

Project 2 Proposal

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1 Introduction

Near-Earth objects (NEOs) are any small extraterrestrial bodies, mainly comets and asteroids, whose orbit around the Sun brings them gravitationally close to Earth. Recently, the NEO comet NEOWISE, can be seen visibly in the night sky as it passed close to Earth on its orbit, and will not do so again for almost another 70,000 years. There are hundreds of thousands of NEOs, and while they are interesting objects for scientific observation and study, they also sometimes pose a risk. Since the discovery of NEOs, scientists have realized the danger a collision with potentially hazardous asteroids (PHAs) could present, such as the Cretaceous–Paleogene extinction event, and have launched initiatives to discover and monitor them more closely. In space, hundreds of thousands of kilometers is a hairline margin. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory’s Center for NEO Studies (CNEOS) was created from NASA’s Planetary Defense Coordination Office to assess the trajectories of these comets and asteroids, and encourage ideas about methods to deflect them. We use a dataset from CNEOS to research the attributes of asteroids (size, shape, orbit), and make inferences on potential NEOs in the solar system, and those possibly around other Sun-like stars.

2 Background

We utilized data from the Small-Body Database (SBDB) organized by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, a national research facility operated by the California Institute of Technology. Our dataset contains characteristics about both near-earth and potentially hazardous asteroids, which help us understand their formation and evolution, possibly around similar type stars as well. There are approximately 990,040 rows and 25 columns.

The following are common fields used to describe Solar System bodies that we may use for analysis:

- i: measure of inclination, or how far above or below object is from the ecliptic plane (in degrees)
- e: eccentricity is a measure of how much an elliptical orbit deviates from a circular orbit (unitless)
- a: the semi-major axis in Astronomical Units (AU), or the distance to object from the Sun

- q: perihelion distance in Astronomical Units (AU), the distance when the object is closest to the Sun in its orbit
- Q: aphelion distance in Astronomical Units (AU), the distance when the object is farthest to the Sun in its orbit
- H: absolute magnitude, or how bright the object is from a designated distance
- Diameter of the object if known (in kilometers)

We use the pandas package to filter and group the data to see spatially where clusters of the asteroids reside, and what kinds of asteroids are most prominent. We will also show what it means for a NEO to be potentially hazardous. We will compare the results with various academic papers to see what kinds of trends exist for known asteroids and discuss what factors are still unknown.

References

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