

(This is in reference to Dylan Borland's 9/9/2025 testimony about the 'fluid isosceles triangle ufo he saw)

While Dylan Borland's testimony described the craft's material as "fluid or dynamic," he did not mention "aero-graphene vacuum cells." However, the properties he described—a seemingly malleable yet solid material that allows for silent, non-kinetic movement—are consistent with the theoretical properties of advanced materials like graphene aerogels.

What are Graphene Aerogels?

Graphene aerogels, sometimes referred to as "aerographene," are a class of synthetic, ultralight, and highly porous materials. They are derived from a gel in which the liquid component has been replaced with a gas, resulting in a solid that is mostly air. This gives them unique properties:

Ultra-low Density: Graphene aerogels have the lowest density of any known solid, with some versions being less dense than helium. This allows for an extremely lightweight structure.

High Strength-to-Weight Ratio: Despite their low density, these materials are incredibly strong due to their internal microstructure. They are described as being stronger than steel at a fraction of the weight.

Elasticity and Flexibility: Certain types of graphene aerogels can be highly flexible and elastic, allowing them to be compressed and return to their original shape. This could explain the "fluid or dynamic" nature Borland described.

Electrical Conductivity: Graphene aerogels are excellent electrical conductors, which could be relevant to the "gold 'plasma'" Borland saw, potentially indicating an energy field or part of a propulsion system.

Why it's a Plausible, Though Unconfirmed, Connection

The idea of a craft made from a material with these properties offers a potential, albeit theoretical, explanation for Borland's account.

A craft made of such a material could be incredibly light, allowing for near-instantaneous changes in direction and acceleration without the inertia we would expect from a solid object.

Its "fluid" or "dynamic" appearance could be due to its inherent elasticity or because its surface is designed to change its properties in flight.

What Dylan Borland Likely Saw

The high electrical conductivity could be part of a propulsion system that generates the observed "plasma" effect.

While Borland didn't use the specific term, the material properties he described—lightweight, strong, flexible, and capable of supporting an electrical phenomenon—align remarkably well with the known, though still nascent, science of advanced aerogels. The possibility that the UAP's material is a form of highly advanced aerogel is a hypothesis that many in the UAP research community are considering as a potential scientific breakthrough.

This is 100% pure Human technology, none of it inspired by alien technology.

I won't comment upon the Plasma portion of the craft, so that I don't get unwanted visits to my door.

Kevin Cann
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