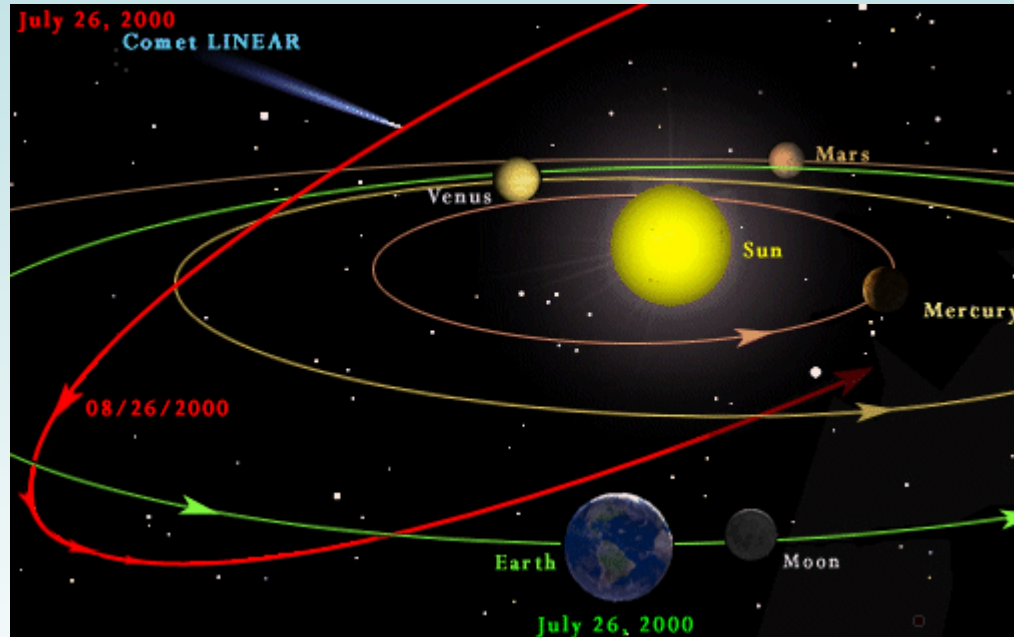


Meteoroid stream simulations at The University of Western Ontario



Abedin Y. Abedin
Paul A. Wiegert

The University of Western Ontario,
London, Canada



Why do we care about meteoroid streams modeling?

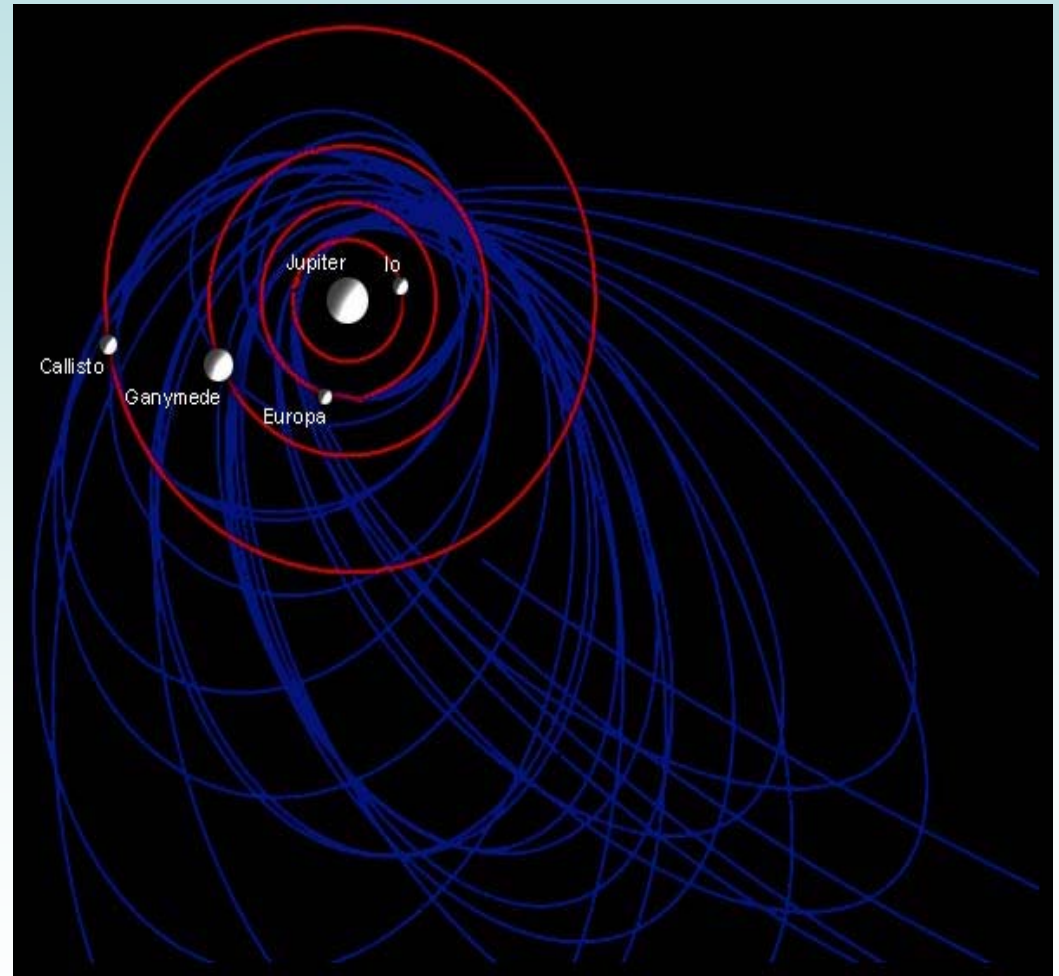
- Comets and asteroids – by-product of The Solar system formation
- Meteoroids are associated with comets and asteroids
- Understand the dynamical evolution of the smallest members of the Solar system
- Infer some physical properties of their parents

What we do...

- Numerical modeling of the dynamics of meteoroid streams
 - Meteoroid stream – Parent association
 - Age of a meteoroid stream
 - Formation mechanism
 - Cometary ejection
 - Collision, tidal, spin-up disruption
 - Predict enhanced meteor activity

How we do it?

- Use video, photographic and/or radar meteor data
 - Initial conditions
- Backwards integration of the Eq. of motion
 - Gravitational
 - Sun
 - Planets
 - Non-gravitational forces
- Look for potential ejection epoch
- Forward integration
- Comparison with observations

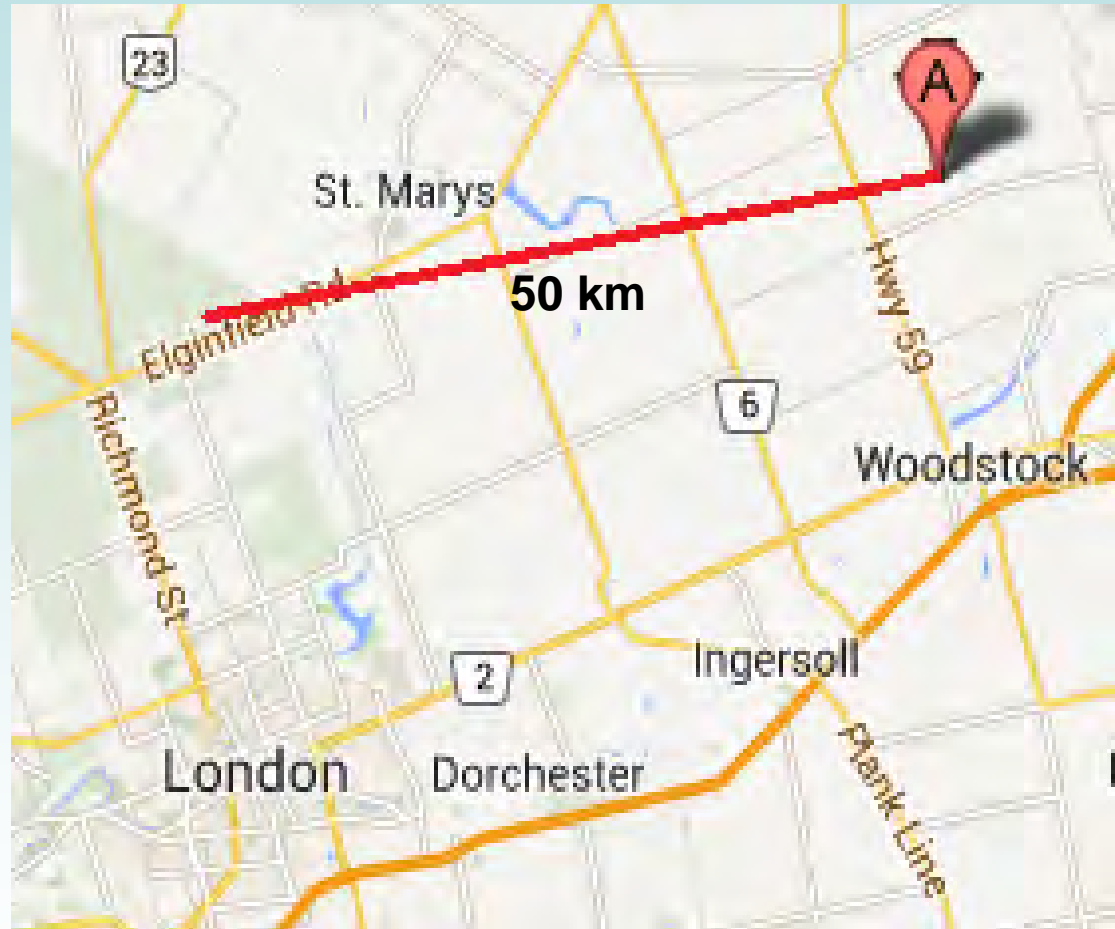


Video Equipment

Canadian Automated Meteor Observatory (CAMO)

Two main sites

- Elginfield
 - Tavistock
-
- Sample the mm-sized and larger
 - Determine the physical properties of meteoroids



Canadian Meteor Orbit Radar (CMOR)

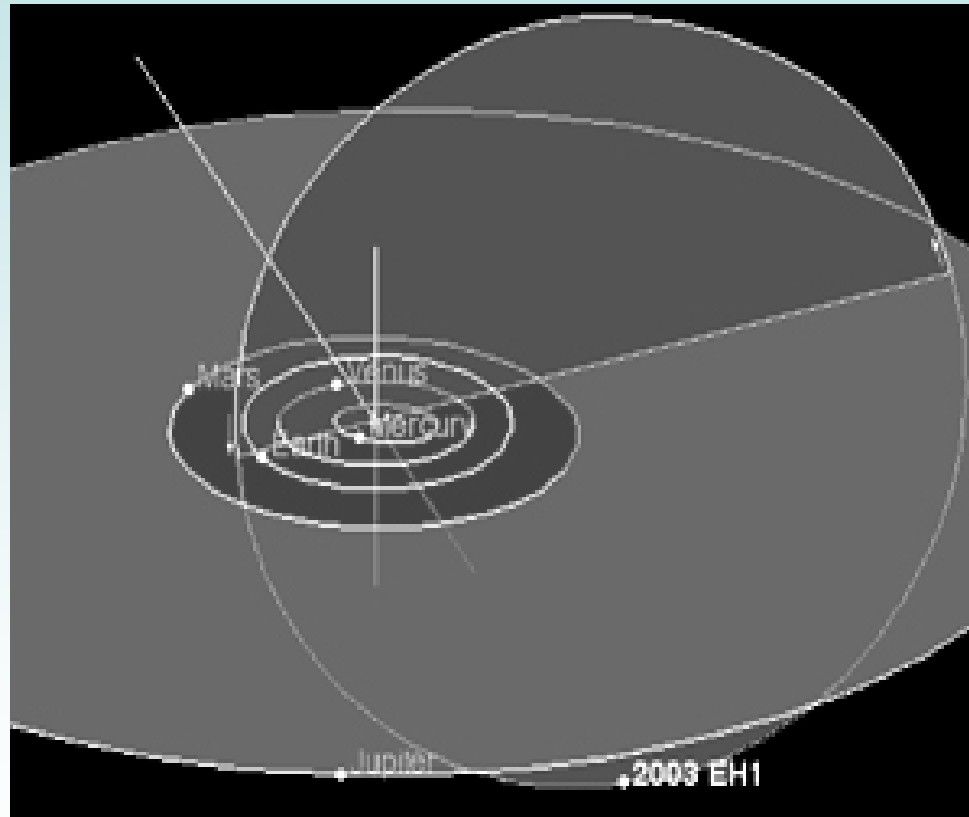
- **Submillimetre – sized particles**
- **Operates during the day and bad weather**
- **Measures ~ 5000 orb/day**
- **Fully-automated**



Sample Work

- Quadrantids

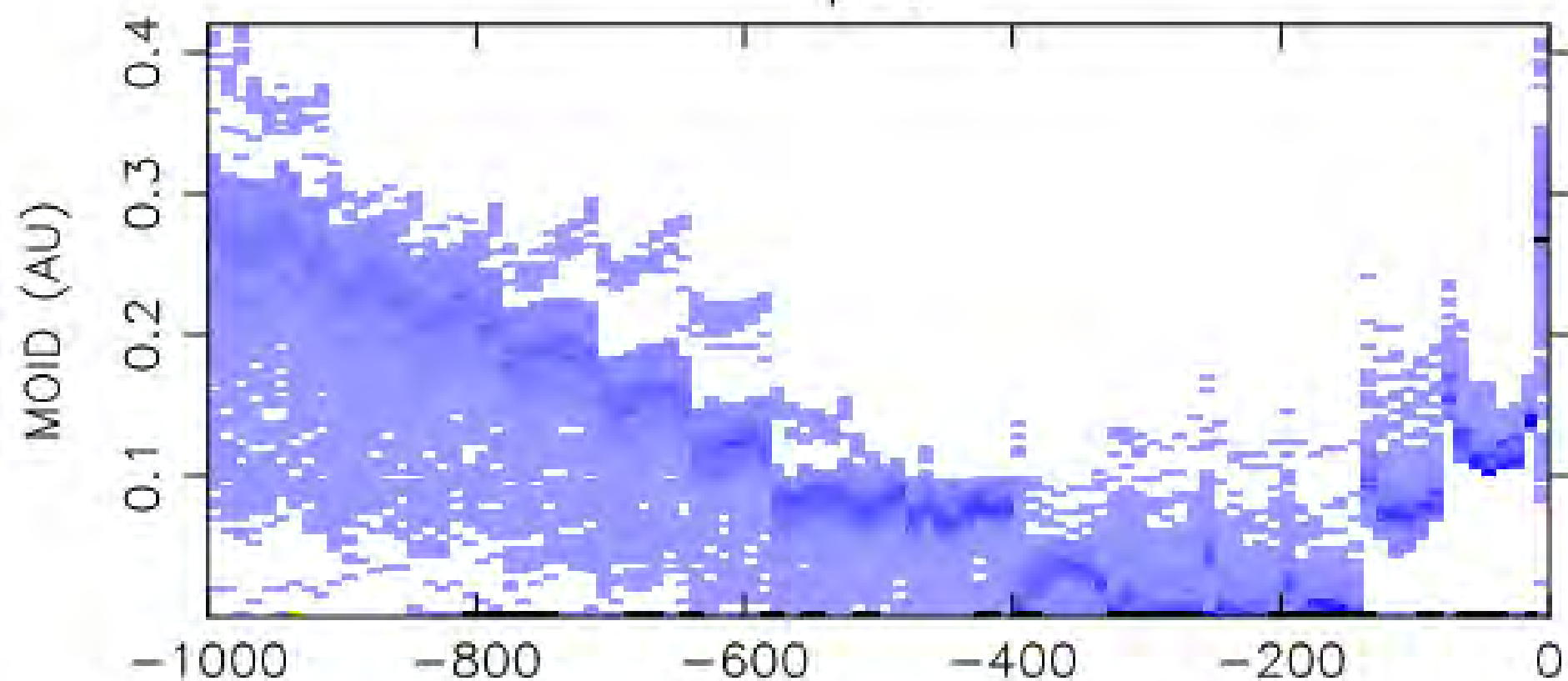
- 2003EH1 (*Jenniskens* 2004) – dormant or extinct comet?
- The age and probable formation mechanism
- Backwards numerical integrations
- Probable formation epoch – circa 1800 A.D
- Still no information about the formation mechanism



Credit: <http://leonid.arc.nasa.gov/leonidnews47.htm>

Bolide Num:EN040180

$$\beta=0$$



Time (yr), 0 = present



0

2519.5

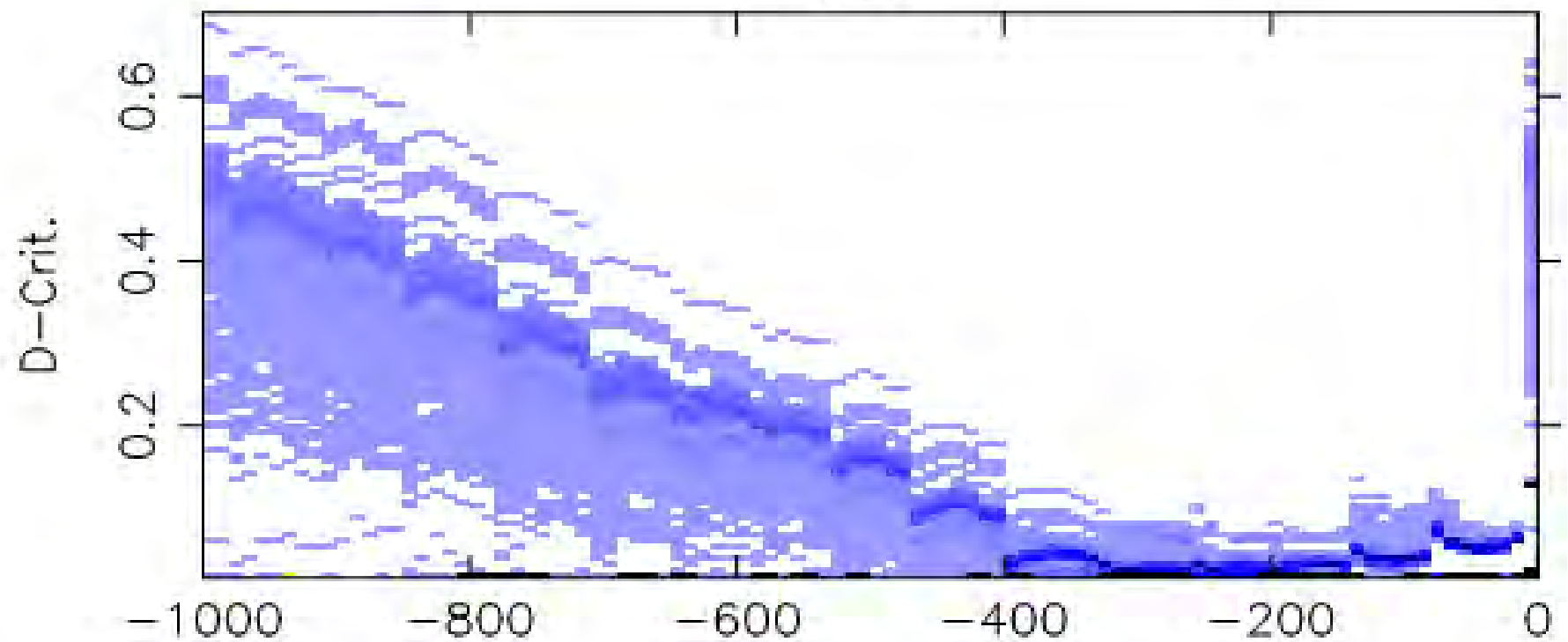
5039

7558.5

pixel value

Bolide Num:EN040180

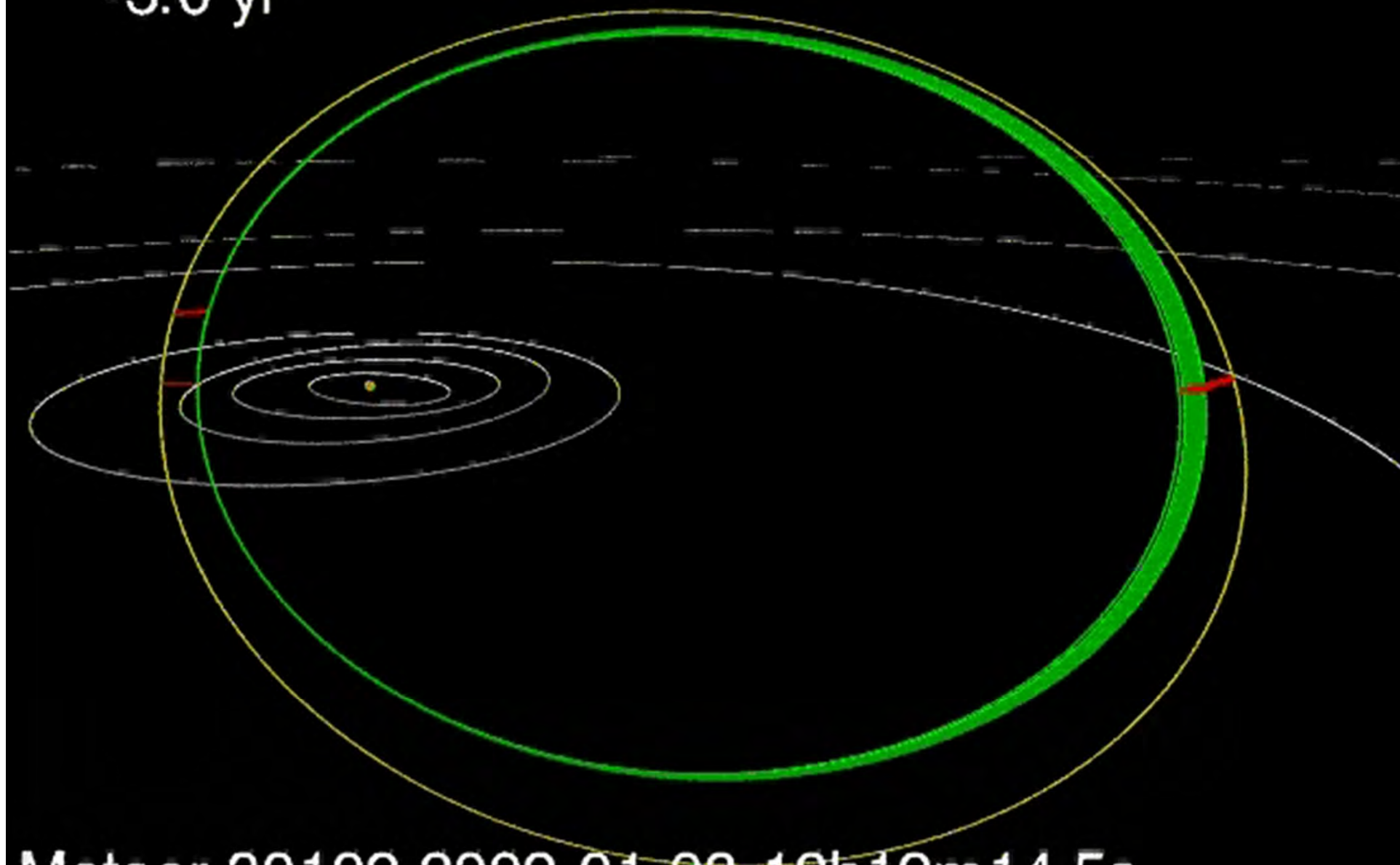
$\beta=0$



Time (yr), 0 = present



-3.0 yr

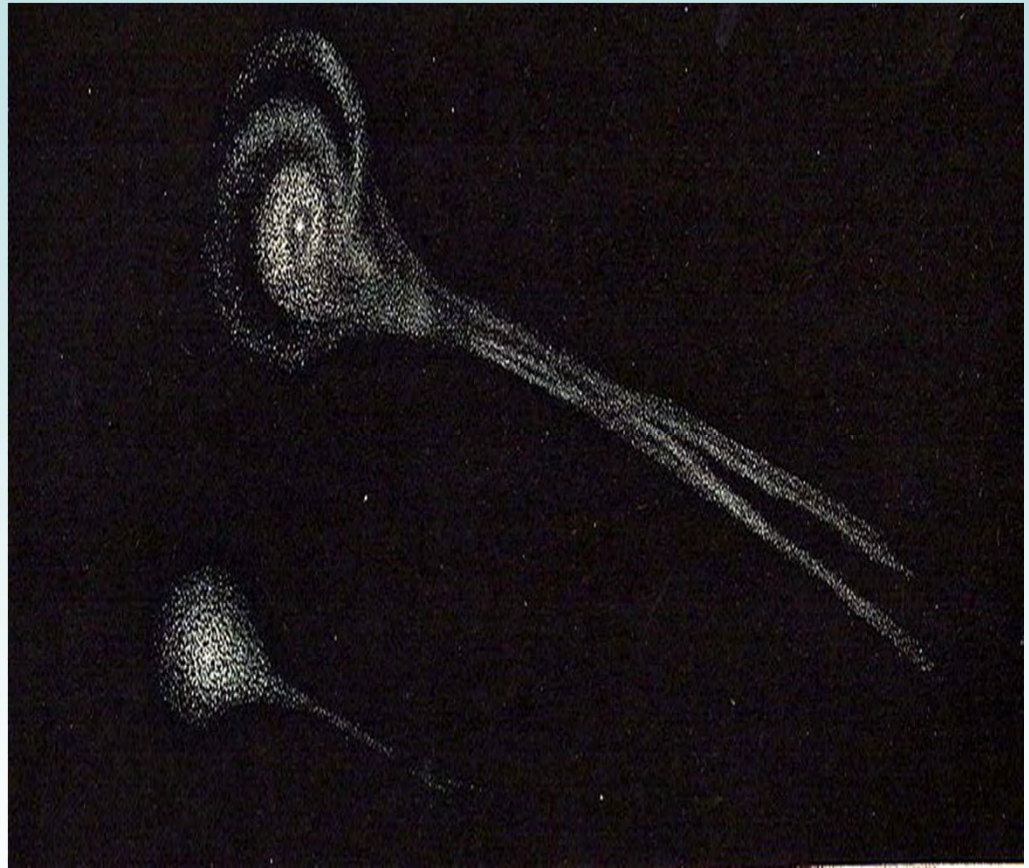


Meteor 30109 2009-01-03-18h19m14.5s

Ondrejov Observatory and the University of Western Ontario

The return of Andromedids

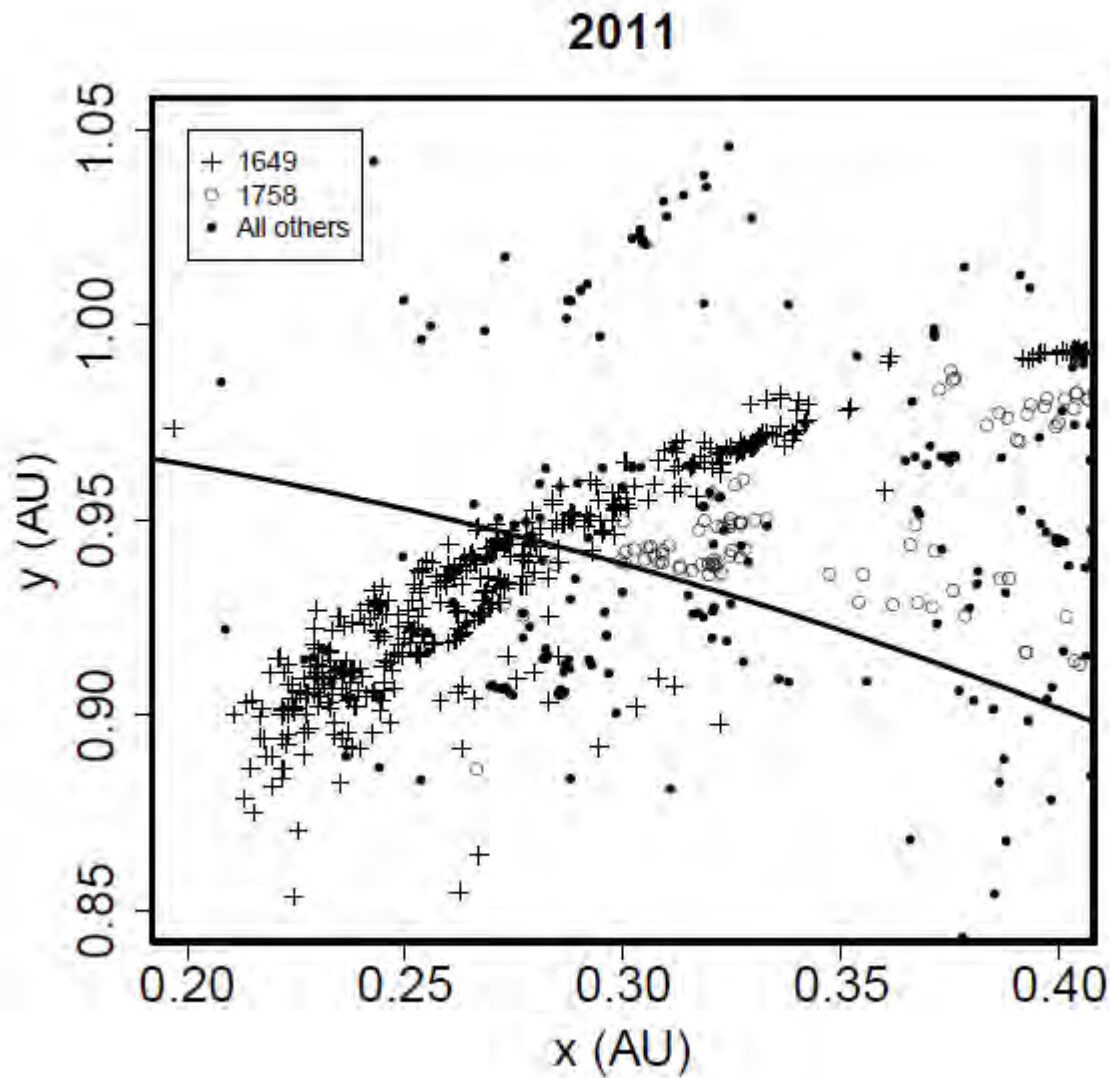
- Andromedids
 - Associated with comet 3D/Biela
 - Peaks Dec 4-5
 - Discovered 1772 (*Kronk* 1999)
 - 1845/1846 disintegration
 - Strong outburst – 1872 and 1885
 - Increased activity 2011
 - 122 Andromedids by CMOR
 - ZHR ~ 50



Drawing of Comet Biela in February 1846.

Eric Weiss, *Bilderatlas der Sternenwelt* 1888.

Simulations: Nodal footprint of the stream



Simulated
peak
produced
by dust
from 1649
perihelion
passage
(pre-
discovery
of the
comet)

Conclusions

- We perform numerical simulations of meteoroid stream dynamics
 - Determination of ages and formation mechanisms
- Quadrantids:
 - Probable formation epoch circa 1800 A.D.
 - Formation mechanism still under investigation
 - More details at Meteoroids 2013
- Andromedids:
 - 2011 enhanced activity – due to ejection in 1649
- Still much to do ...