



Overview:
NASA All Sky Fireball Network &
Southern Ontario Meteor Network

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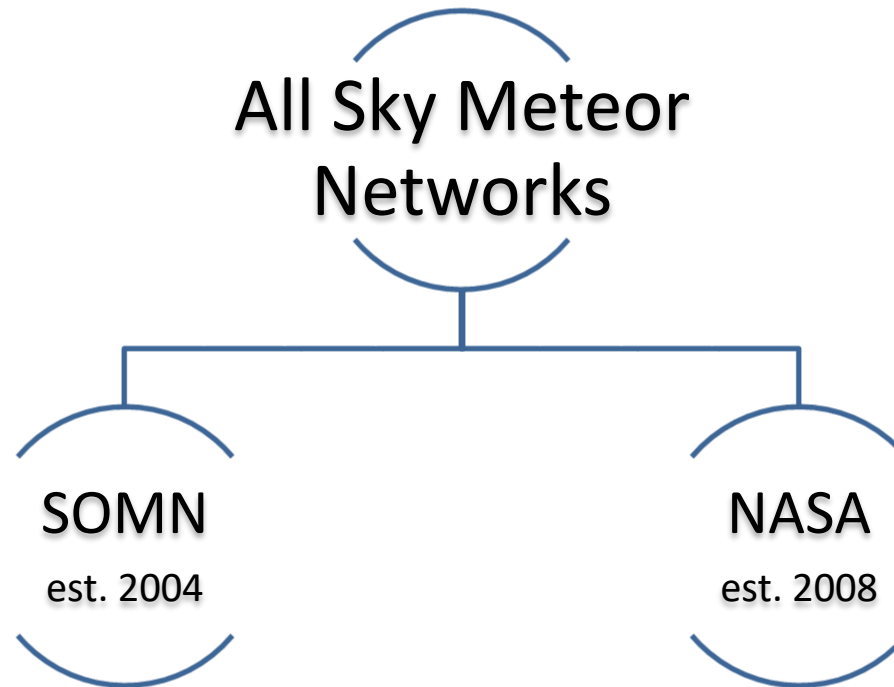
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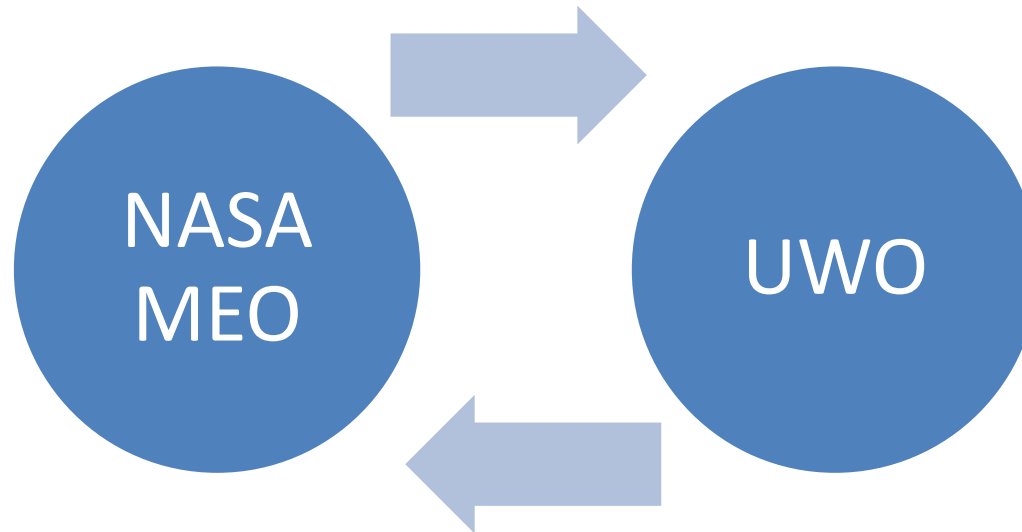
Meteor Physics Group, UWO, jrgill@uwo.ca

Okie-Tex Star Party
September 30, 2008
Howard Edin



- Similar cameras
- Identical software
- Automated detection and analysis

MEO funding support via
cooperative agreement to
develop hardware & software



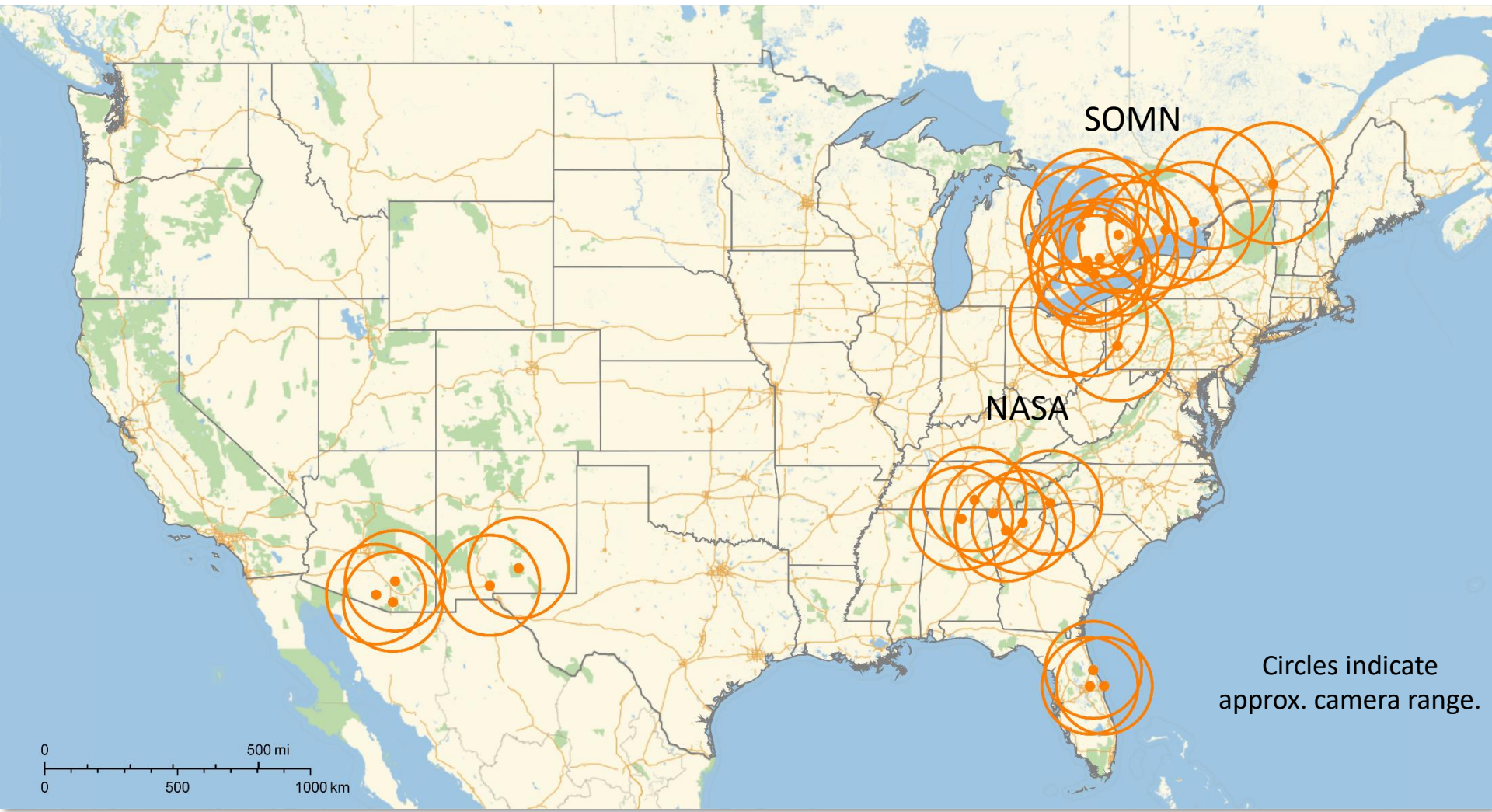
UWO-built hardware &
software deployed in NASA
Network & SOMN

Network Objectives

Overarching objective: Multi-camera observations of bright fireballs ($M_v \approx -4$) caused by cm-sized meteoroids

- SOMN
 - Multi-sensor calibration of relative meteoroid mass/energy scales: video, radar, infrasonic, seismic
 - Probe of observational biases in meteor observations
 - Detailed ablation modeling as a proxy for physical structure
 - Flux of small NEOs
 - Meteorite fall observations
- NASA
 - Tracking and characterizing meteor events of USG and public interest
 - Characterize meteor showers
 - Determine the speed distribution and major sources of cm-sized meteoroids
 - Meteorite fall observations

Network Map



Deployed Stations

SOMN

Camera #	Location
2	Elginfield, ON
3	Hamilton, ON
4	Tavistock, ON
5	Collingwood, ON
6	Orangeville, ON
7	Kincardine, ON
8	Aylmer, ON
10	Yarker, ON
11	Oliphant, ON
12	Oak Heights, ON
13	Montreal, QB
14	Pittsburgh, PA
16	Oberlin, OH
17	Hiram, OH
18	Ottawa, ON
19	Toronto, ON
20	London, ON

NASA

Camera #	Location
1	Huntsville, AL
2	Chickamauga, GA
3	Tullahoma, TN
4	Cartersville, GA
5	Las Cruces, NM
6	Mayhill, NM
7	Rosman, NC
8	Dahlonega, GA
9	Kitt Peak, AZ
10	Mt Lemmon, AZ
11	Mt. Hopkins, AZ
14	Pittsburgh, PA
16	Oberlin, OH
17	Hiram, OH
18	Daytona Beach, FL
19	Orlando, FL
20	Cape Canaveral, FL



Camera

- Watec 902-H2 Ultimate or Sony HiCam HB-710E
 - monochrome 8bit CCD video cameras
 - 1/2" CCD chip, effectively 768x494 px
 - Interleaved 30 fps video
- F1.4, 1.6-3.4mm Rainbow L163VDC4P fisheye lens
- Weatherproof PVC enclosure with twilight sensor, thermostat, heater, fan
- Flat-roof or pole mounted



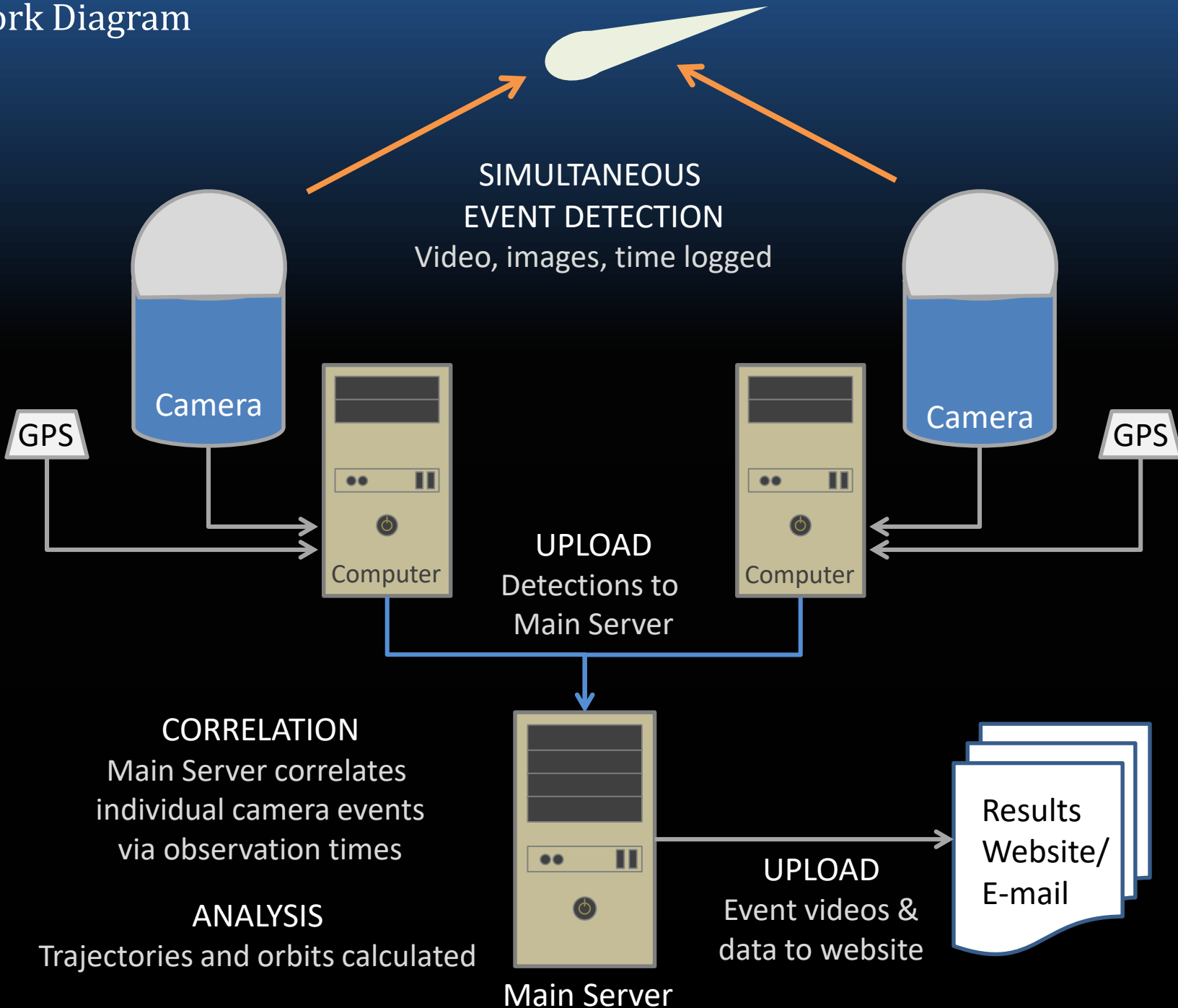
Computer

- Standard desktop computer running Debian Linux
 - Frame-grabber card
 - Large disk storage for streaming video buffer
 - ASGARD software for meteor detection, correlation, analysis, and storage
 - USB GPS for time synchronization
- Network link

FOV and Detections



Network Diagram



NASA's All Sky Fireball Network

"What was that bright light in the sky last night?"

radar liveview

Intro: The NASA All-sky Fireball Network is a network of cameras set up by the NASA Meteoroid Environment Office (MEO) with the goal of observing meteors brighter than the planet Venus, which are called fireballs. The collected data will be used by the MEO in constructing models of the meteoroid environment, which are important to spacecraft designers.

Network: The network currently consists of 8 cameras, 6 of which are placed in locations in north Alabama, north Georgia, southern Tennessee, and southern North Carolina. The remaining 2 are located in southern New Mexico. The network is growing all the time, with plans to place a total of 15 cameras in schools, science centers, and planetaria in the United States, predominantly east of the Mississippi River, where there are few such systems.

20130128
20130127
20130125
20130124
20130123
20130122
20130121
20130120
20130119
20130118
20130116
20130115
20130114
20130113
20130112
20130111
20130109
20130108
20130107

Images, movies sorted by date

radar liveview

20130128
20130127
20130125
20130124
20130123
20130122
20130121
20130120
20130119
20130118
20130116
20130115
20130114
20130113
20130112
20130111
20130109
20130108
20130107

20130122 06:53:16 UTC ...
vel 45.8 km/s beg 105.1 km end 72.9 km
event [SUMMARY](#) [ORBIT](#)

20130122 07:02:36 UTC ...
vel 58.1 km/s beg 104.9 km end 78.7 km
event [SUMMARY](#) [ORBIT](#)

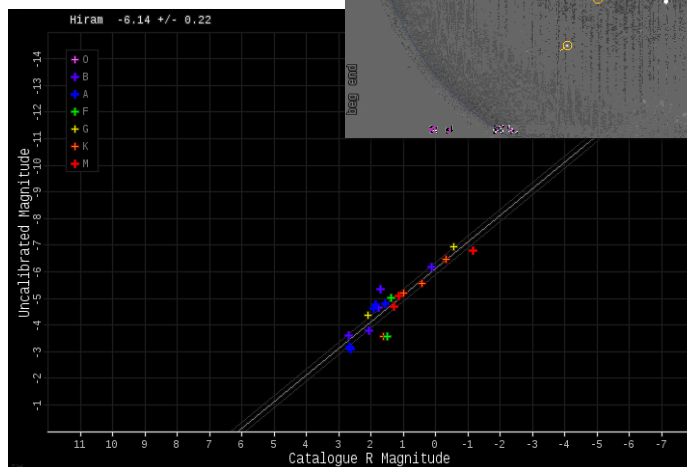
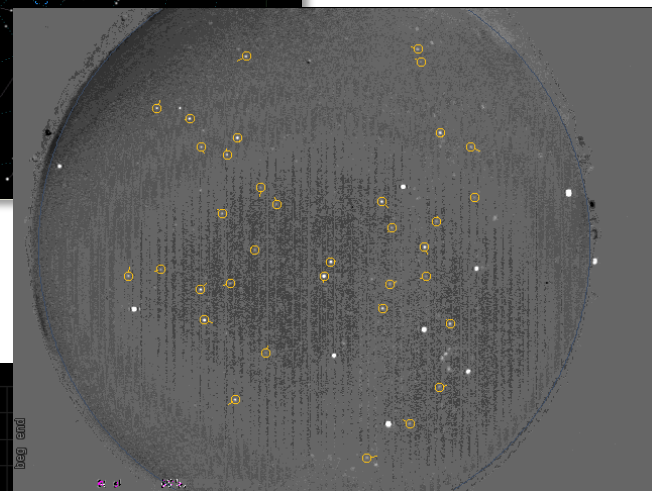
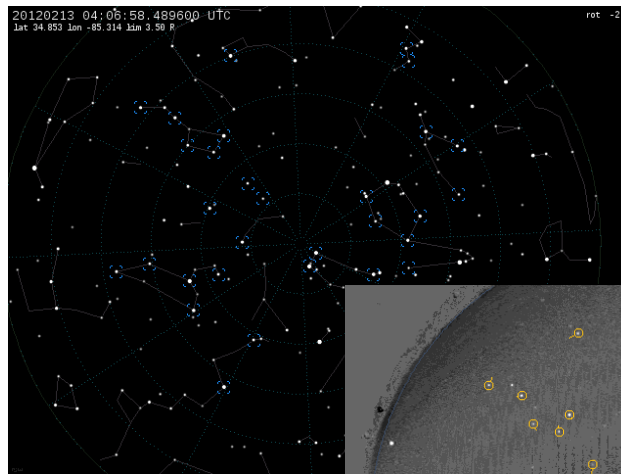
Meteor speed, trajectory, orbit, brightness, mass

- Event capture and detection
 - Video capture
 - Detection
 - Rejection
- Processing and storage
 - Event transmission
 - Multi-station solutions
 - Data retrieval
- Results
 - ASGARD weblog
 - Daily e-mails
 - Event plots and data tables

- Detects events using frame difference thresholding
- Events run through detection and rejection filters to identify meteors and weed out satellites, planes, bugs, etc.
- Consolidates camera detections at central server, correlates and processes multi-station events



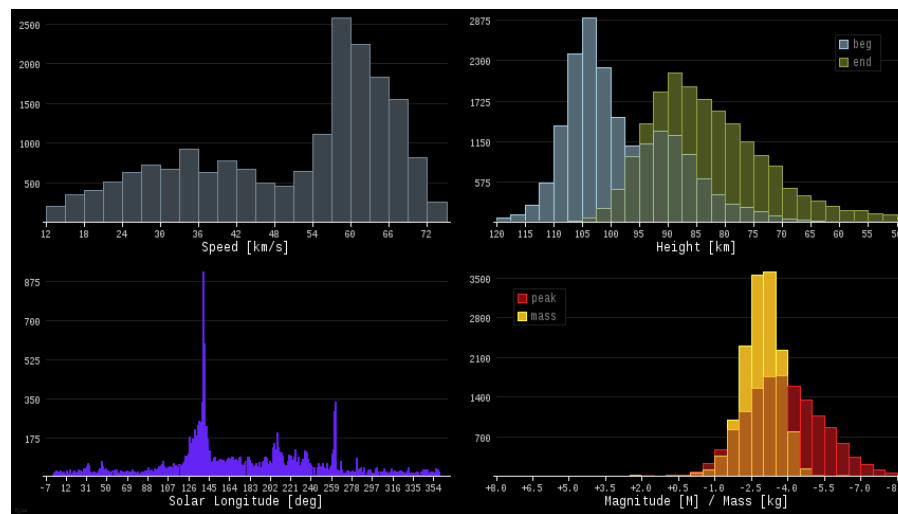
- Calibrated using stellar point sources
 - Stacked calibration images used to create plates following Borovicka et al. (1995)
 - Instrumental magnitudes compared to cataloged magnitudes
- See talks at this workshop:
 - Aaron Kingery, “MEO All Sky Camera Installation and Calibration”
 - Steven Ehlert, “Meteor Photometry for All-Sky Cameras”



- Meteor trajectories can be approximated as simple lines in 3D space
- Trajectory determined following methodology of Borovicka (1990)
- Orbits determined following methodology of Ceplecha (1987)
- See talk at this workshop by Denis Vida, “Comparison of Meteor Trajectory Solvers”

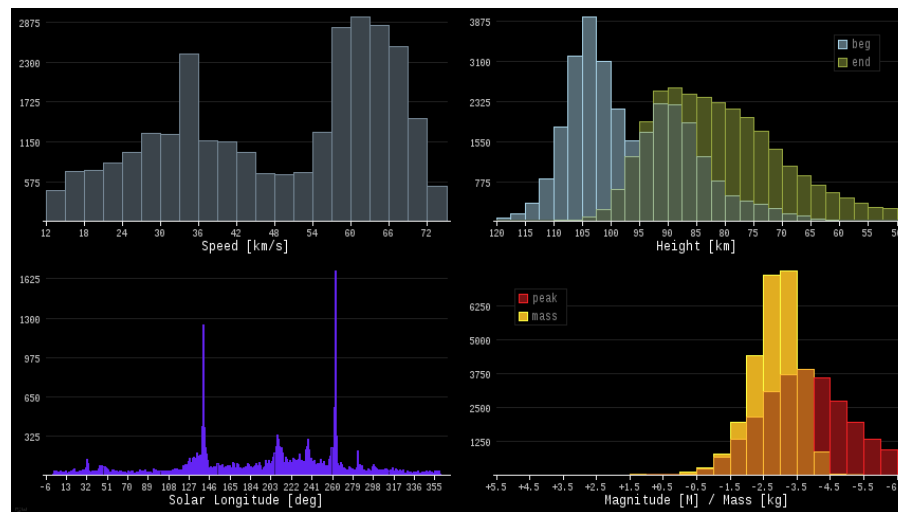
SOMN

Time period: early 2006 to present
 # meteors: 17,000+ multi-station
 Lim meteor mag: -2.0 (Jupiter)
 # meteorite falls: 7



NASA

Time period: late 2008 to present
 # meteors: 27,000+ multi-station
 Lim meteor mag: -2.0 (Jupiter)
 # public interest: ~1/week avg
 # meteorite falls: 2



Grimsby Meteorite Fall

September 26, 2009 01:03 UT



Detected by

- 7 SOMN stations
- infrasound
- CMOR
- large format CCD camera

Initial mass: 20-50 kg

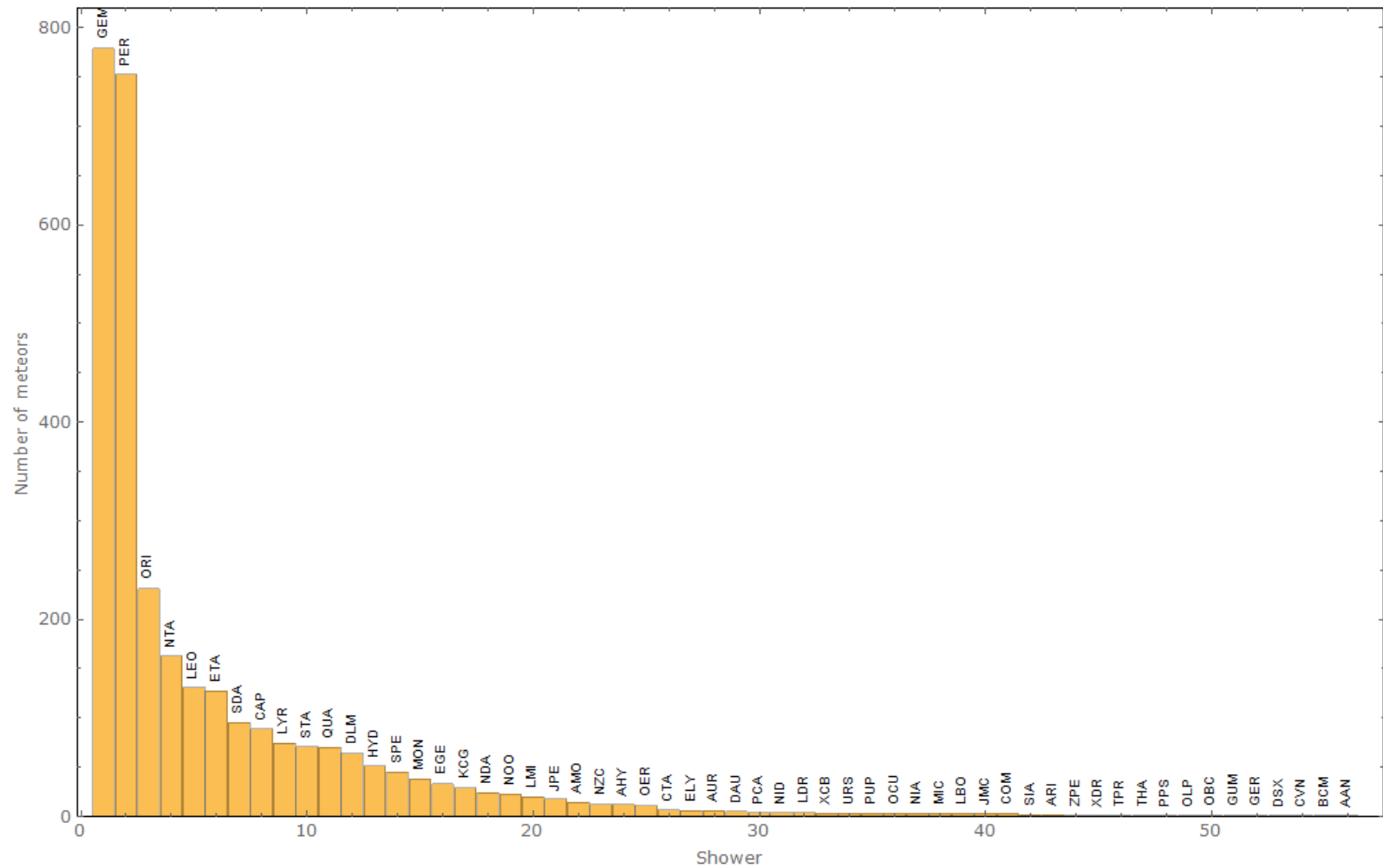
Recovered mass: 215 g

Absolute magnitude: -15 (v)

UWO meteorite fall info: <http://meteor.uwo.ca/#>

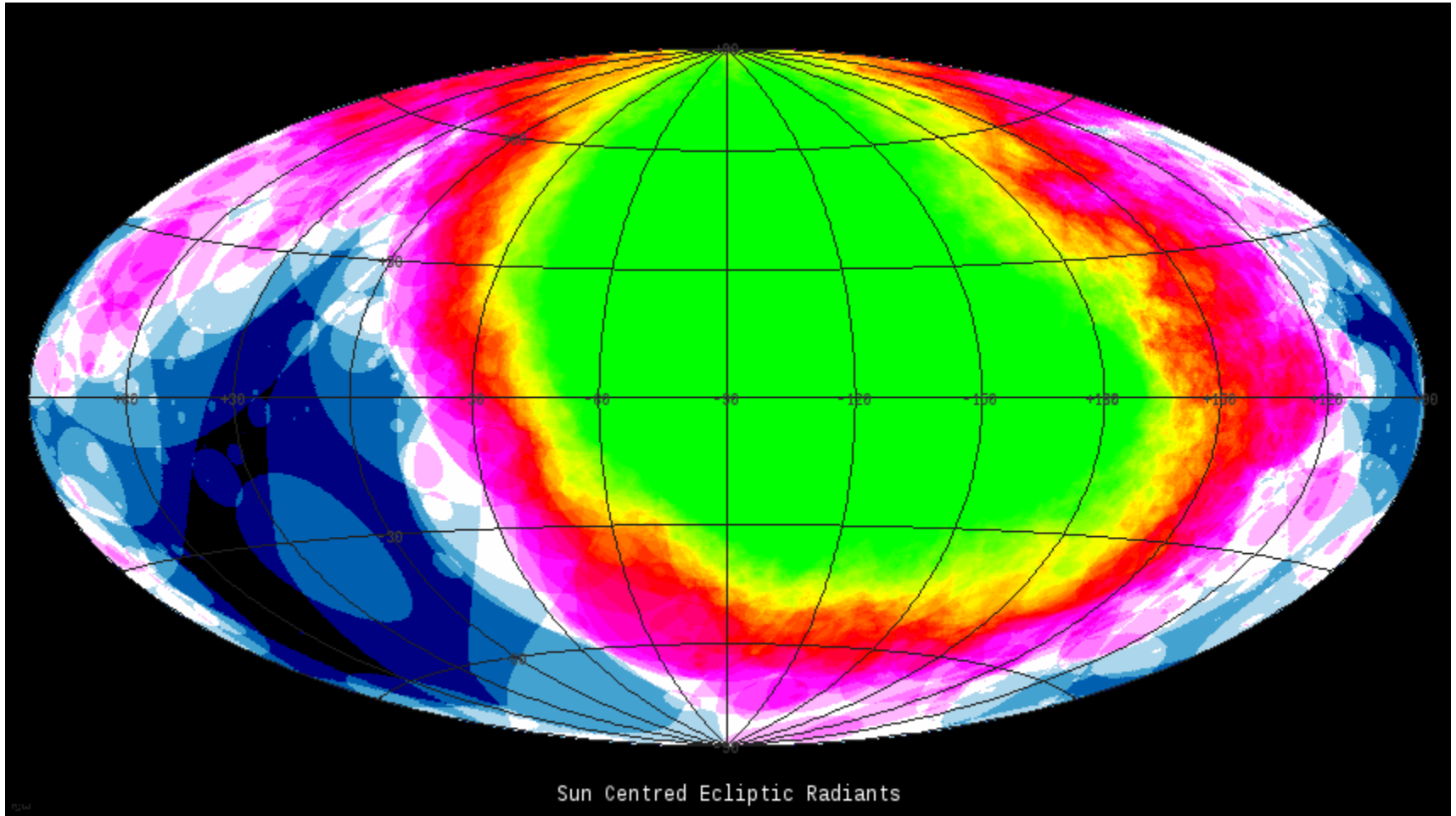
Meteor Showers

Shower Histogram - All Sky



For 3-letter meteor shower abbreviations, see <https://www.ta3.sk/IAUC22DB/MDC2007/>

Results to Date



- The NASA All Sky Fireball Network and SOMN are two “sister” all-sky meteor networks in North America
- Both are automated networks that perform detection, correlation, and analysis yielding meteor trajectories, orbits, and magnitudes
- NASA results posted daily to public website
- NASA characterizes events for the USG and news media
- NASA and UWO actively pursuing research objectives
- UWO working on new hardware and software improvements

J. Borovicka. (1990) "The comparison of two methods of determining meteor trajectories from photographs," *Bull. Astron. Inst. Czech.* 41, 391-396.

J. Borovicka, P. Spurny, and J. Keclikova. (1995) "A new positional astrometric method for all-sky cameras," *Astron. Astrophys. Suppl. Ser.* 112, 173-178.

Z. Ceplecha. (1987) "Geometric, dynamic, orbital and photometric data on meteoroids from photographic fireball networks," *Bull. Astron. Inst. Czech.* 38, 222-234.

R. J. Weryk, P. G. Brown, A. Domokos, W. N. Edwards, Z. Krzeminski, S. H. Nudds, and D. L. Welch. (2008) "The Southern Ontario All-sky Meteor Camera Network," *Earth Moon and Planets* 102, 241-246.

Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ASGARD	All Sky and Guided Automatic Real-time Detection
CCD	Charge Coupled Device
CMOR	Canadian Meteor Orbit Radar
FOV	Field of View
GPS	Global Positioning System
JSEG	Jacobs Space Exploration Group
MEO	Meteoroid Environment Office
MSFC	Marshall Space Flight Center
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NEO	Near Earth Object
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
SOMN	Southern Ontario Meteor Network
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USG	United States Government
UWO	University of Western Ontario