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Detecting the location of pain by transferring its sensation from a person to a another one by EM waves in BBI technology

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Abstract: Patients in a coma are unable to express their problems, including pain. Therefore, it is necessary to examine their feelings, including pain and its location, in a reliable manner. This research presents a novel method for transmitting feelings and pain between two individuals through the exchange of waves. The method involves designing an antenna that captures the patient's blood waves, amplifies them, and transmits them to the blood of a healthy person. This antenna is composed of materials such as copper, iron, magnetic generators, ionized liquids, and blood from animals like rabbits. Blood molecules, such as hemoglobin, which contain oxygen and iron, exchange information with cells and sensory stimuli, such as neurons, by receiving and emitting spin waves. These waves are then transmitted to biological antennas and the blood of the second person. Consequently, the healthy individual can perceive the patient's pain and determine its location. Prior to the transfer process, the voltage at various points on the bodies of both the patient and the healthy person is analyzed and simulated using computer models.
Keywords: *Antenna, BBI, BCI, Blood, Electromagnetic Fields, Pain.*

1. Introduction

Today, problems related to many physical disabilities have been solved by connecting the brain to the computer. For example, some groups of scientists captured the brain signals of a spinal cord amputee, and after decoding them by the computer, they sent the necessary signals to send commands related to muscle movement to the healthy parts of the spinal cord and the related muscles [1-4]. In this way, the spinal cord amputee was able to continue his life like a normal human being. Another group of scientists took signals from a human brain related to the commands needed to play a game or even press buttons on a computer keyboard or move an object, and after decoding them by a computer, they sent the signals related to it to the brains of animals such as monkeys, and surprisingly, those animals carried out the corresponding commands [5-8].

This technology can be used to restore physical strength in people who have damaged parts of their brains. Inspired by past scientific achievements in this field, a method can be found to transmit emotions and pain between a patient and a healthy person. Sometimes a person is unable to identify the exact location of their pain and explain it to a doctor. Especially, patients who are in a coma may suffer from secondary diseases and severe pain that are dangerous for them. But these patients are unable to explain the location and extent of their pain to a doctor. For this reason, we need a new technology that can transmit emotions and pain.

Although the mechanism of pain sensation is related to some points [9, 10] in the spinal cord and brain, it seems that sensory neurons play a fundamental role in transmitting chemical and electrical pain

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signals from the damaged cells to the spinal cord and brain. The role of blood cells in exchanging information with nerve cells should not be forgotten. Hemoglobin Santulli et al. [11] and DellaValle et al. [12] in blood contains iron, which can act as an antenna for receiving and transmitting waves. Also, oxygen on hemoglobin and other blood cells can be considered as a bit of information because of its spin. In addition, blood contains many charged and magnetic particles, each of which acts as an antenna. Therefore, blood can take useful information from the diseased nerve cells and send it to the computer and then to the blood and brain of a healthy person. In this article, we will describe and explain the experiment conducted by the authors to transmit pain between two people.

2. Method

We connect a copper/iron wire antenna in the shape of a semicircle to an electrical source with a frequency of 50 Hz and a voltage of 60 volts. We also place some magnetic generators on either side of the iron sections of the wire that, by applying magnetic fields in opposite directions, create pairs of antiparallel spins. Then, a liquid containing biological cells, such as the blood of a mammal, is placed in a plastic tube and the tube is positioned in the shape of a semicircle under the copper wire. The hemoglobin molecules in the blood contain iron atoms. These atoms act like antennas at the nano level and convert waves sent by copper wires into smaller nano-sized signals. Additionally, the oxygen on the hemoglobin molecules has spin and is able to receive and send spinor waves like small spinor antennas.

We place a human wrist under this plastic tube. The nanowaves emitted from the blood fluid inside the plastic tube are received by iron and oxygen atom antennas on the hemoglobin of the blood. Also, some of the nanowaves are absorbed by neurotransmitters and ions around neurons, causing a change in the voltage on the neuron wall and changing the signals exchanged between neurons. The first sign of these changes is a sensation similar to the movement of body hair. In addition, the orientation of the oxygen spins on the hemoglobin of the blood and the spins of the iron atoms change, and these particles act like small antennas that send nano-magnetic waves. On the other hand, the waves received by the ions in the blood cause these ions to move more quickly and send nano-electric waves. The movement of charged particles with spins in the blood causes the emission of electromagnetic waves.

In fact, a person whose wrist has been irradiated becomes an antenna that emits electromagnetic waves on the nanoscale. If another person, especially of the opposite sex, is placed near the first person, he will act like a receiving antenna to receive the transmitted waves. Each iron and oxygen atom on the hemoglobin of the second person's blood acts like a receiving antenna, receiving the waves transmitted by the same atom in the first person's blood. The quantum numbers of the emitting and receiving atoms must be equal in magnitude and opposite in sign. For example, if the spin of the atom emitting the magnetic field is positive one, the spin of the atom receiving the magnetic field must be negative one. Also, if the electric charge of a particle emitting the electric waves is positive one, the electric charge of the receiving particle must be negative one.

Genetic differences in humans cause changes in the sign and magnitude of the electric charges, spin, and the emitted electromagnetic fields. Some differences, such as differences in sign, are useful, but some differences, such as differences in size, cause a discrepancy between the expected potential of the receiving or transmitting antenna and its actual potential. This potential difference can prevent the relevant signals from being received. To compensate for these differences, an external voltage supply or current source can be used. This additional external potential compensates for the difference between the actual potential and the expected potential and prepares the biological antennas inside the body to receive and transmit electromagnetic signals. The extra voltage can be induced by a metal antenna placed in a semi-circle around the recipient's wrist into the iron and oxygen atoms on the hemoglobin in the person's blood.

To measure the potential difference between the person sending the wave and the person receiving it, first, the quantum numbers associated with each person must be determined. For this purpose, the potential of different parts of the bodies of both individuals is measured. For example, different electrodes are placed on the scalp, and by connecting them to an analyzer or laptop, the potential of each point and the range of its changes are determined. Then, other electrodes are placed on the skin of the hand near the pulse and blood vessels, and their potentials are measured. Additionally, the potentials of the toes, fingers, skin near the spinal cord, and the jugular vein are measured. Subsequently, a table is prepared for each person, noting the potential of different points. By comparing the numbers in each person's table, the amount of radiation needed to compensate for the potential difference is determined. Then, a wave is radiated into the second person's blood, creating this potential in different parts of the body.

After creating transmitter and receiver antennas in the hemoglobin of the blood of two test subjects, information related to pain, emotions, and even logic and decision-making can be exchanged between them. This is because blood has access to all cells, including nerve cells, and by providing oxygen to the cells, hemoglobin in the blood not only participates in the process of cellular respiration but also conveys some necessary information to the cells through the orientation of the oxygen spin.

For example, suppose a person is in a coma and cannot describe the location of his pain. According to new theories, pain involves electrical and chemical signals that are transmitted from the site of pain by the surrounding peripheral nerves to the spinal cord and then from the spinal cord to the thalamus and cerebral cortex. All along the way, the hemoglobins in the blood are delivering oxygen to the nerve cells, and through the oxygen spin and the induced spin on the iron of the hemoglobin, the information from the neurons is received by the blood cells. This information is sent to the blood of a healthy person through antennas that are induced on the blood in this model. Then the antennas in the blood send information through the orientation of the spins of oxygen and iron, electrical charges, and electromagnetic waves to the corresponding nerve cells in the spinal cord, thalamus, and other related parts. This information is analyzed by the brain, and at exactly the same point, the recipient feels pain.

3. Results

To measure wrist voltage, according to the instructions in the previous section, we place a semicircular antenna around the wrist and at a distance of about eight centimeters from it. Around the copper antenna, a large number of iron wires are placed. On each iron wire, we place two magnets with opposite poles and connect the antenna to an ammeter to ensure that the electric current is zero. The presence of the magnet causes the spin of the electrons to orient. The spin of the electrons reacts to the spin orientation of the waves emitted from the body. Then, we place a thin liquid antenna consisting of water and the blood of an animal, such as a rabbit, at a distance of four centimeters between the copper antenna and the wrist. We then connect the copper antenna to a computer for voltage analysis. To ensure the accuracy of the test, it should be repeated at least once, and a voltmeter should also be connected to the system in parallel.

To measure chest voltage, we use exactly the same method, but the radius of the antennas increases and is at least equal to the width of the chest plus ten centimeters. To measure forehead voltage, the radius of the copper antenna should be half the length of the forehead plus eight centimeters, and the liquid antenna should be below it. In addition, the antennas should be placed in front of the forehead. To measure scalp voltage, the radius of the copper antenna is half the radius of the skull plus ten centimeters. The liquid antenna is five centimeters from the skull. In this case, sensitive software should be used to record the voltage. Additionally, the hair itself creates noise, which must be removed from the test after several tests. Similarly, we measure the voltage on the back of the neck, the soles of the feet, and even the toes. The radius of the copper antenna should be greater than the diameter of the body part.

The voltage in the chest is usually higher than anywhere else in the body because the heart, which generates the body's electrical voltage, is located nearby. The voltage in the scalp is lower than anywhere else in the body because of its high electrical resistance. The voltage in the wrist is higher because of the presence of the pulse and blood vessels. The voltage in blood vessels is usually ten to fifteen millivolts (see Table 1).

Usually, the voltage at any point in the body changes continuously and even changes sign. But to observe the actual magnitude and sign of the voltage at any point, we use combined antennas in which copper and iron are used, and two magnets in the iron parts create parallel fields in opposite directions. In addition, the presence of the end of the liquid containing blood under these antennas helps in accurately measuring the voltage at any point in the body. In this case, it can be clearly seen that each person has a specific sign for the voltage at any point in their body. This sign is actually more related to the direction of the magnetic spin of each point than to the voltage. When two magnets with opposite poles are placed on both sides of the wire, electrons with opposite spins are paired. Then, by bringing the wire closer to a point in the body, the spin of the cells interacts with the paired spins, causing them to separate and the movement of the electric charges with spin. As a result, an electric voltage is observed at any point in the body (See Table 1 and 2).

Usually, the sign of the voltage between men and women is opposite. This is because the sex chromosomes of men and women are different. This difference causes variations in the spin of proteins and messengers between cells. Also, the spin of particles around each female cell is different from the spin of particles around the corresponding male cell. As a result, the spin of the waves transmitted by these particles is different, and the observed voltage has different signs (Compare table 1 with 2).

Now, suppose that the woman is the transmitter of the waves and the man is the receiver. With the methods mentioned in the previous section, first, we bring the voltage of different points of the man and woman closer to each other, but the voltage sign is opposite. Then, we insert a sanitary needle into the index finger of the woman's hand. The woman feels a burning sensation, and the voltage of her wrist and chest increases. This voltage change is also observed in other parts of the body to some extent. However, the greatest change occurs in the blood vessels and heart because blood cells are moving to repair the brain. These changes are also observed in the voltage of different points of the man's body that are the receivers of the waves. In fact, the man receives the woman's pain. Of course, these changes cause the voltage distance between different points of the man's and woman's bodies to increase (see Table 3).

Table 1.
Voltage and temperature of different points of a woman's body.

25 °C	**Wrist**	**Forehead**	**Back of Neck**	**Foot**	**Chest**	**Scalp (average)**
Voltage	+12 mV	2 mV	3.5 mV	+ 5mV	+25 mV	+4.83 micro-volt
Temperature	30.8	33.1	32.9	28.4	32.2	33.7

Table 2.
Voltage and temperature of different points of a man's body.

25 °C	**Wrist**	**Forehead**	**Back of Neck**	**Foot**	**Chest**	**Scalp (average)**
Voltage	-8 mV	- 1.4 mV	-2.2 mV	-3.1 mV	-14 mV	-3.43 micro-volt
Temperature	27.8	30.2	29.8	25.1	29.4	30.2

Table 3.
Voltage of different points of a sender/receiver after feeling pain.

25 °C	**Wrist**	**Forehead**	**Back of Neck**	**Foot**	**Chest**	**Scalp (average)**
Voltage (Sender)	+15 mV	2.4 mV	3.8 mV	+ 5.1mV	+28 mV	+5.2 micro-volt
Voltage (Receiver)	-12 mV	- 1.6 mV	-2.4 mV	-3.2 mV	- 18 mV	-3.68 micro-volt

3.1. The Role of Heredity in the Complete Pain Transmission Process

The transmission of pain and emotions between parents and children is more precise because children inherit some of their parents' genes. These genes produce shared biological materials. Some of these biological materials are charged and generate electrical currents. The oscillations of these electrical currents cause the expansion of electromagnetic fields. These electromagnetic fields can be received by similar currents generated by similar genes. For this reason, the genes of parents and children can act like antennas that send and receive waves.

For people who do not share common genes, pain transmission is not complete. For example, due to the transmission of electromagnetic waves between the blood antennas of two people, only some changes in the voltages of certain parts of the body are observed. However, for children and parents, it is possible to transmit the feeling of pain more accurately because shared genes create similarities in the sensory neurons of the brain and the nervous system in general.

4. Conclusion

So far, many articles have been published on the transfer of information from one brain to a computer and then to another brain. Research shows that it is also possible to transmit feelings and pain. This can be used to diagnose patients' pain. In this research, we propose a new method for transmitting pain and feelings from a sick person to a healthy person.

The best way to detect the location and extent of pain in patients who are unable to speak, such as those in a coma, is to use biological antennas. The best biological antenna is the blood that flows in the veins of the human body. Human blood contains charged particles and magnetic spins and is able to send and receive electromagnetic waves. In addition, blood cells deliver oxygen to all cells in the body, and hemoglobin in the blood is able to exchange spin and wave information with body cells. To amplify the waves sent by the blood at any point in the body, antennas made of a combination of copper and iron are constructed, under which liquid antennas containing animal blood are placed. Then, using magnetic generators in the antennas, pairs of antiparallel spins are formed. These pairs of spinors are broken by the waves sent by the blood, creating currents and producing secondary waves. These waves are amplified again by nano-sized iron antennas located on hemoglobin and other blood molecules and sent as nano-waves.

The waves sent from the patient's blood, after amplification, are received by the healthy person's blood, and the location of his pain is detected. Also, by connecting the healthy person and the patient to a computer, the sending and receiving of waves are controlled by biological antennas and blood. In fact, due to genetic differences between humans, the potential of different parts of their bodies varies, and even the signals sent from the same cells in two people are different. In particular, the signs of the spin signals of men and women are mostly opposite. Before diagnosing the location of pain, the amount of this difference in potentials and signals must be calculated, and then some additional voltages and signals are applied to compensate for the differences.

This technique helps to identify the location of pain in patients who are unable to speak, such as those in a coma, using blood signals, and take the necessary measures to treat it. Usually, the transmission of information related to pain and emotions is more likely between people who have the same inherited genes, such as parents and children.

Transparency:

The authors confirm that the manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study; that no vital features of the study have been omitted; and that any discrepancies from the study as planned have been explained. This study followed all ethical practices during writing.

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This experiment was conducted by some authors of the article on their own circulatory system and nerve stimulators, and they were completely satisfied with it.

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