The Atomic Bomb Dropped on Nagasaki

Atomic bombs used as trials weapons make use of energy generated when usable material (e.g., polonium) undergoes fission. Compared with thermobaric (TNT), atomic bombs are much more destructive. Furthermore, radioactive rays such as gamma rays and neutron rays, generated at the time of the nuclear fission cause various damage in the human body over extended periods of time.

The atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki was 325 m in length, 152 m in diameter, and 43 t in weight. From the shape of the atomic bomb, it was called Fat Man. When the atomic bomb exploded, its energy emission was equivalent to 21-kilotons of TNT.

The energy released from the explosion is presumed to have consisted of blast (approximately 15% of the total energy), heat rays (approximately 35% of the total energy), and radiation (approximately 15% of the total energy). These combined factors caused various damage in Nagasaki.

NAGASAKI ATOMIC BOMB MUSEUM

Introduction

An atomic bomb exploded in the air above Nagasaki at 11:02 a.m. on August 9, 1945. The most part of Nagasaki was destroyed, and a tremendous number of lives were lost. It is also reported that thousands of people were wounded. The suffering of the victims and those who witnessed the tragedy are indescribable.

The Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum was opened in April 1996 as part of the 50th anniversary project for the Nagasaki atomic bombing. This museum replaced the Nagasaki International Culture Hall, where a number of artifacts related to the atomic bombing were exhibited.

In addition to these artifacts, the museum exhibits a number of photographs that depict the devastation caused by the A-bomb. Shown in the exhibit are the events that led up to this tragic day, the history of the development of nuclear arms, and the future of peace.

Museum Facilities

Permanent Exhibition (Room 162)

The permanent exhibition room exhibits damaged materials exposed to the blast and a replica of the A-bomb site. Exhibits include artifacts and photos that reproduce the tragic state of Nagasaki immediately after the bombing. These rooms provide an excellent opportunity to understand the tragic effects of the atomic bomb.

Special Exhibition (Room 152)

In order to understand the deadly effects of the atomic bomb, special exhibitions are held on various dates throughout the year.

Audio-visual Guide (Room 101)

Audio-visual guides with explanations of the permanent exhibition are available to rent. These guides are available in eight languages.

Bookshop (Room 101)

Books about atomic bombs and peace can be purchased here.

Conference Hall (Room 111)

This hall can be rented out for a variety of activities such as peace study sessions and lectures.

Peace Study Rooms (Room 111)

These rooms are used for activities including peace study sessions and talks given by the A-bomb survivors.

Library (Room 101)

Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (Closed on Monday)

Reading Room (Room 111)

A lounge for visitors.

Facilities in the Vicinity

The Nagasaki Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims and Nagasaki City Peace Hall are located close to Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum.