

direction and orientation of the picture by built in acceleration sensors. All data are recorded and transmitted immediately to a commonly reachable server.

Calibration and error estimation: Error estimation and corrections can be calculated immediately after connection to the network. However it is recommended to improve the position data after a significant event

Legal usage: Surveillance systems and programs have been written intentionally to prevent against thieves, burglars and robbers. It is the task for users to choose a correct view direction which can serve both the classical surveillance and meteor hunting functions together and according to the local valid laws. A necessary bad cause – efforts against crime – can additionally serve the science; it gives an extra meteor hunting function.

Safety: It is possible to use safely smartphones as shared cameras by turning off the personal data transmission but all necessary data can be shared at the same time for example. GPS position, camera direction etc. as described above.

Login methods and programs: We use Android phones and all of them can handle more accounts. We suggest to create account login names from locations (GPS), azimuth and altitude degrees. Example: name first: Meteor, last: Hunter, e-mail from the GPS in decimal mh4748179512045@gmail.com which means 47.48 North (4 digits), 17.95 East (4 digits), azimuth 120° (3 digits, 0-360), altitude 45° (2 digits 0-90). We use the Alfred surveillance program on Android phones, which sends an automatic 5 sec long video to a server from a sky event. We organize and coordinate contributors sending an e-mail to authors.

Automatic calculations: It is possible to compute the orbits of fireballs from shared smartphone pictures by using EXIF info and with 3D scanner programs. EXIF info contains all necessary picture data like GPS position, angle of view of camera, resolution, etc. Automatic preliminary orbit analysis goes on its way.

Improving: After the startup period experts or enthusiasts can write and develop their own improved open system programs for Android, Windows Phone or iPhone platform.

Examples: As we described in our previous works several analysis were made successfully after surveillance function camera observations. We analyzed fallen pieces of Meteor Cosice [1][2] and we estimated the composition of the medium sized ‘Pilis’ event from brightness of RGB colors using the Planckian black body locus diagram. [3].

We collected and processed some recent events to achieve the available results. We tried to synchronize videos of the same events using timing of the most reli-

able time data and the brightness of the fireball through the frames of the video. Results are collected into a multi window video where main flash frames are the synchronous events of the serial of frames.

Smartphones give similar good quality pictures as visible in examples described above and we can expect higher resolution in the future.

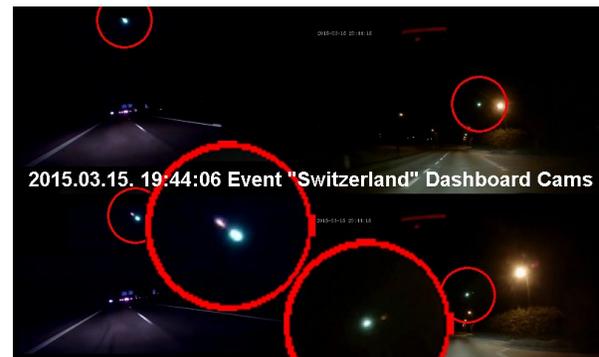


Figure 3 2015:03:15 19:44:06 Event ‘Switzerland’ [4]



Figure 4 2015.04.06. 17:30:53 Event ‘Buk’ [5]

Summary: Usage of smartphones and tablets can enhance the covering of fireball and meteor events and improve the availability of data immediately. However the calibrated meteor finder camera network can give more accurate data but it is better than nothing and expands the covering of events. Quick share of digital data can enlarge the possibility to collect more contemporary meteorites for study or analyze records of fireballs to determine their components. The network can increase easily and relatively at very low cost.

References:

- [1] Vizi et al. (2012) LPSC 43rd Abstract #2816 [2] Vizi et al. 35th NIPR Symposium on Antarctic Meteorites Paper E31.[3] Vizi et al. (2014) LPSC 45th Poster #2838 [4] 2015:03:15 19:44:06 Event ‘Switzerland’ <https://youtu.be/DC3yfx6Pq-Q> [5] 2015.04.06. 17:30:53 Event ‘Buk’ <https://youtu.be/GUA0Z7FJIZU>