

NEO Lightcurves from the Mission Accessible Near-Earth Object Survey (MANOS)



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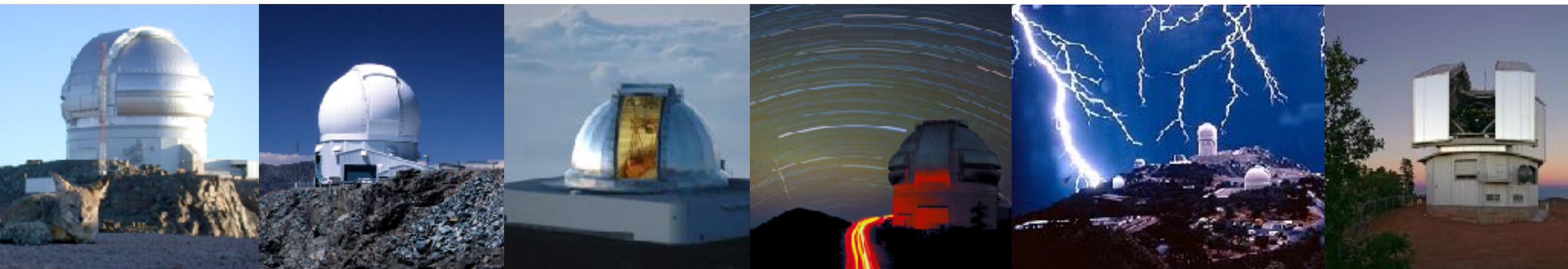
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*Didymos Observers Workshop
19 June 2018*



what is MANOS?

- **Physical characterization survey** of NEOs
 - *astrometry, photometry, spectroscopy*
- **Targets:** $\Delta v < 7$ km/s, $H > 22$, $V < 22$
~10% newly discovered NEOs
- **Assets:** Lowell DCT, Gemini N+S, SOAR, KP4m, IRTF
~6 nights / month (remote, queue, classical)



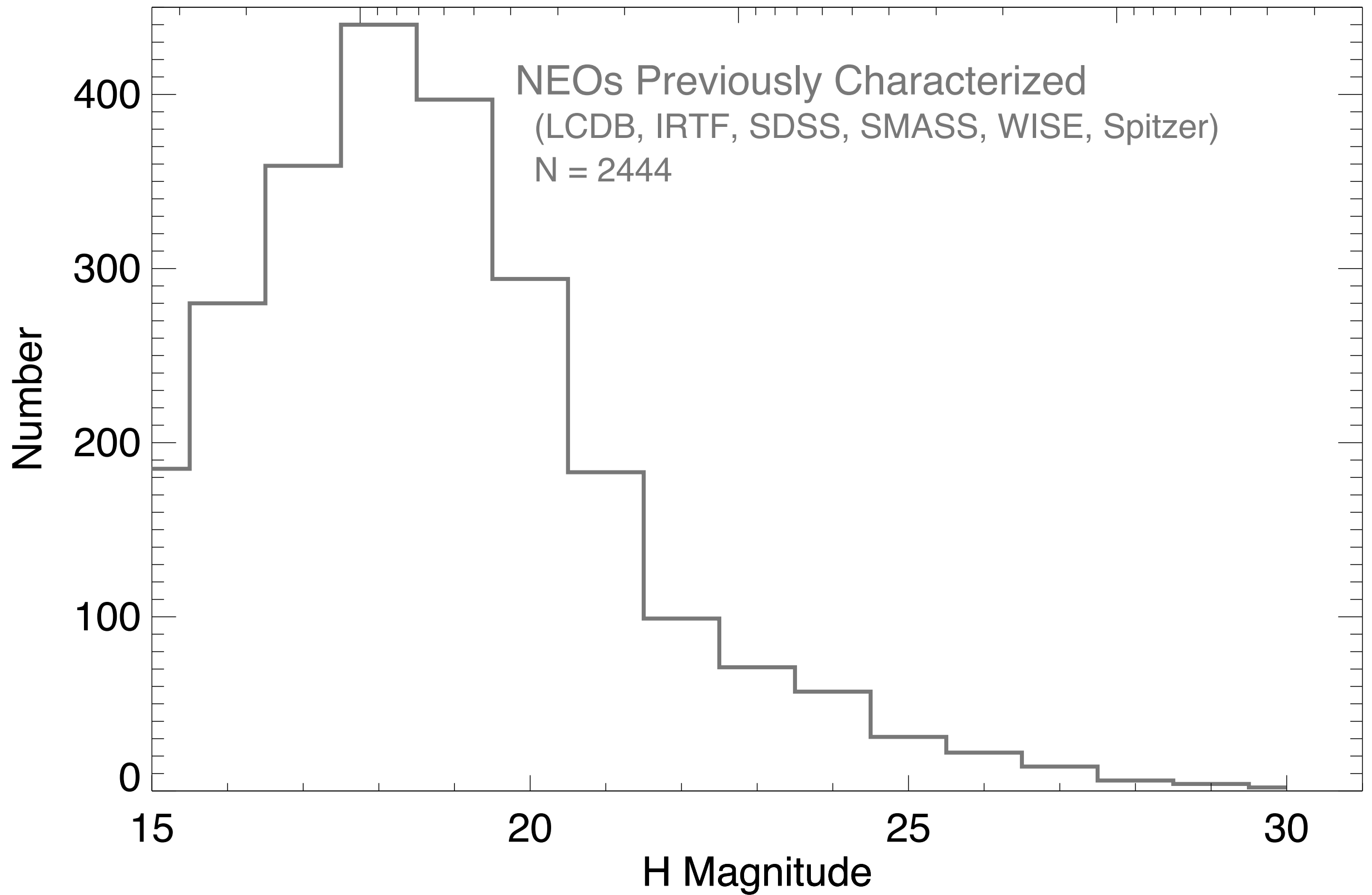
- **MANOS v1 (2014-2017), MANOS v2 (2017-2020)**
 - >600 objects observed
 - manos.lowell.edu

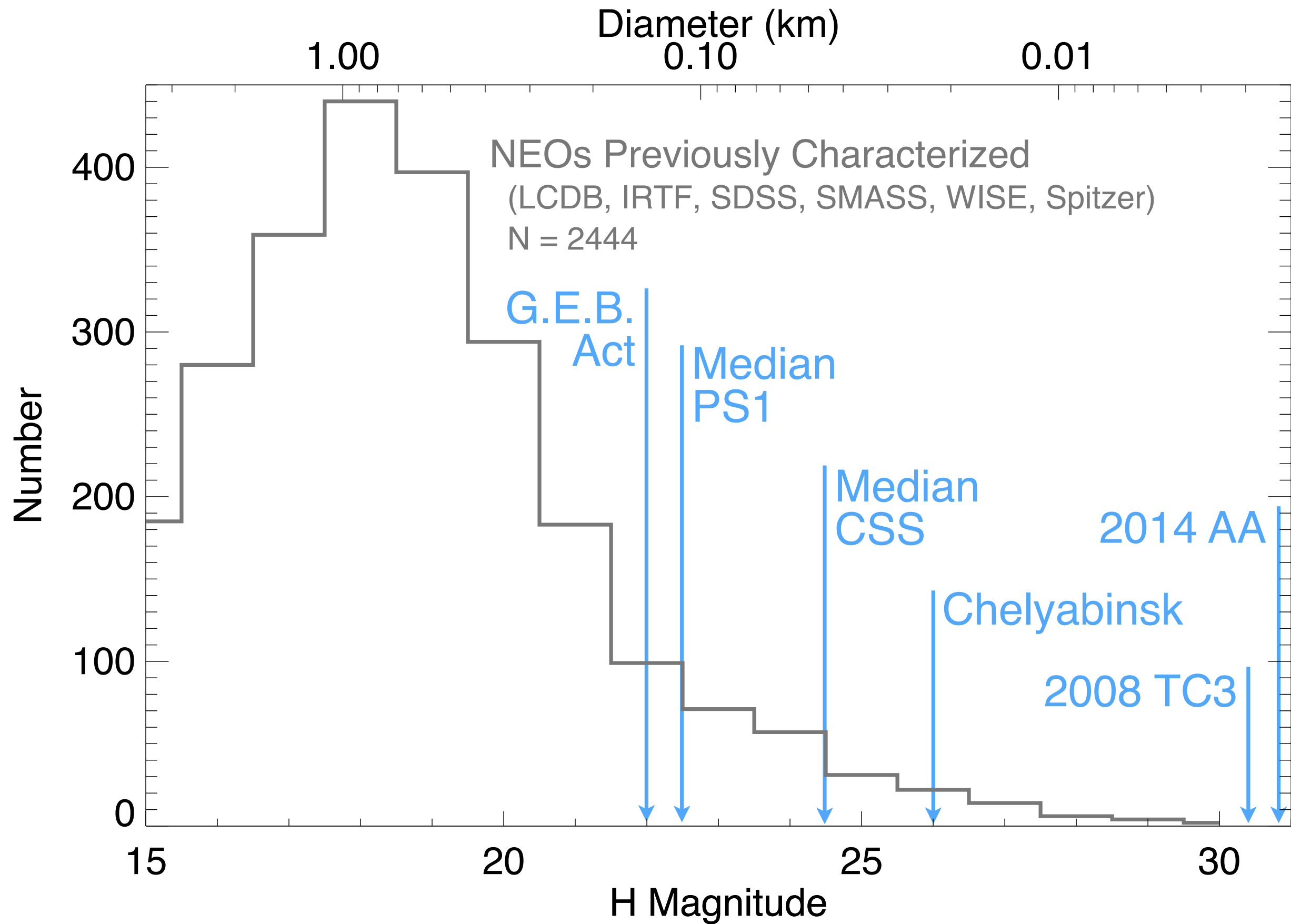
Diameter (km)

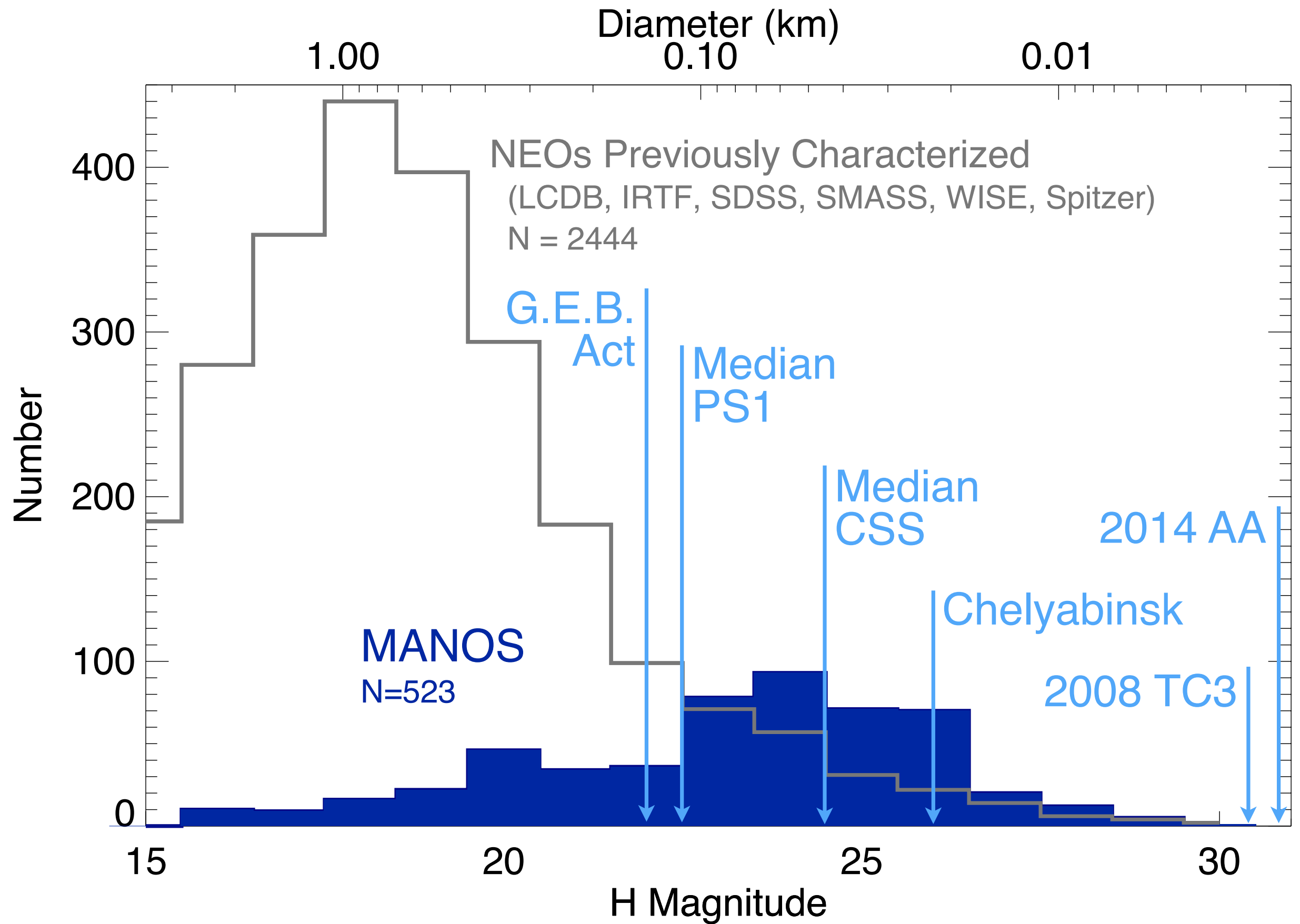
1.00

0.10

0.01

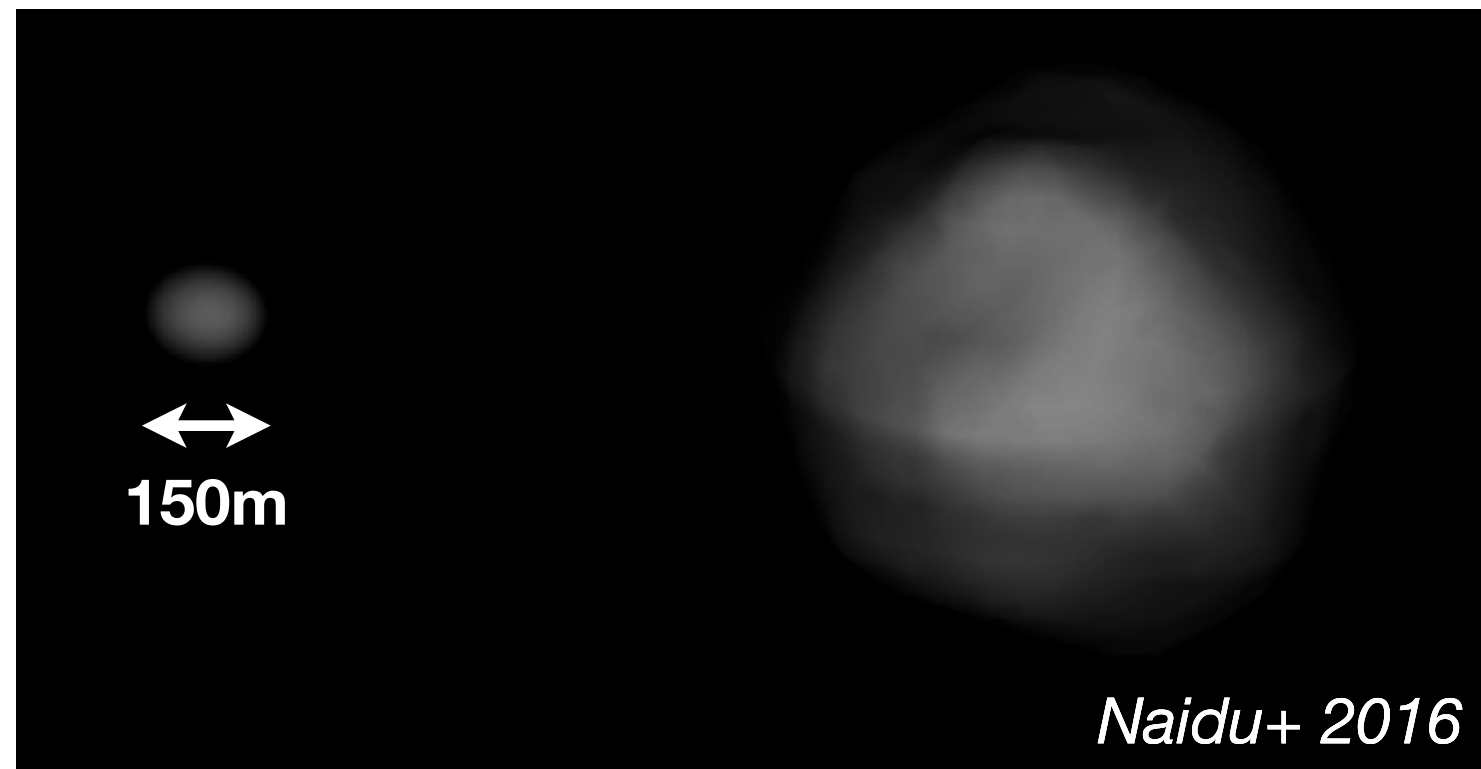




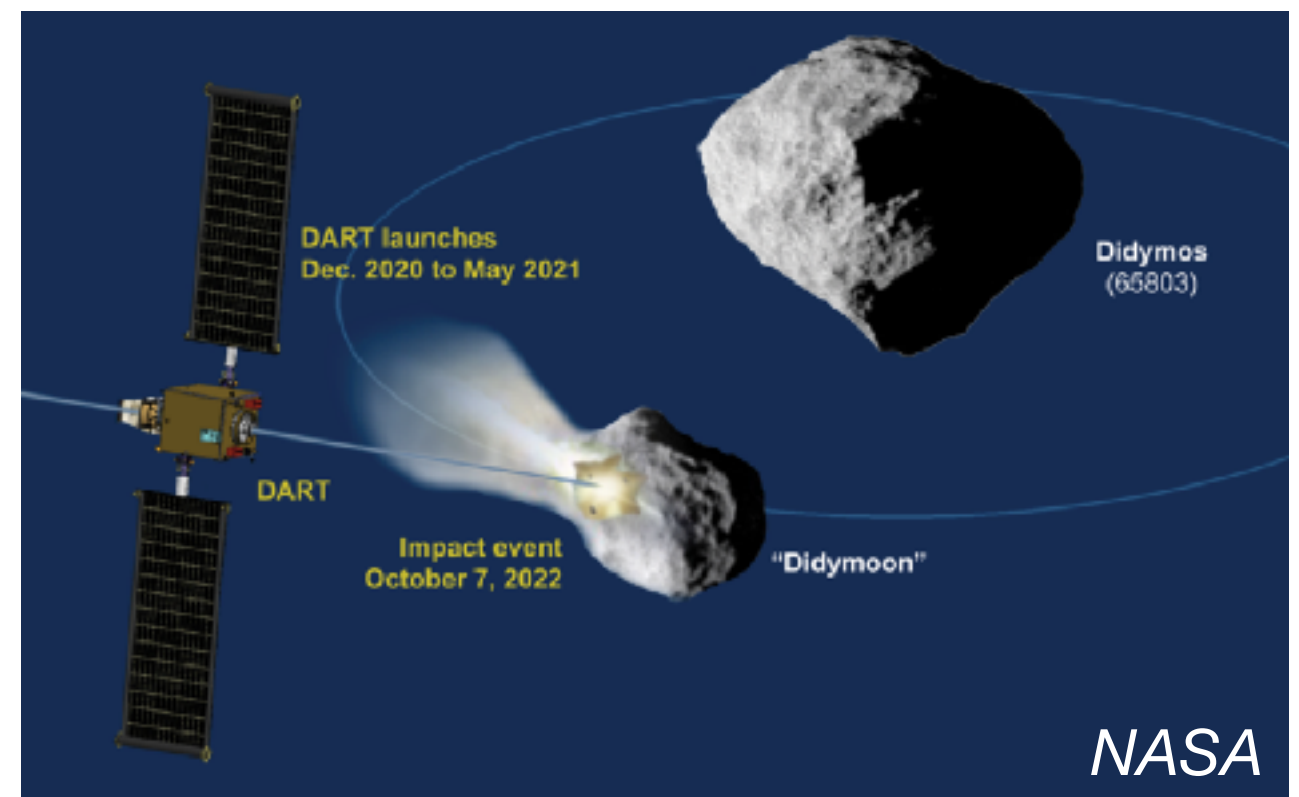


relevance to Didymos

- MANOS targets comparable in size to Didymoon

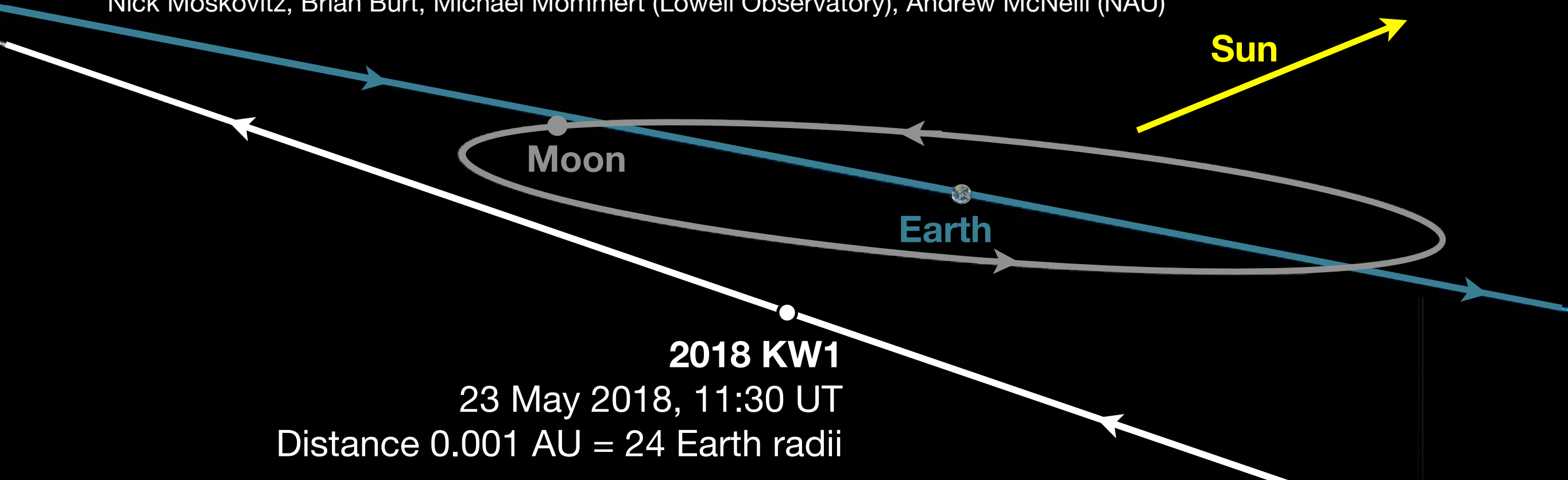


- Didymos is amongst the most spacecraft accessible of known NEO binaries ($\Delta v = 5.1$ km/s)
- *DART = impact mitigation test*. An actual impactor will be an object like the MANOS targets.

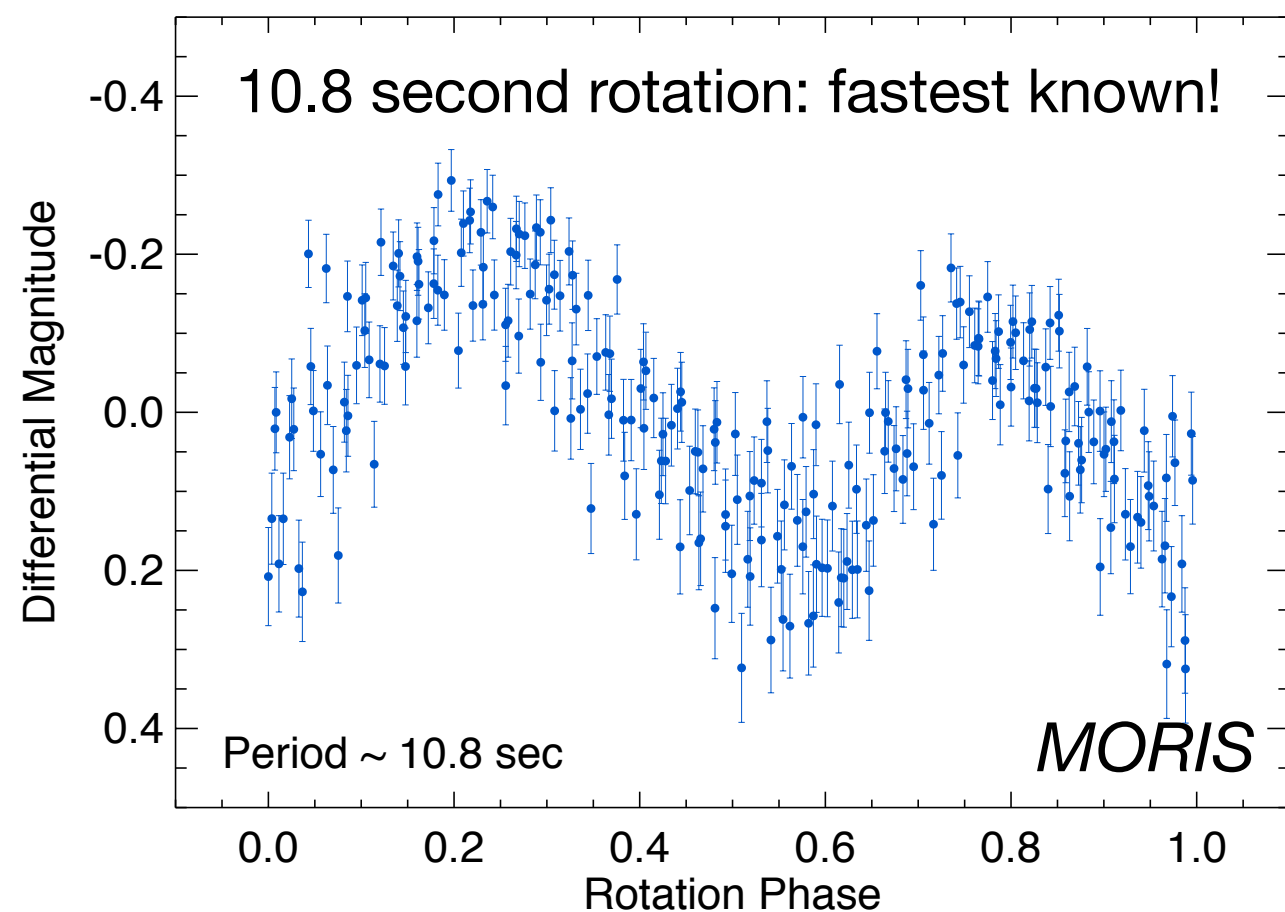
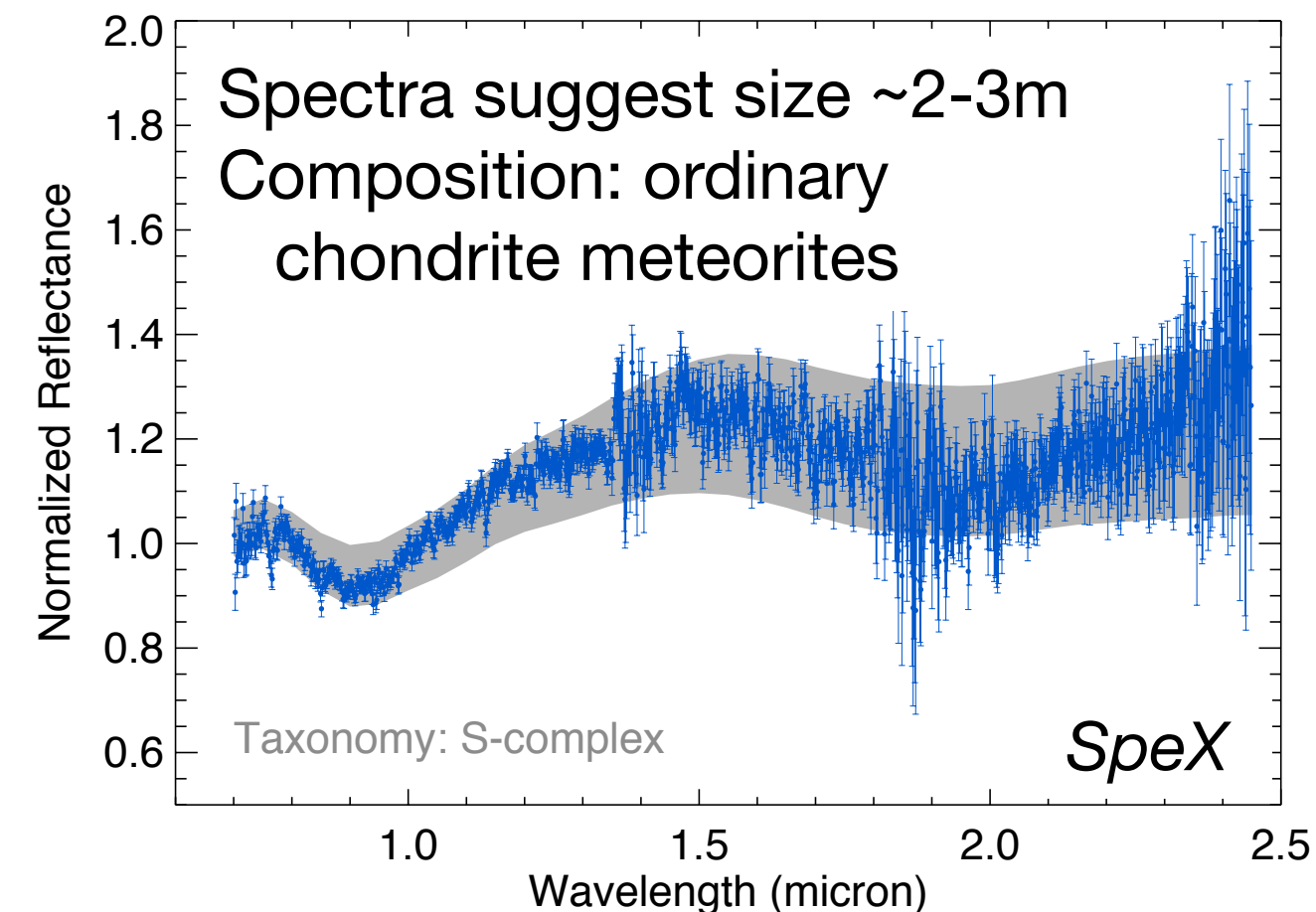


IRTF Response to Near-Earth Flyby of 2018 KW1

Nick Moskovitz, Brian Burt, Michael Mommert (Lowell Observatory), Andrew McNeill (NAU)

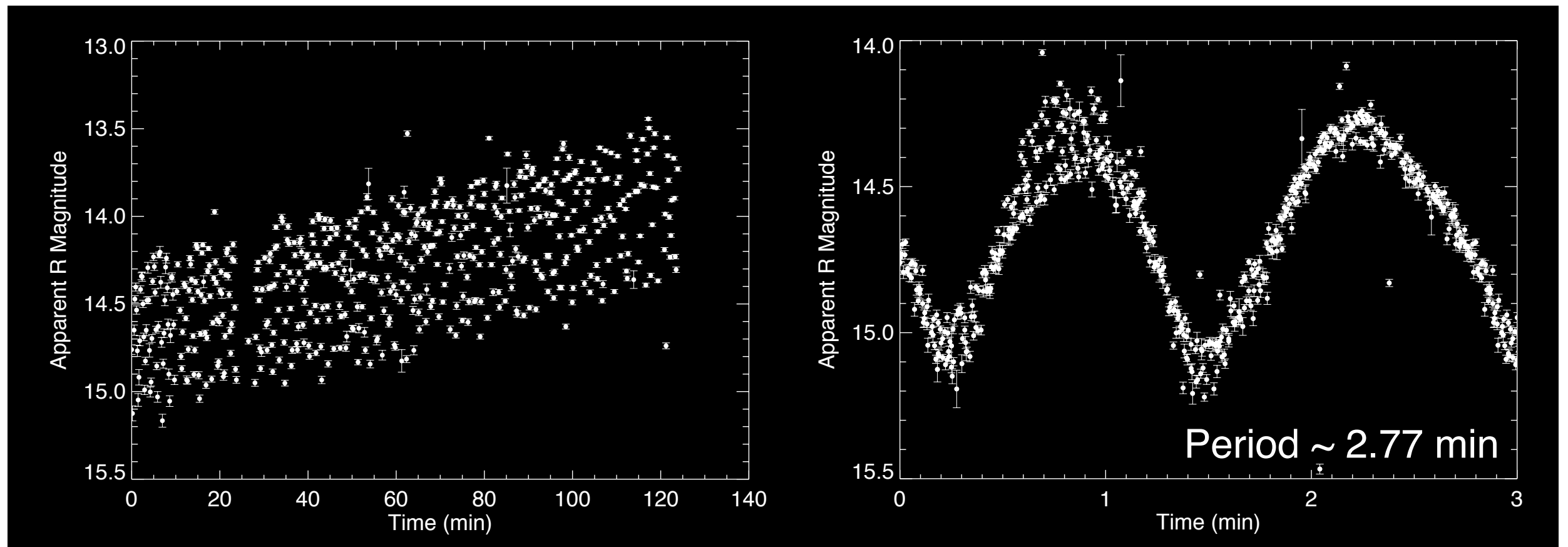
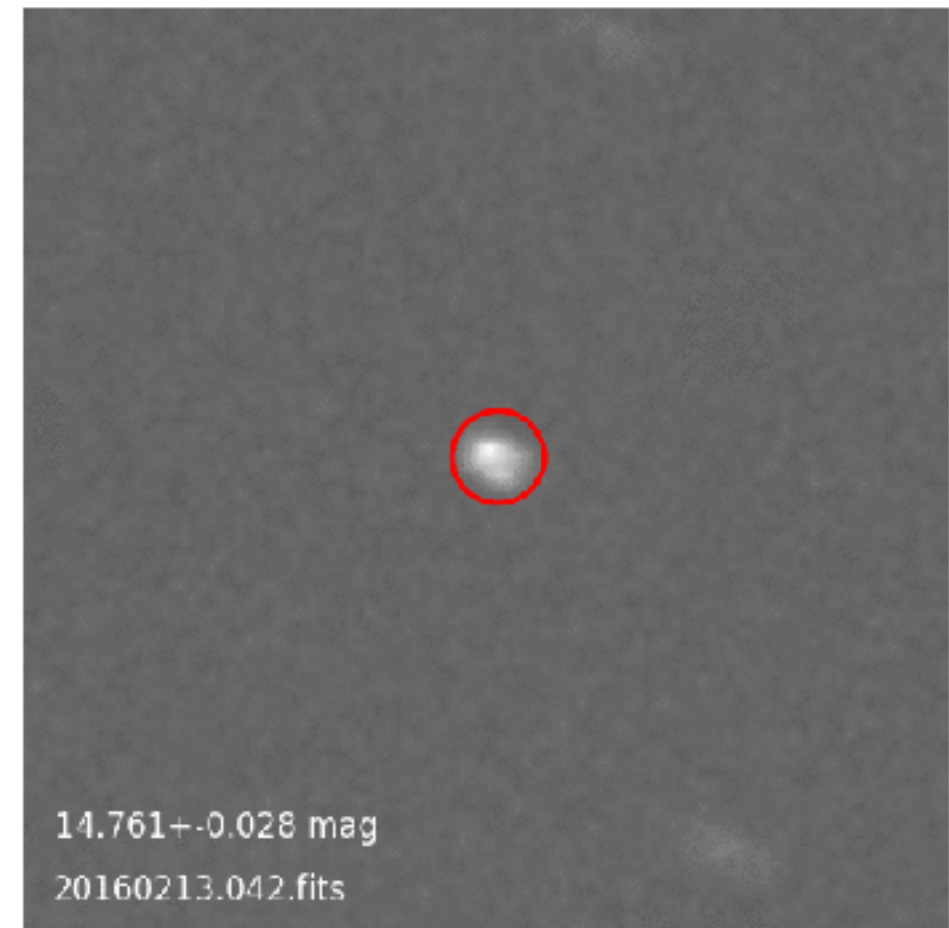


If impactor, energy would have been ~1 kT. Spectral data reduce energy uncertainty ~8x.

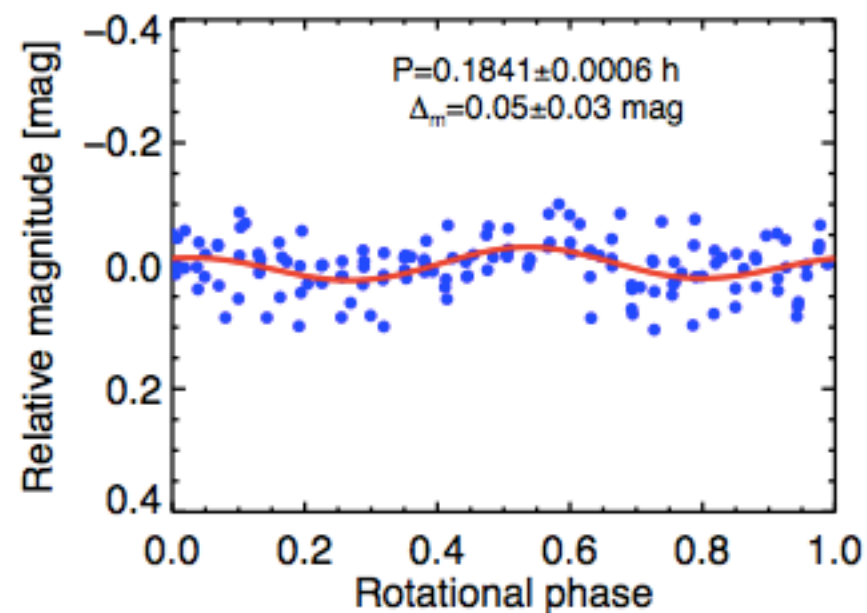


photometry pipeline

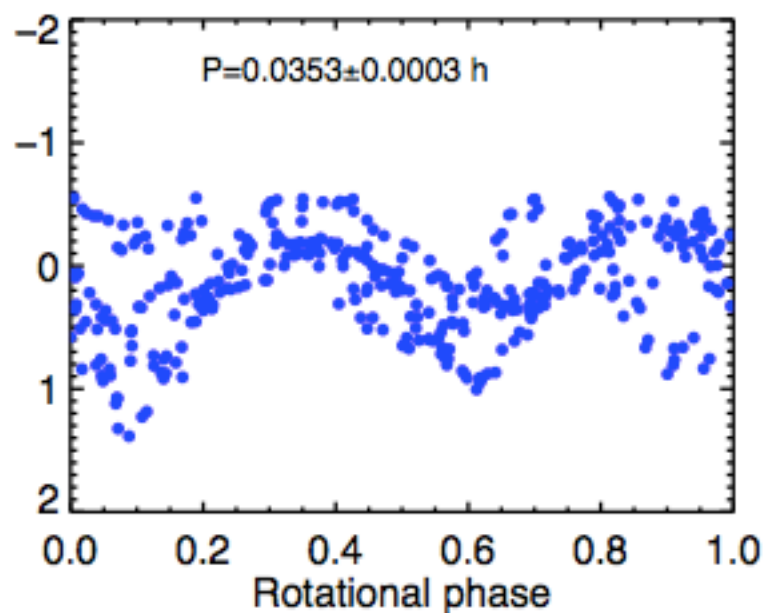
- Developed in Python by **Michael Mommert (Lowell)**
- Open source: github.com/mommerti/photometrypipeline
- Auto WCS registration (Gaia): $\sigma_{\text{ast}} \sim 0.1''$
- Auto curve of growth analysis
- Auto photometric calibration (Pan-STARRS, SDSS, URAT-1, 2MASS): $\sigma_{\text{phot}} < 0.05 \text{ mag}$
- Auto target identification



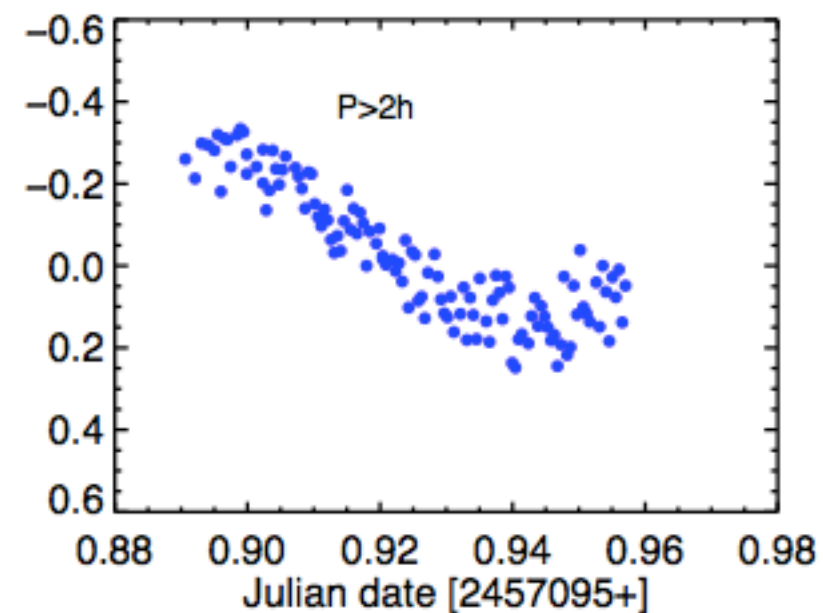
2015 CF, DCT/LMI



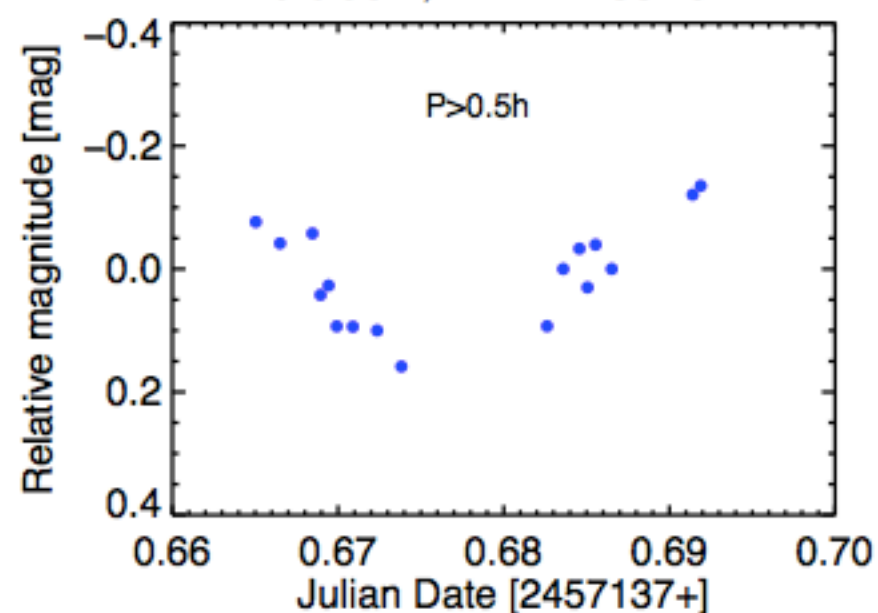
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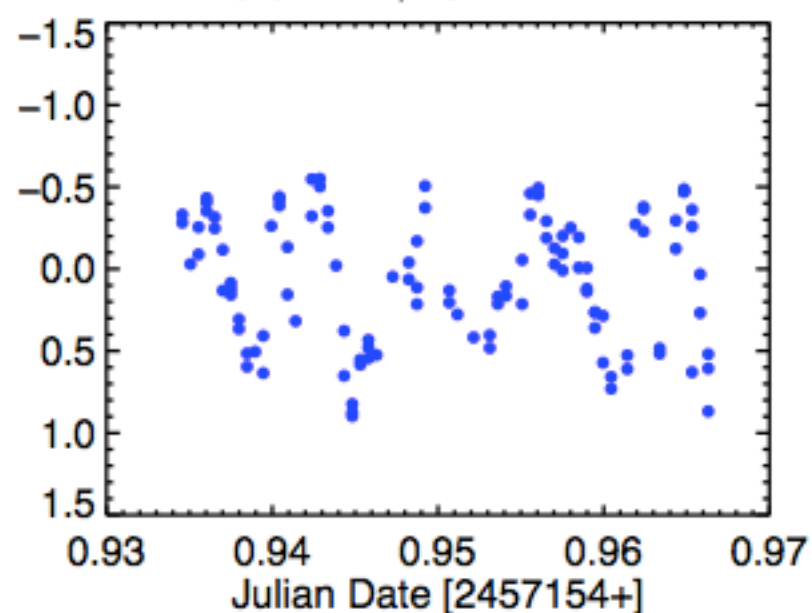
2015 ET, MAYALL/MOSAIC



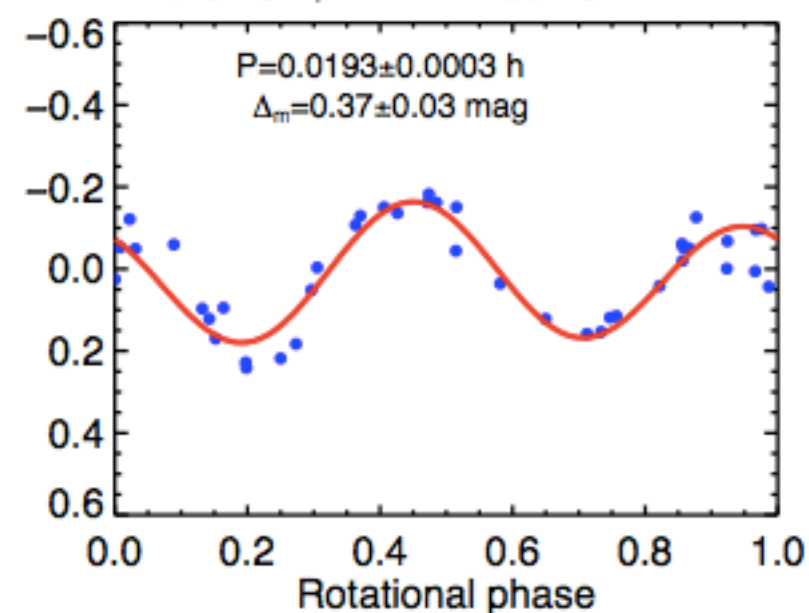
2015 GC14, MAYALL/MOSAIC



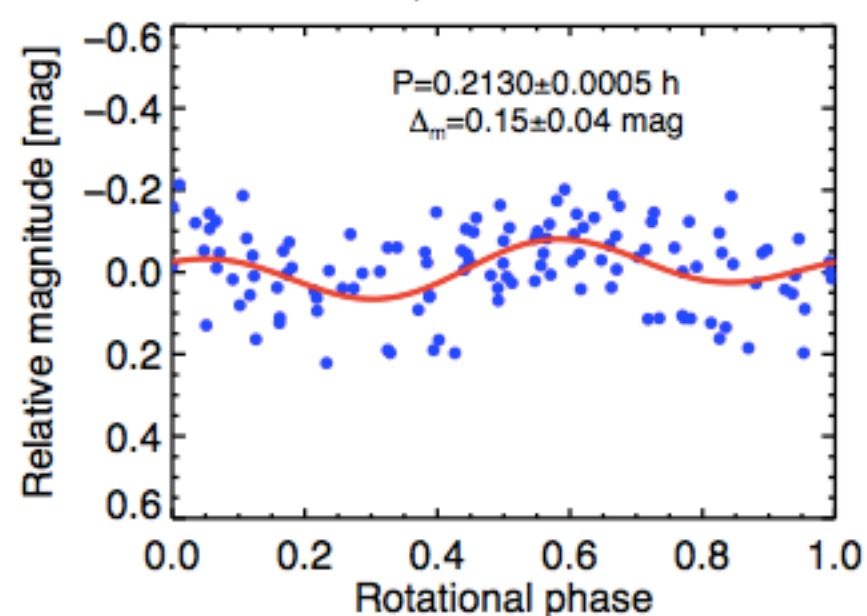
2015 HB177, DCT/LMI



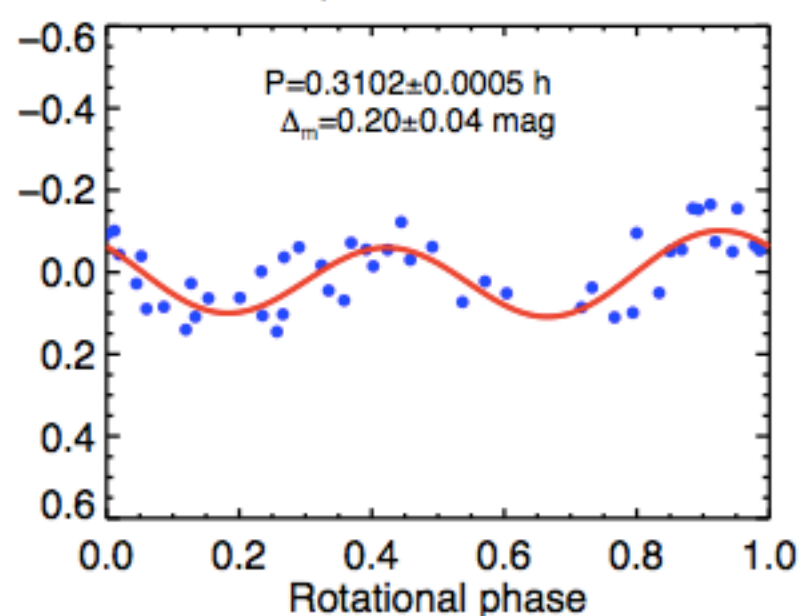
2015 HS11, MAYALL/MOSAIC



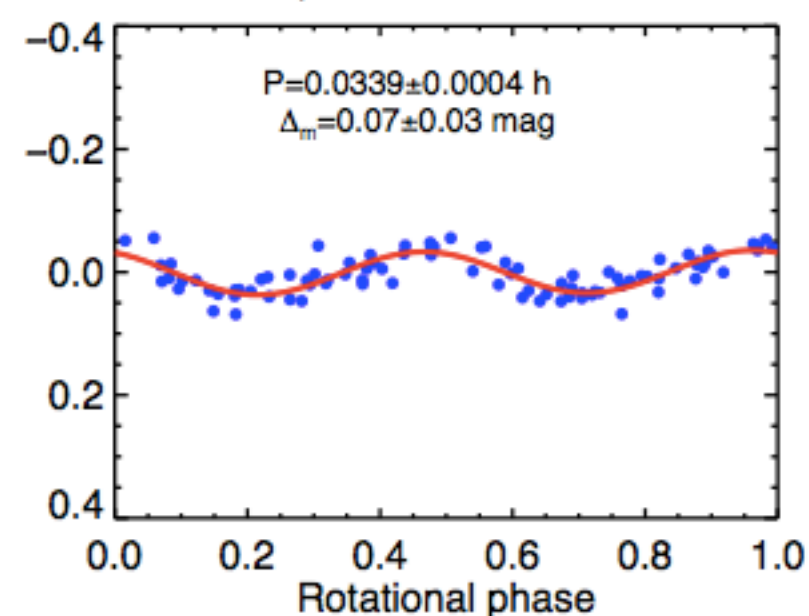
2015 HU9, MAYALL/MOSAIC

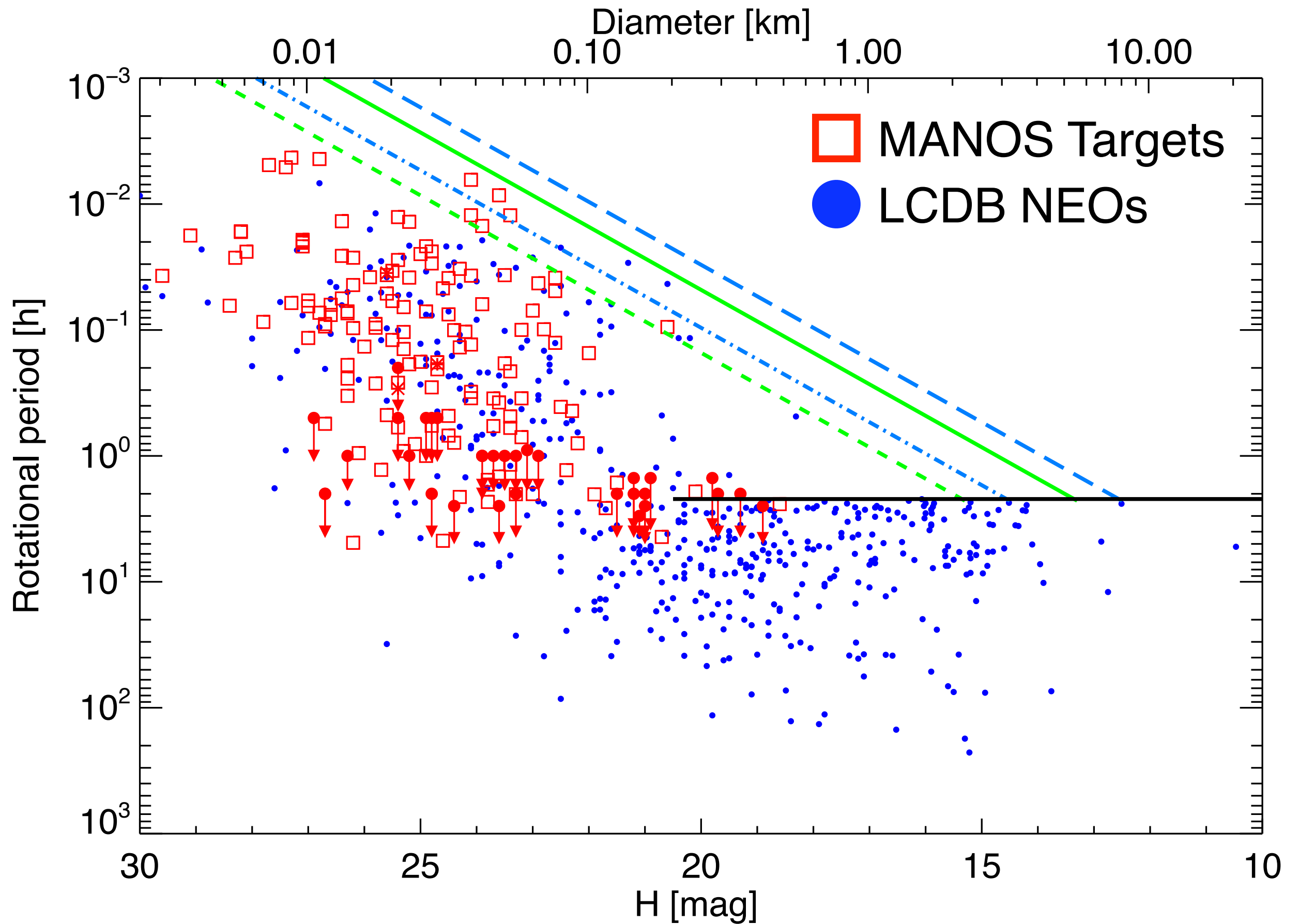


2015 HV11, MAYALL/MOSAIC



2015 JD, MAYALL/MOSAIC



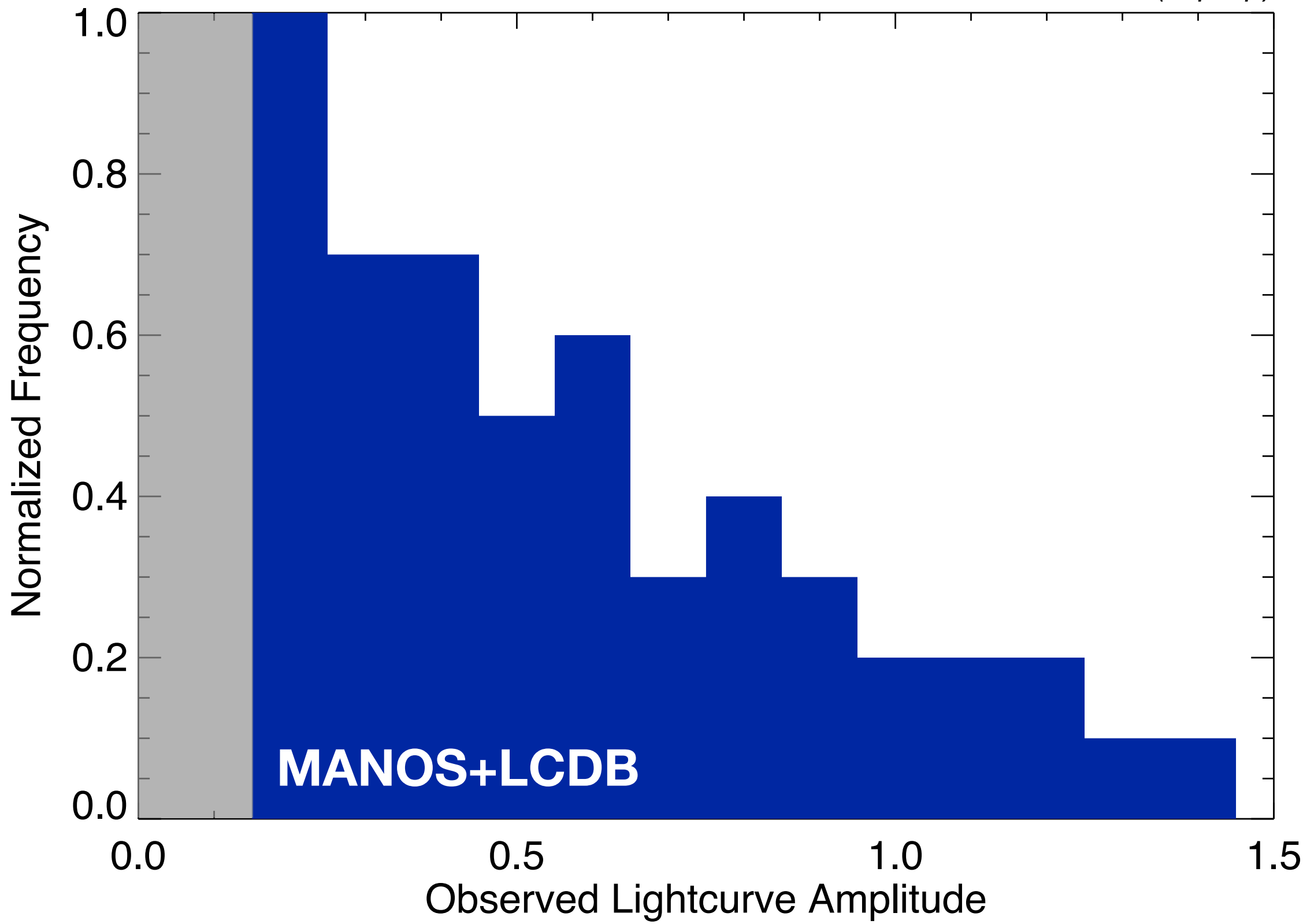


Thirouin+ (2017), Thirouin+ (in prep)



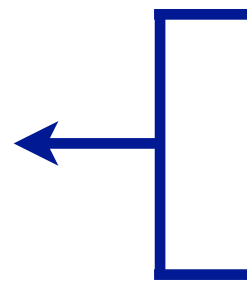
lightcurve amplitudes

Thirouin+ (in prep)



MANOS+LCDB

amplitude model



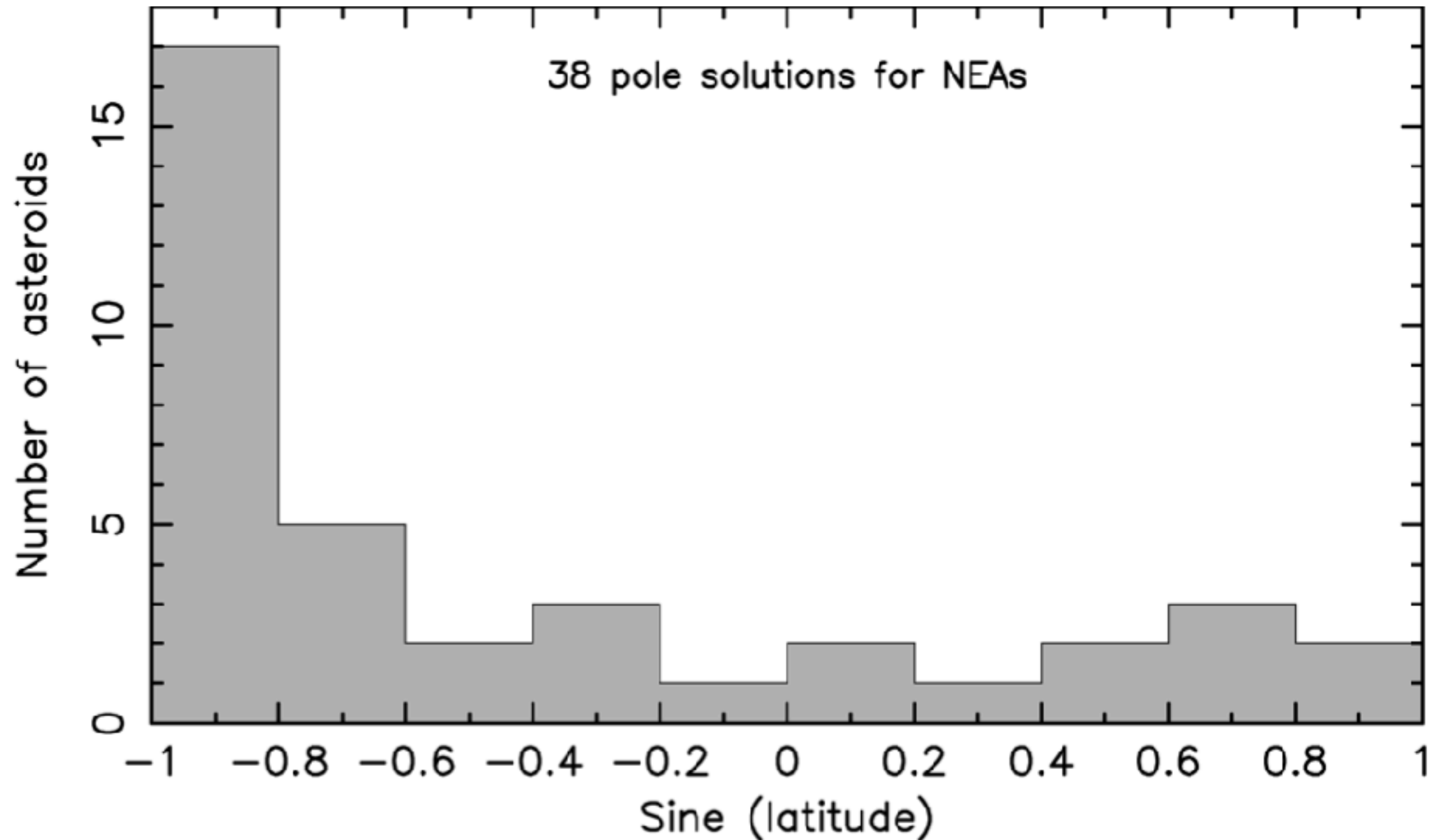
- Spin pole distribution
- Observing geometry
- Morphology distribution



amplitude model

Spin pole distribution
Observing geometry
Morphology distribution

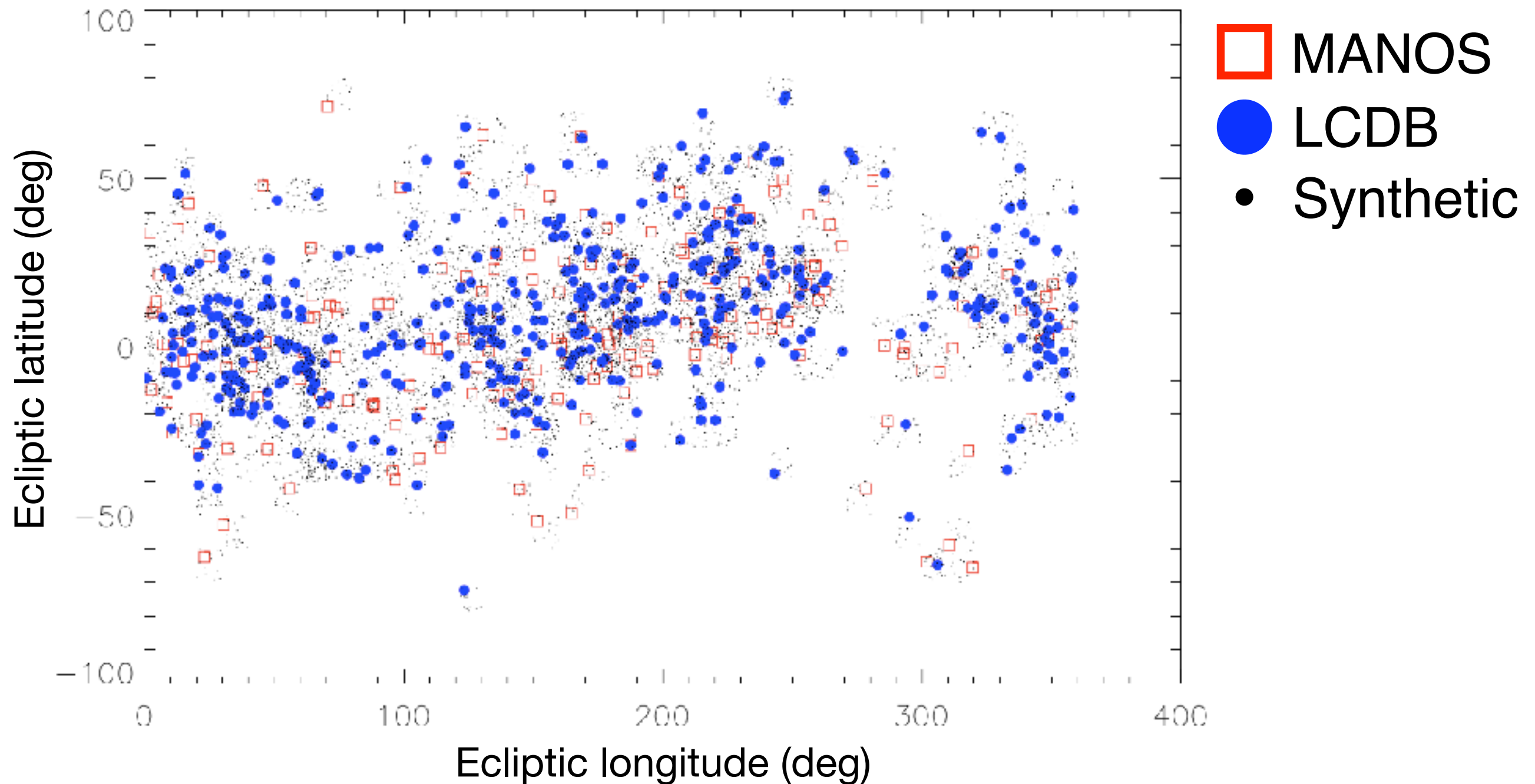
(Vokrouhlicky et al. 2015)



amplitude model

Spin pole distribution
Observing geometry
Morphology distribution

(Vokrouhlicky et al. 2015)



amplitude model

Spin pole distribution

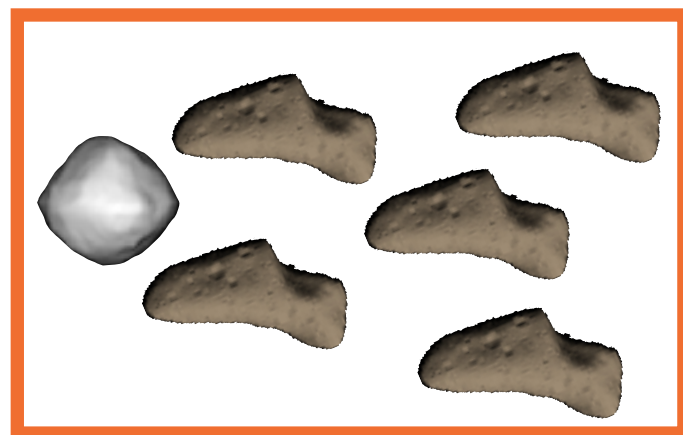
Observing geometry

Morphology distribution

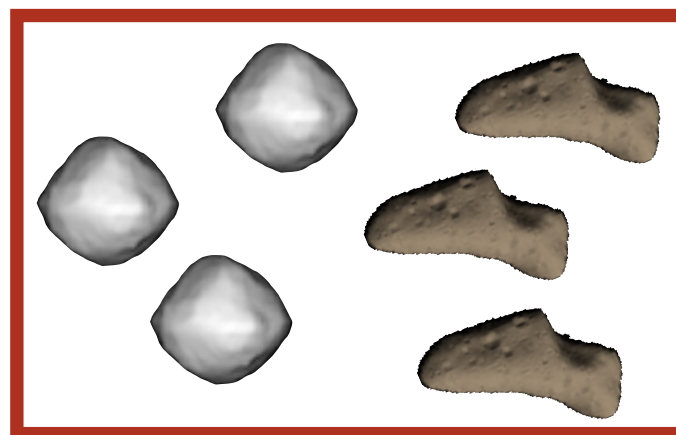
(Vokrouhlicky et al. 2015)

(MANOS+LCDB sample)

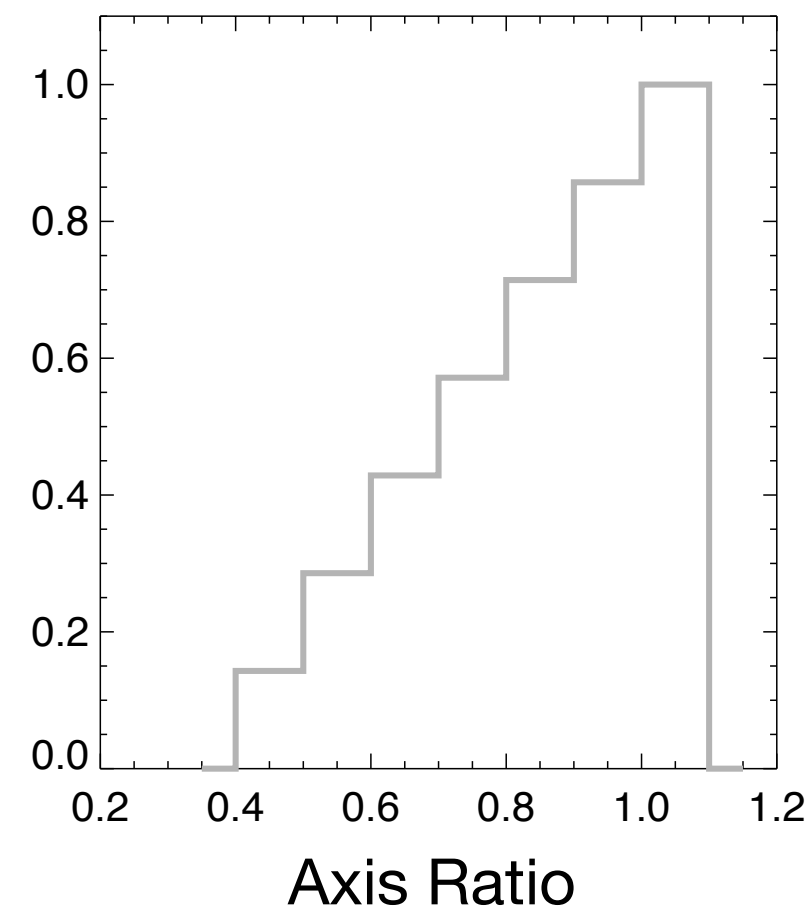
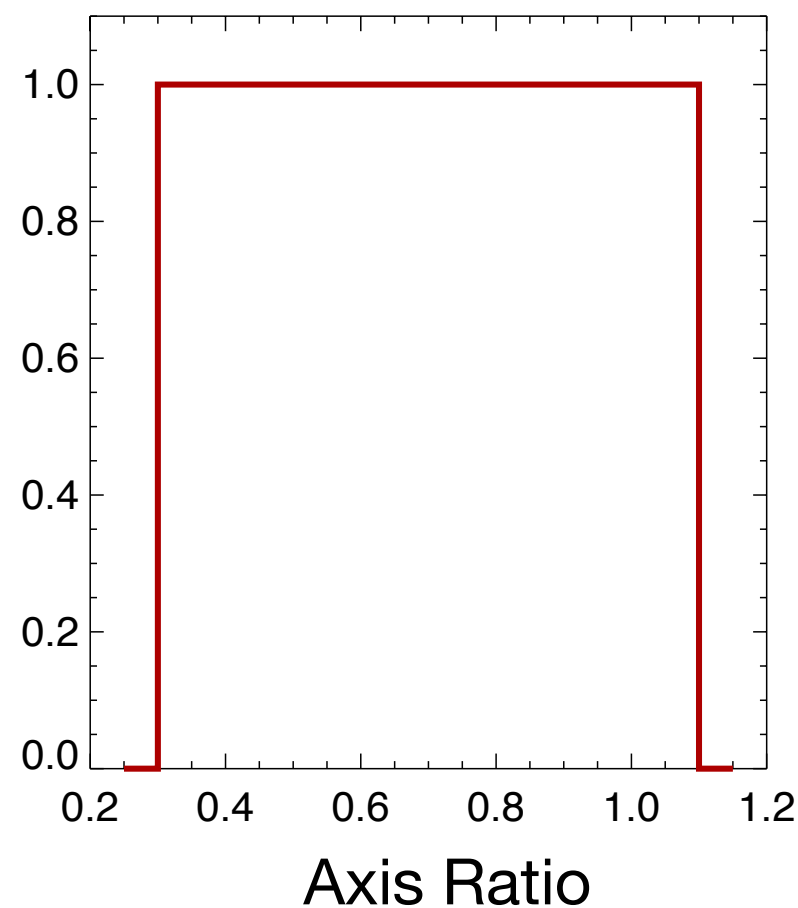
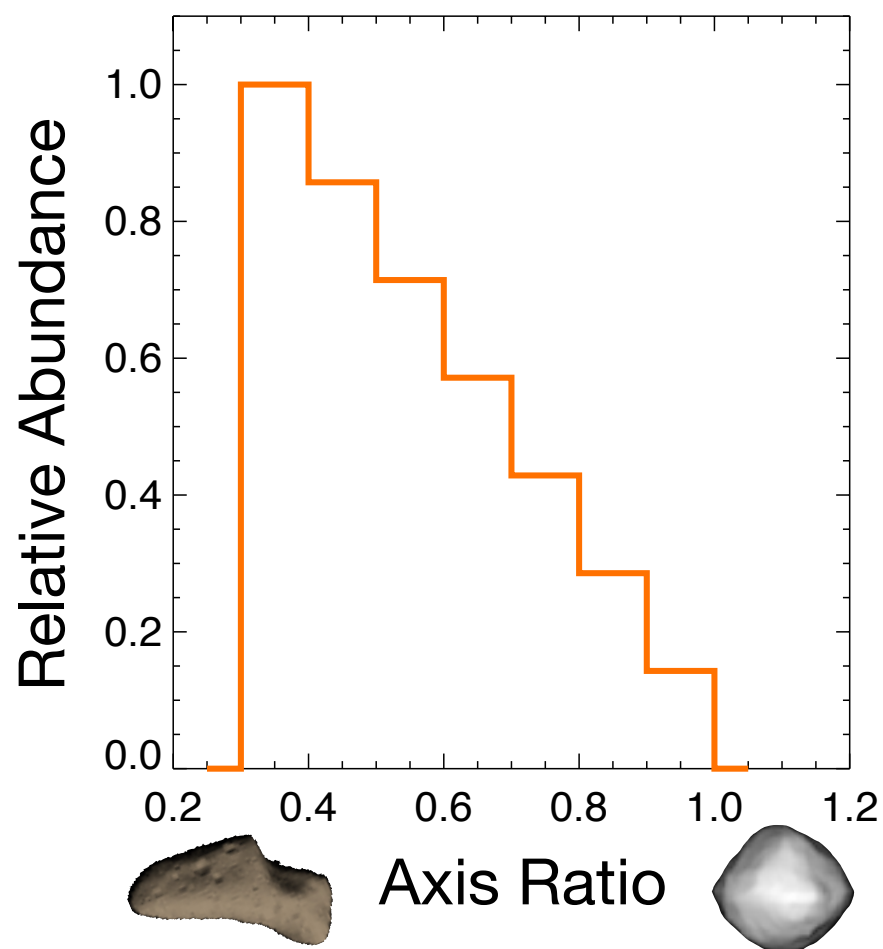
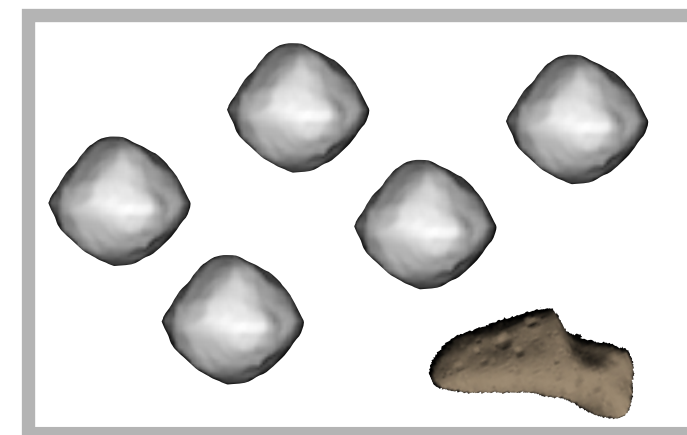
Model #1



Model #2

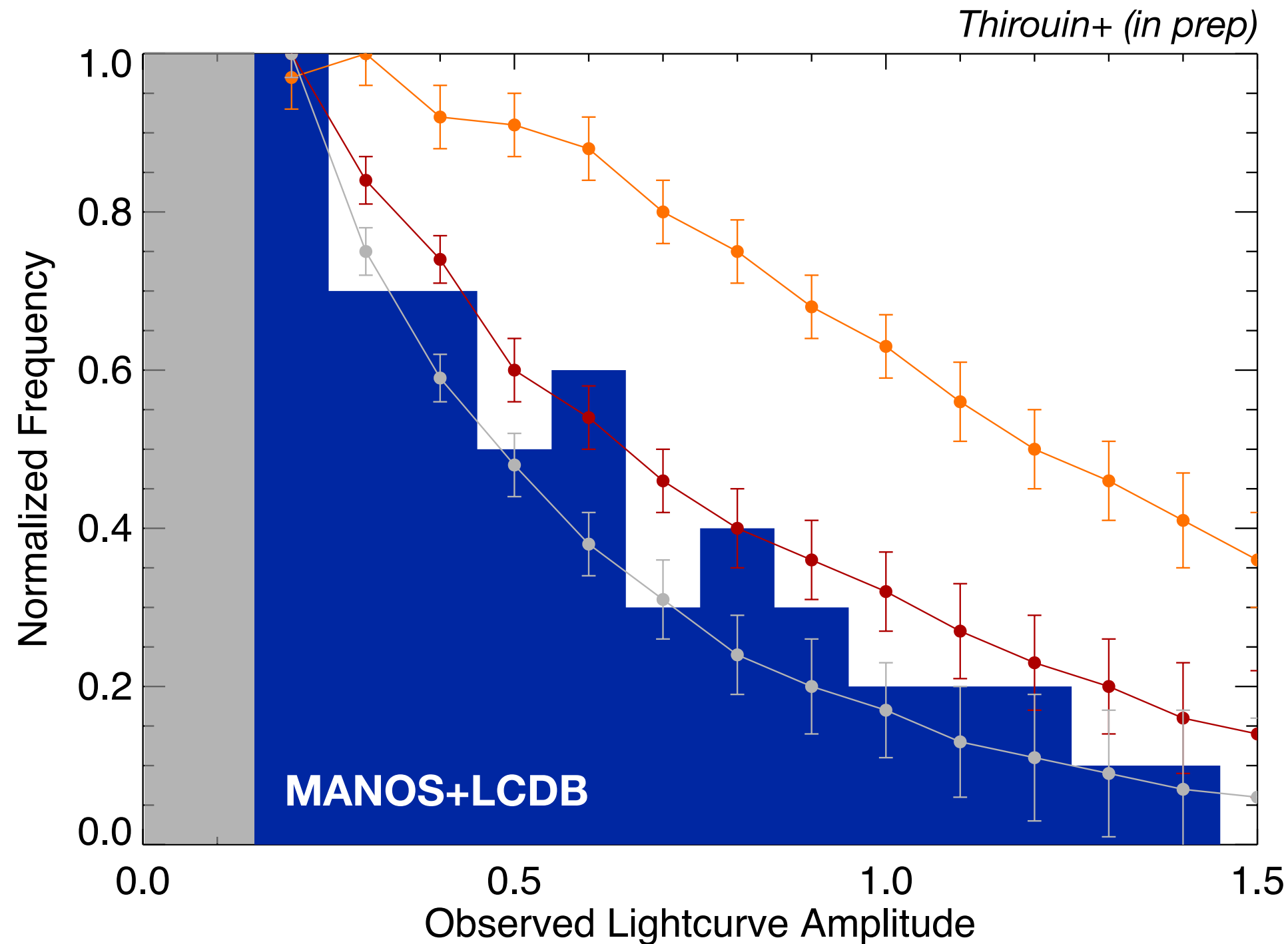


Model #3

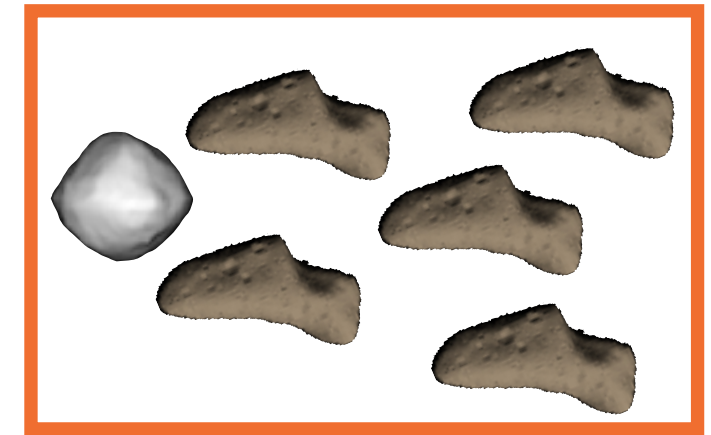


Thirouin+ (in prep)

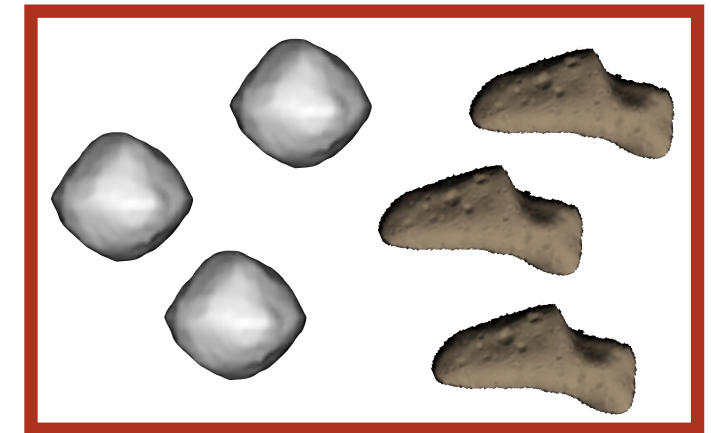
lightcurve amplitudes - model vs. observations



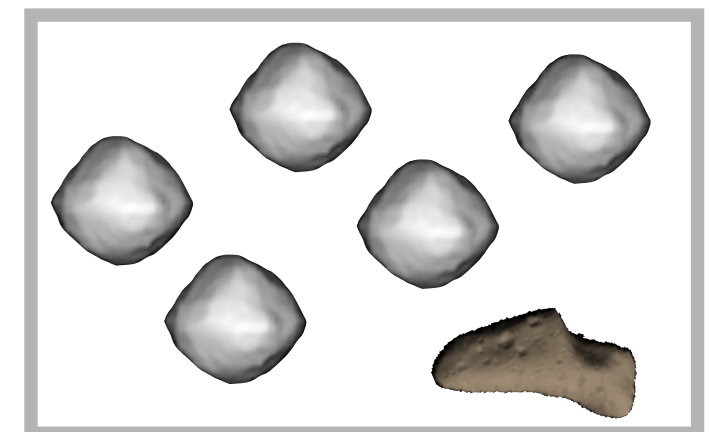
Model #1



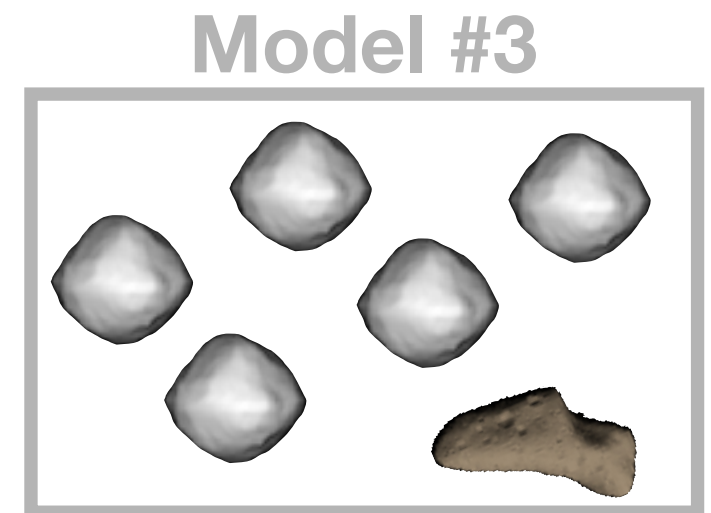
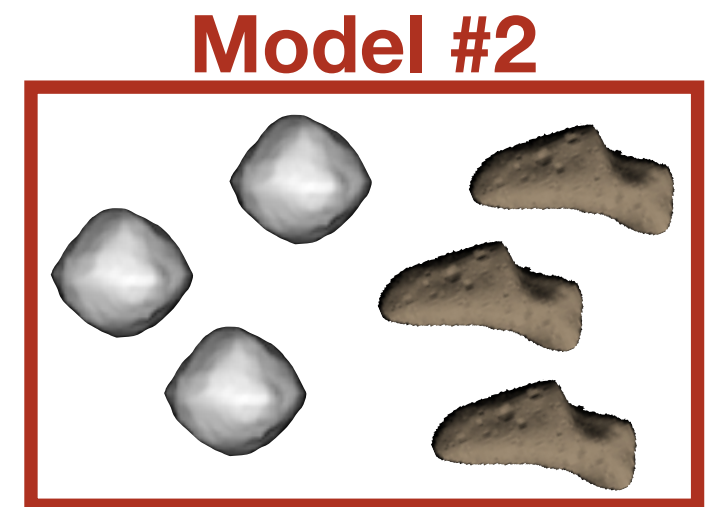
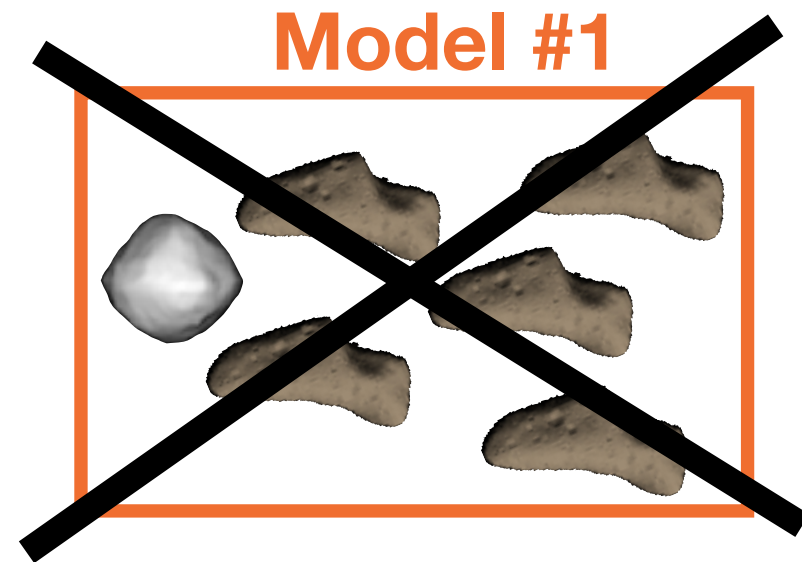
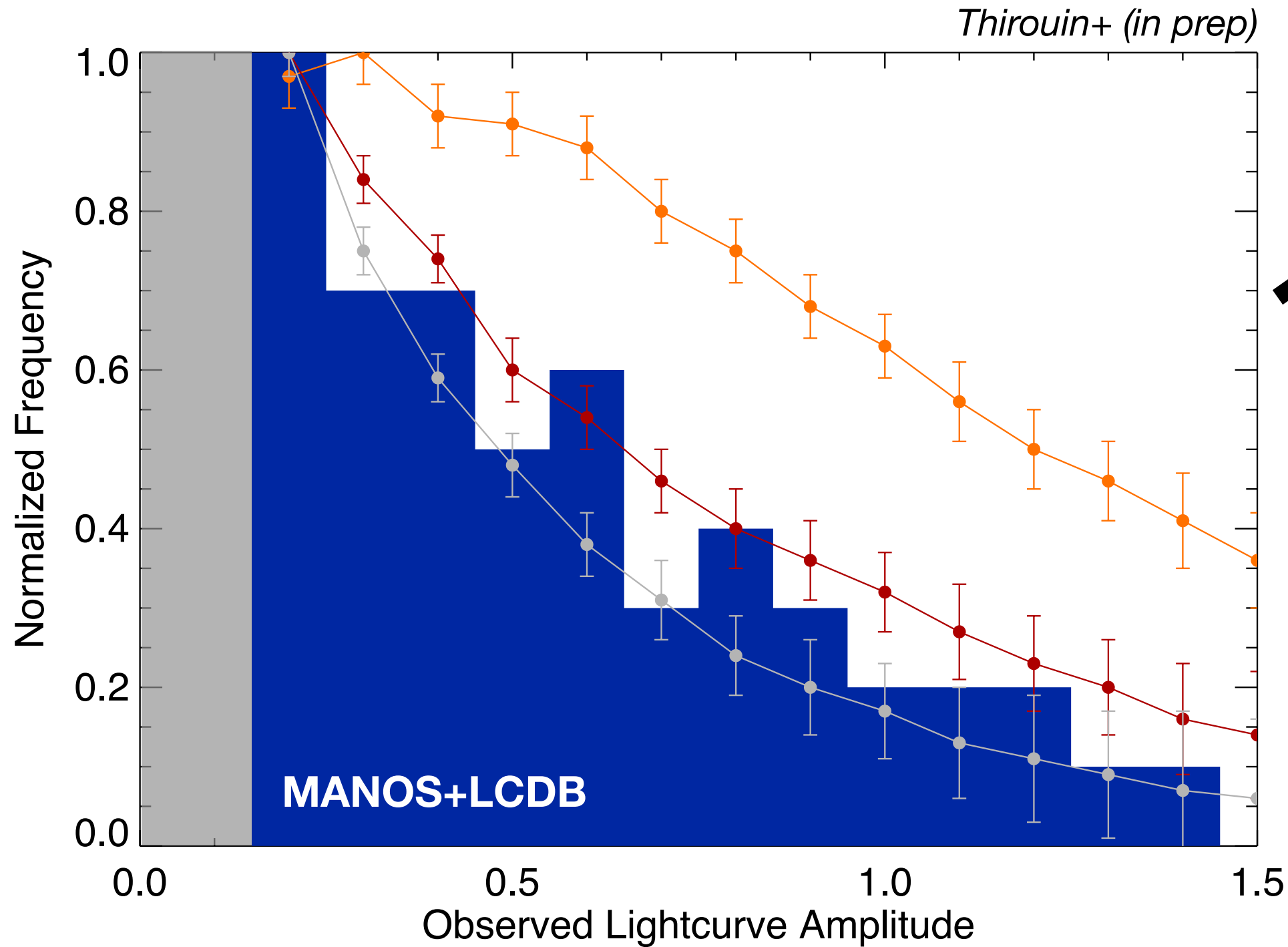
Model #2



Model #3



lightcurve amplitudes - model vs. observations



summary

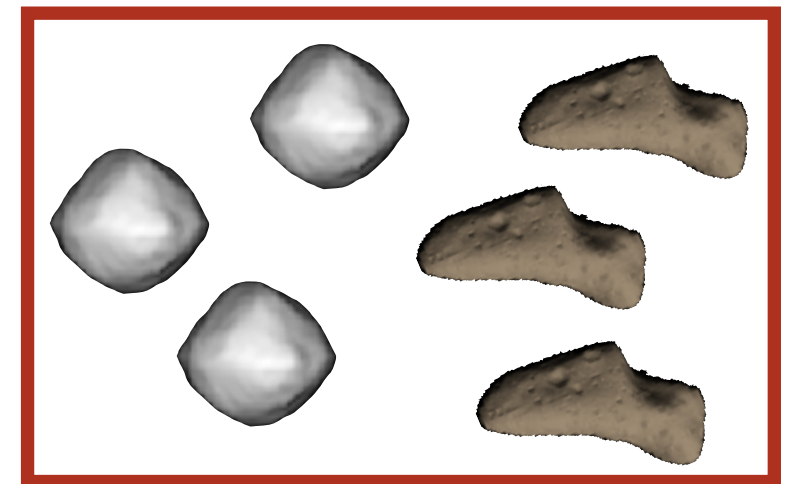
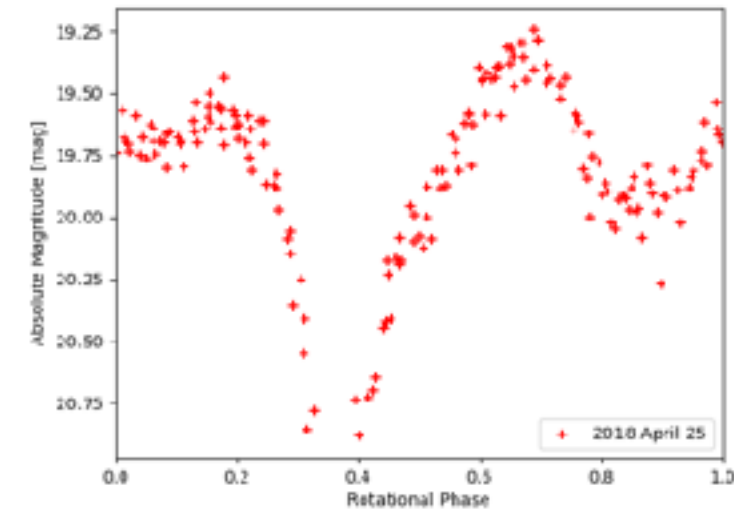
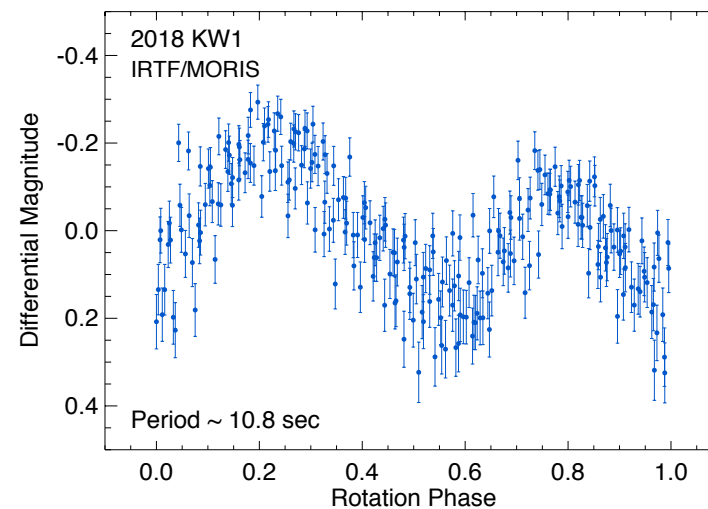
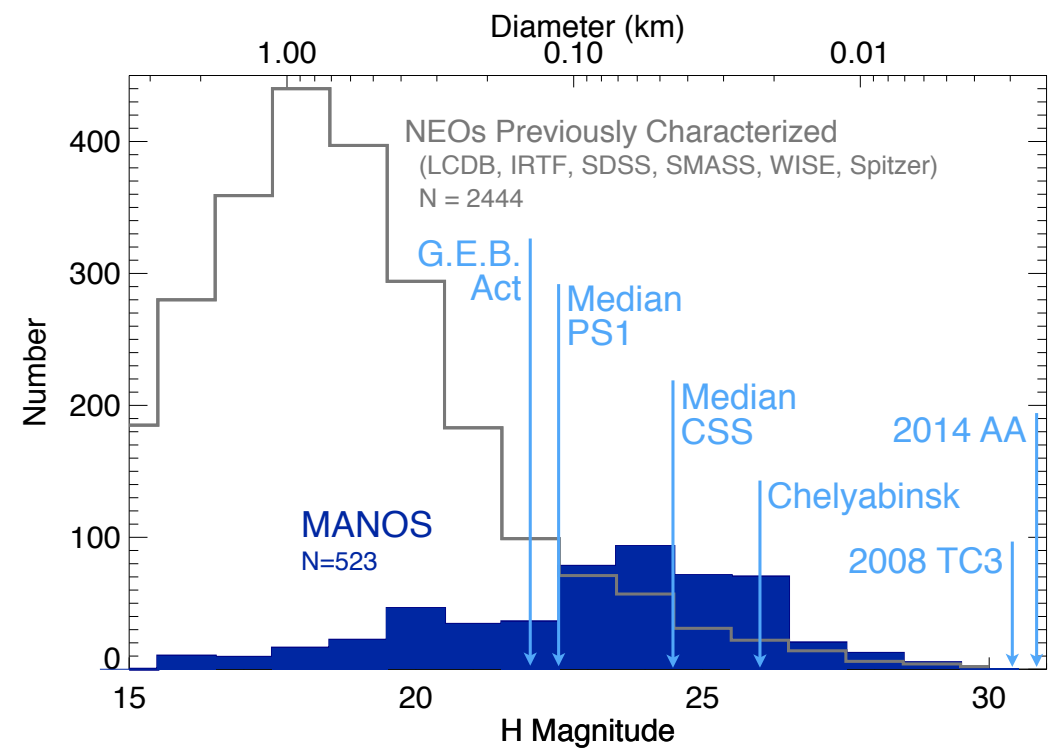
Mission Accessible Near-Earth Object Survey (MANOS)

- Physically characterized > 600, sub-km NEOs

Wide diversity of measured light curves

NEO morphology distribution

- equal number of spheres and elongated objects best fit data



Acknowledgement: NASA NEO Observations Program (2014-2017, 2017-2020)

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