Observation plan of small solar system objects by SUBARU telescope

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Subaru is an 8.2 meter optical-infrared telescope at the summit of Mauna Kea, Hawaii, operated since 1999 by NAOJ. Not only its huge diameter, but also high-performance
instruments give us the new possibilities for the planetary science as well as astronomy. Unique Prime Focus Camera (Suprime-Cam) enables to detect distant EKBOs and sub-km asteroids(Kinoshita et al.2001 Yoshida et al.2001). Kawakita et al.(2001) show a formation region of the cometary ammonia ice by the estimate of the NH3 spin temperature in Comet C/1999S4 (LINEAR) by using high-dispersion spectrograph on the Subaru telescope. By the spectroscopy in near-IR, Nakamura et al.(2000) detect the absorption bands of solid methane, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen ices on the surface of Plute. ISAS group performed the near-IR photometry and spectroscopy by using IRCS(Infrared Camera and Spectrograph), and examine the surface temperature and materials on the 1998SF36, MUSES-C mission target object. In this presentation, I describe the future plane of SUBARU observation, as introducing the previous results.