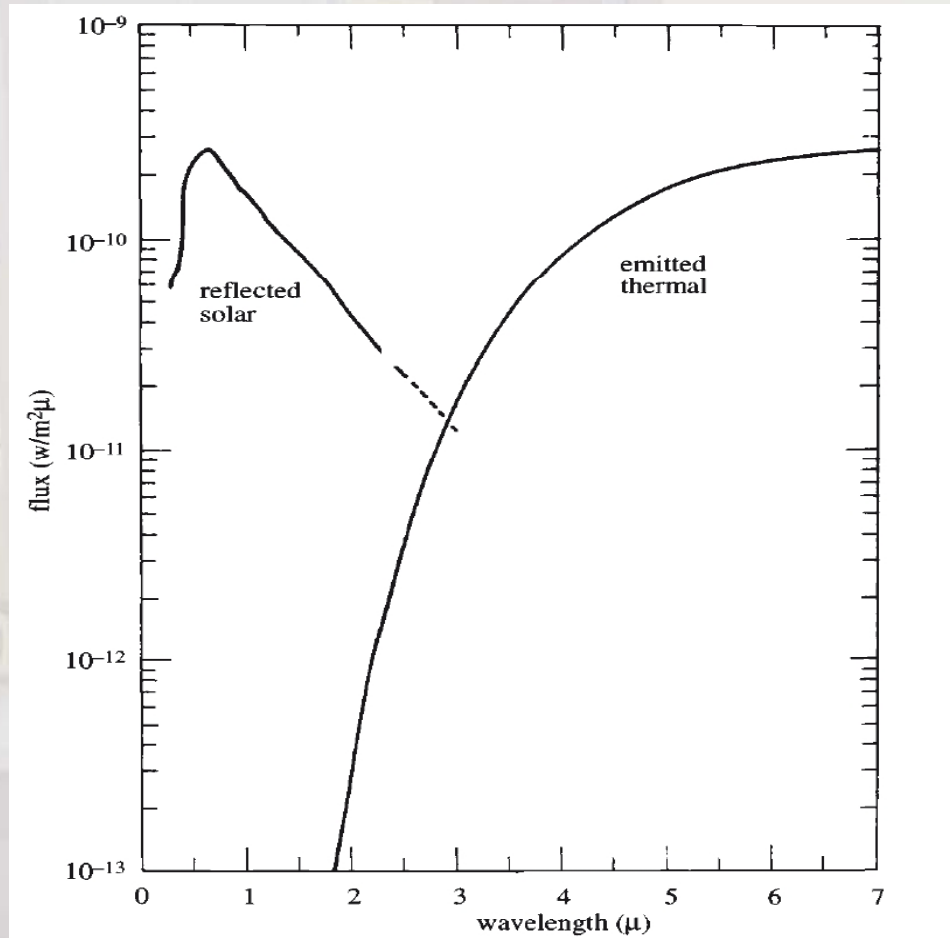


Spectral data of asteroids revealing the mineralogy of surfaces

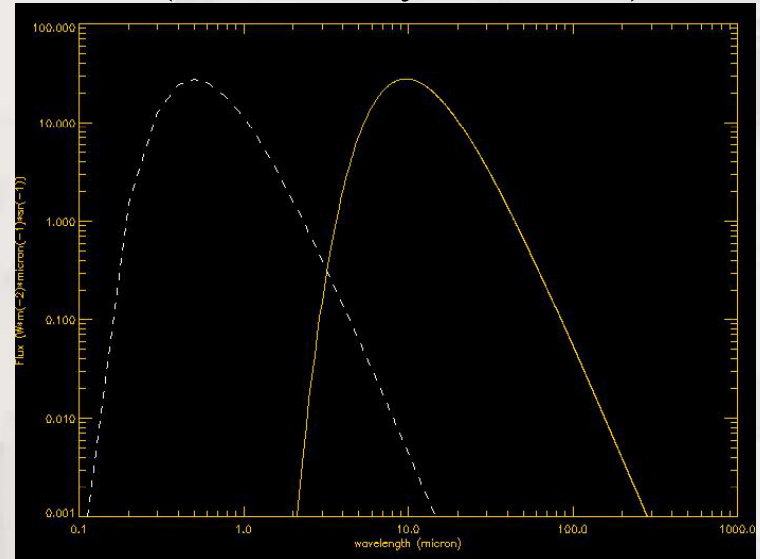
Mirel BIRLAN
IMCCE / Observatoire de Paris
e-mail: Mirel.Birlan@imcce.fr

CONTEXT

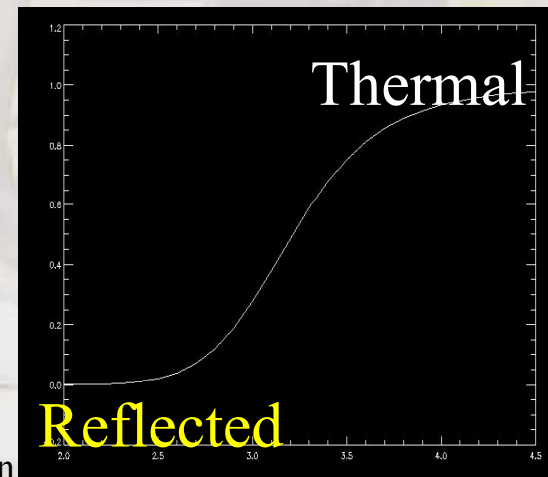
The spectral flux received on Earth from a square kilometre of sunlit mare basalt on the Moon's surface.



Asteroid
(Black Body, T=200K)



Balance Ref/Therm

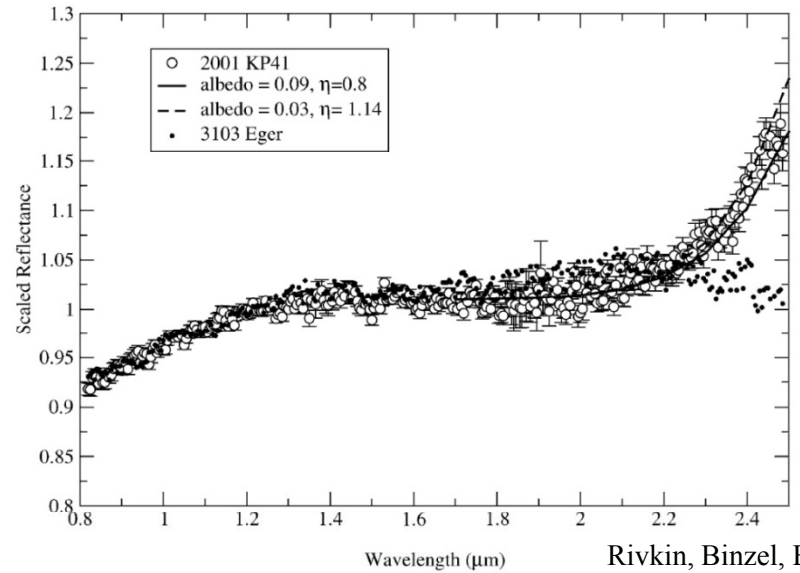
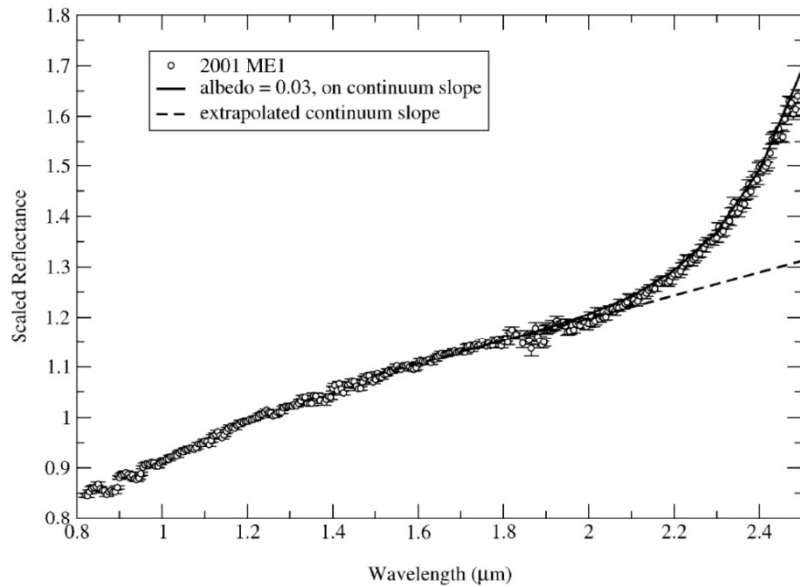


McCord & Adams, 1977 (*Use of ground-based telescopes in determining the composition of the surfaces of solar system objects.*)

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TWO EXAMPLES (NEAs)



Rivkin, Binzel, Bus
Icarus 175, 2005

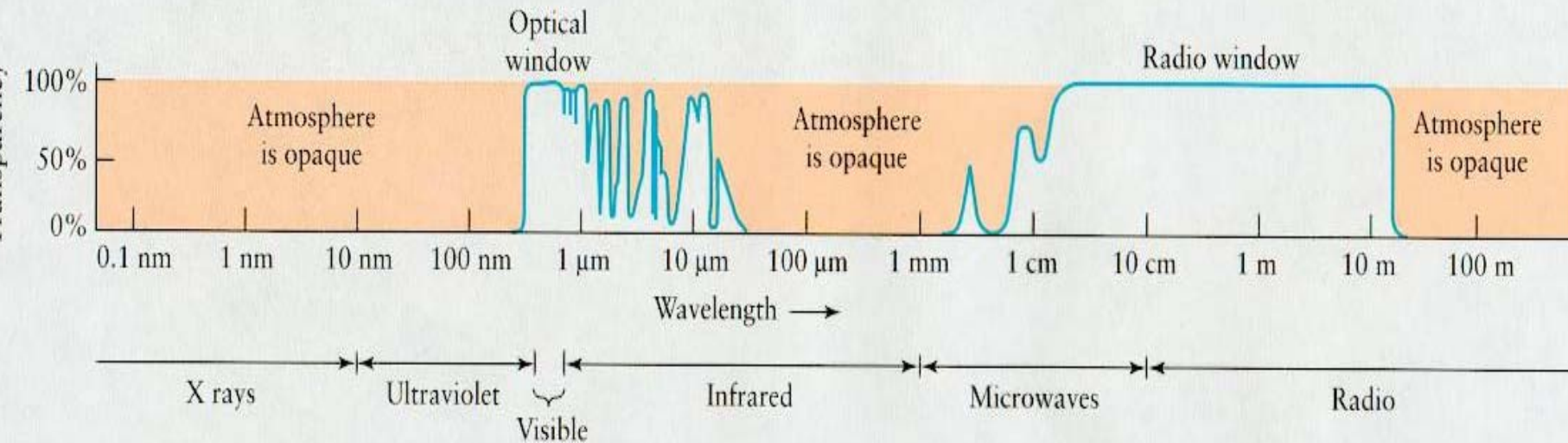
IN FACT:

MBAAs – spectrum of reflectance in the interval 0.4 – 4.0 μm

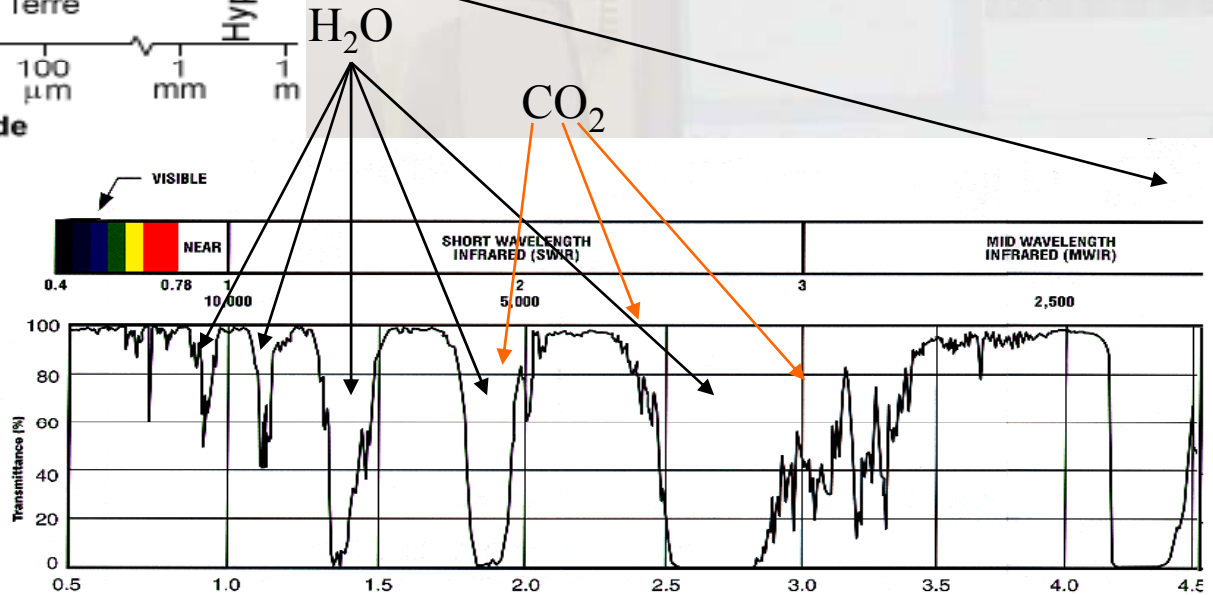
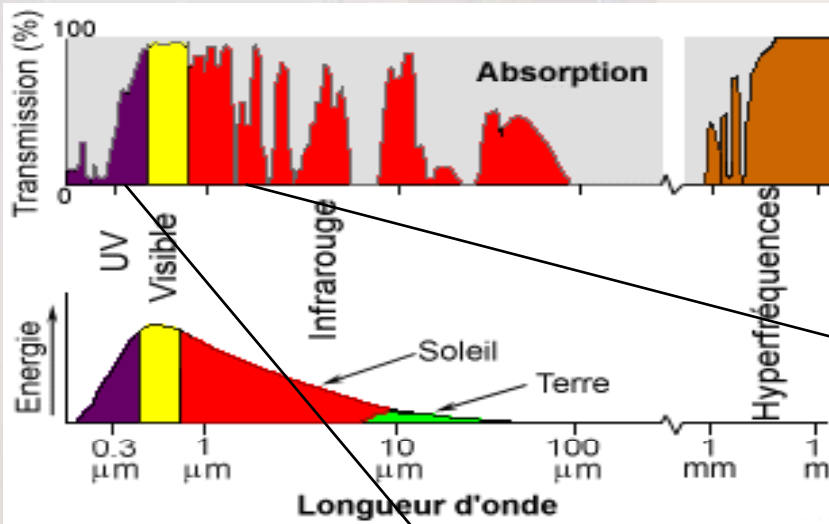
Reflectance spectroscopy is the result of a thin layer at the surface of atmosphereless body.

REMOTE SPECTROSCOPY

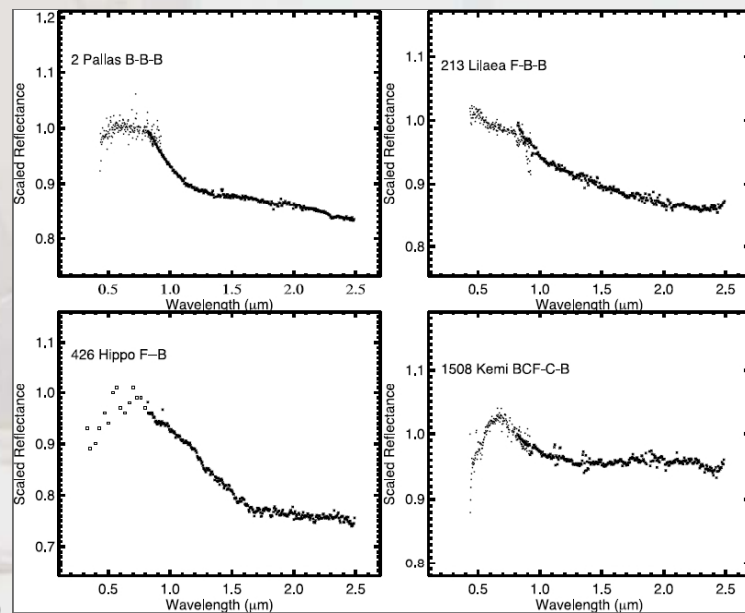
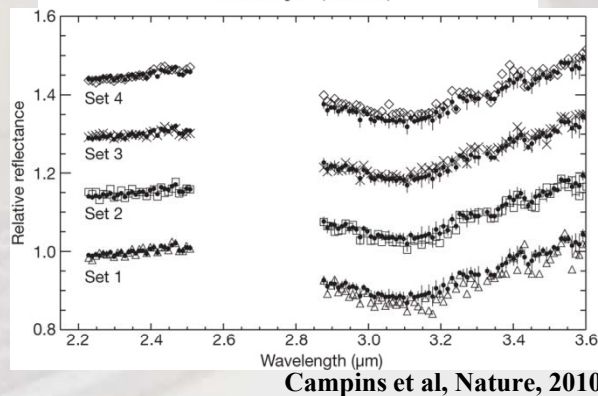
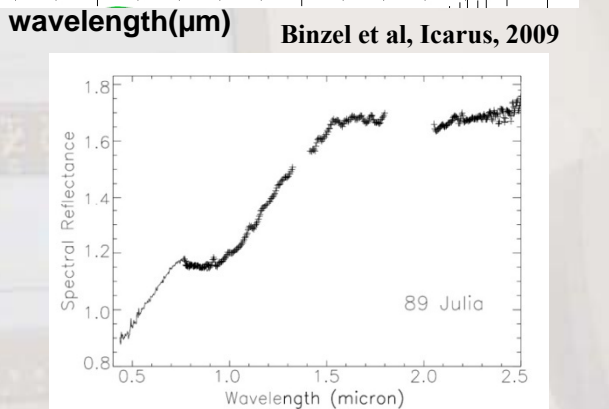
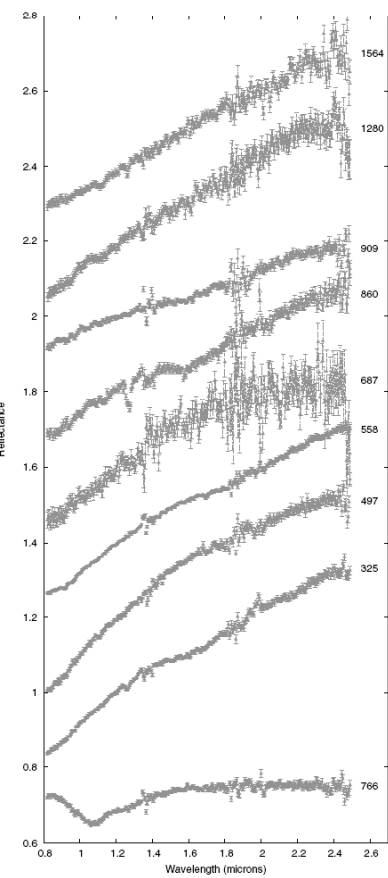
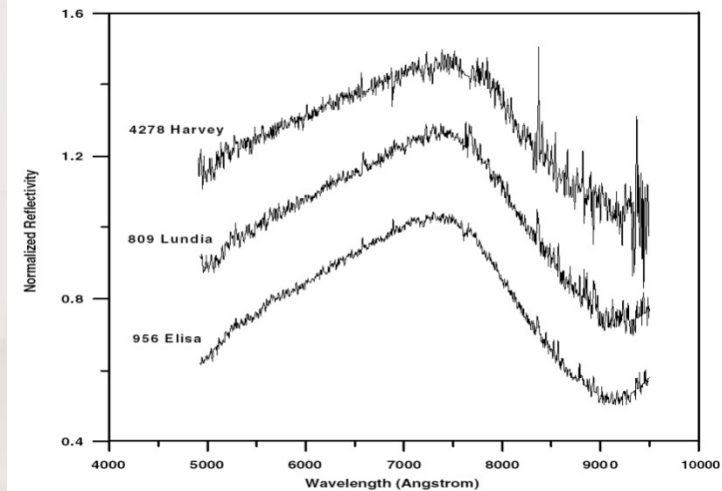
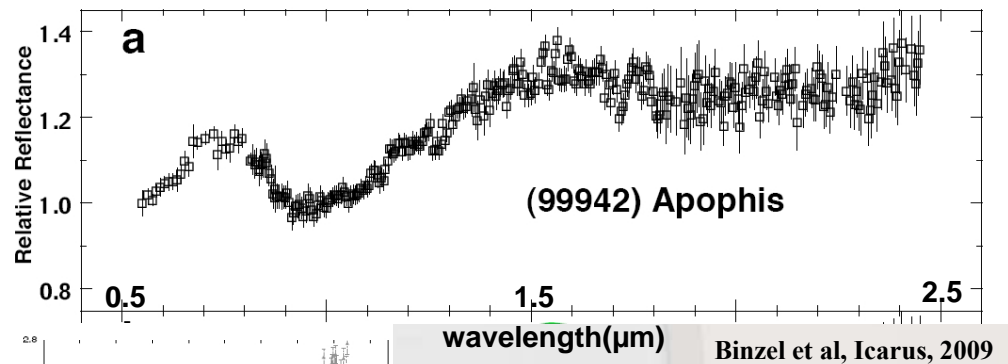
ATMOSPHERIC TRANSPARENCY



Atmospheric Molecules: H_2O , O_3 , CO_2 , O_2 , NO_2 ,

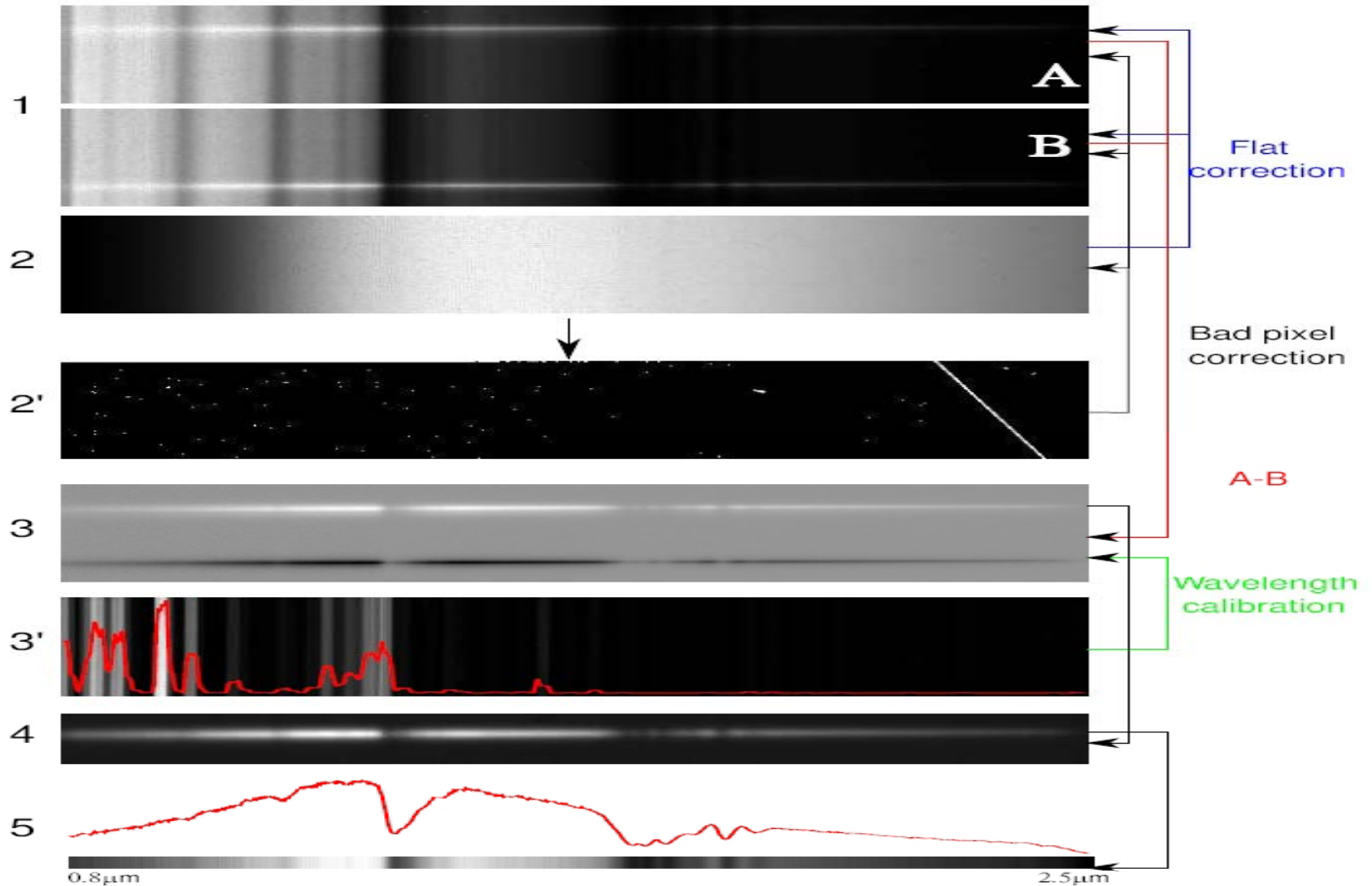


Visible and V+NearInfraRed spectra



Clark et al, JGR, 2010

Near InfraRed DATA REDUCTION COOKBOOK



Asteroid classification

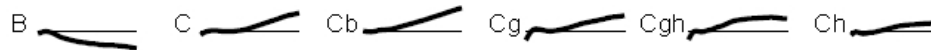


Bus-DeMeo Taxonomy Key

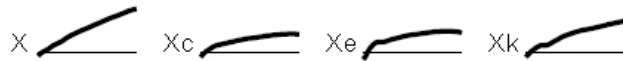
S-complex



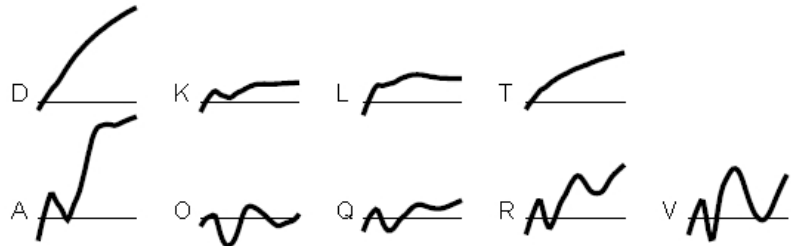
C-complex



X-complex



End Members

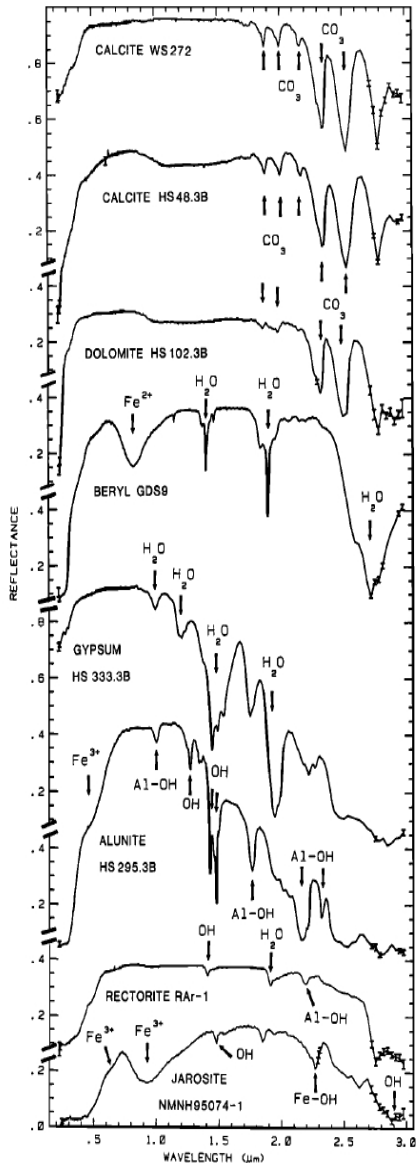
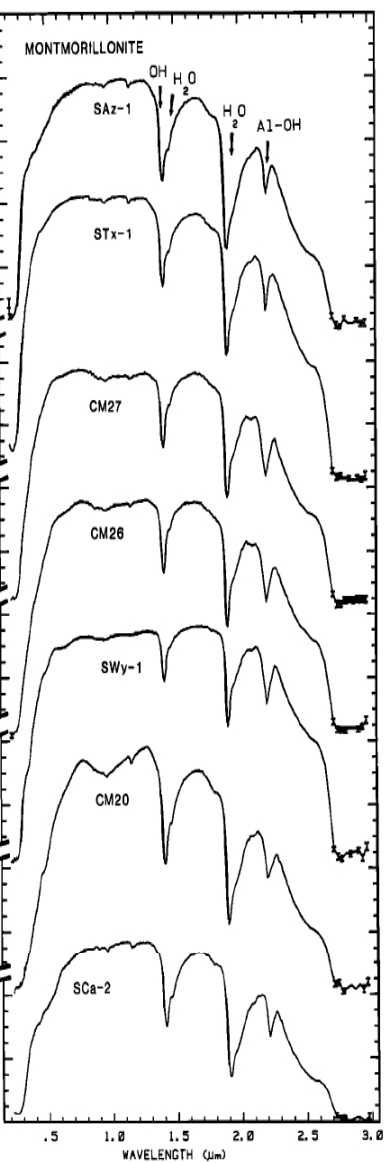


DeMeo et al, Icarus, 2009

Asteroid Taxonomy ↔ Bird taxonomy

Establish the DNA of asteroids via
comparative planetology

LABORATORY SPECTRA (EXAMPLES)



Clark, JGR 1990

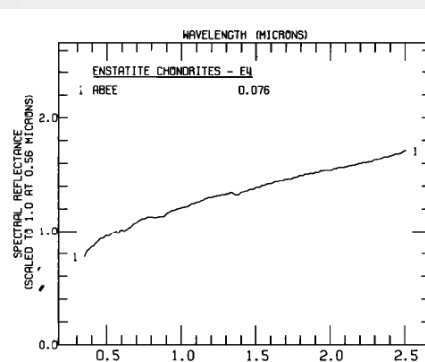


Fig. 13a

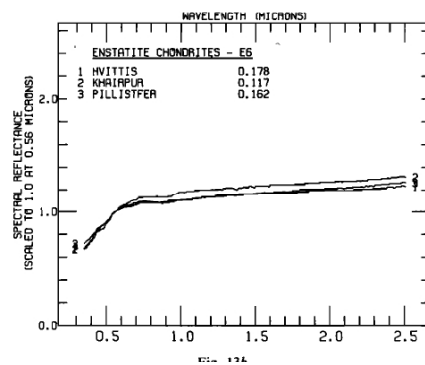


Fig. 13b

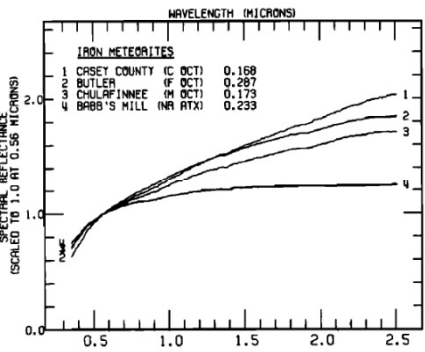
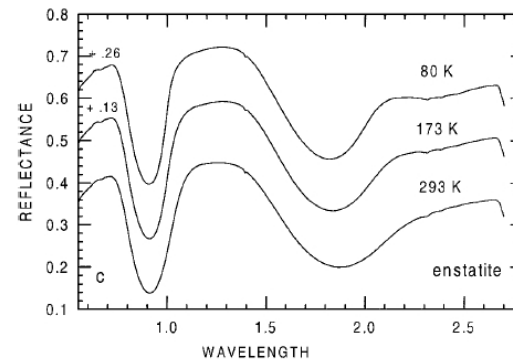
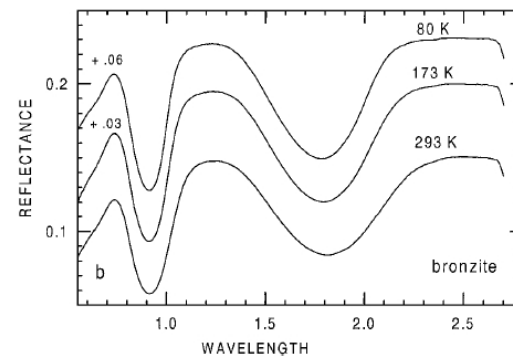
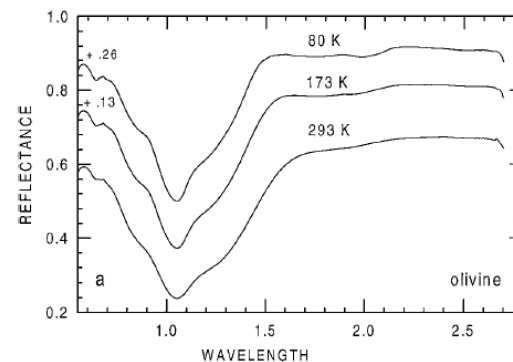


Fig. 11a
Gaffey, JGR 1976



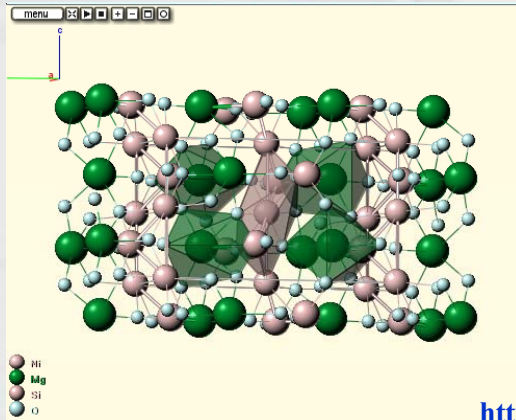
Moroz et al, Icarus 200

Comparative Planetology

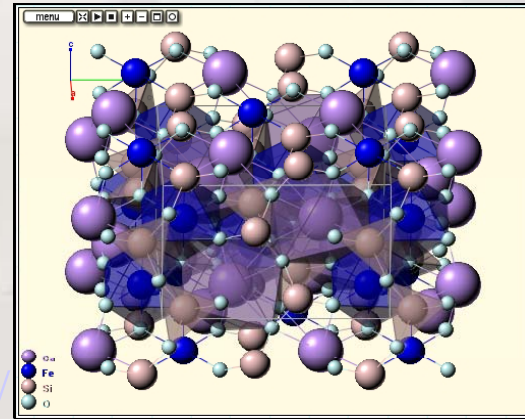
Made the right choice of minerals...

- The mineral must be cosmochemical representative (ex:

O1



OPx, CPx

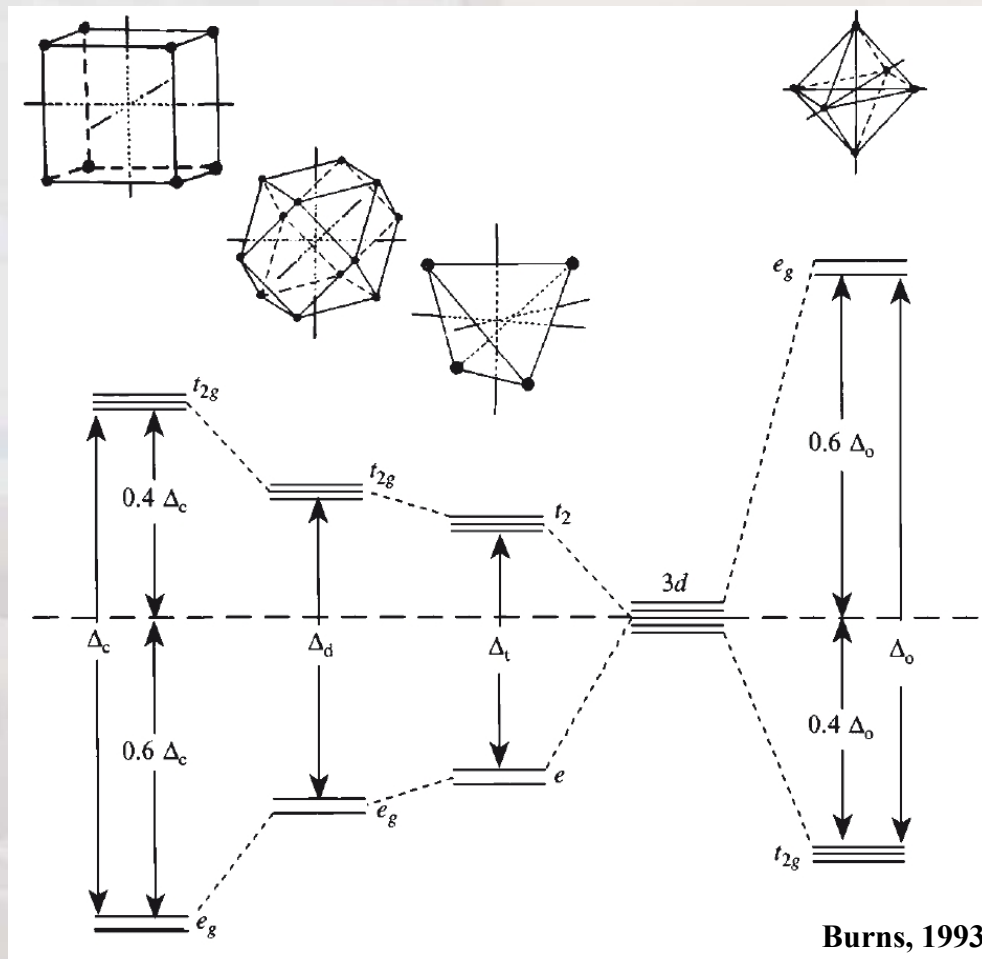


<http://webmineral.com/data>

- Spectral signature outside the telluric bands (OH stretch \neq 1.4, 1.9, 2.7,... μm)
- Spectral signature large/deep enough to be detected by telescopic observations.

Results based on Crystal Field Theory

Origin of absorption bands associated to the transition elements (*d*, *f* orbitals)



Atomic number	Element
19	K
20	Ca
21	Sc
22	Ti
23	V
24	Cr
25	Mn
26	Fe
27	Co
28	Ni
29	Cu
30	Zn
31	Ga
32	Ge

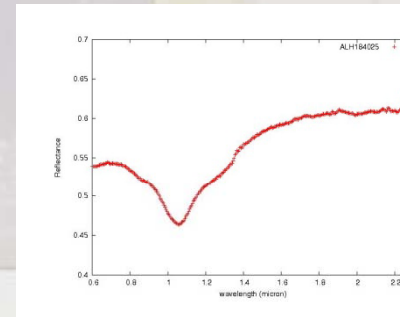
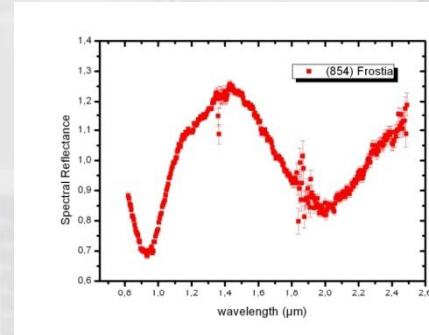
Ions: Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Cu^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , ...

Absorption band envelope

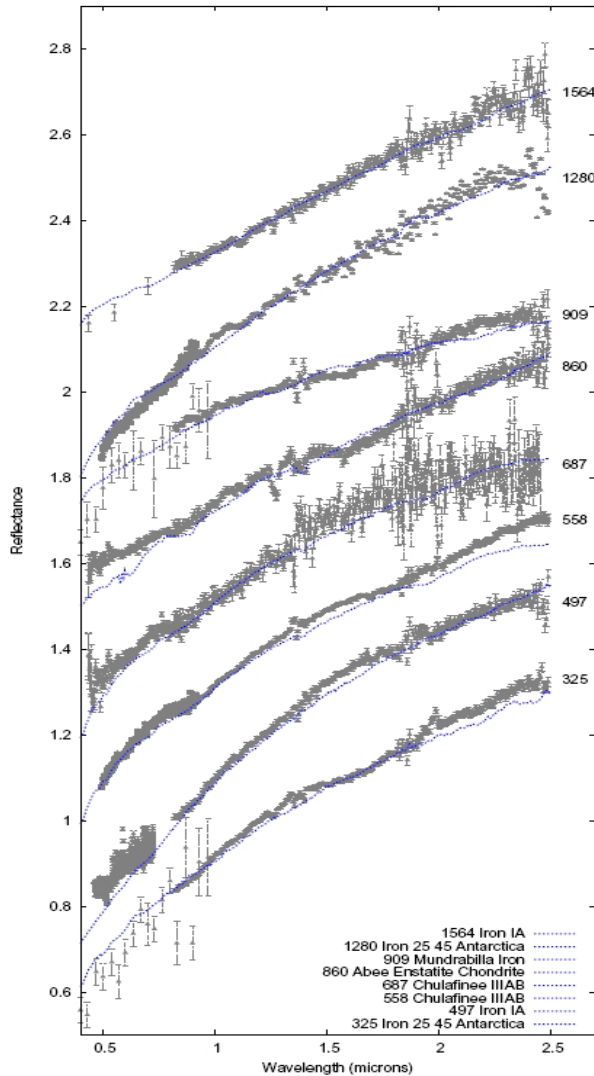
Following Burns (1993)

FWHM between $10^{-3} \div 10 \mu\text{m}$

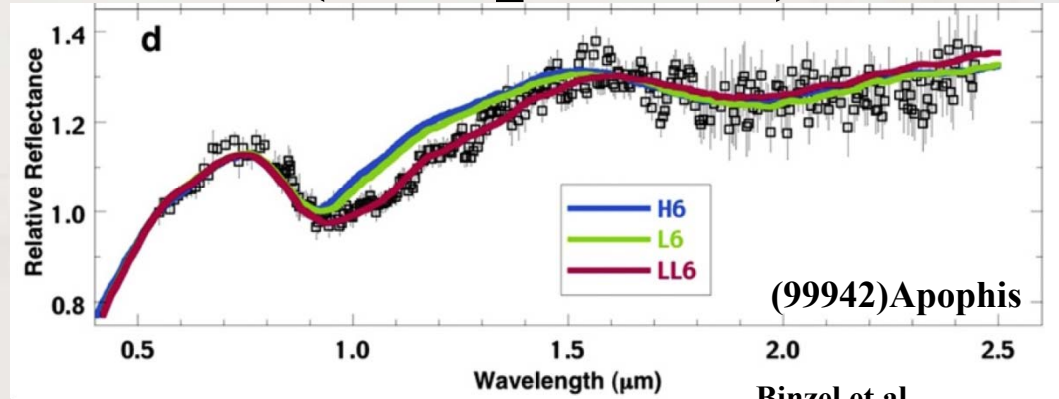
- *Correlations with energy level diagrams*
- *The dynamic Jahn-Teller effect (distorted polyhedron)*
- *Effects of multiple site occupancies*
- *Vibrational interactions*



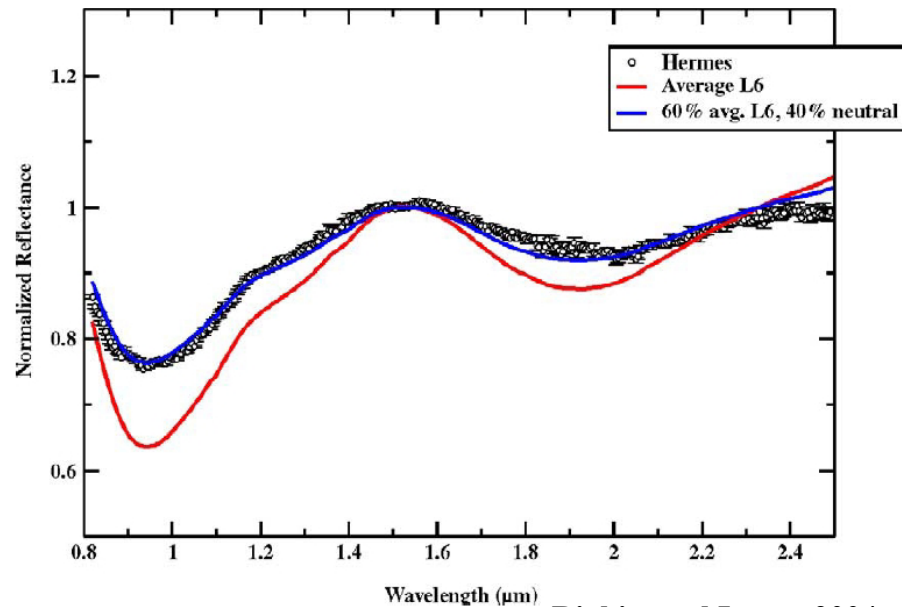
Example ONE (simple fit)



Birlan et al, A&A 2007



Binzel et al,
Icarus 2009



Rivkin et al Icarus 2004

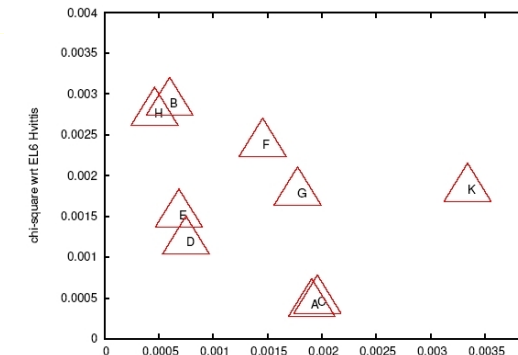
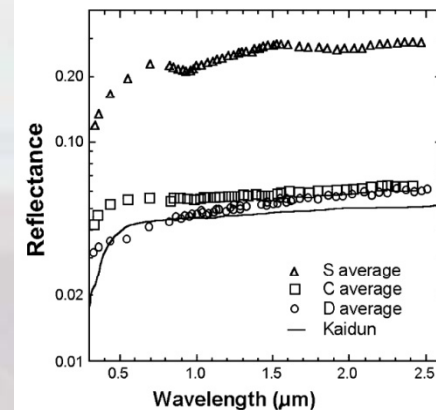
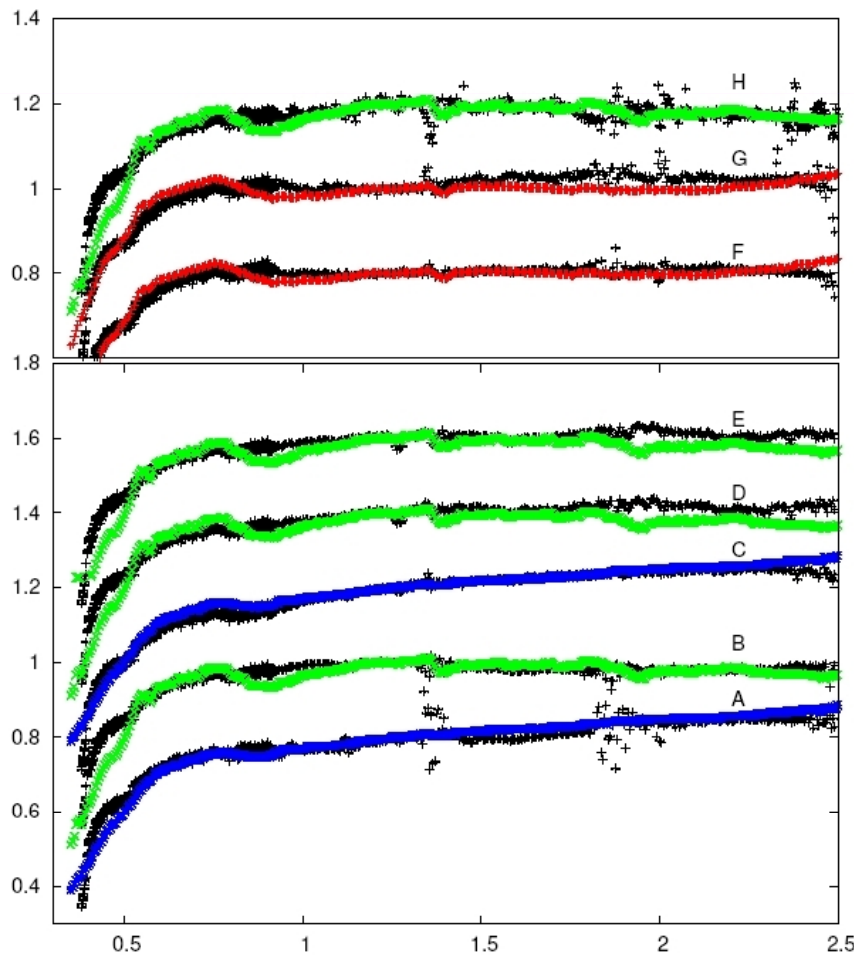
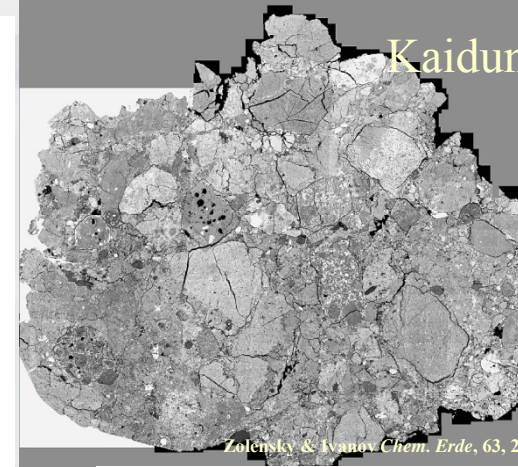
Hermes
S-type

Test χ^2 Lutetia/météorites

$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{N_w} \sum_{i=1}^{N_w} \frac{(R_i - f(w_i))^2}{f(w_i)}$$

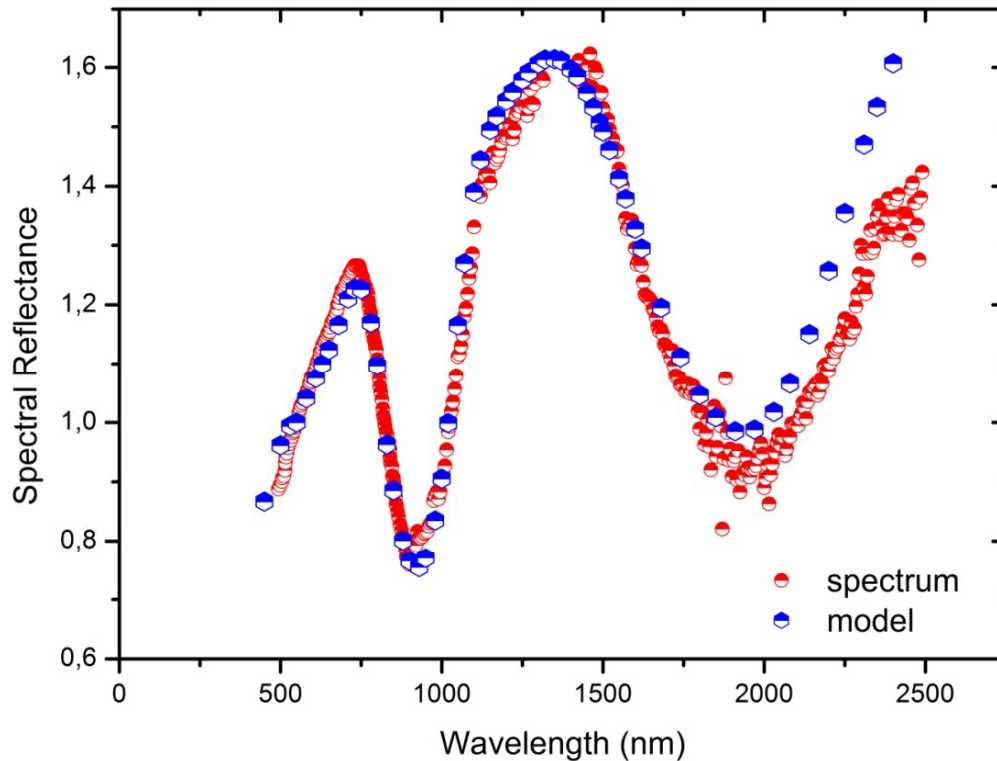
Nedelcu, et al, A&A, 2007

Spectrum	Meteorite	Type	$\chi^2 (\times 10^6)$
A	Hvittis	EL6	416
	Hvittis	EL6	504
	Pillistfer	EL6	629
	Sevrukovo	L5	633
	Kainsaz	CO3	860
B	Orgueil	CII	599
	Orgueil	CII	656
	Grosnaja	CV3	742
	Vigarano	CV3	1015
	Kainsaz	CO3	1355
C	Hvittis	EL6	460
	Hvittis	EL6	471
	Pillistfer	EL6	624
	St. Mark's	EH5	768
	Khairpur	EL6	840
D	Orgueil	CII	749
	Orgueil	CII	774
	Kainsaz	CO3	1046
	Vigarano	CV3	1137
	Hvittis	EL6	1180
E	Orgueil	CII	684
	Orgueil	CII	720
	Vigarano	CV3	854
	Kainsaz	CO3	897
	Grosnaja	CV3	1008
F	Vigarano	CV3	319
	Kainsaz	CO3	533
	Grosnaja	CV3	559
	Felix	CO3	687
	Warrenton	CO3	936
G	Vigarano	CV3	530
	Kainsaz	CO3	576
	Grosnaja	CV3	1003
	Felix	CO3	1088
	Warrenton	CO3	1237
H	Orgueil	CII	460
	Orgueil	CII	515
	Grosnaja	CV3	721
	Vigarano	CV3	1071
	Kainsaz	CO3	1226



Example TWO

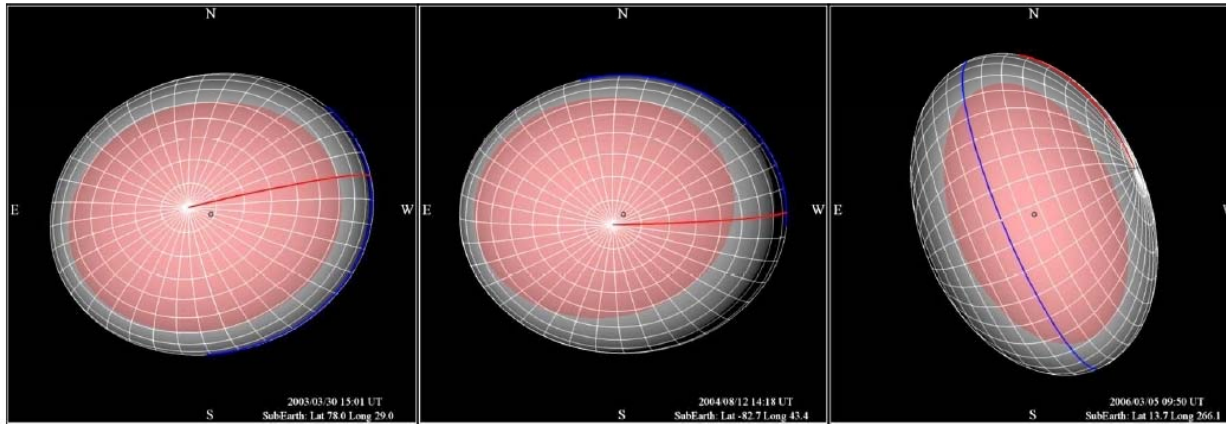
(mixtures and scattering laws)



(809) Lundia modelled with 77% of OPx and 23% of feldspar using Shkuratov/Akimov/Kharkow law.

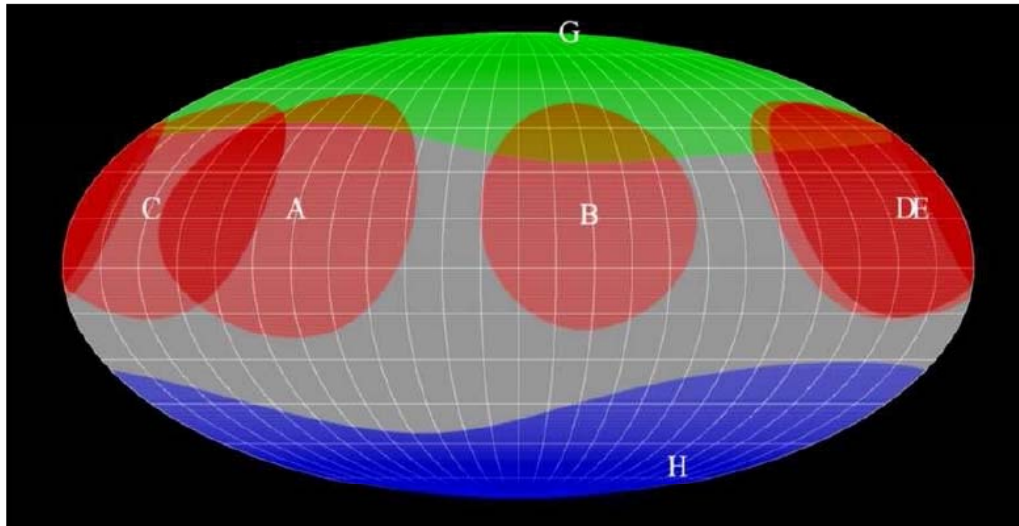
Example THREE

(spectra/mixtures+ scattering law + physical ephemeris)



21 Lutetia
2003 – North Pole
2004 – South Pole
2006 – Eq aspect

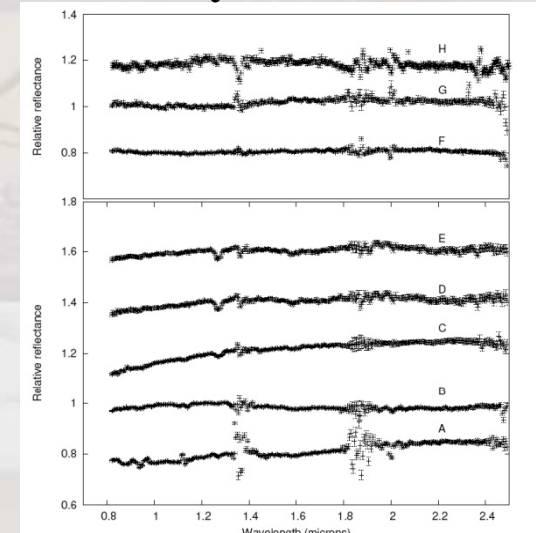
21 Lutetia in Mollweide-Babinet projection



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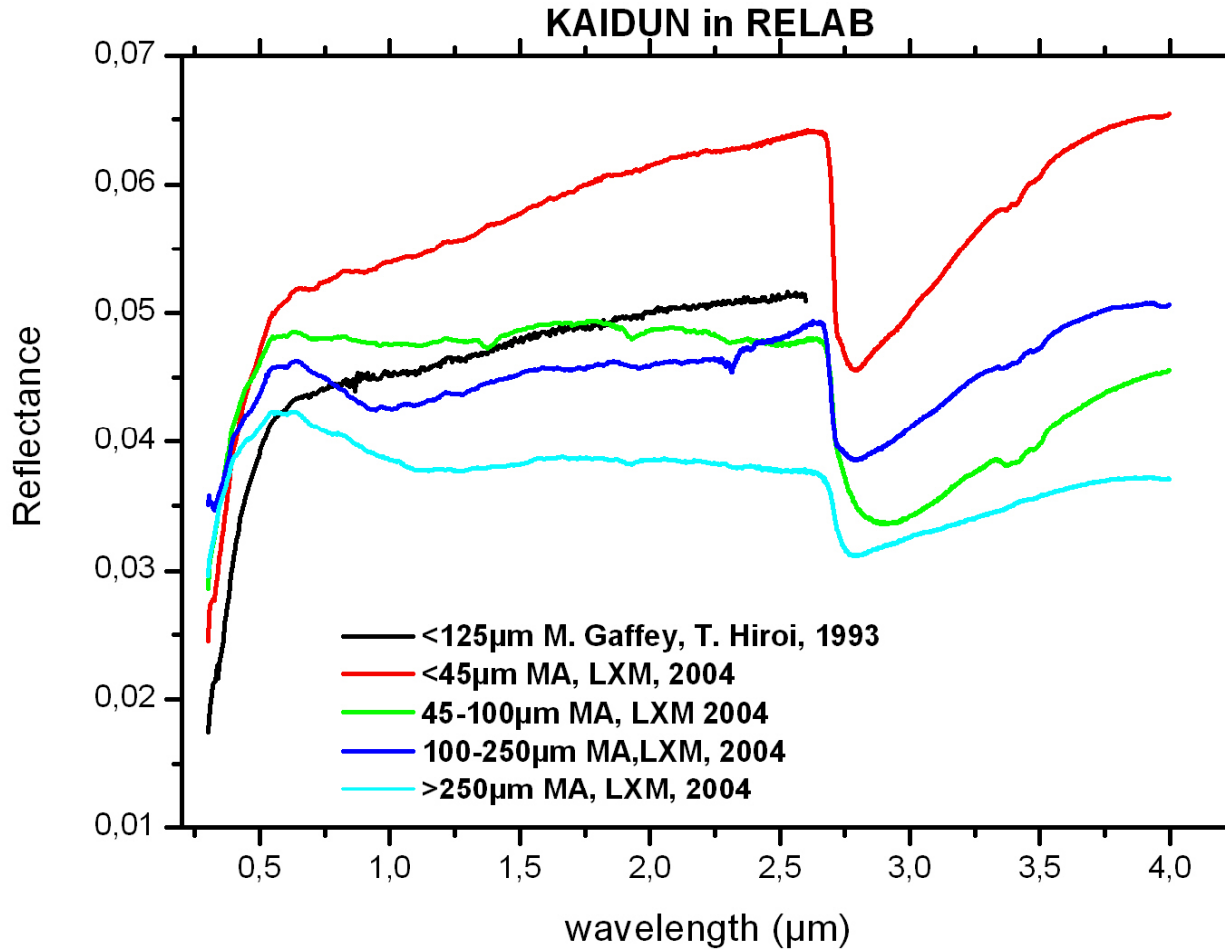
**Consistency between spectra
D&E obtained 1 mth apart;
Dichotomy with B one**



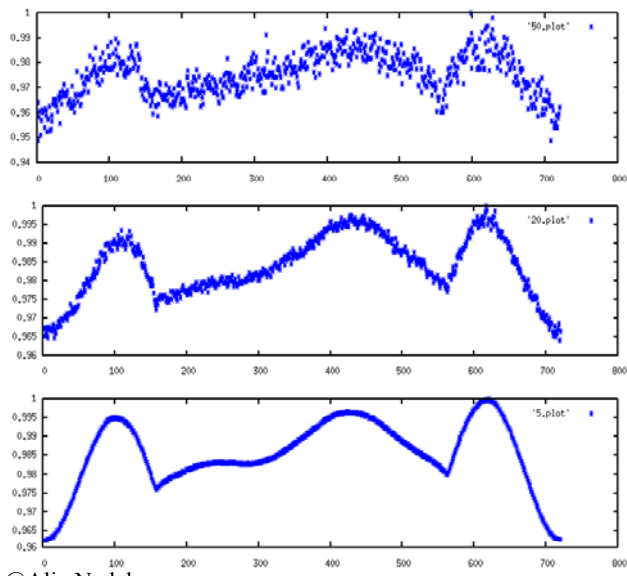
Limitations of method

- Multiple(degeneracy) of mineralogical solutions
- Ambiguous definition of continuum
- Highly dependence of spectra wrt lab sample
- Relative values (normalized to V or J values for instance)
- Magnitude will limit the S/N for a reasonable observing time
 - Spectral resolution

Limitations



Limitations



@Alin Nedelcu

Numerical simulation
of a lightcurve

Laboratory

Telescope

$$\Delta\lambda / \lambda \gg \Delta\lambda / \lambda$$

$$\Phi'(\lambda) = F(\lambda) * \Phi(\lambda)$$

$F(\lambda)$ instrument/transfer function

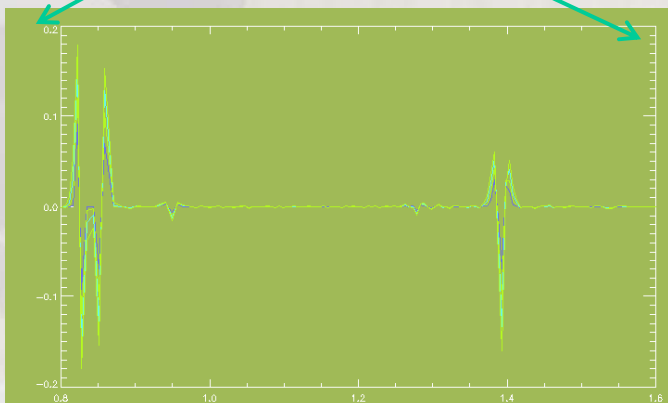
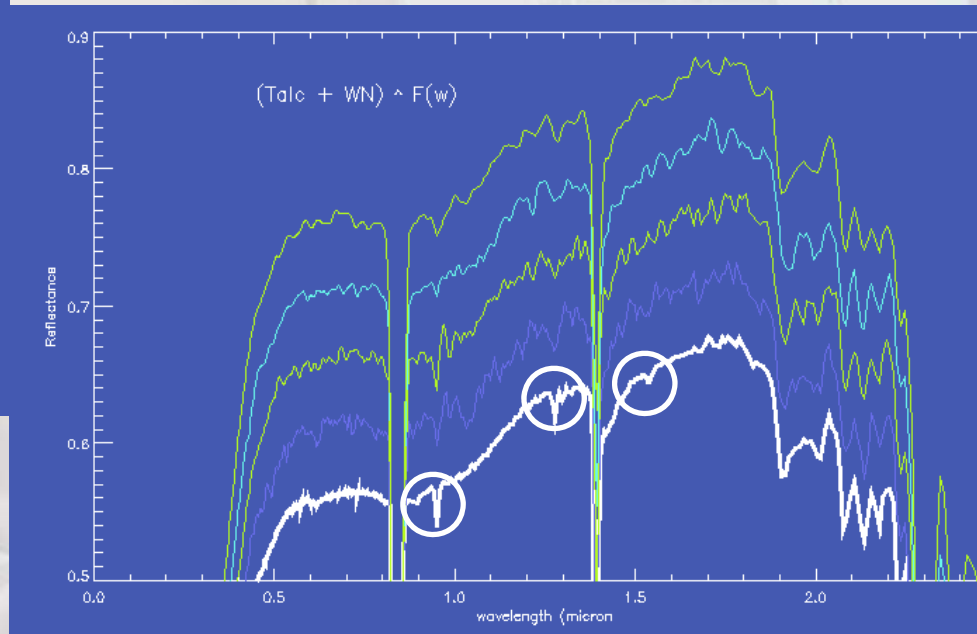
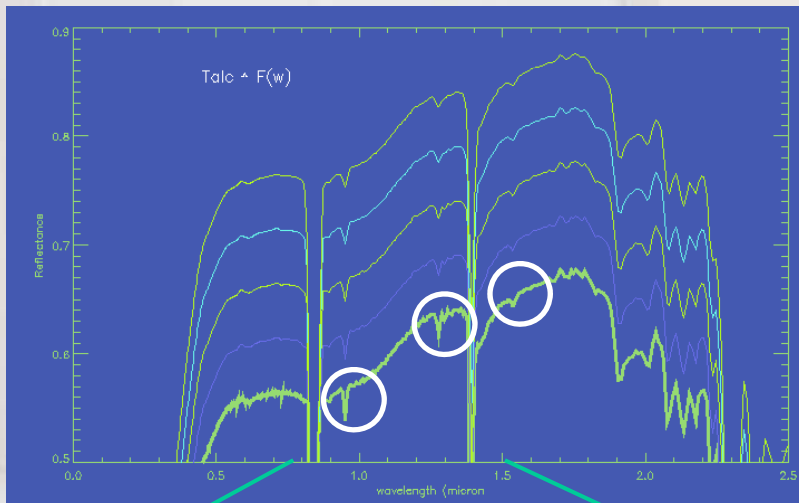
$\Phi(\lambda)$ incident flux

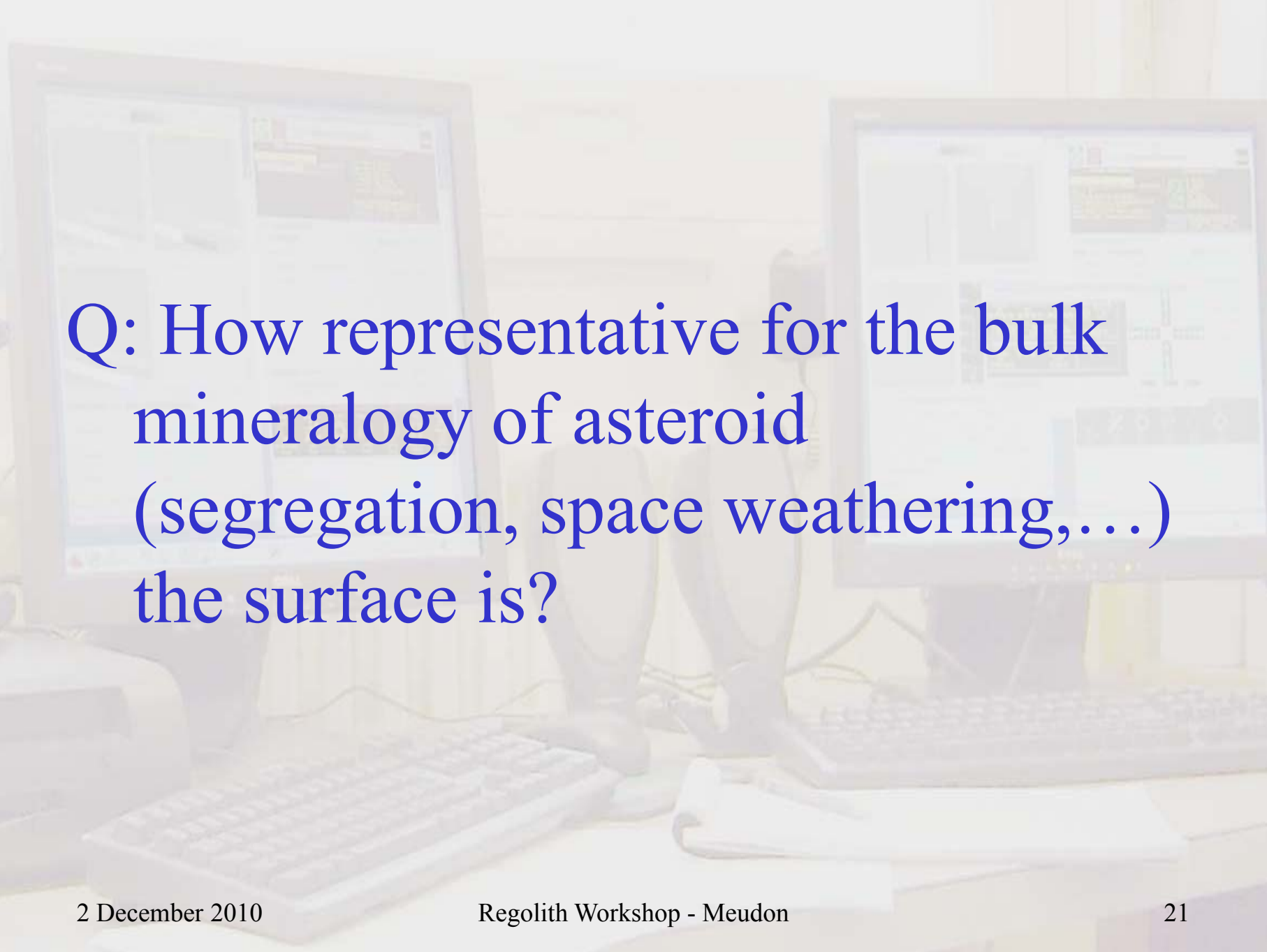
$\Phi'(\lambda)$ recorded flux

Exercise : reproduce the lab spectrum in a telescope/instrument conditions

- spectrum of talc from UGSC (talc_gds23.6471.asc)
- Res_lab = 4 x Res_tel (i.e. IRTF/SpeX)
- White noise (0.5%)

$F(\lambda)$ Gaussian function stretching up to 20 pts(pixels)





Q: How representative for the bulk mineralogy of asteroid (segregation, space weathering,...) the surface is?