C0r0n @ 2 Inspect

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

Thursday, November 11, 2021

New Evidence for Beaded Carbon Nanotubes Based on Liquid Graphene Beads and Polycrystalline Graphite

The presence of carbon nanotubes in the vaccine samples was demonstrated, together with the existence of carbon nano-octopuses, as well as their nexuses and nucleation surfaces, necessary for their growth and development. On this occasion, two new images obtained by the doctor (Campra, P. 2021a; 2021b) in his report on " *possible microbiotics in COVID vaccines*"They have been identified as carbon nanotubes, with special peculiarities, which are worth noting. Figure 1 shows the microscopic images obtained in the Pfizer vaccine and its comparison with those found in the scientific literature, just below A first definition of what is observed, before proceeding to the detailed analysis, is that they are beads based on spheres or beads of liquid carbon and graphite crystals with a polyhedral or meniscus shape.

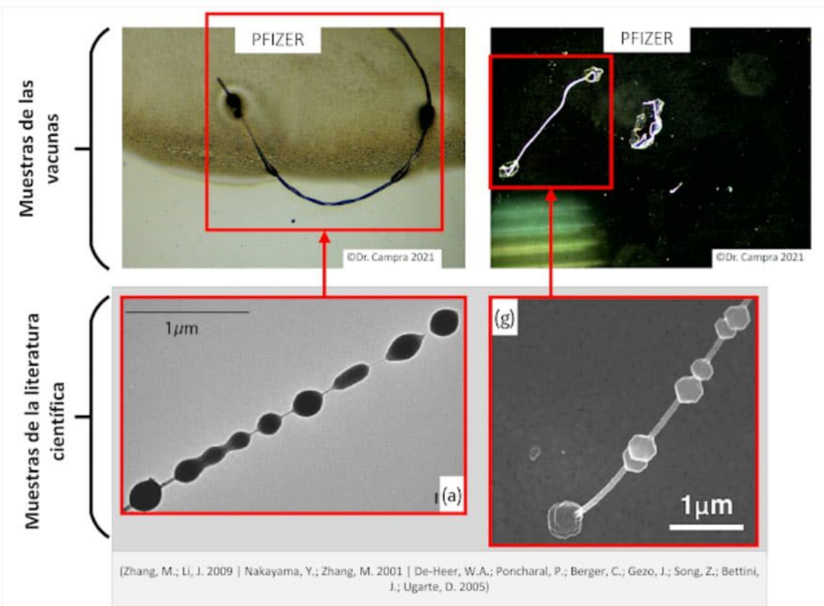


Fig. 1. Samples of the vaccines obtained by the doctor (Campra, P. 2021a; 2021b) and their pattern in the scientific literature, which denotes carbon nanotubes with liquid graphene beads, beads and hexagonal crystals of graphite or other materials. (De-Heer, WA; Poncharal, P.; Berger, C.; Gezo, J.; Song, Z.; Bettini, J.; Ugarte, D. 2005 | Nakayama, Y.; Zhang, M. 2001 | Zhang , M.; Li, J. 2009)

The upper left image of figure 1 (fig. 1 if a sample of the vaccine) can be described as a filament or fiber of slightly variable thickness, opaque, with what appear to be black dots with a circular, ellipsoid or oval shape, perfectly inserted and connected. The curvature of the filament must be highlighted, which denotes flexibility and mechanical resistance, typical of graphene and carbon. It is actually a carbon fiber or carbon nanotube with liquid graphene beads, as referred to in the work of (De-Heer, WA; Poncharal, P .; Berger, C .; Gezo, J .; Song , Z .; Bettini, J .; Ugarte, D. 2005) and in reviewing the shapes of carbon nanotubes from (Zhang, M .; Li, J. 2009). Additional evidence of this finding can be seen in Figure 2.

Author

Mik andersen

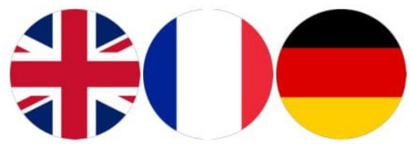
C0r0n @ Blogs

C0r0n @ 4 Insider

Find this blog

Look f

Translate this blog



Translate to other languages

Fixed pages

- Beginning
- Covid vaccines and reduced graphene oxide
- CRISPR in the treatment of Covid-19
- CRISPR and human gene editing
- Damage and toxicity of graphene oxide
- Graphene oxide, magnetism and 5G electromagnetic waves
- Wireless nanocommunication nanogrids
- Damage and toxicity of carbon-graphene nanotubes
- Removal of graphene oxide and carbon derivatives

Important documents

Campra, P. (2021). Detection of graphene oxide in aqueous suspension COMIRNATY ™ (RD1): Observational study in light and electron microscopy - Interim report (1)

Campra, P. (2021). Nanotechnological investigations o COVID-19 vaccines: Detection of toxic nanoparticles o graphene oxide and heavy metals

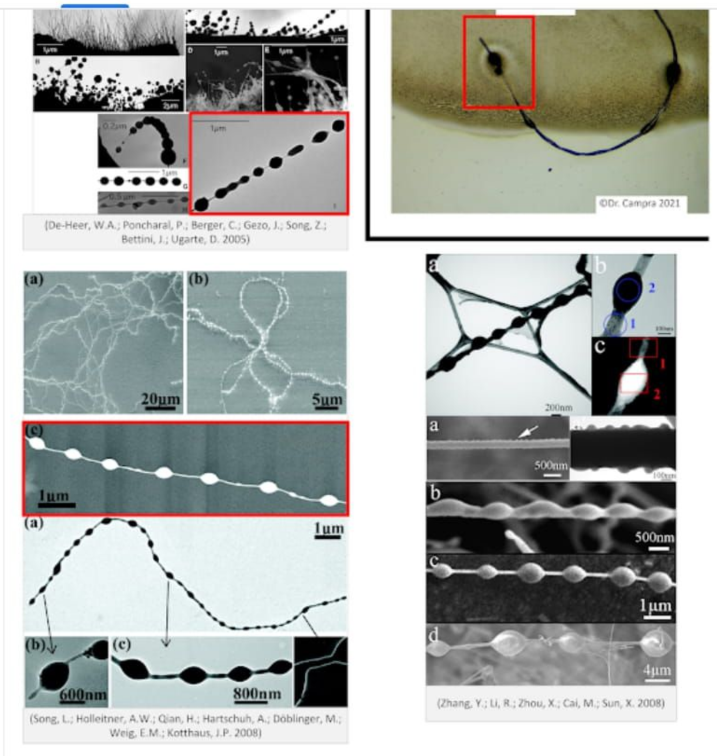


Fig. 2. The images obtained from the scientific literature confirm the presence of carbon nanotubes or filaments with carbon beads or liquid graphene (De-Heer, WA; Poncharal, P .; Berger, C .; Gezo, J .; Song, Z .; Bettini, J .; Ugarte, D. 2005), although other materials such as Magnesium (Mg), Aluminum (Al), Iron (Fe), among others, can also be incorporated, as shown (Song, L .; Holleitner, AW; Qian, H .; Hartschuh, A .; Döblinger, M .; Weig, EM; Kotthaus, JP 2008 | Zhang, Y .; Li, R .; Zhou, X .; Cai, M .; Sun, X. 2008)

The discovery of liquid carbon or graphene beads dates from the research of (De-Heer, WA; Poncharal, P .; Berger, C .; Gezo, J .; Song, Z .; Bettini, J .; Ugarte, D . 2005) in which they observed this type of formation with the manufacturing method of electric arc discharge in a helium atmosphere. In the words of the researchers, it is stated that " *Electron microscopy shows a viscous liquid-like layer of amorphous carbon covering the surfaces of millimeter-sized columnar structures containing nanotubes from which the cathode reservoir is composed. Regularly spaced submicron sized amorphous carbon spherical beads are often found in nanotubes on the surfaces of these columns. Apparently droplets of liquid carbon form on the anode, which acquire a carbon-glass surface due to rapid evaporative cooling. Nanotubes crystallize within supercooled, glass-coated liquid carbon droplets. The carbon-glass layer eventually coats and forms beads in the nanotubes near the surface.*". La producción de nanotubos con cuentas de perlas de carbono líquido también fue corroborada por (Kohno, H.; Yoshida, H.; Kikkawa, J.; Tanaka, K.; Takeda, S. 2005). Esto significa que los objetos observados en las muestras de las vacunas fueron manufacturados mediante técnicas muy concretas, con el objetivo de producir nanotubos de carbono de paredes múltiples (MWCNT multiwall carbon nanotubes), generando como resultado subsecuente las gotas de carbono viscoso que se mencionan. Según (Song, L.; Holleitner, A.W.; Qian, H.; Hartschuh, A.; Döblinger, M.; Weig, E.M.; Kotthaus, J.P. 2008) la función de estas perlas esferoides de carbono viscoso, sería el reforzamiento y mejora de las propiedades mecánicas de los nanotubos de carbono, lo que le permitiría una mayor sujeción y agarre, tal como se expresa en la introducción de su trabajo " *nearby beads could provide a grip point to release slippage between host matrices and filaments. Recently, carbon nanotubes coated with carbon glass beads were observed in arc discharge products, and short carbon beads with protruding cones were produced by a catalyst method* . "However, the applications of these objects are very wide, including " *optoelectronics* ", due to the ability of these " *nanochains* " to act as " *nanowires*", with which to form integrated circuits at the nanoscale with a greater degree of freedom in their structuring (Zhang, Y .; Li, R .; Zhou, X .; Cai, M .; Sun, X. 2008).

Regarding the upper right image of figure 1 (fig. 1.sd), it can be described as a filament that shows significant fluorescence and flexibility, at the ends of which are located a kind of slightly hexagonal crystallized formations, which could well be reminiscent of electrodes. . According to the work of (Nakayama, Y .; Zhang, M. 2001) and (Zhang, M .; Li, J. 2009) they are actually carbon filaments or carbon nanotubes with amorphous or polycrystalline graphite in their terminations, resulting from their manufacturing process, which makes them a clean superconductor (Simonelli , L .; Fratini, M .; Palmisano, V .; Bianconi, A. 2006). Polycrystalline graphite terminations usually have dimensions of 100 to 200 nm and do not distort the properties of the carbon nanotube, which are provided by others, specifically, serving as electrodes. These crystallized structures are made up of multiple layers of graphene, approximately 15 or more, fused by the effect of the structures at its ends (since they act as anodes and cathodes), as stated in the work of (Karmakar, S. 2020). The interest of using the electric arc discharge technique to manufacture these materials is simple, according to the researcher, "The interest of using the electric arc discharge technique to manufacture these materials is simple, according to the researcher, "The interest of using the electric arc discharge technique to manufacture these materials is simple, according to the researcher, " *Arc-generated CNTs (Carbon Nanotubes) and LGs (Graphene Sheets) are mostly defect-free and therefore very useful in a number of technological and biomedical applications* ", a statement corroborated by (Popov, VN 2004 | Ayodele, OO; Awotunde, MA; Shongwe, MB; Adegbenjo, AO; Babalola, BJ; Olanipekun, AT; Olubambi, PA 2019) Supplementary evidence can be seen in Figure 3.

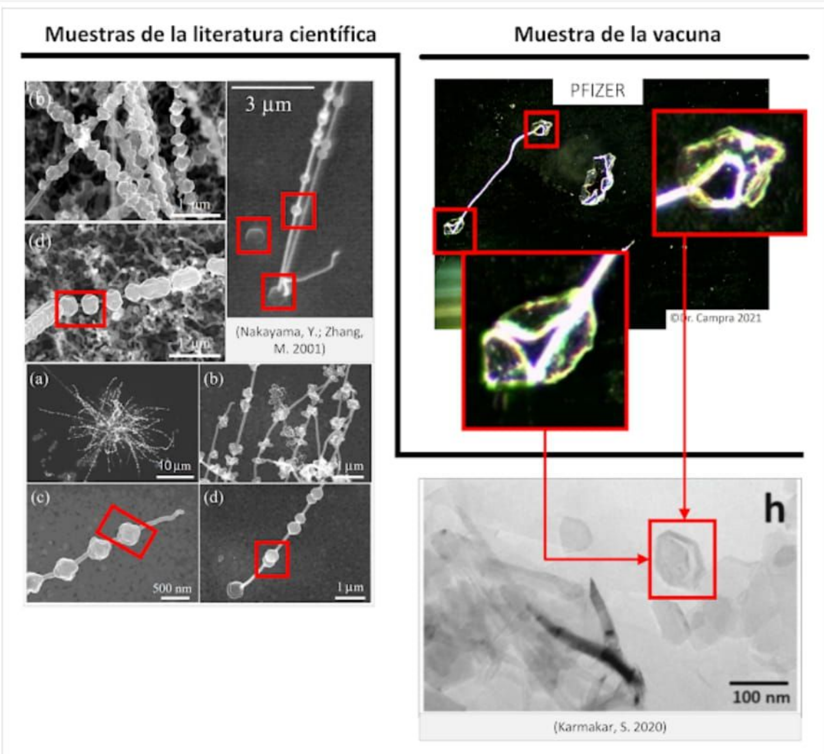


Fig. 3. Crystalline graphite structures, attached to carbon nanotubes.

Electronic circuits

Although it would be the subject of a monographic entry, it is worth noting that carbon nanotubes can be used to configure functional electronic circuits, without the presence of electromagnetic fields or electromagnetic waves (EM) being essential. This means that "teslaphoresis" is not necessarily required to configure the circuitry required for various types of sensors, since a solution of graphene sheets, carbon nanotubes and polymers or hydrogels, allows to configure random and apparently disordered routes, by which electrical conduction runs. This is what the researchers say (Yuan, C .; Tony, A .; Yin, R .; Wang, K .; Zhang, W. 2021) in his work on touch sensors and terms from carbon polymer nanocomposites, see figure 4.

Reference Zhang, M .; Gao, B .; Chen, J Li, Y .; Creamer, AE; Chen, H. (2014). Fil Encapsulated Slow Release Fertilizer ...

Carbon nano-octopuses or synthetic lif form
The concern that is causing the finding foreign elements in the vaccines of c0r(@ v | rus, is awakening the interest of many in ...

The CORONA routing system for nanogrids
Continuing with the investigation of nanocommunication networks, whose hardware has been identified in blood samples from people ...

Labels

- 5G
- Absorption
- Lactic acid
- adsorption
- Aerogels
- Aerosol
- Aerosol sprays
- farming
- Drinking water
- Cotton
- Feeding
- Blood test
- Graphene applications
- RNA interference
- ApoE4 astrocytes
- Atmosphere
- Aviation
- Bacterium
- Bands
- Blood brain barrier
- Biocides
- Bits
- Bowtie
- Bubbles
- c0r0n @ v | rus
- Climate change
- Electromagnetic field
- Campra
- Cancer
- Carbon
- Brain cells
- CH2-CH3
- Chemtrails
- China
- Integrated circuits
- CNT
- CO2
- Colloids
- Fuels
- Comirnaty ™ RD1
- computing
- Release
- Food preservation
- Pollution
- Brain control

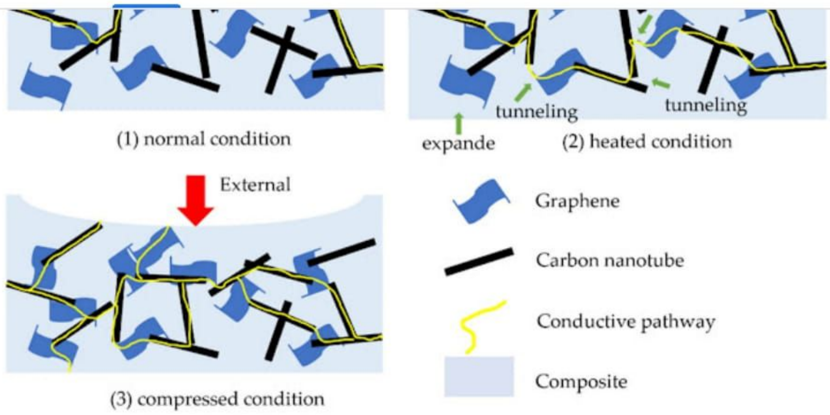


Fig. 4. The electrical conductivity is obtained between the carbon nanotubes that are in contact with the graphene nanosheets, which in itself generates an electronic circuit. (Yuan, C .; Tony, A .; Yin, R .; Wang, K .; Zhang, W. 2021)

On the other hand, figure 4 also shows the mechanical properties of graphene and carbon nanotubes under conditions of expansion and compression, caused by heat, which makes it the ideal material for soft electronics applications in biomedicine. Considering all this, the conditions exposed by (Yuan, C .; Tony, A .; Yin, R .; Wang, K .; Zhang, W. 2021) in his research, are very similar to those found in the vials of the vaccines, which suggests that the materials and objects already identified in the samples could act in this way in the body of the inoculated people. These questions are in line with what has already been said about wireless nanocommunication networks for nanotechnology in the human body., which clearly alluded to hardware made up of graphene quantum dots, biosensors and other nano-devices whose objective is to monitor, collect data and interact with the body.

Another example of circuitry is that of (Gupta, S .; Meek, R. 2020) with his work on the collection of high-efficiency thermoelectrochemistry from hybrid aerogels of carbon nanotubes and graphene, see figure 5. In this case, they create circuits to collect energy that could serve as a battery for nanodevices of the IoNT (Internet of NanoThings) and more specifically, for applications of intracorporal devices. This means that the basic ingredients to make up this energy accumulator are already found in the aqueous solutions of vaccines, which also fits with the need to power certain nano-devices (nano-router, nano-interface, nano-biosensors), in the wireless nanocommunication network, in order to propagate, transmit, and send the data packets,with the minimum possible energy consumption .

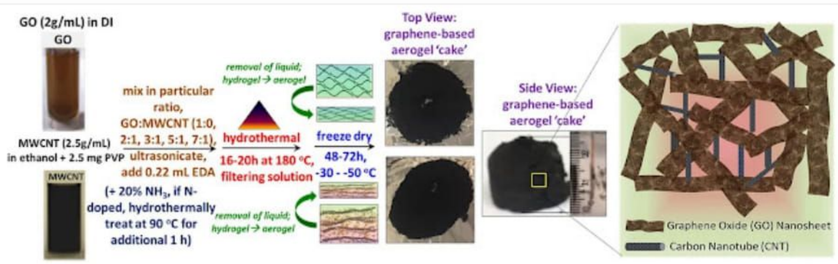


Fig. 5. Note the chaotic circuit on the right, made up of graphene oxide nanosheets and carbon nanotubes. These are obtained from an airgel cake. (Gupta, S .; Meek, R. 2020)

Neuromodulation

One of the articles citing the work of (De-Heer, WA; Poncharal, P .; Berger, C .; Gezo, J .; Song, Z .; Bettini, J .; Ugarte, D. 2005) presents great relevance for the applications of carbon nanotubes in the field of Neuroscience. This is the publication of (Zwawi, M .; Attar, A .; Al-Hossainy, AF; Abdel-Aziz, MH; Zoromba, MS 2021) in which the use of the conductive polymer Polypyrrole (PPy polypyrrole) is linked with multi-walled carbon nanotubes, in optoelectronic devices for biomedical applications. It should be noted that one of the forms of neuromodulation / neurostimulation known to science is optoelectronics and optogenetics, already explained in the entry on brain stimulation by electromagnetic waves EM. Reviewing the scientific literature on polypyrrole, graphene and carbon nanotubes, it is found that their combination is quite frequent, even if the search descriptor "neuronal" was added (more than 2000 scientific articles were obtained).

- Climate control
- Mental control
- Neural control
- CROWN
- Biomolecular Crown
- COVID-19
- CpG
- Cracks
- CRISPR
- CRISPR-Cas9
- Crystallization
- Connected human body
- Crops
- Cell cultures
- Lung damage
- DEMF
- Imbalances
- Deoxygenation
- Addressing
- Dissemination
- Cellular dysfunction
- DMABA
- Adverse effects
- Electrodes
- EMF
- Energy
- Neurodegenerative diseases
- Routing
- Packaging
- Spheres
- Radioelectric spectrum
- Raman spectroscopy
- Spintronics
- Evaporation
- Manufacture of nanomaterials
- Fe3O4
- Fertilizers
- Film
- Food film
- Quantum physics
- Phytosanitary
- Form of accounts
- Fractals
- Gateway
- Gels
- Geoengineering
- GO
- Graphene
- Liquid graphene
- Graphene cracks
- Hematite
- Hydrogels
- Homeostasis
- In vivo
- Industry
- Interactions
- Interleukin
- Intestine
- Food intolerances
- Aerosol injection
- Ionization

español → inglés

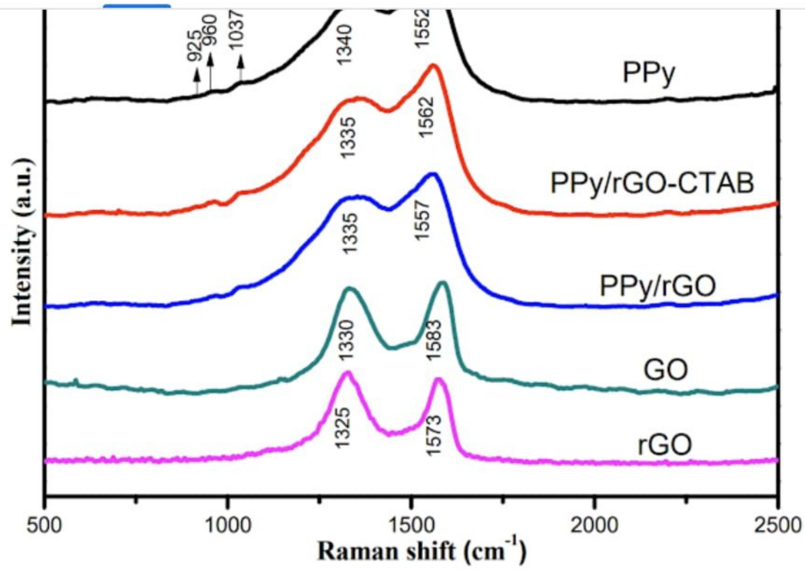


Fig. 6. Raman spectroscopy of polypyrrole and its combinations with graphene oxide. The Raman values are close to those observed in the tests obtained by Dr. Campra. (Fan, X .; Yang, Z .; He, N. 2015)

Without carrying out a more precise search, the reference to the research of (Fabbro, A.; Cellot, G.; Prato, M.; Ballerini, L. 2011) entitled " *Interconnection of neurons with carbon nanotubes: (re) neural signaling engineering* "in which carbon nanotubes, graphene nanofilms and polypyrrole are the necessary and essential materials for neuronal optoelectronics. In fact, the article states that " *CNT scaffolds (carbon nanotubes) promote the growth, differentiation and survival of neurons and modify their electrophysiological properties. These characteristics make CNT an attractive material for the design of nano-biohybrid systems capable of governing specific cell behaviors in cultured neural networks. The main objective of this brief review is to highlight how nanotube scaffolds can affect neuronal signaling ability. In particular, we will focus on the direct and specific interactions between this synthetic nanomaterial and biological cell membranes, and on the ability of CNTs to enhance the interfaces developed to record or stimulate neuronal activity ... Therefore, It is particularly relevant to improve our knowledge about the impact on neuronal performance of the interconnection of nerve cells with CNTs.*The work also affirms the ability of carbon nanotubes to interact with neuronal membranes, producing an electrical coupling and its integration into the neuronal structure. This implies the possibility of neurostimulation with potentials of electromagnetic frequencies, interacting with the synapse, regulate its plasticity, and cause the retro-propagation of stimuli and signals. However, researchers do not pay attention to the problems of cytotoxicity and genotoxicity that were already known in the scientific literature. . Continuing with his analysis, the electrical conductivity properties alter and excite neuronal tissue, since carbon nanotubes act as neuroelectrodes, as stated in the next paragraph " *The possibility of administering electrical stimulation to neurons through CNT layers was investigated and it was shown that CNTs offer a suitable and efficient interface for the direct stimulation of neuronal cells seeded in the nanotubes themselves*"This is corroborated in the works of (Liopo, AV; Stewart, MP; Hudson, J.; Tour, JM; Pappas, TC 2006 | Mazzatenta, A.; Giugliano, M.; Campidelli, S.; Gambazzi, L. ; Businaro, L.; Markram, H.; Ballerini, L. 2007 | Wang, K.; Fishman, HA; Dai, H.; Harris, JS 2006) More recently, as noted (Fabbro, A.; Cellot, G .; Prato, M.; Ballerini, L. 2011) studies have been carried out in which collagens and polymers such as the aforementioned polypyrrole were combined with single and multiple walled carbon nanotubes, acting " *as nanostructured electrodes for the delivery of electrical stimuli at multiple sites or for the recording of neural electrical signals ... CNT-based electrodes were completely biocompatible and their enhanced electrochemical properties allowed high-fidelity extracellular recordings of the electrical activity of cells. cortical neurons, directly seeded on the electrodes* ", see (Gabay, T.; Jakobs, E.; Ben-Jacob, E.; Hanein, Y. 2005).

español → inglés

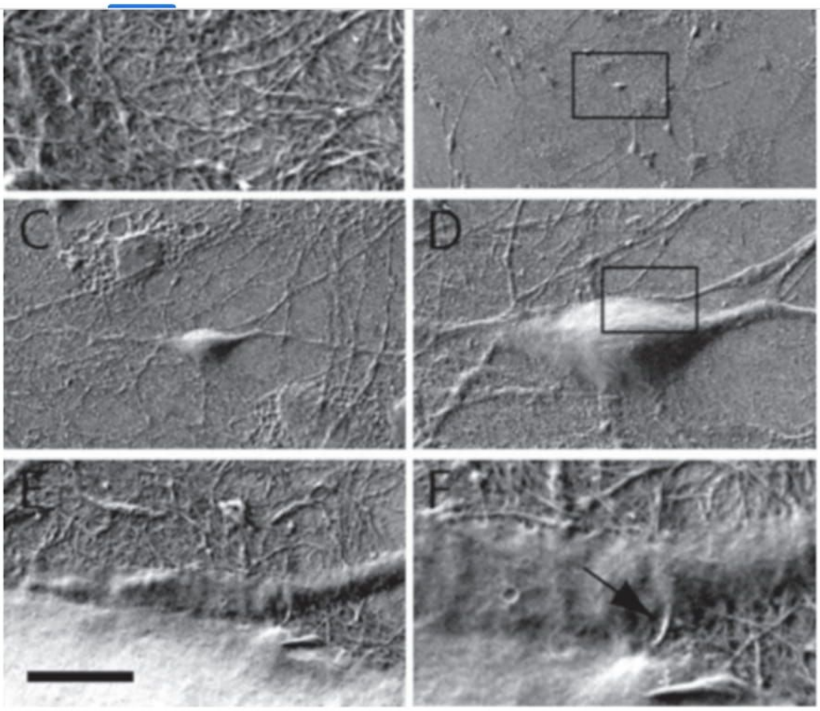


Fig. 7. Neuronal culture in the membranes of the hippocampus, where the interlaced tissue of carbon nanotubes and neurons is observed. Note the interconnected fibers, which improve the electrical conductivity of the tissue, producing shortcuts for neural communication. (Cellot, G .; Cilia, E .; Cipollone, S .; Rancic, V .; Sucapane, A .; Giordani, S .; Ballerini, L. 2009 | Fabbro, A .; Cellot, G .; Prato, M .; Ballerini, L. 2011)

Among the materials combined with carbon nanotubes, the review by (Fabbro, A .; Cellot, G .; Prato, M .; Ballerini, L. 2011) highlights PEG polyethylene glycol, PEI polyethyleneimine, TiN titanium nitride, PPy polypyrrole and Pt platinum , with which crystalline structures are also created to act as electrodes at the ends of carbon nanotubes. In conclusion, it can be stated that the presence of carbon nanotubes in their multiple forms, with high probability, are aimed at neuromodulation and brain stimulation, which is why their presence in vaccine vial samples is extremely serious.

Bibliography

1. Ayodele, OO; Awotunde, MA; Shongwe, MB; Adegbenjo, AO; Babalola, BJ; Olanipekun, AT; Olubambi, PA (2019). Carbon nanotube-reinforced intermetallic matrix composites: processing challenges, consolidation, and mechanical properties. The International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology, 104 (9), pp. 3803-3820. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00170-019-04095-1
2. Campra, P. (2021a). Observations of possible microbiotics in COVID RNAm Version 1 vaccines. Http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.13875.55840
3. Campra, P. (2021b). Detection of graphene in COVID19 vaccines by Micro-RAMAN spectroscopy. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355684360_Deteccion_de_grafeno_en_vacunas_COVID19_por_espectroscopia_Micro-RAMAN
4. Cellot, G .; Cilia, E .; Cipollone, S .; Rancic, V .; Sucapane, A .; Giordani, S .; Ballerini, L. (2009). Carbon nanotubes might improve neuronal performance by favoring electrical shortcuts. Nature nanotechnology, 4 (2), pp. 126-133. https://doi.org/10.1038/nnano.2008.374
5. De-Heer, WA; Poncharal, P .; Berger, C .; Gezo, J .; Song, Z .; Bettini, J .; Ugarte, D. (2005). Liquid carbon, carbon-glass beads, and the crystallization of carbon nanotubes. Science, 307 (5711), pp. 907-910. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1107035
6. Fabbro, A .; Cellot, G .; Prato, M .; Ballerini, L. (2011). Interconnection of neurons with carbon nanotubes: (re) engineering neuronal signaling = Interfacing neurons with carbon nanotubes: :(re) engineering neuronal signaling. Progress in brain research, 194, pp. 241-252. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-53815-4.00003-0
7. Fan, X .; Yang, Z .; He, N. (2015). Hierarchical nanostructured polypyrrole / graphene compounds as supercapacitor electrode = Hierarchical nanostructured polypyrrole / graphene composites as supercapacitor electrode. RSC advances, 5 (20), pp. 15096-15102. https://doi.org/10.1039/C4RA15258A
8. Gabay, T .; Jakobs, E .; Ben-Jacob, E .; Hanein, Y. (2005). Engineered self-organization of neural networks using carbon nanotube clusters. Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications, 350 (2-4), pp. 611-621. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physa.2004.11.007

- Protein
- Protocols
- Gateway
- Carbon octopuses
- Graphene quantum dots
- PVA
- Quantum dots
- Qubits
- Protein recombination
- Rectenas
- Nanocommunication networks
- REDOX
- Synaptic regulation
- rGO
- Smart clothes
- SARS-CoV-2
- Drying
- Seeding clouds
- Gene silencing
- Synapse
- Immune system
- Central Nervous System
- software
- Aqueous solution
- Physiological serum
- Biomedical Technologies
- Textiles
- Dyes
- Cytokine storm
- Toxicity
- Transistors
- Tropopause
- Troposphere
- TS-OOK
- Ultraviolet
- University of Almeria
- Vaccines
- Cartoon vector
- Synthetic life
- Volatility

Blog Archive

▼ 2021 (54)
- ► July 2021 (19)
- ► August 2021 (16)
- ► September 2021 (4)
- ► October 2021 (6)
- ► November 2021 (6)
- ▼ December 2021 (3)
  - Blogger Censors Article on C0 Nanorouter ...
  - Identification of patterns in vaccines of c0r0n @ v ...
  - Found evidence that would confirm the theory of .

The Fifth Column website

español → inglés

10. Karmakar, S. (2020). Selective synthesis of DC carbon arc-generated carbon nanotube and layered-graphene and the associated mechanism. Nanotechnology, 32 (10), 105602. https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6528/abcdcd
11. Kohno, H .; Yoshida, H .; Kikkawa, J .; Tanaka, K .; Takeda, S. (2005). Carbon beads on semiconductor nanowires = Carbon beads on semiconductor nanowires. Japanese journal of applied physics, 44 (9R), 6862. https://doi.org/10.1143/JJAP.44.6862
12. Liopo, AV; Stewart, MP; Hudson, J .; Tour, JM; Pappas, TC (2006). Biocompatibility of native and functionalized single-walled carbon nanotubes for neuronal interface. Journal of nanoscience and nanotechnology, 6 (5), pp. 1365-1374. https://doi.org/10.1166/jnn.2006.155
13. Mazzatenta, A .; Giugliano, M .; Campidelli, S .; Gambazzi, L .; Businaro, L .; Markram, H .; Ballerini, L. (2007). Interface of neurons with carbon nanotubes: electrical signal transfer and synaptic stimulation in cultured brain circuits = Interfacing neurons with carbon nanotubes: electrical signal transfer and synaptic stimulation in cultured brain circuits. Journal of Neuroscience, 27 (26), pp. 6931-6936. https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1051-07.2007
14. Nakayama, Y .; Zhang, M. (2001). Synthesis of carbon nanochaplets by catalytic thermal chemical vapor deposition. Japanese Journal of Applied Physics, 40 (5B), L492. https://doi.org/10.1143/JJAP.40.L492
15. Popov, VN (2004). Carbon nanotubes: properties and application = Carbon nanotubes: properties and application. Materials Science and Engineering: R: Reports, 43 (3), pp. 61-102. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mser.2003.10.001
16. Simonelli, L .; Fratini, M .; Palmisano, V .; Bianconi, A. (2006). Possible clean superconductivity in doped nanotube crystals. Journal of Physics and Chemistry of Solids, 67 (9-10), pp. 2187-2191. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpcs.2006.06.001
17. Song, L .; Holleitner, AW; Qian, H .; Hartschuh, A .; Döblinger, M .; Weig, EM; Kotthaus, JP (2008). A Carbon Nanofilament-Bead Necklace = A Carbon Nanofilament-Bead Necklace. The Journal of Physical Chemistry C, 112 (26), pp. 9644-9649. https://doi.org/10.1021/jp8018588
18. Wang, K .; Fishman, HA; Dai, H .; Harris, JS (2006). Neural stimulation with a carbon nanotube microelectrode array = Neural stimulation with a carbon nanotube microelectrode array. Nano letters, 6 (9), pp. 2043-2048. https://doi.org/10.1021/nl061241t
19. Yuan, C .; Tony, A .; Yin, R .; Wang, K .; Zhang, W. (2021). Tactile and thermal sensors built from carbon - polymer nanocomposites - A critical review. Sensors, 21 (4), 1234. https://doi.org/10.3390/s21041234
20. Zhang, M .; Li, J. (2009). Carbon nanotubes in different shapes. = Carbon nanotube in different shapes. Materials today, 12 (6), pp. 12-18. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1369-7021(09)70176-2
21. Zhang, Y .; Li, R .; Zhou, X .; Cai, M .; Sun, X. (2008). Self-organizing growth of MgAl2O4 based heterostructural nanochains. The Journal of Physical Chemistry C, 112 (27), pp. 10038-10042. https://doi.org/10.1021/jp801439r
22. Zwawi, M .; Attar, A .; Al-Hossainy, AF; Abdel-Aziz, MH; Zoromba, MS (2021). Polypyrrole / functionalized multi-walled carbon nanotube composite for optoelectronic device application. Chemical Papers, pp. 1-15. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11696-021-01830-5

at November 11, 2021 1 comment:

Fifth Column Twitch

Telegram - Channel @InfoVacunas

@InfoVacunas

Telegram - Channel C0r0n @ 2Inspect