

## Werk

**Label:** Abstract

**Jahr:** 1953

**PURL:** [https://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?311570321\\_0005|log52](https://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?311570321_0005|log52)

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U biltenu *Minor Planet Circulars*, № 942, O. Kippes, polazeći od elemenata planetoida 1950 SD, sa popravkom  $\Delta\mu = +0.001594$  dobio je za 0-C:

		$\Delta\alpha$	$\Delta\delta$
1929 -	II - 3.0	- 0.010	+ 0.570
	- II - 12.0	- 0.024	+ 0.535
	- III - 3.0	- 0.090	+ 0.493

i na taj način i on je posle nas takođe dokazao identičnost.

Datumi opozicija i položaji  $\alpha$  i  $\delta$  u gornjoj Tabeli približeće se većoj tačnosti ako se izvrši ispravka  $\mu$  sa  $\Delta\mu$  u elipsi planetoida 1950 SD.

Interesantno je da se mnogi astronomi zainteresovali za planetoid 1950 SD. Posle objavljenih naših elemenata u biltenu *Minor Planet Circulars*, № 849, objavljeni su i elementi M. Mündler-a (Heidelberg) u istom biltenu № 872. Efemeride ovog planetoida za 1953 godinu dao je takođe M. Mündler i to od 3 maja do 22 juna. Planetoid je 1 juna 1953 godine bio u opoziciji sa Suncem, ali nije mogao da bude primećen. Njegova prividna veličina je tada iznosila 15.9

Za ovo nebesko telo, za koje postoji dosta interesovanja, bilo bi važno da se ono nađe bar još u jednoj opoziciji, radi popravke njegove eliptičke putanje. Iza toga bi ono moglo da zauzme mesto u katalogu numerisanih planetoida.

#### IDENTIFYING OF A MINOR PLANET

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#### Summary

On the 16<sup>th</sup> of September 1950 S. Arend (Belgium) diccovered the minor planet 1950 SD. The author of the present paper determined the elliptical orbit of the same minor planet and stated that it is identical to the minor planet 1929 CL.

The minor planet 1929 CL was discovered by K. Reinmuth (Germany). Both its elliptical orbit and ephemeris for 1929 and 1930 year, were calculated by the well-known astronomer G. Stracke.

For the interval 1930 - 1949 year, the author calculated geocentrical positions ( $\alpha, \delta$ ), mean daily moves ( $d\alpha, d\delta$ ), variations ( $v$ ) apparent, magnitudes ( $m$ ) and dates of opposition of the minor planet 1950 SD, in order to find it in another opposition more and, at the same time, to give data to observatores abroad to search it either on photographical plates or in their

annals. These data were calculated according to the author's ellipse which is temporary, for perturbations were disregarded, so that, going backwards or forwards from the year 1950, dates of opposition and positions deviate more and more from exacte values. It is important to find the mentioned minor planet in another opposition more because of correction of its elliptical orbit.

The author's result is published in Minor Planet Circulars № 849 and 850.

Later the identity 1950 SD. = 1929 CL. was stated by A. Patry (France) and O. Kippes (Germany) too. On the other hand, after the author of this paper, M.Mündler (Germany) published elliptical elements of the same minor planet (Minor Planet Circulars, № 885, 872 and 942).

