

GOcEcl: A new deep feed for larger apertures

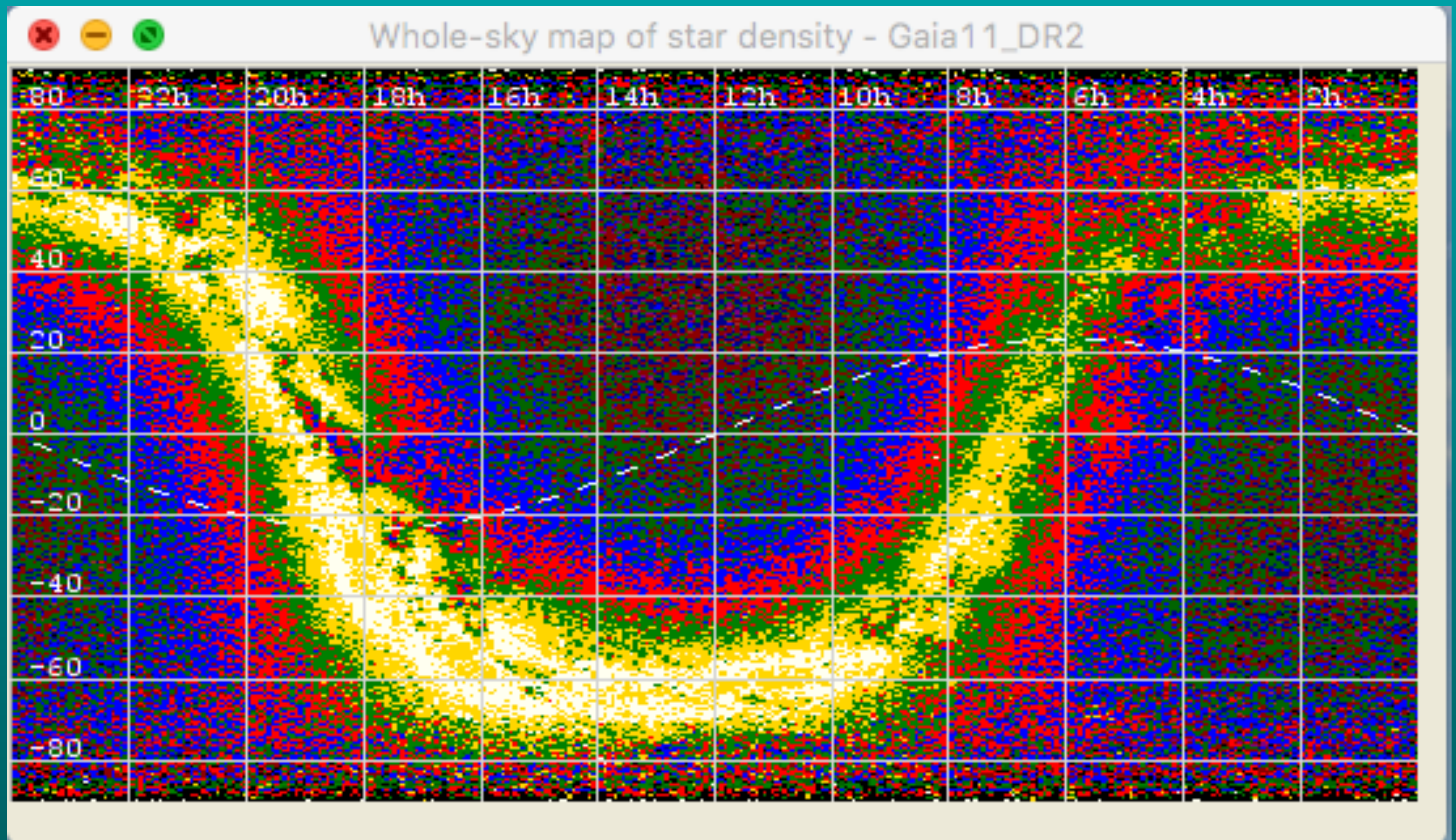
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August 2020

Introduction

- General comments & motivation
- Star catalog
- Asteroids used
- Limitations and unique properties
- Statistics
- Sample predictions

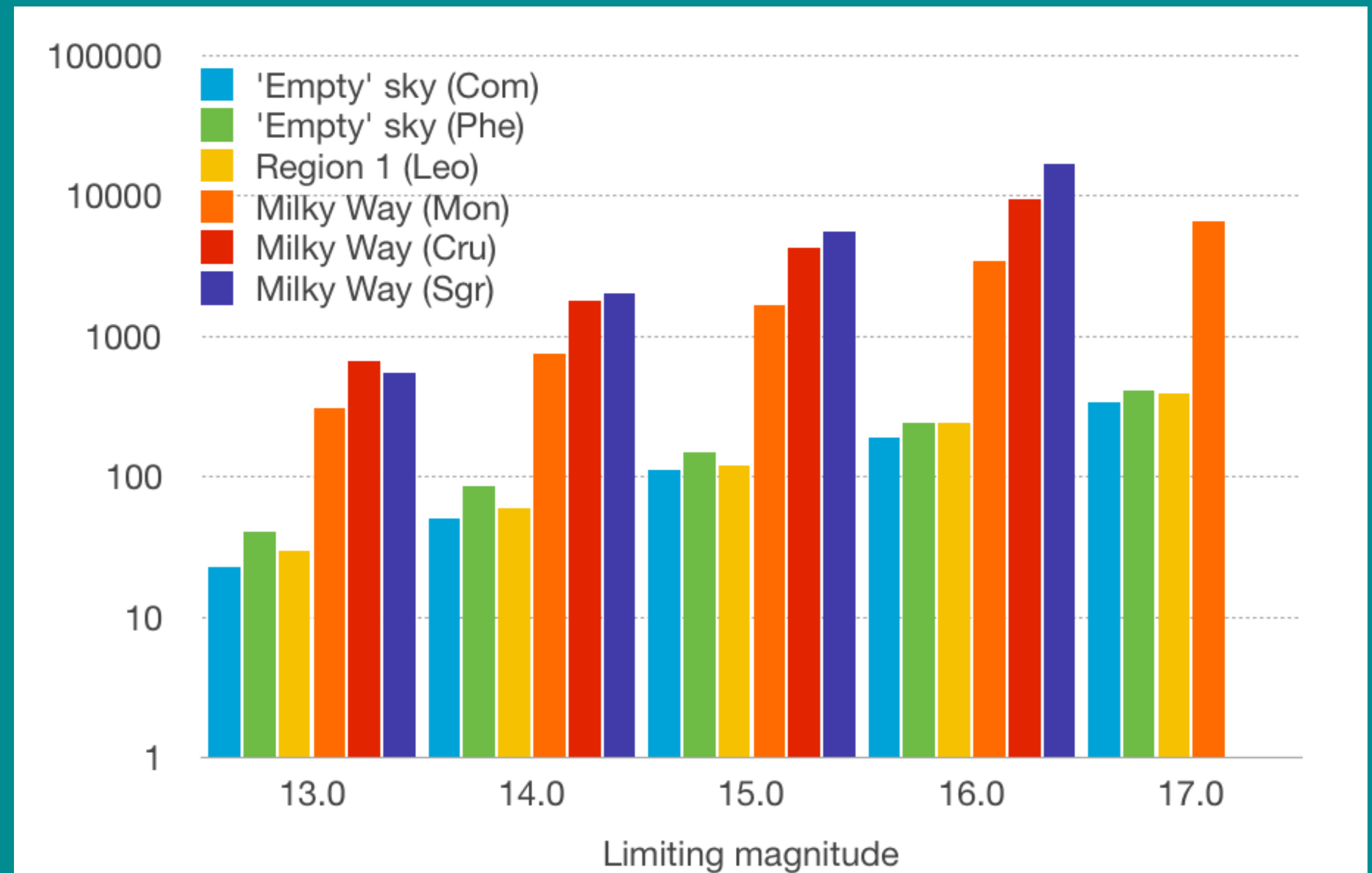
Star catalog

- DR2 is a VERY big catalog - using the whole thing is not practical
- Few amateurs have the capability to observe the faintest stars in the catalog, so a magnitude limit of 17 is used
- Asteroids are not evenly distributed over the sky- most are in the main belt, near the ecliptic
- To avoid overlapping with other prediction feeds, a bright star limit of 14 is used.



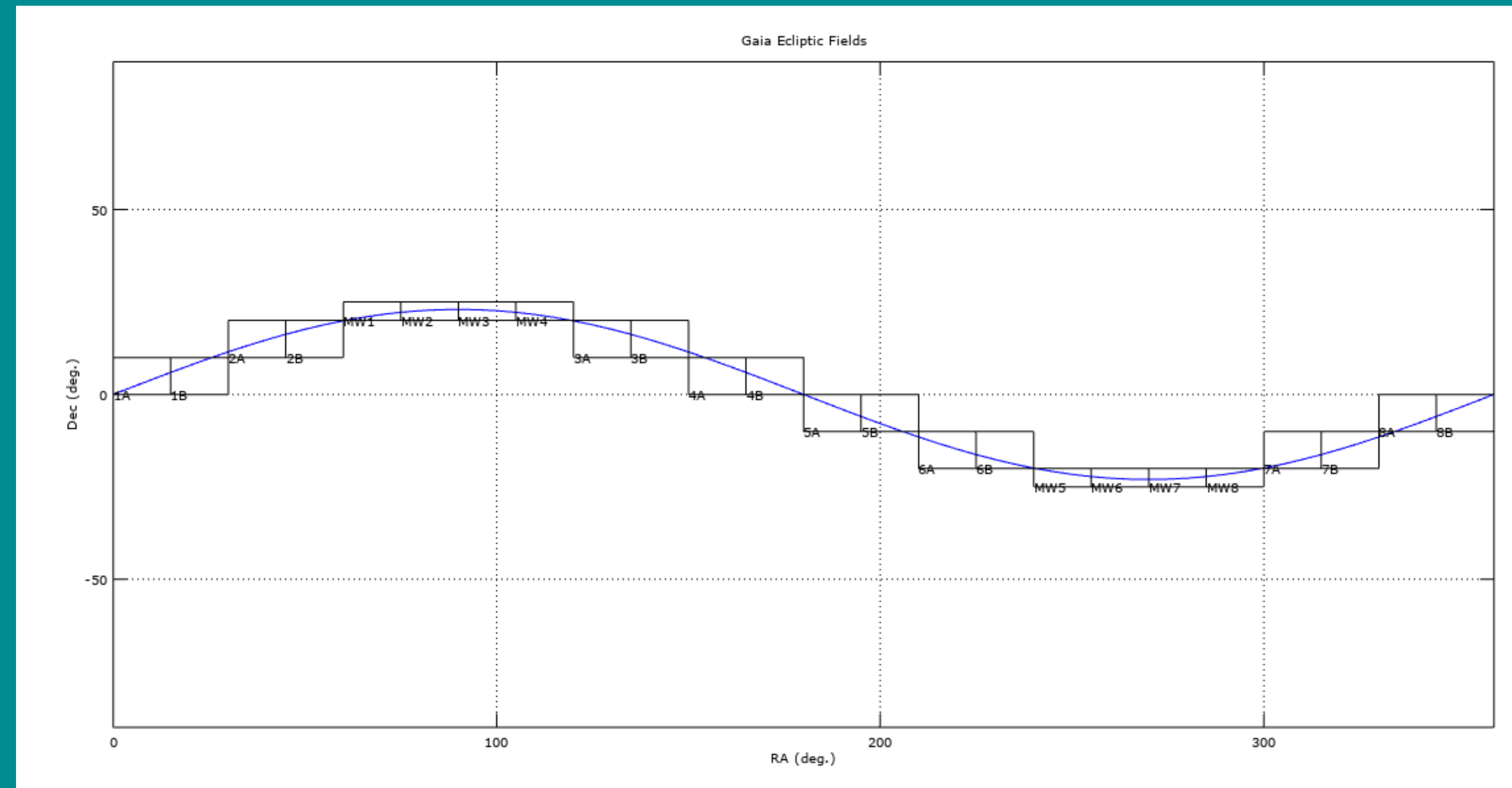
Star density

- Small areas of DR2 downloaded with ViZier
- This gives an idea of the variation in star density around the sky
- For prediction catalog, separate fields are used



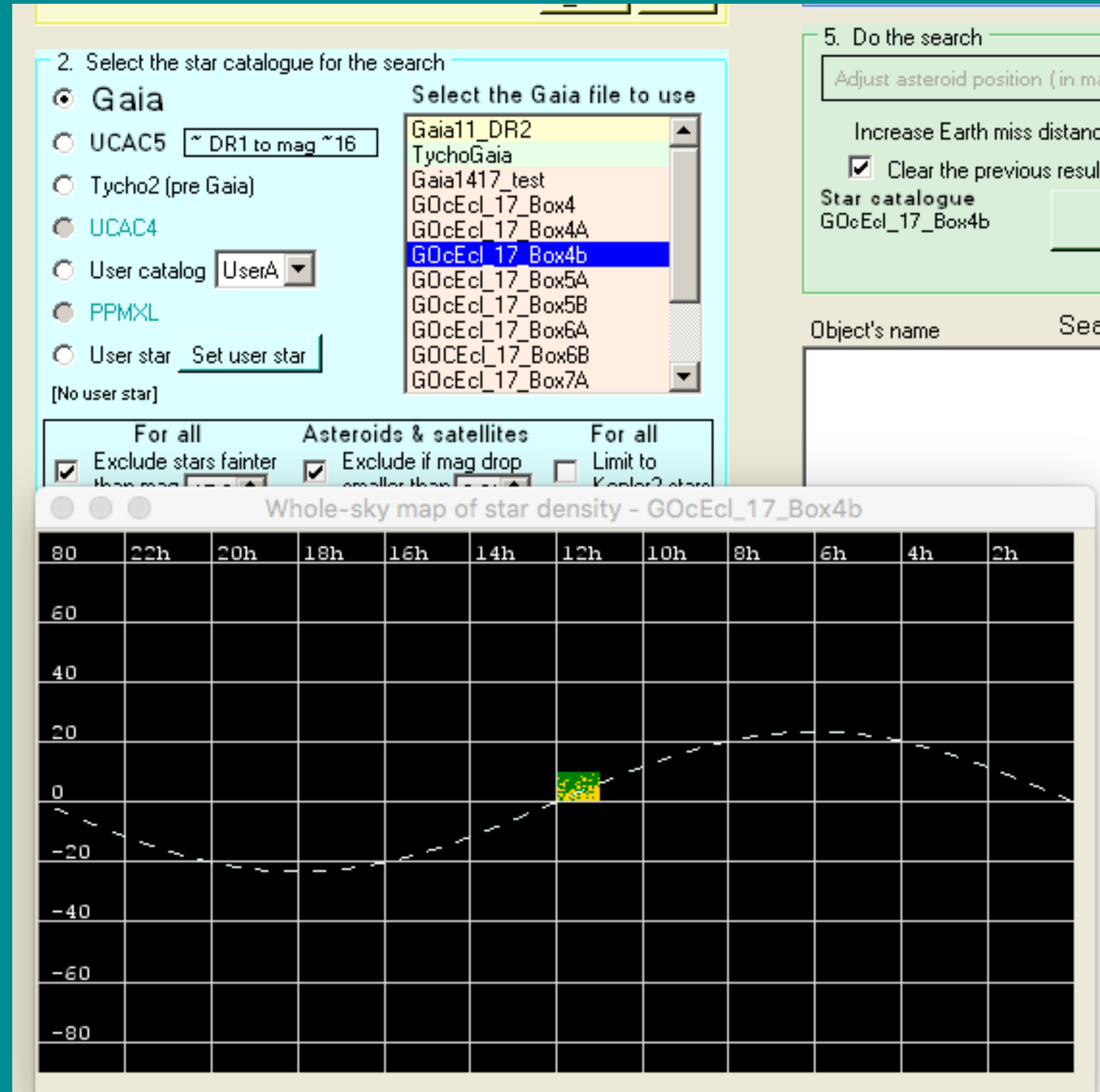
Star search fields

- ‘GOcEcl’ = “Gaia Occultations on the Ecliptic”
- Areas are 1h R.A. x 10 deg Dec
- Only stars from G mag. 14 - 17
- Total stars in all fields (not Milky Way): roughly 3 million



Star search fields

- ‘GOcEcl’ = “Gaia Occultations on the Ecliptic”
- Areas are 1h R.A. x 10 deg Dec
- Only stars from G mag. 14 - 17
- Total stars in field shown (‘4B’) = 97 773



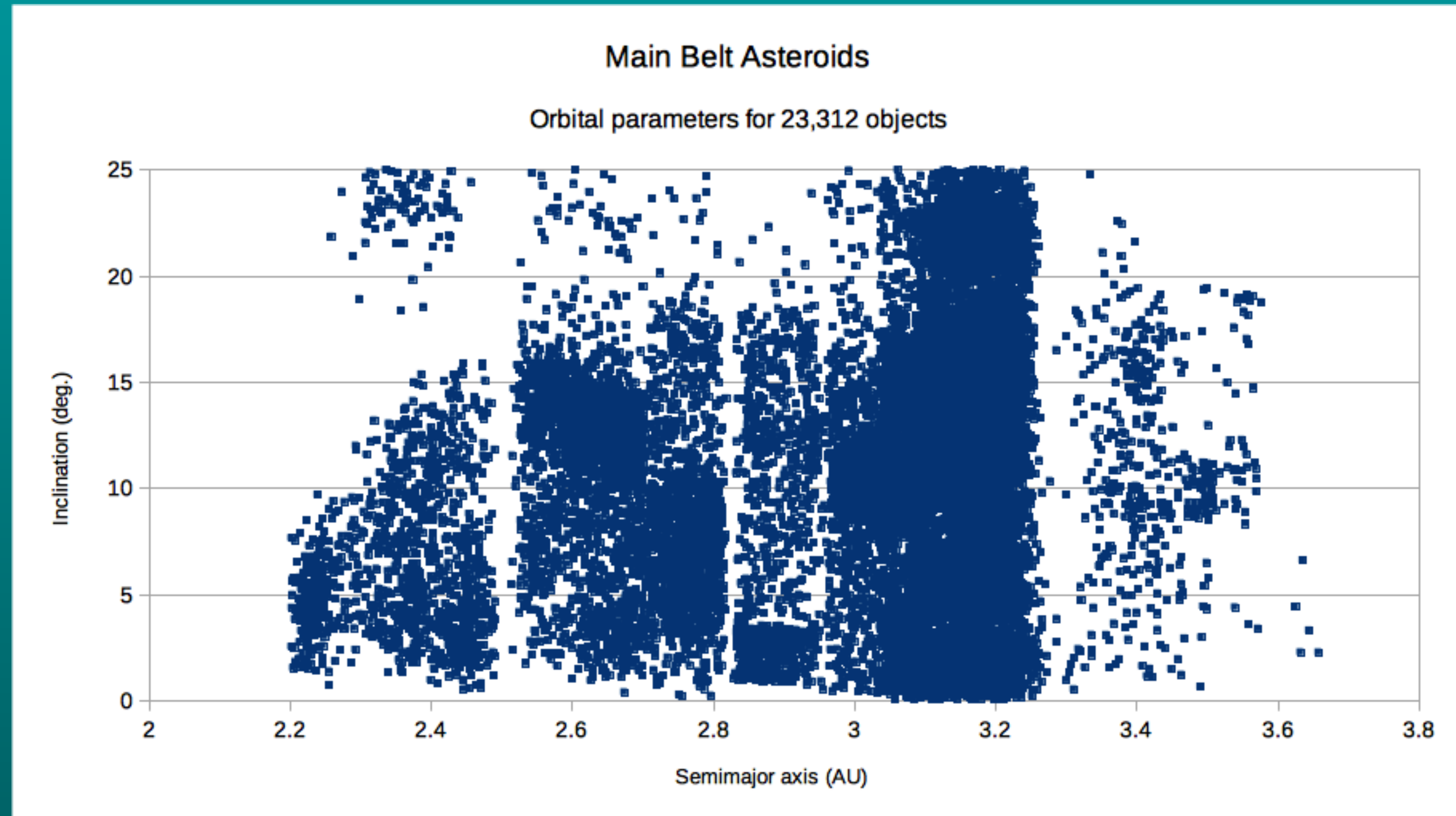
Asteroids

- Asteroids in the main belt are mostly near the ecliptic
- They are easily selected by their orbital parameters, in particular semi major axis, eccentricity and inclination
- Near Earth objects, TNOs and other objects are not included
- Trojans and Hildas are a special case and could also be included if there is enough interest

Main Belt Orbits

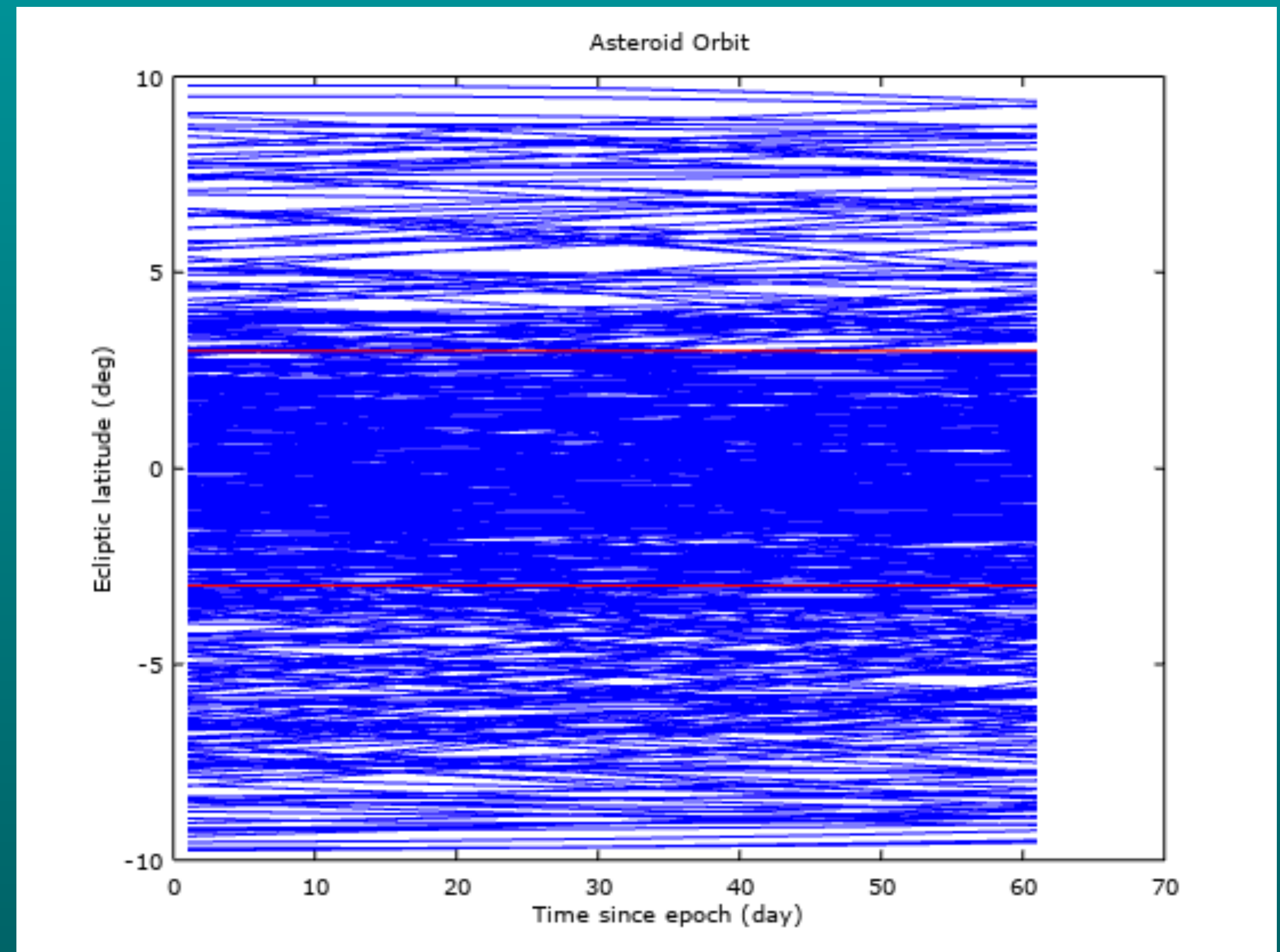
Data set used:

- Limits on orbit diameter.
($2.2 \text{ AU} < a < 3.8 \text{ AU}$)
- Low inclination
($i < 25^\circ$)
- *Eccentricity limit also applied ($e < 0.3$)*
- Kirkwood gaps and asteroid families visible

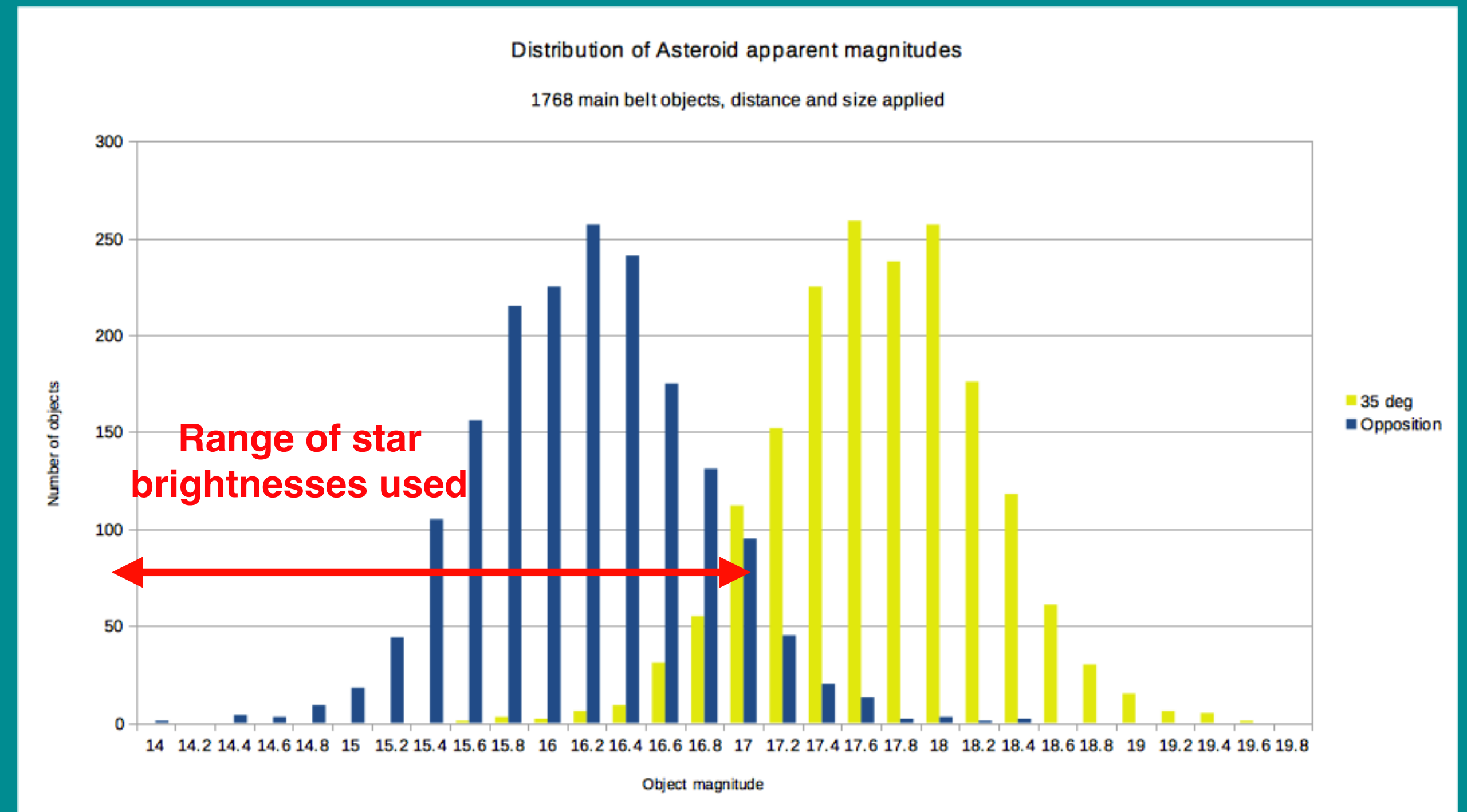
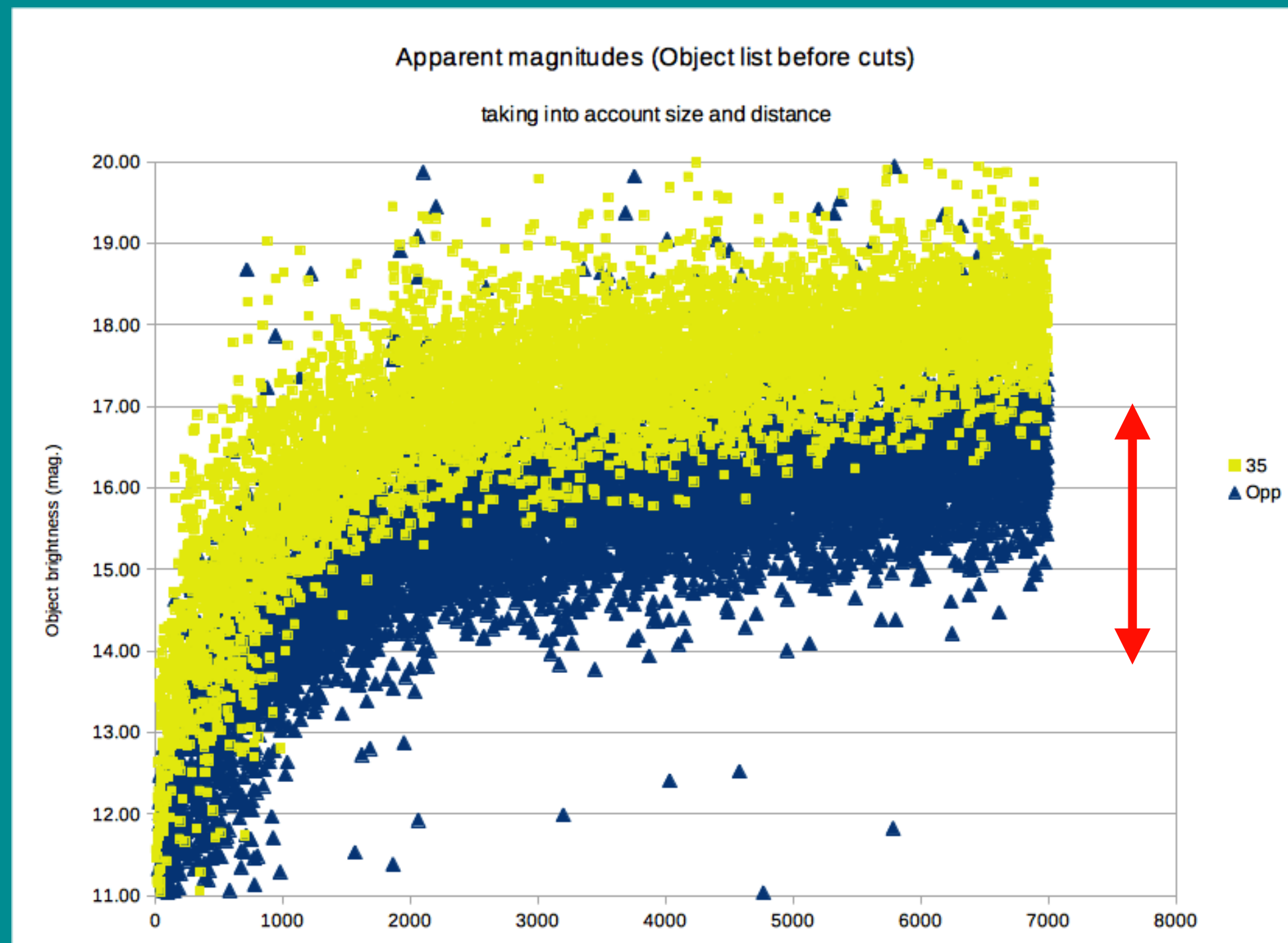


Orbit geometry

- ‘Band of sky’ near ecliptic will limit the inclinations used
- Many MB objects have low inclinations (below 10 deg) - main concentration below 5 degrees.
- Perspective from Earth also has an effect



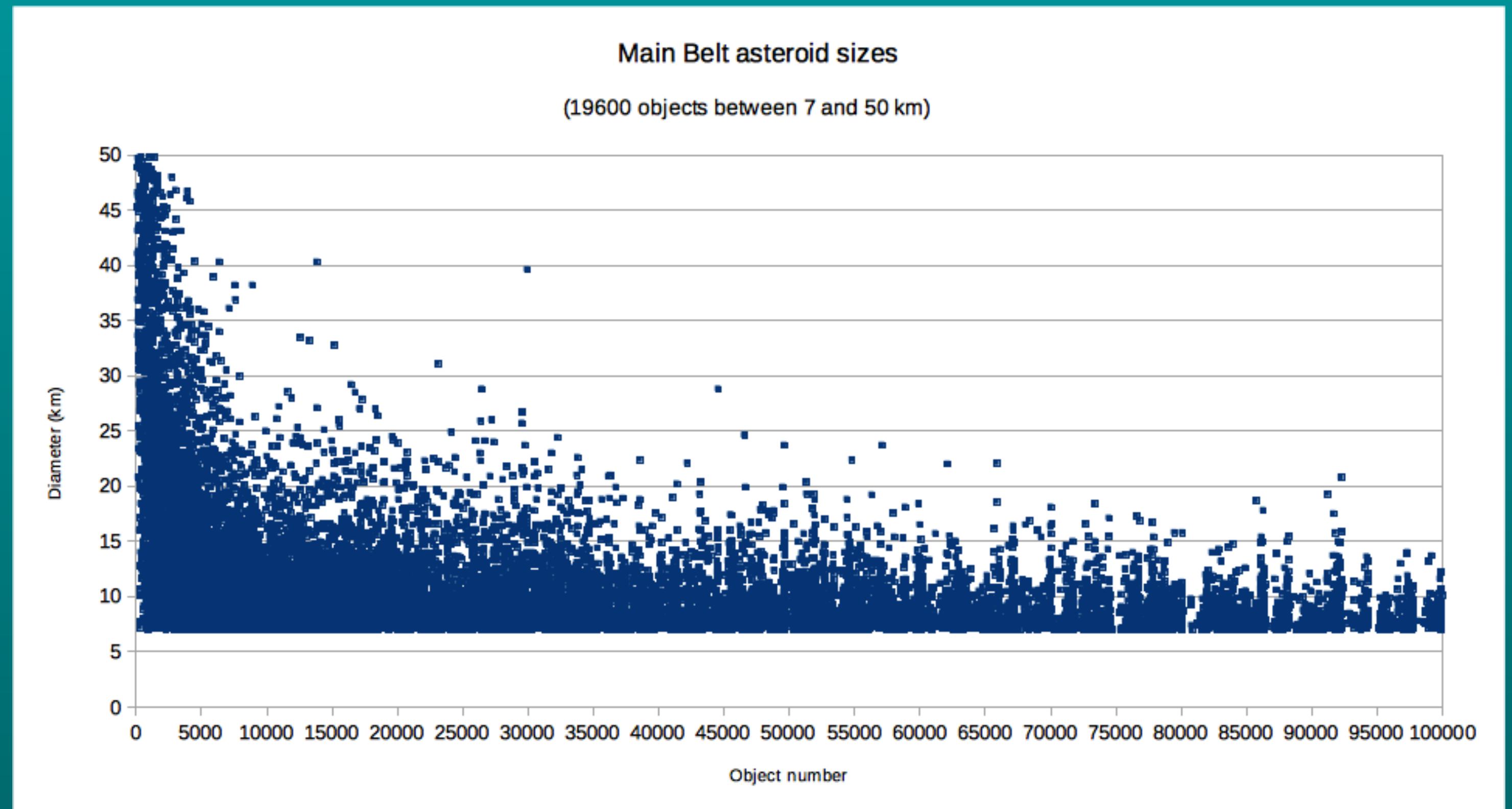
Asteroid brightness



- Sufficient brightness difference needed between star and asteroid
- Object number is a rough indicator of brightness
- Objects at opposition are 1 - 2 magnitudes brighter than 35 deg elong-> avoid this area

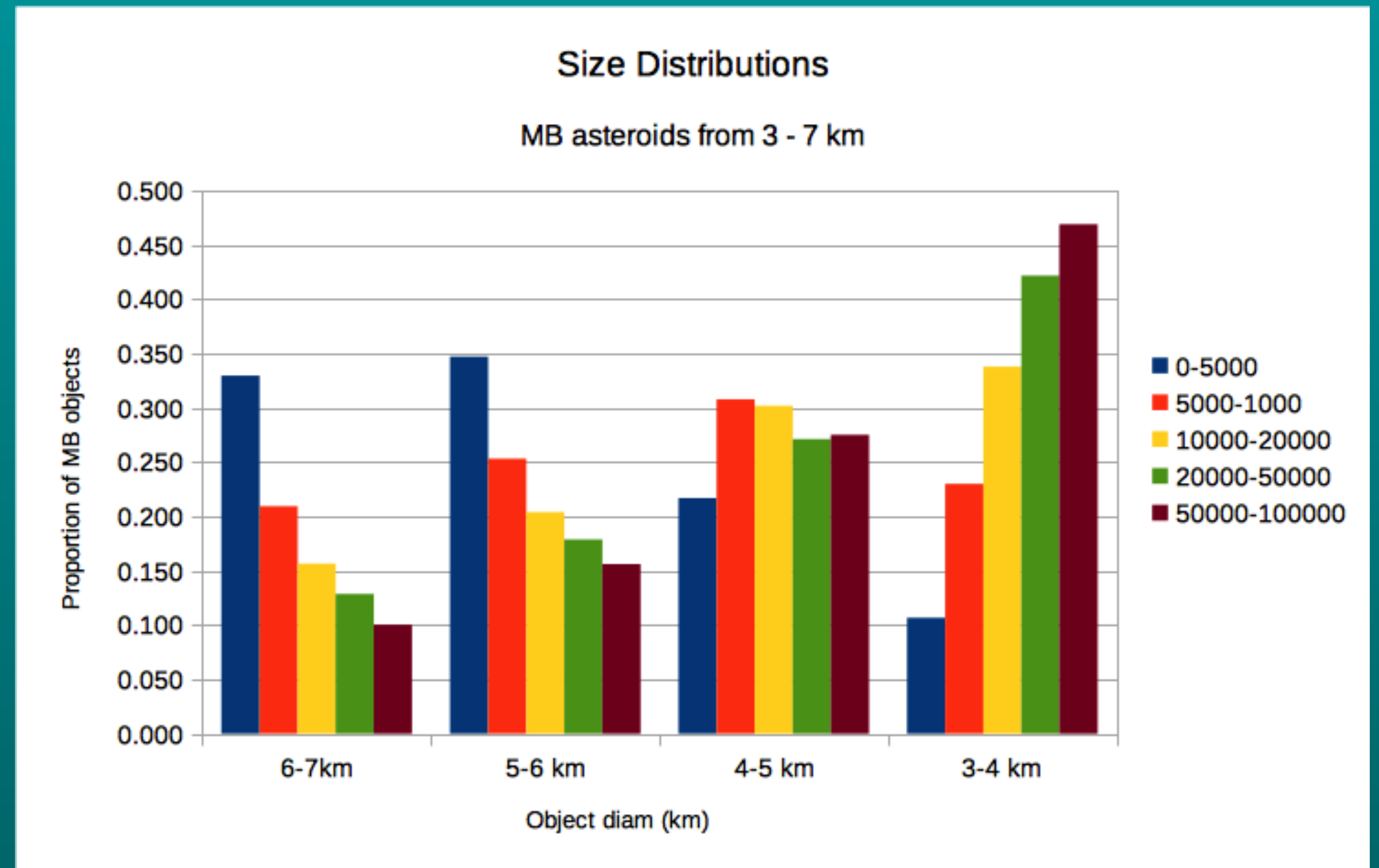
Asteroid sizes - selected set

- Object numbers are also a proxy for size (more small objects are discovered today)
- If interested in objects with diameter $> 5\text{km}$, high object numbers are not needed
- (This is Main Belt: TNOs not included)



Asteroid sizes - small objects

- Object numbers are also a proxy for size (more small objects discovered today)
- If intested in objects $> 5\text{km}$, high object numbers not needed
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GOcEcl unique properties

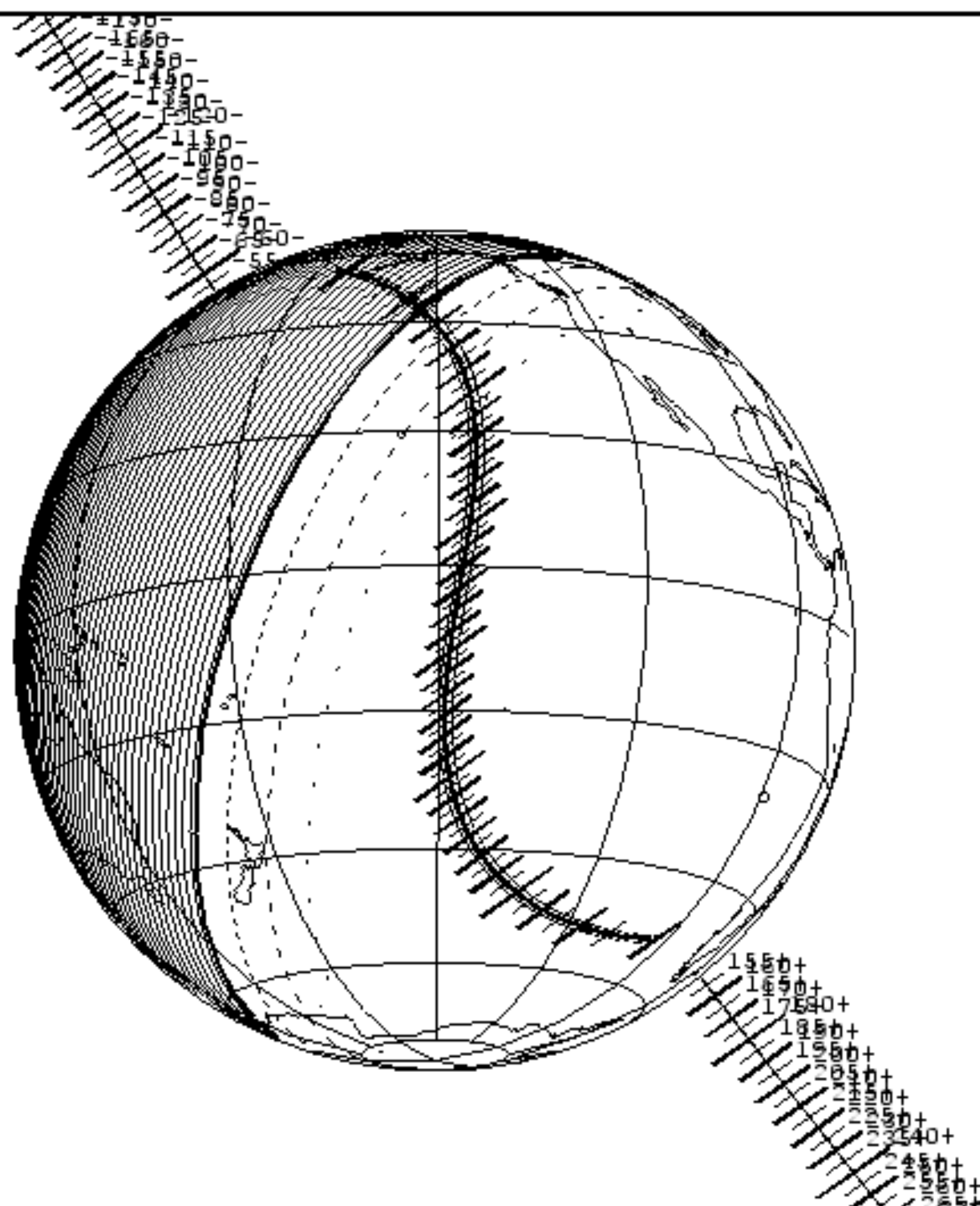
- GOcEcl uses RA distributed catalog fields ('boxes')
- Allows prediction generation for different parts of the sky and month
- Can also predict for particular objects (e.g. Trojans) or parts of the sky (stationary points, star clusters)
- Milky Way fields not yet implemented : will use smaller fields

‘Humpty Dumpty’ events - example

17627 Humptydumpty occults G140741.6-114237 on 2020 Jun 25 from 3h 18m to 8h 40m UT

Star:	Max Duration = 23.6 secs	Asteroid:
Mag V = 16.6; B = 17.9; R = 15.8	Mag Drop = 2.4 (2.7r)	Mag = 18.9
RA = 14 7 41.5894 (astrometric)	Sun : Dist = 120°	Dia = 16km, 0.008
Dec = -11 42 36.950	Moon: Dist = 70°	Parallax = 3.098"
[of Date: 14 8 47, -11 48 22]	: illum = 18 %	Hourly dRA = 0.046s
Prediction of 2020 Jun 21.0	E 0.034"x 0.034" in PA 90	dDec = -0.95"

- June 25, 2020
- Faint star (mv=16.6)
- Long duration event (up to 23 sec)
- Object diam 16 km
- Possible real-time updates?



Musical interlude

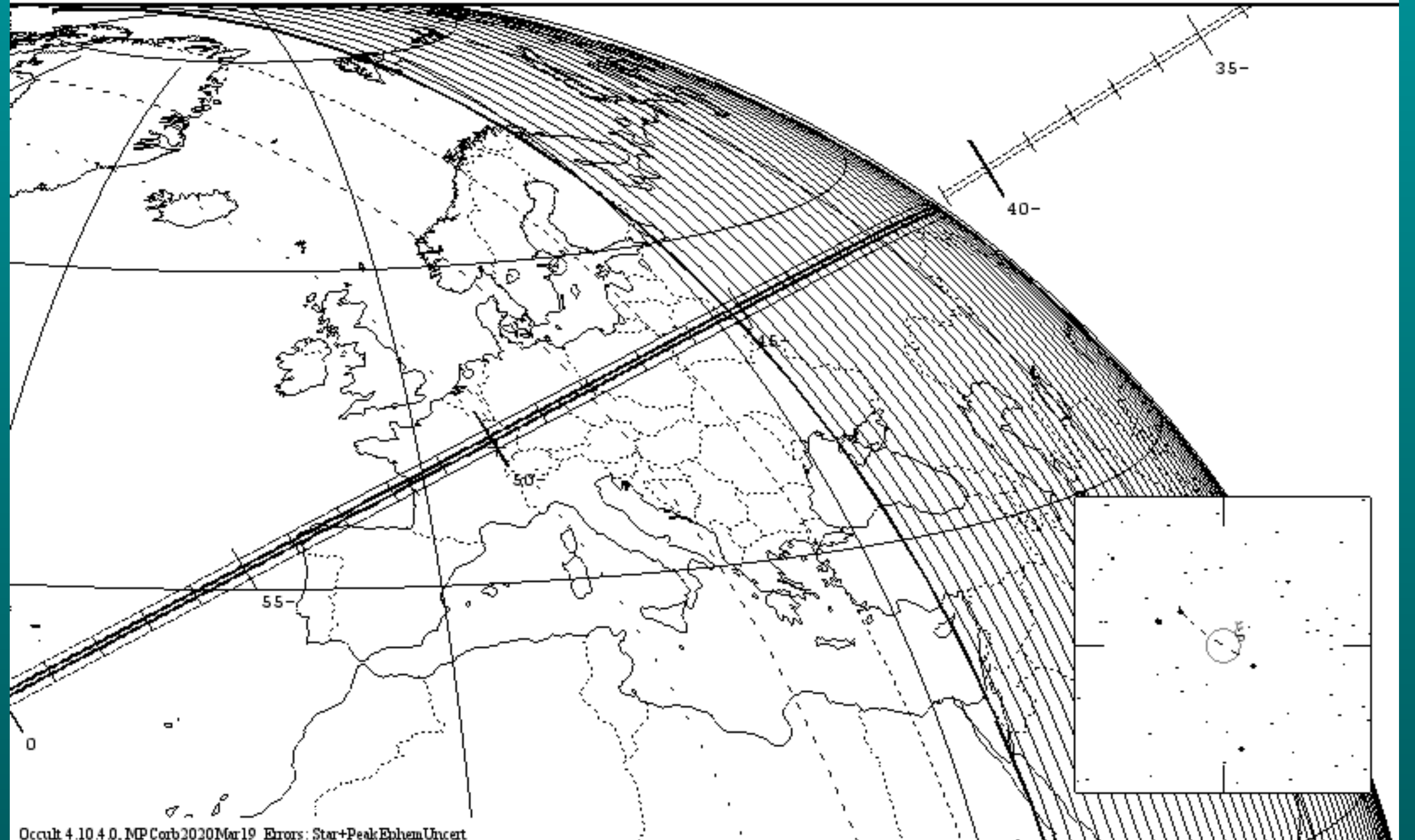
- Beethoven wrote a nice piece of piano music about the moon...
- Moon dates and twilight avoidance is necessary for faint stars
- Search whole sky during new moon
- Search evening fields during waning moon (last quarter), morning during waxing moon (first quarter)
- Avoid Full moon +/- 2 days altogether
- (PS: This year is the 200th anniversary of Beethoven's death)

More Beethoven

- Sept 17, 2020 (am)
- Faint star (mv=16.5)
- Long duration event (up to nearly 7 sec)
- Object diam 16 km
- NO MOON

1815 Beethoven occults G022501.5+102427 on 2020 Sep 17 from 3h 41m to 4h 25m UT

Star:	Max Duration = 6.8 secs	Asteroid:
Mag V = 16.5; B = 18.4; R = 15.5	Mag Drop = 0.6 (0.8r)	Mag = 16.1
RA = 2 25 1.5390 (astrometric)	Sun : Dist = 137°	Dia = 31km, 0.020
Dec = 10 24 26.673	Moon: Dist = 133°	Parallax = 4.047"
[of Date: 2 26 8, 10 30 2]	: illum = 0 %	Hourly dRA = -0.591s
Prediction of 2020 Aug 19.0	E 0.029"x 0.029" in PA 90	dDec = -5.46"



RESULTS!

- Subset of main belt asteroids used (9000 - 27000 objects), up to 50 km diameter
- Predictions generated for a 15 degree wide band, 1 month period
- Predictions over water or complete misses are removed by hand
- OCCULT filter function can be used to sort by geographical region
- For particular areas and regions this could be optimised with smaller filter areas

Typical result statistics

- Time period: 30 days
- 9211 objects
- 1 field 10 x 15 deg at quadrature
- 53 events
- Paths checked manually
- At least half are faint stars or small objects

Example results

- Mostly Gaia stars
- >9000 main belt Asteroids used, 53 events all < 20 km
- Faint stars dominate (one TYC star mag 9.9)
- Long duration event (up to nearly 7 sec)
- Multiple events for same object
- None in Steve Preston's list

File...

Sort events...

Generate predictions for all listed eve

Selection filters

Help

List events

53 events

Save listed

E. Long.

Latitude

Select site

Visible from:

9.357

47.663

Distance of site from path <

300

km

or

Distance of asteroid from star <

0.30

"

Local altitude >

15

°

Magnitude drop >

0.5

Star mag <

1E

Maximum durn >

1.0

sec

Diameter >

12

km

Solar elongation >

3E

°

Path crosses

C_Europe

NW / SW

NE / SE

Long.

Lat.

Long.

Lat.

3

5E

18

5E

3

4E

18

4E

Major planets

[& their moons]

Jupiter

Asteroids with a shape model - \$

Asteroids with moons - []

Asteroids with rings - []

Uncertainty <

0.6

Earth radii

Exclude if in Future(All).xml

Global summary of events - sorted by Date

Date	U.T.	Diameter	Durn	Star	Mag-Drop	Elon	%	Star	d	Planet	Min	Moon	\$	□
y m d	h m	km "	sec/m	mag	V R	o Ill	No.	No Name	D Error Dist ill	□				
2020 Apr 15	0 34.3	11 0.007	2.2s	16.4	1.9 2.0	132	G103555.3+065903	3827 Zdenekhorský	0.08 ±0.01 138 49					
2020 Apr 15	1 41.4	11 0.008	1.9s	14.5	3.5 3.6	130	G102445.3+074641	33307 1998 KX52	0.29 ±0.01 142 49					
2020 Apr 15	4 44.7	11 0.008	1.9s	16.2	2.0 2.0	129	G102445.5+074727	33307 1998 KX52	0.02 ±0.01 143 48					
2020 Apr 16	23 46.8	18 0.009	3.6s	16.9	1.4 1.7	129	G103215.1+073057	3852 Glennford	0.10 ±0.01 163 30 \$					
2020 Apr 17	2 47.9	11 0.008	1.9s	15.4	2.8 2.8	127	G102453.5+075837	33307 1998 KX52	0.56 ±0.01 166 29					
2020 Apr 17	6 42.4	10 0.005	1.8s	16.2	3.2 3.5	131	G104325.6+082719	17573 1994 PJ13	0.87 ±0.01 165 28					
2020 Apr 17	11 6.1	11 0.005	2.0s	14.7	4.4 4.8	132	G104116.9+055528	56299 1999 RT47	0.22 ±0.01 165 26					
2020 Apr 17	16 42.6	18 0.009	3.3s	16.7	1.9 2.2	127	G102303.0+053024	8701 1993 LG2	0.75 ±0.01 169 24					
2020 Apr 17	21 42.5	10 0.005	1.7s	16.6	2.3 2.5	135	G105606.9+054927	90456 2004 CV2	0.55 ±0.02 167 23					
2020 Apr 18	16 5.0	10 0.007	4.8s	16.6	1.9 2.2	132	G105247.9+081428	31334 1998 HW102	0.88 ±0.01 176 17					
2020 Apr 19	6 50.5	14 0.011	5.1s	17.0	0.9 1.3	126	G102424.1+053115	47050 1998 WN20	0.20 ±0.01 165 13					
2020 Apr 19	14 5.2	10 0.005	2.2s	14.3	5.0 5.1	129	G104256.1+083042	17573 1994 PJ13	0.40 ±0.01 167 11					
2020 Apr 19	19 19.8	10 0.007	6.0s	16.7	1.7 2.0	131	G105240.1+081522	31334 1998 HW102	0.46 ±0.01 167 10					
2020 Apr 20	8 2.9	11 0.005	1.7s	15.5	4.1 4.3	131	G105705.8+084443	27687 1981 EM23	0.86 ±0.01 161 7					
2020 Apr 22	1 43.8	17 0.010	3.6s	15.7	2.0 2.0	120	G101258.8+060144	5290 Langevin	0.92 ±0.01 131 1					
2020 Apr 23	2 20.6	11 0.005	3.4s	16.2	3.1 3.3	126	G104007.5+055742	56299 1999 RT47	0.73 ±0.02 137 1					
2020 Apr 26	14 8.0	14 0.010	3.0s	15.9	1.8 1.9	119	G102605.0+054312	47050 1998 WN20	0.43 ±0.01 80 11					
2020 Apr 26	18 32.5	17 0.010	3.2s	15.6	2.1 2.2	116	G101346.5+061757	5290 Langevin	0.60 ±0.01 75 12					
2020 Apr 26	22 12.6	11 0.007	1.8s	14.9	3.3 3.6	118	G102654.8+084445	33307 1998 KX52	0.59 ±0.01 75 13					
2020 Apr 26	23 49.3	28 0.015	7.4s	16.7	0.8 0.9	116	G101204.2+053742	3471 Amelin	0.47 ±0.01 72 14					
2020 Apr 27	7 35.7	11 0.007	1.7s	9.9	8.4 7.9	118	TYC 838-01101-1	33307 1998 KX52	0.13 ±0.01 70 16					
2020 Apr 27	16 15.3	12 0.007	1.6s	16.3	2.2 2.7	111	G100024.0+091313	105339 2000 QL91	0.08 ±0.01 60 19					
2020 Apr 28	1 52.5	18 0.011	3.5s	16.7	1.5 1.8	112	G100435.7+084238	7911 Carlpilcher	0.76 ±0.02 56 22					
2020 Apr 29	9 6.1	18 0.011	3.2s	16.5	1.6 1.8	111	G100446.8+083720	7911 Carlpilcher	0.62 ±0.02 39 34					
2020 Apr 30	8 50.4	12 0.008	4.2s	16.8	1.6 2.2	122	G105702.2+072850	8828 1988 RC7	0.99 ±0.01 38 45					
2020 Apr 30	16 44.8	12 0.008	4.3s	16.0	2.2 2.6	122	G105702.3+072941	8828 1988 RC7	0.40 ±0.01 34 48					

How to observe?

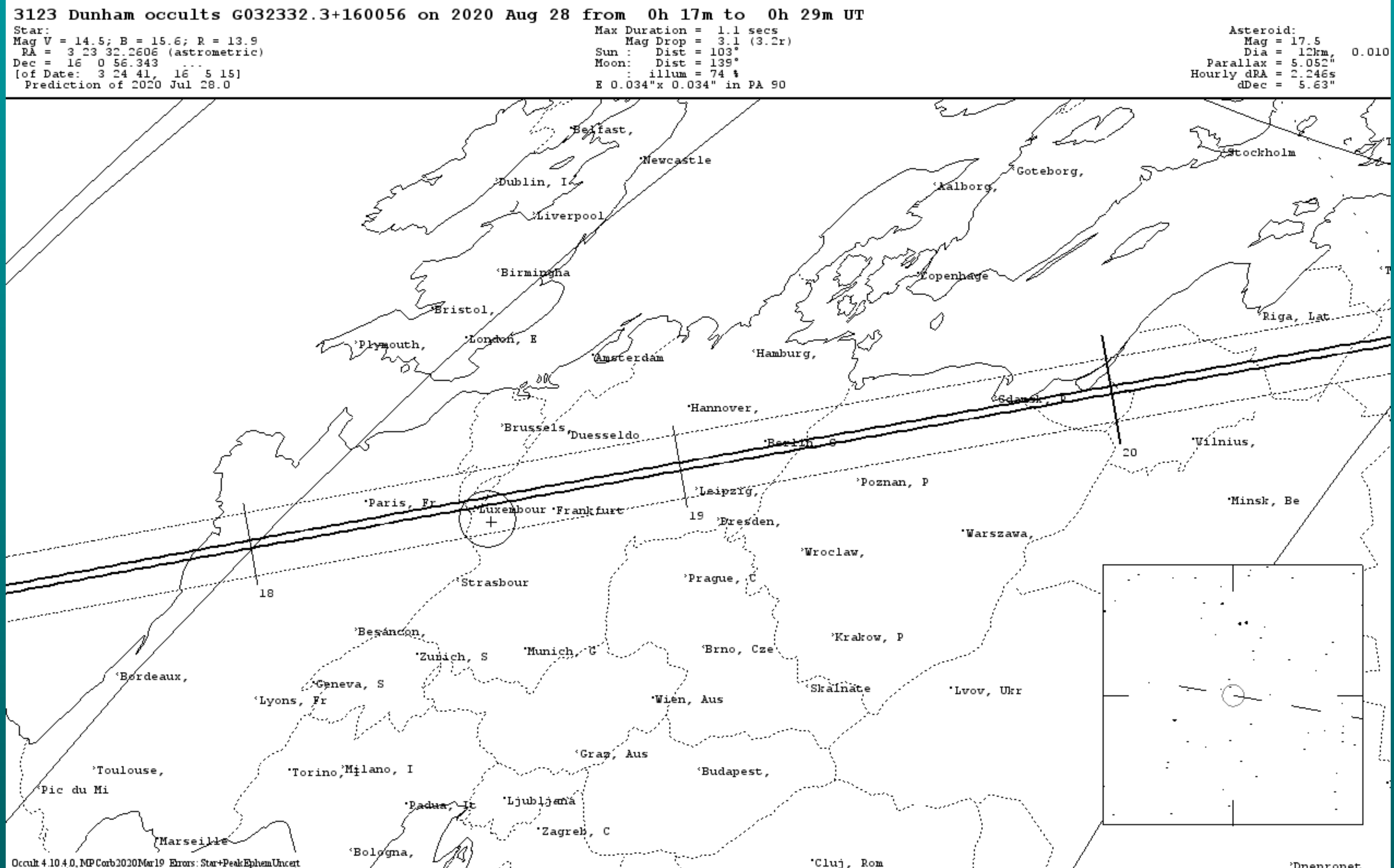
- A ‘deep’ feed can produce many predictions - probably too many for Occultwatcher
- Target audience: Semi-professional facilities with 0.5 m class telescopes
- Mobile observations will be difficult for $\text{mag} > 15.0$
- With small objects and faint stars, unlikely to have multiple chords - aim is set bounds on object size, not profiles
- Stationary point events could allow longer integration times
- How to observe fast events? (< 1 second?)

Conclusions

- A ‘deep’ feed can produce many predictions - probably too many for Occultwatcher
- Target audience: Semi-professional facilities with 0.5 m class telescopes
- The star catalog and asteroid list must be carefully chosen, results have to be carefully filtered
- Directed searches for Trojan/Hilda events could also be interesting
- Some advantages to using a R.A. limited star catalog - can be fine tuned to specific requirements
- At least half the events found are faint stars or small objects

Thanks for your attention!

More recent results



More recent results

Num Asteroids	Star field	Total events	Notes	Events/day
	(Mag. 14-17 unless indicated)			
9211	Gaia1417(Test)	53 events	MB only, 15 – 50 km size → expect 10 000 / yr?	
9211	4B (Leo/Vir)	151 events	10km min size, Dur. Max 1.5 s, Mag drop > 0.3m; roughly 1/3 over noninhabited areas	
9211	6A (Vir/Lib)	>821 events in 2 month period	10km min size, Dtmax 1.5 s, Mag drop > 0.5m;	13.68
3867	6A (Vir/Lib)	82 events in 1 month period	7km min size, Dtmax 1.5 s, Mag drop > 0.5m;	2.73
3867	6A (Vir/Lib)	128 events in 1 month period	7km min size, Dtmax 1.0 s, Mag drop > 0.2m;	4.27
16583	6A (Vir/Lib)	287 events in 1 month period (60 events moonlit)	10km min size, Dtmax 1.0 s, Mag drop > 0.2m; Most events < 2 sec long	9.57
16583	4B (Leo/Vir)	110 events in 1 month period (roughly 60 are brighter than mag 16)	7km min size, Dtmax 1.0 s, Mag drop > 0.5m;	3.67
16583	8A (Aqr) – am	321 events in 12 day period	7km min size, Dtmax 1.0 s, Mag drop > 0.5m;	26.75
16583	8B (Psc) – am	299 events in 12 days	7km min size, Dtmax 1.0 s, Mag drop > 0.4m;	24.92
16583	7B (Cap) – am	463 events in 12 days	7km min size, Dtmax 1.0 s, Mag drop > 0.4m;	38.58
16583	5A (Vir) – pm	124 events in 15 days	as above	8.27
16583	5B (Vir) – pm	253 events in 15 days	as above	16.87
16583	6B (Vir) – pm	1341 events in 15 days	as above	89.40
16583	7A (Vir) – pm	1073 events in 15 days	as above	71.53
127346	6A (Vir/Lib) = STATIONARY PT	2219 in 30 days (676 events brighter than 16m, longest event 24 s)	objects above 3 km , Duration > 1 sec, mag drop 0.5 m	73.97
3000	6A (Vir/Lib) = pm STATIONARY PT	591 events in 30 days (longest event 70 s, 67 objects; probably only ca 100 usable)	larger obj only , Duration > 1 sec, mag drop 0.5 m	19.70
3000	7B (Cap) – am STATIONARY PT	491 events in 30 days (roughly 128 usable)	larger obj only , Duration > 1 sec, mag drop 0.5 m	16.37

Thank You

Robert Purvinskis, ESOP-39, August 2020