COrOn@ Inspect2

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

Thursday, 9September 2021

pattern identification in the blood of vaccinated persons: graphene quantum dots GQD

In previous entries, patterns have been identified in the blood of vaccinated persons, in concrete ribbon-like micronadators made of graphene hydrogels and graphene oxide, as well as crystallized graphene nanoantennas. On this occasion, a third pattern has been found in the microscopy performed by Dr. Armin Korokna and, which was exposed in the documentary of (Tim Truth. 2021b), can be seen in the following video clip that summarizes the frames where the finding has been made.

A close look at the image in Figure 1 shows red globules (hematies) in the shape of a ring, as well as other unidentified elements in the shape of luminescent dots of varying size.

Fig.1. Image of a blood sample from a vaccinated person with unknown / luminescent dot-shaped elements with various sizes (Tim Truth. 2021b).

Considering the images observed in Figure 1 and contrasting their morphology and visible characterization, it has been found, with a high probability of accuracy, that the unidentified elements in the blood samples correspond to the patterns known in the scientific literature as *"graphene quantum dots"* or *"graphene oxide quantum dots"*, also called GQD (Graphene Quantum Dots) and GOQD (Graphene Oxide Quantum Dots). This statement is based on and justified by the following scientific documentation:

1. The first evidence is found in the work of (Lu, J.; Yeo, P.S. E.; Gan, C.K.; Wu, P.; Loh, K.P. 2011) on the transformation of C60 carbon molecules, also known as *"fullerene"*, into graphene quantum dots. It is worth mentioning that fullerene is a spherical graphene molecule (with a molecular structure of 20 hexagons, 12 pentagons and carbon atoms at each of the corners of the hexagons). When the fullerene is sectioned, they generate graphene quantum dots, which are single or multilayer graphene nanoparticles with circular and ellipsoid nanonet shapes, as seen in Figure 2. However, they can also acquire hexagonal, triangular and even arbitrary shapes, as explained in the work of (Tian, P.; Tang, L.; Teng, K.S.; Lau, S.P. 2018).

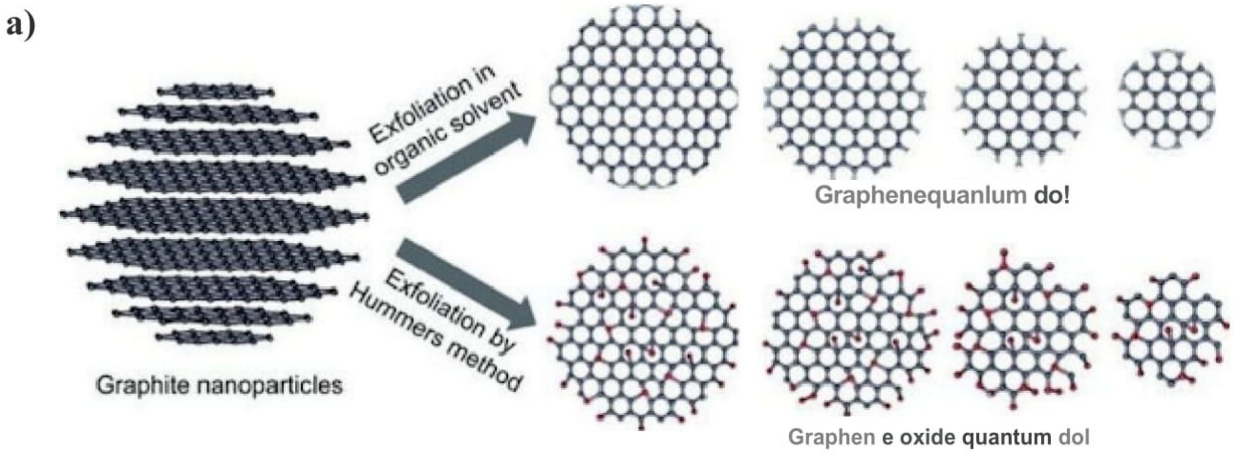


Fig.2. *Synthesis of graphene kinetic dots and graphene 6-oxide kinetic dots /Liu, F.; Jang, M.H.; Ha, H.D.; Kim, J.H.; Cho, Y.H.; Seo, T.S. 2013).*

According to this characterization and STM (scanning tunneling microscopy) research (Lu, J.; Yeo, P.S. E.; Gan, C.K.; Wu, P.; Loh, K.P. 2011), graphical evidence of the decomposition of C60 fullerene into hexagonal shaped graphene quantum dots is found. If the image of these graphene quantum dots is taken and compared with the patterns observed in blood, an almost exact match is obtained. See Figure 3, which compares the sample and the image from the scientific literature, as well as their overlap, and they match in shape and structure.

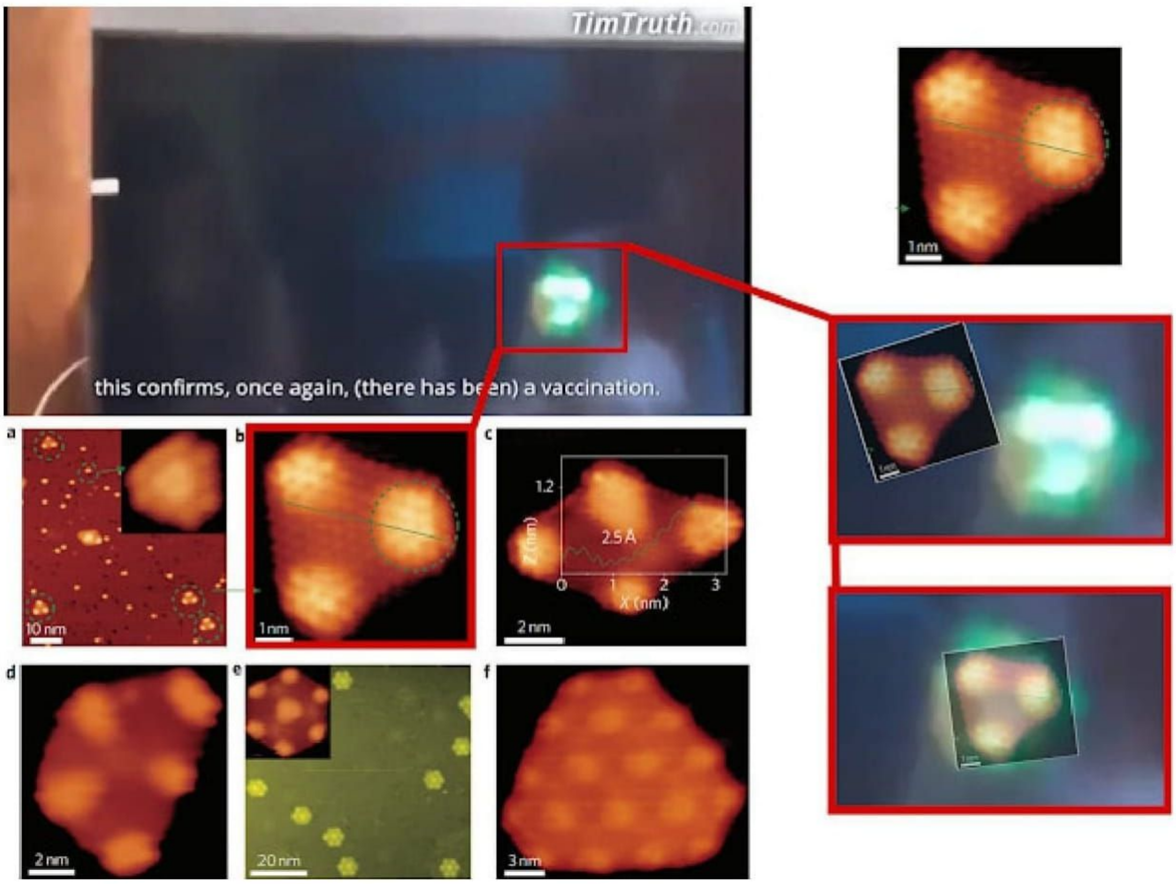


Fig.3. Graphene GQD kinematic dots in blood, according to STM Imaging from (Lu, J.; Yeo, P.S.E.; Gan, C.K.; Wu, P.; Loh, K.P. 2011).

On the other hand, in the blood sample, the graphene quantum dot GQD shows a green luminescent color, very characteristic and perfectly distinguishable from the rest of the red cells and red blood cells. This special feature also fits with the GQD graphene quantum dot model in the scientific literature, since according to (Liu, F.; Jang, M.H.; Ha, H.D.; Kim, J.H.; Cho, Y.H.; Seo, T.S. 2013) it is due *to "intrinsic* and *extrinsic energy states"* that occur when *"UV-vis (visible ultraviolet)* and *PL (photoluminescence) absorbance"* is produced. In fact it is stated that *"compared to GOQPs, which emit green luminescence from defective states, GQDs show the blue color emission* and *strong absorption peak on the higher energy side, which are attributed to the formation of the intrinsic state in GQDs"*. This leads to evidence that by having a greenish coloration, the blood sample exhibits GOQD graphene 6-oxide quantum dots, due to defects or deficiencies in its molecular structure. This photoluminescence effect is well known and described also by (Bacon, M.; Bradley, S.J . ; Nann, T. 2014) .

2. As explained above, graphene quantum dots can have very small dimensions of a few nanometers and retain the luminescence properties already indicated. This makes it possible to clearly identify the luminous dots that are visible in blood analysis, see figure 4.

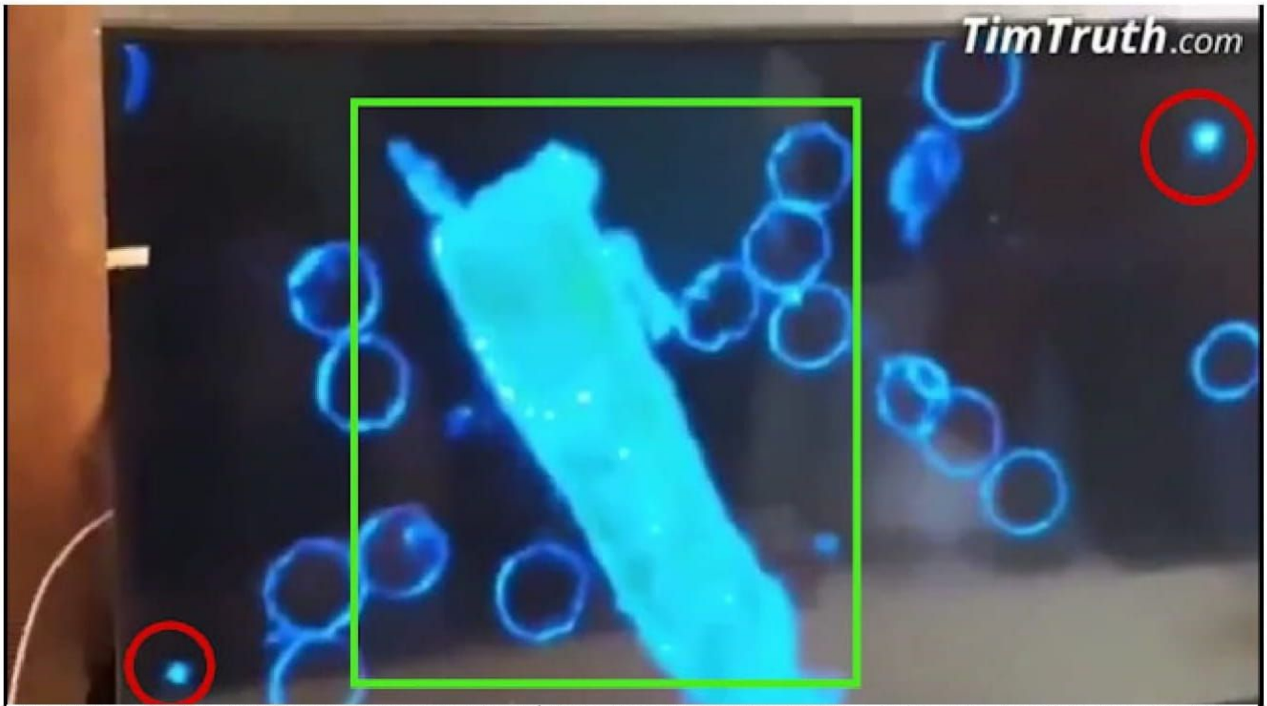


Fig.4. Graphene cudntic dots highlighted in the red circles and *ribbon-like swimmer in the green box. Image of blood analysis of a vaccinated person, taken by Dr. Armin Koroknay* and *shown in the documentary of (Tim Truth. 2021b).*

The elements collected in a red circle correspond to graphene quantum dots (since its luminescence is blue), according to the scientific literature consulted. In particular it coincides with the images taken by (Tian, P.; Tang, L.; Teng, K.S.; Lau, S. P. I2018 Lu, J.; Yeo, P.S.E.; Gan, C.K.; Wu, P.; Loh, K.P.
2011 I Qiu, J.; Zhang, R.; Li, J.; Sang, Y.; Tang, W.; Gil, P.R.; Liu, H. 2015 I Permatasari, F.A. ; Aimon, A.H.; Iskandar, F.; Ogi, T.; Okuyama, K. I 2016Chua, C.K.; Sofer, Z.; Simek, P.; Jankovsky, O.; Klimova, K.; Bakardjieva, S.; Pumera, M. I2015 Gao, T. ; Wang, X. ; Yang, L.Y.; He, H.; Ba, X.X.; Zhao, J.; Liu, Y. 2017 I Jovanovic, S.P.; Syrgiannis, Z.; Markovic, Z.M.; Bonasera, A.; Kepic, D.P.; Budimir, M. D.; Todorovic Markovic,
B.M. I2015 Stengl, V. ; Bakardjieva, S.; Henych, J.; Lang, K.; Kormunda, M. 2013). This can be checked in the following collage in the figure which5, collects them all and compares them with the sample in Fig. 4.

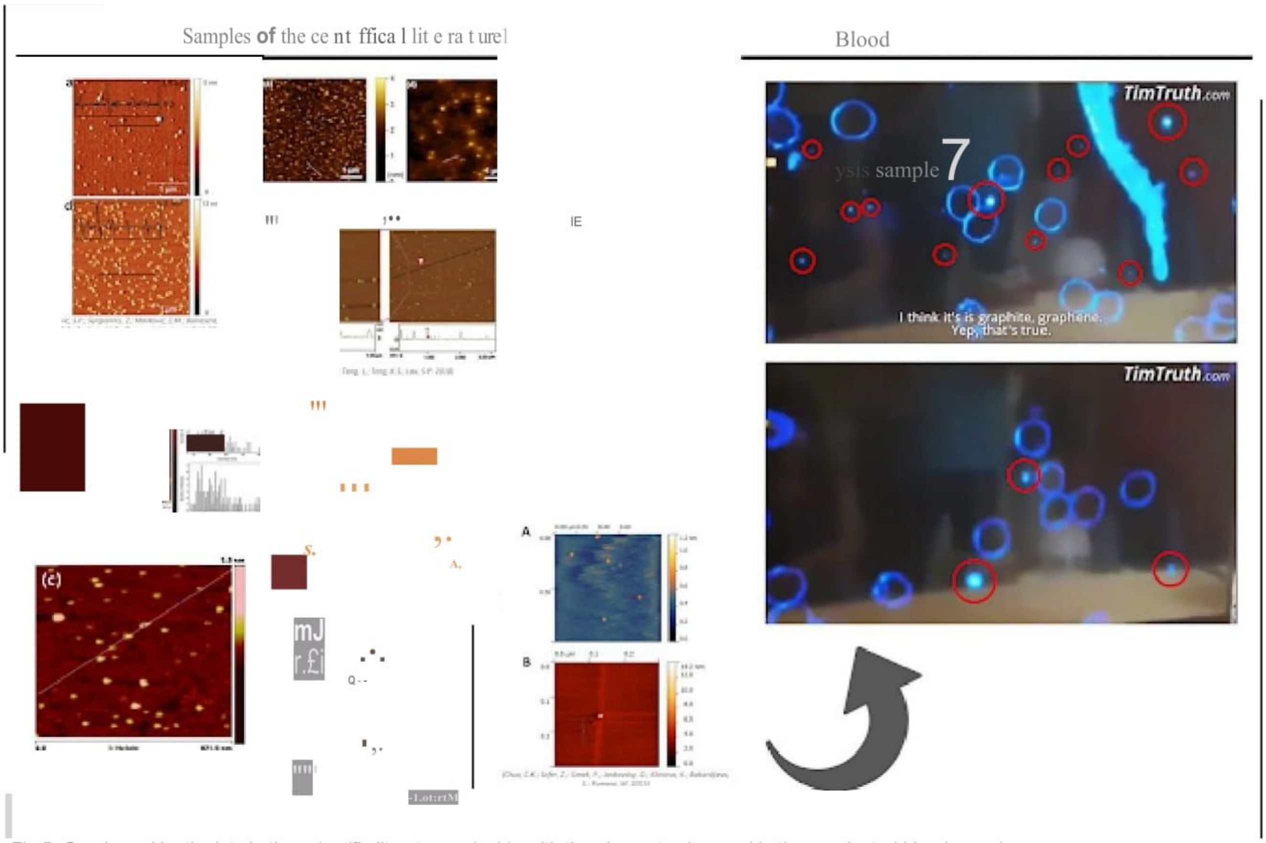


Fig.5. Graphene kinetic dots in the scientific literature coincide with the elements observed in the vaccinated blood sample.
The image in this resolution can be obtained at the following link https:111.bp.blogspot .coml -bAaBLtA11 go/ YTnBMTEmyP/ I AAAAAAAAAABAAI ZObECFpd7a4QOt3mADDtn78M-K3ih33cgCLcBGAsYHQ/s2048/ablooooddа. png

There is no denying the strong similarity between the graphene quantum dots in the scientific literature and the elements observed in the blood sample. Furthermore, Figure 4 shows an element already observed in the blood analysis of the German research team (Axel Bolland; Barbel Ghitalla; Holger Fischer; Elmar Becker) which was presented in the documentary film (Tim Truth. 2021a). It is a spintr6nical device, a swimmer (marked in the green memory in Figure 4) in the shape of a filament or ribbon, made of hydrogel and graphene 6oxide, as discovered and6 evidenced in this blog.

3. To all this must be added another fundamental piece of evidence. This is the process of penetration of the GQD graphene quantum dots into the cells of the blood sample. The graphical evidence is shown in Figures 6, 7 and 8 below, highlighted in the green boxes. It can be seen how the graphene GQD quantum dot adheres to the surface of the red blood cell until it penetrates the cell wall. This is especially clear in Figure 6a and 6b.

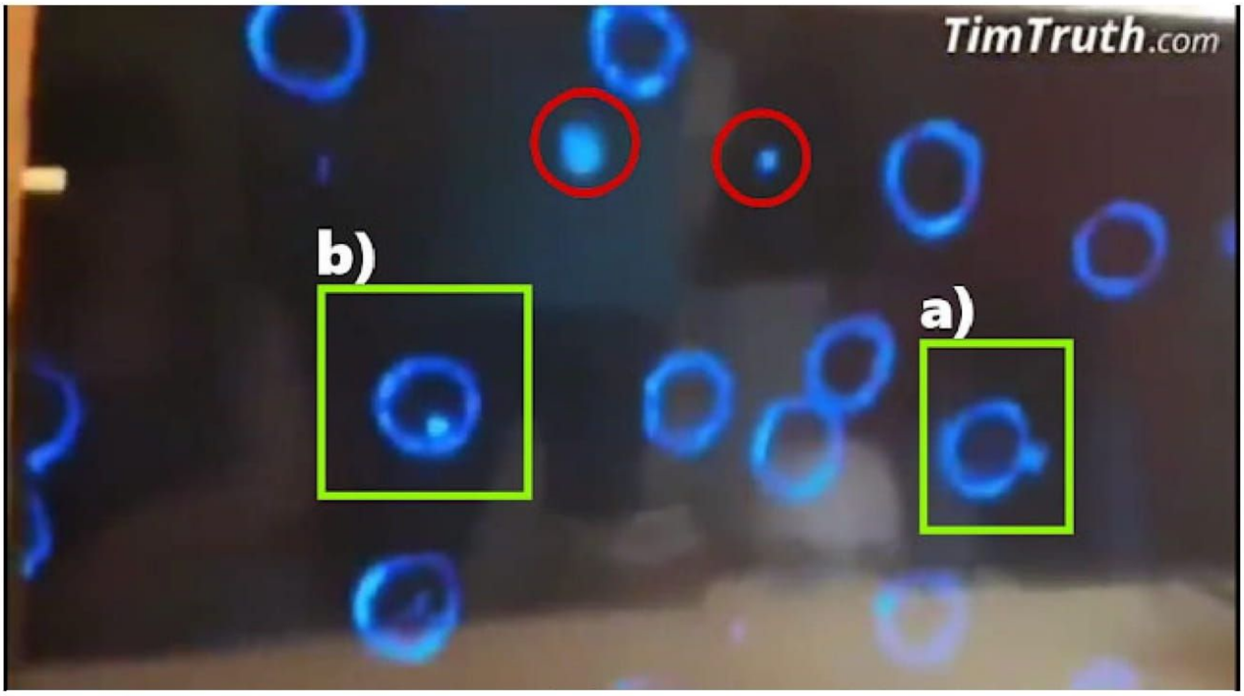


Fig.6. Inset a) shows a graphene cudntic dot attached to the cell wall of a red globule. Inset b) shows a graphene cudntic dot that has just penetrated the cell wall. Image of the blood analysis of a vaccinated person, taken by Dr. Armin Koroknay and shown in the documentary of (Tim Truth. 2021b).

Further evidence of this phenomenon is found in Figure 7, where again a GQD graphene quantum dot is observed to penetrate the cell, closely followed by several graphene quantum dots of varying size.

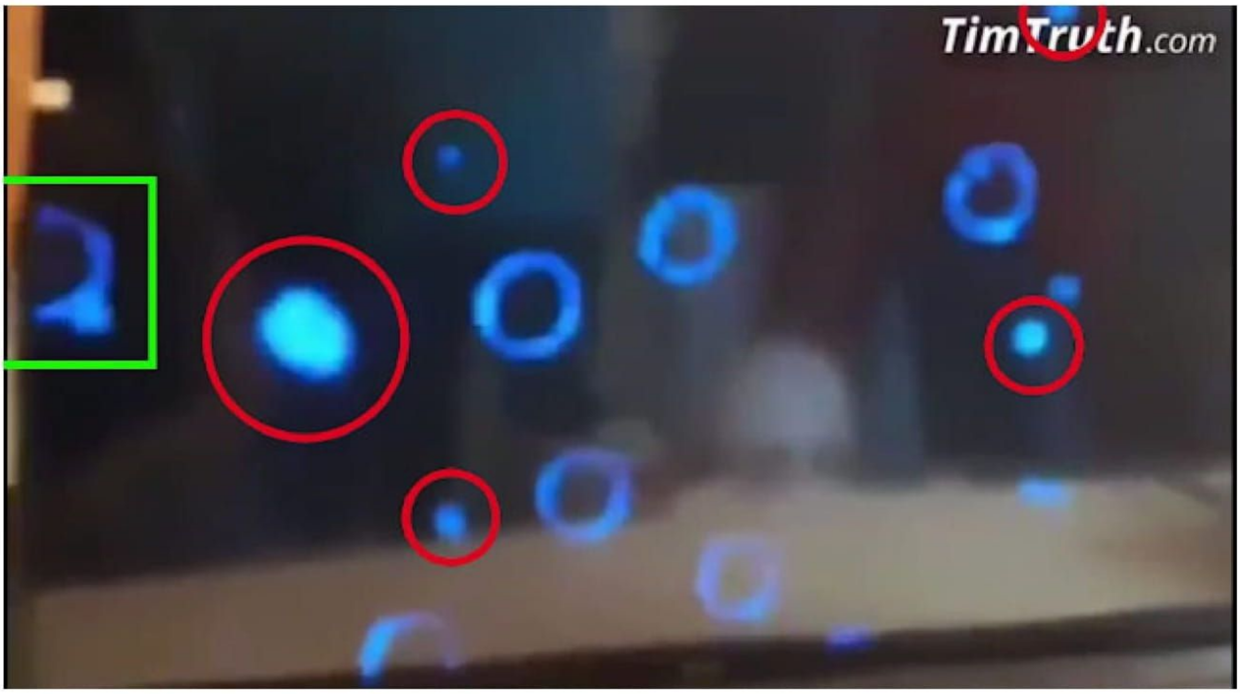


Fig.7. The green box shows a hematite cell with an attached graphene kernel dot. Note also other graphene cudntic dots highlighted in red circles. Image of the blood analysis of a vaccinated person, taken by Dr. Armin Koroknay and shown in the documentary (Tim Truth. 2021b).

Figure 8 shows all the phases of this process and also shows that more than one GQD graphene quantum dot can enter the cells. In box c) of figure 8 at least 5 graphene quantum dots have been counted.

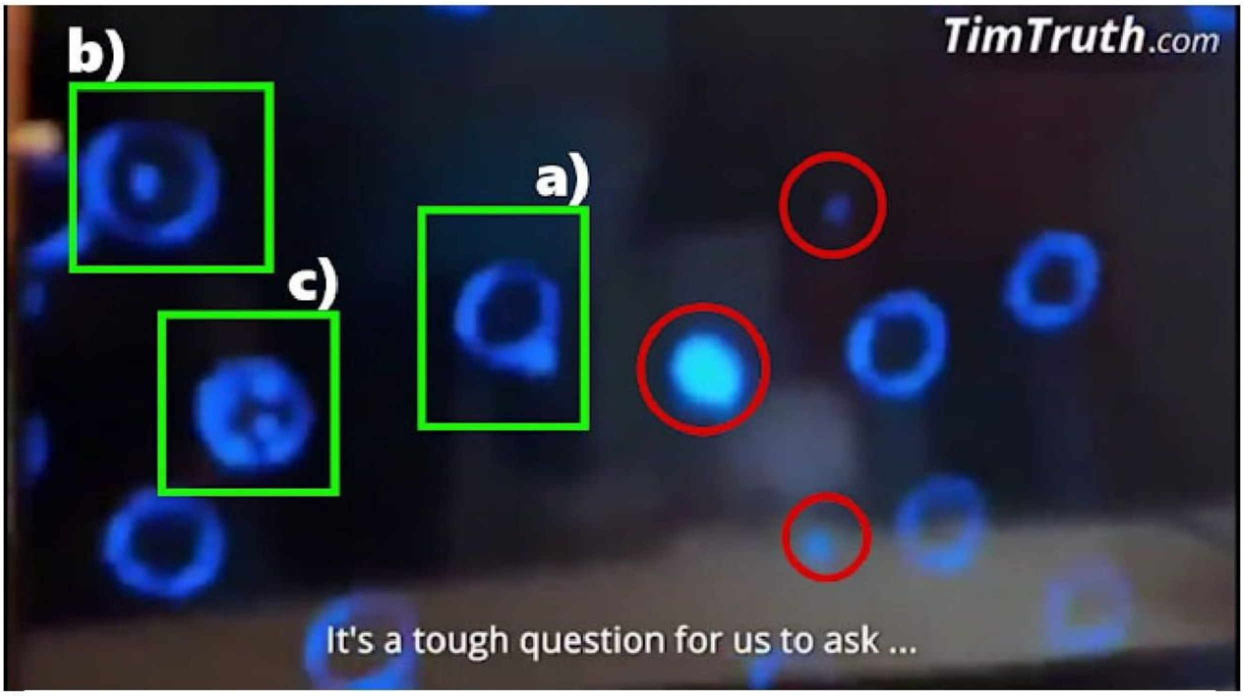


Fig.8. In inset a) the penetration of the cell wall was observed. In inset b) a graphene cudntic dot in the center of the hematie. In inset c) a hematie saturated with graphene GQD dots. Graphene cudntic dots are constantly observed, highlighted in red circles. Image of blood analysis of a vaccinated person, taken by Dr. Armin Koroknay and shown in the documentary by (Tim Truth. 2021b).

This ability to invade cells is well documented in the scientific literature. In fact, research by (Qiu, J.; Zhang, R.; Li, J.; Sang, Y.; Tang, W.; Gil, P.R.; Liu, H. 2015) demonstrates its application in *"tractable drug delivery for targeted and pH-sensitive delivery of a chemotherapeutic drug into cancer cells".* In their work, GQDs are loaded with doxorubicin (Dax) for release into cancer cells. This is perfectly reflected in the schematic in the figure in9, his research.

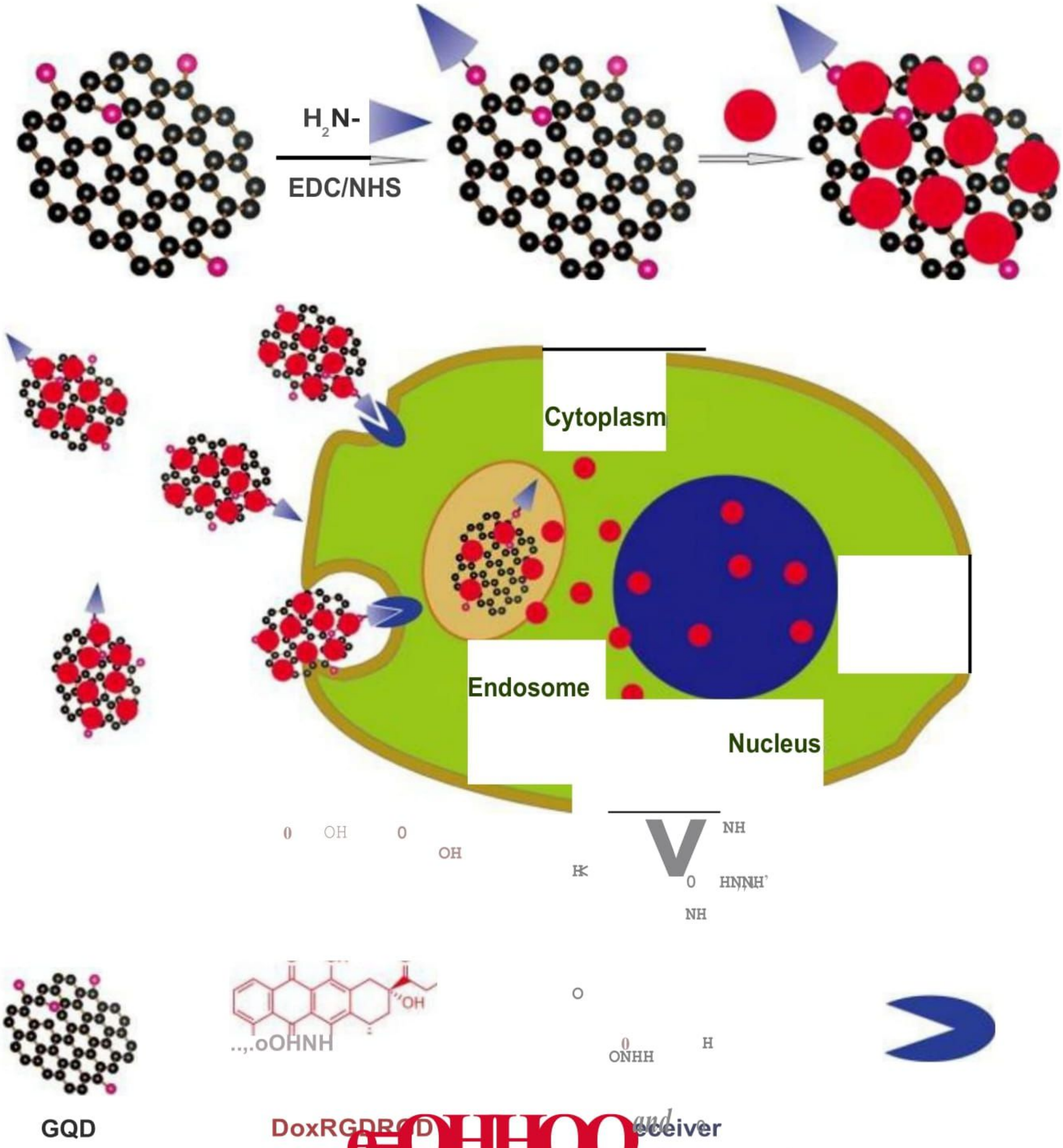
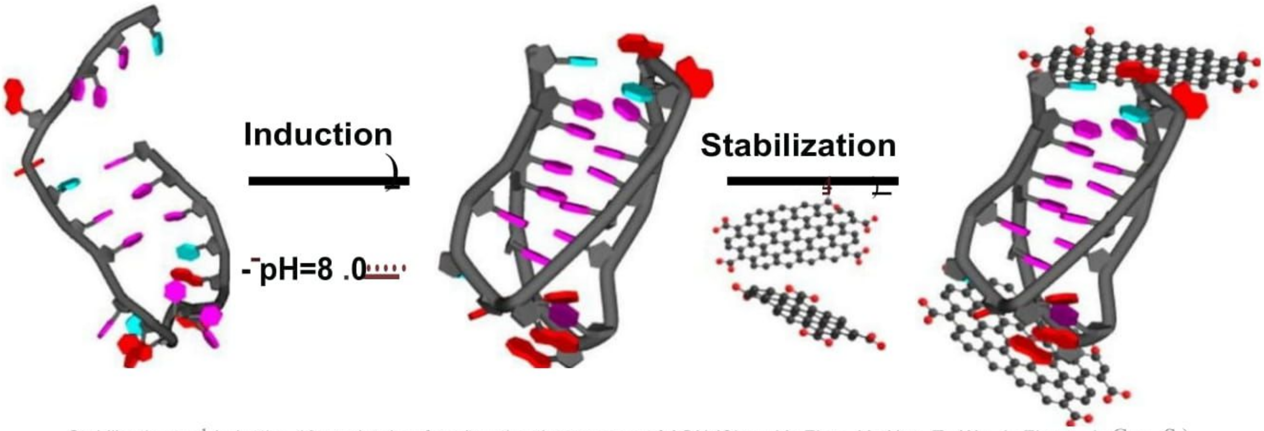


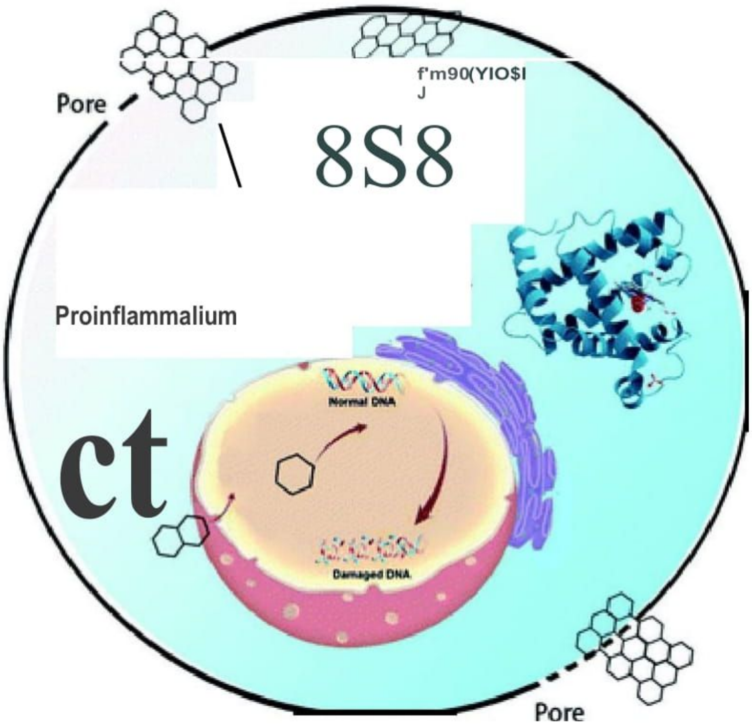
Fig.9 The GQD-grophene cuticular spot penetrated the cell and released its cargo (Qiu, J. ; Zhang, R.; Li, J.; Sang , Y.; Tang, W.; Gil , P.R. ; Liu, H. 2015)

Further evidence for the capabilities of graphene GQD quantum dots, both to invade and penetrate cells and to infer in the AON, is collected in the article by (Bacon, M.; Bradley, S.J.; Nann, T. 2014 I Zhou, X.; Zhang, Y.; Wang, C.; Wu, X.; Yang, Y.; Zheng, B.; Zhang, J. I 2012Chen, X. ; Zhou , X.; Han, T.; Wu, J.; Zhang, J.; Guo, S. 2013) as *"GQDs synthesized by a photo-Fenton method ... converted approximately* 90% *def supercoiled DNA to nicked DNA, a nick being a discontinuity in the DNA he/ice. .. It is believed that the mechanism by which DNA is cleaved by GO I GQDs is through the intercalation of these sheets into DNA, so that smaller GQDs can intercalate better than micrometre-sized* GO *sheets"*. This suggests that the loading capacity of graphene quantum dots is superior to that of graphene 6-oxide sheets.



Stabilization and induction 10.mechanism for a/terating the structure of AON (Chen, X.; Zhou, X.; Han, T.; Wu, J.; Zhang, J.; Guo, S.). 2013)

Other evidence that undoubtedly demonstrates the ability of graphene quantum dots to overcome the cell wall can be found in the studies by (Li, Y.; Yuan, H.; von-Dem-Bussche, A.; Creighton, M.; Hurt, R.H.; Kane, A.B.; Gao, H. 2013 I Liang, L.; Peng, X.; Sun, F.; Kong, Z.; Shen, J.W. 2021 I Dallavalle, M.; Calvaresi, M.; Bottoni, A.; Melle-Franco, M.; Zerbetto, F. 2015). In fact *"Nanomaterials can enter cells* and *affect cell division, proliferation, apoptosis* and *more. It was also found that GQDs of less than 5 nm could directly enter E. coli* and *Bacillus subti/is cells* and *produce toxic effects."* This demonstrates the danger of graphene quantum dots, given their ability to induce cytotoxicity, inflammation and genotoxic effects, as shown in the figure below. 11.



Mechanism of GQD-induced cytotoxidty

Schematic diagram of the mechanism of cytotoxicity induced by GQD or graphene cucinic dots (Liang, L.; Peng, X.; Sun, F.; Kong, Z.; Shen, J.W. 2021)

The effects of the cuts produced by the graphene quantum dots can be seen in the figure where12, the evidence of the perforation and adsorption towards the interior of the cell membrane is shown.

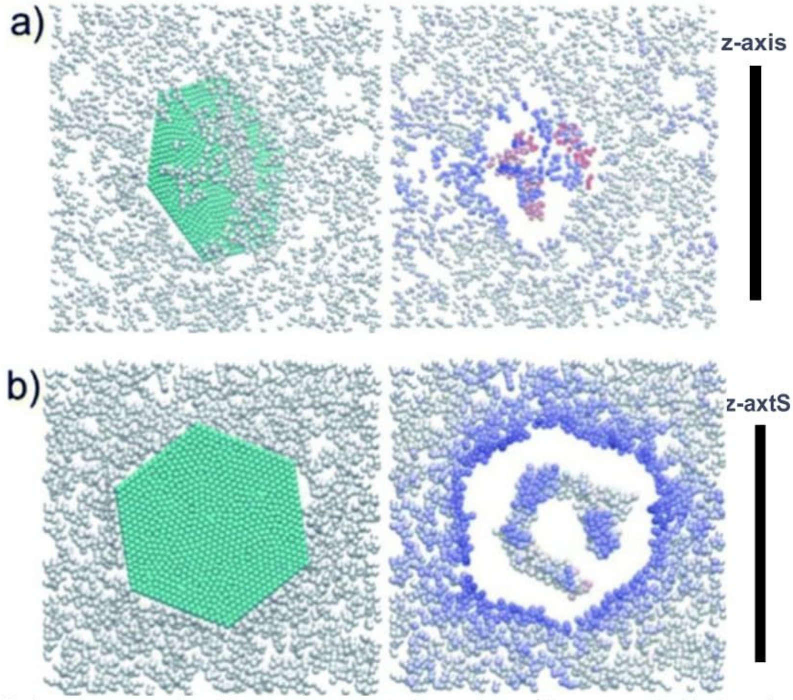


*Fig. 12. The views on the left show the penetration of the graphene kinetochrome dot and its presence inside the cell membrane. Cos pictures on the right show the dafla produced (Dallavalle, **M.;** Calvaresi , **M.;** Bott oni , **A.;** Melle-Franco, **M.;** Zerbetto, F. 2015).*

Opinions

1. By virtue of the observed images and the scientific literature, the existence of graphene quantum dots in the blood of vaccinated persons can be confirmed. The morphology, structure and special characteristics, such as fluorescence, coincide with the characterization referred to in the publications in the field.
2. Graphene quantum dots can be obtained from the microwave excision of graphene and C60 fullerenes, which would explain the multiplication of these elements in the blood and fluids of the human body. This poses a serious health hazard, given their cutting potential, capable of penetrating cell walls and cleaving DNA.
3. From a functional point of view, the semiconductor properties of GQDs enable them to form a wireless network through which they can monitor and even neuromodulate, as nanotransducers, more effectively than graphene 6-oxide sheets, the behavioral patterns of people.
4. The images that have emerged from blood tests of vaccinated people show the presence of fractal nanoantennas of crystallized graphene, swimmers in the form of hydrogel ribbon and graphene 6-oxide and finally graphene quantum dots. According to all the evidences and facts observed, it can be stated that this graphene ecosystem in the human body is designed for the reception of electromagnetic signals through the graphene fractal nanoantennas and their propagation through the graphene quantum dots GQD, with a double purpose, on the one hand the possible administration of drugs and their release in biological targets (i.e. certain organs of the body), and on the other hand the modulatory purpose of neurons and other tissues of the human body, which could be telecontrolled by microwaves and 5G emissions. Finally, the hydrogel ribbon-shaped swimmers have a recognized motor function, which operates as a function of electromagnetic waves, so they can also be driven by electromagnetic fields and release their pharmacological or pharmacogenetic charge.

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