DIGITAL ALL-SKY CAMERAS (VII): HHEBBES! FIRST 6 MONTHS OF OPERATION



Felix Bettonvil

Aim

<u>Automatic</u>, <u>robust</u> & <u>cheap</u> All-sky camera

- 1. Accurate astrometry (error in semi major axis <0.01AU)
- 2. Accurate velocity determination (idem)
- 3. Good photometry (for mass estimate)

Astrometric accuracy

Astrometri c accuracy = 5-6'

Aquarid
'test'
meteor

		Radiant			
Radiant	Observed	Geocentr.	Heliocentric	Error 🗸	
R.A. [°]	342°,959	343°,201		$\pm 0,100$	
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	

Previous talk

Astrometric accuracy



Velocity accuracy

		Radiant			accuracy = 0,3%	
Radiant	Observed	Geocentr.	Heliocentric	Error A	Erro	
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	±0,0135	
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	

Velocity

Previous talk

Photometry



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

Jenniskens 2006

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

Previous talk

Basic design





Test installation in Los Cancajos – La Palma

Design considerations

- Robust is not easy
- Sealing
 - Dust & insects come everywhere -> perfectly closed housing
 - Humidity can lead to camera malfunctioning, fog on lens -> <u>Heating</u>, and not inside but outside.
- Camera noise
 - Limits exposure time -> <u>keep temperature camera</u> <u>low</u>



Control housing



Exposure controller

SMS control







- Utrecht university observatory
- Strategical located in center of The Netherlands
- Downtown, thus light pollution



All sky camera Utrecht 2012:04:27 00:49:14UT ISO 400, 20fps, 3'



All sky camera Utrecht 2012:08:12 02:30:43UT (Halley/Heesch) ISO 400, 20fps, 3'



All sky camera Utrecht 2012:08:12 01:32:46UT (Halley/Heesch) ISO 400, 20fps, 3'

First half year

In regular operation since April 24, 2012
Every night regardless conditions
Not one single night missed so far
Maintenance once every 1- 4 weeks
Data card change; cleaning

It is a succes!

What did we learn?

Dust

perfect closed housing works

Humidity

Heating of air around lens works

- Too hot during day?
 - 47°C max. OK

What did we learn more?

- Power cuts
 - Camera does not (always) recover automatically -> UPS
- Sometimes non-responsive DSLR in standby mode
 - -> power cycling at start up
- DCF sometimes freezes. Hard reset
- CF card too small
 - JPEG instead of RAW?
- Noise
 - DSLR (350D) has noise variation with



□ RAW vs JPEG

Verification aim

Setting up of image processing software



Thank you



Camera	Canon EOS 350D – 6 Mpxl	'High-res', 100EUR
Lens	Full frame Sigma 4.5mm/ F2.8 fisheye	Full sky, 600EUR
Exposure control	Canon TC80N3 timer controller, twilight switch, no PC	Autonomous, reliable
Timing	DCF clock for reference marks in star trails	For accuracy
Chopper	LC-TEC optical shutter (10-100Hz) Between lens and camera	High accuracy, no moving parts, 100EUR
Storage	8GB CF Card	Easy, no capture software

LC shutter

