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AND

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THE ARGUS EXPERIMENT

This report discusses the scientific aspects of the results and implications of the Argus experiments. Because of the fact that many of the experiments performed in connection with these atomic bursts involved both the electron trapping phenomenon and the other military effects phenomena, it was considered advisable to withhold the results classified until a proper sorting of the information had been accomplished. Since reports on relevant military aspects have only become available within the last two weeks, it has not been found possible to release any of this information.

The scientific aspects of these experiments, involving atomic bursts at altitude, small atomic bursts over the North Atlantic in August and September 1958, are regarded by many participants as one of the major achievements of the International Geophysical Year. The execution of these experiments engaged the coordinate resources of a large number of the scientific talent of the nation, and it is apparent that the success of the experiment, if successful, would be rewarded by instantaneous contributions to the far-flung international network of the IGY. The complexity of the observational and interpretative contributions by the many participants will doubtless stand as a durable milestone in the development of our knowledge of the great natural phenomena of its world's atmosphere, which have engaged his study for many centuries.

The Christofilos Proposal

The underlying idea for the Argus experiments was conceived by Nicholas C. Christofilos, physicist of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratories of the University of California. In 1957 he called attention to the fascinating physical effects which might be expected to result from an atomic burst in the near-vacuum of outer space, high above the surface and its dense atmosphere. Of the various effects contemplated, the most interesting one promised to be the phenomenon of trapping of high-energy electrons at high altitudes in the magnetic field of the earth. In the event of the burst there would be thrown off nuclear fission products of intermediate atomic weight. Most of these products are well known to be radioactive and subsequently decay with the emission of alpha particles, electrons and gamma rays. Most of these decay products would be trapped in minutes.

The fission fragments themselves are electrically charged and move at high velocity. Hence, their paths in the near-vacuum of outer space would be controlled, not the least, by the earth's magnetic field and would be helical ones around magnetic lines of force. The electrons resulting from their decay would likewise move in helical paths in the magnetic field. In accordance with the theory of cyclotron motions, which has been known and demonstrated for a long time, for many years, it could be expected that from high-energy electron

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would be trapped in the outer reaches of the earth's magnetic field and would only slowly "leak" down into the atmosphere and be subject to collisions with air molecules in the rarefied upper atmosphere. The trapping region would be in the form of a thin "magnetic shell" surrounding the earth and bounded by lines of force. Trapping times ranging from minutes to weeks were estimated for electrons whose helical paths ranged as close to the solid earth as 100 to 2000 miles, many of which

The proposal of Christofilis captured the imagination of the majority of other scientists and the idea was studied intensively during the following months.

Meanwhile, the United States had succeeded in launching one of its IGY satellite, Explorer I, which had as its primary purpose the study of cosmic radiation in the vicinity of Earth's orbit. The observations made by this satellite as well as those with Explorer II, launched a few months afterwards, led to the discovery of a sharp peak of enhancement which indicated the existence in the region around the earth of a belt of high energy electrons and corpuscular radiation due to natural geophysical causes.

The first public report of this discovery and of its interpretation in terms of magnetic trapping was made on May 1, 1958, at a symposium of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Physical Society. The report was given by James A. Van Allen, who with his colleagues of the State University of Iowa, had actually carried out the experiments.

The existence of the natural "trapping" situation served as the basis for all validation of the proposal of Christofilis. At the same time it raised the problem of whether observation of the effects of an artificial injection of electrons would be possible in the presence of the natural "background."

#### Initiation of Anger's Experiment

The fate of the entire enterprise was laid before the President's Science Advisory Committee. It was clear that the program involved a mixture of scientific and military interests. At the request of the President's Science Advisory Committee, a group of representatives of the scientific community and the defense community was brought together to appraise all aspects of the matter. It was decided in latter April 1958 to proceed with the Anger experiment as a national undertaking. The operational and technological management of the project was vested in the new Air Force Research Establishment of the Department of Defense. In his capacity of Chief Scientist, Herbert York directed the program for the agency.

The Air Force Special Weapons Center, an institution for years engaged in a series of high altitude sounding balloon experiments for the study of the fringes of the expected effect at altitudes of about 100 miles, developed a five-stage solid propellant rocket vehicle that had been developed by the NACA. The Air Force Cambridge Research Center and the Johns Hopkins Research Institute developed, located and prepared to transport a number of equipment at suitable ground stations and a team aircraft. The difficult mission of delivering these high-yield atmospheric balloons at high altitude and detonating them there during the chosen time over the South Atlantic Ocean was undertaken by a Navy tank barge fleet, which was organized for the purpose.

### Explorer IV

Meanwhile, the Academy's ARGUS program was planning to carry out vigorously further studies of the Van Allen radiation belts, as revealed by Explorers I and III. To secure more detailed knowledge of the Van Allen radiation belts, and to observe any artificial phenomena from the proposed ARGUS experiments, instrumentation was being designed and developed at the State University of Iowa, together with rockets of the type developed by the Army Ballistic Missile Agency and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology had already been scheduled as satellite vehicles. The principal objective program was the launching of Explorer IV.

### Conduct of ARGUS Experiment

On July 26, 1958, Explorer IV was successfully launched from an orbit inclined at a  $51^\circ$  angle with the equator, with all equipment operating perfectly, immediately began transmitting valuable information on the nature, intensity and distribution of the natural radiation belts. The  $51^\circ$  inclination orbit proved to be a distinct advantage over the previously used  $34^\circ$  inclination orbits due to its much greater spatial coverage. Meanwhile, the new observing stations were being set up. The ARGUS task force was enroute to the designated sites of the high altitude sounding rocket flights were being conducted at Wallops Island in Virginia, Ramey Air Force Base in Puerto Rico, and Cape Canaveral Air Force Base in Florida.

Bursts occurred on the 27th and 28th of August, 1958, at 10:00 and 11:00 hours and on the 6th of September. Although the duration of the bursts was short, it was desirable to minimize the loss of electrons to the atmosphere. Calculations showed that this could be done by placing the satellite in the shell between longitude zero and longitude  $180^\circ$  west, and taking into account the fact that the earth's magnetic axis is tilted and displaced relative to its rotational axis, so that the edges of the shell would be parallel to the surface at these longitudes. This was accomplished by the ARGUS program.

Because of the small yields involved in the high altitude bursts, there was no fallout hazard.

A fascinating sequence of observations was obtained during the initial flash of the burst was subsequently fainter but produced auroral luminescence in the atmosphere extending up well beyond the shell along the magnetic line of force through the burst point. Simultaneously at the point where this line of force extends to the atmosphere in the northern hemisphere, a so-called "auroral" glow appeared near the Azores islands, a bright auroral glow appeared at the point where it was observed from aircraft previously, and there is no doubt that the event, and the complex series of observations began, was the first time in history measured geophysical phenomena were being related to a quantitatively known source of energy injected into the earth's magnetic field at a known quantity of energy and at a known position and time.

The diverse radiation instruments on Explorer IV were reported to ground stations the absolute intensity and position of the shell of high energy electrons was determined through the use of the ARGUS program. The satellite continued to orbit and report data on the

man-made shell of trapped radiation of a low and steady intensity. The physical shape and position of the shell were accurately plotted and the decay of intensity was observed. Moreover, the angular distribution of the radiation was measured at each point. The shape of one of a selected magnetic shell of the earth's magnetic field was being plotted out for the first time by experimental means. In addition, excursions within this shell the trapped electrons were to very great distances and were following the magnetic field patterns of the earth of over 4,000 miles. The rate of decay of electron density as a function of altitude provided new information on the density of the upper atmosphere since atmospheric scattering was the dominant mechanism for loss of particles. Moreover, continuing observation of the thickness of the shell served to answer the vital question as to the rate of diffusion of trapped particles transverse to the shell. All of these matters are of essential importance in a thorough understanding of the dynamics of the natural radiation and were now the subject of direct study by means of the "labeled" electrons released on Argus.

Throughout the testing period the planned series of high altitude sounding rockets was carried on with full success and yielded valuable results in the lower fringes of the trapping regions.

Explorer IV continued to observe the artificially injected electrons from the Argus tests, making some 15 transits of the shell, until exhaustion of its batteries in latter September, though by that time the intensity had become barely observable above the background of natural radiation at the altitudes concerned by the orbit of the shell.

It appears likely, however, that the deep-space probe launched and detected a small residuum of the Argus electrons very high altitude on December 6, 1958. But the effect appeared to have become undetectable before the flight of Pioneer IV on November 1959.

The site of the Argus tests was selected to place the artificially injected radiation shell in a region where the intensity of the natural radiation had a relative minimum. If the bursts had been made at either higher or lower latitudes, the effects would have been so difficult to detect, plot and follow that it would have been impossible.

The immense body of observations has been interpreted and interpreted by a large number of persons in about seven months. There are now satisfactory accounts being recalled from the journals of the scientists. From these observations we have learned the following examples:

There was no diffusion of electrons transverse to the electron shell since the thickness of the shell remained constant. Also, traces of the shell persisted for many days and possibly weeks.

Extrapolations of the earth's magnetic field into regions which have been based on satellite measurements, were confirmed by the experiment. The experiment has shown it possible to predict the shape and intensity of the earth's field with considerable accuracy (to 10 distances of the order of several earth's radii).

The directness and clarity of the artificial injection experiments provided a sound basis for interpretation of the natural radiation around the earth. It is likely that many important characteristics

continue to arise from the great diversity of geophysical observations being conducted by other countries participating in the International Geophysical Year.

The IGY group of the National Academy of Sciences plans, along with its other programs, to make the scientific results of Explorer 1 available as rapidly as analytical procedures permitted. In view of the progress made by experimenters and analysts, the Academy had to go more than a week ago to arrange for a presentation of scientific results at its annual meeting on April 22-23, 1965.