

# SMPAG – 24/03/2021 (UN-COPUOS )

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WP 5.9

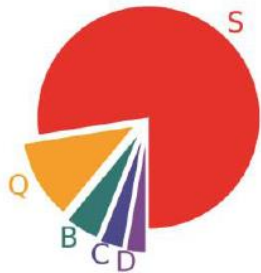
**(Romanian Space Agency)**

# NEO/PHA density

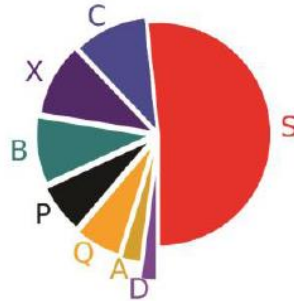
- Density of objects
  - Function of internal structure (monolithic or rubble pile)
  - Function of mineralogy (ices/volatiles rich, silicate rich, metal rich)
  - Function of thermal properties (low albedo NEOs imply large diameters at the same magnitude)

# NEO/PHA dominated by silicates

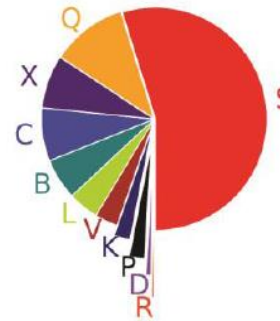
NEOs > 5 km; N=14



NEOs 3-5 km; N=41

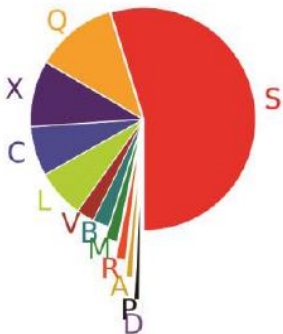


NEOs 1-3 km; N=263

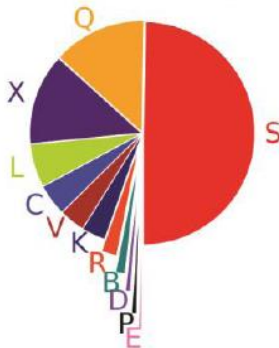


60% S complex  
20% C complex  
20% other

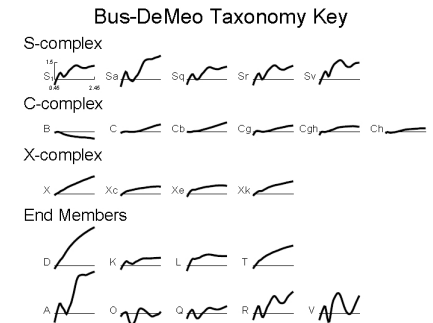
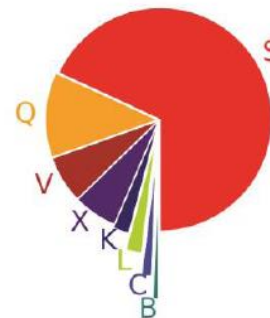
NEOs 0.5-1 km; N=245



NEOs 200-500 m; N=241

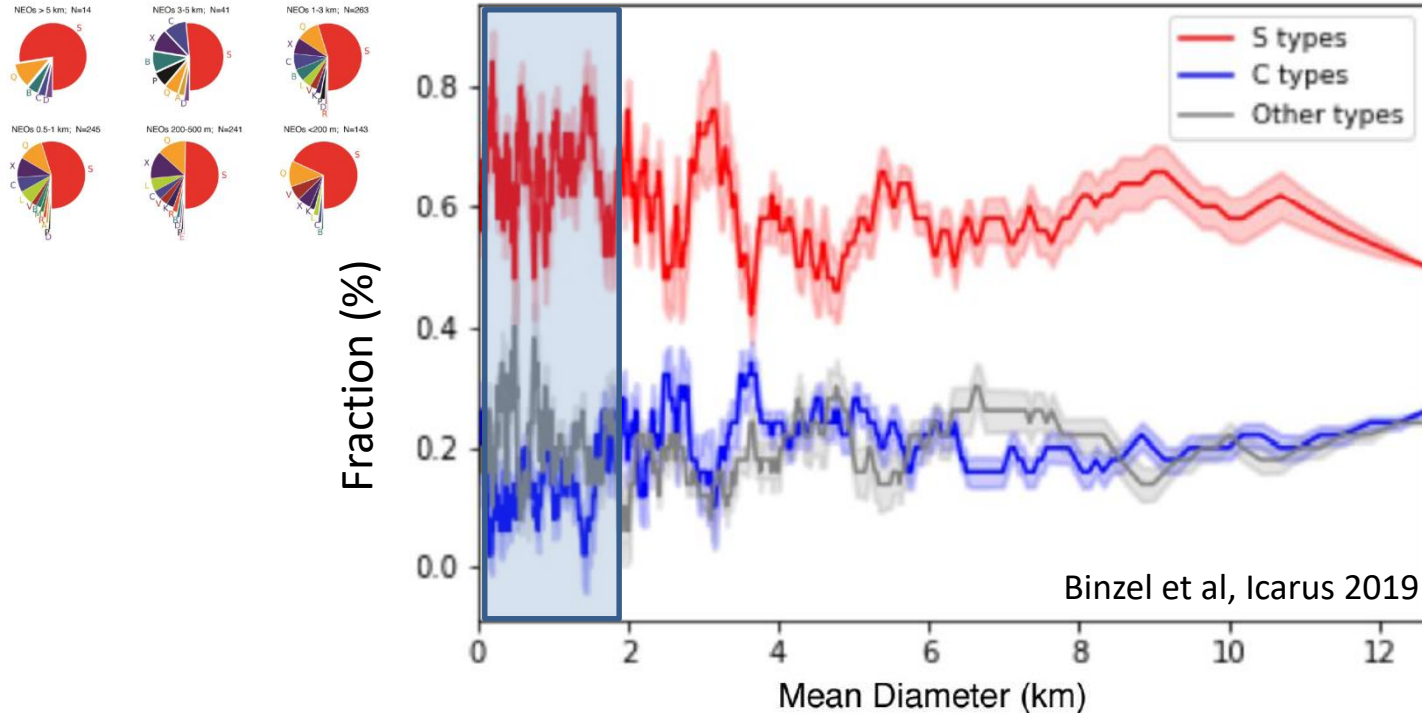


NEOs <200 m; N=143



Binzel et al, Icarus 2019

# NEO/PHA dominated by silicates



60% S complex  
20% C complex  
20% other

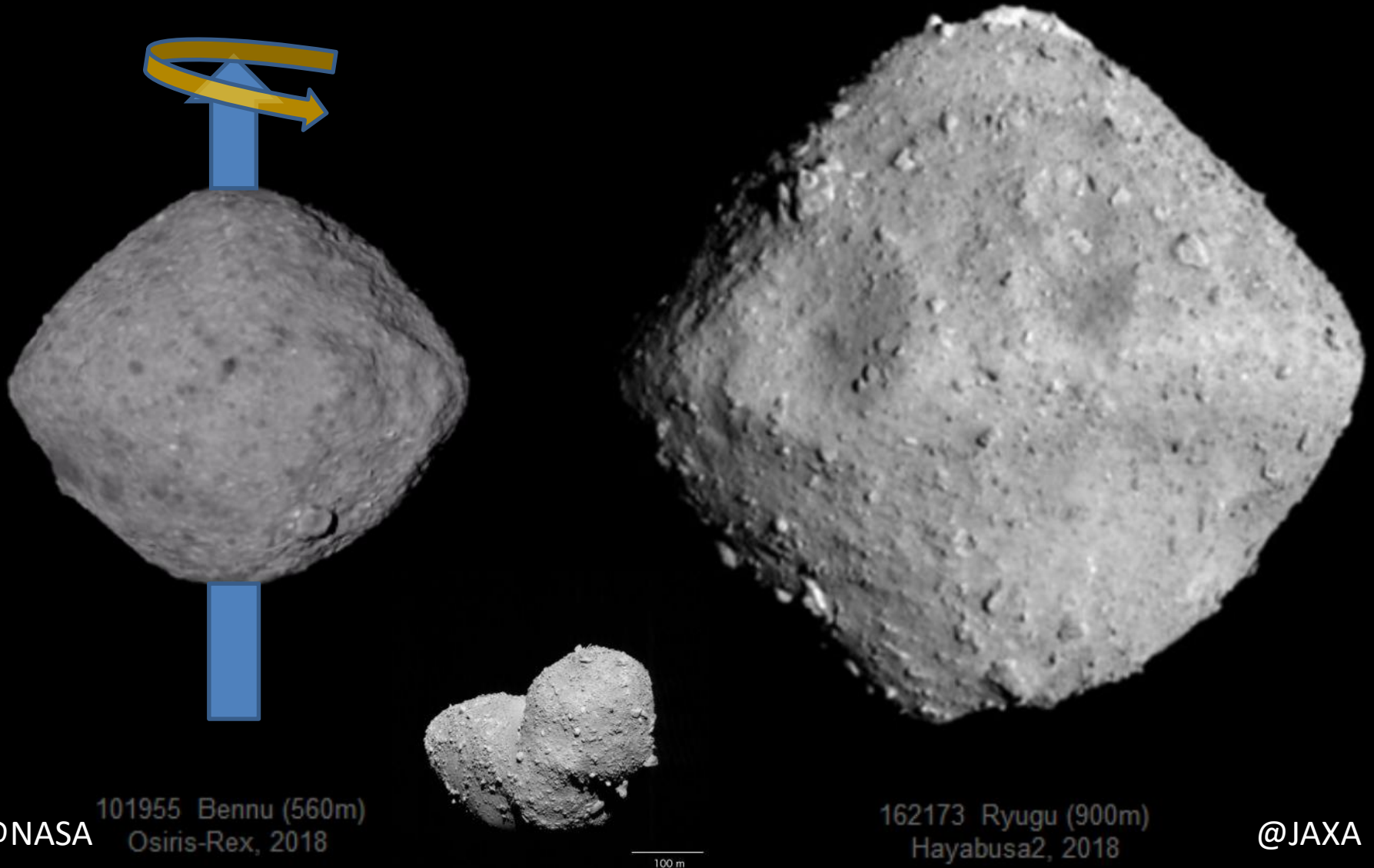
1,100 objects

- Constant distribution over two orders of magnitude in diameter
- Constant distribution over eight orders of magnitude in volume
- C-type dropping < 10% for  $D < 1.5\text{km}$  could be an observational bias

# Density

	Meteorite	$\rho$	$N_s$	$N_m$	Refs.
Silicates (S-taxon)	Ord. chondrites H	$3.42 \pm 0.18$	265	157	2,3
	Ord. chondrites L	$3.36 \pm 0.16$	277	160	2,3
	Ord. chondrites LL	$3.22 \pm 0.22$	149	39	2,3
Carbonaceous (C-taxon)	Carb. Chondrites CI	$1.60 \pm 0.03$	14	4	2,3
	Carb. Chondrites CM	$2.25 \pm 0.08$	33	18	2,3
	Carb. Chondrites CR	3.10	7	3	2
	Carb. Chondrites CO	$3.03 \pm 0.19$	22	8	2,3
	Carb. Chondrites CV	$2.79 \pm 0.06$	51	10	2,3
	Carb. Chondrites CK	$2.85 \pm 0.08$	3	3	3
E-taxon	Enstatites EH	$3.47 \pm 0.21$	16	9	4
	Enstatites EL	$3.46 \pm 0.32$	25	14	4
X-taxon	Achondrites HED	$3.25 \pm 0.26$	96	56	5
	Stony-Iron Pal	$4.76 \pm 0.10$	10	5	2
	Stony-Iron Mes	$4.35 \pm 0.02$	8	3	2
	Stony-Iron Ste	$4.18 \pm 0.10$	2	1	2
	Iron Ata	$4.01 \pm 0.04$	1	1	1
	Iron Hex	$7.37 \pm 0.14$	2	2	1
	Iron Oct	$7.14 \pm 0.13$	5	5	1

# Rubble pile asteroids and the equatorial ridge



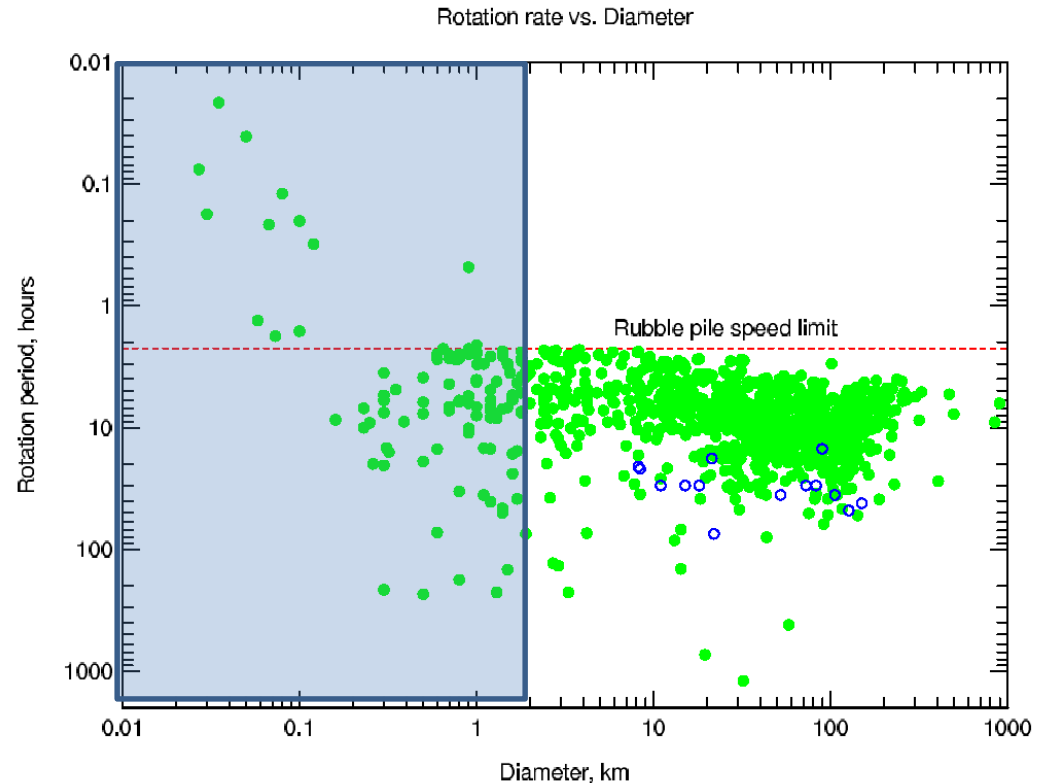
@NASA 101955 Bennu (560m)  
Osiris-Rex, 2018

162173 Ryugu (900m)  
Hayabusa2, 2018

@JAXA

# Monolithic versus rubble-pile

- Rubble pile asteroids seem to represent better NEA population ( $P_{\text{ysn}} > \text{spin barrier}$ )
- Reconsideration of asteroid densities toward lower values



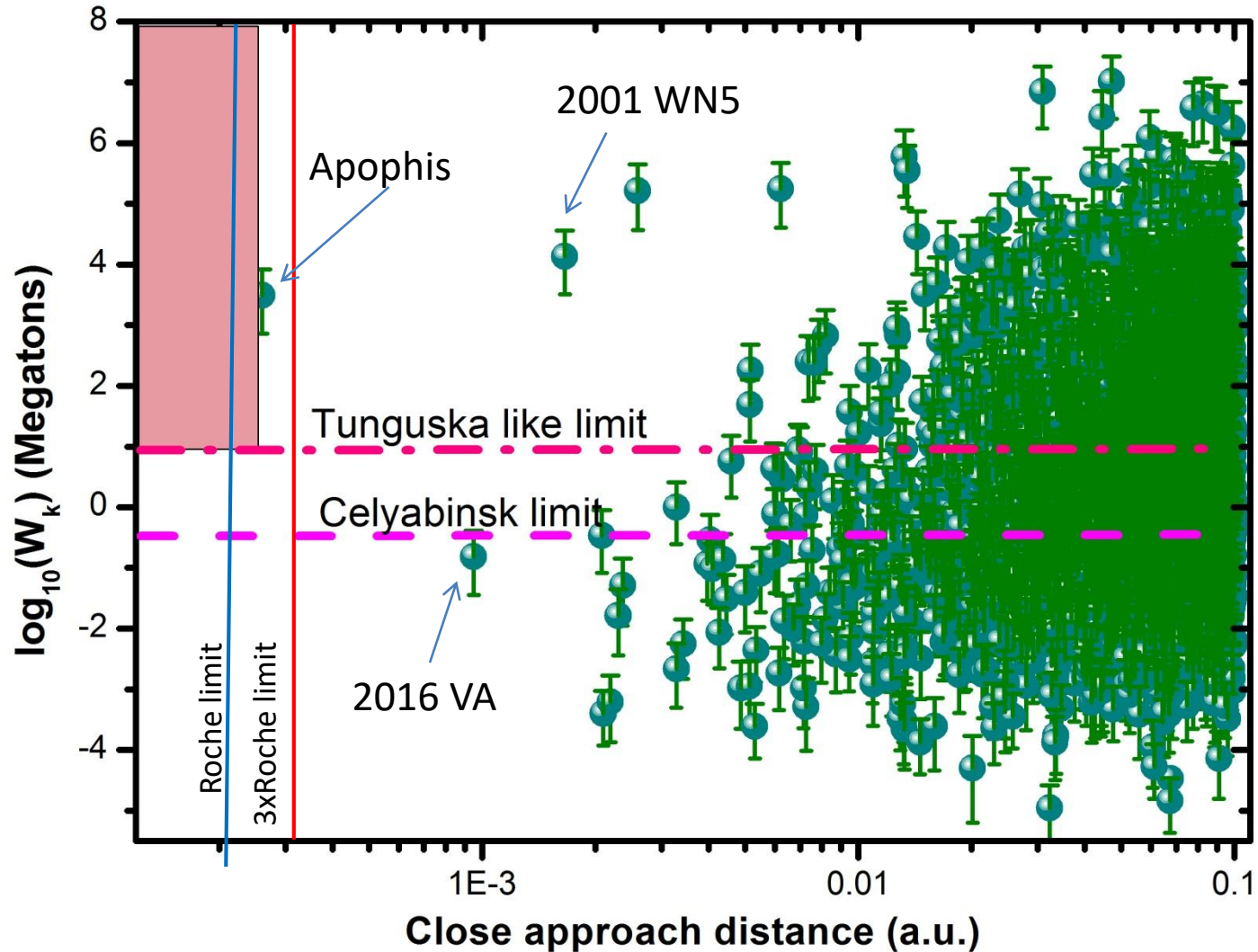
# Correlation between graze and energy

- Compute the Minimal Orbital Intersection Distance for all NEAs 2021 – 2031
- Estimate the energy interval using a density interval
- Consider the energy of 10 MT (Tunguska like or Meteor Crater like events) as threshold



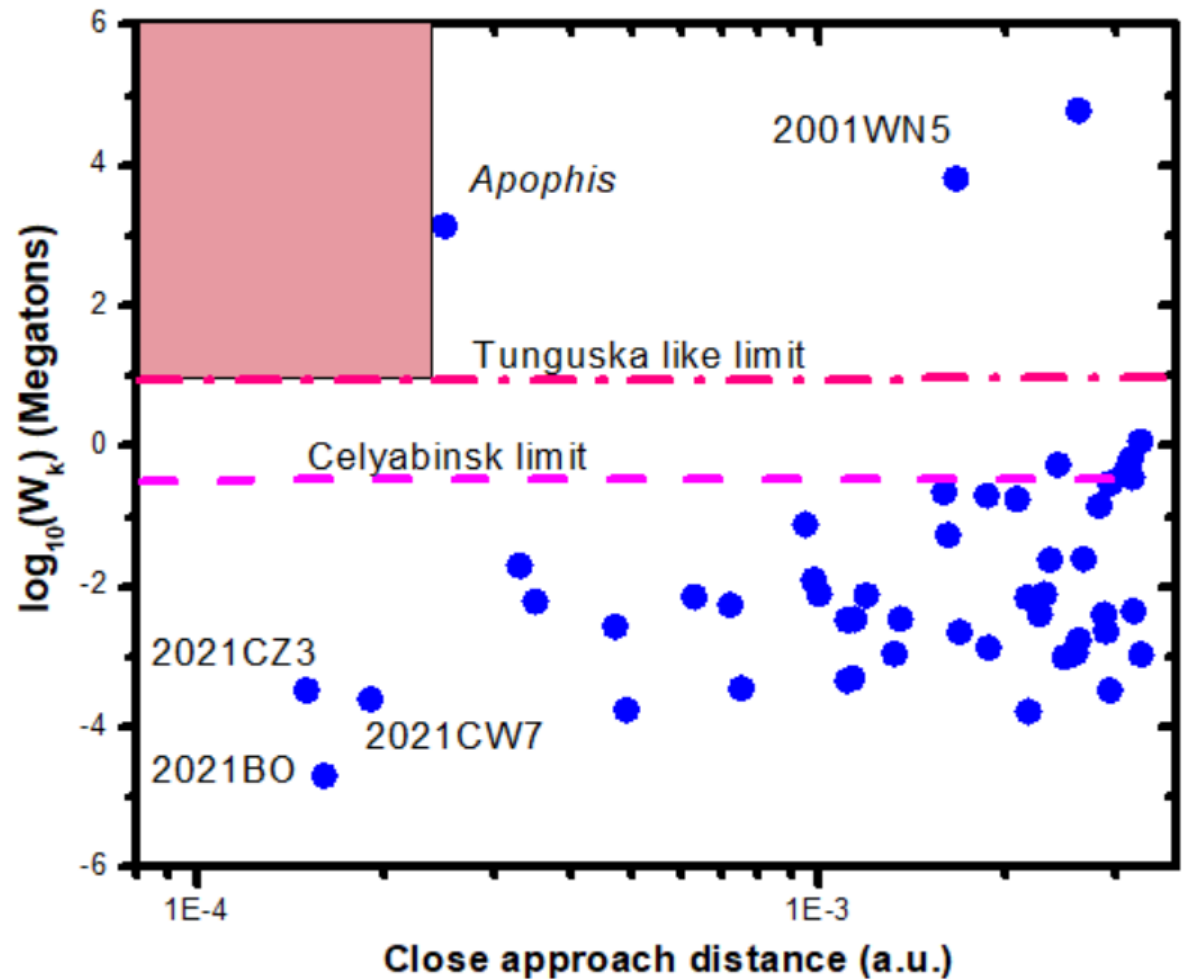
# Energy vs MOID

H>25 (2020-2030)



# Top 50 MOIDs 2021-2031

- Osculating elements (epoch March 2021)
- Large Part objects discovered in 2021
- Proficiency of NEA surveys



# Summary

- 3xRoche limit in hydrodynamic model, as threshold
- 60,000 km of altitude ( $4 \times 10^{-4}$  a.u.) as closest approach to be included into the list of threats
- Objects releasing energy greater than Tunguska event to be included on the list of threats
- Timeframe threshold for intervention – work in progress