

Geophysical Research Abstracts,
Vol. 10, EGU2008-A-11073, 2008
SRef-ID: 1607-7962/gra/EGU2008-A-11073
EGU General Assembly 2008
© Author(s) 2008



Spitzer-IRAC photometry of asteroid 1862 Apollo

A. Mainzer (1), W. Bottke (2), S. Chesley (1), P. Eisenhardt (1), D. Nesvorny (2), D. Vokrouhlicky (3), R. Walker (4), N. Wright (5)

(1) Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California, USA, (amainzer@jpl.nasa.gov, steve.chesley@jpl.nasa.gov, prme@kromos.jpl.nasa.gov) (2) Southwest Research Institute, Colorado, USA, (bottke@boulder.swri.edu, davidn@boulder.swri.edu) (3) Charles University, Prague, (vokrouhl@beba.cesnet.cz) (4) Monterey Institute for Research in Astronomy, California, USA, (rw@mira.org) (5) University of California, Los Angeles, USA (wright@astro.ucla.edu)

We present thermal infrared photometry of 1862 Apollo taken with the Spitzer Space Telescope's Infrared Array Camera. Four observations were made over Apollo's rotational period to allow us to average over its lightcurve. These data, at wavelengths between 3 and 8 microns, allow us to derive diameter to greater accuracy than is currently known. By combining these thermal infrared observations with visible data, we can also obtain a measurement of the asteroid's albedo. These improved measurements of diameter and albedo should afford us a better understanding of the YORP and Yarkovsky effects on Apollo.