# A Model for the Binary Asteroid 2017 YE5 

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A more accurate title might be
A Four-Body Problem inspired by the Binary Asteroid 2017 YE5

## Near Earth Asteroids

## Near-Earth Asteroids Discovered

Most recent discovery: 2018-Aug-03


## 2017 YE5

Discovered by C. Rinner, M. Ory, and B. Zouhair in December 2017. Orbital Characteristics

- Aphelion 4.82 AU
- Perihelion 0.8171 AU
- Semi-Major Axis 2.82 AU
- Eccentricity 0.712
- Orbital period 4.74 yr
- Mean anomoly $349.0^{\circ}$
- Mean motion $0.2081^{\circ}$ per day
- Inclination $6.21^{\circ}$
- Longitude of ascending node $103.96^{\circ}$
- Argument of perihelion $110.77^{\circ}$


## Animation of 2017 YE5 (1)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (2)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (3)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (4)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (5)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (6)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (7)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (8)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (9)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (10)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (11)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (12)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (13)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (14)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (15)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (16)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (17)



## Animation of 2017 YE5 (18)



## 2017 YE5 is a binary pair



- 2017 YE5 is only the fourth nearly equal mass binary pair, near-Earth asteroid ever detected.
- Each of the two bodies is about 0.9 km in diameter.
- The binary pair revolve about their common barycenter with a period of $20-24 \mathrm{~h}$.


## Simplified Four-Body Problem Inspired by 2017 YE5

Hamiltonian for two Primaries at positions ( $X 1, Y 1,0$ ) with mass $M 1$, and $(X 2, Y 2,0)$ with mass $M 2$ is

$$
H 1=\frac{P_{X 1}^{2}+P_{Y 1}^{2}}{2 M 1}+\frac{P_{X 2}^{2}+P_{Y 2}^{2}}{2 M 2}-\frac{M 1 M 2}{\left[(X 1-X 2)^{2}+(Y 1-Y 2)^{2}\right]^{1 / 2}} .
$$

Hamiltonian $H 2=K 2-U 2$ for binary pair at positions ( $x 1, y 1, z 1$ ) with mass $m 1$ and ( $x 2, y 2, z 2$ ) with mass $m 2$ where kinetic energy is

$$
K 2=\frac{P_{x 1}^{2}+P_{y 1}^{2}+P_{z 1}^{2}}{2 m 1}+\frac{P_{x 2}^{2}+P_{y 2}^{2}+P_{z 2}^{2}}{2 m 2}
$$

and potential energy is

## Simplified Four-Body Problem Inspired by 2017 YE5

$$
\begin{aligned}
U 2 & =\frac{m 1 m 2}{\left[(x 2-x 1)^{2}+(y 2-y 1)^{2}+(z 2-z 1)^{2}\right]^{1 / 2}} \\
& +\frac{m 1 M 1}{\left[(X 1-x 1)^{2}+(Y 1-y 1)^{2}+z 1^{2}\right]^{1 / 2}} \\
& +\frac{m 1 M 2}{\left[(X 2-x 1)^{2}+(Y 2-y 1)^{2}+z 1^{2}\right]^{1 / 2}} \\
& +\frac{m 2 M 1}{\left[(X 1-x 2)^{2}+(Y 1-y 2)^{2}+z 2^{2}\right]^{1 / 2}} \\
& +\frac{m 2 M 2}{\left[(X 2-x 2)^{2}+(Y 2-y 2)^{2}+z 2^{2}\right]^{1 / 2}}
\end{aligned}
$$

where $(X 1, Y 1,0)$ and $(X 2, Y 2,0)$ are the positions of the two primaries.
This results in a system of 20 first order autonomous differential equations in which the binary pair does not affect the primaries.

## Analytic Theory for Structuring IVP

For the planar two-body problem, if $r$ is the difference of the position vectors, then

$$
\mu^{2}\left(e^{2}-1\right)=2 h c^{2}
$$

where

- $\mu$ is the total mass,
- $e$ is the eccentricity,
- $h=(1 / 2)(\dot{r} \cdot \dot{r})-\mu /|r|$ (the total energy), and
- $c$ is the $z$-component of angular momentum $r \times \dot{r}$.


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To keep things simple, we set $e=0$ and keep the motion of the primaries and the binary pair in the same plane (the inclination of the binary pair is set to 0 ).

## Structured IVP: Circular Motion for Primaries

For primaries with center of mass at the origin, linear momentum 0, total mass $M=M 1+M 2$, total energy $h<0$, and angular momentum $c \neq 0$, the initial conditions are

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
X_{1}=-\frac{M 2 \cdot d \cdot \cos \theta}{M} & P_{X_{1}}=\frac{M 1 \cdot M 2 \cdot \sin \theta}{\sqrt{M d}} \\
Y_{1}=-\frac{M 2 \cdot d \cdot \sin \theta}{M} & P_{Y 1}=-\frac{M 1 \cdot M 2 \cdot \cos \theta}{\sqrt{M d}} \\
X_{2}=\frac{M 1 \cdot d \cdot \cos \theta}{M} & P_{X 2}=-\frac{M 1 \cdot M 2 \cdot \sin \theta}{\sqrt{M d}} \\
Y_{2}=\frac{M 1 \cdot d \cdot \sin \theta}{M} & P_{Y 2}=\frac{M 1 \cdot M 2 \cdot \cos \theta}{\sqrt{M d}}
\end{array}
$$

where $d$ is the distance between the two primaries and $\theta \in[0,2 \pi)$ is angle of the line through the origin that the primaries start on.
This gives four parameters for the circular motion of the two primaries.

## Structured IVP: Initial Circular Motion for Binary Pair

Ignoring the primaries/binary pair interactions terms in $U 2$, for the binary pair with starting center of mass at $(\xi, 0,0)$, starting distance $b$ between the binary pair located along $x$-axis, total mass $m=m 1+m 2$, total energy $h<0$, and angular momentum $c \neq 0$, linear momentum in the $x$ direction 0 , and linear momentum in the $y$ direction $u>0$, the initial conditions for the binary pair are

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
x 1=(m \xi-m 2 \cdot b) / m & P_{x 1}=0 \\
y 1=0 & P_{y 1}=m 1(u-m 2 \sqrt{m / b}) / m \\
z 1=0 & P_{z 1}=0 \\
x 2=(m \xi+m 1 \cdot b) / m & P_{x 2}=0 \\
y 2=0 & P_{y 2}=m 2(u+m 1 \sqrt{m / b}) / m \\
z 2=0 & P_{z 2}=0 .
\end{array}
$$

This gives five parameters for the initial circular motion of the binary pair.

## Numerical Methodology: Search for Stable Motion

In the search for "stable recurring" motion of the binary pair, fix

- M1 (mass of first primary)
- M2 (mass of second primary)
- d (constant distance between primaries)
- $\theta$ (angle of starting positions)
- $m 1$ (mass of one of the binary pair)
- $m 2$ (mass of the other of the binary pair)
- $\xi$ (starting position $(\xi, 0,0)$ of center of mass of binary pair)
- $b$ (starting distance between binary pair)
and vary $u>0$.
Then plot (1) Initial Binary Pair Motion, (2) Interaction with Primaries, (3) Value of H2, and (4) Distance between Binary Pair.


## 2017 YE5 (Roughly): Initial Motion of Binary Pair

$$
\begin{aligned}
& y 1, y 2 \\
& \text { M1 }=3.32946048710^{5} \mathrm{M} 2=1 \mathrm{~d}=10 \text { e } \theta=0 \mathrm{ml}=0.08 \mathrm{~m} 2=0.08 \quad \xi=48.2 \mathrm{~b}= \\
& 0.009 \mathrm{u}=7.2
\end{aligned}
$$

## 2017 YE5 (Roughly): Interaction with Primaries



## 2017 YE5 (Roughly): Value of H2



## 2017 YE5 (Roughly): Distance between Binary Pair



## Initial Binary Pair Motion



## Nearly Circular Interaction with Equal Mass Primaries



## Value of H2



## Distance between Binary Pair



## Initial Binary Pair Motion



## Nearly Circular Interaction with Unequal Mass Primaries



## Value of H2



## Distance between Binary Pair



$$
\mathrm{M} 1=1.9 \mathrm{M} 2=0.1 \mathrm{~d}=1 \quad \theta=0 \mathrm{ml}=0.01 \mathrm{~m} 2=0.01 \quad \xi=5 \mathrm{~b}=0.05 \mathrm{u}=0.0125
$$

## Initial Binary Pair Motion



## Elliptical Interaction with Equal Mass Primaries



$$
\mathrm{M} 1=1 \mathrm{M} 2=1 \mathrm{~d}=1 \quad \theta=0 \mathrm{ml}=0.01 \mathrm{~m} 2=0.01 \quad \xi=15 \mathrm{~b}=0.06 \mathrm{u}=0.005
$$

## Value of H2



## Distance between Binary Pair



## Initial Binary Pair Motion



## Elliptical Interaction with Unequal Mass Primaries



$$
\mathrm{M} 1=1.9 \mathrm{M} 2=0.1 \mathrm{~d}=1 \theta=0 \mathrm{ml}=0.01 \mathrm{~m} 2=0.01 \quad \xi=15 \mathrm{~b}=0.06 \mathrm{u}=0.005
$$

## Value of H2



## Distance between Binary Pair



## Numerical Methodology: Search for Unstable Motion

In the search for "unstable" motion of the binary pair, fix

- M1 (mass of first primary)
- M2 (mass of second primary)
- $d$ (constant distance between primaries)
- $m 1$ (mass of one of the binary pair)
- $m 2$ (mass of the other of the binary pair)
- $\xi$ (starting position $(\xi, 0,0)$ of center of mass of binary pair)
- $b$ (starting distance between binary pair)
and vary $u>0$ and $\theta$ to get close interaction of binary pair with primaries.
Then plot (1) Initial Binary Pair Motion, (2) Interaction with Primaries, (3) Value of H2, and (4) Distance between Binary Pair.


## Initial Binary Pair Motion



## Interaction with Equal Mass Primaries: Capture/Ejection



$$
\mathrm{M} 1=1 \mathrm{M} 2=1 \mathrm{~d}=1 \quad \theta=0 \mathrm{ml}=0.01 \mathrm{~m} 2=0.01 \quad \xi=5 \mathrm{~b}=0.05 \mathrm{u}=0.007
$$

## Interaction with Primaries: a closer look



## Value of H2



## Distance between Binary Pair



## Initial Binary Pair Motion



## Interaction with Equal Mass Primaries: Survival/Ejection



## Value of H2



## Distance between Binary Pair



## Initial Binary Pair Motion



## Interaction with Equal Mass Primaries: <br> Separation/Ejection



## Interaction with Primaries: A closer look



## Value of H2



## Distance between Binary Pair



## Initial Binary Pair Motion



## Interaction with Unequal Mass Primaries: Survival



## Value of H2



## Distance between Binary Pair



## Initial Binary Pair Motion



## Interaction with Primaries: Capture/Separation



## Value of H2



## Distance between Binary Pair



## 2017 YE5 (Roughly): Initial Motion of Binary Pair



## 2017 YE5 (Roughly): Interaction with Primaries, Survival



$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{M} 1=3.32946048710^{5} \mathrm{M} 2=1 \mathrm{~d}=10 \theta=\frac{971}{6400} \pi \mathrm{~m} 1=0.08 \mathrm{~m} 2=0.08 \quad \xi= \\
48.2 \mathrm{~b}=0.009 \mathrm{u}=7.2
\end{gathered}
$$

## 2017 YE5 (Roughly): Value of H2



## 2017 YE5 (Roughly): Distance between Binary Pair



## 2017 YE5 (Roughly): Initial Motion of Binary Pair



## 2017 YE5 (Roughly): Interaction with Primaries,

## Separation



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{M} 1=3.32946048710^{5} \mathrm{M} 2=1 \mathrm{~d}=10 \quad \theta=\frac{969}{6400} \pi \mathrm{ml}=0.08 \mathrm{~m} 2=0.08 \mathrm{\xi}= \\
& \text { 48.2 b}=0.009 \mathrm{u}=7.2
\end{aligned}
$$

## 2017 YE5 (Roughly): Value of H2



## 2017 YE5 (Roughly): Distance between Binary Pair



