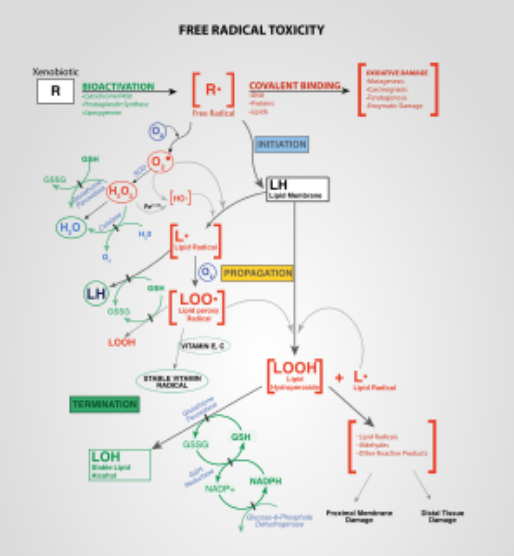
NANO Weaponary 2

Synthetic chemistry ---Synthetic chemistry is another bottom- up **method to form molecules with a specific structure.** In synthetic chemistry, specific chemicals interact to obtain a product. This technique **relies on molecular self- assembly, where the molecules automatically arrange themselves into a useful structure**. **One important application of synthetic chemistry is to form nanomaterials, such as nanoparticles.**

Due to their small size and high surface area , coupled to other physico-chemical features such as metal contaminants and charged surfaces, nanomaterials may well have unpredictable genotoxic properties. They may cause DNA damage indirectly, by promoting oxidative stress and inflammatory responses. Alternatively, if small enough, they may pass through cellular membranes and gain access to the nucleus where they may interact directly with DNA ,causing damage. Additionally, if nanomaterials were able to accumulate within a cell but not necessarily gain access to the nucleus, they may still come into direct contact with DNA during mitosis when the nuclear membrane breaks down, providing ample opportunity for DNA aberrations to arise

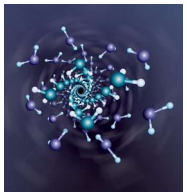
If nanomaterials are able to gain entry into the body via inha-lation, dermal or oral routes there are a number of direct andindirect mechanisms that can subsequently promote DNA damage. Nanomaterials may be able to penetrate into the cell througha number of mechanisms (Fig. 2) and subsequently the nucleus, either through diffusion across the nuclear membrane (if they are small enough), transport through the nuclear pore complexes , or they may become enclosed in the nucleus by chance following mitosis as the nuclear membrane dissolves during cell division and then reforms in each daughter cell

If the nanomaterials were to locate within the nucleus, then direct interaction between them and the DNA molecule or DNA-related proteins may lead to physical damage to the genetic material. Indeed, it has been shown that nanoparticles of titanium dioxide and silica can enter the nucleus [17,18] where they cause intranuclear protein aggregates that can lead to inhibition of replication, transcription, and cell proliferation [19]. Quantum dots have also been shown to penetrate the nucleus via the nuclear pore complexes [20]. Moreover they subsequently targeted and interacted with histone proteins, but unfortunately in this study the genetic consequence of this intrusion was not investigated.



"nanobiotechnology," --**which is a blanket term that refers to the blend of biology and nanotechnology, uses biology- inspired approaches to develop nanotechnology**. One recent approach in nanobiotechnology is to use **microorganisms to synthesize nanoparticles---**

Does vaccines come to mind ? As well they can grow nanoparticles of all kinds from nano gold -nano silver in a host of different things such as viruses-bacteria-mold algae-fungi and vegetation-- so when you see nanoparticulates in the sky expanding with there self replication operating system then when it hits the ground the operation is still active as a result the assembling and networking is continuing--- and that is not the only materials--



Quantum mechanics dictates the properties of nanoscale materials, including **melting point, fluorescence, electrical conductivity, magnetic permeability,and chemical reactivity**. In addition, a specific property becomes size dependent at the nanoscale. For example, **a large nanoscale material will generally be more conductive than a small nanoscale material, even when the material is the same. This occurs because the "mean free path" of electrons is greater in a larger nanomaterial than it is in a smaller nanomaterial**

The first and most important is process. **Radiation- hardened integrated circuits processing employs insulating substrates, such as silicon on insulator (soi), instead of the usual silicon substrates.** This prevents the ionizing radiation from causing current leakage to the substrate. Commercial integrated circuits can withstand between 50 and 100 "gray," where a gray is the absorption of one joule of radiation energy per one kilogram of matter. **A radiation- hardened integrated circuit on soi can withstand at least ten times that amount and, with proper design, even more**

The second pervasive nanoweapons are nanoparticles. These are finding applications in nanomedicine, nano coatings, nanoenhanced materials, and nanotechnology- based explosives. **Nano- enhanced materials, such as nanoengineered metals, brings new meaning to the phrase "stronger than steel**."

APPLICATION OF NANOMATERIALS [6]

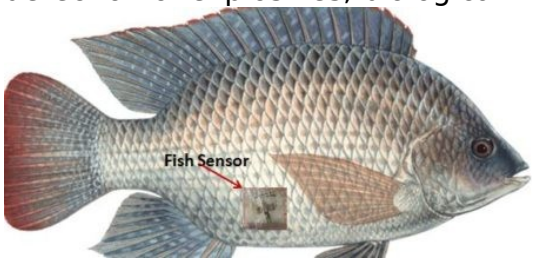
- **Nanocomposite materials:** nanoparticle silicate nanolayer (clay nanocomposites) and nanotubes can be used as reinforzed filler not only to increase mechanical properties of nanocomposites but also to impart new properties (optical, electronic etc.).
- **Nanocoatings:** surface coating with nanometre thickness of nanomaterial can be used to improve properties like wear and scratch-resistant, optoelectronics, hydrophobic properties.
- **Hard cutting tools:** current cutting tools (e.g. mill machine tools) are made using a sort of metal nanocomposites such as tungsten carbide, tantalum carbide and titanium carbide that have more wear and erosion-resistant, and last longer than their conventional (large-grained) materials.
- **Using nanotechnology** based knowledge may be produce more efficient, lightweight, high-energy density batteries.

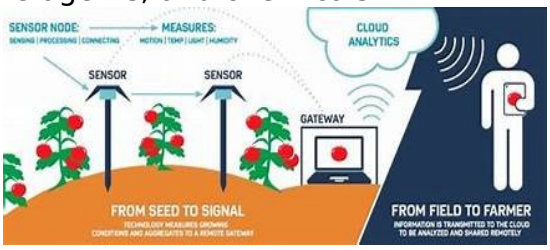
Now imagine~ carbon c 60 is 3 times harder then diamonds~ and it gets inside ~ you have no way of breaking it down ~

~ Graphene Paper--Using a synthesised method and heat treatment, the UTS research team has produced material with extraordinary bending, rigidity and hardness mechanical properties. Compared to steel, the prepared GP is six times lighter, five to six times lower density, two times harder with 10 times higher tensile strength and 13 times higher bending rigidity.

~At this stage of the development since there has not been til of recent times the understanding of how volatile this is to life and lifes functionsso this is now easily weaponized

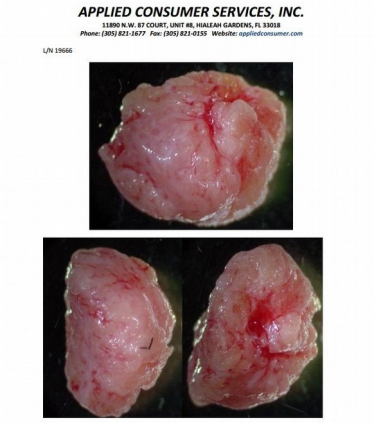
The third pervasive nanoweapons are nanosensors. The military uses numerous sensors in every branch. **Nanosensors offer unparalleled opportunities to interact (i.e., sense) at the molecular level**. This makes them **extremely effective as biosensors and chemical sensors,** where the requirement is to detect low concentrations with high specificity. Nanobiosensors and nanochemical sensors offer significant potential in the detection of explosives, biological warfare agents, and chemicals





Now you can see how the weaponization has been integrated in our lives without investigating the consequences to the exposure and the dire damage these weaponized particles are doing and have done~ in the last 30 years people who have been exposed have suffered all kinds of health issues without any proper diagnoses and been misdiagnosed with all kinds of hypothesis~ nano silica was in the food supply in the 60s~ colour agents from the 50s and as a result of decades of exposure and then the introduction of different freq technologies that can turn this on activate programs and cause irreparable damage to the DNA~ Genetic Code~ Chromosome damage~Brain damage with pharma activation using nanometallics for delivery and integration and shutting down the brains normal manufacturing its own chemistry for its operation making one addicted and then more susceptible to freq and access to the brain with VK2 since nanometals will go to different part of the brain networking

A Swedish study, **Influence of Nanoparticles on Blood-Brain Barrier Permeability and Brain Edema Formation in Rats**, revealed that nanoparticles derived from transition metals, silver, copper, aluminum, silicon, carbon and metal **oxides easily crossed the blood-brain barrier and produced lasting damage to the barrier, by altering the permeability.**



nano sensors removed from the brain