

# Ablation of small iron meteoroids first results

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talk outline

- introduction
- mathematical model
- boiling of iron drop
- breakup of liquid iron drop
- immediate removal of liquid layer
- conclusions

## Small iron meteoroids

Borovička, J. et al. (2005), *Icarus*, **174**, 15-30

Hypothesis:

- Fe meteoroid high thermal conductivity
- throughout heating and complete melting
- fast ablation of liquid iron drop





#### Borovička et al. (2005), fig. 7



# The model

- Spherical meteoroid,
- Radially symmetric temperature field
- Thermophysical parameters for pure iron (not Ni-Fe alloy, not oxides)
- Heat diffusion problem numerically
- Deceleration of meteoroid
- Density of atmosphere: NRLMSISE
- Free molecular flow regime
- Ablation process
  - 1. Vaporization of liquid iron
  - 2. Breakup of liquid iron drop due to aerodynamic loading
  - 3. Immediate removal of liquid layer from the meteoroid surface



## Vaporization of liquid iron - model

example: temperature profile in 10mm meteoroid (too big!)



Preheating

Heat diffusion equation:  $\rho c \dot{T} = \nabla \cdot (K \nabla T)$ Boundary condition in the center:  $\nabla T = 0$ 

Surface boundary condition:

$$K\nabla T + \varepsilon \sigma T^4 = \frac{1}{8}\Lambda \rho_A \nu^3$$

## Vaporization of liquid iron - model

example: temperature profile in 10mm meteoroid (too big!)



<u>Melting</u>...  $T(R(t)) \ge T_{\text{fusion}} = 1811\text{K}$ 

Heat diffusion equation:  $\rho c \dot{T} = \nabla \cdot (K \nabla T)$ Boundary condition in the center:  $\nabla T = 0$ Moving phase boundary s(t):

$$\ell_{\rm F}\rho_{\rm S}\,\dot{s} = K_{\rm S}\nabla T|_{\rm s-} - K_{\rm L}\nabla T|_{\rm s+}$$
$$T(s(t)) = T_{\rm fusion}$$

Evaporation rate (Hertz-Knudsen equation):

$$\dot{m} = -\eta p_0 \sqrt{\frac{M}{2\pi\bar{R}T}} \ 4\pi R^2$$

Surface boundary condition:

$$K\nabla T + \varepsilon \sigma T^4 = \frac{1}{8}\Lambda \rho_A v^3 + \dot{m}\ell_V$$

 $p_0(T)$  – vapor pressure

- $\ell_F$  latent heat of fusion
- $\ell_V(T)$  latent heat of vaporization

#### Vaporization of liquid iron - model

example: temperature profile in 10mm meteoroid (too big!)



<u>Boiling</u>...  $T(R(t)) = T_{\text{boiling}}(p)$ 

Heat diffusion equation:  $\rho c \dot{T} = \nabla \cdot (K \nabla T)$ Boundary condition in the center:  $\nabla T = 0$ Moving phase boundary s(t):

$$\ell_{\mathsf{F}}\rho_{\mathsf{S}}\,\dot{s} = K_{\mathsf{S}}\nabla T|_{\mathsf{s}-} - K_{\mathsf{L}}\nabla T|_{\mathsf{s}+}$$
$$T(s(t)) = T_{\mathrm{fusion}}$$

Evaporation rate – from surface boundary condition:

$$\dot{m} = -\frac{1}{\ell_V} \left( \frac{1}{8} \Lambda \rho_A v^3 - K \nabla T - \varepsilon \sigma T^4 \right)$$
$$T(R(t)) = T_{\text{boiling}}(p)$$

Radiation:

$$I = -\frac{1}{2}\tau \dot{m}v^2$$

#### Iron material parameters



#### Iron material parameters



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#### Vaporization of liquid iron - results 100 observations fusion starts Borovička et al. (2005) 90 completely melted boiling height (km) 80 surface 70 Model parameters: $m_{\infty}$ , $v_{\infty}$ , z – from observations heat transfer coefficient $\Lambda = 1$ 60 drag coefficient $\Gamma = \frac{1}{4}$ evaporation efficiency $\eta = 1$ radiative efficiency $\tau = 0.01$ 50 10 15 20 30 25 preatmospheric velocity (km/s)

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#### Breakup of liquid iron drop - results

Due to aerodynamic loading

Breakup conditions described by Weber number:



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#### Light curves comparison



## Conclusions + future work

- Vaporization of liquid Fe drop or Breakup of liquid Fe drop can not explain observed iron meteors (too slow or occurs too late).
- Immediate removal of liquid Fe layer can explain come features
- We will focus on dynamics of layer of liquid Fe and its shedding from the meteoroid.



Assumed model improvements:

- Oxidation of molten layer
- Termophysical parameters for Ni-Fe alloy (and oxides) instead of pure Fe.
- Variation of model parameters ( $\Lambda$ ,  $\tau$ ) and initial masses.

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