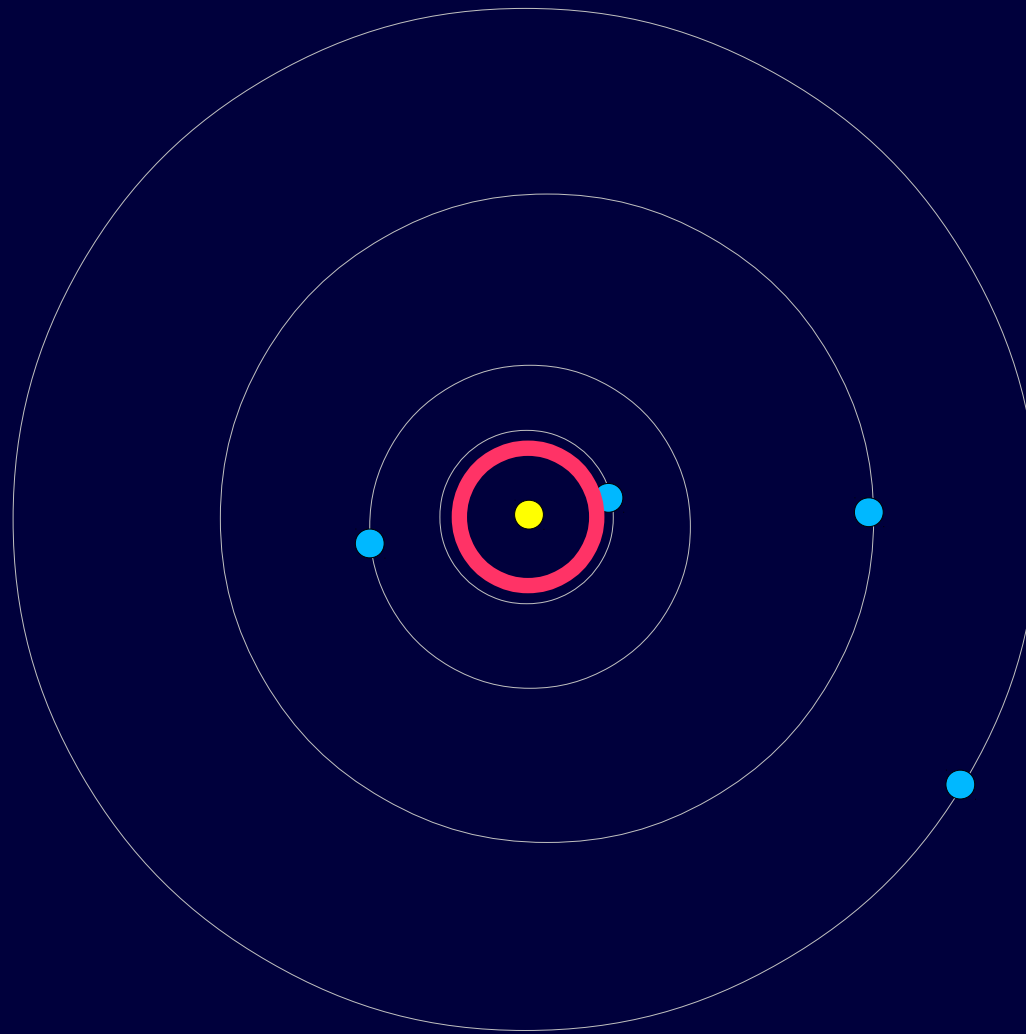


Resolved Binaries Among TNOs: Statistical Inversion

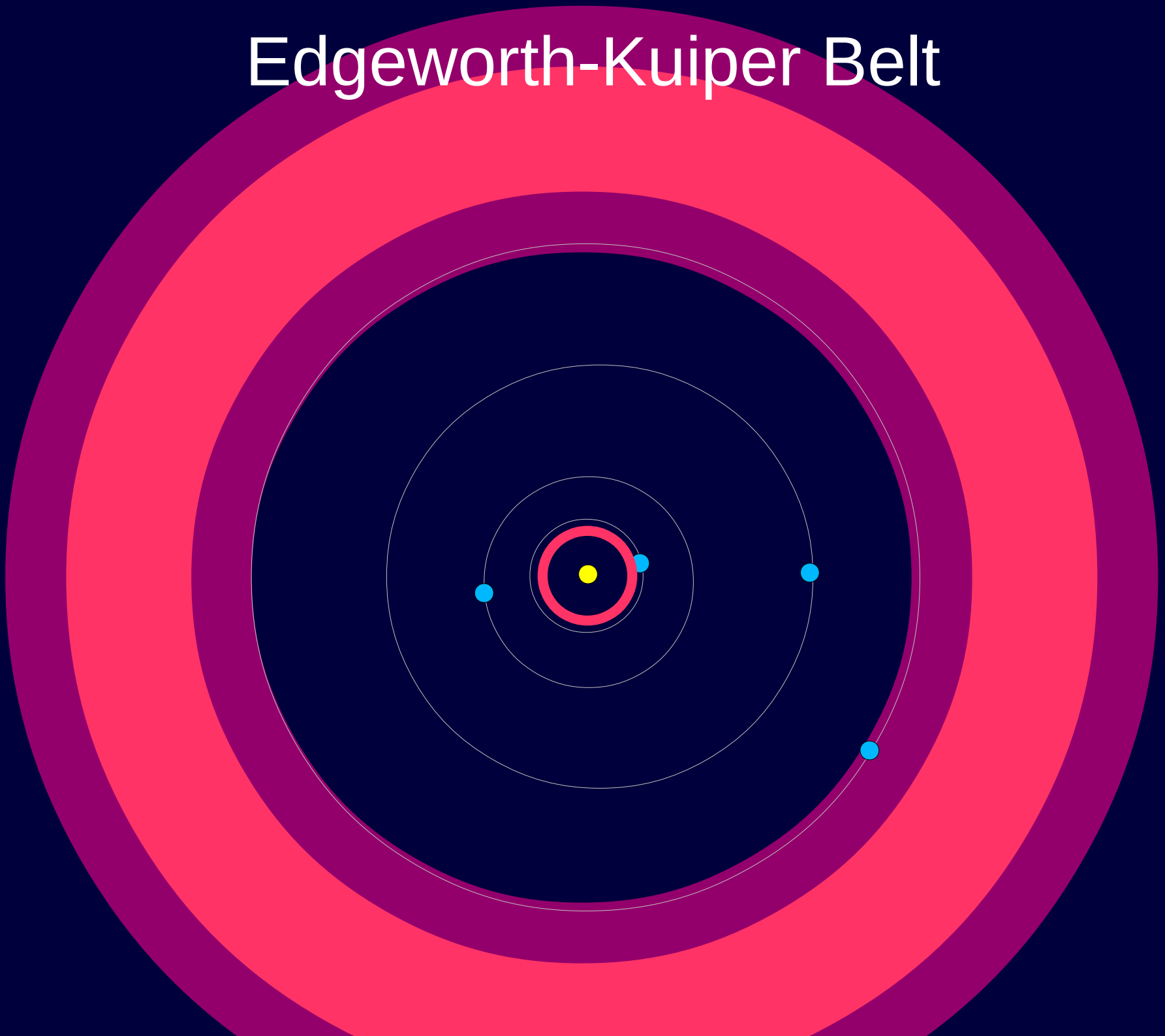
Will Grundy
Lowell Observatory

- Keith Noll
- Denise Stephens
- Susan Benecchi
- Henry Roe
- John Stansberry
- Simon Porter
- Marc Buie
- Chad Trujillo
- Jenni Virtanen
- Karri Muinonen

Asteroid Belt

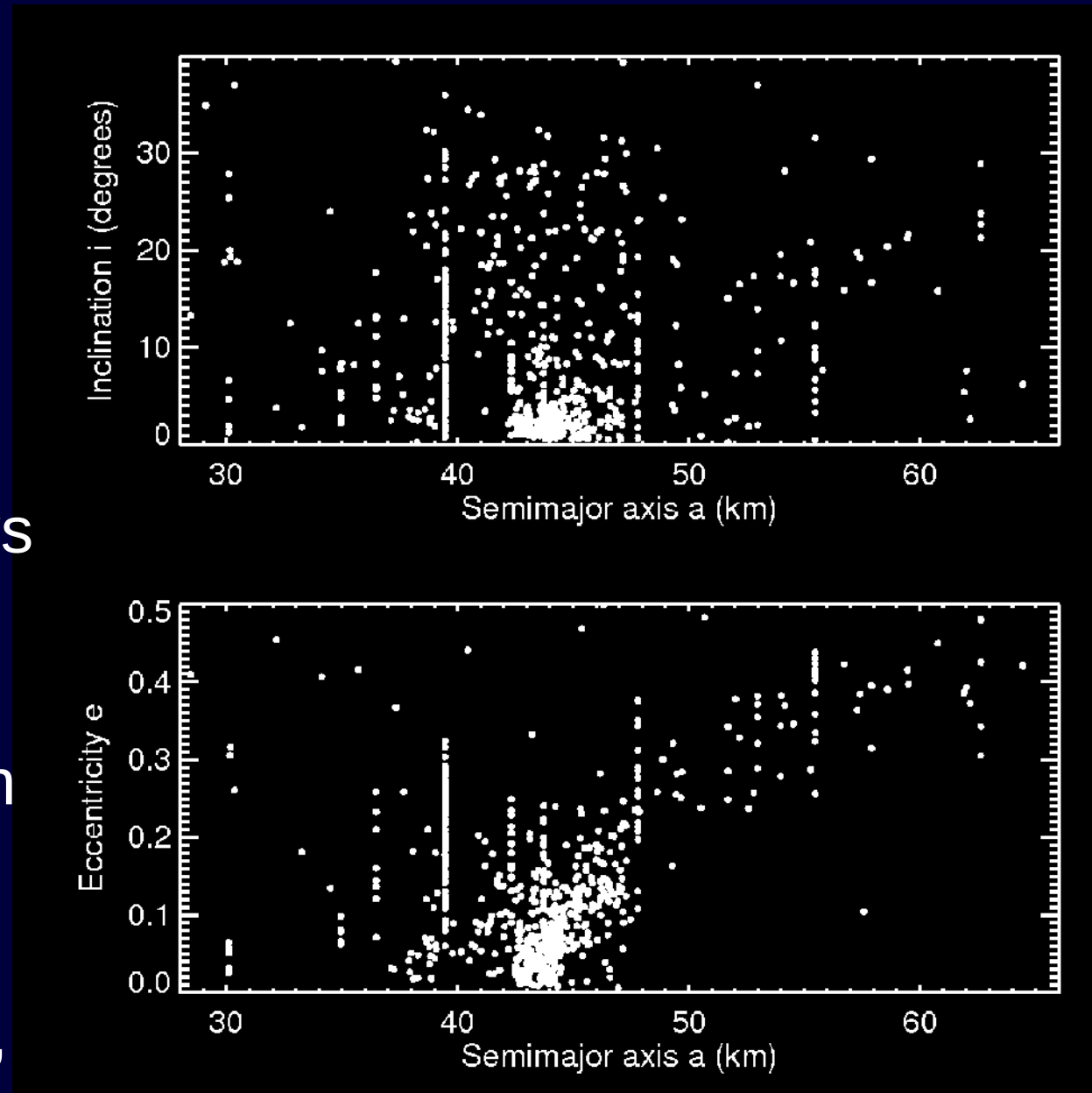


Edgeworth-Kuiper Belt

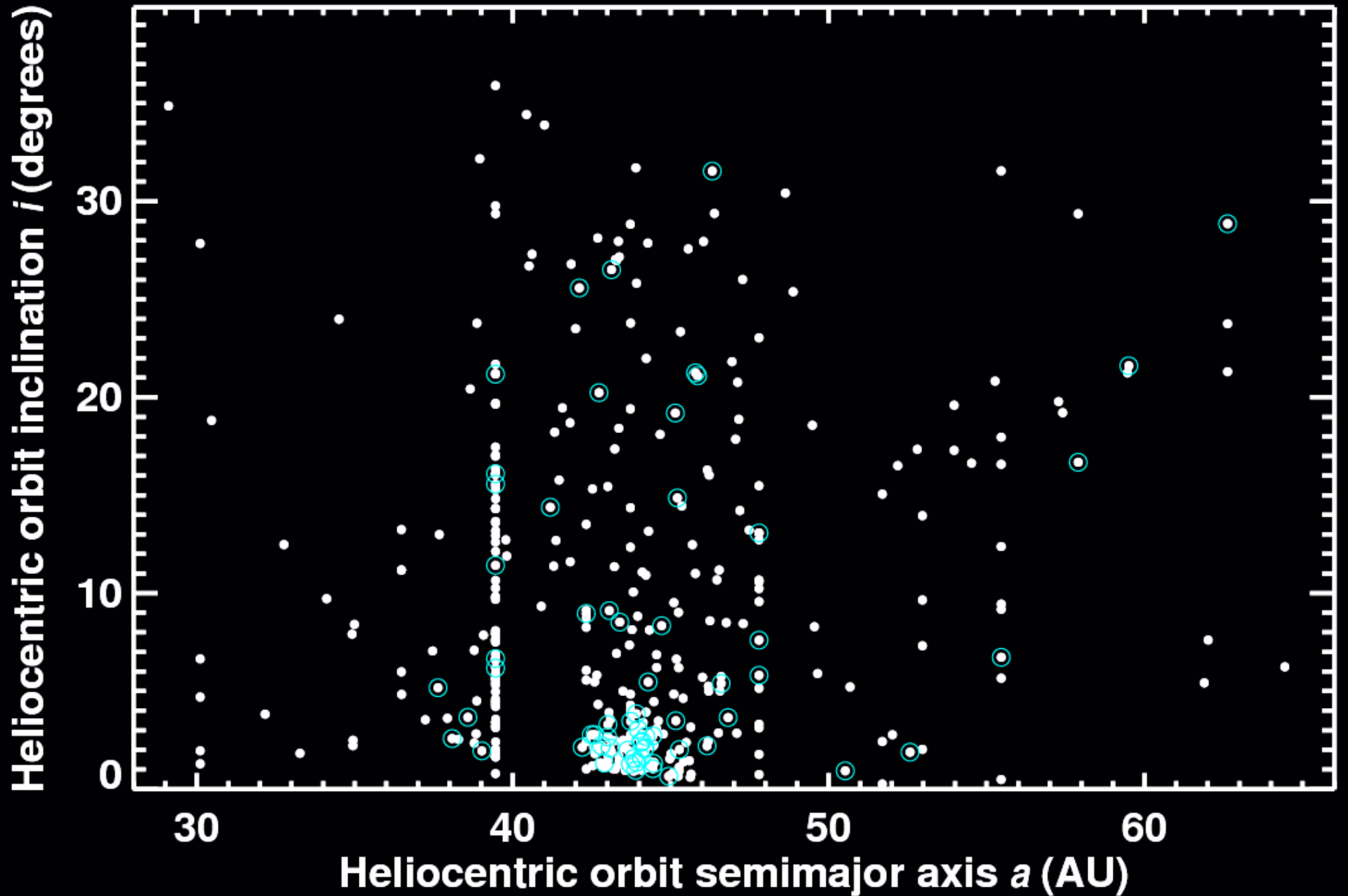


Kuiper Belt / Transneptunian Population

- Total mass $< 1 M_{\oplus}$
- Distinct dynamical classes
- Diverse colors and compositions
- Binaries: P from 5 days to > 10 years, masses from 10^{17} to 10^{22} kg
- Largest > 2000 km with atmospheres, active surfaces, etc.
- More typically 100 km, cold, inert



Binaries Among TNOs



Current Data Sources



Gemini



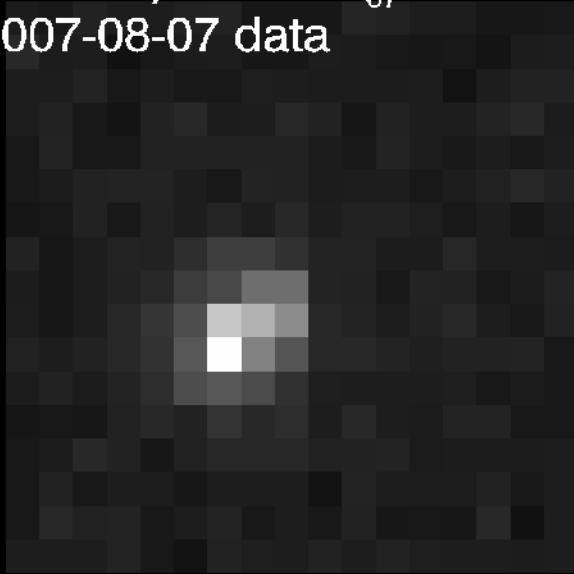
Keck



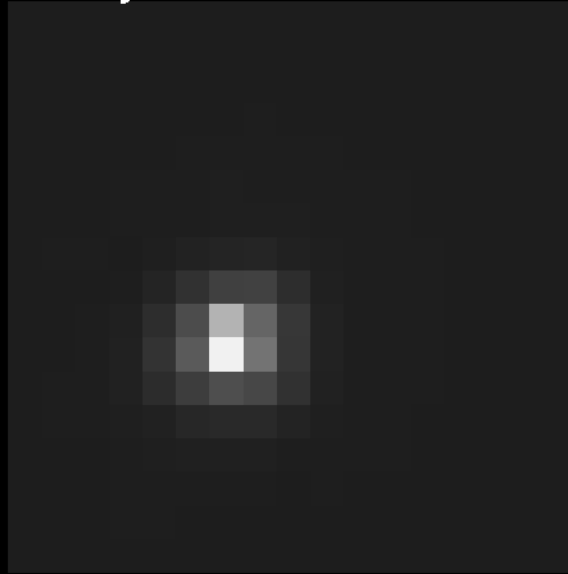
Hubble

PSF-Fitting with Tiny Tim

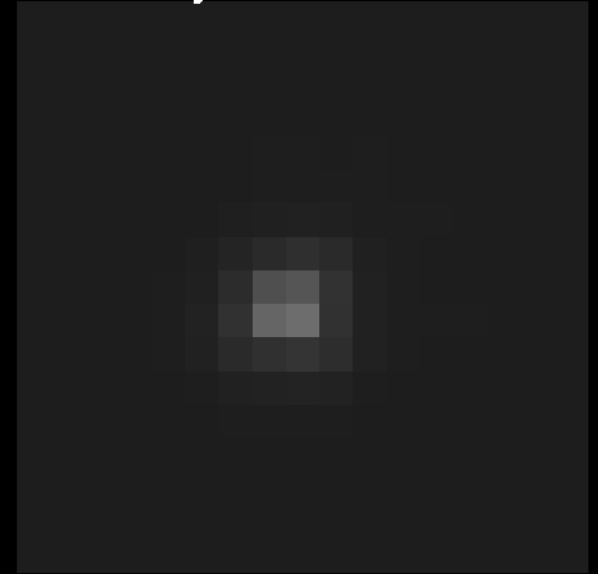
(134860) 2000 OJ₆₇
2007-08-07 data



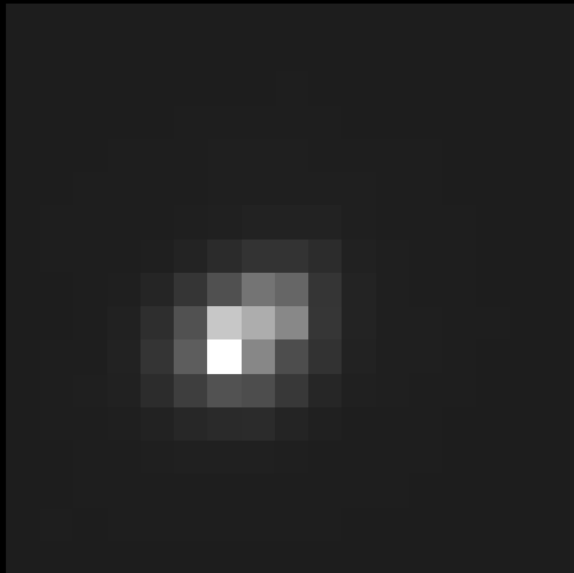
primary model



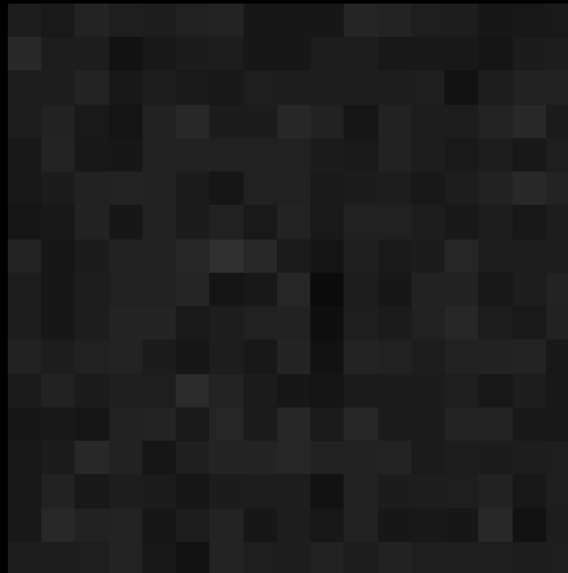
secondary model



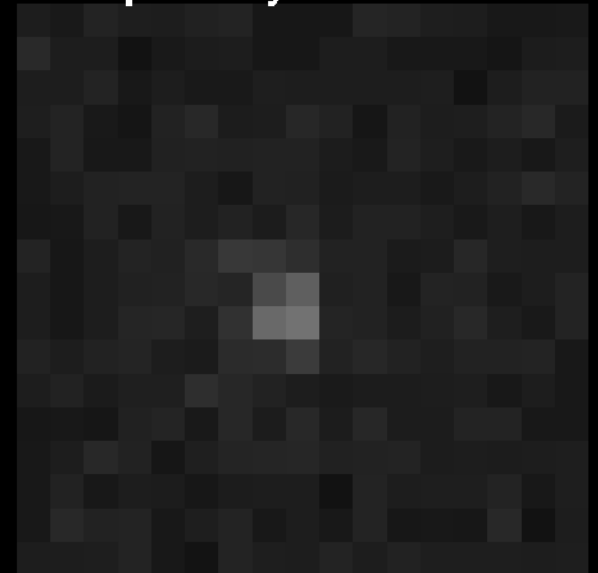
combined model



data - combined model



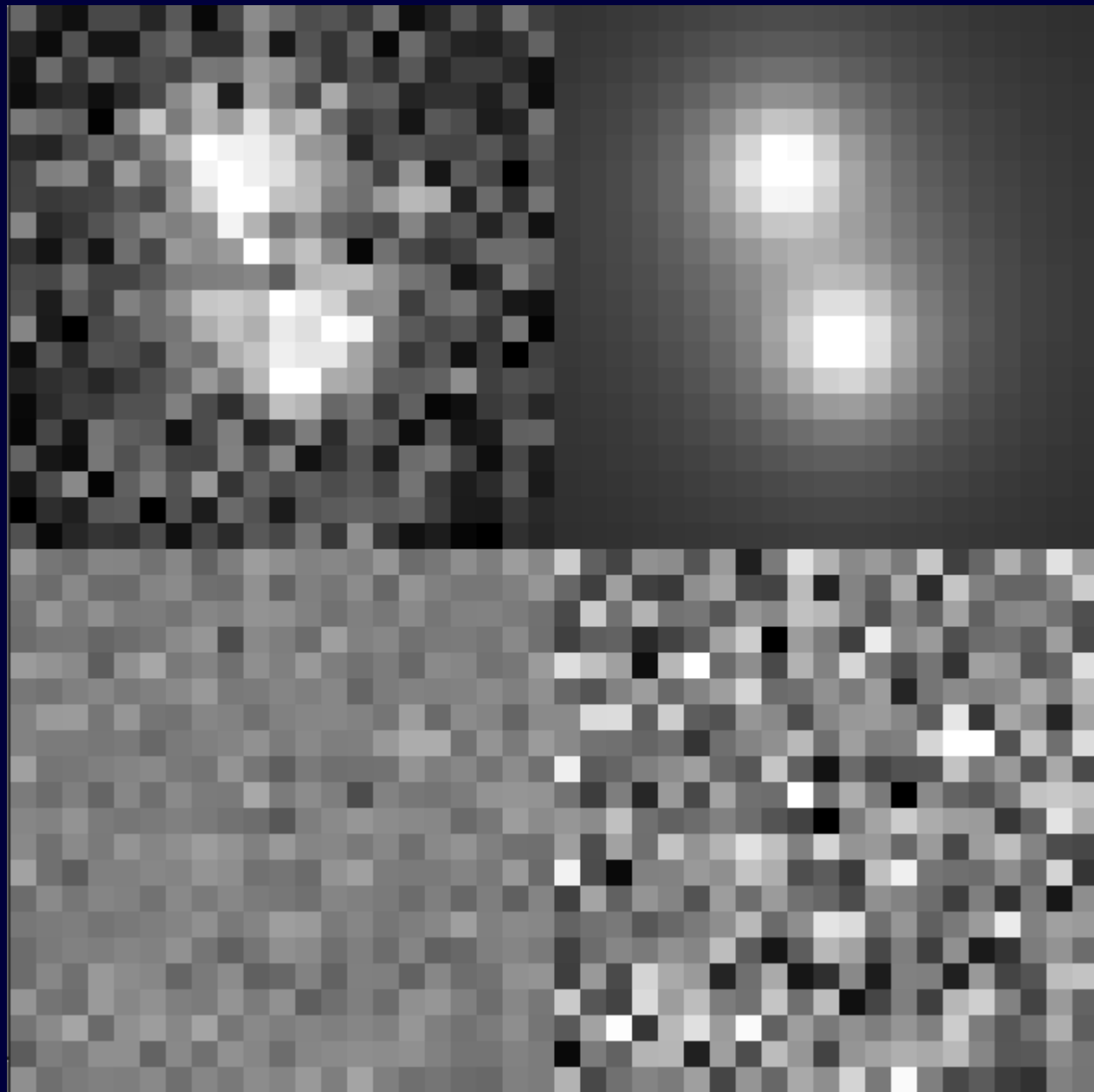
data - primary model



PSF-Fitting LGS AO Example

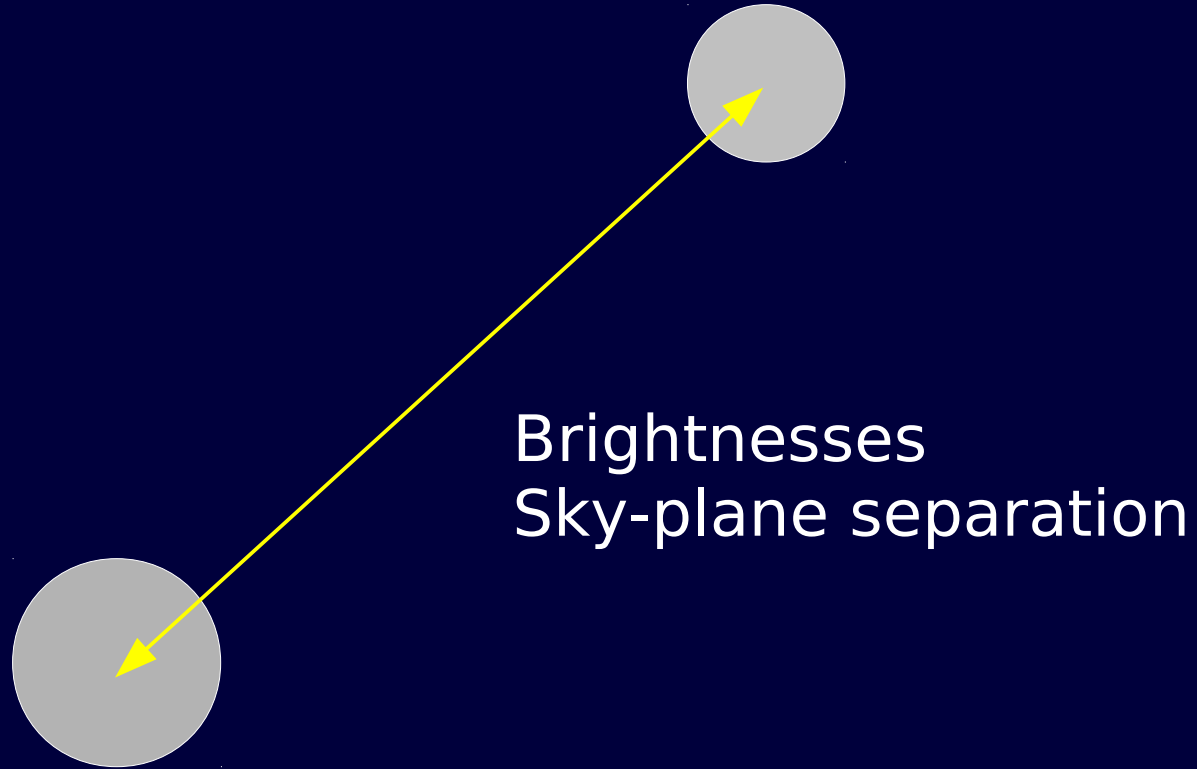
Data

Model

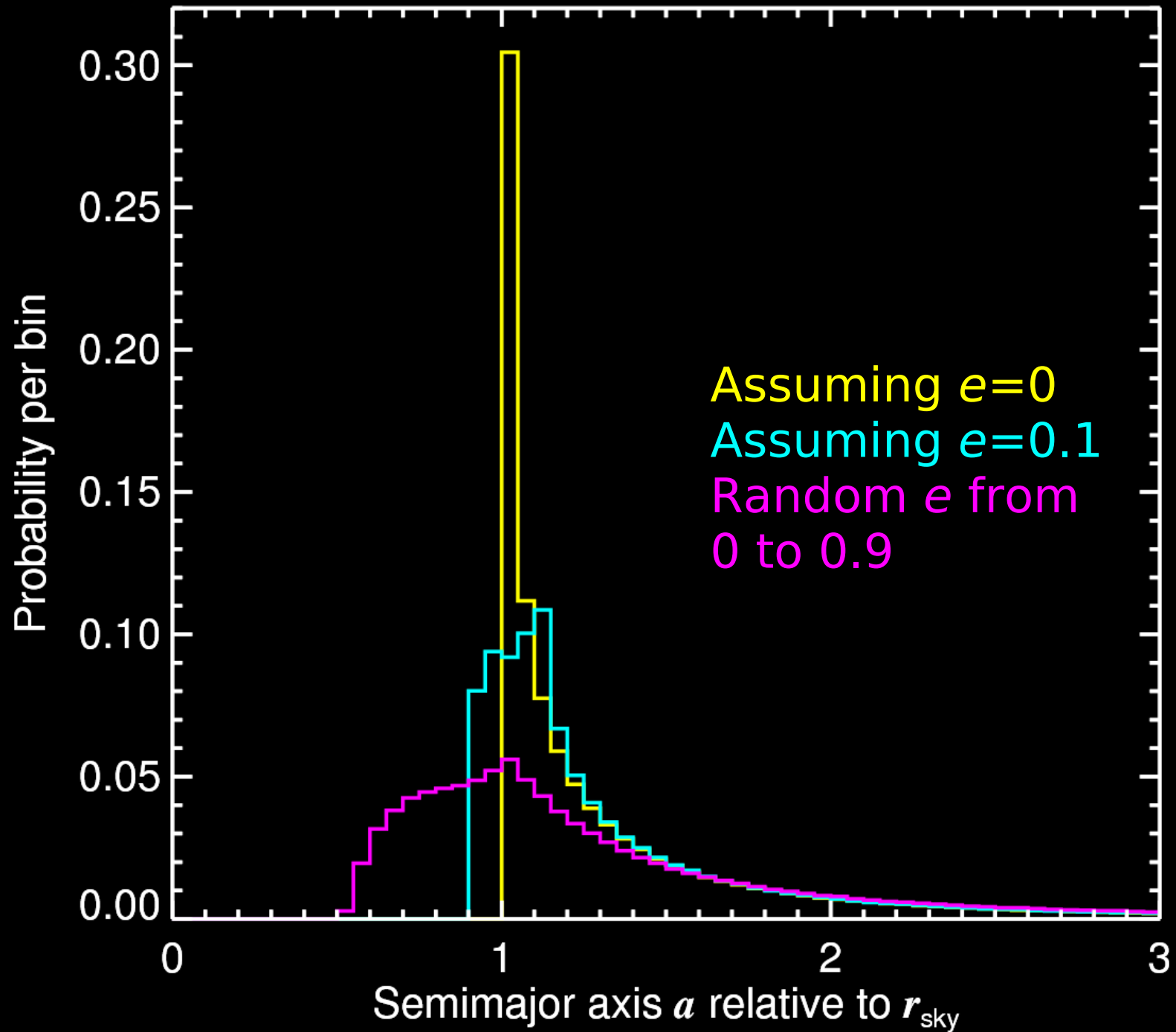


Residuals (2 different stretches)

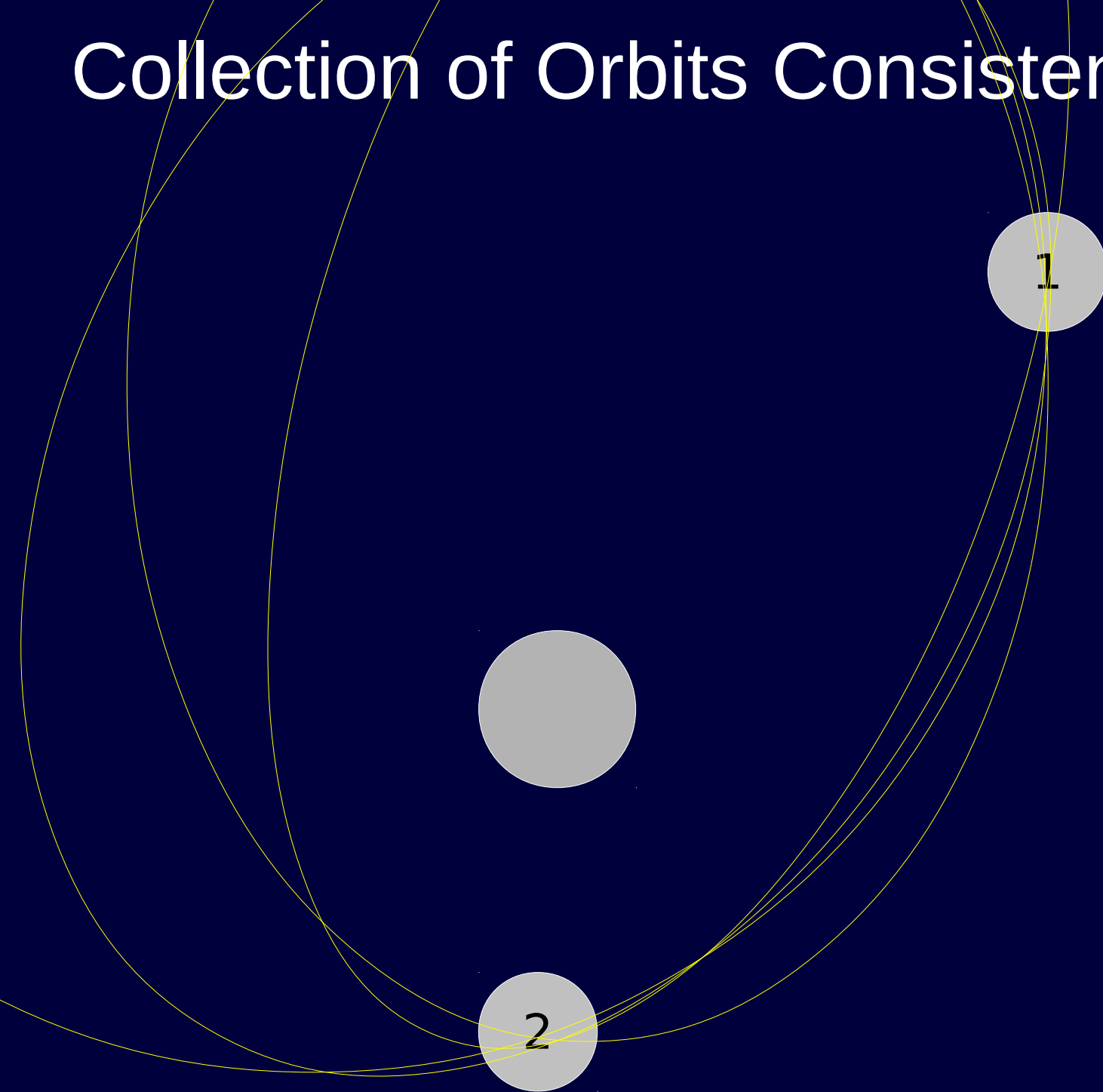
What Can We Learn From One Image?



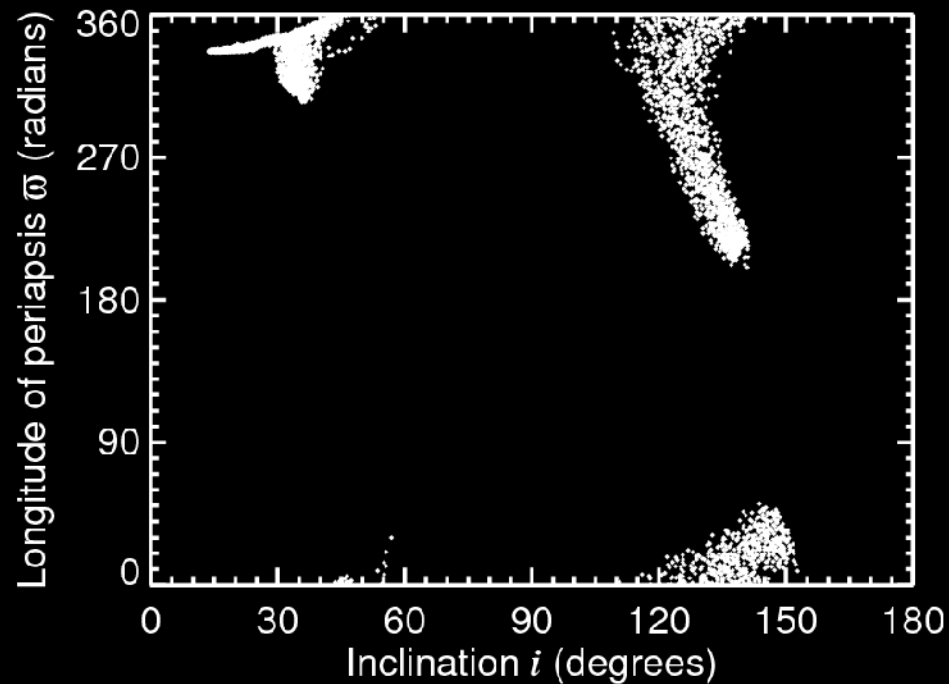
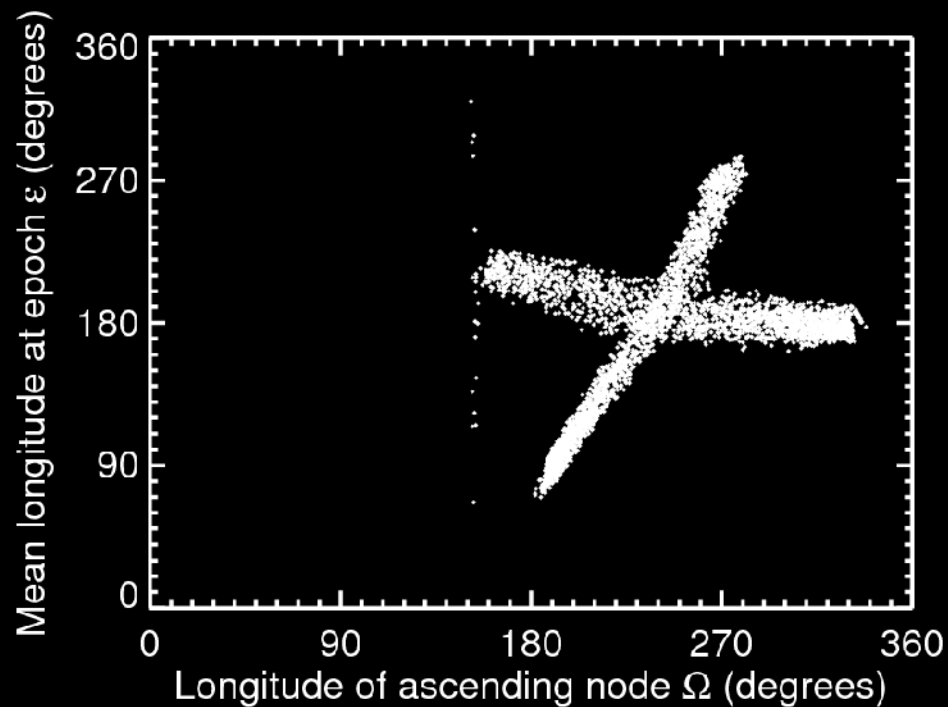
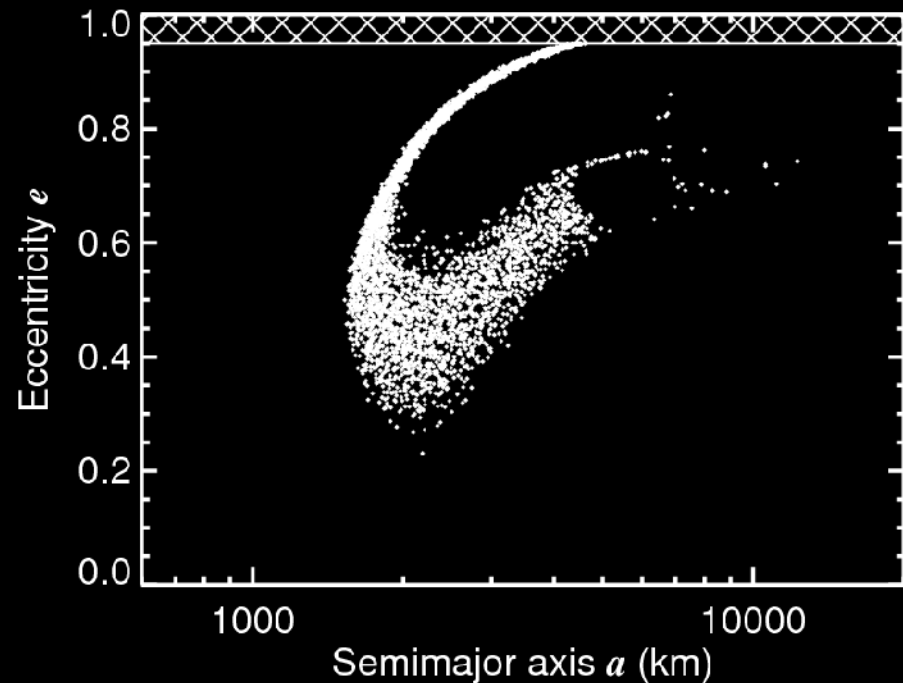
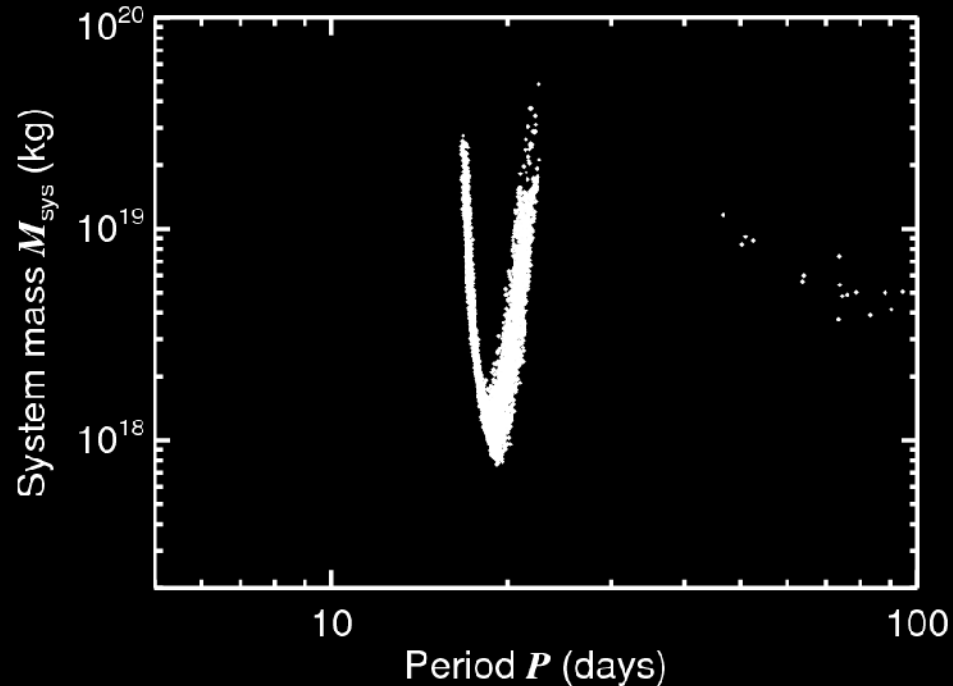
How Similar are Separation and a ?



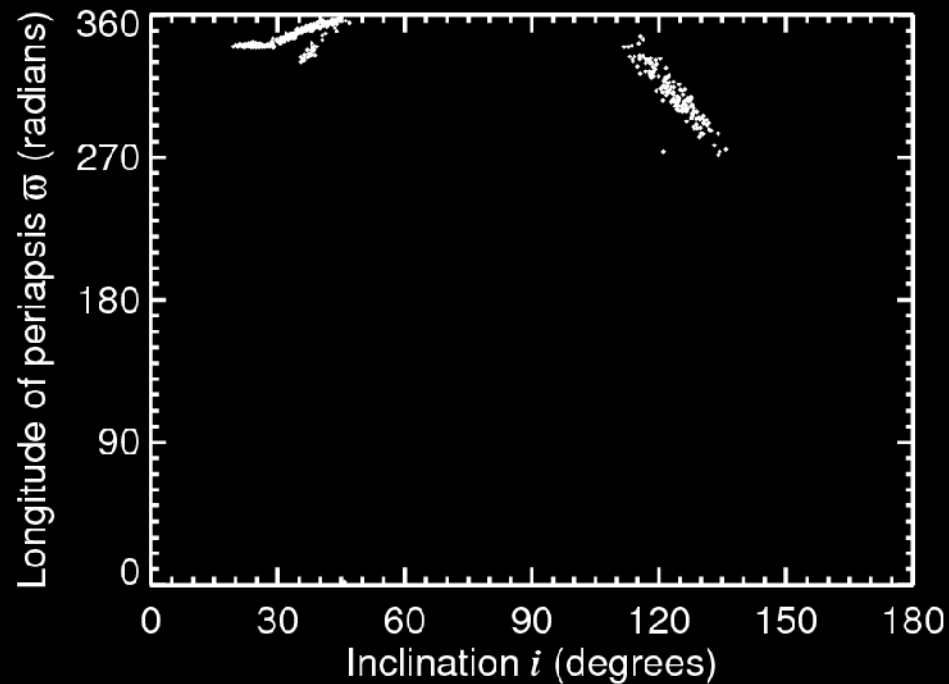
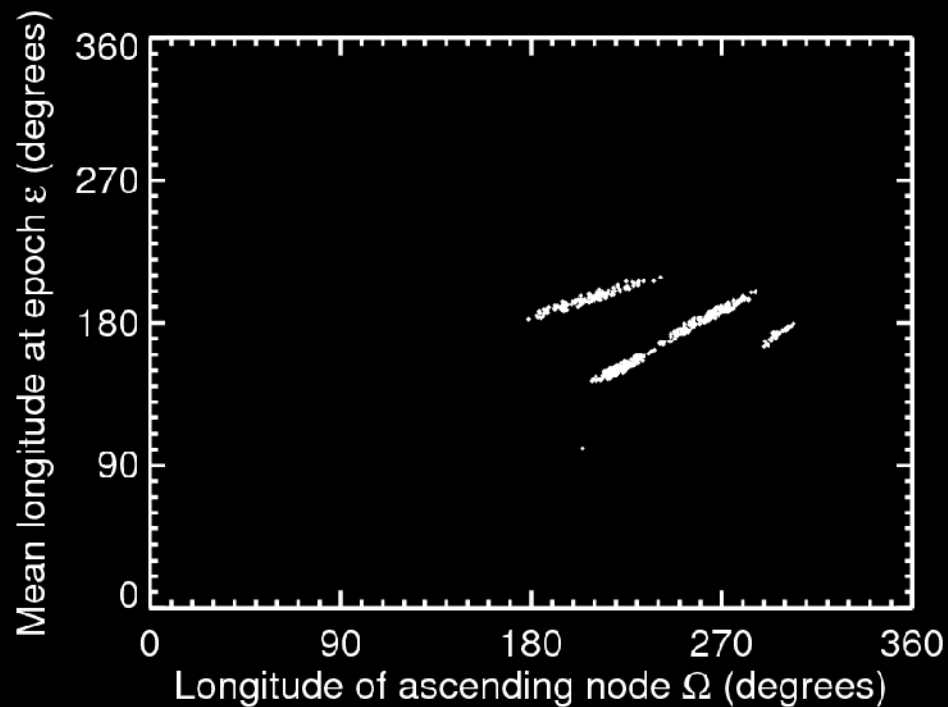
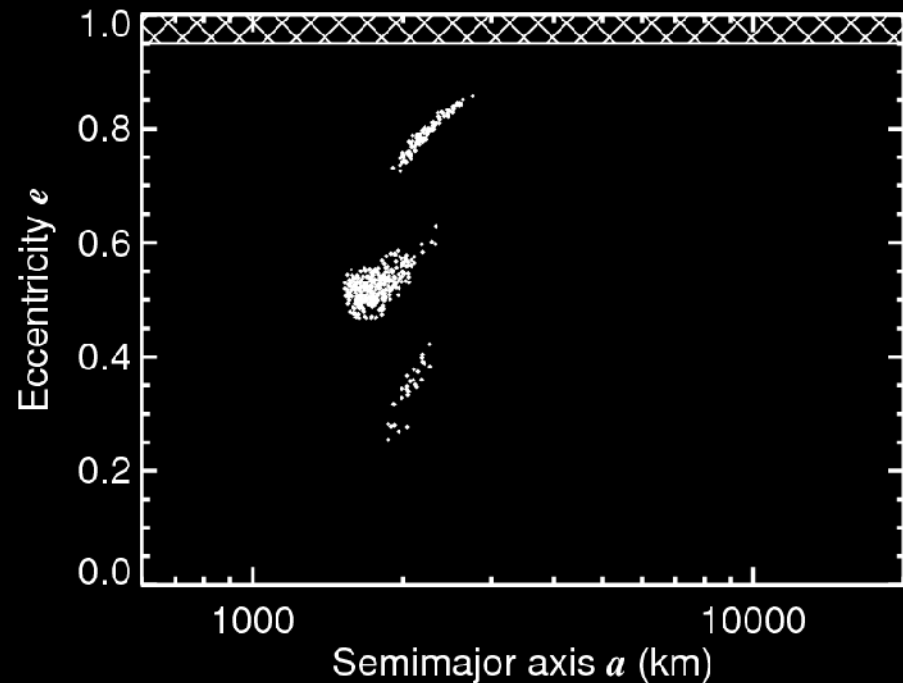
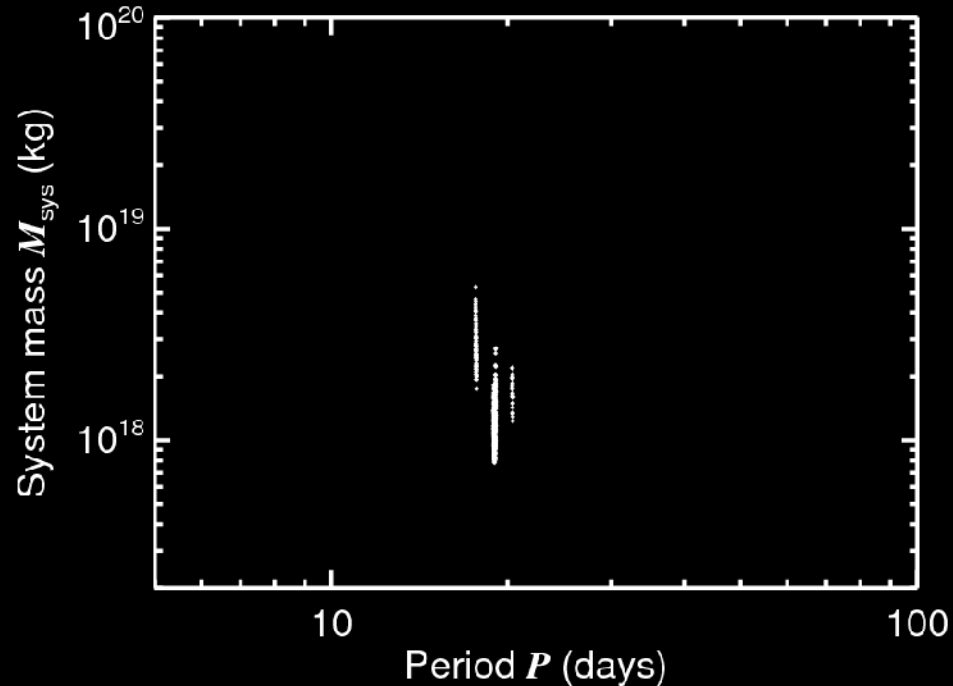
Collection of Orbits Consistent With Data



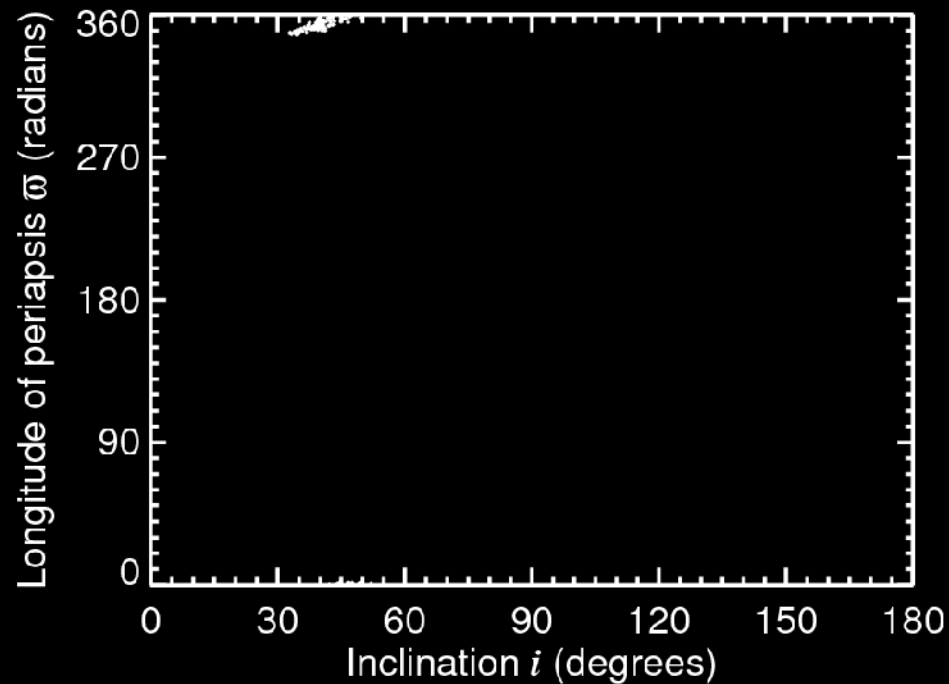
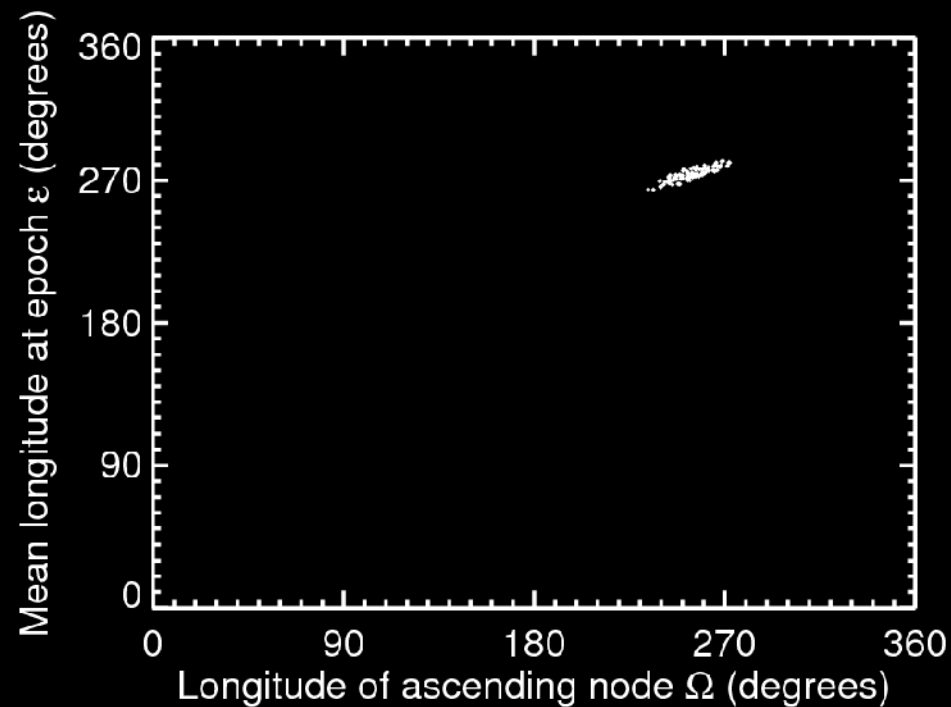
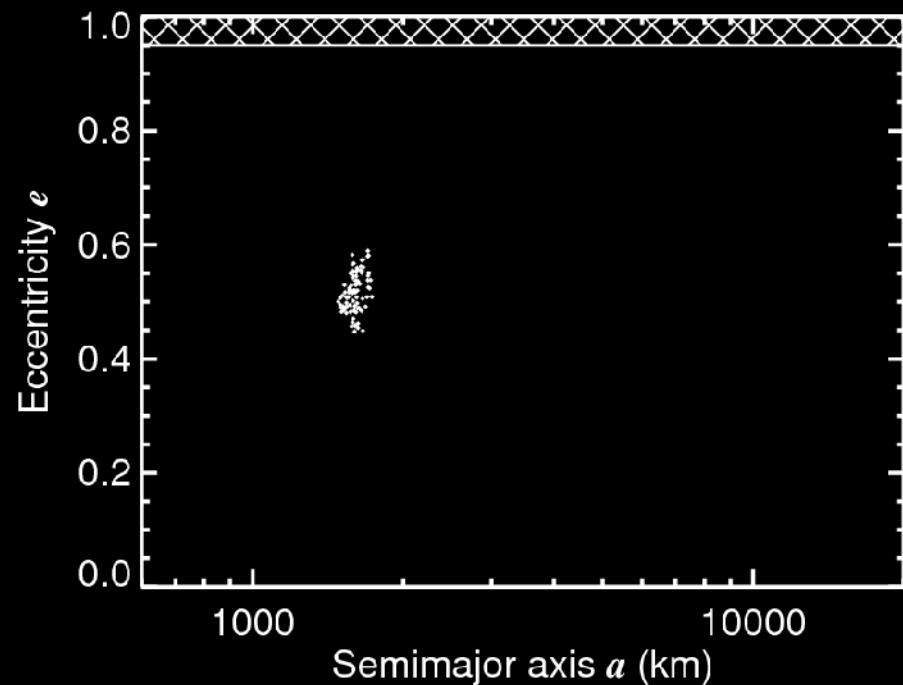
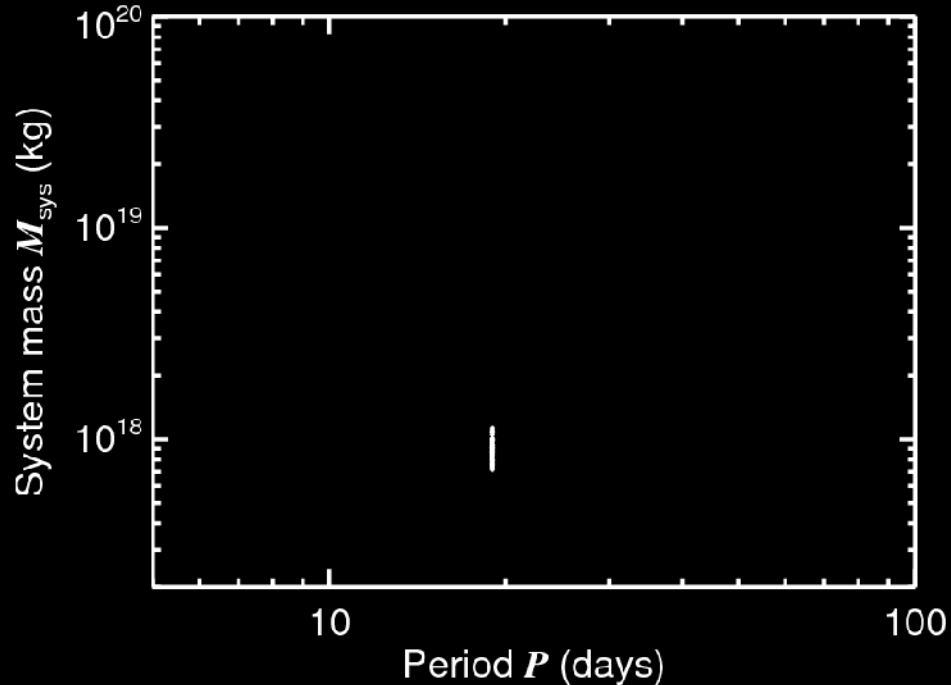
Monte Carlo Cloud of Orbits



Monte Carlo Cloud of Orbits

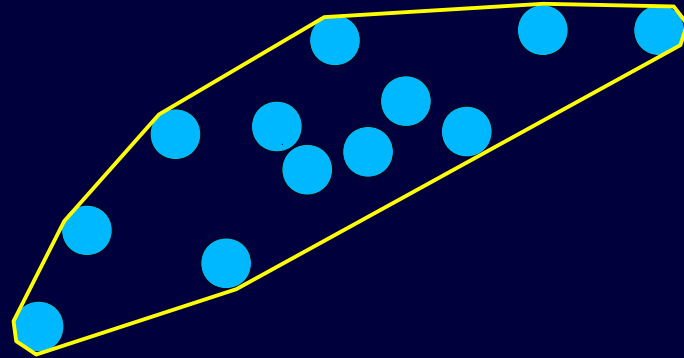


Monte Carlo Cloud of Orbits



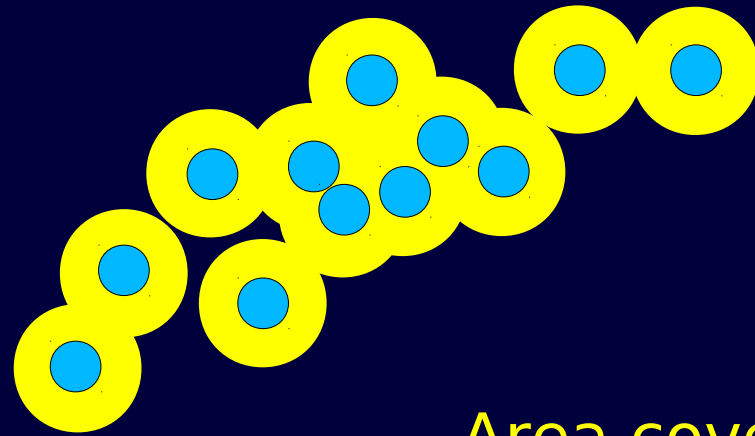
Project To Sky Plane at Time T

Observation Timing Figure of Merit



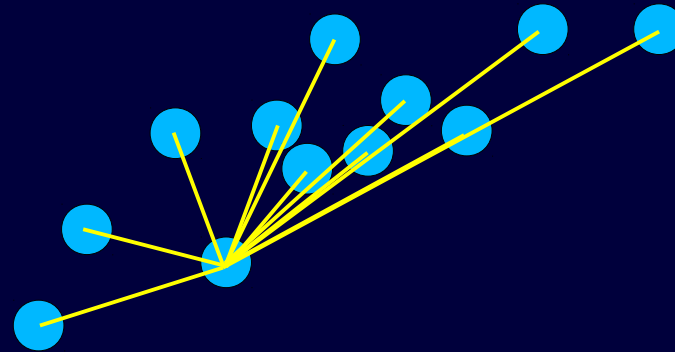
Area of convex hull?

Observation Timing Figure of Merit



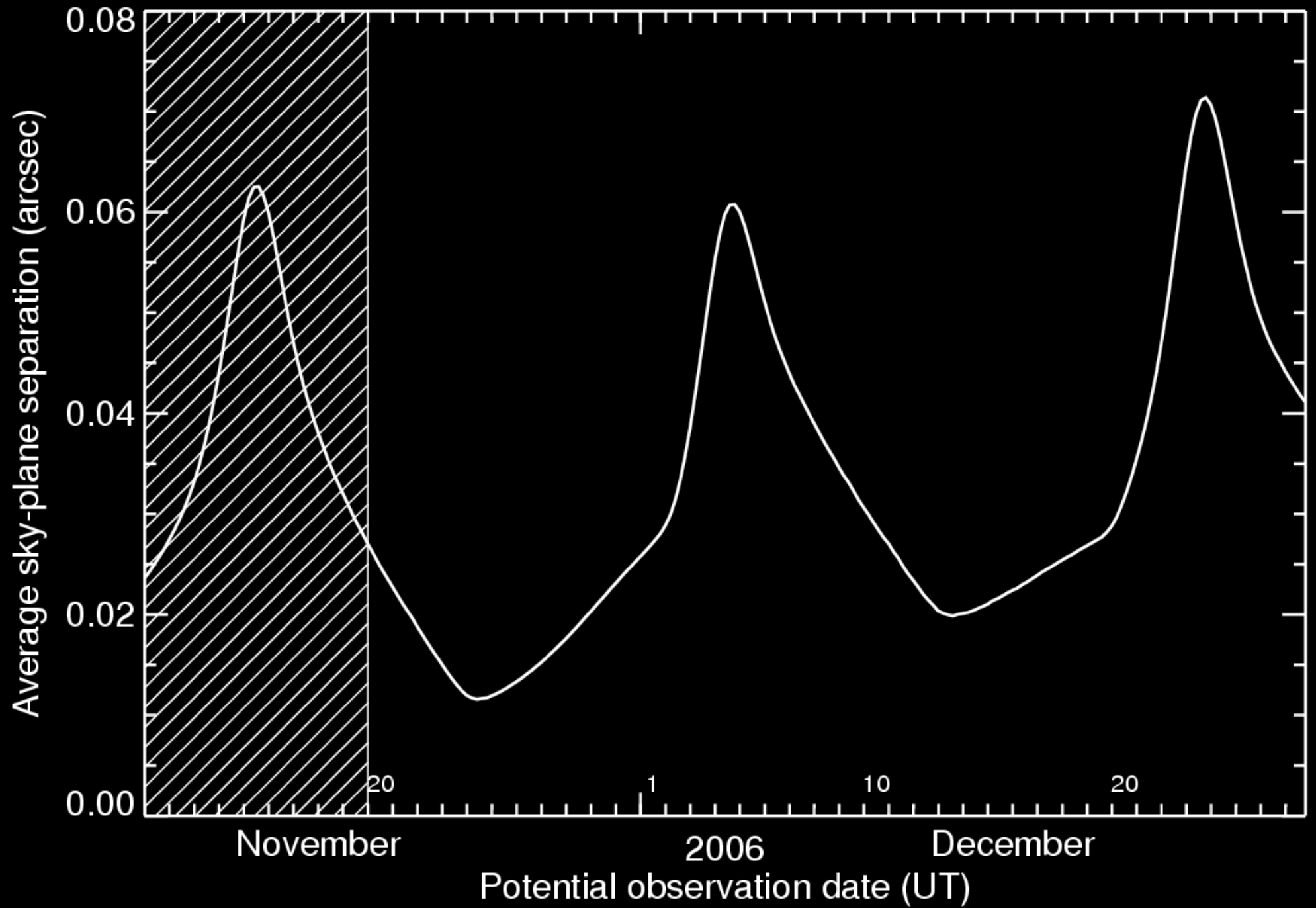
Area covered by points sized by
typical astrometric precision?

Observation Timing Figure of Merit



Mean distance between points

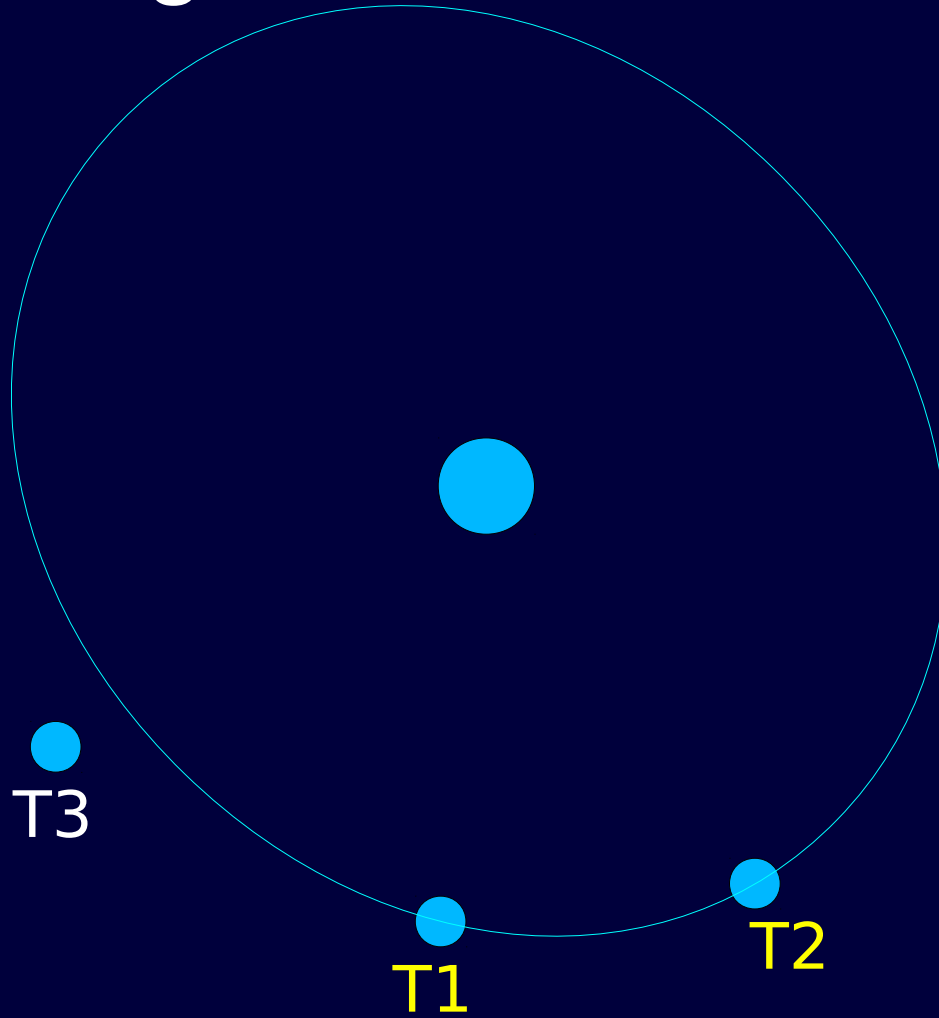
Optimal Scheduling



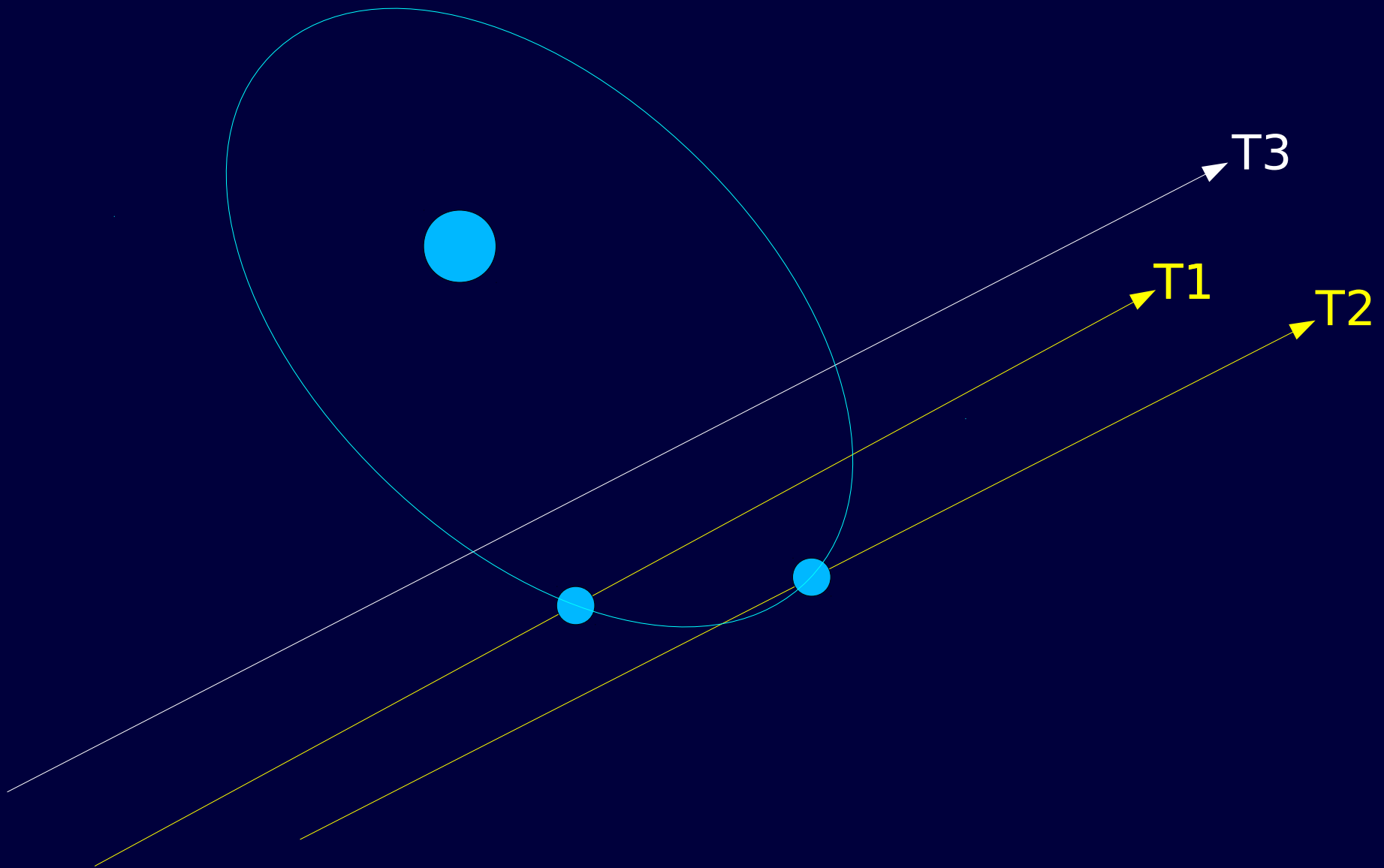
Generating Random Orbits

- Simplest: try orbital element values at random (or grid search), keep only those with small χ^2
- Choose 2 “anchor” observations, generate random points along those lines of sight, solve 2 point boundary value problem for orbital elements, keep those with small χ^2
- Use 3 observations and Thiele-Innes method
- Other...

Using 2 Anchor Observations

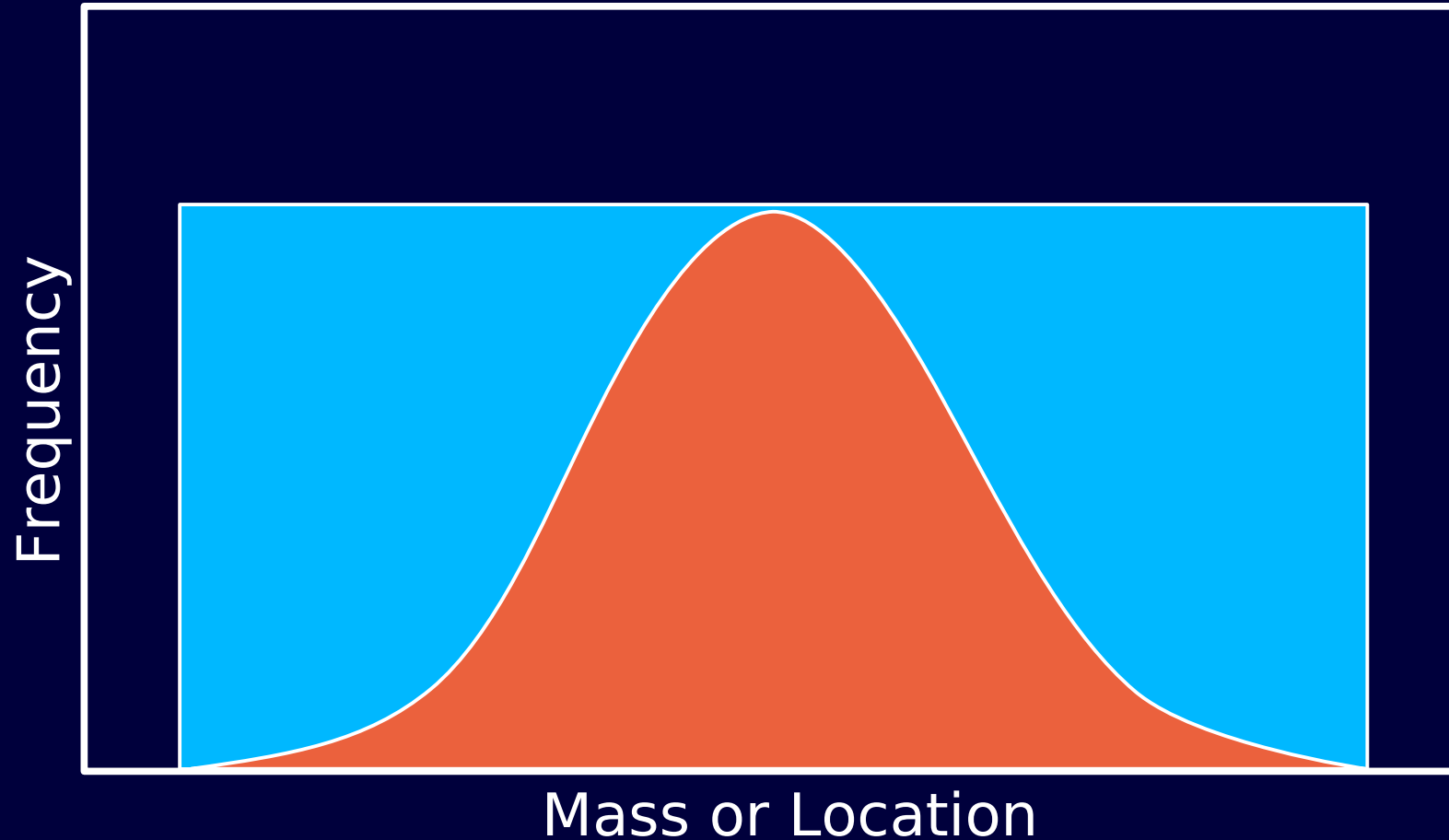


Using 2 Anchor Observations



Not All Orbits Are Equally Valuable

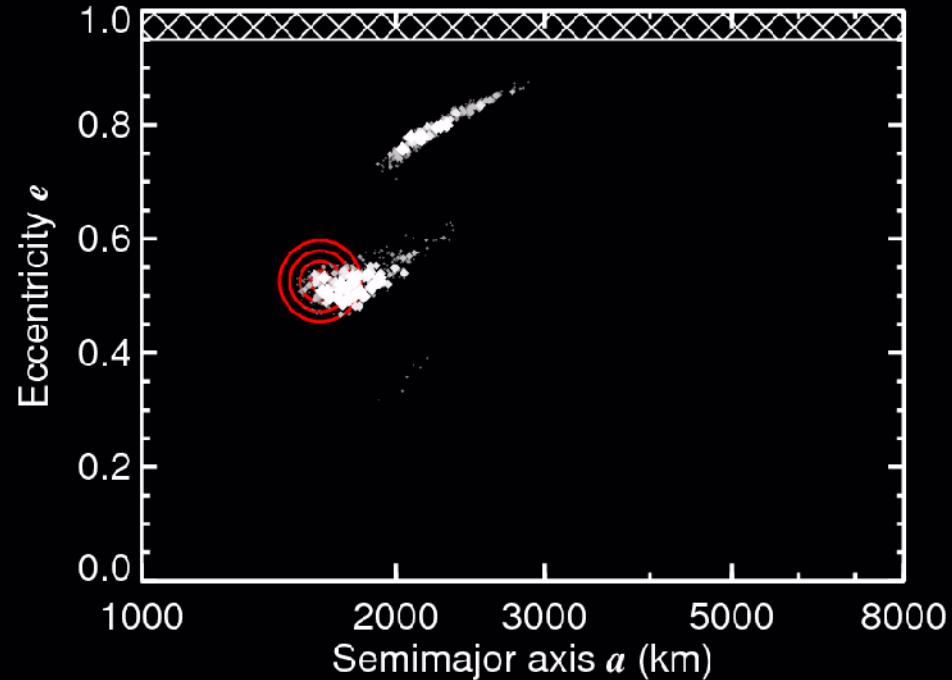
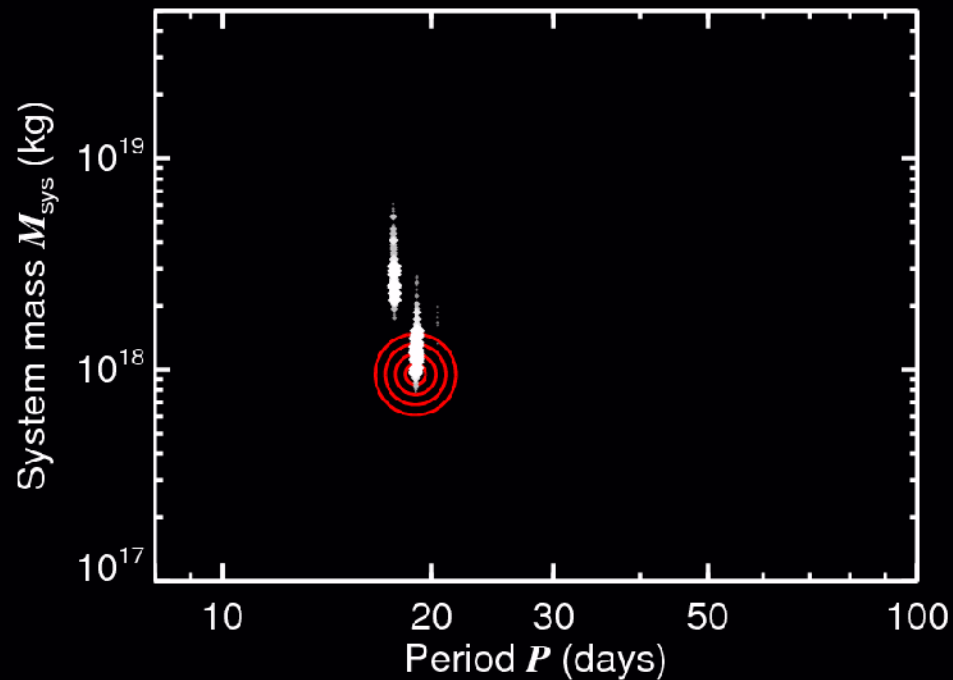
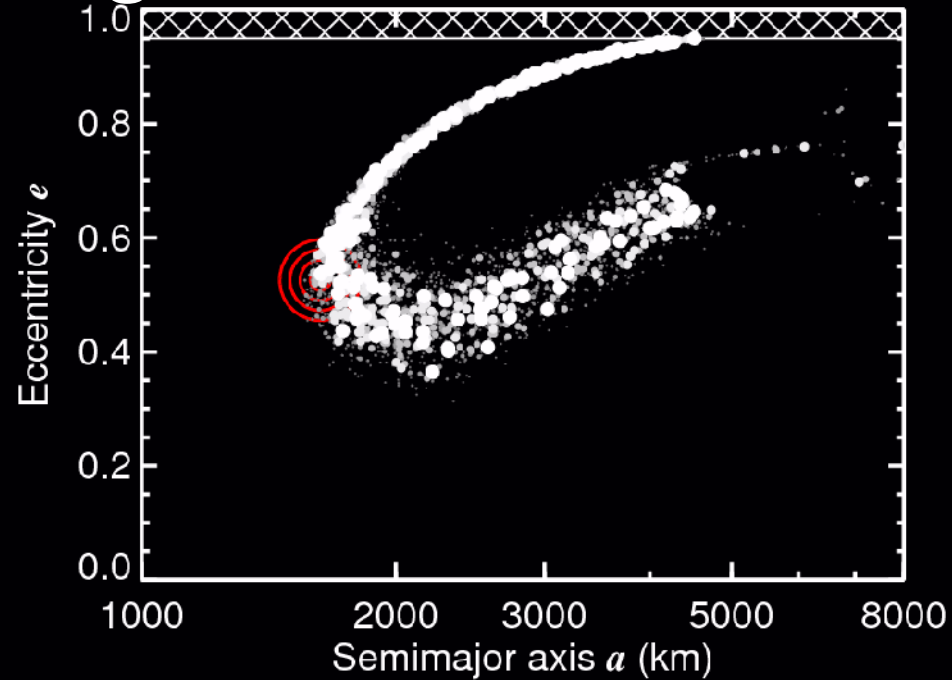
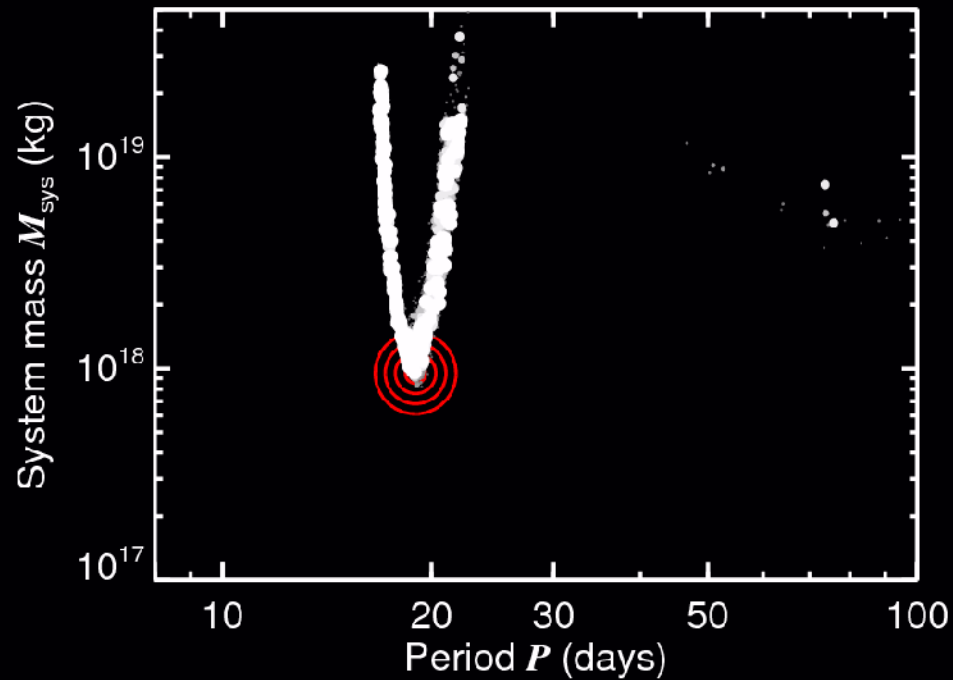
→ Need To Weight Them



See:

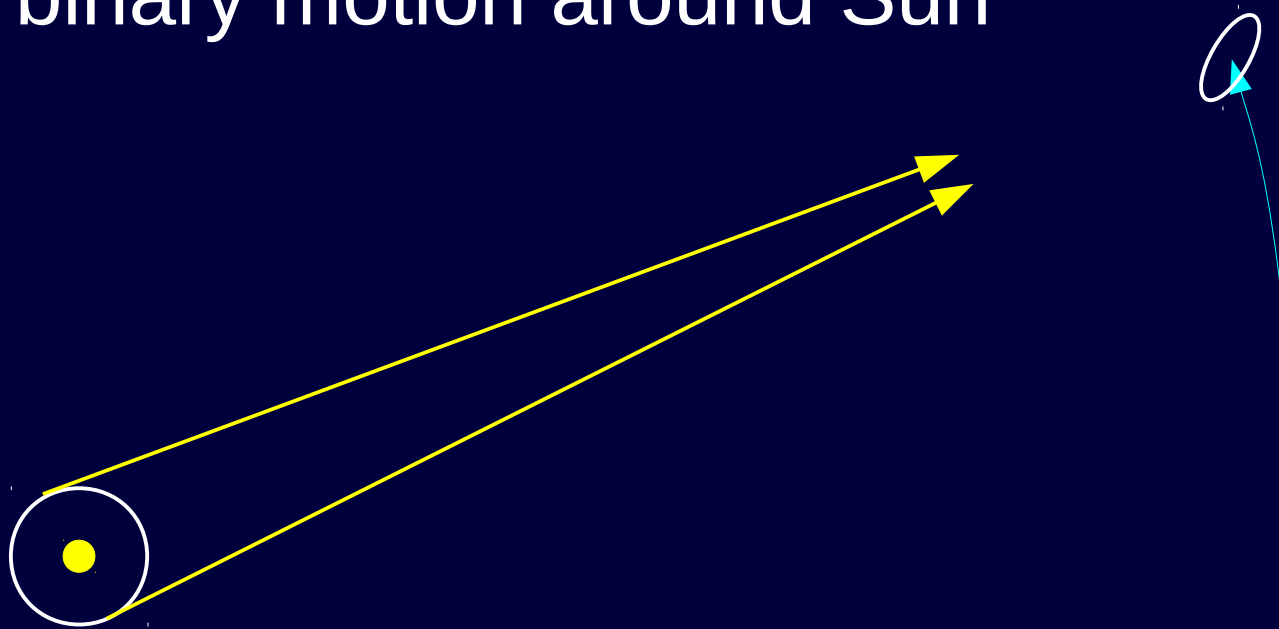
Virtanen et al. 2001, 2003, 2008
Virtanen & Muinonen 2006

Orbit Weights



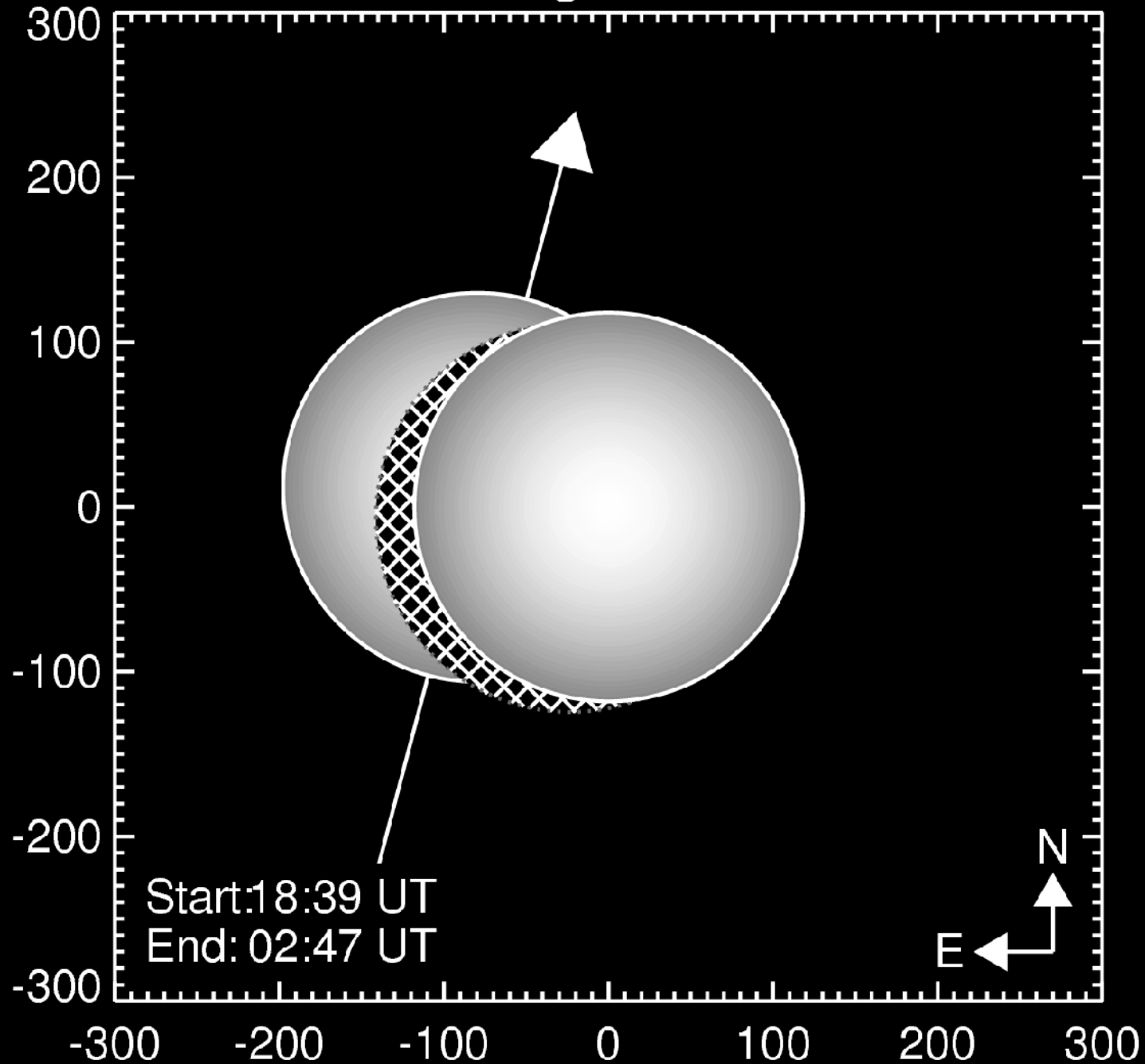
Complications: Parallax

- From Earth motion
- Also binary motion around Sun

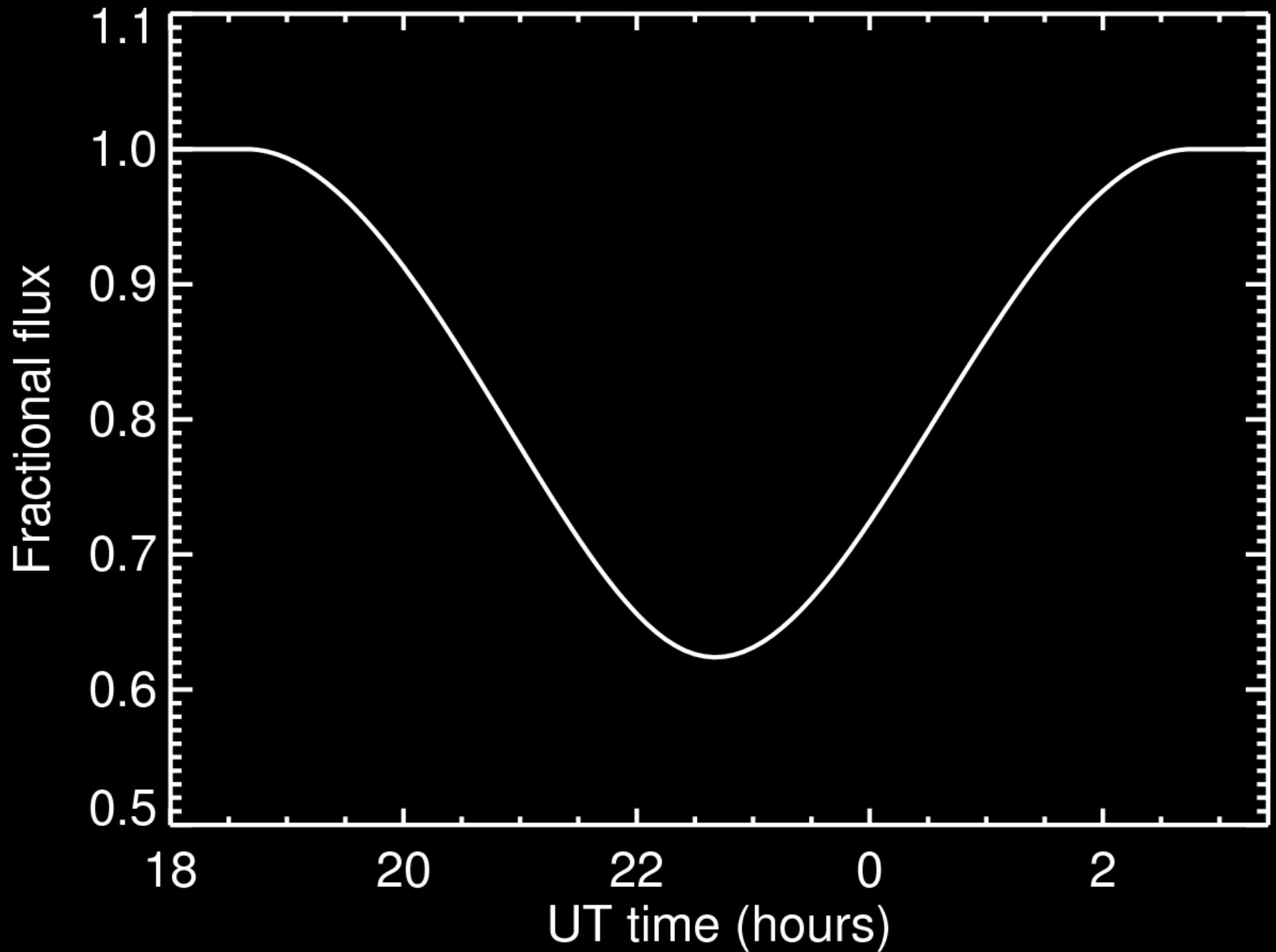


Digression: Mutual Events

Event starting 2012-02-23 UT



Digression: Mutual Events

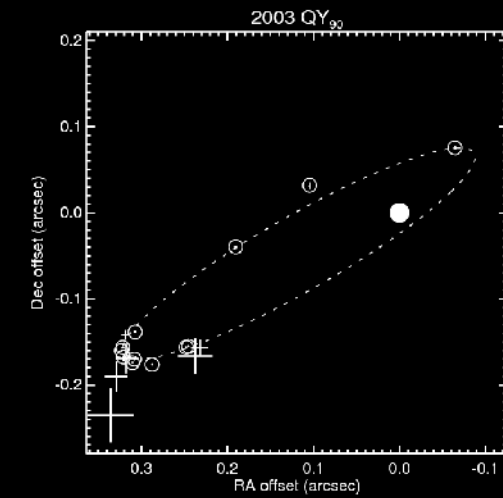
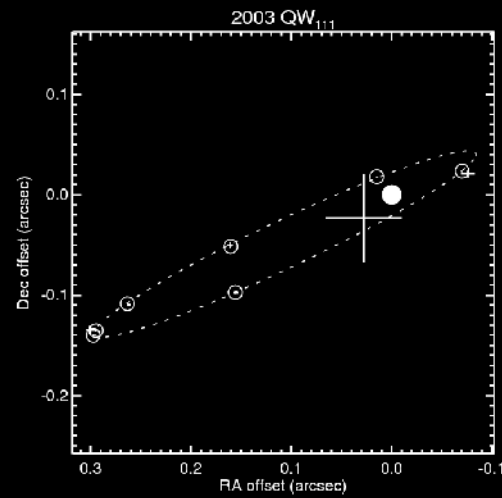
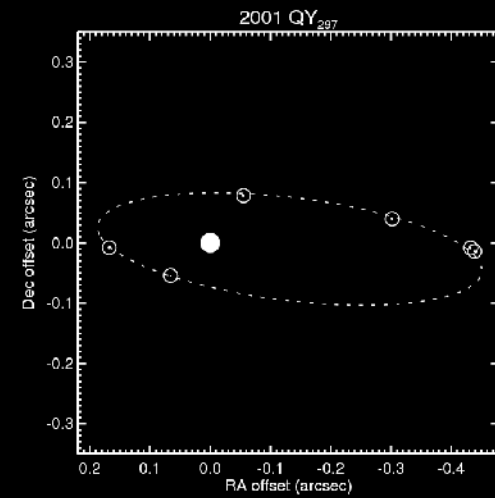
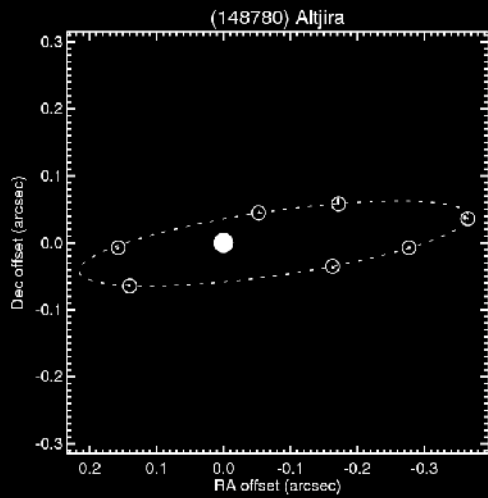
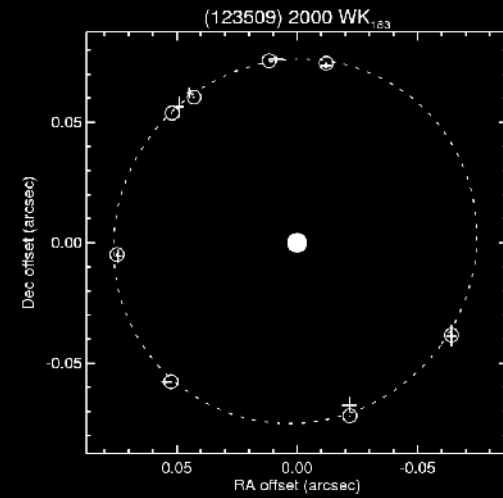
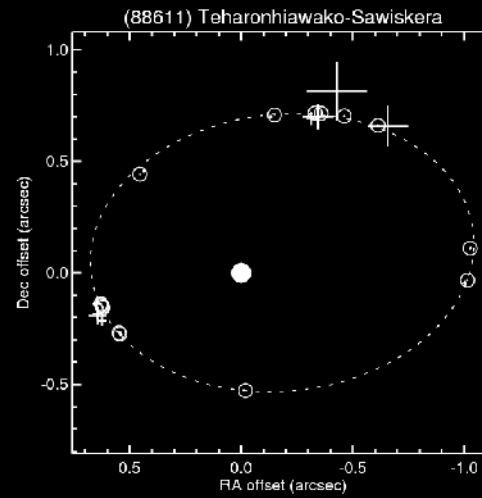
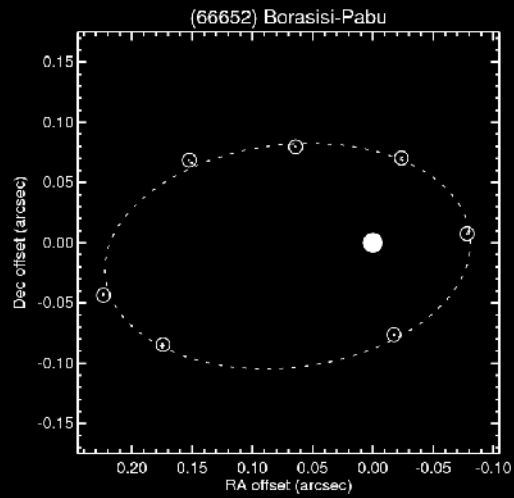
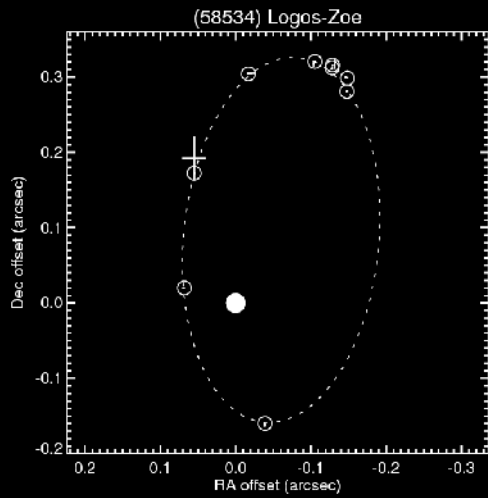


Summary

- Partial knowledge can be used to optimize scheduling of follow-up observations
- A Monte Carlo cloud of possible orbits is a useful tool for this
- Our method of generating and weighting the orbits requires knowledge of astrometric uncertainties and an anchor pair from a single orbit

Backup Slides

Orbits...



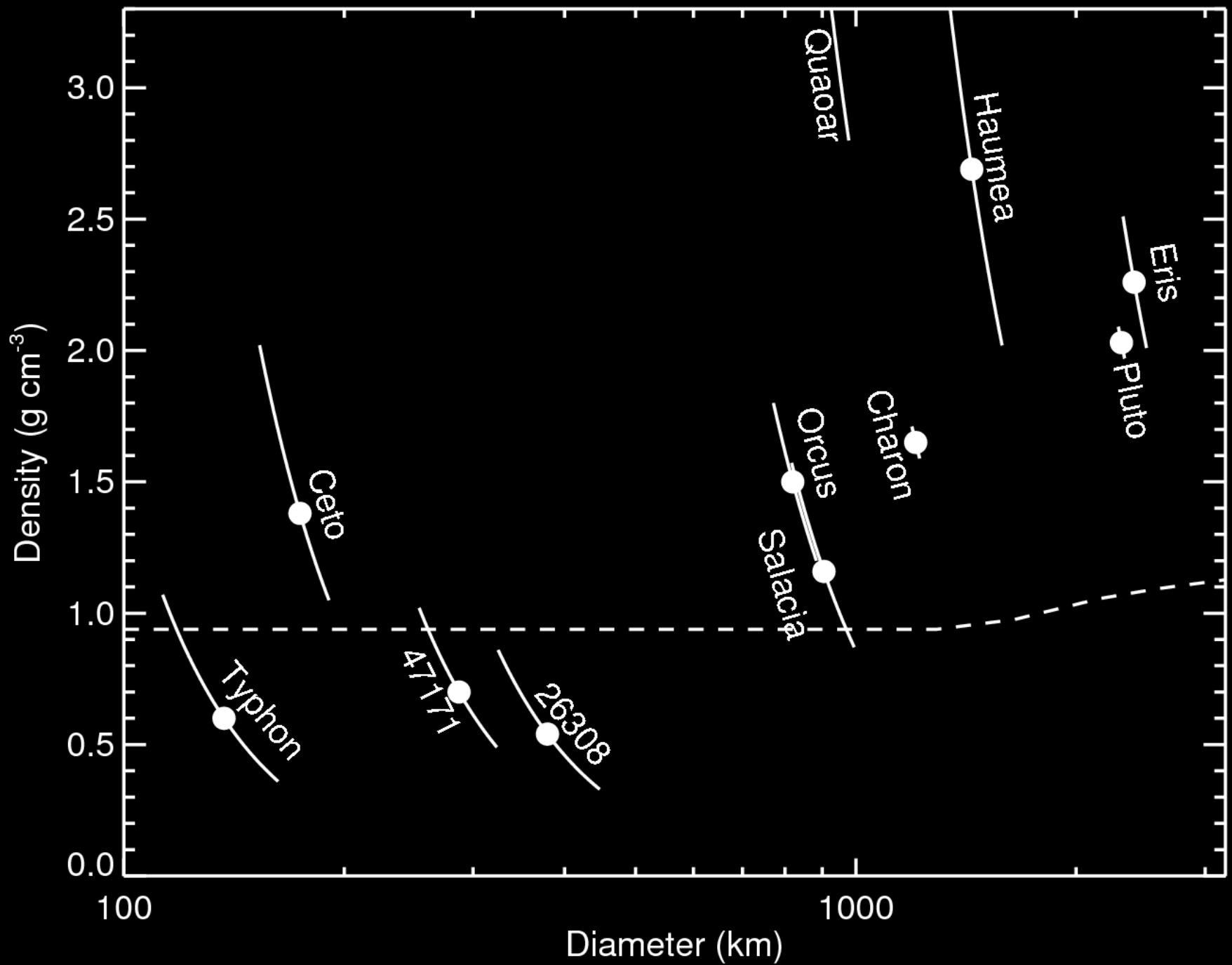
Triple System with Keck LGS AO

47171 1999 TC₃₆

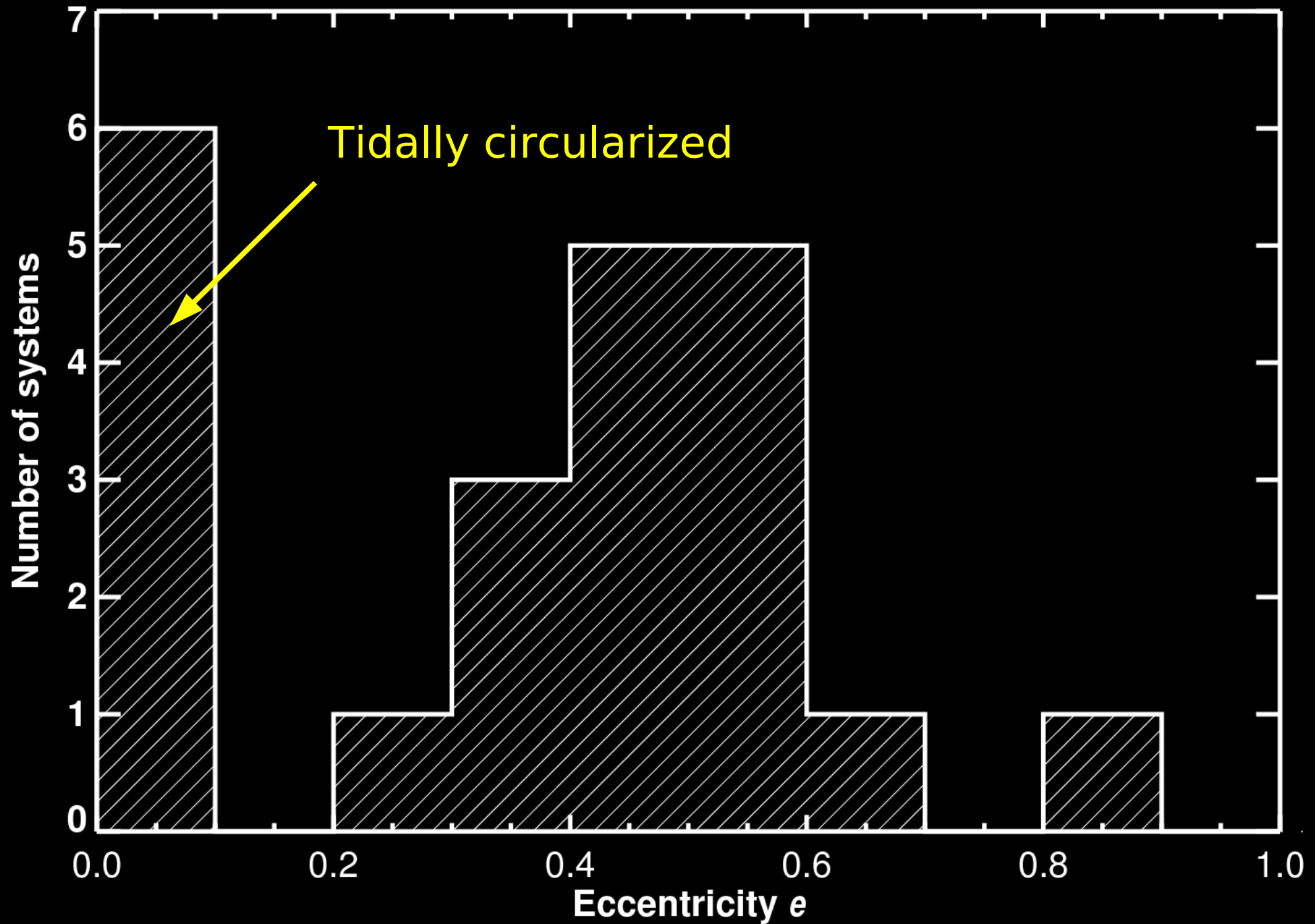


(see Benecchi et al. Icarus 2010 207, 978-991)

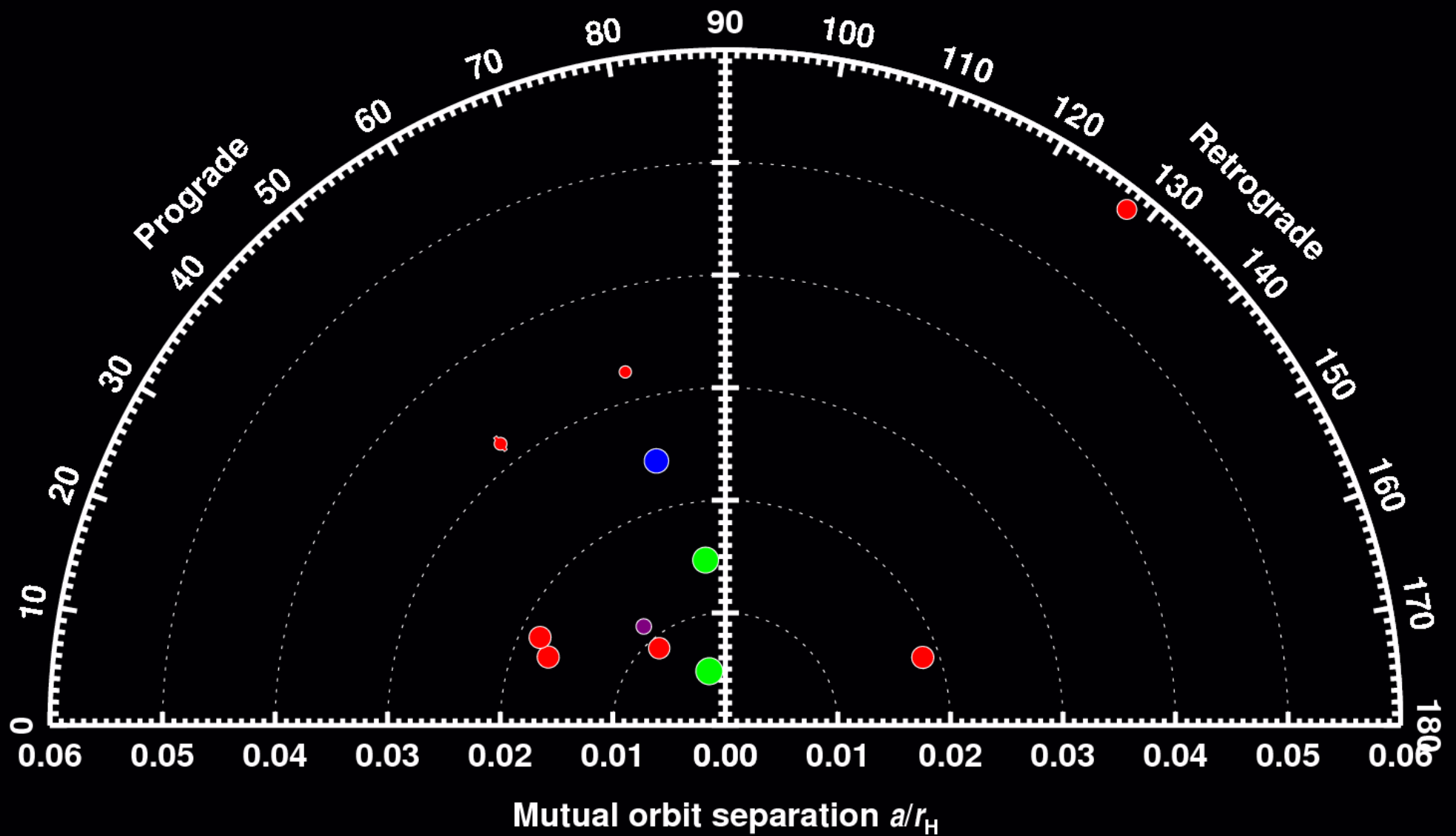
Densities From Mass + Size



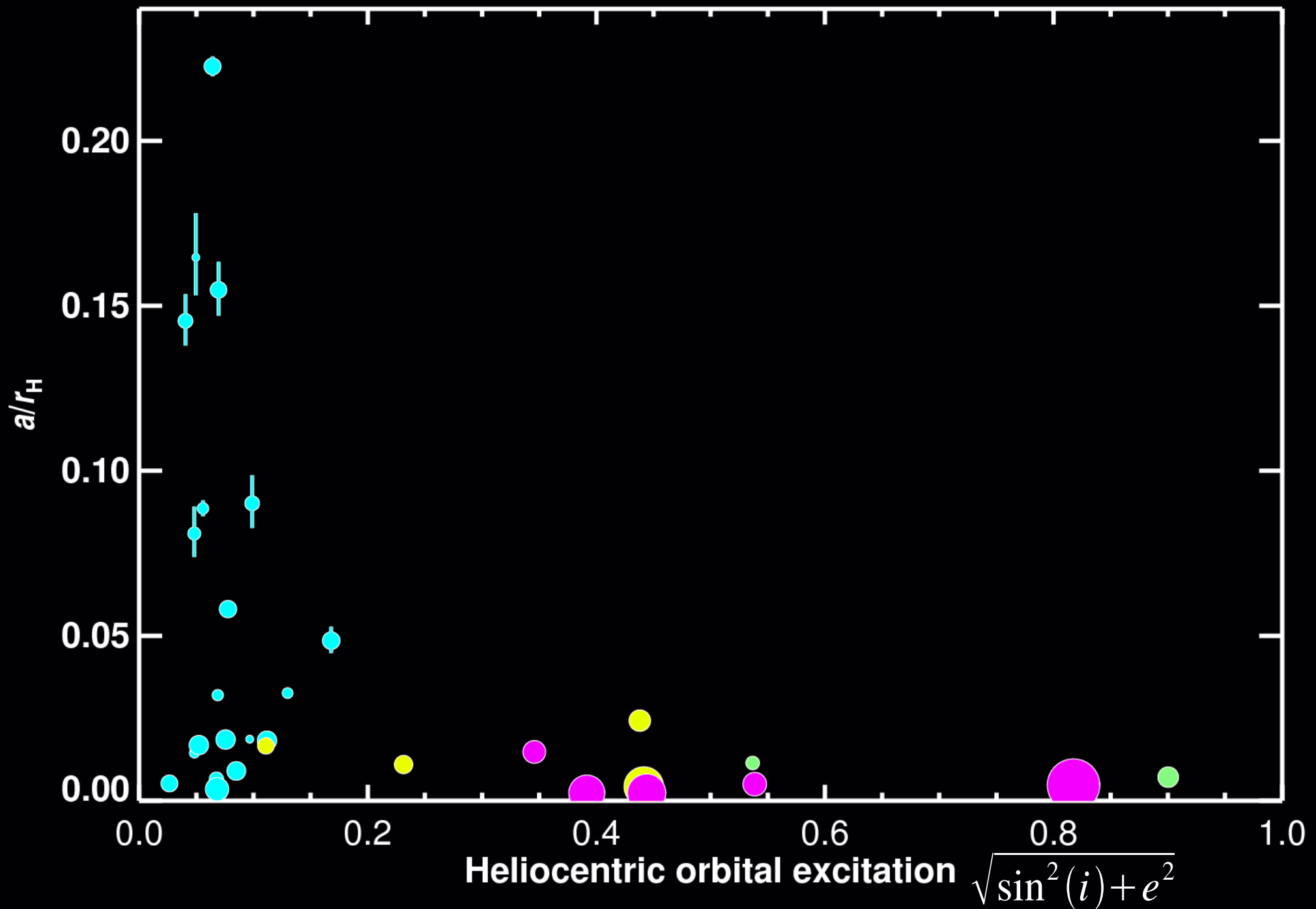
Eccentricity Distribution



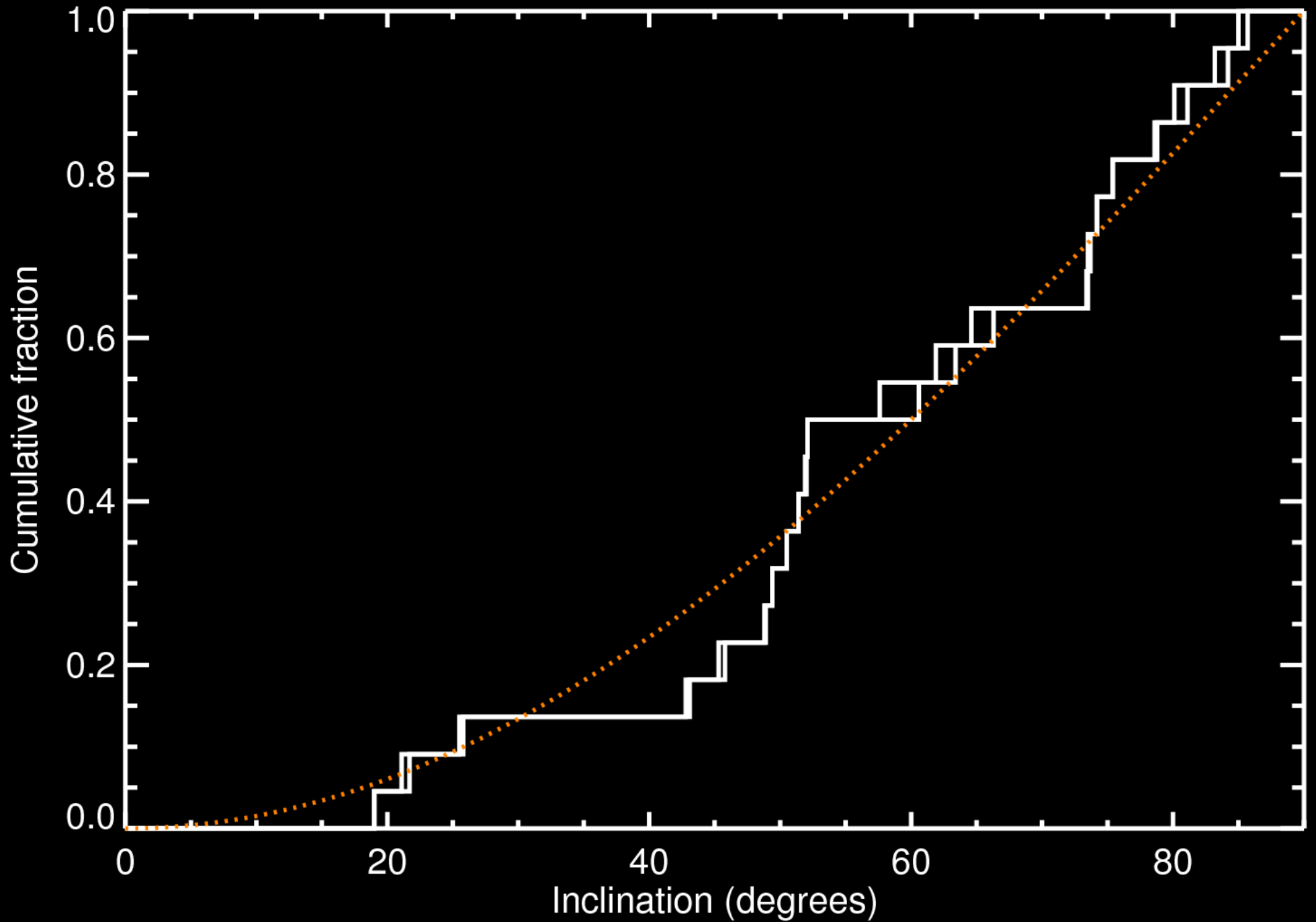
Tightness -vs- Inclination



Tightness -vs- Excitation



Inclination Distribution



Sky-Plane Mirror Ambiguity
2 orbit solutions: same P , a , e ,
but different i , ε , Ω , ϖ

