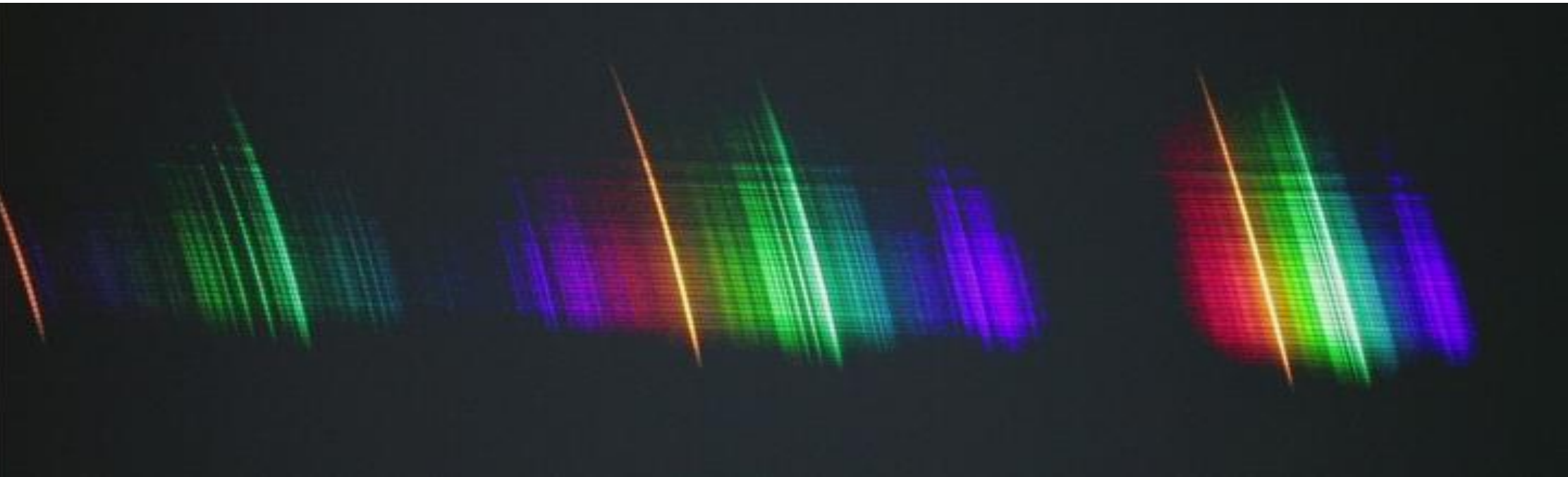


Meteor Spectroscopy, Aspekt 2015

Martin Dubs

SAG, FMA



Meteor Spectroscopy, Content

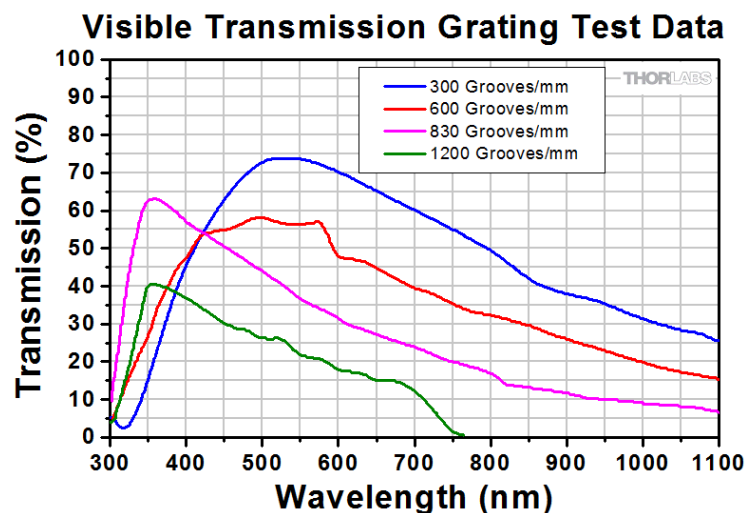
- Introduction
- Hardware
- Software
- Wavelength calibration
- Spectrum extraction
- Examples
- Summary

Meteor spectroscopy

- Additional information
 - Composition of the meteoroid
 - Temperature
 - Interaction with atmosphere
 - Meteor trail
- Problems
 - Reduced sensitivity
 - analysis
 - Compromise between spectral resolution, field of view and sensitivity
 - Saturation

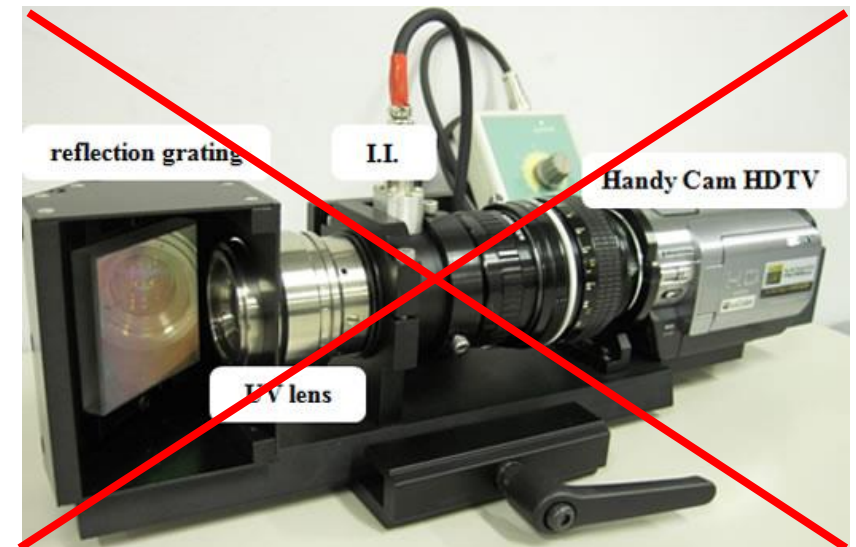
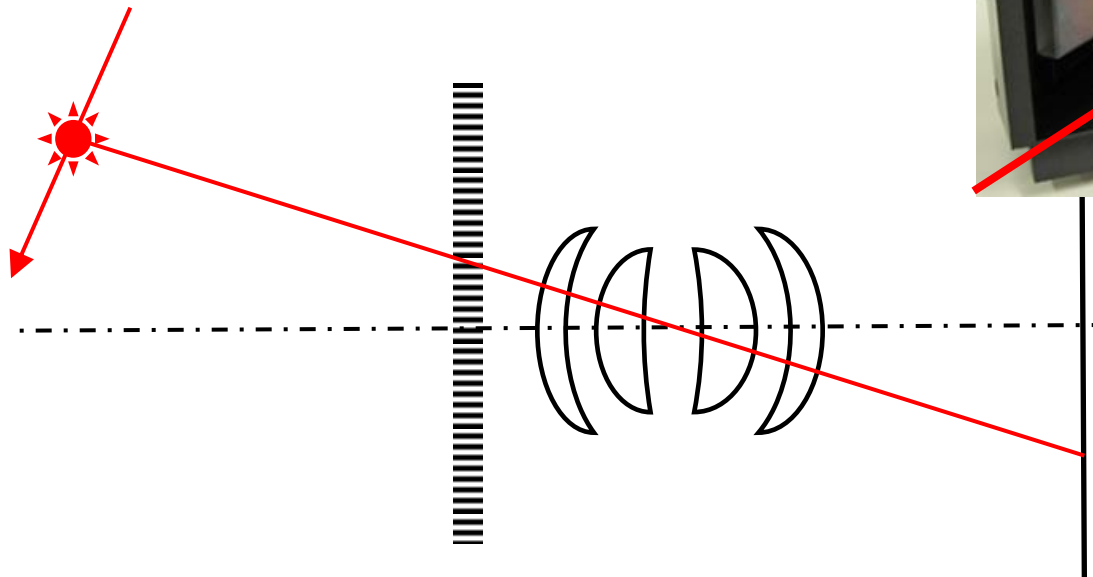
Hardware

- Watec 902H2 ult. Computar HG2610AFCS-HSP F/1 2.6mm fl
- 902H2 ultimate (spectroscopy) Tamron 12VG412ASIR F/1.2, $\approx 7\text{mm}$ fl
- 2nd camera with transmission grating for spectroscopy
Thorlabs
300 L/mm $\rightarrow$ 600 L/mm

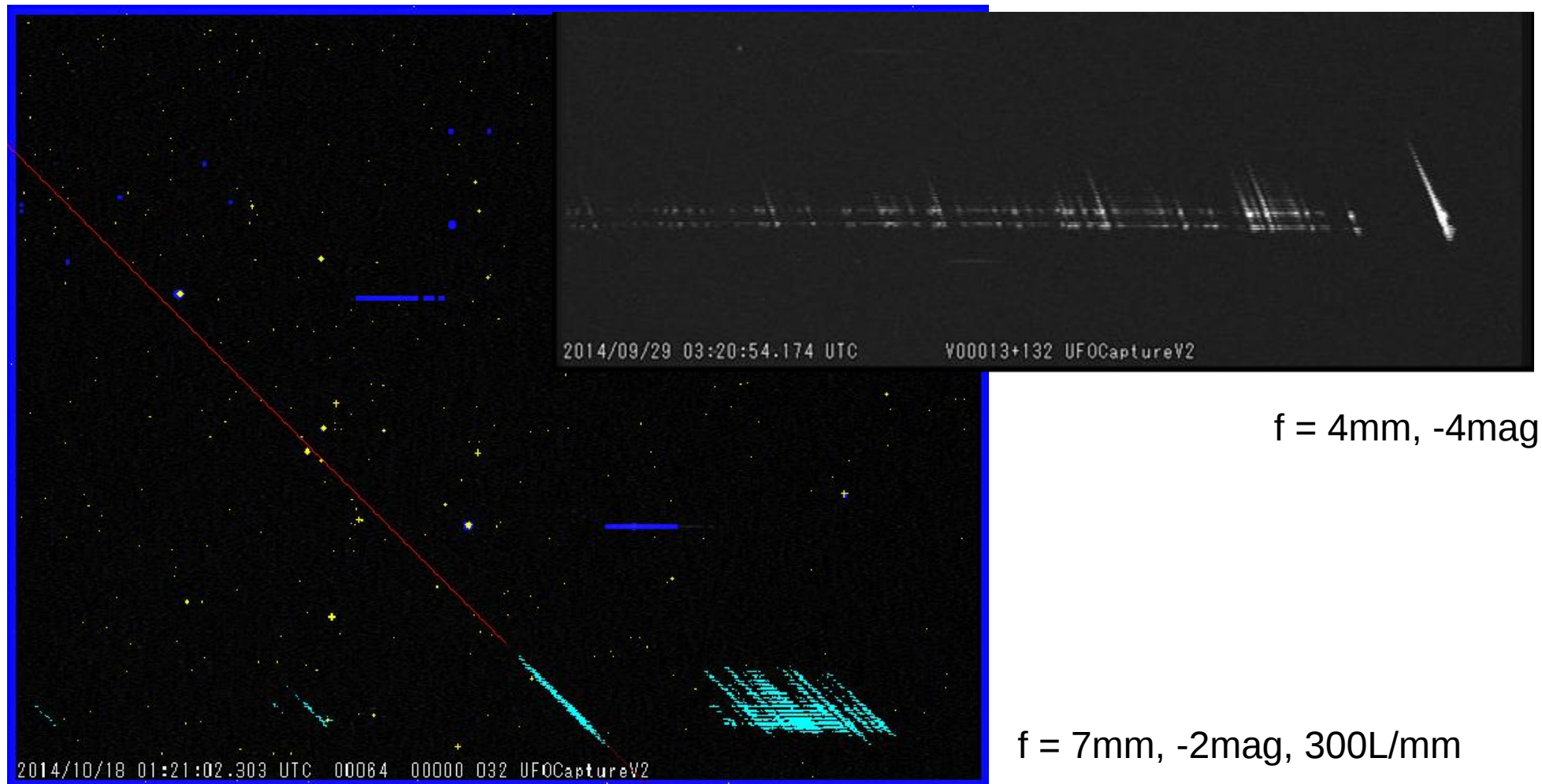


Objektivgitter

- 300 – 600 L/mm Transmissionsgitter
- Gitter senkrecht zu optischer Achse!



Meteor spectra

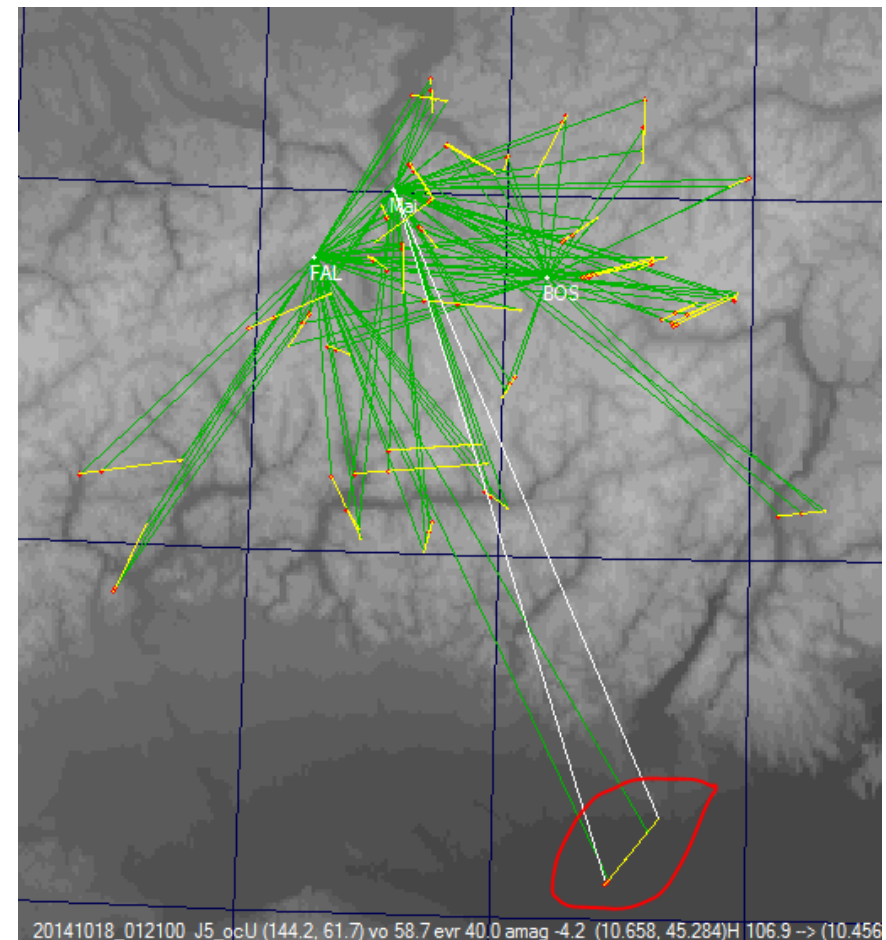


$f = 4\text{mm}, -4\text{mag}$

$f = 7\text{mm}, -2\text{mag}, 300\text{L/mm}$

Meteor 20141018_012100

- Ground Path from FMA Database Data 1. – 18. Oct.
- Calculated with UFO Orbit October Ursae Majorids
 $v_g = 58 \text{ km/sec}$ (54.4 km/sec ocU)
 $v_s = 42.0 - 43.3 \text{ km/sec}$
(parabolic, hyperbolic)



Grating order overlap

- Na and Mg line

- Order

-3

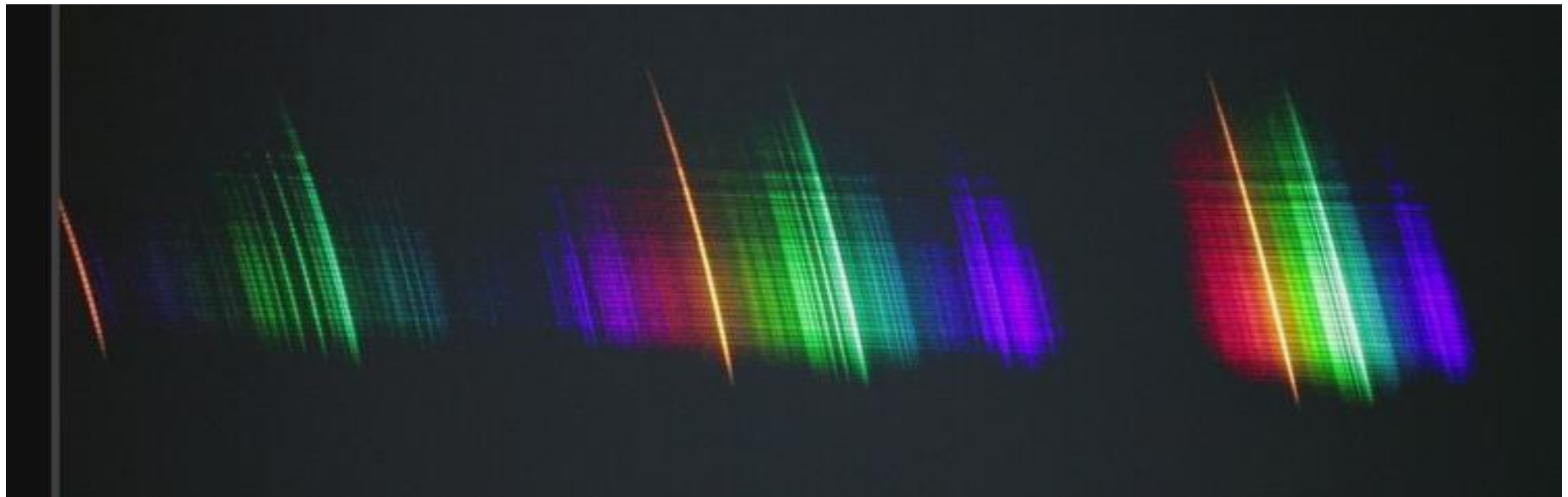
-3

-2

-2

-1

-1



- Koji Maeda, M20150104_032315, Canon EOS6D 1/30s, 35 mm F/1.4
UFO CaptureHD

Spectrograph, theory

- Video camera with transmission grating in front of lens

- Grating equation:

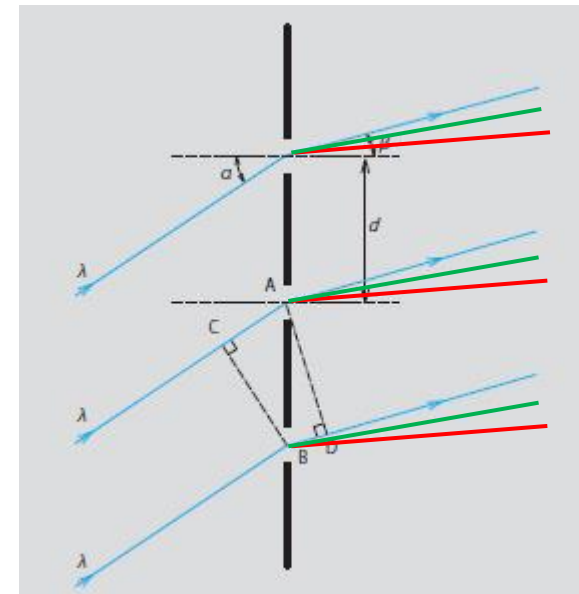
$$- m * \lambda * G = (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta) * \cos \gamma$$

- m: grating order, G: grating lines / mm
- λ : wavelength
- α , β : angle of incidence, transmitted beam
- γ : cross, out of plane angle

- Inverse dispersion per pixel:

$$d\lambda/dx = (\cos \beta \cos \gamma) / (m * G * f) * p \quad (p: \text{pixel size})$$

- Example: $f = 7 \text{ mm}$, $p = 8.6 \mu\text{m}$, $G: 300 \text{ L/mm}$ $\beta = 0 \rightarrow d\lambda/dx = 41 \text{ \AA/pixel}$



Vector theory wavelength calibration

- Grating in front of lens perpendicular to optical (z-)axis

- Unit vector (A B C) for incident direction

- Diffracted beam

$$A' = A + m\lambda G \quad (x\text{-axis})$$

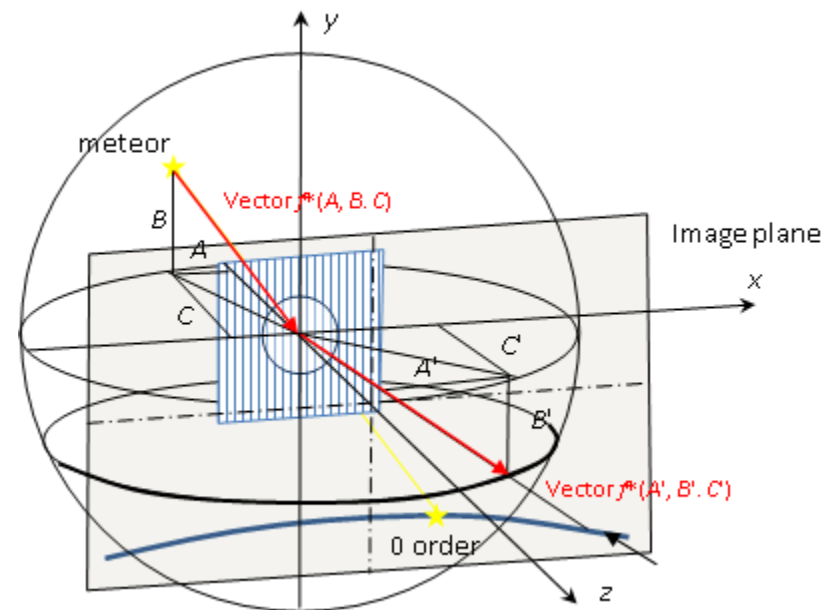
$$B' = B \quad (y\text{-axis})$$

$$C' = \sqrt{1 - A'^2 - B'^2}$$

- Spectrum on CCD plane

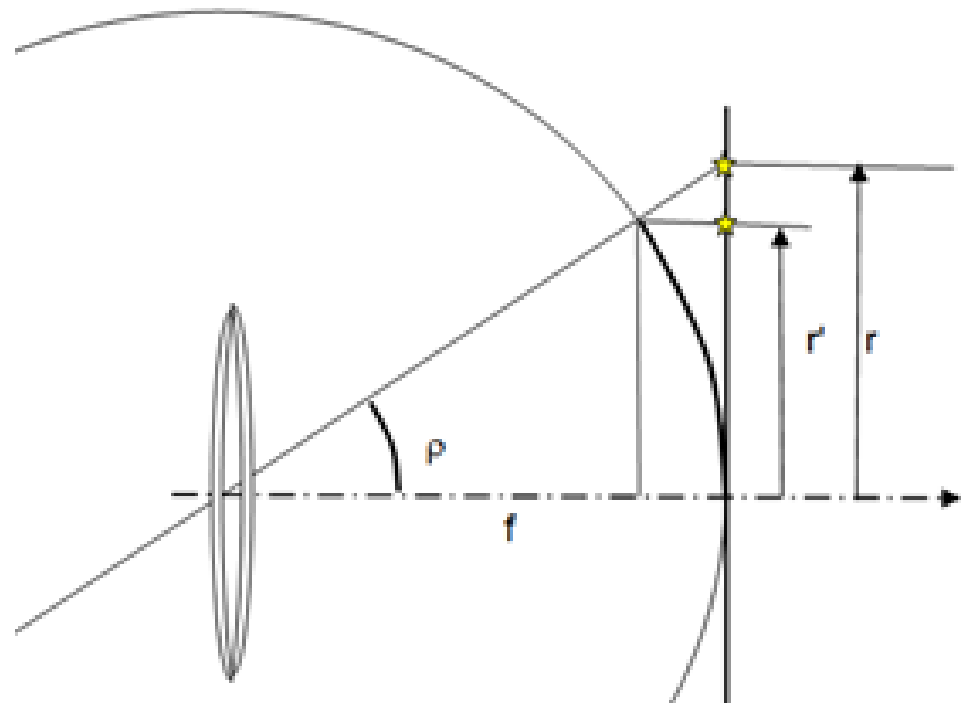
- Nonlinear dispersion
- Hyperbolic curvature

- Spectrum straight linear in A', B'



Spectrum linearization

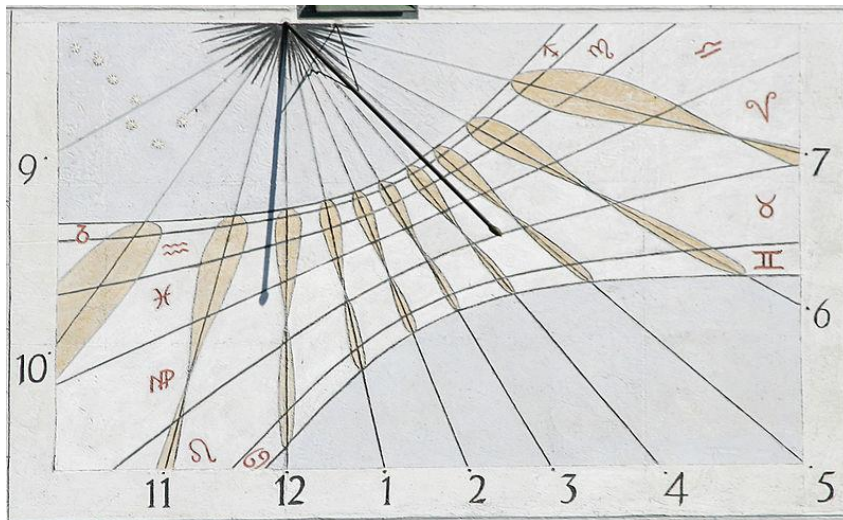
- Grating in front of lens perpendicular to optical axis
- CCD: tangential or gnomonic projection
- Orthographic projection $r \rightarrow r'$
 $r' = r / \sqrt{1 + (r/f)^2}$
 $r = r' / \sqrt{1 - (r'/f)^2}$
- Spectrum straight, linear
constant dispersion
everywhere
- Include lens distorsion
with modified equation



Gnomonic and orthographic projection

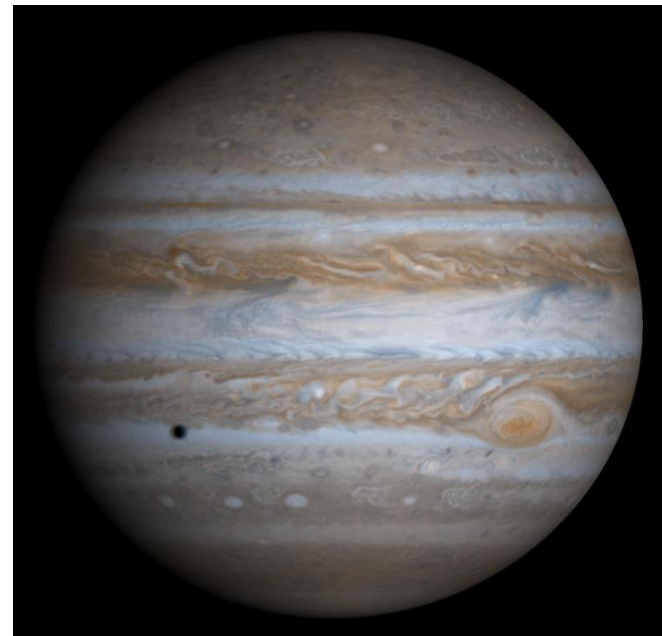
■ Gnomonic, TAN

- $R = f \cdot \tan(\rho)$
- Great circles $\rightarrow$ straight
- Optimum for path, radiant
- Latitude circles $\rightarrow$ hyperbola



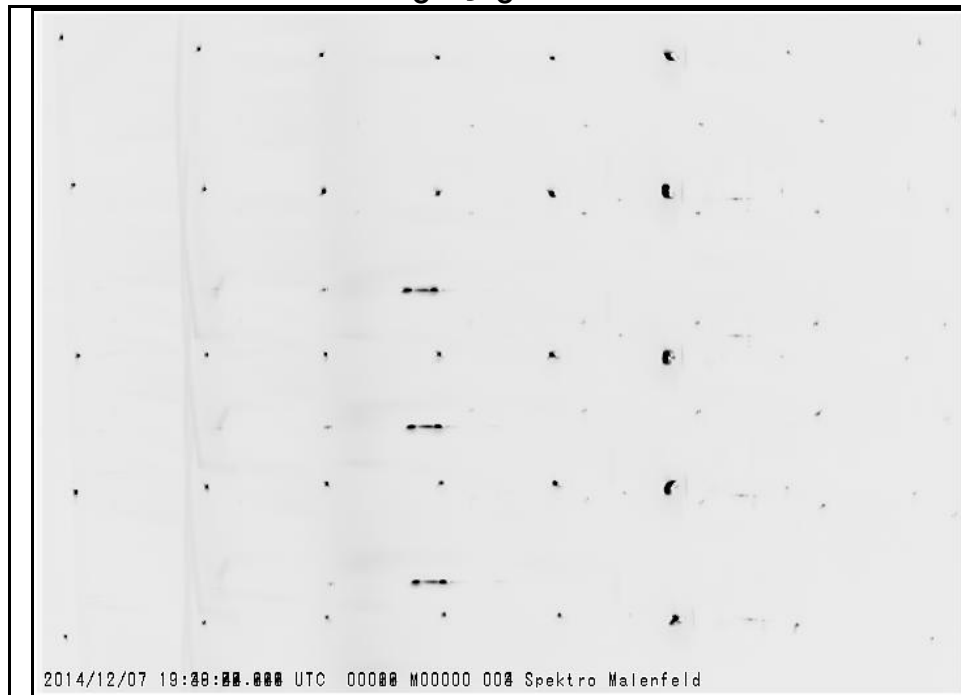
■ Orthographic, SIN

- $R = f \cdot \sin(\rho)$
- Great circles $\rightarrow$ ellipses
- Latitude circles $\rightarrow$ straight
- Optimum for spectroscopy

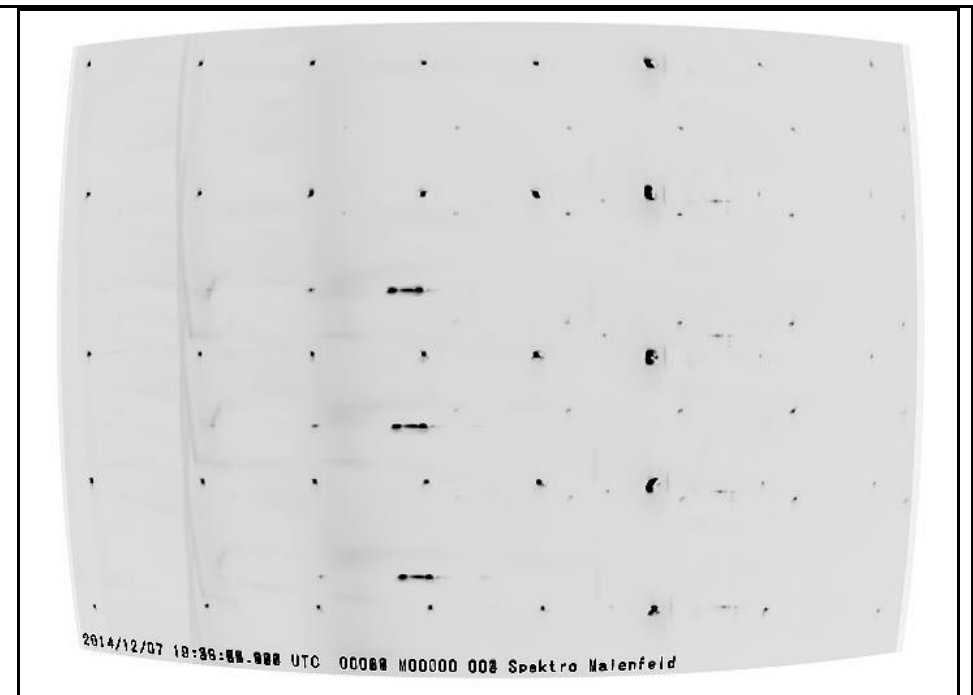


Calibration spectrum HeNe laser

- HeNe laser $\lambda = 633 \text{ nm}$, $f = 4 \text{ mm}$
- Fit with polynom $r = r' * [1 + 3.94\text{E-}07*r'^2 + 2.01\text{E-}12*r'^4]$
- Fit center x_0, y_0



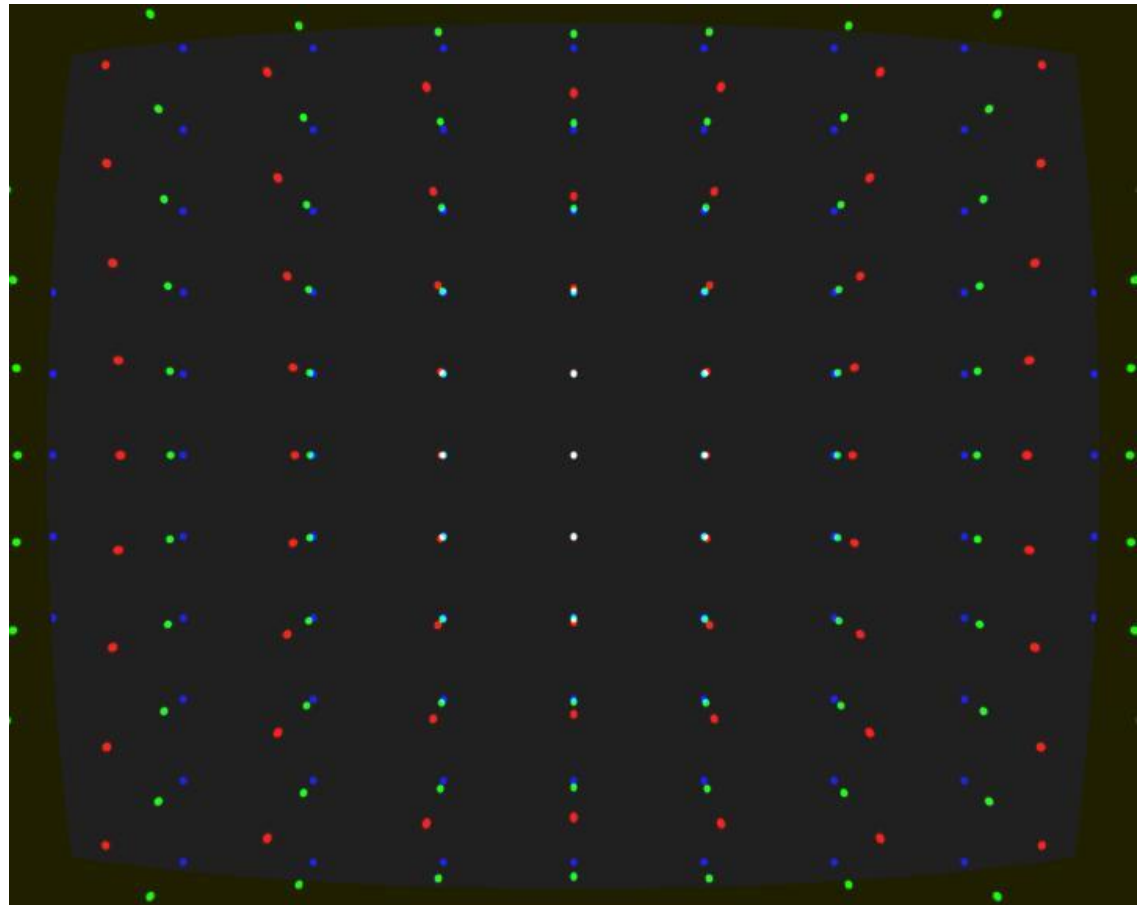
Composite spectra original



After applying transformation

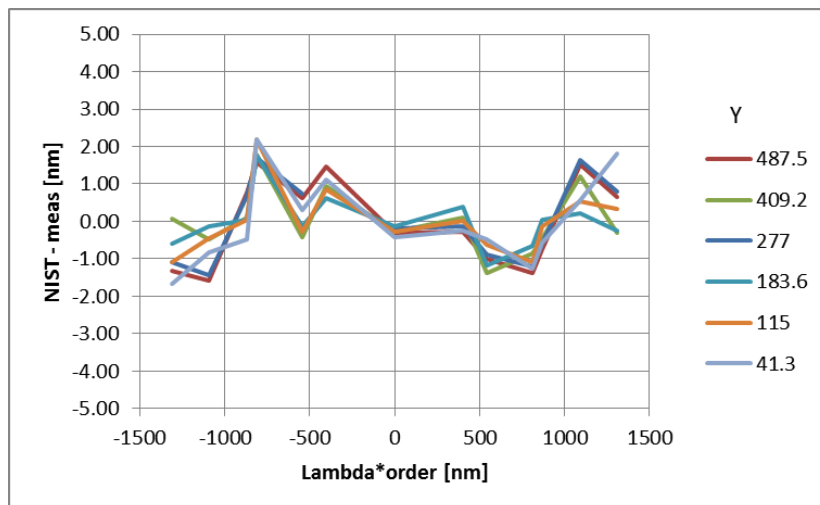
Calibration spectrum simulation

- HeNe laser $\lambda = 633 \text{ nm}$, $f = 4 \text{ mm}$
- Red: tangential projection
- Green: included lens distortion
- Blue: orthographic projection
- Created with ImageTools (Peter Schlatter)



Calibration spectrum HgAr

- $f = 7 \text{ mm}$
- Fit with $x = x_0 + (\lambda - \lambda_0) \cdot \text{disp}_0 / \sqrt{1 - ((\lambda - \lambda_0) \cdot c_2)^2}$
- Lens distortion included in c_2
 - $x_0 = 362.2$
 - $\text{disp}_0 = 4.14 \text{ nm/pixel}$
 - $c_2 \rightarrow f_2 = 13.42 \text{ mm}$



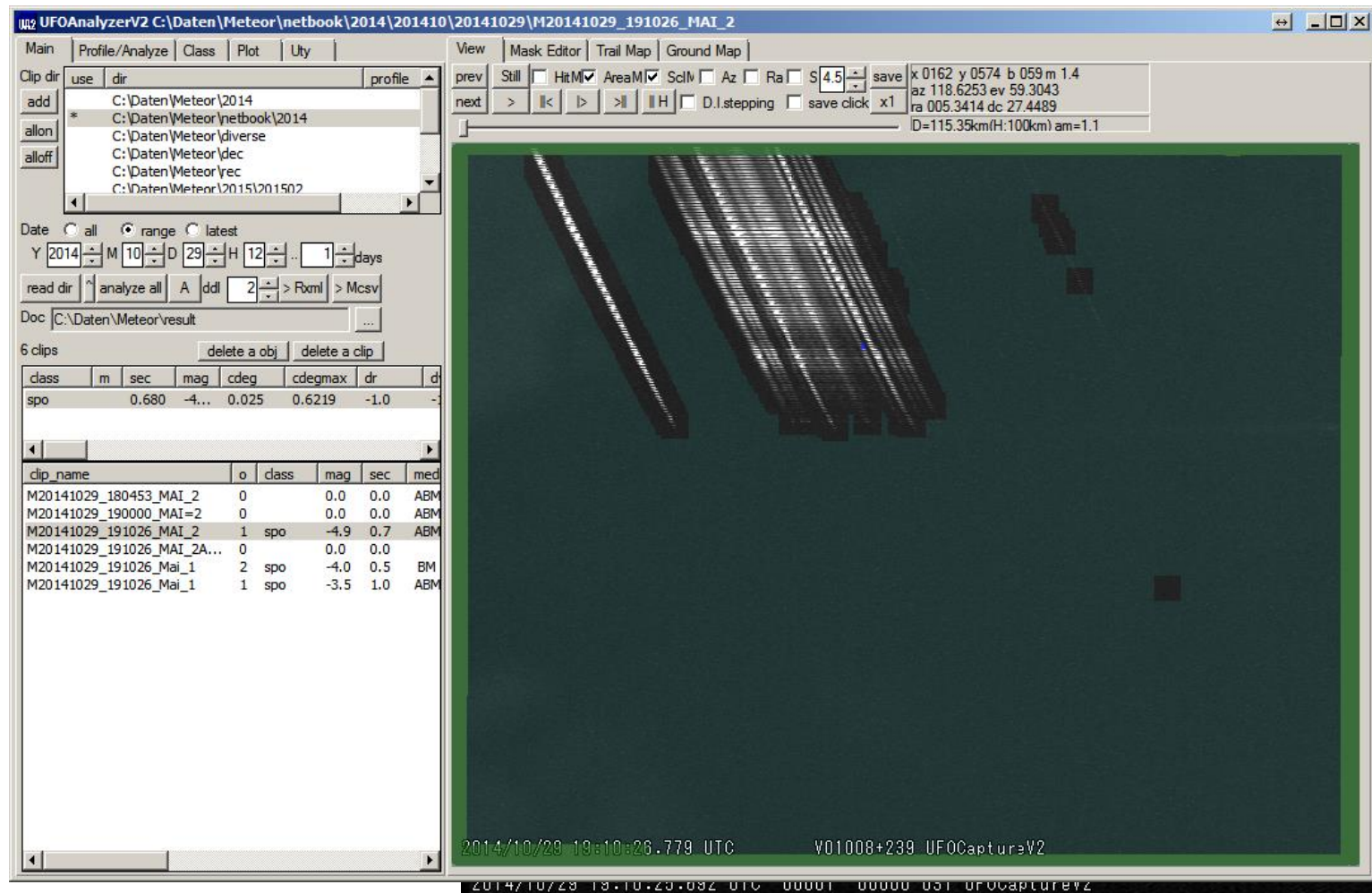
$m \cdot \lambda_{\text{NIST}}$	x	fit x [pixel]	error	Line
-1307.498	13.238	13.38	-0.14	Hg 3rd order
-1092.147	68.753	68.58	0.18	Hg 2nd order
-871.666	124.254	124.03	0.23	Hg 2nd order
-809.313	139.373	139.54	-0.17	Hg 2nd order
-546.074	204.431	204.41	0.02	Hg
-404.656	238.747	238.90	-0.16	Hg
0	336.798	336.80	-0.00	zero order
404.656	434.218	434.38	-0.16	Hg
546.074	468.829	468.62	0.21	Hg
809.313	532.868	532.77	0.09	Hg 2nd order
871.666	548.128	548.08	0.05	Hg 2nd order
1092.147	602.454	602.65	-0.20	Hg 2nd order
1307.2951	656.771	656.72	0.05	Hg 3rd order

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Spectra processing overview

- IRIS
 - Extract images from uncompressed AVI (File – AVI conversion)
 - Measure background image with stars only (ADD_MEAN)
 - Subtract background from meteor images (SUB2)
 - Linearize spectra with orthographic projection (ImageTools preferred)
 - register meteor images
 - Extract raw spectrum, whole range (2D image → 1D spectrum) (L_ADD, L_PLOT)
- Linear Wavelength calibration (zero point, dispersion)
- (Spectral response)
- Analyze spectrum (assign chemical elements)

AVI clip M20141029_191026



Preprocessing

- Extract image (i30)
- Background
ADD_MEAN
< I1 ... I20 >
- Subtraction
SUB2

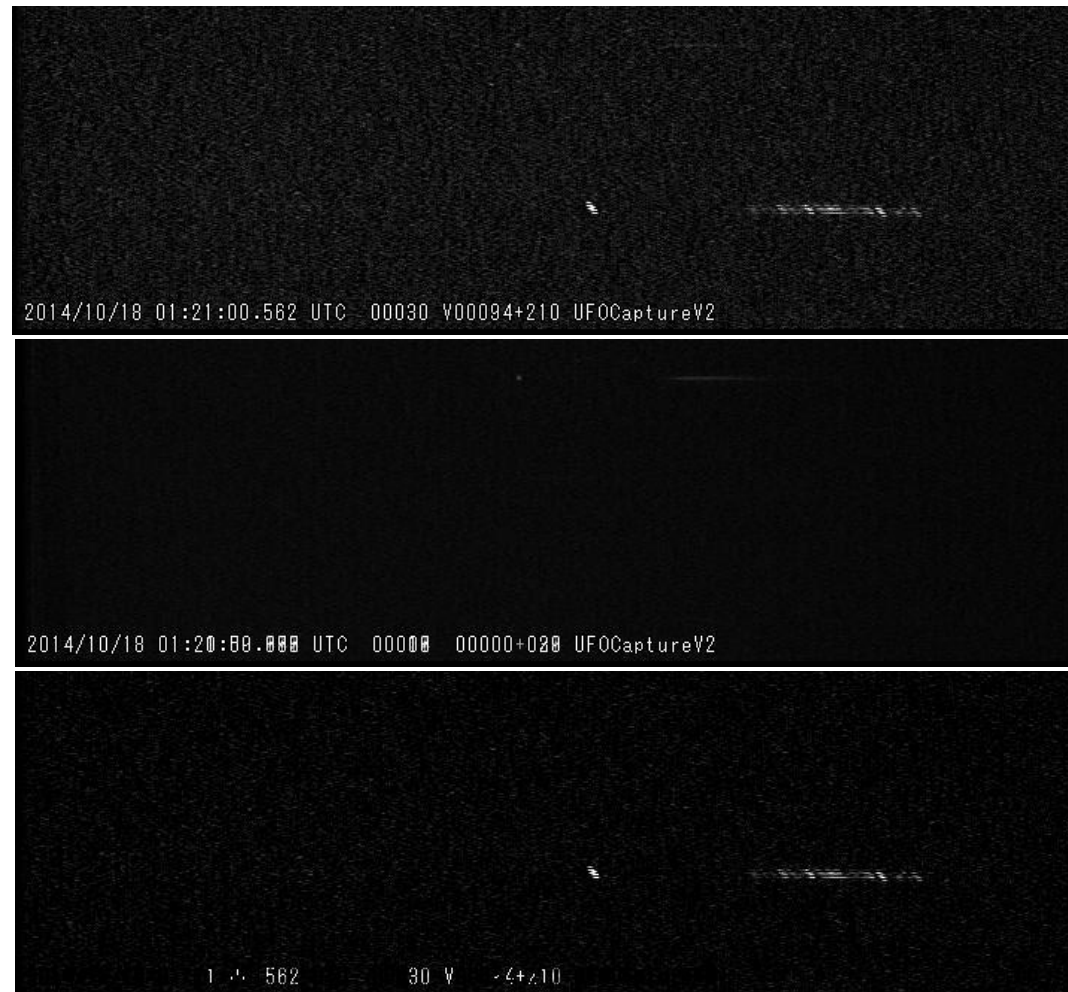
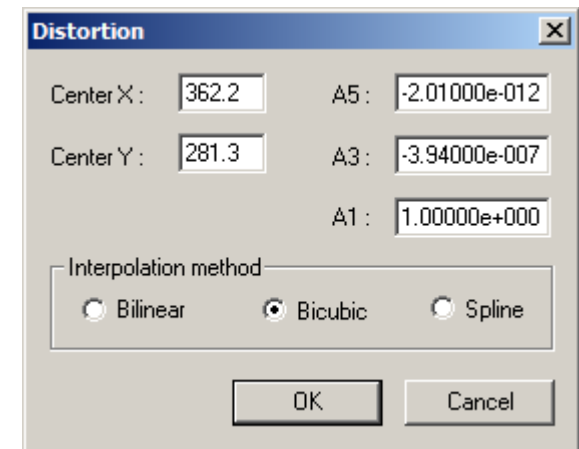
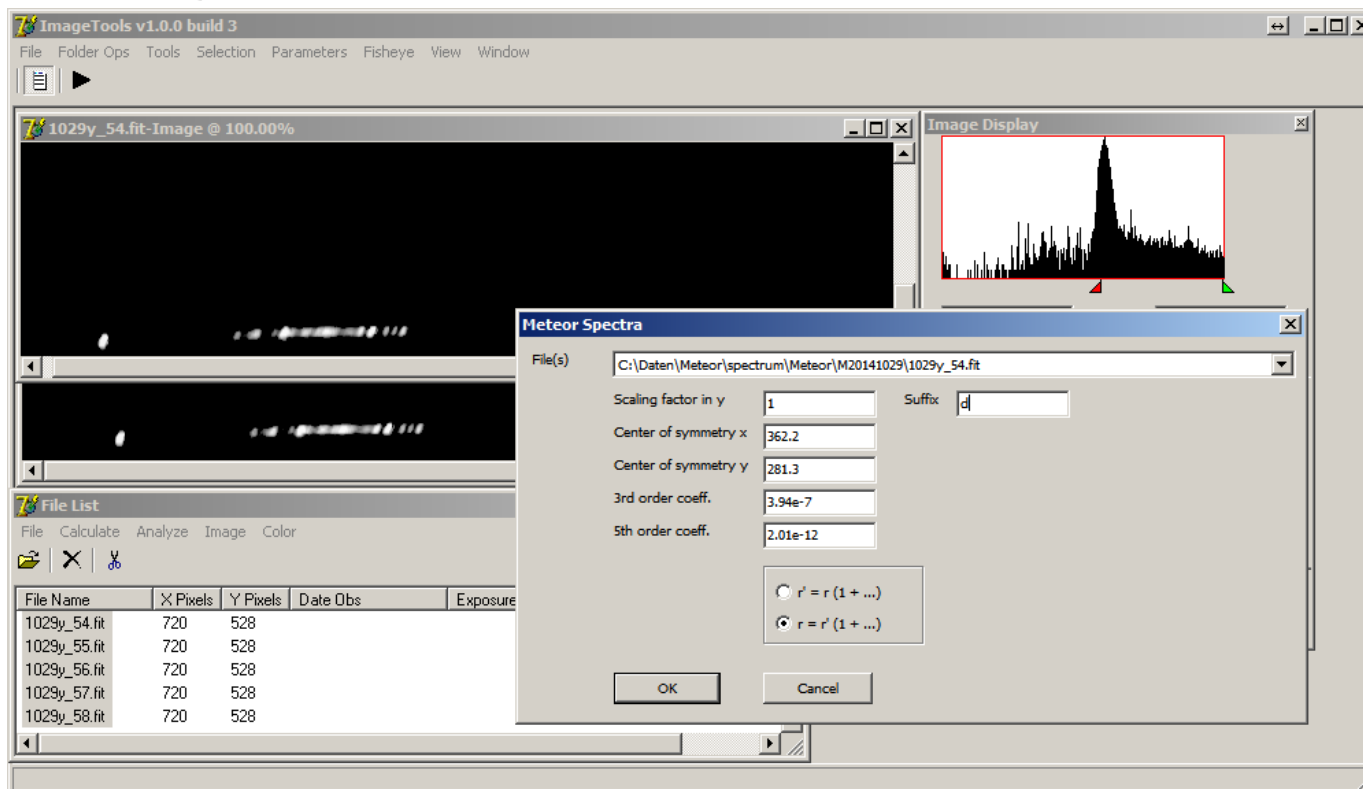


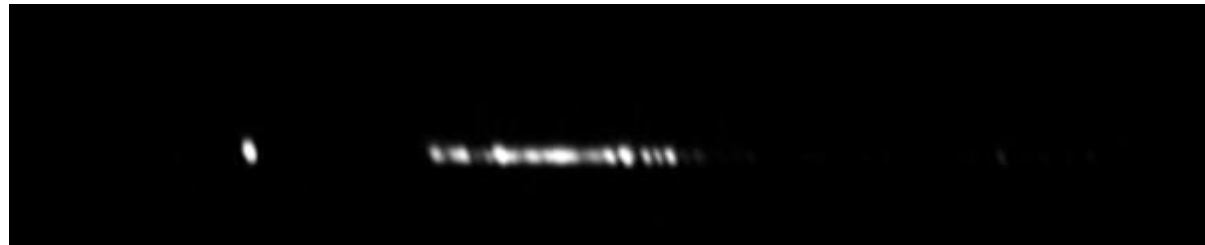
Image transformation

- Transformation to square pixels
- Transformation to orthographic projection IRIS → ImageTools →

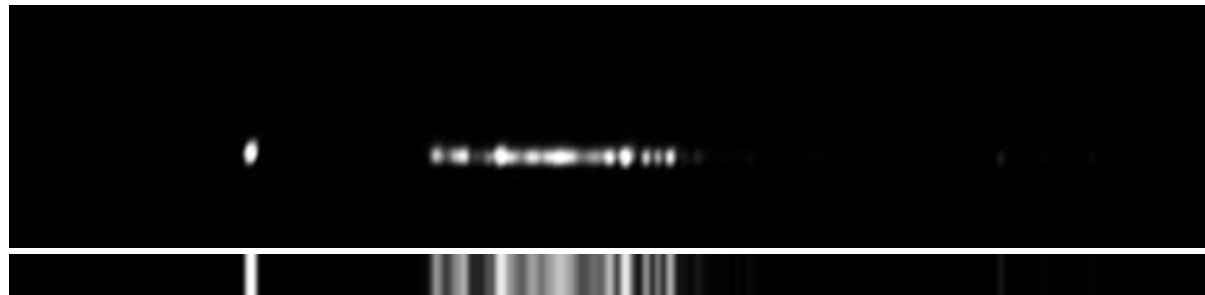


Processing 2, stacking

- REGISTER
ADD
d1-15

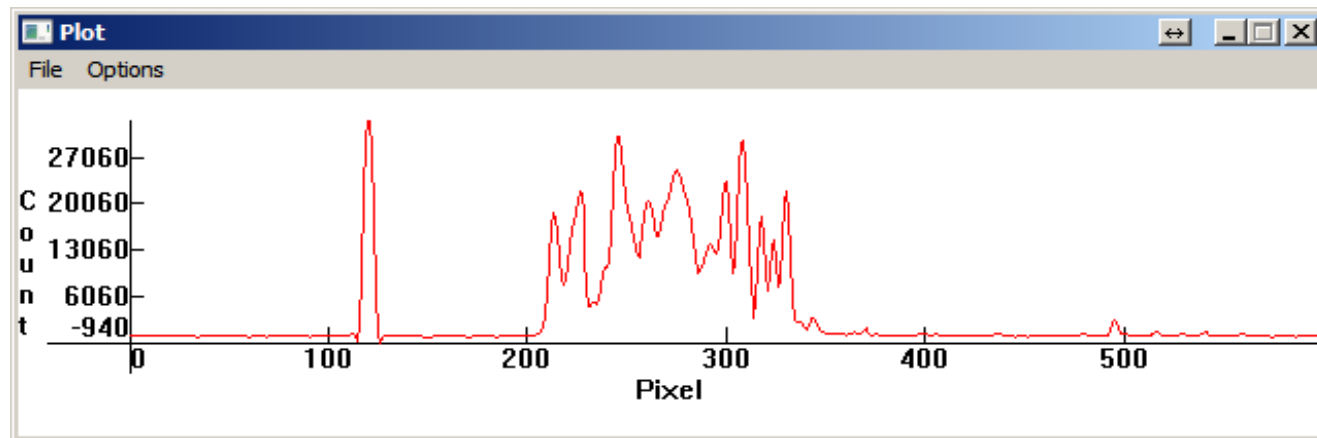


- SLANT 472 24



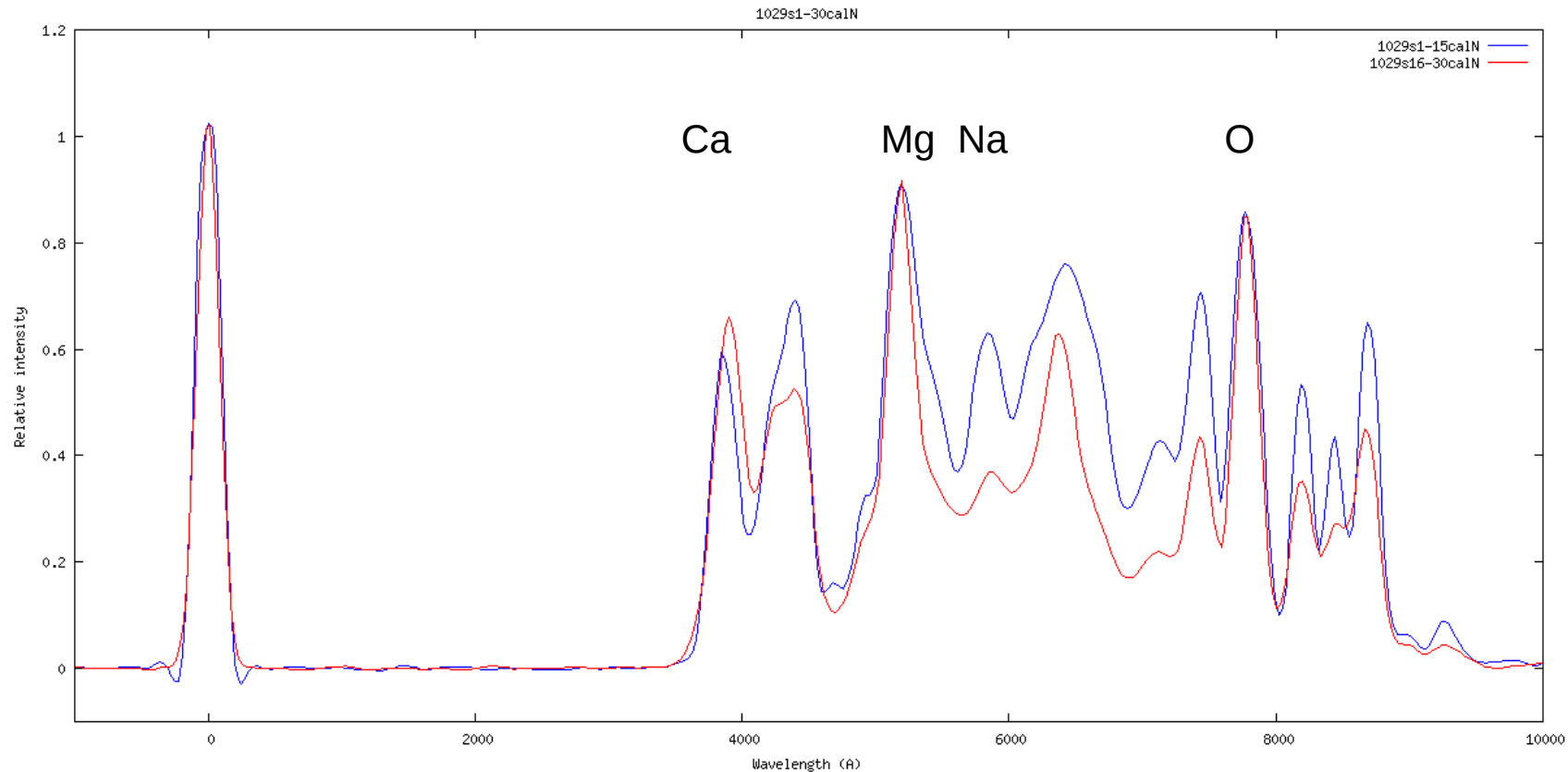
- L_ADD

- L_PLOT
save file.dat



Result M20141029_191026

- S1-15 first half more saturated, s16-30 second half



Spectrum Oct. 31, 030349

Watec 902B

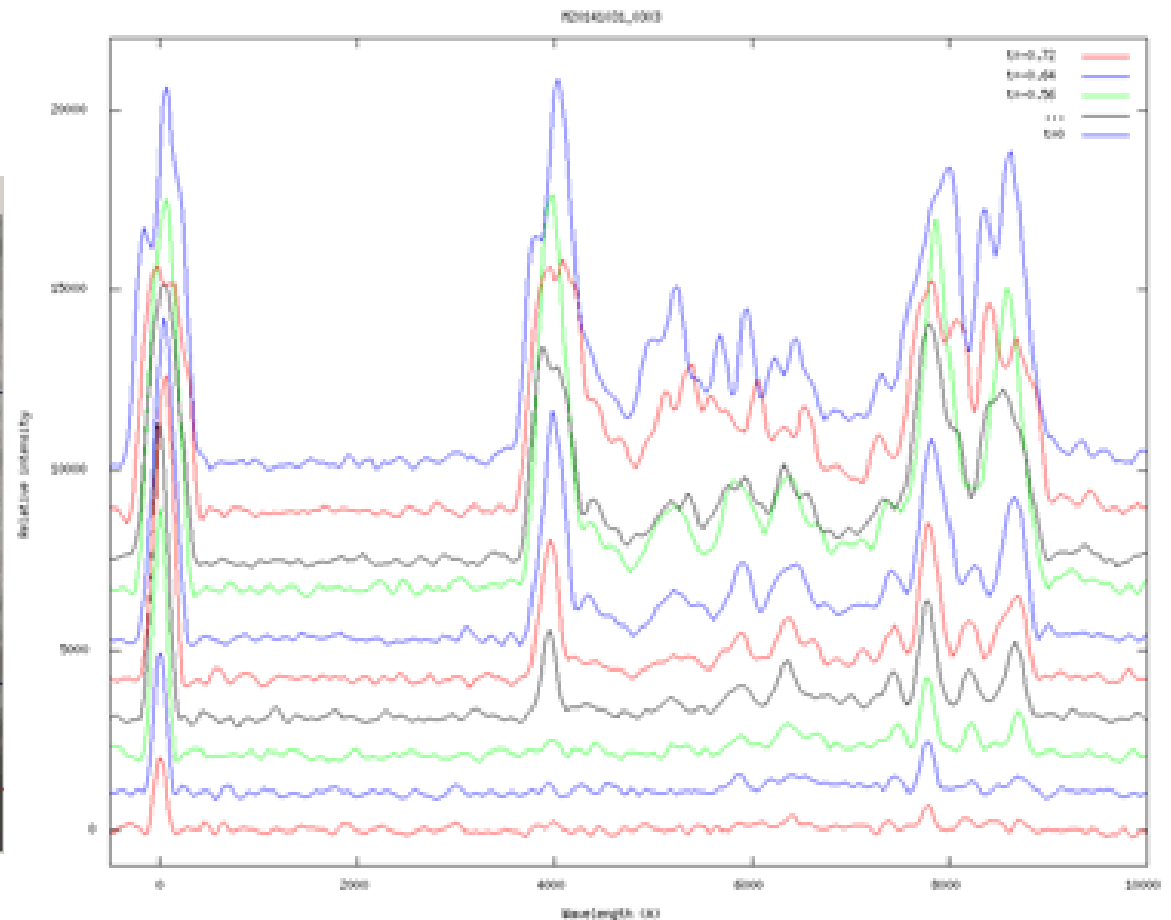
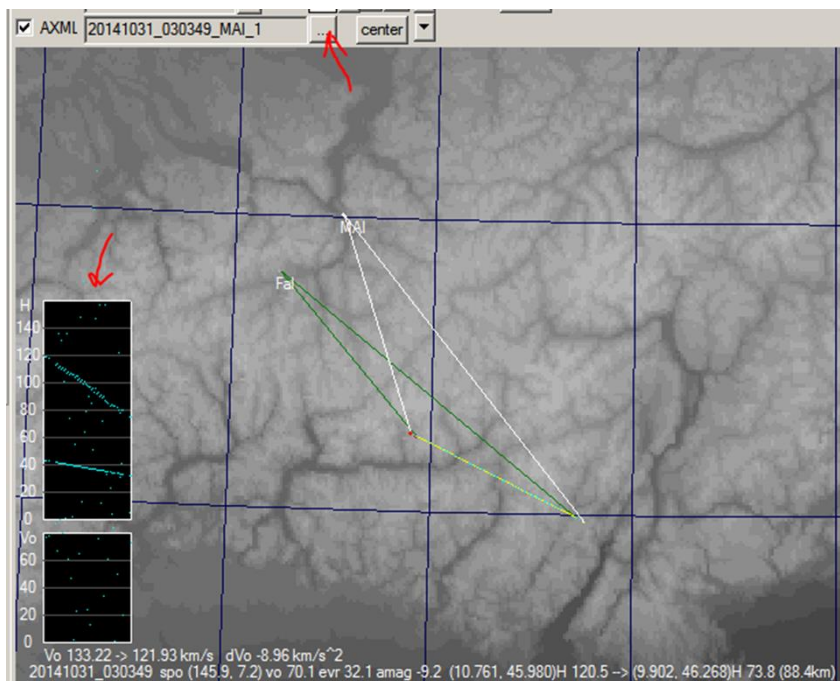


Watec 902H2 ultimate



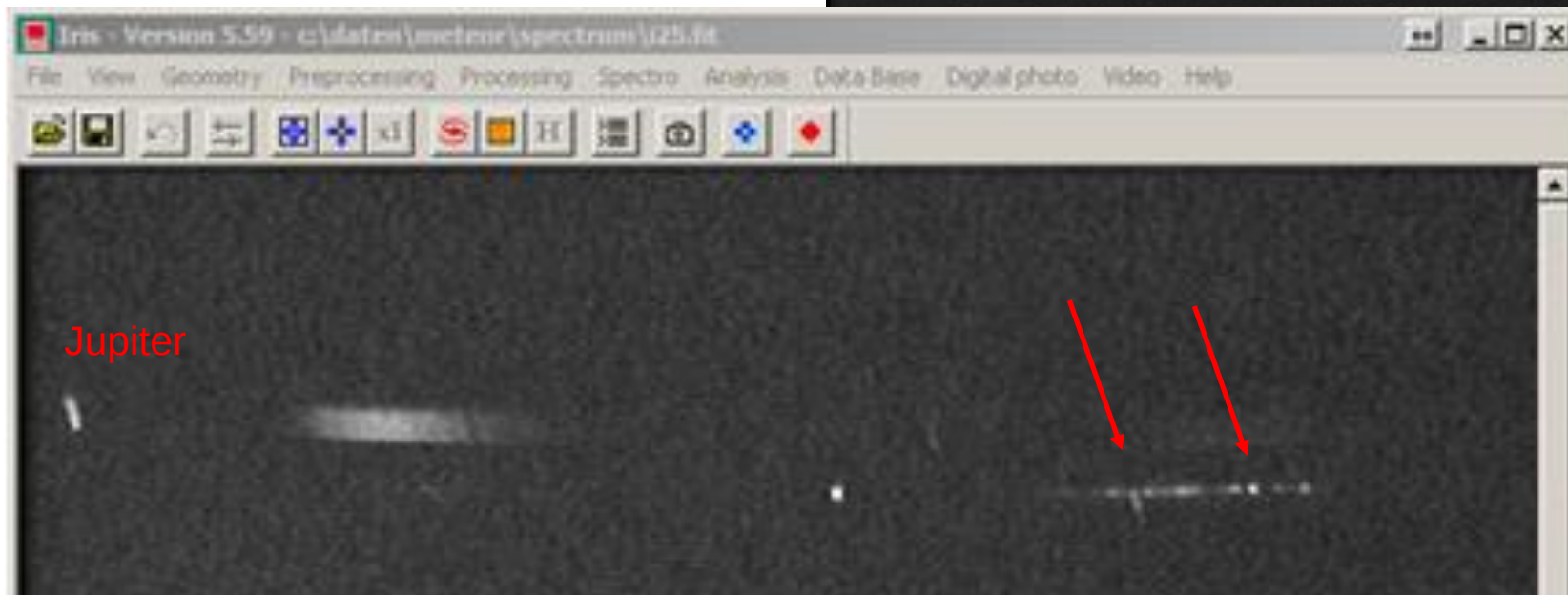
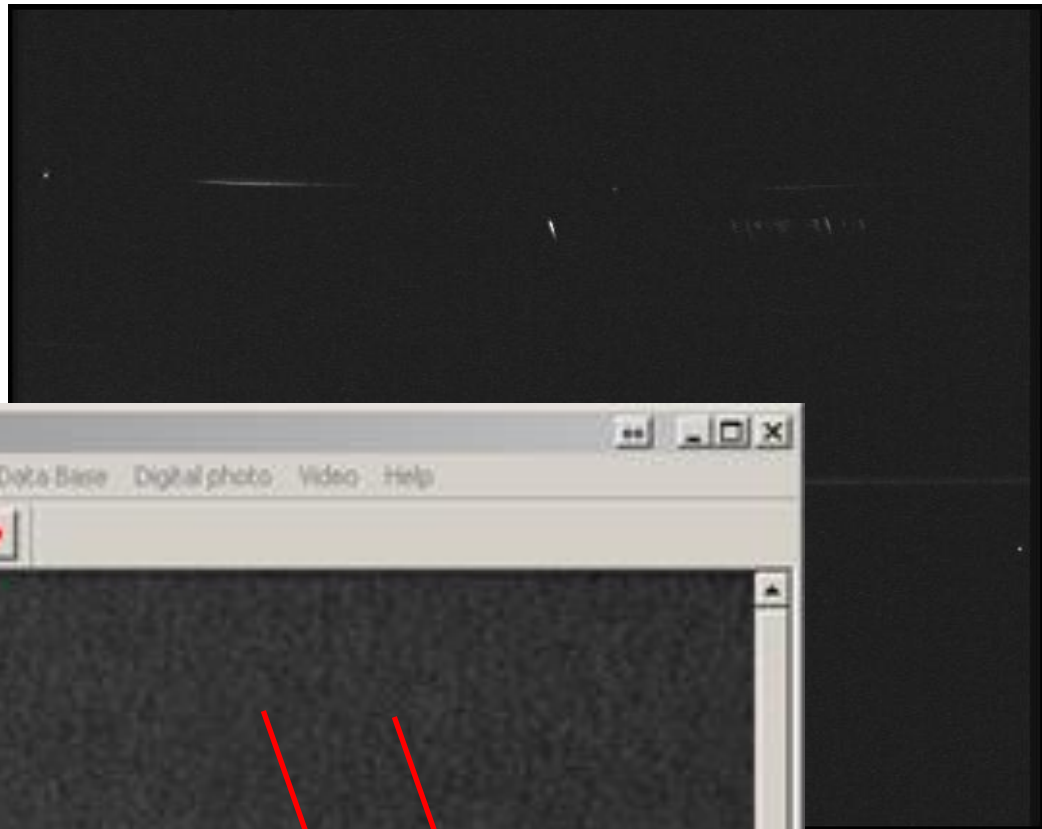
Result M20141031_0303

■ saturation



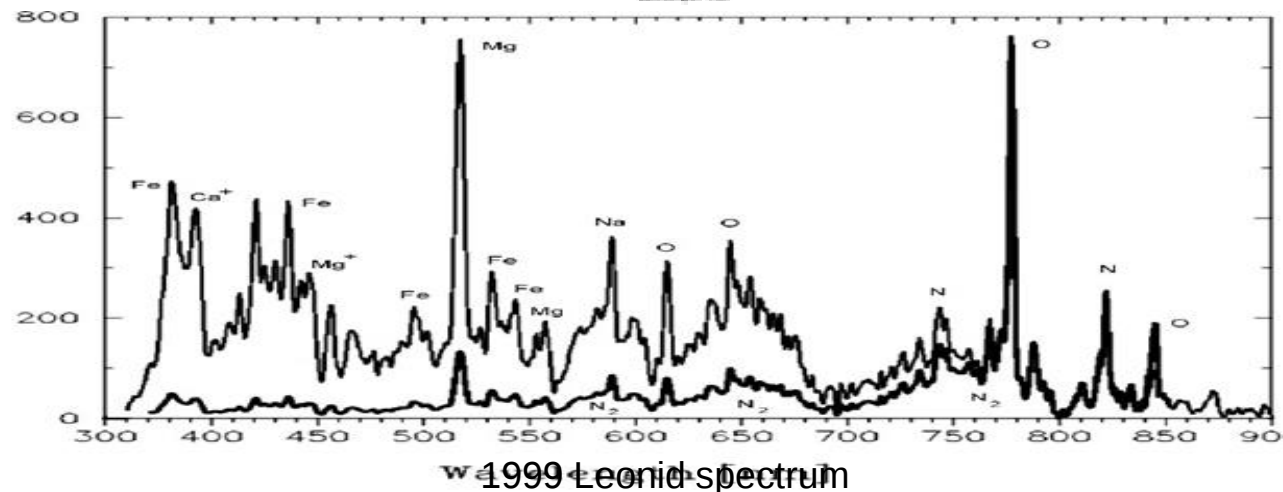
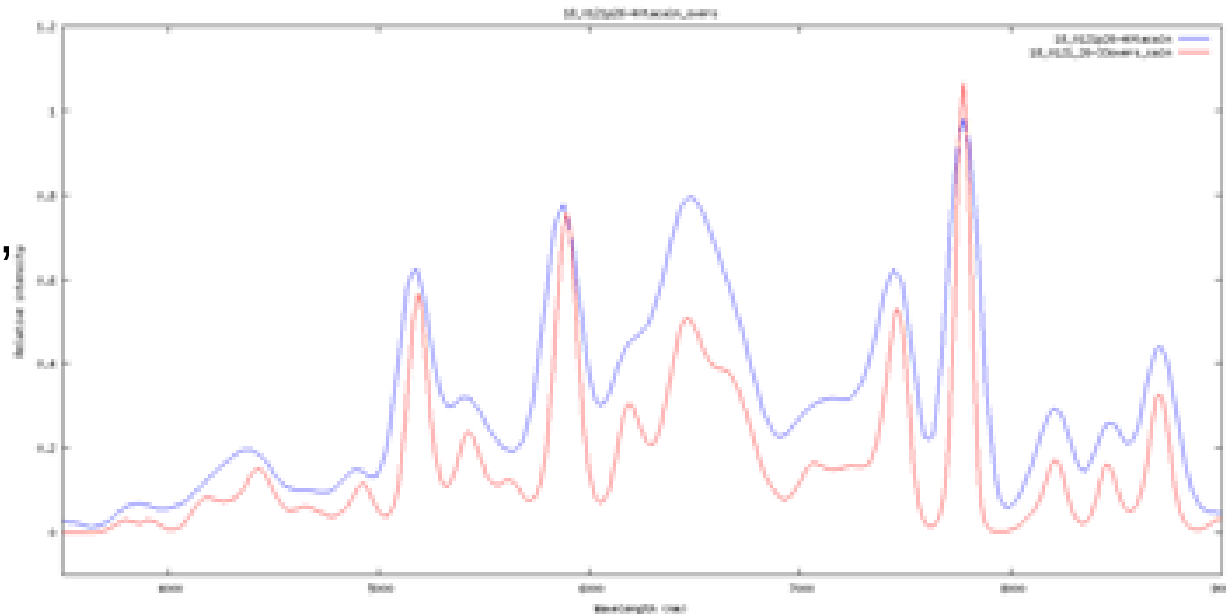
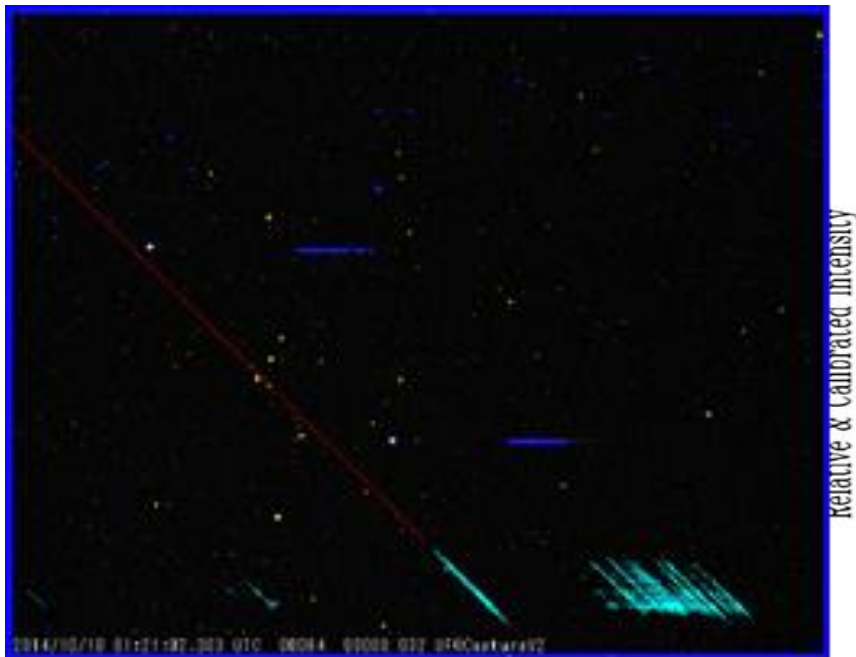
M20141019_0426

- Trail
 - 5577Å aurora line [OI]
- 7774Å OI for calibration
- Mg, Na



Example

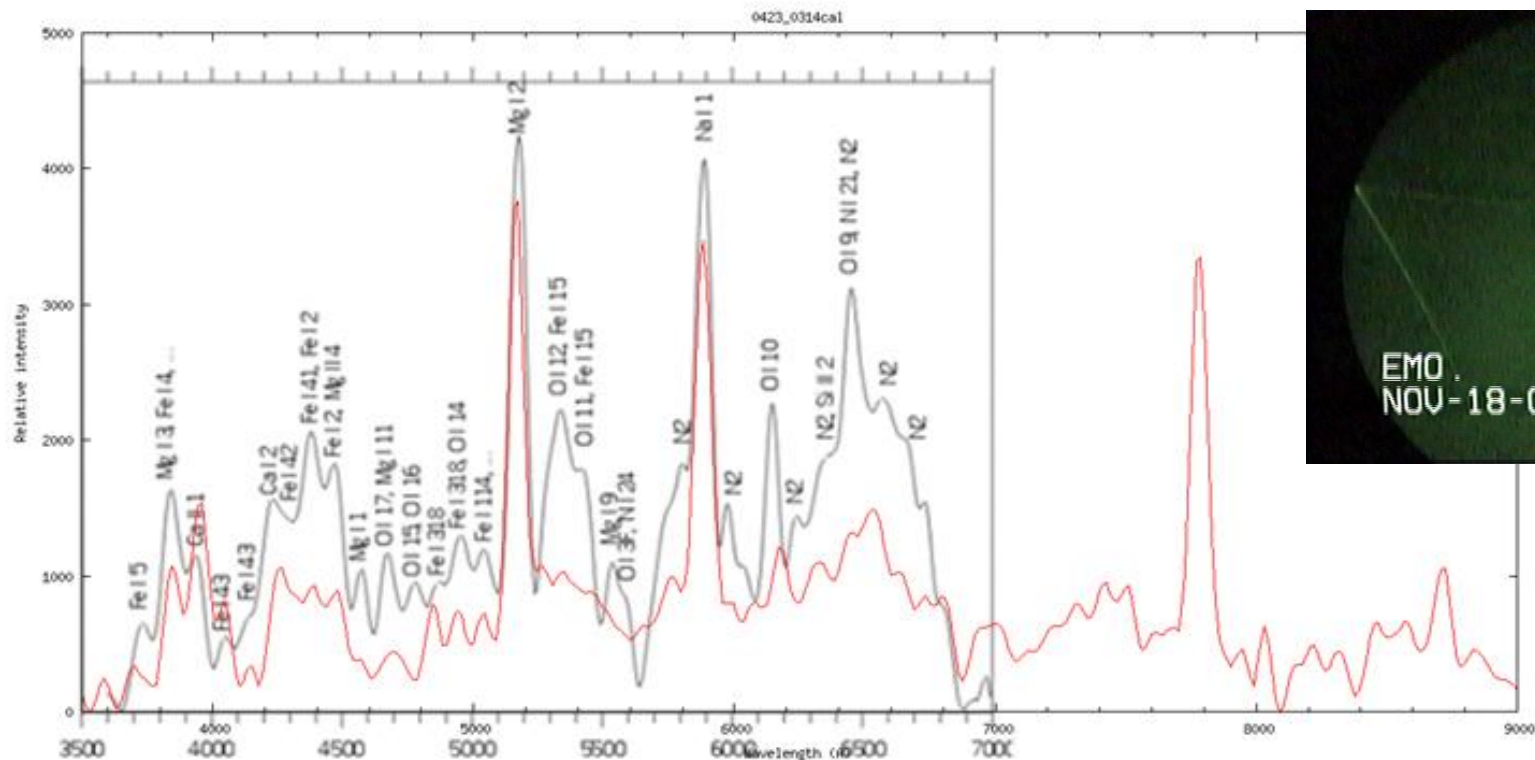
- M20141018_012100, -3.7m,
 - October Ursae Majorids,
 - 54.4 km/sec



1999 Leonid spectrum
<http://meteorobserver.proboards.com/thread/24/meteor-spectroscopy>

600L/mm grating, first spectrum

- Red: M20150423_031405, Lyrid, -3.0m, $v_g = 49$ km/sec
- Black:: Leonid spectrum <http://members.shaw.ca/epmaiden/>



Conclusion

- Image transformation gives linear spectra!
- Short focal length
 - Large field of view
 - Low spectral resolution
 - Low sensitivity
 - Different orders visible
- Long focal length
 - Small field of view
 - High spectral resolution
 - High sensitivity
 - Few meteor spectra of higher quality
- Grating with 300 to 1000L/mm mounted perpendicular to axis
- 6 – 12mm focal length for ½" CCD
- Limit magnitude -1 ... -2
- Next: Spectral response

Waiting for next meteor spectrum, patience required!

Spectrum recording and processing software

- UFO Capture for trigger and record video
(http://sonotaco.com/e_index.html)
- IRIS (<http://www.astrosurf.com/buil/us/iris/iris.htm>)
astronomical image processing and spectroscopy software
http://www.astrosurf.com/buil/iris/nav_pane/CommandsFrame.html
- ISIS (http://www.astrosurf.com/buil/isis/isis_en.htm)
advanced (more specialized) spectroscopy software
 - Both by Christian Buil
- ImageTools by Peter Schlatter (private communication)

Acknowledgment

- FMA for data, discussion
 - Jonas Schenker, Roger Spinner (website, database)
 - Stefano Sposetti, Jose de Queiroz (equipment, data)
 - All others (data, discussions)
- Peter Schlatter (Image tools)
- Bill Ward (discussion Sonotaco forum, IMC)

Links

- www.meteorastronomie.ch
- <http://www.meteoros.de/>
- <http://www.imo.net/>
- SonotaCo Forum
<http://sonotaco.jp/forum/viewtopic.php?t=3065>
- Thorlabs grating
http://www.thorlabs.de/newgrouppage9.cfm?objectgroup_id=1123

Thank you!
Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!