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ATP by mitochondria induced UV radiation supersedes chemiosmosis based on H^+ gradient across inner membrane

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Chemiosmosis in mitochondria is thought supported by the acid-bath chloroplast experiment to show a change in bath pH from 4 to 8 produces an H^+ ion gradient across the thylakoid membrane to synthesize ATP. However, pH change is accompanied by a release in metabolic heat that increases bath temperature. In chloroplasts, the thylakoid membrane contains submicron stacks of grana, the heat locally conserved by simple QED creating EM radiation beyond the UV instead of an increase in temperature. Simple QED relies on real photons and differs from the virtual photons in Feynman's QED. Hence, chemiosmosis by H gradients does not occur, and instead ATP is synthesized from oxidation of food molecules by UV radiation.

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