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VACCINES VIA ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT

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To my dear wife, Velma, with all my love, gratitude, and devotion

Ultra-violet light is a special part of the electromagnetic spectrum. Special because specific precise frequencies have unique abilities to separate or alter molecular structures.

For example, it has been known for some time, uranium can be enriched at specific isotope separation via shinning a certain precise UV frequency into UF_4 or into UF_6. U^{238} precipitation requires a different precise UV frequency for UF_4 and for UF_6. Likewise with U^{235}. For each isotope of uranium precipitation there is a different precise UV frequency for UF_4 and for UF_6.

The mechanics for the above described isotopes of uranium, as well as all isotopes of uranium, call for a precise frequency photon of UV to be absorbed by the particular uranium atom raising one of its valence electrons to a parking orbit which disrupts the valence bond between the uranium atom and the atoms of Fluorine in the compounds of UF_4 or UF_6. The molecule then can not stay together and precipitation of separated uranium occurs.

UV of a precise frequency can also cause a molecular structure to be modified in addition to separation of atom components as above. Again, it involves the valence electrons and a precise UV photon.

Examples: a certain UV causes certain plastics to change structure; epoxy coated fiber-glass exposed over the years to the sun begins to come apart due to the sun's UV; sunburn is caused by UV; and the epoxy used by a dentist to fill a hole in a tooth is hardened via absorption of a low frequency UV.

The same technique of modification can be applied to any molecular structure, even to DNA. If a given virus shows propensity to act as a pathogen and its DNA structure becomes known as to where on the DNA such propensity is "located", that location ought to be able to be altered via absorption of a precise UV photon. The absorption of a precise UV photon would disrupt an existing valance bond between certain atoms in the DNA strand allowing a reorientation of those valance bonds. Thus, the DNA is modified. Many different UV photons could be observed in the setup modifying that location to act in many different modes. The modes of interest are benign modes on a live virus allowing our immune system the opportunity to develop anti-bodies without contracting the otherwise active modes' infections.

Now comes the beauty of this technique of modifying virus DNA. Suppose we have a pathogenic virus and we want to produce a vaccine against its pathogenic modes. We investigate the DNA and locate on the DNA its location for each pathogenic mode. We discover the precise UV frequency which changes the mode of pathogenic to benign. Now we have a DNA for testing. Testing is required to ascertain if our precise UV actually accomplishes what we want. There might be several precise UVs to produce a vaccine. Testing determines which offers the most of the best effect.

Using that technique suggests we could develop a spectrum vaccine to immunize against several different infections attributed to the same virus.