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RESEARCH ARTICLE

TELEPORTATION OF HUMAN ORGANS IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES, HYPERBOLIC SPACES AND UNIFIED FIELDS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The possibility of teleportation of humans and their organs has been described taking into account space-time relativity perpendicular to its movement. The objective is to study aspects of teleportation that can serve in the treatment of diseases, acting in their time and space of development.
Methods: A theoretical model has been employed, in which a human organ is inside a moving tram. A close observer will determine the relative lengths and times of that organ in its approach. The possibility of controlled traction of the perpendicular lengths to its movement is valued to facilitate a teleportation of the organ.
Results: When a moving human organ approaches a close observer, he sees a hyperbolic image of it. This occurs in any reference frame and is similar to the lines of force described for a magnet and for the Earth's magnetic field. According to this model it is possible to modify the hyperbolic spatial dimensions of that organ by pulling from them to make a controlled teleportation.
Conclusion: the teleportation of a human organ can be represented as a hyperbolic image. This can theoretically be achieved by dilating lengths and contracting times, perpendicular to its movement, in a controlled way. This could be used in the treatment of diseases by modifying their development´s time and space. According to these results, the perpendicular Doppler Effect and the unified field theory can be explained.

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INTRODUCTION

Teleportation is the process of moving objects from one place to another instantaneously and has been demonstrated in different physical systems such as photons, atoms, ions, electrons (Sherson *et al*., 2006; Lee *et al.*, 2011; Campos-Venuti *et al*., 2007; Dantan *et al*., 2005; Wang *et al*., 2015; Stevenson *et al*., 2013). Many authors have studied the transfer of information between distant particles to each other (Fuwa *et al*., 2014; Gao *et al*., 2013; Pfaff *et al*., 2014; Ursin *et al.*, 2004; de Riedmatten *et al.*, 2004; Herbst *et al.*, 2015) which share a common quantum state (Pérez-Delgado and Fitzsimons, 2015; Graham *et al*., 2015; Alsing and Milburn *et al.*, 2003). The quantum state of an object is its defining characteristic, so that teleporting its quantum state is equivalent to teleporting the object (Davis, 2014). In a previous work was established the theoretical possibility of teleportation of humans and their organs taking into account the space-time relativity in a sense perpendicular to its axis of movement, to modify biological processes in medicine such as cancer, acting in its time and size of development (González-González, 2017) (table 1). According to this work, to teleport a human organ that moves on an X axis, it must travel perpendicular to that line of movement until a certain approximation point, in which the dimensions Y and Z dilate as the times are shortened.

In relation to the above also has interest

a) It has been described that the lines of the electric field diverge from the charge "q" with spherical symmetry in a rest frame, but in a frame in which "q" moves at a high velocity, the lines of the electric field are contracted in the surface parallel to the axis X viewed by a close observer and not the surface perpendicular to that axis (Resnick, 1981) (Fig.1).
b) It is also surprising that the relativistic formula predicts a perpendicular Doppler Effect, which is purely relativistic, since there is not any perpendicular Doppler Effect in the classical Physics (Resnick, 1981). In fact, some current authors keep on measuring the classical Doppler Effect without taking into account that perpendicular Doppler Effect (Belich *et al*., 1997).

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c) It has been described that humans tend to overestimate small angles and underestimate large angles, so the space they perceive is hyperbolic (Gómez-Urgelles, 2016) (Fig.2).
d) It is known that the lines of force described for a magnet and for the Earth's magnetic field are a hyperbolic image (Fig.3).

The objective of this work is to study, in a theoretical way, those aspects of the teleportation of human organs that could serve in the medical treatment of diseases, modifying their time and space of development.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A theoretical model has been employed, in which a human organ is located within a moving tram along an X axis, from x_1 to x_n. A close observer, in O, measures the movement of that tram with its own rules and clocks and tries to determine its height (Y) and width (Z), as well as its respective times (t_y, t_z), according to the tram approaches to him (Fig.4). When the tram is in position x_1 the observer measures the perpendicular dimensions Y and Z and their respective times (t_y, t_z) from his position O. After,the tram moves through the positions x_2, x_3, x_4 and the observer measures in each positionagain. Then he finds that the dimensions Y and Z are increasing, that is, for him is a dilation of space. When the tram is in front of the eyes of the observer, in position x_n, the dimensions Y and Z are so large that they escape from view and he interprets them as infinite. Then a ring should pull the lengths Y and Z in a controlled way to achieve teleportation.

RESULTS

When a moving human organ approaches a close observer, he sees a hyperbolic image of that organ. This occurs in any reference frame and it is similar to the lines of force described for a magnet and for the Earth's magnetic field. According to this theoretical model it is possible to modify the hyperbolic spatial dimensions of that organ by pulling from them to make a controlled teleportation.

Table 1. Classical theory of relativity and results of a previous study by the author (González-González, 2017)

Classical theory of Relativity	Length X parallel to the axis of movement contracts by a factor K= $\sqrt{1 \quad v^2/c^2}$
	Time t_x parallel to the axis of movement dilates by a factor K = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$
Results of a previous study by the author	Lengths Y and Z perpendicular to the axis of movement: - When the organ approaches the observer these lengths dilate by a factor K = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$ - When the organ moves away from the observer these lengths contract by a factor K= $\sqrt{1 \quad v^2/c^2}$
	Times t_y y t_z perpendicular to the axis of movement: - When the organ approaches the observer these times contract by a factor K= $\sqrt{1 \quad v^2/c^2}$ - When the organ moves away from the observer these times dilate by a factorK = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$

DISCUSSION

Teleportation has interest in medicine to modify biological processes, acting on its time and space of development. In the future this could serve in the treatment of diseases.

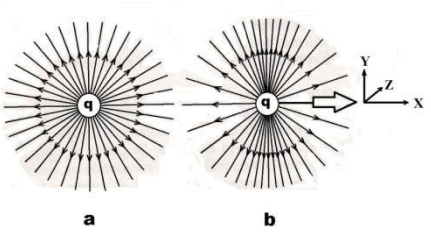

Fig.1. Lines of the electric field of a charge "q" in a frame at rest (a) and in a frame that moves at high speed (b) along the axis X

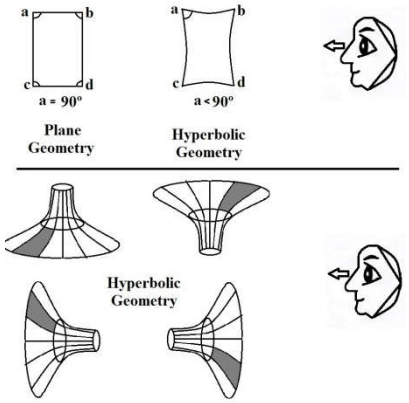

Fig.2. Humans see reality as a hyperbolic image, so that the 90 ° angles of a rectangle are perceived smaller than 90 °

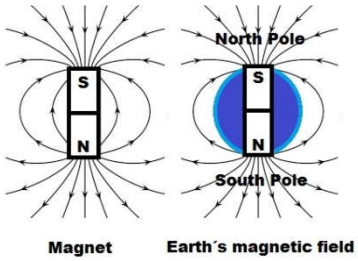

Fig.3. Hyperbolic images of the lines of force of a magnet and of the Earth's magnetic field

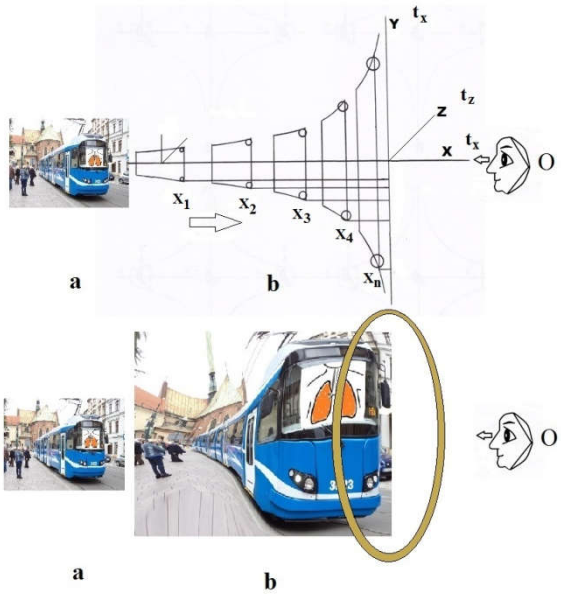

Fig.4. Tram at rest in Krakow (a). Simulation of movement of human organs (lungs) along an X axis (b). When the tram approaches an observer in O, he perceives a hyperbolic image of the organs so that the Y and Z dimensions perpendicular to its movement are increasing. In this model it is proposed that a ring pulls of those dimensions

In the physiology of the human body, transport systems are very common, but the transmission of information is not instantaneous. In general, the transfer of information between distant particles has been studied (Fuwa *et al*., 2014; Gao *et al*., 2013; Pfaff *et al*., 2014; Ursin *et al.*, 2004; de Riedmatten *et al.*, 2004; Herbst *et al.*, 2015) and there are authors who have described the teleportation between two microorganisms that are distant from each other (Tongcang and Zhang-Qi, 2016). However, only one of the works reviewed (González-González, 2017) refers to a teleportation perpendicular to the axis of movement of an object. It has been assumed that in a frame in which the charge "q" moves at high speed, the electric field lines are concentrated transversely because the surfaces parallel to the X axis seen by a close observer are contracted and not the surfaces perpendicular to that axis (Resnick, 1981). According to the results of this study and earlier (González-González, 2017) it can be assumed that these surfaces perpendicular should be expanded if the moving charge "q" approaches the observer and be contracted if that moves away from him. In relation to the perpendicular Doppler Effect described in the classic Physics (Resnick, 1981), current authors (Field, 2000) point out its existence. Its seems to be obvious that when a luminous object, an observer or both of them move simultaneously being their relativistic positions different, the frequency of the wavy movement seen by the observer is different from the one of the luminous object, if it is parallel to the axis of motion as well as if it is perpendicular to it. According to previous studies (González-González, 2017) the perpendicular contraction of time must be taken into account when the source of light moves towards the observer and also the perpendicular dilatation of the time must be taken into account when the source of light moves away from him. It is considered that the space humansperceive is hyperbolic, because they overestimate small angles and underestimate large angles (Gómez-Urgelles, 2016). Thus, if moving organs approach an observer, he would have a hyperbolic view of them. According to the results obtained, this is explained by a relative dilationof the space perpendicular to its movement during the approach and a relative contraction of space perpendicular to its movement if these organs move away from him. When we see the lines of force of a magnet and those of the Earth's magnetic field, the image is also a hyperbola, similar to that obtained in the results of this study. For a long time scientists have tried to find a way to unify electrostatic and magnetic fields, but "unified field theory" has not yet been resolved. This is because so far space-time relativity perpendicular to the motion of an objecthas not been considered. In our theoretical model the human organ is passed through a ring. Then that ring shouldpull the Y and Z dimensionsperpendicular to its movement, in a controlled way, to achieve relative dilation while their respective times (t_y, t_z) contract.

Conclusion: The teleportation of a human organ can be represented as a hyperbolic image. This can theoretically be achieved by dilating lengths and contracting times, perpendicular to its movement, in a controlled way. This could be used in the treatment of diseases by modifying their development´s time and space. According to these results, the perpendicular Doppler Effect and the unified field theory can be explained.

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