



Status of Planetary Defense

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NASA's Planetary Defense Officer

Planetary Defense Coordination Office
Planetary Science Division
NASA Headquarters
Washington, DC

PAC Meeting June 14, 2021







Signatories to the International **Asteroid Warning Network (IAWN)**



https://iawn.net/about/members.shtml





National Institute of Astrophysics, Optics & Electronics (México)



Korean Astronomy Space Science Institute (KASI)





Institute of Astronomy, **Russian Academy of Sciences** (ИНАСАН)



Peter Birtwhistle (UK) David Balam (Canada) Patrick Wiggins (USA)

Gennady Borisov (MARGO Observatory) Jordi Camarasa (Observatori Paus B49)

European Southern Observatory



China National



cesa

European

Space

Agency

University of Nariño Colombia



Crimean **Astrophysical Observatory** (Russian Academy of Sciences)



Special Astrophysical Observatory (Russian **Academy of** Sciences)

Northolt Branch Space Administration Observatories (UK)



Inst. of Solar-**Terrestrial Physics** (Siberian Branch, **Russian Academy of Sciences**



Zwicky

Transient

Facility (US)

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



Kourovka Astronomical Observatory (UrFU)



Višnjan Observatory (Croatia)



Instituto de Astrofisica de Canarias (Spain)



Sormano **Astronomical** Observatory (Italy)



SONEAR Observatory (Brazil)



Fondazione GAL Hassin (Italy)

Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics, Russian Academy of Sciences (KIAM RAS) Agenzia Spaziale Italiana (ASI) **Baldone Astrophysical** Observatory, Latvia **G.V. SCHIAPARELLI, Italy** Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur



7th International Planetary Defense Conference Impact Emergency Response Exercise



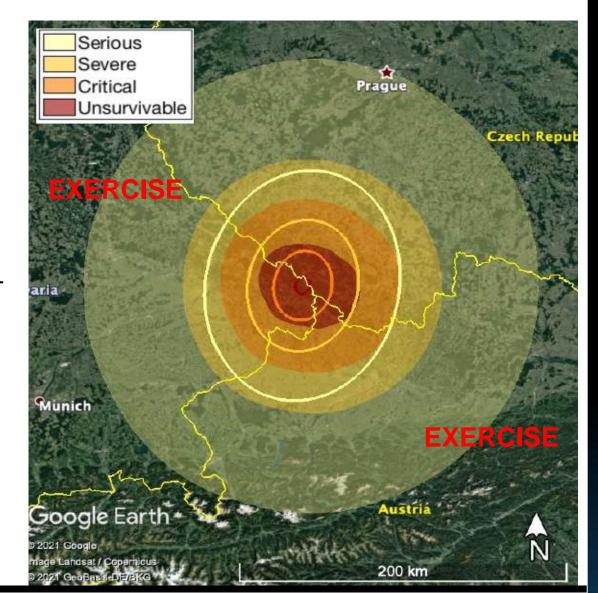
EXERCISE

6 Days prior to Impact Optical and Radar tracking

100 to 110 meter object Impact Probability 100%

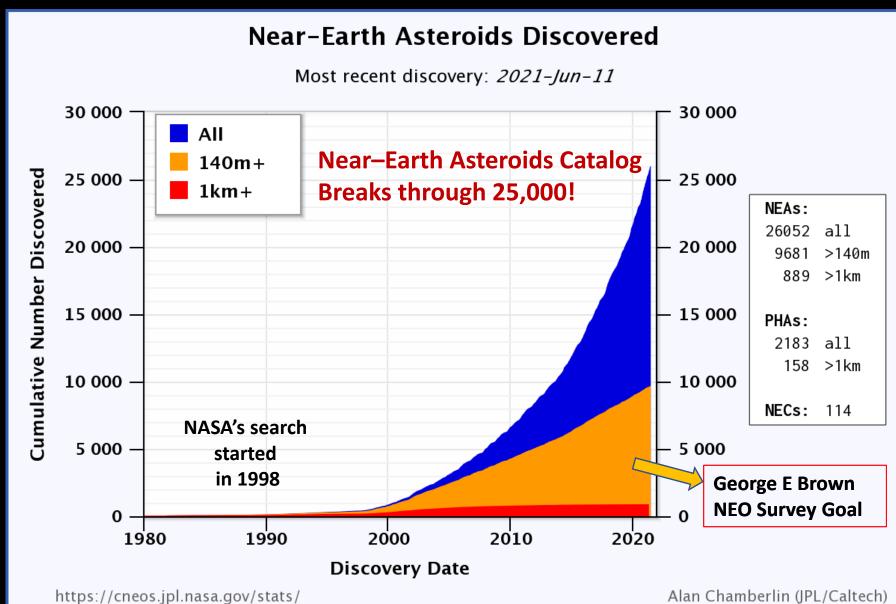
Entry Velocity 15.2 km/sec Energy Release ~ 40Mton TNT

Impact Effects:
Area of Complete Devastation
~25 km radius
Area of Sustained Damage
~100 km radius
Total Area Affected
~140,000 square kilometers





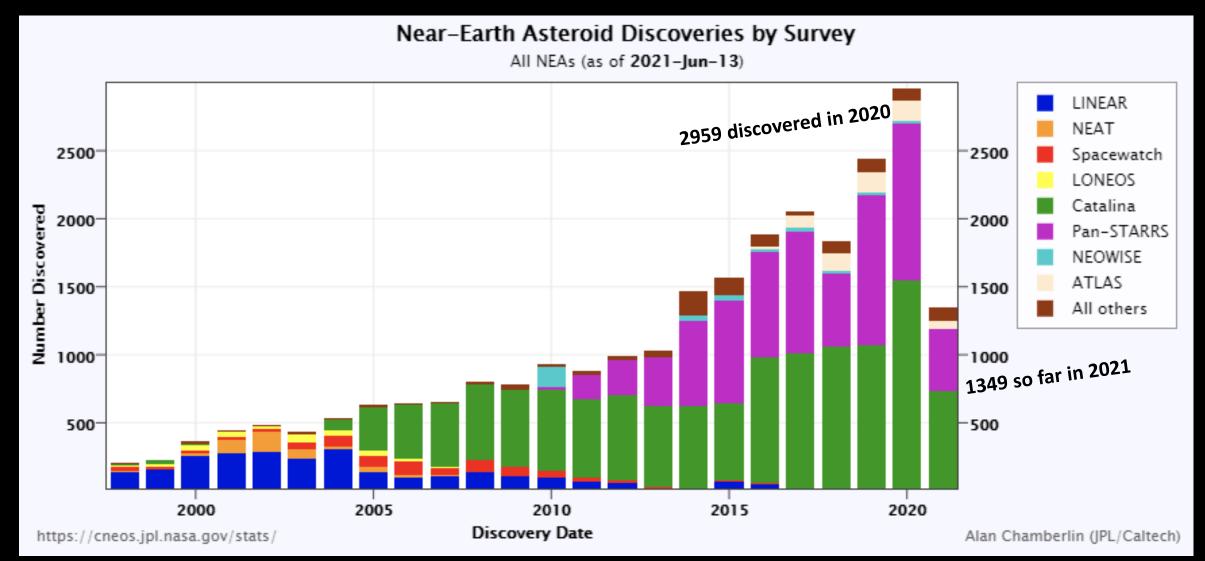






All Near-Earth Asteroids (NEAs)

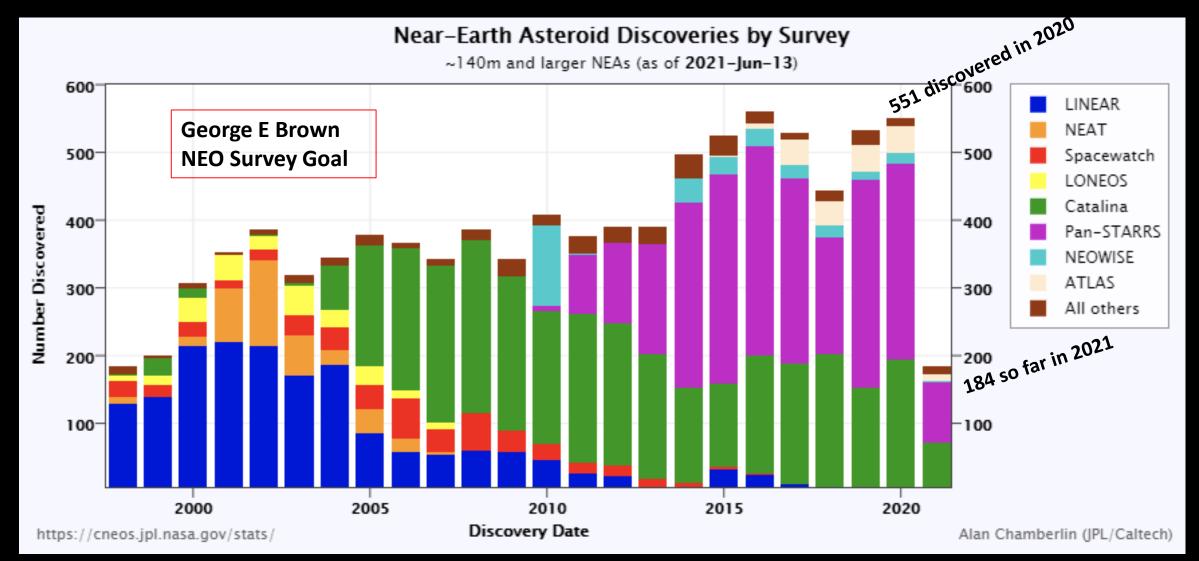






NEAs 140 Meters and Larger







NEO Surveillance Mission



Objectives:

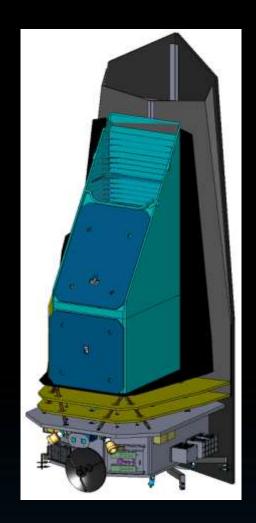
- Find 65% of undiscovered Potentially

 Hazardous Asteroids (PHAs) >140 m in 5 years

 (goal: 90% in 10 years)
- Estimate sizes directly from IR signatures
- Compute cumulative chance of impact over next century for PHAs >50 m and comets
- Deliver new tracklet data daily to the Minor Planet Center

KDP-B approved 11 June for entry into Preliminary Design phase

President's Budget Request for FY22 would fully fund NEO Surveyor for launch in 2026 if enacted





Planetary Radar Planning Activities



Arecibo Planetary Radar

Several support cables failed and the secondary bridge collapsed into the dish on 1 December, 2020



Future of Planetary Radar

- Keck Institute Space Studies
 Workshop on Next Generation
 Planetary Radar 10-14 May, 2021
 - Goal of draft report by mid- Summer
- National Science Foundation
 Arecibo Observatory Options
 Workshop running through month of June 2021

Launch

On Track for Second launch window

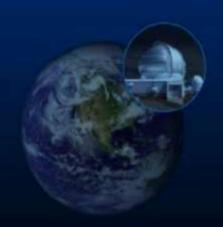
starting November 24, 2021



IMPACT: September 30, 2022



(Light Italian Cubesat for Imaging of Asteroids) ASI contribution



DART Spacecraft

650 kg arrival mass 18.8 m × 2.4 m × 2.0 m 6.65 km/s closing speed Didymos-B

163 meters 11.92-hour orbital period (1996 GT)

1,180-meter separation between centers of A and B Didymos-A

780 meters, S-type 2.26-hour rotation period

Earth-Based Observations

0.07 AU range at impact Predicted ~10-minute change in binary orbit period

- Target the binary asteroid Didymos system
- · Impact Didymos-B and change its orbital period
- Measure the period change from Earth

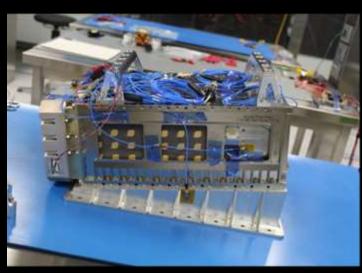


DART Final I&T Activities Proceeding Well



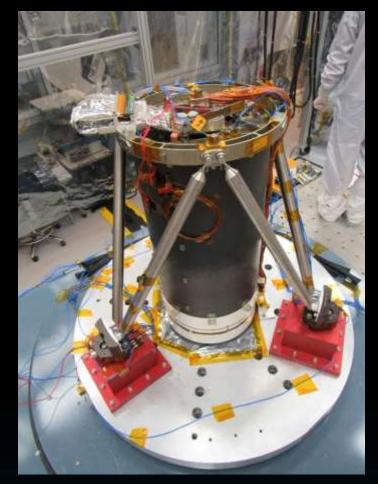


ROSA Wing 1 Installed on Spacecraft



Fully Integrated LICIACube System

On Track for Final Vibe Test in July Pack and Ship Review in September



Rebuilt DRACO completed Vibe (shown) and TVAC Testing





