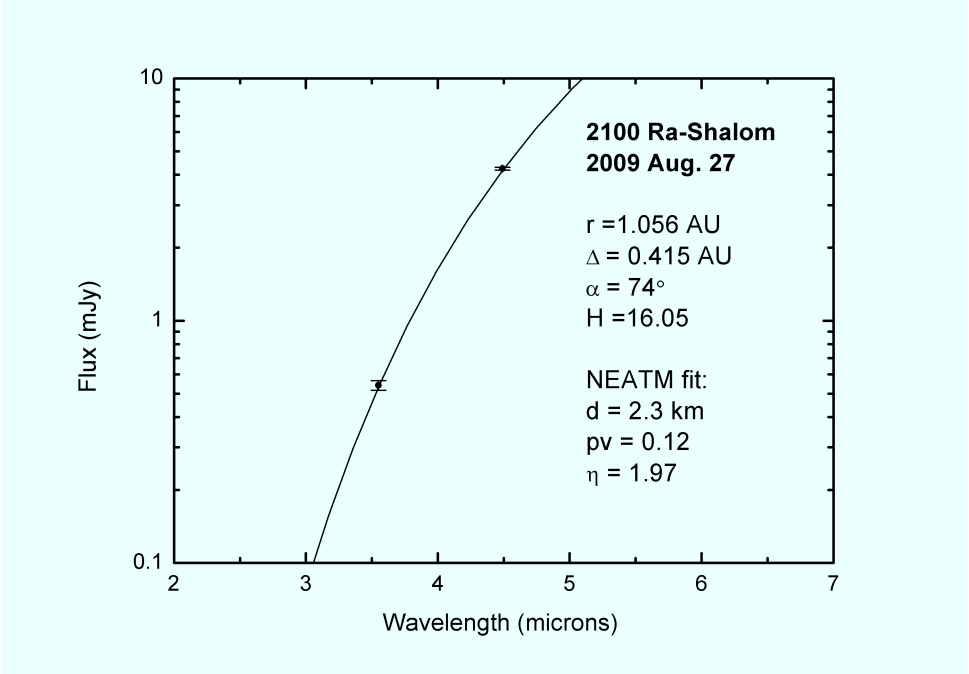


Fig. 6.— NEATM fit to the Warm Spitzer thermal fluxes for (2100) Ra-Shalom obtained in August, 2009. (The reflected light component has been removed.) This is one of the targets for which the quality of the data enables a floating $\eta$ fit to be performed. The resulting diameter and albedo are in good agreement with earlier groundbased results (Delbo' et al. 2003; Shepard et al. 2008) For most of our targets, especially those with high albedos, the uncertainties in the 3.6 micron thermal flux components preclude a floating $\eta$ NEATM fit, and we resort to the fixed $\eta$ method (§4). A comparison of the results obtained with these two methods, and results available in the literature for some of our targets, will facilitate further refinement of the fixed $\eta$ method.