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RESEARCH ARTICLE

TELEPORTATION OF HUMANS AND THEIR ORGANS IN THE TREATMENT OF CANCER

*Dr. Jesús M. González-González

Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, University of Alicante, Specialist in Stomatology, University of Murcia, Spain

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Teleportation is the process of moving objects from one place to another instantaneously. In medicine it has been little studied. The theory of relativity shows that when an object moves with velocity "v" in relation to an observer, its length X is contracted in the same direction of movement, while its time is dilated. According to this theory the dimensions Y and Z perpendicular to that direction of movement are not altered.

Methods: a theoretical model has been employed, in which a human organ is inside a moving train. A near observer will determine the relative lengths and times of that organ, as it approaches or moves away.

Results: the lengths Y and Z of a human organ, perpendicular to the axis of its motion, are dilated by a factor $K=1/\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ as it approaches the observer and they are contracted by a factor $K=\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ when it moves away. On the other hand, the times t_y y t_z of that organ, perpendicular of the axis of motion are contracted by the factor $K=\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ as it approaches the observer and they are dilated by a factor $K=1/\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ when it moves away.

Conclusion: to teleport human organs, they must travel perpendicular to the line of displacement until a certain point of approximation, so that the times are contracted, while the lengths are dilated. This could be used to modify biological processes, such as cancer, acting on its time and development size.

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INTRODUCTION

Teleportation means the process of moving objects from one place to another instantaneously. In medicine it has been little studied and any approach to the problem must be made from the teleportation of particles, light and matter (Sherson *et al.*, 2006; Yonezawa *et al.*, 2004). The transfer of information between particles that are distant from each other but which share a common quantum state has been studied currently (Barrett *et al.*, 2004; Riebe *et al.*, 2004; Cerf *et al.*, 2000; Furusawa *et al.*, 1998). Numerous authors have made an approach to quantum teleportation (Mancini *et al.*, 2003; DelRe *et al.*, 2000; Muschik *et al.,* 2013), with photons (Fuwa *et al.*, 2014) using sometimes superconducting circuits (Friis *et al.*, 2013). In other cases, teleportation was from light rays to vibrational states of a diamond (Hou *et al.*, 2016). It has also been verified the presence of quantum entanglement between two previously independent photons separated by 600 m (Ursin *et al.*, 2004), 2.2 km (de Riedmatten *et al.*, 2004), 100 km (Yin *et al.*, 2012) and 143 km (Ma *et al.*, 2012).

Corresponding autour: **Dr. Jesús M. González-González,**
Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, University of Alicante, Specialist in Stomatology, University of Murcia, Spain.

Nevertheless, so far the teleportation of human organs has not been possible. However, it has been argued that the object's quantum state is its defining characteristic, so that teleporting its quantum state is equivalent to teleporting the object (Davis, 2014). An approach to the teleportation of a human organ has to be made taking into account the relativity of space - time in which it has to move and it depends on the observer's reference system (Resnick, 1981). To teleport a human organ this should move a certain space in a very brief, almost instantaneous time. If we change the time and space of a biological process, such as cancer, we could act on its development. In general descriptions of the theory of relativity, it is considered with the classic example of the train that its lengths perpendicular to the movement, such as the high (Y axis) and the width (Z axis) do not vary; Only the length of the train (X axis) moving perpendicular to a near observer shows a contraction in the same direction of motion by the factor $K=\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$. On the other hand, its time dilates in the direction X of its movement by the factor $K=1/\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ (Resnick, 1981; Andreu Tormo, 1978) (Fig. 1). Against this classic approach, in this paper is proposed that these lengths Y and Z and their relative times can be modified. Thus, the hypothesis of work is 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. The purpose is to find a way to modify biological processes, like cancer, acting in its time and size of development.

METHODS

A theoretical model has been employed in which a human organ is located inside a moving train. A near observer measures with his own rules and clocks the movement of that train and he tries to determine in it its length (X), high (Y) and width (Z), as well as its respective times (t_x, t_y, t_z) (Fig. 2).

A) Lengths

- When the observer sees the train approaching and measures their perpendicular lengths, that is, its height (Y) and width (Z), he finds that these measurements are increasing, being for him dilation. The observer sees the flashes of light coming from the train and interprets according to classical mechanics that the length traveled by these light beams in a second should be c + v meters if they approach the focus and c - v meters if they move away. However in both cases that length is always c meters. As the observer knows that the perpendicular length of the train in its approximation is a dilated length, now it would have a value K longer than 1 meter. This value is the necessary for the predicted values c/(c + v) and c/(c - v) in the classical mechanics, become the value c, which is the one that is really obtained. For this, the two conditions K (c + v) = c and K (c - v) = c must be done together. Multiplying member to member, the result is $K=1/\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$. That is, for the observer the lengths perpendicular to the axis of movement of the train are dilated by a factor $K=1/\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ when it approaches.
- When the observer sees the train move away and measures their perpendicular lengths Y and Z, he finds that are becoming smaller, being for him a contraction. Now it would have a value K smaller than 1 meter. For this, the two conditions (c + v) / K = c and (c - v) / K = c must be done together. Multiplying member to member, the result is $K=\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$. That is, for the observer the lengths perpendicular to the axis of movement of the train are contracted by a factor $K=\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ when it moves away.

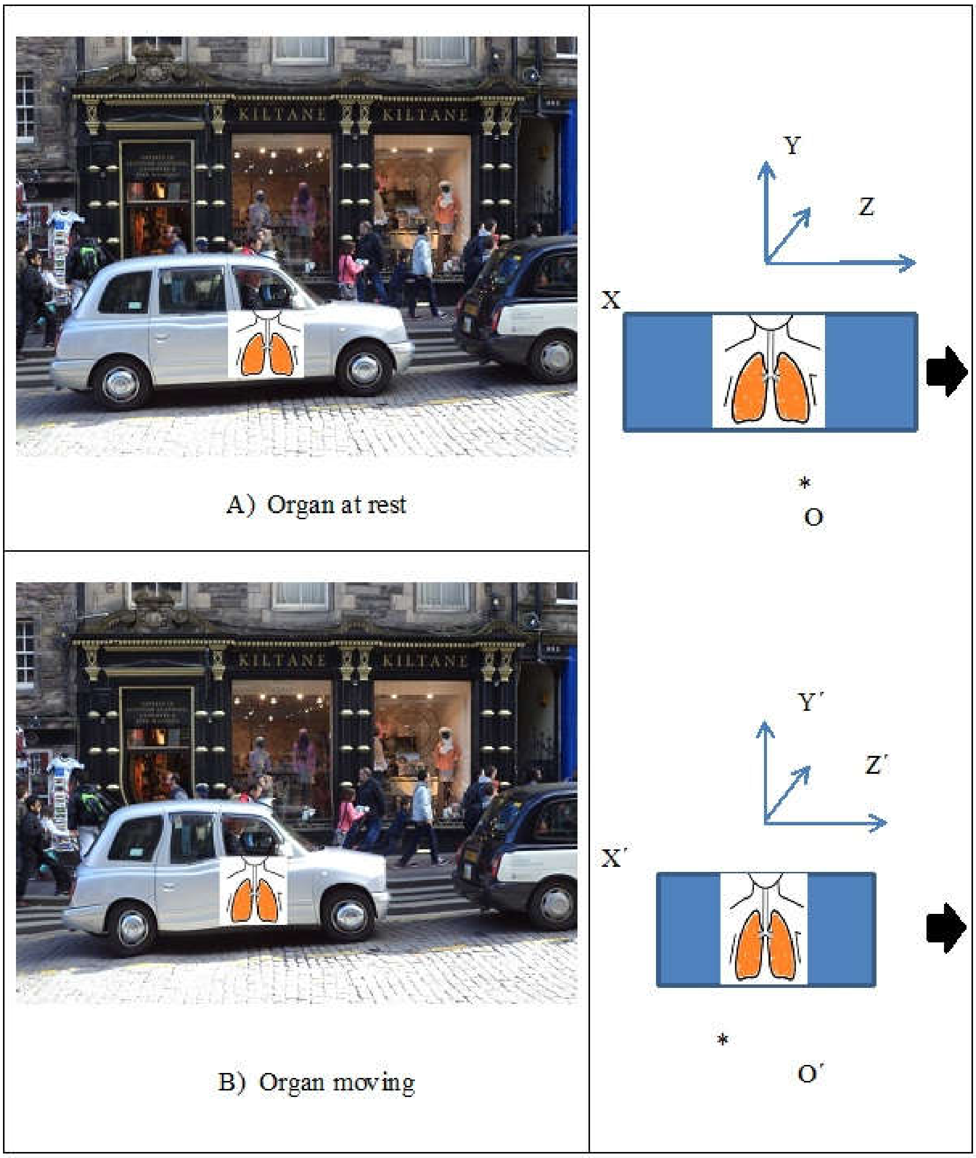
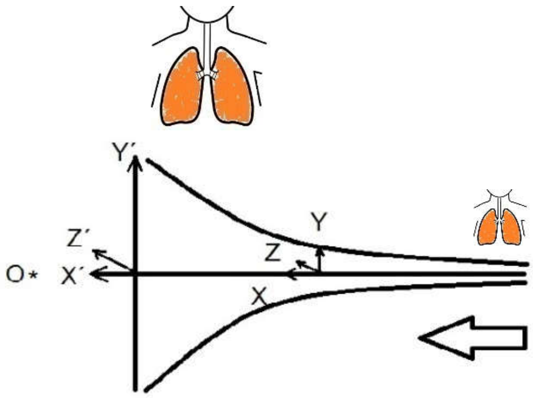
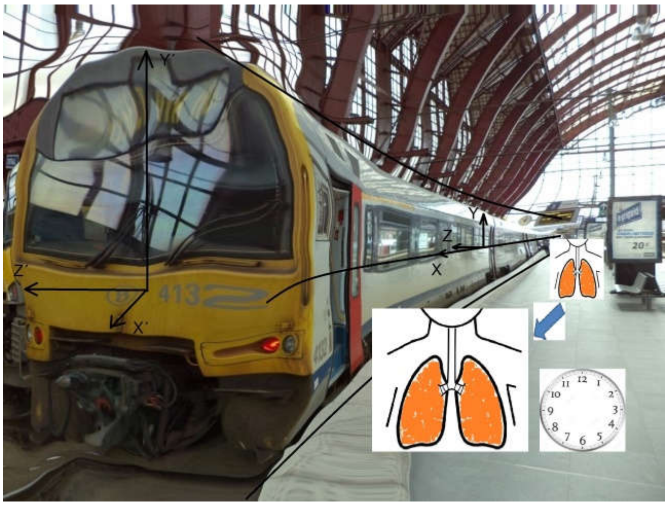


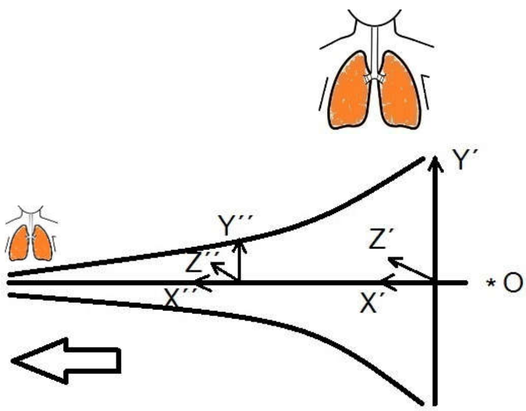
Fig. 1. Car at rest on the Royal Mile of Edinburgh (A). Simulation of movement of human organs (lungs) in which the length X is contracted in the direction of its movement, seen by an observer in O located perpendicular to them (B)

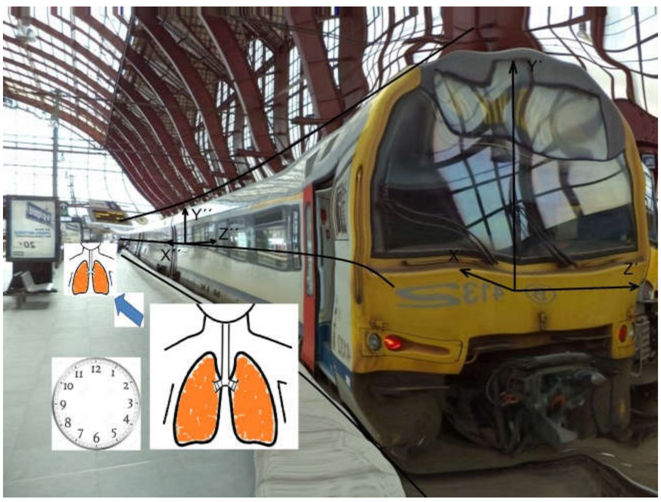
A) Train at rest





B) The organ is approaching to observer





C) The organ moves away from the observer

Fig. 2. Train at rest in Antwerp station (A). Simulation of movement of human organs (lungs) in which the lengths Y and Z are dilated as they approach the observer in O (B), while contracting when they move away (C)

Table 1. Classical theory of relativity and results of this study

Classical theory of Relativity	Length X parallel to the axis of movement contracts by a factor K= $\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ Time t_x parallel to the axis of movement dilates by a factor K = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$
Results of this study	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= $\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ 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= $\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ - When the organ moves away from the observer these times dilate by a factor K = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$

B) Time

- When the observer sees the train approaching he considers that there is a perpendicular dilation of Y and Z. Now he measures the time (t_y and t_z) perpendicular to the displacement. He looks at the hands of the clock and thinks that if those hands run through a dilated space in the same sphere of the clock is because they run faster. Thus, he thinks that there is a contraction of time. For this occur (c + v) / K = c and (c - v) / K = c must be satisfied. Multiplying member to member, the result is K=$\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$. That is, for the observer the times perpendicular to the axis of movement of the train are contracted by the factor K=$\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ when it approaches.
- When the observer sees the train moves away he considers that there is a perpendicular contraction of Y and Z. He looks at the hands of the clock and thinks that if those hands run through a contracted space is because they run slower. Thus, he thinks that there is a dilation of time. For this occur, K (c + v) = c and K (c - v) = c must be satisfied. Multiplying member to member, the result is K=1/$\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$. That is, for the observer the times perpendicular to the axis of movement of the train are dilated by the factor K=1/$\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ as it moves away.

RESULTS

They are in Table 1.

DISCUSSION

The teleportation has been considered a way of transfer quantum states from one object to another, to a distant location (Riebe *et al*., 2004; Wang *et al*., 2015; Laine *et al*., 2014; Goyal *et al*., 2014). It is not known how to put a human in a pure quantum state. However, it is known as putting gas atoms and a ray of photons in that state. For the teleportation of an object it is necessary to extract information data (in bit), which for a simple virus of approximately 10^7 atoms would require the extraction of $\geq 10^8$ bits of information, while the extraction of a minimum of 1028 kilobytes would be required to encode and store a human (Davis, 2014). Relative space-time modifications can alter the teleportation of an object. If we think of a biological process, such as cancer, this could be used to act on its time and development size. So far it has only been considered that when an object moves with velocity "v" relative to an observer its length X contracts in that same direction of movement, whereas its time t_x dilates; However, the lengths (Y, Z) and times (t_y, t_z) perpendicular to that direction of motion are not altered (Resnick, 1981). The results obtained in the present study are opposite to the previous one, since the lengths Y and Z perpendicular to the axis of movement of an object are modified. If we talk about a human organ, when it approaches the observer the lengths Y and Z are dilated and if the organ moves away both lengths are contracted. In teleportation the time should be shortened as much as possible. If an organ has cancer, a teleportation located in that organ could shorten its development time.

Conclusion

According to the results obtained, for a teleportation, the human organs must travel perpendicular to the line of displacement until a certain point of approximation, so that the times are contracted, while the lengths dilate. This opens a new line of study to modify biological processes, such as cancer, acting in its time and development size.

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