

Innovative plots for threat assessment and faster follow-up scheduling of newly discovered NEOs

Meerkat Asteroid Guard imminent impactor warning service of the **European Space Agency**

Michael Frühauf ^{1,*}, Marco Micheli ^{2,3}, Dario Oliviero ^{2,4}, Detlef Koschny 2,5,1

Motivation

- Independent system for imminent impactor warning
- Clear and quick threat assessment
- Reduce time for scheduling follow-up observations

Meerkat System

- Using MPC NEOCP tracklets as input data
- Implemented **systematic ranging** orbit determination [1,2,3]
- Determining impact score, NEO classes, close approaches, etc.
- Fully automated, running 24/7
- Web interface and e-Mail notifications
- Ephemeris service with option of only impactors for so-called negative observations [4,5]

Dashboard Plot

The Dashboard plot gives a **clear overview** for **threat** assessment for identifying an object as scientifically interesting by visualizing available relevant information as pie charts. Among others:

- Impact Score (heliocentric and geocentric)
- Estimated **impact time** within 48 hours
- Class dependent object size estimate (impactor, NEO, all)
- Interior-Earth object (IEO) score

Station Selection Plot

The Station Selection plot helps **picking** the right observatory from a set a preselected stations for **follow-up** observations by showing all relevant information:

- 1. Is the object **above the horizon** for a certain station
- 2. Is the object **bright** enough for a certain station
- 3. Is the **position uncertainty** low enough for a certain station
- 4. Might the object have **impacted** before potential observation

The plot splits into two parts:

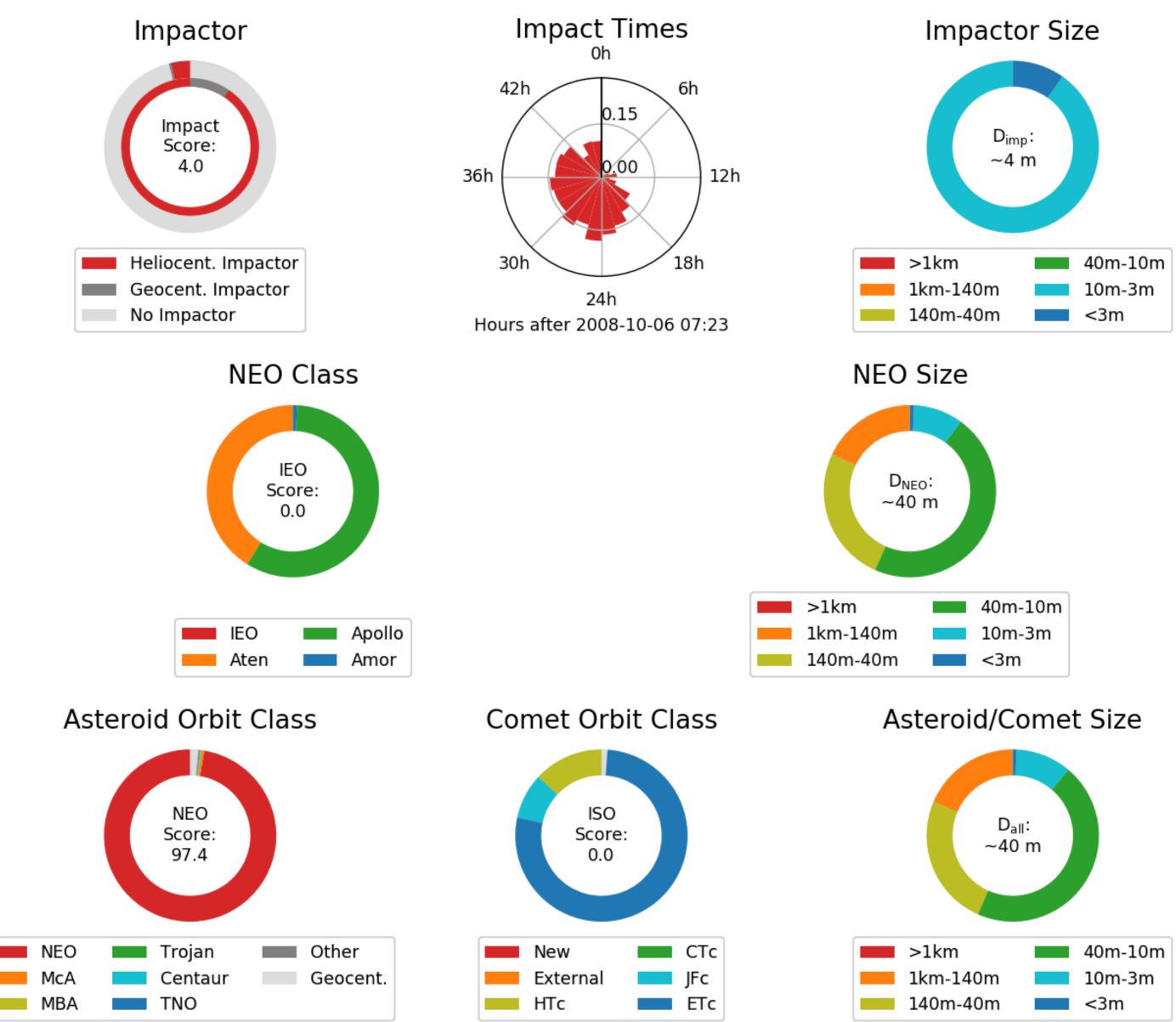
- 4 Main panels for station selection:
 - X-Axis: **Time** (24 hours) after computation was done and corresponding UTC
 - Y-Axis: Field of view (FoV)
 - Contour Lines: **Detection score** for geocentric observer
 - Bars: Represent **stations** with their specific FoV and the visibility of the object
 - Bar diamonds: Show the **culmination** of the object for the station
 - Bar colours: Show the difference between the object apparent magnitude (median) and the limiting magnitude of the station. A 0 is barely visible.
 - Observatory Codes: Located on the right of each panel and **link the bars** to the stations
- 2 Lower panels for impact time estimate:
 - X-Axis: **Time**, equally for other panels
 - Y-Axis: Impact score per hour
 - Colours: Cumulative impact score

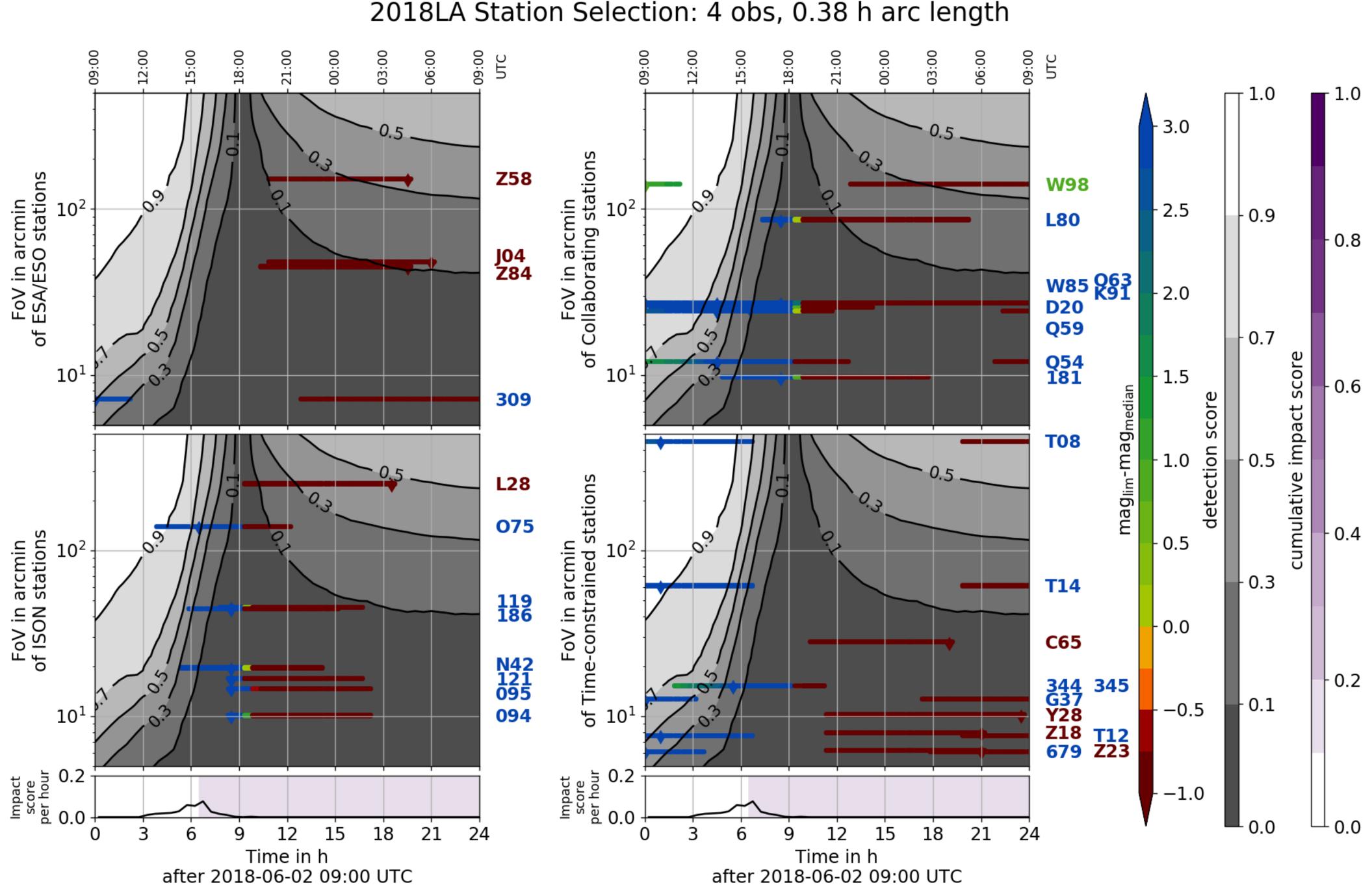
Author information:

*Presenter: m.fruehauf@tum.de

- ¹ LRT / TU Munich, Boltzmannstraße 15, 85748 Garching bei München, Germany ² ESA NEO Coordination Centre, Via Galileo Galilei, 00044 Frascati (RM), Italy, neocc@ssa.esa.int
- ³ RHEA Systems, Via di Grotte Portella, 6/8, 00044 Frascati (RM), Italy
- ⁴ Elecnor Deimos, Via Giuseppe Verdi, 6, 28060 San Pietro Mosezzo (NO), Italy
- ⁵ ESA ESTEC, Keplerlaan 1, 2201 AZ Noordwijk, The Netherlands

K08T03C Dashboard: 4 obs, 0.72 h arc length





References:

[1] Chesley, S. R. (2004). Very short arc orbit determination: The case of asteroid 2004 FU₁₆₂. In *Proceedings of the International Astronomical Union, 2004. IAUC197* (pp. 255–258) [2] Farnocchia, D., Chesley, S. R., & Micheli, M. (2015). Systematic ranging and late warning asteroid impacts. *Icarus*, 258,18–27

[3] Frühauf, M., Micheli, M., Santana-Ros, T., Jehn, R., Koschny, D., & Ramírez Torralba, O. (2019). A systematic ranging technique for follow-ups of NEOs detected with the Flyeye telescope. In 1st NEO and Debris Detection Conference

[4] Milani, A., Chesley, S. R., Boattini, A., & Valsecchi, G. B. (2000). Virtual impactors: Search and destroy. *Icarus*, 145(1), 12–24. [5] ESA's NEO Coordination Centre (2019, July 16), ESA and ESO rule out the threat of 2006 QV89 for this September,

https://neo.ssa.esa.int/-/esa-and-eso-rule-out-the-threat-of-2006-qv89-for-this-september





Dashboard Plot

Station Selection Plot