
[EE] Evening Poster | P (Space and Planetary Sciences) | P-PS Planetary Sciences

[P-PS03] Small Bodies in the Solar System: Current Understanding and Future Prospects

convener: Masateru Ishiguro (Department of Physics and Astronomy, Seoul National University), Taishi Nakamoto (Tokyo Institute of Technology), Masahiko Arakawa (神戸大学大学院理学研究科, 共同), Masanao Abe (Institute of Space and Astronautical Science, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency)

Wed. May 23, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)

In this session, we welcome presentations regarding small bodies in the Solar System from a variety of approaches (i.e., laboratory experiments, observations, explorations, theoretical modeling, and sample analyses). Especially this year, the Hayabusa2 spacecraft is about to rendezvous with its mission target (Ryugu, C-type asteroid), and ready to make remote-sensing observations for acquiring detailed information of the primordial body. Taking account of the situation, we aim to organize our current understanding of these primordial bodies and further discussing future prospects in this research field.

[PPS03-P17] Polarimetric and Photometric observations of NEAs with the 1.6m Pirka Telescope

*Ryo Okazaki¹, Tomohiko Sekiguchi¹, Akari Kamada¹, Masateru Ishiguro², Hiroyuki Naito³, Masataka Imai⁴, Tatsuharu Ono⁴ (1.Hokkaido University of Education, 2.Seoul National University, 3.Nayoro Observatory, 4.Hokkaido University)

Keywords: NEAs, polarimetric observations, polarization degree, albedo, taxonomy

Polarimetric observations of 3 near-Earth asteroids, 2000 PD3, 2012 TC4 and (3200) Phaethon, were carried out in 2017 using the 1.6m Pirka telescope at the Nayoro Observatory, Hokkaido, as well as BVRI photometric color observations were conducted for 2000 PD3.

Polarimetry is a useful method for investigating asteroids' physical properties such as the albedo, regolith particle size and taxonomy of asteroids. In general, P_r (the linear polarization degree) exhibits a strong dependence on the phase angle (Sun-Target-Observer's angle, α).

2000 PD3

In order to understand P_{max} (maximum Polarization degree), we attempted to obtain polarimetric data at different phase angles ($\alpha = 22^\circ - 120^\circ$). A geometric albedo of $p_v = 0.26 \pm 0.06\%$ were derived from a limited α range ($25^\circ - 84^\circ$) which is in good agreement with that of S-type asteroids. BVRI photometric data ($B-V = 0.132 \pm 0.002\text{mag}$, $V-R = 0.114 \pm 0.002\text{mag}$, $V-I = 0.180 \pm 0.002\text{mag}$) supports S-type classification.

2012 TC4

In October 2017, 2012 TC4 approached to the Earth at about 50,000 km of the closest distance. A fast rotation period about 0.2 hours (Ryan and Ryan, 2017) indicates a monolithic surface layer which is not covered with a rubble pile. The linear polarization $P_r = 5.62 \pm 5.26\%$ ($\alpha = 34^\circ$) in the R-band is in close accord with that of C-type asteroids, although October run was performed under bad weather.

(3200) Phaethon

This asteroid is widely recognized as the parent body of the Geminid meteoroid stream. In December

2017, we had an opportunity to obtain polarimetric data at extremely large phase angle ($\alpha=110^\circ-130^\circ$). However, only data down to $\alpha=58^\circ$ were acquired. The results of analysis show $P_r=1.58\pm0.22\%$ ($\alpha=34^\circ$) and $15.02\pm0.13\%$ ($\alpha=58^\circ$) in the V-band, which is consistent with those of low albedo asteroids such as B, F, and D-type.