



Time and a place of a huge discharge in the Tunguska catastrophe

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Based on the information of the eye-witnesses who were at a distance of 30-65 kilometers from the epicenter of the explosion of the Tunguska meteorite, and traces of recorders including the passing of air waves and the geomagnetic field disturbance, we can conclude that the flash took place 2.5 ± 1 minutes after the time of the meteorite's explosion found from seismic data. This was also confirmed by the results of investigations carried out in the affected zone which pointed out (1) the epicenter of the explosion found from fallen down forest does not coincide with the center of the light energy liberation; (2) the epicenter of the explosion located more far along the trajectory of the Tunguska meteorite in comparison with the center of the discharge, the flash having been preceded by the meteorite explosion. The conclusion that the electric discharge between the earth surface and ionosphere took place during the Tunguska catastrophe was made. Characteristic feature of this discharge was the absolute coincidence of its projection with the central effluent channel of an extinct volcano. A runaway electron model of upward propagating discharge was examined.