HTP site exploration in Berlin-Mitte

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We have conducted prospective site search for the pilot program of human teleportation in Berlin-Mitte. We characterize the noise levels in the Kowalski-Peirano space using scrying measurements. The noise levels are located 70% below the recommended threshold values. The noise seems to be close to gaussian. These two characteristics suggest that the former site of the Palast der Republik is a strong candidate for the construction of the first Human Teleportation hub in Berlin.

Keywords: human teleportation,scrying,site exploration,Berlin

I. INTRODUCTION

The practical implementation of human teleportation (HTP) has been demonstrated in the seminal work of Dalakis *et al.* (2001) The use of HTP as a massive transportation method is still in its infancy, although the successful prototypes of Gallen-Kallela and her team have defined the path to follow and the barriers to overcome (Gallen-Kaella, 2005). Using the available networks of communication for HTP, instead of developing a new and specific infrastructure, is today one of the most pressing goals. In that direction, the recent work of Kowalski and Peirano opened the doors to massive HTP (Kowalski and Peirano, 2009).

Time is today more expensive than ever and long-distance travel is one of the most time consuming activities for most Berliners. The average transcontinental flight takes about three hours. The number of consulting executives that take the daily supersonic flights from Berlin to Delhi, Mexico City or Beijing is over the thousand and on the rise. The emerging technology of HTP provides us with a safe and reliable method for almost instantaneous transference of human resources. The construction of the first functioning facility for performing massive teleportation would consolidate Berlin as one of the best cities to make business in the world, the unbeatable leader of a New Era.

Human teleportation will change the way we think about space and time and thus the way we live our own lives. It will create lapses of leisure time that we thought we did not have anymore. A low-cost massive teleportation system will improve the quality of life of our citizens as well as the experience of our visitors. It will make us more productive and also happier.

Despite all these evident advantages, Human Teleportation has been the subject of hard philosophical and moral criticisms since the early twentieth century, when it was not even a theoretical possibility. Still today, more than one century later and after hundreds of subjects have successfully survived the procedure (including a German Prime Minister, the Dalai Lama and a couple of high-ranked CEOs), some of these concerns prevail among the uneducated. Perhaps the most common of them has to do with the fact that every human teleportation process involves what could be classified as the "homicide" of the departing subject. And although this is technically true, psychological studies (Rabau *et al.*, 2010) have proven that the generic traveller experiences the beam smoothly, with no physical nor mental discomfort. Moreover, detailed neurological analysis (Kimura and Kravi, 2007) has shown that brain quantum architecture is, in most of the documented cases, unchanged: the individual consciousness is therefore, for all terms and purposes, intact (up to an epsilon), (Hildesheim *et al.*, 2008). Additional complaints revolve around the rights of the temporary digitalized entity during the transfer phase. These have been addressed first by (de Durana and Coen, 2006).

Philosophical and psychological issues aside, the only relevant barrier to overcome is the physical and algorithmic one. The necessary recording, encoding and compression of quantum configurations, and its almost faithful transmission and reconstruction is a pure technical challenge. The recording, encoding and compression can be handled once the data is found to be highly redundant as it is the case. Pending is the solution of the general security risks that could lead to mind replacement by undesired agents. Our specific take on that technical challenge is based on the algorithmic approach of Kowalski-Peirano (Kowalski and Peirano, 2009). The experimental implementation of the Kowalski-Peirano algorithm, requires a multiscale recording of the mean values and dispersions for different activity levels, ranging from the micron scales down to the atomic level, going through the nanoscopic properties. Of special relevance is the characterization of the transmission channel.

This report is structured as follows. In Section 2 we review the basics of the implementation of HTP we use. In Section 3 we review the measurement strategy and present the most relevant results. We state our conclusions in Section 4.

II. BASICS OF HTP

The basics of human teleportation (HTP) are based on the concept of detailed recording and recreation by interferometry recently layed out by Kowalski and Peirano (2009). The Kowalski-Peirano algorithm solves, in an adiabatic approximation, the inherit conflict between the quantum corruption of information and the desired reconstruction of classical information. The underlying assumption is the universality of the of the mesoscopic level configuration giving rise to stable atomic and molecular configurations, from which a layer of biological-neurological impulses can emerge. This approach assumes from the very beginning the irreversibility of the emergent behavior at different complexity levels. The work of finding further experimental ground for this quintessential axiomatic approach is well beyond the scope of this report.

The initialization of the HTP process is the recording of a basic matrix of the subject to be teleported. This process can take weeks or months depending on the available scanning power and data storage. Further updates of this basic matrix are being done as long the subject is inside the transport network. Only the most fundamental configurations, fundamental for normal neurological and biological functioning are fully recorded. Full reconstruction of more cosmetic configurations -such as skin/hair/eyes texture and/or color- cannot be ensured, and are not considered as a priority in the original specification manual.The first stage before sending is the recording of the subject. In practice, this is an update on the already recorded matrix. The basic technological implementation of HTP as mean of massive transportation has been already demonstrated by Gallen-Kaella (2005).

The first recording of the finest scales has to be performed under controlled laboratory conditions. On the other hand, the recording of the coarsest details can be achieved through simple sporadic interferometric measurements. The selected medium for the transmition can use the sparse cellphone network already deployed over Europe. The only caveat is the precise estimation of noise levels on average during scales of seconds in the Kowalski-Peirano space. The purpose of this work was to measure signal intensities at 2.5GHz in Berlin-Mitte in order to find the equivalent noise levels in the corresponding Kowalski-Peirano space, and estimate the feasibility of the first HTP Hub World Wide.

III. SURVEY IN BERLIN-MITTE

The purpose of our work is finding a urban site, with realistic electromagnetic conditions, to start testing the HTP infrastructure. In November 2009 the LZW recommended construction of the conceptual predecessor for a massive HTP network in Berlin. The first laboratory tests were performed between the Potsdam University and the Humboldt University. Similar work has been developed by Japanese (Tsukuba-Tokyo) and American (San Francisco-Berkeley) colleagues. As the array of recorders and receivers might be reconfigurable according to the requirements of future uses, we search for a large free (of physical obstacles) surface region , which at the same time profits from a large coverage from different communication networks.

The survey methodology is known as scrying. At present scrying consists of a modular hardware platform, core C library for hardware access, test logging applications and a Scheme interpreter. The scrying set includes an embedded language-based Scheme interpreter, power regulation and unmediated antenna (code access). Power regulation/memory/bus connections. Based on the ATmega128L microcontroller with 512 Kb additional memory. The recording and rendering of HTP requires a large number of processing routines and algorithms that have been until recently started to be developed. A very comprehensive review of the challenges and recent improvements has been provided by Galindo (private communication).

Our findings are summarized in Fig. 1. The figure shows the intensity in real space confronted to the noise levels in the Kowalski-Peirano space. It is clear that the homogeneous and almost gaussian conditions of the noise are the smoking gun for the feasibility of this place as a hub. Detailed analysis of the recommended stability levels are still being performed. Ongoing studies reveal that KW noise reaches ideal levels at the former Palast der Republik emplacement. This results will be presented in a forthcoming publication, which will include a multispectrum analysis and a stability measurements over a wide range of time-scales.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

We have performed the first, in a series, of site search studies for the first Human Teleportation Hub. The measures were based on a genetic-algorithm based exploration of an area in Berlin-Mitte. The electromagnetic landscape in the environment of the former Palast der Republik provides ideal Kowalski-Peirano noise levels. Furthermore the almost gaussian nature of the noise gives us another reason to flag this site for further study. Ongoing studies suggest that the best place to place the HTP hub a is the empty space of the former Palast der Republik.

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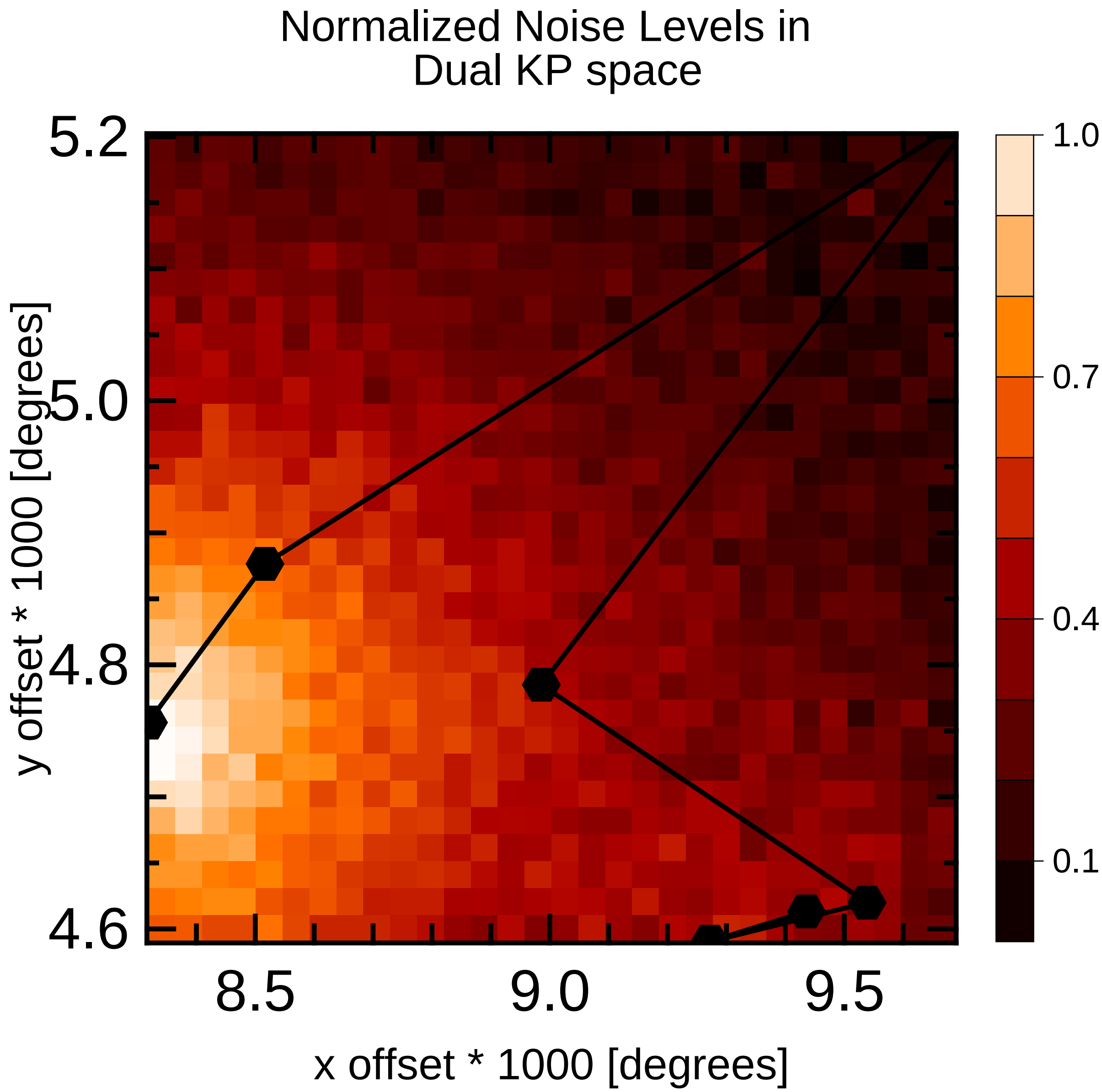

FIG. 1. Normalized noise levels in the corresponding Kowalski-Peirano space. The axis depict physical coordinates. The symbols connected with lines represent the survey walk dictated by the exploration algorithm. These results clearly show that for most of the explored region, the noise values in Kowalski-Peirano space are well below the 70 percent of the maximum recommended limit.

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