

SPACEWATCH®

Astrometry of Asteroids and Comets with the Bok 2.3-m and Mayall 4-m Telescopes.

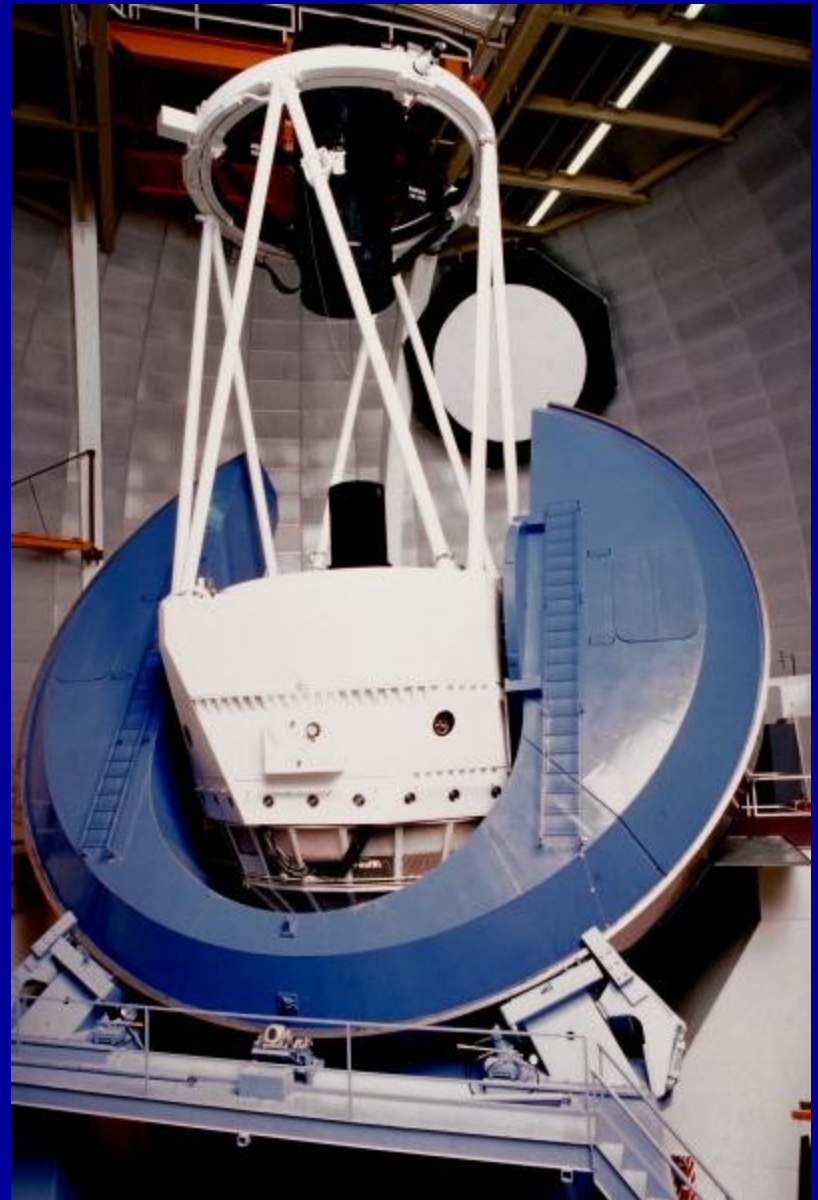
Poster 414.17:
AAS 46th Mtg of the DPS,
2014 November

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URL: <http://spacewatch.lpl.arizona.edu>

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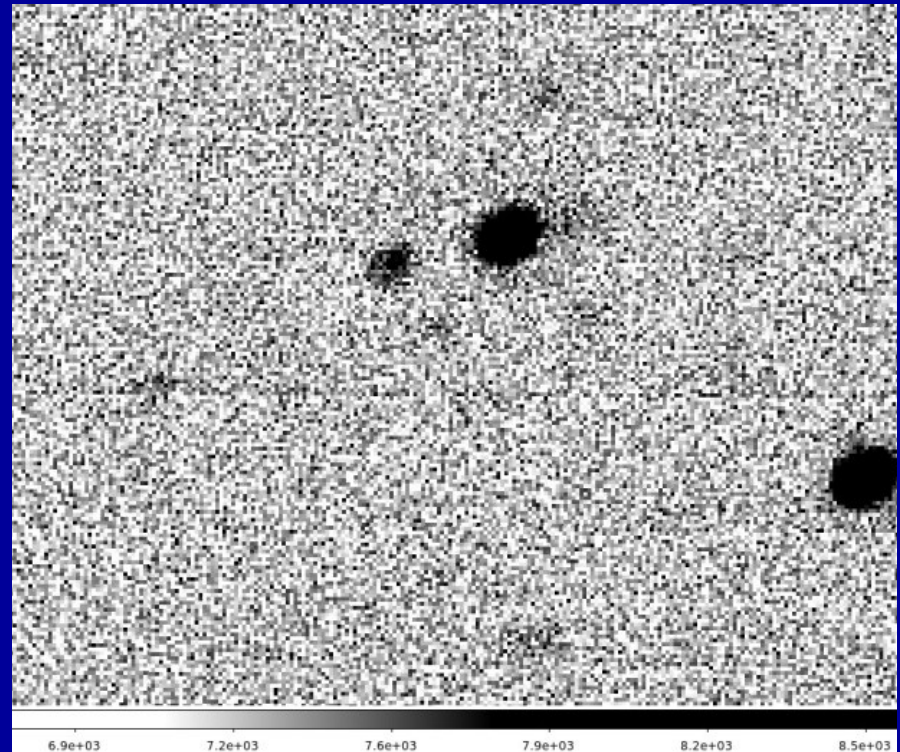
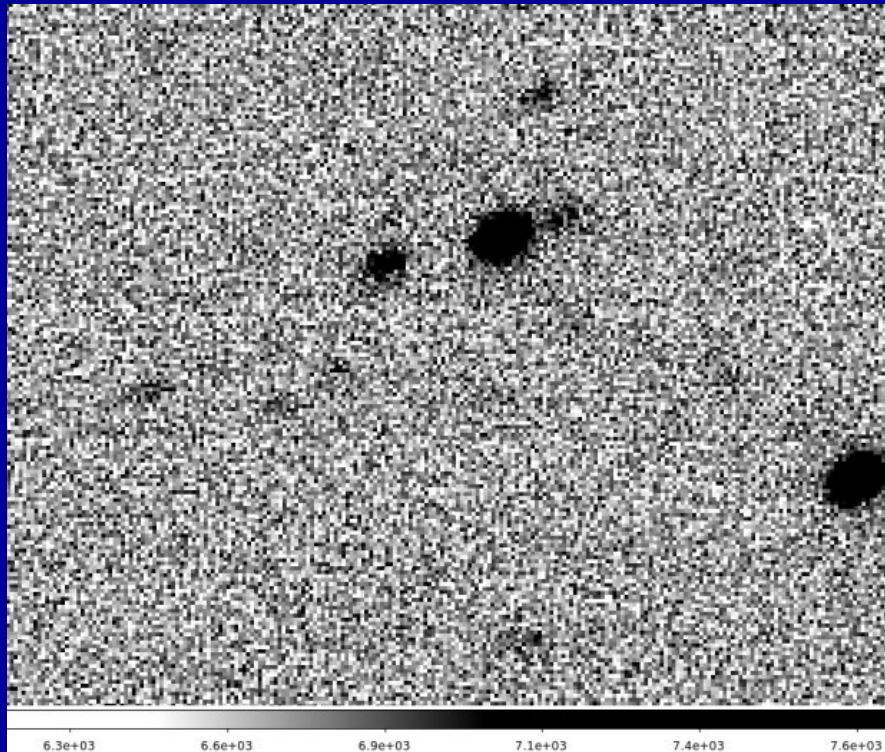
Photo of 4-m Mayall Telescope:
NOAO/AURA/NSF



Why we get time on bigger telescopes

- Improve knowledge of the **orbits and magnitudes** of high priority classes of Near Earth Objects (NEOs) and other small bodies in need of recovery that cannot be reached with the Spacewatch 1.8-m telescope.

2012 HG31 (APO) on 2014 Jan 10, R=24.2



2.3-meter Bok Telescope of Steward Observatory on Kitt Peak

90Prime mosaic camera:

FOV $\sim 1 \text{ deg}^2$

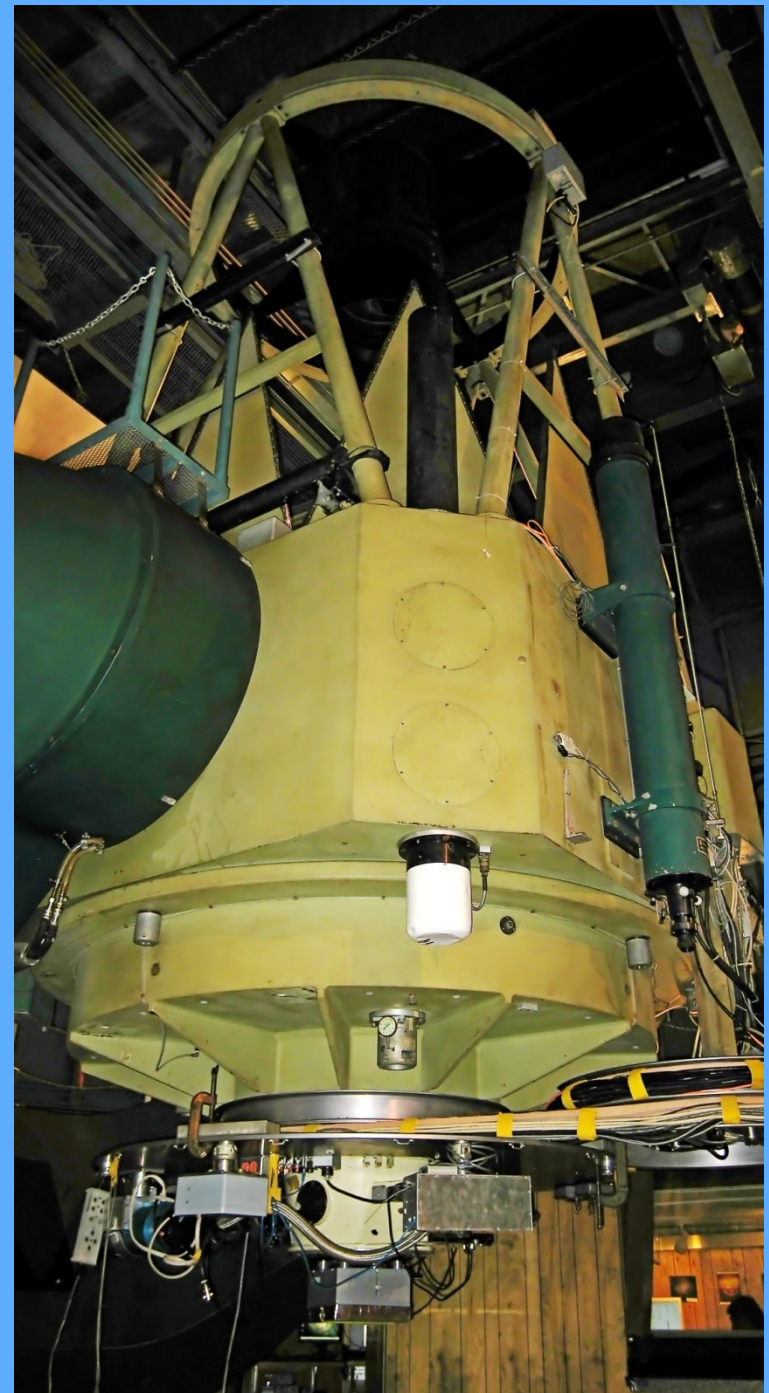
$0.45''/\text{pixel}$.

V mag limit ≈ 24 .

~ 24 nights per year.

~ 3 objects per hour.

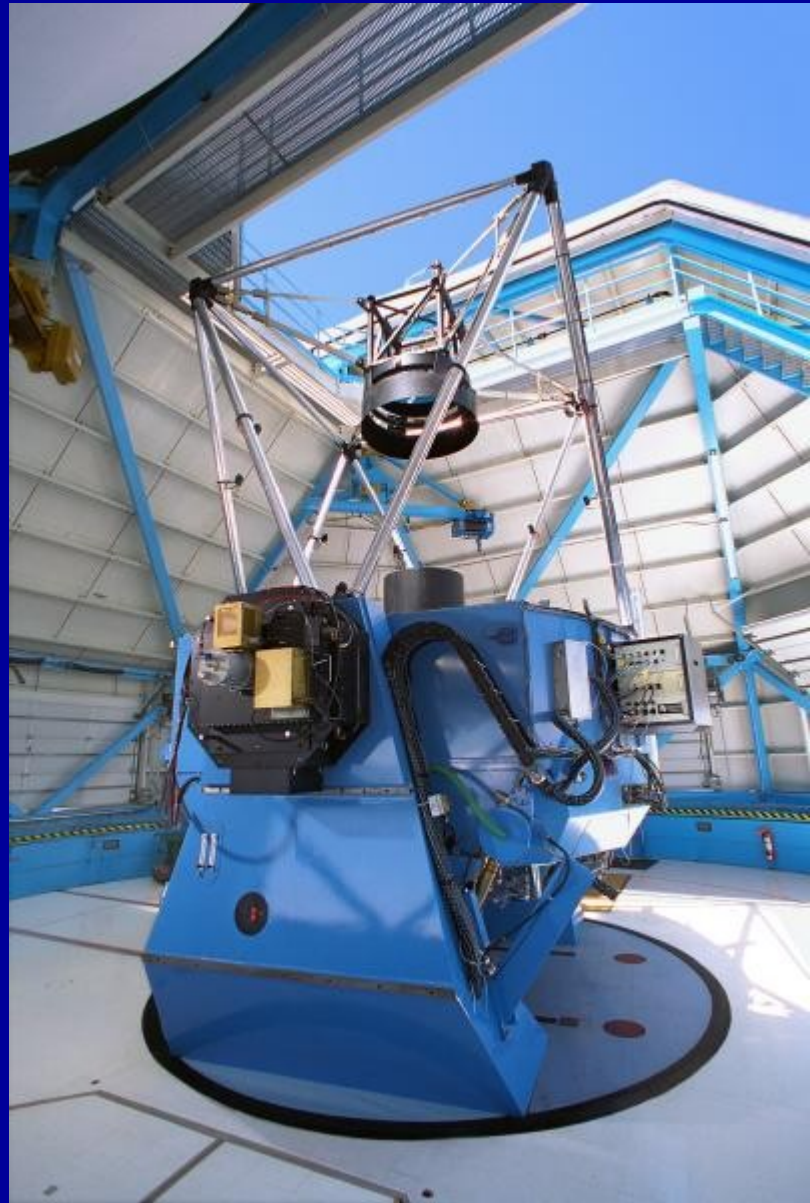
Photo 2007 by Marc Murison, USNOFS.



**3.5-m telescope of
Wisconsin-Indiana-
NOAO (WIYN) on Kitt
Peak, Az.**

Used in 2010 to
recover selected faint
NEOs discovered by
the Near-Earth Object
Wide-field Infrared
Survey (**NEOWISE**)
spacecraft mission.

Photo: NOAO/AURA/NSF; copyright
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Targets

- NEOs with **virtual impact** solutions.
- Future targets of **radar**.
- Orbits & albedos suggesting **cometary** activity.
- Potential destinations for spacecraft (**NHATS** list).
- Returning NEOs w/ diameters determined by **NEOWISE**.
- Faint Potentially Hazardous Asteroids (**PHAs**).

Capabilities

- Faintest V mag observed so far = **24.4.**
- Smallest elongation angle observed = **46 deg.**

Output, 2010-2014

- The MPC has accepted from us:
- 1316 lines of astrometry on
 - **207** different NEOs.
 - including **84** different PHAs.
 - **343** observations of PHAs with $V \geq 22$.

Calendar Arc Extensions

- Average calendar span extension on large PHAs (with $H \leq 17.75$) is **184 days**, which is 2x longer than the next most effective observing station.
- Extend span of calendar coverage on PHAs an average of **3.8x**.
- For 38 of the 72 PHAs we **added another observed opposition**.

Reducing Uncertainties

- Analysis of our astrometry by MPC (G. Williams 2014 private communication).
- We've been reducing uncertainties of orbital elements an average of a **factor of 6**.
- Reducing the uncertainty of time of perihelion passage T an average of a **factor of 19**.

PHA Orbital Element Improvement

- Table 1. Effects of observations by Spacewatch COD ^695, 2010 Jun - 2014 May on Uncertainties of PHA Orbital Elements . Analysis by MPC.
- $f(\text{parameter}) = \text{uncertainty before} / \text{uncertainty after}$.

	% Span	f(T)	f(Peri)	f(e)	f(Node)	f(Incl)	f(q)
Minima	0.00	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.81	0.83	0.83
Maxima	4027.27	596.29	11.14	43.57	40.96	17.40	13.44
Averages	384.66	19.29	2.38	6.89	2.95	3.37	3.57

Acknowledgements

- NASA's NEO Observation Program.
- The IAU's Minor Planet Center.
- JPL's NEOWISE Team led by A. K. Mainzer.
- JPL's NEO Office.
- Kitt Peak National & Steward Observatories.
- The U. S. Naval Academy.