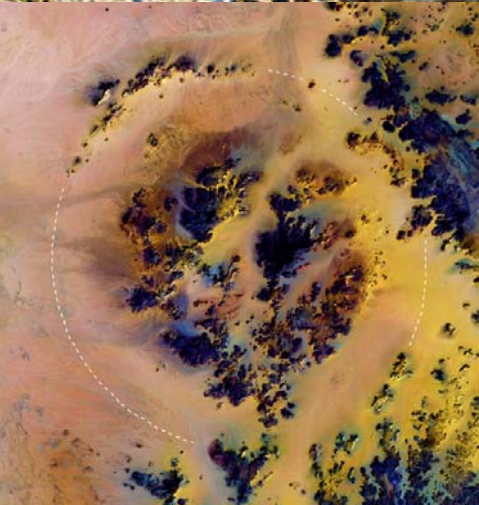


LA TERRA COME BERSAGLIO COSMICO

**Il pericolo potenziale dell'impatto di
asteroidi o comete con il nostro pianeta**

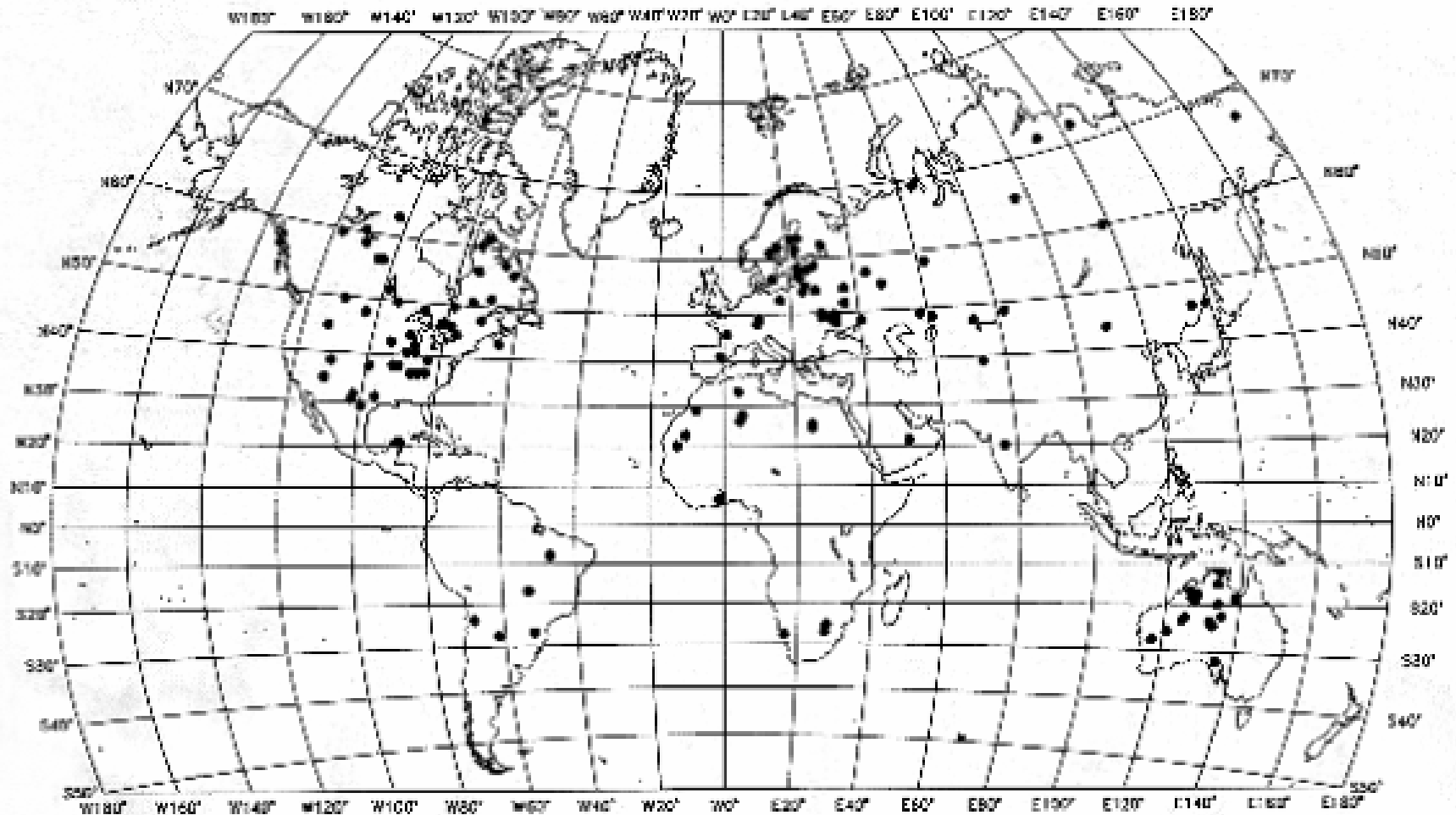
Luciano Anselmo
Laboratorio di Dinamica del Volo Spaziale
ISTI/CNR – Area della Ricerca di Pisa

*“Universus 2006” – XXV Edizione – “Pianeta Terra, i grandi rischi per l'umanità”
Aula Magna – Liceo Scientifico di Montecorvino Rovella – 25-26-27 Maggio 2006*



IMPACT CRATERS

COMPILED BY THE GEOPHYSICS DIVISION
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
50-DEC-91



EQUATORIAL SCALE 1:150 000 000 ECHELLE EQUATORIAL

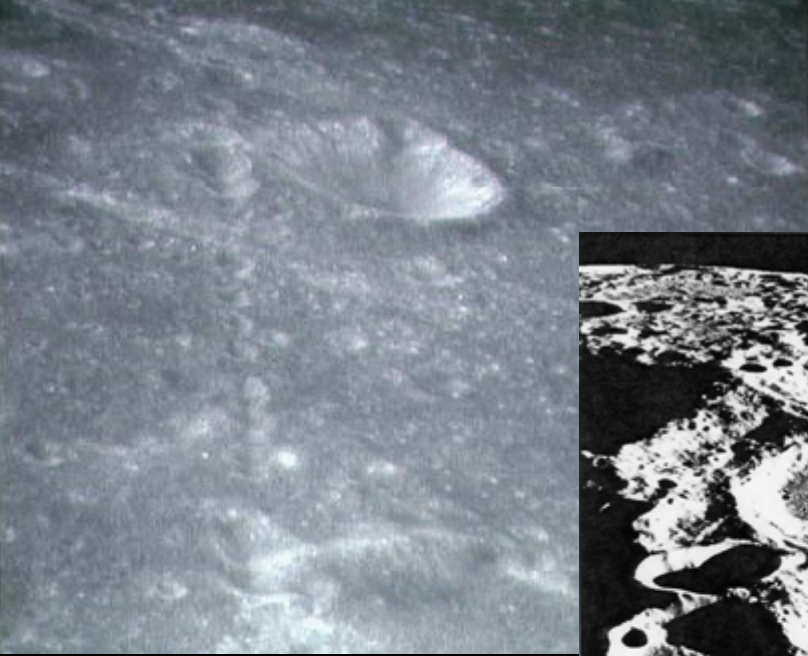
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KILOMETRES

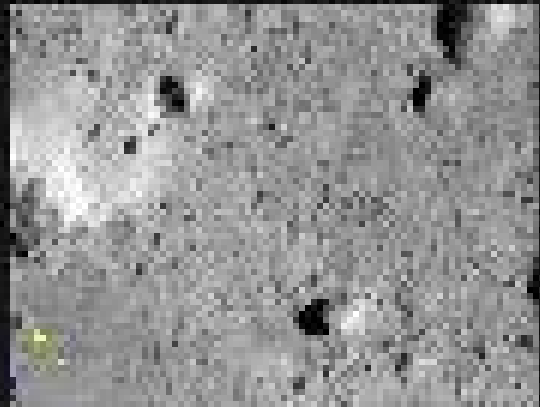
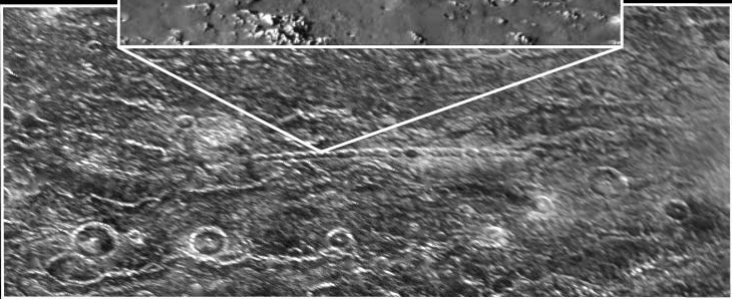
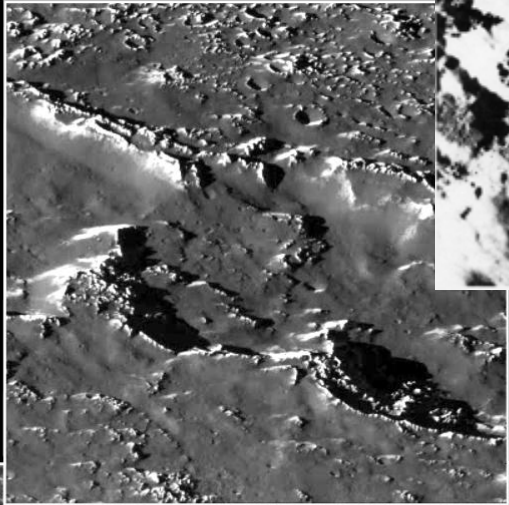
VAN DER GrintEN PROJECTION

PROJECTION VAN DER GRINTEN

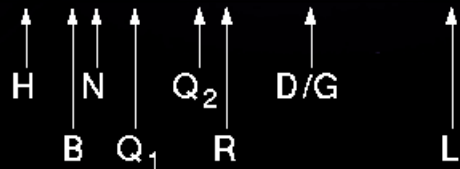
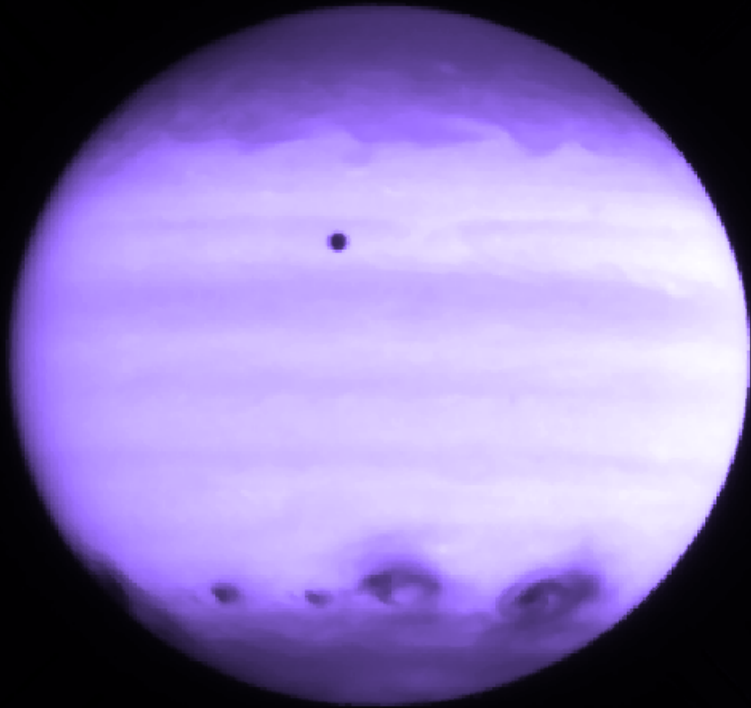
CENTRAL MERIDIAN 0° MERIDIEN CENTRAL 0°



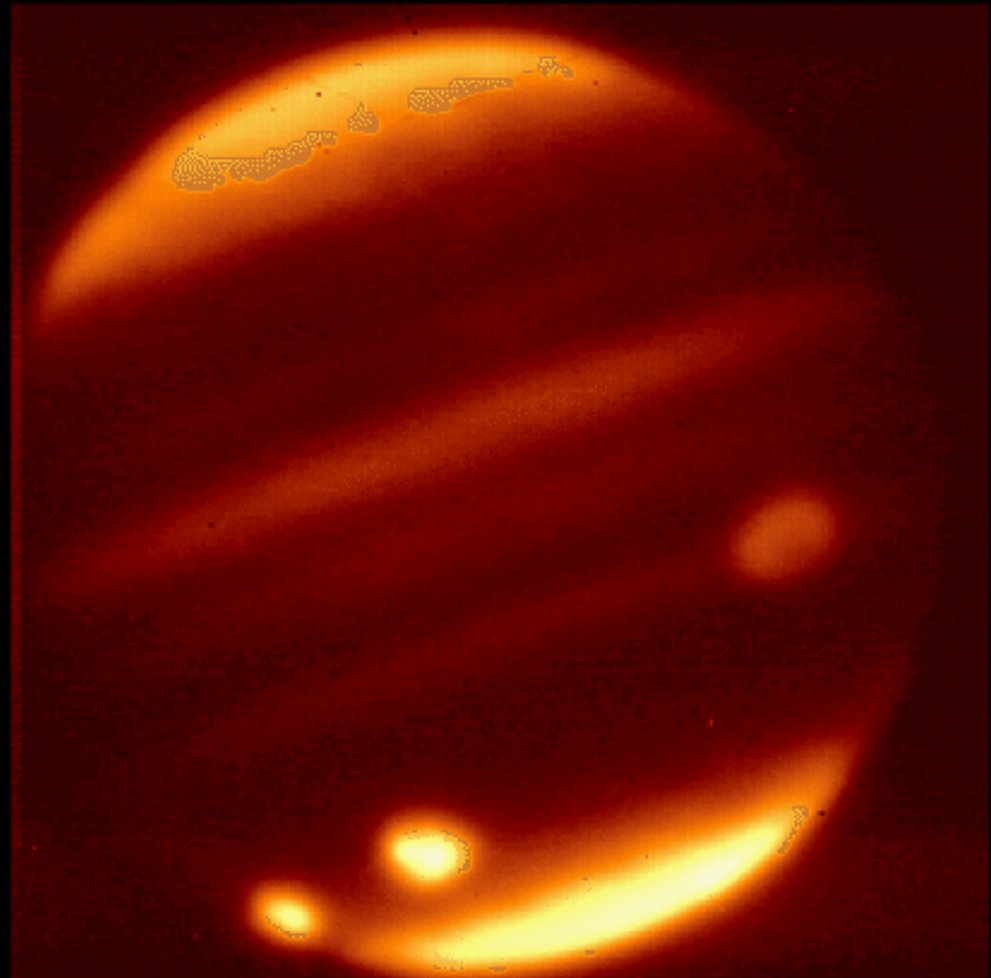
Photograph courtesy of NASA/Johnson Space Center



Jupiter in Ultraviolet



Hubble Space Telescope
Wide Field Planetary Camera 2



ASTEROIDI, COMETE & TNO

- **ASTEROIDI REGISTRATI: ~ 340.000**
- **ASTEROIDI CON ORBITA NOTA: ~ 120.000**
- **NEA CATALOGATI: ~ 3800 (~ 850 \geq 1 km)**
- **NUOVI ASTEROIDI SCOPERTI: ~ 5000 al mese**
- **ASTEROIDI DELLA FASCIA PRINCIPALE [$\emptyset \geq$ 1 km]:
1.200.000 \pm 500.000**
- **NEA [$\emptyset \geq$ 1 km]: 900 - 1200**
- **TNO [$\emptyset \geq$ 100 km]: ~ 35.000**
- **COMETE NELLA NUBE DI OORT: ~ 1.000.000.000.000**
- **COMETE IN VIAGGIO VERSO IL SISTEMA SOLARE
“INTERNO” IN OGNI MOMENTO: ~ 400**

140 Siwa

9969 Braille

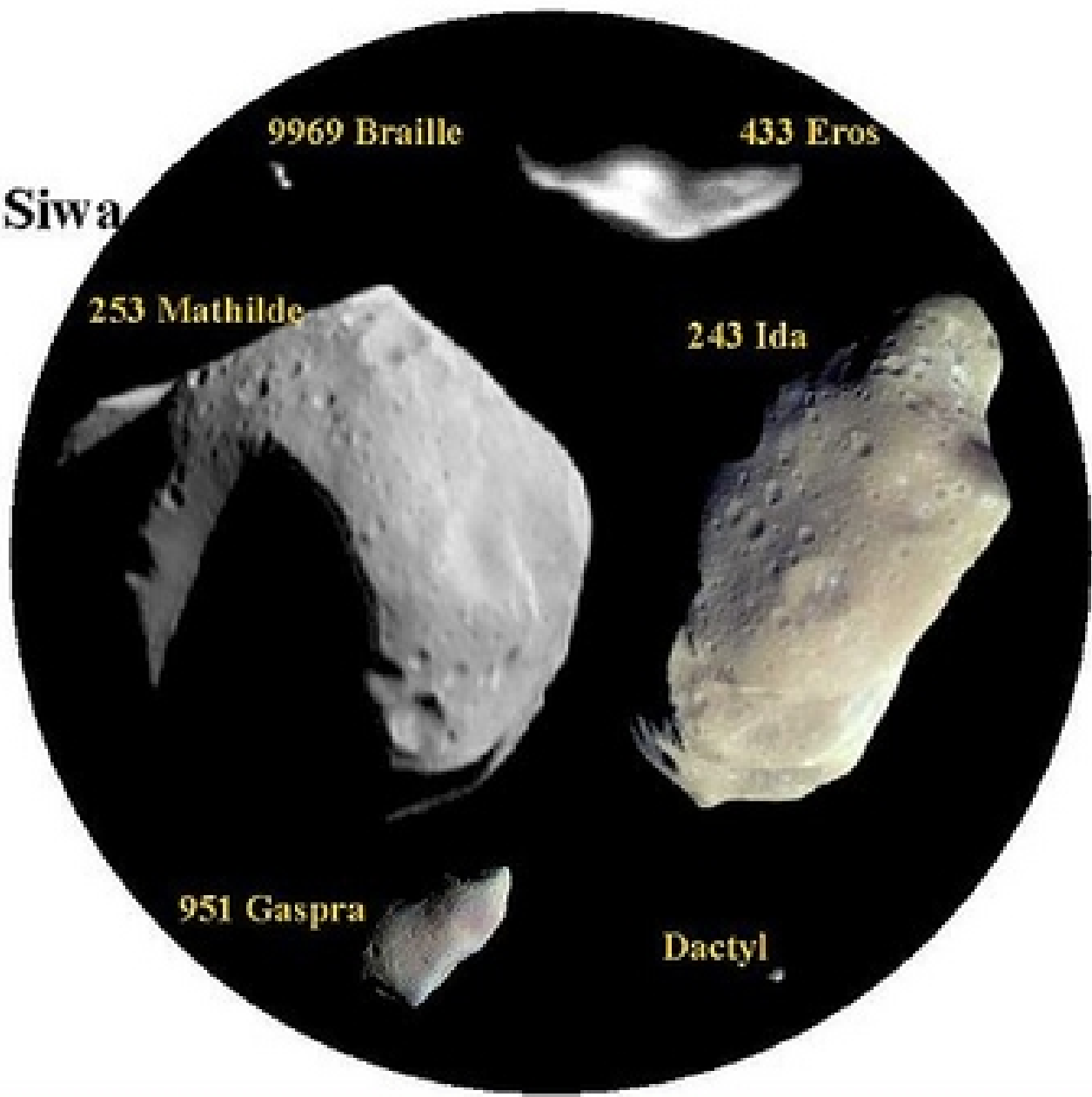
433 Eros

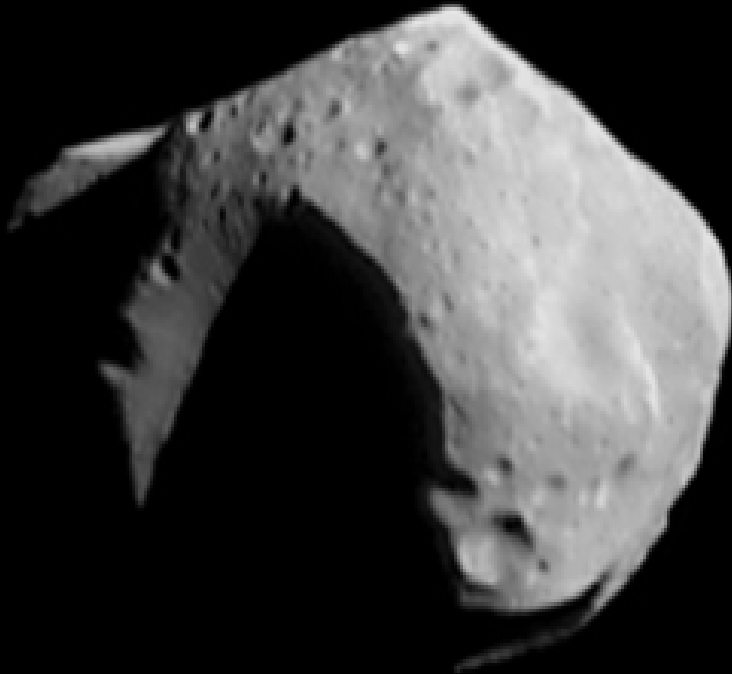
253 Mathilde

243 Ida

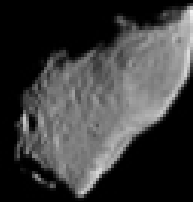
951 Gaspra

Dactyl





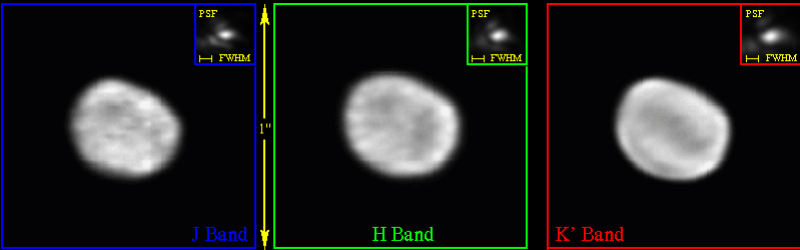
Mathilde



Gaspra



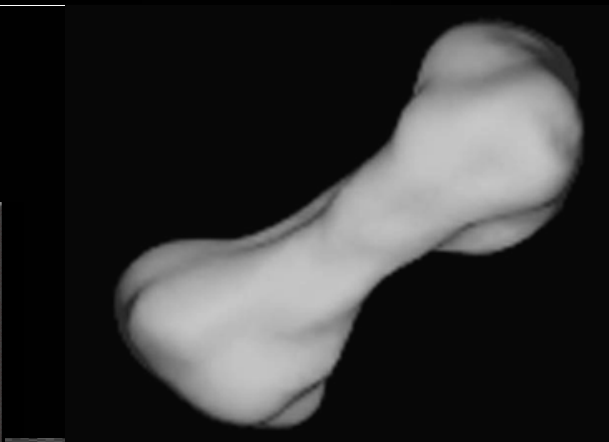
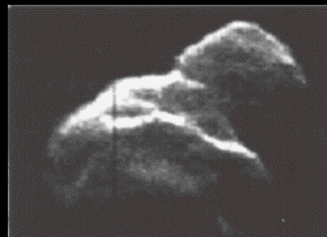
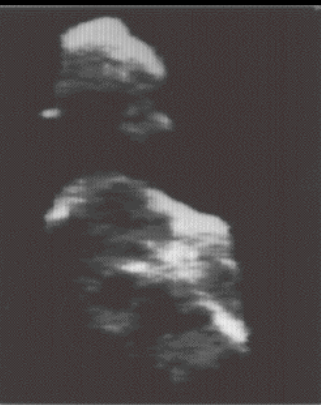
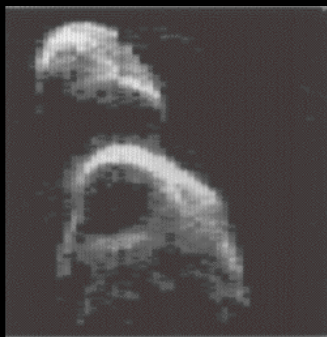
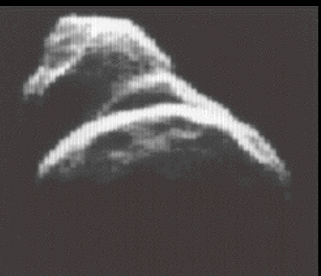
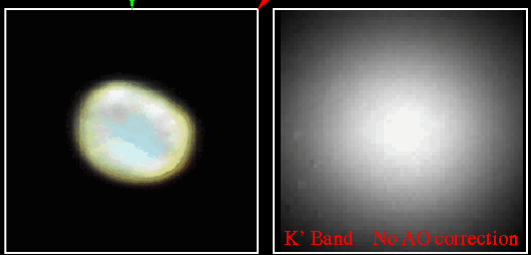
Ida



Vesta, Keck AO first light
 resolution ~ 50 mas
 integration times:
 J=3x2sec, H=3x2sec, K'=12x2sec
 (with ND3 in all cases)

Images deconvolved with maximum likelihood algorithm

(Obtained on Keck II Telescope with Keck AO and KCam on 02/06/1999)

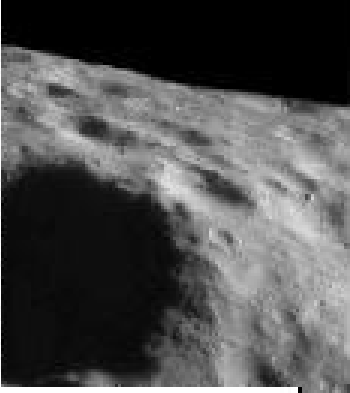




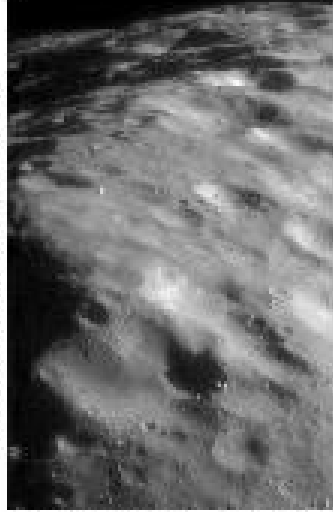
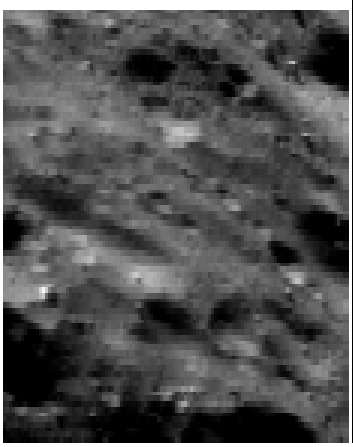
Discovery Is NEAR



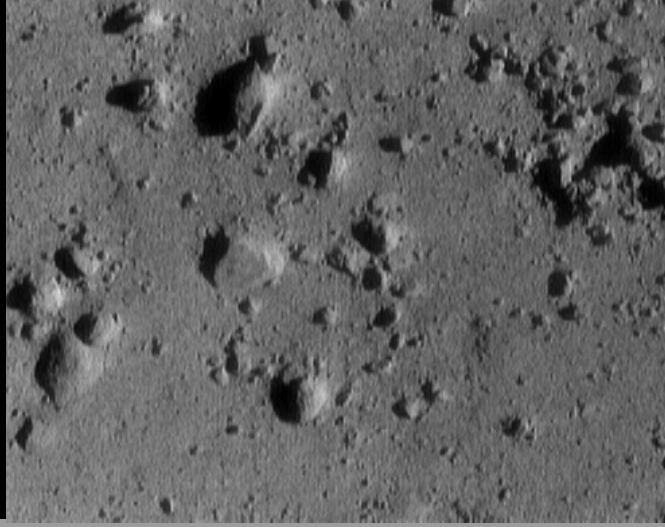
Discovery Is NEAR



Discovery Is NEAR



Discovery Is NEAR



Discovery Is NEAR



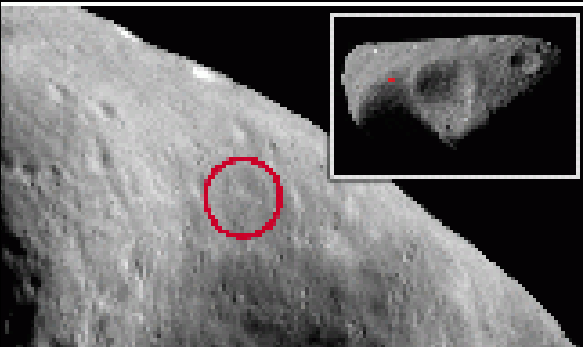
Discovery Is NEAR



Discovery Is NEAR



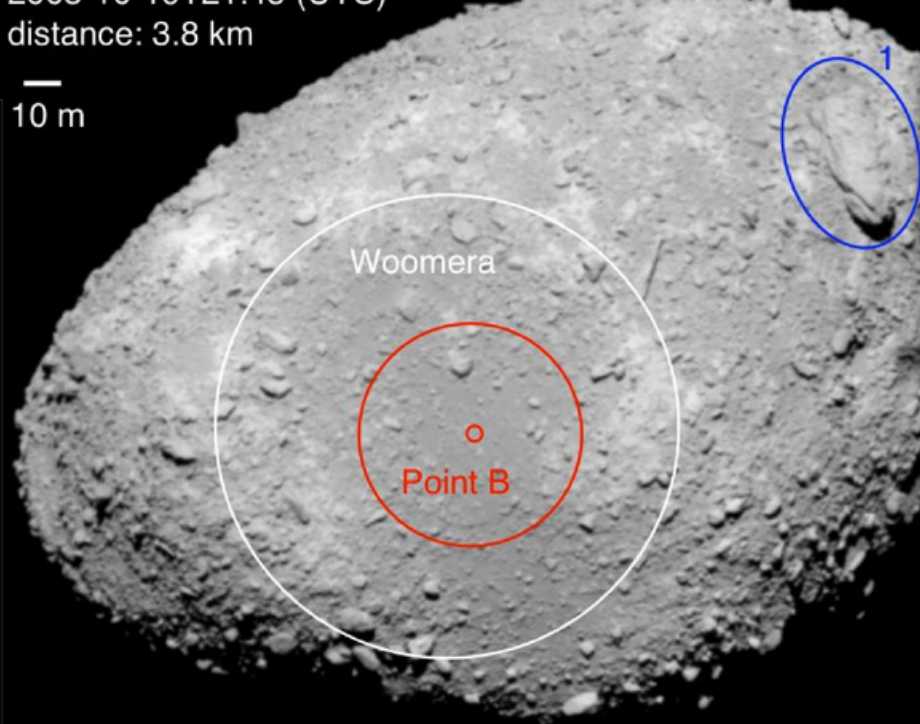
Discovery Is NEAR



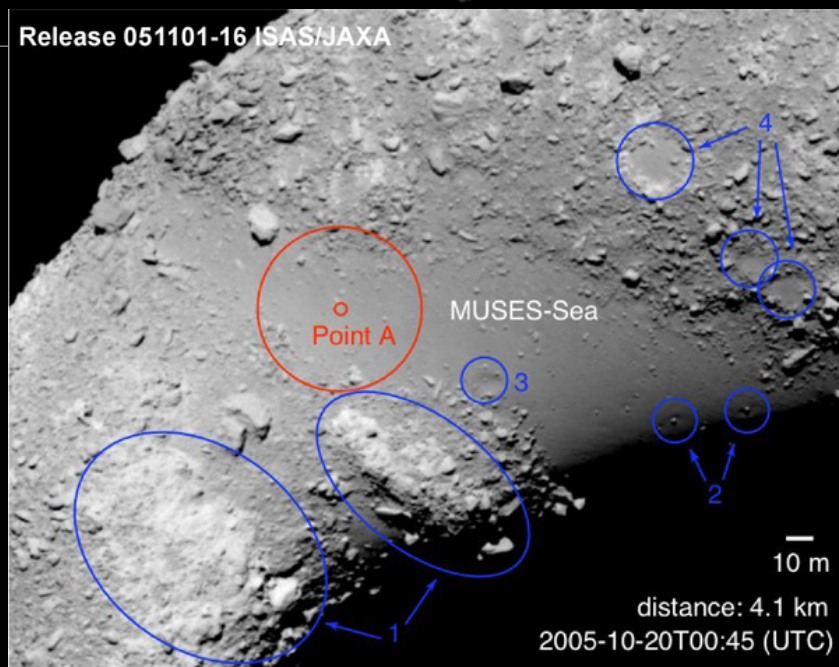
2005-10-19T21:45 (UTC) Release 051101-17 ISAS/JAXA
distance: 3.8 km

10 m

Release 051101-3 ISAS/JAXA



Release 051101-16 ISAS/JAXA





HMC COMPOSITE IMAGE



COMET HALLEY

HALLEY MULTICOLOUR CAMERA

13-MAR-1986



IMAGE #3416 - 25 600 km



IMAGE #3444 - 18 000 km



IMAGE #3461 - 13 400 km



IMAGE #3475 - 9 600 km



IMAGE #3491 - 5 200 km



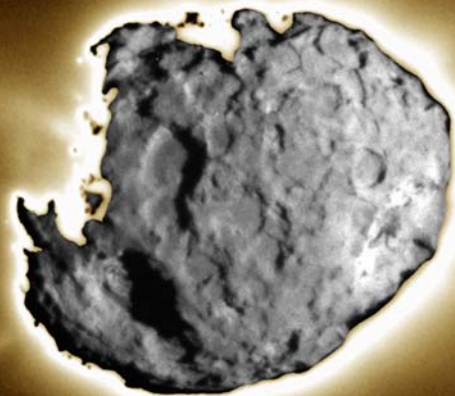
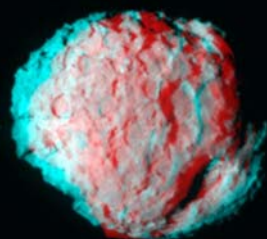
IMAGE #3496 - 3 900 km

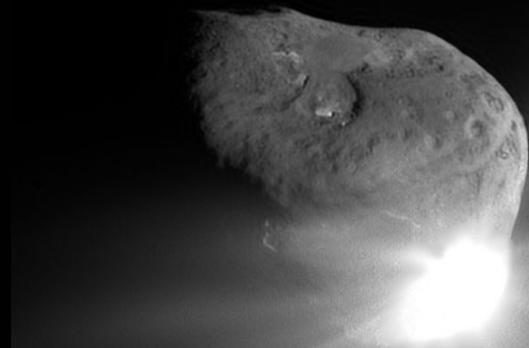
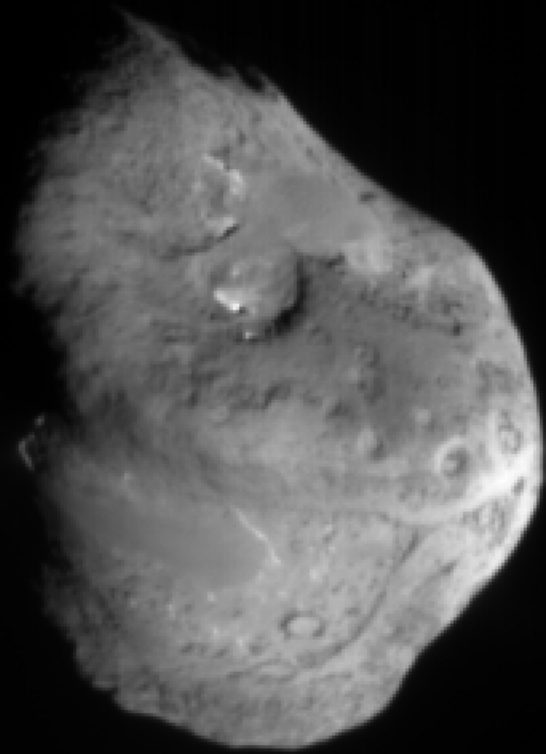
Copyright MPAE 1986

MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FUER AERONOMIE

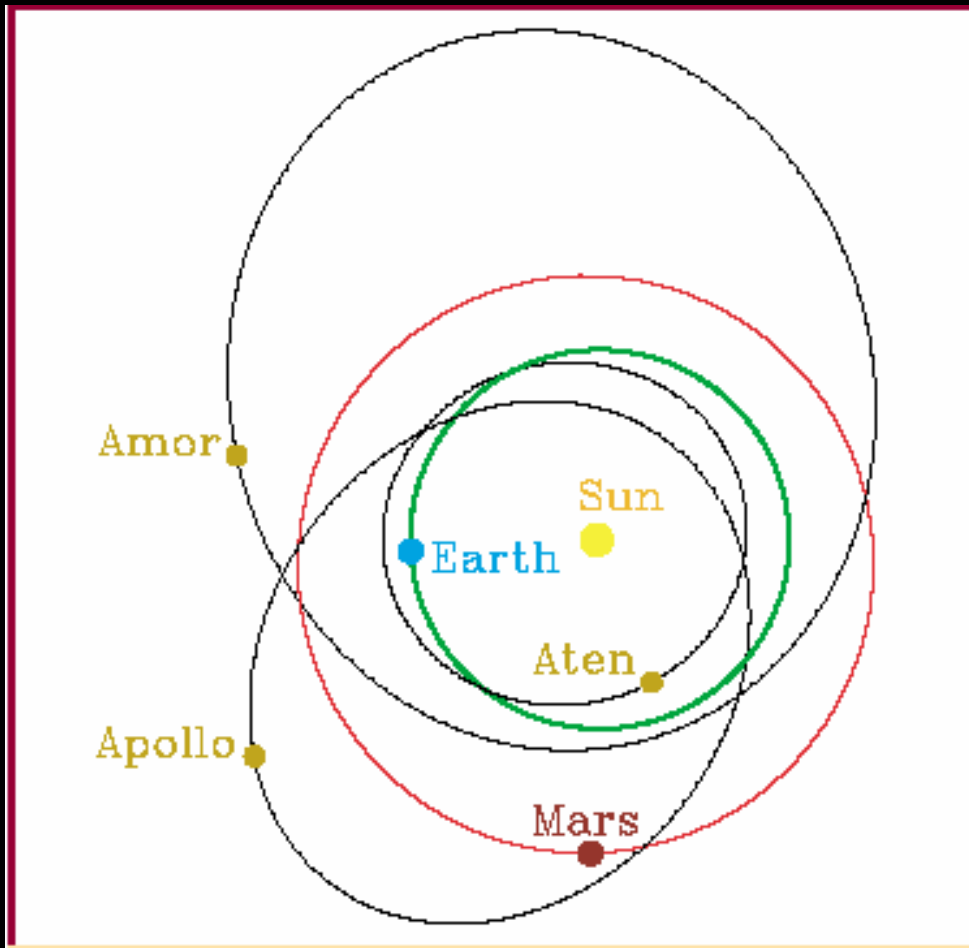




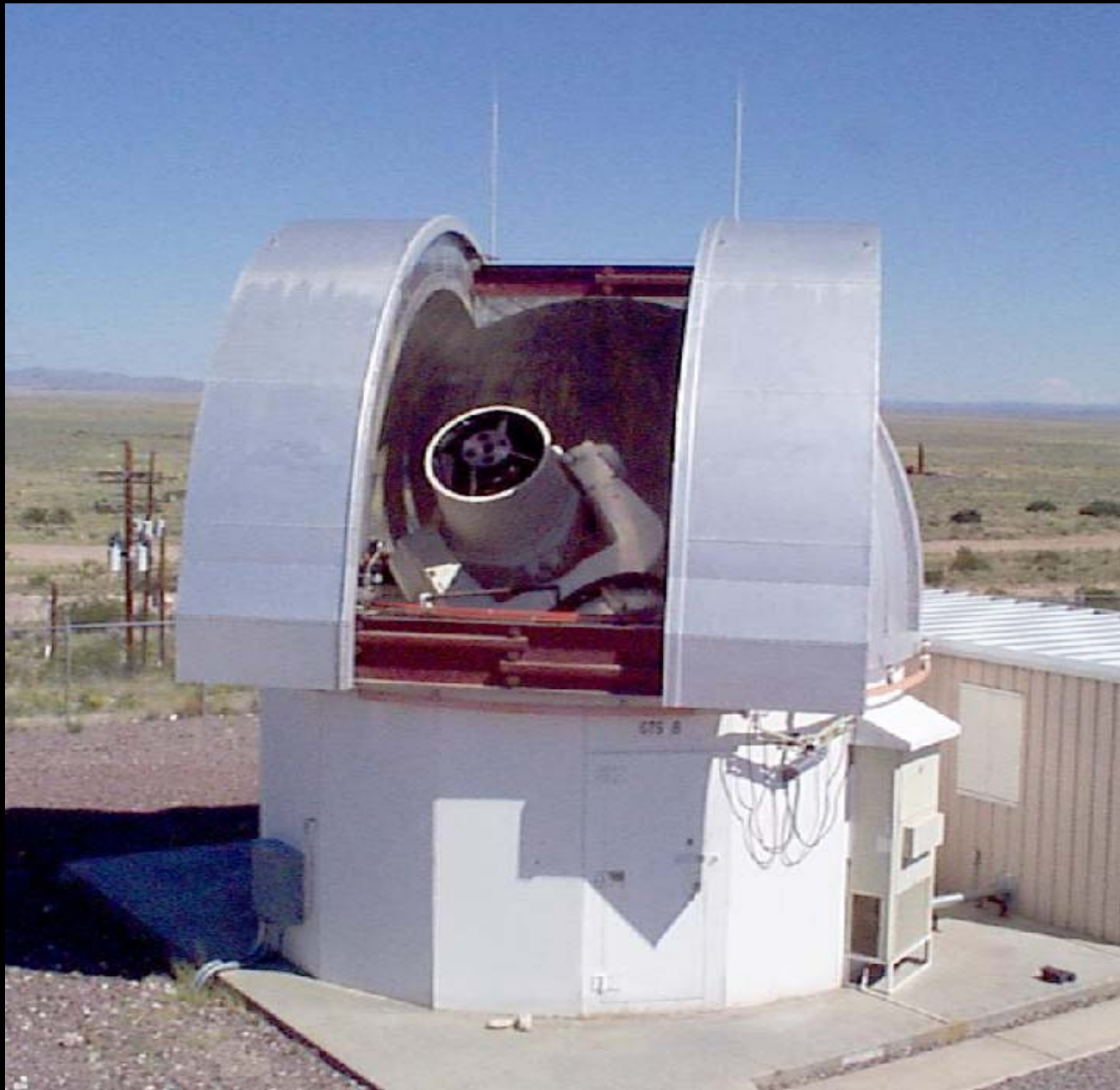




NEAR EARTH ASTEROIDS (NEA)

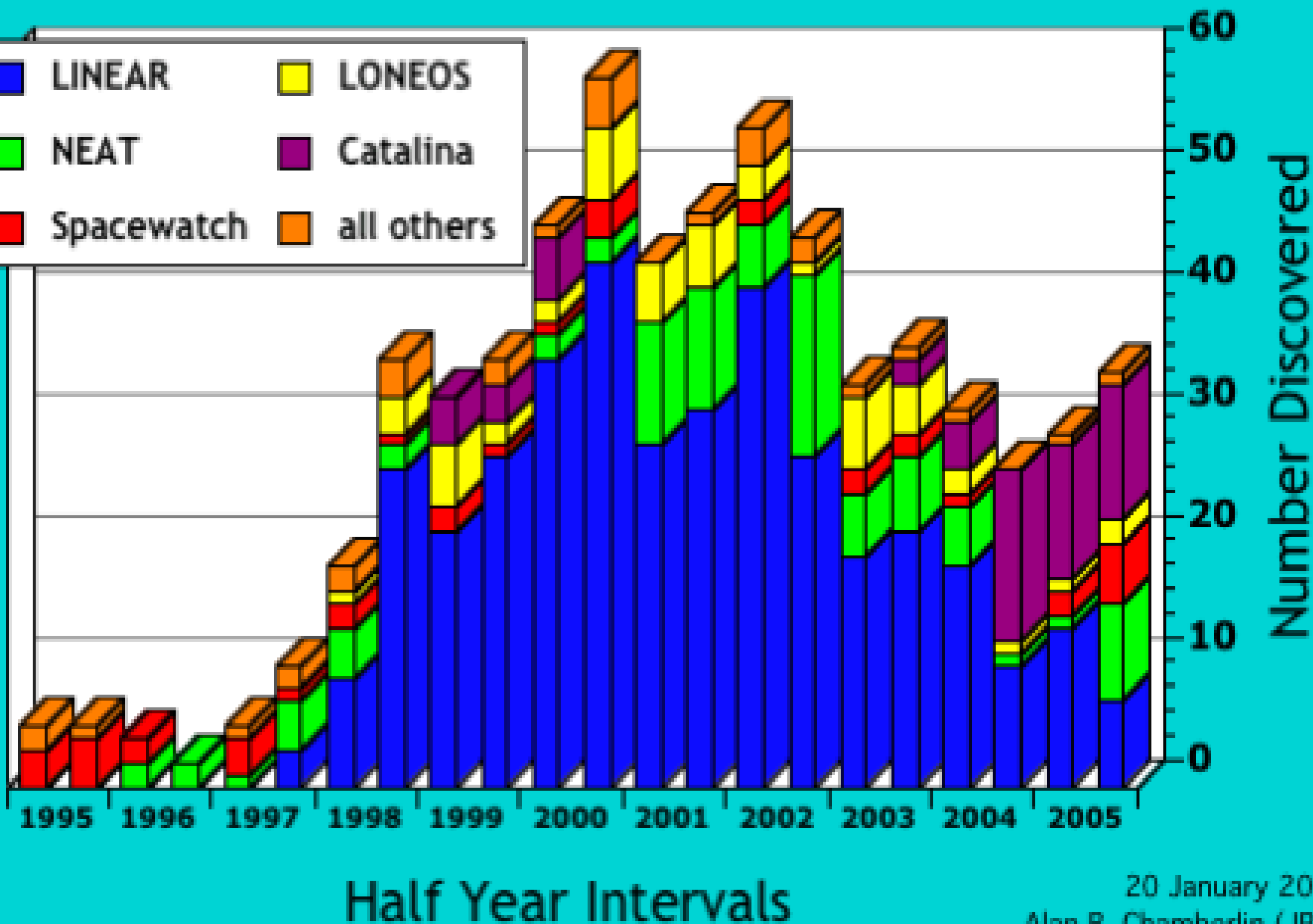


- Potentially Hazardous Asteroids (PHA): gli asteroidi che possono transitare a meno $0,05 \text{ UA} \cong 7,5$ milioni di km dalla Terra e con un diametro maggiore di circa 150 m sono definiti potenzialmente pericolosi. Attualmente se ne conoscono poco meno di 800.



Near-Earth Asteroid Discoveries

Large Asteroids (kilometer sized and larger)



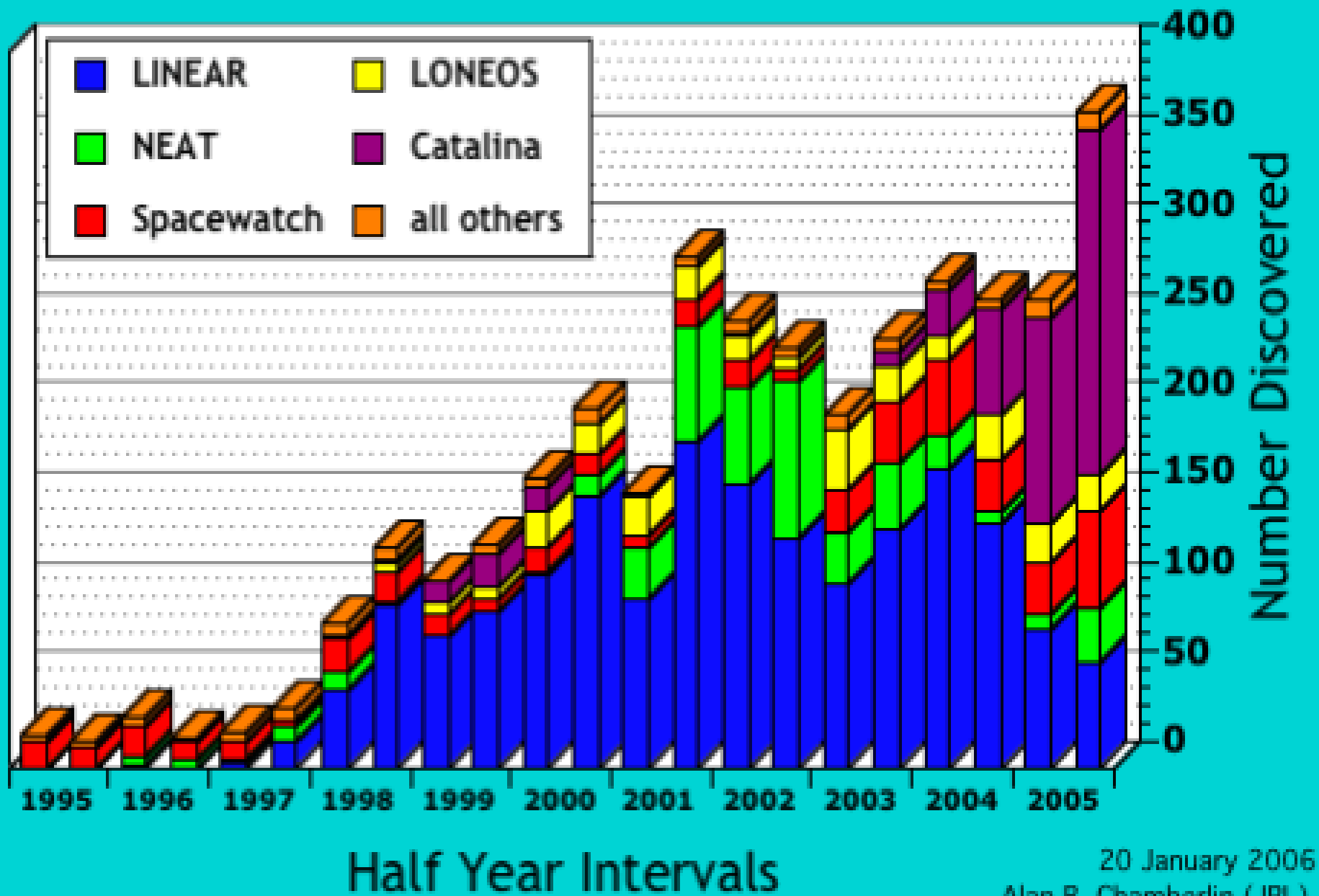
Half Year Intervals

20 January 2006

Alan B. Chamberlin (JPL)

Near-Earth Asteroid Discoveries

All Asteroids

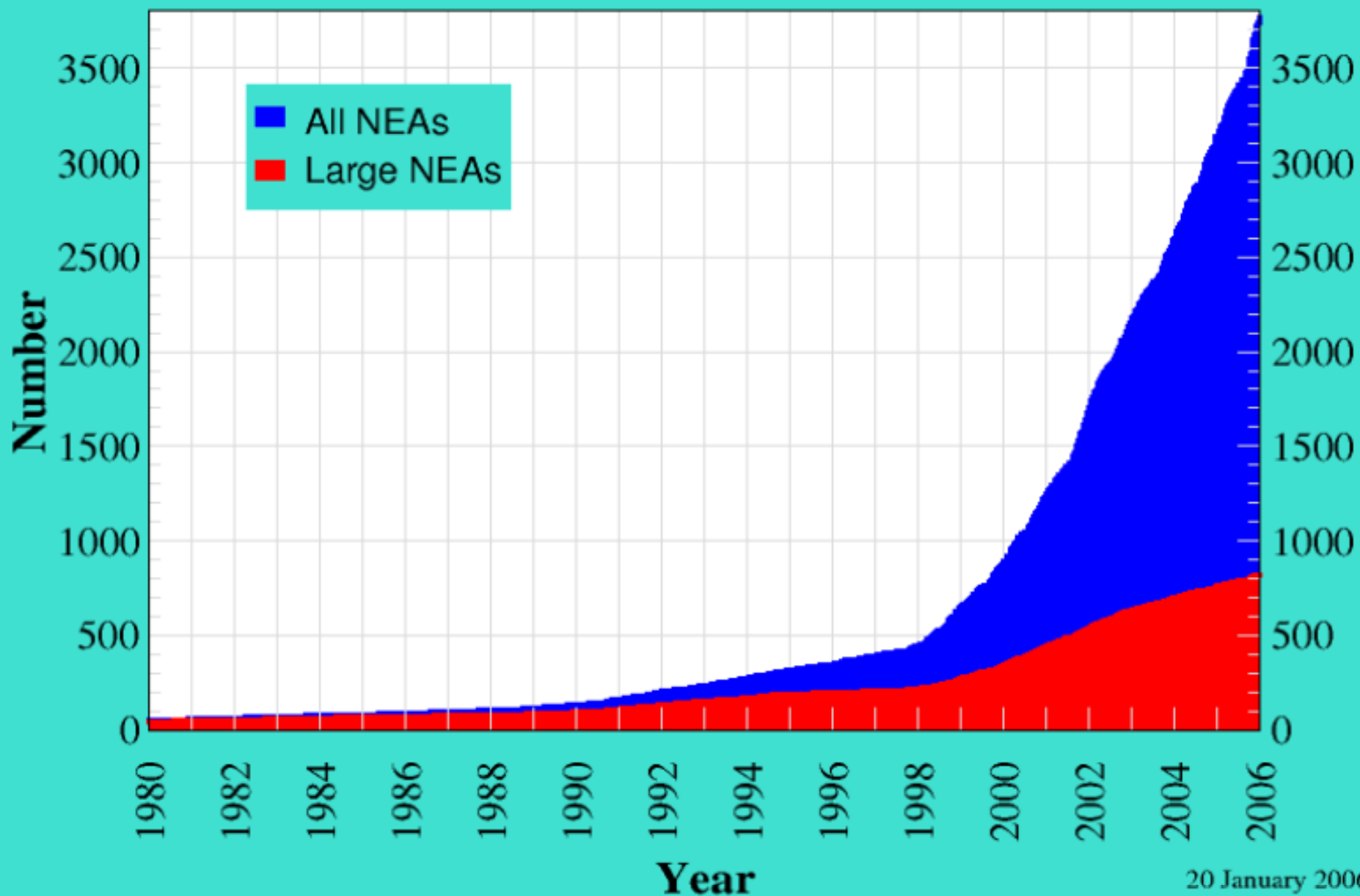


20 January 2006

Alan B. Chamberlin (JPL)

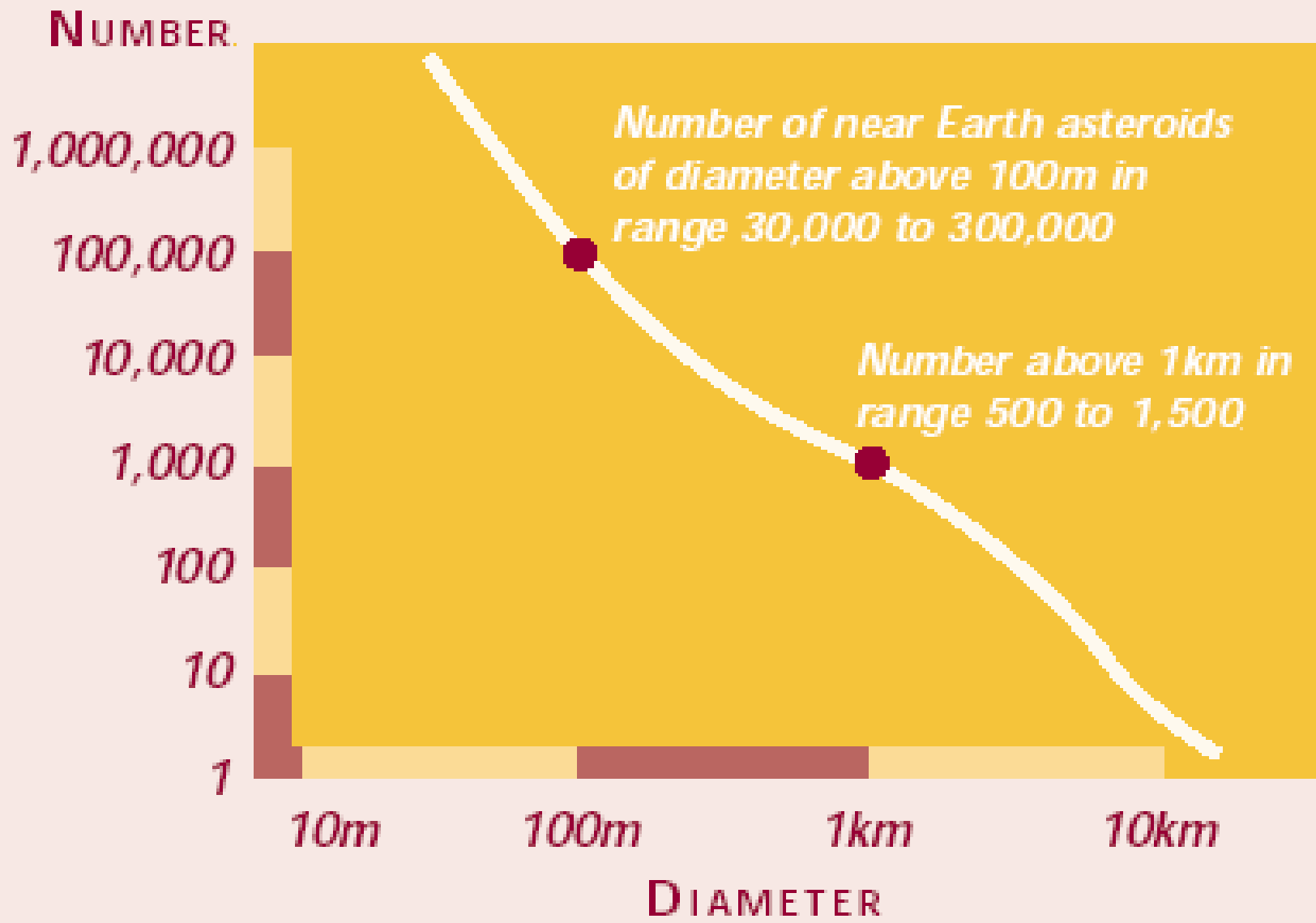
Known Near-Earth Asteroids

1980-Jan through 2005-Dec



20 January 2006

Alan B. Chamberlin (JPL)



Civilization Threatening Impact

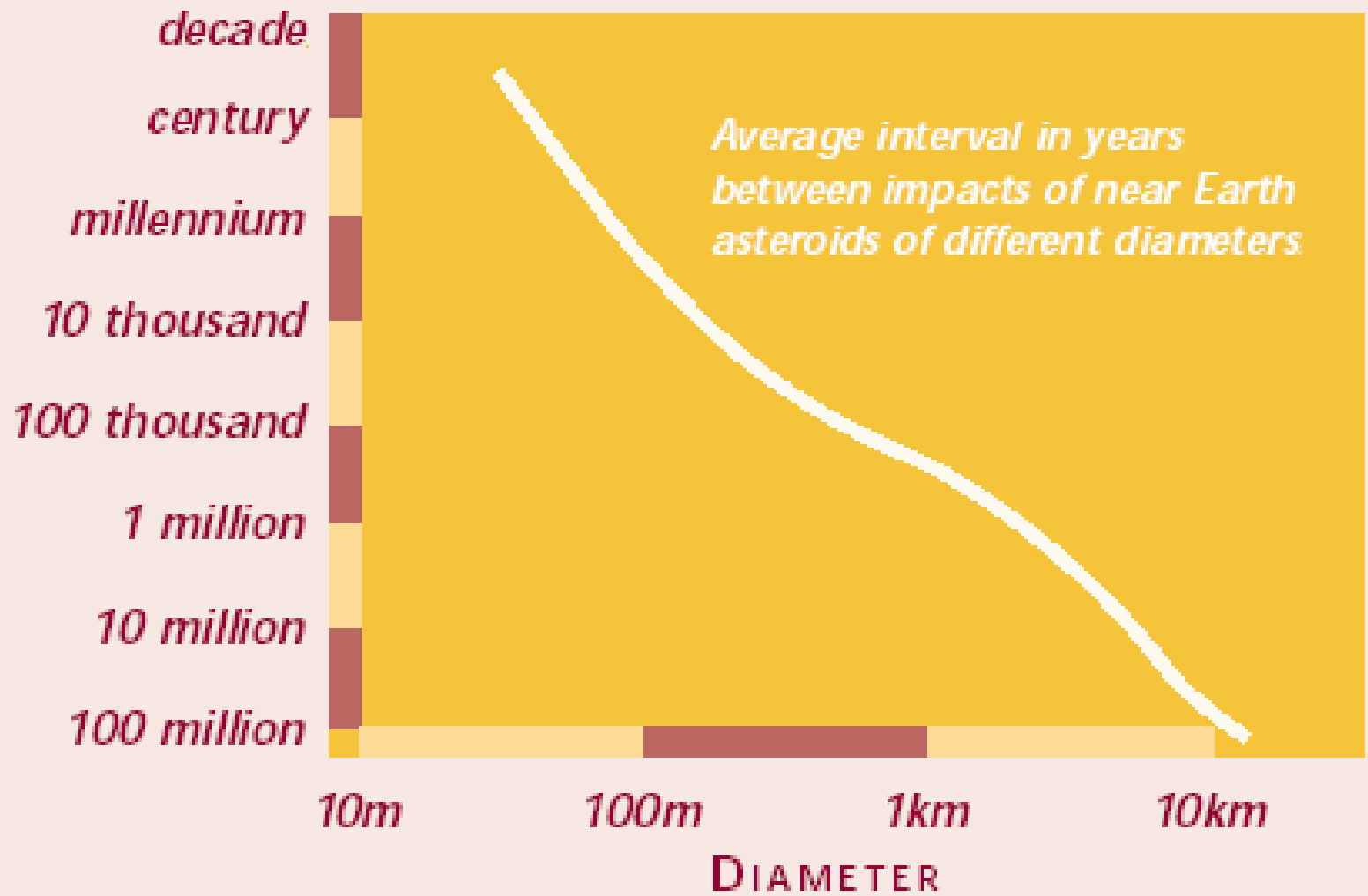


Mass Extinction Impact

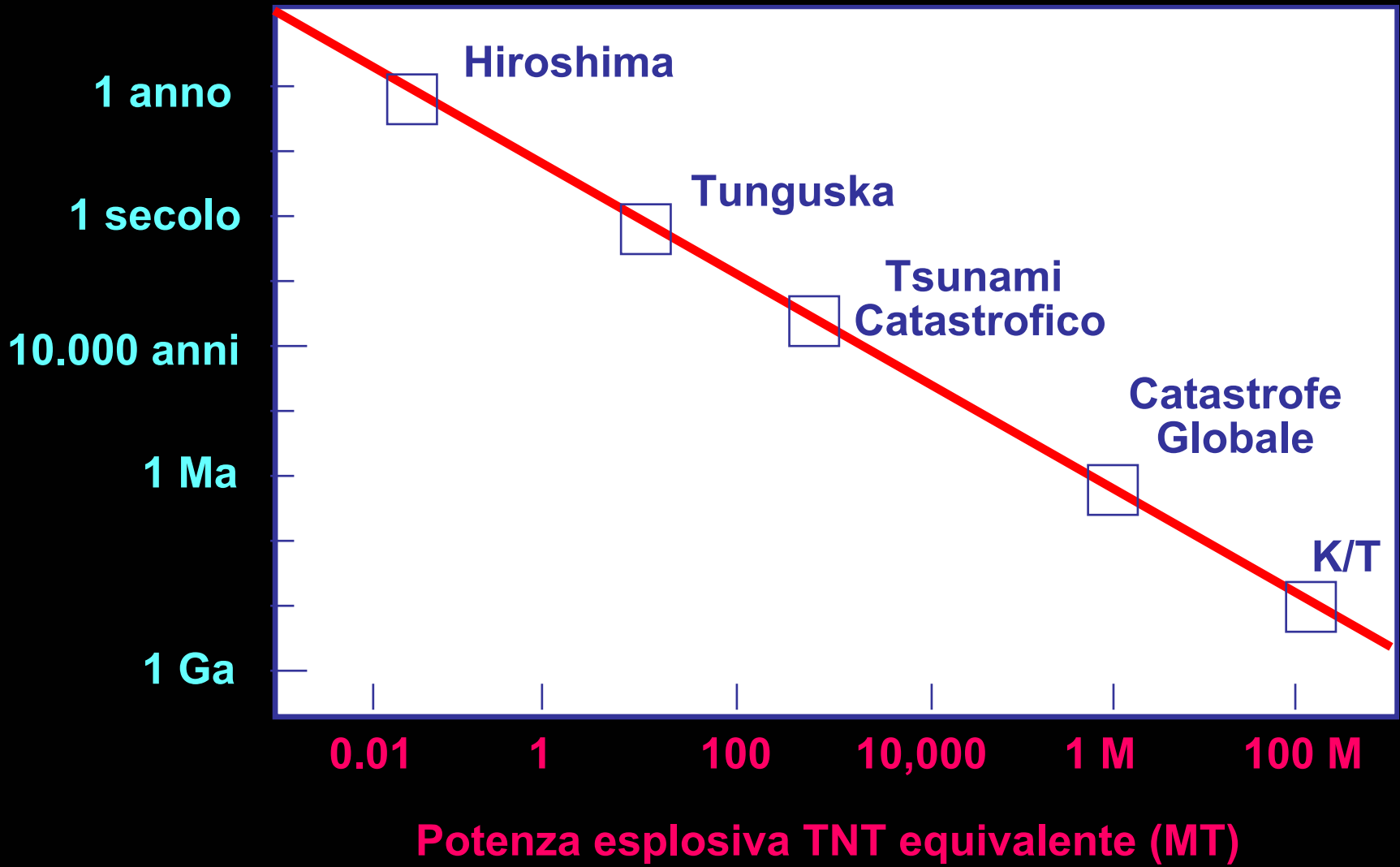


Earth Sterilizing Impact



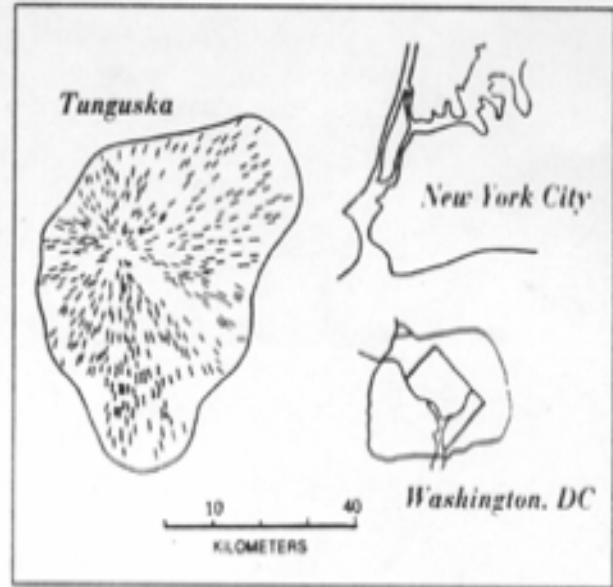


FREQUENZA





Photograph courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution



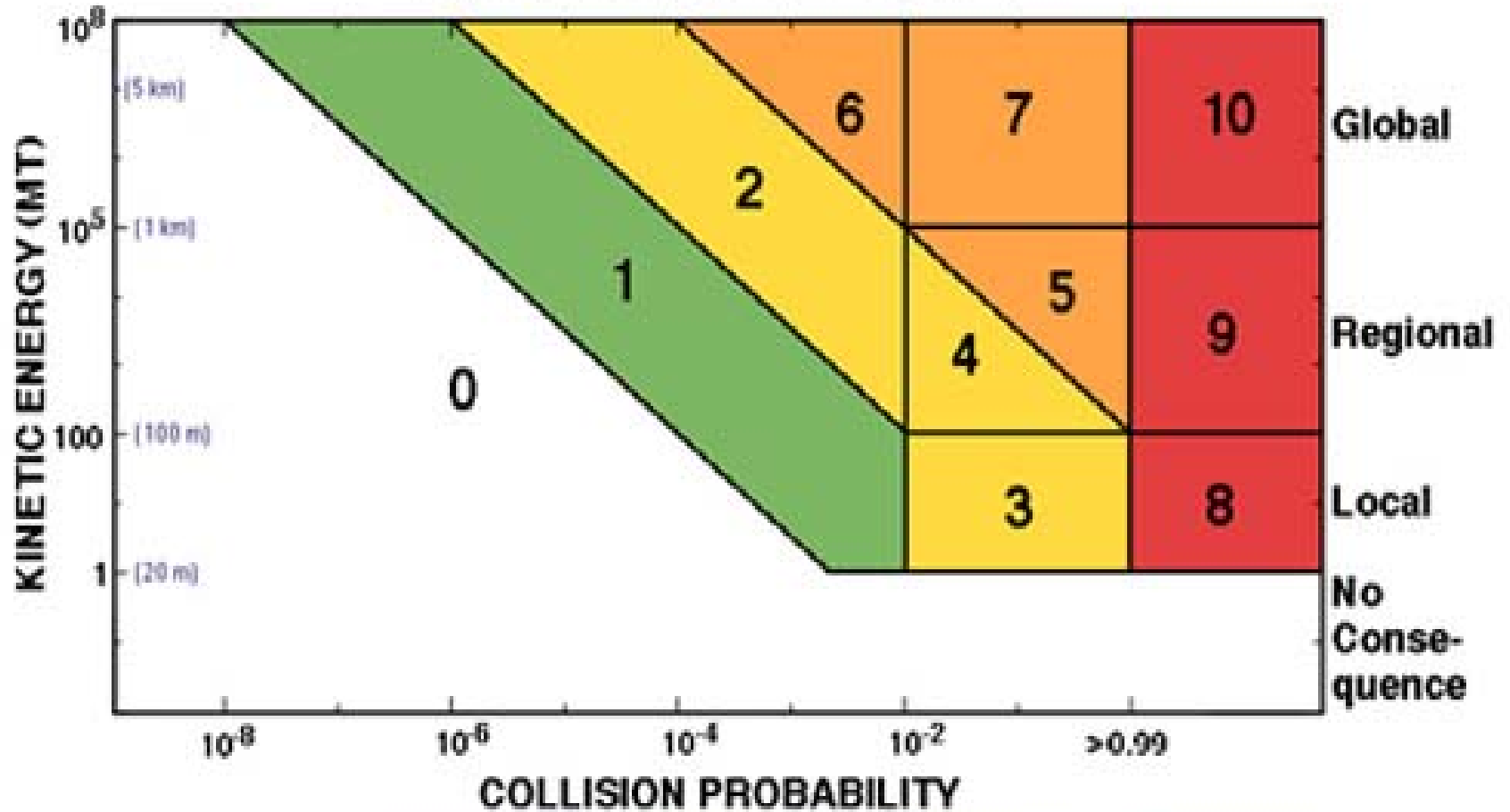
Tunguska in perspective

Art courtesy of John Pike

| Type of event | Diameter of impactor | Average fatalities per impact | Typical interval (years) |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| High atmospheric break-up | <50m | close to zero | frequent |
| Tunguska-like events | 50m to 300m | 5,000 | 250 |
| Large sub-global event | 300m to 1.5km | 500,000 | 25,000 |
| Low global effect threshold | >600m | 1.5 billion | 70,000 |
| Nominal global effect threshold | >1.5km | 1.5 billion | 500,000 |
| High global effect threshold | >5km | 1.5 billion | 6 million |
| Rare K/T scale events (of type associated with extinction of dinosaurs) | >10km | 6 billion | 100 million |

ESTIMATED FATALITIES for a wide variety of different impact scenarios
 (after Chapman & Morrison, 1994, *Nature* **367**, 33)

The Torino Scale



Events having
no likely
consequences.



Events
meriting careful
monitoring.



Events
meriting
concern.



Threatening
events.

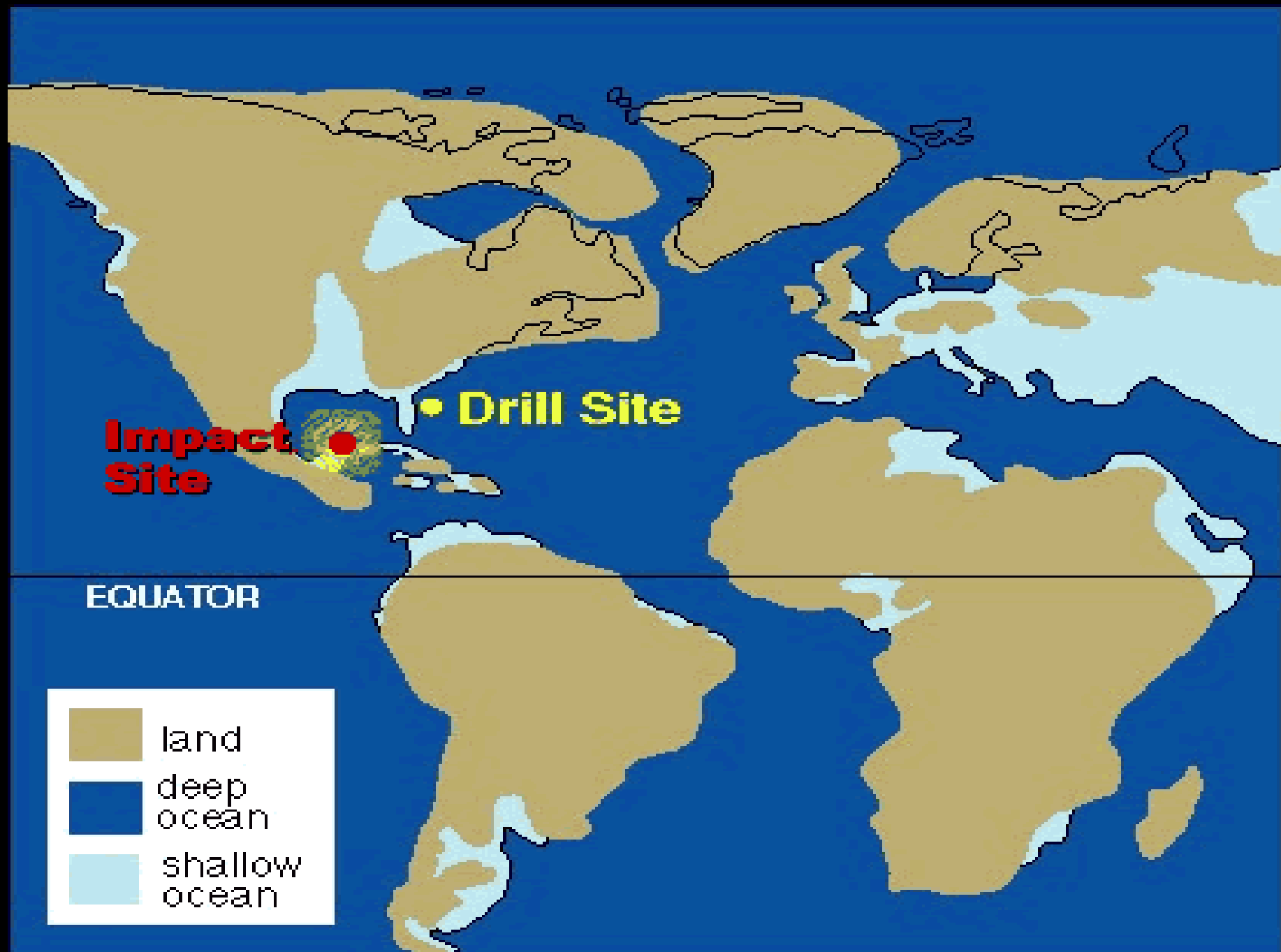


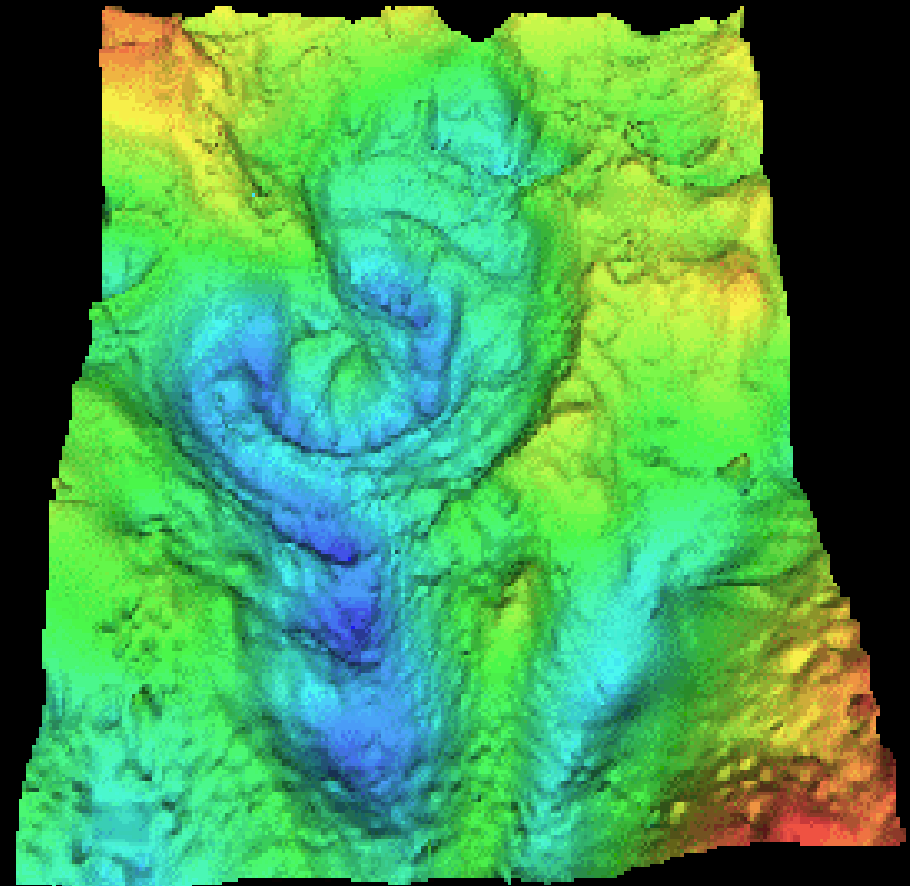
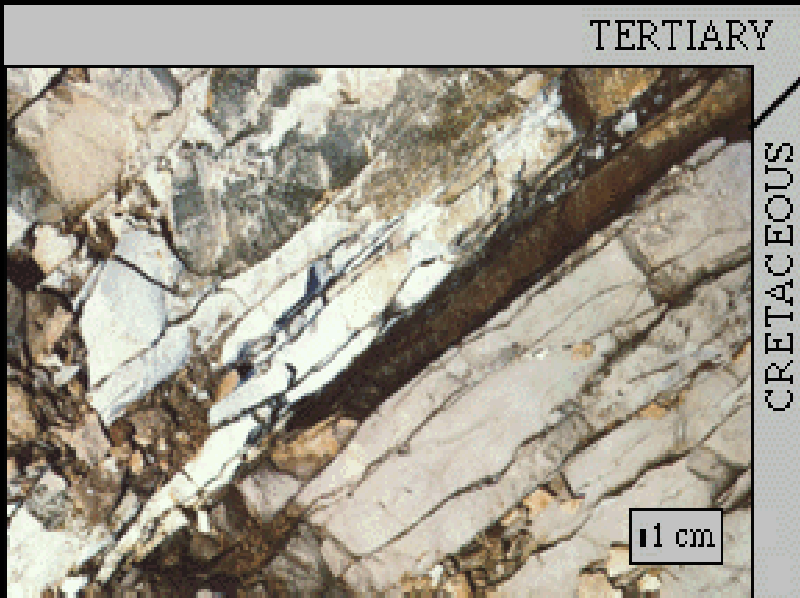
Certain
collisions.

LE ESTINZIONI DI MASSA



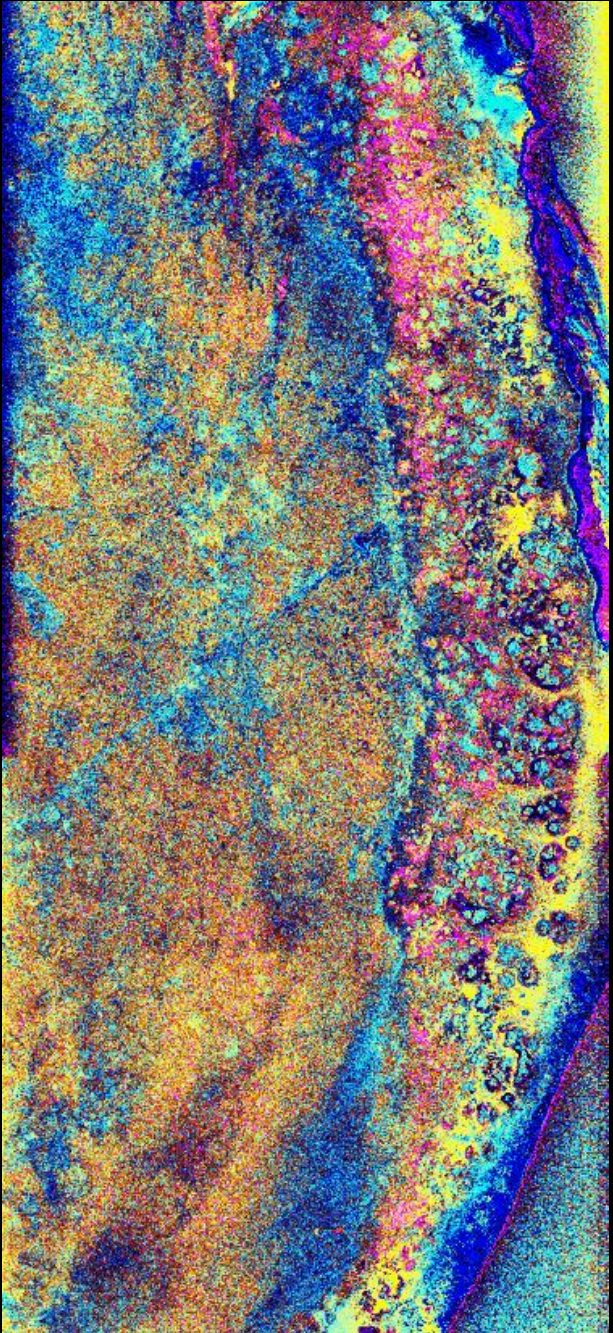
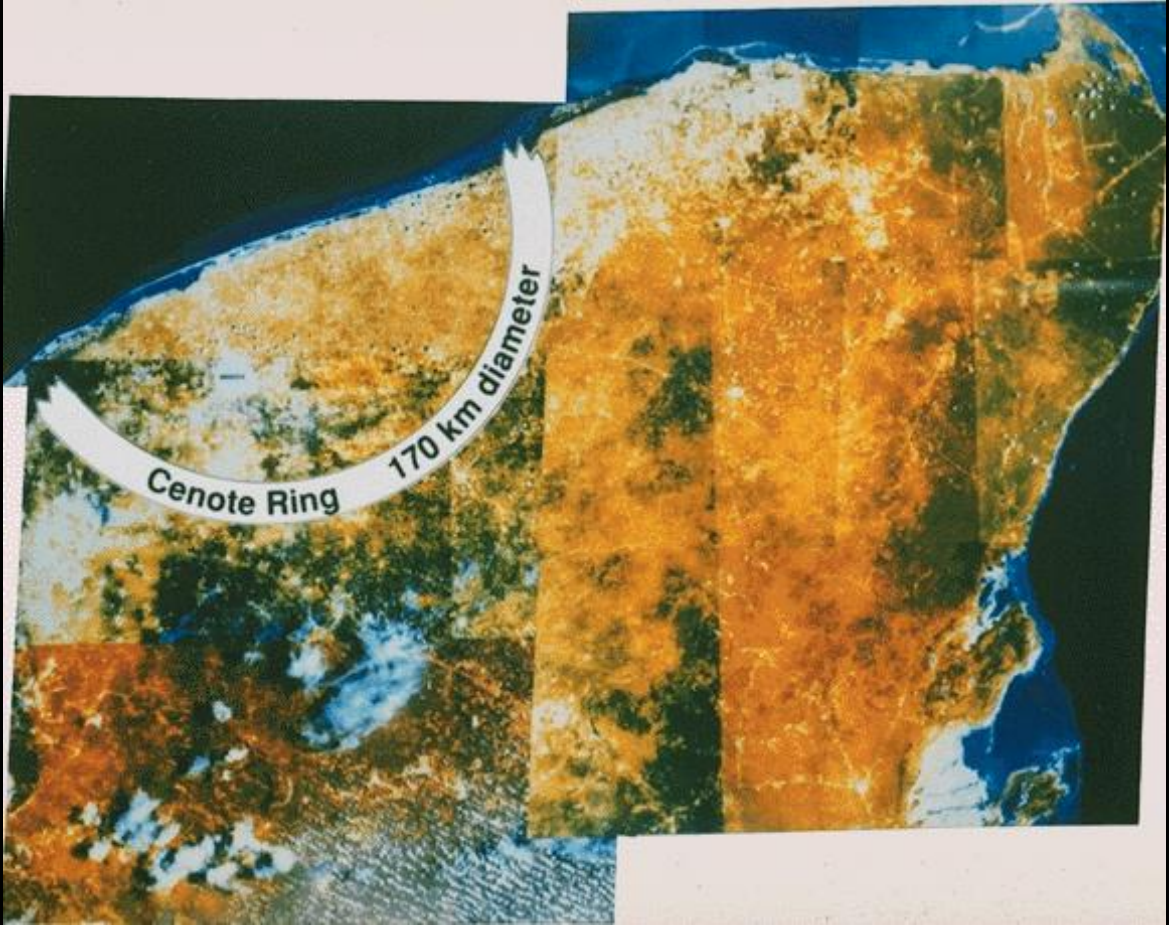
- **PRECAMBRIANO**
- **VENDIANO**
- **CAMBRIANO**
- **ORDOVICIANO**
- **DEVONIANO**
- **PERMIANO**
- **CRETACEO/TERZIARIO**
- **OLOCENE**





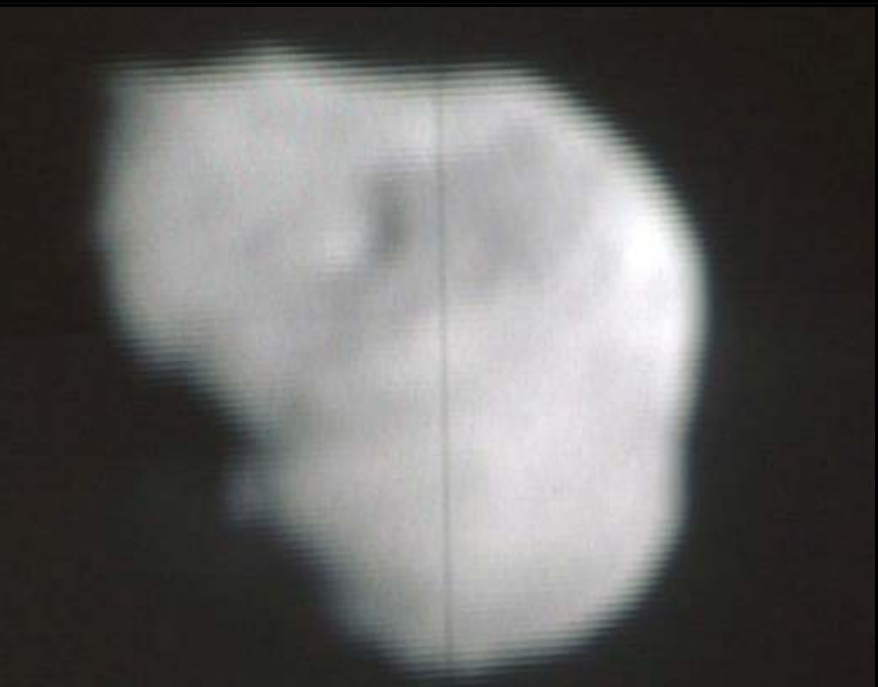
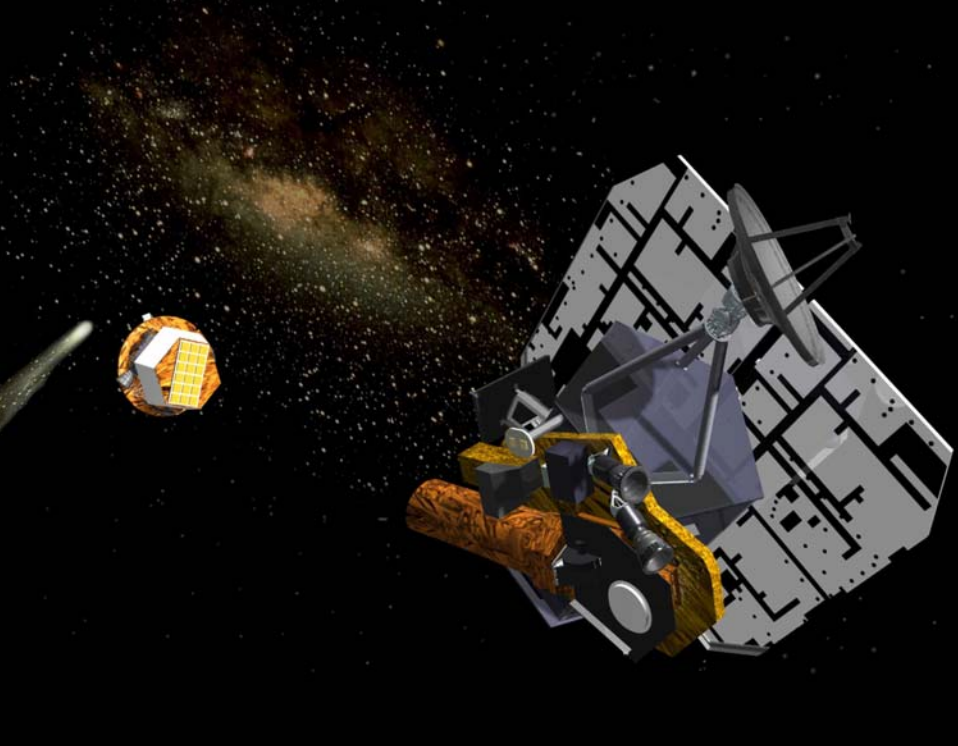
Chicxulub, Yucatan (Messico)

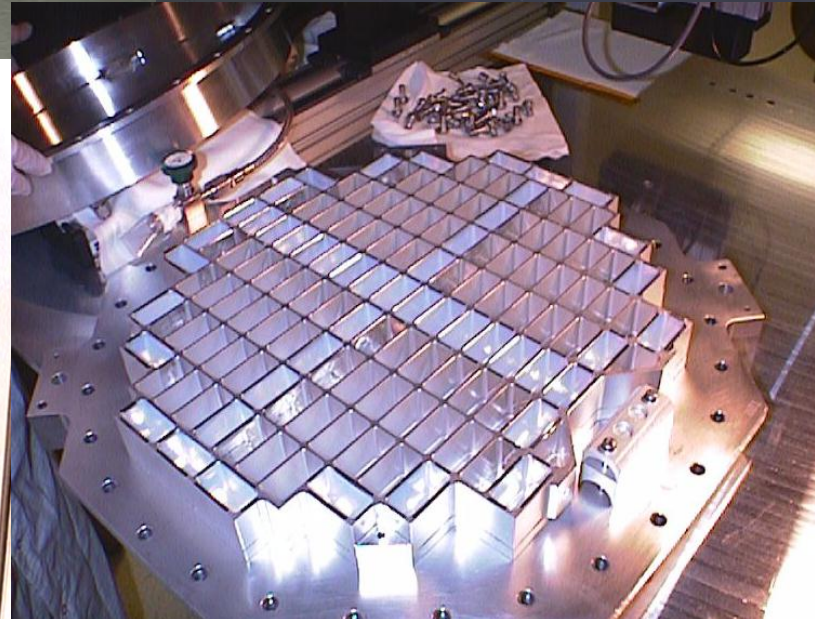
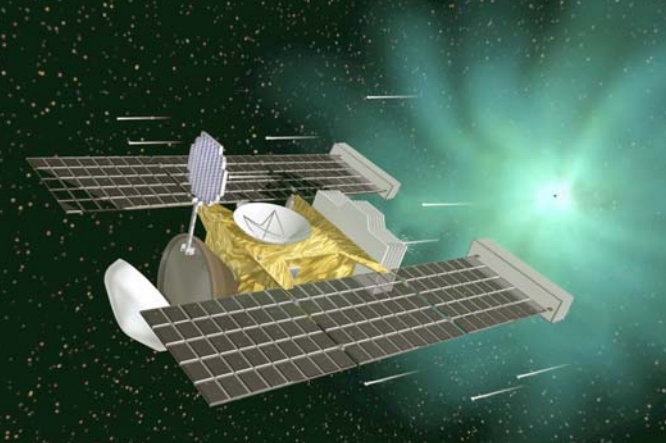
Il confine stratigrafico K-T





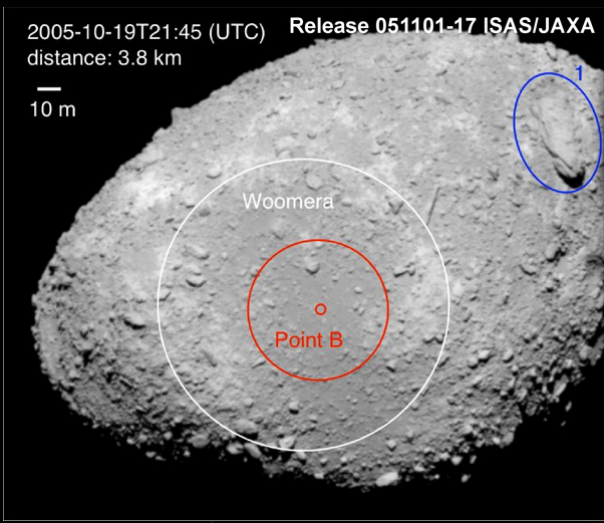








A. Ikeshita / MEF / ISAS



10 m

Woomera

Point B

Release 051101-3 ISAS/JAXA



A. Ikeshita / MEF / ISAS

