BRAMS radio observations: activity of some recent major meteor showers

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IMC 2018, Pezinok, Aug 30 – Sep 2, 2018
BRAMS network

- One transmitter at Dourbes (left)
- Frequency: 49.970 MHz
- Power: 150 W
- 26 receiver stations in Belgium
Spectrograms

Vertical axis: frequency (BW=200 Hz)

Horizontal axis: time (duration = 5 minutes)
UPDATE: More detailed results of the Perseids 2017 are available in the Results section. These results will be presented next week during international conferences.

We have started uploading background data for the stations BEDITI and BEOVER.

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Perseids 2018, Humain: sporadic background

Number of meteor reflections

Total duration of meteor reflections
Perseids 2018, Humain

Number of meteor reflections

Total duration of meteor reflections
Perseids 2017, Humain

Number of meteor reflections

Total duration of meteor reflections
Perseids 2016, Humain

Number of meteor reflections

Total duration of meteor reflections
Perseids 2018, Humain

Number of meteor reflections > 10 s

Total duration of meteor reflections > 10 s
Perseids 2017, Humain

Number of meteor reflections > 10 s

Total duration of meteor reflections > 10 s
Perseids 2016, Humain

Number of meteor reflections $> 10$ s

Total duration of meteor reflections $> 10$ s
Perseids 2016, Humain

Number of meteor reflections $> 10$ s

Total duration of meteor reflections $> 10$ s
Geminids 2017, Humain

Number of meteor reflections > 10 s

Total duration of meteor reflections > 10 s
Geminids 2016, Humain

Number of meteor reflections > 10 s

Total duration of meteor reflections > 10 s
Quadrantids 2018, Humain

Number of meteor reflections > 10 s

Total duration of meteor reflections > 10s
Conclusions

• We have estimated the sporadic background and subtracted it from the total BRAMS radio meteor activity to obtain shower activity for the Perseids 2016-2018, Geminids 2017-2018, and Quadrantids 2017-2018.

• The resulting shower rates have to be corrected for the sensitivity of the setup (Observability Function), which is highly dependent on radiant-setup geometry and antenna gains.

• The main feature in the estimated shower activity is the shape of the Observability Function (repeating every 24 hours), which means that the diurnal variation of the sensitivity of the system swamps the real variation of the meteor rate.

• Calculation of the Observability Function is under development and expected to be ready by end 2018. To be continued...