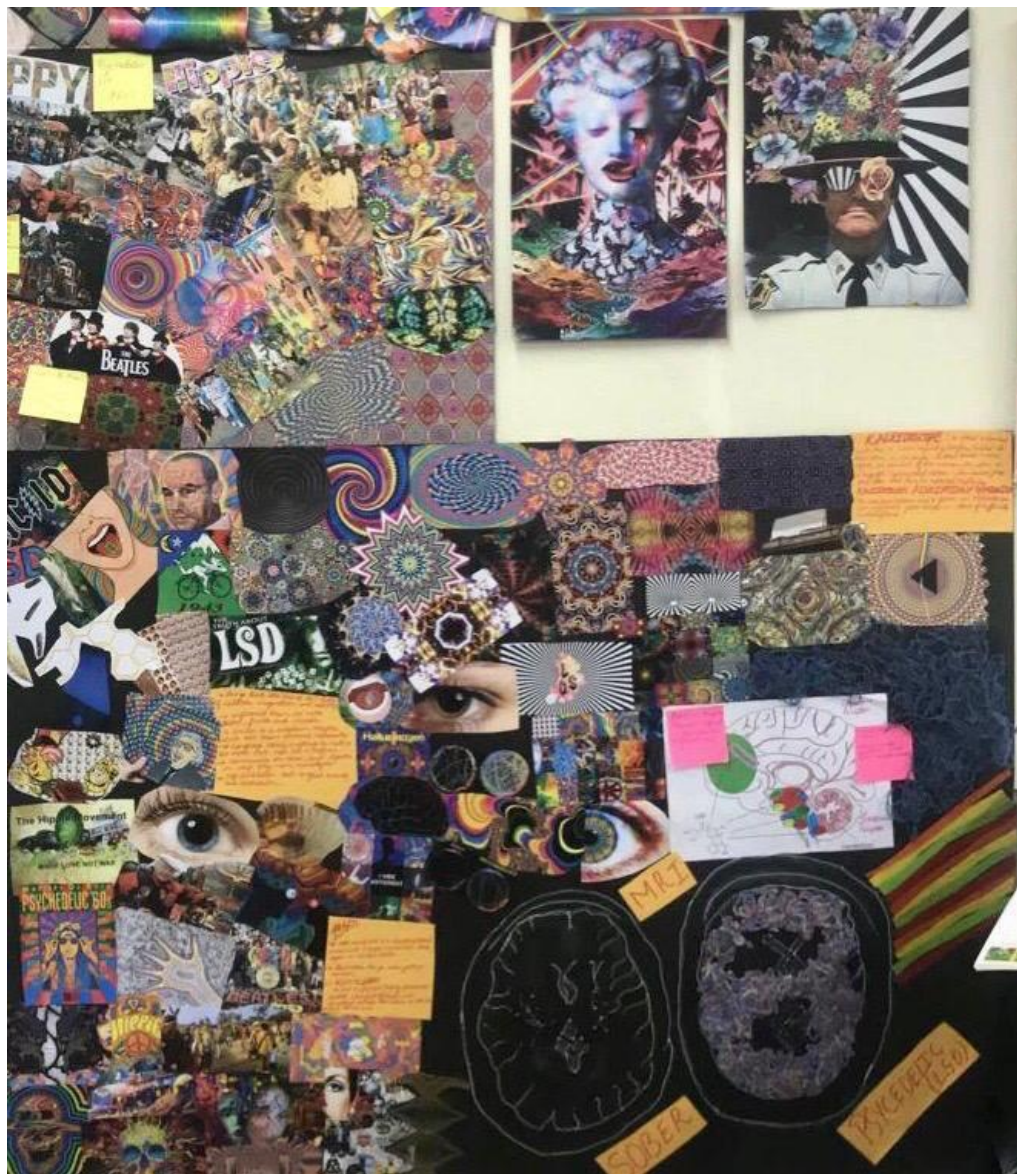
CONCEPT

- The relationship between humans and psychoactive substances is an ongoing one and dates back to the origination of human life .LSD which is under the title of a psychedelic hallucinogenic drug, create effects on the mind, the state of consciousness and also perception. LSD when taken binds with dopamine, adrenal and serotonin receptors in the brain

The reason I opt this topic for my thesis is that I was really fascinated by the fact of having a hallucination because a normal human mind cannot perceive such experience which could occur with it and that increased the curiosity in me. So after having a detailed research and interviews on it further I narrow down my topic to the optical illusive patterns that occurs after the consumption of this drug. In my collection I made an attempt to create those illusive patterns and merge it with the effects that it have on a human brain. I have explored different techniques and materials to give the similar effect of those illusions. The silhouette of my garments are inspired by the form of human brain. I collaborate both elements together in my collection.



RESEARCH BOARDS







RESEARCH INTERVIEWS

- During my research I went to different rehabs to know exactly what happened after consumption of LSD and what are its effects on human brain and how hallucination occurred. I get to know that in brain LSD affects brain receptors such as dopamine receptors, adrenergic receptors and glutamate receptors and serotonin receptor and it hits those receptors in an unexpected angle and produced hallucination it completely cut off the connection from the reality and this drug causes parts of the brain to communicate in different ways especially visual cortex which creates rippling patterns and lights became brighter and they started visualizing the hallucinations
- After that I did many interviews to the people who experienced its trip, gathering all the information and experiences I visualize those kaleidoscopic patterns hallucinations and create it further I narrow down to those rippling illusive patterns which occurred after the consumption of this drug



JOURNAL AND ARTICLES

ERGOT FUNGUS



Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) is manufactured from lysergic acid which is found in the ergot fungus that grows on rye and other grains. Ergot fungi refers to a group of fungi of the genus *Claviceps*. This fungus grows alkaloids that can cause ergotism in humans.



The crystals are converted to a liquid for distribution. It is colorless, orderless and has a slightly bitter taste.

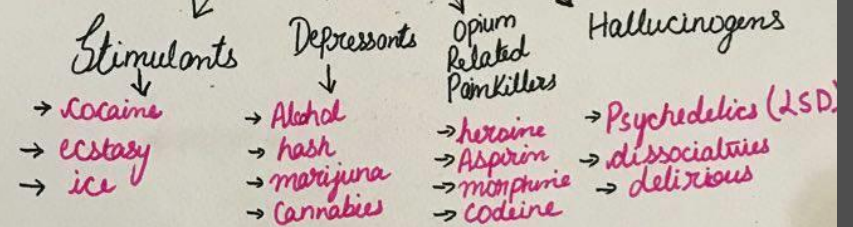
Bicycle Day:



On April 1943 Hofmann intentionally ingesting 0.25 milligram, 250 micrograms of the substance after less than an hour later. Hofmann experienced sudden and intense changes in perception. He believed he couldn't move and the time had stopped then when he got home his next-door neighbor had become a witch and he found out as he said a demon had invaded me taken possession of my mind body and soul.

DRUGS

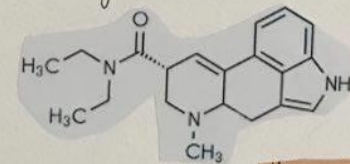
a chemical substance on body function which has psychological effects



HALLUCINOGENS:

A drug that causes hallucinations such as LSD:

LSD ($C_{20}H_{25}N_3O$)



Lysergic Acid diethylamide, also known as acid is a hallucinogenic drug. Effects typically include altered thoughts, feelings and altered awareness of one's surroundings. Many users see or hear things that do not exist. Dilated pupils,



Tablets



Window panes



→ gelatin squares
blotting paper

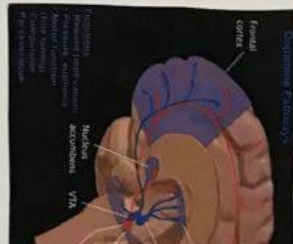
Sheets of blotting paper are dipped into LSD solution and then dried. which is then divided into small squares decorated with designs or cartoon characters loony toons.

It lasts 12 hours or so. place the LSD dose under your tongue and leave it there for 10 mins untill the paper mostly dissolves.

LSD → Tablets (microdots)
→ gelatin square

Effects

There have been a scientific research studies on how LSD affect the brain. LSD affects multiple brain receptors such as the dopamine receptor, adrenergic receptors.



Background:

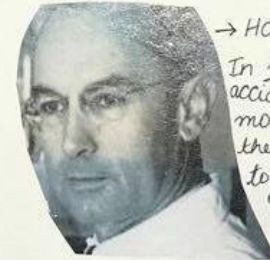
Discovery:

→ Ergot fungus
→ Albert Hofmann (Swiss chemist)

First synthesised in 1938 from the fungus that grew on rye



Ergot fungus



→ Hofmann (1943). 19 April
In 1943, the inventor Albert Hofmann accidentally touched some to his mouth, got high and became the first person in the world to learn about psychedelic properties of LSD.

Self-experiment



On April 19, 1943 self-experiment effects of LSD.

Hofmann performed a to determine the



"begin to enjoy unprecedented colors and play of shapes that persisted behind the my closed eyes. Kaleidoscopic, fantastic images."



He said:

"Little by little I could begin to enjoy the unperceived
colors and plays of shapes that persisted behind my ^{closed} eyes.
Kaleidoscopic, fantastic images surged in on me. attracting,
vibrated opening and then closing themselves in circles and
spirals, exploding in colored fountains, rearranging and
hybridizing themselves in constant flux."





Decoding the Working Brain

Scientists are beginning to unravel the mechanism behind the therapeutic effects of psychedelic drugs.

Sep 1, 2017
DIANA KWON



SEAN MCCABE

...ying in a room at Imperial College London, surrounded by bright lighting and music, Kirk experienced a vivid recollection of his sick mother before she passed away. "I used to be a bit of a num in the hospital quite a lot," recalls Kirk, a middle-aged man.

Infographic: The Brain on Psychedelics

Understanding how hallucinogenic drugs affect different neural networks could shed light on their therapeutic potential.

Aug 31, 2017
DIANA KWON



© CATHERINE DELPHIA

Key brain areas involved in the effects of psychedelic drugs are located in the default mode network (DMN), which is more active at rest than when attention is focused on the external world.

Psychedelic Neuroimaging

"Ego dissolution," and other things that happen to the human brain on LSD

Apr 13, 2016
RUTH WILLIAMS



IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON

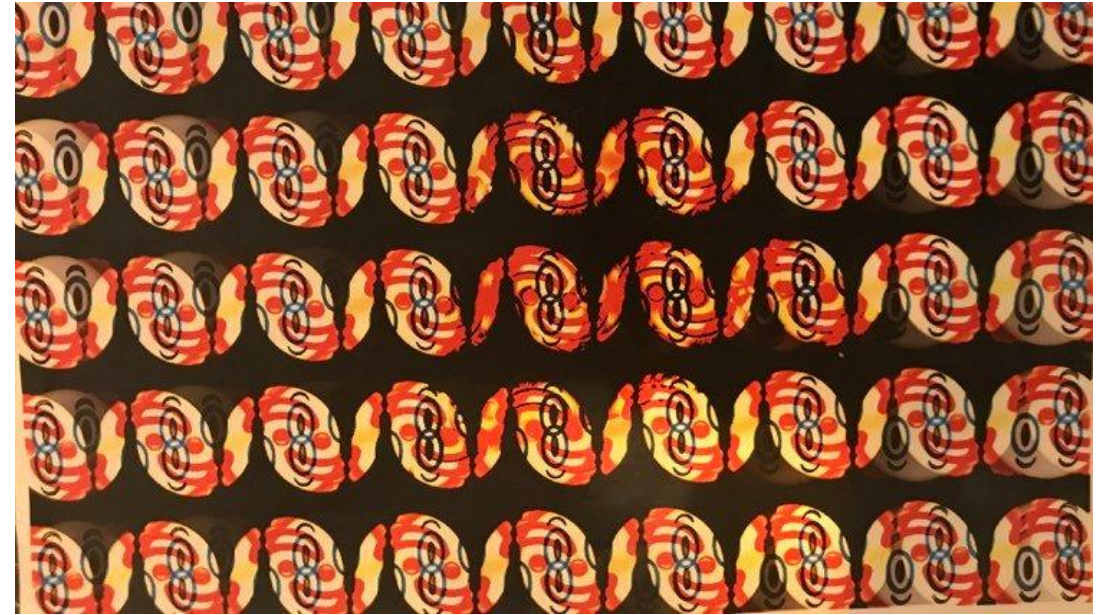
...doses of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) using a new imaging approach. The study found that a particular change in brain activity was linked to known effects of the drug, such as a loss of unity with one's self. The paper is published in the journal *Neuropharmacology*.



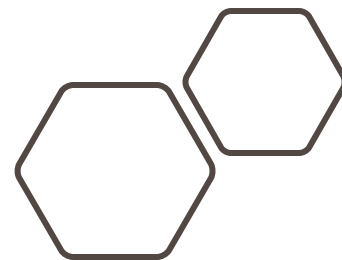
MOOD BOARD

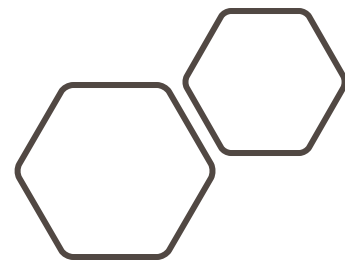
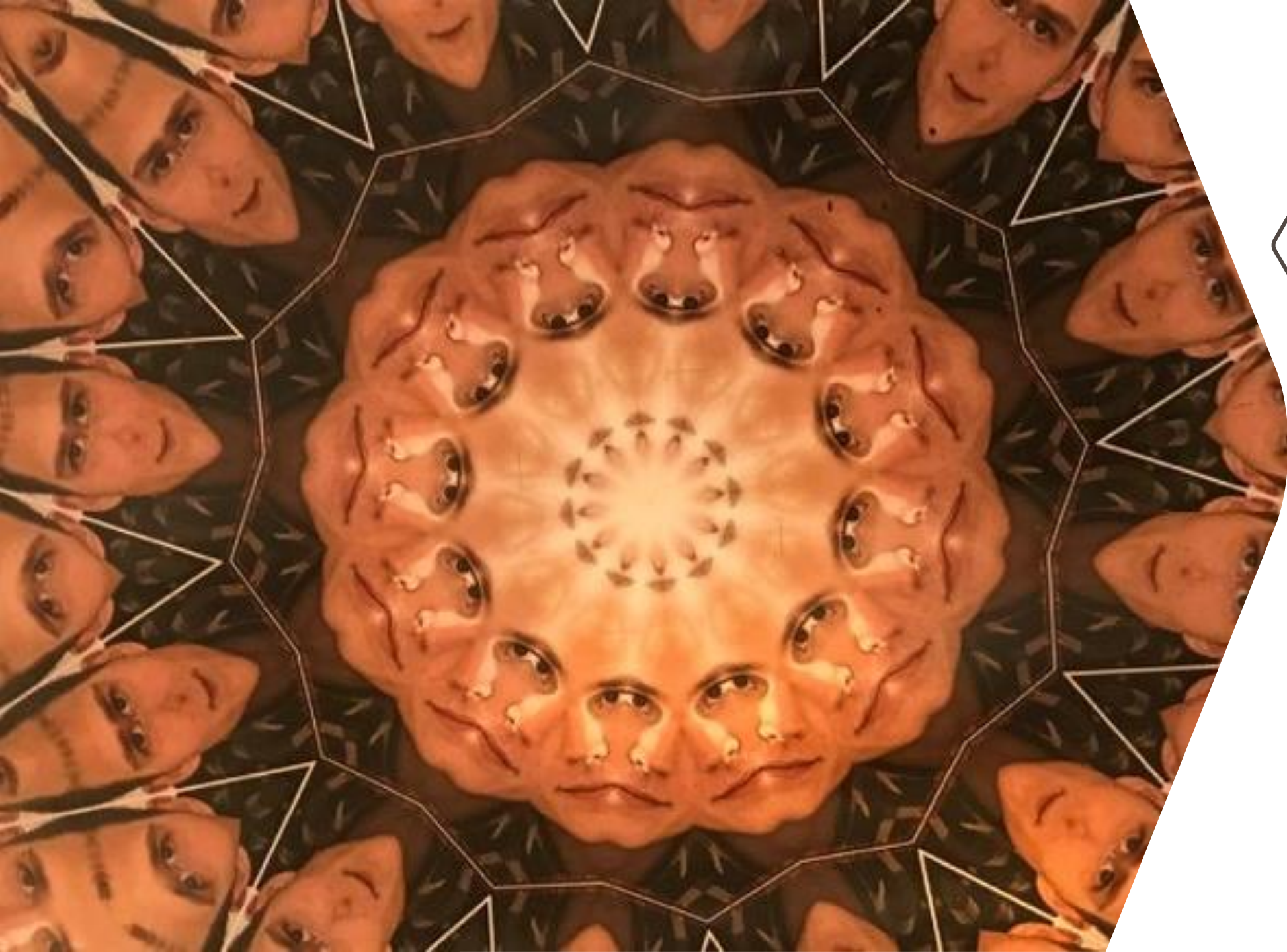
Psychedelic

KALEIDOSCOPIC
PATTERN
HALLUCINATIONS











OPTICAL ILLUSIVE PATTERN



DEVELOPMENTS

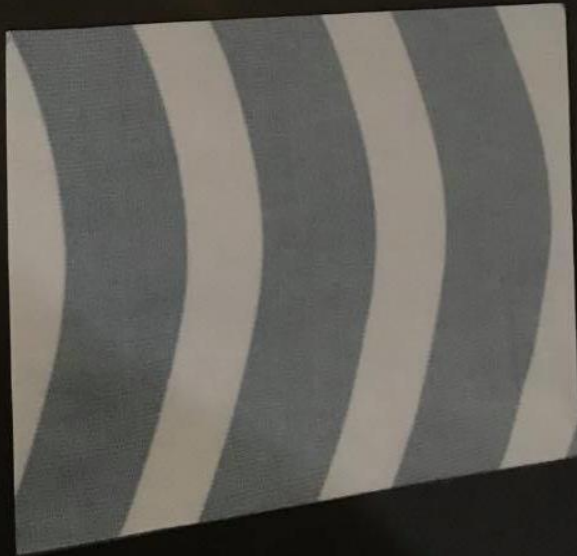
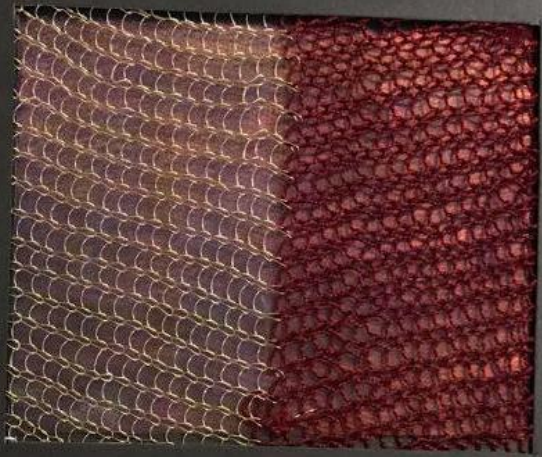


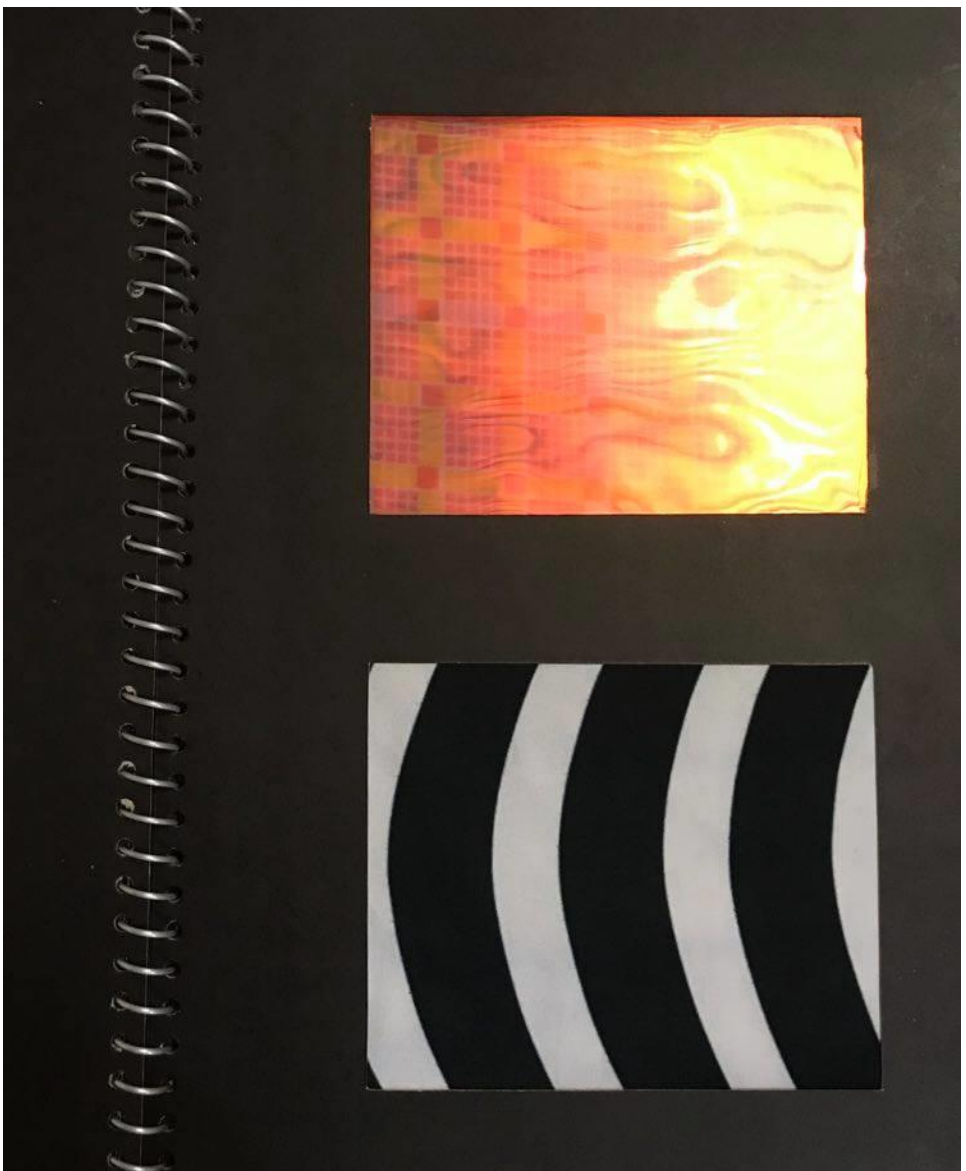






FABRICS EXPLORATION



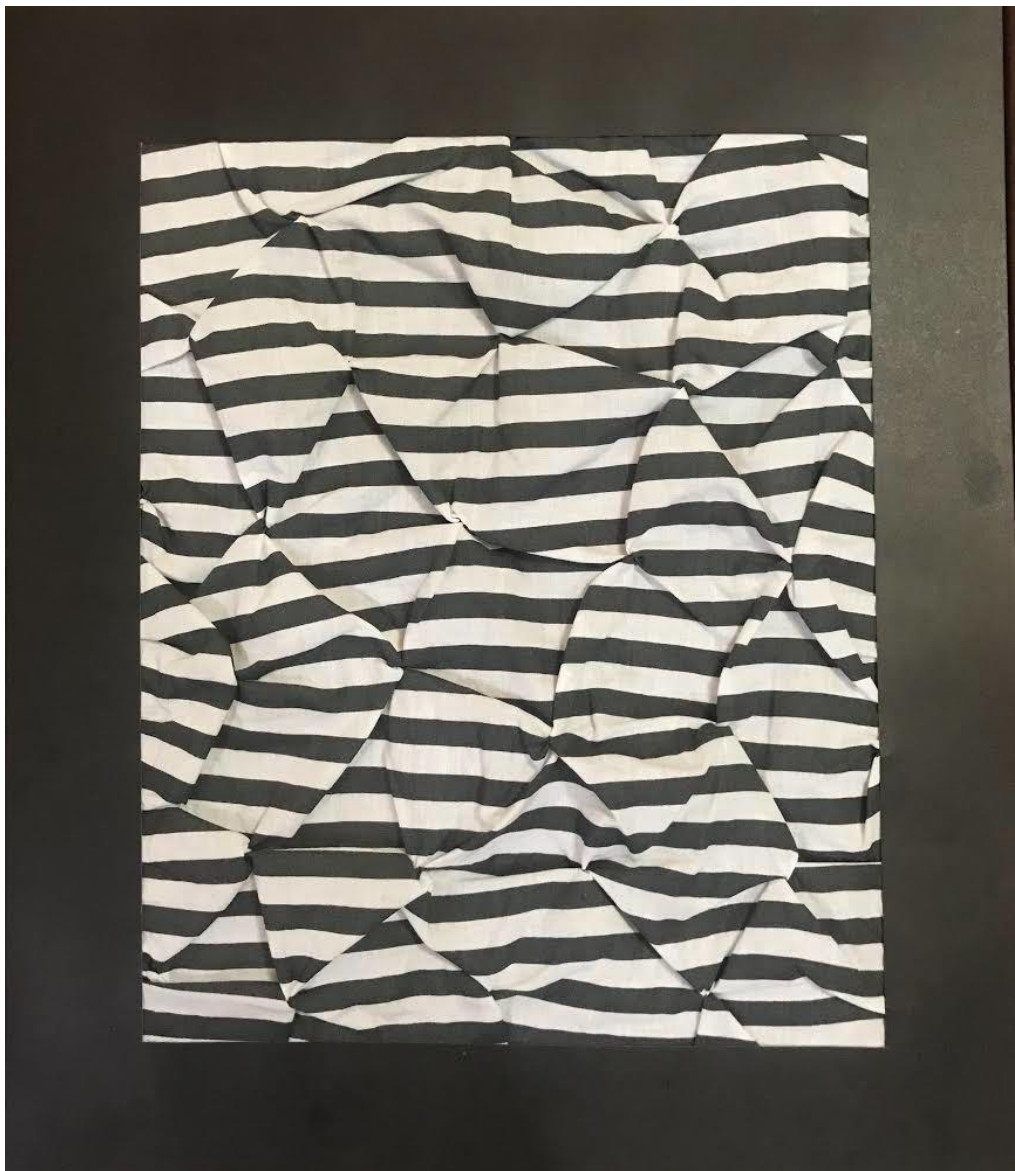


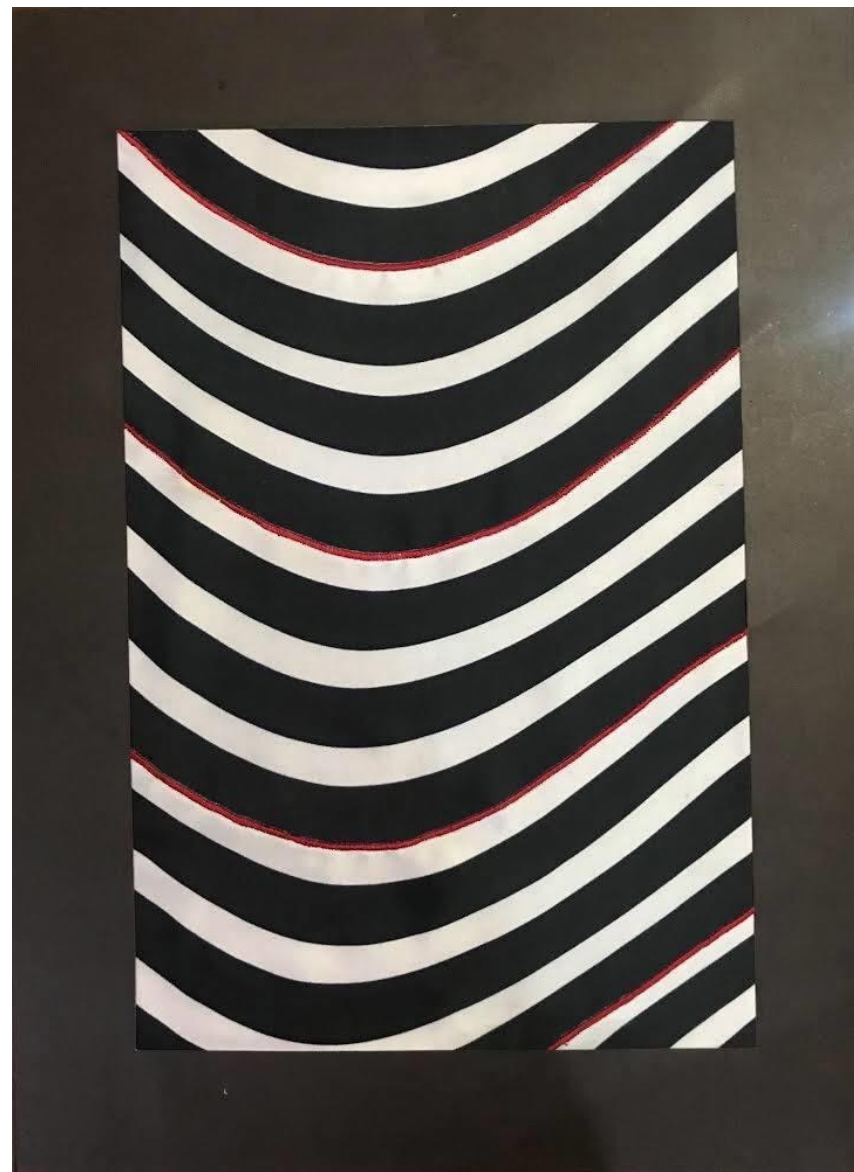
FABRICATIONS



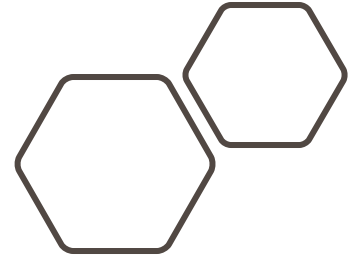


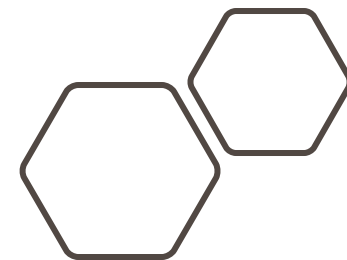


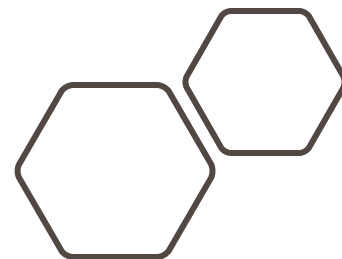


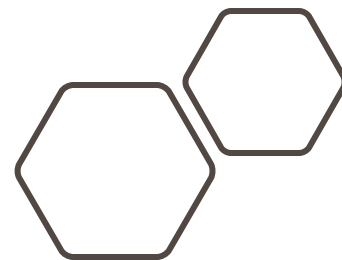


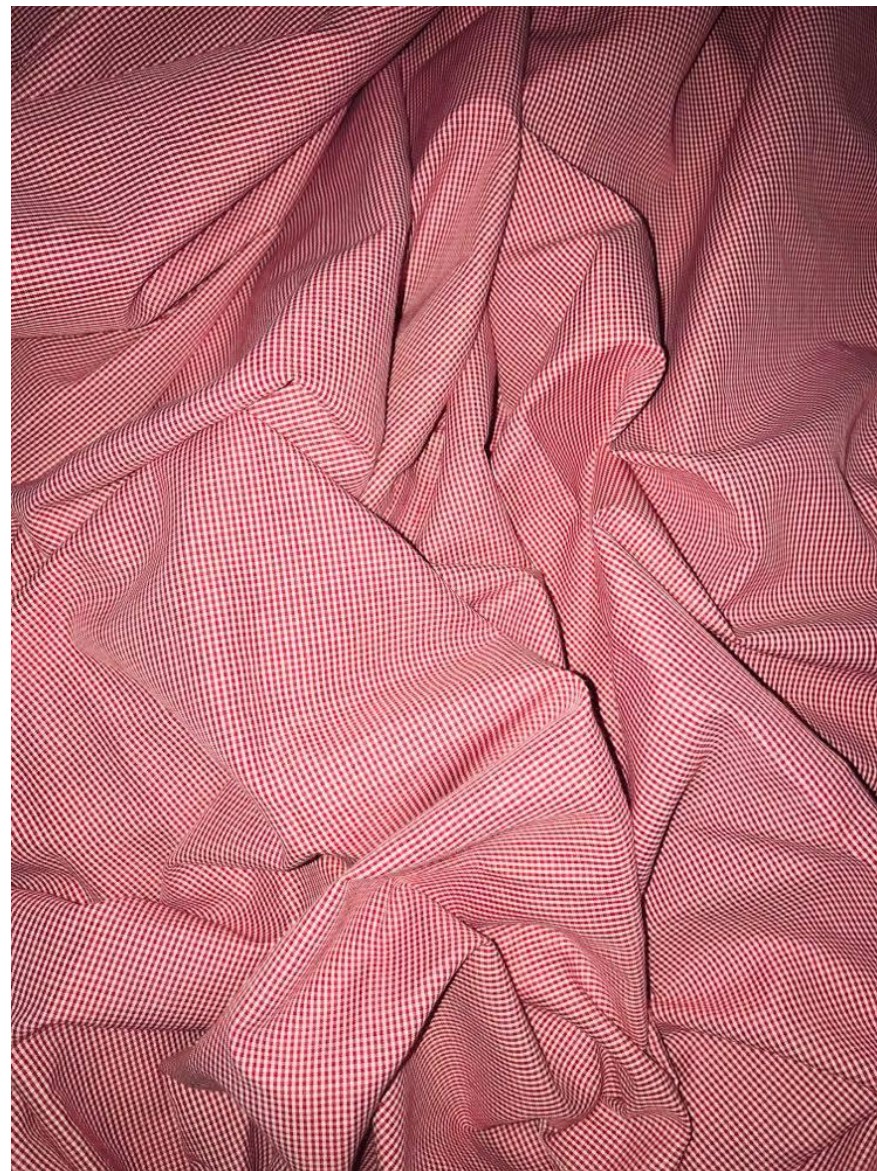












GARMENT: 1

- Printed illusive patterns on silk fabric
- Machine embroidery on with a red thread
- The form of the garment is inspired by the brain combined with rippling effect of illusive patterns on the silk fabric







GARMENT: 2

- Upper part is made of knitted tilla thread and slightly open it from the mid to give it an effect of illusions
- Bloused Sleeves are made up of printed illusive pattern on organza to give it a rippling effect of optical illusions
- On skirt there is light grey printed patterns on the silk fabric and further did the smocking on it.
- The color and the silhouette of the garment is inspired from the flesh of the brain



GARMENT: 3

- Blouse organza sleeve
- on the upper and one sleeve there is Pleated organza is stich with the square fabric on its surface
- The skirt is made of printed illusive patterns with the gathering on it on the sides to give effect of illusion







GARMENT: 4

- The upper part of the garment is gathered from both sides top and bottom to give it blousing to make the form.
- Bloused skirt with printed optical illusive patterns

