An analysis of the different classes of meteors

Amount of unique classes
1.00 — 17.00
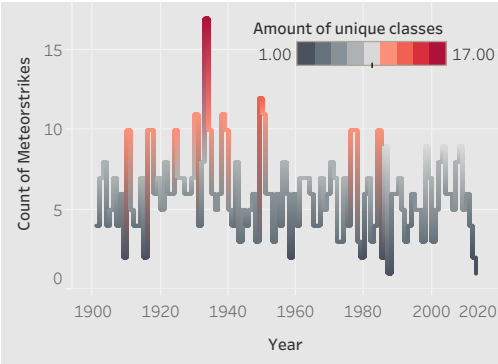
On the left, according to the data, **100%** of years where there are more than **10** meteorstrikes, there are also around **10** unique classes. Although this is only for the **20/21t**h century, we can draw a correlation between classes and meteorfall that suggests its unlikely for meteors with the same classes to fall around the same time.

On the right, its depicted that a lot of the classes that have a high number of fallen meteors are often under **30 kgs** in average, except for **H5**, which boasts an average **66.56 kg** on average. Meaning that it could be the case that the class **H5** is nearly twice as heavy per cubic square meter as **L6**

Average Mass
0.99 — 66.56

Mass
- 0
- 1,000
- 2,000
- 3,000
- 4,000
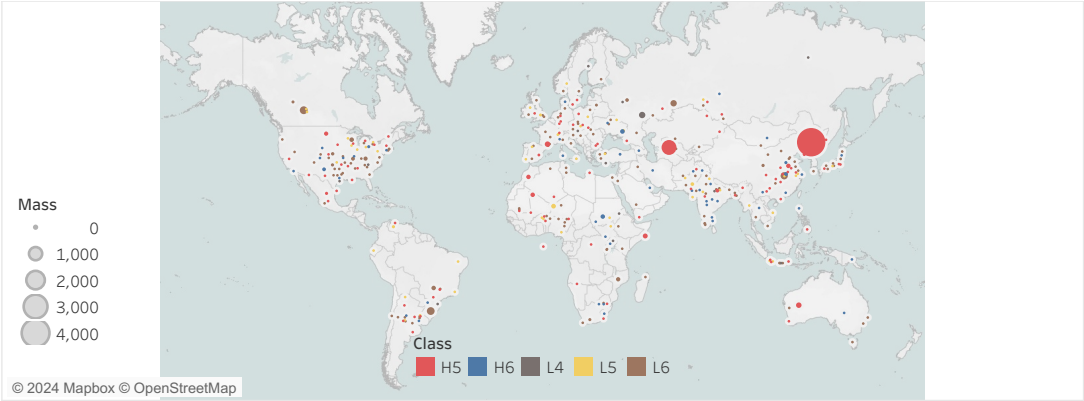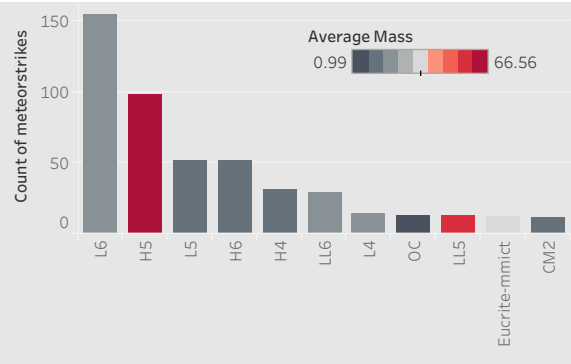
Class
H5 H6 L4 L5 L6

On the left, we can see that **H5** boasts two very heavy meteorites, one weighs **4000kg**, while the other is **1100kg**. After seeing the strikes it becomes apparent that the class **H5's** average is pulled up by the two meteorites, and its unlikely that the **H5** meteorites are twice as heavy per cubic meter as the **L6**.

As the case is that we dont have any measurements of size to the meteors except for mass, it would prove beneficial to find this data and conduct an analysis on the different classes and their mass per cubic square meter.