Details of the strong 2006 Orionid return

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IMC 2007, Barèges, France

Orionids 2006 – what was special?

- favourable conditions: New Moon
- almost major shower
- pre-peaks observed (e.g. 1993 Oct 18, 204.5°) nothing in 2006
- higher rates than usual on Oct 21/22 reported
- again enhanced rates on Oct 22/23 AND 23/24
- plus high portion of bright meteors (report of Robert Lunsford video)

total amount of visual data in the IMO's VMDB: 12012 Orionids 389 observing hours 58 observers worldwide -> detailed analysis possible

Orionids and 1P/Halley

Rather few papers about modelling the Orionids, most quoted Hajduk (1970)

recent papers around perihel of 1P, Giotto, Vega & Co.

Conclusions of Hajduk, mainly based on radar data:

- 1. Density varies *"semi-regular"* with a 5-12 year period
- Density and mass distribution differs from one return to the next,
 1:4 or more in density possible
- Stream filaments of 10^{^6} km size along the orbit activity may be roughly predicted from previous return (!)
- 4. no permanent density concentration at fixed position

Hajduk A., 1970: Structure of the meteor stream associated with comet Halley, BAC 21, 37-45

Step 1: population index r

caculated from magnitude data

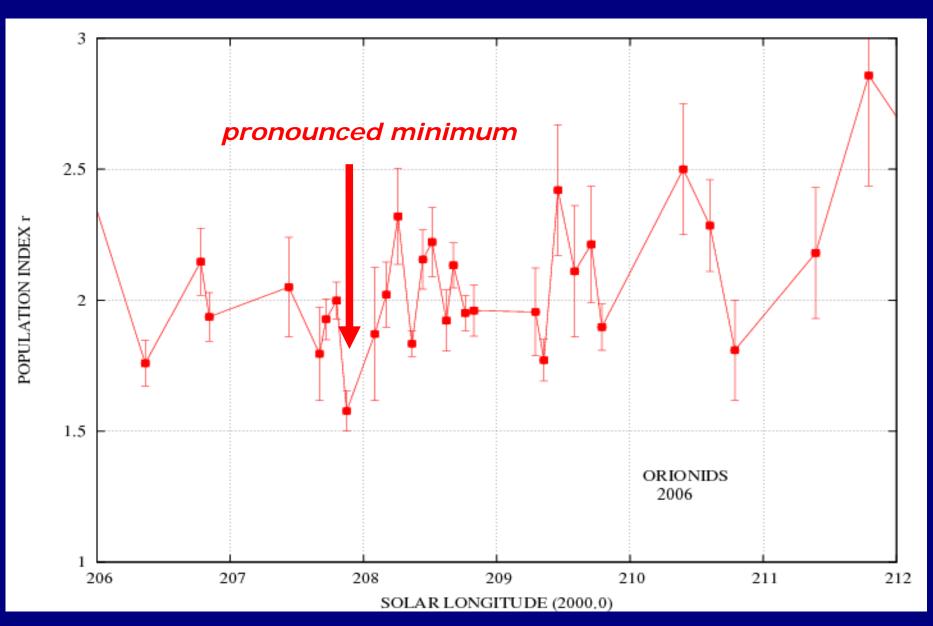
Distinguish with moon/no moonlight -> great effort (ORI 5 weeks active) very few observations in moonlit periods here we concentrate to the period 206° - 212° (near maximum)

Calculation for single returns if sample sufficient – 2006 large sample

Effects from other showers? ... ε-Geminids (radar observers list this as a disturbing source – radar different mass range!)

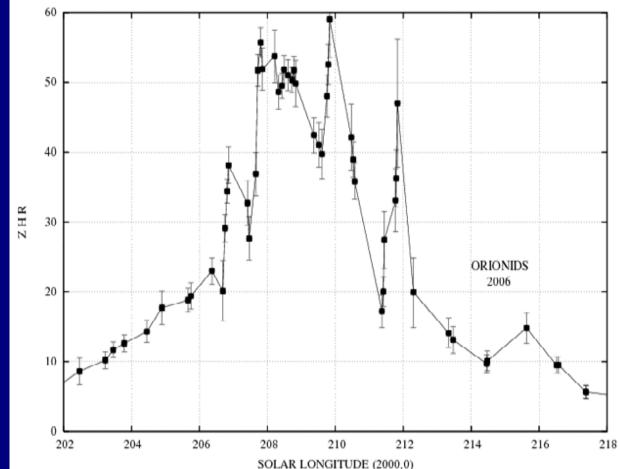
peculiar r-profile 2006:

minimum r at 207.9° – values below r=2.0 like Leonids 1998 (almost)



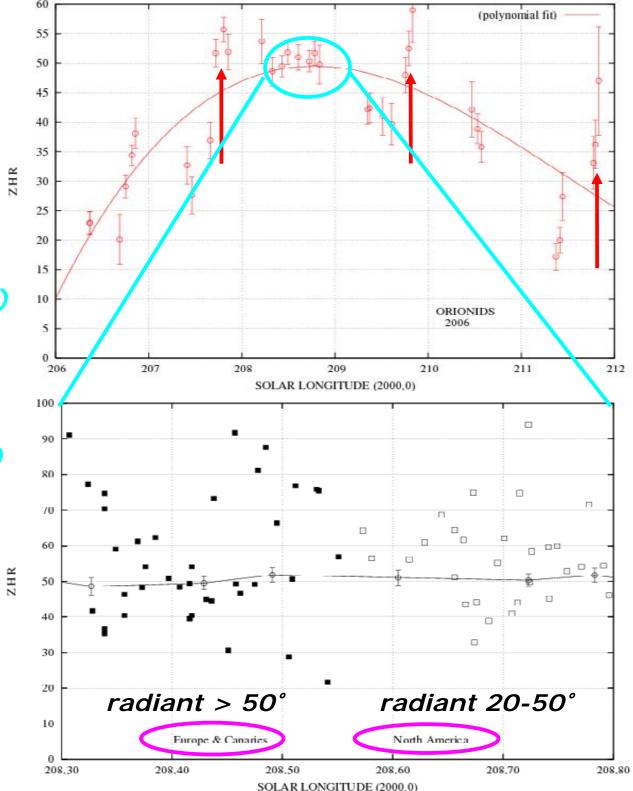
Step 2: ZHR calculation

period 206° - 212° around maximum
using r-profile calculated before
only intervals with LM > 5.8
total correction factor < 60
radiant elevation > 20°



Details of the ZHR-profile ZHR-peaks at *.8° ≈ 11h UT (USA) no complete overlap (intervals of 0.25h~0.01°)

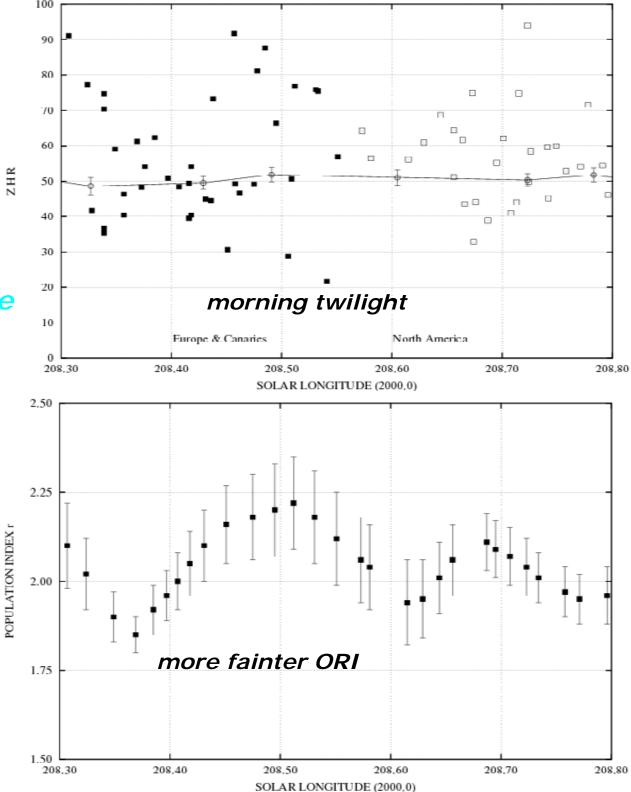
zenith coefficient γ=1.0 (else no smooth average)



ZHR-profile

r-profile

features of ZHR variation not coinciding with r profile



ZHR-profile ZHR-peaks 207.9°: *ZHR*=55 r=1.55⁴² 209.8°: *ZHR*=60 r=1.70 211.8°: *ZHR*=45 R=2.8 1+2 at r-minimum 3 at r-maximum

*.8° ≈ 11h UT (USA) check overlap systematic effects

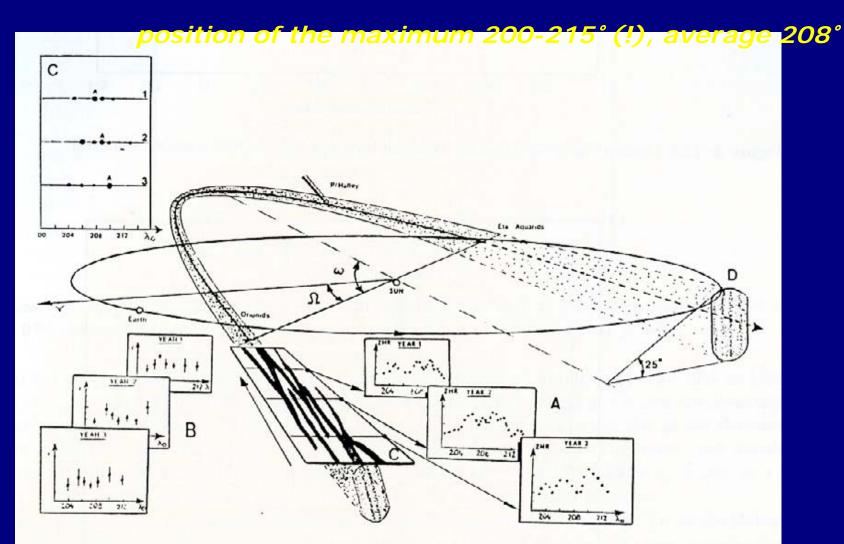
POPULATION INDEX r

r-profile

Orionids – structure of the stream

periodic production of dust trails, orbital period ≈ 70...80 years

Hajduk (1970): filaments with density variations 1:4 from one return to next



Orionids – structure of the stream

Meteoroids close to resonances remain (almost) undisturbed

Density in resonant meteoroid regions may be higher than in the vicinity of the parent comet (Emel'yanenko, 2001: Resonance structure of meteoroid streams, ESA SP-495, 43-45)

Orionids – possible resonances

1:6	<i>a</i> = 17.19 AU	<i>∆a</i> = 1.0 AU	(width of the resonanc zone)
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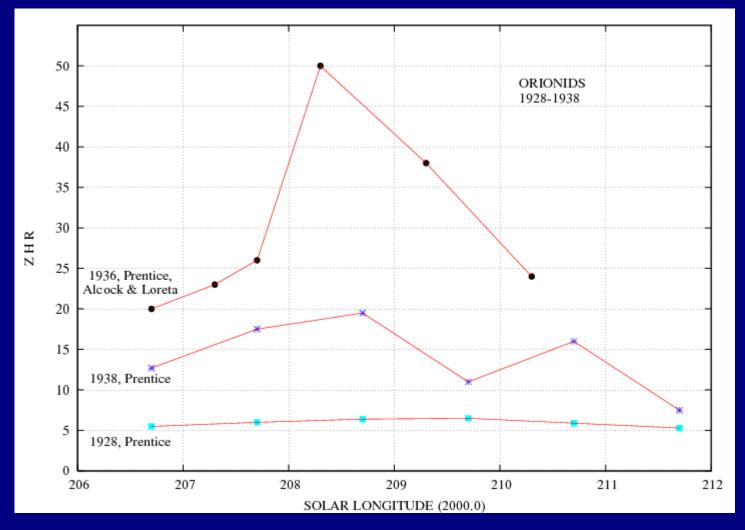
1:4 13.12 O.8

(Emel'yanenko, 2001)

how do resonant meteoroids approach the Earth's orbit?

widest resonance zone – best chance to be crossed by the Earth
if 1:6 -> 6 Jupiter orbital periods (~ 72 years) -> peaks 1932-36??
 data analysis difficult – almost no raw data available
if 1:5 -> 56 years (max. ~ 1950); 1:4 -> 45 years (max. ~ 1961)

Activity profiles 1928, 1936, 1938



enhanced rates especially in 1936

despite all calibration problems: factor >2 of "average"

Conclusions

1. population index r

minimum of r at 207.9°: r=1.6 – almost like Leonids 1998

further minima 209.3°, 210.8° r ~ 1.8 – still very low!

local maxima 208.2°, 209.4°, 210.4°, 211.8°

2. ZHR

peak ZHR=58, extended period with ZHR~50 (>2x average)

3 ZHR-peaks:

207.9°: ZHR=55 r=1.55 (r-min. – bright meteors)

209.8°: ZHR=60 r=1.70 (r-min. – bright meteors)

211.8°: ZHR=45 r=2.8 (r-max. - faint meteors)

parameters similar to LEO 1998, JBO 1998 - resonant meteoroids?

3. Resonant Orionids in the past?

high rates in 1936 -> 1:6 resonance – high ZHRs in 2007 possible