

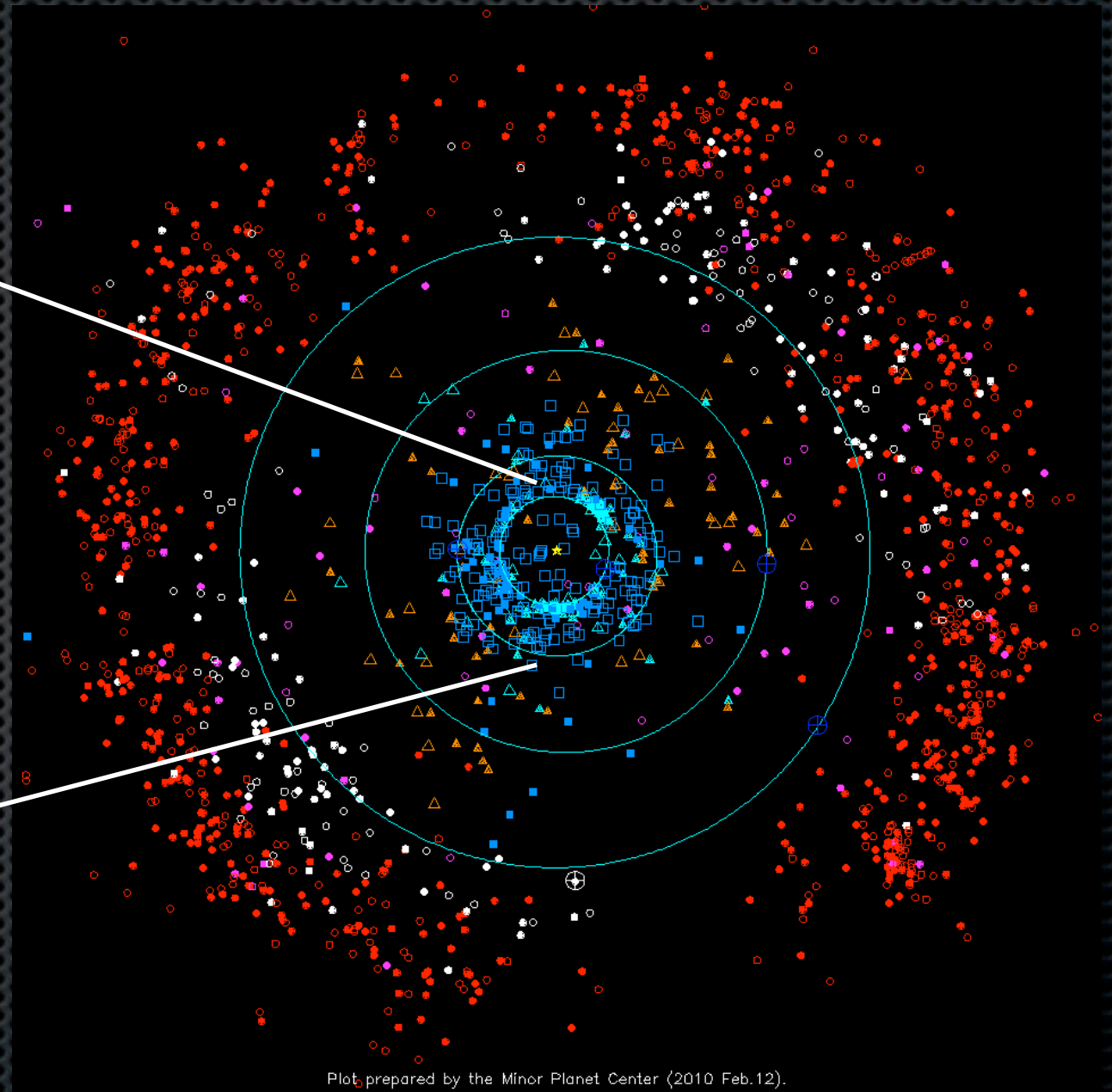
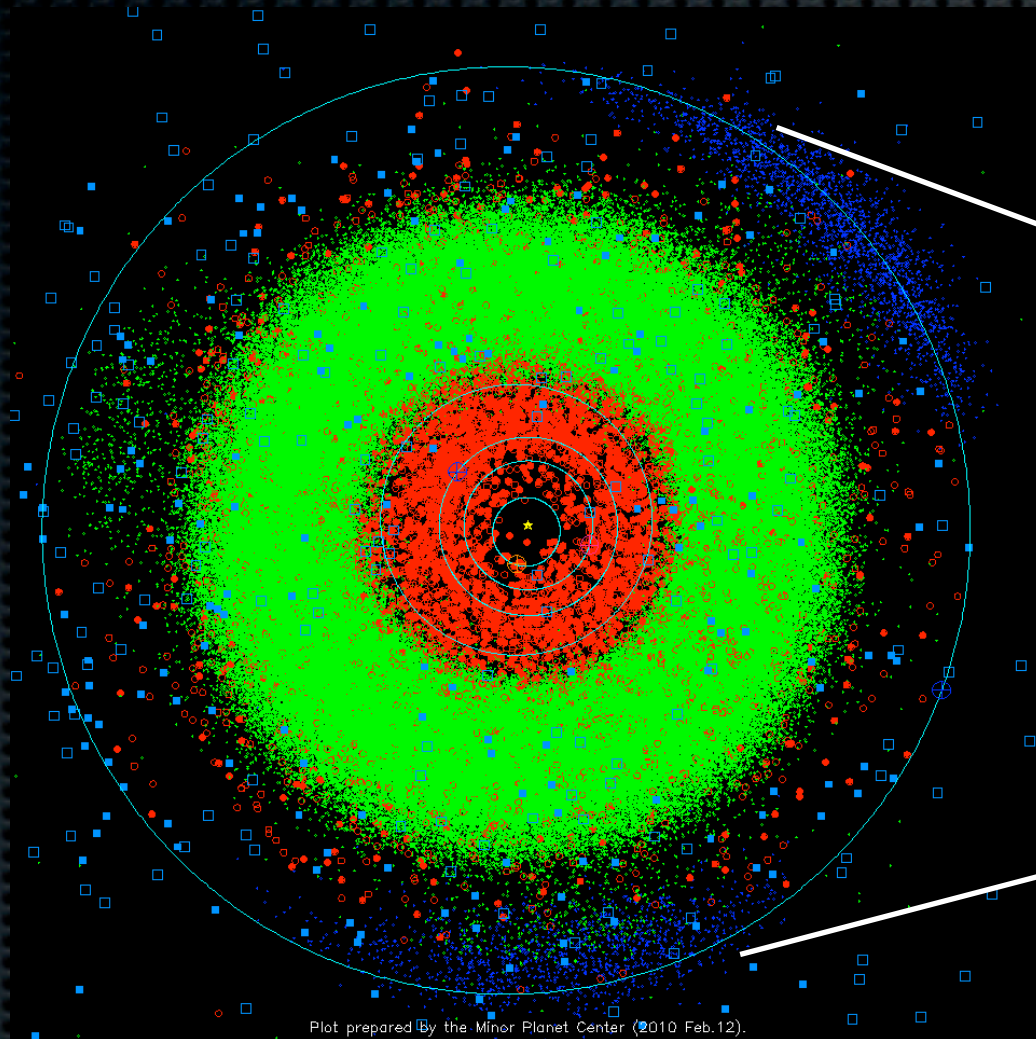
Our Hurtling Whirling Solar System!

Lynne Jones

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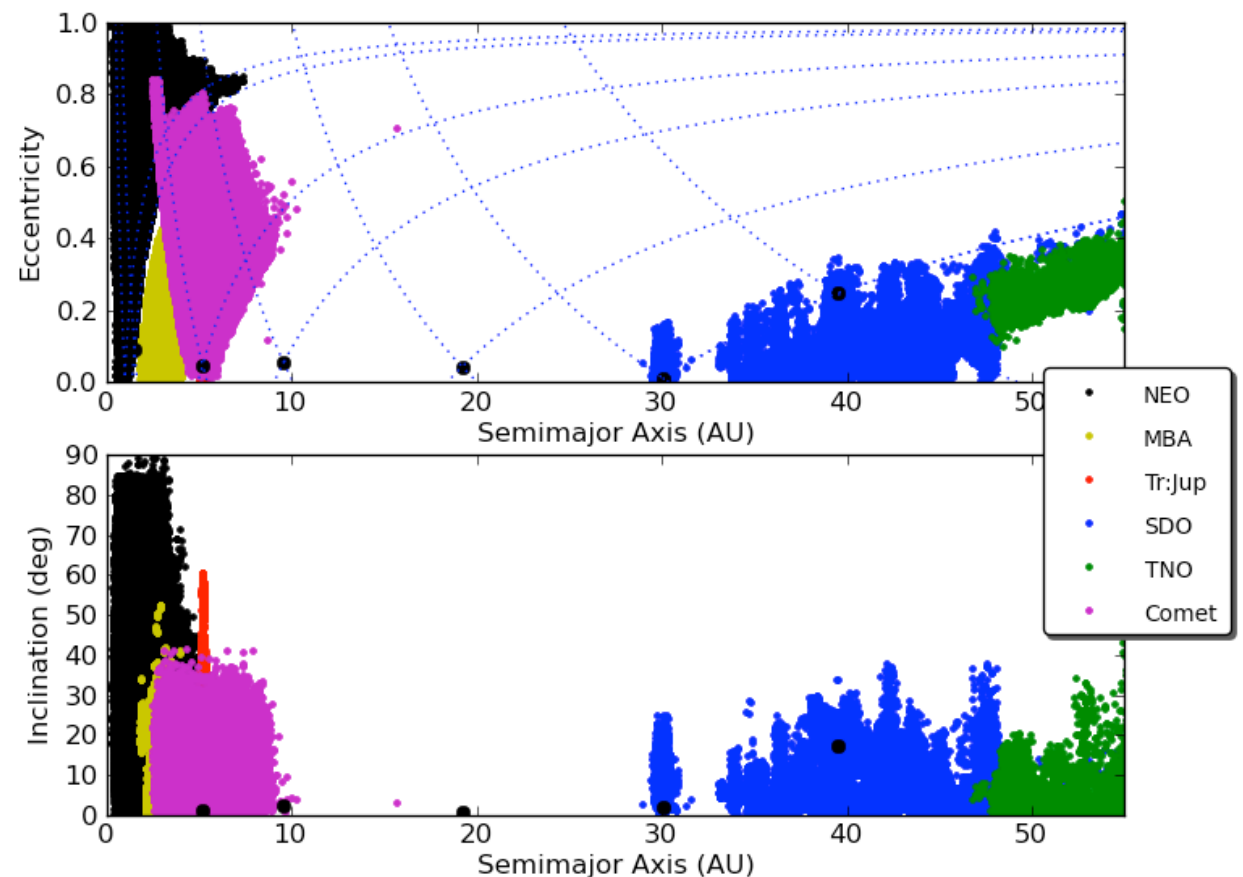
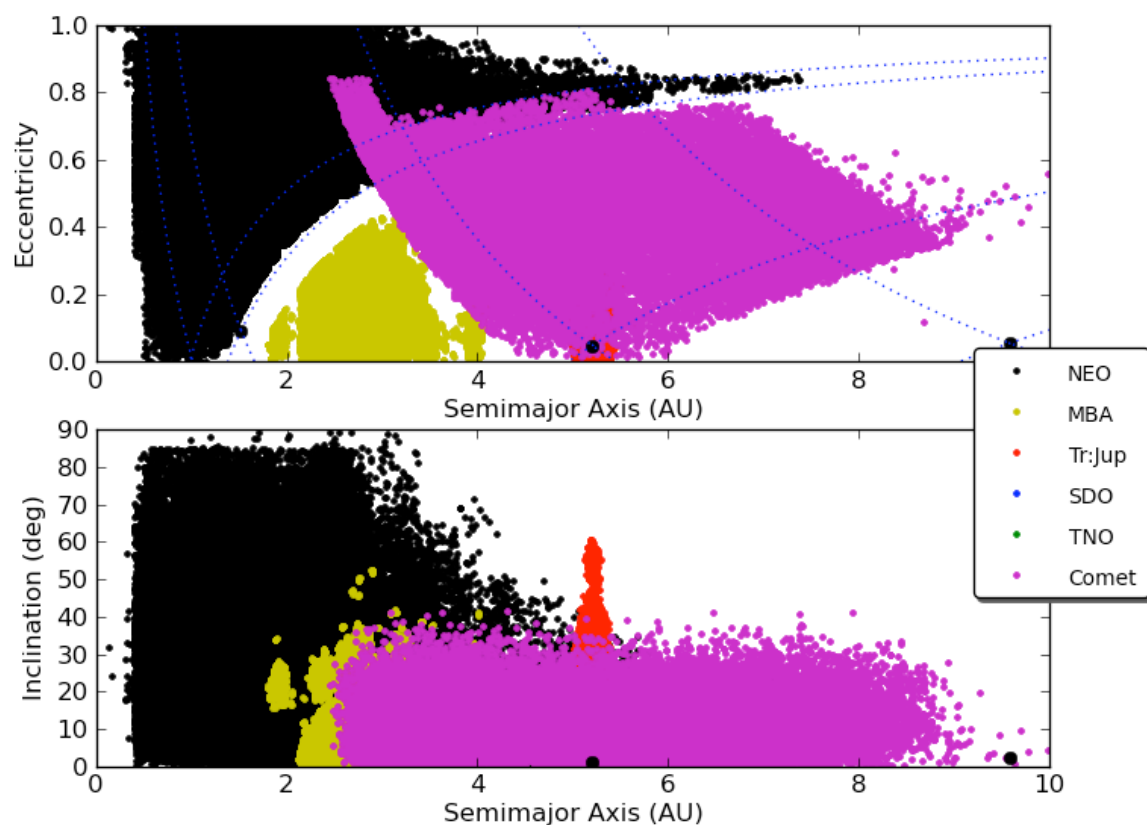
What are “small bodies in the solar system”?



Small bodies = statistical samples

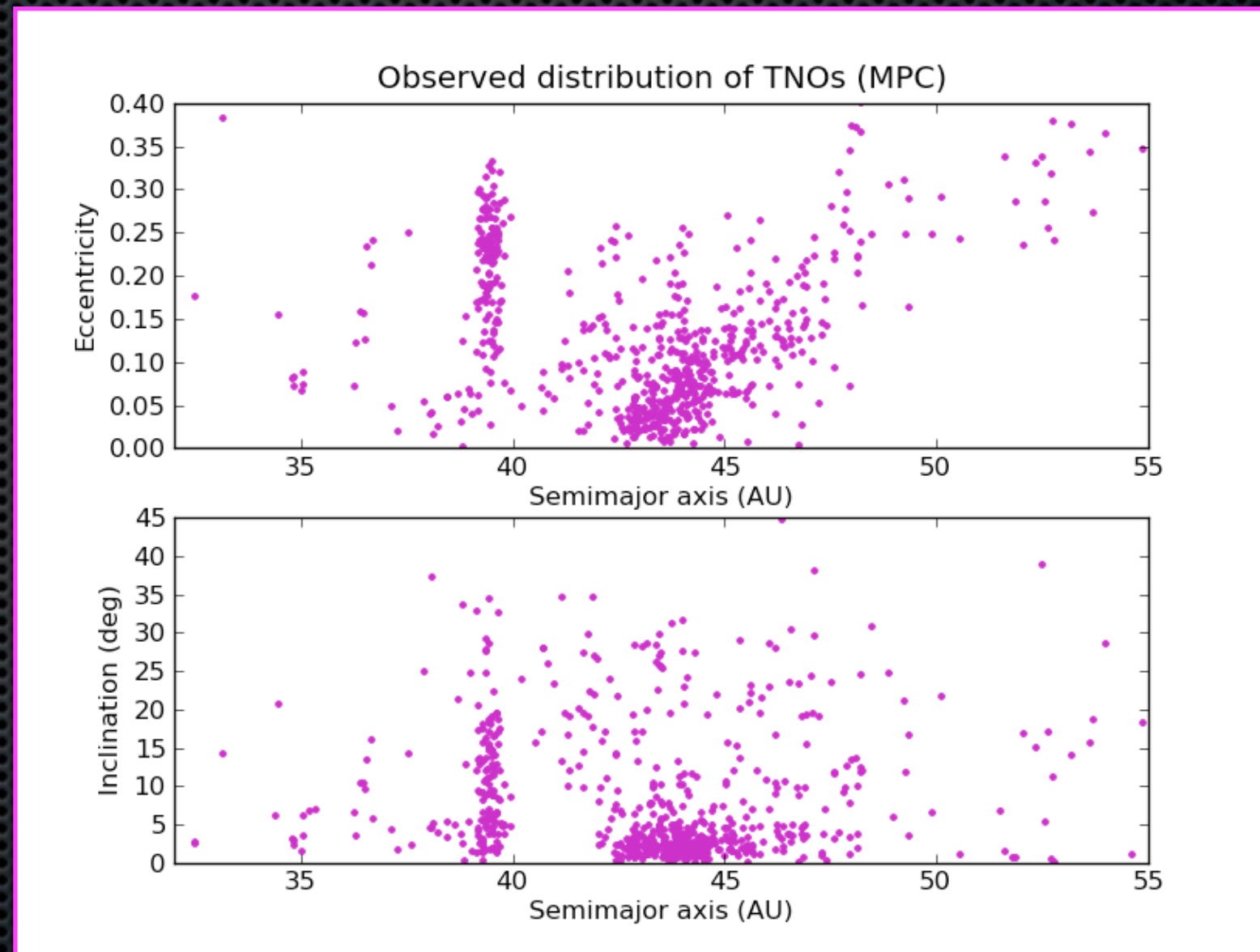
They all move!

- ✧ Identification. Orbits.
- ✧ Solar system formation & evolution

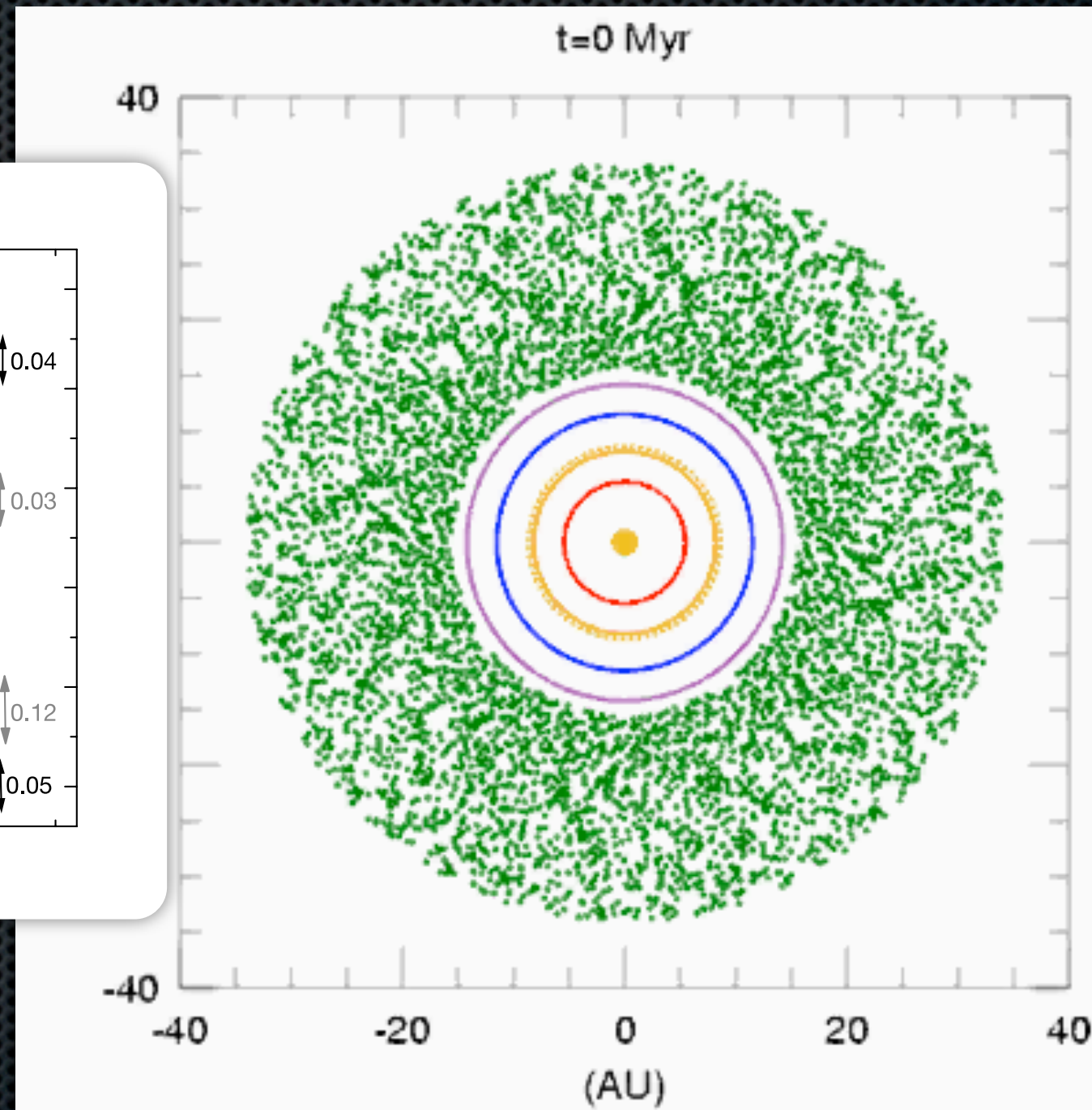
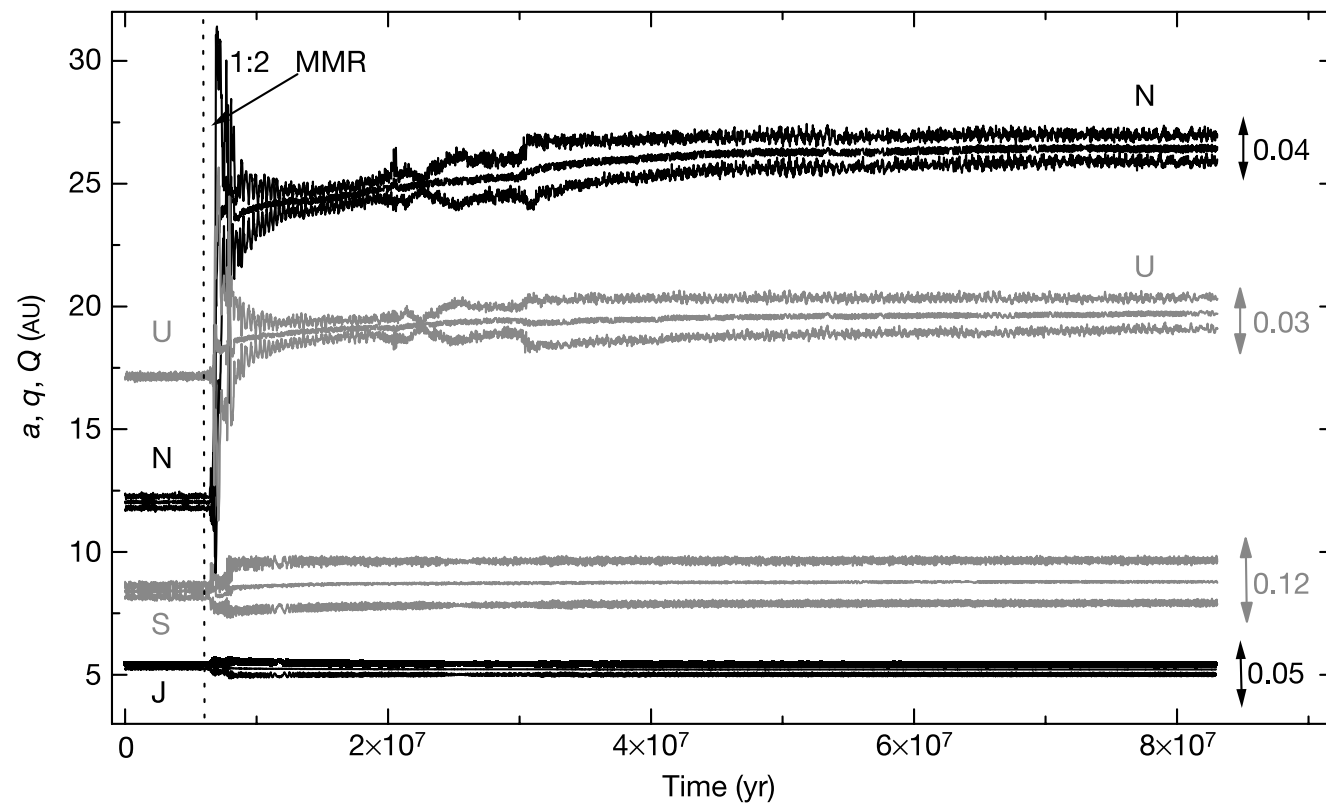


Indications of solar system evolution

- ✧ Missing mass
 - ✧ Kuiper Belt: 0.01-0.1 Me vs 10-30 Me
 - ✧ Asteroid belt: 6×10^{-4} Me vs 1-3 Me
- ✧ Dynamical excitation
 - ✧ Kuiper Belt: Too many objects in mean-motion resonance
 - ✧ Migration: Malhotra 1995
 - ✧ Too much excitement!



Nice model



Levison, Morbidelli,
Gomes, Tsiganis 2005

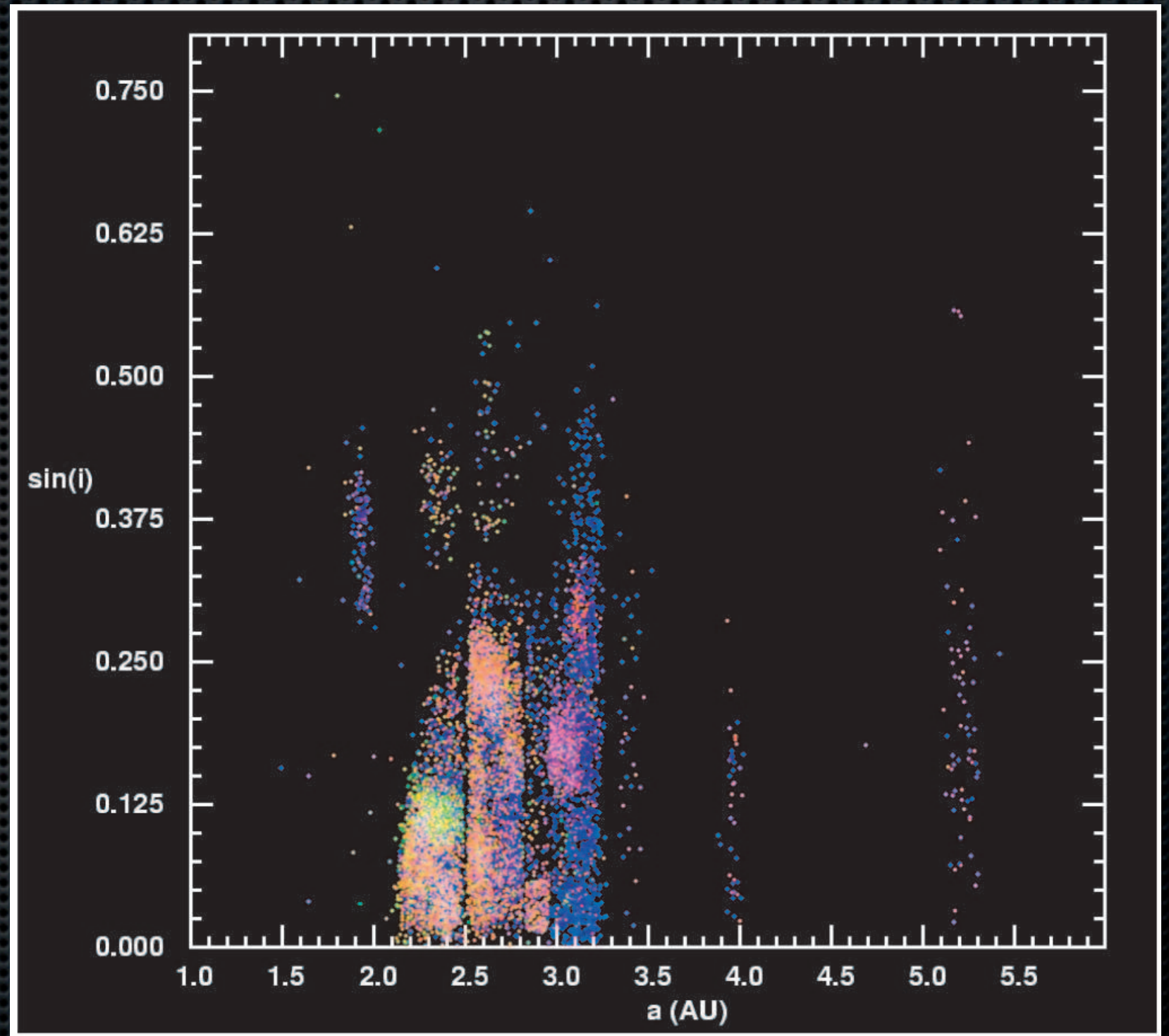
Go, Nice model, go!

- ✦ Explains slight eccentricities of giant planets
- ✦ Predicts missing mass in MBAs
- ✦ Predict missing mass in TNOs (encompass all TNOs)
- ✦ Predicts dynamical excitement of TNOs & MBAs
 - ✦ (although not quite correctly)
- ✦ Predicts relative number of Jupiter Trojans
- ✦ Predicts Late Heavy Bombardment

Yet another test for the Nice model

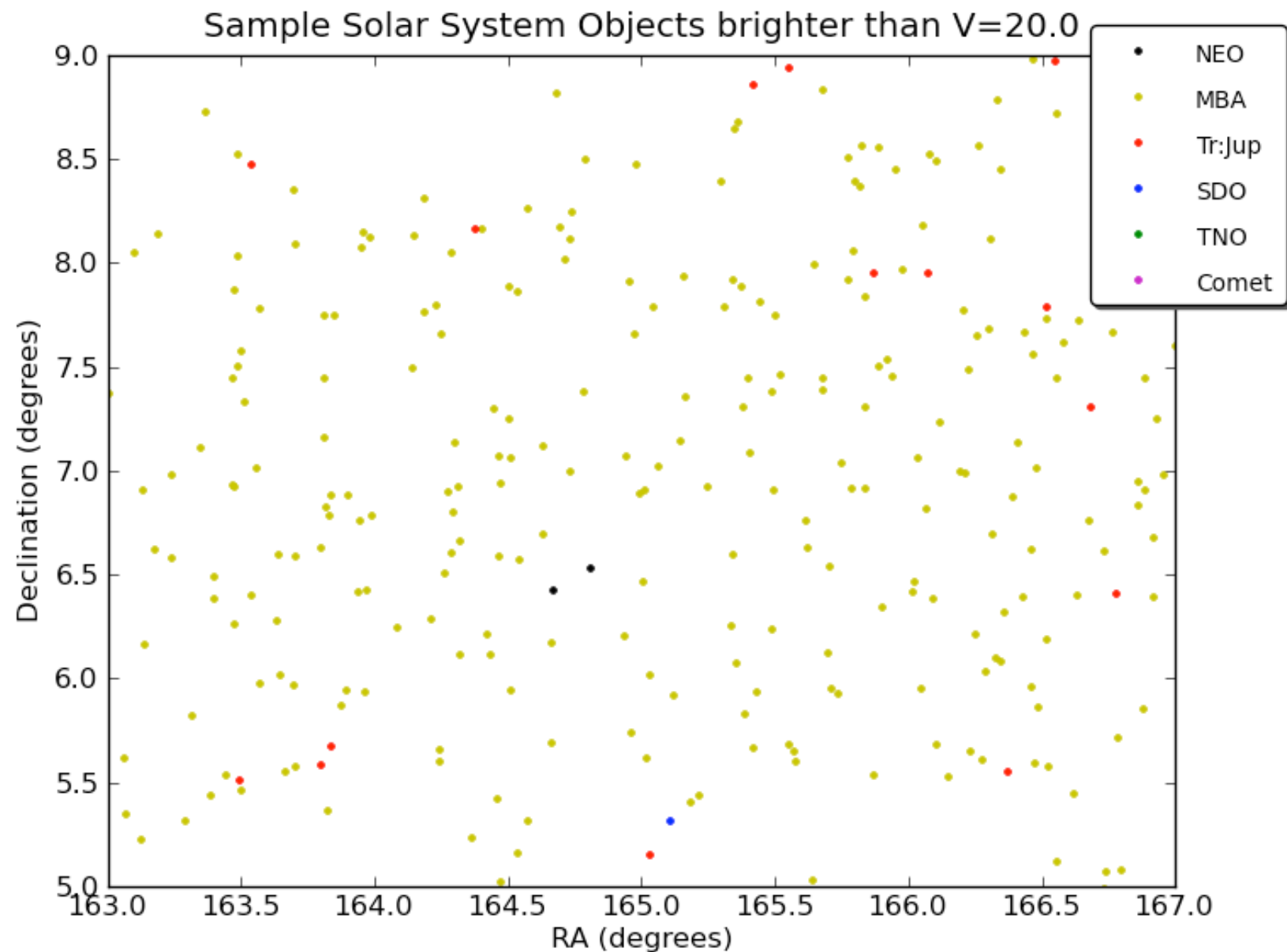
Radial mixing in
the asteroid belt:
S - C - X/P

Colors of other
populations?



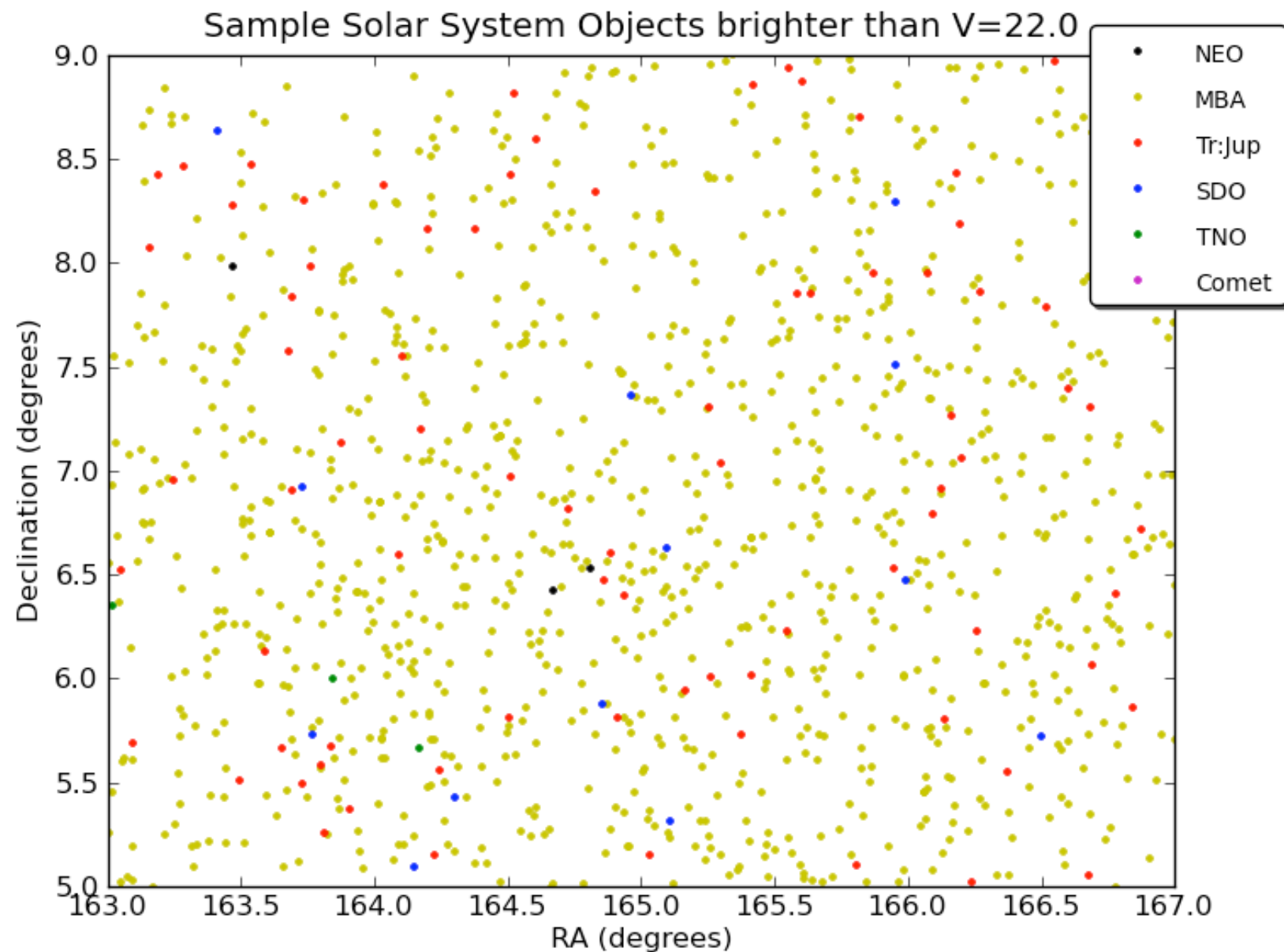
Onwards to orbits

Single nights
have uses but
orbits are best



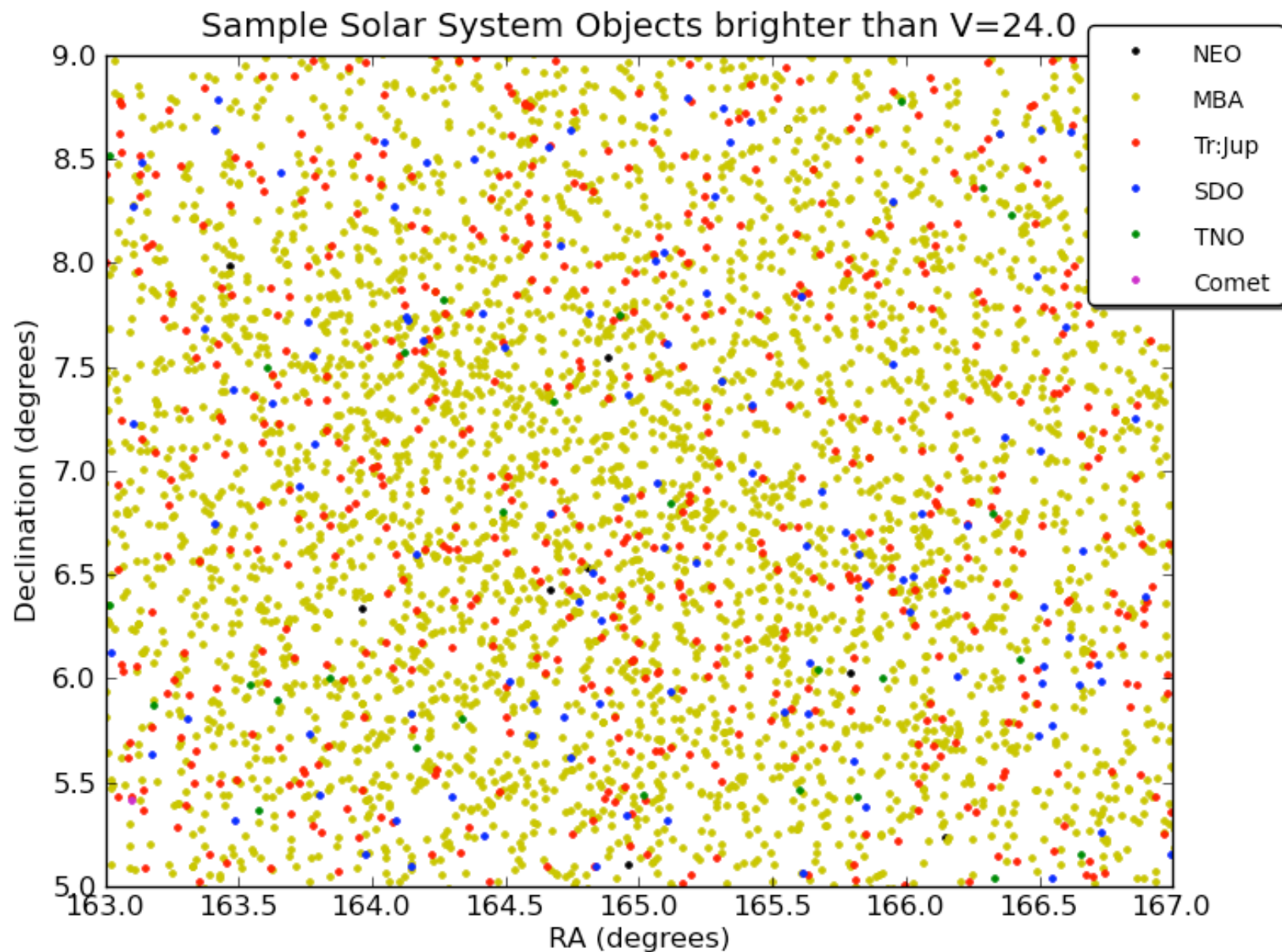
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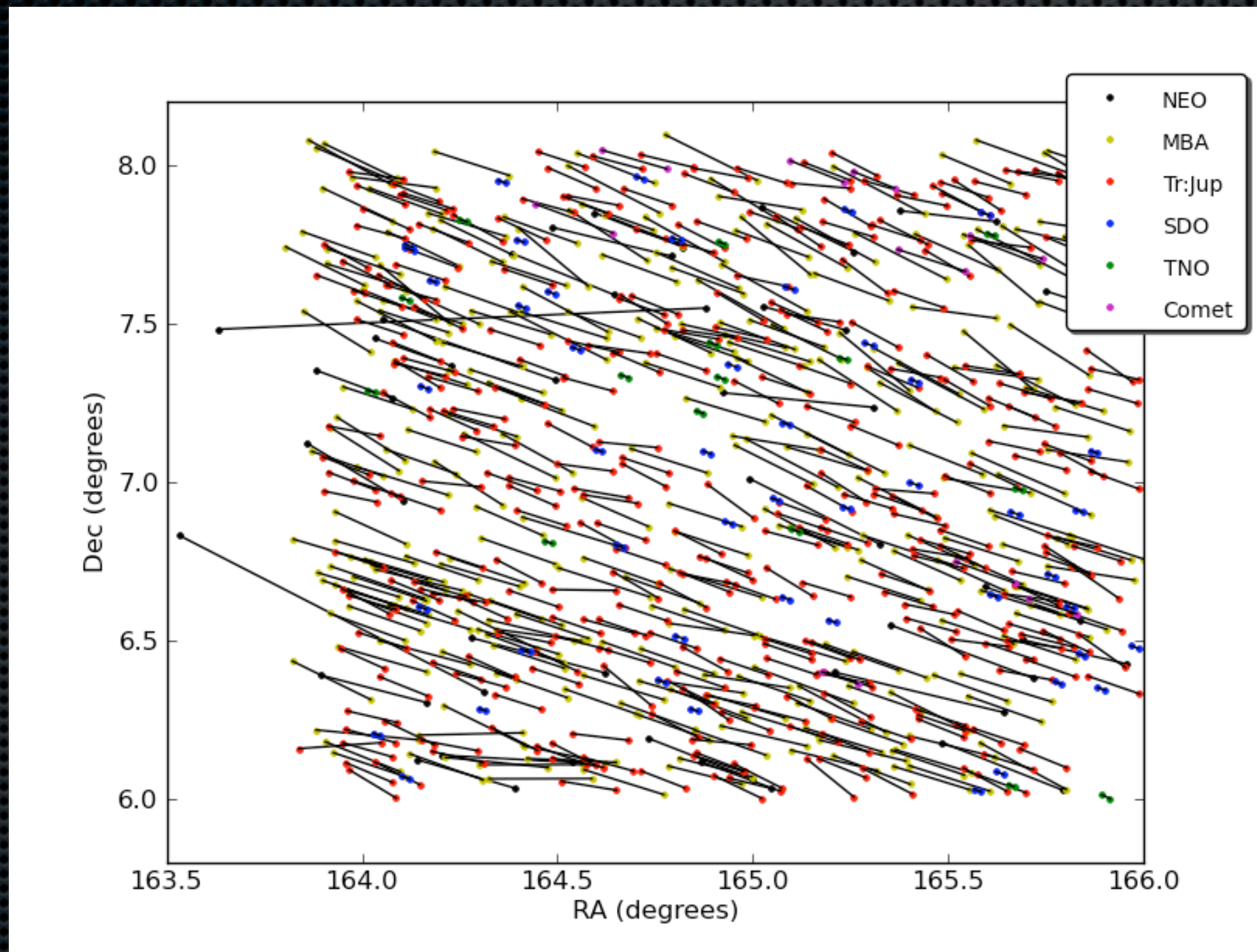


Onwards to orbits

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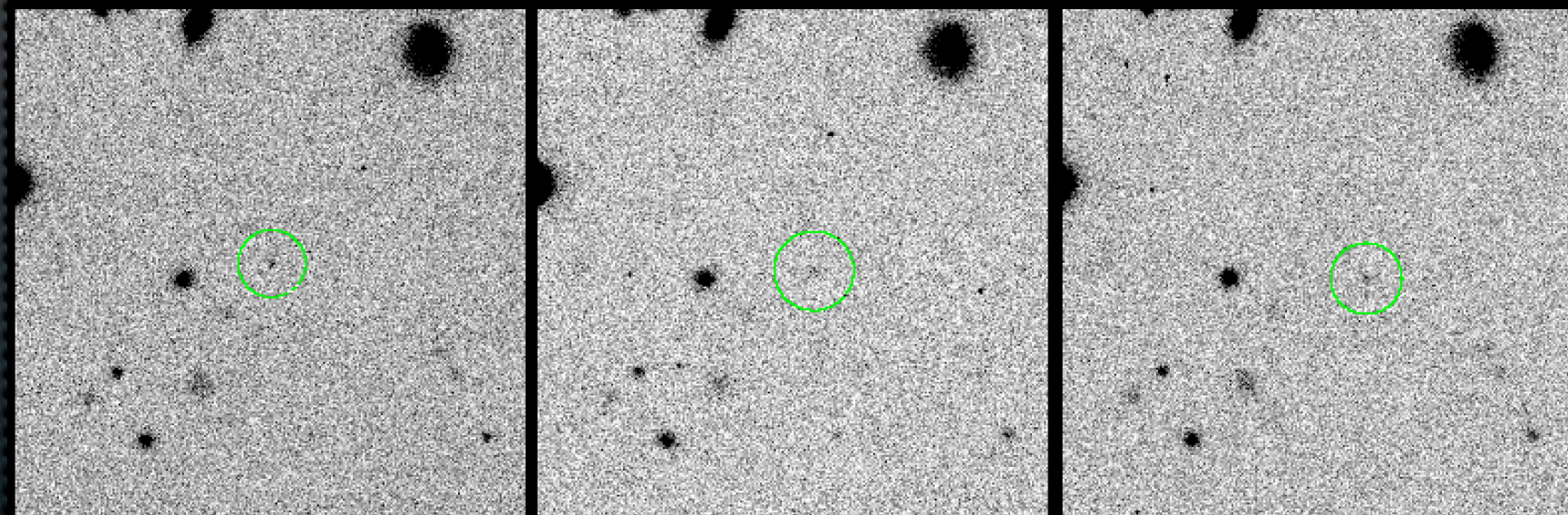
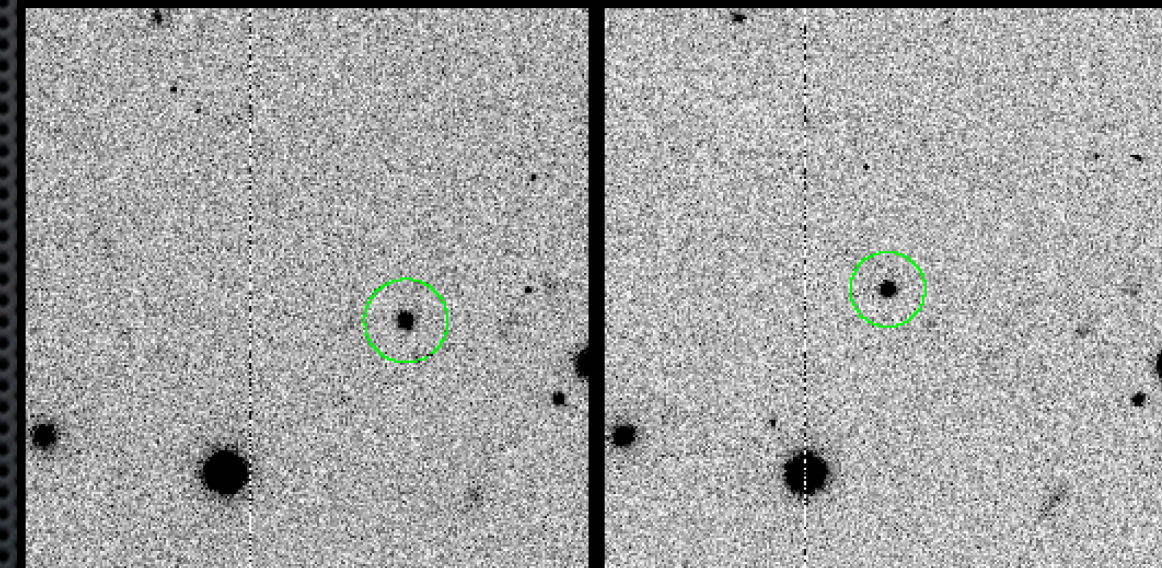
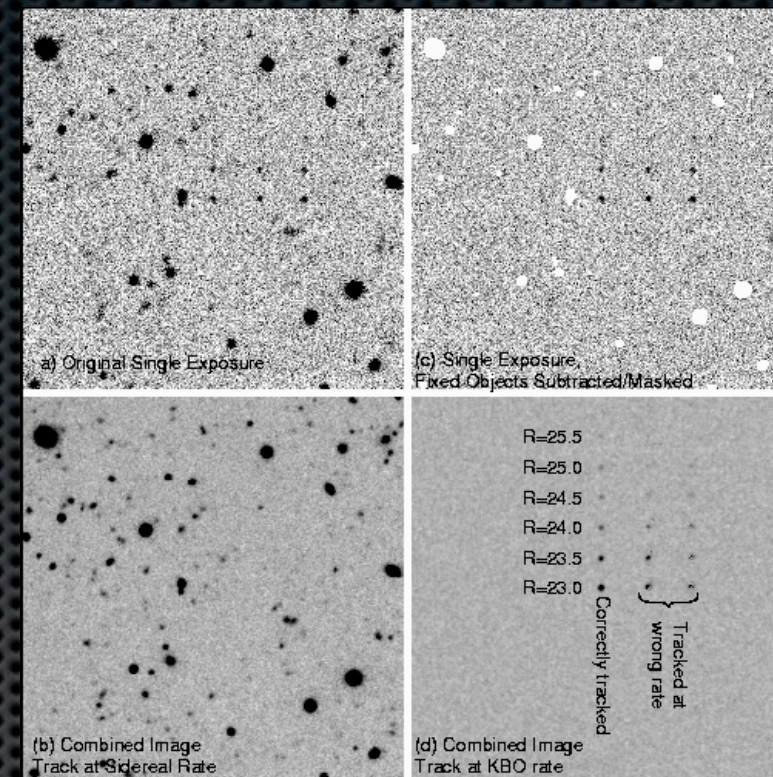
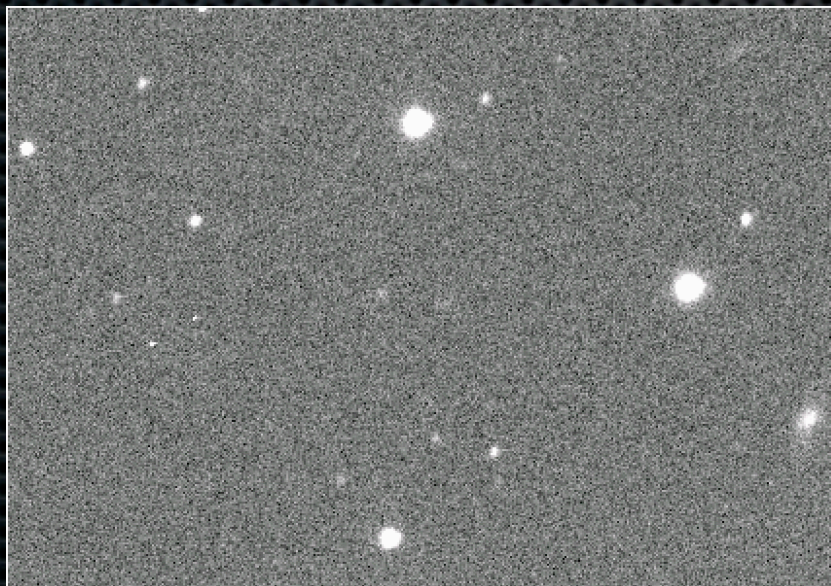


Followup requirements



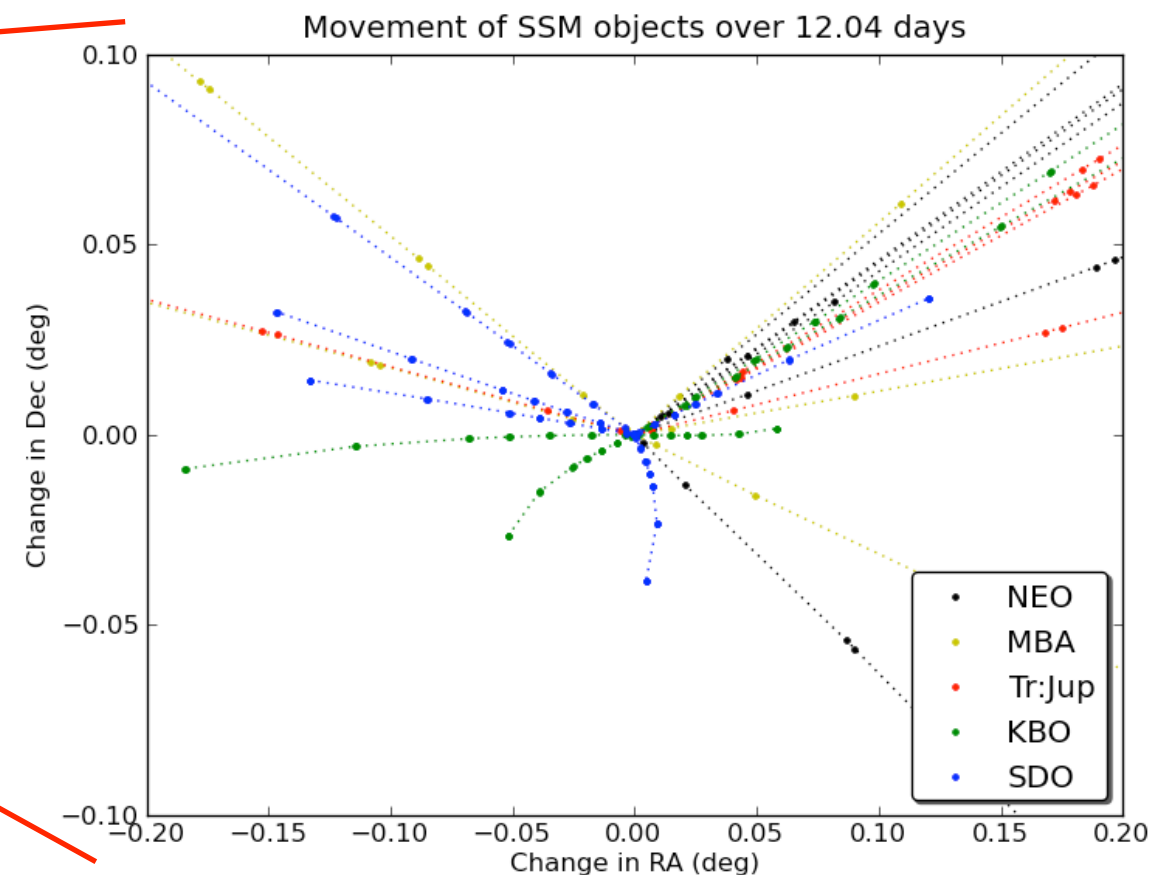
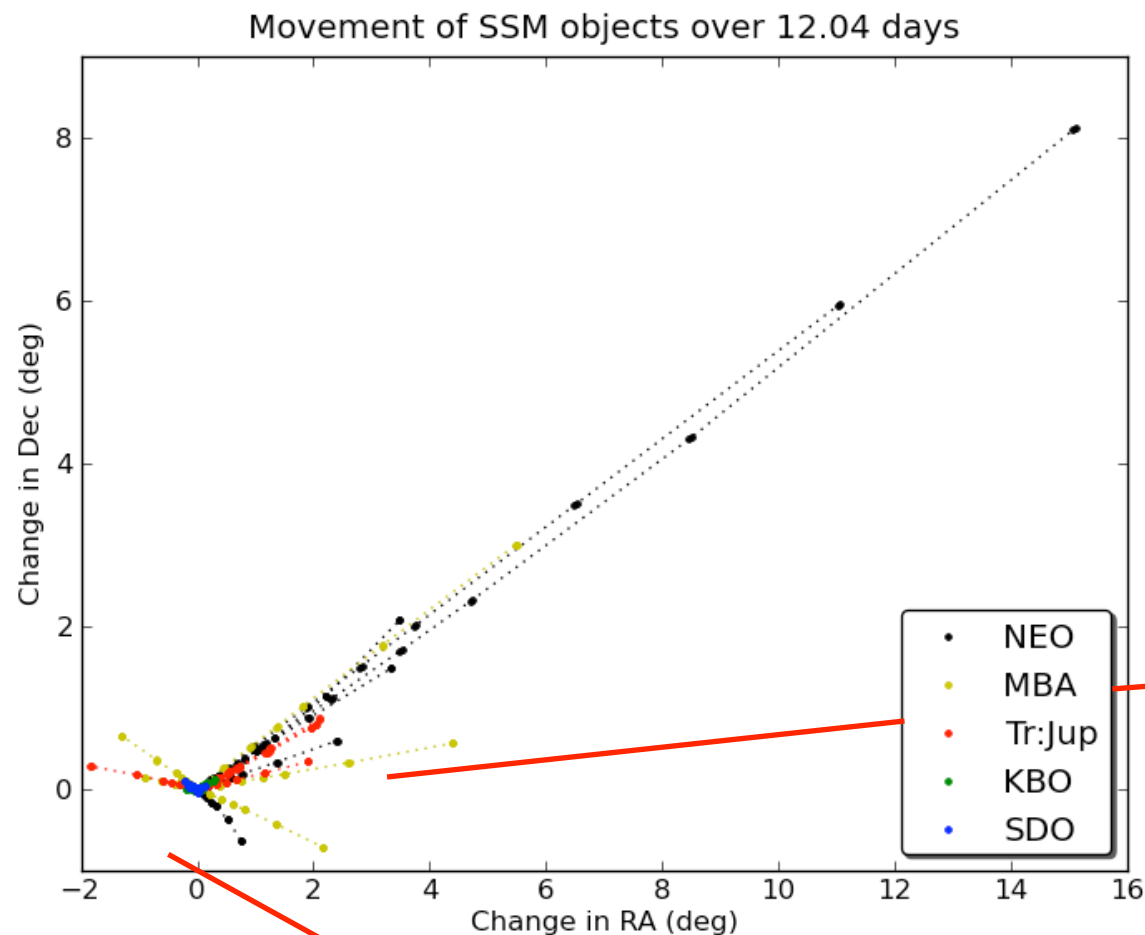
Initial Detection

- ✧ Automated
- ✧ Pixel space or RA/Dec space
- ✧ Images or difference images



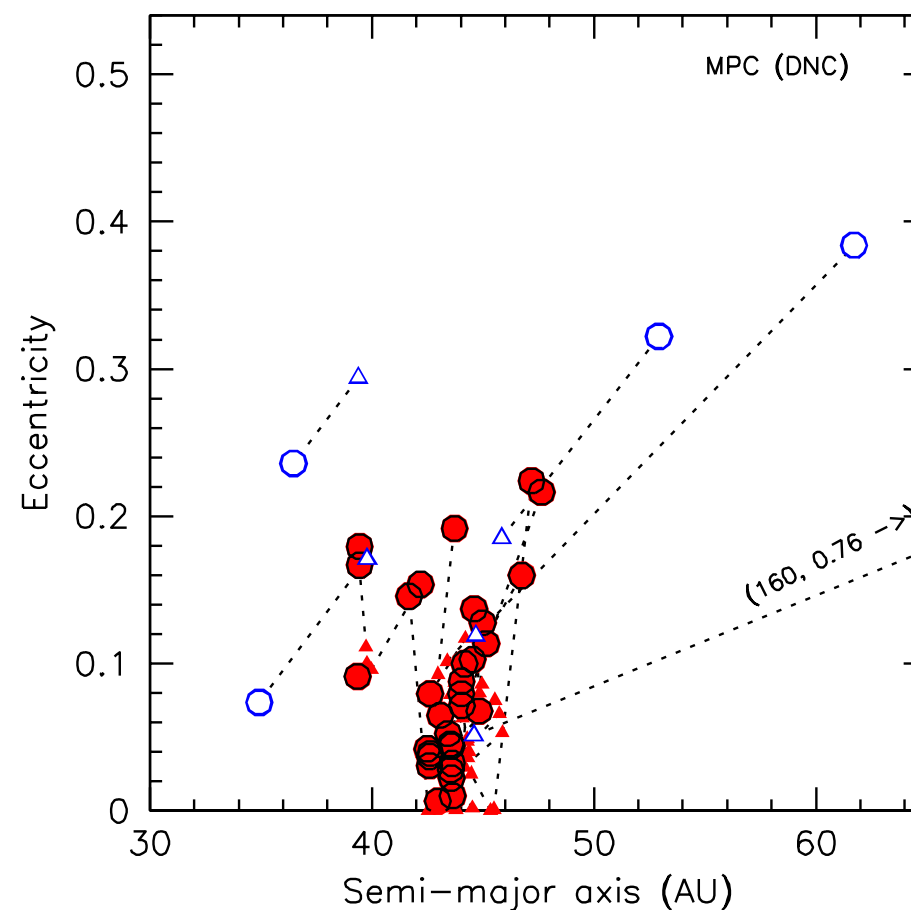
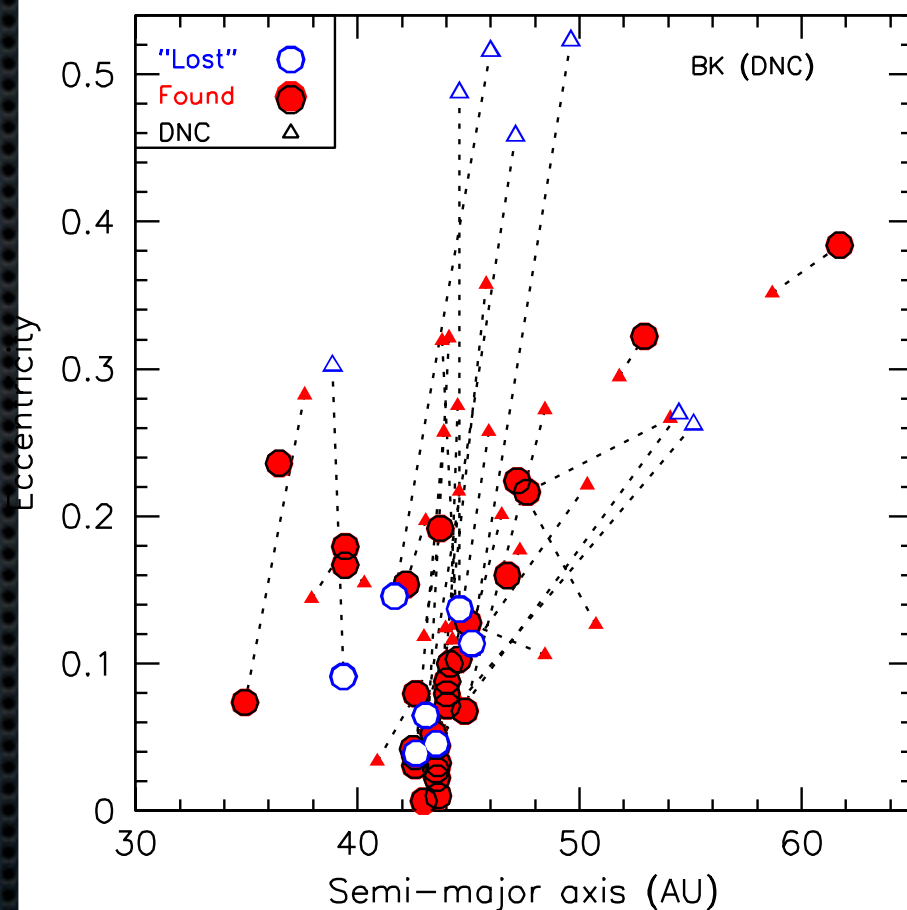
Where does it go?

Linear motion within one night
Approximately quadratic
within ~1 month
Always: Orbit best



Orbit fitting

- ✦ OrbFit (Milani)
- ✦ Oorb (Granvik)
- ✦ orbfitter (Bernstein & Khushalani) - TNO only
- ✦ Minor Planet Center



Some recent surveys for further references

- ✦ NEOs - Catalina Sky Survey
- ✦ Asteroids - SDSS (Ivezic et al 2001).
“SKADS” (Gladman et al 2009)
- ✦ Trojans (Jupiter) - SDSS (Szabo et al 2007)
- ✦ TNOs - “DES” (Millis et al 2002). “CFEPS” (Kavelaars 2009).

Conclusions

- ✦ Finding moving objects, linking them into orbits can be tough
- ✦ Biases can creep in everywhere (initial selection, linking, orbit fitting, followup)
- ✦ What you learn from orbits (and physical properties if you get that bonus) is worth it - planetary formation and evolution!