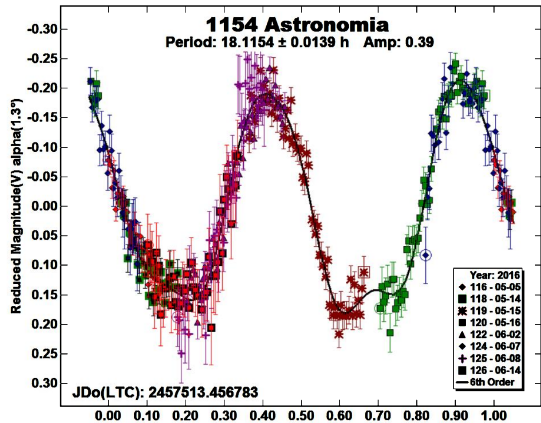


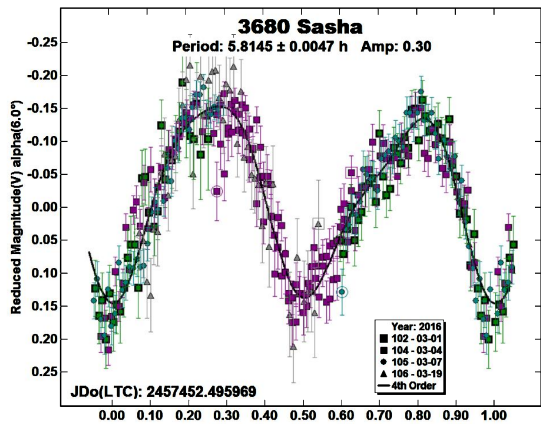
Comp Star Selector utility was employed to select comparison stars of near solar-colour for differential photometry for all the three asteroids. Information about discovery circumstances were obtained from the JPL small bodied Database, (JPL, 2016). All the targets were selected from the CALL website (CALL, 2015).

Observing circumstances and results are summarized in Table I.

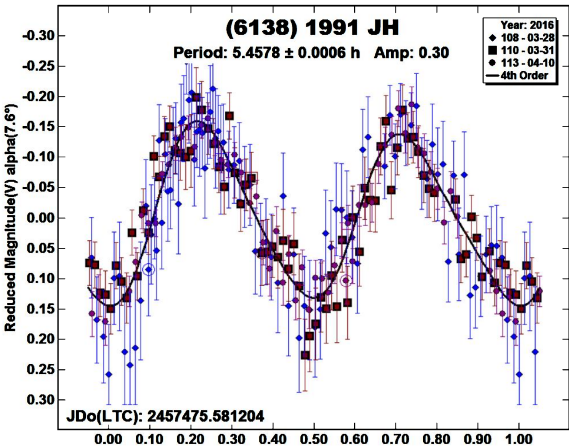
1154 *Astronomia* (1927 CB) was discovered on 1927 February 8 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. The asteroid was observed during eight nights from 2016 May 5 to June 14. Exposures were 300 seconds, except on June 14 when exposures were 360 seconds. A total of 347 data points were used to find the synodic period of 18.1154 ± 0.0139 h and amplitude of 0.39 ± 0.05 mag.



3680 *Sasha* (1987 MY) is a main-belt asteroid that was discovered on 1987 June 28 by E.F. Helin at Palomar. It was reported as a lightcurve photometry opportunity on the CALL website and observed on four nights in 2016 March. The lightcurve is based on 329 data points with exposures of 180 s. The derived synodic period is 5.8145 ± 0.005 h with an amplitude of 0.30 ± 0.05 mag.



6138 (1991 JH1). This main-belt asteroid was discovered on 1991 May 14 by Otomo and Muramatsu at Kiyosato. It was reported as a lightcurve photometry opportunity on the CALL website and observed on the nights of 2016 March 27, 30, and April 10. Exposures were 240 s for March 27 and 300 s for the remaining nights. Based on 218 data points, the derived synodic period is 5.4578 ± 0.006 h with an amplitude of 0.30 ± 0.09 mag.



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Number	Name	2016 mm/dd	Pts	Phase	L _{PAB}	B _{PAB}	Period	P.E.	Amp	A.E.
1154	<i>Astronomia</i>	05/05-06/14	347	1.2, 12.7	225	3	18.1154	0.0139	0.39	0.05
3680	<i>Sasha</i>	03/05-03/19	329	6.0, 2.8, 5.9	169	4	5.8145	0.0047	0.30	0.05
6138	1991 JH	03/28-04/10	218	7.5, 2.2, 2.3	199	3	5.4578	0.0006	0.30	0.09

Table I. Observing circumstances. The phase angle (α) is given at the start and end of each date range, unless it reached a minimum, which is the second of three values. If a single value is given, the phase angle did not change significantly and the average value is given. L_{PAB} and B_{PAB} are each the average phase angle bisector longitude and latitude.