

December 2025

Dear Kyle,

I heard Ben mention on UnchartedX that you'd brought up the idea of stones vibrating at high frequency, with abrasive medium between them, grinding into fit. The moment I heard it, something clicked. I couldn't stop thinking about it. So I did what I do—I started digging into the physics to see how far it could be pushed rigorously.

What I found is extraordinary. Your hypothesis isn't just plausible—it's *supported by peer-reviewed physics from multiple disciplines*. The mechanisms you described are actively researched in modern engineering. And the physics explains more than just the fitting. It explains the transport. It explains the drilling anomalies. And it gives the nubs a function.

This letter is my way of bringing you what I found. All of it points back to your original insight.

The Physics Is Real

Friction Drops 89% Under Vibration

Luo et al. published in *Scientific Reports* (2024) demonstrated that ultrasonic vibration at 26 kHz reduces friction by up to **89%** under dry conditions. The mechanism they describe is a "walking" phenomenon:

"Contact point stands still when normal force is highest, covers more distance when load diminishes. Similar to walking, where one leg carries the load without dissipation, while the other is lifted and advanced."

—Popov (2020), *Frontiers in Mechanical Engineering*

The stone doesn't levitate. It walks. Each vibration cycle creates a moment of reduced normal force, and during that moment, the stone advances slightly. Over millions of cycles, it travels.

A 70-ton stone with 89% friction reduction effectively weighs 7 tons for transport purposes. Suddenly the crew sizes make sense.

Quartz Resonates Sympathetically

Saksala et al. (2023) in *Rock Mechanics and Rock Engineering* demonstrated something remarkable: high-frequency vibration causes **piezoelectric actuation of quartz crystals within granite**, weakening the rock's compressive strength by 10% at resonant frequencies around 274 kHz.

This explains Chris Dunn's most confounding observation—the one that should be impossible:

"The spiral groove cut deeper through the quartz than through the softer feldspar. In conventional machining the reverse would be the case."

—Christopher Dunn, examining Petrie Museum Core 7

In normal drilling, harder material cuts slower. But if the drill was vibrating ultrasonically, the quartz—being piezoelectric—would resonate sympathetically. It would shake itself apart at the molecular level. The harder quartz becomes *easier* to remove than the inert feldspar.

This is the smoking gun. No conventional technology explains cutting faster through harder material. Sympathetic resonance does.

Self-Organizing Contact Mechanics

The tribology literature describes exactly what your hypothesis predicts. Assenova & Vencl (2022) write:

"Self-organization is associated with the spontaneous creation of highly ordered structures... The system can pass from one equilibrium state to another, more adequate to the changed external and internal conditions."

Two stones vibrating together with abrasive at the interface will naturally evolve toward maximum contact:

- High-pressure contact points experience more abrasion
- Low-pressure points experience less
- The surface error distribution converges over time
- Result: polygonal fit without templating

The process is self-correcting. The stones find their fit the same way water finds its level.

The Nubs Finally Make Sense

Here's the part that clicked when I was thinking through your hypothesis:

If vibrational technology reduces friction by 89%, then **any stone being processed would want to walk off**. The same physics that enables transport becomes a problem during fitting. The stone slides away from the work area.

The nubs are anchor points. Clamp locations. Places to grip the stone so the vibrational device stays in place.

This explains:

- Why nubs are concentrated on lower courses (processed first, closest to resonant bedrock foundation)
- Why they're often too small for rigging ropes
- Why they weren't removed—they were functional, not cosmetic
- Why some are placed in ways that make no sense for lifting but perfect sense for anchoring

Same technology. Same physics. The nubs aren't a mystery anymore—they're evidence.

One Technology, Four Applications

Your hypothesis unifies everything:

1. **Fitting:** Two stones vibrating with abrasive, self-correcting to polygonal contact
2. **Transport:** Vibration against ground, friction drops 89%, stone walks forward
3. **Drilling:** Ultrasonic tube with abrasive, quartz resonates sympathetically, cuts faster through harder material
4. **Nubs:** Anchor points preventing device from walking off during processing

This is parsimonious in a way that matters. One mechanism. Four applications. No magic—just physics the ancients understood empirically before we understood it theoretically.

What I've Compiled

I've put together a research repository with everything I found:

- Full paper analyses from *Scientific Reports*, *Rock Mechanics and Rock Engineering*, *Frontiers in Mechanical Engineering*
- The self-organization literature from tribology
- Dunn's drill core observations with the resonance explanation
- Frequency and parameter estimates from modern ultrasonic machining
- Proposed experiments to test the hypothesis

It's all at: <https://github.com/CambrianMinds/resonance-architecture> (or I can send you the files directly)

What This Means

Kyle, you came up with this hypothesis by thinking carefully about the physical evidence. What I've done is verify that the physics backs you up. Every mechanism you described exists in the peer-reviewed literature. The friction reduction. The resonant behavior. The self-organizing contact mechanics.

The question isn't whether the physics works—it demonstrably does. The question is whether the ancients discovered it empirically, and if so, how they generated the sustained vibrational frequencies required.

The acoustic properties of the sites themselves become very interesting in this context.

I'd love to discuss any of this with you. The research is yours to use however you see fit—it was your insight that started this rabbit hole.

Respectfully,
Justin T. Bogner

P.S. — The 3D scanning work you do is exactly what's needed to test this. The interior joint geometries should show abrasion patterns consistent with vibrational contact, not chiseling or casting. The data you're collecting may already contain the evidence.