Human Initiated Contact — Jaya Sanctuary

MUPAS Sensor Data Analysis Report

Jaya Sanctuary, Victoria, Australia | May 16, 2026 | Event window 10:00 AM – 10:00 PM local

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1. Executive Summary

This report presents a scientific analysis of multi-channel environmental sensor data recorded during a Human Initiated Contact session held at Jaya Sanctuary in Victoria, Australia on May 16, 2026. The event ran from 10:00 AM to 10:00 PM local time under clear skies with light cloud cover, a new moon, and temperatures ranging from 21°C down to roughly 4–10°C overnight. Fourteen witnesses were present. The session was hosted and led by Peter Maxwell Slattery, assisted by Jaya team members Claire and Julie, and employed Heart Breathing for group coherence, Clearing the Space, and Initiating Contact meditations repeated throughout the event. One UAP response — described in the field report as a "Power Up" — was logged, and the anomalous activity captured on video was confirmed as absent from the satellite tracker, while conventional flight paths were separately seen and acknowledged.

The MUPAS sensor record analysed here covers a three-hour afternoon window (approximately 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM local time) during the active session. It contains a distinctive set of anomalies: repeated isolated negative impulses in the accelerometer; a single large gyroscope spike at approximately 2:40 PM; a step-change and excursion structure in the magnetometer; a marked regime change in the infrasound channel beginning near 2:30 PM, featuring deep asymmetric negative excursions; and numerous microwave energy spikes, the largest reaching roughly four times the noise floor. Several of these anomalies cluster in a common window around 2:40–2:55 PM — the multi-channel co-occurrence that is the central diagnostic finding of this analysis.

Space weather context for the night (sourced from the event report's space weather summary, attributed to the Australian Space Weather Forecasting Centre) indicates an active high-latitude geomagnetic storm at Kp 7–8 with prolonged strong solar disturbances and enhanced Aurora Australis potential. This is an important environmental confounder for the magnetic channel and is treated explicitly in the analysis below.

2. Event Overview and Protocol

2.1 Site and Conditions

Jaya Sanctuary is a dedicated contact and skywatch site in Victoria, Australia. Conditions on May 16 were favourable for observation: clear skies with light cloud cover, a new moon (minimal sky glow), and low light pollution. The event report's space weather summary estimated a local overnight low near 4°C, light NNE winds of 5–10 km/h, and high viewing quality — conditions described as ideal for spotting subtle glows, arcs, or camera-captured emissions.

2.2 Space Weather Context

The space weather summary for the night records a significant solar event sequence: a coronal mass ejection (CME) with prolonged, strong solar disturbances, and an active high-latitude geomagnetic storm registering Kp 7–8, with sustained high-level activity persisting through mid-May. Enhanced Aurora Australis visibility was forecast, with low-latitude visibility markers extending north into regional Victoria. Noted secondary effects included mild high-frequency radio disruptions and minor sensitivity in some individuals.

From an instrumentation standpoint, a Kp 7–8 geomagnetic storm is highly relevant: storms of this magnitude produce real, measurable fluctuations in the local geomagnetic field at ground level. This means the magnetometer channel cannot be interpreted in isolation on this particular night — a point developed in Section 5.4.

2.3 Protocol and Logged Response

The contact protocol consisted of Heart Breathing to bring group coherence, followed by Clearing the Space and Initiating Contact meditations led by the host, with intention held and the cycle repeated throughout the event. Equipment deployed included a SIONYX Aurora PRO night vision camera, a Sony A7s2 camera, the MUPAS unit, and a satellite tracking application for conventional-object exclusion.

The field report logs one UAP response — a "Power Up" — during the event. Critically for exclusion purposes, the report states that the activity logged as anomalous was not seen or registered on the satellite tracker, while conventional flight paths were separately observed and acknowledged. This indicates the observing team was actively distinguishing known air and space traffic from the anomalous activity in real time.

3. Sensor Channels and Baseline Expectations

The MUPAS unit recorded six channels through the analysis window. Expected baselines for this rural Victorian site:

Pressure (hPa) — Near sea-level inland Victoria reads in the low-1000s hPa. On a settled autumn afternoon, drift should be slow and smooth, typically well under 1 hPa over a few hours.

Acceleration (m/s²) — A stationary device reads a steady ~10 m/s² (Earth gravity) with a tight noise band. Isolated impulses — especially repeated single-sample excursions — indicate discrete physical shocks or anomalous forcing, not ordinary ambient vibration.

Microwave Energy — A rural sanctuary should show a quiet RF background; here the baseline sits near 4,200 units. Discrete spikes represent bursts of microwave-band electromagnetic energy at the sensor.

Magnetometer (µT) — Earth's field in Victoria reads in the low-to-mid 40s µT (total/axis-dependent). Ordinarily constant minute to minute; however, during a Kp 7–8 geomagnetic storm, genuine field fluctuations of noticeable amplitude are expected, so storm effects must be separated from local anomalies.

Infrasound — Sub-audible low-frequency acoustic energy; the site baseline is a band near 26,350 units. A change in the variability regime — not just isolated spikes — indicates a sustained change in the local low-frequency acoustic environment.

Gyroscope (deg/s) — A stationary device reads at its noise floor, here ~0.014 deg/s. Any isolated structured excursion above that floor indicates rotational forcing of the platform.

4. Sensor Data Record

Figure 1 presents the six-channel MUPAS summary for the afternoon analysis window (approximately 1:00 PM – 4:00 PM local time, Australia/Sydney).

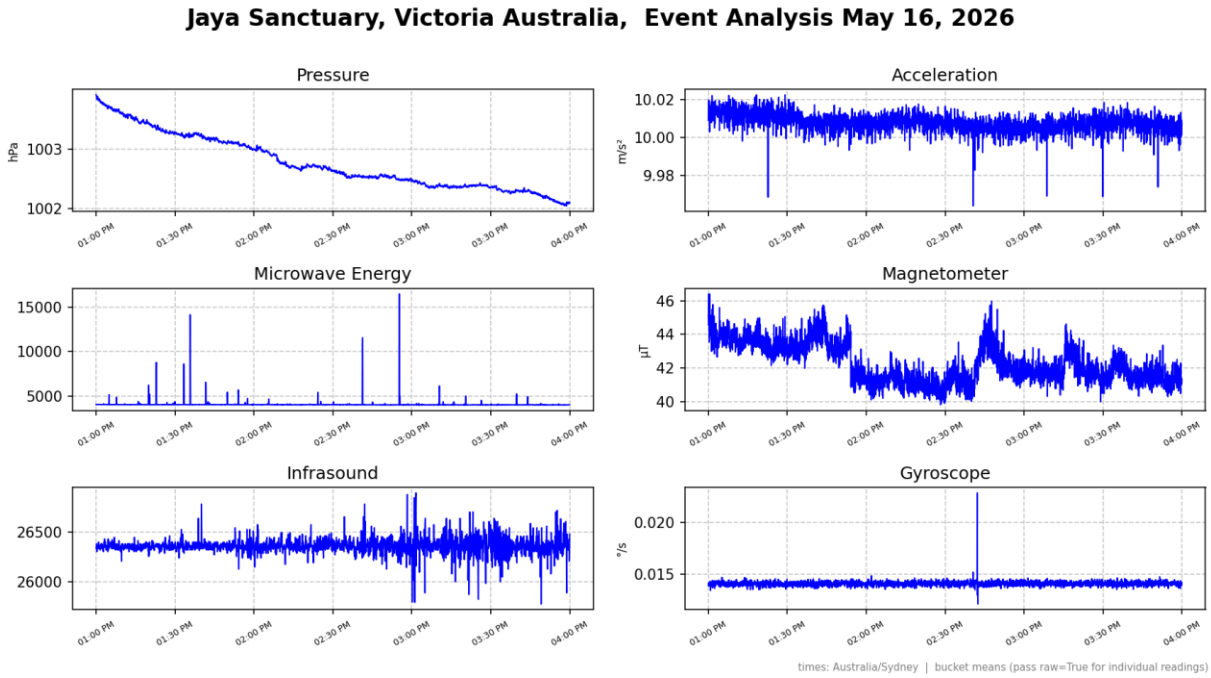


Figure 1: Six-channel MUPAS summary, Human Initiated Contact session, Jaya Sanctuary, Victoria, Australia, May 16, 2026. Top row: Pressure (left), Acceleration (right). Middle row: Microwave Energy (left), Magnetometer (right). Bottom row: Infrasound (left), Gyroscope (right).

5. Anomaly Analysis

5.1 The IMU Anomalies — Accelerometer

The accelerometer presents one of the two anomaly families highlighted in this dataset. The channel holds a tight band around 10.00–10.02 m/s² for the entire three-hour window — the expected gravitational baseline with normal micro-vibration — but is punctuated by a series of isolated, sharp, negative impulses reaching down to roughly 9.97 m/s². At least five to six of these impulses are visible, at approximately 1:20 PM, 2:35 PM, 2:50 PM, 3:05 PM, 3:25 PM, and 3:45 PM.

Two characteristics make these impulses abnormal. First, their polarity: they are almost exclusively negative — momentary reductions in the sensed vertical acceleration — rather than the symmetric positive-and-negative signature that a physical knock, footstep, or wind buffet produces. A brief dip below the gravitational baseline means the sensor momentarily registered less than normal gravity, which a simple mechanical tap does not produce in isolation. Second, their isolation: each impulse is a single narrow event returning instantly to the tight baseline, with no ringing or decay tail. Ordinary mechanical disturbances of a sensor

platform produce a damped oscillation — a strike followed by diminishing wobble. These clean, one-sided, tail-less impulses recurring across two and a half hours are not a typical environmental vibration signature.

5.2 The IMU Anomalies — Gyroscope

The gyroscope is the cleanest single-event anomaly in the record. The channel sits at an essentially flat noise floor of ~0.014 deg/s for the entire window — with one exception: at approximately 2:40 PM, a single large spike erupts to roughly 0.023 deg/s, about 65% above the noise floor and far outside the band of every other sample in three hours, accompanied by a brief downward companion excursion before the trace returns instantly to baseline.

A stationary platform's gyroscope departing from its noise floor means the device experienced genuine rotational forcing at that moment — or something induced an equivalent signal in the sensing element. The event's isolation (one event in three hours), its sharpness, and most importantly its timing are what elevate it: it lands inside the same ~2:40–2:55 PM window as the magnetometer excursion, the second- and first-largest microwave spikes, and the onset of the infrasound regime change described below. An isolated gyroscope glitch would be unremarkable on its own; an isolated gyroscope event synchronised with independent anomalies on three other channels is a multi-channel co-occurrence, which is the signature least compatible with instrument noise.

5.3 The Infrasound Regime Change

The infrasound channel shows the second anomaly family highlighted in this dataset, and its structure is unusual. For the first ninety minutes (1:00–2:30 PM), the channel holds a steady band around 26,350 units with moderate, symmetric variation — a normal outdoor acoustic background. Beginning at approximately 2:30 PM, the channel undergoes a sustained regime change: overall variability increases markedly, and a series of deep, asymmetric negative excursions appears, plunging as far as ~25,800 units — several times deeper below baseline than any excursion rises above it. This heightened, downward-biased activity persists for the remainder of the record, roughly ninety minutes, with the densest clustering between ~2:55 and ~3:50 PM.

Two features deserve emphasis. First, the asymmetry: natural acoustic sources — wind gusts, distant machinery, animal activity — add energy, producing upward excursions. A persistent pattern of sharp negative excursions represents repeated transient drops in low-frequency acoustic energy, momentary acoustic rarefactions or "nulls." A mechanism that repeatedly and briefly removes low-frequency energy from the environment is difficult to identify among conventional sources. Second, the regime persistence: this is not one spike but a sustained change in the statistical character of the channel lasting an hour and a half, switching on near the same 2:30–2:40 PM window in which the IMU, magnetometer, and microwave channels register their principal events. A wind-shift explanation would be expected to show in the pressure trace as increased turbulence; the pressure channel instead remains smooth through this period.

5.4 The Magnetometer — Storm Context and Local Structure

The magnetometer requires careful treatment because of the Kp 7–8 geomagnetic storm in progress. The channel opens near 44 μT with elevated variability, undergoes a step down to a ~41–42 μT regime at about 1:50 PM, then produces a prominent excursion rising to ~46 μT

centred near 2:45 PM, followed by a secondary bump near 3:20 PM and an isolated sharp downward spike near 3:30 PM.

Honest attribution matters here: during a storm of this magnitude, genuine geomagnetic fluctuations of a few μT at ground level are entirely plausible, so the elevated background variability and slow regime shifts cannot, on their own, be claimed as local anomalies — they are exactly what a strong geomagnetic storm produces. What the storm does not straightforwardly explain is the timing of the largest excursion: the ~2:45 PM peak sits within the same minutes as the gyroscope spike and the largest microwave activity. Geomagnetic storm fluctuations are regional phenomena with no mechanism to synchronise with a local gyroscope impulse and local RF bursts. The co-timing therefore suggests a local component superimposed on the storm background, though disentangling the two rigorously would require comparison against a regional magnetometer reference (e.g., a geomagnetic observatory trace for the same window) — a recommended follow-up.

5.5 Microwave Energy Spikes

Against a quiet ~4,200-unit baseline, the microwave channel records numerous discrete spikes across the window, with three dominant events: ~14,000 units at approximately 1:30 PM, ~11,500 units at approximately 2:40 PM, and the largest at roughly 16,500 units — nearly four times the noise floor — at approximately 2:55 PM. A dense cluster of intermediate spikes (5,000–8,700 units) populates the first hour, with sporadic smaller events continuing to the end of the record.

The amplitude of the largest events is well beyond what consumer devices at ordinary distances produce on this instrument class, and the two largest post-2:30 spikes bracket the multi-channel anomaly window: the 2:40 PM spike is contemporaneous with the gyroscope event and magnetometer excursion, and the 2:55 PM spike (the record's largest) coincides with the deepening of the infrasound regime change. The mild high-frequency radio disruption noted in the space weather summary is a storm-related consideration, but ionospheric disturbance effects manifest as communications degradation, not as discrete local microwave impulses of this amplitude; the spike morphology here is that of a nearby, intermittently active emission source.

5.6 Pressure and the Session Envelope

The pressure channel declines smoothly from ~1003.5 hPa to ~1002.0 hPa across the three hours — roughly 1.5 hPa, at the upper end of normal afternoon synoptic drift, with a visible slope steepening and small step near 2:00–2:15 PM. Relative to the dramatic pressure behaviour seen at other events in this research programme, the Jaya pressure trace is the most conventional channel in this dataset: a sustained decline consistent with an approaching pressure trough, though the mid-record steepening again lands near the broader anomaly window. Notably, the pressure remains smooth through the infrasound regime change — evidence against wind turbulence as the driver of the infrasound anomalies.

6. The 2:30–2:55 PM Multi-Channel Cluster

Assembling the individual channel findings, the record contains a well-defined multi-channel anomaly cluster:

~2:30 PM — Infrasound regime change begins: variability increases and deep negative excursions start appearing.

~2:35 PM — Accelerometer negative impulse.

~2:40 PM — Gyroscope spike (the only such event in three hours); microwave spike to ~11,500 units; magnetometer excursion developing toward its ~2:45 PM peak.

~2:45 PM — Magnetometer peak (~46 μT) against the storm-depressed ~41–42 μT regime.

~2:50 PM — Second accelerometer negative impulse.

~2:55 PM — Largest microwave spike of the record (~16,500 units); infrasound negative excursions deepen into their densest phase.

Five of the six channels register distinct events within this twenty-five minute window, with the sixth (pressure) showing its slope change shortly before it. As established across this research programme, independent sensors measuring unrelated physical quantities do not fail or fluctuate in synchrony by chance; a common external physical influence at the site is the parsimonious reading. The field report's logged UAP "Power Up" and the video-documented activity — explicitly absent from the satellite tracker — establish that the observing team independently recorded anomalous activity at this site during the event, though the precise clock time of the Power Up is not stated in the report, so a direct minute-level alignment with the sensor cluster cannot be asserted from the available documentation. Obtaining the timestamp of the Power Up observation from the video metadata is the single most valuable follow-up step for this case.

7. Comparison with Prior Events in This Research Programme

Four prior field events have been analysed in this series using the MUPAS framework: the Ozarks CE6 (Eureka Springs, April 11–12, 2026), the CE6 Event of May 23, 2026, the Colorado CE6 (Glen Isle Resort, August 1, 2026), and the Utah CE5 (near Skinwalker Ranch, September 10, 2026). The Jaya Sanctuary session is the first Southern Hemisphere event in the series and the first conducted under major geomagnetic storm conditions.

7.1 Cross-Event Similarities

Pressure change spanning the active window: Every event in the series shows a pressure signature tied to the session — the impulsive ~12 hPa jump (Ozarks), rapid mechanical oscillations (May 23), the symmetric ~0.7 hPa bowl (Colorado), the accelerating ~1.5 hPa decline (Utah), and now Jaya's ~1.5 hPa decline with a mid-session slope change. Jaya's pressure trace is the most conventionally explicable of the five, but continues the pattern of the pressure channel changing character during the active window.

Large microwave spikes against a quiet baseline: All five events record discrete microwave bursts well above the noise floor. Jaya's largest (~4× baseline) sits between Colorado's modest ~1.5× spikes and Utah's extreme ~5× events, and is comparable to the Ozarks' single ~14,000-unit burst — but Jaya resembles Utah most in spike count, with numerous events spread across the window rather than a handful.

Infrasound co-occurrence with electromagnetic activity: In every event, infrasound anomalies appear in temporal association with microwave activity rather than independently. Jaya extends the pattern established at Utah of deep negative

infrasound excursions — acoustic nulls — rather than only positive spikes, and is the first event where the negative excursions form a sustained regime rather than isolated events.

Multi-channel convergence: Each event's central finding has been at least three independent channels producing anomalies in a narrow common window — Ozarks (pressure, MagZ, GyroZ, RF), May 23 (pressure, microwave, infrasound, acceleration), Colorado (RF, infrasound, pressure envelope), Utah (pressure, microwave, infrasound), and now Jaya with five of six channels in the 2:30–2:55 PM cluster — the broadest convergence in the series to date.

7.2 What Is Distinctive About Jaya

IMU prominence: Jaya is the strongest IMU (accelerometer + gyroscope) event since the Ozarks. The Ozarks produced a protocol-bracketed GyroZ drift; Colorado and Utah showed IMU channels at their noise floors; May 23 showed only subtle acceleration noise-floor elevation. Jaya's combination of a single large gyroscope impulse plus repeated one-sided accelerometer impulses is a new IMU signature in the series — impulsive rather than drifting.

Negative-impulse accelerometer signature: The repeated isolated dips below the gravitational baseline have no counterpart in any prior event in this series.

Sustained infrasound regime change: Prior events produced discrete infrasound spikes; Jaya is the first to show a ninety-minute statistical regime change with persistent deep negative excursions.

Geomagnetic storm overlay: Jaya is the only event conducted under Kp 7–8 storm conditions, which complicates magnetometer attribution in a way no prior event required. It is also an opportunity: if contact-associated magnetic anomalies are real and local, events recorded during storms versus quiet conditions should eventually allow the two signatures to be statistically separated.

Independent real-time exclusion: Like Utah (where observed lights were absent from external trackers in the narrative), the Jaya team logged in real time that the anomalous activity did not register on the satellite tracker while conventional flight paths were seen and acknowledged — the most explicit contemporaneous conventional-traffic exclusion in the series.

7.3 The Emerging Cross-Event Picture

With five events across four sites, two hemispheres, and protocols ranging from CE6 group meditation to CE5 skywatch to this Human Initiated Contact format, a recurring instrumental signature is consolidating: a quiet multi-channel baseline punctuated by a narrow window in which electromagnetic (microwave), acoustic (infrasound), mechanical (IMU), and atmospheric (pressure) channels register coordinated anomalies, in temporal association with the active contact protocol and, where documented, with independently observed phenomena. No single event compels an exotic interpretation on its own; the repetition of the same multi-channel structure across independent events, instruments, and continents is the finding that most strongly warrants continued, increasingly controlled investigation — ideally with synchronised reference instruments (regional magnetometer feeds, reference barometry, and a second MUPAS unit per site) and precise timestamping of all observational events.

8. Summary and Recommendations

The Human Initiated Contact session at Jaya Sanctuary on May 16, 2026 produced a sensor record whose defining features are: repeated anomalous one-sided accelerometer impulses; a single large, isolated gyroscope event at ~2:40 PM; a sustained ninety-minute infrasound regime change with deep acoustic nulls beginning ~2:30 PM; a magnetometer excursion whose timing — though set against a Kp 7–8 geomagnetic storm background — aligns with the local anomaly cluster; and microwave bursts up to four times the noise floor, the two largest bracketing the cluster window. Five of six channels converge in the 2:30–2:55 PM window.

Recommended follow-up actions:

- Extract precise timestamps from the night-vision and camera footage of the logged "Power Up" and compare against the 2:30–2:55 PM sensor cluster and the full evening record.
- Obtain the regional geomagnetic observatory trace for May 16 to separate storm-driven magnetometer variation from the local ~2:45 PM excursion.
- Analyse the full-evening MUPAS record (the session ran to 10:00 PM; the window analysed here ends at 4:00 PM) — the nighttime observation period deserves the same channel-by-channel treatment.
- Conduct an RF survey of the sanctuary to characterise conventional microwave sources capable of the observed spike amplitudes.
- For future sessions: deploy a second MUPAS unit for spatial diversity, log protocol milestones with clock times (as practised at the Colorado event), and record reference barometry from the nearest official weather station.

This report is a scientific analysis of sensor data, event records, and space weather context as supplied. The space weather summary referenced was included in the event report for educational purposes. Conclusions are interpretive and intended to guide further investigation, not to constitute definitive claims about the nature of the observed phenomena.