



Innovative Method of Nucleonic Eradication of COVID 19 virus



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The Method of Nucleonic Eradication of the virus – a non-standard way to fight the pandemic

- Over the past 12 years, the Oil Institute has developed and successfully tested the technology of forced restructuring of heavy hydrocarbons and carbohydrates under the impact of atomic hydrogen.*
 - This technology offers a non-standard way to combat the pandemic - a method of nucleonic eradication of the virus.*
 - By this method, we can rapidly and effectively destroy the virus on any surfaces, conduct anti-virus measures at the checkpoints, outside and inside the premises in the quarantine zone, as well as destroy viruses on human mucosa and in the surface layer of the epithelium.*
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The Method of Nucleonic Eradication of the Virus – mechanism of action

- Usage of the phenomenon of molecular restructuring in the flow of H^+*
 - Deactivation of the virus due to the creation of points of forced hydrogenation with atomic hydrogen.*
 - The virus stops absorbing substances from surrounding cells. Replication stops.*
 - Further continuation of exposure to atomic hydrogen leads to the break of the remaining intramolecular bonds of the virus.*
 - The virus is destroyed and parts of it are removed from the body naturally.*
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Physics Background of Innovation

- *Use of known types of energy: mechanical, heat, electrical, magnetic and chemical.*
 - *Conversion of molecular structures of viruses by forced introduction of active H^+ particles into places of their massive location and change of their molecular composition.*
 - *Sequencing the interaction between H^+ particles and the molecular structures of viruses through electrons in the outer orbits of compound atoms at specific temperatures and pressures.*
 - *Forced interaction between macromolecules and H^+ nucleons at normal temperature, pressure, close to neutral pH in the surface environment of mucous membranes of organs.*
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Places of Separation of Microbiological Formations - unpaired electrons

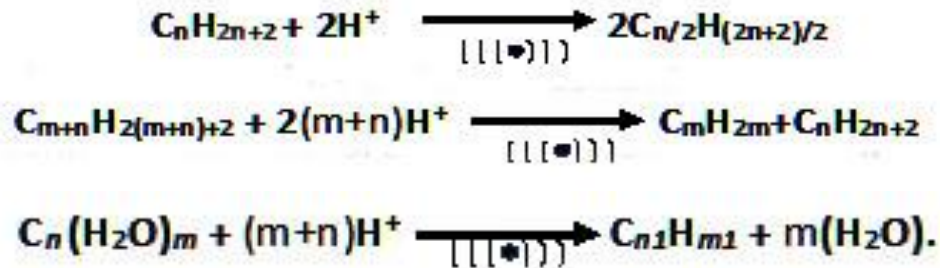
ATOM	Quantity of unpaired electrons (in red)	Number of electrons of an incomplete outer shell
H ·	1	2
· :O· ::	2	8
· :N· ·	3	8
· ·C· ·	4	8
· :S· ::	2	8
· :P· ·	3	8

Theoretical Basis of Restructuring of High Molecular Compounds

➤ Production of atomic hydrogen : $H_2 + 2e^- = 2H^+$

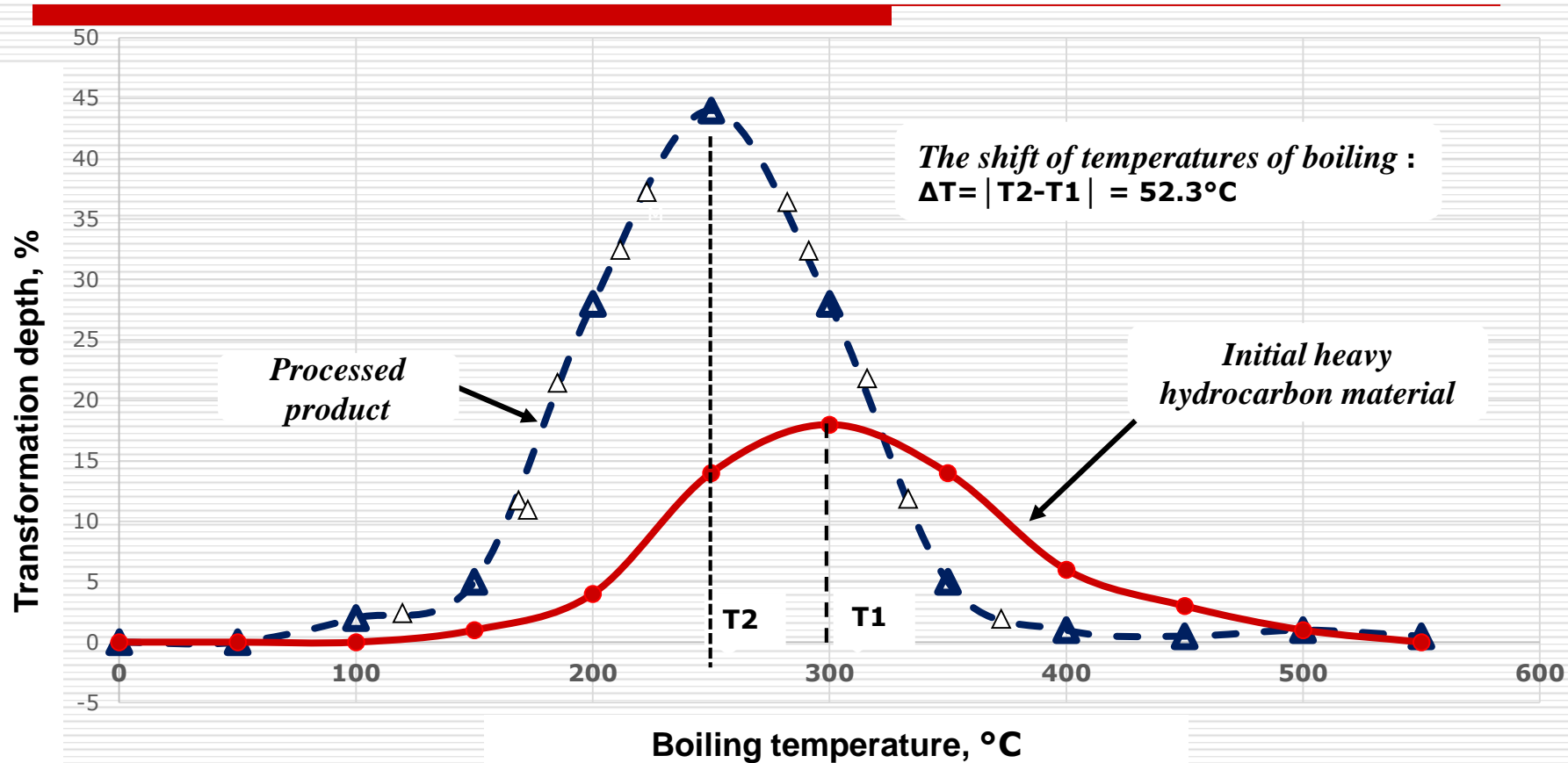
➤ Effect of restructuring of hydrocarbons:

$(2m+2)H^+ + U(C, H, N, O, S) = U_i(C, H, N, O, S) + U_j(C, H, N, O, S)$,
for example,



- The mechanism of this reaction is inherent in organic compounds.
- The thermodynamics of energy transformations in living systems indicates a reduction of free energy during a restructuring of ATP and other high-energy compounds.
- Decrease of the free energy of reduction (oxidation) reactions of metabolic pathways, metabolism solution.
- Experimental shifts in density towards light compounds.

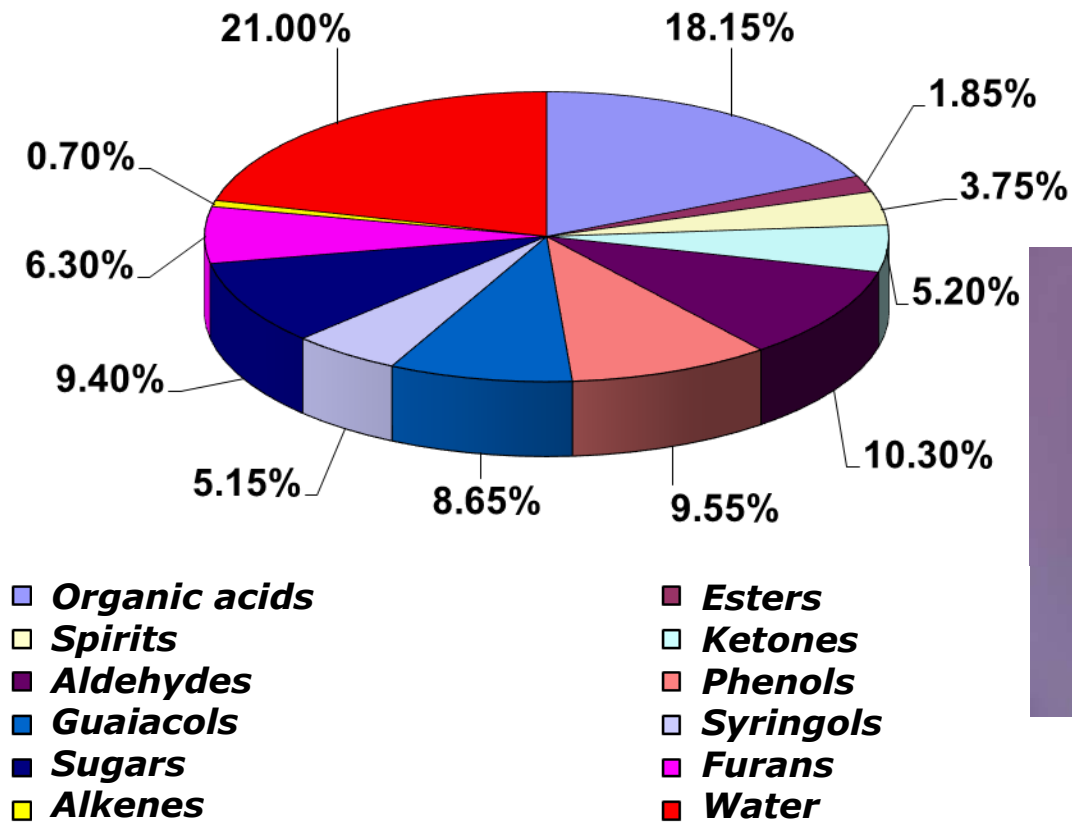
Change of Characteristics of Hydrocarbon Mixtures (during their restructuring) depending on intensity of their processing in the flow of H^+



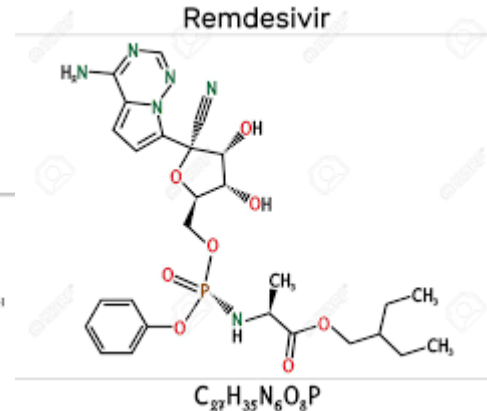
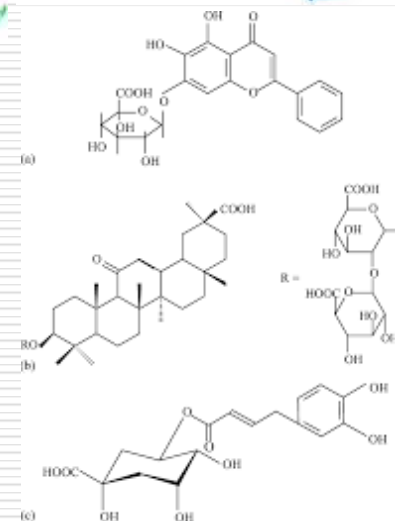
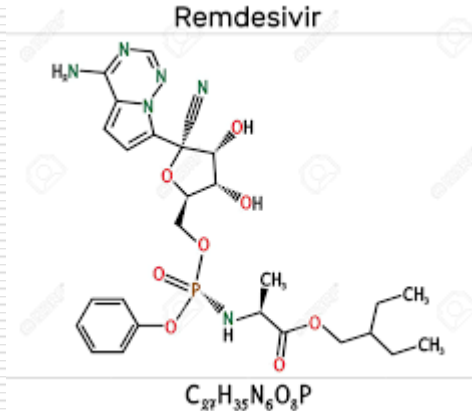
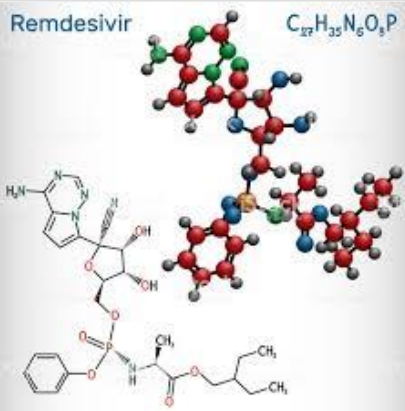
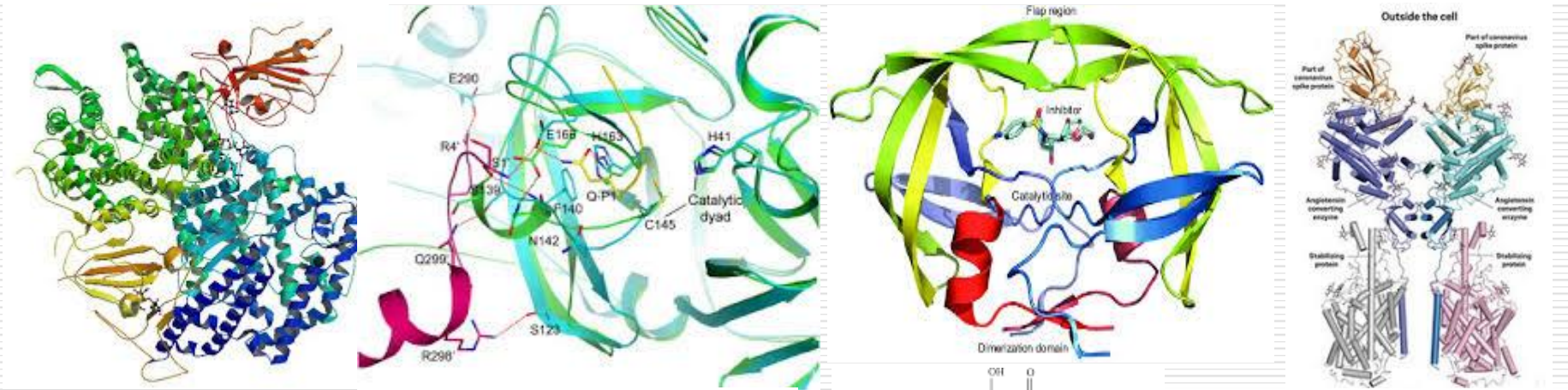
Change of Characteristics of Hydrocarbon High Molecular Compounds restructured with atomic hydrogen

Characteristics	Low-grade hydrocarbon material	Low-grade hydrocarbon material treated with H ⁺
Density, kg/m ³	960	850
Lowest heat of combustion, MJoule/kg	40.7	42.9
Temperature of loss of fluidity, °C	36/-5	-5/-10
Temperature of flash, °C	90-140	65-85
Temperature of ignition, °C	150-210	120-160
pH	6.5-7	5-6
Ash content, % of weight	0.03	<0.01
Water content, % of weight	0.1	0.1
Elementary composition, %		
Carbon	85.9	86.5
Hydrogen	9.9	12.5
Oxygen	0.5	0.3
Sulfur	2.1	0.4
Nitrogen	1.6	0.3

Chemical Composition of Viruses (presumably $CH_{1,9}O_{0,7}N_{0,3}P_{0,2}$)



Appearance, Structure and Chemical Composition of Viruses and Anti-virus Agents



Safety of the Method is Ensured by stability of human body chemical composition

Elements	% of «dry weight»	dry weight (kg)	Trace Elements
C	61.7	12.9	B
N	11.0	2.4	F
O	9.3	1.9	Si
H	5.7	1.18	V
Ca	5.0	1.1	Cr
P	3.3	0.7	Mn
K	1.3	0.27	Fe
S	1.0	0.21	Co
Cl	0.7	0.14	Cu
Na	0.7	0.14	Zn
Mg	0.3	0.063	Se, Mo, Sn I

A human with a bodyweight of 70 kg. (70% of the total weight is water) has 49 kg of water. The dry weight will be, about 22 kg. Introduction of atomic hydrogen (1 - 2 g.) will not change the general proportions.

The Atomic Hydrogen Generation Method

Chemical Methods

Metal hydrides

Pyrolysis of hydrocarbons

Electrochemical

Plasma chemical method

Plasma method

Nuclear synthesis

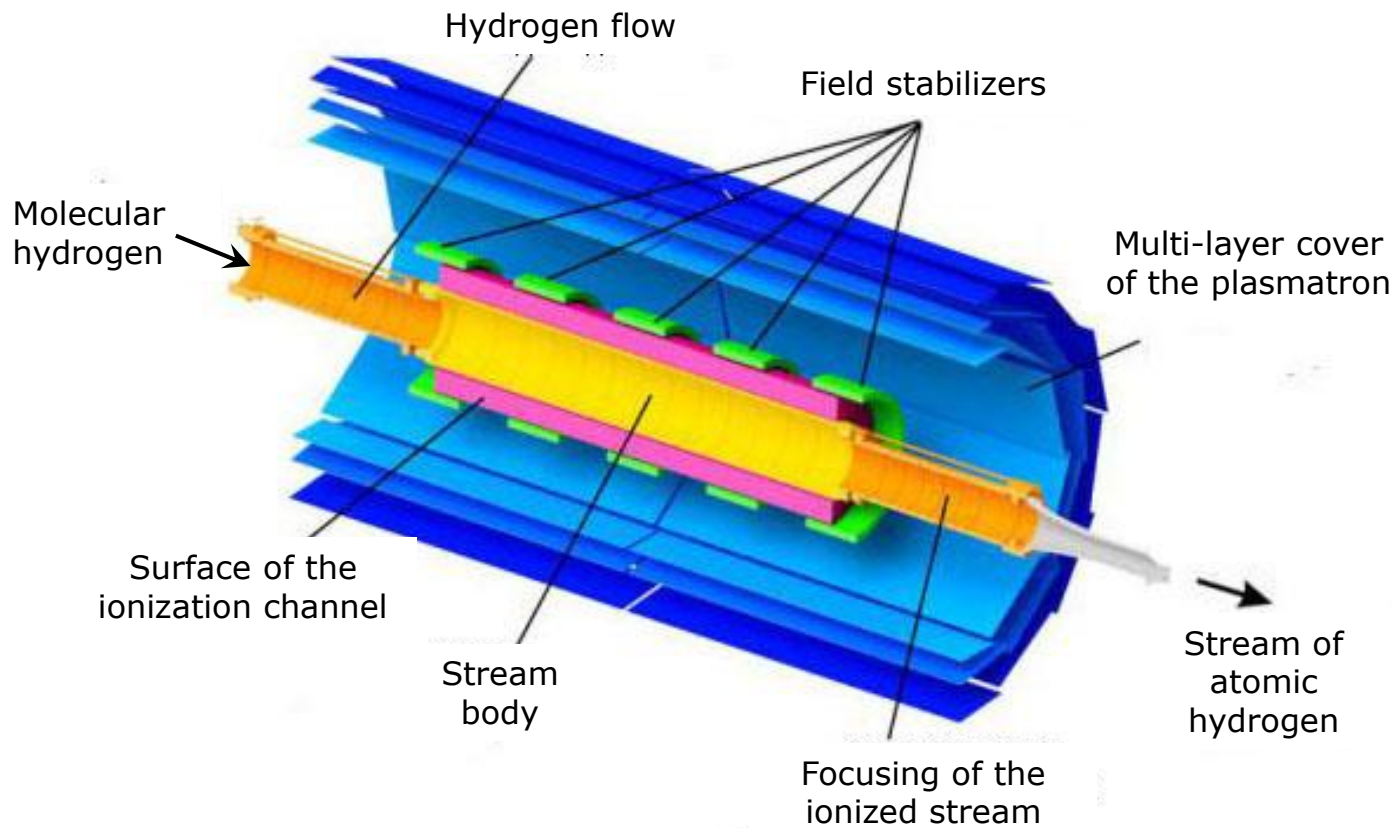
Plasmatron (changed) + longer



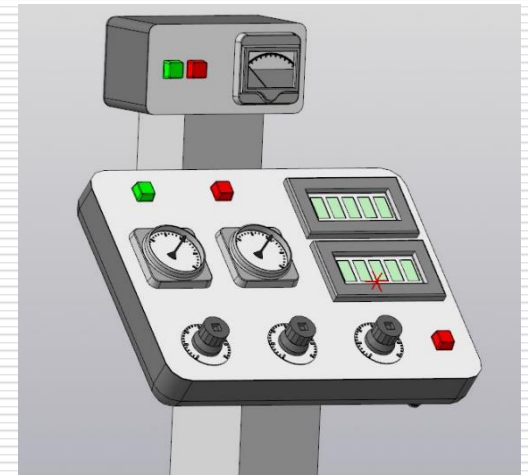
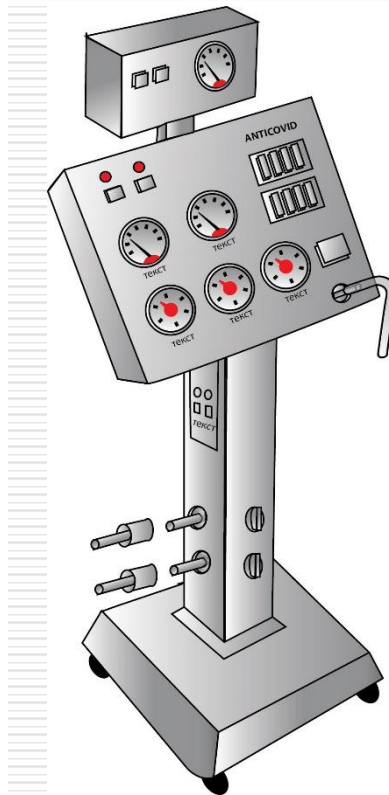
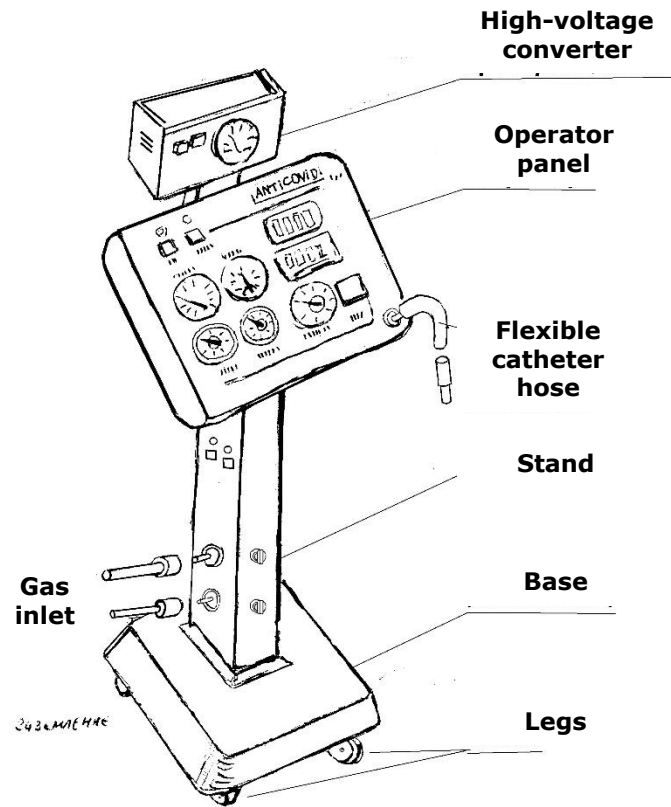
Based on the experience gained in implementing the hydrocarbon restructuring method, plasma chemical is the cheapest and more effective method. It suggests the effectiveness of reactions on both the surface and mucous membranes.

Plasmatron

(for production of H^+)



Installation Design



Estimated Development Time of 2 test devices

- Development period - (4-6) months.*
 - Personnel - (8-10) specialists.*
 - Capital costs of development— not more than \$98K*
 - The estimated cost of small-scale external eradication plant - will not exceed \$8 -9K, and plant for eradication in pulmonary tissues - \$10-12K.*
 - Laboratory tests period - 2 months.*
 - Clinical tests period - 1-2 years.*
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Preliminary Budget for Development of 2 Laboratory Installations

- Materials* - about \$8.3K.
 - Purchased products* - about \$4.5K.
 - Tools* - about \$3.5K.
 - Equipment* - about \$38.0K.
 - Payroll* - $9 \times 4 \times \$800 = \$28.8K$.
 - Rental of premises and machinery* – \$7.2K.
 - Incidental expenses (8.5%)* – \$7.7K.
 - TOTAL: \$98.0K.***
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Advantages and Prospects of Application of method and ANTICOVID Devices

- Possibility of application of the method in world medical practice against pandemic and individual infections*
 - Versatility of use for both the external environment and effective treatment of an individual patient*
 - All types of viruses and harmful microorganisms are completely destroyed.*
 - The small H⁺ gas flow rate - (0.5 - 1.1) l/sq.dm.*
 - Short time of exposure - less than 4-5 sec.*
 - Usage does not require much labor and a significant amount of disinfectants.*
 - Cheaper than existing methods of disinfecting and killing viruses.*
 - Fast and efficient treatment of significant areas (10 - 50 sq. m. can be treated within 1 min). Especially efficient in closed rooms*
 - Does not require special storage conditions.*
 - Can be used as a method of hydride-ion therapy for treating skin and immune diseases*
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Additional Steps Required for Project Implementation

- ❑ *Organizations that have experience in creating different versions of plasmotrons should be involved in the development process. Compactness, efficiency, and reliability of plasmatron, as one of the most important components of the device, are essential*
 - ❑ *For further development and testing of the method, it is worth involving doctors, clinicians, and physicists.*
 - ❑ *In parallel, the development of a mobile device with an autonomous power supply, possibly with a hydrogen generator from water, should begin.*
 - ❑ *It is necessary to consider a rapid patenting of this method of virus control, which will increase its importance and the device's value.*
 - ❑ *In order to carry out full-scale research and prepare for serial production of devices, it is necessary to attract extended financing (\$1,7-2 mln.), including money from international funds.*
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Thank you for your attention!

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