



Quantum information teleportation through biological wires, gravitational micro-bio-holes and holographic micro-bio-systems: A hypothesis

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ABSTRACT

Biological systems like cells, bacteria, chloroplasts and other micro-organisms could exchange quantum particles like electrons, photons and gravitational waves and have large distant information teleportation. This is because that their DNAs and membranes are formed from quantum particles like electrons and protons and by their motions, some currents and waves are emerged. These waves have the main role in information teleportation. There are different methods which could be used for quantum information teleportation in biological system. Some of these mechanisms are: 1. Microbes, micro-bubbles and some other biological molecules like to form some biological lines specially near the cellular gates. Also, some biological lines may be formed between two cells. These biological lines could play the role of wires which transmit information from a place to another one. For example, some signatures of this quantum information teleportation could be seen in biological lines which are emerged near the plant cell walls or gates or close to chloroplasts. Chloroplasts shoot some spinors which maybe confined within the micro-bubbles or absorb by microbes. These bubbles and microbes may join to each other and form some biological lines which may be strengthened from a plant cell to another. These biological lines could be seen near the plant cell walls or on a metal which connects two parts of a leaf. 2. Some another signatures of “quantum photon exchange or quantum information teleportation” could be seen between microbes under the objective lenses and macro-objects on the eye lenses of a light microscope. It seems that as microscope make big images from microbes for us, produce small pictures of macro-objects for microbes such as they could diagnose them and interact with them. This property could be used in controlling microbes. 3. Another way for controlling microbes is using of virtual shapes which are induced by a special light source. For example, using a multi-gonal lamp, one can induce multi-gonal shape within the micro-bubbles. Also, this special lamp could force microbes and micro-bubbles to build multi-gonal colonies on a metal-glass slide. Maybe, by using this property, one can build a light source with the shape of anti-microbial matter and induce anti-microbial property within micro-bubbles. 4. Another main way for quantum teleportation is using of gravitational holes which may be emerged by increasing concentration of microbes and heavy cells in some points. These holes absorb microbes and micro-bubbles and conduct them to the heavy cells. Usually, there are some white holes near these dark holes which as a proposal, one can assume that these white holes are another end of gravitational holes and emit photons which are entered from dark end. 5. And finally, a very main mechanism for quantum information teleportation with microbes and controlling them is using of a holography and inducing virtual microbes and biological molecules in biological systems. For example, by a combinations of two lights with different colors under a light microscope in a dark room, one may induce some non-virtual microbes in biological systems such as each microbe interacts with a virtual microbe. This is because that light waves take photos of microbes, collide with lenses of microscopes and return to the slide and form virtual microbes or biological molecules. This technique could be used in curing diseases. Although, results of our experiments show the correctness of these mechanisms and theories, however, for the moment, we propose them only as a proposal and hypothesis and

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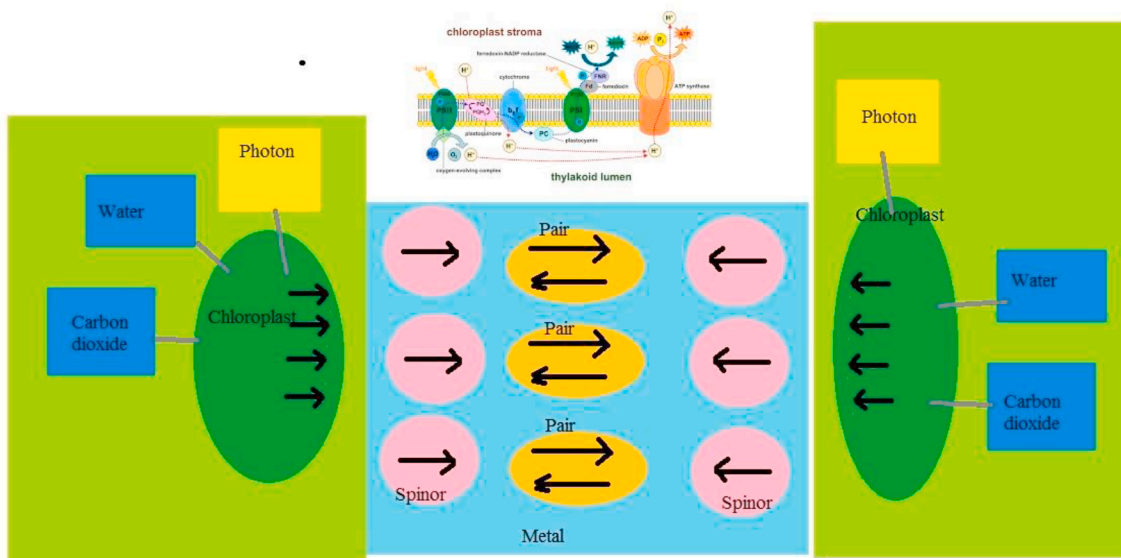


Fig. 1. Shooting spinors like electrons and ions from a chloroplast to another one and formation of pairs within micro-bubbles on the metal (a hypothesis).

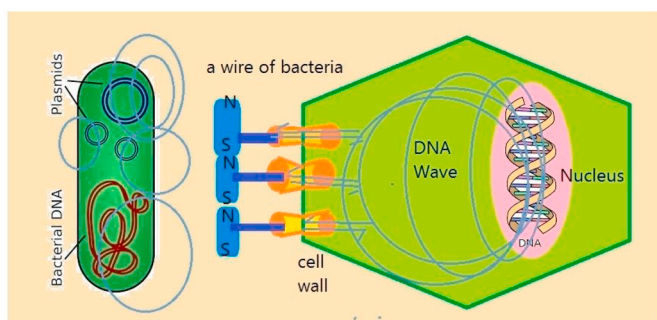


Fig. 2. Exchanging waves between microbes and cellular DNAs and formation of a wire (a hypothesis).

hope that other scientists do similar experiments. Also, some of our experiments may be at preliminary stages; however they could be used as a hypothesis, proposal and guidance.

1. Introduction

Recently, it has been shown that some bacteria could transmit electrical signals and act like the wire or cable. For example, one can

name cable bacteria which are filamentous bacteria and transmit electricity across distances over 1 cm in sediment and groundwater aquifers. Cable bacteria allow for long distance electron transport, which connects electron donors to electron acceptors [1–3]. This property may be

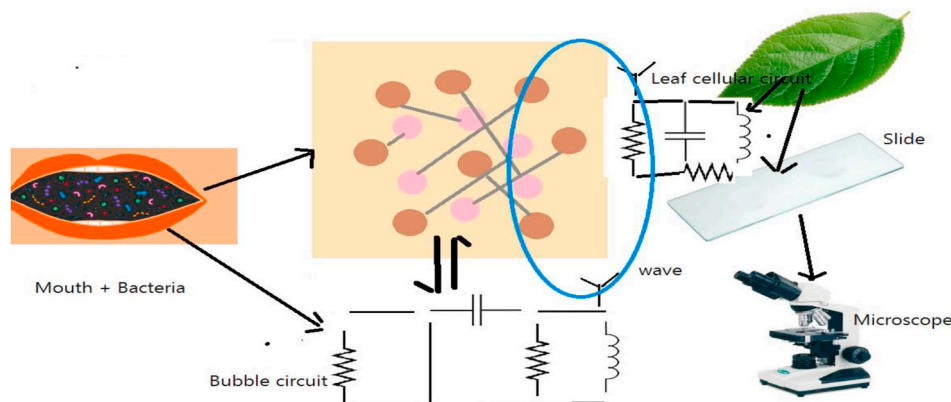


Fig. 3. Transformation of microbes and bubble waves within saliva from mouth to the leaf (a hypothesis).

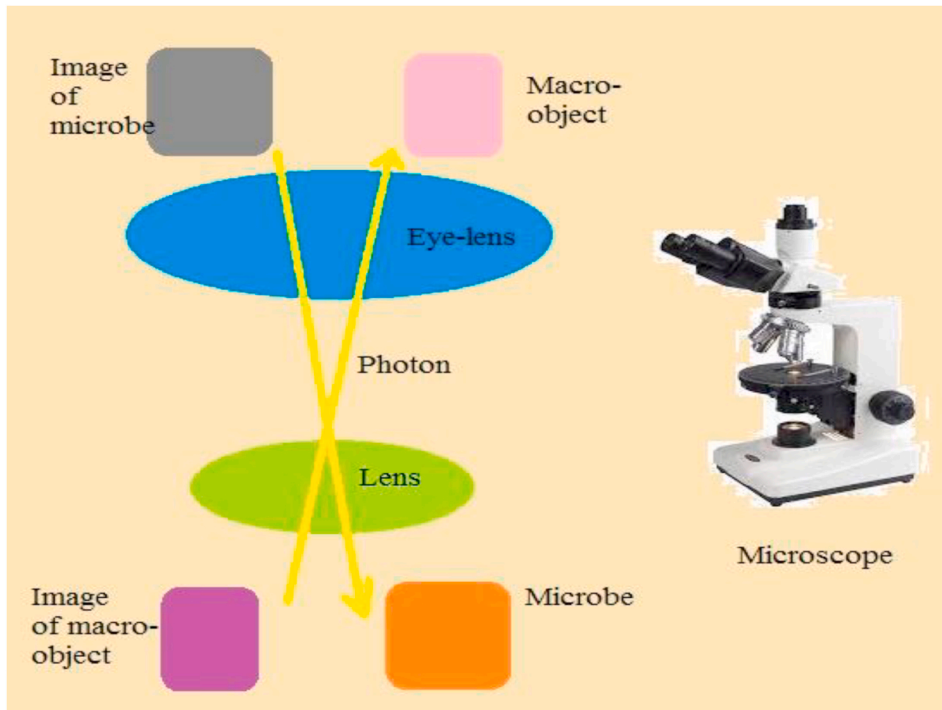


Fig. 4. Microscope could make small picture of macro-objects for microbes such as make big image of microbe for us (a hypothesis).

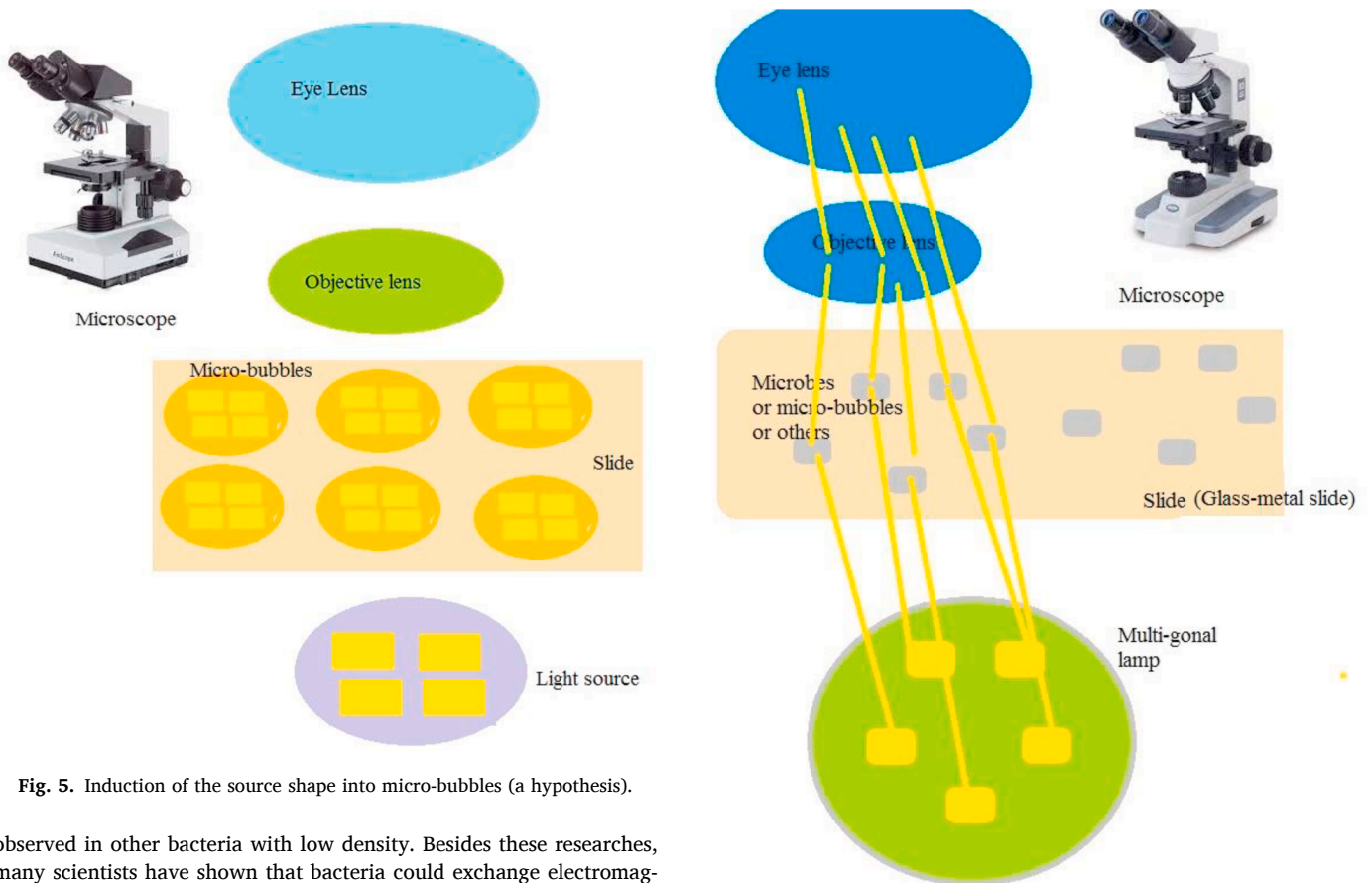


Fig. 5. Induction of the source shape into micro-bubbles (a hypothesis).

Fig. 6. Emergence of multi-gonal shapes on a metal-glass slide by using a multi-gonal lamp (a hypothesis).

observed in other bacteria with low density. Besides these researches, many scientists have shown that bacteria could exchange electromagnetic waves with medium. In one work, authors have argued that anode-respiring bacteria (ARB) in a biofilm anode carry out an oxidation half-reaction of organic matter, producing an electrical current from renewable biomass, including wastes. At the same time, ARB produce protons, usually one proton for every electron. They have shown that

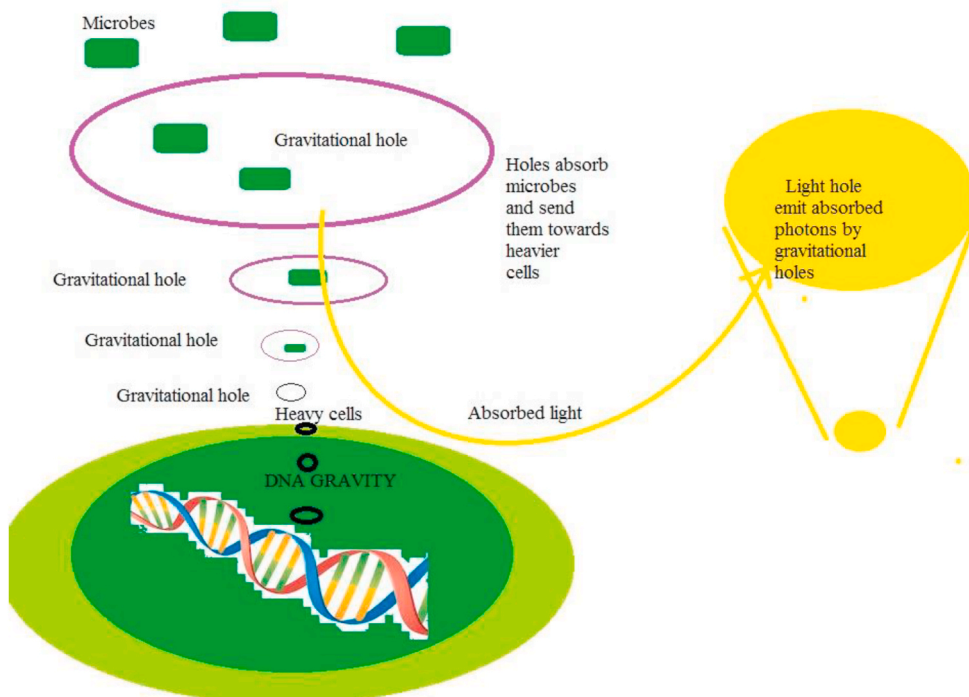


Fig. 7. Emergence of gravitational holes near the heavy cells (a hypothesis).

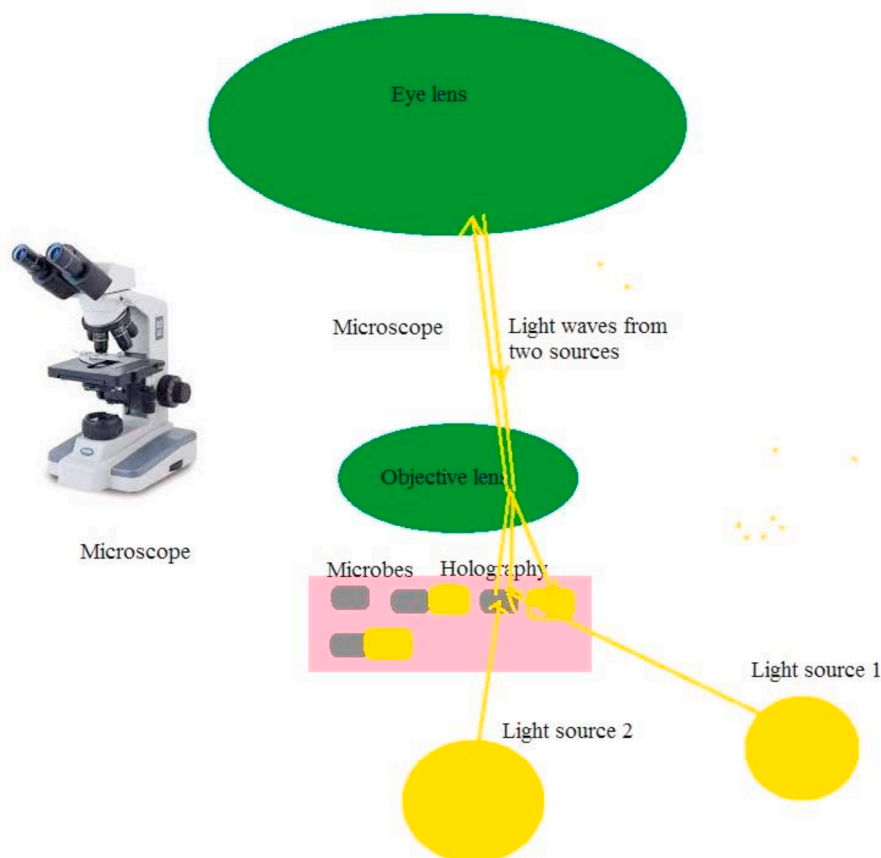


Fig. 8. Emergence of holographic or virtual micro-molecules by using a combination of two lights in a dark lab (a hypothesis).

how current density generated by an acclimated ARB biofilm was limited by proton transport out of the biofilm [4]. Another group have argued that extremely low frequency (<300 Hz) electromagnetic fields

(ELF-EMF) induces a decrease in growth rate and morphological changes for both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria [5]. Another scientists have discussed that millimeter waves affected



Fig. 9. A leaf which we have used in experiment (a hypothesis).

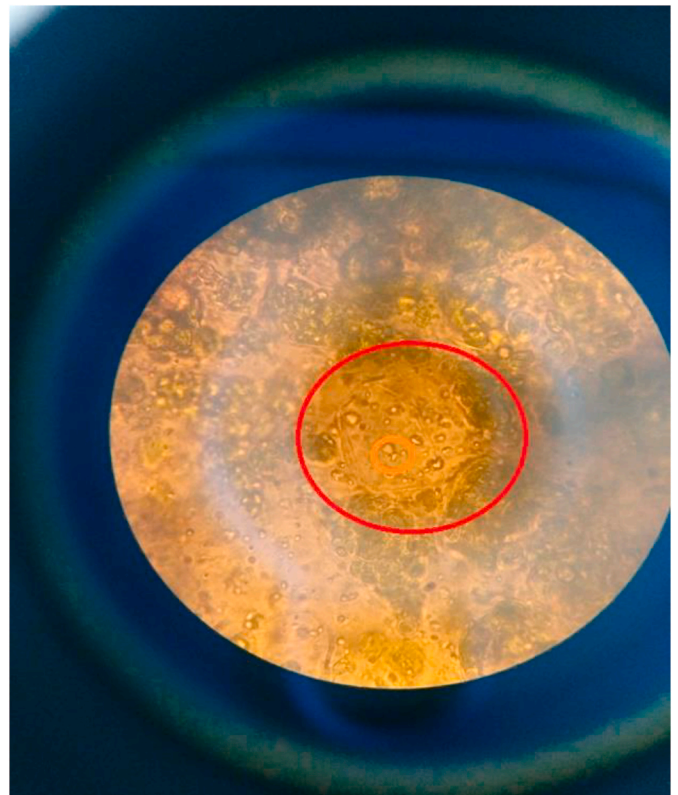


Fig. 11. Interaction between micro-organisms like bacteria, chloroplasts and others (First Picture- (a hypothesis)).

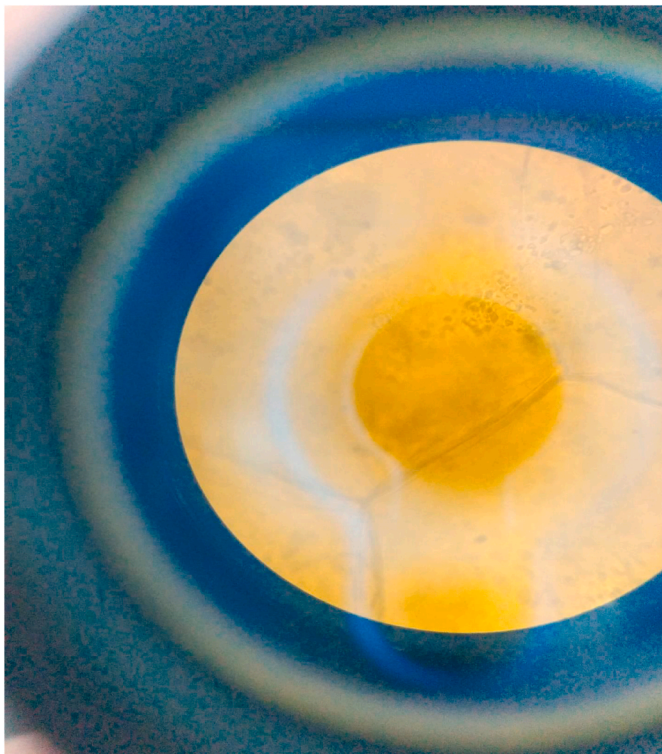


Fig. 10. A leaf under a light microscope (After some works on its structure- (a hypothesis)).

Escherichia coli and many other bacteria, mainly depressing their growth and changing properties and activity. These effects were non-thermal and depended on different factors. In their work, the significant cellular targets for wave effects were water, cell plasma membrane, and

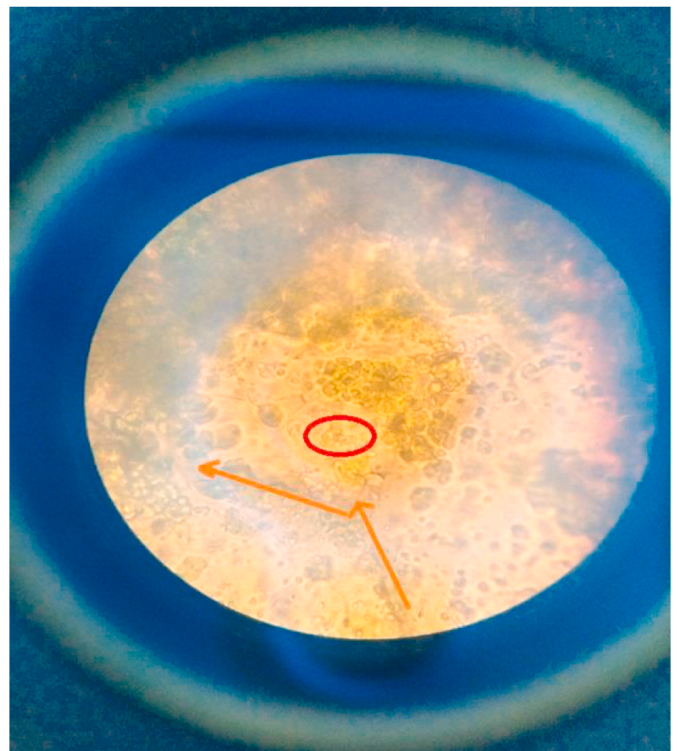


Fig. 12. Interaction between micro-organisms like bacteria, chloroplasts and others (Second picture- (a hypothesis)).

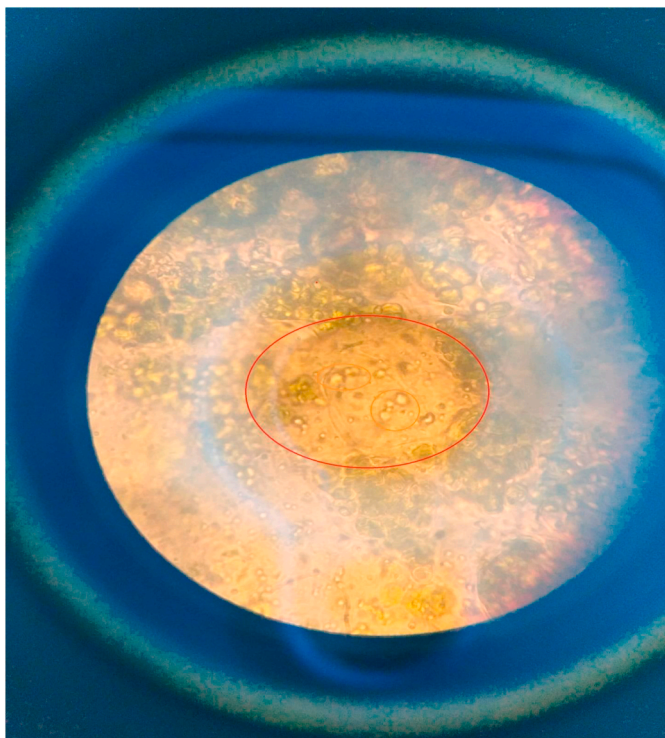


Fig. 13. Interaction between micro-organisms like bacteria, chloroplasts and others (Third picture- (a hypothesis)).

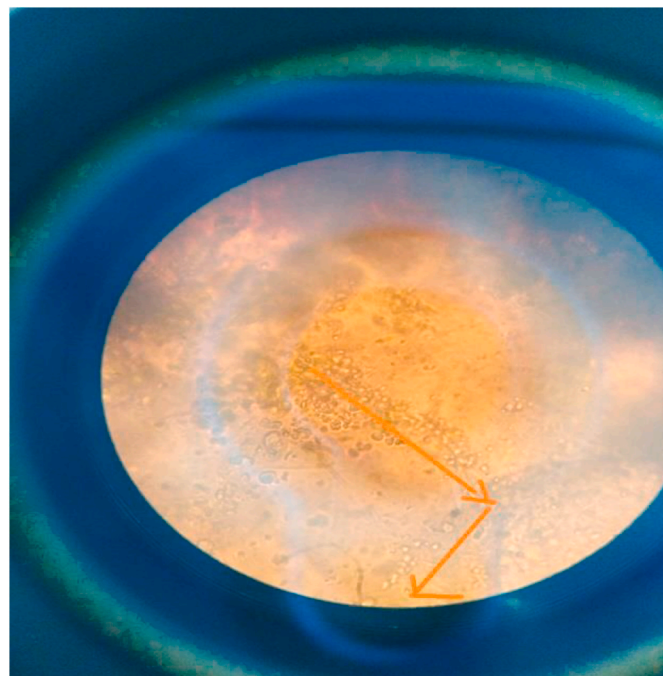


Fig. 15. A wire of micro-organisms like bacteria and chloroplasts and others (Second picture- (a hypothesis)).

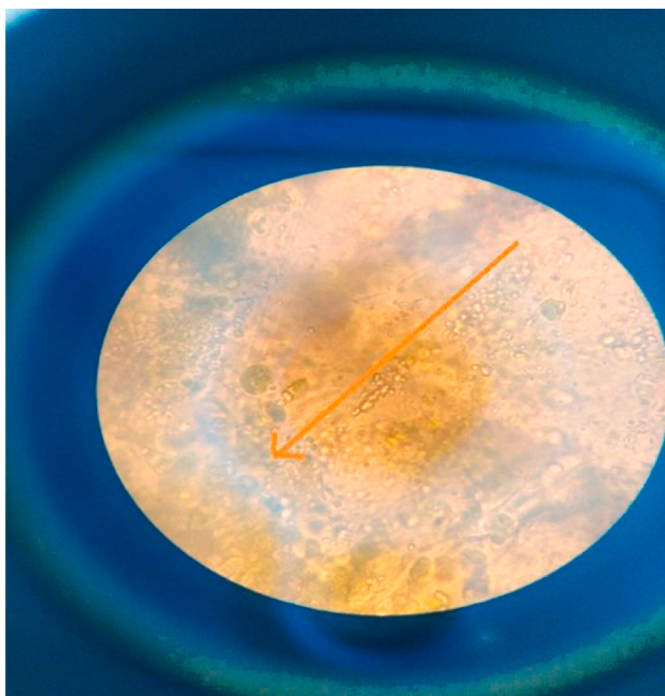


Fig. 14. A wire of micro-organisms like bacteria and chloroplasts and others (First picture- (a hypothesis)).

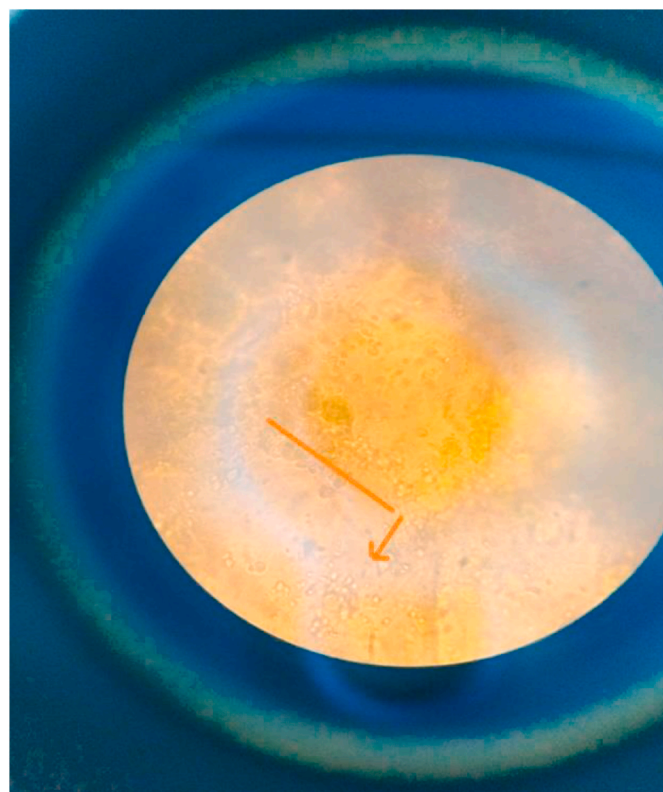


Fig. 16. A wire of micro-organisms like bacteria and chloroplasts and others (Third picture- (a hypothesis)).

genome [6]. Other investigators have worked on magnetotactic bacteria (MTB) which have the unique ability to produce magnetic particles surrounded by a biomembrane to form the magnetosome organelle. They have argued that these bacteria have novel physical and magnetic properties and have consequently been used in several biotechnological applications [7,8]. In addition to bacteria, chloroplasts also have DNAs

and genetic matters and could emit or receive electromagnetic waves. Chloroplasts play a central role in plant defense and are targeted by pathogen effectors [9]. They could exchange waves with each other and bacteria and control infectious diseases. Considering interactions

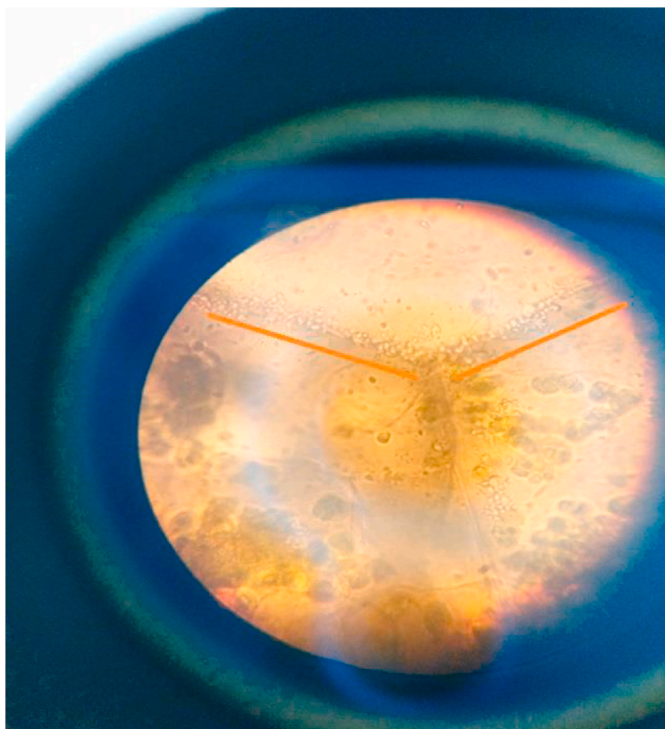


Fig. 17. A wire of micro-organisms like bacteria and chloroplasts and others (Forth picture- (a hypothesis)).

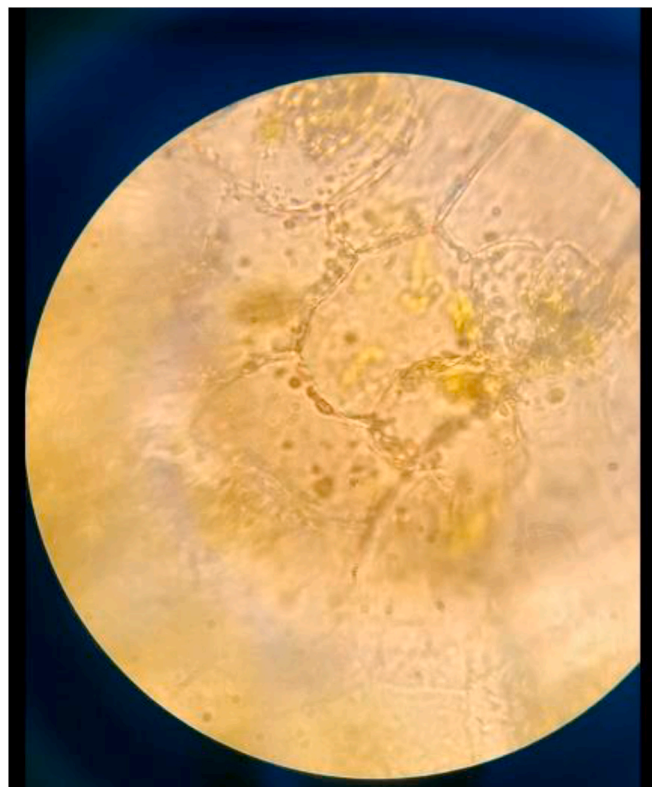


Fig. 19. A wire of micro-organisms like bacteria and chloroplasts and others (Sixth Picture- (a hypothesis)).

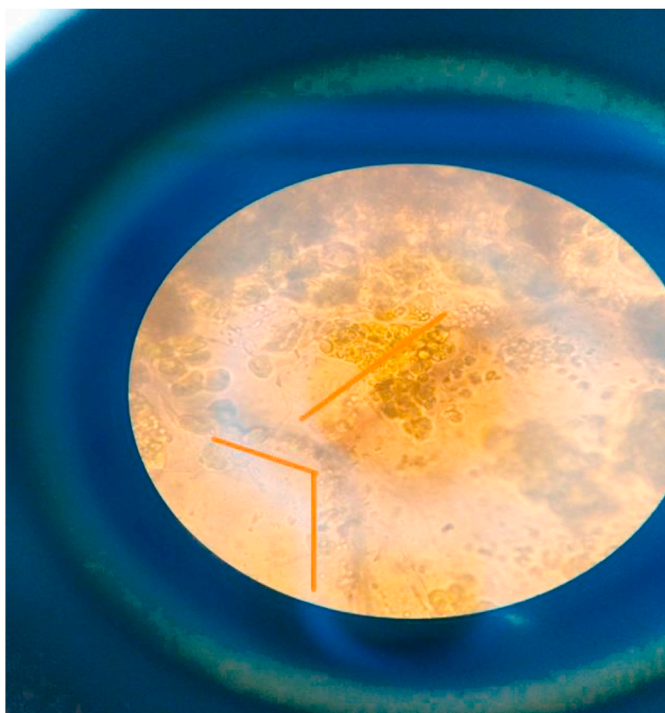


Fig. 18. A wire of micro-organisms like bacteria and chloroplasts and others (Five Picture- (a hypothesis)).

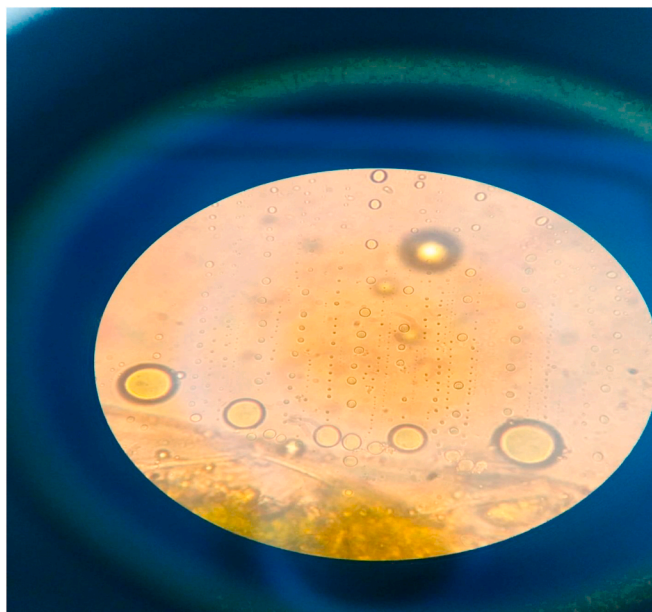


Fig. 20. Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (First picture- (a hypothesis)).

between chloroplasts and bacteria may help us to understand bioelectrical engineering of cells [10]. Furthermore, the role of water molecules shouldn't be ignored. Because, molecules of waters could help in exchanging waves between bacteria, chloroplasts and cells and formation of bacterial/cellular wires [11,12]. Motivated by these researches,

we consider the probability for formation of biological wires near the cell walls of a plant leaf. We also discuss about the role of quantum photons in controlling microbes and formation of multi-gonal colonies. We propose a proposal for some of applications of biological wires in imaging.

The outline of paper is as follows: In section II, we propose the method and in section III, we propose results. In section IV discusses

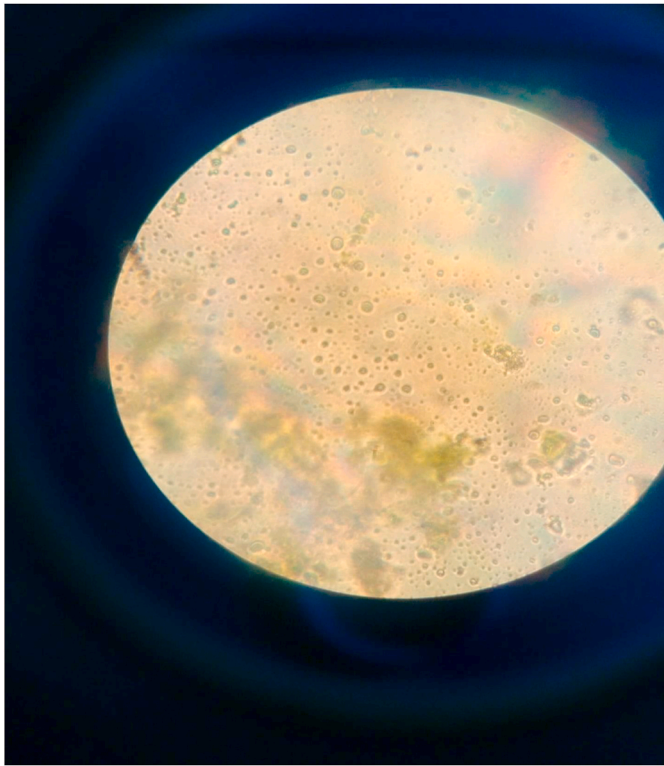


Fig. 21. Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Second picture- (a hypothesis)).

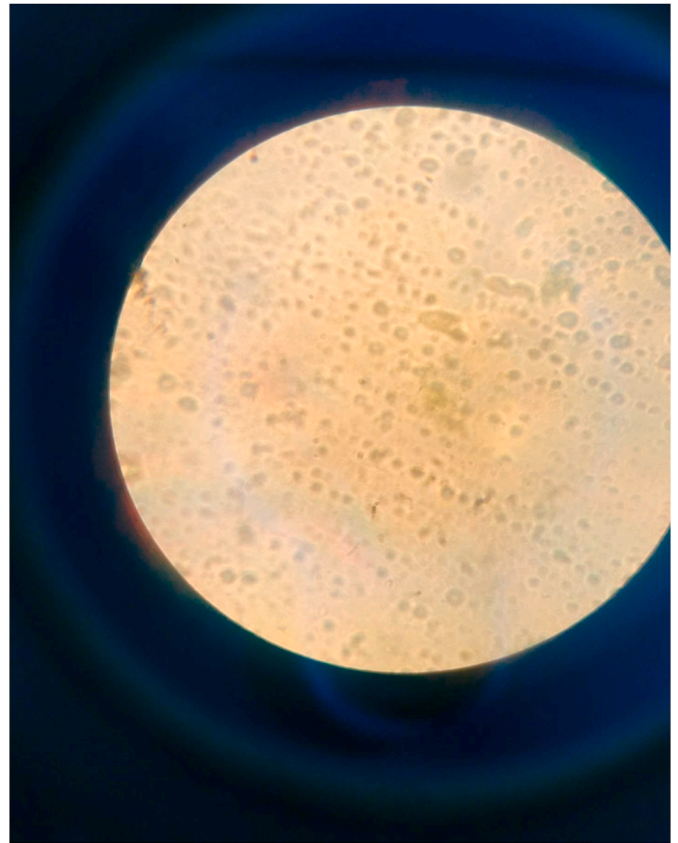


Fig. 23. Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Fourth picture- (a hypothesis)).

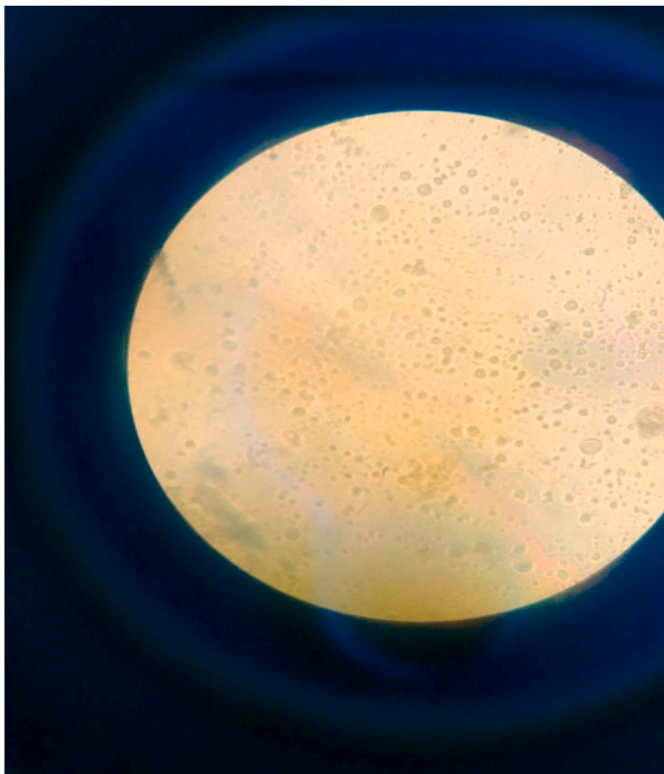


Fig. 22. Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Third picture- (a hypothesis)).

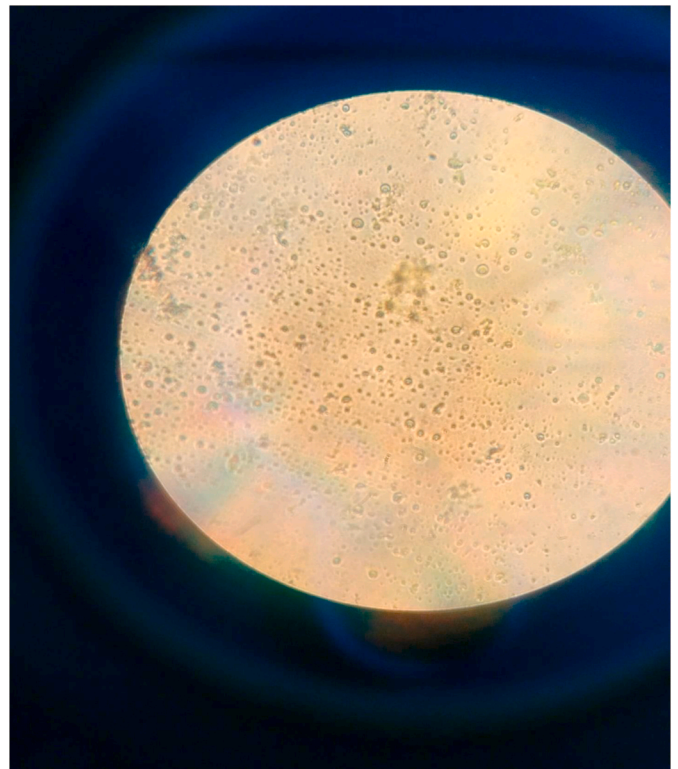


Fig. 24. Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Fifth picture- (a hypothesis)).

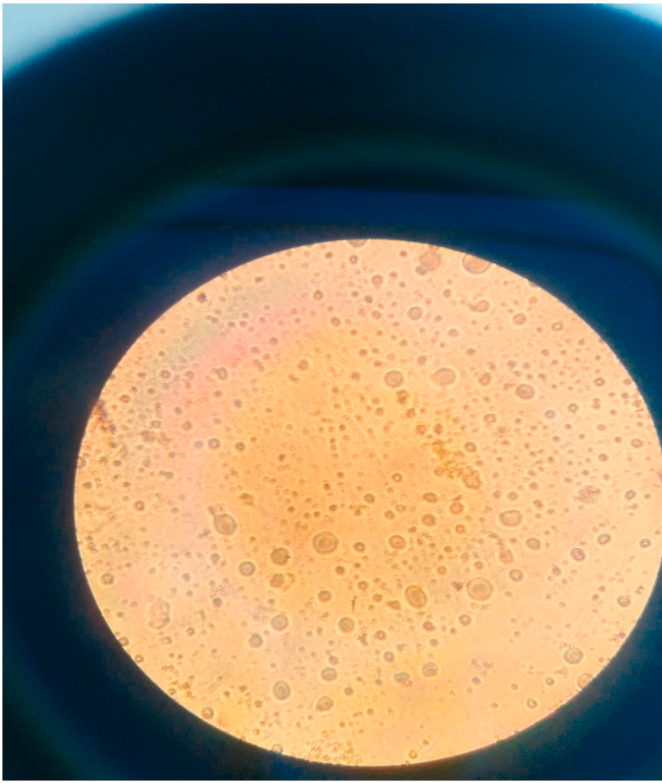


Fig. 25. Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Sixth picture- (a hypothesis)).

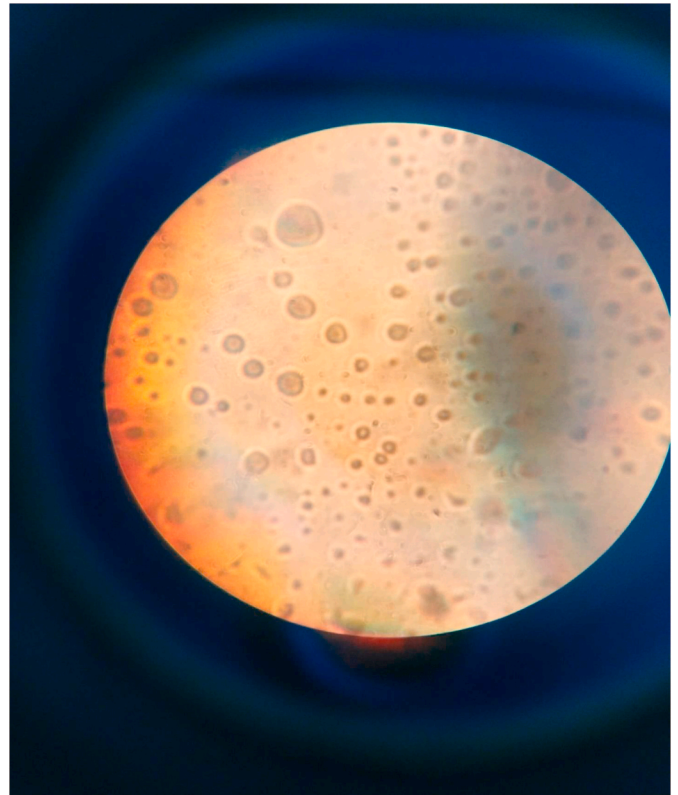


Fig. 27. Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Eight picture- (a hypothesis)).

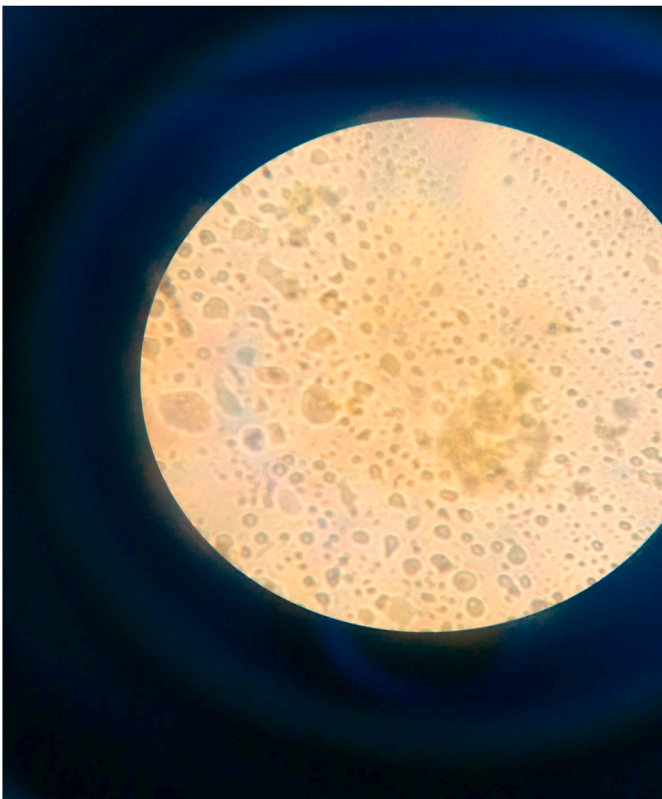


Fig. 26. Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Seventh picture- (a hypothesis)).

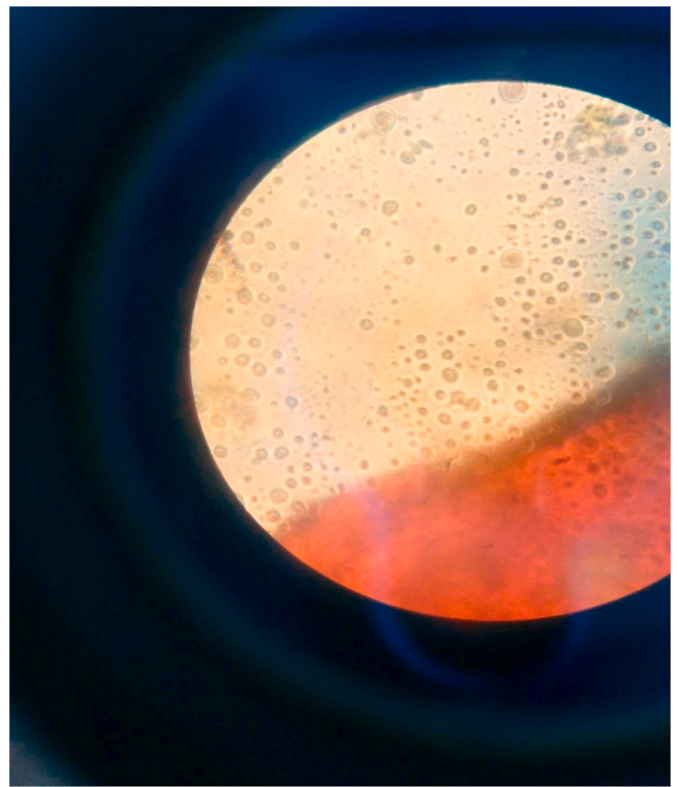


Fig. 28. Biological wires from micro-bubbles near the plant cells and metal (a hypothesis).



Fig. 29. Formation of round micro-bubbles by closing a round light source (a hypothesis).

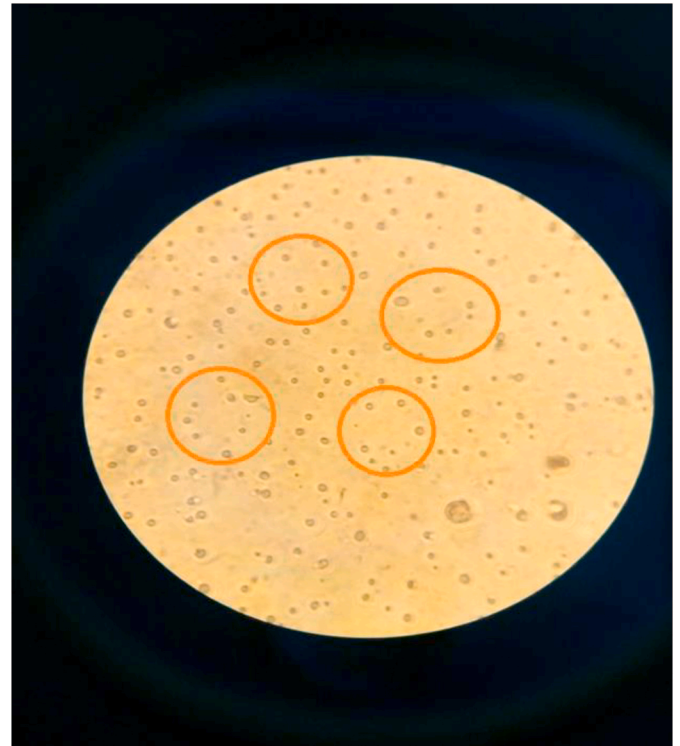


Fig. 31. Formation of multi-gonal shapes from micro-bubbles by multi-gonal lamp (a hypothesis).

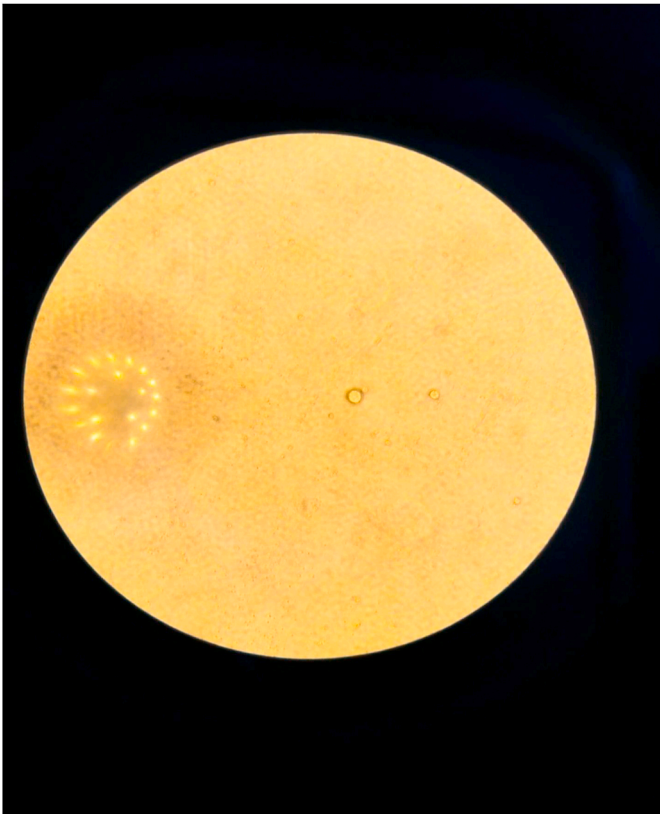


Fig. 30. Induction of multi-gonal shape into micro-bubble by multi-gonal lamp (a hypothesis).



Fig. 32. Formation of multi-gonal shapes from oil/water/microbial bubbles by multi-gonal lamp (a hypothesis).

about applications of biological wire. The last section is devoted to conclusion.

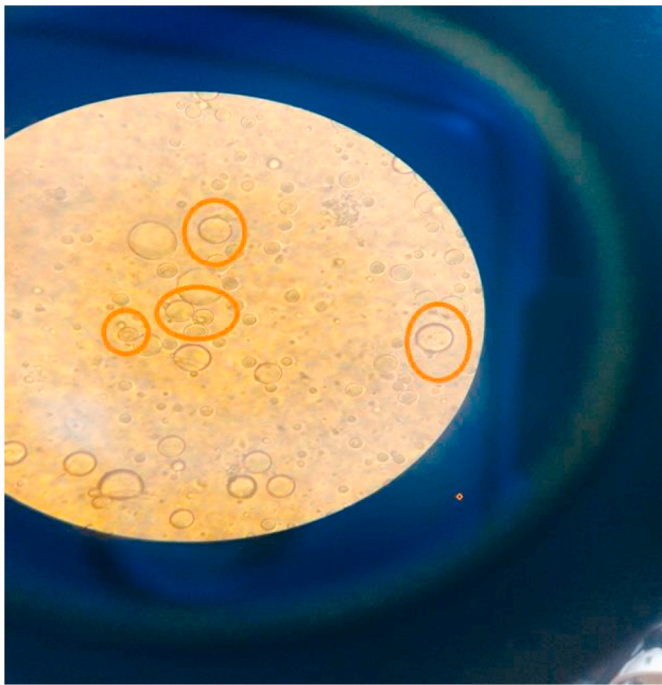


Fig. 33. Microbes within micro-bubbles (a hypothesis).



Fig. 35. Interaction between microbes, micro-bubbles and macro-objects (Second picture- (a hypothesis)).

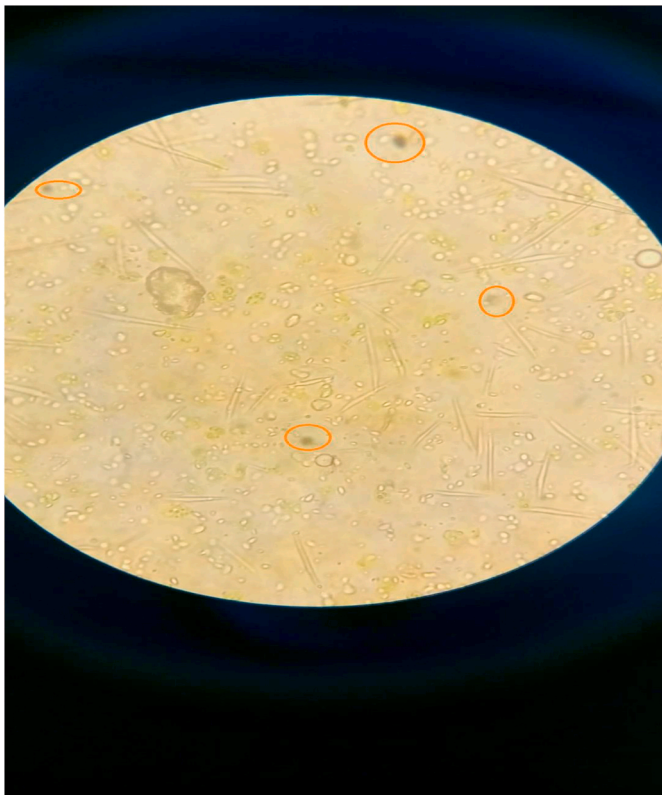


Fig. 34. Interaction between microbes and macro-objects (First picture- (a hypothesis)).

2. Material and method

2.1. Material

In this research, we have used of below matters:

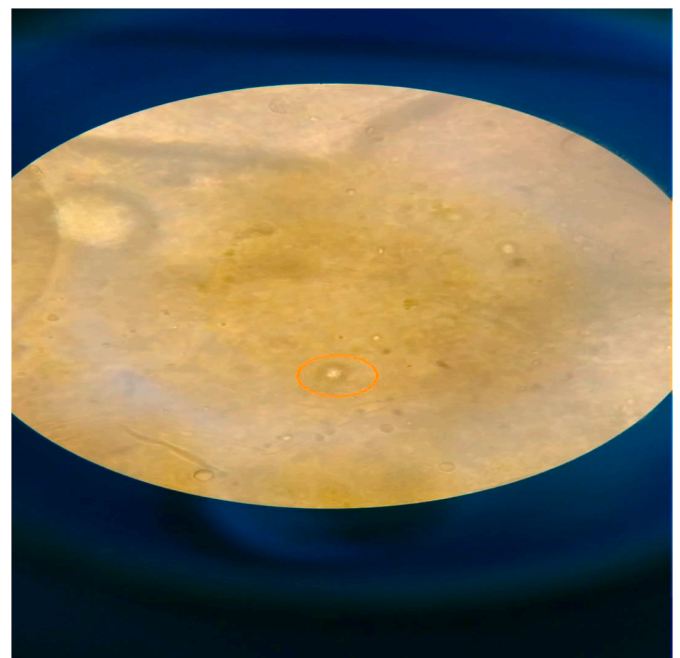


Fig. 36. Absorption of microbes, micro-bubbles by biological gravitational holes (First picture- (a hypothesis)).

1. Microbes
2. Plant leaf
3. A light microscope
4. Slides (metal-glass)
5. Multi-gonal lamp

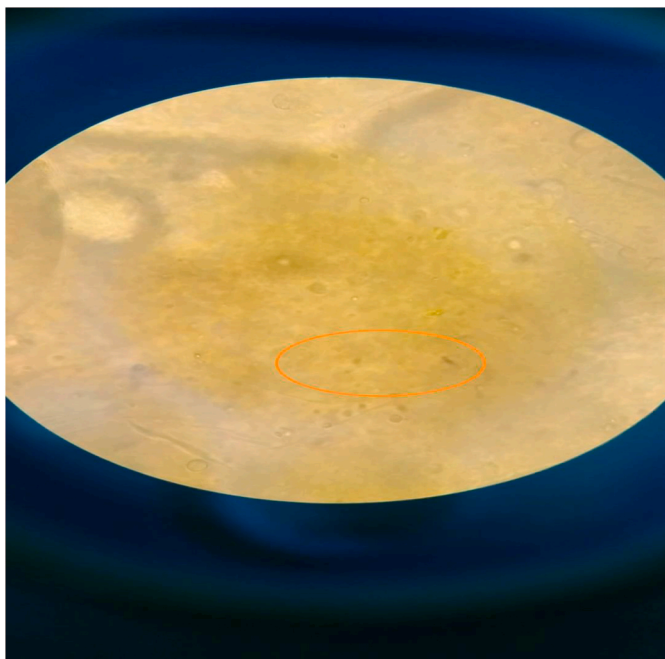


Fig. 37. Disappearance of microbes, micro-bubbles in previous picture by biological gravitational holes (Second picture- (a hypothesis)).

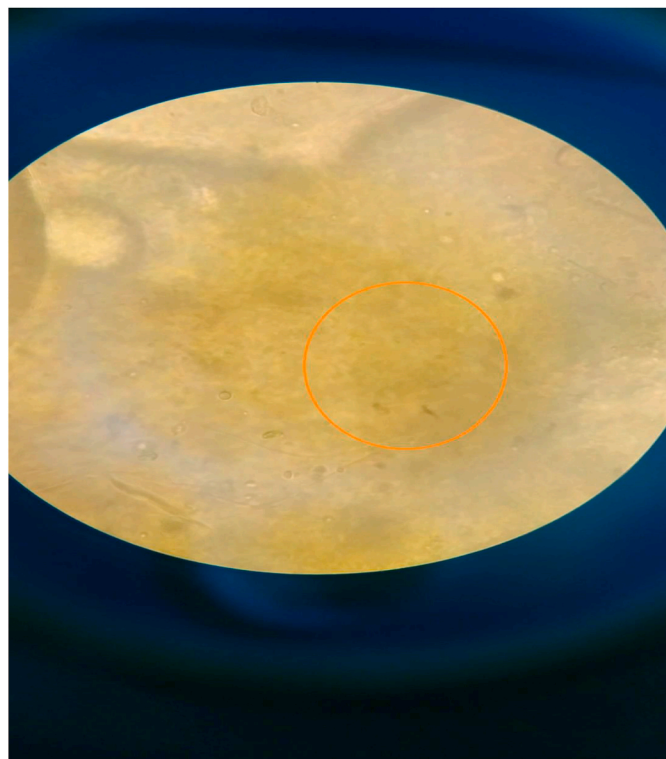


Fig. 39. Disappearance of microbes, micro-bubbles in previous picture by biological gravitational holes (fourth picture- (a hypothesis)).

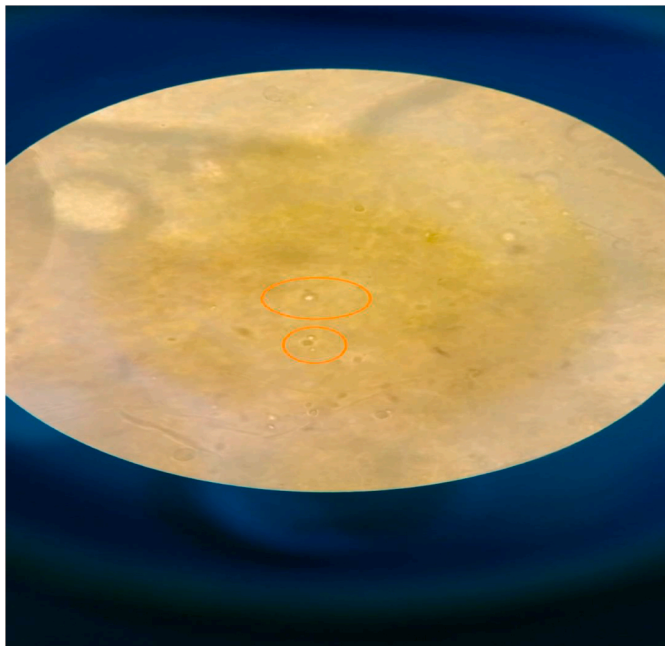


Fig. 38. Absorption of microbes, micro-bubbles by biological gravitational holes (Third picture- (a hypothesis)).

2.2. Method

1. Chloroplasts have electronic chain and could shoot ions and electrons. These charges have spins and could be surrounded by water molecules and form spinning micro-bubbles. These spinors may join to spinors in opposite directions and form a pair. These pairs are confined within the micro-bubbles. Using a metal, we could see lines of these micro-bubbles between two parts of a leaf (See Fig. 1).

2. Bacteria have at least two types of genetic matters: Plasmids and bacterial DNAs. Each DNA has been formed from charged particles and

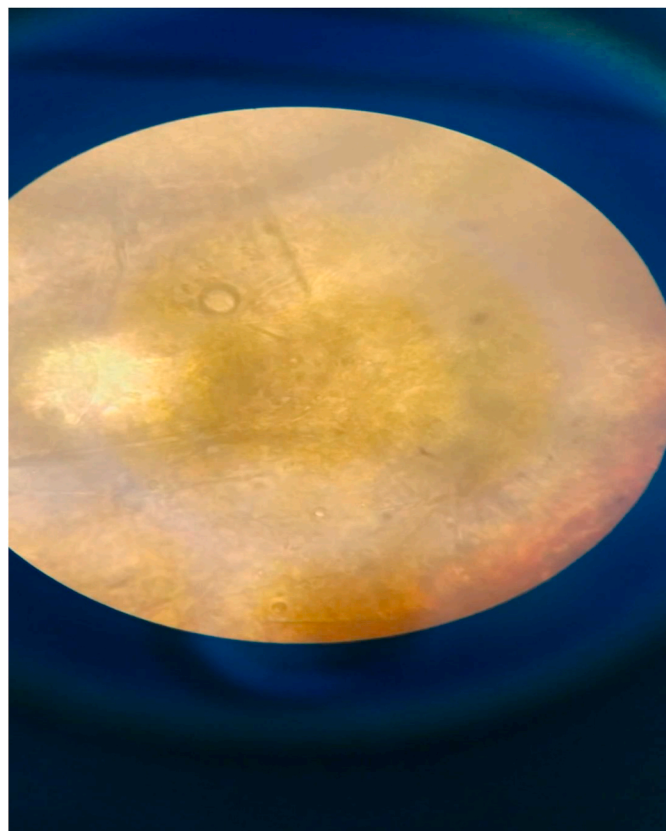


Fig. 40. Emitting light from a second end of a biological gravitational hole (a hypothesis).

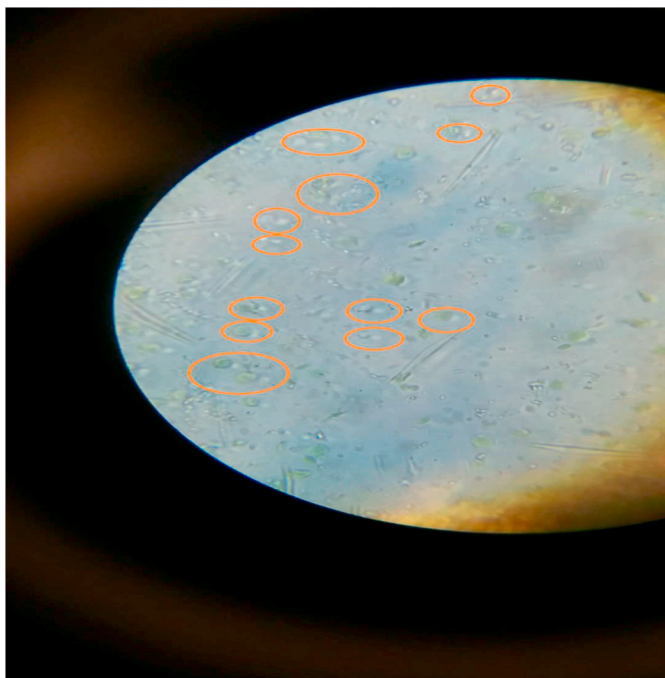


Fig. 41. Induction of holographic micro-objects by using two lights in a dark lab (First picture- (a hypothesis-at preliminary stages)).

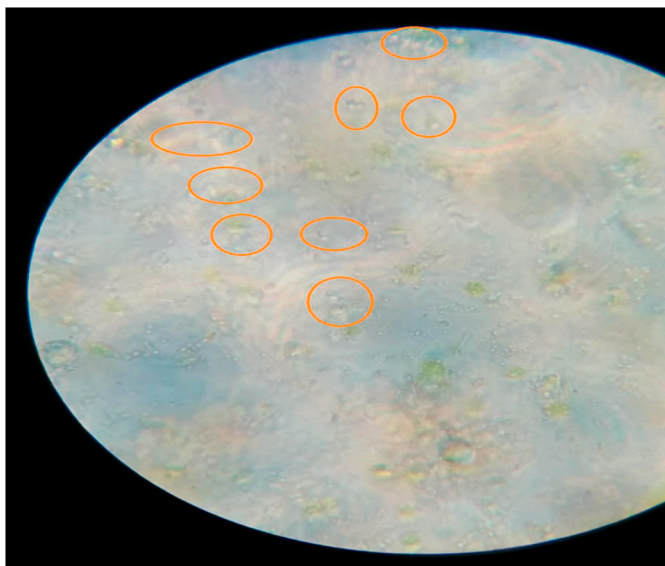


Fig. 42. Induction of holographic micro-objects by using two lights in a dark lab (Second picture- (a hypothesis-at preliminary stages)).

by its motion, charges move and a current is emerged. These currents emit some special waves. Thus, bacterial DNAs and plasmids emit waves. In fact, bacterial genetic matters may act like some inductors with two ends S and N. End of S from each bacteria absorbs end of N. Thus, two bacteria acts like two couple inductors. If bacteria become close to each other, form a line of coupled inductors. On the hand, cellular DNAs also send some waves. Consequently, bacteria and cells exchange waves and absorb each other. This causes that a wire of bacteria is formed near the cell walls, cell gates and chloroplasts. The same may be occurred for other micro-organisms so (See Fig. 2).

3. We can separate a part of a leaf and put it on the slide. Then, we can put close the leaf section to the mouth and waite that bubble circuits

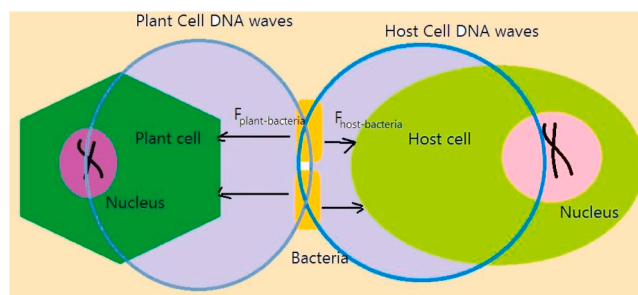


Fig. 43. Using of plant cells in absorbing microbes (a hypothesis).

within saliva which act like the electrical circuits, exchange waves with leaf cells. These waves could help the bacteria and other microbes which transform from the mouth to the leaf easily.

4. We put the slide under the microscope.

5. We consider the interaction between bacteria, micro-organisms, micro-bubbles, chloroplasts and the place of their colonies (See Fig. 3).

6. We can put some macro-objects on the eye lenses and consider interaction of bacteria and other microbes with them. As microscope makes the big image of microbes for us, it also produce small image of macro-objects for microbes. Thus, microbes see these objects in their sizes and interact with them. When we speak of seeing by microbe, we mean their interactions with emitted photons from some special objects (See Fig. 4).

7. One can use of a multi-gonal lamp to induce some multi-gonal shapes within micro-bubbles. These shapes cause to response of microbes which are confined within these micro-bubbles. In fact a microbe should interact with different radiated light in different direction (See Fig. 5). By using a metal-glass slide, a multi-gonal lamp may force on microbes and micro-bubbles to build multi-gonal colonies (See Fig. 6).

8. Sometimes, by reduction size and increasing mass density, gravitational effects become appeared and some gravitational effects are appeared. These holes also may be produced by DNA waves. Because these long objects including many spinors are compacted in small size and may produce gravitational holes. In these conditions, microbes are eaten by holes and move towards heavy cells. On the other hand, light also could be absorbed and goes out from light holes near gravitational dark holes (See Fig. 7).

9. Another application of quantum mechanics in biological information teleportation could be seen in holographic systems. When, two lights with different colors used under a microscope in a dark lab, these waves may take shape of microbes, collide with lenses of microscope and return. These waves form virtual and holographic images of microbes; however real microbes interact with them (See Fig. 8).

3. Results

1. In this research, we have used of several leaves like the ones in Fig. 9. Without transferring microbes from the mouth to the leaf, leaf cell walls may seem to be empty of microbes (See Fig. 10). After transferring microbes, plant cells, chloroplasts and other elements of plant leaf interact with microbes and control their behavior. Some of these interactions are presented in Figs. 11–13. Naturally, microbes and chloroplasts and other type of micro-organisms form a wire. This is because that their genetic matters exchange waves with each other and act like the coupled inductors. Consequently, magnetic fields could enter from one end of inductor and go out from another end. One end could be known as S and another end could be known as S. All N ends like to be in closed to the S ends and this causes that several lines of microbes or chloroplasts or other micro-organisms are formed (See Fig. 14). On the other hand, bacteria and chloroplasts and other micro-organisms like to form a wire near the cell walls/gates and compete with each other to overcome the cell line (See Figs. 15–19). This is because that cell walls or

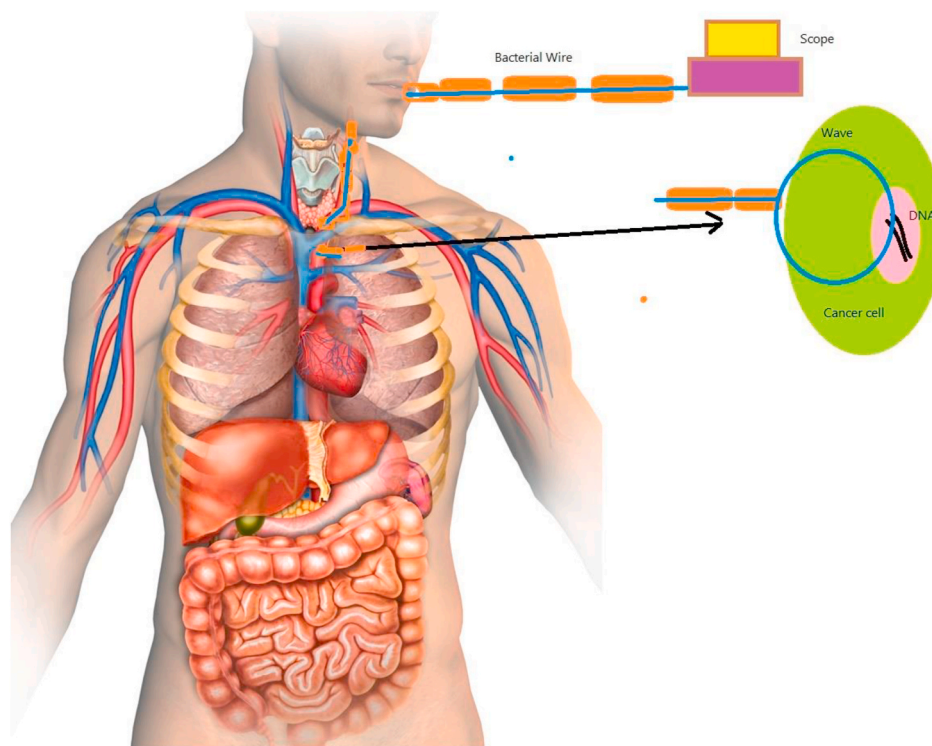


Fig. 44. Using of biological wire in imaging (a hypothesis).

gates have ionic and wave channels or receptors which DNA waves could be transformed through them and interact with bacterial/chloroplasts/microbe's DNAs. Thus micro-organisms tend to make a colony near the cell walls. Consequently, a wire of micro-organisms is formed.

2. Now, we can assert that plant cells could interact by exchanging waves, micro-bubbles, microbes and without any direct contact. To this aim, we put two parts of a leaf on two sides of a slide which its genus is of a combination of glass-metal. Then, we put this slide under the microscope. By changing the location of the lens, first, we observe the leaf on first side and consider its biological lines. Then, we change the place of the lens and observe the second part of leaf on other side of slide. We observed that many biological lines are strengthened from a leaf part to another part (See Figs. 20–27). These lines or wires are formed from micro-bubbles and microbes. The existence of metal could cause to formation of better biological lines (See Fig. 28).

3. By closing lamp to the slide under the microscope, more micro-bubbles are formed which some of them have rain-bow colors. These colors are in fact a signature of micro-organisms within the micro-bubbles. This is because that light waves interact with ions or membrane charges of bacteria and cause to their excitations. Consequently, some new photons are emerged which cause to rain-bow color of micro-bubbles (See Fig. 29).

4. Using a multi-gonal lamp, one can produce multi-gonal micro-bubbles (See Fig. 30).

5. Also, multi-gonal light source cause to formation of multi-gonal colonies of bacteria, microbes and micro-bubbles on a metal-glass slide (See Figs. 31 and 32). Within these micro-bubbles, some microbes are confined (See Fig. 33).

6. If one put some objects on the eye lens, some photons pass the slide and lenses and collide with it and return to microbes. Consequently, microbes notice these changes and interact with macro-objects (See Figs. 34 and 35).

7. Under some conditions, concentration of cells or chloroplasts in some points are increased or may they become excited. In these conditions, some gravitational holes are emerged which absorb microbes and micro-bubbles and conduct them towards the center of holes (See

Figs. 36–39). These holes usually emerge near the light white holes. Maybe, light is also absorbed from gravitational dark hole and return to medium through a biological white hole (See Fig. 40).

8. In a dark lab, by using two lights with different colors, one can produce some holographic images from real microbes (See Figs. 41 and 42). In fact, light waves take the shape of microbes, collide with lenses and return. Consequently, some images of real microbes are emerged. These virtual microbes could be regarded as the main microbes by real micro-organisms. We can use of this method in curing diseases.

4. Discussion

In this research, we have shown that microbes and micro-bubbles could act like the coupled inductors which form a line near the cell walls, cell gates and chloroplasts. Also, chloroplasts and plant cells could shoot micro-bubbles and form biological lines. These lines could be produced on a metal-glass slide better. This is because that their DNAs act like the inductors and exchange waves with each other and DNA inductors of a plant cell. We can use of this mechanism in curing diseases. We can send plant cells within the body and absorb microbes by them. For this aim, the exchanged waves with plant cells and microbes should be more than exchanged waves between human host cells and microbes (See Fig. 43).

Exchanged waves between microbes and host cells < exchanged waves between microbes and plant cells

In addition to this application, we can build biological wires and use of them in micro and nano-technology. For example, we can build some biological wires from some harmless micro-organisms or spinning micro-bubbles, send them into human body and diagnose some diseases like cancers. Because, microbes and micro-bubbles exchange waves with cells and transmit information very fast (See Fig. 44).

5. Conclusion

In this research, we have considered the quantum information tele-
portation between cells, microbes and micro-bubbles. We have hy-
pothesized that some cells like plant cells and chloroplasts shoot some
spinors like electrons and ions which are confined within micro-bubbles.
These objects join to each other and form some lines near the cell walls
or between cells and act like some wires which transform information
from a cell to another one. To build multi-gonal wires from biological
molecules, we can use of a multi-gonal lamp and build a microscopy
slide from a combination of metal and glass. On the other hand, mi-
croscopes could help us in quantum communicating and information
teleporting with microbes. These devices not only make some big images
of microbes, but could produce some small pictures from macro-objects
which microbes may diagnose them. From this property, one can use in
controlling micro-organisms. In addition to electrons and photons,
gravitational particles also may have the main role in quantum tele-
portation between microbes and cells. A DNA is from many spinors
which are compacted in a small size and produce huge gravitational
effect. Also, some-times heavy cells, chloroplasts and other micro-
organisms including DNAs are concentrated in some points and make
an strong gravitational field in the size of micron or nano. This field
produces some holes which absorb microbes and quantum particles like
light. Near these holes, usually, some white holes are emerged which
emit absorbed light by gravitational dark holes. In all of these methods,
real biological molecules, matters and fields were used. However, under
some conditions, one can induce some virtual biological molecules in
biological systems which interact with microbes. For example, by using
two coloring lights under a light microscope in a dark lab, some virtual
images of microbes are emerged which could be used in deceiving
micro-organisms. For the moment, all these results could be regarded as
hypothesis.

Declaration of competing interest

There is no conflict of interest.

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