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Is the Tunguska explosion connected to the Sun?

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Nanodiamonds (ND) has been found in sediments only at the K/T, the Younger Dryas, and the Tunguska. It is accepted that a celestial body could blow up over Tunguska in 1908. However, the puzzle is the absence comet/asteroid remnants in the affected region. Although meteoritic ND can contain presolar xenon, their $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$, $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ and $^{42}\text{Ca}/^{40}\text{Ca}$ isotopic ratio is solar. Thus the ND could have been produced by a shock wave from a Supernova, which formed the interior core of the Sun. Heavy elements (Te, Pd, etc.), due to p- and r- processes, also point to the Supernova origin of ND. The sunspot 3 min oscillations (so called 'acoustic halo'), associating with stellar flares, remain a mystery. Weber, of Kiel University, reported 3 min (5-7 mHz) Pc5 magnetic oscillations during the Tunguska event on 27-30 June, 1908. These ULF pulsations have come to the end about the time of explosion in Siberia. Thus ND at the Tunguska area could eject from the Sun by flare. The bright skies during the Tunguska have been connected with both the aurora and the noctilucent clouds (NLC). NLC could contain the heavy elements [1]. It might point to the Sun.

[1] Hemenway C. et al. (1973) Space Res. XIII, 1121-1125.

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