### Pushing the Limits of K2: Observing Trans-Neptunian Objects S3K2: Solar System Studies with K2

#### Róbert Szabó<sup>1</sup>

#### collaborators:

A. Pál<sup>1,2</sup>, Cs. Kiss<sup>1</sup>, Gy. M. Szabó<sup>1,3,4</sup> E. Plachy<sup>1</sup> K. Sárneczky, L. Molnár, L. L. Kiss<sup>1</sup>

(1) MTA CSFK Konkoly Observatory

Budapest, Hungary

(2) Eötvös Loránd University

- Budapest, Hungary
- (3) ELTE Gothard Astrophysical Observatory, Szombathely, Hungary
- (4) Gothard Lendület Research Team, Szombathely, Hungary

# Goals and methods

 Group of Hungarian senior and young astronomers, experts in Kepler/K2 photometry, variable stars, exoplanets, infrared photometry, comets/asteroids

**WHO** 

- Solar System studies with Kepler/K2
- pushing the limits:
  - detection of faint and moving objects

Trans-Neptunian objects + Main-Belt Asteroids + moons

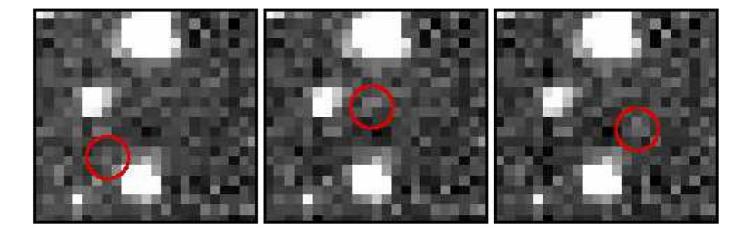
- study rotation rate, surface variegations, companions
- boomerang-shaped pixel masks around the stationary point (TNOs)
- large, contiguous **supermasks** (open clusters, etc.)
- astrometry + optical photometry:
   fitsh package (Pál 2012, http://fitsh.szofi.net)
- infrared: Herschel "TNOs are Cool!" key program
- thermophysical modeling thermal flux + abs. magnitude + rotation —> diameter + geom. albedo
- White Paper Kiss Cs. et al. 2013

WHAI

**HOW** 

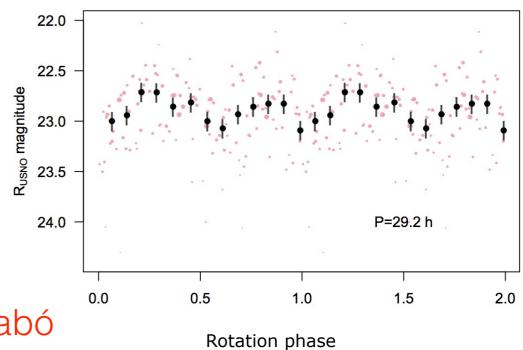
# TNO 2002 GV<sub>31</sub> in C1

- classical Kuiper-belt object
- $40 48 \text{ AU } P_{\text{orb}} = 295 \text{yr}$
- R= **22.5 23.0** mag
- Herschel: no detection
- d<180 km</li>



- K2: averaged 5 measurements: resulting in 129 data points
- 16 days around the stationary point
- Detection!
- First light curve information
- $P_{rot} = 29.2 \pm 1.1 h$
- long rotation period most TNOs have P<sub>rot</sub> < 1 day</li>

1-day co-added images

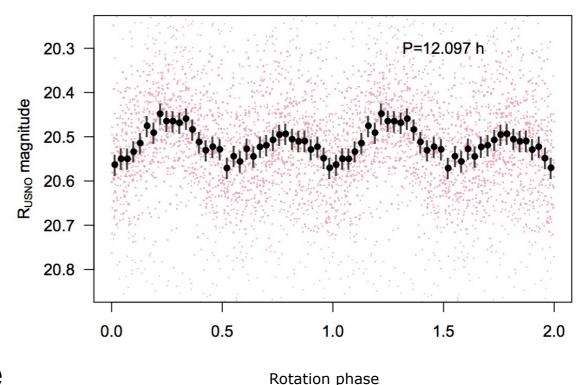


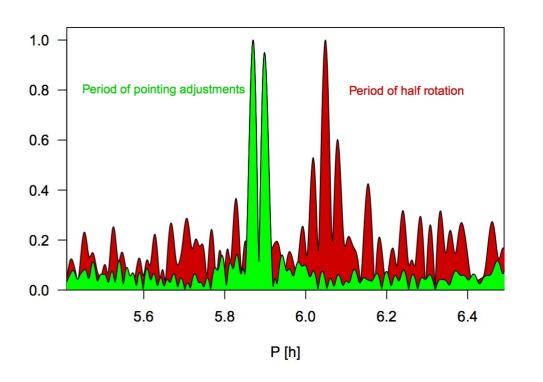
White Paper Kiss Cs. et al., GO1064 Szabó Pál et al. ApJ, 804, L45, 2015

# (278361) 2007 JJ<sub>43</sub> in C2

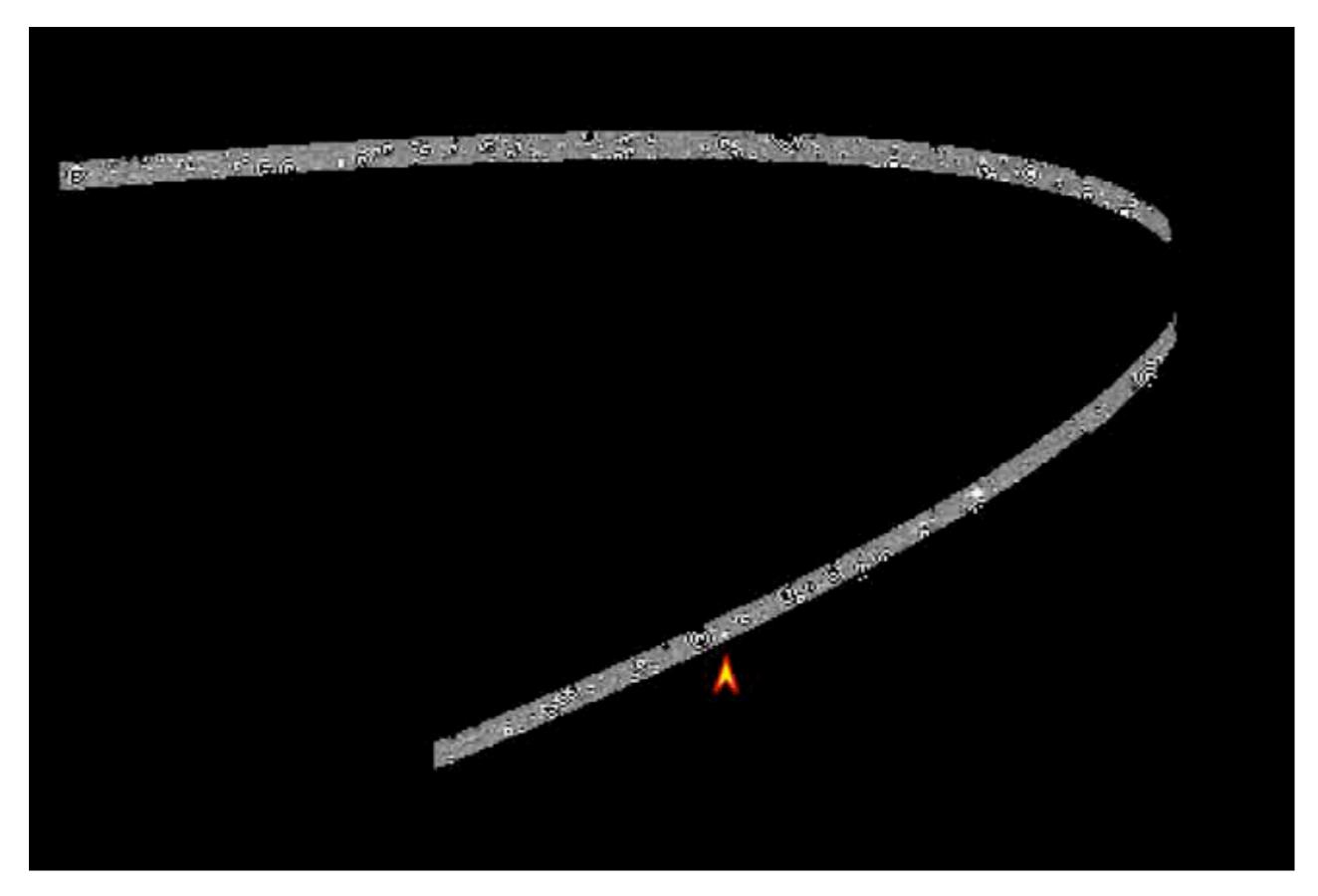
- outer Kuiper-belt object
- 40-56 AU e=0.159 i=12.0°
- likely in 2:1 resonance with Neptune
- $d = 670 \pm 150 \text{ km}$
- asymmetric phased light curve
- $P_{rot} = 12.097 h$
- rot. period clearly separated from the pointing adjustments
- Benecchi & Sheppard (2013) rot. period confirmed
- uneven surface structures / shape

GO2066 Schwamb, GO3053 Szabó Pál et al. ApJ, 804, L45, 2015





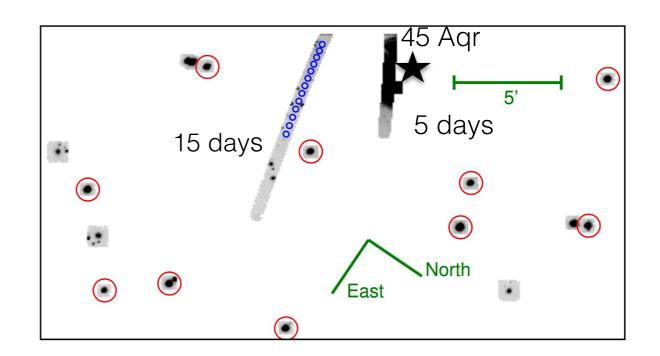
### 2007JJ<sub>43</sub>

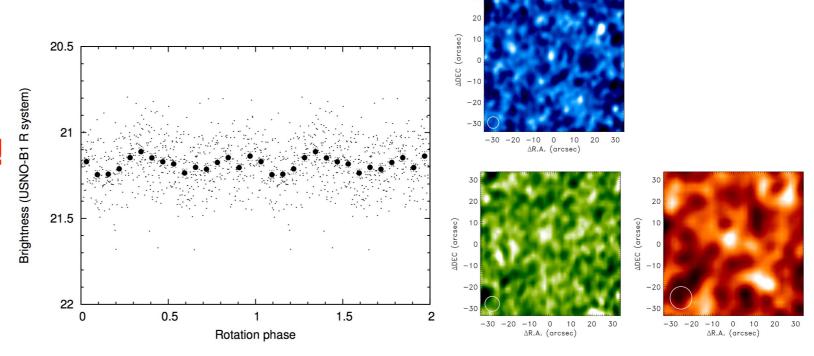


# (225088) 2007 OR<sub>10</sub> in C3

- second most distant TNO 87 AU, 33-108 AU
- scattered disk object
- first optical rotational variation detected with K2
- P<sub>rot</sub> = **44.81 h greatly** affects heat distribution
- Herschel 60-210 $\mu$ m —> alb.  $p_V$ =0.089 $^{+0.031}_{-0.009}$  size d=**1535** $^{+75}_{-225}$ km
- larger, darker
   3<sup>rd</sup> largest dwarf planet!
- volatiles (CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, N<sub>2</sub>)
   may be retained

GO3053 Szabó R. et al. Pál et al. AJ, submitted

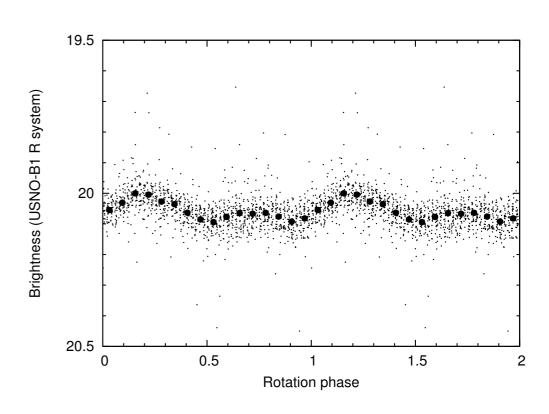


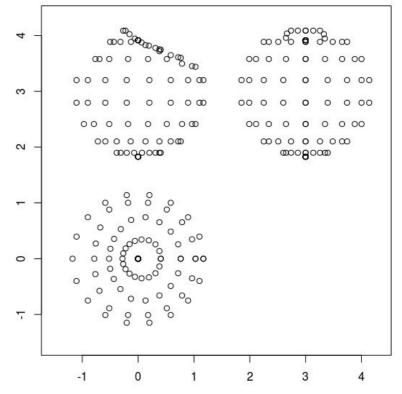


# (250112) 2002 KY<sub>14</sub> in C4

- observed for 29 days
- 20<sup>th</sup> magnitude
- distance between 8.6-16.5 AU
- d=47±4 km Duffard et al. 2014
- $P_{rot} = 8.502 h$
- double-peaked maxima
- asymmetric light curve needs a planar cut in the shape
- · first centaur with a 3D shape model

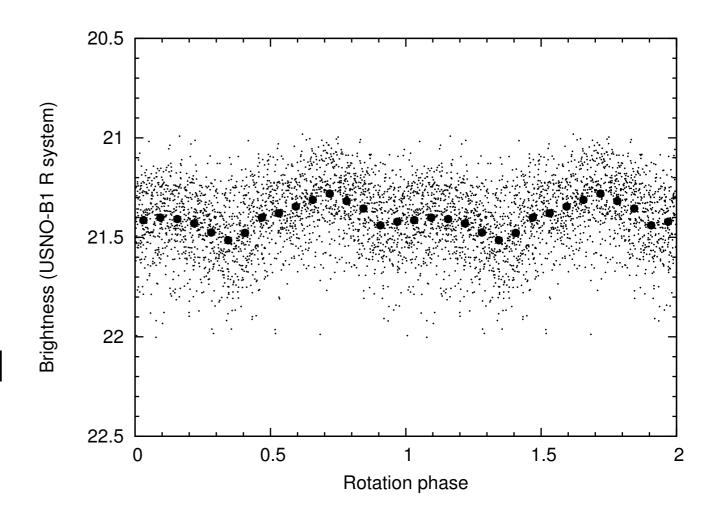
GO04110 Schwamb Szabó Gy. M. et al. in prep.





# (126154) 2001 YH<sub>140</sub> in C5

- observed for 77 days
- 21.3 magnitude
- distance between 36-48 AU
- 3:5 resonance with Neptune
   d= 300-390 km
- $P_{rot} = 27.38 \pm 0.14 h$
- double-peaked maxima at >15 sigma confidence level
- Good agreement with Sheppard 2007 AJ, 134, 787 (Prot = 13.25 ± 0.2 h)



GO05110 Schwamb work in progress!

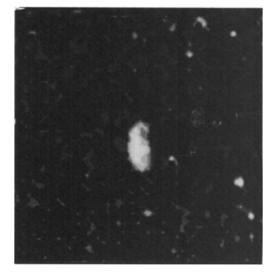
## Nereid, moon of Neptune in C3

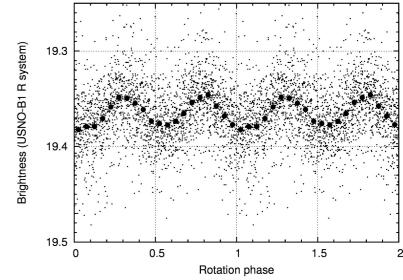
- large, irregular satellite
- captured TNO?
- very eccentric and irregular orbit
- shape, orientation, rotation?
- small / large amplitude phases
- $P_{rot} = 11.504 \pm 0.017 h$
- max. a:c axis ratio: 1.3:1.0
   cannot be in forced precession state
- low amplitude state
- Herschel + Spitzer observations
- high surface roughness (cratered)
- $d = 345 \pm 15 \text{ km}$

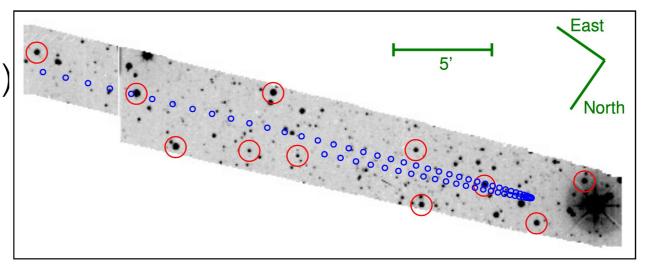
GO3115 Schaefer Kiss Cs. et al. MNRAS, submitted

Best Voyager-2 image 1989

K2 light curve





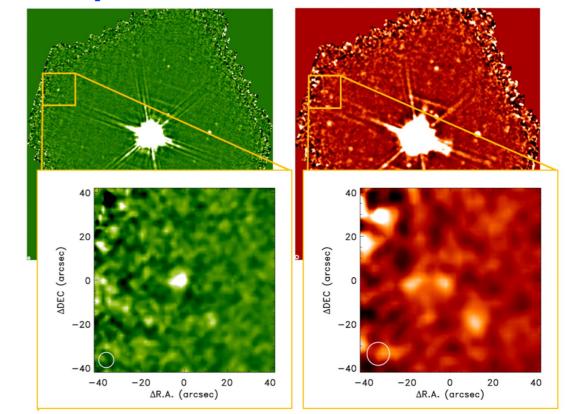


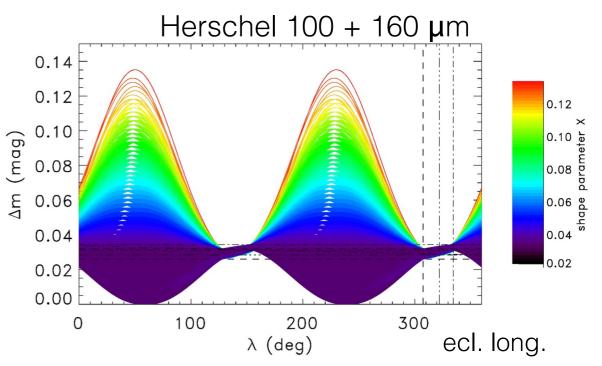
Path of Neptune and Nereid in the K2 FoV

## Nereid, moon of Neptune in C3

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GO3115 Schaefer Kiss Cs. et al. MNRAS, submitted





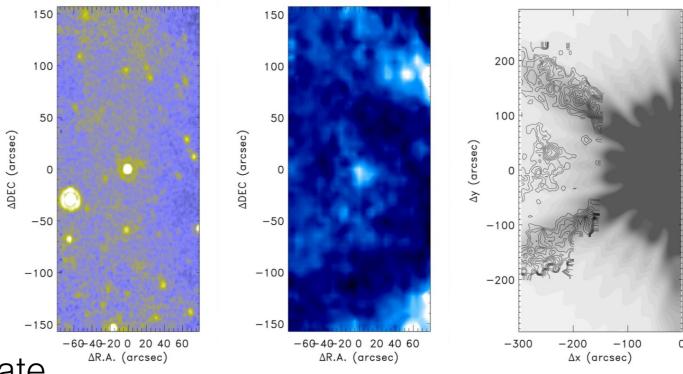
X: triaxial ellipsoid shape parameter b=1 a=(1+X)b

c = (1 - X)b

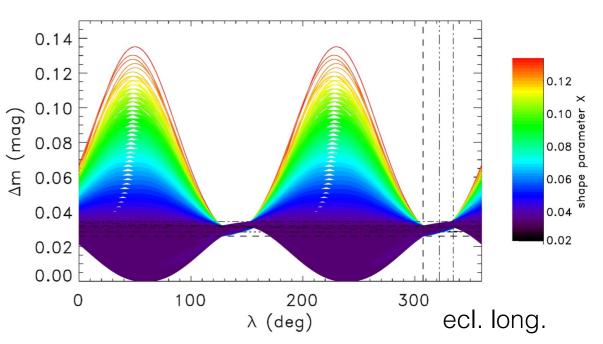
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GO3115 Schaefer Kiss Cs. et al. MNRAS, submitted



Spitzer 24 + 70  $\mu$ m



X: triaxial ellipsoid shape parameter b=1

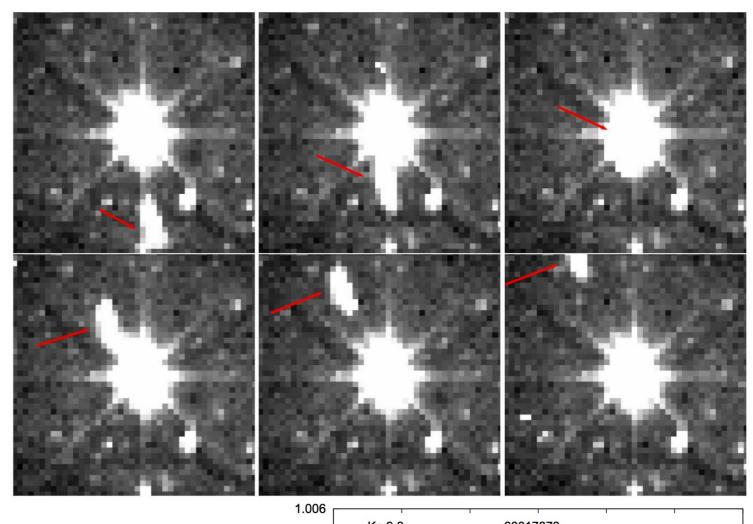
a=(1+X)b

c=(1-X)b

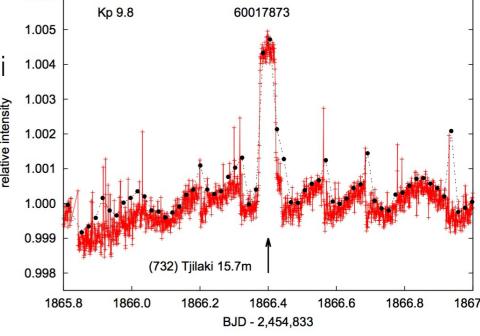
### Main-Belt Asteroids in the K2-E2 field

- 2096 targets 8.9 d long
- 300 subsample selected
- What is the effect of asteroid encounters?
- All predicted asteroids recovered down to ~21<sup>m</sup>
- All found asteroids could be identified
- No new M-B asteroids

K2 Two-Wheel Concept Engineering Test Szabó R. et al. AJ, 149, 112, 2015



15.7 mag (732) Tjilaki EPIC 60017873 (Kp=9.8 mag)

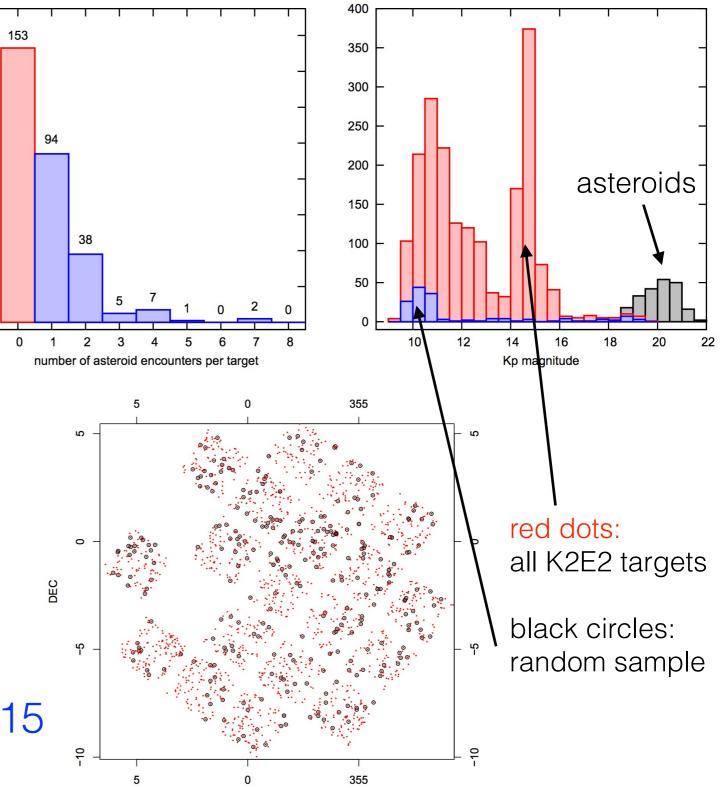


### Main-Belt Asteroids in the K2-E2 field

- 2096 targets 8.9 d long
- subsample of 300 selected<sup>120</sup>
- What is the effect of asteroid encounters?
- half of our targets showed asteroid encounter!
- many targets had several encounters

K2 Two-Wheel Concept Engineering Test

Szabó R. et al. AJ, 149, 112, 2015



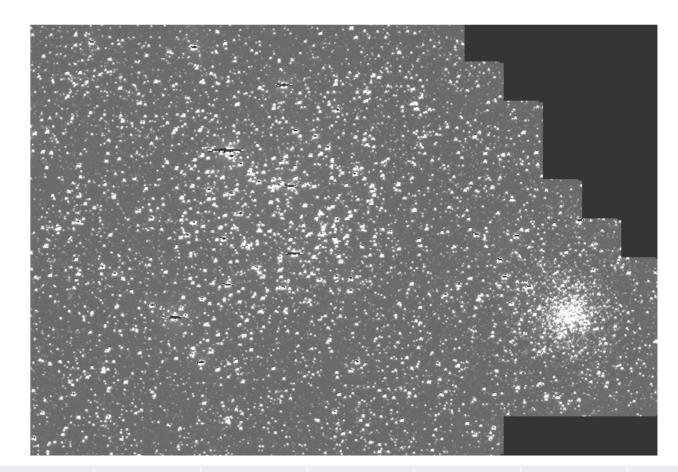
### K2<sup>5</sup> Main-Belt Asteroids in the M35 field - C0

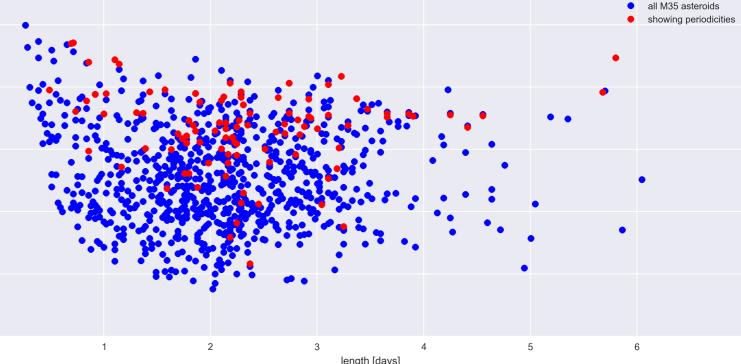
924 asteroids crossed the field

- **865** had >12 data points
- 32 showed periodicities
- we used 35-day, continuous fine-point measurements
- Goal: light curves —>
   shape reconstruction
- P<sub>rot</sub> = **2.54 56.01** h, median: **7.0** h
- coverage: **0.26 6.05** days

median: 2.0 days

M35 superstamp
Szabó R. et al. in prep. 2016...





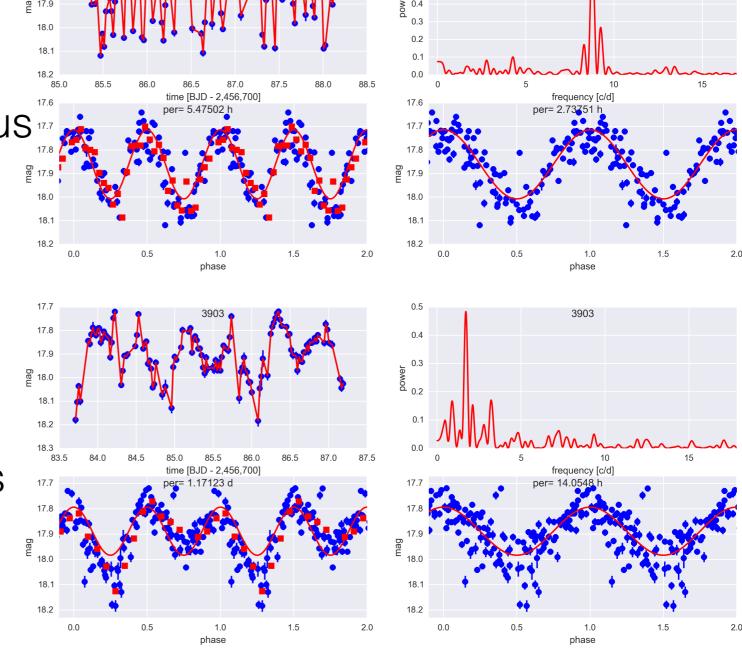
### K25 Main-Belt Asteroids in the M35 field - C0

924 asteroids crossed the

#### field

- 865 had >12 data points
- 32 showed periodicities
- we used 35-day, continuous fine-point measurements
- Goal: light curves —>
   shape reconstruction
- P<sub>rot</sub> = **2.54 56.01** h, median: **7.0** h
- coverage: 0.26 6.05 days

median: 2.0 days

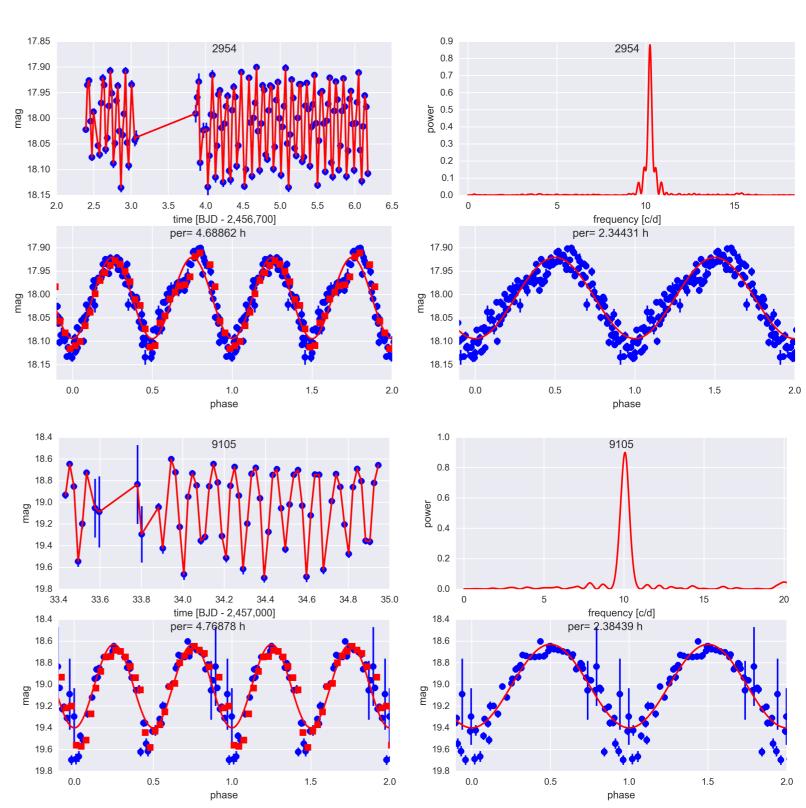


M35 superstamp Szabó R. et al. in prep. 2016

#### Main-Belt Asteroids in the Nereid field - C3

- 96 asteroids crossed the Nereid field
- 14 showed periodicities
- Goal: light curves —>
   shape reconstruction
- P<sub>rot</sub> = **2.78 14.63** h,
   median: **4.74** h
- coverage: 0.05 14.63 d
   median: 1.25 days

Neptune field Szabó R. et al. in prep. 2016



### Conclusions

- K2 provides a unique way to study Solar System objects
- Long, uninterrupted, precise photometry is unbeatable
- K2 can routinely observe in the 20-22.5 mag range
- Covering the TNOs' path close to the stationary point only (where the movement is slowest) requires a modest number of pixels
- A few bright (20-22 mag) TNOs available per campaign
- Main-Belt asteroids and moons are also cool!

