

Tiêu Equation Experimentation of Understanding by Energy Transfer Quantum Mechanics

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Tiêu equation has a ground roots approach to the process of Quantum Biology and goes deeper through the incorporation of Quantum Mechanics. The process can be measured in plant, animal, and human usage through a variety of experimental or testing forms. Animal studies were conducted for which, in the first day of the study all the animals consistently gained dramatic weight, even as a toxic substance was introduced as described in the introduction of the paper to harm animal subjects which induced weight loss through toxicity. Tests can be made by incorporating blood report results. Human patients were also observed to show improvement to their health as administration of the substance was introduced to the biological mechanism and plants were initially exposed to the substance to observe results. This is consistent with the Tiêu equation which provides that wave function is created as the introduction of the substance to the biological mechanism which supports Quantum Mechanics. The Tiêu equation demonstrates that Quantum Mechanics moves a particle by temperature producing energy thru the blood-brain barrier for example. **Methods:** The methods for the Tiêu equation incorporate animal studies to include the substance administered through laboratory standards using Good Laboratory Practices under Title 40 C.F.R. § 158. Human patients were treated with the substance by medical professionals who are experts in their field and have knowledge to the response of patients. Plant applications were acquired for observation and guidance of ongoing experiments of animals' representative for the biologics mechanism. **Results:** The animal studies along with patient blood testing results have been an impressive line that has followed the Tiêu equation to consistently show improvement in the introduction of the innovation to biologic mechanisms. The mechanism responds to the substance by producing energy to the mechanism with efficient effect. For plant observations, plant organisms responded, and were seen as showing improvement thru visual observation.

1. INTRODUCTION MODEL OF TIÊU EQUATION

Tiêu's equation was produced to move the research for the Innovation forward and later to provide a confluence of information for the success of the substance in biological organisms' giving explanation to the processes such as photosynthesis [1] and enzyme catalysis to the scale processes of Quantum Biology [2] through the incorporation of Quantum Mechanics [3], involving the categories such as Quantum Coherence [4], Quantum Tunneling [5], and Quantum Entanglement [6]. This has been achieved through experimental work conducted in the field of science that provided guidance to practical application. The initial development was looked at from a different viewpoint than other treatment therapy. A plant-based approach was undertaken to ascertain the efficacy of the substance based on similar activity to the circulatory system of a plant. Basic formulations were introduced into plant structures to evaluate the responses for cell division and plant growth which ultimately lead to the final product. *In vitro* testing confirmed the initial plant observations to support a theory for cellular therapy treatment in human and animal use. This information was then extrapolated to theorize that human tissue would demonstrate a similar characteristic of the condition, to effect repair and/or reversal of the diseased state through the regeneration and transformation of cells and cellular structure for the benefit of patients with wounds and tissue damage from debilitating conditions or diseases. The Tiêu equation demonstrates that when the substance is introduced into a biological organism energy is produced through temperature that is transferred to the particles of the substance. The substance then reacts by being highly mobile through the biological organism and provides particle distribution of the substance to the systemic portion of the organism. This systemic action may become localized and more available in the organism where functions may need to be addressed. Tiêu equation below explains the energy transfer [7] between the temperature of the organism and the introduction of the particle into the organism. The purpose and relevance of this is that temperature can influence the movement of the particle on wave transference through matter which may explain tunneling effects for the quantum particle.

$$E = \check{H}|\Psi\rangle \frac{P}{T}$$

where

- E is the energy
- \check{H} is the Hamiltonian
- $|\Psi\rangle$ is the wave function tunneling effect
- P is the particle
- T is the temperature

The Quantum Wave effect is observed in nature. In the photo below is a lake with winds distributed across the top of the water. This wind was in a relatively even distribution however there are distinctly two effects taking place. Notice the far end of the lake having what can be called a choppy water effect where the winds are pushing the water in an uneven pattern, however, the water close to the photo being taken has a relatively calm pattern in which the wind is not catching or pushing the water but following over the water without disturbing the water. This wave effect can also be transferred to the quantum particle where a Quantum Wave is pushing or disrupting the particles to create a choppy wave effect [8]. After this occurs, the wave effect is canceled and the body is noticed to have a calming effect [9]. In the human body this calming effect can heal damage or effect Deoxyribonucleic Acid/DNA repair (Figure 1). In the animal and human body, after calmness occurs, cells can have the ability to heal themselves. In a calm state, the body's cells can replace or heal those cells that are permanently damaged or destroyed [10].

2. METHODOLOGY

Huu S. TIEU had begun the hypothesis of energy transference for the Tiêu equation at or about Year-1990 when his focus on the Innovation had shown good results on plant research and on Year-1992 the Innovation had shown positive effects on animals in studies that were being conducted in which test groups were showing improvements in health compared to control groups. Per animal requirements of



Figure 1. A picture of a lake showing choppy water as the wind blows yet in the foreground the water is only minimally affected and stays calm.

Title 40 C.F.R. § 158 [11]. Some studies involved LC_{50} study groups which had high levels of the substance introduced to the animal subjects and the outcomes demonstrated that the animals as a whole showed each animal individually had gained body weight on June 29, 1998. The author surmised that there was an energy being produced from the substance through particle transference of temperature. The author's further incorporation involving the Schrödinger equation for the wave function effect also supported his theory using particle waves to transfer the substance throughout the cellular structure [12]. The methodology of the Tiêu equation was to find the concept that showed effects to an organism that would have the substance introduced into it and to show the benefit that the organism would receive from the Innovation and transformation in biology involving Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) and Ribonucleic Acid (RNA).

An Acute Inhalation toxicity test was conducted with rats to determine the potential for Innovation to produce toxicity via the inhalation route. Based on the results of this study, the single exposure Acute Inhalation LC_{50} of the test substance appears to be greater than 2.02 mg/L. After establishing the desired generation during pre-test trials, ten healthy procedures rats were exposed to the pre-test atmosphere for four hours. Chamber concentration and particle size distribution of the test substance were determined periodically during exposure period. The animals were observed for signs of gross toxicity and behavioral changes at least once daily for fourteen days or until mortality. Bodyweights were recorded prior to exposure and gain on Day #7 and Day #14 (termination) or after death. Necropsies were performed on all animals.

A Dermal Sensitization Test—Buehler Method test was conducted with guinea pigs to determine the potential for Innovation to produce sensitization after repeated topical applications. The test substance (20% w/w solution in distilled water) was topically applied to ten healthy test guinea pigs and 1-Chloro-2,4-Dinitrobenzene (DNCB, 0.08% in 80% aqueous ethanol) was topically applied to ten healthy positive control animals, once each week for a three weeks introduction period. Fourteen days after the last induction dose, a challenge dose of the test or positive control substances at their highest non-irritating concentration (12% w/w solution in distilled water and 0.04% w/w solution in acetone, respectively) was applied to a naïve site on each guinea pig from the respective groups. Approximately twenty-four and forty-eight hours after each induction and challenge dose, the animals were scored for erythema. Two naïve control groups (five animals for the test substance and five for the positive control substance) were maintained under identical environmental conditions and treated with the test or positive control substance at challenge only.

3. OBSERVATIONS AND PROGRESS NOTICED BY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS THROUGH EVIDENCE-BASED CARE [13]

The observations compiled by licensed physicians and specialists in the medical field were entered

and compared. It was observed that using the Innovation provokes a significant response, *i.e.*, a reduction in symptoms for patients with Serious or Life-threatening conditions or diseases [14] that required monitoring for doses and reactions by both the attending licensed physician, registered nurse, or another specialist in the medical field [15] [16]. Evidence-Based Care is a set of principles and methods intended to ensure that to the greatest extent possible thru best clinical judgments or medical decisions are made [17] [13] [18].

3.1. Patient with Lymphocytic Leukemia

M.B. is a 69-year-old white male who has been treated for chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia for the last five years. He started taking substance twenty drops twice a day in October of 2015. This was because of the concern about falling red blood cell counts and platelet counts. His white blood cell count, though elevated remained elevated, and fluctuant. **Results:** In October 2015, his red blood cell was four point zero five (4.05) and his platelet count was ninety (90). In April 2016 his red blood cell count was four point nineteen (4.19) and his platelet count was one hundred and five (105). It was felt that this was a significant increase in both his red blood cell count and platelet count. Please see table below (Table 1) as follows.

3.2. Patient with Colon Cancer

J.O. is a 45-year-old white male diagnosed with advanced stage four colon cancer. He was diagnosed in January of 2016 and was not thought by the attending physician that he could have a positive outcome as the cancer was in mastitis and had spread throughout his body. His symptoms included a damaged liver, renal obstruction, lung polyps, anxiety, depression, and severe lack of energy. The patient received the first cycle of chemotherapy in March 2016. **Results:** In April 2016 the patient received his first dose of Innovation administered orally at forty drops three times daily. At this time the patient showed noticeable improvement in overall health in minutes. The patient showed an improvement in energy levels as the next day he was playing basketball, mental focus, depression, and anxiety improved noticeably and his outlook on life was a positive hope. His tumors have shrunk and since the treatments of substance and chemotherapy he has had no major side effects such as hair loss, debilitating constipation, depression, anxiety, weight loss, or nausea. He has not had to visit the emergency for complications except for a staph infection at his injection port. The patient is doing well and can function without interference with his normal lifestyle. The patient has been motivated to tell others of the benefits of taking substance that it can help others with Serious or Life-threatening conditions or diseases (Table 2).

3.3. Patient with an Enlarged Prostate

R.G. is a 60-year-old male diagnosed with an enlarged prostate. He had been to multiple medical professionals that have treated him for everything from bleeding eyes to a heart attack. Physicians have recommended various surgeries for his prostate but the patient did not want to have these surgeries because of the possible adverse outcomes. **Results:** In October 2017 he was administered Innovation/Technology while in the hospital being treated, within three minutes he felt an improved feeling in his prostate which felt like less pressure and less pain. He continued to improve over four months and no longer requires invasive procedures to alleviate prostate swelling. Please see the table below (Table 3) as follows.

Table 1. A chart substance before and substance after results.

	Date	Red Blood Count	Platelet Count
<i>Before Substance.</i>	October; 2015	4.05	90
<i>After Substance.</i>	April, 2016	4.19	105

Comparison of Red Blood Count and Platelet Count from October; 2015 through April; 2016.

Table 2. A chart substance before and substance after results.

	Date	White Blood Count	Platelet Count
<i>Before Substance.</i>	April; 2017	5.70	70
	May, 2017	6.70	78
	June; 2017	7.20	88
	July; 2017	7.50	111
<i>After Substance.</i>	August; 2017	7.20	119
	September; 2017	10.90	157
	October; 2017	9.70	217
	November; 2017	7.70	187

Comparison of White Blood Count and Platelet Count from April; 2017 through November; 2017.

Table 3. A chart substance before and substance after results.

	Date	estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate	White Blood Count	Platelet Count
<i>Before Substance.</i>	October; 2017	15	6.36	136
<i>After Substance.</i>	December, 2017	40	8.00	332

Comparison of estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate, White Blood Count, and Platelet Count from October; 2017 through December; 2017.

3.4. Patient with Multiple Sclerosis

E.B. is a 46-year-old white male diagnosed with Multiple Sclerosis (MS) in November 2016. He was the first suspect as having Lyme disease but upon further testing it was found to be MS. He experienced a continual degradation of motor function until he was bedridden, and he had almost total immobility of his legs and arms. The caregiver would assist the patient with all movement including bathroom activities.

Results: The patient began taking Innovation in October 2017 and showed a positive response for the first dose. Throughout treatments, the patient has experienced improved motor function to where he can sit in a wheelchair and move and can sit on the toilet without the aid of the caregiver. The patient continues to show marked improvement as the treatment progresses. The see table below ([Table 4](#)) as follows.

3.5. Patient with Esophageal Cancer

R.H. is a 54-year-old white male who was diagnosed on December 26, 2016, with esophageal cancer in stage two after the patient collapsed for no apparent reason and began spewing blood. The patient was rushed to the local emergency room where testing immediately began and the diagnosis was made. The patient refused standard medical cancer treatment (chemotherapies). **Results:** The patient began taking Innovation on February 20, 2017 and showed improvements in both reports blood reports and medical scans. The physician at the hospital after reviewing the blood report and medical scans recommended: “resume regular diet” and receive another checkup in four weeks. Please see the table below ([Table 5](#)) as follows.

Table 4. A chart substance before and substance after results.

	Date	White Blood Count	Platelet Count
<i>Before Substance.</i>	September; 2017	6.04	206
<i>After Substance.</i>	December, 2017	9.60	254

Comparison of White Blood Count and Platelet Count from September; 2017 through December; 2017.

Table 5. A chart substance before and substance after results.

	Date	White Blood Count	Mean Platelet Volume	Platelet Count
<i>Before Substance.</i>	January; 2017	6.40	6.90	375
<i>After Substance.</i>	March, 2017	9.40	8.40	332

Comparison of White Blood Count, Mean Platelet Volume and Platelet from January; 2017 through March; 2017.

4. NONCLINICAL TOXICITY

In the review of the animal studies, it suggests that in a toxic environment that the biological mechanism becomes more efficient and requires less input to function properly, yet the efficiency is improved to the point that the mechanism can even store unused energy for a future need by the mechanism. This is shown by the increase of body weight by the subject animals.

4.1. Dermal Sensitization Test—Buehler Method

Purpose: A Dermal Sensitization test was conducted with guinea pigs to determine the potential for the Innovation to produce sensitization after repeated topical applications. The test substance (20% w/w solution in distilled water) was topically applied to ten healthy test guinea pigs and 1-Chloro-2,4-Dinitrobenzene (DNCB, 0.08% in 80% aqueous ethanol) was topically applied to ten healthy positive control animals, once each week for a three weeks induction period. Fourteen days after the last induction dose, a challenge dose of the test or positive control substances at their highest non-irritating concentration (12% w/w solution in distilled water and 0.04% w/w solution in acetone, respectively) was applied to a naïve site on each guinea pig from the respective groups. Approximately twenty-four and forty-eight hours after each induction and challenge dose, the animals were scored for erythema. Two naïve control groups (five animals for the test substance and five for the positive control substance) were maintained under identical environmental conditions and treated with the test or positive control substance at challenge only. Based on the results of this study, the test substance is not considered to be a contact sensitizer. The positive response to 0.04% DNCB in acetone validates the test system used in this study [19] [20]. Conclusion: Based on these findings and on the evaluation, system used, substance is not considered to be a contact sensitizer (Table 6 and Table 7).

4.2. Acute Inhalation Toxicity Limit Test

Purpose: To provide information on health hazards likely to arise from a short term continuous exposure (four hours) to Innovation via the inhalation route at an exposure level of 2.0 mg/L. Data from this study may be used as a basis for classification and labeling and/or to select subsequent exposure levels for further studies. An Acute Inhalation Toxicity test was conducted with rats to determine the potential for

Table 6. Individual bodyweights—test innovation substance.

Animal No.: Test	Sex	Initial (g)	Day After Challenge (g)
7425	M	360	523
7426	M	329	489
7427	M	331	524
7428	M	417	580
7429	M	375	487
7430	M	385	468
7431	M	414	529
7432	M	410	567
7433	M	398	518
7434	M	374	510
7435	M	337	528
7436	M	359	587
7437	M	336	496
7438	M	361	493
7439	M	353	485

Table 7. Individual bodyweights—positive control (DNCB).

Animal No.: Positive Control	Sex	Initial (g)	Day After Challenge (g)
7515	M	406	556
7516	M	378	477
7517	M	403	571
7518	F	349	474
7519	F	360	478
7520	F	348	465
7521	M	420	569
7522	M	385	524
7523	F	414	521
7524	F	348	468
7525	M	376	546
7526	M	363	525
7527	M	381	548
7528	F	354	415
7529	F	396	539

substance to produce toxicity via the inhalation route. Based on the results of this study, the single exposure Acute Inhalation LC₅₀ of the test substance appears to be greater than 2.02 mg/L. After establishing the desired generation procedures during pre-test trials, ten healthy rats were exposed to the test atmosphere for four hours. Chamber concentration and particle size distribution of the test substance were determined periodically during the exposure period. The animals were observed for signs of gross toxicity and behavioral changes at least once daily for fourteen days or until mortality. Conclusion: This single exposure Inhalation Acute LC₅₀ of substance appears to be greater the 2.02 mg/L when aerosolized as received (Table 8).

5. PLANTS COMPARISON GROWTH [21]

The Photosynthetic process has been shown to be improved by introducing the Invention to plant forms. Plant size is observed to show more growth after applying the Innovation to a treated plant versus untreated. The plant's leaves have a more healthy appearance and are larger in size. This picture is a comparison of untreated vs. treated in Figure 2. When growing crops, the size and quantity of plants increased

Table 8. Individual bodyweights.

Animal No.:	Sex	Initial (g)	Day #7 (g)	Day #14 (g)
3363	M	254	277	327
3364	M	259	-	(242)
3365	M	253	(251)	279
3366	M	256	(250)	295
3367	M	260	272	326
3368	F	196	-	(172)
3369	F	199	-	(180)
3370	F	192	193	212
3371	F	194	194	209
3372	F	209	(200)	219



Figure 2. Growth of plants compared to new Innovation. Plants comparing growth. The plant on the left is control with no part of the substance applied and the plant on the right is with the substance applied.

and the crop quality shows improvement. This shows the Quantum Wave effect. There is a disruption to the leaf surface by a Quantum Wave that gives a partial separation to the cells adhesive layer. This allows the substance to pass into the leaf. From there, it follows the plant's pathways and flows through the plant. Toxins create cellular blockage that prevents proper absorption of nutrition into the cell. Quantum Tunneling of nutrients is then achieved as the substance penetrates the cell structure [22]. The cell is then able to receive nutrients that would otherwise not be available.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION—TIÊU EQUATION EXPERIMENT AND SCHRÖDINGER EQUATION EXPERIMENT

6.1. Tiêu Equation Experiment and Results

An Acute Inhalation Toxicity Results: One male and two females died within two days of exposure to the test atmosphere. The gravimetric and nominal chamber concentrations were 2.02 mg/L and 23.62 mg/L. Based on graphic analysis of the particle size distribution as measured with an Anderson Cascade impactor, the mass median aerodynamic diameter was estimated to be 2.6 microns.

In-chamber animal observations included ocular and nasal discharge, facial staining, irregular respiration, dyspnea, hunched posture, and hypo-activity. With the exception of ocular and nasal discharge, similar clinical signs persisted upon removal from the exposure chamber and most rats also developed gasping, reduced fecal volume and/or red stains were found in the litter. Prior to death, two of the decedents also exhibited a prone posture. All surviving rats recovered from the above symptoms by Day #4 and appeared active and healthy for the remainder of the study. Although most surviving animals failed to gain bodyweight through Day #7, all gained weight over the entire 14-day observation period. Gross necropsy of the decedents revealed discoloration of the lungs, liver, and intestines, edema of the lungs and rigor mortis. No gross abnormalities were noted for the animals necropsied at test termination (Day #14). Conclusion: The single exposure Acute Inhalation LC₅₀ of substance appears to be greater than 2.02 mg/L when aerosolized as received.

Dermal Sensitization Test Results: Test Animals (applied as a 20% w/w solution in distilled water): Very faint to severe erythema (0.5 - 3) was noted at all test sites during the induction phase. Even though the dose sites were relocated to a naïve prior to the second induction, the overall severity of irritation continued to increase with each successive application. Eschar was noted at four dose sites following the third induction. **Positive Control Animals (0.08% DNCB in 80% aqueous ethanol):** Very faint to severe erythema (0.5 - 3) was noted at all positive control sites during the induction phase. Overall, the incidence and severity of irritation increased with each successive application. Eschar was evident at several sites following the second or third inductions. A decrease in the severity of irritation was noted in several animals, after the dose site was relocated to an adjacent area prior to the third induction. Conclusion: Based on these findings and on the evaluation, system used, substance is not considered to be a contact sensitizer. The positive to 0.04% DNCB in acetone validates the test system used in this study.

The Innovation involves the disciplines of Quantum Mechanics in Equation [23], Quantum Biology, and particle physics [24]. The advancement forward using the Innovation in the adaptation of biological organisms responding in similar fashion may perform to crossing species. For instance, the Innovation may be used in the treatment of animals yet, and the Innovation may also be used in the treatment of humans. The Innovation has a broad spectrum of applications including an application to the treatment of plants species. This crossover of animal, to human to plant species gives further Credence to the application of the quantum method to the Innovation. It is believed that the Innovation has changed or created either a new particle unknown to science or has caused the new function of an existing particle not seen or theorized in the scientific community. This theory is surmised because the Innovation may permeate through cellular tissues anywhere in a biological organism and repair damage to the organism. The delineation of particle transference may describe a particle that may travel through solid mass and transfer to the other side of the mass or to be transferred or transformed to the mass.

The Tiêu Equation incorporates the wave function through temperature that releases energy for the

subatomic particle movement [25]. The Innovation has the ability through absorption to cross the blood-brain barrier from the blood system to the nervous system without damaging the barrier [26] (when thermal energy is absorbed or released). This is accomplished from particle permeation through the barrier which may contain a layering effect. Particle permeation may only be done through a vibration and vacuum fluctuations that is caused from the wave effect explained through the String Theory that delineates wave function of particles [27]. Particle Entanglement: Is the measurement from the outcomes of object state I Particle-A which is correlated with the measurement of outcomes from object state II Particle-B (two independents then and events with solution, (then $-PA(y_1) = \text{event} - PB(y_2)$)).

NOTE: Though the Tiêu equation shows the quantum method that delineates the Innovation for practical application, the mathematical calculation is not disclosed on this paper but will be forthcoming in future publications. These calculations will show the results of study subjects administered with the Innovation and the benefits received from are use.

The theory and prediction by the author accurately predicted the Innovation as defined for Real-World Evidence as pre-clinical data regarding the usage, or the potential benefits or risks, of a drug derived from sources other than traditional clinical trials [28].

6.2. Schrödinger Equation Experiment

Schrödinger Equation. “The Cat in the Box” has never had any experimental practical application only theory or equation (though experiment) and Quantum Mechanics has been considered as incomplete. The Schrödinger Equation has been used in many theories and has not given a fully proven method for Quantum Mechanics. When Erwin Schrödinger created “The Cat in the Box” [29] it was considered a thought experiment and was to provide for new ideas but was not considered for an actual practical application, only to be a consideration of particle physics. Albert Einstein even believed that the theory of Quantum Mechanics was incomplete and needed more study to explain its shortcomings [30]. In fact, many experiments for Quantum Mechanics have been performed thru mathematical calculations without practical or Real-World application being performed.

7. CONCLUSION

This manuscript mainly investigated the basic information about the Tiêu Equation Experimentation of Understanding by Energy Transfer Quantum Mechanics. The methods for the Tiêu equation incorporate animal studies to include the substance administrated through laboratory standards using Good Laboratory Practices. After performing the investigation, the corresponding results show that the mechanism responds to the substance by producing energy to the mechanism with effect.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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