



NUCLEAR DETONATIONS

100 MEGATON NUKE 'TSAR' STRIKE IN PARIS, FRANCE

Drag the marker to wherever you'd like to target.

Enter a yield (in kilotons):

'Tsar Bomba' - largest USSR bomb designed (100 MT)

Estimated fatalities:
7,123,570



Estimated injuries:
2,435,050

In any given 24-hour period, there are approximately **16,375,708** people in the 1 psi range of the most recent detonation.

Effects radii for 100 megaton airburst* (smallest to largest):

- **Radiation radius (500 rem): 6.99 km (153 km²)**
 500 rem radiation dose; without medical treatment, there can be expected between 50% and 90% mortality from acute effects alone. Dying takes between several hours and several weeks.
- **Fireball radius: 7.92 km (197 km²)**
 Maximum size of the nuclear fireball; relevance to lived effects depends on height of detonation. If it touches the ground, the amount of radioactive fallout is significantly increased.
- **Air blast radius (20 psi): 10.1 km (321 km²)**
 At 20 psi overpressure, heavily built concrete buildings are severely damaged or demolished; fatalities approach 100%.
- **Air blast radius (5 psi): 21.2 km (1,420 km²)**
 At 5 psi overpressure, most residential buildings collapse, injuries are universal, fatalities are widespread.
- **Radiation radius (3rd degree burns): 64.2 km (12,960 km²)**
 Third degree burns extend throughout the layers of skin, and are often painless because they destroy the pain nerves. They can cause severe scarring or disablement, and can require amputation. 100% probability for 3rd degree burns at this yield is 13.9 cal/cm².

Estimated total-dose fallout contours for a 100 megaton surface burst (52% fission) with a 15 mph wind.

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