## The Risk From Space

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## Outline

- Near Earth Objects
  - What are Near Earth Objects?
  - What are the hazards?
  - Is the Earth at risk?
  - What are the issues?
- Space Weather
- Planetary Protection

Launch interceptor to deflect/destroy

# What are Near Earth Objects?



# COMET or ASTEROID

### with orbit within 0.3 AU of Earth

1 AU = 150,000,000 km

Potentially Hazardous if within 0.05 AU (7,500,000 km) and size > 150m

## Short and Long Period Comets originate from Outer Solar System

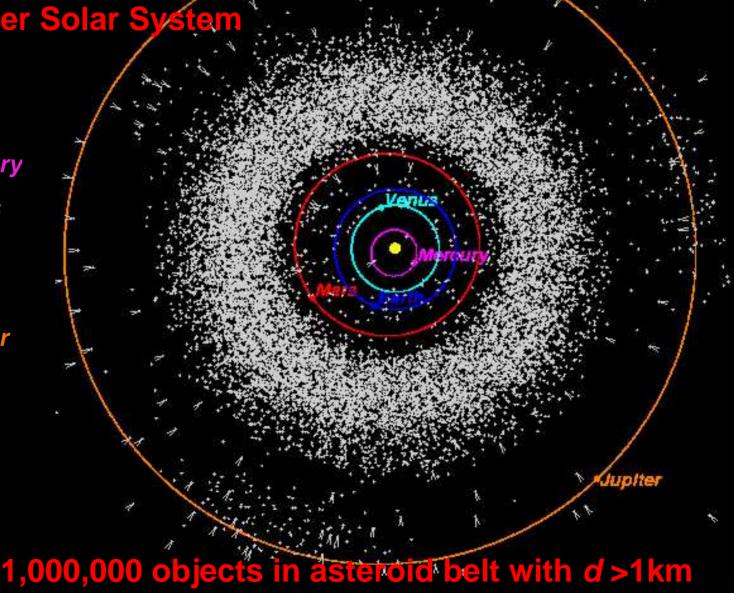
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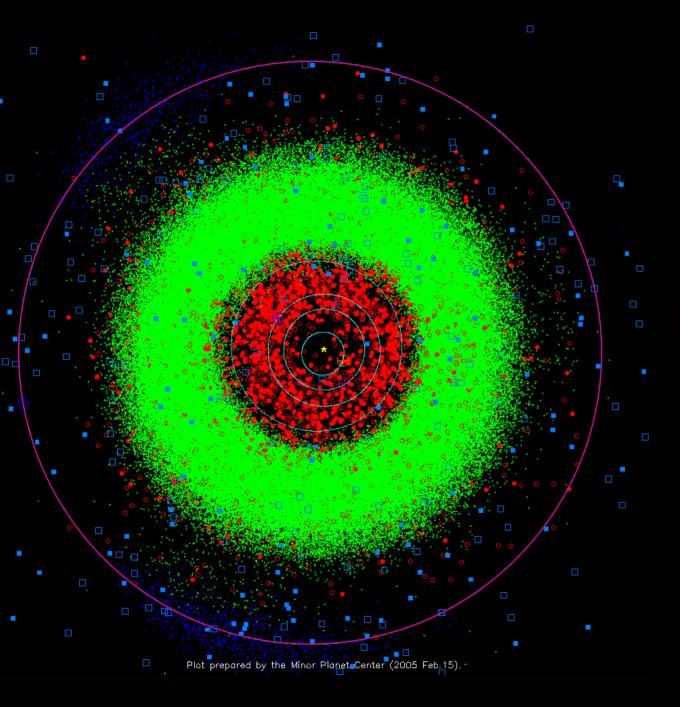


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Near Earth Asteroids are believed to originate from Inner Solar System

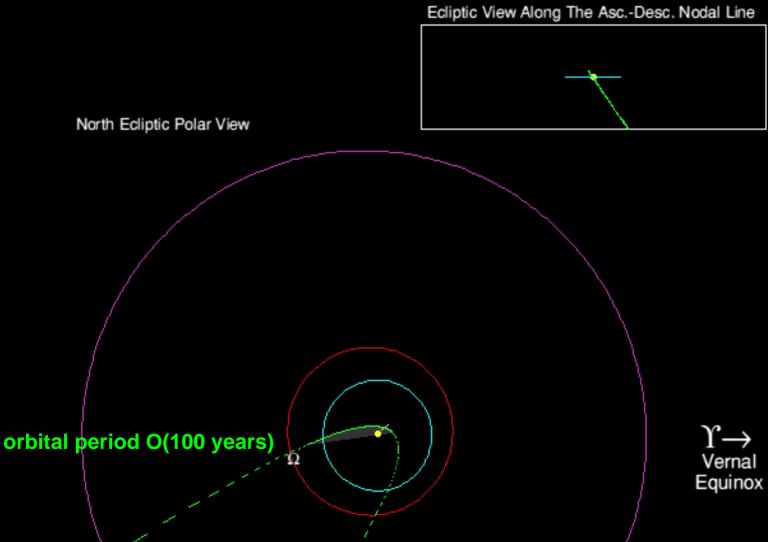


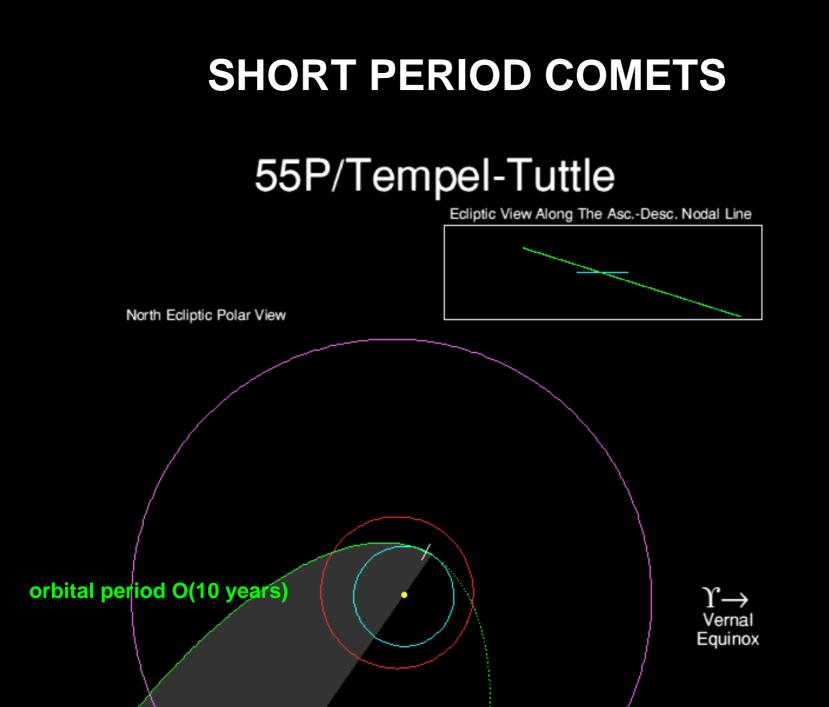


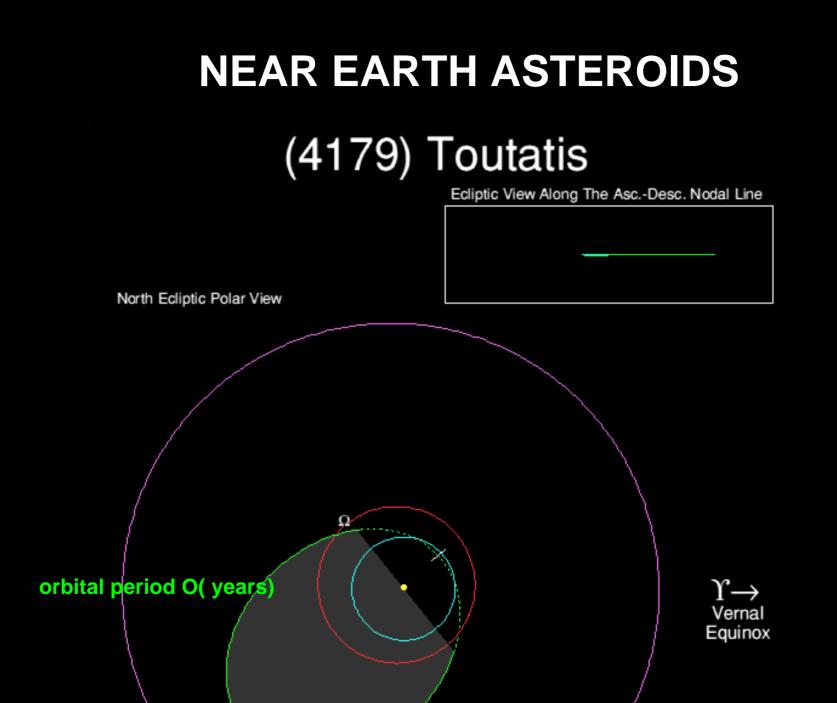


Only a small percentage of comets and asteroids are NEOs

# LONG PERIOD COMETS C/1996 B2 (Hyakutake)







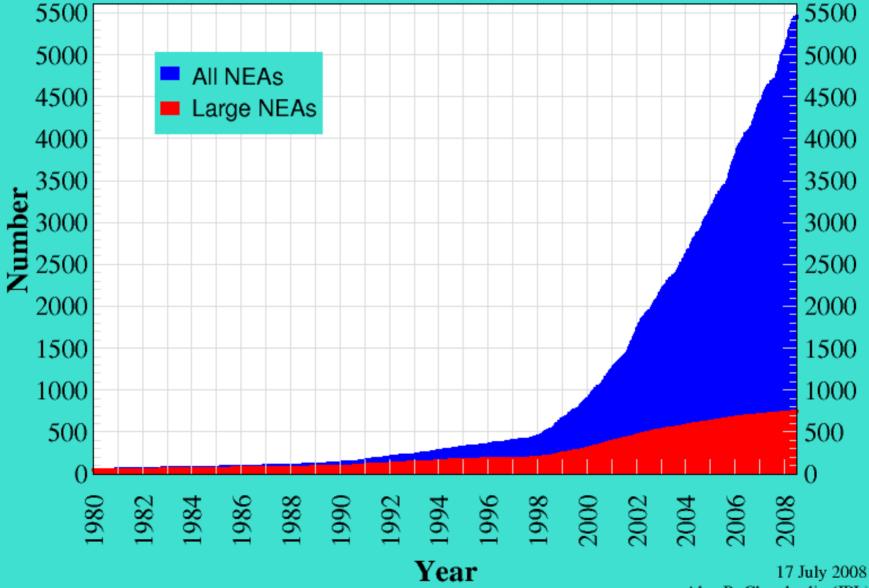




Comets and asteroids are detected from ground by their motion relative to star background



#### Known Near-Earth Asteroids 1980-Jan through 2008-Jun

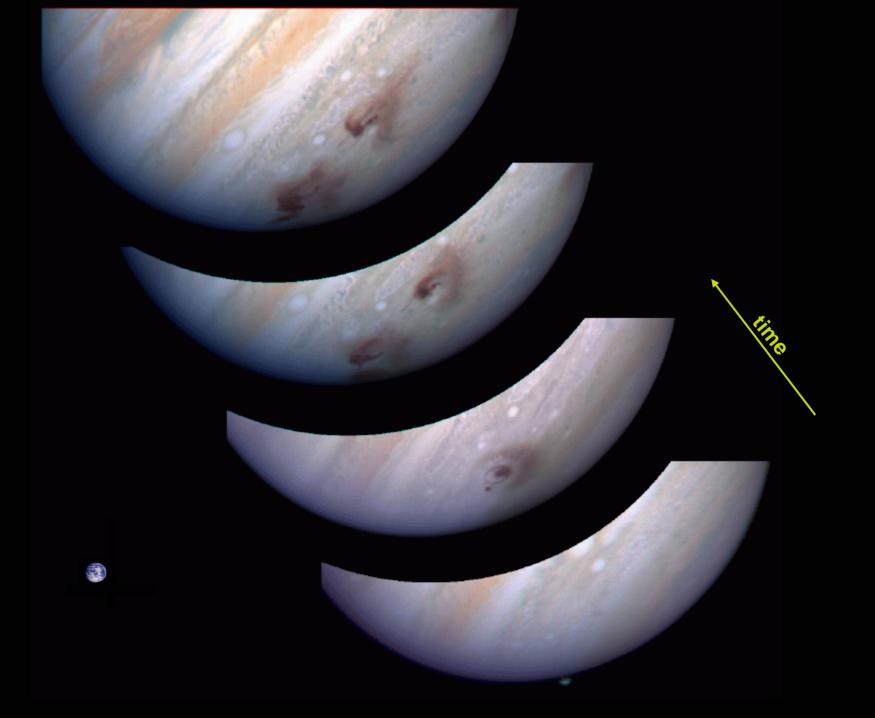


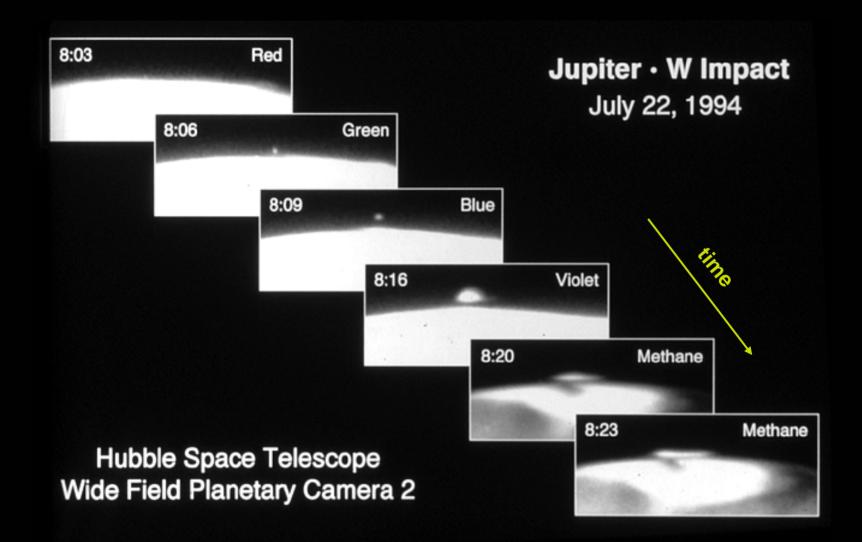
Alan B. Chamberlin (JPL)

## What are the hazards?

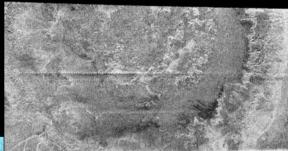
#### Connet Shoemaker-Levy approach to Jupiter, July 1994









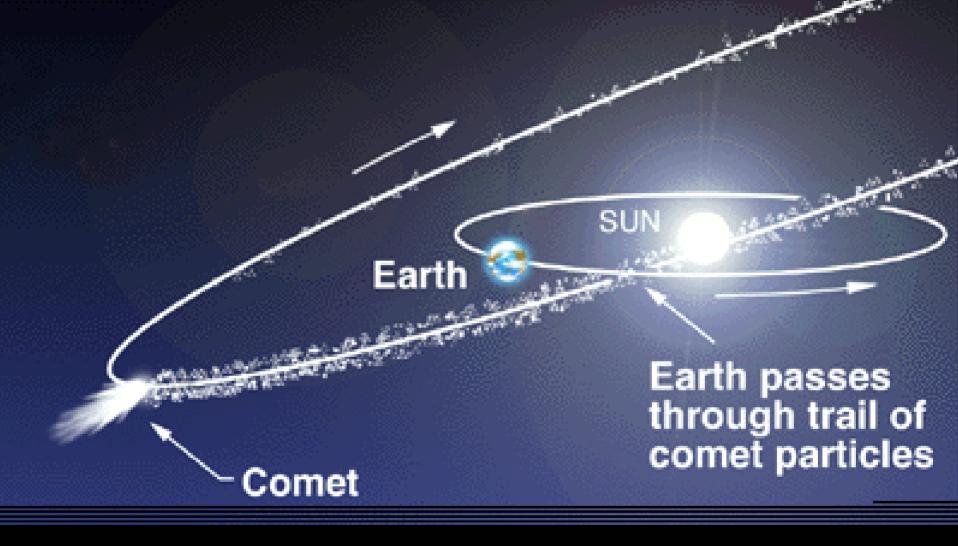






# Is the Earth at risk from NEOs?





# Earth encounter with Leonids on November 17





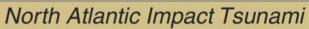
**Tunguska, Siberia** 1908, stone asteroid 2000 sq km of forest flattened Barringer Crater, Arizona 49,000 years ago nickel-iron asteroid





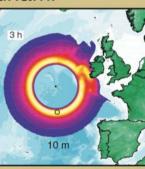
Multiple impacts are common (e.g. Moon and Gannymede)

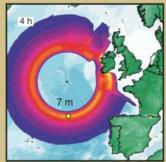


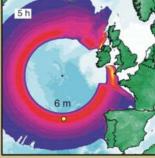


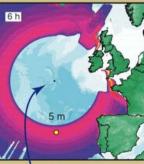






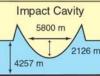


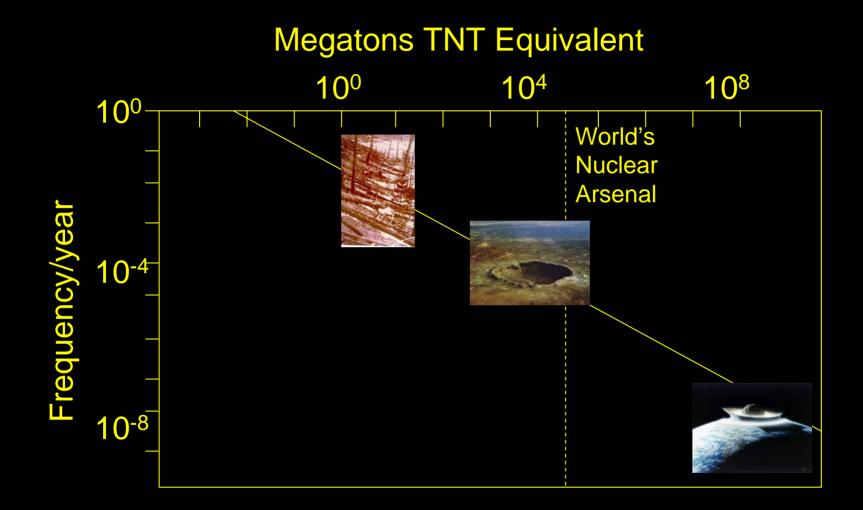




Impactor Diameter= 200 m Water Depth at Impact= 4257 m Tsunami Energy=  $2.8 \times 10^{17}$  J T<sub>min</sub>= 50s 1.5 3.0 4.5 6.0 7.5 9.0 >9.75

Tsunami Envelope Height in Meters



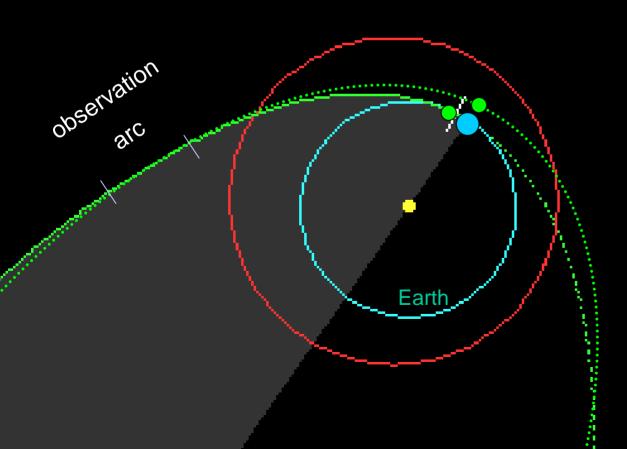


## Major uncertainty is frequency, small data set

### Meteor Impact Crater Peru 2007

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# Accurate impact probability requires extensive observational data



## NEO risk management issues to be addressed

OBJECT IDENTIFICATION	ORBIT DETERMINATION	CONSEQUENCE DETERMINATION	IN-SITU CHARACTERISATION	MITIGATION	EVALUATION
		PO	LICY		
CATEGORISING, CATALOGUING, NOTIFICATION	SENSOR TASKING	NOTIFICATION, RISK CRITERIA	ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES	TREATY COMPLIANCE, AUTHORITY, RESPONSIBILITY	OUTCOME NOTIFICATION
		<b>INFRAS</b>	TRUCTURE		
SENSOR AVAILABILITY, LOCATION	SENSOR COORDINATION, PRIORITISATION	TOOLS, VULNERABILITY	PAYLOAD DELIVERY, DATA COMMUNICATION	PAYLOAD DELIVERY, COMMAND & CONTROL	SENSOR TASKING
		SC	IENCE		
SENSOR LOCATION, DETECTION THRESHOLD	FOLLOW -UP STRATEGY	MULTI- DISCIPLINARY STUDIES	SENSOR DEVELOPMENT, DATA EXPLOITATION	NEGATION PHYSICS	SHORT TERM TRAJECTORY PREDICTION



## Summary

- NEO impacts with Earth will occur in the future
- These are rare but catastrophic events
- Few countries understand the risks to their populations
- Infrastructure exists and is applied to observe larger asteroids
- Infrastructure is not available to observe smaller asteroids or long period comets
- Infrastructure does not exist to negate hazardous NEOs
- Response time may vary from months to 100's of years
- NEO science is perceived as low priority
- Governments view NEOs as a global problem
  - US leads global effort (its contribution is greater than rest of world put together)
  - Requires international solution but no international policy in place
  - Limited national awareness, few countries have science-based national policy
  - Time to address NEOs based on cognizance rather than ignorance?
  - Time to share responsibility and effort?