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By Jack L. Hill

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JULY 16, 1945 NUCLEAR EXPLOSION:

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE SPECTRUM AND RADIATION

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Report written by:

F. E. Geiger

Weapon Data
(Effects and Instruments)

- 2 -

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I

PHOTOMETRY

Part II

SPECTROSCOPY

Part III

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Part I--Photometry

Abstract

Two spectrograms were obtained of the nuclear explosion. A high time resolution spectrogram covering the first 5.5ms taken with a drum spectrograph, was secured from station 10^4 North. A low time resolution spectrogram covering the first 1.5 sec, taken with a modified Bausch and Lomb Littrow small quartz spectrograph was secured from the same station.

From the two records lines and bands have been partially identified. All lines and bands have been listed.

Approximate temperatures are obtained from the Hilger spectrogram for the first 5ms.

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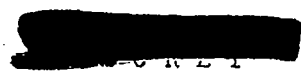
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Introduction

A Hilger Intermediate Quartz Spectrograph as well as a Bausch and Lomb Littrow Spectrograph were rebuilt to take a spectrum of the bomb as a function of time. It was the purpose of the Hilger Spectrograph to get a short time, high time resolution record of the bomb for the first 10 ms. The Bausch and Lomb spectrograph, equipped to take a roll of 7" Aero film fifteen feet long, was intended to record the spectrum of the explosion as well as the rising ball of fire for about 1000 seconds, with low time resolution.

The spectra obtained from these two instruments * were to give the temperature of the nuclear explosion as a function of time.

Apparatus

Hilger High Speed Spectrograph (See Fig. 1 for schematic drawing and Figs. 3-7 for photographs).

The plate holder assembly of the spectrograph was removed and replaced by a hollow aluminum cylinder. (See Figs. 5-7 for photographs). The film was attached to the inside of this drum, which was rigidly keyed to a synchronous motor. The film had a linear velocity of about 60 meters per second. The exact rate was obtained from marks produced by timing lights controlled by a 1000 cycle tuning fork oscillator. Since it was impossible to focus the spectrograph visually, and very tedious to adjust it photographically, a gage was designed which gave the exact distance between a finished surface on the spectrograph and the undersurface of the drum. Minor adjustments were effected by moving the slit. A special spring controlled shutter (See Fig. 4 for photograph and Fig. 1 for schematic drawing) was mounted directly in front of the slit (in fact it took the place of the Hartman diaphragm), and limited the exposure time to approximately ten milliseconds. The shutter was tripped 17 ms in advance of the detonation by a remote control mechanism.

The delay of the shutter and its exposure time were checked with a phototube amplifier connected to a single sweep scope.

The spectrum of an H-4 Mercury Vapor lamp was used as a wave length standard. This spectrum was photographed two times, about 180° apart on the drum, to assure at least one measurable record in case the other one should have the spectrum of the bomb superimposed on it.

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* An almost identical set of instruments was located at 10⁴ West. The B and L Spectrograph was not set up in time for the explosion, the other, a large Hilger Spectrograph failed to operate.

The time resolution of the spectrograph is obviously a variable. It depends on the slit length or the size of the image on the slit. The time resolution is constant only if the slit length equals the size of the image, for image sizes smaller than the slit length, the time resolution is governed by the size of the image. The time resolution may easily be computed from

$$T = 16.951 \mu s \qquad 1)$$

where L is the length of the slit or image size in mm.

Thus for times less than one tenth of one millisecond the time resolution was certainly better than $9 \mu s$, for times of the order of ten microseconds the resolution was probably less than five μs, and at the end of five milliseconds was probably about 0.08 milliseconds [2].

Bausch and Lomb Small Littrow Spectrograph (See Fig. 8). To cover the tremendous change in illumination which would take place in the first ten seconds during which the spectrograph was to record the spectrum, an extremely complicated varying speed drive was designed. A hydraulic motor drove the film take up spool at a speed which was approximately directly proportional to the illumination. In other words if the illumination decreased by a factor of two, the linear speed would also drop by a factor of two. A special cam was designed which would regulate the motor speed in accordance with the theoretically predicted brightness curve.

The speed ratio between maximum and minimum speed was 40,000 to 1. [3] The film started with a speed of about 400 cm/sec and then followed approximately a 1/t law (t, time in seconds). A 16mm Cine Kodak movie camera, mounted in front and slightly to one side of the spectrograph took a picture of the slit while the spectrograph was recording the explosion. This film showed that at no time was the image of the bomb on the slit, but the spectrograph was aimed at a point on the ground apparently several hundred yards in front of the tower. The light reflected off the ground was enough to blacken the film at the beginning of the spectrogram to a density of about 2 despite an exposure of about 1/100 sec. The film is interpretable to 1.5 seconds after which the hydraulic mechanism seems to have stalled, resulting in an overall fogging of the film after 1.5 secs.

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1) Actually the linear velocity of the film was 59.0 meters per second, hence the constant 16.95 rather than 16.67.

2) These figures are based upon the size of the ball of fire as a function of time (J.E. Mack, LA-531).

3) The hydraulic system was designed by N. Bifano.

Installation

The high speed drum spectrograph was located in a con-
crete bunker 10,000 yards, (Station 10^4 North), from the tower
on which the bomb was detonated. The instrument was lined up by
focussing a searchlight, mounted 25 feet below the bomb, on the
slit. The condensing lens was a quartz fluorite achromat of
30 cm focal length.

The Bausch and Lomb low time resolution spectrograph
was mounted on a Martin gun turret. The gun turret was installed
on the roof of the same 10,000 yard bunker. An operator was to
aim the spectrograph at the center of the slowly rising ball of
fire.

Exposure

In both spectrographs Eastman Kodak Tri-X Aero film
was used, mainly because of its low shrink base. No other film
was available except Super XX, which although slightly slower
would have given trouble with excessive shrinkage.

The slit width and length of the High Speed Spectrograph
were 100μ and 5mm respectively. This rather wide slit width was
chosen to make sure that the very first stages would be recorded
by the instrument. The spectrograph was used at its full aperture
of f:12.5.

The Bausch and Lomb Littrow Spectrograph had a slit
width of 20μ and length of 4mm, and an aperture of f:13.5.

Discussion of Spectrogram Obtained
With High Speed Spectrograph

(See Figs. 10-17 for photographs).

A record of the explosion was obtained for the first 5.5ms
and showed that no light of wave lengths shorter than 2990 Å was
recorded on the film of the spectrograph.

The spectrum is similar to that of the sun in at least
two respects, it is continuous, and a great number of absorption
bands may be seen, especially in the near ultra-violet region.
Although the spectrum does not change with time for the
first 5.5 to 6ms, except for temperature, the very beginning of
the spectrum shows some extremely interesting features (See Figs.
11-15 for photographs).

At the beginning, about one to ten microseconds before

any radiation from the shock front reached the spectrograph, a flash of light lit up the air surrounding the bomb, apparently forming a luminous sphere around the gadget of 60 to 90 meters in diameter. The luminosity of this "sphere" did not last longer than five microseconds, however, it is difficult to determine how short it was. The radiation from this luminous sphere produced an emission spectrum of eleven lines. See Table V and Fig. 15 for photograph of emission lines.

A few experiments have been carried out in an attempt to reproduce this spectrum in the laboratory, however, a more detailed account of the results is given below.

The temperature radiation behaved quite peculiarly for the first 70 microseconds. The temperature stayed constant (within the accuracy of measurement) from zero to 38 microseconds, then increased within five microseconds by 60% and stayed at this temperature from 38 to 70 microseconds. There is indication of a third such period, but it is not very pronounced and it may very well be due to a stain in the negative. After this period of violent change, the bomb reached its highest temperature at 200 ± 50 microseconds, and then gradually cooled to a temperature of 5000 K after 5.1 milliseconds. (The highest temperature is not known for reasons which will be explained below, but it may be inferred from the densities of the film where the highest temperature was reached).

Table I gives the temperature as a function of time from 0.8 to 5.5 milliseconds. This table should be compared with Table II which shows temperatures computed by J. L. Magee[1] on the basis of Brian O'Brien's Crossroads results.[2]

The spectrogram obtained with the Bausch and Lomb Spectrograph was not used for temperature determination.

Analysis of Film

The method used in determining the temperature of the exploding bomb was suggested by Dr. S. N. Nicholson of Mt. Wilson observatory, and almost all the important phases of this work were directed by him.

The nature of the apparatus made it practically impossible to put a stepwedge or even the spectrum of a standard source on the film, we were therefore compelled to find the ratio of energies at two wave lengths from the film and compare them with theoretically

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1)   J. L. Magee, Crossroads Report

2)   Brian O'Brien, Gordon Milne, Brian O'Brien, Jr., Crossroads Technical Report, Test A, Project No. II-12.

calculated values for different temperatures.   A Planckian dis-
tribution was assumed.

Density measurements were made at 3470 A and 5700 A,
although a greater spread between the wave lengths would have been
desirable.   It was felt, however, that 3470 A was the shortest
possible wave length that could be used and still not be affected
by absorption.

Two stepwedges were prepared, one for each wave length,
covering the necessary densities.   The wedges were printed on film
of the same emulsion number used for the spectroscopic record.
Wratten filters introduced between the light source and the film
gave the desired wave lengths, except for the shortwave length
filter which transmitted light of about 4000 A rather than 3470 A.

The position of one characteristic curve with respect to
the other was obtained by using a graph prepared by the Eastman
Kodak Company, showing the sensitivity (reciprocal of exposure in
ergs/cm^2 required to produce a density of 1.0) as a function of λ.
The ratio of energies for blue and yellow light to produce the same
density was easily obtained from this curve.   Fig. 2 shows schemati-
cally the two characteristic curves for 4000 and 5700 A, and their
position relative to each other.   The log It difference at D 1.0
corresponds to the above mentioned ratio.   All density measurements
were made on a Capstaff - Purdy type densitometer.

The theoretically computed ratio of energies for the two
wave lengths was corrected for the dispersion of the spectrograph,
and the logarithm of this value was plotted against corresponding
temperatures. The temperature of the exploding bomb was found by
transferring the log It difference from the characteristic curves
to the plot T vs. log $\mathrm{It}_{5700}/\mathrm{It}_{4000}$ and reading off the temperature.

Discussion of Results

There are some serious and justified objections which may
be raised against the method of analysis.

The matter of reciprocity law failure cannot be taken
lightly, because of the tremendous range in exposure time between
the laboratory produced stepwedges and the actual spectrogram.   The
ratio of exposure times is approximately 2.10^6 to 1.
Little seems to be known about reciprocity law failure for
very high intensities and extremely short times, and although some
curves[1] were available to us showing reciprocity law failure for
densities up to 2.0 and time of 10^{-6} seconds, and a light source of
3000° K, they were of little value to us for quantative work.

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1)   Supplied by Eastman Kodak Company

The probable effect of reciprocity law failure on the H and D curves is shown schematically in Fig. 9. This figure shows the characteristic curves used for the temperature determination, and the assumed actual H and D curves. These curves show that for the same density difference, (density at 4000 A minus density at 5700 A) the actual difference in the logarithm of illumination, $\Delta \log E_2$, is greater than the measured difference, $\Delta \log E_1$. $\Delta \log E_1$ then represents the quantity used in determining the temperature from the curve T vs log It $5700/$ It 4000. $\Delta \log E_2$ being greater than $\Delta \log E_1$, gives a lower temperature. One would therefore suspect that the temperatures presented in this report are too high. Magee's results show exactly the opposite.

A series of H and D curves were derived from the above mentioned Eastman Kodak Company reciprocity law failure curves, covering times from 100 to 10^{-5} seconds. If one computes the gamma from these curves for 100 seconds, which would correspond to the exposure time for the stepwedges, and 10^{-5} sec, one gets a ratio of about 1.6 between the two gammas. This would indicate an error of approximately 15% at $6000°$, 25% at $10,000°$ and 6% at $20,000°$. The error is much greater, however, if the fairly flat top of the H and D curve is used, as it was in this experiment.

The maximum densities measured on the Hilger Spectrogram exceed maximum densities obtained in the laboratory by 0.1 units for the blue and about 0.05 for the yellow. This phenomenon has not been adequately explained.

One may check the consistency of the results by comparing temperatures and densities in Table I. Thus for example a temperature of 5.10^3 °K at 5ms seems to give a lower density at 3470 Å and 5700Å than a temperature of 4.8×10^3 °K at 1.72ms. Of course, these variations are well within the error of 15% given above.

An error which is hard to evaluate but which none the less may be very serious may have been introduced by assuming the validity of the data obtained from the Eastman Kodak Company sensitivity curve.

It is difficult to believe that there is such a tremendous discrepancy between our results and O'Brien's measurements. However, O'Brien's brightness determination is certainly far superior in many respects.

Part II--Spectroscopy

Although temperature determination was of primary importance, the spectrum in itself showed interesting enough features to make a detailed investigation extremely worth while. Any information concerning the identification and determination of absorption bands and lines might shed some more light on the temperature of the explosion and the physics of explosion in general.

General Discussion of Spectrum

The spectrogram obtained with the Hilger Intermediate
Quartz Spectrograph shows a great many absorption lines and bands,
whose intensity, broadness, and structure do not change appreciably
if at all for the first 5.5 milliseconds. The only exceptions are
three absorption bands at 3067, 3093, and 3100 Å, which gradually
fade away and disappear at the end of 5.5 milliseconds. The emission
lines mentioned earlier in the report will be discussed below. It
is interesting to note that the Bausch and Lomb spectrogram does not
show these lines, which may probably be explained by the misalignment
of the spectrograph (it was focussed on a point on the ground a con-
siderable distance in front of the bomb). Significant changes occur
in the spectrum after six milliseconds, as evidenced by the Bausch
and Lomb record. A great number of new bands and lines appear, lines
or bands which had a broad and diffuse appearance are sharper and
show considerable structure. A wave lengths chart has been prepared
for both records, showing the position of the lines, their intensities
(also approximately indicated by the width of the line) and wave lengths.
This chart represents the actual appearance of the lines on the film,
the lines are not shown on a linear wave length scale, but conform to
the dispersion of the spectrograph. All intensities are listed on a
scale of 10. See Figs. 18-22 for wave length charts. No intensities
are given for about half of the lines found on the Hilger record.
These lines could only be measured after having been printed in high
contrast. A great number of prints were necessary to bring out all
lines in about 2 centimeters length of spectrum. It is therefore
believed that intensities derived from these records are of no great
value. The measurement of wave lengths on the Bausch and Lomb film
presented great difficulties, because the dispersion changed continu-
ously. The plate holder was not well enough designed to hold the
film in the focal plane for the whole length of the run. However, by
using lines measured on the Hilger record as secondary standards on
the Bausch and Lomb record fair results have been obtained. In some
instances where the Bausch and Lomb measurements showed a constant
deviation in wave length from similar measurements on the Hilger record,
the Bausch and Lomb wave lengths could easily be corrected by direct
comparison.

Table III is an attempt at recording the changes which take
place in the structure and appearance of the bands in the first 1.5
secs. Approximate times are given for the appearance and disappearance
of almost all bands and lines. No great weight can be attached to
these times since the exact point of disappearance or appearance is a
matter of personal opinion, and the error in the time scale itself is
of the order of 20 to 30%.

The fourth column in the aforementioned table aims to indi-
cate changes in structure or character of the lines and bands. Thus
for example, the line at 3840 Å which is easily recognizable on the
Hilger record as a very broad and diffuse absorption line, is very
difficult to find on the Bausch and Lomb spectrogram, but closer study
reveals that the single line at 3840 Å corresponds to the lines num-

bered 54 to 58 inclusive. These lines merge into one diffuse line
at 6 milliseconds. Again at 3237 Å on the Hilger record there
appears one line, the same line may be seen on the Bausch and Lomb
spectrogram (See lines numbered 9 and 10), but 6 milliseconds after
t_o the line has split into two.

Accuracy of Measurement

A table of limits of errors and wave lengths has been
prepared for both spectrographic records. See Tables IV, V, and VI.
These errors have been estimated from the uncertainty in the com-
parator measurements, and the uncertainty in the dispersion formulae.
The Bausch and Lomb spectrogram offers additional difficulties due
to the irregular film motion and the failure of the film holder to
keep the film in one plane. See Fig. 23 for photograph. Limits of
error have been estimated for wave lengths from 610-375 mμ by taking
into account the uncertainty due to the erratic behavior of the film.
Errors for wavelengths less than 375 mμ may be estimated by direct
comparison with the Hilger wave length chart. It will be noted that
all wave lengths of the Bausch and Lomb record from 3840Å - 3067Å are
low by about 10Å when matched against the same lines of the Hilger
record. This is primarily due to the erratic dispersion of the low
time resolution spectrograph. Although the Bausch and Lomb wave
lengths have been recorded on the wave length chart as computed, the
above mentioned discrepancy of 10A has been made use of in Table VII
by increasing each Bausch and Lomb wave length by 10Å. This was done
to bring the latter in agreement with Hilger measurements.

Analysis of Spectrum

A great deal of time and effort has been spent on the ident-
ification of the lines and bands, and a few have been identified.

Dr. E. Teller suggested that the ultra-violet cut-off at
2990A was due to the formation of Ozone. The ultra-violet cut-off
is shown as a function of time in Figs. 24 and 25. And indeed ab-
sorption bands extending from 3000 A to 3300 A check fairly well with
wave lengths of published O_3 bands. Table VII gives a comparison be-
tween published data and wave lengths obtained in this experiment.
The Bausch and Lomb readings have been corrected by adding 10 A, since
the latter showed an almost constant deviation from corresponding
Hilger measurements. The absorption lines whose origin seems to be
fairly well established are the Calcium and Sodium lines at 420 milli-
microns and 584 millimicrons respectively, believed to be CaI 4226.7Å
and NaI 5889.9, 5895.9 A. They are probably due to the dust and sand
vaporized by the heat of the bomb. There is no evidence of these lines
being present before 5 milliseconds.

The strong absorption lines at 3427, 3555, 3696, and 3840 A
have aroused a great deal of interest and their striking resemblance
to absorption lines occurring in mixtures of NO, NO_2, and H_2O has led
to the belief that NO_2 was formed during the explosion[1].

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1) J. E. Mack, Space Time Report, LA -531

The formation of NO_2 has been discussed by J. Hirsch-
felder and J. L. Magee[1]. Melvin and Wulf[2] obtained a series of
absorption bands with a $NO - NO_2 - H_2O$ medium which bear a striking
resemblance to the bands at 3427, 3565, 3696, and 3840A. Newitt
and Outridge[3] obtain similar bands from the explosion of a CO -
H_2O - NO medium at high pressures. They suggest that these bands
may be due to the enhancement of certain bands of the normal NO_2
absorption spectrum. Table VIII is a comparison of wave lengths
obtained by Melvin and Wulf, Newitt and Outridge, and wave lengths
of bands obtained with the high speed spectrograph. The agreement
is fairly good, the intensities seem to check with the published
data.

The emission lines (See wave length chart and Table V)
have been investigated by Dr. J. E. Mack. A picture was taken of the
"glory hole" at Omega with a fast f 2 glass spectrograph. No visible
radiation emanated from the hole. A ten hour exposure at a boiler
rate of 5.5 KW resulted in two or three faint lines at approximately
4065, 4280, and 4348 A. These values may be compared with the
emission lines of Table V. Further experiments will be necessary
to substantiate these results. J. L. Magee suggested that the
emission lines may be due to O^{II}.

1) J. Magee, J. Hirschfelder, LA-1020, Vol. VII, Chap. 4,
   Radiation Phenomena in Air Blast of Gadget

2) E. Melvin, O. Wulf, J.C.P. 3, 755, 35

3) Newitt, Outridge, J.C.P. 6, 752, 38

Part III--Figures and Tables
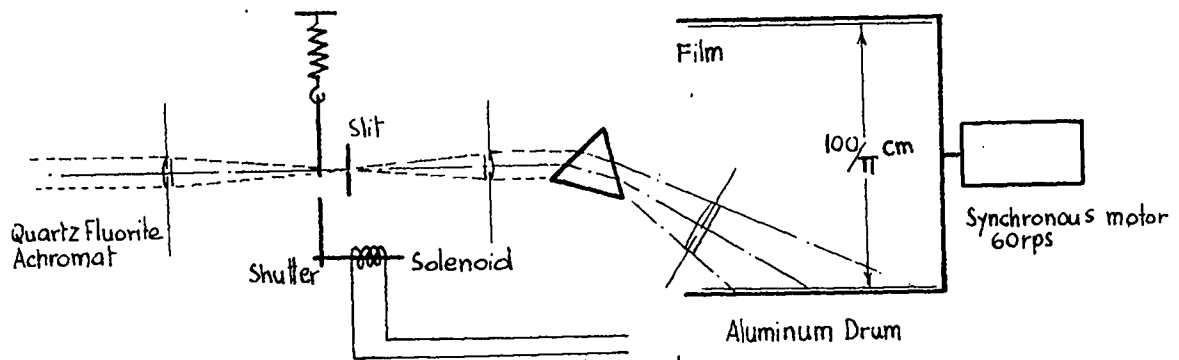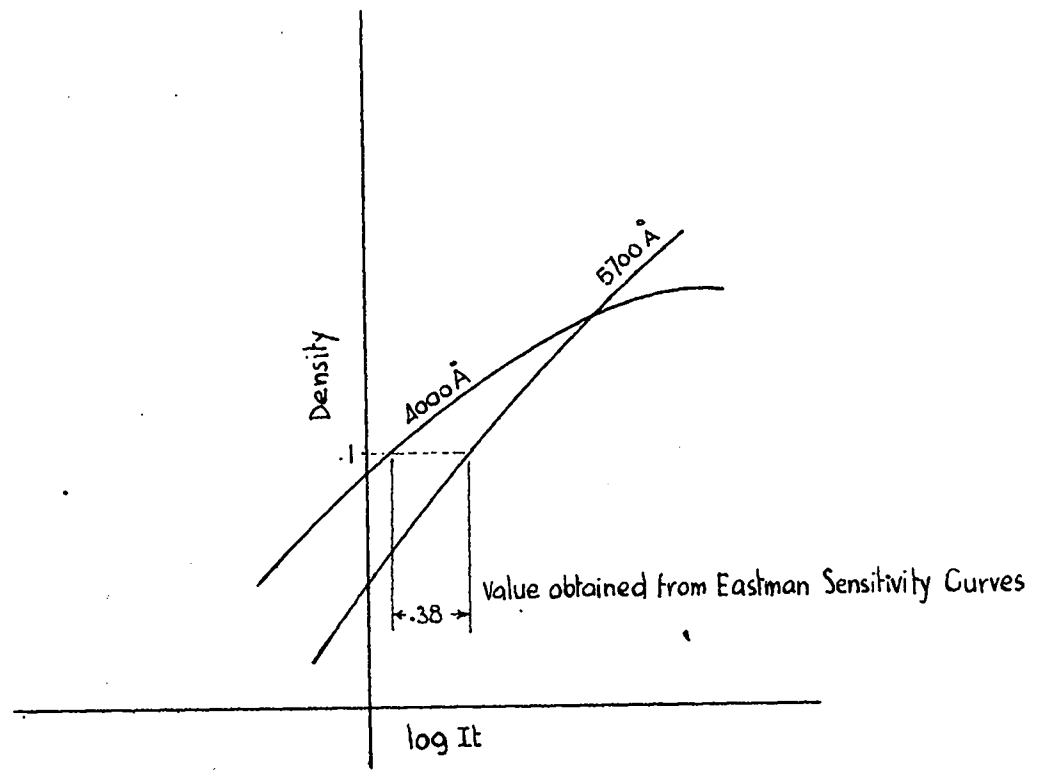
Schematic Drawing of E486 Drum Spectrograph
Fig. 1

Fig. 2

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- 15 -

Figure 3

Hilger E 486 Quartz Spectrograph, showing the

changing bag, shutter, and pip light connection. The

changing bag made a light tight connection between the

drum housing and the spectrograph itself. It also

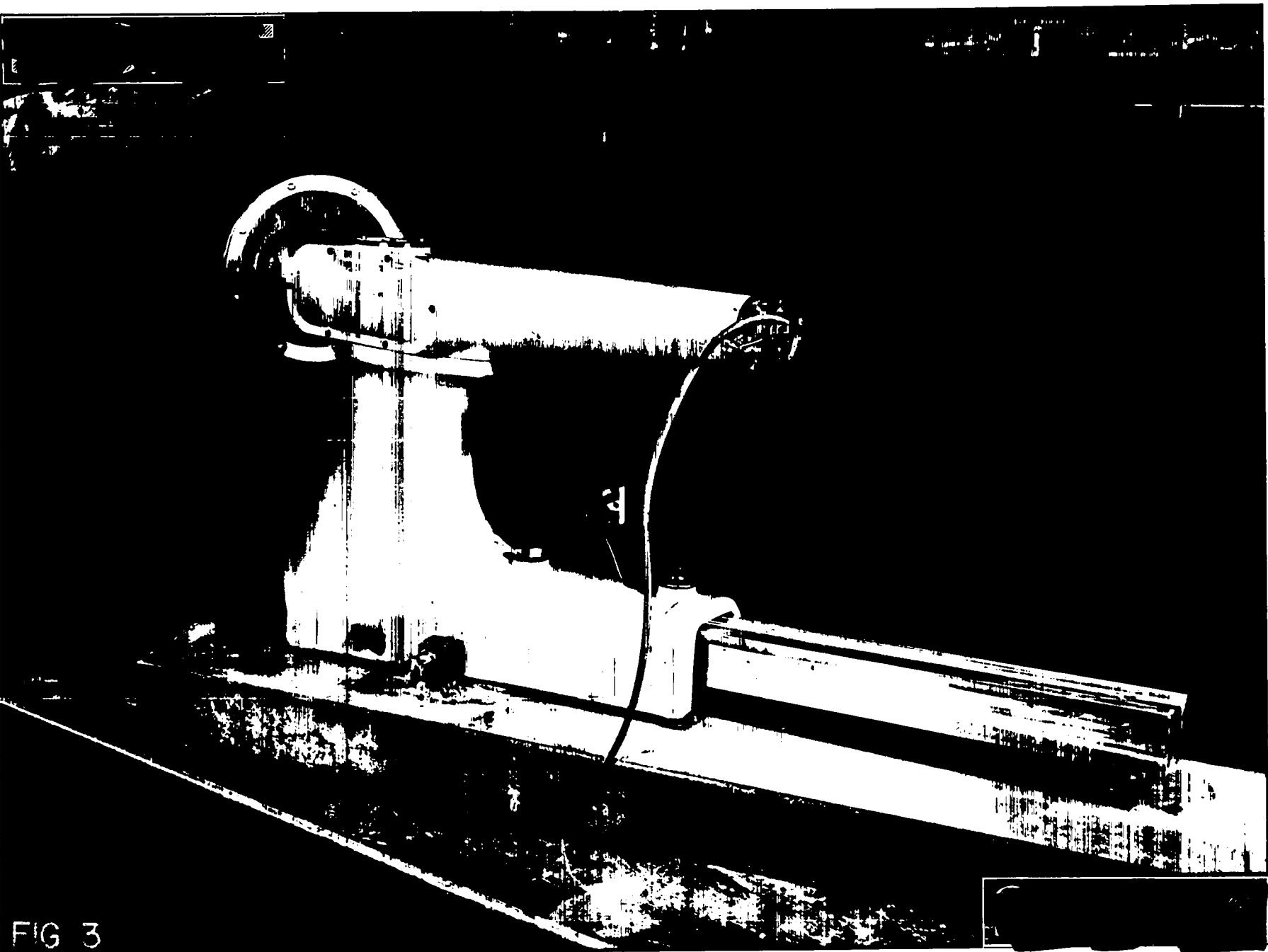allowed daylight loading of the drum.

FIG 3

Figure 4

E 486 Hilger Spectrograph. Frontview of shutter and slit. The shutter slide is pulled across the slit by means of a spring. The shutter is released by a solenoid. The pip lights are operated automatically by the motion of the shutter. As the shutter moves past the slit a contact is established which closes a circuit to the piplights. The piplights are on as long as the slit is exposed to the lightsource.
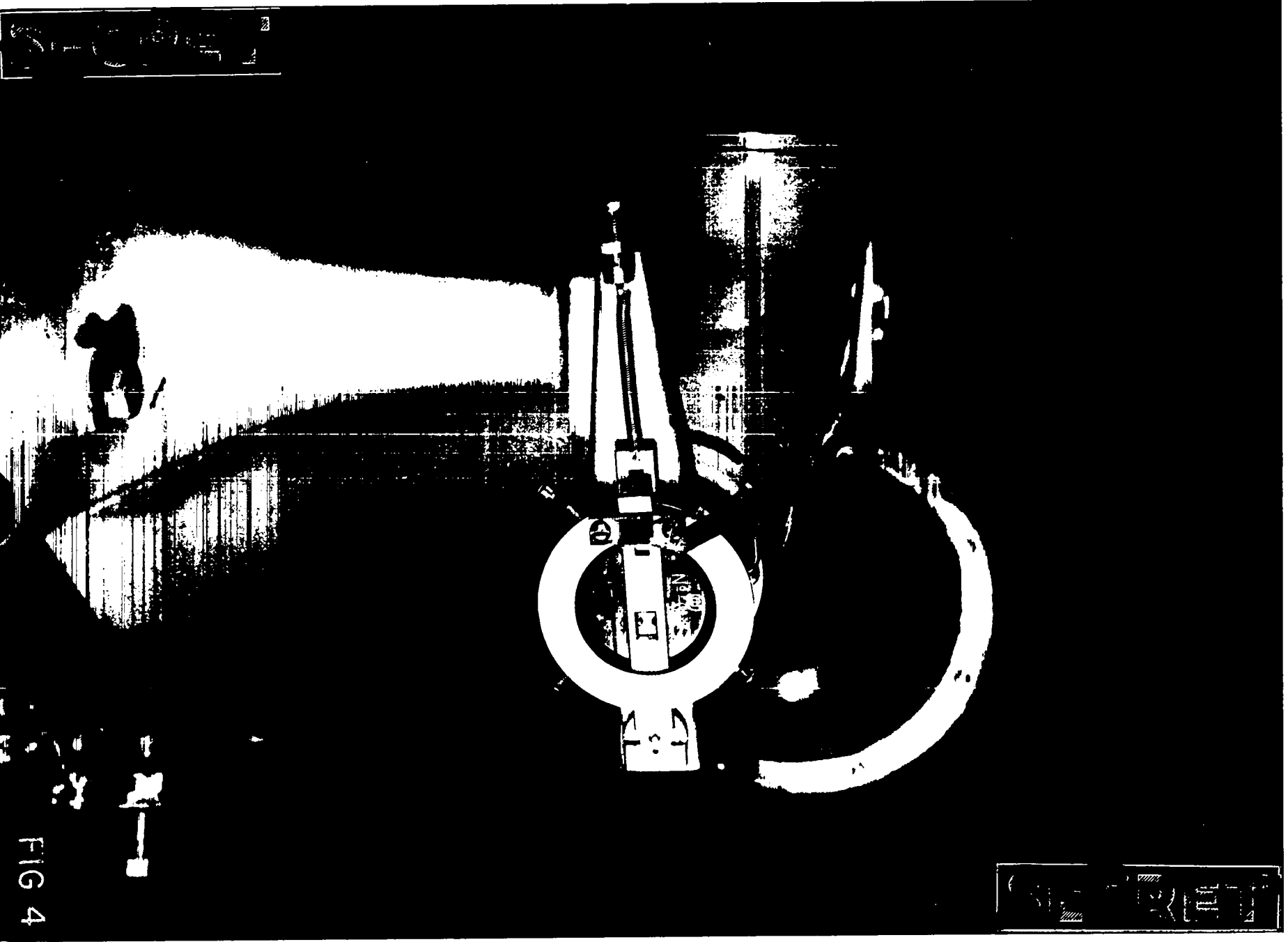
FIG 4

Figure 5

E 486 Hilger Spectrograph. Drum and drum housing.
The grooves which guide the film in the drum are easily
recognizable.
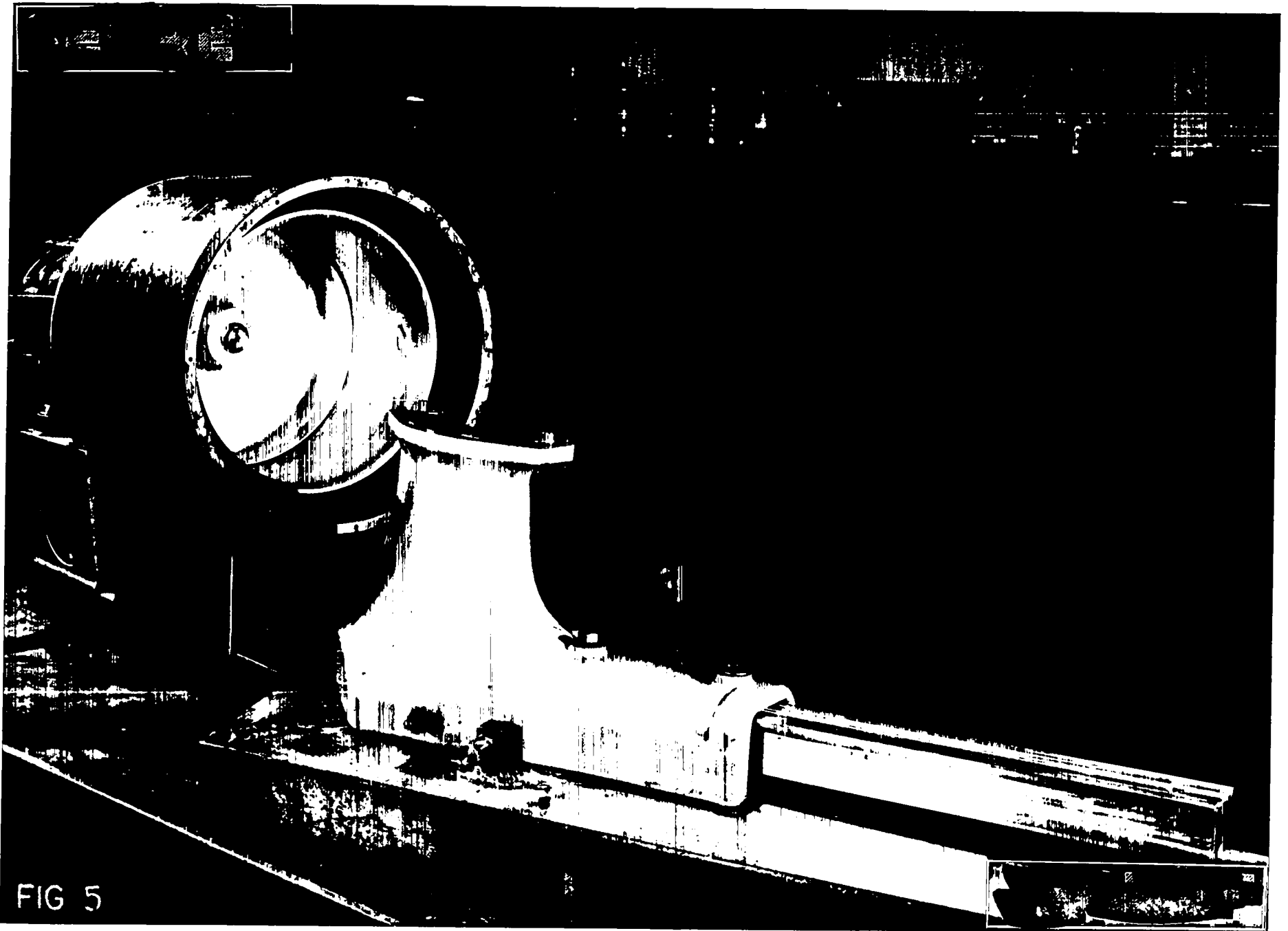
FIG 5

- 21 -

Figure 6

Hilger E 486 Spectrograph. The changing bag has been
partly removed, showing the drum, and the business end of the
spectrograph with its plate holder removed.

Figure 7

Hilger E 498 Quartz Spectrograph. This instrument
failed to operate. This shows the piplight installation, which
was similar on both instruments. The image of a neon bulb
electrode was focussed on the film.

FIG 7

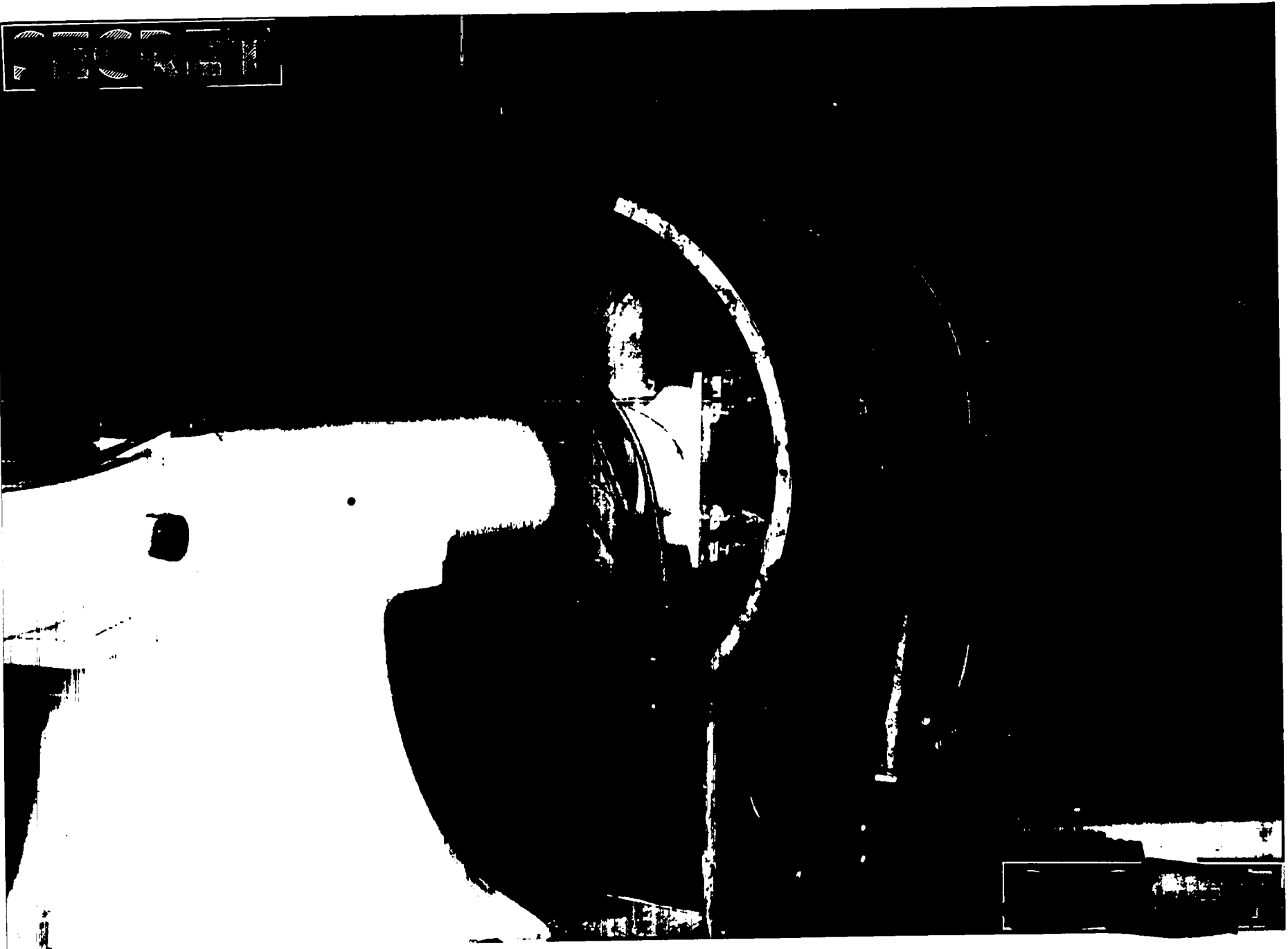Slit

Film, curved to conform to focal plane of Spectrograph

To variable speed hydraulic drive

Refracting system

Take up spool
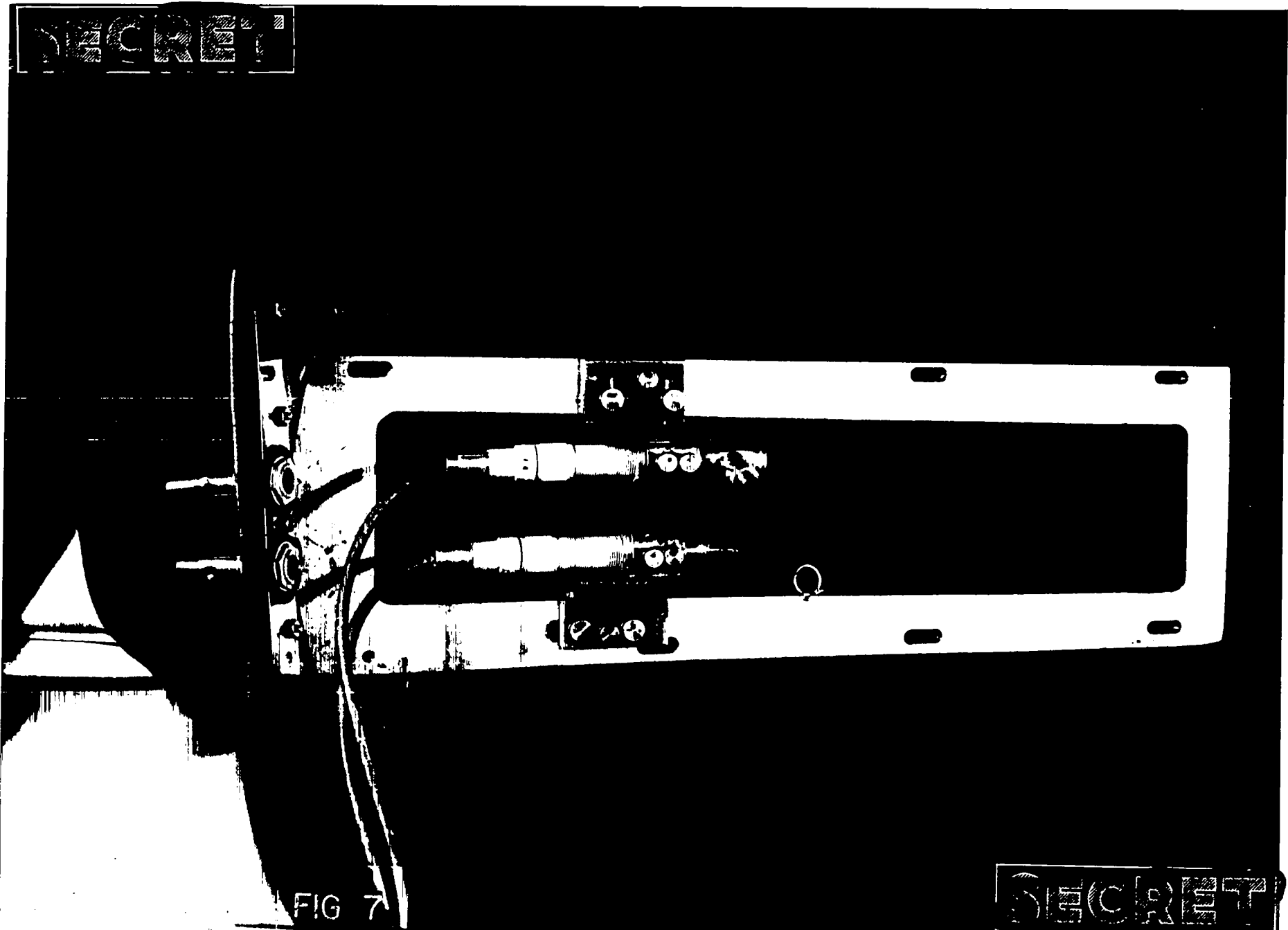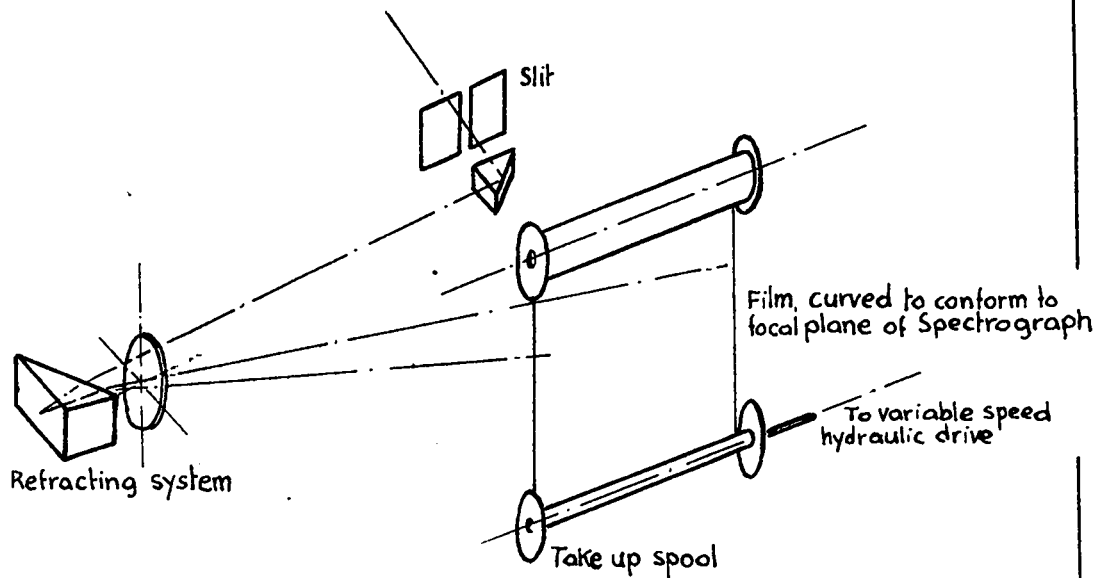
Bausch and Lomb modified small quartz Littrow Spectrograph

Fig. 8

$\Delta \log E_1$

5700Å

Characteristic curves of Step wedges used in the determination of temperature Exposure ~ 60 sec.

4000Å

5700Å

D_λ

Characteristic curves of film (assumed) Exposure of the order of 10^{-6} sec

4000Å

D_{λ_2}

Density

$\Delta \log E_2$

$\log E = \log It$
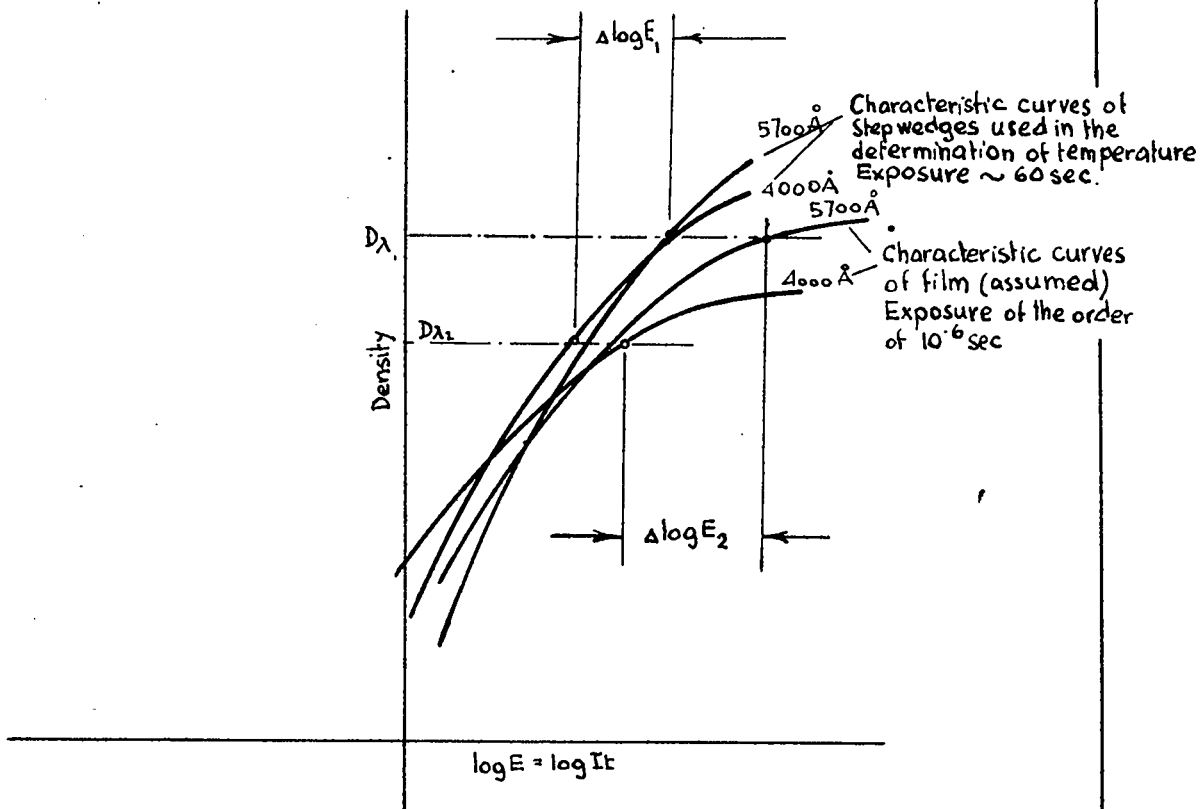
Reciprocity law failure and its assumed effect on $\Delta \log E$ and Temperature

Fig. 9

FEG
Aug 30,47

Figure 10

The Spectrum of the Bomb. Timescale, 1 millisecond corresponds to 59 mm. This record shows the spectrum for the first 3.8 ms. This spectrogram was taken with the E 486 Hilger Quartz Spectrograph. The violet end of the spectrum is on the left hand side of the figure, zero time is at the top.
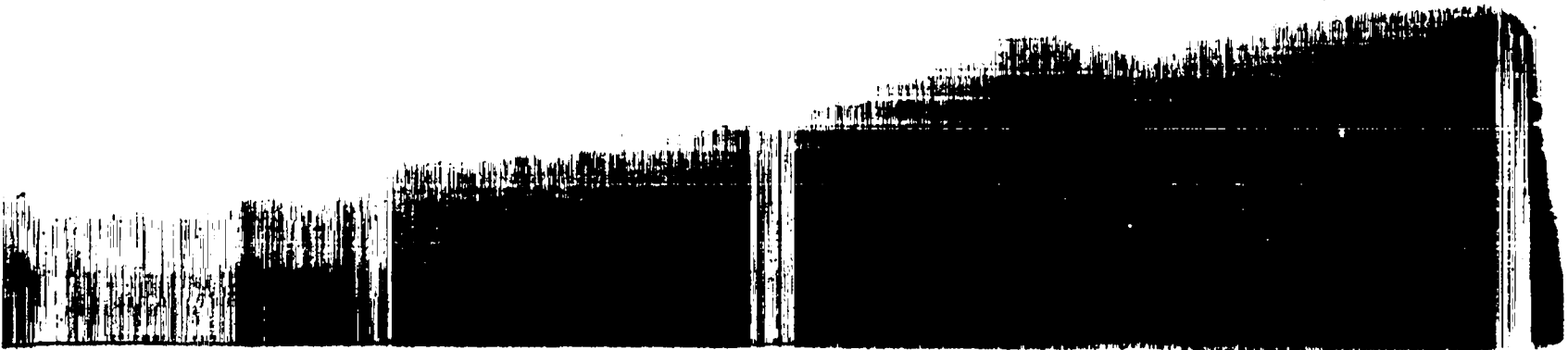
FIG 10

Figure 11

Bomb spectrum, 0-3.8 ms. Hilger E 486 quartz
spectrograph.
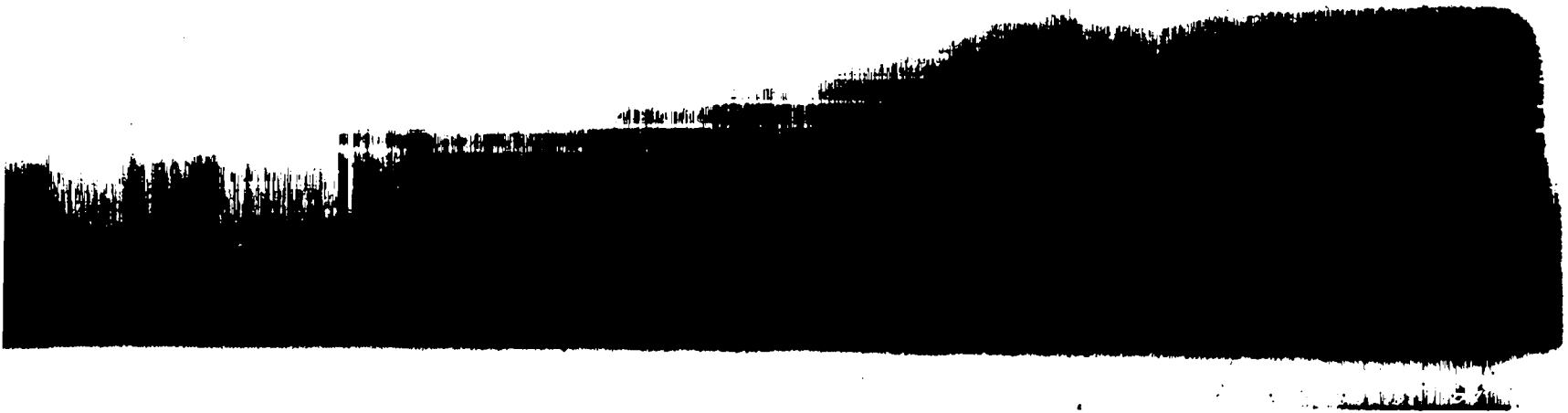
FIG 1

- 30 -

Figure 12

Bomb spectrum, 0-3.8 ms. Hilger E 486 quartz

spectrograph.

1012

FIG 12

- 32 -

Figure 13

Bomb spectrum, 0-3.8 ms. Hilger E 486 quartz
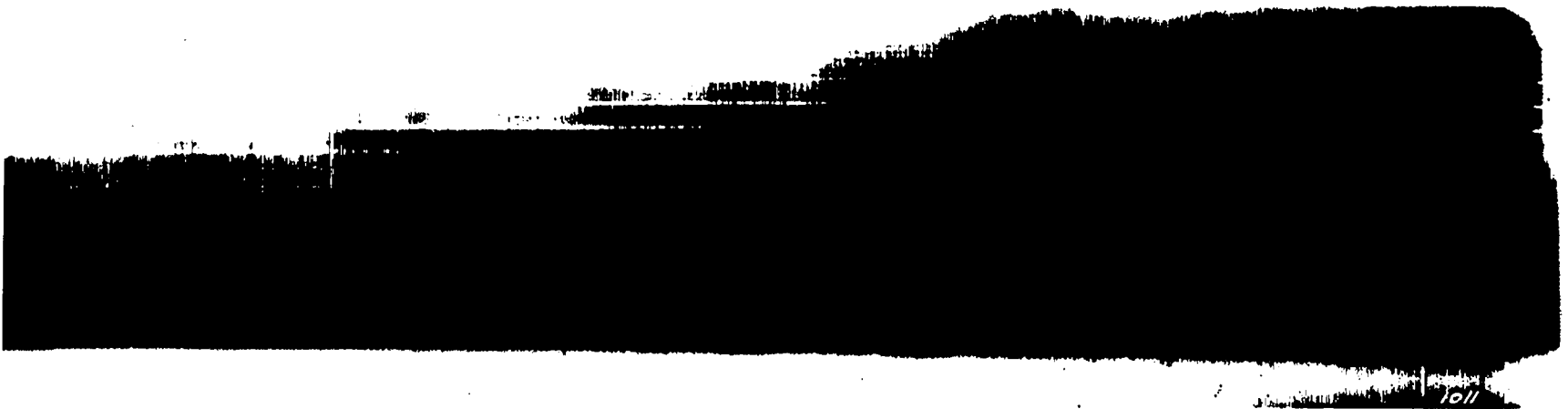
spectrograph.

FIG 13

Figure 14

Bomb spectrum, 0-3.8 ms. Hilger E 486 quartz
spectrograph.
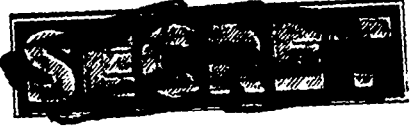
SECRET

FIG 14

Figure 15

Bomb spectrum, 0-3.8 ms. Hilger E 486 quartz
spectrograph. This print shows clearly the emission lines
at the very beginning of the record.
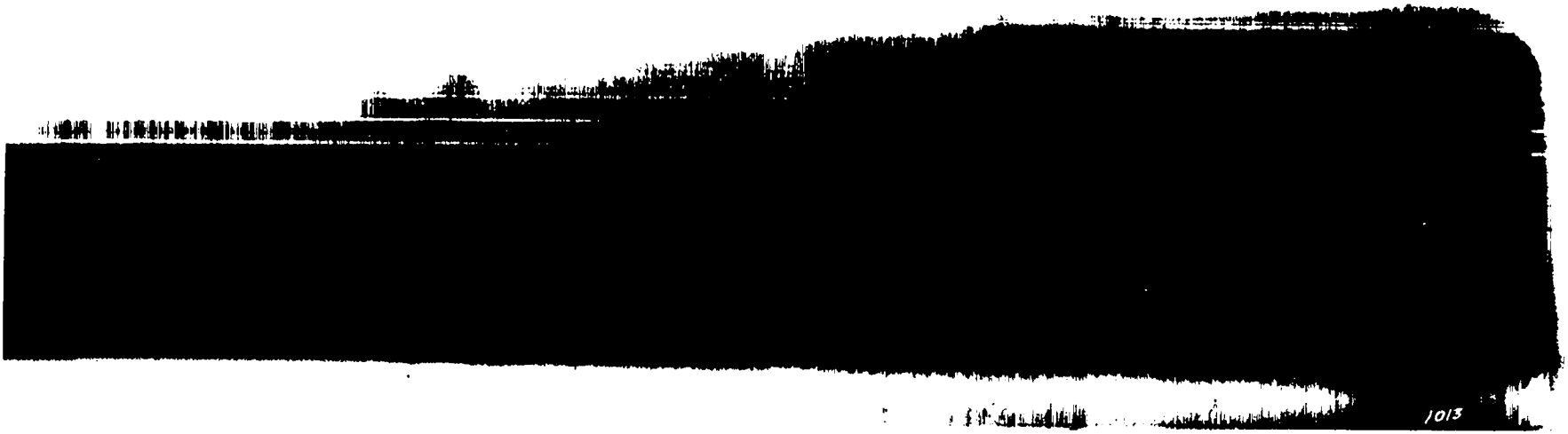
1013

FIG 15

Figure 16

Bomb spectrum, 0-3.8 ms. Hilger E 486 quartz

spectrograph.

1014

FIG 16

Figure 17

Composite, showing the beginning and end of the bomb spectrum. The Hg vapor comparison spectrum shows at the very end of the bomb spectrum. (This was a lucky accident). The violet end of the spectrum is here on the right hand side of the figure.
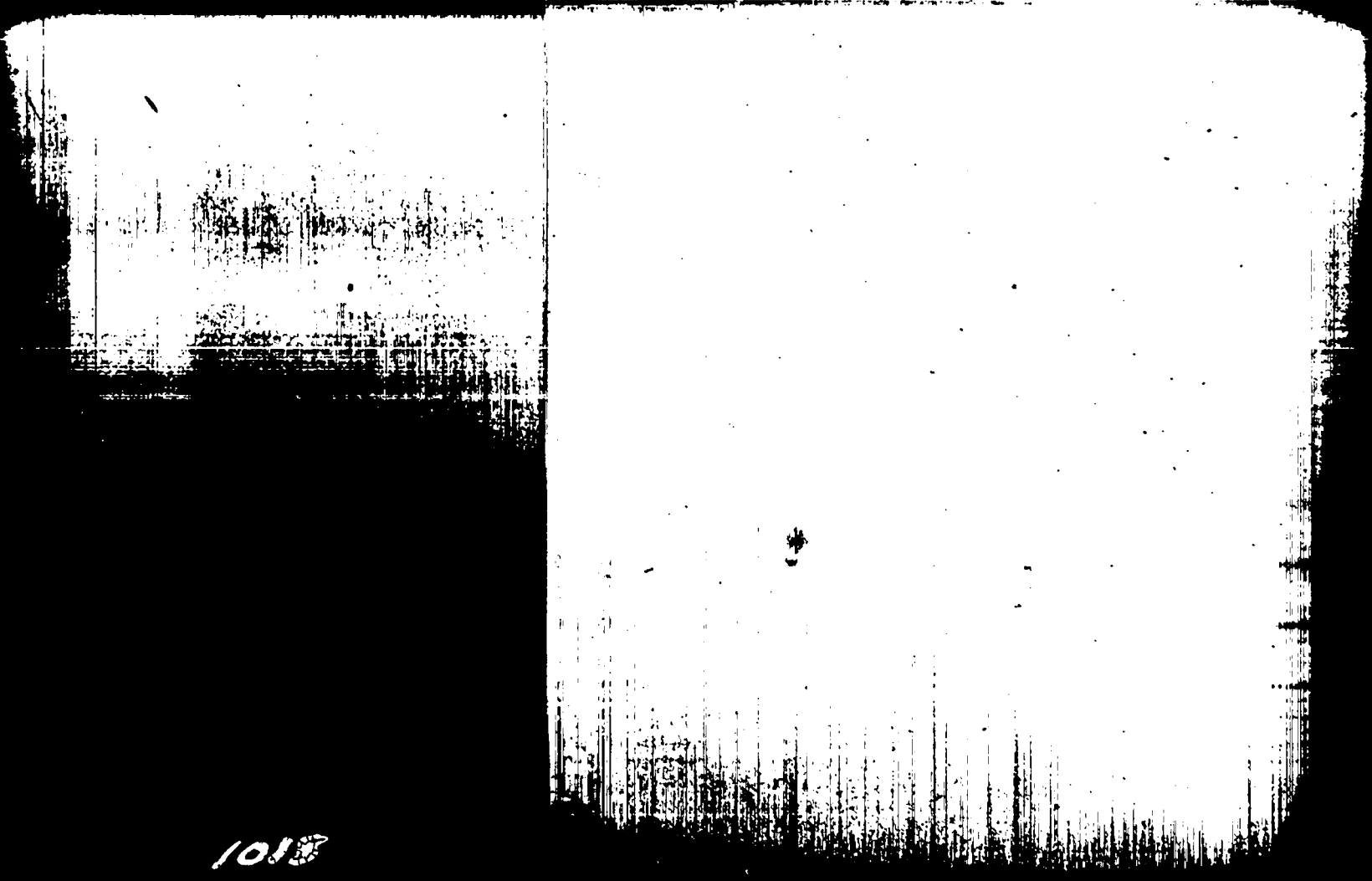
FIG 17

Fig. 18

Wavelength Chart
3067-3840Å
Hilger E486 Quartz
Spectrograph
Scale: 1mm = 0.1mm on film

Intensity	λ_{vac} A	ν_{vac} cm^{-1}	No	Absorption bands and lines	Emission lines
6w	3067	32605	1		
7w	3093	32331	2		
6	3100	32258	3		
1	3127	31980			
1w	3183	31417	4		
1w	3220	31143	5		
1w	3237	30893	6		
1w	3257	30703	7		
4	3289	30404	8		
4	3319	30130	9		
1	3377	29612			
1	3396	29446	10		
9	3427	29180	11		
1w	3521	28401	12		
1	3542	28233			
10	3555	28129	13		
4	3584	27902			
1w	3595	27822	14		
1w	3656	27358	15		
10	3696	27056	16		
1	3717	26903			
1w	3741	26729	17		
2	3762	26582			
3	3814	26219			
7w	3840	26042	18		

Aug 26, 47
FEG

Intensity	λ_{vac} Å	ν_{vac} cm^{-1}	No	Absorption bands and lines	Emission lines
2	3920	25510			
	3990	25063	19		
1	4005	24969			
	4023	24857	20		
	4065	24600	21		
1	4073	24552			
	4094	24426	22		
	4153	24079	23		
	4222	23085	24		
	4255	23502	25		
2	4291	23305	26		
	4295	23283			
	4342	23031	27		
	4364	22915	28		
	4412	22665	29		
	4504	22202	30		
	4782	20912	31		
	4838	20670	32		
	4905	20387	33		
	4996	20016	34		
	5241	19080	35		
	5429	18420	36		
	5710	17513	37		
	5977	16731	38		

Fig. 19

Wavelength Chart
3920 - 5977A
Hilger E486 Quartz
Spectrograph
Scale · 1mm = 0·1mm on film

Aug 26, 47
FEG

Fig. 20

Wavelength Chart 3060 - 3768A
Bausch & Lomb Small Quartz Littrow Spectrograph.
Scale 1mm = 0.1mm on film

ν_{vac} cm^{-1}	λ_{vac} A	Intensity	No	Absorption bands and lines
32680	3060	5	1	
32552	3072	5	2	
32446	3082	5	3	
31827	3142	1	4	
31646	3160	1	5	
31546	3170	2	6a	
31476	3177	2	6	
31319	3193	4	7	
31201	3206	4	8	
31027	3223	3	9	
31008	3225	3	10	
30788	3248	5	11	
30506	3278	7	12	
30349	3295	3	12a	
30230	3308	7	13	
30157	3310	3	13a	
30102	3322	1	14	
30003	3333	1	15	
29949	3339	2	16	
29851	3350	1	17	
29630	3375	3	18	
29568	3382	2	19	
29507	3389	4	20	
29248	3419	10	21	
28994	3449	5	22	
28944	3455	1	23	
28893	3461	3	24	
28818	3470	3	25	
28736	3480	5	26	
28637	3492	3	27	
28539	3504	2	28	
28482	3511	1	29	
28369	3525	1	30	
28209	3545	10	31	
27996	3572	7	32	
27949	3578	7	33	
27894	3585	7	34	
27878	3587	7	35	
27785	3599	3	36	
27670	3614	5	37	
27578	3626	4	38	
27495	3637	4	39	
27457	3642	1	40	
27375	3653	5	41	
27211	3675	1	42	
27122	3687	10	43	
27042	3698	1	44	
26954	3710	5	45	
26853	3724	7	46	
26745	3739	7	47	
26660	3751	1	48	
26589	3761	1	49	
26539	3768	4	50	

FEG
Aug 26, 47

ν_{vac} cm^{-1}	λ_{vac} A	Int.	N$_o$
26427	3784	1	51
26364	3793	1	52
26316	3800	3	53
26089	3833	4	54
26055	3838	2	55
26008	3845	2	56
25934	3856	4	57
25880	3864	1	58
25793	3877	1	59
25750	3882	4	60
25707	3890	4	61
25400	3937	5	62
25316	3950	2	63
25221	3965	3	64
25183	3971	3	65

$\nu_{vac} \times 10^4$	$\lambda, (m\mu)$	Int.	N$_o$
2.49	402	2	66
2.48	403	3	67
2.47	405	2	68
2.43	411	1	69
2.42	413	1	70
2.39	420	10	71
2.36	425	1	72
2.35	426	1	73
2.34	428	2	74
2.31	433	1	75
2.30	436	2	76
2.27	440	2	77
2.26	443	4	78
2.25	444	3	79
2.23	449	1	80
2.21	452	1	81
2.20	455	1	82
2.19	457	1	83
2.12	471	1	84
2.09	480	1	85
2.06	485	1	86
2.03	492	1	87
2.0	500	1	88
1.98	506	3	89
1.92	520	1	90
1.86	539		
1.83	547		

Fig. 21

Wavelength Chart
3784 - 5470 A
Bausch & Lomb Small Quartz
Littrow Spectrograph
Scale 1mm = 0.1 mm on film

broad absorption band

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Aug 26, 47

$\nu \cdot 10^4$ cm^{-1}	λ mμ	Int.	No
1.71	584	6	93
1.66	601	3	94
1.64	611	3	94a
			94b
		1	95
		1	96
	~720		

Approximate cut off of film

Fig. 22

Wavelength Chart
584 – 720 mμ
Bausch & Lomb Small Quartz
Littrow Spectrograph
Scale 1mm = 0.1mm on film

FEG
Aug 28, 47

- 47 -

This page was inadvertently omitted when the
report was numbered.

- 48 -

Figure 23

Spectrum of the bomb taken with the Bausch and Lomb Littrow spectrograph. Time scale, see Fig. 26 for "Time Scale for Bausch and Lomb Spectrogram". Length of record as shown, 0-0.09 seconds. Zero time is at the top, the violet end at the left hand side of the figure. The waviness of the bands is due to the irregular motion of the film transport mechanism and the failure to hold the film in one plane. The dots on the left are caused by an electrical discharge.
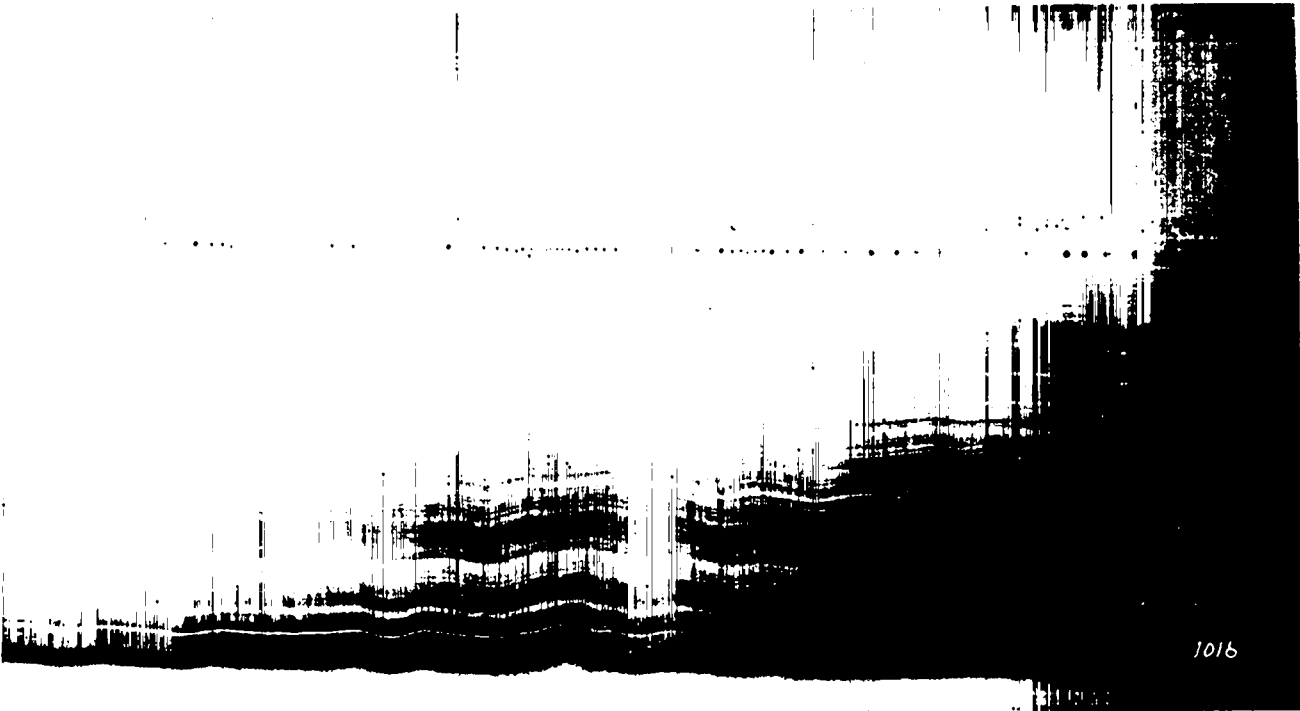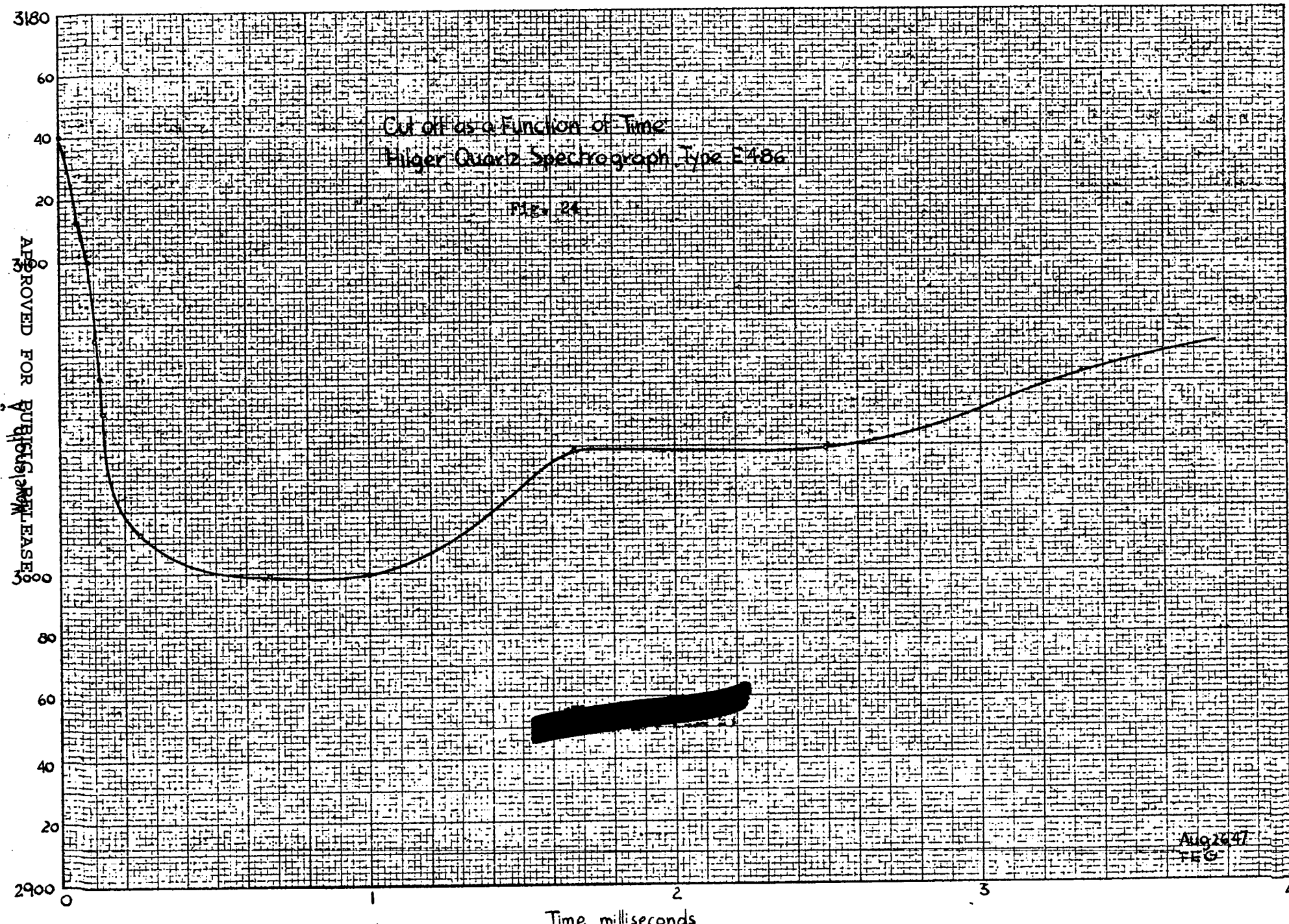
FIG 23

Cut off as a Function of Time
Hilger Quartz Spectrograph Type E486

Fig. 24
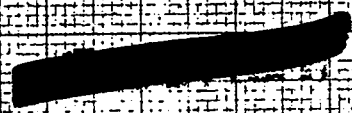
Time, milliseconds

Short Wavelength Cut off vs. Time
Bausch and Lomb small Littrow Quartz Spectrograph

FIG. 85

Aug 26, 47

Time, milliseconds

Fig. 46. Time scale for Bausch and Lomb Spectrogram
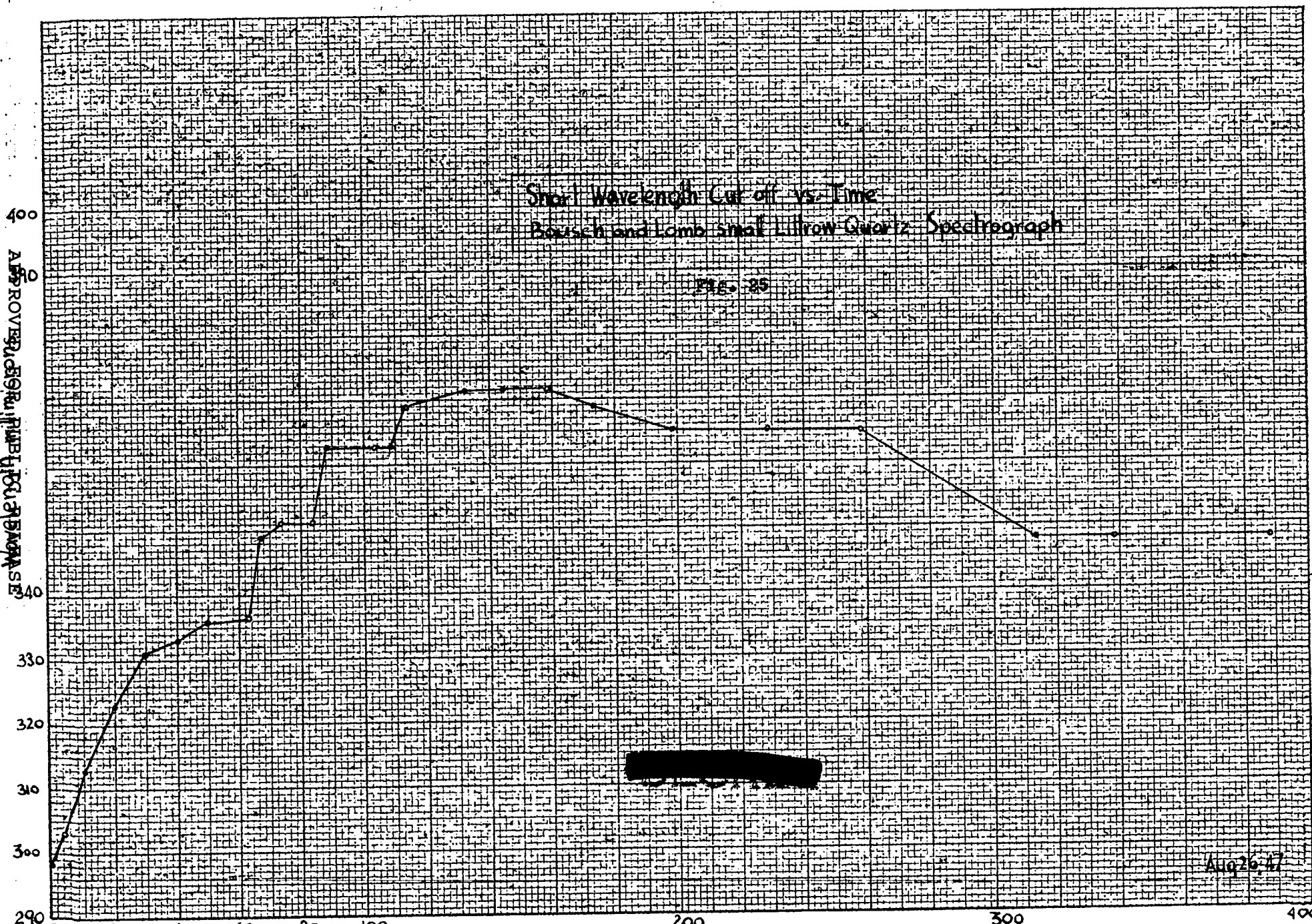
Distance as measured from the beginning of the spectrum, cm

Time from spectrum start, seconds

spectrum starts at 0

FEG
Aug, 47

KEUFFEL & ESSER CO., N. Y.   NO. 359-14
Millimeters, 5ramy lines accented, cm. lines heavy.
MADE IN U. S. A.
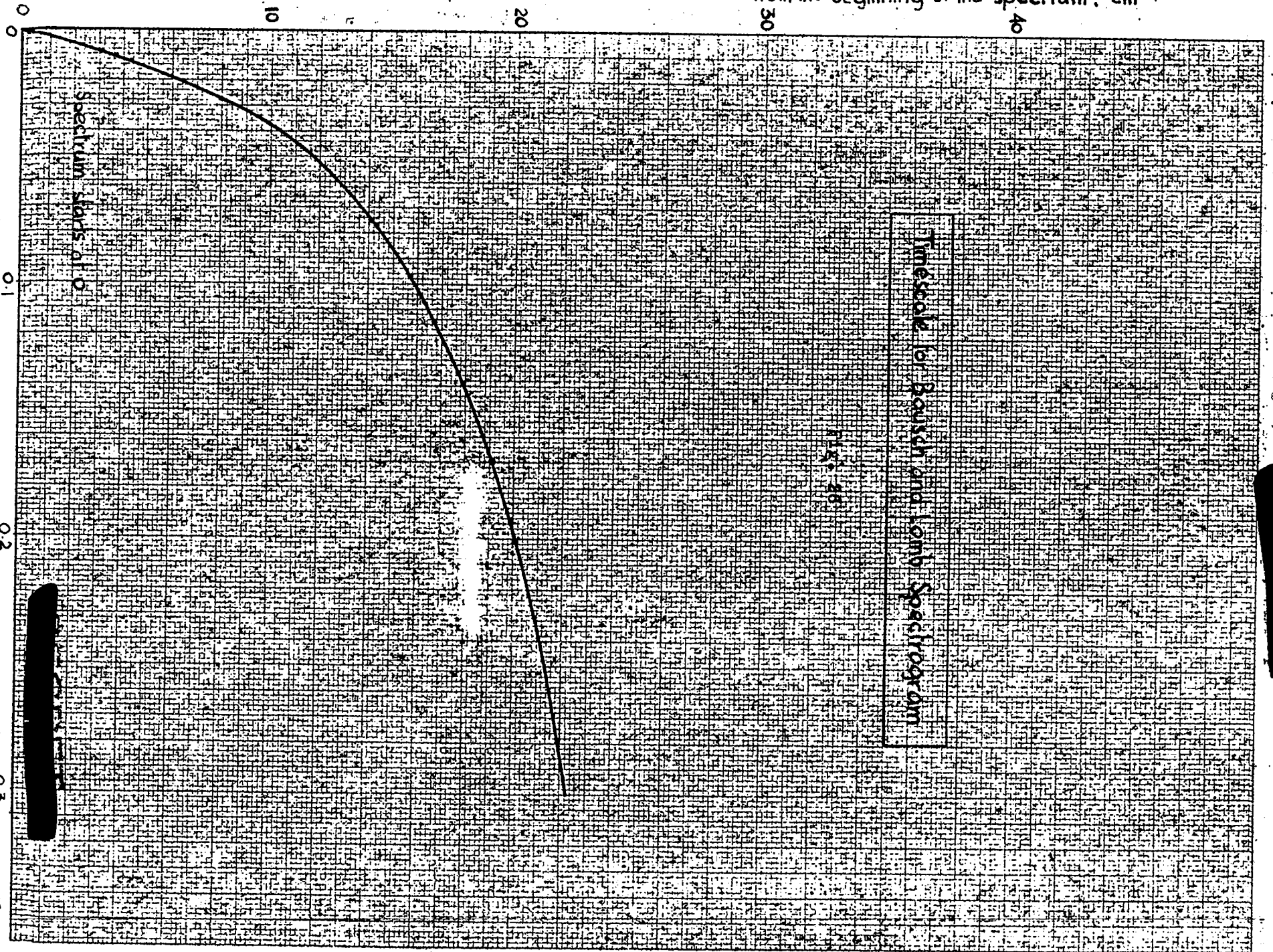
TABLE I

Table of Temperatures

Time ms	Temperature Deg. K	Density 3470 A	Density 5700 A
0 - 0.038	$5.9 \ 10^3$	2.62	3.01
0.038 - 0.071	8.0	3.08	3.30
0.8	12.	3.14	3.30
1.0	5.0	3.08	3.33
1.6	4.9	2.93	3.33
1.72	4.8	2.82	3.30
1.85	5.8	2.81	3.25
2.0	5.6	2.71	3.23
2.3	5.9	2.74	3.22
3.1	5.3	2.47	3.18
5.1	5.0	1.98	3.01

- 54 -

TABLE II

Time Temperature Relationship

O'Brien's original results (in multiples of solar brightness) have been converted into temperatures by J. L. Magee.[1]

Time ms	Temperature °K
0.15	184,400
0.30	119,250
0.6	64,770
1.0	40,000
2.0	21,800
3.0	16,300
4.0	13,000
5.0	10,860
6.0	9,240
7.0	7,840

[1] J. L. Magee, Crossroads Report
Brian O'Brien, A Crossroads Technical Instrumentation Report
to the Technical Director, August 21, 1946.

TABLE III

Line or Band No. [1], [2]	Appears at sec	Disappears at sec	Changes in structure or appearance of bands
1	0	0.005	
2	0	0.005	
3	0	0.005	
4 and 5	0	0.005	
6 and 6a	0	0.01	appears single from 0 - 0.006 double from 0.008 - 0.01
7 and 8	0	0.01	same as 6 and 6a
9 and 10	0	0.01	same as 6 and 6a
11	0	0.02	
12	0	0.02	
13	0	0.02	
14 and 15	0.01	0.03	
16 - 19	0.006	0.03	
20	0	0.02	
21	0	0.06	
22	0.005	0.06	
23	0.008	0.02	
24	0.006	0.05	
25	0.006	0.05	
26	0.006	0.05	

[1] For numbers of lines see "Wave length chart, Bausch and Lomb Spectrograph".

[2] A number of lines and bands have been omitted, because the data is not very reliable.

TABLE III

(continued)

Line or Band No.[1]	Appears at sec	Disappears at sec	Changes in structure or appearance of bands
27	0.01	0.02	28 and 29 appear to be single and very broad from 0. - 0.01
28	0.01	0.02	
29	0.01	0.02	
30	0.005	0.06	
31	0	0.06	
32	0	0.13	32, 33, 34, 35 appear as one band from 0 - 0.006, as two bands from 0.006 to 0.02, and as four from 0.02 to 0.13
33	0	0.13	
34	0	0.13	
35	0	0.13	
36	data too unreliable		
37	0.006	0.06	
38	0.006	0.06	
39	0.006	0.06	
40	0.005	0.06	
41	0	0.06	
42	0.005	0.06	
43	0	0.09	
44 - 53	0.005	0.1	
54 - 58	0	0.09	54, 55, 56, 57, 58 appear as One, diffuse line from 0 to 0.006. See Hilger wave length chart, line No. 18.

1) See Bausch and Lomb Wave length Chart

TABLE III

(continued)

Line or Band No.[1]	Appears at sec	Disappears at sec	Changes in structure or appearance of bands
61	0.02	0.06	
62	0.01	0.07	
63	0.02	0.07	
64	0.004	0.08	64 and 65 appear single from 0.004 to 0.02, and double from 0.02 to 0.08
65	0.004	0.08	
66	0.02	0.09	
67	0.006	0.02	
68	0.01	0.06	
69	data too unreliable		
71	0.01	1.5	
77	0.02	1.3	
78	0.01	1.3	
79	0.01	1.3	
80	0.01	0.11	
81	0.01	0.11	
85, 86, 87, 88	0.01	0.11	
89	0.01	0.3	
90	0.01	0.3	
91 - 92	0.02	1.3	
94	0.02	visible to end of record	
94a	0.06	- " -	

[1] See Bausch and Lomb Wave length Chart

- 58 -

TABLE IV

Table of Wave Lengths and Limits of Error

Hilger E 486 Spectrograph[1]

Absorption spectrum

Wave length

A

3067 ± 3

3093 ± 3

3100 ± 3

3183 ± 15

3220 ± 15

3237 ± 15

3257 ± 15

3289 ± 2

3319 ± 2

3427 ± 2

3555 ± 2

3696 ± 3

3696 ± 3

3840 ± 6

---

[1] These limits of error were derived from the uncertainty in the readings of the coordinate comparator, uncertainties in the dispersion formula. Some wave lengths seem to have disproportionately large errors. They are due to the use of different methods of measuring. It was not always possible to use the comparator, Spectrum viewers, (least count 0.1 mm), and rulers (least count 0.5 mm) were used in places. Not all wave lengths are listed. Their errors are about the same as those of neighboring listed lines.

TABLE IV

(continued)

Table of Wave Lengths and Limits of Error

Hilger E 486 Spectrograph

Absorption spectrum, (cont'd)

Wave length

A

4065 ± 15

4094 ± 15

4222 ± 10

4342 ± 10

4412 ± 5

4782 ± 20

4996 ± 20

5241 ± 25

5429 ± 25

5710 ± 30

5977 ± 35

- 60 -

TABLE V

Table of Wave Lengths and Limits of Error

Hilger E 486 Spectrograph

Emission spectrum

Wave Length

A

3127 ± 3

3377 ± 4

3542 ± 5

3584 ± 5

3717 ± 5

3762 ± 5

3814 ± 6

3920 ± 6

4005 ± 6

4073 ± 6

4291 ± 7

TABLE VI

Table of Limits of Error for Wave Lengths Obtained

From Bausch and Lomb Spectrograph

Wave Length

A

610 - 584 $\pm$ 7.5 mμ

547 - 500 $\pm$ 6.0 mμ

490 - 480 $\pm$ 4.0 mμ

470 - 449 $\pm$ 3.5 mμ

440 - 402 $\pm$ 3.0 mμ

4000 - 3750 $\pm$ 25

Errors for wave lengths from 3740 - 3060 A may be obtained by direct comparison with lines and bands obtained with Hilger E 486 spectrograph.

TABLE VII.

Ultraviolet system of O_3. Measurements of Fowler and Strutt[1], compared with wave lengths obtained with Hilger E 486 Quartz and Bausch and Lomb Littrow Spectrographs.

Fowler and Strutt λ A	Intensity[2]	Hilger E 486 λ A	Intensity[2]	Bausch and Lomb[3] λ A	Intensity[2]
3432.2	1				
3421.4	1				
3402.6	1				
3377.7	1				
3374.1	3				
3365.2	1				
3346.0	1				
3338.5	4				
3331.2	1				
3311.5	5d	3319	4	3318	7
3304.1	3				
3284.0	2	3289	4	3288	7
3279.8	8d				
3272.0	3				
3255.5	5	3257	1w	3258	5
3249.7	8				
3243.0	1d				
3232.8	1	3237	1w	3235	3
3227.2	10			3233	3

1) P.R.S, 93, 577, 1917

2) Intensities on a scale of ten.

3) All Bausch and Lomb readings have been increased by 10 A to conform with Hilger measurements.

- 63 -

TABLE VII (cont'd)

Fowler and Strutt λ A	Intensity	Hilger E 486 λ A	Intensity	Beusch and Lomb λ A	Intensity
3221.5	10	3220	5	3215	4
3206.8	2			3203	4
3201.0	8d				
3194.8	6				
3188.8	1			3187	2
3181.5	1	3183	4	3180	2
3177.0	8d				
3171.6	4			3170	1
3162.6	2d				
3156.1	8			3152	1
3137.4	10d				
3114.3	8d				
3105.0	5	3100	3	3092	5
3096.5	4	3093	2	3082	5
3089.5	8d				
		3067	1	3070	5

TABLE VIII

Ultra violet absorption of mixtures of NO, NO_2, H_2O at normal temperatures,[1] and absorption bands obtained from the explosion of a CO - H_2O - NO medium at high pressures[2], compared with bands obtained with Hilger E 486.

NO - NO_2 - H_2O medium	Intensity (on scale of 10)	CO - NO - H_2O medium	Intensity (on scale of 3)	Hilger E 486	Intensity (on scale of 10).
3843	5	3845	1	3840	7w
		3726	2	3741	1w
3681	10	3680	3	3696	10
3660	1d	3656	1	3656	1w
		3575	0	3595	1w
3539	9	3545	3	3555	10
3510	1	3513	1	3521	1w
		3440	0		
3416	8	3418	3	3427	9
3388	2	3390	1	3396	1
3307	2	3305	0		
3278	1	3270	1		
3207	1d	3202	0		
3177	1d	3183	0		

1) Melvin and Wulf, J. Chem. Phys., 3, 755, 1935

2) Newitt and Outridge, J. Chem. Phys., 6, 752, 1938