

Transduction of DNA Information Through Water and Electromagnetic Waves

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Abstract

The experimental conditions by which electromagnetic signals of low frequency (EMS) can be emitted by diluted aqueous solutions of some bacterial and viral DNAs are described. That the recorded EMS and nanostructures induced in water carry the DNA information (sequence) is shown by retrieval of that same DNA by classical PCR amplification using the TAQ polymerase, primers and nucleotides. Moreover, such a transduction process has also been observed in living human cells exposed for several days to some recorded EMS.

These experiments suggest that coherent long range molecular interaction must be at work in water so to allow the observed features. The quantum field theory analysis of the phenomenon is presented.

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper is an overview of what has been achieved during the past ten years in this new field of Biology: the role of water memory and electromagnetic waves in biological processes, including pathological conditions. The reported data is not only of theoretical interest, but leads to many medical applications.

This work could not have been done and analyzed without the constant interaction of biologists and physicists. The quantum field theoretical analysis of the phenomenon points to the crucial role played by coherent molecular dynamics.

II. ELECTROMAGNETIC SIGNALING OF DNA

A. The detection of electromagnetic signals (EMS)

On 13 July 2005, (the eve of Bastille Day in France) by using a device previously designed to detect electromagnetic signals in water dilutions at the laboratory of Jacques Benveniste, and with the help of one of his former collaborators, Dr. Jamal Aïssa, two of us (LM, JA) observed for the first time an increase of amplitude and frequency of the recorded electric signals emitted by some high dilutions of filtrates of bacteria (*Mycoplasma pirum*, then *Escherichia coli*). This was the beginning of an extensive investigation on the role and the molecular origin of this new phenomenon (Montagnier, Aïssa, Ferris, et al., 2009; Montagnier, Aïssa, Lavallee, et al., 2009; Montagnier, Aïssa, Del Giudice, et al., 2011).

We soon discovered that DNA was the main source of the initiation of signals in water. In contrast to the fresh preparation of biological fluids (blood plasma, culture media) which lose their capacity of inducing EMS in water upon freezing, DNA extraction could be done from

frozen material without losing its EMS capacity.

In fact, as we will see below, this property of some bacterial and viral DNA sequences of emitting EMS is like an indelible tag, and is faithfully transmitted to water structures. The bacterial species with pathological potential cultured in standard growth media yield DNA with EMS capacity. However, we noticed that one apathogenic strain of *E. coli* used for DNA cloning lacks this capacity as does a probiotic bacterium (*Lactobacillus*).

The size of DNA fragments emitting EMS ranges between 104 base pair (LTR fragment of HIV) to several kilo-bases (adhesin gene of *Mycoplasma pirum*: 1.5 - 3 kbp). Some PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) amplicons*¹, of 400 - 500 bp, have been found good emitters for the transduction experiments (see below) . For the capture of EMS in water dilutions, the conditions are very strict, and are the same for the extracted DNA as for the fresh unfrozen samples of plasma or of culture medium:

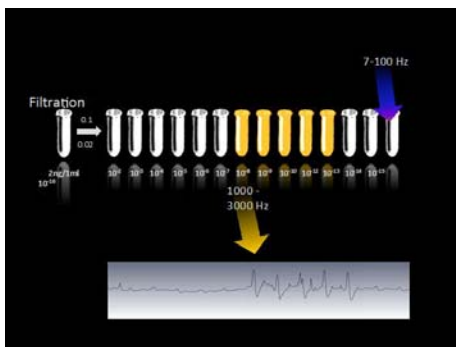


Figure 1: Measuring EMS in water decimal dilutions of DNA. In yellow, dilutions emitting EMS; bottom: recording of EMS in milliseconds

Double filtration: through 450 nM, and then 100 nM Millipore filters, for detection of EMS having a bacterial origin; or 450 nM, then 20 nM (Whatman anotop) for EMS of viral origin (only tested for some small virus DNA and HIV DNA). The usual starting concentration is 2 ng of DNA/1 ml diluted 100 times (10 mls) for filtration.

Dilutions: several decimal dilutions are made in conic plastic tubes (Eppendorf), usually 0.1 ml/0.9 ml of water, under a laminar flow hood. (Fig. 1) Strong vortex shaking (for 15 seconds) is made at each dilution at room temperature. Water is purchased from commercial firms (usually 5 prime water, DNase - RNase free from Sigma). Usually, the EMS-emitting dilutions are between 10^{-7} to 10^{-13} for bacteria, 10^{-6} to 10^{-10} for viruses (HIV). The first lower dilutions are apparently “silent”, not emitting detectable signals.

Capture of EMS: As the EMS are produced by resonance, we use either an artificial excitation (7 Hz which was found to be the minimally active frequency) in a closed environment shielded by mu-metal, or in open air exposed to the background ambient noise. Usually, this background noise predominates in the 50 - 300 Hz range, so that the positive EMS, which are in the range of 500 - 3000 Hz, are easily detected.

In the measurement room, cell phones should be turned off (battery removed) as some phones are regulated by low frequency signals.

*1 An amplicon is a piece of DNA or RNA that is the source and/or product of natural or artificial amplification or replication events, usually PCR.

B. Evidence that EMS emission depends on specific modification of the DNA molecule

The diversity of the DNA sequences emitting EMS does not indicate any clue as to attribute this EMS emission property to specific sequences.

Furthermore, we had the example of one DNA sequence located in human chromosome 1, therefore a genomic sequence, silent in terms of EMS emission, which became EMS emitting when it was associated with an intracellular bacterium present in the red blood cells of HIV-infected patients (p-Rick).

Moreover, the same sequence was found silent again when it was isolated from the red blood cells of long term non- progressors, i.e. individuals infected with HIV but showing no sign of immune depression. This would indicate that the modification of this DNA resulting in EMS emission occurred only under pathogenic conditions. This modification was maintained in all molecules derived by PCR amplification (amplicon).

As EMS are only detected in patients suffering of various chronic diseases, it is tempting to speculate that there is a common biochemical modification of the DNA of infectious bacteria present in such diseases, perhaps due to oxidative stress. Recent work by J Barton and her team (Genereux and Barton, 2010) indicates indeed that in the DNA molecule submitted to oxidative agents, a transfer of charge is produced along the double helix. Could it be at the origin of the electric signals?

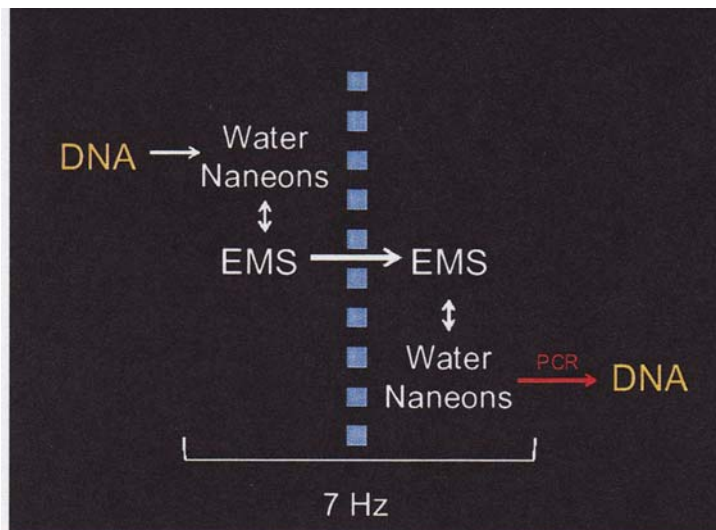


Figure 2: Scheme of DNA transmission through EMS and water nanostructures (naneons)

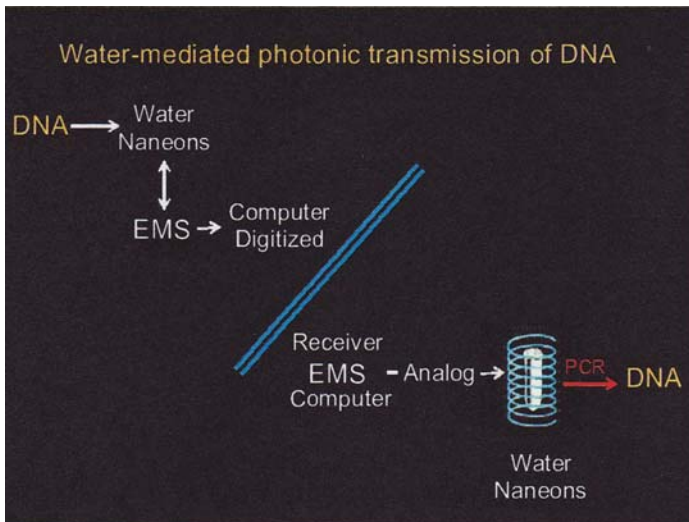


Fig. 3. Digital transmission of DNA EMS to a distant laboratory.

C. Water nanostructures and EMS do carry DNA information

Our formerly reported experiments (Fig. 2 and Ref. 3) indicate that the ability of EMS production can be transmitted from tube 1 containing an emitter DNA dilution to tube 2 of “naive” water, provided the system is excited overnight by electromagnetic waves of a minimal frequency of 7 Hz. Presumably tube 1 transmits waves to the water in tube 2, which did not originally contain any trace of the DNA at the origin of the signals.

The emission of EMS by the exposed tubes is thus a resonance phenomenon, dependent on external wave input. More importantly, these EMS carry specific information of the initial DNA, as shown by retrieving the DNA by PCR in the recipient tube.

This experiment has been repeated many times in our laboratory, with extraordinary precautions taken to avoid contamination in the PCR step, and many controls were always done. Omission of any of the main parameters of the procedure (7 Hz excitation, mu metal shield, time of exposure to the 7 Hz excitation, any ingredient of the PCR) as well as any minor detail of the protocol will result in failure of the experiment.

To further make the demonstration unassailable, the EMS carrying the DNA information were recorded as a digital file and sent via Internet to a recipient laboratory where work on this DNA or on the bacterium or virus which was the source of that DNA had never been done (Fig. 2). Several labs in Italy and Germany accepted the challenge.

Here, as an example, we show the results obtained by a molecular biology laboratory of the Gottingen University using a recorded file (digitized in a lap top computer in our laboratory) of ribosomal 16S DNA from *Borrelia burgdorferi* (Fig. 4).

In the Gottingen laboratory, the electric current resulting from the file communicated by our lab, was converted to analog, and was amplified. The current was then connected to a solenoid. A tube of water was inserted in the solenoid, which in this way was submitted to the induced modulated magnetic field for one hour. Then the PCR ingredients were introduced in an aliquot of water from the tube, and after 40 PCR cycles of amplification the original DNA was detected, as shown by a specific band in gel electrophoresis of the expected molecular weight. This band was extracted from the gel, and sequenced; the sequence was identical to

our lab's original DNA.

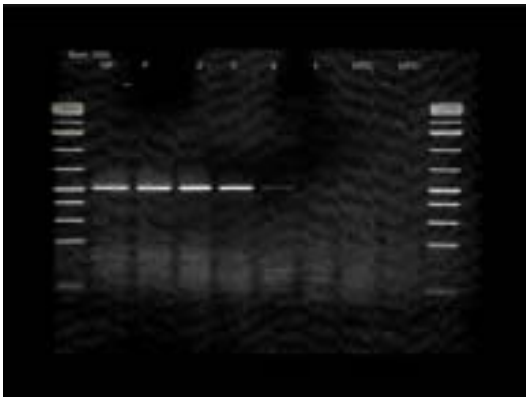


Figure 4: Gel electrophoresis of *Borrelia* 16S DNA amplified by PCR from a water tube having received the DNA specific EMS (through computer, sound card and amplifier, not shown in this Figure)

These intriguing results raised several questions :

- 1) How a DNA polymerase (the TAQ polymerase of a thermophilic bacterium) can “read” a genetic code on water structures ?
- 2) What about other DNA polymerases of procaryotic and eucaryotic cells? Do they have the same capacity?

Although still at its early stages, the theoretical study of how water structures can store molecular information and transport it by electromagnetic waves gives a crucial role to the coherent molecular dynamics in the formation of water nanostructures (see below and (Montagnier, Aïssa, Del Giudice, et al., 2011)). We need, however, further theoretical analysis for a complete understanding of the phenomenon, especially because we have now recent evidence that some other DNA polymerases have the same capacity as the TAQ polymerase to read water messages, and can act in living intact cells.

D. Transduction of DNA in living cells

The modified DNA transduction system is shown in figure 5.

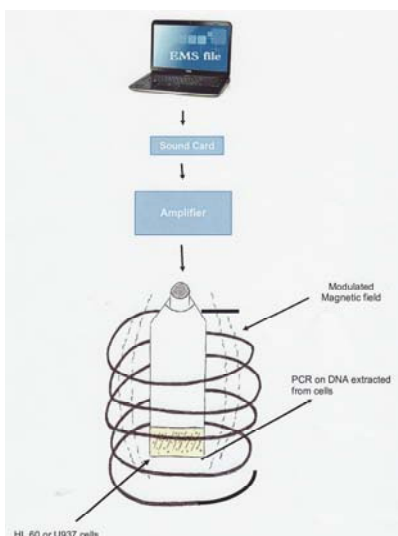


Figure 5: Scheme of transmission of *Borrelia* 16S DNA through EMS and naneons into U937 or HL60 cells

Instead of magnetizing water in a tube placed inside a solenoid reading the modulated current from the recorded EMS signature, we placed inside the solenoid a flask containing cultured cells. The flask was placed in a vertical position for cells growing in suspension, and in a horizontal position for cells adhering to the surface of the flask. The voltage (between 2 - 4 volts) applied to the solenoid was adjusted in order to not generate heat damaging the cultured cells. This weak intensity was compensated by the duration time of exposure, between 5 to 10 days. A control flask was always placed outside the solenoid in the same 37°C incubator as the exposed flask.

We used several recorded EMS files, including the 16S *Borrelia* and the 194 bp HIV1, LTR amplicon all having been previously shown to be good at transducing the DNA in water.

We tested several immortalized human cell lines derived from leukemias or cancers: the HL60 line, originated from a myeloblastic leukemia the U937 line, derived from a lung lymphoma the MCF7 line, derived from a breast adenocarcinoma.

In addition, the normal cells: the MRC5 diploid fibroblast cell line, derived from the lung of a human embryo T lymphocytes from a healthy blood donor activated with PHA and interleukin 2 Results were striking: All cells of tumor origin synthesized *Borrelia* 16S DNA after they were exposed for several days to magnetic field modulated by the EMS of *Borellia* 16S DNA. At the same time, cell growth was inhibited, ending in cell death. DNA was extracted from the dying cells and the *Borrelia* amplicon was detected by PCR (Fig. 5). Remarkably the resulting amplicon was found to be EMS emitter, showing that this initial property was not lost during the complex transmission of DNA information. The MRC5 cells and the T lymphocytes were not affected in their growth under the same culture conditions and the *Borrelia* amplicon could not be detected in these cells. The 194 bp HIV LTR amplicon had no effect on the tumor cells.

These preliminary results indicate that the tumoral cell lines so far investigated do possess the enzymatic ability of reading the water nanostructures carrying the DNA information. This overfeeding resulted in the tumoral cell death. It remains to be determined whether or not normal embryonic totipotent stem cells have the same ability to read the DNA sequence signals.

III. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

In the previous Section we have reported the experimental observation that EMS can be emitted by diluted aqueous solutions of bacterial and viral DNA under proper conditions. Moreover, it has been observed that duplication of the emitting DNA fragment can be obtained by using pure water irradiated by the corresponding EMS and, upon addition or enzymes, primers, etc., submitted to PCR cycles. Such a transduction process has been observed to occur also in irradiated living cells of tumoral origin. These experimental observations suggest that long range molecular interaction must be at work in water so to allow the observed properties. Indeed, since in the transduction process the high level of sequential ordering among several hundreds of nucleotides entering the transduced DNA chain is obtained, we are clearly in presence of collective molecular dynamical behavior of water. In quantum field theory (QFT) it is known that ordering of a system elementary components is achieved as a result of the spontaneous breakdown of symmetry and constitutes the observable manifestation of quantum coherence (Blasone, Jizba and Vitiello,

2011; Fröhlich, 1977; Umezawa, 1993; Vitiello, 1998;). Ordering is thus not the result of short range forces, but of long range collective coherent interaction. The classical behavior of the ordered pattern derives from the fact that in coherent states the ratio between the quantum fluctuation Δn in the correlation modes and their condensate number n is $\Delta n/n = 1/\alpha$ and quantum fluctuations are thus negligible for high α , which denotes the coherent strength. In the present case, the symmetry which gets broken is the rotational symmetry of the electrical dipoles of the water molecules and correlation modes are the ones associated to the dipole waves (similar to spin waves in ferromagnets) (Del Giudice, Doglia, Milani and Vitiello, 1985, 1986).

We thus conclude that the observed properties of the DNA-water system provide an indication of (may be accounted by) the coherent molecular dynamics. The theoretical analysis based on quantum electrodynamics (QED) shows (Montagnier, Aïssa, Del Giudice, et al., 2011) that liquid water appears to behave as an active medium able to perform through very low frequency electromagnetic fields (e.m.f.). Short range H-bond and electric dipole-dipole static interactions among liquid water molecules set in as the consequence of the molecule interaction with time- dependent radiative e.m.f. over an extended region called coherence domain (CD) (Del Giudice, Doglia, Milani and Vitiello, 1985, 1986; Del Giudice, Preparata and Vitiello, 1988; Del Giudice and Vitiello, 2006). Short range H-bond and electric dipole-dipole static interactions are themselves the dynamical effects caused by the most fundamental long range molecular and radiative e.m.f. interaction. This last one is thus responsible of the dynamic origin of short range interactions. This can be better understood by recalling few points of the discussion presented in (Montagnier, Aïssa, Del Giudice, et al., 2011).

Above a density threshold and below a critical temperature, an ensemble of molecules interacting with the e.m.f. undergoes a transition to a dynamical regime characterized by a minimum energy state where the phase oscillations of the molecules are no longer uncorrelated. Such a minimum energy state implies a configuration of the system where all molecules enclosed within the CD oscillate in unison in tune with the e.m.f. trapped within the CD (phase locking). The linear size of the CD is determined by the wavelength λ of the trapped e.m.f. (typically of the order of 100 nm). The dynamical mechanism ruling the CD formation is the one of the spontaneous breakdown of symmetry and it is described in (Del Giudice, Doglia, Milani and Vitiello, 1985, 1986; Del Giudice, Preparata and Vitiello, 1988; Del Giudice and Tedeschi, 2009; Del Giudice, Spinetti and Tedeschi, 2010; Del Giudice and Vitiello, 2006). Its mathematical formulation (Matsumoto, Papastemiou, Umezawa and Vitiello, 1975) is similar to the one of the Anderson-Higgs-Kibble mechanism (Anderson, 1958; Higgs, 1966; Kibble, 1967) which has led to the recent discovery of the Higgs particle. One important aspect of such a general QFT mechanism is that the transition to the coherent dynamical regime can be triggered by a vanishingly weak external input. Due to the weakness of the input, the system does not get “slaved” by it, but reacts to it according to its own internal dynamics and, provided that the mentioned conditions of temperature and density are satisfied, the system sets in a coherent state, whose phase is determined by the phase of the triggering input (Blasone, Jizba and Vitiello, 2011; Umezawa, 1993). Its coherence strength, however, does not depend on the input strength². These features already help us in the

² We stress that a strong input may drive the system dynamics shielding its own internal dynamics (we then say that symmetry is explicitly broken). Such a “slavery” condition would correspond to a substantial modification of the original system by inclusion of the strong perturbing agent. However, this is not what we are interested in the present case, and in general in Biology, where small perturbing inputs may trigger relevant reaction of the system driven by its own internal dynamics.

understanding of some of the experimental observations. In particular, it immediately recognized the observed relevance of extremely low signal (ELS) in the phenomena under study. The stimulation caused by the electromagnetic background of very low frequency is indeed observed to be essential in order for the DNA-water system to emit the EMS. In the experiments, the background ELS is either produced from natural sources (the Schumann resonances which start at 7.83 Hz (Montagnier, Aïssa, Del Giudice, et al., 2011; Nickolaenko and Hayakawa, 2002)) or from artificial sources.

The fragment of DNA embedded in the water also acts as an input triggering in the surrounding water the spontaneous formation of CDs, which appear as a self-produced cavities with coherence strength independent from the specific input strength. However, there is “phase locking” between the specific DNA molecular structure and the water molecules. Such a specific feature of the DNA-water coherent coupling accounts for the experimental observations showing that DNA, and the water surrounding it, plays a unique role. In the part of the experiment concerning the DNA transduction, such a dynamical phase locking is shared with pure water in a tube when it is irradiated by the EMS emitted by the aqueous DNA solution system. For brevity, we omit to report further analysis of the interplay between the size of the CD, the e.m.f. wavelength and the e.m.f. self-trapping and frequency inside the CD. For the reader convenience we report in the Appendix a brief summary of some other features of CD discussed in (Montagnier, Aïssa, Del Giudice, et al., 2011).

The question now naturally arises: does the EMS have any specific property related to the coherent dynamical structure discussed above? The question is particularly relevant because the emitted EMS, acting on water molecular dynamics, produces coherent structures such that in PCR processes the DNA transduction occurs with same nucleotide sequence as the one of the parent DNA. The answer to the question is provided by observing that the EMS appears to carry not only the specific information of its frequency spectrum, amplitude and phase modulation, but it also describes the dynamics out of which it is generated. In other words, beside (the syntactic level of) its frequency content, there is a semantic content, which manifests itself in the underlying coherent dynamics of the DNA-water system responsible of the polymerization of hundreds of nucleotides in the highly ordered sequence. In some recent papers it has been shown that an isomorphism exists between (squeezed) coherent states and self-similar fractal properties (Vitiello, 2009a, 2009b, 2012, 2014). Here, for brevity we do not proceed further with our analysis on this point. Results will be presented elsewhere. Above we have mentioned the mechanism of phase locking and phase content in water molecular dynamics. Let us close this Section by stressing indeed the crucial role played by the phase in the considered processes, which, due to the relation between phase and electromagnetic potential, suggests to us that non-trivial topological properties, with associated Bohm-Aharonov-like effects, have a non-secondary part in the molecular dynamical properties of water, see e.g. the discussion in (Del Giudice, Fuchs and Vitiello, 2010; Del Giudice and Vitiello, 2006). Such a remark may turn out to be important when considering charge transfer along the double helix, produced by oxidative agents observed in (Genereux and Barton, 2010). The question if such a current could be at the origin of the EMS (cf. Section II.B) has then an affirmative answer since the charge transfer along the DNA produces magnetic field in the surroundings. On the other hand, the oscillations of electric dipoles of the DNA macromolecule may propagate on the DNA in wave form so to contribute to the electromagnetic signal emission. These EMS are considered in (Del Giudice, Doglia, Milani and Vitiello, 1985, 1986) where it is shown that they produce symmetry breakdown in the water in which the dipole chain (DNA or protein chain) is embedded and the mathematical details of the proof are reported.

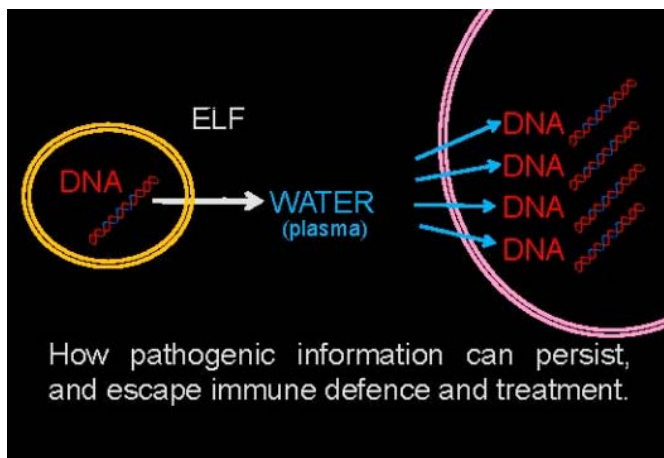
Finally, concerning the question 1) in Section II.C (how a DNA polymerase (the TAQ polymerase of a thermophilic bacterium) can “read” a genetic code on water structures?), the whole dynamical scenario above presented provides the answer to it. It is a complex scenario founded on QFT of coherent systems and is then not surprising that those who are unaware of it could not conceive the positive answer, with all of its complex but clear details, to that question.

IV. CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

This 10 year long collaborative work has yielded some scientific facts and concepts in a new domain of Science at the frontier of Biology and quantum field Physics.

A new property of some DNA molecules has been discovered, that of emitting low frequency electromagnetic waves in water dilutions. These DNAs are pathogenic or are endowed with a pathogenic potential. It may be not pure coincidence that such EMS are associated with diseases, particularly chronic diseases.

Under natural conditions EMS and water nanostructures may play a role of stealthy elements carrying DNA information of infectious agents while being undetected by the immune system or being insensitive to conventional therapies (Fig. 6). However, one cannot discard the possibility that at a lower level, DNA waves can play a role in the physiology of living entities.



Moreover, in the laboratory, we have shown for the first time that EMS can be re-transcribed into DNA in living cells. These cells are so far of tumoral origin, opening the way to non-invasive treatments of cancers, assuming that normal stem cells are not affected, or less affected.

Thus, this new biology that we can call after Jacques Benveniste, Digital Biology, has a very promising future, both at the level of quantum Physics, and in numerous medical applications.

From the point of view of the theoretical understanding of the observed phenomena, the discussion above presented suggests that the dynamical law of coherence acts as a law of form controlling morphogenetic (guided polymerization) processes: the appearance of forms through coherence becomes then the formation of meanings. The dynamics of coherence is thus promoted to the role of dynamic paradigm ruling natural phenomena through dissipative

non- equilibrium dynamics controlled by entropy variations and the consequent appearance of the arrow of time (breakdown of time-reversal symmetry) (Celeghini, Rasetti and Vitiello, 1992; Vitiello, 2012, 2014).

The experiments discussed in this paper suggest that also in the usual PCR processes the DNA duplication is obtained due to the EMS emitted by the parent DNA in the environment of reciprocal inter-actions with water molecules, enzymes, primers and nucleotides in the solution. It is such a signal, and the coherence of which it is the expression, that triggers the biochemical activity of enzymes, primers and nucleotides in the solution. The EMS is thus the carrier of the coherence (meaning) of which the DNA code is expression. In this sense, coherence is by itself the primordial origin of codes. These appear to be expressions of meanings, not of pure information (Vitiello, 2009a, 2009b, 2012, 2014). One might conjecture (Vitiello, 2014) that modifications induced in the EMS properties resulting in the “deformation” of coherence (e.g. such as those, but not only those, induced by the observed bacterial actions; cf. Section II.B) may play a role in epigenetic modifications, thus revealing the appearance of “new meanings” associated to deformed EMS properties. DNA appears to be the vehicle through which coherence and its dynamical deformations propagates in living matter. (Vitiello, 2014).

Acknowledgements

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Appendix A: ON SOME PROPERTIES OF WATER MOLECULAR DYNAMICS

One of the peculiarities of water consists in the fact that water molecules in the CD coherently oscillate between the ground state and an excited state lying at 12.06 eV, just below the 12.60 eV ionization threshold (Bono, Del Giudice, Gamberale and Henry, 2012; Montagnier, Aïssa, Del Giudice, et al., 2011). The almost free electrons in the CD can be excited by external inputs so to form coherent excitations (vortices), whose entropy is lower than the entropy of the energy supplied by the inputs. Due to coherence and their non-trivial topology, the vortices are not easily destroyed by small, additional external supply of energy. On the contrary, additional energetic inputs may add up to form a unique vortex, thus storing in the CDs an amount of energy which may be large enough to activate chemical reactions among molecules, otherwise below the activation energy threshold. Small energy contributions from many high entropy inputs (information) are thus summed to upgraded high energy, low entropy ordered patterns (Del Giudice, Fuchs and Vitiello, 2010; Voeikov and Del Giudice, 2009).

An important remark is that DNA and proteins are polyelectrolytes, and are surrounded by positive counterions. Ions having a cyclotron frequency, $\nu_c = qB/(2\pi m)$, where q and m are the electric charge and the mass of the ion, respectively, and B is the magnetic field, may play an important role in obtaining a collective performance of water CDs, a coherence of coherent domains. The observed dependence of the signal emission on the aqueous dilution may be understood as follows (Montagnier, Aïssa, Del Giudice, et al., 2011). Suppose that a low magnetic field (for example a natural or artificially produced background magnetic field) matches the ion cyclotron frequency. Suppose it may be then able to extract n ions per CD. Then, due to angular momentum conservation, the plasma of N quasi-free electrons in the CDs starts to counter-rotate with a frequency much higher than the ion cyclotron frequency since electron mass is much smaller than the ion mass. This frequency depends on the number

of involved ions, namely on their concentration, which therefore is the only relevant variable. This occurs on all the CDs of the system, whose number is irrelevant for the frequency purpose, in agreement with observations. The observed EMS signal, which is basically purely magnetic, is produced by the so induced rotation of the plasma of the quasi-free electrons in the CDs. As a further effect, a co-resonating field appears in the surroundings of the rotating CDs depending on the ion concentration, i.e. on the DNA solution dilution. It could be at the origin of an extended coherence among CDs. The existence of the observed window of dilutions for the occurrence of the EMS emission could be understood by presuming that the signal produced by the lower dilutions could have a frequency higher than the interval of the values detectable by the used instruments. Higher dilutions, on the contrary, could produce no signal because the ion concentration is decreased below the threshold able to excite the CDs (Montagnier, Aïssa, Del Giudice, et al., 2011).

We finally observe that thermal collisions could be in competition with electrodynamic attraction of molecules inside the CD and produce permanent fluxes of molecules between a coherent regime and a non-coherent one, and vice-versa, although the total number of coherent and non-coherent molecules are constant for a given temperature T . Water is thus not a homogeneous liquid, rather it appears as a two fluid system, with coexisting coherent and non-coherent phases, like in the Landau theory of liquid Helium (Landau, and Lifshitz, 1959). We have thus a mixed structure system, consistent also with experimental findings (Taschin, Bartolini, Eramo et. al. 2013), which may appear in observations only when observation time is very short with respect to the time of flickering between the two phases. Near surfaces the coherent phase may be more stable due to the attraction between water molecules and the surface. For example, in living matter water, which is bound to membranes or to biomolecules, could more easily manifest the properties of coherence.

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