

References

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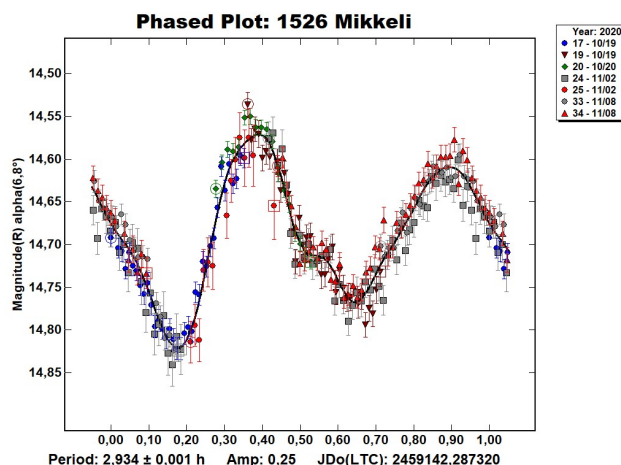
ROTATIONAL PERIOD DETERMINATION OF 1526 MIKKELI

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(Received: 2020 Dec 16)

The main-belt asteroid 1526 Mikkeli was observed over seven nights throughout 2020 October-November in order to determine its synodic rotational period. Lightcurve analysis was done using differential photometry technique using MPO Canopus (Warner, 2012). The observations were carried out from "F. Fuligni" Observatory using a 0.35-m f/10 ACF telescope and SBIG ST8-XE CCD camera unfiltered. All images were dark and flat-field calibrated with Maxim DL.

Asteroid 1526 Mikkeli was discovered in 1939 by the Finnish astronomer Yrjö Väisälä. This main-belt asteroid was selected from Warner et al. (2020). The name of the asteroid is derived from the Finnish city of Mikkeli. The observations were carried out from "F. Fuligni" Observatory during seven nights throughout 2020 October-November. All the images were calibrated with dark and flat frames. Differential photometry and period analysis has been performed using *MPO Canopus* (Warner, 2012). The derived synodic period is $P = 2.934 \pm 0.001$ h with an amplitude of $A = 0.25$ mag.



Acknowledgement

We would like to thank Samuele Piscitello for his help in taking the frames and maintaining the instruments of the ATA observatory.

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Number	Name	yyyy mm/dd	Pts	Phase	L _{PAB}	B _{PAB}	Period(h)	P.E.	Amp	A.E.	Grp
1526	Mikkeli	2020 10/19-11/08	264	6.8, 17.1	20.4	7.1	2.934	0.001	0.25	0.1	FLOR

Table I. Observing circumstances and results. Pts is the number of data points. The phase angle is given for the first and last date. L_{PAB} and B_{PAB} are the approximate phase angle bisector longitude and latitude at mid-date range (see Harris *et al.*, 1984). Grp is the asteroid family/group (Warner *et al.*, 2009). FLOR = Flora.