Graphene Does Not Exist

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Introduction

Recently there has been a lot of talk regarding Graphene in COVID-19 vaccines. The discussion has taken on very polemical, almost violent, tones toward those who – like myself – deny that there is any evidence as to the presence of graphene in the vaccines, or – oh, the horror! – deny the very existence of graphene.

These are two related but distinct issues: graphene may exist, but it doesn't change the fact, as we will soon see, that the presumed evidence of its presence in the COVID-19 serums is completely unfounded.

And yet the question goes deeper: it involves the existence of graphene and, in the end, of the so-called 'nanotechnologies,' – a fundamental pillar of that planned Fourth Industrial Revolution that Klaus Schwab has placed at the center of the Great Reset, and therefore at the center of the totalitarian and tyrannical project clearly manifested in recent years.[1]

The relevance of the graphene and nanotechnology issue is self-evident: if the "occult bankers" were to succeed in generating the *smart dust* – to be injected into almost the entire population of the planet – control of the masses, both informational and behavioral, would be complete. Not accidentally, this *smart dust* has been defined as a Trojan horse for the advent of Trans-humanism.[2]

Now let's pose a question that will become crucial: could it be that by attributing to a group of bankers who go by the name of "Davos Club," 'Rothschild & Co.," etc., almost supernatural powers, which are in reality impossible, we feed into a mythology of power that ends up making us feel helpless and at the mercy of forces that act, literally, in the kingdom of the invisible?

Graphene, like *smart dust,* draws much of its power and charm precisely due to its invisibility – as happens with all virological mythology. Promoting alleged invisible forces has many advantages, not least of which is impossible direct verification. In fact, thanks to its progressively more intense exiting of the visibility borders, modern science has at this point completely overcome that principle of falsifiability Popper placed at the root of the scientific method.[3]

The issue of graphene in vaccines has the same relevance as the *smart dust* issue. To reject the mythological existence of graphene involves the collapse of the mythology of nanotechnology and *smart dust* – a much more radical position than those who want alternative and critical people to focus on graphene in vaccines as a form of *smart dust.*

The Issue of Graphene in Vaccines

The more-known promoters of the theory of graphene in vaccines have been: in Europe, the Spanish Quinta Columna, based on a study by Professor Pablo Campra; while in Italy a similar position has been taken by an M.D. named Dr. Giovannini, who claims to have seen graphene in the blood of the vaccinated through dark field microscopy.

For our purposes, let's dismiss this second method: not because it is invalid – far from it – but because the interpretation of whatever structures one sees in the blood of the vaccinated, or in vaccines, is completely subjective. Without any supporting biochemical analysis, no one can say for certain whether it is graphene, graphite, or any other substance.

The only study claiming some scientific validity is that of Campra, yet we are about to see how it can easily be falsified.[4] Campra has analyzed seven vaccines using spectroscopic micro-Raman methodology:

PFIZER 1 (RD1)	Batch EY3014. Sealed
PFIZER 2 (WBR)	Batch FD8271. Sealed
PFIZER 3 (R0S)	Batch F69428. Sealed

PFIZER 4 (ARM)	Batch FE4721. Sealed
ASTRAZENECA (AZ MIT)	Batch ABW0411. Sealed
MODERNA (MOD)	Batch 3002183. Unsealed
JANSSEN (JAN)	Batch number not available. Unsealed

So, four Pfizer vaccines, and one each of AstraZeneca, Moderna and Janssen.

As Campra explains:

> "For each vial, four different 10 µl aliquots were extracted with a 50 µl micro-syringe, deposited on the optical microscope slides, and left to dry in a flow laminar aseptic chamber at room temperature." (p. 8)

It's important to remember how each of the seven vaccines was broken down into four parts, for a total of 28 aliquots subjected to micro-Raman analysis. The first step was the visual analysis of the 28 aliquots through an optical microscope, with magnifications from 100x to 600x, "…to search for objects compatible with graphite or graphene structures.[4]"

Here we already have an issue: all the research on the development of graphene is based on the radical distinction between graphene and graphite: the fact that graphene, precisely because of its infinitesimal atomic layer structure, has properties – especially related to electronic conductivity – enormously greater than graphite, besides being enormously stronger and more resistant.[5] Campra himself specifies this point:

> "The difference between the two typologies is not due to chemical composition, both being derived from graphite, but only to their different degree of exfoliation of the initial graphitic material and to the number of super-imposed layers, assuming a limit of about 10 layers as a reference to consider the material as graphite." (p. 9)

Therefore, looking for structures that are indifferently graphitic or graphenic is already an implicit admission of the factual reality that what is being passed off as

graphene is nothing but graphite – with none of the amazing properties of graphene, only its seductive name (as we are about to see).

There is another problem: researching supposedly graphenic structures – which we should remember must be nanometric structures (up to a maximum thickness of one millionth of a millimeter!) – with an optical microscope, whose definition cannot exceed the micrometer level, is also a way to work within the possible, within the visible level of graphite, then passing it off as graphene, since with an optical microscope you can only see graphite!

That this is the reality can be deduced from Campra's selection process of the relevant "graphenic or graphitic" objects:

> "The objects' selection criteria were:
> 1. Location in the remnants of the drops or in the external area of the 'dragging by drying" space;
> 2. Two types of graphenic appearance: two-dimensional translucent objects, or opaque bodies similar to dark carbon.[5]"

So, the search was for two opposing types of objects: either so thin as to be transparent, or so opaque as to resemble charcoal. In short, a bit like wanting to have your cake and eat it too – or, as we Italians would say, wanting the barrel full and the wife drunk at the same time!

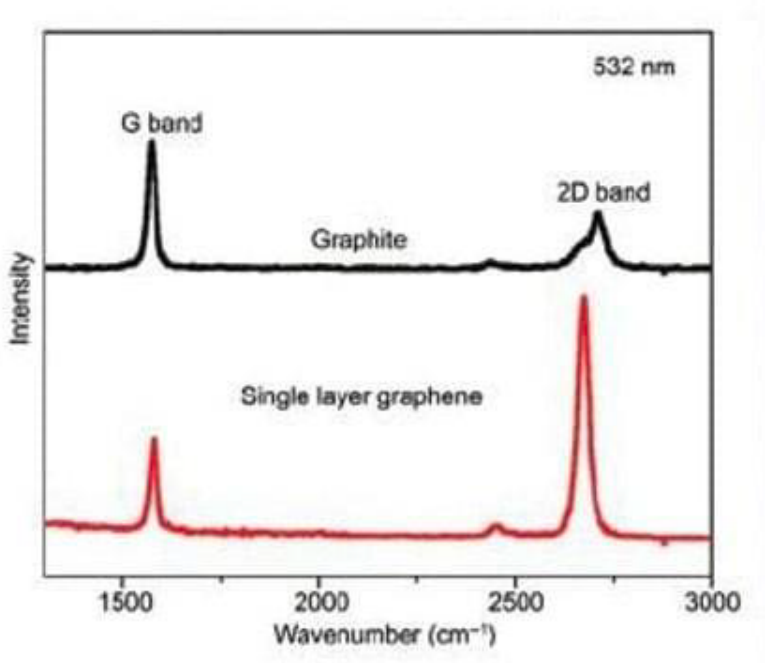
Yeah, why if graphene is – as it is officially defined – a mono-atomic layer, or at most a 9-atomic layer, it must have such an infinitesimal thickness as to be invisible, as we shall see: therefore, even admitting it exists, it must at most be completely transparent, and certainly not "dark." A proper study should have used only the category "translucent objects." Instead, it is that very category that, after introducing it, Campra deletes because it is unresponsive to the micro-Raman technique[6]:

> "A limitation in obtaining defined spectral patterns with this technique has been the intensity of the fluorescence emitted by the many selected objects. In numerous translucent sheets with a graphene appearance, it was not possible to obtain Raman spectra free of fluorescence noise, so the technique did not allow

us to obtain specific Raman signals with well-defined peaks in many of them. Therefore, in these objects the presence of graphene structures can neither be affirmed nor ruled out…" (p.9).

Of what graphene does *not* exist, one can neither confirm nor deny – since non-existence is impossible to prove. But the true issue is that the only objects that could have some relationship with the fantastic graphene, the transparent ones, are now eliminated. Only the dark and carbonic objects that by their very nature and appearance cannot be anything but graphite, remain.

The micro-Raman technique in itself appears to be extremely arbitrary. For example, this is the visual apparition of the micro-Raman bands:



To try to simplify a complicated subject: the G band and 2D bands can match both graphite and graphene. In the G band, what would differentiate graphene from graphite is a colorimetric hue – a reddish shade for graphite and a blue for graphene.

As for the 2D band:

> "…The presence of a single-layer graphene (SLG) has been associated with the presence of an isolated and sharp 2D peak, increasing in width according to the number of layers." (p.6)

Since above 9 atomic layers it is graphite, and since the micro-Raman technique interprets the presence of graphene based on the amplitude of the peak, it would be necessary to define precisely at what amplitude the graphene becomes graphite, because 9 mono-atomic layers are an infinitesimal thickness. Instead, no parameter is indicated, which means that reading the peak as graphene or graphite is completely arbitrary. And in fact, the thing is so contradictory that immediately afterwards, Campara writes:

> "In graphite G and 2D appear as sharper and narrower than in graphene." (p.6)

Did you get that? First we are told the larger the amplitude of the peak, the greater the number of layers; to the point that from a certain amplitude onward, the layers must be greater than 9, and must therefore indicate the presence of graphite. Now we are being told the opposite; that the smaller the width of the peak, the higher the likelihood of it being graphite. Okay – we understand that methodological rigor is not part of this research project!

And so we come to the definitive proof of the complete unreliability of this study regarding the presence of graphene in vaccines. Campra further states:

> "A total of 110 objects with graphene-like appearance were selected…Out of them, another 28 objects in total were selected for their higher degree of spectral compatibility with graphene materials reported in the literature…" (p.9)

Of these 110 objects, only 28 were considered graphenic enough, and coincidentally those very 'dark' and 'opaque' ones which – as we have seen – can only be graphite. But let's proceed:

> "…the 28 objects found with potential graphene identity have been distributed in two groups, according to the degree

> of correlation with the RAMAN spectrum of reduced graphene oxide pattern used (rGO, SIGMA-ALDRICH™). Group 1 included 8 objects whose spectral patterns were **similar** to the spectrum of the rGO pattern, and therefore the presence of graphene oxide (nº 1-8) can be affirmed **with certainty.**"

Using a mere similitude to affirm certainty seems to me an excessive logical stretch, as Campra himself openly confesses, when he moves from certainty down to "high probability":

> "Therefore, we can affirm with a high level of confidence that the identification of graphene material in all the analyzed samples of Group 1 is **conclusive**, and with **high probability,** graphene oxide structures can be assigned to these nanoparticles…"

Apart from the logical contradiction of stating that something is conclusive – that is certain – with a high probability, the real problem is another: objects defined with "high probability" graphene are only 8 out of 110. Now, we have seen how the 110 objects were found in 28 fractions, four for each vaccine. Given that only eight of those objects are considered graphene, at best that would mean that only two of the seven vaccines contain graphene, given that 8/4 is 2, that means that only in two vaccines can graphenic objects be found in all four fractions. But even that is not so. The eight most-likely graphene objects are thus distributed:

1. PFIZER 2 WBRs UP GO2
2. PFIZER 3 Ros 2hy GO1
3. PFIZER 3 Ros 2hy GO1b
4. PFIZER 3 Ros 2hy b GO2
5. AZ MIT extension UP CARB1
6. AZ MIT extension UP CARB4
7. AZ MIT extension DOWN CARB2
8. MOD lum

That is:

- One object is found in number 2 of the four Pfizer vaccines, that is, only in one of its four fractions.
- Three objects were found in number 3 of the Pfizer vaccines, that is, in three of its four fractions.
- Three objects were found in the only Astra Zeneca vaccine, that is, in three of its four fractions.
- One object was found in the only Moderna vaccine, that is, in only one of its four fractions.
- 0 objects were found in the remaining three vaccines: Pfizer 1, Pfizer 4, and Janssen.

Here the penny finally drops: it is no longer just the problem that graphene would be present in only four of the seven vaccines analyzed; even in those that supposedly have graphene, it would be present only in some of the fractions of such vaccines – which is physically impossible!

Take the example of the Pfizer 2 or Moderna vaccine: the graphene supposedly inserted in the vaccines is purported to be a nanomolar material, i.e., made up of a huge number of nanoparticles. The moment I insert it in 40 µl of liquid, or even 400 µl, surely the innumerable "graphene" particles must distribute into the entire liquid of the vaccine? It is therefore impossible to find it in only one – or even three – of the four fractions in which the liquid vaccine has been divided! Is graphene so intelligent as to independently decide to hole up in only one of the four fractions? Perhaps they will tell us this, too, but obviously graphene cannot be that smart. The only possible explanation is that the presence of the alleged graphene, as detected by the micro-Raman technique, is simply a false positive.

Frankly, the question is: is it possible that the Quinta Columna people did not notice this fatal discrepancy? Is it possible that they have, in good faith, decided to proceed with the construction of a movement of opinions – leading people to believe in the terrible danger of graphene, that would give occult powers the ability to control you or kill you at a distance, on such unscientific and clearly manipulated grounds?

The Question of the Existence of Graphene

Even if there is no proof of the existence of graphene in the vaccines; and if there is no need for graphene to explain the hyper-toxicity of these Covid vaccines, given the extreme toxicity of synthetic mRNA and synthetic lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) declaredly contained in them[6], is it possible at least to reasonably accept that graphene exists and is widely used? As I am about to show, graphene is one ideological and propaganda chimera, and all that exists are thin layers of graphite, passed off as graphene.

Graphene is supposed to have been concretely isolated in 2004, in a study whose authors claim to have isolated a sheet of mono-atomic graphene[7]:

> "Graphene is the name given to a single layer of carbon atoms densely packed into a benzene-ring structure…Planar graphene itself has so far been presumed not to exist in the free state… we have been able to prepare graphitic sheets of thicknesses down to a few atomic layers, including single layer graphene… found to be a two-dimensional semi-metal…" (pp. 666-667)

Hence, graphene is defined, in its pure state, as a "single layer of carbon atoms." Even if until then it was thought impossible that such a single carbon layer could exist, the authors claim to have succeeded in overcoming such challenges, thus preparing sheets of graphite ("graphitic sheets") to a level of subtleness of just a few atomic layers, down to a single atomic layer called graphene.

Herein lies another discrepancy: the thin sheets are still defined as being "of graphite," so it is unclear at what point the graphite becomes graphene. This is clarified in an article three years later by the same primary authors:

> "It was shown that the electronic structure rapidly evolves with the number of layers, approaching the 3D limit of graphite already at 10 layers…This allows one to distinguish between single-, double- and few- (3 to ≥10) layer graphene, as three different types of 2D crystals ("graphenes"). Thicker structures should be considered, to all intents and purposes, as thin films of graphite"[8].

First, a philosophical note: it seems self-evident that in a three-dimensional world such as ours, there cannot exist two-dimensional realities. Two-dimensional realities are purely mathematical entities, and so to define graphene as a "two-dimensional semi-metal" is obviously an unacceptable logical stretch. To this objection, I often get the answer that the term "two-dimensional" is used here in a metaphorical sense; to which I reply that I did not think that metaphor had such an essential role in science, that it was mainly a literary artifice, as with the two-dimensional and living cards of ***Alice in Wonderland.*** When science begins to work with metaphors, and with ***Alice in Wonderland*** patterns, better pay attention to the possible hidden fraud!

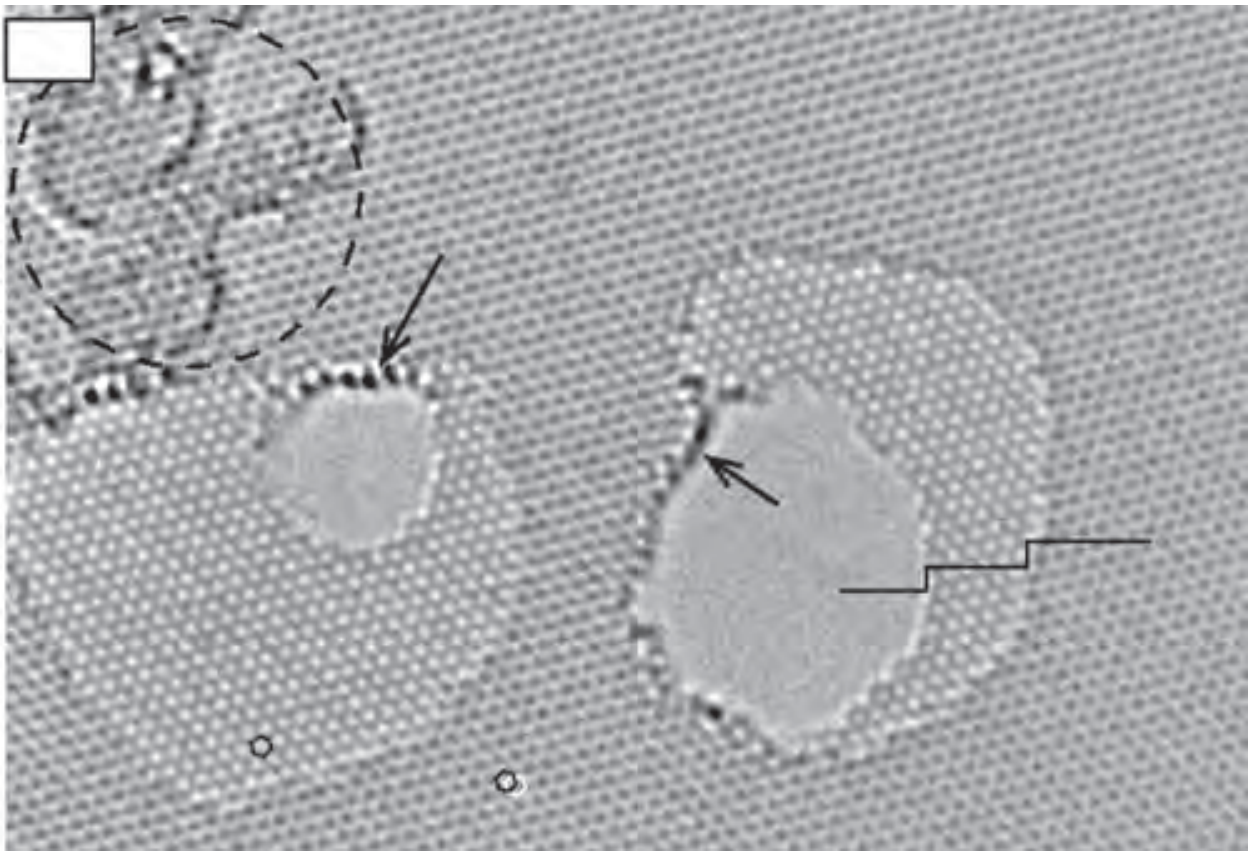
Here the authors clarify that the material can be considered graphene only up to 9 mono-atomic layers; anything above that, and it is graphite – thus losing all the great alleged electronic transmission advantages of graphene. Now, to put things in perspective: an atom is presumed (since no one has ever seen one) to have a 0.1 nanometer dimension; this includes its own electron spins (even these have never been seen, but only theorized); the "solid" part – the proton of the atom – is 10,000 times smaller; so it would be 0.00001 nanometers. To figure out how big a nanometer is: it's a millionth part of a millimeter. So, to arrive down at an atom, take a millimeter and divide it by a million; then divide the result by 10, or by 10,000 if you want to consider only the solid part, and you will have your atom. 1/1,000,000 = 0.0000001/10 = 0.00000001 millimeters! So, the maximum thickness of graphene is 0.9 nanometers (9 layers x 0.1 nanometer), which is less than 1 nanometer.

The problem is that the human eye has a maximum definition of 100 micrometers. That is to say, it can distinguish sizes and thicknesses no less than 100,000 times a nanometer; which is basically one-tenth of a millimeter. So what is defined as graphene, is by its very nature invisible to us; and even to any optical microscope, whose maximum resolution is 0.3 micrometers, or 300 nanometers – over 300 times the size of graphene.

Someone could argue that with the electron microscope, we must be able to see it. Well, actually, the highest definition of the scanning electron microscope (SEM) is 10 nanometers, so we're still 10 times more than the maximum thickness of

graphene, as the very "inventors" of graphene confirm: "…scanning electron microscopy is unsuitable because of the absence of clear signatures for the number of atomic layers[9].

The only instrument that could "see" the graphene would be the TEM (transmission electron microscope), which is supposed to have a resolution of 0.2 nanometers, almost to the atomic level. But even admitting that the TEM actually works, one would still have to work with an invisible material, which would be very difficult, if not impossible, in practice. But the reality is even dimmer: because TEM has enormous problems with "graphene."



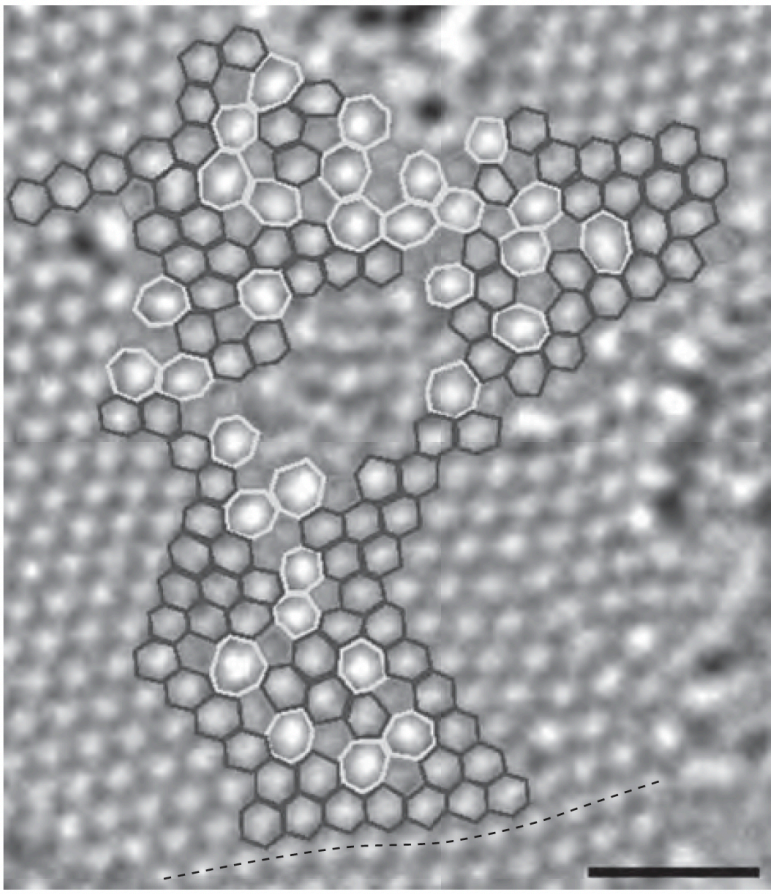
This is an HR-TEM (High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscope) image of graphene, which allows you to see at the (almost) atomic level. Although "to see"

is really a misnomer, because in actuality the electron microscope absorbs the metallic resistances of the material to the electrical/electronic beam, and then transforms them, through a specific software design, into images. This is also admitted by the researchers:

> "It must be emphasized that, in a transmission electron microscope, the image obtained on the detector is not necessarily a direct image of the atomic positions or projected potentials."[10]

But let's assume that what is reported is a sufficiently faithful representation of reality. We see, even if not in a well-defined manner, the honeycomb structure, the hexagonal lattice; but we also see two large holes that cross both layers, and two even larger holes in the upper layer.

The issue of graphene defects through the TEM analysis is even larger. The image below highlights the distortions of the graphene structure.



In this image, we can see how almost half of the presumed highlighted atoms (the white ones) have lost their original hexagonal structure, becoming pentagonal, heptagonal, or distorted. Furthermore, the dotted line at the bottom shows a distortion of the lattice structure. So, TEM produces alterations and defects such as large holes in the tissue, distortions of the latex hexagonal structure, and distortions of the general structure of the planar sheet. The author writes:

> "We will first look at all-carbon defects with a configuration that deviates from the ideal hexagonal lattice…they appeared in early electron microscopic studies of graphene as presumably irradiation-induced defects."[11]

But it's not only the electric beam that damages the structure of the alleged graphene. The method of production of graphene – the so-called CVD (through deposition of chemical vapors) – as well as the process of oxidation – reduction necessary to produce reduced graphene oxide (RGO), causes damage:

> "In the oxidation process, strongly oxidized and amorphous clusters are produced, leaving other parts of the graphene lattice intact. Upon reduction, these clusters are reduced to sp^2-bonded networks. However, these areas do not return to well-ordered hexagonal sp^2-bonded lattices, but to random, quasi-amorphous inclusions."[12]

In short, both the electron beam and the manufacturing process harm the "graphene" structure in a significant way. But at this point, we need to ask ourselves: if an electronic ray or an oxidative process so significantly damages these structures, can we really talk about graphene?

The two primary features that differentiate graphene from graphite are strength and durability – because while graphite is defined as friable, graphene is supposed to be the absolutely hardest and most resistant material, 40 times harder and more resistant than a diamond, practically an indestructible substance! Instead, we have just seen that this material, although defined as graphene, degrades very easily under electrical impulses or redox processes, and therefore seems to possess that very fragility that characterizes graphite.

So now we have established that using a TEM – the only method that could make graphene somewhat visible – is not suitable to adequately analyze graphene without destroying it; this very methodology reveals how the material defined as the super-strong graphene is actually nothing but graphite in its subtlest form.

This fact also emerges clearly from the studies of the "inventors" of graphene, as well as from actual practice. In the original 2004 article, the authors claimed to have created "…graphitic sheets of thicknesses down to a few atomic layers, including single-layer graphene…by mechanical exfoliation (repeated peeling) of small mesas of highly oriented pyrolytic graphite."[13]

As a further clarification, in the subsequent 2007 article, they wrote:

> "In the absence of quality graphene wafers, most experimental groups are currently using samples obtained by micromechanical cleavage of bulk graphite, the same technique that allowed the isolation of graphene for the first time…the technique looks as nothing more sophisticated than drawing by a piece of graphite or its repeated peeling with adhesive tape, until the thinnest flakes are found."[14]

The technique of peeling the graphite with an adhesive tape until you get very fine flakes appears to be very rudimentary. In particular, since not even TEM as a checking instrument was used, the determination of the flakes' subtlety must be done by the naked eye: which means the flakes cannot but have micrometric dimensions, and so are by their very nature, graphite, and not graphene. In fact, this is even explicitly acknowledged by the authors:

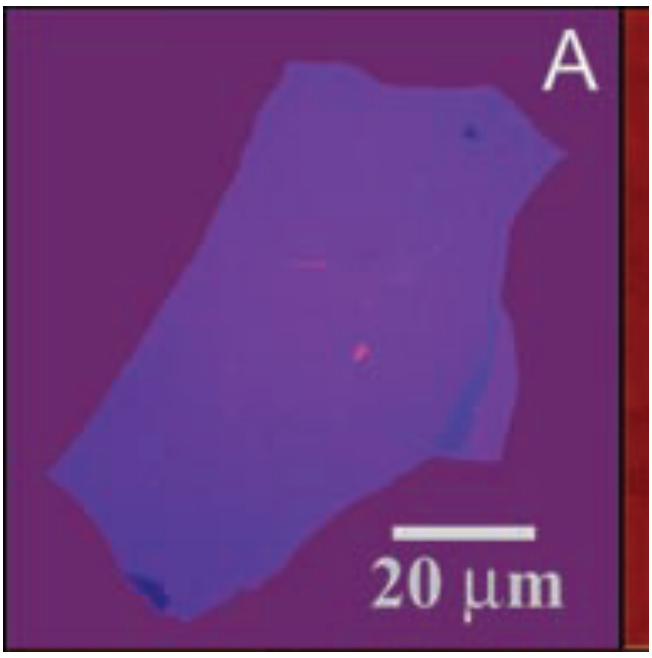
> "This approach was found to be highly reliable and allowed us to prepare FLG films up to 10 μm in size. Thicker films ($d \geq 3nm$) were up to a hundred microns across and visible by the naked eye."[15]

In other words, the authors say they first built a 10-micrometer-wide sheet consisting of a few layers of graphene. They don't tell us how many, and this is an essential piece of information, given that they themselves wrote that above 9 layers, it is no longer graphene, but graphite. Then, when they get more concrete, producing sheets 100 micrometers wide, a dimension "…sufficient for most

research purposes"[16], the thickness considered is from 3 nanometers up. Here, to, the extreme vagueness is suspect, given that from 3 nanometers up could also mean 1 meter!

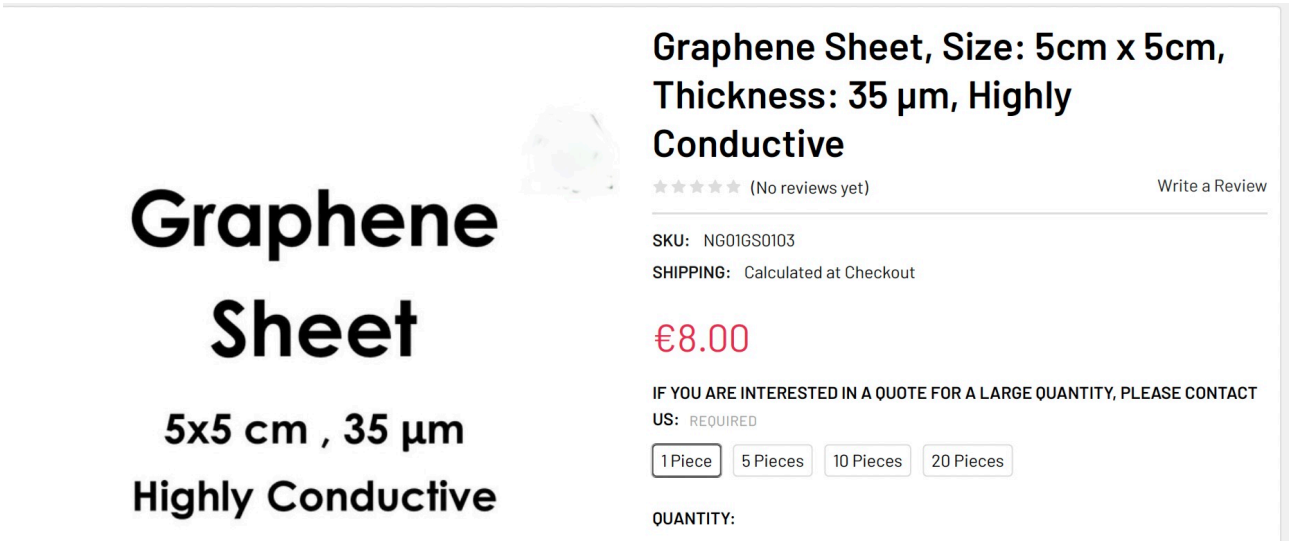
But even if the measurement referred to a minimum dimension – i.e., 3 nanometers – this thickness would already contain more than 30 layers of graphene, and would therefore be, according to the authors' own definition, normal graphite. That it was indeed graphite is also made clear by the fact that such sheets, 100 micrometers wide, were "visible to the naked eye," which means they had a thickness of 100 micrometers ((one-tenth of 1 mm),equal to 100,000 atomic layers!

The images that they present speak to this intrinsic contradiction, which is asserted with no embarrassment, and with the manifest awareness of wanting to pass as graphene what they themselves know to be graphite.



Photograph (in normal white light) of a relatively large multilayer graphene flake with thickness 3nm on top of an oxidized Si wafer.

Here we see a silicon wafer, and the flake laid upon it is said to have a thickness of about 3 nanometers. But isn't it obvious that at 3 nanometers, there are already 30 atomic layers, so it's not graphene, but graphite? Not to mention that the



flake, being visible upon the silicon wafer, must be at least 100 micrometers thick.

The Market for Graphene

At this point, the graphene business is based on peddling normal graphite as graphene, which is evident from the graphene currently available on the market. The image below is an advertisement for the sale of a graphene sheet. I removed any identification sign.

The product is described thus:

- Graphene sheet
- Dimension: 5x5, Highly Conductive, Thickness: 35µm
- Graphene sheets are essentially the finest materials in the world.
  A graphene sheet is a one-atom-thick planar sheet of carbon iotas,
  which are intensively packed in a hexagonal lattice structure.

Here, too, it is repeated that graphene – one of the thinnest materials in the world – is a plane of carbon atoms, one atom thick, organized in a hexagonal lattice

structure. Then – as if were the most natural thing in the world (after all, they were awarded a Nobel prize for doing the same thing, so no one will dare shout that the Emperor is naked!) – the salesman specifies that the graphene sheet they sell is 35 micrometers thick!

It is a thickness vastly greater than an atom. In fact, a thickness of 35 micrometers, equal to approximately one-thirtieth of a millimeter, not only would be hardly visible (which suggests that the real thickness is higher than that declared) – but it should contain 350,000 mono-atomic layers of carbon. Can you imagine? A tiny, almost invisible fraction of a millimeter, a millionth of a millimeter, which contains 350,000 layers! Difficult to believe…

And the excuse whereby, in such material, the 350,000 atomic layers are 350,000 layers of overlaid graphene, does not hold, because we have seen how, when the overlapping of layers exceeds 9, we can no longer talk of graphene, but only of graphite.

Therefore, it is confirmed that – both in research and on the market – what is merely graphite is continuously passed off as graphene.

There remains one last problem with the existence of graphene: Even if there were mono-atomic layers, as with the study on TEM and graphene, how can it be graphene, in theory the hardest and strongest of all known materials, if it breaks and distorts beyond repair under the electric-electronic beam of the microscope, or in a normal oxidation-reduction process?

In other words, graphene not only doesn’t exist because it can be neither produced nor isolated under normal conditions, but because also under experimental and laboratory conditions – such as with TEM – science has shown that it does not posses the amazing characteristics that theoretically distinguish it, such as extreme hardness and resistance.

In conclusion, apply a little common sense to understand that graphene is an impossible material, a merely mythological and para-magical substance, which, in concrete reality, is graphite by another name.

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