



# A new meteor detection algorithm for shuttered photography

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# Summary

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ State of the art
- ▶ Algorithm
- ▶ Results
- ▶ Conclusion

# Introduction



- ▶ CABERNET project
- ▶ Goal of CABERNET: determine precise orbit
- ▶ Aim of my algorithm: reduce the false detections number

# State of the art

## Probabilistic methods

- ▶ NEO orbit prediction (P. B. Babadzhanov and al., 2008)
- ▶ Latent Dirichlet Allocation: pixel distribution =  $f(\textit{intensity})$  (A. Friedlander and al., 2012)
- ▶ Pixel stat, band-pass filter, thresholds (A. P. Tzannes et D. H. Brooks, 2002)
- ▶ Maximum-likelihood (N. C. Mohanty, 1981)
- ▶ Poisson distribution and False Discovery Rate (F. Mojis, 2012)

# Wavelet Transform

(S. Thenappan and al., 2008 and E. Anisimova and al., 2011)

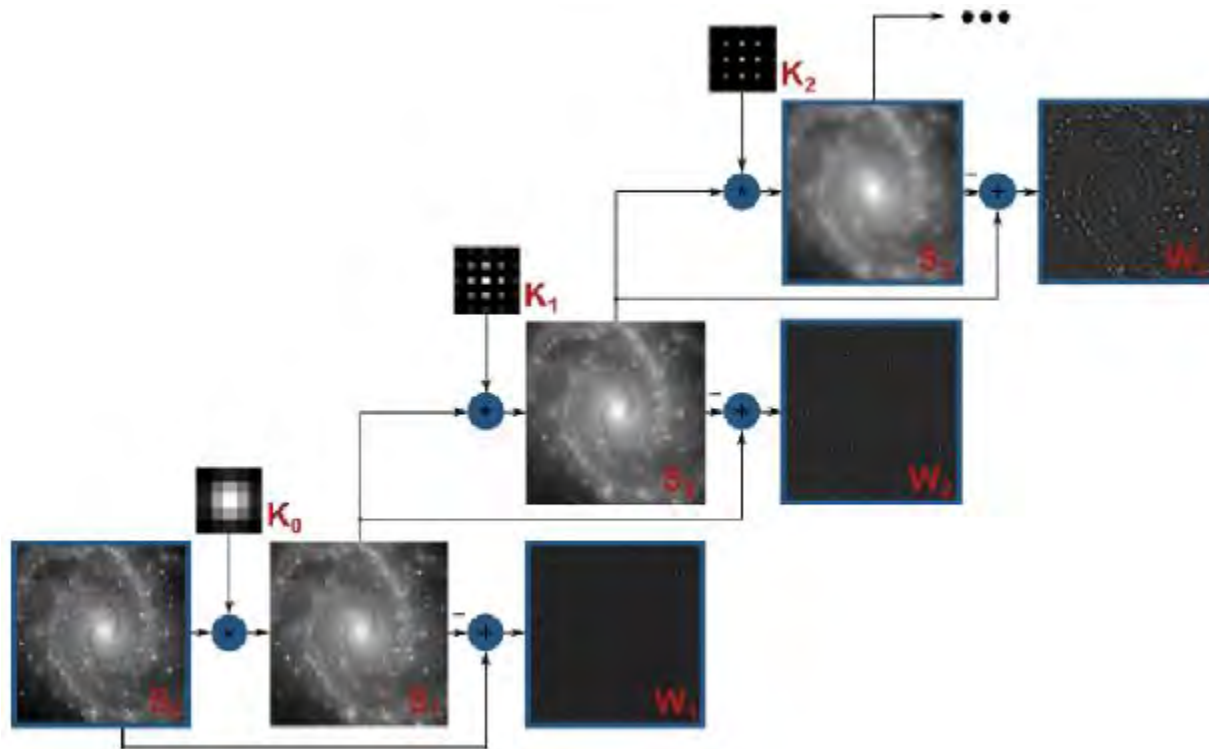
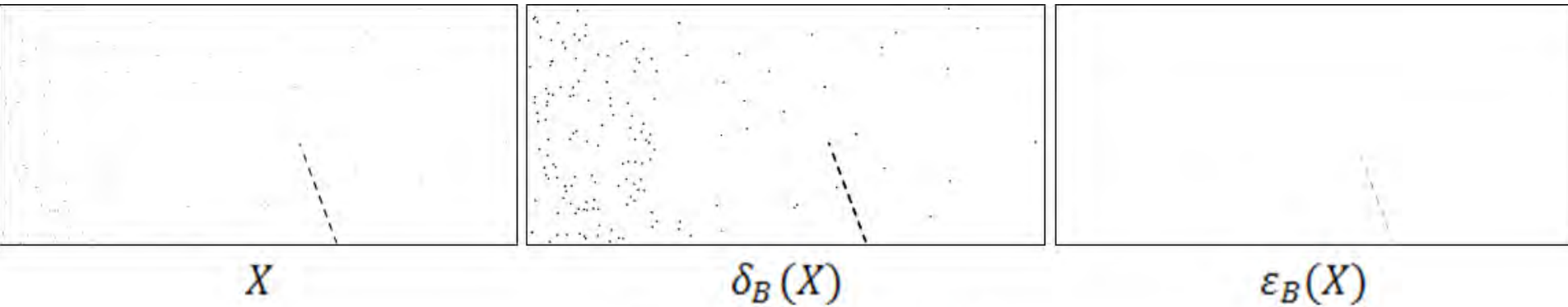


Figure 1. « Algorithm à trous. »

# Mathematical morphology



■ Structuring element B

- ▶ Example of a dilatation  $\delta_B(X)$  and an erosion  $\varepsilon_B(X)$  by structuring element B

## Hough Transform

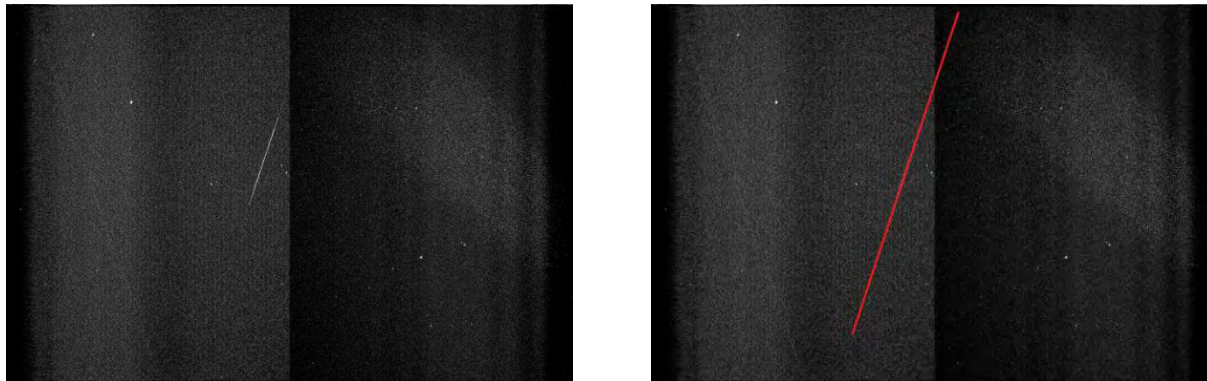
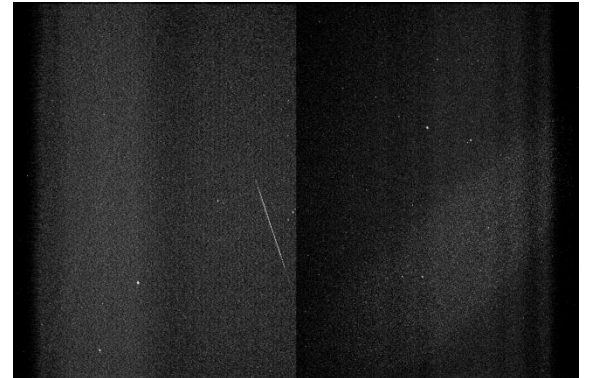


Figure 2. Hough Transform examples

(E. A. Kubickova , 2011 and C. Trayner and al., 1999)

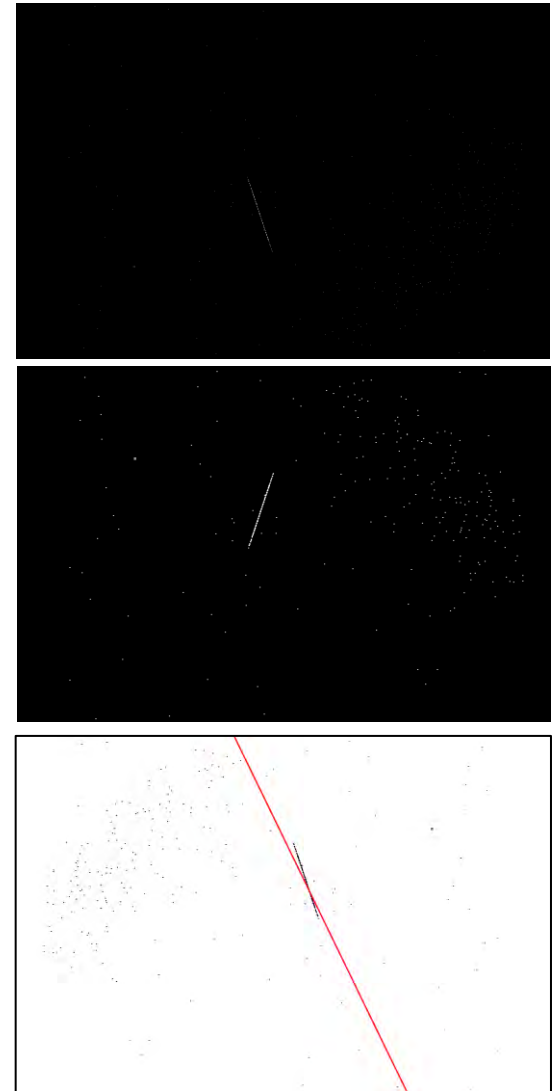
# My algorithm

- ▶ C language + OpenCV
- ▶ Threshold
- ▶ Convert 16 byte into 8 byte image
- ▶ Threshold



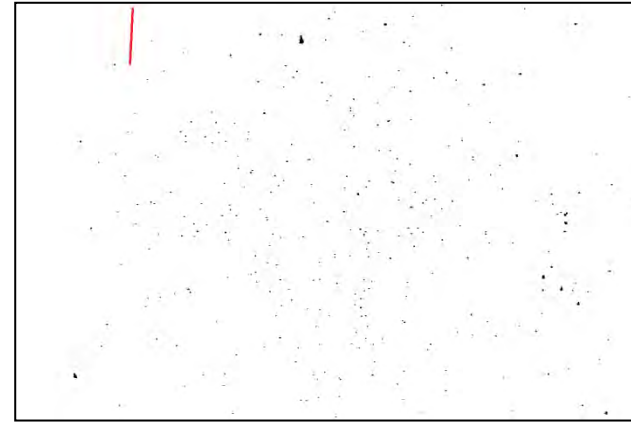
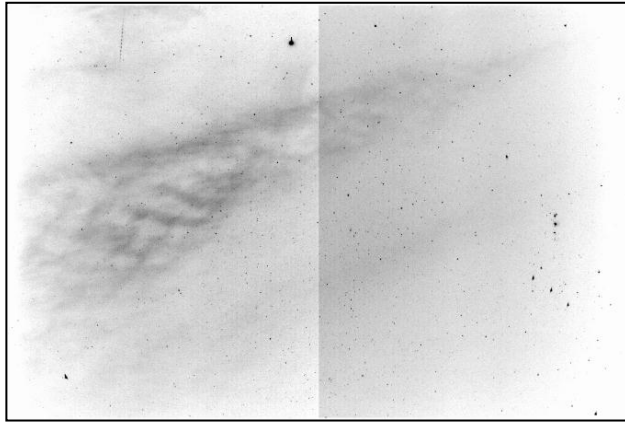
# My algorithm

- ▶ Image difference
- ▶ Dilatation
- ▶ Hough Transform





# Results



	Meteors detected	Meteors undetected	Total
Image with meteors	16	0	16
Image without meteors	2	49	51
Total	18	49	67

# Conclusion

- ▶ Results more than satisfying
- ▶ Improvement : phase coded disk or matched filter

# Acknowledgement

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# Questions

Thank you for your attention.