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Shape model of asteroid (130) Elektra from optical photometry and disk-resolved images from VLT/SPHERE and Nirc2/Keck

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ABSTRACT

Context. Asteroid (130) Elektra belongs to one of the six known triple asteroids in the main belt, so its mass has been reliably determined.
Aims. We aim to use all available disk-resolved images of (130) Elektra obtained by the SPHERE instrument at VLT and by the Nirc2 of the Keck telescope together with the disk-integrated photometry to determine its shape model and its size. The volume can be then used in combination with the known mass to derive the bulk density of the primary.
Methods. We have applied the All-Data Asteroid Modeling (ADAM) algorithm to the optical disk-integrated data, two disk-resolved images obtained by the SPHERE instrument, and 13 disk-resolved images from the Nirc2 of the Keck telescope. We have also derived the shape model and size of Elektra.
Results. We present the shape model, volume-equivalent diameter (199 ± 7 km) and bulk density (1.60 ± 0.13 g cm^{-3}) of the C-type asteroid Elektra.

Key words. minor planets, asteroids: individual: (130) Elektra – methods: observational – methods: numerical

1. Introduction

The asteroid (130) Elektra (hereafter simply Elektra) has been classified as a G-type asteroid in the Tholen system (Tholen & Barucci 1989) and Ch according to the SMASS II classification (Bus & Binzel 2002). Elektra is associated with CM chondrites due to the presence of an absorption near 0.7 μm (Cloutis et al. 2012).

The binary nature of Elektra was revealed by Merline et al. (2003) using the Keck-II adaptive optics (AO) system in August 2003 and later confirmed by Marchis et al. (2006). The second satellite was reported in the images obtained by the Spectro-Polarimetric High-contrast Exoplanet Research instrument (SPHERE) by Yang et al. (2015, 2016). SPHERE is an extreme adaptive optics system and coronographic facility installed at the UT3 Nasmyth focus of the ESO's 8.2-m Very Large Telescope (VLT) (Beuzit et al. 2008). The smaller moon is about 2 km across, and orbiting on an eccentric orbit about 500 km away from the primary. This made Elektra the sixth triple system detected in the asteroid belt (after (45) Eugenia, (87) Sylvia, (93) Minerva, (107) Camilla, and (216) Kleopatra). The orbit of Elektra's larger satellite is slightly eccentric ($e \sim 0.1$), probably due to tidal excitation. Both moonlets of Elektra orbit well-inside the Hill sphere of the primary. Yang et al. (2016) found that the origin of the moonlets is consistent with a sub-disruptive impact scenario rather than having been captured. The mass was determined by Marchis et al. (2008b) from the analysis of the moon orbit: $(6.6 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{18}$ kg.

Simple shape models, based on rotating ellipsoids, amplitude-aspect or magnitude-aspect, estimate the latitude of Elektra's spin axis to be ∼–85° in the ecliptic coordinate frame (Drummond et al. 1988, 1991; Magnusson 1990; Michalowski 1993; De Angelis & Mottola 1995). The reported ecliptic longitude of the pole varies significantly within the various solutions, however, they represent almost the same solution. This is because the longitudes are very dense for latitude values close to ±90°, so even a small distance of two points on a surface results in a large difference in their ecliptic longitudes. For example, our third ADAM solution in Table 1 ($\lambda, \beta = 71, -88$) differs from the Ďurech et al. (2011) value ($\lambda, \beta = 64, -88$) by seven degrees of longitude. However, in this region so close to the ecliptic pole, 7 degrees of longitude, equates to only 14 min of arc. The lightcurve inversion technique (Kaasalainen & Torppa 2001; Kaasalainen et al. 2001) confirmed the previous pole determinations (Ďurech et al. 2007; Torppa et al. 2008; Hanuš et al. 2016).

Size estimates based on comparison of shape models with disk-resolved data (from Keck) or occultation silhouettes vary between 180 and 215 km (Marchis et al. 2006, 2008b; Ďurech et al. 2011; Hanuš et al. 2013). The radiometric sizes based on IRAS, AKARI and WISE data are consistent with this

range. However, we do not consider them reliable, because the radiometric method is affected, among others, by the systematic effect of the single epoch observation (i.e., one geometry of observation). We note that the lightcurve amplitude is ~0.4, so this systematic effect could be important. In addition, Marchis et al. (2012b) analyzed *Spitzer* spectra in mid-IR by the means of a thermophysical model and estimated the size ($D = 197 \pm 20$ km), geometric visible albedo ($p_V = 0.064 \pm 0.013$) and thermal inertia (5–65 J m^{-2} s$^{-1/2}$ K^{-1}).

The density of Elektra has been previously determined by Marchis et al. (2012b; 1.7 ± 0.3 g cm^{-3}) and by Hanuš et al. (2013; 1.99 ± 0.66 g cm^{-3}). The rather large uncertainties are caused by the large uncertainty in the size estimates.

Recently, models combining both disk-integrated and disk-resolved data were developed (e.g., KOALA and ADAM models, Carry 2012; Viikinkoski et al. 2015a). With those inversion algorithms, both asteroid's shape and size are derived simultaneously (e.g., asteroids (234) Barbara or (3) Juno, Tanga et al. 2015; Viikinkoski et al. 2015b). We used the All-Data Asteroid Modeling (ADAM) algorithm here to determine the shape and size of Elektra.

The angular resolution of the SPHERE IFS instrument at the observed wavelength is 0.037″, so a slightly better value compared to the one achieved by the Nirc2 camera on Keck II (0.045″). Combined with the fact that all but one images from Keck II were obtained when the Earth-Elektra distance was larger than for the SPHERE images, the SPHERE images should significantly improve the shape and size estimates for Elektra, so consequently its density. We note that the accurate mass of Elektra can be derived using the well-known orbits of the satellites, so the main uncertainty in the bulk density comes from the size estimate.

In Sect. 2, we present optical disk-integrated data, together with the disk-resolved data obtained by the Keck II and VLT/UT3 telescopes equipped with the adaptive optics systems (Nirc2 and SPHERE/IFS). The ADAM algorithm used for the shape and size optimization is described in Sect. 3. We present the shape model of Elektra in Sect. 4.1 and discuss its physical properties in Sect. 4.2. Finally, we conclude our work in Sect. 5.

2. Data

2.1. Optical disk-integrated photometry and convex shape model

It is important to have good initial knowledge of the spin period and the spin axis orientation of Elektra. An up-to-date convex shape model derived by the lightcurve inversion method (Kaasalainen & Torppa 2001; Kaasalainen et al. 2001) was recently presented by Hanuš et al. (2016) and made available in the Database of Asteroid Models from Inversion Techniques (DAMIT[1], Ďurech et al. 2010). To be complete, we list all previous spin axis and shape model determinations in Table 1.

From DAMIT, we downloaded 54 disk-integrated optical lightcurves of Elektra from 13 apparitions (listed in Table A.1). The images obtained in standard filter systems were bias- and flat-field corrected using standard procedures. These lightcurves are based on aperture differential photometry using several nearby stars. Although some of the data were initially absolutely calibrated, we used all lightcurves in a relative sense only, meaning that we normalized all of them. For the lightcurve inversion, only the relative change of the brightness due to rotation, shape and orientation with respect to the Sun and the observer is important. The otherwise unknown size can be then constrained by the disk-resolved data. We did not consider the sparse-in-time measurements from astrometric surveys (see, e.g., Hanuš et al. 2011) because of their redundancy – the dense dataset of much higher quality was sufficient for the shape modeling and the sparse data were mostly adding noise.

[1] http://astro.troja.mff.cuni.cz/projects/asteroids3D

2.2. Disk-resolved images

The W.M. Keck II telescope is located at Maunakea in Hawaii. Since 2000, the telescope has been equipped with an AO system and the near-infrared camera (Nirc2). This AO system provides an angular resolution close to the diffraction limit of the telescope at ~2.2 μm, so ~45 mas for bright targets ($V < 13.5$) (Wizinowich et al. 2000). The AO system was improved several times since it was mounted. For example, the correction quality of the system was improved in 2007 (van Dam et al. 2004), resulting into reaching an angular resolution of 33 mas at shorter wavelengths (~1.6 μm).

All data obtained by the Nirc2 extending back to 2001 are available at the Keck Observatory Archive (KOA). It is possible to download the raw images with all necessary calibration and reduction files, and often also images on which basic reduction was performed. We downloaded and processed all disk-resolved images of Elektra. Usually, several frames were obtained by shift-adding 3–17 frames with an exposure time of several seconds depending on the asteroid's brightness at particular epoch. We performed the flat-field correction and used a bad-pixel suppressing algorithm to improve the quality of the images before shift-adding them. Finally, we deconvolved each image by the AIDA algorithm (Hom et al. 2007) to improve its sharpness.

We also included three images of Elektra already used in our previous work (Marchis et al. 2006; Hanuš et al. 2013). These data were processed by a similar pipeline as the data from KOA. A total number of 13 Keck disk-resolved images from five different apparitions were obtained, see Table A.2 for additional information.

Our two SPHERE disk-resolved images from December 9 and 30, 2014 (see Table A.2) were obtained by the Internal Field Spectrograph (IFS, Claudi et al. 2008) instrument that allows a spacial resolution of 7.4 mas (Mesa et al. 2015). We observed in the field stabilized mode, where the sky remained fixed with respect to the detector. The fields of view of IFS is 1.73″ × 1.73″, while the pixel scale is 0.0123″.

We processed the data with the SPHERE consortium's pipeline (Pavlov et al. 2008), which consists of standard procedures such as dark subtraction, bad pixel treatment, flat fielding and wavelength calibration. Next, the data were re-sampled into a cube of 39 images of 3.3% band width ($\Delta\lambda/\lambda$) over the spectral range and with a scale of 0.0074″ per spaxel.

The disk-resolved SPHERE images had already been processed and used by Yang et al. (2016), however, the authors only focused on the positions of the two satellites of Elektra and did not pay attention to the resolved primary. A complete list of 15 disk-resolved images is provided in Table A.2.

3. Method: All-Data Asteroid Modeling (ADAM) algorithm

All-Data Asteroid Modeling algorithm (Viikinkoski et al. 2015a; Viikinkoski 2016) is a universal inversion technique capable of dealing with various disk-resolved data types (adaptive

Table 1. Rotational states of Elektra available in the literature as well as our new determination based on combined optical light curves and disk-resolved images from NIRC2 and SPHERE/IFS instruments mounted on W.M. Keck II and VLT/UT3 telescopes, respectively.

λ_1 [deg]	β_1 [deg]	λ_2 [deg]	β_2 [deg]	P [h]	Method	Original model published by
190	−81			5.22468	E	Drummond et al. (1988)
180	−85	240	−40	5.22466	E	Magnusson (1990)
190	−81			5.224683	E	Drummond et al. (1991)
246	−32	344	−86	5.22466	E	Michalowski (1993)
192	−83			5.22468	E	De Angelis (1995)
64	−88			5.224664	LI	Ďurech et al. (2007)
160	−85			5.22466	LI	Torppa et al. (2008)
176	−89			5.224663	LI	Hanuš et al. (2016)
64	−90			5.224663	ADAM	This work
69	−88			5.224663	ADAM	This work
71	−88			5.224663	ADAM	This work

Notes. The table gives ecliptic coordinates λ and β of all possible pole solutions, sidereal rotational period P, method used for the spin state determination (E – methods assuming triaxial rotation ellipsoid shape models, LI – lightcurve inversion with a convex shape approximation, ADAM – shape model based on optical data and disk-resolved images), and reference to the corresponding publication. ADAM shape models of Elektra are reconstructed from disk-integrated optical data and (i) raw SPHERE images (first); (ii) all resolved images using subdivision surfaces shape support (second); and finally (iii) all resolved data using octanoids shape support (last).

optics, interferometry, and range-Doppler radar data). Moreover, resolved data can be combined with disk-integrated data (photometry), stellar occultation timings, and thermal infrared data. ADAM minimizes the difference between the Fourier transformed image and a projected polyhedral model. This approach facilitates the usage of adaptive optics images directly, without requiring the extraction of boundary contours.

More specifically, we minimize an objective function

$$\sum_i \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} \left\| V(u_{ij}, v_{ij}) - \mathrm{e}^{2\pi\imath\left(o_i^x u_{ij} + o_i^y v_{ij}\right) + s_i} \mathcal{F}M_i(u_{ij}, v_{ij}) \right\|^2 + \chi^2_{\mathrm{LC}} + \sum_i \lambda_i \gamma_i^2 =: \chi^2, \quad (1)$$

where $V(u_{ij}, v_{ij})$ is the Fourier transform of the image and $\mathcal{F}M_i(u_{ij}, v_{ij})$ that of the plane-projected model M evaluated at the jth frequency point (u_{ij}, v_{ij}) of the ith image. The offset (o^x, o^y) within the plane and the scale s_i are free parameters determined during the optimization. The term χ^2_{LC} is a square norm measuring the model fit to the lightcurves. The last term corresponds to regularization functions γ_i and their weights λ_i (Viikinkoski et al. 2015a).

The usage of different shape supports (i.e., subdivision surfaces and octanoids, see Viikinkoski et al. 2015a) and regularization functions (we penalize large planar surfaces as well as local and global concavities) allows features caused by parametric representations to be distinguished from those supported by the data. In particular, features actually present in the data should be visible in all the shape models with identical χ^2-fits.

4. Results and discussions

4.1. Shape model and volume of Elektra

ADAM allows the usage of two different shape supports – subdivision surfaces and octanoids. Moreover, we can either use the raw AO images together with the point-spread function, or the deconvolved images alone. This gave us four different combinations for the shape modeling, which were used for shape and size uncertainty assessment. On top of that, we also tested assigning different weights to the AO data with respect to the light curve data, as well as assigning different weights to individual images.

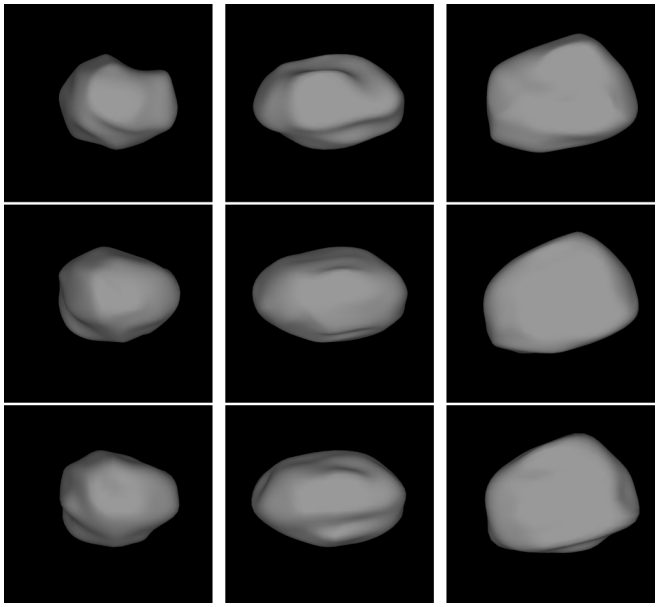

Fig. 1. Shape model of Elektra reconstructed from disk-integrated optical data and (i) raw SPHERE images (*top panel*); (ii) all resolved images using subdivision surfaces shape support (*middle panel*); and finally (iii) all resolved data using octanoids shape support (*bottom panel*). Each panel shows the shape model at three different viewing geometries: the *first two* are equator-on views rotated by 90°, the *third one* is a pole-on view.

For example, better resolved images were weighted more, especially those from SPHERE. This approach further constrained the size and its uncertainty.

First, we modeled Elektra's shape from optical light curves and resolved images from SPHERE, because the SPHERE images contain more detailed information about the shape than the images from Nirc2 due to their higher spacial resolution. This shape model contains multiple features included in the data, although some of them might be artificial. The shape model of Elektra reconstructed from disk-integrated optical data and raw SPHERE images with the subdivision surfaces shape support is shown in Fig. 1 (top panel). Unfortunately, SPHERE data do not cover the northern hemisphere, so this part is based only on photometric data.

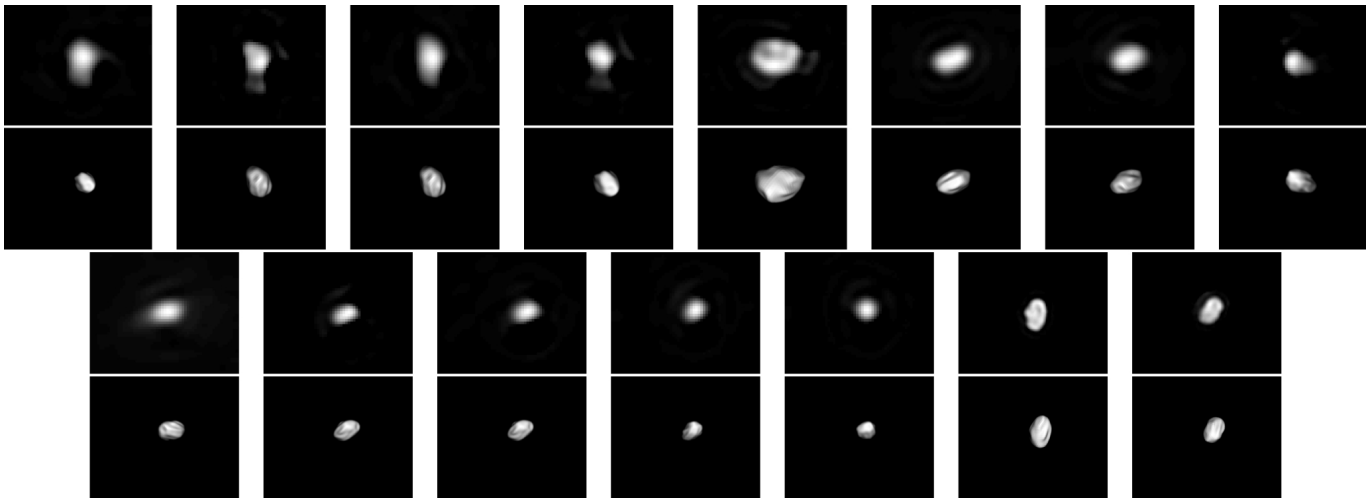

Fig. 2. Deconvolved images of Elektra (*top*) and corresponding model (*bottom*). *First thirteen* images are obtained by the Keck Nirc2 and the *last two* by the VLT/SPHERE instrument.

Table 2. Sizes and densities of Elektra that are available in the literature as well as our new determination based on combined optical light curves and disk-resolved images from NIRC2 and SPHERE/IFS instruments mounted on W.M. Keck II and VLT/UT3 telescopes, respectively.

$a \times b \times c$ [km]	D_{eq} [km]	ρ_{bulk} [g cm^{-3}]	Method	Reference
	182 ± 12		Thermal model from IRAS	Tedesco et al. (2004)
	191		Mean size from AO image	Marchis et al. (2006)
	215 ± 15	1.3 ± 0.3	AO images from Keck, VLT and Gemini	Marchis et al. (2008b)
	183.0 ± 2.3		Thermal model from AKARI	Usui et al. (2011)
	198.9 ± 4.1		Thermal model from WISE	Masiero et al. (2011)
	191 ± 14		Convex shape + occultation	Ďurech et al. (2011)
	174.9 ± 25.5	2.34 ± 0.34	Thermal model of *Spitzer* spectra	Marchis et al. (2012b)
	197 ± 20	1.6 ± 0.5	Thermophysical model of *Spitzer* spectra	Marchis et al. (2012b)
	189.62 ± 6.81	1.84 ± 0.22	Compilation	Carry (2012)
	161.94 ± 3.82		Thermal model from WISE 3band	Masiero et al. (2012)
	185 ± 20	1.99 ± 0.66	Convex shape + Keck AO	Hanuš et al. (2013)
258 × 203 × 163	196 ± 5		ADAM: LCs + SPHERE, subdivision	This work
263 × 204 × 165	200 ± 5		ADAM: LCs + all AO, subdivision	This work
265 × 208 × 163	201 ± 5		ADAM: LCs + all AO, octanoids	This work
262 × 205 × 164	199 ± 7	1.60 ± 0.13	ADAM: multiple models	This work

Notes. The table gives dimensions along the three main axis, the volume-equivalent diameter D_{eq}, the method/dataset used for the spin state determination, and the reference to the corresponding publication. ADAM shape models of Elektra are reconstructed from disk-integrated optical data and (i) raw SPHERE images (first); (ii) all resolved images using subdivision surfaces shape support (second); and finally (iii) all resolved data using octanoids shape support (last). The bulk density estimate is assuming mass of $6.6 \pm 0.4 \times 10^{18}$ kg from Marchis et al. (2008b).

Next, we reconstructed the shape of Elektra from optical lightcurves and all 13 resolved images. The resulting shapes (middle and bottom panels of Fig. 1) are smoother and lacking some of the features of the shape model based on SPHERE only resolved images. This is because of lower resolution of the Keck images that do not address any low-scale surface features. Specifically, the size of a pixel on the Keck II Elektra images corresponds to 12 to 26 km on Elektra's surface. Actually, it is <20 km for only one image. Considering these values, and the Elektra's size of ~200 km, the shape cannot be constrained to great details based on the Keck II images only. For instance, the bulge in the top-left panel of Fig. 1 is visible in the SPHERE only model. When we add the Keck images, the bulge in the model is mostly caused by shadowing. As the phase angle is 16 degrees, this is plausible.

All shape models based on different shape supports as well as on different amount of disk-resolved data are, in general, similar, and have dimensions and volume-equivalent sizes within only few percent. A volume-equivalent size based on various shape solutions is $D = 199 \pm 7$ km, however, additional systematic uncertainties are difficult to reliably estimate. These mostly come from the uncertainty of the boundary condition in the AO data. Finally, sizes along Elektra's main axes are $262 \pm 7 \times 205 \pm 6 \times 164 \pm 5$ km.

A comparison between all 15 deconvolved images and the corresponding model is shown in Fig. 2. All shape models have pole orientations with ecliptic latitude close to −90°, which is consistent with all previous determinations. The difference in the ecliptic longitude with respect to previous determinations is quite large, but this can be attributed to the fact that longitudes are dense for latitudes close to ±90°.

As an additional shape and size consistency check, we compared the 2D projections of our various shape models with the stellar occultation measurement in February 20, 2010. This observation (already used in Ďurech et al. 2011) consists of measurements from eight stations spread along Elektra's shadow,

including seven chords and one non-detection[2]. Because of the relatively large uncertainties in the timings of the chords and possible systematic offsets of individual chords, we decided not to include the occultation into the shape and size optimization, although such a procedure is supported in ADAM. Moreover, the occultation does not cover an interesting geometry, so it does not provide any useful additional information. All our scaled shape models of Elektra agree well with the occultation measurements, which demonstrates the reliability of our results.

4.2. Bulk densities

The density of 1.60 ± 0.13 g cm^{-3} was derived from our volume estimate and adopted mass of $(6.6 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{18}$ kg. Other estimates of Elektra's bulk density reported in Marchis et al. (2012a; 1.7 ± 0.3 g cm^{-3}) and Hanuš et al. (2013; 1.99 ± 0.66 g cm^{-3}) are consistent with our measurement within their large errors. This is the first bulk density of a triple asteroid obtained from ground-based observations that include disk-resolved images from the SHPERE instrument. The uncertainty of the bulk density is dominated by the mass uncertainty. The relative precision of the density is unusually high compared to typical values in the literature for other asteroids. This is due to the availability of the accurate mass estimate from the secondary moon orbit, combined with our accurate size estimate by the ADAM algorithm from the SPHERE resolved data.

Other C-complex asteroids of similar size have a lower bulk density reported in the literature. Marchis et al. (2008a,b) estimated the bulk density for (379) Huenna to 0.85 ± 0.05 g cm^{-3} ($D \sim 215$ km) and for (762) Pulcova to 0.9 ± 0.1 g cm^{-3} ($D \sim 140$ km). These measurements do not include an accurate estimate of the shape, since only the IRAS thermal infrared measurements were considered to estimate the size of the asteroids, so ignoring the existence of concavities, and an irregular shape. Consequently, those bulk densities should be considered as lower limits. With better shape models obtained combining AO, photometric and thermal observations, Descamps et al. (2009) reported a bulk-density of $1.4^{+0.5}_{-0.2}$ g cm^{-3} ($D \sim 187$ km) for the asteroid (121) Hermione, and Marchis et al. (2013) a bulk density of 1.75 ± 0.30 g cm^{-3} for (93) Minerva ($D \sim 154$ km), and Marchis et al. (2012c) a bulk density of 1.7 ± 0.3 g cm^{-3} for (45) Eugenia in agreement with our measurement for Elektra.

5. Conclusions

We apply the ADAM shape modeling algorithm to an up-to-date optical disk-integrated dataset, two disk-resolved images obtained by the SPHERE instrument and 13 disk-resolved images from the Nirc2 of the Keck telescope, and derive the size and the first shape model of Elektra with local detail. The volume-equivalent diameter of $D = 199 \pm 7$ km is currently the most reliable and precise size estimate of Elektra.

By combining the size estimate with the mass from Marchis et al. (2008b), we computed Elektra's bulk density to be $\rho = 1.60 \pm 0.13$ g cm^{-3}, which belongs to one of the most precise density determinations achieved so far for an asteroid. Reliable bulk densities of other C-complex asteroids of similar size reported in the literature are usually consistent with the bulk density of Elektra.

[2] http://www.euraster.net/results/2010/20100220-Elektra-crd.gif

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Appendix A: Additional tables

Table A.1. List of optical disk-integrated light curves.

N	Epoch	N_p	r [au]	Δ [au]	Filter	Site	Observer	Reference
1	1980-07-04.4	15	3.02	2.06	*V*	TMO	Harris, Young	Harris & Young (1989)
2	1980-07-05.3	27	3.02	2.05	*V*	TMO	Harris, Young	Harris & Young (1989)
3	1980-07-06.2	16	3.02	2.05	*V*	TMO	Harris, Young	Harris & Young (1989)
4	1981-11-06.4	22	2.48	1.62	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
5	1981-12-02.3	19	2.51	1.68	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
6	1981-12-07.4	9	2.52	1.71	*V*	TMO	Harris, Young	Harris & Young (1989)
7	1981-12-08.3	18	2.52	1.72	*V*	TMO	Harris, Young	Harris & Young (1989)
8	1982-01-09.2	18	2.57	2.01	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
9	1982-01-14.2	10	2.58	2.06	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
10	1982-01-15.3	8	2.58	2.08	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
11	1982-12-16.4	17	3.27	2.79	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
12	1982-12-17.3	13	3.27	2.78	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
13	1983-03-23.3	28	3.45	2.65	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
14	1984-01-12.3	14	3.77	3.66	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
15	1984-01-15.3	10	3.77	3.61	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
16	1984-01-16.3	18	3.77	3.60	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
17	1984-04-10.3	31	3.79	2.86	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
18	1984-04-11.4	11	3.79	2.86	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
19	1984-07-05.2	6	3.78	3.68	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
20	1985-06-27.3	26	3.39	2.54	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
21	1986-06-13.2	9	2.66	2.33	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
22	1986-06-14.2	8	2.66	2.31	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
23	1986-06-15.2	11	2.66	2.30	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
24	1986-06-17.2	7	2.66	2.27	*V*	KPNO	–	Weidenschilling et al. (1987)
25	1988-01-01.3	17	2.93	2.01	*V*	ESO, Chile	–	Debehogne et al. (1990)
26	1988-01-02.2	25	2.93	2.01	*V*	ESO, Chile	–	Debehogne et al. (1990)
27	1988-01-03.2	31	2.94	2.01	*V*	ESO, Chile	–	Debehogne et al. (1990)
28	1988-01-04.2	35	2.94	2.01	*V*	ESO, Chile	-	Debehogne et al. (1990)
29	1991-06-14.2	31	3.04	2.20	*R*	MCO	Danforth, Ratcliff	Danforth & Ratcliff (1994)
30	1991-07-15.2	56	2.97	2.00	*R*	MCO	Danforth, Ratcliff	Danforth & Ratcliff (1994)
31	1994-02-11.8	34	3.40	2.41	*V*	AOKU	–	Shevchenko et al. (1996)
32	1994-02-13.8	18	3.40	2.41	*V*	AOKU	–	Shevchenko et al. (1996)
33	1994-02-15.0	24	3.40	2.41	*V*	AOKU	–	Shevchenko et al. (1996)
34	1994-02-15.7	24	3.40	2.42	*V*	AOKU	–	Shevchenko et al. (1996)
35	1994-02-17.8	25	3.41	2.42	*V*	AOKU	–	Shevchenko et al. (1996)
36	1994-03-18.8	45	3.46	2.61	*V*	AOKU	–	Shevchenko et al. (1996)
37	1994-05-15.9	11	3.55	3.45	*V*	AOKU	–	Shevchenko et al. (1996)
38	2001-04-22.9	40	3.70	2.82	C	GO	Sposetti	Ďurech et al. (2007)
39	2001-04-23.0	60	3.70	2.82	C	GO	Sposetti	Ďurech et al. (2007)
40	2003-10-21.9	557	2.50	1.70	*V*	Craigie	Bolt	Ďurech et al. (2007)
41	2003-10-23.9	595	2.50	1.69	*V*	Craigie	Bolt	Ďurech et al. (2007)
42	2003-10-24.9	614	2.51	1.69	*V*	Craigie	Bolt	Ďurech et al. (2007)
43	2003-10-29.9	626	2.51	1.68	*V*	Craigie	Bolt	Ďurech et al. (2007)
44	2003-11-14.6	61	2.53	1.66	*V*	MTO	Bembrick	Ďurech et al. (2007)
45	2003-11-15.7	72	2.53	1.66	*V*	MTO	Bembrick	Ďurech et al. (2007)
46	2003-11-19.6	83	2.53	1.67	*V*	MTO	Bembrick	Ďurech et al. (2007)
47	2003-11-27.7	112	2.54	1.69	*V*	MTO	Bembrick	Ďurech et al. (2007)
48	2003-11-29.7	116	2.55	1.70	*V*	MTO	Bembrick	Ďurech et al. (2007)
49	2009-12-12.1	144	2.88	2.07	*C*	B81	Salom, Esteban, Behrend	Hanuš et al. (2016)
50	2011-03-07.9	102	3.66	2.69	*C*	615	Montier, Behrend	Hanuš et al. (2016)
51	2011-03-22.0	95	3.67	2.71	*C*	615	Montier, Behrend	Hanuš et al. (2016)
52	2011-03-23.9	110	3.67	2.72	*C*	615	Montier, Behrend	Hanuš et al. (2016)
53	2011-04-08.9	240	3.69	2.83	*C*	C62	Casalnuovo	Hanuš et al. (2016)
54	2011-04-09.9	242	3.69	2.84	*C*	C62	Casalnuovo, Chinaglia	Hanuš et al. (2016)

Notes. For each light curve, the table gives the epoch, the number of points N_p, asteroid's distances to the Sun r and Earth Δ, used photometric filter and observation information. TMO – Table Mountain Observatory, CA, USA. KPNO – Kitt Peak National Observatory. MCO – Middlebury College Observatory. AOKU – Astronomical Observatory of Kharkov University. GO – Gnosca Observatory, Switzerland. MTO – Mt Tarana Observatory, Bathurst, Australia. B81 – Observatorio Astronómico Caimari. 615 – Astroqueyras, Mairie, F-05350 Saint-Véran, France. C62 – Eurac Observatory, Bolzano, Italy.

Table A.2. List of disk-resolved images.

Date	UT	Instrument	Filter	Exp	Airmass	RA	Dec	Δ	Reference or PI
2002-09-22	07:11:29	Keck/NIRC2	H	5.0	1.33	19 03 56	–12 48 17	2.38	Dumas
2002-09-22	07:50:29	Keck/NIRC2	K	5.0	1.52	19 03 56	–12 48 33	2.38	Dumas
2002-09-22	07:53:34	Keck/NIRC2	H	5.0	1.53	19 03 56	–12 48 33	2.38	Dumas
2002-09-27	07:15:13	Keck/NIRC2	Kp	5.0	1.44	19 06 30	–13 26 52	2.43	Merline
2003-12-07	07:15:41	Keck/NIRC2	Kp	3.0	1.43	03 45 25	–15 58 22	1.74	Marchis et al. (2008b)
2005-01-15	12:25:31	Keck/NIRC2	Kp	5.0	1.03	10 09 43	08 39 49	2.49	Marchis et al. (2008b)
2005-01-15	14:14:01	Keck/NIRC2	Kp	5.0	1.08	10 09 40	08 40 24	2.49	Marchis et al. (2008b)
2008-06-06	14:31:34	Keck/NIRC2	Kp	10.0	1.22	22 51 43	–04 44 29	2.45	Engeneering
2012-06-25	06:05:58	Keck/NIRC2	Kp	7.0	1.03	14 45 27	12 44 46	3.08	Merline
2012-07-14	08:23:15	Keck/NIRC2	Kp	6.0	1.32	14 44 31	10 46 22	3.29	Armandroff
2012-07-14	08:27:06	Keck/NIRC2	H	6.0	1.34	14 44 31	10 46 21	3.29	Armandroff
2012-08-10	06:00:58	Keck/NIRC2	Kp	3.0	1.17	14 53 18	07 18 31	3.61	Merline
2012-08-11	05:58:35	Keck/NIRC2	Kp	3.0	1.18	14 53 50	07 10 21	3.63	Merline
2014-12-09	01:37:51	VLT-UT3/SPHERE	H	–	1.04	03 17 10	–17 03 49	1.78	Yang et al. (2016)
2014-12-30	01:03:02	VLT-UT3/SPHERE	H	–	1.02	03 11 28	–13 56 16	1.96	Yang et al. (2016)

Notes. For each observation, the table gives the epoch, the telescope, the photometric filter, the exposure time, the airmass, RA and Dec of the asteroid, the distance to the Earth Δ and the reference or the PI of the project at Keck.