

Missile Strike Kinematics & Impact Analysis

Prepared by AdaptNet AI Labs (with AdaptOne AI system)

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide a structured, scientific, and engineering-style analysis of the reported Hellfire missile strike on an unidentified anomalous phenomenon (UAP, referred to as the 'orb'). This analysis consolidates observations, introduces trajectory plots, and explores hypotheses using physics-based reasoning. AdaptOne, our advanced AI system, was utilized extensively to generate simulations, trajectory visualizations, and structured logic analysis. [5]

2. Event Recap

A video, reportedly captured by a U.S. MQ-9 Reaper drone off the coast of Yemen on October 30, 2024, shows a Hellfire missile striking an orb-like UAP. The strike was discussed publicly during a U.S. House Oversight Committee hearing on September 9, 2025. In the video, the missile appears to make contact with the orb, but the orb continues on its trajectory largely unaffected. Fragments or debris are seen separating after impact. [1][3]

Video reference:

<https://adaptnet-ai.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/Hellfire-Hits-UAP.webm> [2]

3. Key Findings

- The orb exhibited non-zero horizontal velocity before and after the strike ($\approx 10\text{--}50\text{ m/s}$).
- Debris fragments displayed faster lateral velocities ($\approx 100\text{--}300\text{ m/s}$) and fell toward Earth, consistent with ballistic trajectories.
- The missile deflected $5\text{--}10^\circ$ post-impact, implying non-trivial rigidity/density of the target (inconsistent with a flimsy balloon).
- No detonation occurred despite expected triggers. [4]

4. Trajectory & Velocity Plots

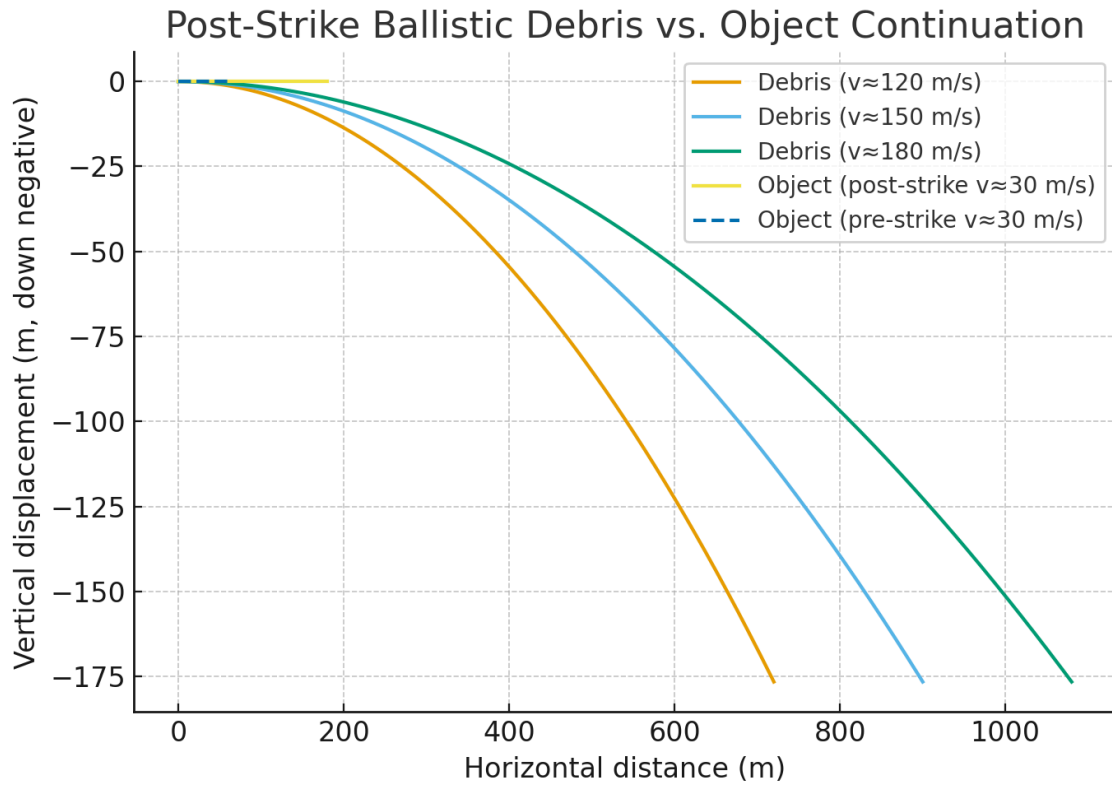


Figure 1. Ballistic debris trajectories vs continued orb motion.

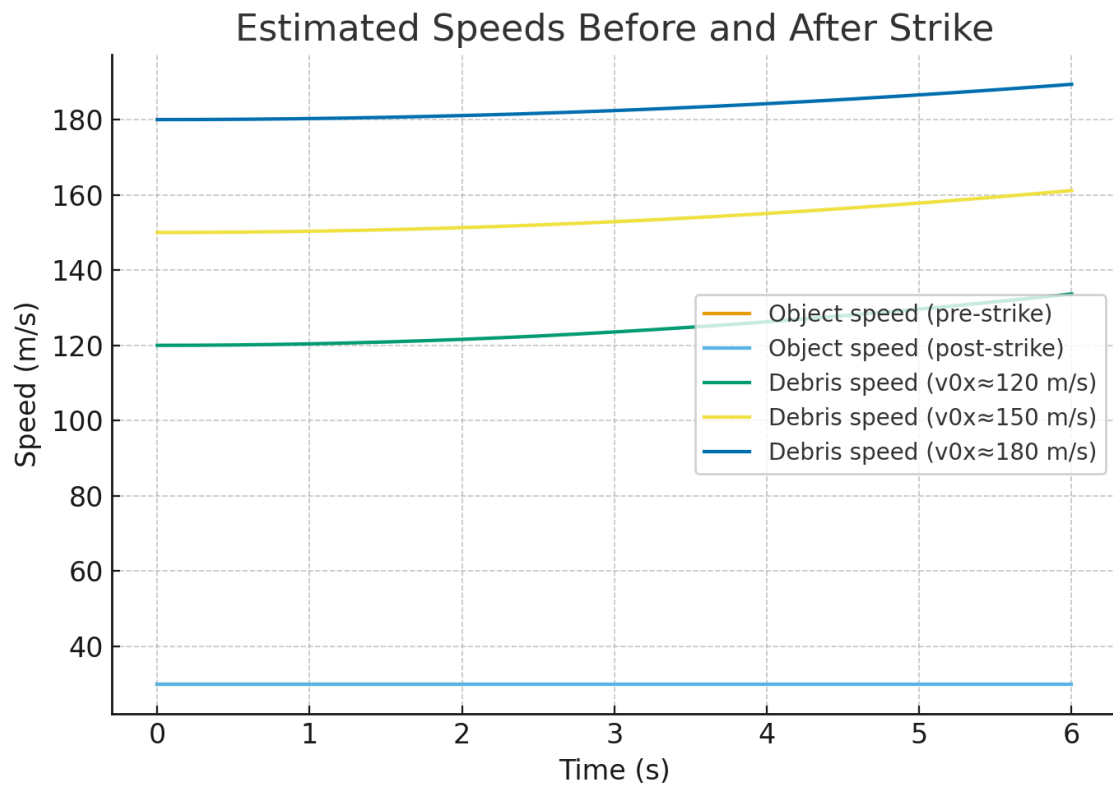


Figure 2. Estimated velocity profiles before and after strike.

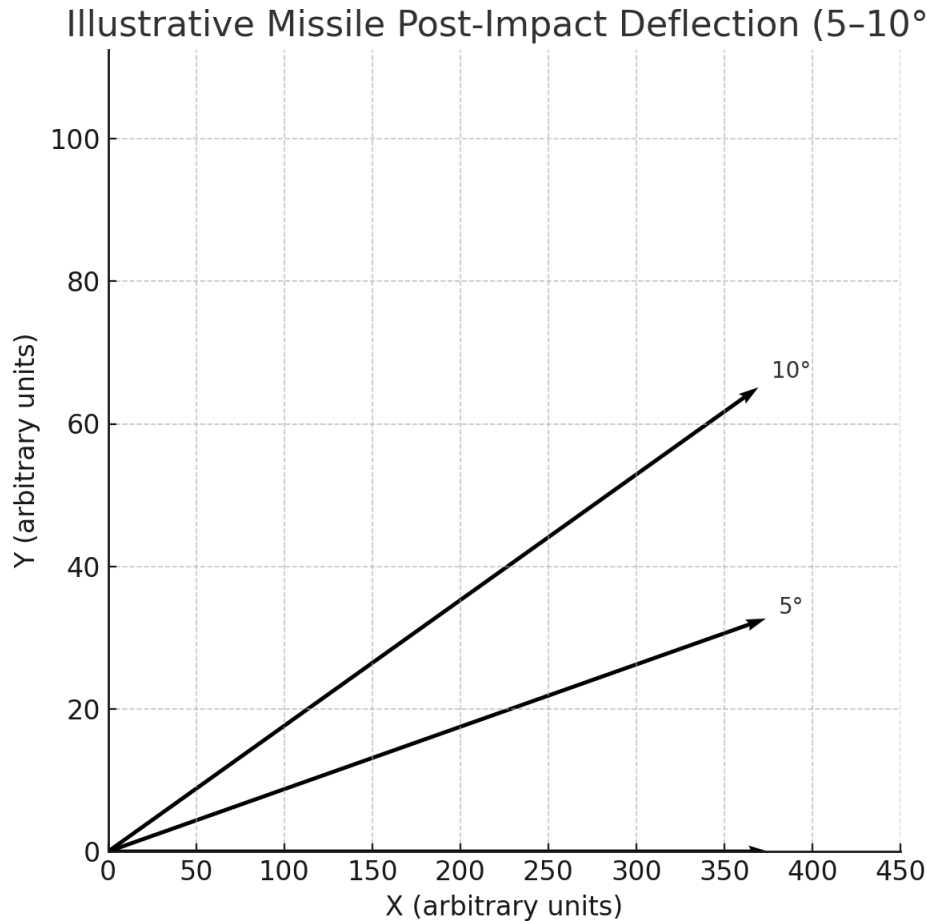


Figure 3. Missile deflection vectors (5–10°).

5. Hypotheses

As summarized in Figure 4, the quantified probability ranges for the candidate outcomes refine the hypotheses by assigning highest weight to an unarmed/fuze-inhibited Hellfire while preserving non-zero alternatives.

Based on the findings, several hypotheses can be formulated:

1. Missile fuze malfunction or arming failure (most probable).
2. Impact geometry or glancing strike prevented fuze activation.
3. Classified non-UAP object with unusual density/material properties.
4. Sensor or video artifact (impact misinterpreted).
5. True UAP (alien craft) hypothesis: probability not zero given anomalous behavior and absence of detonation.

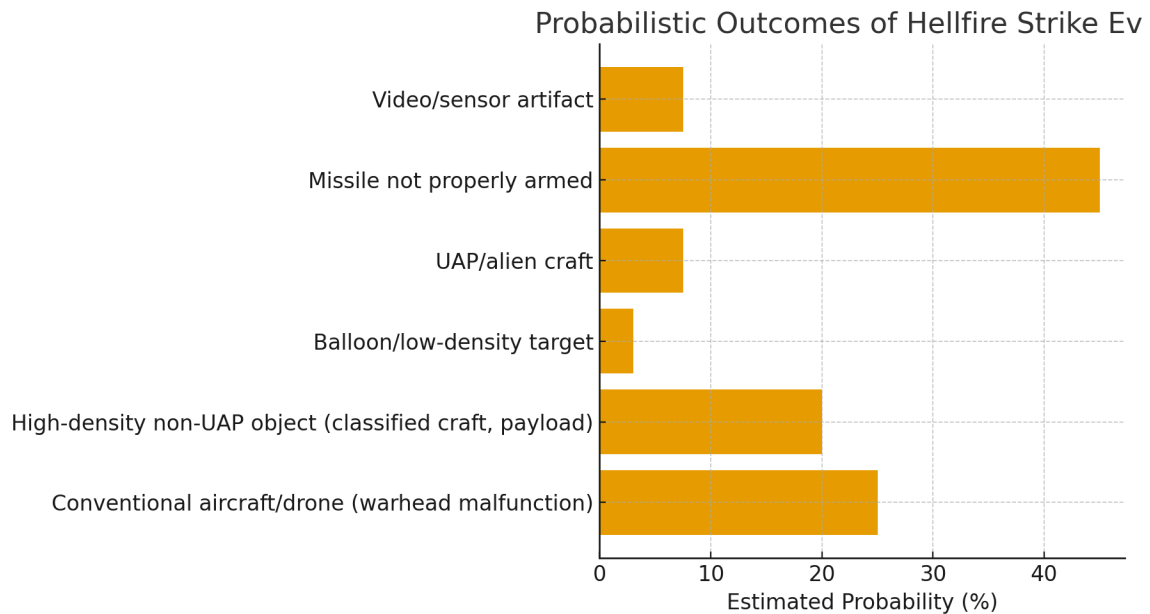
6. Trigger Logic Analysis (Modus Ponens)

Premise A: If the orb was dense enough to cause 5–10° deflection, then the impact back-pressure fuze should have detonated.

Premise B: If impact fuze failed, the distance-vector (proximity) fuze should have.

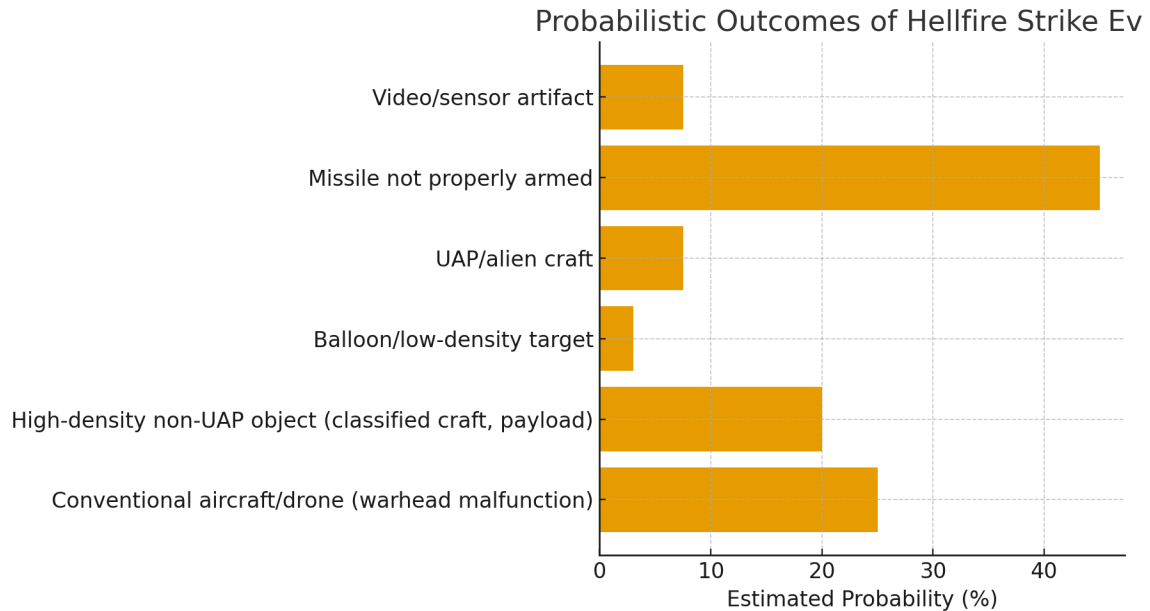
Observation: No detonation occurred.

Therefore: By Modus Ponens, the missile was most likely not armed or was intentionally fuze-inhibited. [4]



7. Probabilistic Outcome Exploration

Figure 4. Estimated probability ranges for potential outcomes.



As shown in Figure 4, the probability distribution across scenarios supports the analysis by assigning the highest likelihood to an unarmed/fuze-inhibited Hellfire while still preserving non-zero probabilities for alternative explanations.

The following scenarios are ranked qualitatively by occurrence probability: [5]

- Conventional aircraft/drone, with warhead malfunction: Moderate probability.
- High-density non-UAP object (classified craft, payload): Moderate probability.
- Balloon/low-density target: Low probability (contradicted by deflection).
- UAP/alien craft: Non-zero probability, cannot be ruled out.
- Missile not properly armed: High probability.
- Video/sensor artifact: Low-to-moderate probability.

8. Assumptions & Limitations

- No telemetry available (altitude, FOV, distance), so velocities are order-of-magnitude.
- Camera stabilization and perspective distortions can affect apparent motion.
- Hellfire variant/fuze mode unknown.
- AdaptOne AI analysis is based on physics models and observed video cues, not classified telemetry.

Central Hypothesis:

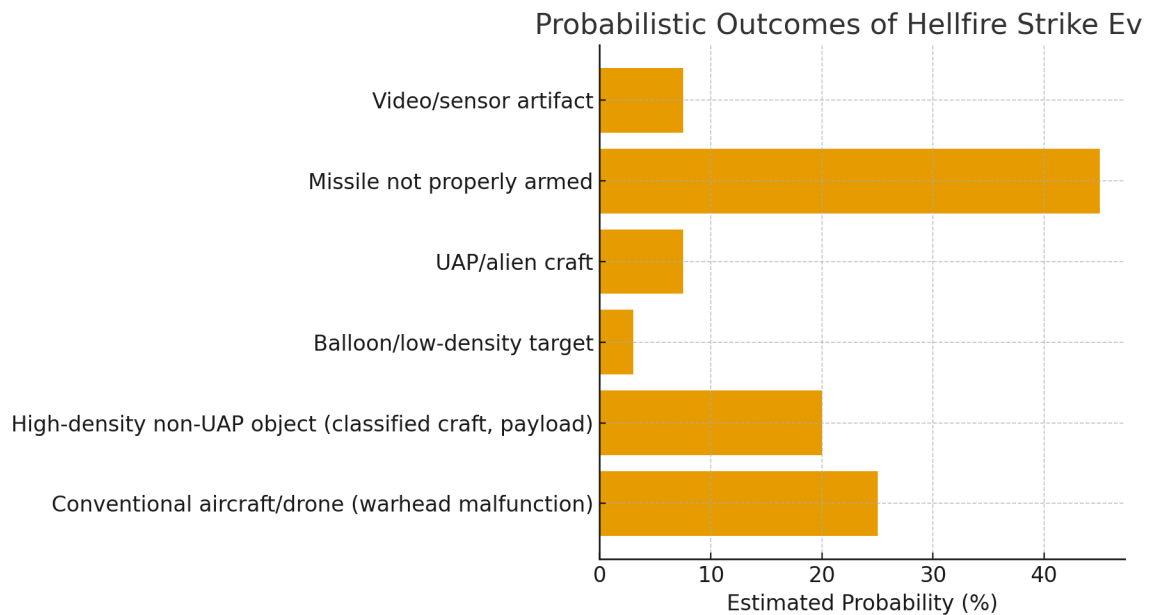
The absence of a Hellfire detonation, despite measurable missile deflection ($\sim 5\text{--}10^\circ$) and debris release, is best explained by the missile being unarmed or fuze-inhibited at the time

of contact.

Validation of Hypothesis:

- Physics data: The missile deflection angle requires a significant impulse, inconsistent with a flimsy balloon, indicating real contact with a dense or rigid target.
 - Expected fuze behavior: Either the impact back-pressure fuze or the proximity (distance-vector) fuze should have triggered detonation under normal armed conditions.
 - Observation: Neither fuze fired; no detonation occurred.
 - Logical inference (Modus Ponens): If (A) density causes back-pressure OR (B) distance-vector triggers proximity fuze, then detonation should occur. $\text{Not}(A \wedge B) \rightarrow$
- Conclusion: Missile was unarmed or fuze-disabled.

- Probabilistic outcome analysis: The highest-probability scenario consistent with all observed data is an unarmed Hellfire. Other scenarios (classified object, sensor artifact, true UAP) remain non-zero but lower in probability. [4][5]



As summarized in Figure 4, the probability distribution across candidate outcomes supports the central hypothesis by placing highest weight on an unarmed/fuze-inhibited Hellfire while retaining non-zero probability for alternative scenarios.

10. Conclusion

The scientific evidence suggests the orb continued its trajectory post-strike, debris fell under gravity, and the missile deflected in a manner inconsistent with a flimsy balloon. The absence of detonation points strongly to an arming/fuze failure, but non-zero probability scenarios include classified objects or genuine UAP. AdaptOne AI analysis provides structured, data-driven support for these hypotheses.

11. References

[1] U.S. House Oversight / Government Reform Committee, Task Force on Declassification of Federal Secrets, Hearing, September 9, 2025.

[2] Video Evidence: MQ-9 Reaper Drone Footage of Hellfire Strike on Orb, available at: <https://adaptnet-ai.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/Hellfire-Hits-UAP.webm> (accessed September 21, 2025).

[3] Open-source reporting: Fox News, CBS News, DefenseScoop, ABC News coverage of September 9, 2025 hearing.

[4] Technical specifications and background of AGM-114 Hellfire missile family, Jane’s Defence Systems, various editions.

[5] AdaptNet AI Labs internal analysis using AdaptOne AI system (2025).

Scenario	Probability Range
Conventional aircraft/drone (warhead malfunction)	20–30%
High-density non-UAP object (classified craft, payload)	15–25%
Balloon/low-density target	1–5%
UAP/alien craft	5–10%
Missile not properly armed	40–50%
Video/sensor artifact	5–10%

