

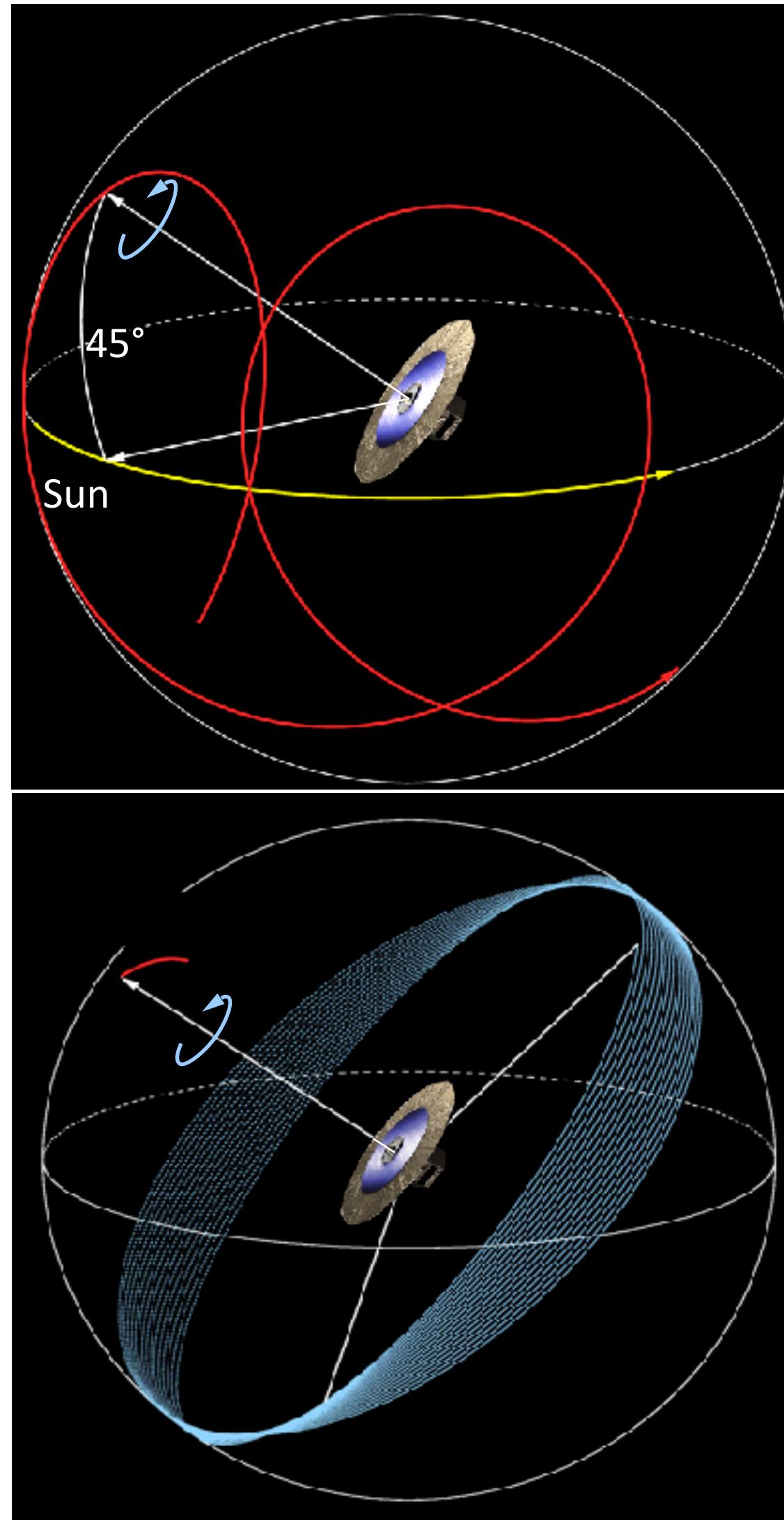
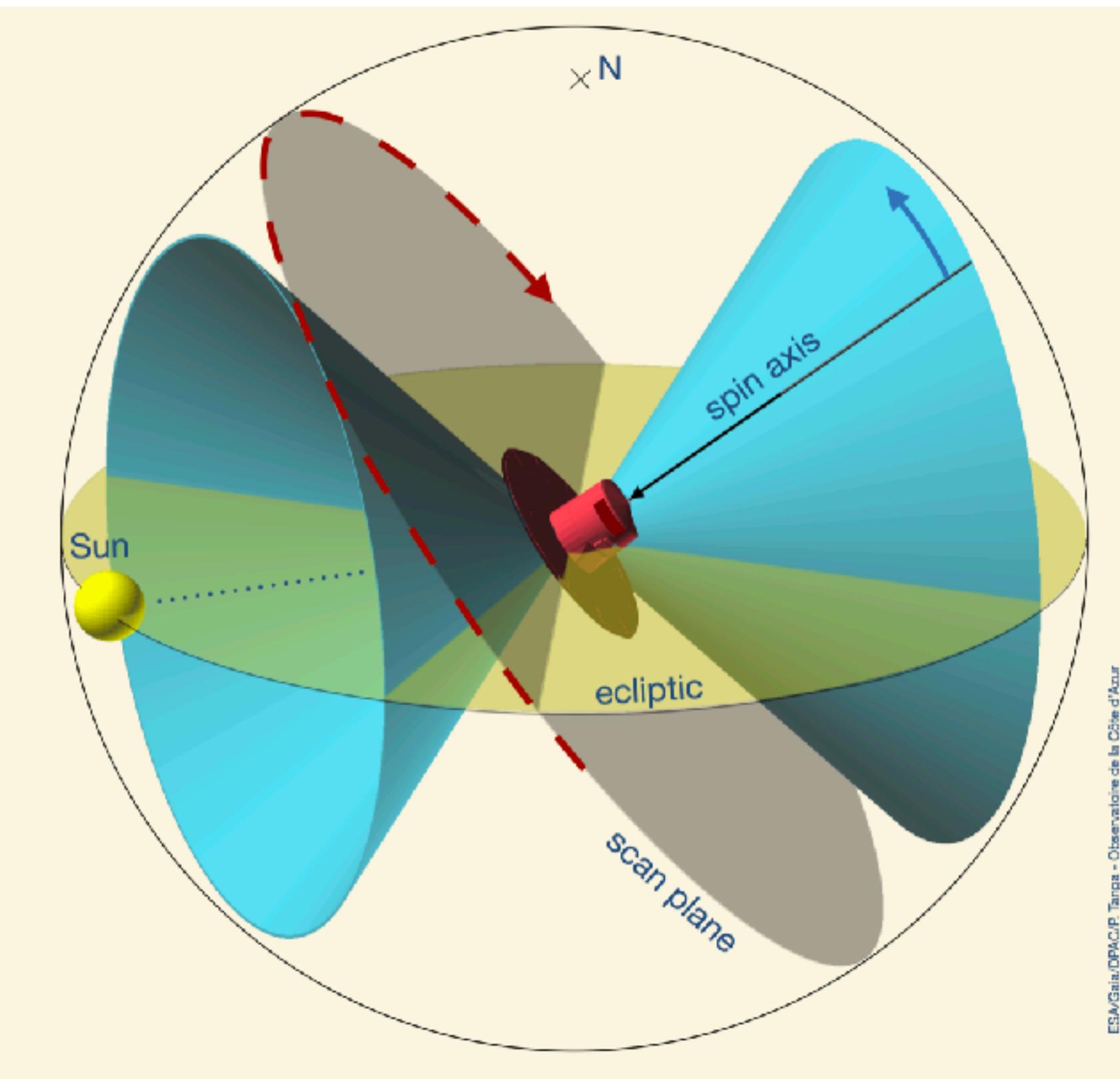
P. Tanga¹, F. Spoto^{1,2}

¹Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur, Nice, France

²IMCCE, Observatoire de Paris, France

Gaia is observing asteroids

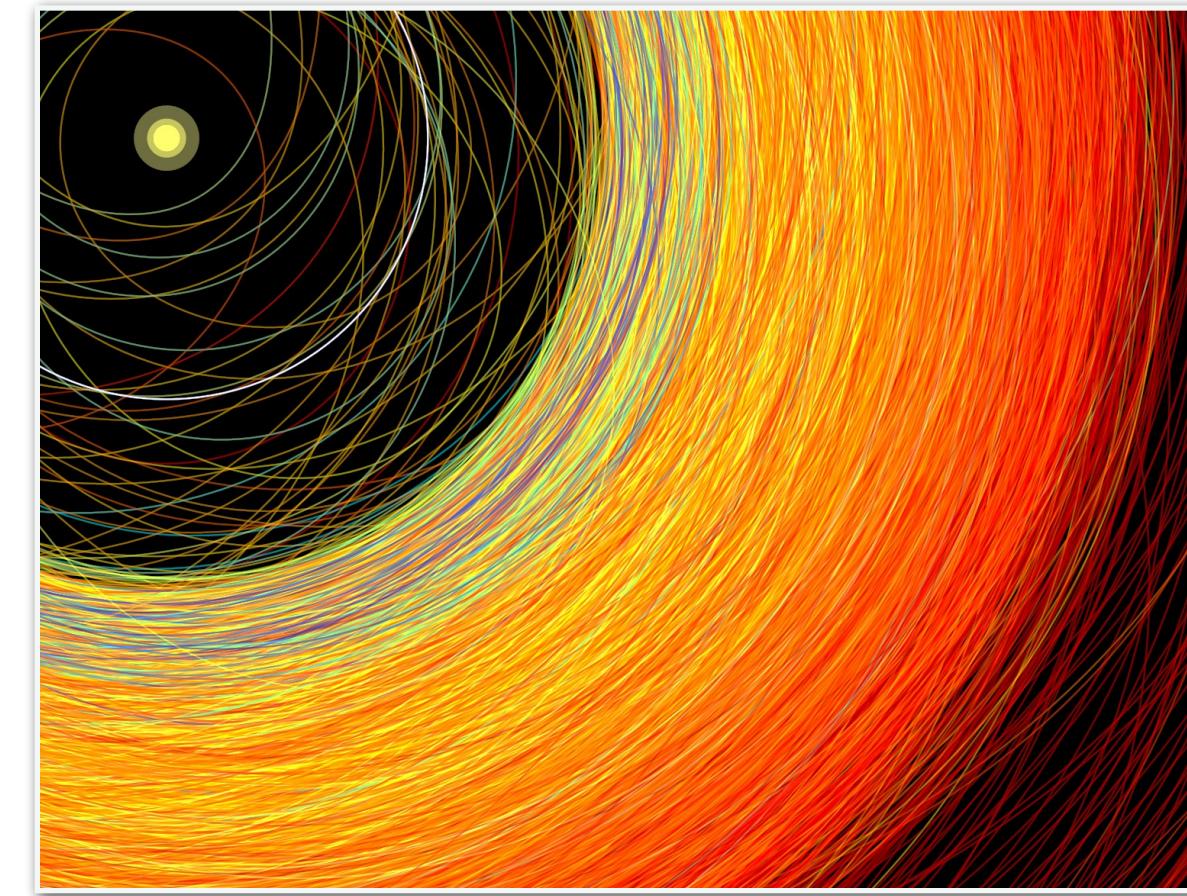
- Scanning the sky since July 2014 (operational phase)
- Solar elongations 45° to 135°
- Limiting magnitude $V \sim 20.5$
- 100.000 asteroid observations (CCD level) / day



Gaia DR2 - Solar System

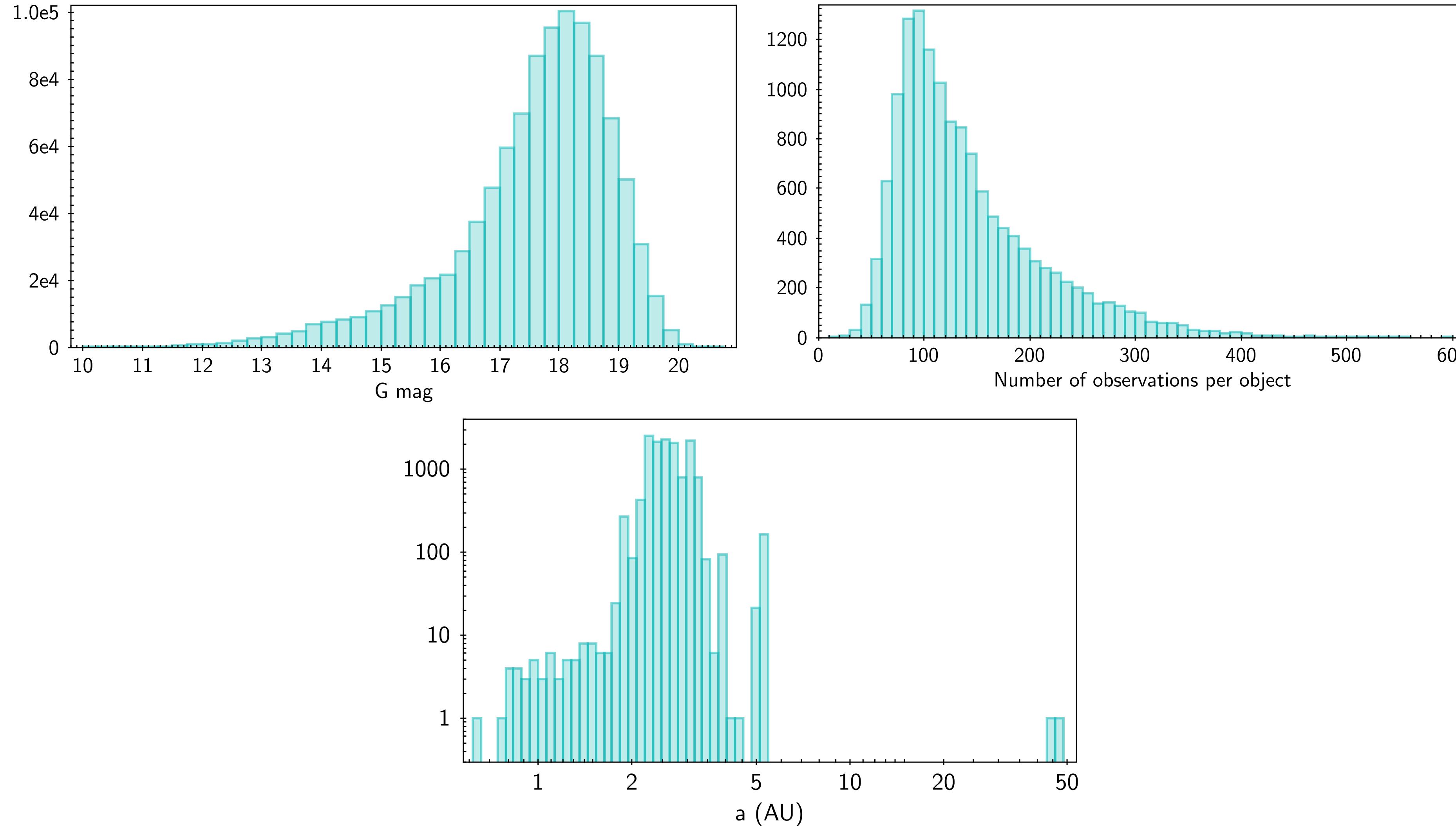
On the base of a pre-selected list of *known* objects

> 10 FOV transits over the 22 months of DR2
August 5, 2014 - May 23, 2016

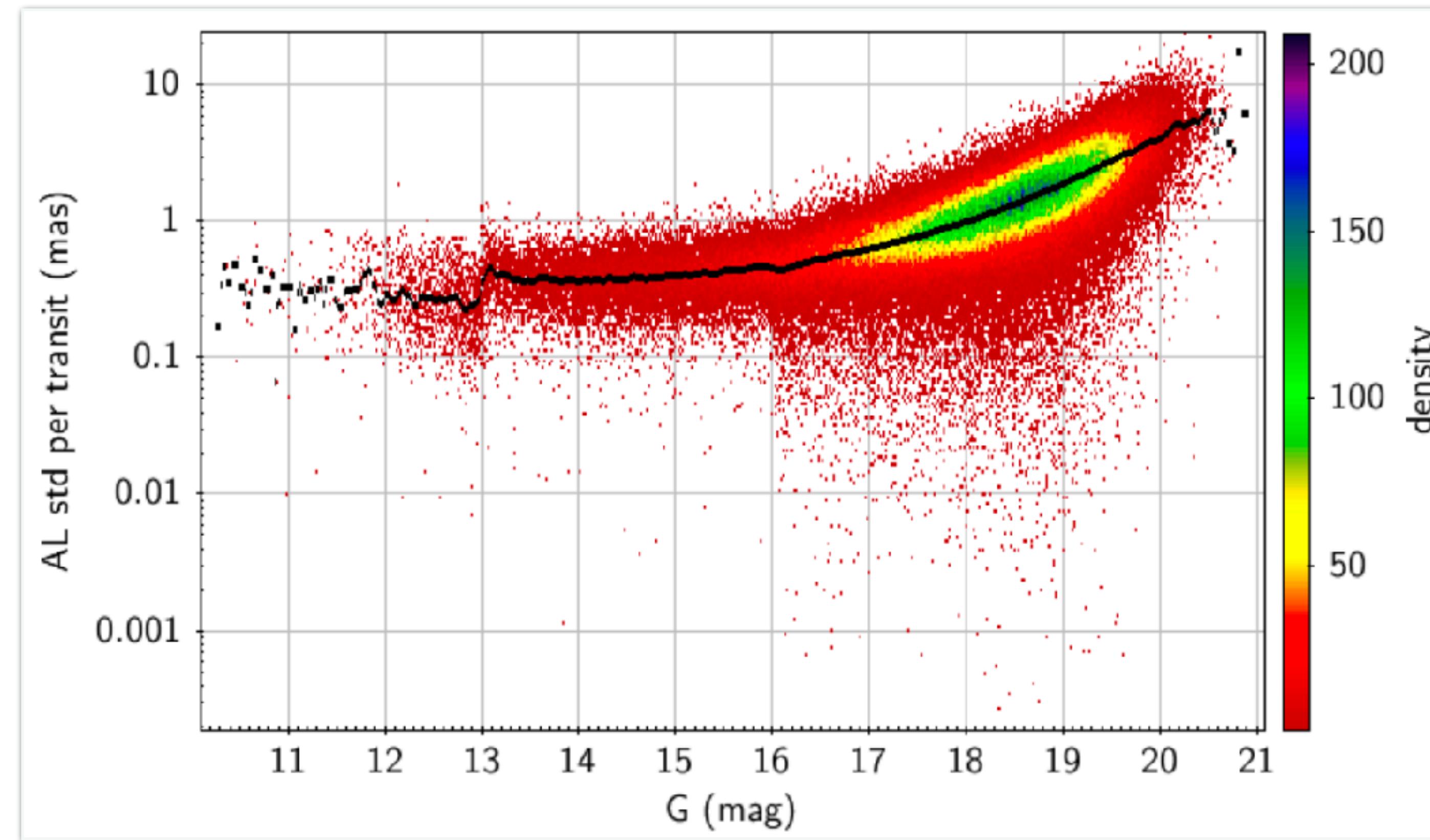


Objects	14 099
Epoch astrometry	1 997 702 CCD positions 287 904 transits (52% : photometry)
Typ. accuracy	<1 mas (along scan)

Gaia DR2 - Solar System statistics



Gaia DR2 - Solar System - single transit astrometric performance

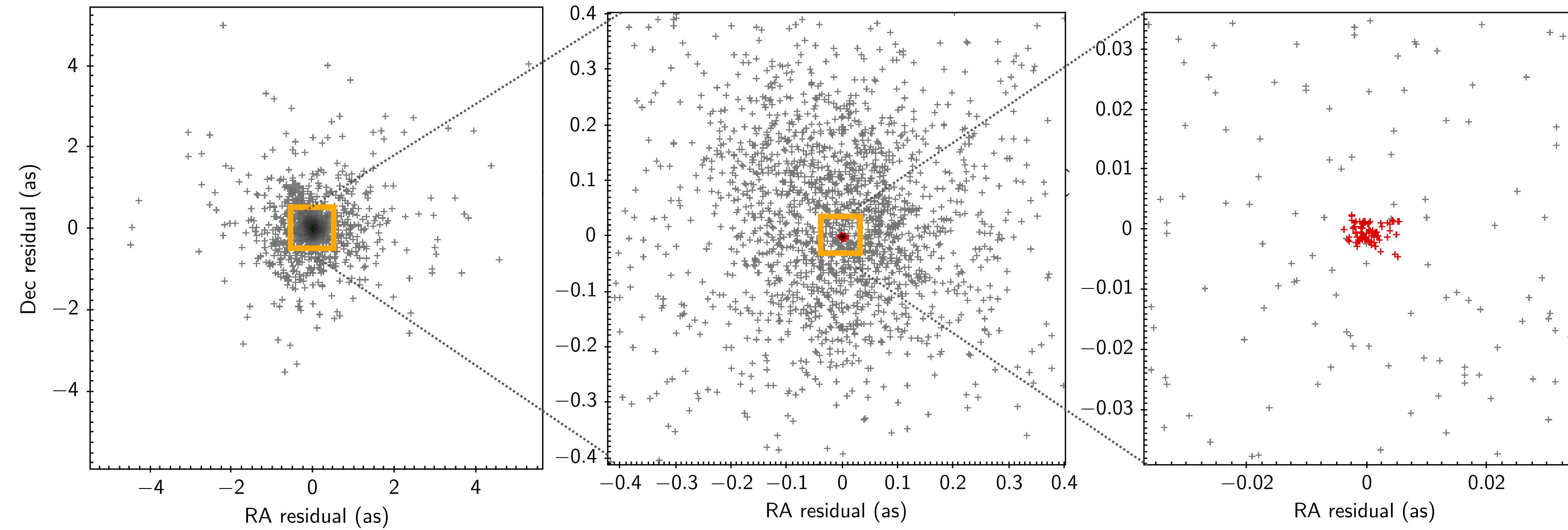


Residuals from the orbital fit of Gaia DR2 data only (along-scan direction)
Spoto et al. 2018



Asteroid (386) Siegena - residuals from orbital fit

Combining archive data (2776 obs.) to GDR2



factor 100 X improvement!

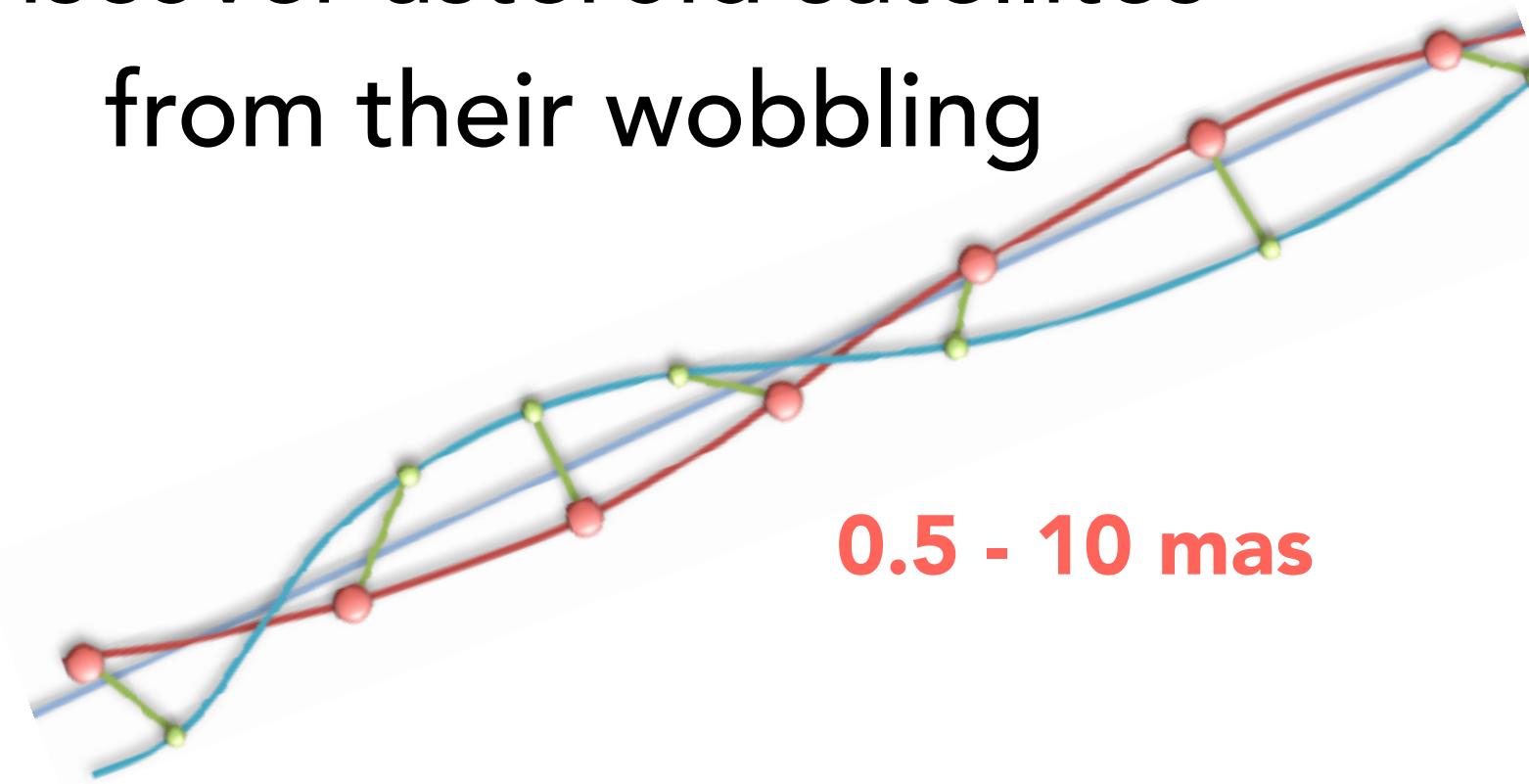
The situation, before Gaia

- **1.9×10^8** measurements in the archives of the Minor Planet Center
 - mostly CCD imaging
 - average accuracy: 0.4 as
- **~2000** radar ranging measurements
 - equivalent accuracy : 10-50 mag

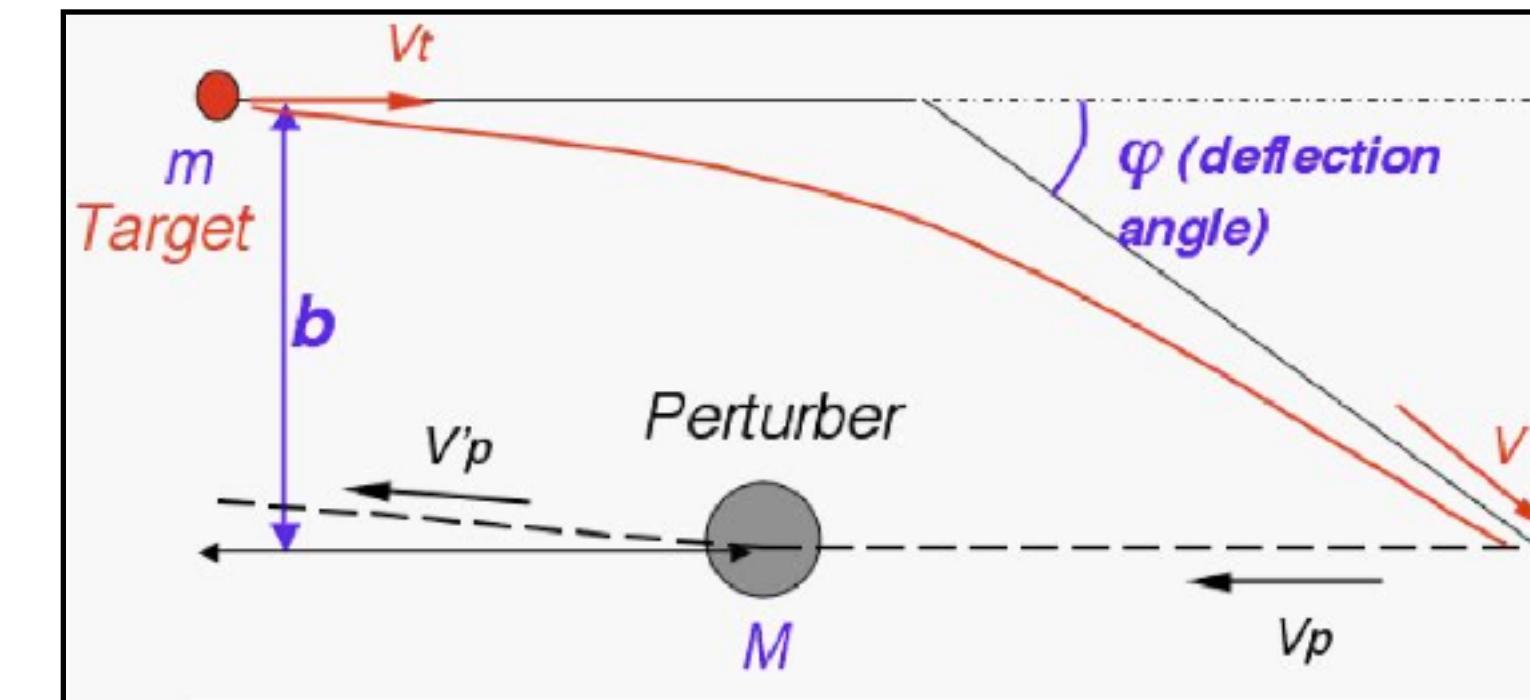


Some challenges for asteroid astrometry

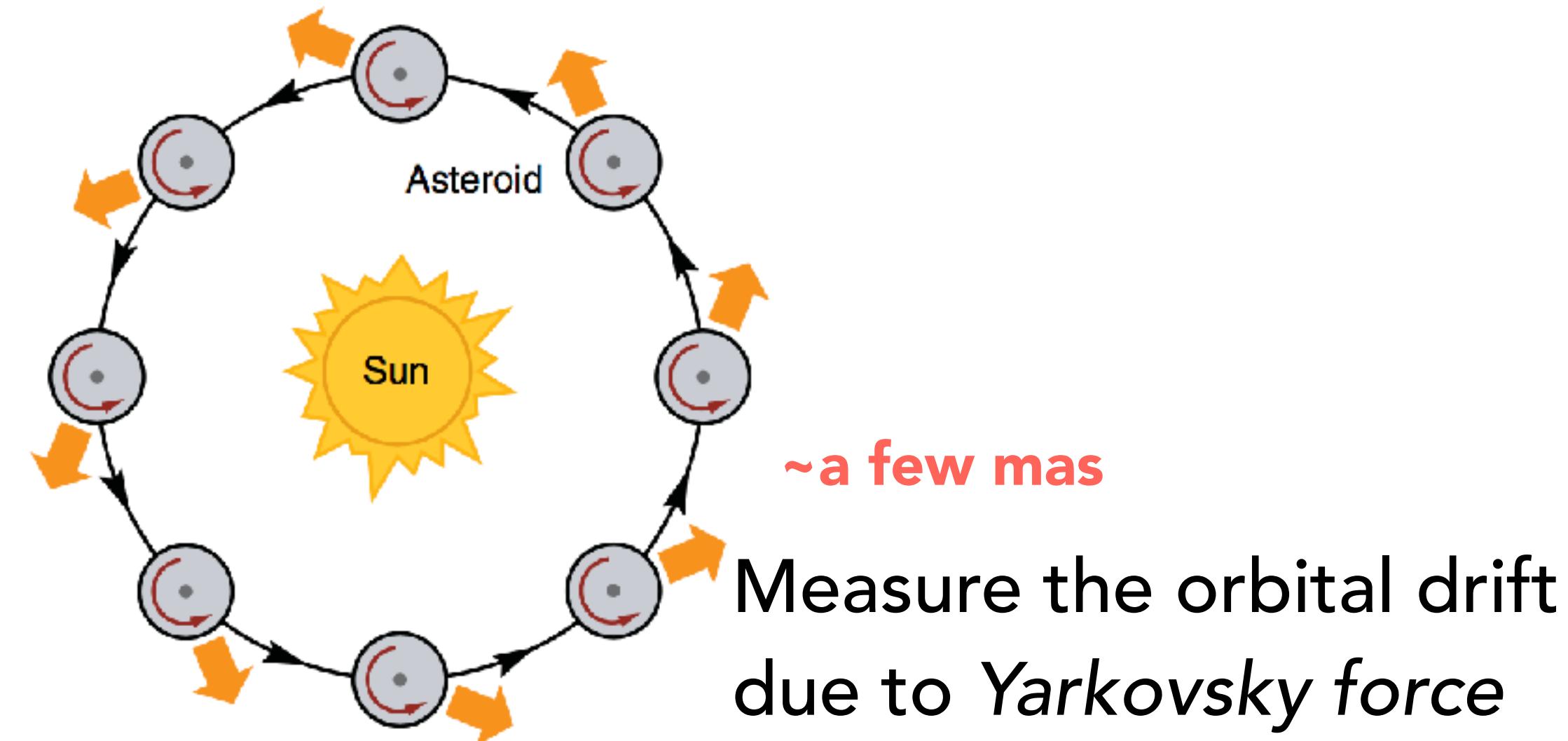
Discover asteroid satellites
from their wobbling



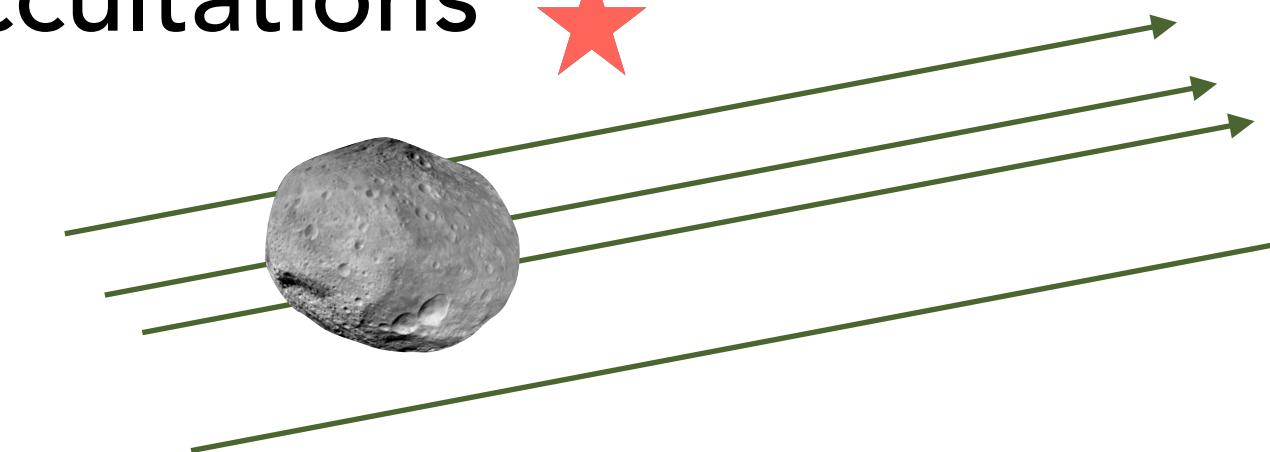
New / precise asteroid masses



1000s encounters/year > 10 mas

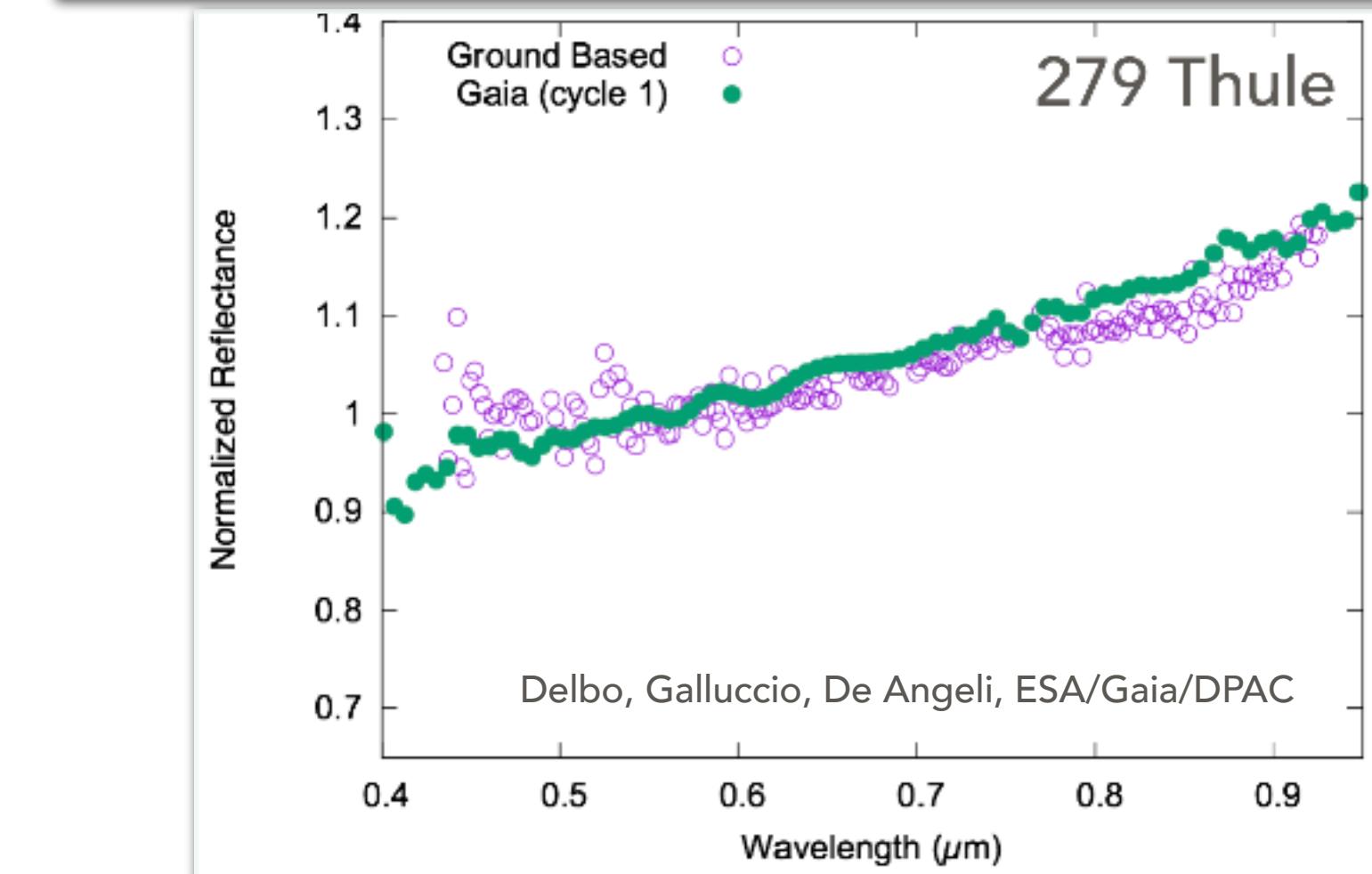
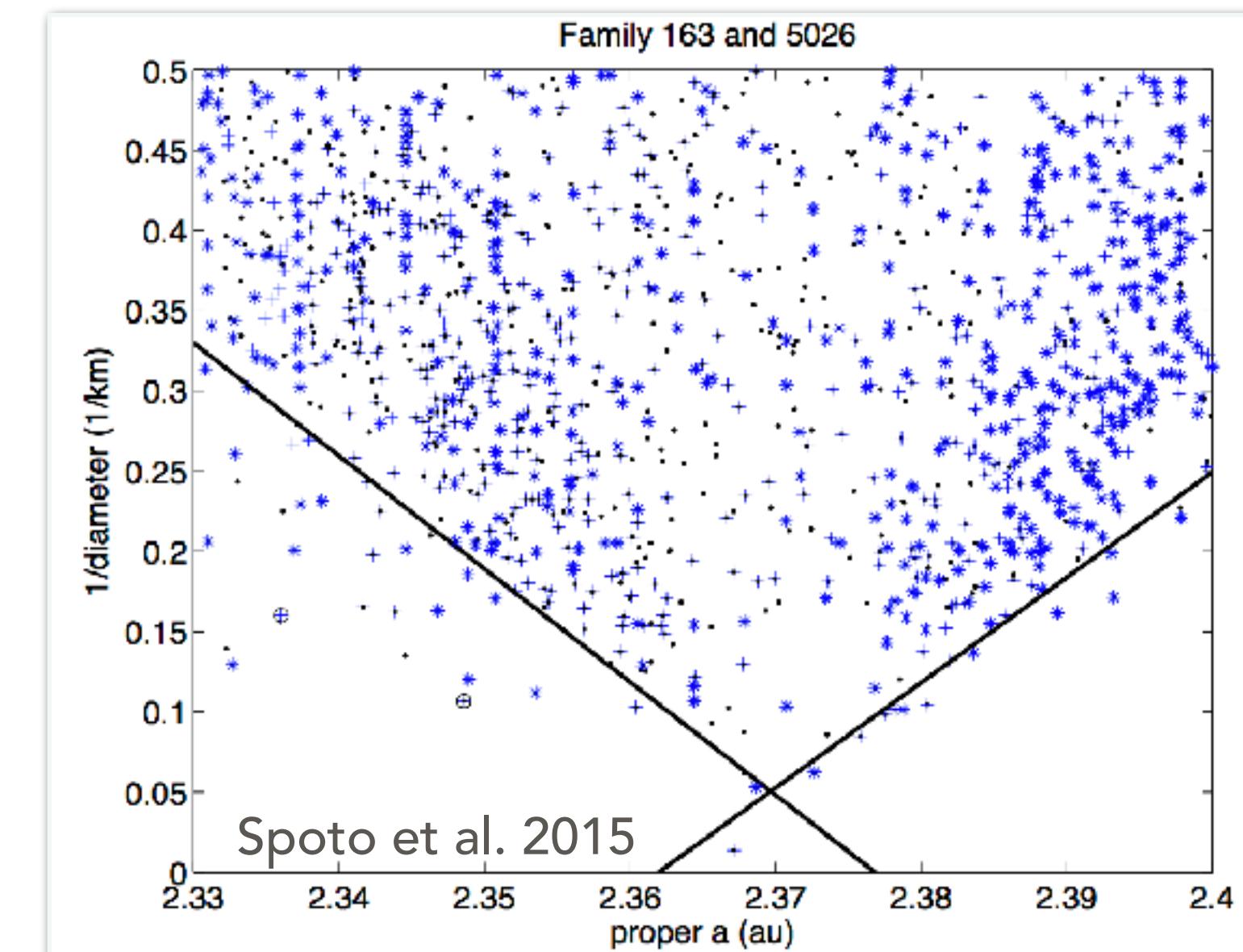


Improve predictions of stellar
occultations

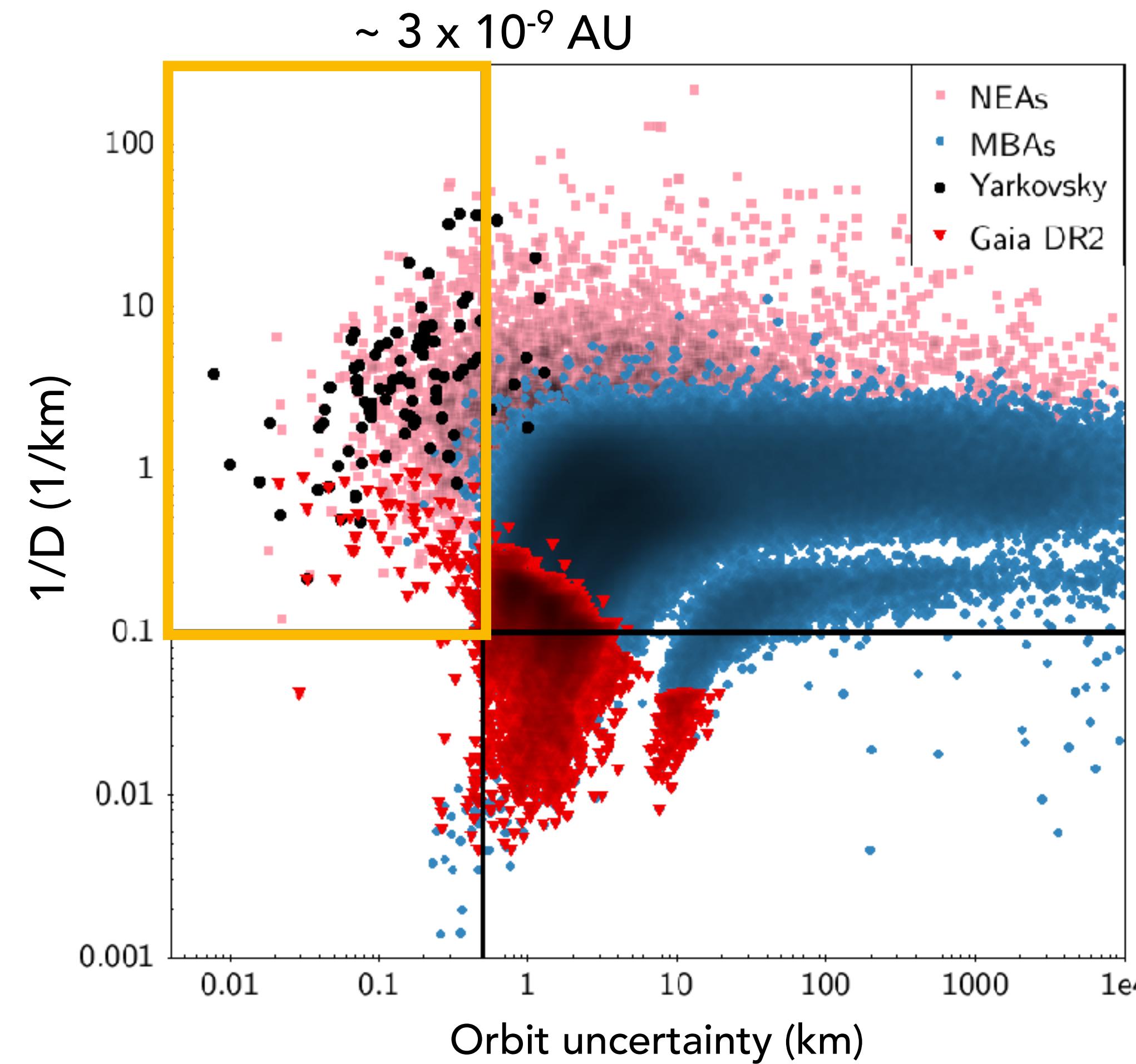


Yarkovsky effect: why we care

- Yarkovsky applications:
 - NEO and meteorite transport
 - physical properties (spin, density...)
 - family dispersion, ages
- The challenge: measure a few, apply to many
 —> connection to spectro- photometry by Gaia:
 - low-res spectra: taxonomy in the visible
 - *mmag* photometry: shape determinations
 - Large sample by end of mission: $\sim 350\,000$



Yarkovsky and Gaia ?



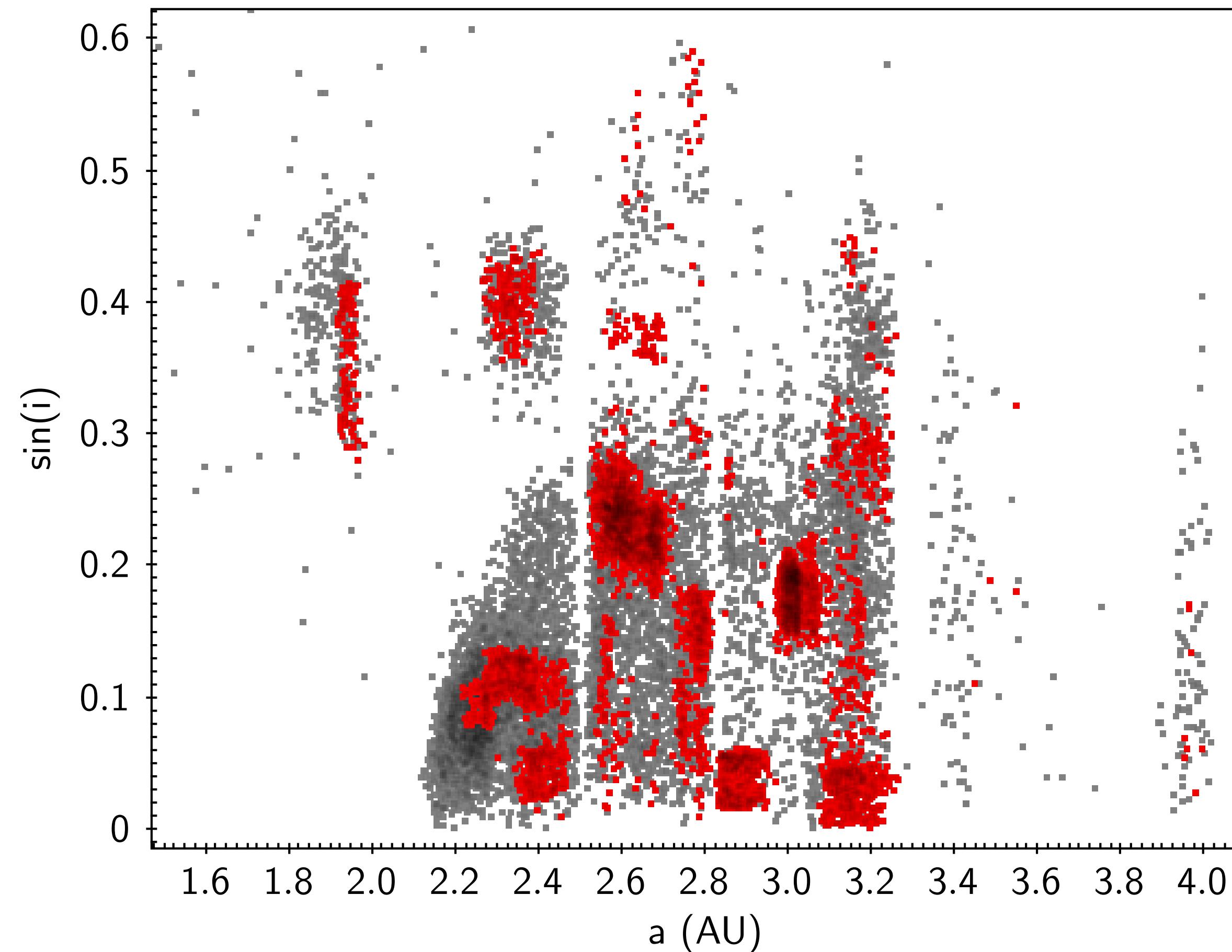
Pre-Gaia orbit quality (MPC data)

In DR2:

- 3 NEOs with measured Yarkovsky
- 5 NEOs with marginal detection
- about 20 good MB candidates

Asteroid family members in DR2

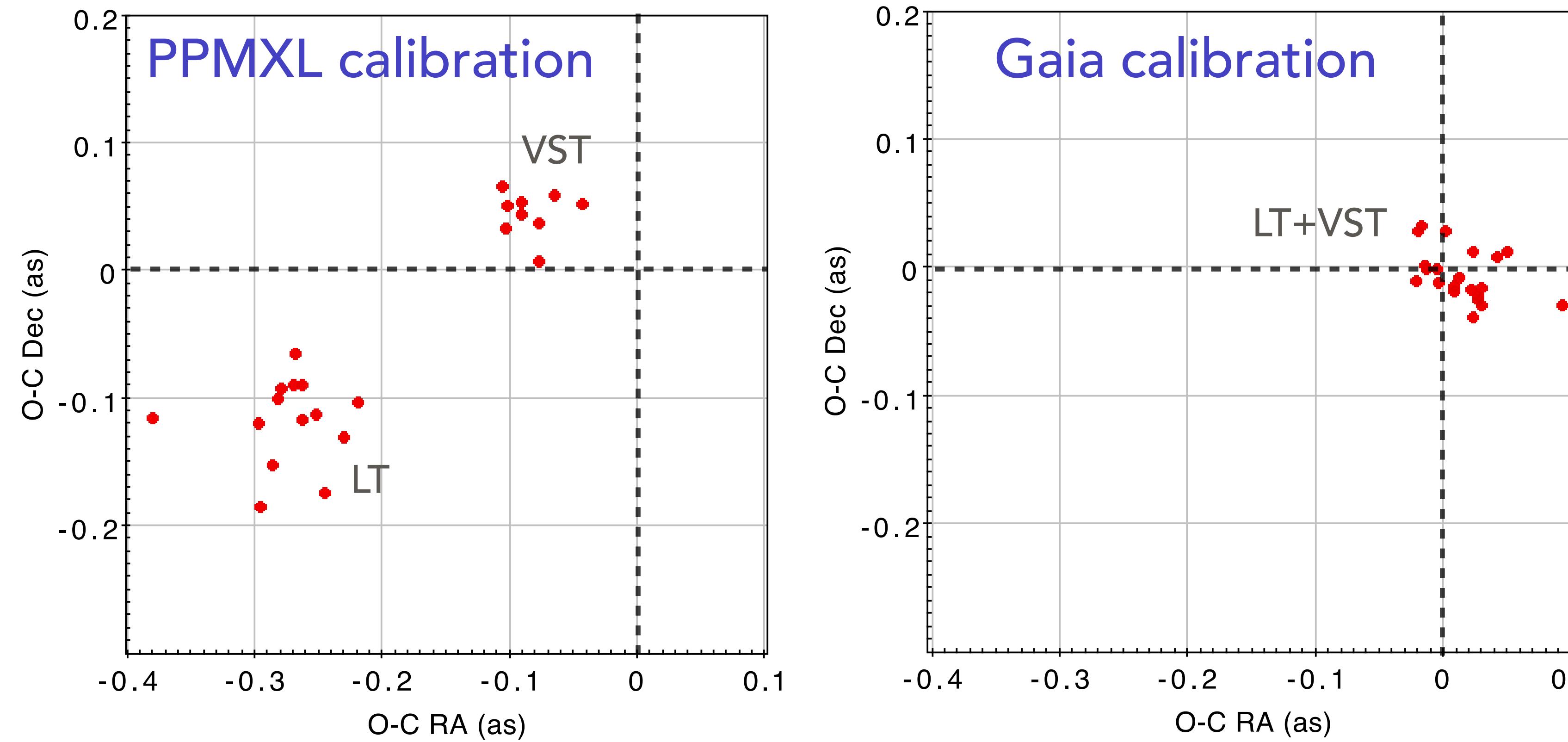
4676 family members in DR2 (from AstDys membership)



Joint exploitation Gaia + pre-Gaia astrometry: bias example

Asteroid (1132) Hollandia

Liverpool Telescope + VST (8 hours apart) & MPC ground-based data (~ 1900 positions)

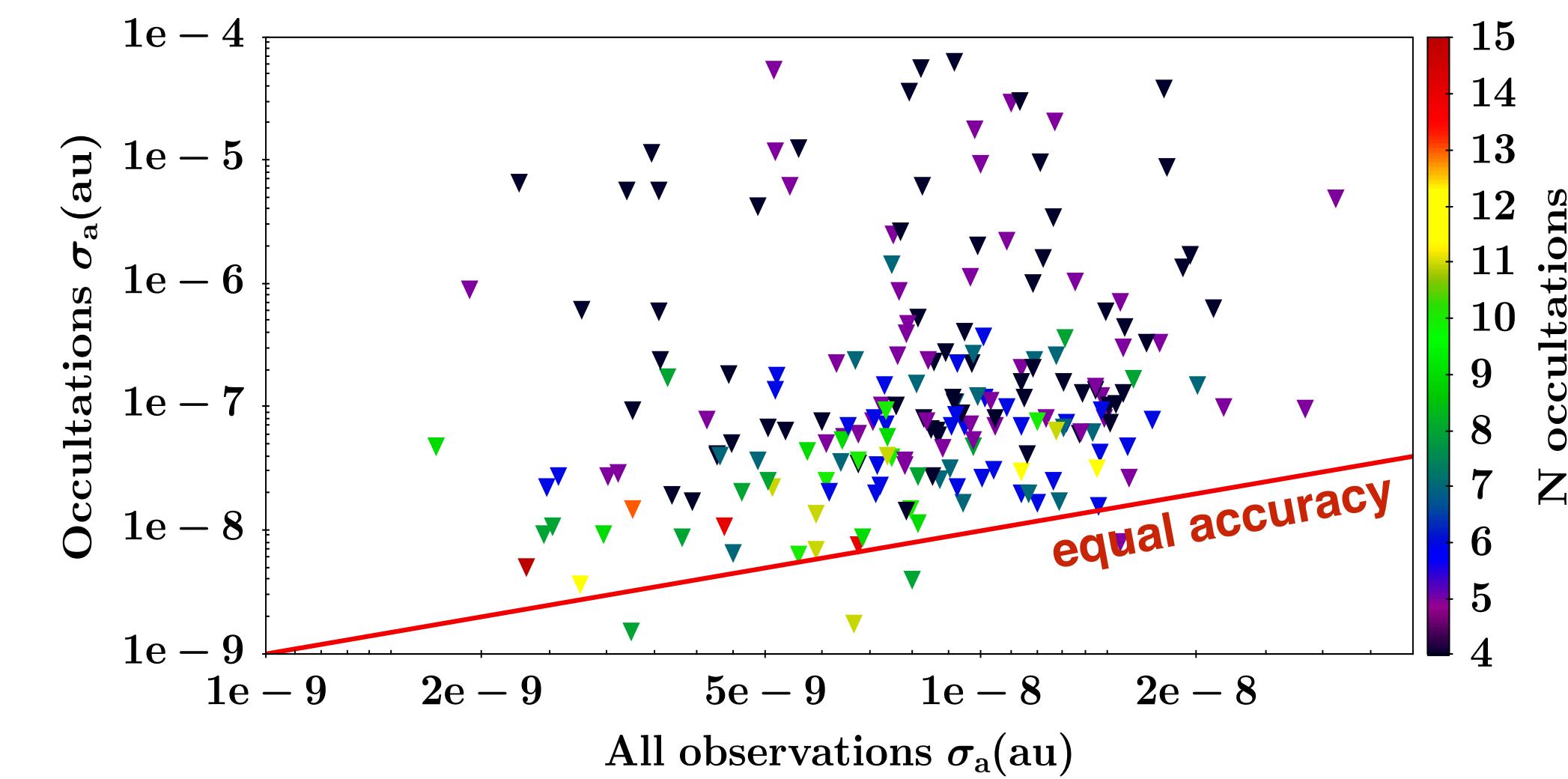
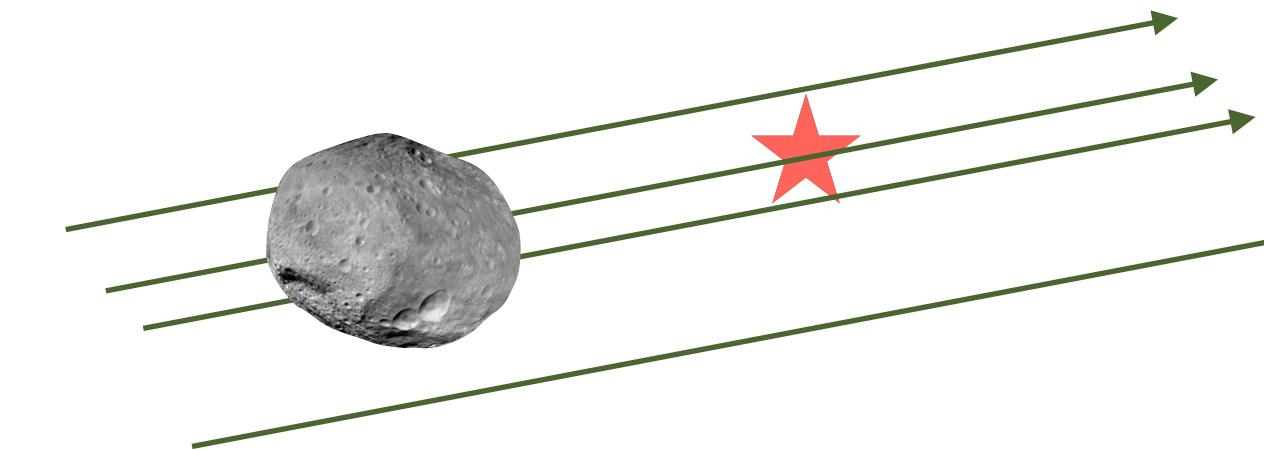


(credits: Gaia GBOT team)



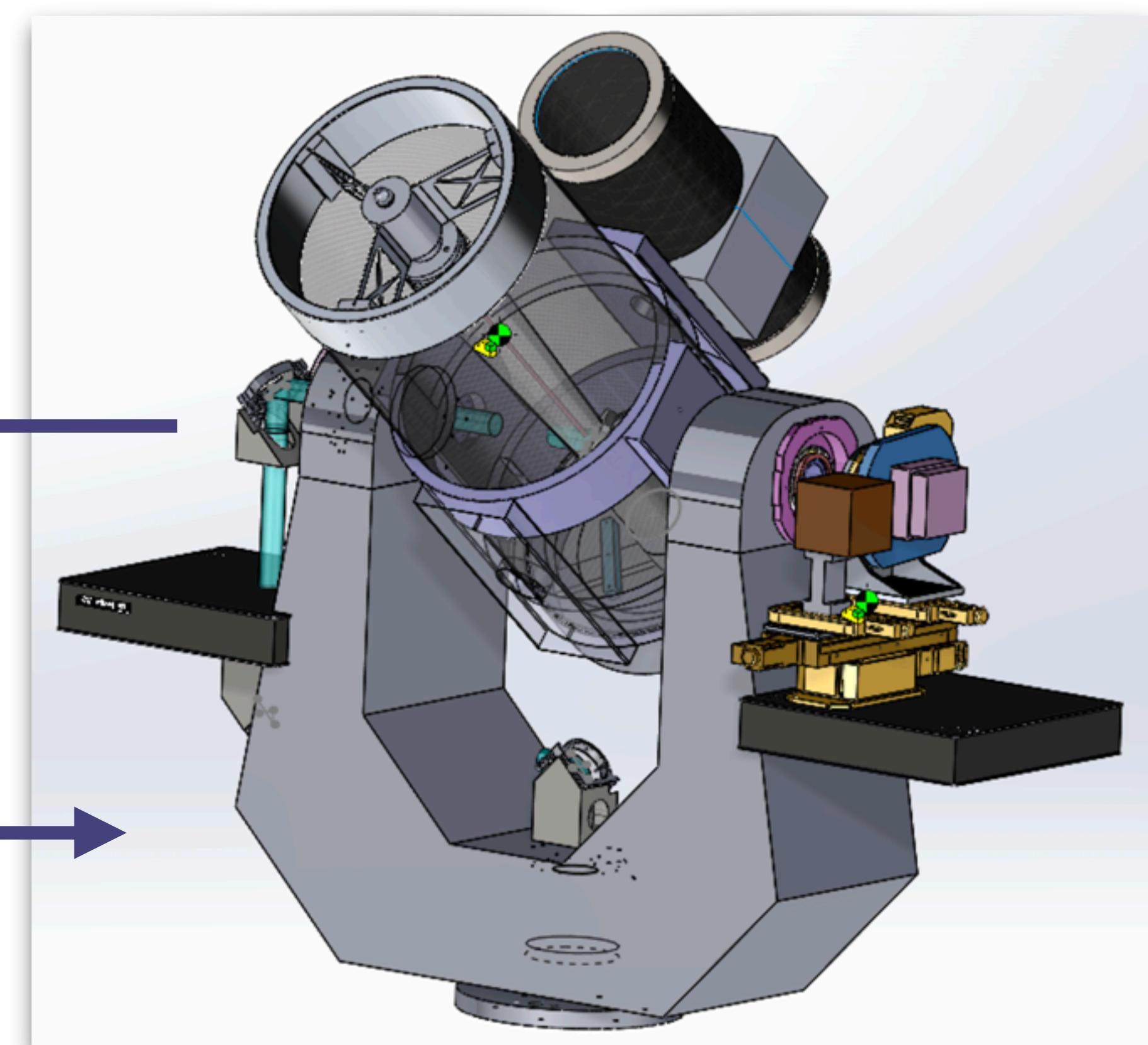
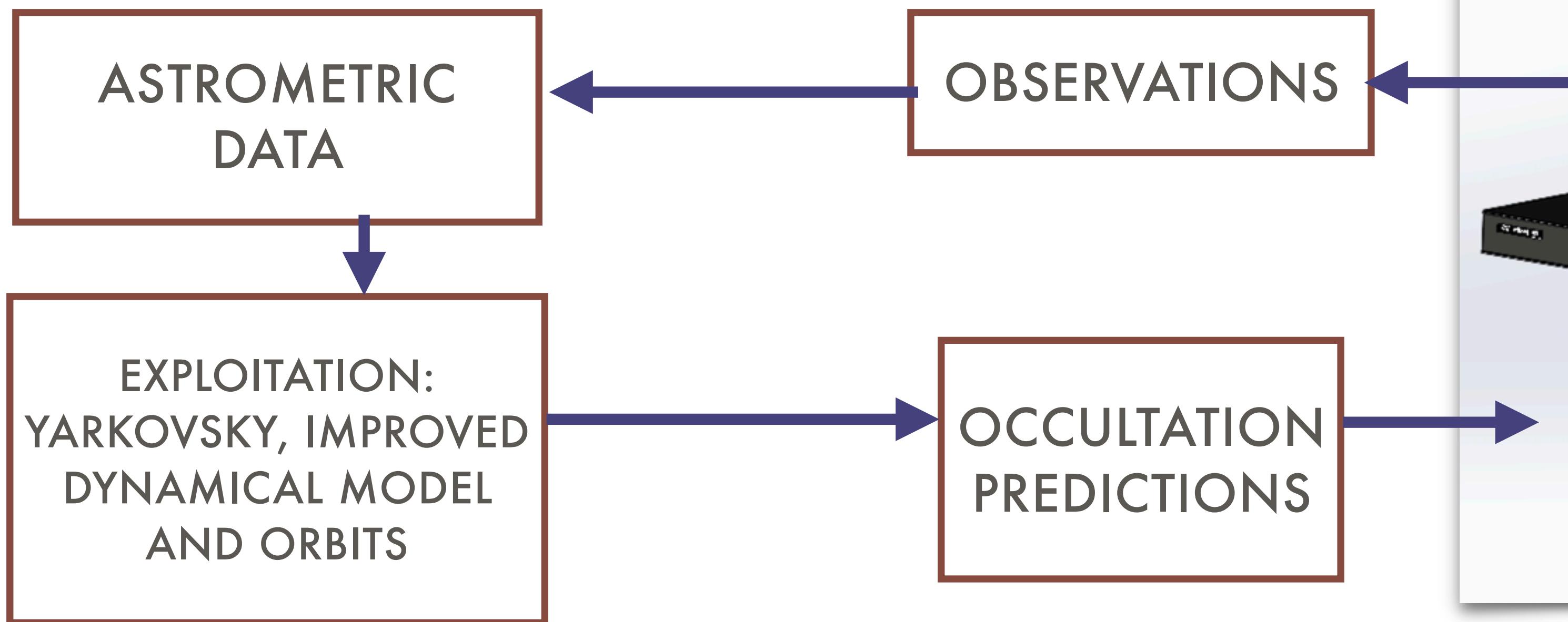
The occultation astrometry with Gaia

- DR2 already successfully exploited
 - Triton (Octobre 3, 2017)
 - 2014 MU69 ($V=27.5$, 50 km KBO, ~ 1.4 mas)!!
- Occultations: very accurate asteroid position at the level of the star astrometry
- ...Beyond the duration of Gaia!



Robotic observations of asteroid occultations

- Extension to faint magnitudes and small asteroids
- Only method providing \sim Gaia accuracy
- 50 cm robotic telescope at OCA, France



Conclusions

- Gaia DR2 asteroid data: the first sample, already useful to test subtle dynamical effects
 - Yarkovsky determination
 - general orbit improvement
 - application to stellar occultations
- Combination with other observations: it starts to work...
 - but weighting of the data is critical
 - accurate debiasing is required
 - a new method successfully implemented and tested
- Yarkovsky detection *in the Main Belt* is getting closer...



Diffusion of asteroid alerts

<http://gaiafunsso.imcce.fr>

B. Carry (OCA), W. Thuillot (IMCCE)

Register and contribute!

The screenshot shows the Gaia Follow-Up Network for Solar System Objects (Gaia-FUN-SSO) website. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Gaia reports to MPC', 'Log in', and 'Register'. The main content area has a header 'Gaia Follow-Up Network for Solar System Objects' and a 'Goal' section explaining the network's purpose. It features a map of observing sites worldwide and sections for 'Workshops' and 'Registration'. A 'List of active alerts' table shows three entries with columns for ID, Begin, End, V_{mag}, RA, Dec, Area, Name, Report, and Details. Below the table is a 'Sky view with Aladin' section showing a star field with red and blue search footprints and a blue field of view. The Aladin interface includes controls for J2000 coordinates, zoom levels, and a FoV indicator.

ID	Begin	End	V _{mag}	RA	Dec	Area	Name	Report	Details
28741	2017-04-06	2017-04-15	19.94	141.533	-14.3815	0.41116	g1N00a		
28355	2017-04-04	2017-04-13	19.95	143.6757	-11.9679	0.72448	g1N002		
28125	2017-03-29	2017-04-15	20.13	142.9194	-22.5203	0.29496	g1M008		

Sky view with Aladin -- Object expected magnitude $V=18.4^{+0.6}_{-0.3}$

J2000 16 30 37.372 -06 46 34.13

FoV: 2°

Footprints of areas to search for (in red) and the field of view (in blue, 15x15 arcmin²) of your device (OHP). You can change your device and its parameters in your settings.

