Kushévar: A new material to pierce the dimensional veil

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Many instances of dimensional incursion to this plane have been documented in the history of this world, putting into evidence the existence of other universes. This article presents a new material allowing communication with and exploration of those other universes.

I. Prior knowledge of dimensional mechanics

It has been widely known for many years that a number of cultures that today call our world home hail from other worlds and possibly other dimensions. Such instances that happened in living memory include, in no particular order, the Krīpet people of Krīpetēpla [1], [2], the Ñuwin people of Wekañu-Skefo [3], the Piudoan people of Ukoŋia, the Rokaselan people of Rauratoshan [4], the Morytic people of Xtrakva [5], the Kardonian people of New Maeksikeo and the Naqòo people of Lewıne qapp Ɜısın qog Ħèr.

Furthermore, attestations of out-of-world incursions show up all across the historical record, from the Nahan people of Yetch Bay 320 years ago [6] to the Adra people of the Thevs sea more than a millennium ago.

Comparing the cosmology and the laws of physics from the records on the origin worlds of those incursions show that at least some of them are not located within the same universe as our world.

It is thus well known that inter-dimensional travel is physically possible, it however has proven extremely difficult to replicate experimentally.

II. Mvalavnak

Mvalavnak is a newly discovered quasi-stable super heavy element. It is an atom with a nucleus on the low end of the continent of stability, where the nucleus — instead of being composed of individual hadrons — is composed of freely floating up- and down quarks. In the case of mvalavnak it is equivalent to an atom with 212 protons and 297 neutrons (for a total atomic mass of 509). We thus give it the atomic symbol $^{509}_{212}$Mv.

Atomic Number	212
Atomic Mass	509
Density	49 723 kg · m^{-3}
Appearance (conjectured)	blueish metal

Table 1: Physical properties of elemental mvalavnak

Mvalavnak has been observed to have the properties described in Table 1.

Mvalavnak has also been found, when excited by sufficiently powerful short wavelength light (I > 120 lux, v < 370 nm) or under enough heat (> 458 K), it emits high amounts of gamma radiation, upwards to 292 Ci per gram of mvalavnak before rapidly exiting the quark matter state and decomposing into lighter and lighter elements.

III. Kushévar: a mvalavnak-based crystal

When experiencing high pressure variation or high acceleration variation, mvalavnak has

Formula	NaMvH
Crystalline Structure	Ionic Cubic
Density	38 784 kg · m^{-3}
Appearance	Purple crystals
Soluble	water, ethanol

Table 2: Physical properties of kushévar

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been found to generate microscopic wormholes. When properly spaced out at regular intervals, the wormholes created by individual mvalavnak atoms can fuse into larger wormholes.

Such regularity and spacing can be obtained by incorporating mvalavnak into an ionic crystal. One crystal that works particularly well for this application is sodium hydromvalavnide (NaMvH), also named kushévar.

Table 2 contains a summary of the physical properties of kushévar. It is, by itself, quite stable and only acts when excited by heat, intense electromagnetic radiation, or high pressure.

IV. Bridging space

Kushévar allows to create wormholes of a usable size, however it by itself doesn't allow to control their destination. for that one needs to assemble kushévar molecules into specifically crafted structures able to fold in higher dimensions once the wormholes start opening. For that we use electric charges to deposit individual molecules of kushévar that is held in solution, in a method similar to those used in fine æther engineering [7].

When activating, kushévar crystals emit electromagnetic radiations near the visible spectrum, the main rays are found at 474 nm. See Figure 1 for a full spectrum of the radiation emitted by kushévar during the opening of a black hole.

V. Further research

One of the current limitations of kushévar-based tunnelling is the difficulty for aiming accurately cross-dimensionally, or even knowing where to aim in the first place. More research on more efficient methods for both, and especially for the latter

Another avenue for further research is into finding ways of reducing the massive amounts of energy required for the production of mvalavnak,

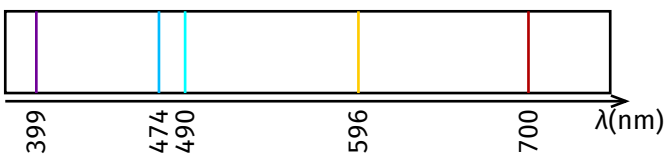

Figure 1: Spectrum of the visible light emitted by Kushévar during the activation of a wormhole

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