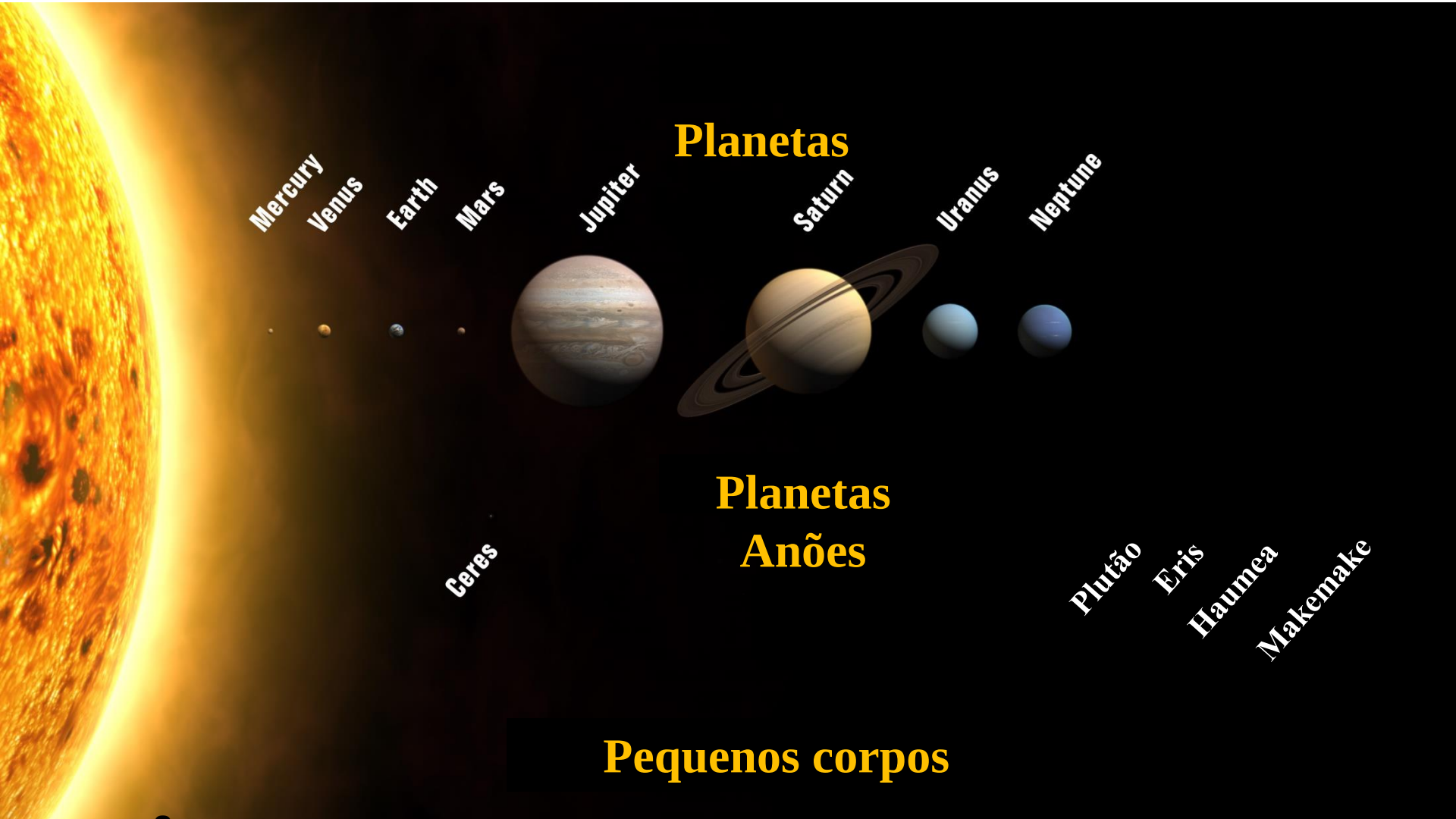


Propriedades físicas de pequenos corpos do Sistema Solar

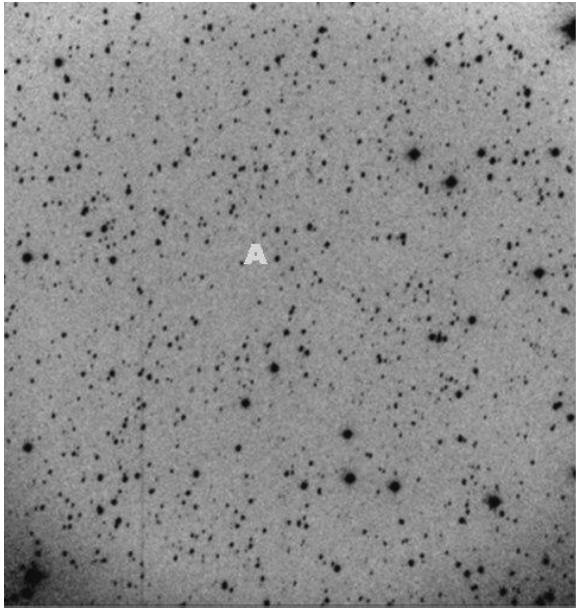
Daniela Lazzaro

Observatório Nacional - Coordenação de Astronomia e Astrofísica





Pequenos corpos do Sistema Solar

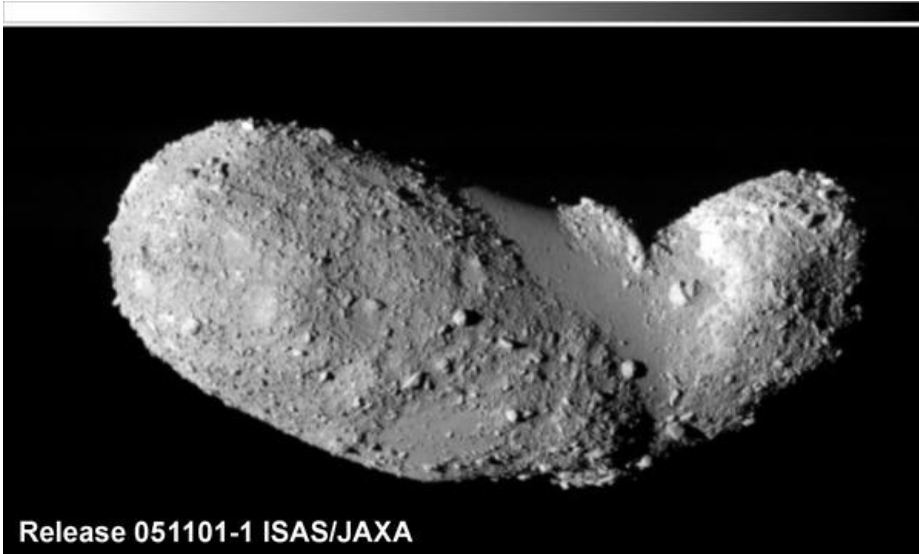


Asteroides



Cometas

Pequenos corpos do Sistema Solar

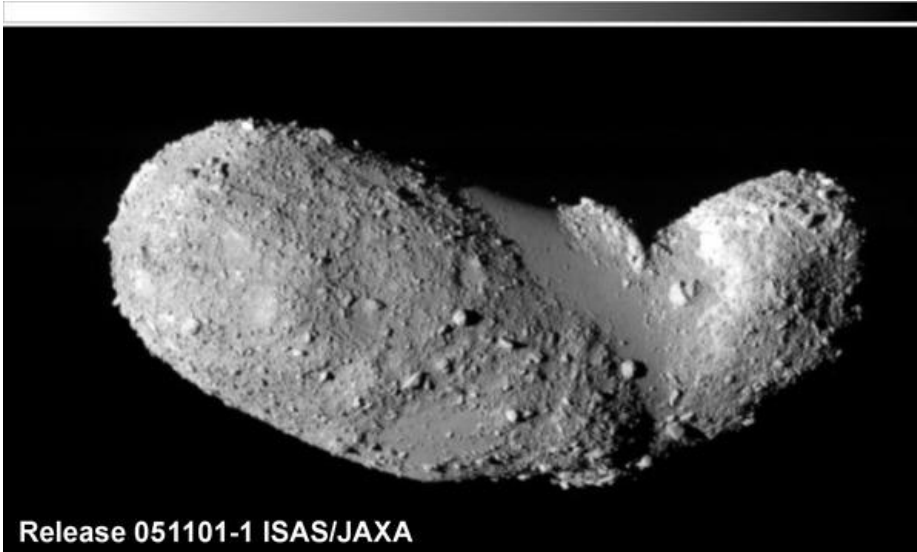


Asteroides



Cometas

Pequenos corpos do Sistema Solar



Asteroides



Cometas

MBC - Main Belt Comets

ACOs – Asteroides em órbitas cometárias

Centauros

TNOs – Objetos Trans-neptunianos

Pequenos satélites

Meteoros

Meteoritos

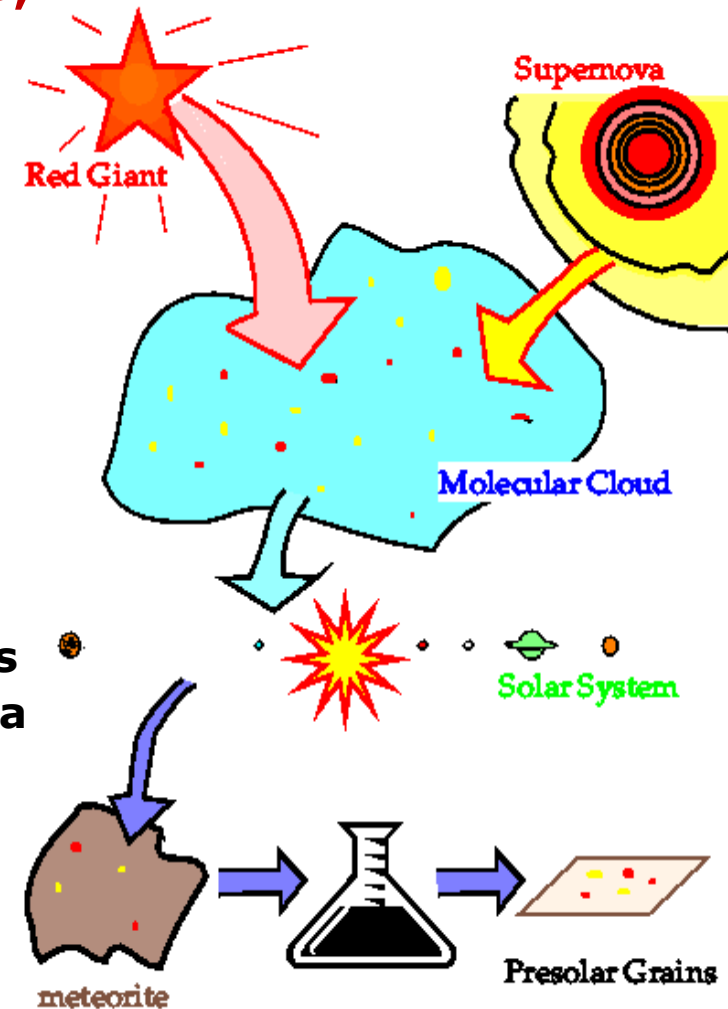
Porque são interessantes?

- 1. São as únicas amostras formadas nos estágios finais da nebulosa solar e iniciais do Sistema Solar;**
- 2. São os sobreviventes da população de corpos que accretaram para formar os planetas;**

Porque são interessantes?

1. São as únicas amostras formadas nos estágios finais da nebulosa solar e iniciais do Sistema Solar;
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- Elementos são sintetizados no interior das estrelas
- Depois de ejetados no espaço interestelar nos estágios finais de estrelas, alguns elementos condensam em grãos de poeira nas atmosferas estelares e no espaço interestelar
- Gás e poeira se aglomeram em nuvens moleculares gigantes
- Partes mais densas colapsam em estrelas
- No disco se formam pequenos corpos e planetas
- Fragmentos de pequenos corpos chegam à Terra como meteoritos → estudando os meteoritos estudamos os grãos pré-solares!

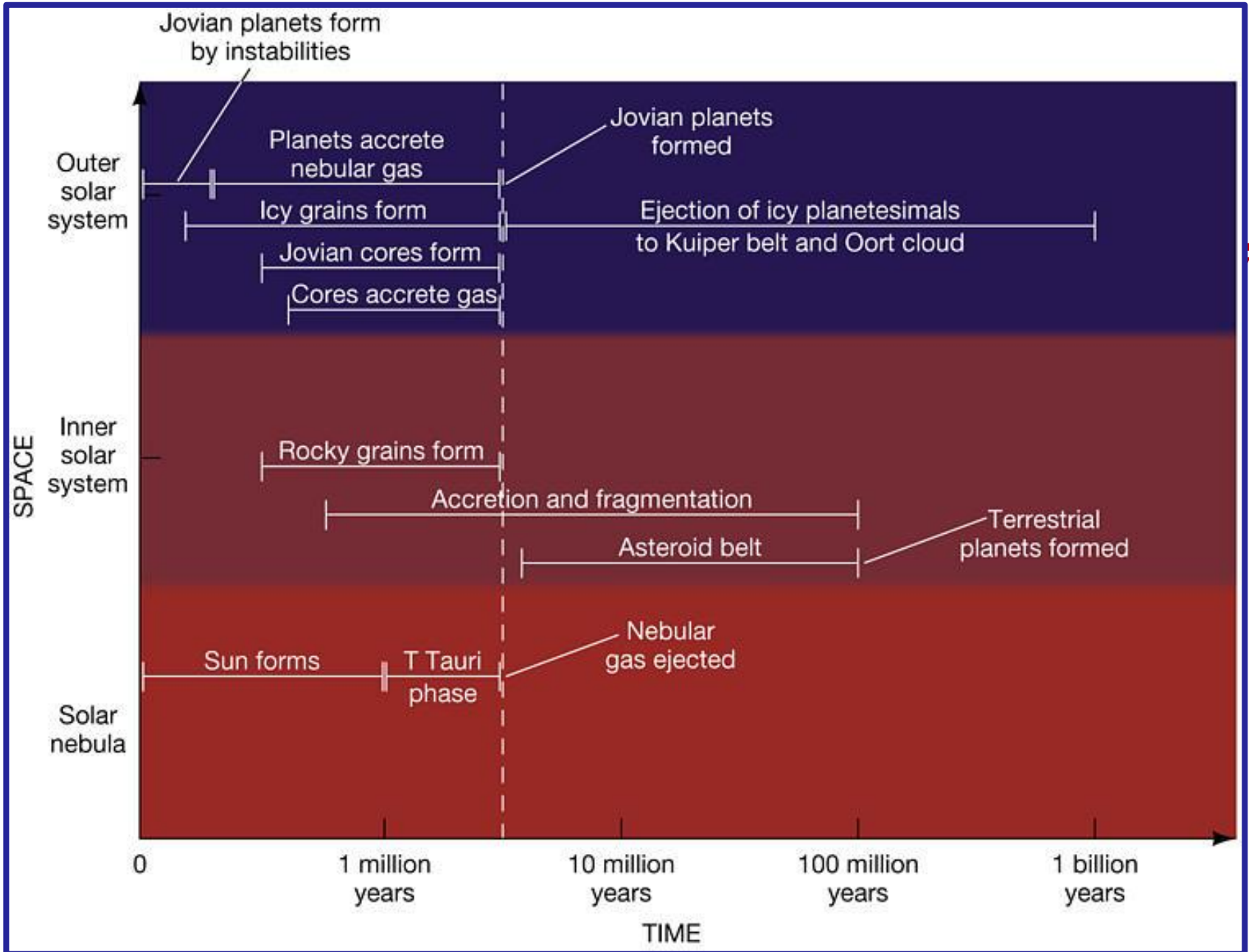


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- 4. A associação de pequenos corpos específicos com meteoritos permite ter um mapa da composição nas diferentes regiões do disco proto-planetário;**

Porque são interessantes?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



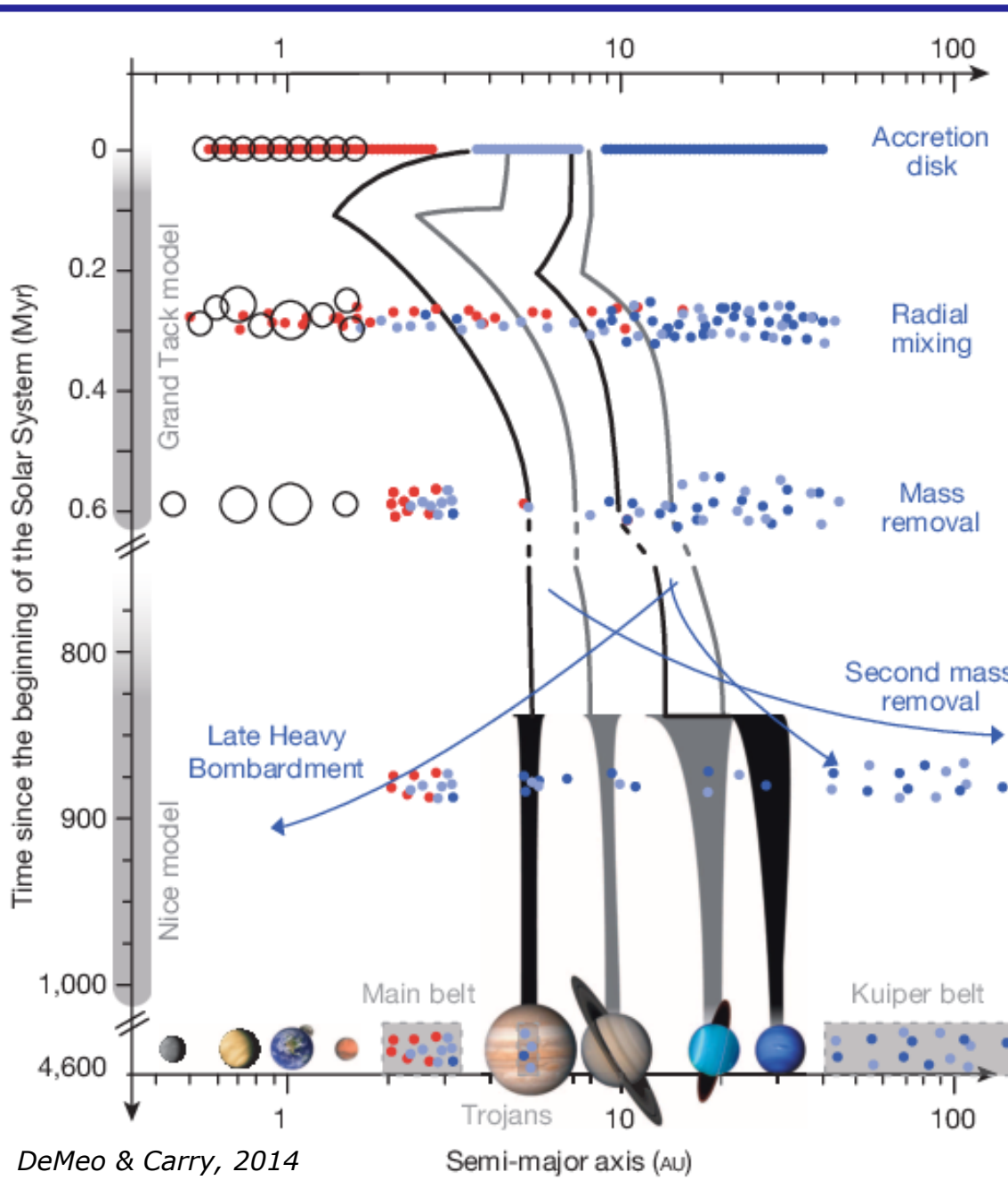
Porque são interessantes?

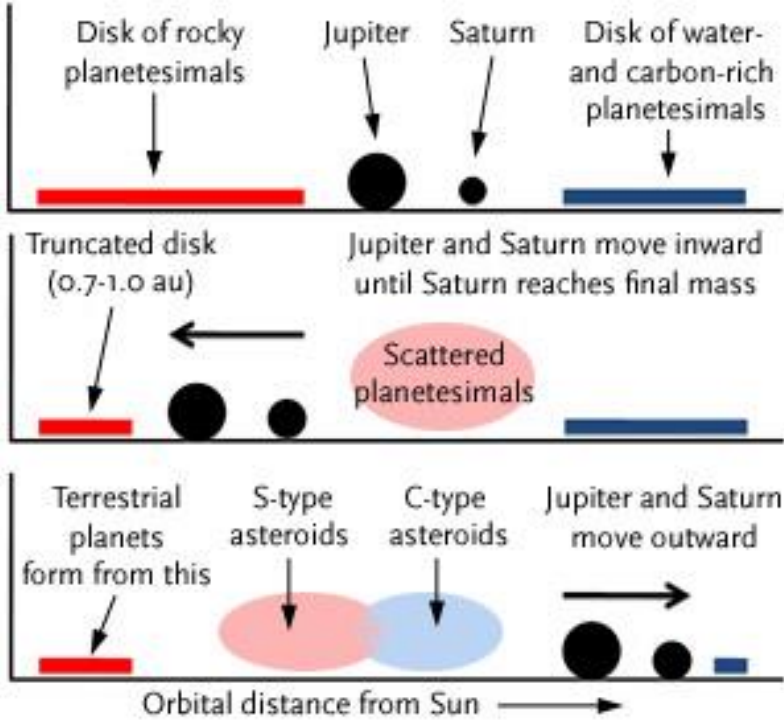
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- 5. A distribuição atual dos pequenos corpos permite impor vínculos aos modelos de formação e evolução do Sistema Solar;**

Porque são interessantes?

1. São as
 2. São os
 3. Os met
 4. A assoc
 5. A distri
- vínculo
Sistem

s finais da
que
processos;
com
ão nas
mite impor
do



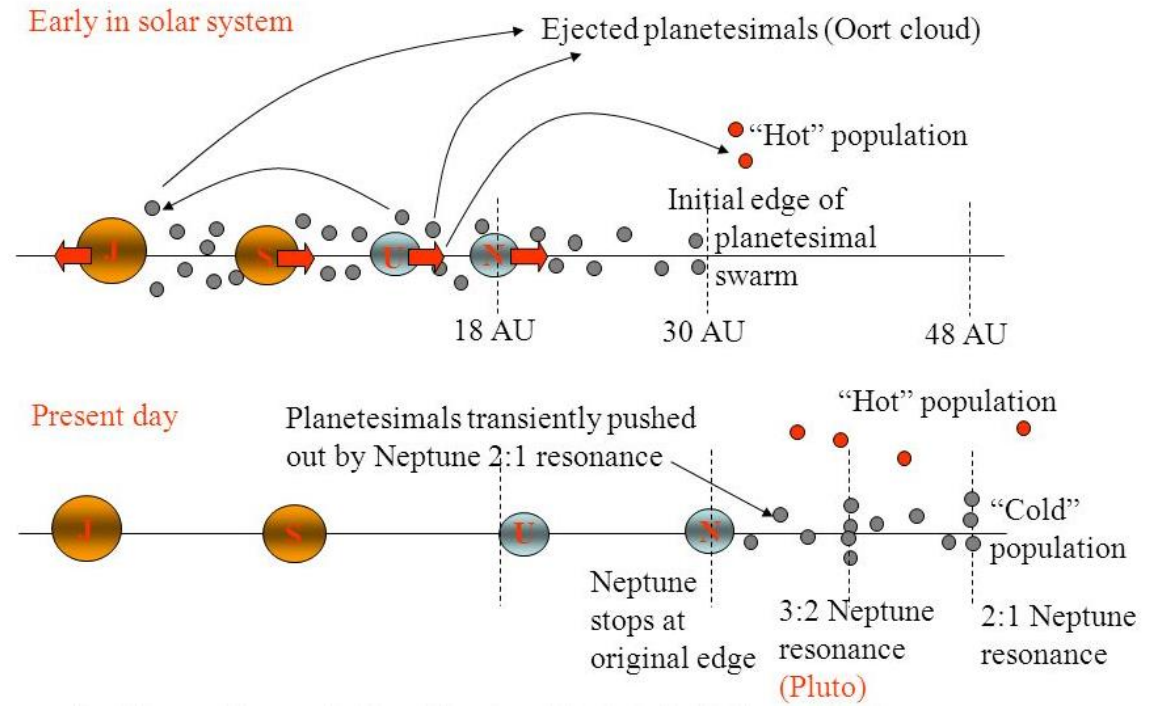


Grand Tack

Jupiter & Saturn (ainda em formação) migram devido à interação com o gás no disco

Walsh et al. 2011

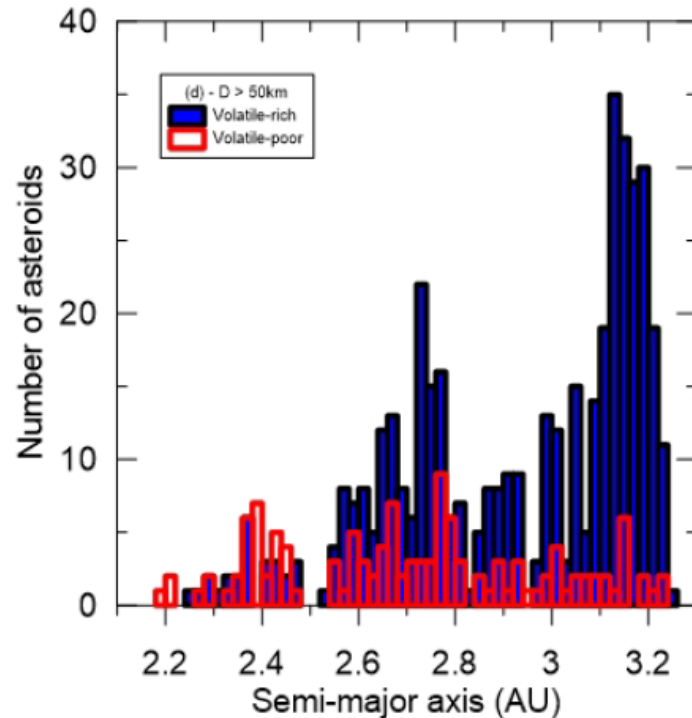
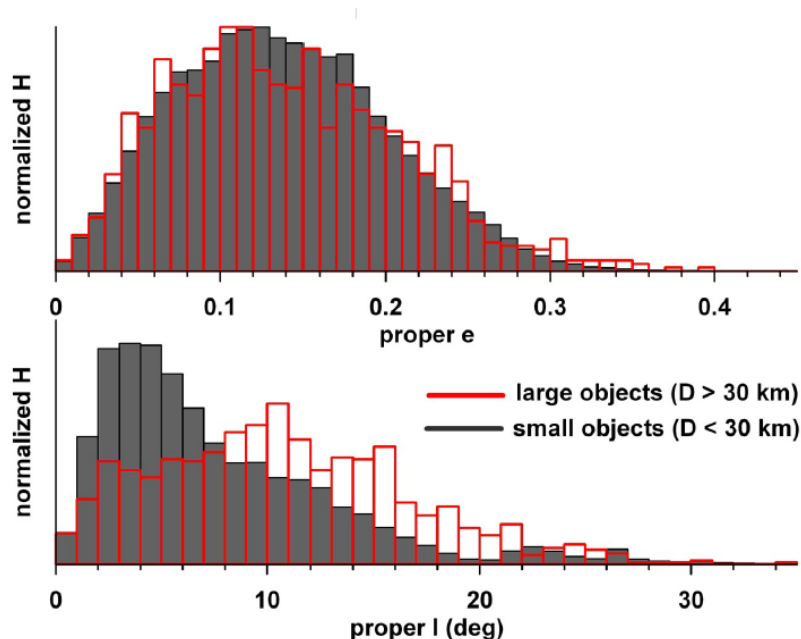
migração dos 4 planetas gigantes até J&S chegar à ressonância 2:1 → grande instabilidade limpando o disco



Tsiganis et al. 2005

Nesvorny & Morbidelli et al. 2012

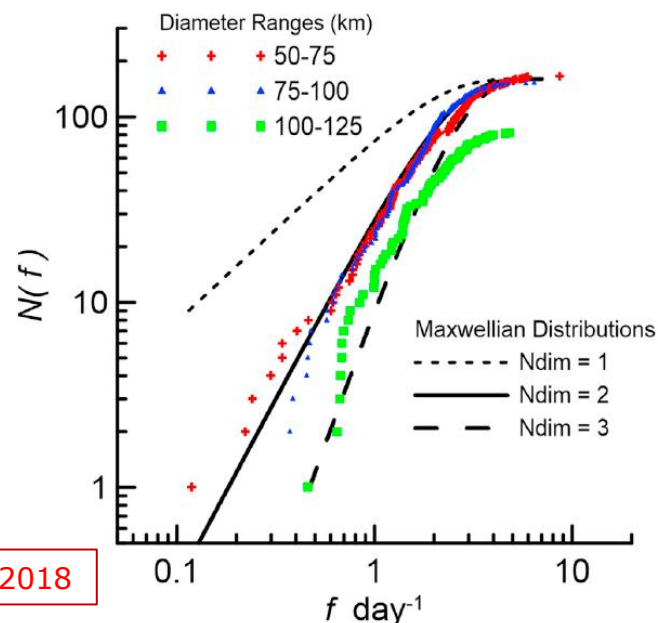
Excitação orbital Ausência de massa Mistura de composições



Michtchenko, Lazzaro, Carvano 2016

Evolução colisional

Se a origem da distribuição de frequências tem origem em processos colisionais em equilíbrio estatístico então a troca de energia se da num espaço bi- e não tri-dimensional isotropico



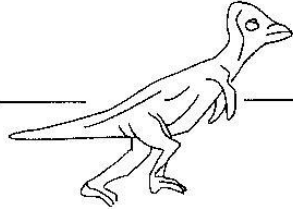
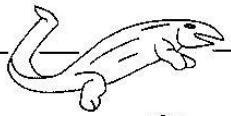
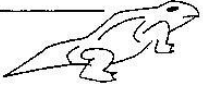
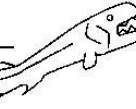
Medeiros, Lazzaro, Kodama 2018

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- 5. A distribuição atual dos pequenos corpos permite impor vínculos aos modelos de formação e evolução do Sistema Solar;**
- 6. O cinturão de asteroides é a maior fonte de corpos que colidem com a Terra;**
- 7. Responsáveis pela maioria das extinções em massa (K/T: 75% das espécies extintas, o que permitiu a proliferação dos mamíferos);**
- 8. Impactos são um risco para a sociedade (1908 Tunguska, 2013 Chelyabinsk,...).**

Grandes extinções em massa

15 fev. 2013 - Chelyabinsk

ERAS/PERIODS		BOUNDARIES (millions of years b.p.)	EXTINCTIONS	PRINCIPAL CASUALTIES
CENOZOIC (TERTIARY)	PLEISTOCENE	1,6		- dinosaurs - reptiles - plants - plankton - coral reefs - fish - invertebrates
	PLIOCENE	5		
	MIOCENE	24		
	OLIGOCENE	36		
	EOCENE	54		
	PALEOCENE	65 (K/T)		
MESOZOIC (SECONDARY)	CRETACEOUS	144	 	- reptiles - marine - invertebrates - flora - reptiles - plankton - coral reefs - fish - etc.
	JURASSIC	205 (Tr/J)		
	TRIASSIC	250 (P/Tr)		
	PERMIAN	286		
PALEOZOIC (PRIMARY)	CARBONIFEROUS	367 (F/F)		- flora - coral reefs - plankton - invertebrates - fish - coral reefs - trilobites - brachiopods
	DEVONIAN	408		
	SILURIAN	438		
	ORDOVICIAN	500		
	CAMBRIAN	540		

16% famílias marinhas
47% gêneros marinhos
18% famílias de vertebrados

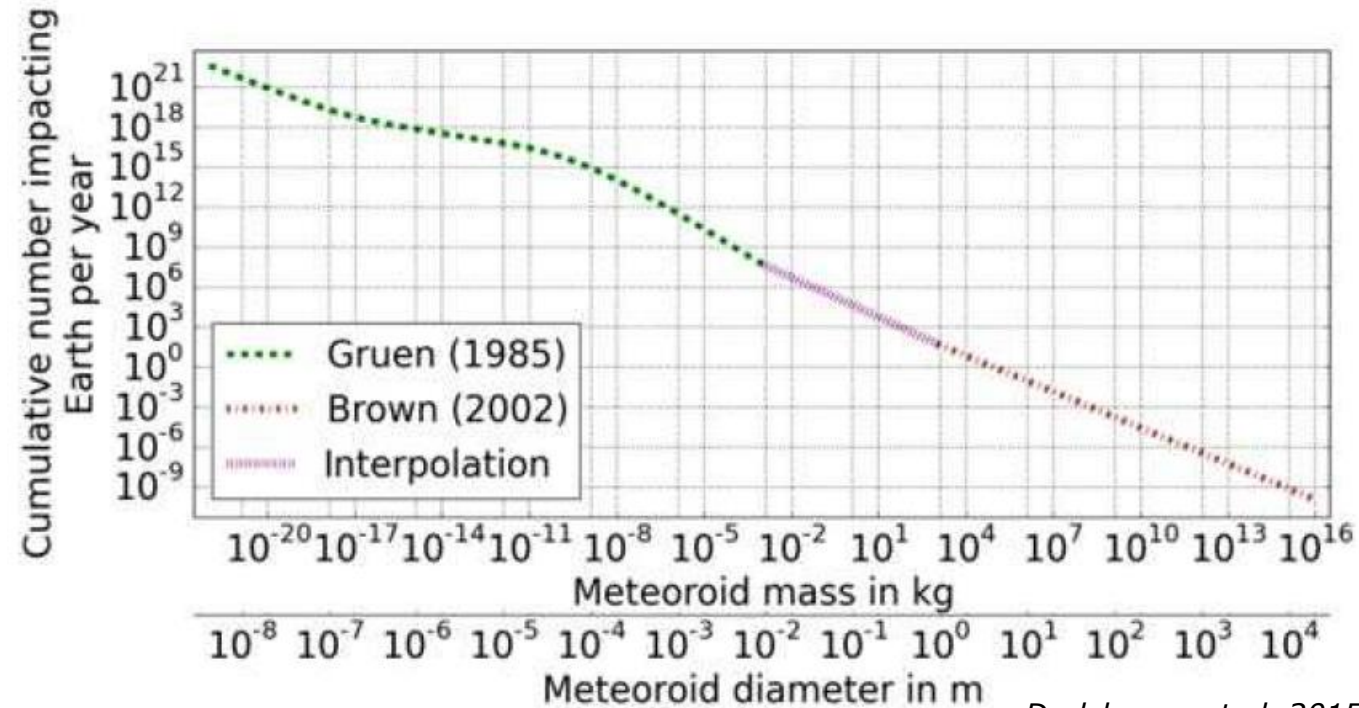


15 fev. 2013 - Chelyabinsk

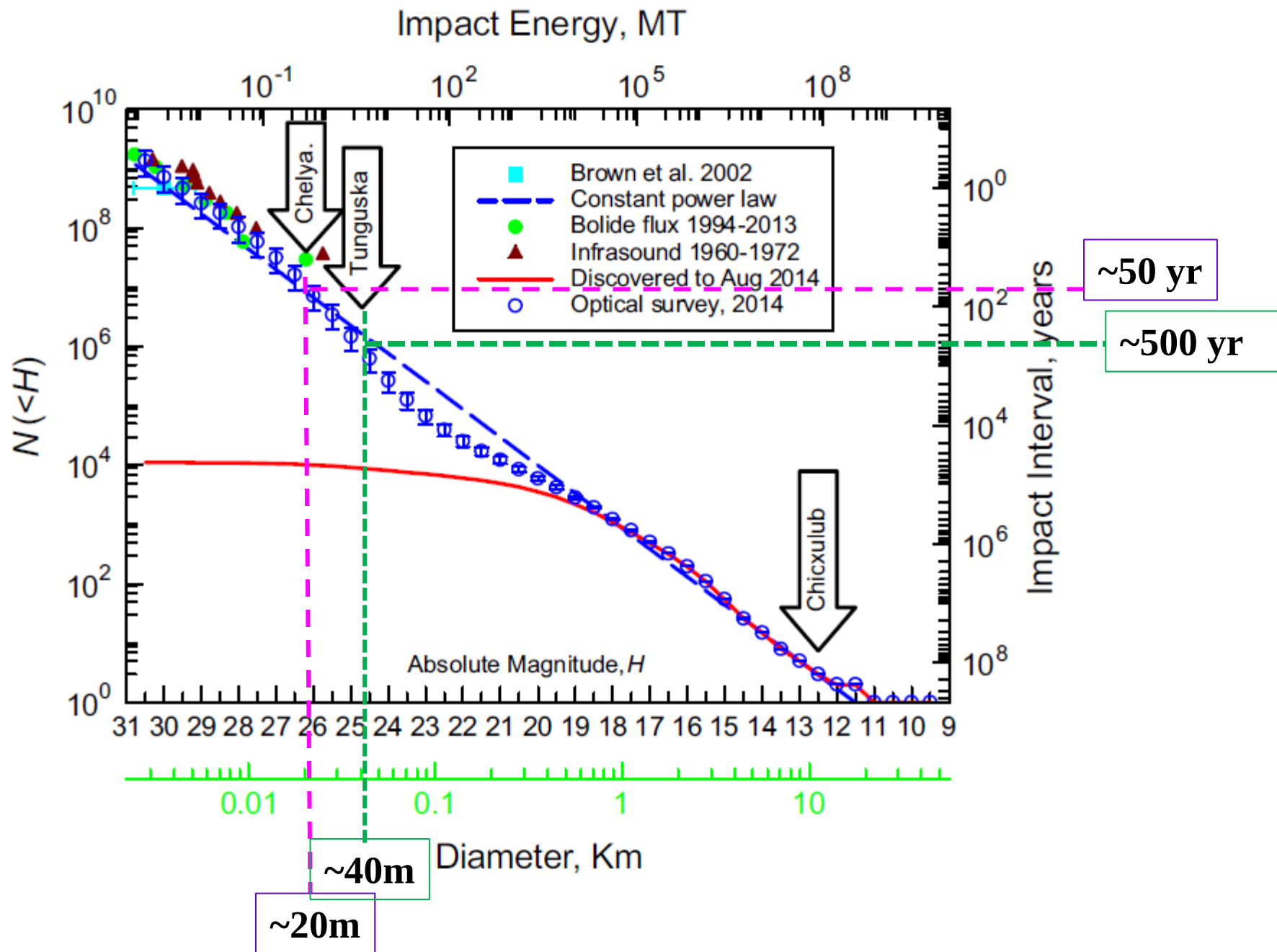
Tamanho do bólido: 17-20 m
Velocidade de entrada: 18.6 km/s
Altura da explosão: 23.3 km
Energia do impacto: 440 kt



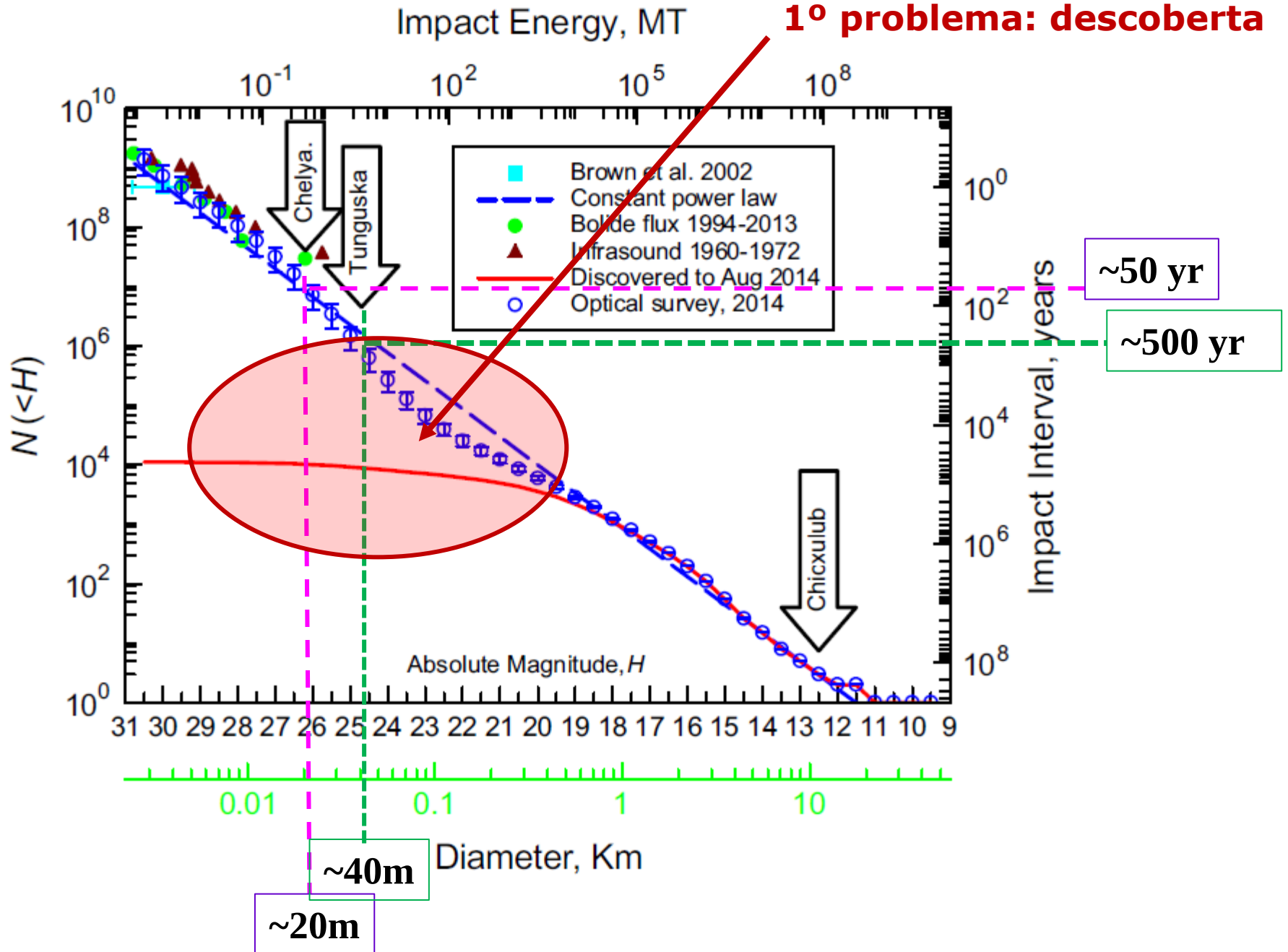
Meteoros - Bóolidos

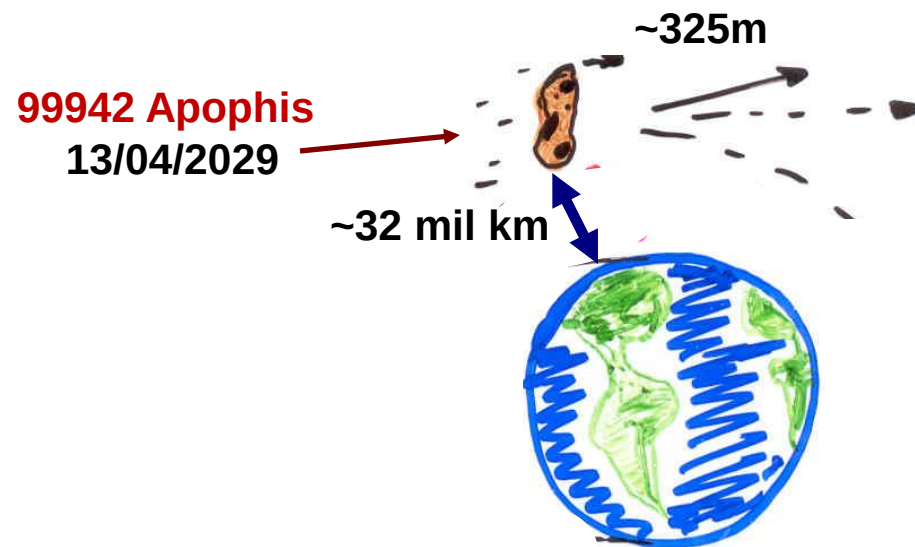


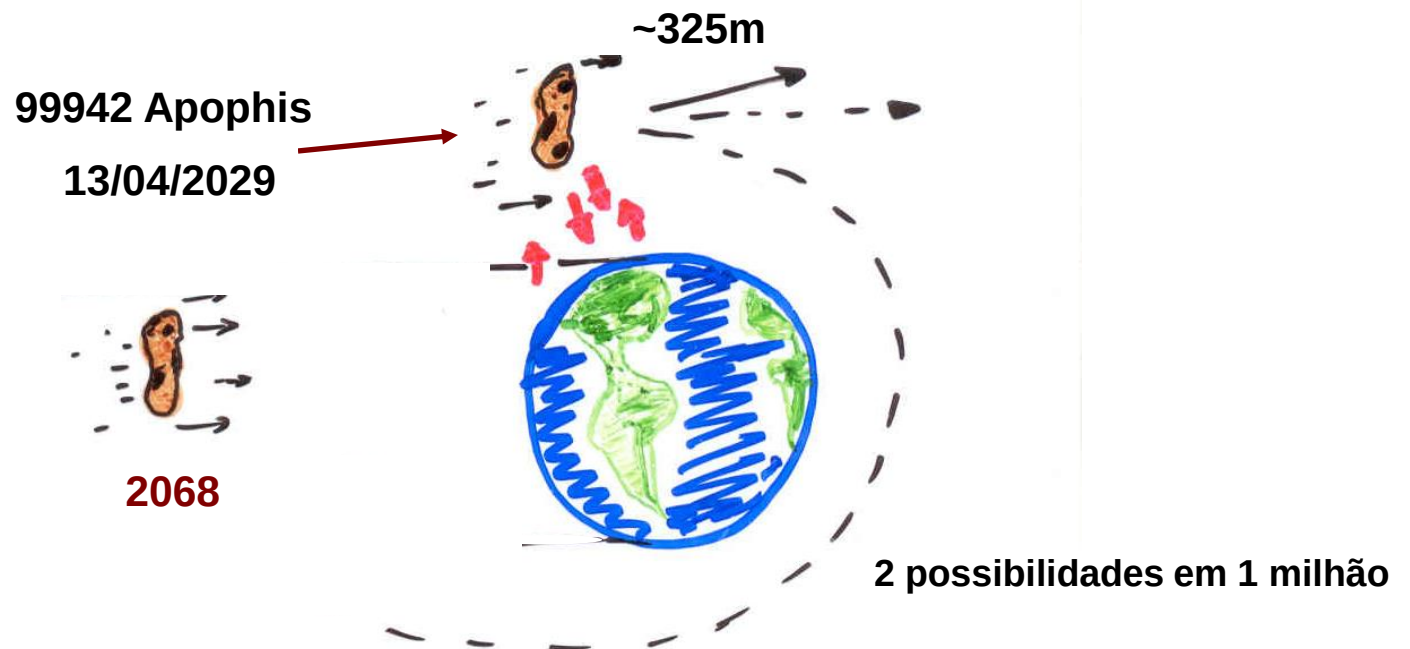
~60 toneladas/día



1º problema: descoberta







Tamanho
Massa
Propriedades térmicas
Orientação do eixo de rotação



Posição precisa em 2029

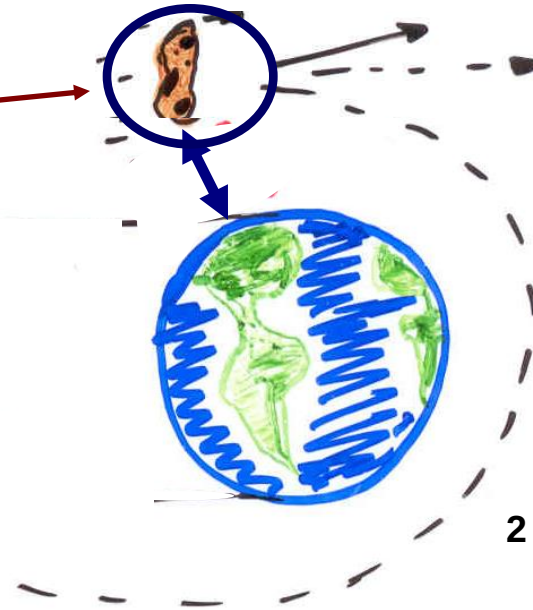


efeito Yarkovsky

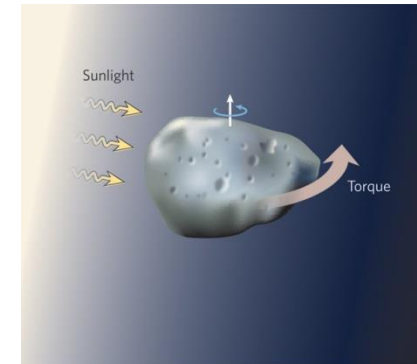
99942 Apophis
13/04/2029



2068



2 possibilidades em 1 milhão



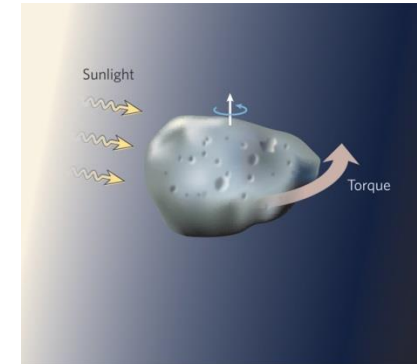
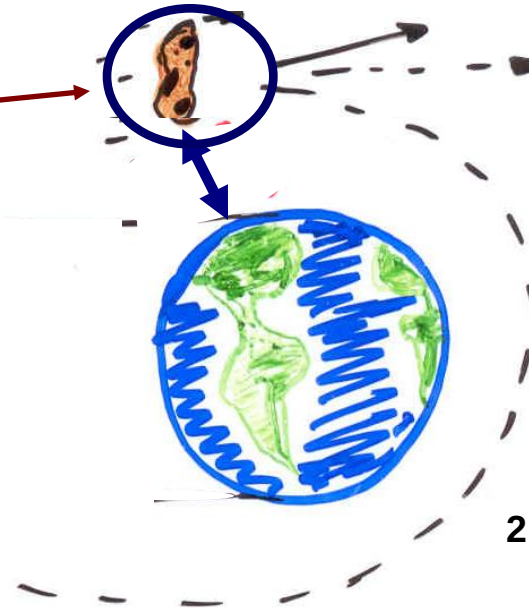
2º problema: propriedades físicas

Tamanho
Massa
Propriedades térmicas
Orientação do eixo de rotação

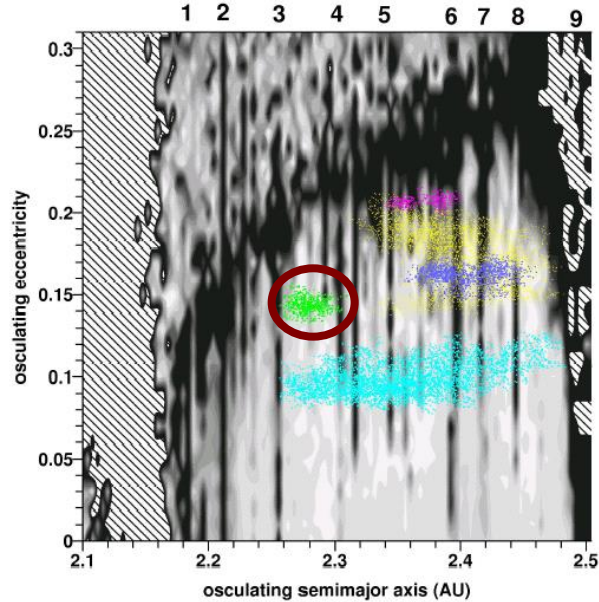
Posição precisa em 2029

efeito Yarkovsky

99942 Apophis
13/04/2029



2 possibilidades em 1 milhão

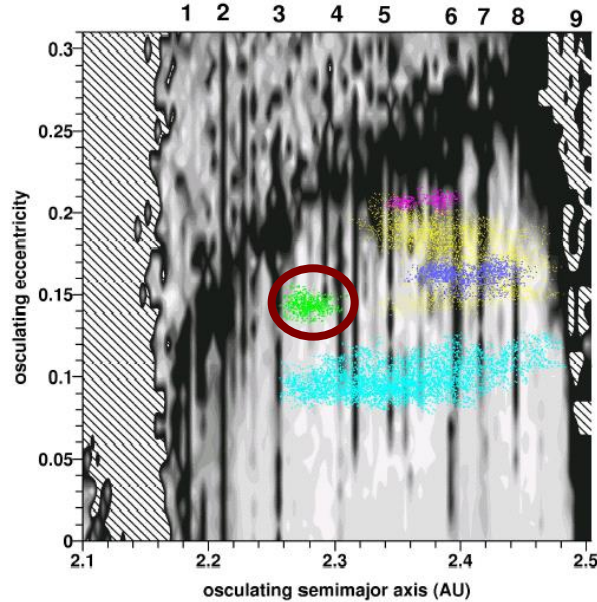


An asteroid breakup 160 Myr ago as the probable source of the K/T impactor

William F. Bottke¹, David Vokrouhlický^{1,2} & David Nesvorný¹

The terrestrial and lunar cratering rate is often assumed to have been nearly constant over the past 3 Gyr. Different lines of evidence, however, suggest that the impact flux from kilometre-sized bodies increased by at least a factor of two over the long-term average during the past ~ 100 Myr. Here we argue that this apparent surge was triggered by the catastrophic disruption of the parent body of the asteroid Baptistina, which we infer was a ~ 170 -km-diameter body (carbonaceous-chondrite-like) that broke up 160^{+30}_{-20} Myr ago in the inner main asteroid belt. Fragments produced by the collision were slowly delivered by dynamical processes to orbits where they could strike the terrestrial planets. We find that this asteroid shower is the most likely source (>90 per cent probability) of the Chicxulub impactor that produced the Cretaceous/Tertiary (K/T) mass extinction event 65 Myr ago.

Nature 2007



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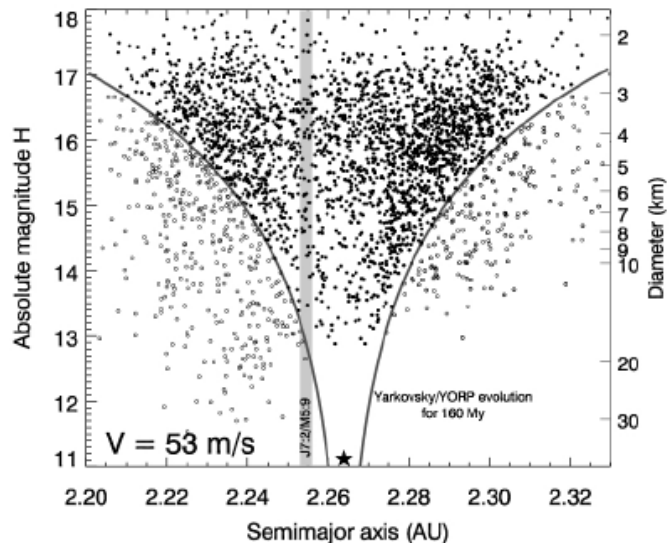
The terrestrial and lunar cratering rate is often assumed to have been nearly constant over the past 3 Gyr. Different lines of evidence, however, suggest that the impact flux from kilometre-sized bodies increased by at least a factor of two over the long-term average during the past ~100 Myr. Here we argue that this apparent surge was triggered by the catastrophic disruption of the parent body of the asteroid Baptistina, which we infer was a ~170-km-diameter body (carbonaceous-chondrite-like) that broke up 160^{+30}_{-20} Myr ago in the inner main asteroid belt. Fragments produced by the collision were slowly delivered by dynamical processes to orbits where they could strike the terrestrial planets. We find that this asteroid shower is the most likely source (>90 per cent probability) of the Chicxulub impactor that produced the Cretaceous/Tertiary (K/T) mass extinction event 65 Myr ago.

Nature 2007

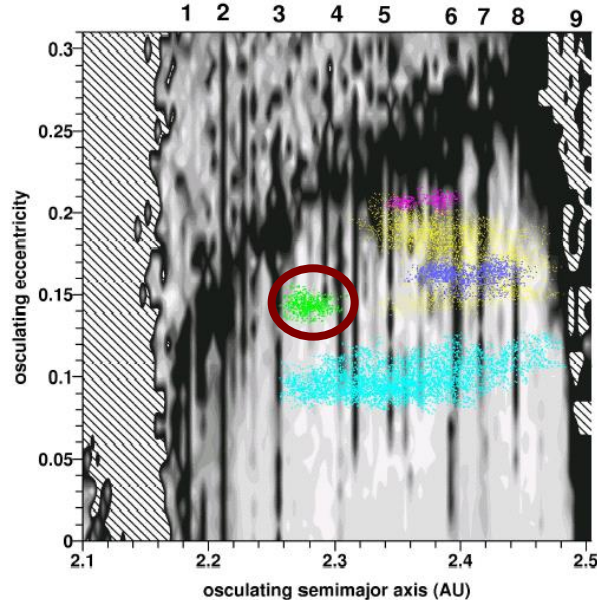
$$D_{km} = \frac{1329}{\sqrt{p_v}} 10^{-0.2H_v}$$

$$p_v = 0.03 \Rightarrow D \cong 40km$$

$$T = 160^{+30}_{-20} Myr$$



Carvano & Lazzaro 2010



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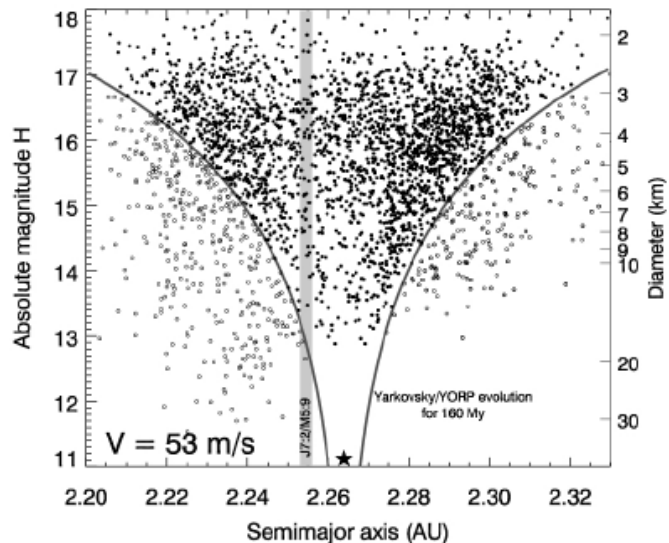
Nature 2007

$$D_{km} = \frac{1329}{\sqrt{p_v}} 10^{-0.2H_v}$$

$$p_v = 0.03 \Rightarrow D \cong 40km$$

$$T = 160^{+30}_{-20} Myr$$

$$p_v = 0.347^{+0.109}_{-0.076} \Rightarrow D = 12.4km$$



$$T \sim 65 Myr$$

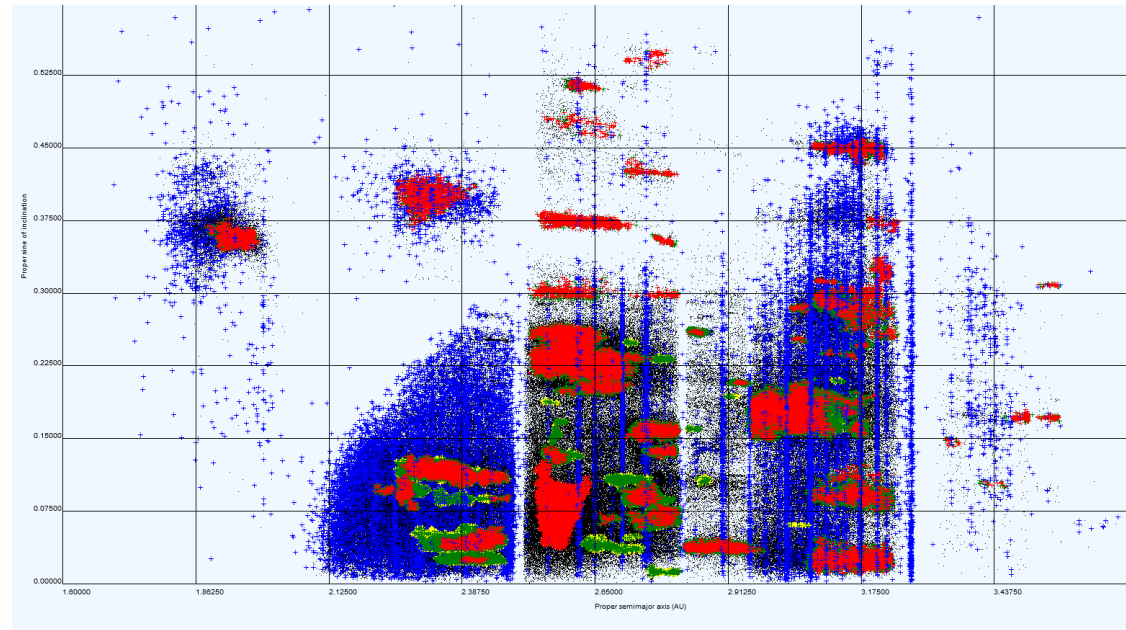
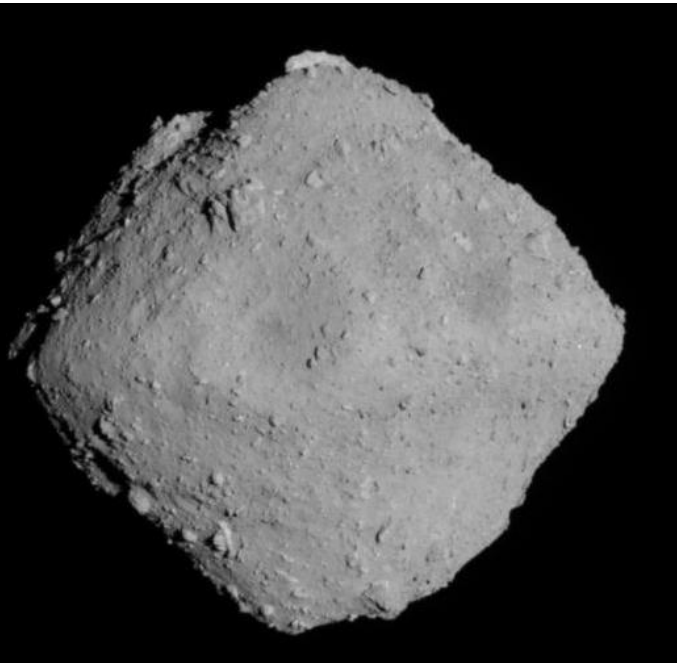
Estudo das propriedades físicas

Individuais

**tamanho, forma,
rotação, composição,
densidade, etc.**

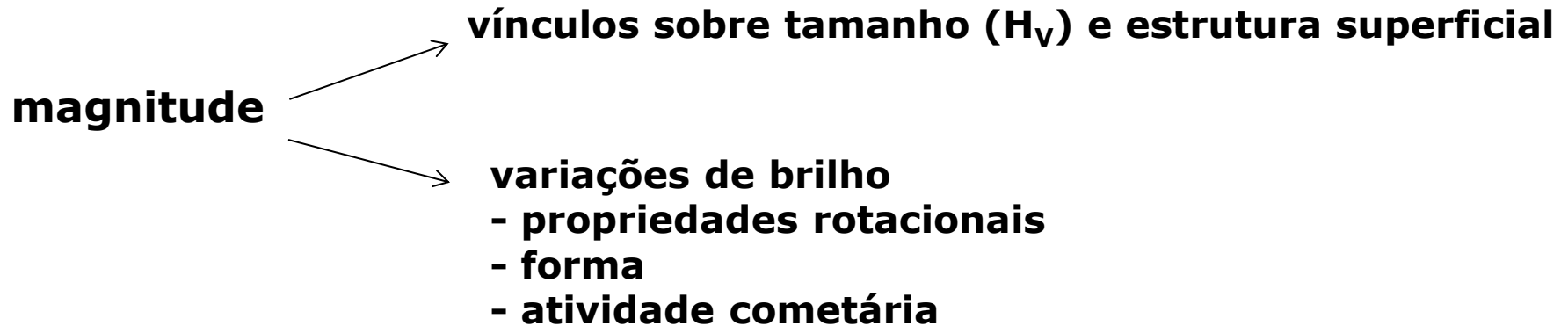
Coletivas

**distribuição de órbitas,
tamanhos, formas, rotações,
composições, etc.**



Observações astrofísicas

Fotometria de Banda Larga



cores → **vínculos sobre composição superficial**

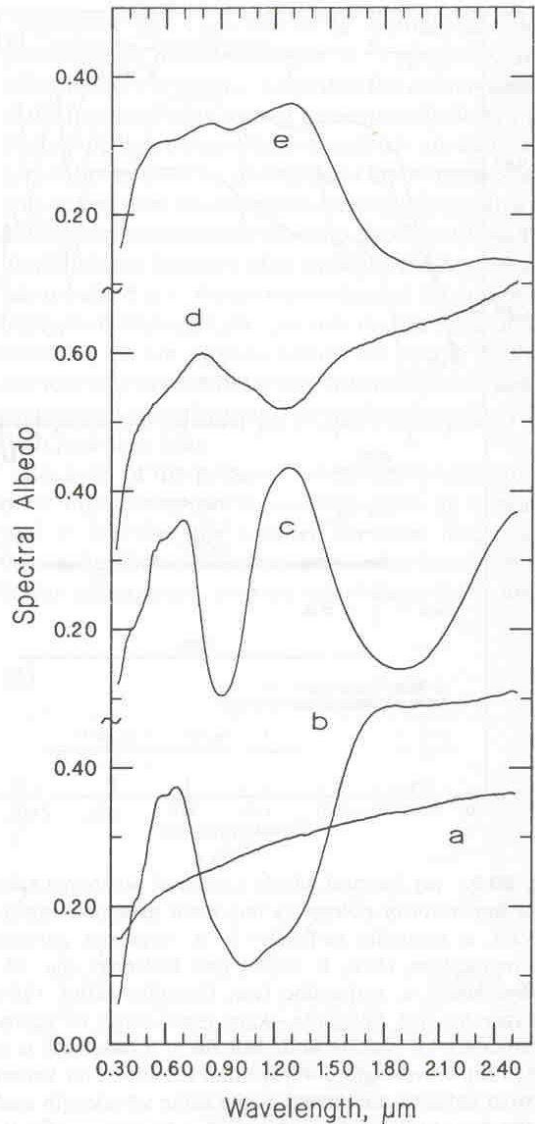
fluxo térmico → **albedo (p_v) → tamanho**

$$D_{km} = \frac{1329}{\sqrt{p_v}} 10^{-0.2H_V}$$

Observações astrofísicas

Espectroscopia de Baixa Resolução

composição & mineralogia

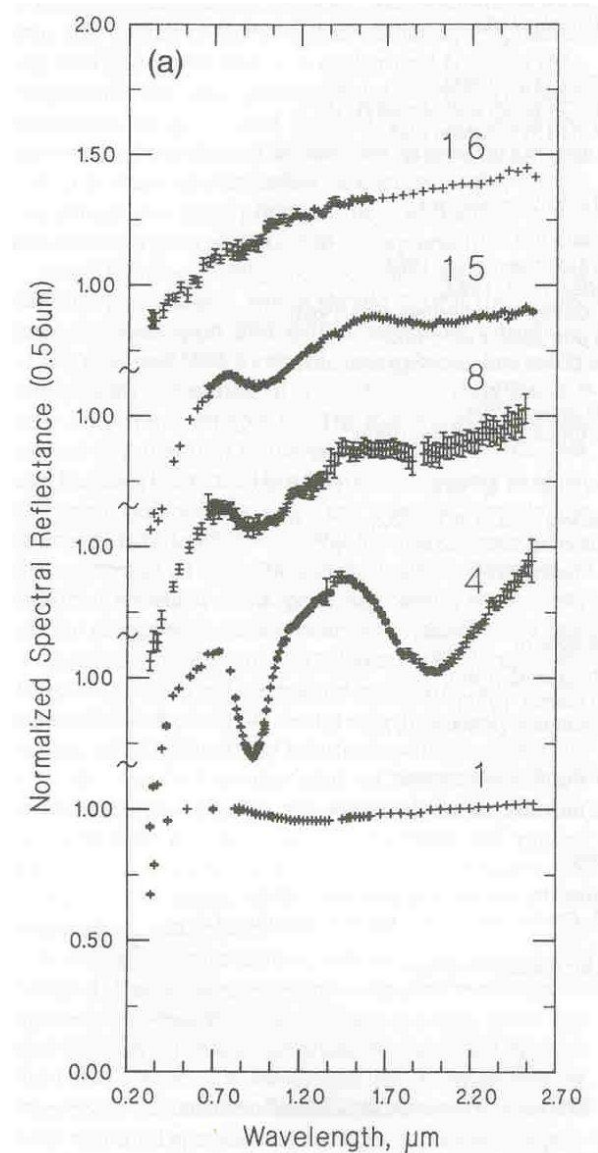


Laboratório:
minerais &
meteoritos



Telescópio:
asteroides

Taxonomia

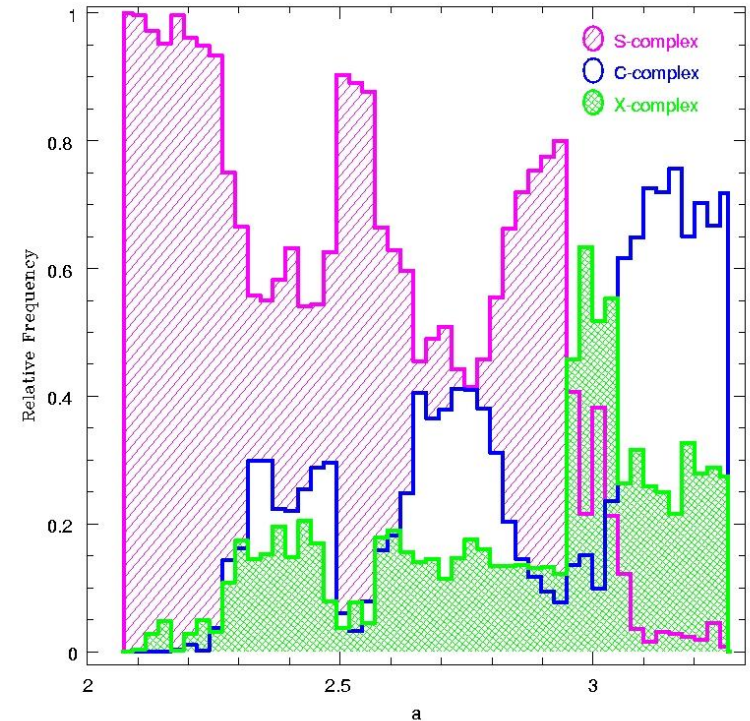
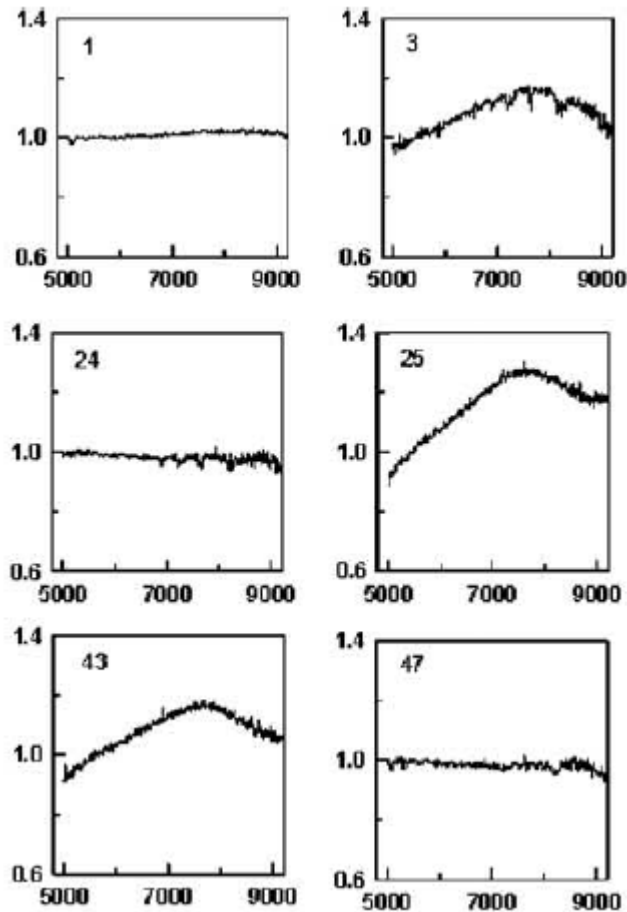


Grupo de Ciências Planetárias do ON

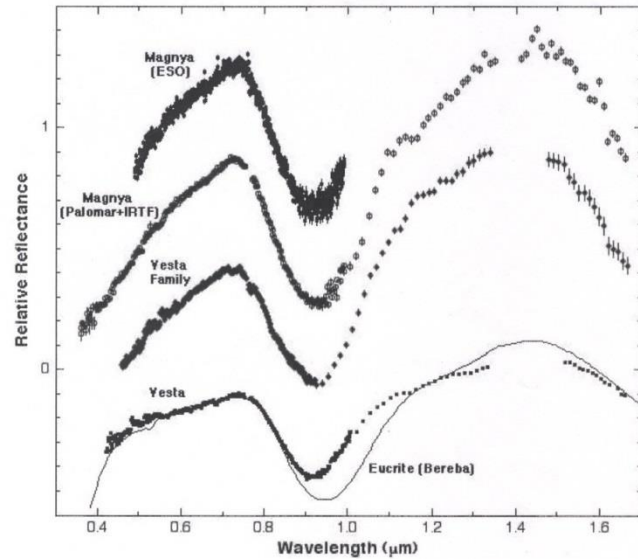
S³OS² = Small Solar System Objects Spectroscopic Survey

ESO - 1.5m

134 noites (Nov/1996 → Set/2001) → 830 asteroides

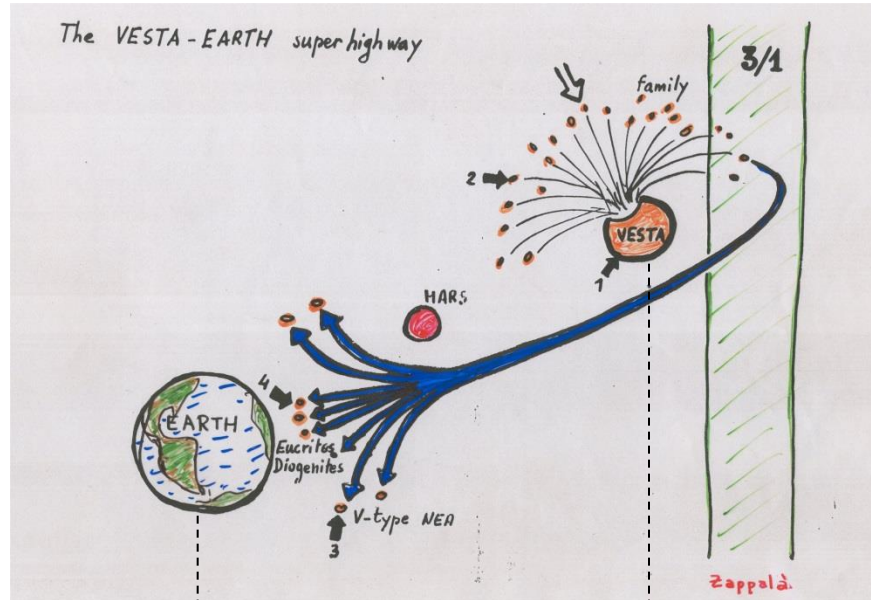


Descoberta natureza basáltica de 1459 Magnya



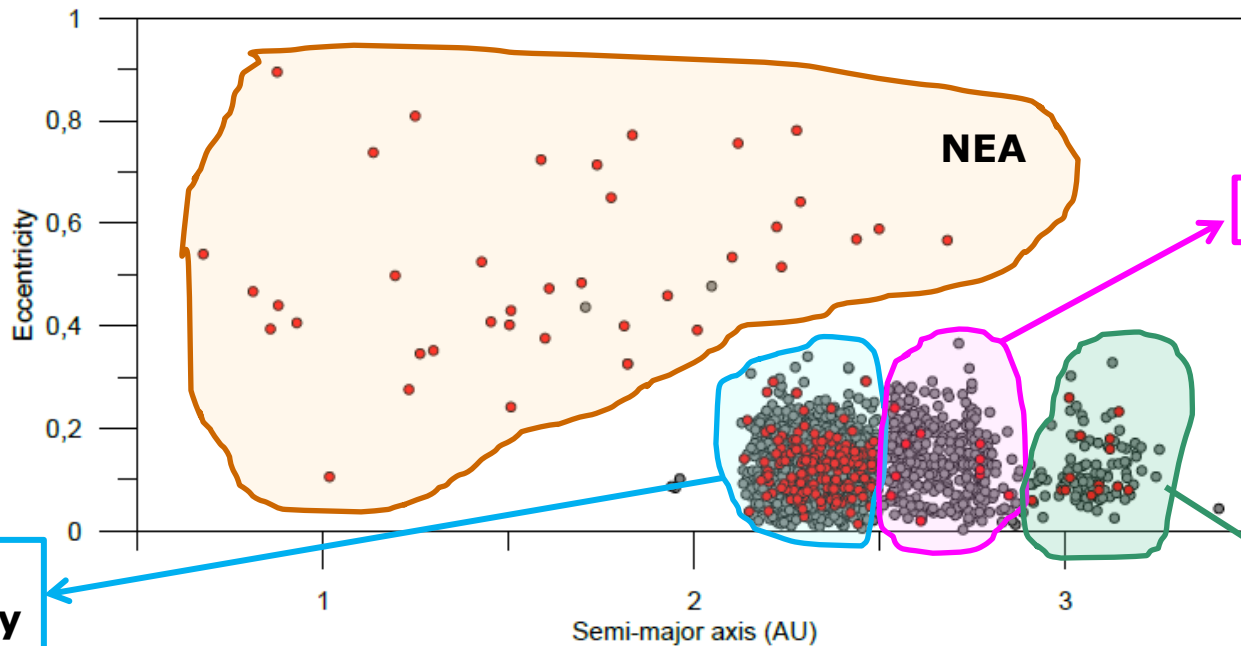
1459 Magnya: 17km
4 Vesta: 530km

1.5m – ESO (Chile)
2.0m – Mount Palomar (USA)
3.0m – IRTF (Hawaii)



← 1.0 2.4 3.1

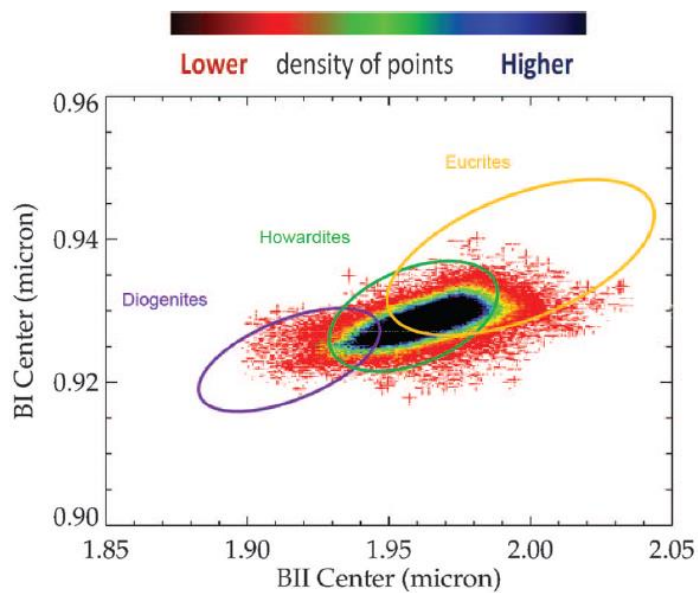
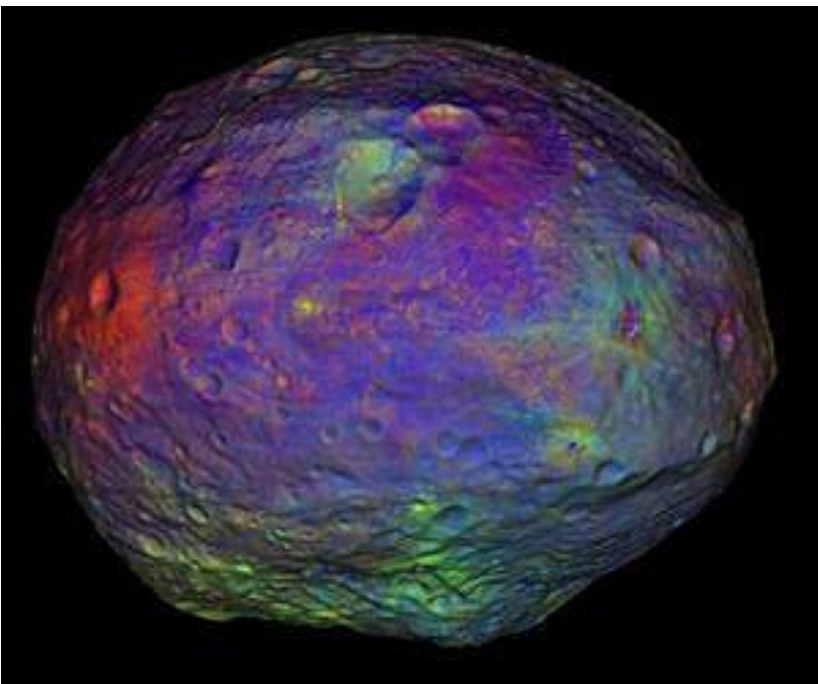
**2000 basálticos
Origem???**



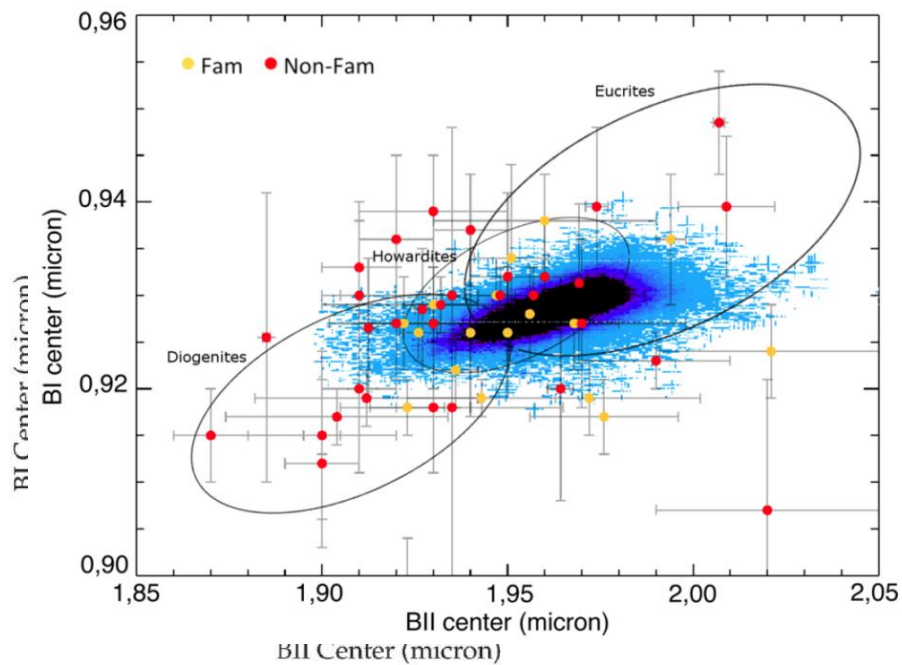
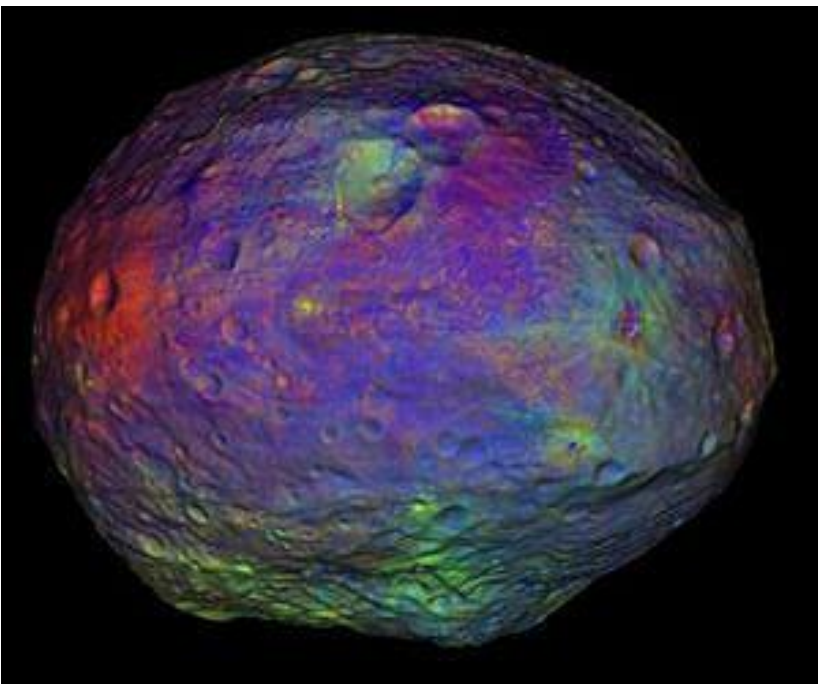
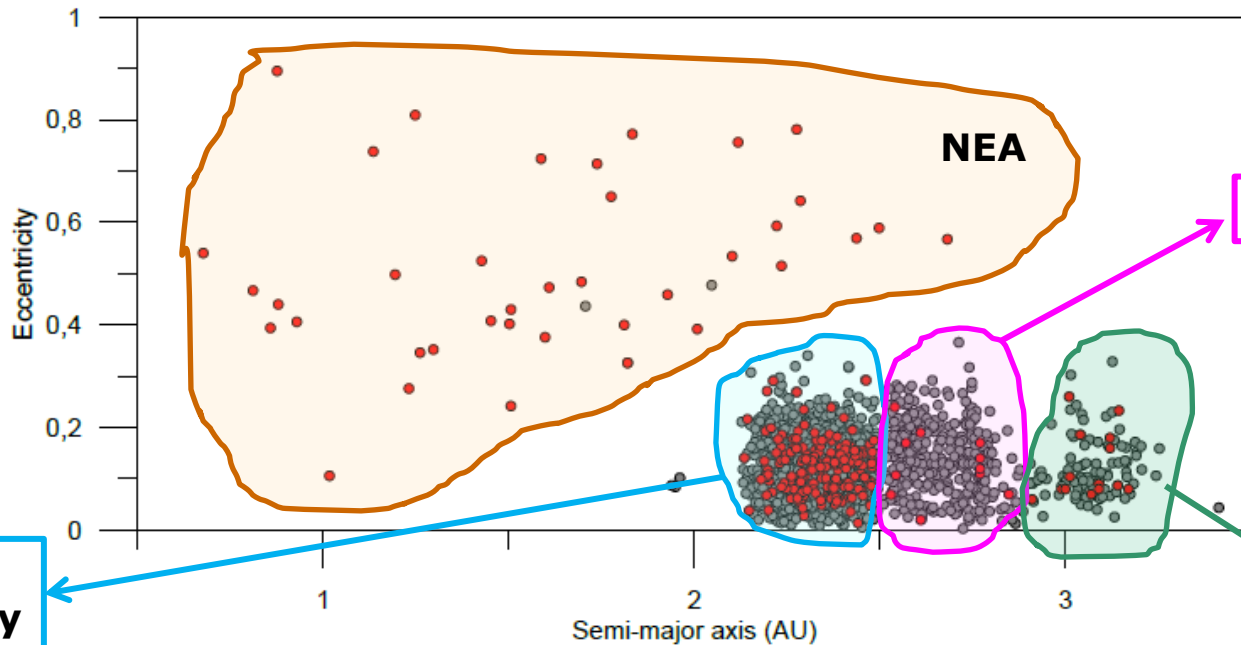
**Inner belt
Vesta Family**

Middle-belt

Outer-belt

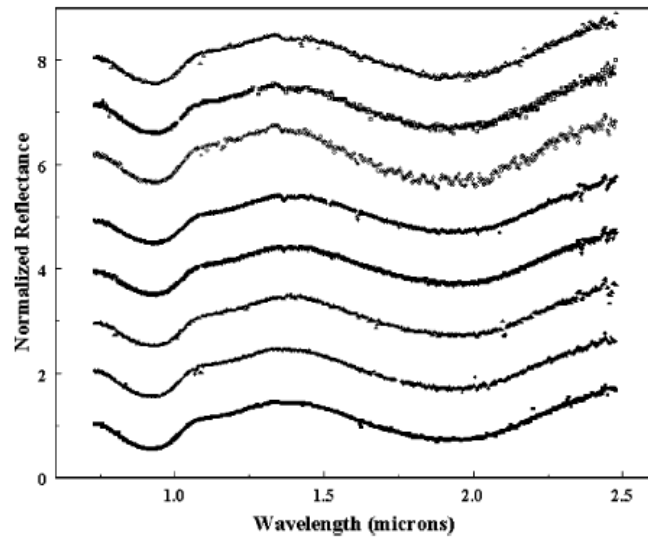


**2000 basálticos
Origem???**

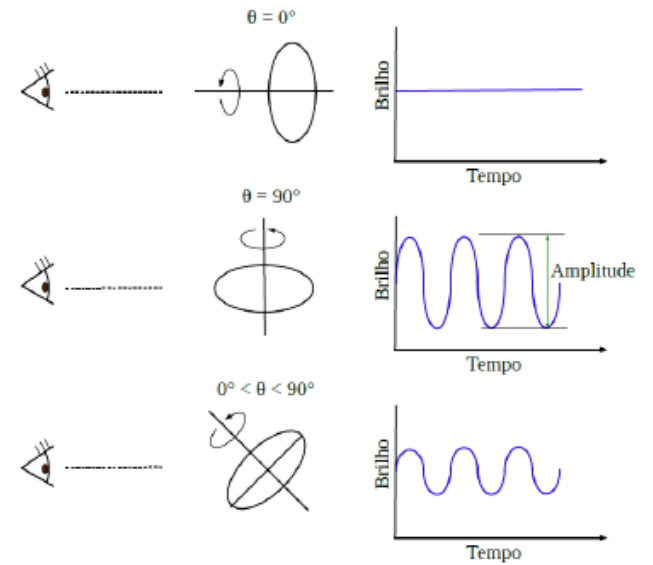
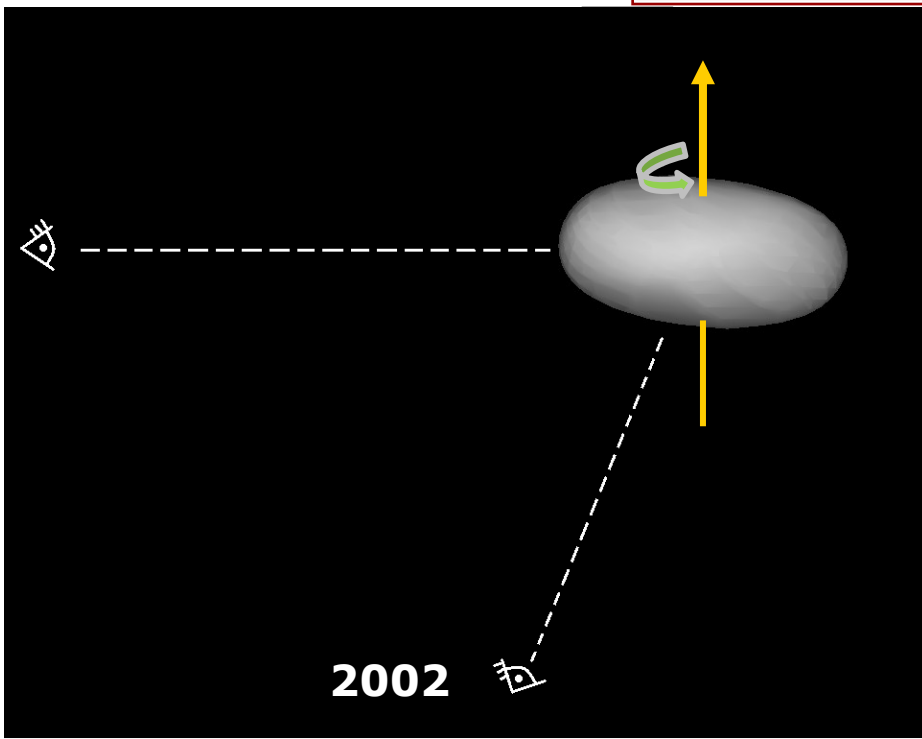
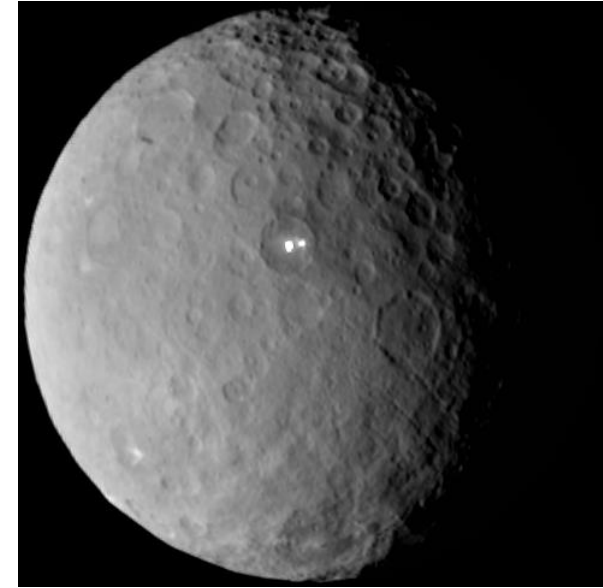


espectros rotacionais Magnya → superfície homogênea

Hardensen et al. 2004

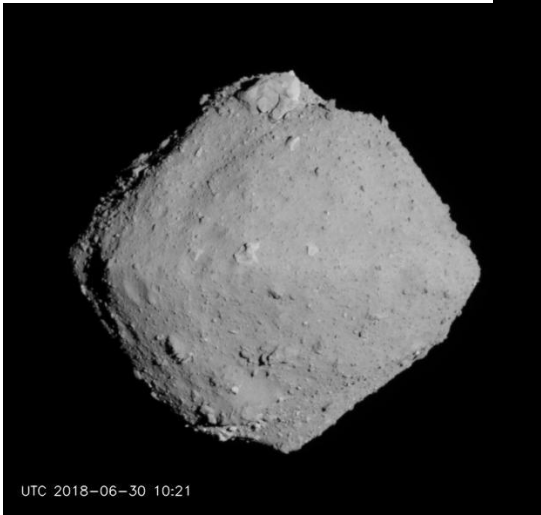
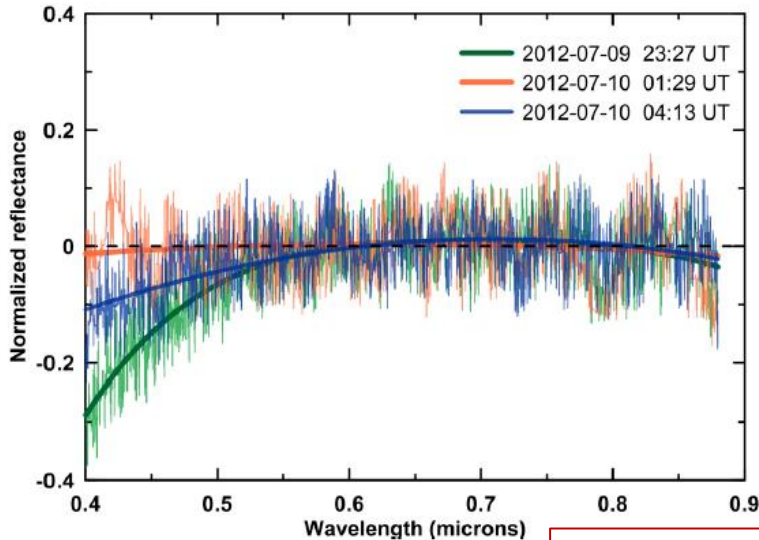


OPD: 1.5m + 0.6m
OAS: 1m
Dados da literatura



Silva & Lazzaro 2015

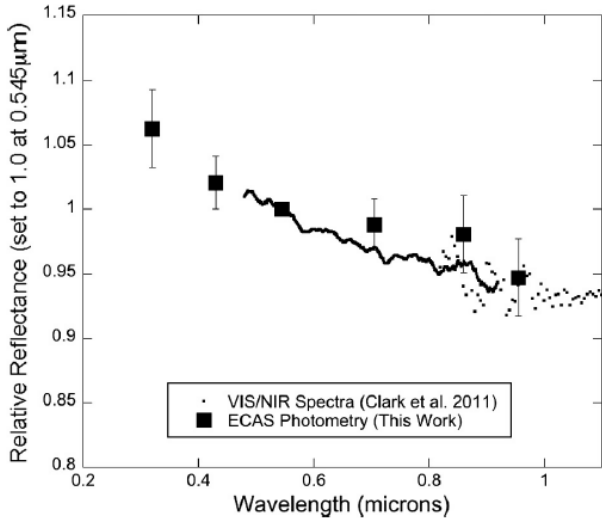
**(162173) 1999 JU3 Ryugu →
missão Hayabusa-2 (2014, jun/2018)**



SOAR: 4.2m

Lazzaro et al. 2012

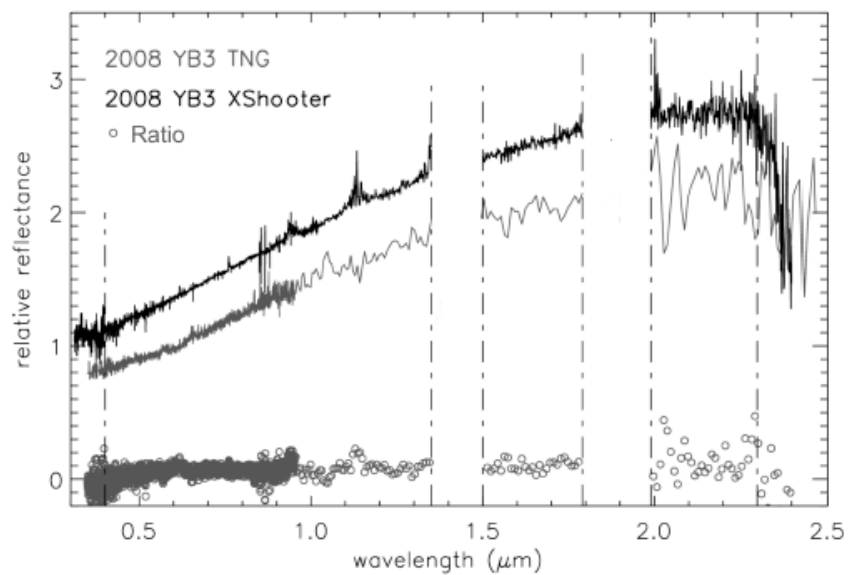
**(101955) Bennu →
missão OSIRIS-REx (2016, dez/2018)**



Hergenrother et al. 2013

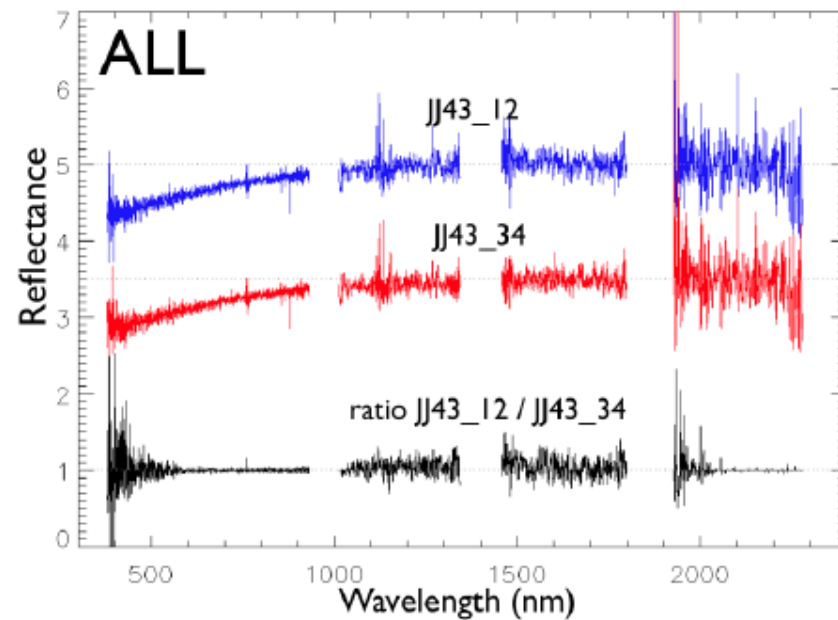


Composição superficial TNOs e Centauros



V=17.6

8m - VLT-ESO
3.6m - TNG



V=20.1

Pinilla-Alonso et al. 2013
Gourgeot et al. 2015

The background of the slide is a photograph of an astronomical observatory dome. The dome is white and partially visible on the left side, with its opening slightly ajar. The sky is a gradient of blue and orange, indicating a sunset or sunrise. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright glow. In the distance, there are silhouettes of trees and hills.

Observatório Astronômico do Sertão de Itaparica – OASI

Projeto IMPACTON

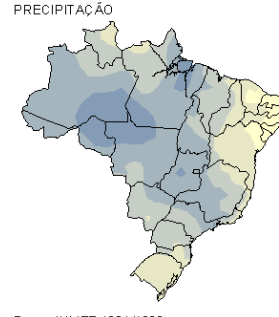
*Iniciativa de Mapeamento e Pesquisa de
Asteroides nas Cercanias da Terra no
Observatório Nacional*



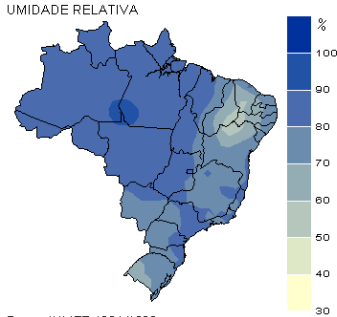
Do projeto à realidade: o OASI



Itacuruba – PE



Fonte: INMET 1931/1990
jan fev mar abr mai jun jul ago set out nov dez



Fonte: INMET 1931/1990
jan fev mar abr mai jun jul ago set out nov dez

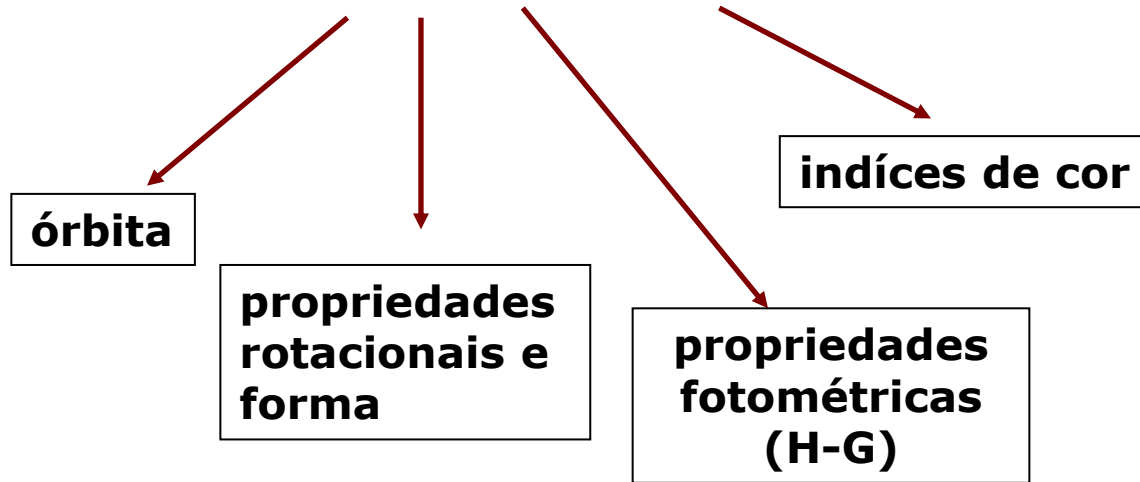
480 km de Recife / 260 km de Petrolina
~ 4.500 habitantes



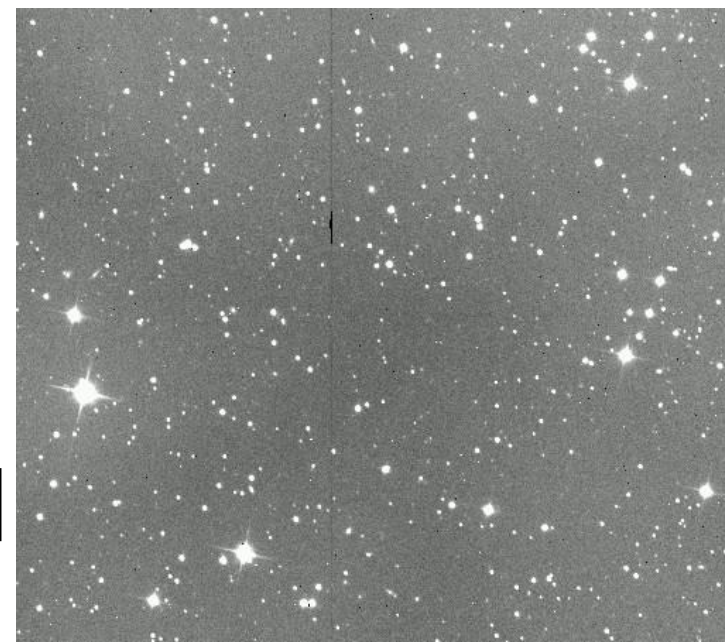
Caracterização física de NEO

Metodologia:

- Fotometria de objetos selecionados



- Missões observacionais de 15 noites por mes em torno da lua nova



Órbita

Cerca de 70% de todos os objetos descobertos pelos diversos survey são perdidos imediatamente por falta de follow-up...

Permite realizar estudos numéricos e estatísticos robustos sobre a evolução dinâmica passada e futura

Periodo rotação

Direção eixo

Forma

Importantes para impor vínculos sobre a evolução colisional e estrutura interna

Índices de cor

Fornecem indicação sobre a composição superficial

**Propriedades
fotométricas**

A magnitude absoluta (H) permite determinar o diâmetro do objeto (tendo o albedo!) e os parâmetros fotométricos fornecem indicações sobre a estrutura do regolito superficial.

Follow-up de NEOs recém descobertos
Re-descoberta de NEOs perdidos

Em colaboração com:
NeoShield-2 project (UE)
ESA-NEO Coordination Center

MPEC 2015-T119: 2012 VE46

The following *Minor Planet Electronic Circular* may be linked-to from your own Web pages, but must not otherwise be redistributed electronically.

A form allowing access to any MPEC is at the bottom of this page.

◀ [Read MPEC 2015-T118](#) ▶ [Read MPEC 2015-T120](#)

M.P.E.C. 2015-T119

Issued 2015 Oct. 15, 10:23 UT

The Minor Planet Electronic Circulars contain information on unusual minor planets and routine data on comets. They are published on behalf of Division F of the International Astronomical Union by the Minor Planet Center, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, MA 02138, U.S.A.

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MPC@CFA.HARVARD.EDU

URL <http://www.minorplanetcenter.net/> ISSN 1523-6714

2012 VE46

Revision to [MPEC 2012-V74](#)

Additional Observations:

K12V46E KC2015 10 11.83118 18 00 01.64 -25 32 05.4	19.4 RtET119J04
K12V46E KC2015 10 11.83932 18 00 05.02 -25 31 52.7	19.7 RtET119J04
K12V46E KC2015 10 11.84338 18 00 06.64 -25 31 46.5	19.6 RtET119J04
K12V46E KC2015 10 14.91909418 20 54.250-24 10 22.32	19.6 RtET119Y28
K12V46E KC2015 10 14.92173718 20 55.210-24 10 17.80	20.0 RtET119Y28

Observer details:

[J04 ESA Optical Ground Station, Tenerife](#). Observer P. Ruiz. Measurers E. Schwab, M. Micheli, D. Koschny, A. Knoefel, M. Busch. 1.0-m f/4.4 reflector + CCD.

Y28 OASI, Nova Itacuruba. Observers F. Monteiro, J. S. Silva, D. Lazzaro, R. Souza, T. Rodrigues. Measurers M. Micheli, F. Monteiro. 1.0-m f/7 reflector + CCD.

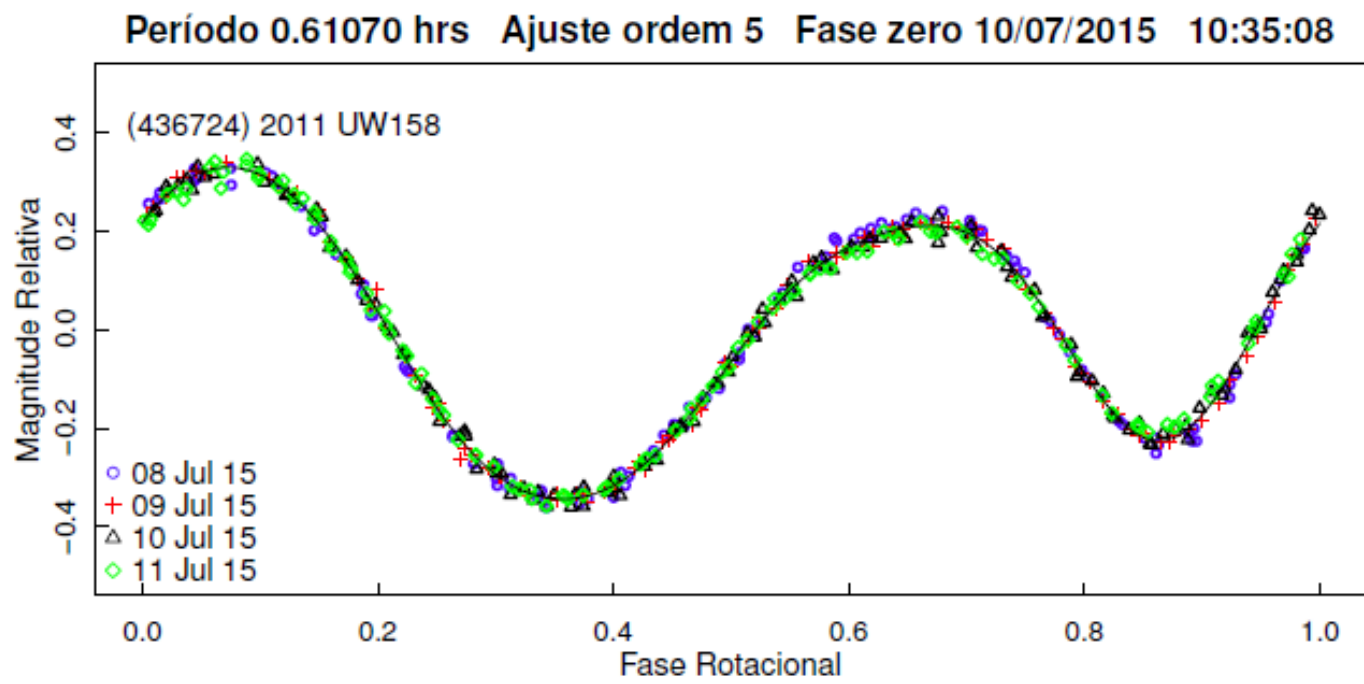
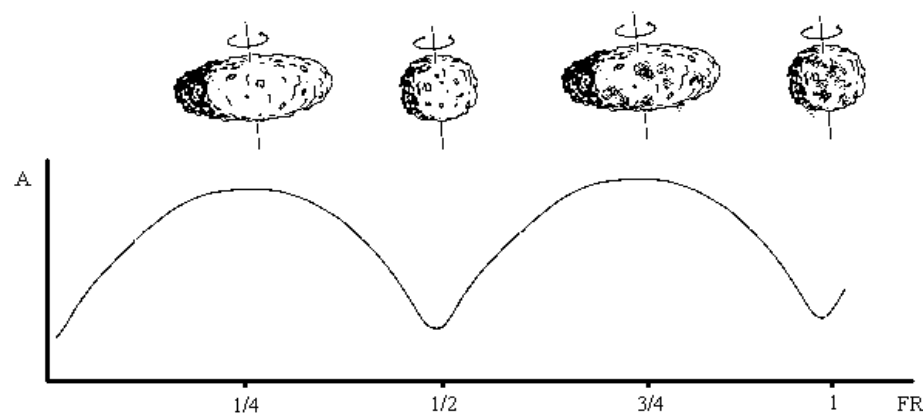
First and last observations above in comparison with prediction:

Residuals in seconds of arc, reference and Delta-T

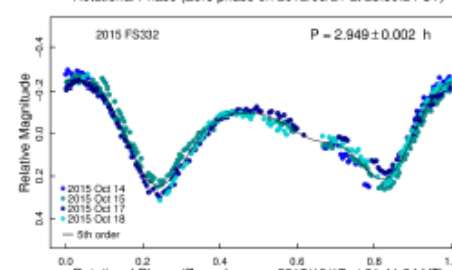
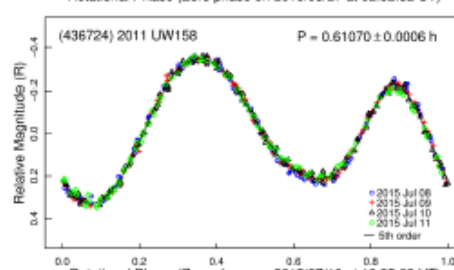
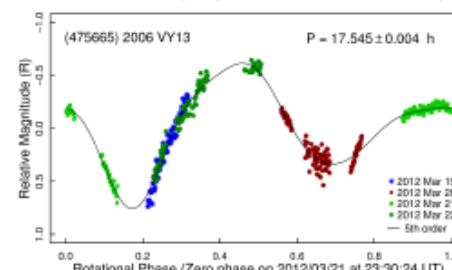
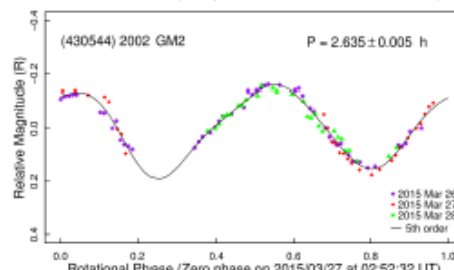
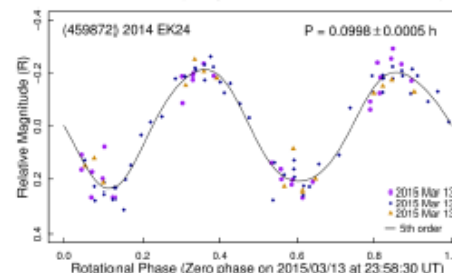
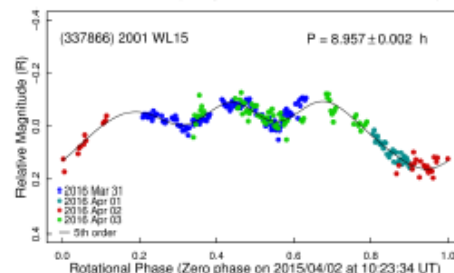
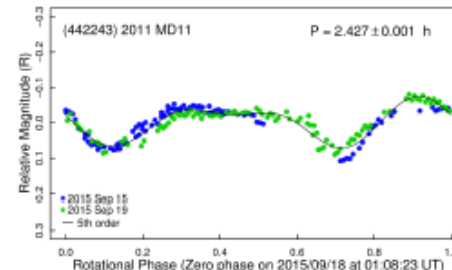
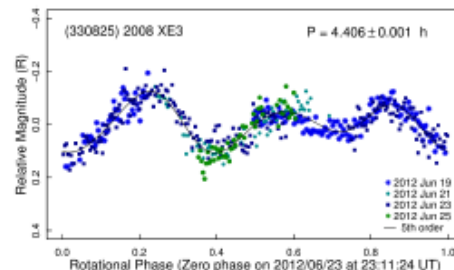
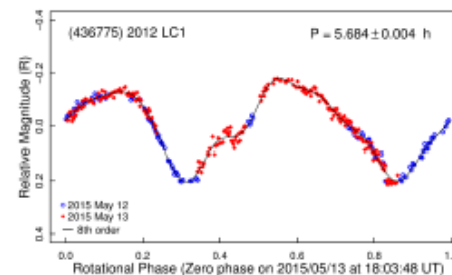
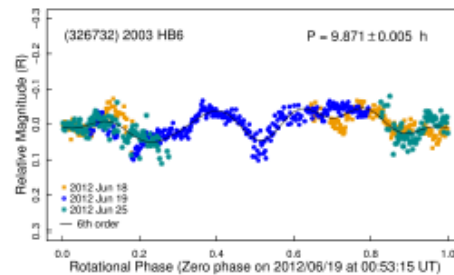
151011 J04 7.6+ 10.0+ 151014 Y28 8.5+ 12.7+ MPO248931 -0.011 day

~40 MPEC
desde 09/2015

Propriedades rotacionais e forma



2012 → 2017
54 periodos



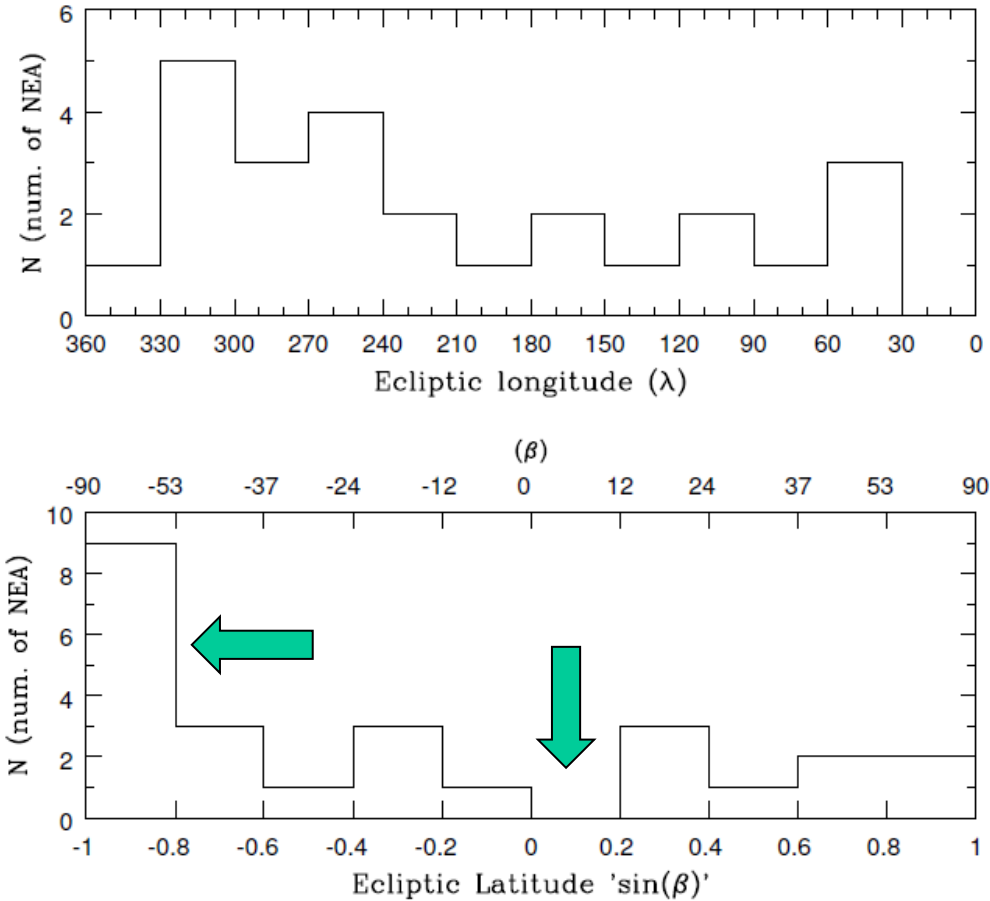
~6 min

17,5 h

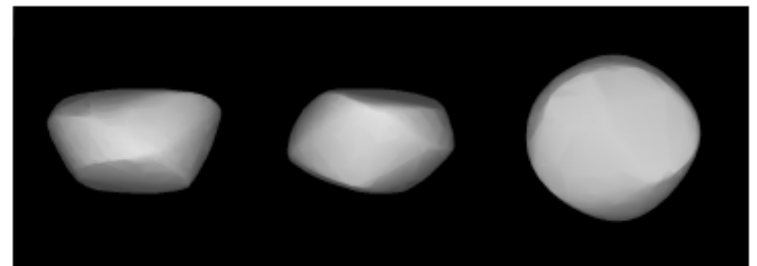
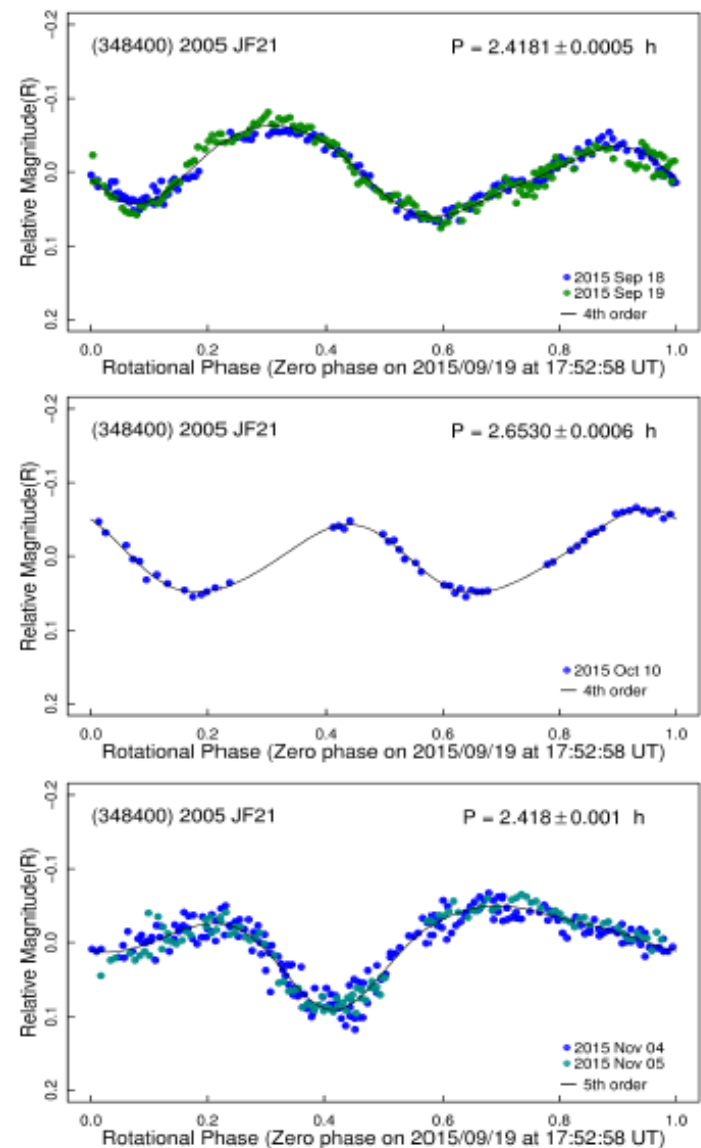
36,6 min

Monteiro et al. 2017
Monteiro et al. 2018a
Monteiro et al. 2018b

25 NEO: 10 OASI 15 literatura



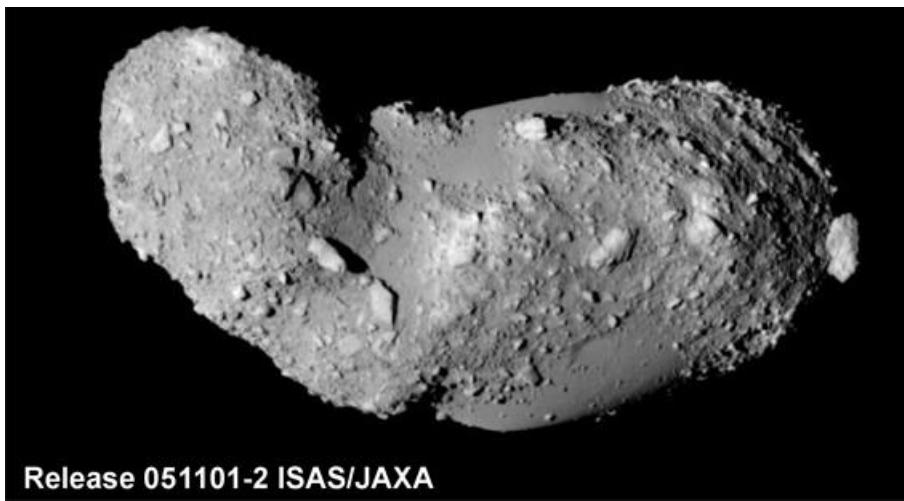
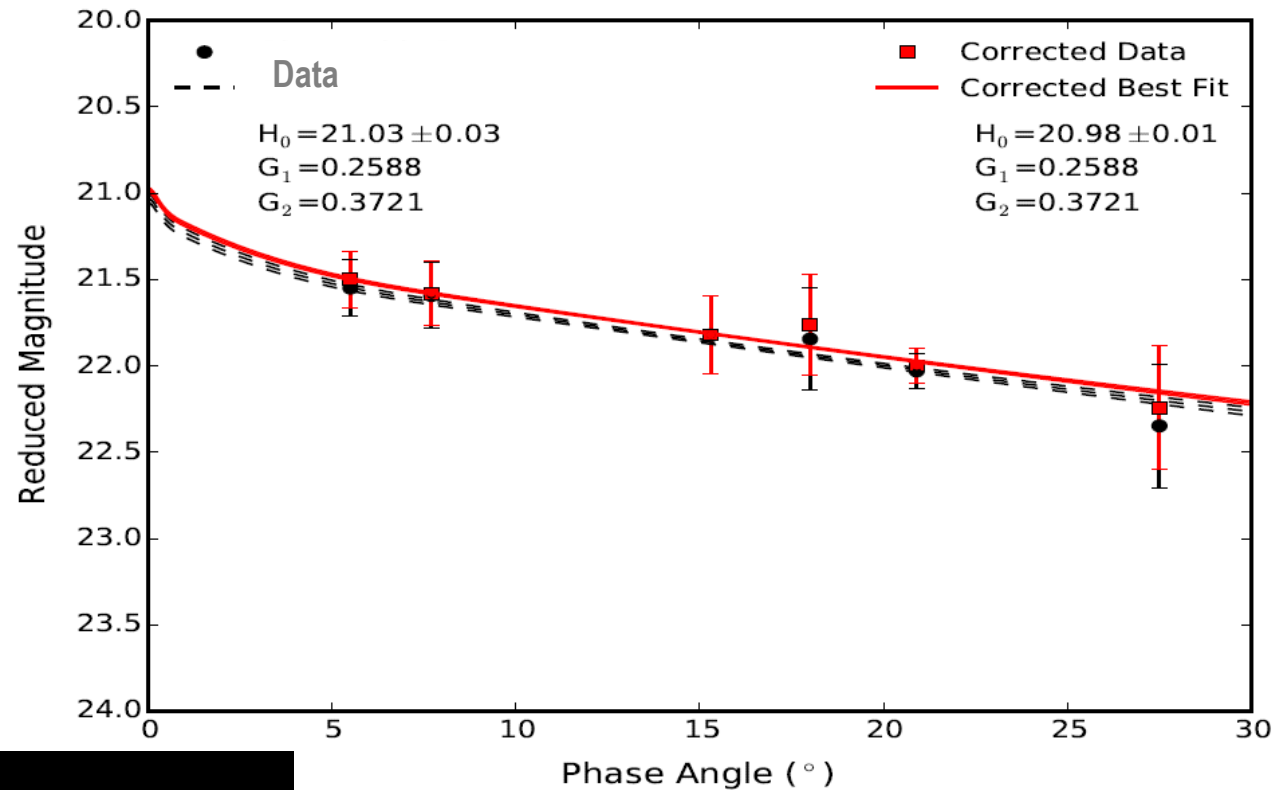
excesso rotação retrograda
ausência na direção da eclíptica



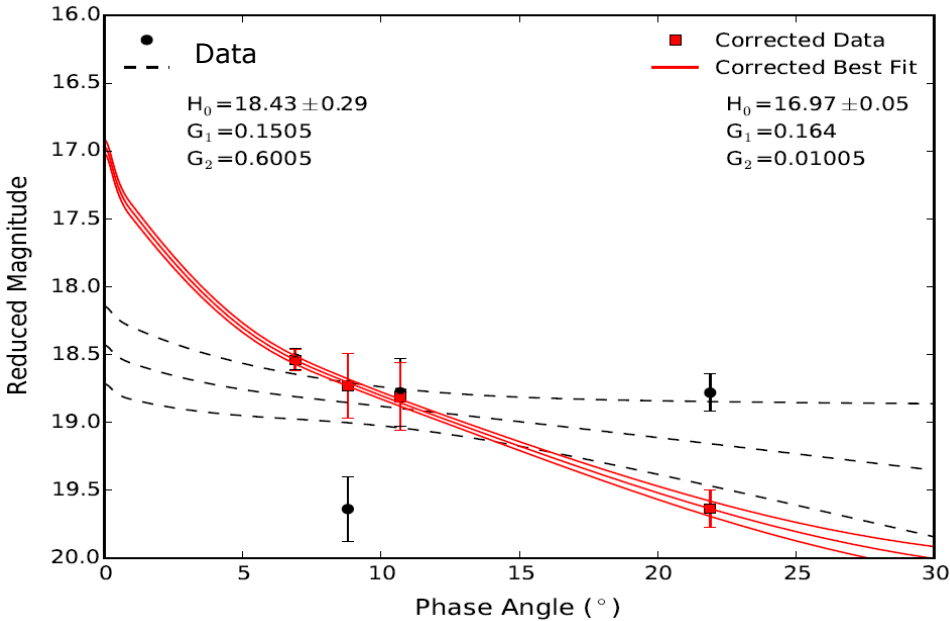
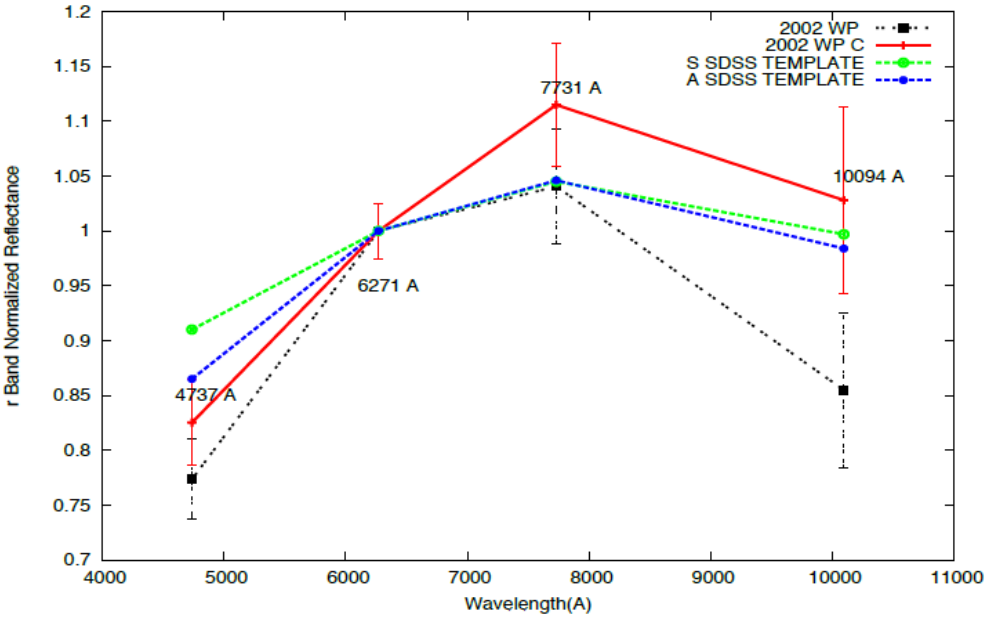
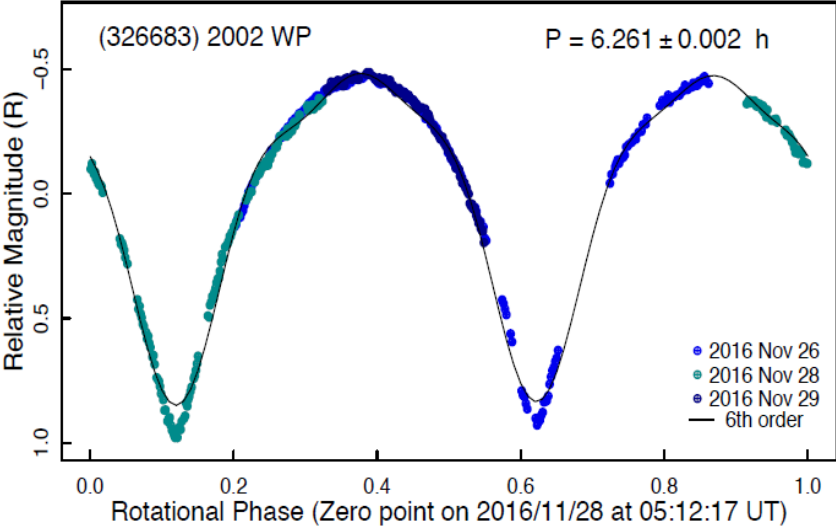
Propriedades fotométricas

H = Magnitude absoluta asteroidal = magnitude reduzida em ângulo de fase 0°

$G_1 - G_2 =$
Relacionados
à estrutura do
regolito superficial



Caracterização fotométrica completa



Rondón et al. 2019



Obrigado!