Quantum information teleportation between cells and microbes through biological molecules, spinning micro-bubbles, quantum particles and gravitational micro/nano wormholes

Alireza Sepehri[1],

[1] Independent Reseacher, Neyshabur, Iran.

Email: alireza.sepehri3@gmail.com

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. For example, some signatures of this quantum 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 microbubbles or absorb by microbes. These bubbles and microbes may join to each other and form some biological lines which may be strengthen 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. Some another signature of quantum photon exchange could be seen between microbes under the objective lenses and macro-objects on the eye lenses. 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. Also, by a multi-gonal lamp, one can induce multi-gonal shape within the micro-bubbles and build multi-gonal colonies of microbes and micro-bubbles on a metal-glass slide. Another main signature of quantum teleportation could be observed in gravitational holes which are 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 while holes near these holes which as a proposal, one can assume that they are another end of gravitational holes and emit photons which are entered from another end.

Keywords: Wire; Bacteria; Plant Cells; Imaging; Chloroplasts; DNA; Inductors; Gravitational holes

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

II. Material and Method

II-A: Material:

In this research, we have used of below matters:

1. Bacteria
2. Plant leaf
3. A light microscope
4. Slides
5. Multi-gonal lamp

II-B: 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 figure 1).
2. Bacteria have at least two types of genetic matters: Plasmids and bacterial DNAs. Each DNA has been formed from charged particles and 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 Figure 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 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 Figure 3).
6. We can put some macro-objects on the eye lenses and consider interaction of bacteria 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 figure 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 figure 5).
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 holes (See figure 6).

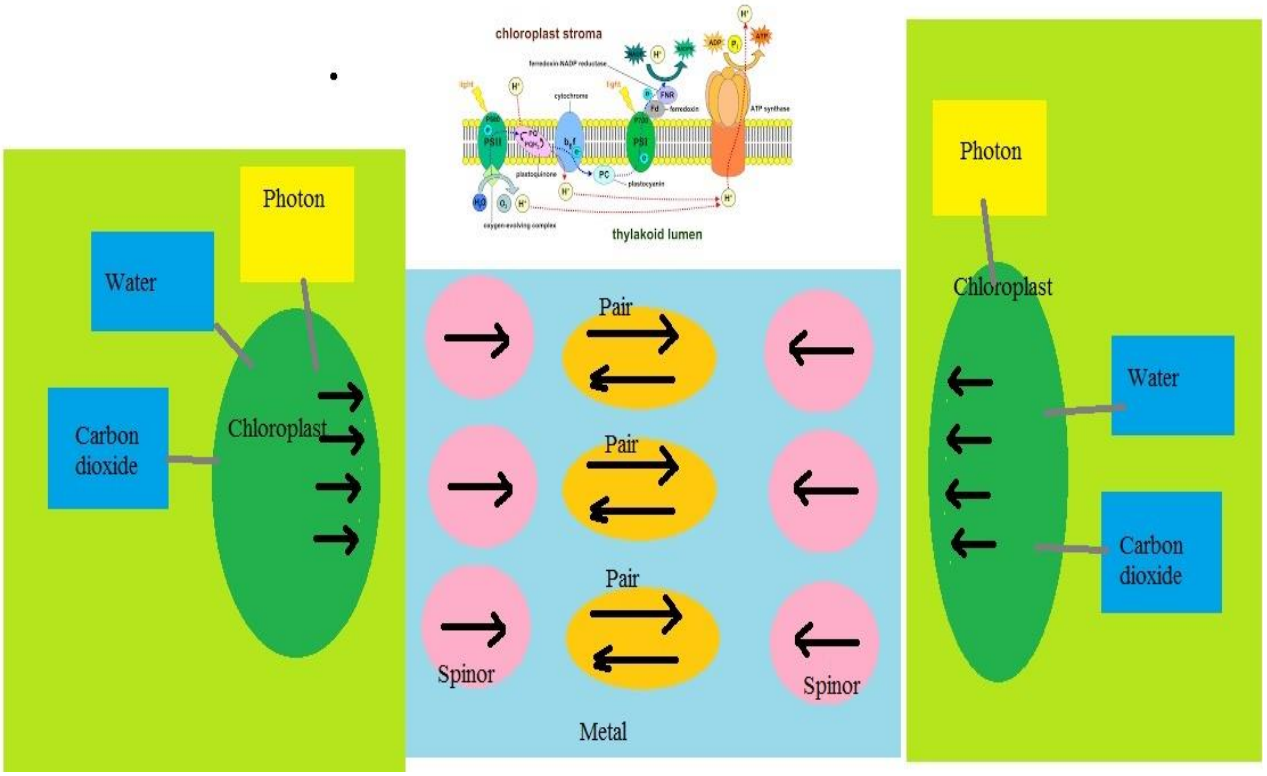

Fig 1: Shooting spinors like electrons and ions from a chloroplast to another one and formation of pairs within micro-bubbles on the metal.

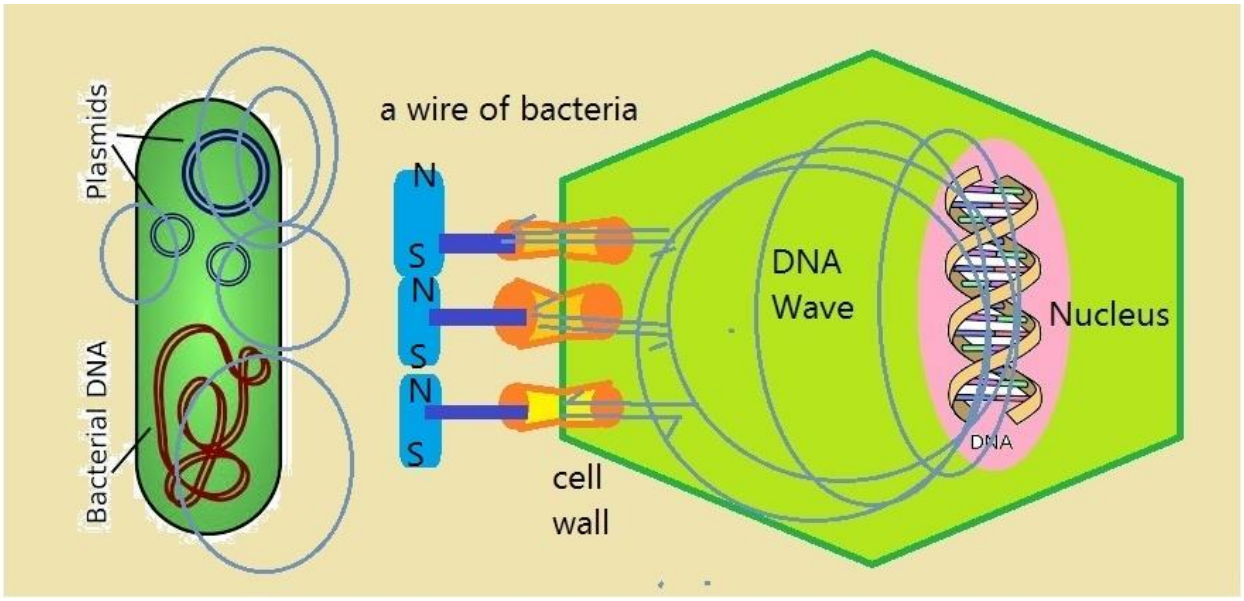

Fig 2: Exchanging waves between microbes and cellular DNAs and formation of a wire

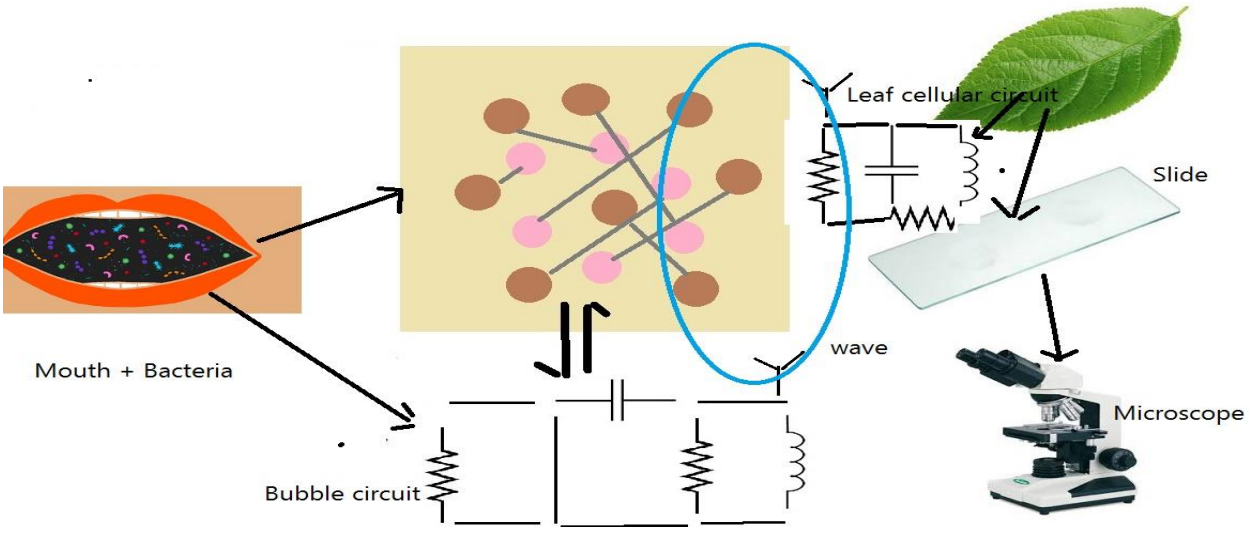

Fig 3: Transformation of microbes and bubble waves within saliva from mouth to the leaf

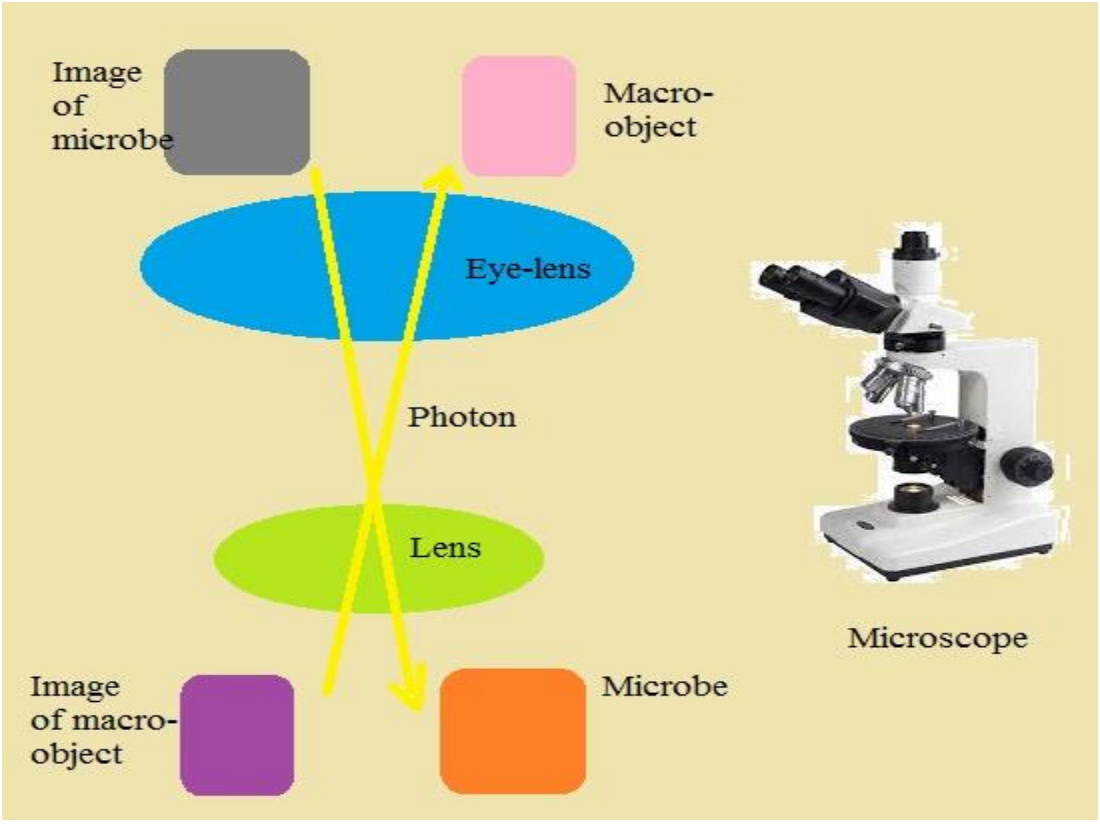

Fig 4: Microscope could make small picture of macro-objects for microbes such as make big image of microbe for us.

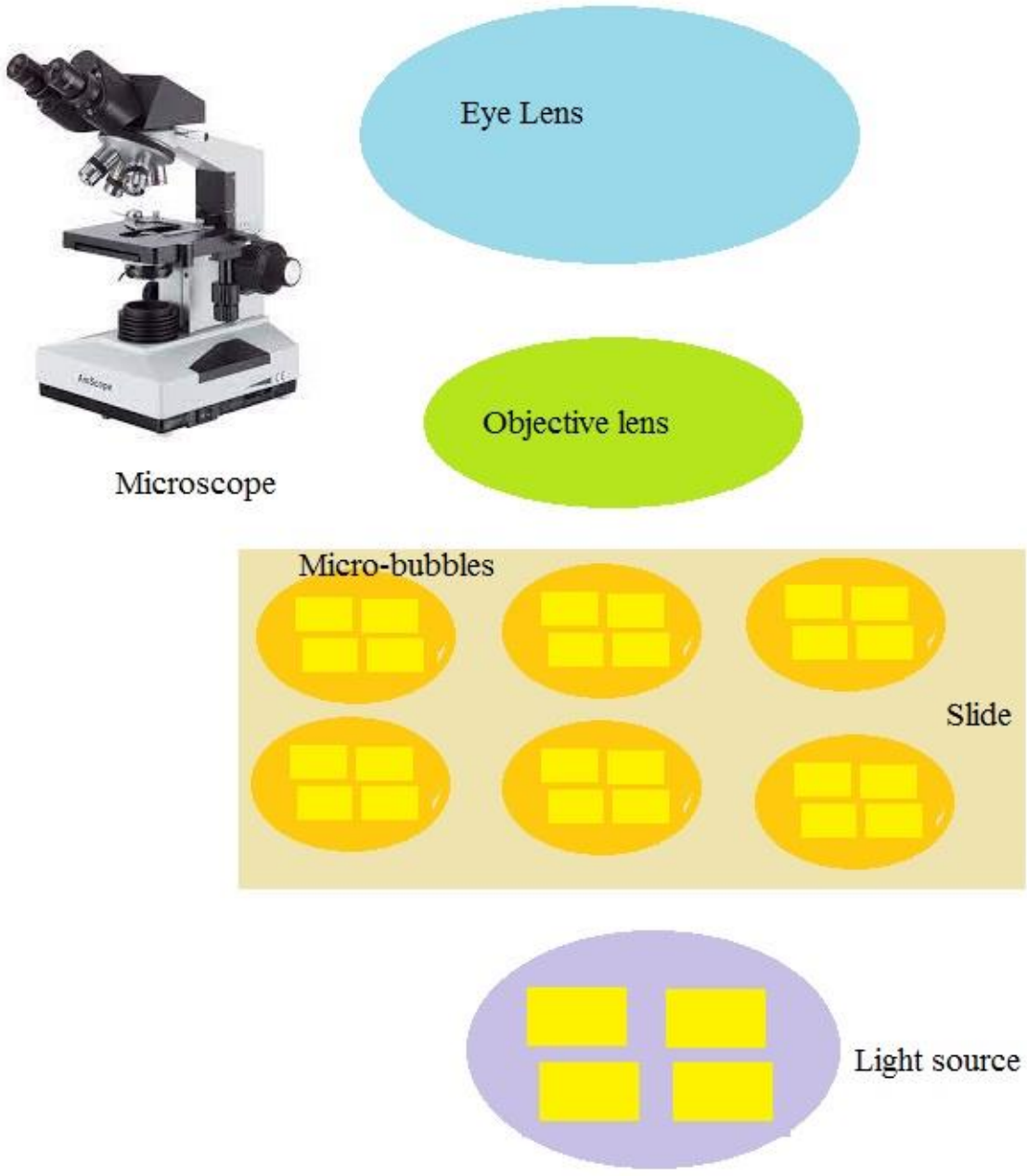

Fig 5: Induction of the source shape into micro-bubbles

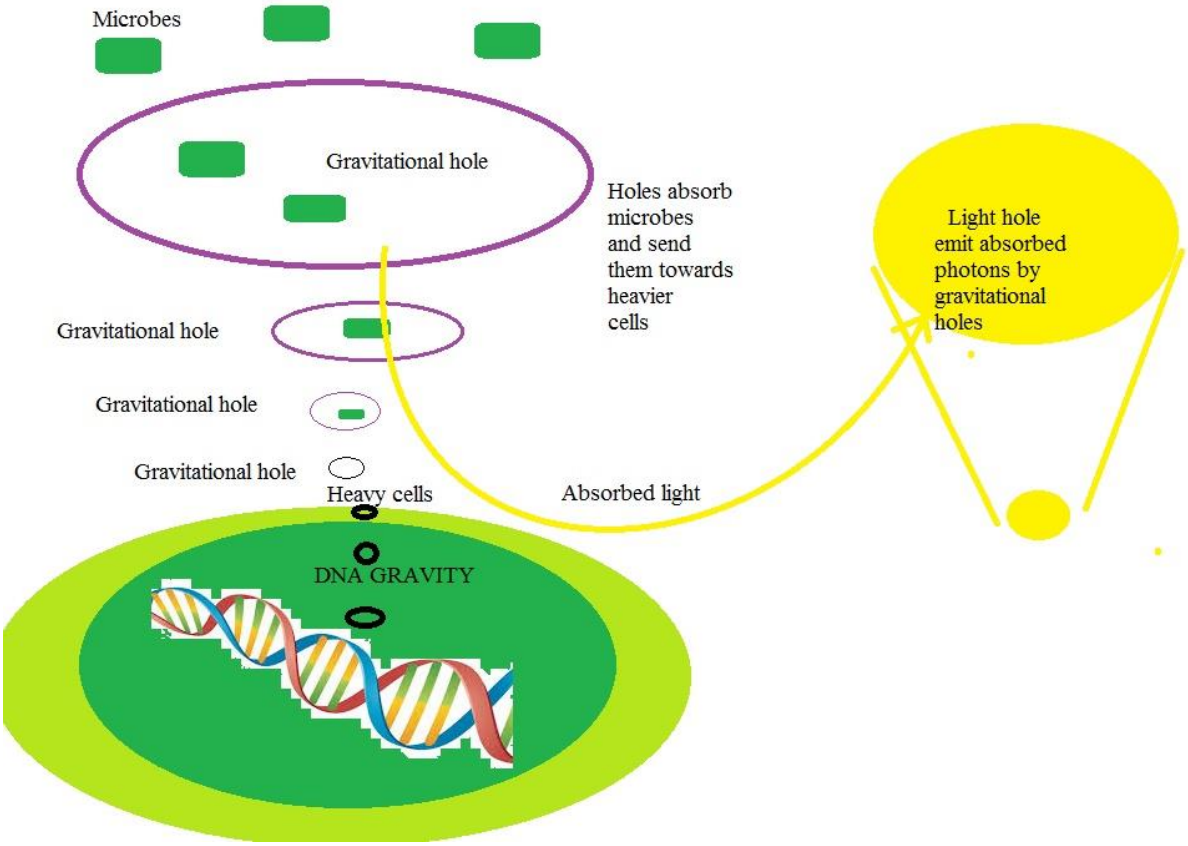

Fig 6: Emergence of gravitational holes near the heavy cells

III. Results I:

1. In this research, we have used of several leaves like the ones in figure 7. Without transferring microbes from the mouth to the leaf, cell walls are empty (See figure 8). 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 figures 9 -11. 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 other micro-organisms are formed (See figure 12). 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 figures 13-17). This is because that cell walls or gates have ioninc and wave channels or receptors which DNA waves could be transformed through them and interact with bacterial/chloroplasts/microbe's DNAs. Thusmicro-organisms tend to make a colony near the cell walls. Consequently, a wire of micro-organisms is formed.

2. Now, we can assert thatplant 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 slid 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 strengthen from a leaf part to another part (See figures 18-25). These lines or wires are formed from micro-bubbles and microbes. The existence of metal could cause to formation of better biological lines (See figures 26).
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 infect 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 figure 27).
4. Using a multi-gonal lamp, one can produce multi-gonal micro-bubbles (See figure 28). Also, multi-gonal light source cause to formation of multi-gonal colonies of bacteria and micro-bubbles on a metal-glass slide (See figure 29,30). Within these micro-bubbles, some microbes are confined (See figure 31).
5. 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 figure 32,33).

6. 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 figures 34-37). These holes usually emerge near the light white holes. Maybe, light is also absorbed from gravitational hole and return to medium through a biological white hole (38).

Fig 7: A leaf we have used in experiment

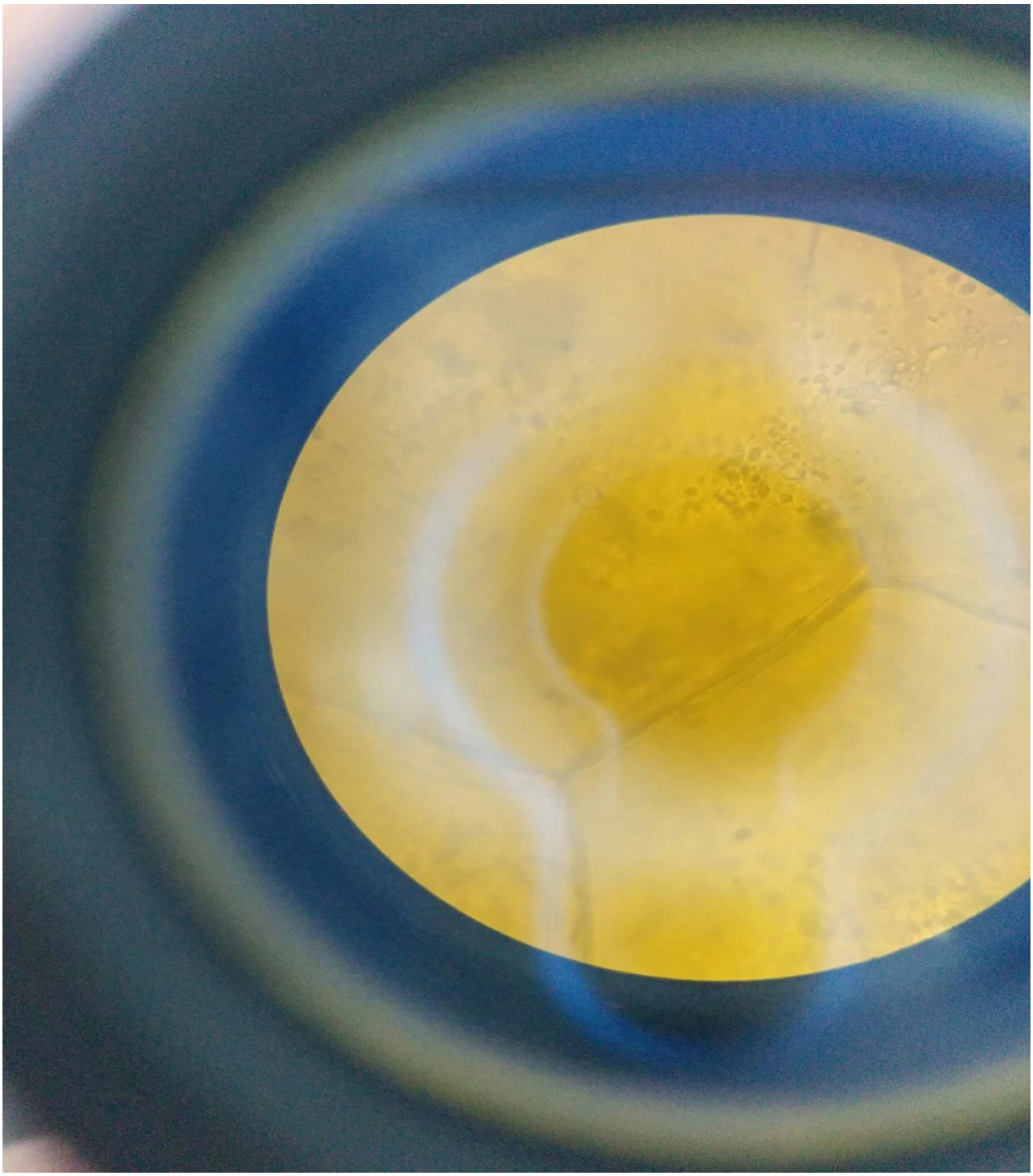

Fig 8: Cell walls of a leaf

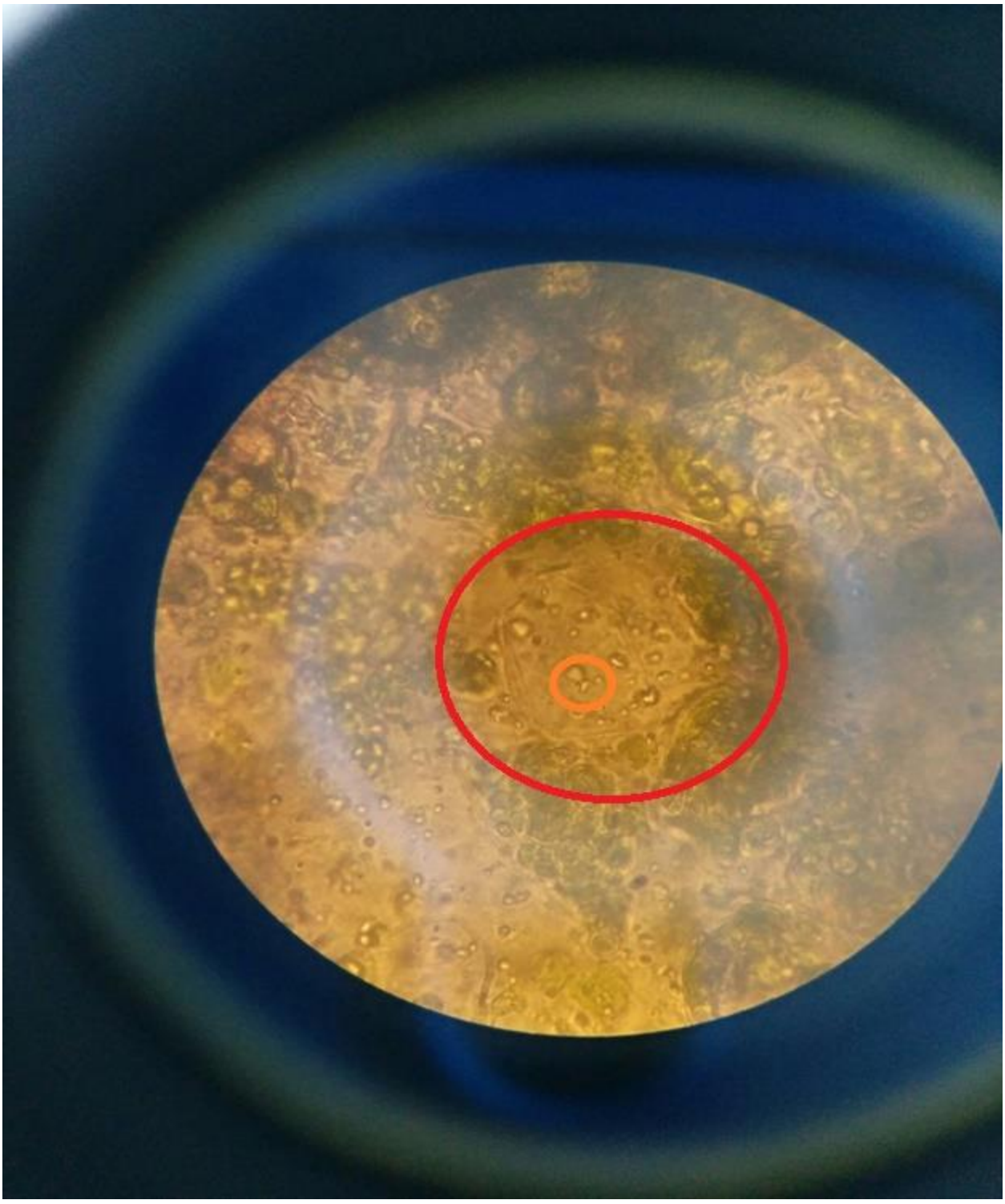

Fig 9: Interact between micro-organisms like bacteria, chloroplasts and others (First Picture)

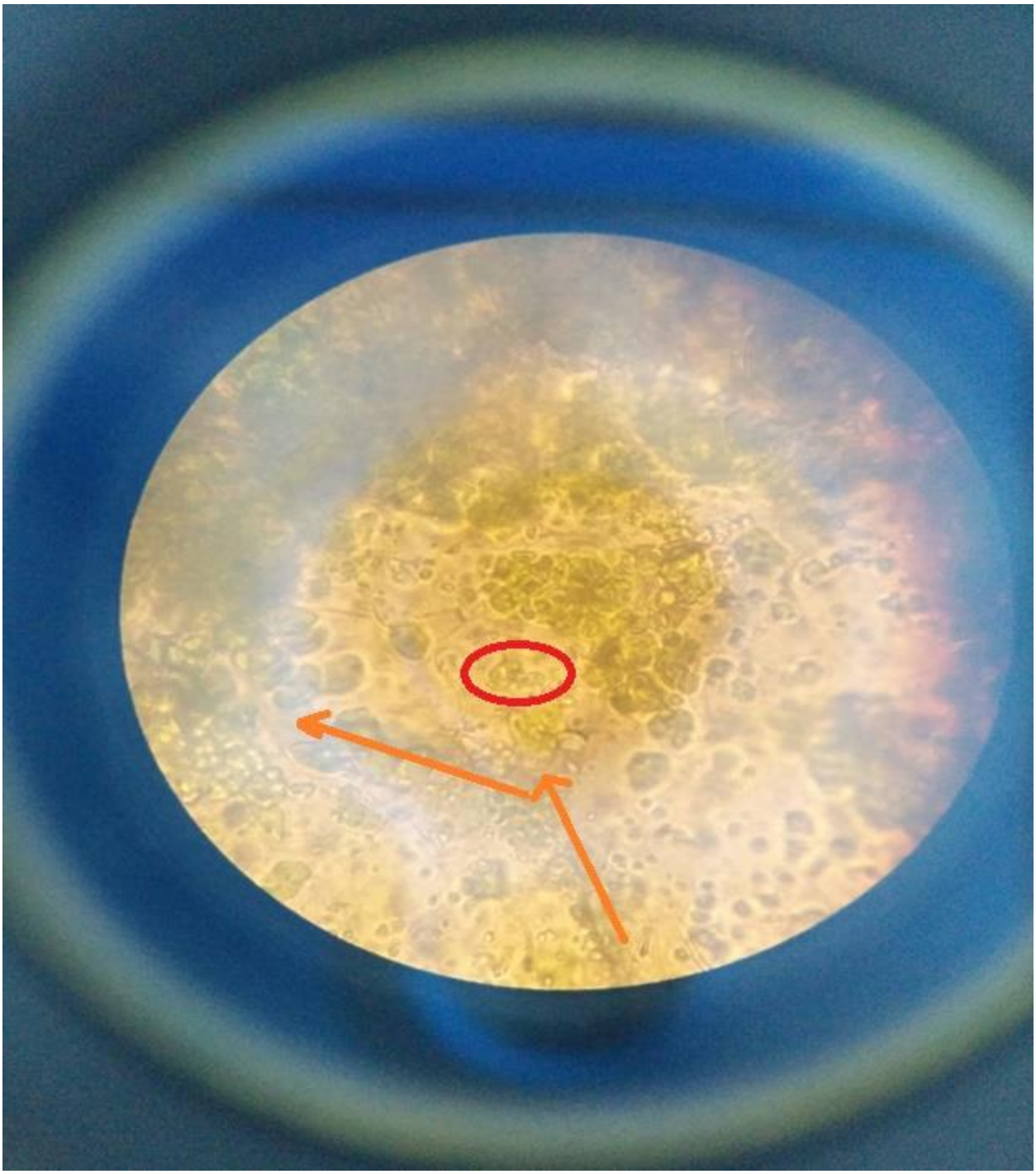

Fig 10: Interact between micro-organisms like bacteria, chloroplasts and others (Second picture)

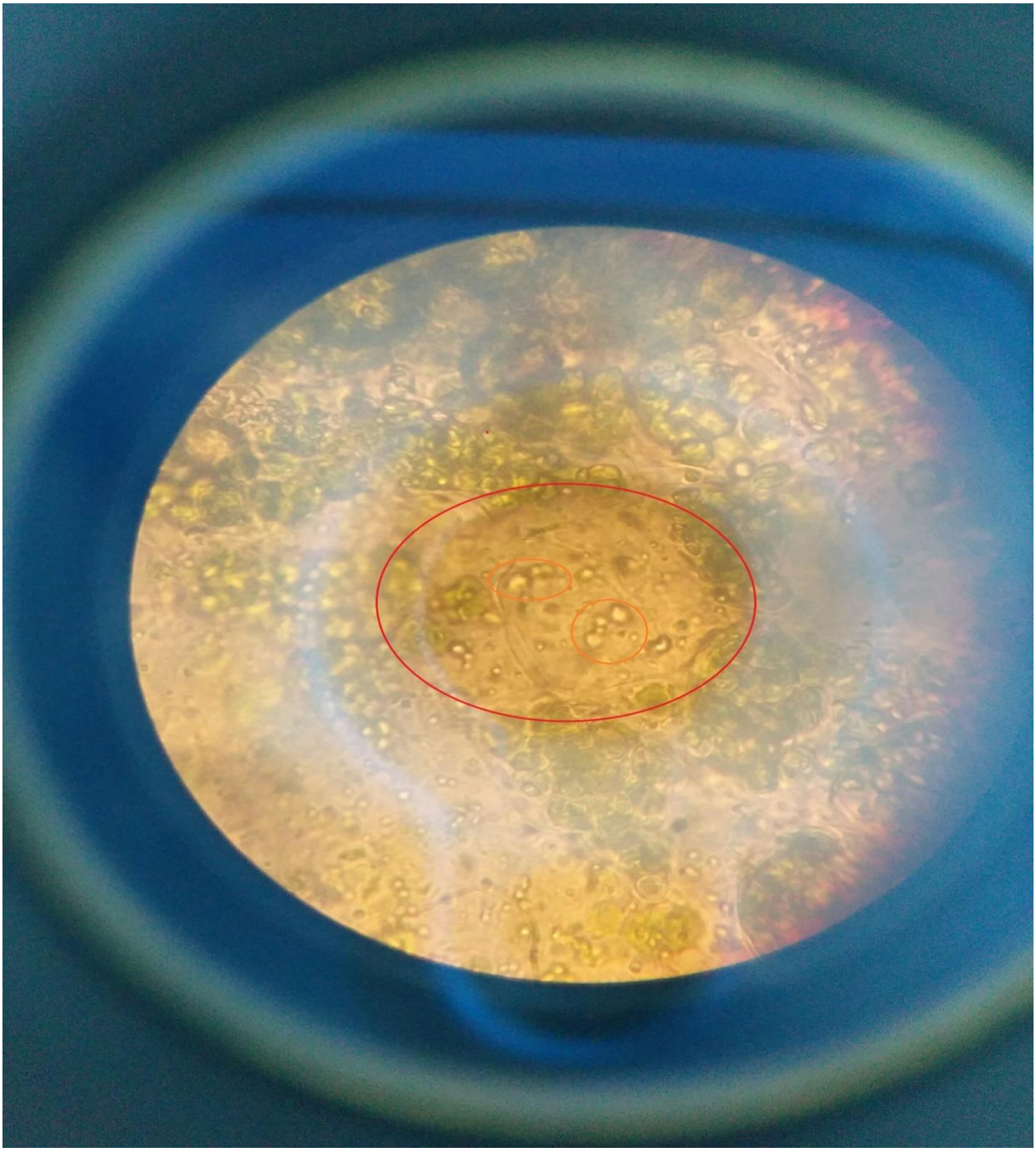

Fig 11: Interact between micro-organisms like bacteria, chloroplasts and others (Third picture)

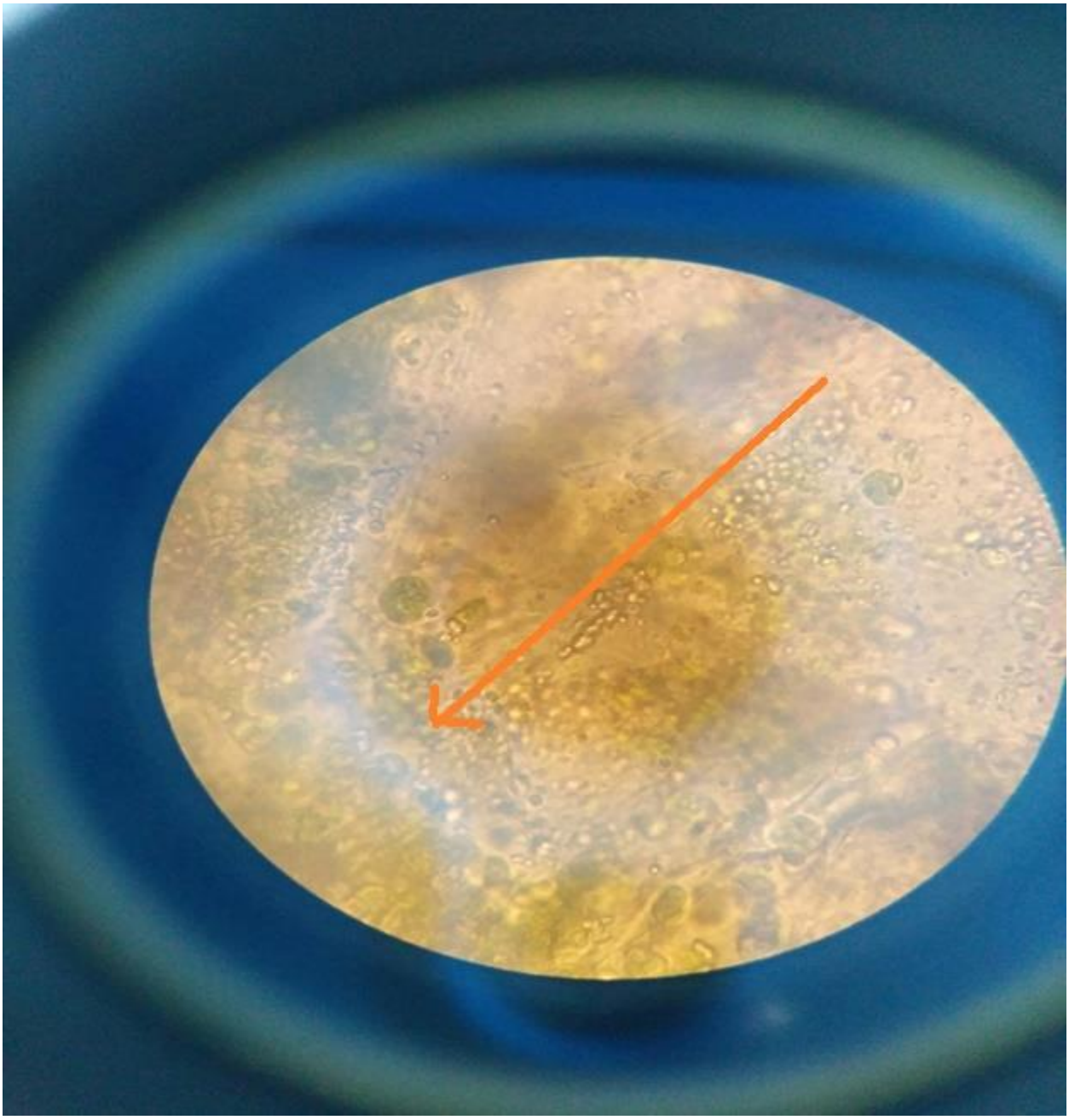

Fig 12: A wire of micro-organisms like bacteria and chloroplasts (First picture)

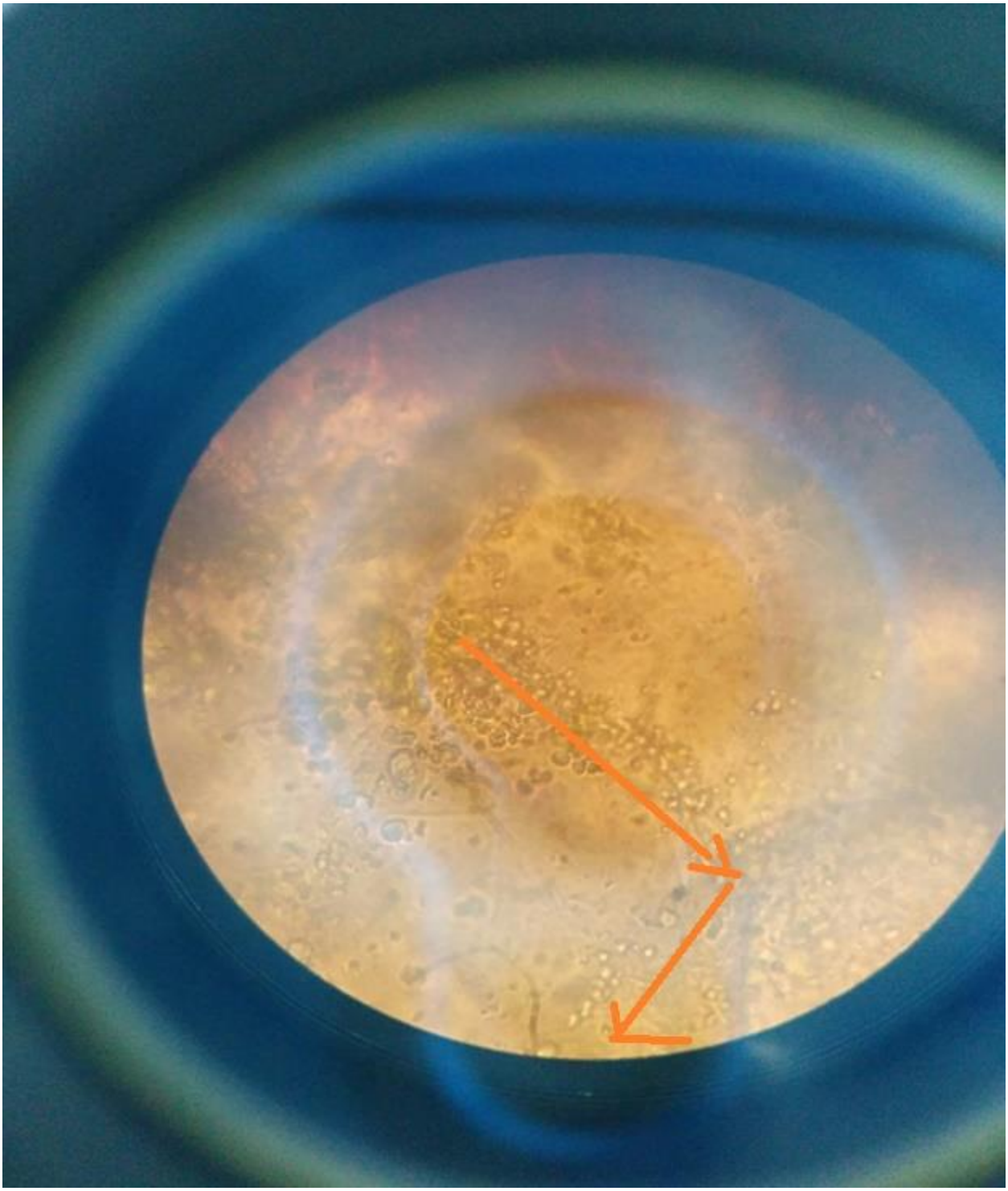

Fig 13: A wire of micro-organisms like bacteria and chloroplasts (Second picture).

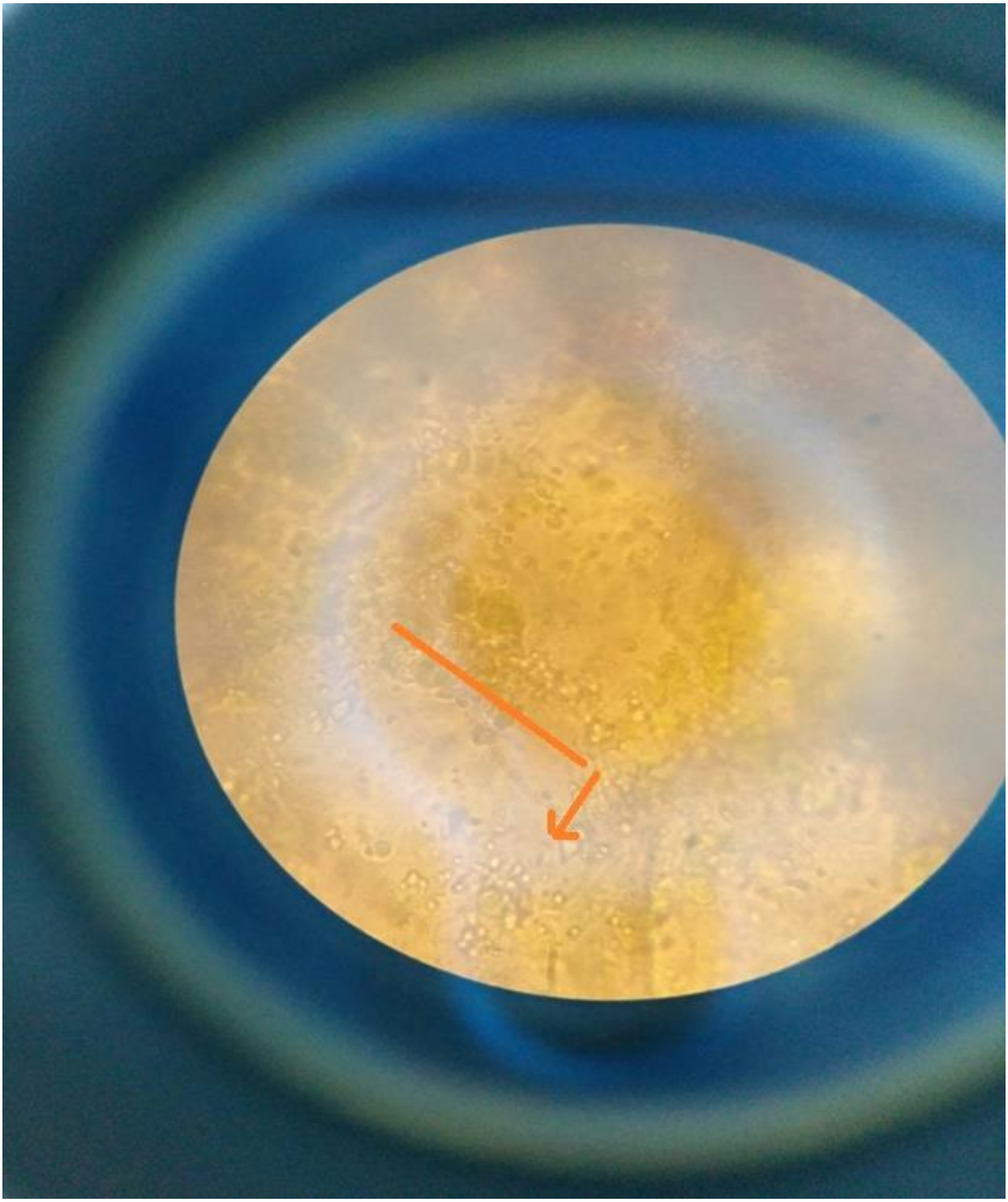

Fig 14: A wire of micro-organisms like bacteria and chloroplasts (Third picture)

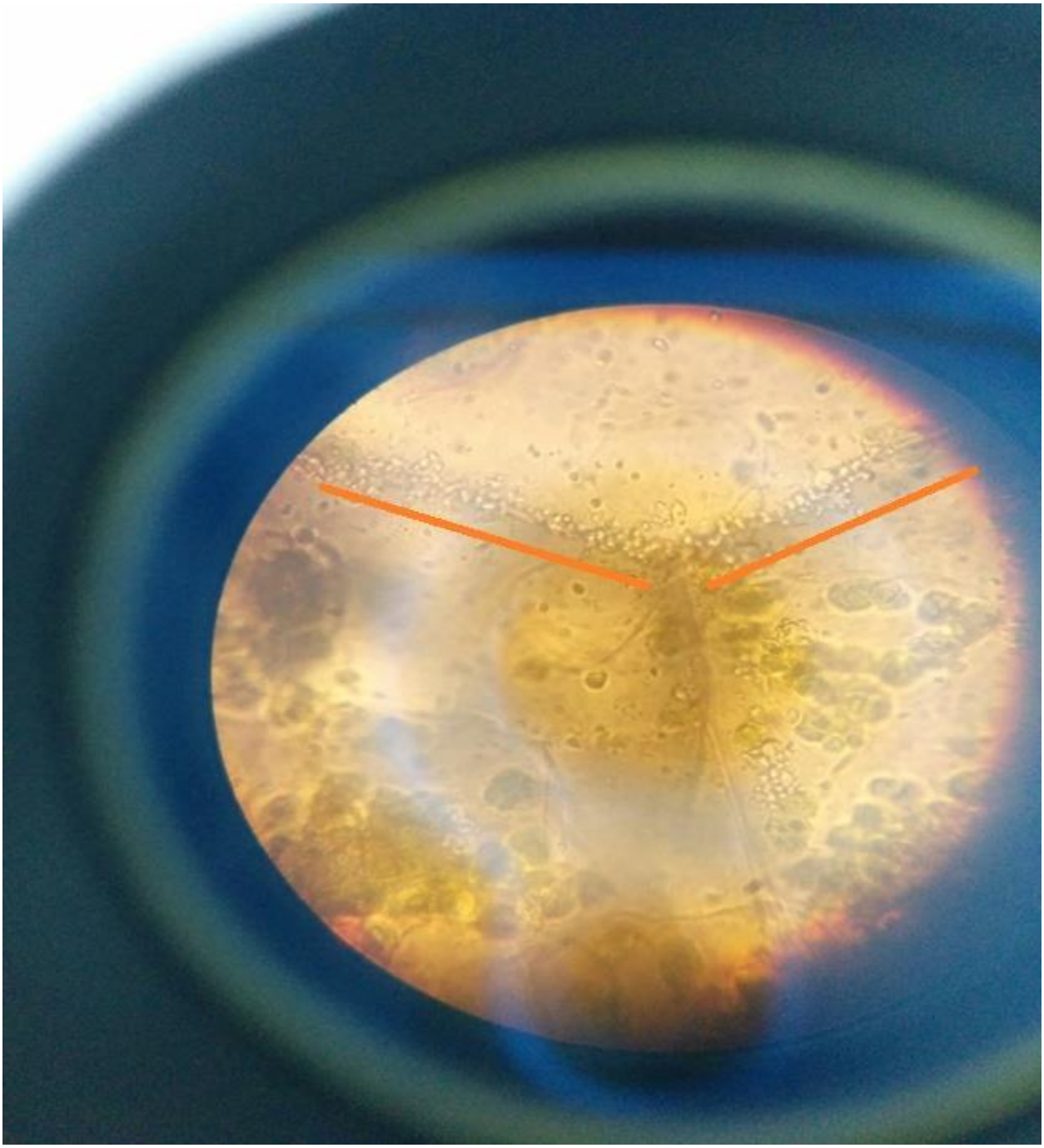

Fig 15: A wire of micro-organisms like bacteria and chloroplasts (Forth picture)

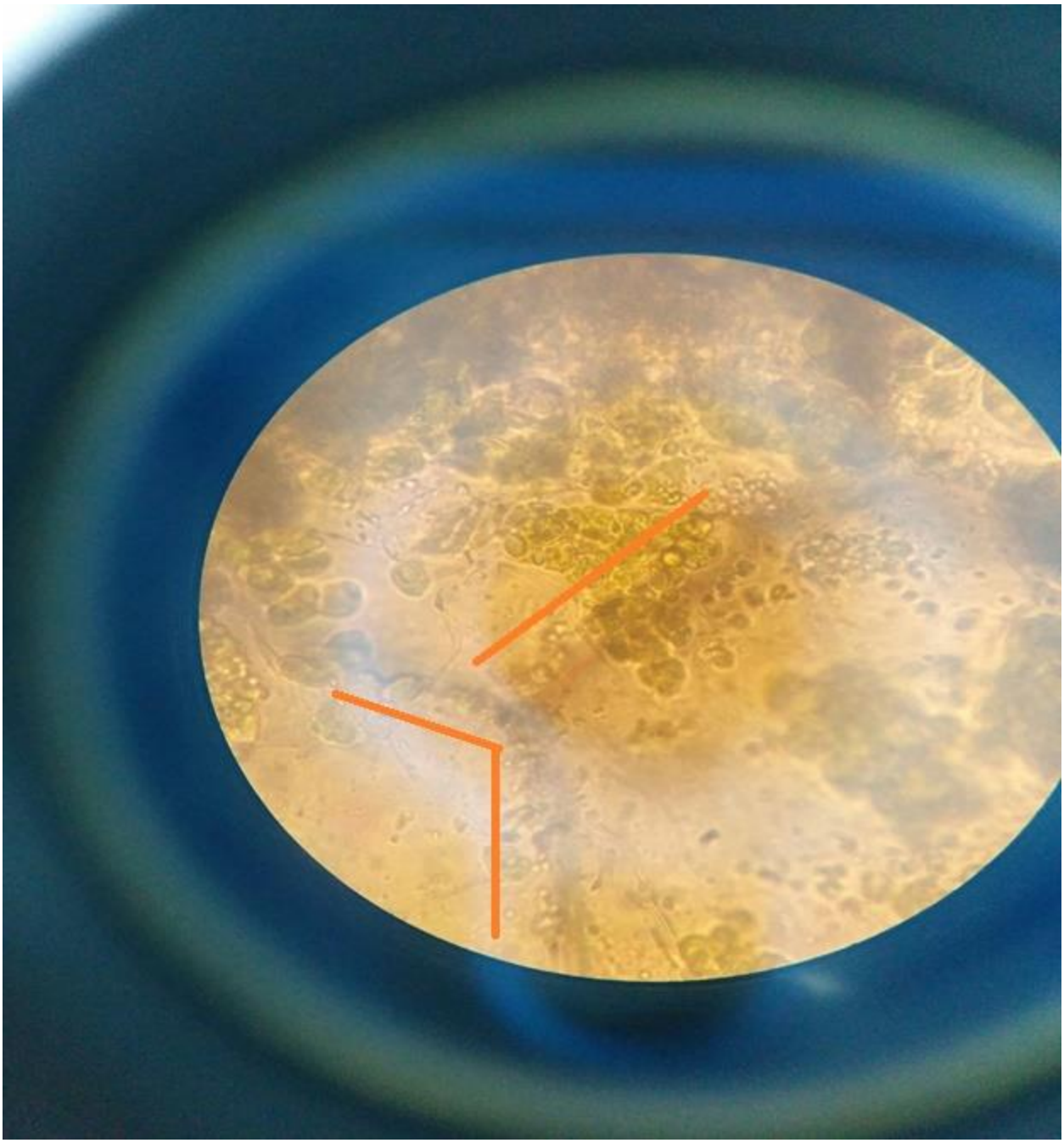

Fig 16: A wire of micro-organisms like bacteria and chloroplasts (Five Picture)

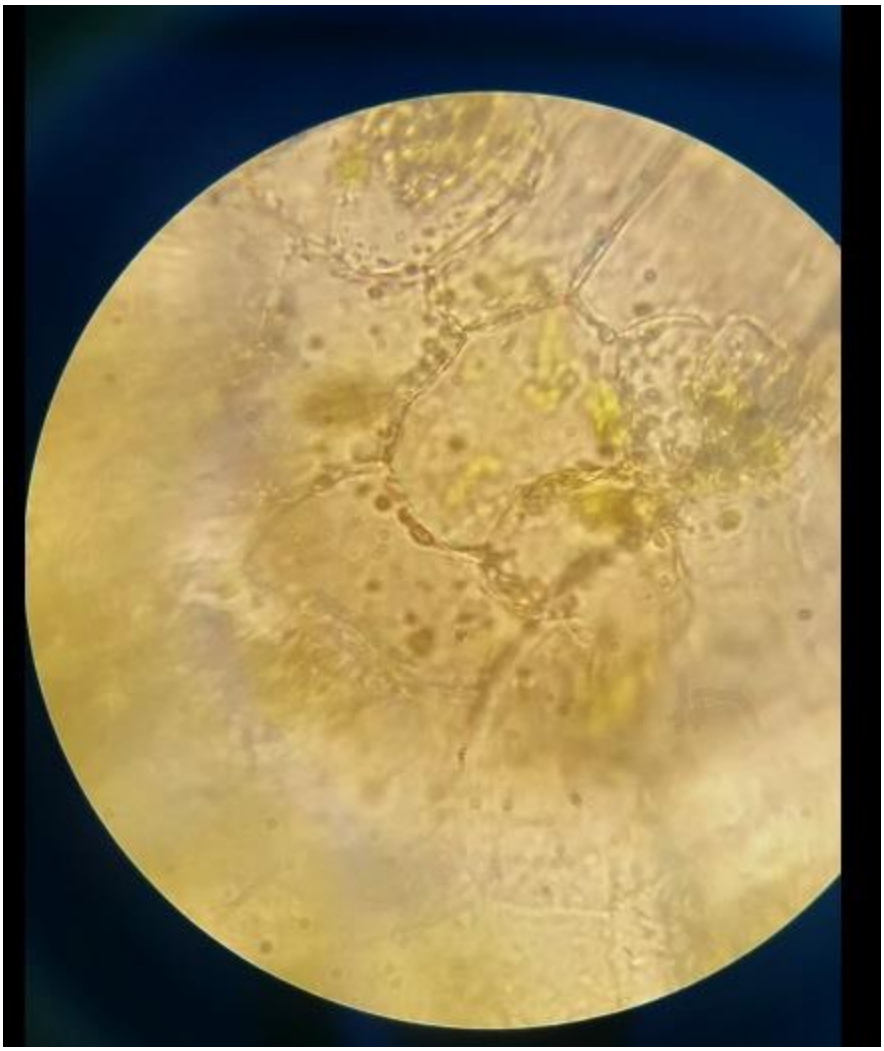

Fig 17: A wire of micro-organisms like bacteria and chloroplasts (Sixth Picture)

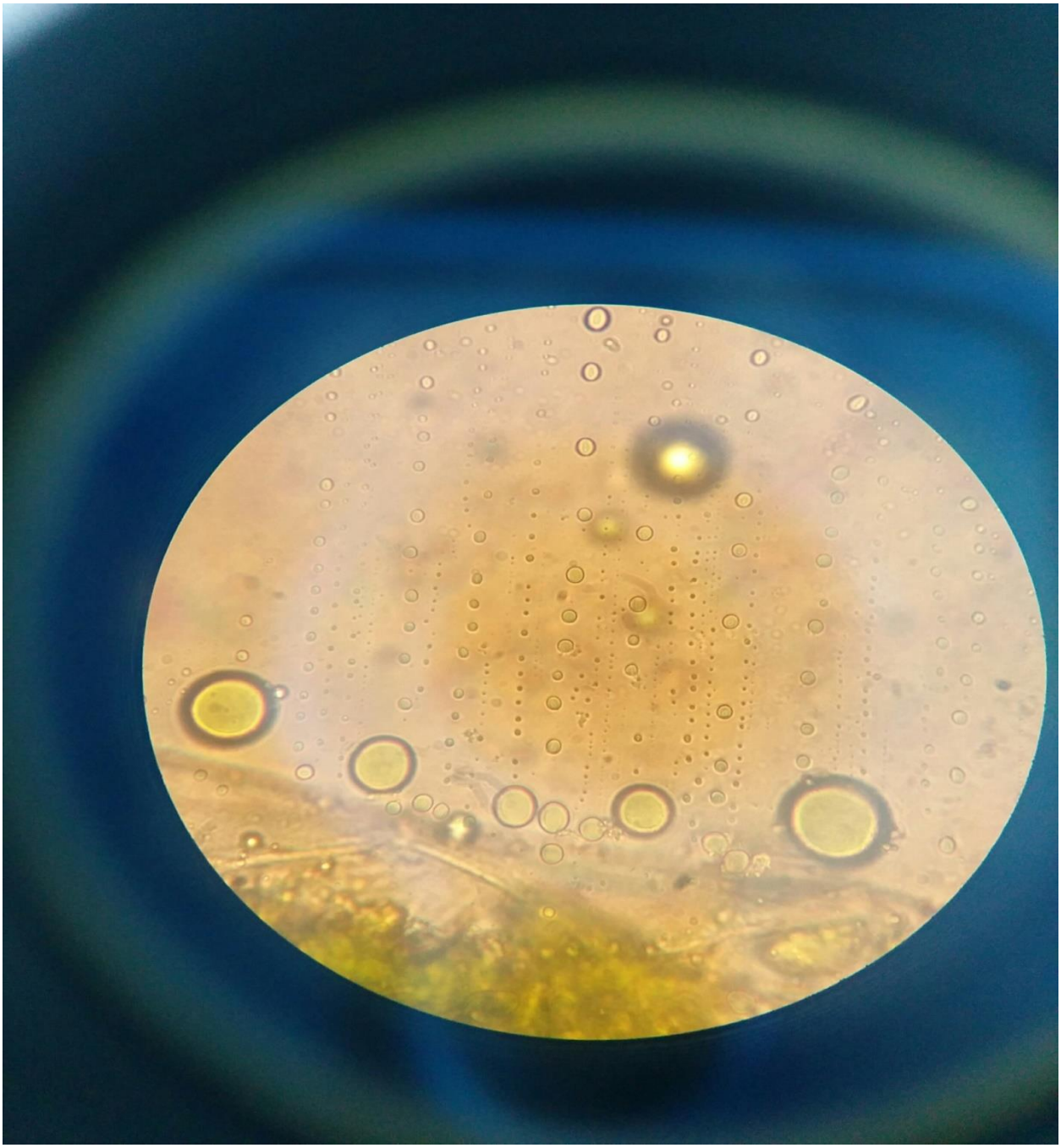

Fig 18: Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (First picture)

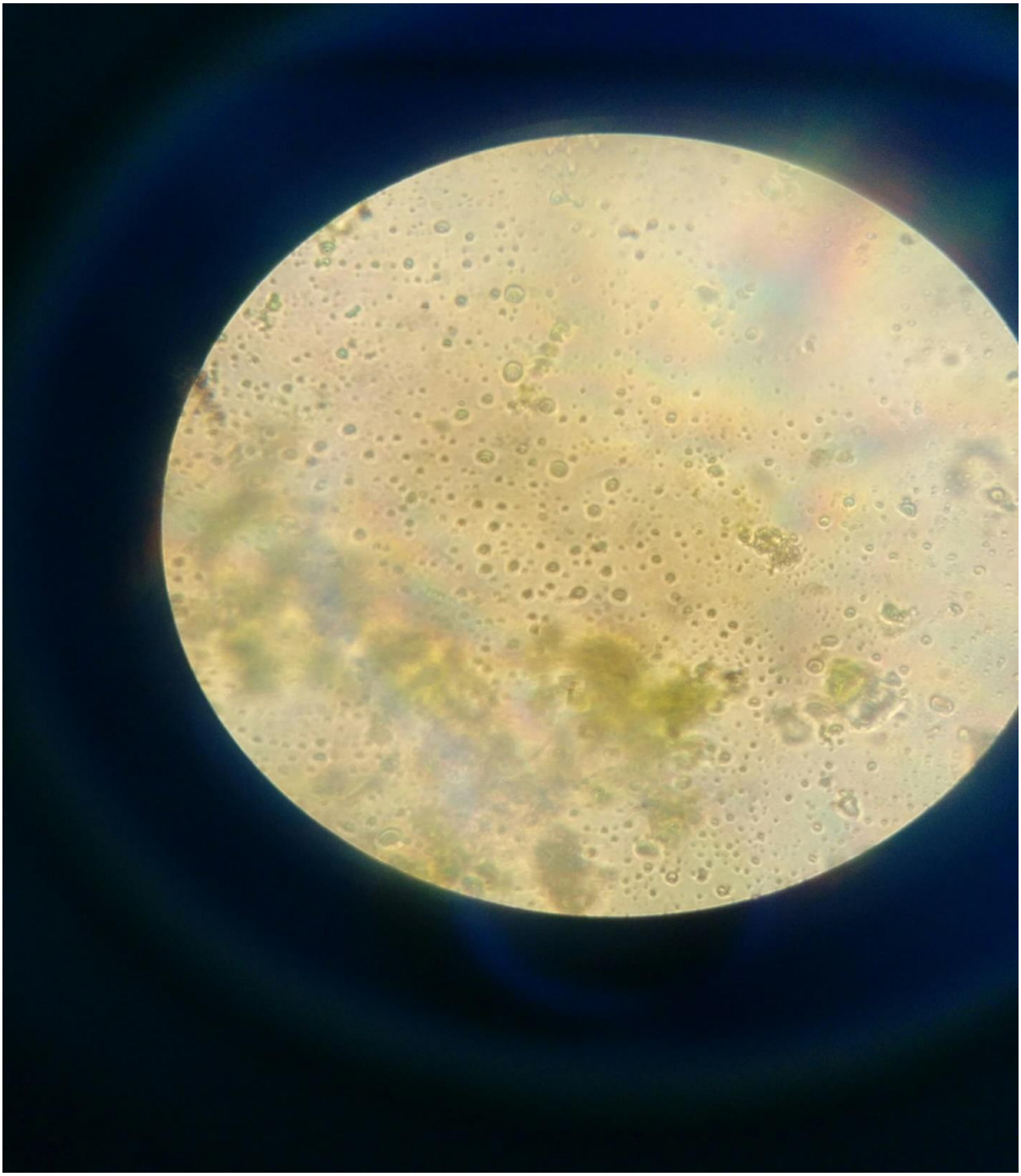

Fig 19: Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Second picture)

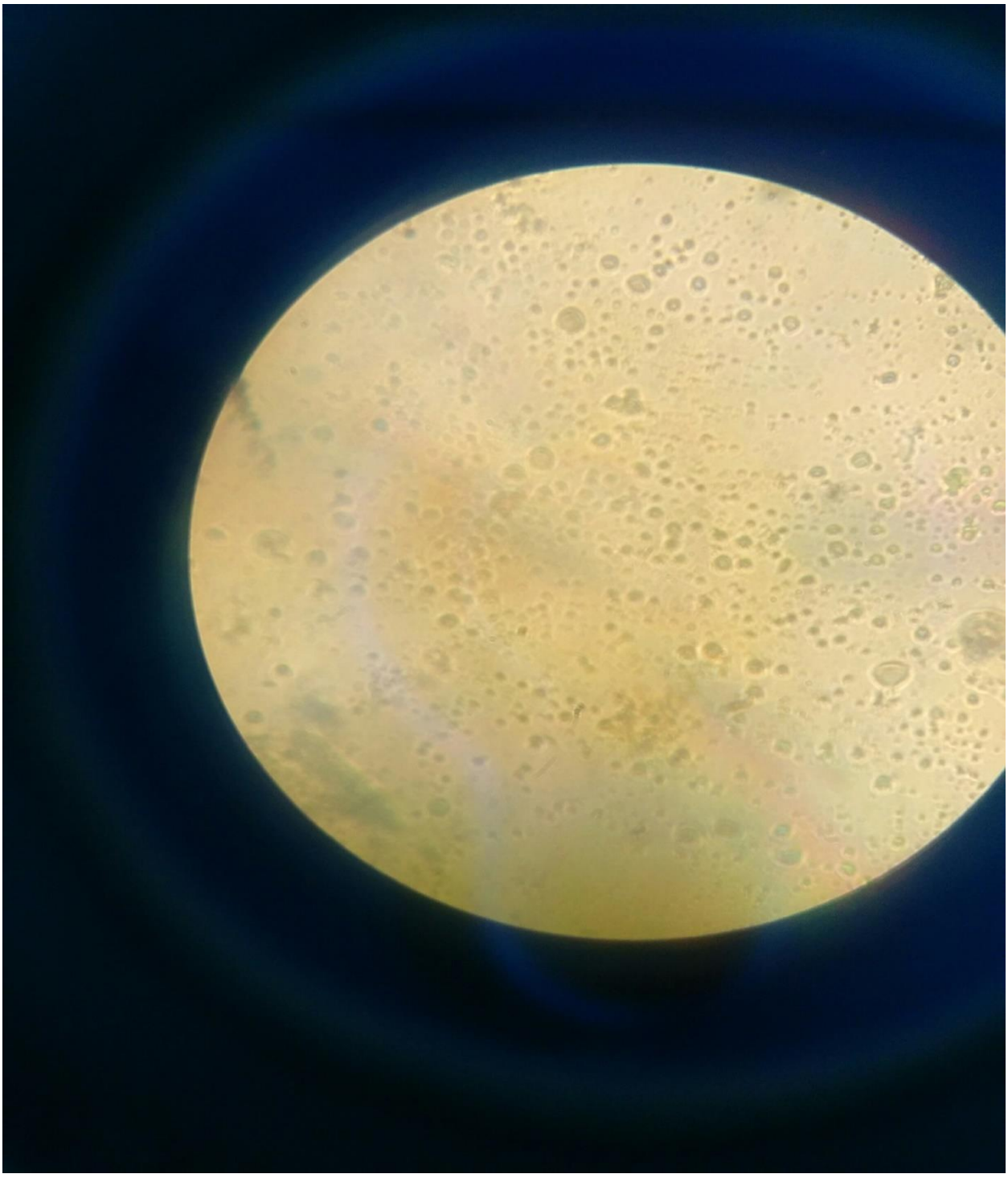

Fig 20: Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Third picture)

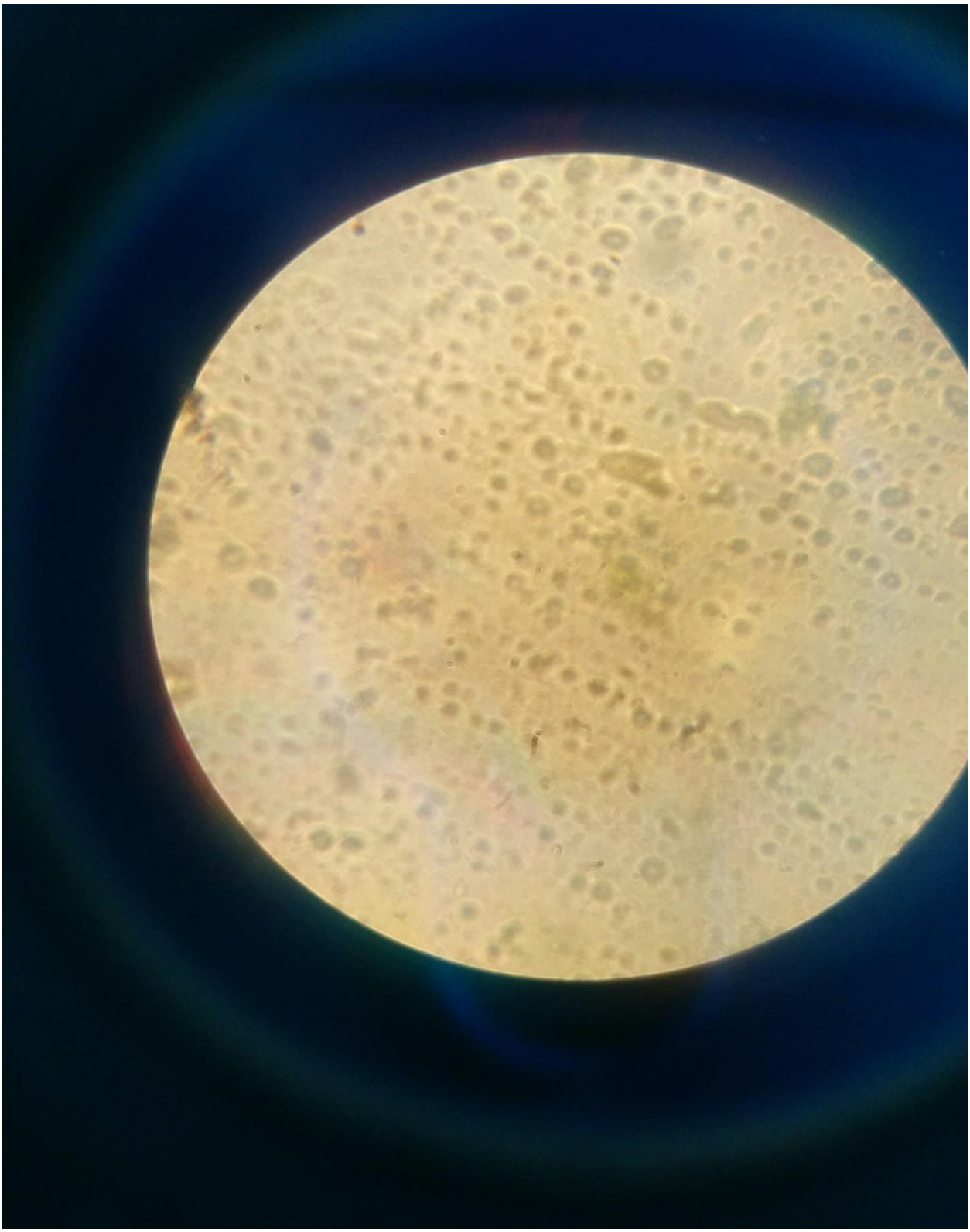

Fig 21: Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Forth picture)

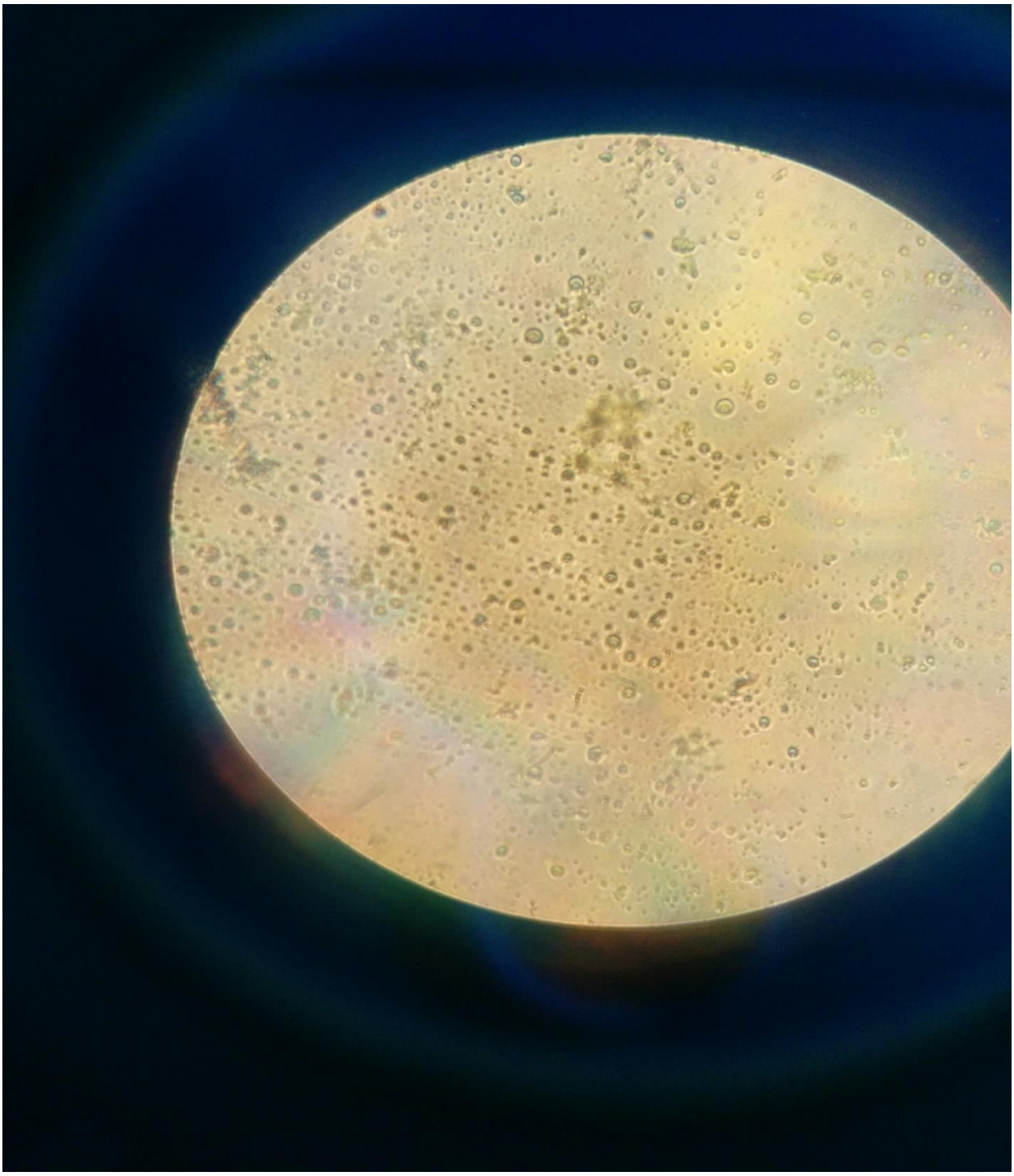

Fig 22: Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Fifth picture)

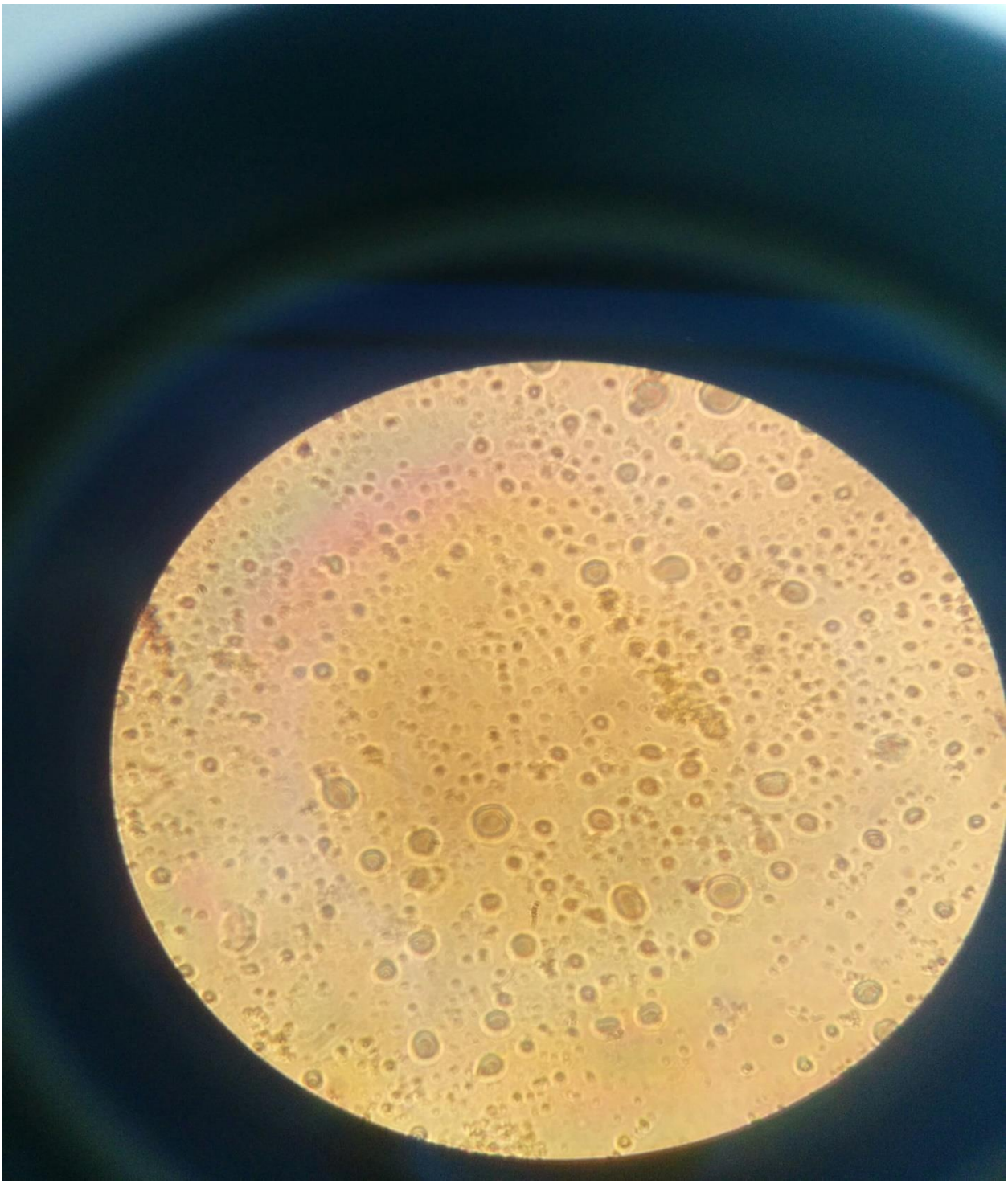

Fig 23: Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Sixth picture)

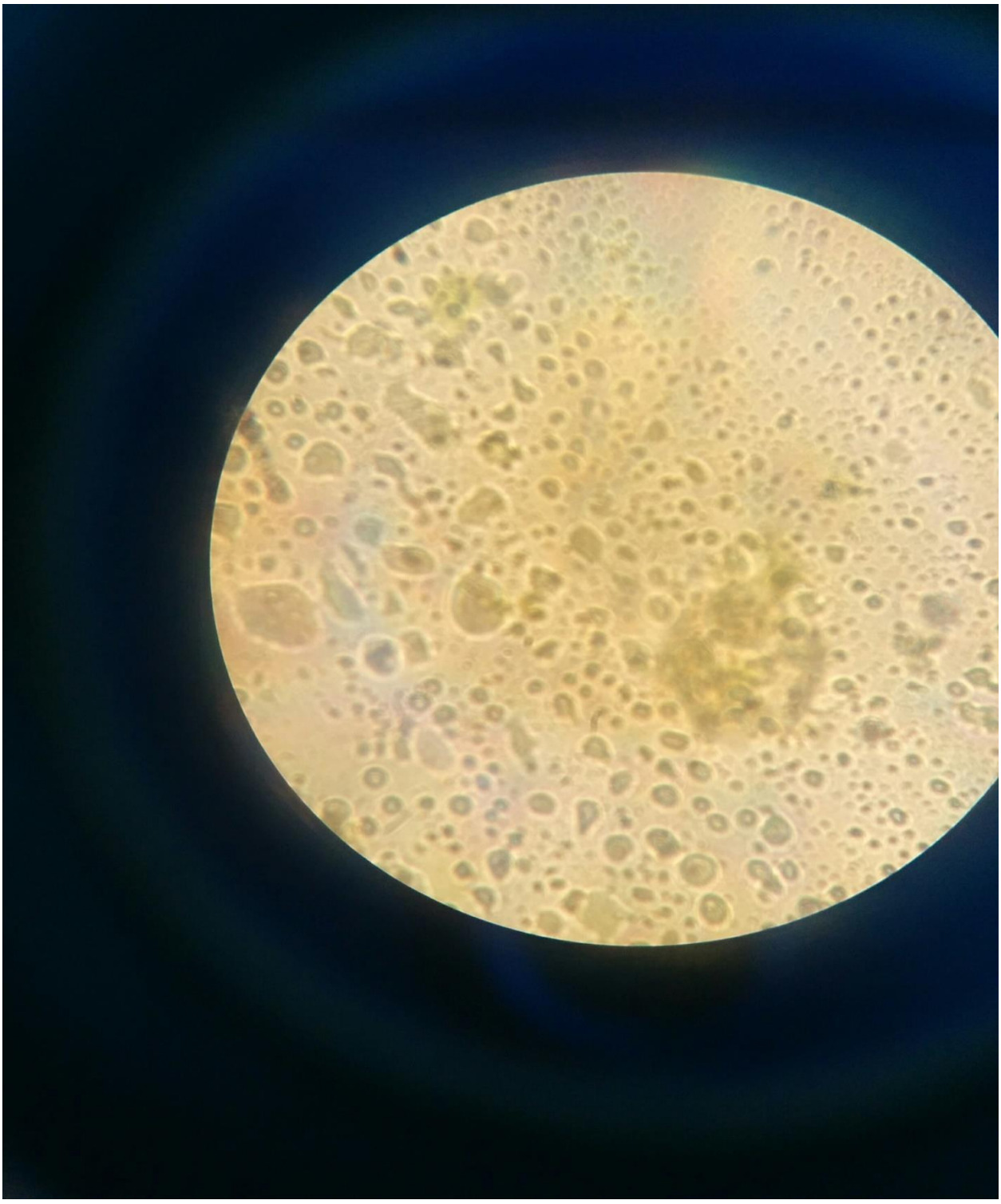

Fig 24: Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Seventh picture)

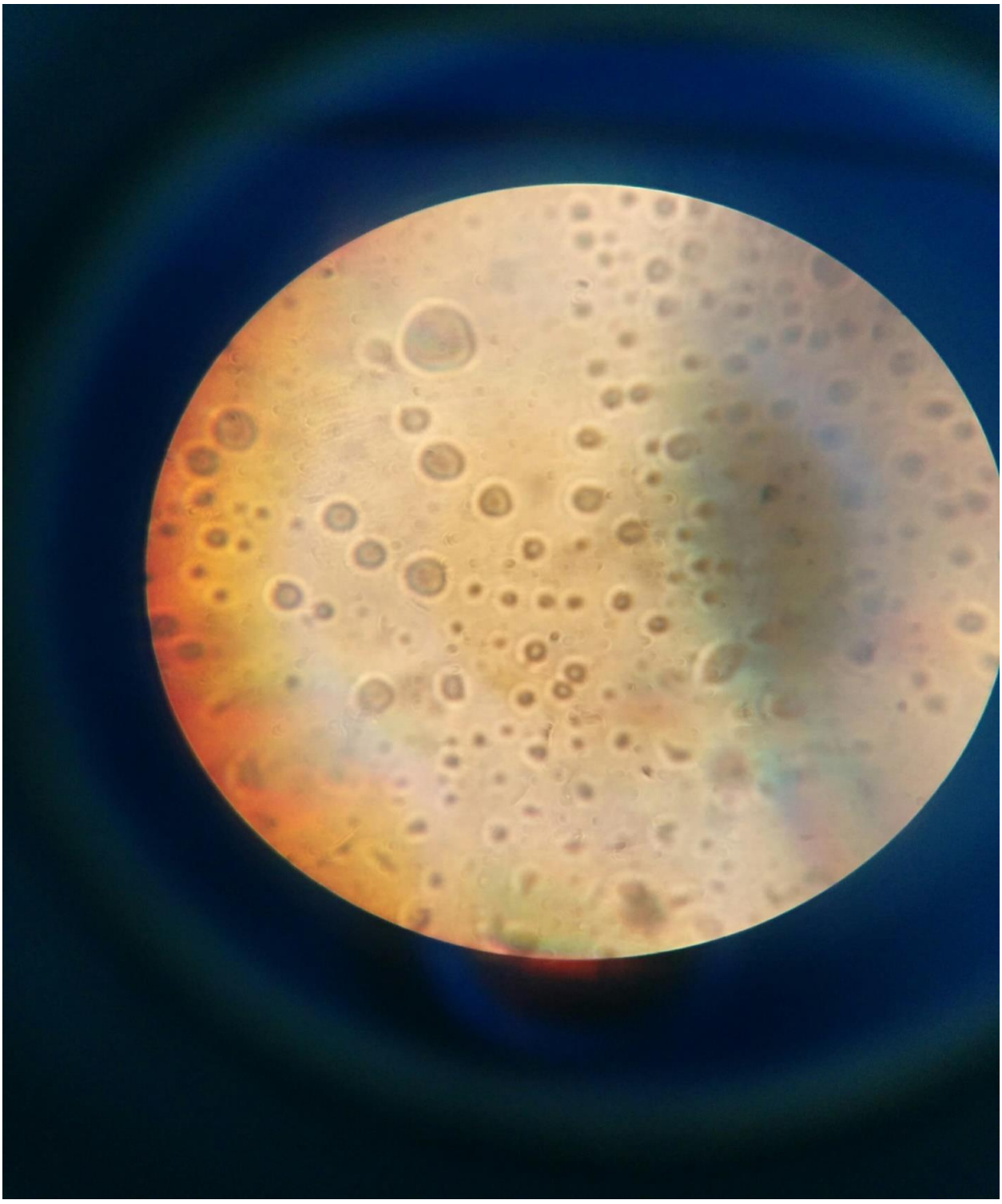

Fig 25: Biological wires from micro-bubbles shooting by plant cells (Eight picture)

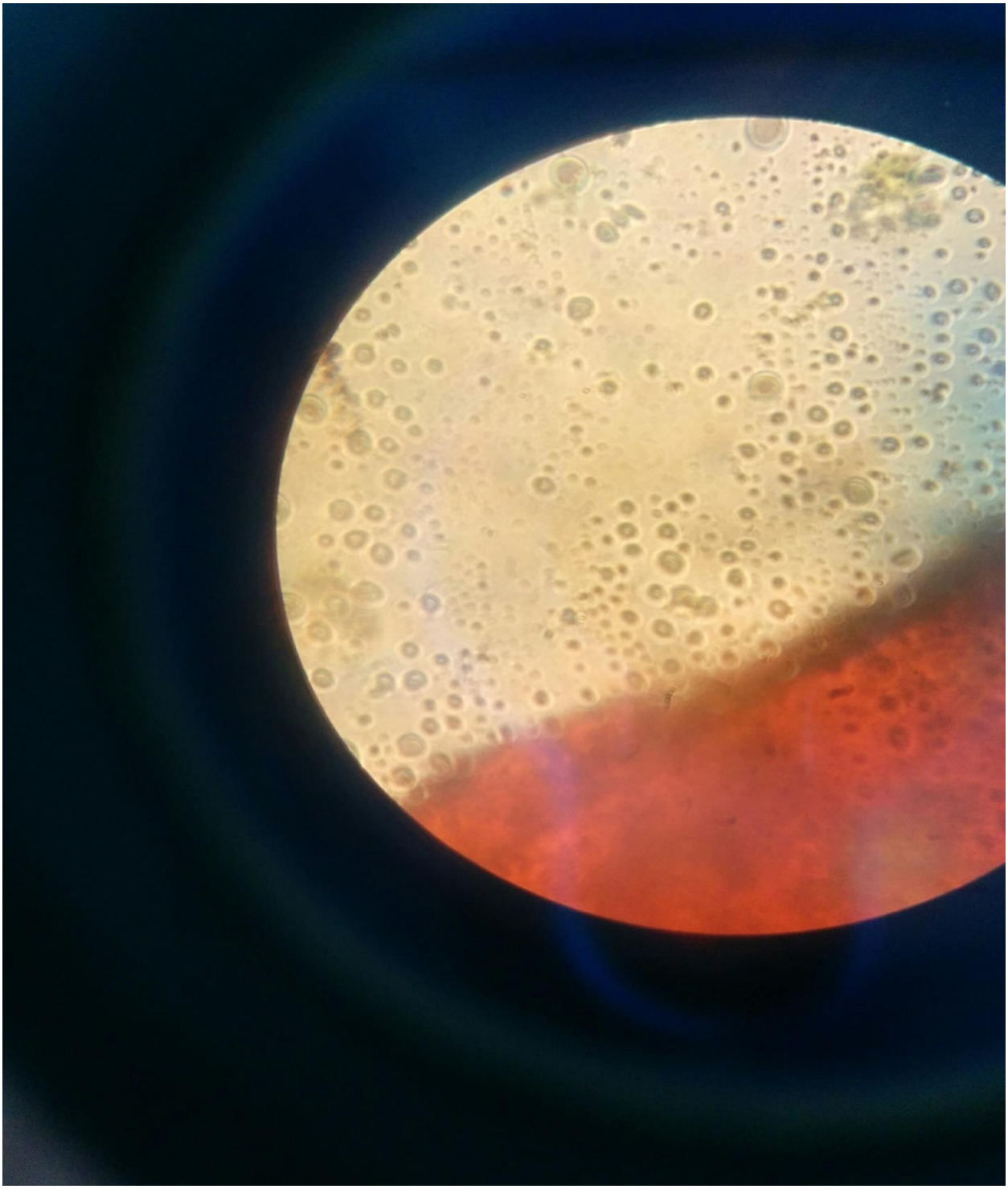

Fig 26: Biological wires from micro-bubbles near the plant cells and metal.

Fig 27: Formation of micro-bubbles by closing light source.

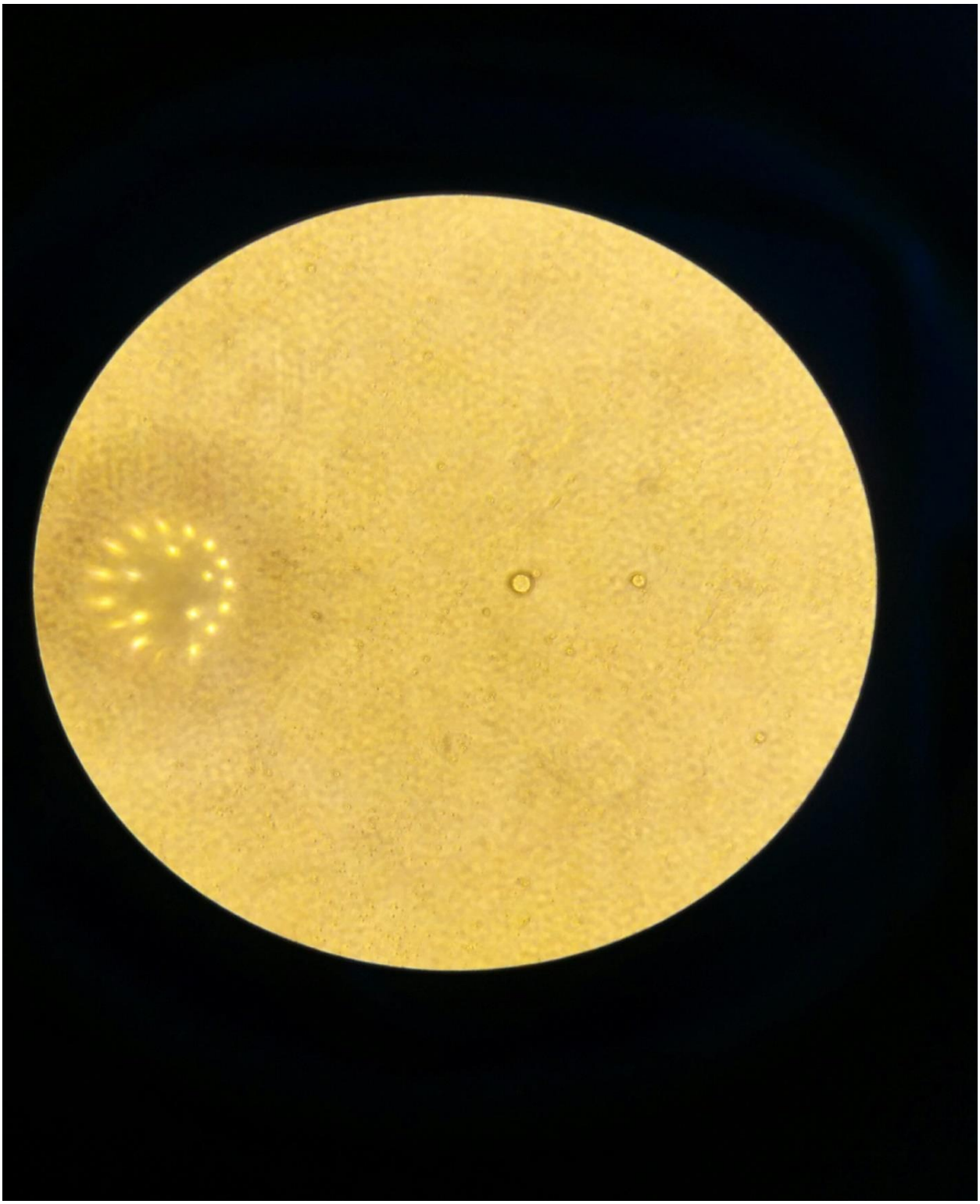

Fig 28: Induction of multi-gonal shape into micro-bubble by multi-gonal lamp .

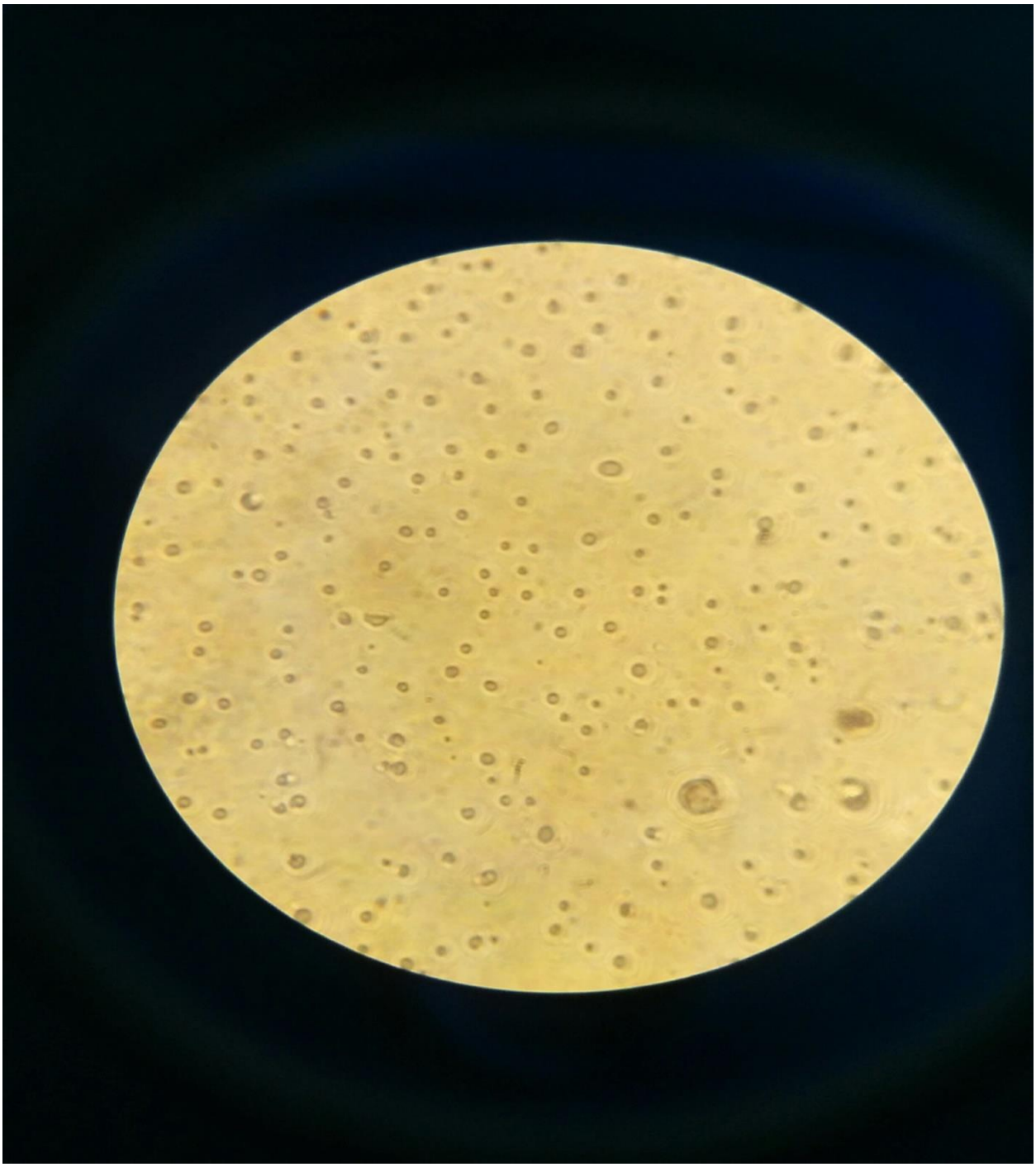

Fig 29: Formation of multi-gonal shapes from micro-bubbles by multi-gonal lamp

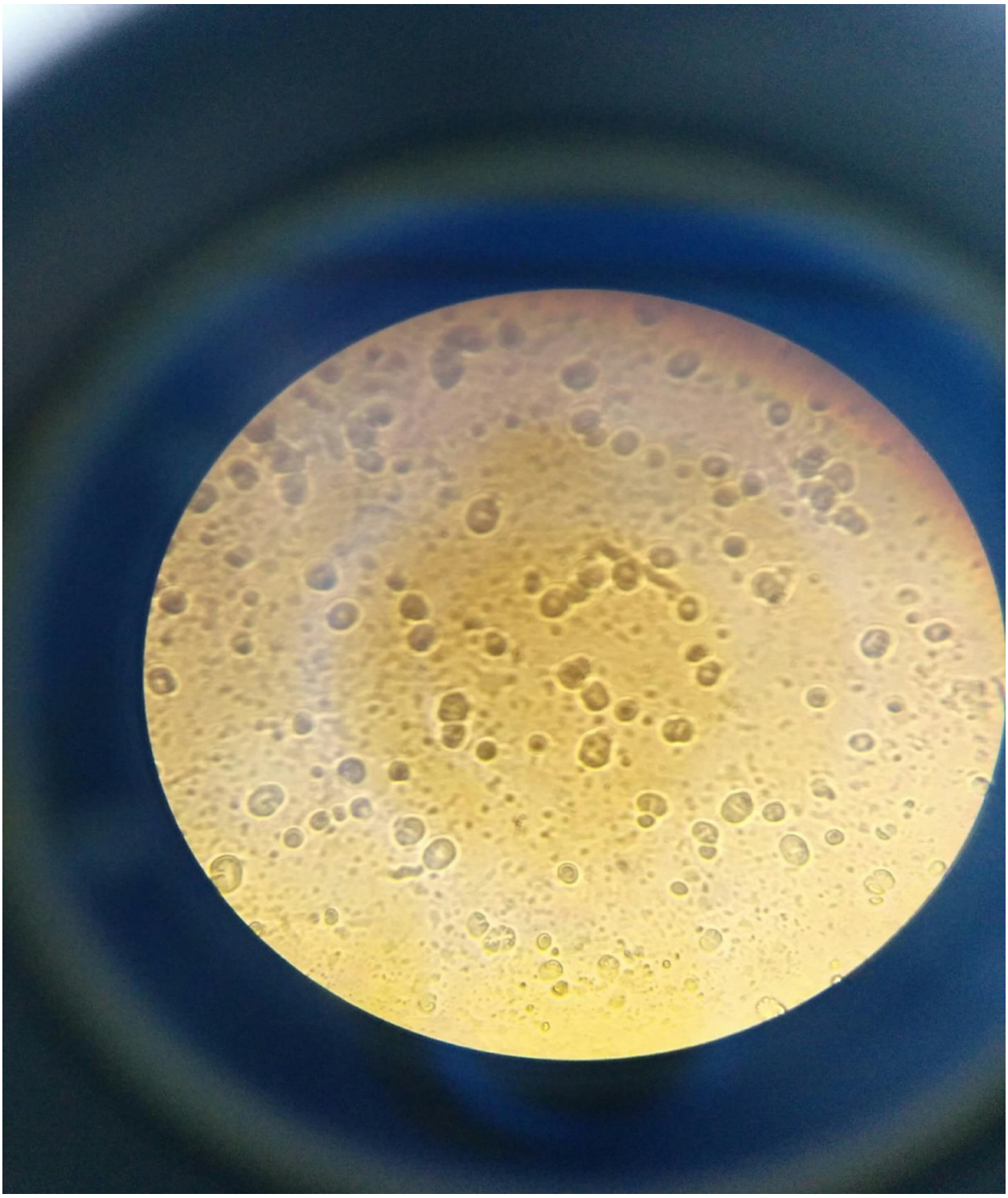

Fig 30: Formation of multi-gonal shapes from oil/water/microbial bubbles by multi-gonal lamp

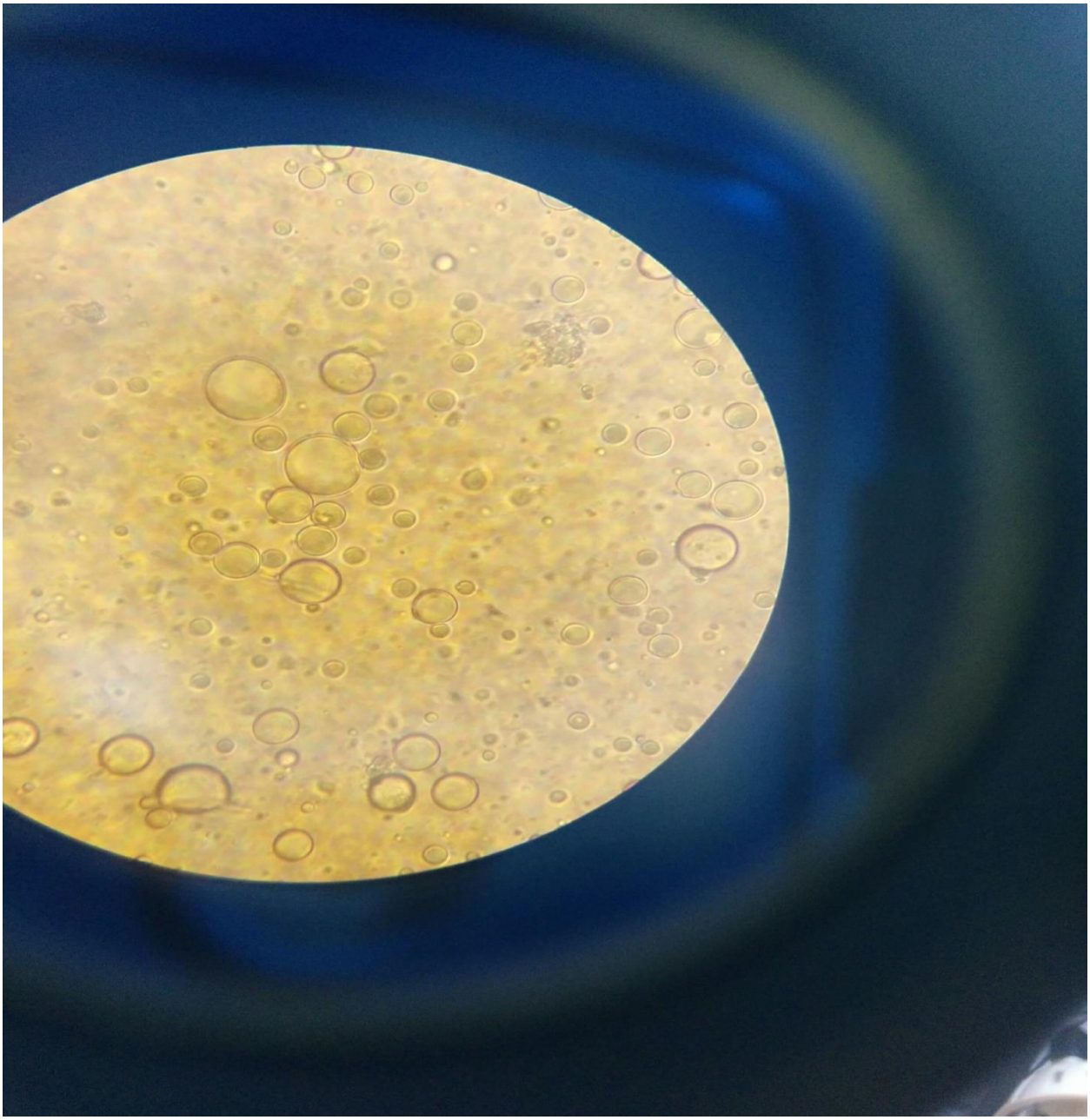

Fig 31: Microbes within micro-bubbles

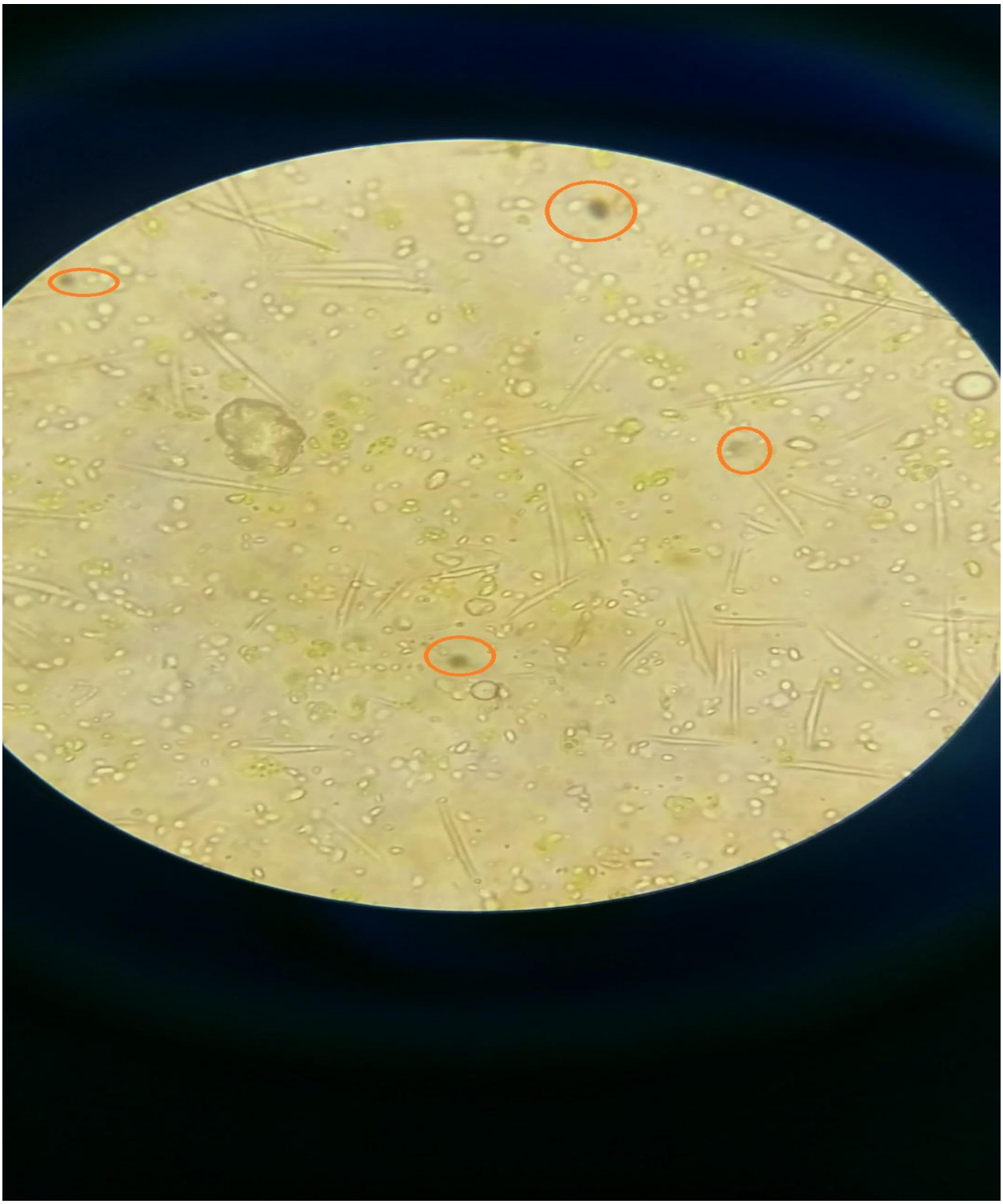

Fig 32: Interaction between microbes and macro-objects (First picture)

Fig 33: Interaction between microbes and macro-objects (Second picture)

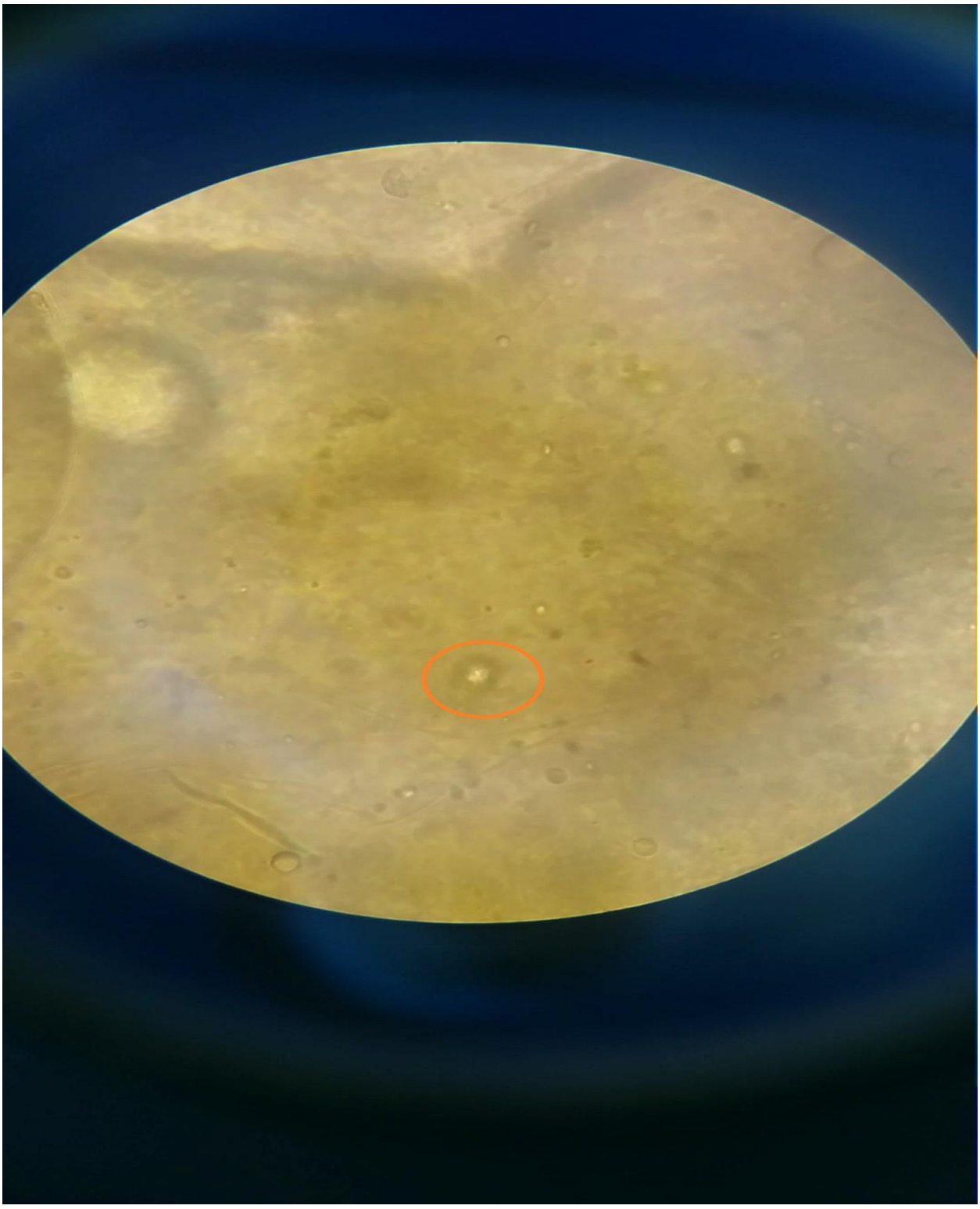

Fig 34: Absorption of microbes by biological gravitational holes (First picture)

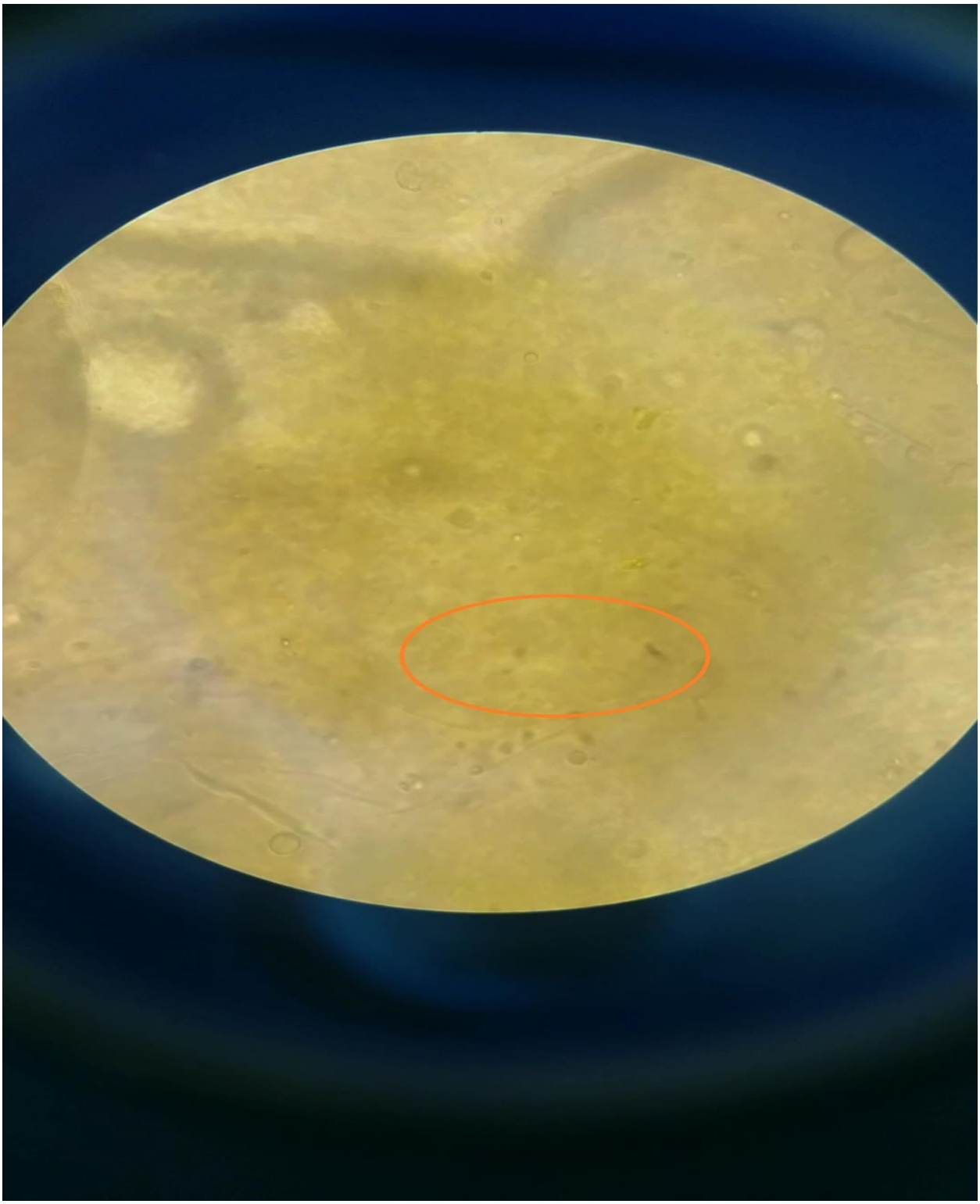

Fig 35: Absorption of microbes by biological gravitational holes (Second picture)

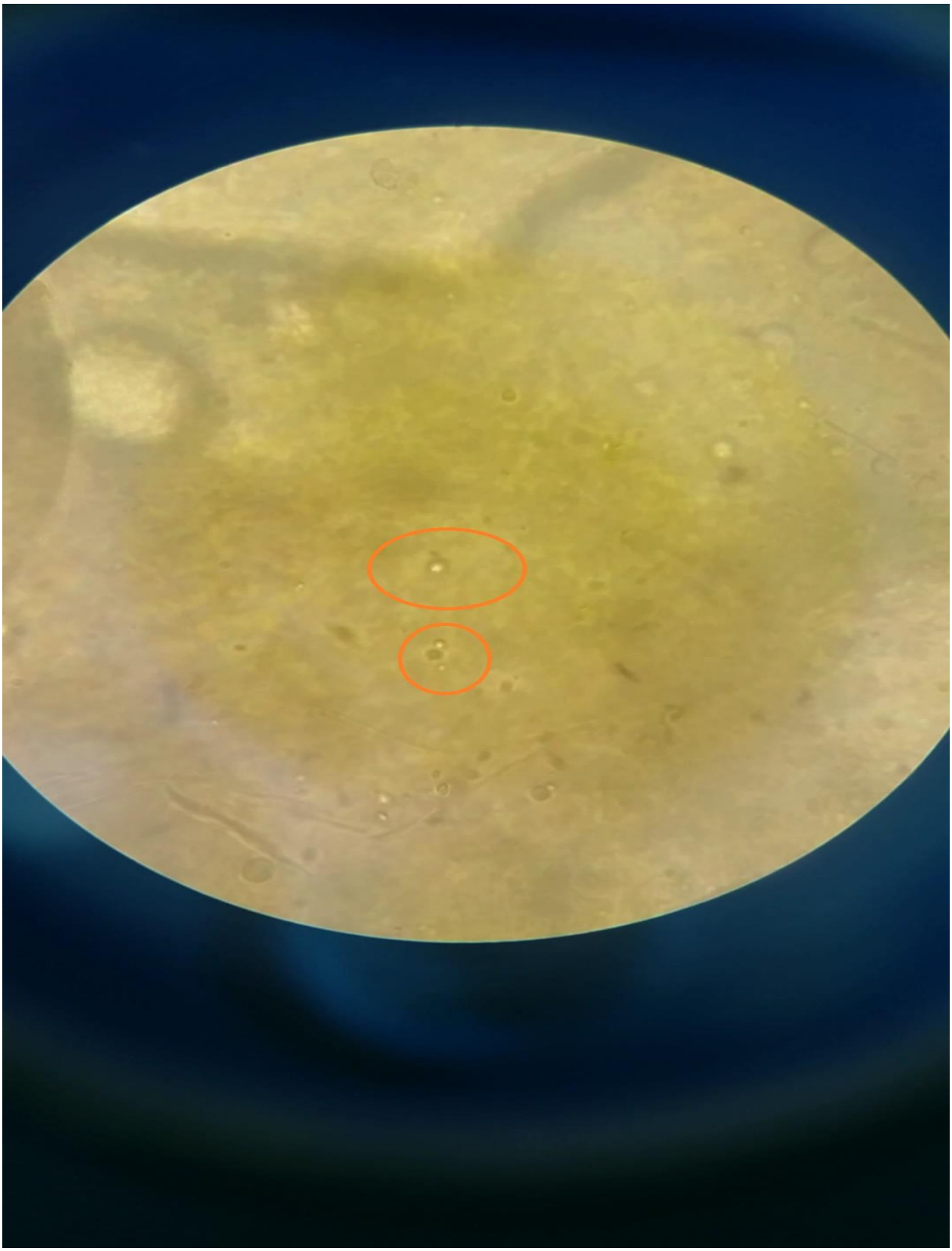

Fig 36: Absorption of microbes by biological gravitational holes (Third picture)

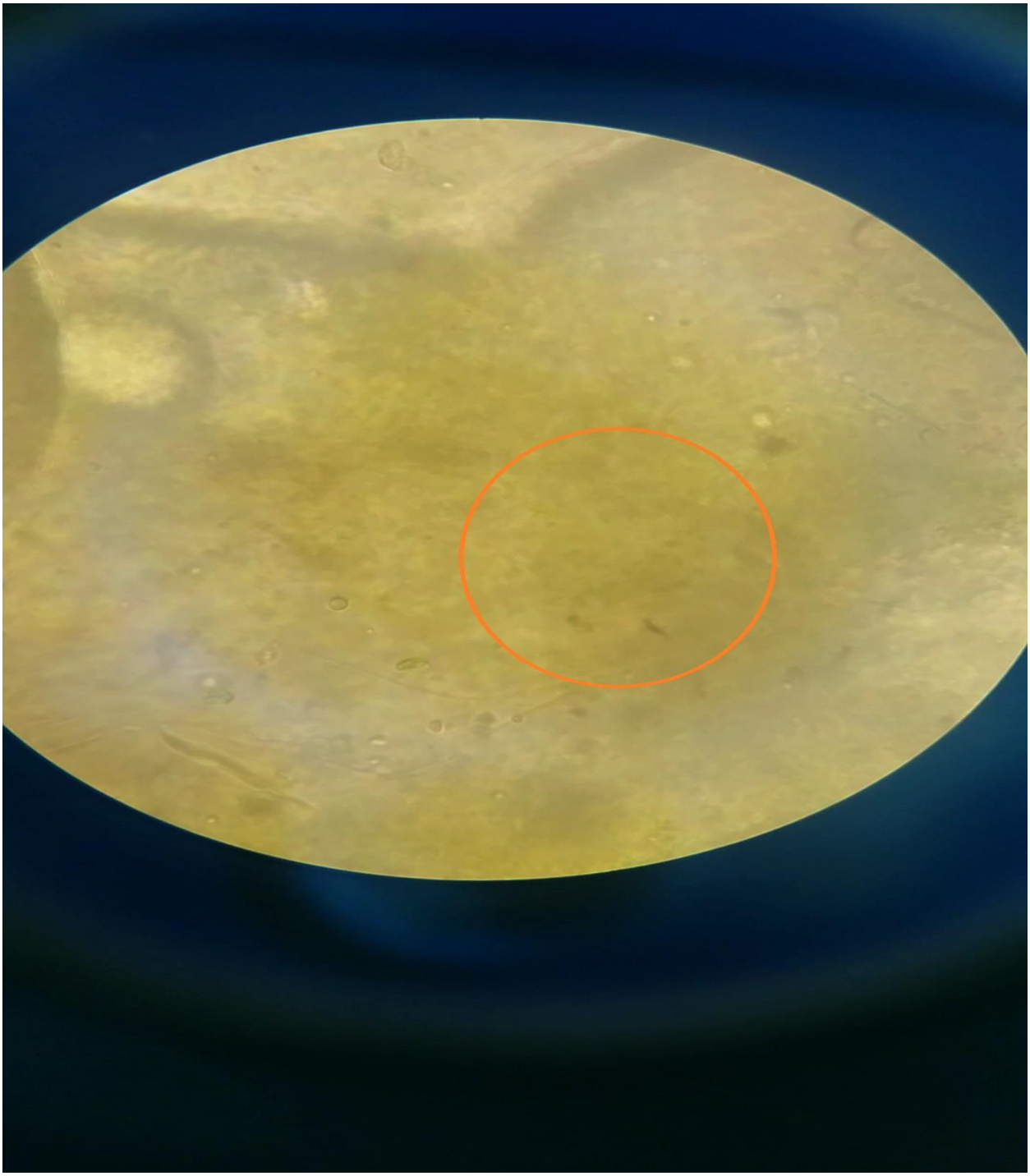

Fig 37: Absorption of microbes by biological gravitational holes (fourth picture)

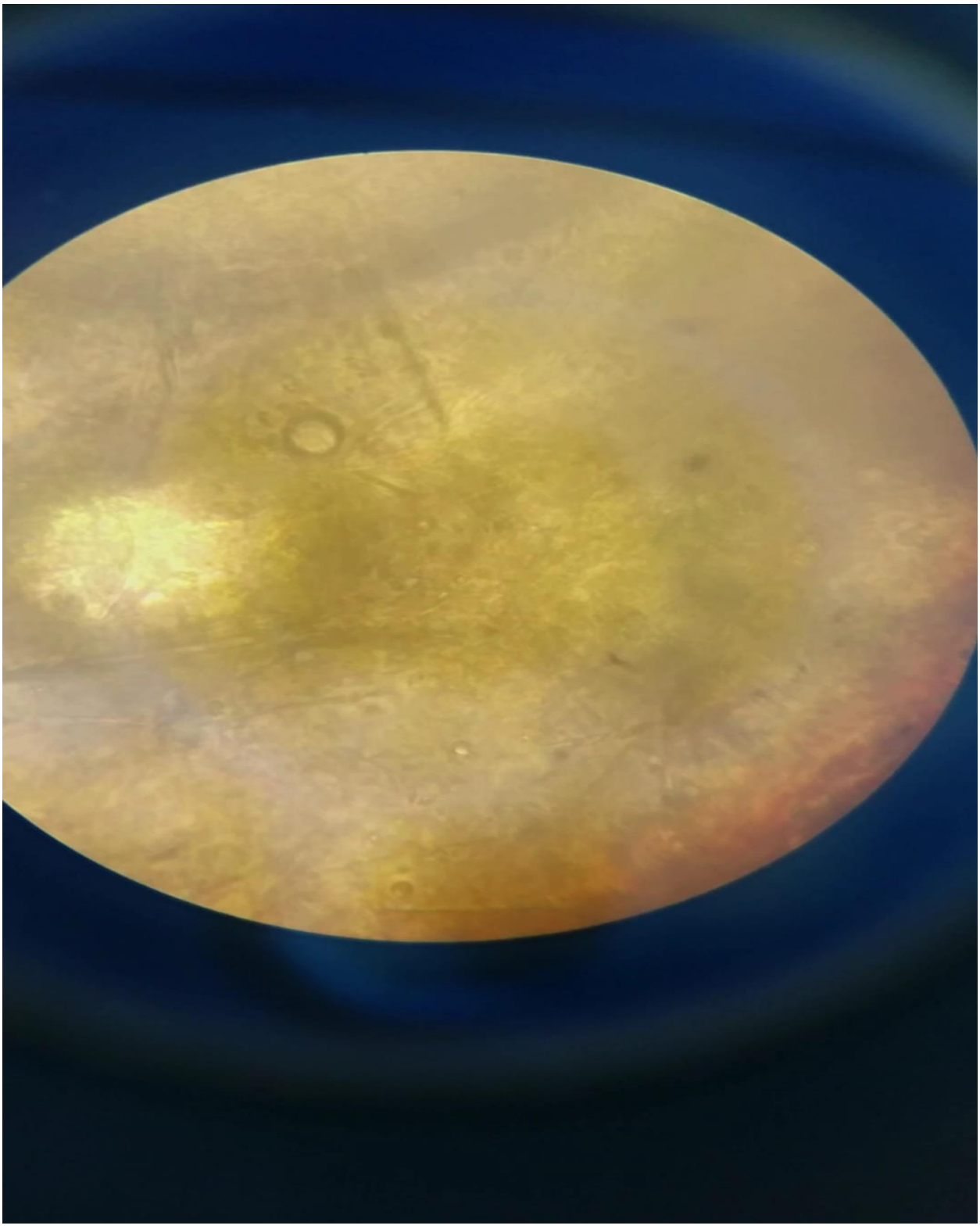

Fig 38: Emitting light from a second end of a biological gravitational hole

V. 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 figure 39).

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 figure 40).

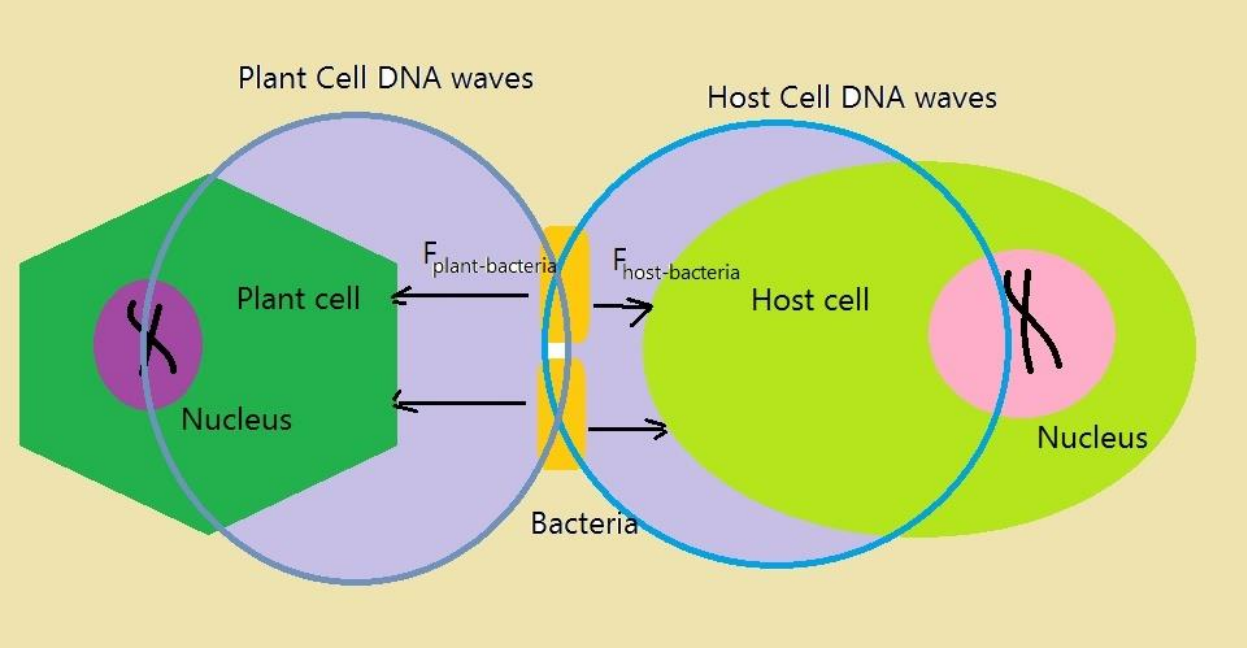

Fig 39: Using of plant cells in absorbing microbes

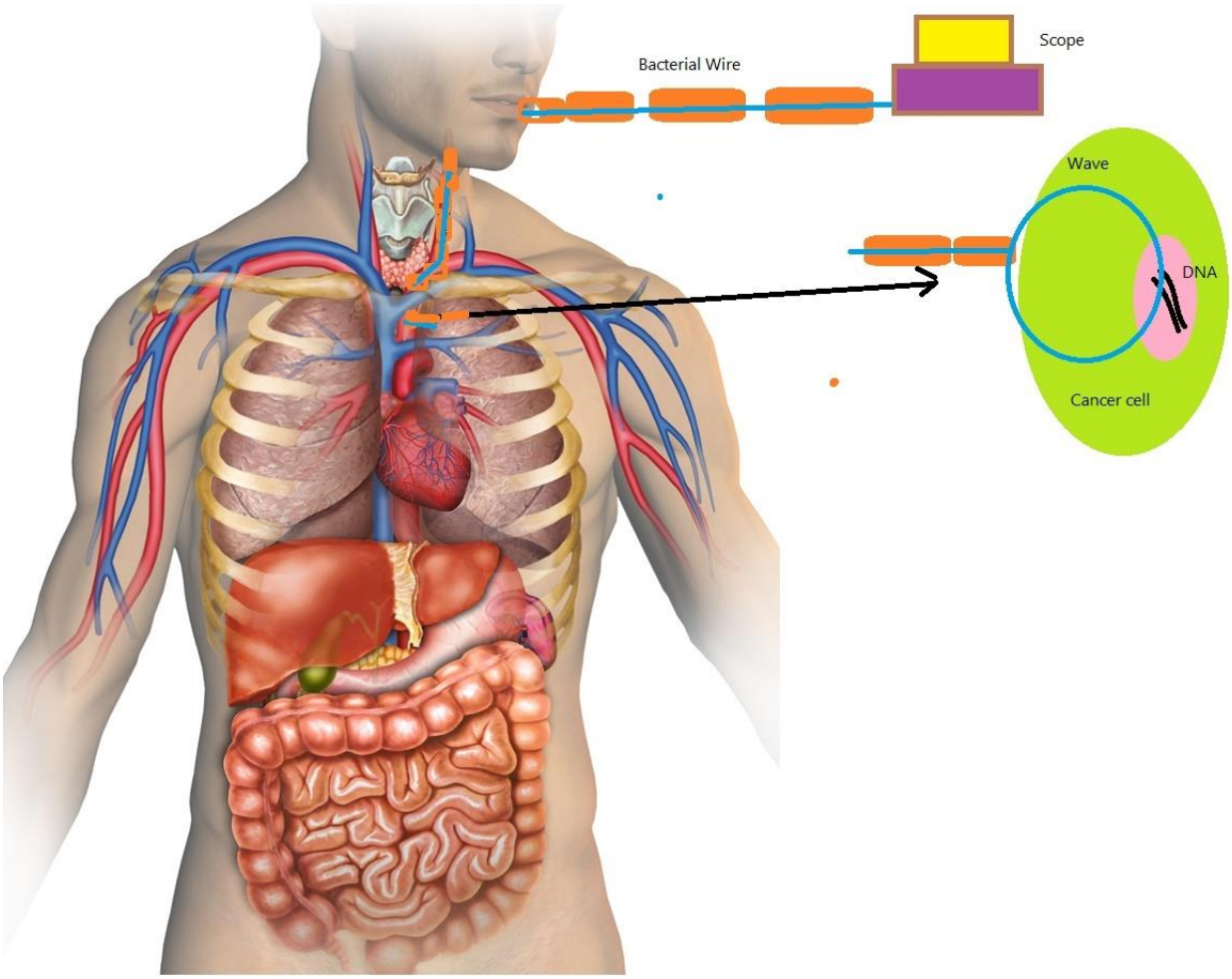

Fig 40: Using of biological wire in imaging

V. Conclusion:

In this research, we have consider the quantum information teleportation between cells, microbes and micro-bubbles. We have shown 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. 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, microscopes 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 teleportation 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 holes.

References:

[1] Nielsen LP, Risgaard-Petersen N, Fossing H, Christensen PB, Sayama M (February 2010). "Electric currents couple spatially separated biogeochemical processes in marine sediment". *Nature*. 463 (7284): 1071–4.

[2] Pfeffer C, Larsen S, Song J, Dong M, Besenbacher F, Meyer RL, et al. (November 2012). "Filamentous bacteria transport electrons over centimetre distances". *Nature*. **491** (7423): 218–21.

[3] Nielsen LP, Risgaard-Petersen N (2015). "Rethinking sediment biogeochemistry after the discovery of electric currents". *Annual Review of Marine Science*. **7**: 425–42.

[4] Torres, C.I., Kato Marcus, A. and Rittmann, B.E. (2008), Proton transport inside the biofilm limits electrical current generation by anode-respiring bacteria. Biotechnol. Bioeng., 100: 872-881. https://doi.org/10.1002/bit.21821.

[5] Ayse Inhan-Garip, Burak Aksu, Zafer Akan, Dilek Akakin, A. Nilufer Ozaydin & Tangul San (2011) Effect of extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields on growth rate and morphology of bacteria, International Journal of Radiation Biology, 87:12, 1155-1161, DOI: 10.3109/09553002.2011.560992.

[6] Soghomonyan, D., Trchounian, K. & Trchounian, A. Millimeter waves or extremely high frequency electromagnetic fields in the environment: what are their effects on bacteria?. *Appl Microbiol Biotechnol* **100,** 4761–4771 (2016). https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-016-7538-0.

[7] Schüler, Dirk (2002). "The biomineralization of magnetosomes in*Magnetospirillum gryphiswaldense*". *Int. Microbiology*. **5** (4): 209–214.

[8] Smit, B., Van Zyl, E., Joubert, J., Meyer, W., Prévéral, S., Lefèvre, C. and Venter, S. (2018), Magnetotactic bacteria used to generate electricity based on Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction. Lett Appl Microbiol, 66: 362-367. https://doi.org/10.1111/lam.12862.

[9] de Torres Zabala, M., Littlejohn, G., Jayaraman, S. *et al*. Chloroplasts play a central role in plant defence and are targeted by pathogen effectors. *Nature Plants* **1,** 15074 (2015). https://doi.org/10.1038/nplants.2015.74

[10] Schofield Zoe et al, 2020Bioelectrical understanding and engineering of cell biology*J. R. Soc. Interface.***17**20200013.

[11] Igor Jerman, M Berden, Romana Ružič, "Biological influence of ultraweak supposedly EM radiation from organisms mediated through water", Electro-and Magnetobiology, Volume 15, Issue 3,Pages 229-244.

[12] Igor Jerman, Matej Plankar, Emilio Del Giudice, Alberto Tedeschi, The Role of Coherence in a Systems View of Cancer Development, Publisher Fabrizio Serra, 2012, Pages 15-46