

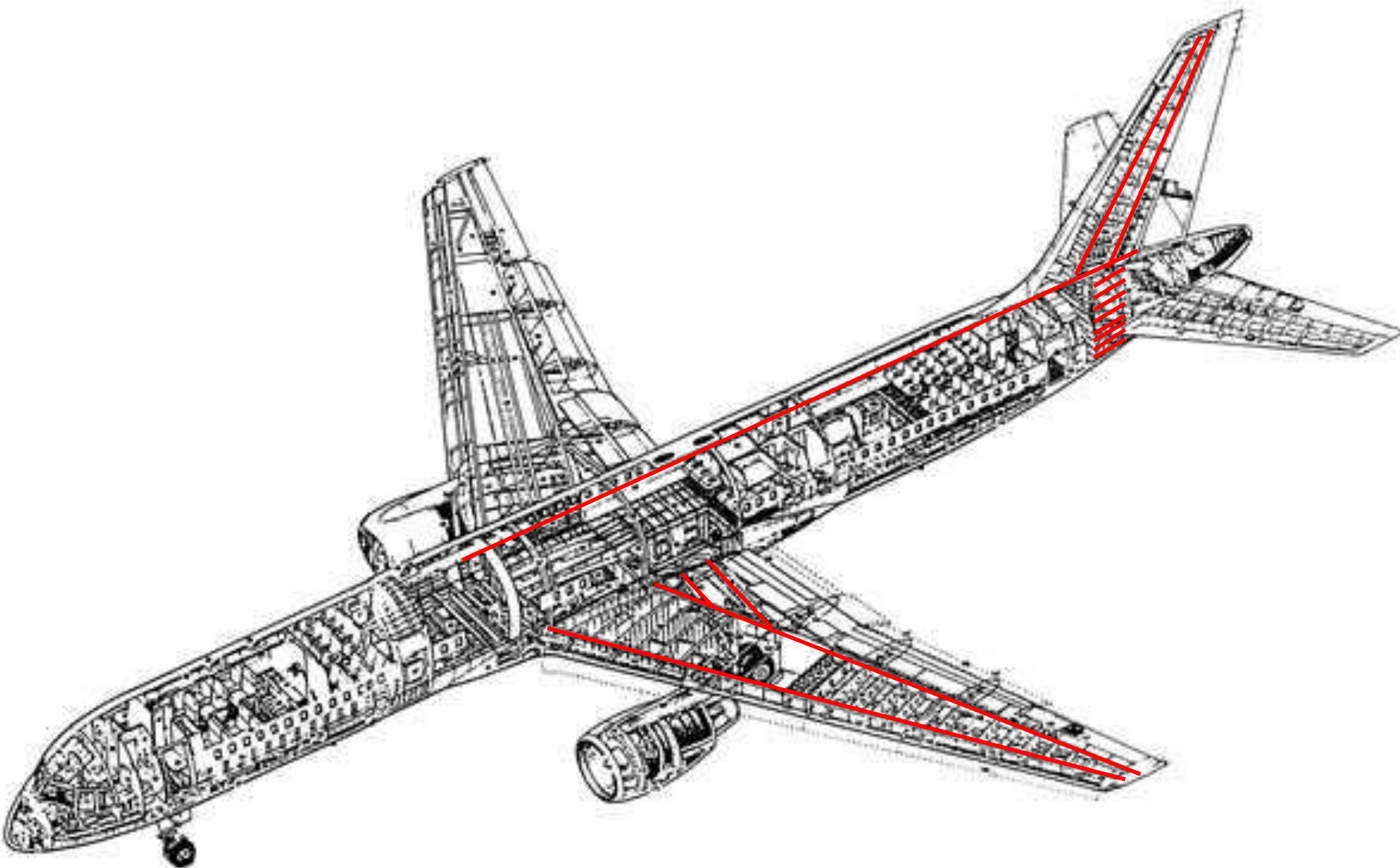
Supplemental Material For January 27 9/11 Truth and Other Deep State Crimes Teleconference Debate

Conceptual Illustration of Tail Section
Dynamics During Impact

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Purpose

- Following slides attempt to describe the plane dynamics during impact
 - Question was raised: “why tail section / rudder did not leave marks on Pentagon wall”
 - Hypothesis:
 - Reason is likely because of unequal forces during impact
 - Top half impacting 2nd floor wall slowed upper tail section
 - Lower half traveling through 1st floor opening exerted less force
 - Rudder / tail section rotated backward prior to impact
 - For simplicity (and lack of graphics software)
 - Images show a perpendicular impact against the wall
 - Correct 42 degree impact would have similar impact



Pre-Impact Condition

Perpendicular impact shown for illustration purposes only

Impact angle of 2 degrees shown

Impact height:

Top of fuselage impacts at 20'

Nose impacts below 2nd floor slab

Cable spool heights shown at 5' and 6'

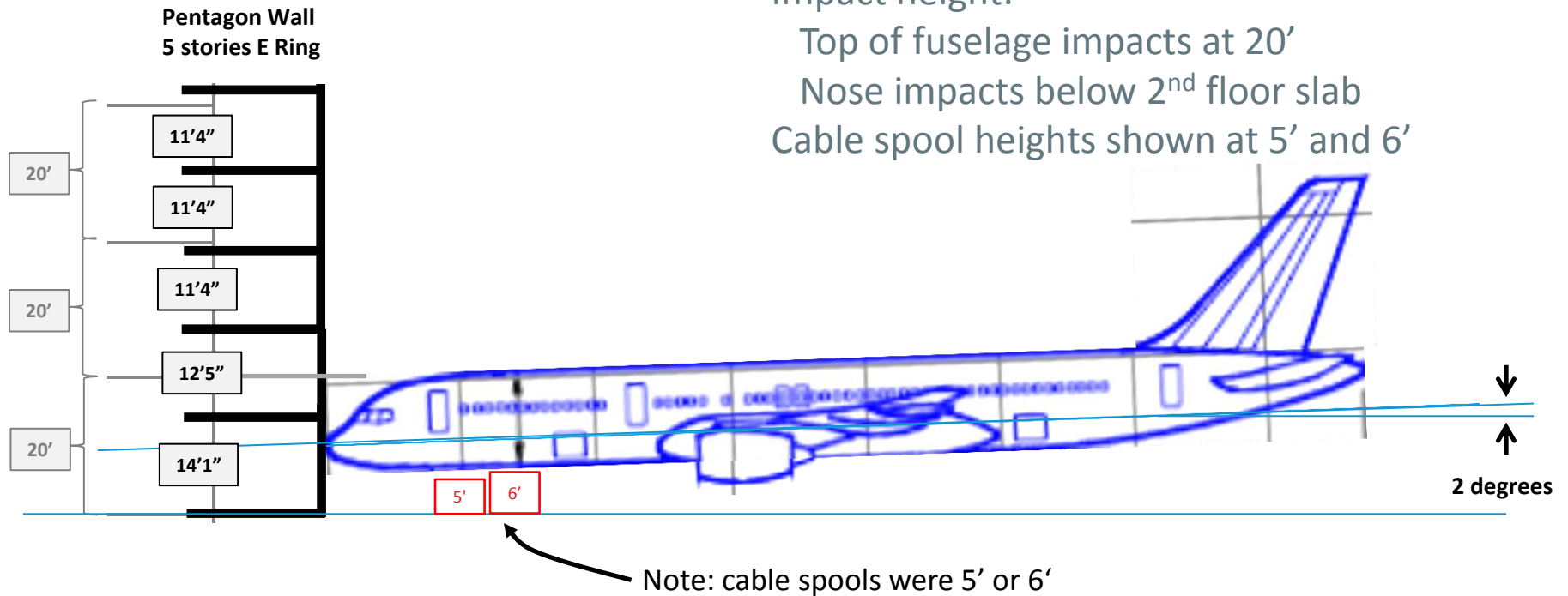
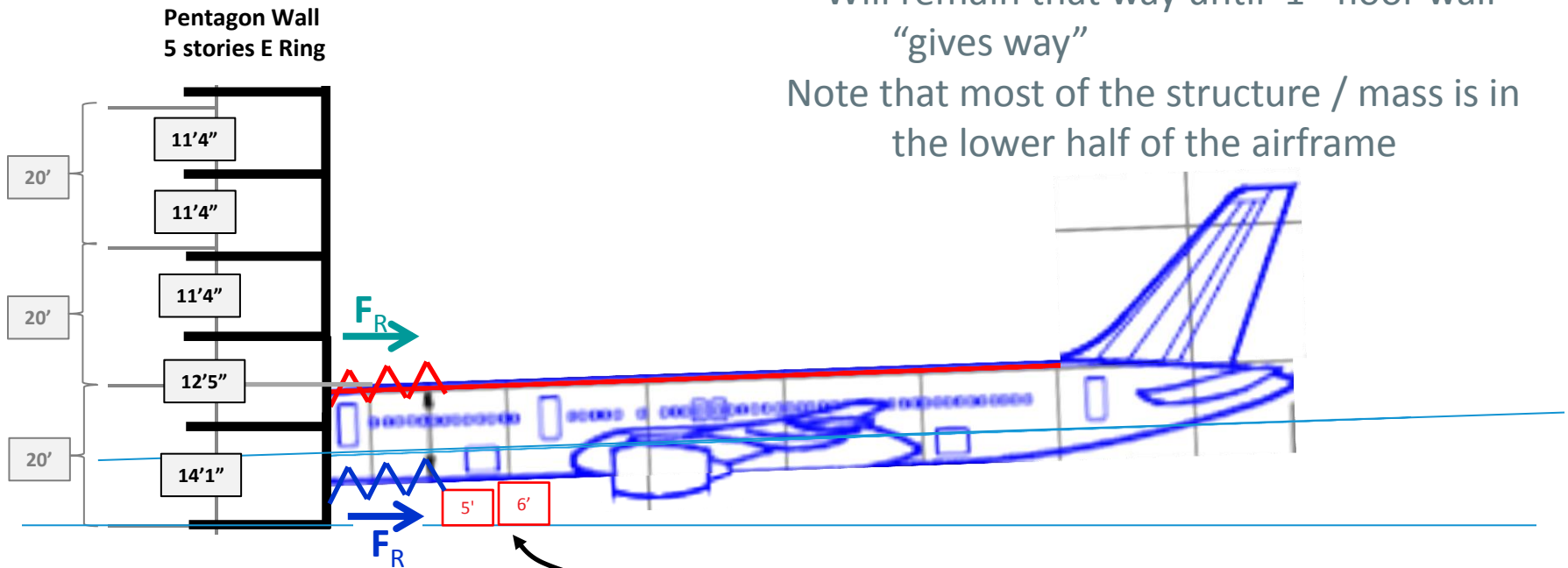


Image 2: Initial Contact

Crumpling of aircraft against the wall
Resistive forces, F_R , push back into airframe
Forces at top and bottom mostly equal
Will remain that way until 1st floor wall
“gives way”
Note that most of the structure / mass is in
the lower half of the airframe



Note: cable spools were 5 or 6'

Image 3: Crumpling Continues

Crumpling of aircraft against wall continues

Point at which the wall begins to give way is not known

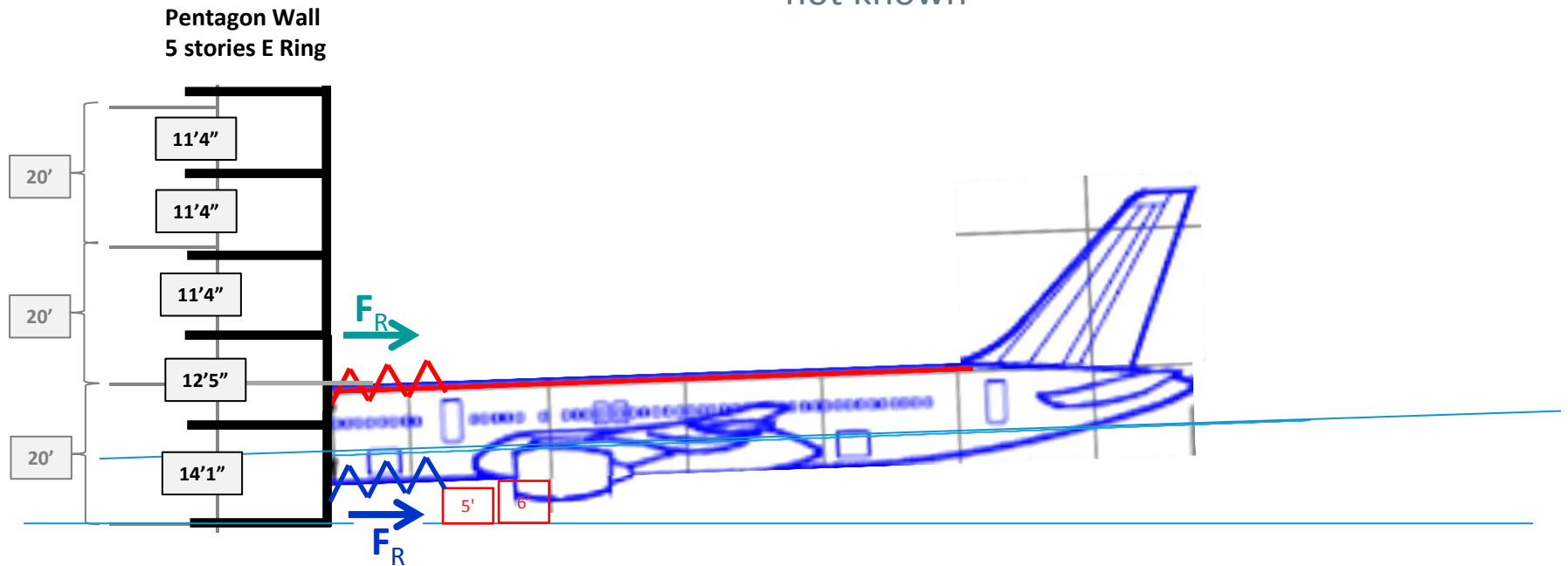


Image 4: Wall Probably Begins to Fail

Crumpling of aircraft against wall continues

Point at which the wall begins to give way is not known

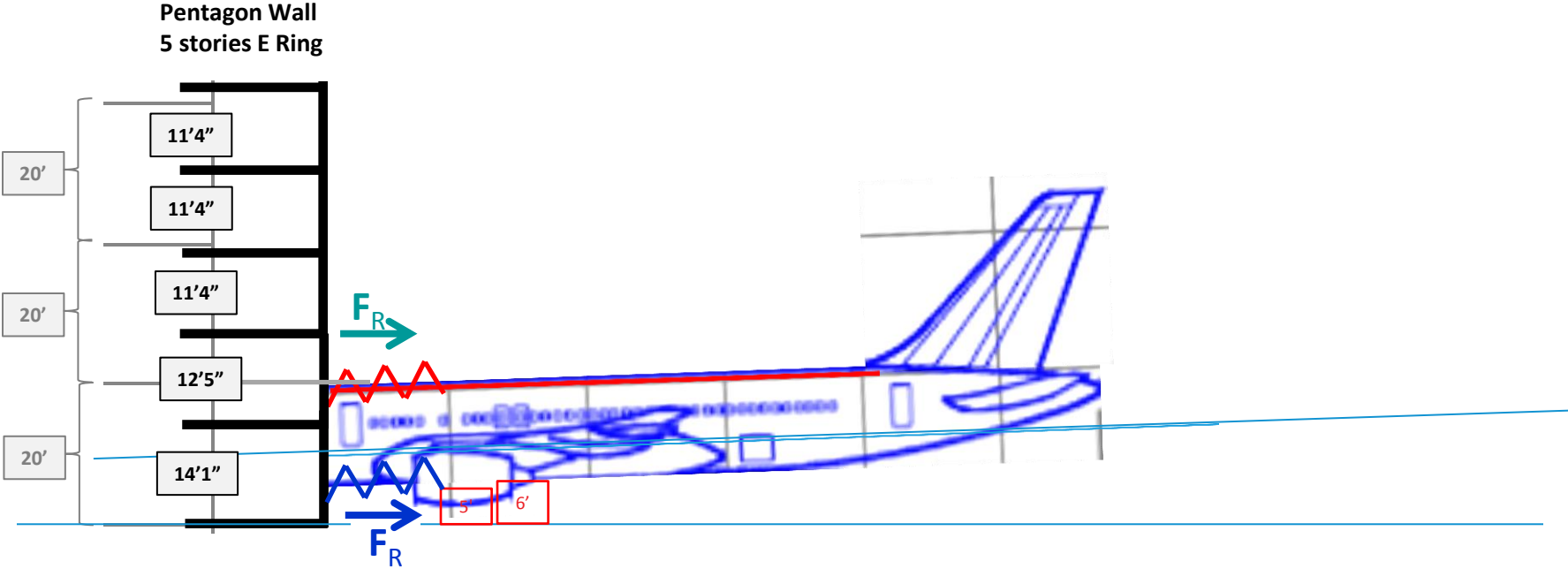


Image 5: Engines Complete Penetration of Wall

Assume that by the time of engine impacts 1st floor wall gives way
upper and lower forces become unequal
 F_R becomes dominant braking force
applied mostly to ceiling structure
transmitted back toward tail

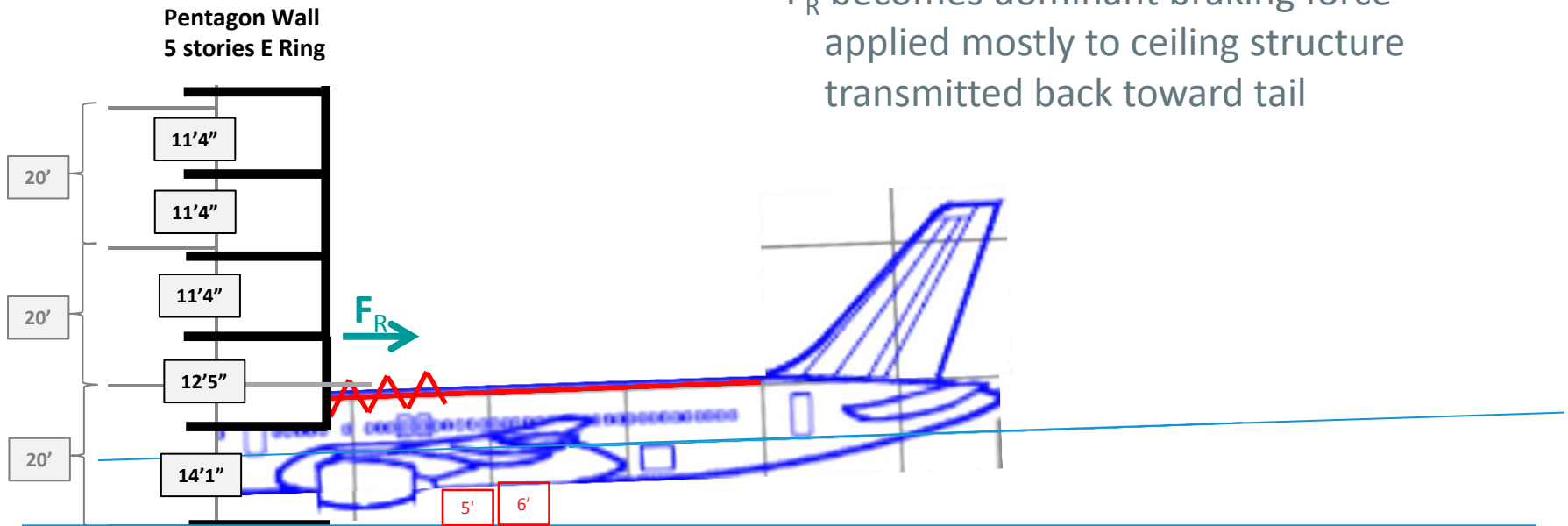


Image 6: Unequal Resisting Forces

F_R remains dominant braking force
applied mostly to ceiling structure
transmitted back toward tail

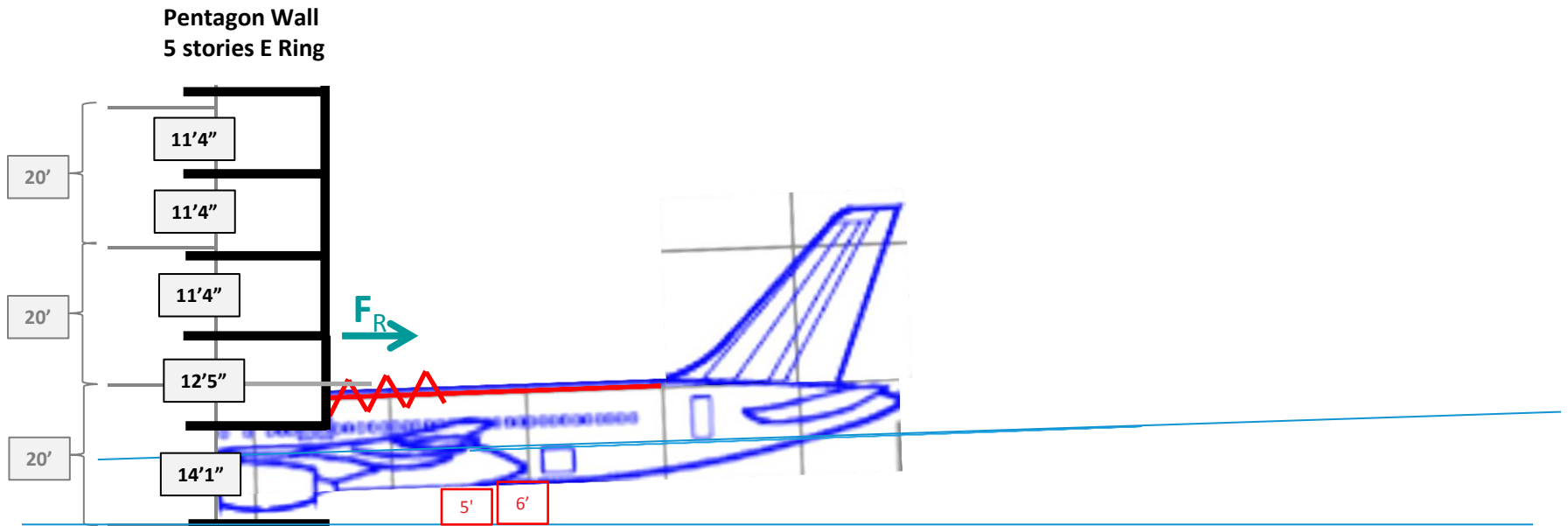


Image 7: Tail Section Pushed Back

F_R remains dominant braking force applied mostly to ceiling structure transmitted back toward tail

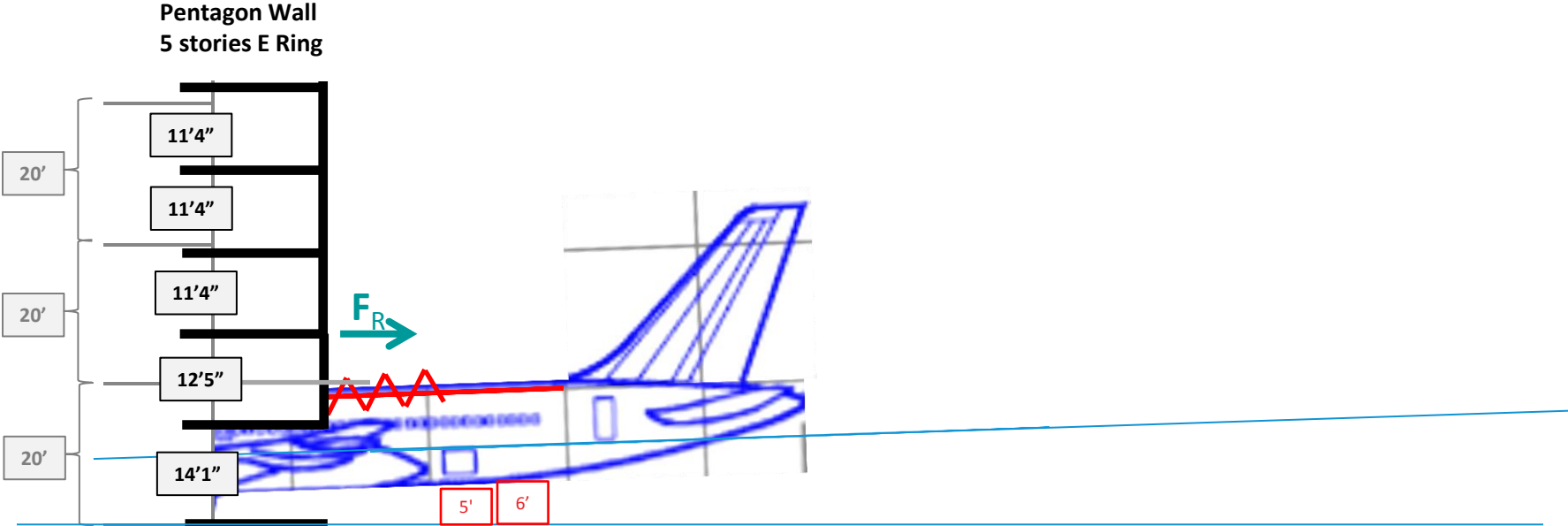


Image 8: Resistive Forces Transmitted Through Structure to Upper Tail

F_R remains dominant braking force applied mostly to ceiling structure transmitted back toward tail

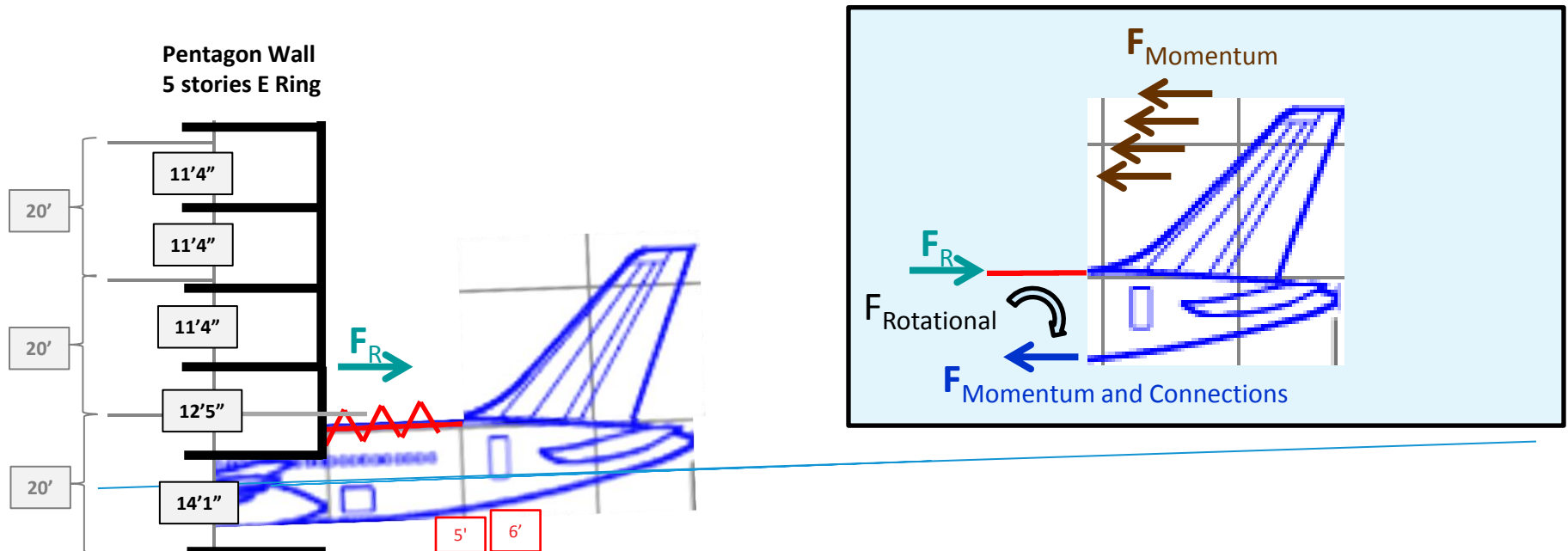


Image 9: Resistive Force Establishes Conditions for Rotation

- F_R remains transmitting toward tail
- Most upper structure designed to hold the tail erect is destroyed
- Tail section subject to rotation
- Top of tail being pushed back
- Lower tail section is largely undamaged and connected

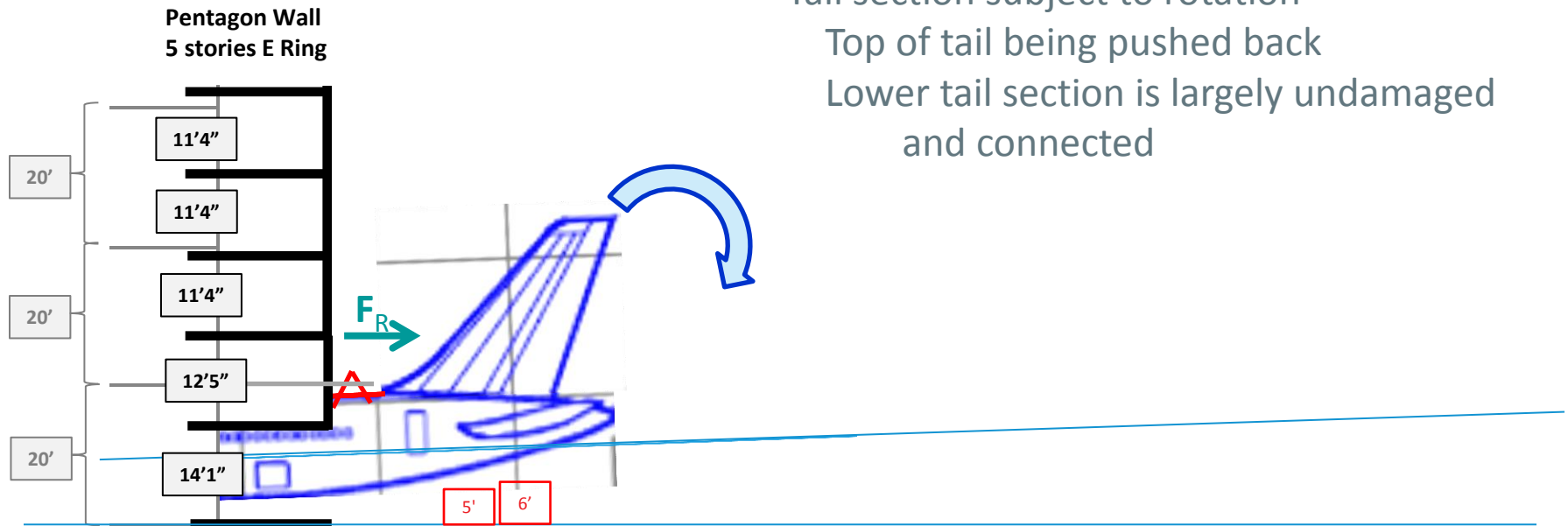


Image 10: Before Impact, Forces Push Tail Backward

Disconnected at top, tail section begins rotation
Top of tail being pushed back
Lower tail structure is connected
Connections from the lower half drag the tail forward into the Pentagon

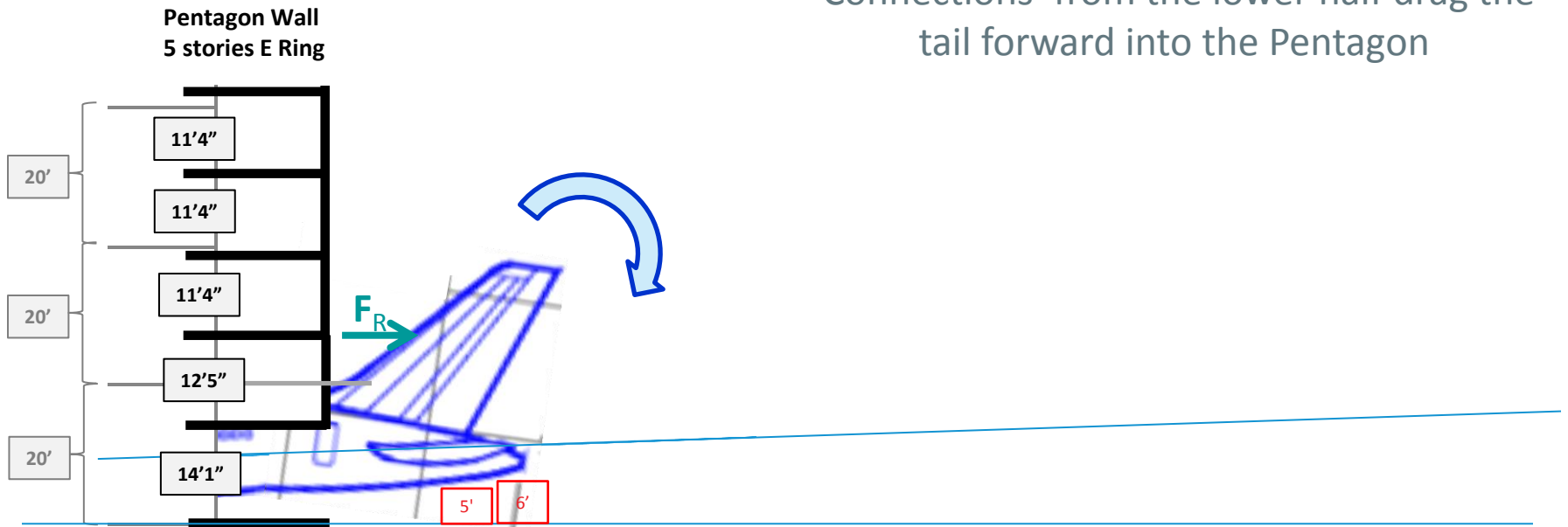


Image 11: Tail Section Continues Moving into 1st Floor Opening

Tail section rotated back
Connections from the lower half guide the
tail/rudder forward into the Pentagon

**Pentagon Wall
5 stories E Ring**

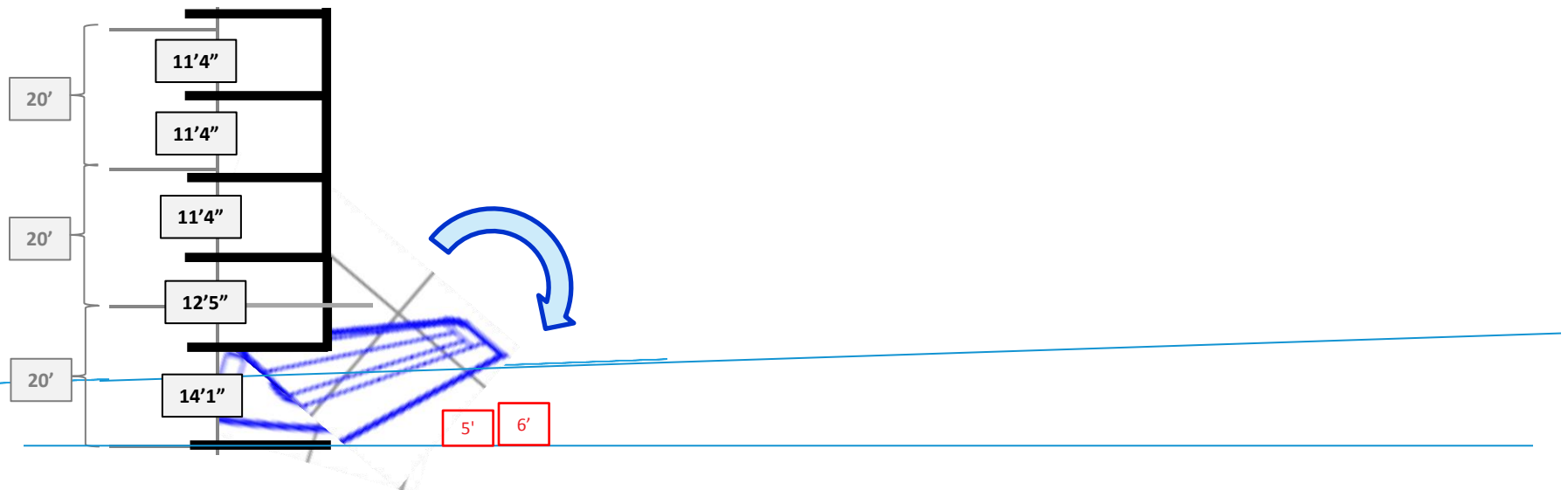


Image 12: Tail Section Disappears into 1st Floor Opening

Sufficient structure remains in the lower half of the tail to guide it into the opening
Momentum also pushes the tail section into the opening
2nd floor wall section falls off leaving the 18' opening

