



**HAL**  
open science

## An optimal Earth Trojan asteroid search strategy

M. Todd, P. Tanga, D.M. Coward, M.G. Zadnik

► **To cite this version:**

M. Todd, P. Tanga, D.M. Coward, M.G. Zadnik. An optimal Earth Trojan asteroid search strategy. Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, 2012, 420, Issue 1, pp.L28-L32. 10.1111/j.1745-3933.2011.01186.x . hal-00697652

**HAL Id: hal-00697652**

**<https://hal.science/hal-00697652>**

Submitted on 18 Dec 2021

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

# An optimal Earth Trojan asteroid search strategy

M. Todd,<sup>1\*</sup> P. Tanga,<sup>2</sup> D. M. Coward<sup>3</sup> and M. G. Zadnik<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Imaging and Applied Physics, Bldg 301, Curtin University, Kent St, Bentley, WA 6102, Australia

<sup>2</sup>Laboratoire Cassiopée, Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur, BP 4229, 06304 Nice Cedex 04, France

<sup>3</sup>School of Physics, M013, The University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, WA 6009, Australia

Accepted 2011 November 3. Received 2011 November 3; in original form 2011 August 1

## ABSTRACT

Trojan asteroids are minor planets that share the orbit of a planet about the Sun and librate around the L4 or L5 Lagrangian points of stability. They are important solar-system fossils because they carry information on early Solar system formation, when collisions between bodies were more frequent. Discovery and study of terrestrial planet Trojans will help constrain models for the distribution of bodies and interactions in the inner Solar system. Since the discovery of the first outer planet Trojan in 1906, several thousand Jupiter Trojans have been found. Of the terrestrial planets, there are four known Mars Trojans, and one Earth Trojan has been recently discovered. We present a new model that constrains optimal search areas, and imaging cadences for narrow and wide-field survey telescopes including the *Gaia* satellite for the most efficient use of telescope time to maximize the probability of detecting additional Earth Trojans.

**Key words:** methods: numerical – methods: observational – celestial mechanics – minor planets, asteroids: general – planets and satellites: general.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Trojan asteroids are minor planets that share the orbit of a planet about the Sun and librate around the L4 and L5 Lagrangian points of stability. The L4 and L5 points are 60° ahead and behind, respectively, the planet in its orbit. Trojans represent the solution to Lagrange's famous triangular problem and appear to be stable on long time-scales (100 Myr–4.5 Gyr) (Pilat-Lohinger, Dvorak & Burger 1999; Scholl, Marzari & Tricarico 2005) in the *N*-body case of the Solar system. This raises the question whether the Trojans formed with the planets from the Solar nebula or were captured in the Lagrangian regions by gravitational effects. Studying the Trojans provides insight into the early evolution of the Solar system.

Since the discovery of the first Trojan in 1906 (Nicholson 1961), several thousand more have been found in the orbit of Jupiter. Of the terrestrial planets, four Trojans have been discovered in the orbit of Mars. There have been some attempts at searching for Earth Trojans (ET) (Dunbar & Helin 1983; Whiteley & Tholen 1998; Connors et al. 2000). Examination of a sky area of approximately 0.35 deg<sup>2</sup> by Whiteley & Tholen (1998) resulted in a crude upper limit on population estimates of ~3 objects deg<sup>-2</sup>, down to  $R = 22.8$ . The subsequent search by Connors et al. (2000) covered ~9 deg<sup>2</sup>, down to  $R = 22$ , with no ETs detected. Recent examination of data from the WISE satellite has resulted in the discovery of the first known ET (Connors, Wiegert & Veillet 2011).

The earlier non-discovery may be attributed to a lack of observations targeting regions in which ETs could be found. For example, the programmes to search for near-Earth asteroids (NEAs) generally employ observation strategies which survey regions having a higher probability of containing potential Earth impactors. Typically, these regions are near the plane of the ecliptic and do not specifically target the entire region of stability for ETs. The Earth–Sun–ET geometry requires observations at low altitudes with limited observing time, restricting the ability to make multiple or follow-up observations. This geometry also results in low apparent motion relative to field stars as the orbit arc is at an oblique angle to an observer on Earth. Other reasons for non-detection include small population and orbital inclinations outside the plane of the ecliptic. Asteroids which could be Trojan candidates would not be flagged for further study by routine surveys because their apparent motions would not match the parameters of the survey for follow-up.

Models (Mikkola & Innanen 1990; Tabachnik & Evans 2000a) indicate that ET-stable orbits have some inclination to the plane of the ecliptic, in the range of 10°–45°. Subsequent simulations (Morais & Morbidelli 2002) predict  $0.65 \pm 0.012$  ETs with diameter >1 km and  $16.3 \pm 3.0$  asteroids with diameter >100 m. The existence of the co-orbital asteroid 3753 Cruithne (Wiegert, Innanen & Mikkola 1997), and the recent discoveries of the horse-shoe orbiter 2010 SO<sub>16</sub> (Christou & Asher 2011) and L4 Trojan 2010 TK<sub>7</sub> (Connors et al. 2011), confirm the possibility of objects orbiting the Sun in 1:1 mean motion resonance with Earth. The question is how many and what size are the bodies that share Earth's orbit as Trojan asteroids.

\*E-mail: michael.todd@icrar.org

Assuming Trojans are approximately evenly distributed between the L4 and L5 regions, then just one of these fields could be examined with the expectation that the other region would yield a similar result. However, it should be considered that, given the short window of opportunity for making ground-based optical observations near morning (L4 region) and evening twilight (L5 region), both regions should be surveyed. With this in mind, it is important to find the optimal strategy to maximize sky coverage and probability of detection given those time constraints.

This Letter employs a model probability distribution which we use to constrain optimal search areas and imaging cadences for efficient use of telescope time while maximizing the probability of detecting ETs.

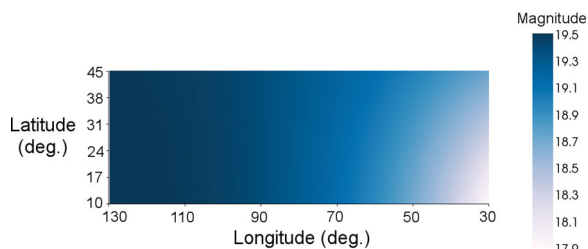
## 2 MODEL

Existing models for ETs provide estimates on populations but not composition. This is an important factor considering that albedo depends on composition. In the most likely case, ETs may be of S-type (silicaceous) similar to NEAs and inner main-belt asteroids, or they may be of C-type (carbonaceous). This influences the detection limit as S-types have an albedo  $p_v = 0.20$  and C-types have an albedo  $p_v = 0.057$  (Warner, Harris & Pravec 2009). Calculations of absolute and apparent magnitudes for the classical L4 and L5 Lagrangian points, from Tedesco, Cellino & Zappala (2005) and Morais & Morbidelli (2002), are shown in Table 1, neglecting atmospheric extinction. Assuming S-types as the dominant class in the inner Solar system the apparent magnitude for an ET of 1-km diameter varies between  $V = 17.9$  and 19.5 (Fig. 1), depending on the geometry across the field (Fig. 2). An ET of 100-m diameter varies in magnitude between  $V = 22.9$  and 24.5 across the field in the same fashion.

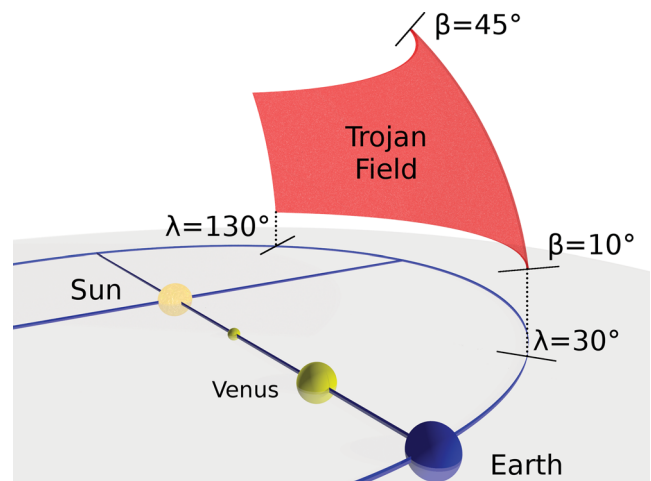
A synthesis of the stable orbit inclination model (Morais & Morbidelli 2002) and heliocentric longitude model (Tabachnik & Evans 2000b) was used to identify probability regions where bodies are most likely to be (Fig. 3). The ET fields (Fig. 2) bounded by upper and lower inclination limits (full width at half-maximum, FWHM) of  $10^\circ \lesssim \beta \lesssim 45^\circ$  include  $\sim 74$  per cent of bodies (Morais & Morbidelli 2002). The heliocentric longitude limits (FWHM) of

**Table 1.** Absolute and apparent magnitudes at the classical L4 and L5 Lagrangian points.

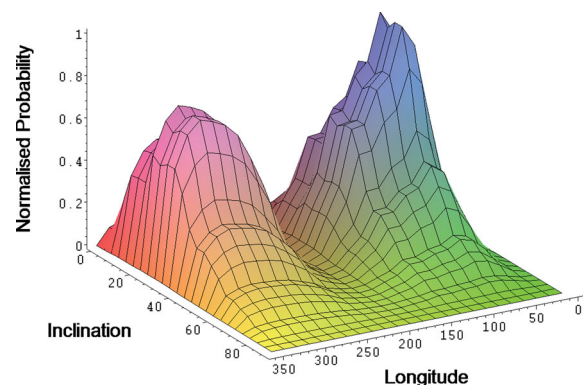
| Type   | Albedo | Diameter | Abs. mag. ( $H$ ) | App. mag. ( $V$ ) |
|--------|--------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| S-type | 0.20   | 1.0 km   | 17.37             | 18.9              |
|        |        | 100 m    | 22.36             | 23.9              |
| C-type | 0.057  | 1.0 km   | 18.73             | 20.3              |
|        |        | 100 m    | 23.73             | 25.3              |



**Figure 1.** Apparent magnitude of a 1 km Earth Trojan by heliocentric longitude and latitude. The figure shows variation from  $V = 17.9$  at the nearest part of the field (to Earth) to  $V = 19.5$  at the farthest part.



**Figure 2.** Perspective illustration of the Earth Trojan (L4) target field. The field ranges from heliocentric longitude ( $\lambda$ )  $30^\circ$  to  $130^\circ$  and latitude ( $\beta$ )  $10^\circ$  to  $45^\circ$ . A complementary field exists in the trailing Lagrangian L5 region. This illustration represents the field through which a body will pass during its orbit.



**Figure 3.** Normalized probability contour for Earth Trojan bodies by inclination and heliocentric longitude (degrees). The figure shows peak detection probabilities for longitudes consistent with the classical Lagrangian points but that bodies, while co-orbital with Earth, are unlikely to be co-planar.

$30^\circ \lesssim \lambda \lesssim 130^\circ$  (L4 region) and  $240^\circ \lesssim \lambda \lesssim 340^\circ$  (L5 region) include  $\sim 45$  and 40 per cent of bodies, respectively (Tabachnik & Evans 2000b). The regions bounded by these limits enclose  $\sim 63$  per cent of projected bodies. The recently-discovered ET, 2010 TK<sub>7</sub> (Connors et al. 2011), has inclination  $i = 20:88$  and mean longitude within the limits for the L4 region.

The heliocentric solid angle of each region is 0.931 sr (3056 deg<sup>2</sup>). Calculation of the geocentric solid angle, necessary for Earth-based observations, requires a transformation from the heliocentric reference. A numerical integration is performed using the standard solid angle integral  $\iint_S (\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}) / r^3 dS$  (where  $\mathbf{r}$  is the distance vector from the geocentre to the surface  $dS$ ,  $\mathbf{n}$  is the unit vector normal to that surface, and  $r = |\mathbf{r}|$ ) to determine the solid angle subtended at points other than the centre. This integration enables the calculation of sky area<sup>1</sup> for the heliocentric surface, from the geocentre either for an Earth-based observer or for a space-based instrument such as the *Gaia* satellite, which will be located near the Earth's L2

<sup>1</sup> The PYTHON code used to calculate these solid angles is available from the author on request.

Lagrangian point (Mignard et al. 2007). The calculated geocentric solid angles are 0.3948 sr (1296 deg<sup>2</sup>) and 0.4451 sr (1461 deg<sup>2</sup>) for the L4 and L5 regions, respectively. From the L2 Lagrangian point, for the *Gaia* satellite, the solid angles are 0.3855 sr (1265 deg<sup>2</sup>) and 0.4310 sr (1415 deg<sup>2</sup>). The variation between regions is due to the slight differences in positions relative to Earth.

## 2.1 Telescope surveys

Having identified the ET fields, we consider the ability of current and proposed wide-field telescopes to survey these regions. It is clear from the size of the regions (>1000 deg<sup>2</sup>) that a wide-field survey telescope would be needed for any attempt at surveying the entire region. However, even existing telescopes with the widest fields of view (FOVs) would barely be able to survey the entire region once in a single day due to observing constraints imposed by the Earth–Sun–ET geometry.

We also consider the implications for a space-based telescope with the impending launch of the *Gaia* satellite. *Gaia* will not be subject to the same constraints as ground-based telescopes. Although *Gaia* has a relatively small FOV, it will operate in a continuous scanning mode. It will image all of the sky down to a solar elongation of 45° (Mignard et al. 2007), but without the observational limitation of local horizon and airmass. However, this advantage is mitigated by its limiting magnitude of  $V = 20$ .

The continuous-scanning operation mode of *Gaia* leads to the concept of a strategy of observing a swath of the region, a range in right ascension and declination defining a particular subregion. Observations can be made of that defined region, repeated twice per week, and making use of Earth’s revolution about the Sun to progressively survey the target field. A 10°-wide swath (Fig. 4) would be imaged in minutes by a survey telescope, as shown in Table 2. The region is redefined at monthly intervals to recommence the survey. Thus, each month the target field passes through the observed region. In this fashion, the entire field is resampled over a period of 1 year. This can be done at the beginning and end of the night, requiring minimal telescope time, before and after the primary science missions.

Observations of ETs are time-limited by the geometry of the Earth–Sun–ET positions. There exist specific constraints particular to the geographic location of a telescope. For example, Northern

hemisphere telescopes will have access to the entire northern part of the ET region described in Fig. 2, while Southern hemisphere telescopes will have access to only that portion visible above the local horizon. Some seasonal variation will occur with the change in relative orientations throughout the year, as noted in Whiteley & Tholen (1998). The amount of variation will depend on geographic location.

By the end of evening twilight when it becomes possible to survey the L5 region, assuming (for convenience) the Sun’s altitude is  $-20^\circ$ , the classical Lagrangian point has an altitude of about  $40^\circ$ . Hence, atmospheric extinction on detection limits must be considered. Because there are many contributing factors to atmospheric extinction, reference to the ‘average’ approximation given by Green (1992) suggests the extinction at  $40^\circ$  altitude is 0.44 mag and at  $25^\circ$  altitude is 0.66 mag for a site at sea level.

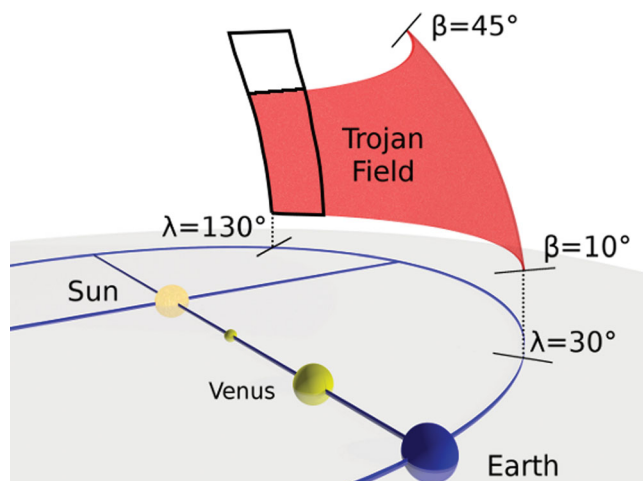
The stable orbits of the ETs have been modelled to have an inclination range of  $10^\circ$ – $45^\circ$  (Morais & Morbidelli 2002). The heliocentric longitude ranges (FWHM) are  $30^\circ$ – $130^\circ$  and  $240^\circ$ – $340^\circ$  for L4 and L5, respectively (Tabachnik & Evans 2000b). Since the modelled orbits are inclined at some angle to the ecliptic, the survey could be carried out in the upper or lower ecliptic latitudes ( $\beta$ ) at  $10^\circ \leq \beta \leq 45^\circ$  and  $-10^\circ \leq \beta \leq -45^\circ$ . By surveying fields in those latitudes the transverse motion per unit time is reduced. To an Earth-based observer an ET will appear to oscillate in an up-and-down motion about the plane of the ecliptic during its orbit about the Sun. The exhibited transverse motion will appear sinusoidal, with the apparent transverse motion reaching minimum at the extremes of its heliocentric latitude and reaching maximum when crossing the ecliptic plane.

It is impossible, a priori, to predict the direction of motion for the ET. Consequently, it is not possible to apply a tracking offset for the apparent motion to increase the detection limit. A suitable alternative is to observe with the intention of imaging the ET at maximum heliocentric latitude when the apparent motion is at minimum. As it will then appear to be a slow-moving object, follow-up becomes difficult in the same night. However, repeat imaging can be performed on subsequent days rather than trying to acquire follow-up images during the same session. This approach also has the advantage of increasing the available observing time for a target field, if necessary.

While this delay between follow-up images introduces other variations from such things as changes in atmospheric conditions and seeing, this could be compensated for by image convolution. Some telescopes are implementing image processing systems designed specifically for asteroid detection (e.g. Pan-STARRS+MOPS – Moving Object Processing System) where the asteroid is an apparently stationary transient because it is a very distant slow-moving object (Jedicke et al. 2007). This method can be applied to nearer objects which are apparently slow moving as a result of the particular Earth–Sun–MP positions at the time of observation.

## 3 RESULTS

Surveys of the entire field within the chosen limits are impractical on telescopes with small FOV but are reasonable on survey telescopes with sufficient FOV to accomplish the task in a single night, such as Catalina or the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST).<sup>2</sup> In these cases, it may be possible to survey the regions defined by the inclination limits at intervals of approximately 2 months. This



**Figure 4.** Observing a defined range in right ascension and declination, with Earth’s revolution about the Sun, results in the entire field being imaged as it passes across the observed region.

<sup>2</sup> The LSST is still in the development phase ([www.lsst.org](http://www.lsst.org)).



**Table 2.** Comparison of different survey telescopes showing the required time to survey the entire field compared to an optimal strategy of observing a  $10^\circ$  swath and using Earth's revolution to sweep across the field.

| Telescope   | Limiting mag. | Exposure (s)      | FOV                  | Entire field |                          | 10° swath |            | Instrument capabilities |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|
|             |               |                   |                      | FOVs         | Time                     | FOVs      | Time (min) |                         |
| Catalina    | $V \sim 20$   | 30                | 8.0 deg <sup>2</sup> | 162/183      | 1.35 h/1.5 h             | 12–18     | 6–9        | Drake et al. (2003)     |
| PTF 1.2 m   | $R \sim 20.6$ | 60                | 8.1 deg <sup>2</sup> | 160/180      | 2.7 h/3 h                | 12–18     | 12–18      | Law et al. (2009)       |
| Pan-STARRS  | $R \sim 24$   | 30                | 7.0 deg <sup>2</sup> | 185/209      | 1.5 h/1.7 h              | 13–20     | 7–10       | Jedicke et al. (2007)   |
| LSST        | $r \sim 24.7$ | 30                | 9.6 deg <sup>2</sup> | 135/152      | 1.1 h/1.3 h              | 10–15     | 5–8        | Jones et al. (2009)     |
| <i>Gaia</i> | $V \sim 20$   | 39.6 <sup>a</sup> | 0.69°                | 63/74        | 378 h/444 h <sup>b</sup> |           |            | Mignard et al. (2007)   |

<sup>a</sup> *Gaia* will operate in a continuous scanning mode where the CCD array will be read out at a rate corresponding to the angular rotation rate of the satellite (6-h period). The FOV value represents the number of rotations by *Gaia*. *Gaia*'s specific precession parameters are not considered, so values should be considered as representative.

<sup>b</sup> Approximate time to complete sufficient rotations to scan across the entire field. The actual time spent scanning within the field will be a fraction of this value.

requires the fields to be surveyed twice within a few days. These surveys can be conducted at the beginning (L5 region) and end (L4 region) of the night. Although this is possible, it may be impractical as this occupies a significant amount of telescope time on those nights.

As the field spans  $90^\circ$  in longitude, the intervals could nominally be 3 months. This increases the risk of missing low-inclination ETs completely through not having yet entered the field or of having just exited the field. It also increases the risk of detecting ETs shortly before exiting the field towards the ecliptic, possibly requiring follow-up observations in a less favourable orientation to the local horizon. By observing at intervals of 2 months, a small amount of oversampling is introduced and the risk of missing an ET is reduced. On the assumption that only the northern or southern field could be surveyed depending on the location of the telescope, the programme length would be 1 year, the length of the orbital period of a Trojan as it would pass through this field once per revolution.

It is possible to conduct a survey in the ecliptic plane between latitude 0 and the lower limit of the field to search for Trojans as they cross the ecliptic. This reduces the necessary time per session to survey the region as the ecliptic region is smaller than the ET field. The length of this programme is reduced, requiring six months. Any Trojans detected in that 6-month period would be crossing either to the north or to the south. However, the time saving per session is only about 30 per cent and requires more frequent sampling since, in this region, the ET will have a higher apparent motion. This could outweigh any benefit in the reduced per-session length as the total time requirement is not significantly different to that required to survey the entire field over the period of 1 year.

Attempting to survey the entire field in a single session is challenging. The desirability of minimizing the time per session is our key objective. Observing a swath of sky in a particular range of right ascension and declination, and using Earth's revolution about the Sun to survey the field as it crosses the observed region, achieves this aim. This approach requires minimal time each session, i.e. two sessions per week during the course of 1 year. The observed region is redefined at monthly intervals to recommence sampling of the field. Some oversampling will occur as the field crosses the observed region. This results in nights lost due to adverse weather conditions becoming less critical to the overall programme.

#### 4 SUMMARY AND FUTURE WORK

Despite the thousands of known Jupiter Trojans, of the terrestrial planets a mere handful of Trojans have been discovered. There are

only four known Mars Trojans, and the first ET has only been very recently discovered (Connors et al. 2011). Simulations (Morais & Morbidelli 2002) have predicted the existence of a number of ETs. The prospect of detecting these is limited by the small amount of time available per day due to the Earth–Sun–ET geometry. This implies that the conventional approach to detecting asteroids by repeated observations of a field must have cadence times in days rather than hours.

Surveys of the entire ET field are impractical due to the observational limits imposed by the geometry, and the many hours it would take to conduct such a survey. This Letter has identified the region of highest probability for detection, in the inclination range of  $10^\circ$ – $45^\circ$  and heliocentric longitude range of  $30^\circ$ – $130^\circ$  (L4) and  $240^\circ$ – $340^\circ$  (L5). The sky area for Earth-based observers has been determined using numerical integrations. A strategy has been proposed for observing a sub-region of the ET field and using Earth's revolution about the Sun to progressively survey the field as it crosses this subregion. This approach takes only a few minutes per session, two days per week, and is readily achievable by a survey telescope before or after the primary science mission. While this method requires a programme of continued observations for 1 year, the total time commitment for the programme is a few tens of hours spread throughout that year. We note that the only known ET, 2010 TK<sub>7</sub>, would pass through this region during its orbit.

The specific observing geometry of the *Gaia* satellite and its position at Earth's L2 Lagrangian point will be examined in more detail in future work. Initial simulations for the detection of Trojans by *Gaia* show promise (Mignard, private communication). Results of detailed simulations will be reported with particular regard to the detection limits and observational mode of operation of *Gaia*.

The different, and changing, geometry of the Earth–Mars Trojan relationship makes a detailed study more involved than the relatively static geometric condition of the ETs. As our nearest planetary neighbour with known Trojans, and the prediction that many more should exist in Mars' orbit (Tabachnik & Evans 1999), a similar modelling exercise is in progress. The peculiarities of the changing geometry and the implications for a search for additional Mars Trojans will be explored in greater depth.

The search area defined for ETs may also result in the detection of inner-Earth objects (IEOs), asteroids with orbits interior to Earth's orbit about the Sun, as they pass across the field. To date, there have been nine IEOs discovered; however, the predicted number is  $36 \pm 26$  with diameter  $>1$  km and  $530 \pm 240$  with diameter  $>250$  m (Zavodny et al. 2008). Further work is required to examine the potential for discovery of these IEOs during an ET search.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The authors would like to thank the anonymous referee whose comments and suggestions significantly improved the final version of this manuscript. MT thanks the organizers of the *Gaia* workshop (held in Pisa, Italy, 2011) for providing a fertile environment for discussing *Gaia* science. DMC is supported by an Australian Research Council Future Fellowship.

**REFERENCES**

- Christou A. A., Asher D. J., 2011, *MNRAS*, 414, 2965  
 Connors M. et al., 2000, *BAAS*, 32, 1019  
 Connors M., Wiegert P., Veillet C., 2011, *Nat*, 475, 481  
 Drake A. J. et al., 2003, *ApJ*, 696, 870  
 Dunbar R. S., Helin E. F., 1983, *BAAS*, 15, 830  
 Green D. W. E., 1992, *Int. Comet Q.*, 14, 55  
 Jedicke R., Magnier E. A., Kaiser N., Chambers K. C., 2007, in Milani A., Valsecchi G. B., Vokrouhlický D., eds, *Proc. IAU Symp. 236, Near Earth Objects, Our Celestial Neighbours: Opportunity and Risk*. Kluwer, Dordrecht, p. 341  
 Jones R. L. et al., 2009, *Earth Moon Planets*, 105, 101  
 Law N. M. et al., 2009, *PASP*, 121, 1395  
 Mignard F. et al., 2007, *Earth Moon Planets*, 101, 97  
 Mikkola S., Innanen K. A., 1990, *AJ*, 100, 290  
 Morais M. H. M., Morbidelli A., 2002, *Icarus*, 160, 1  
 Nicholson S. B., 1961, *Astron. Soc. Pac. Leaflets*, 8, 239  
 Pilat-Lohinger E., Dvorak R., Burge Ch., 1999, *Celest. Mech. Dyn. Astron.*, 73, 117  
 Scholl H., Marzari F., Tricarico P., 2005, *Icarus*, 175, 397  
 Tabachnik S., Evans N. W., 1999, *ApJ*, 517, L63  
 Tabachnik S., Evans N. W., 2000a, *MNRAS*, 319, 63  
 Tabachnik S., Evans N. W., 2000b, *MNRAS*, 319, 80  
 Tedesco E. F., Cellino A., Zappala V., 2005, *AJ*, 129, 2869  
 Warner B. D., Harris A. W., Pravec P., 2009, *Icarus*, 202, 134  
 Whiteley R. J., Tholen D. J., 1998, *Icarus*, 136, 154  
 Wiegert P. A., Innanen K. A., Mikkola S., 1997, *Nat*, 387, 686  
 Zavodny M., Jedicke R., Beshore E. C., Bernardi F., Larson S., 2008, *Icarus*, 198, 284

This paper has been typeset from a  $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$  file prepared by the author.