

NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN NATO

ЯДРЕНИ ОРЪЖИЯ НА ВЪОРЪЖЕНИЕ В НАТО

Chief Assistant Professor PhD eng. Dolchinkov N. T.,

National Military University „Vasil Levski“, Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria,

National Research University "Moscow Power Engineering Institute", Moscow, Russia

n_dolchinkov@abv.bg

Abstract: *The main types of weapons in the nuclear artillery are shown. The main types of used controlled and unmanaged ballistic missiles manufactured mainly in the United States have been explored. It shows the application of ballistic and winged missiles and their role in the theater of warfare.*

Keywords: : nuclear weapons, Russia, USA, NATO, development, intercontinental ballistic missiles, nuclear craft,

1. Introduction

Nuclear weapons are one of the most terrible inventions of humanity. Their destructive power is so powerful that they are able to compare everything with their land on the ground. Many of them are used for test purposes, but nevertheless bring irreversible environmental consequences. Others serve as a means of resolving armed conflicts.

Earth's surface can create radioisotopes decay but compared to other naturally occurring radionuclides is extremely low and not particularly important [1].

2. Nuclear Weapons Development in the United States

The American land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles have stopped their development in the 70s of the twentieth century.

The only type of ground-based intercontinental ballistic missile that the United States has on arms is the LGM-30G "Minuteman III". Each rocket carries a W87 nuclear power head up to three hundred kilotonnes (although it can carry up to three nuclear warheads). The last rocket of this type was produced in 1978, which means that the "youngest" among them is 38 years old. Rockets have been upgraded many times since then, and the intention is to be used by 2030.

The United States' new intercontinental ballistic missile system, known as the Ground-Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD), or a ground based ground based nuclear deterrent system, seems to have frozen in its debating phase. The United States Air Force has requested \$ 62.3 billion for the development and production of new missiles and hopes for \$ 113.9 million in 2017. The White House, however, does not support this request. This idea actually has a lot of opponents. Development is essentially postponed by one year, and what will happen next with the Air Force plan depends largely on the outcome of the forthcoming presidential elections in 2016.

It is worth mentioning that the United States government intends to spend a remarkably large amount on nuclear weapons - some \$ 348 billion by 2024, with 26 billion of them destined to produce intercontinental ballistic missiles. And 26 billion dollars are not enough to build a ground based ground based nuclear disarmament system (GBSD). Actual costs may also be higher, given how long the US has not produced new ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. The latest type of LGM118A missile was installed in 1986. Until 2005, however, the United States unilaterally removed from combat duty and decommissioned all fifty such missiles, although it can safely be said that the LGM118A "Pijayper" is an advanced model compared to the LGM-30G "Miniaturm III", because it is capable of carrying up to 10 warheads. In spite of the failure of the START 2 Starter Arms Treaty, which prohibits the use of missiles carrying several self-

directed warheads, the United States voluntarily opts out of its missiles of this type. This happens on the one hand because of their high value and on the other hand because of the scandal that shows that for almost four years (1984-1988) their missiles lacked a management system (a navigation system - AIRS guidance systems. On top of that, the rocket maker has tried to hide the delay in delivery, just as the Cold War is about to end.

Injirlik base in Turkey

The Turkish authorities have made it clear they can easily get to nuclear weapons

A quarter of all Nuclear Weapons are stored in the Inzhirlik base.

Even if they are damaged, they can be used to radioactive contamination of a huge perimeter. This is in the capabilities of not only the people of Erdogan or the conquerors, but also IDIs, because jihadists are able to make a heavy blow to the country.

A quarter of all NATO Nuclear Weapons are stored at the Indirlik base in Turkey. Around 50 B-61 fusion aircrafts are kept in the complex, which was blocked by Regep Erdogan's loyal forces after quelling the coup attempt.

The commander of the base was arrested, the power shut off, the entry and exit of people and cars - forbidden. No planes landed. Different explanations have emerged that the US military at Indirlik did not allow the take-off of fighters to help the government; that so blackmails Washington to surrender the opposition cleric Gulen.

2.1. Development of US Nuclear Weapons

In any case, the Turkish authorities have made it clear that they can easily reach the nuclear weapons if they so wish. Something he would have known in the US for 50 years, writes New Yorker, quoted by BiTiVi.

The Injirlik base became the core of NATO after Turkey joined Turkey in 1952, and hundreds of US nuclear weapons were deployed very quickly. Technically, they are assigned to US officers, but de facto in all of Western Europe and the Balkans, local armed forces have full control over them.

In 1960, US senators were surprised to discover that German-style airplanes with German pilots carry atomic bombs, and Italian plans operate with missiles with warheads. Two years later, during the Cuban crisis, analysts in Washington came to the worrying conclusion that Turkey could use part of the NATO Nuclear Arsenal on its territory in the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries (read: etc.).

The atomic bombs are equipped with special coded mechanisms that do not allow unauthorized access. But it is obvious to all that overcoming them is a matter of time. That is why, on the eve of the 1974 invasion of Cyprus, NATO withdraws its unconventional weapons from Greece, and those in Turkey are sabotaged.

Nowadays there is no need for atomic bombs - ballistic missiles are much more effective, but B-61 remains in Indirlik as NATO's political gesture towards Turkey.

Even if they are damaged, they can be used to radioactive contamination of a huge perimeter. This is in the hands not only of the people of Erdogan or the hijackers - the base is a hundred kilometers from the Syrian border, and the IDI's attacks on Turkish territory show that jihadists are capable of making a heavy blow to the country.

Today, Indirlik has electricity, and airplanes take off. It is not clear, however, when the nuclear threat will leave the base in our southern neighbor.

NATO has defined the UN's ban on nuclear weapons as "unrealistic," the Daily Star said.

From there, they believe that there is a risk in such a solution. In particular, the possibility of a response from the international community to a possible nuclear threat from North Korea is being considered.

The agreement was adopted by the United Nations in July. However, it was not supported by any of the nine nuclear states.

According to NATO, such a solution "neglects the dangers in the midst of increasing tensions in the world". From there, they note that such an agreement can not engage any of the countries possessing nuclear weapons. It is also said that such agreements create conditions for division in a situation where unity is more necessary than ever.

US President Donald Trump's administration plans to remove restrictions on the use of nuclear weapons. The government also plans to develop new nuclear warheads with less explosive force for Trident missiles.

This was announced by John Wolfthal, former US President Barack Obama's advisor on arms control and non-proliferation, wrote the Guardian.

Trump abandoned nuclear disarmament and undertook an aggressive policy.

Washington is considering increasing its nuclear arsenal and reducing conditions.

Wolfthal has seen a draft of a document reviewing the policy.

According to him, the new Nuclear Posture Review (NPR), prepared by the Pentagon, provides for a modified version of the Trident-launched D5 missiles in the part where the warhead is. The aim is, in the words of the expert, to keep Russia from using tactical warheads in a conflict in Eastern Europe.

The new nuclear policy is considerably more aggressive than the Obama administration, which sought to reduce the role of nuclear weapons as part of the US defense.

Supporters of the increase in arms control are concerned that the new proposal allows more frequent use of smaller "usable" nuclear weapons, which they believe will make nuclear war more likely.

The nuclear power review also expands the circumstances in which the United States can use its nuclear arsenal, including in response to a non-nuclear attack involving many victims or targeting critical infrastructure or command and control nuclear facilities.

The nuclear power review, the first for the past 8 years, is expected to be published after Trump's State of the Union speech at the end of January.

Wolfthal added that the final draft of the review states that the United States will begin work on the reintroduction of sea-based nuclear missile launchers in response to new ground-based missile launchers of Russia which, according to Washington, are in violation of the Eutrophication Treaty of mid-range missiles from 1987.

In his words, the previous drafts of the review were even more aggressive.

American atom bombs will be located in Europe, writes Russian edition Pravda (pravda.ru), according to which bombs "intended for Russia".

The new B61-12 atomic bomb, which the US is about to send to Italy, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and possibly other

countries, is in the final stage of preparation, writes "Pravda", citing information from a general in the US Air Force.

General Jack Wynstein, Nuclear Operations, said at a symposium to senior officers and leaders of the US Military Industrial Complex that "the program is going very well," and 26 engineering, design and flight tests have already been carried out on the B61-12.

The program envisages the production of about 500 such nuclear bombs after 2020, with the project costing about 10 billion dollars.

The B61-12 has completely new qualities compared to the current B61 variant located in Italy.

There are four choices of nuclear capability, a flight system that allows precision targeting, the ability to penetrate into bunkers even through reinforced concrete and explode in depth.

The B61-12 nuclear bomb and the F-35 bomber that Italy will receive from the US are part of a "bomb parcel," which means.

Italy will be exposed to a number of dangers.

as the future base of the US nuclear strategy against Russia and other countries, voltairenet.org says, quoting the Italian edition II Manifesto.

There is only one way Italy can avoid this - by asking the US, on the basis of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, to remove all nuclear weapons from Italian territory; by refusing to provide pilots and bombers for a Pentagon nuclear attack within NATO; with leaving the NATO Planning Group; and sticking to the UN Convention on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, says II Manifesto.

US military prepares the European armed forces to use tactical nuclear weapons against Russia. This was stated by Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, TASS reported.

"Nuclear disarmament is hampered by the retention of US non-strategic nuclear weapons in Europe, accompanied by the destabilizing practice of" Joint Nuclear Weapons. "In the framework of these Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, non-nuclear Nato members are involved in the planning of use of US non-strategic nuclear munitions and are attracted to their habits, and everyone must understand that the US military itself is preparing the armed forces of the countries from Europe to using tactical nuclear weapons against Russia," Lavrov said.

"Russia does not have a tactical nuclear weapon, it does not work for it." We have focused the ammunition we have on central storage bases on our national territory," the minister said.

"In these conditions, the availability of ready-to-use tactical nuclear weapons in the United States is not just a Cold War remnant but a very aggressive position," Lavrov added.

He expressed the hope that European citizens would be able to say firmly "no" to the deployment of weapons of mass destruction on their territory belonging to the only country that had already used this weapon against the population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Lavrov also said that Russia has cut its nuclear arsenal by more than 85 percent compared to the amount it had at the height of the Cold War. He added that this was in line with the Treaty on measures to further reduce and curb strategic offensive weapons.

The minister said the US had decided to keep a significant number of missiles in violation of the agreement, Reuters reported.

Lavrov also accused the US of seeking to create a biosafety structure under Washington's control, TASS reported.

"We should not forget the threat of biological weapons, capable through its lethal impact to surpass all known ways of destroying man," warned Lavrov. He said that due to the US position, the development of a mechanism to verify the implementation of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention is blocked.

Moscow also condemned the Pentagon nuclear report. The Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has accused the United States of incitement to war and will take "necessary measures" to ensure Russian security. "The confrontational and anti-Russian nature of this document is visible at first reading," Moscow said. Foreign

Minister Sergei Lavrov expressed "deep disappointment" with the content of the document.

The new US nuclear policy is moving mankind to annihilation, Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif warned, quoted by news agencies. He made his comment after the Pentagon released a report summarizing the conclusions of the review of the new nuclear doctrine of the United States. It says that Iran is capable of developing nuclear weapons within a year after state leadership takes the appropriate decision. The document also states that the United States should have a larger arsenal of smaller nuclear weapons to act as a "more credible" deterrent against a threat, especially coming from Russia.

"The US Nuclear Weapons Review reflects a greater reliance on nuclear weapons in violation of the International Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which draws mankind to annihilation," Iranian Mohammad Zarif's No. 1 diplomat No 1 has written in his twitter account. According to him, the same impulse has led Washington to question the nuclear deal with Iran in 2015, which US President Donald Trump insists on being reconsidered. "Americans shamelessly threaten Russia with a new atomic weapon," said Iranian President Hassan Ruhani, quoted by the agencies. "The same people who supposedly believe that the use of weapons of mass destruction is a crime against humanity ... are talking about new weapons that threaten or use against rivals," he added.

China also criticized the Pentagon report and urged the United States to abandon its Cold War mentality, the BBC said. "The state, which owns the world's largest nuclear arsenal, has to take the initiative to follow the trend rather than oppose it," the Beijing defense ministry said in a statement. In its paper, the United States accuses China of "expanding its already significant nuclear powers". Beijing has defended its policy by declaring that it will "resolutely stick to peaceful development and conduct a national policy that is defensive in its nature."

2.2. Nuclear Weapons in 2017

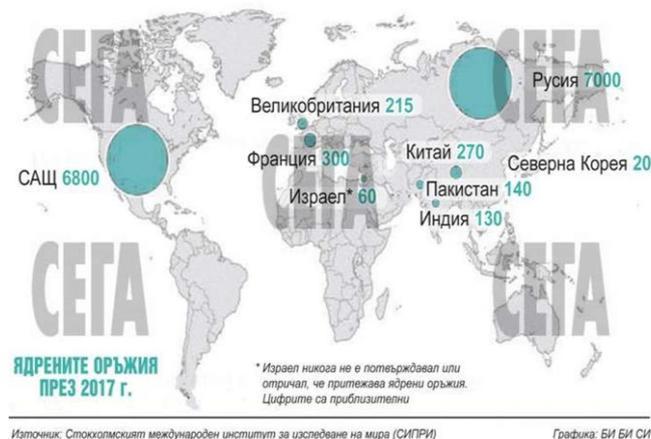


Figure 1: Nuclear Weapons in 2017

On the night of 8 September 916, 2016 (North Korea), North Korea performed its fifth nuclear experiment. He was convicted by a number of countries, including South Korea, the United States, Japan and France. The experience caused an artificial earthquake with a force of more than 5 on the Richter scale.

"Our Nuclear Weapons scientists have conducted a nuclear explosion test to test the power of a developed nuclear warhead," a TV spokesman said.

According to Pyongyang, the experience has not caused any leakage of radioactivity and there is no danger to the environment. The official explanation for the test is that the country is opposed to American hostility.

South Korea believes the nuclear bomb was about 10 kilotonnes in power. In this case, this is the most powerful test of the

Communist North so far. By comparison, the Hiroshima bomb in 1945 was 15 kilotonnes.

2.3. The 10 most powerful nuclear weapons in the world

2.3.1. Little boy 14-16 kilotonnes

"Multigan" is the code name of the uranium bomb, developed by the US Army, within the Manhattan Project. This is the first nuclear bomb to be used as a weapon and thrown over the Japanese city of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. The bomb blows about 600 meters above the city center and causes a heat wave that reaches 4000 degrees Celsius in a radius of about 5 kilometers. About 78,000 people die. By the end of 1945, the number of perished people had reached about 140,000 out of a total of 350,000 inhabitants.

2.3.2. Fat Man 21 kilotons

Three days after the bombing of Hiroshima, on August 9, 1945, the United States launched another Japanese city, Nagasaki, the "Debelaka" bomb. It is the second of the two nuclear bombs (the other is "Multigan") used in military operations and its detonation is the third man-made nuclear explosion. The bomb killed some 39,000 people in the area, another 25,000 were injured. By the end of 1945, the number of deaths due to radiation exposure exceeded 70,000. On 15 August 1945, Japan capitulated, ending the Second World War.

2.3.3. Gadget 21 kilotons

The first nuclear bomb in nuclear history. The very first explosion of atomic weapons goes under the code name "Trinity". On the morning of July 16, 1945, the first trial of a plutonium bomb was carried out at Alamogordo, located about 100 km from the city of New Mexico. The explosion was heard in a radius of 160 km. The mushroom formed rose at a height of 11 km, and high levels of radiation were measured within a radius of 190 km from the epicenter of the blast. This explosion marks the beginning of the atomic era in human history.

2.3.4. Baker 21 kilotons

One of the three atomic bombs that had to participate in Operation Crossroads in 1946. Nuclear experiments within the operation were conducted by the United States in the Pacific Ocean. The aim of the trials is to identify the effects of the use of atomic bombs against ships. Three bombs are planned to be exploded but only two were blown - on July 1 and 25, and the third attempt was canceled after it was found that the radioactive contamination of the bombed ships could not be removed. Bikini Island, near the coastline of which the test was carried out, becomes unfit for living.

2.3.5. Ray 955 kilotonnes

This is the most powerful nuclear bomb, tested in 1971 by France. The shell, with a capacity of 955 kilotonnes of tritium equivalent, was blasted into the Murwuro nuclear power plant. Until 1998, more than 200 shells were tested on this polygon.

2.3.6. Castle Romeo 11 megatonnes

The "Romeo Castle" fern test was approved for March 27, 1954. During the test, the United States replicated one of the most powerful nuclear explosions with a hydrogen bomb. The experience was conducted on a barge in the open ocean, near the Marshall Islands, but still at a sufficient distance from them, as there was a fear that the bomb would take care of everything around. The power of the explosion was 11 megaton, instead of the expected 4 megatonnes, which is explained by the quality of the fusion fuel.

2.3.7. Ivy Mike 12 megatonnes

The hydrogen bomb was blasted on November 1, 1952, on an island in the Pacific Ocean during a nuclear test in the United States. The resulting nuclear cloud has reached a height of 37 km, with a sponge diameter of 160 km. Bomb power is calculated on 12

megaton trolley equivalents. Capacity sufficient to completely destroy the small islet where the experiment took place. In his place remained only a crater with a diameter of 3 km and a depth of 80 meters.

2.3.8. Castle Yankee 13.5 megatonnes

The second most powerful nuclear experience in the United States. As with Castle Romeo, the scientists' initial expectations were that the bomb would be 10 megaton trolley equivalents. It turned out that the nuclear explosion was much stronger and reached 13.5 megatonnes. This leads to serious damage to some of the equipment, and some of the observers have received average burns. After the blast, the height of the nuclear sponge reached 40 km and the "hat" 160 km. After 4 days, the radiation cloud reached Mexico, which is 11,000 km from the operation site.

2.3.9. Castle Bravo 15 megatonnes

On March 1, 1954, at the Bikini Atoll in the Pacific Ocean, the first hydrogen bomb was exploded under the code name Castle Bravo. The explosion is America's most powerful nuclear explosion. The bomb proves to be much more powerful than expected and causes ubiquitous radioactive contamination. Among those affected by radioactive contamination are 23 Japanese morassians on a fishing vessel that has fallen into the polluted area. In 1968, the United States announced Bikini as inhabitable, and in the early 1970s, as part of the experiment, invited a small group of local residents to return to their homes. In 1978, residents were evacuated once a team of French scientists identified dangerous levels of strontium-90 in their bodies. The US offers \$ 150 million as compensation for damages caused by their nuclear program.

2.3.10. King Bomb 58 megatonnes

King Bomb is the name of a Russian hydrogen bomb, the most powerful nuclear weapon ever created and blasted during nuclear tests. On Oct. 30, 1961, the bomb was parachute across the New Earth Island. The explosion created a pressure of 1 million atmospheres, and the air temperature reached 10 million degrees. The fireball during the blast has a radius of 4.6 km and the sponge has a height of 67 km. Light radiation could cause third-degree burning in a 100-kilometer diameter. The blast waves the globe three times. There is no trace of buildings or living on the island where the test is conducted, absolutely everything is compared to the earth.

3. Conclusions:

1. In the development of nuclear weapons in the US, according to publicly known facts, this century is underestimated of their importance as a deterrent. If at the end of the last century the US played a major role in the development of this kind of armament, then in this century they have relinquished this role of Russia.

2. From the analysis of the largest nuclear bombs, it appears that the United States has played an important role in the development of this weapon, thanks to the international staff of the scientists who worked on the US nuclear program.

3. The administration of US President Donald Trump, in my opinion, reevaluated his vision in this area and re-examined his campaign promises under the pressure of the US military-manufacturing complex. The United States is trying to play a leading role in solving the hot nuclear disputes in the world.

4. Literature:

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