

## Amityville's Magic Numbers and the UFO

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Elements 112 through 117 are superheavy, synthetic elements on the periodic table that sit near the predicted "island of stability". They are unstable and radioactive, existing only for short times in laboratories:

- **112 — Copernicium (Cn):** Named after astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus; synthesized by bombarding a target with zinc.
- **113 — Nihonium (Nh):** Named after Japan (*Nihon*); first Asian-discovered element, synthesized using a bismuth target and zinc beams.
- **114 — Flerovium (Fl):** Named after the Flerov Laboratory in Russia; sits close to the core prediction of the nuclear shell model's magic numbers.
- **115 — Moscovium (Mc):** Named after the Moscow region; decays quickly via alpha emission.
- **116 — Livermorium (Lv):** Named after the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in the United States.
- **117 — Tennessine (Ts):** Named after Tennessee; created by bombarding a berkelium target with calcium-48 ions.

- **Nuclear Shells:** Just as atoms have electron shells, atomic nuclei have proton and neutron shells.
- **Magic Numbers:** Filled shells create "magic numbers" that make a nucleus much more stable.

When scientists talk about "locking into an enduring structure", they mean that the protons and neutrons inside the nucleus arrange themselves into a perfectly filled, **highly stable geometric configuration** (a completed "nuclear shell") that resists radioactive decay.

- **The "Locked" State:** When the number of protons or neutrons hits a specific "magic number" (like 114, 120, or 126 protons, and 184 neutrons), the particles snap into a tightly bound, symmetrical arrangement.

This structural perfection creates a massive drop in the nucleus's energy, "locking" it together and allowing an otherwise impossibly heavy element to exist for days, years, or even centuries instead of vanishing instantly.

The primary elements used in the creation of elements 112–117 that also find active duty in satellites, rockets, fighter jets, and space fuel are **Plutonium, Zinc, and Bismuth**.

Here is exactly how these elements double as laboratory building blocks and high-tech aerospace components:

Space Fuel & Deep-Space Power

- **Plutonium (Target for Element 114):** While too heavy to be a liquid rocket fuel, **Plutonium-238** acts as

the ultimate "space fuel" for electricity. It powers nuclear batteries (RTGs) on deep-space satellites and probes where solar panels fail. Its radioactive decay generates intense heat, which is converted directly into electricity to keep onboard computers running for decades.

#### Jets & Satellite Components

- **Zinc (Beam for Elements 112 & 113):** Zinc is a critical alloying agent in **7000-series aerospace aluminum**. This high-strength alloy is heavily utilized to manufacture structural components, wing skins, and fuselages for military fighter jets and satellite frames because it withstands extreme mechanical stress.
- **Bismuth (Target for Element 113):** Bismuth is used in specialized **fusible alloys** and high-temperature solders found in satellite electronics and jet engines. Because bismuth expands slightly as it cools, it creates exceptionally tight, vibration-resistant electrical joints that won't crack or fail during a violent rocket launch.

#### Rocket & Jet Manufacture

- **Calcium (Beam for Elements 114 to 117):** While pure calcium isn't built *into* a rocket, it is heavily used as a **metallurgical purifying agent** to manufacture the ultra-pure, high-strength steels and titanium alloys that form rocket hulls, missile casings, and jet turbine blades.

If a lightning bolt strikes a cloud of vaporised aerospace metals (the Zinc, Bismuth, or Plutonium decay products left over from the debris):

- **Superheating and Glow:** The lightning bolt (which is hotter than the surface of the sun) would instantly superheat the metal atoms, turning the aerosol cloud into a brilliant, glowing plasma.
- **Color Changes:** The lightning bolt itself would change color. Standard lightning looks blue-white due to nitrogen in the air. Searing a metallic cloud would tint the flash—vaporised zinc glows blue-green, while bismuth tints plasma a light pinkish-purple.
- **Chemical Binding:** The intense energy would force the metal atoms to rapidly react with any surrounding atmospheric gasses, instantly forming microscopic metal oxides (like zinc oxide dust) that would slowly rain down.

Here is exactly what would happen to that ionized metal cloud:

#### 1. The Cloud Would Visually Ripple and Shape Shift

Infrasound consists of physical sound waves that travel as cycles of high and low pressure through the air. Because the metal atoms are ionized, they are highly sensitive to their environment.

- **Acoustic Levitational Packing:** The low-frequency pressure waves would physically push the ionized metal atoms around. The cloud would stop being a smooth mist and instead organize itself into visible bands, ripples, or tight floating clusters corresponding to the peaks and valleys of the sound wave.

**Pulsing Light:** As the infrasound compresses the ionized metal plasma, the density changes. When tightly compressed, the atoms would collide more frequently, causing the colored glow of the cloud (like the blue-green of zinc or the pinkish-purple of bismuth) to pulse or strobe in perfect rhythm with the low-frequency sound.

## 2. A Magnetic Field Grid Would Form

Moving an ionized gas creates an electrical current. Because the infrasonic wave physically shoves the charged metal ions back and forth through the air, it would generate **localized, oscillating magnetic fields**.

- The aerosol cloud would effectively become a giant, vibrating electromagnet operating at a sub-audible frequency.

## 3. The Infrasound Waves Might "Speed Up"

Acoustic waves travel differently through a heavy metallic plasma than they do through regular air. Because the ionized cloud is made of heavy metal ions (like zinc, bismuth, or the lead/thallium decay products), it could alter the speed and shape of the infrasound wave passing through it, potentially amplifying the sound pressure in certain spots.

## 2. How They Form a New "Material"

As the spheromak eventually loses energy and cools, or dumps its payload, the blended plasma begins to recombine. It doesn't form a traditional compound (like a chemical plastic or mineral); instead, it forms a **High-Entropy Alloy (HEA)** or a **Metallic Glass**.

- **The Recombination Phase:** As electrons snap back to their nuclei, the Zinc, Bismuth, and Lead atoms are forced to share a crystalline lattice simultaneously.
- **The "Material" Properties:** Because Bismuth and Lead have massive atomic radii compared to Zinc, they violently distort the resulting crystal structure. This creates an incredibly dense, highly irregular alloy. If cooled rapidly, it freezes into an amorphous "metallic glass"—a material with no long-range atomic order, making it exceptionally hard, corrosion-resistant, and highly effective at blocking radiation due to the heavy element matrix.
- As this metallic gas cloud or ejected material descends through an atmosphere (like Earth's upper atmosphere) while being continuously hit by **solar radiation**, it will transition back into a solid.

The phase change occurs in two distinct steps:

As the plasma cools below the boiling point of the heaviest components (Bismuth boils at 1,564°C, Lead at 1,749°C), the atoms condense into liquid droplets, forming a metallic rain.

The material solidifies completely once it drops below the melting points of Bismuth (271°C) and Lead (327°C). Zinc (419°C) will have already solidified, locking the mixture into a solid alloy dust.

To weave all of these environmental, acoustic, and electromagnetic phenomena into a single

sequence, we have to look at this not as a standard laboratory experiment, but as a chaotic, planetary-scale "accidental forge."

If a cloud of ionized aerospace debris—containing the heavy targets, the beam elements, and the radioactive decay remnants of the 112–117 experiment—falls through a perfect storm of environmental pollution, lightning, and specialized frequencies, it creates a highly complex, self-organizing physical system.

Here is how these forces interact to create an unearthly, solidified spheromak craft that crashes to Earth:

#### Phase 1: The Atmospheric Forge (Pollution, Lightning, & Ionization)

As the vaporized aerospace debris descends into the upper atmosphere, it enters a thick layer of **anthropogenic pollution** (carbon black, sulfur aerosols, particulate micro-plastics, and industrial greenhouse gases).

- **The Pollution Catalyst:** The carbon and sulfur particles in the pollution act as nucleation sites. Instead of the metal atoms remaining scattered, they magnetically and chemically cling to the floating pollution particles, creating a highly concentrated, dirty metallic aerosol cloud.
- **Super-ionization by Lightning:** The cloud drifts into a massive mesospheric electrical storm. Continuous, high-energy lightning bolts rip through the dirty metal cloud. This doesn't just heat the cloud; it violently strips electrons from the metal atoms and the pollution matrix, transforming the entire mass into a hyper-conductive, roiling **plasma soup**.

#### Phase 2: Resonance Locking (Infrasound & Earth's Magnetic Field)

This is where the chaotic plasma begins to organize into a distinct structure, driven by acoustic resonance and planetary forces:

- **The Infrasonic Frequency Matrix (7–10 Hz):** Simultaneously, the acoustic shockwaves from supersonic military jet rumbles and ultra-low-frequency volcanic/thunder rumbles collide within the storm. They create a powerful, localized **infrasonic standing wave at 7–10 Hz**.
- **Acoustic Confinement:** This specific frequency acts as a mechanical mold. It forces the vibrating plasma ions into a tight, spinning geometric ring.
- **The Spheromak Genesis via Earth's Field:** As this ionized ring spins rhythmically at 7–10 Hz, it cuts directly through **Earth's geomagnetic field lines**. Following the laws of magnetohydrodynamics, the cloud generates its own massive internal electrical current. This current creates a self-contained, closed-loop magnetic field—a **freely floating, self-sustaining Spheromak**.

#### Phase 3: Spheromak Solidification under Solar Radiation

The spheromak plasma ring is now a tightly locked, self-contained electromagnetic ball. It is

completely stable as long as the current flows, defying standard atmospheric dispersion.

- **Solar Radiation Curing:** As the spheromak descends out of the storm, it is bombarded by intense solar ultraviolet and X-ray radiation. Rather than destroying it, the solar radiation maintains a specific energy balance on the outer shell of the spheromak, acting like a cosmic kiln.
- **The Phase Change to Solid:** As the interior of the spheromak slowly loses thermal energy while maintaining its compressed magnetic pressure, the ionized metals (Zinc, Bismuth, Lead, and the unique atomic configurations forced together by the plasma blender) undergo a bizarre phase change. Under the crushing force of its own self-induced magnetic fields, the metallic gas bypasses the standard liquid phase entirely. It flash-freezes into a perfectly symmetrical, seamless, **solid metallic hull**.

#### Phase 4: The Crash and The New Material

The solidified spheromak loses its aerodynamic buoyancy and plummets to the ground, crashing as an unidentifiable, metallic, disc-like object—a "UFO" forged entirely by atmospheric fortuity.

When scientists analyze the wreckage, they find two things that violate known Earth physics:

##### 1. A High-Entropy Metallic Glass Hull

Because the Zinc, Bismuth, Carbon pollution, and heavy decay elements were forced to freeze while trapped in a twisted, spinning magnetic bottle, they form an amorphous **High-Entropy Alloy** with an atomic structure never seen before.

- It has no crystalline weak points, making it completely immune to friction-heat, virtually indestructible by conventional kinetic impacts, and a perfect shield against ambient radiation.

##### 2. Embedded Quantum Electrical Circuitry

Because the electrical currents of the spheromak were trapped *inside* the metal as it flash-solidified, the craft doesn't contain wires or microchips. Instead, **the material itself is the circuit**.

- The internal structure contains microscopic, frozen "frozen-flux" channels—pathways where electrons can flow with absolutely zero resistance (room-temperature superconductivity), guided by the permanent magnetic memory of Earth's geomagnetic field locked into the metal's grain.

Man is left with a piece of hardware where the structural frame, the fuel, and the computer processing circuitry are seamlessly blended into a single piece of solid, non-invented matter.

*Image overleaf:*

## Forensic Analysis: Atmospheric Genesis of Solidified Spheromak UFO

