

Recurrent Activity from Active Asteroid (248370) 2005 QN₁₇₃: A Main Belt Comet

Colin Orion Chandler[†], Henry H. Hsieh[‡], Chadwick A. Trujillo[†]

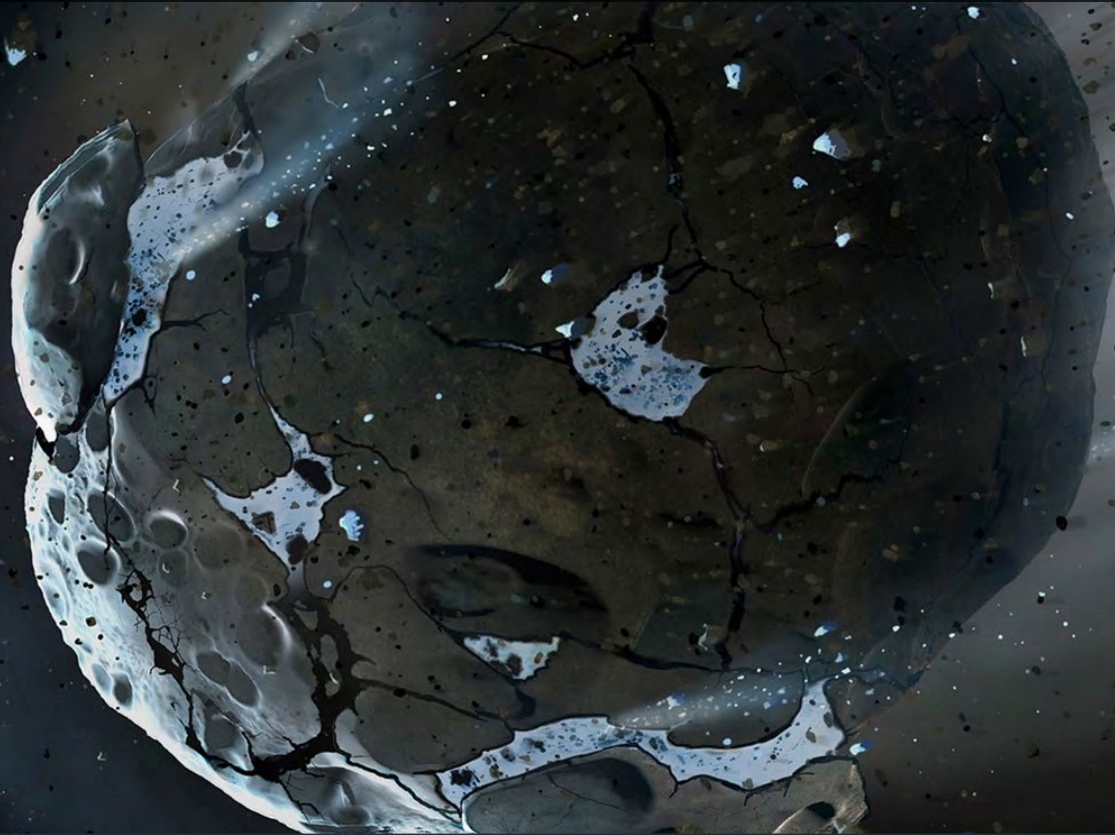
[†]Northern Arizona University, [‡]Planetary Science Institute

Submitted to The Astrophysical Journal Letters



Active Asteroids

Active asteroids have comet-like features such as a tail.



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Where is water now?

- Space exploration
- Asteroid mining



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Where did Earth's water come from?

- Some came after birth of Earth
- Active asteroids: a viable reservoir?

Active Asteroids

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Problem: fewer than 30 known

Where is water now?

- Space exploration
- Asteroid mining

Where did Earth's water come from?

- Some came after birth of Earth
- Active asteroids: a viable reservoir?

New Active Asteroid Notice

CLASS OF SERVICE This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.	EASTERN UNION TELEGRAM W.E. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT 12430 (R-40)	SYMBOLS DL - Day Letter NL - Night Letter IT - International Letter Telegram
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Electronic Telegram No. 4995
Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams
Mailing address: Hoffman Lab 209; Harvard University;
20 Oxford St.; Cambridge, MA 02138; U.S.A.
e-mail: cbatiau@eps.harvard.edu (alternate cbat@iau.org)
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Prepared using the Tamkin Foundation Computer Network

(248370) 2005 QN173
A. Fitzsimmons, Astrophysics Research Centre, Queen's University, Belfast, reports that N. Erasmus (South African Astronomical Observatory) noticed a 47"-long straight tail in p.a. 245 degrees in four stacked 30-s images taken of the main-belt asteroid (248370) in the course of the "Asteroid Terrestrial-Impact Last Alert System" (ATLAS) survey using the 0.5-m f/2 Schmidt reflector at Haleakala, Hawaii on 2021 July 7.6 UT; the measured o-band magnitude was 19.2, significantly brighter than the predicted V-band magnitude of 20.5 for $r = 2.4$ AU and $\Delta = 1.9$ AU. Follow up r'-band imaging was obtained by A. Thirouin (Lowell Observatory) and B. Hsieh (Planetary Science Institute) with the 4.3-m Lowell Discovery Telescope on July 8.4, whereby four 600-s stacked images show a thin, straight tail of length 7'.6 in p.a. 245 degrees. ATLAS images taken on 2021 June 27.6 show no tail or significant brightness enhancement.

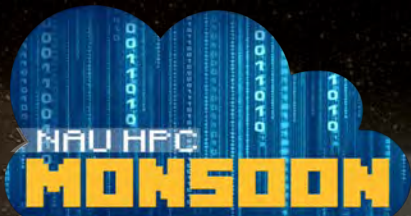
NOTE: These 'Central Bureau Electronic Telegrams' are sometimes superseded by text appearing later in the printed IAU Circulars.

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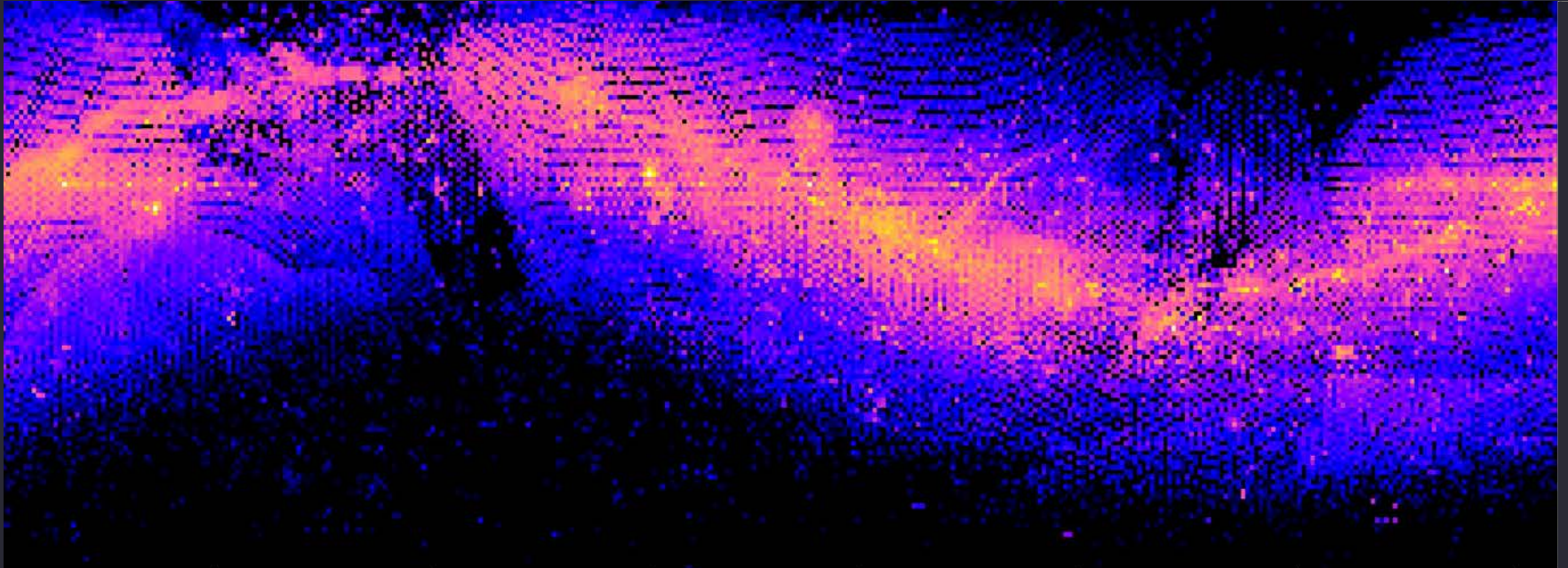
THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

- Object: Newfound "active asteroid"
- Location: Main Asteroid Belt
- Diameter: 4 km
- Activity discovery: July 2021
- Orbital period: 5 years

High Performance Computing



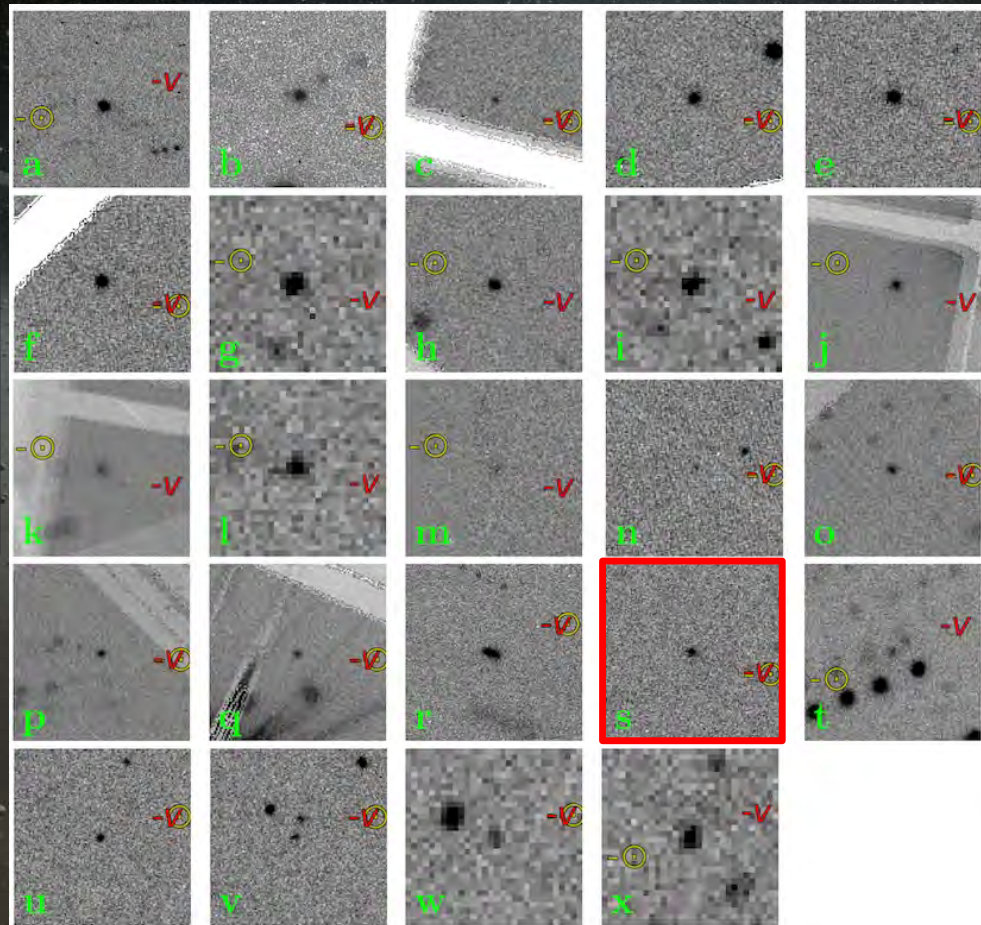
Sky locations of our 16M processed thumbnails from archival data



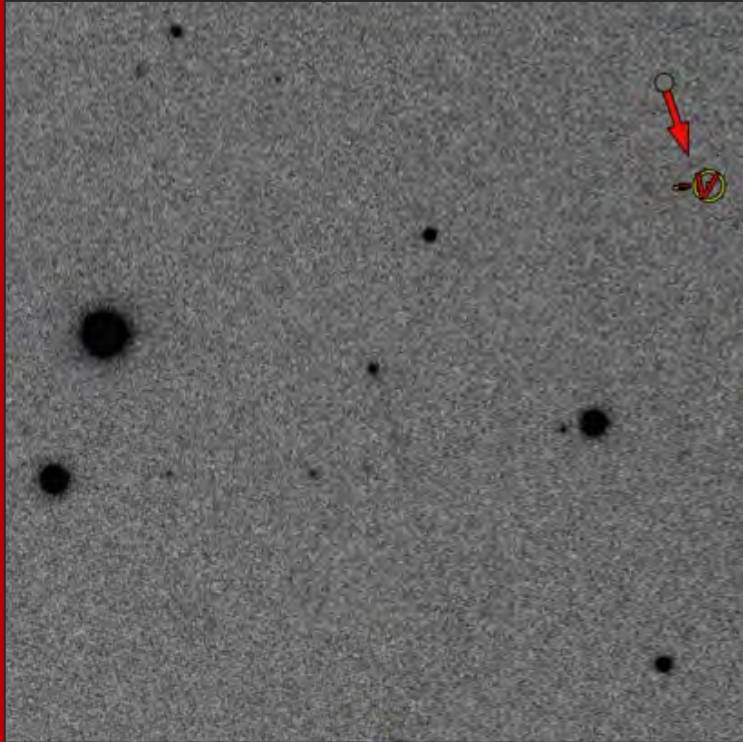
Methods: SAFARI: Searching Asteroids for Activity Revealing Indicators (Chandler+ 2018)

Results: Archival Images

- In 10s of millions of images, found 24
- Catalog of data + images
- -⊙ and -v are expected tail directions
- Red box: image with activity (s)
- All others: no activity or inconclusive



Found: Second Activity Epoch



- Archival image from July 22, 2016
- We identified a long thin tail
- Dark Energy Camera
- Blanco 4 m telescope (Chile)
- Observers: Dustin Lang, Alistair Walker

Findings

- We found the object was active previously
- 8th known recurrently active asteroid
- Cause: probably ices sublimating
- A “Main Belt Comet”

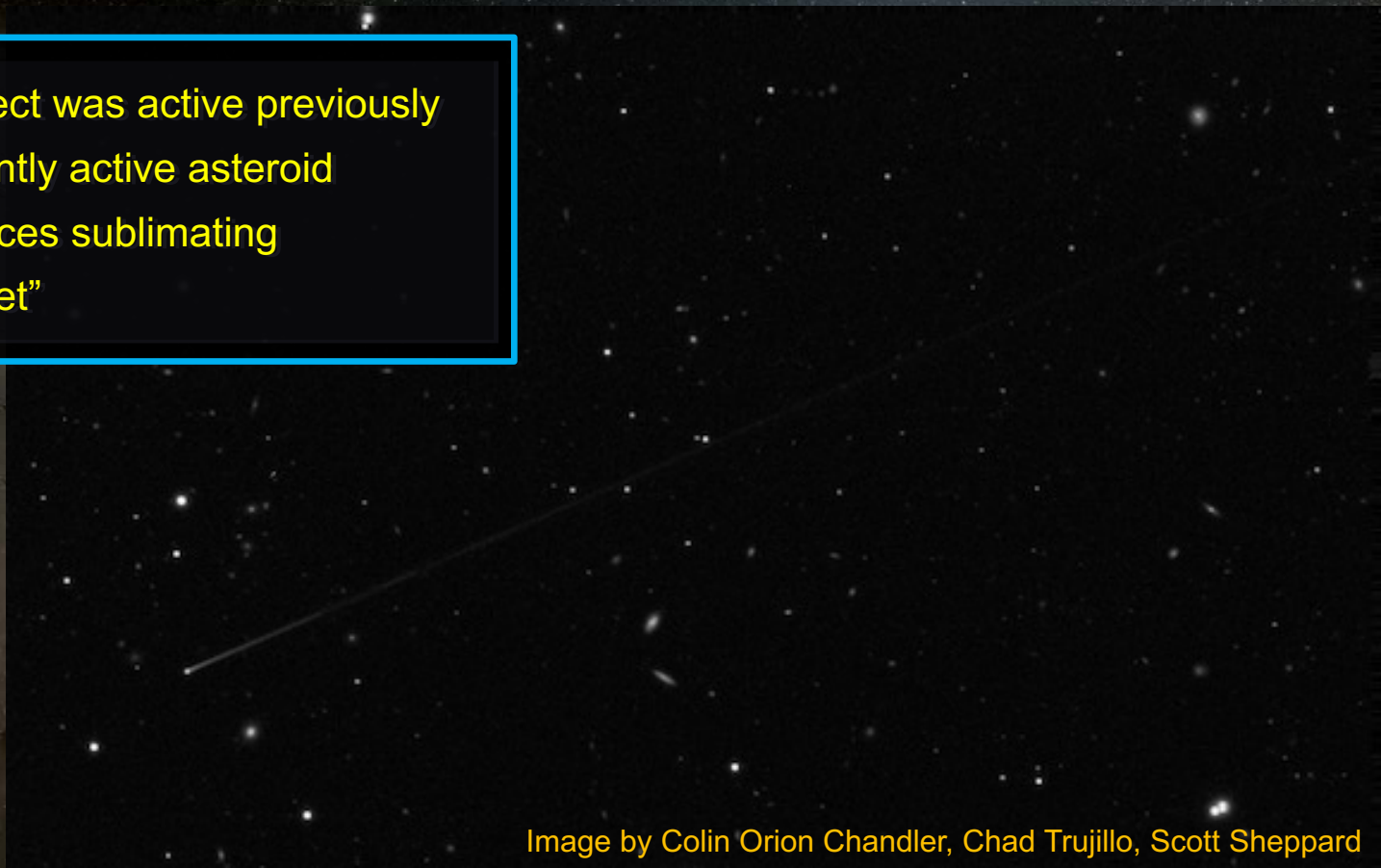


Image by Colin Orion Chandler, Chad Trujillo, Scott Sheppard

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- Prior activity: 2016 July 22
- Most likely cause: ice sublimating
- Probable “Main Belt Comet”

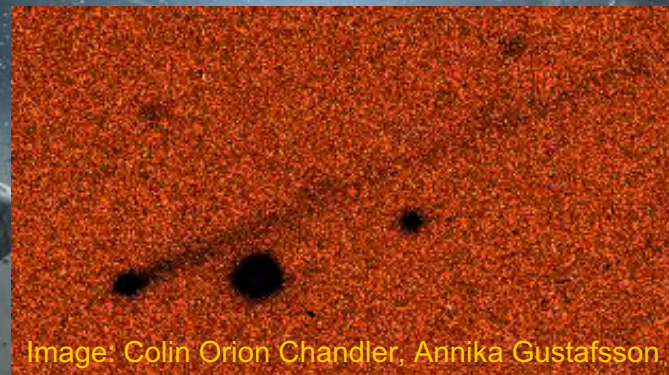


Image: Colin Orion Chandler, Annika Gustafsson

