## INFORMATION ON ORBITAL ELEMENTS OF THE NUMBERED MINOR PLANETS FOR 2025

We stop preparation of the Ephemerides of Minor Planets (EMP) for 2022 and for the next years. The main reason is the outdated form of the table format of ephemerides.

We intend to keep the table "Orbital elements of the numbered minor planets". We plan update orbital elements after each publication of observations by MPC.

Elements of all numbered minor planets (740 000) have been determined by IAA. The sets of elements are given for the epoch Nov. 21, 2025. They were determined as a result of orbit improving on the base of all kinds of optical observations available in the catalog of observations of the Minor Planet Center on Sep. 13, 2024 (radar observations have not been used at this stage).

When using these data it is necessary to take into consideration the following:

- 1) the weights for used observations were assigned by system of Veres (Veres, P., Farnocchia, D., Chesley, S. R. et al. 2017, Icarus, Vol. 296 (1), pp. 139–149);
  - 2) observations of only standard accuracy were used for orbit improvement.

The elements of the numbered minor planets are given with respect to the ecliptic and equinox J2000.0. The computation of osculating elements for the new standard epoch JDT 2461000.5 = 2025 November 21.0 TT was carried out by numerical integration of relativistic equations of motion in rectangular coordinates taking into account the perturbations from Mercury to Neptune and from Pluto, Ceres, Pallas, and Vesta. Coordinates and masses of perturbing planets were taken from DE 440. The perturbations from the Earth and the Moon were considered separately.

The following Table gives the format of presentation of elements in files.

| Number,      | H,   | M,        | $\omega$ , | $\Omega$ , | i,       | e         | n,                      | a,        |
|--------------|------|-----------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| $_{ m name}$ | m    | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0        |           | $^{\circ}/\mathrm{day}$ | a. u.     |
| 1            | 2    | 3         | 4          | 5          | 6        | 7         | 8                       | 9         |
| 1 Ceres      | 3.33 | 17.21593  | 73.47023   | 80.26013   | 10.58635 | 0.0788178 | 0.21411522              | 2.7671817 |
| 2 Pallas     | 4.12 | 357.84932 | 310.86487  | 172.91814  | 34.92704 | 0.2300844 | 0.21383118              | 2.7696317 |
| 3  Juno      | 5.13 | 351.82411 | 247.73654  | 169.84301  | 12.99066 | 0.2564677 | 0.22589353              | 2.6701369 |
| 4  Vest a    | 3.20 | 115.13300 | 151.59910  | 103.75733  | 7.13927  | 0.0887575 | 0.27133009              | 2.3630382 |

The first column of the Table gives the number and the name or principal provisional designation of each minor planet. The second one gives the absolute magnitude, H, that is, the brightness averaged over rotation for minor planets having known lightcurves and reduced to unit heliocentric and geocentric distances and to zero phase angle. Parameter H is provided by the Minor Planet Center.

The orbital elements (mean anomaly, M, argument of perihelion,  $\omega$ , longitude of ascending node,  $\Omega$ , inclination, i, eccentricity, e, mean motion, n, and semi-major axis, a) are given in the columns from 3 to 9.

The catalogue of elements can be find in the file contains elements for all 740 000 minor planets; its name is  $'el_740000.txt'$ .

The data are presented as TXT file.