



HAL
open science

An Unusual Meteor Shower on 1 September 2007

Peter Jenniskens, Jérémie Vaubaillon

► **To cite this version:**

Peter Jenniskens, Jérémie Vaubaillon. An Unusual Meteor Shower on 1 September 2007. *Eos, Transactions American Geophysical Union*, 2007, 88, pp.317-318. 10.1029/2007EO320001 . hal-03743004

HAL Id: hal-03743004

<https://hal.science/hal-03743004>

Submitted on 5 Jan 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Copyright

EOS

EOS, TRANSACTIONS, AMERICAN GEOPHYSICAL UNION

VOLUME 88 NUMBER 32

7 AUGUST 2007

PAGES 317–324

An Unusual Meteor Shower on 1 September 2007

PAGES 317–318

Around 83 B.C., give or take a century, comet Kiess (C/1911 N1) passed by the Sun, ejecting a cloud of dust particles. The comet returned in 1911, after completing one orbit. The dust particles were pushed by solar radiation pressure into slightly wider orbits and have been returning ever since, forming a thin ongoing stream of dust that usually passes just outside Earth's orbit. On occasion, the combined gravity of the solar system's planets moves this dust trail into Earth's path. Earth encountered this 2000-year-old dust in 1935, 1986, and 1994, causing a meteor shower known as the Aurigids.

This very rare shower will occur again on 1 September 2007. A brief shower of tens of meteors will radiate from the constellation of Auriga, many as bright as the brighter stars in the sky. The Earth will be in the thick of it during the 1 hour centered on 0436 PDT. The shower will be visible with the naked eye from locations in the western United States, including Hawaii and Alaska, from Mexico, and from the western provinces of Canada (Figure 1).

This unique encounter could provide insights into how long-period comets lose large dust grains and about how to translate the observed dust trail crossing into physical data about the parent comet, and even provide more evidence for the hypothesized "pristine crust" of a comet [e.g., Cooper *et al.*, 2003; Stern, 2003]. This crust would be the product of cosmic ray bombardment during the years when the comet was in cold storage in the Oort cloud.

Long-Period Comets and Their Dust Trails

Long-period comets spend the majority of their time in the Oort cloud, a region of ice, rock, and dust that surrounds the solar system. These comets travel in highly elliptical orbits, and they take more than 200 years to return to the inner solar system. They can

approach the Earth from all possible directions, typically at high velocity (56 kilometers per second is the most probable speed), and, because they can be bigger than asteroids, they are thought to be responsible for some of the largest impact craters on Earth [e.g., Zimbelman, 1984; Weissman, 2007]. Long-period comets offer little advanced warning, except for a trail of dust particles released during their previous return to the Sun.

The formation of these dust trails is well understood ever since the first detection of a dust trail from an unknown long-period comet in 1995, which caused the alpha-Monocerotid meteor shower [Jenniskens *et*

al., 1997] and the later 1999–2002 Leonid meteor storms from short-period comet 55P/Tempel-Tuttle [Kondrat'eva and Reznikov, 1985]. The three most recent returns of comet Kiess to the inner solar system occurred in 1911, 83 B.C., and about 2000 years prior. The oldest dust trail has now been perturbed beyond recognition [Lyytinen and Jenniskens, 2003], while the dust from 1911 still surrounds the comet as a cloud of dust. The 83 B.C. dust cloud has completed one orbit and is now a thin and very long stream of dust particles, dense enough at its core to create a noticeable shower on the rare occasion that Earth and dust trail meet.

The dust of long-period comets can be very unusual as well. The 1995 alpha-Monocerotid meteors were extremely low in sodium [Borovicka *et al.*, 2005] and penetrated 5 kilometers deeper into Earth's

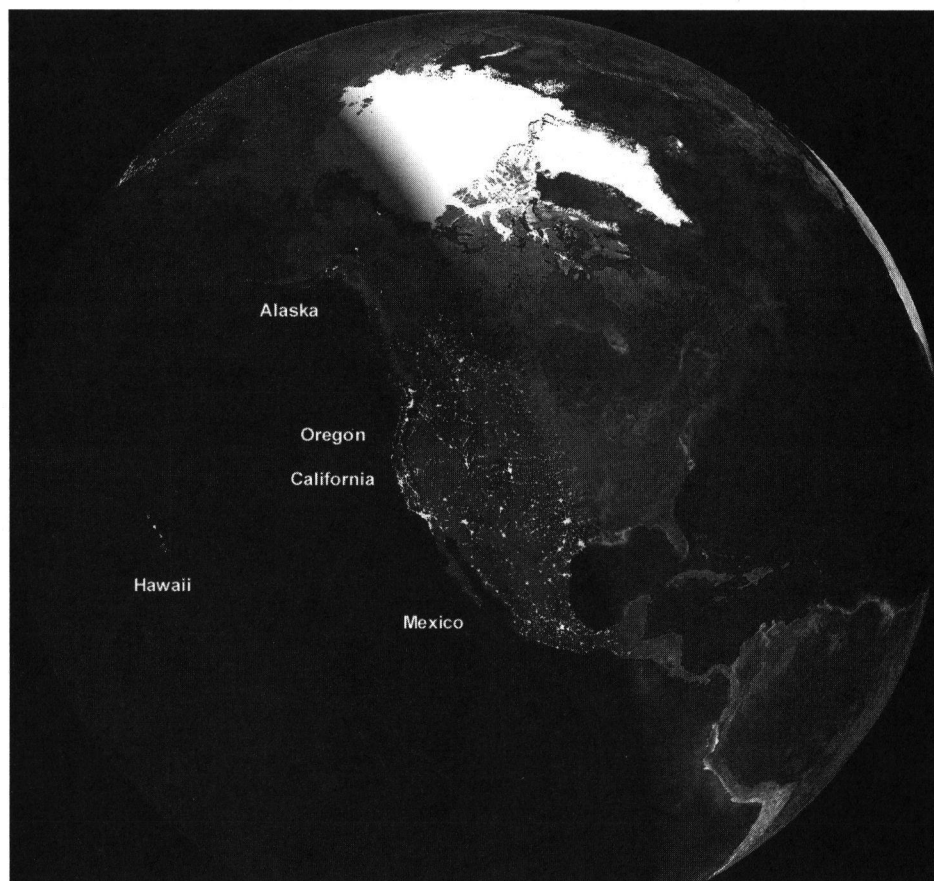


Fig. 1. Earth as seen from the perspective of the approaching dust grains at the peak of the predicted 1 September meteor outburst. Original color image appears at the back of this volume.

atmosphere than other meteoroids of similar size and speed [Jenniskens *et al.*, 1997]. It is theorized that this difference occurs because these meteoroids were crumbs of the comet's pristine crust. While long-period comets have not frequented the inner solar system enough to completely lose their pristine crust, short-period comets have long lost this crust.

Predictions for the 2007 Aurigid Shower

The expected September 2007 encounter was modeled using a comet ejection model developed by Crifo and Rodionov [1997], and planetary perturbations on the particles from the point of ejection until intersection with Earth's orbit were rigorously calculated (for a full review of the method, see Vaubaillon *et al.* [2005]).

One million meteoroids ranging in size from 0.2 millimeters to 20 centimeters were ejected from the comet orbit in 83 B.C., which is the time of closest passage to the Sun of the nominal comet orbit listed in the Minor Planet Center comet orbit database, when integrated backward in time.

In 1935 and 1994, the trail moved rapidly from outside to inside Earth orbit in the days around the time of the outburst. In 1986, the trail moved from inside to outside Earth orbit. In contrast, the trail will be nearly stationary in 2007. To determine the trail position and cross section at the time of encounter, we corrected for this motion and considered all particles that passed by Earth orbit over a time interval of 2 months. This is justified, because the trail is not much distorted during that time interval.

The model puts the dust trail on 1 September 2007 at the exact same distance from Earth's orbit as when Aurigid showers were seen in past years (Figure 2). However, the calculated trails are always just inside Earth orbit, as first noticed by Lyytinen and Jenniskens [2003]. This discrepancy is thought to be due to ejection conditions being slightly different from those in the Crifo model. New observations of the upcoming Aurigid shower will help calibrate the ejection model.

Because the position of the trail is the same as in prior returns, we can use past experience to forecast the upcoming shower. Given that the calculated and observed peak times in past encounters were off by 16 minutes in 1986 and by 1 minute in 1994, our best estimate for the peak time, 1136 UT, has an uncertainty of about ± 20 minutes. The predicted encounter time makes the shower visible over the dark part of the globe shown in Figure 1. The meteors will radiate with a speed of 67 kilometers per second from the direction (called the shower radiant) right ascension = 92° and declination = $+39^\circ$ (J2000) in the constellation Auriga. Especially in California, the radiant will be high in the sky just before dawn in the early morning of 1 September.

In the past, observed showers lasted about 1.5 hours, with the rate being above half that of the peak (full width at half maximum, or FWHM) during approximately the middle 28

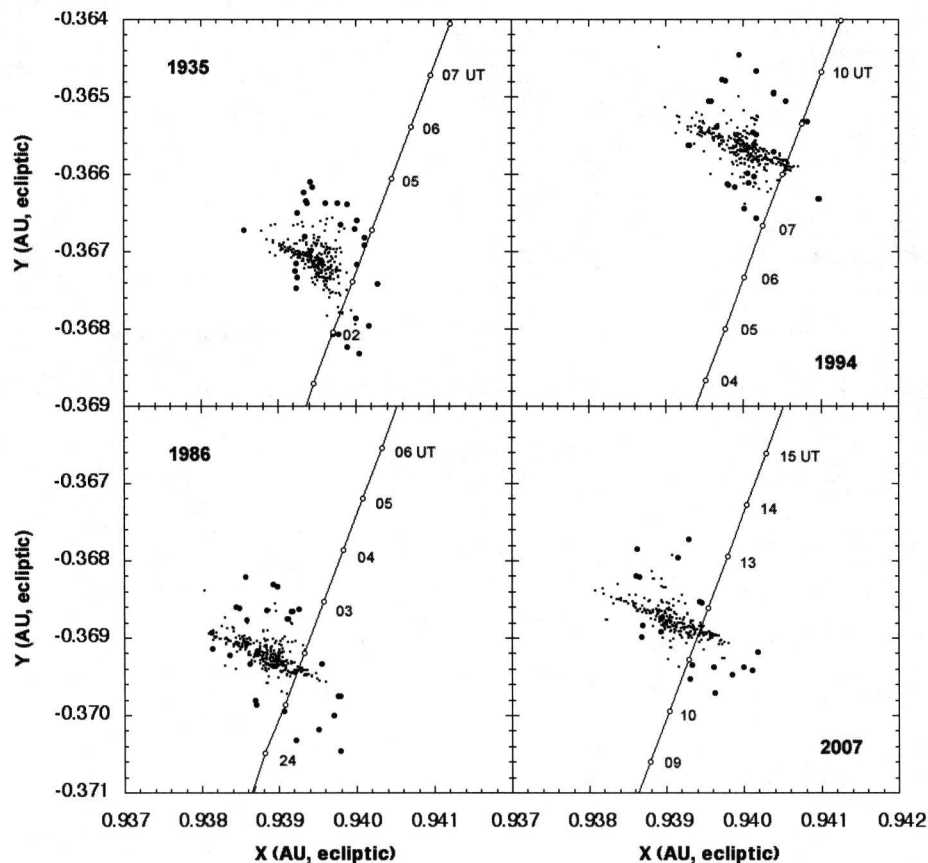


Fig. 2. Modeled location of the dust trail on 1 September 1935, 1986, 1994, and 2007. The scatter diagrams show where, in our model simulation, individual meteoroids crossed the ecliptic plane at the time of past Aurigid showers. The position of Earth is marked in intervals of 1 hour. Small dots show the large meteoroids (0.2–2 centimeters in size) that cause visible meteors (+3 to -3 magnitude), while bold dots show the smaller (0.1–0.2 centimeter diameter) meteoroids that cause faint approximately +6 magnitude meteors.

minutes. Our model predicts FWHM is 25 minutes for 2007, but the actual width will depend on where the Earth crosses the trail. On the basis of past Leonid storm observations, we expect that the width of the trail will be wider when the Earth passes farther from the trail center [Jenniskens, 2006], thus causing a longer shower.

Depending on the exact position of the trail crossing, meteor rates in 2007 are expected to increase to a level similar to those in 1935, 1986, and 1994, when the zenith hourly rate (ZHR) rose to approximately 200 per hour in a short 10-minute time interval at the center of the outburst. That is about 3 times the peak rate of the annual Perseid shower. ZHR is the rate of meteors observed by a typical visual observer under clear-sky conditions with the radiant in the observer's zenith and the faintest stars visible in the sky being of magnitude +6.5. The estimate is uncertain, because the shower was observed under nonideal circumstances by only one observer in 1986 and two in 1994 [Tepliczky, 1987; Zay and Lunsford, 1994].

All previous Aurigids seen in 1935, 1986, and 1994 were predominantly bright -2 to +3 magnitude meteors, with few faint ones. The model correctly explains the lack of fainter meteors by having the smaller mete-

oids disperse more along the comet orbit due to higher ejection velocities. In 2007, the Earth will be only 15% farther from the comet than in 1994. Hence, the particle size distribution will be much the same. Outside hazy areas, the Moon (4 days past full) should not diminish the display much.

The meteors also may be very unusual. George Zay and Bob Lunsford of San Diego, Calif., described the 1994 Aurigids meteors as greenish or bluish [Zay and Lunsford, 1994]. This suggests that the meteoroids produced unusually strong iron and magnesium atom line emissions from ablating metal atoms, and it points to a different particle morphology of outburst Aurigids than other fast meteoroids of similar size. We do not know if that is because comet Kiess shed some of its pristine crust in 83 B.C.

The use of modern instruments is warranted to take full advantage of this rare opportunity. Over the next 50 years, the dust trail of Kiess will continue to move in and out of Earth's orbit, but the model shows that it will not hit the Earth itself again. In fact, no other known long-period comet has predicted dust trail crossings with a similar track record of past outbursts to be able to anticipate small discrepancies in the predicted trail positions. At present,

the 1 September Aurigid shower seems to be the only sure deal in the next 50 years.

For more information on the Aurigid shower observing campaign, visit the Web site: <http://aurigid.seti.org>.

Acknowledgments

We thank operators at Centre Informatique National de l'Enseignement Supérieur (France) for their help with the supercomputer used to do the simulations.

References

Borovička, J., P.Koten, P.Spurný, J.Boček, and R.Stork (2005), A survey of meteor spectra and orbits: Evidence for three populations of Na-free meteoroids, *Icarus*, 174, 15–30.

Cooper, J.F., E.R.Christian, J.D.Richardson, and C.Wang (2003), Proton irradiation of Centaur, Kuiper Belt, and Oort cloud objects at plasma to cosmic ray energy, *Earth Moon Planets*, 92, 261–277.
Crifo, J.F., and A.V.Rodionov (1997), The dependence of the circumnuclear coma structure on the properties of the nucleus, *Icarus*, 129, 72–93.
Jenniskens, P.(2006), *Meteor Showers and Their Parent Comets*, 790 pp., Cambridge Univ. Press, New York.
Jenniskens, P., H. Betlem, M. C. de Lignie, and M. Langbroek (1997), The detection of a dust trail in the orbit of an Earth threatening long-period comet, *Astrophys. J.*, 479, 441–447.
Kondrat'eva, E. D., and E. A. Reznikov (1985), Comet Tempel-Tuttle and the Leonid meteor swarm, *Sol. Syst. Res.*, 19, 96–101.
Lyytinen, E., and P.Jenniskens (2003), Meteor outbursts from long-period comet dust trails, *Icarus*, 32, 51–53.
Stern, S. A. (2003), The evolution of comets in the Oort cloud and Kuiper Belt, *Nature*, 424, 639–642.
Tepliczky, I. (1987), The maximum of the Aurigids in 1986, *WGN J. Int. Meteor Organ.*, 15, 28–29.

Vaubailon, J., F.Colas, and L. Jorda (2005), A new method to predict meteor showers: I. Description of the model, *Astron. Astrophys.*, 439, 751–760.
Weissman, P.R. (2007), The cometary impactor flux at the Earth, in *Near Earth Objects, Our Celestial Neighbors: Opportunity and Risk*, *Proc. Int. Astron. Union Symp. Ser.*, vol. 236, edited by G. B. Valsecchi and D. Vokrouchický, pp. 441–450, Cambridge Univ. Press, New York.
Zay, G., and R. Lunsford (1994), On a possible outburst of the 1994 α -Aurigids, *WGN J. Int. Meteor Organ.*, 22, 224–226.
Zimbleman, J.R. (1984), Planetary impact probabilities for long-period comets, *Icarus*, 57, 48–54.

Author Information

Peter Jenniskens, Carl Sagan Center, SETI Institute, Mountain View, Calif.; E-mail: pjenniskens@mail.arc.nasa.gov; Jérémie Vaubaillon, Spitzer Science Center, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

NEWS

1,000 Wells for Darfur

PAGE 318

A new humanitarian mission called "1,000 Wells for Darfur" grew out of the discovery from recent space data of an ancient megalake in a large basin in that region. Eman Ghoneim, a research professor at Boston University's Center for Remote Sensing, and Center director Farouk El-Baz mapped the ancient lake's boundary using Landsat, RADARSAT, and Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data.

The newly mapped lake once occupied 30,750 square kilometers and would have contained approximately 2530 cubic kilometers of water when full during historically humid climate phases.

"One thing is certain—much of the lake's water would have seeped through the sandstone substrate to accumulate as groundwater," said El-Baz, who recommended the initiative and who had earlier defined an identical basin in southwestern Egypt just north of Sudan; that basin has enough water to irrigate 150,000 acres of agricultural land for at least 100 years.

Sudan President H. E. Omar Al Bashir expressed support for the Darfur initiative at a 20 June meeting attended by Sudan Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources Kamal Ali, ComputerMan University College President Abubaker Mustafa, and other officials.

The United Nations Mission in the Sudan plans to drill a few wells—the first in the initiative—to help ameliorate the water shortage crises and provide water for the region's people. Individuals, nongovernmental organizations, countries, and international organizations will be invited to participate in initiative. For more information, contact El-Baz at farouk@bu.edu.

—HASSAN VIRJI, Deputy Director, START;
E-mail: [hviri@agu.org](mailto:hvirji@agu.org)

In Brief

Eutrophication stresses U.S. estuaries

A 31 July NOAA report on estuarine eutrophication, or nutrient pollution, indicates moderate to high level nutrient-related impacts in 64 of 99 U.S. estuaries that had adequate data for evaluation. Lead author Suzanne Bricker of NOAA's Center for Coastal Monitoring and Assessment said that most problems in the estuaries are related to human activities. The report, completed in

partnership with the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, calls for improved management, monitoring, research, and communication efforts.

The report, "Effects of Nutrient Enrichment in the Nation's Estuaries," is available at the Web site: <http://ccma.nos.noaa.gov/publications/eutroudate/>

Coral ecosystem plan With climate change, unsustainable fishing practices, and disease "transforming coral communities at regional to global scales," a 30 July report from the U.S. Geological Survey out-

lines a strategy for conducting research on coral ecosystems. The report indicates that USGS coral ecosystem research will focus on three major themes during the next five years, as funding permits: reef structure, ecological integrity, and the role of marine reserves; land-based and local impacts; and responses to global change.

"Strategic Science for Coral Ecosystems" is available at the Web site: http://fisc.er.usgs.gov/coral_plan_final_April_2007.pdf

—RANDY SHOWSTACK, Staff Writer

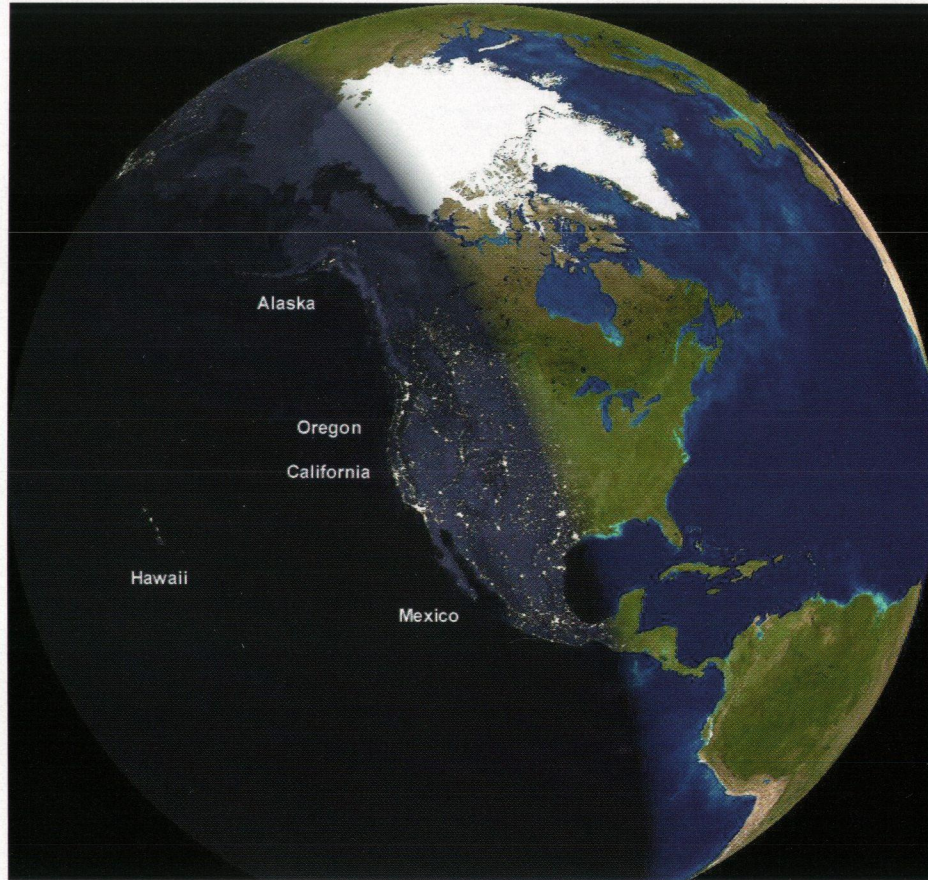


Fig. 1. Earth as seen from the perspective of the approaching dust grains at the peak of the predicted 1 September meteor outburst.