

INTERNATIONAL METEOR ORGANIZATION

Founded in 1988, the International Meteor Organization is a scientific non-profit organization created in response to an ever growing need for international cooperation in amateur meteor work. Its main objectives are to encourage, support, and coordinate meteor observing, to improve the quality of amateur observations, to disseminate observations and to make global analyses of observations received world-wide.

The International Meteor Organization is comprised of members from all over the world. Activities are coordinated through its bimonthly journal *WGN* (printed in English) which annually contains about 220 pages of general meteor news, observing program guidelines, reports and analyses, and other articles by amateurs and professionals.

New membership in the International Meteor Organization is \$15 US or 500 BEF (Belgian francs) and includes a one year subscription to *WGN*. To join or for more information contact one of the following persons: (North America) Peter Brown, 181 Sifton Ave., Ft. McMurray, Alberta T9H 4V7 Canada; (Japan) Masahiro Koseki, 4-3-5 Annaka Annaka-shi, Gunmaken 379-01 Japan; (all others) Ann Schroyens, Stuivenbergvaart 48, B-2800 Mechelen, Belgium.

CLOSE MUTUAL APPROACHES OF MINOR PLANETS IN 1990

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The table below lists 54 cases where one minor planet comes to within 120" of another and both are of magnitude 16 or brighter. A challenge for minor planet observers!

Here I present a list of close approaches between numbered minor planets larger than 20 km during 1990 where:

- the elongation of the Sun is more than 31°.
- both minor planets are brighter than visual magnitude 16.
- and the minimum geocentric separation is less than 120".

The table gives the following data:

1. Date: date and time of closest geocentric approach (in U.T.). All other information is given for this instant.
2. Closest approach: gives the minimum geocentric distance (in seconds of arc) and the position angle (in degrees) of the *nearest* minor planet with respect to the *farthest* one.
3. Minor planet 1: contains information about the *nearest* minor planet:
 - number and name
 - visual magnitude
 - parallax in seconds of arc
 - apparent motion in seconds of arc per hour
 - position angle of the direction of motion in degrees
4. Minor planet 2: information about the *farthest* minor planet. The same data as for the nearest one are given. In addition the right ascension and declination (1950.0) are printed.
5. Sun and Moon:
 - elongation of the Sun in degrees
 - elongation of the Moon (degrees)
 - illuminated fraction of the Moon in %

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	Date (U.T.)	Minor planet 1			Minor planet 2			Elongation Sun Moon	Ill. frac. Moon		
		Min. dist.	Pos. ang.	Name	Vis. mag.	Hor. par.	Motion per hour ang.				
		"	°		" /h						
1989	dec 30	1 47.5	53.00	72	1 Ceres	6.99	5.22	34.96	283		
1990	jan 2	23 34.0	108.03	340	792 Metcalfia	15.96	2.55	51.48	73		
	jan 5	15 29.0	114.46	181	1036 Ganyaed	12.24	5.35	148.55	85		
	jan 12	4 25.2	68.53	344	298 Baptistina	15.37	4.72	33.39	72		
	jan 14	10 3.9	101.58	44	161 Athor	14.19	3.35	55.37	113		
	jan 19	0 19.5	106.74	122	584 Semiramis	11.73	6.29	37.49	257		
	jan 24	5 15.6	106.19	103	2151 Hadwiger	15.92	3.01	55.42	57		
	jan 28	21 2.9	34.06	5	1030 Wiktja	15.74	3.38	35.01	90		
	feb 7	1 2.5	13.70	102	1197 Rhodesia	15.61	2.80	57.74	84		
	feb 11	21 50.8	103.02	70	914 Palisana	14.03	3.56	23.00	108		
	feb 16	13 55.2	4.88	348	1242 Zambesia	14.95	4.19	24.40	277		
	feb 20	23 18.8	27.21	284	976 Benjamina	13.73	4.36	27.86	289		
	mar 18	4 35.3	36.07	16	696 Leonora	14.42	3.77	4.94	162		
	mar 27	23 15.8	49.52	146	578 Hapelia	13.14	5.02	34.77	286		
	apr 1	23 46.8	90.10	207	230 Athamantis	12.29	3.15	65.55	82		
	apr 4	6 10.1	97.94	180	42 Isis	11.76	3.83	84.46	78		
	apr 15	8 5.1	27.79	228	99 Dike	12.87	6.02	27.31	157		
	apr 16	7 19.7	13.83	262	180 Garumna	15.08	3.66	59.64	93		
	apr 17	15 25.4	69.79	36	255 Oppavia	15.17	4.01	31.07	127		
	apr 22	3 6.4	87.53	339	194 Prokne	11.96	4.61	55.59	68		
	may 3	1 12.8	47.09	324	336 Lacadiara	14.49	3.50	70.31	65		
	may 21	11 24.4	56.15	178	93 Minerva	11.81	5.17	17.57	112		
	may 29	21 43.7	33.62	320	847 Agnia	15.57	2.69	64.36	69		
	jun 8	20 19.2	112.69	235	1248 Jurguthra	14.65	4.13	14.40	123		
	jun 9	10 6.0	56.34	211	2407 1973DH	14.81	5.14	7.60	249		
	jun 16	9 0.9	49.64	207	604 Tekmessa	15.69	2.39	37.50	114		
	jun 17	7 39.8	107.81	279	140 Siwa	13.50	3.43	28.00	119		
	jun 22	22 10.6	40.26	43	757 Portlandia	15.39	3.07	64.32	114		
	jun 30	4 55.3	68.57	281	527 Euryanthe	13.57	6.05	33.01	252		
	jul 29	11 4.4	85.58	320	714 Ulula	14.21	2.83	66.43	96		
	jul 30	23 52.6	35.88	51	1013 Tombeka	14.88	2.93	73.04	119		
	aug 5	18 4.0	0.81	130	11 Parthenope	11.92	2.71	60.47	91		
	aug 11	10 31.0	103.73	176	25 Phocaea	13.22	2.72	60.42	102		
	aug 15	13 21.2	95.45	144	155 Scylla	15.94	3.46	82.34	85		
	aug 21	12 54.7	108.69	267	357 Ninina	13.71	3.86	18.45	217		

PHOTOELECTRIC PHOTOMETRY
OPPORTUNITIES
NOVEMBER-JANUARY

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The table below lists asteroids which come to opposition during the months of November through January that represent useful targets for photoelectric photometry observations. Observations are needed because the asteroid has either an unknown or ambiguous rotational period or because the asteroid will be observable at a very low phase angle. The table also includes asteroids which are candidates for pole determinations (see the article by Di Martino and Zappalá in issue 12, No. 1), are targets for radar observations (see the article by Ostro in *MPB* 10, No. 4), or are subjects for shape modelling (see the article by Davis and Binzel in *MPB* 14, No. 3). The table gives (in order of opposition dates) the asteroid number and name, opposition date, opposition V magnitude, the rotational period (in hours), the estimated lightcurve amplitude (in magnitudes), and the designation PER if observations are needed to determine the rotational period. AMB implies that previous period determinations have given ambiguous results and these alternate periods are listed in the table. PHA indicates observations of the phase curve are desired because the asteroid will be at an unusually low phase angle, POL indicates the asteroid is a pole position candidate, RAD indicates the asteroid is a planned radar target, and MOD denotes an asteroid at a critical longitude for shape modelling. Question marks are used to denote uncertain or unknown values. An outline of recommended observing procedures is given in *MPB* 11, No. 1, page 7. Also recommended is the book *Solar System Photometry Handbook* (see the review by Tholen in *MPB* 11, No. 4).

Asteroid	Opp'n Date	Opp'n V Mag	Per	Amp	
201 Penelope	Nov 1	11.4	3.747	0.4	MOD
43 Ariadne	Dec 5	11.2	5.751	0.3	MOD
122 Gerda	Dec 10	12.0	?		PER+PHA
240 Vanadis	Dec 11	11.1	?		PER
758 Mancunia	Dec 14	11.9	?		PER

Photoelectric Photometry Opportunities

		R.A. (1950)			DEC.	MAG	PHASE	
DATE		HR	MIN	DEG	MIN	V	ANGLE	
Minor Planet		43 Ariadne						
1989	Oct 26	5	24.39	+24	56.3	11.98	17.9	
	Nov 5	5	19.70	+24	45.5	11.78	14.5	
		15	5	11.80	+24	28.7	11.57	10.4
		25	5	1.39	+24	4.9	11.35	5.7
	Dec 5	4	49.61	+23	34.2	11.06	0.8	
		15	4	37.90	+22	59.1	11.32	4.4
		25	4	27.67	+22	23.6	11.59	9.0
1990	Jan 4	4	19.97	+21	52.0	11.83	13.1	
	14	4	15.37	+21	27.8	12.07	16.5	
Minor Planet		122 Gerda						
1989	Nov 5	5	36.06	+21	13.5	12.71	12.1	
	15	5	31.44	+21	4.8	12.53	9.3	
	25	5	24.84	+20	55.1	12.34	6.0	
	Dec 5	5	16.84	+20	44.4	12.12	2.5	
		15	5	8.24	+20	33.5	12.05	1.6
		25	4	59.98	+20	23.3	12.27	5.2
	1990	Jan 4	4	52.90	+20	15.3	12.45	8.6
14		4	47.67	+20	10.8	12.63	11.6	
24		4	44.71	+20	10.9	12.79	14.1	
Minor Planet		201 Penelope						
1989	Sep 26	2	49.29	+ 8	59.9	12.04	16.4	
	Oct 6	2	45.25	+ 8	3.3	11.83	12.4	
		16	2	38.74	+ 7	0.7	11.62	8.0
		26	2	30.60	+ 5	58.3	11.44	4.1
	Nov 5	2	21.98	+ 5	3.7	11.51	4.6	
		15	2	14.10	+ 4	23.1	11.79	8.5
		25	2	7.97	+ 4	0.8	12.07	12.5
	Dec 5	2	4.23	+ 3	58.3	12.34	15.9	
		15	2	3.16	+ 4	14.5	12.59	18.6
	Minor Planet		240 Vanadis					
1989	Nov 5	5	42.73	+20	49.6	12.16	19.0	
	15	5	39.88	+20	49.2	11.91	14.8	
	25	5	33.67	+20	49.7	11.65	9.9	
	Dec 5	5	24.96	+20	50.8	11.36	4.5	
		15	5	15.15	+20	52.5	11.19	1.7
		25	5	5.87	+20	55.5	11.57	6.9
	1990	Jan 4	4	58.61	+21	1.1	11.89	12.0
14		4	54.37	+21	10.8	12.19	16.2	
24		4	53.58	+21	25.1	12.46	19.7	
Minor Planet		758 Mancunia						
1989	Nov 5	5	53.87	+19	11.8	12.85	15.4	
	15	5	50.72	+19	16.8	12.64	12.3	
	25	5	45.03	+19	24.4	12.43	8.7	
	Dec 5	5	37.35	+19	34.6	12.19	4.6	
		15	5	28.57	+19	46.7	11.96	1.2
		25	5	19.79	+20	0.6	12.20	4.5
	1990	Jan 4	5	12.10	+20	16.3	12.45	8.5
14		5	6.40	+20	34.1	12.68	12.0	
24		5	3.23	+20	54.4	12.90	15.0	