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265.

SECTION NEWS: RETIREMENT OF MPB PRODUCER ROBERT WERNER

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As announced in issue 47-1, this edition of *The Minor Planet Bulletin* is the last produced under the guidance of Robert Werner who has dedicated his volunteer service to the *MPB* since 1985. Pedro Valdés Sada of the Universidad de Monterrey (México), who has spent the past year in an apprentice role, now takes on the full responsibilities and title as the *MPB* Producer.

In 1985, as the *MPB* was continuing its transition from its founder Richard Hodgson, each issue rarely exceeded ten pages. Such was the case when Werner “answered the call” for production assistance and began his service with *MPB* issue 12-3. (See Werner’s 2003 retrospective in *MPB* 40, page 52.) Who knew that the day would come when a typical issue would exceed 100 pages? Through 35 years and more than 5000 pages, the quality of each page reflects Bob’s intrepid rise to meet the challenge and his meticulous dedication toward displaying the science of our field. The Minor Planets Section is pleased to convey its gratitude by announcing that Bob has received a Meritorious Service Award in recognition of his work in bringing forward the *Minor Planet Bulletin* to where it is today. Please join me in thanking Bob Werner for his tireless service to the minor planet community.

SWAN SONG

Bob Werner, Producer, *Minor Planet Bulletin*

After more than 35 years (half my life so far), I am retiring from producing the *Minor Planet Bulletin*.

MPB is in good hands. Pedro Valdés Sada has taken the reins of my old job. Melissa Hayes-Gehrke distributes the printed copies, having taken over from Derald Nye. Frederick Pilcher remains steadfast as Recorder. Richard Binzel continues as Editor, assisted by Brian Warner and David Polishook.

Closing the dome now. Pedro, here are the keys.

--Bob (3891) Werner

ROTATION PERIOD DETERMINATION FOR ASTEROIDS 992 SWASEY AND 3096 BEZRUC

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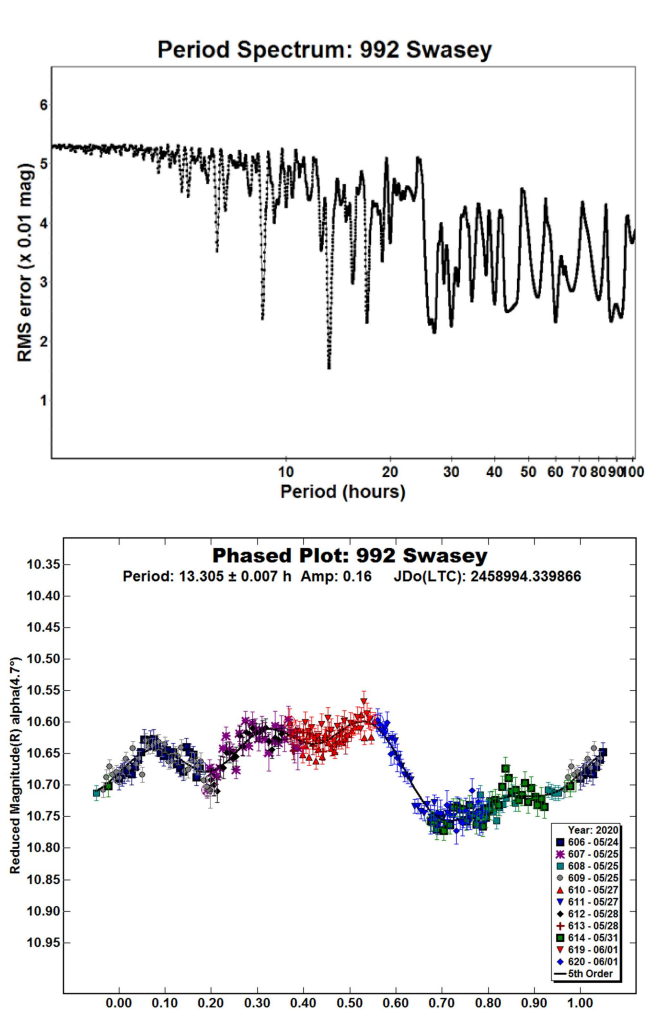
Photometric observations of two main-belt asteroids were conducted from the Astronomical Observatory of the University of Siena, in Italy, in order to determine their synodic rotation periods. For 992 Swasey we found: $P = 13.305 \pm 0.007$ h, $A = 0.16 \pm 0.02$ mag; and for 3096 Bezruc we found $P = 27.350 \pm 0.004$ h, $A = 0.62 \pm 0.03$ mag.

CCD photometric observations of two main-belt asteroids were carried out in 2020 May - July at the Astronomical Observatory of the University of Siena (K54), a facility inside the Department of Physical Sciences, Earth and Environment (DSFTA, 2020). We used a 0.30-m $f/5.6$ Maksutov-Cassegrain telescope, SBIG STL-6303E NABG CCD camera, and clear filter; the pixel scale was 2.30 arcsec when binned at 2×2 pixels. All exposures were 300 seconds.

Data processing and analysis were done with *MPO Canopus* (Warner, 2018). All images were calibrated with dark and flat-field frames and the instrumental magnitudes converted to R magnitudes using solar-colored field stars from a version of the CMC-15 catalogue distributed with *MPO Canopus*. Table I shows the observing circumstances and results.

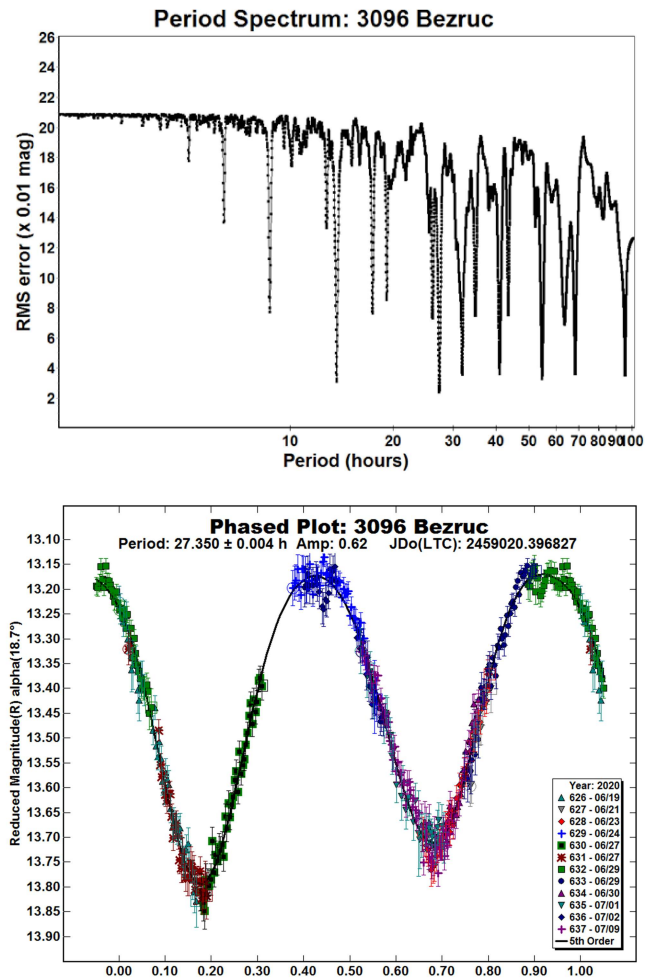
992 Swasey (1969 TA4, A922 VD) was discovered on 1922 November 14 by O. Struve at Williams Bay and named after Ambrose Swasey of the Warner & Swasey Company, which built the 82-inch telescope named after Struve at McDonald Observatory. It is a main-belt asteroid with a semi-major axis of 3.028 AU, eccentricity 0.085, inclination 10.843 deg, and an orbital period of 5.27 years. Its absolute magnitude is $H = 10.6$ (JPL, 2020) while its spectral class is C (Bus and Binzel, 2002; Xu et al., 1995). The WISE/NEOWISE satellite infrared radiometry survey (Masiero et al., 2014) found a diameter $D = 27.585 \pm 0.376$ km using an absolute magnitude $H = 10.8$.

Observations were conducted over six nights and collected 285 data points. The period analysis shows a solution for the rotational period of $P = 13.305 \pm 0.007$ h with an amplitude $A = 0.16 \pm 0.02$ mag, suggested by the strongest peak in the period spectrum that confirms the result known from literature (Behrend, 2004) of $P = 13.308$ h.



3096 Bezruc (1981 QC1) was discovered on 1981 August 28 at Klet by Z. Vavrova and named in honor of Petr Bezruc (1867-1958), popular Silesian poet [Ref: Minor Planet Circ. 21607]. It is a main-belt asteroid with a semi-major axis of 2.668 AU, eccentricity 0.195, inclination 12.148 deg, and an orbital period of 4.36 years. Its absolute magnitude is $H = 12.7$ (JPL, 2020). The WISE/NEOWISE satellite infrared radiometry survey (Masiero et al., 2011) found a diameter $D = 17.122 \pm 0.170$ km using an absolute magnitude $H = 12.6$.

Observations over twelve nights collected 447 data points. The period analysis shows a bimodal solution for the rotational period of $P = 27.350 \pm 0.004$ h with an amplitude $A = 0.62 \pm 0.03$ mag, which agrees with the previously determined sidereal rotational period of 27.366 h (Durech, 2018).



Acknowledgements

Minor Planet Circulars (MPCs) are published by the International Astronomical Union's Minor Planet Center.
https://www.minorplanetcenter.net/iau/ECS/MPCArchive/MPCArchive_TBL.html

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Number	Name	2020/mm/dd	Phase	L _{PAB}	B _{PAB}	Period(h)	P.E.	Amp	A.E.	Grp
992	Swasey	05/24–06/02	4.6, 7.9	235	6	13.305	0.007	0.16	0.02	MB
3096	Bezruc	06/19–07/09	18.8, 12.0	303	13	27.350	0.004	0.62	0.03	MB

Table I. Observing circumstances and results. The first line gives the results for the primary of a binary system. The phase angle is given for the first and last date. If preceded by an asterisk, the phase angle reached an extrema during the period. L_{PAB} and B_{PAB} are the approximate phase angle bisector longitude/latitude at mid-date range (see Harris *et al.*, 1984). Grp is the asteroid family/group (Warner *et al.*, 2009).

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PRELIMINARY SPIN-SHAPE MODEL FOR 755 QUINTILLA

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We present a preliminary shape and spin axis model for main-belt asteroid 755 Quintilla. The model was derived using lightcurve inversion that combined dense photometric data acquired from three apparitions between 2004 and 2020 and sparse data from USNO Flagstaff. Analysis of the resulting data found a sidereal period $P = 4.55204 \pm 0.00001$ h and two mirrored pole solutions at $(\lambda, \beta) = (109^\circ, -12^\circ)$ and $(288^\circ, -3^\circ)$ with an uncertainty of $\pm 20^\circ$.

The minor planet 755 Quintilla was observed by the authors during three oppositions from 2004 to 2020. In order to cover several apparition geometries, we used sparse data from the USNO Flagstaff Station (MPC Code 689) that were downloaded from the Asteroids Dynamic Site (AstDyS-2, 2020).

The observational details of the dense data are in Table I with the mid-date, number of lightcurves used, and the longitude and latitude of the phase angle bisector ($LPAB$, $BPAB$).

Reference	Mid date	# LC	$LPAB^\circ$	$BPAB^\circ$
Buchheim, Pray (2005)	2004-04-16	3	207	2
Fauerbach (2019)	2018-11-02	2	54	-3
Franco et al. (2020)	2020-01-28	6	116	-3

Table I. Observational details for the data used in the lightcurve inversion process for 755 Quintilla.