

GLOSSARY¹

<i>a</i>	semimajor axis of the orbit
aeon	10 ⁹ yr
AGK2	<i>Zweiter Katalog der Astronomischen Gesellschaft</i>
α	phase angle, which is the angle at the asteroid between the radius vectors to Earth and to the Sun; right ascension
AU	astronomical unit, <i>a</i> of Earth
$B(a, 0)$	the mean opposition magnitude as defined by

$$B(a, 0) = B(1, 0) + 5 \log a(a - 1)$$

β	ecliptic latitude
C_3	injection energy into Earth-escape hyperbola, km ² /s ²
δ	declination
<i>e</i>	eccentricity of the orbit
<i>e'</i>	proper eccentricity
<i>Ephemeris</i>	<i>Ephemerides of Minor Planets</i> , published yearly by the Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Theoretical Astronomy, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.
FK4	<i>Fourth Fundamental Catalogue</i> , Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch
<i>g</i>	absolute magnitude; ² $g \simeq B(1, 0) - 0.10$
<i>G</i>	universal constant of gravitation
<i>i</i>	inclination of the orbit
<i>i'</i>	proper inclination
<i>I</i>	intensity
IAU	International Astronomical Union
<i>L</i>	angular momentum
λ	ecliptic longitude; wavelength
<i>m</i>	mass
mag	astronomical magnitude $\propto -2.5 \log_{10} I$
MDS	McDonald Survey of Asteroids
MPC	<i>Minor Planet Circulars</i> , published by the Minor Planet Center, Cincinnati, Ohio
μm	1 μm = 1-micrometer = 1 micron
<i>N</i>	number
obliquity	the angle between the rotational axis and the perpendicular to the orbital plane
<i>O - C</i>	observed value minus computed value
ω	angular velocity
Ω	nodal longitude

¹The symbols of this glossary are commonly used, unless defined differently by individual authors.

²For the newer, more explicit, definition of absolute magnitude, see under *UBV* below.

<i>P</i>	period of rotation about the body axis, or orbital period; polarization
PLS	Palomar-Leiden Survey of Faint Asteroids
<i>r</i>	the distance from the Sun
<i>R</i>	radius of the object
ρ	density
<i>q</i>	perihelion distance
<i>Q</i>	aphelion distance
<i>t</i>	time or epoch
<i>T</i>	temperature
<i>U</i>	Jacobian encounter velocity, defined by E. Öpik in <i>Irish Astron.</i> 8, 191, 1968.
UBV	the photometric system described by H. L. Johnson in ch. 11 of <i>Basic Astronomical Data</i> , K. Aa. Strand, ed., University of Chicago Press, 1963. Photographically, as well as photoelectrically, the magnitude <i>B</i> can be observed. It is related to the absolute magnitude, <i>B</i> (1, 0), at unit distances and zero phase by

$$B = B(1, 0) + 5 \log r\Delta + F(\alpha)$$

where Δ is the distance from Earth and $F(\alpha)$ is the phase function.

<i>v</i>	linear velocity
<i>V</i>	volume