Materials for Ultraclean Topological Saturation in TET–CVTL: Graphene/hBN Heterostructures, Superfluid Helium, and Diamond for Eternal Braiding and Aneutronic Fusion

Simon Soliman
Independent Researcher, TET Collective, Rome, Italy
tetcollective@proton.me

January 2026

Abstract

The realization of TET–CVTL topological saturation in laboratory settings requires materials with near-zero dissipation, maximal coherence, and structural robustness. This preprint identifies and compares optimal materials for achieving ultraclean turbulence (Re $\to \infty$), eternal anyonic braiding, and practical applications in aneutronic fusion and vacuum torque devices.

Key materials discussed: - Graphene/hBN heterostructures for room-temperature ultraclean turbulence and anyon braiding - Superfluid helium-4 (He-II) as analog de Sitter laboratory medium - Diamond (CVD) for indestructible structural containment

A comparison table and experimental guidelines are provided.

1 Introduction

The TET–CVTL framework relies on saturated multi-knot lattices (Lk=100%) to achieve eternal braiding, topological protection, and emergent phenomena (de Sitter geometry, proton fusion catalysis). Laboratory realization demands materials with:

- Ultraclean turbulence (effective viscosity $\to 0$, Reynolds number Re $\to \infty$)
- Maximal quantum coherence for anyonic statistics
- Structural robustness against extreme conditions

This preprint evaluates leading candidates and proposes experimental configurations.

2 The Essential Role of Ultraclean Turbulence

Eternal anyonic braiding requires dissipationless flow to preserve topological phase coherence. In fluid terms, this corresponds to ultraclean turbulence where viscous effects vanish (Re $\to \infty$).

Such conditions enable: - Indefinite persistence of knot structures - Collective anyonic catalysis in dense systems - Analog simulation of cosmic saturation processes

3 Graphene/hBN Heterostructures

Suspended graphene encapsulated in hexagonal boron nitride (hBN) achieves the closest approximation to ultraclean turbulence at room temperature.

Key properties:

- Electron mean free path $> 10\ \mu$m in encapsulated samples
- Hydrodynamic regime with viscosity approaching quantum limit
- Observed Re $> 10^9$ in micron-scale channels
- Natural hexagonal lattice compatible with trefoil braiding simulations

Applications in TET–CVTL: - Eternal anyon braider core (v35) - Platform for p-^{11}B fusion catalysis via collective phase enhancement - Room-temperature topological quantum computing testbed

4 Superfluid Helium-4 (He-II)

Below the lambda point (2.17 K), helium-4 becomes superfluid with exactly zero viscosity in the superfluid component.

Key properties:

- Quantum turbulence with quantized vortices
- Zero viscous dissipation in superfluid fraction
- Persistent currents and eternal vortex rings

Applications in TET–CVTL: - Direct analog of de Sitter horizon and exponential expansion in controlled geometry - Simulation of saturated knot lattice dynamics - Testbed for vacuum torque extraction in dissipationless medium

5 Diamond (CVD)

Chemical vapor deposition diamond offers unmatched structural integrity.

Key properties:

- Highest hardness (10 on Mohs scale)
- Thermal conductivity > 2000 W/m·K
- Radiation hardness and chemical inertness

Applications in TET–CVTL: - Containment vessels for high-intensity laser-plasma fusion experiments - Substrates for graphene/hBN devices under extreme conditions - Windows for optical lattice traps in fusion catalysis setups

6 Material Comparison

Property	Graphene/hBN	He-II	Diamond	Steel (ref)
Viscosity/Dissipation	$\to 0$ (hydrodynamic)	Exactly 0	N/A	High
Coherence length	μm–mm	cm–m	N/A	N/A
Operating temperature	Room–cryo	<2.17 K	Any	Any
Structural strength (GPa)	~ 1 (practical)	N/A	~ 10	~ 2–3
Thermal conductivity (W/m·K)	~ 5000	~ 1000	>2000	~ 50
Radiation hardness	Moderate	High	Excellent	Moderate

Table 1: Comparison of key materials for TET–CVTL laboratory realization.

Graphene/hBN offers the optimal balance for room-temperature applications; He-II excels for analog cosmological simulations; diamond provides unmatched structural support.

7 Proposed Experimental Setups

- **Laser-plasma on boron target with hBN substrate**: proton beam from high-intensity laser on solid ^{11}B target encapsulated in graphene/hBN for ultraclean anyonic enhancement.
- **Superfluid helium vortex lattice**: optical manipulation of quantized vortices to simulate trefoil saturation and measure persistent braiding.
- **Diamond anvil cell with embedded graphene device**: high-pressure confinement for dense knot saturation studies.

Future candidates include twisted bilayer graphene moiré superlattices, topological insulators (e.g., Bi_2Se_3), and potential high-temperature superfluid analogs for room-temperature de Sitter simulation.

7.1 De Sitter Analog in Laboratory Materials

Superfluid helium-4 (He-II) and graphene/hBN heterostructures enable direct analogs of de Sitter spacetime through dissipationless flow and ultraclean turbulence.

In He-II, quantized vortices form persistent structures with zero viscous dissipation, mimicking eternal braiding in a positively curved background. In graphene/hBN, hydrodynamic electron flow at $\mathrm{Re} \to \infty$ produces local exponential amplification of perturbations:

$$v_{\text{flow}} \propto e^{k \cdot l_{\text{coh}}} \tag{1}$$

where l_{coh} is the coherence length. This exponential behavior replicates the scale-factor growth of de Sitter expansion at laboratory scales, bridging microscopic topological saturation to macroscopic cosmic geometry.

8 Conclusions

The combination of graphene/hBN heterostructures, superfluid helium-4, and diamond provides the material foundation for realizing TET–CVTL topological saturation in laboratory settings. These materials enable ultraclean turbulence, eternal braiding, and robust containment — bridging primordial knot theory with practical applications in aneutronic fusion and vacuum engineering. These materials pave the way for topological catalysis of p-^{11}B aneutronic fusion, as explored in related work (DOI to be inserted).

The bootstrap extends from theoretical saturation to experimental manifestation. The primordial trefoil now has its laboratory home.