

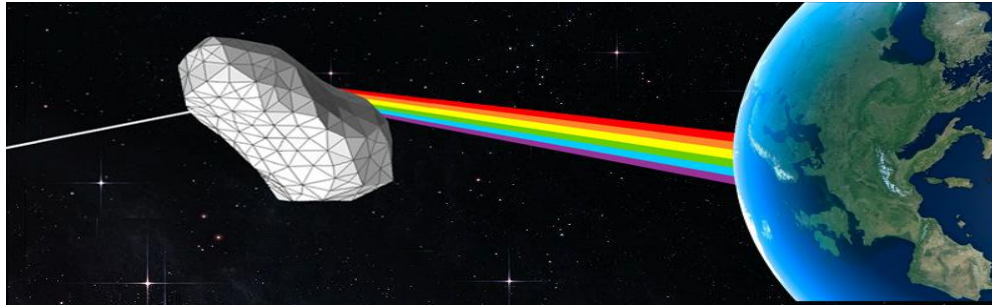


NEOROCKS - The NEO Rapid Observation, Characterization and Key Simulations



Elisabetta Dotto
Osservatorio Astronomico di Roma

NEOROCKS - The NEO Rapid Observation, Characterization and Key Simulations



Programme: Horizon 2020 - Work Programme 2018-2020

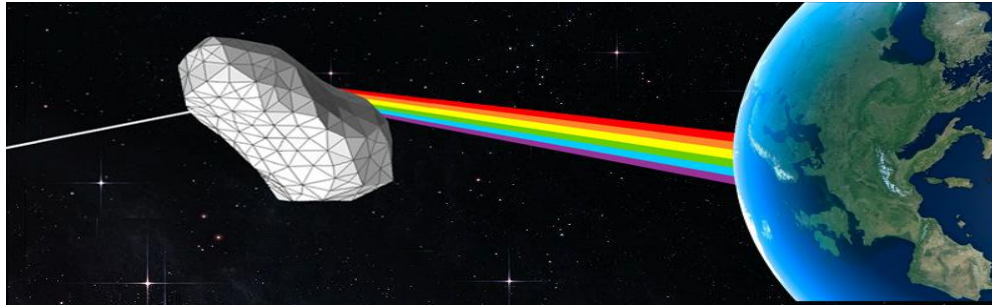
Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies – Space

Call: SU-SPACE-23-SEC-2019 – Advanced research in Near Earth Objects (NEOs) and new payload technologies for planetary defence
(*European Commission Decision C(2018)4708 of 24 July 2018*)

“Each proposal shall address one or two of the following three sub-topics:

- a) Maturation or adaptation to specific use cases of existing modelling capabilities.*
- b) Development of instruments, technologies and associated data exploitation models in support of missions to asteroids.*
- c) Improvement of our knowledge of the physical characteristics of the NEO population.”*

NEOROCKS - The NEO Rapid Observation, Characterization and Key Simulations



Programme: Horizon 2020 - Work Programme 2018-2020

Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies – Space

Call: SU-SPACE-23-SEC-2019 – Advanced research in Near Earth Objects (NEOs) and new payload technologies for planetary defence
(*European Commission Decision C(2018)4708 of 24 July 2018*)

Timeline:

Start: 1st January 2020

KOM: 20th January 2020

End: June 2022 (under negotiation June 2023)

Grant amount: 2.1 Meuro (44% in Italy)



NEOROCKS - The NEO Rapid Observation, Characterization and Key Simulations

Participant organisation name	Country
Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (coordinator)	Italy
Agenzia Spaziale Italiana	Italy
University of Padova	Italy
LESIA-Observatoire de Paris	France
Observatoire de la Cote d'Azur	France
University of Edinburgh	UK
Astronomical Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences	Czech Republic
Instituto de Astrofisica de Canarias	Spain
SpaceDyS s.r.l.	Italy
DEIMOS Space s.l.u.	Spain
DEIMOS Space s.r.l.	Romania
DEIMOS Castilla La Mancha	Spain
NeoSpace sp z.o.o	Poland
Resolvo Srl	Italy

The goal

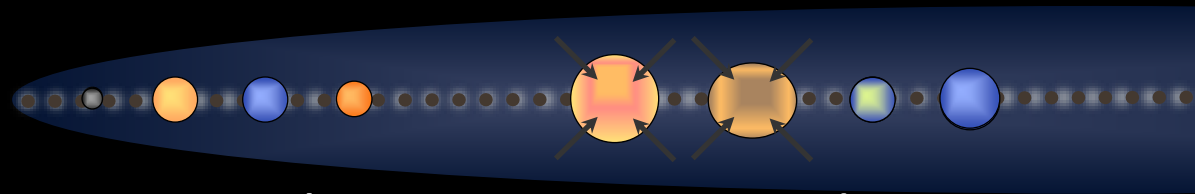
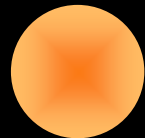
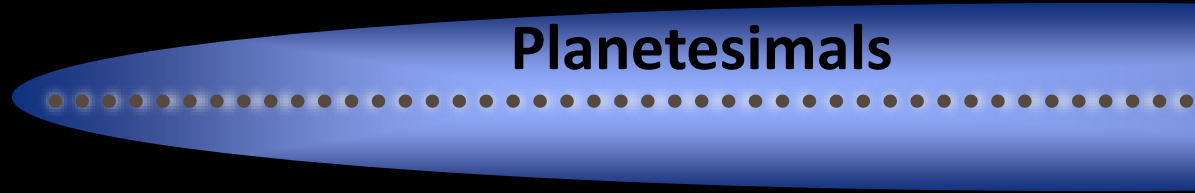
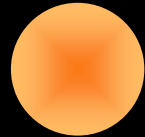
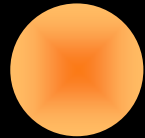
- **NEOROCKS** addresses the challenge of improving our knowledge on the physical characterization of Near Earth Objects and of the implications for their origin and evolution as well as for planetary defense.
- This goal is achieved by linking up the expertise in performing small body astronomical observations and the related modelling needed to derive NEOs dynamical and physical properties to the pragmatic approach of planetary defense.

Why small bodies?

They are witnesses of the early solar system

Proto Sun

Protoplanetary Disk



Planet Formation and Migration



The Solar System today

Courtesy : S. Tachibana

Why small bodies?

They are witnesses of the early solar system

Proto Sun

Protoplanetary Disk

Small primitive bodies:-
record complex chemical
and physical processes
in the early Solar System

Dust + Gas

Planetesimals

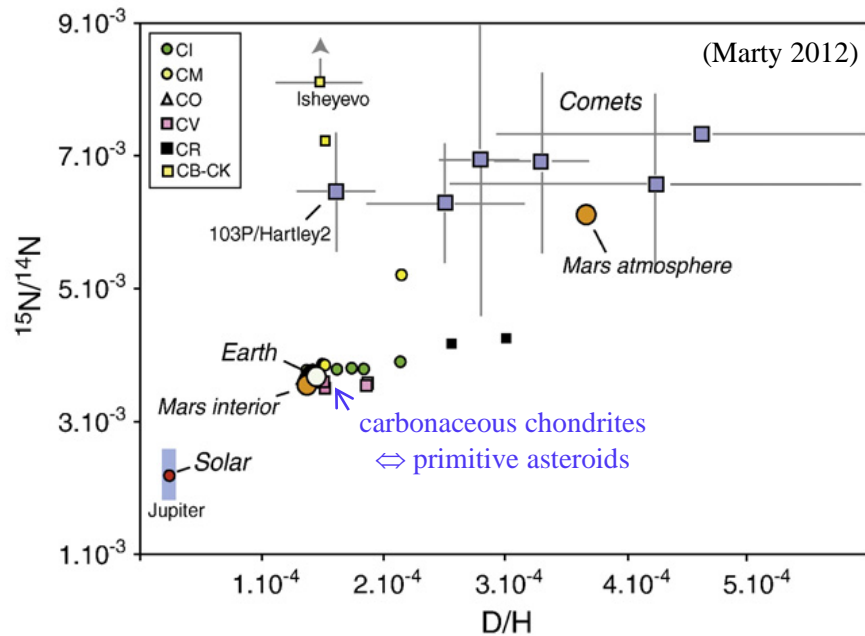
Large evolved bodies:
- melting & differentiation

Planet Formation and Migration

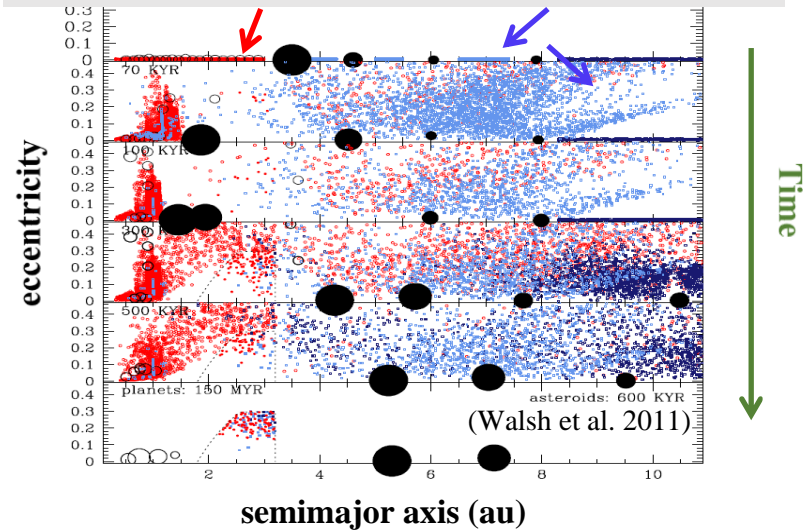
The Solar System today

Primitive asteroids:

the most probable source of prebiotic material



Planetary migrations → planetesimal mix
thermally evolved / primitive
(volatile-depleted) (volatile-rich)



Both:

- isotopic ratio measurements
- dynamical simulations

point towards a major delivery by water- and organic-rich primitive asteroids

Why Near-Earth Objects?

They are the closest building blocks of the solar system.

They are relevant:

- to investigate the origin of prebiotic material on the early Earth
- as water/mineral resources
- for Planetary Defense

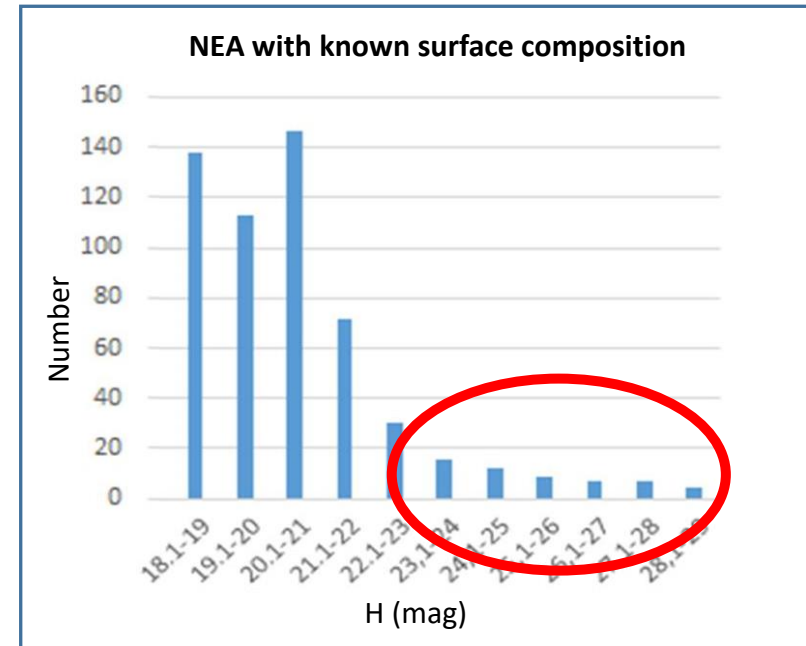
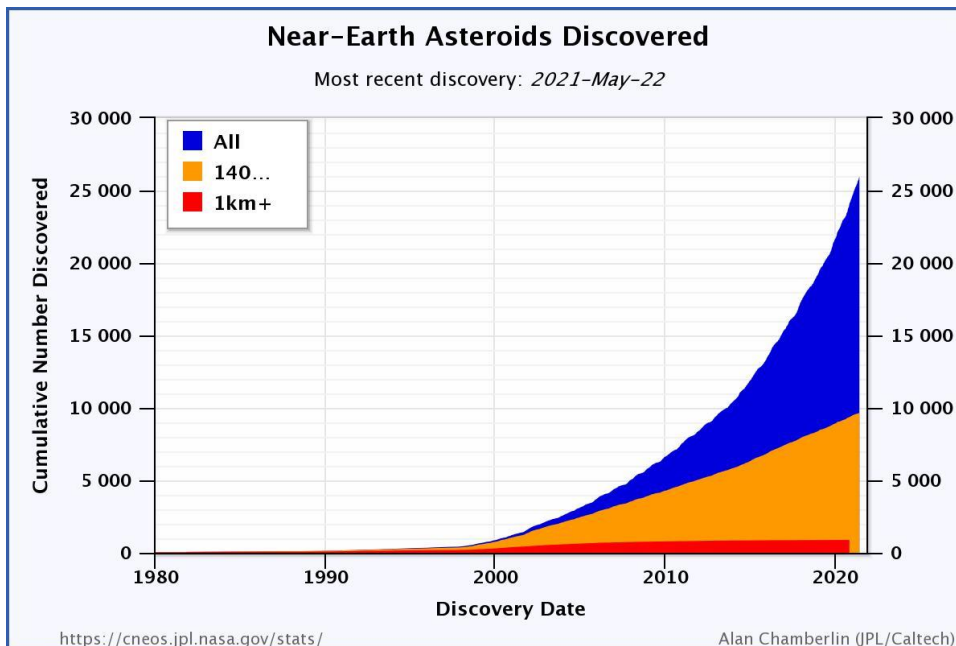
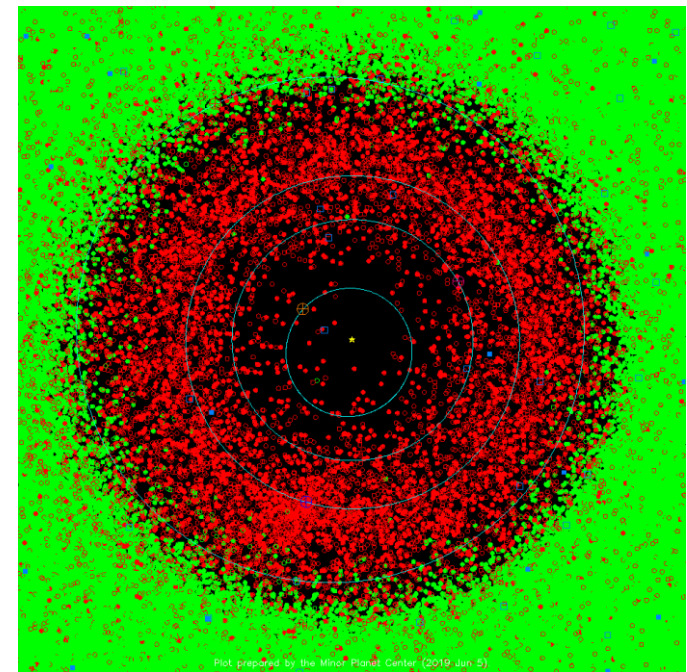
Carbonaceous meteorites contain: macromolecular carbon, biomolecules, hydrocarbons, nanoglobules...



NEO population

26000 objects so far known

- Current discovery rate:
 - ✓ >6 objects/night
 - ✓ Mostly “small” asteroids



NEOROCKS proposes an innovative approach focused on:

- a) performing **high-quality physical observations** and foster the related **data reduction process**;
- b) investigating the strong relationship between the **orbit determination of newly discovered objects and the quick execution of follow-up observations** in order to face the threat posed by the “imminent impactors”;
- c) profiting of the European industrial expertise in on-going Space Situational Awareness initiatives to **plan and execute breakthrough experiments foreseeing the remote tasking of highly automatized robotic telescopes**, in order to provide a proof-of-concept rapid response system;
- d) guarantee extremely **high standards in the data dissemination** through the involvement at agency level of a data centre facility already operating in a European and international context.

Scientific Advisory Panel & Security Advisory Board

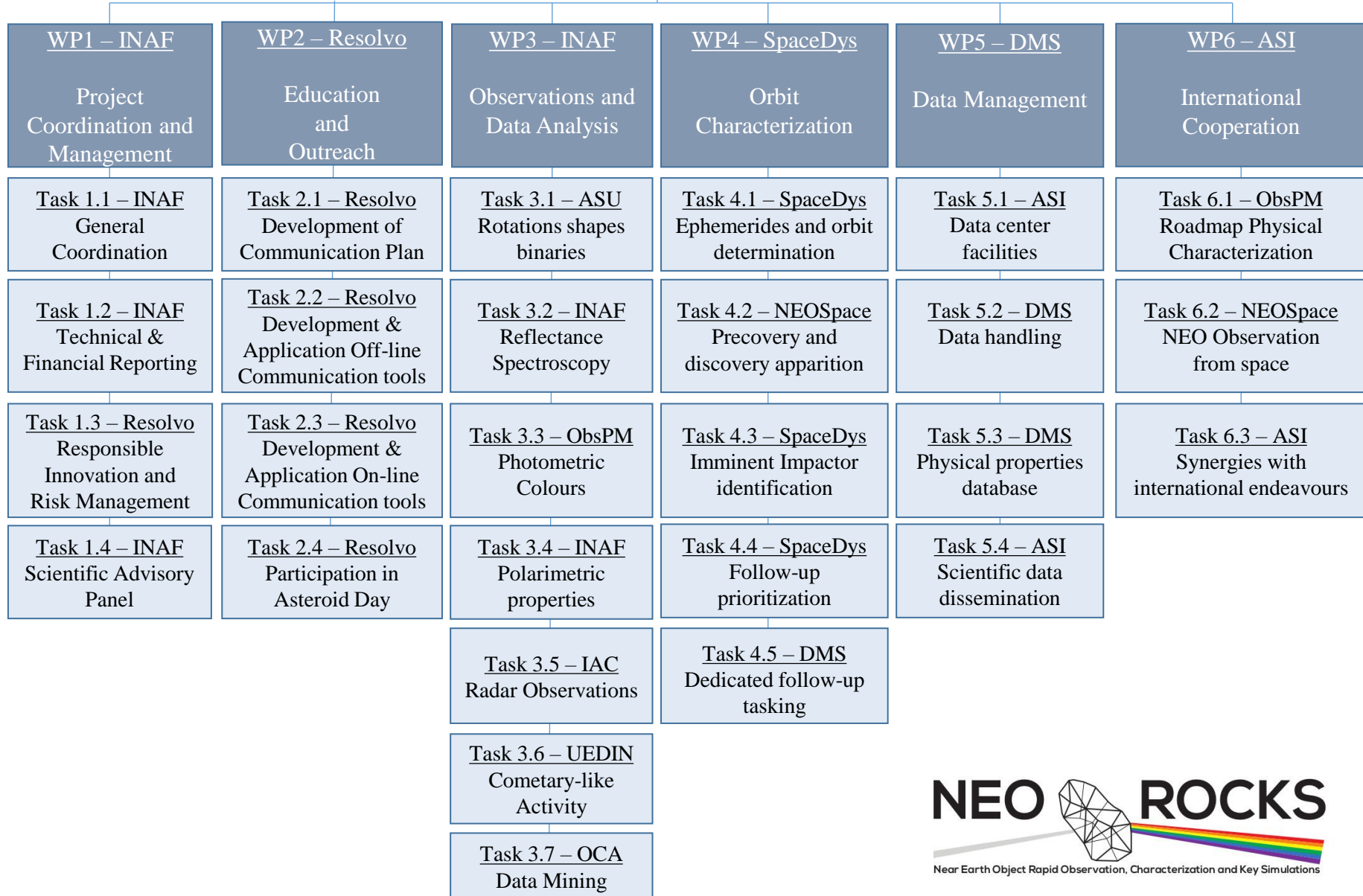
The NEOROCKS participants are assisted by a **Scientific Advisory Panel** and a **Security Advisory Board**, composed by prominent exponents of the international NEO community.

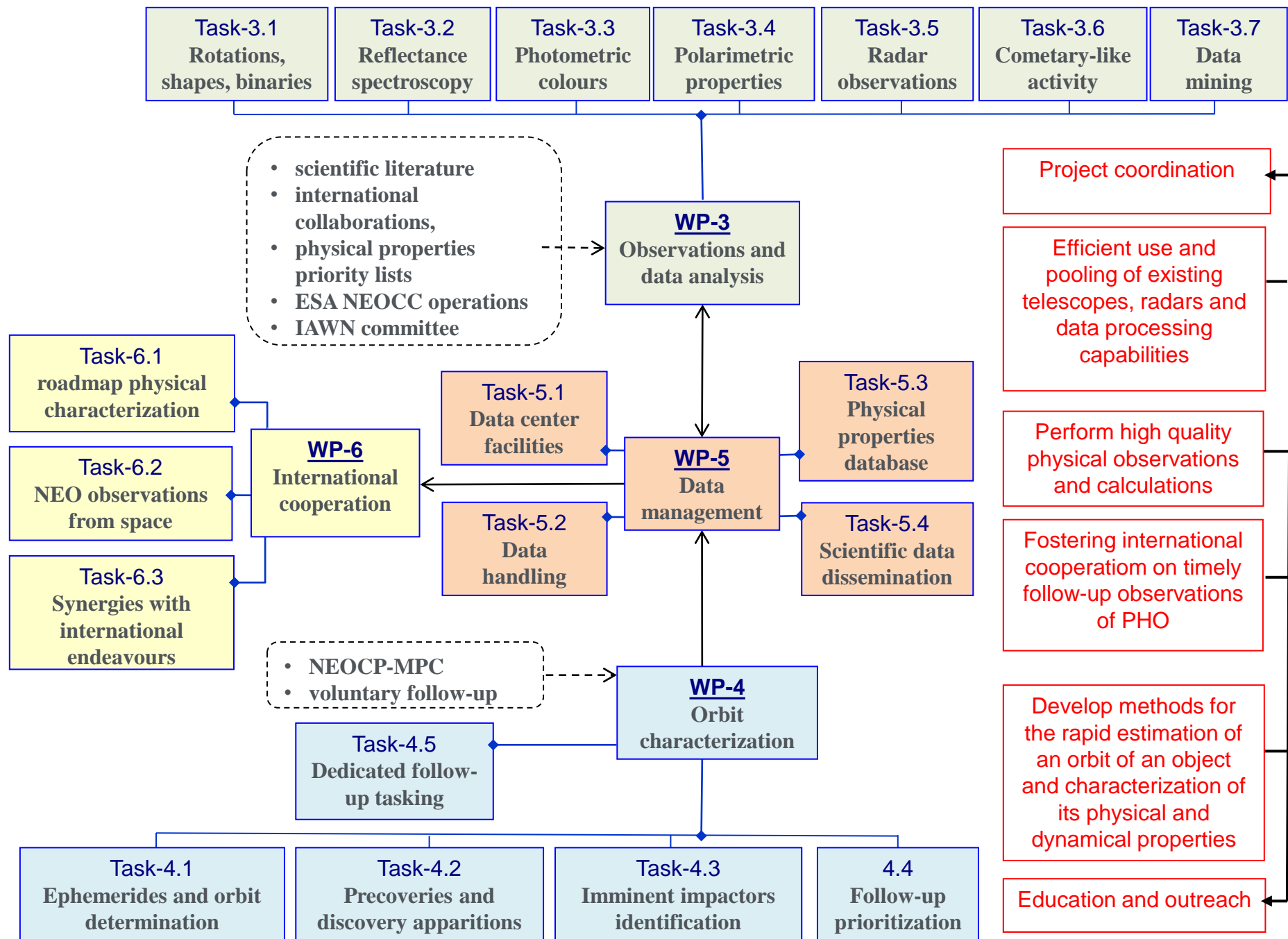
The role of the **Scientific Advisory Panel** is to supervise the activities, giving their expert advice on the project work flow and on possible improvements.

The role of the **Security Advisory Board** is mainly devoted to:

- review the project deliverables;
- assess whether they include any security sensitive information;
- propose measures for preventing the misuse of such information.

Work Package Breakdown





Outreach: Project Material



NEO ROCKS
Near Earth Object Rapid Observation, Characterization and Key Simulations

NEOROCKS CAN TRACK AND STUDY NEOs.
HOW? BY PROMOTING COOPERATION AMONG DIFFERENT TEAMS OF EXPERT ASTRONOMERS AND USING SOPHISTICATED INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORETICAL MODELS.

NEOROCKS SCIENTISTS STUDY THE NEOs DYNAMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.
WHY? TO DETERMINE THEIR ORBIT AND CHARACTERIZE THEIR NATURE, IN PARTICULAR THOSE THAT COULD COLLIDE WITH THE EARTH.

NEOROCKS PARTNERS:

- NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ASTROPHYSICS, ITALY
- ITALIAN SPACE AGENCY, ITALY
- UNIVERSITY OF PADOVA, ITALY
- LESIA, INMCE - PARIS OBSERVATORY, FRANCE
- COTE D'AZUR OBSERVATORY, FRANCE
- UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, UNITED KINGDOM
- ASTRONOMICAL INSTITUTE, CZECH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, CZECH REPUBLIC
- INSTITUTO DE ASTRONOMICIA DE CANARIAS
- SPACE DYNAMICS SERVICES - SPACEDYS, ITALY
- DEMOS GROUP, SPAIN AND ROMANIA
- NEOSPACE, POLAND
- RESOYO, ITALY

www.neorocks.eu

- Leaflet
- Poster
- Roll up



NEO ROCKS
Near Earth Object Rapid Observation, Characterization and Key Simulations

ASTERIODS AND NEAR EARTH OBJECTS
Asteroids are rocky fragments left over from the formation of the solar system about 4.6 billion years ago. Most asteroids orbit the sun in a belt between Mars and Jupiter. Scientists think there are probably millions of asteroids, ranging widely in size from hundreds of kilometres across to less than one kilometre wide. Within the Asteroid family, the Near Earth Objects (NEOs) are bodies whose orbits bring them to proximity with Earth. Occasionally, asteroids' orbital paths are influenced by the gravitational tug of planets and their paths are altered. Scientists believe stray asteroids or fragments from collisions have crashed into Earth's past and that these have played a role in the evolution of planet Earth.

RUNNING FROM 01 JANUARY 2020, NEOROCKS CAN TRACK AND STUDY NEOs.
HOW? Cooperation among different teams of expert astronomers and using sophisticated instrumentation and theoretical models.

NEOROCKS SCIENTISTS STUDY THE NEOs DYNAMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.
WHY? To determine their orbit and characterize their nature, in particular those that could collide.

NEOROCKS improves knowledge on physical characterisation of Near Earth Objects (NEOs) for planetary defence. The project faces challenges related to the understanding of their physical properties and to planetary defence, given the increasing NEO discovery rate and the trend of NEO discoveries dominated by small-size objects near the Earth, capable to produce damage in case of impact. Among these, are "imminent impacts", those asteroids discovered while in route of collision with the Earth and thus with short warning times. NEOROCKS will optimise observational activities, enhance modelling and simulation tools, foster international coordination and speed-up response times.

MEET THE NEOROCKS PARTNERS

IN A.P.
ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI ASTRONOMIA (INAF), ITALY
<http://inaf.it/>

LESIA, INMCE - OBSERVATOIRE DE PARIS, FRANCE
<http://www.lesia.obspm.fr/>

UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA, ITALY
<http://www.astro.unipd.it/>

ALFRED GRABBE ITALIANA (AGI), ITALY
<https://www.agi.it/>

OSERVATOIRE DE LA COTE D'AZUR, FRANCE
<http://www.oa.cnr.fr/>

INSTITUTO DE ASTRONOMICIA DE CANARIAS, SPAIN
<http://www.iaa.es/>

ASTRONOMICKÝ ÚSTAV AV ČR ASU, CZECH REPUBLIC
<http://www.astro.cz/>

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, UNITED KINGDOM
<http://www.ed.ac.uk/>

SPACE DYNAMICS SERVICES, ITALY
<http://www.spacedys.com/>

DEMOS GROUP, SPAIN AND ROMANIA
<http://www.demos-group.com/>

NEOSPACE, POLAND
<http://www.neospace.pl/>

RESOYO, ITALY
<http://www.resoyo.it/>

WELCOME TO THE NEOROCKS PROJECT!
NEOROCKS STUDIES ASTEROIDS, SPECIFICALLY THE NEAR EARTH OBJECTS (NEOs).
OPEN UP TO FIND OUT MORE!
www.neorocks.eu



NEO ROCKS
Near Earth Object Rapid Observation, Characterization and Key Simulations



Outreach: Project Website

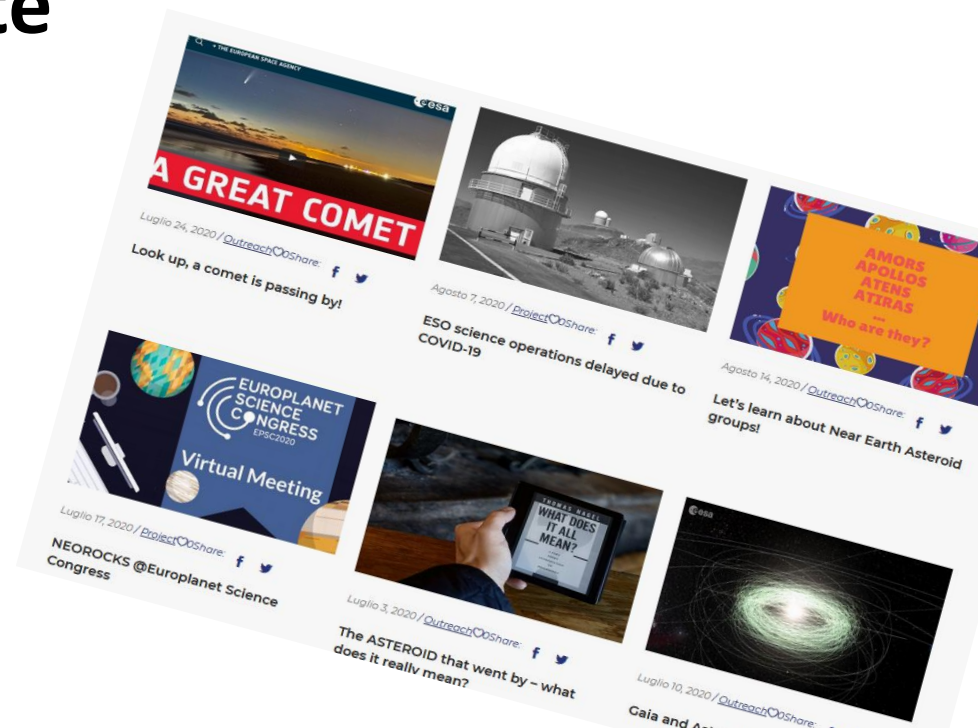


Magglin 14, 2020 / [Outreach](#)
Last NEO observations before lockdown



Our Neorocker, Astronomical Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences (CAS), was at the European Southern Observatory just before it was temporarily shut down, due to the global health emergency.
CAS had an observing run at the 1.54-m Danish telescope on the La Silla station of the European Southern Observatory in Chile from March 16 to 23. They took rich photometric observations for several Near-Earth Asteroids (NEAs).

- Linked to  
- Updated with news related to Space/Asteroids
- Updated with articles and videos shared by partners
- Updated with information on presentations delivered



Giugno 28, 2020 / [Outreach](#)

Doing anything for Asteroid day?



NEOROCKS is!



Data hosting and dissemination

- ☐ Orbital catalogue
- ☐ Ephemerides
- ☐ Physical properties

Physical properties

Rotational properties	Value
Rotation Period	30.56
Quality	3
Amplitude	1.0
Rotation Direction	RETRO
Spinvector L	250 deg (1)
Spinvector B	-7.50E1 deg (1)

NEODyS-2
Near Earth Objects - Dynamic Site

Sponsored by ESA, UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA, SpaceDys

Home Objects Observatories Search Risk page NEA elements sites Info & Credits

EARN

System Status
Automated data access
NEOCC Riddles
Tools
NEO Population
NEO Propagator
Services Administration
EARN
Image Upload
Subscribe to Services
SMPAG
Fits Remover
EARN File Upload
Sign-In
Sign In

Taxonomy (all) Sq_Scomp - (3)

H / G	Value	Unit	Source
Absolute Magnitude (H)	18.884	mag	(5)
Slope Parameter (G)	0.15**		
	0.24		

Size and Albedo

Value	
Albedo	0.285
Diameter	375

IAU Minor Planet Center

Physical Parameters	Objects
Color information	149
Diameter/Albedo	1100
Magnitude/Slope parameter	286
Radar observation	589
Spectral Observation	566
Rotational Period/Amplitude	942
Spin vector	40
Taxonomy	733

Table 4: EARN data statistics

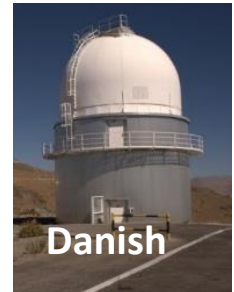
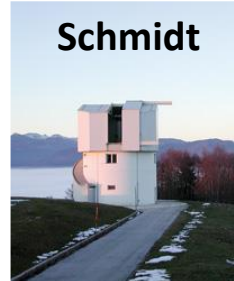


Synergies with International Endeavours

Probing the engagement of European and international partners in a proactive contribution to the detection and observations of NEO.

- Analyse the **European** and international initiatives and the potential collaborations at an institutional level
- Identify the opportunities of data-sharing with other projects (e.g. **ESA NEOCC**, NASA CNEOS, UNOOSA, **EU**, others)
- Highlight the possibility of continuing and further extending the network of observational assets, the contribution to the NEO physical properties database and the rapid response system scenario established during the project.

Observations and data analysis (INAF)



Task 3.1 – Rotation, shapes, binaries (Task Leader: ASU)

Task 3.2 – Reflectance spectroscopy (Task Leader: INAF)

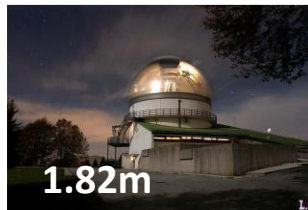
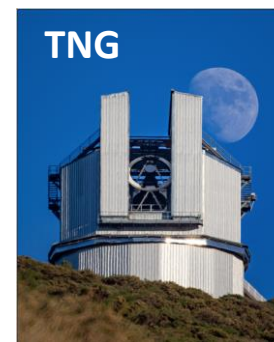
Task 3.3 – Photometric colours (Task Leader: ObsPM)

Task 3.4 – Polarimetric properties (Task Leader: INAF)

Task 3.5 – Observational support to the Arecibo Planetary Radar Program (Task Leader: IAC)

Task 3.6 – Cometary-like activity (Task Leader: UoE)

Task 3.7 – Data mining (Task Leader: OCA)



Conclusioni - Criticità

NEOROCKS è un progetto finanziato dall'EU, che nasce dalla ricerca di base:

Il team INAF, coordinatore, ha una lunga esperienza e fama internazionale nello studio e nella modellizzazione delle proprietà fisiche dei piccoli corpi del Sistema Solare (NEO, asteroidi, Centauri, Oggetti Trans-Nettuniani) a partire da osservazioni da Terra.

I piccoli corpi del Sistema Solare, e i NEO in particolare, sono un tema strategico in Europa, per le connessioni con l'astrobiologia e per le attività legate alla Planetary Defence (cubesat ASI LICIA Cube).

Necessità di continuità nel finanziamento di questa attività di base.

Politica di arruolamento – necessità di un piano di assunzione di:

- personale scientifico, per garantire la continuità.



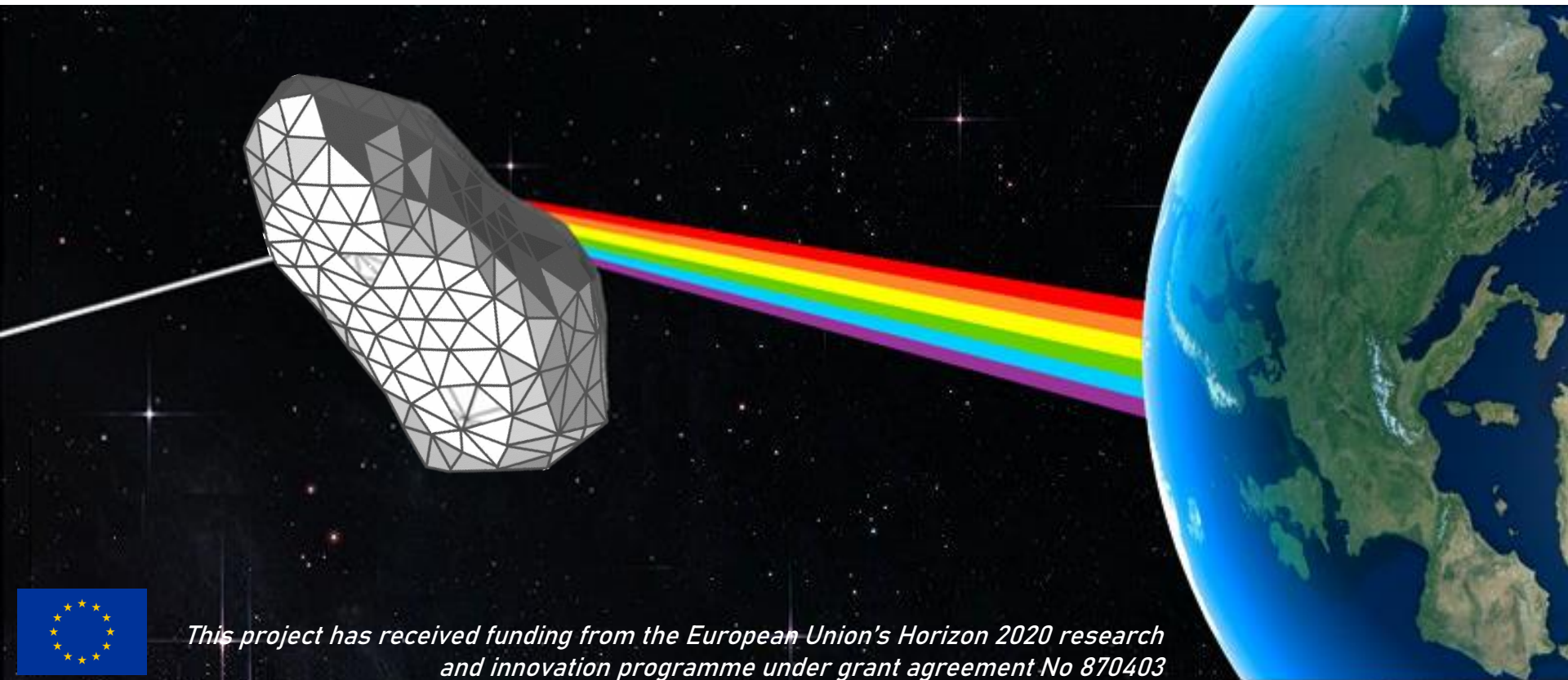
@H2020NEOROCKS



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THANK YOU!



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 870403

