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.

Friday, November 19, 2021

Identification of patterns in c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines: Cracks and wrinkles. Part 1

One of the most enigmatic patterns observed in the vaccines was obtained by the doctor (Campra, P. 2021) in the Janssen samples, see figure 1. An almost geometric pattern of filaments can be verified, which could almost fit with fractal shapes curves, even of overlapping layered petals. The pattern is too regular to respond to chance, however, it has already been observed in a previous post on fractal nanoanthenas , that the crystallization processes caused by dehydration, drying, application of heat, or microwaves, caused dendritic structures.

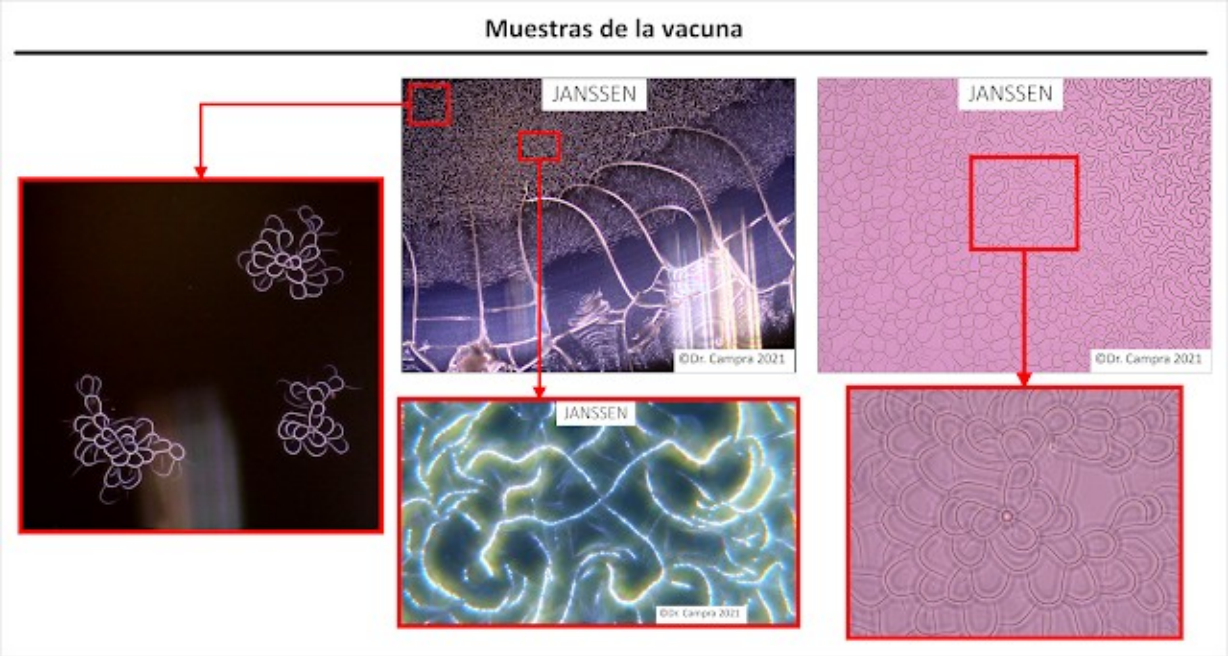

Fig. 1. Observations of the Janssen vaccine samples showing curved, almost fractal patterns. (Campra, P. 2021)

In order to solve the pattern identification, you need to divide the problem into two parts. On the one hand attend to the linear shapes or main branches of figure 1a, and on the other hand to the lobular or petal-shaped patterns of figure 1b, 1c and 1e.

Linear shapes or branches

The easiest pattern to identify in these images is the major branching seen in the Pfizer vaccine samples, in dried droplets. The pattern has been identified with the cracks that occur in a saline solution made up of hydrogel, as reflected in the work of (Yakhno, T. 2008) entitled " *Protein phase transitions induced by salt in drying drops*"If you look at Figure 2, you can see the similarities between both morphologies and the drying transitions, equivalent in points 1, 2 and 3,

but not in 4, as will be explained hereinafter. The thermal expansion produced by drying the sample, it causes its expansion and thus the generation of several well differentiated areas. For example, points 1 in figure 2 show a uniform film of protein or other material, coinciding in the vaccine sample, characterized due to its blurred linearity. At the points marked with the number 2, the precipitate of the material can be observed, which has not yet formed into a uniform film, denoting a slight gradient. It is also characterized by presenting a slight demarcation line. In the area 3 the deposition of the gel is observed .Finally, in area 4,the clusters or groups of gel should be appreciated along with the material of the solution. In the case of (Yakhno, T. 2008), figure 2i (left panel) BSA (Bovine Serum Albumin or Bovine Serum Albumin) and sodium chloride (NaCl) were used. In the case of the Janssen vaccine sample, analyzed by Dr. Campra, the presence of graphene oxide , carbon nanotubes and with a high probability of some type of hydrogel , and other materials yet to be identified. This explains the morphological difference of the clusters in area 4.

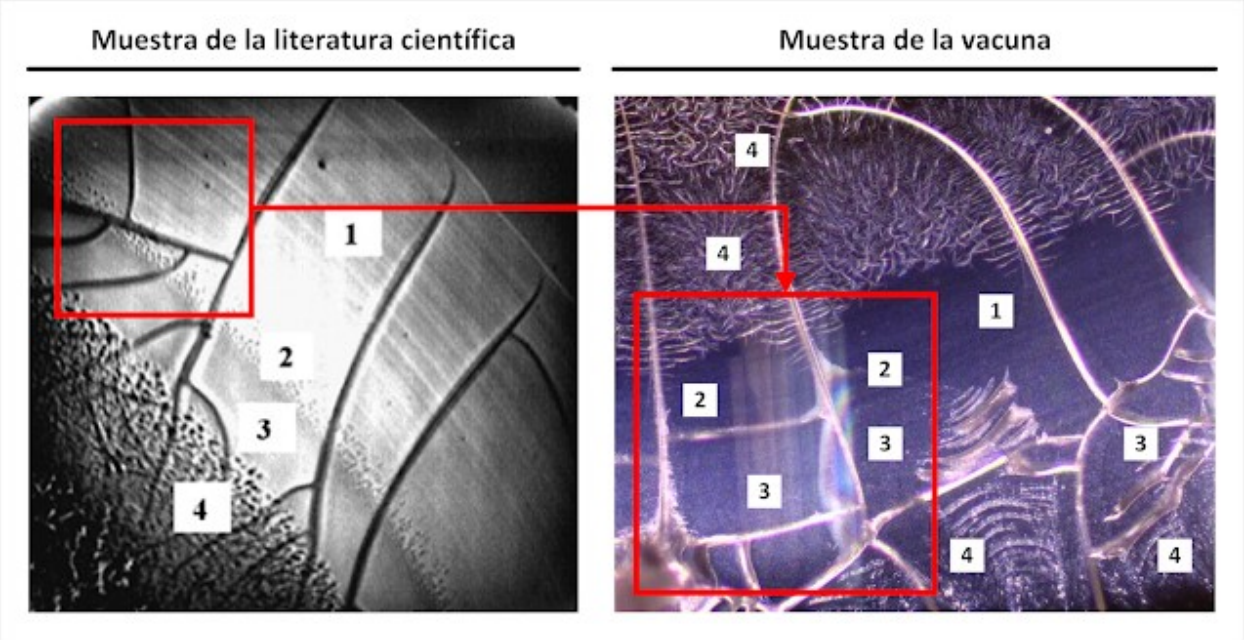

Fig. 2. The table on the left corresponds to the transition phases in the drying of a drop of saline solution (Yakhno, T. 2008). On the right the image obtained under the microscope by the doctor (Campra, P. 2021). Coincidence is observed in the linear patterns that run through the image and crack the sample, forming cracks or cracks due to the drying process. However, the formations or clusters produced in area 4 do not correspond. This is due to the fact that the saline solution of (Yakhno, T. 2008) does not contain graphene, although it does contain a hydrogel, which allows corroborating that the drying of the hydrogel-based saline solutions, form cracks very similar to those observed in the Pfizer vaccine samples, according to the images of (Campra, P. 2021).

Lobular or petal-shaped patterns

The patterns observed in the Janssen vaccine by the doctor (Campra, P. 2021) present a lobular morphology with different degrees of regularity, which seem to follow a fractal motif in their composition and grouping. Most likely, these are actually wrinkles caused by dehydration, drying or heat, around a thin film of the material. This can be observed in Figure 3, when the vaccine samples are compared, with the hierarchical wrinkle experiment of (Jung, WB; Cho, KM; Lee, WK; Odom, TW; Jung, HT 2018), where the lines that draw the folds are very similar. The images of the sample of the Janssen vaccine in figure 3 a), b) and c) correspond to clippings of the photographs observed in figure 1.The clippings have been enlarged to facilitate the identification process.

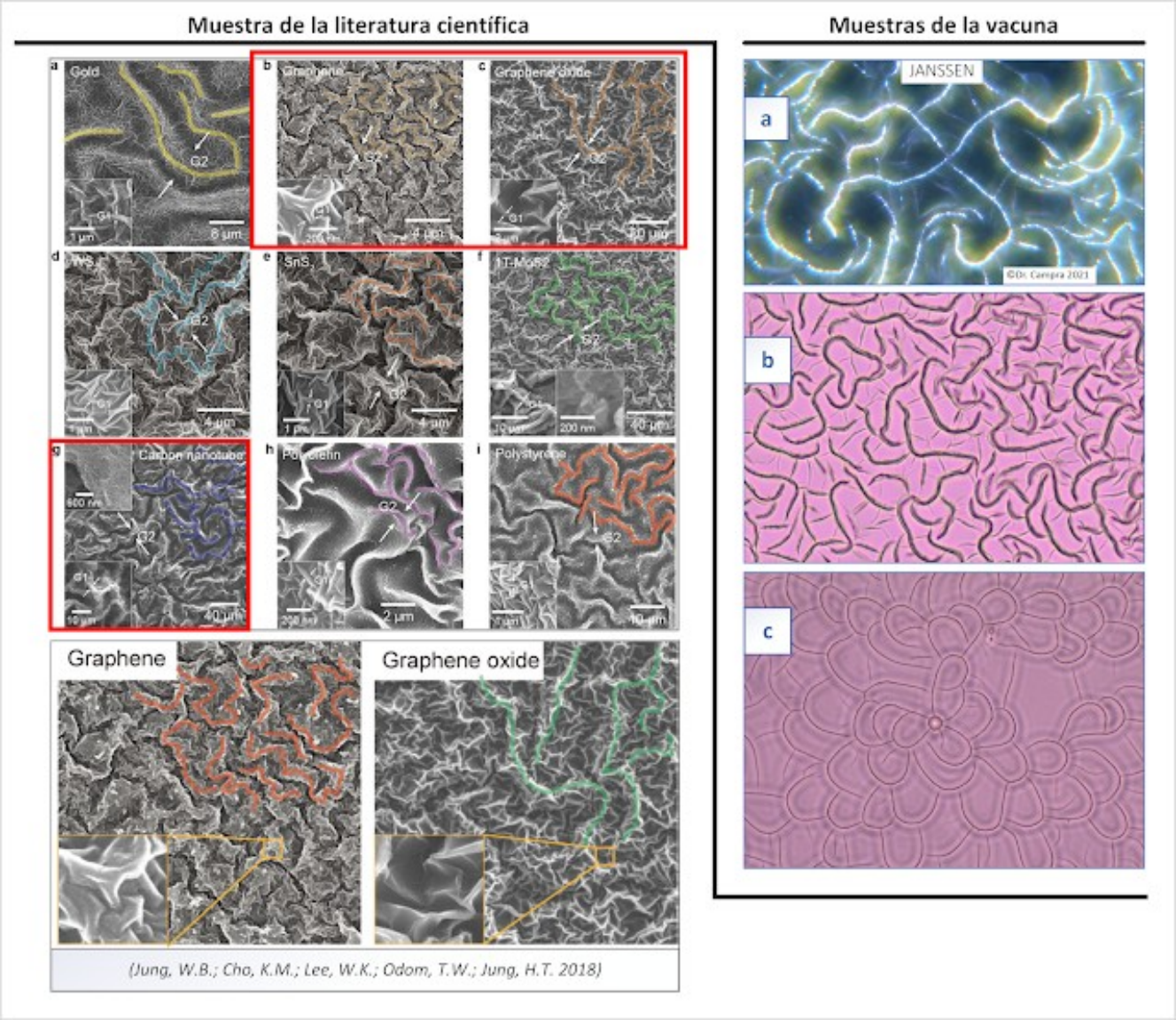

Fig. 3. On the left, image with the samples of wrinkles and folds formed with different material films, among which graphene, graphene oxide, carbon nanotubes, molybdenum disulfide (MoS2), polystyrene (polystyrene), polyolefin (polyolefin) stand out. among others, in the experiment of (Jung, WB; Cho, KM; Lee, WK; Odom, TW; Jung, HT 2018). On the right, images of the Janssen vaccine samples, obtained by the doctor (Campra, P. 2021)

The regularity and morphology of the wrinkle patterns in the samples of the scientific literature (Jung, WB; Cho, KM; Lee, WK; Odom, TW; Jung, HT 2018), are determined by the material that has been used, the temperature and its application time. The modulation of these factors cause the formation of the different generations or phases of the wrinkle, which affects the curvature and angularity of the outline of its profile. Given that in the samples provided by Jung's team, these profiles are already colored, they were selected, cut and superimposed on the vaccine samples, especially in figure 3b right, as it is the one that best characterizes the pattern of the sample, by presenting a number of wrinkling phases similar to the one to be compared. Applying this method, The results that can be seen in Figures 4, 5, 6, 7,8 and 9 were obtained, where the patterns that showed the greatest similarity were carbon nanotubes, graphene and graphene oxide. However, partial similarity was also observed in the case of molybdenum disulfide, and in polymers such as polyolefin and polystyrene.

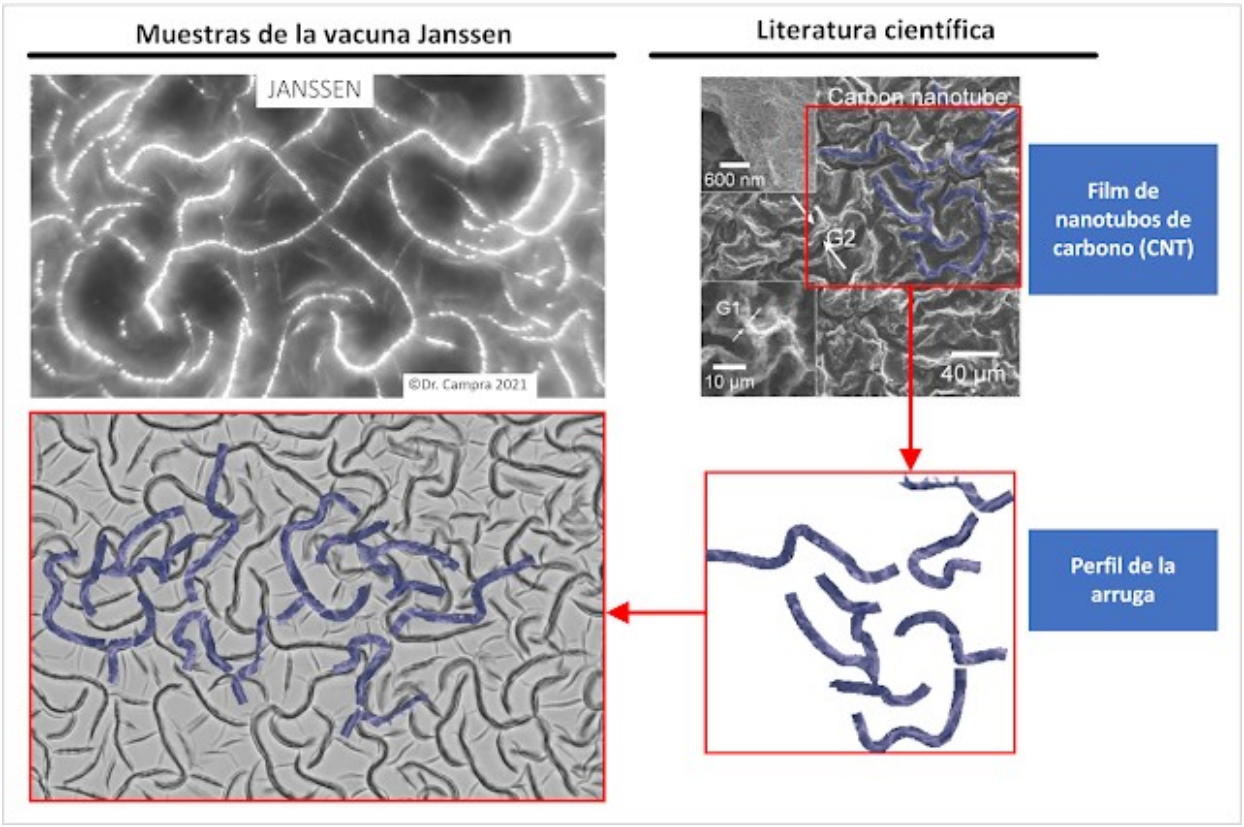

Fig. 4. Overlap of carbon nanotubes in the Janssen vaccine sample

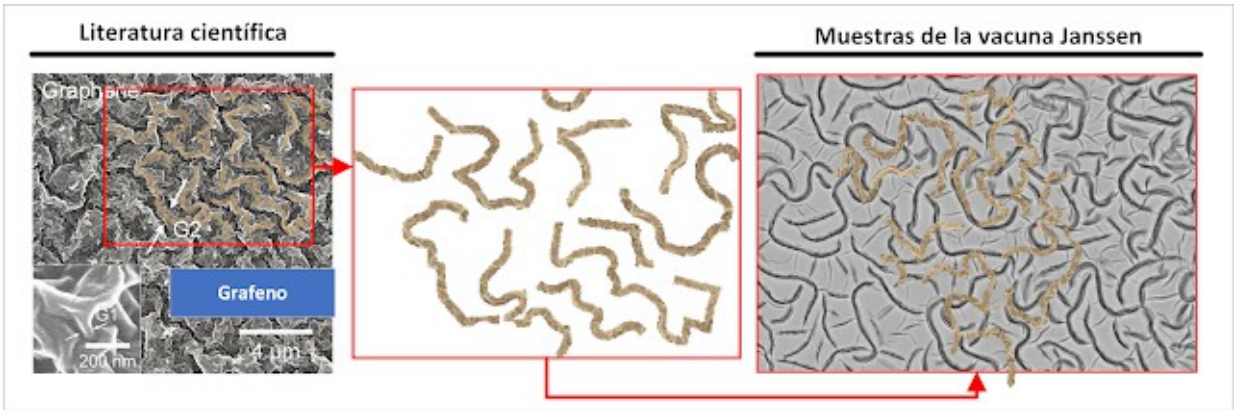

Fig. 5. Overlapping the graphene wrinkles on the Janssen vaccine sample

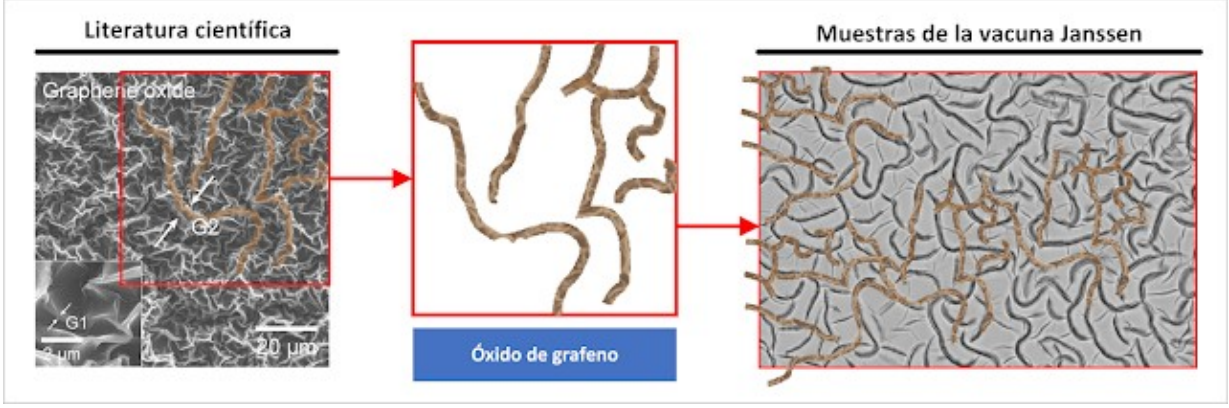

Fig. 6. Overlapping the graphene oxide wrinkles on the Janssen vaccine sample

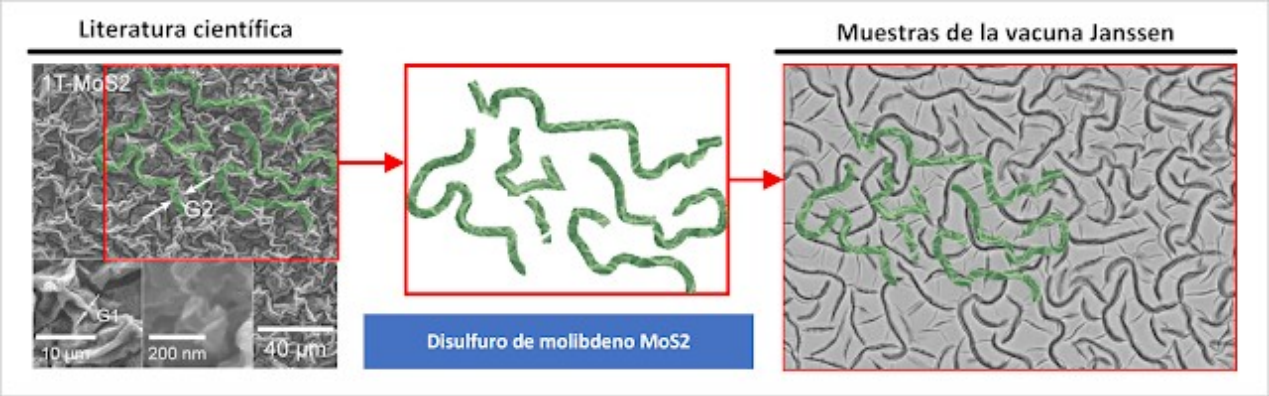

Fig. 7. Overlap of MoS2 Molybdenum Disulfide Wrinkles in Janssen Vaccine Sample

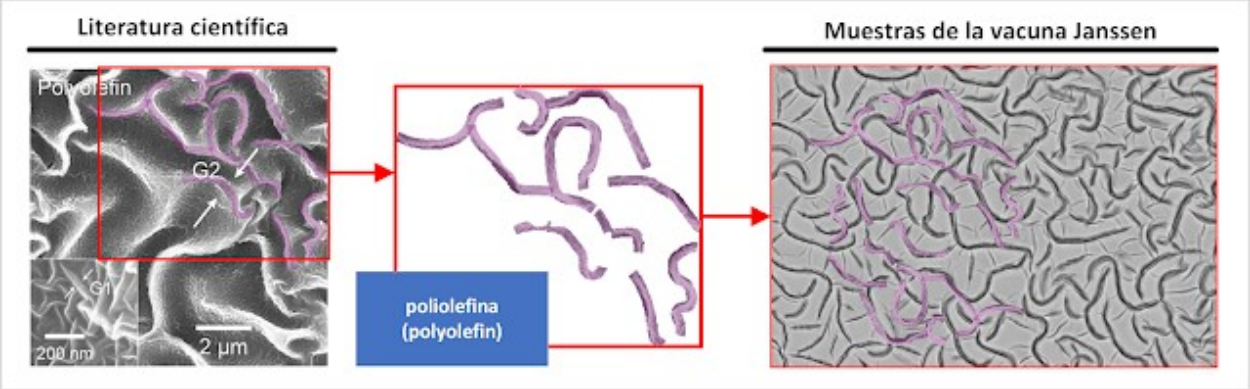

Fig. 8. Overlapping polyolefin wrinkles on the Janssen vaccine sample

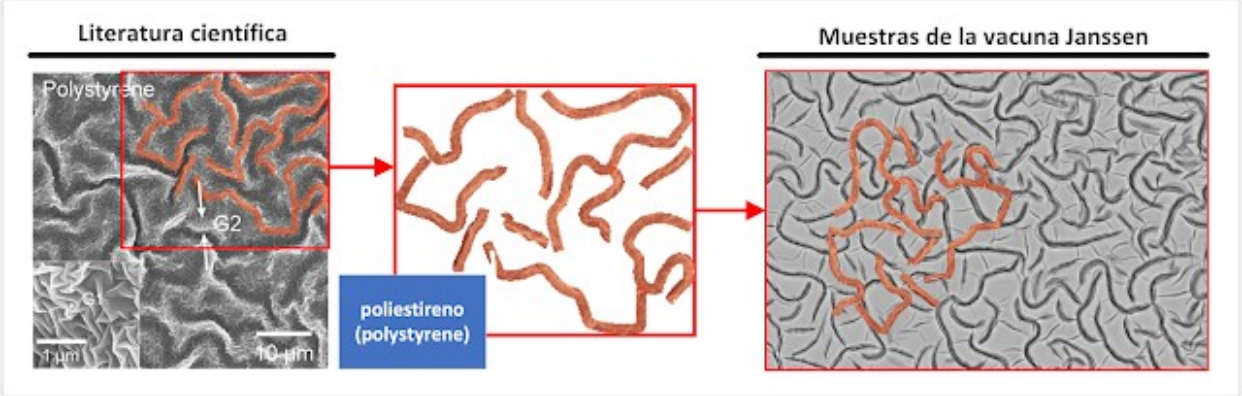

Fig. 9. Overlapping the Styrofoam Wrinkles on the Janssen Vaccine Sample

The case of carbon nanotubes and graphene showed a significant degree of overlap in the overlap, which is consistent with the material found in the c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines. However, polymers also stood out, particularly polyolefin. From this it can be deduced that hydrogels may have relevance in the formation of these wrinkles, in the drying or dehydration process, which fits with the presence of polymers in the Raman spectroscopy tests , where the possible presence of PVA, PQT-12, Polyacrylamide and even polypyrrole , used to form neural interfaces.

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