

The possible role of bio-photons in living matter is becoming gradually accepted by biologists and neuroscientists. Bio-photons serve as a diagnostic tool and it seems that their intensity increases in non-healthy organism. I have proposed that bio-photons emerge from what I call dark photons, which are ordinary photons but have non-standard value $h_{\text{eff}} = n h_0$ of Planck constant.

In this article the consequences of the hypothesis that dark photons emerging from the transitions of dark valence electrons of any atom possessing lonely unpaired valence electron could give rise to part of bio-photons in they decays to ordinary photons. The hypothesis is developed by considering a TGD based model for a finding, which served as a starting point of the work of Popp: the irradiation of carcinogens with light at wavelength of 380 nm generates radiation with wavelength 218 nm so that the energy of the photon increases in the interaction. Also the findings of Veljkovic about the absorption spectrum of carcinogens have considerably helped in the development of the model.

The outcome is a proposal for dark transitions explaining the findings of Popp and Veljkovic. The spectrum of dark photons also suggests a possible identification of metabolic energy quantum of .5 eV and of the Coulomb energy assignable to the cell membrane potential. The possible contribution to the spectrum of bio-photons is considered, and it is found that spectrum differs from a smooth spectrum since the ionization energies for dark valence electrons depending on the value of h_{eff} as $1/h_{\text{eff}}^2$ serve as accumulation points for the spectral lines. Also the possible connections with TGD based models of color vision and of music harmony are briefly discussed.