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, December 10, 2021

Identification of patterns in c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines: plasmon nanoantenna

The analysis of the images obtained by the doctor (Campra, P. 2021) continues to focus on the detection of nanotechnology, circuits and chips, according to the latest findings, regarding the highly probable presence of nanorouters. On this occasion, a recurring pattern in the shape of a Balkan cross has been found that could be reminiscent of triangular blades, oriented towards a common vertex or confluence, see figure 1.

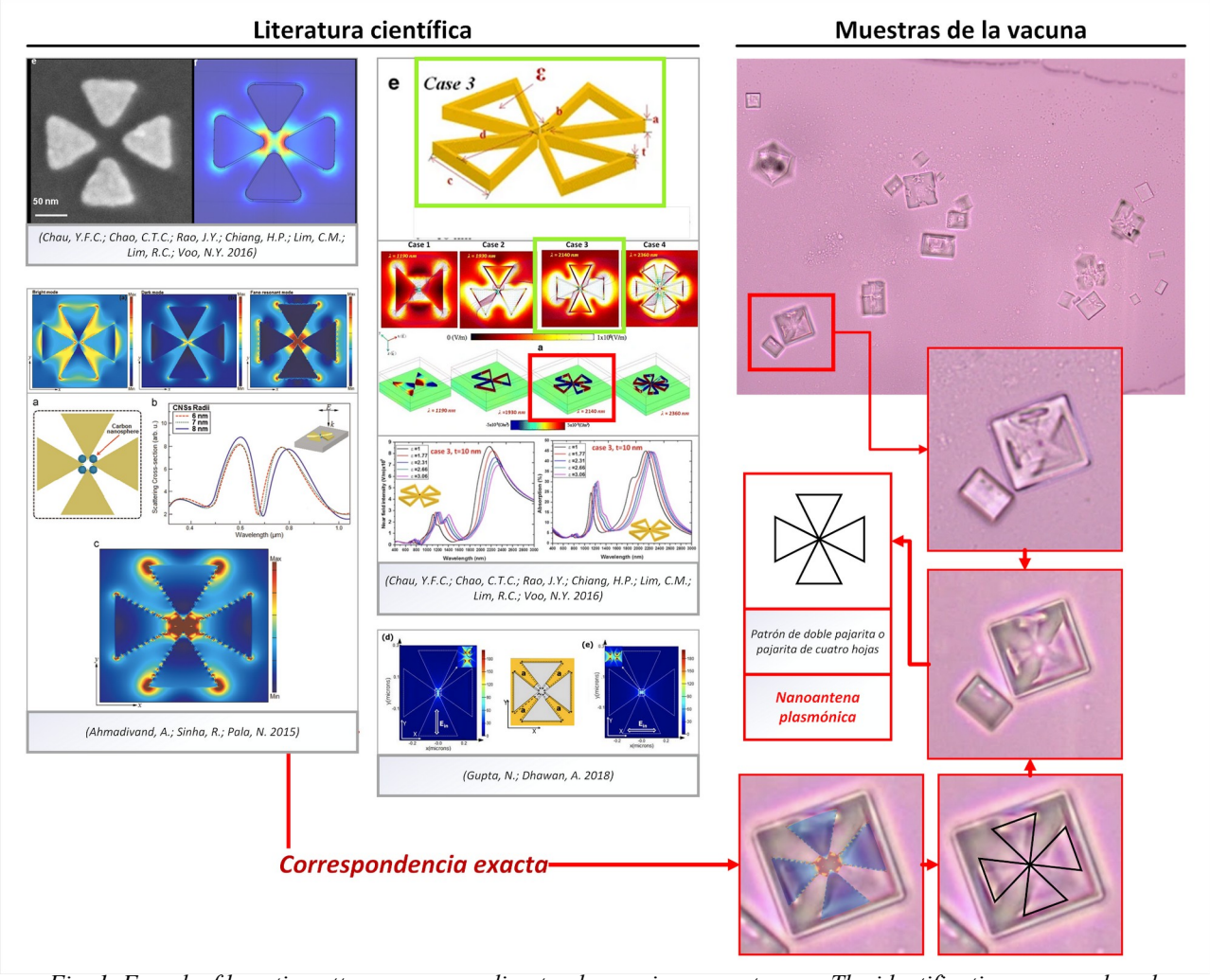

Fig. 1. Four-leaf bow tie pattern corresponding to plasmonic nanoantennas. The identification was produced from an image obtained by the doctor (Campra, P. 2021) in one of the Pfizer vaccine samples

Actually, the pattern corresponds to a plasmonic nano-antenna in the shape of a double bow tie or a four-leaf bow tie, as referred to in the scientific literature (Chau, YFC; Chao, CTC; Rao, JY; Chiang, HP; Lim, CM; Lim, RC; Voo, NY 2016 | Ahmadivand, A .; Sinha, R .; Pala, N. 2015 | Gupta, N .; Dhawan, A. 2018) with the terminology "quad-triangles nanoantenna" and "plasmonic bowtie" .

The correspondence between the pattern obtained, the image observed in the sample and the images obtained from the literature does not seem to leave any doubt that the object found could be a plasmonic bow tie nano-antenna, also known by its acronym (PBNA Plasmonic Bowtie Nano Antenna), as explained by (Chau, YFC; Chao, CTC; Rao, JY; Chiang, HP; Lim, CM; Lim, RC; Voo, NY 2016) in their research. In the words of the researchers " *Broadband nano-antennas play a potential role in the nanophotonic field. Recently, plasmonic optical nano-antennas made by novel metallic nanoparticles (MNP) have generated great interest in research due to their ability to locate and enhance dramatically electromagnetic fields (EM)*", from which it can be inferred that they are antennas specially designed for the context of intracorporeal nanocommunication networks , fitting perfectly in the context of the previous finding on nanorouters and the field of" biosensors "(Haes, AJ; Van-Duyne, RP 2002). It is also stated that " *PBNAs (the nanoantennas discovered here) are generally designed to induce high local EM fields between the space to be used in detection applications*", which also fits with what was observed, since the nano-antenna was found together with other objects with a quadrangular crystalline structure, to which it could offer a local electromagnetic coverage. This could explain that there is a high dispersion of components, which without being united on the same board, they could operate and interact with each other. It could be enough to be in the same hydrogel environment to be able to function. In other words, microelectronic devices made up of distributed (separate) parts could be developed, which would explain the large number of quadrangular objects observed under the microscope. It could be understood as an electronic micro / nano puzzle that allows to perform the tasks of the interface of the nanocommunication network for the human body (see intracorporal nanocommunication networks and explanation of the entry on nanorouters).

On the other hand, the literature includes different types of bow tie plasmonic antennas, although one of the most relevant peculiarities is the characteristic that the antenna has hollow cavities, as shown in figure 1. This means that the manufacturing process is based on the electron lithography technique, which helps to shape said optical nanocavities, which are useful to improve the performance and field intensity of the antenna (Chau, YFC; Chao, CTC; Rao, JY; Chiang, HP; Lim, CM; Lim, RC; Voo, NY 2016). It cannot be ruled out that the same electron lithography technique had been used for the production and assembly of the rest of the elements observed in the images of the branch, captured by Dr. Campra. In fact there are multiple bibliographic references that allude to this technique,obtaining results very similar to those observed (Hu, W .; Sarveswaran, K .; Lieberman, M .; Bernstein, GH 2004 | Hu, W .; Sarveswaran, K .; Lieberman, M .; Bernstein, GH 2005 | Kindness, SJ; Jessop, DS; Wei, B .; Wallis, R .; Kamboj, VS; Xiao, L .; Degl'Innocenti, R. 2017), being also involved in the creation of QCA circuits, such as those observed in the previous entry on nanorouters. Another quite prominent technique that has been used in the production of this plasmonic nanoantenna is the well-known " Focused Ion Beam ", which would be used in the manufacture of quantum circuits (Nemcsics, Á. 2017)

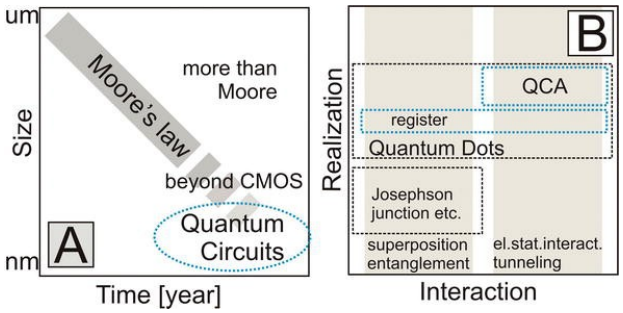

Fig. 2. The reduction of circuits to the quantum scale involves QCAs (Quantum Cell Automata), this is the production of circuits based on quantum dot cells, produced with the Ion Beam technique. (Nemcsics, Á. 2017).

It consists of ion beam milling on a specific surface, which allows creating the cavities already mentioned by (Chau, YFC; Chao, CTC; Rao, JY; Chiang, HP; Lim, CM; Lim, RC; Voo, NY 2016). This surface is usually a semi or superconducting metamaterial such as graphene, copper or silicon, among others. In fact, performing an advanced search with these concepts, the following examples are found in the scientific literature, applied to bow tie plasmonic antennas, see figure 3.

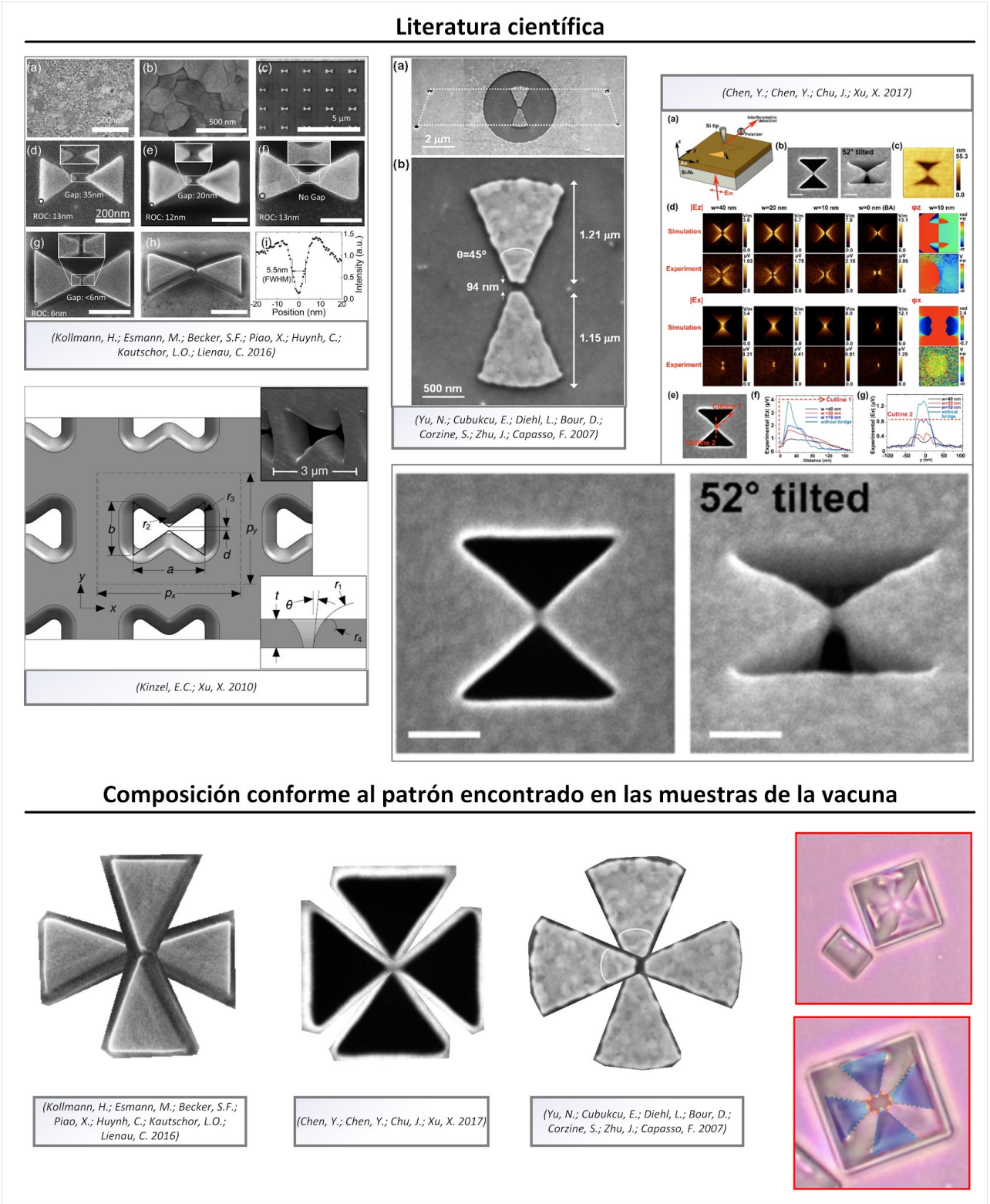

Fig. 3. Bow tie-shaped plasmon nanoantennas created with the "Focused Ion Beam" technique. Comparison with respect to the pattern observed in the vaccine samples.

All the indications that have been explained in this blog lead to the presence of nanotechnology in vaccine vials, aimed at creating a network of wirelessly connected nanodevices and nanosensors, which is installed inside the body of inoculated people. Finding plasmonic nanoantennas, after having found the most possible circuit of a nanorouter, does not seem to be a coincidence and could confirm the presence of these components in what is known as a wirelessly connected intra-body nanocommunication network, in turn confirming the phenomenon of the issuance of MAC addresses after having corroborated the existence of the necessary hardware, and therefore the introduction of undeclared components.

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