1) What direction is the asteroid traveling?

### North

### 

### Table I: Reference Star Coordinates

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reference Star | ID # | RA | DEC |
| #1 | 00936-00007 | 15h30m46.56 | 11+14’00.8” |
| #2 | 00936-00754 | 15h30m39.39 | 11+15’14.2” |
| #3 | 00936-00017 | 15h30m36.23 | 11+16’20.8” |

### Table II: The Coordinates of Asteroid 1992JB, May 23, 1992

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **File Name** | **Time (UT)** | **RA (h  m  s)** | **Dec (o  '  ")** |
| 92JB05 | 04  53  00 | 15h30m38.70 | 11+14’06.2” |
| 92JB07 | 05  03  00 | 15h30m38.70 | 11+14’14.5” |
| 92JB08 | 05  09  00 | 15h30m38.72 | 11+14’18.4” |
| 92JB09 | 06  37  30 | 15h30m38.70 | 11+15’26.8” |
| 92JB10 | 06  49  00 | 15h30m38.70 | 11+15’34.6” |
| 92JB12 | 06  57  00 | 15h40m38.69 | 11+15’41.2” |
| 92JB14 | 07  16  00 | 15h30m38.68 | 11+15’54.7” |

### Conclusion:

### In conclusion, this lab demonstrates the methods used by astronomers to find moving objects within our solar view. The technique of blinking allows astronomers to easily, and quickly determine the difference between two images, and therefore see what objects have moved. This allowed us to determine the moving objects in the image and calculate their changing declination over time. This demonstrates a fundamental skill in astronomy, that of charting the passage of an object in space over time.

### Paste your Print Screen image here.

### 

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