Earth-Penetrating Nuclear Weapons

Target Damage and Fallout

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Earth-Penetrating Nuclear Weapons Target Damage and Fallout

- 1. Employment Policy
- 2. Targeting, Damage and Fallout
- 3. Hypothetical Use
- 4. A Summary of NRDC's Main Objections to Development of New Earth-Penetrating Nuclear Weapons

Earth-Penetrating Nuclear Weapons: Two Contexts

Regional/Tactical

- Targets in Countries with Regional or Emergent WMD Capabilities (e.g., North Korea, Iran and Syria)
- Target Destruction Criteria for Weapons Design Balanced against Minimizing Collateral Effects—Lower Yields

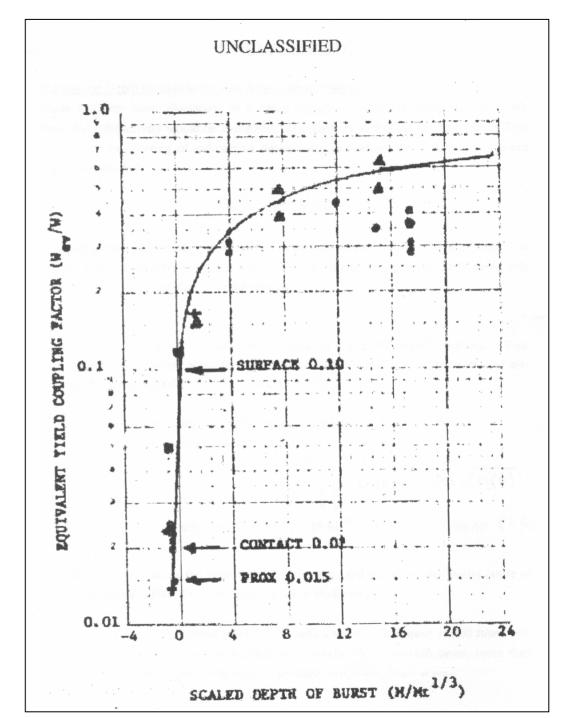
Strategic

- Targets in Russia and China (countries with which the U.S. has a deterrent relationship)
- Part of the SIOP
- Target Destruction the Overriding Criteria for Weapons Design—Higher Yields

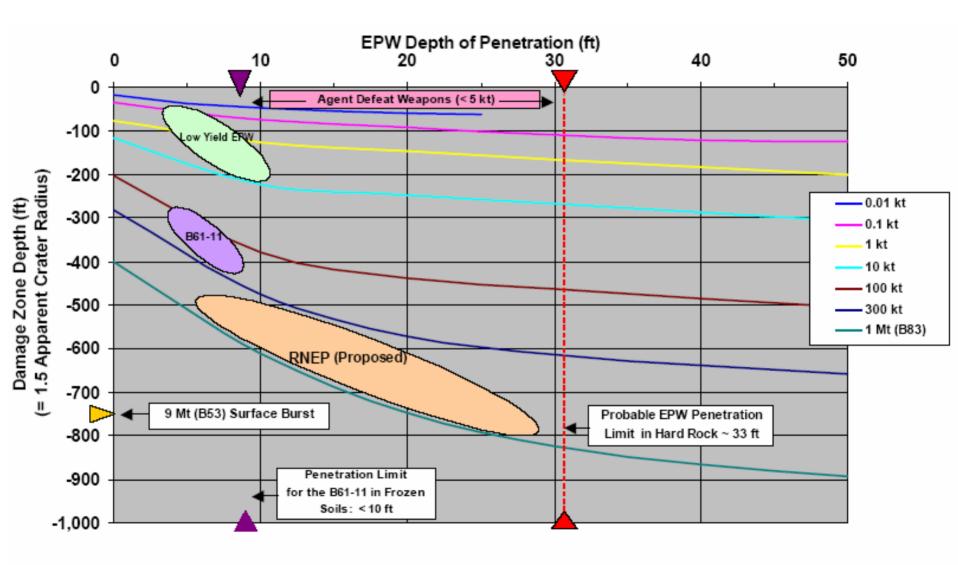
Earth-Penetrating Nuclear Weapons: Technical Issues

- Coupling the Energy from the Nuclear Explosion to the Earth to Destroy Underground Structures
- Fallout from the Nuclear Explosion—How Does it Change for a Buried Burst?

Coupling the Nuclear Explosive Energy to the Earth

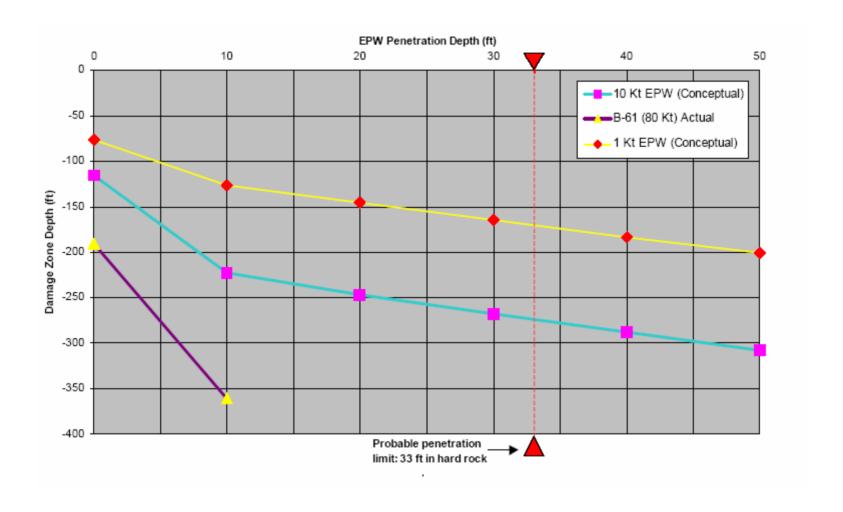


Damage Depth vs. EPW Depth and Yield



NRDC

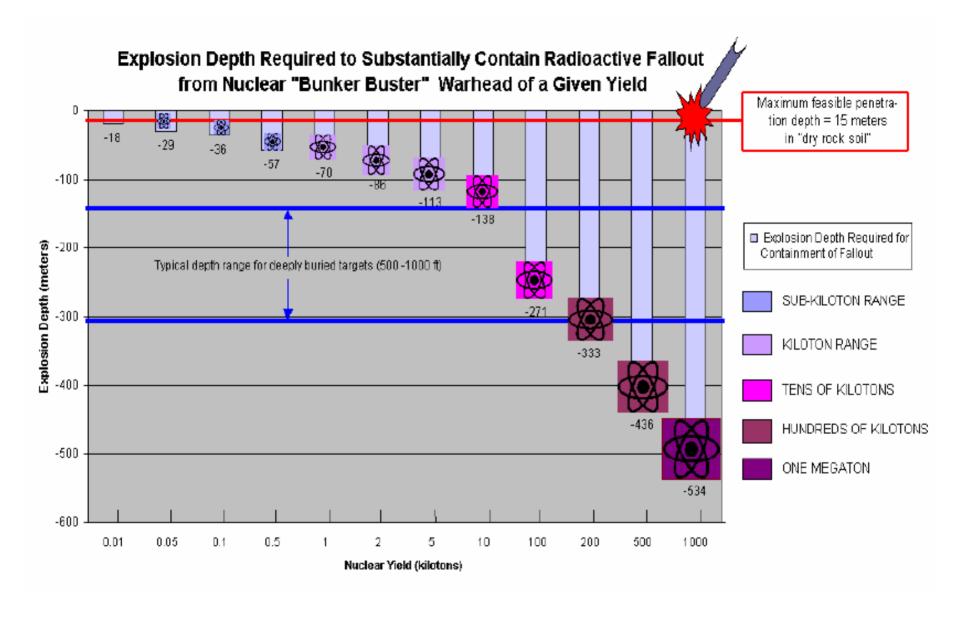
Damage Depth vs. EPW Depth and Yield



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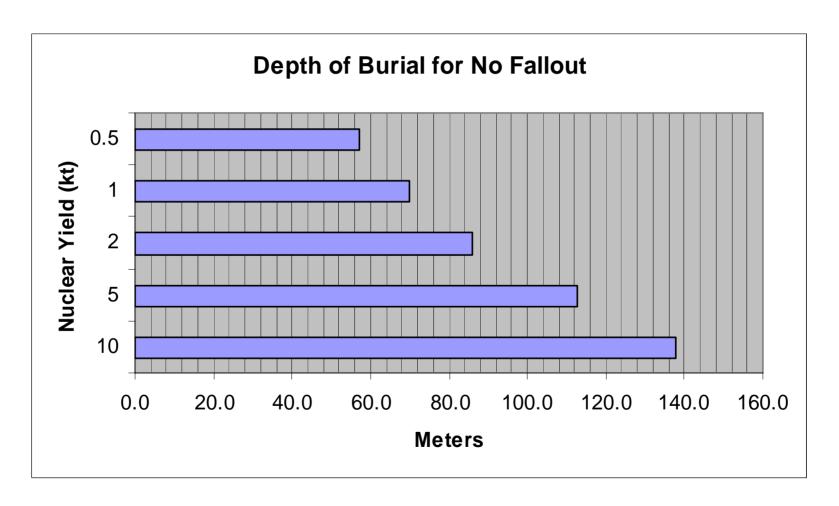
Nuclear Fallout: Intensity and Extent of Radioactive Contamination Depends on:

- Explosive Yield of the Nuclear Weapon (higher yield, more fallout);
- Depth of Burial (fallout increases with depth within the limits of penetration of existing EPWs)
- Type of Nuclear Weapon (fission or thermonuclear)
- Ambient Winds (wind speed and direction up to tens of miles above the ground zero)
- Weather (rain) and Terrain (mountains)

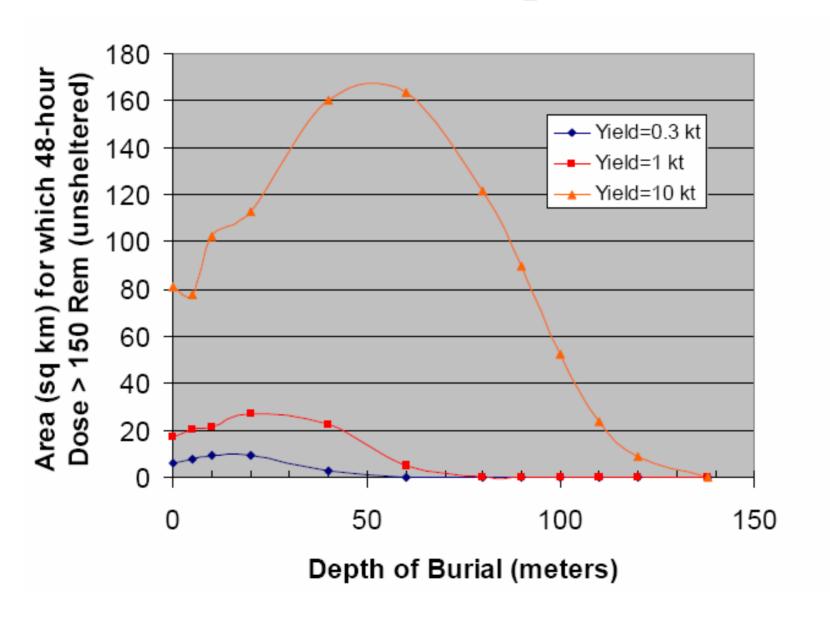


Depth of Burial (DOB) Cutoff for Fallout:

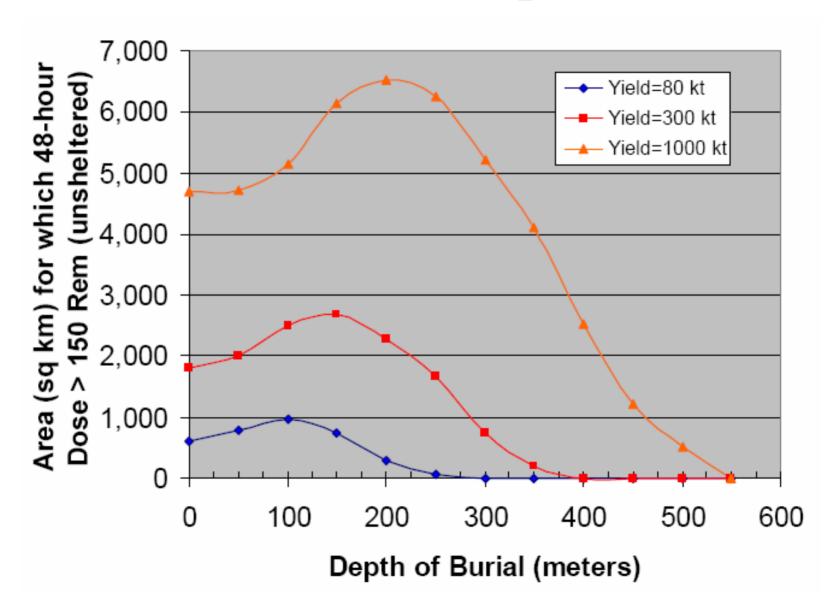
IF DOB $< 70.1 \text{ x Yield}^{0.294} \text{ (m)}$, No Fallout



Fallout Area vs. Depth of Burial



Fallout Area vs. Depth of Burial



Earth-Penetrating Nuclear Weapons Hypothetical Use

- 1. 5-kilotons EPW in an Urban Area
- 2. Regional/Tactical: North Korean Leadership Target in Pyong'yang
- 3. Strategic: Russian Command Bunker in Moscow

5-kilotons EPW in an Urban Area (Washington, DC)

Ground Zero:

500 5th Street, NW

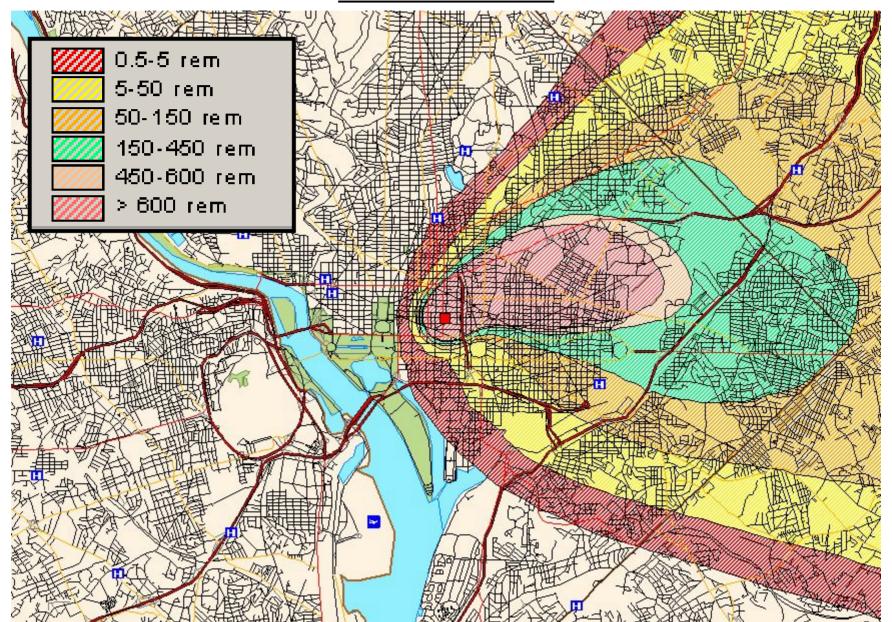


3 meters DOB (today's EPW technology): 140,000 casualties

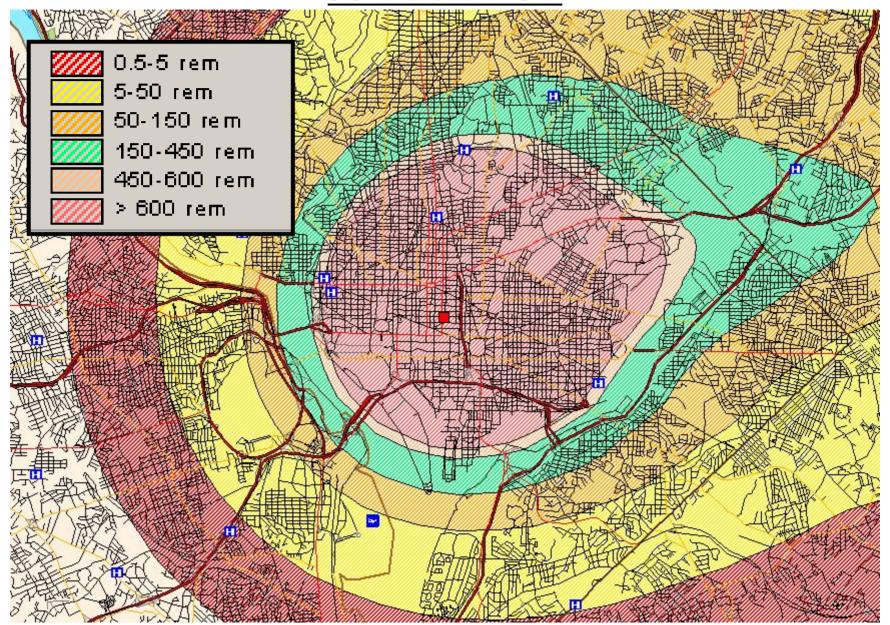
50 meters DOB (~ maximum fallout): 350,000 casualties

100 meters DOB (substantial containment): 15,000 casualties

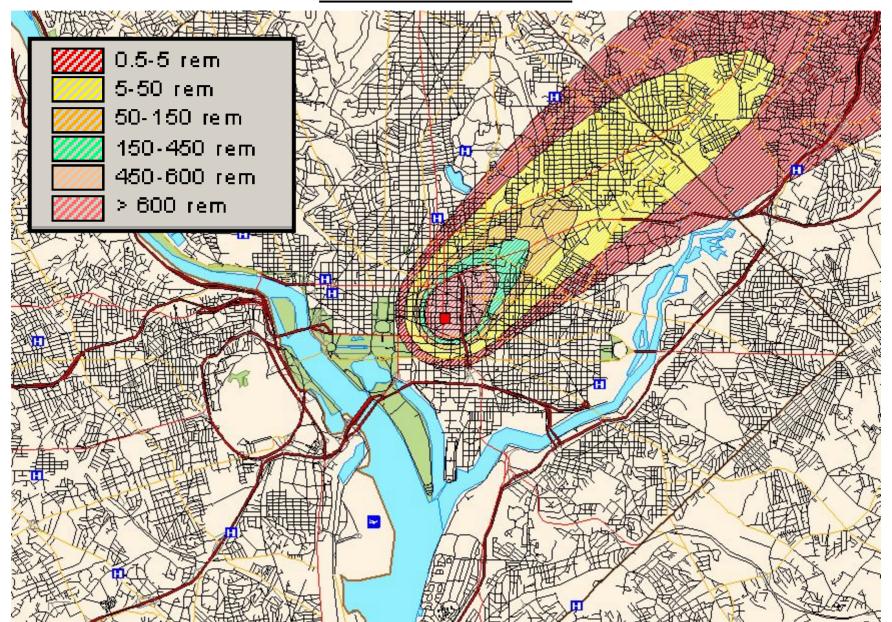
5-kilotons EPW in an Urban Area (Washington, DC) 3 meters DOB

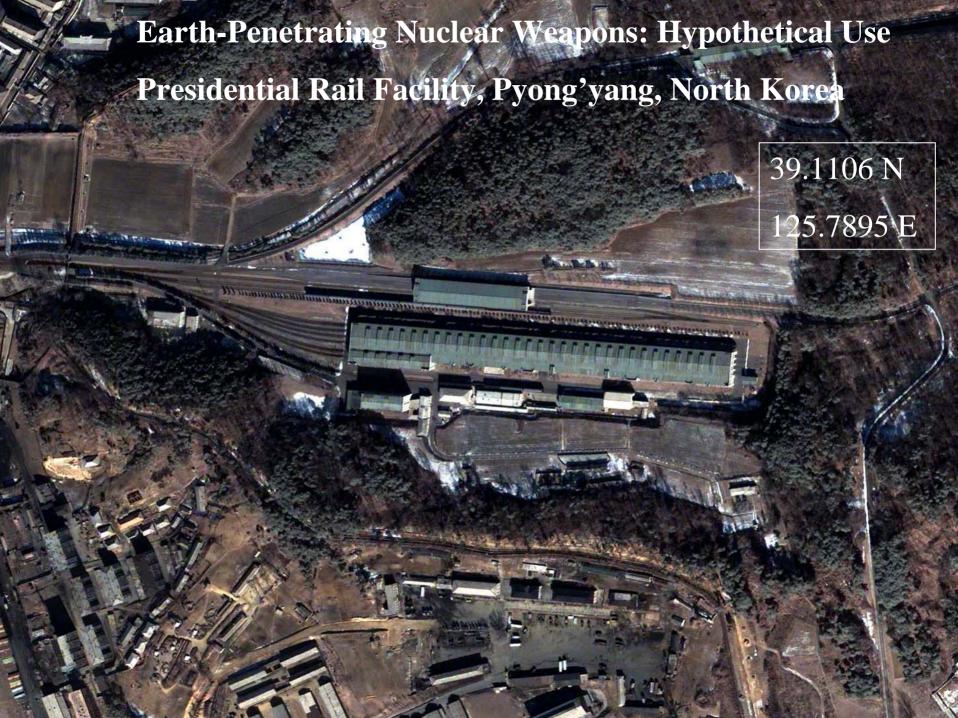


5-kilotons EPW in an Urban Area (Washington, DC) 50 meters DOB

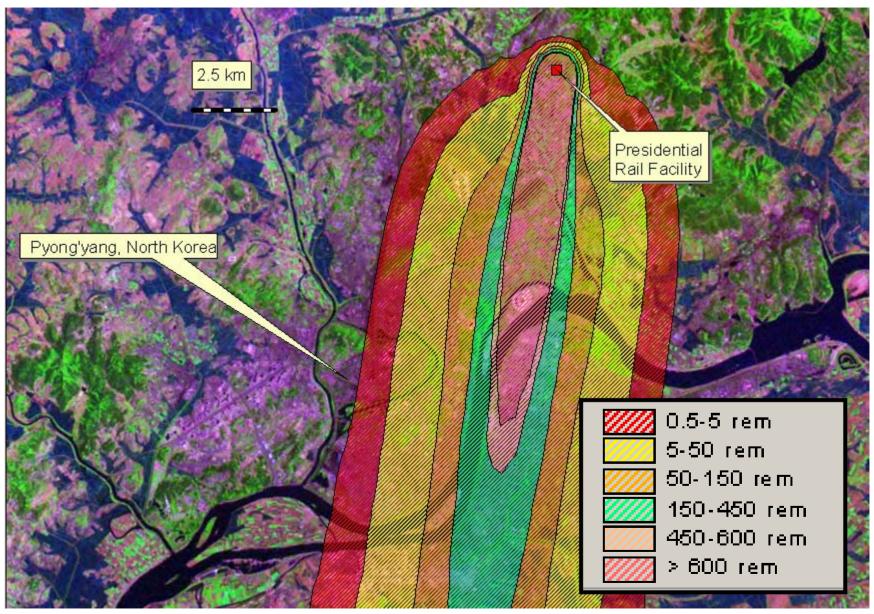


5-kilotons EPW in an Urban Area (Washington, DC) 100 meters DOB



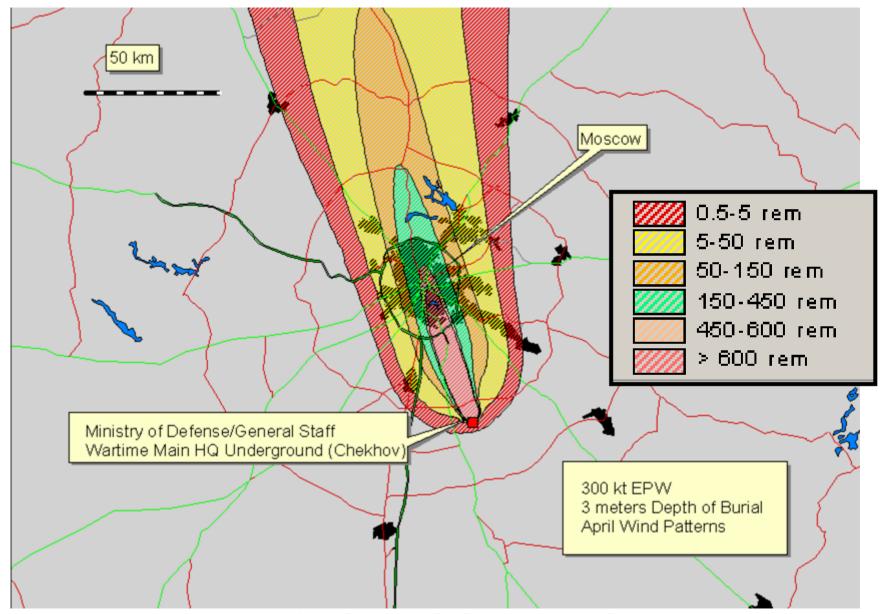


5 kt EPW, 3 meters DOB, fixed winds: 370,000 Casualties



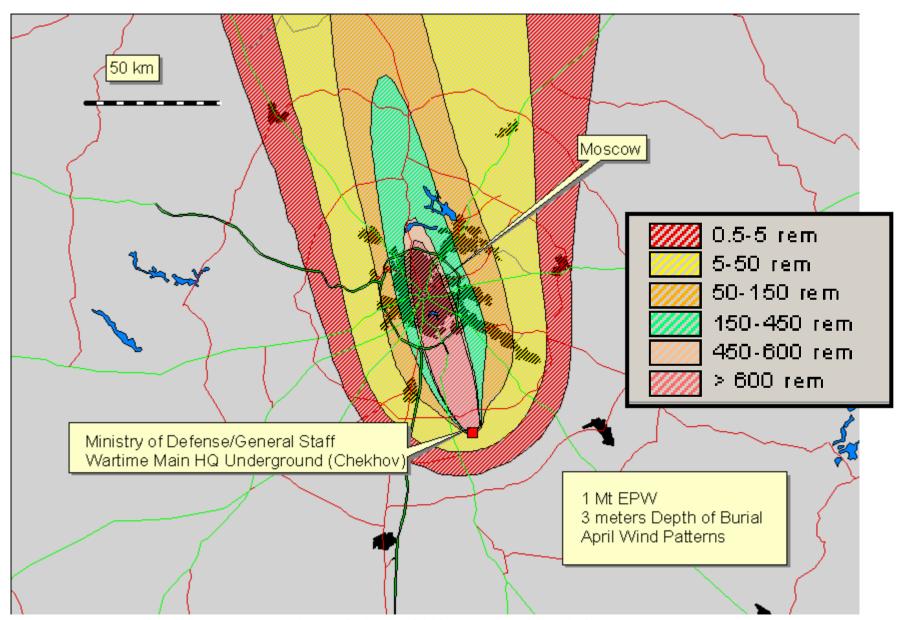
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HPAC Calculation: B-61 Mod 11 near Moscow



Upwards of 4.6 Million Casualties

HPAC Calculation: 1-Mt EPW near Moscow



Upwards of 8 Million Casualties

NRDC Opposes Further Development of the EPW

- I. New Nuclear Weapons Development in the United States—Particularly in a Regional Context against Non-Nuclear Weapon States—Interferes with the Critical U.S. Foreign Policy Objectives of Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Disarmament
- II. EPW Program would Exacerbate Potential for a Return to Testing in the U.S., Even with the Current Absence of Military Requirements for New Nuclear Weapons
- **III.** Low-yield EPW's are not Effective Agent Defeat Weapons; Have Minimal Depth of Destruction; Result in Excessive Fallout and the Intelligence Requirements for their Use are Unreliable.
- IV. High-yield EPW's Have No Regional Use and No Added Strategic Deterrent Value.
- V. Unnecessary to Deter Emerging Threats or to Maintain Weapon Designer Competency or to Avoid Design Surprises