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**New NEO Characterization Results**

**DynAstVO: the Europlanet orbital Near-Earth asteroid database**

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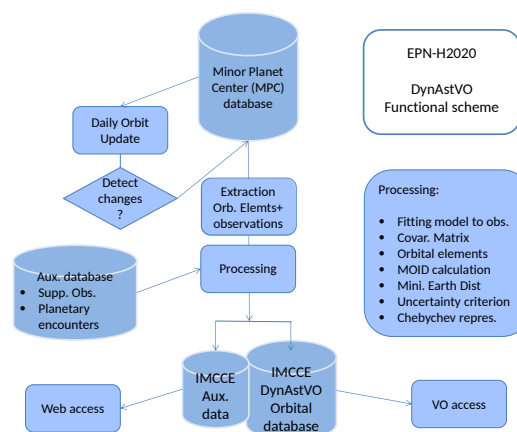
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DynAstVO is a new database related to Near Earth Asteroids asteroids. It is developed within the Europlanet 2020 RI and the Virtual European Solar and Planetary Access (VESPA) frameworks. The database provides the orbital elements, observational information, minimum distances with planets and the Minimum Orbit Intersection Distance, orbital uncertainty and the associated covariance matrix and ephemeris in SPICE kernel files. The database is automatically updated, every day, according to the Daily Orbit Update published in Minor Planet Electronic Circulars. When new observations are available at MPC, or a new object is discovered, the new orbit and auxiliary data are automatically computed. The global processing of DynAstVO is presented in Fig. 1.



**Figure 1: Block diagram of DynAstVO processing**

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The orbit determination process comes from [1] and consists in an integration of equations of motion and variational equations. Orbital elements are determined by a Levenberg-Marquadt inversion algorithm. The dynamical model takes into account the gravitational perturbations of the Sun, the eight planets, the Moon and Pluto (positions are from INPOP13c [2] and the four main asteroids (Ceres, Pallas, Vesta and Hygiea, with positions preliminary computed by the program), the corrections of relativistic effects of the Sun, the dynamical flatness of Sun and the Earth. Corrections from bias in stellar catalogue following [3] are applied, as well as the weighting scheme.

DynAstVO conforms to EPN-TAP environment [4] and is accessible as webservice through Virtual Observatory protocols or classical web access at the address <http://vespa.obspm.fr/>. Orbital elements are given at two different epochs: one epoch specific to the asteroid which is approximately between the first and last date of the object's observations and one epoch common to all asteroids corresponding to the 1<sup>st</sup> of July of the current year. SPICE kernel ephemerides are provided for the 1980-2030 period. Auxiliary databases are also produced such as circumstances of minimum distances with inner planets of solar system.

Finally, we present a comparison with other well established databases such as Astorb, MPCORB, NEODyS and JPL, in particular in term of ephemeris and their accuracy. The database will be extended by including MOID data, IP, and post-mitigation tools [5].

**Comments:**

*(Poster)*

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