Source regions for near-Earth objects

Mikael Granvik Dept. Physics, U. Helsinki, Finland

in collaboration with E. Beshore, W. F. Bottke, R. Jedicke, P. Michel, A. Morbidelli, D. Nesvorny, D. Vokrouhlicky, K. Tsiganis

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BACKGROUND

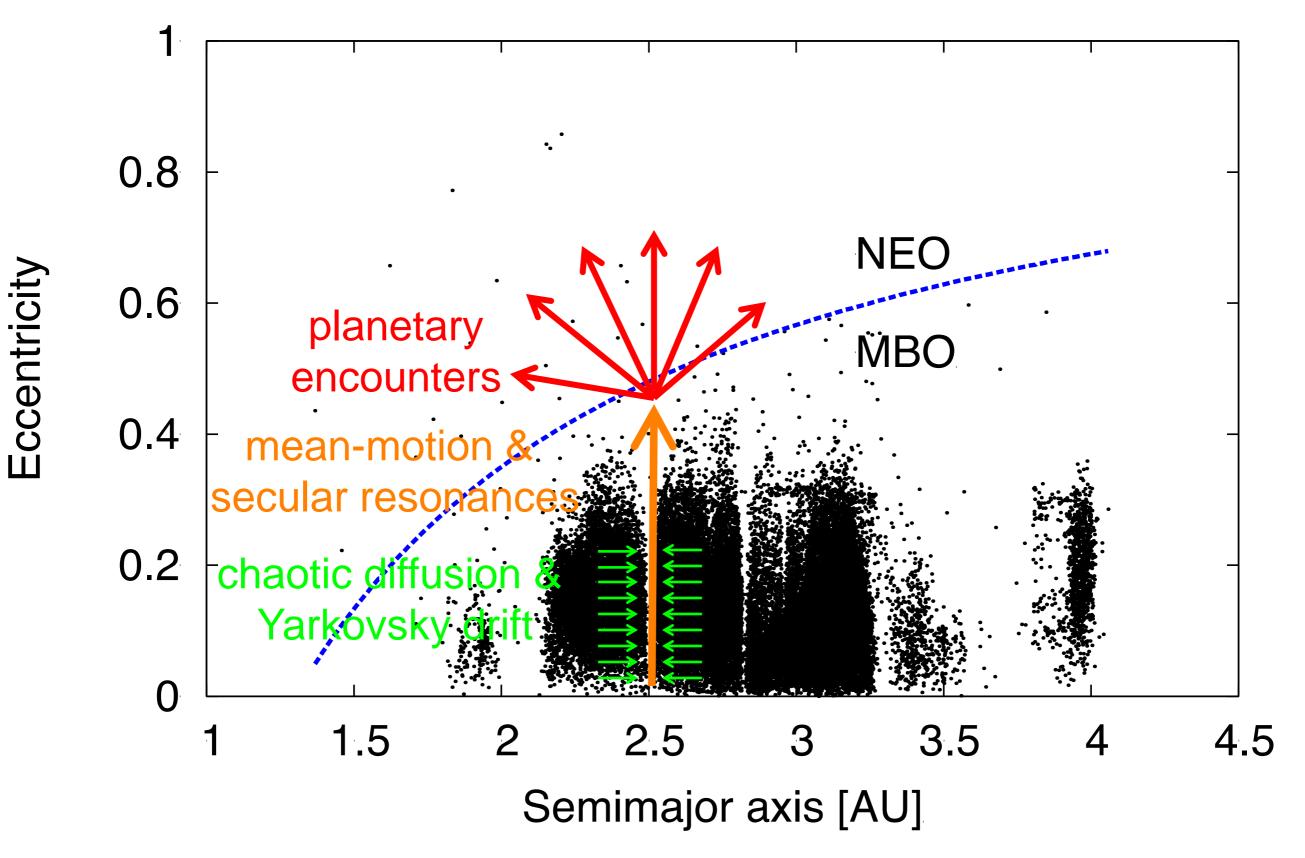
Efficiency equation

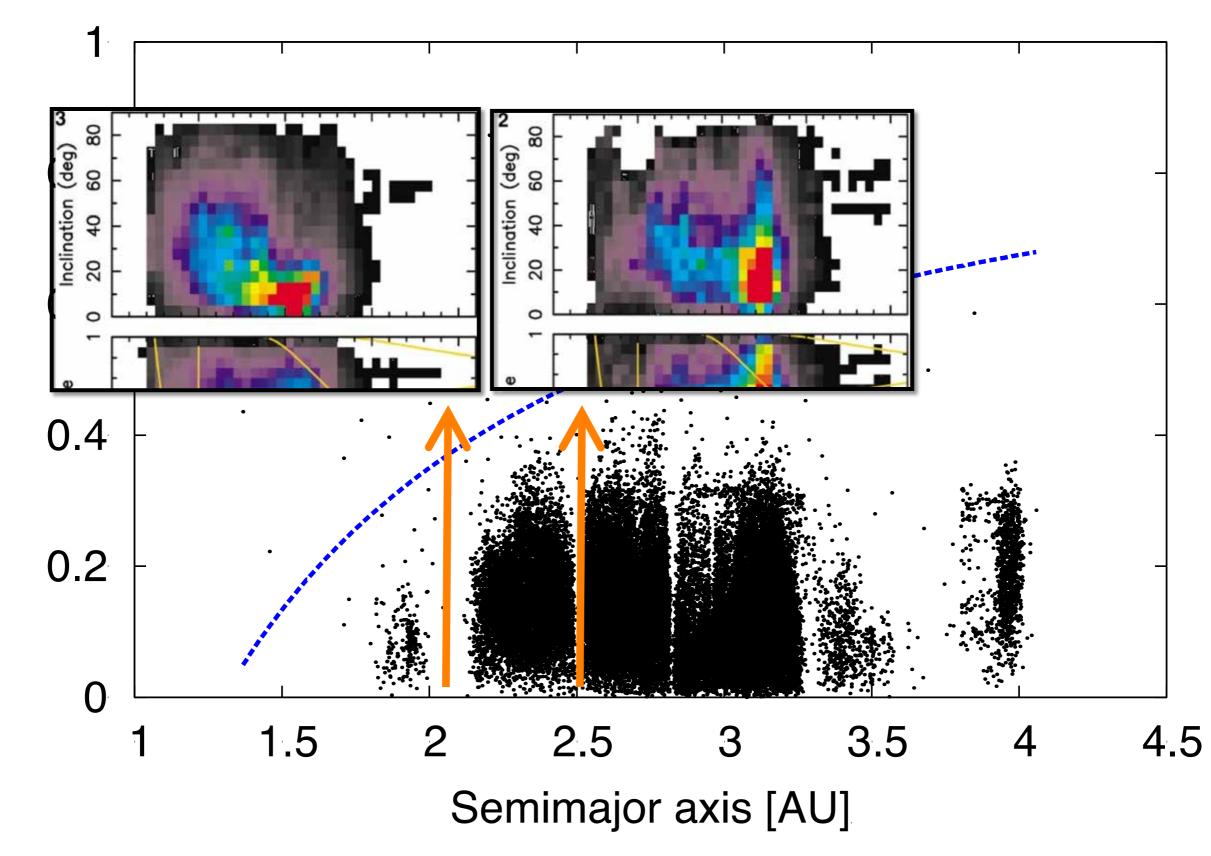
 $n(a, e, i, H) = \varepsilon(a, e, i, H)N(a, e, i, H)$

observed population(this is what we see) discovery efficiency (this is estimated numerically for each survey)

true population (this is what we want to know)

Known asteroids with D>3km





Eccentricity

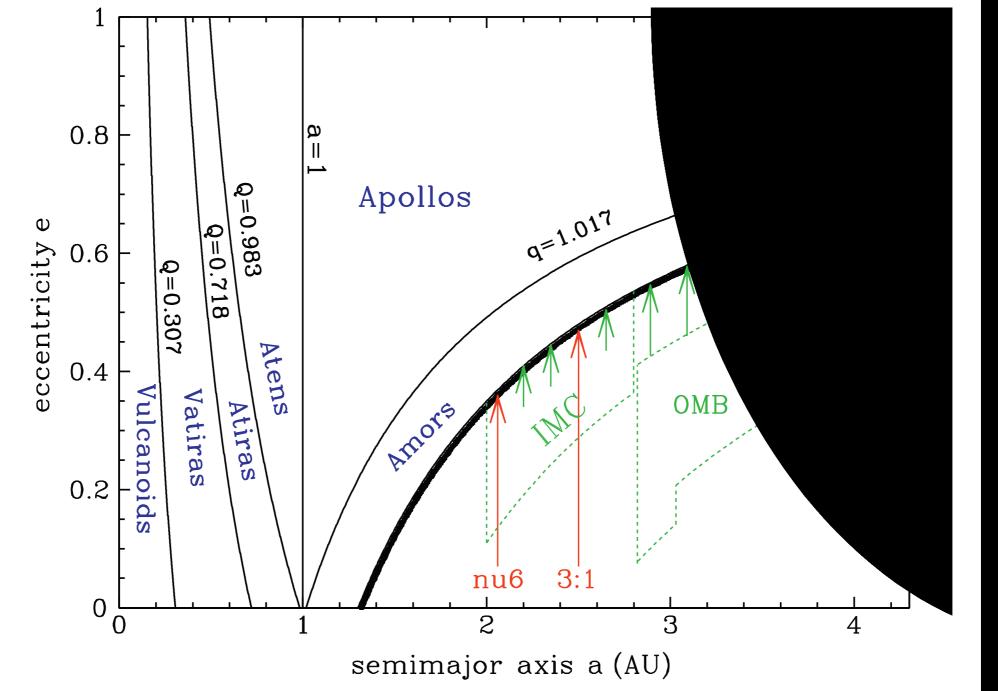
Known asteroids with D>3km

Modification of the Bottke approach (to source-dependent SFD):

 $n(a, e, i, H) = \varepsilon(a, e, i, H)N(H)\sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i R_i(a, e, i)$

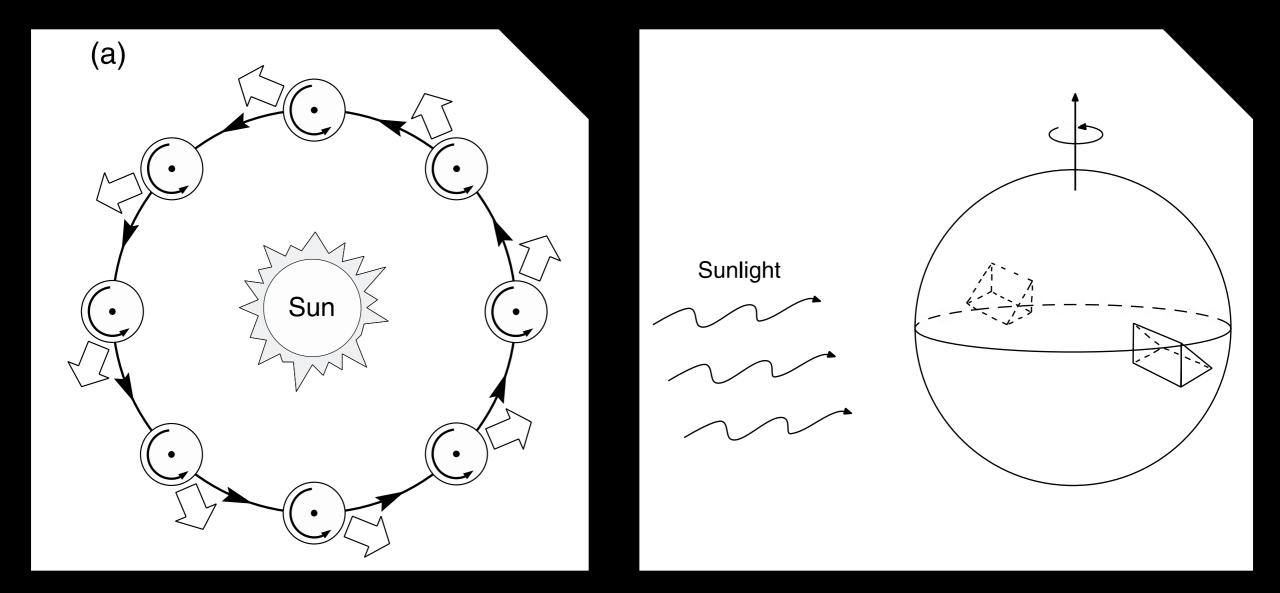
 $n(a, e, i, H) = \varepsilon(a, e, i, H) \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} f_i N_i(H) R_i(a, e, i)$

Initial conditions for orbital integrations used by Bottke et al.



Greenstreet et al. (2012)

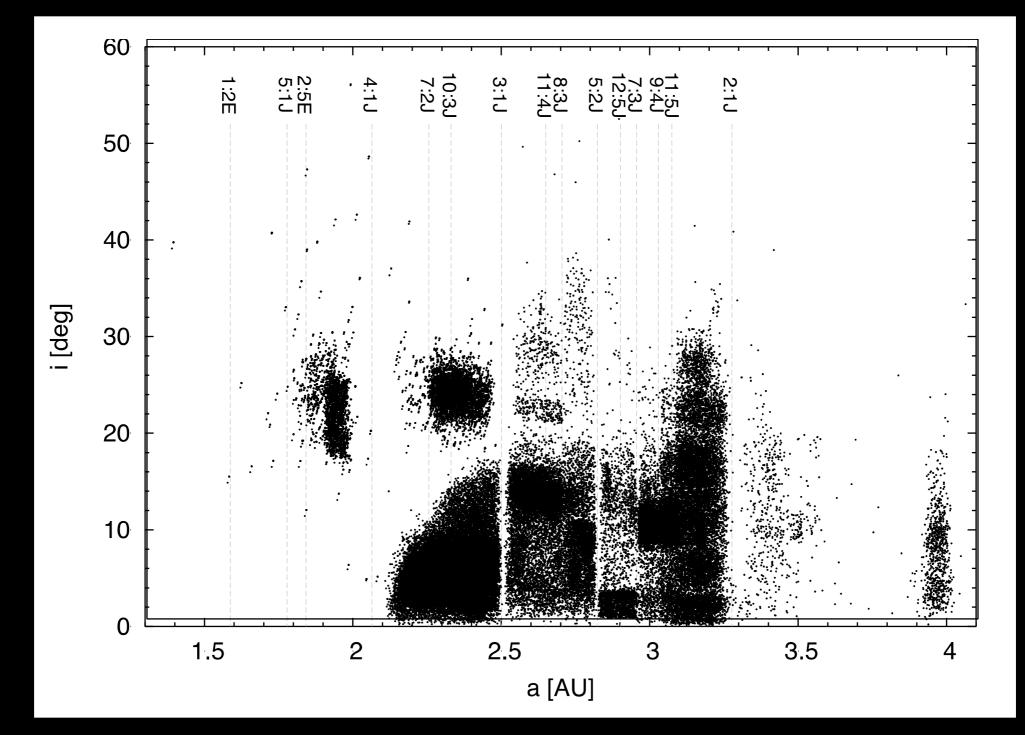
Yarkovsky & YORP thermal forces

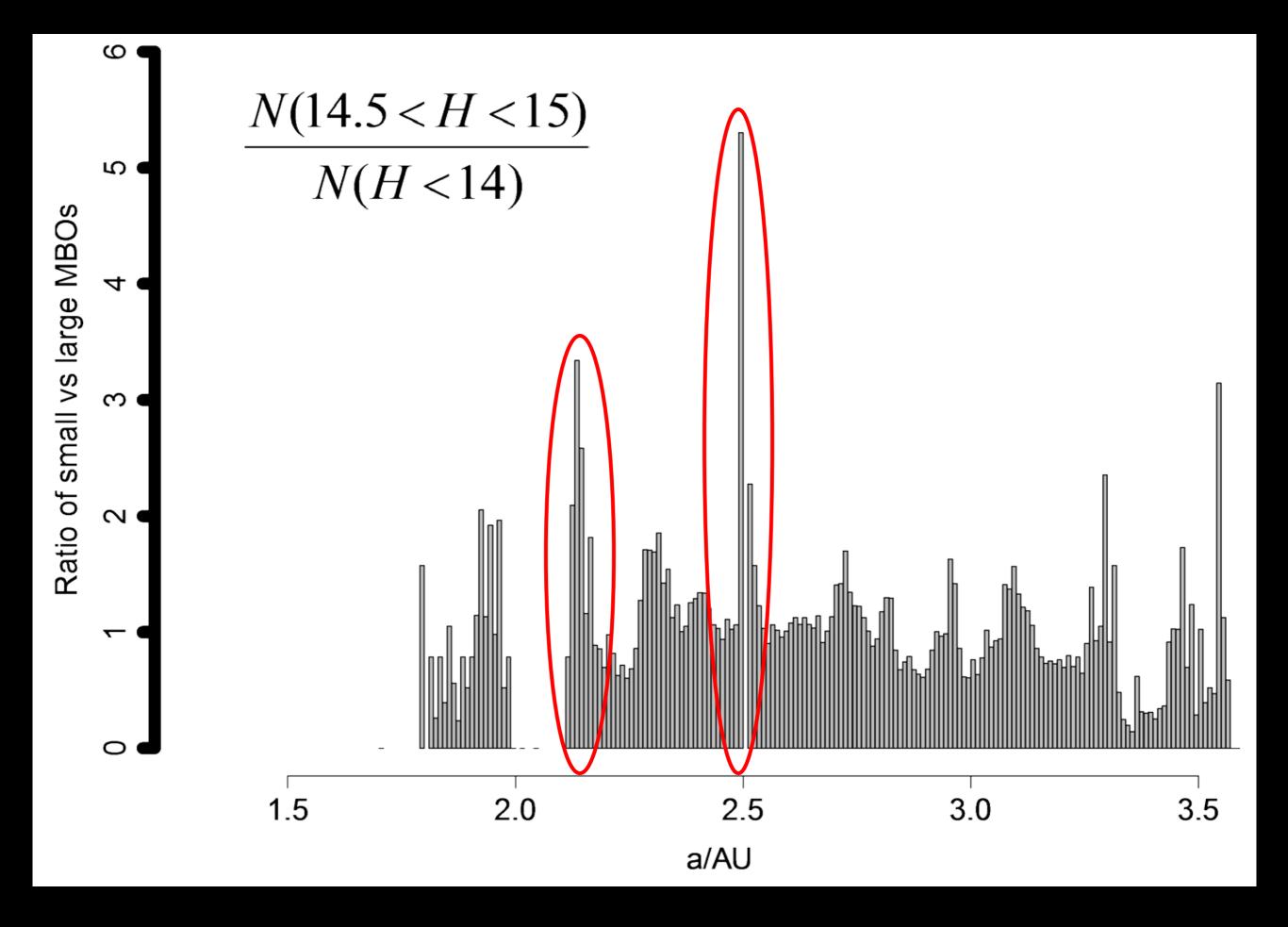


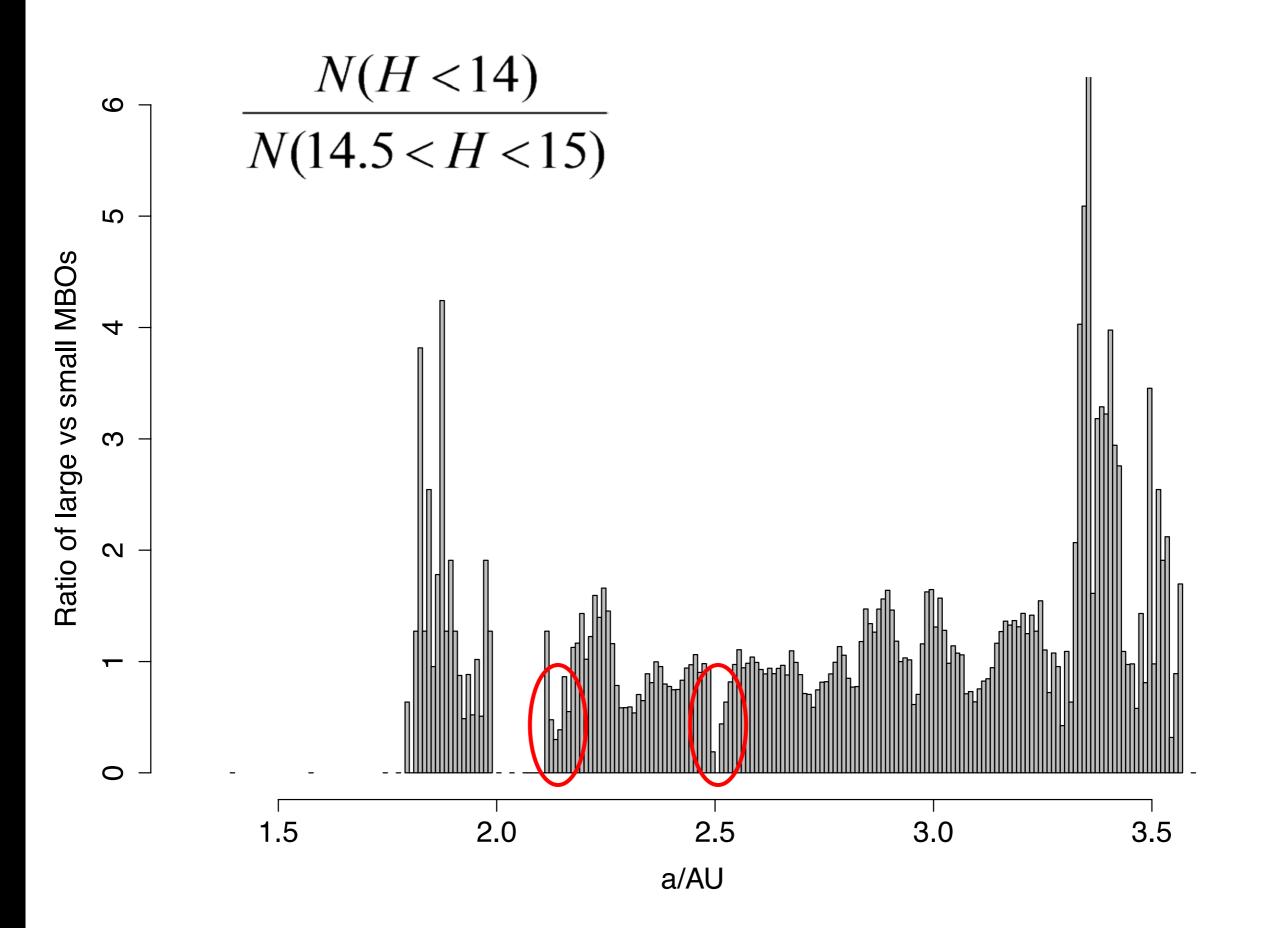
Bottke et al. 2002

ALL RELEVANT NEO SOURCE REGIONS IN THE MAIN ASTEROID BELT & REALISTIC INITIAL **CONDITIONS FOR RESIDENCE-**TIME INTEGRATIONS

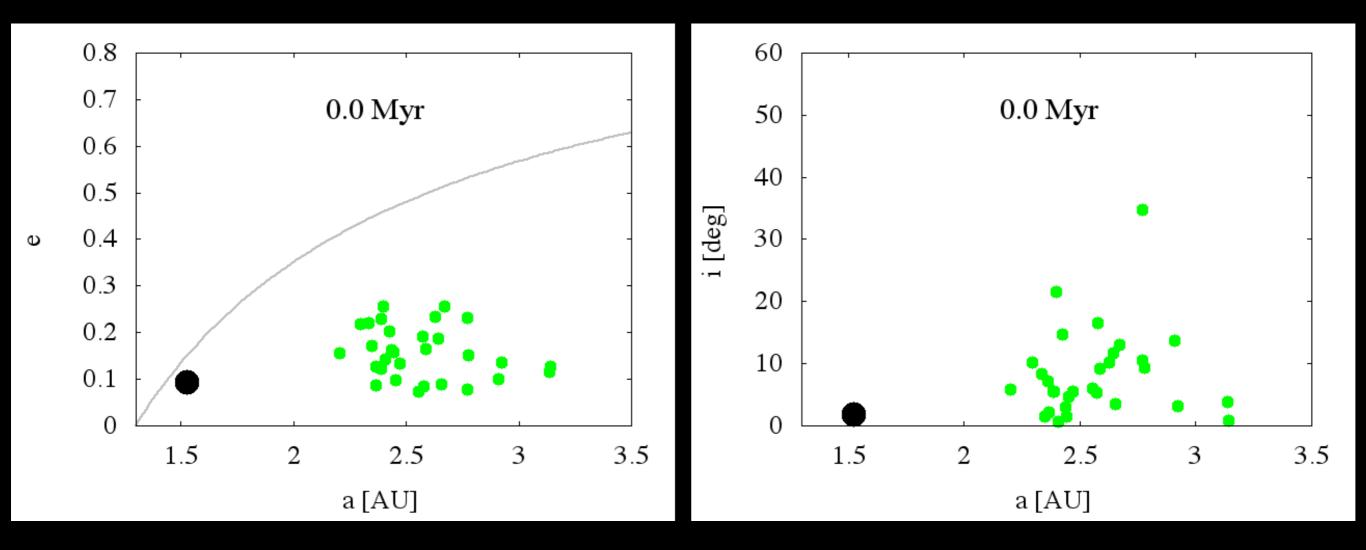
Initial conditions for orbital integrations



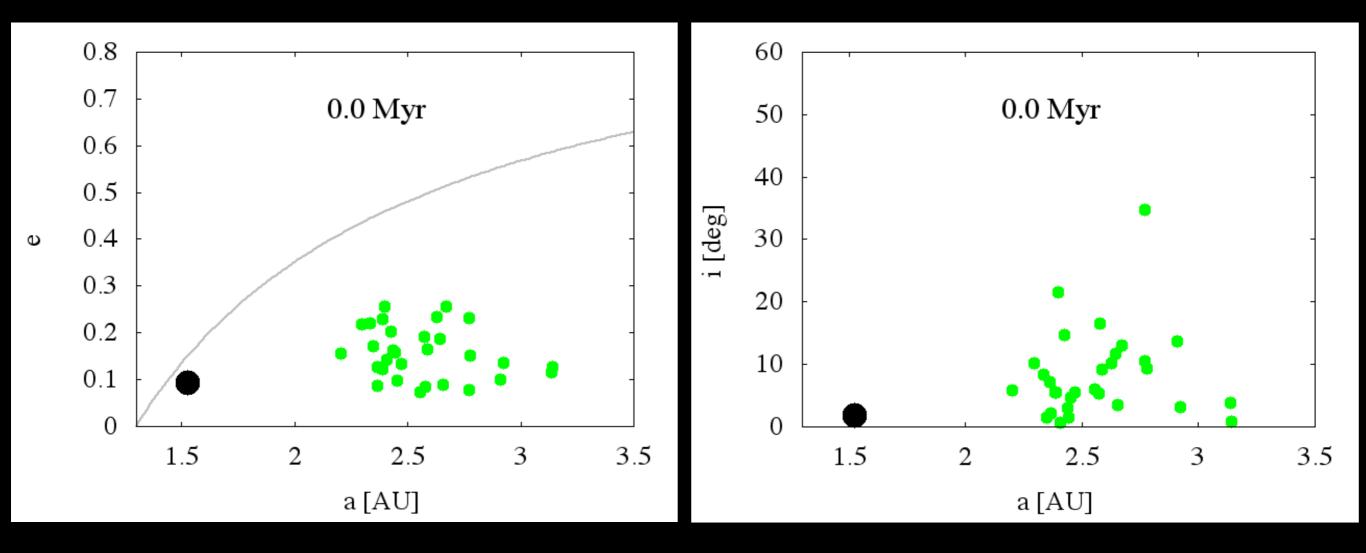




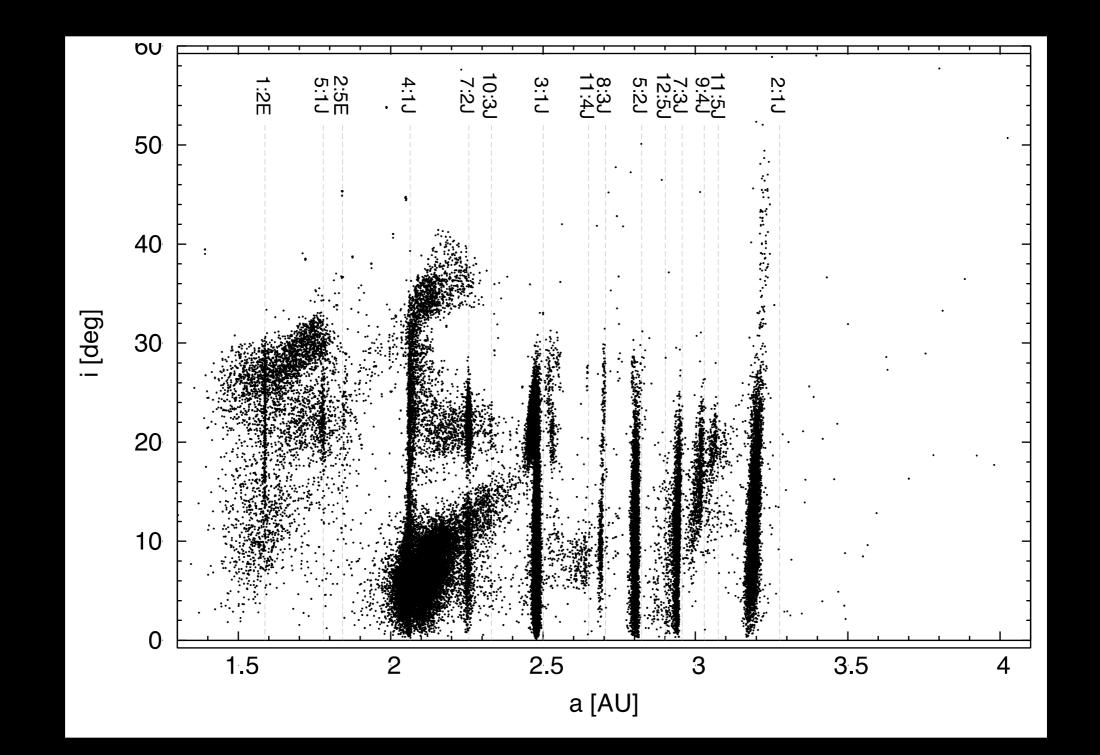
MB integrations D=0.1km



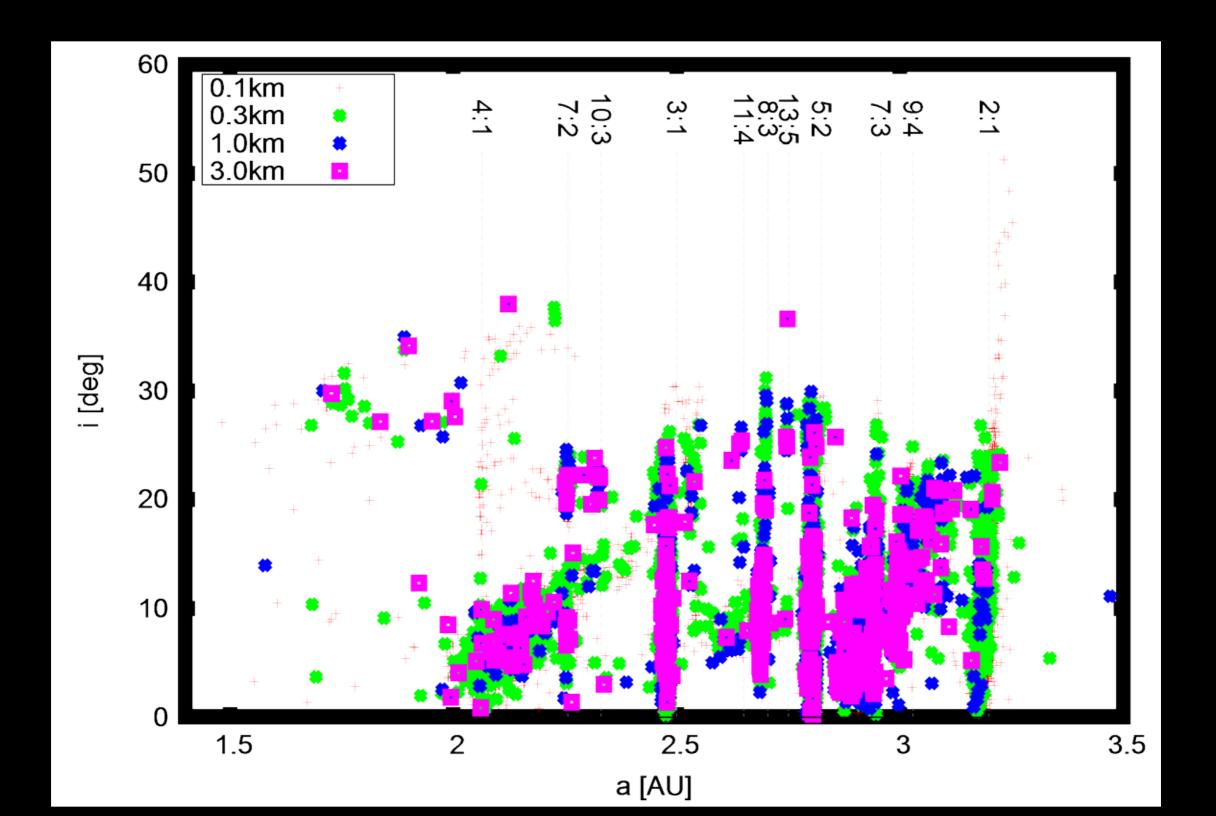
MB integrations D=0.1km



Orbital elements when entering the NEO region

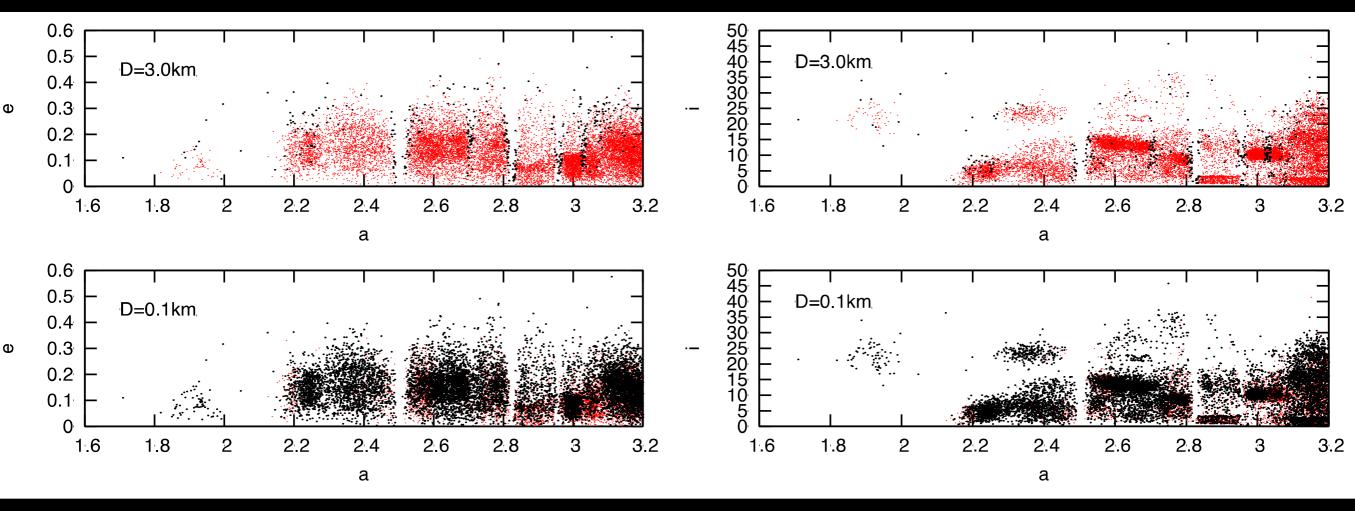


NEO sources as a function of semimajor-axis drift rate

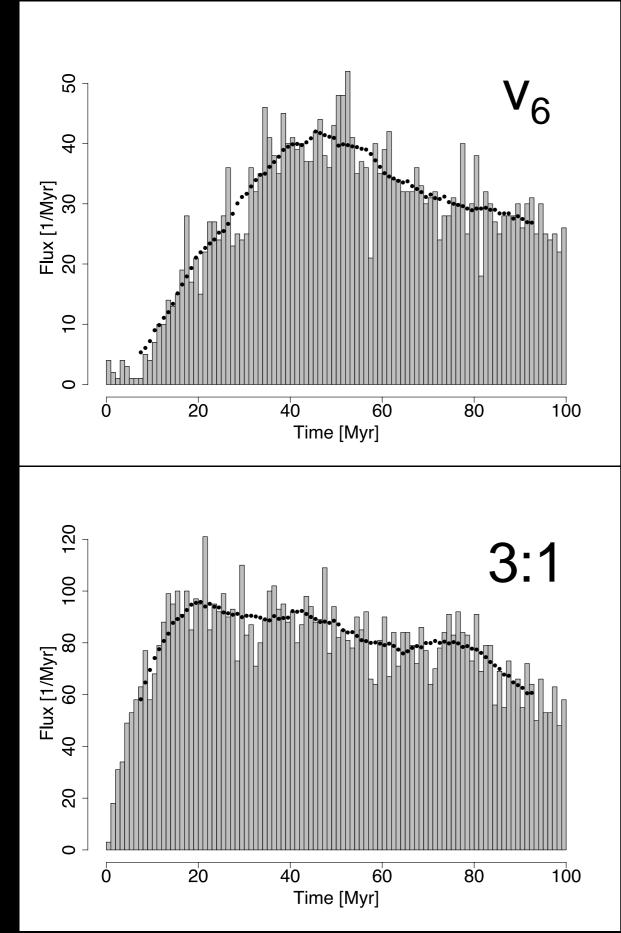


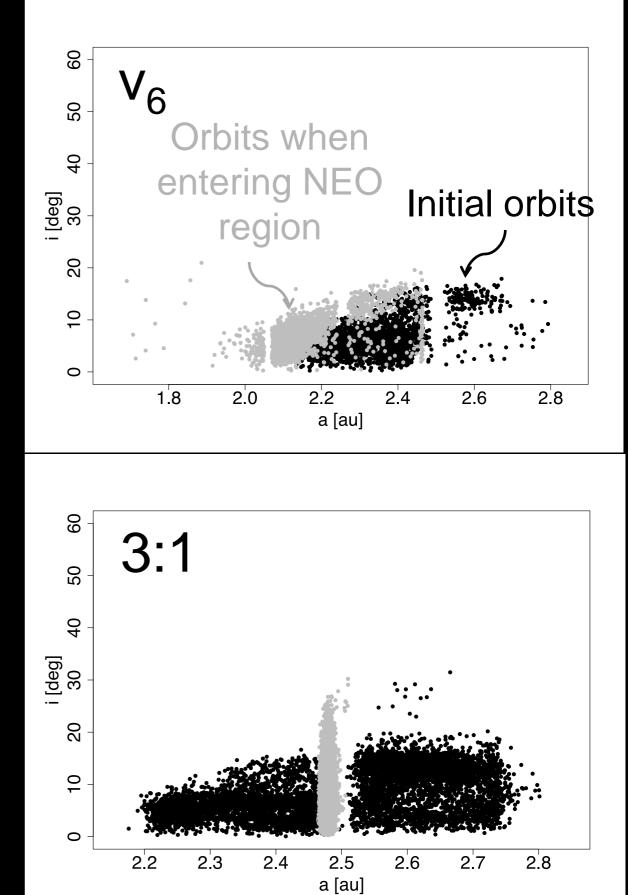
NEO FLUX

Will Yarkovsky remove all small MBOs?

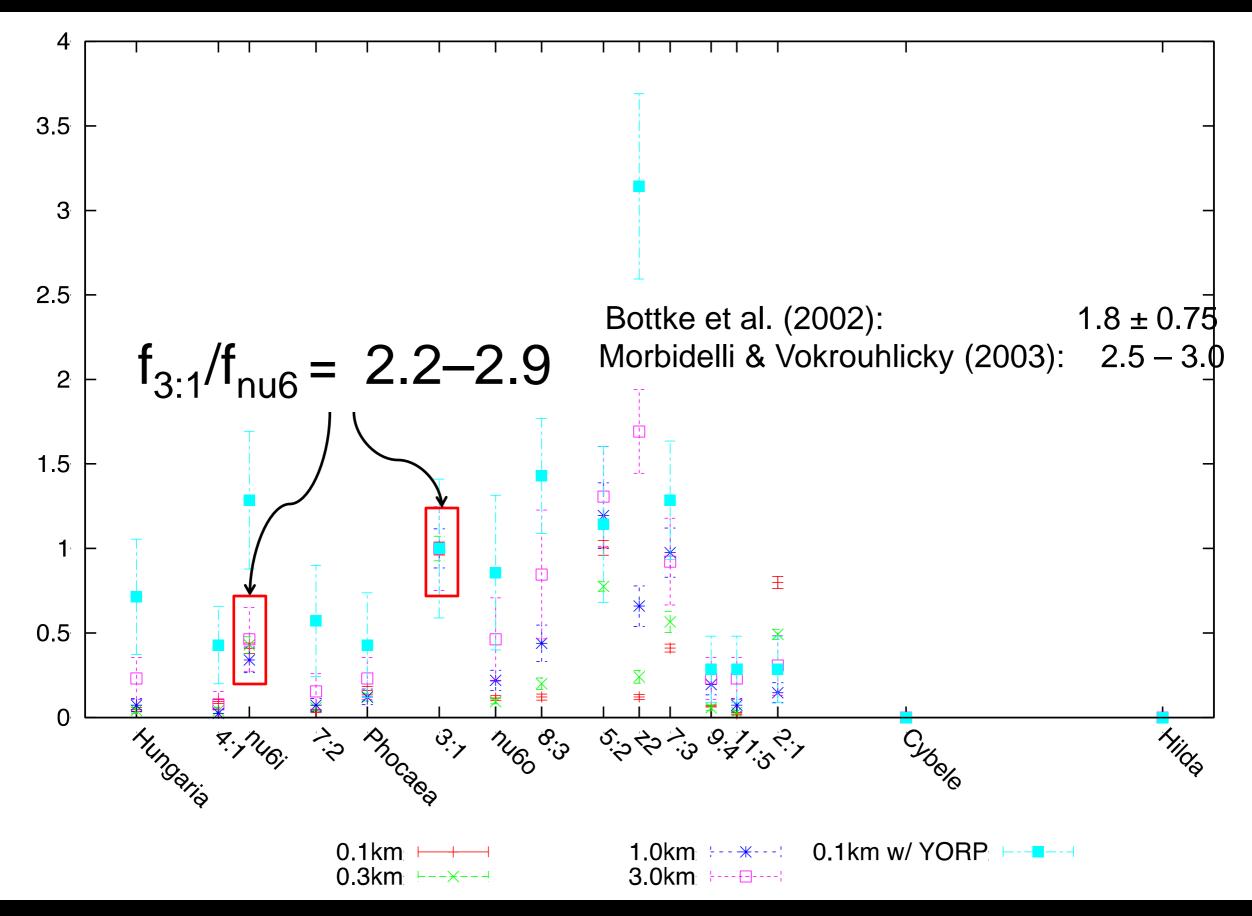


Arbitrarily normalized fluxes

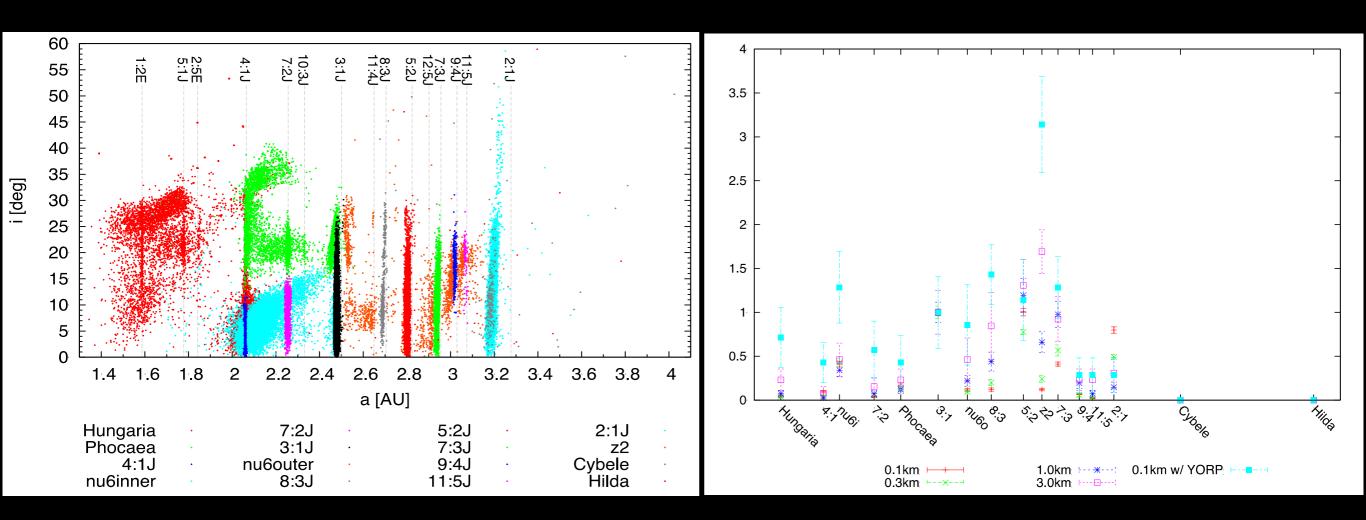




Relative fluxes



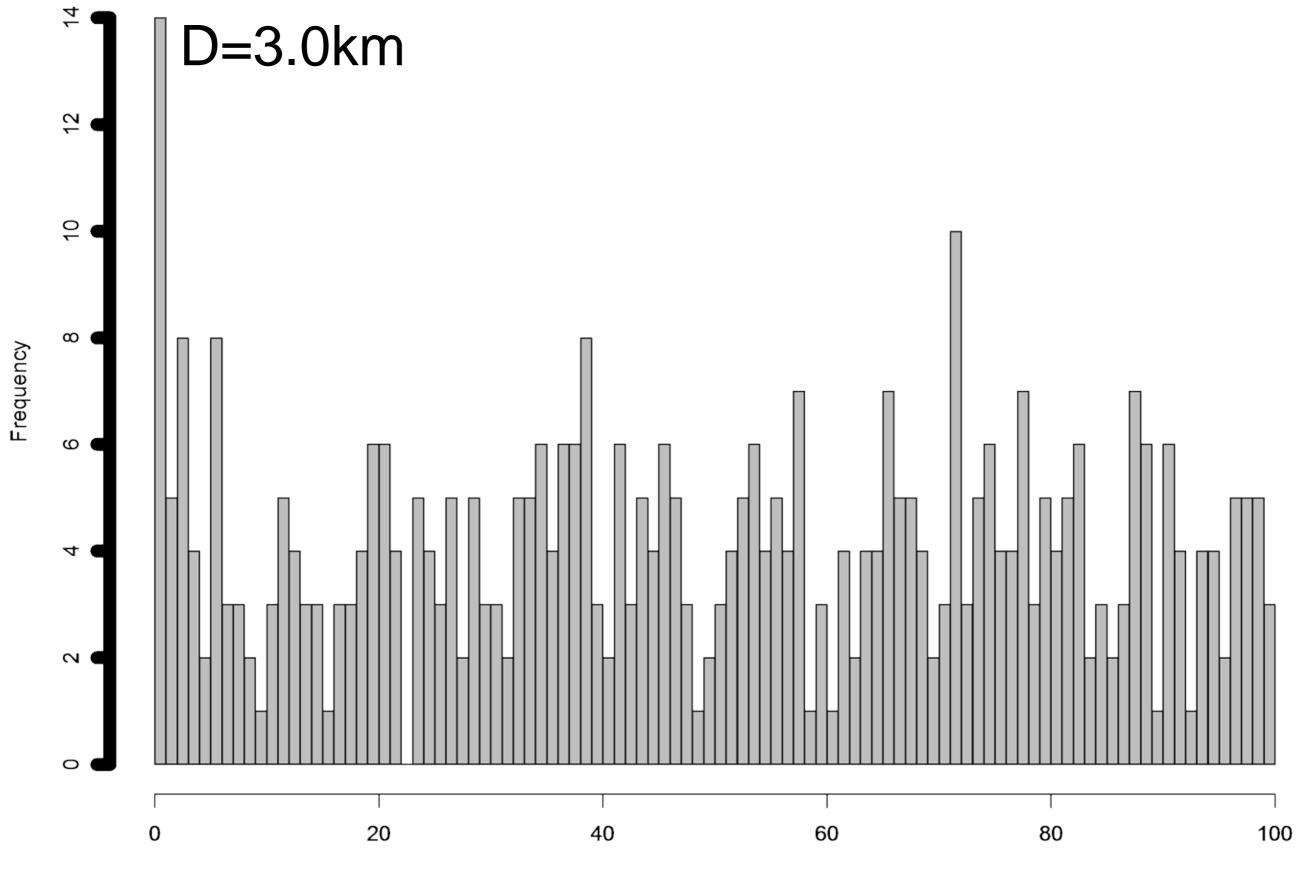
Summary



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ADDITIONAL SLIDES



Time until entering NEO region [Myr]



