



# THE SSA-NEO COORDINATION CENTRE operation, maintenance, enhancement P2-NEO-I

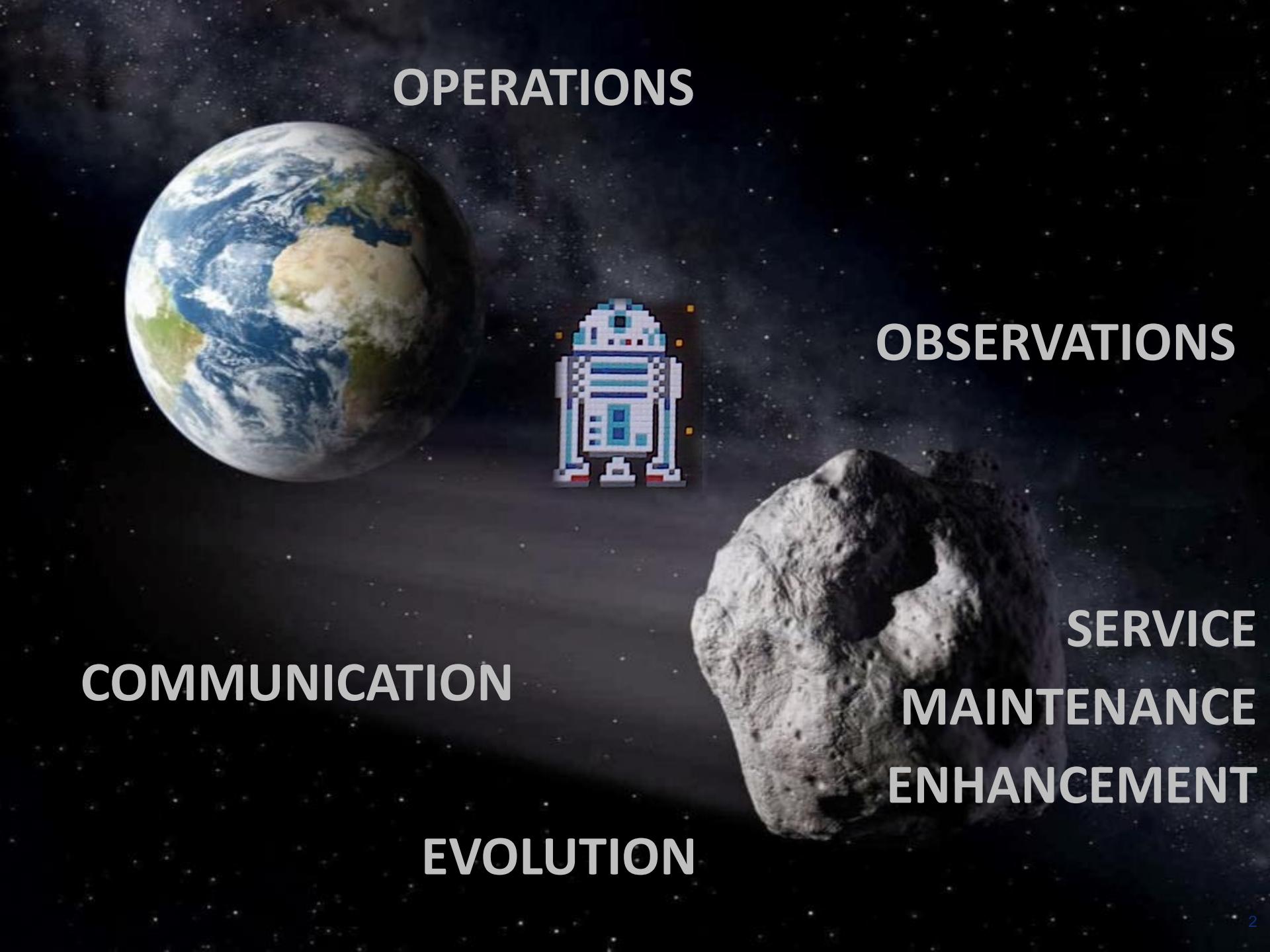


SSA-NEO SEGMENT FINAL PRESENTATIONS DAY  
ESRIN 1 FEBRUARY 2016

ETTORE PEROZZI

Deimos Space





# OPERATIONS

COMMUNICATION

EVOLUTION

OBSERVATIONS

SERVICE  
MAINTENANCE  
ENHANCEMENT

- **2009-10: Enabling Technologies design the NEO Segment**

SBDC, Collaborating Observatories, Wide Survey

- **2011-12: SN-III Precursor Services establish the NEO SW System**

Web Portal, Database, ESRIN offices



- **2013-14: SN-V Precursor Services Operations operate the NEO Coordination Centre**

System maintenance & improvement, Astronomical Observations, on-site operations

- **2014-15: P2-NEO-I Operations, maintenance, enhancement toward nominal NEOCC operations**

System maintenance & improvement, Astronomical Observations, on-site operations

- **2015-16: P2-NEO-IX, P2-COM-V, Operations & maintenance nominal NEOCC operations & system maintenance**

System corrective & evolutionary maintenance, Astronomical Observations, on-site operations



## The NEO Team



Ettore Perozzi  
Ana Maria Teodorescu  
Claudiu Teodorescu  
Esther Parrilla-Endrino



Fabrizio Bernardi  
Barbara Borgia  
Andrea Chessa  
Laura Faggioli  
Marco Micheli

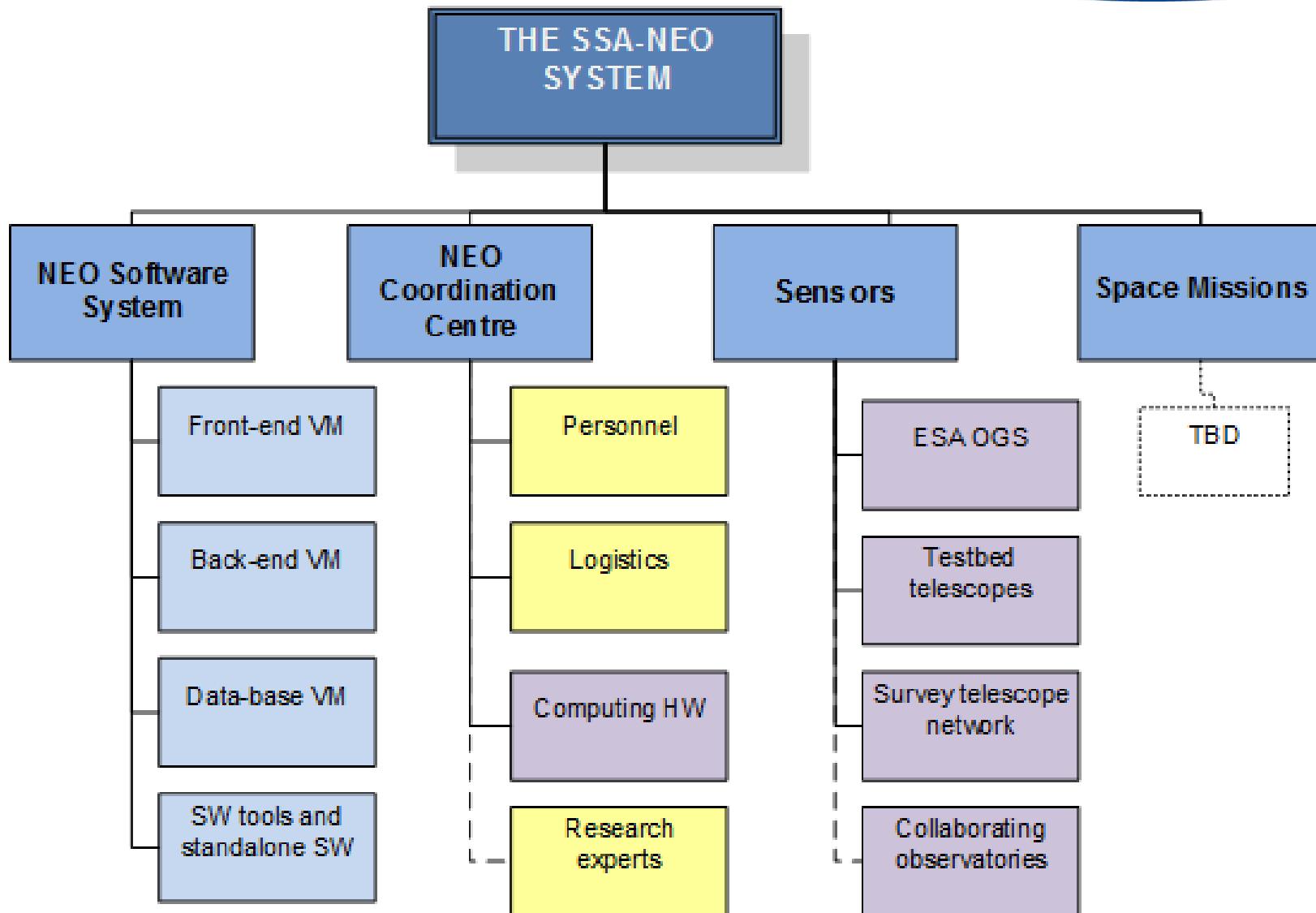


Andrea Tesser  
Fiammetta Cerreti  
Federica Volpi



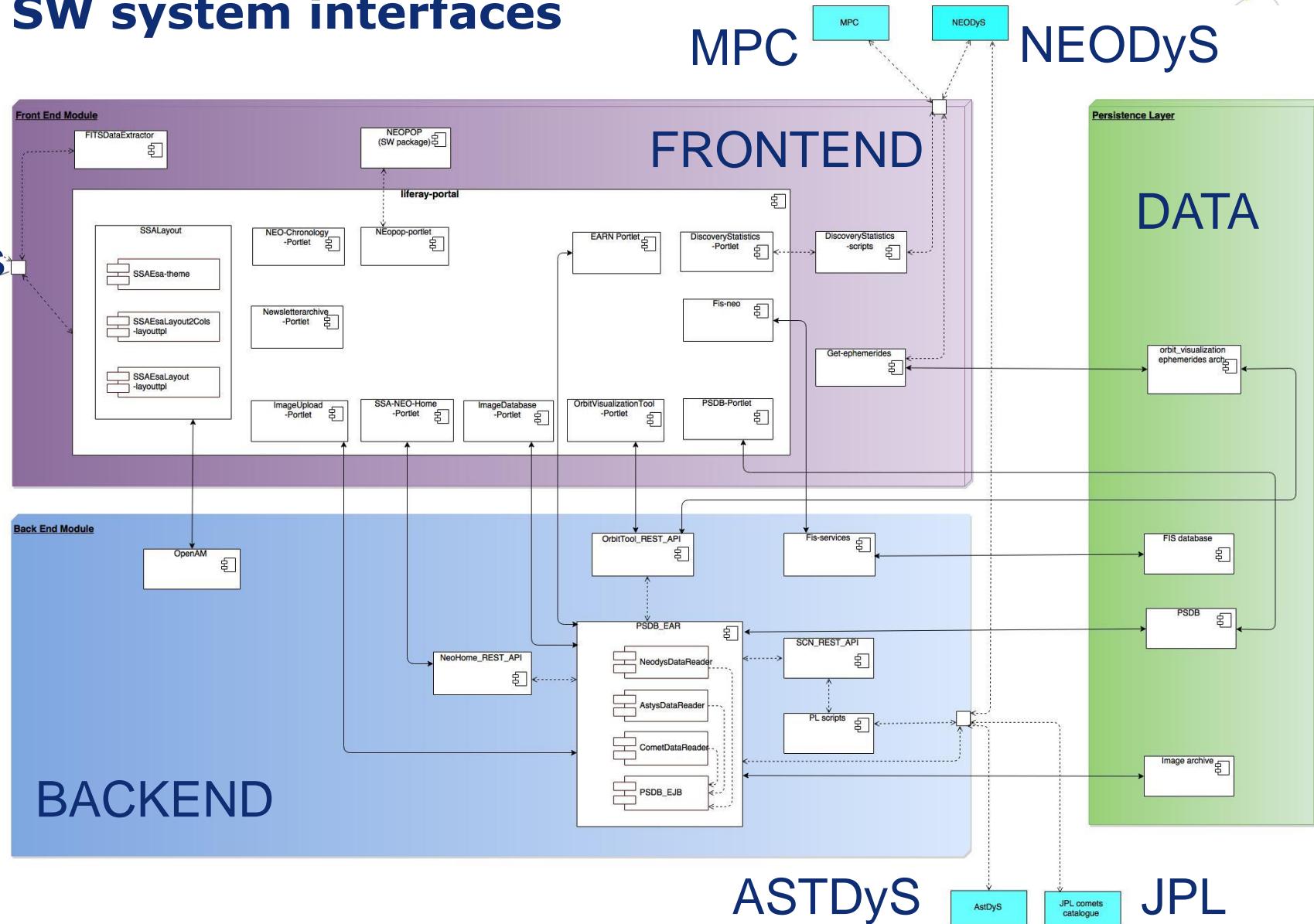
Detlef Koschny  
Gerhard Drolshagen  
Gian Maria Pinna  
Gianpiero Di Girolamo  
Arturo Vinue' Visus  
Laura Fernandez  
Fernando Iglesias

# SSA-NEO system consolidation

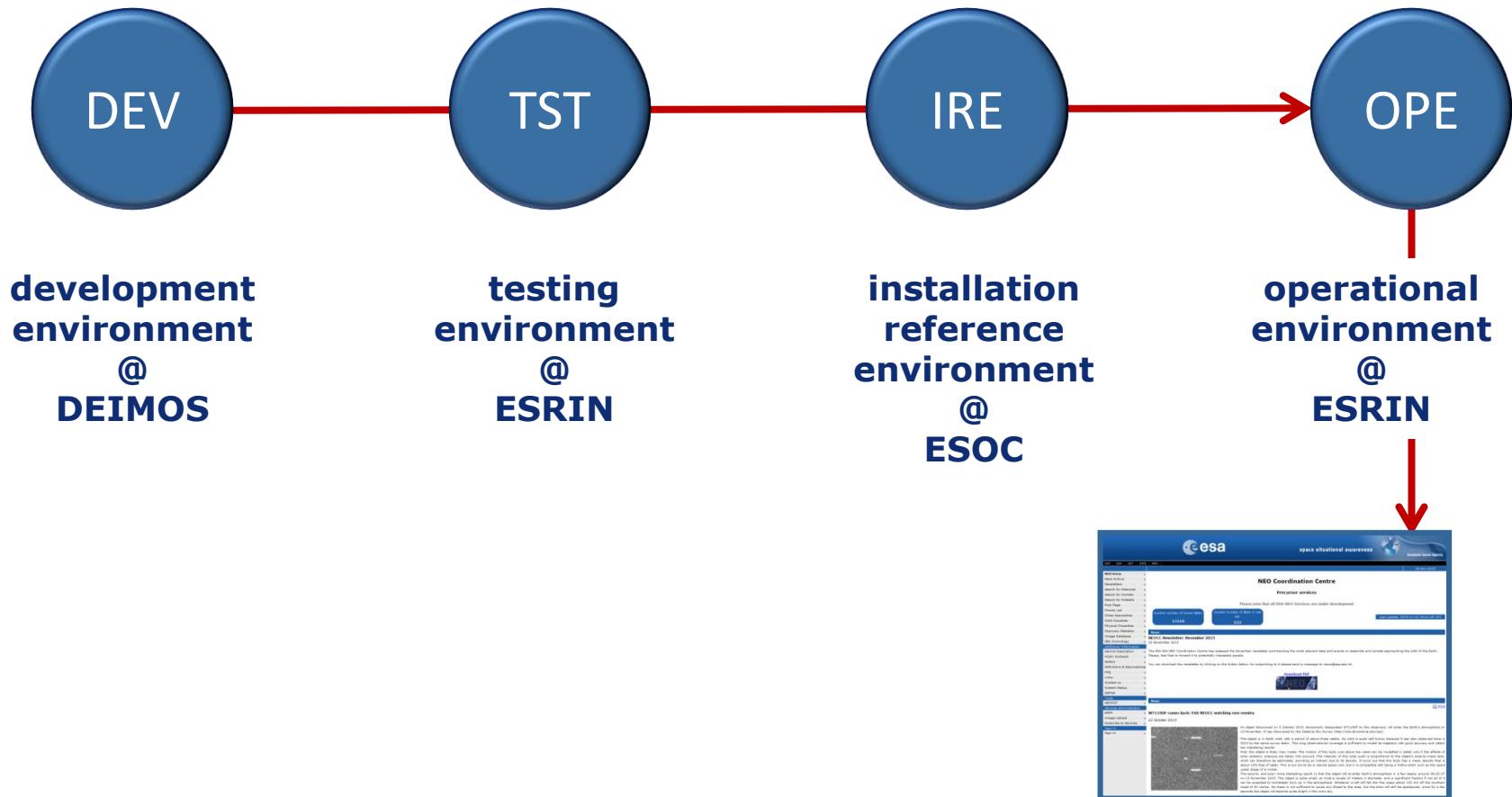


# SSA-NEO system consolidation

## NEO SW system interfaces

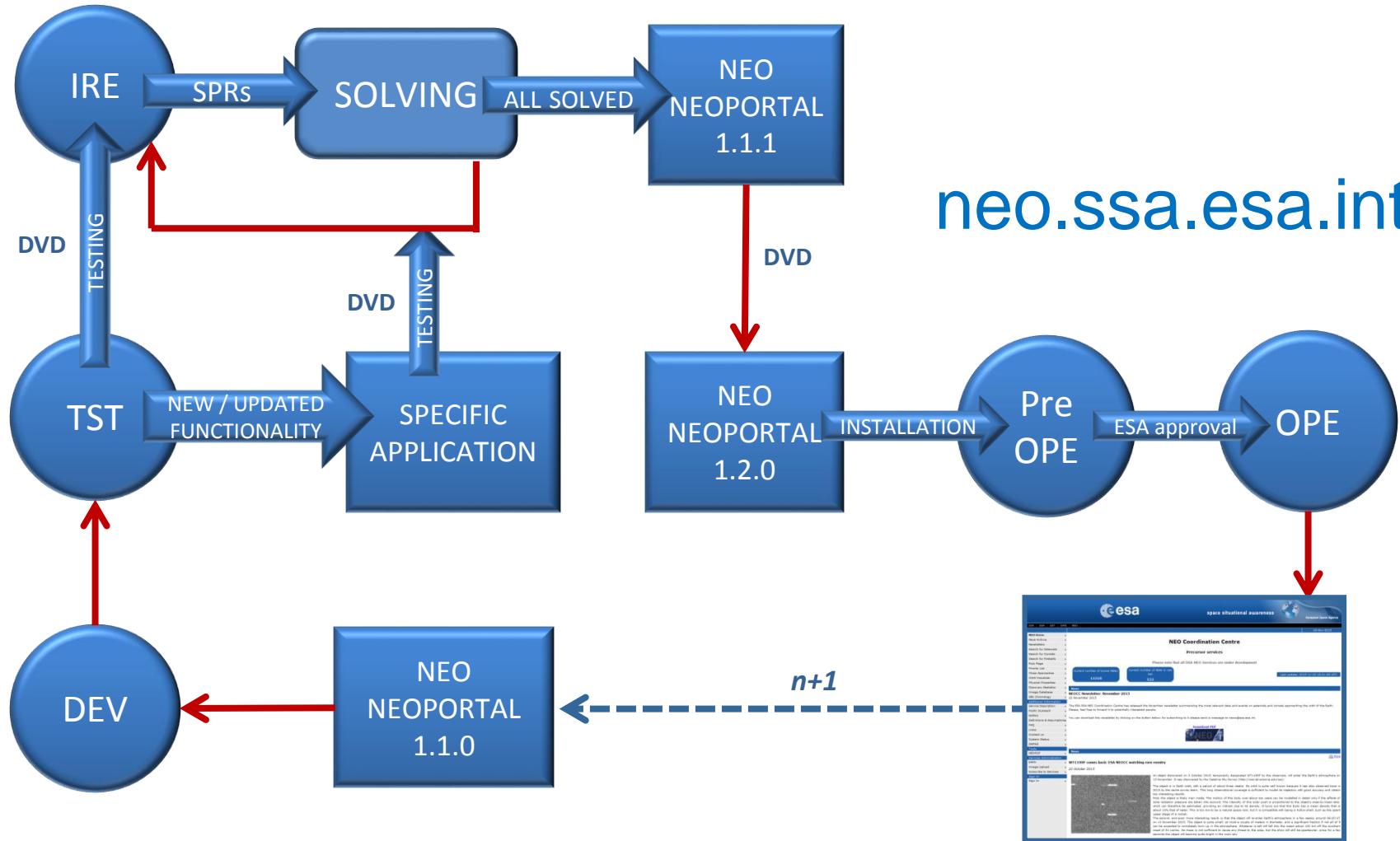


## delivery & installation procedures



# NEO system consolidation

## delivery & installation procedures



# NEO SW system 1.2.0 release



1.2.0

1.0.0



ESA NASA

SN-III



science engineering

SN-V

1.1.0

NEO Home
Risk Page
Search for Objects
Priority List
Close Approaches
Orbit Visualizer
Physical Properties
Comets
Discovery Statistics
Image Database
Fireball Database
Additional Information
Service Description
Public Outreach
Gallery
Definitions & Assumptions
FAQ
Links
Contact us
System Status
Services Administration
EARN
Image Upload
Subscribe to Services
SMPAG

P2-NEO-I

NEO Home
News Archive
Search for Asteroids
Search for Comets
Search for Fireballs
Risk Page
Priority List
Close Approaches
Orbit Visualizer
Discovery Statistics
Image Database
NEO Chronology
Additional Information
Service Description
Public Outreach
Gallery
Definitions & Assumptions
FAQ
Links
Contact us
System Status
SMPAG
Services Administration
EARN
Image Upload
Subscribe to Services
Sign-In
Sign In

NEO Home
News Archive
Newsletters
Search for Asteroids
Search for Comets
Search for Fireballs
Risk Page
Priority List
Close Approaches
Orbit Visualizer
Physical Properties
Discovery Statistics
Image Database
NEA Chronology
Additional Information
Service Description
Public Outreach
Gallery
Definitions & Assumptions
FAQ
Links
Contact us
System Status
SMPAG
Tools
NEOPOP
Services Administration
EARN
Image Upload
Subscribe to Services
Sign-In
Sign In

serco

SpaceDyS

P2-NEO-II

non-grav. pert.  
impact corridor  
flyby visualization

P2-NEO-VI

sky charts  
visibility chart  
animations

P2-NEO-VII

NEODyS migration

# NEO SEGMENT OBSERVATIONS

the faintest NEO ever seen @ V~27.1

the faintest NEO precovery @ V=24.5



*Final Presentations Day*

# Observational activities of the NEOCC

**Marco Micheli**

([marco.micheli@esa.int](mailto:marco.micheli@esa.int))



# NEO Statistics

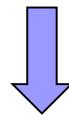
~ 13 700 known NEOs

...of which...

~ 510 (4 %) have impact solutions (VIs) in the next century  
(according to NEODyS and Sentry)

However... of those VIs:

- Only ~2 % have more than one apparition
- ~90 % are lost!



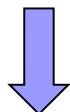
We need to find a way to improve these numbers by:

- Prevent the new ones from being lost
- “Recover” some of the lost ones

# How to do it

There are basically three ways to deal with this problem:

- Extend the observed arc at the discovery apparition
- Attempt wide-field recoveries at the next apparition
- Try to locate precovery observations in existing archives



These goals can be achieved using:

- Large aperture telescopes
- Wide-field imagers
- Large repositories of astronomical images

# ESA Optical Ground Station (OGS)

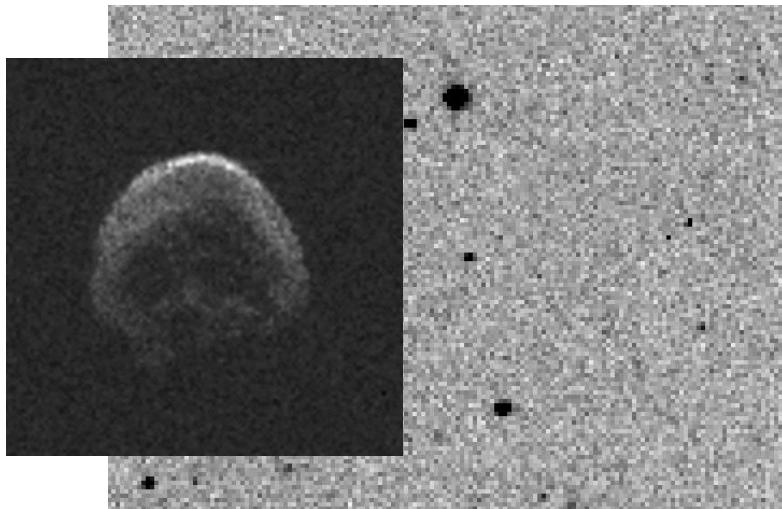
A 1.0 meter ESA telescope in Tenerife, Canary Islands  
We have 4 to 8 nights per month, around new Moon

➤ Follow-up

~20 NEOs observed per run

We can reach V~22

NEO or comet recoveries every month



➤ Survey (with Matthias Busch)

Discovered 11 NEOs in 2014-2015

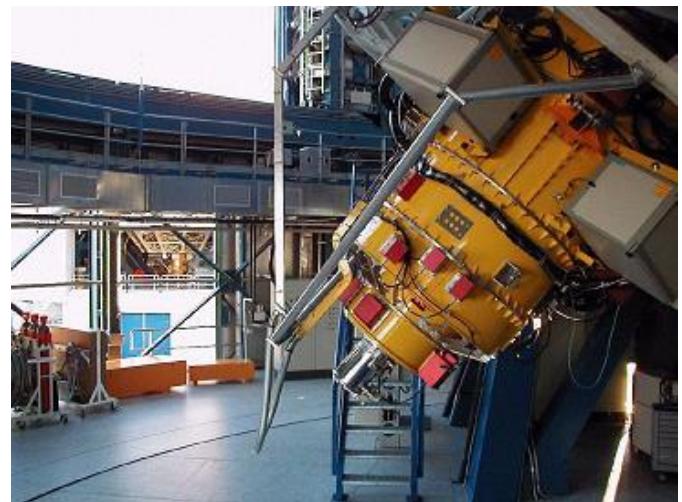
1 current VI discovery: 2014 QN266

2 comets, C/2014 C1 (TOTAS) and  
C/2015 C1 (TOTAS-Gibbs)

# ESO Very Large Telescope (VLT)

Four large 8.2 meter telescopes at Cerro Paranal, Chile  
~11 hours per semester in cooperation with ESO

- Follow-up and recovery of VIs  
FORS2 camera, 7' FoV  
More than 30 VIs observed in 2014-2015  
We can reach  $V > 26$
  
- The faintest NEO ever seen  
Observed in September 2015 at  $V \sim 27.1$ !



# Large Binocular Telescope (LBT)

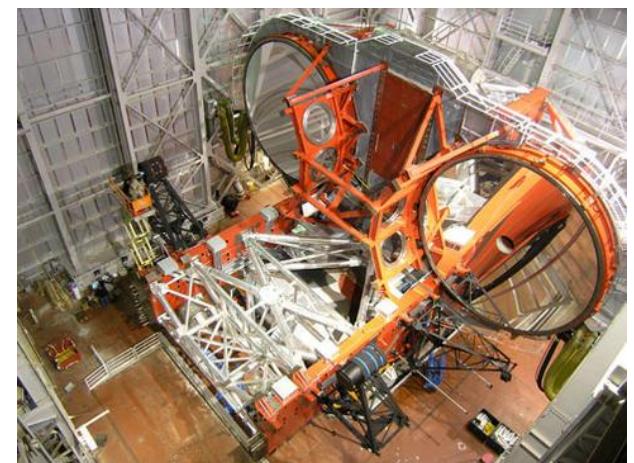
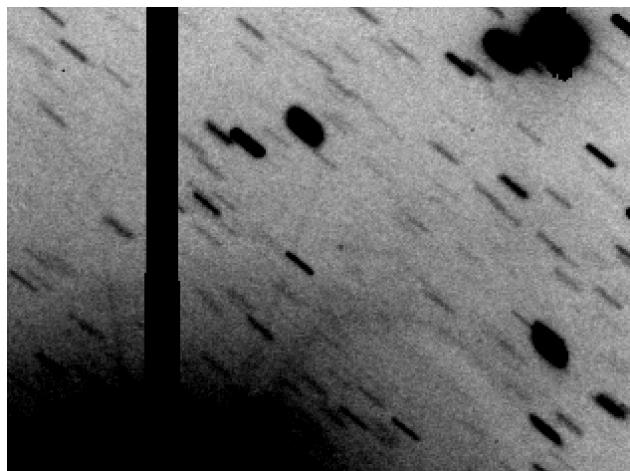
Two twin co-mounted 8.4 meter telescopes

Cooperation with the Italian partnership (INAF, Observatory of Rome) for DDT time

- Simultaneous imaging

Two wide field cameras, ideal for recoveries

Capable of reaching V~26 on a 27' field



- The first NEO with LBT
- 2014 KC46 recovery in October 2014
- V=26, uncertainty spanning the whole field

# Collaborations

## ESA Service Level Agreements:

- Calar Alto Observatory, Spain
- Klet' Observatory, Czech Republic

## Collaborations with existing networks:

- GAIA FUN-SSO
- EURONEAR
- Las Cumbres (LCOGT) Network

## Other observatories:

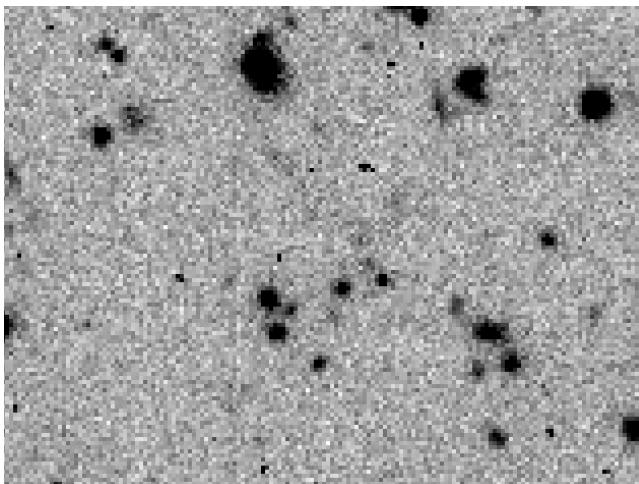
- Campo Imperatore, Asiago and Loiano, Italy
- Mauna Kea Observatories, Hawaii, USA
- NOAO CTIO Blanco Telescope + DECam, Chile
- OASI Observatory, Brazil
- ...and many others



# Precoversies

Outside sources:

- Large telescopes (e.g. CFHT, DECam, VST)
- Asteroid surveys (e.g. Pan-STARRS)



- The faintest NEO precovery  
2008 CK70, top-10 in the list of VIs  
5-day arc, effectively lost  
Found in CFHT at  $V=24.5!$

Developing our own archive (integrated with CADC)

- Images from our observational activities (e.g. OGS)
- Images from collaborating partners

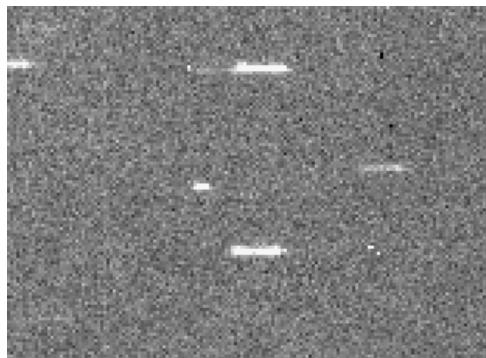
# Observation campaigns: WT1190F

A peculiar artificial object as a test for an NEO impact

We alerted our collaborators to obtain:

- Astrometric observations (Mauna Kea, Asiago, Loiano, OASI, DeSS, Lumezzane, Schiaparelli)
- Precoveries (Pan-STARRS archive)
- Colors (Loiano, Asiago)
- Spectroscopy (Successful DDT at VLT)
- Lightcurve observations (Asiago, Loiano, Schiaparelli, Lumezzane)
- Airborne observation campaign (University of Stuttgart)

From...



... to



At the last Final Presentations Day...

# Objects removed from the Risk List

Object	Date	PS0	Telescope	Instrument	People	Archive
2007 UW1	2013-11-28	-3.4	CFHT	MegaCam	M. Micheli, D. J. Tholen	-
2013 XE2	2013-12-10	-4.0	PS1	GPC	M. Micheli, P. Veres, R. J. Wainscoat	PS1
2008 CK70	2013-12-18	-3.1	CFHT	MegaCam	M. Micheli	CADC
2013 BP73	2013-12-20	-3.8	SDSS	SDSS	M. Micheli	CADC
2013 YC	2014-01-22	-2.9	VLT (UT1)	FORS2	M. Micheli, O. R. Hainaut, D. V. Koschny	-
2014 BD33	2014-01-29	-4.2	PS1	GPC	M. Micheli	PS1
2004 BX159	2014-02-18	-4.5	CFHT	MegaCam	M. Micheli	CADC
2014 AF16	2014-03-11	-2.4	VLT (UT1)	FORS2	M. Micheli, O. R. Hainaut, D. V. Koschny	-
2012 HP13	2014-04-09	-6.6	VLT (UT1)	FORS2	M. Micheli, O. R. Hainaut, D. V. Koschny	-
2014 DN112	2014-05-01	-3.6	VLT (UT1)	FORS2	M. Micheli, O. R. Hainaut, D. V. Koschny	-
2014 HM129	2014-05-22	-4.2	VLT (UT1)	FORS2	M. Micheli, O. R. Hainaut, D. V. Koschny	-
2014 HM187	2014-05-28	-4.5	VLT (UT1)	FORS2	M. Micheli, O. R. Hainaut, D. V. Koschny	-
2012 VU76	2014-06-09	-6.1	VLT (UT1)	FORS2	M. Micheli, O. R. Hainaut, D. V. Koschny	-
2013 YD48	2014-06-30	-4.8	VLT (UT1)	FORS2	M. Micheli, O. R. Hainaut, D. V. Koschny	-
2014 LU27	2014-07-17	-2.4	PS1	GPC	M. Micheli	PS1
2014 PB58	2014-08-12	-4.5	PS1	GPC	M. Micheli	PS1
2014 QF392	2014-08-14	-8.0	PS1	GPC	M. Micheli	PS1
2014 QJ392	2014-08-14	-6.1	PS1	GPC	M. Micheli	PS1
2014 RC	2014-09-04	-7.0	PS1	GPC	M. Micheli, R. J. Wainscoat	PS1
2014 KC46	2014-10-30	-4.1	LBT	LBC	M. Micheli, E. Dotto, E. Perozzi et al.	-

...plus almost 30 additional objects observed, with significant changes in their impact probabilities





# NEO SW SYSTEM SERVICES

esa space situational awareness

Precursor services

Please note that all SSA-REO Services are under development.

Last update: 2019-11-22 08:55:48 UTC

**NEO Coordination Centre**

**Precursor services**

Please note that all SSA-REO Services are under development.

Last update: 2019-11-22 08:55:48 UTC

**News**

NEOCC Newsletter: November 2013  
02 November 2013

The ESSA-REO Coordination Centre has released the November newsletter summarising the most relevant data and events on potentials and threats approaching the orbit of the Earth. Please, feel free to forward it to potentially interested people.

You can download the newsletter by clicking on the button below; for subscribing to it please send a message to [news@esa.int](mailto:news@esa.int).

[Download PDF](#)

**WT119DF comes back: ESA NEOCC watching fire流星**

WT119DF was observed on 3 October 2013, temporarily designated WT119DF by the observer, will enter the Earth's atmosphere on 15 November. It was discovered by the Catalina Sky Survey (<http://www.lcohome.org/coss>).

The object is in Earth orbit, with a period of about three months. The orbit is quite well known because it was also observed twice in 2013 by the same survey team. The long observational coverage is sufficient to model its trajectory with good accuracy and reduce any interesting results.

First, the object is likely man-made. The motion of this body over about two years can be modelled to within only if the effects of solar radiation pressure are taken into account. The intensity of this solar push is proportional to the object's area-to-mass ratio, which is constant for a sphere, provided that the object does not rotate. It turns out that this body has a linear density, which is about 10% that of steel. This is too low to be a natural space rock, but it is compatible with being a hollow shaft, such as the spine or upper stage of a rocket.

The second, and even more interesting result, is that the object will re-enter Earth's atmosphere in a few weeks, around 06:00 UT on 15 November 2013. This object is quite small; at most a couple of metres in diameter, and a significant fraction of it may be expected to completely burn up in the atmosphere. Whatever is left will fall into the ocean about 300 km off the southern coast of the USA. It may or not sufficient to cause any threat to the area, but the object will be a spectacular, since for a few seconds the object will become very bright in the sky.

*Final Presentation Day 2016-02-02*

# SSA – NEO Software System

**Marco Micheli, Laura Faggioli**  
[marco.micheli@esa.int](mailto:marco.micheli@esa.int)



# In the SSA-NEO software system

- Core Services
- Database
- Information

## Data Sources

### External

- NEODyS:** to be migrated
  - Risk List
  - Ephemerides
  - Orbit Properties
- AstDyS**
  - Orbit properties (MB)
- JPL**
  - Comets catalogue
- MPC**
  - Discovery Statistics

### Internal: already migrated

- EARN**
  - Physical Properties
- Spaceguard Central Node**
  - Priority List



The Physical Properties Page contains the latest available physical data. The source of each value is referenced at the bottom of the page.

**29075 1950DA**

Physical properties			
Rotational properties	Value	Unit	Source
Rotation Period	2.1216	h	[3]
Quality	3	-	[2]
Amplitude	0.2	mag	[6]
Rotation Direction	-	-	[7]
Spinvector L	3.263766E0	rad ▾	[1]
Spinvector B	-1.553343E0	rad ▾	[1]
Taxonomy	Value	Unit	Source
Taxonomy	EM:	-	[2]
Taxonomy (all)	EM:	-	[2]
H / G	Value	Unit	Source
Absolute Magnitude (H)	17.55	mag	[3]
Slope Parameter (G)	0.03	mag	[3]
	0.15**	mag	[4]
Size and Albedo	Value	Unit	Source
Albedo	0.07	-	[5]
Diameter	1300.0	m ▾	[6]
Color Information	Value	Unit	Source
Color Information	-	-	[7]
Sightings	Value	Unit	Source
Sightings	Radar R	-	[7]
	Visual S	-	[7]

Download as CSV file

Download as Excel file

View History

**Sources**

No.	Name	Additional
[1]	EARN	1.) Farnocchia, D. & S.R. Chesley (2014) Icarus 229, 321-327. (Assessment of the 2880 impact threat from asteroid (29075) 1950 DA)
[2]	EARN	1.) Rivkin, A.S. et al. (2005) Icarus 175, 175-180. (Constraining near-Earth object albedos using near-infrared spectroscopy) (1580,3103,29075,2001 ME1, 26760)
[3]	EARN	1.) Petr Pravec's Ondrejov NEO Photometric Program Webpage "Prepublished Periods" <a href="http://nevirton.dm.unipi.it/neodys/">http://nevirton.dm.unipi.it/neodys/</a>
[4]	NEODyS	1.) Mainzer, A. et al. (2011) ApJ 743, 156. (NEOWISE Observations of Near-Earth Objects: Preliminary Results) (albedo and diameters of 428 NEOs) 2.) Rivkin, A.S. et al. (2005) Icarus 175, 175-180. (Constraining near-Earth object albedos using near-infrared spectroscopy) (1580,3103,29075,2001 ME1, 26760) 3.) Binzel, R.P. et al. (2002) in "Asteroids III" (Eds. W.F.Bottke et al.), Univ.Ariz.Press, Tucson, USA, pp. 255-271. (Physical Properties of NEOs)
[5]	EARN	1.) Farnocchia, D. & S.R. Chesley (2014) Icarus 229, 321-327. (Assessment of the 2880 impact threat from asteroid (29075) 1950 DA) 2.) Mainzer, A. et al. (2011) ApJ 743, 156. (NEOWISE Observations of Near-Earth Objects: Preliminary Results) (albedo and diameters of 428 NEOs) 3.) Binzel, R.P. et al. (2002) in "Asteroids III" (Eds. W.F.Bottke et al.), Univ.Ariz.Press, Tucson, USA, pp. 255-271. (Physical Properties of NEOs)
[6]	EARN	1.) href=" <a href="http://echo.jpl.nasa.gov/asteroids/index.html">http://echo.jpl.nasa.gov/asteroids/index.html</a> ">JPL's NEO Radar Detection Program Webpage
[7]	EARN	**Estimated value



Show/Hide Info:  
 Show planet(s) tag(s)  
 Show object tag  
 Invert background color

## Show/Hide Planets:

System time MJD: 62171.00

System time: 2029/02/04

NEO distance to Sun 1.098 in AU

NEO distance to Earth 0.259 in AU

Rotation angle: 0

Pan angle: 0

Status: Running

Simulation type: Ephemerides

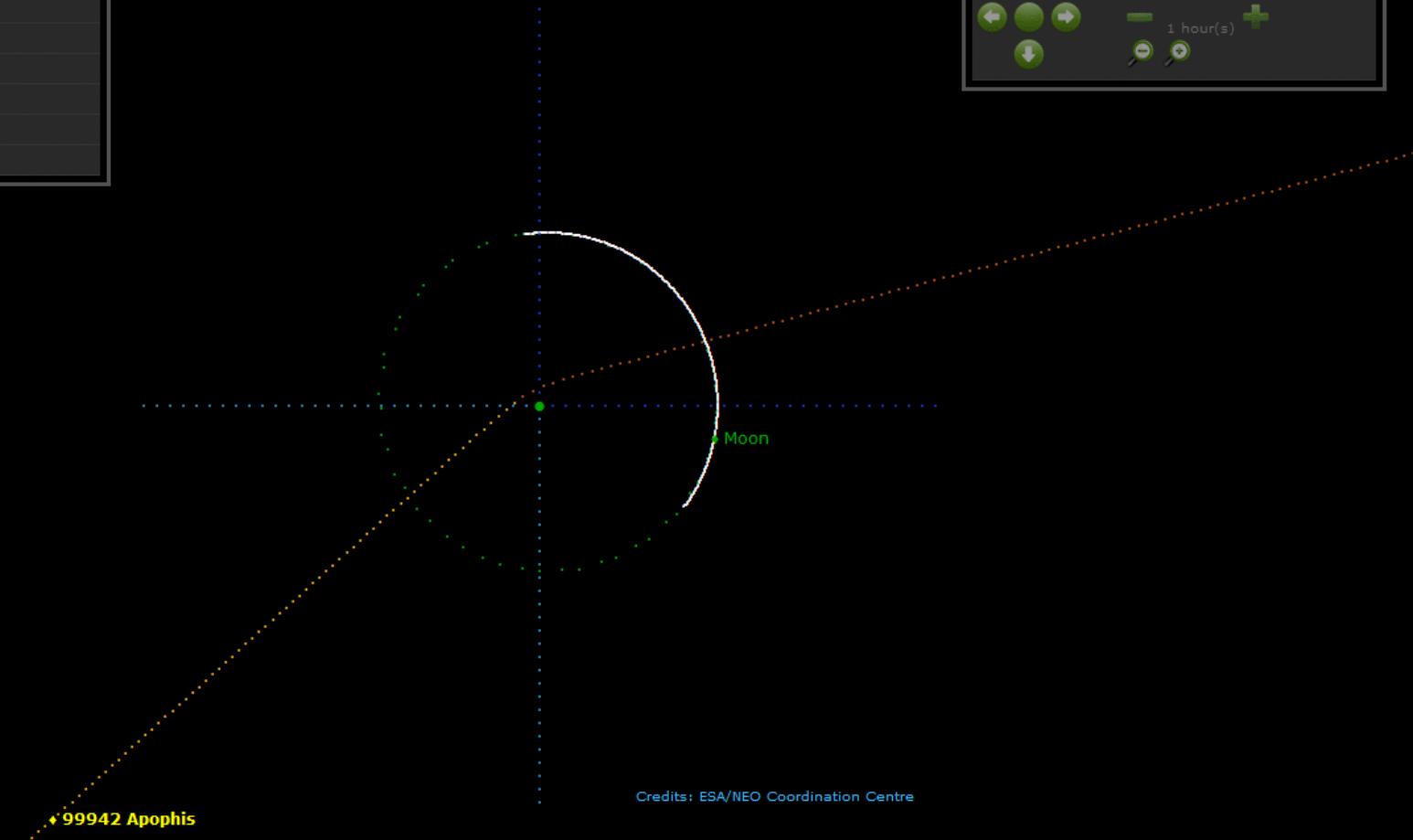
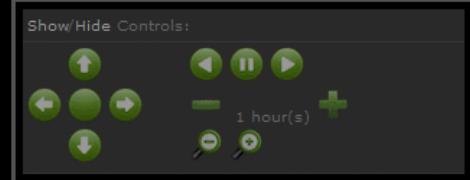
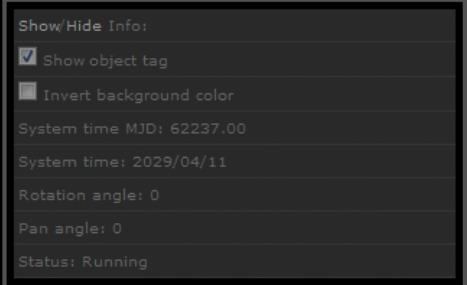
Orbit unreliable: no

Close Encounter: no

## Show/Hide Controls:



Credits: ESA/NEO Coordination Centre



Credits: ESA/NEO Coordination Centre

The Close Approaches Page displays two tables with information about recent and upcoming close approaches of asteroids to the Earth.

*Next 12 months*

*Past 1 month*

The screenshot shows the European Space Agency's space situational awareness website. The top navigation bar includes links for NEO Home, SSA, SST, SWE, and NEO. A sidebar on the left lists various services like News Archive, Newsletters, and Close Approaches. The main content area features a table titled "Recent close approaches to Earth". The table has columns for Object Name, Close Approach Date, Miss Distance [AU], Miss Distance [LD], Estimated Diameter [m], H [mag], Maximum Brightness [mag] (which is circled in red), and Relative Velocity [km/s]. Below the table, there are conversion notes: 1 AU = ~150 million kilometers and 1 LD = Lunar Distance = ~384000 kilometers.

Recent close approaches to Earth							
Object Name	Close Approach Date	Miss Distance [AU]	Miss Distance [LD]	Estimated Diameter [m]	H [mag]	Maximum Brightness	Relative Velocity [km/s]
						[mag]	
2015XC352	2015-Dec-30	0.0133	5.2	30.0*	25.8	19	4.6
2015YT1	2015-Dec-31	0.0348	13.5	17.0*	27	21.2	6.1
2011YE40	2015-Dec-31	0.0407	15.8	39.0*	25.1	20.2	12.7
2016AN66	2015-Dec-31	0.0037	1.4	14.0*	27.4	19.2	5.4
2016AU193	2015-Dec-31	0.0212	8.2	36.0*	25.3	19.3	21.9
2016AV64	2016-Jan-01	0.0111	4.3	15.0*	27.3	19.7	14.6
2016AY64	2016-Jan-01	0.0186	7.2	23.0*	26.4	19.6	11.2
2016BE							
2016BQ							
2013VA10							
2014QD36							
2015XA37							
FAQ							
Links							
Contact us							
System Status							
Services Administration							
EARN							
Image Upload							
Subscribe to Services							
SMPAG							
Sign-In							
Sign In							
2012HC25							

The Priority List supports the task of efficiently planning and executing NEO follow-up observations. It classifies newly discovered objects into four priority categories, which can guide the observer in selecting the most useful follow-up targets.

esa space situational awareness European Space Agency

Last update: 2016-01-28 08:17 UTC

29-Jan-2016

NEO Home >  
News Archive >  
Newsletters >  
Search for Asteroids >  
Search for Comets >  
Search for Fireballs >  
Risk Page >  
**Priority List** >  
Close Approaches >  
Orbit Visualizer >  
Physical Properties >  
Discovery Statistics >  
Image Database >  
NEO Chronology >  
**Additional Information**  
Service Description >  
Public Outreach >  
Gallery >  
Definitions & Assumptions >  
FAQ >  
Links >  
Contact us >  
System Status >  
**Services Administration**  
EARN >  
Image Upload >  
Subscribe to Services >  
SMPAG >  
**Sign-In**  
Sign In >

The Priority List supports the task of efficiently planning and executing NEO follow-up observations. It classifies newly discovered objects into priority categories, which can guide the observer in selecting the most useful follow-up targets. The aim of the selection criteria used in the ranking is to ensure that the highest possible percentage of these objects can be recovered at subsequent apparitions. The sorting can be changed by clicking on the table headers.

**Visibility chart for Observation code**  
(Under development)

Faintest Mag. Brightest Mag. Min. Declination Max. Declination

**Priority List**

Priority	Object	Inserted	R.A.	Decl.	Elong.	V[mag]	Sky uncert.	End of Visibility
UR	2012DK31	2016-01-28	07h45m	-34.6	125	<b>19.7</b>	5502	2016-03-05
UR	2012UO138	2016-01-28	12h39m	-30.8	105	<b>20.8</b>	34508	2016-04-30
UR	2013BE10	2016-01-28	09h33m	13.0	167	<b>21.2</b>	1461	2016-05-03
UR	2013DL1	2016-01-28	06h32m	-22.0	129	<b>19.8</b>	4167	2016-02-24
UR	2013VA10	2016-01-28	10h15m	14.5	157	<b>19.3</b>	28299	2016-02-10
UR	2013VK5	2016-01-28	12h45m	43.5	123	<b>21.9</b>	155	2016-03-28
UR	2014DF	2016-01-28	11h37m	15.6	138	<b>21.9</b>	4271	2016-03-22
UR	LP	2015XB379	2016-01-28	07h12m	11.2	<b>17.6</b>	0	2016-07-05
UR	LP	2015YS1	2016-01-28	08h47m	-17.9	<b>144</b>	0	2016-02-29
UR	LP	2015Y57	2016-01-28	09h39m	-39.1	<b>121</b>	<b>19.7</b>	0
UR	LP	2016AJ2	2016-01-28	08h59m	63.1	<b>135</b>	<b>19.9</b>	0
UR	LP	2016AO66	2016-01-28	03h18m	19.3	<b>104</b>	<b>20.2</b>	0
UR	LP	2016AO165	2016-01-28	04h41m	4.9	<b>120</b>	<b>20.1</b>	0
UR	LP	2016AX147	2016-01-28	07h26m	23.3	<b>162</b>	<b>20.0</b>	0

Faint NEOs List Download as Text file Download as CSV file Download as Excel file

# Database

## ➤ NEAs

- ✓ orbit properties
- ✓ physical properties
- ✓ ephemerides

**Physical properties**

	Min	Max	Unit
Rotation Direction	-	-	-
Taxonomy			-
Absolute Magnitude (H)			mag
Slope Parameter (G)			mag
Albedo			-
Diameter			m
Color Information			U-B

Search for Objects

Current number of known NEAs: 13675      Current number of known asteroids with good orbital information: 570339

Name/Designation   NEAs only  All Asteroids

Advanced

Object Class

All PHAs Atens Amors Apollos IEOs

Orbit properties

	Min	Max	Min Uncert.	Max Uncert.	Unit
Semimajor Axis					AU
Eccentricity					-

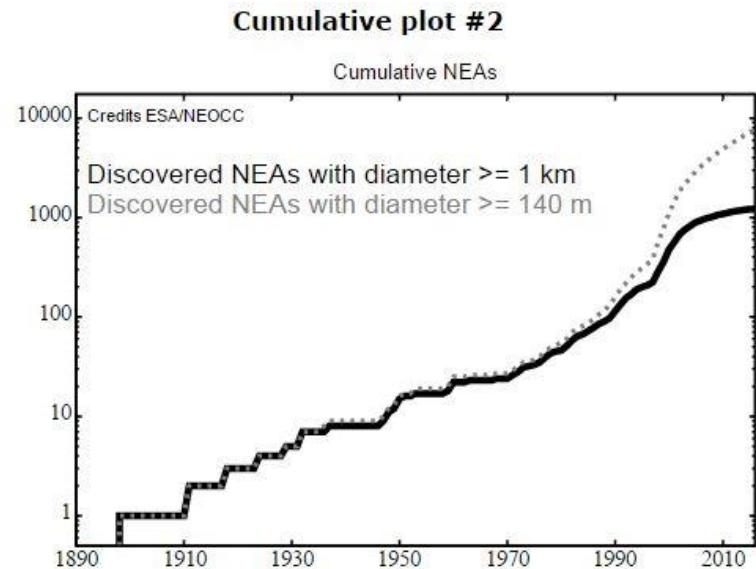
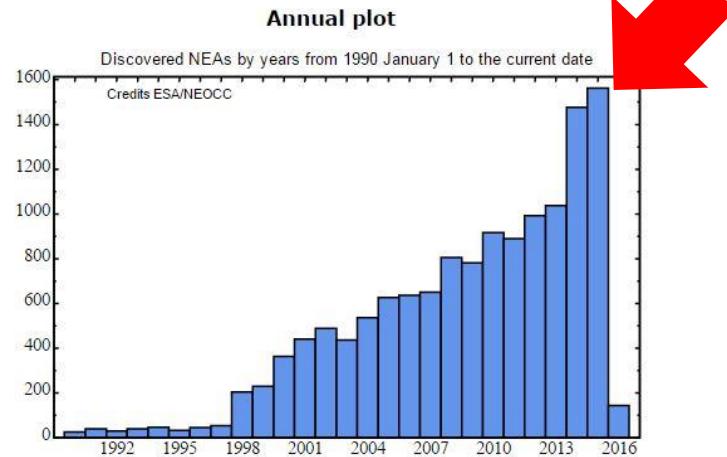
COMBINED  
SEARCH

# Database

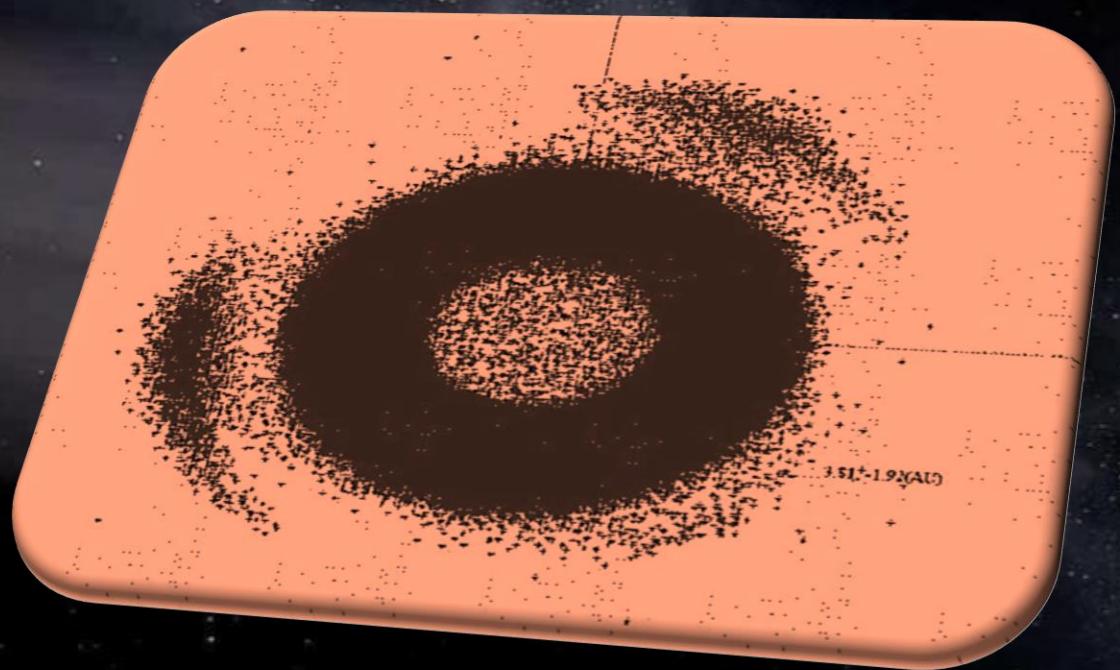
- NEAs
  - ✓ orbit properties
  - ✓ physical properties
  - ✓ ephemerides
- Main belt asteroids, Transneptunian Objects, Centaurs, etc...
  - ✓ orbit properties
  - ✓ physical properties
- Comet:
  - ✓ orbit properties
  - Orbit Visualization Tool under development: DEV
  - perturbed orbits: future development
- Fireball data ingestion on going: DEV → TST
- Precovery system under development: DEV → TST

# Information

- Discovery statistics
  - ✓ Basic statistical considerations summarized in simple histograms
- Data mining
  - Historical data mining of main interesting data, e.g. the Impact Probability change over time of a given object: DEV
- Notification
  - Internal and external e-mail notification system: DEV → TST



# SSA-NEO SYSTEM EVOLUTION



UR-009

The data processing system shall be enhanced with a tool that allows displaying the corridor of the impact locations on ground and fly-by locations in space for given orbital uncertainty (i.e. the impact ground corridor and the complete area of fly-by locations in space if the Earth or other body is not hit.)

nominal trajectories

FLYBY OPTION

VAs

VIs

VAs

IMPACT CORRIDOR 3D OPTION



# toward SSA phase 3

non-gravitational  
perturbations  
updated error model

models

impact corridor visualization  
flyby area visualization  
sky charts  
visibility chart  
animations

tools

NEOPROP  
NEODyS migration

systems

Fly-eye prototype  
Follow-up network  
NEOShield-2 collaboration

observations

MAINTAIN STATE-OF-THE-ART  
TECHNIQUES FOR NEO  
DYNAMICAL MODELLING

PROVIDE SSA USERS WITH  
ADVANCED VISUALIZATION  
TOOLS FOR UNDERSTANDING  
THE NEO HAZARD

ACHIEVE INDEPENDENCE IN  
NEO IMPACT MONITORING  
SW SYSTEMS

COMPLETE THE DESIGN OF  
THE SSA-NEO SEGMENT  
OBSERVATIONAL SCENARIO



# NEO SEGMENT COMMUNICATION





→ OPEN DAYS  
ESRIN



Rappresentazione

Nessun pericolo dall'asteroide 2014 U  
ottobre è stato avvistato dall'osserva

ess

bimestrale,  
dicembre  
2015

edizioni  
Dedalo

# Sapere

idee e progressi della scienza

ASTRONOMIA  
il rischio asteroidi

ENERGIE RINNOVABILI  
l'energia cinese  
è sempre più verde?

AMBIENTE  
misurare la sostenibilità

fra  
venza



IN  
inno

# notte Europea dei ricercatori

25 SETTEMBRE 2015 FRASCATI • ROMA • TRIESTE • MILANO  
FERRARA • PISA • BARI • CAGLIARI

10<sup>esima</sup>



15 SETTIMANA DELLA SCIENZA

[www.frascatiscienza.it](http://www.frascatiscienza.it)

... e la notizia dell'anno  
Borexino nella Top Ten

TREBBE INTERESSARTI ANCHE...  
nuclo asteroide che "sfiorerà" la Terra  
asteroide sfiorerà la Terra  
millesimo asteroide vicino alla Terra  
adro è falso, parola di fisico  
elettromagnetismo. Parola di quasar!

GIORNO  
14 al 01.01.2015 - Capodanno tra le  
PIÙ RECENTI



## space situational awareness → NEAR-EARTH OBJECTS

### Current NEO statistics

October is usually one of the richest months for asteroid discoveries in the year.

- Known NEOs: 13 176 asteroids and 104 comets
- NEOs in risk list\*: 522
- New NEO discoveries since last month: 138
- NEOs discovered since 1 January 2015: 1220

### Focus on

Over the past few days there has been a significant media interest in 2015 TB145, a large asteroid that flew past Earth on the night of Halloween. Apart for the popularity of the event generated by the date, the fly-by itself is interesting from a scientific perspective, because it was discovered only three weeks before its closest approach. This asteroid was spotted with short notice because of its peculiar high-eccentricity orbit, which brings it far from Earth for a significant fraction of its orbital period. This discovery highlights the importance of continuous monitoring of the sky, since even a large asteroid may be discovered only during its incoming approach to Earth, and not years in advance.

### Upcoming interesting close approaches

Only one large object is known to have a close approach to Earth in November.

- (413577) 2005 UL5 is the only asteroid discovered so far that will come closer than 10 lunar distances in November.





# PLANETARY DEFENSE CONFERENCE

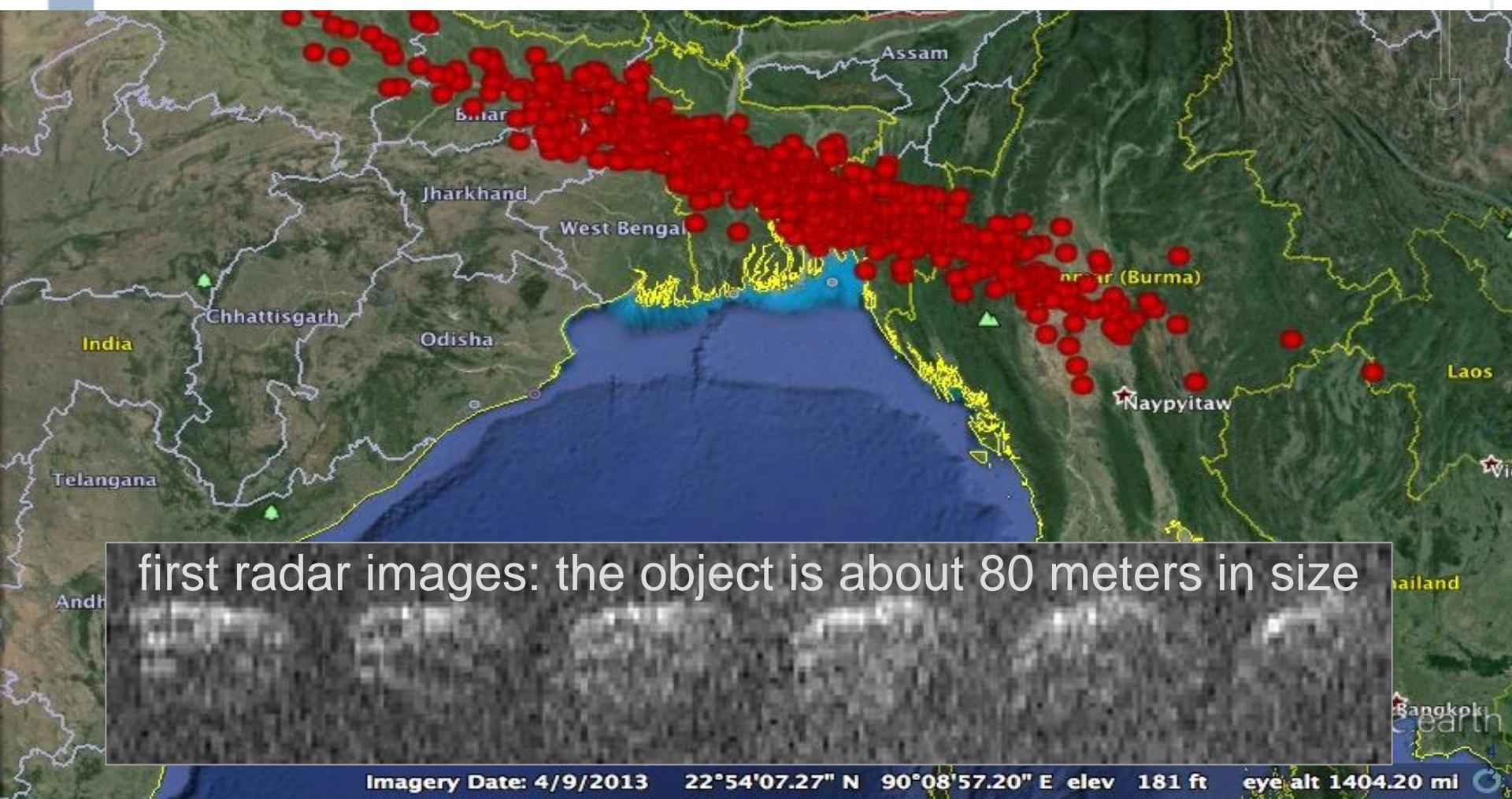
ESRIN, 13-17 APRIL 2015



# Asteroid 2015 PDC Impact Now Certain

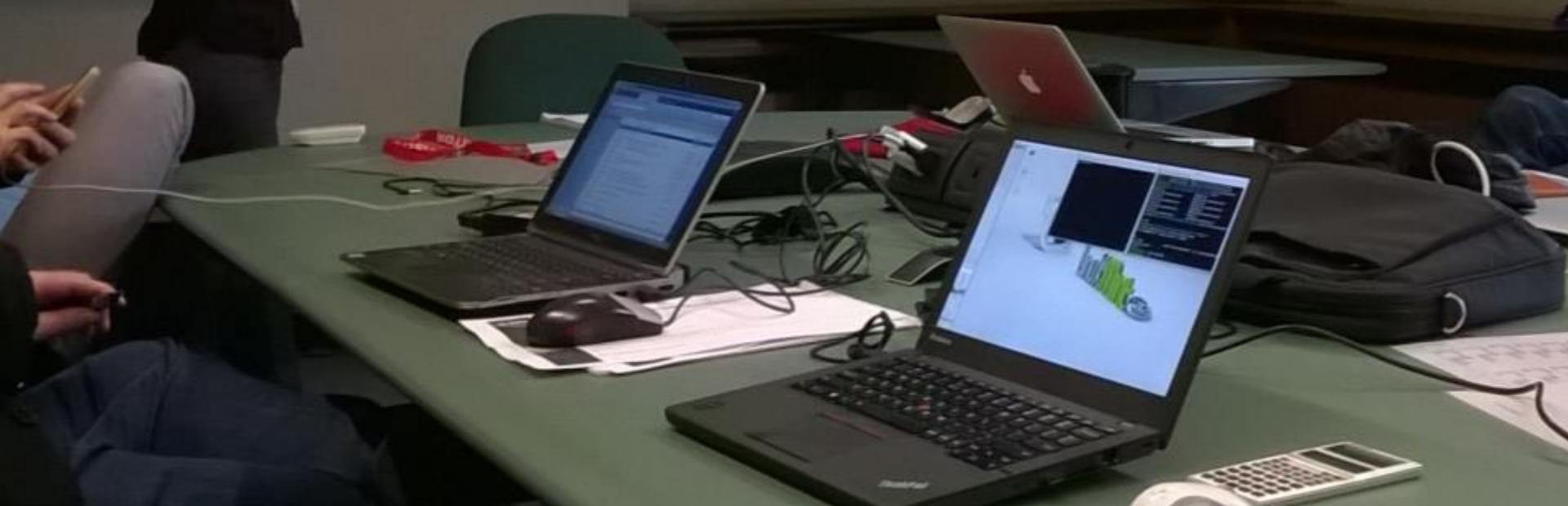
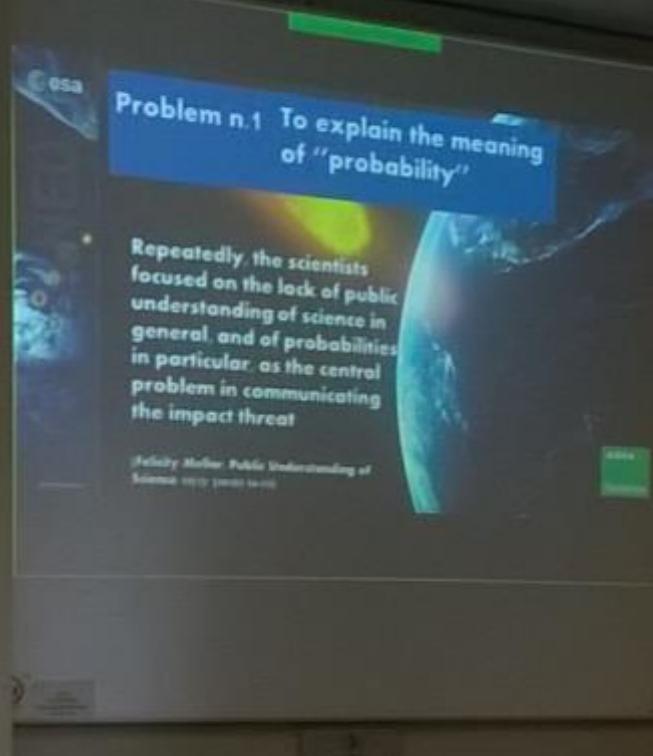
Paul W. Chodas (International Asteroid Warning Network/JPL)

Press Conference, December 27, 2016



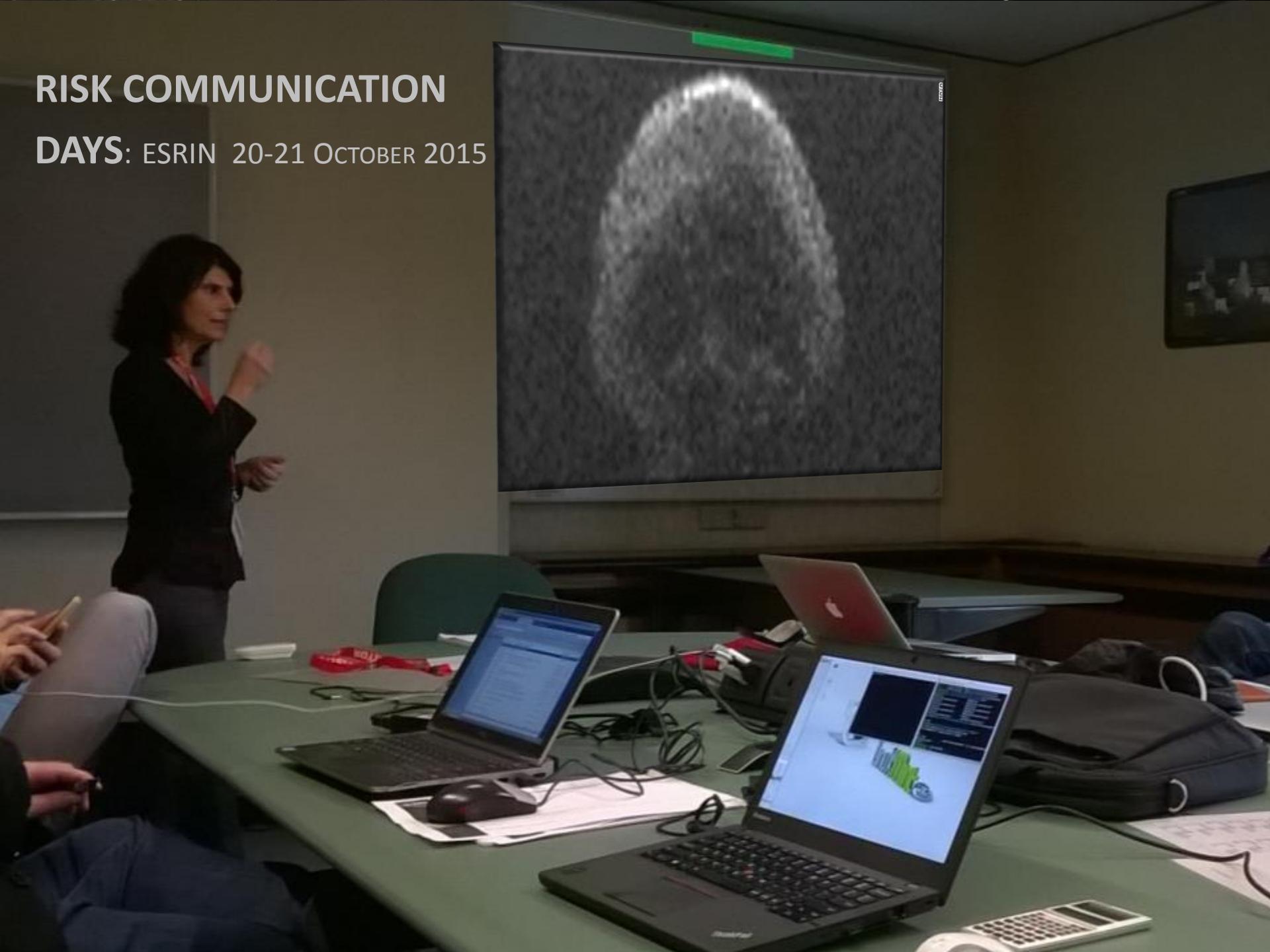
# RISK COMMUNICATION

DAYs: ESRIN 20-21 OCTOBER 2015



# RISK COMMUNICATION

**DAY**S: ESRIN 20-21 OCTOBER 2015





THANK YOU



FROM THE NEO TEAM

