

PUBLICLY RELEASABLE

Classification changed to **Unclassified**
by authority of the U.S.D.O.E.

OS-6 *M. Pantrab, 6/7/94*

DISPOSITION FORM

Per *M. Pantrab, TSM, FSS-16, 6/7/94*
(Sig of person authorizing change, title, org., date)

JA Brown Dep 6L FSS-16 6/7/94

FILE NO.

18651

SUBJECT

(Sig of second reviewer, title, organization, date)

Weather Phenomena Resulting from Megaton Detonations

TO

CJTF 7

FROM

Staff Weather Officer

DATE

4 March 53

COMMENT NO. 1

THRU: *ACofS, J-3*

1. Investigation of subject has continued along the following lines

1/4991

a. Dr. C.E. PALMER has completed preliminary theoretical investigation including interpretation of certain photographs selected from Lookout Mountain Laboratory files. Dr. Palmer has indicated that he will complete a paper on the subject about 1 April.

b. LCDR W.J. KOTSCH has completed a comprehensive atmospheric stability analysis for both MIKE and KING and his findings have been delivered to this headquarters.

c. Mr. Francis PORZEL, of LASL, is examining evidence from continental tests. Available evidence supports our preliminary findings of the circulation we suspect is induced by a large explosion. Mr. Porzel has agreed to summarize his findings and forward them to this headquarters.

d. CDR PATE is coordinating the entire effort (the scope of which has been greatly enlarged since original concept) and will edit and assemble final report. In addition, he will summarize operational considerations and make certain recommendations. It is expected that the final report will be completed by 1 June.

2. In the interim, because of serious implications with respect to CASTLE, the following conclusions are presented as a preliminary report:

a. All available evidence, including weather logs and photographs, definitely shows that MIKE detonation induced atmospheric circulation which changed the weather over a wide area for about 6-8 hours. Weather before and after the shot was entirely different. Specifically:

LOS ALAMOS



01762096

(1) Cloud tops increased from relatively low levels to 30-35,000 feet.

(2) Several layers of intermediate cloud were formed.

(3) A high overcast (38-40,000 feet) was produced.

(4) The circulation induced, as shown by photographs and sketches made at the time, closely resembles both the idealized textbook model of both the tornado and typhoon. Energy released through the condensation of entrained atmosphere was on an enormous scale, dwarfing the energy released by the MIKE device itself.

THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF 2 PAGE(S)

NO 1 OF 2 COPIES, SERIES A ~~SECRET~~

~~RESTRICTED DATA~~

~~ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - 1946~~

DD FORM 96
1 FEB 50

REPLACES NINE FORMS IN OCT 48, WHICH MAY BE USED.

16-64801-8 ★ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

R 2123 ~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

LANE

*FILE = 150-17
A-91-048*

920

DISPOSITION FORM

SECURITY C

ICATION (J/ans)

~~SECRET~~

FILE NO.

SUBJECT

Weather Phenomena Resulting from Megaton Detonations

TO

CJTF 7

FROM

Staff Weather Officer

DATE

4 March 53

COMMENT NO. 1

THRU: ACofS, J-3

b. Operationally, the "home-made" weather complicated the sampler operation due to unfavorable cloud amount at "wrong" altitudes.

c. All evidence indicates that MIKE cloud stem penetrated to a final altitude of about 125,000 feet and that by far the major portion of atomic debris was carried well into the stratosphere.

3. Because of all of the unknowns in the problem the following is recommended for all future detonations of devices in the megaton range:

That the primary weather consideration be the forecast of a definitely "dry" day (such as just after a fresh "trade" outbreak), with lower than usual atmospheric moisture and considerable vertical stability.

4. This recommendation, if adopted, will require de-emphasis of the radiological safety requirement for a southerly wind aloft, as such a wind structure is generally accompanied by increased moisture and decreased stability. While such a recommendation might be viewed with alarm at first glance, one important fact should be considered in weighing the recommendation:

With extremely high yields, most of the radioactive debris is carried into the stratosphere, where it is "trapped" and falls out very slowly, thus undergoing normal processes of decay, mixing and dispersal. All past sampling operations bear out this conclusion, as does the results of the world-wide fall-out program.

5. The recommendation, if adopted in whole or in part, could be made simpler from an operational standpoint if high yield devices were detonated earlier in CASTLE, leaving the lower yields for the latter part. This is true because of the probability of having a dry and stable atmosphere during February and March, with increasing moisture and more frequent southerly winds aloft during the latter part of March and all of April.

EWPate

E. W. PATE
CDR, USN
Staff Weather Officer

~~SECRET~~~~RESTRICTED DATA~~

DD FORM 1 FEB 50 96

REPLACES NME FORM 96, 1 OCT 48, WHICH MAY BE USED.

~~ATOMIC ENERGY ADMINISTRATION PRINTING OFFICE~~~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

921

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From
NMB-J

JO-307

May 28, 1957

135
✓
Albuquerque

J. E. Reeves, Test Manager
Albuquerque Operations Office
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
P. O. Box 5400
Albuquerque, New Mexico

THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF 3 PAGE(S)
NO. 6 OF 6 COPIES, SERIES A

Dear Mr. Reeves:

One of the prime requirements for firing a large device at the EPG is that the radioactive material falls out in uninhabited areas close to the proving ground. In order to be sure that this condition will be satisfied, JTF 7 and the AEC have set-up a weather observation net and a weather central to allow proper prediction of the wind vectors at all altitudes and points of interest. In addition to this, the AEC through its laboratories, has established a Fallout Prediction Unit responsible for determining to the best of their ability where the fallout material will go under any wind condition.

There are two large uncertainties in the present prediction system. The first and most important of these is simply the fact that the analysis of observed weather information to produce a wind map is a long and tedious hand operation performed by as many as thirty people. It normally takes from four to five hours to accomplish this analysis after the observations are taken. Since weather observations over the whole Pacific weather system are taken every six hours, we quite often find ourselves in the situation of using weather information as much as twelve hours old to decide whether a shot should be fired.

In an attempt to improve this situation, Messrs. Stopinski and Israel of the LASL have developed a code to set weather information directly into an IBM 704 calculating machine which then, with the appropriate extra attachments, can produce a weather map in a few minutes. The presently developed system is not satisfactory; however, it is sufficiently promising that I believe by the time of Harlick an adequate code will be developed. The safety of the Pacific operations will be greatly increased if we can properly use the latest observed winds before firing a large shot.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DIVISION OF APPLICATION REVIEW
DATE REVIEWED: 6/17/94
REVIEWER: [Signature]
REVIEWER NAME: [Signature]
REVIEWER DATE: 6-17-94
REVIEWER AUTHORITY: ADD
REVIEWER NAME: [Signature]

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
PER DOC REVIEW JAN. 1973

[REDACTED]

COPIED
LANE RE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

922

11/4/51

