



# Comets, Asteroids, & Meteor Showers

OLLI Week #5

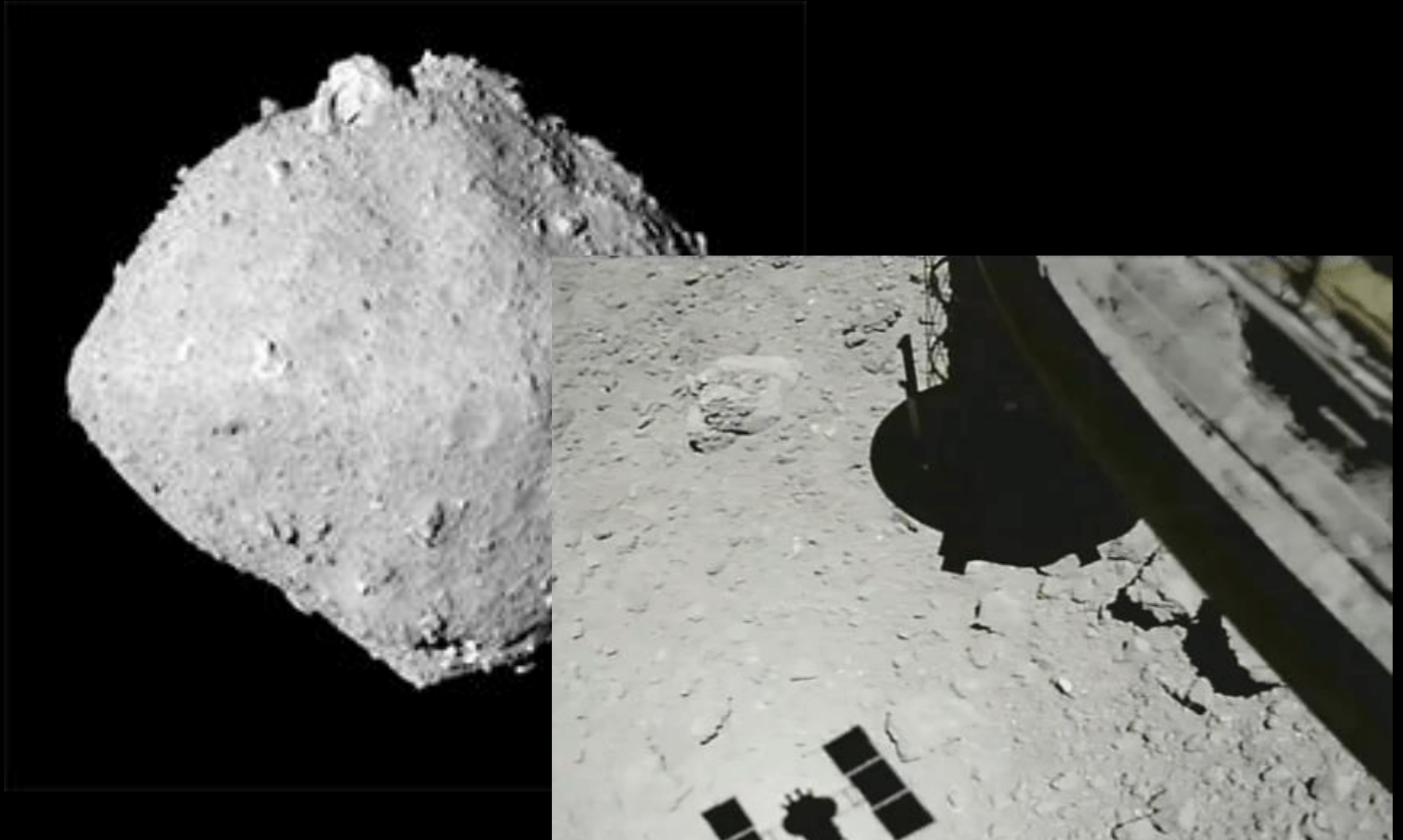
# Asteroids



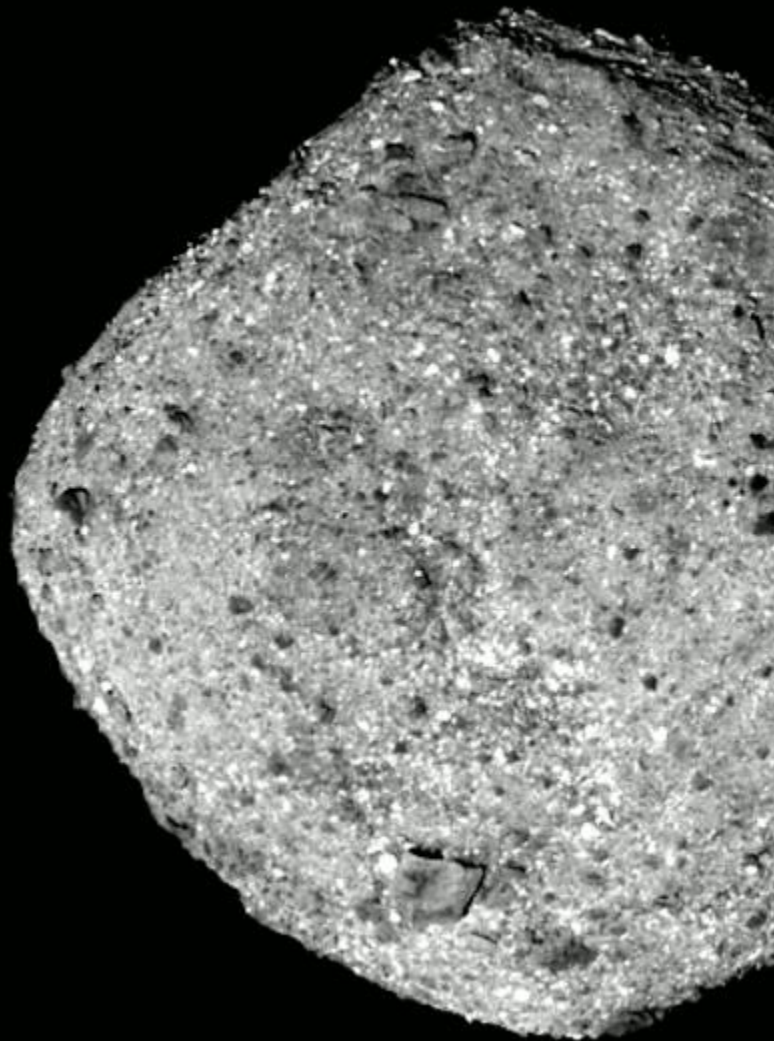
Gaspra from *Galileo*

Smallest craters ~350 ft.

# Hayabusa 2 at Ryugu



# OSIRIS-REX at Bennu



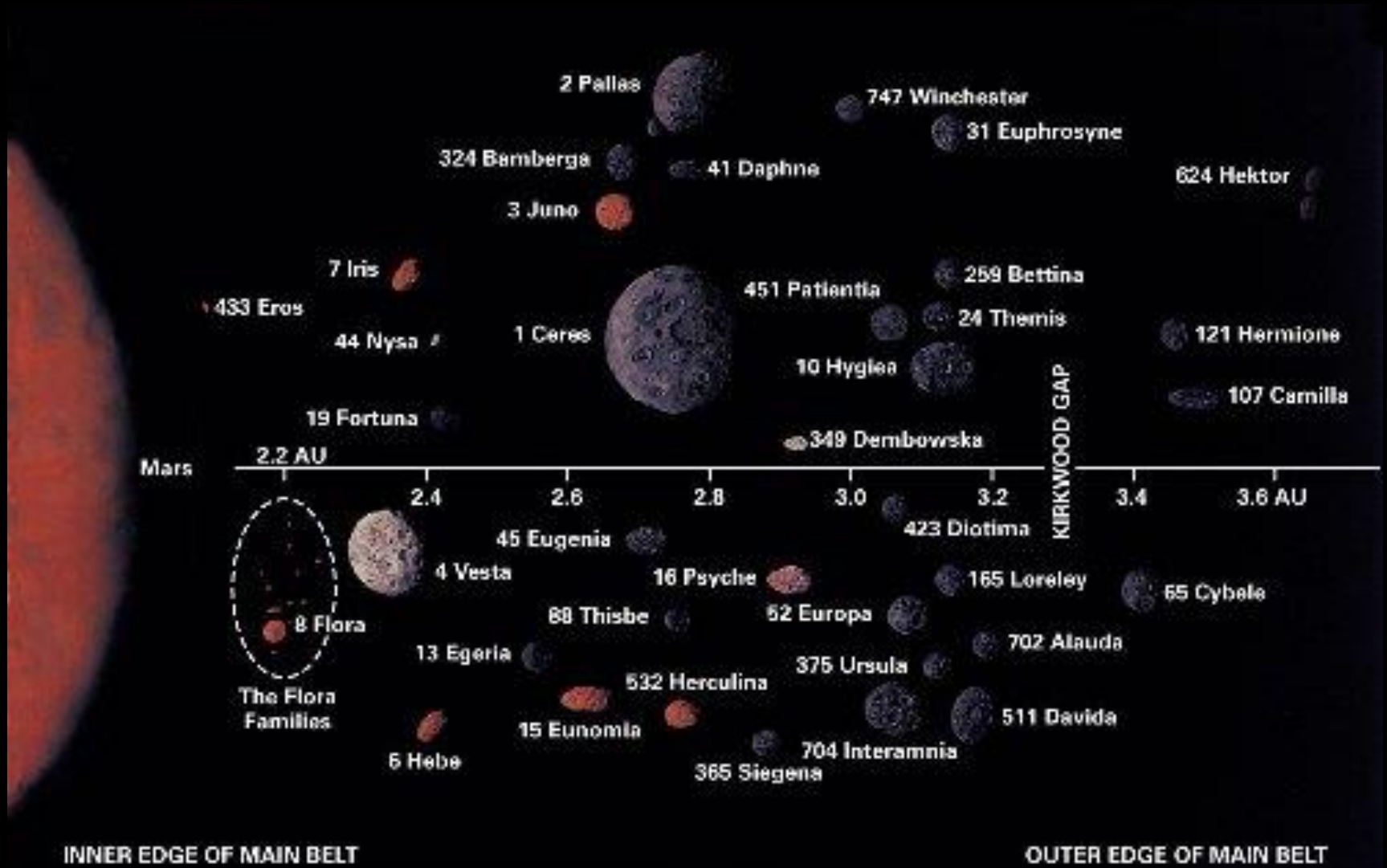
So . . . What do they look like?



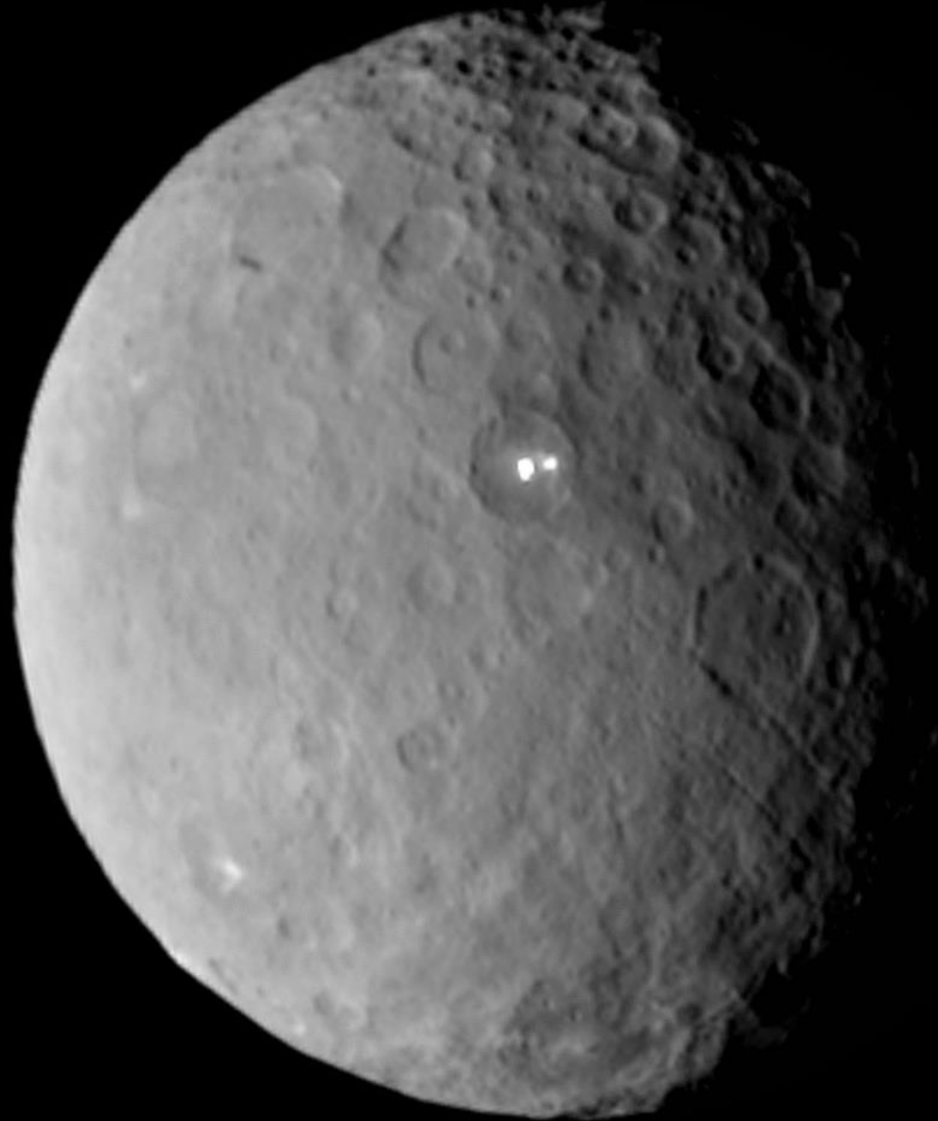
Lets play . . .find the asteroid



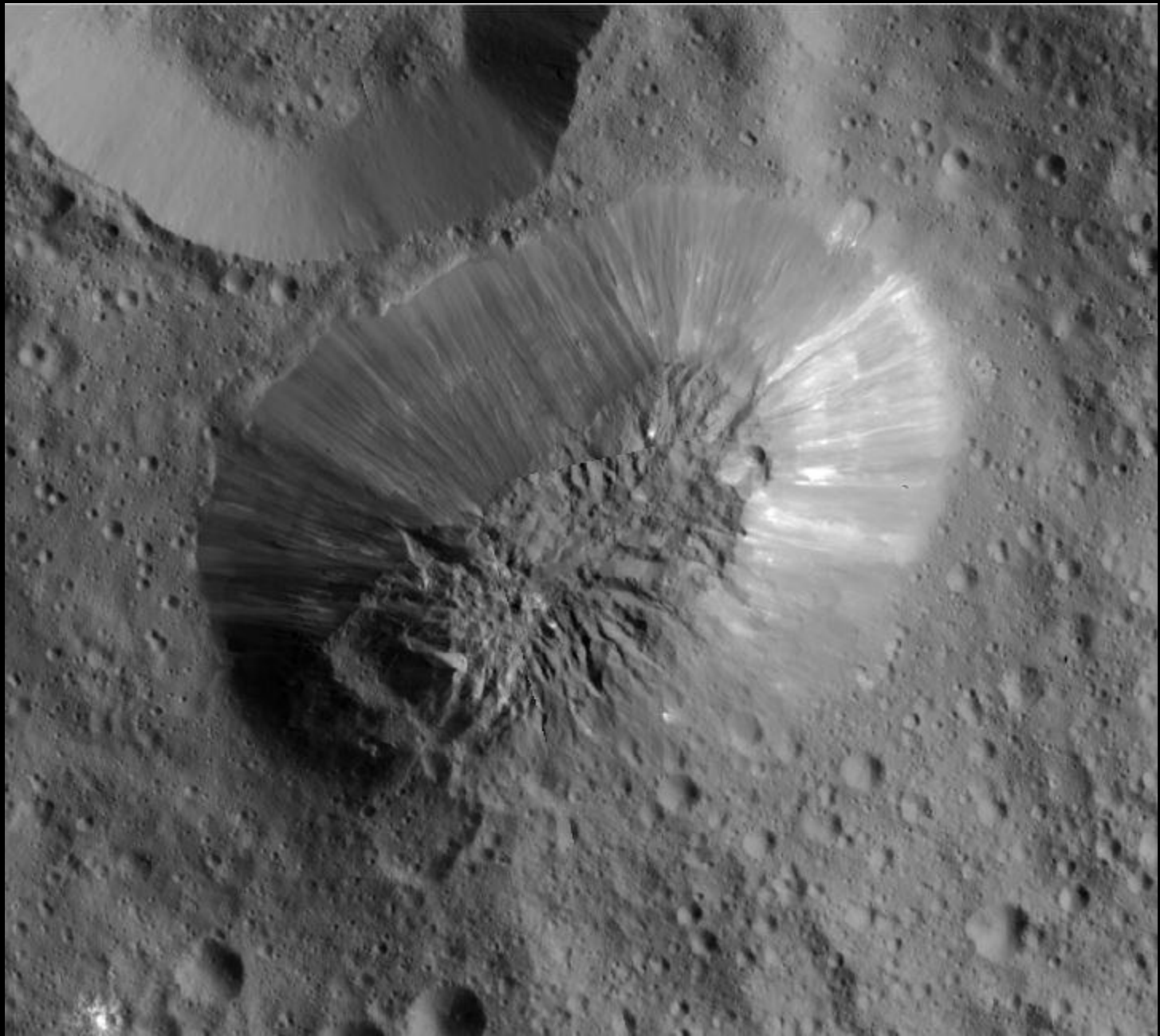
# Pallas, Juno, Vesta, etc



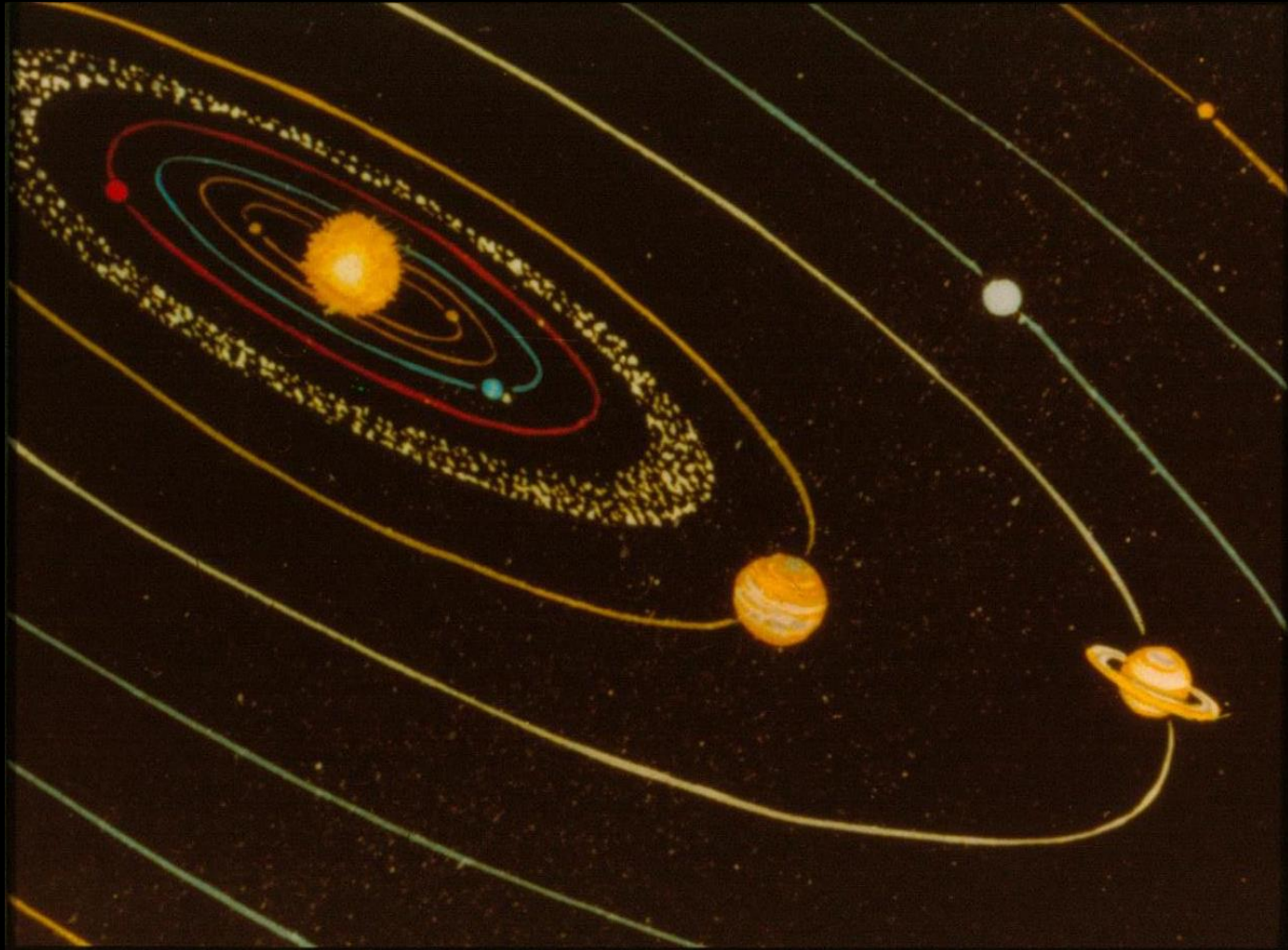
# Ceres (dwarf planet)







This isn't your parent's asteroid belt . . . .

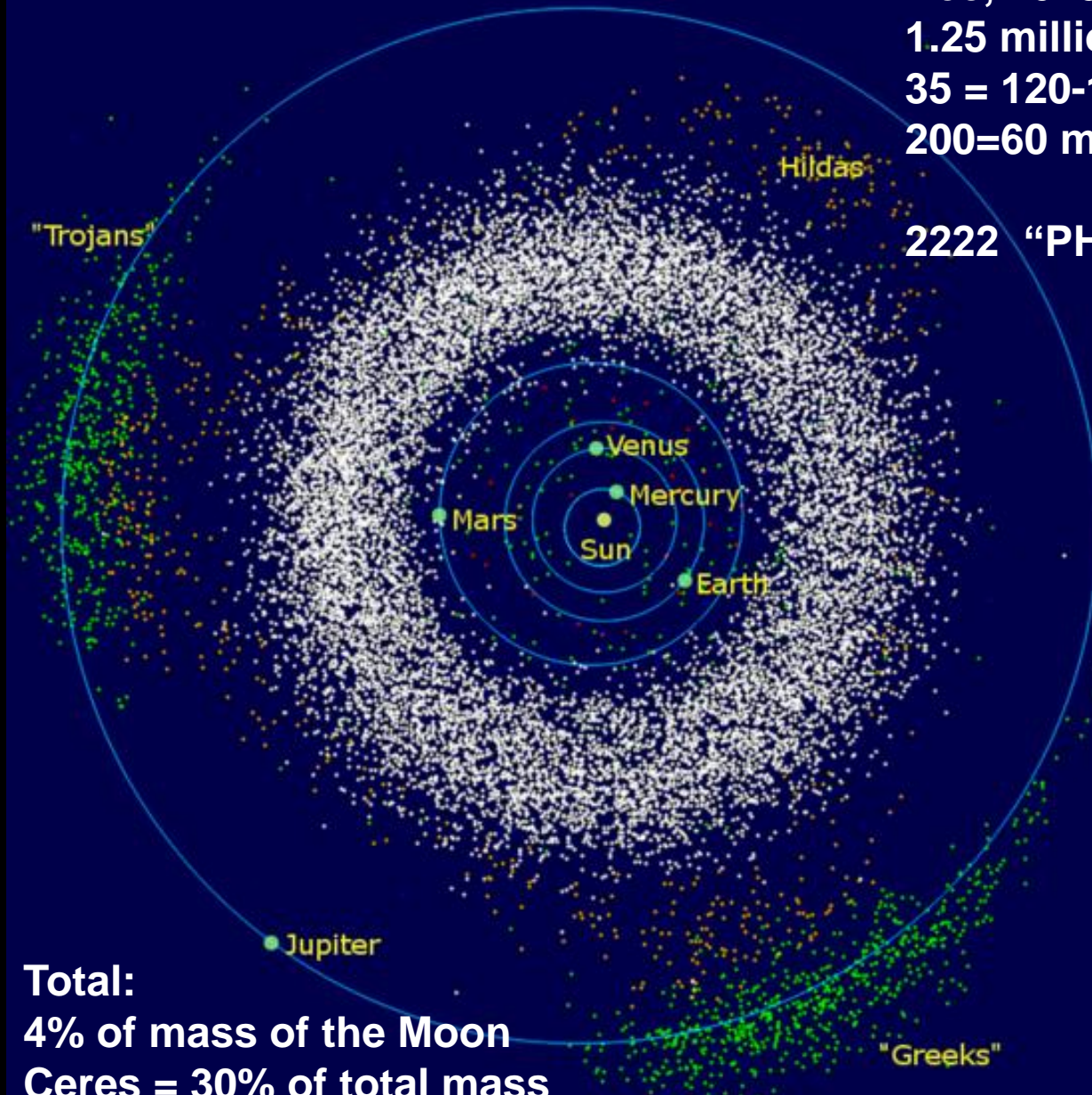


# What? There's more?\*

- Main belt . . . 2-4 A.U. 971,829 objects, 235 at >120 miles dia. Mass  $<M_{\text{moon}}$
- Trojans = ahead/behind Jupiter (8622)
- Apollos = Earth-crossing (13,396)
- Amors = Mars crossing (9013)
- Atens = closer than Earth (1858)
- Centaurs = outer sol. sys. \*as of Nov 2020
- . . . . Check this out . . . .

Dec, 2015:  
1.25 million total  
35 = 120-180 mi  
200=60 mi +

2222 "PHAs" (10/11/21)



Total:  
4% of mass of the Moon  
Ceres = 30% of total mass

"Greeks"

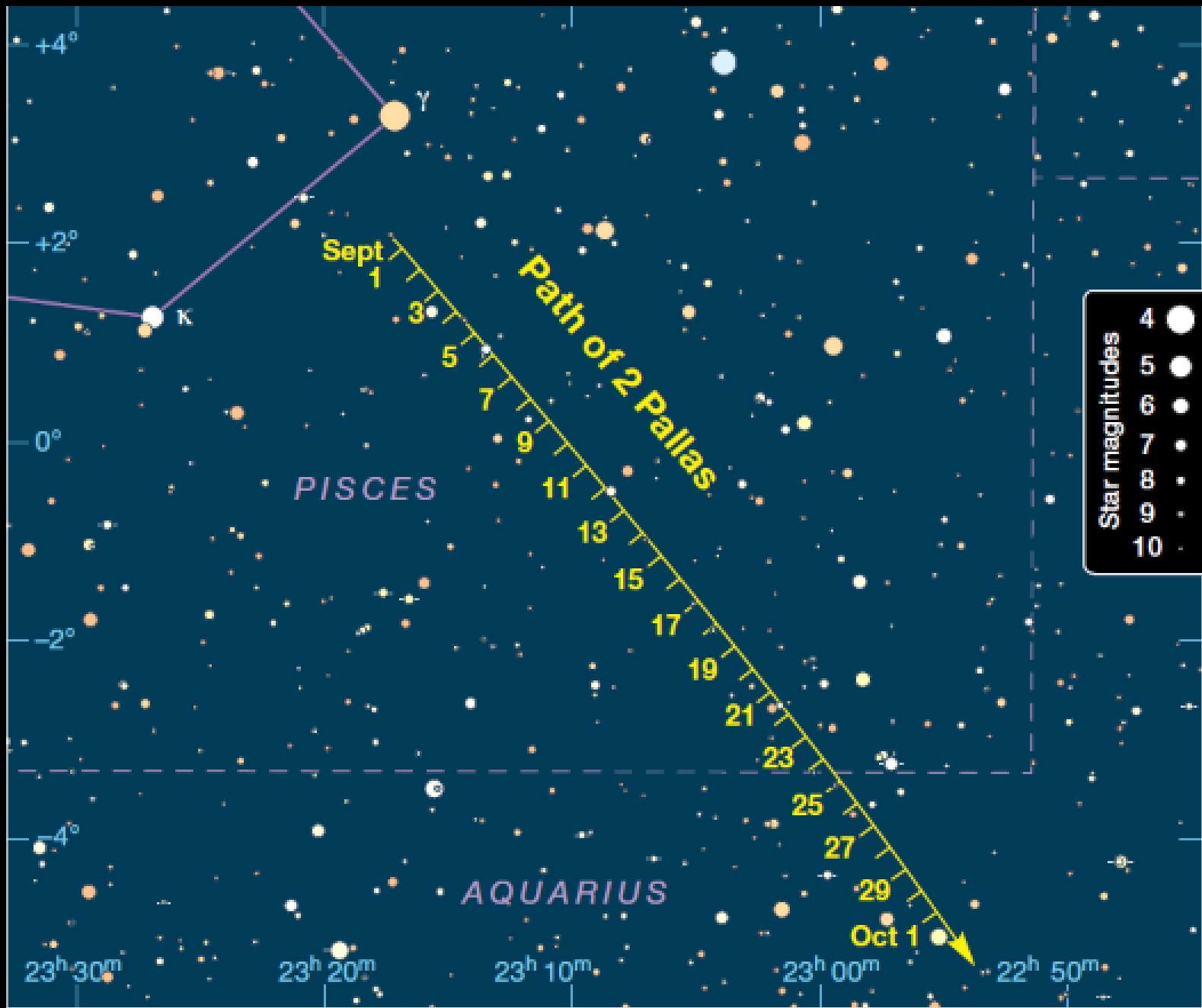
### Recent & Upcoming Earth-asteroid encounters:

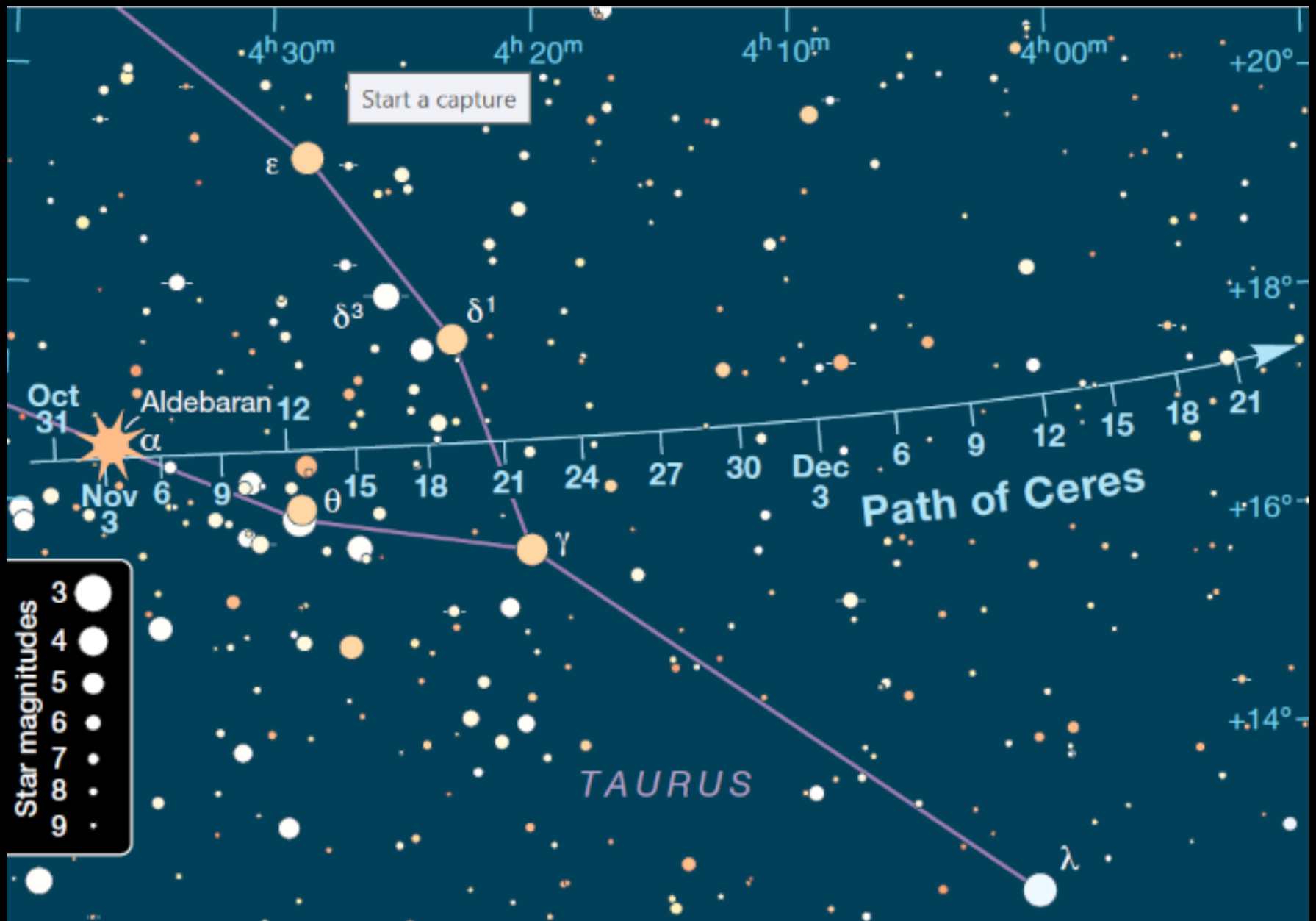
Asteroid	Date(UT)	Miss Distance	Velocity (km/s)	Diameter (m)
<a href="#">2021 TP8</a>	2021-Oct-14	4.4 LD	12.2	10
<a href="#">2021 TS3</a>	2021-Oct-14	10.9 LD	4.2	13
<a href="#">2021 TC1</a>	2021-Oct-14	14.6 LD	6.6	31
<a href="#">2021 SM1</a>	2021-Oct-14	6.9 LD	7.2	27
<a href="#">2021 TT4</a>	2021-Oct-14	5.1 LD	3.1	9
<a href="#">2021 TN6</a>	2021-Oct-14	10 LD	19.8	33
<a href="#">2021 SM3</a>	2021-Oct-15	13 LD	15.8	96
<a href="#">2021 TU9</a>	2021-Oct-15	15 LD	8.8	25
<a href="#">2021 TK10</a>	2021-Oct-15	5.9 LD	9.8	12
<a href="#">2020 TH6</a>	2021-Oct-19	7.3 LD	5.9	6
<a href="#">2021 TX2</a>	2021-Oct-19	9 LD	10.7	33
<a href="#">1996 VB3</a>	2021-Oct-20	8.8 LD	15.3	135
<a href="#">2021 TV3</a>	2021-Oct-21	13.3 LD	12.8	47
<a href="#">2021 TE4</a>	2021-Oct-21	8.3 LD	6	15
<a href="#">2021 SG2</a>	2021-Oct-21	15.9 LD	5.9	25
<a href="#">2021 RE10</a>	2021-Oct-21	15.5 LD	5.1	56
<a href="#">2021 TE1</a>	2021-Oct-23	9.5 LD	12.5	47
<a href="#">2017 SJ20</a>	2021-Oct-25	18.7 LD	15.7	120
<a href="#">2019 UW6</a>	2021-Oct-26	8 LD	11.1	17
<a href="#">2009 WY7</a>	2021-Nov-02	19.2 LD	14.7	54
<a href="#">2017 TS3</a>	2021-Nov-02	13.9 LD	9.9	131
<a href="#">2005 VL1</a>	2021-Nov-04	17 LD	5.2	18
<a href="#">2020 KA</a>	2021-Nov-06	14.9 LD	4.8	11
<a href="#">2021 SP3</a>	2021-Nov-08	15.6 LD	9.3	70
<a href="#">2019 XS</a>	2021-Nov-09	1.5 LD	10.7	65

Source:  
Spaceweathr.com

# Larger asteroids

Name	Year Discovered	Diameter (mi)	Max magnitude
Ceres	1801	582	6.6
Vesta	1807	326	5.2
Pallas	1802	317	6.5
Hygiea	1849	269	9.0
Interamnia	1910	206	9.9
Europa	1858	188	
Sylvia	1866	170	
Davida	1903	167	9.5
Euphrosyne	1854	166	10.2
Juno	1804	153	7.5







A green comet with a blue tail is shown against a background of many stars. The comet's head is a bright green point of light, and its tail is a long, diffuse blue streak extending from the head towards the right side of the frame. The background is a dark field filled with numerous small, multi-colored stars.

# COMETS

Nature's "dirty snowballs"

The press has yet to figure out  
comets . . . . .

Comet Bennett, 1970 . . . . .you  
didn't hear a word about it . .



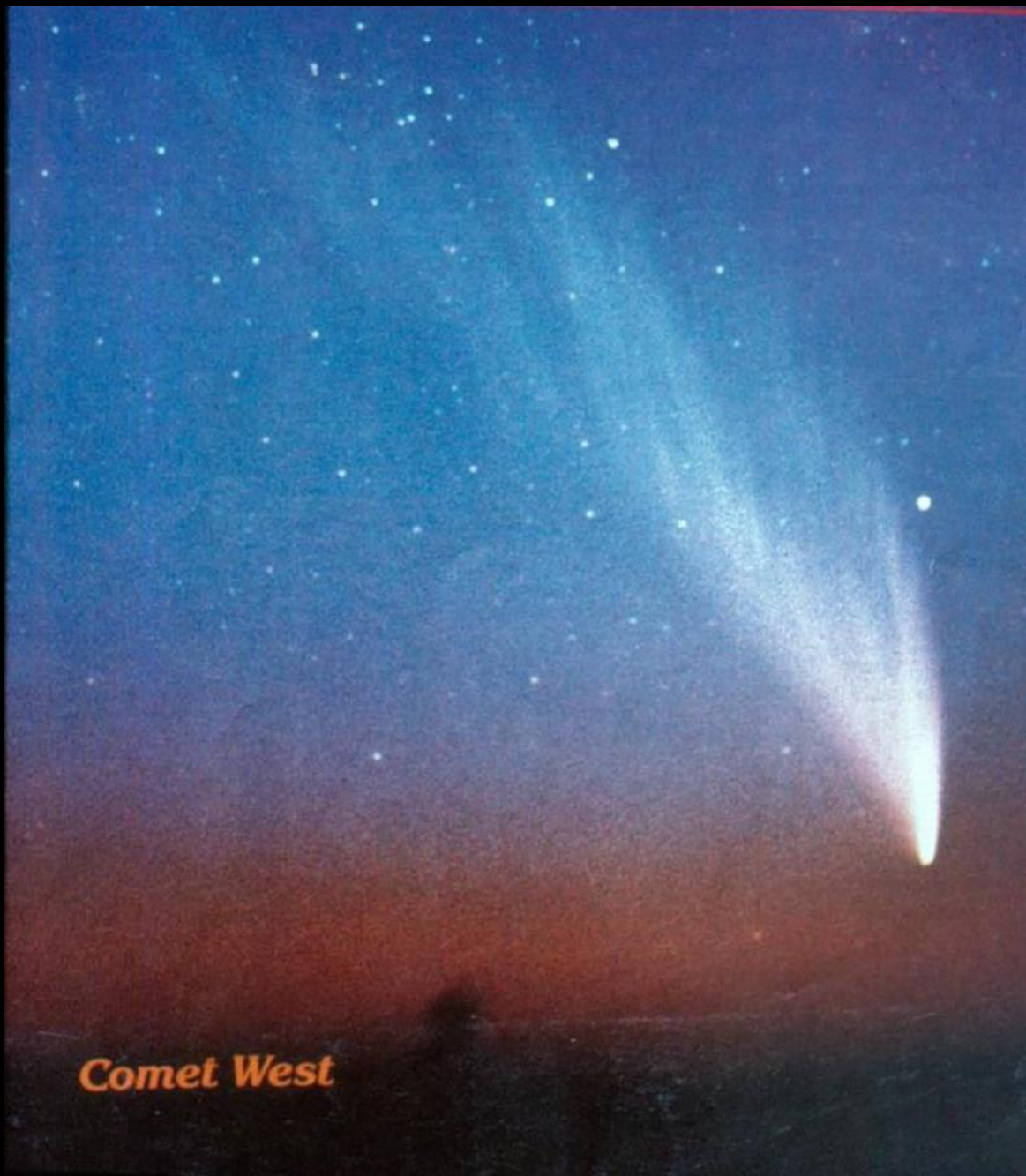
So . . . . Comet Kohoutek,  
discovered in 1974

**Comet of the  
Century!!**



“You won’t fool me again” . . .

Comet West, 1976 . . . . . No press







# Comet Hyakutake, 1996





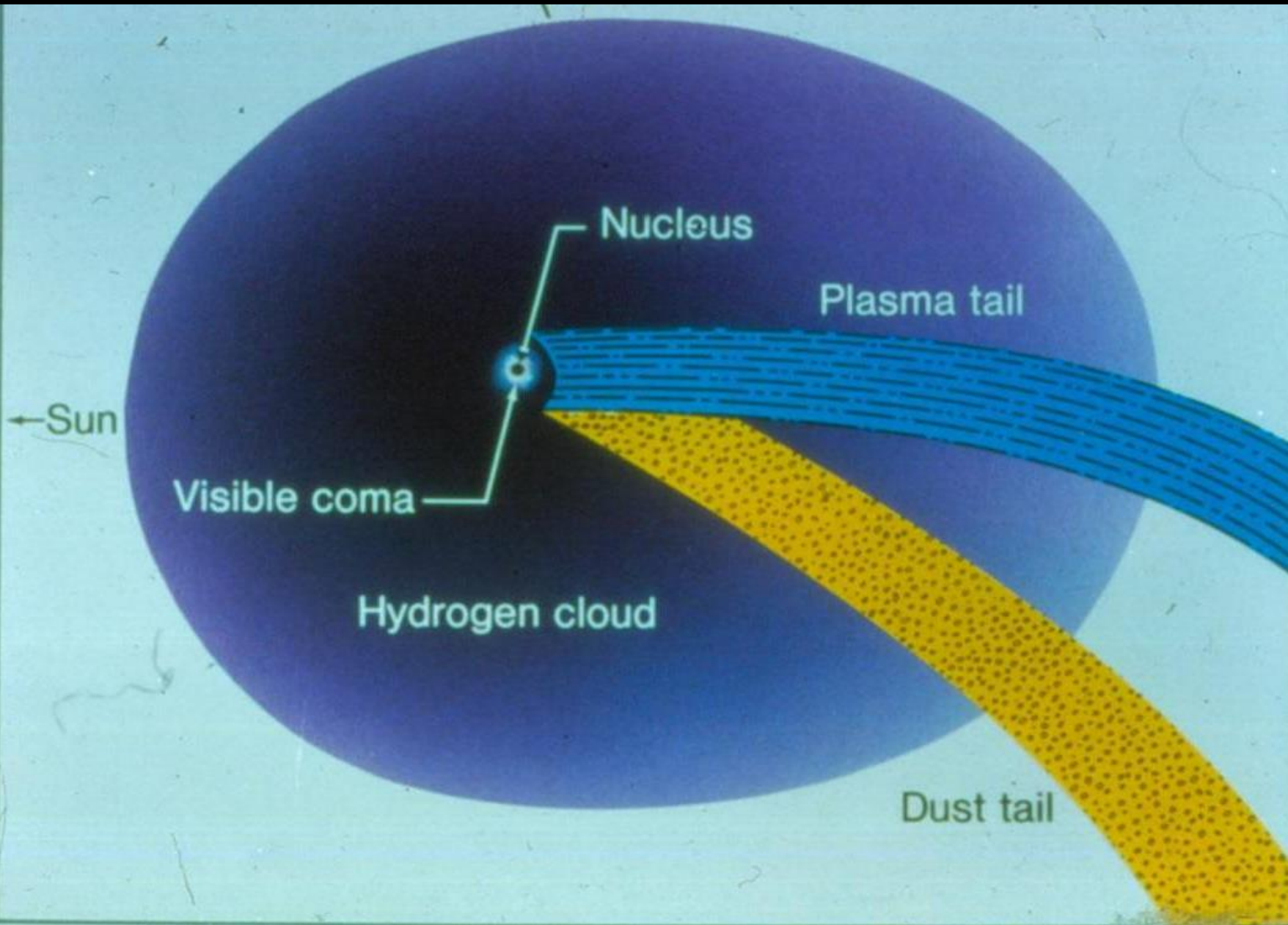
Com

# Comet PanSTARRS, 2013



A photograph of Comet NEOWISE in a twilight sky. The comet is a bright, elongated white streak with a visible tail, positioned in the upper center of the frame. The sky transitions from a deep blue at the top to a warm orange and red near the horizon. Below the horizon, a range of dark, silhouetted mountains is visible. In the foreground, a town or village is nestled on a hillside, with several buildings illuminated by warm yellow and white lights. The overall scene is a serene landscape at dusk or dawn, with the comet as the central focus.

# Comet NEOWISE

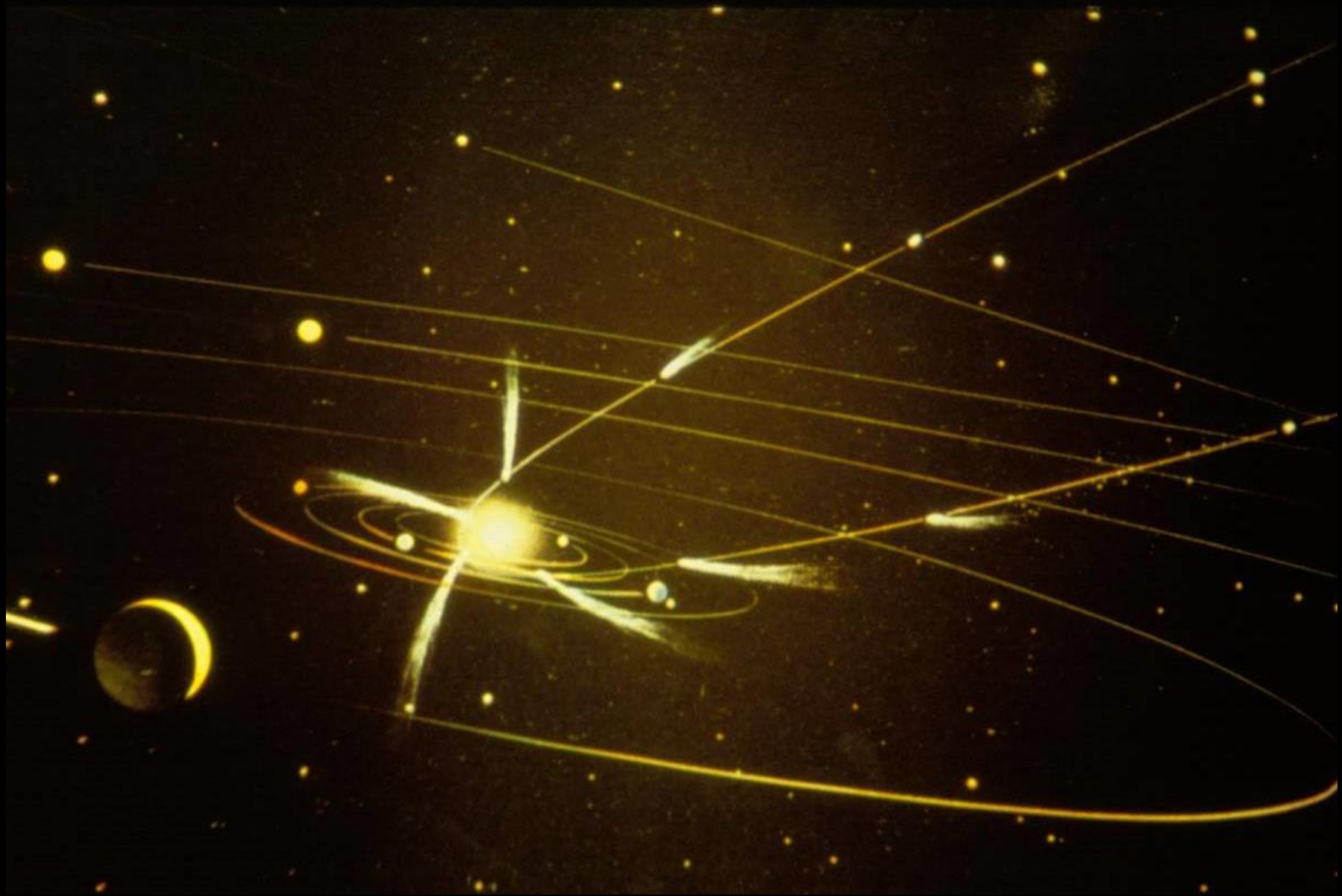




Gas Tail

Dust tail

Coma

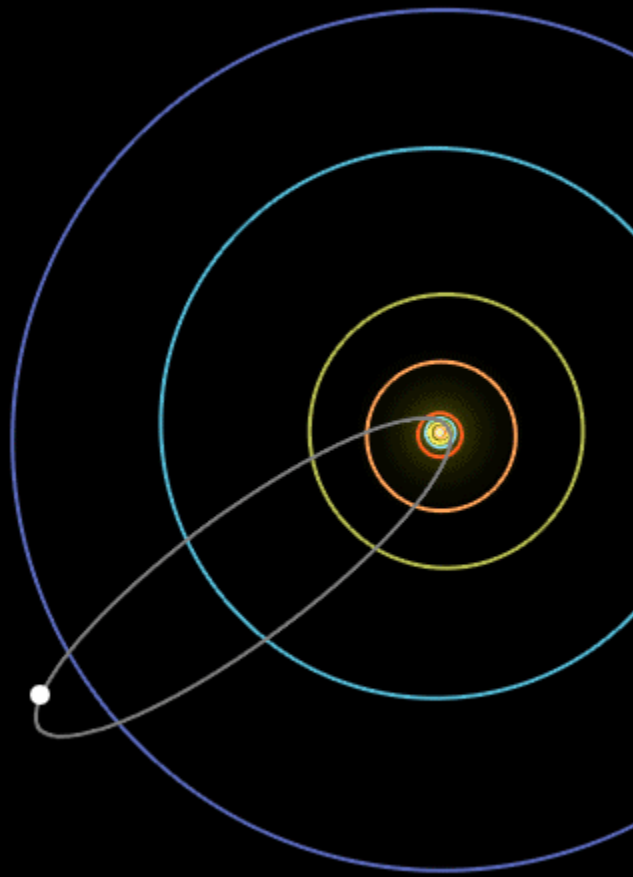


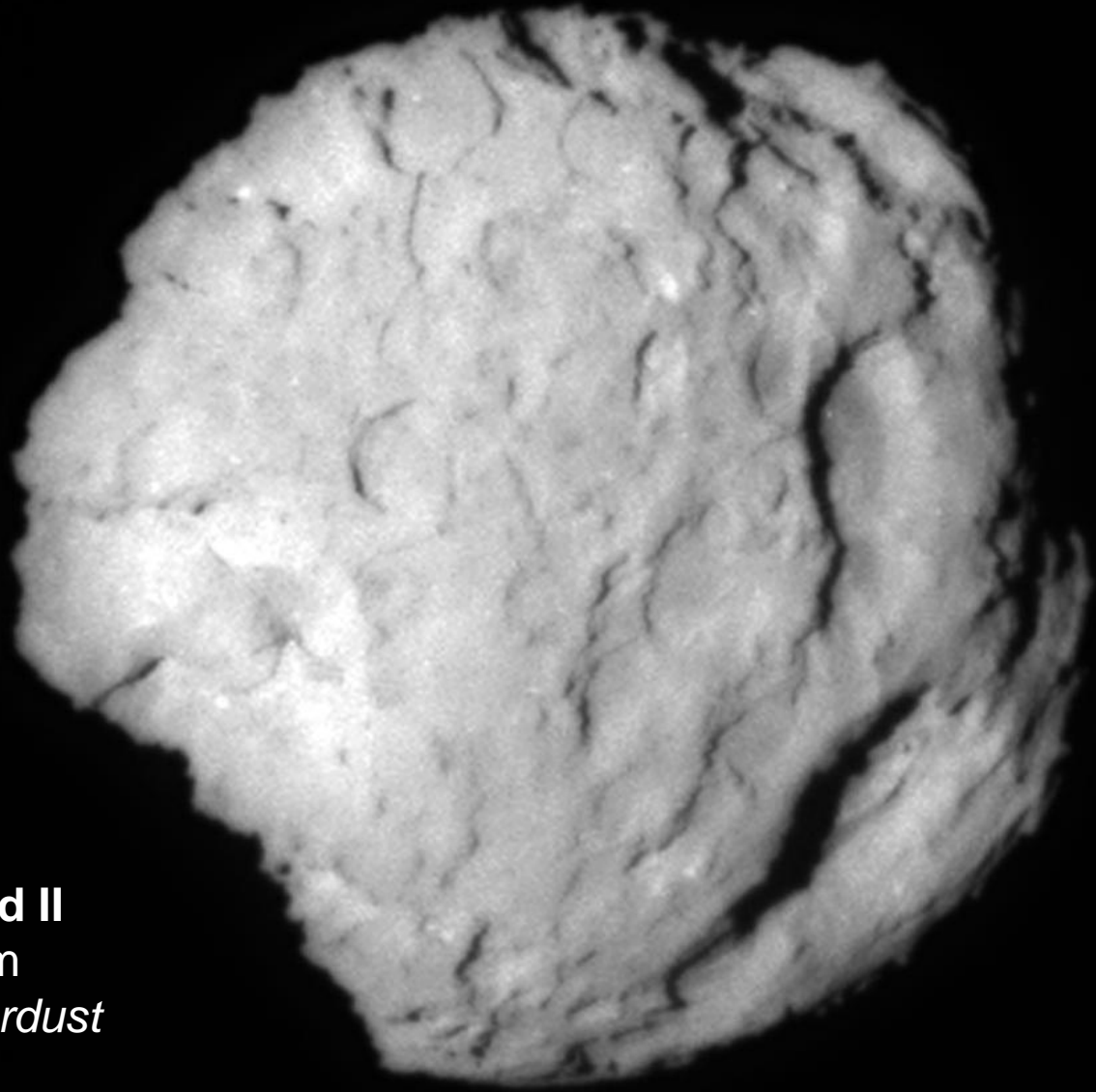


<https://www.wcia.com/morning-show-features/morning-show/whys-guys-making-a-comet/>

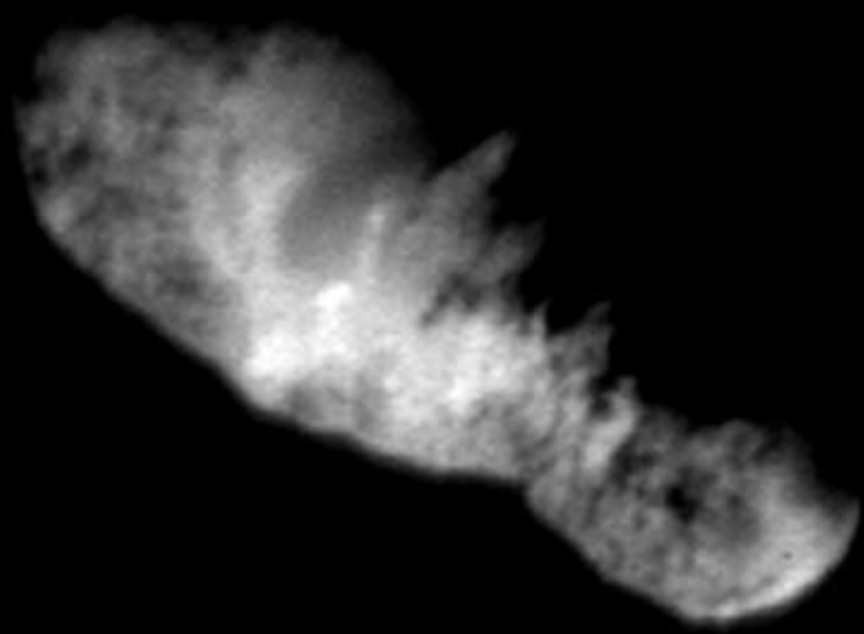


# Halley's Comet 1986



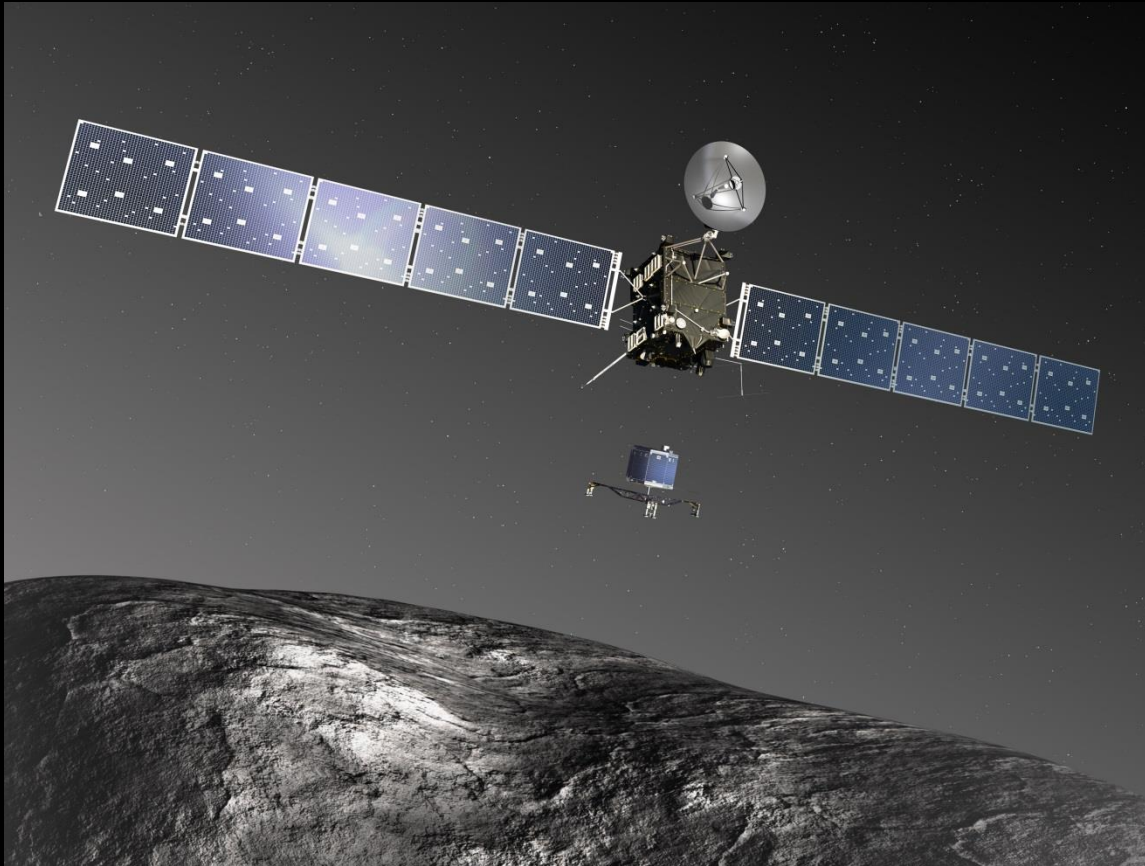


**Wild II**  
from  
*Stardust*



**Comet Borrelly**  
from *Deep*  
*Space 1*

# *Rosetta, Fall, 2014*

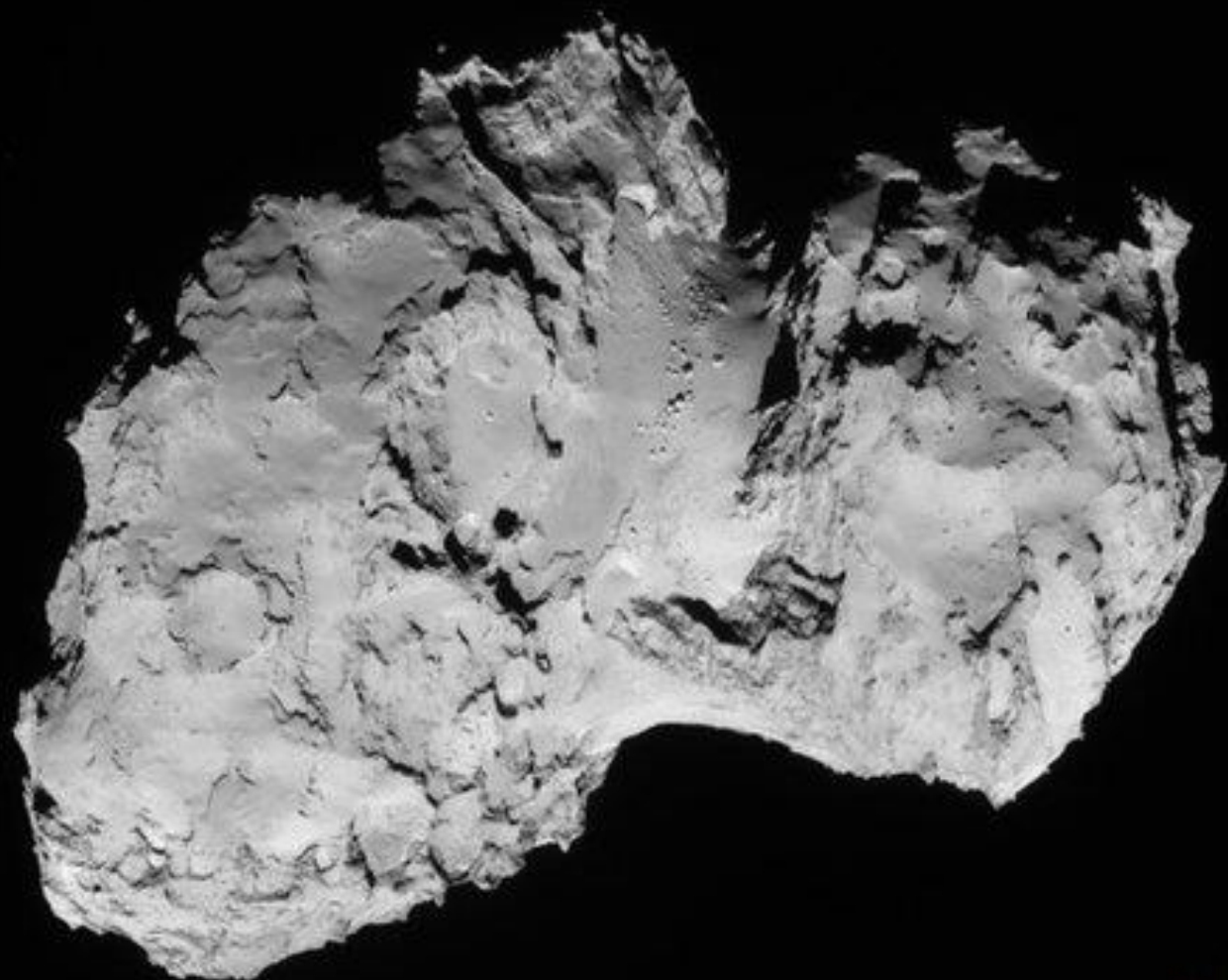


**10 –year journey to Comet  
Churyumov–Gerasimenko**

***Philae* lander**

**Comet disc. 1969**

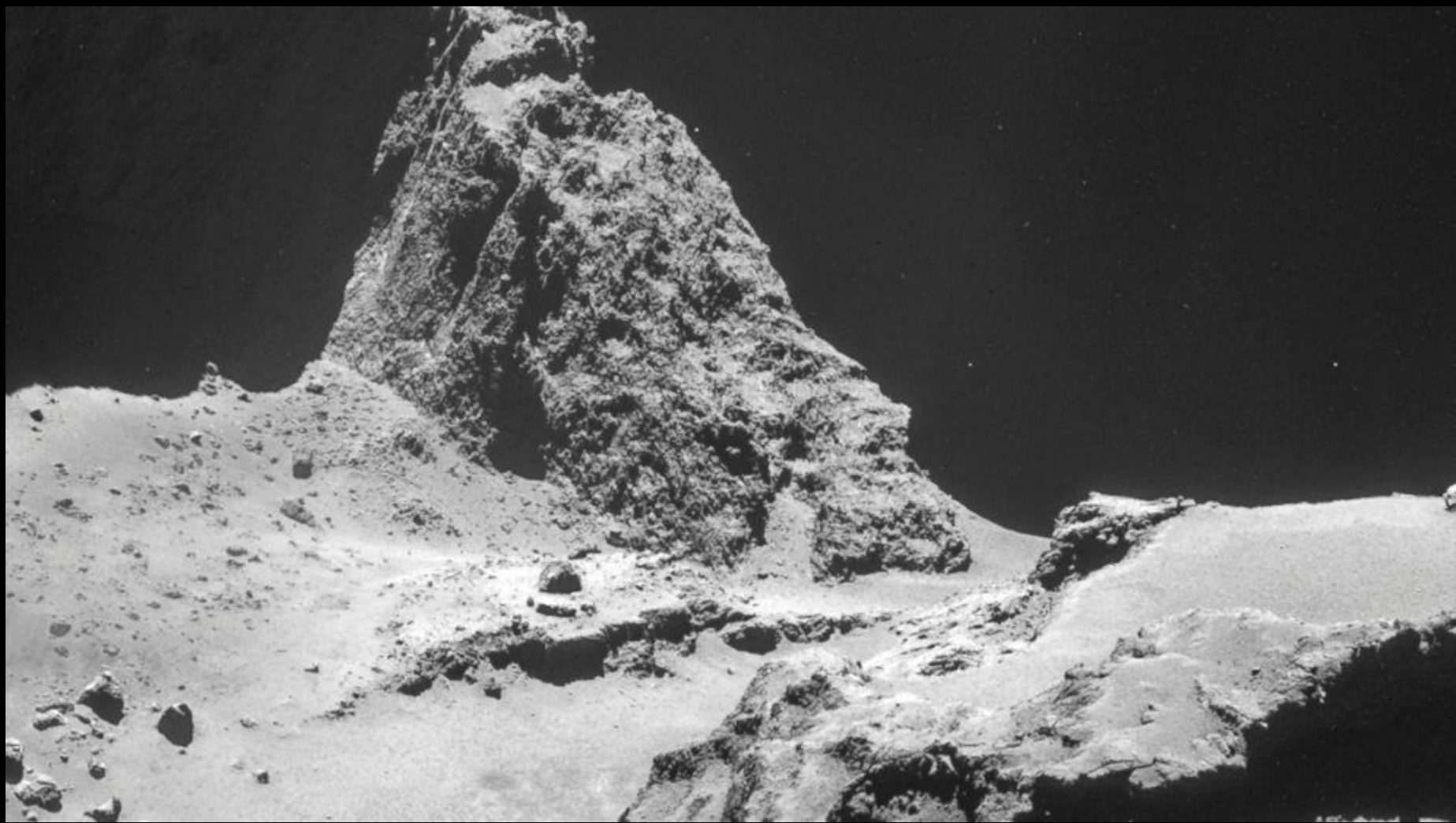
**About 2.5 miles across**



ESA/ROSETTA/NAVCAM

Fall, 2016





Fall, 2018

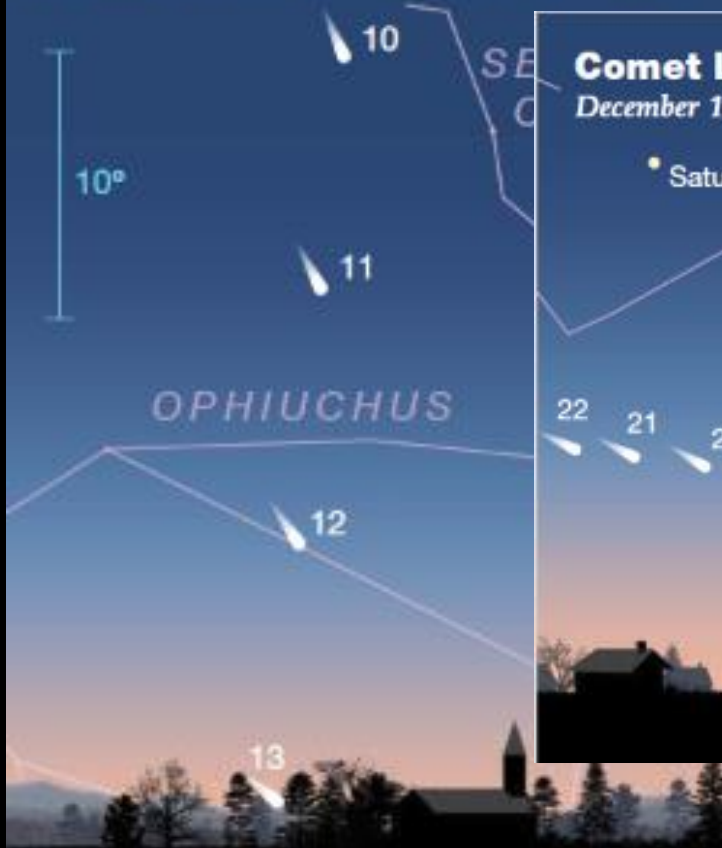




# Comet Leonard

## Comet Leonard (C/2021 A1)

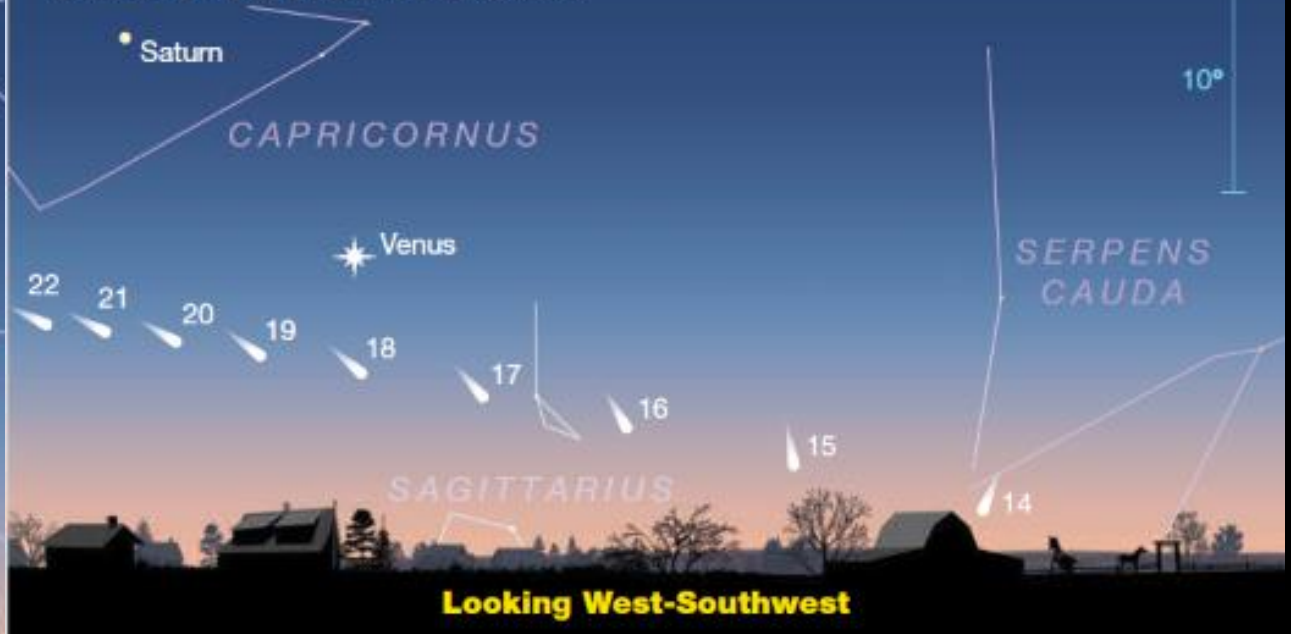
December 10–13, 45 minutes before sunrise



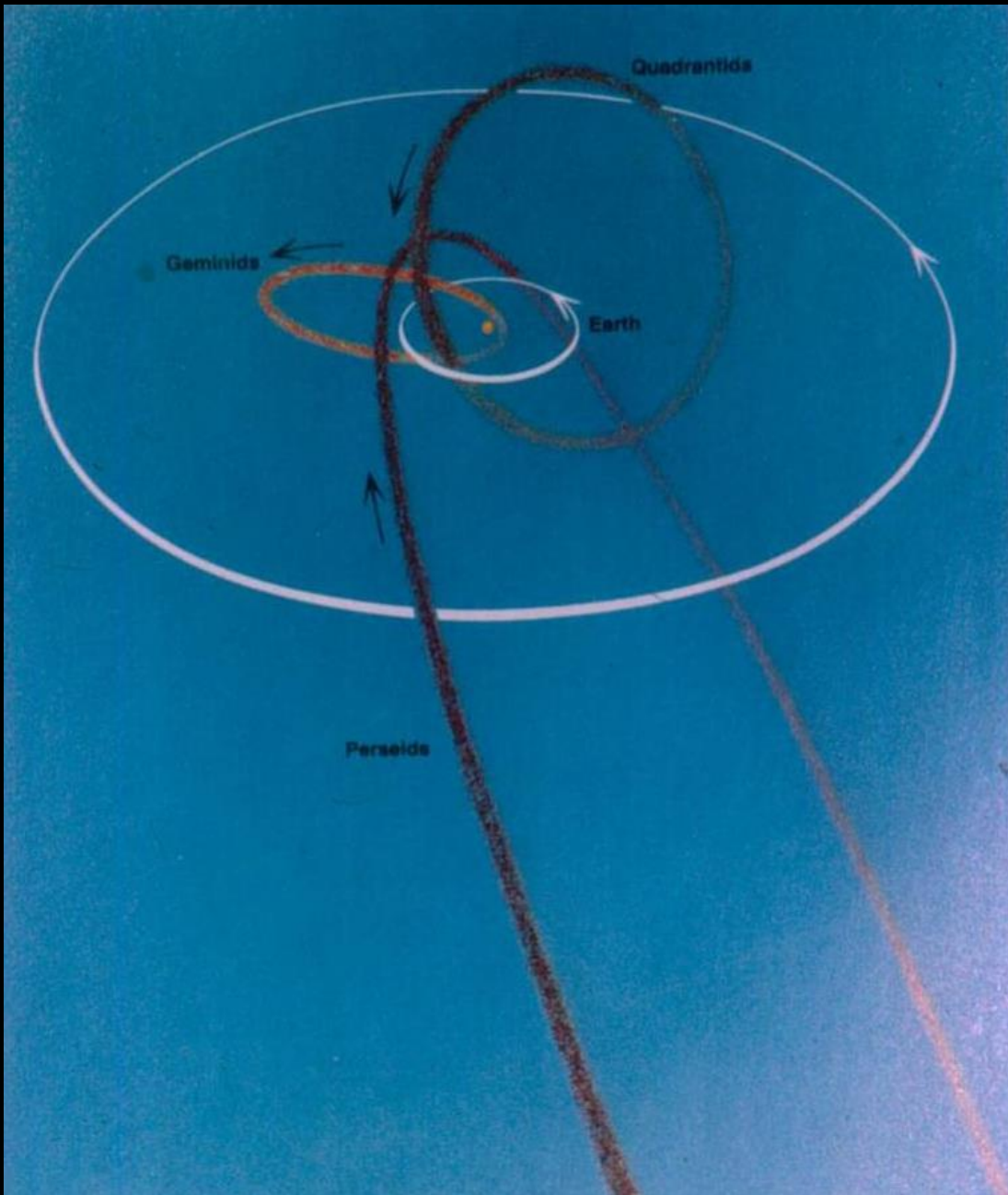
**Looking East**

## Comet Leonard (C/2021 A1)

December 14–22, 45 minutes after sunset



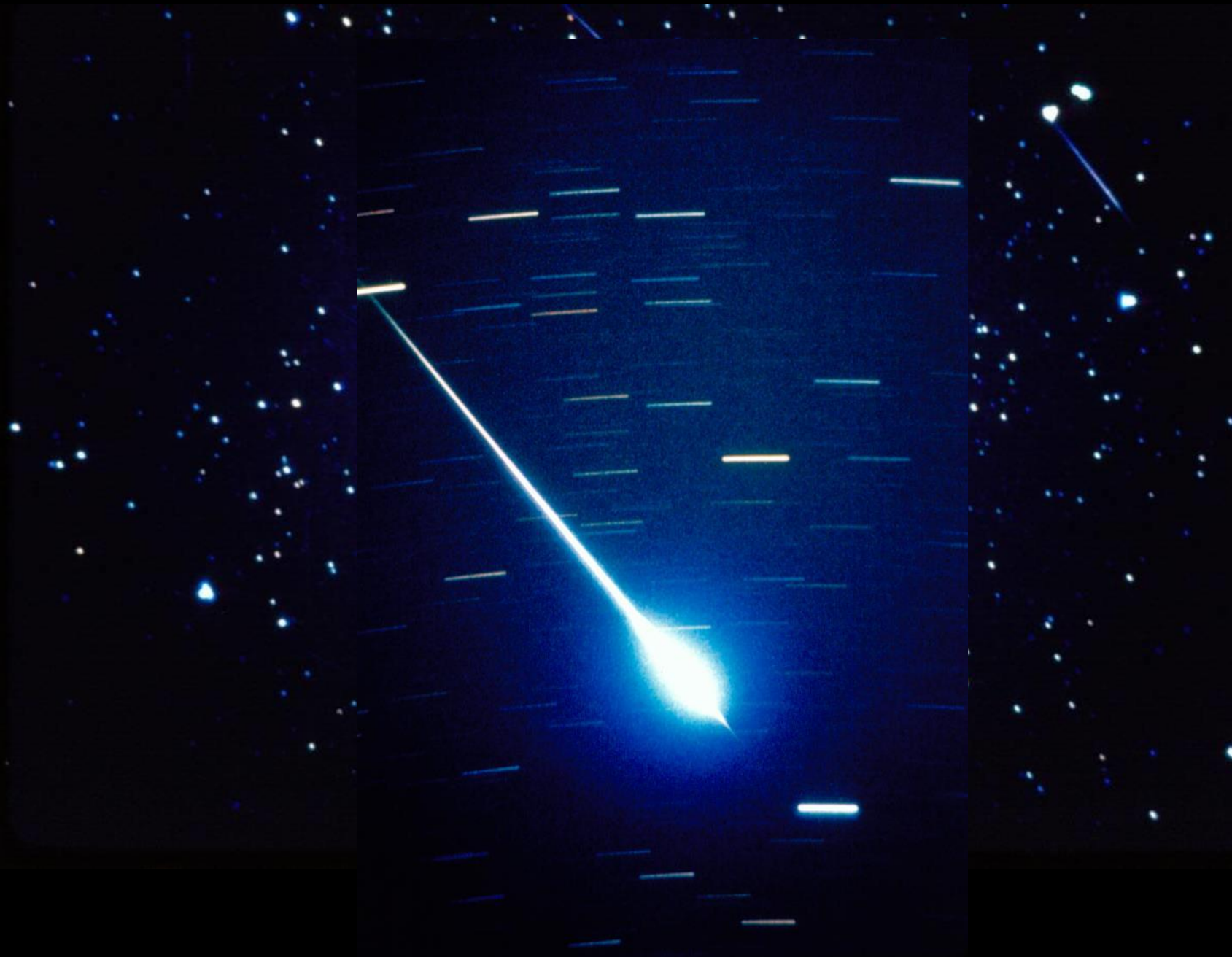
**Looking West-Southwest**



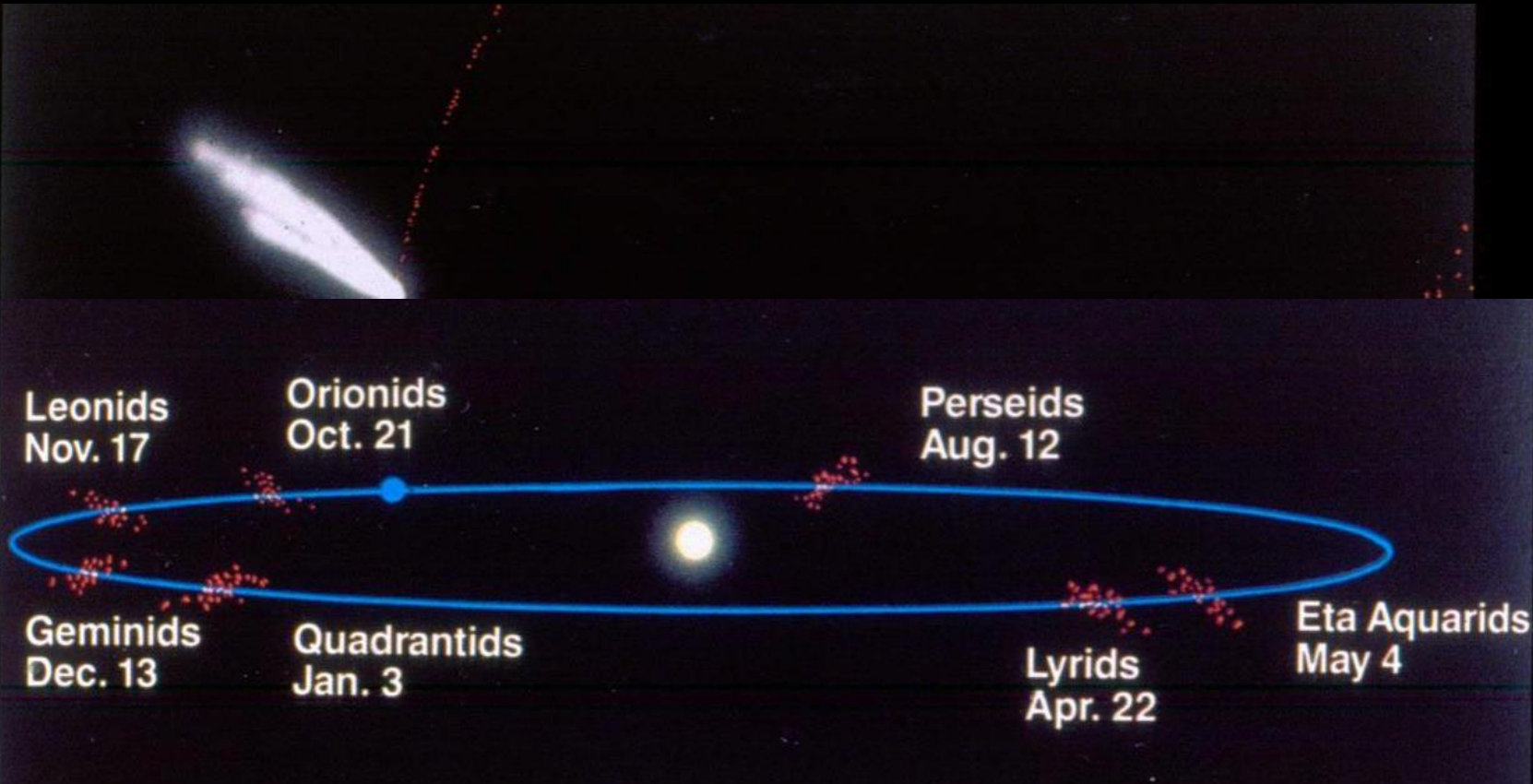
The “Hansel & Gretel” scenario

What if the Earth hits one of these comet paths?





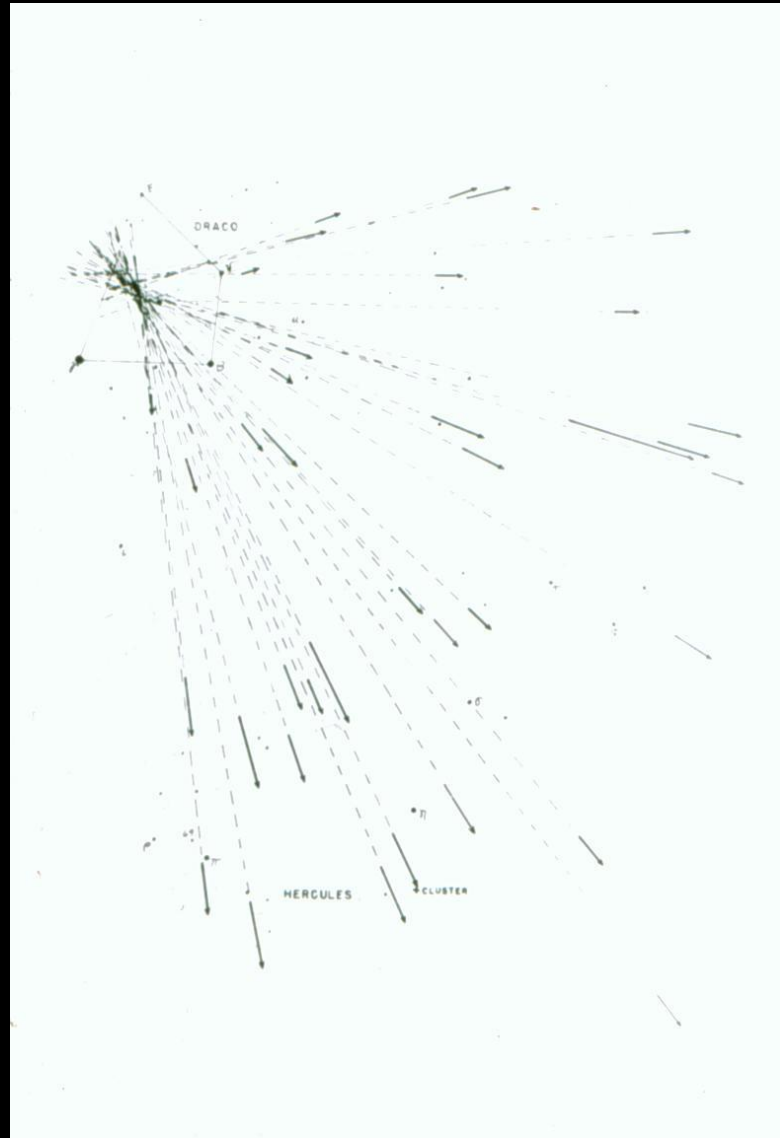




# Definitions . . .

- “Meteoroid” – small bit of rock/dust in space
- “Meteor” - glowing trail seen in the sky from a meteoroid passing through our atmosphere. 110,000mph! Size of pencil eraser! 40-80 miles up
- “Meteorite” – a bit of rock (usually from the asteroid belt) that is large enough (~basketball) to actually hit the ground.

# Meteor shower names









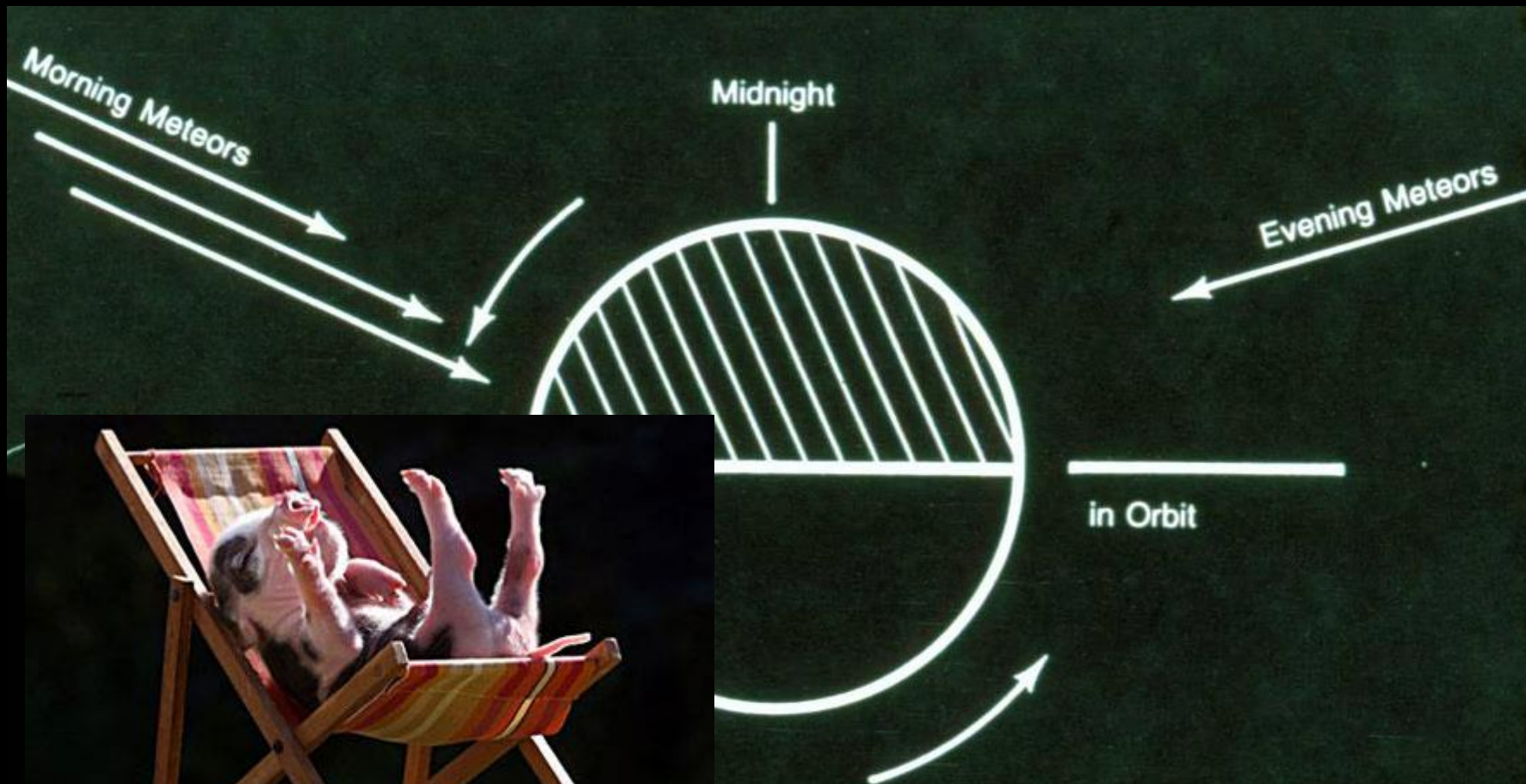
## Principal Meteor Showers

SHOWER	BEST VIEWING	POINT OF ORIGIN	DATE OF MAXIMUM*	NO. PER HOUR**	ASSOCIATED COMET
Quadrantid . . . . .	Predawn	N	Jan. 4	25	—
Lyrid . . . . .	Predawn	S	Apr. 22	10	Thatcher
Eta Aquarid . . . . .	Predawn	SE	May 4	10	Halley
Delta Aquarid . . . . .	Predawn	S	July 30	10	—
<b>Perseid . . . . .</b>	<b>Predawn</b>	<b>NE</b>	<b>Aug. 11–13</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Swift-Tuttle</b>
Draconid . . . . .	Late evening	NW	Oct. 9	6	Giacobini-Zinner
Orionid . . . . .	Predawn	S	Oct. 21–22	15	Halley
Taurid . . . . .	Late evening	S	Nov. 9	3	Encke
Leonid . . . . .	Predawn	S	Nov. 17–18	10	Tempel-Tuttle
Andromedid . . . . .	Late evening	S	Nov. 25–27	5	Biela
<b>Geminid . . . . .</b>	<b>All night</b>	<b>NE</b>	<b>Dec. 13–14</b>	<b>75</b>	—
Ursid . . . . .	Predawn	N	Dec. 22	5	Tuttle

*\*May vary by one or two days*

*\*\*Moonless, rural sky*

**Bold = most prominent**



# Geminids – Dec. 13 am

