

low numbered asteroids do have reported lightcurve parameters, not all of these period determinations are secure (i.e., $U < 3$) and ongoing investigations to verify, refine, or revise their values remains an important and pending endeavor.

Acknowledgements

Given the shallow amplitude and noisy data, the author found trouble with the proper resolution of this challenging target. Thanks to Brian D. Warner for a fruitful exchange of emails and wise advices, from which it was finally possible to shed light on this subject.

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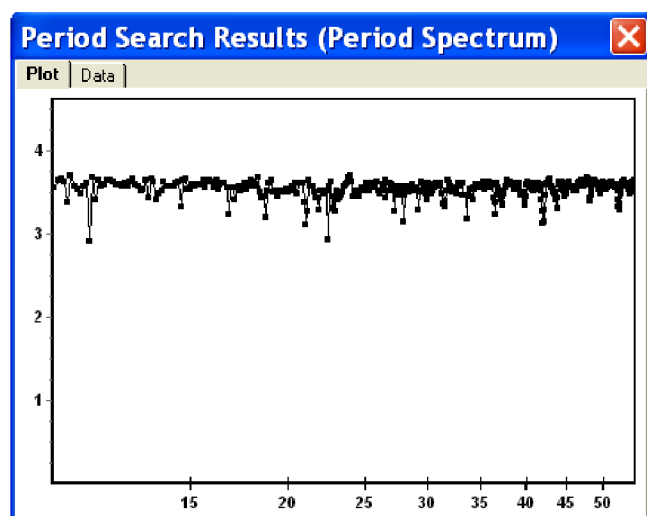
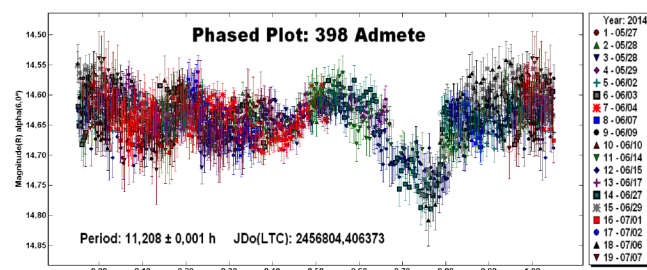
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ROTATIONAL PERIOD OF ASTEROID 12282 CROMBECQ

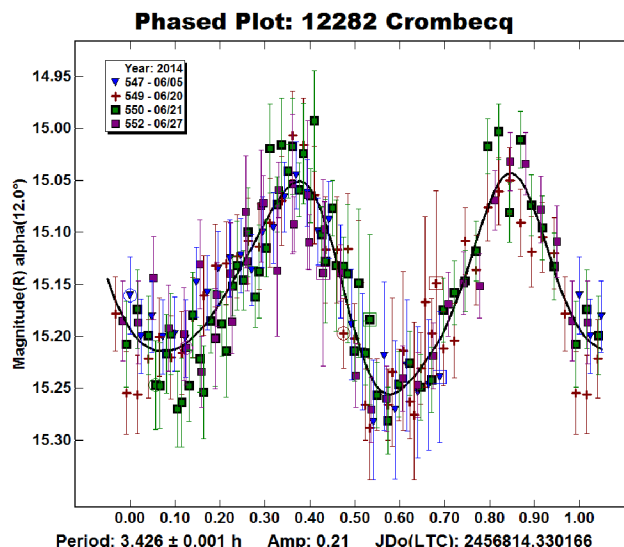
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Photometric observations of main-belt asteroid 12282 Crombecq were made over four nights in 2014 June. Lightcurve analysis shows a synodic period of 3.426 ± 0.001 h with an amplitude of 0.21 ± 0.04 mag.

The main-belt asteroid 12282 Crombecq was selected from the "Potential Lightcurve Targets" web site (Warner, 2013a). Observations on four nights in 2014 June were carried out from Balzaretto Observatory (A81) in Rome, Italy, using a 0.20-m Schmidt-Cassegrain (SCT) reduced to $f/5.5$ and an SBIG ST7-XME CCD camera. All unfiltered images were calibrated with dark and flat-field frames. Differential photometry and period analysis was done using *MPO Canopus* (Warner, 2013b).

The derived synodic period was $P = 3.426 \pm 0.001$ h with an amplitude of $A = 0.21 \pm 0.04$ mag.



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