

8 AE911Truth

The organization ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS for 9/11 TRUTH rules out that the World Trade Center was destroyed by nuclear weapons.

The following sections are an attempt to minimize these arguments and to point out the weak points so that the result is **a uniform overall picture**.

8.1 Argument: Demolishing can be explained conventionally

Characteristics of a conventional detonation versus 9/11

Topic		Conventional detonation	Observed on 9/11
1.	Spreading direction of the dust clouds	Dust clouds spread only in horizontal direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust clouds rise up to a height of 1,500 m
2.	Temperature (dust)	Dust clouds are cold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust clouds lead to burns
3.	Explosion sounds	Explosions are loud and clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 seconds after a light quake, WTC1 and WTC2 start to growl like a geyser for about 7 seconds www.911history.de/d7.mp4
4.	Front of destruction	The building is destroyed at the foundation enabling freefall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True for WTC7 WTC1 and WTC2 stand for another 10 seconds while the buildings disintegrate from top to bottom
5.	Type of collapse	The building is drawn to the inside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True for WTC7 WTC1 and WTC collapse in a fountain
6.	Wreckage	Large rubble pile on [flat] ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caved-in WTC7 debris field, apart from that, far-flung remains of the building
7.	Iron and steel girders	Load-bearing main structures are abruptly disconnected, persisting as complete pieces of rubble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large structures can be found however they contain a high portion of steel dust, brittle steel and microscopic steel droplets
8.	Fire	No direct ignition hazard of objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cars parked near metal fences blaze up, up to a distance of 800 m www.911history.de/e8.mp4
9.	Diseases	Residents living in the surroundings are compromised by dust to a minor extent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 72,000 people suffer from diseases, thousands die from rare cancers
10.	Reaction of the authorities	Normal reaction of a functioning government towards its people: full cover of health issues / insurances www.911history.de/c1.mp4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorities declare the toxic air and fumes "safe to breathe" Authorities exclude insurances for later accidents Authorities exclude cancer from the bill

[Ascending] dust clouds after the collapse

- Figure 1: above the crater of the North Tower, a distinct nodule develops, surrounded by a hot, pyroclastic cloud collar
- Figure 2: the hot cloud collar **rises within a minute** and mingles with the central cloud stem forming a homogenous cloud mass



Fig. 8-1 Source @01:30:50: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ljtLTkIZTnc>

8.2 Argument: Radiation values not elevated

A&E: no evidence exists for elevated levels of alpha, beta, and/or gamma radiation consistent with nuclear blasts”

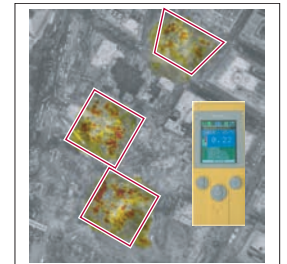
Contamination

Argument: A direct contamination of the surroundings could not be measured

- ▶ more precisely: ...could not be measured 5 years after the event outside the exclusion zone

Professor Steven Jones tested the dust samples years after the event (approx. in 2006) as well as several steel components.

Commented copy: pdfs/06_Hard_Evidence_Repudiates_Mini_Nukes.pdf



Source: <http://www.journalof911studies.com/letters/a/Hard-Evidence-Rebudiates-the-Hypothesis-that-Mini-Nukes-were-used-on-the-wtc-towers-by-steven-jones.pdf>

Strontium-90

Argument: the long-lasting fission isotope strontium-90 could not be found

- ▶ more precisely: the strontium-90 expected under lab conditions could not be found

The expected statistical distribution of the fission products changes due to rescattering of neutrons millionths of seconds after the nuclear fission.

Further information: → Page 3-23, Chapter 3.2.7.3

90Sr 28.90 Y β-: 100.00%	→	91Sr 9.63 H β-: 100.00%
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Sampling

“Steven Jones tested a solidified metal sample for radioactivity and found no radioactivity above background levels.”

Source: <http://911research.wtc7.net/wtc/analysis/theories/nuclear.html>

8.3 Argument: No acute radiation syndrome

Direct radiation influence [from the crater]

A&E: there is no evidence for acute radiation syndrome

Argument: a nuclear weapon produces high radiation values in the first seconds and causes symptoms...

- ▶ more precisely: ... that become perceptible starting at dosages of 1 Sv, their development depending on other environmental factors (dust / toxic fumes / burnt skin caused by hot gases, etc.)

An analysis of the symptoms caused by radiation indicates an exposure of max. 2 Sv (nausea / fatigue / vomiting).

With a probability of 50%, hair loss starts at 3 Sv.

ShortClip @00':37": <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rJf3-cpHmxw>



A total dose of 2 Sv is equal to:

- A 5-hour stay in the damaged nuclear power plant Fukushima I on March 15, 2011 with a radiation value of 400 mSv/h
- A 20-hour stay in a building with a radiation value of 100 mSv/h

Military field exercise with nuclear weapons (Operation Desert Rock; 1951 – 1957)

- the highest radiation values are reached a few seconds after the detonation



Fig. 8-2 Source @ 04:52: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4kG9kD8bPnA>

8.3.1 Acute radiation syndrome

Source: <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strahlenkrankheit>

In the case of an average dosage [up to 2 Sv], symptoms appear within hours and days, these are amongst others skin damage, internal bleeding and changes in the blood count

- Dermatological symptoms: Erythema (itching reddening of the skin); purpura; bullae (blisters); abscesses; hair loss (in the case of high dosages [3 Sv] partly permanent); necroses
- Gastrointestinal symptoms: Nausea; vomiting; diarrhea; loss of appetite
- Hematopoietic symptoms (myelosuppression): elevated risk of infection caused by a reduced number of leukocytes (leukopenia); elevated number of hemorrhages caused by a reduced number of blood plates; anemia caused by a reduced number of red blood cells; arterial hypotension
- Neurological symptoms: Dizziness; headaches; drowsiness; disorders of the central nervous system (seizures, tremors, ataxia)
- Other symptoms: Fever, fatigue, infertility
- A value of approx. 0.22 μSv **per hour is normal**

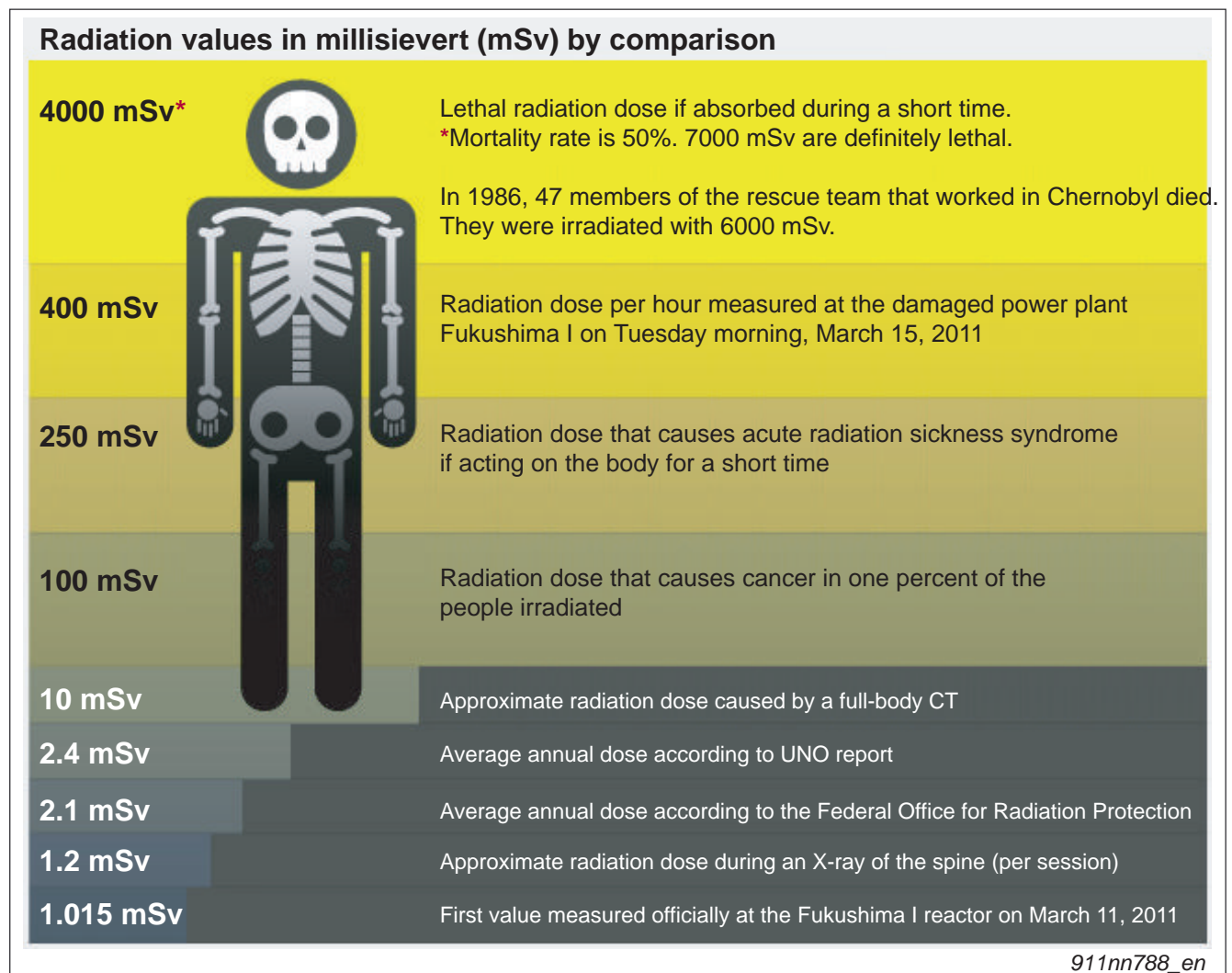


Fig. 8-3 Source: <http://files.newsnetz.ch/upload/5/4/5436.jpg>

8.3.2 The burns

According to the reports, the dust cloud was **was scorching hot** and people got burned.

Local copy:

[pdfs/Toronto_Report_p_230.pdf](#)



THE 9/11 TORONTO REPORT, page 230; New York's News; David Handschuh

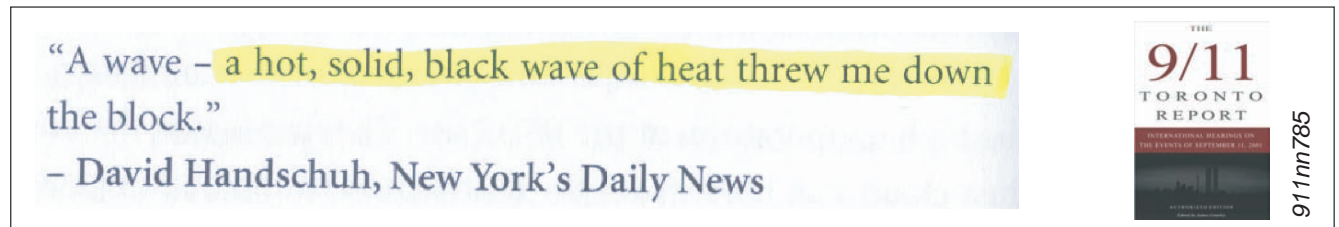


Fig. 8-4 Source: THE 9/11 TORONTO REPORT (page 231)

"A wave – a hot, solid, black wave of heat threw me down the block."

THE 9/11 TORONTO REPORT, page 231; Paramedic; Manuel Delgado

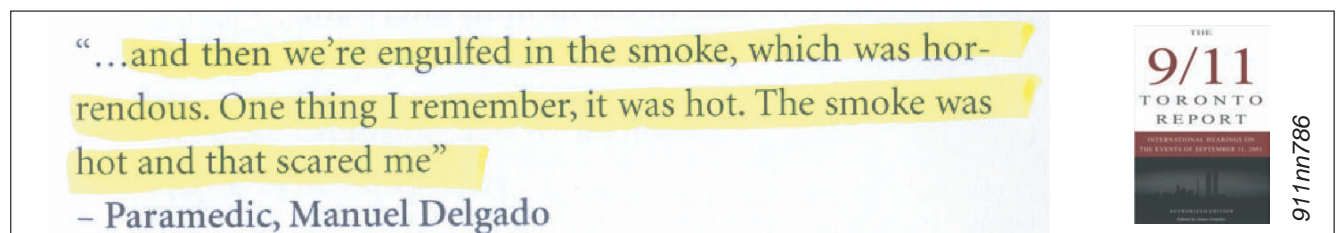


Fig. 8-5 Source: THE 9/11 TORONTO REPORT (page 232)

"... and then we were engulfed in the smoke, which was horrendous. One thing I remember, it was hot. The smoke was hot and that scared me."

8.4 Argument: USGS dust analysis uncritical

No proof of radioactivity in the primary fission products

“A&E: our assessment of the claim that data from the USGS WTC study prove radioactive fallout in the WTC dust”

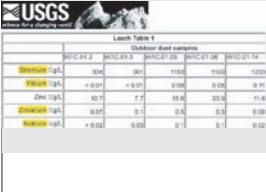
<http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2001/ofr-01-0429/chem1/WTCchemistrytable.html>

Argument: the study shows high concentrations of the two theoretical fission products barium and strontium. There is no evidence of these being radioactive, i.e. they may also be impurities of other materials.

- ▶ more precisely:the **solids analysis** shows high concentrations of the theoretical fission products, in reality, it is not possible to make a statement concerning the radioactivity.

This changes with the analysis results of the dissolved substances that lists the expected fission products (no information on radioactivity)

ShortClip: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gsN3wnO6rSU>



	WTC-14-1	WTC-14-2	WTC-14-3	WTC-14-4	WTC-14-5
Barium (ppm)	400	400	400	400	400
Strontium (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Calcium (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Sulfur (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Chlorine (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Fluorine (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Iron (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Copper (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Zinc (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Manganese (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Nickel (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Lead (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Chromium (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Silicon (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Aluminum (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Potassium (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Sodium (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Magnesium (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Phosphorus (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Barium (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Strontium (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Calcium (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Sulfur (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Chlorine (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Fluorine (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Iron (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Copper (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Zinc (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Manganese (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Nickel (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Lead (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Chromium (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Silicon (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Aluminum (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Potassium (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Sodium (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Magnesium (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100
Phosphorus (ppm)	100	100	100	100	100

No correlation of the total amount of potential fission products

“A&E: the claim contradicts the data on the amount of other fission products”

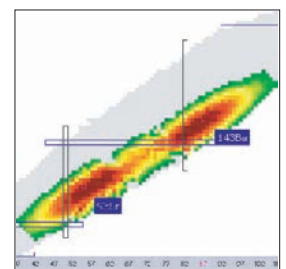
<http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2001/ofr-01-0429/leach1/WTCleachtable.html>

Argument: the quantity of barium and strontium must be in an exact proportion to the quantity of radioactive cesium, this is not the case.

- ▶ more precisely: ...the quantity of **radioactive** barium and **radioactive** strontium must be in an exact proportion to the quantity of radioactive cesium – and also to other fission products.

The quantity of cesium and other fission products are not in correct proportions!

WTC-14: cesium = 0.06 µg/l; cer = 0.01 µg/l; lanthanum < 0.01 µg/l; yttrium = 0.11 µg/l; zirconium = 0.08 µg/l; niobium = 0.02 µg/l



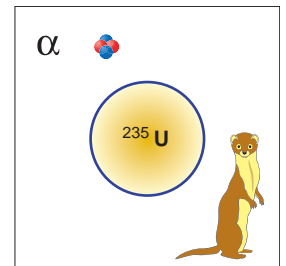
Exotic nuclear disintegration

"A&E: the assumption that a neutron-induced alpha decay of uranium-235 took place and the alleged decay of helium-4"

Argument: these reactions are unlikely or impossible.

- ▶ this argument digresses from the topic and leads to a discussion of the exotic scenario of a nuclear disintegration

The question is: "why is a nuclear process out of the question?"



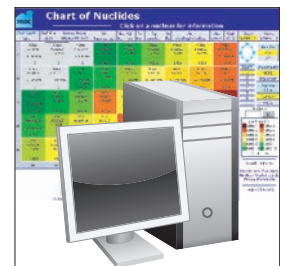
Natural presence / impurities

"A&E: the existence of common substances is neglected"

Argument: the presence of exotic elements (as they develop in a nuclear reaction) does not prove an actual nuclear reaction, they could also come from stored chemicals

- ▶ more precisely: the presence of barium and strontium does not prove an actual nuclear reaction, common elements such as zinc, sodium and titanium have no evidentiary value

However the elements of the barium and strontium decay chain are listed, their actual presence supports the assumption of a radioactive process
It would be grossly negligent to assume that the elements of the decay chain would be present in electric devices – and that no search was necessary (decay of barium: Lanthanum; cer / strontium decay: yttrium; zirconium; niobium)



Force of the resulting nuclear blast

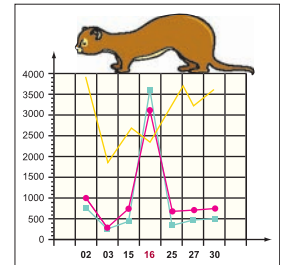
A&E: the enormity of the claimed nuclear blast is implausible”

Argument: the total amount of the alleged uranium fission products would result in a blasting force equal to that of a thousand Hiroshima bombs – in reality, William Tahil assumes one detonated reactor

- ▶ this argument is flimsy and assumes that the **total amount** of barium and strontium comes from a nuclear process.

The question is: “why is a nuclear process out of the question?”

Report: http://www.nucleardemolition.com/files/Download/GZero_Report0.pdf



Fission vs. fusion

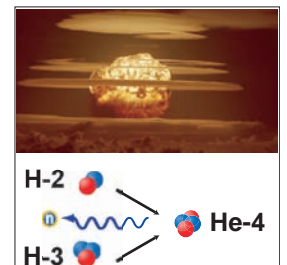
A&E: Internal contradictions in the arguments”

Argument: the authors contradict themselves

- ▶ this argument repeatedly implies that the **total quantity** of barium and strontium comes from a nuclear process – thousands of tons (fission).

This leads to an argumentative dead end, one can only speculate about the existence of utopian “special nuclear weapons without radiation”

The question is: “why is a nuclear process out of the question?”



8.5 Argument: Tritium coming from other sources

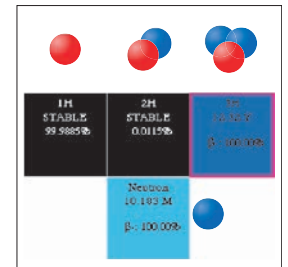
Confirmed elevated tritium values

A&E: our assessment of the claim that tritium found in a split water sample collected in WTC 6 is evidence that nuclear blasts occurred at the WTC”

Argument: the 30-fold increase of the normal value can be explained by different weapon depots at the WTC (night vision devices that were destroyed and released tritium)

- more precisely: this argument offers an alternative explanation for the presence of tritium, it does not exclude a nuclear process

The question is: “why is a nuclear process out of the question?”



8.6 Argument: Steel dust and solidified steel droplets

Pulverization of steel

A&E: our assessment of the claim that structural steel was “dustified”

Argument: a maximum of 5% of the dust de facto consisted of steel dust and solidified steel droplets

- ▶ more precisely: ...which is equal to several thousand tons and on closer inspection only confirms Dimitri Khalezov's approach – and does not disprove it

Knowledge on the scattering and absorption behavior of neutron rays on iron is crucial for a better understanding.

Fast neutrons effortlessly permeate matter, the slower the neutrons the higher the probability of an absorption.



Argument: steel girders from Twin Tower levels 41/42 and 75/76 were evidentially found, i.e. they were not pulverized

- ▶ more precisely: ... however statements concerning the weakening of the structure / embrittlement of the steel girders cannot be made anymore.

The embrittlement should be considered in a statistic average and dependent on the scattering behavior on possibly existing obstacles.

The assumption of a destructive front as in the case of a tsunami (either intact or completely destroyed) is wrong.



Model by Dimitri Khalezov (right) in comparison

The destruction may develop differently in the building, everything is possible from embrittlement to dustification.

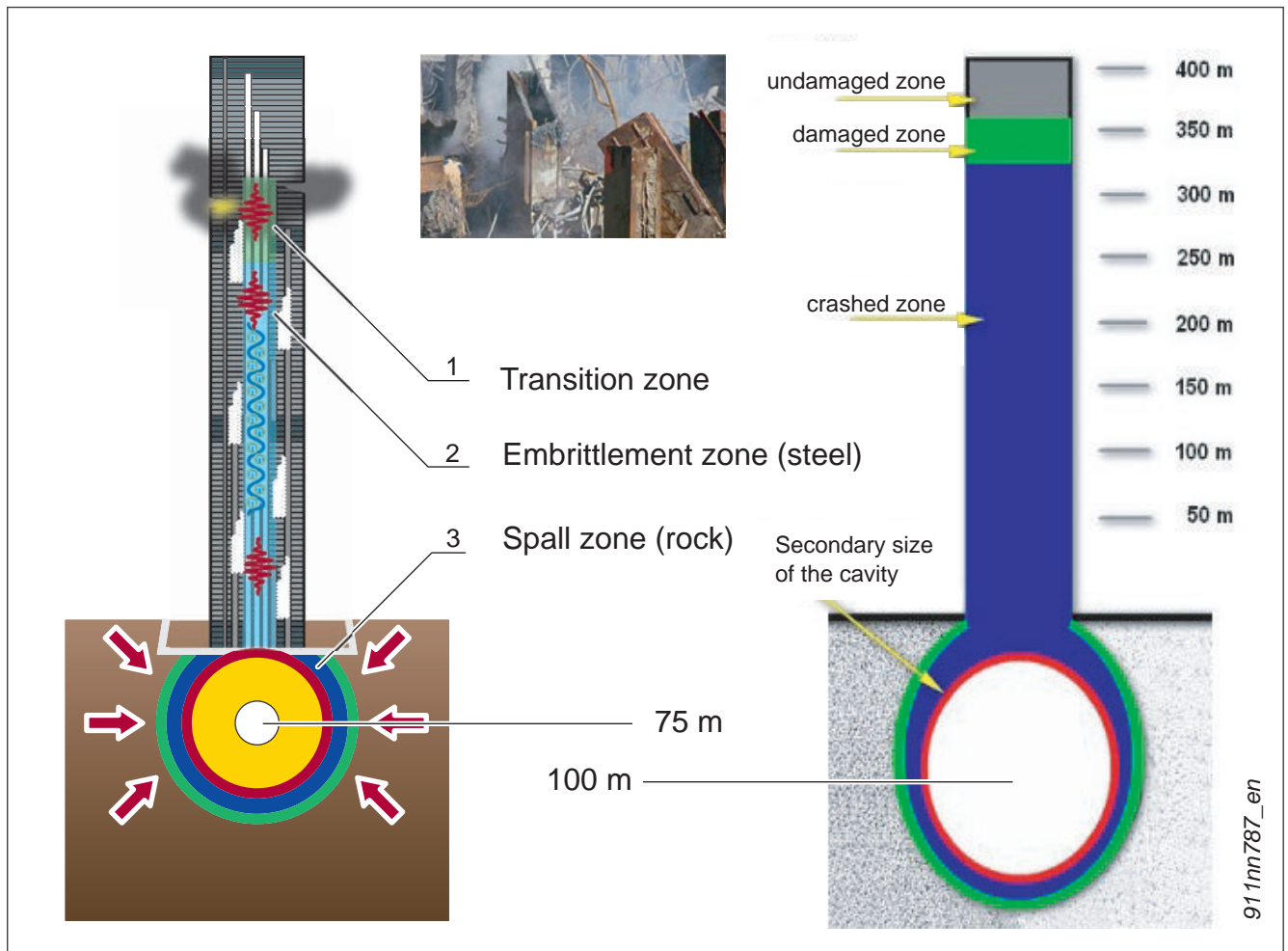


Fig. 8-6 Diagram by Dimitri Khalezov (modified): <https://wikispooks.com/wiki/File:SkyScraperScheme.jpg>

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Transition zone | 3 Spall zone (rock) |
| 2 Embrittlement zone (steel) | |

Additions to Dimitri Khalezov's model

- the explosive charge is positioned 25 m deeper in Khalezov's model – 100 m
- the cavity is drawn too large – even liquid granite cannot be compacted in such a way (sand can)
- the real fracture zone (blue:
- the neutron lens and sealing of the channel are not described
- the embrittlement zone of the steel due to neutron radiation is not described separately (light blue in the new model)
- the statistical component of the scattering and absorption behavior of neutron rays on iron is not considered (fast / slow neutrons)
- the formation of a liquid rock bubble is not described (to avoid demolition of the foundation protection, the "bathtub")

8.7 Argument: Diseases and aggressive forms of cancers due to toxins

Poison vs. radioactivity – toxicity vs. ionization

A&E: our assessment of the claim that the WTC-related cancer cases affecting first responders and WTC site workers are evidence of their exposure to radiation from nuclear blasts”

Argument: the toxic fumes and asbestos fibers that people had been inhaling for weeks are solely responsible for the diseases

- ▶ more precisely: this argument offers an alternative explanation for the diseases, it does not exclude a nuclear process

The question is: “why is a nuclear process out of the question?”

ShortClip: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VHZMPV4ijxk>



Cancer after 30 years

A&E: the [cancer] victims of the nuclear weapon attacks from 1945 typically developed multiple myeloma [a cancer of the blood-forming system] not until 30 years after the event and not within a few years.

Experience gathered in Hiroshima and Nagasaki does not confirm the proposition that the WTC-related cancers are side-effects of a nuclear explosion.”

Argument: a lot of first responders and WTC site workers developed a cancer of the blood-forming system within a few years after the event, much faster than the victims of the nuclear attack in 1945

- ▶ more precisely: ...the first responders and site workers working in the eruption crater fell ill much faster than the victims of the nuclear attack of 1945

The Hiroshima bomb was detonated at a height of 580 m, the fire ball and the radioactivity spread extensively in the air.

ShortClip: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4kG9kD8bPnA>



Hypothetical radiation exposure on September 11, 2001

Model calculation for “radiation sickness”

- A rescue team member works 10 hours on this day
- Amount of radiation at 40 mSv / h: Total amount = 0.4 Sv on this day

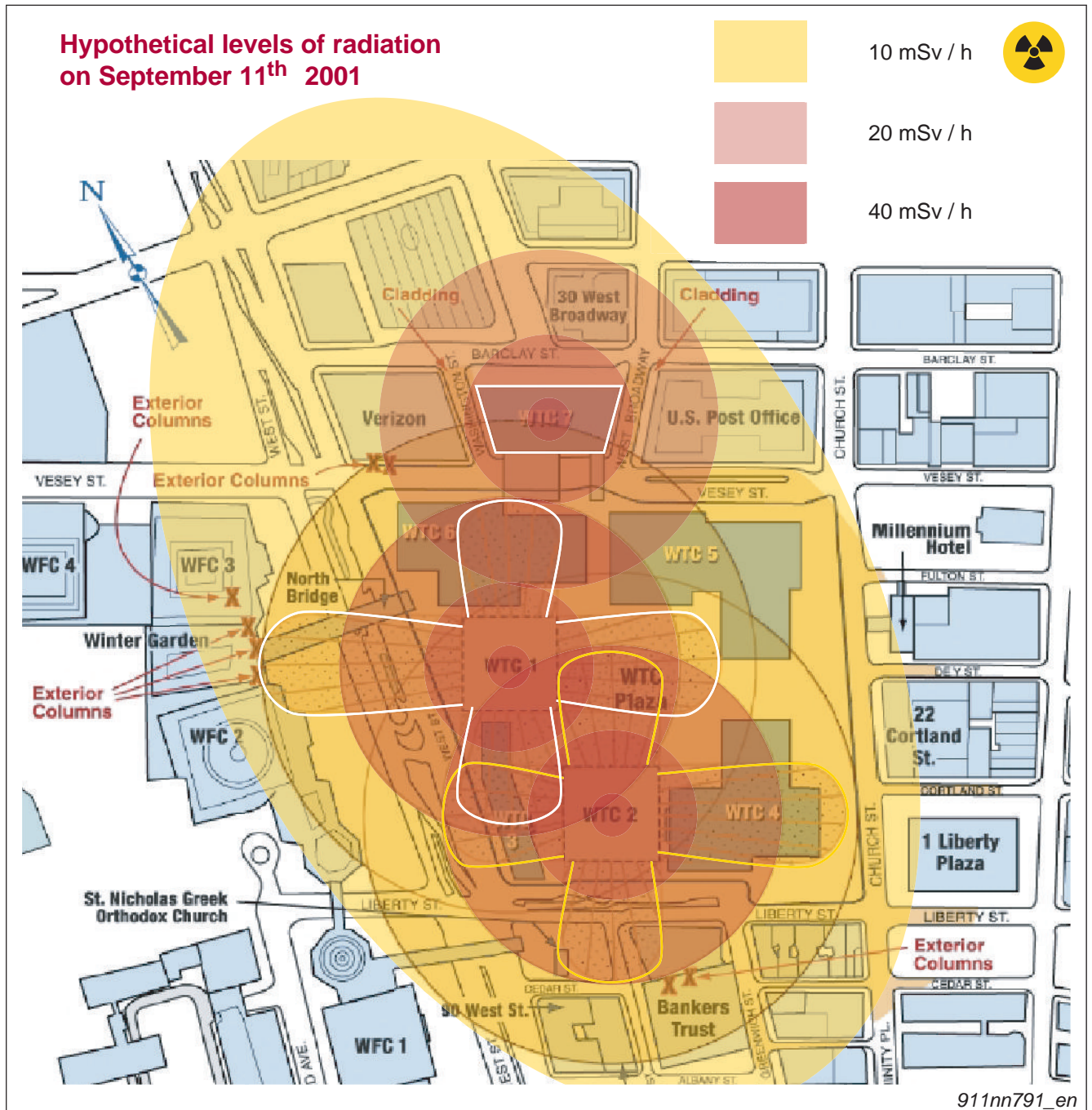


Fig. 8-7 Source (modified): <http://911research.wtc7.net/wtc/analysis/collapses/mushrooming.html>

Hypothetical radiation exposure as of September 21, 2001

Model calculation for light radiation sickness:

- A responder works 8 hours a day, 200 days per year
- Amount of radiation at 1 mSv / h: Total amount = 1.6 Sv per year

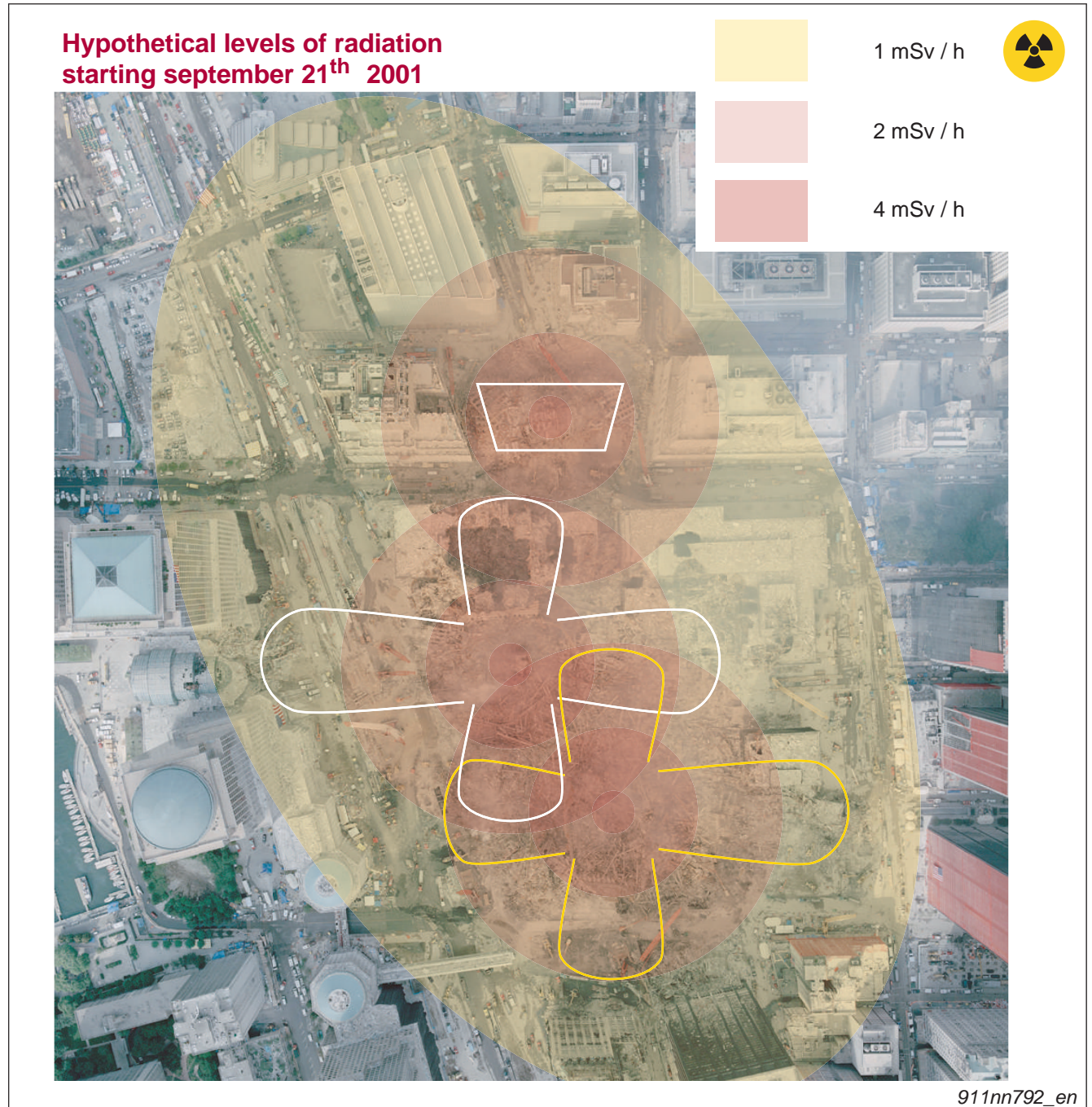


Fig. 8-8 Source (600% factor after reduction: 25%): <http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/wtc/images/wtc-photo.jpg>

8.8 Questions to A&E

Mr. Jim Fetzer invited us to participate in the third “Midwest 9/11 Truth Conference” via teleconference in September 2016 on short notice.

In the context of the presentation, we gave a list of questions to Mr Wayne Coste from ae911Truth. This list of questions eventually ended up on a waiting list.

Question 1 [www.911history.de]

“how do you explain – without a nuclear charge – the formation of a mushroom cloud over Building 7, towering one mile above the City?”

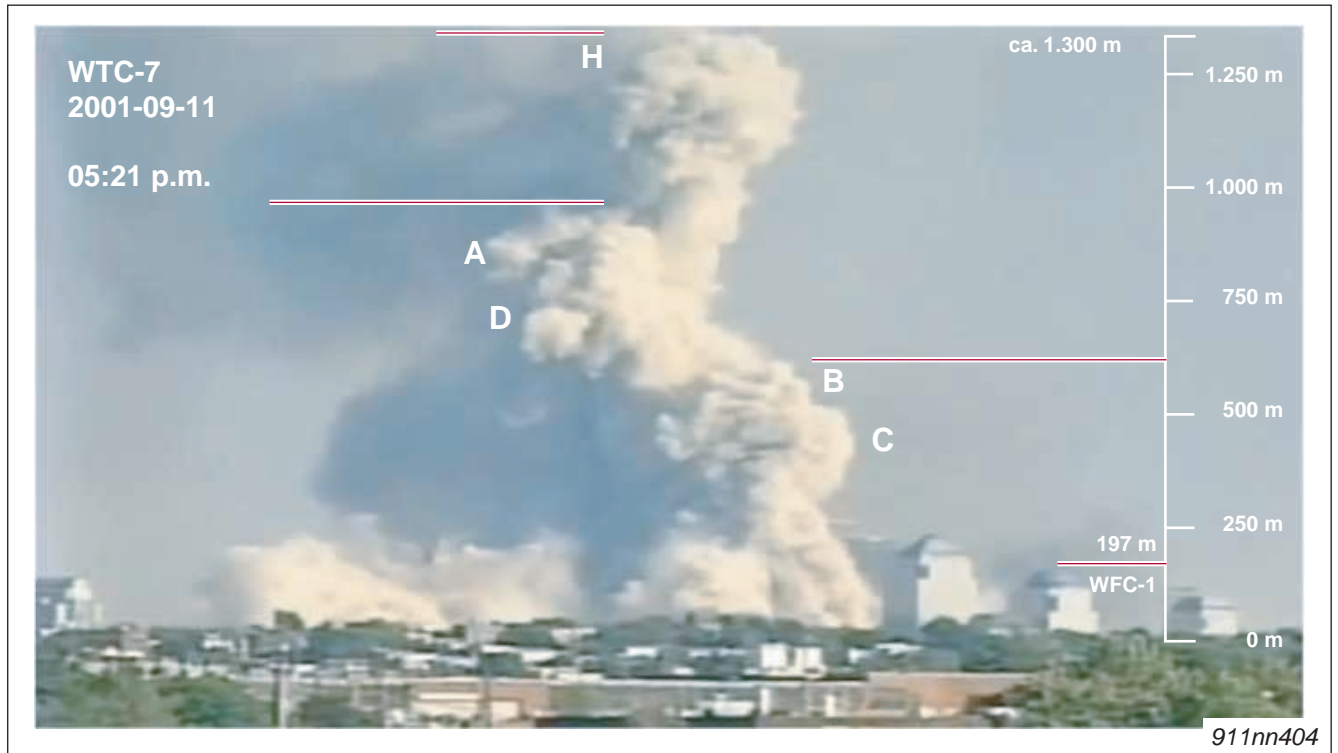


Fig. 8-9 Source @13':10": <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JnLcUxV1dPo>
Source WFC height details: http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Financial_Center

Question 2 [www.911history.de]

“how do you explain – without a nuclear charge – the formation of a vortex in the mushroom cloud over Building 7?”



Fig. 8-10 Source @13':10": <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JnLcUxV1dPo>

Question 3 [www.911history.de]

“how do you explain – without a nuclear charge – the non-conservation of angular momentum when the South Towers Top toppled over and stabilized suddenly in freefall at 15° (a nuclear charge would produce a rising fountain of material acting as a stopping bolt)?”

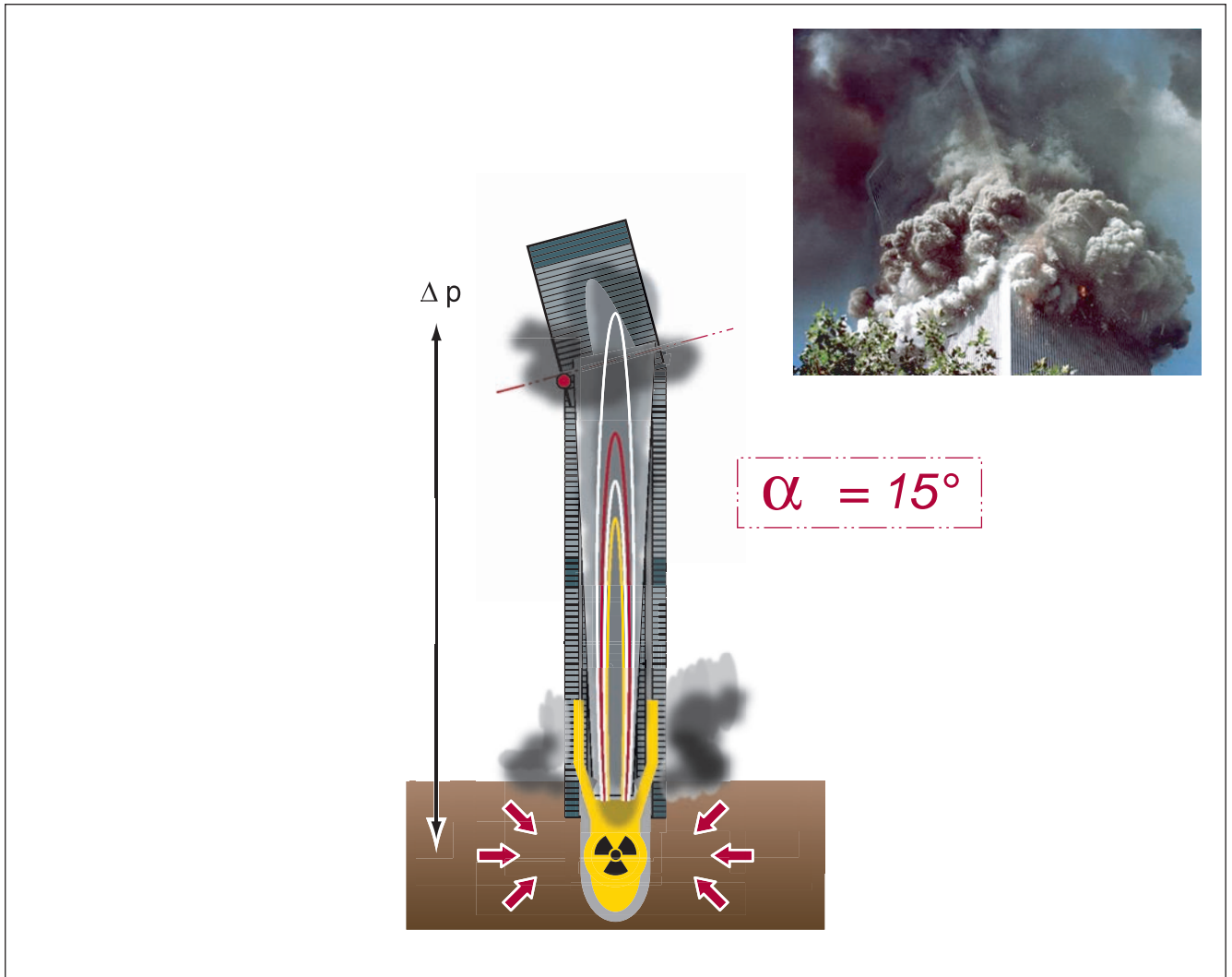


Fig. 8-11 Source (spire breaking off): <http://911research.wtc7.net/wtc/evidence/photos/wtc2exp4.html>

Question 4 [www.911history.de]

“how do you explain – without a nuclear charge – the eruption of white gases from underground, mixing with the black clouds of the Tower's dust?”



Fig. 8-12 Source @09:53: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k_64RigP1Fk

Question 5 [www.911history.de]

“how do you explain – without a nuclear charge – the scintillation phenomena of the cameras, which started to register green dots, blue stripes etc, as soon as the fleeing cameramen were engulfed in the [e.g. radioactive] dustcloud?”



Fig. 8-13 Source @ 0:45: South Tower Dust Cloud (FOX News): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uGaiSrxhRhU>

Question 6a [www.911history.de]

“have you taken into account that the primary uranium fission products (confirmed by the USGS) will nearly all decay within a few days, with the exception of modestly radioactive Zirconium)?”

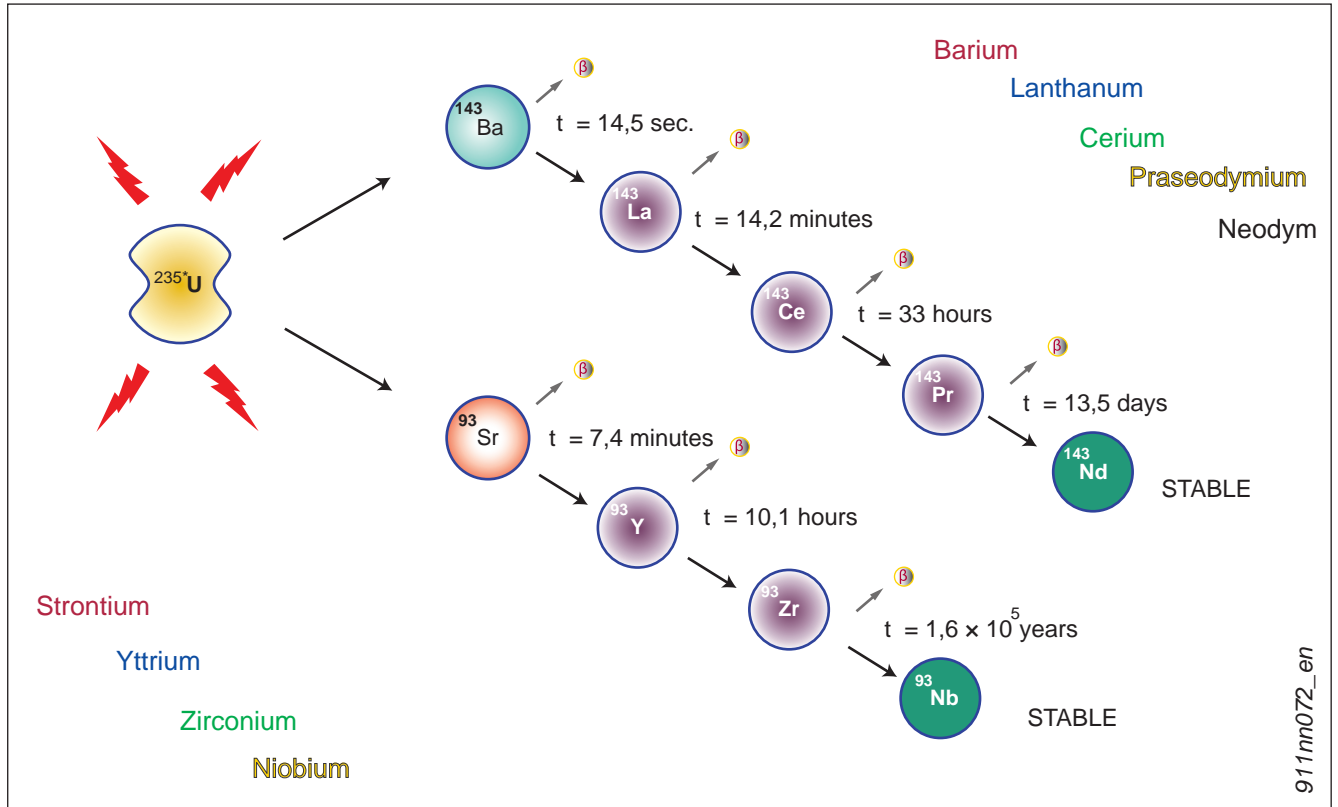


Fig. 8-14 Source 1 (modified): <http://www.nucleardemolition.com/>
Source 2 (half lives): <http://www.internetchemie.info/chemiewiki/index.php?title=Barium-Isotope>

Question 6b [www.911history.de]

“have you taken into account that many iron isotopes are stable an will not be activated by neutron radiation?”

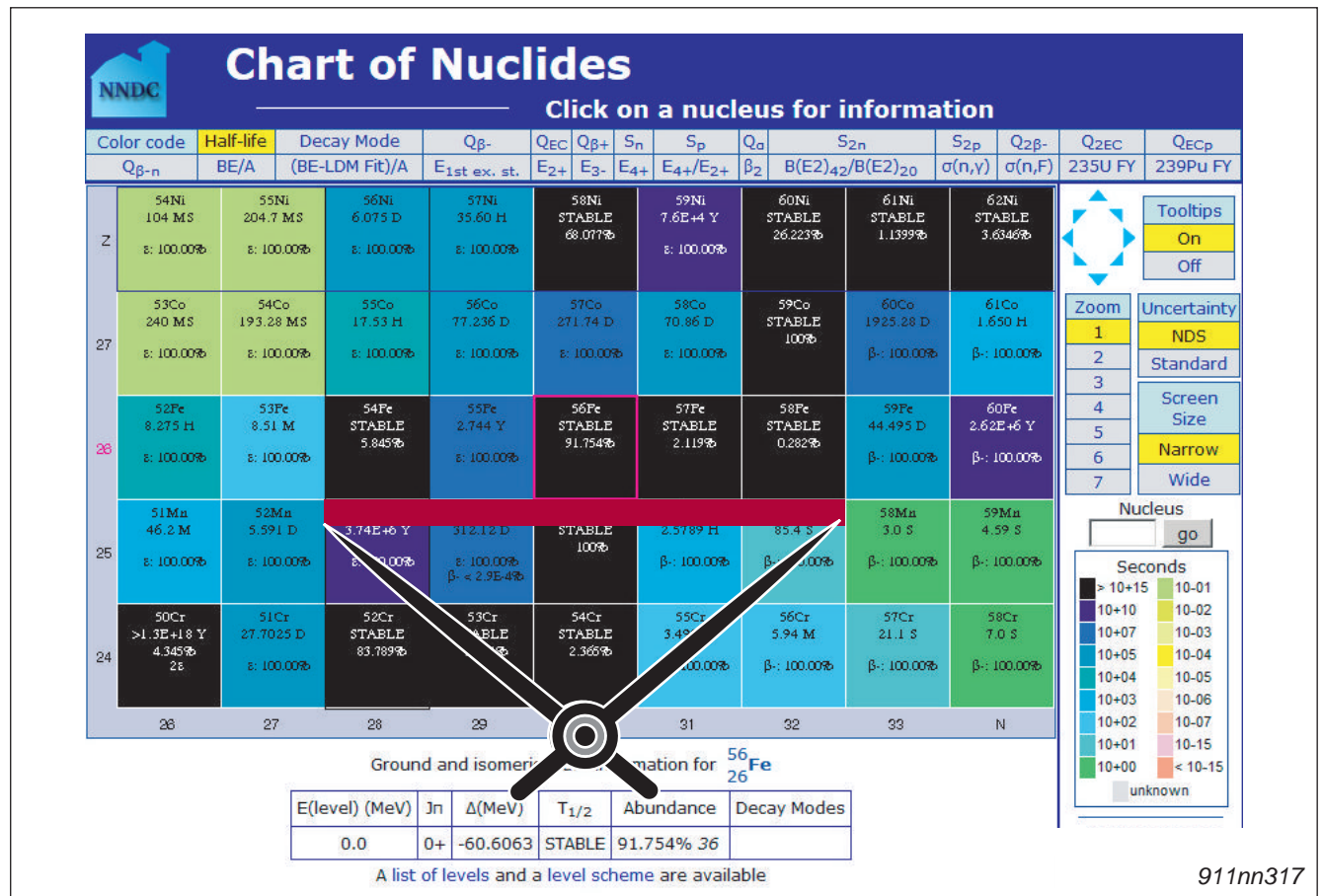
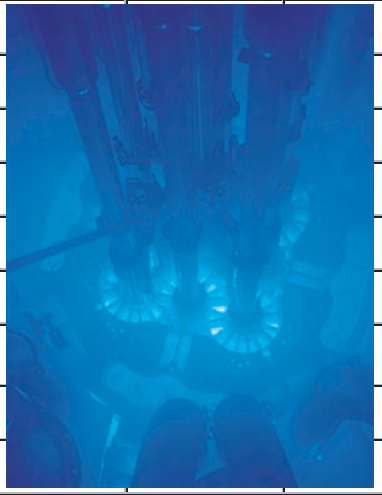


Fig. 8-15 Source: <http://www.nndc.bnl.gov/chart/reCenter.jsp?z=26&n=30>

Question 6c [www.911history.de]

“have you taken into account that iron will rather scatter and not absorb neutron radiation, thus NO ACTIVATION will occur?”

Cross Sections [Wirkungsquerschnitte]		Thermal cross section (barn)			Fast cross section (barn)		
		Scattering	Capture	Fission	Scattering	Capture	Fission
Moderator [Neutronen-Moderator]	H-1	20	0.2	-	4	0.00004	-
	H-2	4	0.0003	-	3	0.000007	-
	C (nat)	5	0.002	-	2	0.00001	-
Structural materials, others [Elemente mit Strukturgitter / andere Elemente]	Au-197	8.2	98.7	-	4	0.08	-
	Zr-90	5	0.006	-	5	0.006	-
	Fe-56	10	2	-	20	0.003	-
	Cr-52	3	0.5	-	3	0.002	-
	Co-59	6	37.2	-	4	0.006	-
	Ni-58	20	3	-			
	O-16	4	0.0001	-			
Absorber [Neutronen-Absorber]	B-10	2	200	-			
	Cd-113	100	30,000	-			
	Xe-135	400,000	2,000,000	-			
	In-115	2	100	-			
Fuel [Kern-Brennstoff]	U-235	10	99	583 ^[5]			
	U-238	9	2	0.00002			
	Pu-239	8	269	748			

911nn527_en

Fig. 8-16 Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neutron_cross_section

ADDITIONAL QUESTION 6d [911history.de]

“did you take into account that the statistical distribution of the fission products may change due to rescattering of neutrons: for ex. a shift from strontium-90 to strontium-91”

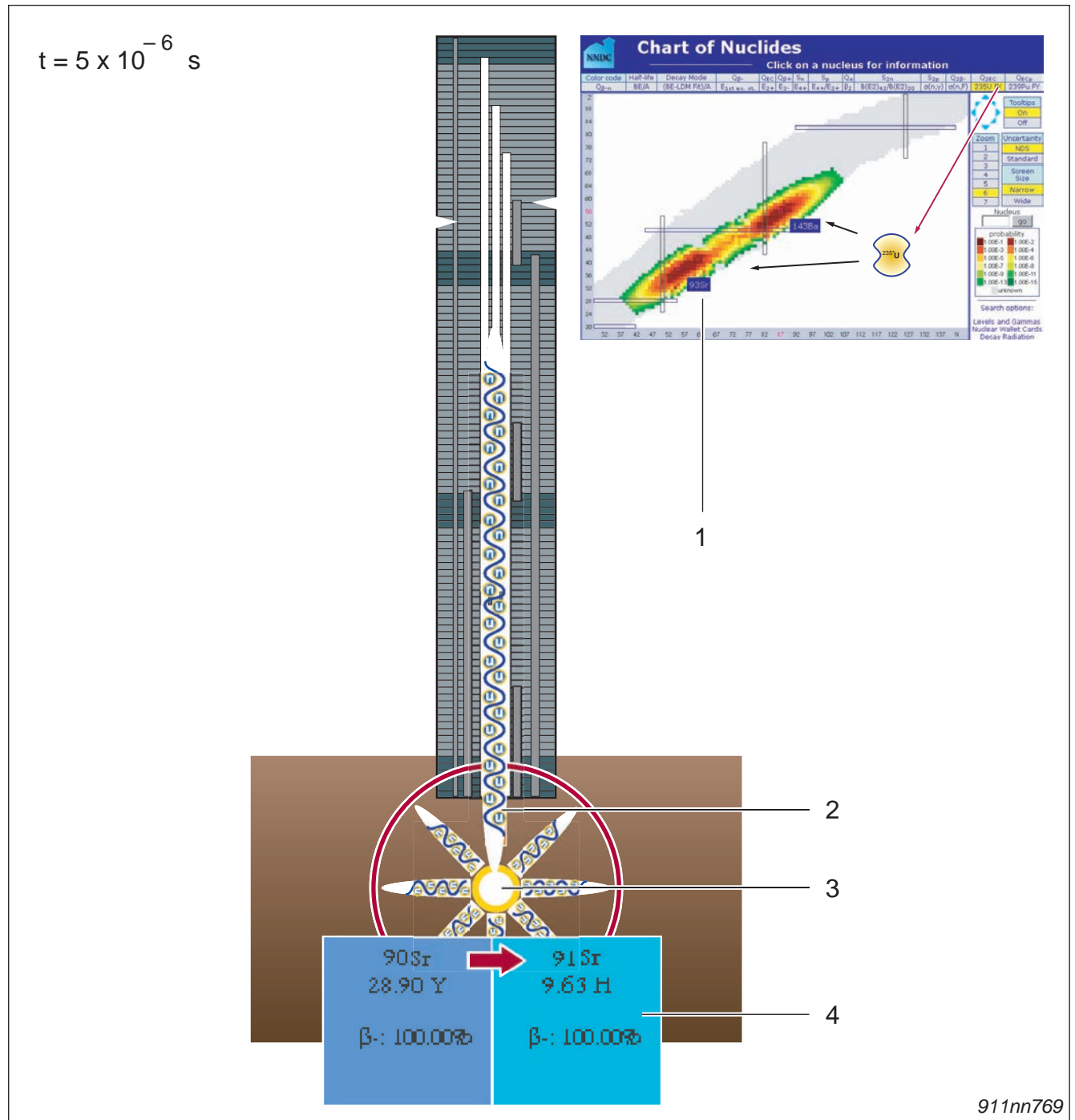


Fig. 8-17 Source: <http://www.nndc.bnl.gov/>

- 1 Probability distribution of isotopes after uranium fission (lab)
- 2 Rescattered neutron radiation
- 3 Center of explosion with the isotopes
- 4 Potential transition of strontium-90 to strontium-91 after absorbing a neutron