Occultations as a tool for creation and validation of asteroid models

Dominik Černý

Josef Ďurech, Josef Hanuš

Astronomical Institute of Charles University

17. September 2023



FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS Charles University

Dominik Černý

1/16

Asteroids and their shapes

- Most numerous group in Solar system
- Their size makes them hard to observe
- Most asteroids only lightcurves



- The most common way of creating models of asteroids.
- Determine period, position of pole and shape
- Needed lots of light curves
- Often ambiguous in pole
- Mostly convex shapes
- Uncertainty in size

Models from light curves

 DAMIT (Database of Asteroid Models from Inversion Techniques) (Durech a kol., 2010)



4/16

Improvement of models

- Fit model to occultation
- Free parameters are size and position
- Determine dimensions
- Use only occultations with 3 or more observers



Improvement of models

- Solve pole ambiguity
- Needed occultation with the right rotation of asteroid



Improvement of models

- Models can be disproved
- Obvious non-convex shape



Using occultations

- Create new model
- Period, pole and intial elipsoid from old model
- Using ADAM with both light curves and occultations



New models

- Use occultation again to verify new model
- Better but not perfect fit
- Another well observered occultation could help



Figure: Projection of occultation and new model of 234 Barbara.





Figure: Projection of occultation by 138 Tolosa and its model.

Dominik Černý

Future model

- No model (in DAMIT, Marciniak et al. (2023), A&A, in press)
- Few light curves
- Densely observed occultation



Figure: Occultation by asteroid 275 Sapientia without model.

• Even fewer light curves



- DAMIT: 16076 models of 10745 asteroids
- At least 3 observer occultations for 274 asteroids
- 516 occultations
- 190 asteroids models correspond with occultation
- 44 had unusefull occultation
- 40 asteroids had noncoresponding model.

- Models from light curves
- Validation with occultations
- New models from both occultations and light curves
- Adding non-convexity and precise dimensions
- Needed enough observers

DURECH, J., SIDORIN, V. a KAASALAINEN, M. (2010). DAMIT: a database of asteroid models. A&A, 513:A46. doi: 10.1051/0004-6361/200912693.