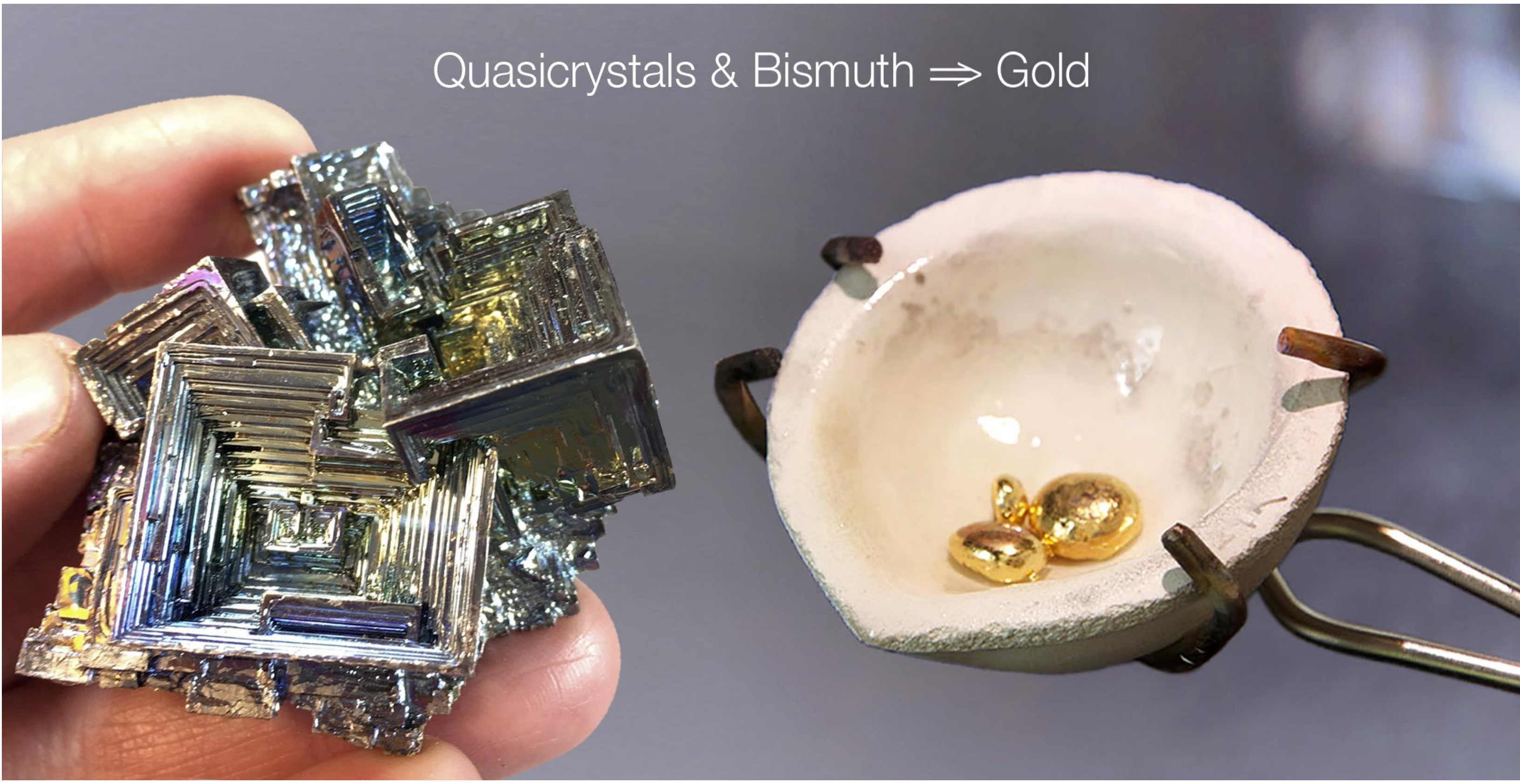
4

Quasicrystals & Bismuth to Gold



The latest developments of phonon transfer alchemy in 2020 now enable bulk conversion of bismuth into gold according to the same advanced Vedic method applied by Atlantean metallurgists >13,000 years ago.

High scientific knowledge concerning atomic resonance once possessed by our global Paleo-Sanskrit motherculture has been re-discovered and expressed anew in the modern terms of phonon resonance physics. Resonant atomic transmutation reactions occur as rapid nuclear recombination events previously identified by this author as the sacred source of biophoton radiation emitted from all living organisms.[1]

$$\text{Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{d \times Na}{m}}$$

d - density in g/cm³
Na - Avogadro's Constant
m - atomic mass

$$\text{Resonant Temperature (°C)} = \frac{Ln\left(\frac{f\,(starting)}{f\,(target)}\right)}{Ec} + St$$

f - frequency in Hz
Ln - natural logarithm
Ec - expansion coefficient
St - standardized temp in °C

The phonon resonance formula developed by Dr. Walter Lussage (above) facilitates calculation of phonon resonance dynamics occurring at specific temperature thresholds that can be attained in high-temperature furnace procedures. The most productive furnace processes for transmutations of inexpensive base metals into valuable precious metals are conducted in a sealed alumina crucible *to prevent the entrance of air.*

If bismuth is selected as the starting material and gold as the target element, a suitable phonon transfer agent is added to the bismuth to 'seed' the reaction. Once the resonant temperature threshold is reached, stable atoms of carbon (C^{12}) are released as gold (Au^{197}) atoms form, according to the following calculation:

Starting Isotope	–	Ejected Atoms	=	Target Isotope	±Variance
$Bi^{208.980388}$	–	$C^{12.00000}$	=	$Au^{196.96656}$	+0.013828

Excess atomic mass of 0.013828 AU is released from the resonant transmutation reaction as electrons, ensuring that this reaction is entirely safe, involving only low-energy nuclear conversion events. This new bismuth-to-gold conversion process is a safe, non-toxic replication of hazardous lead-to-gold procedures developed by Franz Tausend in the 1920s, producing the same yellowish powder of unfused gold atoms.[2]

The melting point of bismuth is 271.4°C (520.5°F), whereas the melting point of gold is 1,090°C (1,994°F). This disparity allows bismuth to be easily separated from gold by oxy-acetylene torch using a bone ash crucible. Borax added to the bismuth accumulates yellowish Au powder easily refined to 24k in nitric acid.

Anyone can apply the set of phonon transfer alchemy principles freely presented by this author over many previous years' writings, including articles on Franz Tausend and Nahuange Alchemy[3] in addition to a *free campfire demonstration* video[4] released in 2018. *Phonon alchemy procedures are now firmly established.*

While cooling from elevated temperatures, bismuth (Bi^{209}) atoms pass through resonant temperature thresholds at which atoms of the phonon transfer agent resonate at the required phonon frequency of the various stable platinum target isotopes (Pt^{198}, Pt^{196}, Pt^{195}, Pt^{194}, Pt^{192}).

Under the mnemonic influence of this crucial phonon frequency matching mechanism, contraction of the atomic lattice by rapid cooling triggers ejection of single atoms during the formation of platinum isotopes. Stable atoms of boron (B^{11}), carbon (C^{13}), nitrogen (N^{14}, N^{15}) and oxygen (O^{17}) are released as each respective platinum isotope is formed, according to the following atomic mass calculations:

Starting Isotope	–	Ejected atoms	=	Target Isotope	±Variance
$Bi^{208.980388}$	–	$B^{11.0093053}$	=	$Pt^{197.967879}$	+0.0032037
$Bi^{208.980388}$	–	$C^{13.00335484}$	=	$Pt^{195.964947}$	+0.01208616
$Bi^{208.980388}$	–	$N^{14.00307401}$	=	$Pt^{194.964785}$	+0.01252899
$Bi^{208.980388}$	–	$N^{15.00010898}$	=	$Pt^{193.962679}$	+0.01760002
$Bi^{208.980388}$	–	$O^{16.9991306}$	=	$Pt^{191.961049}$	+0.0202084

Once again, excess atomic mass is safely released as electrons ejected from each individual atomic reaction event. While these Bi – Pt resonant nuclear recombinations are more diverse than those observed in the resonant formation of gold atoms from bismuth starting material, due to the multi-isotope nature of the platinum element, the general dynamics of these reactions is virtually identical.

The melting point of platinum is 1,768°C (3,215°F), being much higher than that of both gold and bismuth , enabling application of the same previously described procedures for separation of gold from bismuth.

The two high-temperature furnace procedures facilitating the resonant transmutation of *bismuth-to-gold* and *bismuth-to-platinum* have followed prior success with a *copper-to-aurichalcum* (a-Ti_3Au) process.[5] These 3 advanced phonon resonance conversion procedures are now being made available directly from Alexander Putney at www.Human-Resonance.org for US$ 1,111 each (requiring only the standard NDA).

Similar phonon alchemy procedures for the production of rhodium from bismuth are also available upon request. Certainly, adepts of phonon transfer alchemy may select both the starting element and the target element for any desired atomic recombination process involving stable, non-volatile isotopes.

An appropriate phonon transfer agent is indicated by the phonon frequency of the target element at rest (20°C). An isotope with a phonon frequency just a few hundred kHz higher than the target element can be heated to the precise temperature at which it radiates the required phonon frequency –for a distance of 0.03mm into the surrounding lattice of the starting element– for the desired conversion to occur.

At the moment the starting metal cools to below the target element's rest frequency, a wave of quantum instability moves through the contracting lattice structures that enables resonant nuclear recombination of atomic mass to occur as cascades of low-energy nuclear transmutation events.

The dynamics of resonant nuclear *fusion* events reveal that adjacent gas atoms at interstitial loci within the lattice structure combine with metal atoms during atomic transmutation. For this reason, furnaces with controlled gas environments are preferred for resonant atomic fusion processes. Examples of successful phonon transmutation procedures that have been experimentally achieved by this author include silver-to-gold (Ag – Au), indium-to-gold (In – Au) and copper-to-aurichalcum (Cu – a-Ti_3Au).

For synchrony... (of) Jupiter: yours, Jupiter... for synchrony

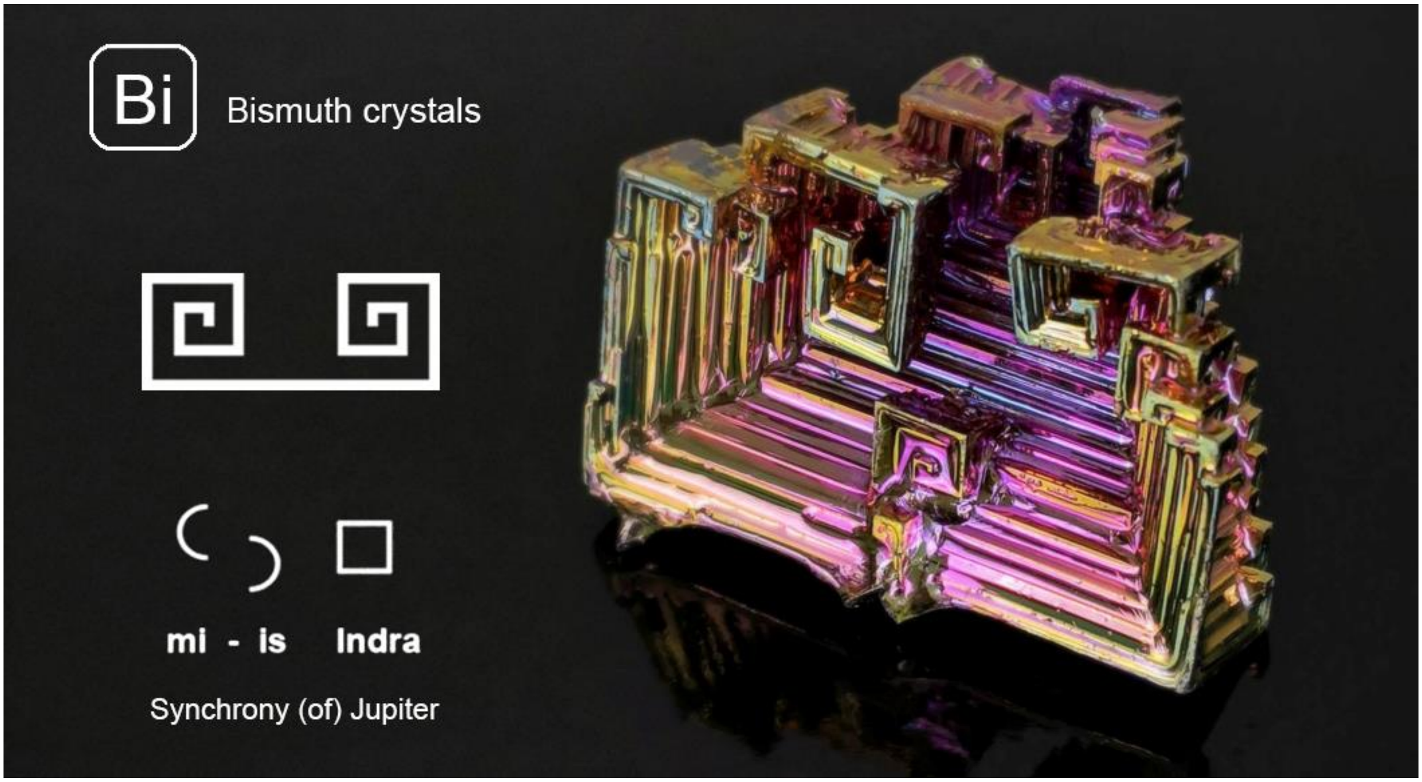
Conversely, the dynamics of resonant nuclear *fission* events reveal that vacant interstitial loci within the lattice structure receive excess atomic mass ejected by each atom undergoing atomic transmutation. For this reason, vacuum furnaces are preferred for resonant fission processes. Prior examples of successful phonon transmutation procedures involving atomic fission include lead-to-gold and silver-to-palladium.

The prohibitive high cost of controlled-gas furnaces and vacuum furnaces remains the only reason why the quantum physics of alchemical transmutation has not become public knowledge until the present time. In the near future, resonant atomic transmutation reactors will be in common use throughout the world once the simple principles and procedures of phonon transfer alchemy have become widely disseminated.

The present advances in phonon resonance transmutation represent a great step forward in practical physics knowledge for all of humanity; a re-emergence of ancient sacred metallurgical knowledge of our ancestral Paleo-Sanskrit civilization. Hieroglyphic ligatures of the Paleo-Sanskrit language even included combinations of *interlocking square spirals that mimic the natural forms of bismuth crystals* (above).

High knowledge of phonon frequency-based atomic reactions empowers our present civilization with the same advanced capability for bulk production of gold, platinum and all other desired metals, as well as new, exotic types of superconductors known as intermetallic compounds such as aurichalcum (Ti_3Au).

The Paleo-Sanskrit hieroglyphic significance of the geometric patterns repeated among bismuth crystal formations brings a strong visual association of this particular element with Atlantean metallurgy (below). Mesmerizing concentric stepped edges seen in bismuth crystals result from rhombohedral lattice structure. Geometric crystals are formed in high purity solutions, before being heated for enhanced color effects.



Particularly beautiful spectral-shifts seen throughout the coloration of bismuth crystal surfaces result from differential cooling rates caused by the extremely low thermal conductivity of the element itself, whereby oxide layers accumulate unevenly during cooling phases:

> [When bismuth crystals form,] the color [of their surfaces] is determined by the thickness of the oxide layer. The slower your crystal cools, the thicker the oxide layer will grow. The colors roughly map out to the electromagnetic spectrum. Thin oxide layers produce violets, and thicker oxide layers move rightwards through blue, green, yellow/gold, into orange/red.
>
> To get a thin oxide layer, let your crystal cool in air quickly. To get reds, try insulating your crystal when you remove it, giving the oxide layer longer to grow. One side note here: the crystal will always cool unevenly over its surface due to the heart of the crystal having a larger heat mass.[6]

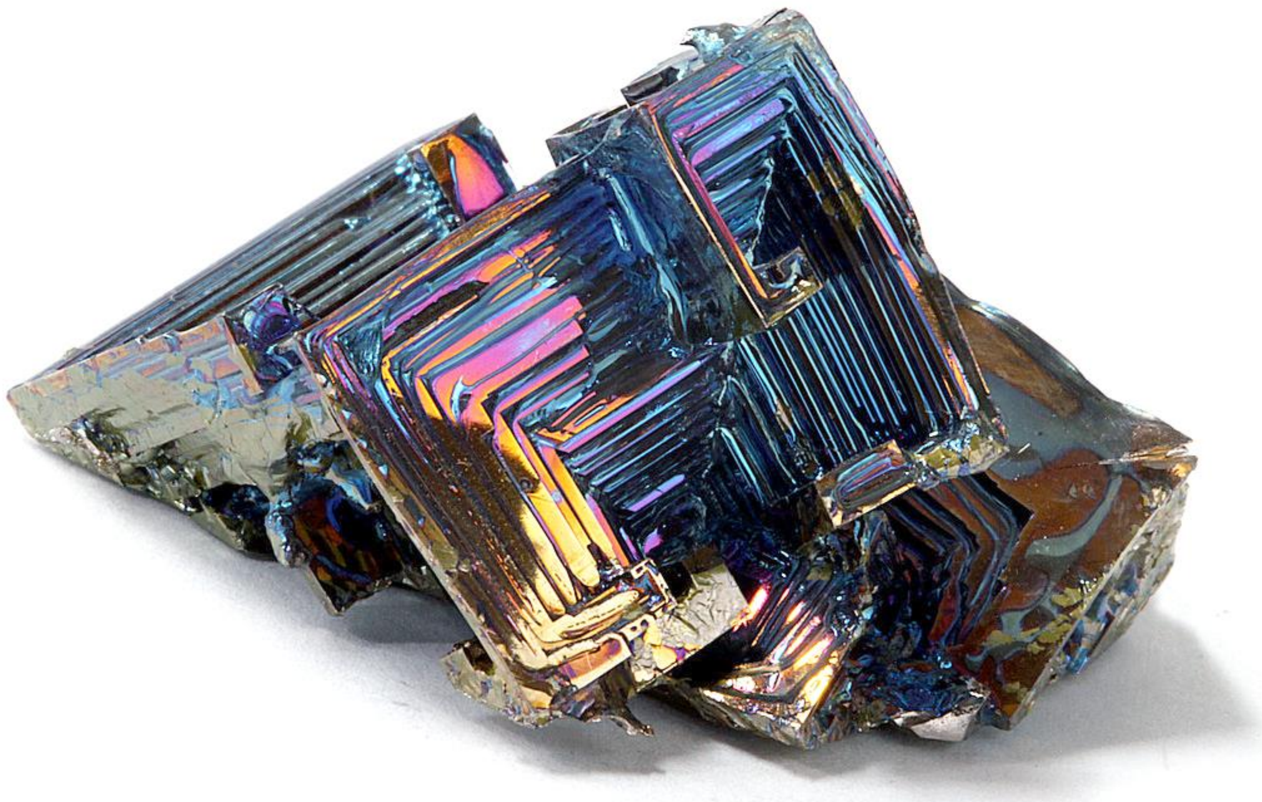
The high atomic mass of bismuth (209) and resulting low thermal conductivity finds applications as an efficient heat sink in nuclear reactors *and is also used as an admixture in superconductor alloy research.*

Bismuth is also known to possess other highly unusual properties to extreme degrees when compared with all other metals. It is one of only a few metals that expand during cooling, like water expands during the freezing to form ice, making bismuth a valuable metal for various high-detail casting processes.

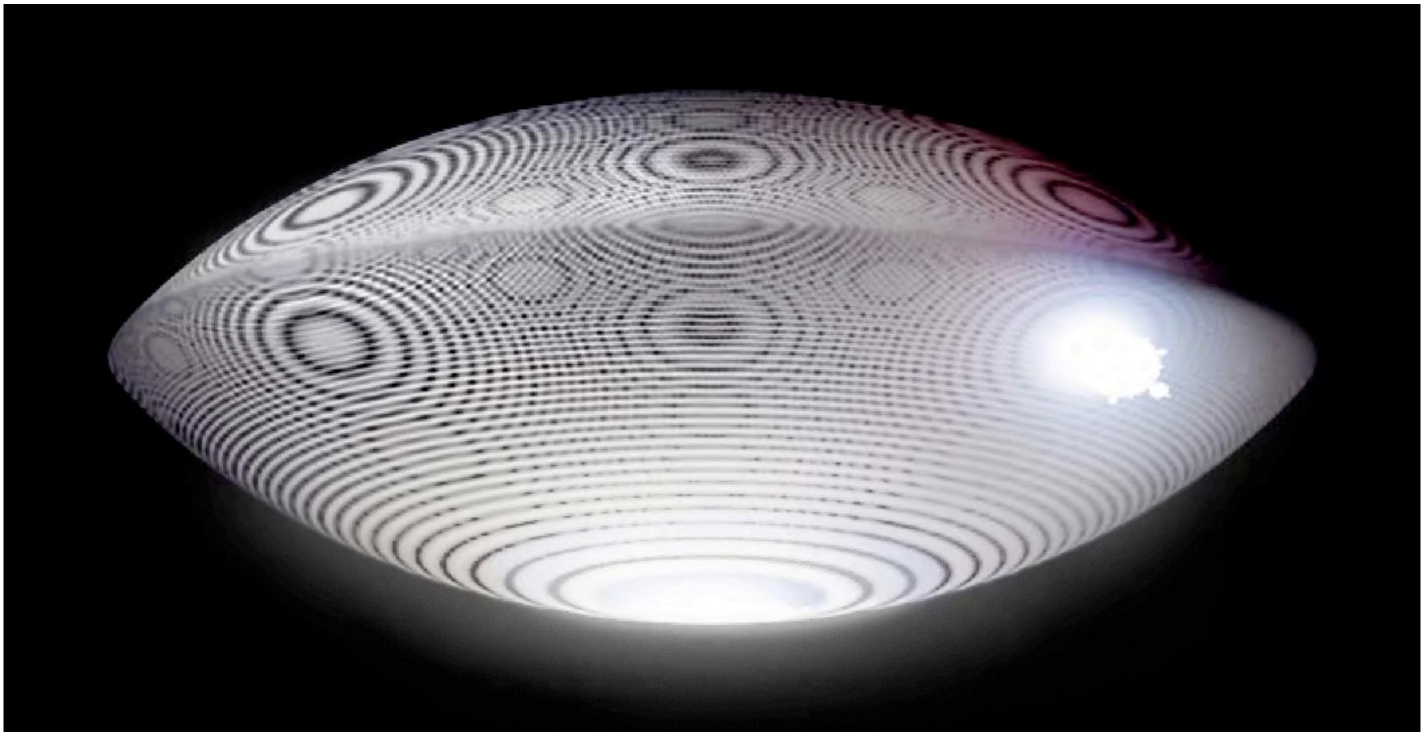
Bismuth's electrical resistance is very high, such that if a voltage is placed on the metal while in a magnetic field, a current flow will be induced that is 90° to the voltage (known as the Hall Effect). Bismuth also effectively repels magnetic fields, being the most diamagnetic of the elements –as magnetic field lines typically become displaced around bismuth, rather than passing through.

While the unique physical properties of bismuth are well studied, new findings[7] recently revealed quantum properties of this element that were previously unknown, identifying it as a *high-order topological insulator*:

> A team of international scientists… has discovered a new class of materials, [newly identified as] higher-order topological insulators. Theoretical physicists first predicted the existence of these insulators, which have conducting properties on the edges of crystals rather than on their surfaces, and conduct electricity without dissipation. Now, these novel properties are demonstrated experimentally in bismuth.
>
> The current flows without resistance and responds in unconventional ways to electric and magnetic fields. These unique properties have future applications in high-performance electronics and quantum computation.



> Recently, a new class of insulators with novel conducting properties was predicted by a group of physicists from Donostia International Physics Center (DIPC), the University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), UZH, Princeton University and Max Planck Institute of Microstructure Physics. The researchers refer to it as a "higher-order topological insulator."
>
> According to theoretical studies, the conducting edges are extraordinarily robust for higher-order materials. The current of topological electrons cannot be stopped by impurities, and if the crystal breaks, the new edges automatically also conduct current. However, the most extraordinary property of these new materials is that they can theoretically conduct electricity without any dissipation, as superconductors do at low temperatures. This would be a specific property of the higher-order class of topological insulators.
>
> Now, it has been confirmed that an element consistently described as bulk topologically trivial, follows a generalized bulk-boundary correspondence of higher-order, that is, hinges have topologically protected conducting modes instead of the surface of the crystal.
>
> The special topological properties of this element were first identified by using symmetry arguments, topological indices, first-principles calculations and the recently introduced framework of topological quantum chemistry. This phenomenon was then verified experimentally. With scanning-tunneling spectroscopy, the unique signatures of the rotational symmetry of the one-dimensional states located at step edges of the crystal surface were proved.
>
> Using Josephson interferometry, scientists demonstrated their universal topological contribution to the electronic transport. Finally, this work establishes bismuth as a higher-order topological insulator and opens the way to identify new ones.[8]



This newly reported high-order topology of bismuth explains its usefulness in controlling the propagation of magnetic fields in superconductor materials. Metallic debris recovered by the US Army from a New Mexico vimana disc crash-site in 1947 included shiny, superhard electroluminescent alloys (above),[9] in addition to several deformed metallic specimens composed of alternating micro-layers of bismuth and magnesium.

Bi-Mg/Zn hull debris fragment
Vimana disc crash-site
New Mexico, US - 1947

These specialized aerospace alloy fragments were apparently superheated during impact-induced structural integrity failure of the superconducting metamaterial during flight, shearing and melting the micro-layered sheathing as it lost functionality *–ripping and pulling it part like hot taffy to leave the tapered forms we see.*

The alleged origin of these six high-tech vimana debris samples widely promulgated among mass media outlets is not plausible, and is most likely disseminated as a convenient cover story. The actual crash site may have been in Roswell or Socorro, New Mexico, as documented by *other, more reliable sources*.[10]

In 2019, one of the six vimana crash debris samples (below) changed hands –from one disinformant group to another– for a sum of $35,000.[11] *This sale occurred in the months immediately following publication of several closely related research papers by Hokkaido and Nagoya University researchers on the closely related subject of advances in quasicrystal superconductors.*

The micro-layered metamaterial recovered by the US Army from one of the 1947 New Mexico crash sites is not the first example of its kind to have been scientifically analyzed and publicly reported. The first such disclosure actually came from Eduard 'Billy' Meier, famed (and widely defamed) Swiss UFO contactee, whose samples of Plejaren beamship alloys were analyzed by Dr. Marcel Vogel in 1979.[12]

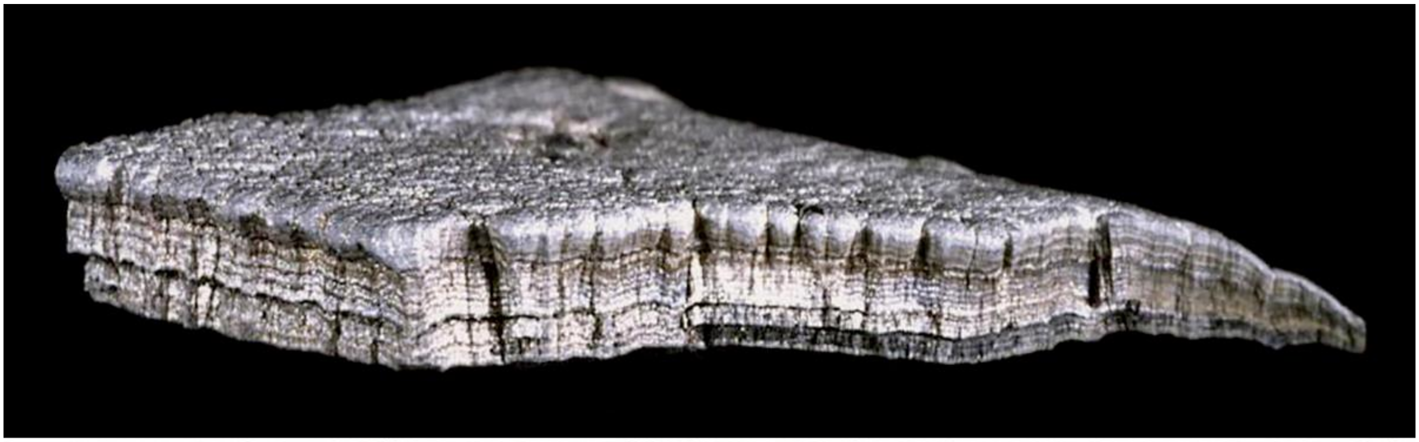
At that time, Vogel had no context in which to place his unique findings, which revealed fractal microcrystalline structures within the samples that were completely unknown to him, and could not be adequately classed using any available terminology.

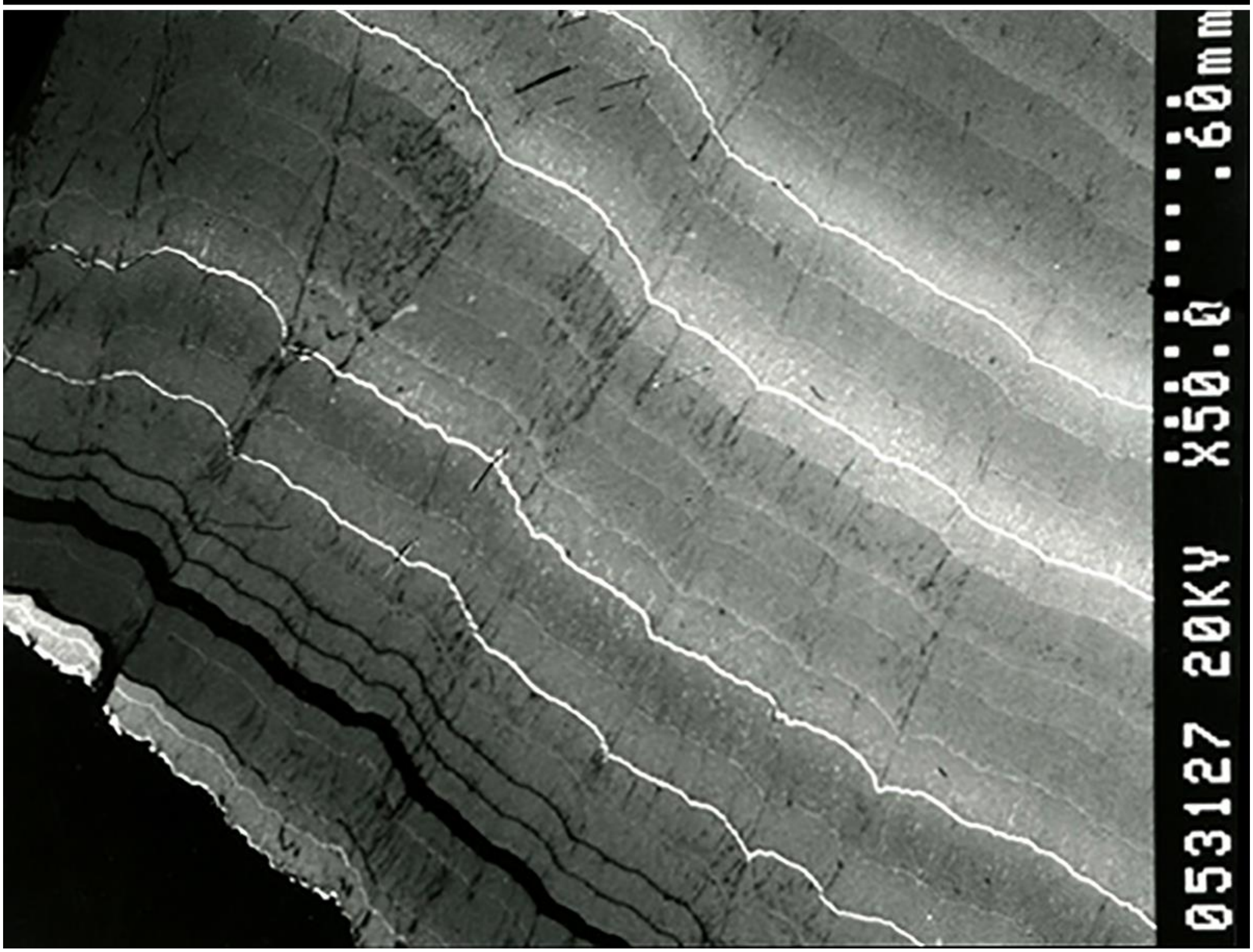
Vogel was amazed to be forced to the default conclusion that, in fact, Meier was actually in possession of what he claimed; a high-tech metal sample of extraterrestrial origin that could not be manufactured on Earth by any technology known to human scientists at that time.

Decades of scientific advancement among manufacturing processes for novel metal alloys in Japan and elsewhere has finally confirmed one of Meier's beamship metal samples as *a fractal superconductor composed of layered quasicrystals that once formed the EM sheathing of a disc-shaped aerospace vehicle.*

The slight curvature of the vimana sheathing metamaterial can still be discerned despite the catastrophic damage to the HHO plasma ship's hull that left this deformed fragment. The outer edge of the sheathing presents a shiny, bubbled surface composed of primarily magnesium, while the darker bismuth-rich layers (SEM below) thicken toward the interior face of the spacecraft's hull. *This feature offers strong EM shielding of the interior of the spacecraft, yet allowing EM fields to extend beyond the exterior of the spacecraft hull.*

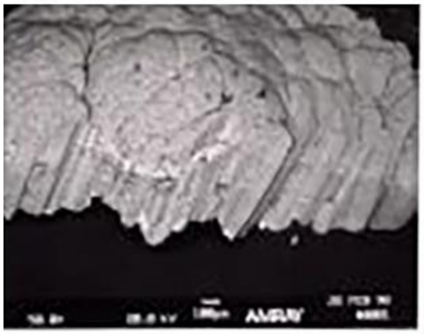
Another specimen of micro-layered aerospace metamaterial had been previously analyzed, displaying the same slight curvature and tapered forms as the other five specimens from the 1947 New Mexico crash-site. *Presumably, these are fragments of a singular hull component forming a complete sheath around the disc.*



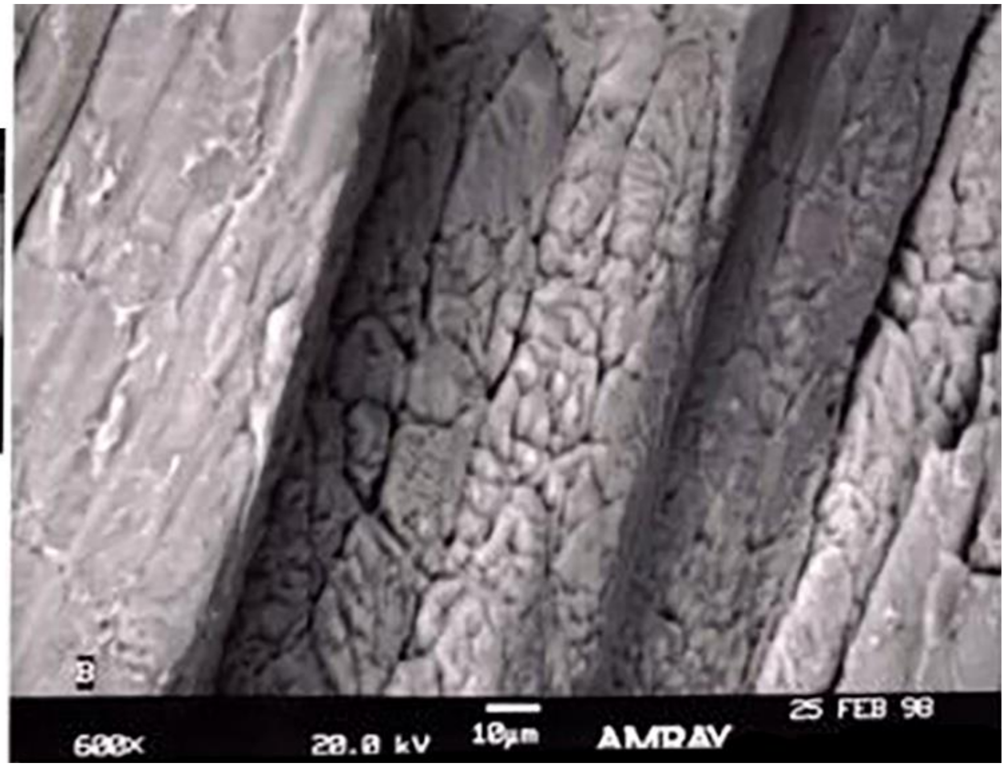


SEM imagery of the Bi-Mg/Zn metamaterial at 50x magnification (above), reveals a composition of 26 alternating layers. Fine 1–4µm bismuth layers are interspersed between much thicker 100–200µm layers of a ternary magnesium-zinc-aluminum alloy. Fragments show irregular deformation from a high-speed impact sustained during the crash of the vimana spacecraft, yet the micro-layers' original conformation was convex in accordance with a discoidal outer appearance. Analyses were later conducted by Dr. W. Mallow in 1998:

[Whitley Streiber] received a sample of the magnesium-bismuth material… from Art Bell in the mid-nineties. In February of 1998, it became possible… to obtain an analysis of it from [Dr.] William Mallow, then the head of materials science at the Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio, [Texas].



Nanoporous filamentation
SEM - 600x magnification
Mg/Zn micro-layer, detail



Dr. Mallow examined some small metal objects and also a piece of what appeared to be slag, which proved to be layers of bismuth and magnesium. The SEM scan revealed the material to be layers of bismuth and magnesium.

The magnesium appears to be in a foamed state, with tiny bubbles within it. There is nothing about either the bismuth or the magnesium to indicate that it is in any way unusual, except that the condition of the magnesium was not familiar to Dr. Mallow…

A number of micrographs of the material were obtained, of which one at 50x magnification [opposite] and another at 600x magnification are shown here [above].

However, when imaged at 600x magnification in the scanning electron microscope, no adherent was observed between the bismuth and the magnesium. The areas between the alternating layers are [vacant, indicating] that the amalgam was holding together despite [the lack of an]… adherent [substance], which could not be explained [according to any known concepts of modern physics].[13]

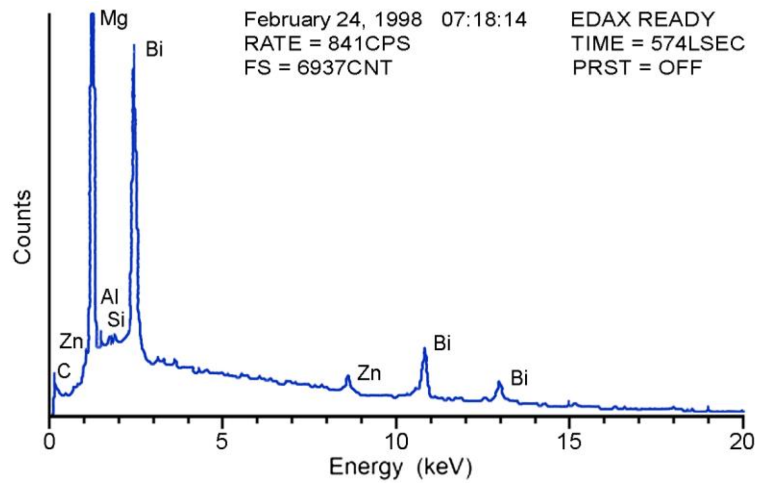
Magnification of the New Mexico vimana debris sample at 600x revealed the Mg-Zn-Al micro-layers are not entirely solid, but instead display nanoporous features between fine filaments that average from ~30-90μm in width. These structures are not in a ‘foamed state’, but instead display smooth, bubbled surfaces that suggest the striated Mg/Zn crystals and interspersed Bi micro-layers were rapidly deposited in successive layers by repeated applications of an unknown high-temperature aerospace hull manufacturing process.

These distinct features are indicative of rapid processing accomplished in a high-temperature plasma environment capable of achieving flash temperatures in excess of 1,090°C (1,994°F) for vapor deposition of nanoporous superconducting crystals in successive micro-layers until the desired thickness is reached.

Nanoporosity of the Mg/Zn micro-layers allows the formation of HHO plasma within the network of invisible vacancies homogenously dispersed throughout each micro-layer of the domed hull’s specialized EM sheathing. Extreme hull ionization generated during operation of the superconductor sheath allows HHO gas emitted from the vessel to rapidly envelope the disc-shaped vimana as HHO plasma, causing the effect of instantaneous invisibility so often reported and even filmed on many occasions by UFO witnesses.

EDS spectroscopy of the New Mexico micro-layered sample conducted in 1998 showed the presence of bismuth and magnesium at high levels, with low –level traces of a few percent of zinc, aluminum, silicon and carbon (below). The shiny 'silvery'-colored areas of the sample are composed largely of magnesium, while the much darker striations of the metamaterial are composed of bismuth at a high purity.

The presence of carbon and silicon at low levels is to be expected from a sample obtained from ashes in a sandy environment, as described, and were not likely part of the original technological composition of the magnesium-based superconductor alloy under investigation:

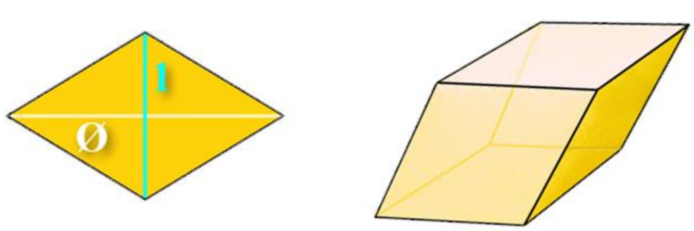


> "Each sample had a 'silvery,' shiny side with a rough (granular) appearance. The other side was blackish-gray. Looking at the samples edge-on, numerous layers can be seen. The samples were hard, but brittle, and a few small pieces could be broken off using a small hand vice and manual pressure.
>
> "Energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) revealed that the shiny side contained more than 95% magnesium (Mg) and a small amount (2-3%) of zinc (Zn). The material appears to represent layers consisting mainly of magnesium and a small amount of zinc, separated by thin layers containing a high bismuth content."[14]

The low levels of zinc and aluminum, however, represent critical components of the magnesium alloy used to form the bulk of the sheathing material, without which the magnesium layers do not act as a superconductor in any way. The presence of aluminum, even at trace amaounts, is quite a significant finding that directly relates to advancing research in the production of *fractal superconductor alloys*.

The theoretical possibility of *fractal superconductivity* extends from initial findings that reveal a close link between the aperiodic lattices of quasicrystal alloys and Fibonacci order. Tantalizing reports concerning 'dirty' superconductivity in quasicrystals is conferred by the Fibonacci-order displayed by dodecahedra and rhombohedra. Each of six rhombohedral faces present a Golden Ratio of 1 : 1.618… (in width to length):

> Most crystals in nature, such as those in sugar, salt or diamonds, are symmetrical and all have the same orientation throughout the entire crystal. Quasicrystals represent [an unexpected,] new state of matter… with some properties of crystals and others of non-crystalline matter, such as glass.
>
> With five-fold symmetry, once thought to be impossible, they were first observed in 1982 in an aluminum-manganese alloy (Al_6Mn). Since then, quasicrystals have been found in other substances. Quasi-crystals fill space with five-fold symmetry based on *phi*. Quasicrystals allow a two-dimensional area to be filled in five-fold symmetry, [possessing]… six sides… whose diagonals are in the ratio of phi: [15]

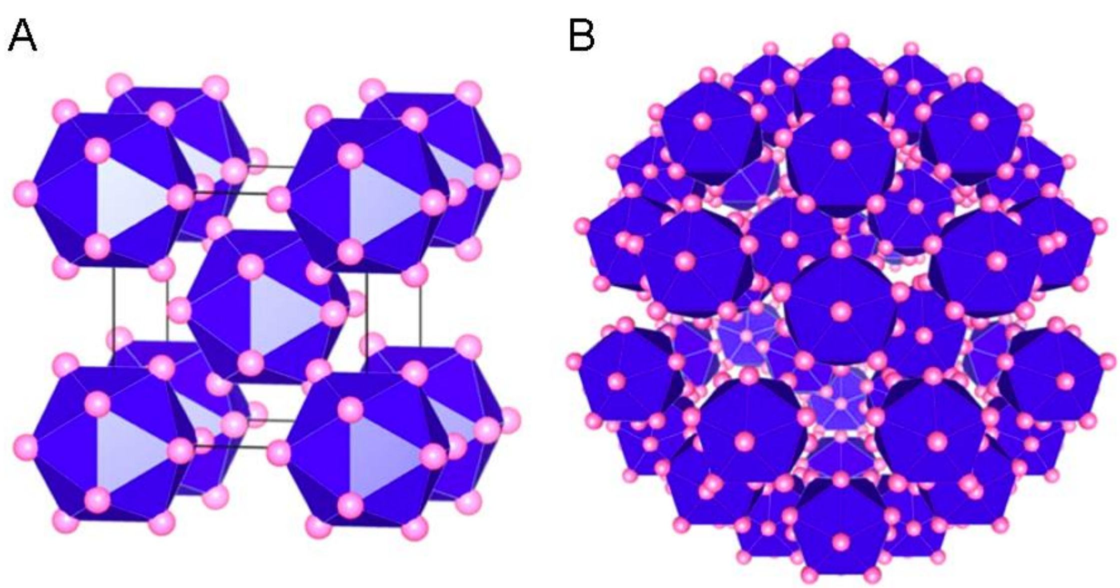


According to fascinating metamaterials research published recently in 2018, the micro-layered New Mexico vimana crash debris fragments are now recognizable as parts of a *fractal superconductor*, composed of a special Mg-Zn-Al alloy exhibiting a quasiperiodic lattice arrangement (Kamiya *et al.*, 2018):

> Scientists have discovered the first superconductive quasicrystal. The crystalline alloy Al-Zn-Mg became quasicrystalline when the Al content was reduced to 15 percent, while remaining a superconductor, with a very low critical temperature of ~0.05 K.
>
> The alloy behaved like a conventional weakly coupled superconductor, but the role of electronic states that are unique to quasicrystals (critical eigenstates) was not found. However, the existence of fractal superconductivity remains possible.[16]

The research group investigated Mg-Zn-Al alloys of various compositions, reporting convincing evidence for the emergence of superconductivity at a very low transition temperature in icosahedral quasicrystals displaying Fibonacci-ordered lattice structures with an extremely dense packing of constituent atoms:

> Superconductivity is ubiquitous as evidenced by the observation in many crystals including carrier-doped oxides and diamond. Amorphous solids are no exception. However, it remains to be discovered in quasicrystals, in which atoms are ordered over long distances but not in a periodically repeating arrangement.
>
> Here we report electrical resistivity, magnetization, and specific-heat measurements of Al–Zn–Mg quasicrystal, presenting convincing evidence for the emergence of bulk superconductivity at a very low transition temperature of T_C ffi 0:05 K.



Periodic and quasiperiodic arrangement of atoms. A) An example of cubic unit cell in which the icosahedron occupies the corner and body-centered positions. Pink balls indicate atoms. B) An example of the Tsai-type icosahedral quasicrystal. The fivefold rotational symmetry and the self-similarity may be observed.

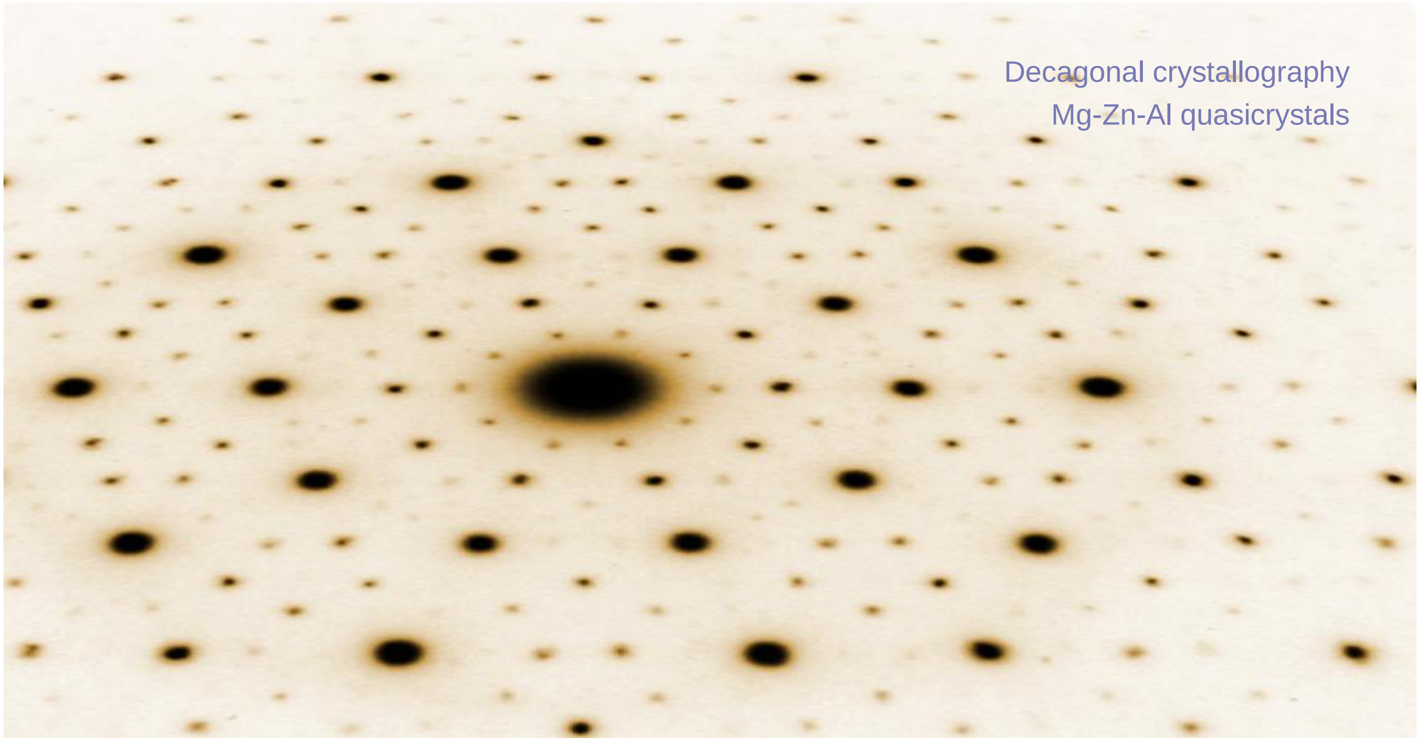
> We also find superconductivity in its approximant crystals, structures that are periodic, but that are very similar to quasicrystals. These observations demonstrate that the effective interaction between electrons remains attractive under variation of the atomic arrangement from periodic to quasiperiodic one.
>
> The discovery of the superconducting quasicrystal, in which the fractal geometry interplays with superconductivity, opens the door to a new type of superconductivity, [called] fractal superconductivity.[17]

Subsequent research has continued to define exact proportional relationships for development of novel fractal superconductor alloys. The sheer complexity of the task implicates application of supercomputer simulations for atomic modeling of ideal lattice structures for achieving further metamaterials breakthroughs. Further details regarding the Nagoya University quasicrystalline Mg-Zn-Al alloy research were discussed:

Superconductivity has been observed for the first time in a quasicrystal –a solid material with atoms that are arranged in an ordered pattern that does not have translational symmetry.

Keisuke Kamiya and Noriaki Sato at Nagoya University in Japan and colleagues created the quasicrystal by altering the ratio of elements in a specialized metal alloy –and found that it is a superconductor at temperatures lower than 0.05 K. The discovery could lead to the creation of new materials that display fractal superconductivity.

Conventional superconductivity arises when electrons interact with atoms in a crystalline lattice, causing lattice deformations called phonons that propagate through the crystal. These deformations contain pockets of excess positive charge that tend to attract pairs of correlated electrons called "Cooper pairs". Unlike single electrons, which are fermions, Cooper pairs are bosons and can therefore condense at low temperatures to form a superconductor that flows without encountering resistance.



The atoms in a quasicrystal have long-range order but the pattern of atoms does not repeat itself periodically in space –and therefore a quasicrystal is not a crystalline lattice. As a result, the theory of conventional superconductivity does not describe quasicrystals.

To look for superconductivity in a quasicrystal, the team experimented with an alloy of aluminum, zinc and magnesium that has quasicrystal and crystalline structural phases –depending on the relative abundances of the three metals.

The team began with the alloy in an "approximant crystal" phase that bears some resemblance to a quasicrystal but actually has a lattice that repeats in space. They reduced the aluminum content of the alloy while keeping the magnesium content almost constant and found that the critical temperature marking the onset of superconductivity decreased gradually from about to 0.8 K to about 0.2 K.

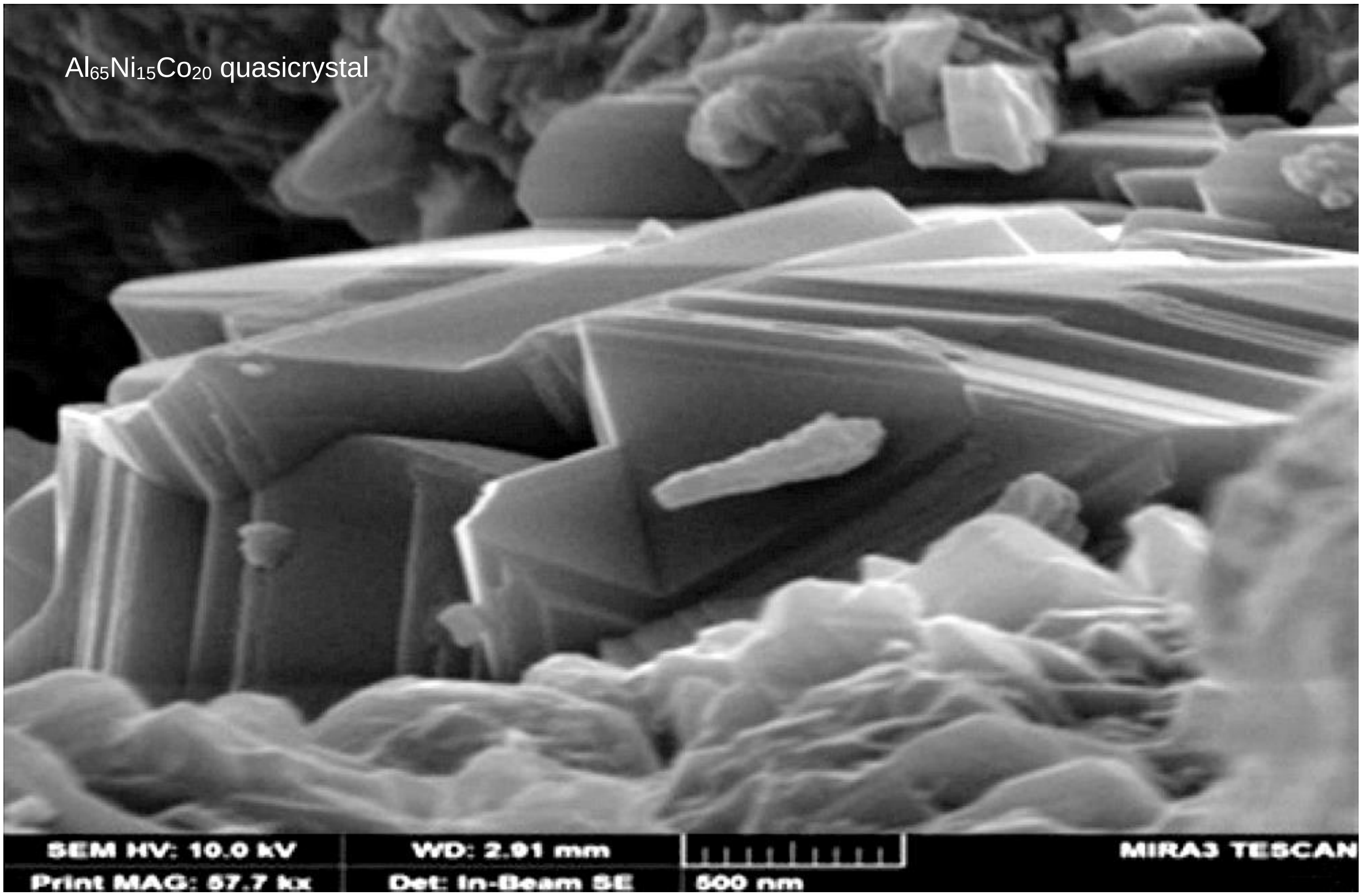
"However, at 15% aluminum, the alloy transformed into a quasicrystal, and the critical temperature plummeted to about 0.05 K," says Kamiya. At 0.05 K, the specific heat of the quasicrystal alloy jumped dramatically, and magnetic flux inside the material was almost entirely blocked. These are both important signs that a transition to a superconducting phase had occurred.

The team describes the critical temperature as "extraordinarily low" and says that it explains why it had previously been difficult to observe superconductivity in quasicrystals. Closer inspection of the properties of the quasicrystal superconductor suggests that the formation of Cooper pairs arises from the weak coupling of electrons. Although relatively uncommon, weak coupling is seen in other materials including the approximant crystal phase of the alloy used in the study.

According to Sato, this similarity could mean that the observed superconductivity is not related to the quasicrystalline nature of the alloy –but is rather "dirty superconductivity" that occurs in imperfect crystals.

"However, the theory of quasicrystals also predicts another form of superconductivity, based on fractal geometry in quasicrystals. We believe there is a strong possibility that fractal superconductivity makes at least some contribution, and we would be excited to finally measure it."

The team is examining the interplay between this fractal geometry and the weak coupling electron pairs to explore a new area of superconductivity.[18]



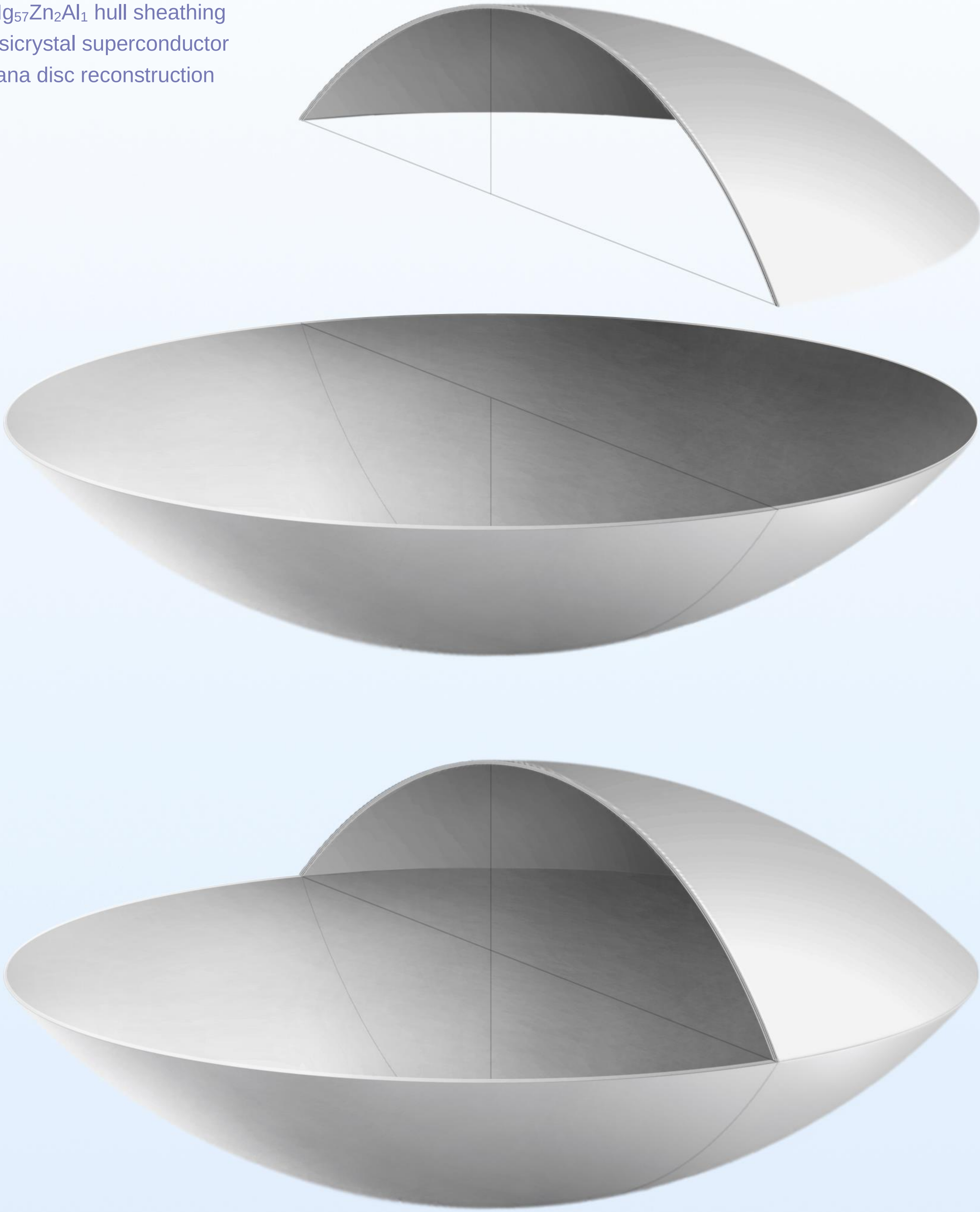
Analyses of the six vimana debris fragments recovered from the New Mexico crash site reveal the special requirements for fractal superconductivity that the Nagoya University researchers aim to mathematically define and experimentally replicate through ongoing development of novel quasicrystal alloy formulations.

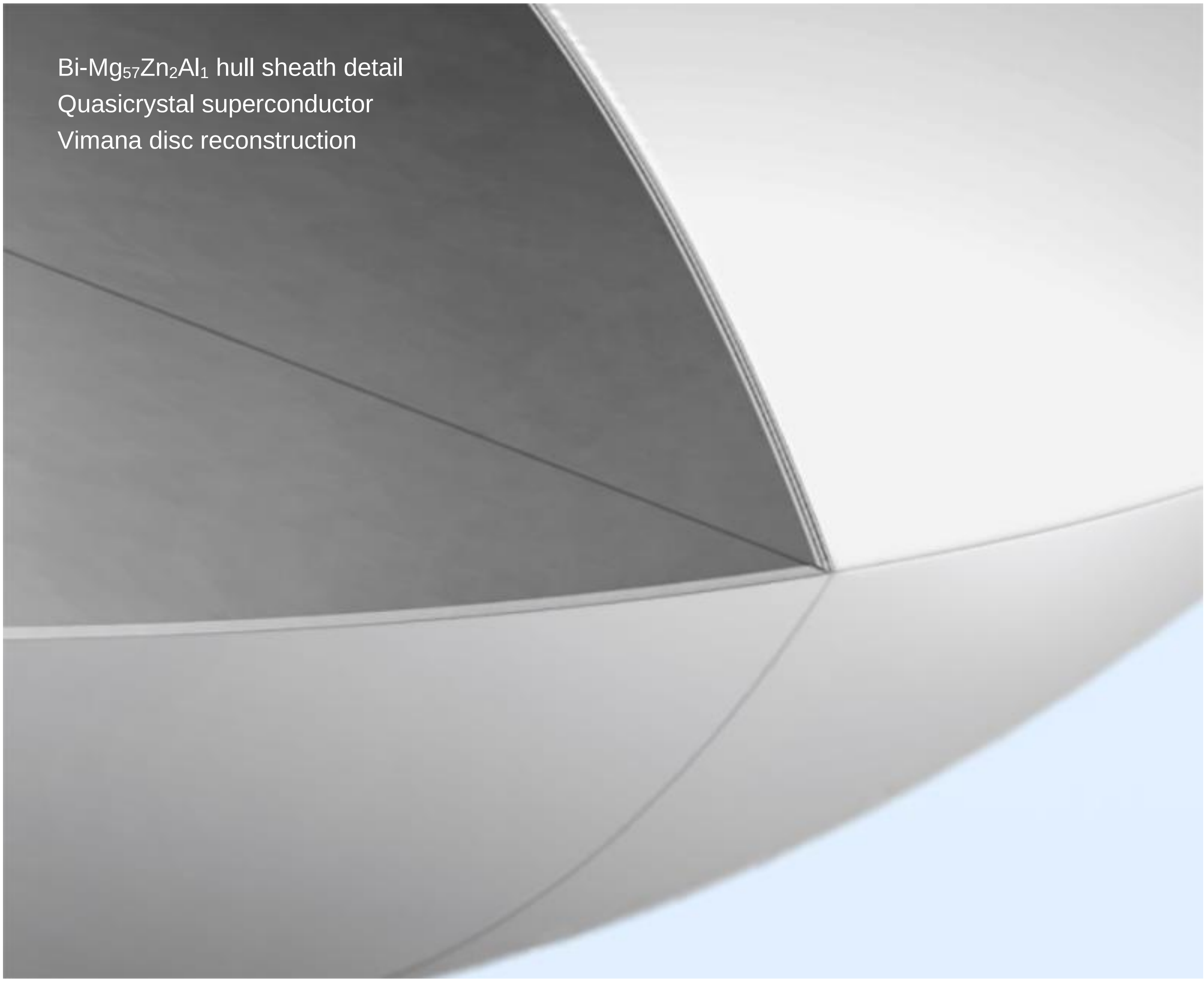
Quickly mounting evidence suggests that *fractal superconductivity* is achievable *when Al content is further reduced to <3%, at which point the superconducting state appears in the Mg-Zn-Al alloy* –just as observed in the 1998 EDS spectroscopy results obtained from the New Mexico vimana crash debris sample.

By these indications, *the superconductive quasicrystalline alloy used in the manufacture of the New Mexico vimana hull debris fragment is most likely composed of 95% magnesium, 3.3% zinc and 1.6% aluminum*: $Mg_{57}Zn_2Al_1$. This specific alloy formulation exactly matches the New Mexico vimana debris sample's spectrographic signature (after the notable C and Si contaminants are entirely removed from the equation).

Completion of this specialized fractal superconductor alloy formulation represents the first step in a series of metallurgical achievements required for retro-engineering the entire shell of a vimana spacecraft, according to the same advanced means described in detail in Meier's 45th contact with Plejaren teachers on February 25, 1976.[19] Upon request, many samples of Plejaren beamship metals from different stages of their complex 7-stage manufacturing process underwent analysis, *including a quasicrystal superconductor alloy specimen.*

Bi-$Mg_{57}Zn_2Al_1$ hull sheathing
Quasicrystal superconductor
Vimana disc reconstruction





The superconductive Bi-$Mg_{57}Zn_2Al_1$ micro-layered hull sheathing has been quantum engineered to generate counter-rotating magnetic fields required for enveloping the disc in a 'skyrmion' quantum plasma bubble.

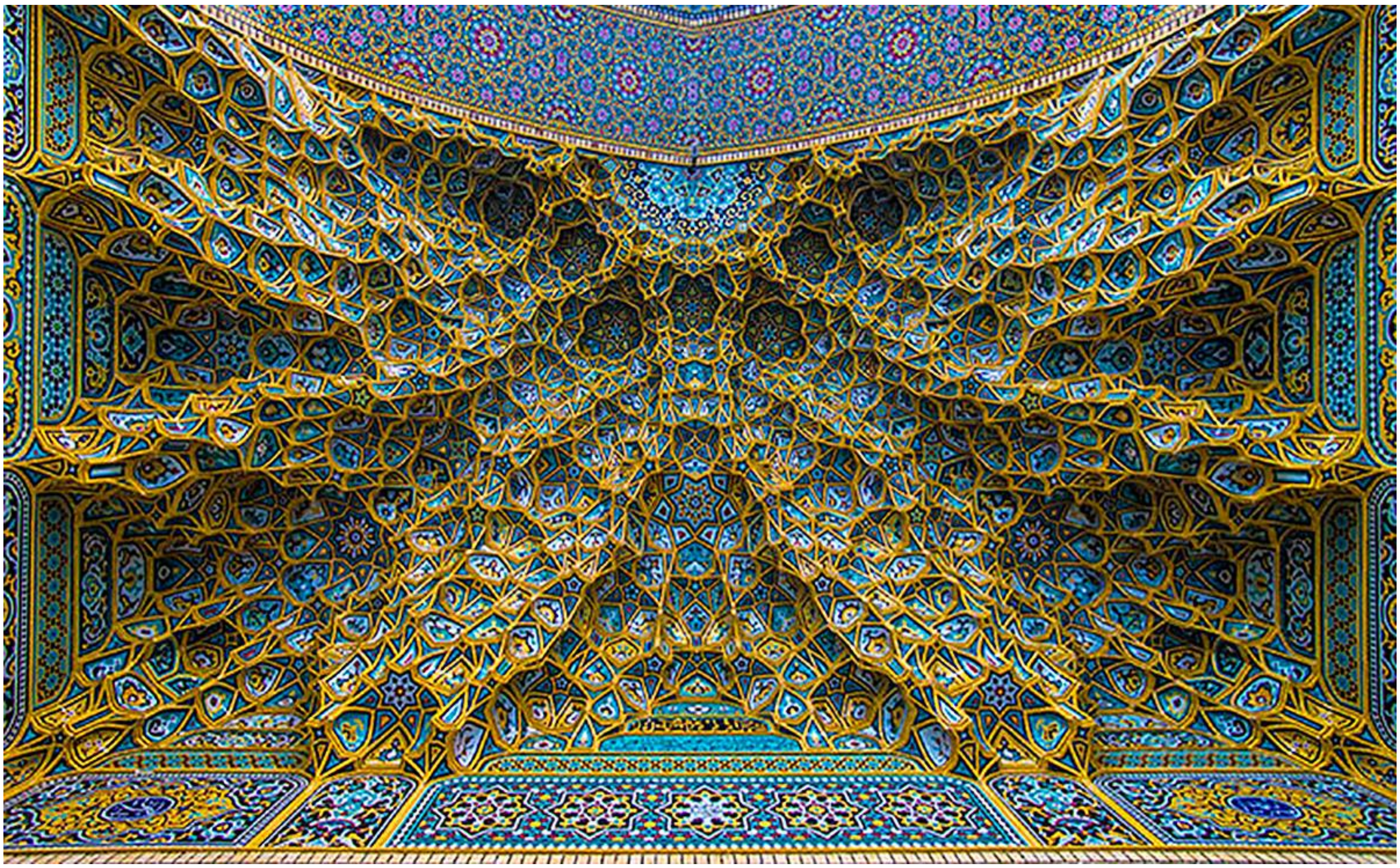
Imagine the micro-layers are sequentially numbered; 1 through 26. A clockwise circulating magnetic field is generated by voltage cycles applied to even-numbered micro-layers, while a counter-clockwise circulating magnetic field is simultaneously generated by inverted voltage cycles in odd-numbered micro-layers. This EM double-vortex induces formation of a quantum plasma *skyrmion* around the spacecraft during operation:

> Scientists at Amherst College and Aalto University have created, for the first time a three-dimensional skyrmion in a quantum [plasma]. The [existence of the] skyrmion was predicted theoretically over 40 years ago, but only now has it been observed experimentally.
>
> In an extremely sparse and cold quantum gas, the physicists have created knots made of the magnetic moments, or spins, of the constituent atoms… The persistence of such knots could be the reason why ball lightning, a ball of plasma, lives for a surprisingly long time in comparison to a lightning strike...
>
> 'It is remarkable that we could create the synthetic electromagnetic knot, that is, quantum ball lightning, essentially with just two counter-circulating electric currents. Thus, it may be possible that a natural ball lighting could arise in a normal lightning strike,' says Dr Mikko Möttönen, leader of the theoretical effort at Aalto University.
>
> Möttönen also recalls having witnessed a ball lightning briefly glaring in his grandparents' house. Observations of ball lightning have been reported throughout history, but physical evidence is rare…[20]

Discovery of the specialized double-vortex EM conditions required for skyrmion quantum plasma formation represents the most compelling experimental evidence confirming the debris specimens' quantum design.

The fractal superconductor alloy $Mg_{57}Zn_2Al_1$ can be easily manufactured using the same laboratory alloying processes applied by Hokkaido and Nagoya University researchers to achieve their successful preliminary results towards the bulk production of fractal superconductor alloys of this newly recognized class.

When understood in the prior context of the Plejaren extraterrestrial information and related beamship metal samples provided to contactee "Billy' Meier, the subsequent microscopic EDS spectrographic analysis of the New Mexico vimana crash debris fragments has provided the most convincing evidence for the advanced aerospace applications of this micro-layered fractal superconductor metamaterial.



Sophisticated metallurgical knowledge shared by the Plejaren ET visitors concerning their highly advanced beamship manufacturing processes provided the initial impetus for the alchemical research of this author, after correlation with the phonon resonance formulae of geologist Dr. Lussage.

The most recent advances reported by this author –regarding phonon transfer alchemy processes for efficient production of gold and platinum from bismuth starting element– were directly inspired by the Plejaren explanation of beamship metals production using phonon resonance transmutation methods.

While the novelty of Meier's quasicrystal beamship alloys appears to have expired, fractal superconductor alloys have yet to be defined and formulated by supercomputer modeling of the aperiodic lattice structures. Quasicrystal geometry has been identified by mathematicians investigating the quantum symmetries of awe-inspiring mosaics of Islamic mosques, such as the stupendous Shi'a Shrine of Fatima Masumeh (above).

Sacred mandala patterns preserve a hidden wealth of advanced ancient mathematical knowledge closely linked to adept Atlantean metallurgical processes enabling production of quasicrystal superconductor alloys and the alchemical transmutation of precious metals *now available to us for the first time in ~13,000 years.*

References

[1] Putney A (2016) 'Qi' *Human Resonance*, online · http://www.human-resonance.org/Qi.pdf

[2] Putney A (2018) 'Phonon Transfer Alchemy: Lead to Gold' *Human Resonance*, online · http://www.human-resonance.org/lead_to_gold.html

[3] Putney A (2017) 'Nahuange Alchemy' *Human Resonance*, online · http://www.human-resonance.org/Nahuange_Alchemy.pdf

[4] Putney A (2018) 'Human Resonance: Phonon Transfer Alchemy' *Youtube*, online · https://youtu.be/JRwLNPcgwpE

[5] Putney A (2019) 'Aurichalcum Recreated' *Human Resonance*, online · http://www.human-resonance.org/Aurichalcum_Recreated.pdf

[6] -- (2018) 'I heard that, when making bismuth crystals the color depends on the temperature it is when pulled out. What temperatures give what colors?' *Qora*, online · https://www.quora.com/I-heard-that-when-making-bismuth-crystals-the-color-depends-on-the-temperature-it-is-when-pulled-out-What-temperatures-give-off-what-colors

[7] Schindler F, Wang Z, Vergniory MG, Cook AM, Murani A, Sengupta S, Kasumov AY, Deblock R, Jeon S, Drozdov I, Bouchiat H, Guéron S, Yazdani A, Bernevig BA, Neupert T (2018) 'Higher-Order Topology in Bismuth' *Nature Physics* 14, pp. 918–924, online · https://www.nature.com/articles/s41567-018-0224-7

[8] -- (2018) 'Bismuth Shows Novel Conducting Properties' *Nature & University of the Basque Country*, online · https://phys.org/news/2018-09-bismuth-properties.html

[9] Putney A (2010) 'Lightwater' *Human Resonance*, pp. 30-38, online · http://www.human-resonance.org/lightwater.pdf

[10] Putney A (2018) 'Baal Hybrids', *Human Resonance*, pp. 127-150, online · http://www.human-resonance.org/Baal_Hybrids.pdf

[11] -- (2019) '35k Paid for Metal Believed to have Ties to UFOs' *KRON4 News*, online · https://www.kron4.com/mystery-wire/35k-paid-for-metal-believed-to-have-tie-to-ufos/

[12] Op cit, Putney 'Lightwater' pp. 107-108

[13] Streiber W (2019) 'Previous Analysis of TTSA Magnesium-Bismuth Material by Dr. William Mallow' *Unknown Country*, online · https://www.unknowncountry.com/insight/previous-analysis-of-ttsa-magnesium-bismuth-material-by-dr-william-mallow-by-whitley-strieber/

[14] Moulton-Howe L (2018) 'Mysterious Micron Layers of Alternating Bismuth and Magnesium…' *Earthfiles* (removed)

[15] Meisner G (2012) 'Quasi-Crystals & the Golden Ratio' *Golden Number*, online · https://www.goldennumber.net/quasi-crystals/

[16] -- (2018) 'Superconductivity in an Alloy with Quasicrystal Structure' *Science Daily*, online · https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2018/03/180326105900.htm

[17] Kamiya K, Takeuchi T, Kabeya N, Wada N, Ishimasa T, Ochiai A, Deguchi K, Imura K, Sato NK (2018) 'Discovery of Superconductivity in Quasicrystals' *Nature Communications* 9:154, online · https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-017-02667-x.pdf

[18] -- (2018) 'Superconductivity Spotted in a Quasicrystal' *Physics World*, online · https://physicsworld.com/a/superconductivity-spotted-in-a-quasicrystal/

[19] Putney A (2011) 'Resonant Atomic Transmutation of Metals' *Human Resonance*, online · http://www.human-resonance.org/transmutation.html

[20] -- (2018) 'Scientists Observe a New Quantum Particle with Properties of Ball Lightning' *Science Daily*, online · https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2018/03/180302144835.htm