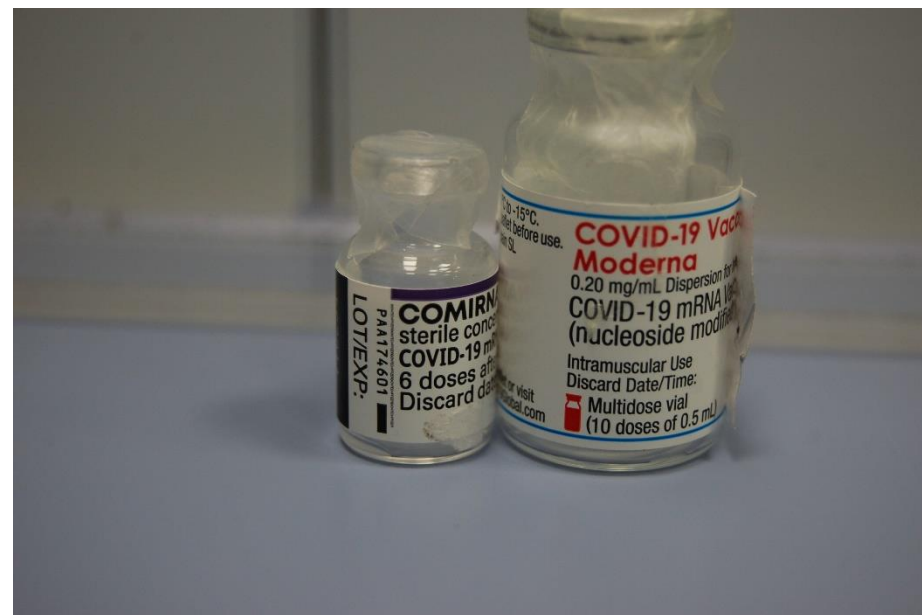


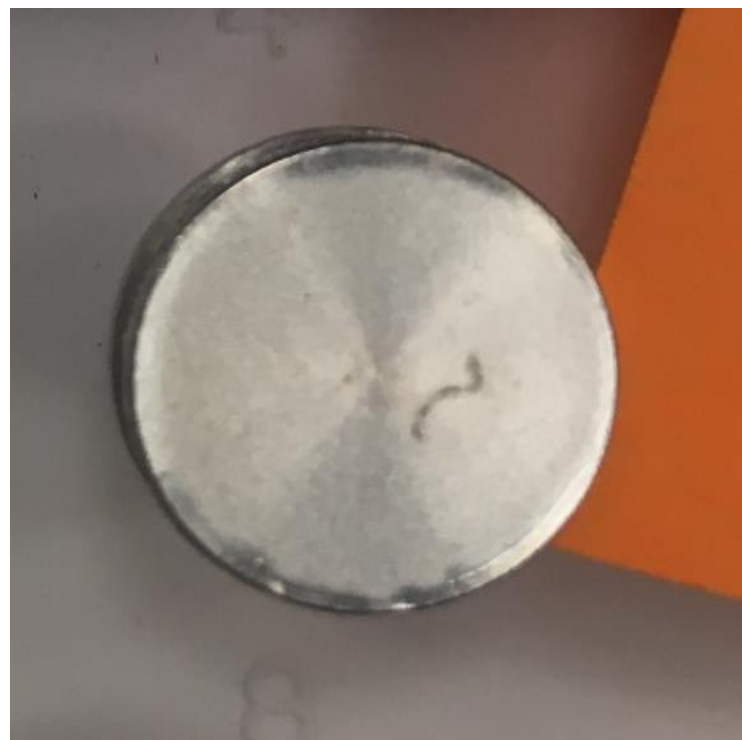
Here are the two vials used for sampling. It consists of one or two drops of solution after use. The vials stayed at room temperature many days before sampling. The cork has been retrieved then replaced by paraffin in order to avoid evaporation of the remaining small drops.





Sampling of two Moderna drops with a pipette. Adding of three drops of ethanol to spread the solution on the entire aluminium stub. Drying. No metallization.

We notice that the solution once murky without visible particles leaves a solid deposit more or less thick after drying.



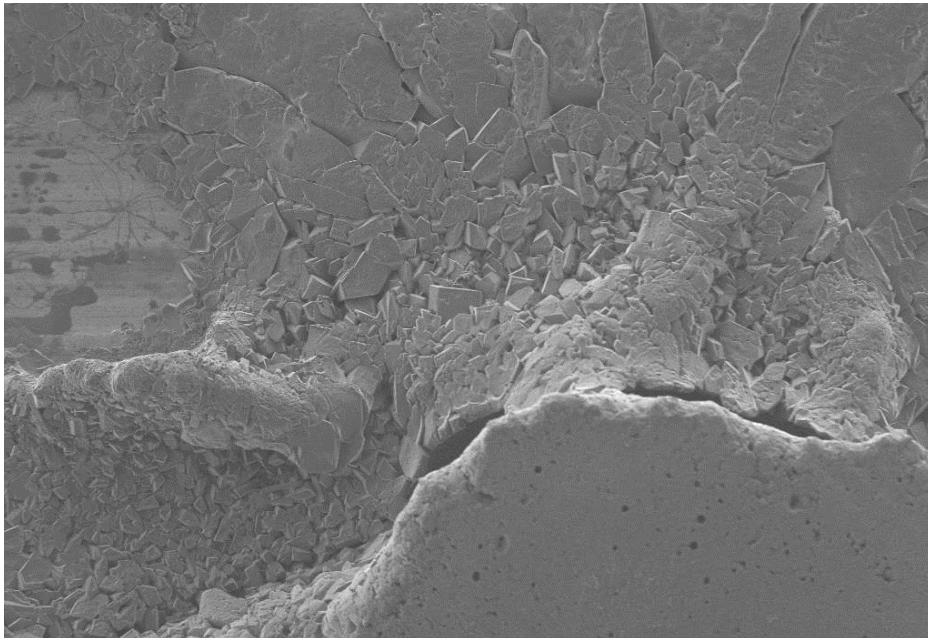
Sampling of one Pfizer drop with a pipette. Adding of three drops of ethanol to spread the solution on the entire aluminium stub. Drying. No metallization.

We notice that the solution once murky without visible particles leaves a long « coil » after drying.

SEM images (Scanning Electron Microscope) of Moderna.

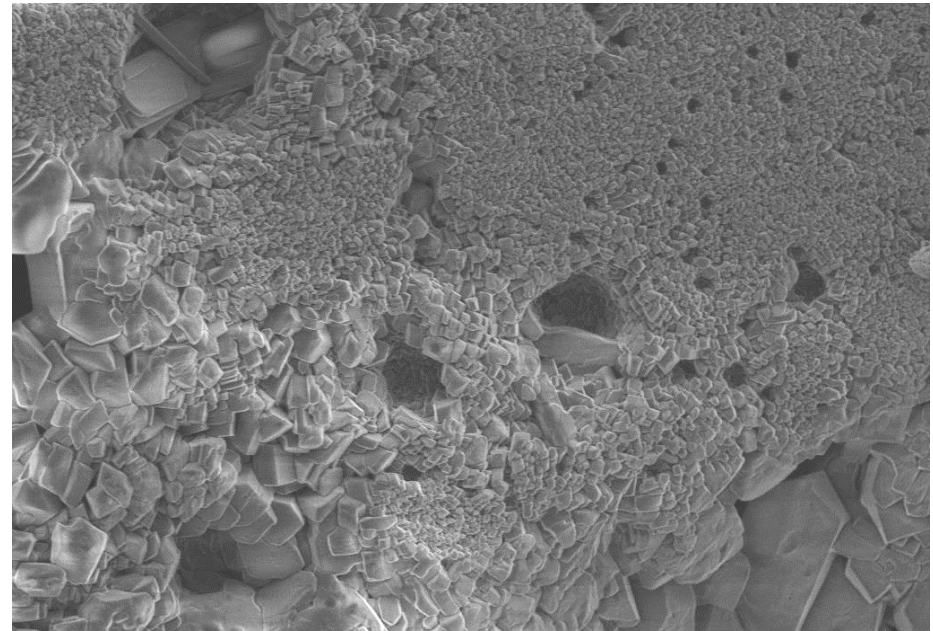
The purpose of the SEM is to observe a sample under a secondary vacuum (10^{-6} millibars) with an electron beam.

The main result is that the deposit is observable with an electron microscope without metallization. The « vaccine » is indeed supposed to be made of RNAm encapsulated in nanolipidic particles (only biological matter that can be degraded by our body). The biological unmetallized matter (meaning without a metallic layer used to evacuate electrons) usually cause a « charging phenomena » (electrons cannot be evacuated and accumulate) resulting at the screen by a white zone, illustrating this saturation phenomena (this phenomena is often observable when a dust particle is on the surface of the sample). Here with the Moderna sample, magnification up to x5000 have been made (the more you magnificate the more the electronic charge is big and focused). It means that what we see leads electricity.



+

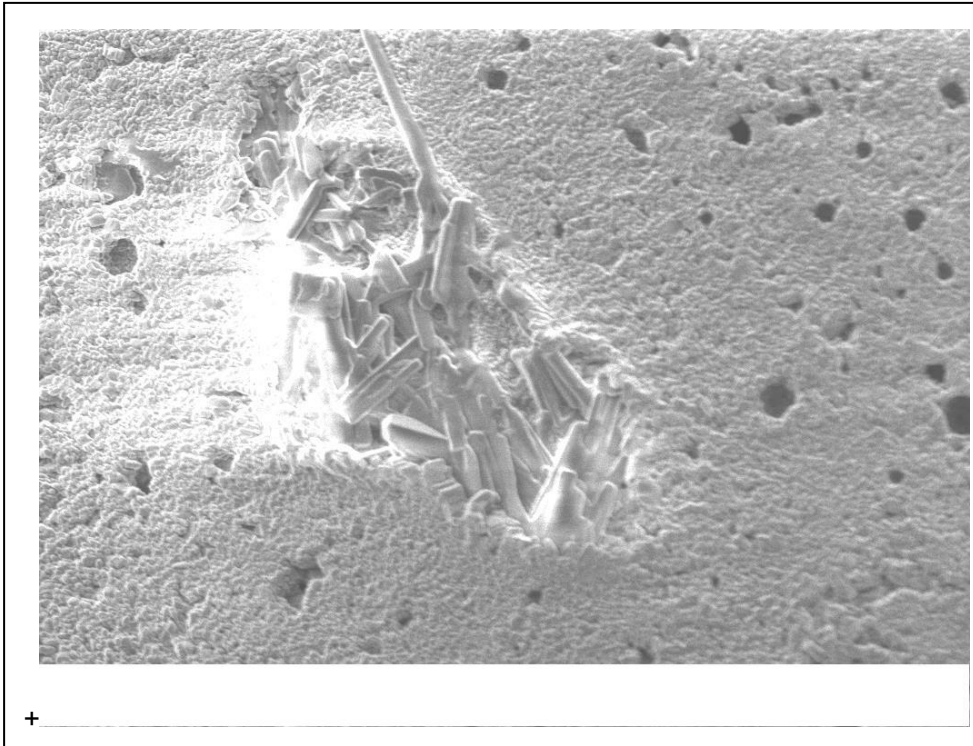
x300 magnification



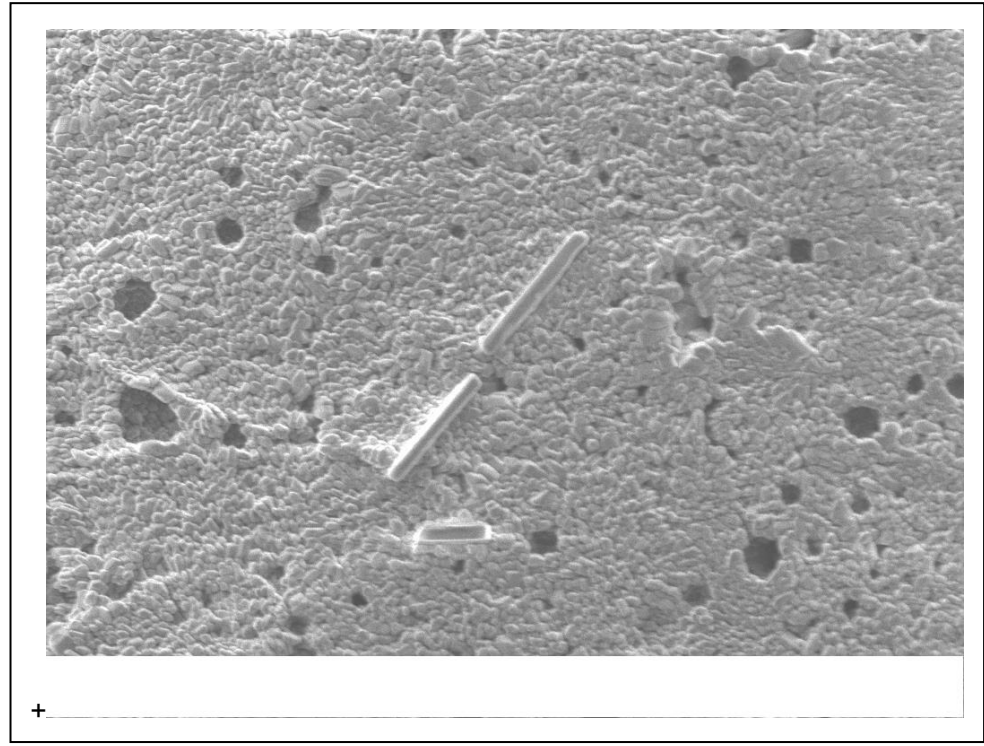
+

x2000 magnification

SEM images (Scanning Electron Microscope) of Moderna.



x2000 magnification

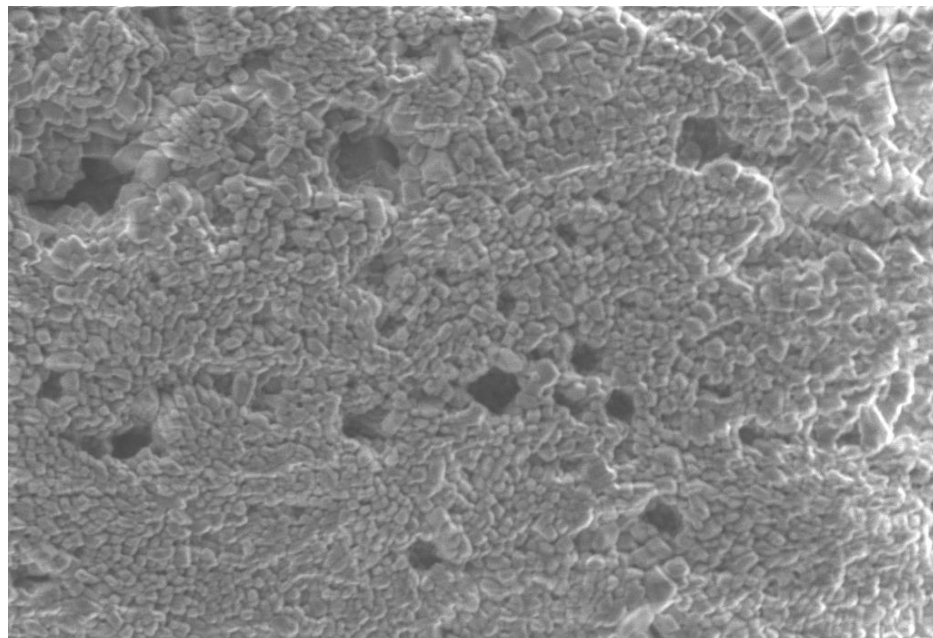


x3000 magnification

We can see on the left image the « charging phenomena ».

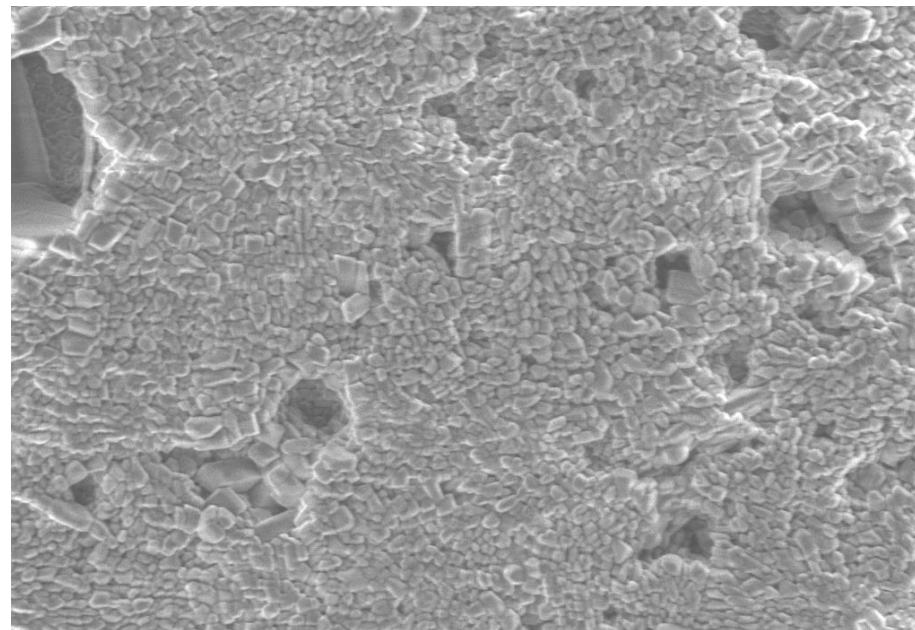
Images are made of secondary electrons, meaning that only the extreme surface is observed. We can appreciate the topography of the sample. Despite the very few material contained in two drops the layer is sufficiently thick to accumulate a lot of small objects. On the right image we can see « needles » of approximately 5 micrometers. These needles may be carbon nanotubes.

SEM images (Scanning Electron Microscope) of Moderna.



+ _

x5000 magnification



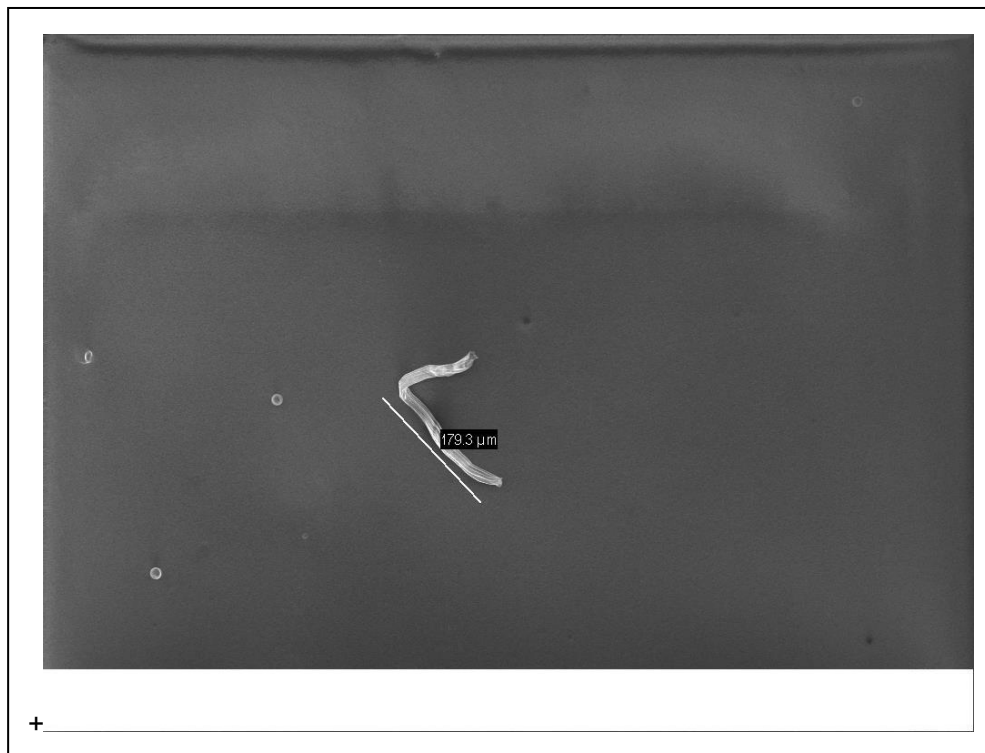
+

x5000 magnification

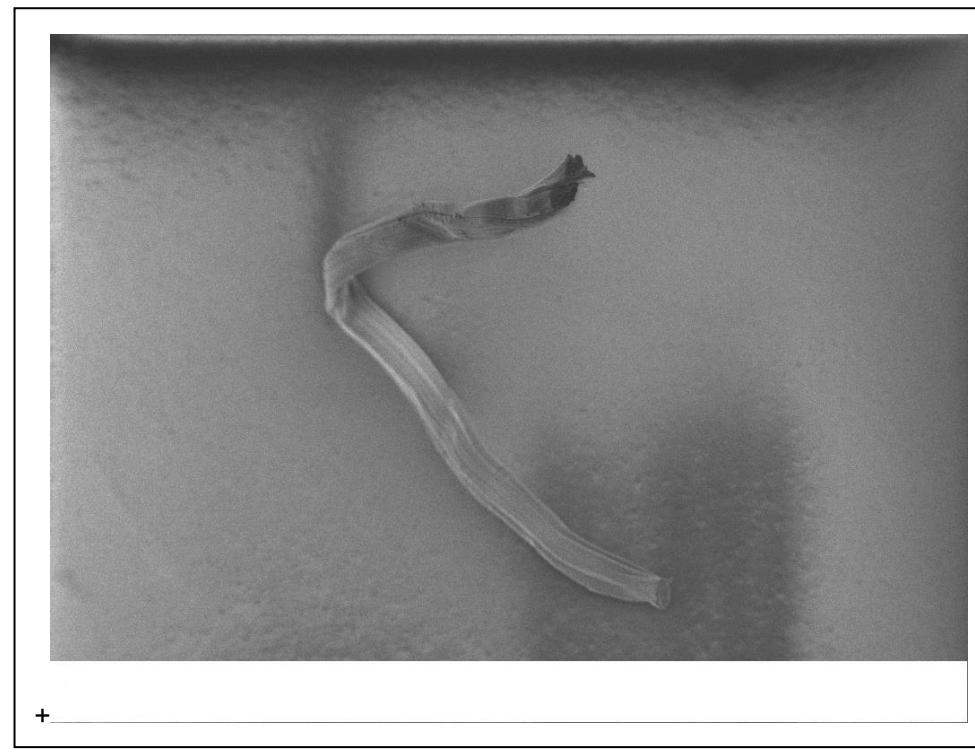
With these x5000 images we can confirm that each object is smaller than one micrometer, probably a few tens of nanometers. The austrian chemist Andreas Noack (carbon activated nanostructures specialist) have warned us about the possible presence of graphene hydroxyde in these « vaccines », mesuring 50 nanometers on length and 0,1 nanometer on thickness. We don't know what these structures are but there are millions of them in just two drops.

SEM images (Scanning Electron Microscope) of Moderna (different stub).

Another sample has been observed, this time on a carbon scotch (electric conductivity less effective than on an aluminium stub but used to recover the material dropped on an other sample holder).



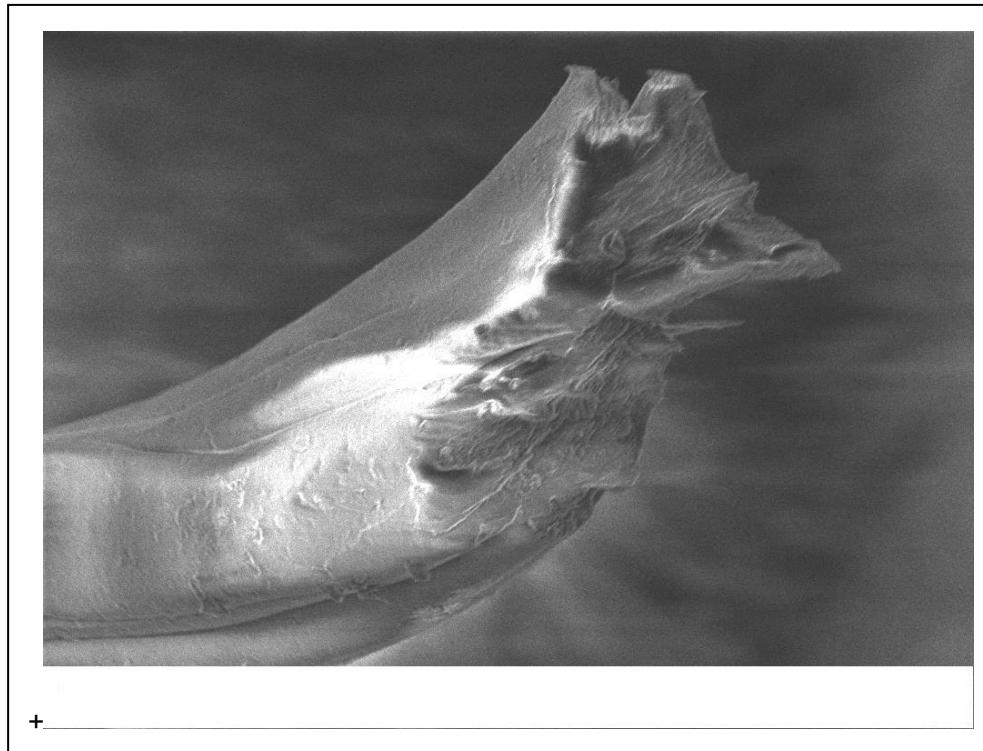
x100 magnification



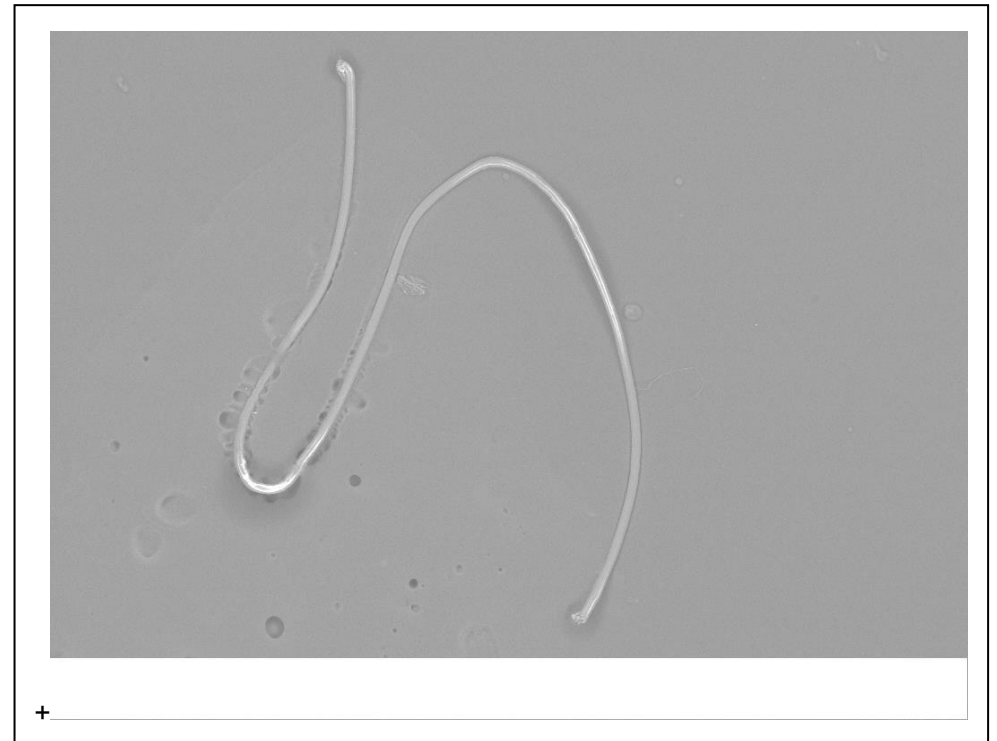
x338 magnification

Like the Pfizer sample this « coil » is big enough to be seen with bare eyes, approximately 200 micrometers. These « coils » may be made of carbon or graphene oxide.

SEM images (Scanning Electron Microscope) of Moderna (different stub).



x2870 magnification



x100 magnification

A zoom has been made on the endpoint of the « coil ». A charging phenomena is visible but weak given that this part of the « coil » is not directly stucked to the sample holder (meaning that the electric conductivity is reduced).

The image on the right is taken from backscattered electrons. Contrast seen on screen depends on the atomic number of the element excited by the electron beam. It seems that the same material form the « coil » and the « substrate ».

SEM images (Scanning Electron Microscope) of Moderna (different stub).

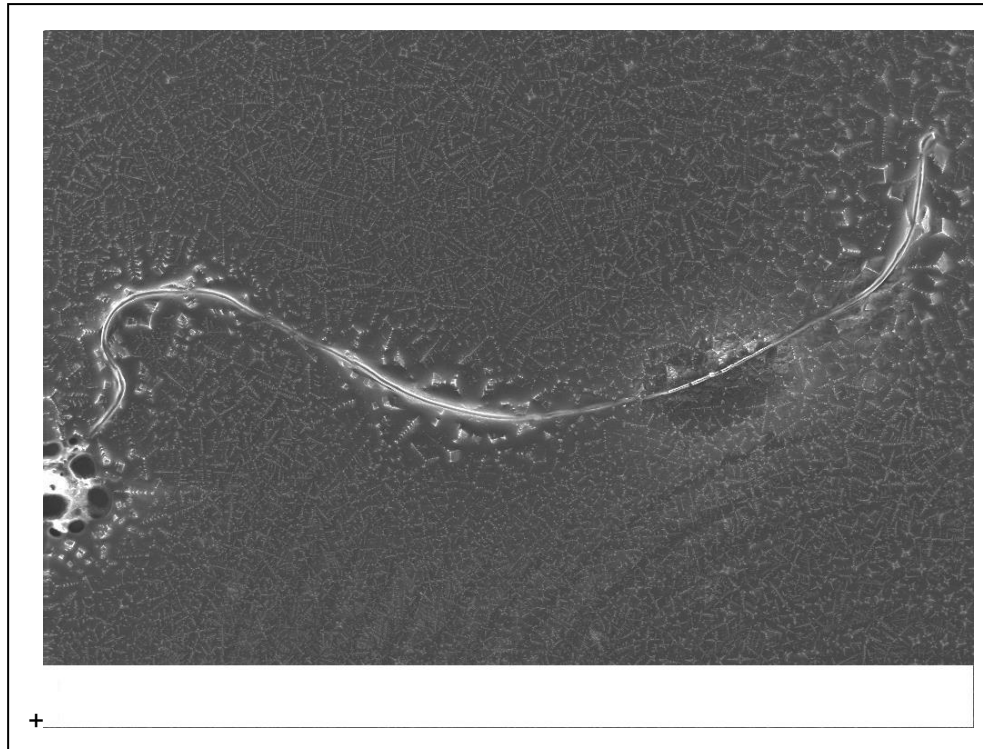


x250 magnification

This « coil » has been analysed with EDS (energy dispersive spectroscopy). Measuring the percentage of a chemical element needs to focus the electron beam a whole minute on a very small surface, one micrometer typically. We clearly see on the image the three spots that have been made. Material is a little bit deteriorated but stay « operational » (it is not rare that powder much more bigger and composed of more heavy elements breaks in a few pieces under the power of the focused electron beam).

Thus this material conducts electricity and is very solid and resilient. Andreas Noack talks about a solid material unbiodegradable.

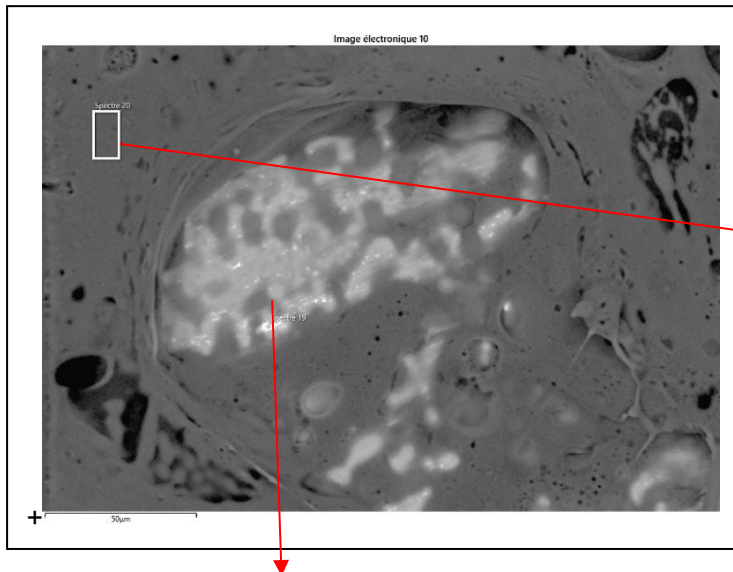
SEM images (Scanning Electron Microscope) of Pfizer.



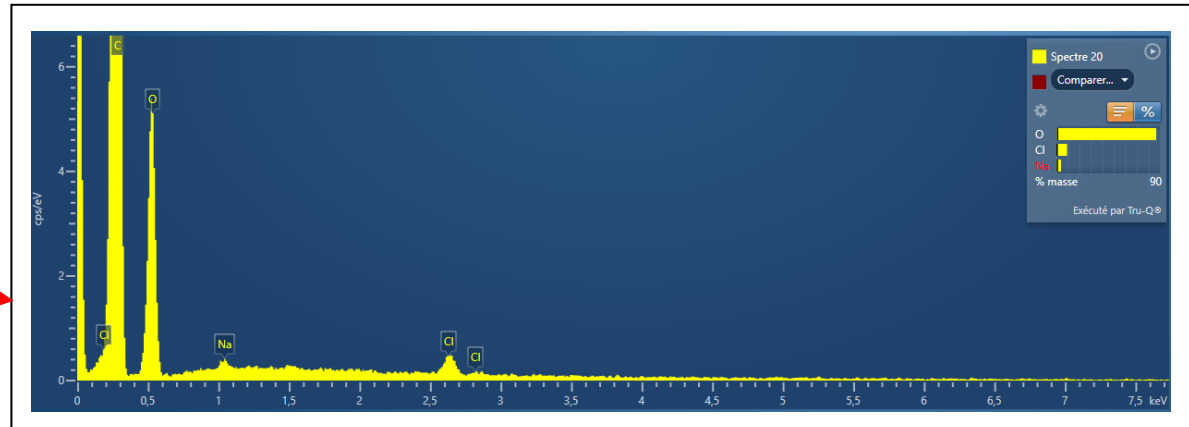
x50 magnification

The « coil » seen with bare eyes appears really huge under the microscope, maybe 2 millimeters long. A lot of crystals are visible. We will see with the analyses that they are salt crystals.

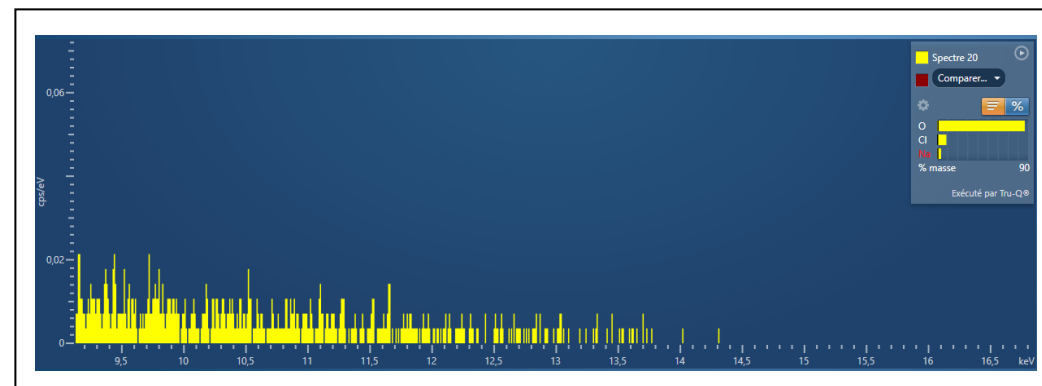
X analysis of Moderna on Al stub.



The brighter part comes from the aluminium stub (aluminium is heavier than carbon oxide).

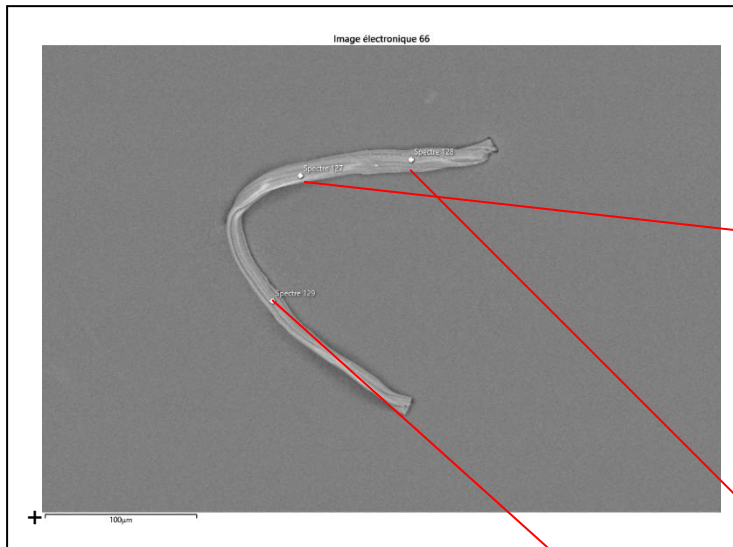


The dried deposit is mostly made of carbon and oxygen. It is stunning that the aluminium coming from the stub is not detected. It means that the layer of carbon oxide is so dense that the electron beam has not enough energy to penetrate the stub (remember that the deposit comes from only two drops of Moderna solution, not a bulk material). Sodium and chloride are also present but in a very small quantity comparing to the Pfizer one.



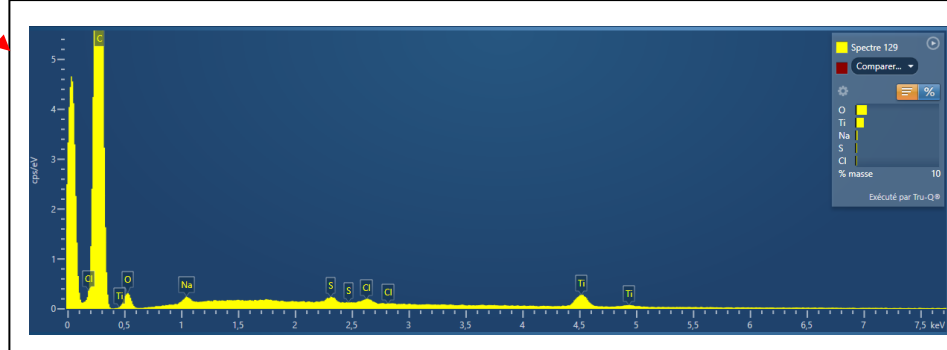
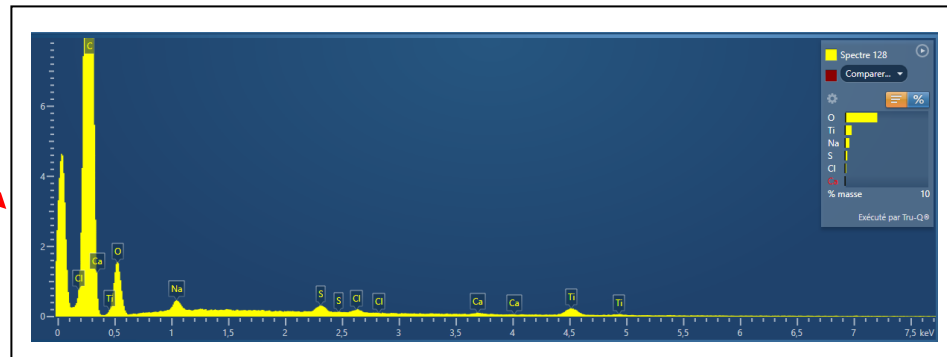
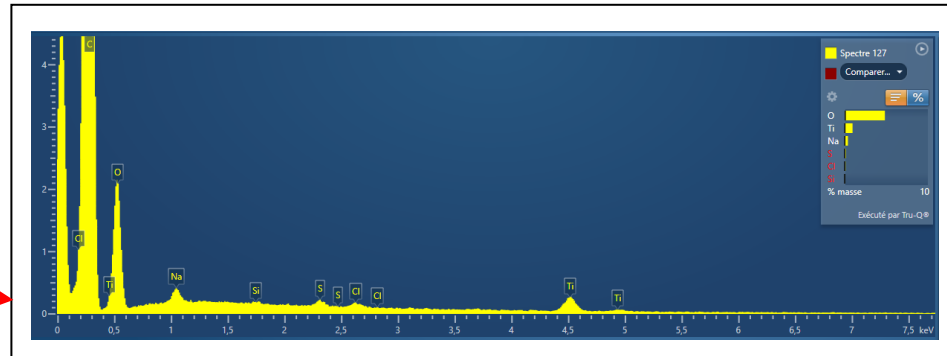
This zoom has been to be sure that there is no artefact in the results. The electron beam has 15keV when it comes to the sample and 13,5keV are really analysed, meaning that only 1,5keV is lost on the process (the electric conductivity is not perfect but largely sufficient).

X analysis of Moderna on C pastille.

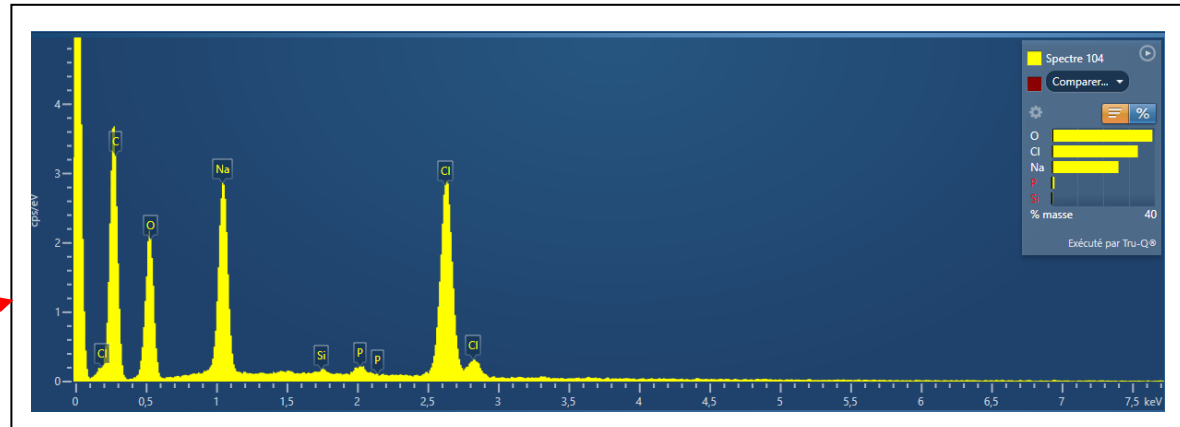
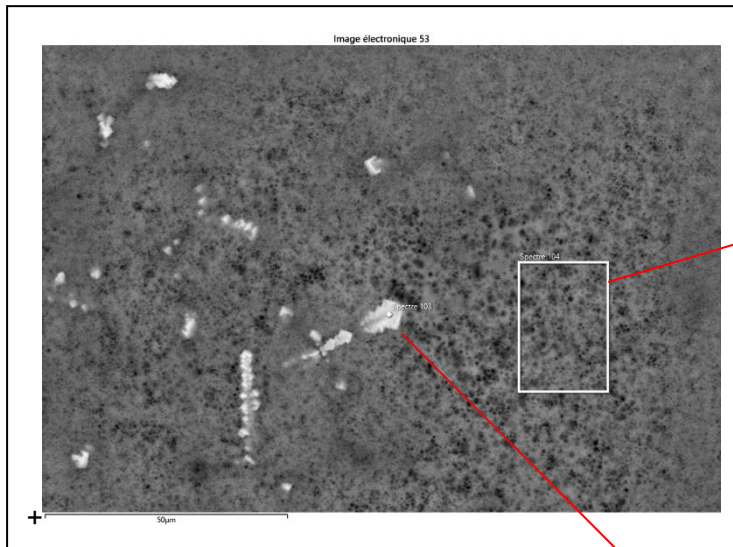


« Coil » seen on the previous pages.

On the three spots analysed titanium is present. We can ask ourselves why titanium is present on a 200 millimeters « coil ». On the 129 spectrum oxygen is really low compared to carbon. Maybe it is a kind of carbon tube and not graphene oxide.



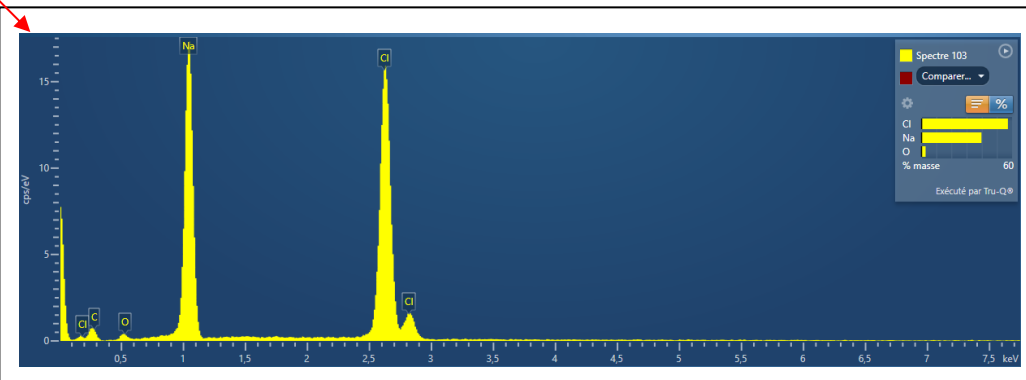
X analysis of Pfizer on Al stub.



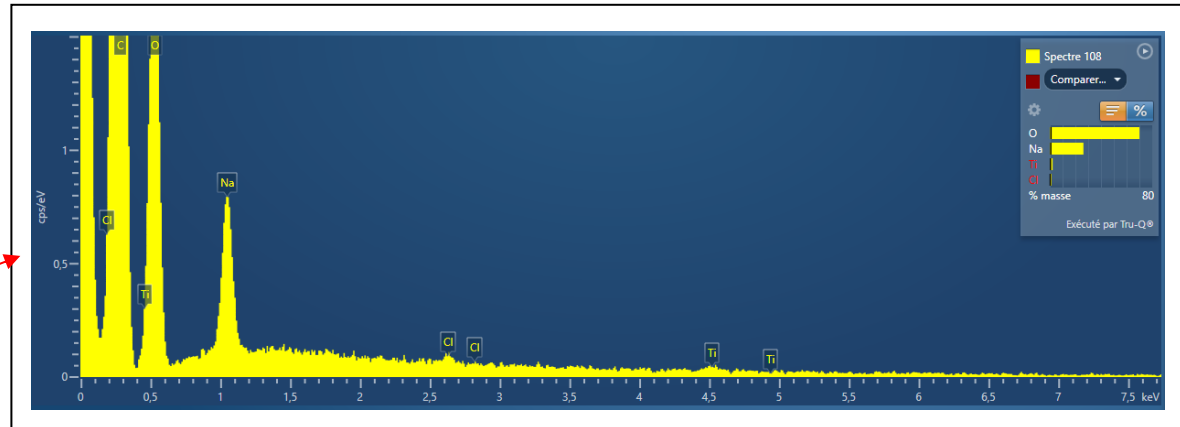
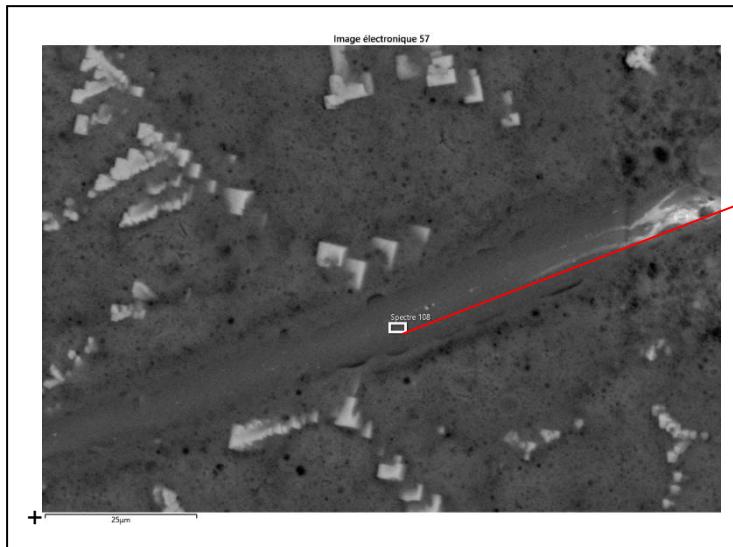
The dried deposit is mostly made of carbon and oxygen.

This spectrum has been chosen because the aluminium of the stub is not analysed which is really rare on this Pfizer sample (the layer present in Moderna seems much more dense). Salt is very present (NaCl) even in the parts which don't contain crystals. Phosphorus and silicon are also present in small proportion.

This spectrum confirms that the crystals are made of salt (NaCl). The electron beam also analyse the substrate around (carbon and oxygen are present in very small concentration).

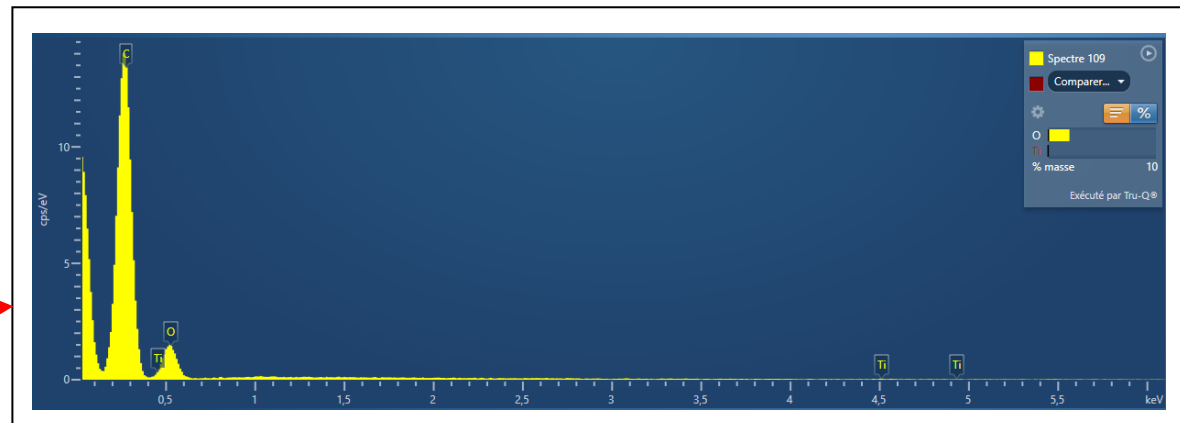
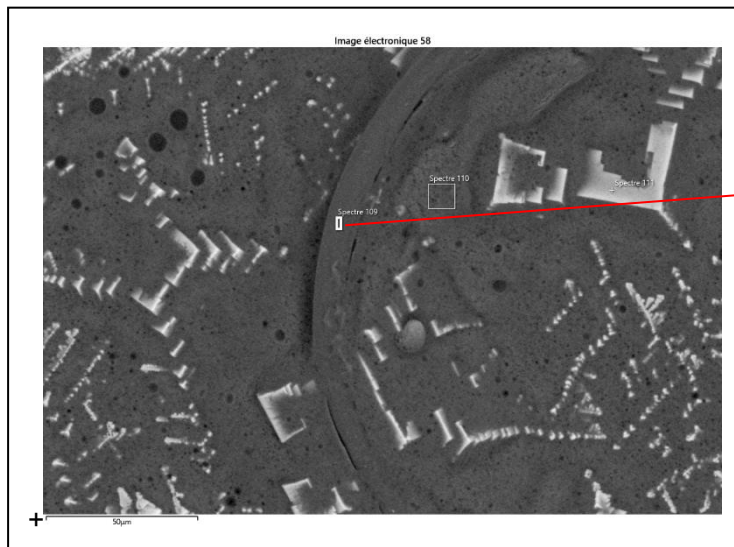


X analysis of Pfizer on Al stub.



This « coil » is mostly made of carbon and oxygen. The salt around is also analysed (it is quite strange that the proportion of natrium is much bigger than chloride). Even if in a much smaller proportion than in the Moderna sample titanium is also present in this very long « coil ».

« Coil » has been analysed.



On this spectrum Y scale has not been adjusted. So we can see that titanium is barely detected. Oxygen is much lower than carbon. We need other scientific equipment to quantify carbon and oxygen in order to specify if this is carbon or graphene or graphene oxide or graphene hydroxide.

Conclusions

After the drying of the organic products, Pfizer and Moderna « vaccines » leave a solid deposit (not visible in the original closed vial). SEM (scanning electron microscope) analyses show that this deposit is mostly made of carbon and oxygen and is very strong and resilient under a highly energetic electron beam. Given that this deposit conducts electricity under a secondary vacuum it is impossible that this material is biological (which these « vaccines » are supposed to be made of).

Some « coils » have been observed on the samples. They can be very long (200 micrometers in the Moderna sample and 2 millimeters on the Pfizer). Titanium is present in these « coils » (more in Moderna than Pfizer).

With a low voltage and a low intensity, this deposit on the Moderna sample appears to be made of really small nano-objects with rectangular shape (50-100 nanometers) and an even more smaller thickness.