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THE ARGUS EXPERIMENT

This report discusses the scientific aspects of the Argus experiment, its results and implications of the Argus experiments. Because of the fact that many of the experiments performed in connection with this experiment involved both the electron trapping phenomenon and also the 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 is not yet possible to release any of this information.

The scientific aspects of these experiments, involving the high altitude, small atomic bursts over the North Atlantic in August-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 coordinated resources of a large number of the scientific talent of the nation, and it was apparent that the success of the experiment, if successful, would be recorded by instruments of the far-flung international network of the IGY. The comprehensive observational and interpretative contribution by the many participants will doubtless stand as a durable milestone in the development of our knowledge of the great natural phenomena of the earth's atmosphere which have engaged his study for many centuries.

The Christofilos Experiment

The underlying idea for the Argus experiments was conceived by Nicholas C. Christofilos, physicist of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory of the University of California. In 1957 he published a paper on the fascinating physical effects which might be expected from an atomic burst in the near-vacuum of outer space, high above the earth and its dense atmosphere. Of the various effects contemplated, the most interesting one promised to be the temporary trapping of high-speed electrons at high altitudes in the magnetic field of the earth. In the event of the burst there would be thrown off small quantities of matter of intermediate atomic weight. Most of these would be well known, stable, radioactive and subsequently decay with the emission of alpha particles, electrons and gamma rays. Most of these decay would be within a few 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, in the main, 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 cosmic motions, which has been known and demonstrated in a laboratory 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 in addition, for collisions with air molecules in the tenuous upper atmosphere. The trapping region would be in the form of a thin "magnetic shell" encircling 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; they were expected

The proposal of Christofilos, capturing the imagination of many of other scientists and the idea was studied tentatively 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 the earth. The observations made by this satellite as well as those with Explorer II, launched a few months afterwards, led to the discovery of a significant phenomenon which confirmed the existence in the region around the earth of a belt of high intensity 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, with his colleagues of the State University of Iowa, who had carried out the experiments.

The existence of the natural trapped radiation served to validate all validation of the proposal of Christofilos. At the same time it raised the problem of whether observation of the effects of man-made electron injection of electrons would be possible in the presence of the natural "background".

Initiation of Large-Scale Experiment

The fate of the entire enterprise would have been decided by the Science Advisory Committee since it was clear that the program involved a mixture of scientific and military interests. At the suggestion of the President's Science Advisory Committee, a group of representatives of the scientific community and the defense community were brought together to appraise all aspects of the matter. It was decided in latter April 1958 to proceed with the series experiments as a national undertaking. The operational and technological management of the project was vested in the new Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense. In his capacity as Chief Scientist, Herbert York directed the program for the Agency.

The Air Force Special Weapons Center undertook the preparation of a series of high altitude sounding balloons for the study of the fringes of the expected effect at altitudes of about 100 miles. It was a five-stage solid propellant rocket vehicle that had been developed by NACA. The Air Force Cambridge Research Center and the Cambridge Research Institute developed, located and prepared the ground stations of equipment at suitable ground stations and a series of aircraft. The difficult mission of delivering these sounding balloons at high altitude and detonating them there to give a precise location in the South Atlantic Ocean was undertaken by the Navy's fleet of ships organized for the purpose.

Explorer IV

Meanwhile, the Academy's 10th group was planning to conduct 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 effects 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. These rockets had already been scheduled as satellite vehicles. The next step in the program was the launching of Explorer IV.

Conduct of Argus Experiment

On July 26, 1958, Explorer IV was launched successfully from Cape Canaveral, inclined at a 51° angle with the equator, with all equipment functioning perfectly, immediately began transmitting valuable new information on the nature, intensity and distribution of the natural radiation belts. The inclination orbit proved to be a distinct advantage over the previously used 34° inclination orbits due to its much greater spatial coverage. Meanwhile, the new observing stations were being set up. At the same time, a task force was enroute to the designated area of the experiment. Preliminary sounding rocket flights were being conducted from 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 between 10:00 and 11:00 hours and on the 6th of September. They were followed by auroral displays at that time. In order to produce in detail the following quantitative data on the bursts, it was desirable to minimize the loss of electrons to the atmosphere. Calculations showed that this could be done by pointing the nose of the satellite toward the shell between longitude zero and longitude 180 west, with allowance for the fact that the earth's magnetic axis is tilted and displaced from its rotational axis, so that the nose of the shell would not be directly over the surface at these longitudes. The nose of the shell would be at a distance of about 10,000 miles from the surface.

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

A fascinating sequence of observations was obtained. The initial flash of the burst was succeeded by a fainter but longer lasting auroral luminescence in the atmosphere extending up to 100 miles along the magnetic line of force through the burst point. Simultaneously at the point where this line of force emerges to the surface in the northern hemisphere, a phenomenon called a "magnetic storm" near the Azores Islands, a bright auroral glow appeared. This glow was observed from aircraft previously detailed there to observe the event, and the complex series of disturbances began. At the same time in history measured geophysical phenomena, the first time in history were being related to a quantitative knowledge of the energy being injected into the earth's magnetic field by a known quantity of particles of known energies at a known position and point in time.

The diverse radiation instruments on Explorer IV were also reported to ground stations the atmospheric density and position of the shell of high energy electrons or its passage through the earth's magnetic field during the bursts. The satellite continued to report data on the intensity of the

man-made shell of trapped radiation had a low and steady intensity. The physical shape and position of the shell were generally predictable and the decay of intensity was observed. Moreover, the angular distribution of the radiation was measured at each point. The shape and position of a selected magnetic shell of the earth's magnetic field was determined and plotted out for the first time by experimental means. In addition, the excursions within this shell the trapped electrons were traveling great distances and were following the magnetic field patterns of the earth for 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 layers of the atmosphere since atmospheric scattering was the dominant cause 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 by Explorer IV.

Throughout the testing period a planned series of sounding rocket altitude sounding rockets was carried on with full success, yielding valuable results in the lower fringes of the trapping region.

Explorer IV continued to observe the artificially injected radiation from the Argus tests, making some 15 transits of the shell. Due to 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 exceeding the limit of telluric shielding.

It appears likely, however, that the deep space probe will have detected a small residuum of the Argus material very long after the end of 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 from either higher or lower latitudes, the effect would have been more difficult to detect, plot and follow. Thus, it is a fortunate circumstance

The immense body of observations has been under intelligent interpretation by a large number of persons for about seven months. At this time now are satisfactory accounts becoming available from the geophysicists and scientists. From these observations several interesting facts have emerged, examples:

There was no diffusion of electrons inwards to the inner 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 surface measurements, were confirmed by the experiment. The experiment has shown it possible to predict the shape and intensity of the magnetic field with considerable accuracy at distances of the order of several earth's radii.

The directness and clarity of the artificial injection studies 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 planned, with its other programs, to make the scientific results of exploration available as rapidly as analytical procedures permitted. In view of the progress made by experimenters and analysts, the Academy had but a few more than a week ago to arrange for a presentation of summary papers at its annual meeting on April 22-23, 1958.