Meteors: what the dinosaurs didn't know
An analysis of radio meteor detection

DRAFT

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Abstract

Bananas.

Contents

Chapter 1

Zenithal Hourly Rate Validity for Radio Detection

Abstract

I present an improved formula for calculating Zenithal Hourly Rate (ZHR) and an analysis of its validity for radio meteor detection. Beyond this, I assess the implications of the resultant ZHRs for antenna field of view, meteor shower population index and stream density. The formula, with modification is valid, and the results agree well with visual results. There are clear improvements that can be made, though as a first approximation the formula is adequate.

1.1 Background

Zenithal Hourly Rate (ZHR) is a measure of the activity of a meteor shower. The value indicates how many meteors an observer can expect to see, assuming optimal viewing conditions, with the meteor shower's radiant at the observer's zenith (directly overhead).

1.2 Literature Review

1.2.1 Calculating ZHR

A formula already exists for calculating the theoretical ZHR from known data and conditions [2]. The formula (1.1) depends on four correction factors.

$$ZHR = \frac{\overline{HR} \cdot F \cdot r^{6.5-m}}{\sin(h)} \qquad (1.1)$$

The hourly rate is given by $\overline{HR} = \frac{N}{T_{eff}}$, N is the number of meteors observed, and T_{eff} is the effective observation time of the observer. This corrects the number of meteors detected such that it is an hourly rate.

The correction for the field of view, F, is given by $\frac{1}{1-k}$ where k is the percentage of the observer's field of view that is obstructed.

The correction factor for limiting magnitude is given by $r^{6.5-m}$, where m is the limiting magnitude of the observer. This corrects the value such that it is representative of the ZHR when the limiting magnitude is 6.5. The value of r itself is the population index; a measure of the magnitude distribution of the shower. For each increase by 1 in magnitude (bearing in mind that a greater magnitude is a lower value), the number of meteors you would expect to see increases by r.

The final correction factor is for the altitude of the radiant above the horizon, measured as an angle. This is effectively $\frac{\pi}{2} - z$ where z is the zenith distance in radians. The radiant is the observed point of origin for all meteors in the shower. This correction factor is given by $\sin h$ where h is the angle from the horizon to the radiant.

1.2.2 Meteor shower information

The International Meteor Organisation (IMO) provides a list of "meteor shower calendars" [5]. These contain a list of notable meteor showers, with information on these showers including the active range (period in which the shower produces visible meteors), the date of it's maximum, the expected ZHR, radiant co-ordinates (in right ascension and declination), and finally the population index. This calendar will be the source of my data for visual observation data, and will provide the information from which comparisons can be made with the radio observation data.

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Assumptions

The following assumptions are made in my calculations.

- The receiving antenna is active for the entire period where data is available.

- The antenna detects meteors across the entire sky.

- Detected meteors are travelling tangential to Earth's surface.

- The shower meteors are incident uniformly in all directions around the radiant.

1.3.2 Formula modification

The formula [2] for ZHR has a number of issues that cause inaccurate results. In order to use the formula in my analysis, these errors must be corrected.

Inaccuracy of radiant height correction

Problems

Perhaps the largest error is that of the radiant height correction. The correction assumes a sine function of the angular radiant height, which varies (with $-\pi \leq h \leq \pi$) between -1 (for $h = -\pi$) and 1 (for $h = \pi$). This creates a number of issues: when the radiant approaches the horizon, h approaches 0, as does $\sin h$. This means that the correction (which is $\frac{1}{\sin h}$) approaches inf. This is

clearly wrong. When the radiant approaches the horizon, the number of meteors observed doesn't approach 0, and thus the correction should not approach inf. In other words, you do not see infinitely many meteors when the radiant is at the zenith compared to the horizon. Further to this, the use of a sine function simply means that there is *no* way a calculation can be made when the radiant is at the horizon — this should be possible. The sine function also results in a negative ZHR when the radiant is below the horizon. Clearly, you do not expect to see anti-meteors when the radiant is below the horizon.

Previous Solution Solutions to the issue with the radiant height correction factor have been studied previously [3]. In this article, a piecewise function is noted from Kresák [1] which uses a cosine function of the zenith distance (which equates to a sine function of the radiant altitude) down to 80°, and then uses another function which extends the domain of the model to ∼100°. The article itself puts forward a complex function which works over a similar domain. This is not a first approximation though, it is an attempt at an accurate function to describe the flux correction factor for a range of radiant altitudes. The article notes that there is a small, yet present, possibility of shower meteors for a radiant below the horizon, and the reason for this dramatically lower expected detection count is that the atmosphere shields the Earth from most of the debris, and only those travelling tangential to the Earth's surface are detected. This may be applicable to visual observation, but radio detection almost relies on meteors travelling tangential to the Earth's surface, so the radiant being below the horizon does not have such a dramatic effect. For this reason, I do not believe this is a useful replacement for the correction factor.

Solution

From a basic geometric standpoint, the number of meteors you expect to observe, varying with the radiant height, should depend on the proportion of a hemisphere (with the radiant at the pole) that is visible (figure **??**). Of course, this assumes that meteors from the radiant travel uniformly in all directions. A wedge of a sphere has a curved surface area of $2\alpha r^2$, where α is the angle at the central

axis of the wedge. Thus, the proportion, p, of the hemisphere that is visible is $\frac{2\alpha r^2}{2\pi r^2} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi}$. For an angle α varying between $-\pi$ and π, the proportion will vary between -1 and 1 (perhaps where the original sine factor came from). When the radiant is at the zenith, you would obviously expect to see the same number as if the radiant was at the zenith, so the correction factor, c, is 1. When the radiant is at the horizon, half the hemisphere is visible, so you would expect to see half the number of meteors at the zenith ($c = 2$), and when the radiant is directly below you (at the nadir) then you would expect to see no meteors (from the shower), since none of the hemisphere of the radiant is visible to you. Mapping the proportion linearly from $-1 < p \leq 1$ to $0 < \frac{1}{c} \leq 1$ yields $\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{h}{2\pi}$ for $-\pi < hR \leq \pi$, where h is in radians. This satisfies the *expected* correction factor.

Population index limitations

The population index indicates the magnitude distribution of the meteor shower. For each extra magnitude of visibility, an observer would expect to see r times more meteors. This is true, but only up to a point. Without a limit on how far this model works, the implication is that this power-law distribution carries on forever. Clearly this is not true: if limiting magnitude was (rather absurdly) 40, you wouldn't expect to see 1.1 trillion meteors (if $r = 2.0$). Thus the model is not applicable for limiting magnitude, $m > 6.5$, since the model that the magnitude distribution is of the form $N = N_o r^m$ is no longer valid. The radio observation of meteors has a larger limiting magnitude than visual observation: meteors down to the size of a grain of sand, and smaller, can be detected. Thus the population index model is not applicable for radio meteor detection, unless the model is refined for larger limiting magnitudes.

Background detection count

In visual observation of meteors, the background level of sporadic meteors is rather low. However, for radio meteor detection, there is a much greater background detection rate and this will impact how accurate the ZHR is. A correction is required to remove the effect of any background detection rates. The calculation of this background rate is a chapter in itself. The difficulty arises in that if the baseline is larger than any detection counts within the active range, the resulting ZHR will be negative, and this is not a valid result. A solution to this is to choose the minimum hourly detection count in the active range of the shower, but this is rather artificial, and often results in a baseline of 1 or 0. Instead, I have decided to calculate the background hourly detection count by taking the mean hourly detection count for the lower quartile of all hours outside the active range of any meteor showers. This will result in some ZHRs being negative, but these results should be minimal and can simply be discarded.

Field of view correction

I will not include a field of view correction factor, since it is not possible to know exactly the field of view that each antenna has available, since it is not part of any data that an observer can upload to RMOB. This *should* have a reasonably large impact on the results, however the correction factor will be absent for all calculations so the error is the same everywhere (on average). In fact, using the final results may allow the average field of view to be calculated.

1.3.3 Calculating radiant height

From the spherical law of cosines, we know that

$$\cos z = \sin\phi\sin\delta + \cos\phi\cos\delta\cos(\theta - \alpha)$$

where z is the zenith distance, ϕ is the observer's latitude, α and δ are the right ascension and declination of the shower radiant, and θ is the local apparent hour angle (an angular measure of local sidereal time, which effectively measures time against the stars rather than the Earth's rotation). Since $h = \frac{\pi}{2} - z$, $\cos z$ can be replaced with $\sin h$. This relations the radiant altitude to the longitude of the observer and the radiants astronomical coordinates.

1.3.4 Calculating hourly rate

The hourly rate is given by the observed hourly rate (the data I actually have), minus the baseline hourly rate. This *should* be divided by the effective observation time, but since I am making the

Shower	N° observers
Geminids	67
Leonids	61
Orionids	43
Perseids	39
Quadrantids	58
η aquariids	34

Table 1.1: Sample sizes for meteor showers

assumption that the antenna are receiving across the entire hour, then there is no need for this.

1.3.5 Analysis

Selecting observers In order to carry out the analyses, the observers had to be split into groups for each shower. This was done simply by checking which months each observer was active for, and adding it to a given category if the observer is active during the shower. This selection was refined further so that an observer must be active for the entire peak date, and have no more than 12 inactive hours during the active period of the shower. The sample sizes for each shower are shown in table 1.1.

Comparison

My analysis of the ZHR will centre around a comparison between the summary statistics for the ZHRs from the hourly counts for the stored observers, and known values for the ZHRs for applicable years. The process of calculating the ZHR follows a simple process of calculating the correction factors, correcting the known hourly rate, and discarding any invalid values (e.g. negatives). The formula, after modification, is

$$ZHR = \frac{N - r}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{h}{2\pi}\right)}$$

where r is the background hourly rate, and N is the number of meteors detected for one hour. The error is given by

$$S.E. = \frac{ZHR}{\sqrt{N}}$$

This calculation will be done for each hour available, and then a mean will be taken. This process

will be applied to three ranges of dates: the entire active period of the shower (for a given year), two days either side of the peak date, and the peak date. Once this has been calculated for all the available data in the given ranges, the mean and 90th percentile are recorded. These will then be compared to the known values from the IMO meteor shower calendar [5]. I am using the 90th percentile rather than the maximum ZHR since the maximum itself is of little worth to indicate the distribution of ZHRs. A box plot for each year of each shower would yield the most information but would provide far too much data to consider at once, whereas the 90th percentile indicates the maximum clearly without producing the exact same result if, for instance, the maximum ZHR was the same across all three periods under consideration.

Correction factors

The final results will then be used to estimate the average field of view across all observers whose data are used, as well as the average limiting magnitude. This is a rough calculation, and is likely to have a large uncertainty, but it gives an estimate towards the true values and is an interesting calculation to make. The formula for the field of view factor is

$$k = 1 - \frac{ZHR_{mean}}{ZHR_{exp}}$$

For the limiting magnitude,

$$m = \log_r \frac{r^{6.5} \cdot ZHR_{mean}}{ZHR_{exp}}$$

For each of these calculations, ZHR_{mean} is the calculated mean ZHR for the peak of the shower, and ZHR_{exp} is the maximum visual ZHR for the same shower and year. It is clear that a negative k will be the result when the mean ZHR of the peak is less than expected, and positive otherwise. Any negative values can be discarded. Equally, a limiting magnitude will be less than 6.5 if the mean ZHR of the peak is less than expected, otherwise it will be larger than 6.5. Values less than 6.5 can be discarded. This means that the correction factor that applies will either be for field of view, or limiting magnitude, not both.

1.4 Results

The full results are shown in appendix A. In this section, important results are noted.

1.4.1 Comparison

Geminids

For all years other than 2012, the mean ZHRs are lower than the expected visual ZHR. In 2005, the ZHR results are not similar to those for expected visual ZHR (120), nor the maximum ZHR (155) for the shower. There is a clear decrease in the mean ZHR for the peak (30.6 ± 4.03) compared to the entire active period (37.0 ± 1.87). In 2006 there is again a decrease between the 90th %ile on the peak ± 2 days (121) compared to the peak itself (103), however the means are similar (59.6 ± 5.10 and 60.9 ± 7.64 respectively). For 2010, the peak has the largest ZHRs (mean 124 ± 6.53) which is much closer to the expected visual ZHR (120) and maximum (142) than previous years. The remaining years (2011, 2013, 2014, & 2015) all have means for each period lower than expected, but the 90th percentiles are all similar to the visual maximum ZHRs (161, 133, 143, 163). The 90th percentiles do not change significantly over time, and nor do the maximum visual ZHRs.

Leonids

In 2005, the maximum visual ZHR (24) is lower than the years following, as are the calculated means for each period and the maxima (mean 31.7 ± 6.09 and 90th percentile 71.4 for peak). This suggests a good correlation. In 2007 the calculated values are dramatically higher than expected. For example, the mean on the peak is 205 ± 17.2 with 90th percentile 288 compared to an expected ZHR of 15 and visual maximum of 47. In the previous year, 2006, there is no calculated data, but the expected ZHR (100) is much greater than other years. Despite this large increase, the standard errors also dramatically increase, suggesting a low number of data points available. In the years following 2007, the means for all periods (∼50) are closer to the expected values (∼15–20), but still larger. The 90th percentile of the calculated ZHRs are much higher than the visual maxima, however the correlation between increase and decrease of the ex-

pected ZHRs and calculated ZHRs implies that the issue is simply a matter of a correction factor, e.g. field of view or population index (the leonid shower may have a large population index, indicating that with the higher limiting magnitude for radio observation, you detect more meteors).

Orionids

For all years where data is available, the calculated ZHRs are consistently greater than expected. However, in the years 2010 through 2012, there is a higher expected ZHRs and this is reflected in the greater calculated ZHRs and 90th percentiles. Despite this, the 90th percentiles are much higher than expected. In 2016 the calculated ZHR means are closer to the visual maximum ZHR than any other year, but the 90th percentiles are still higher than expected. In 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, & 2016, the mean ZHR on the peak date is lower than the mean of the peak ± 2 days. In 2014 & 2016 the mean ZHR of the peak data is lower than the mean ZHR of the entire active period.

Perseids

The mean ZHR for all periods other than the peak and peak ± 2 days in 2012, are lower than the expected ZHR (100, the same for all years). For all years other than 2016, the 90th percentile ZHR for the peak are higher than the maximum ZHR for each year. In 2010 and 2012, there is a greater visual maximum ZHR than 2011. In time order, the visual maxima are 142, 58, and 122. This is matched by a decrease in the calculated ZHR, changing from 197 in 2010, to 141, then increasing to 271 in 2011. This change also occurs in the mean ZHRs. In 2016, the largest visual maximum is recorded. However, the 90th percentile of the calculated ZHR is the lowest out of all peaks. For all years, there is an increase in the peak from the entire active range to the peak ± 2 days, then to the peak. This is not reflected in the 90th percentile: in 2012, the 90th percentile decreases from 275 for the peak ± 2 days to 271 on the peak. However, this is a small decrease. Equally in 2014 the 90th percentile does not change between these two periods (remaining at 133).

Quadrantids

For all years with available data, the mean ZHR

for the peak is greater than the entire range and peak $\pm$ 2 days. This is also reflected in the 90th percentiles. In fact, there is consistently a significant increase from the peak $\pm$ 2 days to the peak, on average by a factor of 1.5. All mean calculated ZHRs are lower than the expected visual ZHR, and the 90th percentiles are typically greater than the maximum visual ZHR. The variation in the maximum visual ZHR are reflected in the means. In 2011 and 2012 the means for the peak are very close to the visual maximum. Whilst the remaining years are not as close to the visual maxima, where the maximum increases (2013, 2014), the mean ZHR for the peak increases, and then decreases for 2015 and 2016, as does the visual maximum.

η-aquariids

In 2013 and 2014, the mean ZHR for the peak is lower than the mean for the peak $\pm$ 2 days (61.4 $\pm$ 3.01 compared to 60.2 $\pm$ 5.13 for 2013), though the standard error is such that this difference is not significant. The 90th percentiles also decrease between these two periods, though the difference is once again small. For all other years, the peak is greater than the periods surrounding it, however the difference is typically small. In 2010, the mean for the entire active range is the lowest (140 $\pm$ 1.91) but the 90th percentile is only slightly lower than the peak (291 compared to 304). For 2014, the mean ZHRs decrease from the entire active range down to the peak (52.9 $\pm$ 1.57 compared to 47.4 $\pm$ 5.03 for the peak). This is also reflected in the 90th percentiles for each period. All mean ZHRs for the peak are greater than expected, and the 90th percentiles are greater than the visual maxima. However, the earlier years have greater expected visual ZHRs, which then decreases over time. The same occurs in the calculated mean ZHRs, as well as 90th percentiles.

1.4.2 Correction factors

The results for the correction factors are shown in table 1.2. There is no field of view factor for the Leonids shower since there were no values larger than 0. Equally the Orionids field of view factor can be disregarded since the standard error is larger than the mean itself.

Shower	m $\pm$ S.E.	k $\pm$ S.E.
Geminids	6.63 $\pm$ 1.00	0.418 $\pm$ 0.0334
Leonids	7.29 $\pm$ 0.0563	0 $\pm$ 0
Orionids	6.96 $\pm$ 0.0382	0.0581 $\pm$ 1
Perseids	6.69 $\pm$ 0.0157	0.267 $\pm$ 0.0500
Quadrantids	6.56 $\pm$ 0.0209	0.214 $\pm$ 0.0140
η aquariids	6.77 $\pm$ 0.0551	0.240 $\pm$ 0.0424

Table 1.2: Limiting magnitude (m) and % obstruction (k) for each shower

1.5 Discussion

1.5.1 Comparison

Peak

Frequently throughout the data the mean ZHR for the period of the peak is lower than the peak $\pm$ 2 days. This indicates that the peak is in fact different to that used for calculating the ZHR. Alternatively, this could be due to a difference in the size of density throughout the meteor stream that causes each meteor shower. As the Earth moves through the stream, there may be smaller debris causing the shower, which would not be as easily noticed in visual meteor detection, but with radio detection's greater effective limiting magnitude, this is noticeable. This may also explain why in some showers, in some years, the mean ZHR decreases from the entire active range towards the peak, whereas some simply decrease for the peak compared to the peak $\pm$ 2 days, but the mean ZHR for the peak is still greater than the entire active range. Provided the data was adequate, it may be possible to estimate the true peak of a meteor shower. Analysing the mean, or 90th percentile, of the ZHR for a range of 24 hour periods, and selecting the largest values, should indicate which period contained the peak. This could, of course, then be focused down into 1 hour periods.

Stream density

In the geminid shower especially, there is not a large amount of variation between each period for each respective year. This indicates that the debris density of the stream is more consistent than most streams. In the quadrantids shower, the opposite occurs. The variation between the peak and other periods is significant and this indicates that

the stream density changes much more on the peak.

Variation correlation

In most showers, the variation in the maximum visual ZHR is reflected in the calculated mean ZHRs. This suggests that the formula used to calculate the data works well However, the difference between the maximum visual ZHRs and the means is still significant, indicating that other correction factors such as field of view and limiting magnitude still have an impact. The maximum visual ZHR is a better indicator for this variation than the expected ZHR, since the expected ZHR is only an estimate, whilst the maximum visual ZHR is a direct calculation from recorded data.

1.5.2 Correction factors

Field of view

The values for k are used to calculate the field of view correction factor. The values are not as expected. Typically, 50% or less of the sky can be seen with any normal sized (¡ 5m) receiver. For example, see figure 1.1 which shows the beam of a Yagi antenna. Clearly, the results do not agree with this beam, much more than 40% of the view is not seen. (I use a yagi antenna as an example since it is the most popular antenna type). The closest value to 50 % is for the geminids shower, however this is still not close. It should be noted that this is an estimation: in conjunction with other factors, values may be closer to expected.
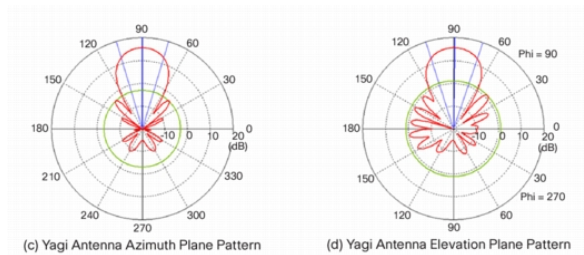

(c) Yagi Antenna Azimuth Plane Pattern (d) Yagi Antenna Elevation Plane Pattern

Figure 1.1: Yagi beam diagrams [4]

Limiting magnitude

The limiting magnitudes are not as high as expected for radio detection. This demonstrates the fact that this is an estimation — each factor is calculated assuming that it is the only factor to be considered, but this is not the case. The value for k would typically be around 0.5, which would dramatically increase the ZHR, giving a more accurate value for the limiting magnitude.

1.5.3 Formula improvements

Diurnal shift correction

The diurnal shift of an observation can often be extreme, with a large range of variation over the course of 24 hours. Estimating this diurnal shift using techniques from chapter **??** will give an optimal fit sine curve, from which the expected number of meteors detected from this diurnal shift can be calculated. This will then replace the background detection count and will provide a more accurate estimate of the ZHR.

Limiting magnitude

The limiting magnitude for a radio antenna is difficult to calculate. The only practical way to work it out is to estimate based on what the antenna can be pick up. Knowing this will refine the formula further, since an accurate estimate of the limiting magnitude allows the population index to be utilised which is an important factor.

Field of view

There are techniques to estimate the field of view available to a radio antenna. If this is done, then the formula can be improved simply by multiplying by the factor F where $F = \frac{1}{1-k}$.

1.5.4 Inaccuracies

Re-entry direction

The radio detection of a meteor largely depends on the direction it is travelling. A meteor is best detected when travelling directly across the "field of view" of the receiving antenna. It is difficult to take this into account when calculating the ZHR, but the general direction in which meteors are travelling from the radiant will have an effect on this value.

Observing station vs. transmitting antenna

There is often a marked difference between the location of the transmitting antenna and the receiving antenna, where the data is recorded. This results in a potentially large inaccuracy since the radiant altitude and other factors at the receiving station may be very different to the transmitting station.

Antenna type

When calculating the limiting magnitude and field of view, the type of antenna will influence the results greatly. Certain antennas may have a much larger field of view, or be less sensitive and have a lower limiting magnitude.

1.6   Conclusion

idk tbh

Chapter 2

Conclusion

-conclusion yet to be made -only an analysis, no full explanations put forward; next step is modelling and further investigation -MOAR DATA PLS -lots of factors work together to influence what is analysed, making it difficult (e.g.: zhr, antenna characteristics)

2.1   Acknowledgements

Appendices

Appendix A

Zenithal hourly rate results

Year	Range	Mean ± S.E.	90th %ile
2005		37.0 ± 1.87	72.9
		43.5 ± 3.92	85.3
		30.6 ± 4.03	54.4
2006		44.9 ± 2.29	83.4
		59.6 ± 5.10	121
		60.9 ± 7.64	103
2010		77.2 ± 1.40	186
		97.8 ± 2.78	237
		124 ± 6.53	297
2011		52.2 ± 0.995	125
		75.8 ± 2.37	176
		104 ± 6.43	249
2012		105 ± 2.30	233
		144 ± 4.55	346
		153 ± 7.18	355
2013		56.1 ± 1.14	134
		78.6 ± 2.46	204
		93.2 ± 5.39	249
2014		79.3 ± 1.29	217
		92.1 ± 2.52	244
		106 ± 4.86	270
2015		56.2 ± 1.24	132
		75.5 ± 2.10	167
		90.9 ± 4.06	194

Table A.1: Geminids

Year	Range	Mean ± S.E.	90th %ile
2005		34.7 ± 2.36	79.0
		36.5 ± 3.28	79.1
		31.7 ± 6.09	71.4
2007		178 ± 4.86	269
		194 ± 9.25	288
		205 ± 17.2	288
2010		58.5 ± 1.24	151
		57.9 ± 2.18	152
		55.2 ± 4.02	133
2011		68.7 ± 1.31	186
		69.5 ± 3.31	185
		76.9 ± 7.94	201
2012		73.8 ± 1.85	162
		67.6 ± 3.47	152
		54.8 ± 3.72	122
2013		36.5 ± 0.749	83.9
		37.5 ± 2.09	98.5
		42.9 ± 4.52	114
2014		53.5 ± 0.913	150
		50.5 ± 2.32	130
		50.0 ± 4.65	112
2015		32.4 ± 0.592	68.7
		30.3 ± 1.24	62.8
		30.1 ± 2.38	55.9
2016		31.9 ± 0.369	74.3
		32.8 ± 0.920	72.3
		34.5 ± 2.05	82.8

Table A.2: Leonids

Year	Range	Mean ± S.E.	90th %ile
2010		63.9 ± 0.928	162
		65.7 ± 2.82	162
		66.1 ± 5.18	159
2011		78.8 ± 0.915	205
		86.4 ± 2.87	210
		81.5 ± 5.63	206
2012		48.5 ± 0.626	120
		54.4 ± 2.13	147
		53.0 ± 3.77	129
2013		33.2 ± 0.442	77.0
		36.2 ± 1.38	87.8
		37.5 ± 2.66	85.4
2014		44.3 ± 0.571	109
		42.8 ± 1.45	105
		38.1 ± 2.36	104
2015		48.8 ± 0.715	140
		54.5 ± 2.37	156
		53.0 ± 4.71	150
2016		33.1 ± 0.459	83.5
		34.3 ± 1.25	84.9
		32.0 ± 2.33	79.2

Table A.3: Orionids

Year	Range	Mean ± S.E.	90th %ile
2010		71.7 ± 1.30	183
		77.1 ± 3.81	194
		78.5 ± 7.26	197
2011		48.7 ± 0.810	112
		53.4 ± 2.18	116
		68.3 ± 4.98	141
2012		61.8 ± 1.35	114
		109 ± 5.56	275
		139 ± 13.9	271
2013		48.5 ± 0.780	131
		72.6 ± 3.20	193
		87.2 ± 7.09	207
2014		43.3 ± 0.575	102
		59.6 ± 1.84	133
		64.5 ± 3.50	133
2015		70.9 ± 1.08	187
		74.1 ± 3.30	180
		91.7 ± 7.03	193
2016		36.5 ± 0.589	91.5
		40.1 ± 1.24	92.6
		59.6 ± 3.02	121

Table A.4: Perseids

Year	Range	Mean ± S.E.	90th %ile
2011		53.7 ± 0.550	133
		69.5 ± 2.59	173
		98.2 ± 6.64	243
2012		58.5 ± 0.647	134
		58.2 ± 2.07	136
		104 ± 5.64	235
2013		49.2 ± 0.488	120
		63.2 ± 1.373	152
		104 ± 4.36	229
2014		52.5 ± 0.511	141
		62.5 ± 2.70	154
		109 ± 7.70	282
2015		39.2 ± 0.349	97.6
		61.6 ± 2.14	164
		70.1 ± 4.57	181
2016		26.0 ± 0.297	62.8
		45.6 ± 1.31	118
		79.9 ± 3.27	184

Table A.5: Quadrantids

Year	Range	Mean ± S.E.	90th %ile
2010		140 ± 1.91	291
		149 ± 6.77	267
		150 ± 14.1	304
2011		112 ± 1.62	260
		116 ± 5.38	266
		118 ± 10.7	282
2012		67.1 ± 0.836	173
		72.3 ± 2.65	199
		72.9 ± 5.12	197
2013		56.1 ± 0.889	142
		61.4 ± 3.01	158
		60.2 ± 5.13	149
2014		52.9 ± 1.57	104
		48.5 ± 2.87	102
		47.4 ± 5.03	99
2015		50.3 ± 0.599	114
		52.5 ± 1.64	120
		54.3 ± 3.22	121
2016		45.6 ± 0.665	99.8
		43.3 ± 1.51	90.3
		46.2 ± 3.17	95.5

Table A.6: η-aquariids

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