

OF MATHEMATICS, ASTEROIDS, AND BRAZIL NUTS

An investigation of the paper The Spherical
Brazil Nut Effect and Its Significance to
Asteroids, by Viranga Perera, Alan Jackson,
Erik Asphaug, Ronald-Louis Ballouz, *Icarus*
November 2016

presented by Ken Koester

Rubble Piles in Space

- ▣ Many asteroids likely rubble piles, weakly cohesive
 - Low bulk densities observed
 - Limited spin rates suggest low cohesion
- ▣ Impacts that do not disrupt will shake the pile
- ▣ Cumulative effects may differentiate bodies by size
- ▣ Some observations show boulders protruding from surface

When All Else Fails, Simulate!

- ▣ 500 uniform spheres 80 m radius, 500 40 m radius, density 3 g/cm³
- ▣ Settle into one aggregate mass ~800 m radius, 3.62X10¹² kg, density 1.7 g/cm³
- ▣ Each seismic event: each particle gets random velocity within run bounds
- ▣ Treat particle collisions as springs
- ▣ Let aggregate settle (~5 simulation hours)
- ▣ Repeat 515 times (102 simulation days)

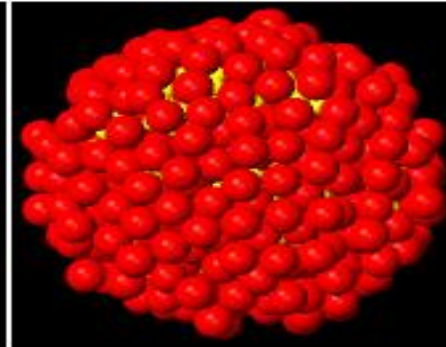
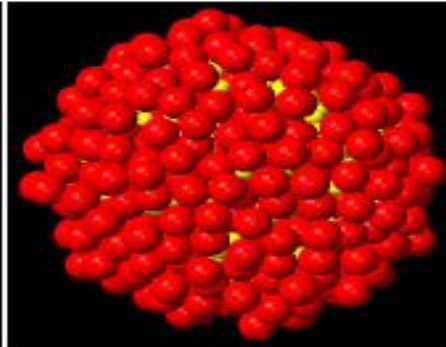
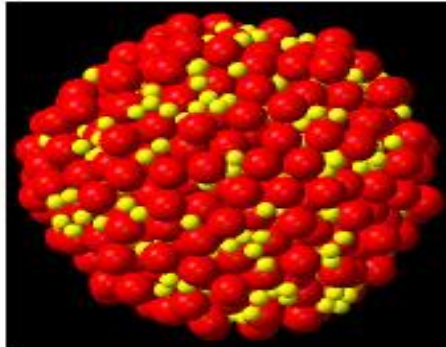
Results I (marbles)

0 days

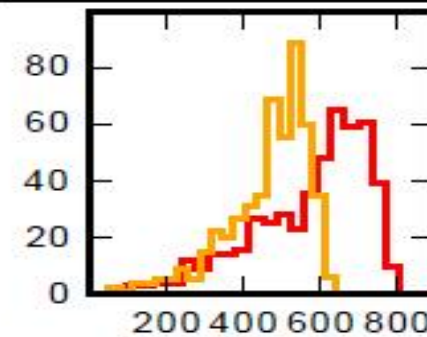
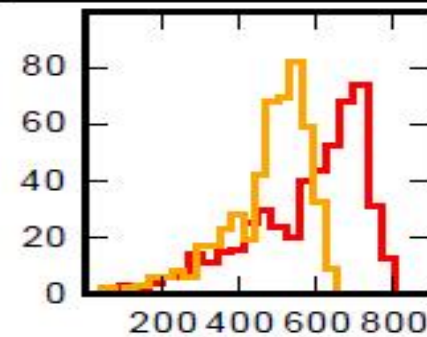
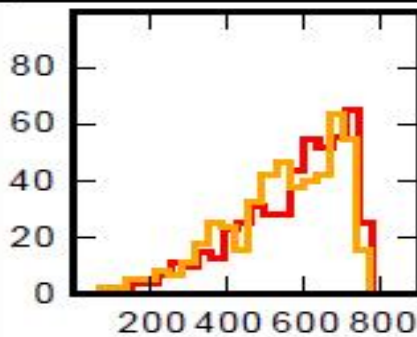
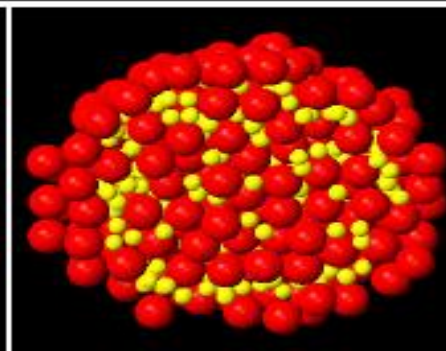
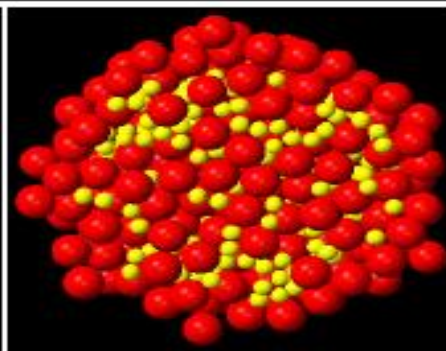
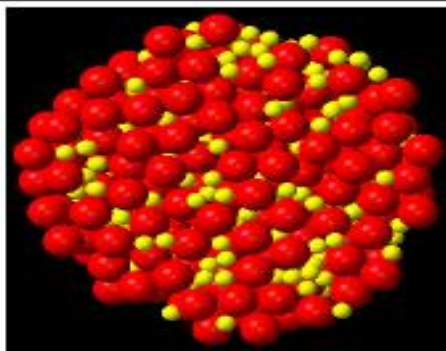
51 days

102 days

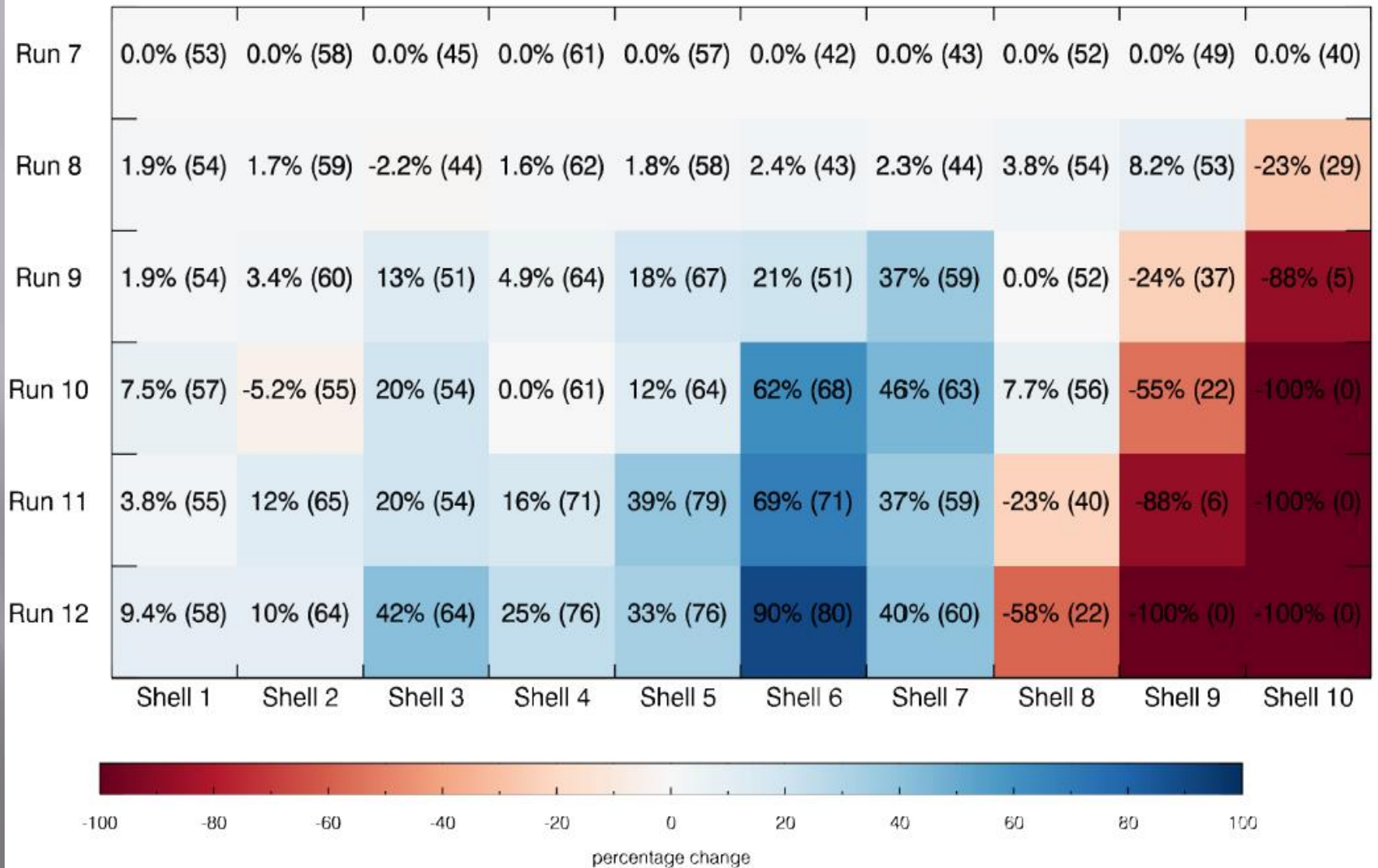
Top



Cross-section



Results II (shell game)



Energize

- ▣ Max particle speeds for runs 8-12 (cm/s):
6.95, 17.4, 20.9, 27.8, 34.7 ($v_{\text{esc}} = 75 \text{ cm/s}$)
- ▣ Is there a reasonable impactor? Assume $r = 40 \text{ m}$, inelastic collisions, no ejecta, then:

	Run 8	9	10	11	12
Avg v (cm/s)	3.47	8.66	10.4	13.9	17.3
Total E (J)	2.17E+09	1.36E+10	1.96E+10	3.48E+10	5.43E+10
Impactor v (m/s)	4.80	30.0	43.3	76.8	120.1

Home Brew

Run	Nut/MM	1st nut	1st layer	# on top at 150	# on bottom
1	18/100	20	70-80	6	1-2
2	18/100	20	70	8	1
3	18/100	10-20	60-70	6	1
4	16/100	5	40-50	8	1
5	8/100	50	80	6 (200)	1-2
6	6/100	5	40	4-5 (200)	1
7	5/100	30	100	4 (200)	1
8	4/100	40	120	3 (200)	1
9	22/44	4	30	8	5
10	22/100	12	110	9	6

Packing

- Can't do better than 0.74, single size; 0.8245, binary (de Laat, Filho, Vallentin, June 2012)
- Denser packs should be energetically favorable, but —

	800-600 m	600-400 m	400-200 m	200-0 m
Initial ratio l/s	250/225	185/190	70/75	10/13
Initial PF	0.5508	0.7032	0.7257	~0.74
Final ratio l/s	275/5	155/365	70/80	11/14
Final PF	0.4768	0.6758	0.7314	0.816

Packing It In

- ▣ Mechanism seems plausible:
 - sizes do get sorted
 - energy requirements feasible
- ▣ Simulation doesn't tell us if physics or math more important – but doesn't rule out physics
- ▣ “Experiments” suggest i.c. pretty influential