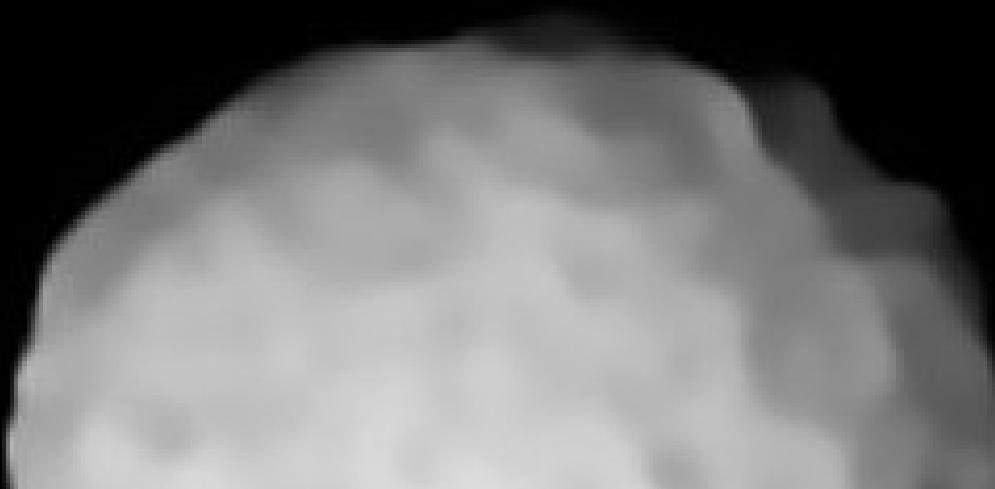


Main Belt collisional evolution in the context of AO observations of large asteroids

Miroslav Brož¹, in collaboration with P. Ševeček¹, P. Vernazza², L. Jordá², J. Hanuš¹, M. Marsset⁴, A. Drouard², M. Viikinkoski³, B. Carry⁵, F. Marchis⁶, R. Fetick², T. Fusco², M. Birlan⁷, and the HARISSA (High Angular Resolution Imaging Survey of the Shapes of Asteroids) team; D. Richardson, E. Asphaug



(2) Pallas

Monte-Carlo model (*all* collisions)

(e.g. Boulder code, Morbidelli et al. 2009)

- Monte-Carlo approach
- number of disruptions
- parametric relations (from SPH)
- largest remnant
- largest fragment
- SFD slope of fragments
- dynamical decay

pseudo-random-number generator for rare collisions

specific energy $Q = \frac{1}{2} m_i v^2 / M_{\text{tot}}$, Q_D^* ... scaling law

focussing

$$n_{ij} = p_i(t) f_g \frac{(D_i + d_j)^2}{4} n_i n_j \Delta t$$

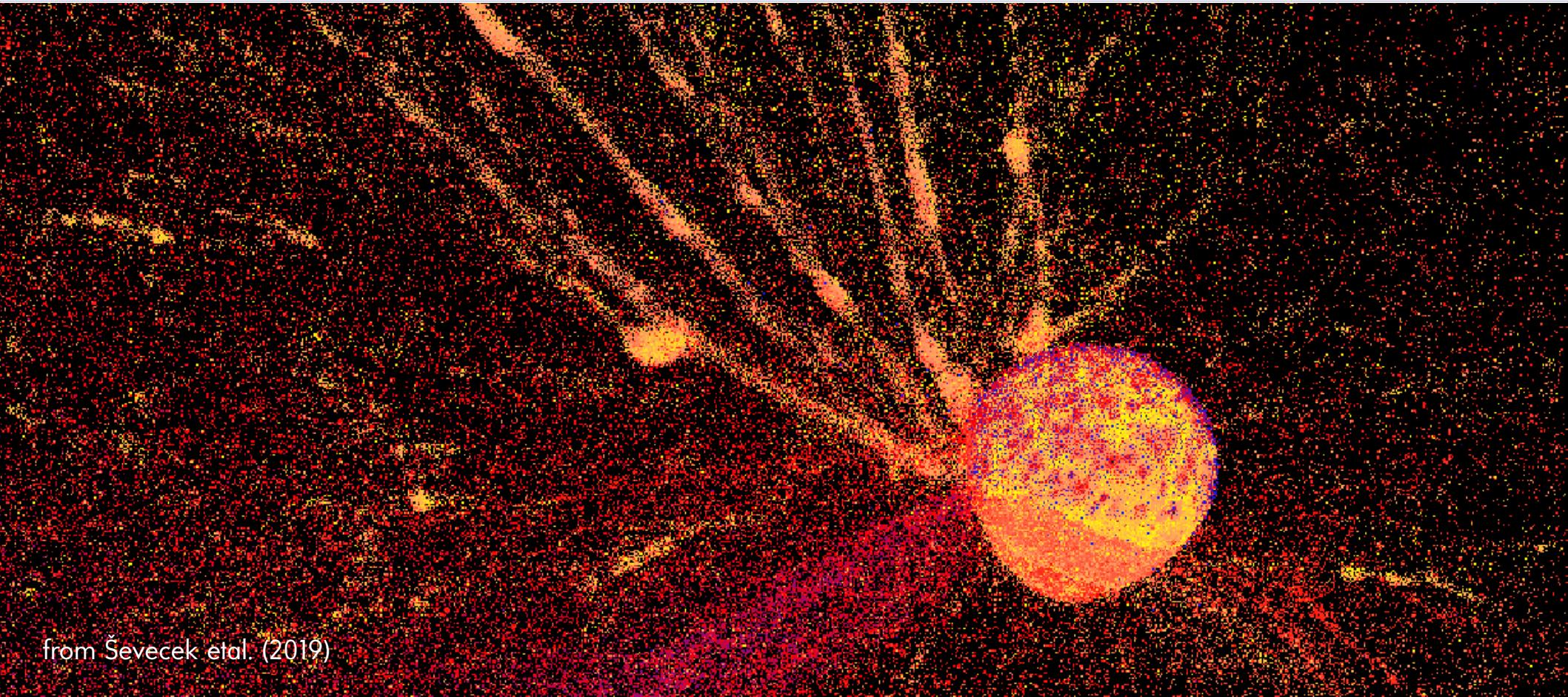
$$M_{\text{LR}} = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{Q}{Q_D^*} - 1 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right] M_{\text{tot}} \quad \text{for } Q < Q_D^*$$

$$M_{\text{LR}} = \left[-0.35 \left(\frac{Q}{Q_D^*} - 1 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right] M_{\text{tot}} \quad \text{for } Q > Q_D^*$$

$$M_{\text{LF}} = 8 \times 10^{-3} \left[\frac{Q}{Q_D^*} \exp \left(- \left(\frac{Q}{4Q_D^*} \right)^2 \right) \right] M_{\text{tot}}$$

$$q = -10 + 7 \left(\frac{Q}{Q_D^*} \right)^{0.4} \exp \left(- \frac{Q}{7Q_D^*} \right)$$

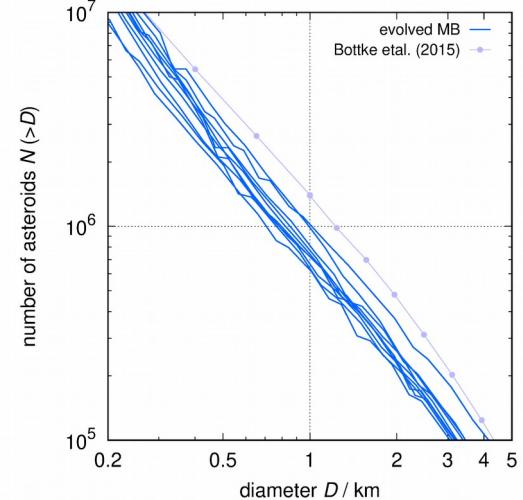
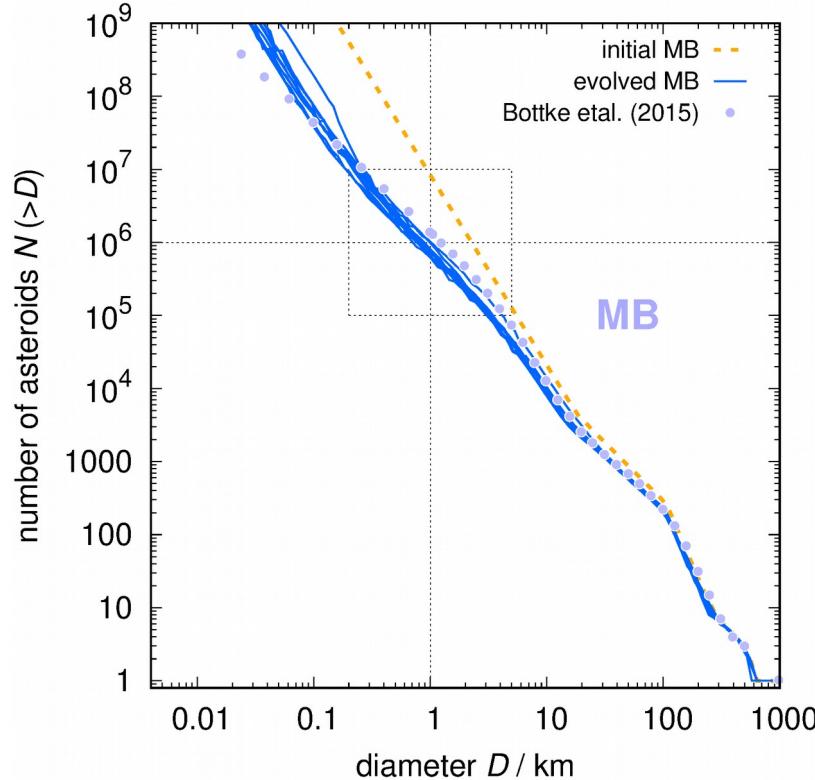
SPH model (1 collision)



from Ševeček et al. (2019)

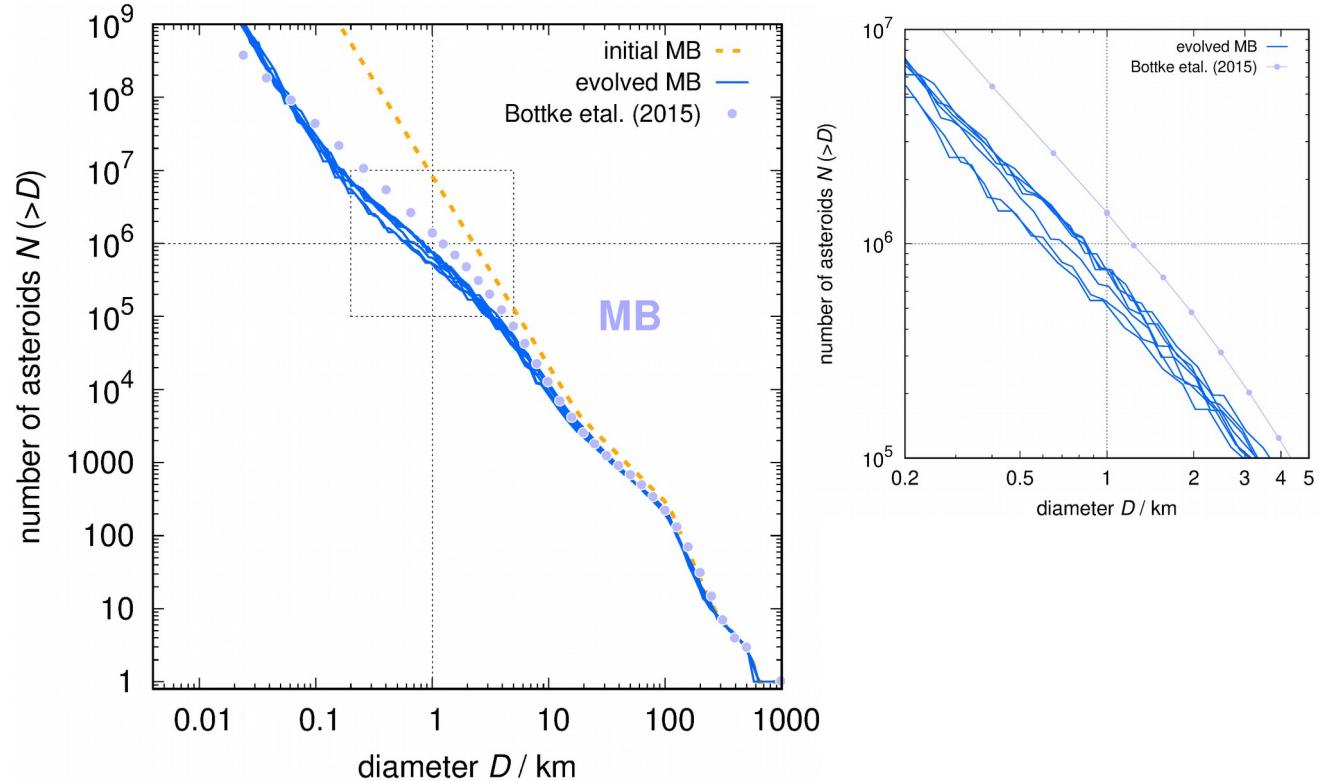
Standard MB collisional model?

- P_i , v_{imp} constant, but not N
- nominal time scale 4 Gy
- scaling: Benz & Asphaug (1999), monolith, basalt, ...
- YE dynamical removal (Bottke et al. 2005)
- usually, SFD $N_{\text{syn}} < N_{\text{obs}}$ for $D \approx 1$ km bodies
- a trivial problem...



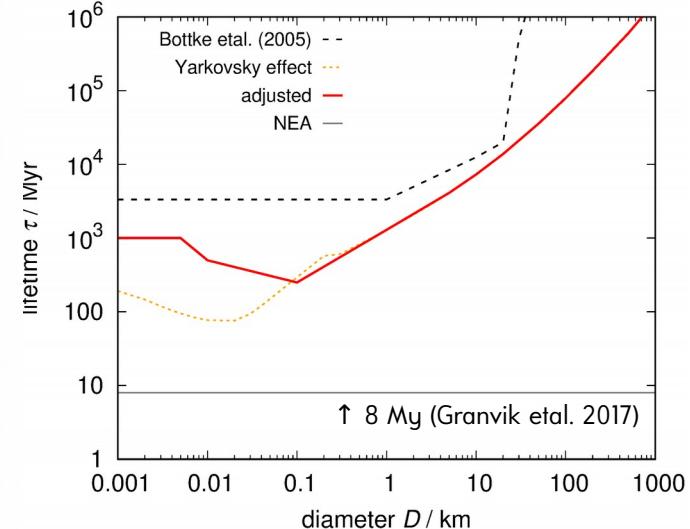
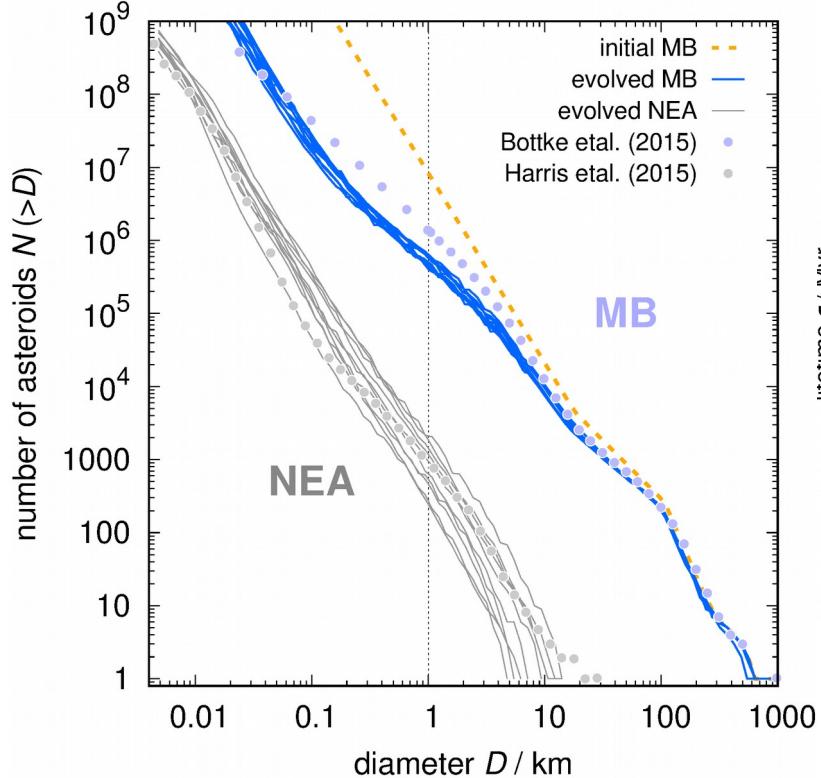
Test 1: 10-km parametric relations

- M_{LR} , M_{LF} , q relations
(modified from Ševeček et al. 2017)
- linear interpolation for $D = 10 \leftrightarrow 100$ km
- but super-catastrophic impacts not computed
- not so trivial...



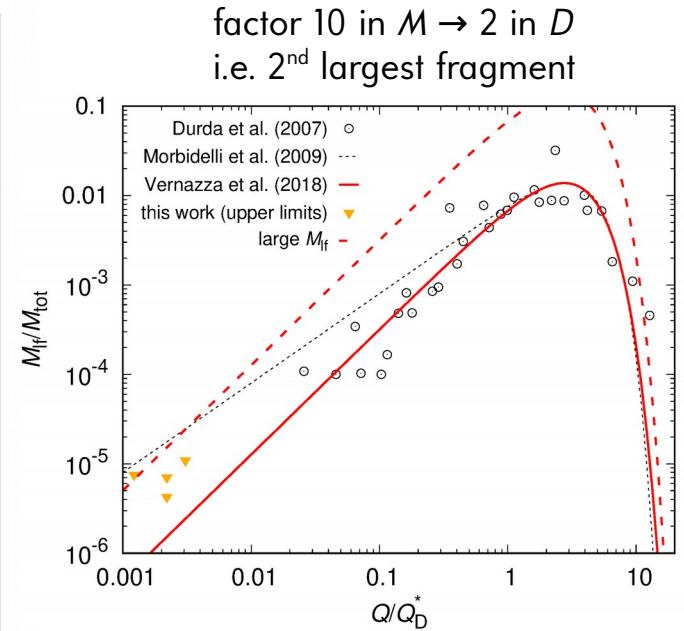
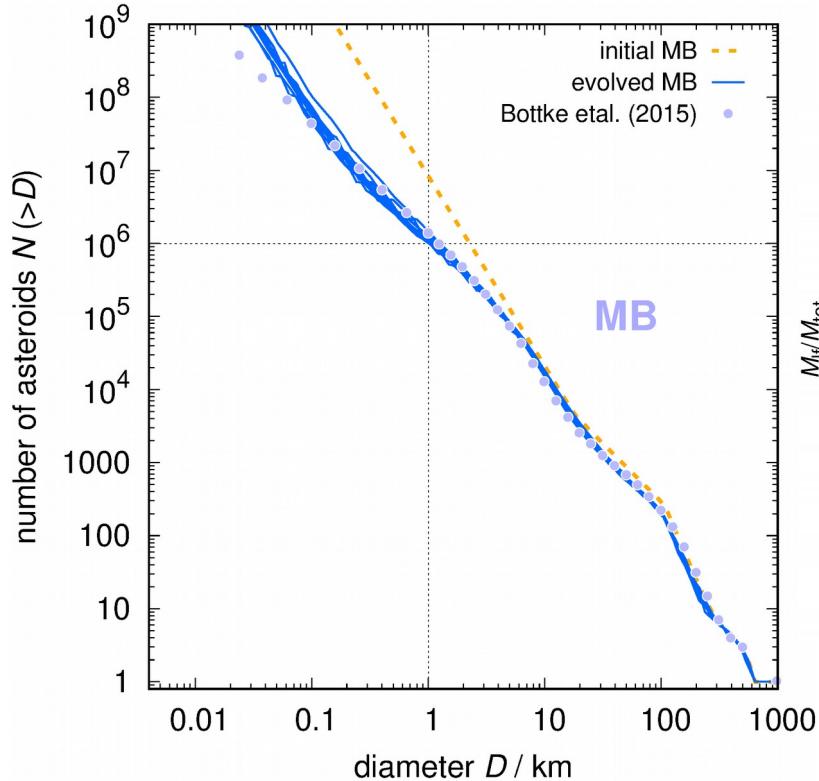
Test 2: Dynamical removal

- Yarkovsky effect
- $\omega, K \dots f(D)$,
or transitions
(Delbo et al. 2007)
- YORP \rightarrow YE
- must fit **NEA!**
- alternatively,
YORP disruptions?
(Marzari et al. 2011,
Jacobson et al. 2014)



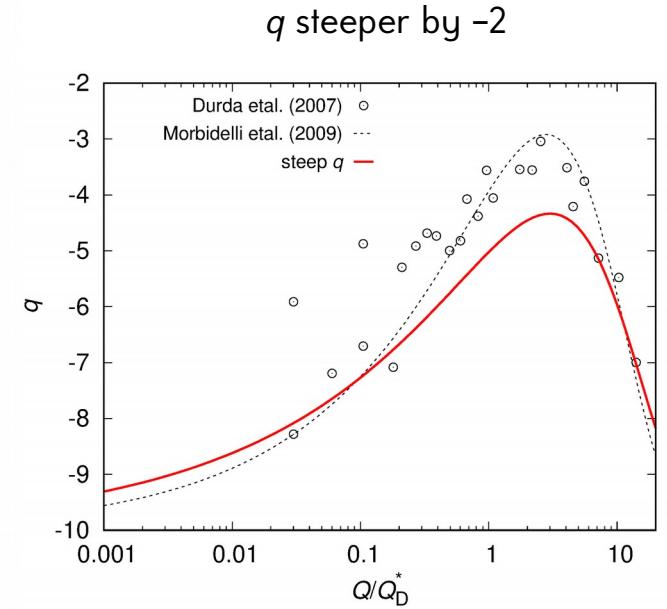
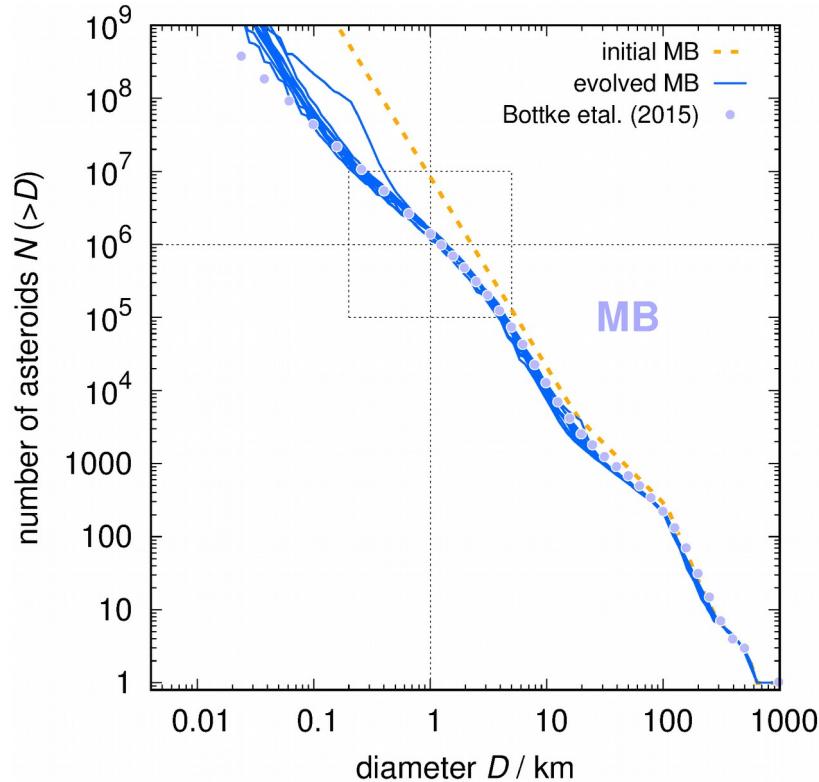
Test 3: SPH input (LF/PB mass)

- different rheology?
- cf. friction, crushing
(Jutzi 2015)



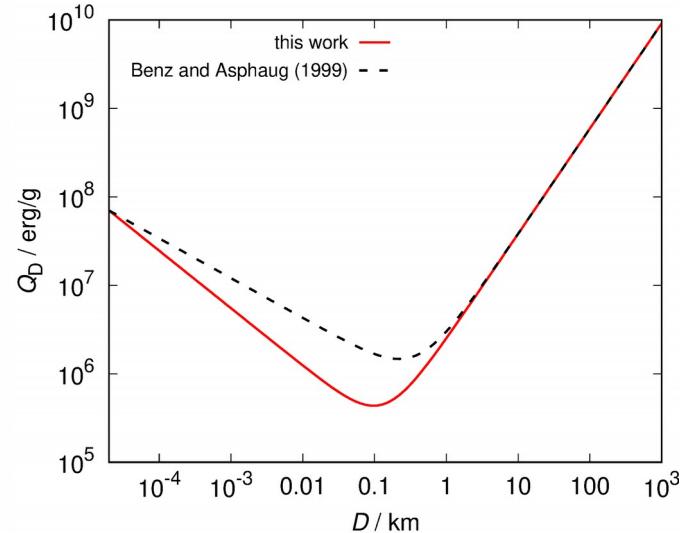
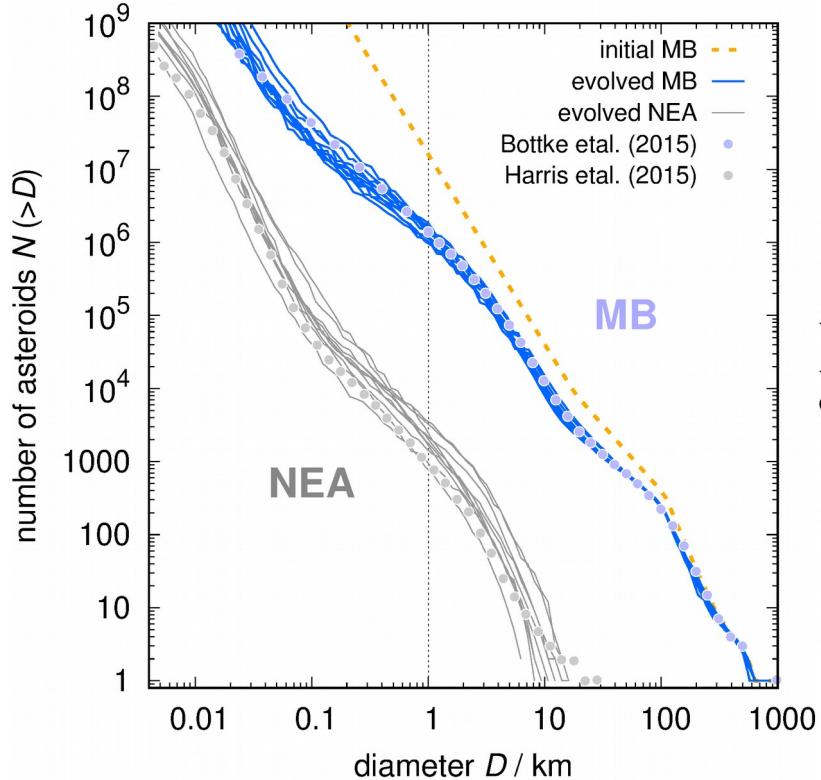
Test 4: SPH input (fragment slope)

- dtto



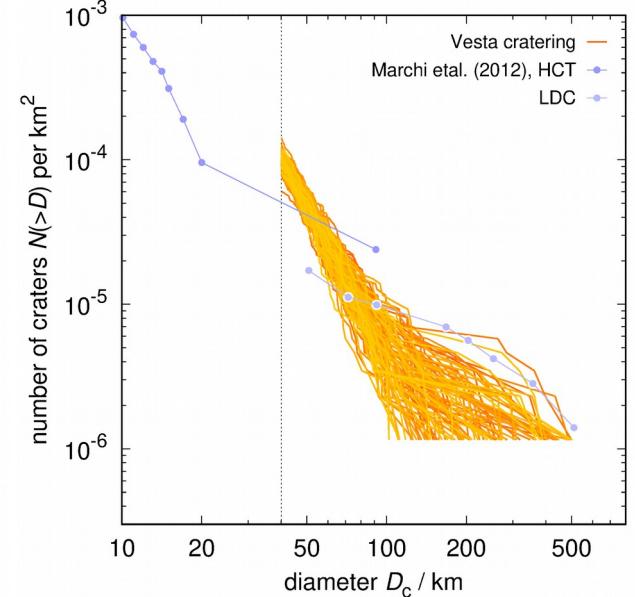
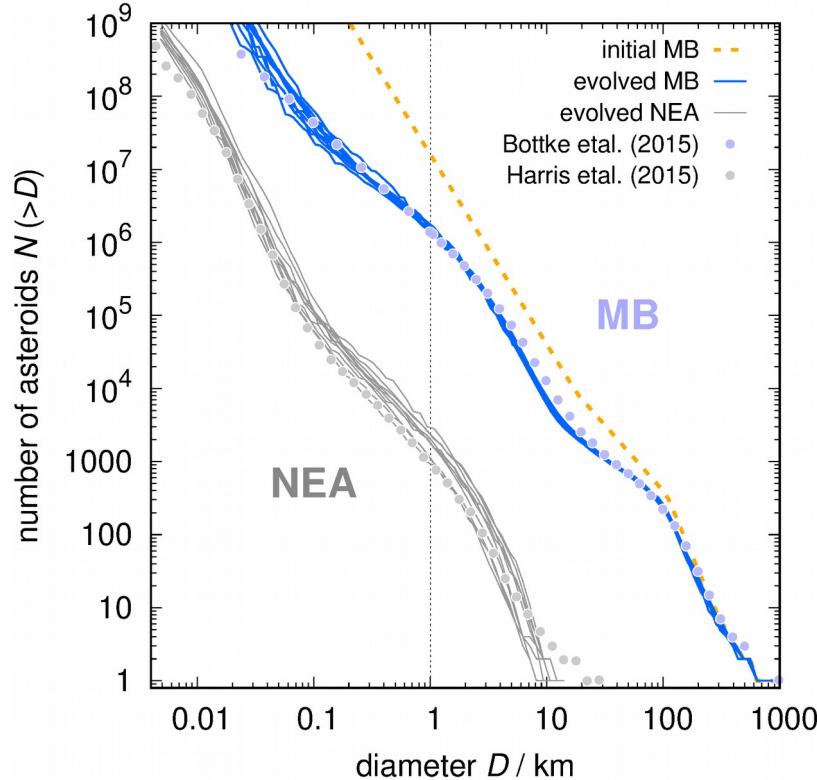
Test 5: Scaling law

- lower strength, and a shift 200→100 m (O'Brien & Greenberg 2003)
- verify by SPH?
- alternatively, YORP



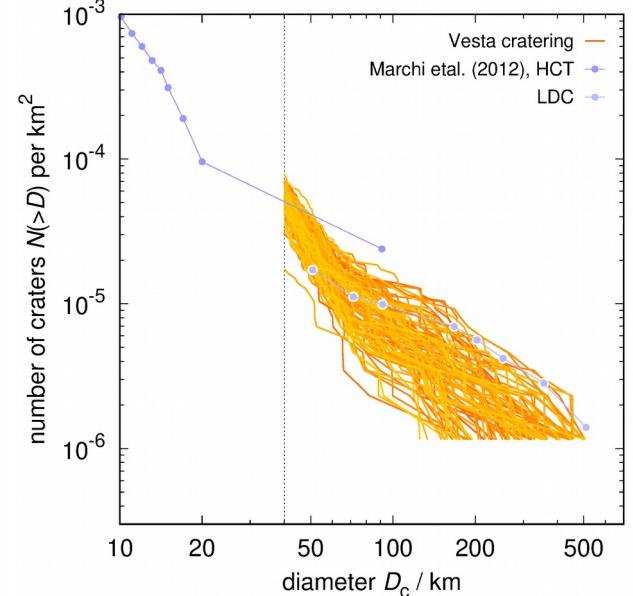
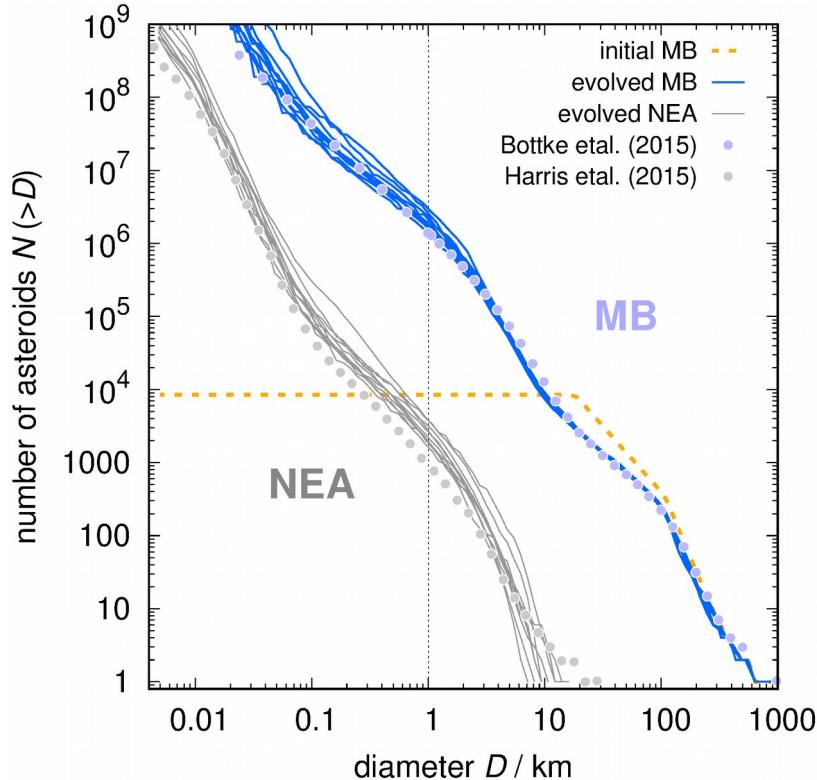
Test 6: Initial conditions

- e.g. Vesta cratering
- $\int dt$ sensitive to the initial population!
(Marchi et al. 2012)
- N_{syn} too steep, but...
- scaling law is also modified here
- crater erasure *not* included (O'Brien et al. 2006)



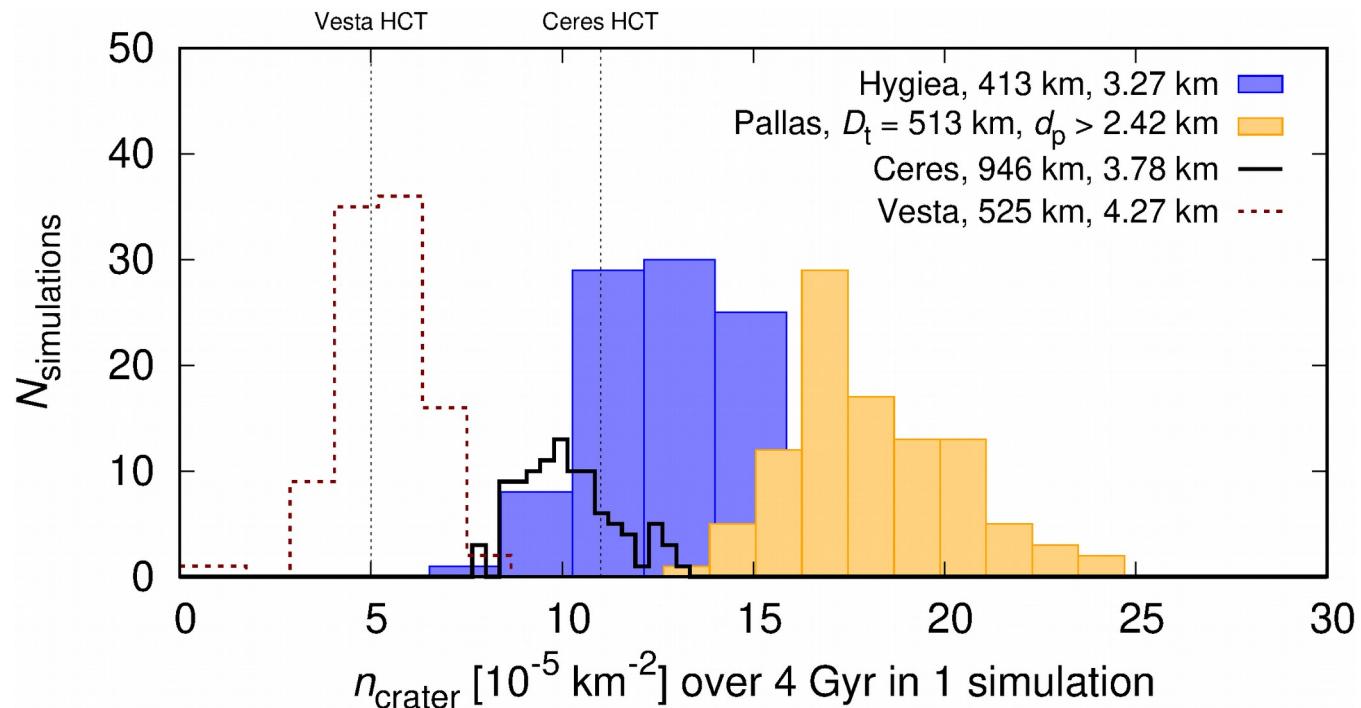
Test 6: Initial conditions

- flat SFD (a.k.a.
Morbidelli et al. 2009,
Marchi et al. 2012)
- N_{syn} shallow(er)



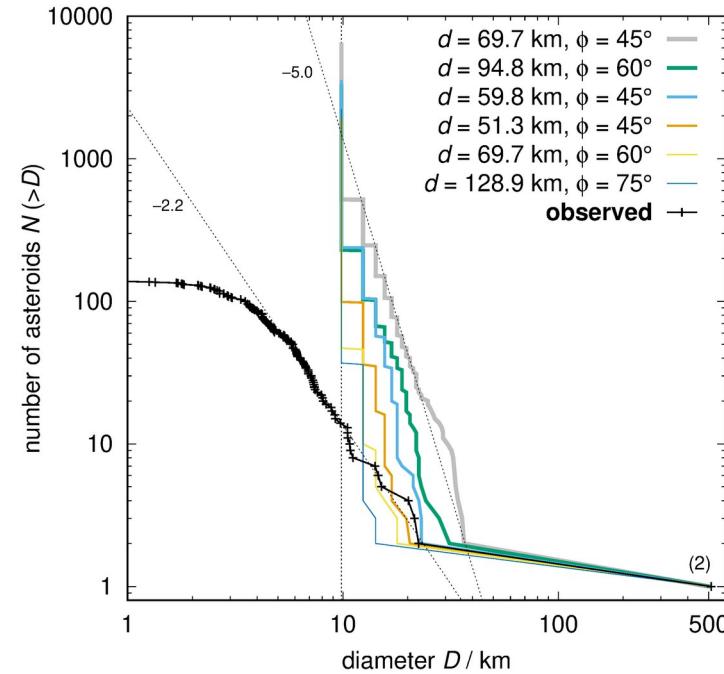
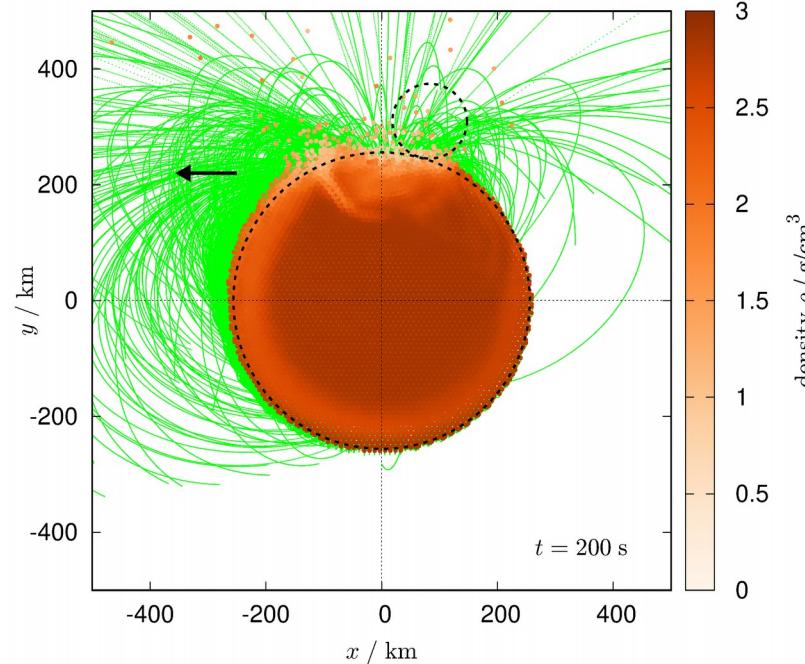
Collisional environment(s) in MB

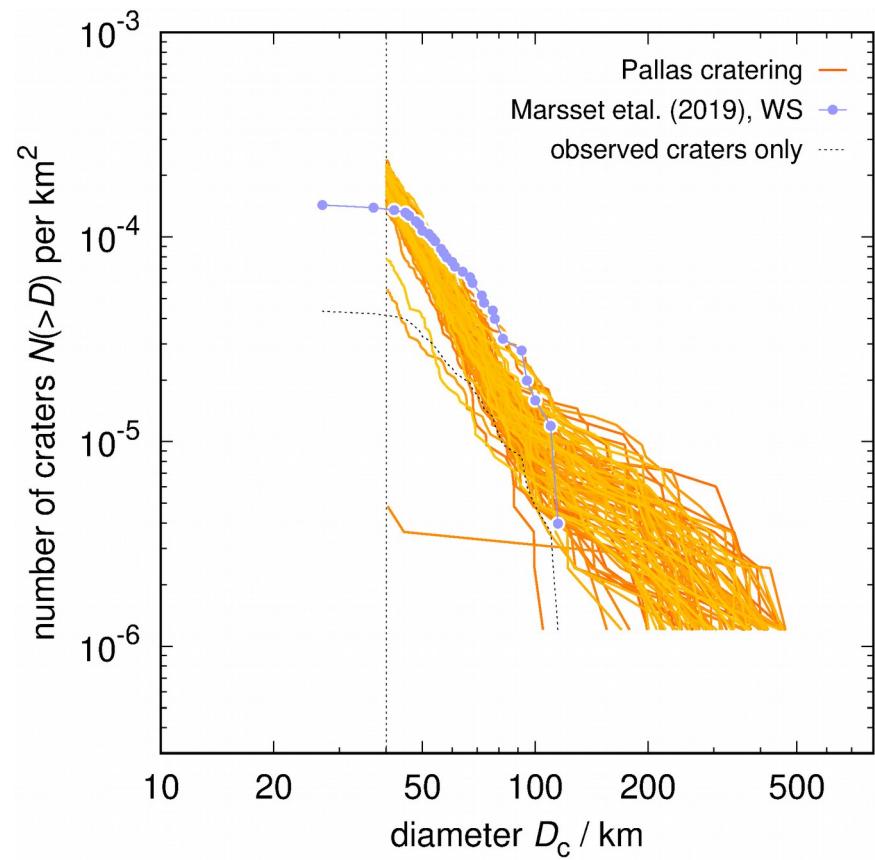
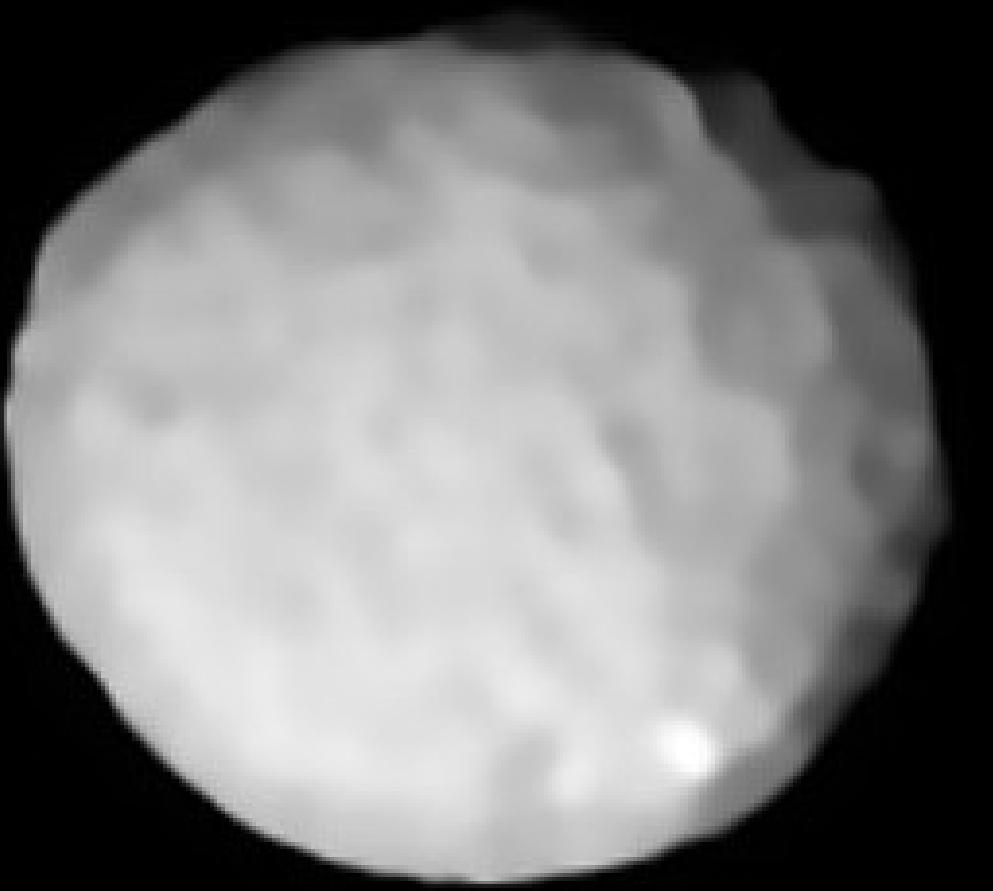
- Vesta, Ceres vs [Hygiea](#), [Pallas](#) ← different P_i , v_{imp} , g , for π -scaling and $D_c > 40$ km



Pallas family origin

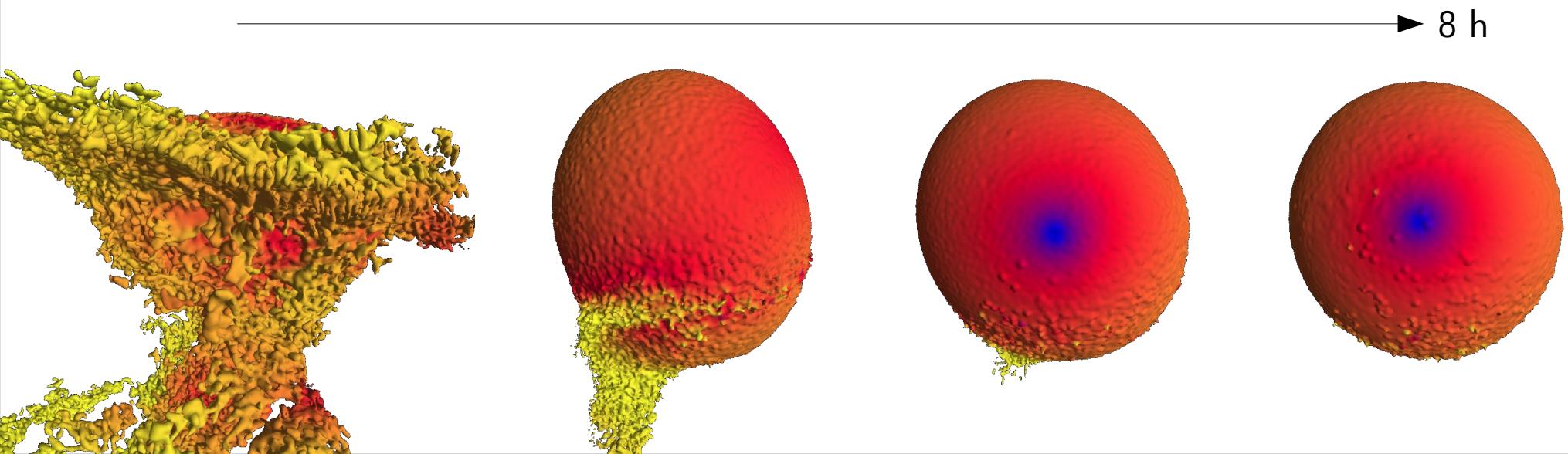
- SFD: $Q/Q_D^* = 0.024$ (\downarrow) to 0.067 (cratering); *but 2 features?* (Marsset et al. submit.)
- N-body: dynamical age (1.6 ± 0.3) Gyr

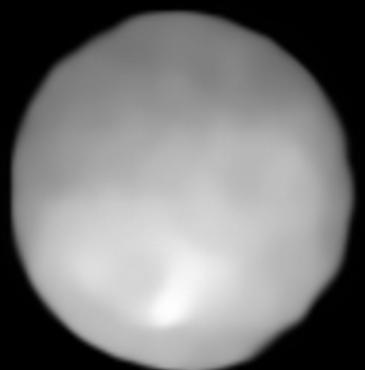




Hygiea family origin

- SFD: Q/Q_D^* up to ~ 0.3 to eject intermediate-size f., i.e. *reaccumulative* event
- friction-less material \rightarrow (almost) spherical shape of LR \rightarrow see...
- **acoustic oscillation** time scale 4 ± 1 h (cf. Riller et al. 2018 for Chicxulub)





Conclusions

pessimistic & optimistic

- Problem 1: standard MB collisional model? well, not yet...
- Problem 2: no resurfacing model yet
- Problem 3: no rotation yet (Ševeček et al. 2019)
- Problem 4: no LHB; Moon cratering record?
- Problem 5: C-types (like Ceres, Hygiea) have too shallow topography for AO?
- Problem 6: development of deconvolution algorithms (ELT)
 - :
- # of records: **Pallas**, **Iris**, Gaspra, Ida, Mathilde, Eros, Lutetia, Itokawa, Bennu, Ryugu
- see: **516** (Carry), **1011** (Bin Yang), **1376** (Hanuš), **1971** (Vernazza), **B152** (Jorda),
B173 (Drouard), **B257** (Marsset et al.), ...