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# The Splitting of Double-component Active Asteroid P/2016 J1 (PANSTARRS)

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## Abstract

We present deep imaging observations, orbital dynamics, and dust-tail model analyses of the double-component asteroid P/2016 J1 (J1-A and J1-B). The observations were acquired at the Gran Telescopio Canarias (GTC) and the Canada–France–Hawaii Telescope (CFHT) from mid-March to late July of 2016. A statistical analysis of backward-in-time integrations of the orbits of a large sample of clone objects of P/2016 J1-A and J1-B shows that the minimum separation between them occurred most likely  $\sim 2300$  days prior to the current perihelion passage, i.e., during the previous orbit near perihelion. This closest approach was probably linked to a fragmentation event of their parent body. Monte Carlo dust-tail models show that those two components became active simultaneously  $\sim 250$  days before the current perihelion, with comparable maximum loss rates of  $\sim 0.7$  and  $\sim 0.5$  kg s<sup>-1</sup>, and total ejected masses of  $8 \times 10^6$  and  $6 \times 10^6$  kg for fragments J1-A and J1-B, respectively. Consequently, the fragmentation event and the present dust activity are unrelated. The simultaneous activation times of the two components and the fact that the activity lasted 6–9 months or longer, strongly indicate ice sublimation as the most likely mechanism involved in the dust emission process.

*Key words:* methods: numerical – minor planets, asteroids: individual (P/2016 J1 (PANSTARRS))

## 1. Introduction

The double-component asteroid P/2016 J1 (PANSTARRS; components designated as J1-A and J1-B) was discovered by R. Weryk and R. J. Wainscoat on CCD images acquired on May 5.5 UT with the 1.8 m Pan-STARRS1 telescope (Weryk & Wainscoat 2016). The object is classified as a main-belt asteroid because its Tisserand parameter with respect to Jupiter (Kresak 1982) is  $T_J = 3.113$  (most main-belt asteroids have  $T_J > 3$ ). To date, some 20 objects in typical asteroidal orbits have been found showing transient comet-like appearance. The first object of this kind, 133P/Elst-Pizarro, was discovered in 1996, and since then it has shown alternate periods of activity and inactivity (e.g., Hsieh et al. 2004, 2010; Jewitt et al. 2014b). The orbits of these objects are found to be generally stable over timescales longer than those of Jupiter-family comets or Halley-type comets, so that they are very likely native to the asteroid belt, and not interlopers from the outer solar system (see, e.g., Haghhighipour 2009; Hsieh et al. 2013).

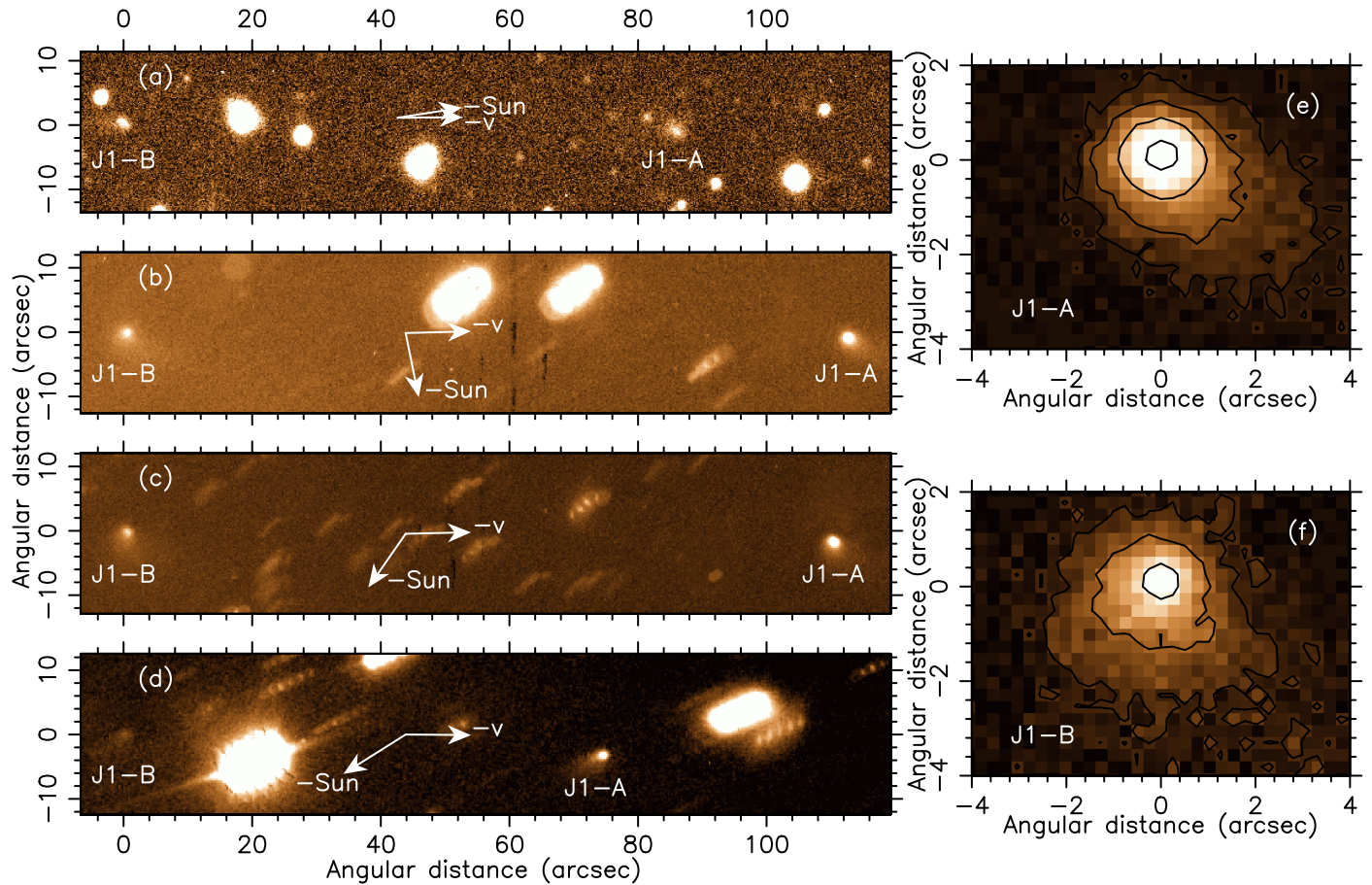
A variety of activation mechanisms for these objects have been proposed, from impact-induced to rotational disruption (for most of the short-duration events), to ice sublimation (when the activity lasts typically a few months, in which case they are sometimes named main-belt comets). For reviews of

the objects found so far, and their proposed activation mechanisms, see Bertini (2011) and Jewitt et al. (2015).

The case of P/2016 J1 is remarkable as it is the first time that a double-component active asteroid sharing very similar orbital elements and patterns of activity has been discovered. In this Letter, we first report a dynamical study of the orbital evolution of the two components by backward-in-time numerical integration of their orbits in order to assess their common origin, and the fragmentation time of the parent body. And, second, we characterize the activity pattern of the two components by the photometric fit to the dust tails during the four and a half months spanned by the observations.

## 2. Observations and Data Reduction

Observations of P/2016 J1 were scheduled within our Gran Telescopio Canarias (GTC) program of observations after the discovery alert. Images of P/2016 J1 have been obtained under photometric conditions on the nights of 2016 May 14, 28, and July 31. The images were obtained on a CCD using a Sloan  $r'$  filter in the Optical System for Image and Low Resolution Integrated Spectroscopy (OSIRIS) camera-spectrograph (Cepa et al. 2000; Cepa 2010) at the GTC. The plate scale was  $0''.254$  pixel<sup>-1</sup>. The images were bias-subtracted, flat-fielded,



**Figure 1.** Images of P/2016 J1-A and J1-B obtained with MegaCam on the 3.6 m Canada–France–Hawaii–Telescope on 2016 March 17 (a), and with OSIRIS at the 10.4 m Gran Telescopio Canarias on 2016 May 15, 29, and July 31 (b, c, d). In panels (a), (b), (c), and (d), the physical dimensions are  $170,982 \times 33,925$ ,  $133,788 \times 26,545$ ,  $135,616 \times 26,908$ , and  $184,964 \times 36,699$  km, respectively. Close-up views of J1-A and J1-B on 2016 May 15 are shown in panels (e) and (f), respectively. The innermost isophotes in panels (e) and (f) correspond to 22.5 and 23.5 mag arcsec<sup>-2</sup> in the  $r'$  band, respectively. Isophotes increase in steps of one magnitude outward. North is up, and east is to the left in all panels. In panels (a) to (d), the projected directions opposite to the Sun and the negative of the orbital velocity vectors are shown.

and calibrated using standard stars. A median stack image was produced each night of observation from the available frames (see Figure 1).

In addition, the object was serendipitously recorded on 2016 March 17, 14:53 UT, on the MegaCam detector (Boulade et al. 2003) of the 3.6 m Canada–France–Hawaii Telescope (CFHT), found using Solar System Object Image Search (Gwyn et al. 2012), in an image taken as part of the Outer Solar System Origins Survey (Bannister et al. 2016). Additional data from the Pan-STARRS telescope taken between 2016 March 4 and May 5 were used to refine the orbit of and locate P/2016 J1 in the CFHT SSOS database. The MegaCam detector provides 1° wide images on a mosaic of 40 CCDs at a scale of 0".184 pixel<sup>-1</sup>. This image was obtained through the wide-band gri.MP9605 filter, using sidereal tracking, implying that the asteroid components appear trailed because of their motion on the sky (see Figure 1). Thus, it was not possible to retrieve the isophote field, although their magnitudes were determined to constrain the dust activity model.

The log of the observations is presented in Table 1. This table includes relevant geometric parameters of the observations and the magnitudes of the two components. Those magnitudes are all computed on apertures of 5000 km radius projected on the sky and converted to magnitudes in the standard  $R_c$  Cousins/Bessell band. We assume a solar-like

spectrum for the scattered light from the asteroid dust. Since the asteroid is located in the outer belt, where C-type asteroids are abundant, this is consistent with the featureless, flat spectra, shown by those objects at wavelengths longer than 400 nm (see, e.g., de Pater & Lissauer 2010). The conversion from Sloan- $r'$  to  $R_c$  magnitudes was made by  $R_c = r' - 0.19$ , obtained by assuming  $(V - R_c)_\odot = 0.354$  (Holmberg et al. 2006), and the photometric relation  $r' = V - 0.84(V - R_c) + 0.13$  (Fukugita et al. 1996) with  $V = V_\odot = -26.75$  (Cox 2000). The conversion from gri.MP9605 to  $R_c$  magnitude was performed through convolution of the solar spectrum (Neckel & Labs 1984) with the bandpasses of the corresponding filters, resulting in  $R_c = \text{gri.MP9605} + 1.02$ .

In all cases, both asteroid components appear active at the time of the observations, so that only upper limits to the nuclear sizes can be provided. We obtain the absolute magnitudes  $H$  from the  $V$  magnitudes using the Bowell et al. (1989) formalism, for which we assume a slope parameter of  $G = 0.15$ , appropriate for C-type asteroids of the outer belt. We then apply the  $H$ -diameter relationship by Harris & Lagerros (2002). The highest  $H$ -magnitude for J1-A fragment is  $H = 19.22 \pm 0.12$  (2016 March 17), whereas for J1-B it is  $H = 19.35 \pm 0.03$  (2016 July 31). This would translate to maximum diameters of  $\sim 1000$  and  $\sim 900$  m, for J1-A and J1-B,

**Table 1**  
Log of the Observations

Observation Date (UT) YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM	Days to Perihelion	Total Exposure Time (s)	$R_c$ -mag J1-A (Measured)	$R_c$ -mag J1-A (Model)	$R_c$ -mag J1-B (Measured)	$R_c$ -mag J1-B (Model)	$R^a$ (au)	$\Delta^b$ (au)	$\alpha^c$ ( $^\circ$ )	True Anomaly ( $^\circ$ )
2016 Mar 17 14:53	-98.6	300	$23.23 \pm 0.12$	23.23	$23.02 \pm 0.14$	23.02	2.501	1.871	20.5	332.3
2016 May 15 02:11	-40.1	900	$20.53 \pm 0.03$	20.81	$20.80 \pm 0.04$	20.88	2.457	1.464	5.65	348.6
2016 May 29 01:02	-26.2	900	$20.66 \pm 0.03$	20.73	$20.99 \pm 0.05$	20.97	2.452	1.484	9.01	352.5
2016 Jul 31 22:38	+37.7	900	$21.78 \pm 0.04$	21.85	$23.59 \pm 0.03$	23.59	2.456	2.024	23.77	10.7

**Notes.**

<sup>a</sup> Heliocentric distance.

<sup>b</sup> Geocentric distance.

<sup>c</sup> Solar phase angle.

respectively, assuming a geometric albedo of  $p_v = 0.04$ , appropriate for C-type asteroids. Assuming bulk densities in the 1000 to 3000 kg m<sup>-3</sup> range this would imply escape velocities from 0.37 to 0.65 m s<sup>-1</sup> and from 0.34 to 0.58 m s<sup>-1</sup> for components J1-A and J1-B, respectively.

### 3. Orbital Dynamics Simulations

In order to assess the probable common origin of the two asteroid components, we analyzed their possible past orbital histories. For this task we used the Orbit9 integrator embedded in the OrbFit package.<sup>15</sup> The orbits were propagated backward in time for about 100 years (i.e., about 18 revolutions around the Sun), starting from the date of the most recent perihelion passage (2016 June 24). To explore the statistically possible orbital configurations, we generated  $4 \times 10^4$  clone combinations drawn from the multivariate normal distribution, which is defined by the orbital covariance matrix. All the orbital data and their uncertainties are taken from the JPL Small Bodies database. The dynamical model includes as perturbing bodies all the major planets, while the clones were treated as massless particles. This analysis neglected non-gravitational perturbations, which are likely dominated by the current orbital uncertainties due to the short observed arcs used in estimating the trajectories of the two objects.

For each pair of clones, we obtained a time evolution of their mutual distances and recorded the instants of the closest approach. The results obtained for all clones are shown in the upper panel of Figure 2. They suggest two possible solutions for the age of this pair, i.e., it should be either about 900 or 2300 days old (counting from 2016 June 24).

Still, the targeting minimum distance is related to the radius of a Hill sphere that characterizes strength of the mutual gravitational interaction. For the two components studied here the Hill radius  $r_{\text{Hill}}$  is only about 300 km. Therefore, to better access a possible separation date we focused on approaches within  $5r_{\text{Hill}}$ , i.e., about 1500 km.

The results taking into account only approaches within  $5r_{\text{Hill}}$  are shown in the lower panel of Figure 2. There is one striking difference between the results obtained for all clones and only with those that had deep close approach. The most recent of two possible age solutions has disappeared, leaving the one about 2300 days before perihelion as the only viable option. Therefore, taking into account only close encounters observed around 2300 days before perihelion, we found a refined

estimate that separation event occurred  $2300 \pm 270$  days prior to 2016 June 24.

To summarize, the obtained results strongly support the common origin of two components of P/2016 J1, suggesting that a separation event likely occurred about six years ago. This implies that the current activity is not a direct consequence of the separation event.

The two components J1-A and J1-B are also a very interesting example of a population of the so-called asteroid pairs (Vokrouhlický & Nesvorný 2009; Milani et al. 2010), being the youngest pair known so far.

### 4. The Monte Carlo Dust-tail Model

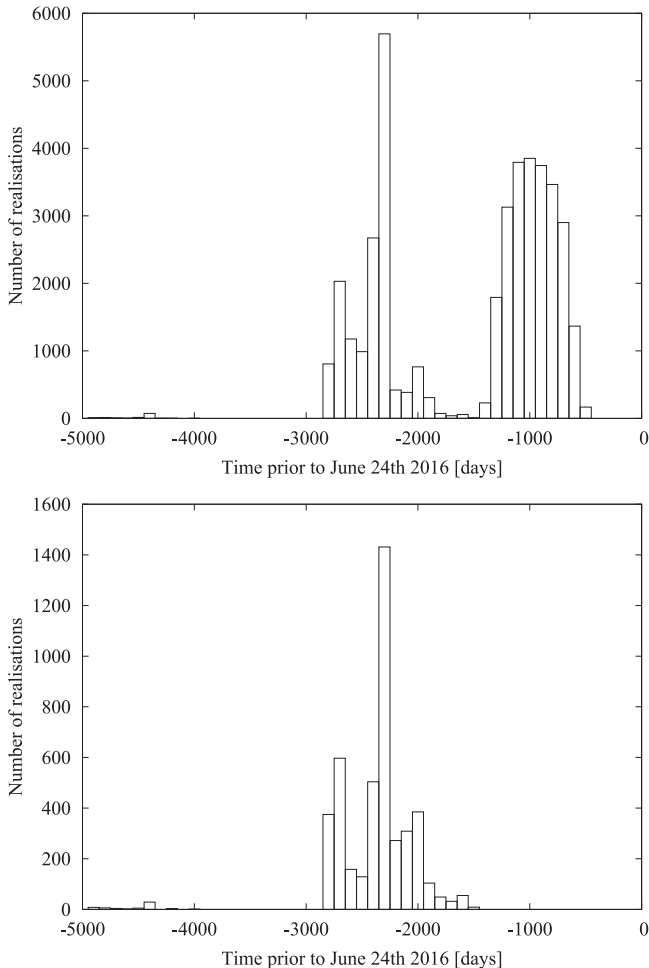
To perform a theoretical interpretation of the activity pattern associated with the asteroid components, in terms of the dust physical parameters, we used our Monte Carlo dust-tail code. This code has been used previously in several works on activated asteroids and comets, including comet 67P/Churyumov–Gerasimenko, the Rosetta target (e.g., Moreno et al. 2016c). This model computes the dust-tail brightness of a comet or activated asteroid by adding up the contribution to the brightness of each particle ejected from the parent nucleus, that, in the presence of the solar radiation pressure and gravity forces, follows a Keplerian trajectory. For a description of the code, see, e.g., Moreno et al. (2012b), Licandro et al. (2013), and Moreno et al. (2016c). The ratio of radiation pressure to the gravity force exerted on each particle is given by the parameter  $\beta = C_{\text{pr}} Q_{\text{pr}} / (2\rho r)$ , where  $C_{\text{pr}} = 1.19 \times 10^{-3}$  kg m<sup>-2</sup>,  $Q_{\text{pr}}$  is the radiation pressure coefficient, and  $\rho$  is the particle density.  $Q_{\text{pr}}$  is taken as 1, as it converges to that value for absorbing particles of radius  $r \gtrsim 1 \mu\text{m}$  (see, e.g., Moreno et al. 2012b, their Figure 5).

To make the problem tractable, a number of simplifying assumptions on the dust physical parameters must be made. Thus, the particle density is taken as 1000 kg m<sup>-3</sup>, and the geometric albedo is set to  $p_v = 0.04$ , indicative of dark material of carbonaceous composition (see, e.g. Moreno et al. 2012b). For the particle phase function correction, we use a linear phase coefficient of 0.03 mag deg<sup>-1</sup>, which is in the range of comet dust particles in the  $1^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 30^\circ$  phase angle domain (e.g., Meech & Jewitt 1987). A broad size distribution is assumed, with minimum and maximum particle radii set to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  and 1 cm, respectively, and following a power-law function of index  $\kappa = -3.2$ , which is in the range of previous estimates of the size distribution of particles ejected from activated asteroids and comets.

<sup>15</sup> <http://adams.dm.unipi.it/orbfit/>

**Table 2**  
Best-fit Parameters of the Model for the Two Asteroid Components

P/2016 J1 Component	$\dot{M}_0$ ( $\text{kg s}^{-1}$ )	$t_0$ (days)	FWHM (days)	$v_0$ ( $\text{cm s}^{-1}$ )	$\gamma$	Total Dust Mass Ejected (kg)
J1-A	$0.73^{+0.15}_{-0.10}$	$-0.8^{+6}_{-5}$	$172^{+11}_{-8}$	$256^{+100}_{-30}$	$6.7^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$	$(8 \pm 2) \times 10^6$
J1-B	$0.52^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$	$-51.5^{+4}_{-6}$	$132^{+8}_{-7}$	$343^{+40}_{-30}$	$6.7^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$	$(6 \pm 2) \times 10^6$



**Figure 2.** Upper panel: frequency distribution of dates of closest approach between J1-A and J1-B clone pairs. Lower panel: same as in the upper panel, but only the pairs of clones that approached closer than 1500 km are shown.

As the actual function describing the time evolution of the dust mass-loss rate is highly uncertain, we simply assume that this is given by a Gaussian function, for each component, with peak loss rate and time of maximum emission rate given by  $\dot{M}_0$  and  $t_0$ , respectively. The FWHM of the Gaussian gives a measure of the effective time span of the emission event. This parameterization provides a fitting function with only three free parameters, which has been otherwise proved useful to characterize the behavior of other activated asteroids in the main belt (Moreno et al. 2016a, 2016b).

The particles are assumed to be ejected isotropically from the asteroid nuclei. We adopted a customary particle-size-dependent velocity law parameterized as  $v = v_0 \beta^{1/\gamma}$ , where  $v_0$  and  $\gamma$  are fitting parameters of the model. Since the ejection mechanism should be in principle the same for both fragments,

we set the parameter  $\gamma$  to be the same for both asteroid components.

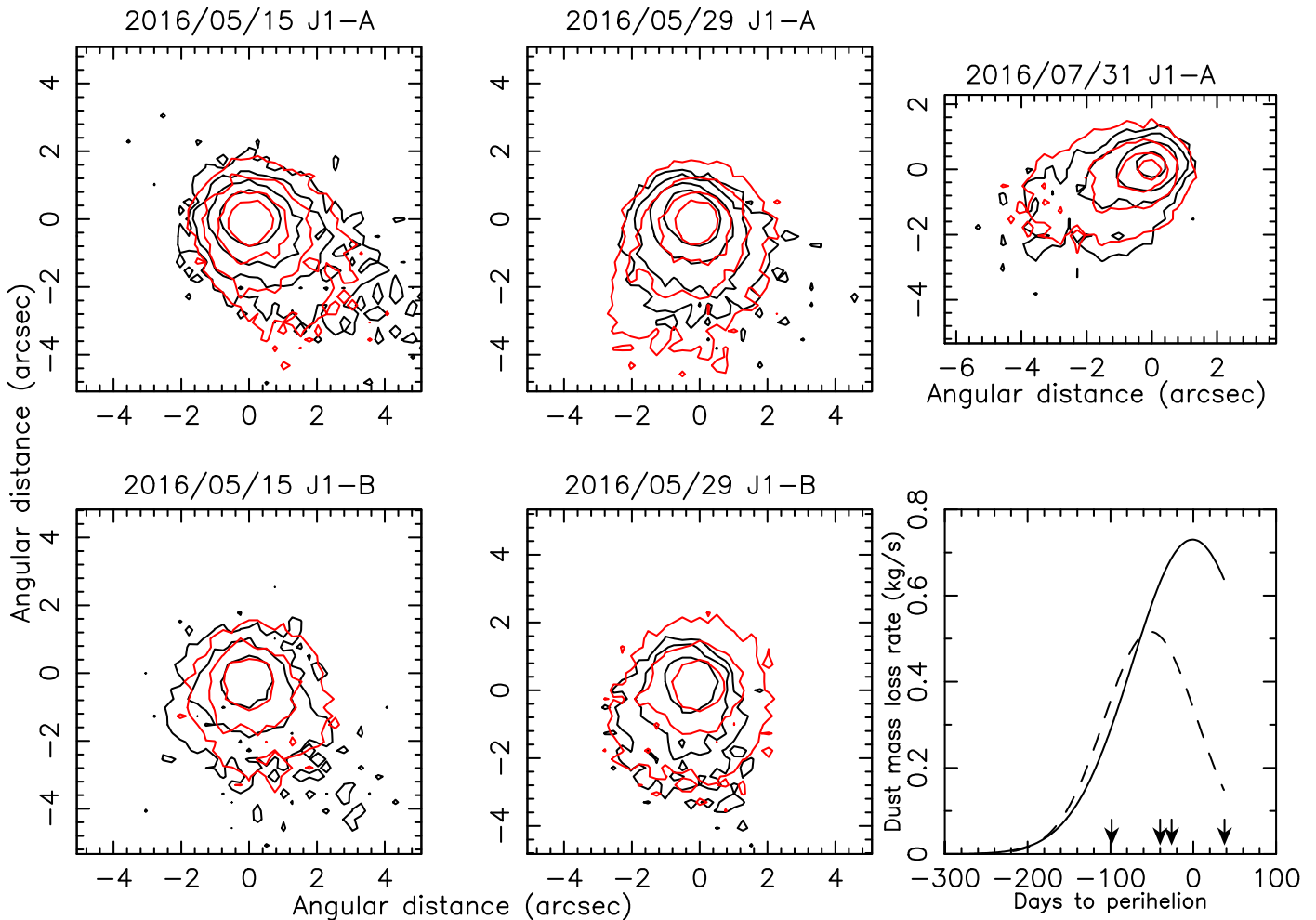
In the modeling procedure, we have a total of nine fitting parameters: the three parameters associated to the dust-loss rate function ( $\dot{M}_0$ ,  $t_0$ , and HWHM), one for each component, and the dust ejection velocity parameters  $v_0$ , one for each component, and  $\gamma$ , this parameter being the same for both components. The model analysis, aimed at finding the best-fit set of parameters, is conducted by the downhill simplex method (Nelder & Mead 1965), using the FORTRAN implementation described in Press et al. (1992). The quality of the fits is characterized by minimizing the mean relative error of each model image as  $\sigma_i = \frac{\sum \frac{|\log(I_{\text{obs}}(i)) - \log(I_{\text{mod}}(i))|}{|\log(I_{\text{obs}}(i))|}}{N(i)}$ , where  $I_{\text{obs}}(i)$  and  $I_{\text{mod}}(i)$  are the observed and modeled tail brightness, and  $N(i)$  is the number of pixels of image  $i$ . For the images in which the isophote field could not be retrieved, this parameter is calculated as  $\sigma_i = \sum \frac{|m_{\text{obs}}(i) - m_{\text{mod}}(i)|}{m_{\text{obs}}(i)}$ , where  $m_{\text{obs}}(i)$  and  $m_{\text{mod}}(i)$  are the measured and modeled magnitudes. The fitting parameter is  $\chi = \sum \sigma_i$ , where the summation is extended to all the images under consideration, i.e.,  $i = 1, 8$ .

## 5. Results and Discussion

The fitting of the images was accomplished by defining a set of five parameters per asteroid component, as stated in the previous section. The best-fit parameters, after running the code for a variety of different starting simplexes, are shown in Table 2. The derived synthetic  $R_c$  magnitudes for each image are given in Table 1, together with the measured values. The resulting modeled isophotes are displayed in Figure 3. The agreement between the observations and the model isophotes and between the measured and synthetic magnitudes is very good, the mean of the absolute differences being only 0.07 mag. The uncertainties in the determination of the best-fit parameters are calculated assuming a criterion for which a fit is not acceptable when  $\chi$  exceeds 10% of its best-fit value ( $\chi = 0.069$ ).

From the results obtained, we see that both fragments became active before perihelion. The activation times are very similar,  $\sim -250$  days to perihelion. The activity peak occurs very close to perihelion for the J1-A component, but nearly two months before for the J1-B component. In both cases, the activity lasted several months, a typical behavior of main-belt comets. The integrated ejected dust masses until the last observation of 2016 July 31 are similar, with values of  $(8 \pm 2) \times 10^6$  kg and  $(6 \pm 2) \times 10^6$  kg for J1-A and J1-B, respectively.

Combining the orbit dynamics results with the modeled activity, the most likely scenario is that of a fragmentation event during the previous asteroid orbit, whose fragments have become activated when near perihelion in the current orbit. The simultaneous activation times for both components and the duration of the activity, of at least 6–9 months, implies almost unambiguously that ice sublimation is the mechanism



**Figure 3.** Measured isophotes (black contours) and best-fit model isophotes (red contours) for different dates, for J1-A and J1-B asteroid components. Innermost isophote levels are  $2 \times 10^{-14}$  (J1-A, May 15 and 29),  $1.44 \times 10^{-14}$  (J1-A, July 31),  $1.25 \times 10^{-14}$  (J1-B, May 15), and  $10^{-14}$  (J1-B, May 29), all in solar disk intensity units. Isophotes decrease in factors of two outward. Component J1-B on July 31 is not displayed, as it was too faint to build properly an isophote field. The lowermost right panel displays the best-fit dust-loss rate as a function of time to perihelion for component J1-A (solid line) and J1-B (dashed line). Arrows indicate the observation dates (see Table 1).

responsible for the dust emission. Archival image search for the asteroid appearance during the previous orbit, in particular during the perihelion passage, would be needed to confirm the fragmentation event.

## 6. Conclusions

From the observations of this double-component, outer main-belt, asteroid P/2016 J1-A and J1-B, its orbital dynamics, and the dust-tail modeling, the following conclusions can be drawn:

(1) The orbital dynamics computations on a large number ( $4 \times 10^4$ ) of clone asteroids, randomly chosen from the respective six-dimensional uncertainty ellipsoid in the orbital element space around each of the nominal orbits of P/2016 J1-A and J1-B components, reveal a fragmentation event that most likely occurred  $\sim 2300$  days before the current orbit's perihelion. Thus, P/2016 J1 is a very remarkable case of an asteroid pair, being the youngest discovered so far.

(2) From dust-tail modeling, we conclude that both components become active at nearly the same time:  $\sim 250$  days before perihelion passage. Both components display different evolution, with peak emission rates at different times (near

perihelion and  $\sim 50$  days to perihelion for J1-A and J1-B) and total dust ejected of  $(8 \pm 2) \times 10^6$  kg, and  $(6 \pm 2) \times 10^6$  kg, respectively, until the latest observation of 2016 July 31.

(3) The dust velocity parameters inferred are very similar for both asteroidal components, with terminal velocities weakly dependent on the particle size and of order  $0.6\text{--}0.9 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  for the largest particles ejected in the model. This is compatible with the escape velocities expected from the maximum  $\sim 500$  m radius bodies in the  $1000$  to  $3000 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$  bulk density range inferred from their absolute magnitudes, assuming a geometric albedo of 0.04.

(4) The most probable time of the closest approach between components and the start of the current dust activity are separated approximately by one orbital period. Then, the most plausible scenario is that of a fragmentation of the parent asteroid in the previous orbit, whose fragments have become activated nearly simultaneously in the present perihelion approach. This, together with the long-standing activity (6–9 months or longer), strongly suggests ice sublimation as the responsible mechanism of the dust emission.

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