C0r0n@ 2 Inspect

Review and analysis of scientific articles related to experimental techniques and methods used in vaccines against c0r0n@v|rus, evidence, damage, hypotheses, opinions and challenges.

Wednesday, October 20, 2021

Identification of patterns in blood of vaccinated people: Non-uniform multilayer graphene patches or graphene cracks

The investigation and identification of patterns observed in samples of the c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines, as well as in blood samples of vaccinated people are a priority in this blog, since they allow to understand the components that have been incorporated and not declared, as well as its effects, functions and objectives. On this occasion, the pattern of figure 1 has been discovered, corresponding to the blood analysis of a vaccinated person, an image presented by an independent team of German researchers (Axel Bolland; Bärbel Ghitalla; Holger Fischer; Elmar Becker), disclosed in various programs , such as the documentary by (Tim Truth. 2021), the program 119 of the Fifth Column (Delgado, R .; Sevillano, JL 2021) and more recently in a scientific press conference,held on September 20 at the Reutlingen Institute of Pathology (Burkhardt, A .; Lang, W .; Bergholz, W. 2021). At first glance, a network is observed whose morphology does not follow a regular pattern, although its layout in many cases is configured with rectilinear shapes. The areas that are delimited by the pattern of the network seem to contain a kind of very small particles, which are difficult to identify.

Fig. 1. Graphene cracks observed in blood samples from vaccinated people. (Burkhardt, A .; Lang, W .; Bergholz, W. 2021)

The image shows actually " *cracks graphene* " (cracks graphene), but also called " *patches nonuniform multilayer graphene* ". This phenomenon occurs when several layers of graphene are superimposed (one on top of the other), with structural defects, which generates their cracking, or the lifting of their edges, causing their partial crystallization. In this way, what is observed is an appearance of channels that separate well-defined areas (which are the graphene patches) whose number of layers can vary with respect to their adjacent neighbors. This is demonstrated by comparing the sample image with the scientific literature, see figure 2.

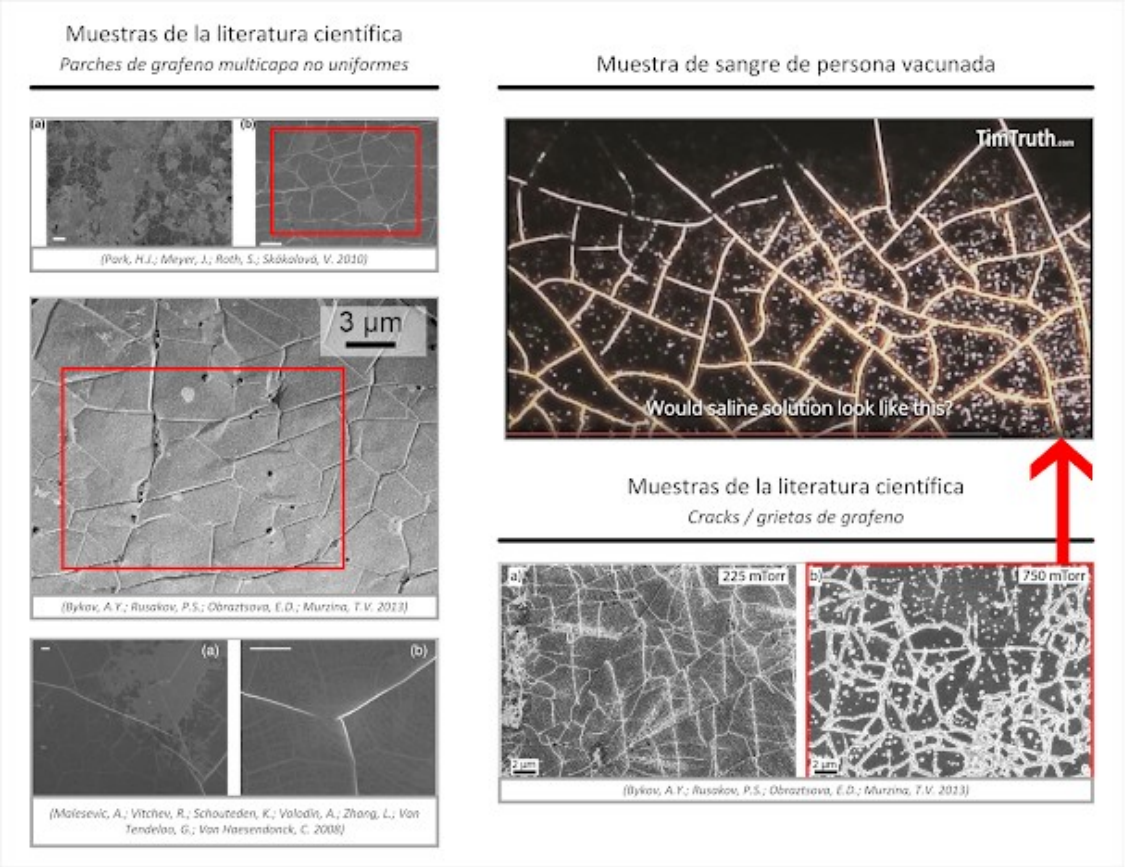

Fig. 2. The boxes on the left show the raised edges of the graphene patches, caused by overlaying several layers of graphene during the CVD vapor deposition manufacturing process. The lower right box shows the phenomenon of cracking, caused by defects in the manufacture of graphene. Note that the characteristic stippling is also present, which confirms that it is the same case.

Non-uniform multilayer graphene patches

A first approximation to the pattern observed in figure 1 is the configuration of the non-uniform multilayer graphene patches. In this case, the optical work of (Bykov, AY; Rusakov, PS; Obraztsova, ED; Murzina, TV 2013) is enlightening when addressing the analysis of various samples of " *non-uniform* " multilayer graphene and of " *various thicknesses* ", with different optical microscopy methods. In their introduction they recognize at least three fundamental properties of graphene, that is its interaction with NIR (Nair, RR; Blake, P .; Grigorenko, AN; Novoselov, KS; Booth, TJ; Stauber, T .; Geim, AK 2008) , photoluminescenceLui, CH; Mak, KF; Shan, J .; Heinz, TF 2010) and its superconducting and microwave absorption properties on the terahertz scale (Ju, L .; Geng, B .; Horng, J .; Girit, C .; Martin, M .; Hao, Z .; Wang, F. 2011). This is reflected in the next paragraph " *In crystalline multilayers, graphene still offers a number of promising electronic and optical properties, including universal fine structure constant defined absorption in the visible and near infrared wavelength range, Raman scattering in graphene , photoluminescence and terahertz plasmonics* ". On the other hand, it is confirmed that the

crystallized graphene culture of Figure 3 is obtained by techniques of " *chemical vapor deposition*"(CVD), justifying itself as" *the scalable graphene production technique* "with the best performance and the most probable for the manufacture of graphene discovered in vaccines.

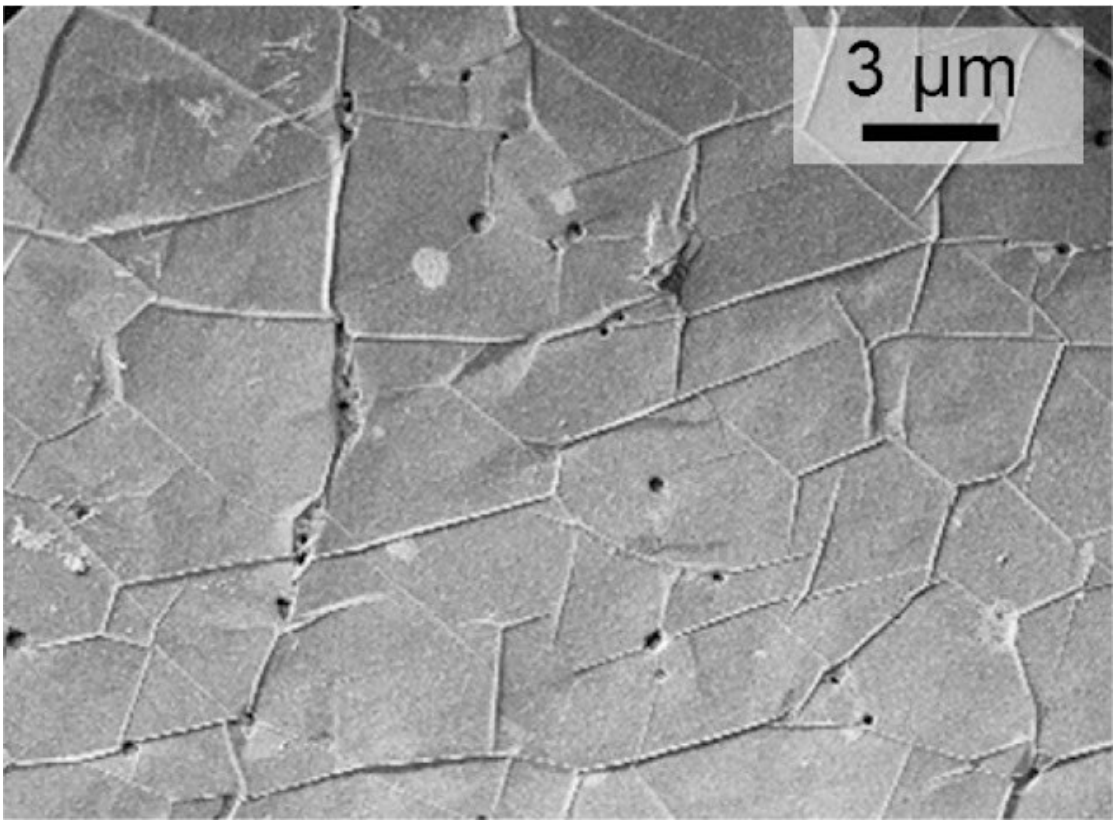

Fig. 3. SEM image of a graphene film, in which crystallized graphene platelets of 1 µm are observed, separated by wrinkles, which form the characteristic lines (from 200 to 400nm) already observed in the sample of figure 1. (Bykov, AY; Rusakov, PS; Obraztsova, ED; Murzina, TV 2013)

Another example is found in the images of the work of (Malesevic, A .; Vitchev, R .; Schouteden, K .; Volodin, A .; Zhang, L .; Van Tendeloo, G .; Van Haesendonck, C. 2008) entitled " *Low Layer Graphene Synthesis Through Microwave Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition* " confirming the CVD technique as an " *easy and inexpensive way to mass-produce graphene* ". This is synthesized in the form of micrometric flakes of four to six atomic layers of stacked graphene sheets, " *by controlled recombination of carbon radicals in a microwave plasma*" This statement shows once again the interaction of microwaves with graphene in an obvious and unequivocal way, even in its manufacture.

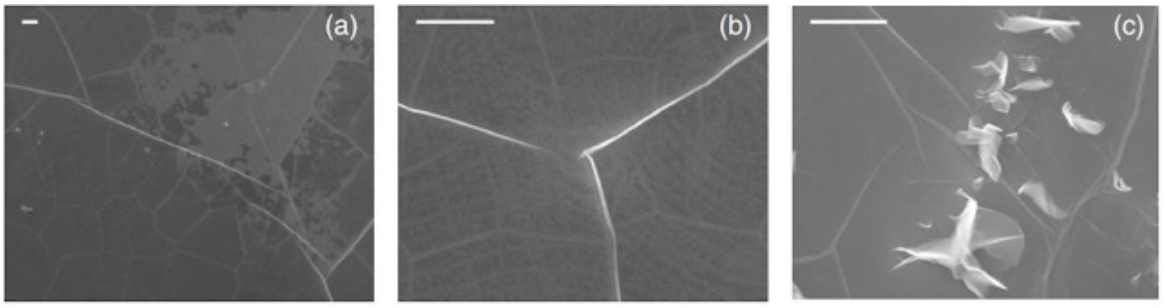

Fig. 4. Crack formation in a graphene sheet (Malesevic, A .; Vitchev, R .; Schouteden, K .; Volodin, A .; Zhang, L .; Van Tendeloo, G .; Van Haesendonck, C. 2008)

The synthesis of graphene with few layers, also called "FLG" (Few layers graphene), consists of three phases, according to the statement of (Malesevic, A .; Vitchev, R .; Schouteden, K .; Volodin, A .; Zhang , L .; Van Tendeloo, G .; Van Haesendonck, C. 2008), which are the following: a) Conformation of a graphite base layer, which is the one that consists of typical cracks and irregularities, observable in figure 4, which will be the basis for the growth of graphene platelets; b) Curving up the edges of the graphene platelets, which correspond to the nucleation and growth points of graphene; c) Accumulation of material at the nucleation points. This graphene production technique does not require a catalyst,It only requires substrate materials (graphite / carbon) and moderately high temperatures (up to 700ºC to accelerate the synthesis), although it has also been demonstrated with lower temperatures (of at least 140ºC), where growth continues to occur conditioned by electromagnetic factors, such as as shown by (Li, Z .; Wu, P .; Wang, C .; Fan, X .; Zhang, W .; Zhai, X .; Hou, J. 2011 | Kuang, Q .; Xie, SY; Jiang, ZY; Zhang, XH; Xie, ZX; Huang, RB; Zheng, LS 2004).AND.; Zhang, XH; Xie, ZX; Huang, RB; Zheng, LS 2004).AND.; Zhang, XH; Xie, ZX; Huang, RB; Zheng, LS 2004).

Graphene cracks / cracks

Another way of referring to the same phenomenon is " *graphene cracks* " or " *graphene cracks* ". This terminological difference is very subtle and in this case, it represents the use of a precursor material in the dissolution of the vaccine or in the blood (according to the origin of the sample in Figure 1). According (Vervuurt, RH; Kessels, WM; Bol, AA 2017), the atomic deposition of layers, also called ALD, caused by a precursor material and a co-reactant, leads to the appearance of cracks and grains on the surface of the sheets graphene, as seen in figure 5. The edges of the cracks produced are raised upwards, as described above.

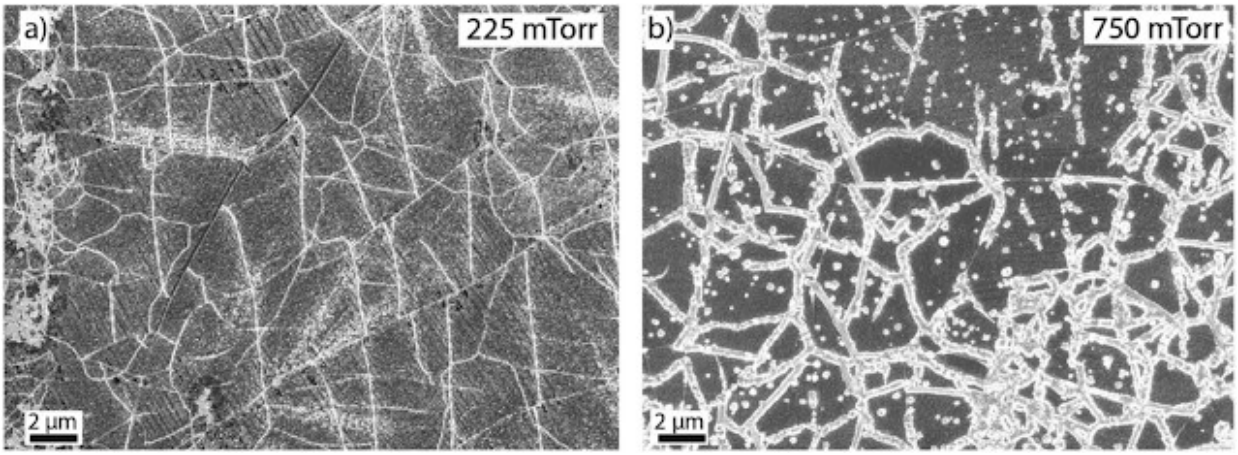

Fig. 5. Graphene cracks, caused by the atomic deposition of platinum (Pt) layers. (Vervuurt, RH; Kessels, WM; Bol, AA 2017)

In the experiment of figure 5, graphene cultured by chemical vapor deposition (CVD) is observed, to which a solution of platinum particles (Pt) was applied by atomic layer deposition (ALD). The precursor used was " *MeCpPtMe3*" that is " *Trimethyl (methylcyclopentadienyl) platinum (IV)* " together with " *O2* " gas (oxygen). While " *Trimethyl (methylcyclopentadienyl) platinum (IV)*"It is a chemical compound used in the deposition of platinum, the article mentions oxygen as an essential element for the reaction of graphene and its cracking. In fact, it is indicated that" *Increasing the pressure of the co-reactant (effectively increasing the dose of O 2) results in a more selective deposition towards the wrinkles and grain boundaries of graphene, most likely due to diffusion of (Pt)*". In the case of the blood sample in figure 1, oxygen has been able to play an

important role in the deposition of materials on the graphene surface (grains or points observed) and the cracking of graphene in platelets, whose edges have grown with this deposition. The material that has been deposited could be graphene particles or other metals, which have not yet been distinguished. What can be approximated is that the blood sample contaminated with graphene from vaccines, in Contact with the environment, and by extension with gases present in the air (oxygen 21% and nitrogen 78%) may be responsible for this cracking effect, under conditions of laboratory analysis with light microscopy. It is not impossible to think that the cracking of graphene also occurs inside the body,in the blood and even in the arteries and circulatory ducts in which it is attached, due to the inevitable conduction of oxygen. In fact, (Elapolu, MS; Tabarraei, A. 2020) state that oxygen corrodes and weakens the structure of the graphene layers, causing their cracking or cracking. It is explained as follows " *We use molecular dynamics (MD) simulations to study stress corrosion cracking (SCC) of monolayer graphene sheets with cracks at a leading edge. Two types of edge cracks are considered in the simulations; one with chair edges and one with zigzag edges ... the corrosive environment is O2 molecules ... To understand the mechanism of subcritical crack growth during SCC, we exposed graphene sheets to O2 molecules in strains 0.047 and 0.076. Our MD simulations capture the chemisorption process between O2 molecules and prestressed graphene sheet. The oxygen molecules react with the carbon radicals at the edges of the tip of the crack and adsorb on the surface of the graphene.Atomic stresses in the vicinity of the tip of the crack relax due to the adsorption of the O2 molecule. Our results show that the reaction of the O2 molecules with the carbon radicals at the tip of the crack can cause failure of the carbon bonds, leading to subcritical cracking*.".

Feedback

1. According to the images and documentary evidence obtained from the scientific literature, the image obtained from a blood sample of a vaccinated person, in figure 1, corresponds to the phenomenon of cracking of graphene. This can be caused by the oxidation effect of oxygen in the blood sample taken for laboratory analysis. However, it is quite likely that this also happens within the body, especially in those areas closer to the lungs due to gas exchange and a greater presence of oxygen. Cracking partly causes the crystallization of graphene, especially when there are several superimposed atomic layers, thus forming multilayer graphene patches. It should be remembered that in a previous post the issue of "crystallized graphene", which was identified by the dendrites that formed in a fractal pattern. Once identified, it was found that they could act as nanoantennas, due to this characteristic or peculiarity. It was also verified that crystallization could occur at body temperature (Fang, J .; Wang, D .; DeVault, CT; Chung, TF; Chen, YP; Boltasseva, A .; Kildishev, AV 2017). It cannot be ruled out that the cracking of graphene could be a phase prior to crystallization in the form of fractal (however, this extreme has yet to be confirmed). In any case, it is known that multilayer graphene patches, caused after cracking, have excellent superconducting properties in the terahertz band, being preferable to monolayer graphene ,because they can better propagate nanocommunication signals, even if there are imperfections in their synthesis, as corresponds to graphene oxide.
2. The points or grains observed in figure 1 may correspond to the deposition of carbon particles, or other materials, including metals or metal alloys, that could functionalize or dope the graphene patches. However, it is complex to identify what type of material could be in such a case. What is known is that the edges of the patch cracks can grow using the ALD (atomic layer deposition) method, which fully explains the observed morphology. It is possible for

particulate matter in the blood to deposit on the graphene layer, especially when the oxidation process begins.

Notes

1. The work of (Nair, RR; Blake, P .; Grigorenko, AN; Novoselov, KS; Booth, TJ; Stauber, T .; Geim, AK 2008) not only demonstrates the absorption capacity of the visible and infrared wavelength close to graphene, it also demonstrates and confirms that graphene is transparent. The interaction of the near infrared (NIR) in graphene is used to trigger the activation of graphene, the release of its pharmacological charge or interact with other components. The article published in the journal Science, is a reference in the matter, received almost 9000 citations from other articles and related research.
2. Research by (Lui, CH; Mak, KF; Shan, J .; Heinz, TF 2010) empirically demonstrates the luminescent properties of graphene, whose emission is dependent on irradiation with ultrashort laser pulses of 30fps. It is considered a reference article on the subject.
3. The article by (Ju, L .; Geng, B .; Horng, J .; Girit, C .; Martin, M .; Hao, Z .; Wang, F. 2011) is a reference in the study of electromagnetic properties and propagation of signals in the terahertz frequency range in graphene, specifically in graphene plasmonics, laying the foundations for the development of antennas with high transfer capacity and bandwidth. The article received more than 2,600 citations from directly related works.
4. As a curiosity, graphene patches, or what is the same, cracked graphene, can be purchased commercially in the specialized store graphene-supermarket.com in many different forms and syntheses, as can be seen in the following products: multilayer graphene on nickel foil, conductive graphene sheets , single layer graphene on copper foil .

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