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THE ROTATION PERIOD OF 717 WISIBADA COULD NOT BE FOUND

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For 29 sessions including more than 200 hours of photometry of 717 Wisibada by the two authors, no magnitude variations not attributable to instrumental error or catalog errors of calibration star magnitudes could be found. We find $V - R = 0.42$ and in the V band $H = 11.19$, $G = 0.26$.

The observations by Pilcher to produce the results reported in this paper were made at the Organ Mesa Observatory with a Meade 35-cm LX200 GPS Schmidt-Cassegrain, SBIG STL-1001E CCD, 60 to 120 second exposures, unguided, clear filter. Observations by Delgado are with an 11-inch Celestron Schmidt-Cassegrain, Atik 4.14 EX CCD, 60 to 120 second exposures.

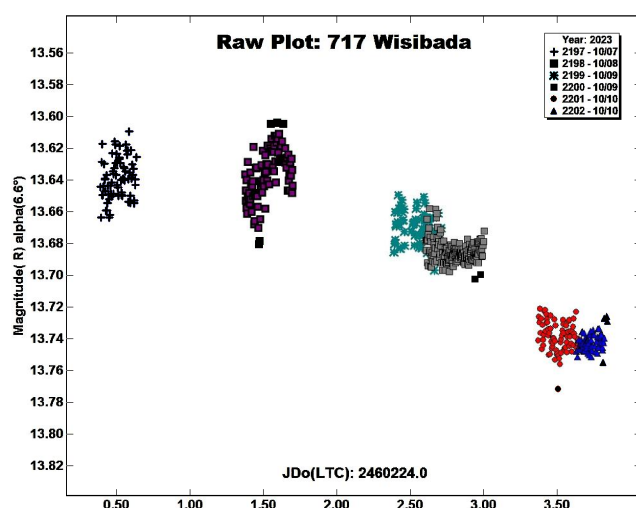
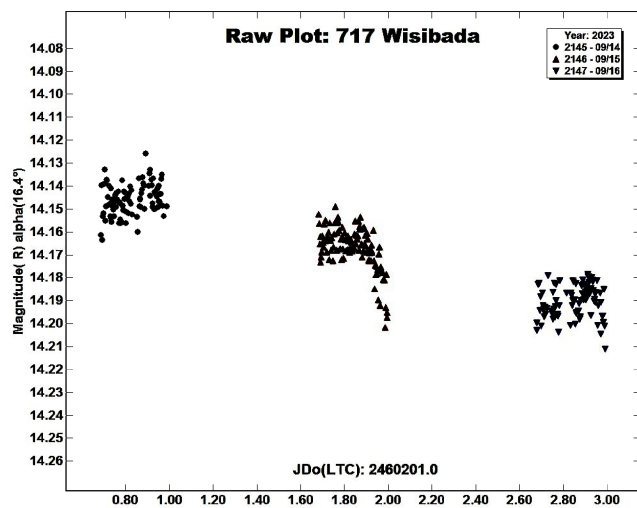
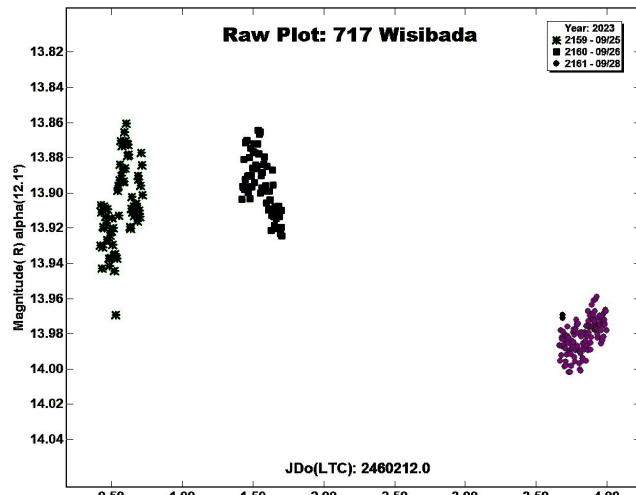
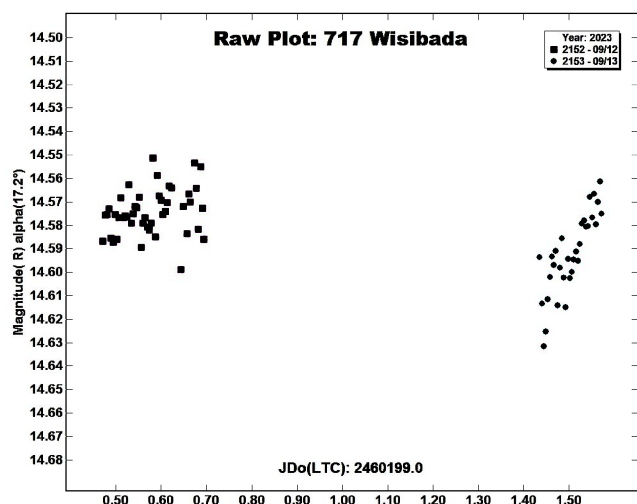
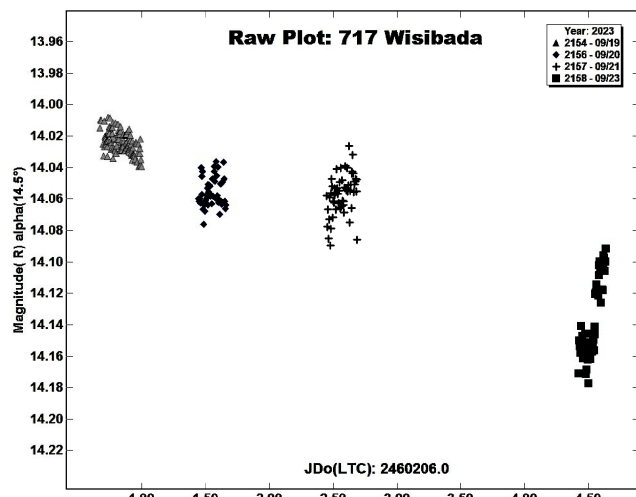
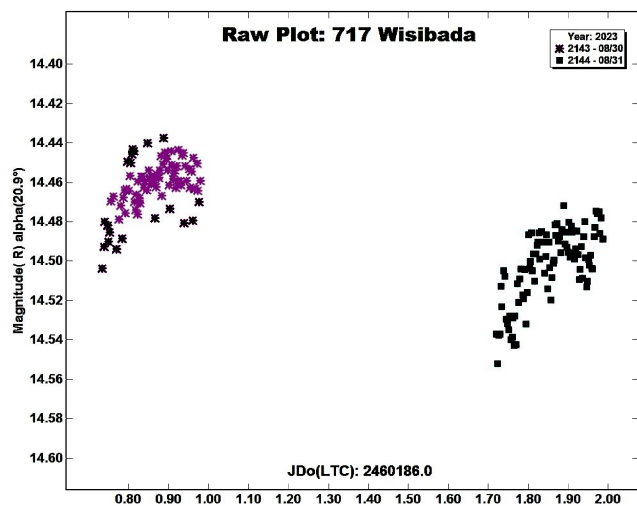
Image measurement and lightcurve construction were with *MPO Canopus* software with calibration star magnitudes for solar colored stars from the CMC15 catalog reduced to the Cousins R band. To reduce the number of data points on the lightcurves and make them easier to read, data points have been binned in sets of 3 with maximum time difference 5 minutes.

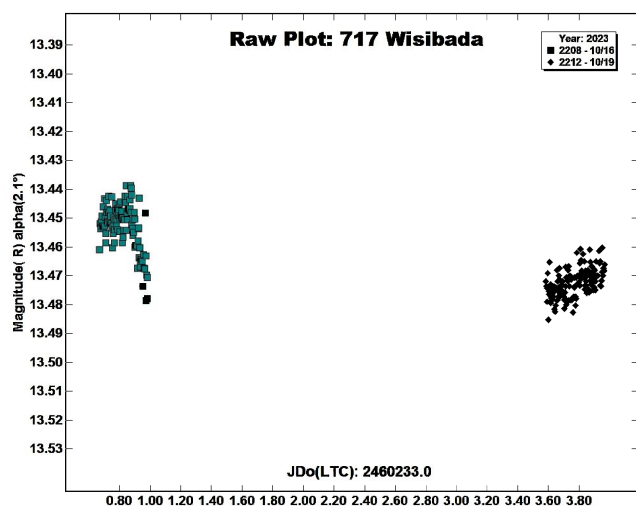
717 Wisibada. Minor planet 717 Wisibada achieved a brightest magnitude of 13.7 at its 2023 October opposition. Despite its brightness, no previous photometric data were found in the Lightcurve Data Base (Warner et al., 2009). This absence suggested that 717 Wisibada would be a very difficult object, with other observers failing to obtain meaningful data and not publishing. What an enormous understatement this turned out to be!

The two authors obtained more than 200 hours of photometric data in 29 sessions between 2023 Aug. 29 at phase angle 21° to 2023 Oct. 19 at phase angle 1° . Variations on some but not all individual sessions, as well as from one session to another, exceeded the scatter in data points. No repeatable pattern attributed to any rotational variation of the target asteroid could be found. Most of the magnitude variations can be attributed to instrumental errors and catalog errors of calibration star magnitudes. We present several sample raw lightcurves showing data obtained over a short time interval of a few days. The complete data set has been uploaded to www.ALCDEF.org with sharing allowed. The reader is invited to download these data and make his own investigation.

Number	Name	yyyy/mm/dd	Phase	L _{PAB}	B _{PAB}	Period(h)	P.E	Amp	A.E.
717	Wisibada	2023/08/30-2023/10/19	20.9 - 0.9	24.2	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table I. Observing circumstances and results. The phase angle is given for the first and last date, unless a minimum (second value) was reached. L_{PAB} and B_{PAB} are the approximate phase angle bisector longitude and latitude at mid-date range (see Harris et al., 1984).

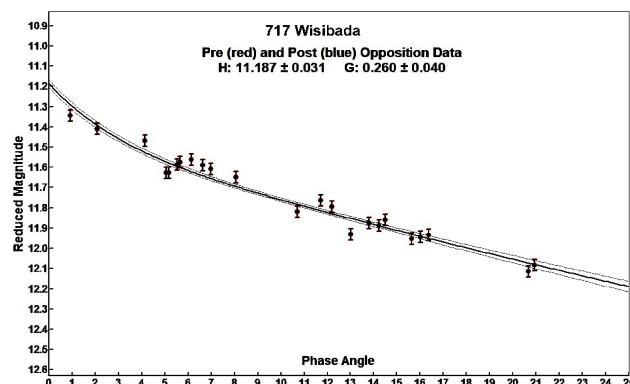
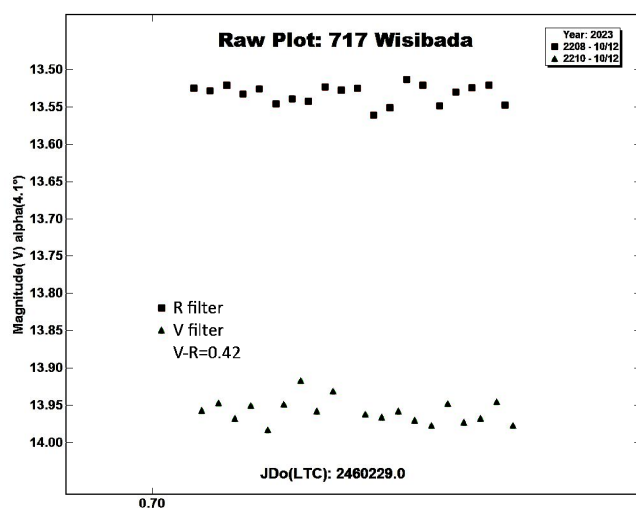




Petr Pravec kindly examined all of our data and concludes:

Indeed, it is a tough case for its low amplitude (most of the time) and probably a long-ish period. It would be needed to get homogeneous data taken with a single camera+filter combination and absolutely calibrated with a high accuracy, resulting in a consistency of the data over all nights on a level of a 0.02 mag or so. Unless you can get such highly homogeneous data, I'm afraid that the case cannot be solved.

On 2023 Oct. 12, twenty images were obtained alternately with the *R* and *V* filters. Both image sets were measured with the same calibration stars. The method of extracting their *R* and *V* colors is explained in Pilcher et al. (2016). The composite lightcurve shows that $V - R = 0.42$. The calibrated *R* magnitudes found for each session were converted to *V* magnitudes by adding 0.42. An *H - G* plot in the *V* band shows that $H = 11.187 \pm 0.031$, $G = 0.260 \pm 0.040$.



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CALL FOR OBSERVATIONS

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Observers who have made visual, photographic, or CCD measurements of positions of minor planets in calendar 2023 are encouraged to report them to this author on or before 2024 April 15. This will be the deadline for receipt of reports which can be included in the "General Report of Position Observations for 2023," to be published in *MPB* Vol. 51, No. 3.