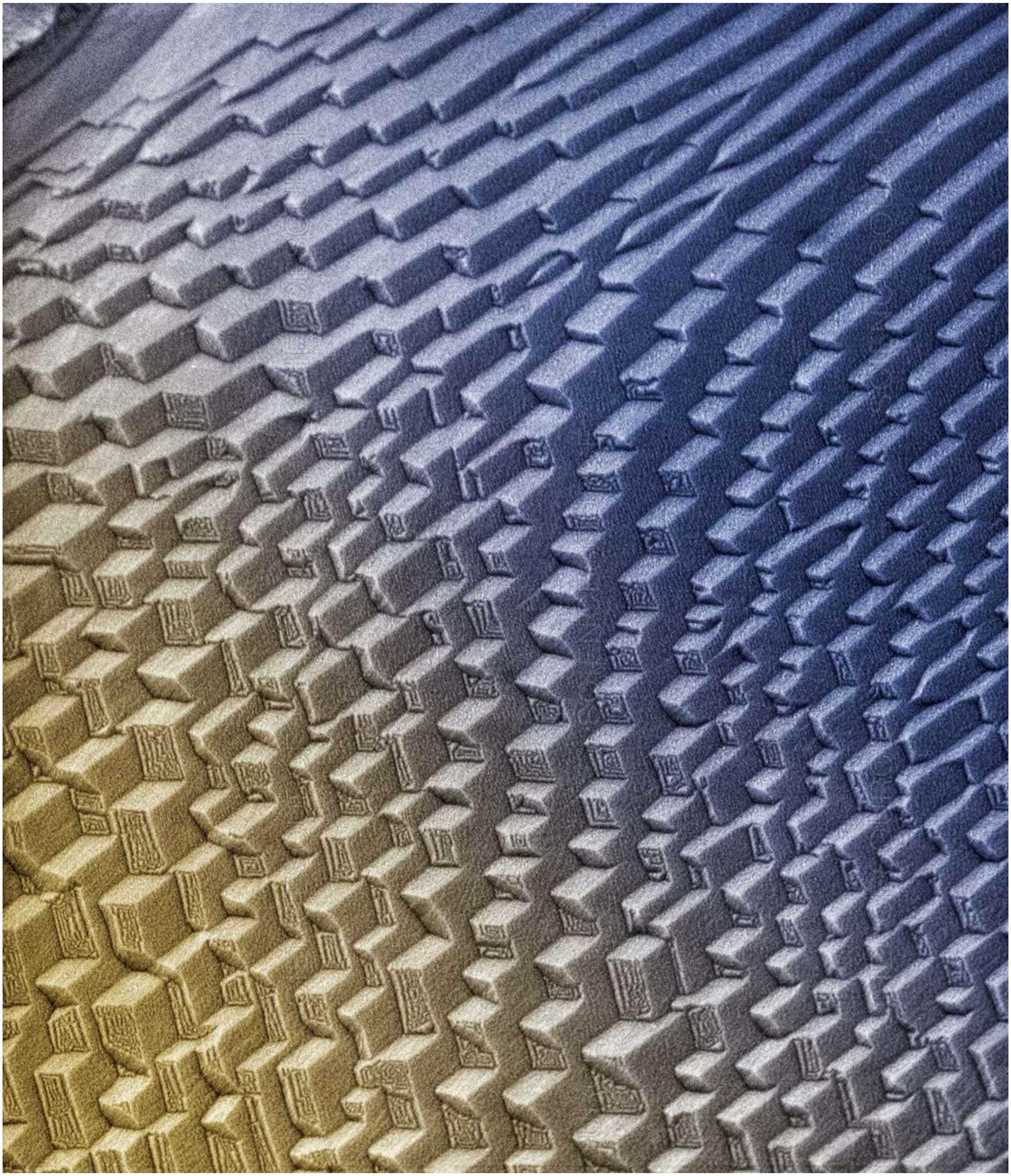

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Atlantean Titanium Steel

Atlantean Titanium Steel

Archeological remains of the ancient Atlantean civilization have now been identified all over the world, presenting advanced technological achievements that boggle the mind.[1] Gigantic acoustic resonance temples built with megalithic construction techniques featuring magnetic geopolymer stonework have drawn worldwide attention, yet the most fascinating evidence can only be seen on a microscopic level.

The specialized composition of metals produced by the global Atlantean culture can now be recognized as the result of highly sophisticated phonon resonance transmutation processes for conversion of iron into titanium that can now be replicated using modern digital set-point furnaces that must also have been mass produced and widely utilized by Atlantean metallurgists over 13,000 years ago.

Phenomenal evidence supporting the reality of Atlantean traditional knowledge of resonant alchemical transmutation techniques was collected from the actual Paleolithic remains of Noah's Ark, which still rests today on 'Doomsday Mountain' near the small town of Dogubeyazit, Turkey. Petrified wood samples and laminated deck timbers were retrieved for scientific study during officially sanctioned expeditions made by Ron Wyatt in 1987 and 1991, directly supporting sealevel change dating of the Great Flood event at ~30,000 years ago.[2]

Metallic slag ballast and highly corroded remains of what appeared to Wyatt to be wrought iron rivets were also retrieved (above). Laboratory analyses of these metallic samples surprised investigating scientists as well as Ron Wyatt himself, as *spectrographic studies identified the significant presence of high-grade titanium in every sample analyzed.* These results confirmed that the Ark metals could only have been manufactured using highly advanced metallurgical techniques, as titanium is not found in a pure state in nature. This fact directly implicates the ancient application of complex, multi-stage titanium ore refining techniques –*unless some other sophisticated means was employed for production of high-purity titanium.*

In fact, the Ark's titanium steel components were actually produced by phonon resonance transmutation from a high quality carbon steel alloy containing ~8% aluminum that acted as a phonon transfer catalyst. The presence of aluminum imparts the carbon steel alloy with the desired resonant phonon frequency of titanium at specific temperatures thresholds, enabling atomic conversion of ~1.75% of iron atoms into titanium atoms.

This resonant conversion process results in the production of a high-grade titanium steel that significantly exceeds the strength to weight ratio of normal carbon steel as titanium is lighter and stronger than iron. While much of the iron content of the ark's rivets have formed iron oxide (rust) that is now absent from the existing samples due to erosion, the corrosion-resistant titanium content remains intact, along with low levels of magnesium and traces of manganese.

Slag Ballast 1		Ark Rivet 1		Ark Rivet 2		Ark Rivet 3	
titanium	74.26%	iron	10.38%	iron	8.24%	iron	8.38%
aluminum	7.00%	aluminum	8.62%	aluminum	8.08%	aluminum	8.35%
manganese	0.0%	titanium	1.92%	magnesium	3.82%	titanium	1.59%
		carbon	1.88%	titanium	1.34%		
		manganese	0.21%				

By stark contrast, the slag ballast sample collected by Ron Wyatt in 1991 a few hundred meters above the present-day resting place of the ark (above) was shown to contain ~75% titanium and ~7% aluminum, suggesting the same resonant atomic transmutation process was used to convert all available iron atoms into titanium atoms. Titanium and aluminum are fairly lightweight metals that are not suited for use as ballast, suggesting they were primarily stored on the ark for future use after the flood when raw materials would be more difficult to procure.

The unusually high levels of aluminum at ~7-8% in each and every one of the metal samples from the ark were especially added according to Atlantean steel production techniques applied by Noah to transfer the desired phonon target frequency of titanium atoms into the lattice of iron atoms to induce their bulk atomic transmutation into titanium during heating above 313°C.

Isotopic analysis of the titanium content of the ark metals will undoubtedly confirm this conclusion, presenting distribution values among the five stable isotopes of Ti^{46}, Ti^{47}, Ti^{48}, Ti^{49} and Ti^{50} that do not reflect typical levels common to the natural abundance of titanium. Instead, respective levels for each of the isotopes of titanium comprising the ark metals reflect the specific heating regimes used by Noah and his metallurgical assistants to convert the iron starting material at distinct temperature thresholds into titanium.


Noah's Ark Metallic Geopolymer
Bioelectrical Qi Healing Platform

Spectrographic analysis has not yet been applied to investigate the composition of magnetic geopolymer basalts found in the region near the ark, which were identified long ago as giant anchor stones that were deposited after being cut loose from the ark during its approach to the site where it now rests. Another megalithic platform likely used for qi healing on the ark is similarly composed of magnetic geopolymer basalt, having been shaped with surface contours resembling tree bark for greater traction (opposite).

Representing examples of Atlantean 'firestone' invented by Ajax of Ode just prior to the Great Flood event ~30,000 years ago, these sophisticated geo-chemistry products likely also contain significant amounts of iron, aluminum and titanium particles that were also employed for inducing phonon resonance reactions.

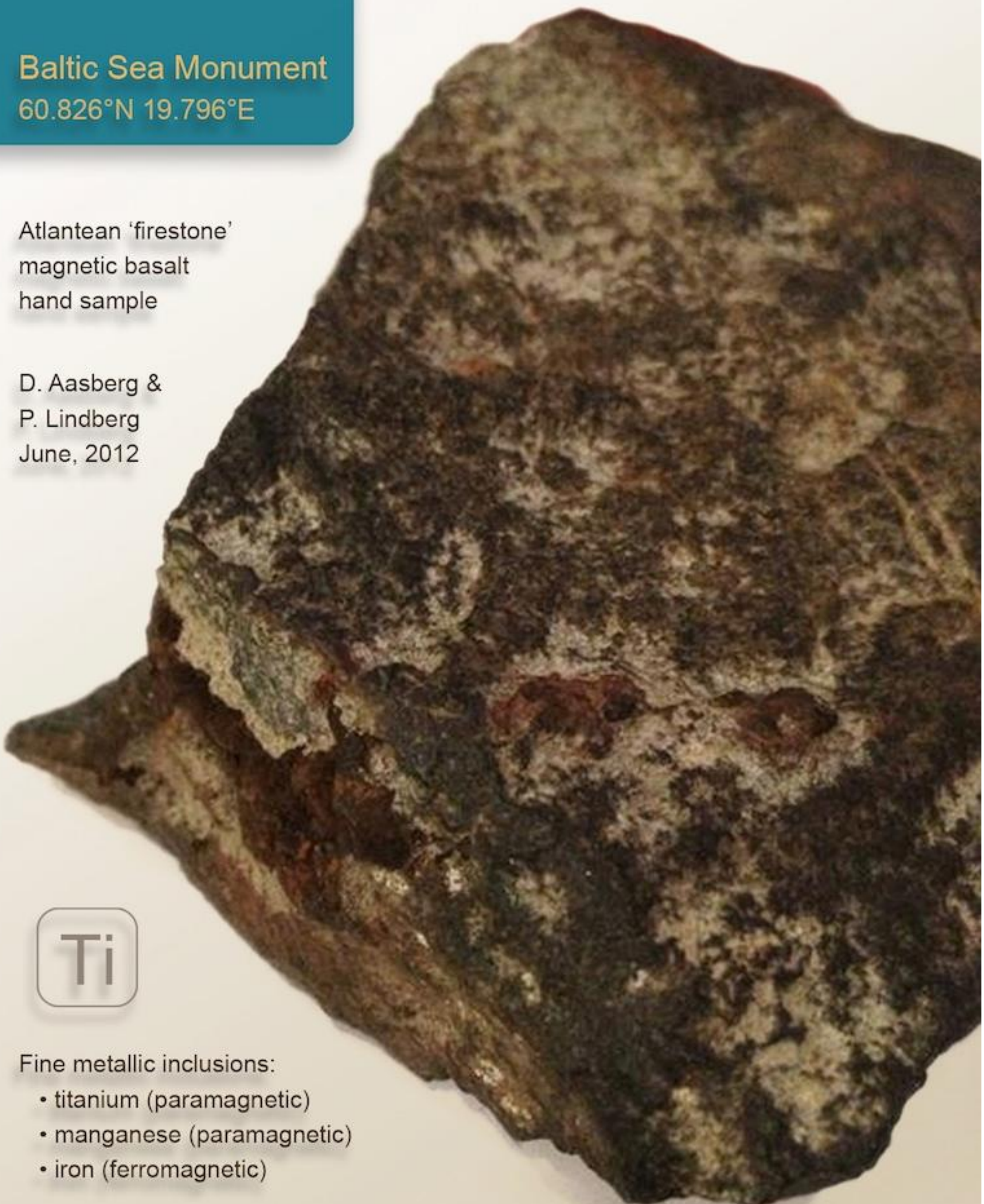
Another spectacular set of comparable ancient physical evidence of Atlantean transmutation techniques achieving conversion of iron into titanium has been retrieved from the Baltic Sea Monument sitting at over 85m in depth on the seafloor (above).[3] Rock samples of a giant circular Atlantean temple constructed long before the existence of the Baltic Sea were collected by divers P. Lindberg and D. Aasberg in June of 2012.

Surprisingly strong electromagnetic fields transduced by the temple that interfered with the electrical functioning of the ROV are the result of exotic semiconductor properties of the temple's synthetic stonework.[4] Spectrographic analyses of the geopolymer basalt samples from the Baltic Sea Monument discovered the presence of fine particulate metals composed of iron, titanium and manganese[5]:

Baltic Sea Monument
60.826°N 19.796°E

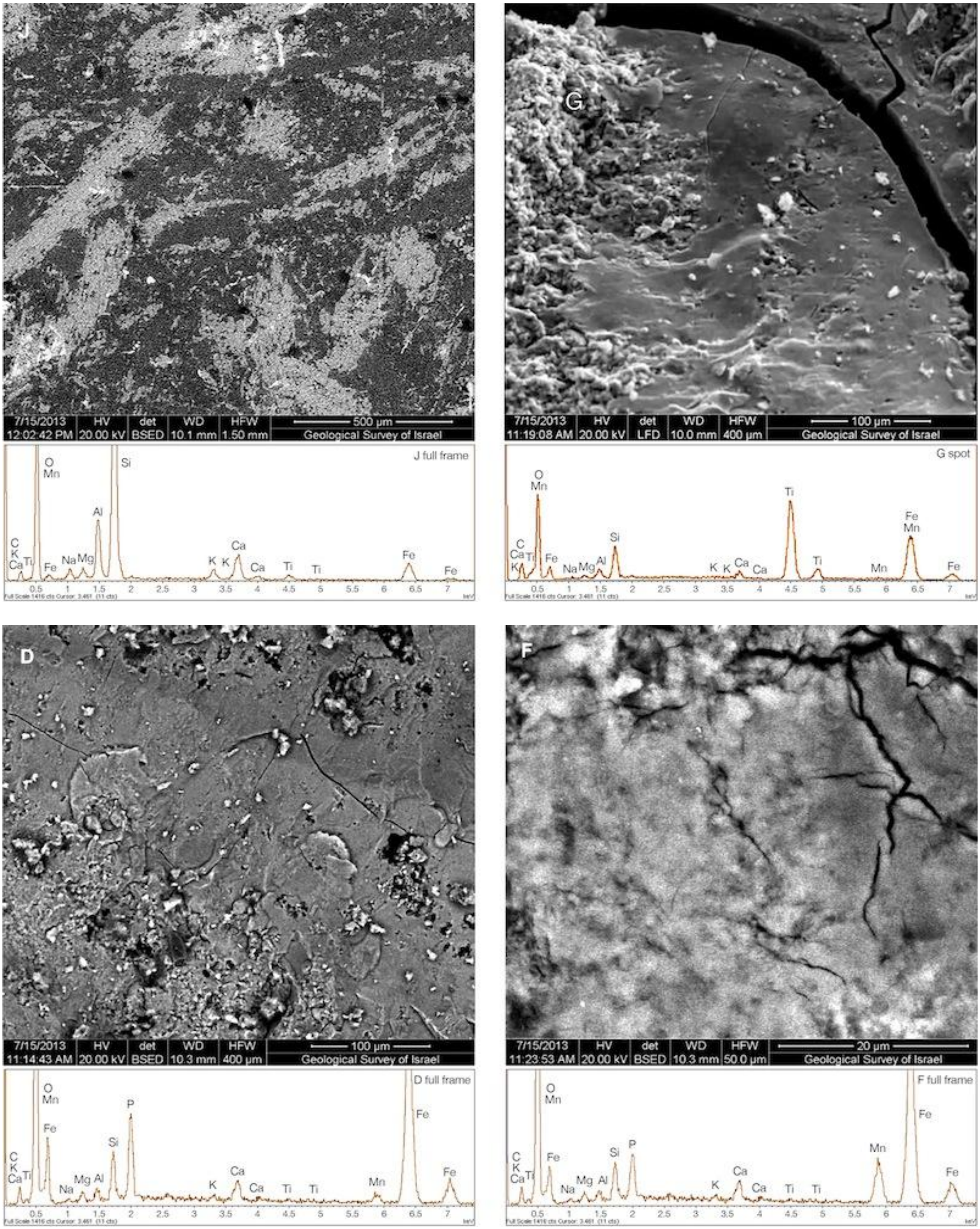
Atlantean 'firestone'
magnetic basalt
hand sample

D. Aasberg &
P. Lindberg
June, 2012



Ti

Fine metallic inclusions:
- titanium (paramagnetic)
- manganese (paramagnetic)
- iron (ferromagnetic)



Energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (EDS) analyses of synthetic stone retrieved from the Baltic Sea Monument.

In a situation as bewildering to investigating scientists as finding titanium in metallic rocks on a mountaintop in Turkey, the surprising titanium content of the Baltic Sea Monument samples taken from 85m below the sea surface can likewise be recognized as the product of atomic transmutation from iron using aluminum. Mirroring the unusual analytical results obtained from the ark metals, synthetic stone samples retrieved from the Baltic Sea Monument present high-tech features that cannot be the result of natural processes:

> The sample taken from the object [was] analyzed by the Weizmann Institute in Israel. Their tests indicate this is no ordinary rock. It contains abnormally high concentrations of titanium, manganese and iron. The metals are all key materials in the manufacture of high-tech aerospace components.[6]

These surprising conclusions reported by the Weizmann Insitute closely reflect the artificial metallic composition of the Noah's Ark metallic geopolymer megaliths, suggesting a common cultural origin for both Paleolithic sites. Atomic knowledge pertaining to dimensional expansion dynamics informed the high Atlantean science of phonon resonance transmutation that has been restored for use at the present time.

Iron that has been cleaned of rust by sanding can be burnished with aluminum to effectively transfer the phonon resonance of Al^{27} 0.03 mm into iron surfaces. Aluminum isotope (Al^{27}) provides the resonant frequency of the titanium target isotope (Ti^{46}), as determined by the following formulae (calculated using the latest atomic data sets for the elements, provided in blue).

The resonant target frequency of titanium isotope (Ti^{46}) is 38,941,224 Hz, according to its atomic diameter at rest (20°C). Stable aluminum isotope (Al^{27}) resonates at this same frequency when heated to 312.9°C*:*

$$Al^{27}\text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2.70 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{26.98154}} = 39{,}205{,}620\text{ Hz}$$

$$Ti^{46}\text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4.506 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{45.95263}} = 38{,}941{,}224\text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Resonant Temperature (°C)} = \frac{Ln\left(\frac{f\,(39{,}205{,}620)}{f\,(38{,}941{,}224)}\right)}{0.0000231} + 20 = 312.9\,°C$$

Starting Element: Aluminum ($_{13}Al^{27}$)
Natural Abundance: 100%
Atomic Mass: 26.98154
Density (grams/cm^3): 2.70
Exp. Coefficient: 0.0000231

Target Element: Titanium ($_{22}Ti^{46}$)
Natural Abundance: 8.25%
Atomic Mass: 45.95263
Density (grams/cm^3): 4.506
Exp. Coefficient: 0.00000855

As iron atoms cool below 312.9°C in the presence of aluminum atoms, helium and hydrogen atoms are ejected during the resonant formation of titanium atoms of isotope Ti^{46} according to the following formulae:

$$Al^{27} + Fe^{54} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{46} + 2\,He^{4}$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{56} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{46} + 2\,He^{4} + 2\,H^{1}$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{57} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{46} + 2\,He^{4} + 3\,H^{1}$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{58} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{46} + 3\,He^{4}$$

Elevated levels of aluminum that were revealed by EDS analyses of the synthetic stone sample obtained from the Baltic Sea Monument confirm that the high levels of titanium also identified in the sample *were produced by resonant atomic transmutation processes according to the advanced knowledge of Atlantean alchemists.* Present-day replication of the Atlantean resonant metals conversion process has defined phonon frequency thresholds for each stable titanium isotope based on its atomic dimension.

While 312.9°C represents the lowest temperature threshold at which aluminum atoms resonate at the matching phonon frequency of titanium isotope Ti^{46} at rest (20°C), higher temperature thresholds can be calculated for achieving phonon frequency matching of aluminum atoms with the other four stable isotopes of titanium: Ti^{47}, Ti^{48}, Ti^{49} and Ti^{50}.

As iron is heated to even higher temperatures in the presence of aluminum, conversion of iron atoms into titanium atoms continues at phonon matching thresholds that proceed at intervals of ~300°C for each of the heavier isotopes of titanium that display greater atomic dimensions than its lighter isotopes.

The resonant target frequency of titanium isotope (Ti^{47}) is 38,663,019 Hz, according to its atomic diameter at rest (20°C). Stable aluminum isotope (Al^{27}) resonates at this same frequency when heated to 623.3°C:

$$Al^{27}\text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2.70 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{26.98154}} = 39{,}205{,}620\text{ Hz}$$

$$Ti^{47}\text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4.506 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{46.95176}} = 38{,}663{,}019\text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Resonant Temperature (°C)} = \frac{Ln\left(\frac{f(39{,}205{,}620)}{f(38{,}663{,}019)}\right)}{0.0000231} + 20 = 623.3\text{°C}$$

Starting Element: Aluminum ($_{13}Al^{27}$)
Natural Abundance: 100%
Atomic Mass: 26.98154
Density (grams/cm^3): 2.70
Exp. Coefficient: 0.0000231

Target Element: Titanium ($_{22}Ti^{47}$)
Natural Abundance: 7.44%
Atomic Mass: 46.95176
Density (grams/cm^3): 4.506
Exp. Coefficient: 0.00000855

As iron atoms cool below 623.3°C in the presence of aluminum atoms, helium and hydrogen atoms are ejected during the resonant formation of titanium atoms of isotope Ti^{47} according to the following formulae:

$$Al^{27} + Fe^{54} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{47} + He^{4} + 3\,H^{1}$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{56} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{47} + 2\,He^{4} + H^{1}$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{57} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{47} + 2\,He^{4} + 2\,H^{1}$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{58} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{47} + 2\,He^{4} + 3\,H^{1}$$

The resonant target frequency of titanium isotope (Ti^{48}) is 38,393,382 Hz, according to its atomic diameter at rest (20°C). Stable aluminum isotope (Al^{27}) resonates at this same frequency when heated to 926.3°C:

$$Al^{27}\text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2.70 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{26.98154}} = 39{,}205{,}620\text{ Hz}$$

$$Ti^{48}\text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4.506 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{47.94795}} = 38{,}393{,}382\text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Resonant Temperature (°C)} = \frac{Ln\left(\frac{f(39{,}205{,}620)}{f(38{,}393{,}382)}\right)}{0.0000231} + 20 = 926.3\text{°C}$$

Starting Element: Aluminum ($_{13}Al^{27}$)
Natural Abundance: 100%
Atomic Mass: 26.98154
Density (grams/cm^3): 2.70
Exp. Coefficient: 0.0000231

Target Element: Titanium ($_{22}Ti^{48}$)
Natural Abundance: 73.72%
Atomic Mass: 47.94795
Density (grams/cm^3): 4.506
Exp. Coefficient: 0.00000855

As iron atoms cool below 926.3°C in the presence of aluminum atoms, helium and hydrogen atoms are ejected during the resonant formation of titanium atoms of isotope Ti^{48} according to the following formulae:

$$Al^{27} + Fe^{54} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{48} + He^{4} + 2\,H^{1}$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{56} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{48} + 2\,He^{4}$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{57} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{48} + 2\,He^{4} + 1\,H^{1}$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{58} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{48} + 2\,He^{4} + 2\,H^{1}$$

Exact temperature regimes employed by Atlantean steelmakers can be determined by the relative ratios of each titanium isotope present in their titanium steel products. Lower temperature thresholds resulting in the formation of Ti^{46}, Ti^{47} and Ti^{48} are more easily reached than those required for producing Ti^{49} and Ti^{50}.

The resonant target frequency of titanium isotope (Ti^{49}) is 38,130,144 Hz, according to its atomic diameter at rest (20°C). Stable aluminum isotope (Al^{27}) resonates at this same frequency when heated to 1,224.1°C:

$$Al^{27} \text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2.70 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{26.98154}} = 39{,}205{,}620 \text{ Hz}$$

$$Ti^{49} \text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4.506 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{48.94787}} = 38{,}130{,}144 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Resonant Temperature (°C)} = \frac{Ln\left(\frac{f(39{,}205{,}620)}{f(38{,}130{,}144)}\right)}{0.0000231} + 20 = 1{,}224.1\text{°C}$$

Starting Element: Aluminum ($_{13}Al^{27}$)
Natural Abundance: 100%
Atomic Mass: 26.98154
Density (grams/cm^3): 2.70
Exp. Coefficient: 0.0000231

Target Element: Titanium ($_{22}Ti^{49}$)
Natural Abundance: 5.41%
Atomic Mass: 48.94787
Density (grams/cm^3): 4.506
Exp. Coefficient: 0.00000855

As iron atoms cool below 1,224.1°C in the presence of aluminum atoms, helium and hydrogen atoms are ejected during the resonant formation of titanium atoms of isotope Ti^{49} according to the following formulae:

$$Al^{27} + Fe^{54} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{49} + He^4 + H^1$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{56} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{49} + He^4 + 3\,H^1$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{57} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{49} + 2\,He^4$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{58} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{49} + 2\,He^4 + H^1$$

The resonant target frequency of titanium isotope (Ti^{50}) is 37,874,739 Hz, according to its atomic diameter at rest (20°C). Stable aluminum isotope (Al^{27}) resonates at this same frequency when heated to 1,545.9°C:

$$Al^{27} \text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2.70 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{26.98154}} = 39{,}205{,}620 \text{ Hz}$$

$$Ti^{50} \text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4.506 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{49.94479}} = 37{,}874{,}739 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Resonant Temperature (°C)} = \frac{Ln\left(\frac{f(39{,}205{,}620)}{f(37{,}847{,}739)}\right)}{0.0000231} + 20 = 1{,}545.9\text{°C}$$

Starting Element: Aluminum ($_{13}Al^{27}$)
Natural Abundance: 100%
Atomic Mass: 26.98154
Density (grams/cm^3): 2.70
Exp. Coefficient: 0.0000231

Target Element: Titanium ($_{22}Ti^{50}$)
Natural Abundance: 5.18%
Atomic Mass: 49.94479
Density (grams/cm^3): 4.506
Exp. Coefficient: 0.00000855

As iron atoms cool below 1,545.9°C in the presence of aluminum atoms, helium and hydrogen atoms are ejected during the resonant formation of titanium atoms of isotope Ti^{50} according to the following formulae:

$$Al^{27} + Fe^{54} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{50} + He^4$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{56} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{50} + He^4 + 2\,H^1$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{57} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{50} + He^4 + 3\,H^1$$
$$Al^{27} + Fe^{58} \Rightarrow Al^{27} + Ti^{50} + 2\,He^4$$

This highest temperature threshold of ~1,546°C at which aluminum atoms achieve phonon frequency matching with Ti^{50} is slightly higher than the melting temperature of iron. The melt point of iron is just 8 degrees lower (at 1,538°C), whereas the melting point of titanium is 1,668°C.

Thus, iron that is repeatedly melted in the presence of aluminum and allowed to cool to a solid state will necessarily pass through the Ti^{50} formation threshold. This fact allows the resonant Fe $\Rightarrow$ Ti transmutation process to be run in a basic furnace without digital set-point control, as simple visual monitoring of the iron through multiple solid/liquid phase changes assures phonon requirements are met.

The significant presence of refined aluminum and titanium among the remains of ancient Atlantean constructions –*retrieved from a Turkish mountaintop and the bottom of the Baltic Sea*– confirm the global production of titanium steel by highly advanced resonant transmutation processes practiced in various regions of the world during the Paleolithic Era.

Black sands found throughout the Ohum Pyramid Complex of La Maná, Ecuador contain extremely high levels of titanium/iron grains that can be easily extracted by a strong magnet. These ubiquitous nanomixed Fe-Ti grains are highly magnetic due to their significant iron content, yet show no corrosion due to the presence of titanium –giving a sparkling appearance when reflecting direct sunlight (above).

The prevalence of high-grade titanium in ancient Atlantean geopolymer stone products from Europe and Asia Minor is consistent with the composition of ancient synthetic stonework in Indonesia, Nicaragua, Ecuador and Peru, *yet no spectrographic studies have been conducted on samples from these sites to show this common feature*. Now, why is this the case?

Of course, access to all relevant laboratory analyses including radiocarbon dating and spectrography continues to be strictly controlled by government regulations in all countries to effectively prevent the testing of ancient materials by non-government scientists, thereby blocking the progress of independent researchers such as myself. *For this reason alone, an abundance of titanium particles present in the artificial stonework of Atlantean constructions all over the world has been carefully hidden from public awareness for many decades.*

In reality, the identification of titanium particles in synthetic stonework represents definitive evidence for the high Atlantean knowledge of resonant transmutation processes, enabling conversion of any one element into any other. Assimilation of these advanced ancient metallurgical concepts by modern physicists as quantum dynamics of phonon resonance reactions offers a clear restoration of Atlantean wisdom that was tragically lost in global cataclysm ~13,000 years ago.

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