

**P 03**THE 36-HOUR ROTATION PERIOD OF ASTEROID 582 OLYMPIAH.J.SCHOB<sup>1</sup>, A.ERIKSON<sup>2</sup>, G.HAHN<sup>2</sup>, C.I.LAGERKVIST<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Institut für Astronomie, Univ.Graz ; <sup>2</sup>Astronomiska Observatoriet, Uppsala

582 Olympia is a small asteroid with only 47 km diameter, of type S/S0 and an albedo of nearly 20%. H.J.Schober has observed this asteroid in Jan.1986 using the 60 cm Bochum telescope at ESO, La Silla, Chile. Though the observations during four nights were not long and good enough-nothing was known photometrically for this asteroid previously-a first estimation for a 36-hour rotation period could be made. Three years later in Dec.1989 H.J.Schober has reobserved this asteroid using the 50 cm ESO photometric telescope, but this time with the experience from Jan.1986, and for a total of six nights, nicely separated also with gaps. This was enough to verify after all the standard reductions (using the Asteroid-Lightcurve-Reduction-Package ATLAS at Uppsala) the period with  $P = 36.0 \pm 0.1$  hours, the lightcurve shows double-mode wave and still has gaps due to missing observations. In Jan.1986 the total lightcurve amplitude was 0.3 mag., whereas in Dec.1989 it was at least twice as much with 0.6 mag. in V, indicating that at the two different oppositions an extremely different view on the rotational pole was made. 582 Olympia is a slow rotator, therefore difficult to observe, rotation period is a multiple of 12 hours, making it not an easy object for photometrists looking for variations. Absolute magnitudes were derived in V and B, colour  $B - V = 0.94 \pm 0.01$ , which is extremely red-only two percent of all asteroid show such large red values.