

Bistatic Radar Observations of Small, Slowly Rotating





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with help from the technical staffs at Arecibo and Green Bank

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Optically Derived NEA Population



Mathematical Interlude

Signal
$$\propto \frac{P_{\rm tx} A_{\rm eff,tx} A_{\rm eff,rx} D^2}{RTT^4}$$

Want high power, large effective area (gain); a big and close target is best



Narrow bandwidths improve SNR

$$B \propto \frac{D}{P} \cos \delta$$

Narrow bandwidths indicates slow rotation OR a pole-on viewing geometry

Arecibo Radar Detectability



Radar Observed NEAs with Arecibo



Previous Bistatic AO/GBT Attempts



Arecibo/Green Bank Bistatic Detectability



Example: 2001 EC16, AO Monostatic



Example: 2001 EC16, AO/GBT Bistatic





Example: 2010 UP, AO Monostatic



Example: 2010 UP, AO/GBT Bistatic





Example: 2014 AD16, AO Monostatic

Diameter



Example: 2014 AD16, AO/GBT Bistatic

Diameter





Example: 2014 YQ8, AO Monostatic



Example: 2014 YQ8, AO/GBT Bistatic



Summary

- The opportunity to do AO/GBT bistatic observations of small NEAs could happen a few times per year:
 - Typically newly discovered objects close to Earth and moving rapidly
 - Likely requires coordination in 24 hours or less
 - Observations on consecutive days could help rule out poleon geometry and resolve a slow rotation
- Bistatic observations could reveal a new population of asteroids otherwise difficult to characterize
- Is potential science gain worth the scheduling/staff headache?

Back-Up Slides

Example: Small, Slowly Rotating NEA



Example: Small, Slowly Rotating NEA





Example: 2014 TW, AO Monostatic



Example: 2014 TW, AO/GBT Bistatic





Example: 2014 YE15, AO Monostatic



Example: 2014 YE15, AO/GBT Bistatic

Diameter

