## 15405 - Which way home? Finding the origin of our Solar System's first interstellar

## visitor

Cycle: 25, Proposal Category: GO/DD
(Availability Mode: SUPPORTED)

## INVESTIGATORS

| Name | Institution | E-Mail |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dr. Karen J. Meech (PI) (Contact) | University of Hawaii | meech@ifa.hawaii.edu |
| Dr. Marc W. Buie (CoI) (Contact) | Southwest Research Institute | buie@boulder.swri.edu |
| Marco Micheli (CoI) (CoI) | ESA SSA-NEO Coordination Centre | marco.micheli@esa.int |
| Dr. Jacqueline Keane | University of Hawaii | jvkeane@hawaii.edu |
| Dr. Jan Kleyna (CoI) | University of Hawaii | kleyna@ifa.hawaii.edu |
| Olivier Raoul Hainaut (CoI) (ESA Member) | European Southern Observatory - Germany | ohainaut@eso.org |
| Dr. Kenneth Chambers (CoI) | University of Hawaii | chambers@ifa.hawaii.edu |
| Dr. Harald Ebeling (CoI) | University of Hawaii | ebeling@ifa.hawaii.edu |

VISITS

| Visit | Targets used in Visit | Configurations used in Visit | Orbits Used | Last Orbit Planner Run | OP Current <br> with Visit? |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 01 | (1) A-2017-U1 | WFC3/UVIS | 1 | 18-Dec-2017 16:02:41.0 | yes |
| 02 | (1) A-2017-U1 | WFC3/UVIS | 1 | $18-D e c-201716: 02: 42.0$ | yes |
| 03 | (1) A-2017-U1 | WFC3/UVIS | 1 | $18-D e c-201716: 02: 43.0$ | yes |
| 04 | (2) A-2017-U1-UPDATED | WFC3/UVIS | 1 | $18-D e c-201716: 02: 44.0$ | yes |
| 05 | (3) OUMUAMUA | WFC3/UVIS | 1 | $18-D e c-201716: 02: 44.0$ | yes |

5 Total Orbits Used


#### Abstract

We request HST/WFC3/UVIS observations of A/2017 U1, a recently discovered fast moving and fast fading object that appears to originate from outside the Solar System. Rapid follow-up observations from the ground established the object's orbit as hyperbolic and thus ruled out that $\mathrm{A} / 2017$ U1 is a comet or asteroid. The proposed observations are critical to (a) determine the object's rotation period in order to allow observations to be performed at maximal brightness, and (b) obtain precise astrometry along an extended arc length in order to identify the region from which this object originated.


A/2017 U1 is the first known interloper from outside the Solar System, and the observations proposed here play a pivotal role in determining its origin.

## OBSERVING DESCRIPTION

The proposed observation consists of two components that serve tightly related purposes: 1) Extend the astrometric arc in order to permit a refined orbit estimation that may allow us to uncover where the target originated. 2) Obtain critical light curve observations as the object is fading to provide accurate predictions of the rotational phase for our ongoing follow-up observations.

To achieve the first goal, we split our observation into three visits, distributed evenly over a 40-day period in order to maximize the observed arc of the interloper's orbit. The beginning of this period, and hence the time of the first visit, is set by the requirement to align HST's astrometric observations with those performed with groundbased facilities, which results in a date of November 22, 2017 (or within a day thereof) for the first visit. The end of the 40-day period, and hence the time of the third visit, is defined by the date at which our target is predicted to have faded to $\mathrm{V}=27.5$ which we consider the limiting magnitude for a credible detection with HST in a single orbit. We expect this to occur on January 01, 2018, but stress that adjustments in our photometric model may alter this prediction by a few days. The second visit should be scheduled near the midpoint between the first and the third visit in order to provide the best possible constraints on the target's highly eccentric orbit. Again, some flexibility is required to allow adjustment as the result of improvements in our model predictions.

To achieve the second goal, we allocate three orbits to the first visit, and one orbit each to the subsequent second and third visit. The longer, first visit aims to sample the target's light curve at high precision and over a sufficiently long time to tightly constrain both amplitude and period, both of which are crucial parameters of the photometric model that underlies the predictions driving the timing of visits two and three.

All observations will be performed with WFC3/UVIS and the F350LP filter in order to maximize system throughput. Since ours is a moving target, no dithering is required. We do, however, split each orbit into 5 subexposures using CR-SPLIT in order to allow efficient removal of cosmic rays and limit the track length of GAIA reference stars in the field that form the basis of our astrometric solution. Since our target is located at high Galactic latitude, the surface density of reference stars is low; we therefore request additional flexibility to allow scheduling of all visits (within the aforementioned windows) such that the number of GAIA stars is maximized.




Proposal 15405 - Epoch 1 part 2 (02) - Which way home? Finding the origin of our Solar System's first interstellar visitor



Proposal 15405 - Epoch 1 part 3 (03) - Which way home? Finding the origin of our Solar System's first interstellar visitor


Proposal 15405 - Epoch 2 (04) - Which way home? Finding the origin of our Solar System's first interstellar visitor





