Nuclear Modernization and National Security

Aron Bernstein
Physics Dept. MIT
National Board Member, Council for a Livable World
Reducing the Dangers of Nuclear War
April 2, 2016

- Why is Russia so worried about missile defense?
- Why are we arming on such a scale?
 what is the message, what are the consequences?
- Ballistic missile defense
- Increasing missile accuracy
- our interdependent MAD world the more we spend the less secure we are

Why are the Russians afraid of US missile defense?

- started in the Star Wars era "space strike weapons"
- Overlooked fear of high tech developments in surveillance, command, and control
- US spending large sums in high tech weaponry Russia cannot/does not want to compete
- their fear is important today
- they fear a decapitating first strike
- a major impediment to progress in stability, arms control

Nuclear Weapons Maintenance

- Last US test 1992 (No. 1132)
- 1994 Science Based Los Alamos Stockpile Stewardship maintains weapons without exploding them: experiments test components, supercomputers model weapons
- enhanced safety, reliability
- Life extension, annual assessment

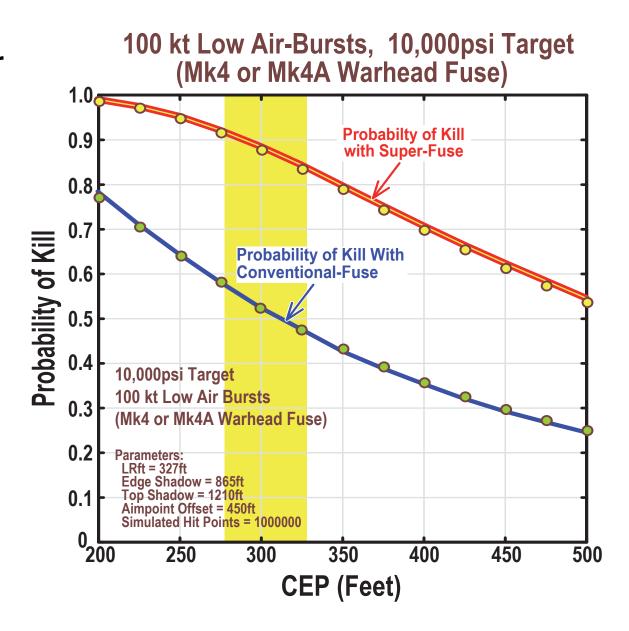
Modernization

- 30 to 50 year plans to modernize all strategic delivery systems
- new Start level-although Pentagon certified 1/3 reduction OK
- cost ~ \$18b/y 2021 to 2035 in FY 2016 dollars, increase from ~ 3% to 7% military budget
- total cost of ~ \$1T over the next 30 years
- improve missile accuracy: advanced fusing
- improved accuracy: B61-12 bomb
- ~ 1000 cruise missiles

Modernization: Improving missile accuracy burst height compensation fuse

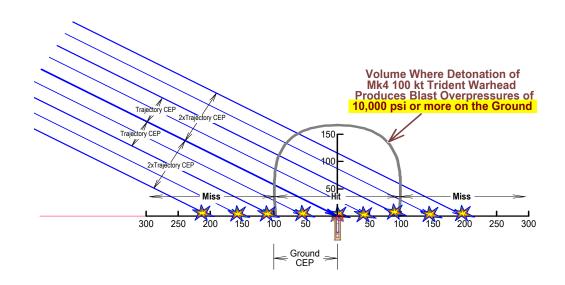
Destructive power ~ Y(kT)/ CEP ²

slide from T. Postel



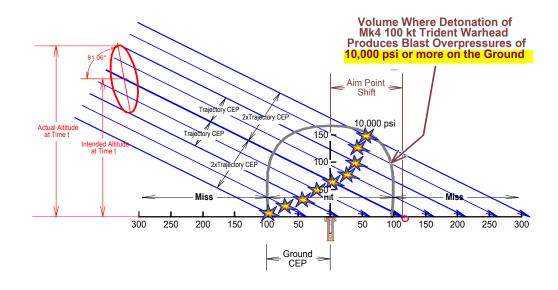
how does it work?

conventional fuse

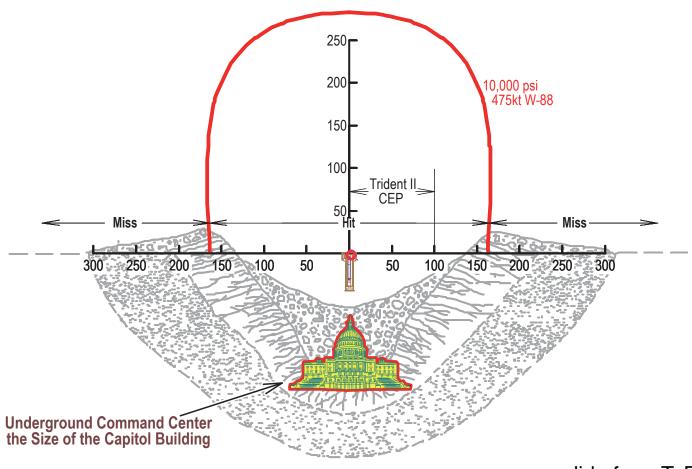


burst height compensation fuse

slide from T. Postel



Trident II W88 475 kt Warhead Against a Deeply Buried Underground Command Post



slide from T. Postel

Accidental Nuclear War

- US- Russia have ~900 missile on Launch on warning
- flight times are ~ 30 min for ICMB, ~ 15 min for SLBM US SLBM systems are now first strike capable
 ICBM more vulnerable – Russian reliance
- decision times are shorter
- Russian early warning system antiquated
- as tensions rise these could be automated leading to crisis instability
- combination of all factors including US modernization ⇒ greater danger, perhaps than during the cold war

B61-12 improved accuracy CEP 100m -> 30 m standoff firing from bomber variable yields 0.3 -> 50kT

A More Accurate Atom Bomb The United States military is replacing the fixed tail section of the B6i bomb with steerable fins and adding other advanced technology. The result is a bomb that can make more accurate nuclear strikes and a warhead whose destructive power can be adjusted to minimize collateral damage and radioactive fallout. OLDER B61 NUCLEAR BOMB New steerable tail fins and navigation Old model had a parachute and a fixed tail section. THE NEW VERSION: B51-12 New model has more electronics and steerable fins. LENGTH: 11.8 FEET Added safety and security features Finng system and environmental sensors Warnead with four selectable power options Radar and electronics Score: Reperation of American Scientists My time view North Time:

We live in an interconnected MAD world

- Russian early warning system error
 — mutual annihilation fire, blast, radiation; nuclear winter
- probability increases with rising tension, suspicion
- we need appropriate levels of defense, not offense
- At this time less military spending leads to a safer world