37. How the use of DEW to destroy the WTC is proven:

Figure 6-10 Area of collapsed floor slab in bays between C-8, E-8, C-7, and E-7, from the 15th floor.

Figure 111. From FEMA report: (Fig6-10.) Why is this beam shriveled up? This seems to be a common theme.

Area 4: Teng & Associates, Inc.

R-Outside Experts for Baseline Structural Performance, Impact Analysis, Structural Response to Fire, Collapse ...

Area 1: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP

R-Outside Experts for Baseline Structural Performance, Impact Analysis, Structural Response to Fire, Collapse ...

Figure 112. Solid molybdenum, Hutchison-Effect beam, now in the possession of Col. John Alexander. *(Solid circular bar, 2.5-inch or 3-inch diameter)*

38. How the use of DEW to destroy the WTC is proven:

Figure 113. Solid copper bar bent from the Hutchison Effect. *(Solid circular bar, 2.5-inch or 3-inch diameter)*

Figure 114. I-beams deformed in the wrong direction. This deformation is inconsistent with overload.

Figure 115. WTC core column curled, not buckled. A gravity-driven "collapse" would not do this. The beam above has smooth curves, without kinks.
(2002)

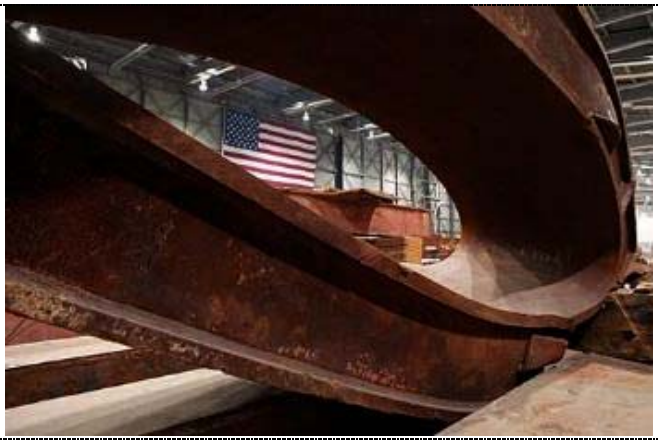

Figure 116. Buckled beams, characteristic of a gravity-driven collapse, were virtually non-existent at the WTC site. This bend is greater than 180°.
(2002)

The contractors conducting structural analysis know the above deformation cannot be the result of a collapse.

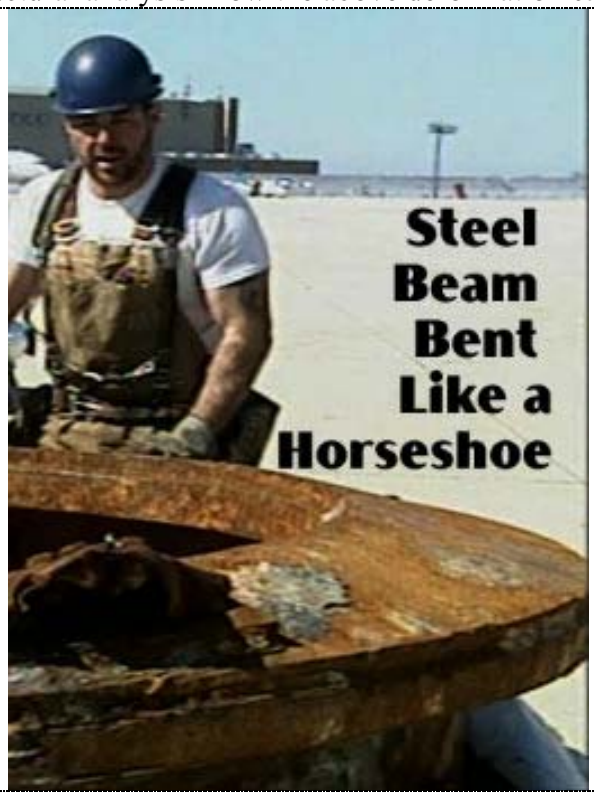

Figure 117. WTC beams
(?/?/02)

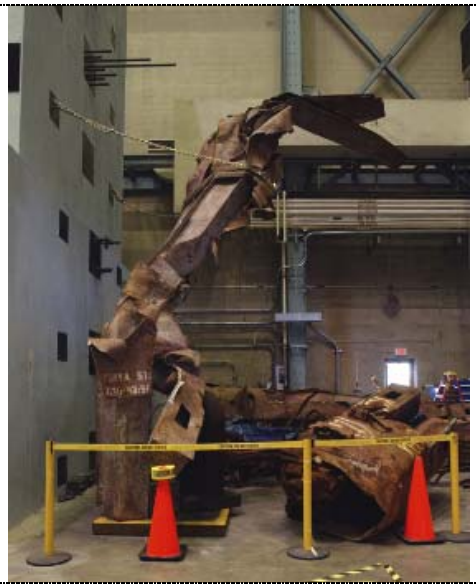

Figure 118. WTC beams. This is not consistent with a gravity collapse or conventional explosion.
Original is on the NIST website:
http://wtc.nist.gov/media/gallery.htm
Source:NIST:
http://wtc.nist.gov/images/WTC-007_hires.jpg

Figure 119. WTC beams. This is not consistent with a gravity collapse or conventional explosion.
Original is on the NIST website:
http://wtc.nist.gov/media/gallery.htm
Source:NIST:
http://wtc.nist.gov/images/WTC-003_hires.jpg

Figure 120. WTC beams. This is not consistent with a gravity collapse or conventional explosion. On the NIST website:
http://wtc.nist.gov/media/gallery.htm
Source:NIST:
http://wtc.nist.gov/images/steel11_hires.jpg

On the floor is a, cluster of beams wrapped with spandrel plates. This looks more like a rolled-up carpet than it does the vertical outer columns of the WTC (wheatchex).

If the WTC was destroyed by a gravity collapse, what would engineers expect to see?

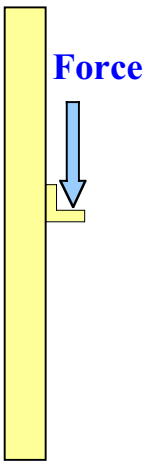

Figure 121.

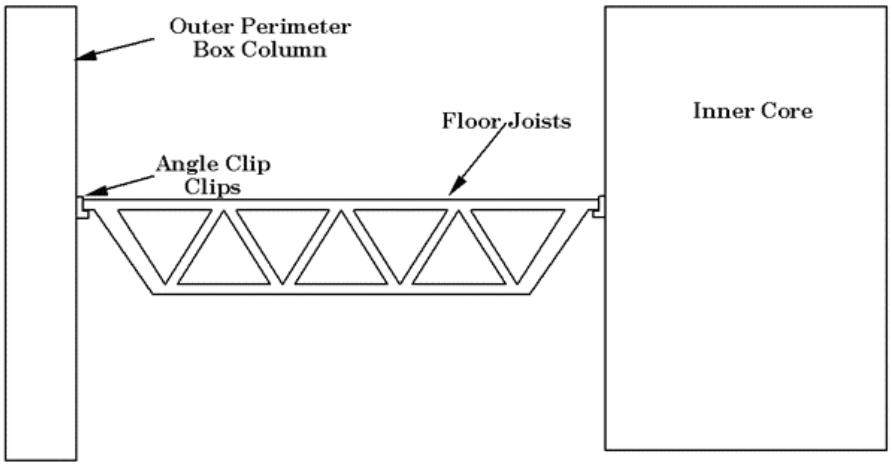

Figure 122.

Either the floors hold or they don't. If there is pancaking, there will not be column failure. If the floors pancake down, the columns will no longer be carrying a significant load.

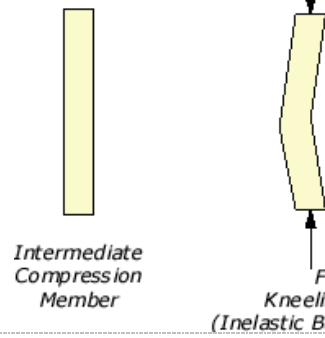

Figure 123.

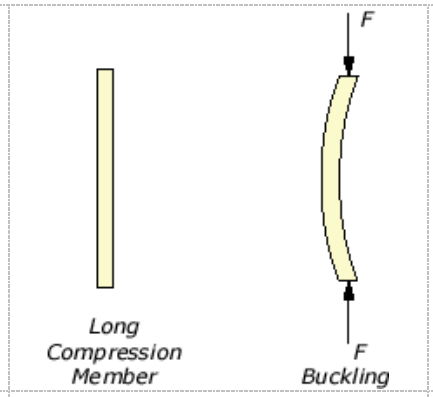

Figure 124.

$$F_{cr} = \frac{EI\pi^2}{L^2}$$

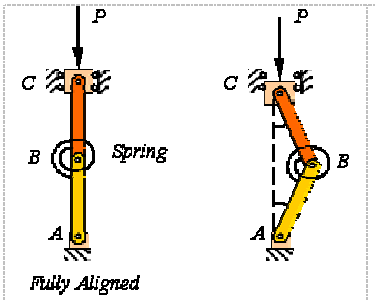

Figure 125.
http://em-ntserver.unl.edu/NEGAHBAN/Em325/21-Buckling%20of%20columns/Buckling%20of%20columns.htm

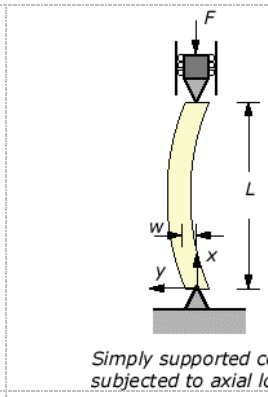

Figure 126.
http://www.efunda.com/formulae/solid_mechanics/columns/images/Column_SS.gif

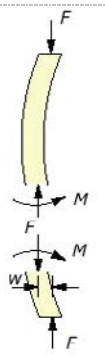

Figure 127.
http://www.efunda.com/formulae/solid_mechanics/columns/images/Column_SS_FBD.gif

If there is more force (overload and/or high temperature) than the column can carry, it will bow outward or inward.

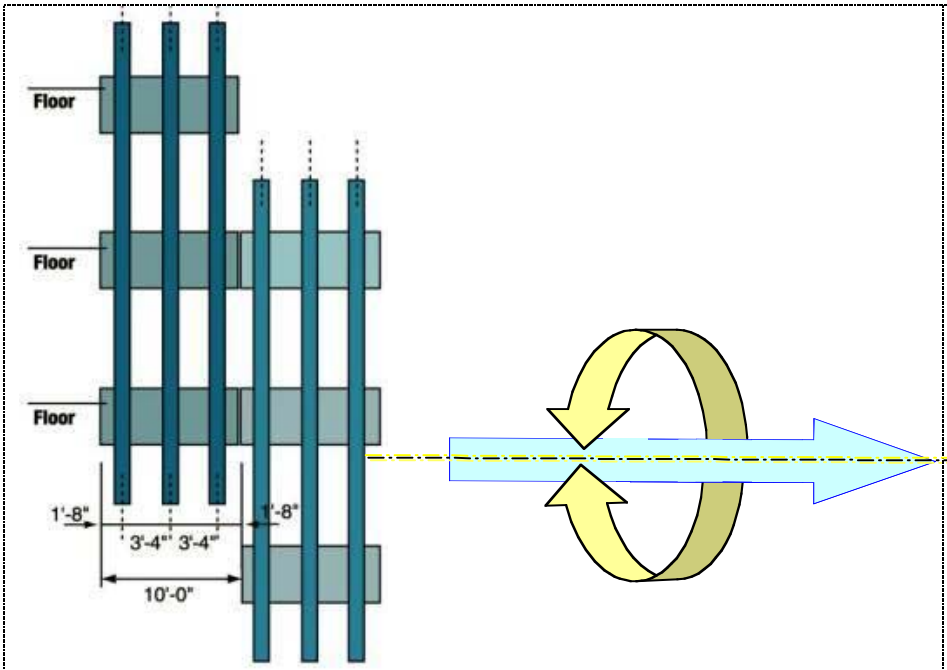

Figure 128. Bending about a horizontal axis (which would be expected for a "collapse" from overload and/or weakening)

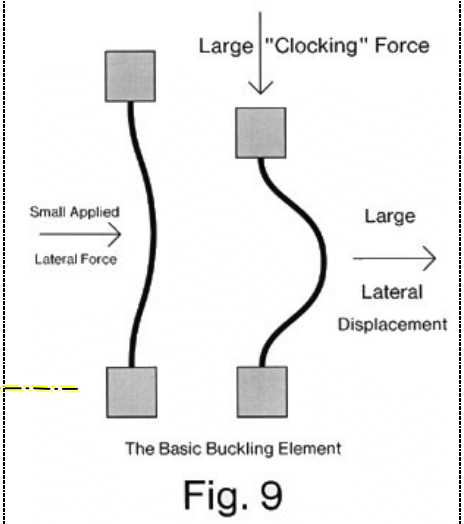

Figure 129.
http://www.zyvex.com/nanotech/images/mechano/fig9.jpg

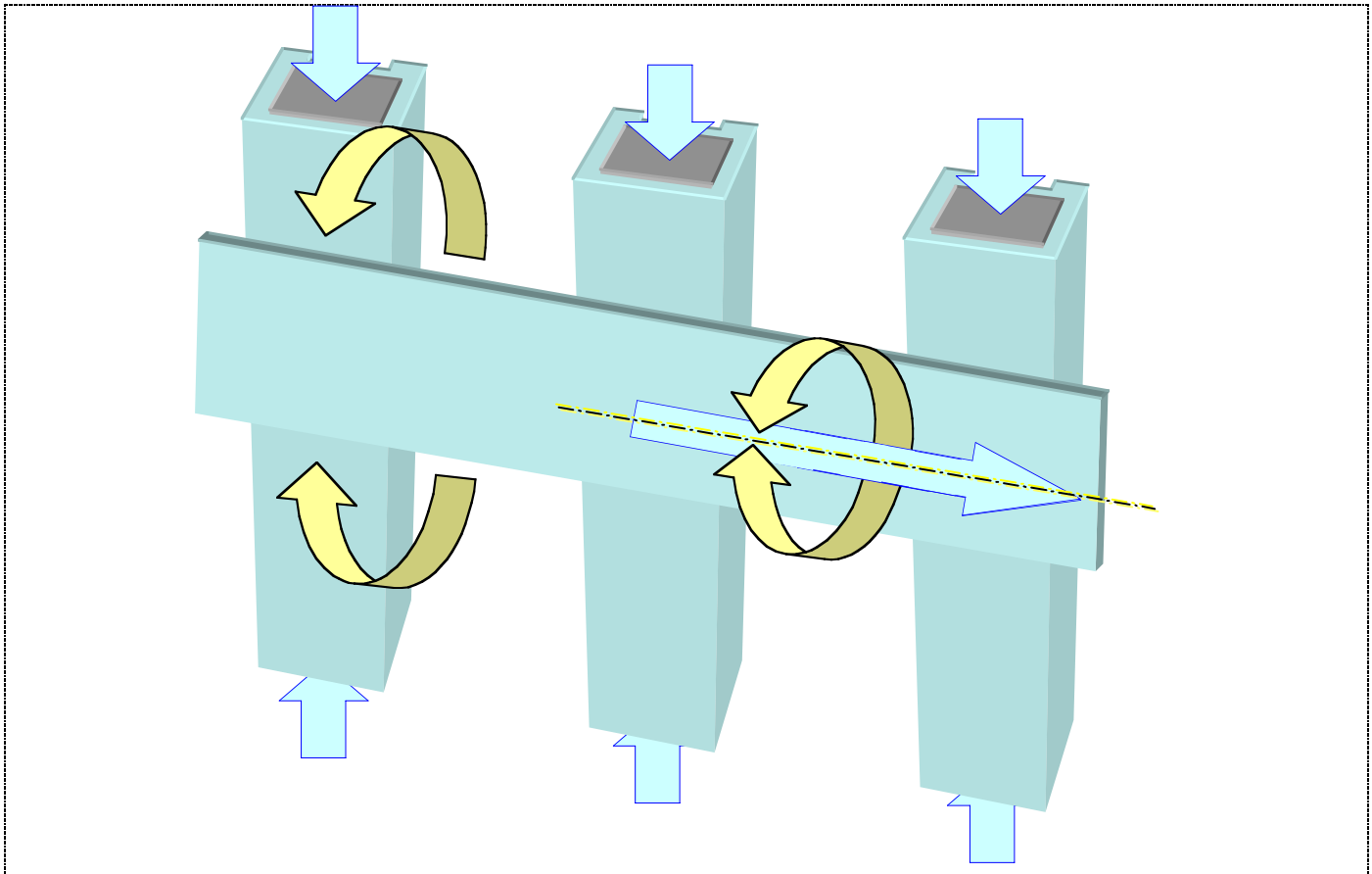

Figure 130. The outer columns are subjected to a vertical axial load. If overloaded, bending in this direction is likely.

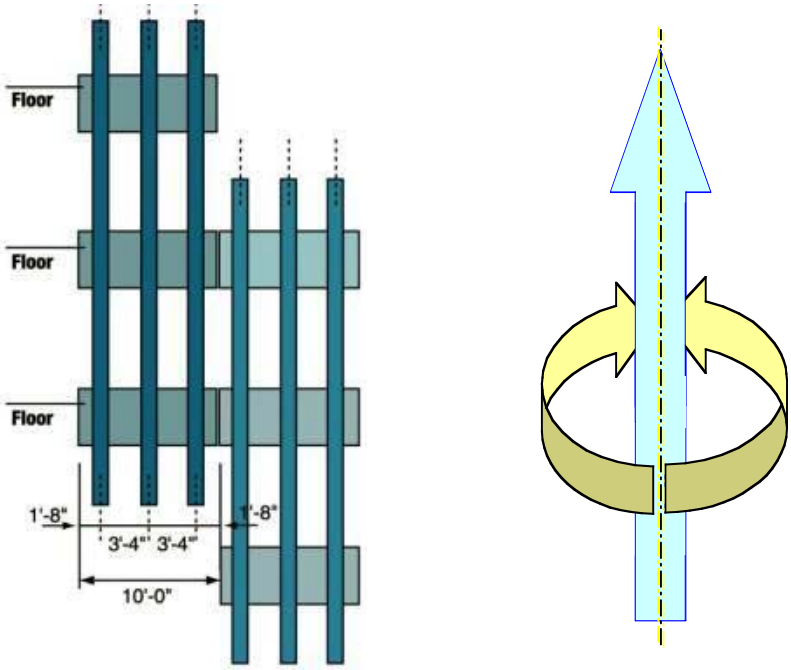

Figure 131. Bending about a vertical axis makes no sense. The building is not loaded in that way.

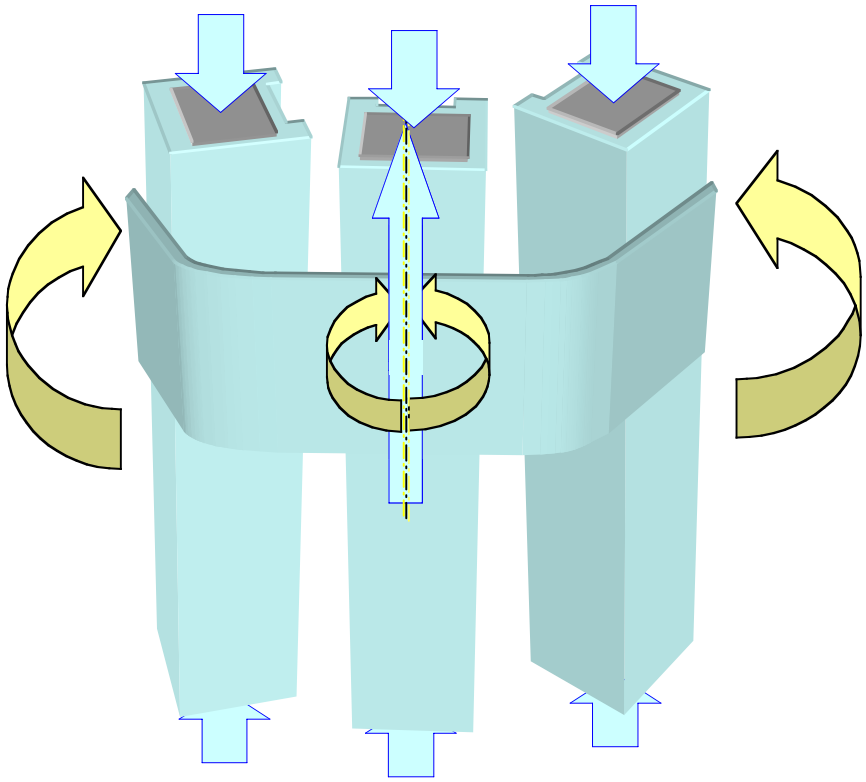

Figure 132. The outer columns are subjected to essentially no loading in this direction.

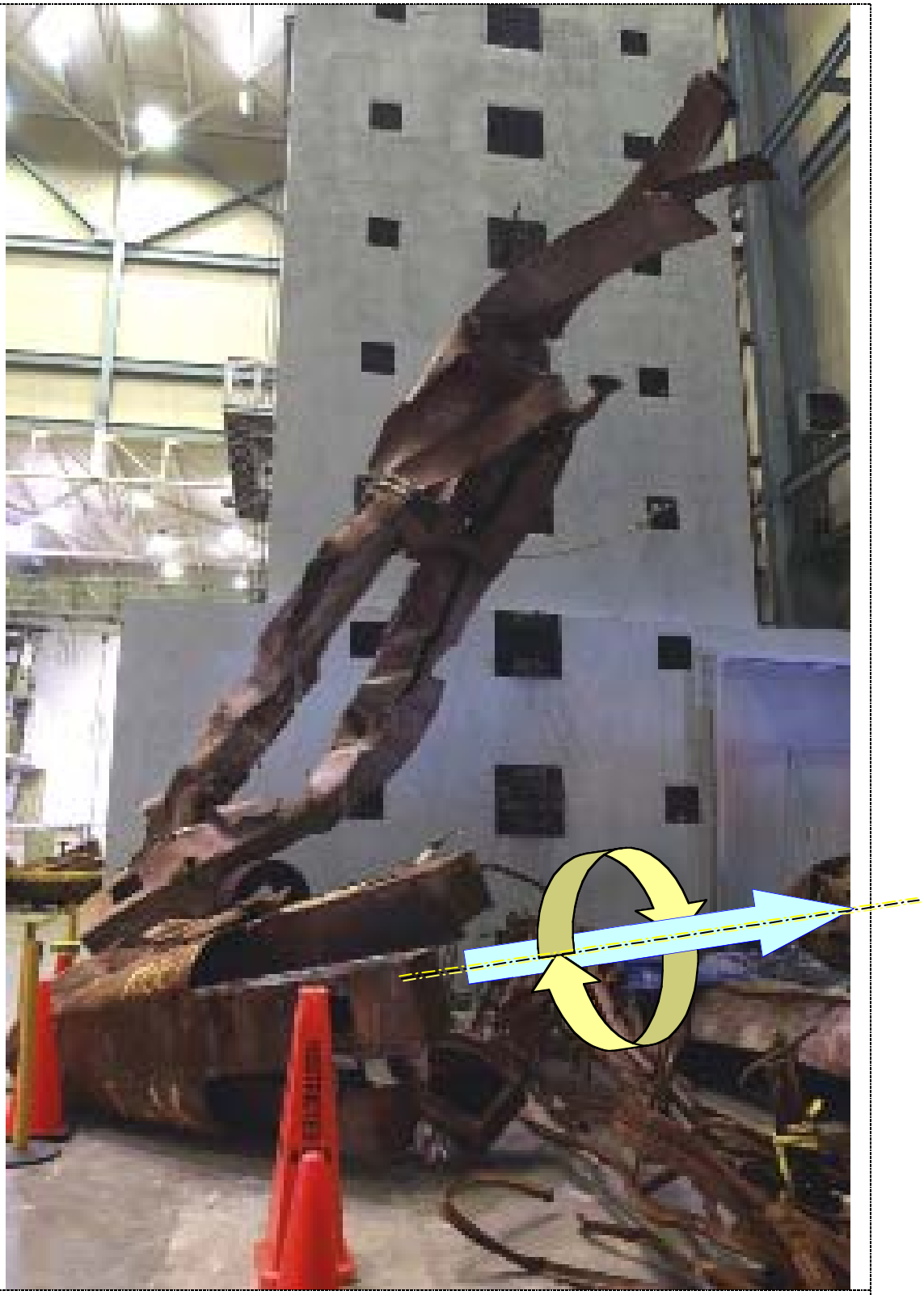

Figure 133. WTC beams. But, here is phenomenon that needs to be explained. This is not consistent with a gravity collapse or conventional explosion.
(?/?/02) Source

Piece ID Mark:	K-1 or K-13	**By & Date:**	CP / JH 31 July 2003
Bldg: WTC 1	**Column:** 209	**Floors:** 97 - 100	Fire effects

Figure F-A-2a: Piece K-1 (also labeled K-13).

Figure F-A-2b: Piece K-1 (also labeled K-13(.

Figure F-A-2c: Collapsed part of Column 210.

The piece is unique among the recovered steel in that Column 210 (the right-most of the three column, as viewed from inside looking out) has collapsed in compression in an accordion-like manner. No other similarly-collapsed piece is found among the recovered steel that was surveyed. The corresponding upper portions of Columns 208 and 209 are not attached to the recovered piece.

While this piece is from floors in WTC 1 that were impacted by the aircraft, this piece is from the east building face (aircraft impact was on the north face). It is therefore unlikely that this piece has been directly impacted by aircraft.

The accordion-like collapsed part of Column 210 remains in general concentric axial alignment with the lower portion of the same column, which is relatively undistorted even after salvage and recovery operations.

It cannot be readily distinguished whether this failure took place at a high or low rate of loading, whether or not this failure occurred at about the time of collapse initiation; or if the observed condition is a result of impact as the piece fell to the ground. Further study of this piece in detail is needed in order to better understand how this type of collapse occurred.

The lower portion of this piece is somewhat intact below the distorted portions of the columns. There are no significant visual indications of fire effects on the lower portion of this piece. However, given the sharp curvature of much of the bent steel in the collapsed portion of Column 3, there is the chance that that portion of Column 3 has been fire affected. Metallurgical examination can be used to determine whether or not the collapsed portion of Column 210 has been fire affected.

Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.

Document and Evaluate the Steel Recovered from the WTC Towers

Figure 134. NISTNCSTAR1-3C Appxs.pdf, Attachment A, WJE No. 2003.0323.0, Page A-497,
NISTNCSTAR 1-3C Appxs.pdf, File page (211 of 258), http://wtc.nist.gov/WTCfinal1-3.zip