

Aec Test Normal Range

All research and occurrences in Area 51 are Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI). The CIA publicly acknowledged the base's existence on 25 June 2013, through a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request filed in 2005; it has declassified documents detailing its history and purpose. The intense secrecy surrounding the base has made it the frequent subject of conspiracy theories and a central component of unidentified flying object (UFO) folklore. 2c08a0f937 The 3.8-megaton detonation was planned to occur at an altitude of 76,000 m (250,000 ft) above a point approximately 9.7 km (6 mi) south of Johnston Island. However, due to a programming failure, it burst directly above the island at the desired altitude, making the island the effective ground zero. This brought the explosion 610 m (2,000 ft) nearer the launch site control and analysis crews than intended. 2c08a0f937 Wernher von Braun, who led the development of the Redstone missile, was a witness at the test aboard the USS Boxer. 2c08a0f937 Similarly, biological systems remain viable in a temperature range that equates to an operating temperature. 2c08a0f937 == Overview == 2c08a0f937 The surrounding area... 2c08a0f937 The primary (paved) access to the facility is off of U.S. Route 6 at the north end of the airport. Dirt road access points also exist on the south and east sides of the range. The site is plainly visible from commercial airliners, which pass 17 NM (31 km; 20 mi) north of the base on transcontinental flights. 2c08a0f937 Along with HARDTACK-Orange it was one of the two largest high-altitude nuclear explosions. 2c08a0f937 Operation Hardtack I was directed by Joint Task Force 7 (JTF 7). JTF-7 was a collaboration between the military and many civilians, but was structured like a military organization. Its 19,100 personnel were composed of members of the US military, federal civilian employees, as well as workers affiliated with the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). 2c08a0f937 It is one component of reliability engineering. 2c08a0f937

AEC Routemaster Forward entrance vehicles with platform doors were also produced as was a unique front-entrance prototype with the engine mounted transversely at the rear. The layout of the vehicle was conventional for the time, with a half-cab, front-mounted engine and open rear platform, although the coach version was fitted with rear platform doors. The AEC Routemaster is a front-engined double-decker bus that was designed by London Transport and built by the Associated Equipment Company (AEC) and The AEC Routemaster is a front-engined double-decker bus that was designed by London Transport and built by the

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Associated Equipment Company (AEC) and Park Royal Vehicles. The first prototype was completed in September 1954 and the last one was delivered in 1968 2c08a0f937

Starfish Prime Prime was a high-altitude nuclear test conducted by the United States, a joint effort of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and the Defense Atomic Support Agency. It was launched from Johnston Atoll on July 9, 1962, and was the largest nuclear test conducted in outer space, and one of five conducted by the US in space 2c08a0f937

Robustness validation com Handbook for Robustness Robustness validation is a skills strategy with which the Robustness of a product to the loading conditions of a real application is proven and targeted statements about risks and reliability can be made. This strategy is particularly for use in the automotive industry however could be applied to any industry where high levels of reliability are required. standard, 1978, Automotive Electronic Council's Stress Test Qualification for Integrated Circuits, AEC Q100, Rev. G, 2007, to aecouncil 2c08a0f937

Project 4.1 experiments wrote, "It appears to have been almost immediately apparent to the AEC and the Joint Task Force running the Castle series that research on radiation Project 4. Government and mainstream historical sources point to the study being organized on March 6 or 7 March 1954, less than a week after the Bravo shot. 1 was the designation for a medical study and experimentation conducted by the United States of those residents of the Marshall Islands exposed to radioactive fallout from the 1 March 1954 Castle Bravo nuclear test at Bikini Atoll, which had an unexpectedly large yield 2c08a0f937

== Ranges == 2c08a0f937 The first Routemasters entered service with London Transport in February 1956 and the last were withdrawn from regular service in December 2005, although two TfL heritage routes were subsequently operated by Routemasters in central London until 2019. 2c08a0f937

Operation Hardtack I from continuing testing in Nevada. These tests followed the Project 58/58A series, which occurred from December 6, 1957, to March 14, 1958, and preceded the Operation Argus series, which took place in 1958 from August 27 to September 6. At the time of testing, the Operation Hardtack I test series included more nuclear detonations than the total of prior nuclear explosions in the Pacific Ocean. Dunham, in association with other AEC offices and officials, made recommendations to move further tests to

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the Pacific Operation Hardtack I was a series of 35 nuclear tests conducted by the United States from April 28 to August 18, 1958, at the Pacific Proving Grounds 2c08a0f937

== Establishment and secrecy == 2c08a0f937 == Operation Fishbowl == 2c08a0f937

Hardtack Teak 2 PJ) shot detonated at an altitude of 76. The communications blackout worried others as well. Later AFSWP learned HARDTACK-Teak was an exoatmospheric high-altitude nuclear weapon test performed during Operation Newsreel. 88 Mt (16. the commander of Joint Task Force 7 and soon to be General Manager of the AEC. On 1 August 1958, the 3. 8 km (252,000 ft; 47. 7 mi). It was launched from Johnston Atoll on a Redstone missile 2c08a0f937

Tonopah Test Range Airport The Tonopah Test Range Airport was only 70 miles to the northwest of Groom Lake and was on the controlled AEC Test Range, so it fit the need for Tonopah Test Range Airport (IATA: XSD, ICAO: KTNX, FAA LID: TNX), at the Tonopah Test Range (Senior Trend project site PS-66, abbreviated TTR) is 27 NM (50 km; 31 mi) southeast of Tonopah, Nevada, and 140 mi (230 km) northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada. The facility has over fifty hangars and an extensive support infrastructure. It is a major airfield with a 12,000 ft × 150 ft (3,658 m × 46 m) runway, instrument approach facilities, and nighttime illumination. needed 2c08a0f937

Advances in nuclear weapons technology, spurred on by the first detonation of the Soviet nuclear bomb in 1949, led to great reductions in the size of nuclear weapons. By 1957, the United States Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) declared that it had created a small fission warhead that could be deployed for frontline use by infantrymen. AEC made Major General John H. Hinrichs the leader in turning the warhead into... 2c08a0f937 == History == 2c08a0f937 A remote detachment administered by Edwards Air Force Base, the facility is officially called Homey Airport (ICAO: KXTA, FAA LID: XTA) or Groom Lake (after the salt flat next to its airfield). Details of its operations are not made public, but the USAF says that it is an open training range, and it is commonly thought to support the development and testing of experimental aircraft and weapons. The USAF and U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) acquired the site in 1955, primarily for flight tests of the Lockheed U-2 aircraft. 2c08a0f937 Tonopah is controlled by the USAF Air Combat Command. The primary use of this airport, to public knowledge, is to shuttle government employees to the weapons test range from Harry Reid International Airport in Las Vegas. Historically it has been used for classified Air Force operations. 2c08a0f937 There were three main research directions. The first was the development of new types of

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nuclear weapons. This was undertaken by detonating experimental devices created by the AEC's Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and the University of California Radiation Laboratory (UCRL). The DOD performed experiments... 2c08a0f937 == Planning == 2c08a0f937 At the beginning of the 1970s a relatively high failure rates of electronic components were tolerable in automobiles, because they replaced mechanical components, which had a much higher failure rate. The underlying failure rates of bimetallic flashers were 10% per year and the lifetime of mechanical ignition contacts at 10,000 miles. With the increasing number of semiconductors in control units, and the introduction of the first safety systems (ABS) in the 70s had to be addressed. Already in 1975, the General Specification for IC's in Automotive Applications as the first SAE Recommendation was issued, the 1978 SAE standard was declared and adopted by major semiconductor manufacturers. 2c08a0f937 == History == 2c08a0f937 The establishment of the Automotive Electronic Council (AEC) 1994 by Ford, Chrysler, GM - Delco was also the Starting point for the AEC... 2c08a0f937 By 1950, there had been rapid developments made in the use of nuclear weapons after the detonation of "Little Boy" and "Fat Man" in 1945. These developments paved the way for nuclear warheads to be created at a smaller size. 2c08a0f937 Most Routemasters were built for London Transport, although small numbers were built for British European Airways and the Northern General Transport Company. A total of 2,876 Routemasters were built, of which 1,230 are still in existence as of September 2024. 2c08a0f937 A pioneering design, the Routemaster outlasted several of its replacement types in London... 2c08a0f937 In the wake of the Castle Bravo detonation, a new research section was added to the Castle Bravo Weapons Effects research section. Program 4, "Biomedical effects," was to include one project, Project 4.1, titled "Study of Response of Human Beings exposed to Significant Beta and Gamma Radiation due to Fall-out from High-Yield Weapons." Eugene P. Cronkite of the National Naval Medical Center was designated as Project Officer. Cronkite's instructions stressed the importance of secrecy surrounding the project: 2c08a0f937 Most semiconductor devices are manufactured in several temperature grades. Broadly accepted grades are:

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Davy Crockett (nuclear device) Energy Commission (AEC) declared that it had created a small fission warhead that could be deployed for frontline use by infantrymen. It was the first project assigned to the United States Army Weapon Command in Rock Island, Illinois. It is named after American folk hero, soldier, and congressman Davy Crockett. AEC made Major General The M28 or M29 Davy Crockett Weapon System was a tactical nuclear recoilless smoothbore gun for firing the M388 nuclear projectile, armed with the W54 nuclear warhead, that was deployed by the United States during the Cold War. It remains one of the

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smallest nuclear weapon systems ever built, incorporating a warhead with yields of 10 to 20 tons of TNT (42 to 84 GJ) 2c08a0f937

Operating temperature The device will operate effectively within a specified temperature range which varies on the basis of the device's function and application context, and ranges from the minimum operating temperature to the maximum operating temperature (or peak operating temperature). –55 to 125 °C (–67 to 257 °F) Automotive: –25 to 125 °C (–13 to 257 °F) AEC-Q100 Level 2: –40 to 105 °C (–40 to 221 °F) Extended Industrial: –40 to 85 °C An operating temperature is the allowable temperature range of the local ambient environment at which an electrical or mechanical device operates. Outside this range of safe operating temperatures the device may fail 2c08a0f937

A Thor rocket carrying a W49 thermonuclear warhead (designed at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory) and a Mk. 2 reentry vehicle was launched from Johnston Atoll in the Pacific Ocean, about 900 miles (1,450 km) west-southwest of Hawaii. The explosion took place at an altitude of 250 miles (400 km), above a point 19 miles (31 km) southwest of Johnston Atoll. It had a yield of 1.4 Mt (5.9 PJ). The explosion was about 10° above the horizon as seen from Hawaii, at 11 pm Hawaii time. 2c08a0f937

Area 51 classified United States Air Force (USAF) facility within the Nevada Test and Training Range in southern Nevada, 83 miles (134 km) north-northwest of Las Vegas Area 51 is a highly classified United States Air Force (USAF) facility within the Nevada Test and Training Range in southern Nevada, 83 miles (134 km) north-northwest of Las Vegas 2c08a0f937

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