

**TWENTY-ONE ASTEROID LIGHTCURVES
AT ASTEROIDS OBSERVERS (OBAS) - MPPD:
NOV 2016 - MAY 2017**

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We report on the analysis of photometric observations of 21 main-belt asteroids (MBA) done by Asteroids Observers (OBAS). This work is part of the Minor Planet Photometric Database task that was initiated by a group of Spanish amateur astronomers. We have managed to obtain a number of accurate and complete lightcurves as well as some additional incomplete lightcurves to help analysis at future oppositions.

In this paper we publish the results of the analysis of photometric data for 21 asteroids observed under the Minor Planet Photometric Database project (<http://www.minorplanet.es>). Our efforts are aimed at building a database of main-belt asteroid lightcurves using photometric techniques. This database shows graphic results of the data, mainly lightcurves, with the plot phased to a given period.

Observatory	Telescope (m)	CCD
C.A.A.T.	0.45 DK	SBIG STL-11002
Zonalunar	0.20 NW	Atik 314L+
Vallbona	0.25 SCT	SBIG ST7-XME
TRZ	0.20 R-C	QHY8
Elche	0.25 DK	SBIG ST8-XME
Oropesa	0.20 SCT	Atik 16I
Bétera	0.23 SCT	Atik 314L+
Serra Observatory	0.25 NW	Atik 414L+

Table I. List of instruments used for the observations. SCT is Schmidt-Cassegrain. R-C is Ritchey-Chrétien. DK is Dall-Kirkham. NW is Newton.

Table I shows the equipment at observatories that participated in this work. We concentrated on asteroids with no reported period and those where the reported period was poorly established and

needed confirmation. All the targets were selected from the Collaborative Asteroid Lightcurve (CALL) website at <http://www.minorplanet.info/call.html>, paying special attention to keeping the asteroid's magnitude within reach of the telescopes being used. We tried to observe asteroids at a phase angle of less than 14° , but this was not always possible.

Images were measured using *MPO Canopus* (Bdw Publishing) with a differential photometry technique. For more information about methods and techniques used, see Aznar Macias et al. (2015). Table II lists the individual results along with the range of dates for the observations and the number of nights that observations were made.

589 Croatia. Observed on nine nights from 2016 Nov to 2017 Jan. Period: 24.73 ± 0.013 h. Amplitude: 0.47 mag. This result is consistent with Behrend (2013), who found 24.821 h, but not with Waszczak et al. (2015) who found 16.385 h.

593 Titania. Observed during five nights 2017 Apr. Period: 9.930 ± 0.009 h. Amplitude: 0.21 mag. This period is consistent with Zappala (1983, 9.89 h), Harris (1989, 9.899 h), and Behrend (2017, 9.8968 h).

728 Leonis. Observed on two nights in 2017 March-April. Period: 5.58 ± 0.01 h. Amplitude: 0.13 mag. Previous results include Waszczak et al. (2015, 5.71 h), Galad (2010, 5.5789 h), and Pilcher (2010, 5.5783 h).

784 Pickeringia. Observed during eight nights in 2017 Jan. Period: 13.144 ± 0.005 h. Amplitude: 0.17 mag. Hanus et al. (2011, 2016) and Durech et al. (2016) found sidereal rotation periods of about 13.1670 h as part of shape modeling. Behrend (2004) found a synodic period of 13.17 h. Our period is consistent with those earlier results.

888 Parysatis. Observed on two nights in 2017 April. Period: 5.931 ± 0.003 h. Amplitude: 0.23 mag. This result is consistent with Fleenor (2007, 5.933 h), Benishek and Protitch-Benishek (2008, 5.9314 h), and Behrend (2003, 5.928 h).

897 Lisistrata. Observed on five nights in 2016 Nov. Period: 11.275 ± 0.009 h. Amplitude: 0.11 mag. This result is consistent with Kim et al. (2014, 11.26 h) and Behrend (2004, 11.26 h).

1155 Aenna. Observed during four nights in 2017 Feb. Period: 7.907 ± 0.011 h. Amplitude: 0.19 mag. This result is consistent with Behrend (2015) who found 8.07 h.

1591 Baize. Observed on four nights from 2017 Jan-Feb. Period: 7.794 ± 0.001 h. Amplitude: 0.23 mag. Garlitz (2013) found 7.78 h and Barucci et al. (1994) reported 10 h.

1674 Groeneveld. Observed on three nights in 2017 Jan. Period: 8.02 ± 0.01 h. Amplitude: 0.24 mag. Tedesco (1971) found a period of 8.1 h.

2504 Gaviola. Observed on seven nights from 2017 Mar-Apr. Period: 8.738 ± 0.004 h. Amplitude: 0.25 mag. Waszczak et al. (2015) found 8.751 h as did Hayes-Gehrke et al. (2017a).

2847 Parvati. Observed during 3 nights 2017 May. Period: 2.64 ± 0.003 h. Amplitude: 0.11 mag. We didn't find any previous results for Parvati.

3956 Caspar. Observed on two nights in 2017 March. Period: 2.783 ± 0.047 h. Amplitude: 0.21 mag. Previous results include

Number	Name	20xx/mm/dd	Pts	Phase	L _{PAB}	B _{PAB}	Period(h)	P.E.	Amp	A.E.	Grp
589	Croatia	17/04/11-05/01	470	8.8,14	176	1	24.734	0.013	0.47	0.03	MB-O
593	Titania	17/04/09-04/11	423	9.6,9.8	193	19	9.930	0.009	0.21	0.04	MB-O
728	Leoneis	17/03/29-04/02	180	15.1,16.9	164	6	5.58	0.01	0.13	0.05	FLOR
784	Pickeringia	17/01/08-01/15	2288	4.5,5	108	14	13.144	0.005	0.17	0.05	MB-O
888	Parysatis	17/04/07-04/08	275	6.4	199	16	5.931	0.003	0.23	0.03	EUN
897	Lysistrata	16/11/15-11/18	513	5.7,6.6	45	10	11.275	0.009	0.11	0.02	EUN
1155	Aenna	17/02/26-02/28	298	4.6,4.3	161	8	7.907	0.011	0.19	0.03	MB-I
1591	Baize	17/01/28-02/15	341	12.5,12.6	140	25	7.794	0.001	0.23	0.03	PHO
1674	Groeneveld	17/01/16-01/17	336	3,3.2	109	1	8.02	0.010	0.24	0.03	MB-O
2504	Gaviola	17/03/29-04/03	345	0.3,2.7	188	0	8.738	0.004	0.25	0.02	FLOR
2847	Parvati	17/05/07-05/08	200	0.9,1.0	226	-1	2.64	0.003	0.11	0.03	FLOR
3956	Caspar	17/03/10	58	14.3	203	-5	2.783	0.047	0.21	0.04	FLOR
3983	Sakiko	17/02/28-03/03	260	1.0,0.9	161	-1	10.52	0.01	0.55	0.02	EOS
4202	Minititi	17/04/12-04/13	225	5.3,5.6	193	10	5.005	0.027	0.50	0.05	EOS
4404	Enirac	17/03/21-03/28	182	19.3,20.9	180	29	2.997	0.001	0.26	0.03	MB-M
5399	Awa	16/12/28-17/01/09	972	4.3,2.2	105	-1	41.16	0.01	0.79	0.04	MB-O
5405	Neverland	17/04/03-04/04	122	1.3,1.8	191	1	3.149	0.025	0.14	0.03	MB-M
5605	Kushida	17/04/07-04/08	192	3.7,4.3	191	0	3.328	0.047	0.07	0.03	FLOR
9671	Hemera	17/04/04-04/07	208	4.2,2.6	198	-3	2.531	0.001	0.15	0.03	M-C
10041	Parkinson	17/04/08-04/09	113	11.4,11	205	14	2.592	0.024	0.12	0.02	PHO
11213	1999 HF8	17/04/14-04/18	186	4.3,6.2	196	0	5.621	0.004	0.12	0.03	MB-O

Table II. Observing circumstances and results. Pts is the number of data points. The phase angle values are for the first and last date. L_{PAB} and B_{PAB} are the approximate phase angle bisector longitude and latitude at mid-date range (see Harris *et al.*, 1984). Grp is the asteroid family/group (Warner *et al.*, 2009): MB-I/M/O = Main-belt Inner/Middle/Outer, FLOR = Flora, EUN = Eunomia, PHO = Phocaea

Chiorny *et al.* (2011, 2.77113 h) and Pravec *et al.* (2008, 2.77120 h).

3983 Sakiko. Observed on three nights in 2017 Feb-March. Period: 10.52 ± 0.01 h. Amplitude: 0.55 mag. This result is consistent with Waszczak *et al.* (2015, 10.510 h) and Pravec *et al.* (2017, 10.526 h).

4202 Minititi. Observed on three nights in 2017 April. Period: 5.005 ± 0.027 h. Amplitude: 0.5 mag. We found no other reported periods.

4404 Enirac. Observed on three nights in 2017 March. Period: 2.997 ± 0.001 h. Amplitude: 0.26 mag. This result is consistent with KlingleSmith *et al.* (2014, 2.998 h), Behrend (2017, 2.9983 h), and Hayes-Gehrke *et al.* (2017b, 2.9979 h).

5399 Awa. Observed on nine nights from 2016 Dec to 2017 Jan. Period: 41.16 ± 0.010 h. Amplitude: 0.79 mag. This result is consistent with Papini *et al.* (2017), who reported 41.215 h.

5405 Neverland. Observed on two nights in 2017 April. Period: 3.149 ± 0.025 h. Amplitude: 0.14 mag. Waszczak *et al.* (2015) measured 3.181 h and Behrend (2017) got 7.1414 h.

5605 Kushida. Observed on two nights in 2017 April. Period: 3.328 ± 0.047 h. Amplitude: 0.07 mag. Pravec *et al.* (2017) found a period of 5.7 h.

9671 Hemera. Observed on four nights in 2017 April. Period: 2.531 ± 0.001 h. Amplitude: 0.15 mag. This result is consistent with Skiff (2017, 2.53144 h), Salvaggio *et al.* (2017, 2.532 h), and Brincat (2017, 2.532 h).

10041 Parkinson. Observed on two nights in 2017 April. Period: 2.592 ± 0.024 h. Amplitude: 0.12 mag. This result is consistent with Behrend (2017, 2.5647 h), Pravec *et al.* (2017, 2.56428 h), and Ruthroff (2017, 5.69 h).

(11213) 1999 HF8. Observed on four nights in 2017 April. Period: 5.621 ± 0.004 h. Amplitude: 0.12 mag. We did not find a previously reported period.

Acknowledgements

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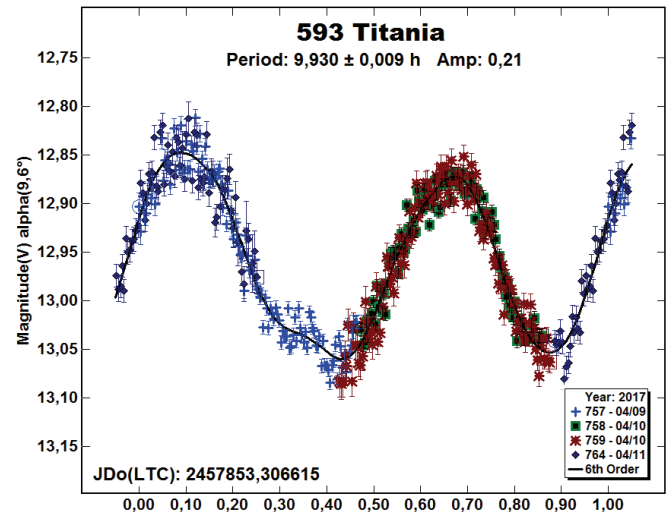
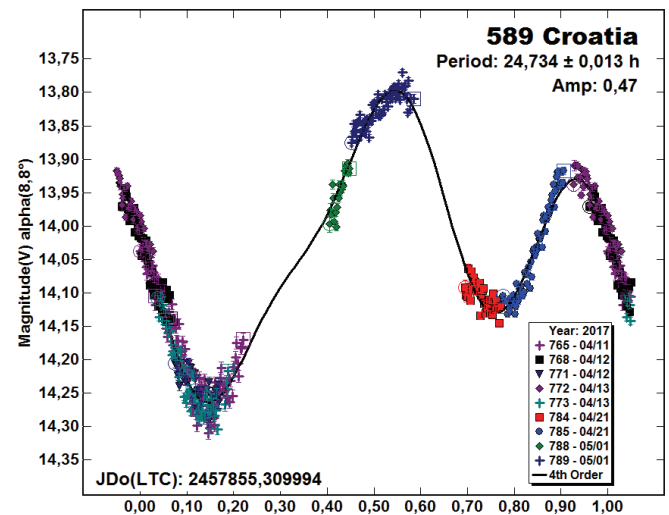
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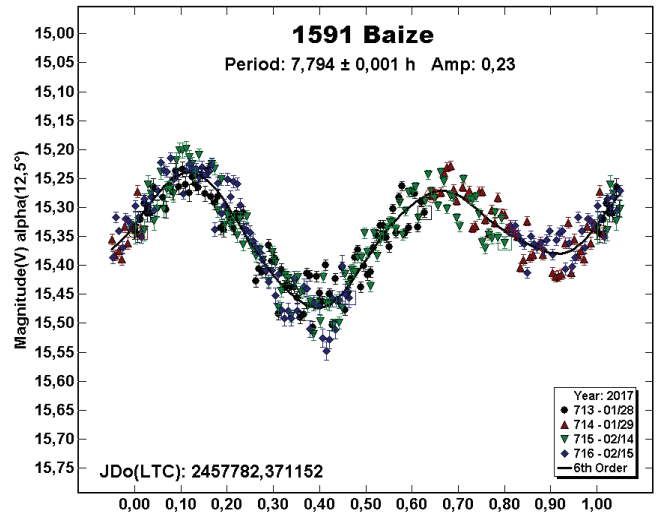
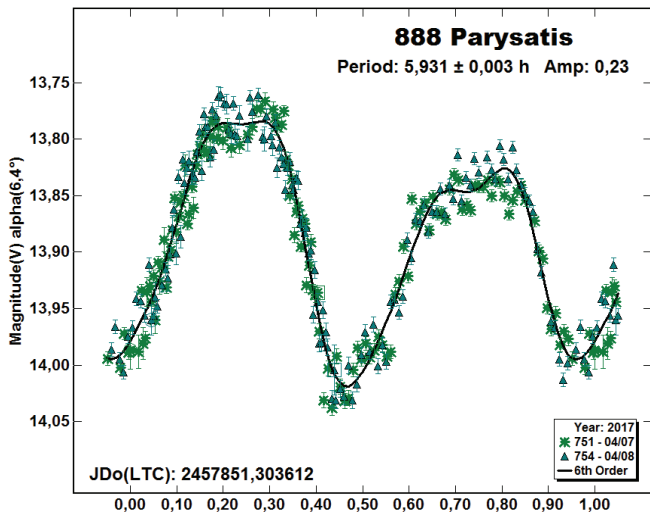
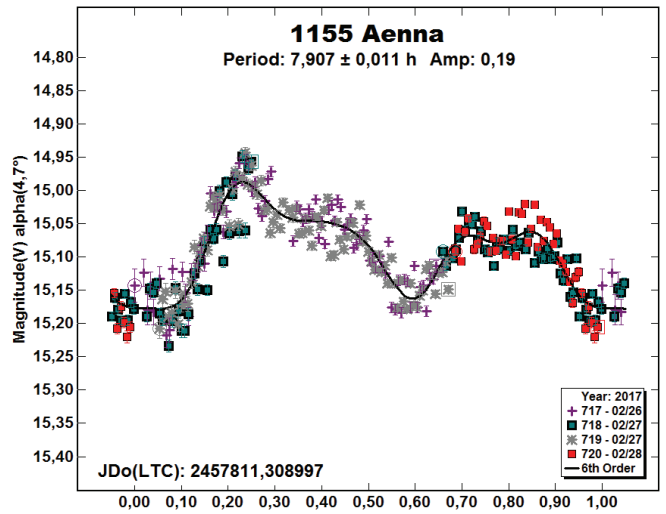
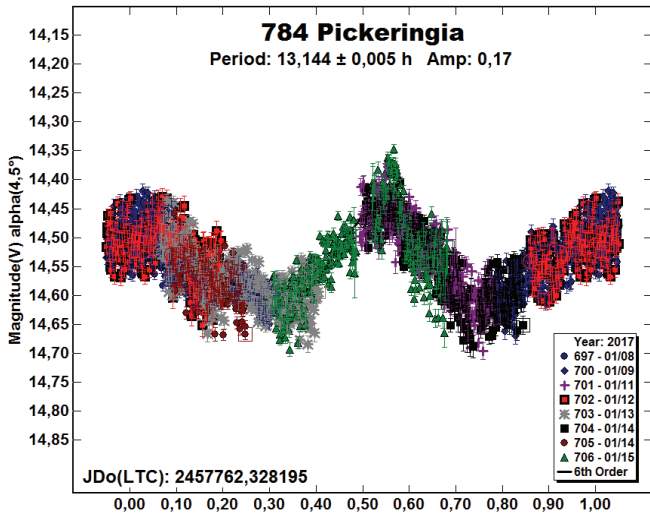
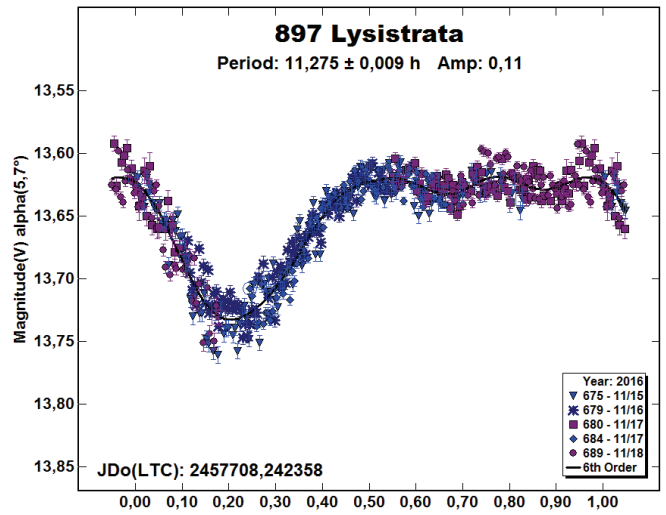
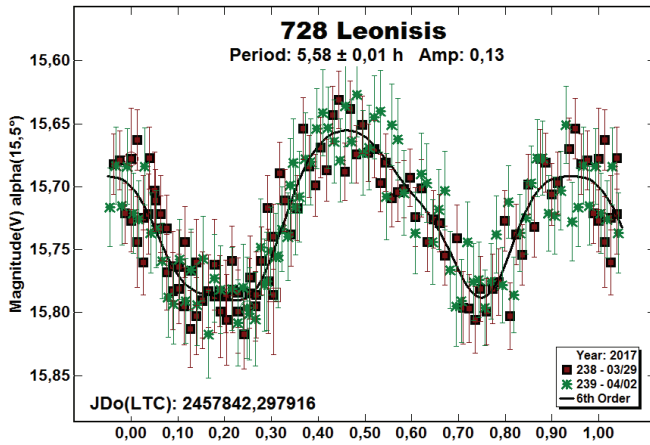
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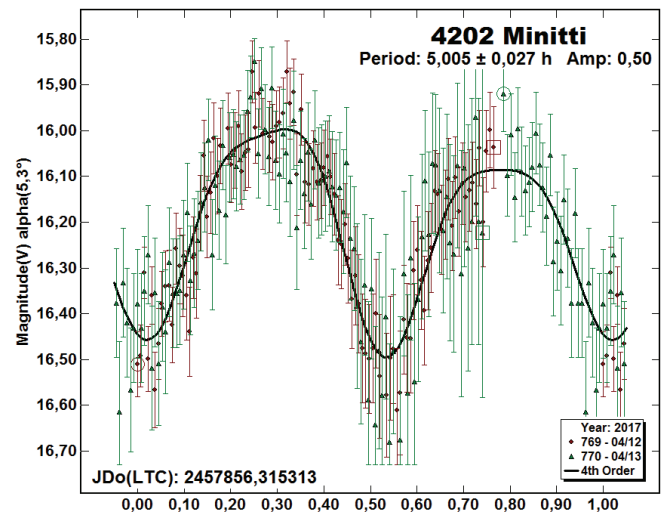
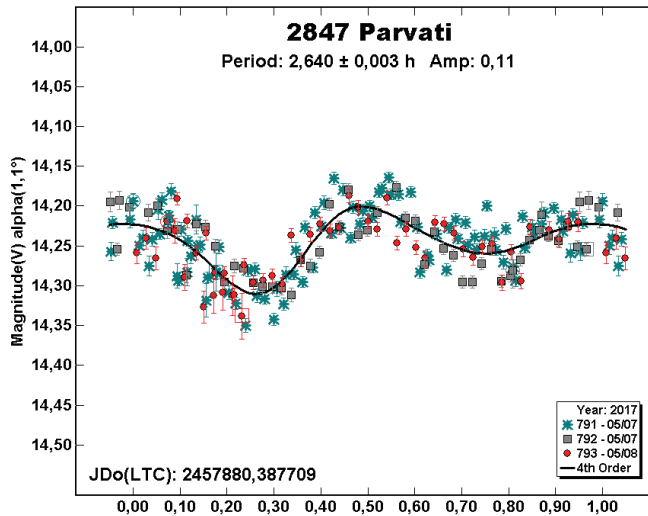
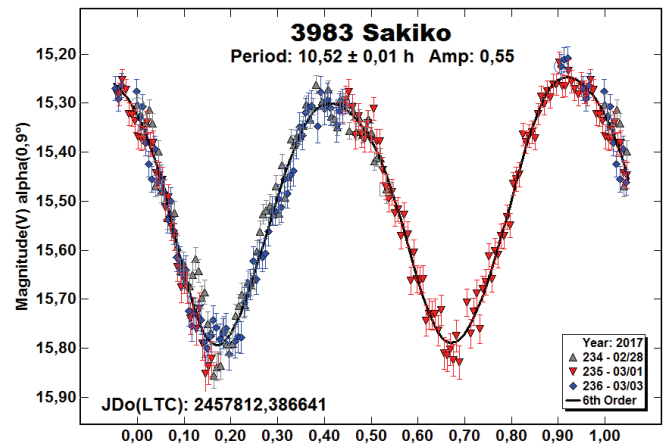
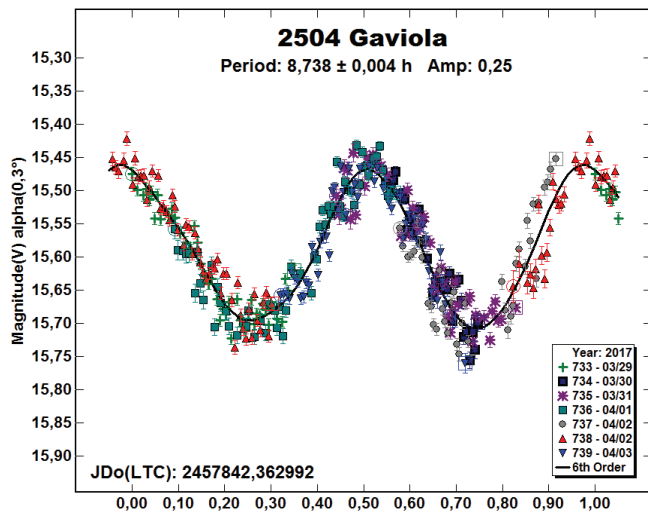
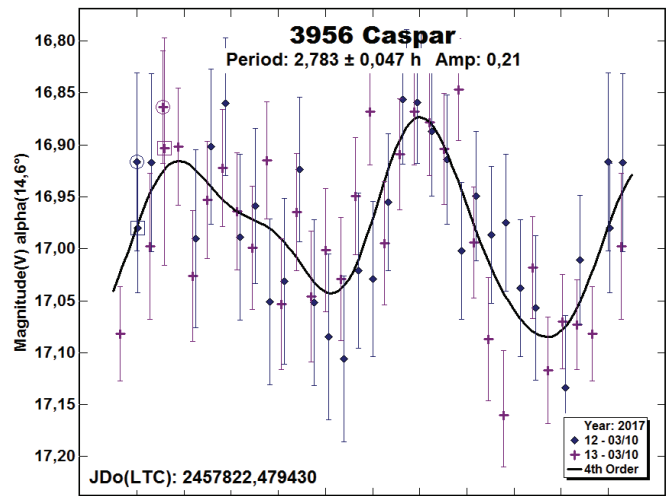
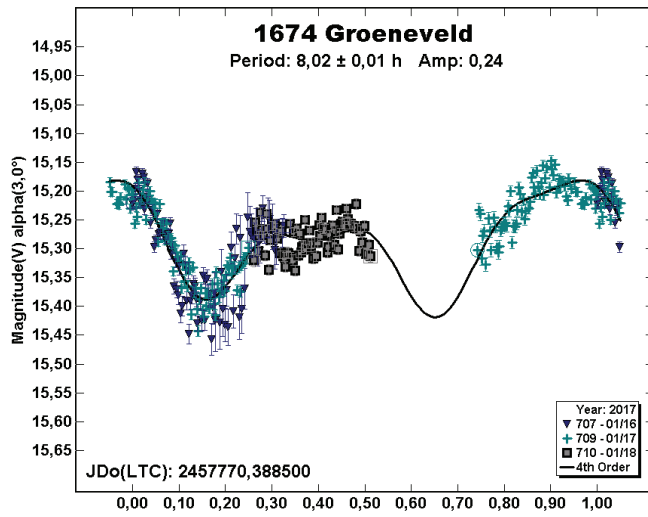
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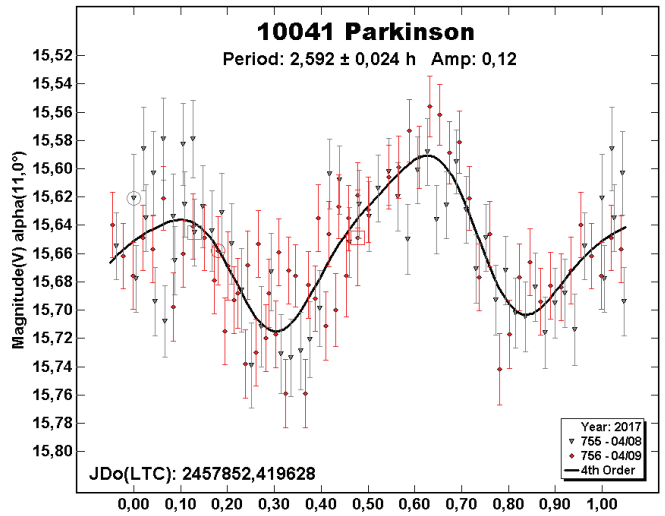
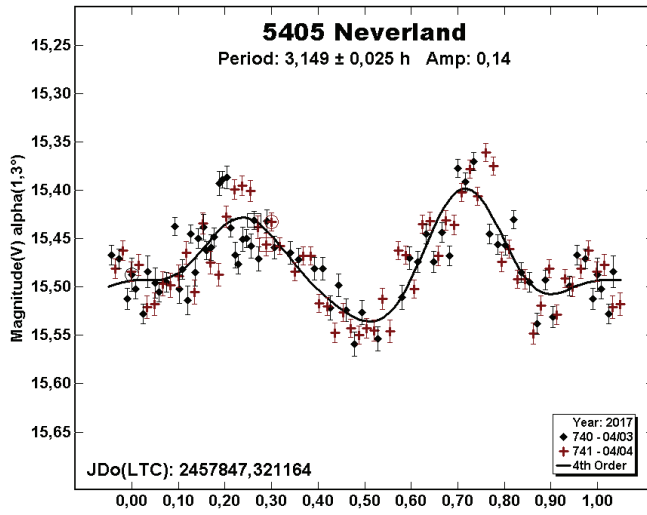
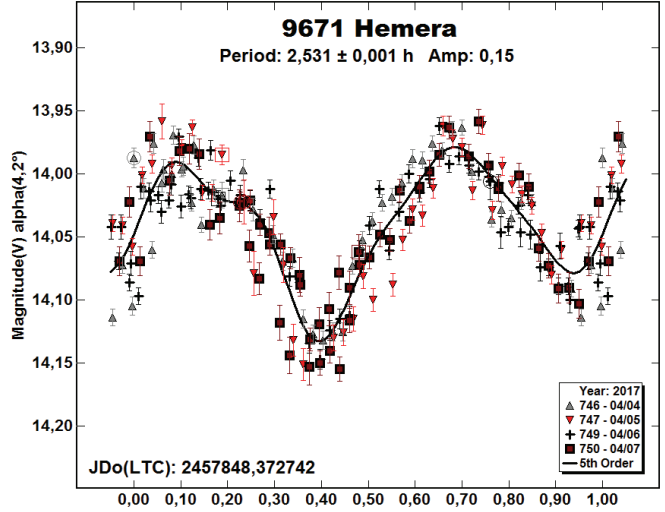
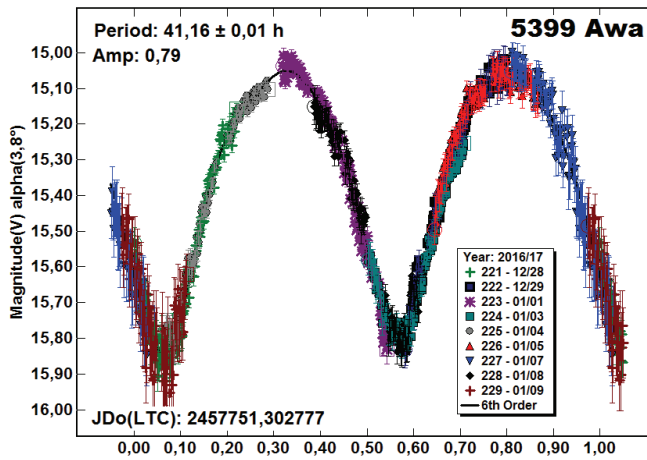
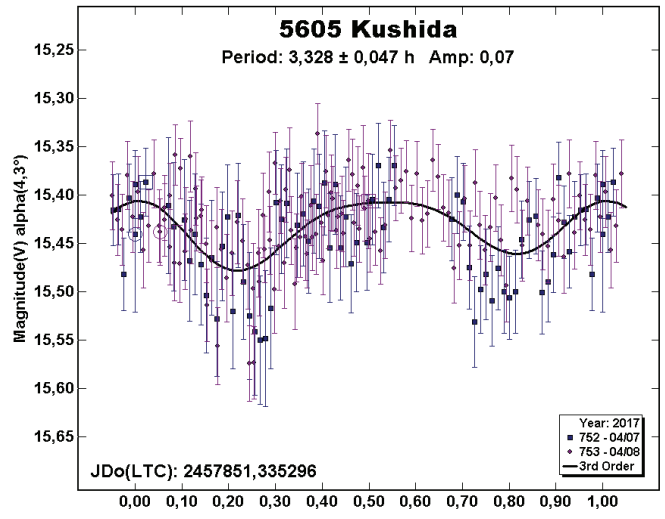
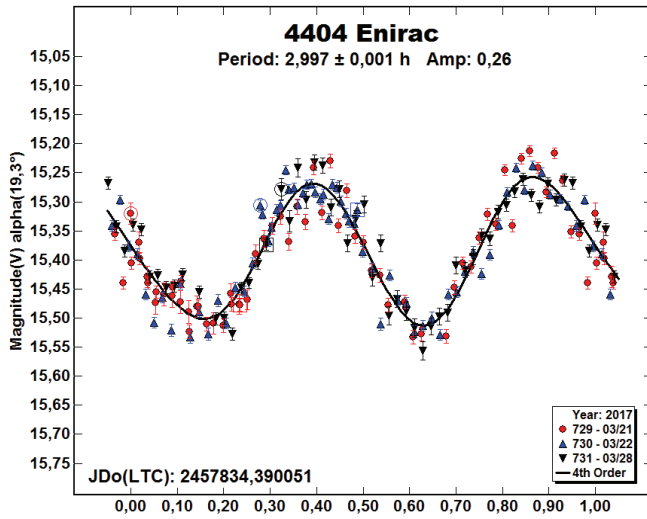
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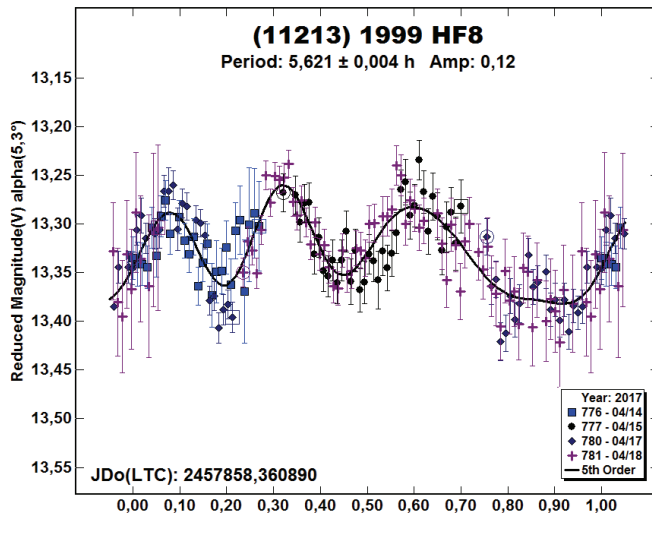
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LIGHTCURVE AND ROTATION PERIOD DETERMINATIONS FOR 29 ASTEROIDS

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CCD photometric observations of 29 asteroids were conducted from 2017 January through October. A review of the data analysis results is presented.

Photometric observations of 29 asteroids were conducted at Sopot Astronomical Observatory (SAO) between 2017 February-October in order to determine the asteroids' synodic rotation periods. For this purpose, two 0.35-m $f/6.3$ Meade LX200GPS Schmidt-Cassegrain telescopes were employed. The second telescope at the SAO was commissioned in autumn 2016 and regular photometric observations with it were launched in the early spring of 2017. The telescopes were equipped with a SBIG ST-8 XME CCD camera and an old SBIG ST-8 parallel port anti-blooming gate (ABG) chip CCD camera in temporary use. To avoid the non-linear response of the ABG camera, the target and comparison stars were kept below 50% saturation. This compromise reflected in reduced signal-to-noise ratio for those asteroids observed using the ABG camera. The exposures were unfiltered and unguided for all targets. Both cameras were operated in 2x2 binning mode, which an image scale of 1.66 arcsec/pixel. Prior to measurements, all images were corrected using dark and flat field frames.

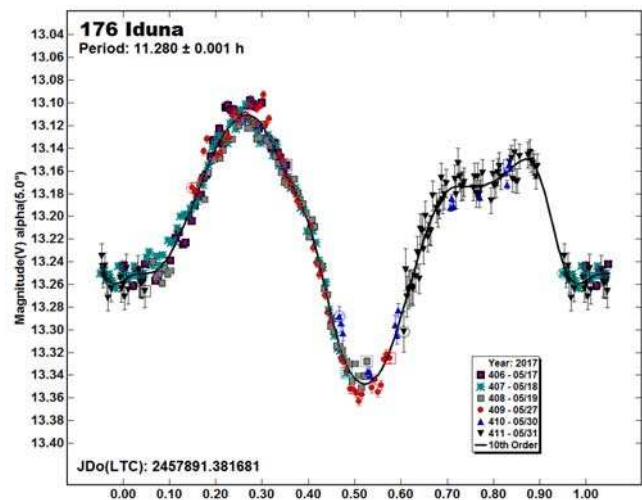
Photometric reduction, lightcurve construction, and period analysis were conducted using *MPO Canopus* (Warner, 2016). Differential photometry with up to five comparison stars of near solar color ($0.5 \leq B-V \leq 0.9$) was performed using the Comparison Star Selector (CSS) utility. This helped ensure a satisfactory quality level of night-to-night zero point calibrations and correlation of the measurements within the standard magnitude framework. Depending on a case-by-case basis, primarily on the coverage quality of a certain sky zone by a particular catalog, field comparison stars were calibrated using standard magnitudes from one of three catalogs: 1) Johnson V magnitudes from the AAVSO Photometric All-Sky Survey catalog (APASS; Henden *et al.*,

2009) Data Release 9, 2) Johnson V magnitudes from MPOSC3 hybrid catalog, where BVRI magnitudes were derived from J and K 2MASS catalog magnitudes by applying formulae developed by Warner (2007), or 3) Cousins R magnitudes derived from the Carlsberg Meridian Catalog 15 (VizieR, 2017) Sloan r' magnitudes using the formula $R = r' - 0.22$. All data sets for a given target were calibrated using the same catalog. In some cases, small zero-point adjustments were necessary in order to achieve the best match between individual data sets in terms of minimum RMS residual of a Fourier fit. Table I gives the observing circumstances and results.

Some of the targets presented in this paper were observed within the Photometric Survey for Asynchronous Binary Asteroids (BinAstPhot Survey) under the leadership of Petr Pravec from Ondrejov Observatory, Czech Republic.

Observations and results

176 Iduna. A number of synodic rotation period results were published previously on this outer main-belt asteroid, the vast majority of which are consistent with one another: Hansen and Arentoft (1997, 11.289 h); Riccioli *et al.* (2001, 5.630 h); Behrend (2006, 11.29 h; 2007, 11.2875 h); Krajewski (2008, 11.2877 h); Warner (2008a, 11.309 h); Aton (2008, 11.2880 h); Shevchenko *et al.* (2016, 11.287 h); and by Oey *et al.* (2017, 11.2928 h). The observations carried out at SAO in 2017 May resulted in six data sets with 333 data points and yielded an unambiguous bimodal lightcurve phased to a period of $P = 11.280 \pm 0.001$ h and amplitude of 0.24 mag. This result is in a good agreement with the most of the previously found results.



594 Mireille. A search of the asteroid lightcurve database (LCDB; Warner *et al.*, 2009) found two previous results: Wisniewski (1991, 4.966 h) and by Polakis and Skiff (2017, 4.9671 h). Observations conducted over two nights at SAO in 2017 April lead to a bimodal period result of 4.9688 ± 0.0008 h, which agrees with the earlier works.