

T. H. Jackson

A Definitive Analysis of Atomic Power

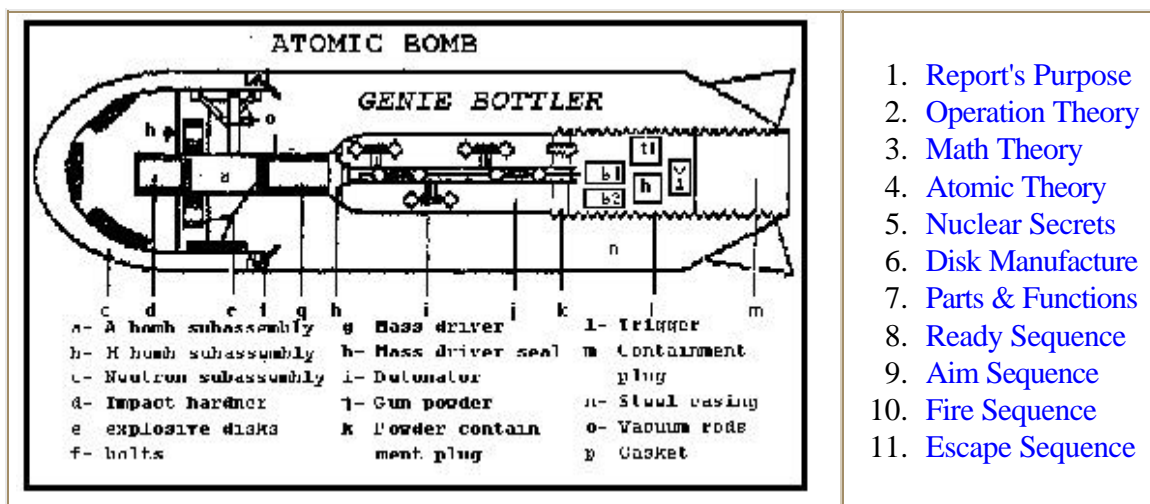
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Report's Purpose

The U.S. government (1938) decided to keep the science of the atomic bomb devices secret and develop the radioactive metals industry. This let the nuclear genie out of the bottle. They failed to keep the science secret. This makes control, on the amount, location, and sources of all radioactive metals, a requirement. A public domain nuclear bomb makes it necessary to put in the genie back in the bottle. The name of my bomb design is Genie Bottler. I will bear no responsibility for any deaths from the irresponsible decision of 1938 until all radioactive metals and the sources of them are under international control and maximum security. It is a world that requires its best science, in the hands maximum number of scientists, to solve the problems the technology has created, and all the other unknowns it is capable of solving.

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Theory of Operation

By definition, radioactive isotopes are those atoms of elements that are unstable, releasing physical particles, heat, light, and electromagnetic fields. Einstein knew that matter was converting to energy. Einstein thought, since the atoms were unstable, they might shatter on impact releasing in an instant that energy normally released over millions of years.

In early 1944, the gas diffusion process had separated enough radioactive isotopes from its base metal to build a bomb. Einstein (the inventor) led the government scientists to a gun type device. Not knowing how hard to it, they decided to hit as hard as they could.

They constructed two guns firing end to end (doubles velocity) propelled by high explosives (TNT, HMX, or RDX were available). The radioactive metals available were Polonium and Uranium.

The forces of impact can be directed to the center of a solid radioactive metal sphere by surrounding it with explosives and casing. Both devices were tested and worked. The names Little Boy and Big Boy were available. U235 and Polonium were the only known metals available in quantity for 3 or 4 bombs by 1945. Plutonium was often confused with Plutonium-239. Plutonium's greater mass gave greater energy release for later H-bomb devices.

An advantage of directing the forces of impact as a shock wave to the center of the sphere, are the advantages of impact forces stronger by a full exponent power with the same amount of high explosive.

A disadvantage of a sphere device is the cost to make spheres and detonators. A hollow sphere surrounds the ball of radioactive metal preventing any hot spots from pre-igniting the high explosive. This hollow sphere also adds mass. This mass driver is the three dimensional counterpart of the tamper in the two dimensional disk bomb (The heavier the hammerhead the larger the nail that can be driven.) Another larger sphere contains HMX or RDX with high-speed detonators. This is surrounded by another sphere containing the atomic explosion as a paper rap on a fire cracker contains the power burn until it's forced is released in an instant instead of a fizzle.

Another disadvantage is that the radioactive sphere contains less metal than two disks because of over heating. Since the rigidity is a fraction, when it is squared, it is a smaller fraction. This fraction makes the cost per kill much higher than a disk bomb. Its advantage is its smaller size; but this is minimized when the H and neutron assemblies similar to the disk bomb are added. The machines to make metal spheres were expensive. Since the shock wave had to converge on the center, the high cost explosive detonators had to fire within a few microseconds of each other. This required costly high speed switches. Sphere bombs are normally used on missiles where the high cost is offset by the reduced payload weight. This increased missile range.

In making the disks and spheres, an upper limit (critical mass) on the size of the shapes was found. If they were made too large, they generated enough heat to melt the shapes or set off the high explosives prematurely. All machines are expandable or reducible depending on how big or small we can make the parts. There is no lower limit, therefore, any bomb can be reduced in size with a smaller blast the effect. A method other than increasing the dimensions had to be found to increase the blast.

The tunnel effect is the ability of subatomic particles to travel through matter a distance before they collide with atoms. The heavier the matter the larger the atom is and; therefore, the probability of collision is greater for metals. This means a smaller distance traveled before the collision.

When a particle strikes an unstable atom it produces more particles and some matter is converted to energy. Part of this is heat. By separating the unstable masses, the tunnel effect is decreased by the square of the distance between them. The heating effect is negated until the force of the first atomic explosion creates enough particles to split the unstable isotopes in the separated masses. Radioactive metal disks separated around a central A-bomb can be expanded to any amount as long as they are separated to prevent over heating.

By adding mass drivers, disks and impact hardeners in a radial configuration around the atomic explosion, one can boost the initial explosion without melting the device beforehand. This contains enough force to blow the iron atoms in the casing to hydrogen atoms.

By inserting radioactive disks between the "Hydrogen" explosion and the casing, we could blow the device to subatomic particles. This shrapnel is so small they can pass through matter with a few particles colliding. These high-speed collisions can generate heat on impact with stable atoms. A wall or tank can heat up 10 degrees cool down and be structurally sound. A complex human machine dies. Outside the initial blast force these particles kill

people and leave property intact. Since neutrons are imaginary particles in an atomic theory, it is named a neutron bomb.

By surrounding the bomb casing with metals, to increase the radioactive fall out, we create a "dirty bomb". Cobalt, strontium and other metals will increase the fall out kill rate.

Atom, hydrogen, and neutron adjectives of bombs are not scientific terms. They are rough guesses of the size of "smithereens" as different size reactions blow the case to smithereens.

The chain reaction theory is not used for the reason that the theory violates the universal law of cause and effect. Neutrons cannot split uranium atoms because neutrons are imaginary particles from an imaginary theory constructed in an imaginary math coordinate system. They pass through uranium atoms like a ghost through a wall.

Math Theory

It will help the reader understand the equations if I define three types of equations used and their purposes.

Scientific equations contain variables such as mass, speed, volume, areas etc. These are used in complete sentences. A shorthand method of writing all equations is to use the first letter of the variable. Shorthand forms such as =, +, -, / and x are permitted. Constants that are numerical values (pi, 1/2 etc.) are not permitted. Constants are values ratios of variables that have been found to remain the same but not exact. Only the ratios are properly used in science math as they are exact. An example is Pi expressed as CircleCircufrence(C)/CircleDiameter(D) or C/D rather than 3.14. All calculus shorthand and longhand is forbidden(not exact values containing upper and lower limits) . A variable multiplied by (M x M) can be expressed as M with exponent as two. A square root sign must be written as the shorthand way of its long division derivation (to maintain all root factors for prime number analysis proofs) . Scientists invent. The formula of their machines thought is their math. They give them to the engineer

Engineering calculations contain constants and variables. Calculus math is permitted, as is square root and cube root sign. Engineers design on paper the machine the scientist wants. He gives his math to the technician.

Technical equations contain all constants and all symbols- including those of calculus. No variables are allowed. The technician constructs the machines using real world material to them work.

Example; A scientist discovered that a rock can be moved with pole placed on a log. The effort required is inversely proportional to the length of the pole and the closeness to the rock of the log. He invents the lever. The equation is mass of man times the length(handle) the pole to the man is equal to mass of rock times the length(prier) of to the rock. This gives the general equation: $M(\text{man})L(\text{handle})=M(\text{rock})L(\text{prier})$.

The engineer designs a machine to move a 340-pound rock with weight of a 170-pound man. His equation is the ratio of the man' mass to the rocks mass is equal to the ratio of the length of handle to prier length. $340\text{-pound}/170\text{pound}=L(\text{handle})/L(\text{prier})$.

The technician builds the device the engineer requests. The pole breaks. He uses a steel bar. His longhand equation is a steel of 1" diameter is equal to 10 wood poles of 1" diameter. It is common for multitalented-individuals to use all three equations. Patent laws usually require a physical machine for patent giving

credit to the engineer. This results in individuals having to out of their fields and thereby decreasing productive work in their own fields.

The drawings of the scientist are usually crude sketches. Engineer's drawings are neat line drawings. The technician drawings are real world (photo-sketches. In researching this report, I found formula or drawing from eyewitnesses. By identifying the type, I was able to go the right direction for the other formula and drawings. The three together give a definitive analysis. The technician's math of tables with constants to determine explosive values, velocities, and critical mass are classified. The tables were filled with data from simple experiments The experiments are basic science and; therefore are included in their place.

Einstein invented the bomb in 1912. Firm engineered it. Numerous technicians working in isolated compartments (for secrecy) worked on the components. No technician was allowed to know where the part he worked on went. Many figured it out by shoptalk. The ones that built the casing had easiest time for its shape determined the location of the internal parts.

The force of impact (F) is directly proportional to the mass (M), speed (S), and rigidity (R) of an object. From this, we derive the general equation $F=MSR$. Rigidity is a number between zero and one, depending on relative hardness of elements; with one being diamond. Since matter is not solid, but comprised of atoms with space, this number is always less than one; therefore, the force arrives as a shock wave. This force is represented by the special equation

$F(\text{impact})=MSR(1)+MSR(2)+MSR(3) MSR(N)$. N is the number of atoms that exist in a line from the impact face through to the end of the mass driver.

Physicists call this "motion confined in 2 dimensions" i.e.: a point (particle) moves in line (path) in a direction on a plane. A plane has two dimensions; therefore, the variables of this motion have exponents of one less than two or are first degree equations. $F=MSR$. Surrounding a cylinder with explosive charge gives us an impact shockwave that converges on the center of the mass. This is motion confined in two dimensions. A point (particle) moves in a line (path) in a Two-dimensional sphere. The exponent is one less than the number of dimensions including time or in this case two. Its general equation is

- Force of impact of line= (MSR) Squared.
- The special equation is
- Force of impac of cylindert= $MSR (1)+MSR (2)+MSR (3)..... MSR (N) 3$ squared. This is a second-degree equation.
- Force of impact of sphere= $MSR (1)+MSR (2)+MSR (3) MSR.... (N) 3$ cubed. This is a third-degree equation.
- All real world physics use first, second, or third degree equations.

Fantasy world physics of infinite dimensions and possibilities have exponents greater than three. Quantum physics, black holes, conventional atomic theory fit in these nicely for as soon as a theory violates known universal law it enters fantasy dimensions. Black holes that trap light waves will trap gravity waves and thereby have no effect on real world. With no effect, there is no cause. No cause is no existence. Real world physics of the properties and nature of matter have been classified since 1938. I find no fault with the scientist, whose brain not fed with what is true, becomes trapped in the infinite dimensions of fantasy worlds.

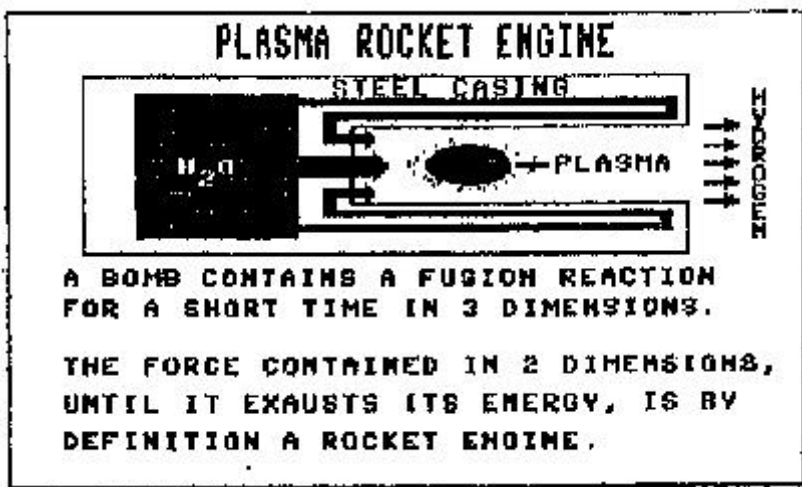
A third degree equation is when an object moves along a path in a direction in a three-dimensional sphere through the forth dimension of time. The exponent is three. An object traveling faster than light may do this. Sub light speed velocities have been observed to slow time. The general science equation for a particle accelerator is $E=MV$ from

this the engineering equation (lower case) of kinetic energy(ek) is derived to be $ek=1/2mv$. This states the energy required to accelerate an object is directly proportional to mass and velocity. When we add relativity effects, we find that, as we approach the speed of light, the mass approaches infinity. Therefore, there is not enough energy in the universe to accelerate an object to the speed of light using a particle accelerator. The general engineering equation is used to demonstrate this upper light speed limit. Velocities greater than light speed give a square root of a negative number. This is a mathematical impossibility. This is true only for a particle accelerator using this equation.

A different device that works on a different equation must be used. A rocket is a special type of particle accelerator that uses the equation MV (of payload)= MV (of exhaust). The mass multiplied by the velocity of the particles in one direction is equal to the mass and velocity of the particles in the other direction. For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. We can add the relativity effects for an atomic rocket. The energy to accelerate the rocket is carried as mass; therefore, as this mass increases in velocity, to the speed of light, it's mass increases toward infinity. By converting, this mass to energy there is more that enough energy to accelerate multiple payloads to multiple light speeds.

A rocket that accelerates at one gravity for one year will exceed the speed of light. The passengers will experience artificial gravity similar to earth's pull at this rate of acceleration. Chemical rockets can maintain that acceleration rate for days in free space. Atomic rockets are, potentially, thousands of times more powerful. Acceleration rates can be increased for extended time by submerging the passengers in water. The delicate inner ear can be locally frozen and thawed with cryogenic techniques protecting it from damage.

Motion contained in two dimensions is, by definition, a rocket engine. The motion contained in an atomic engine is plasma (hot metallic gas ball). It can convert the oxygen in water to hydrogen. At plasma temperatures, the water changes to steam. The steam and water molecules change to individual oxygen and hydrogen atoms. The oxygen converts by fission to hydrogen atoms. The hydrogen atoms convert to subatomic "plasmelt". Each conversion of mass produces energy directly proportional to the mass converted times the velocity of light squared.



PLASMA ROCKET ENGINE

STEEL CASING

H₂O → **PLASMA** → **EXHAUST**

A BOMB CONTAINS A FUSION REACTION FOR A SHORT TIME IN 3 DIMENSIONS.

THE FORCE CONTAINED IN 2 DIMENSIONS, UNTIL IT EXHAUSTS ITS ENERGY, IS BY DEFINITION A ROCKET ENGINE.

A nuclear reactor is low temperature plasma contained in three dimensions. They leak huge amounts of radioactive material. The government labels these as planned waste, scheduled releases and low level radioactivity to by pass the safety requirement of no leaks. All reactor designs must be fool, fire, leak, bomb, etc. proof before being constructed on a large scale.

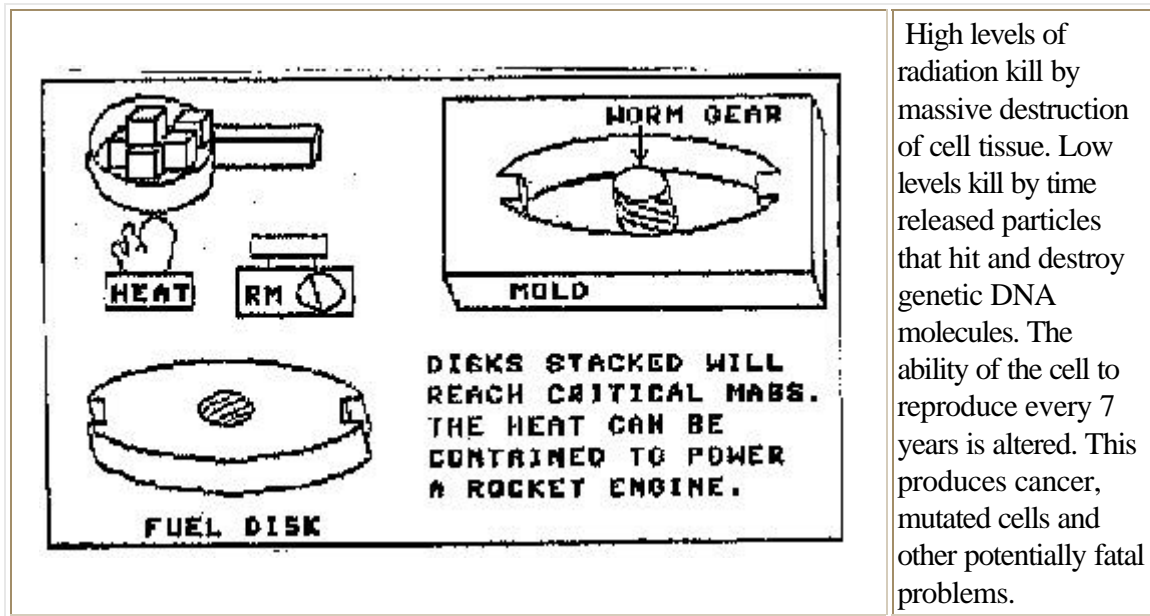
A hollow cylinder closed at one end contains the plasma. The closed end has nozzles directing water at the plasma. The plasma keeps it's round shape because it is in the nature of the beast as demonstrated by observing

ball lightning. The wall of the confinement casing is insulated from heat by the high-pressure steam. Some water can be routed through the walls of the container to cool any heating from the tunnel effect. A portion of this hot steam can be directed perpendicular to the exhaust for steering. The remainder mixes with the main water, to preheat it, before it nears the plasma.

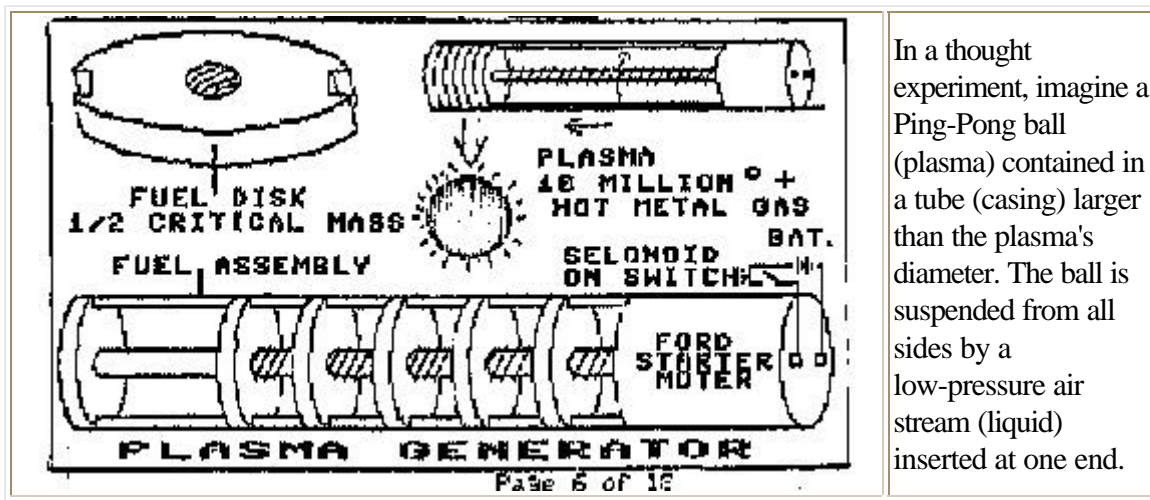
The plasma is held in place by hydrodynamic (moving water) pressure. The hydrogen atoms split releasing plasmelt. (See atomic theory.) The exhaust can be focused pencil thin for a clean exhaust giving maximum efficiency. As the engine heats up, the exhaust changes from steam to hydrogen to blue white light.

All tests firing must be done from earth orbit with the exhaust tangent to the earth's curve. This serves three purposes. It keeps the radioactive exhaust from falling to earth. It prevents an atmosphere from containing the motion in three dimensions causing the rocket to explode. The lift off from the earth's surface adds additional stresses on the rocket. All are engineering problems that may be overcome after testing.

The general equation for the water conversion is: water (hoh) plus the plasma heat(ph) yields(\Rightarrow) hydrogen (2h) plus oxygen(16o) \Rightarrow 18hydrogen as plasmelt(pm) or $hoh + ph \Rightarrow 18h \Rightarrow pm$ as one oxygen atom converts to 18 hydrogen atoms..



Radioactive metal above critical mass will generate the required plasma. The special formula of the fission conversions of oxygen to hydrogen is derived from the number of combinations the oxygen's 16 hydrogen sub-components can make. The combination formulas for the fusion reaction of the plasma metal are dependent on its atomic mass. All reactions must be calculated before the exhaust can be focused pencil thin. This gives the exhaust maximum efficiency by the highest number of particles ejected parallel to the line of payload travel.



In a thought experiment, imagine a Ping-Pong ball (plasma) contained in a tube (casing) larger than the plasma's diameter. The ball is suspended from all sides by a low-pressure air stream (liquid) inserted at one end.

Atomic Theory

Physics is the science of measurement. Atomic physics is the science of measuring an atom. We need to know what one looks like to measure it. We know from radioactive decay that heavy element atoms are made of light element atoms. Observing radon gas coming from uranium demonstrates this. Observing alpha particles traveling through a thin gold foil shows us that matter is comprised of atoms with spaces between them. The physical construction of an atom is unknown. Many theories have been proposed. None can explain all observations of natural events.

Before I continue, allow me to destroy any preconceived notions you may have about what an atom looks like. Observing TV does not prove the existence of the electron for the simple reason most components of the set were invented long before the electron, proton, and neutron theory of the atom. Two protons in the nucleus would fly apart by like charges repelling. It has no gravitation unit. Throw it out because it is incomplete and violates known universal law. Nuclear theory is that an atom is mostly empty space with a small nucleus at the center.

This shape was based on the gold foil observation. Scientists were accustomed to thinking in three dimensions. The fourth dimension of time simply was not used by pre-Einstein physicists. This can be observed even today by the rush to convert our systems of measurement to the metric system for the simplicity of its base 10 system. They overlooked time and its base six system; therefore, another atomic shape was possible. A solid atom that moves may sweep out a volume with its motion. When the government made the properties of radioactive matter classified, it deprived physicists of an important tool in understanding atomic process. Cloud chamber experiment saw only the path that particles made from effecting large atoms. It is possible, due to the tunnel effect, that 90% of what subatomic matter and energy may be is unobservable in the detectors. I coined the word plasmelt to represent 100% of that which is smaller than a hydrogen atom.

The shape of an atom remained unknown until we saw an atom. An electron microscope saw a uranium atom. To make a simple electron microscope hold a flashlight next to your hand in a darkened room. The image cast as shadow is an enlarged hand. The edge is blurry because of the wavelength of the light striking it. The diameter of the point source is also part of the blurring. Moving the light source and plotting, the two-dimensional image in steps give a three-dimensional image. Increasing this frequency beyond light into the gamma ray range sharpens the picture. Electron microscope is a misnomer. The picture of the uranium atom was blurry. Increasing the gamma radiation frequency should clarify it. Much is clear and measurable.

It was spherical, with a measurable diameter. It stayed stationary for a time and then moved a measurable distance

and stayed a time before moving to a new location. The atom had been cooled to a little above absolute zero to slow its motion. The atom could not be observed moving. It simply vanished and appeared in its new location faster than the eye could follow. Its spherical shape appeared to vibrate in place. This could be interference effects from the waves used to observe it. This is not an electron cloud as suggested by some.

By listing these observations, we can measure the atom. To aid in calculations, we label the variables with letters.

- Diameter(d)
- Time in position one
- (t1)Time in position two
- (t2)Time in position three(t3)
- Transient time from one to two(a)
- Transient time from two to three(b)
- Volume swept by atom(c)
- Distance traveled from position one to two(d1)
- Distance traveled from position two to three. (d2)

We can list what we know to be true from observing

1. The atom is a sphere or rapidly rotating, irregular object.
2. The atom may be hollow or solid.
3. It may contain smaller shapes of assorted or identical sizes.
4. If $t1=t2=t3$; $a=b$ and $d1=d2$ then it has a specific period of oscillation.
5. If d of uranium is used to calculate its volume and compared to a volume of hydrogen and the ratios is 238 to one then we can assign a gravitational unit of one to hydrogen.
6. If $d1=d2$ compared to hydrogen is 235 to 1, the gravitational unit is applied to one cycle.
7. If the volume ratio to hydrogen is 238 to one then the volume swept is the basic gravitational unit.
8. Positive and negative charge units may be from the same Atom At its rest or moving state.
9. The period of oscillation may determine its combining ability or valence number with other atoms in chemical reactions Numeric analysis of the prime numbers of the observed frequencies can verify this or disprove it.
10. The volume swept may determine this ability.
11. Mass to energy conversion may occur in the rapid start and stop motions.
12. The actual measuring and comparing to other elements will clarify and perhaps suggest new properties of matter.

The Nuclear Secrets

In my search for basic science of the atom, an interesting but disturbing fact emerged. The government hid the science and technology behind misinformation. A partial list of these untruths is compared with the truths below.

<p>Plausible Fantasy - that you may have heard or were taught as the below misinformation ITEM.- hearsay evidence from supposed credible source without examination of evidence, facts, eye witnesses.</p>	<p>Reality- TRUTH corresponding to adjacent ITEMS. Truths are reported from eye-witness accounts of the facts and evidence...</p>
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ITEM: Quantum physicists invented and constructed the atom bomb.

TRUTH: Einstein thought of it in 1912 and told Fermi (1938) of its possibility. He would not tell him how it could be built.

ITEM: German scientists were working on an atom bomb.

TRUTH: Einstein would not tell Fermi how unless the Germans were working on a bomb. Fermi asked what proof he would require. He then fabricated this information with the help of a German scientist allied with our intelligence agencies throughout the war. This tricked Einstein into telling him.

ITEM: Our scientist spent 7 Years and millions of dollars to build the bomb.

TRUTH: Our military wanted to know how long it would take Russia, putting their best scientists and giving them unlimited funds, to build the bomb. We hired our best scientist and gave them funds to do this, but we didn't tell them how to build it or how it worked.

ITEM: They figured it out

TRUTH: They couldn't figure it out until Einstein or Fermi dropped gentle hints (egos) and led them to a gun type device.

ITEM: A chain reaction is caused by the proton and neutron nucleus splitting. These parts hit and split (fission) other atoms to release heat and energy.

TRUTH: Einstein knew unstable atoms might split on impact. He proved Bohr's electron, proton, and neutron atomic theory as incorrect by showing two protons would fly apart because of the universal law that like charges repel. Bohr's ego wouldn't let him abandon his theory and go back to the basic research to formulate a different model consistent with known laws. Bohr instead said, "Maybe glue holds them together." Einstein replied "Nonscientific nonsense".

ITEM: We don't know how to make a little bomb

TRUTH: A response to public criticism about the size of the bomb even if it was justified. The critical mass maximum limit was switched to a minimum limit. Metal by definition cannot be compressed. Were it so, I would surround lead with explosive and compress it to gold. fictional Superman can squeeze coal to diamond but that only changes to the crystal molecular structure. Atomic Mass changes with density in metal. Implosion theory non scientific nonsense

ITEM! To show the Japanese our humanity, after dropping the bomb, we sent doctors to

TRUTH: The military wanted to know what the bomb would do to people. They dropped

help.

it to find out (poor science). They sent teams to find out as observers only.

ITEM: It was necessary to drop the bomb to get an unconditional surrender.

TRUTH: When an enemy is conquered by a stronger foe, he surrenders. He is then under the control and laws of the winner. When he surrenders unconditionally, he gives his body and that of his wife and children for the winner to do with as he wishes. One surrender is to the stronger foe, the other to a terrorist by definition. Japan had agreed to surrender conditionally before we dropped the bomb.

ITEM: We dropped warnings from a letter bomb to cut down on civilian casualties.

TRUTH: They were written in English and deliberately worded not to be taken seriously. Those writing the notes knew from conventional bomb notice leaflets which ones worked.

ITEM: The above reasons justify the dropping of the bomb as released to the public..

TRUTH: The people who built the bomb were so ashamed of dropping it. They wrote their names and the reasons for dropping it in a time capsule to be uncovered in 100 years. The reasons leaked in a letter from one builder to his aunt that was published. The builders held a public reunion and all attended save one. He was the one that made the final decision to drop the bomb. Deep in the paranoia of his crime, He became a prisoner of his own mind. He called in sick.

ITEM: The test of the first atomic blast proved quantum physics and the electron neutron theory of the atom as correct.

TRUTH: It gave credibility to a false theory stopping all meaningful scientific research into the physical laws of atomic structure.

(Author's Note) It was his job to obtain funding for the bomb. To be realistic, the fund giver made him beg. To get the funds he had to promise the bomb would end the war. Had he not dropped the bomb he thought his job and future income potential would end. He dropped it. I do not judge him for these are the dogs of war. They kill quick and efficiently, when unleashed. This is the tragedy of war. There is never glory in an atomic war, save that where all mankind will go.

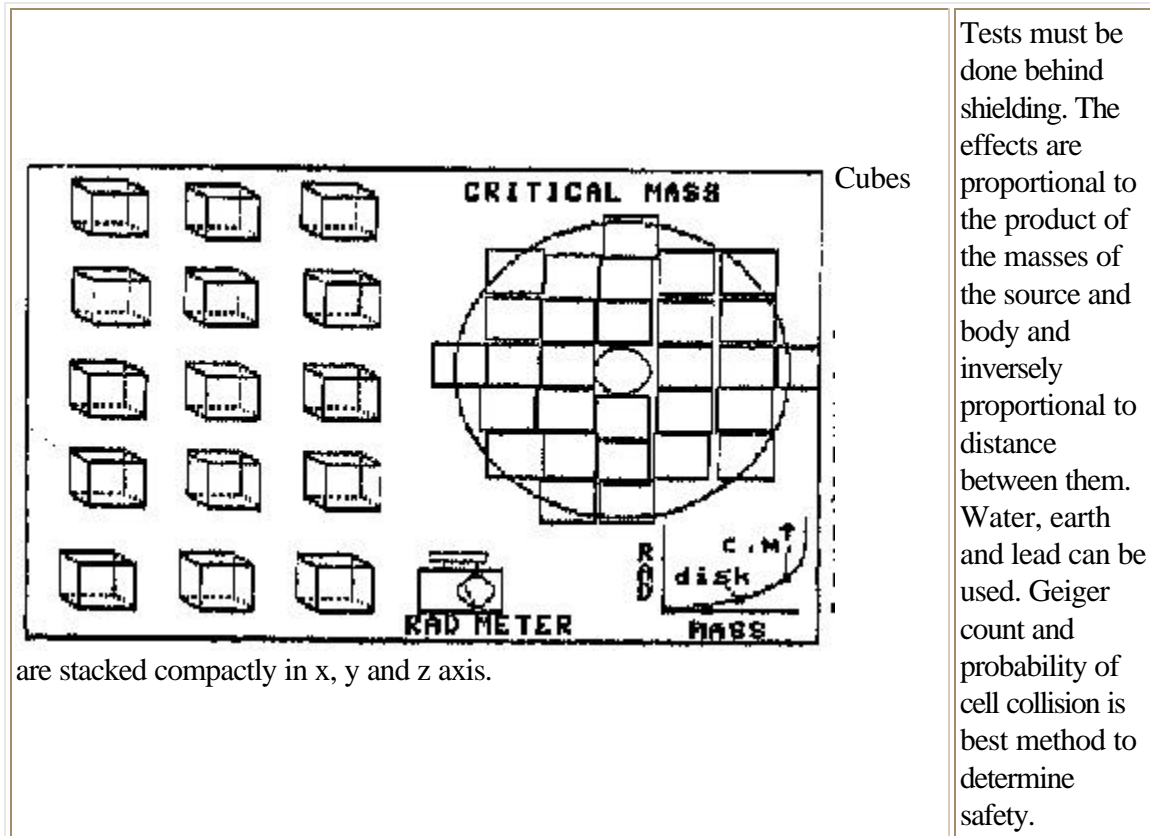
Note also:
Paragraph adjacent is top, right, left, bottom justified-
No hyphens, extra spaces, or proportional spacing.

This misinformation was released publicly after the bomb was dropped. A filmstrip was made and has been shown to high schools and colleges for over 50 years. This has resulted in a catastrophe. The correct atomic theory will allow scientists to understand photosynthesis. This will allow us to produce huge amounts of food in the laboratory to feed mankind. Our propulsion systems are stopped at inefficient chemical ones. Our nuclear power stations are time bombs. Einstein's completed field theories are marked top secret and left unused in a safe. We spend billions on particle accelerators base our observations on incorrect theories. Our 20th century science is stuck in the 19th century unable to solve the problems our technology has created.

Disk Manufacture

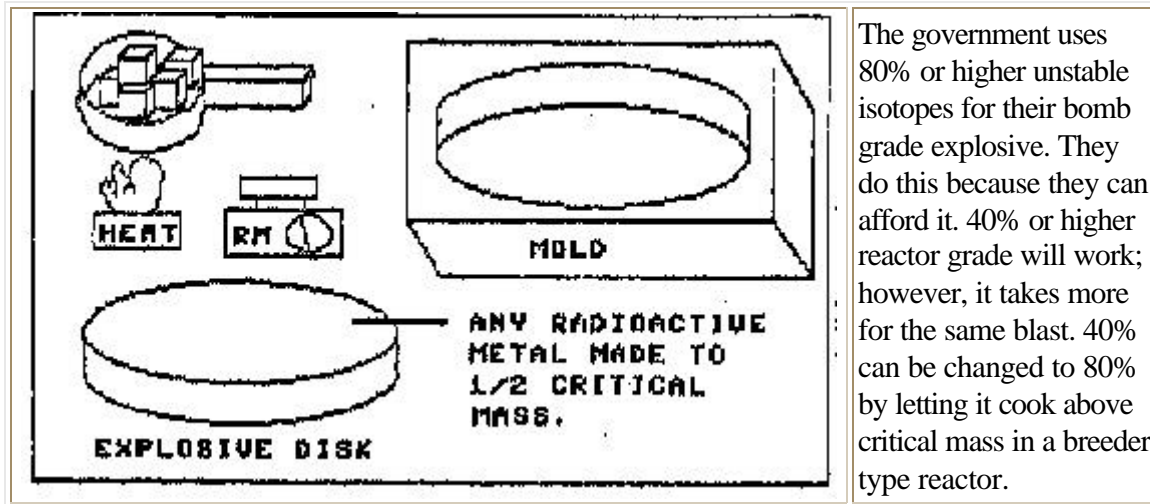
The maximum size a disk can be made changes with the ratio of unstable isotopes to stable isotopes in a radioactive metal. Forty percent to eighty percent are suitable. The actual size depends on the element and the quality available. The more unstable and heavier (atomic Mass) the greater the heat generated by atomic parts hitting other unstable atoms and producing heat. This is best determined by experiment.

Arrange 1/2-inch cubes in a disk shape with a 5:1 ratio of diameter to thickness. The sides should be touching. Monitor the pile with a Geiger counter. As the mass is increased linearly, (one cube at a time). The radiation will increase exponentially plotted on a graph (Figure 2); the x-axis is radiation. Y-axis is mass. The curve starts with a low slope going to a sharp rise. The steep rise (marked in red) is that point where the temperature rises. This makes it unsuitable in a bomb resulting in a dud. The shape of the disks change to where it is no longer the machine you designed or the heat triggers the conventional charge resulting in premature detonation. (This heating can be used in a rocket engine to convert the oxygen to hydrogen, which breaks down to its sub-components.)



Tests must be done behind shielding. The effects are proportional to the product of the masses of the source and body and inversely proportional to distance between them. Water, earth and lead can be used. Geiger count and probability of cell collision is best method to determine safety.

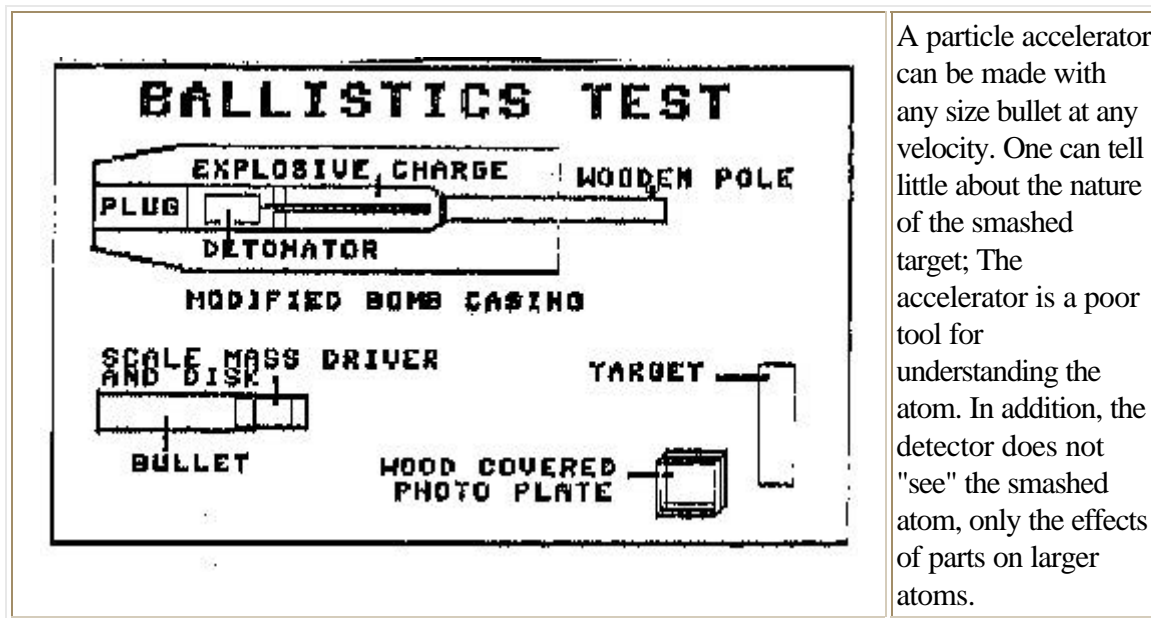
When the Geiger count starts to 'run away', physically separate the cubes and take 1/2 the mass, from this point and place in a crucible. (Caution) give the separated cubes time to cool down.) The cubes are then melted. They should be monitored by Geiger counter to assure the radiation is stable. A slight rise is expected. A rapid rise requires that the contents of the crucible be scattered by pouring in a sweeping motion through water. Begin again with a smaller mass. Pour in a disk mold of 5 to 1, diameter to thickness, ratio. When cooled at room temperature for 24 hours, measure the temperature, if the temperature is more than 90 degrees thin with hacksaw or lathe. (The disk faces should be parallel.)



The government uses 80% or higher unstable isotopes for their bomb grade explosive. They do this because they can afford it. 40% or higher reactor grade will work; however, it takes more for the same blast. 40% can be changed to 80% by letting it cook above critical mass in a breeder type reactor.

The velocity required is best determined by experiment. Small disks are mounted on titanium bullets 10 times the thickness of the disk. They are fired in increasing velocity at a steel or titanium target until an exponential rise in radiation is observed. The radiation detector is a photographic plate covered with 1/2-inch pine. The pine wood is placed close to the impact area. The number of white spots on the developed film will give a measurement of the radioactivity released. Plot on a x axis of a graph. The velocity is the y axis. The sharp rise on the plotted curve is the velocity required. Multiply this velocity by 1-1/2 to give the velocity required in the bomb.

(Caution- The first explosion of the Manhattan project was a secretive project claimed to be a test exploding 2000 pounds of TNT to use energy released information to determine size of A-bomb explosion. As the gained technical information was widely known before the time, I label it misinformation used to explain the loud explosion. More likely, it was evidence that they tried Einstein's impact bomb without the casing resulting in a successful small reaction from a few ounces of U235 in a ballistics test. The experiment was reported in the Library of Congress publication entitled "[Lawrence and Oppenheimer](#)").



A particle accelerator can be made with any size bullet at any velocity. One can tell little about the nature of the smashed target; The accelerator is a poor tool for understanding the atom. In addition, the detector does not "see" the smashed atom, only the effects of parts on larger atoms.

A good grade of carbon or stainless steel can probably be substituted for the titanium parts in the experiments or bomb. The experiments can verify or disapprove this. Should titanium be required for its hardness, an electric-arc furnace developed by Dr. Richard M. Waterstat (National Bureau of Standards) uses a water cooled crucible in an air free environment to melt and cast pure titanium. This circumvents the metal's tendency to become brittle when melted in the presence of oxygen and contaminants.

Should conventional bullets give unsatisfactory results, decrease the diameter of the radioactive test disks. The impact hardener can remain the same. The force of impact on an atom in the face of the disk is inversely proportional to the area of the disk. Making the area of the disk 1/2-size will double the impact force with the same velocity. A 5% reduction in mass can be included in the impact formula to account for the smaller disk.

This velocity should be increased 50% for the bomb. This is to insure impact detonation. The size and type of charge is best determined by the following experiment.

To match the velocity, the bomb will use, with the required velocity, in a scaled up version of the bomb casing remove the impact hardener and bomb casing from all points in front of the impact hardener. Substitute a wooden pole for the impact driver and disk This should be of the same mass with a containment seal and casket similar to the mass driver. Increase the size of the charge until the velocity is reached. This is directly proportional to the distance fired and inversely proportional to the mass.

Should the quality of the disks be so low that the velocity can not be reached with gun-powder, switch to TNT then to HMX, RDX, or CDX, The TNT can use the same detonator as the powder charge. The others can use it; however if one has access to them the electric detonators are available. Phosphorus doped SCB switches are commercially available and are 1000 times faster than hot wire technology. The government uses a precision high-speed switch with ionizing gas in a glass bulb. These are expensive and illegal to obtain. An acceptable one can be made by copying the flash powder trigger from old camera technology. The spacing of the anode from the cathode must be done under a microscope to assure all fire near the same time. When all experiments are done, the bomb can be constructed to the dimensions required. The dimensions of Genie Botler are based on leaks and should not be relied on.

The size of the explosion is determined by testing the bomb. This is; at best, a guess based on observation.

Published leaks of the mass of radioactive metal and their explosive equivalents can be off by a decimal point either way.

The atom bomb assembly in Genie bottler gives approximately 80 kilotons yield. The H bomb assemblies boost it to 1 megaton. The neutron assembly boosts it to 10 megaton. The A bomb assembly alone can be placed near a nuclear power plant(s) boosting it's kill by 10,000 fold. (Caution) The government can hide up to 10% of the worlds population from this delayed bonus kill as statistically insignificant.

The impact theory and the chain reaction theory, are only theories and not fact until tested by experiment. Genie bottler will test and verify by repeatable experiment. By thinning the disks 50% in the A-bomb assembly, the impact theory is tested. Be increasing the thickness 50X the chain reaction theory is tested. Einstein said impact works. The U.S. said they tried it and it didn't. I say, they installed a gasket to prevent cushioning from gas, or to keep the press fitted impact hardener from jamming. The tried it again and it worked. High explosive ordinance manuals published by the U.S. Government Printing office containing tables and formulas, state impact detonates uranium and Plutonium. (20,000 copies distributed to public and school libraries nation wide.) I overheard conversation between builders of the device say "You slam it together to cause it to explode).

An instructor at the Federal Aviation Administration Academy said impact. With my technical qualifications I can say impact. Good Science does not require credibility of sources but repeatable experiment. If the experiment proves impact theory, whatever else I saw about the atom or rockets should be looked at seriously. Experiment will verify the plasma container for the Intergalactic Starship. I informed the FBI of the published government documents and the possibilities of faster than light craft. I heard nothing until government leaks indicated they were working on it. Some times good science means getting credit for your own invention. Einstein taught that the good scientist is one who not only has good ideas but can keep the credit for himself.

Parts and Functions

A BOMB ASSEMBLY- A hollow steel or titanium cylinder to hold the mass driver, impact hardener, disks, and gaskets for ease of loading. It contains a hole for temperature monitoring and vacuum pulling. When the impact occurs, the space formed by the gaskets allow a reservoir for any gasses from a non-perfect vacuum, gasket leak of powder burn, and gasses produced form normal radioactive decay. Genie bother uses 80% uranium 235.

ALTIMETER- an air pressure switch that closes at a predetermined altitude.

ANTICHATTER JUMPER- a wire to reinforce a weak trigger current, by supplying the solenoid coils from Nicad batteries.

BATTERIES- a 1-1/2v C cell for timer. A second 1-1/2-volt C cell for the arm light. A 12-volt large dry cell to keep vibration relay coil energized. 12 volt nickel cadmium to deliver 600 amps to detonator

BOMB CASING- Sand-cast carbon steel drilled and tapped to specifications. It contains the explosions until they build to sufficient force to break it into fragments producing heat and shrapnel.

CASE CONTAINMENT PLUG- this seals the bomb in three dimensions containing the nuclear explosion briefly. Its threads require that its thickness be increased by 50X of the casing wall thickness for strength

CYANORCRYLATE ESTER- used to attach disks to drivers, hardeners, and casing. It also seals the last five treads of the case containment plug to prevent disarming.

DOOMS DAY ASSEMBLY- Bands of material placed around the bomb to increase fall out (dirty bomb). These can be Beryllium, cobalt, strontium or other metals to produce fall out (strontium 90, cobalt 60 and others) that circulate through the food chain until all higher life forms are dead. Genie Bottler doesn't use them. The A-bomb can be placed near the largest nuclear reactors(s) to bypass the safety systems for a nice try.

EPOXY- used to strengthen the detonator from deformation and breakage from early detonation of flash. It is used to fill the neutron assembly bolt recesses. It seals the threads of the vacuum rod

EXPLOSIVE DISKS- Any radioactive metals of a concentration above 40% unstable isotopes. The dimensions are based on critical mass tests. The heavier the atomic mass and the greater the concentration of unstable isotopes the less impact is required. Plutonium 239, Polonium, Uranium 235, and Americium 241(found in smoke detectors), are a few that can be used. Generally speaking, the highest grade available should be used for the A-bomb assembly.

GUN POWDER- it accelerates the mass driver by burning and combining with the air from the air space causing rapid expansion.

H-BOMB ASSEMBLY- A threaded hollow cylinder similar in construction to the bomb assembly. It is vacuumized and sealed in an external vacuum chamber. Six are threaded into tapped holes radially around the A-bomb impact area. Genie Bottler uses 80% Plutonium 239.

IMPACT HARDNER GASKET- this prevents the impact hardener from spreading on impact. It is slotted to allow trapped air, from loading the a bomb assembly into it's recess in the steel casing, to escape

IMPACT HARDNER- is used to mount the radioactive metal disk and hardens the impact surface. It is made from steel or titanium.

MASS DRIVER- a solid titanium or steel cylinder adds mass to increase the impact force as a heavy hammer drives a nail easier than a light one. It prevents the hot spots on a explosive disk from pre-igniting the gunpowder.

MASS DRIVER GASKET- a hollow fiber sleeve gasket prevents explosive gasses from entering the vacuum between the disks cushioning the impact.

MASS DRIVER SEAL- this shape contains the powder burn until it reaches full power. The circular groove breaks, freeing the mass driver to accelerate.

MULTI-CONTACT POINTS DOUBLE REDUNDANT DETONATOR- this provides fire to the gunpowder. Six major T joints provide fire to six places in the powder decreasing it's burn time, thereby increasing the acceleration rate of the mass driver. The six smaller T joints contain two flash bulbs half filled with flash powder to increase the fire "power". The first bulb that fires will break the other bulbs. The flexible magnesium filaments are resistant to shock waves so will fire half the time. Two bulbs assure firing of at least one. The small T joint has a small hole for inspection and soldering ease. The detonator is assembled from the inspection hole to the batteries connection.

N BOMB ASSEMBLY- Disks of 40% or better radioactive metals inserted in shallow drilled recesses in the bomb casing. The, are contained by a steel or titanium shell which also acts as a radioactive shield. It is fastened to the bomb casing with recessed steel bolts. The recesses are covered with epoxy to prevent tampering Genie Bottler uses Americium 241 for it's low cost and availability.

POWDER CONTAINMENT PLUG- a threaded disk that contains the powder burn until the mass driver accelerates. It has a powder fill plug in it along with a detonator mount attached.

SELENOID- an electrically operated switch to provide voltage to the detonator

STAR MAKER- Reports of underground test of 100 megaton have been rumored. How high a temperature is required to turn the earth into a flaming star, by finding its flash point, is unknown.

TIMER- a clockwork with two switches; start and detonate. One energizes the vibration relay. The second triggers the solenoid.

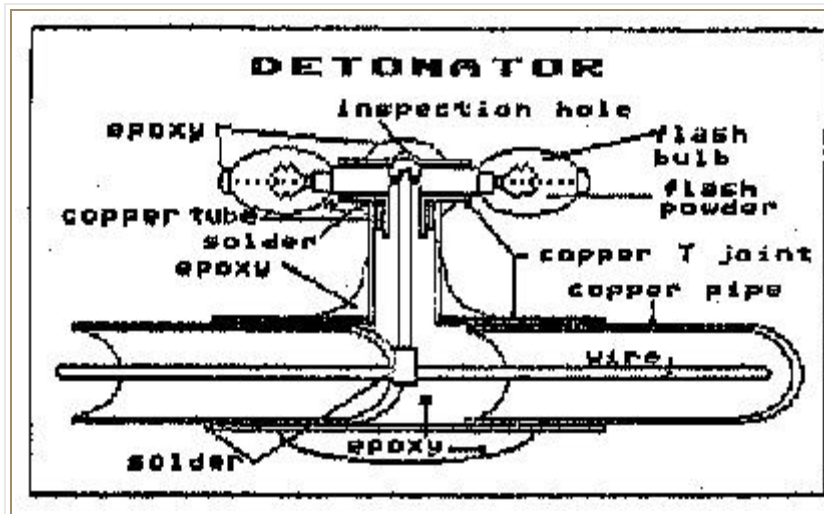
VACUUM ROD and HOLE- it is used to monitor the temperature of the bomb and, when epoxied, seal the vacuum. The vacuum drawtube connects to an external vacuum pump. The thread sealer contains epoxy forced on the last 1/4 of the threads.

VIBRATION RELAY- an electrically operated double pole double throw switch. One set of contacts holds the switch closed when triggered by the timer. The second contact provides 12 volts to the vibration switch.

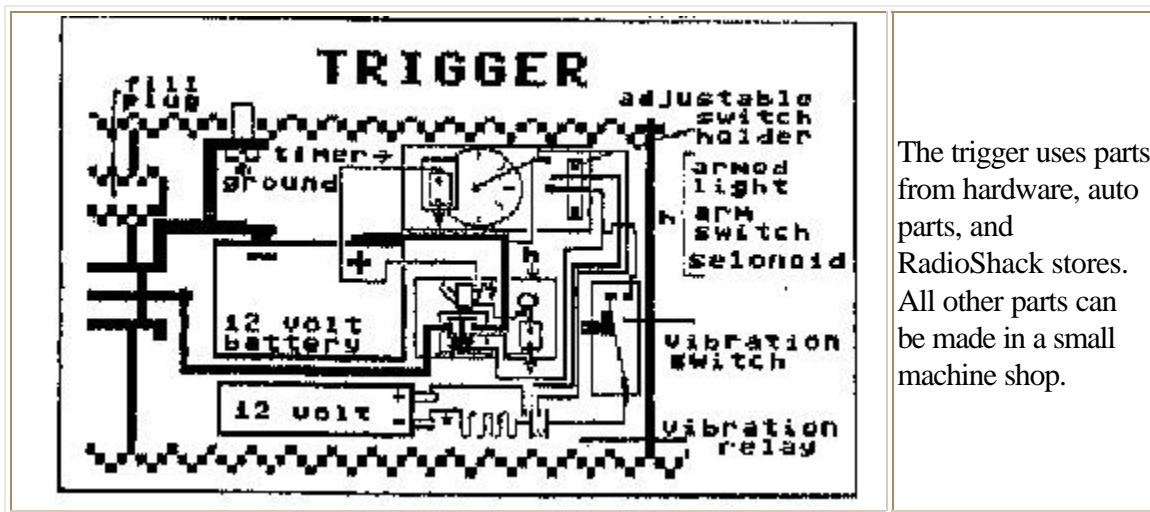
VIBRATION SENSOR- a weighted swing switch that triggers the solenoid when the bomb is moved or an attempt is made to disarm it.

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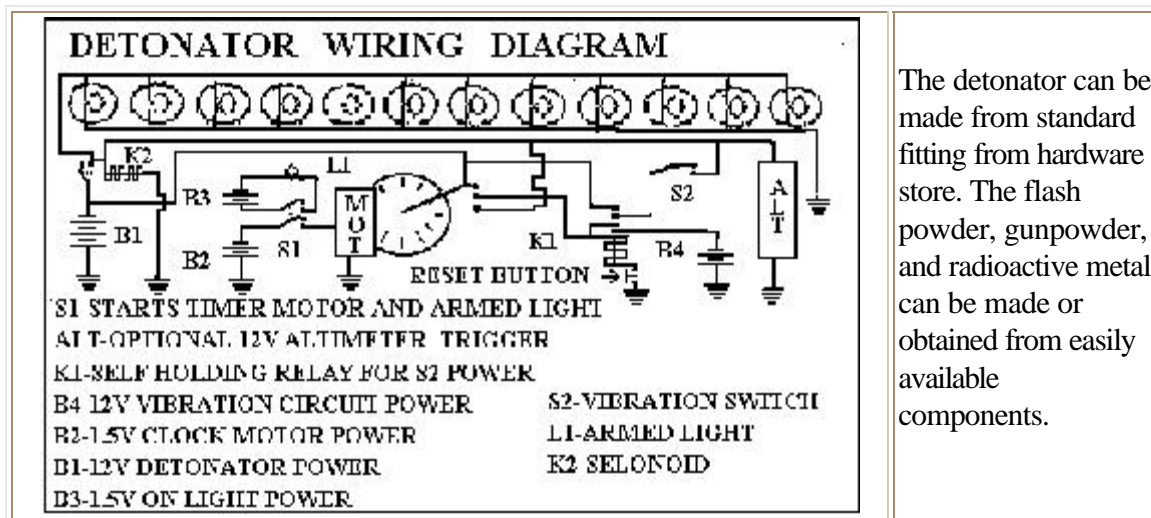
A rototool stone grinder tool works best for opening a small hole in the flash bulb. Ground and use PC wrist strap to protect flash powder from electrostatic discharge. Hardware store copper pipe fitting work best.



The trigger uses parts from hardware, auto parts, and RadioShack stores. All other parts can be made in a small machine shop.

1. **Ready Sequence-** Place radioactive disks and disk assemblies in bomb casing
2. Monitor temperature through probe hole.
3. The temperature should not exceed 90 degrees. A higher temperature indicates one or more hot disks. Disassemble the bomb and then thin problem disks.
4. Reassemble radioactive components. Monitor temperature for 72 hours. If the temperature exceeds 90 degrees; immediately disassemble as in step 3. If less than 90 degrees, go to step six, after adding epoxy to "neutron assembly" bolt recesses.
5. The detonator and mount can be inserted. Add the pre-measured powder charge to its cavity through fill hole. Insert fill plug (caution) Insure outer detonator tube is grounded and inner conductor does not contact the positive q12-volt current.
6. Insert battery timer and vibration switch.
7. Draw vacuum through draw tube. Insert treaded rod 1/2 way. Screw the vacuum seal rod in slowly while inserting the threaded rod the rest of the way. Thereby, sealing vacuum 72 hours prior to detonation.
8. For ground delivery, set timer and vibration switch to on position. Insert containment plug, adding cyanoacrylate glue to last 5 threads. Position bomb on target. Clear area before vibration circuit energizes.
9. For air drop, set arm switch to on. Insert and epoxy containment plug. (Caution) Set altimeter trigger while at low pressure- high altitude. Deliver before vibration circuit triggers.
10. **Aim Sequence-** The device can be driven to target one hour prior to detonation in a rented U-Haul truck or van (from near the blast) and leave in cycle or bike. Choose center of city or place near nuclear power plants. This bypasses its safety system for a bonus kill effect from fall out. (Caution) Up to 10% of the world's population in deaths can be hidden as insignificant by the government.
11. For an air drop, use a fast plane to drop from high altitudes. Should the altimeter fail to detonate, the timer will work. Missile delivery of one or more bombs is not recommended for the following reasons. Defense systems of target countries can trace radar trail back to find bomber and retaliate. It requires dummy missiles to be fired to saturate antiballistic or star-wars defensive systems in the future. Smuggling the disks in two at a time will assure 90 percent delivery. The other parts can be manufactured on site. A pipe bomb assembly can be substituted for the steel casing if a bridge piling of suitable dimensions cannot be ordered.
12. **Fire Sequence-** The solenoid coil receives a 12-volt signal from the timer, vibration switch or optional altimeter.
13. The solenoid switch closes The 12 volts goes to the solenoid coil This prevents the switch from chattering or opening due to weak signals from one of the three triggers.
14. The 12 volts also goes to the multiple-contact-point double redundant detonator. This provides each of the bulbs with 12v at 50 amps (600 watts).

15. The magnesium element burns igniting the flash powder. The glass breaks, sending fire to the black powder.
16. The black powder ignites, combining with oxygen in the air space. This provides rapid expansion. The pressure builds until it fractures the mass driver seal.
17. The mass driver accelerates rapidly, driving the Uranium disk to its mate on the impact hardener.
18. The temperature and pressure from impact cause the unstable isotopes of uranium to split. This releases heat, light, electric, magnetic and mechanical forces in a moment that normally require millions of years. The blast force is approximately 80 kilotons TNT>.
19. This "atomic" explosion drives the hydrogen subassemblies and forces the Plutonium disks to impact. This boosts the power to approx. a one-megaton TNT equivalent blast.
20. This explosive force hits the "neutron" assembly disk causing them release their energy. This boosts the power to approx. 10-megaton TNT equivalent.
21. The force of the explosion is contained until it bursts the casing producing shrapnel. The size of the shrapnel determines the name of the bomb. If it blows the casing to steel atoms, it is an atomic bomb. If it blows these atoms to their basic hydrogen atoms, it is a hydrogen bomb. Blowing these atoms to their subatomic particles makes a neutron bomb.
22. Surrounding the bomb with bands of metals to produce enough strontium 90, cobalt 60 and other poisons waste saturates the atmosphere killing all higher life forms. Its name is Dooms Day.
23. The earth's flash point is unknown; however; enough bombs can be detonated in one place to determine it by experiment. Its name is Star Maker.



The End ?

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