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Atmospheric anomalies of the 1908 Tungus event.

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The growth of neutral polarization points, which began in May 1907, continued until the Tungus explosion when the maximum relative increase in polarization was recorded for the entire 1905-1909 period [1]. However, only after the explosion did polarization violations reach heights of 50-100 km [2]. This meant the polarization effect 'spread' from the lower to the upper atmosphere, and not vice versa, as would be expected in the case of the penetration of comets/asteroids matter. Before the Tungus explosion on June 30, 1908, the appearance of luminous clouds over Europa on April 30 [3], May 27 [4], and more powerful since June 23, 1908 [5], was consistent with the 27-day synodic/Carrington solar rotation period. For asteroids and inactive comets, such preceding airglows were impossible. Astronomers would notice an active comet with tails in advance. Since the airglows were also observed in the Earth's shadow cone [6], they could not be caused by the sunlight scattering on ice particles, including NLCs, formed in connection with the comets or asteroids.

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