

**International Meteor Conference 2010**  
Armagh, Northern Ireland, 15-16 Sep

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# **Design of the ‘optimal’ All-sky camera for amateurs**

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*What is optimal?*

*Specifications and requirements:*

- 1. Accurate astrometry** (error in semi major axis <0.01AU)
- 2. Accurate velocity determination** (idem)
- 3. Good photometry** (for mass estimate, no value yet)

- Aim at bright fireballs (<-6), full sky
- autonomous operation for 2-4 weeks
- reliable
- easy to built and easy in use
- Costs <1000 EUR

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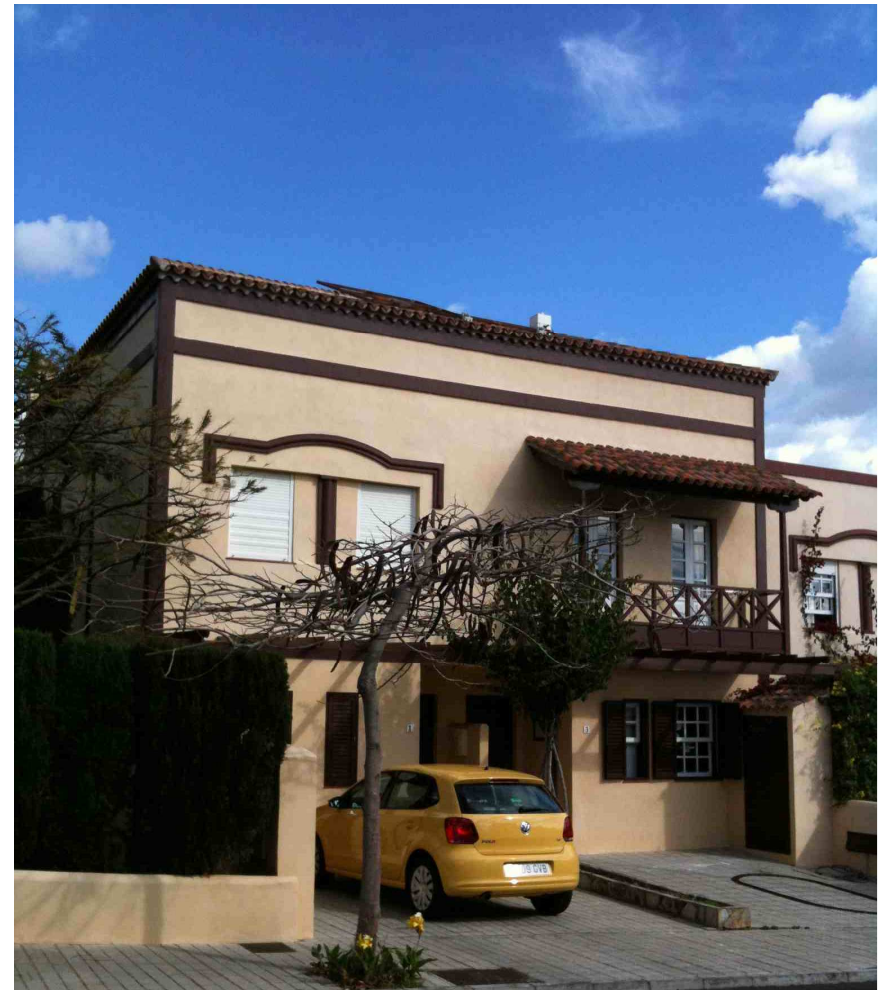
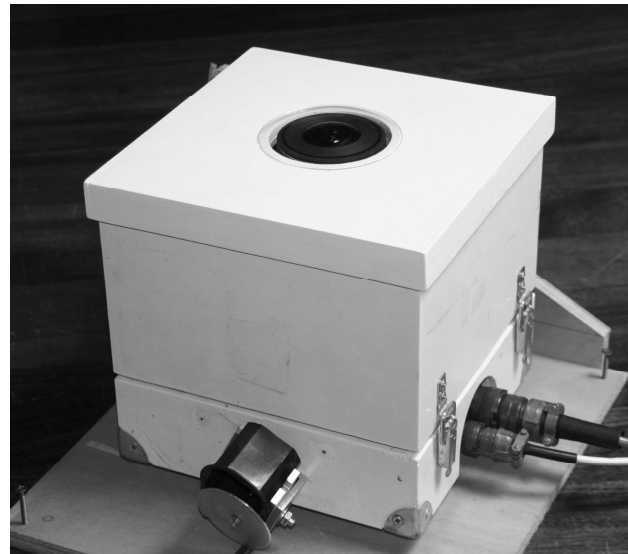
### ❖ SETUP

<b>Camera</b>	Canon EOS 350D – 6 Mpxl	'High-res', 200EUR
<b>Lens</b>	Full frame Sigma 4.5mm/ F2.8 fisheye	Full sky, 500EUR
<b>Exposure control</b>	Canon TC80N3 timer controller, twilight switch, no PC	Autonomous, reliable
<b>Timing</b>	DCF clock for reference marks in star trails	For accuracy
<b>Chopper</b>	LC-TEC optical shutter (10-100Hz) Between lens and camera	High accuracy, no moving parts, 100EUR
<b>Storage</b>	8GB CF Card	Easy, no capture software

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❖ **SETUP**



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Astrometric  
accuracy =  
5-6'

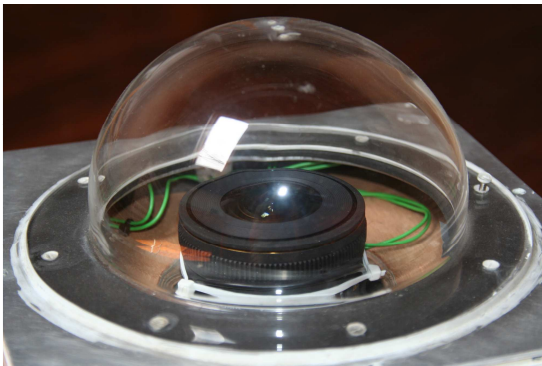
Aquarid  
'test' meteor

# 1. Astrometric accuracy

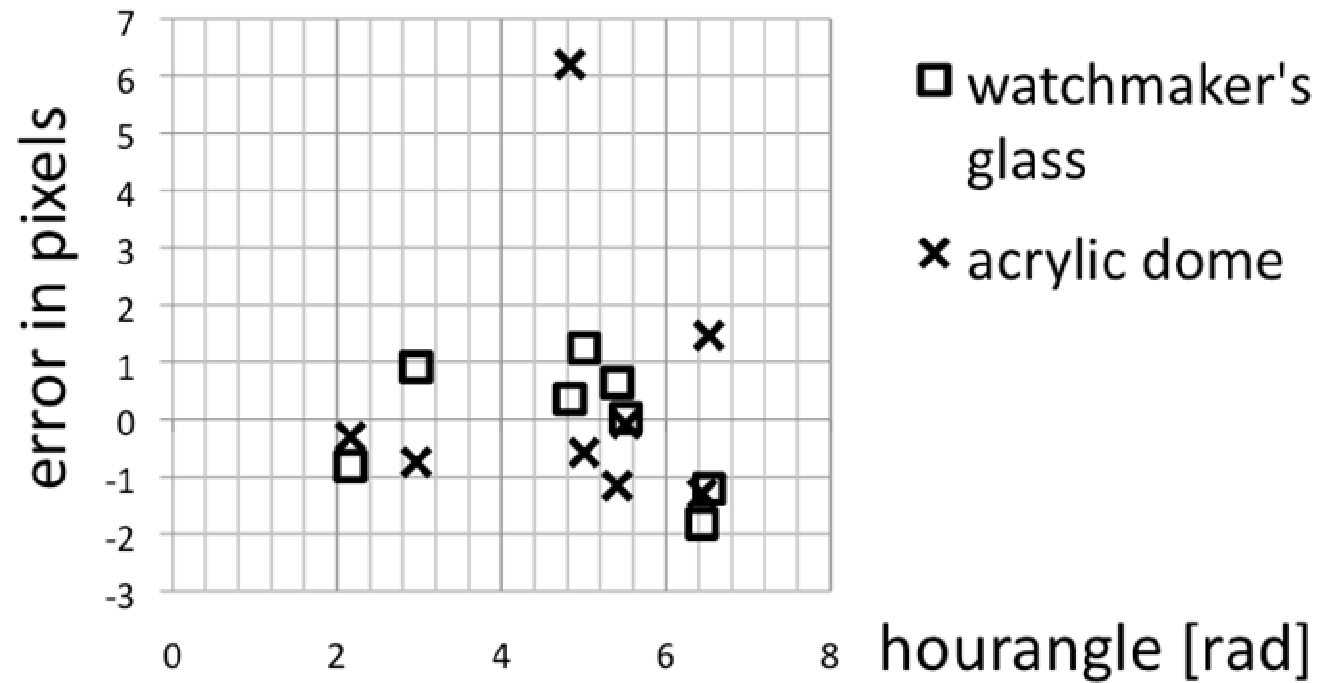
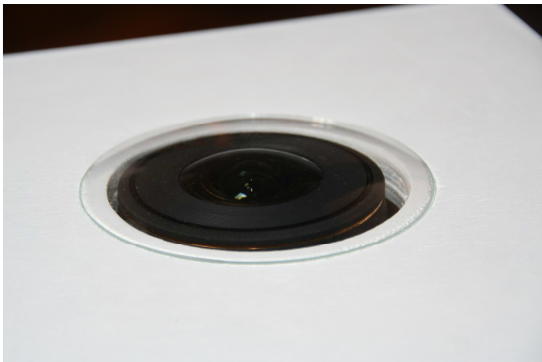
Radiant				
Radiant	Observed	Geocentr.	Heliocentric	Error A
R.A. [°]	342°,959	343°,201		±0,100
Decl [°]	-05°,281	-07°,367		±0,100
Heliocn. Longitude [°]			288°,647	-
Heliocent. Latitude [°]			-0°,179	-
Velocity [km/s]	32,292	30,183	34,967	-
Orbital elements				
Longitude of ascending node [°]		(Ω)	322°,528	±0,339
Inclination [°]		(i)	0°,322	±0,161
Argument of perihelion [°]		(ω)	131°,029	±0,432
Semi major axis [AU]		(a)	1,6758	<b>±0,0095</b>
Perihelion distance [AU]		(q)	0,2415	±0,0012
Aphelion distance [AU]		(Q)	3,1102	±0,0178
Eccentricity [AU]		(e)	0,8559	±0.0001

## 1. Astrometric accuracy

Acrylic dome



Watchmaker's glass

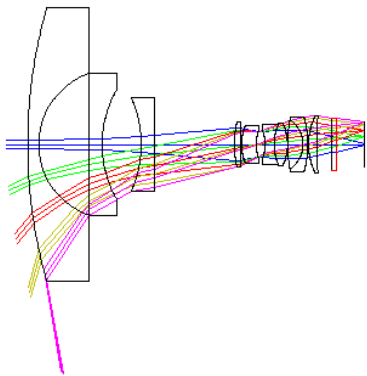


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## 2. Velocity accuracy



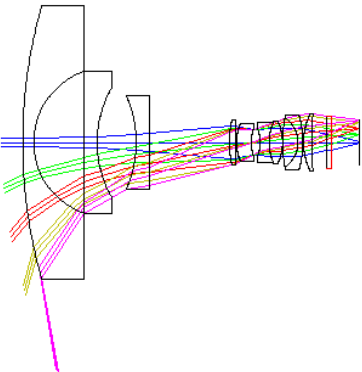
Radiant				
Radiant	Observed	Geocentr.	Heliocentric	Error A
R.A. [°]	342°,959	343°,201		±0,100
Decl [°]	-05°,281	-07°,367		±0,100
Heliocn. Longitude [°]			288°,647	-
Heliocent. Latitude [°]			-0°,179	-
Velocity [km/s]	32,292	30,183	34,967	-
Orbital elements				
Longitude of ascending node [°]		(Ω)	322°,528	±0,339
Inclination [°]		(i)	0°,322	±0,161
Argument of perihelion [°]		(ω)	131°,029	±0,432
Semi major axis [AU]		(a)	1,6758	±0,0095
Perihelion distance [AU]		(q)	0,2415	±0,0012
Aphelion distance [AU]		(Q)	3,1102	±0,0178
Eccentricity [AU]		(e)	0,8559	±0.0001

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Velocity  
 accuracy =  
 0,3%



## 2. Velocity accuracy



Radiant					
Radiant	Observed	Geocentr.	Heliocentric	Error A	Error B
R.A. [°]	342°,959	343°,201		±0,100	-
Decl [°]	-05°,281	-07°,367		±0,100	-
Heliocn. Longitude [°]			288°,647	-	-
Heliocent. Latitude [°]			-0°,179	-	-
Velocity [km/s]	32,292	30,183	34,967	-	±0,096
Orbital elements					
Longitude of ascending node [°]		(Ω)	322°,528	±0,339	±0,024
Inclination [°]		(i)	0°,322	±0,161	±0,019
Argument of perihelion [°]		(ω)	131°,029	±0,432	±0,057
Semi major axis [AU]		(a)	1,6758	±0,0095	<b>±0,0135</b>
Perihelion distance [AU]		(q)	0,2415	±0,0012	±0,0011
Aphelion distance [AU]		(Q)	3,1102	±0,0178	±0,0282
Eccentricity [AU]		(e)	0,8559	±0,0001	±0,0018



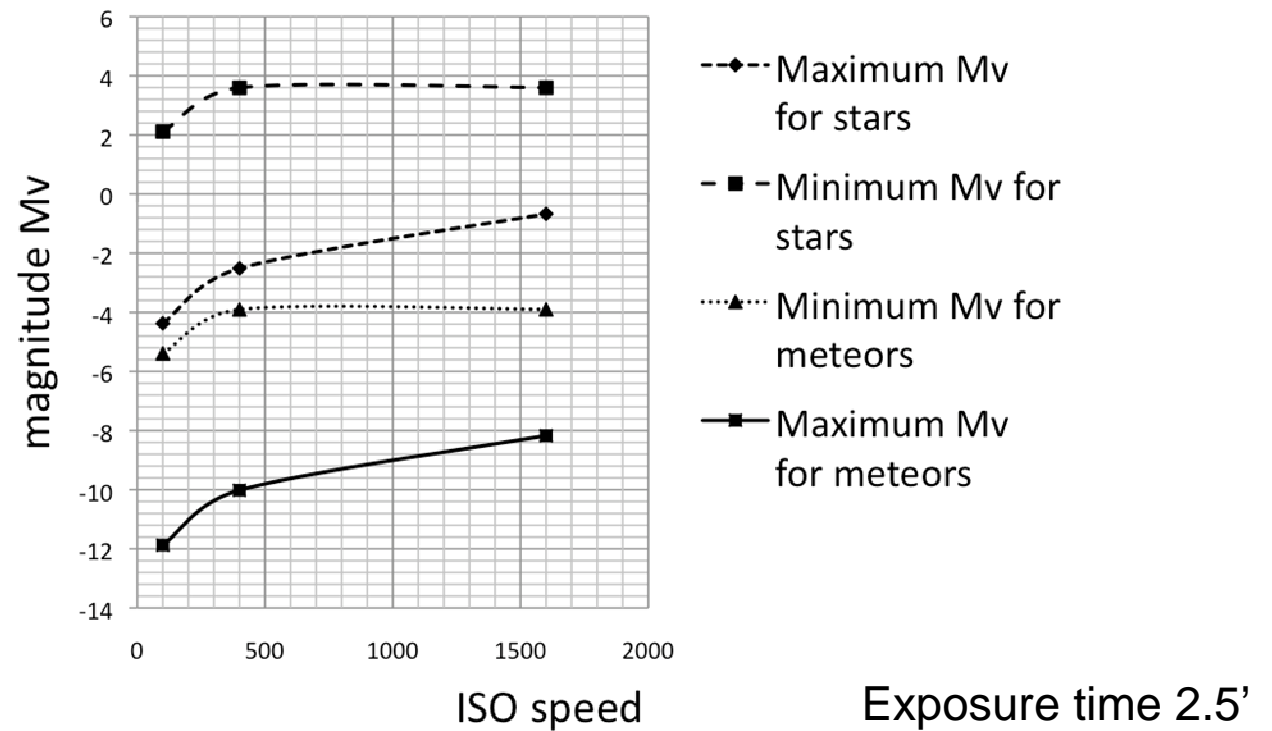
### **3. Photometry**

- 10-15 bit dynamic range, but reduced by noise & dark level due to integration
- For good photometry also saturation is to be avoided

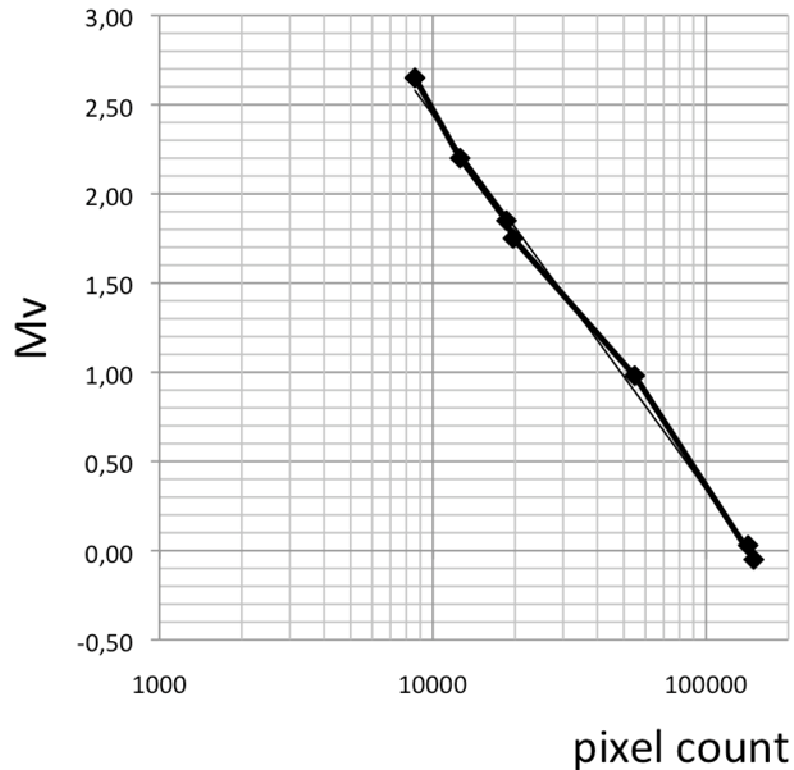
Chose for:

- short exposure times
- low camera sensitivity
- 'cool' camera
- subtraction of successive images

### 3. Photometry



### 3. Photometry



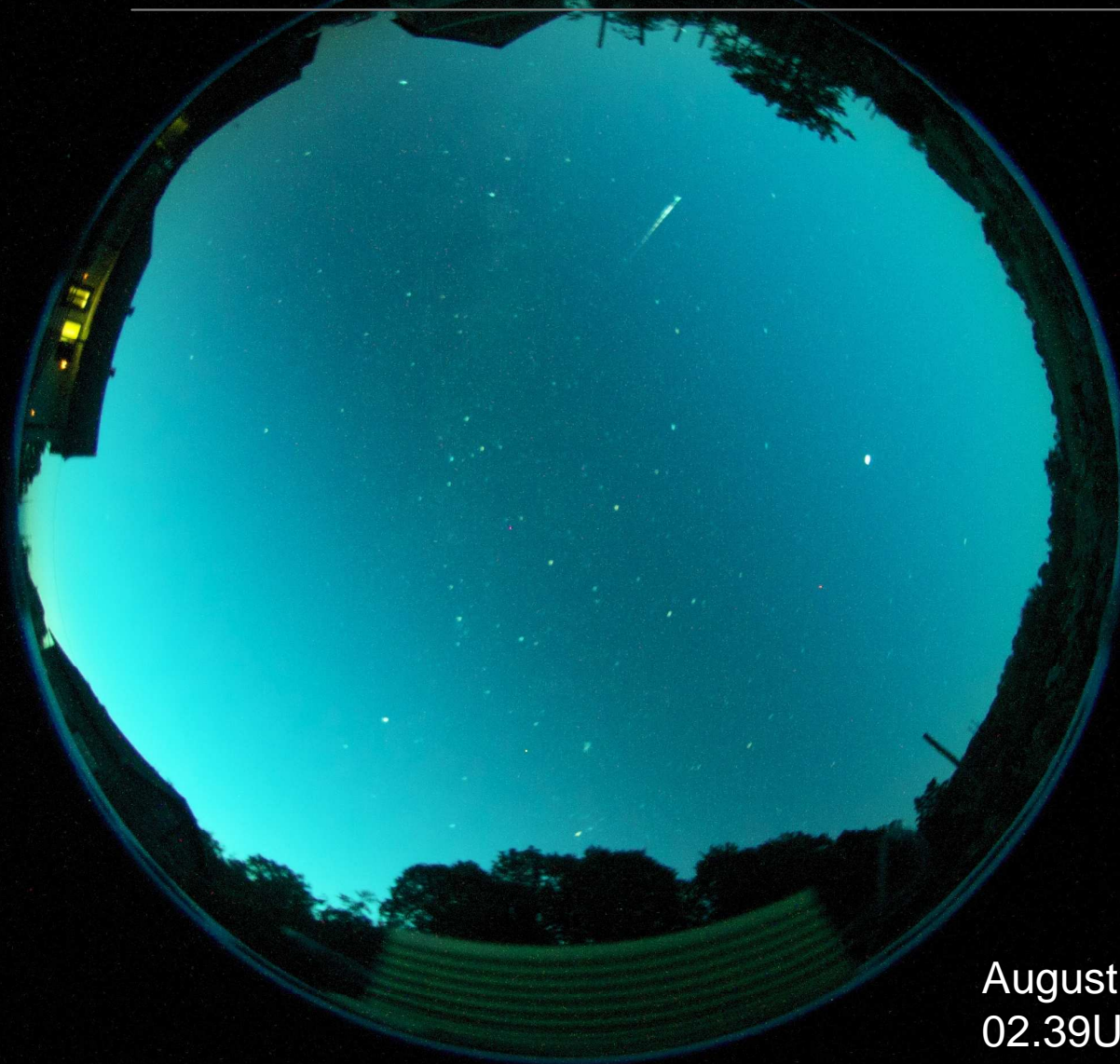
$$\log M = 6.31 - 0.4m_v^{abs} - 3.92\log V_\infty - 0.41\log(\sin(h_r))$$

Jenniskens 2006

For cometary fireballs,  $V=25$  km/s,  $d=100$ km,  
 $h=30^\circ$ , an error in magnitude of 0.1 results in a  
mass error of 10%

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August 11/12, 2010.  
02.39UT, Mededa, Bosnia  
Perseid, ~ -8, 1600 ISO

## **Conclusions**

- Both valuable astrometry and velocity determination as well as useful photometry can be done with DSLR camera's
- A reliable, easy to operate All-sky camera, has successfully been built
- Operation with low sensitivity (ISO100) as well as short exposures is recommended