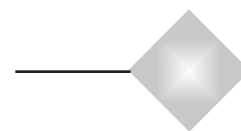




Transmutation: Past, Present...Future?

George Egely



The true identity of Nicolaus Melchior of Sibiu, Transylvania, is not certain. The author of an early

alchemical text disguised as a religious mass (*Processus sub forma missae*, the date of which is also uncertain), Melchior is thought to have been a chaplain and court astrologer of King Vladislaus II of Hungary-Bohemia. It is not commonly believed that he suffered the fate of many early alchemists, hanging. A paper in *Ambix*, the journal of the Society for the History of Alchemy and Chemistry, notes that one historian's view of Melchior's identity purports that an alchemist (also named



Alchemist Nicolaus Melchior

Melchior of Sibiu) found someone else's alchemical writings and set about to conduct experiments. This Melchior was charged with the forgery of gold coins which were better quality than the royal mint and was hung (see "The Alchemical Mass of Nicolaus Melchior Cibinensis: Text, Identity and Speculations," Farkas Gabor Kiss, Benedek Lang, Cosmin Popa-Gorjanu, *Ambix*, Vol. 53, #2, 2006, <https://repozitorium.omikk.bme.hu/handle/10890/2009>).

Whether or not the Melchior who wrote the alchemical text was hung and what his true identity was, his writings, though extremely foggy, remained for us. And, in fact, many alchemists (including the other Melchior who is purported to have found the author Melchior's text and conducted alchemy experiments) were sent to their deaths at the gallows, and many others imprisoned and put to work on trying to make gold. In fact, alchemists were often executed for two reasons: if they failed to produce gold, or even if they did produce gold.

Alchemy—always a highly risky business—was widely practiced then in several forms. Partly chemistry, partly philosophy, but it was never meant for the layman, only for the selected few.

Melchior's writings were copied—and consequently distorted—by the following generations. He is considered among the twelve most renowned alchemists, whose works

were intensively studied all over Europe. One of their most devoted students was Sir Isaac Newton, who was an ardent and active experimenter. According to his biographers, Newton was so involved in the art of transmutation that most of his writing were studies of this art.

The old method of alchemy is deceptively simple and similar in all cases. An acid or a caustic liquid, like sodium or potassium hydroxide, was poured into a glass retort, and boiled for awhile. Then the acid or caustic was applied to neutralize each other, to form a very fine powder. That is, an early form of nanotechnology was applied. The next step was to heat this fine powder, at a certain temperature, for a prescribed time.

Now this is the problem: How to measure acidity, temperature and duration?

Maintaining these technical parameters was strictly impossible at that time. Quality control—the buzzword of physical chemistry and in chemical technology—was nonexistent then, so if they were successful or failed, it was not due to outright dishonesty, but the lack of ability to control.

The Art of Transmutation

The first written (copied) record of transmutation dates back to the Greco-Roman times, to Alexandria (now in Egypt), which was the Silicon Valley of the Roman Empire. The bloody Julius Caesar burned down the famous library of Alexandria. Thus nearly all the existing medical, physical, chemical and mathematical discoveries of ancient times were lost. But, the art of alchemy somehow survived.

Mary the Jewess is thought to be the first world class researcher of transmutation. Her equipment: an oven, a heat exchanger, etc. These remained the same through the centuries.

At this point, we can no longer shun the question: Is transmutation possible? I am personally convinced that definitely, yes,



Mary the Jewess,
the first known
transmutation researcher.

moreover in many technical forms. The simplest form of (nanotechnology-based) transmutation is to make a fine nanopowder in a liquid, precipitate it while preventing its coalescence, then heat it preferably at a prescribed thermal flux and to a temperature ceiling, while avoiding the build-up of a high temperature gradient.

In my opinion, transmutation always involves a large surface and energy flux. That is, charge build-up is necessary on a surface—the more the better. Clusters of charges, or charge clusters, are necessary conditions for Coulomb shielding, which in turn is required for transmutation.

Alchemy—the technical form of it—is about making nanoparticles, and to charge them in electrolytes, and heat the small nanoparticles or microparticles to create ionization, or at least a dilute plasma.

Textbook science is entirely dismissive about transmutation at any ordinary parameter. For them, the change of nuclei is possible only in the depth of colliding neutron stars, exploding quasars, etc., namely in the crucibles of nature's hot fusion reactors.

Indeed, it is a problem to explain the formation of heavy elements, that is, elements heavier than iron or nickel.

There are theoretical models, but no experimental evidence. Lead, as an example, was never built from the bottom up. Yet lead and other heavy elements are found in huge clusters, even mines, at certain points. Why are heavy elements enriched at one place, yet at a similar location there is nothing?

Argentina (argentum/silver) got its name from the mountains of silver ore, which ran the Spanish and Chinese economies for centuries. However, for some kilometers north and south there is nothing.

Why are rare earth materials (lantanides and actinides) evenly distributed in the mantle of the Earth but other, heavier elements like uranium and thorium are not? If these heavy elements were produced in exploding supernovas, why were they not mixed enough and not thrown in all directions? Why are they not in our Sun? Why and how did they get to Earth, and not to Jupiter or Saturn? My guess is that rare earth metals are formed here on Earth, by transmutation.

Obviously, the counter-argument comes rapidly and is twofold: (1) The fusion energy necessary to form these elements is excessively high. (2) There are a number of physical and chemical processes to address the problem of enrichment—the separation of elements, or minerals.

Let me start with the latter problem first. The selection/enrichment problem is adequate for salt deposits, even for iron, but I have a problem with chemically inert metals, like gold, platinum, palladium, osmium and iridium. I recommend interested readers go through papers, like:

■ K. Kimura, R.S. Lewis, E. Anders, 1974. "Distribution of Gold and Rhenium Between Nickel-Iron and Silicate Melts: Implications for the Abundance of Siderophile

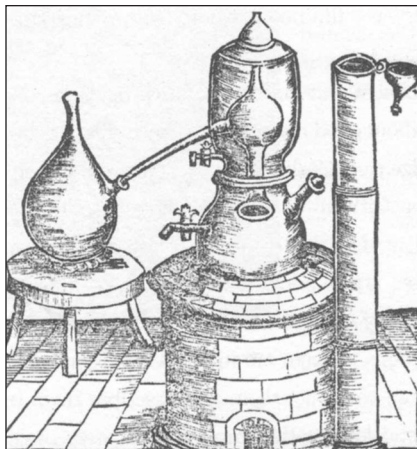
Elements on the Earth and Moon," *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, Vol. 38, #5, pp. 683-701.

■ J.M. Brenan, W.F. McDonough, 2009. "Core Formation and Metal Silicate Fractionation of Osmium and Iridium from Gold," *Nature Geoscience*, #2, pp. 798-801.

These are typical papers trying to explain away the real problem: the lack of chemical reactions for the noble elements.

However, Mother Nature says otherwise. On the front cover you see a sample from a recent gold strike in Australia. RNC Minerals extracted a 90 kg gold and quartz slab estimated to contain over 1,000 ounces of gold. (See additional photos in the array on the bottom right of this page.)

Since the specimen is rock solid, it leaves no place for physical separation, or an enrichment process. If, by any miracle, gold was in the hot molten core of the Earth, why was it mixed with minerals (silicates) of much lower density? Were they together in a molten form? They could not be together because their density difference clearly separates them.



Mary the Jewess' equipment: glass boiler, metal condensers.

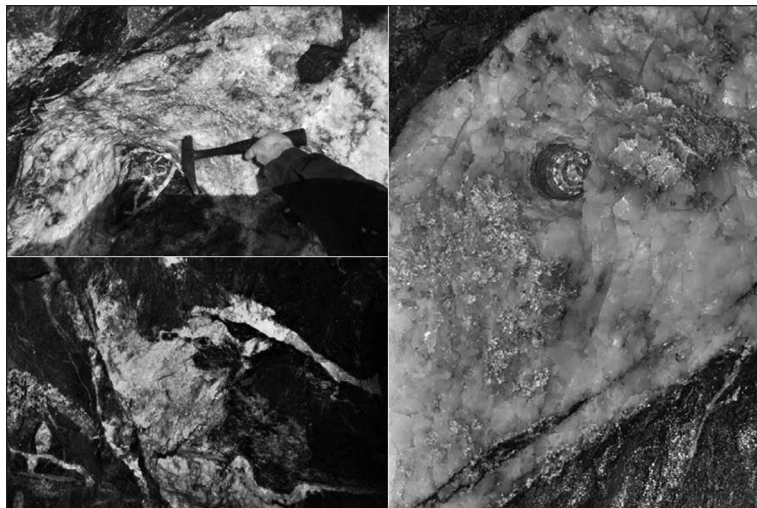
The Art of Explaining Away...

Just by reading the two above-mentioned papers (and all the rest in the same area) the problems are apparent. The issues are as follows.

How do the inert atoms of "siderophile" elements (Au, Ir, Os, Re, etc.) get together and form grains and even chunks of several kilograms? Molten rocks in a strong gravity field may separate these elements by their density, but if so, they ought to remain in the molten core of the planets.

Meteorites contain more of these elements than Earth and sometimes in grains, so separation by strong gravity fields is questionable.

The surface of our Moon (and Mars) contain many fewer of these non-reacting inert elements.



A major gold strike occurred in Australia this year, yielding about 1,000 ounces of gold, embedded into solid quartz.

Helium (and other inert gases) poses the same problem. Helium is captured from volcano vents, but it is a very “slippery” gas. It should have left the mantle of Earth a long time ago.

Let me quote the first sentence from the abstract of the Brenan and McDonough paper (*Nature Geoscience*): “The abundances of the highly siderophile elements as well as their relative proportions in the mantle deviate from those predicted by equilibrium partitioning between metal and silicate during the formation of the Earth’s core. This discrepancy is generally explained by invoking the addition of a late veneer of extraterrestrial material to the mantle after core formation was complete.”

The authors go on to conclude “that not all highly siderophile elements were affected by core formation in the same way, and that the abundances of elements such as osmium and iridium require the addition of a late veneer.” (Late veneer means a free ride by meteorites.)

For me, this is an artificial explanation. Elements like osmium and iridium are found together, usually with gold. But why are they together? They ought to be scattered evenly, but not lumped together.

There is an art of explaining away apparent problems, in order to save face, not to face a problem, which is an obvious challenge to the ruling paradigms.

The Dilemma of Quasars

Too much energy is generated in a quasar. (Their output power is millions of times more than the power of an average galaxy.) The official solution is a giant unseen massive black hole.

Why is there too much energy in the arms of spiral galaxies, but not in globular or elliptical galaxies? Then black matter and black energy is to blame. But the violation of energy conservation is out of the question.

Transmutation of silicates into gold is not out of the question. Science as a method sometimes requires “thinking outside the box.” Science as an institution never allows it.

I am aware of a strange case where a Hungarian woman suddenly started to “produce” mercury, in such an amount that her gold jewelry turned whitish and then broke. This went on for months, even though her food intake was con-

trolled in an Air Force military hospital in Kecskemét. Science as an institution shrugged, and kept silent. A similar case happened in Serbia, where a woman kept perspiring copper needles through her skin.

But a more widespread case is when patients have extreme amounts of iron in their bloodstream, and they have to donate blood frequently to avoid iron build-up in their liver and brain tissue. No controlled experiments have been done, because the unquestionable, tacit assumption is that transmutation is impossible within the parameter range of life. Is it also impossible in the mantle of our Earth?

How Is It Possible?

Mainstream science, as an institution, successfully shuns curiosity-driven research. Censorship and explaining away has always been useful for ignoring transmutation.

Yet in the long term, it is self-destructive, as the technical and social benefits of transmutation are overwhelming.

What makes transmutation possible? Why it is not self-evident? What’s wrong with present models? My personal opinion, which I have learned from Norman Cook’s book *Models of the Atomic Nucleus*, is there is no strong force, only electromagnetic interactions between rotating nuclei. Thus with the help of Coulomb shielding, or any form of catalytic fusion, even heavy elements may transmute into even heavier ones.

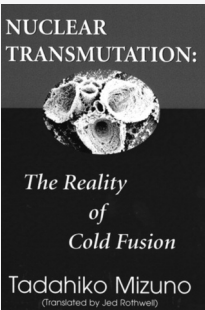
Incorrect theoretical models—based on high vacuum, hot fusion and collision data—are really obscuring our view about nuclear phenomena.

Catalytic phenomena such as condensed matter nuclear processes are not studied at all in nuclear labs. Consequently, when there are no questions, there are no answers.

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Nuclear Transmutation: The Reality of Cold Fusion

by Tadahiko Mizuno



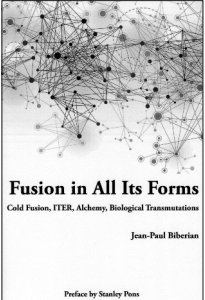
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