

Nano Congress 2021: Unique mass-social T-pattern self-similarity between nano and human scales arose in a biological eye-blink: now molecular and verbal viruses interact - Magnus S Magnusson - University of Iceland, Iceland

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Statement of the Problem: This paper concerns the sudden advent of unique bio-mathematical mass-social self-similarity across >9 orders of magnitude based on T-patterns which are repeated with significant translation symmetry in the temporal structure of neuronal, animal, and human behavior and in information molecules and texts. A unique self-similarity arising in an eyeblink after half a billion years of evolution between the mass-societies of proteins in cells and the sudden rise of human mass-societies.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This project began in the 1970's much inspired by N. Tinbergen, K. Lorenz, and K. von Frisch's research on animal and human social behavior winning the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1973, the first in the biology of behavior, Ethology. Insects were then the smallest animals studied and none were components of the others, no nanoscale actors nor self-similarity.

Billions of years ago, the RNA world invented extra individual purely informational T-strings, DNA, and soon there was only the DNA world of DNA based mass-social proteins (cells). Billions of years later in a multicellular world, humans invented extra individual purely informational T-strings – TEXT, and now nearly all human life is TEXT-based and mass-social unique self-similarity allowing in an eye blink the advent of modern science, and technology. -- DNA has nano scale elements, but TEXT can be of any scale.

Conclusion & Significance: Only mass-societies of proteins and humans rely on massively copied and distributed segments of giant T-strings for the creation of specialized citizens suggesting that culture and biology are one. The structural and functional analogies between proteins in their mass-societies and of words the neuronal mass-societies in each human citizen, analogies also existing between nanoscale viruses and "verbal viruses" (written or spoken) – sometimes working together across >9 orders of magnitude, but sometimes in opposition.

Introduction

Procurement of novel natural or atomic variety. These are advancements driven by endeavors to obtain or incorporate novel organic or atomic variety, or a more prominent scope of explicitness, with the goal that the client would then be able to choose what is valuable from the huge, recently gained variety

pool. The objective is to make assortments of particles with more prominent broadness of variety than found so far in nature, just as with sorts of variety that may not exist in nature. The sorts of atoms that may be produced incorporate, for instance, proteins with improved or adjusted exercises, just as particles made out of "unnatural" amino acids. Innovations in this classification incorporate those committed toward DNA amalgamation; the age of new synthetic variety (i.e., through combinatorial science); those that make novel DNA atoms (from qualities to genomes) utilizing coordinated in vitro sub-atomic advancement (e.g., "DNA shuffling"1); and those that enhance or essentially gather beforehand uncharacterized groupings (genomes) straightforwardly from nature (i.e., bioprospecting). These advances require a resulting choice advance, to such an extent that particles, macromolecular edifices, or even organisms with the ideal properties can be distinguished and separated from an enormous and assorted pool of conceivable outcomes. Toward this end, new high-throughput screening (counting the utilization of mechanical technology and progressed data the board frameworks) have become basic empowering advancements.