How do they get the biosensor in me?

This presentation is going to focus on biosensors and where to find them and how to look for them. We're going to start on YouTube and we're going to watch the very first video that pops up right here, an animated introduction. At least I think it is. Here we go.
What is a biosensor? A molecular biosensor is a sensing device for specific molecules known as Burma. Is molecular recognition Is the detection of biomarkers working in conjunction with the reader. Watson works by dictating the sample taken through its decision fluid and is one of the inside of the body.
So what are we looking at here, folks? Because people always ask about this particular part of the equation. When I explain very rapid fire to people, I always bring up biosensors in the main Google, which brings you the main images. Maybe it's from different images where you are, these are the main two that I show because I explain, as you can see here from the image from MDI, and I always tell people the source of where we get our information from. Biosensors have their own scientific journals, just like Ellis Sphere for neurology and things that you might be more familiar with. You can find them in the Biosensor Journal at MVP and they'll tell you right here in the front that it's an international peer reviewed journal and then they'll tell you right here, excuse me, where did you go on the home page? And usually there's a little introductory blurb. Excuse me. I see Indexing and Archiving. OK, this is an overview. No, it just tells you about and. Okay, well, anyway, this is the Biosensors section and journal rank. Read the publication latest articles highly accessible or highly accessible articles that make no sense, I'm sure at this point exploring the potential applications of engineered borrow thin in nano bio-sensing in their gnostics, a monolayer of boron known as borax. Fine has emerged as a novel and fascinating two-dimensional material with extraordinary properties. And then they'll show you how it's put together, the chemicals it uses and the transduction it uses in each direction. And then they'll show you more pictures of it, because biosensors need your molecules from your body. So that's the MDI journal. OK. And that's where these little pictures come from. When we say DNA analyte derivative, it can be an enzyme, it can be a nucleic acid, it can be an antibody. And then we're going to use optogenetics, electrochemical, biochemical change, piezoelectric. That's the electrical pressure you see shooting out of my hair follicles from mechanical stress or bio-thermal changes, which could include barometric or wearable pressure. Biosensors have been around for a very long time. They've been used for all sorts of different things. And I often show 1956 down here to give people a timeline marker to give them an idea of how long they have been around. For many applications, I bring you down here to show you environmental monitoring, soil monitoring and pathogen discovery, drug discovery, disease detection and biosensors for healthcare, current and future perspectives. And the Google term would be biotechnology.
And while I am showing you all these pictures, people are still very confused because they want to understand how this thing makes itself out of me or that says plasma blood in cells and biosensors measure biological or chemical reactions by generating signals, electrical signals in the body. Now, in my denial presentation last night I asked the question, why is this so difficult for people? Because no one has told you that you have an electrical body part. So you think what they're showing you here is part of your digestive system, maybe part of your nervous system, but it's not. This is your immune system, your lymphatic system and your skin. This is your bloodstream, this is your bioshield, your electrical body part that's responsible for transfusing what you had for lunch. So it's not a big step, given that this body part is also responsible for digestion, to come here and start grabbing the interstitial fluid between the fluids and anything we want to change electrically. This will change the rate of transduction, change the type of transduction and create out of your own body part with your energy what would be used to digest your lunch. But instead we're going to create a different kind of biosensor to transmit data to the Internet of Things. That is what these little suckers are for, along with a lot of other things in the ground and at different times when we have weather events, we need to get into like the top of the volcano where people can go, they can do anything because they can grab a normal molecule, a little electricity and kaboom, kaboom. There they are. And they communicate with electricity, just like your mobile phone. Oh, think about that.
So a molecular biosensor is a sensing device that measures specific molecules, biomarkers. Molecular detection is the detection of biomarkers. Working in conjunction with the reader license works by attaching a sample taken from inside and is one of the inside of the body through continuous monitoring, with glucose being the most common license device used by diabetic pa-

tients. This starts with molecular recognition, followed by a second generation reader and disposable sensor device.
Biomarkers bind to the recognition molecules, which can be either an antibody, a protein or an enzyme. This results in signal generation.
Inside is a disposable sensor. And the signal can be optical, electronic or magnetic. The signal is Translated on The disposable sensor device, then displays this data and information.
As user-friendly and easy to understand. All boxes and devices have a wide range of capabilities that can be applied to different aspects depending on the user's specific needs.
of the user's specific needs. In recent years we have studied licences used in the analysis of foods such as chilli, garlic, ginger and stars. We have a point of isolation proposing the two types of analytes in the black lung permanently a device that assists in COVID 19 spectroscopy. A lot of our application is much more sensitive and soil using a lot of what used to be used in smartphones for continuous monitoring. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate.
So that's the first one on YouTube. Now we're going to see one from the non-VAX or Channel Synergy Biosensors using DNA to detect toxins. Back to this Illinois University that likes bio-nanotubes and it is. We are actually very interested in the interface between chemistry and biology and also the application of such a development in basic research. So on the one hand we really want to take advantage of the chemical truth where we can actually look at a biological target. At the same time, we want to take the lens of the latest technology and development. The concept from biology. In 2010 we are doing better chemistry, biosensors or advertising than in 2005.
To use DNA as a starting material, where we have been able to use that to make all kinds of structures. And then we can decorate the structure with a different kind of learning material. The main advantage of using DNA as a sensor is that it can actually cover a wide range of targets. For example, small molecules like mineralised, some toxic targets, and of course also DNA, biocompatible, biodegradable. So we can actually say it's not polluting. It is environmentally friendly. So so far our application has mainly focused on environmental monitoring, particularly toxic metal on detections, also detecting some organic contaminants in their environment. What we've detected is a reversal of targets like light uranium ore, as well as the small molecule like cocaine or a dinosaur. It's a very powerful technology.
It's a very powerful technology. 13 years ago, do we improve our technology or do we leave it in the back room and stop upgrading our smartphone, our computer, our iPad? Aha. OK, so here's another one on the non-Baxter channel. Biosensors detect CRISPR activity. Oak Ridge National Laboratory. This one is also on the YouTube search. Again, a cursory YouTube search for biosensors. You get Cambridge, you get these people up here describing the different types, because there are wearable biosensors. Obviously there's this one that we're going to look at, which is the Atripla itself. It's an hour long, so I'm going to move you around a little bit rather than sit and watch it all the way through, just to give you an idea, an understanding, an appreciation. Here's a good picture where you can see that we have glucose meters, things that you breathe into. These are biomarkers. You can look at interstitial fluids. I'll even do it for you. Just make sure we're all on the same page. Interstitial fluids, spelt right. OK. And it's the fluid that fills the spaces between cells. We are at the national level inside the body with the Wide Body Area Network and finding that. So when people go and you say, OK, hold on. What you have to understand is that there's a body area network involved. This is where people get very confused. They don't understand that their body has been connected to the cloud since about 1995. That's a Wikipedia search. And then when you download the Synergy PDF, you'll have this image in your PDF to explain to people. This set of letters is an acronym for these three words Body Area Network, which means your body is inside.
You have a little circle inside the p A and that is a personal area network that is opening up for you so we can read about it. A personal area network is a computer network for connecting electronic devices within a person's workspace. A personal area network provides data transmission between devices such as computers, smartphones, tablets and people, and personal digital assistants, perhaps for communication between the personal devices themselves, or for connecting to a higher level network on the Internet where a master device takes on the role of a gateway, a personal area network can be wireless or carried over wired interfaces such as USB. A wireless personal area network is a personal area network carried over low power, short range wireless technologies such as I, RDM, Wireless, USB, Bluetooth or Zigbee. And that's where you are. 02.15.4 is I didn't even have to click to get you there. Move the cursor to iee80 2.15. 5.4. And then you go into I go into this in other presentations index where I explain that is computer networking through the human body in the personal area that works for your wide body area network. And at this point everybody is so confused because they're still wondering, well, wait, why am I connect-

ed to the cloud? Well, are you a body? Yes, you are. And where is your body? Inside this Personal Area Network. And what's inside your body? Area? A network? The nano? Yes, the poisonous materials, the graphene and other friends of itself that recreate and adhere to humans. Thanks to since 2005, commercial biosensor, technology development, research, application and deployment, people go to work, they do jobs and then they deploy on who on you because this is making use of your interstitial fluids that fill the spaces between cells. It is a DNA and a light derivative. Biosensors are made of your tissues electrically, because your body is electrically all the time. It doesn't switch off when you leave your meditation group. It doesn't turn on when you go to church, your biofield, also known as the aura, is for much more than mood rings.
Biosensors. Part Two Now that we've firmly established where they are in the body, how they are composed, that your body area network has nano inside it and your body is inside the personal area network. It's called six g low pad for personal area network using I Tripoli eight or 2.15.4 and the working group for the I Tripoli eight or 2.15.4 includes your mobile phone. Now your body is on a wireless body area network connected to the cloud, which is why it looks like you are in node outlook just like a computer on a computer network. This is what you have become. They did not tell you this, but medical body area networks have been given a clean bill of health there by the FCC, the Federal Communications Commission. Oh yes. When did that happen? Well, let's read, we're at the International Standards for Electronics and Electrical Engineering. It's their little magazine here, Spectrum, for technology, insider news, bio-medical, the FCC, the Federal Communications Commission, gives medical body area networks a clean bill of health. Wireless monitoring devices will improve hospital care and pave the way for continuous home monitoring. Nobody asked how or why, did they? That says 2012. And that's why the first thing people say about synergies is, well, I don't understand how we understand that, because step one is your body is electrical all the time everywhere, not just your brain and your heart. Yeah. And how is that possible? Because you have photons that generate your DNA and your DNA travels on a wave outside your body. What have they told you? It's foo foo. It's fake. And they went to work. And here's 2012 with your Federal Communications Commission, giving medical body area networks also in the synergy PDF. That's why we show it like this, because this is the biggest thing that people are chewing on and they're very, very upset and confused. Do you know why? Because everything you see in this medical body area network and here's a link to it. Everything that you see in these four boxes is the machine writing, the technical writing for the Wide Body Area Network of 1995. Everything you see here, they can do through your tissue. Where have you been? This has been an ongoing problem because if you don't understand how these people are routing their data through your skin and bone, you are in serious cognitive trouble. You think it's just wearables. You think somebody else has to get you with a tower? No, we use frequencies, and those frequencies are electrical signals that we bounce around inside your body, outside your body. And we're using remote monitoring of your body. OK, so let's have a look at the biosensors that detect CRISPR activity at Oakridge.
Genome editing technologies such as CRISPR-Cas9 allow scientists to make changes to an organism's DNA. The system consists of the Cas9 DNA-cutting protein and a guide RNA molecule that is used to precisely target a sequence on the DNA. These two components are produced inside the cell and combine on contact when the guide RNA finds its target within the genome. Cas9 then locks onto the DNA at a specific location and unlocks it. The target DNA sequence is matched to the Cas9 guide RNA. When the match is complete, Cas9 uses two tiny molecular scissors to cut the DNA. Once the CRISPR system has made a cut, this DNA template can pair up, with the cut ends recombining and replacing the original sequence with the new version. And that is what transcriptomes and transcripts are not. Transcript. Owen Nomics This is what it records so that when it makes changes to your DNA, the next person who logs in to make changes to your DNA can see the transcript of what was done before them. When I do my marks, this is where our brain imaging library comes in and I say, "We can methylate your DNA. We can cut it with these optical tweezers, or we can, or as they said here, the Cas9 scissors, or we can wrap it with a protein with proteomics. We can do whatever we want with your digital twin. We input the data and it connects to your wide body area network. You. CRISPR-based genome engineering offers transformative opportunities in both basic biology and biotechnology. However, the ease of development and application of this technology creates the need for an alarm system to detect active gene editing. Researchers at Oak Ridge National Laboratory have developed an approach to detect CRISPR activity in real time. The cell is primed by increasing the production of sensor guide RNA, which increases the likelihood that the Cas9 protein will bind to the sensor guide RNA. When the Cas9 protein is present in the system, the sensor guide RNA directs Cas9 to four synergistic sites. For those of you watching this, yesterday I was talking about the bio-lasers in

terms of how we're monitoring our disease. These guided little laser systems, like with the Lego bricks, they're all the same components of work or once inside the genome. That's how we guide RNA. In other words, we have a lot of ways of making sure that we get precision medicine. The change we want, and it is recorded in these transcriptomes, is to target the section of DNA that encodes a fluorescent protein that is currently dysfunctional. The DNA will repair itself to encode the expression of a functional fluorescent protein, signalling the presence of the CRISPR-Cas9 system in the organism. And that is your biofluorescence and your luciferase to mark people from the inside out. Not just for what diseases they have or don't have, but how much human augmentation they have. What kind of genetic modifications they may have ordered or have, etc. Now, another video that's rather simple, and this is again from your non-Baxter channel on the Rumble. As soon as the sample is presented to the public. Hello, I'm one I would like to share with you about DNA biosensor and sensor technology. Hope you can enjoy. What is a biosensor? A biosensor can be defined as an analytical device that generates a quantifiable electronic output signal in response to a biological or chemical analyte. There are four main components of a biosensor analyte, which can be chemical or biological materials. It gives the electronic response as it is linked by a receptor also known as recognition layer that binds to the target component with high selectivity properties.
Transducer is a component of the text is an interface measuring the.
Production that occurs with the reaction as a bio-receptor.
It then converts this energy into a measurement. Signal is a component where the.
Results are displayed in an accessible way. After the detection process. So what is the new biosensor? It generally consists of single-stranded DNA molecules. Allows the hybridisation of complement a single strand of molecules with how efficient and specific this is deoxyribonucleic acid structure or also known as DNA. It is a molecule composed of two chains of polypeptides that wind around each other to form a double helix. The polypeptides are made up of simpler monomeric units called nucleotides, which consist of a core nitrogenous base, and the bases are bound together according to these different rules to form double-stranded DNA through hydrogen bonds of nuclear refinement - and. Fair enough.
Let's take a look at DNA biosensor technology and DNA biosensors.
The single-stranded DNA molecules serve as the target recognition element, known as the purpose of DNA. The principle is based on the hybridisation of the bead, this DNA, by the molecules being analysed. The probe is connected to the transducer to convert the hybridisation event into a physically measurable value. When the sample is applied to the probe, the hybridisation process takes place. However, there is only one sample of this complementarity that is sequenced on the probe. If it is
complement each other, the target will be captured for hybridisation. Then it will lead to changes in mass transport light absorption.
emission, called proton concentration, which results in the generation of a signal. The signal is converted into a measurable response as blood, current and potential by an appropriate transducer element such as an electrochemical, optical or thermal element. That's how the DNA biosensor works.
So what you should be asking now is, wait a minute, if it's generating a signal, the biosensor is generating a signal, and she just explained that it's now a measurable signal. So what is optoelectronics? The study and application of electronic devices and systems that sense, detect and control light. It's a huge industry and that's where your VLCC comes from. Excuse me for a moment because if I start opening my other tabs we will be here for a while. I've been trying to get through virtual light communication because all we need is your living tissue with our eye. Tripoli of biomedical engineers to make these changes. Our electrical engineers are now medical and biological engineers because they're doing this all the time with your DNA. And the reason you don't know this is because you have no idea what these people have been working on and doing, but you will. Visible light communication and smart building materials biosensors 15 minute smart city and that's why your light bulbs, your gas cookers, it's all going to go away because we've got an industrial internet of things where from 2012 they're going to be able to put an EEG headset on you and play with you like a video game. No, it's not that bad. I'm really sorry, but it is that bad. I really am. I am. I really am. I'm sorry you don't understand what the COVID mission really was. 2017. We now have a cyber-physical backbone. Everyone has already had soft robotics put on them with the biosensors that are being rolled out for these wide body area networks. And in case you don't know, because if we're talking about biosensors, you probably don't know any of this. We're collecting energy from your body and we're not doing it because we don't know what we're doing. We know every single bit of energy that comes out of you on every level. Now look, where

does all this come from? Well you've got a 6000 year old body part that disappeared into private universities 150 years ago and there's something called chakras. But most people, when you say chakra, they think you're talking about new age yoga. They don't understand that chakras are where all the veins in the arteries in your body intersect the most for the most velocity and viscosity and pressure changes available in the human bloodstream. So electronic warfare is very much focused on your circulatory system. You know where the big five are here for your heart. So they took the chakras because that's your nodes and meridians in your body of your veins and arteries that also work with chiropractic, acupressure and acupuncture because we're making a chemical pressure change excuse me, biochemical or pressure change using biophysics in the body, not outside the body although we can order what biophysics is. It's a vibrant scientific field where scientists from many fields including mathematics, chemistry, physics, engineering, pharmacology, materials science, because it's about pressure in your veins and arteries, no different to the chiropractor, except we can do it with ions. Yes, because you have an electrical part of your body and that electrical part of your body is very sensitive to ions and electrons and it doesn't need anything else but you. And they know that and you don't. And now I'm going to show you why you sound so condescending. I think this is such a horror. It really is, because I'm 44 years old and I grew up being told that none of this exists. You're stupid. People were violent. Excuse me when you tried to talk about it and I never understood why. Well, here's why. Because we took the biosensors and put them over the chakras and that gave us the ability to log in and out of humans. Because humans are absolutely on the electromagnetic spectrum, because humans are wireless. And we are using something called electronic warfare. And then people said no, no, no, no.We only use it on tanks and aeroplanes. And I said, "Please don't be so disingenuous. We need to be able to protect guys on the ground who are walking around with backpacks like this. Everybody has tanks, planes, base stations, satellites, drones. And the people on the ground see the dirt, the hair, making sure it all works the way they need to be connected. It's called network-centric warfare. Yeah. And it's about biomedical applications with the DOD kill box. Oh, no. Yes. Yes. And network-enabled kill-chain software, virtual networks that make these decisions about whether you live or die. Oh, no, no, no. Yes. Yes, yes, yes. This is 2008. Net-centric warfare is part of the global information grid. Excuse me for a moment. So if we have a medical body area network on tap and our industrial cyber-physical backbone since. 2017. This coincides with the DOJ's Directive 3,000.09 for lethal autonomous weapons statements. We have bioelectricity being studied with the morphic genetic field to electrically alter your cells for regenerative medicine. This is the bio-field. That's why nobody will talk about it for what it is, because they're busy working in it. Excuse me for a moment. OK, so how did we get here? Molecular bioelectricity. How does it work? Endogenous voltage potentials control the behaviour of the cells inside you and instruct the pattern regulation in your cells inside you in vivo. How did we get here? This is biomedical wireless, tissue, engineering, biophysics. People are going to work and doing these jobs. This is the architecture of the Global Information Grid, and it works from the back end of our Ministry of Defence computer systems. We talk about it all the time because the sensors I'm talking about are right here. And the reason why a lot of people are now finding out that their digital twin has been around for a very long time. That's right. At the international level in 2014, I read this on the channel. It's still there. The international community is upset because they've got the same problem we all have. It's an industrial system. Everybody's connected, whether you want to be or not, or how do I turn off my biosensors? How do you turn your biosensors off? Remember, your biosensors here are made of you. And this is our I-Tripoli, right here, on the YouTube that I just clicked on. OK. So to turn off the biosensors, you've got to turn off your what? Your DNA. Now, I've tried really, really hard to be nice to everyone. Here's another video you can watch of our radar sensing for human health care, where they show you all the equipment and how they break down the sequences and their little graphs. Here's another one on body-centric wireless communication. So you'll see the relay effect, the different wireless channels they use. And here's another one on digital twins, DNA storage and more. These are on the non-Vaxart channel on the rumble. If you are still confused, I would recommend that you go to YouTube and type in the following HD AC diode, which will take you to the Department of Defense. The Homeland Defense and Security Information Analysis Center is an organisation sponsored by the Department of Defense. The purpose of HDI is to leverage the best expertise from industry, other government agencies, and academia to solve the government's most challenging scientific and technical problems. Always make sure you know where you are, what you're hearing and where it came from. Here we have portable biochemical monitoring, but this is not where I want you to go. I want you to go to where it says casualty care. Nanotechnology and combat casualty care, state of the art and emerging trends. And then I want you to fast forward to riding a bicycle.

If there was a barrier, it could be potentially dangerous.We're looking at mimicking the environment of cells and it's and but. So we're going to go right here at about 33 minutes. Pioneering tissue, integrating biosensors for continuous monitoring of body chemistry. And you're going to want to listen to the whole thing, right? Yeah, I think it's about there.
But to get into the tissue, what it does is it increases the fluorescence signal, whatever it is. It's in the presence of a biomarker like glucose lactate or oxygen. And they are actually using this technology to develop a device called LUMI, which monitors oxygen and tissues that have been compromised by peripheral artery disease, chronic wounds and Zostavax CE mark for use in Europe. And it's under early review for use by the FDA. Another company with tar ball injuries, they've developed smart garments that are loaded with biosensors and they can actually alert medical personnel remotely. So where the injury has occurred in the fire and can even apply compression to the injury area, right to control the bleeding without a person actually being there. So it's one of those ways of extending the capabilities of medical personnel in the field to move on to slide 30 or we'll talk about emerging trends in this area. One thing that's pretty clear in the report, we haven't necessarily touched on what's here, but graphene has become a very popular substrate for sensors, not necessarily that it's replacing silicone, but it's becoming a lot easier to work with and more interesting to explore. There's a lot of work going on with implantable sensors. We're seeing that in diabetes care with glucose monitoring, but maybe we'll get to the point where we'll see that with other biomarkers as well. Another thing that's been interesting for a long time, pretty much all of our diagnostic tests have been based on one or two, which is still the gold standard, but it's difficult to get right. You have to draw blood, you have to do other things and monitor it, run it in these drive machines and things like that. So anything we can do to use other body fluids makes it a little bit easier. So to monitor and diagnose. And so there's a big trend now that we've got these smaller sensors to be able to detect analytes and SWOT analysis of fluid. And then I think those last two are really quite interesting. They sort of go hand in hand. In some ways nanotechnology allows us to make more flexible electronics and we can make smart fibres and we can read them into textiles, something like what we do at Denarius. There's been a lot of research for T or supported by my team in that area. We'll talk more about that later. But another trend is looking at this. So our metal sensors, we've done some research in the past looking at energy harvesting systems and narrow generators for combat equipment. But this is kind of neat to see the kind of area where people are developing biosensors like a pilot cell right through to real LEDs or for physiological means. So slot 31, we're going to cover some challenges here. Again, we've got some ethical issues against implantable sensors. If you're seriously monitoring a biomarker, you're also continuously sending a signal. So what does that mean in terms of privacy, not just data security, but finding the location of a war fighter?
Right. So those are potentially some concerns. Bandwidth is a big issue, right? You've got a lot of devices sending a lot of signals. It's going to be very congested. Right. You're competing with other parts of the operation. Well, as we move more towards multi-domain operations, the cost of having autonomy and robotics in the air and more data, that's great. But how do we make sure we've got enough space? You know, when you get to laser-mandated frequencies and things like that to monitor all this stuff?
Yeah. How are we going to have enough space to monitor all those frequencies inside your body? Dynamic allocation. Hey, hop routing. What's that? Well, that's how we start changing channels to make room for all the bandwidth inside you. Inside you, inside. So here's where I closed it. For the people who are still really struggling. Everything that I have said to people I have said very firmly because I have absolutely no question about the vector of delivery of the bio-frequency weapons that are attached to your DNA in Department of Defense Directive 3,000.09, which you can read about in this free PDF from this college textbook. It is on the. It is in the very first chapter of which you turn to page literally the first page human computer interaction. It doesn't say wearables because, as you heard from the Department of Defence just a year ago, that's not what we're dealing with. We're dealing with lethal autonomous weapons systems that have been active since 2017. And the reason you don't know that is because apparently the Pentagon is very busy with biomedical tissue engineers, wireless tissue engineers, and you, whoever you are, you've never heard of that before. So we're having a fit here on the channel, because it's explaining that you're connected to the system with something called Project Maven, which I'll get to later today. But this is about biosensors. And for all the people who are still having such a hard time. There's a whole list here at the back to get your Google fingers going. And yes, there's a cyborg. There it is. I underlined it for you. Now here's the big problem. No one ever told you that was a body part. You called the chiropractor a quack. You told everyone that your veins and arteries and thoughts were private. Meanwhile, they've been monitoring everyone since 1995. I'll leave it there because

it's on Wikipedia. And for those of you who don't know, this is just your circulatory system, your nerves, your veins and arteries with a little opto, electrical or biochemical modification. Now the problem that we've been saying on the channel from the beginning, those of us who can still feel our skin and are not drugged up and full of whatever kind of incapacity because maybe you had nerve damage, maybe something else happened. But for those of us who can still feel our skin, we're pissed off because not only is this already here, it's been here all along. In 2017, this cyber-physical backbone has been deployed for these people. They have synthetic telepathy. They have transhumanism, they have synthetic biology. Where is everybody else? About how the vector of delivery of this electronic payload of biomedical engineering of life extension of the morpho genetic field of bioelectricity. Where's the body delivery vector? Right here. Well, that's the bio-field. Yes. You used to call it the aura. What's it doing at the National Institute of Health in 2015? This is your delivery vector. Why is that? Because that part of the body has been there for 6000 years. Where has it been? Why has it only appeared in 2015? Let me show you a picture. Is that your toroidal field? Your electric field with your electric heart? Yes, it is. Then why don't we talk about it? Right here is why. Oh, it's fufu. It's woo woo. See, it's all woo woo chakras. I don't know, some kind of consciousness. Really? Take a good look at this picture, please. Really? Look at it. OK, now let's come over here to the eye. Tripoli 802.15 Wireless Personal Area Networks Working Group. And what do you see? And here's another one for you and the BPI. What do you see? Biosensors. Absolutely, you do. Now let's zoom in on the Semantic Scholar and read Eye Tripoli 802.15.6.We've just seen it on Wikipedia, haven't we? Body Area Network. That's right. And then you come right here and it says I Tripoli 802.15.4 low rate personal area network where we just saw it. Yes, that's the biosensors here, your body, you're in that work and when they make little networks for the. Cells for individualised internal organs. Brain to brain, multi brain to brain. Well, that's not a maybe, that's a frontier neuro-journal. We use biosensors, then we have all sorts of other ways and computer networking and computer routing, because your body is right here and is now a node on an end on and in computer networking, which is supposed to be just for computers. Not anymore and not since the fifties and sixties. But nobody wants to talk about it. They don't want to admit how it works. So until they do, until someone does, how do you defend yourself against bio-frequency weapons that work body to body? It's not just the kill box that's in your seat, in your house, in your virtual light communication kill grid that you have to worry about, it's the body itself. The body of your network is actually the weaponry and the deploying and activating do servers, tactile sensors, all sorts of different frequencies between body area networks. I've said this before, I think that's why they want everyone to be physically separated. And finally, if you're still really not sure and you're still thinking, well, maybe we're not really doing liquid neurons, we don't really have a brain computer interface, I'm sorry. Yes, we do. And you're still not sure? Maybe we're not encoding the bioelectric code of the biofield. You thought the aura didn't exist? Oh, no. It's a big part of synthetic biology, as von Neumann and Turing always planned. But they don't actually go through it. This girl is doing the right thing. And really, they're not watching us on the inside with anything more than our actual internal galvanic electricity. Right. Mm. Where is that? Is that the part of the body they're doing this with, or that they're using all this for? Well, as you can see, it doesn't exist unless you're part of the Tripoli. And who are they again? Oh, I see. That would be your International Standards for Electronics and Electrical Engineering. And as you can see, your body is very electrical. You're just not allowed to know about it. That's just for them. Mark 536 Solar is a man today.