Dear Sirs,

The information, contained in the project is in my opinion the evidence of its extraterrestrial origin.

Project

of decoding of ‘The Stermer Effect’

The phenomenon is described by K.Stermer in his *work ‘The Problem of Aurora Borealis’* in the chapter entitled *‘The Echo of Short Waves, Which Comes Back in Many Seconds After The Main Signal’.*

In 1928 the radio engineer Jorgen Hals from Birder near Oslo informed K.Stermer about an odd radio echo received 3 seconds after the cessation of the main signal; besides, an ordinary echo encircling the Earth within 1/7 of a second was received.

In July Prof. Stermer spoke to Dr. Van-der-Paul in Andhoven and they decided to carry out experiments in autumn and send telegraphic signals in the form of undamped waves every 20 seconds three dashes one after the other. On 11 October 1928 between 15.30 and 16.00, K.Stermer heard an echo ‘beyond any doubt’; the signals lasted for 1,5- 2 seconds on undamped waves 31,4 meters long.

Stermer and Hals recorded the intervals between the main signal and the mysterious echo:

1) 15, 9, 4, 8, 13, 8, 12, 10, 9, 5, 8, 7, 6

2) 12, 14, 14, 12, 8

3) 12, 5, 8

1. 12, 8, 5, 14, 14, 15, 12, 7, 5.5, 13, 8, 8, 8, 13, 9, 10, 7, 14, 6, 9, 5
2. 9

Atmospheric disturbances were insignificant at that time. The frequency of echoes was equal to that of the main signal. K.Stermer explained the nature of echoes by reflection of radio waves from layers of particles ionised by the Sun. But!

The Professor of the Stenford Electrotechnical University R.Bracewell suggested possibility of informational communication through space probes between more or less developed civilisations in space. From that point of view the information about decoding of Stermer series can be found in following journals:

‘Smena’ No.2 Moscow 1966 , ‘Astronautics and Aeronautics’ No.5 USA 1973, ‘Technika Molodezi’ No.4 1974 and No.5 1977 Moscow, etc.

The author of this work offers the following decoding: let the numbers in the series be replaced for chemical symbols of elements with corresponding nuclear charges:

1. P F Be O Al O Mg Ne F B O N C
2. Mg Si Si Mg O
3. Mg B O
4. Mg O B Si Si P Mg N B B Al O O O Al F Ne N Si C F B
5. F

It is easy to see that the second series is repeated at the beginning of the forth series with the only difference that in the forth series silicon is alloyed with boron and phosphorus, i.e. ‘*p-n transition’* of a diode is created. The third series describes receipt of pure boron through action on boron anhydrite by magnesium:

B2O3 + Mg → B+...

The author of the above hypothesis wrote his degree paper on silicon carbide light-emitting diode, that is why the ending of the forth series is the most simple- it is a modern light-emitting diode. Silicon carbide is alloyed with nitrogen and boron with ‘some participation’ of fluorine. Approximately the same way diamond is alloyed with participation of fluorine in laboratories of ‘other civilisations’, as can be seen at the ending of the first series. In the middle of the forth series corundum, the base of ruby, is also alloyed with boron, nitrogen and fluorine. In the fifth series simply fluorine is educed as a useful but very aggressive gas. Inert neon seems to divide optoelectronic devices.

In conclusion, some repeated applications should be noticed: fluorine favours in a way either diffusion of boron or electronic processes in forbidden zones of diamond, silicon carbamide; for some reason magnesium contacts are used.

In 1928 semi-conductor devices were not in use on Earth.

Sincerely yours,

1978 year, G.G Filipenko.

#### www.belarus.net/discovery/filipenko

#### sci.materials(1999)