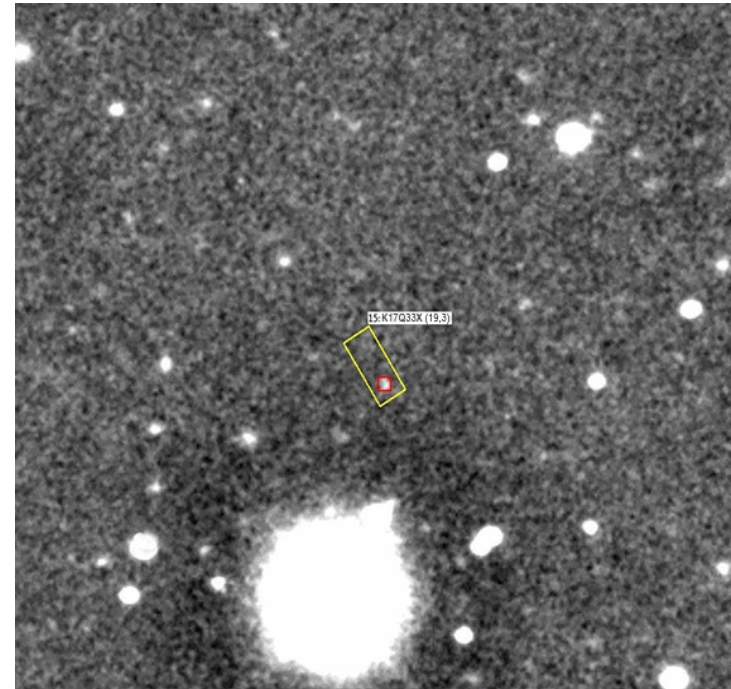


Discovery of small Solar system bodies with OMT-800 telescope

Volodymyr Troianskyi,

Volodymyr Kashuba, Vadym Savanevych,
Oleksandr Bazyey, Vadym Zhukov

Gaia Science Alerts workshop
Warsaw, Poland, 6 - 8 Dec. 2017



ACM Group

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY, ODESSA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

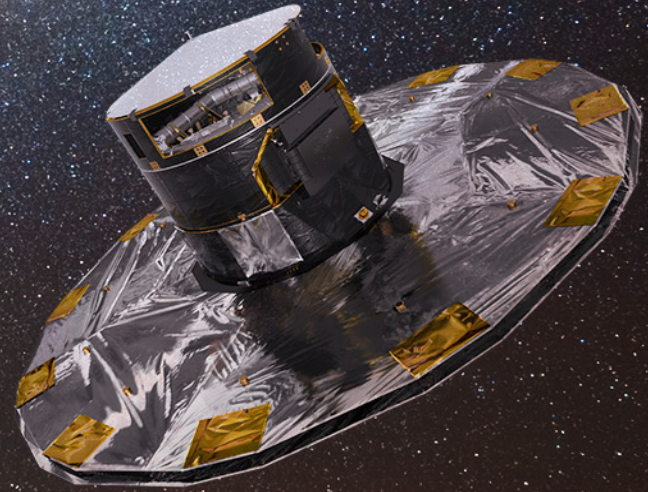
Astrometry and Celestial Mechanics Group

Gaia Space Telescope

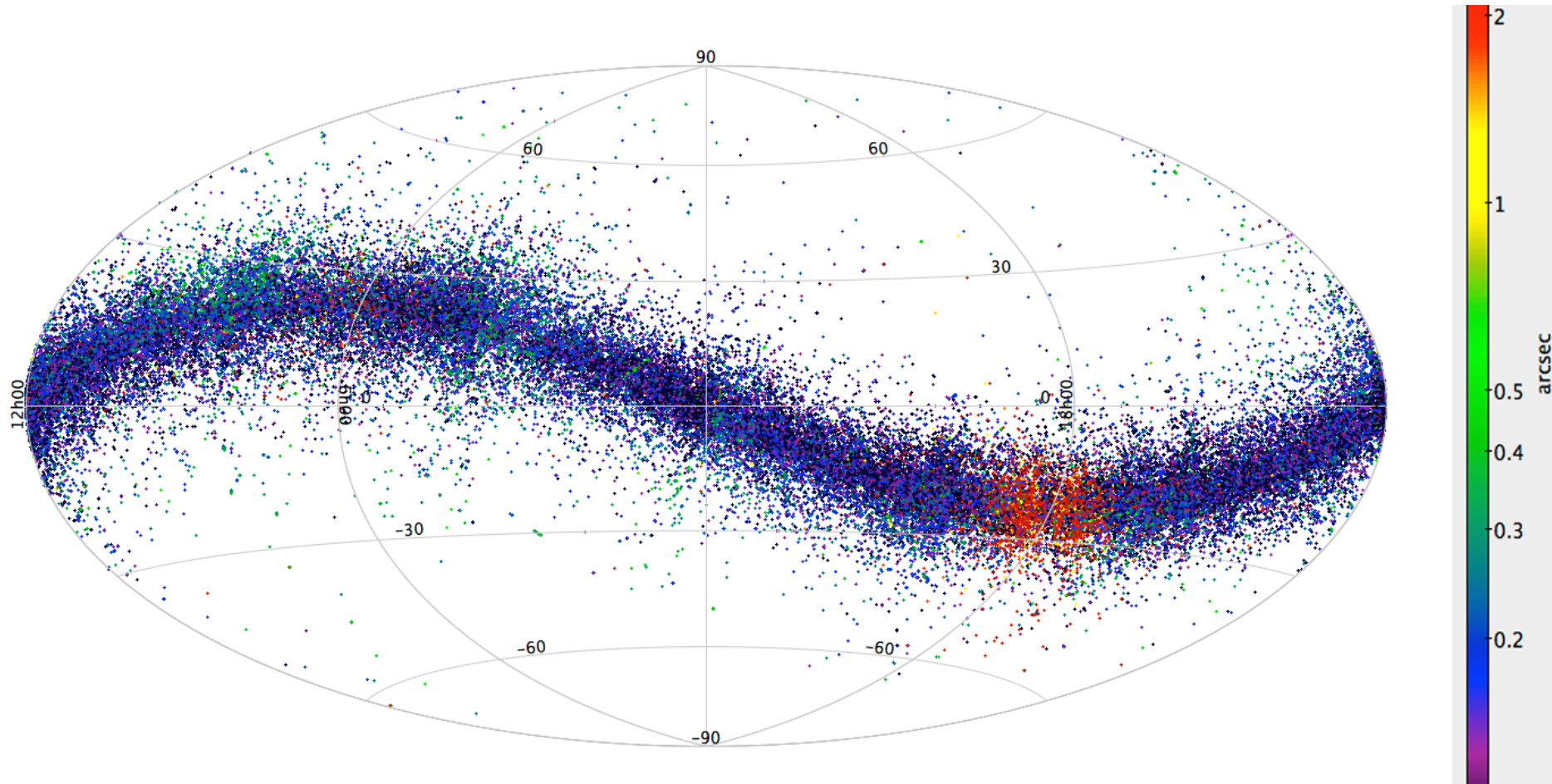
(Global Astrometric Interferometer for Astrophysics)

Mission Science

- ✓ Galactic Structure
- ✓ Stars
- ✓ Solar System
- ✓ Asteroids
- ✓ Exoplanets



Gaia's asteroid detections



ESA/Gaia/DPAC/CU4, L. Galluccio, F. Mignard, P. Tanga (Observatoire de la Côte

Missions

- Show All Missions

Mission Home

- Summary
- Fact Sheet
- Objectives
- Mission Team
- Industrial Team

A History of Astrometry

- The oldest sky maps
- Seeing and measuring farther
- Astrometry in space

Mission Science

- Galactic Structure
- Stars
- Solar System
- Asteroids
- Exoplanets

GAIA FOLLOW-UP NETWORK FOR SOLAR SYSTEM OBJECTS



Date: 24 January 2017

Satellite: Gaia

Depicts: Map of Gaia-FUN-SSO observing sites

Copyright: Google Earth

The Gaia Follow-Up Network for Solar System Objects (Gaia-FUN-SSO) coordinates ground-based observations of candidate asteroids that have been identified during Gaia data processing.





26-Nov-2017 14:14 UT

Shortcut URL

<http://sci.esa.int/jump.cfm?oid=58711>

Also Available As



1030 × 501
< 1 MB

Related Links

- Gaia Follow-Up Network for Solar System Objects

See Also

- Gaia turns its eyes to asteroid hunting

The main characteristics of OMT-800



Main mirror diameter, <i>mm</i>	800
Telescope effective focal length, <i>mm</i>	2134.3
Focal ratio	1:2.67
Main mirror eccentricity square	1.1986
Max deviation of the main mirror from ideal surface, <i>nm</i>	60
Linear diameter of the field of view, <i>mm</i>	49.14
Angular diameter of the field of view, <i>arc min</i>	78
Spectral range of achromatization, <i>nm</i>	486-820

Gaia follow-up network for Solar system objects



Gaia FUN SSO: Gaia Alerts

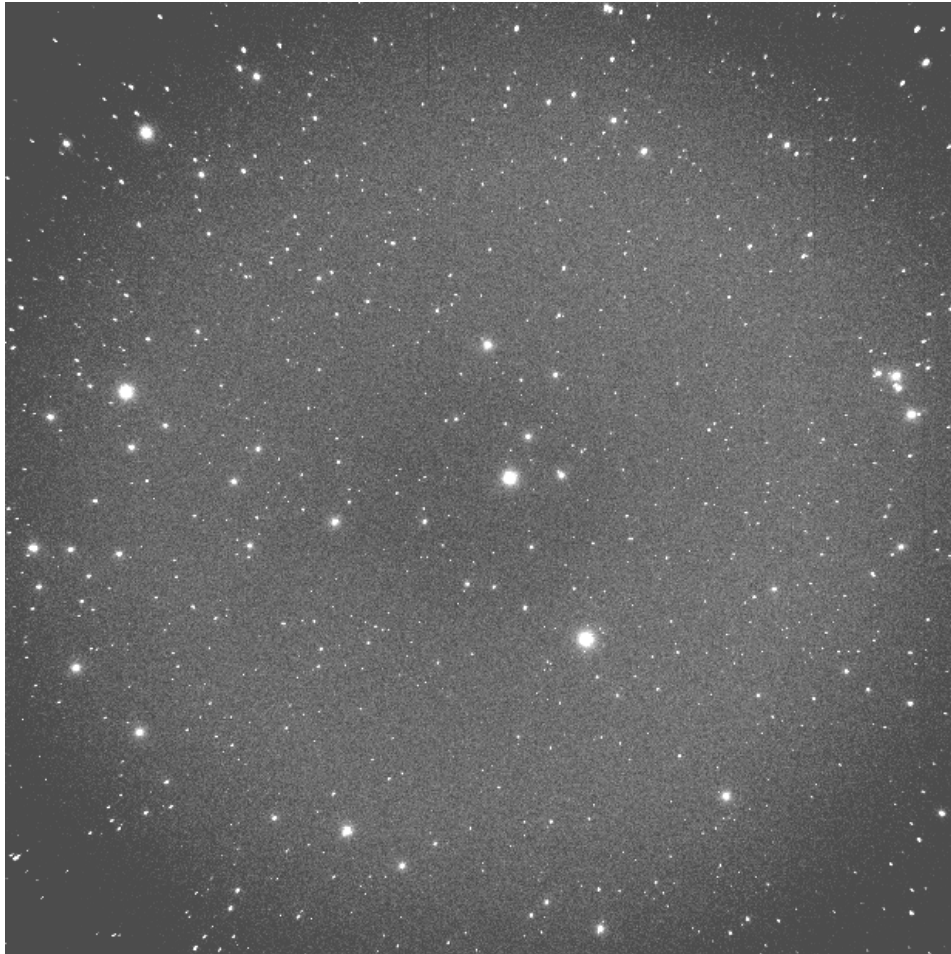
Potential discoveries of Solar System Objects by Gaia

This page lists all the calls, dubbed *alerts* for follow-up observations on Solar System Objects recently discovered by the [ESA Gaia](#) mission, currently visible for the criteria you specified for your instrument ([OMT-800](#)). You can obtain detailed information on each alert in the *Details* pages and report the results (positive, missed) of your observations in the *Report* pages (see links in the table).

If you observed an alert which is no longer listed below, use [this link](#) to report observations.

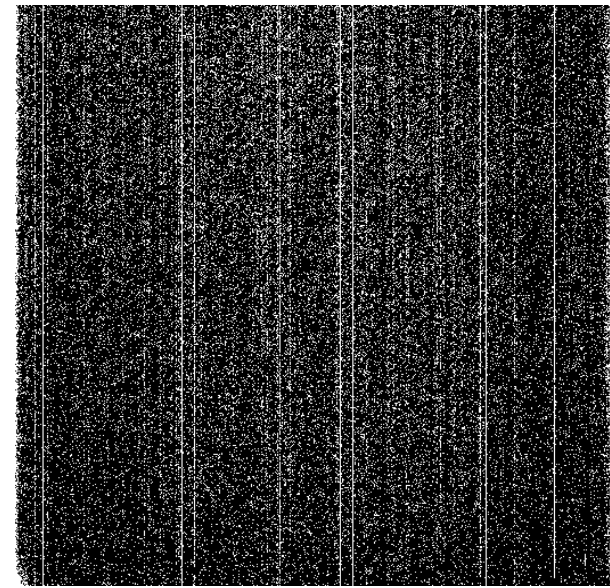
List of active alerts								Selected alerts: 3/9	
ID ▲▼	Begin ▲▼	End ▲▼	V_{mag} ▲▼	RA ▲▼	Dec ▲▼	Area ▲▼	Name ▲▼	Report	Details
46455	2017-11-25	2017-12-04	20.34	84.2889	-12.4893	0.14856	g1u02B		
46560	2017-11-26	2017-12-04	20.34	84.4313	-12.489	0.13347	g1u05C		
46376	2017-11-25	2017-11-30	20.15	90.444	-0.2453	0.44822	g1u0D9		

Results of observations

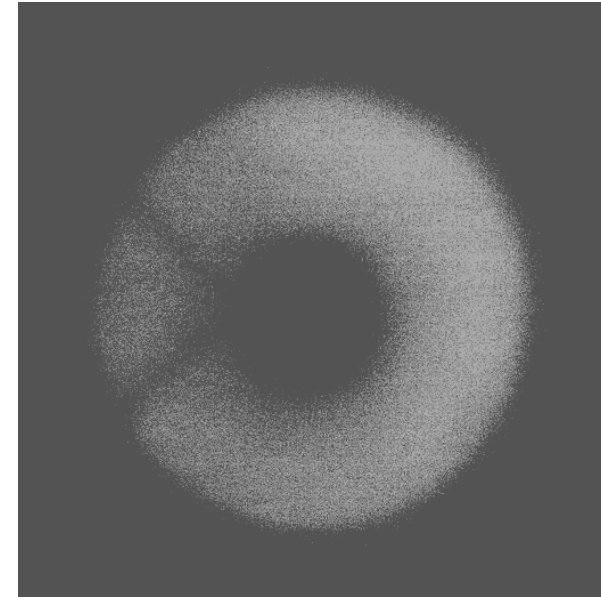


**.FITS frame*

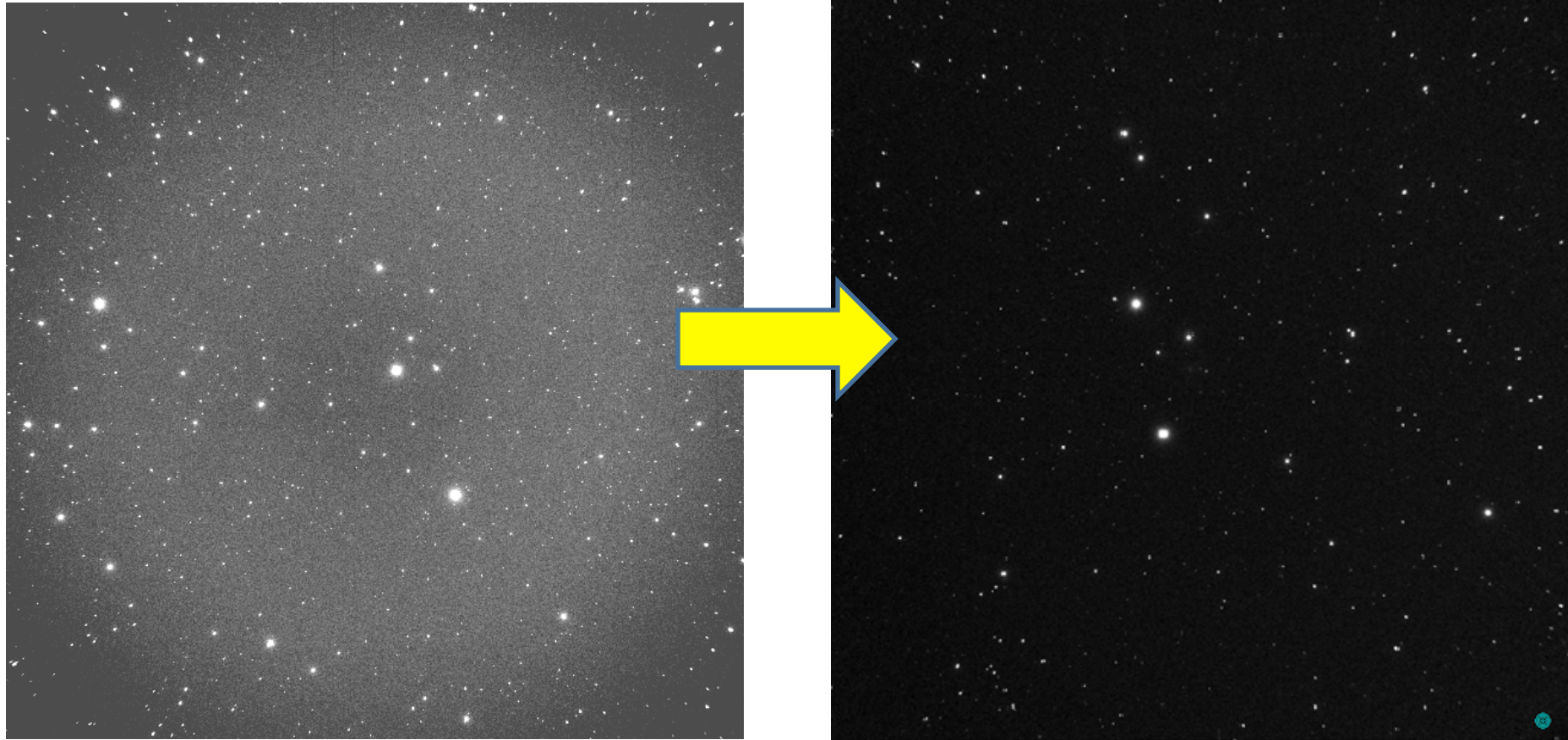
*"DARK"
frame*



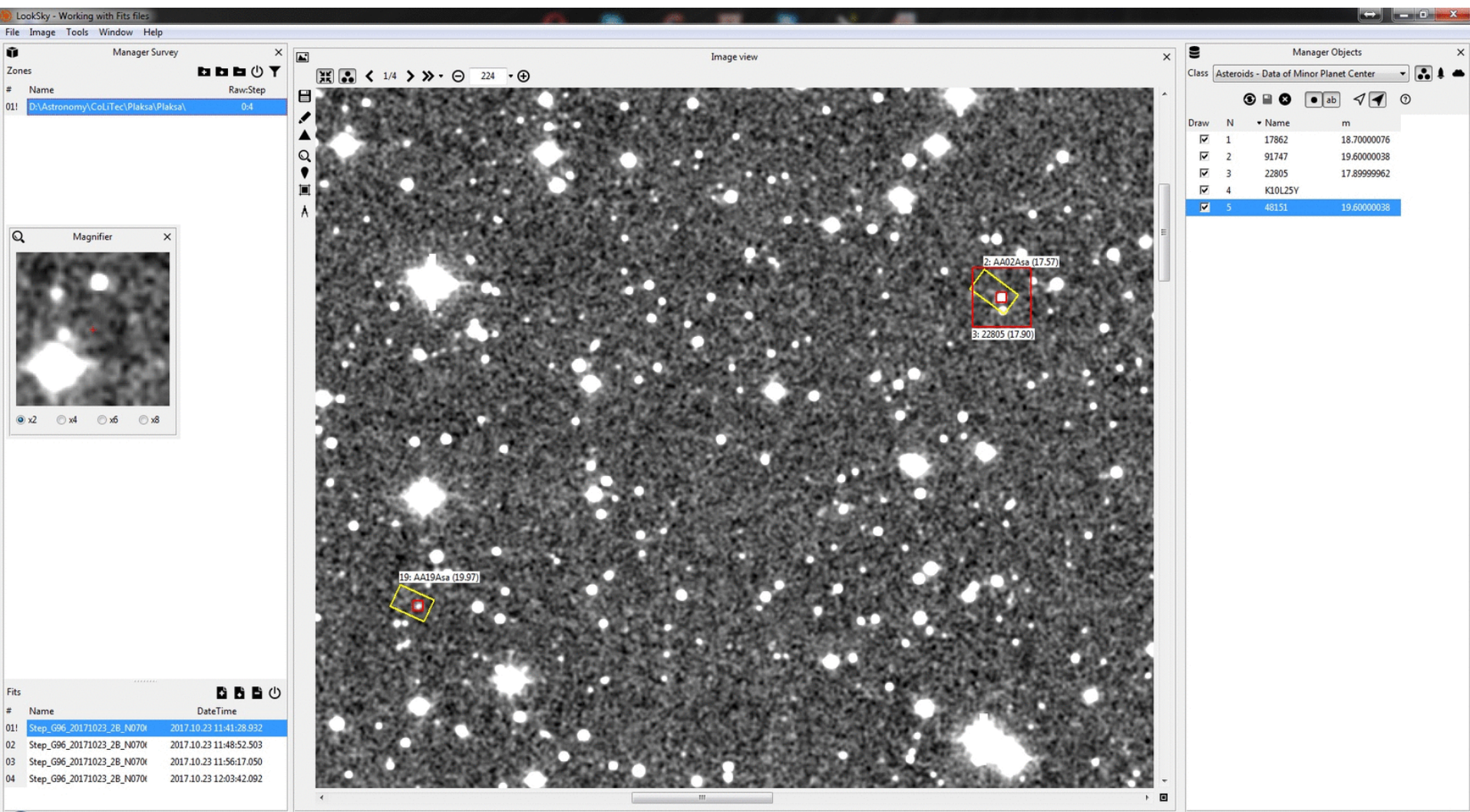
*"FLATFIELD"
frame*



Preprocessing of frames



CoLiTec software



Discovered objects

MPC 583 Odessa-Mayaki

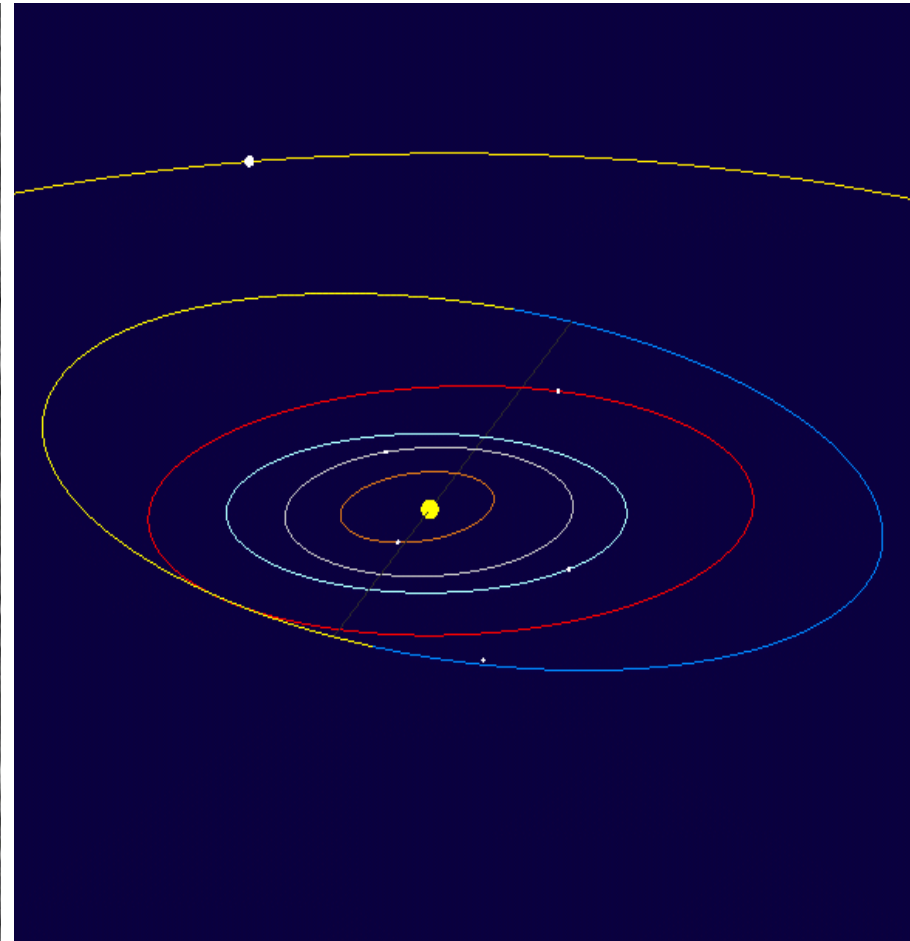
- ✓ 2017 BC94 (near-Earth), *MPS 766258*
- ✓ 2017 QX33 (Mars-crosser), *MPS 813479*
- ✓ 2017 QJ36 (near-Earth), *MPS 817122*
- ✓ 2017 RV12 (near-Earth), *MPS 817137*

- ✓ 25 objects confirmed

Discoveries Mars-crosser 2017 QX33



15-K17Q33X (19,3)



Animation of 3 frames crops

Orbit Sketch with MPC

Calculation ephemerides of discovered objects

“MPC” Ephemeris



- [Processing \(Info\)](#)

New Object Ephemeris Generator

Use the form below to generate ephemerides for your new objects prior to the assignment of [MPC format](#) for each object into the form below. The observations of each object can be on t
Generate ephemerides to obtain the ephemerides.

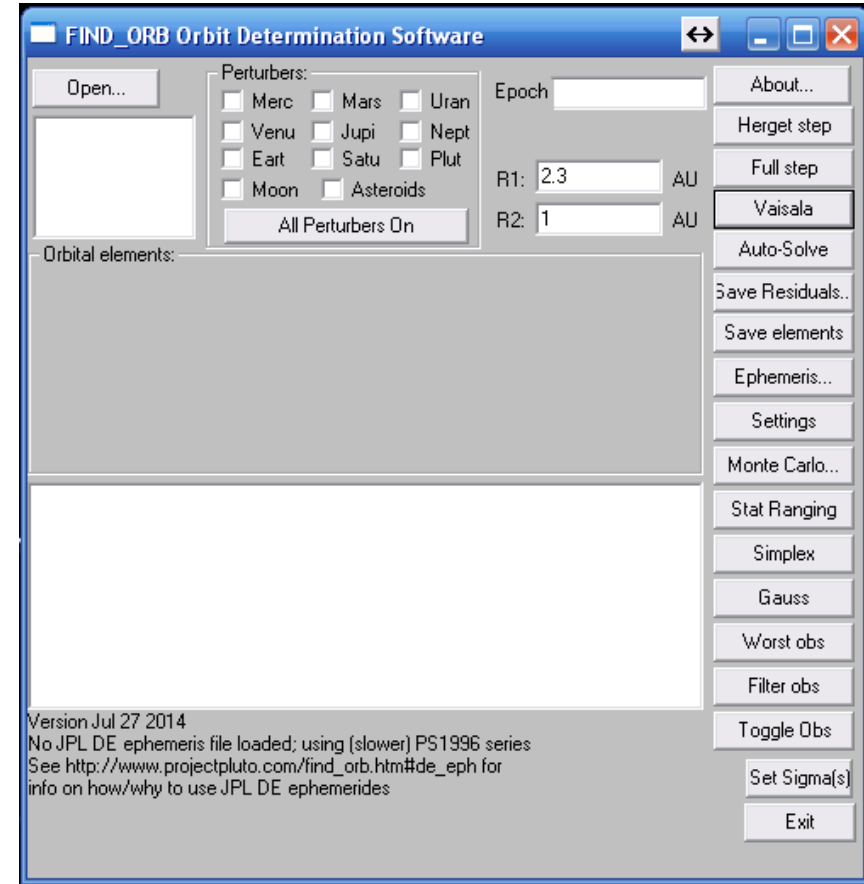
Observations that are not [formatted correctly](#) will be rejected. Ensure that there is a Carriage

[Generate ephemerides](#)

Enter observations below (a guide is included to allow manual entry of the data on those plat

NNNNNPPPPPPANNYYYY MM DD.ddddd HH MM SS.dd sDD MM SS.d MM.M B OOO

“Find_Orb” Ephemeris



Calculation ephemerides of discovered objects

“Orbits Väisälä” Ephemeris

Orbits Väisälä

	Observation 1	Observation 2	Kepler elements orbits	Prediction (Ephemerides)
Year	1934	1934	Semimajor Axis (AU) = 3.15486508162994 Eccentricity = 0.142924023140417 Inclination (Dedrees) = 7.77186803152584 Arg. of Perihelion (Dedrees) = 3.08909955523598 Long. Ascend. Node (Dedrees) = 10.7630476488225 Mean Anomaly (Dedrees) = 365.065340203494 Epoch (JD) = 2427749.24618056 a-r2 (AU) = 0.45090600993177	1934
Month	10	10		11
Day	5	9		7
Hour	20	22		17
Minute	15	44		54
Second	36	6		30
RA (h)	0	0		0
RA (m)	46	43		24
RA (s)	58.08	31.38		49.06324622
DEC (d)	5	5		4
DEC (')	32	23	48	
DEC (")	8.8	51.1	4.956643152	
Rho	1.7075			

Calculation orbits

Discovered objects

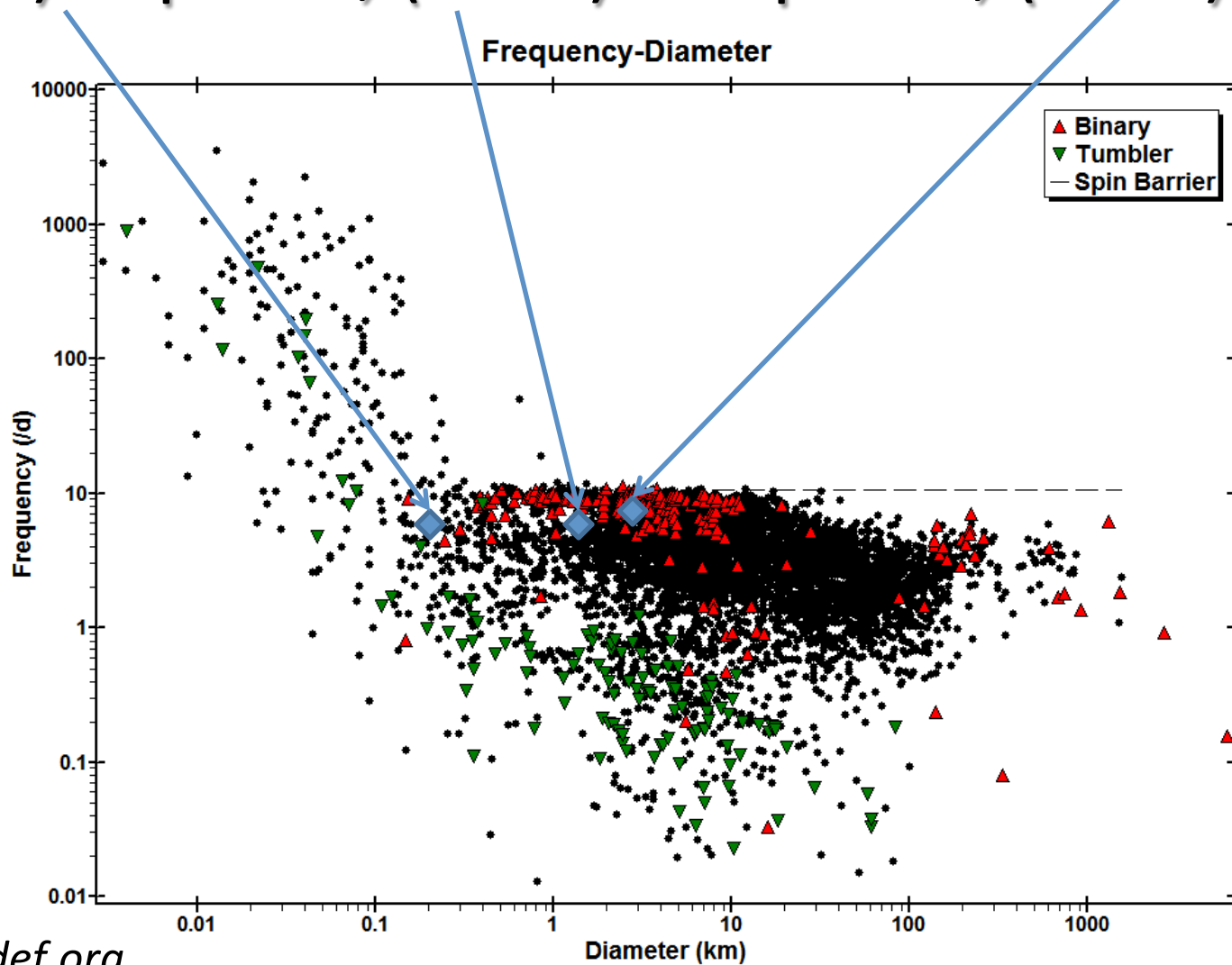
MPC 585 Kyiv comet station

- ✓ 2017 ST39 (Main Belt), *MPS 828365* – calculation ephemerides “*Orbits Väisälä*”
- ✓ 2017 SV39 (Main Belt), *MPS 828365* – calculation ephemerides “*Orbits Väisälä*” and confirmation with OMT-800
- ✓ 2017 TS7 (Main Belt), *MPS 828378* – calculation ephemerides “*Orbits Väisälä*”

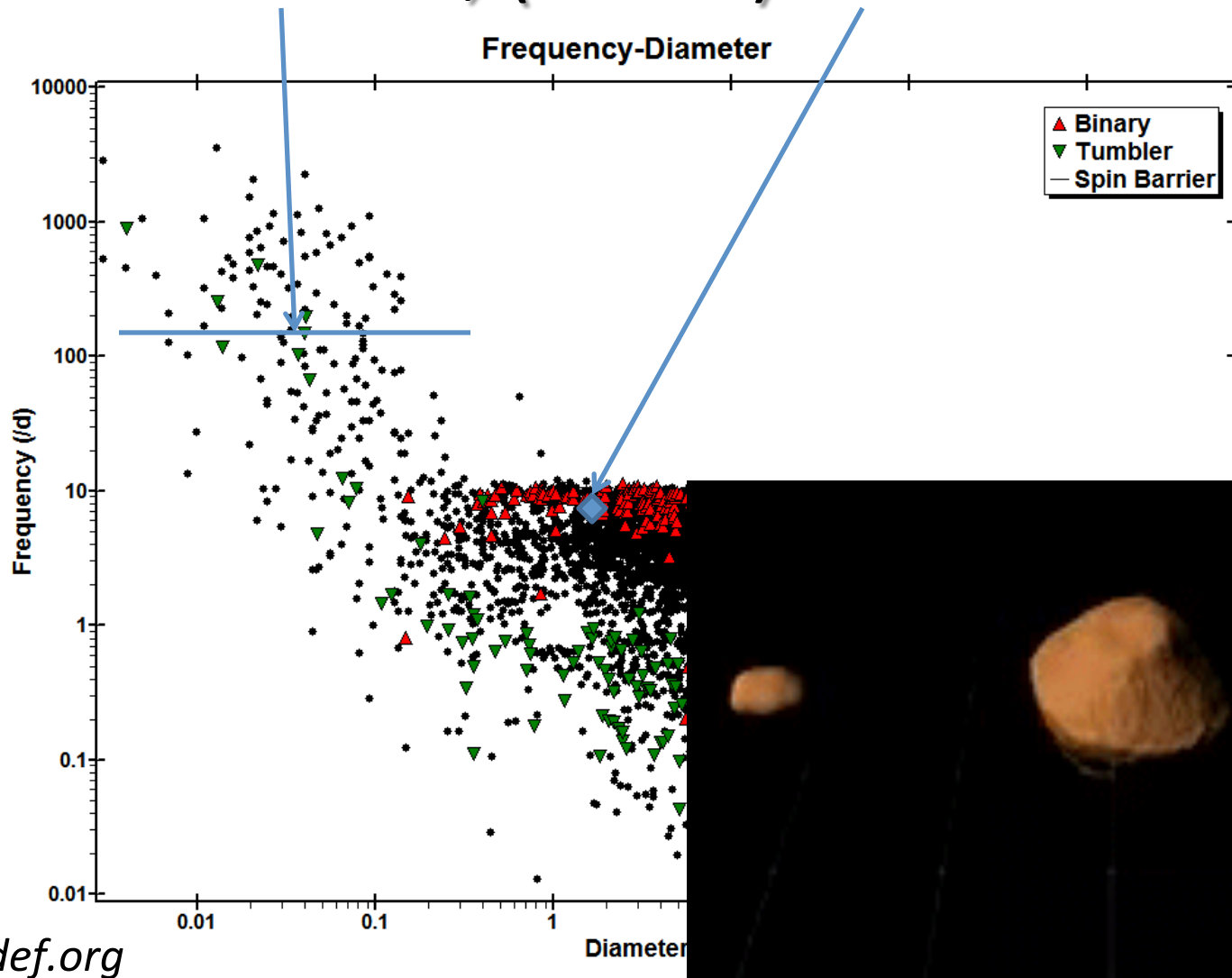
Photometric observations of Solar system objects with OMT-800 in 2017

- ✓ (3361) Orpheus
- ✓ (3749) Balam
- ✓ (4197) Morpheus
- ✓ (20460) Robwhiteley
- ✓ (66391) 1999 KW4
- ✓ (153415) 2001 QP153
- ✓ (496018) 2008 NU
- ✓ 2012 TC4
- ✓ 2014 YC15
- ✓ 2017 MB1
- ✓ 2017 TE5

(3361) Orpheus, (4197) Morpheus, (3749) Balam



2012 TC4, (66391) 1999 KW4



Photometric observations of Solar system objects with OMT-800 in 2017

✓ Unknown rotation period:
(20460) Robwhiteley

✓ Unknown rotation period and diameter:
(153415) 2001 QP153,
(496018) 2008 NU,
2014 YC15,
2017 MB1,
2017 TE5

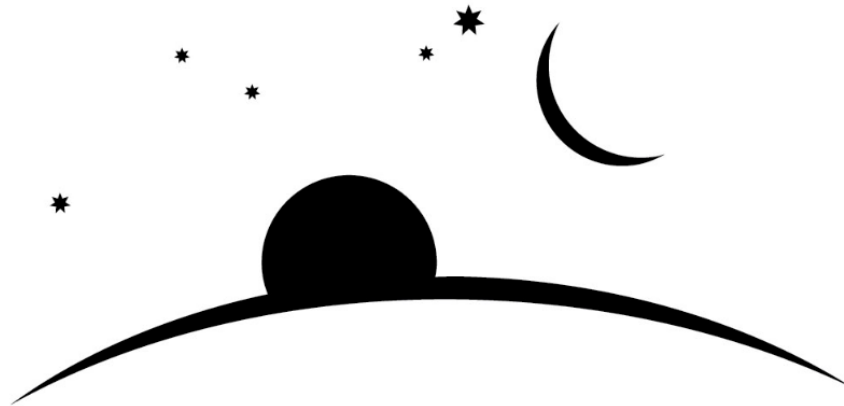
Results

- ✓ Discovered 4 and confirmed 25 asteroids
- ✓ Created and tested original software which implements Orbit search methods
- ✓ Received photometrical observations of more than 10 asteroids and asteroids systems for comparison results of our observations with celestial mechanical models of motion of these object.

Thanks for attention !!!

Volodymyr Troianskyi

v.troianskyi@onu.edu.ua



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ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY, ODESSA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY