

Lichtkurven von Kleinplaneten und deren Auswertung

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Hamburger BAV Treffen
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Lichtkurve eines Asteroiden

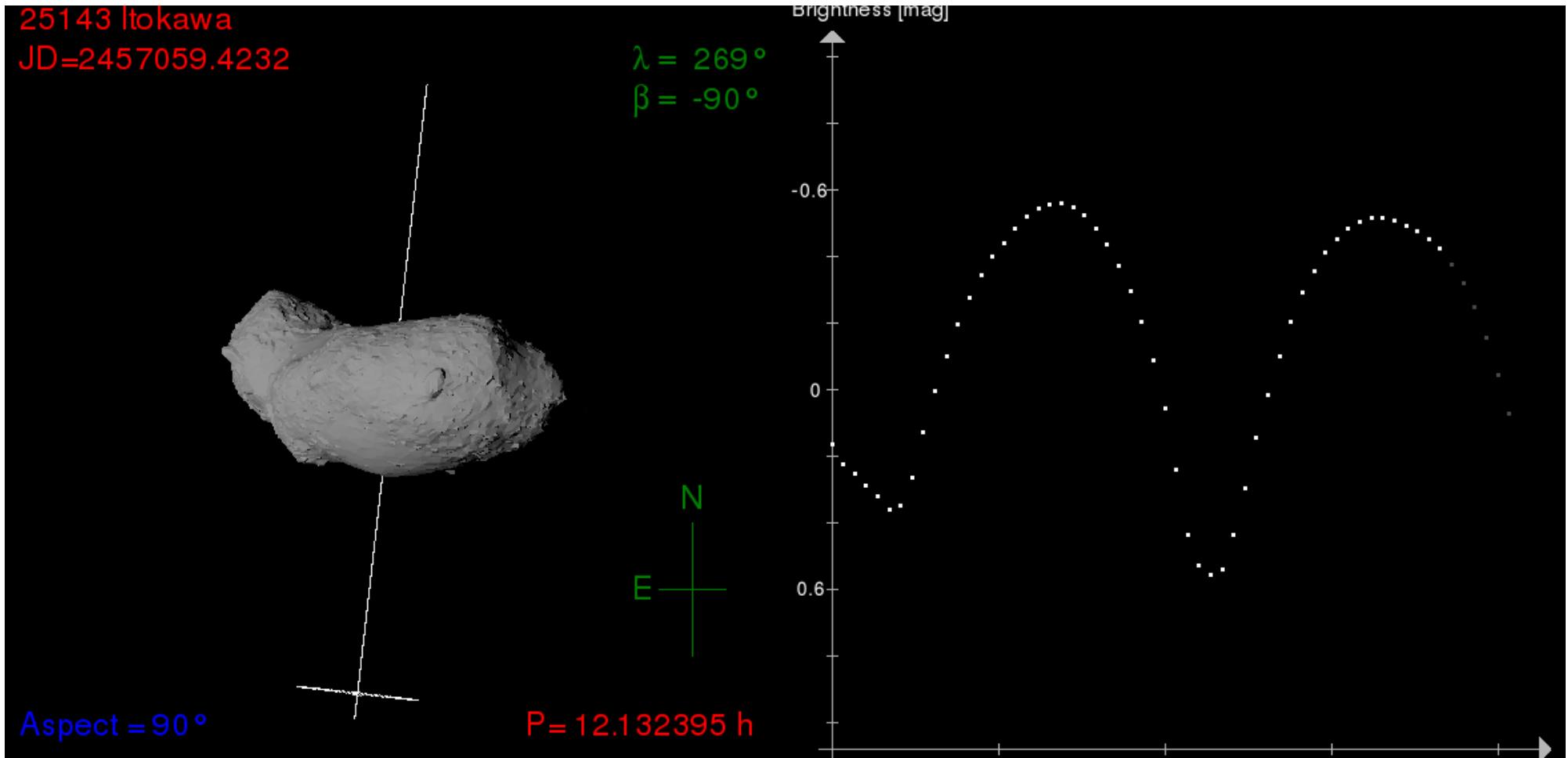


Bild: gaiagosa.eu

Bestimmung dynamischer und physikalischer Parameter

- Dynamische Parameter: Bahnelemente, Dynamik, Evolution, Familien usw.
- Physikalische Parameter: Größe, Masse, Dichte, Form, Rotationsparameter (Dauer, Achse), Evolution, usw.
- (Geo-)Chemische bzw. Physikalisch-chemische Parameter.

Aufgaben und Fragestellungen

Generell: Mehr Daten !

=> Statistik, Theorien & Modelle, Data Mining usw.

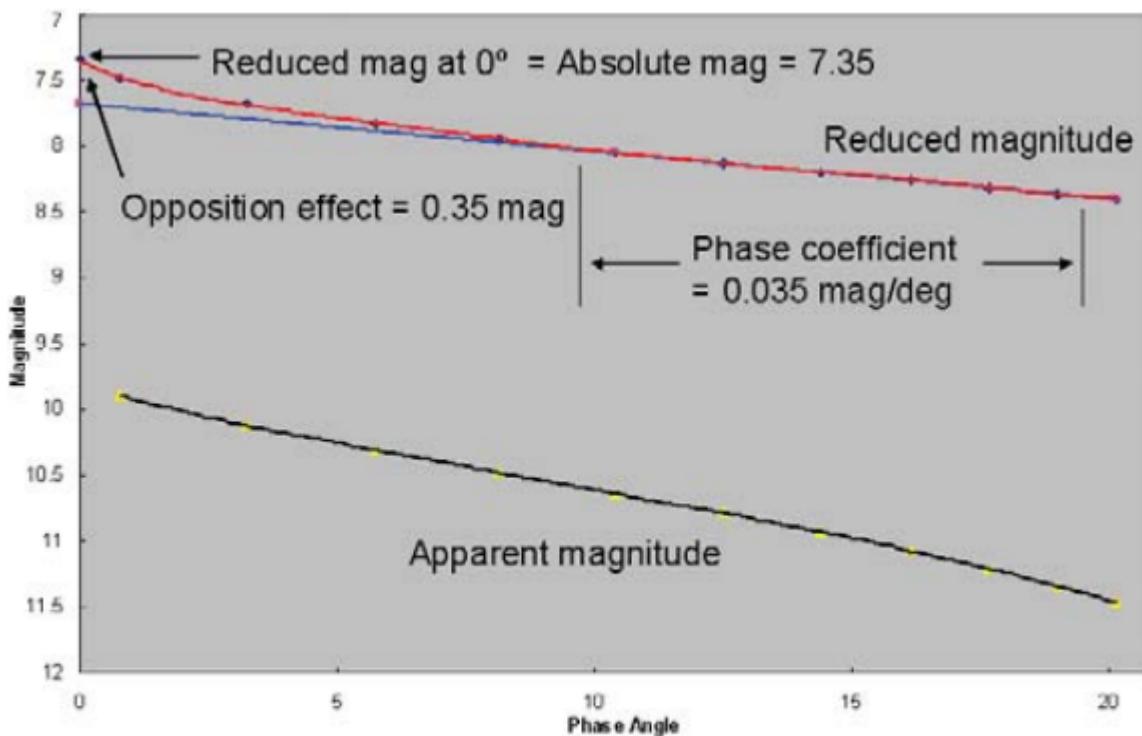
- ~700.000 Asteroiden (ca. 500.000 nummeriert).
- ~15000 Lichtkurven-Parameter (P oder zumindest Amplitude).
- ~1000 Asteroiden mit 3D-Modell, Polorientierung.
- ~150 Doppel-/Mehrfach-Systeme.
- H,G-Parameter (=> absolute Helligkeiten, Gaia!).
 - Interessant für Sternbedeckungen und Durchmesser-schätzungen.
- Phasenkurve (Oppositionseffekt), usw.

Mehr Daten !

Oppositions-Effekt, (H,G)-Bestimmung, Albedo (Durchmesser)

Neue Arbeiten zum H,G-System: Oszkiewicz und Muinonen et al.

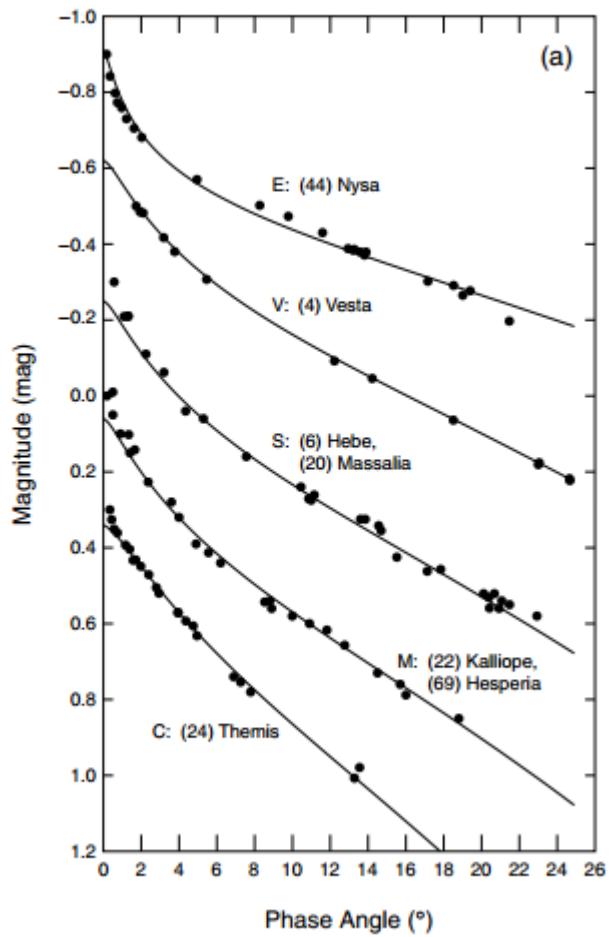
Reduzierte Helligkeit: $H(\alpha) = V - 5 \log (r \Delta)$



Dymock (2007)

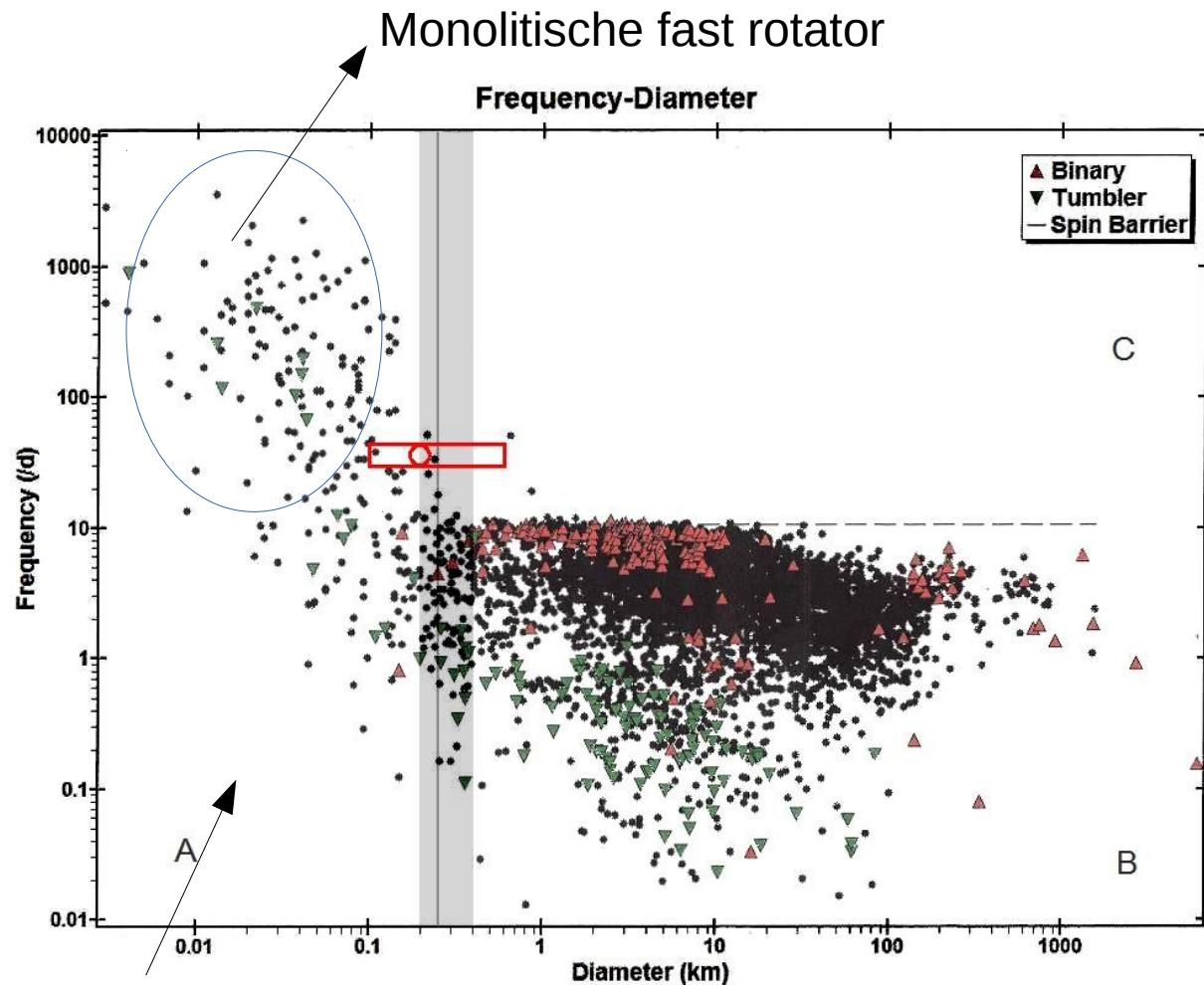
Figure 1. Effect of phase angle on magnitudes.

124 Asteroids III



Mehr Daten !

Rotationsperioden



Warum nicht populiert ?

Grafik: MPC

YORP-Effekt

Allmähliche Veränderung des Rotationszustands kleiner Körper unter dem Einfluss der Sonnenstrahlung.

- Tritt bei *unregelmässig* geformten (kleinen) Körpern auf.
- Verändert Rotationsache und Periode.
- Spin-up kann zu Doppel- / Mehrfach-Asteroiden führen
- Spin-down kann zu slow rotators und / oder tumblers (keine fixe Rotationsachse) führen.

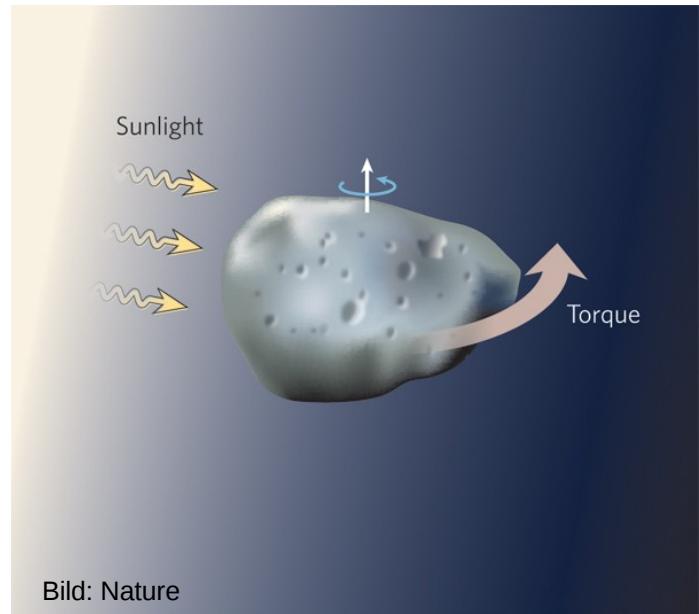


Bild: Nature

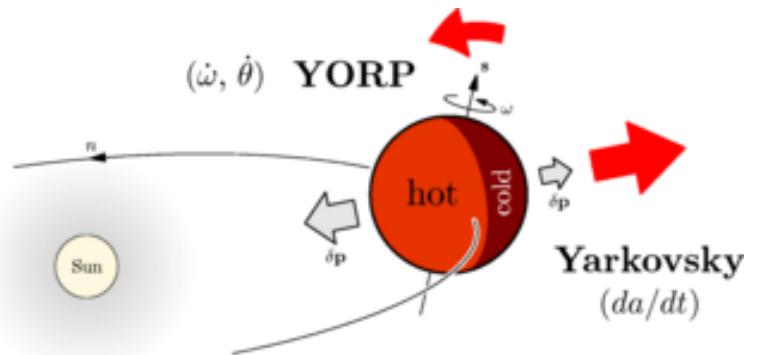


Bild: Miroslav Broz

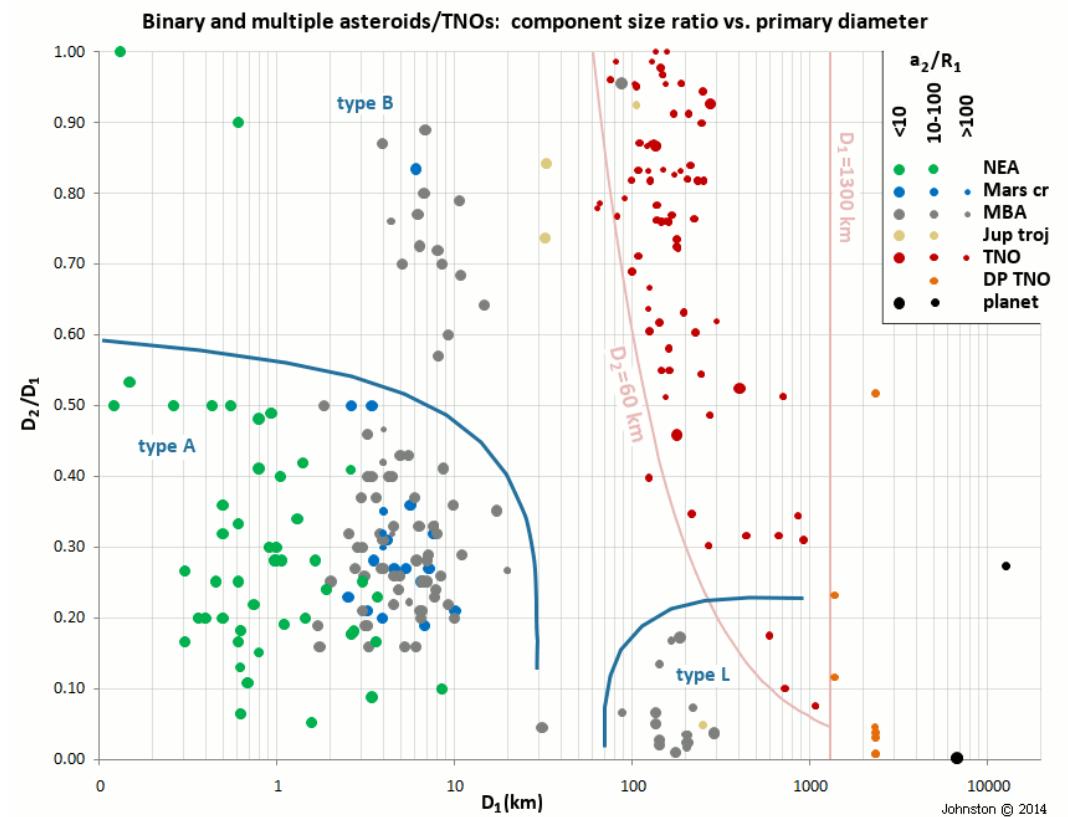
Mehr Daten!

Asteroiden-Systeme:

Doppel-Asteroiden, Monde etc.

Techniken um Asteroiden-Systeme zu entdecken

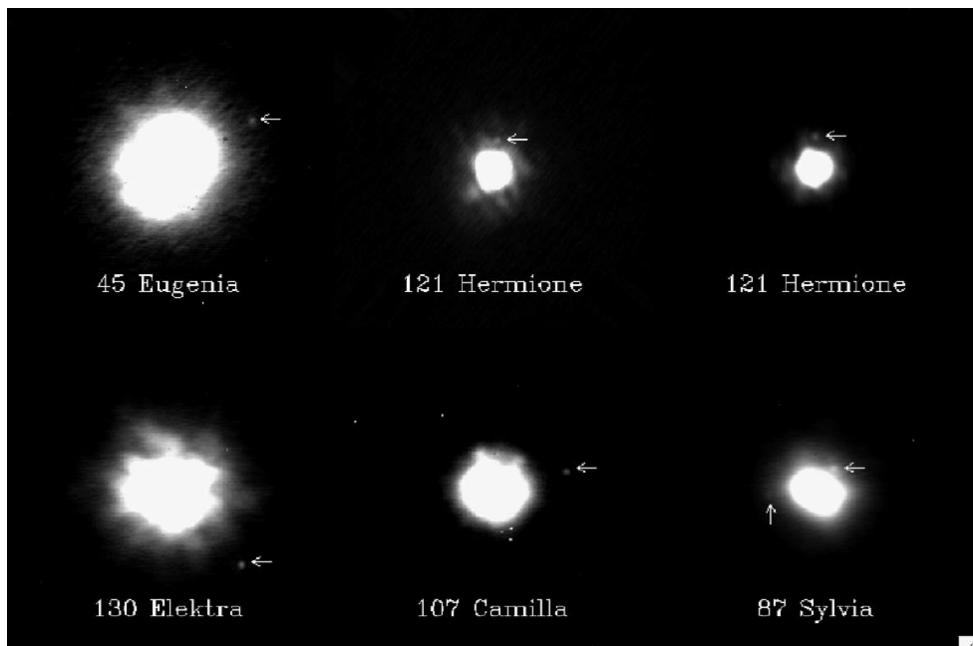
- Adaptive Optik
- Photometrie (Lichtkurven)
- Radar



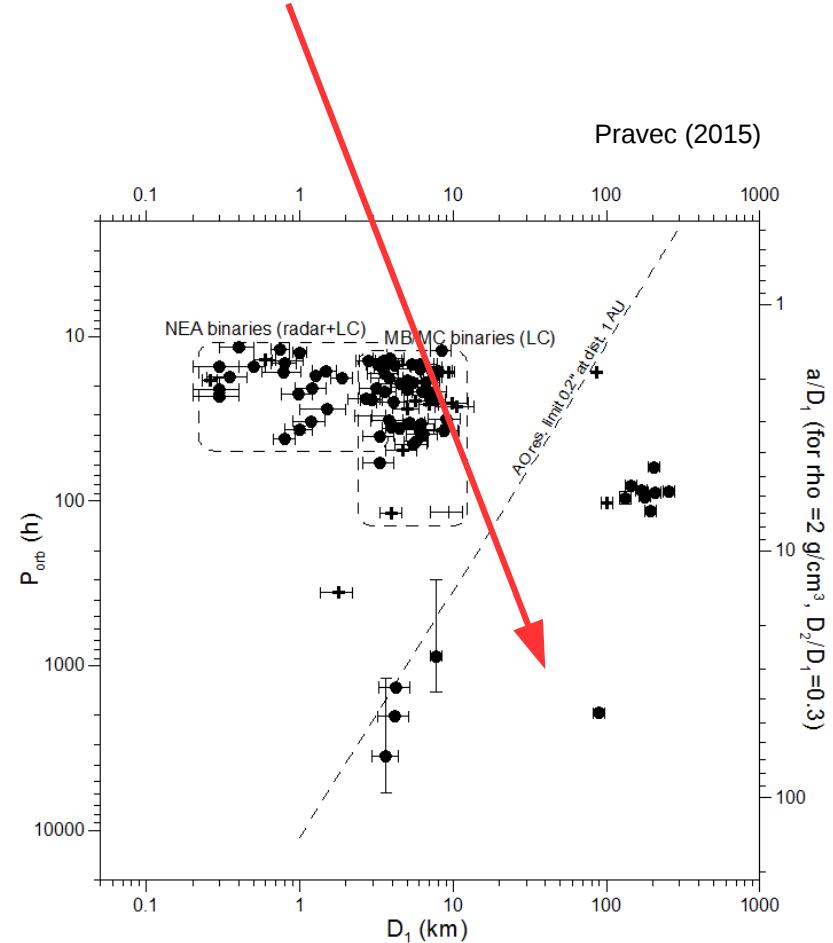
Grafik: johnstonsarchive.net

Adaptive Optik

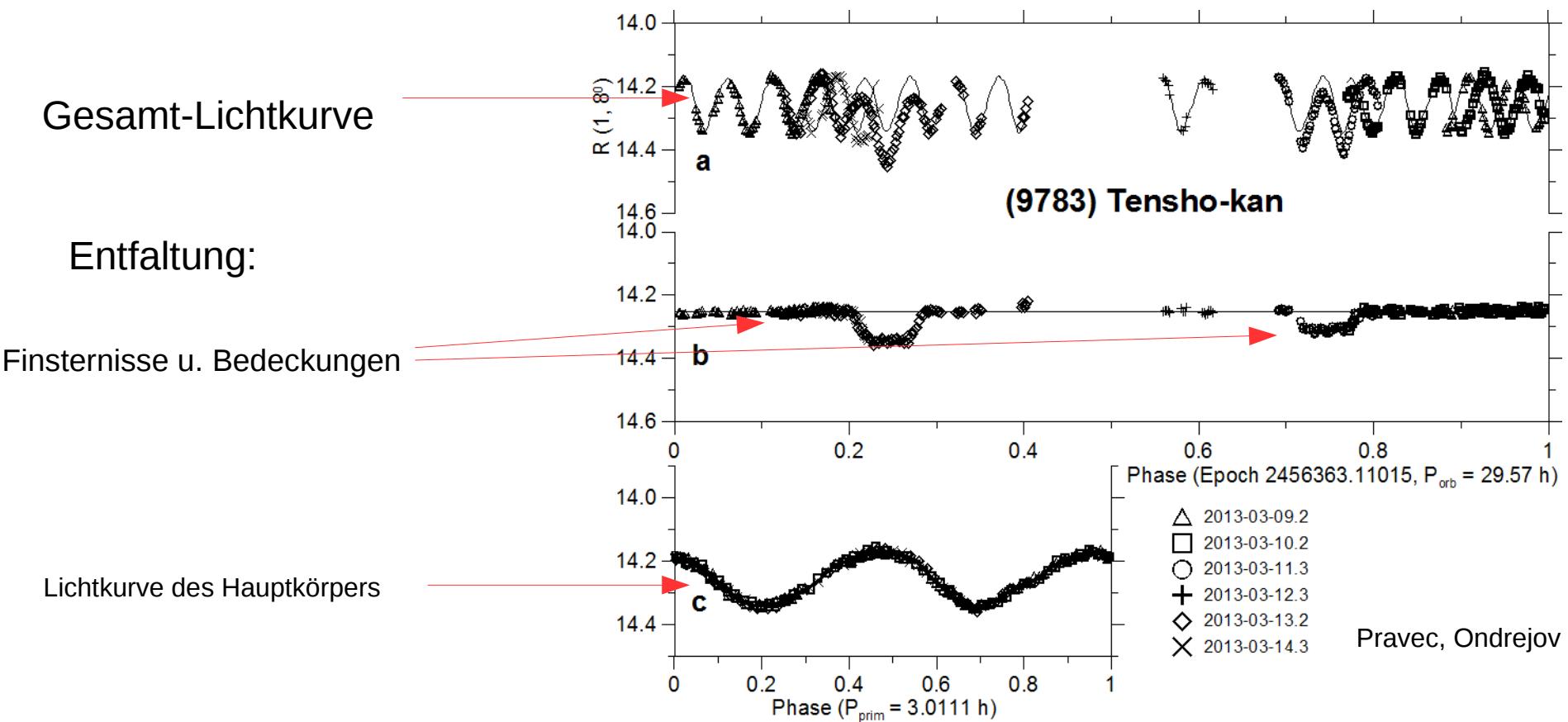
Typische Auflösung ~0.2 arcs => Limitiert auf weite / große Systeme
(0.2 arcs ~150 km in 1 AE)



Marchis et al. (2007)



Photometrische Beobachtung eines Doppel-Asteroiden



3D-Modelle (Shape) und Rotationsachse aus LC-Inversion

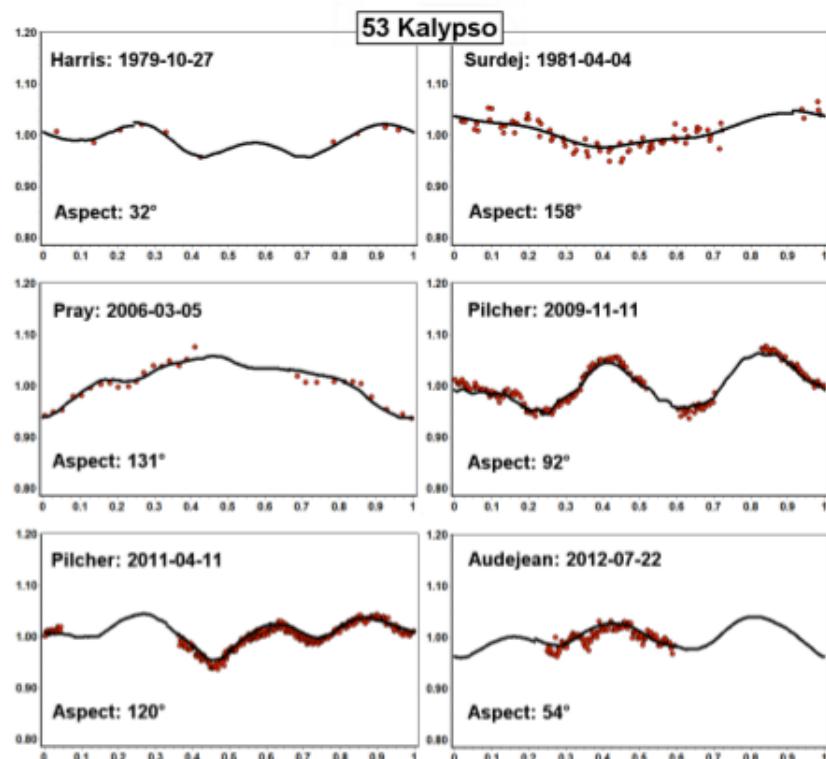


Figure 7. Model fit (black line) versus observed lightcurves (red points). Note the wide variety of lightcurve shapes.

Ref. Minor Planet Bulletin 43 (2016)

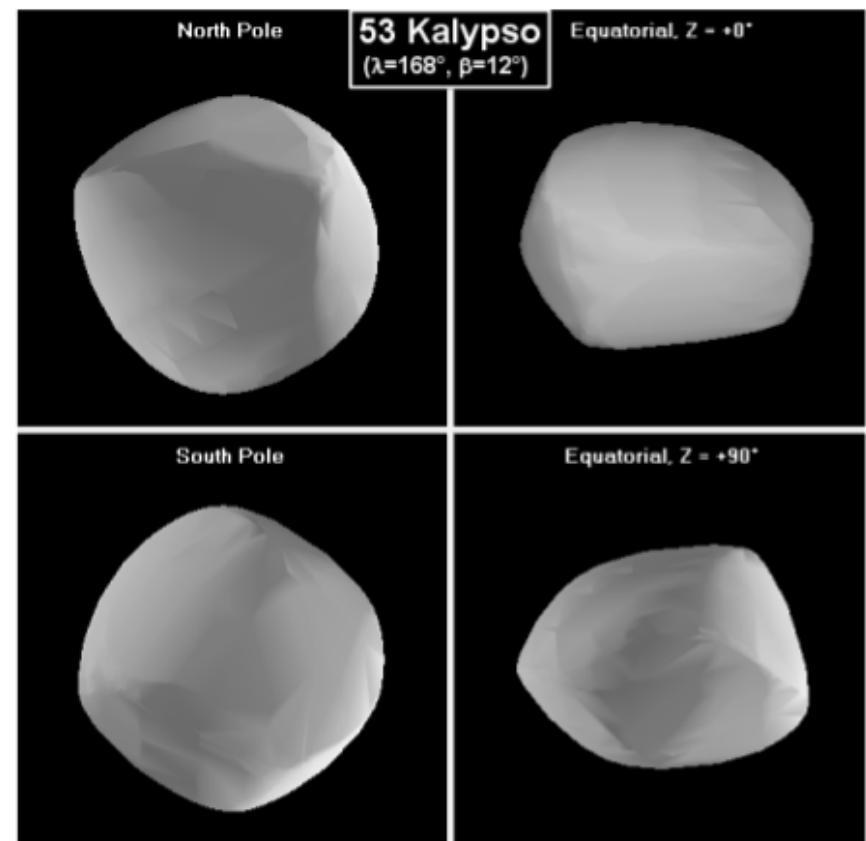
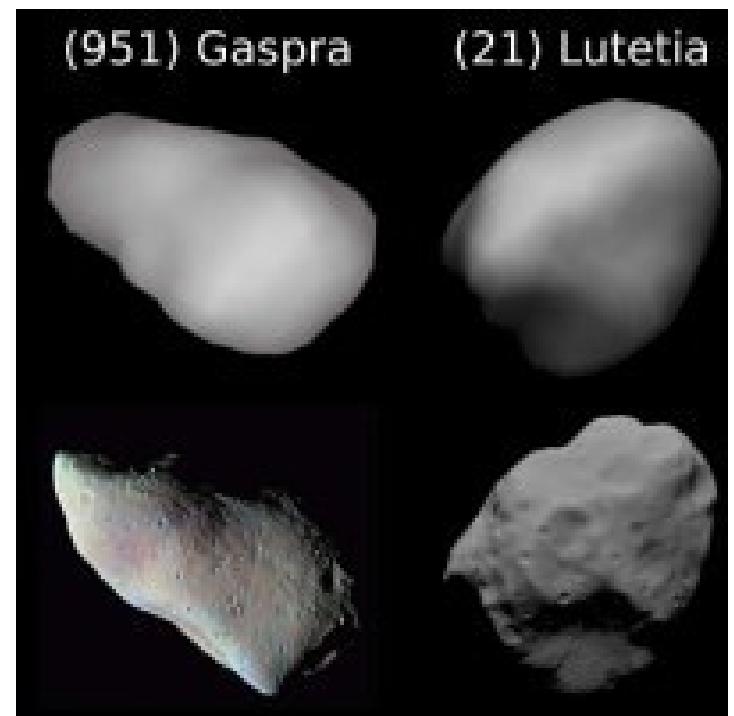
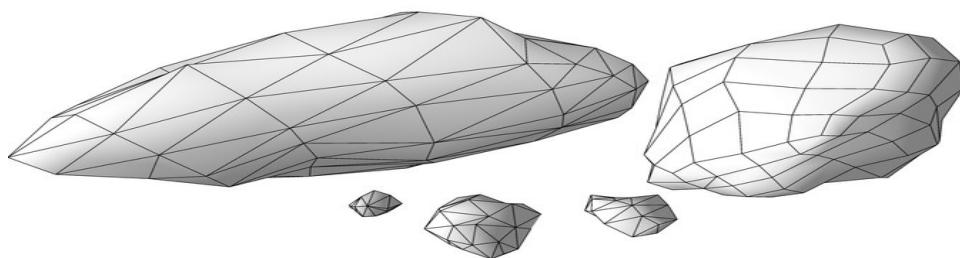


Figure 6. The shape model for 53 Kalypso ($\lambda = 168^\circ$, $\beta = 12^\circ$).

Asteroiden 3D-Modelle (Polygon-Mesh)



Polygon (Dreieck)-Mesh

Face-Vertex Meshes

Face List	Vertex List
f0	v0 v4 v5
f1	v0 v5 v1
f2	v1 v5 v6
f3	v1 v6 v2
f4	v2 v6 v7
f5	v2 v7 v3
f6	v3 v7 v4
f7	v3 v4 v0
f8	v8 v5 v4
f9	v8 v6 v5
f10	v8 v7 v6
f11	v8 v4 v7
f12	v9 v5 v4
f13	v9 v6 v5
f14	v9 v7 v6
f15	v9 v4 v7

v0	0,0,0	f0 f1 f12 f15 f7
v1	1,0,0	f2 f3 f13 f12 f1
v2	1,1,0	f4 f5 f14 f13 f3
v3	0,1,0	f6 f7 f15 f14 f5
v4	0,0,1	f8 f7 f0 f8 f11
v5	1,0,1	f0 f1 f2 f9 f8
v6	1,1,1	f2 f3 f4 f10 f9
v7	0,1,1	f4 f5 f6 f11 f10
v8	.5,.5,0	f8 f9 f10 f11
v9	.5,.5,1	f12 f13 f14 f15

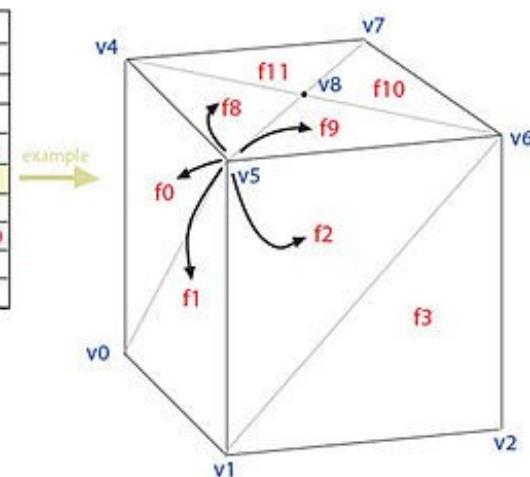
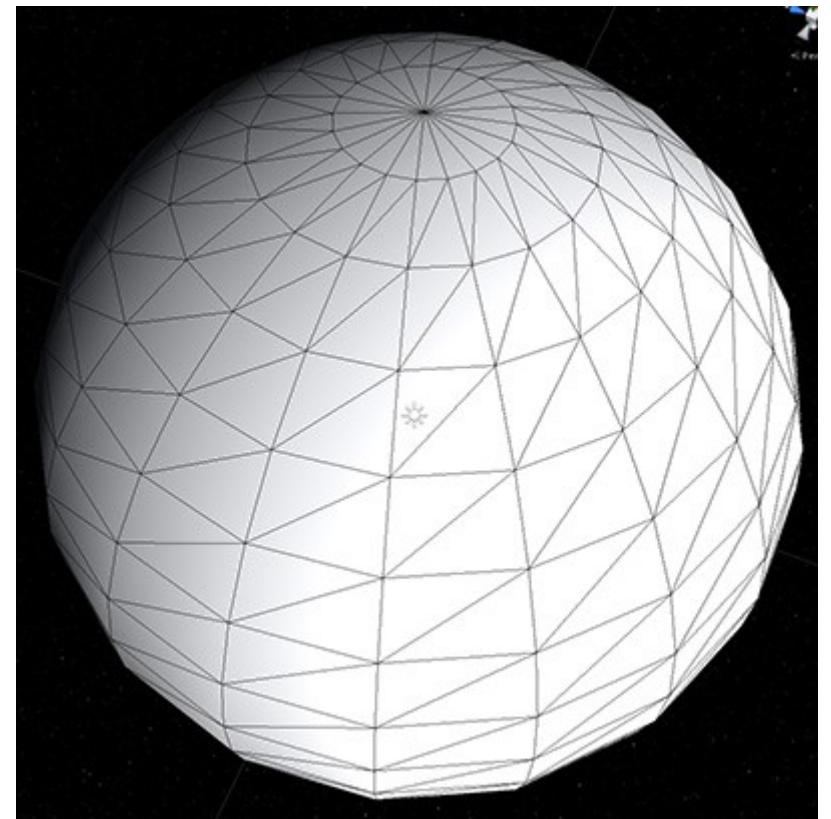


Bild: Wikipedia



Berechne Licht Ein- und Ausfall nach einem passenden Gesetz (Lommel-Seeliger) für jedes Facet und summiere über alle Facets (und das alles als Zeitreihe entsprechend der Rotation)

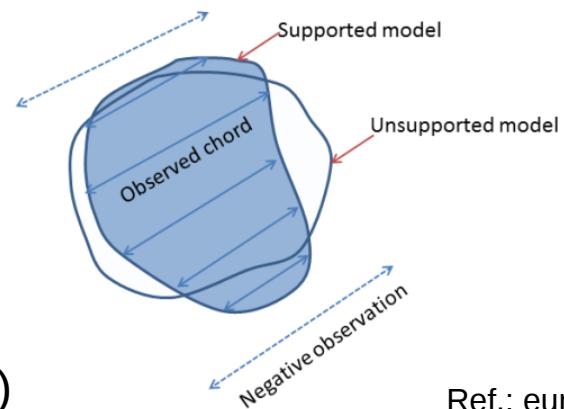
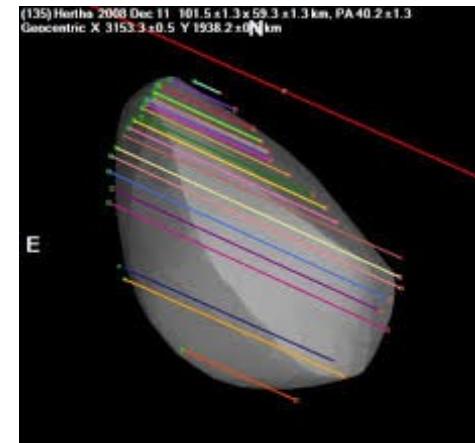
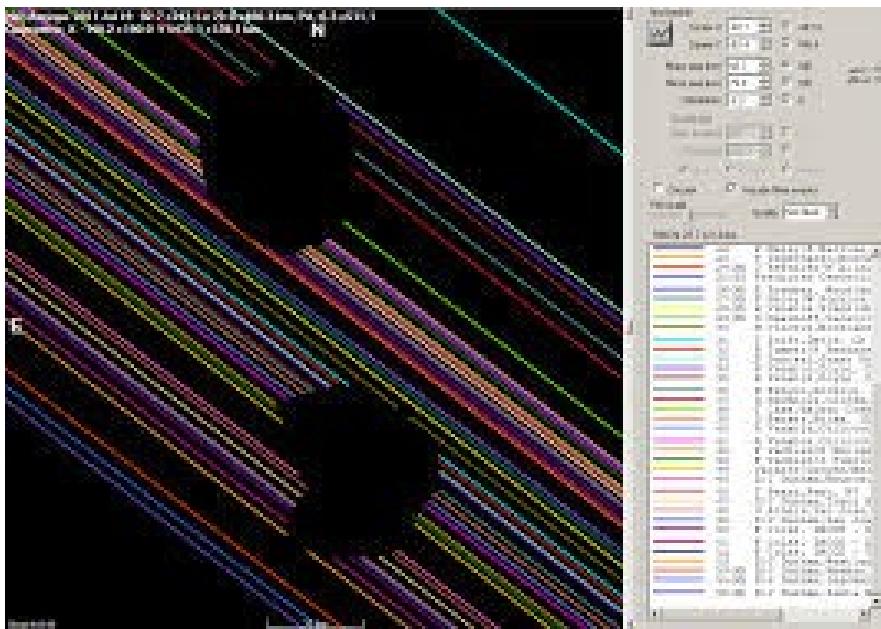
=> synthetische Lichtkurve, z.B. als Vorhersage für Beobachtungen, Sternbedeckungen etc.

Demo 3D-Modell, LCgen

- Python-Skript zur Anzeige von 3D-Modellen (.obj)
 - Inzwischen existieren auch diverse Webseiten zur Visualisierung.
 - <http://space.frieger.com/asteroids/>
 - <http://isam.astro.amu.edu.pl>
 - etc.
- Python-Skript zur Generierung von (synthetischen) Lichtkurven aus 3D-Modellen (d.h. Umkehrung der LC-Inversion).

Kombinierung von LC's und Sternbedeckungen

3D-Modelle aus Inversion: keine Größen.
Bedeckung liefert dies hochauflösend !

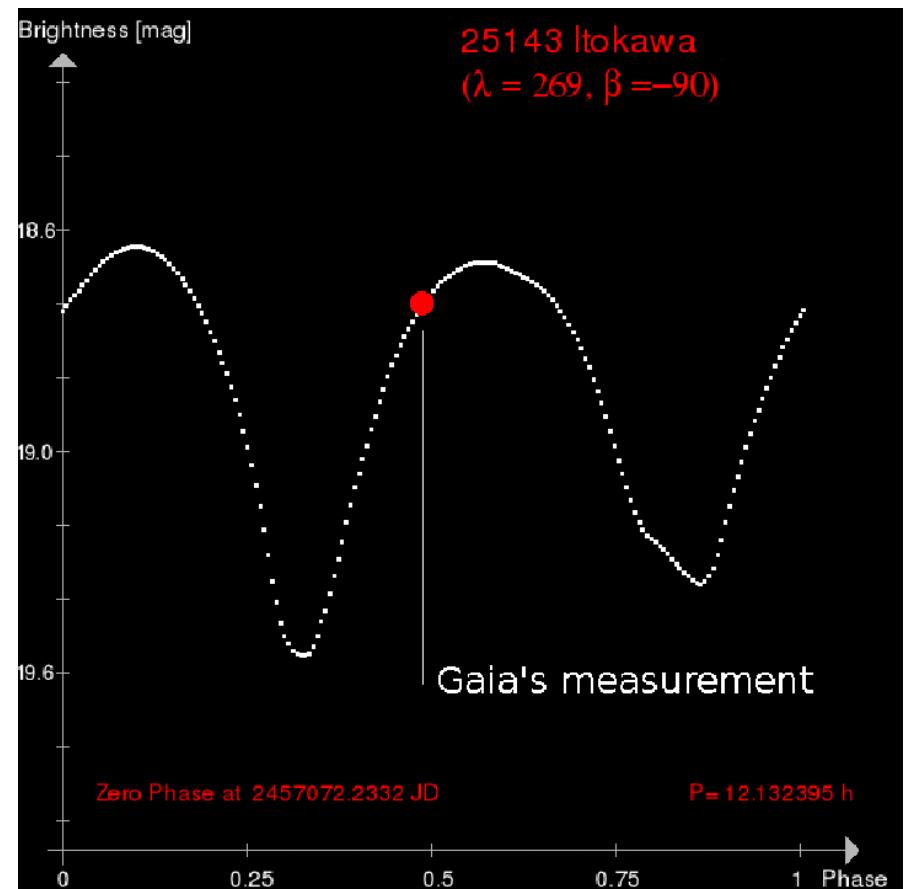
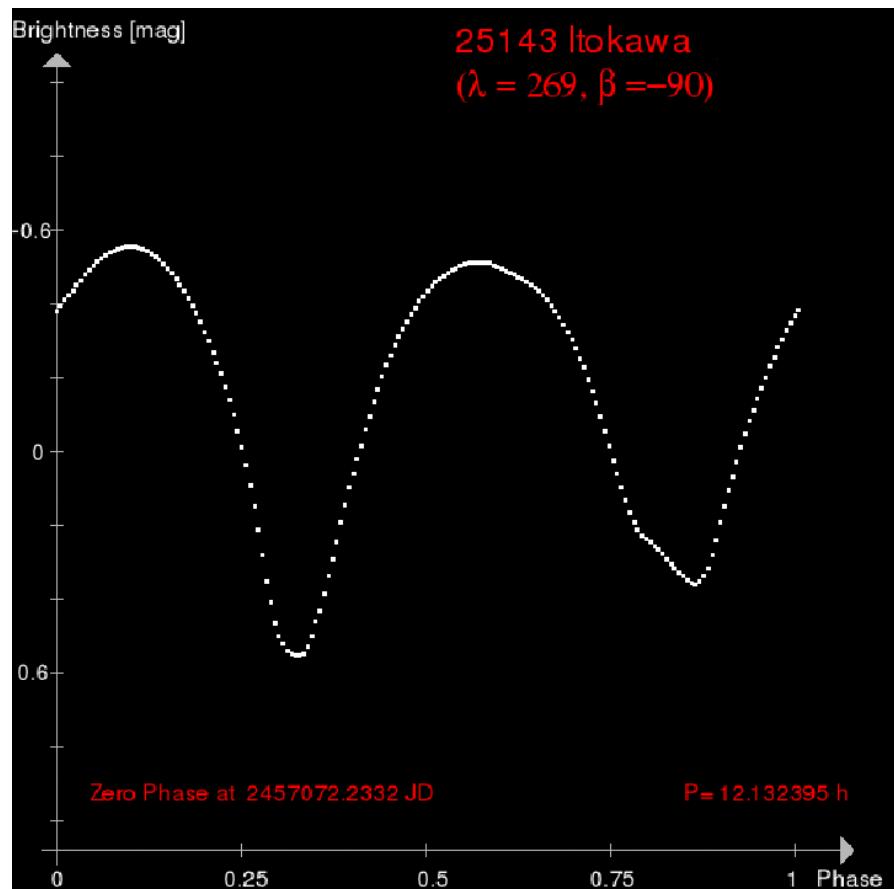


Außerdem können so Modelle (Mehrfachlösungen)
Ausgeschlossen werden.

Ref.: euraster.net

Gaia-GOSA (gaiagosa.eu)

Gaia-Groundbased Observational Service for Asteroids (Pro-Am Kollaboration)



=> (u.a.): neue H,G-Parameter (in einem [neuen] Gaia-System) => bessere Durchmesser etc.

http://gaiagosa.eu

 GOSA

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 About Gaia mission

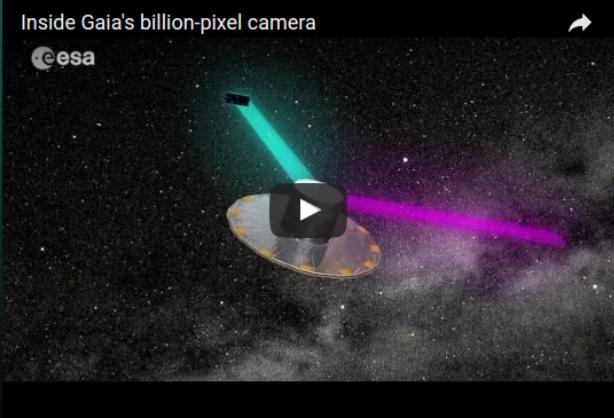
Gaia is an ambitious mission of the European Space Agency (ESA) to chart a three-dimensional map of our Galaxy, including our immediate neighbourhood, the Solar System, in the process revealing the composition, formation and evolution of the Galaxy.

Gaia will perform multi-epoch photometric observations of the Solar System's minor bodies. These observations will reveal their surface properties and composition by the amount of light that the minor bodies reflect at particular wavelengths.

A refined classification of the population of minor bodies will emerge from the giant data base, revealing the kinship between asteroids, NEOs, and meteorites.

Gaia Solar System science in numbers:

- more than 300.000 asteroids observed over 5 years
- between 60 and 70 snapshots per asteroid on average
- 0.01 mag is the average photometric precision for each measurement
- at least 10.000 new three-dimensional models of asteroids



 About GOSA service

Gaia-Groundbased Observational Service for Asteroids (GOSA) is an interactive tool which supports observers in planning photometric observations of asteroids. The asteroid prediction tool is based on the Gaia orbit and scanning law provided by the European Space Agency and the ephemerides of Solar System bodies provided by the Minor Planet Center. These inputs have been coupled by a software tool developed and run by the Gaia Data Processing and Analysis Consortium (DPAC).

Join the community today and start collaborating with a real space mission!

Check out the GOSA targets visible from your observing site using the [Observation planner](#).



<http://minorplanet.info>

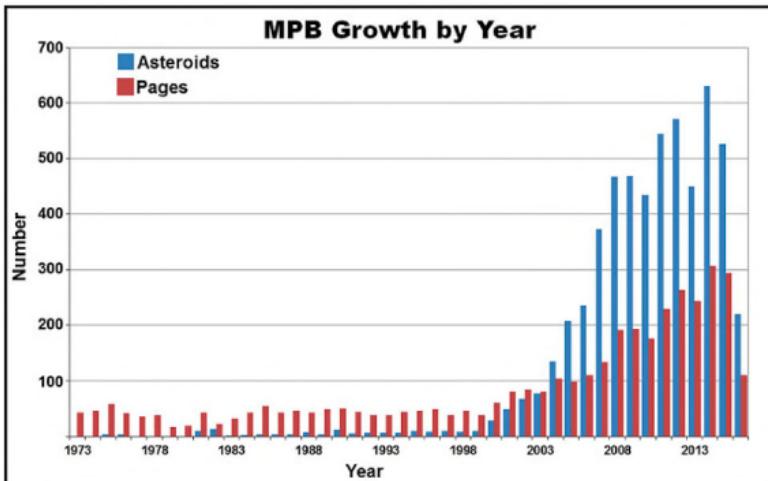
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Sternbedeckungen



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Acknowledgments

Back issues from 1994-2003 were provided by Dan Coley. Thanks to MPB Editor, Prof. Richard Binzel, and Frederick Pilcher, Coordinator of ALPO's Minor Planets Section, for giving permission to make the files available.

Corrigendum

The links at the bottom of the page are corrigendum (corrections) to papers in the MPB

1994	2002	2010
Jan-Mar, 21-1	Jan-Mar, 29-1	Jan-Mar, 37-1
Apr-Jun, 21-2	Apr-Jun, 29-2	Apr-Jun, 37-2

Auswertung von Asteroiden-Photometrie

- CCD-Photometrie (bewegter Objekte des SS)
- (H,G)- Parameter, Phasenrelation
- Lichtkurven-Analyse (Zeitreihen-Analyse)
 - Standard: Periodenbestimmung, Amplitude
 - Fortgeschritten: 3D-Modelle, Spin, etc.
- Kombination der Techniken LC-Inversion, Sternbedeckungen, AO.
- Data-Mining (für Schreibtisch-Astronomen)!

CCD-Photometrie

Problem: Bewegte Objekte !

- Standardprogramm in der Kleinplaneten-Photometrie: MPO Canopus von Brian Warner. CCD-Auswertung, Periodenbestimmung bis hin zur LC-Inversion (3D-Modell) mit Zusatzprogramm LCIinvert. Aber nicht zwingend!
- Standard in der Kleinplaneten-Astrometrie: Astrometrica von Herbert Raab.
 - Begrenzte Anzahl von Bildern automatisch auswertbar.
 - Auch Photometrie, aber leider nicht batch-fähig.
- Andere Programme aus der Astronomie.
 - AIP, Audela, CCDsoft, Iris, MaximDL, Mira, MIDAS, IRAF usw.
- Neu: Gaia-GOSA : Upload der CCD-Bilder => fertige LC.

CCD-Photometrie

DIY-Varianten:

- Sextractor (Perl). Einige Projekte benutzen das Paket in ihrer “Prozess-Pipeline”.
- Python: PyFITS, PyEphem, pysex usw.

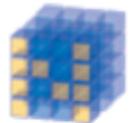
Vorteil: Anpassung an eigene Wünsche und Gegebenheiten, Automatisierung etc.

Einfache Lichtkurven-Analyse

- Grundsätzlich Tools aus der Veränderlichen-Beobachtung nutzbar: z.B. Peranso.
- (Mathematisches) Standardverfahren: Fourier-Analyse. In der KP-Szene als FALC (Fortran Code) von A.Harris (1989) bekannt. Canopus (und auch Peranso) haben diesen Algorithmus implementiert.
- FALC-ähnliche Verfahren sind ausreichend und manchmal besser als PDM etc. aus der Veränderlichenbeobachtung.
- Anpassung (Least Squares Fit) an Fourier-Reihen ist in mathematisch-wissenschaftlicher Software (Matlab, IDL usw.) programmierbar.
- Oder in einer anderen (allgemeinen) Programmiersprache (C++, Java, Fortran, Python, Julia, usw.).

Einfache Lichtkurven-Analyse mit Python

Python + Numpy + SciPy + Matplotlib = Unimog der (modernen) wissenschaftlichen Skripting-Welt



NumPy

Base N-dimensional array package



SciPy library

Fundamental library for scientific computing



Matplotlib

Comprehensive 2D Plotting



IPython

Enhanced Interactive Console



Sympy

Symbolic mathematics



pandas

Data structures & analysis

Mein Weg:

Einfache Skripte zur Periodensuche und zum Fitten (an Fourier-Reihe) sowie zu Plotten der Phasen-Lichtkurve:

- 1) Periode scannen (Range ausprobieren) und nach kleinsten RMS suchen.
- 2) Beobachtungen an diese Periode fitten (exaktes P + Err), Phasenplot ausgeben.

Demo...