

POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF THE ASTEROID (99942) APOPHIS. Ireneusz Włodarczyk, Chorzow Astronomical Observatory, e-mail: astrobit@ka.onet.pl.

Introduction: We present computations of updated possible collisions of the asteroid (99942) Apophis with the Earth based on its all published observations. Earlier, in [1] we presented the current state of calculations of possible collisions for all the so-called Special NEAs.

Computation method: We based the computation on the published observations and the starting orbit from the NEDyS on August 8, 2020 (<https://newton.spacedys.com/neodys/index.php?pc=1.1.0&n=99942>), i.e. based on 4523 optical observations and 46 radar over interval: 2004 03 15.10789 - 2020 06 08.18194 (<https://minorplanetcenter.net/iau/mpc.html>). To compute the possible collisions of Apophis with the Earth, we used the publicly available Orb-Fit v. 5.0.5 and 5.0.6 software. Both versions can compute orbits and search for possible impacts with the Earth using dynamical parameters connected to the non-gravitational perturbations. In the case of Apophis, we used the non-gravitational parameter $A2$. Using OrbFit v.5.0.5, we used the error model 'fct14' described in [2] and in [3]. In v5.0.6, we used the error model 'vftc17' according to [4].

To compute possible Apophis collisions with the Earth, we integrated the equation of motions until JD2490600.0 TDT. We used the parameter $\sigma_{LOV} = 5$ and calculated 2401 clones (VAs). We used the JPL DE431 Solar System model along with an additional 17 massive asteroids as described in [5] and in [6].

We used the selection and weighting of observations according to the NEODYs site given above.

Results of computation:

	No. of observations:	
Error models:	fct14	vftc17
total	= 4569	4569
selected	= 4537	4565
rejected	= 0	0
recovered	= 0	0

Table 1. Keplerian elements, epoch JD2459000.0 TDT

 Error models: fct14/vftc17
 $RMS=0.32641^{*}/0.27922^{**}$
 $a=(0.9225707138 \pm 1.43E-08)$ au
 $(0.9225707320 \pm 1.17E-08)$ au
 $e=0.19147473524 \pm 6.19E-09$
 $0.19147472916 \pm 5.86E-09$
 $i=(3.336855182 \pm 3.48E-07)$ deg
 $(3.336855201 \pm 4.28E-07)$ deg
 $\Omega=(204.0484016 \pm 2.17E-05)$ deg
 $(204.0483880 \pm 2.72E-05)$ deg

$\omega=(126.6869505 \pm 2.12E-05)$ deg
 $(126.6869644 \pm 2.65E-05)$ deg
 $M=(248.1483255 \pm 4.73E-05)$ deg
 $(248.1482643 \pm 3.89E-05)$ deg
 $A2=(5.0944 \pm 2.7166)E-14$ au/d²
 $(1.6430 \pm 2.2294)E-14$ au/d²

where a denotes semimajor axis, e – eccentricity, i – inclination, Ω - longitude of ascending node, ω - the argument of perihelion, M - mean anomaly, and $A2$ - non-gravitational transverse acceleration parameter.

Table 2. Close approach with the Earth in 2029

error model	date	distance	
		[au]	[km]
fct14	2029/04/13.90704	0.0002525	37800
vftc17	2029/04/13.90712	0.0002550	38000

Table 2. Impact risk table for fct14 error model

date	σ_{LOV}	p_{RE}	$Exp. En.$	PS	
YYYY/MM					MT

2036/04/13.371	-3.285	3.71E-06	2.81E-03	-2.80	
2042/04/13.715	-3.329	9.55E-09	7.25E-06	-5.53	
2044/04/13.295	-3.217	7.63E-09	5.79E-06	-5.67	
2053/04/12.915	-3.236	2.18E-08	1.65E-05	-5.35	
2062/04/13.372	-3.237	6.08E-10	4.61E-07	-7.01	
2068/04/12.634	1.111	8.03E-07	6.09E-04	-3.95	
*2069/10/15.596	3.614	4.27E-10	3.24E-07	-7.24	
*2069/10/15.972	4.030	5.23E-10	3.97E-07	-7.15	
2075/04/13.327	-3.088	2.27E-09	1.72E-06	-6.56	
2076/04/12.696	1.129	1.71E-07	1.29E-04	-4.69	

where σ_{LOV} denotes the position along the line of variation, LOV , in the σ space and values of σ are here in the interval [-5,5],

Table 2 presents also probability of Earth impact (p_{RE}) and Palermo Scale (PS). PS is the new hazard scale [7]. Expected energy ($Exp. En.$) denotes impact energy multiplied by impact probability. Units are in megatons MT (1 MT=4.184E15 J).

Also, we found that 749 VAs from all 2401 computed VAs has nongravitational parameter $A2 > 0$ au/d². They have a possible collision with the Earth only in 2069 as is marked by a star in Table 2.

We have not detected any possible impacts using the 'vftc17' error model and the OrbFit v. 5.0.6. Also using the different sampling methods of the LOV : $LOV1$ – with constant step in σ , and $LOV2$ – with constant step in the *impact probability*, IP [8], [9].

Summary:

Acknowledgments: We would like to thank the Space Research Center of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw for the possibility to work on a computer cluster.

References:

[1] Włodarczyk I. (2020) *BlgAJ*, 32, 27. [2] Chesley S. et al. (2010) *Icarus*, 210, 158. [3] Farnocchia D. et al. (2015) *Icarus*, 245, 94. [4] Veres P. et al. (2017), *Icarus*, 296, 139. [5] del Vigna et al. (2018) *A&A*, 617, A61. [6] Farnocchia, D. (2013), *Icarus*, 224,1. [7] Chesley et al. (2002), *Icarus*, 159, 423. [8] del Vigna et al. (2019), *Icarus*, 321, 647. [9] Włodarczyk, I. (2019), *OAsI*, 28, 180.