Exploring the High-altitude Nuclear Detonation and Magnetic Storms

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Abstract

The High-altitude Nuclear Detonation (HND) experiments were carried between 1958/62 by both the United States of America (USA) and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR); the Starfish HND resulted in many phenomena, it discharged great amount of beta particles and debris, releasing intense gamma radiation which ionized atoms and molecules, resulting in Compton electrons and the production of Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP); the experiment also produced intense magnetic field, measured worldwide, with magnitude inversely proportional to square of the radial distance; the graph near the detonation center gave similar characteristics to the Magnetic Storms (MS); these characteristics were analyzed, whereas in both phenomenon, an External Magnetic Field-Moment (ExMF) was produced; both the source and magnitude of the produced ExMF were also analyzed and a mechanisms suggested for EMP production; characteristics regulating both phenomena are disclosed and elaborated from different perspectives; it is with hope that this will help in the process towards better understanding to some aspects related to the ExMF production in which if managed will be an advancement of the long awaited alternative renewable energy.

Keywords: High-altitude nuclear detonation; Magnetic field-moment production; External magnetic field; Magnetic storm; Interplanetary-external magnetic field; Electromagnetic pulse

Introduction

High-altitude Nuclear Detonation (HND) is a nuclear warhead detonated hundreds of kilometers above Earth’s surface [1], it was carried by the United States of America (USA) and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) between 1958-62. It produced complex phenomena such as magnetic disturbances, electromagnetic pulse (EMP) [2], Before it was banned in 1962, the USA carried 13 tests [3], and 7 by USSR [4], the Starfish Prime experiment detonated at an altitude of 400 km South-South-West (SSW) of Johnston Island (JI) at 23:00 hours, Honolulu time on July 8, 1962; intended among others to disrupt an enemy of the anti-missile radars [2], with a total of thirteen experiments carried by USA at altitudes ranged from 11 to 540 kilometers [3], the nuclear detonation created a great amount of beta particles, debris and gamma rays which ionized more electrons [2], the Starfish Prime total Injected electrons were 1.3x10^{25} electrons [4], yield 1.4 megatons (mt) it caused minor ionized more electrons [2], the Starfish Prim produced an unusual events in the atmosphere [1], the Starfish Prim injected 7.5x10^{25} electrons, 10% initially trapped in the radiation belts, while the rest were captured by the atmosphere [1], the Starfish Prim produced an unusual events in the great variety and extent of the phenomena [8], it produced maximum magnetic field of 700 gamma intensity after 70 seconds, although the physical processes caused the disturbances was ambiguously interpreted, but it was thought due to ionospheric currents attributed to the Magneto-hydrodynamic (MHD) [9], the magnetic disturbances was interpreted by others as resulted from an enhanced dynamo-action in the ionosphere, or a hydromagnetic waves resulted from geomagnetic field distortion [10], while some associated perturbations onset with MHD arrival caused by detonation debris containm the geomagnetic field, others interpreted geomagnetic field fluctuations and variations in E-layer ionization density as evidence that the perturbations were caused by nuclear radiations interactions with the magnetic field and ionosphere [3], records and analysis at a college in Alaska interpreted the strong perturbation at 66 sec as an arrival of a transverse hydromagnetic wave generated in the magnetosphere in several earth radii [11].

Measurements of the Magnetohydrodynamic-Electromagnetic Pulse (MHD-EMP) from ionized fireball expansion to displace Earth’s magnetic field in early stage of the test failed [1], due to the resulted speed and magnetic effect, hence it was concluded that the propagated disturbance is not explainable in terms of simple hydromagnetic waves, and the disturbance propagated electromagnetically in its most part [6], these magnetic disturbances didn’t interfere with geophysical stations, and thought to improve understanding of the sudden commencements [3], where the magnetometer data at Johnston Island registered magnetic field of 150 γ, 270 γ and -720 γ for Starfish Prim [9].

HND is investigated from spatial production of External Magnetic Field (ExMF) [12], relating HND with Magnetic Storms (MS) and the Disturbance Storm Time Index (Dst), fields magnitudes are derived, with suggested mechanism to produce them, the Storm Sudden Commencement (SSC) also analyzed, relating HND production with MS, and the Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) [13] is also investigated suggesting a mechanism to generating it.

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Understanding both phenomenon will help in the efforts towards attaining the alternative renewable energy, which could reflect positively in environment and current imbalance in nature caused by excessive usage of fossil fuels.

High-altitude Nuclear Detonations (HND) and Magnetic Storms (MS)

The geomagnetic storms (GS) is defined as an “intense, irregular variability of geomagnetic field which occur as a consequence of solar disturbances,” [14] but such variability in geomagnetic field had been produced through High-altitude Nuclear Detonation (HND), during which magnetic disturbances resulted from HND showed great resemblances with Magnetic Storms (MS) [1]; the GS affected electrical systems in a manner similar to the HND’s third component (E3) generated by Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) [15], both phenomena produced geomagnetic disturbances at magnetic observatories worldwide [6], they affected electrical and electronics systems [15]; thus with regard to time factor for each mechanism, the shape of both HND’s magnetic field pattern recorded at Johnston Island shown in Figure 1 and Disturbance Storm Time Index (Dst) model [16], illustrates three common characteristics, these are: (1) The Storm Sudden Commencement (SSC), (2) main phase and (3) recovery phase; they differ in HND poses two sudden commencements, while each SSC followed by a drop in geomagnetic field, and magnetic disturbance due to HND sudden commencement would reach four times stronger than any recorded solar storms [1].

During MS Dst shown in Figure 2A, there are five SSC denoted by SSC-1 to SSC-5, as measured at Honolulu, between 31 March and 3rd April 1960; each SSC traced with dot line to Pioneer V at Figure 2B, where SSC-1, SSC-2 and SSC-3 were measured sometimes after Honolulu [17], while SSC-4 and SSC-5 delays were distorted by main fields; thus each SSC followed by a drop in geomagnetic field, and beginning of the main phase, which lasted for a short period, due to re-occurrence of the new SSC; it is evidently that they intermingle due to successive SSC, resulting from successive solar wind clusters occurrence; this is similar to HND two sudden commencement shown in Figure 1; each Commencement is produced by charged particles clusters.

Since the concept of solar atmosphere extension and expansion into interplanetary space [18] endorsed by Pioneer V [19], showed to contain loopholes [20], and Magnetosphere breached continually by solar wind in several places [21], it is suggested that, both the flow of energetic protons [22], and energetic electrons >200 keV [23], in Magnetosheath, and the concentration of high density solar wind positive ion ranging between 35 to 127 cm⁻³ at Magnetosheath [22], contrary to background proton’s density of 5-10 cm⁻³ [24], and Magnetosheath plasma interaction with magnetosphere at magnetopause, which results in fluctuations and strong magnetic fields, leading to an intense geomagnetic storm Dst<-200 n Tesla [25], a situation which is similar to the ionospheric elongated diamagnetic cavity created after High-altitude Nuclear Detonation (HND) [1], therefore it is suggested that, both MS and HND are similar in nature, and resulted from charged particles interaction with geomagnetic field.

The External Magnetic Field-Moment (ExMF_M)

The existence of magnetic lines of force and occurrence of magnetic disturbances are direct evidence related to the existence of a source of magnetic field; which was the origin of the Earth’s dipole moment given by \( M=8.1\times10^{21} \text{ T.m}^3 \) [26], while there are three estimates for magnetic moment of the ring current, namely: \( M=5.7\times10^{21} \text{ T.m}^3 \) (Smith and co-workers), \( M=1.8\times10^{21} \text{ T.m}^3 \) (Model V, belt), and \( M=4.1\times10^{20} \text{ T.m}^3 \) (Model V, belt) [27].

The magnetic field strength resulted from Starfish Prim, measured at Hawaii, Samoa and Palo Alto shown in Figure 3, is inversely
The External Magnetic Field Moment ($E_{\text{ExMF}}$) is produced within this area.

**Figure 3:** Magnetic field due to Starfish Prime, measured in Hawaii, Samoa and Palo Alto, it gives magnitude inversely proportional to square of the radial distance. The slope shows a progressive magnetic field due to Starfish Prim, measured in Hawaii, Samoa and Palo Alto, or at Magnetic Observatories, such as Hawaii, Samoa and Palo Alto, or at Magnetic Observatories, with a profile given by $E_{\text{ExMF}} = \frac{B_{E}}{r^{2}} T \cdot m^{2}$.

where, $B_{E}$ is the measured External Magnetic field ($E_{\text{MF}}$) in places such as Hawaii, Samoa and Palo Alto, in geomagnetic field, producing such a field? Since the ring current is limited by a range of distances, the field magnitude at increasing $r_{m}$, the radial distance from the source of produced magnetic field to the measured point, and the $E_{\text{ExMF}}$, is the produced External Magnetic Field-Moment in Tesla in cubic meter ($T \cdot m^{3}$), Table 1, gives such dipole moment for both Starfish Electrons Sudden Commencement (ESC) and two Storm Sudden Commencement (SSC).

**Beta particles capturing process**

When a HND, an initial flash light and X-rays were released, it immediately ionized atoms and molecules in the ionosphere over several hundred kilometers [10], gamma and X-rays released from the first stage, ionizing electrons from atoms and molecules during the first nanoseconds [1], forming Compton scattering, resulted in gamma rays energy of $1.2 \times 10^{13}$ J for every 1-megaton bomb [13], while rocket measurement of beta particles experienced severe transient radiation effect, till H$+0.002$ second [28], the ionization process is not limited below the fireball [1] but occurred in all directions, exceeding 900 km altitude, as measurement of Rocket P-4 (located 1025 kilometers along the field line from the burst) which detected an increase in gamma flux at H$+455$ milliseconds, at concurrently with large flux of high-energy electrons [28], while Compton electrons resulted from gamma rays ionization, were measured during the first 20 milliseconds after H-0 [28], and since large percentage of the detonation products is ionized and can therefore interact with the geomagnetic field [1], and since the magnetic lines of force through the burst point intersected the magnetic equator at L ~ 1.15 which is an altitude of 900 kilometers [8], and Satellite measurements placed the center of the long lived artificial belt at an L value of 1.2, where debris and beta particles are injected at high L values [28], and since magnetic field mechanism was thought to slow down Starfish Prim debris [8], and Starfish Prim propagated disturbances couldn’t be explained in terms of simple hydromagnetic waves, and could be electromagnetic in nature [6], therefore the interaction of ionized electrons with geomagnetic lines of force resulted in magnetic force, leading to bulk electrons gyrating around and along the geomagnetic lines of force, with orbital arrangements, not related to hydromagnetic; requiring different approach from current approach [29], and as electrons are captured by the geomagnetic lines of force [4], hence energetic electrons resembles solar wind, each electron from (HND)/ or proton from (MS) produced Circular Magnetic Field (CMF) around itself and along its path as shown in Figure 4, hence a mechanism for capture process, resulted in magnetic force [30] given by

$$F_{m} = B_{g} B_{e} r_{m}^{2} c \sin \theta \, N$$

(2)

Where, $B_{g}$ is the geomagnetic field, $B_{e}$ is the CMF produced by electrons or ions, $r_{m}$ is the magnetic radius of the CMF, $c$ is speed of light, $\theta$ is the angle between the two fields and the magnetic force $F_{m}$ is in Newton.

**Gyration radius**

Electrons/protons captured by geomagnetic lines of force given by Eq.(2), has initial large gyrating radius due to balance of forces ($Be=mv^{2}/r$), given by

$$r_{m} = \frac{m_{e, p}}{q B_{E}} v_{e, p}^{2} m$$

(3)

Where, $v_{e}$ is electron/ion velocity and $r_{m}$ is the magnetic radius given in Eq.(2).
External Magnetic Field Moment-Electrons (ExMF<sub>ME</sub>) Production

An elongated diamagnetic cavity was produced within 1.2 seconds after a High-altitude Nuclear Detonation (HND). It expanded 1.840 km along the geomagnetic lines of force, having vertical high of 680 km; and collapsed after 16 seconds [1], it was thought due to the dynamo effect resulting from strong air motions associated with the shock wave, and by a simultaneous enhanced conductivity in the lower ionosphere due to the detonation [10], linked with the appearance of beta auroras in the remote southern hemisphere conjugated, with a fraction of a second [31], where beta flux structure within the cavity was relatively uniform throughout and having $3 \times 10^{11}$ beta particles/cm<sup>2</sup>s for at least 7 seconds [1]; but an earlier Teak detonation, resulted in magnetic disturbances with vector axis at five central pacific stations directed approximately towards Johnston Island [10], it was interpreted as resulted from magnetic field lines become bunched up outside the fireball, due to the push-out [1], while the 700 gamma observed after 70 seconds shown in Figure 1, thought due to the upward motion (heave) of the atmosphere below the burst point [9], these loose ideas illustrate the existence of unknown astrophysical phenomenon, related to anomalous magnetic fields that is not well understood, the moment of which derived by Eq.(1), and required special treatments; differ from what is known.

On the other hand, three out of five magnetometers calibrated to 10<sup>5</sup> gauss (1 Tesla) around the blast point, were affected by transient what is known. Of which derived by Eq.(1), and required special treatments; differ from anomalous magnetic fields that is not well understood, the moment of which derived by Eq.(1), and required special treatments; differ from what is known.

![Diagram](Image)

**Figure 4:** Beta and Debris particles gyrate around geomagnetic lines of force, producing an External Magnetic Field–Moment (ExMF<sub>ME</sub>) by the imposition of electron's and ion's Circular Magnetic Field (CMF) on the geomagnetic lines of force (B<sub>g</sub>) [30], after which particles glides oppositely towards related conjugate, producing aurora.

**Equation 4:**

$$ExMF_{ME/P} = 10^8 \left( \frac{B_p^2}{m_{e/p}} \right) \left( \frac{n_e \int q^3 B_p^2}{m_{e/p}} \right) \left( \frac{V_e}{c} \right) T$$

Where, $10^8$ is the relative number of geomagnetic lines of force in square meter [35], $n_e$ is the number of gyrating electrons/protons in volume of geomagnetic lines of force, $I$ is the effective length of the magnetic lines of force around which electrons gyrates, $B_p$ is the previous field intensity, $B_p$ is the geomagnetic field, $m_{e/p}$ electron or ion mass, $v_e$ is electron or proton velocity, and the produced External Magnetic Field-Moment Electron/Proton (ExMF<sub>ME/P</sub>), in Tesla.m<sup>3</sup>, as shown in Table 1, this equation gives the produced magnetic fields for both HND's Electron Sudden Commencement (ESC) shown in Figure

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1, and Storm Sudden Commencement (SSC).

Substituting the right hand side of Eq. (1) with the left hand side of Eq. (4), then rearranging, the number of electrons or ions \( n_m \) in volume of magnetic lines of force producing the ExMF\(_{EMP} \) is given by

\[
n_m = \frac{B_{Ex} c^2 m e^q v_c c}{10^7 q^4 B_g^2}
\] (5)

For small magnetic fields, where \( B_{Ex} \) is equal to ExMF, Eq (5) becomes

\[
n_m = \frac{B_{Ex} m^2 e^q v_c c}{10^7 q^4 B_g^2}
\] (6)

The magnetic field produced in unit of space, when electrons or protons are known is given by

\[
B_{Ex} = \left( \frac{10^8 n_m l q^4 B_g^2}{m^2 e^q v_c c} \right) T
\] (7)

While distance from the detonation point, when electrons/protons numbers are known is given by

\[
x = \left( \frac{10^8 n_m l q^4 B_g^2}{B_{Ex} m^2 e^q v_c c} \right) m^2
\] (8)

**Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) generation**

The nuclear Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) is a time varying electromagnetic radiation which rapidly increases to a peak then slowly decays [37], as shown in Figure 5, it consists of a sharp transient signal with a strong frequency component in the neighborhood of 15 kHz [1], it was first realized after the 1.2 kt Jangle-Sugar test in 1951, where over 1000 Amperes current fused the bomb control cables of 0.8 km distance in the Nevada Test Site [1]. EMP was studied with great concern due to damages that can inflict on electric and electronics systems, which could reflect on different sectors such as electric power, telecommunication, banking and finance, transportation infrastructure, food infrastructure, emergency service, space system and government [15], realizing these significance following the ratification of the Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT) that ended excessive release of nuclear fallout into the planet’s atmosphere [38], scientists heavily dependence on computer banking and finance, transportation infrastructure, food infrastructure, emergency service, space system and government [15], realizing these significance following the ratification of the Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT) that ended excessive release of nuclear fallout into the planet’s atmosphere [38], scientists heavily dependence on computer

**Figure 5:** Starfish produced Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP), measured in California, 5,400 Km from the detonation point [1].

**Table 2:** Variation of produced magnetic field by variable electrons clusters.

| Number \( (n_m) \) | 3.6×10^8 | 3.6×10^9 | 3.6×10^10 | 3.6×10^11 | 3.6×10^12 | 3.6×10^13 |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Produced \( B_{Ex} \) T | 4.65×10^-6 | 4.65×10^-5 | 4.65×10^-4 | 4.65×10^-3 | 4.65×10^-2 | 4.65×10^-1 |

\( \gamma \) (from 3.425×10^-7 T to 3.44×10^-7 T) which occurred at H+3.6 seconds [28], this maximum was produced by Compton electrons, and it is the ESC, given by Eq.(4) and shown in Figure 1, but before attaining this 150 maximum, ESC \((B_{Ex})\) was progressively produced at an increment of: \( \delta B_{Ex} = \delta B_{Ex} = \delta B_{Ex} = \delta B_{Ex} = \delta B_{Ex} \) by electrons clusters of: \( n_m, n_m, n_m, n_m, n_m \). these electrons didn’t arrive all together at once, but arrived in sequential clusters, the first cluster produced the first large increase in magnetic field at time H-0 related to EMP production [28], therefore which electrons number in the cluster produced the large increase?

Electrons number \( (n_m) = 3.6×10^{18} \)

Electrons in volume of geomagnetic lines of force were suggested to contribute (coherently) to the EMP [41], using this in Eq.(7), given electron’s velocity \( v = 2,000 \text{ km} \), \( l \)-HND=10 km, and geomagnetic field \( B = 2.5×10^{-5} \text{ T} \), the magnetic field magnitude obtained is 464,648.4 T.m^2; this magnitude is around what was given by Eq.(1), shown in Table 1, hence too big for the first cluster.

Since electrons number \( (n_m) \) arrived in cluster, consists of millions of electrons, hence several possibilities should be tried, these are, given in Table 2: \( n_m = 3.6×10^{10}, n_m = 3.6×10^{11}, n_m = 3.6×10^{12}, n_m = 3.6×10^{13} \), and \( n_m = 3.6×10^{15} \) electrons.

Substituting each of these possible clusters in Eq.(7), given electron’s \( v = 2,000 \text{ km} \), \( l = 10 \text{ km} \) and \( B = 2.5×10^{-5} \text{ T} \), thus from Table 2, the ExMF or \( B_{Ex} = 4.65×10^{-1} \text{ Tesla} \) is chosen.

Since the EMP strength increased with burst height and
geomagnetic field [40], and at 1450 km away at Honolulu Starfish EMP gave 5,600 V m⁻¹ at about 0.1 microseconds [1], and the intense EMP magnitudes occurred closer to the burst point [1] which could exceed 50 kV.m⁻¹ for Starfish [40], therefore the first electrons cluster thought to interact with geomagnetic field, given in Table 2, in yellow color, by $n_{m_i}=3.6 \times 10^{10}$ electrons in volume of geomagnetic lines of force, are the first Compton electrons, collectively interacted with the geomagnetic lines of force, producing the first large field at Johnston Island at time H-0 [28], with magnitude $B_{ex}=4.65 \times 10^{-5}$ Tesla, this instantly reduced gyration radius given by Eq.(3), hence the new radius is

$$r_{ci} = \frac{m_i v_i}{q B_{ex}} \ m \quad (9)$$

Where, $r_{ci}$ is the first Compton radius, and $B_{ex}$ is the produced EMP of $4.65 \times 10^{-5}$ Tesla, it changed gyration radius from 0.45 meter given by Eq.(2) to $2.45 \times 10^{-3}$ m (0.00274 m) given by Eq.(9), thus this reduction accelerates electrons.

As the first electrons cluster of $n_{m_i}=3.6 \times 10^{10}$ electrons in volume of geomagnetic lines of force, produced strong $\delta B_{ex}=4.65 \times 10^{-5}$ T, within $\Delta t=0.1 \mu s$, hence this is expressed by

$$E = \frac{\delta B_{ex}}{\delta t} \ m \ V \ m^{-1}$$

But such relation is the electrodynamics fields which generates electric field [42] and given by

$$\nabla \times E = -\frac{\delta B}{\delta t} \ m \ V \ m^{-1}$$

However, since EMP is a time varying electromagnetic radiation [37], therefore these change produced an intense electromagnetic pulse (EMP) given by

$$EMP = \nabla \times E = -\frac{\delta B_{ex}}{\delta t} \ m \ V \ m^{-1} \quad (12)$$

From above equation, $B_{ex}$ of 0.00245 Tesla, changed in 0.1 microsecond, gives electric field intensity of 46.5 kV.m⁻¹.

Since the first cluster contain $n_{m_i}=3.6 \times 10^{10}$ electrons in volume of geomagnetic lines of force, this is only part of the whole given $3.6 \times 10^{10}$ electrons given by Longmire [41], but from Table 1, the total electrons number in the first ESC nm-1 to interact with geomagnetic field, given in Table 2, in yellow color, by electric field [42] and given by

$$\delta B_{ex} = \frac{\delta B}{\delta t} \ m \ V \ m^{-1}$$

Substituting the right hand of Eq.(7) with $B_{ex}$ in Eq.(13) above, therefore EMP is given by

$$EMP = \frac{\delta (10^9 n_j q_j B_j^2)}{10^9 n_j q_j B_j^2}$$

The frequency of the produced EMP is given by

$$\textbf{f}_{\text{EMP}} = \frac{1}{T} \ Hz \quad (15)$$

**External Magnetic Field-Moment Ions (ExMF₂) production**

HND earlier geomagnetic disturbances thought to have one initial phase [10], but as shown in Figure 1, Starfish Prim, Checkmate and Kingfish resulted magnetic field at Johnston Island, showed two initial phases, followed by a slow decrease and subsequent lengthy recovery to ambient conditions [28], the fields shown in Figure 1, are similar in shape to the Dst with one Sudden Storm Commencement (SSC) [16], the first initial phase of Starfish Prim shown in Figure 1, measured 150 γ at H+3.6 seconds, followed by 290 γ at H+25 [28]; comparing this mechanism, with energetic electrons >200 keV at Magnetosheath which related to the magnetopause electron layer [23], or Magnetosheath plasma, that interacts with the magnetopause, and fluctuates with strong magnetic field, leading to an intense geomagnetic storm with Dst <200 n Tesla [25], which is similar to the energetic Magnetosheath protons [22], or the energetic protons first detected by Pioneer V, and later caused geomagnetic disturbance measured at Honolulu and shown in Figure 2A [17], all of which suggesting the production of an Interplanetary External Magnetic Field (I-EMP) [12].

As $\text{ExMF}_2$, produced by Compton electrons given by Eq.(4), starts gliding along the guiding center towards southern conjugate, the fast upwards moving debris [2], which raised much faster to several hundred kilometers in Orange Detonation [3], with great intensity, rapidly expanding and arrived after beta particles [2]; these large positive ions flux have average velocity of 345 km/s measured at H+1.2 seconds, it continued for 400 seconds [28], where large fraction of these debris moved swiftly through field lines to 100 km above northern conjugate, other fraction moved to the southern conjugate area [3], and with sharp increase in beta flux intensity occurred at H+480 milliseconds [28], the remained ionized ions travel outward more slowly [37], and most of the high-energy betas were injected along the field line [28], and with averaged beta particle radiation flux in the belt was $2 \times 10^{14}$ electrons per square meter per second, 3 minutes after burst [1], these demonstrates beta and ions mutual coexistence as shown in Figure 4.

When $\text{ExMF}_2$, given by Eq.(4), reached maximum magnitude of 150 γ [28], a time at which debris and beta particles start approaching to interact with geomagnetic lines of force, as shown in Figure 4, this showed there are two mechanisms producing the two initial phases of the HND, shown in Figure 1, these mechanisms are : (A) Electrons Sudden Commencement (ESC), given by Eq.(4), and (B) Debris/ Electrons Sudden Commencement (DESC); and since positive and negative charges particles were detected moving in opposite direction at H+6 seconds [28], which is the time in Figure 1, at which the second DESC start building up, it is an indication that they oppositely gyrates along the geomagnetic lines of force as shown in Figure 4, hence producing the External Magnetic Field-Moment Debris Electrons ($\text{ExMF}_{2_{\text{d}}} \text{EMP}$), giving raise to the second initial phase or the DESC, with magnitude double that given by Eq.(4), it is given by

$$\text{ExMF}_{2_{\text{d}}} \text{EMP} = \left(10^9 \left( B_{ex} + \frac{n_j q_j B_j^2}{m_j v_j c} \right) + 10^9 \left( B_{ex} + \frac{n_j q_j B_j^2}{m_j v_j c} \right) \right) \ m \ T \quad (16)$$

Where, $m_j$ is ions mass, and the $\text{ExMF}_{2_{\text{d}}}$ is the produced electrons and positive ions External Magnetic Field-Moment Debris Electrons ($\text{ExMF}_{2_{\text{d}}}$) in T.m³, the produced $\text{ExMF}_{2_{\text{d}}}$ will not generates EMP, due to the existence of previous $\text{ExMF}_2$ and gyrating radius is not reduced. The numbers of both electrons and ions in volume of magnetic lines of force generating $\text{ExMF}_{2_{\text{d}}}$ is

$$n_{m_e} = \left( B_{ex} r_{ci}^2 v_j c \right) \left( \frac{10^9 q_j B_j^2}{m_j v_j c} \right) \left( m_j^2 + m_e^2 \right) \ T \quad (17)$$
Gliding along geomagnetic lines of force (Guiding-Center)

When Electrons Sudden Commencement (ESC) shown in Figure 1, reached maximum magnitude, and since debris motion governed by the magnetic field [3], the produced high $B_e$ magnitude attracted opposite gradients geomagnetic fields, hence electrons while gyrating, glides along geomagnetic lines of force (the guiding center) towards the southern conjugate as shown in Figure 4; at that moment the produced DESC, reached maximum $ExMF_MDEG$ given by Eq.(16), after which gyrating debris and beta particles glides along geomagnetic lines, towards the northern conjugate as shown in Figure 4, although some may glides towards the southern conjugate; the gliding force for both $ExMF_MEf, ExMF_MDEG$ and MS at 12.5$R_E$ is given by

$$F_G = B_EB_s r_{mg}^2 \sin \theta \ N$$  \hspace{1cm} (18)

Where, $B_E$ is geomagnetic fields towards the conjugate, $r_{mg}$ is the radial distance at which the field is sensed, $\theta$ is the angle at which the field is sensed, and $F_G$ is the gliding force in Newton, Eq.(18) becomes

$$m_{ex} \frac{\Delta \gamma}{\Delta t} = B_EB_s r_{mg}^2 \sin \theta \ N$$  \hspace{1cm} (19)

Since motion is in straight line, therefore the velocity along the guiding center is given by

$$v = \left( \frac{B_EB_s r_{mg}^2 \sin \theta}{m_{ex}} \right) \ m.s^{-1}$$  \hspace{1cm} (20)

Instant aurora appeared in southern conjugate region after detonation [31], it first appeared between 4.1 and 6.7 millisecond [8], hence in connection with Figure 1, it showed how strong the produced force and related extremely fast velocity, because the gliding force was established during the building up of the $ExMF_MEf$, while for the Geomagnetic storm which is identified by the development of the ring current in the magnetosphere [14], though the origin of this current lack a satisfactory explanation [43], this is simply due to the strong force produced by Eq.(18), and the ions’ exceptionally fast velocity while moving from Magnetosheath at 12.5$R_E$ to form ring current at around 5-7.5$R_E$ [27], or around $\sim 3 \ R_E$ and $\sim 4–7 \ R_E$ for all levels of geomagnetic disturbances [44], it also shows how difficult to detect ring current formation, and many other ionosphere phenomena.

The guiding center main phase magnetic moment

While gliding along geomagnetic lines of force, $ExMF_MEf$ produced a negative field, this is countered by newly produced positive DESC or the $ExMF_MDEG$ for Starfish the debris arrival period is short hence the negative produced field is superseded by $ExMF_MDEG$ as shown in Figure 1; but if the period for debris arrival is long such as in Kingfish as shown in Figure 1, the negatively produced guiding center appears for a while. The main negative External Magnetic Moment-Electrons Gliding Center ($ExMF_{MEG}$) (main phase for MS) is given by

$$ExMF_{MEG} = B_E \left( 10^6 \left( \gamma_{ps} B_{ps}^2 + \gamma_{ps} n_{ps} l q \ B_{ps}^2 \right) m_{ps}^2 c \right) \ m_s$$  \hspace{1cm} (21)

Where, $\gamma_{ps}$ is the relative magnitudes of both produced primary and secondary $ExMF (P \& S\text{-}ExMF)$ it is obtained due to the small radius of gyration [34].

At that moment, $ExMF_{MEG}$ starts opposing the geomagnetic field, while gliding along the northern geomagnetic lines of force for the beta particles and debris with decreasing radius, the negatively produced guiding center (main phase for MS) $ExMF_{MEDEG}$ is given by

$$ExMF_{MEDEG} = B_s \left( 10^6 \left( \gamma_{ps} B_{ps}^2 + \gamma_{ps} n_{ps} l q \ B_{ps}^2 \right) m_{ps}^2 c \right) \ m_s$$  \hspace{1cm} (22)

Where, $ExMF_{MEDEG}$ is the debris and beta particles negatively produced main phase, or the equivalent main phase for MS.

As Aurora was seen above Samoan, Fiji, and Tonga Islands [31], with the conjugate above Tongatapu [1], and synchrotrons radiation was observed at Wake Island, about 2500 km west of Johnston Island 10 minutes after the burst [3], with current interpretation described interaction of nuclear products (debris and electrons) with molecules to produce visible light, ultraviolet and infrared radiation [3], it is suggested that, with resulted small radius of gyration, cyclotron radiation is radiated as an aurora light in both southern and northern conjugates.

Conclusion

The paper is intended to show similarities in characteristics between the High-altitude Nuclear Detonation (HND) and the Magnetic Storm (MS), both mechanisms produced an intense External Magnetic Field Moment ($ExMF_M$), HND is also analyzed and related to the production of Interplanetary-External Magnetic Field Moment ($I-ExMF_M$) in Magnetosheath during MS; a process intended to question a long time belief in solar magnetic field embedded in the solar wind, a theory which coined current human understanding of the magnetosphere interactions with solar wind, and many solar activities. It is also showed that, in the initial process leading to HND’s $ExMF_M$ production an Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) was generated, with characteristics similar to affects caused by Magnetic Storm (MS). The paper is seeking an alternative method capable of explaining different Astrophysical phenomena, and can help in solving many unsettled issues, like the energization of charged particles which is related to the production of External Magnetic Field ($ExMF$), both in which could help in resolving future energy crises.

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