The Uranium Club

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UNEARTHING THE LOST RELICS OF THE NAZI NUCLEAR PROGRAM

Maryland University Training Reactor









The Cube

Received by Tim Koeth as a gift in August of 2012



"Taken from Germany from nuclear reactor Hitler tried to build. Gift of Ninninger."





Taken from Germany...

The Manhattan Project

- The U.S. effort to build the first nuclear weapon
 - Project cost \$2 billion dollars and employed 600,000 people
- Motivated by the assumption that Germany would be well on the way to making their own nuclear weapon
- As Germany began to fall no nuclear weapon had appeared
- New Goals:
 - Nuclear information/materials
 - Prevent USSR access



General Leslie R. Groves

The Alsos Mission

Top Secret military intelligence mission tasked with acquiring information about the German scientific progress in all fields, with particular focus on the progress of the nuclear program.

Intelligence Lead: Col. John Lansdale

Military Lead: Col. Boris T. Pash







Scientific Lead: Samuel Goudsmit



The Lawyer: John Lansdale Jr.

- Volunteered for service in the Military Intelligence Division
 - First Lieutenant under General Strong, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (G-2)
- Originally tasked with processing reports of Nazi and Soviet threats to military assets
 - The Berkeley Incident
- Selected to lead Manhattan Project Security by Groves



Lt. John Lansdale Jr. Intelligence Chief – Alsos Mission

The Solider: Boris Pash

- Born in San Francisco raised in Russia
- Fought against the Communists during the Russian Revolution
 - Moved back to U.S. when Bolsheviks took over
- Enlisted in the Army in 1940
 - Posted to Western Defense Command (San Francisco)
 - Investigations into USSR espionage
 - Oppenheimer recordings



• Chosen to head Alsos Missions in Italy and Germany Mil

Col. Boris Pash Military Chief – Alsos Mission

The Scientist: Samuel Goudsmit

- Born in The Hauge (Jewish)
- Electron spin with George Uhlenbeck (1925)
- Fluent in Dutch, German, English
- Intimately connected with most of the European physics community
 - Particularly Bohr and Heisenberg
- Not involved in the Manhattan Project
 - Was working on radar development at MIT



Dr. Samuel Goudsmit Scientific Chief – Alsos Mission



University of Michigan, 1939





April 27, 1945





What Happened Next?

• "Skillful questioning of the German scientists by Goudsmit and his associates finally disclosed the hiding place of the heavy water and uranium and, on April 26, the heavy water was removed from the cellar of an old mill near Haigerloch and sent back to Paris. About one and a half tons of the small metallic uranium cubes were dug up from a plowed field just outside of the town. These, too, were quickly dispatched to Paris. Both [heavy] water and uranium were then shipped to the US, to be disposed of by the Combined Development Trust. (CDT)." (Now It Can Be Told, page 242)



× Hoppe 4/1/82

SUBJECT: Activity of Material

With the help of a Geiger Counter borrowed from CWS, a rough measurement was made of the material stored at a depot in Paris. The material was packed in wooden boxes of about one inch thickness.

The measurement is not accurate enough to determine whether the material required any special activity as a result of the experiments to which it was exposed, but we know that the type of experiments done makes any appreciable additional activity very unlikely.

S. A. GOUDSMIT

Scientific Chief

The Reactor Hitler Tried to Build...

The Kaiser Wilhelm Institute

- Founded in 1911 to promote the natural sciences in Germany
- Sub-divided into 29 "Institutes"
 - KWI for Physics founded in 1917
 - KWI for Chemistry founded in 1911
 - But also: KWI for Leather Research, KWI for Cell Physiology, KWI for Vine Breeding...
 - KWI for Anthropology, Human Heredity and Eugenics – founded in 1926
 - Human experimentation on concentration camp prisoners



Werner Heisenberg

- Ph.D. in physics from University of Munich 1923
- 1924-1925 worked with Niels Bohr in Copenhagen
 - Quantum Mechanics
 - 1932: Nobel Prize
- Germany's "Golden Boy" of physics
 - "the most dangerous possible German in the field because of his brain power"

- James Chadwick

- American friends begged him to move to the U.S.
 - "Germany needs me"
- THEORETICIAN



Kurt Diebner

- Ph.D. in physics from Martin Luther University (Halle) in 1932
- Began working/consulting for government (Nazi) labs
 - Advisor on nuclear physics to the Reich Ministry of Defense and the Army Ordinance Office
- Was *not* viewed as part of the academic science community.
- "Second rater"
- EXPERIMENTALIST



The German Uranium Club

- Also began with a letter...
 - Dated April 24, 1939 from Harteck and Groth to Eric Schumann (head of weapons research German Army Weapons Bureau)
 - Discussed possible new explosive technology.
 - Schumann is skeptical but brings it to Kurt Diebner
- Diebner immediately establishes a research effort The Uranium Club
 - Issued military orders to nuclear scientists to attend planning sessions in Berlin
 - Weapons Bureau takes over KWIP and appoints Diebner as Director

Early Experiments

- Focused on technical problems while they waited for U supplies:
 - Moderator material
 - Exclude graphite → heavy water
 - Geometry and size of a reactor
 - Layers vs Lattice
- Two main reactor-oriented groups:
 - L-series: Heisenberg at Leipzig University
 - B-series: Diebner at KWIP in Berlin
 - The scientists working at KWIP (Wirtz and von Weizsacker) regarded Diebner as a "second rater" – consulted with Heisenberg

Layers	Lattice
(Heisenberg)	(Diebner)

Relocation and Final Experiments

- In 1943, Diebner was replaced by Heisenberg as head of the KWIP
 - Moved to Gottow and began constructing lattice experiments (G-series)
 - Immediately achieves higher neutron multiplication
- End of 1944 Heisenberg had his plates cut into cubes...
 - Begins construction of BVII as a lattice
- Allied bombing of Berlin increases
 - All research is ordered to leave Berlin area



The "Lab" in Haigerloch







April 27,1945

June 5, 2022

The Last Experiment: BVIII





How close did the Germans get?

A 2009 MCNP5 study of the B-VIII reactor by Grasso, Oppici, Rocchi, and Sumini.



Fig. 5. Horizontal (*left*) and vertical (*right*) cross sections at the central plane of the B-VIII reactor, as simulated by the MCNP code for Model C and as rendered by VISED software.

Model	Graphite purity	Graphite density (g/cm ³)	
A Pure graphite		2.2	
В	Graphite with 1 ppm Boron	1.8	
С	Natural graphite	1.8	

Table 4. The results of the MCNP simulations for the effective neutron-multiplication constants k_{eff} , their standard deviations (*SD*), their corresponding neutron-multiplication factors *M*, the neutron mean-free-paths (*mfp*) in centimeters over the entire reactor, and the average prompt neutron lifetimes (*l*) in seconds for Models A, B, and C.

Model	k_{eff}	SD	M	mfp (cm)	$l\left(s ight)$
A	0.89454	0.00013	9.482	2.28	5.6530×10^{-4}
В	0.86831	0.00013	7.593	2.28	4.8395×10^{-4}
С	0.85748	0.00013	7.016	2.28	4.1184×10^{-4}



Fig. 7. The radial spatial profile of the neutron-flux distribution Φ versus neutron energy *E* at a horizontal central plane in the B-VIII reactor for thermal neutrons of energies up to 0.625 eV (*left*) and for fast neutrons of energies above 0.625 eV (*right*), as obtained with the MESHTAL feature of the MCNP5 code.

 \rightarrow Needed ~ 50% (300) more U cubes

The Farm Hall Recordings: Aug 6th, 1945



The "Guests:" Otto Hahn, Max von Laue, Walther Gerlach, Werner Heisenberg, Paul Harteck, Carl Friedrich von Weizacker, Karl Wirtz, Erich Bagge, Horst Korsching, Kurt Diebner Hahn: I don't believe it.

Heisenberg: All I can suggest is that some dilettante in America who knows nothing about it has bluffed them in saying if you drop this is has the equivalent of 20 thousand tons of high explosive and in reality it doesn't work at all.

Hahn: At any rate Heisenberg you are just a second rater and you may as well pack up.

Heisenberg: I quite agree.

Hahn: They are fifty years further advanced than us.

Heisenberg: I don't believe a word of the whole thing.



Gift of Ninninger.

Who is Ninninger?





Paper reads: "Taken from Germany from nuclear reactor Hitler tried to build. Gift of <u>Ninninger</u>"





Robert D. Nininger



1. Reference is made to District Circular Letter (Prop. & Whse. 45-3) dated 9 February 1945.

2. Robert D. Mininger, 2nd Lt., C.E., 0-1116686, has been appointed Accountable Property Officer for the Murray Hill Area effective 1 March 1945. This is an initial appointment and not a change in property accountable officers.

3. It is requested that a District Office Special Order be issued confirming this appointment.

> PAUL L. GUARIN Lt. Col., Corps of Engineers Area Engineer

"I told you it couldn't be done without turning the whole country into a factory." - Niels Bohr to Edward Teller

Murray Hill Area – Part of the Uranium Procurement Network

CHART 4-FEED MATERIALS NETWORK, JANUARY 1945



Murray Hill Area

- Groves felt it was necessary to investigate new sources of uranium around the world
 - Contracted with Union Mines to make a study of all the literature on the world's uranium geology
- Lead by Paul Guarin
 - Mechanical engineer worked in Texas oil industry
- Aided by a small team of geologists
 - George Selfridge (Amherst)
 - George Bain (Utah)
 - Robert Nininger

Securing New Uranium Sources

- Congolese uranium was purchased through the Belgian government
 - Paying for it was a problem... (Combined Development Trust formed)
- George Bain had a nose for uranium
 - Found a significant (millions of dollars worth) of overlooked uranium in South Africa
 - Believed that uranium should be found in monazite sands with thorium also proved correct
- Colorado was determined to be a source of domestic uranium
- Arctic Circle and Ontario Eldorado Mining Company
- What do you do with a stockpile of confiscated German U?
 - We believe cubes were shipped to the Murray Hill Office from Paris...







Beverly Area

Code name of Metal Hydrides Incorporated

- Founded in 1937 by Dr. Peter Alexander
- Developed a method for converting uranium oxide to uranium metal powder using calcium hydroxide
 - contracted to produce uranium metal powder for early reactor experiments.
- In 1943 a better method for producing uranium metal was developed
- MHI turned to re-processing scrap uranium and turnings
- Remaining cubes were likely sent there for processing as scrap...



Dick Duffey

- Also had a cube!!!
- Second Director of MUTR; UMD Professor







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- Shane Bell of National Archives, Atlanta
- Niels Bohr Library, AIP in College Park
- Posthumously Robert D. Ninninger
- Dieter Hoffman of KWI in Berlin
- Roger Meade of LANL
- Richard Rhodes
- Sally Lansdale and Chloe Pitard



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