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**Structure and molecular characterization of Globeno, isolated on human or animal blood as linear conductor of electricity in positively charged ionized particles on inanimate surfaces.**

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**ABSTRACT**

Blood sample was used and feed a 0.3 ml aliquot poured into a petri dish and glass slide , took alkaline conditions using chemical reagents and alternating current to produce an electromagnetic field and determining the electron charge through the conductivity with a charger and voltage measurement tester. Was mixed with ions to facilitate electrical conductivity as well as treating hemoglobin with moisturizers for 24 hrs. Results . conductivity

was found during 24 hrs sustained by a light detecting apparatus that measures the intensity of light from the charge conductivity, which facilitate ion conductivity is also found that alkaline pH facilitates iodine and wetting and permanence continuity loads on average 8 to 12 mv in the whole area of linear and circular diameter, showing the electrical conductivity of the phenomenon. When exposed to electromagnetic loads this molecule does form a mesh including the current passing immunoglobulin proteins and undergo a change and become part forming an amorphous network also be excited to form an even higher electromagnetic field including oxygen no iron is partially oxidized by allowing the passage of electrons , this rosette -shaped molecule formed by irregular flattened carbon chains , iron and oxygen with a spatial configuration of interconnected globenos chains covalently bound ion and alkaline salts more voltage 4.5 v blood increases the boiling temp. Conclusion. The globeno molecule is capable of transmitting electricity at a constant flow of energy, when subjected to extremes of 24 hours or more can conduct electricity , not affecting the electromagnetic fields that occur within the molecule. Deforms the molecule to a rosette structure and adopts irregular irregular shapes different patterns can be very useful in the field of electrical engineering as an electrically conductive non- biodegradable contaminant.

**Keywords** . Hemoglobin , electrical conductivity, iron ions , globeno,alkaline pH.

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## INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times it has been studying the phenomenon of electrical conductivity, Nikola Tesla was one of the pioneers in this field. Provided by electrical conductivity is a measure of the ability of an analyte that lets power and their ability to move freely electric charges or a form of energy . The conductivity depends on the atomic and molecular structure of the material that conducts electricity , it said that metals are good conductors because they have a structure with many electrons with weak links and this allows their movement.

In theory it is considered that metals are good conductors of electricity, some ions are capable of being transmitters of electricity, but if you are in a free state have increased drivability. It was considered that water is a poor conductor of electricity. The conductivity depends on the amount of ions in solution varies with temperature and circulating electrolyte as strong electrolytes, which are fully decoupling and weak electrolytes that partially decoupling.

Any given power electrical fields surrounding the electrical force which is in proportion as the voltage or amperage of application, a higher voltage higher electric field or vice versa. By using lower voltage electrical currents as 12 is 1.5 volts is the most used in the field of electrical and electronics industry, but need to circulate internal conductors of electricity it generates a battery or charger. When research is conducted in this area to find which is the best conductor of electricity at a low cost, accessible, safe, biodegradable does not damage the environment.

All efforts are aimed at finding new molecules that generate electromagnetic forces new spaces for our future easier and encourage not damage the ecological system.

## **PURPOSE**

To characterize the molecule as a conductor of electricity Globeno on inanimate surfaces when subjected to conditions of heat and electromagnetic effects

## **MATERIAL AND DESIGN METHODOLOGY**

### **Materials: Reagents:**

Human blood or warm-blooded animal with anticoagulant

WaterDistilled

Texter

Moisturizer

9 v voltage regulator

Saline

Electric current flow

pH alkaline

Plate glass

slide and cover slip

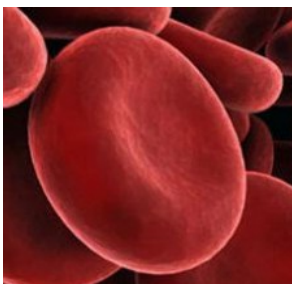
Iodine

microscope.

Proceeds to extract human blood or warm-blooded animal 0.3 ml , is placed on a glass plate in a linear , pre- mixing of chemical reagents that enable conducting as foundation , humidity , oxidation reduction , electron transfer loads positive and negative energy transfer extension among others. Is subjected to loads of 4.5 to 9 v Proceeds to measure the voltage intensity in both fresh blood samples and reagents then treated with 24 hours of re-measured , then fresh blood is subjected to heat.

Each reagent is an aliquot of 0.05 ml by adding it to a slide, the voltage is measured each leaves is the ambient temperature conditions 7 sheets and observed for 24 hrs by measuring the electrochemical reactions that occur and record the results. They then observed a light microscope reactions occurring electric field activated.

## RESULTS AND ANALYSIS



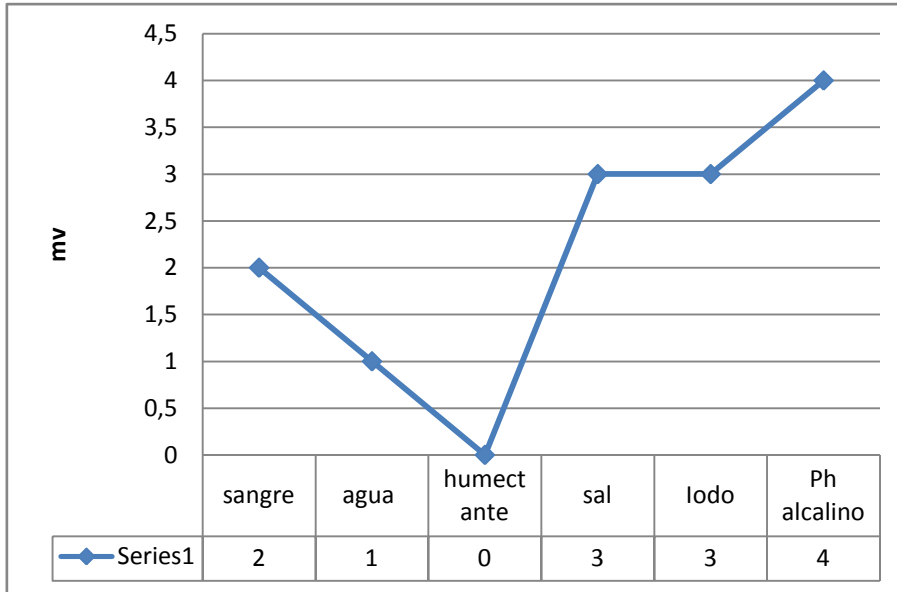
Blood contains many substances changes from a normal to a partially amorphous state becoming viscous but does not alter electrical conduction of atoms when fresh blood , rusty and dry if not conduct electricity . The forces exerted by the electric fields to be subjected to a direct or alternating current acts in various ways , in this case be

subjected to blood experiences a force charged particles accelerated in the direction of the field if the particle is positively charged , or in the opposite direction if the particle is negatively charged . In general, if the particle has little energy will be a helix around field lines and can undergo alteration states between charges. The positive particles rotate in one direction, while negative rotate in reverse. In the experiment shows that the load flow is maintained constant for 24 hours or more to be fed by a magazine of 4.5 v generator. The production of light emitted at a wavelength is constant, there is no interruption of loads. The only difference is that the variable voltage is high in one end and another in a range of 8 to 12 mvolts.

**In Table I and figure 1** shows that when subjected to a voltage different samples of 9 v 4.5 v is observed that almost all the materials are electrically conductive to a greater or lesser extent, resulting in that the ions are electrical transport facilitators neutrals . Blood by itself generates - 0.5 to -0.6 microvolts.

**TABLE I ELECTRICAL DRIVERS IMMEDIATE**

<b>SAMPLE /RESULTS</b>						
Blood		+		+	POSITIVE	
Blood	treated		+	+	+	STRONG
Distilled		water			+	WEAK
Glycerol			-			NEGATIVE
Saline		+		+	+	STRONG
Iodine		+		+	+	STRONG
Alkaline Ph	++++					STRONG



**FIGURE 1 . Conductors of electricity.**

In **Table II** the results has to be observed prior to 24 hours will denote that the flow of electrons when subjected to loads back voltage of 9 v and 4.5 v produces no electric field in the blood, or ions or in minerals, that because there is no moisture conditions . The electrons are not transported or reduced oxide production is not given. But again be subjected to wet conditions again generates constant output flow of electrons and electromagnetic fields is recovered.

**TABLE II. CONDUCTOR OF ELECTRICITY AVERAGE TIME IN 24 HRS**

SAMPLE /RESULTS			
Blood		-	NEGATIVE
Treated	blood	+	POSITIVE
Distilled	water	-	NEGATIVE
Glycerol		-	NEGATIVE
Saline		-	NEGATIVE
Iodine		-	NEGATIVE

alkaline	pH	-	NEGATIVE
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**Table III** must be after 24 hrs samples when subjected to conditions of humidity, temperature, and electrical charge recover some more strongly than others, being treated and fresh blood with alkaline conditions with better results. Voltages greater than 9 v cause your blood boil. The treated blood (blood with reagents has the ability to last longer in our case more than 24 hours of testing.

**TABLA III. CONDUCTOR OF ELECTRICITY ELECTRICIDAD AVERAGE TIME IN 24 HRS.**

SAMPLE /RESULTS							
Fresh	blood	with	water	and	heat	+	POSITIVE
Treated		blood				+	POSITIVE
Distilled		water				-	NEGATIVE
Glycerol						-	NEGATIVE
Saline						+	POSITIVE
Iodine						+	POSITIVE
alkaline		pH				+	POSITIVE

**In photo 1 and chart 2.** When testing is obtained that the electrical conductivity is constant for over 10 hours, the flow of electrons between the layers is continued by measuring the voltage remains higher near the poles between a lengths of 8 to 12 mvolts to make linear test, you get the positive result of electron transfer.

It is further noted that remains at 95% moisture is needed. In other tests by not controlling the variable in the dry state energy is not transmitted, but on heating again reactivated.

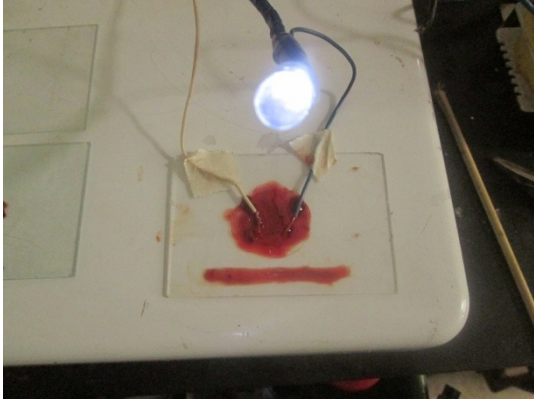


PHOTO 1. POSITIVE TEST DRIVING.

Figure 2 shows a greater intensity of loads in the center than at the sides, although the difference is not very significant voltages . Finding that the contact points are greater in the area parallel to the poles.

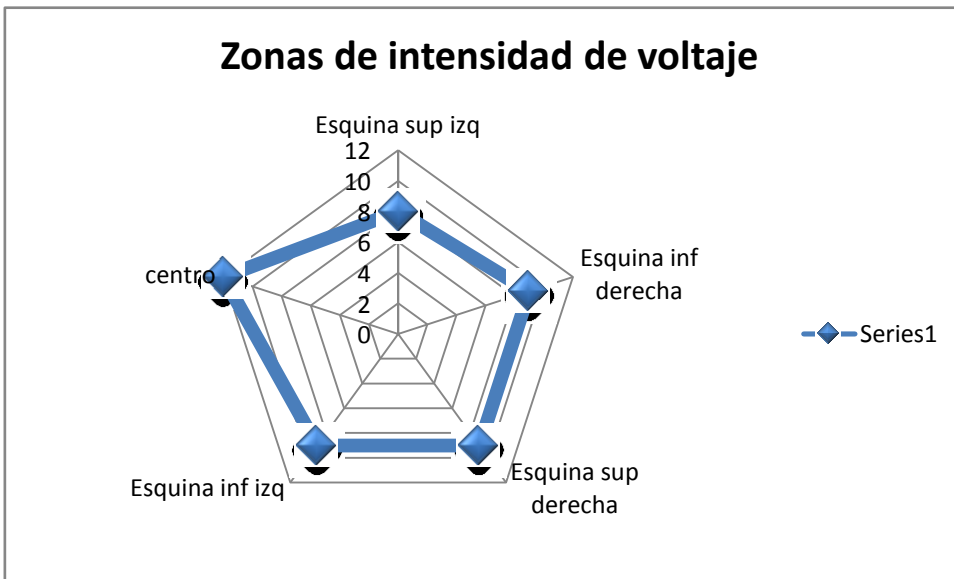
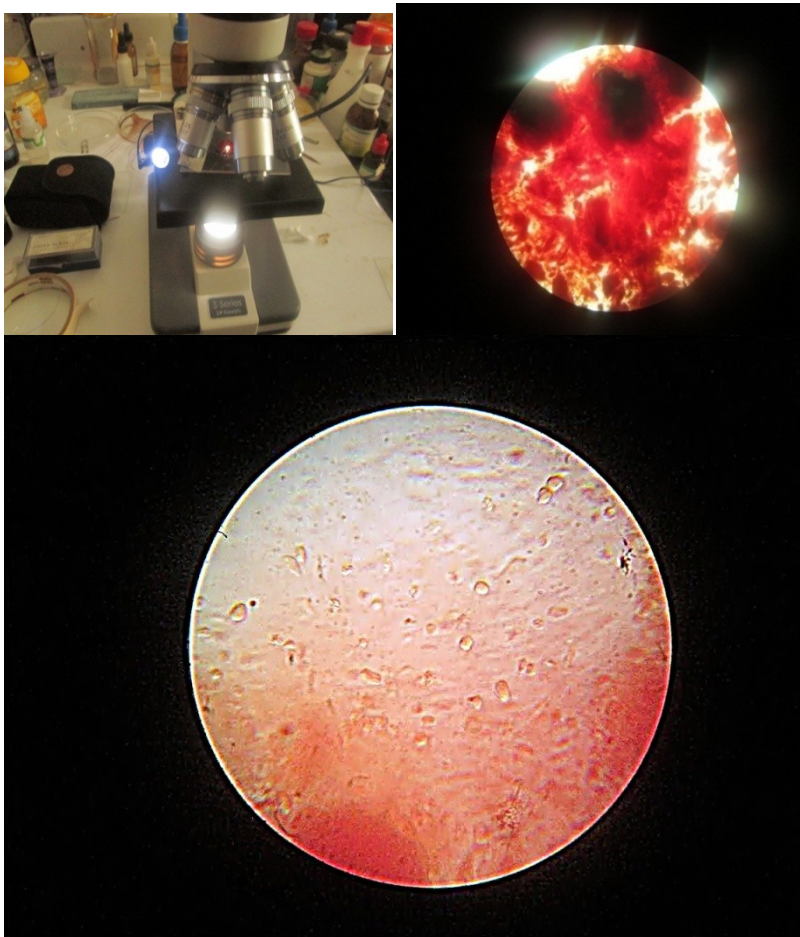


FIGURE 2 . Voltage intensity zones.



See picture 2 microscopically observed blood deform under load , the red cell and white blood cells similarly, the hemoglobin molecule partially deforms taking a blood grouping , but agglutination chain are elongated shapes , irregular wall , some spherical projections at the surface , similarly WBCs have the same characteristics , the group is noted in 90 % of cells formed by erythrocytes and irregular globules . Indicating the focus remains constant flow of electromagnetic field between the particles in plasma and red blood.



**Photo 2 . Blood observed under the microscope with 100x load.**

## **FUNDAMENTALS**

**Distilled water.** Is a weak semiconductor since it is neutral . Neutral substances such as distilled water is not a good conductor of electricity. In both conditions has chemical and

biological importance because they have the particularity to react with other ions. Pure water does not conduct electricity but when subjected to ion do it like electromagnetic charges conveyor means. Tap water contains salts if you drive it.

**Moisturizer** . They use a neutral moisturizer with characteristics of being colorless, odorless, hygroscopic gel on cooling touch it. Has a high boiling point . Has the particularity that it dissolves in water or alcohol except oils. All natural fats and oils , both vegetable and animal contain this element that the molecules combine to form triglycerides.

**pH** . Acidic substances released hydrogen ions , however the basic substances releasing hydroxyl ions conduct electricity both under aqueous conditions , but in this case the reaction was high in alkaline conditions. In most aqueous solutions is said that the higher the amount of dissolved salts , the higher the conductivity , this effect continues until the solution is so full of ions restricts freedom of movement , and the conductivity may decrease rather than increase , with cases of two different concentrations with the same conductivity , which at first is not true because the experiment under more than 24 hrs continuous motion flow was maintained , the light on indicated was maintained constant electric field.

**Minerals.** A mineral that was used is 2% iodine metal, which describe reading is not electrically conductive , but in the experiment it was demonstrated that if it is satisfactory results. The other material for preventing oxidation of electrons in redox chemical reactions , as when oxidized molecule in the blood slows or no driving energy to bind iron from the blood causes electrons to flow from globule inside outwards positively charged , negatively charged due to the positive attracts . The alkaline mineral is regarded as a catalyst when mixed with other salts. The sodium chloride has been shown previously that it is semiconductor electricity but in our case because it does not use the globule edematizar creating hyperosmolarity and then dried by heat loss pulling water out of the cell loss atoms of oxygen and hydrogen , which hinders the transport of ions and electrons.

**Human blood or warm-blooded animal** . The blood component is hemoglobin contains hemoprotein tetramétrica , found in erythrocytes , blood is composed primarily red cells, white cells, platelets and other chemicals , unlike plasma cells but no compound organic and inorganic Centrifuged blood to exhibit three components in the upper plasma, platelets and white cells in the intermediate and bottom layer erythrocytes . Some authors consider that the plasma does not accept changes magnetizado magnetic flux fields acting independently but can coexist without mixing with the other. In our case if electromagnetic fields are generated due to voltage variation generates electrical impedance measured by the tester.

According surface physiology erythrocytes or red blood cells has negative electric charges due to the sialic acid carboxyl of the membrane. If the red cells are suspended in a medium which contains free ions , the cations form a shell of positive charges around those making them electrically charged particles of the same sign that experience a repulsive force between them according to physics. This repulsive force is called Zeta potential expressed by the following formula.  $Z = f ( \alpha / D \sqrt{\mu} )$ , where alpha is the electric charge of the RBCs , the D is the dielectric constant of the medium and mu is the ionic strength of the medium.

Paradoxical because in our case to be exposed to the alkalinity makes the positive charge to pass the periphery of the surface of the bead so that the loads are attached forming electromagnetic fields where the current flows constantly , ie opposite charges attract while that like charges repel , the iron in the experiment is positive electrode while the ions are iodine and negative electrodes so that they attract , in addition to iron is considered as a conductor of electricity.

Has also been considered to have free electrons which are electrically conductive but in a neutralizing medium , but in this case flow in a medium alkalised with no problem producing a kind of ring around the magnetic field causing the electric current molecule to form many filaments. The positive particles rotate in one direction and negative in the opposite direction. As the ions are more massive than electrons, its turning radius will be higher.

Hemoglobin exerts its main function is to bind oxygen in the lungs and carry oxygen to the body where it is used in aerobic metabolic mechanisms. The globins have an iron-containing heme. Iron exists in two oxidized forms, ie,  $Fe^{2+}$  and  $Fe^{3+}$  in the ferrous and ferric forms. When oxygen is available, iron is easily oxidized to ferric,  $Fe^{3+}$ . In our case, we try to control the variable exposing the molecule to an anticoagulant, damp and alkaline conditions so avoid oxidation, and the binding of iron with oxygen does not occur.

A plasma has the property that when they behave as fluids having electrical conductivity, and that no alterations of the magnetic flux inside, but in this case the opposite happens because when exposed to the plasma conditions by continuous electricity always 24 hrs electric field is generated without interfering producing energy.

Under neutral or alkaline pH, iron is found in its  $Fe^{3+}$  and acidic pH state  $Fe^{2+}$  is ferrous. When iron is in its  $Fe^{3+}$  will form large complexes with water and peroxide anions. These large complexes have low solubility and aggregation is detrimental in humans excessive serum iron concentration. The iron is consumed in the diet is found as free iron or heme iron. Free iron is reduced from ferric iron ( $Fe^{3+}$ ) to ferrous ( $Fe^{2+}$ ) in the surface of intestinal enterocytes and then is transported into cells through the action of a divalent metal transporter.

According to physiology amino acids surrounding the heme, to have a change of a single amino acid polypeptide is an inability to properly retain the heme group, thus allowing the oxidation of iron. So that they can not protect it from oxidation. In our case in wet conditions subjected to temperatures and energy flow is not oxidized, yet permits the flow of current at least eventually physically sense changes from red to chocolate, change of texture, irregular arrangement of erythrocytes macroscopically viscosity build in certain areas.

A charged particle generates an electric field is a moving charged particle also generates a magnetic field. Since the plasma is moving charged particles, are within electromagnetic fields. Then, the response of a plasma to the imposition of external electromagnetic fields turn

generate other electromagnetic fields if the plasma is very dense or moving with great speed , can cause large deformations the field originally imposed .

Myoglobin and hemoglobin have affinity for oxygen , oxyhemoglobin releases oxygen during deprivation during metabolic processes. In our experiment no oxygen was found to alter the electromagnetic field with significance at 24 hours in dry conditions no oxygen , this due to the oxidation of iron abduct made so the amount was less than this gas , unlike in wet conditions . Each heme contains a central iron atom  $Fe^{2+}$  , ferrous oxidation state . Oxygen carried by hemoproteins atom is attached directly to ferrous iron heme prosthetic group. The oxidation of iron to  $Fe^{3+}$  oxidation to the ferric state , which favors the molecule typically unable to capture oxygen. Is not fully oxidized to the ferric state to its initial state, so it can easily carry electricity.

By electrophoresis studies have determined that the variants of human hemoglobin is variable, so much so that loads are also variable when migrating from one field to another . In theory, the fact that a redox reaction occurs is necessary the presence of an analyte to yield electrons (reducing) and another to accept electrons ( oxidation ) . Then the redox reaction after the reducer is converted to its oxidized form and its reduced form oxidizing.

Iron physiologically circulation binds to transferrin and passes through the portal circulation to the liver. The liver is the major site of iron storage . The main site of iron utilization is the bone marrow where it is used for the synthesis of heme .

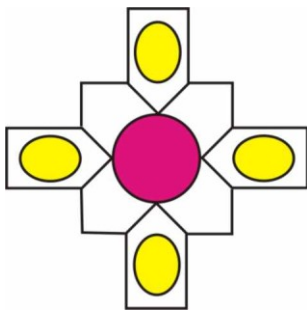
This interaction between electronic and ionic bonds clouds , makes weak forces combined can enhance the electromagnetic field. The sum of the ions along with the molecule in our experiment maintains a force field as long as the feed, causing energy to flow in different directions.

Iron has an affinity for electronegative atoms such as oxygen , nitrogen and sulfur atoms are in these binding sites on the macromolecules iron . Iron is transported in the blood bound to the

transferrin. When blood is subjected to endothermic and exothermic processes ends proteins enter a state quaternary sinequanon irreversible.

Warm -blooded animals are unique in that support and adapted to extreme environments of heat, so that their blood is very labile to extremes, can be readily adapted to high temperatures. In the experiment were also found the phenomenon of agglutination of the cells does not occur as long as the electromagnetic field even though the blood contains an anticoagulant and exothermic release conditions .

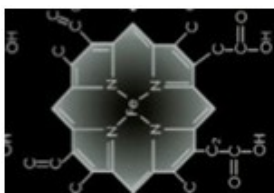
### Hemoglobin Molecule



In this figure the hemoglobin as the carbon is not new , as proposed in 1962 Perutz this figure based on their work on the structure of hemoglobin in normal conditions, the Greek haimatos (blood), and by having globulin spherical shape , inspired from German studies Berzelius in 1814 but the term hemoglobin data from 1867. Perutz suggests that the

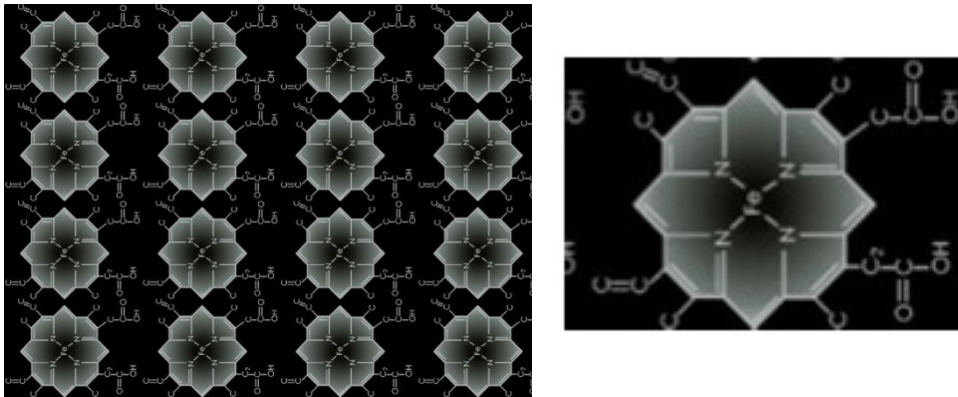
molecule is composed of 24 pairs of electrons, contained by a porphyrin ring formed by four carbon and one nitrogen called bridged pyrrole a carbon, nitrogen ligands possess aromatic rings which I call "jewel", also consists of two alpha and beta chains , has ferrous ion which binds to the nitrogens of the pyrrole rings which are at the center of the molecule , and does oxidize oxygen molecule.

### Globeno molecule



In Figure 1 shows the molecule is not exposed to electric charge and heat forming chains aligned asymmetrical blood rosette , each rosette is a bead that is linked by single and double covalent bonds among others, formed a kind of filament that links between them, we add the element iron is at the

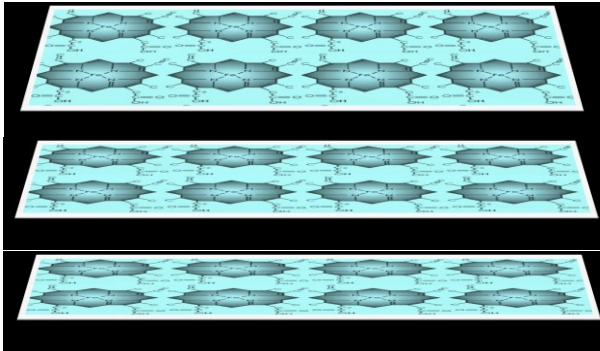
center , when bound to the ion forms a strong bond and link these to be excited by an external energy form for constant electromagnetic fields electron flow at a higher rate than normal. It is observed that it becomes viscous blood due to alkalinity of pH , becoming a red color to a chocolate brown proteins and immunoglobulins are precipitated , and inactivated.



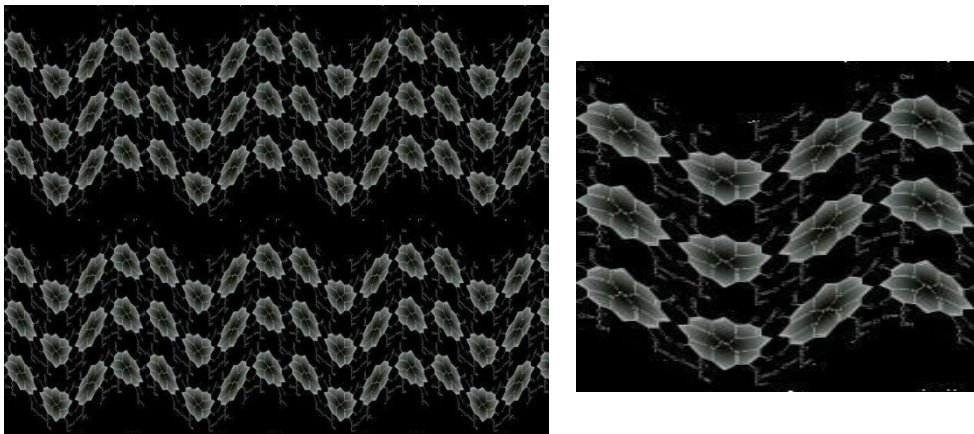
**Fig.1 MOLECULES GLOBENO. Are seen to be in the form of rosettes with no load.**

Figure 2 shows that the molecules to be overlapped to form a mesh made between them to current flow and deform blood proteins forming irregular state passing an amorphous network to be excited also form an even higher electromagnetic field between them , since the greater the number of molecules together form an electromagnetic field is greater , is denoted in the variation of the fields measured by the voltage , in areas where there is no greater burden increased agglomeration and plasma are diluted strong moderate load . Over time it becomes an amorphous mass but keeping later in iron and alkali ion still retains the passage of electrons interfering with their electric activad , while maintaining the electromagnetic field.

In Figure 3 . Shows that the molecule when exposed to electrical current and heat is deformed and adopts different patterns of irregular shapes. Blood cells are not symmetrical , but the chains are grouped in a disorderly manner in some linear , while retaining electrical conductance.



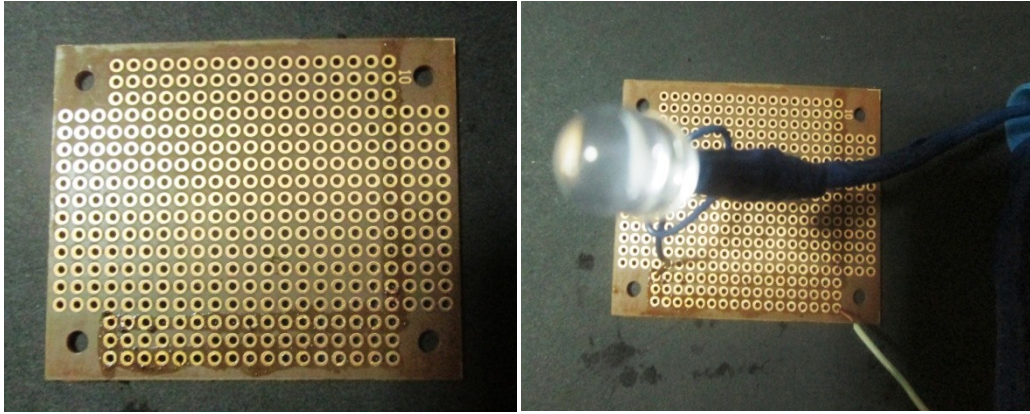
**FIG . 2 Globeno molecules when subjected to heat and power source.**



**Fig. 3 . Globeno molecule excited-state load current and heat.**

In the picture 3 shows that when placed on a blood plate treated with a thin layer on the surface of the lines one, two, three, four zigzags, transmission or electrical conduction occurs continuously without loss of microvolts. No exothermic and continuity generates is more than 24 hrs, not given either electrolysis.





**PICTURE 3. Thin layer of blood on the surface of one plate in the positive line and negative line 3. Focus is observed on positive test. Eureka!!!!.**

The test indicates that no cables need driving thus saving costs in other materials, the micro volt is sufficient to generate power, it takes an atom in a molecule to activate the electrons.

## CONCLUSIONS

In general it is shown that the molecule is capable of transmitting globeno electricity at a constant flow of energy , when subjected to extreme conditions of 24 hrs or more to conduct electricity , not affecting the electromagnetic fields that occur within the molecule . But if the structure becomes viscous but retaining loads between iron and alkali ion. It can be very useful in the field of electrical engineering as an electrically conductive biodegradable clean. Clarifying that the molecule is not new in its original state as hemoglobin but have changes to external and internal conditions, then this becomes another as conducting electricity. The recommended voltage is 4.5 v because if greater cause temp increase.

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If you have any questions please write to e- mail [doctorvasquez@yahoo.com](mailto:doctorvasquez@yahoo.com)

Article reviewed by Douglas Vasquez Electrical Eng. the 2nd review.

NOTE: For reasons of patent protection was omitted to mention some reagents. Apologies case

