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(54) Titre : METHODE DE VERIFICATION DE L'EXISTENCE D'AU MOINS UN COMPOSANT INCONNU DANS LE CORPS D'UNE PERSONNE, D'UN ANIMAL OU D'UN POISSON

(54) Title: THE METHOD OF VERIFYING THE EXISTENCE OF AT LEAST ONE UNKNOWN COMPONENT IN THE BODY OF A PERSON OR AN ANIMAL OR A FISH

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
Many people believe that your soul continues existing after your body is dead. The present invention is the method of verifying the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of a person or an animal or a fish. The specification of the invention includes: - the first scientific arguments showing that the release of energy must be during the process of changing the state of a body from living state to dead state; - the first conception, in the art, for confirming said release of energy; - the conditions for conclusive evidence of the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of a person or in the body of an animal or in the body of a fish. The present method can decrease the level of depression of people with a critical condition of health, and can decrease also the criminality because said people can have the hope that the death is not the end of the mind. The method will stimulate the new directions of researches for the purposes of health care. This method could permit affirming definitely about the existence of at least one unknown form of the release of energy (from a body). This statement is weightily supported by analysis and data presented in the specification of said invention.

ABSTRACT

Many people believe that your soul continues existing after your body is dead. The present invention is the method of verifying the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of a person or an animal or a fish. The specification of the invention includes:

- the first scientific arguments showing that the release of energy must be during the process of changing the state of a body from living state to dead state;
- the first conception, in the art, for confirming said release of energy;
- the conditions for conclusive evidence of the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of a person or in the body of an animal or in the body of a fish.

The present method can decrease the level of depression of people with a critical condition of health, and can decrease also the criminality because said people can have the hope that the death is not the end of the mind. The method will stimulate the new directions of researches for the purposes of health care. This method could permit affirming definitely about the existence of at least one unknown form of the release of energy (from a body). This statement is weightily supported by analysis and data presented in the specification of said invention.

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THE METHOD OF VERIFYING THE EXISTENCE OF AT LEAST ONE UNKNOWN COMPONENT IN THE BODY OF A PERSON OR AN ANIMAL OR A FISH.

The present invention relates to the anatomy.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many discoveries had been predicted by analyses, and then they had been corroborated. For example:

- Karl Schwarzschild predicted the radius of a collapsing celestial object at which gravitational forces exceed the ability of matter and energy to escape, resulting in a black hole. In 1994 astronomers employing the HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE announced that they had found conclusive evidence of a supermassive black hole in the M87 galaxy in the constellation Virgo. Consequently, conclusive evidence of the existence of something can be the physical data which are affected by the existence of something (selfsame**:** something);

- Albert Einstein predicted forced radiation in 1916. Charles H. Townes is one of author of laser concept (before 1960). The first laser (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation) was built in 1960 by Theodore Maiman.

The following facts and arguments (see below) are demonstrated the necessity of the present invention:

- **a).** Many people believe that your soul continues existing after your body is dead;

- **b).** A small proportion of patients (Southampton General Hospital), who had a cardiac arrest and survived, reported some kind of unusual experience while they were clinically brain dead. These ranged from walking down a tunnel towards a bright light to seeing spinning gargoyles. Dr. Sam Parnia (Southampton General Hospital) said: “A form of consciousness had been present for them, has been present for them, to have been present for them to came back and tell us what was happening to them. ”

None of those involved was particularly religious or had a history of psychiatric problems. There appeared to no chance that the drugs administered during resuscitation could have caused the unusual events.

According to Dr. Parnia: “This may therefore imply that the mind is a separate entity to the brain.”

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

-c). One can imagine that a very athletic person and a very weak person, having the same weight and age, died quickly in the same way (for example, by hanging). Said athletic person (in living state) can spend (without eating) energy (for a work) which is about two orders of magnitude more than energy which can spend (for a work) said weak person (without eating). Could we find said difference of energy in their bodies in dead state?

-d). One can imagine two way of death of the same athletic person:

- **d1**. Said person passed (without eating) 50 km and climbed to the top of a mountain (with 5 km height) and died by hanging;

- **d2.** Said person died (by hanging) without climbing and passing 50 km.

Could we find the difference of energy in the body in dead state (for mentioned above cases **d1** an **d2)**?

-e). It is known that:

-e1. The quantity of heat must be absorbed or released by a substance undergoing a change of state, such as ice changing to water or water to steam. The liquid state includes more energy than solid state of the same substance. The quantity of heat is necessary to change 1 gram of any substance from solid state to liquid state. The vaporous state includes more energy than liquid state of the same substance. The amount of heat is required for converting a unit mass of a liquid at its boiling point into vapor without an increase in temperature. Therefore, the liquid state is more energetic state than the solid state of the same substance, and the vaporous state is more energetic state than the liquid state of the same substance;

-e2. The release of energy must be when a substance changes its state from more energetic state to less energetic state (for example: from the liquid state to the solid state or from the vaporous state to liquid state).

-f). The body of a person is formed by some elements of the periodic table. A living state of a body is more energetic state than a dead state of the same body. Therefore:

-f1. The release of energy must be during the process of changing the state of a body from living state to dead state (see p.e1 and p.e2 above). A conception, for confirming said release of energy, does not exist in the art;

- **f2.** The law of conservation of energy can be applied (see below the equation 2 and the inequality 1). According to this law, the total energy of an isolated system remains constant regardless of changes within the system.

The present invention includes the first scientific arguments (a belief or a story is not an argument, see **p.a** and **p.b** above), in the art, showing that the release of energy must be during the process of changing the state of a body from living state to dead state (see p.e1 and p.e2, p.f and p.f1 above). Also, the present invention includes the first conception, in the art, for confirming said release of energy by the expression (the inequality):

$$W1-(W2+W3)>0, \qquad (1)$$

where: **W1** and **W3** are the values of energy of the body of a person or the body of an animal or the body of a fish in living state and dead state; **W2** is the value of energy

losses of said body during the process of dying of said person or during the process of dying of said animal or said fish. One cannot state that all possibilities of the release of energy are known at present (in the art).

The inequality **1** is also the conditions for conclusive evidence of the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of a person or in the body of an animal or in the body of a fish. Only the result, which is the equation

$$W1-(W2 + W3) = 0, \qquad (2)$$

can deny the existence of said unknown component in said body.

The present invention can be used for verifying the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of an insect too.

The purpose of the invention is to verify the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of a person or in the body of an animal or in the body of a fish.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The minimum amount of energy is required for maintain life (at normal body temperature) by an organism at rest. The weight of living beings can differ up to **20** orders of magnitude. But power of biological processes, for all living beings, is very close: it is (according to existing researches) inside of the range from **0.3** watt to **9** watt for each kilogram of weight. This range includes power of biological processes of living beings from a bacteria to an elephant. Power of biological processes, for the most animals, is inside of the range from **1** watt to **9** watt for each kilogram of weight. The present method can be used for the verification of the existence of an unknown component in a body of any living being. But a human being is more important.

A group of specialists, including the biologists, the chemists, the doctors and the engineers, shall be formed. This way is not new in practice when at least a group of specialists has verified a very important theoretical prediction. For example, the realization of Large Hadron Collider (LHC), which had been created for the verification of the existence of Higgs boson, involved more than 10,000 scientists (within 14 years of assembling), from 40 countries, and financial injection anticipated at up to 6.2bn euros. On the one hand, for the majority of people, the purpose of the present invention is more important than the purpose of the verification of the existence of Higgs boson and a research supporting the big bang theory (what had happened hypothetically about 13.73 billion years ago) proposed by Lemaitre, Georges Henri in 1927. On the other hand, the verification of the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of a person (by the present method) can be achieved by a small number of specialists, and the cost will be at least two orders of magnitude lesser than the cost of the verification of the existence of Higgs boson. A fund for the verification of the expression (the inequality) $\mathbf{[W1-(W2 + W3) > 0]}$ (see the expression 1 above) can be collected from the people and organizations. The religious people and the religious organizations (at least) will be extremely interested.

The step of evaluating the value of energy **W1** of at least one body of person can begin from the day of conception. The announcement of a competition (for said step) would be published, and the best project would be chosen. A group of healthy women shall be chosen (on the base of a contract) before pregnancy of each of them.

Pregnancy is not a time for dieting. According to existing information, optimum range of weight gain, during the pregnancy, for different women (underweight women, normal-weight women, overweight women and obese women) can be from **7** kg to **18** kg. Therefore, said chosen women would be normal-weight women of the same age (approximately). The additional **300** kilocalories/day, during the pregnancy, has been recommended. For said group of healthy women, a nutritional plan and a plan of physical activity (before and during the pregnancy) shall be prescribed. All of them shall live in the same conditions, and all nutritional contents of food and fluid, including their kilocalories, shall be reported. The recommended kilocalories and fluid needs, for a newborn, are **105** to **108** kilocalories/kg/day and **140** to **160** mL/kg/day (within first **6** months). Weight gain (within first **6** months) is **1** oz/day (about **28** grams/day).

The additional recommended kilocalories, during the pregnancy, will be **300** $\boxtimes$**280 = 84000** kilocalories (which is equal to **351691** kilojoules) in the end of pregnancy. Combustion of about **8** kg of petrol or combustion of about **34** kg of firewood is necessary for obtaining thermal energy equals **351691** kilojoules. The normal full-term white newborn has an average birth weight of **3405** g (**3,405** kg). Approximately **70%** to **75%** of the newborn's body weight is water. Calorific value (heat value) of **1** kg of a firewood is much more than calorific value of 1 kg of a body (in dead state). On the one hand, analyses of the data (from the reports) of said project (after realization) will permit evaluating the value of energy **W1** of at least one body of person in living state. On the other hand, the presented above analysis and data show that the inequality **W1-(W2 + W3)** $\succ$ **0** will be confirmed.

Heat of a substance is a form of energy which is associated with the positions and motions of its component molecules, atoms, and ions. The announcement of a competition for evaluating the value of energy **W3** (of at least one body of person in dead state) would be published, and the best project would be chosen. A method of incinerating (cremating) would be chosen. Said project shall prevent practically energy losses (by thermal insulation) and any loss of the mass (during and after cremation of a body). The used energy for a cremation would be electric energy. Measuring the release of energy from a body (during the cremation) will permit**:** evaluating the value of energy **W3** of said body**;** determining calorific value of said body. At least one body of an accidentally dead baby would be cremated (about 250 babies have died suddenly every year, in United Kingdom, and the doctors cannot explain these causes of death). The bodes of the dead of different ages and weight would be cremated too, and heat of combustion, for each of said bodes, would be determined. Analyses of the data (from the reports) of said second project (after realization) will permit evaluating the value of energy **W3** of a body when person of said body is not dead, and said person is a healthy person.

It is necessary to state again that the presented above analysis and data show that the inequality **W1-(W2 + W3)** $\succ$ **0** will be confirmed. The result, which is the inequality **W1-(W2 + W3)** $\succ$ **0,** is also the conditions for conclusive evidence of the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of a person, and it is the conditions for conclusive evidence of the existence of at least one unknown form of the release of energy. On the one hand, only the result, which is the equation **W1-(W2 + W3)** $\approx$**0,** or the theoretical result, which is the equation **W1-(W2 + W3) = 0,** can deny the existence

of said unknown component in the body. On the other hand, the presented above analysis and data deny the possibility of obtaining the result: **W1-(W2 + W3)≈ 0.**

The present method can decrease the level of depression of people with a critical condition of health, and can decrease also the criminality because said people can have the hope that the death is not the end of the mind. The method will stimulate the new directions of researches for the purposes of health care. This method could permit affirming definitely about the existence of at least one unknown form of the release of energy (from a body). This statement is supported by above analysis and data.

Further modifications of the invention herein disclosed will occur to persons skilled in the art and all such modifications are deemed to be within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. The method of verifying the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of a person or an animal or a fish comprising the steps of:

- evaluating the value of energy **W1** of at least one body of person in living state or the value of energy **W1** of at least one body of animal in living state or the value of energy W1 of at least one body of fish in living state;

- evaluating the value of energy losses **W2** of said body during the process of dying of said person or during the process of dying of said animal or said fish;

- evaluating the value of energy **W3** of said body in dead state;

- considering the result **W1-(W2 + W3) > 0** as proof of the existence of at least one unknown component in said body and as proof of the existence of at least one unknown form of the release of energy during the process of changing the state of said body from living state to dead state.

2. The method of verifying the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of a person or an animal or a fish comprising the steps of:

- evaluating the value of energy **W1** of at least one body of person in living state or the value of energy **W1** of at least one body of animal in living state or the value of energy W1 of at least one body of fish in living state;

- evaluating the value of energy losses **W2** of said body during the process of dying of said person or during the process of dying of said animal or said fish;

- evaluating the value of energy **W3** of said body in dead state;

- considering the result **W1-(W2 + W3) = 0** as proof for the rejection of the existence of said unknown component in said body.

3. The method of verifying the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of a person or an animal or a fish as claimed in claim **1** in which said body is the body of a baby or the body of an infant or the body of a child.

4. The method of verifying the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of a person or an animal or a fish as claimed in claim **1** in which said step of evaluating the value of said energy **W1** includes the pregnant state of the mother of said body.

5. The method of verifying the existence of at least one unknown component in the body of a person or an animal or a fish as claimed in claim **1, 2, 3** or **4,** further comprising the steps of:

- incinerating said dead body;

- measuring the release of energy from said dead body during the process of incinerating;

- then evaluating said value of energy **W3** of said body.

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