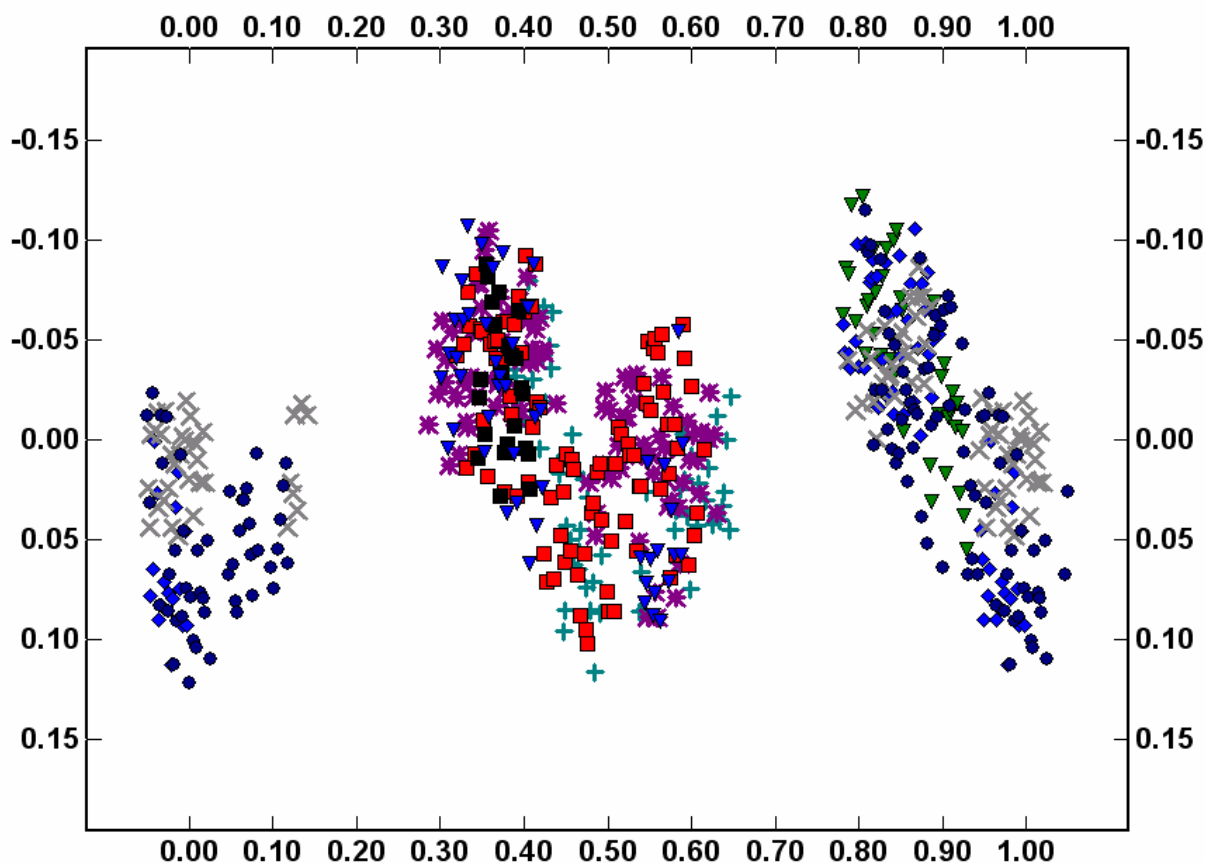


(386) Siegena



Period: $15.98 \pm .01$

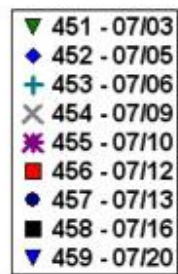
Amplitude: $.24 \pm .04$

Dates Observed: July 3 to 20, 2004

Number of Sessions: 9

Number of Observations: 579

Instruments: .35 meter F/11 SCT with a SBIG ST1001e CCD Camera



Notes: Siegena is a Main Belt III asteroid discovered on March 1, 1984 by M. Wolf at Heidelberg. It is named for the city of Siegen in Westphalia, Germany, home town of Professor Kreutz.

Siegena was originally reported to have a 9.763 hour period (Zappala 1982). It was observed again in 1979 and 1980 (Harris and Young 1983 and 1989). The resulting period was inconclusive but consistent with the Zappala period.

The amplitude in 1979 was about 0.1 magnitudes and somewhat higher in 1980; both far less than it appears in 2004. That implies that the asteroid is showing less of a

pole on position. Since the resulting period is almost in exactly $2/3$ of the Earth's rotation, it was not possible to get a complete lightcurve in the short summer nights. However, both of the minimums were repeatedly observed lending confidence in the resulting period.

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