



Detecting Persistent Trains from Meteors

Logan Cordonnier

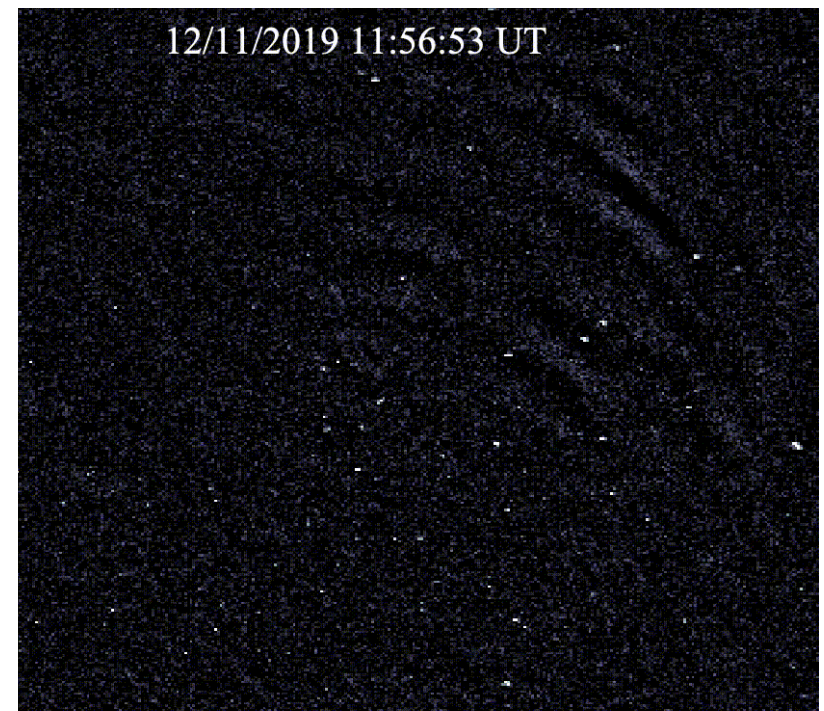
2021-08-16

Optical Persistent Trains (PTs)

- Long-lasting trails seen after a meteor
 - Can last minutes to an hour
- Exothermic chemical reaction between ablated meteor metals and oxygen
 - Self-emitting, not due to reflected sunlight
 - Relatively slow process
- Evolution governed by wind
 - Often complex

Optical Persistent Trains (PTs)

- Long-lasting trails seen following a meteor
 - Can last minutes to an hour
- Exothermic chemical reaction between ablated meteor metals and oxygen
 - Self-emitting, not due to reflected sunlight
 - Relatively slow process
- Evolution governed by wind
 - Often complex



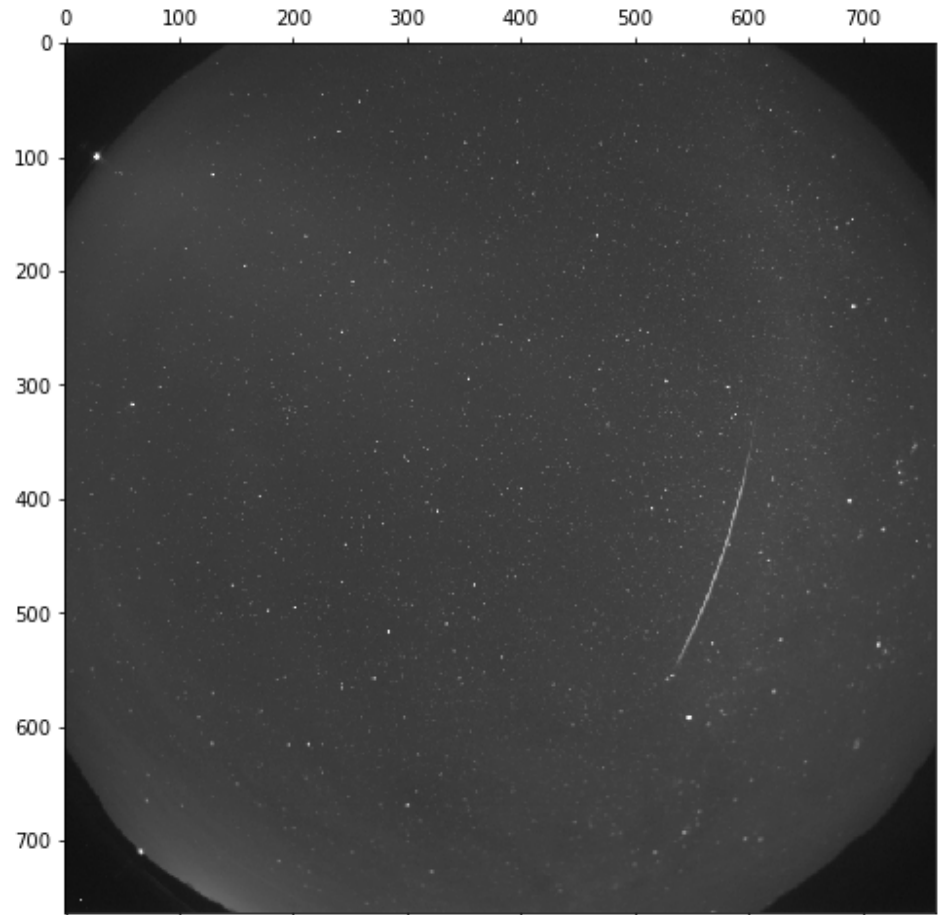
Obenberger et al. 2020

Why search for Persistent Trains?

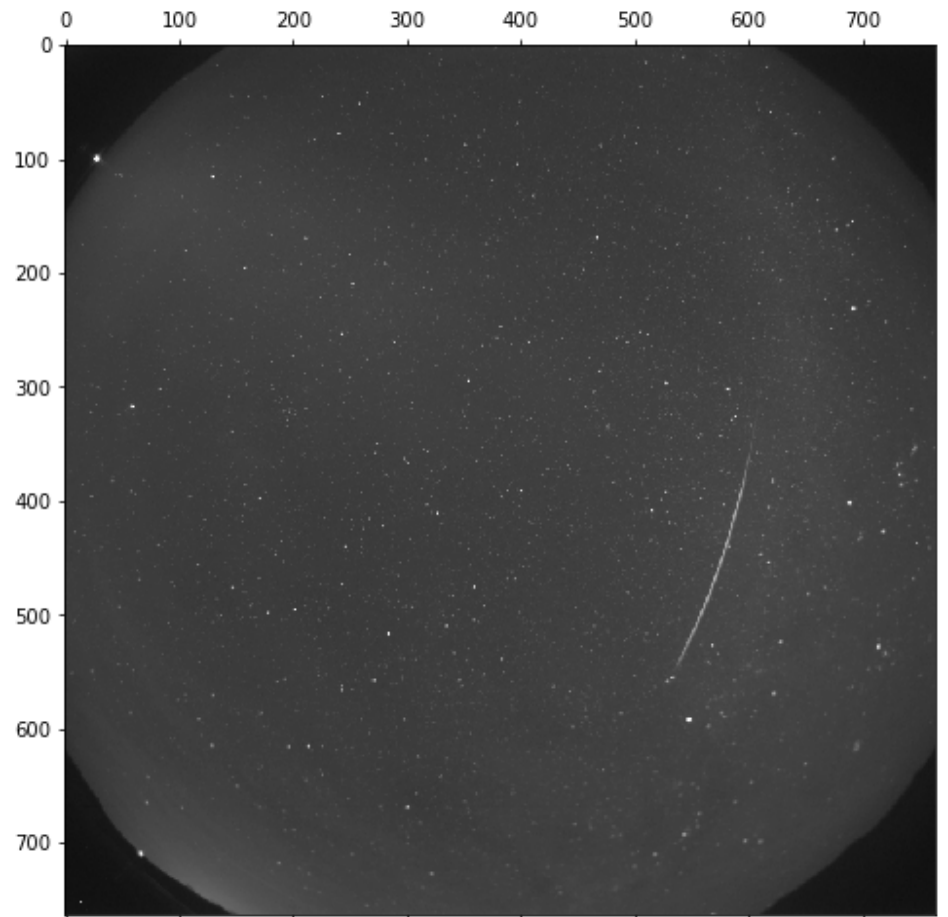
- Work by Obenberger et al. 2020 finds an association between PTs and meteor radio afterglows (MRAs)
- MRAs were found via a pipeline, and their corresponding PTs were found manually by looking in location of MRAs
- Not all PTs have an associated MRA however - need a way to independently detect them
 - Analyze them statistically to see relationship to MRAs
- Purpose of this work is to develop pipeline to detect PTs from optical images

Detecting PTs

- Images taken by the Widefield Persistent Train camera (WiPT) deployed at LWA-SV
- 5 second exposure time
- Images captured for moonless, nighttime conditions
- Noise has apparent magnitude of about 10

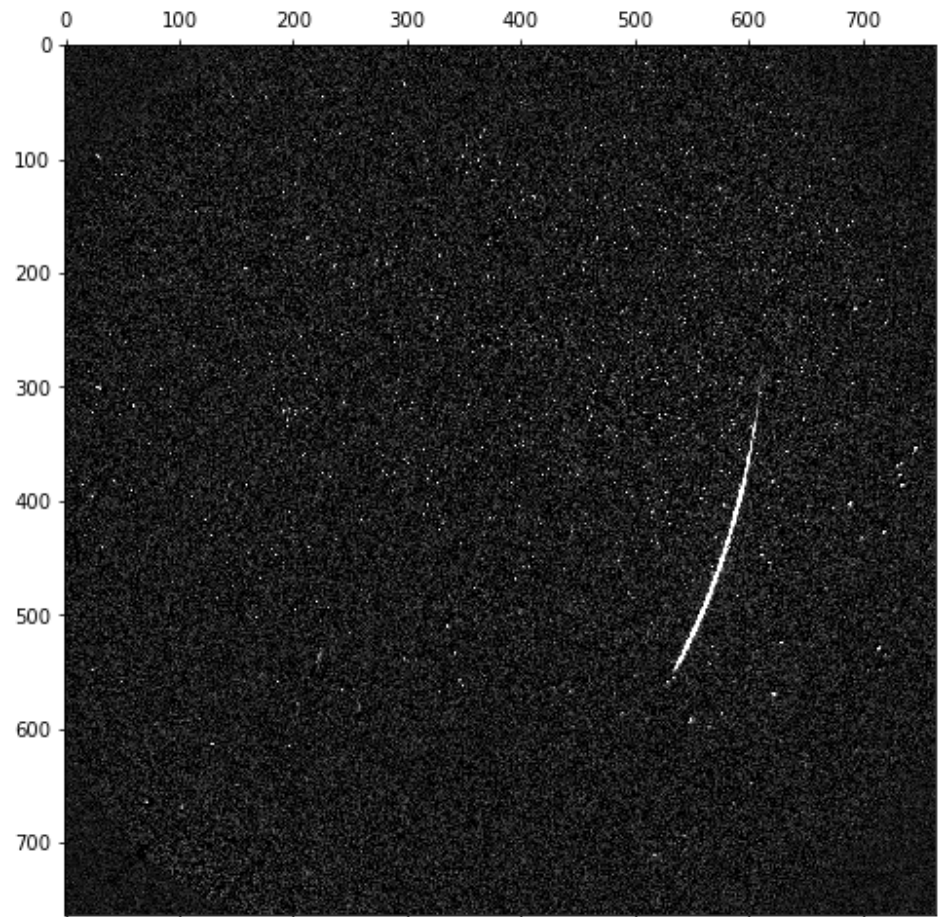


Detection pipeline



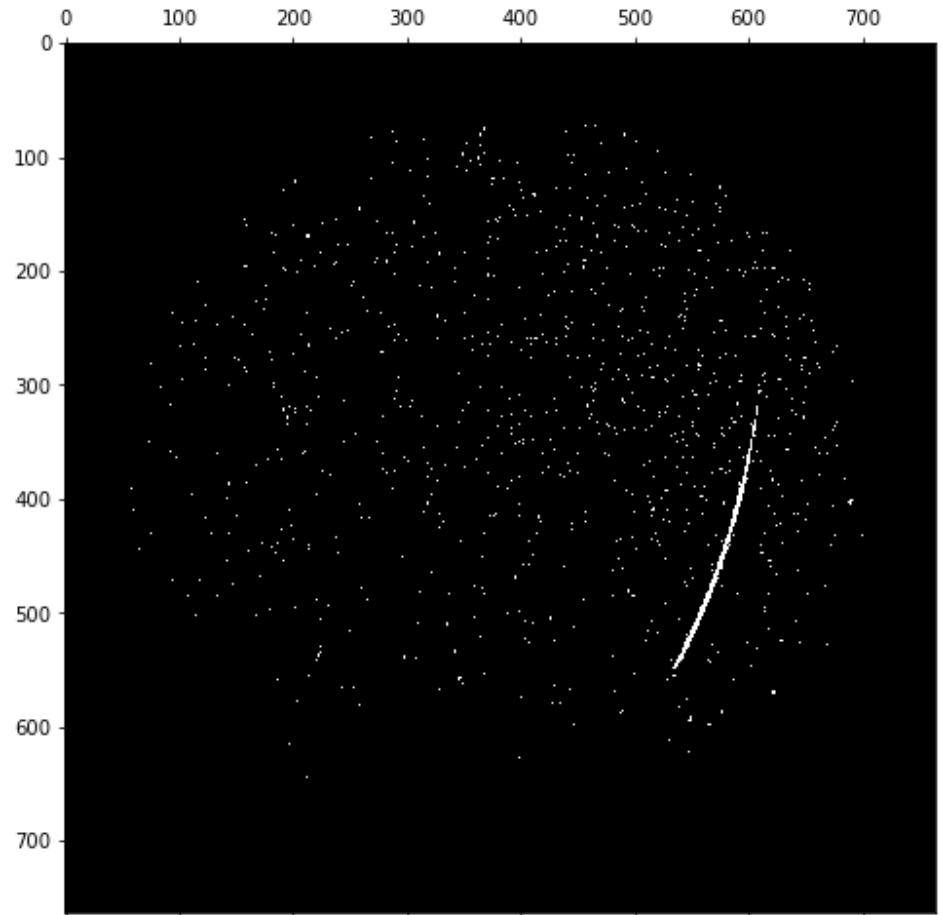
Detection pipeline

- Subtract two consecutive images
 - Removes non-transient objects (sort of)



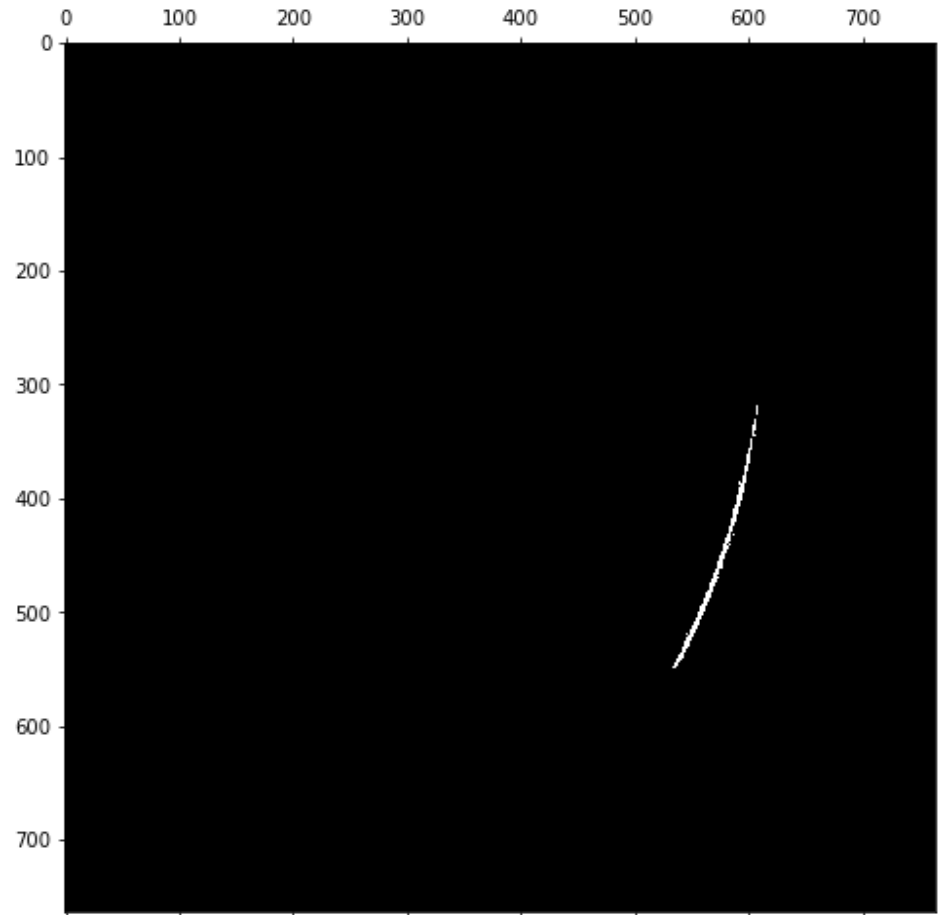
Detection pipeline

- Subtract two consecutive images
 - Removes non-transient objects (sort of)
- Create mask with pixels greater than 5 median absolute deviations (MADs)
 - MAD more robust against outliers than standard deviation
 - Cut off horizon (more on this later)



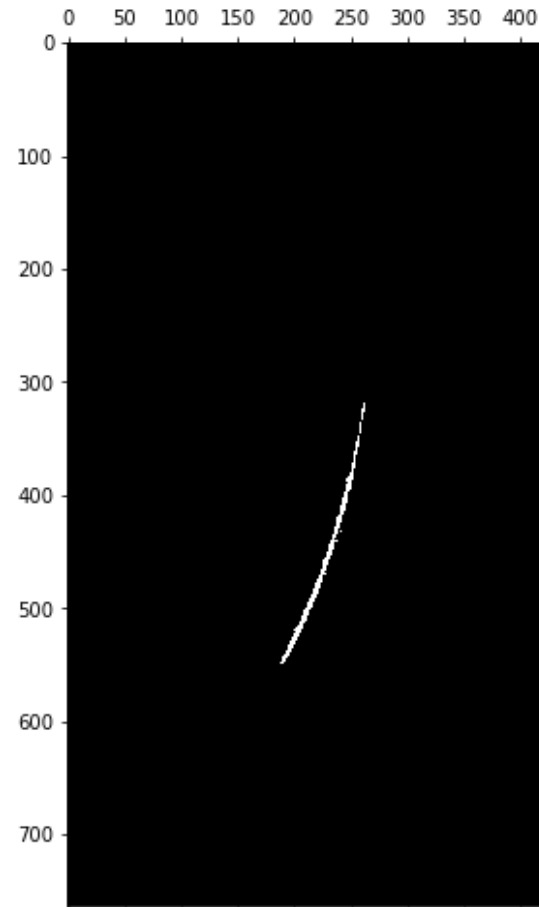
Detection pipeline

- Subtract two consecutive images
 - Removes non-transient objects (sort of)
- Create mask with pixels greater than 5 median absolute deviations (MADs)
 - MAD more robust against outliers than standard deviation
 - Cut off horizon (more on this later)
- Look for connected pixels (> 30)
 - Gets rid of stars



Detection pipeline

- Subtract two consecutive images
 - Removes non-transient objects (sort of)
- Create mask with pixels greater than 5 median absolute deviations (MADs)
 - MAD more robust against outliers than standard deviation
 - Cut off horizon (more on this later)
- Look for connected cells (> 30)
 - Gets rid of stars
- Zoom in on region of interest
- Do linear Hough transform
 - Determines whether the clump of connected cells are in a line
 - First line of defense against clouds

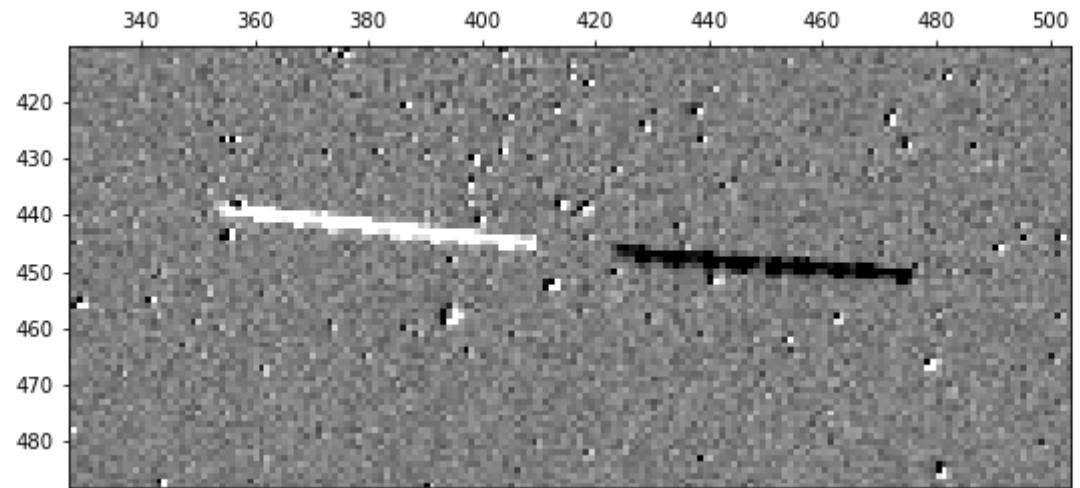


Detection pipeline

- Meteors aren't the only streaks in the sky...

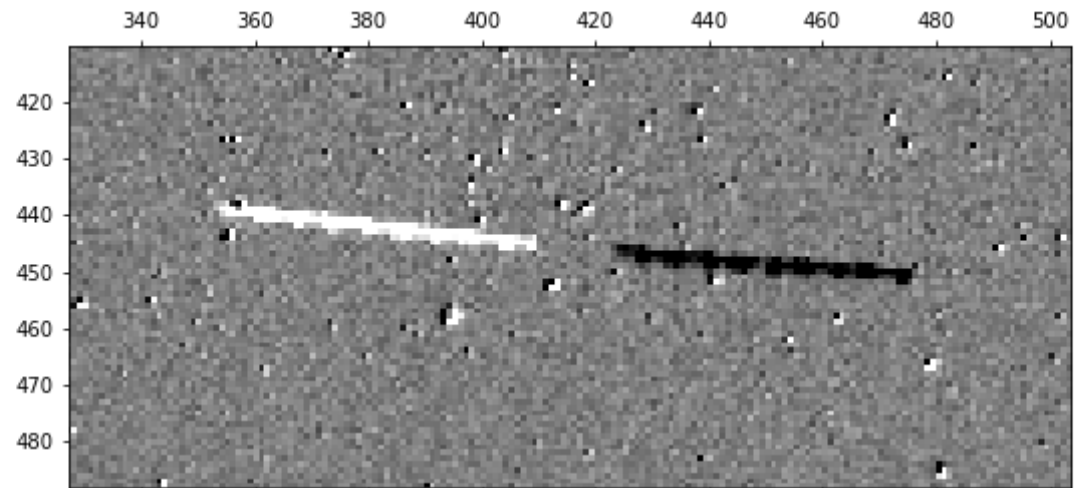
Detection pipeline

- Meteors aren't the only streaks in the sky...
- Airplanes



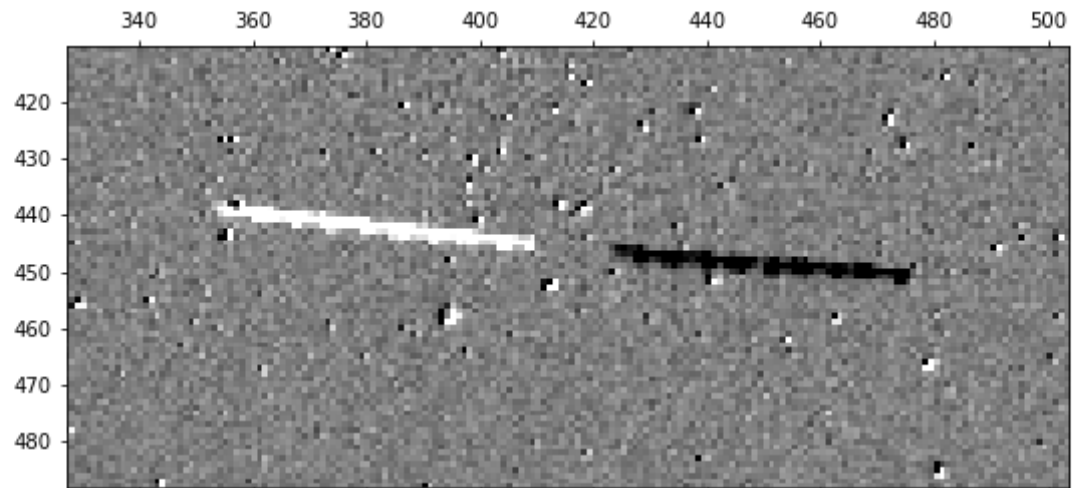
Detection pipeline

- Meteors aren't the only streaks in the sky...
- Airplanes
- Luckily, they move slowly enough to span multiple images
 - Leave negative trails in the subtracted image



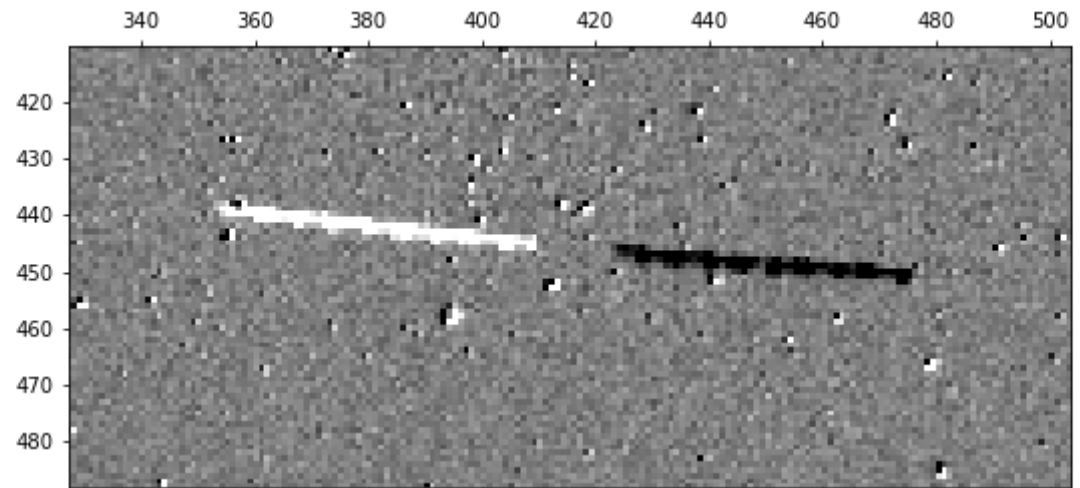
Detection pipeline

- Meteors aren't the only streaks in the sky...
- Airplanes
- Luckily, they move slowly enough to span multiple images
 - Leave negative trails in the subtracted image
 - To find them, search each region of interest for a negative trail



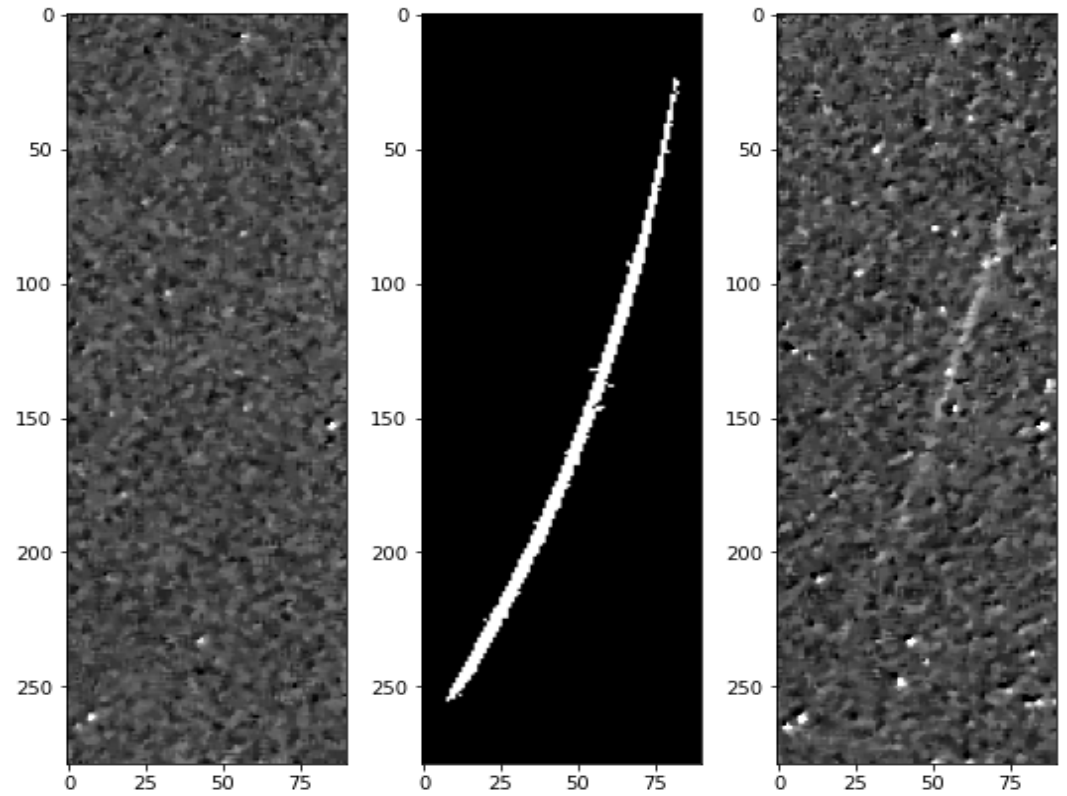
Detection pipeline

- Meteors aren't the only streaks in the sky...
- Airplanes
- Luckily, they move slowly enough to span multiple images
 - Leave negative trails in the subtracted image
 - To find them, search each region of interest for a negative trail
- Horizon is sliced off generously for this purpose



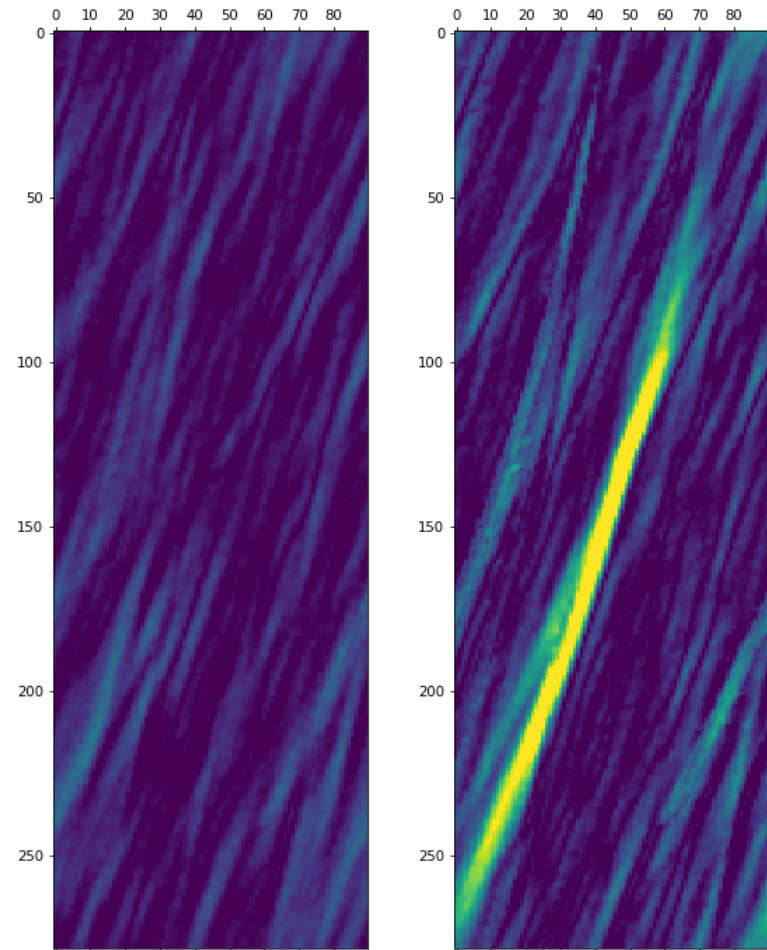
Detection of PTs

- For images flagged as being meteors, use correlation to determine presence of PTs



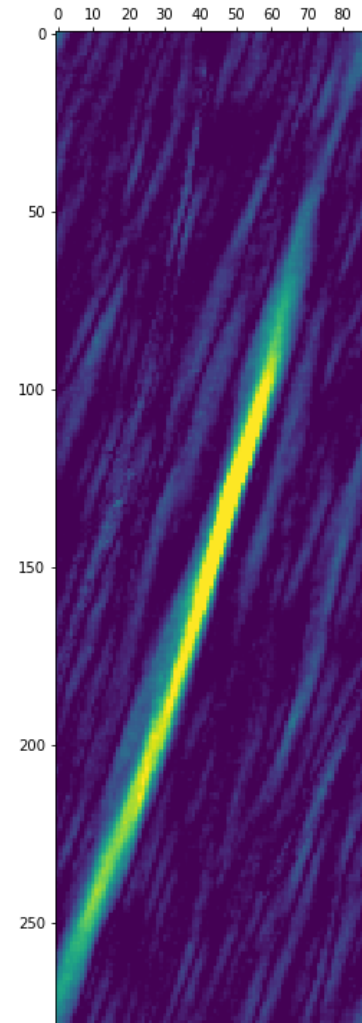
Detection of PTs

- For images flagged as being meteors, use correlation to determine presence of PTs
- Correlation with before frame gives background info (stars), correlation with after frame gives PT (if present)



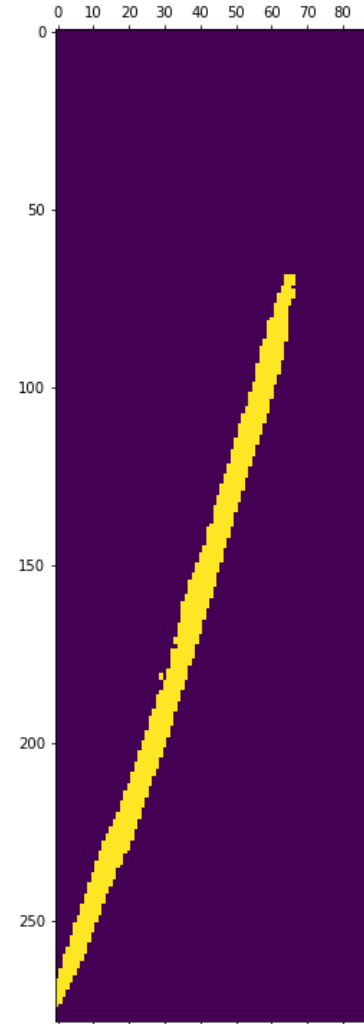
Detection of PTs

- For images flagged as being meteors, use correlation to determine presence of PTs
- Correlation with before frame gives background info (stars), correlation with after frame gives PT (if present)
- Subtract the two to get the “net” correlation



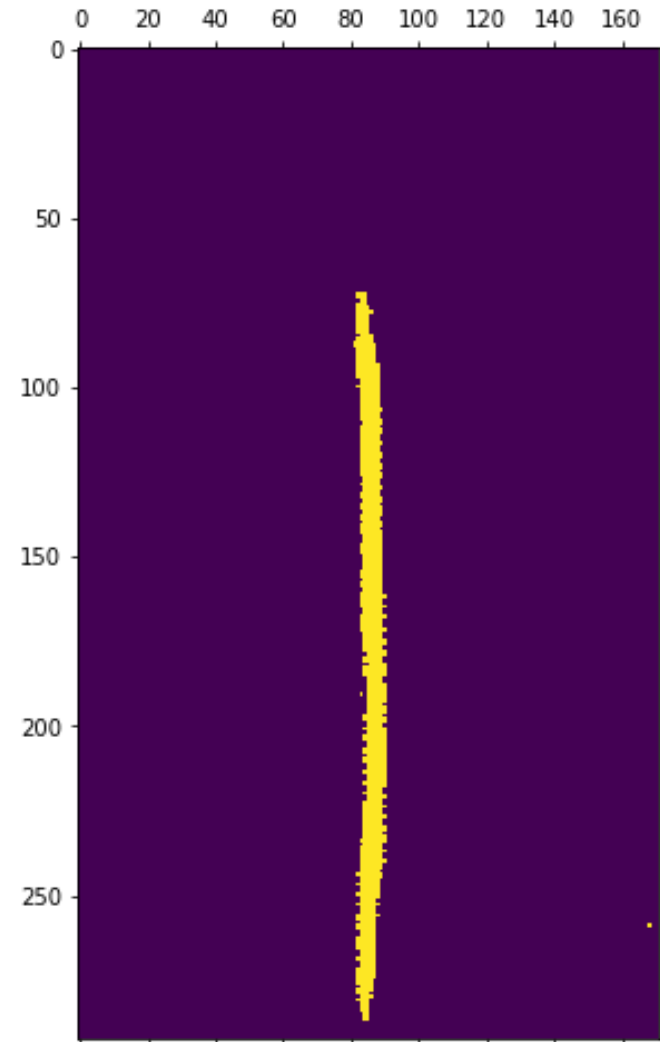
Detection of PTs

- For images flagged as being meteors, use correlation to determine presence of PTs
- Correlation with before frame gives background info (stars), correlation with after frame gives PT (if present)
- Subtract the two to get the “net” correlation
- Mask above 5 sigma



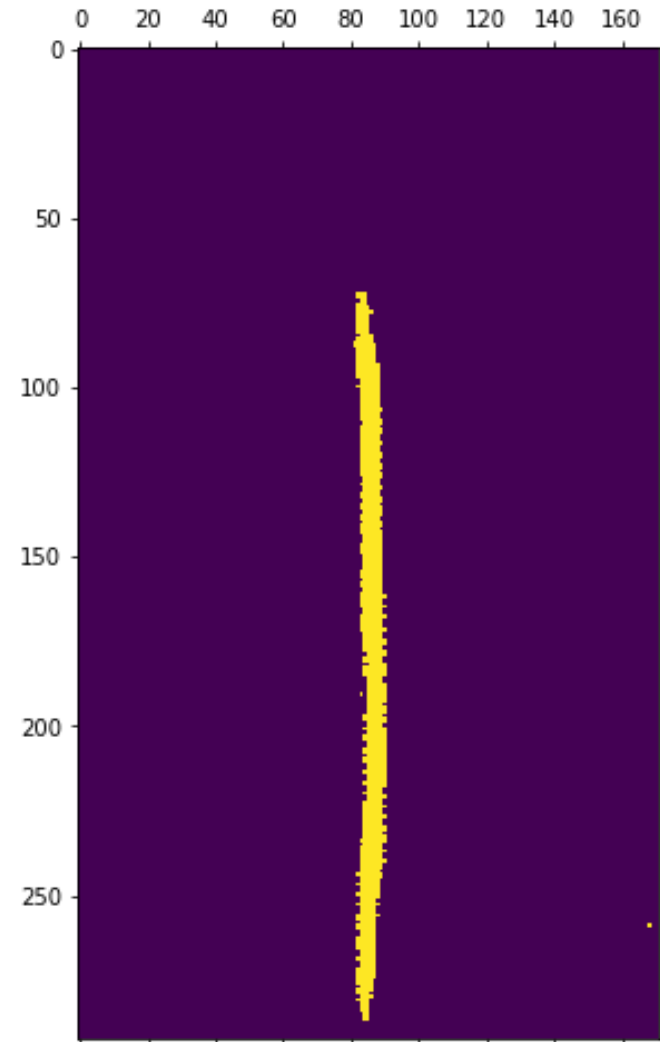
Detection of PTs

- For images flagged as being meteors, use correlation to determine presence of PTs
- Correlation with before frame gives background info (stars), correlation with after frame gives PT (if present)
- Subtract the two to get the “net” correlation
- Mask above 5 sigma
- Rotate by the angle of the meteor



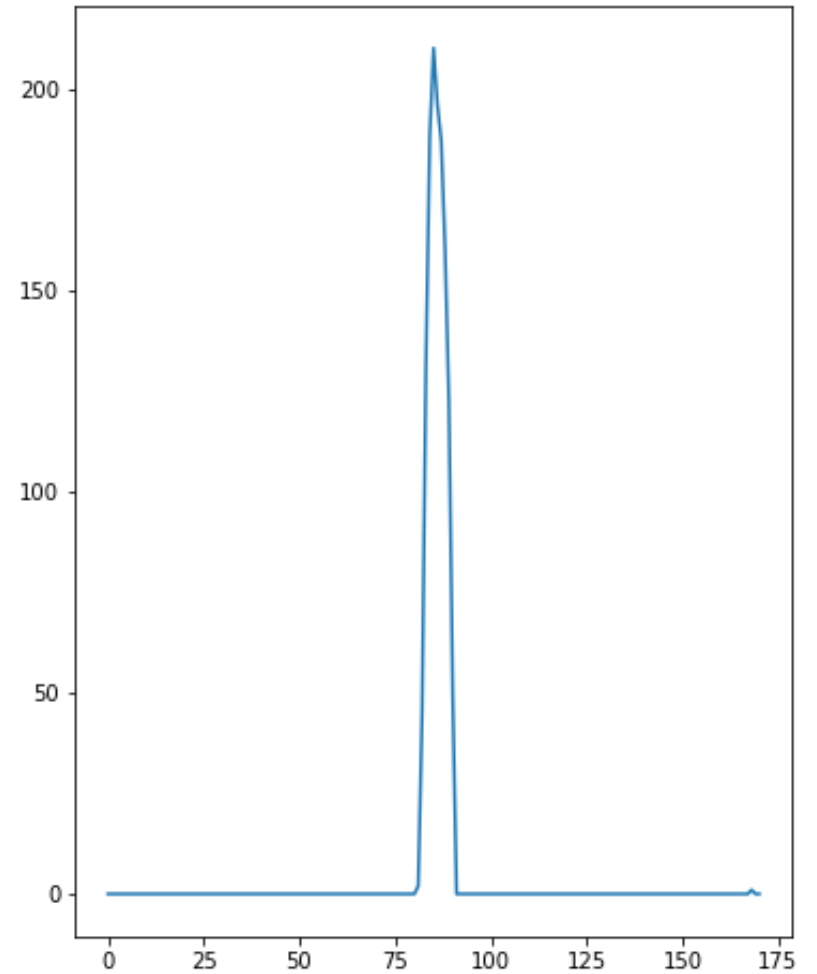
Detection of PTs

- For images flagged as being meteors, use correlation to determine presence of PTs
- Correlation with before frame gives background info (stars), correlation with after frame gives PT (if present)
- Subtract the two to get the “net” correlation
- Mask above 5 sigma
- Rotate by the angle of the meteor
- Sum down the columns



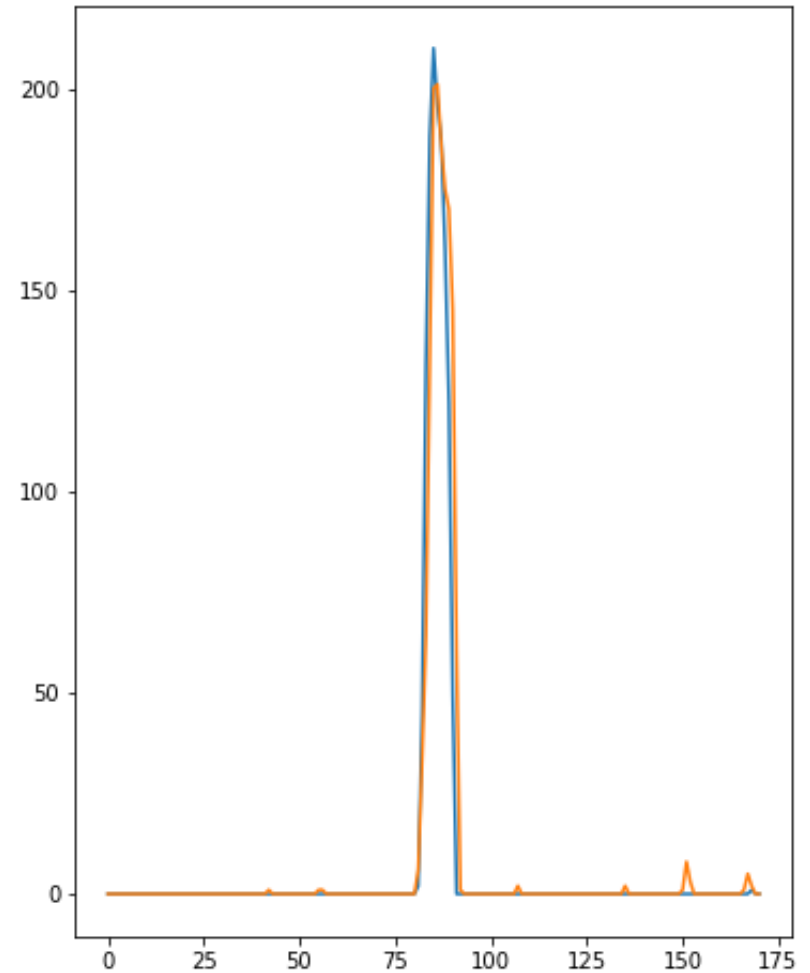
Detection of PTs

- This should give a single, clean peak if a persistent train is present



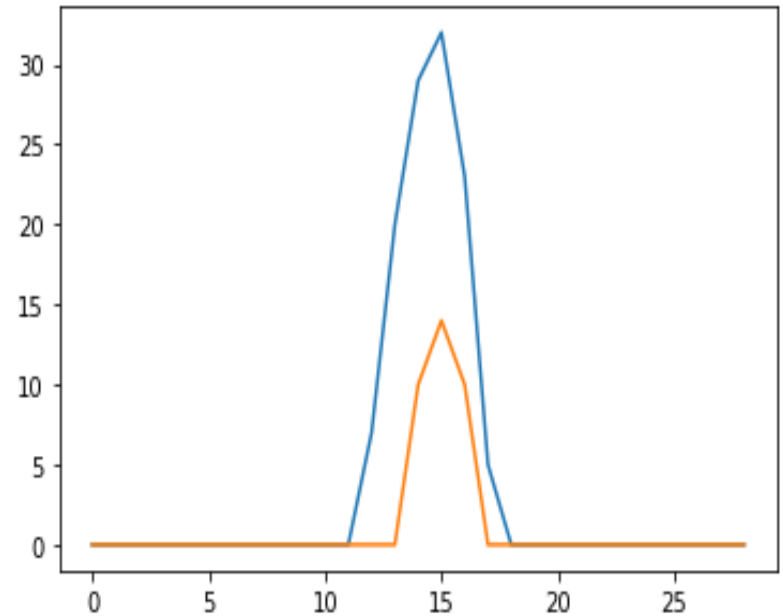
Detection of PTs

- This should give a single, clean peak if a persistent train is present
- Since PTs should last a while, correlate with the next frame as well
- Current check for PTs is whether both plots have a maximum value within the inner 30% of the plot
 - May be a better test based on peak shape



Detection of PTs

- This should give a single, clean peak if a persistent train is present
- Since PTs should last a while, correlate with the next frame as well
- Current check for PTs is whether both plots have a maximum value within the inner 30% of the plot
 - May be a better test based on peak shape

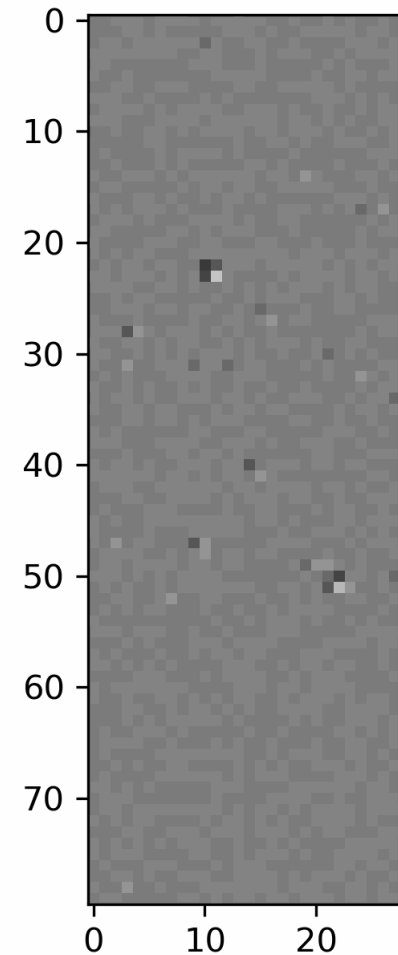


Results of cursory search

- 14 days (out of ~150) have been run through this the pipeline
- 3 of the 4 PTs reported in Obenberger et al. 2020 were flagged
 - Fourth one was too faint to pass the initial cut (meteor occurred between frames)
- Two additional PTs were found
 - Relatively weak compared to others, which is promising

Results of cursory search

- 14 days (out of ~150) have been run through this the pipeline
- 3 of the 4 PTs reported in Obenberger et al. 2020 were flagged
 - Fourth one was too faint to pass the initial cut (meteor occurred between frames)
- Two additional PTs were found
 - Relatively weak compared to others, which is promising



Next Steps

- Figure out best way to determine whether PT is present – e.g. shape of curve, location of maxima, some combination, etc.
- Once PTs can be reliably found, start processing all the historical data
- Modify code for new camera recently deployed at LWA-SV
- Analyze PTs statistically
 - Which meteors produce PTs, when most prevalent, association with MRAs

Questions?