Make asteroid parallax visible (Version 1.1)

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1. Download

- a. Download the images of PHA 7335 on your computer :
 - Cerro Tololo/Chile : <u>https://observe.lco.global/requests/2897700</u>
 - Teide/Tenerife : <u>https://observe.lco.global/requests/2897699</u>
- b. Perhaps write down now which recordings were made relatively simultaneously!
- c. Extract the ZIP-folders.

2. Initial assessment and orientation

a. Load both sequences in AstroImageJ (AIJ) :
 AIJ-Menu : File → Import → Image Sequence ...

🦠 Impo	ort Image Sequence	×
Dir:	C:\Users\lenovo\Desktop\FoBiphi\Parallaxe\lco_data-20220517-11_tfn\ drag and drop target	Browse
Type: Filter:	default ~	
Start	enclose regex in parens	
Count Step:	1	
Scale:	100 %	
IV S I⊂ U	ort names numerically se virtual stack	
Mate	ched files: 11	
Esti	mated stack size: 274.39578 MB	
	OK Can	Help

Select folder and confirm with [OK].

b. Start the animations!

Understanding :

There are fixed stars and moving objects, e.g. Asteroid 7335. PHA (Potentially Hazardous Asteroid) 7335 is so close that it shows a clear parallax (thumb jump) when viewed simultaneously from Teide (tfn) and Cerro Tololo (lsc).

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Questions :

- What is an asteroid?
- What is a NEO?
- When is an asteroid called a PHA?
- 3. Alignment of the images
 - a. Close both stack windows.
 - b. Load a picture of Teide (tfn) and a picture of Cerro Tololo (lcs), that is as close to the same time as possible :
 AIJ-Menu : File → Open
 - c. Select the icon ... in the AIJ-Menu with right mouse click und take the following settings:

No Aperture Photometry Settings			×
Radius of object aperture	<	> 20	
Inner radius of background annulus	د 🔳	> 40	
Outer radius of background annulus	<	> 60	
Use variable aperture (Multi-Aperture only)			
FWHM factor (set to 0.00 for radial profile mode)	٠	> 1	
Radial profile mode normalized flux cutoff	0.010 (0	< cuffoff < 1; default = 0.010)	
Centroid apertures 🛛 🖓 Use Howell cer	troid method	Fit background to plane Remove stars from backgnd I Ma	ark removed pixels
Use exact partial pixel accounting in source aper	tures (If desei	ected, only pixels having centers inside the aperture radius are counted)	
Prompt to enter refistar absolute mag (required it	'target star ab	osolute mag is desired)	
List the following FITS keyword decimal values in	measureme	nis table :	
Keywords (comma separated):	JD_SOBS,JI	D_UTC,HJD_UTC,BJD_TDB,AIRMASS ALT_OBJ,CCD-TEMP,EXPTIME,RA	OBJ2K, DECOBJ2K
CCD gain	1.000000	[e-Jcounf]	
CCD readout noise	0.000000	[e-]	
CCD dark current per sec	0.000000	le-/pit/sec]	
or - FITS keyword for dark current per exposure (e-/pix)	-		
Saturation warning (Saturated in table) (red bord	ler in Ref Star	Panel)	
for levels higher than	55000		
Linearity warning (yellow border in Ref Star Panel)	ŋ		
for levels higher than	30000		
		<u></u>	More Settings Cancel

- d. Select at least three of the same stars in the same order in each window.

e. Align the fixed stars in the Teide image with the fixed stars in the Tololo image : AlJ-Menu : Plugins → Astronomy → Align Image

mage to be aligned/rebinned.	Teide02.fits
Reference image:	tololo02.fits
Transformation:	Shift+Rolate+Scale
Onfional fill value ·	
oprondi in faido .	
(default filler is the mean va	lue at the image edge
(default filler is the mean va	lue at the image edge an 2 points)
(default filler is the mean va	lue at the image edge an 2 points)

- f. Delete the old Teide image!
- g. Save both images as fits files "Teide" and "Tololo" : AIJ-Menu : File → Save As → FITS ...
- h. Close AIJ ! (to reset the program settings!)
- 4. "Thumb jump" :
 - a. Reopen AIJ and load the two saved fits files.
 - b. Push both files into a stack : AIJ-Menu : Image → Stacks → Images to Stack
 - c. When the animation starts, the "thumb jump" can be seen.
- 5. Measurement of parallax :
 - a. Create a composite : AIJ-Menu : Image → Stacks → Z Project

Stacks with inverter LU To create a standard LI and invert the LUT (Ima	Ts may not project correctly. JT, invert the stack (Edit/Invert) ige/Lookup Tables/Invert LUT).
	OK Cancel
N ZProjection	×
Start slice:	_
Projection type M	lax Intensity 🗸 🗸

b. Parallax :

Hold down the middle mouse button and draw a connecting line between the asteroid positions :



Understanding :

The parallax angle is easily measurable and is 00° 02' 09.22" = 0.03589387°.

Questions :

- How could one estimate the measurement error?
- What information does the Y-axis angle give us: 231.97°?
- 6. Distance between earth and asteroid (a rough mathematical estimate) :



Assuming that the triangle T_1T_2A (Telescope_1, Telescope_2, Asteroid) in good approximation is isosceles and the baseline *a* between T_1 (Teide) and T_2 (Cerro Tololo) is 8032 km, then you get with the tangent or sine-function:

For the height *h* of the triangle $h = 0.5 \cdot a/tan(\alpha/2) = 12821123$ km = 0.0857AU

or for the thighs s $s = 0.5 \cdot a/sin(\alpha/2) = 12821123$ km = 0.0857AU.

The MPC states 0.085AU for the distance *s* on this day. Source : <u>https://www.minorplanetcenter.net/iau/MPEph/MPEph.html</u> This means that the rough estimate agrees with the MPC data with a deviation of approx. 1% match.

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- 7. Questions :
 - How good is this rough estimate? How can one estimate the errors?
 - Is the assumption "isosceles triangle" justified here?
 - In which constellations is the triangle T₁T₂A very far away from an isosceles triangle? Can situations like this really happen here?
 - How could one calculate the distance between the telescopes using trigonometry in class 9? This contribution to the mathematical understanding of geography (geographical longitude and latitude) can be useful as an interdisciplinary aspect.
- 8. Further examples :
 - a. **2100 Ra-Shalom** is an asteroid and near-Earth object of the Aten group on an eccentric orbit in the inner Solar System. It was discovered on 10 September 1978, by American astronomer Eleanor Frances Helin at the Palomar Observatory, California. Named by the discoverer for the Egyptian sun-god Ra, who symbolizes enlightenment and peace, and for Shalom, the traditional Hebrew greeting meaning peace. This name is chosen to commemorate the Camp David mid-East peace conference, at which time this unusual body was found. May it stand as a symbol for the universal hope for peace.

We observed Ra-Shalom on 08/13/2022 at about 10:20UT simultaneously fromMt.Locke/Texas and from Haleakala/Hawaii:Mt.Locke/Texas :https://observe.lco.global/requests/2971695Haleakala/Hawaii :https://observe.lco.global/requests/2971695Distance between Mt.Locke and Haleakala:a = 5154 km

Make the parallax visible! What was the name of **Ra-Shalom** on Earth on 08/13/2022?

b. 3752 Camillo is an inclined asteroid, classified as near-Earth object of the Apollo group, approximately 2.3 kilometers (1.4 miles) in diameter. It was discovered on 15 August 1985, by astronomers Eleanor Frances Helin and Maria Antonella Barucci using a 0.9-metre (35 in) telescope at the CERGA Observatory in Caussols, France. Lightcurve studies by Petr Pravec in 1998 suggest that the assumed S-type asteroid has an elongated shape and a longer-than average rotation period of 38 hours. Named for the young son of Turno, king of the earliest Romans. The name also honors the son of the second discoverer.

We observed Camillo on 08/17/2022 at about 03:00UT simultaneously fromTeide/Tenerife and from Cerro Tololo/Chile:Teide/Tenerife :https://observe.lco.global/requests/2974558Cerro Tololo/Chile :https://observe.lco.global/requests/2974560Distance between Teide and Cerro Tololo: a = 8031 km

Make the parallax visible! What was the name of **Camillo** on Earth on 08/17/2022?