

Cannabigerolic Electrolytes

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ABSTRACT

Photosynthetically produced Cannabigerol and Cannabigerolic Acid inorganically created.

INTRODUCTION

Photosynthesis occurs from dissolved carbon dioxide in aqueous solution of water (H₂O - dihydrogen oxide). The absorption of the red and blue wavelength from the visible spectrum creates a diffusion of photonic energy across the chloroplasts. The chlorophyll uses these photons to stimulate the chloroplasts unequally to hydrolyse water to oxygen and hydroxides. That is, the difference in photonic energy from the red and blue wavelengths stimulates a different number of electrons on each side of the chloroplast. Thus, creating a charge difference across the chlorophyll and therefore, a hydrolysis. The hydroxide then reacts with the slightly volatile dissolved carbon dioxide to create glucose and oxygen.

Using this knowledge of photosynthesis, a reduction reaction of hydroxides and dissolved carbon dioxides under endothermic conditions may replicate the phenomena. Such a photosynthetic reaction only deserves precipitates much needed however, in minute quantities. The desirability of the reaction calls for a demand of substance required in the medical field. Hence, the extraction and reduction of Cannabigerol (CBG) as its non-psychoactive numbing effects serve good use medicinally.

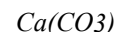
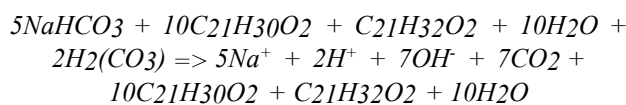
METHODOLOGY

A reduction reaction requires an aqueous solution possible of conductivity as a solute, and solvents of ions ready to precipitate endothermically. Furthermore, to react a precipitant to a solvent requires heat exchanges related to the molecular content accurately. A catalyst accommodates the heat exchanges, and a reactant accommodates the molecular content accurately. Thus, a catalyst and a reactant will be required to further react the precipitates. However, this external stimulation should be of one addition to aid efficiency (prevent saturation) and cost (by product expenses). Therefore, a substance of catalytic reaction is conducive for photosynthetic success.

MATERIAL

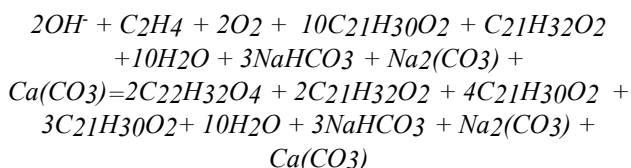
Soda Water (H₂O + H₂CO₃) and Sodium Bicarbonate (NaHCO₃) were chosen as the aqueous solution to precipitate dissolved carbon dioxide and hydroxides. Calcium Carbonate (Ca[CO₃]) was chosen as the reactant to form Sodium Carbonate (Na₂[CO₃]) and chosen as the catalyst to exchange carbonates throughout the reaction. The other solvents were chosen to be Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC - C₂₁H₃₀O₂), Cannabinoid (CBD - C₂₁H₃₀O₂), and Cannabigerol (CBG - C₂₁H₃₂O₂). The outcome was hypothesized to associate the dissolved carbon dioxide with CBG to form Cannabigerolic Acid (CBGA - C₂₂H₃₂O₄), associate hydroxides with the CBD to form CBG, and associate a hydroxide with the THC to form CBD. The above was aimed to form an electrolytic reduction of CBGA by precipitation. Thus, replicating photosynthesis.

FORMULA



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Catalyst/Reactant



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Above, the sodium bicarbonate forms ions of sodium, hydroxide, and atoms of dissolved carbon dioxide. The water accommodates the aqueous solution by polarity and the ionic movements of conductivity. The dissolved carbon dioxide associates with CBG to form CBGA photosynthetically. Next, carbon dioxide and the hydroxide react to form ethylene (ethene - C₂H₄), which precipitates to form CBG oil from CBD solvents. The hydroxide precipitates with the THC to form CBD precipitants. The calcium carbonate exchanges carbonates with sodium and forms its own carbonate with the remaining carbon dioxide. Latent heat is then released from the endothermic reaction. Leaving the reductions in the solution. Using graphite rods as electrodes leaving no pollutants, numbing agents are

formed of the CBGA and CBG. Sedatives remain of the CBD and adrenalin stimulants of the THC.

Electrolytically precipitating CBG involves the electrochemical association of Ethylene and Hydroxide bound to form THC and CBD precipitates of CBG endothermically. The electrical energy of the reaction will reduce the solvents due to the dissolved Ethylene oil making gas in the solution. Similarly, photosynthesis.

As seen from **Figure 1**, the CBGA displays polarity. Additionally, hydroxides are present. That is, hydrogenation is likely to occur. As solubility presents itself, renal and hepatic impairments are unlikely [1]. Thus, tolerance reduction of the medicinal dosage overtime.

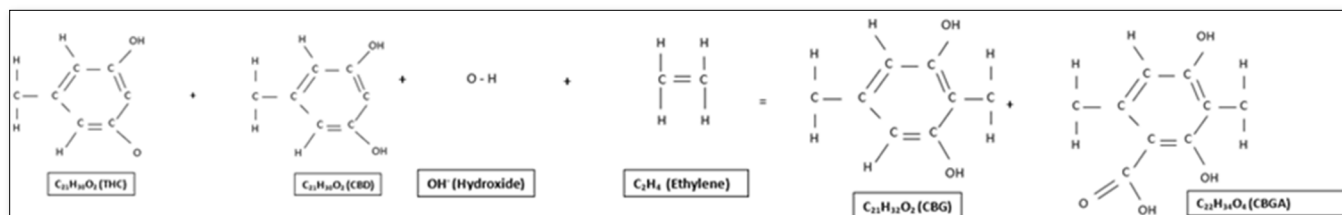


Figure 1. Chemical Composition.

Conclusion

To conclude, photosynthetic reactions used to reduce medicinally useful, however, limited numbing and sedative agents create an application fathomable to its practice. Photosynthesis now synthetic in its nature.

References

1. Motswagae K (2017) The Morphine and Codeine Equianalgesics. *Biochem Pharmacol* 6(3): 231.