

LIGHTCURVE ANALYSIS OF THE KORONIS FAMILY MEMBER 1840 HUS

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We report rotation lightcurves of 1840 Hus observed during its apparition in 2023. We have analyzed our data to calculate the synodic period with the *Canopus* software. Our conclusion with the available data is that the synodic rotation period is 4.7491 h

In the present study we report the data obtained during the observation campaign of the asteroid 1840 Hus carried out during the apparition of 2023. This work has been done from:

- Astronomical Center Alto Turia (CAAT), with the MPC code J57, located in Aras de los Olmos, Valencia
- Vallbona Observatory, with the MPC code J67, located at Puebla de Vallbona, Valencia.

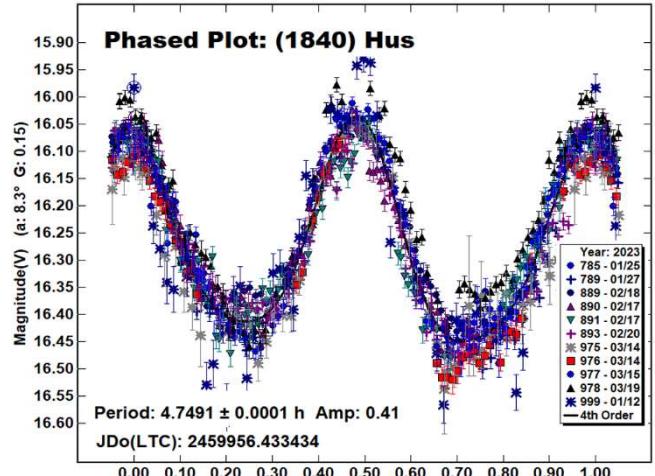
All of them operated by members of the Valencian Astronomy Association (AVA) (<http://www.astroava.org>).

Observatory	Telescope (m)	CCD (filter)	Observations
C.A.A.T. J57	43 cm DK	SBIG STXL-11002 C filter	02/16 02/17 02/18 02/19 02/20 03/14 03/15
			03/18
			01/11
			01/25
			01/27
			03/14
J67	SC 10"	ZWO ASI1600 L filter	
		ZWO ASI194 C filter	

Table I. List of instruments and observations

This study is intended as a continuation of the observations made by Slivan et al. (2021) on the apparition in 2020. He calculated a rotation period of 4.7483 ± 0.0008 h. In the LCDB (Warner et al., 2009) we find statistical analyses of “sparse data” from surveys: Erasmus et al. (2020) report a period of 4.749 ± 0.001 h. Durech et al. (2016) using Lowell data reports a sidereal period of 4.749057 ± 0.00001 h.

Our observations were made in 10 nights in 2023 Jan 11 - March 18. Our analysis with *Canopus* shows a synodic rotation period of 4.7491 ± 0.0001 h.



Acknowledgements

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References

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Number	Name	yyyy mm/dd	Phase	L _{PAB}	B _{PAB}	Period(h)	P.E.	Amp	A.E.	Grp
1840	Hus	2023/01/11-03/18	8.3, 11.9	145.5	2.8	4.7491	0.0001	0.41	0.05	MB-O

Table II. Observing circumstances and results. The phase angle is given for the first and last date. L_{PAB} and B_{PAB} are the approximate phase angle bisector longitude/latitude at mid-date range. Grp is the asteroid family/group (Warner et al., 2009).