



## Biological radiation

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### Abstract

For a long time, the scientific community has been discussing whether living beings have specific biological radiation that is different from the standard set of electromagnetic and acoustic waves occur in the process of vital activity of an organism as a whole and its parts. In this paper, the author presents the results of experiments confirming the presence of such specific biological radiation and its material nature.

**Keywords:** *Biological radiation, Biofield, Biotron-Tszjan, Biowaveguide, Saturated water*

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## 1. Introduction

Modern technical advances have made it possible to establish that the human body and any other living creature is a source of radiation of a diverse nature: from acoustic waves to visible light. However, there are prerequisites, experimental data, suggesting the presence of specific biological radiation in living organisms, carrying information about their physical condition and structure. These experimental data, as well as conclusions drawn from them, are discussed in the present paper.

## 2. Biotron-Tszjan

It is known the device for communication of natural information supply to biological object "Biotron-Tszjan", that allows the transfer of biological information, including genetic, from one organism to another in a wave way.

The device consists of assembled chamber involving corpus and two antenna systems placed on its sites and forming compartment for reception of information supply from biofield source and compartment for effect on biological object. In the first compartment agent for biofield displacement is fitted (young plants or animals) at the zone of antenna focus. In other compartment agent for object supporting is fitted at the zone of antenna focus. Near at the opposite site with respect to antenna system additional group of microwave lens is fitted (Tszjan, 1997).

The technical result of the device is the transfer of natural information supply from one organism to another. The effect of such energy-informational exchange is the acquisition by the recipient organism of the biological features of the donor organism.

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With the help of the device "Biotron-Tszjan" the rejuvenation of aging organisms was carried out due to irradiation from the energy of young plants, and also hybrids of various plants and animals were obtained. For example, by exposing cucumber seeds to biological radiation of a melon, cucumbers with melon squeeze were obtained. In another case, chickens with flat beaks, elongated necks and membranes on their paws were obtained by exposing fertilized chicken eggs to radiation of a duck.

According to the description of the device "Biotron-Tszjan" contained in the patent, the invention is based on the fact that in the course of the organism's vital activity, the atoms and molecules that make up its cells are interconnected by bioelectromagnetic fields that are carriers of biological information. Replenishment of biofield of an object or separate organs can be carried out at the expense of natural information nutrition, obtained from another living biological object (Tszjan, 1997).

### 3. Biowaveguide

Based on the device "Biotron-Tszjan" the author of this article developed the device for wave transfer of biological information (hereinafter - biowaveguide, the device), that is a hollow waveguide with smooth rounded walls, made of many alternating layers of aluminum and polyethylene (Zueva, *In press*).

In the process of using the device, the donor organism is placed near one hole of the waveguide (input), and the recipient organism is located next to another hole of the waveguide (output). Generally, the donor of biological information is the organism that has more powerful biofield.

It is known that growing organisms have a greater energy potential than adults, as a result biological radiation of young organisms is more powerful. At the same time, adult organisms have more powerful biological radiation than embryos.

The biological radiation of the donor organism passes through the device, where its concentration occurs, and reaches the recipient organism, affecting its biological state and genetic structure. As a result, the biological state and genetic structure of the recipient organism acquire the features of the donor organism.

It was conducted an experiment on the wave transfer of biological information from germinating seeds of white clover (donor organism) to an adult flowering violet of the Rapsodia Clementine variety (recipient organism) by means of biowaveguide.

Prior to the experiment, the flowers of the recipient organism had a standard appearance for this variety, namely: wide, horizontally located petals growing in one row. In the course of the experiment, the former flowers of the recipient organism were replaced with new ones that had a non-standard appearance for the variety. The new flowers had more elongated petals and were located around the central part of the floral receptacle, vertically curving upwards just like the petals on the flowers of the donor organism. At the same time, the new flowers of the recipient organism had much more petals, that were arranged in several rows, from three to five. In sum, at the end of the experiment, the flowers of the recipient organism became similar to the flowers of the donor organism.

It should be noted that in the experiment described above, the transfer of biological information from violet to clover sprouts also took place. As a result, the clover took from violet intolerance to top watering. When top watering was carried out, even in a small amount, the clover sprouts invariably died. The clover sprouts survived only when the bottom watering was carried out.

Also, using the device, an experiment was conducted on the wave transfer of biological state from a rose infected with spider mites (donor organism) to healthy germinating seeds of white clover (recipient organism). During the experiment, the transfer of the disease-causing biological condition from the donor organism to the recipient organism occurred. As a result, white clover sprouts, being free from spider mites, began to dry out and show other signs of pest infestation observed in the rose. The experiment ended with the death of both organisms, occurring in the same way.

Also, the death of donor organisms ended the experiment on the wave transfer of resistance to spider mites from young sprouts of basil to pest-infected daisies. At the end of the experiment, the recipient organisms acquired partial resistance to the pest, that was manifested in a decrease of damage caused by spider mites to new daisies leaves that had grown after the treatment of the plants with a biowaveguide. At the same time, the basil sprouts died, showing signs of damage by spider mites in the absence of such a lesion.

In the described experiments, it is obvious that there was a mutual influence of donor organisms and recipient organisms on each other. Due to the negative consequences of such mutual influence, the author of this article decided to develop an indirect method of transferring biological information from one organism to another. As an intermediary of wave transfer of biological information, it was decided to use drinking water. Currently, works in this area of the research are underway.

#### 4. Saturated water

In order to transfer of biological information from one organism to another using the wave method (Figure 1). **Experiment 1:** The saturate drinking water with biological radiation from wheat sprouts was conducted. The wheat sprouts tank was installed at the input of the biowaveguide, and a plastic bottle of water was installed at its output.



During the experiment, the following observations were made: within a few hours from the beginning of the experiment, air bubbles were formed in large quantities on the bottle walls. Then, over the next two days, these air bubbles spontaneously disappeared. A bottle of water all the time of the experiment remained in constant temperature conditions and was not subjected to mechanical stress. At the same time, in the control bottle of water that was under the same conditions (but without exposure to biological radiation), air bubbles also appeared, but did not disappear even by the end of the experiment.

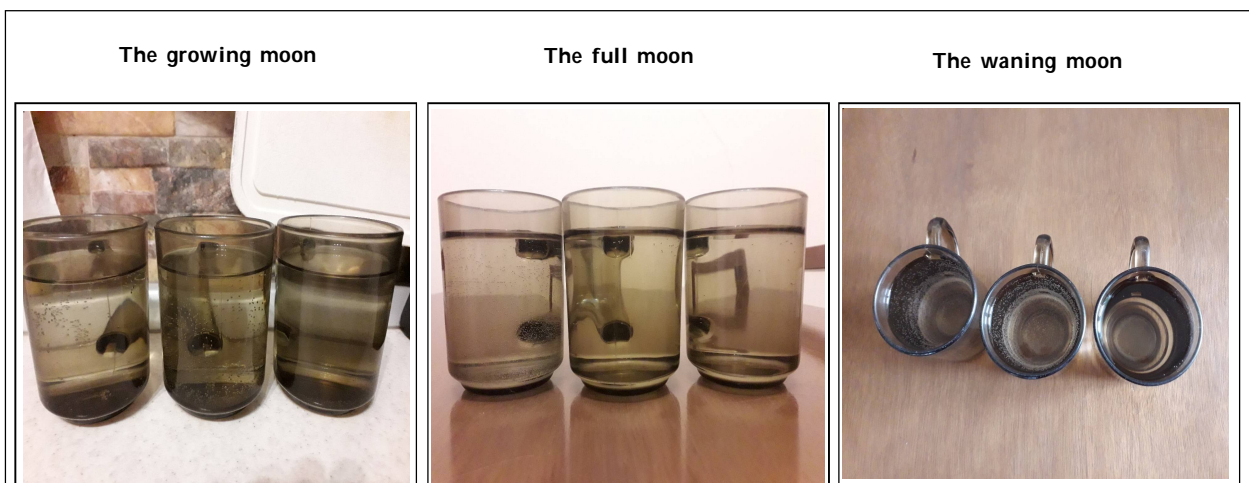
Visually, the water saturated with biological radiation looked more dense than ordinary water (control sample). Saturated water did not acquire any specific taste, but from the subjective point of view of people drank the water, its regular intake reduced fatigue and eliminated minor physical ailments (back pain).

The experiment described above was carried out repeatedly and always with a constant result, namely, the disappearance of air bubbles from the water as it is saturated with the biological radiation of the plants. In addition to wheat sprouts, a young false cypress seedling also acted as radiation donor.

After the experiments with plants, the author of this article conducted several more experiments on saturation of water with biological radiation, these experiments are described below.

**Experiment 2:** The experiment was carried out in three stages, during different phases of the moon: at the growing moon, at the full moon, at the waning moon (Figure 2). The experiment consisted of the following: the author took two similar glass cups of water in her hands: one in the right hand, the other in the left hand, and held for five minutes. Then these cups of water were placed on the table and left there for several hours at room temperature with another cup of water (the control sample). A few hours later the following picture was observed:

- at the growing moon: there were almost no air bubbles in the cup from the right hand, in the other two cups there were a lot of small air bubbles;
- at the full moon: in both cups, the author had held in her hands, there were almost no air bubbles, in the control cup there were a lot of small air bubbles; and
- at the waning moon: there were almost no air bubbles in the cup from the right hand, in the other two cups there were a lot of small air bubbles.



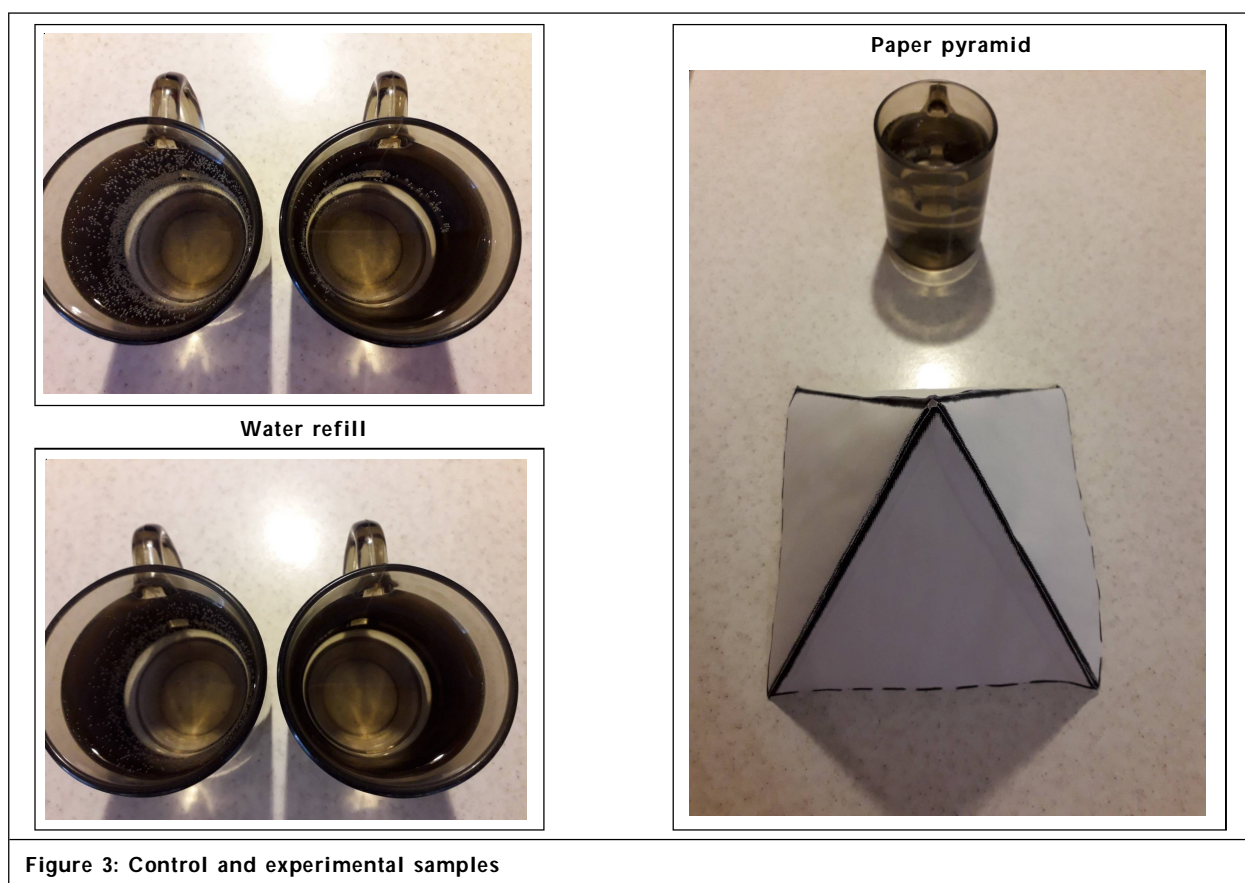
**Figure 2: The experiment was conducted during different phases of the moon**

It should also be noted that successful saturation of water with the author's biological radiation occurred only when the author was rested and full of energy. When the author experienced fatigue, the saturation of water with biological radiation did not occur.

**Experiment 3:** The surrounding space was the source of radiation. The prerequisite for this experiment was an assumption of constant presence in the atmosphere of scattered biological radiation of living objects, as well as of possibility to collect it with the help of objects that have regular geometric shapes or an ordered internal structure (Figure 3).

During the experiment a glass cup of water was placed inside a hollow paper pyramid, made according to the geometric standard of the Pyramid of Cheops, and left there for three days. The control cup of water was placed in the same room, but outside the pyramid, at a distance of half a meter from it. The experiment, like all the others described in this article, was implemented at room temperature. By the end of the experiment, there were many small air bubbles in the control cup of water. In the cup of water inside the pyramid, there were much less air bubbles.





**Figure 3: Control and experimental samples**

The author of the experiment photographed both cups of water, and then poured the water out of them. Hereupon both cups were refilled with water and left without any exposure for several hours. A few hours later the author found that there were almost no air bubbles in the cup of water that had previously stood inside the pyramid. At the same time in the control cup of water, they were present in large quantities.

Based on the described experiment, it can be concluded that inside a hollow pyramid, made according to the geometric standard of the Pyramid of Cheops, the scattered in the atmosphere biological radiation of living beings is concentrated and accumulated. In addition, this energy is deposited on objects placed in the pyramid (in this case, in the water and in the cup). Then, biological energy deposited on the objects can be transferred to other objects by direct contact with them.

It was also found that biological energy deposited on objects is stored there for about a day.

Changes in the properties of water and other substances near objects with a specific geometry were also repeatedly recorded in the process of studying "Effect of a form" (Kernbach, 2017; and Kovalenko, 2015).

**Experiment 4:** The experiment was conducted as follows: a quartz crystal was placed and left for several months next to the image the author of the experiment regularly looked at, approaching it two or three times a day. Then this quartz crystal was placed in a glass cup of water for several hours. A control cup of water was placed in the same room at a distance of half a meter from the experimental sample (Figure 4).

By the end of the experiment, many small bubbles were formed in the control cup of water. At the same time, in the cup of water contained the quartz crystal, there were significantly less air bubbles, and all of them were localized on the surface of the crystal.

A similar experiment was conducted with a smaller quartz crystal wrapped with insulated copper wire. The result of the experiment was similar to the described above.

**Experiment 5:** Three glass cups of water were used in the experiment: one control, one placed on the south pole of a ferrite ring magnet, and one placed on the north pole magnet "Siberian Colia", that consists of two half ring ferrite magnets connected by magnetic forces (Figure 5).

After several hours, there were a lot of air bubbles in the control cup of water. In the cup of water installed on the magnet "Siberian Colia", where it was simultaneously affected by the north and south magnetic poles,



Figure 4: Quartz crystal

Siberian Colia, the south magnetic pole



Siberian Colia and the north magnetic pole



Water refill (control sample and the south magnetic pole)



Figure 5: Control, Siberian Colia, the south and north magnetic pole





there were much less bubbles. In the cup of water that was only at the south pole of the ring magnet, there were almost no air bubbles.

The experiment described above was repeated with the difference that one of the cups of water was placed on the north pole of the ring ferrite magnet. By the end of the experiment, the state of the water in the cups was similar to the described in the previous experiment. The difference was that there were a lot of air bubbles in the cup of water at the north magnetic pole.

In addition, it was noted that biological energy scattered in the atmosphere was deposited on the cup located at the south pole of the magnet during the experiment, as a result almost no air bubbles formed in the water poured into it after the experiment.

Based on the experiments described, it can be concluded that the magnetic field also contributes to the concentration of biological radiation scattered in the atmosphere. This property is inherent in the south magnetic pole. This may indicate that biological radiation interacts with the magnetic field, and also probably has a similarity to it.

It should be noted that water treated with the magnetic field of the south pole of the ring ferrite magnet helps to slow down the processes of growth and wilting of plants. Also, the testimonies of people who took water treated in this way indicate that it can have a painkiller and sedative effect.

## 5. Explanation of the experimental results

The formation of air bubbles in water is due to diminution of the gas solubility factor. The gas solubility factor in liquid depends on the temperature of the liquid, the gas pressure above its surface, and the concentration of substances dissolved in the liquid (impurities).

In all the experiments carried out, the temperature of the water and the air pressure above it were the same in all samples. In this regard, it can be concluded that the formation of bubbles in the experimental samples was prevented by the appearance in the water of new impurities. Since for the experiments water from one source was poured into all cups, its chemical formula was the same everywhere. Thus, the bubble formation process had to occur equally in all cups.

The results of the experiments show that during the process of exposure to biological radiation on the water samples participated in the experiments, they were contaminated with impurities that increased the gas solubility factor in water. This evidences that biological radiation is a particle flux. These particles are obviously capable of filling the intermolecular space of water, preventing the formation of air bubbles.

## 6. Conclusion

According to the results of the research it is possible to make the following conclusions.

First, living organisms have powerful biological radiation, that has a material nature and is a particle flux.

Secondly, this biological radiation carries information about the structure of living organisms up to the genetic level, as well as about their physical condition (health, illness).

Third, biological radiation affects living organisms by transferring biological information from one organism to another.

Fourthly, biological radiation, going beyond a living organism, quickly dissipates, but it remains in the atmosphere, therefore it can be collected again.

Fifth, biological radiation can be accumulated (deposited) in some substance or object, for example, in water or a cup, and then transferred to another object.

Sixth, biological radiation interacts with a magnetic field and probably has a similar nature to it.

Considering the properties of biological radiation described above, in particular, its preservation in the atmosphere and the ability to transfer disease state from one organism to another without physical contact, it is advisable to develop measures to combat its uncontrolled spread to prevent the spread of various diseases by wave way. Among such measures, it may be recommended to prevent accumulation of a large number of patients in a limited area, as this leads to a rapid increase in the concentration of pathogen radiation.

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