

Is it possible to observe meteoroids ejected from asteroid (3200) Phaethon in 2009?

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Asteroid (3200) Phaethon

□ Discovered as 1983TB
□ NEA, a = 1.4 AU, e = 0.9 ⇒ q = 0.14
□ Geminid's parent body
□ No activity was observed
□ ... till 2009

Dead comet? Asteroid?

Jewitt D., Li J. AJ, 2010,140, 1519-1527.

Phaethon brightened by 2 mag or more at UT 2009 June 20.2 ± 0.2

Outburst lasted 2 days

Interaction with the solar wind
Sublimation of the deep ice
Thermal decomposition and fracture

Model

 Ejection of 30 000 particles
 Ejection velocity < 100 m/s
 Integration forward till 2021 (Everhardt, all planets)

Phaethon will approach the Earth in 2017 $\Delta = 0.0689 \text{ AU}$

We looked for the following answers:

- could the dust produced be observed on the Earth as meteors?
- could these meteors somehow be separated from the 'regular' Geminid meteors?



Swarm approach the Earth in 2014 (278 particles), 2017 (1036), 2018 (8), 2020 (326)
Δr ≥ 0.018 AU
In all cases the swarm behaves in much the same way



2017: Δr : 0.018 – 0.030 AU, nodes – 0.1 AU

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Activity profile



Activity profile

The outburst may take place at 262°.5
 To exceed the usual level of activity mass of the 2009 swarm should exceed approximately 2×10⁸ kg.
 The upper limit of dust production by

Phaethon due to thermal fracture is estimated about 10¹⁰ kg

Radiant



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Radiant

 Small spot: α ≈ 114°.65 ± 2°.5, δ ≈ 32°.7 ± 0°.1
 Feature: concentration of radiants of meteors of various magnitudes in this spot
 Problem: the fine structure of the

Geminid's radiants

Summary:

 Minimal distance ≥ 0.018 AU, Earth Influence sphere ≈ 0.03 AU ⇒ possible, but the probability is not high
 Probability increases with time
 Problem: the observational bias calls for investigation

Ryabova G.O. MNRAS. 2012. Vol. 423. P. 2254–2259.