

SWF-ASE-ESA NEO Workshop - MPOG 27-29 October 2010

> Scenario 2 (direct impact)

Rusty Schweickart ASE-NEO Committee

Scenario 2

- 1) Scenario description
- 2) Additional background information
- 3) Issues and Questions
 - a) Technical

ASE

b) Institutional

Note: Current date = 24 December 2016

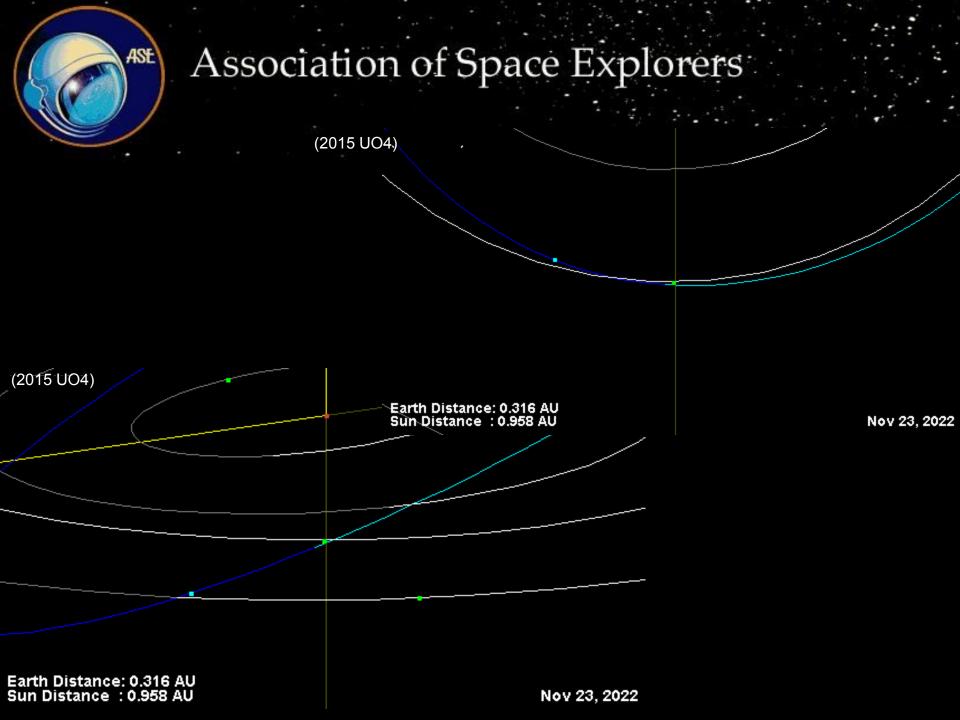


2015 UO4

Period: 1.16 yr Inclination: 25.15 deg Mass: 5.7e8 kg Est. diameter: 75 m Vimp: 17.64 km/sec Energy: 21 MT (= 1,400 Hiroshimas)

Earth Distance: 0.316 AU Sun Distance : 0.958 AU

Nov 23, 2022



ASE

Orbital Ele Refe

e a

> node peri M

> > tp

period

n Q 24 (20

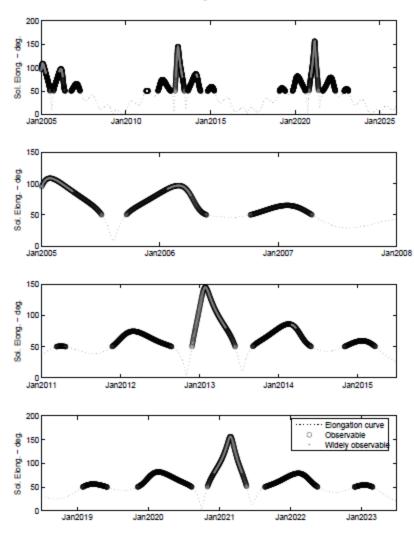
2015 UO4 Earth Impact Risk Summary

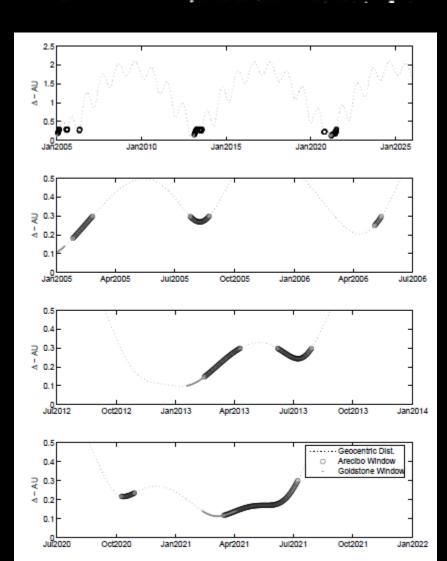
	Torino Sca		e (maximu	im) 0			Vimpact	17.64 km/s
	Palermo Sca		e (maximu	Im) -4.46			Vinfinity	13.68 km/s
	Palermo Scale (cumulativo		/e) -4.21			н	23.3	
	Impact Prob	Impact Probability (cumulative)		/e) 4.0e-06		D	iameter	0.075 km
	Number of Potential Impacts		cts 292		Mass		5.7e+08 kg	
							Energy	2.1e+01 MT
Analysis based on 14 observations spanning 3.0					ays	all above are mean values		
lements at Epoch 2454243.5 (2007-May-23.0) TDB Orbit Determination Parameters								
				used (total)	14			
Value Uncertai	nty (1-sigma) l	Units		ta-arc span	3 days			
0.161725957055478 0.0	025052		firs	t obs. used	2007-05-22			
1.10317967744095 0.0	097649	AU	las	t obs. used	2007-05-25			
0.924766888302661 0.0			ary ephem.	DE405				
25.1485361159166 1	.2014	deg		ert. ephem.	SB405-CP	V-2		
		deg	CO	ndition code	9			
		deg		fit RMS	.43795			
	3564	deg		data source	ORB			
2454369.201984517504 2007-Sep-25.70198452)	1.615	JED		producer olution date	Otto Matic	25 10:50:03		
	.6193	d		olution date	2001-10149-2	23 10.30.03		
	01538	vr		Additiona	l Informatio	n		
				Earth MOID =				
		AU			= 5.539			

ASE

Association of Space Explorers

Potential Impact Detection





ASE

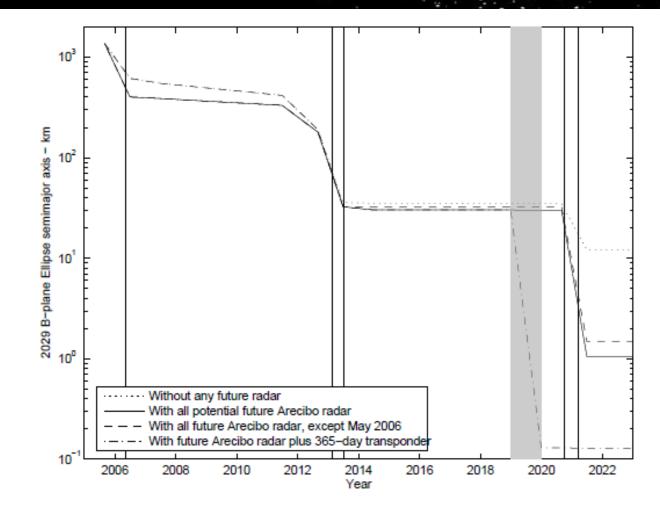


Figure 7. Predicted evolution of the uncertainty extent on the 2029 b-plane for 99942 Apophis. The four curves represent various observation scenarios. The contribution of the uncertainty in Yarkovsky modeling is included as described in the text. The vertical lines indicate the epoch of future Arecibo ranging opportunities. The gray region demarcates the time of a possible radio tracking mission, as described in the text.



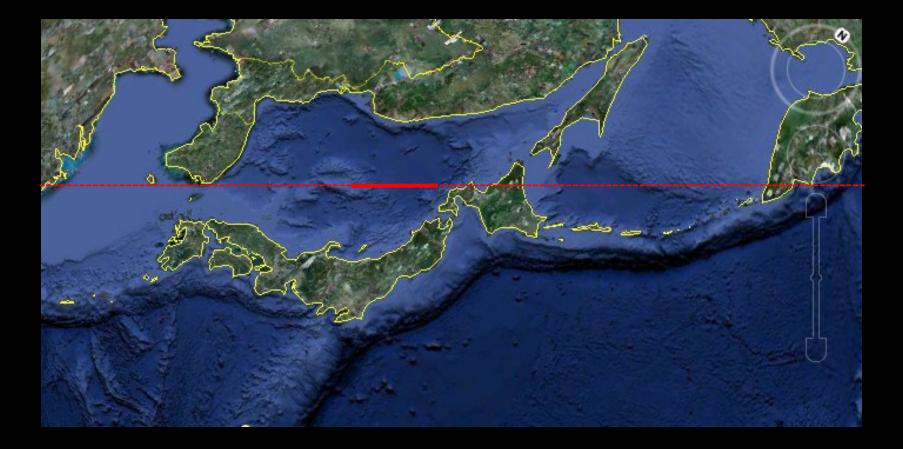
2030 LOV & Risk Corridor Impact Probability 1:250



160 Earth radii

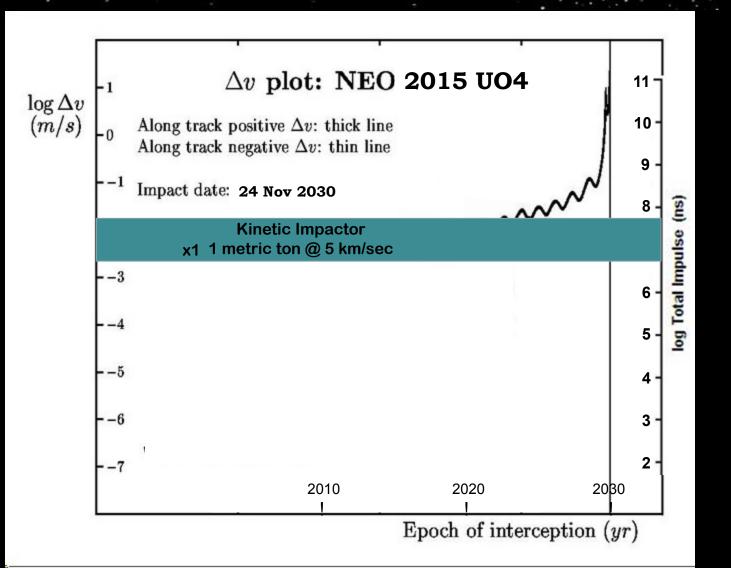
168 Earth radii





ASE

Δ V requirement





- Are there additional questions or issues raised by the direct impact case which differ from those below for the keyhole impact case?
- 2) What information and/or analysis differences might there be for a situation requiring the immediate commitment to a deflection campaign?



ASE

- Is the 14 year time horizon used in this example an adequate time for meeting the deflection challenge? If not, what are the minimum time requirements and can they be reduced by having pre-established certain criteria or policies?
- 4) Can we "recover" the asteroid via improvements in search capability (e.g. space-based search telescope launched to track the object) early in the 14-yr window? Is that cheaper than a transponder mission or deflection campaign?



- What criteria should guide the binary choice of deflecting the NEO ahead of or behind the Earth? (Minimum people along risk corridor?; minimum infrastructure value?; shortest distance?; lowest cost?; minimum time to completion?; etc.)
- What considerations should guide the final targeted miss distance beyond the Earth's surface? (Roche limit? i.e. potential breakup?; future close approach planning?; cost minimization?; etc.)



ASE

- 3) What tracking and/or analytical information is required from the IAWN for MPOG to perform its mission? What timing requirements (re planning) should be levied on IAWN to insure MPOG can address the mission planning issues?
- 4) Should there be levels of alerting or warning provided by IAWN, and if so, how should they be defined? E.g. preliminary mission planning advised as in Scenario#1?
- 5) What deflection techniques are available? What criterion should apply, if any, to the use of various techniques?



- 6) Who deflects? What are the options for selection and the basis to be applied for such selection? Who makes the determination, and how? (MPOG, MAOG, Security Council, first on scene, maximum self-interest)
- 7) Who pays? How is cost determined and by what process is it approved and allocated?
- 8) Are there liability and/or other legal issues that must be addressed as MPOG moves ahead? What are they?



Questions & Issues Scenario 1

9) What oversight and/or control of the deflection planning and execution is required or appropriate?

- 10) Will national security (e.g. export control issues; ITAR & equivalent) preclude international cooperation in a deflection campaign? Can this be avoided?
- 11) How should MPOG be structured? Should this be integrated into ISECG in any way? Other existing structure?



Questions & Issues Scenario 1

12) Should membership in MPOG be limited to the launch capable nations? Should nations specify which of their national space organizations will represent them in MPOG? Should MPOG representatives be able to commit their governments? If not, then in what higher forum should this occur?



Discussion