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LIGHTCURVE ANALYSIS OF 1304 AROSA

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The main-belt asteroid 1304 Arosa was observed in late 2005 and early 2006 in a collaborative effort by observers in France, Italy and the United States. A period of 7.7478 ± 0.0001 hr with an amplitude 0.375 ± 0.011 mag was derived.

In a collaborative effort between observatories in France, Italy and the United States, lightcurve observations of main-belt asteroid 1304 Arosa were obtained during 9 nights between December 23, 2005 and February 11, 2006. Table I provides details of the observational equipment used. The geometric parameters at the extreme dates of the observation period are shown in Table II.

Observer	Telescope	Camera
Bernasconi	Takahashi CN212, 0.2m	ST-7ME
Casulli	Newtonian 0.4m	ST-9XE
Fauerbach, Bennett	OGS RC, 0.4m	AP7ap

Table I. Observer and Equipment Detail

Date	L _{PAB}	B _{PAB}	Phase
2005 Dec. 23.8	61.1	-8.3	9.6
2006 Feb. 11.8	64.3	-5.2	16.2

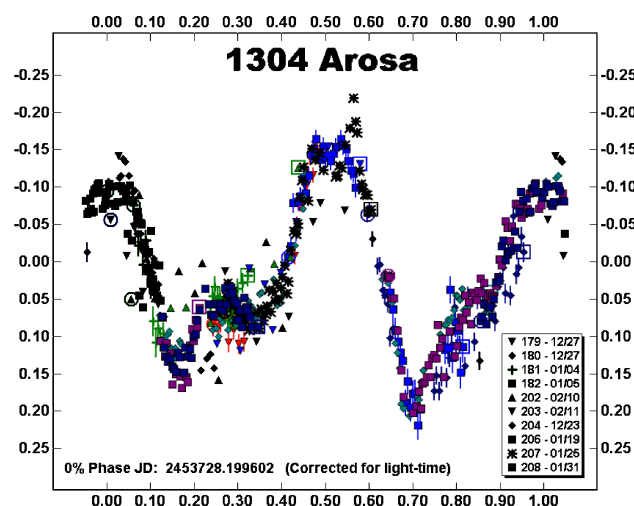
Table II. Phase Angle Bisector and Phase for 1304 Arosa

Independent analysis of the combined data was performed by Raoul Behrend using the code CourbRot (Behrend 2001) and by Thomas Bennett using MPO Canopus. A period of 7.7478 ± 0.0001 hr with an amplitude of 0.375 ± 0.011 mag was

derived by both programs. The origin of the rotational phase was chosen at 2005 Dec. 23.943 UT, light-time corrected.

References

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PERIOD DETERMINATION FOR 1484 POSTREMA

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Asteroid 1484 Postrema was observed on 5 nights in April thru May 2006. The lightcurve period and amplitude were 12.1923 ± 0.0005 hr and 0.20 ± 0.05 mag.

Observations of 1484 Postrema were carried out at Sandia View Observatory (MPC code H03). SVO is a roll-off roof design containing a permanently mounted 0.30m f/10 Meade SCT OTA and SBIG ST-10XME CCD camera mounted on a Bisque Paramount ME. Telescope control was handled thru *Astronomers Control Panel* (ACP) software, which handled automatic meridian flips and multiple target asteroids throughout the all night imaging sessions. The CCD was controlled via *MaxIm/DL* thru ACP. Imaging was done unfiltered to maximize signal-to-noise, with exposures of 120 seconds at bin 2 for an image scale of 0.95 arc