

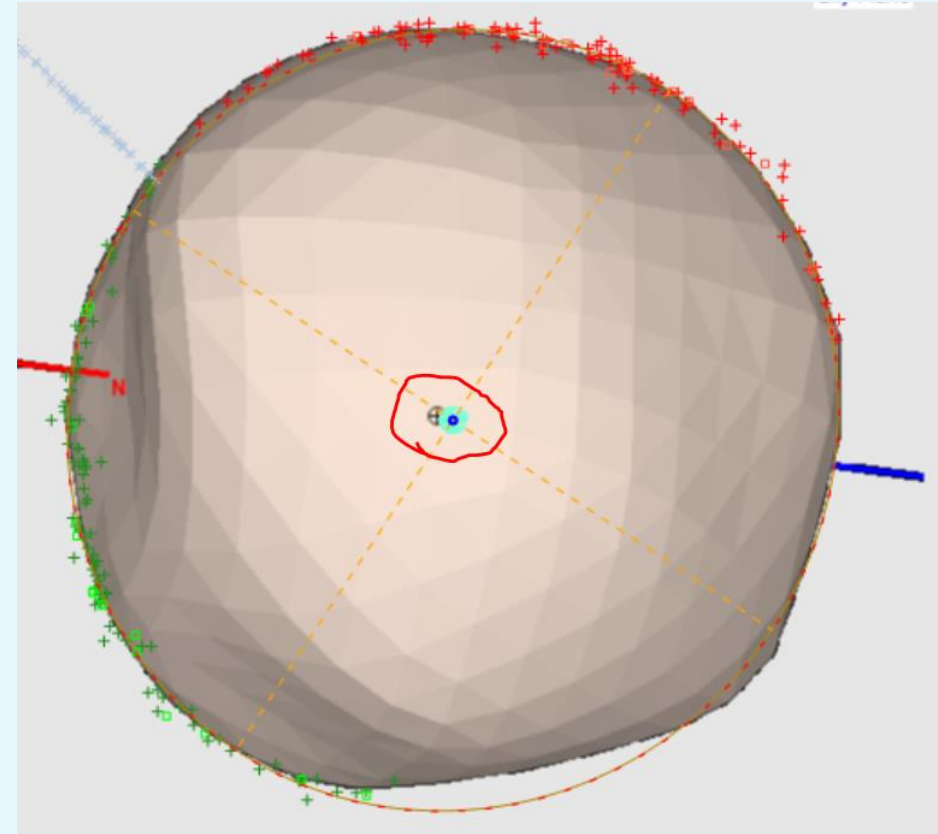
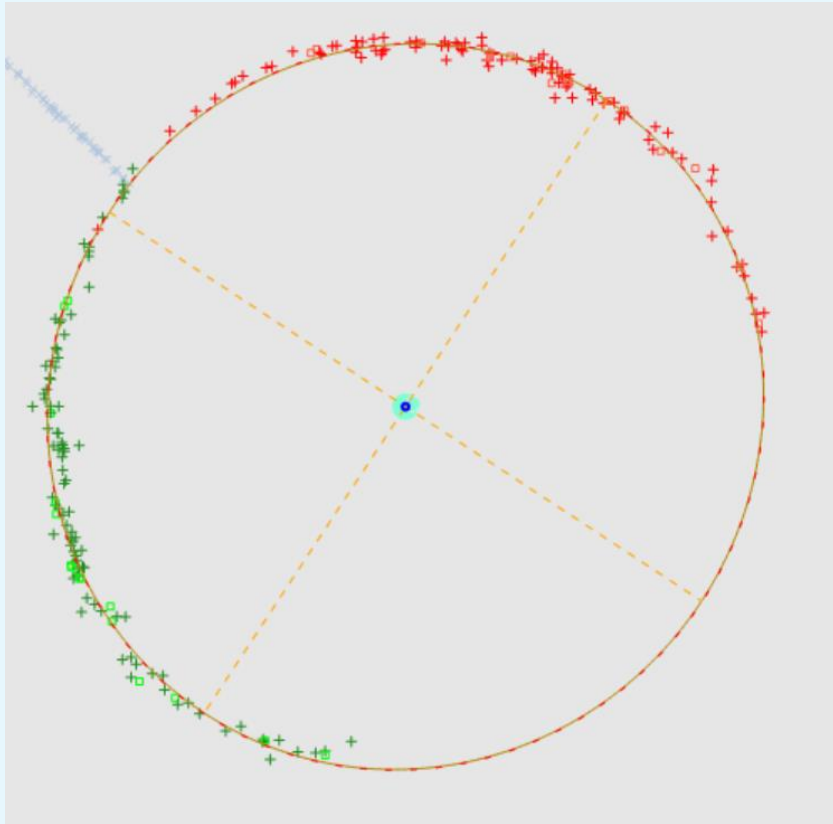
Accuracy and Occultations

Occult has a complex uncertainty model to estimate the total uncertainties in the astrometry derived from an observation

This presentation hopes to illustrate some of the issues involved with obtaining accurate and reliable results from occultations

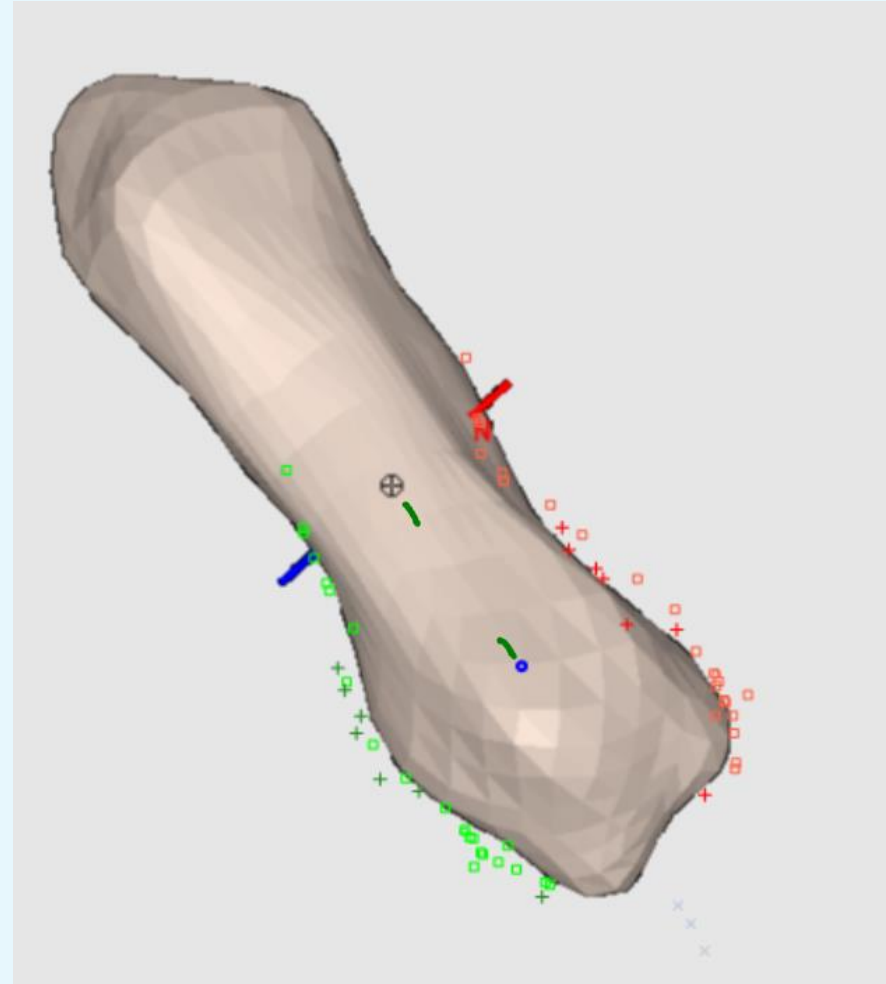
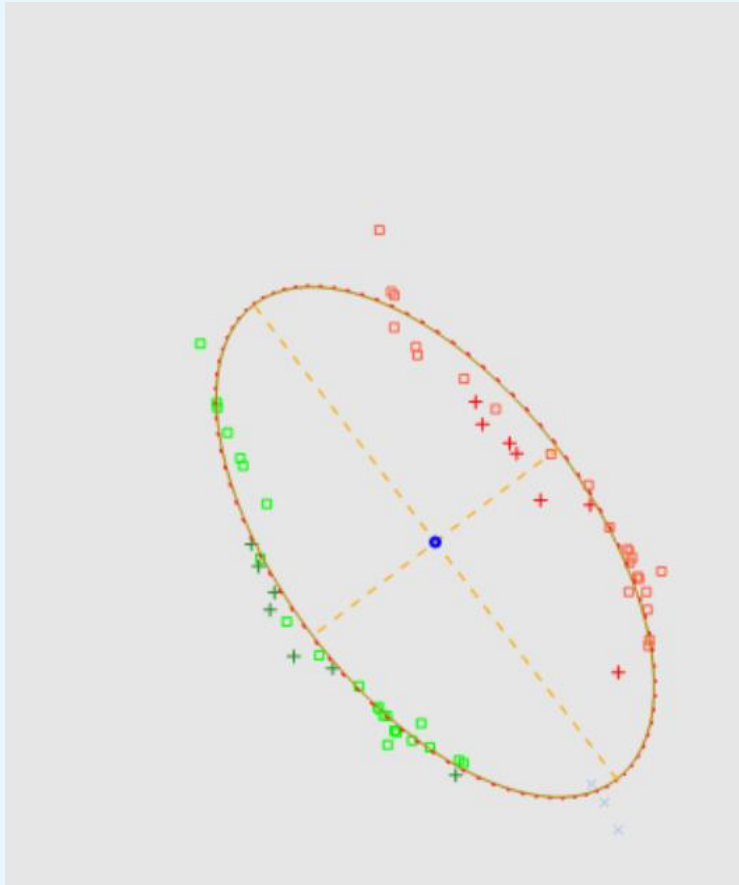
Pallas 1983 May 29

Ellipse fit & Shape model fit. Different centers

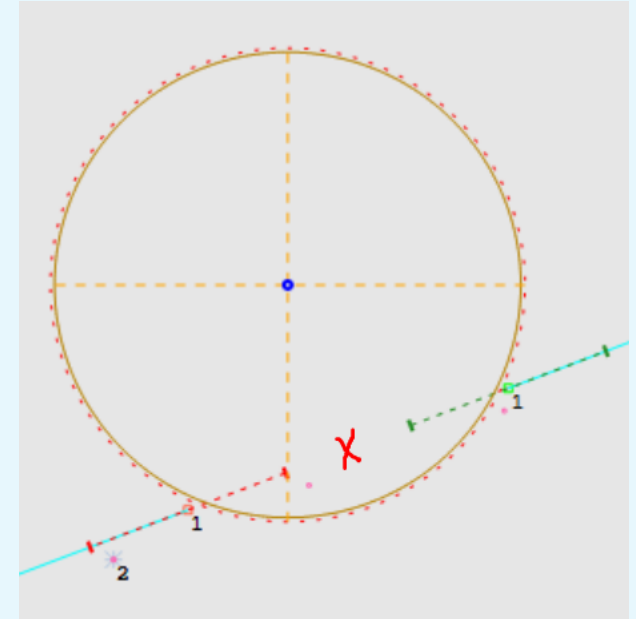
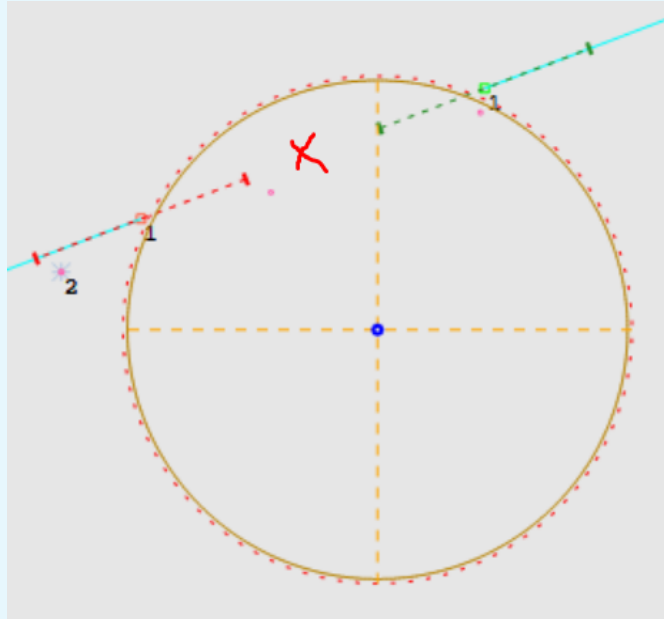
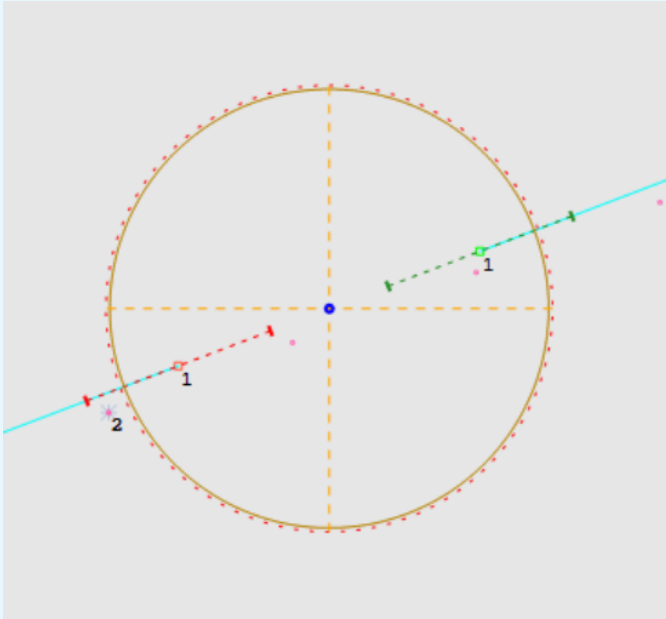


Difference between center of Mass,
and Centre of Figure

Kleopatra



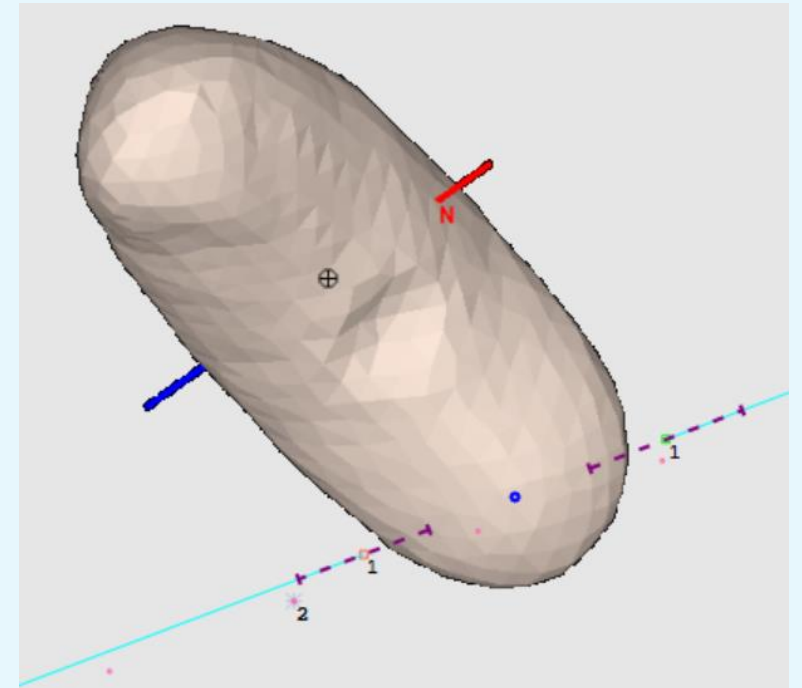
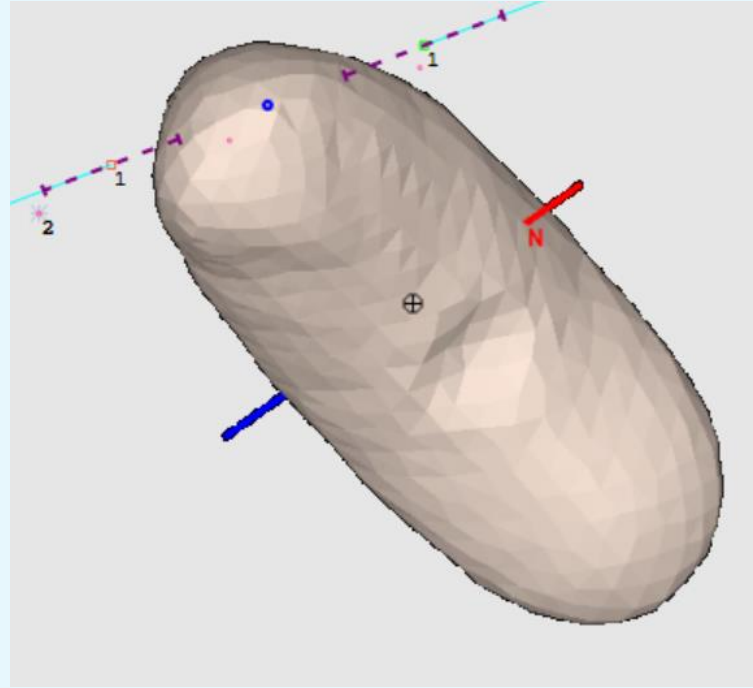
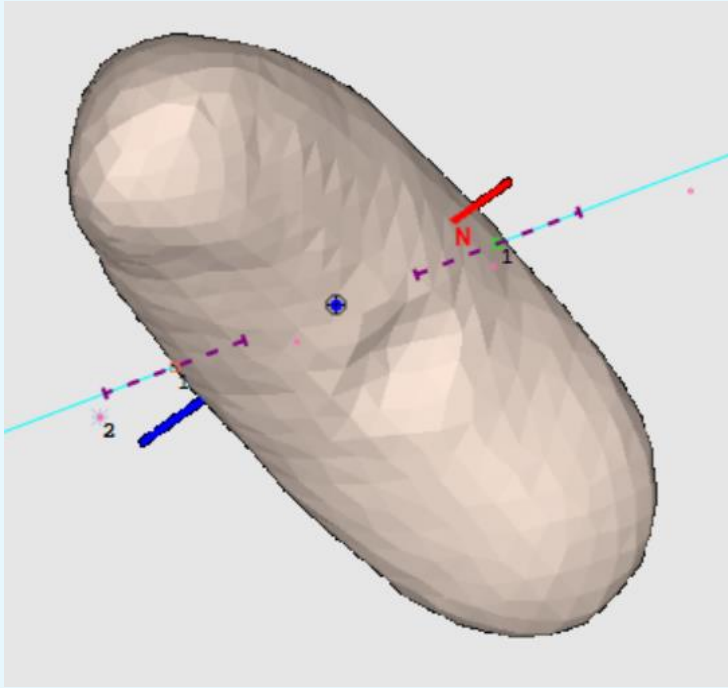
An asteroid with unknown profile single chord



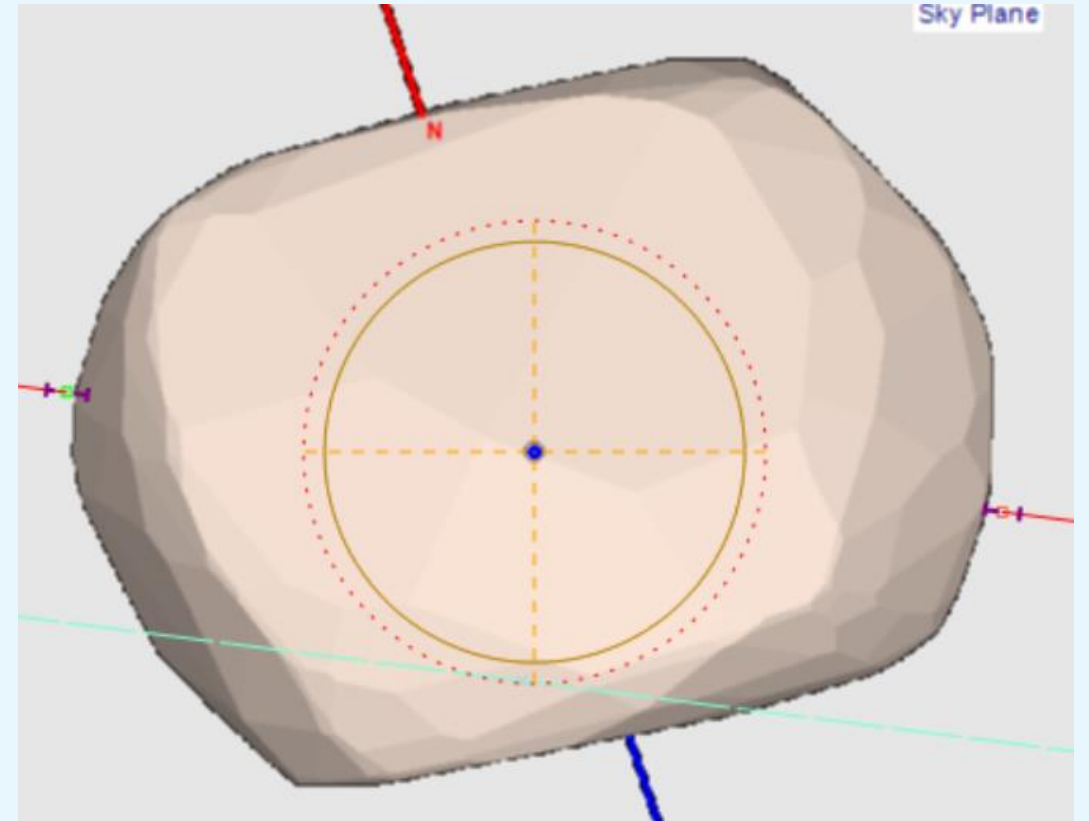
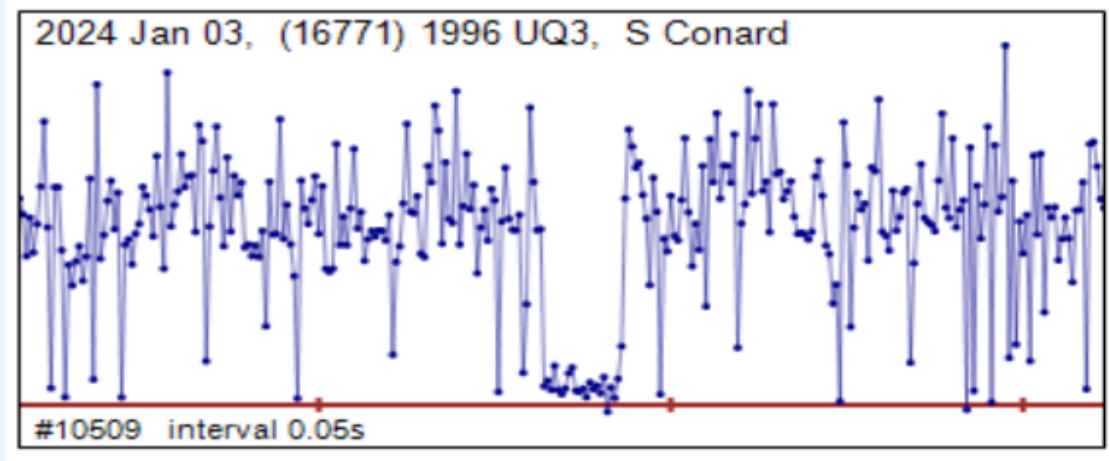
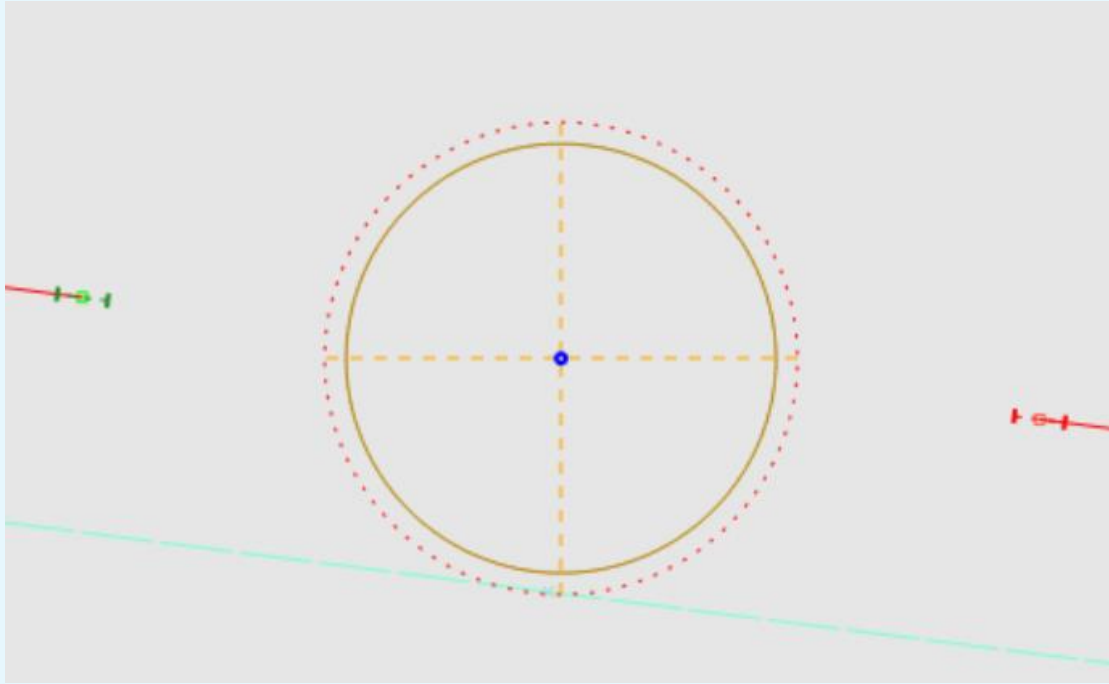
Across-path uncertainty $\pm 40\%$ of asteroid
RADIUS

Same asteroid & chord

Chord can be located anywhere along the asteroid

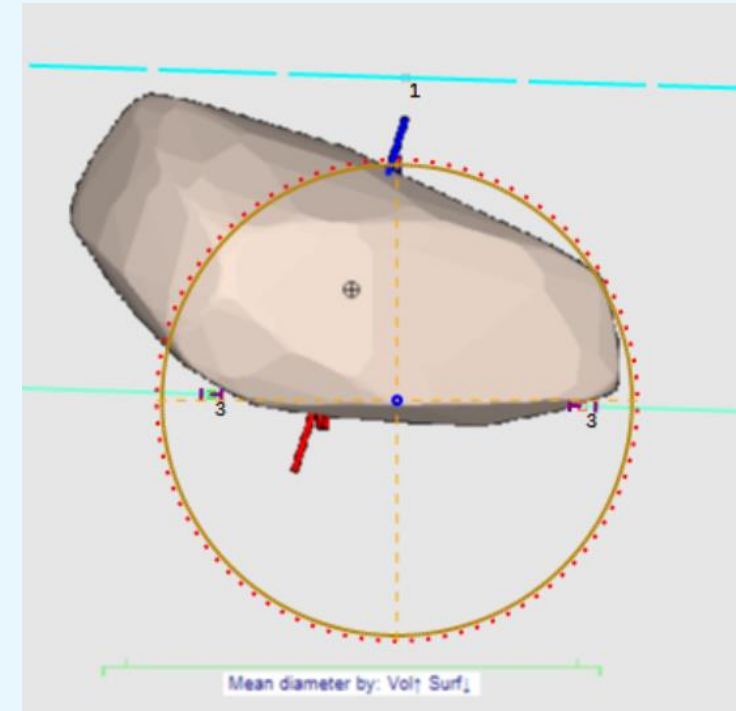
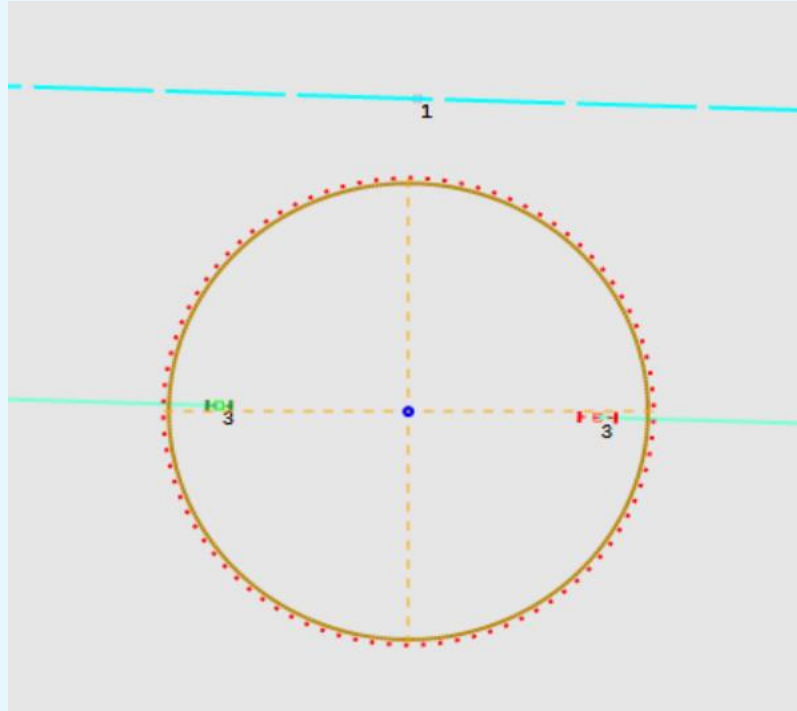
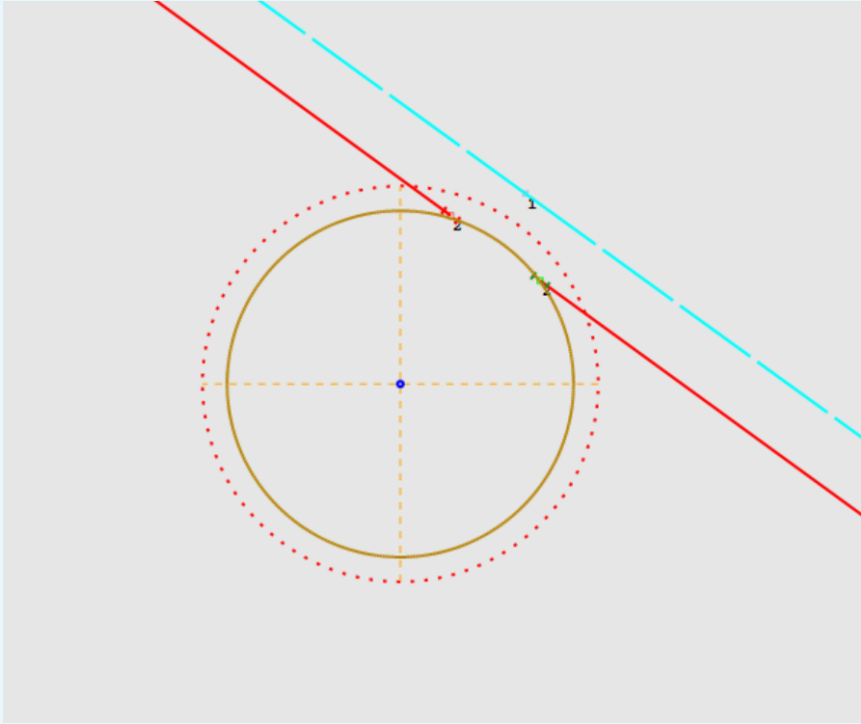


Is the observation reliable ?



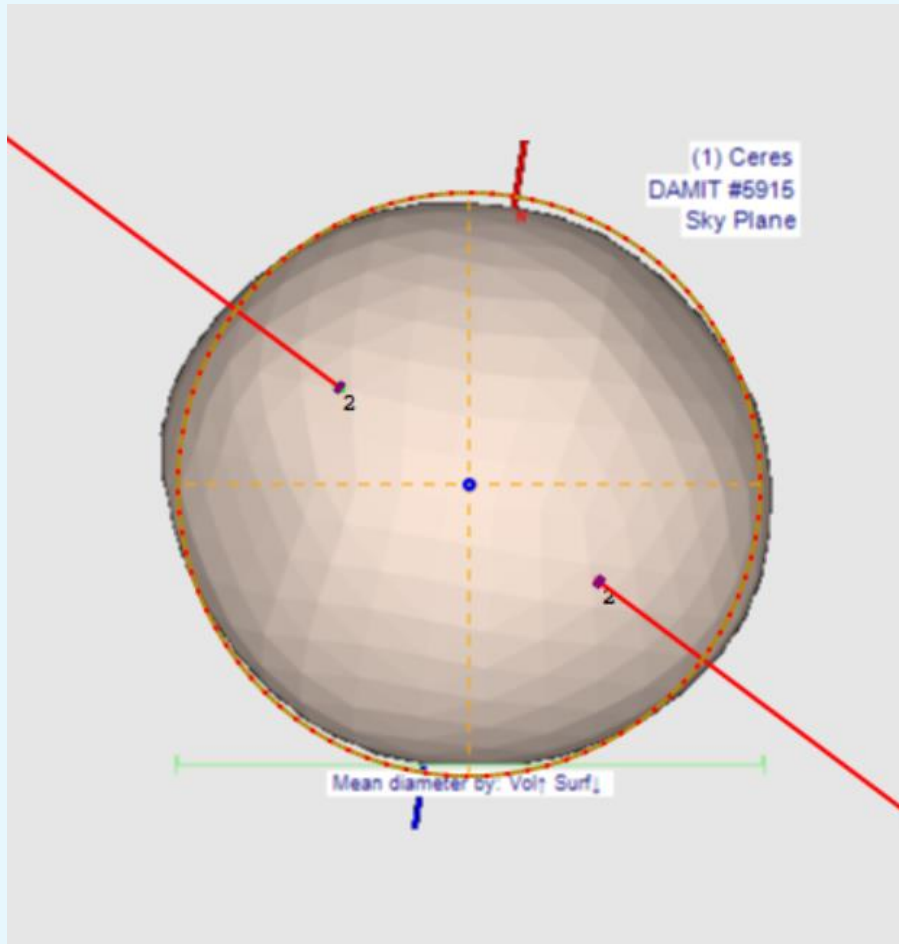
Diameter 13km, instead of 7km. Asteroid must be a very dark asteroid

How a Miss chord can increase accuracy



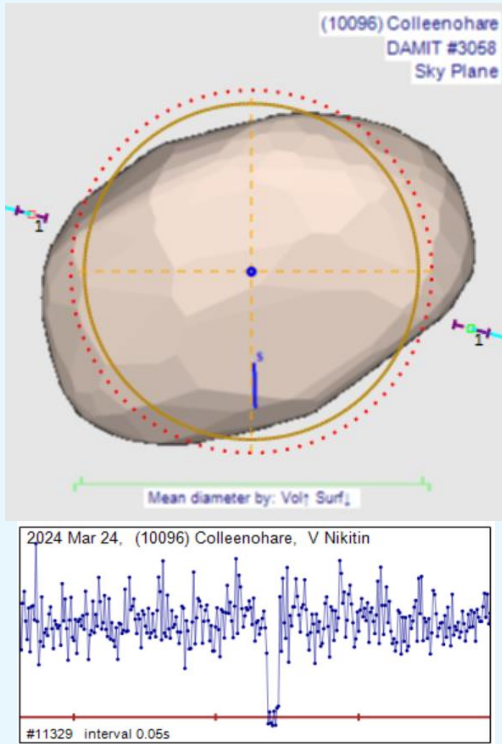
Value of single-chord observations

Across-path uncertainty $\pm 40\%$ of diameter



- Ceres, 2015 July 5
- Diameter 952 km, 662 mas
- Total uncertainties:
RA ± 188.62 mas
Dec ± 228.22 mas
- Usefulness?
For this asteroid, insignificant.
A waste of the observer's time

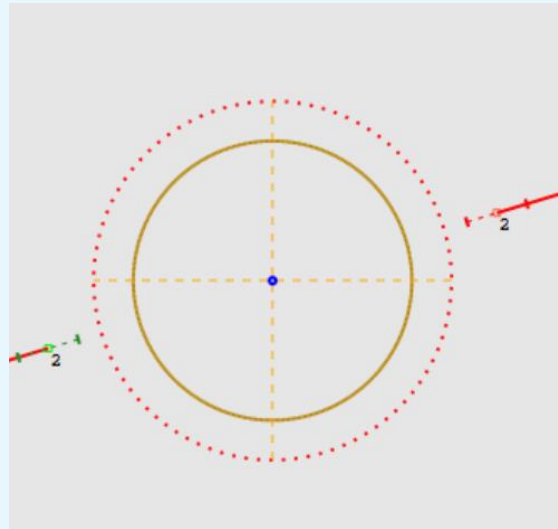
Astrometric uncertainties, **small asteroids** with a single chord



(10096) Colleenohare
Diameter: 11km, 4.4 mas
Total uncertainties:

RA ± 0.59 mas,
Dec ± 1.73 mas

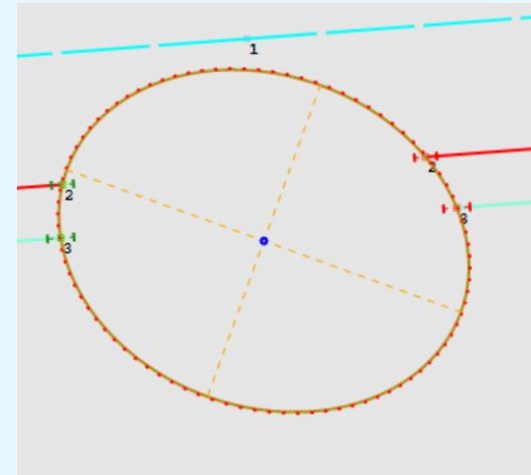
Very useful!



(261535) 2005
Diameter 2.3km, 1.7mas
Total uncertainties:

RA ± 0.36 mas,
Dec ± 0.68 mas

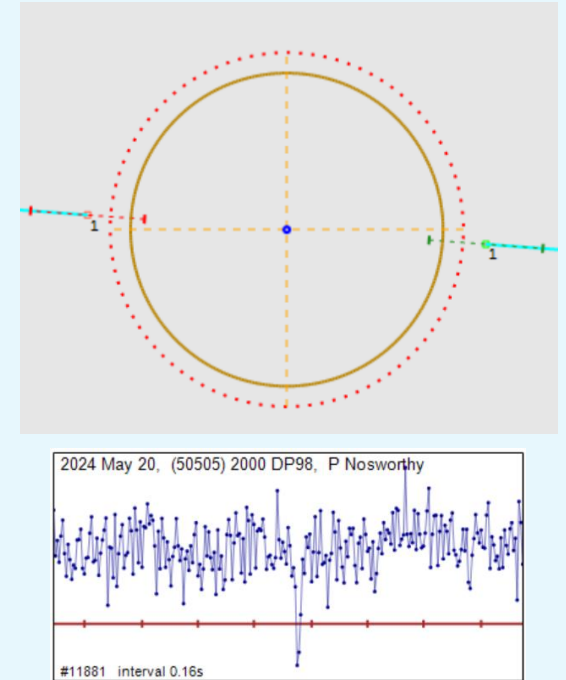
Very useful!



(612533) 2002 XV93 {a TNO}
Diameter 363km, 13.5 mas
Total uncertainties:

RA ± 0.94 mas,
Dec ± 2.71 mas

Very useful!

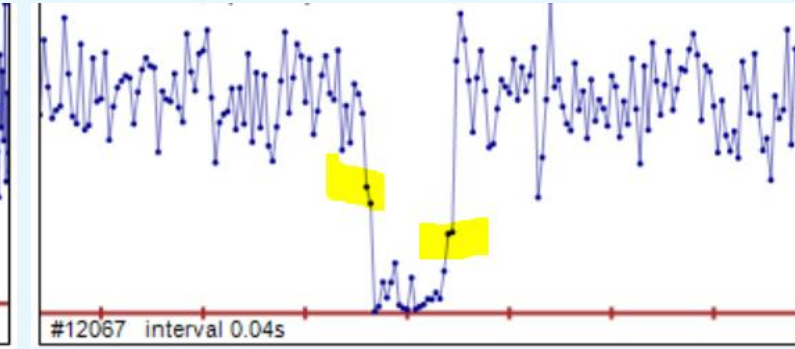
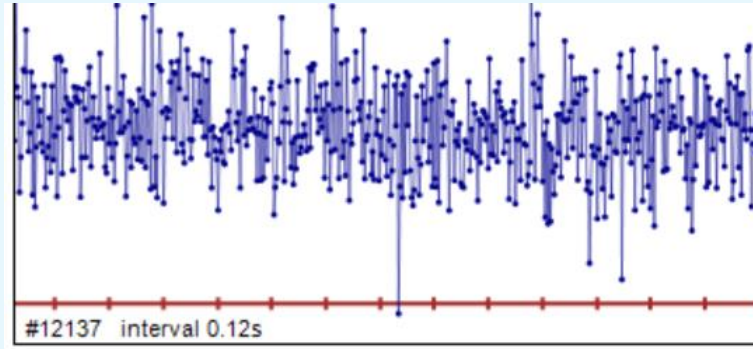
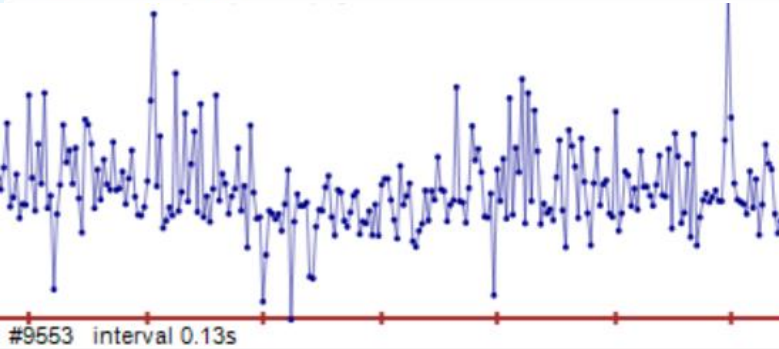
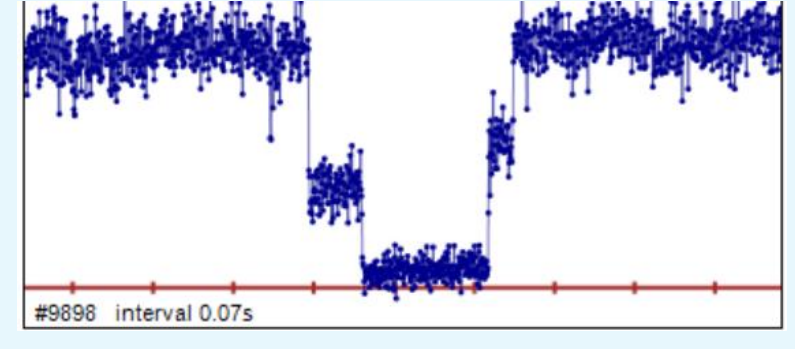
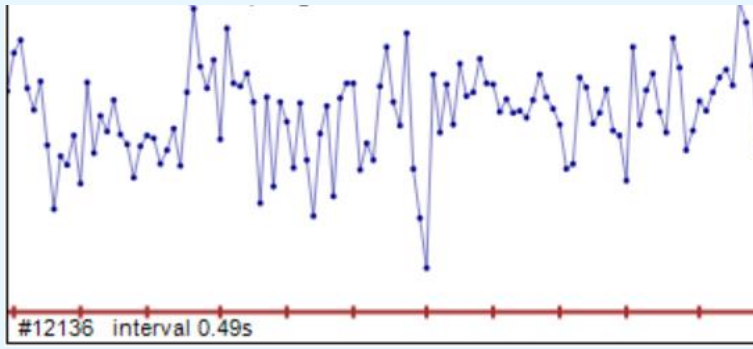
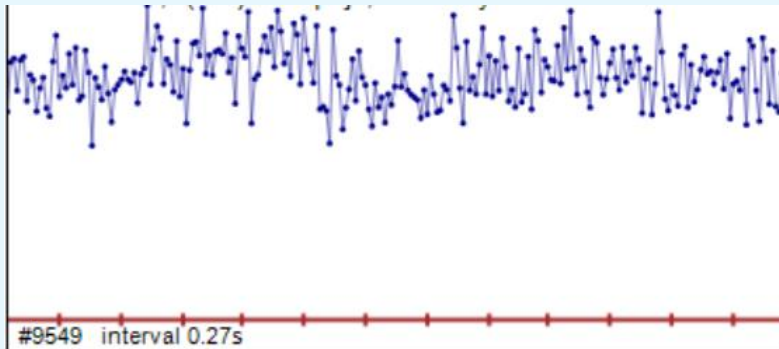
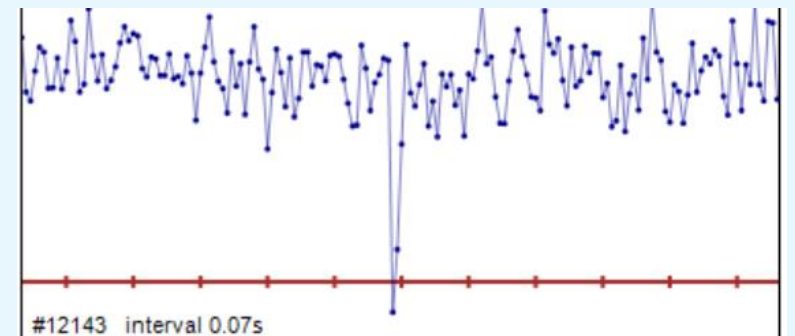
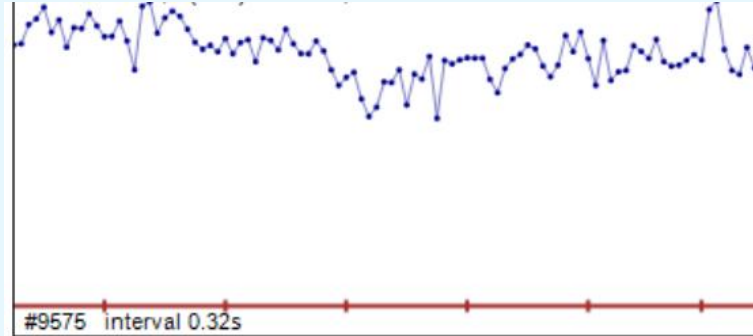
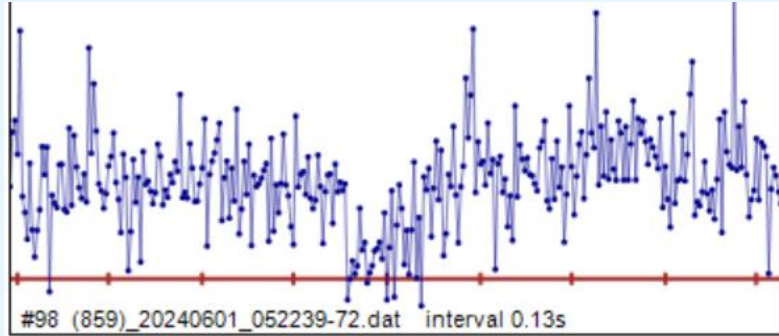


(50505) 2000 DP98
Diameter 5.6km, 3.4 mas
Total uncertainties:

RA ± 0.67 mas,
Dec ± 1.36 mas

Very useful!

Light curve issues



What to observe

- **Main belt asteroids with a large diameter:**
 - main value is multiple chords to measure the diameter, particularly in conjunction with shape models
 - Astrometric accuracy requires multiple, spaced chords covering both sides of the asteroid
 - Single chord observations have low value
- **Small asteroids** : <20km, and especially <10km
 - Difficult to get multiple chord observations
 - High astrometric accuracy from a single chord observation
 - *The smaller the asteroid, the greater the astrometric precision!*

Questions?