



1  
00:00:00,500 --> 00:00:02,802  
Two search projects,

2  
00:00:02,835 --> 00:00:05,571  
one in Arizona,

3  
00:00:05,604 --> 00:00:08,775  
the other in Hawaii,

4  
00:00:08,808 --> 00:00:13,446  
account for about 90% of all  
near-Earth object discoveries.

5  
00:00:13,479 --> 00:00:15,648  
[wind]

6  
00:00:15,681 --> 00:00:18,017  
- Catalina Sky Survey and  
other survey programs

7  
00:00:18,050 --> 00:00:19,886  
are really sort of the  
start of the whole

8  
00:00:19,919 --> 00:00:22,755  
planetary protection ecosystem.

9  
00:00:22,788 --> 00:00:24,290  
It starts with discovery,

10  
00:00:24,323 --> 00:00:26,793  
goes onto followup and  
characterization,

11  
00:00:26,826 --> 00:00:28,694  
impact risk analysis

12  
00:00:28,727 --> 00:00:31,697

mitigation studies, but  
you can't followup

13

00:00:31,730 --> 00:00:33,666

and you can't  
characterize

14

00:00:33,699 --> 00:00:37,136

and you can't calculate  
the impact risk

15

00:00:37,169 --> 00:00:38,805

of something you  
don't discover.

16

00:00:39,772 --> 00:00:41,207

In order to find a  
near earth asteroid,

17

00:00:41,240 --> 00:00:43,743

we take four images  
of a patch of sky

18

00:00:43,776 --> 00:00:45,812

separated by about  
five minutes.

19

00:00:45,845 --> 00:00:47,146

- And we take those  
four images

20

00:00:47,179 --> 00:00:48,948

and we blink  
them really fast

21

00:00:48,981 --> 00:00:51,851

and it creates this little  
animation so we can see

22

00:00:51,884 --> 00:00:53,853

that the stars in the  
background are static

23

00:00:53,886 --> 00:00:54,821  
as they should be

24

00:00:54,854 --> 00:00:56,722  
and if there's anything  
that's moving,

25

00:00:56,755 --> 00:00:57,790  
it'll pop out.

26

00:00:57,823 --> 00:00:59,892  
- [Eric] And our software  
compares those images

27

00:00:59,925 --> 00:01:02,495  
and identifies things that are  
not moving, which are stars,

28

00:01:02,528 --> 00:01:03,696  
and removes those.

29

00:01:03,729 --> 00:01:06,699  
Identifies things that are  
transient from frame to frame

30

00:01:06,732 --> 00:01:08,735  
and tries to  
link those up.

31

00:01:14,473 --> 00:01:16,476  
- We've probably seen about  
a million asteroids

32

00:01:16,509 --> 00:01:20,313  
in the last seven years that  
PanSTARRS has been operating.

33

00:01:20,346 --> 00:01:23,149

It's like picking a needle  
out of a haystack.

34

00:01:23,182 --> 00:01:25,618

We're looking  
for distinctive motion

35

00:01:25,651 --> 00:01:28,387

and when we see distinctive  
motion in asteroids

36

00:01:28,420 --> 00:01:31,424

we report them to the  
Minor Planet Center.

37

00:01:31,457 --> 00:01:33,359

The Minor Planet Center  
is the sort of

38

00:01:33,392 --> 00:01:36,696

world clearing house for  
near earth asteroids.

39

00:01:38,564 --> 00:01:40,099

The Center for  
NEO Studies,

40

00:01:40,132 --> 00:01:43,269

takes the observations  
from the Minor Planet Center

41

00:01:43,302 --> 00:01:45,771

and computes the  
high precision orbits

42

00:01:45,804 --> 00:01:48,441

that we use to  
make predictions.

43

00:01:48,474 --> 00:01:52,011

CNEOS is also kind of an  
early warning system

44

00:01:52,044 --> 00:01:53,946

for newly discovered  
asteroids.

45

00:01:53,979 --> 00:01:55,148

We take the  
early data

46

00:01:55,181 --> 00:01:57,016

and we compute  
whether or not

47

00:01:57,049 --> 00:01:58,851

that asteroid  
could hit the earth.

48

00:01:58,884 --> 00:02:00,052

If there's a chance,

49

00:02:00,085 --> 00:02:01,587

we'll send out  
an early warning,

50

00:02:01,620 --> 00:02:03,689

an alert, for  
follow-up observation,

51

00:02:03,722 --> 00:02:05,424

so that we can  
get more data

52

00:02:05,457 --> 00:02:06,893

and then we would  
know perhaps,

53

00:02:06,926 --> 00:02:08,928

whether it can hit  
the earth or not.

54

00:02:12,798 --> 00:02:14,634

- Asteroid impacts  
are a fact of life.

55

00:02:14,667 --> 00:02:16,536

The earth has  
been impacted by asteroids

56

00:02:16,569 --> 00:02:18,571

continually through  
its history.

57

00:02:18,604 --> 00:02:21,240

- We saw in 2013 in Russia

58

00:02:21,273 --> 00:02:24,777

a fairly small, by the standards  
of what we're finding,

59

00:02:24,810 --> 00:02:26,479

asteroid did hit  
the earth.

60

00:02:26,512 --> 00:02:28,581

I feel a little bit like a  
guardian of the planet

61

00:02:28,614 --> 00:02:31,751

and doing my bit to try  
to protect people.

62

00:02:31,784 --> 00:02:33,686

It is a long  
term process,

63

00:02:33,719 --> 00:02:36,122

it's going take many,  
many years to find all

64

00:02:36,155 --> 00:02:38,491  
of the dangerous asteroids.