

“BETTER SAFE THAN SORRY”

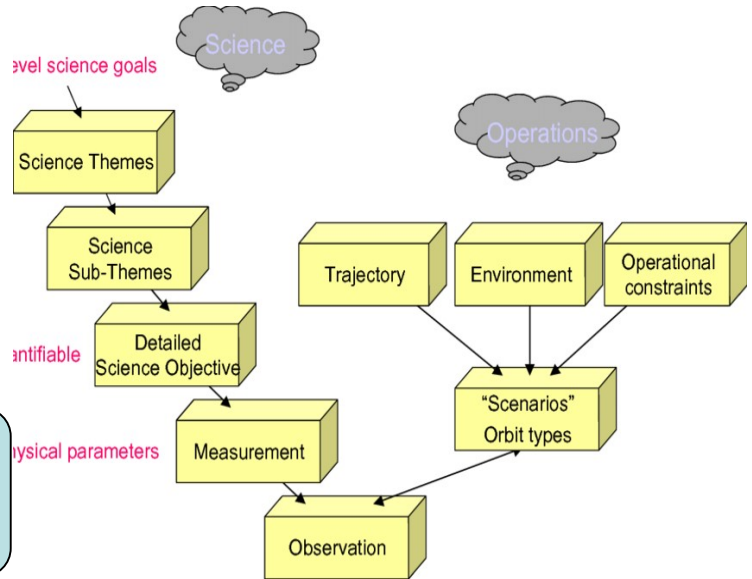
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What are the instructions to further the development and validate technologies for planetary defense?
The answer is “Planning”

All of the plans we currently have to defend our planet from the impact of an Asteroid or even a Comet. Are plans to develop new technologies or to utilize the technologies that we currently have. The question is in any case are these plans guaranteed to protect humanity from an Asteroid. And the Answer is: No





So what does a plan look like that is guaranteed to protect humanity from what would be the worst natural disaster to ever face mankind? A plan is a set of blueprints, maps, graphs, and other charts, etc. which when compiled create a “Mission Plan”. And a “Mission Plan” is tested against the worst-case scenario meaning that an acceptable “Mission Plan” should be one that can stand up to any situation in the worst-case scenario. By taking these steps in running the worst-case scenario and finding a successful solution. We then can say we have a successful “Mission Plan” if and when the day comes that we are required to face what would possibly be the worst natural disaster to ever face mankind or even the Earth since the Dinosaurs.



Now that we know how to develop a set of successful plans a new question arises. And that question is what will we incorporate into our “Mission Plan” to them be trialed and tested?

The Answer is: What we know will be required to succeed in any scenario. For example one common notion and sense in the Planetary Defense community is that we all know that if we don't see the object in time we will need to use nuclear weapons to destroy the object. By knowing this what do we have to incorporate into our “Mission Plan”

?

Answer: Nuclear Weapons



Now we all know that keeping a set of let's say a group of eight to ten one gigaton nuclear warheads on hand on Earth is a huge risk to humanity.



However, there is not one thing unsafe about keeping a set of “Mission Plans” as to how to build the ten one gigaton nuclear warheads. And how to use them in the case of the short notice that an asteroid is on course to collide with planet Earth. Nor how to keep the stockpiles at arms reach in the case of a worst-case scenario if you ask any of the best scientists in the world they all will tell you it takes a one gigaton hydrogen bomb to destroy one square mile of an asteroid.



And NASA will tell you that if the object is found with short notice meaning between Jupiter and Mars let's say or even at Jupiter heading to Mars that indeed the only likely possible means of successfully destroying or diverting an asteroid is the use of the “Hydrogen Bomb” which is what will be required or used in that scenario.



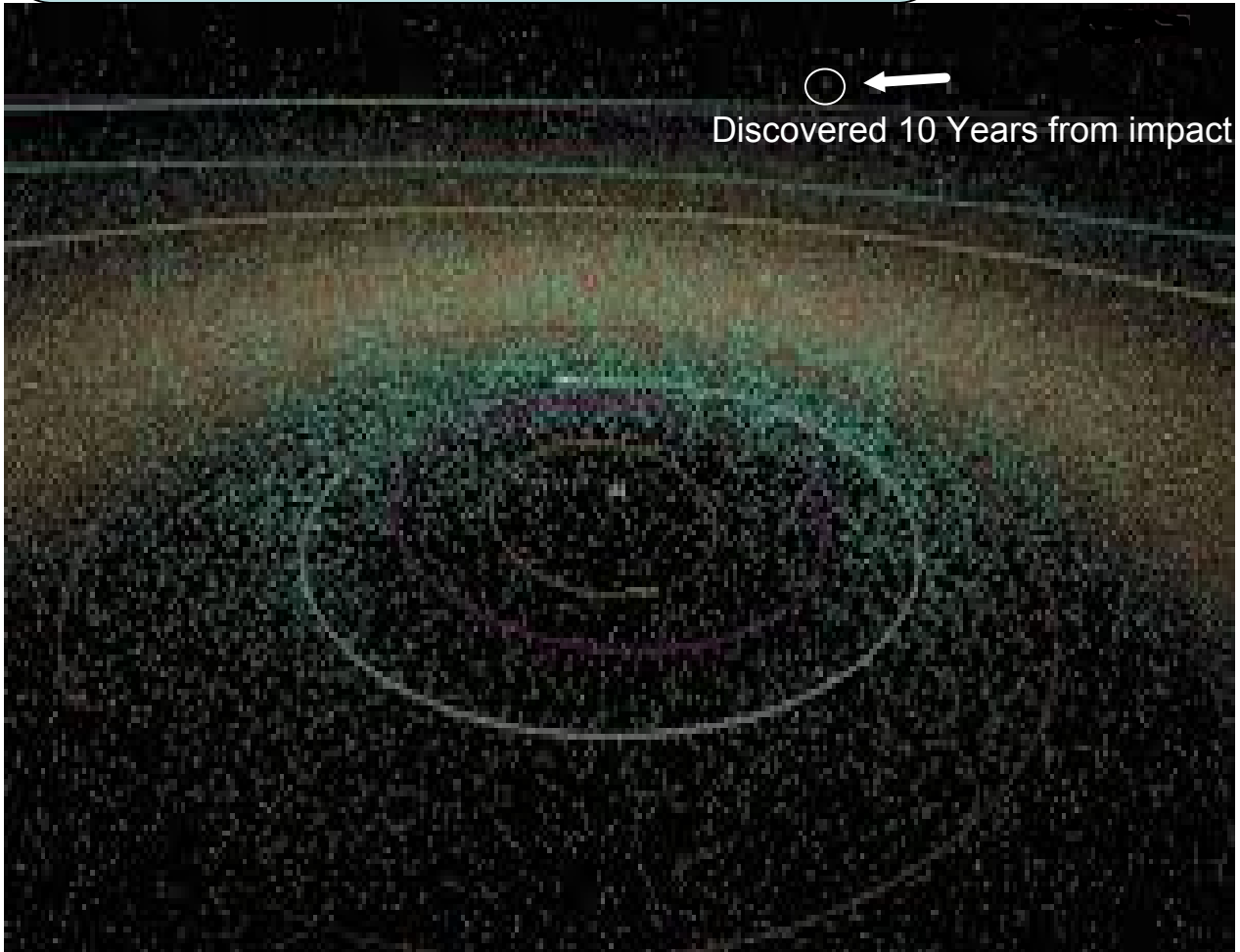
Yet not only do we not have a one gigaton hydrogen bomb but we don't even have a working "Mission Plan" to build at least eight to ten one gigaton hydrogen bombs which would only cost pennies compared to actually having to build them. However such plans would be enough to save humanity from an Earth killer asteroid spotted with short notice heading for Earth.



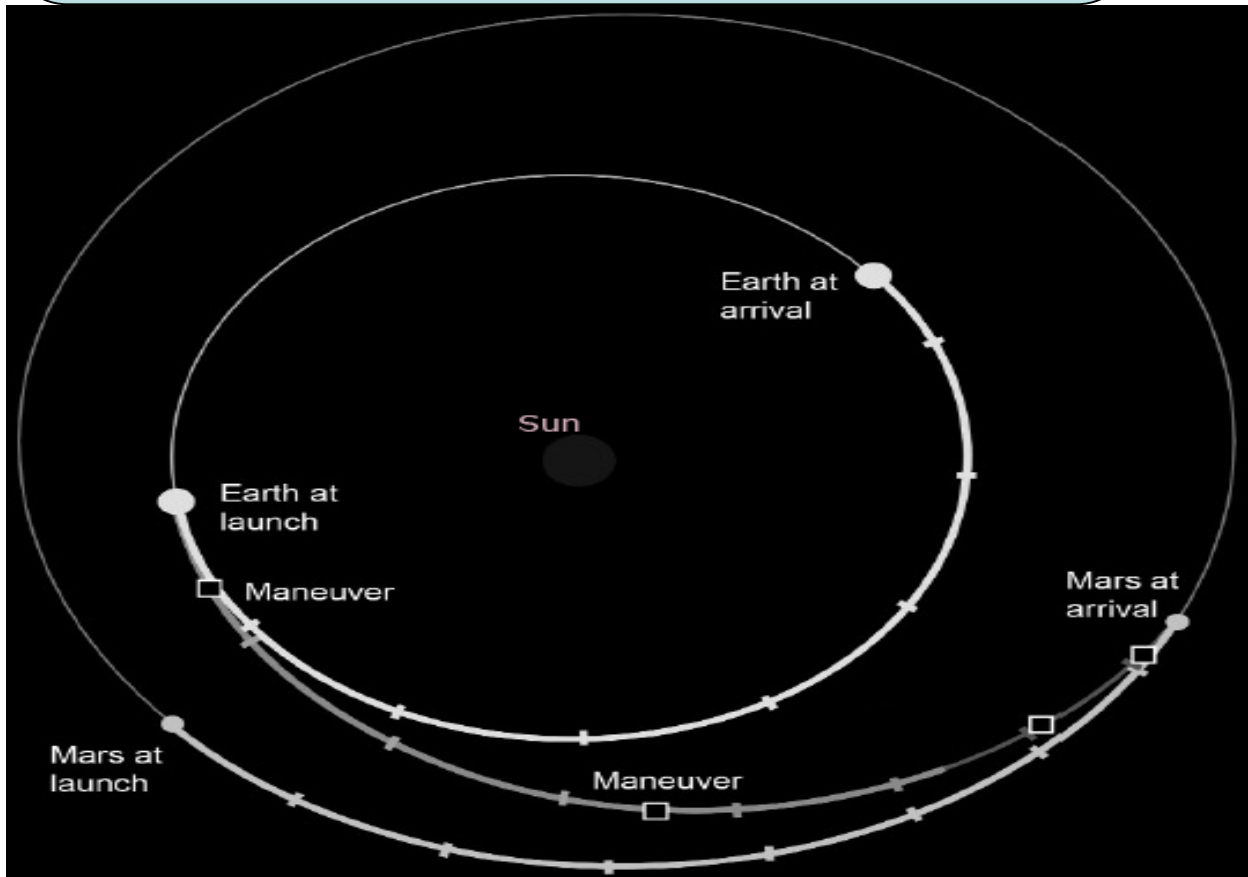
However, as I mentioned before a successful “Mission Plan” is one that has been tested and that includes all of our capabilities to defend and this includes being capable of producing a one gigaton hydrogen bomb per one square mile in a radius of an oncoming asteroid. And being able to deliver the payload of nuclear warheads successfully to the asteroid.



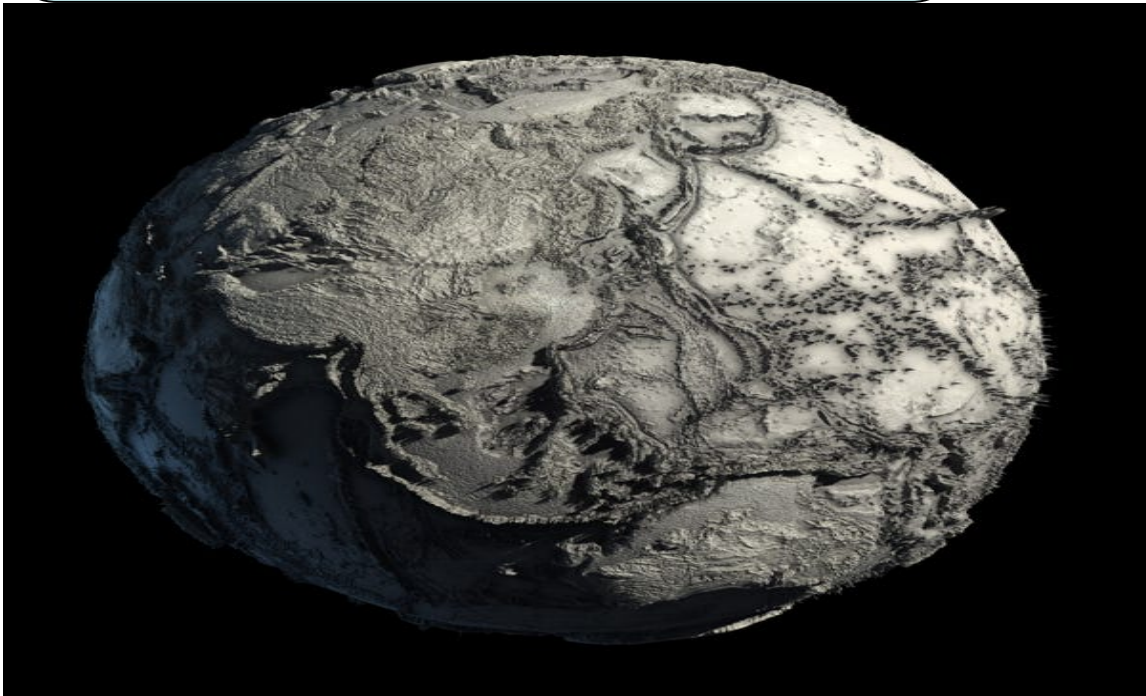
In reality, if we ever do encounter an asteroid heading for Earth and it's just passing Jupiter it's a guarantee that nuclear weapons will be used to destroy the asteroid. The Reason we know this is that when trying to deflect an Asteroid it takes several years and possibly even a decade or decades for the asteroid to change its course. And this would be after it's been nudged by an impactor or a thruster engine has been attached to the asteroid and fired long enough to change its course.



The critical aspect of using nuclear weapons is the launch window which is when the Earth, Jupiter, and Mars are on the same side of the sun. During this time which is 180 days in length with day 90 being the optimum time to launch as the Earth is at its closest point to both Jupiter and Mars. Otherwise the remaining 180 days the Earth will be on the opposite side of the sun with day 90 being the farthest point the Earth will be from both Jupiter and Mars. This is a vital key to launching any spacecraft from Earth to Mars due to the fact that for 180 days the Earth is so far from Mars that it would increase the flight time to Mars by nearly 6 to 9 months versus getting there in 9 to 12 months one might take almost two entire years.



And to make matters worse there are some rules when it comes to detonating nuclear weapons in space even if it's to save the planet. For example in no scenario could we ever use a nuclear weapon to deflect or destroy an asteroid that had already passed Mars. Why because we count on Mars to absorb the nuclear fallout with its gravitational pull whereas if Mars did not absorb this fall out the Earth within a year of the nuclear detonation would become a lifeless ball of radioactivity.



That's why scientists have placed the last chance to deflect or destroy with a nuclear weapon out just passed Mars slightly between Mars and Jupiter. And it's also another reason that it's so important to destroy the Asteroid if we do get a chance to launch we add to the demand to develop "Mission Plans" that include at least 8 to 10 one gigaton nuclear warheads. Accompanied by 8 to 10 one kiloton nuclear warhead impactors to create the craters that the gigaton warheads would then detonate within. Some people might ask why and that's because of the fact that 1. the Hypervelocity Space vehicle is very expensive and there are only two in commission which is not enough in the worst-case scenario. And we have plenty of one kiloton nuclear warheads which could be placed into impactors which essentially is only the cost of the impactor, not the nuke, and therefore very inexpensive with very similar results as that of the hypervelocity space vehicle.



EXPECTED RESULTS
DELIVERABLES & IMPACT



Assuming we can take things seriously and develop the “Mission Plans” which are very cheap and do not cost very much to develop. And we can make it the course of action in the worst-case scenario making it the process that NASA will take if the worst case scenario ever does arise. And the rest of the world would follow in cooperation with building the warheads or supplying scientists and other much-needed equipment in order to save our planet.



Now is the time to make this happen nor tomorrow, not a week from now but right here today we can stand up and say whether we can afford it or whether or not the nukes are too risky in either case get me the “Mission Plans”. Because we all know that if they say tomorrow it's on the way you and I both know all of the sudden not only are the nukes not that risky but now in high demand so let's plan for it “Now”. The moral of the story is to be prepared by planning ahead and that it's “Better to be Safe than Sorry”.



The fact is that we do not celebrate when times are not hard and things are normal or are going as planned. But our greatest moments often come after the disaster has already occurred. Tom Hanks would not have starred in Apollo 13 if they had made it to the Moon. Let's celebrate ahead of the disaster this time by developing our "Mission Plans" today and not tomorrow the celebration begins now.

