

On the Possibility that 2016 HO3 Kamo'oalewa was a Piece of the Moon^{*}

Ricardo Moraes¹[0000000240138878], Rafael Sfair^{1,2}[000000024939013X], Othon C. Winter¹[0000000249013289], Christoph Schäfer²[0000000203413738], Luiz C. Gomes¹[000000021191599X], and Gabriel Borderes-Motta^{3,4}[0000000246808414]

¹ São Paulo State University “Júlio de Mesquita Filho”, Group of Orbital Dynamics and Planetology, Guaratinguetá, Brazil

² Institut für Astronomie und Astrophysik, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

³ Bioengineering and Aerospace Engineering Department, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Leganés, 28911, Madrid, Spain

⁴ Swedish Institute of Space Physics (IRF), 98128 Kiruna, Sweden

Abstract. 2016 HO3 Kamo'oalewa is a small body (40 - 100 m) with a trajectory classified as an Earth quasi-satellite. Its orbit is similar to the Earth's, with almost the same semi-major axis, an eccentricity of 0.1, and an inclination of about 8 degrees. Analysis of its spectrum suggests a silicate-based composition. However, its reddening is higher than the typical values found in inner solar system asteroids, indicating a long space weathering. Lunar-like silicates presented the best match compared to the spectrum of material analogs. Therefore, from the spectral analysis, one might suggest Kamo'oalewa is a piece of material originating from the Moon. The current work explores the dynamical aspects of such a possible origin. Considering the case of a small piece of material being ejected from the Moon, we performed numerical simulations of its orbital evolution in the Earth-Moon system around the Sun. A wide range of initial conditions in position and ejection velocity vector around the Moon was investigated. Our analysis indicates that Earth's quasi-satellite trajectories are among the outcomes, and in these cases, the bodies can remain as quasi-satellites for several hundred years. A deep analysis of the conditions necessary to produce suitable ejections from the Moon's surface is under study.

Keywords: The Moon · co-orbital · quasi-satellite.

^{*} This study was financed in part by the Brazilian Federal Agency for Support and Evaluation of Graduate Education (CAPES), in the scope of the Program CAPES-PrInt, process number 88887.310463/2018-00, International Cooperation Project number 3266, Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP) - Proc. 2016/24561-0, Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) - Proc. 305210/2018-1. RS and CS acknowledge support by the DFG German Research Foundation (project 446102036).