Magic Flights or Mind's Eye? Further Quali-Quantitative Explorations of Dimensional-Slip Narratives: Supplemental Data

Figure S1: The sense-coil data for Target Date A on January 18, 2024 indicates a direct hit in terms of an ELF pulsation occurring during the recorded event. There is a clear spike (red, yellow green dark blue) encompassing the band between 0 to 4 hertz at the beginning of the target time. (*SGO Pulsation measurements*, n.d.)

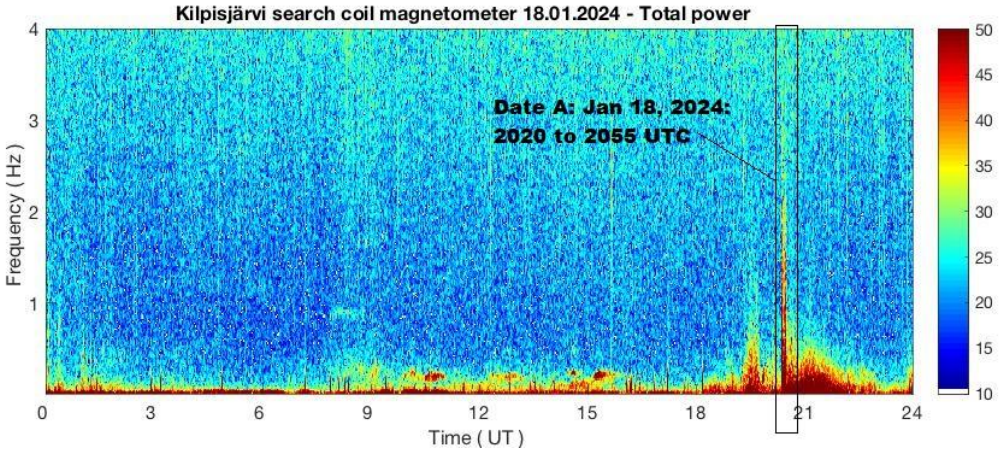


Figure S2: The sense-coil data for Target Date B on April 18, 2024 indicates a direct hit in terms of an ELF pulsation occurring during the recorded event. There are 2 spikes (red, yellow green dark blue) encompassing the band between 0 to 4 hertz at the beginning of the target time. (*SGO Pulsation measurements*, n.d.)

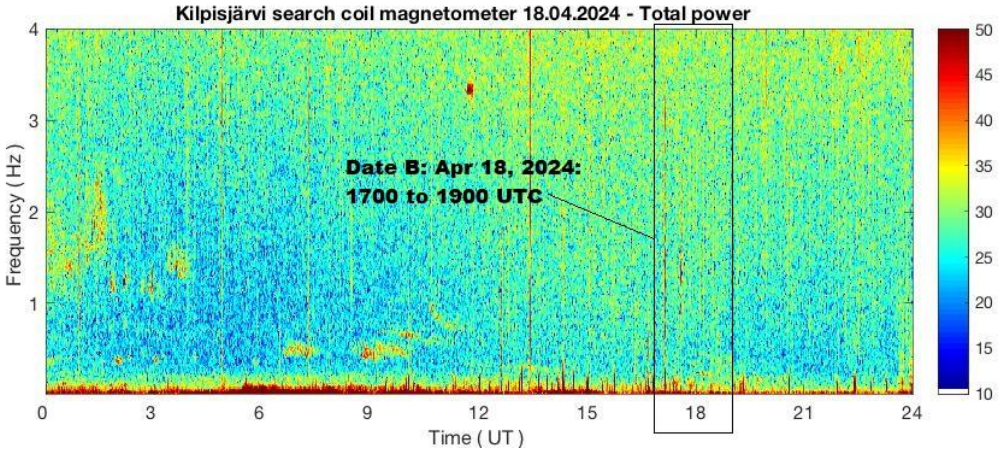


Figure S3: The sense-coil data for Target Date C on May 5, 2024 indicates a direct hit in terms of an ELF pulsation occurring during the recorded event. There is 1 spike (red, yellow green dark blue) encompassing the band between 0 to 4 hertz at the beginning of the target time and a higher activity from 2-4 hertz portion of ELF band. Note the major Pc1 "pearl type" pulsation indicated by the cluster of activity occurring between 7 and 12 hours UTC. (*SGO Pulsation measurements*, n.d.)

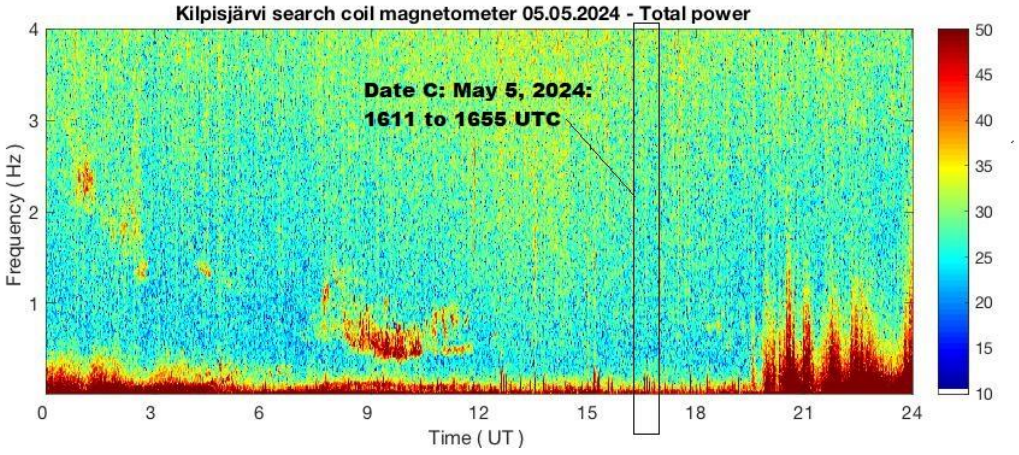


Figure S4: The sense-coil data for Target Date D on July 5, 2024 indicates a direct hit in terms of an ELF pulsation occurring during the recorded event.There is a clear spike (red, yellow green dark blue) encompassing the band between 0 to 4 hertz at the beginning of the target time. There is a lot of activity across the bands for the day as indicated by much red shading. (*SGO Pulsation measurements*, n.d.)

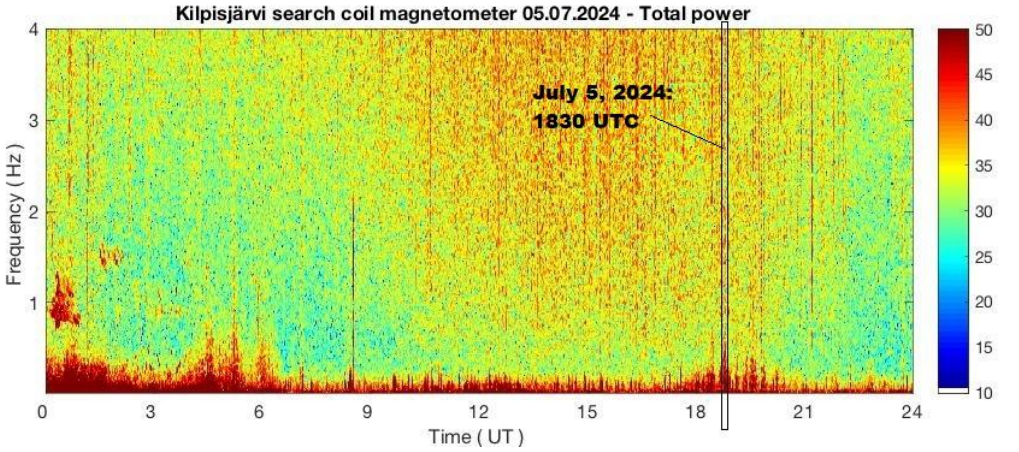


Figure S5: For comparison purposes the lower ELF band geomagnetic sense coil data is presented from the day of a G5 major geomagnetic solar storm on May 11, 2024. (*SGO Pulsation measurements*, n.d.)

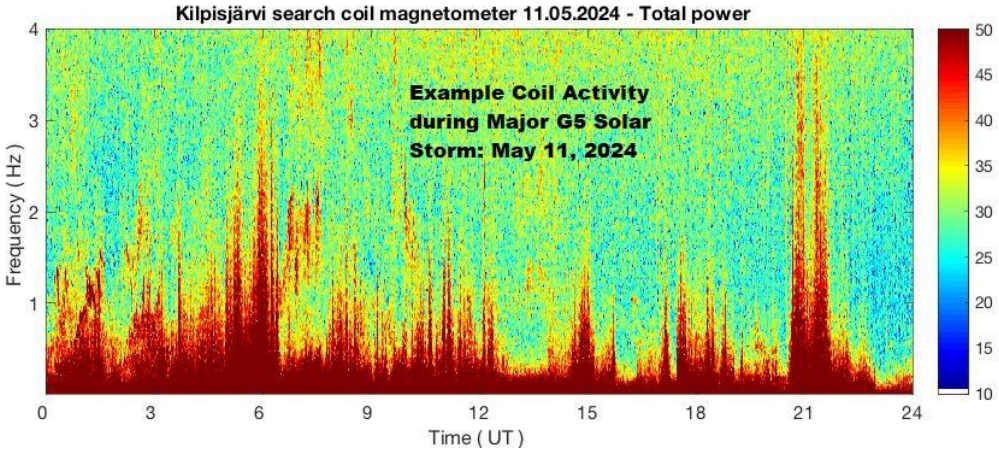
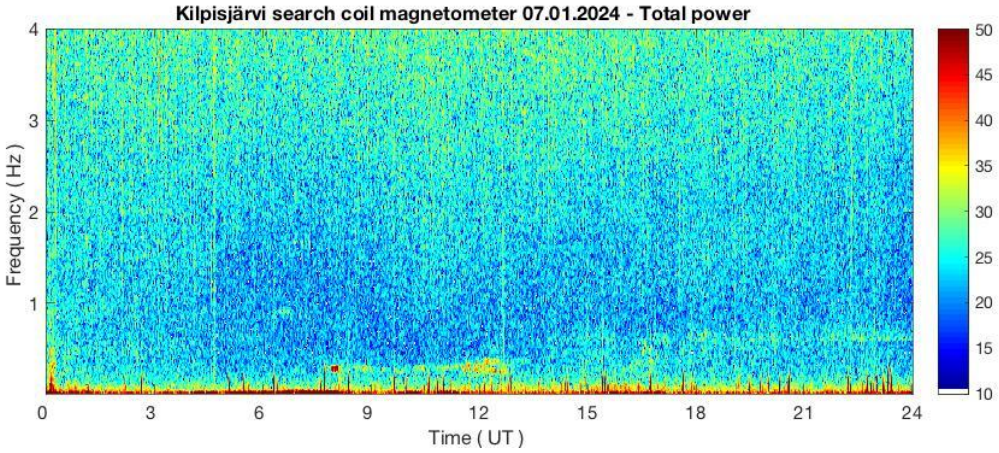


Figure S6: For comparison purposes the lower ELF band geomagnetic sense coil data is presented from a very quiet day in terms of geomagnetic activity on January 7, 2024. (*SGO Pulsation measurements*, n.d.)



In the following magnetometer charts (Figure S7 - S12) for the target days the reported local times were demarcated on the charts in terms of UTC and the global geomagnetic activity reported by the magnetometer station in Oulu Finland (SGO Magnetometer Data Archive, n.d.) has been reported in a chart form. Note the full scale reading for the daily charts as this indicates the extent of the maximum magnetometer reading for each day. Each chart represents one day.

Figure S7: The sense-coil data for Target Date A on January 18, 2024 indicates a direct hit in terms of an ELF pulsation occurring during the recorded event. Note the full-scale value of 400 nT indicating a moderate storm. See Figure sk13 to compare with a major G5 storm and Full Scale of 3000 nT. (SGO Magnetometer Data Archive, n.d.)

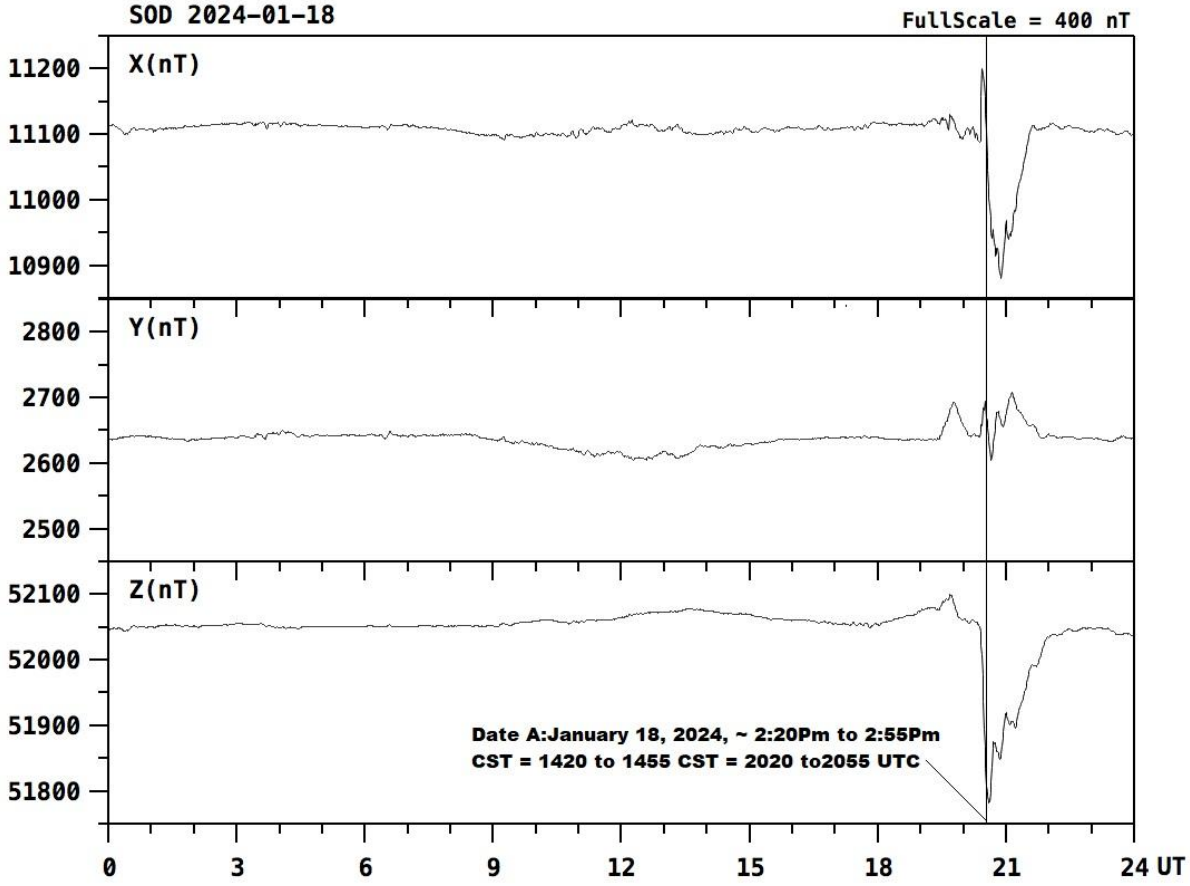


Figure S8: The sense-coil data for Target Date B on April 18, 2024. A fairly quiet day in terms of geomagnetic activity as the full scale indicates100 nT. See Figure sk13 to compare with a major G5 storm and Full Scale of 3000 nT. (SGO Magnetometer Data Archive, n.d.)

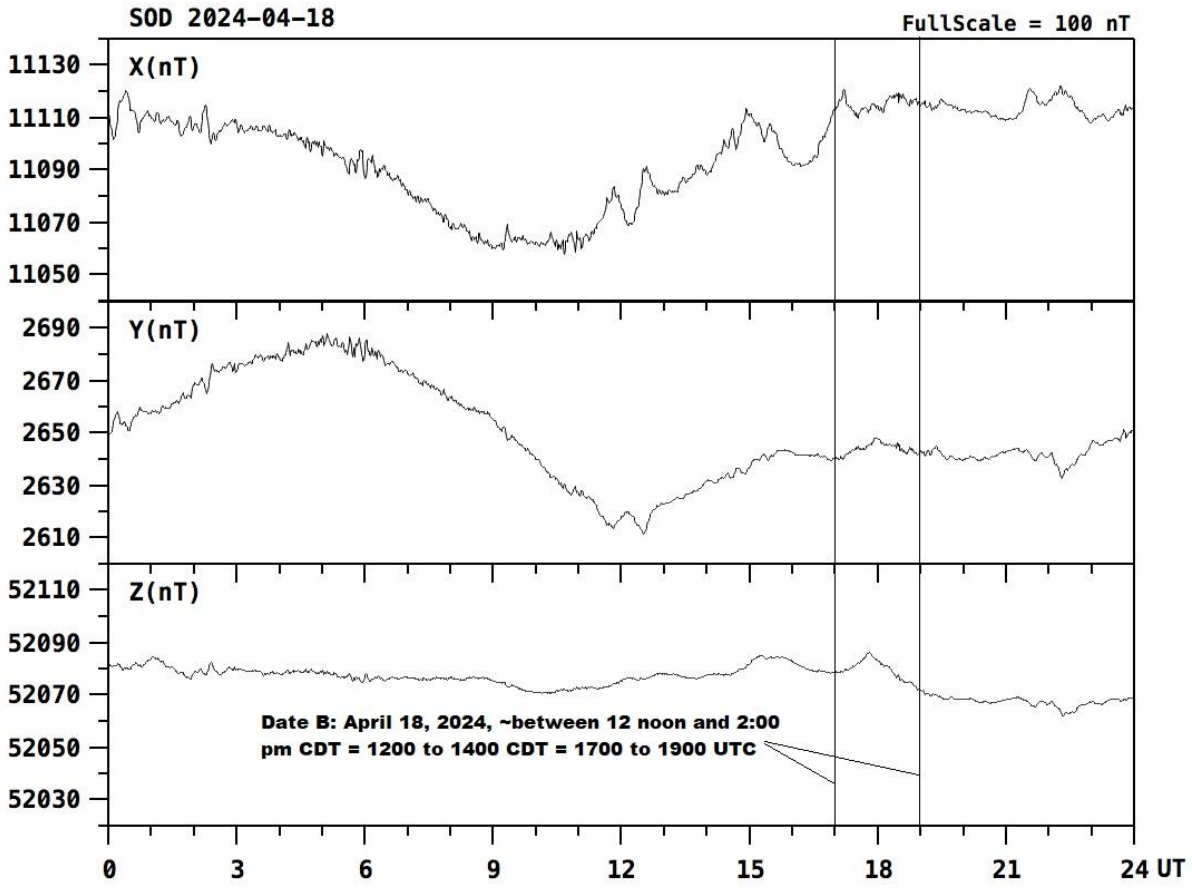


Figure S9: The sense-coil data for Target Date C on May 5, 2024. Note the full scale value of 800 nT indicating a strong storm. See Figure sk13 to compare with a major G5 storm and Full Scale of 3000 nT. (SGO Magnetometer Data Archive, n.d.)

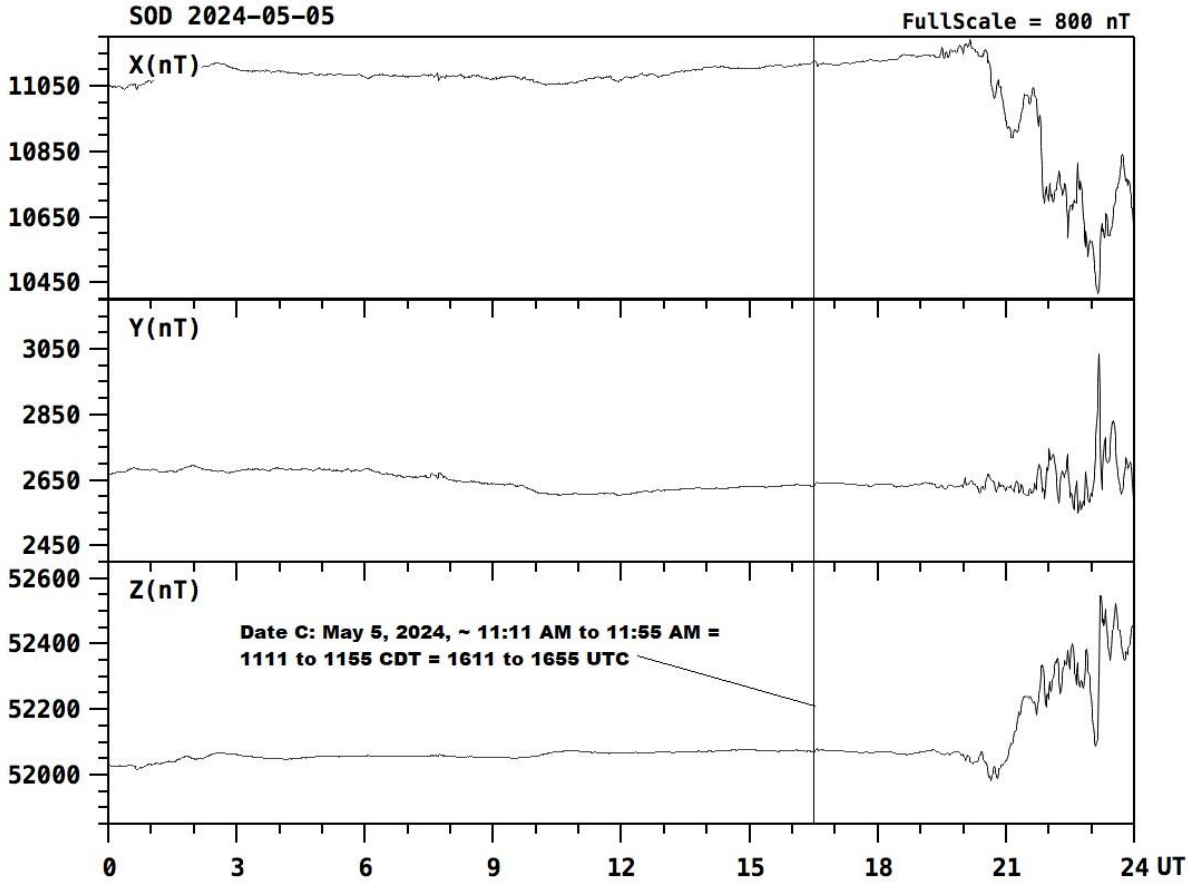


Figure S10: The sense-coil data for Target Date D on July 5, 2024. Note the full-scale value of 400 nT indicating a moderate storm. See Figure sk13 to compare with a major G5 storm and Full Scale of 3000 nT. (SGO Magnetometer Data Archive, n.d.)

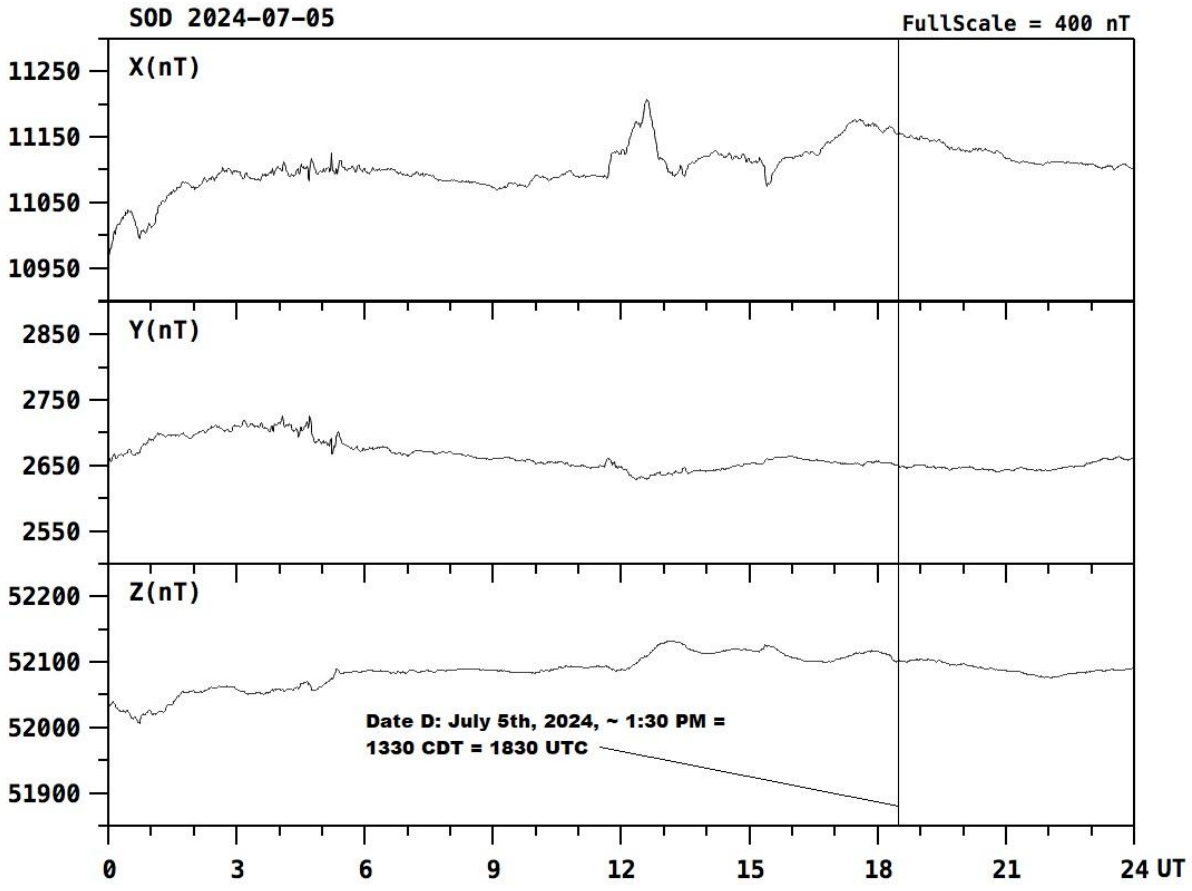


Figure S11: A major G5 solar geomagnetic storm that brought aurora borealis to southern latitudes. For comparison purposes, note the full-scale value of 3000 nT indicating a major G5 storm. A very solar geomagnetic active day. (SGO Magnetometer Data Archive, n.d.)

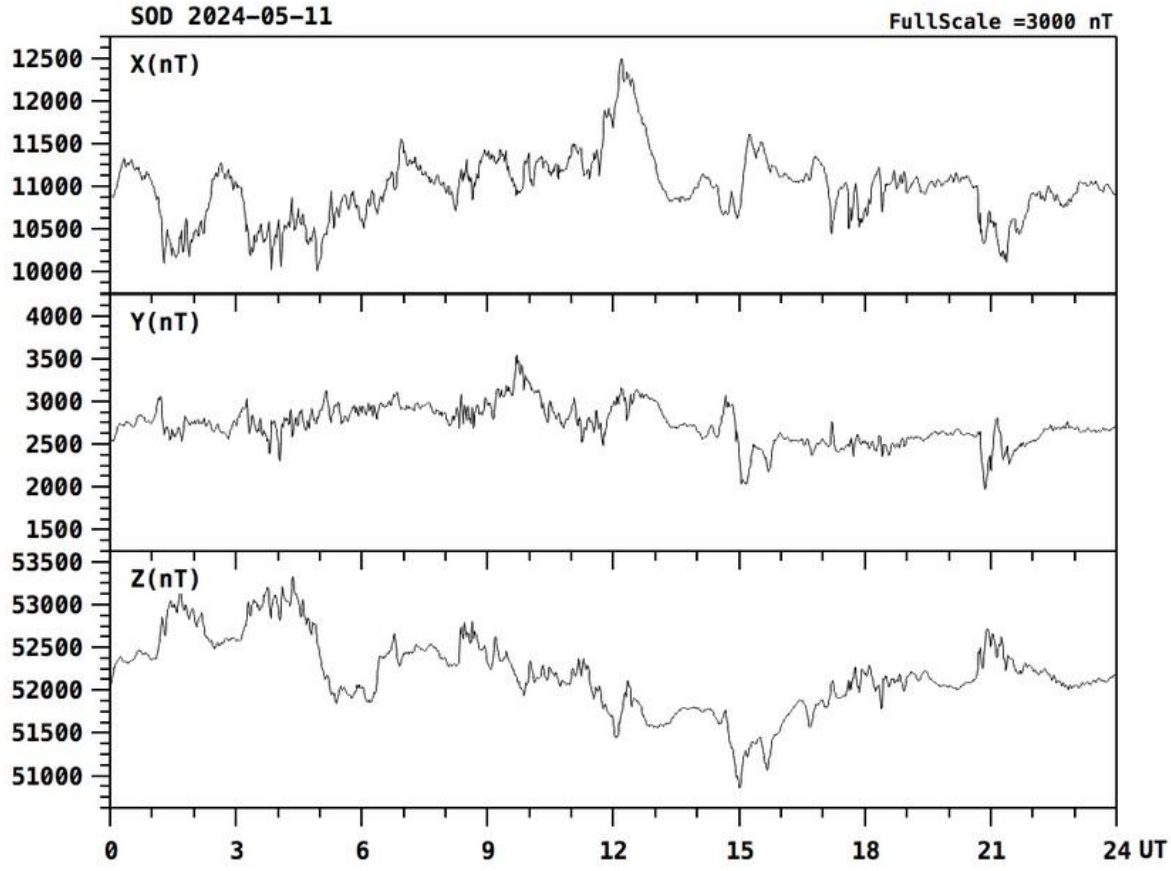


Figure S12: A quiet geomagnetic field day on January 7, 2024 for comparison purposes; note the full-scale value of 100 nT indicating minimal fluctuation during the day. (SGO Magnetometer Data Archive, n.d.)

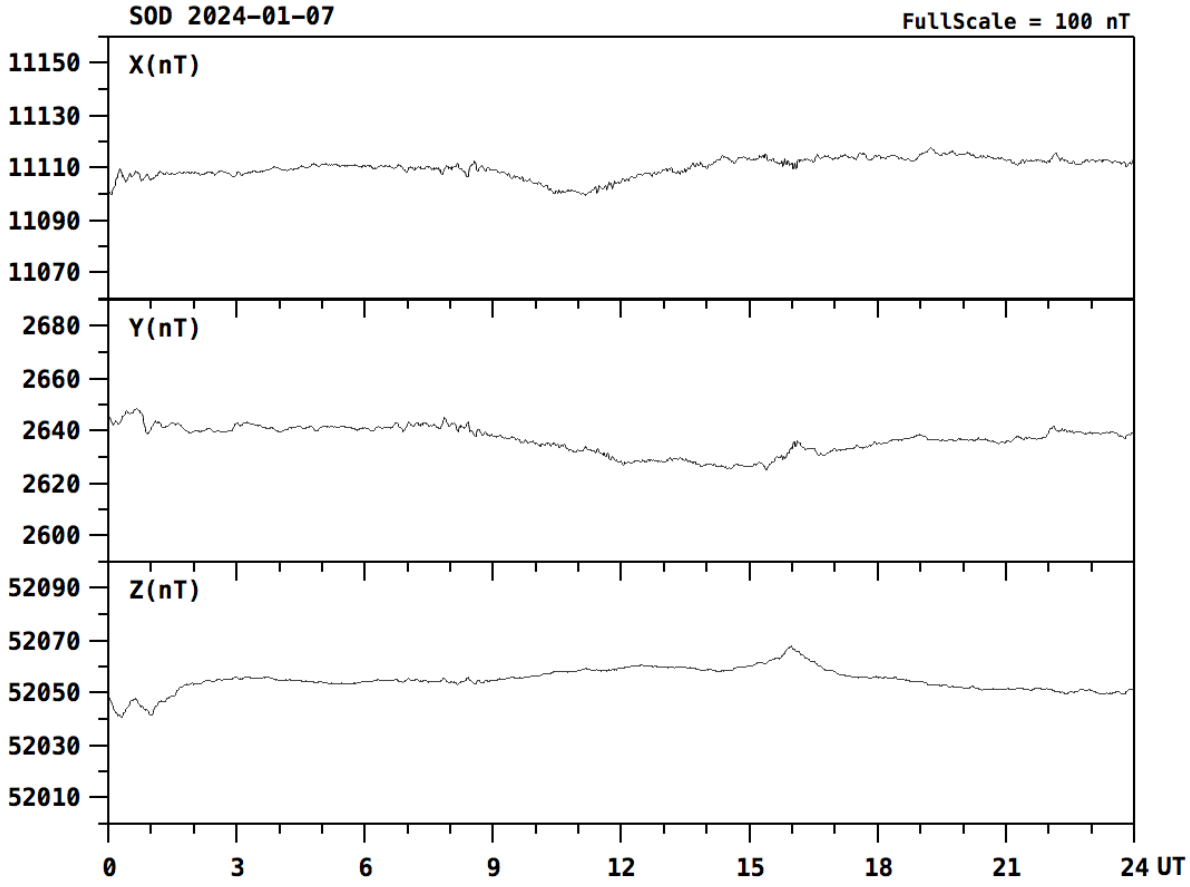


Figure S13: The Sunspot numbers for the target A January 18, 2024, as collected from The Royal Observatory of Belgium. SD bars are provided. Solar Influences Data Center (Sunspot Number Web Page - SIDC., n.d.)

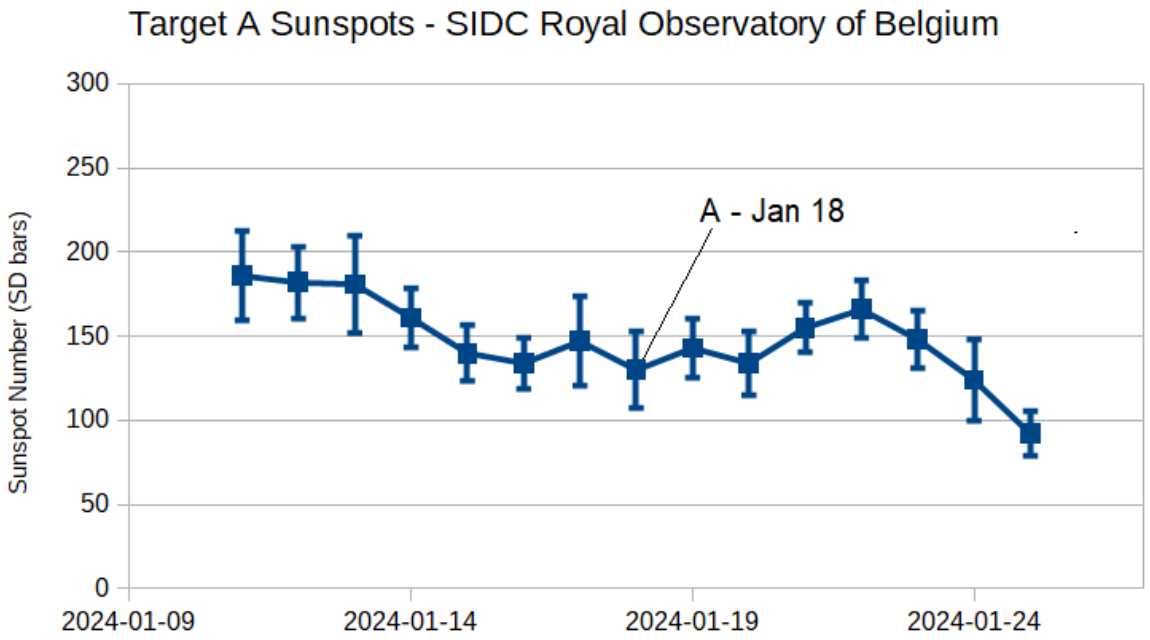


Figure S14: The Sunspot numbers for the target B April 18, 2024, as collected from The Royal Observatory of Belgium. SD bars are provided. Solar Influences Data Center (Sunspot Number Web Page - SIDC., n.d.)

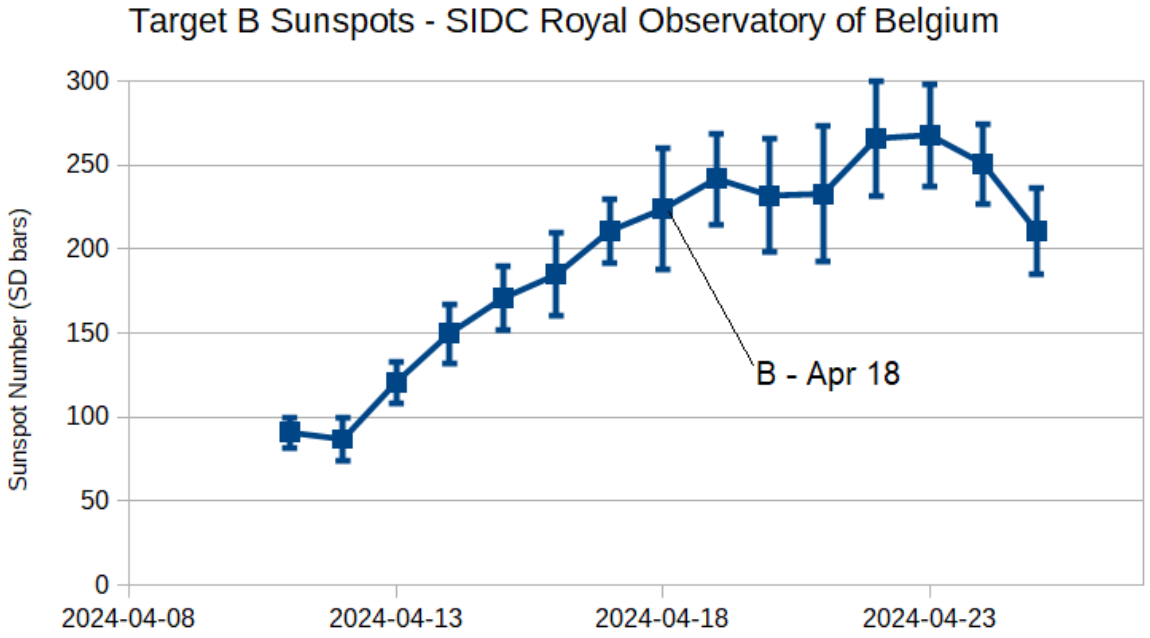


Figure S15: The Sunspot numbers for the target C May 5, 2024, as collected from The Royal Observatory of Belgium. SD bars are provided. Solar Influences Data Center (Sunspot Number Web Page - SIDC., n.d.)

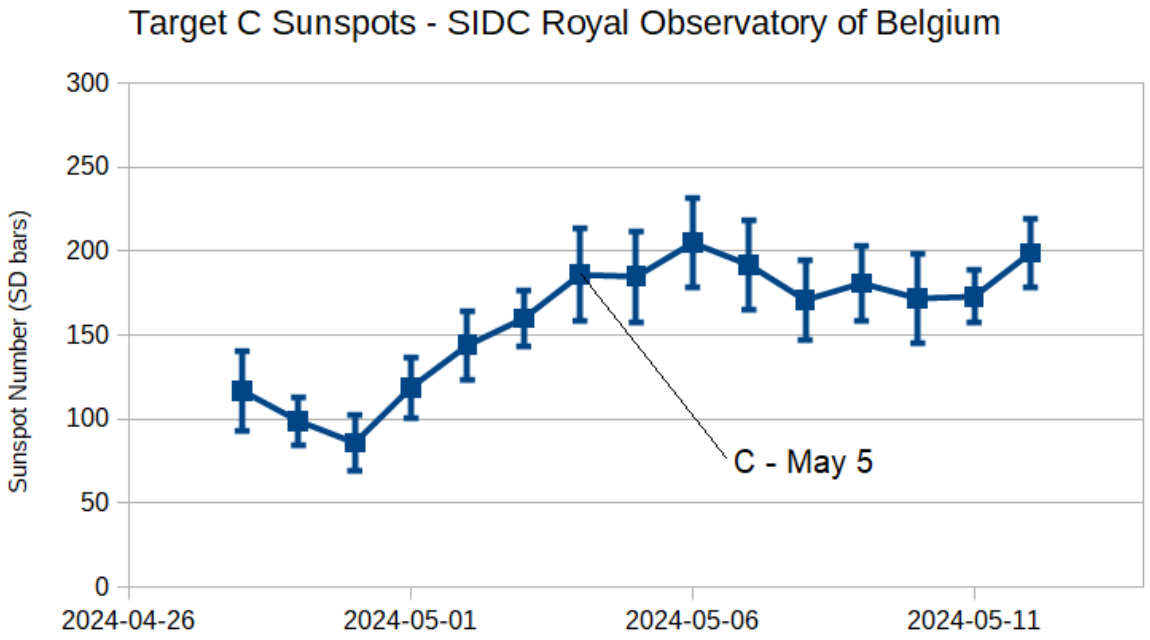


Figure S16: The Sunspot numbers for the target D July 5, 2024, as collected from The Royal Observatory of Belgium. SD bars are provided. Solar Influences Data Center (Sunspot Number Web Page - SIDC., n.d.)

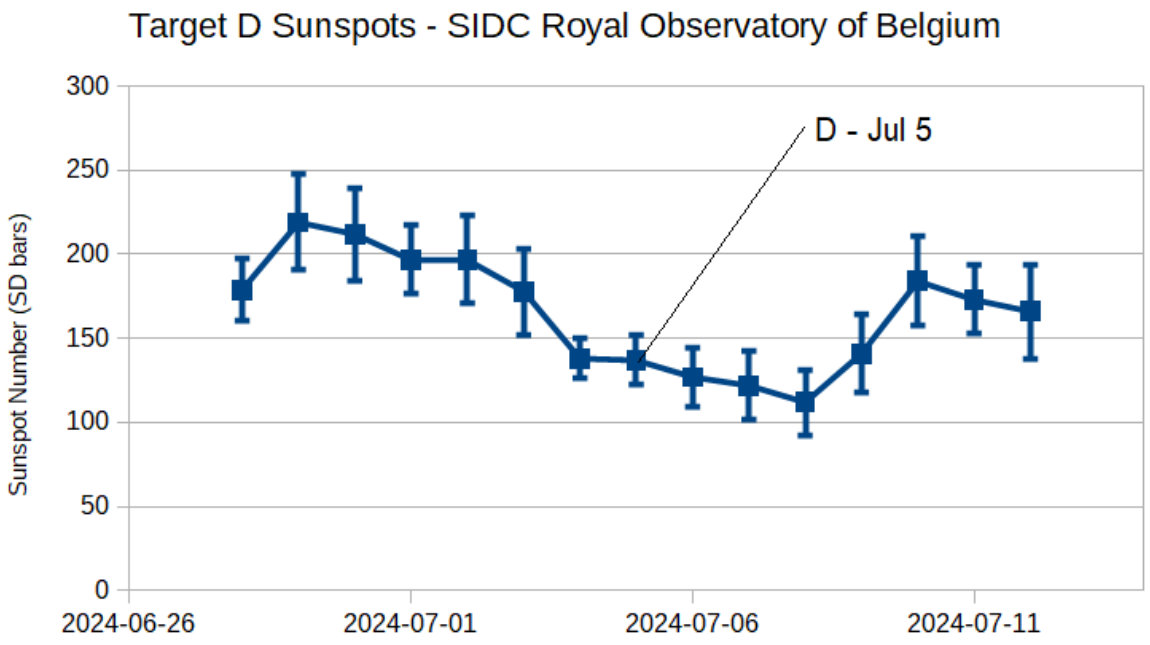


Figure S17: The Sunspot numbers for the major G5 solar storm on May 11, 2024 for comparison purposes as collected from The Royal Observatory of Belgium. SD bars are provided. Solar Influences Data Center (Sunspot Number Web Page - SIDC., n.d.)

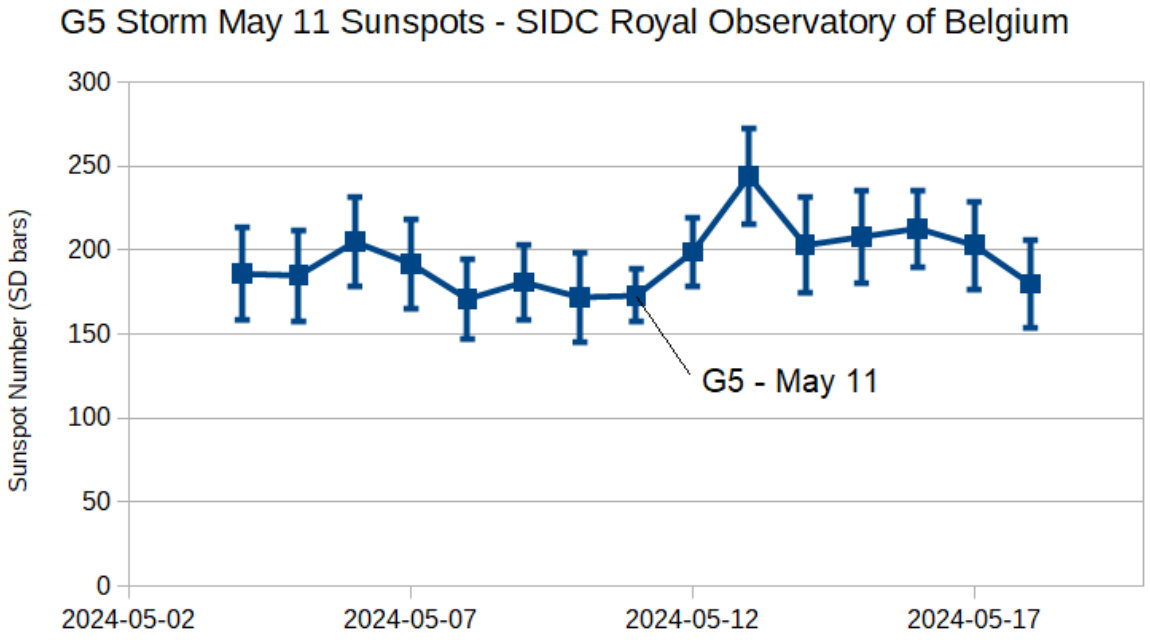


Figure S18. Fault line near the event location in Texas (Faults of Texas, USA | Data Basin. n.d.).

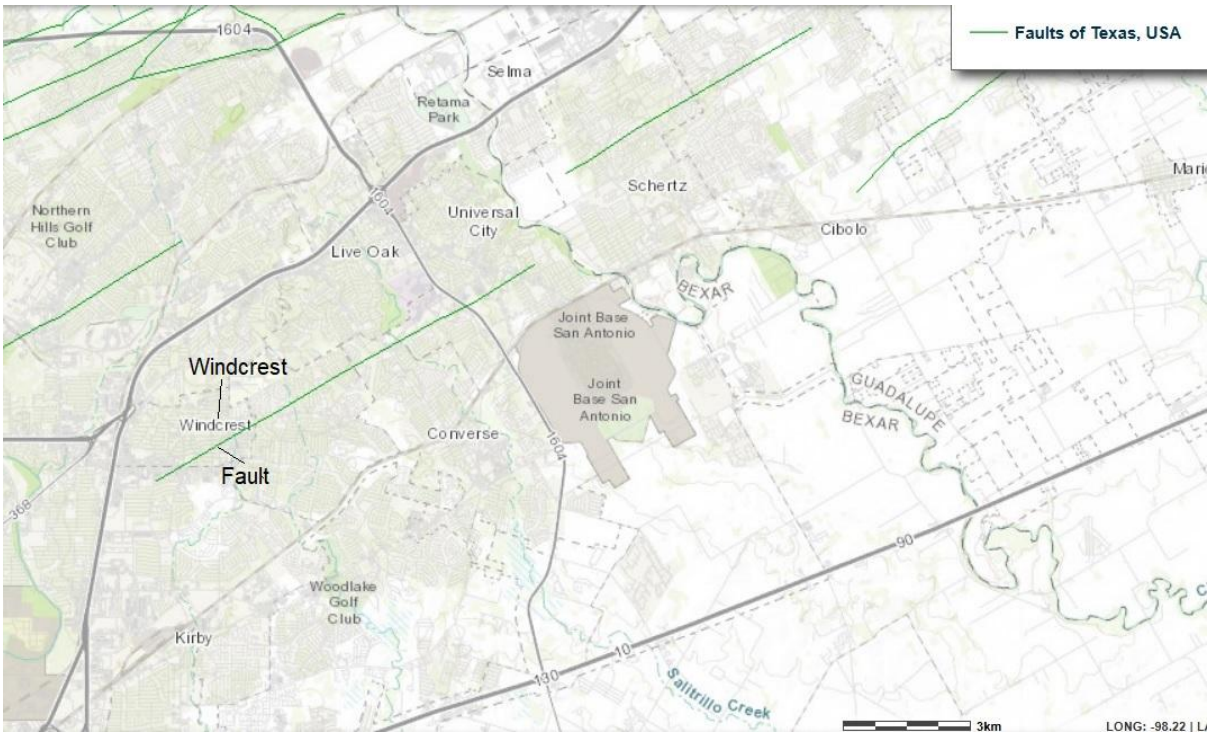


Figure S19. A map of the sacred springs of Texas. Note the two springs near the event location, i.e., the Blue Hole and Comal Springs (About the Sacred Springs—The Watershed Association, 2022).

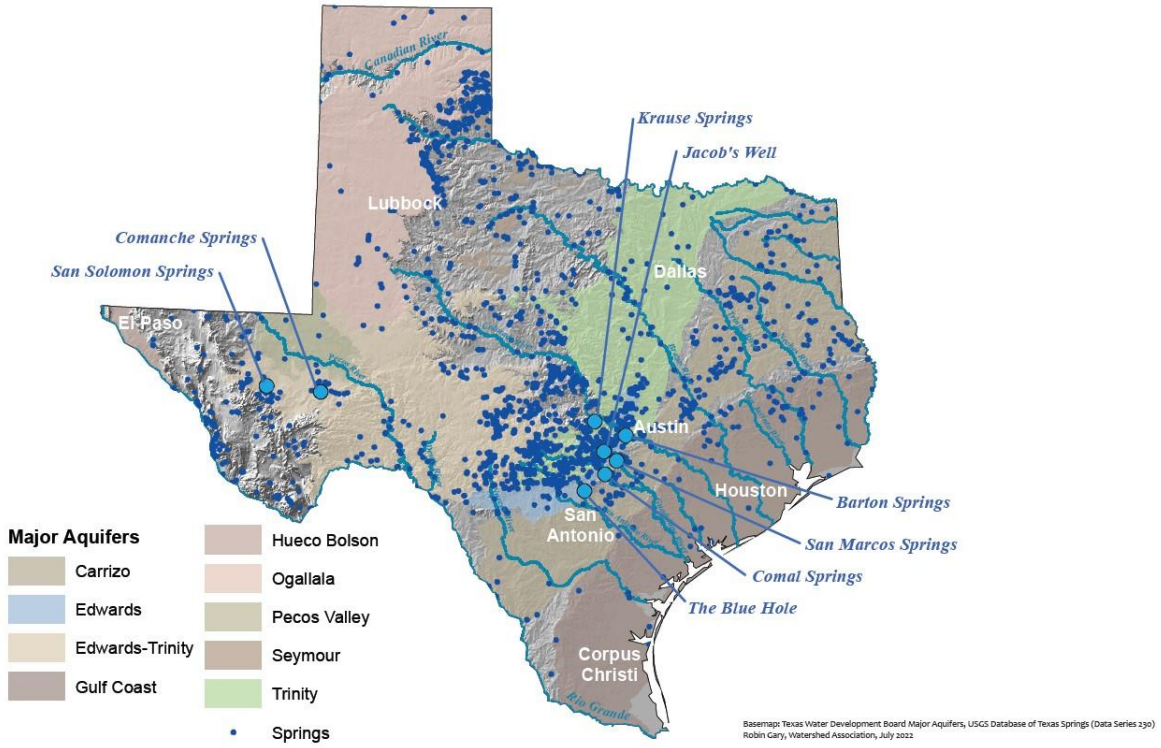


Figure S20. The Eagle Ford Formation in South Texas contains both detrital and authigenic quartz (Milliken et al, 2016). Image adapted from San Antonio Report (Rivard, 2012). Note the black legend plot lines denoting Eagle Ford Shale extending northeast from San Antonio near the location of the reported dimensional-slips.

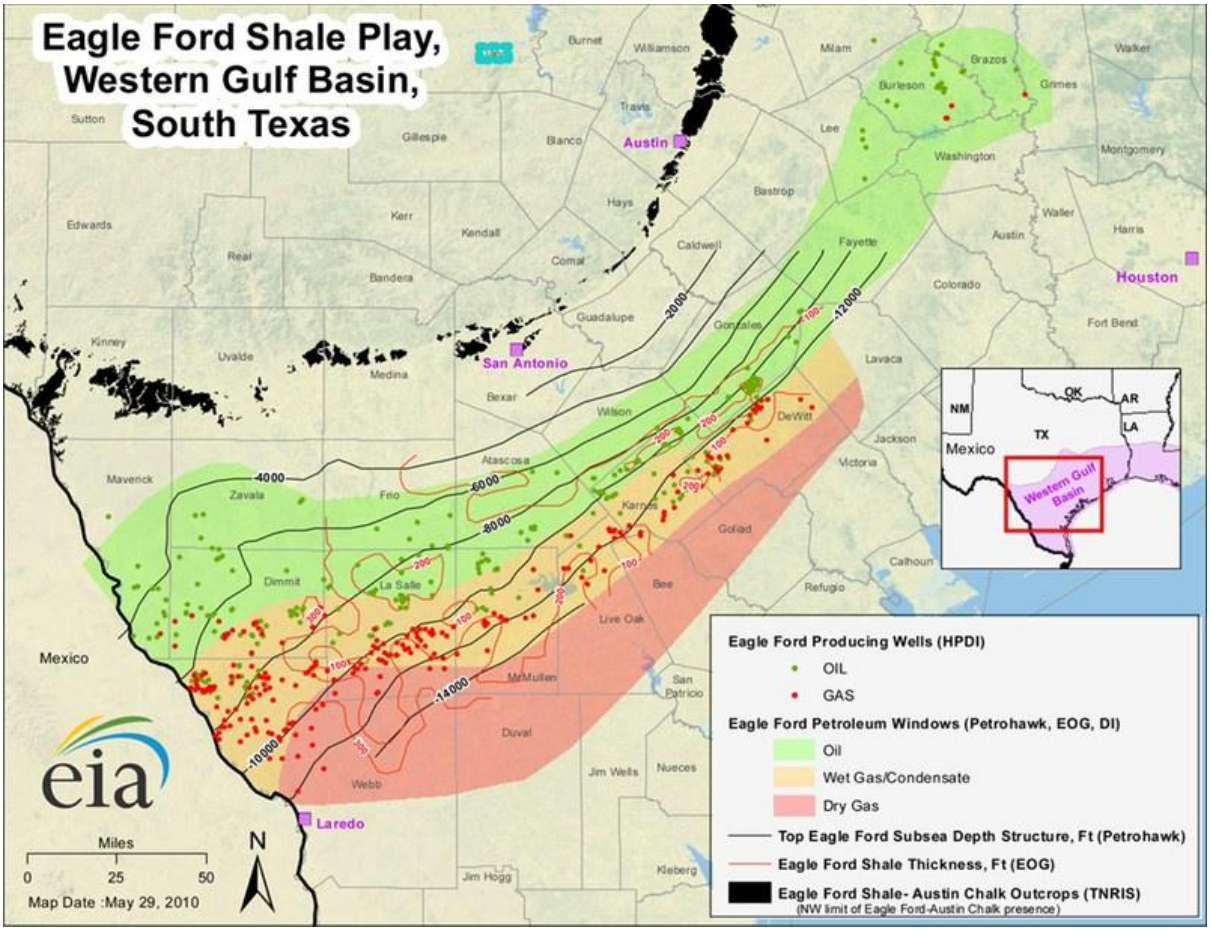


Figure S21. The Sunspot numbers for the target time frame of January to July 2024 as collected from The Royal Observatory of Belgium. The four target dates and the May 11 G5 solar storm are labeled. Also, the plus and minus three-day bars are provided for perspective per the Solar Influences Data Center (Sunspot Number Web Page - SIDC., n.d.).

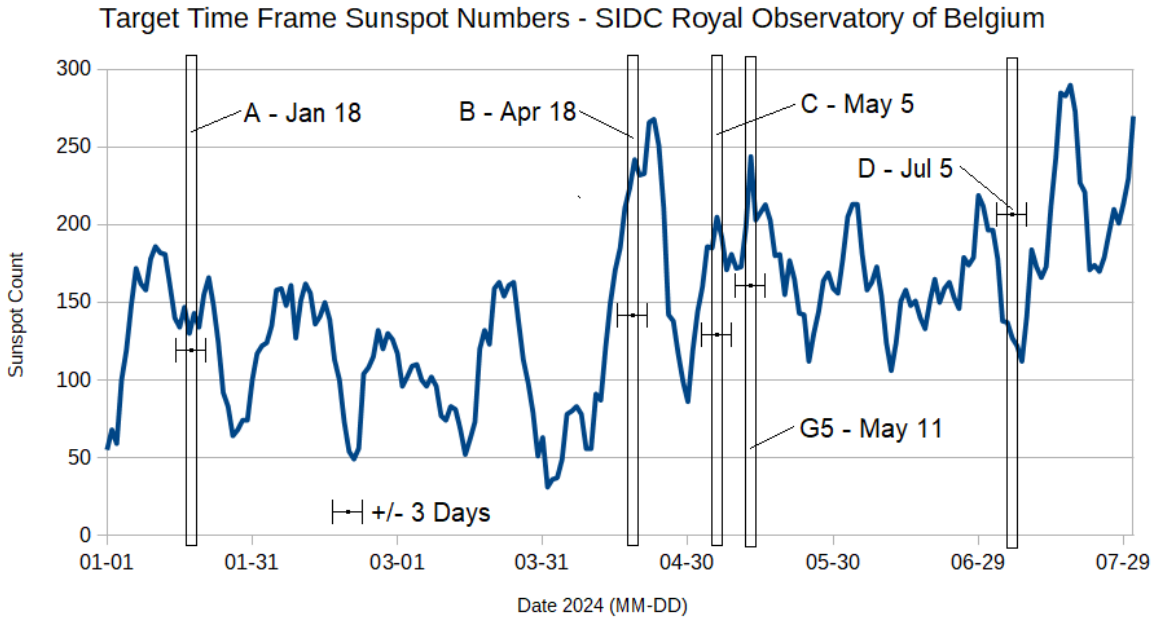


Figure S22. An overview of the time frame encompassing the four target dates (January to July 2024). The chart is mined from the Cosmic Ray Station located at the University of Oulu Finland (Oulu Cosmic Ray Station, n.d.). Decreases in the count are the result of increased solar activity and is known as a Forbush Decrease (Forbush, 1938a).