



**NIAC (NASA Innovative Advanced Concepts)**

**Phase 1 & 2 Studies (2011 – 2014)**

***An Innovative Solution to NASA's NEO Impact  
Threat Mitigation Grand Challenge and Flight  
Validation Mission Architecture Development***

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# **NIAC Study Objective (2011 – 2014)**

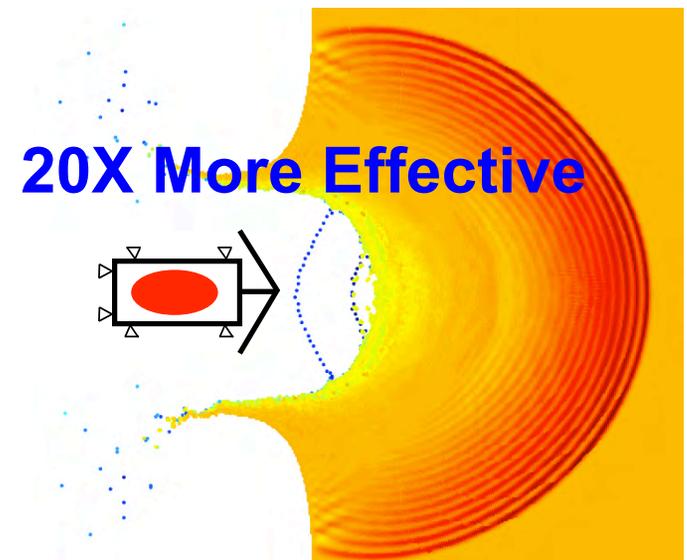
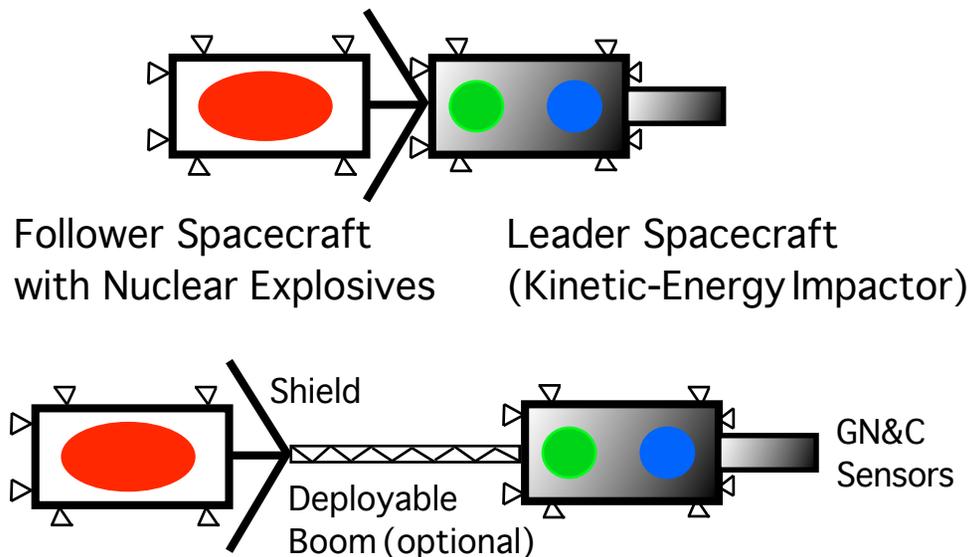
**To develop an innovative yet practically implementable mitigation technique for the most probable impact threat of an asteroid or comet with short warning time (i.e., when we don't have sufficient warning times for a deflection mission)**



# NIAC Phase 1 Proposal (2011)



- Late intercept missions, with short warning time  $< 1$  yr, will result in a hypervelocity arrival closing (relative) velocity of 5 to 30 km/s.
- $\Delta V = 10$  km/s requires a 96% propellant mass (300-s Isp)
- $\Delta V = 30$  km/s requires a 99.99% propellant mass ratio
- Impact velocity of nuclear explosive devices (NEDs) is limited as 300 m/s max (2005 NRC Report on NEPWs)



# Precision Terminal Intercept Guidance

Terminal Guidance Begins  
Impact - 2 hrs  
for 50- to 150-m target

Cameras identify  
target NEO  
**Target  
Aquisition**



Deployment of 10-m  
boom with contact  
fuzes and sensors



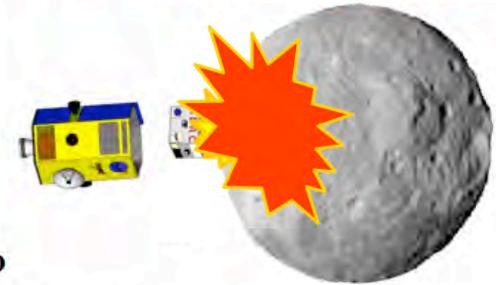
Leader S/C  
separates from  
Follower S/C



Sensors on boom detect NEO  
surface and Leader S/C sends  
a signal to initiate detonation  
sequence of NED



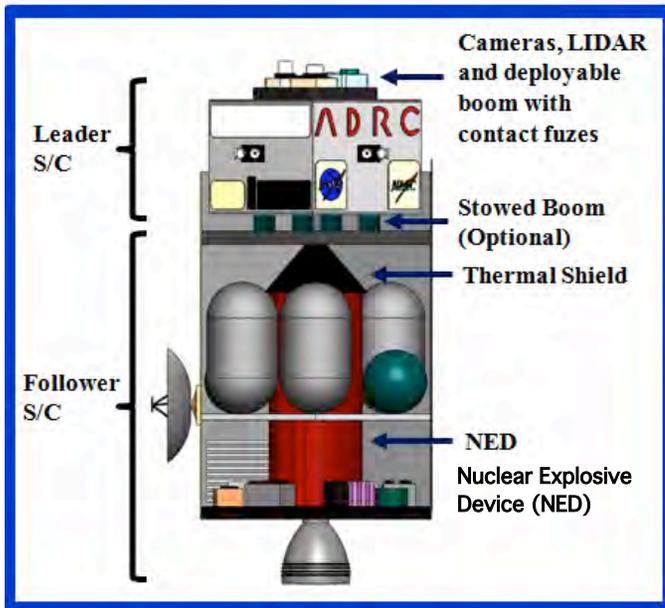
Leader S/C impacts and  
creates a shallow crater  
allowing more surface  
area to be exposed to NED



## IPBM

### Launch Vehicles

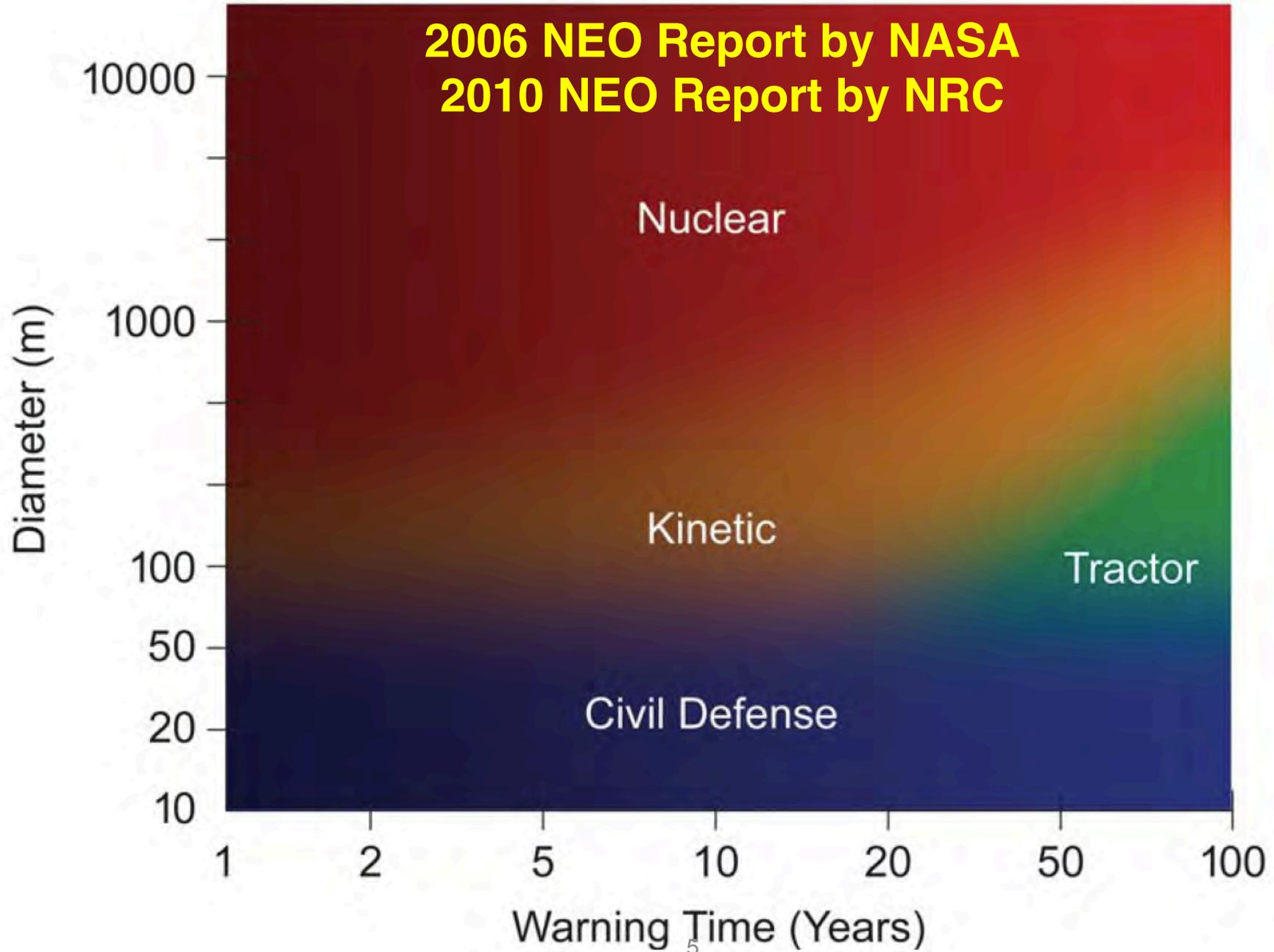
- Delta IV Heavy  
1500 kg NED  
(≈ 2 Mt yield)
- Delta IV M+  
1000 kg NED  
(≈ 1 Mt yield)
- Delta II Class  
300 kg NED  
(≈ 300 kt yield)



Follower S/C with NED enters  
crater and detonates resulting in  
optimal disruption of target NEO

Ready to Launch

Build and Launch



Ready to Launch

Build and Launch

**2006 NEO Report by NASA**  
**2010 NEO Report by NRC**

Nuclear

NIAC Phase 1 & 2 Studies

**Disruption**

**Pulverization/Vaporization**

**Deflection**

Civil Defense

10000

1000

20

10

1

2

5

10

20

50

100

Warning Time (Years)

# NIAC Project Outcomes (1/2)

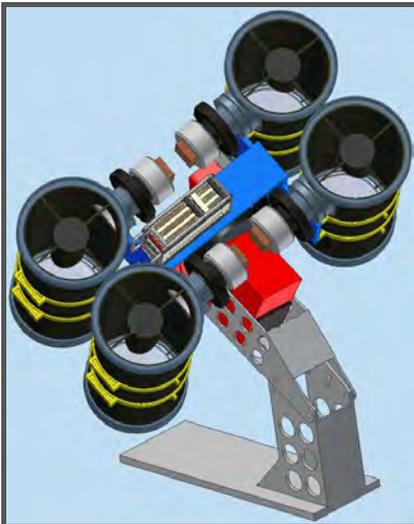
- The Hypervelocity Asteroid Intercept Vehicle (HAIV) mission concept of blending a kinetic impactor with nuclear subsurface explosion
- 7 journal articles + 30 plus technical papers
- 3 Ph.D. (graduated) + 3 MS (graduated) + 3 Ph.D. (current)
- The HAIV mission concept should further exploit the ATLAS last alert system **for active last-minute planetary defense (1 week – 3 weeks)**

# ATLAS Last Alert System

## (Asteroid Terrestrial-Impact Last Alert System)



ATLAS project head Dr. John Tonry with a conceptual drawing for an ATLAS telescope. The project would use two of these 20-inch telescopes. *Credit: UH/ifa*



An early ATLAS design concept.

- A \$5M project started in 2013 (due to the Chelyabinsk event)
- The ATLAS is currently scanning the sky with a prototype camera and telescope, and will be fully operational in 2015-2016.
- **So far, only for civil defense (evacuation)**
- One-day alert for a 8-m, 30-kt “town killer”
- One-week alert for a 45-m, 5-Mt “city killer”
- Three-week alert for a 140-m “county killer”

# NIAC Project Outcomes (2/2)

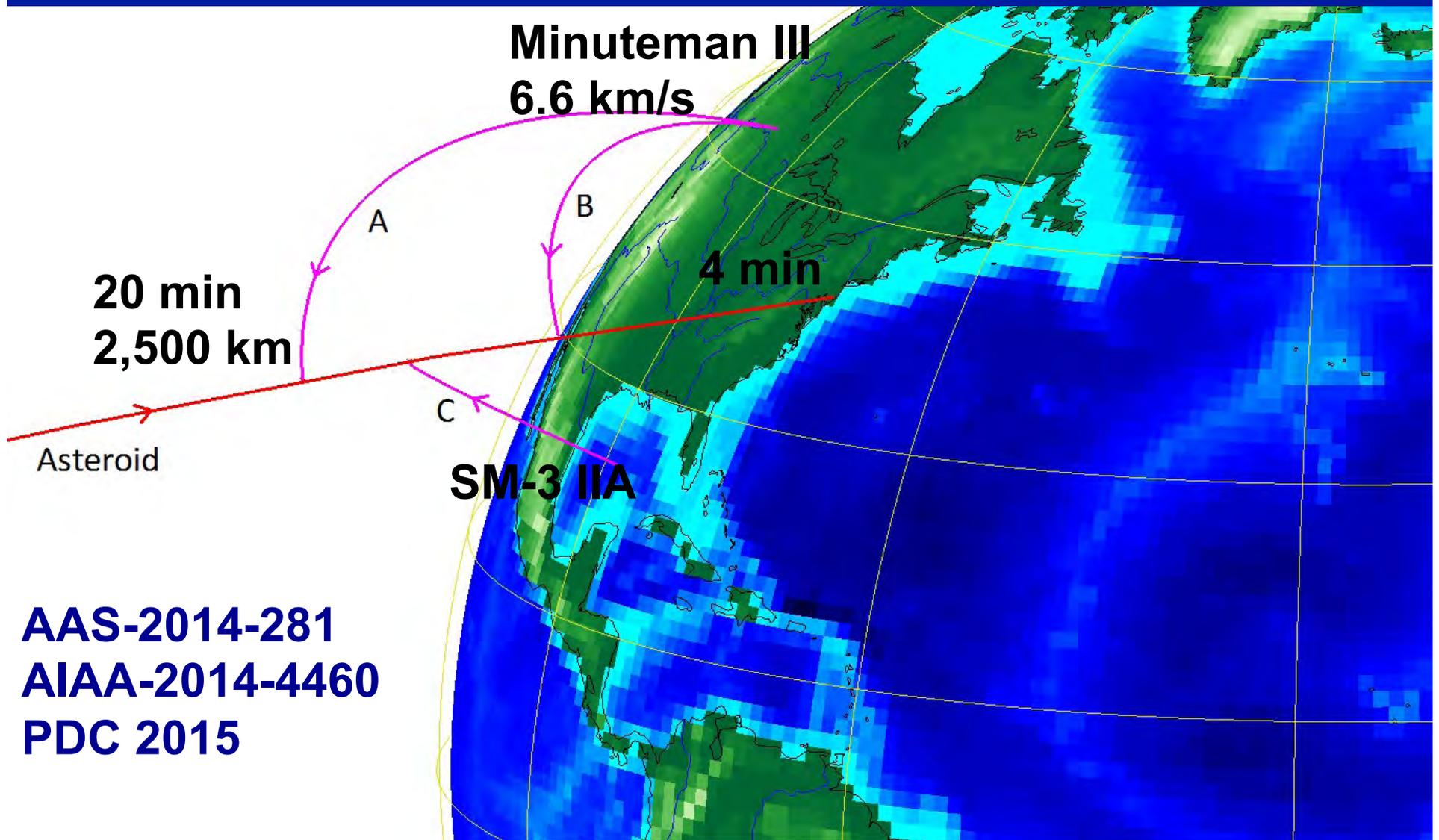
- If a HAIV/IPBM system ( $\approx$  \$200M- \$500M) becomes ready to launch at anytime in the future,



- ✓ Given one-week warning from the ATLAS, an asteroid ( $> 45$  m) can be intercepted/fragmented far outside the orbit of moon.
- ✓ Given three-week warning from the ATLAS, an asteroid ( $> 140$  m) can be intercepted/fragmented far outside Earth's gravitational field.

- Note that ALL other “non-nuclear deflection” options will require much earlier warning of at least 10 to 20 years.

# Suborbital Nuclear Intercept/Pulverization Mission Scenario



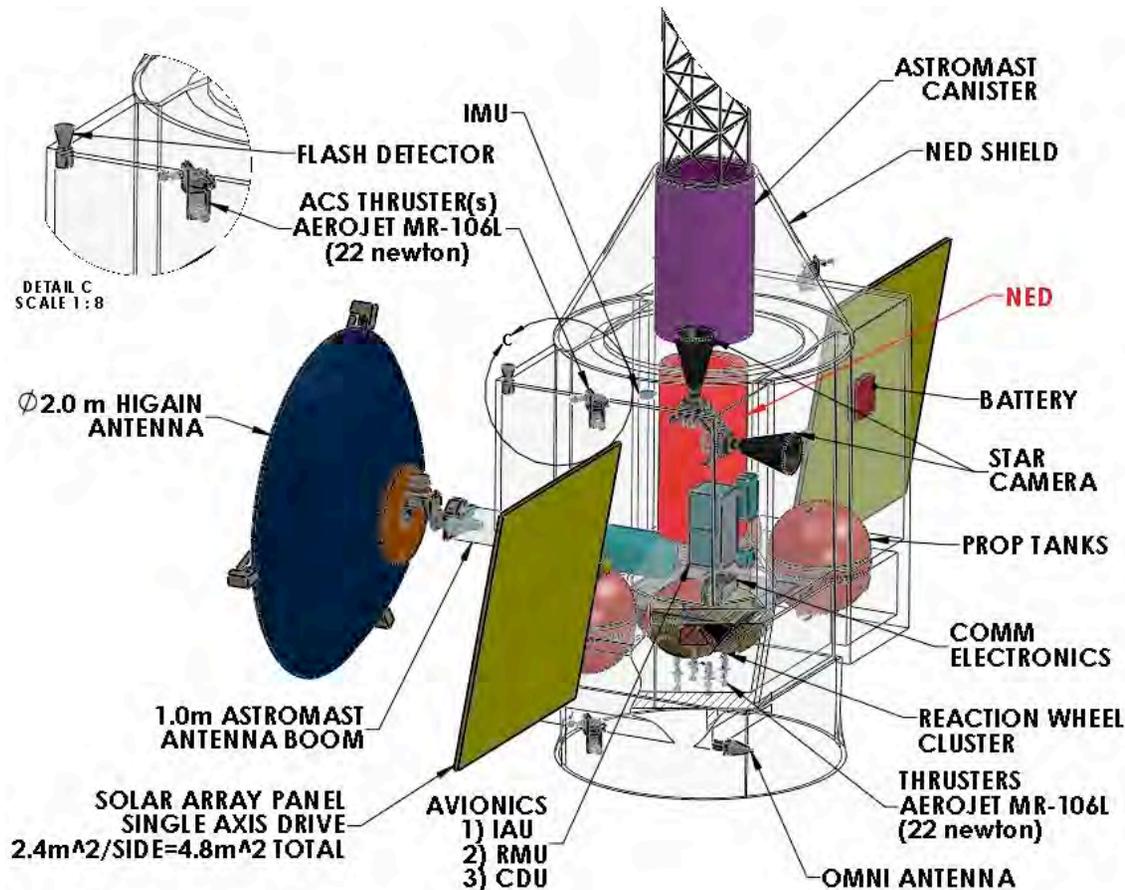
AAS-2014-281  
AIAA-2014-4460  
PDC 2015



# HAIV Design by NASA GSFC



## for a Flight Validation Mission (\$500M)



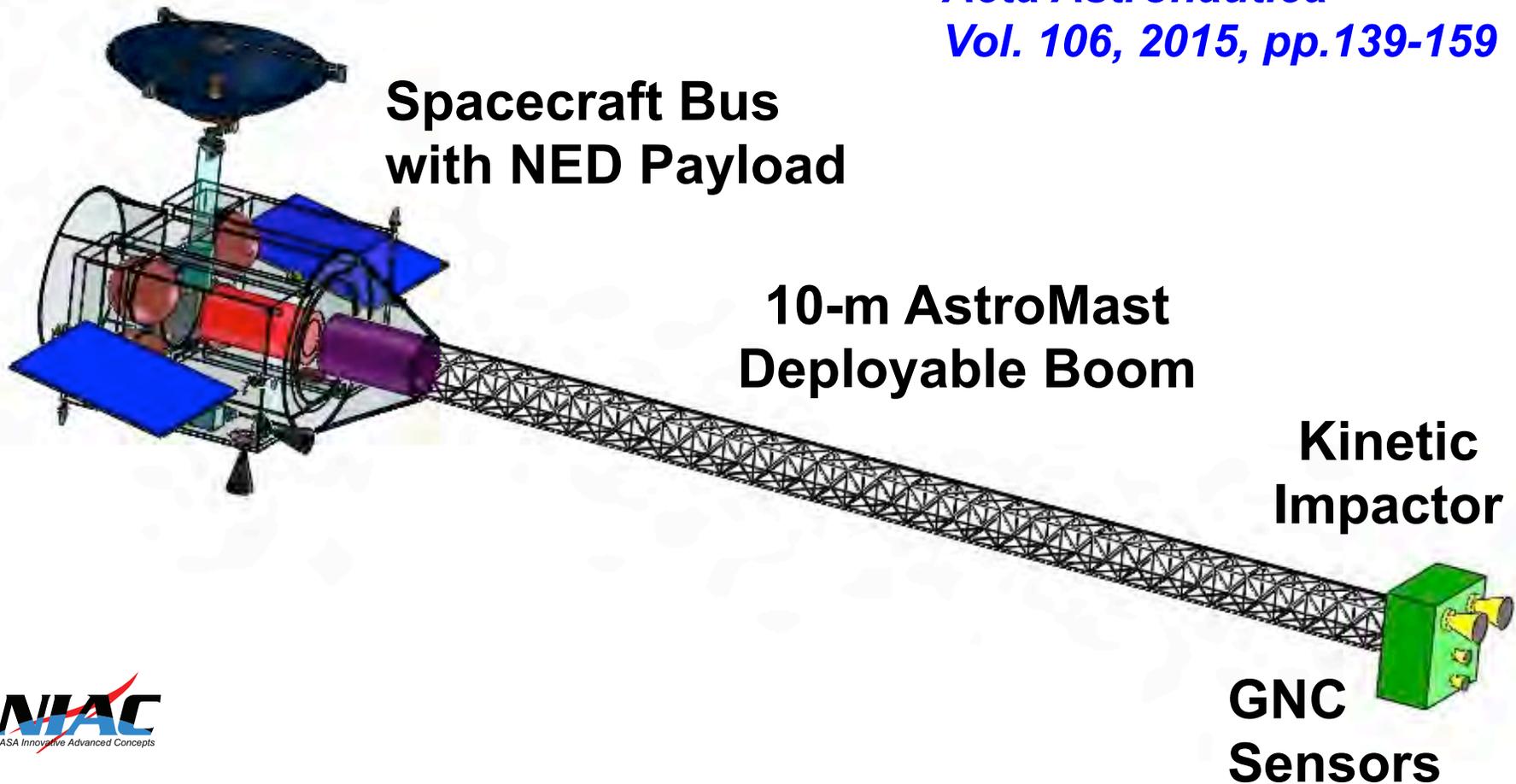
### Atlas V



*Acta Astronautica*  
Vol. 106, 2015, pp.139-159

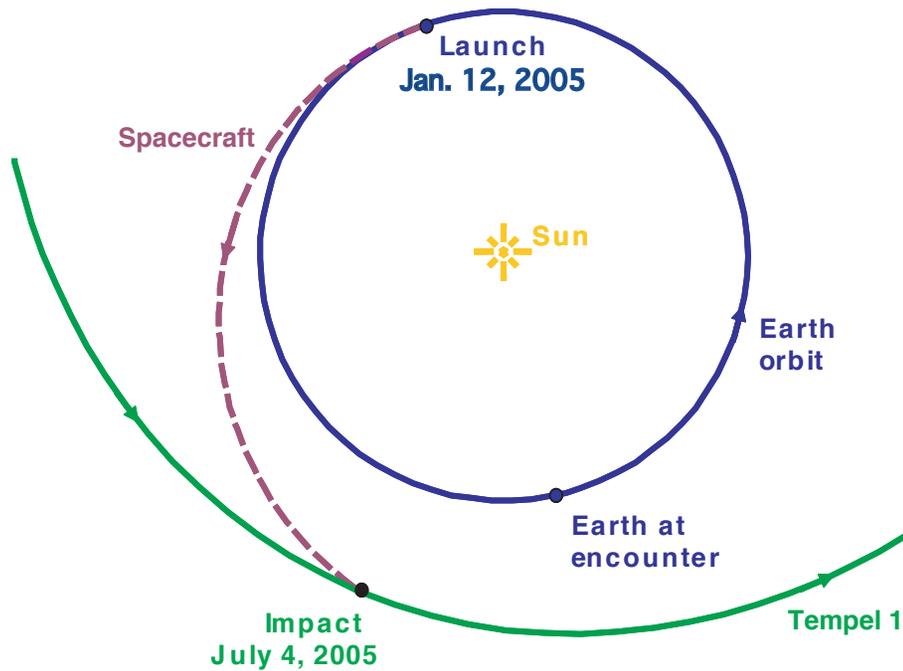
# HAIV Design by the Mission Design Lab (MDL) of NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

*Acta Astronautica*  
Vol. 106, 2015, pp.139-159

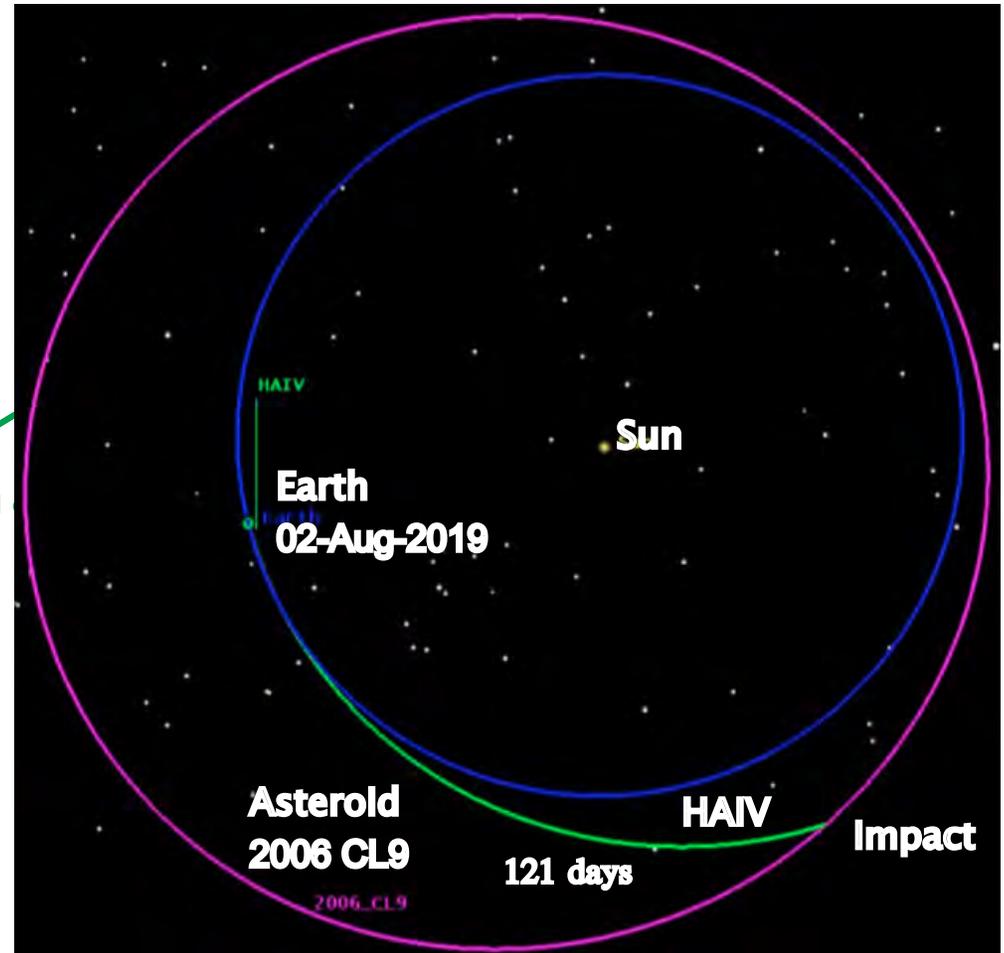




# HAIV Flight Validation Mission Trajectory



## 2005 Deep Impact Mission Trajectory



# Hypervelocity Asteroid Intercept Vehicle (HAIV) Interplanetary Ballistic Missile (IPBM) Concept



# Pulverization and Dispersion of a 300-m Asteroid with a 30-day Warning Time

Educational Use Only



14 Mar 2036 01:00:00.000

Time Step: 3600.00 sec



# NIAC Study Summary

Early Warning (> 10 yrs)

“Build and Launch”  
(Deflection)

> 2 yrs

“Build and Launch”  
(Deflection vs. Disruption)

< 1 yr



“Ready to Launch” (Disruption)



ATLAS Last Alert



ATLAS project head Dr. John Tonry with a conceptual drawing for an ATLAS telescope. The project would use two of these 20-inch telescopes. Credit: UH/IfA

3-week (> 140 m)

“Ready to Launch”  
(Interplanetary)

1-week (> 45 m)

1 day – 1 wk

“Ready to Launch”  
(inside/outside lunar orbit)

IPBM/HAIV  
\$200M - \$500M



**Thank You !**