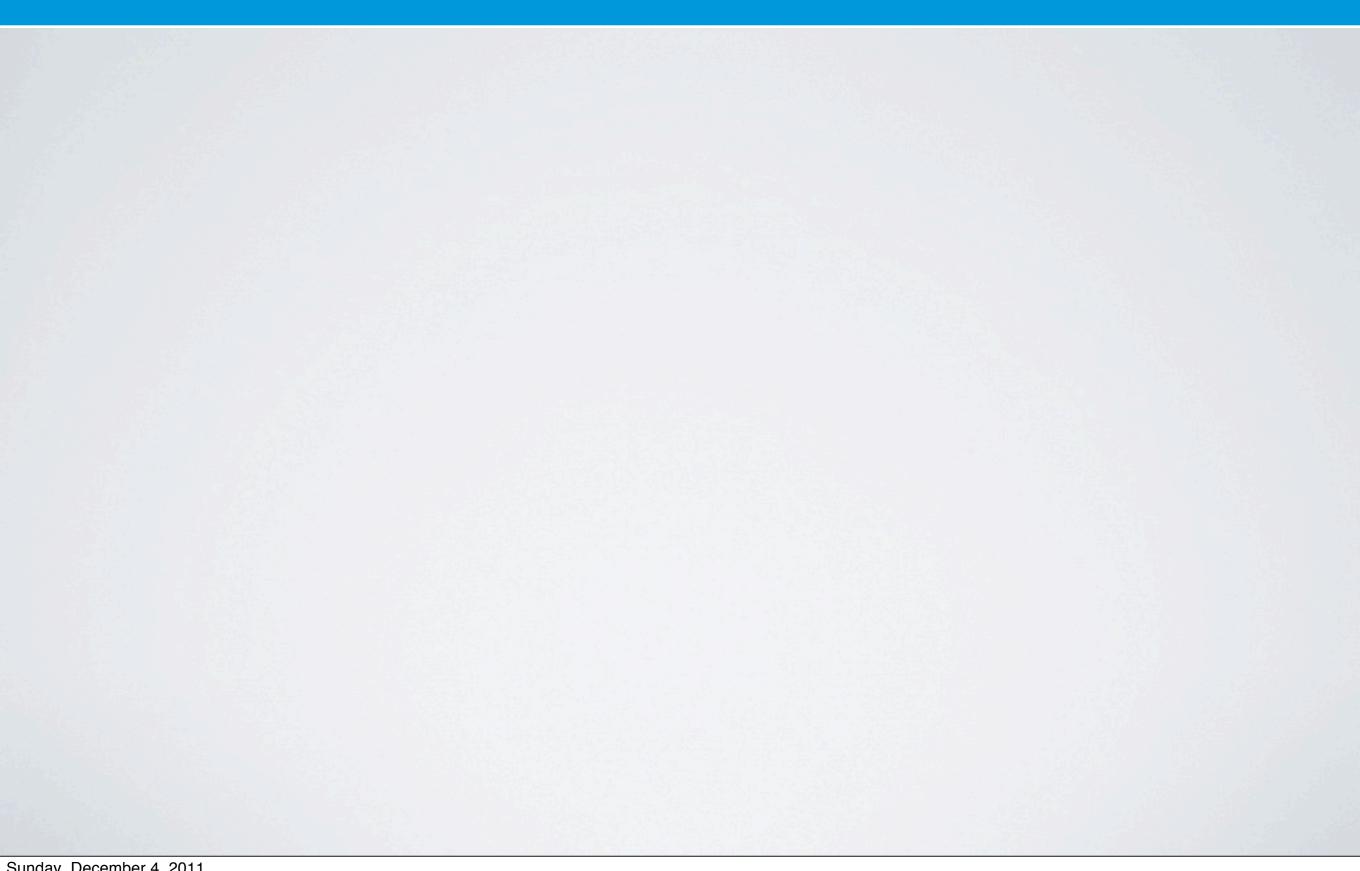
# LYRA Occultation Data Analysis in Search for Ablation Signals from the GEMINID meteor shower 2010



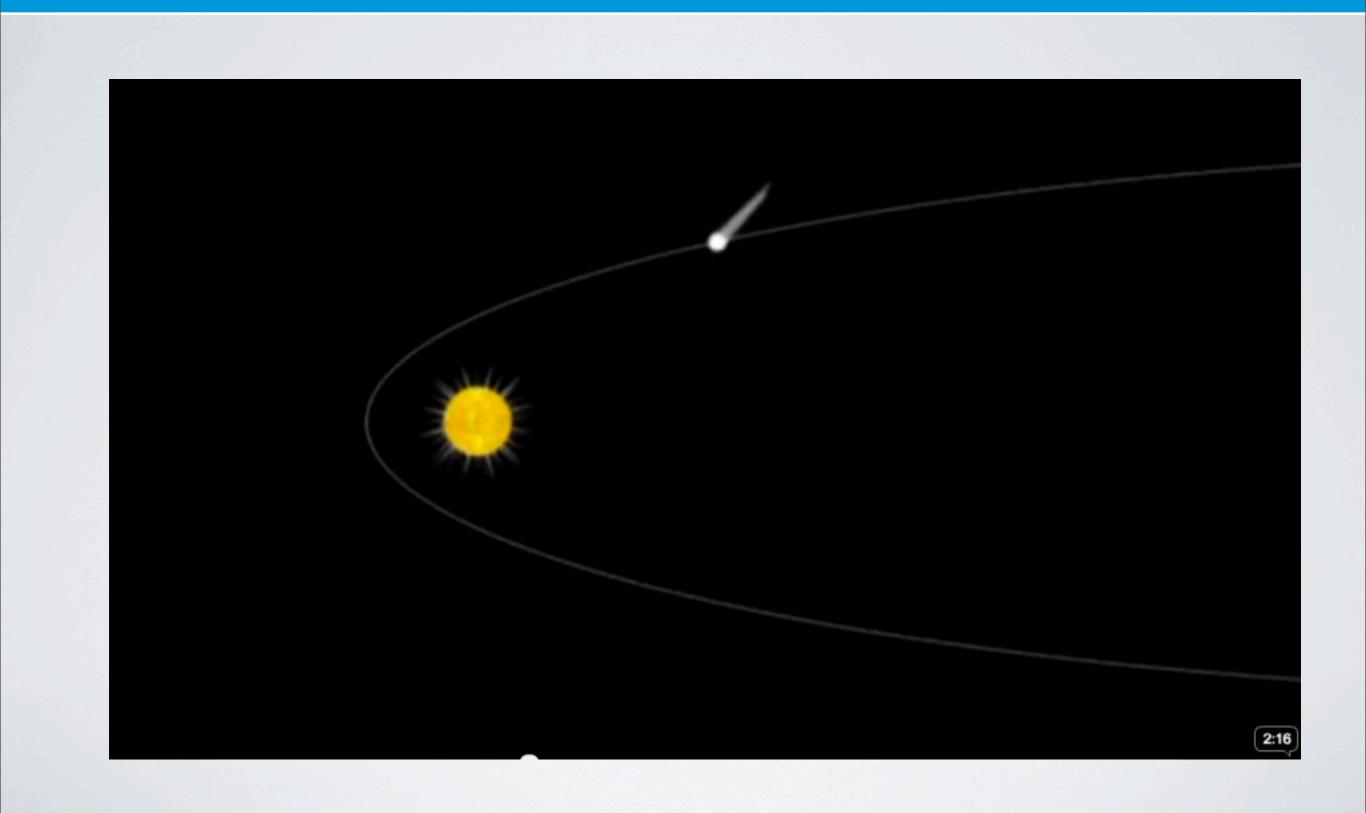
J. Zender<sup>1</sup>, D. Koschny<sup>1</sup>, A. Knoefel<sup>2</sup>, F. Bettonvil<sup>3</sup>, M. Dominique<sup>4</sup>

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- 2. International Meteor Organization, Am Observatorium 2, D-15848 Lindenberg
- 3. University of Utrecht, Astronomy Institute
- 4. Royal Observatory of Belgium, Brussels

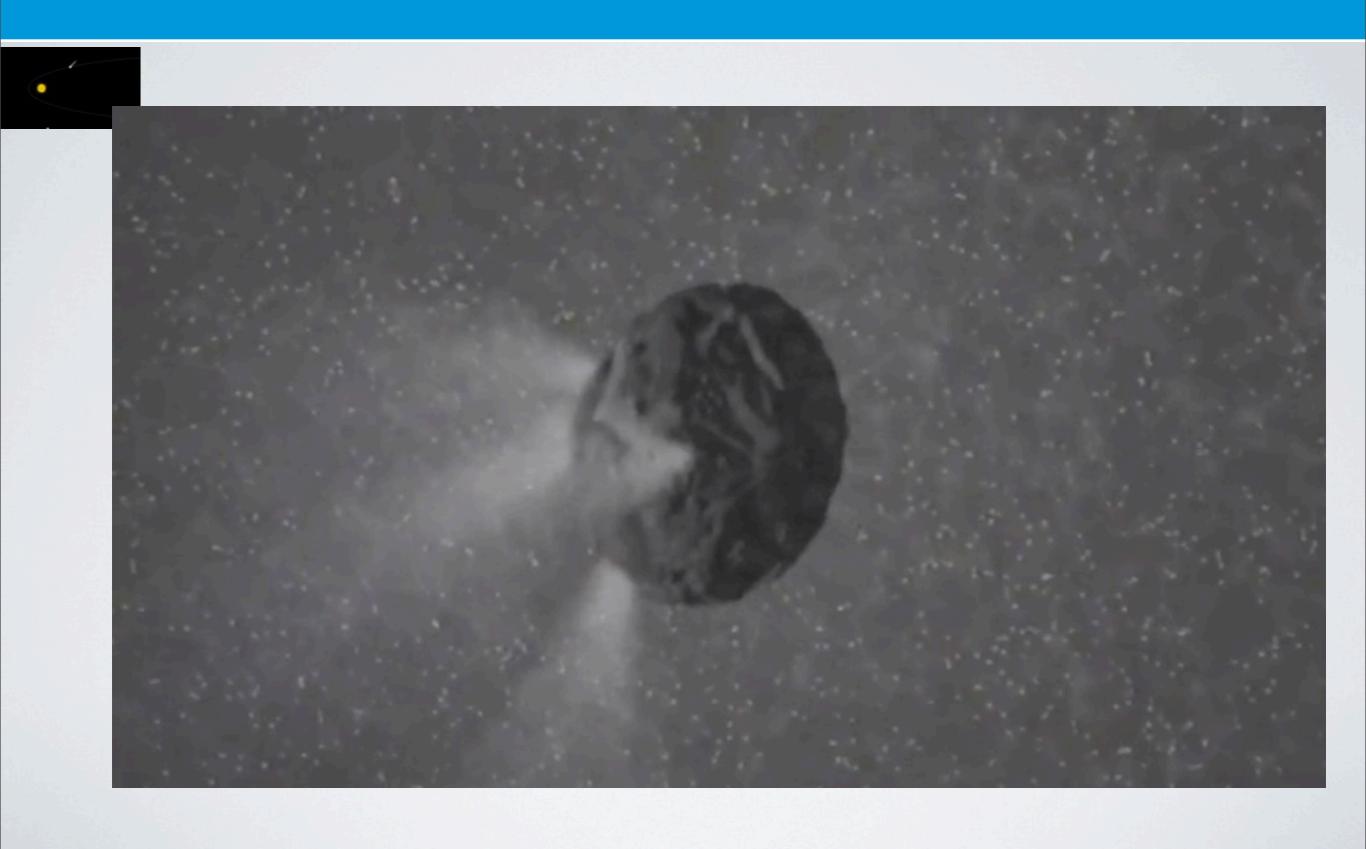




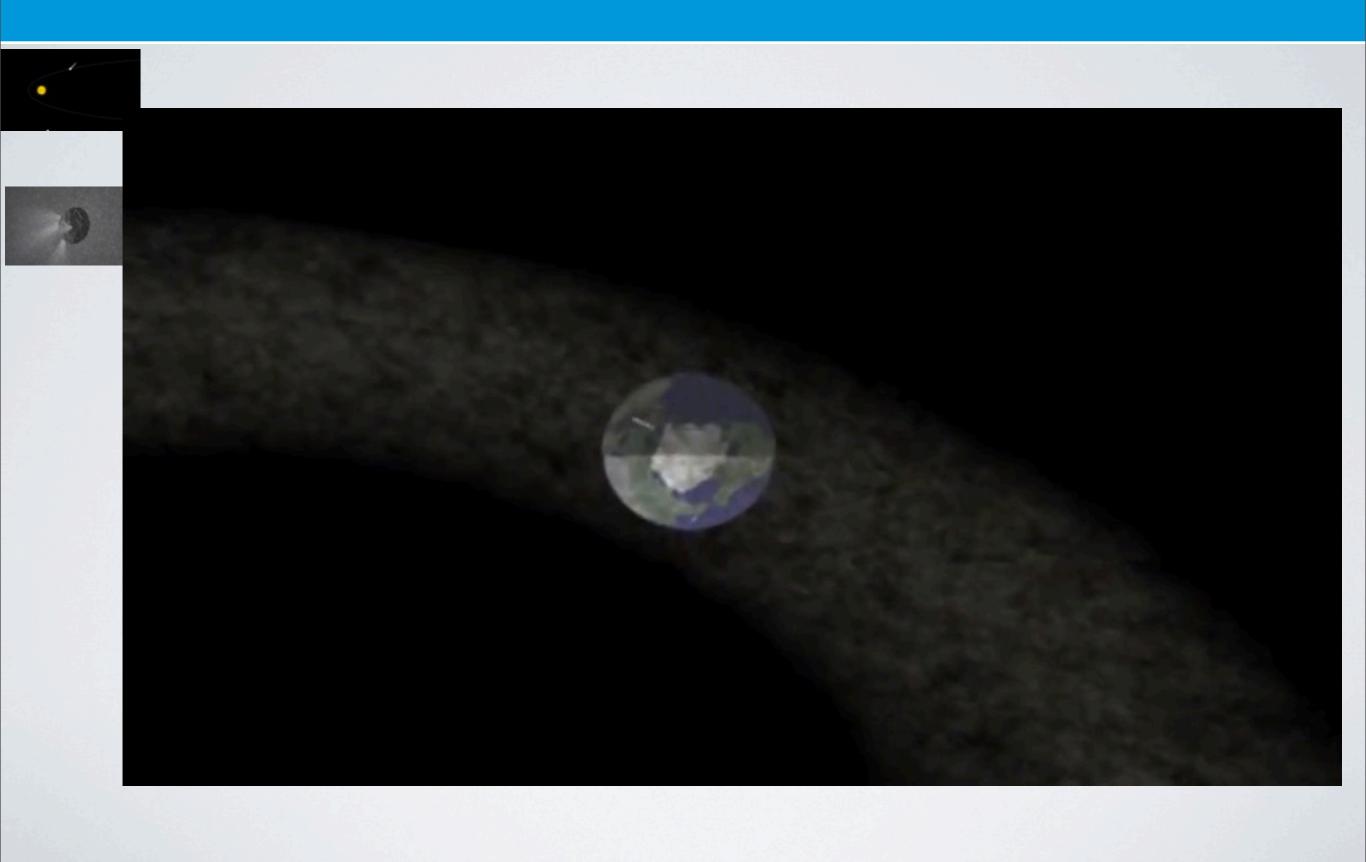






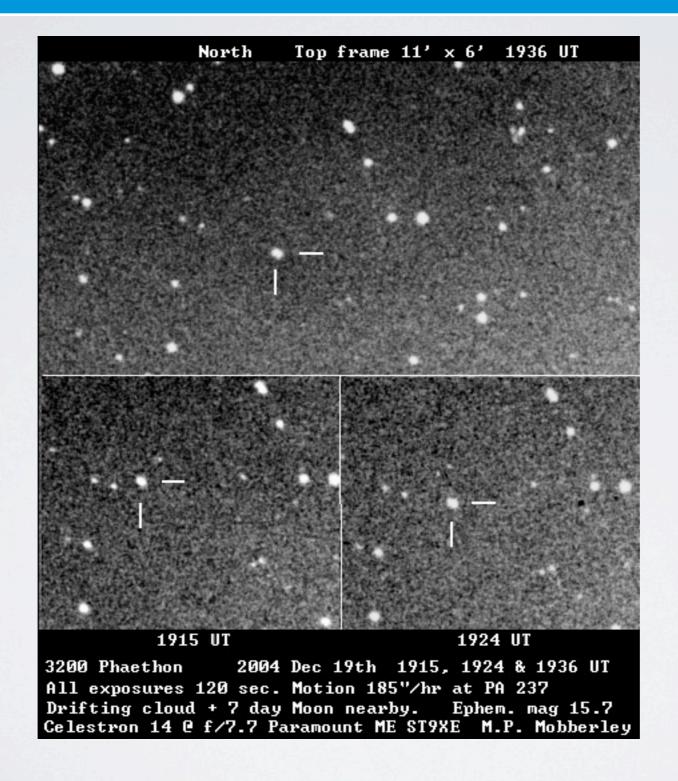




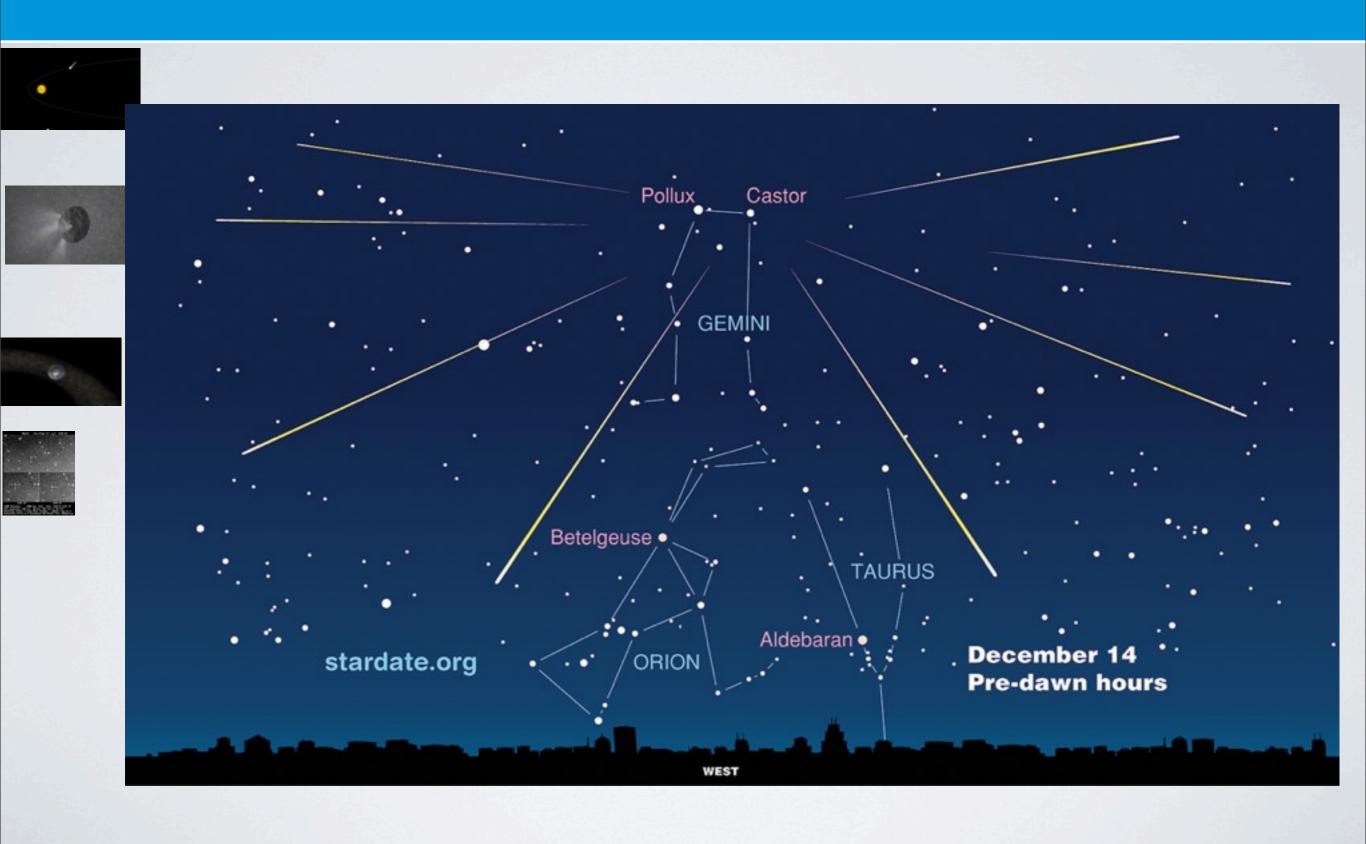




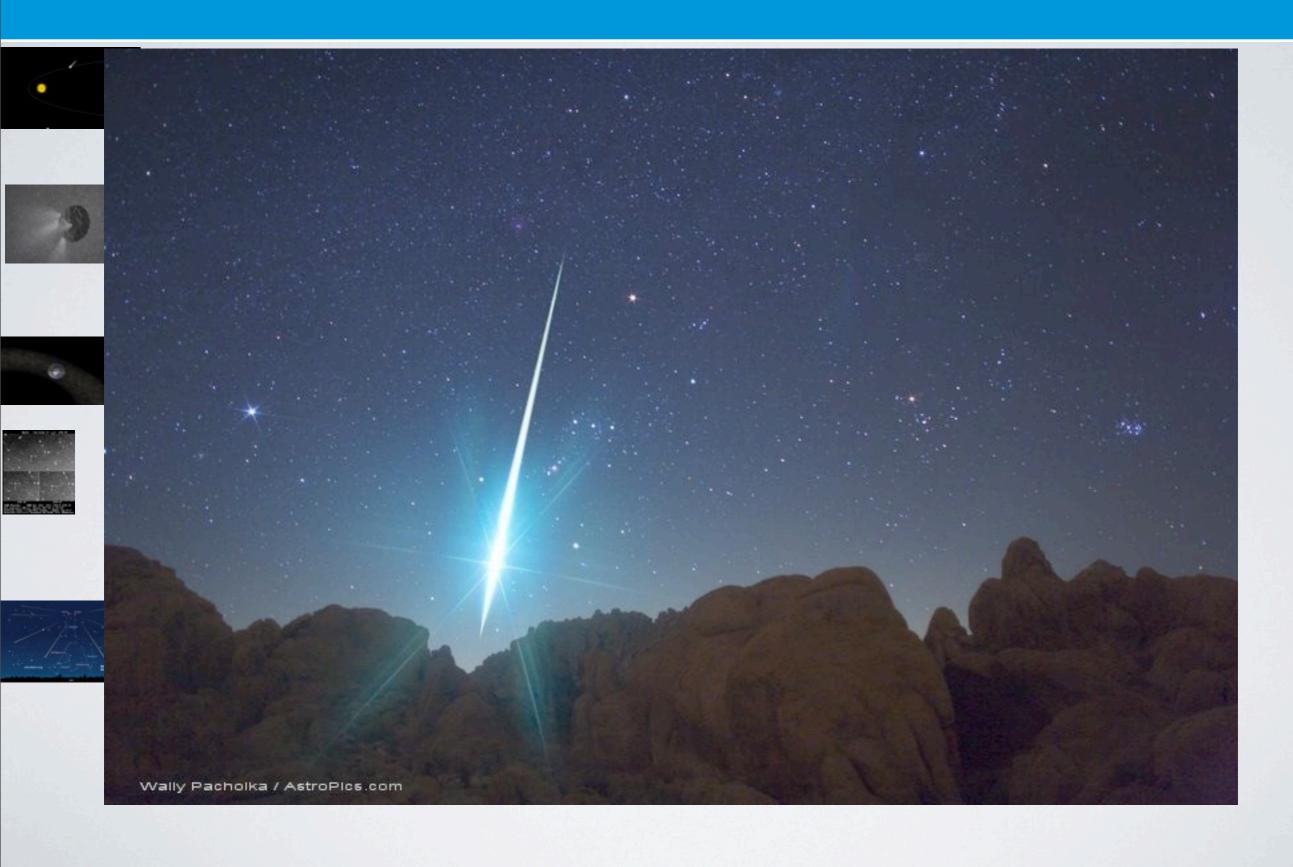




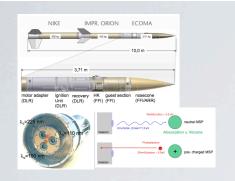












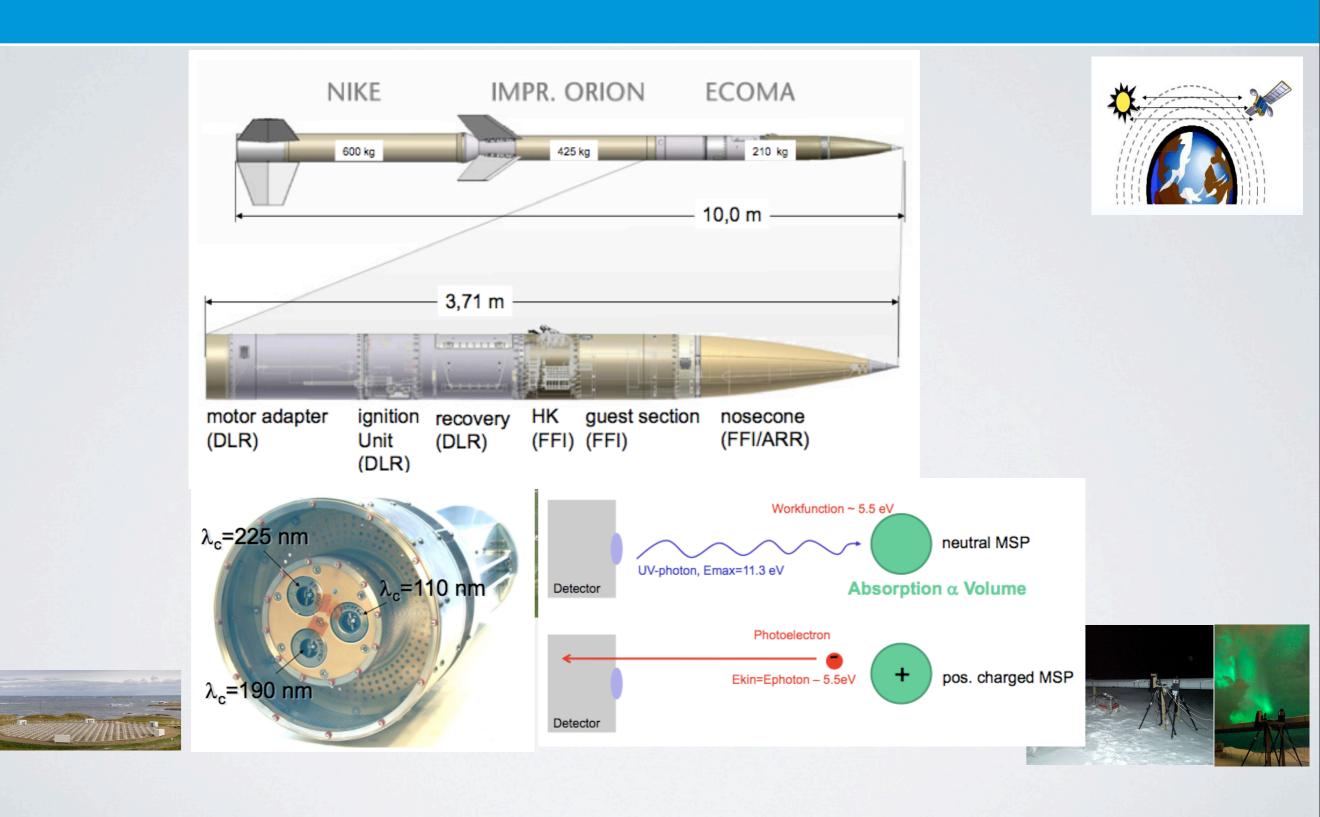
































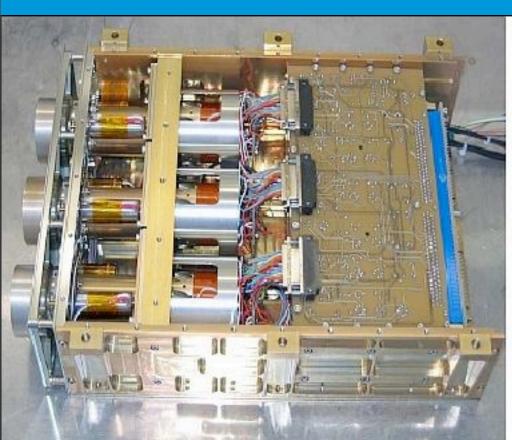




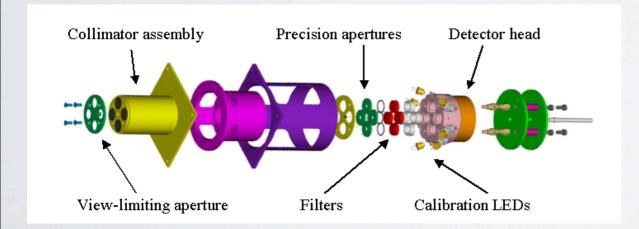


#### **LYRA Occultation Campaign - The Instrument**







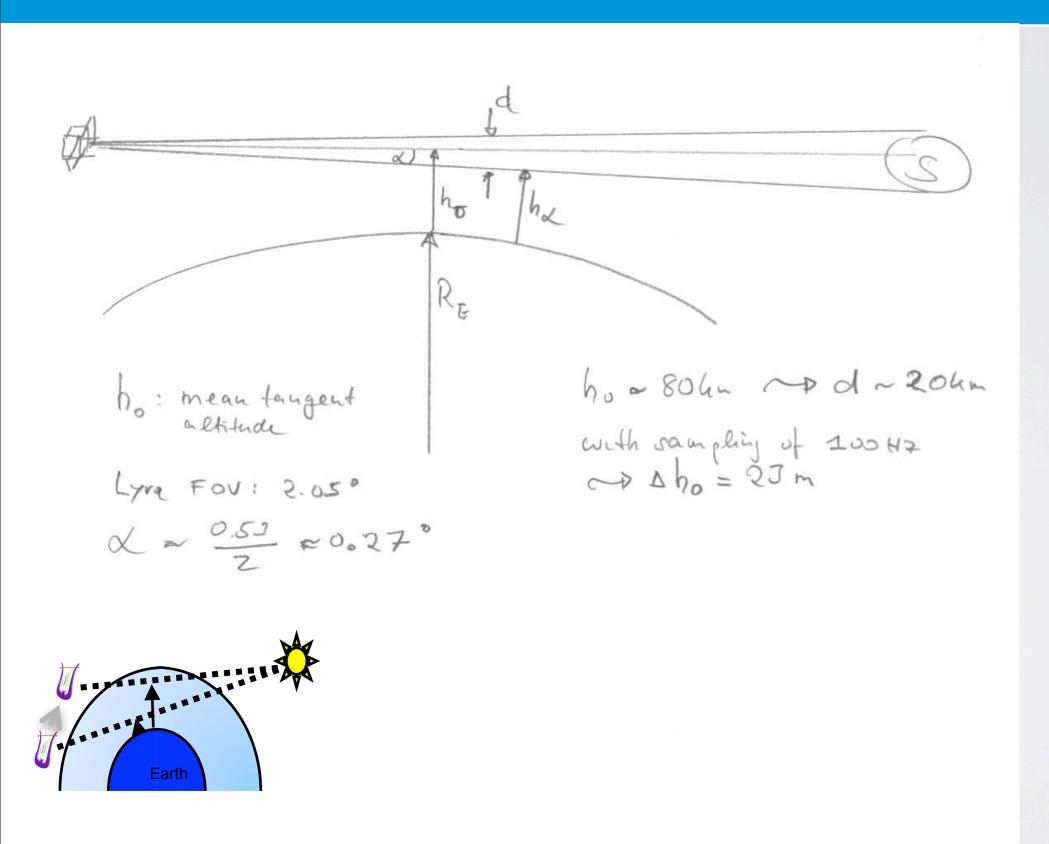


Channel Wavelength[nm]
Zirconium 6 - 20
Aluminum 18 - 80
Herzberg 120 - 123
Lyman-A 190 - 222

Components
O, O2, N2
O, O2, N2
O2
O2, O3

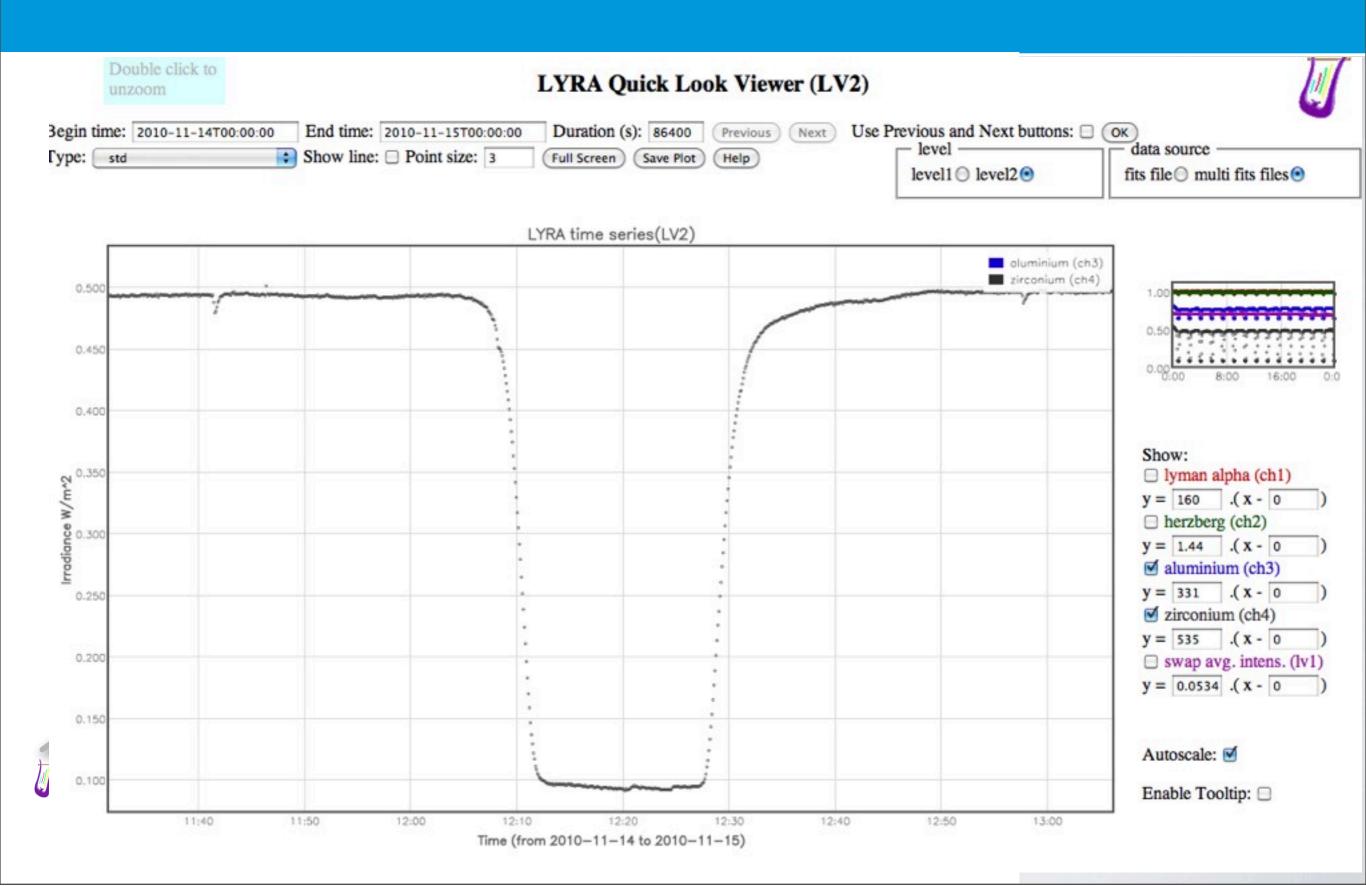
### **LYRA Occultation Campaign**



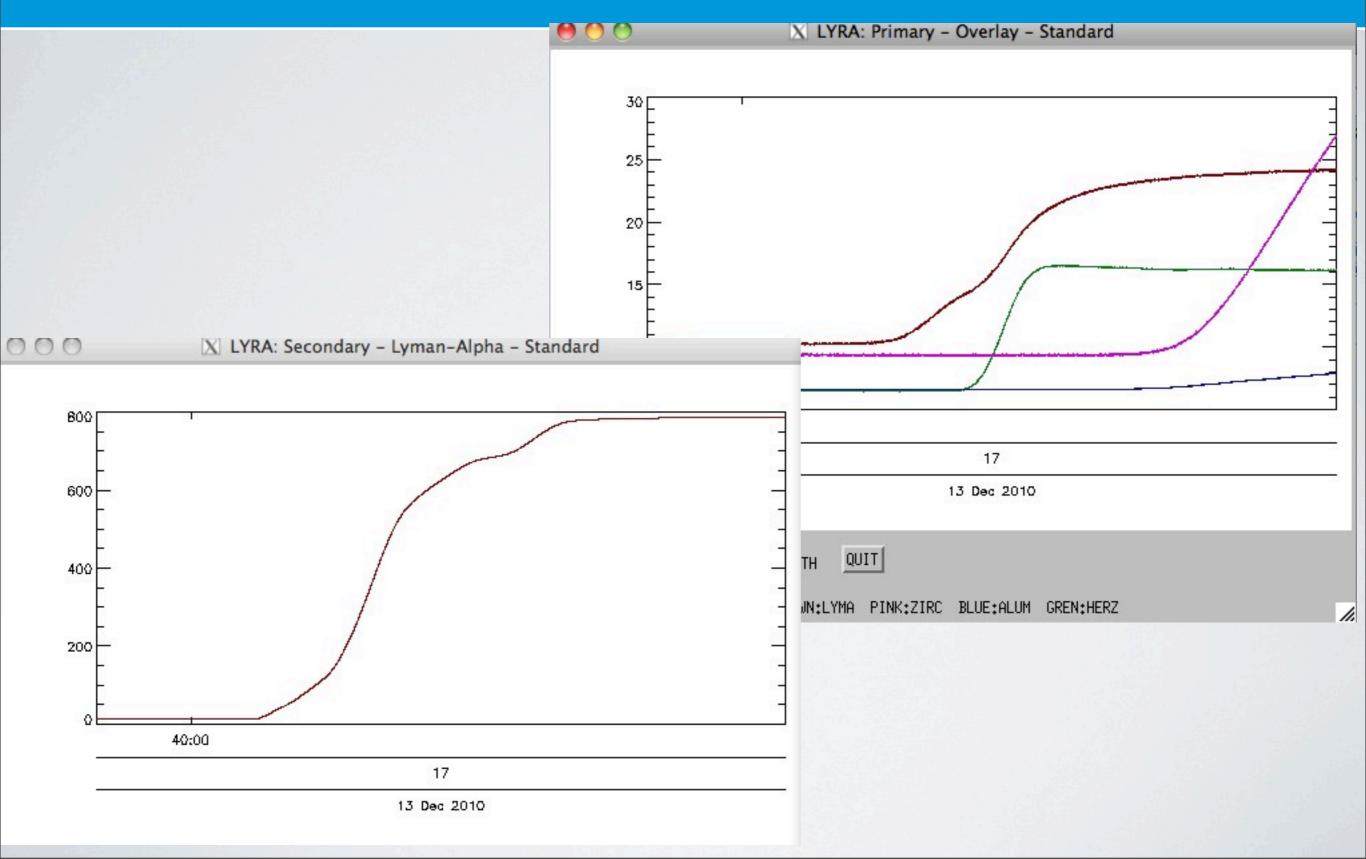


### **LYRA Occultation Campaign**

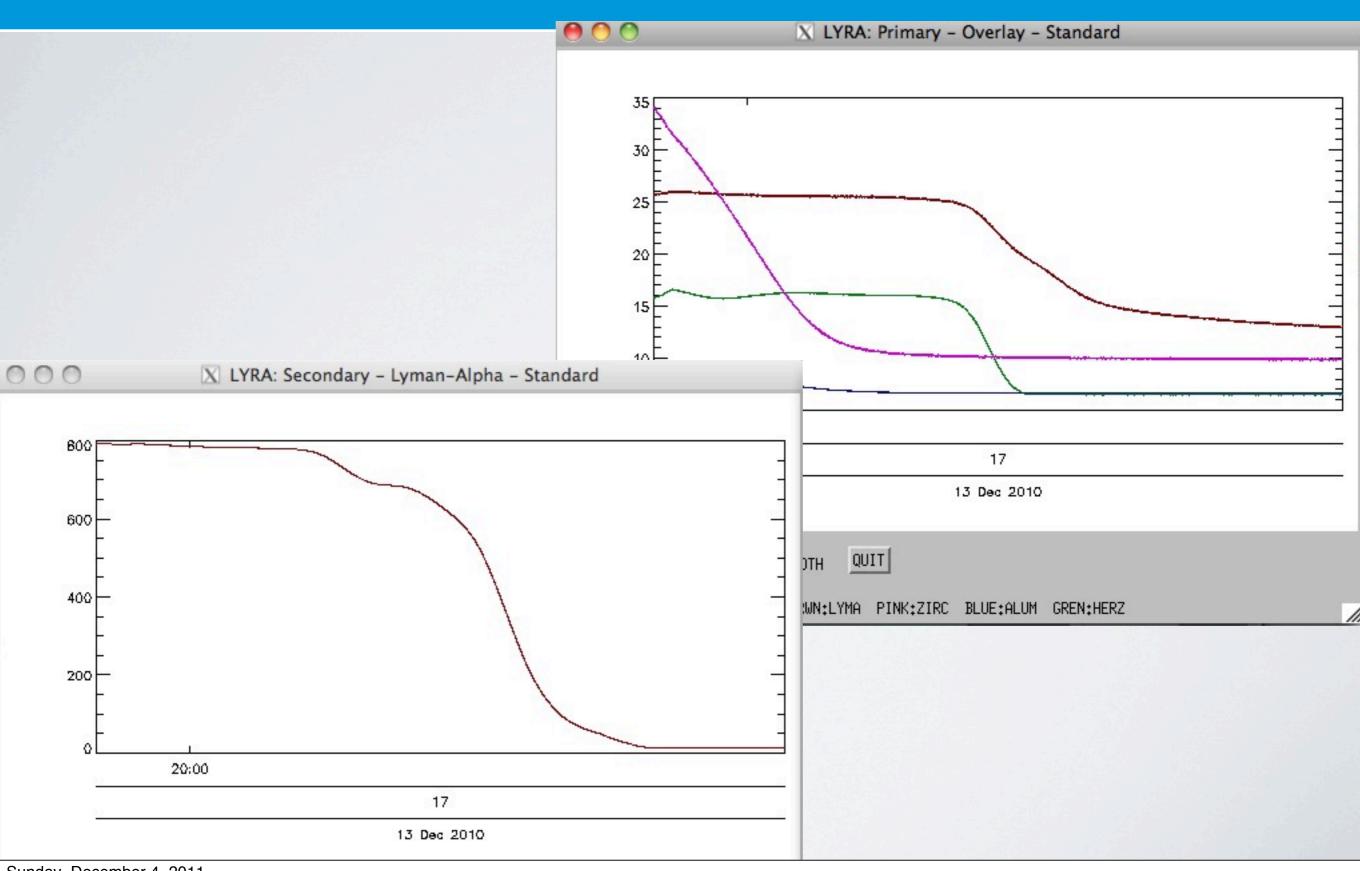




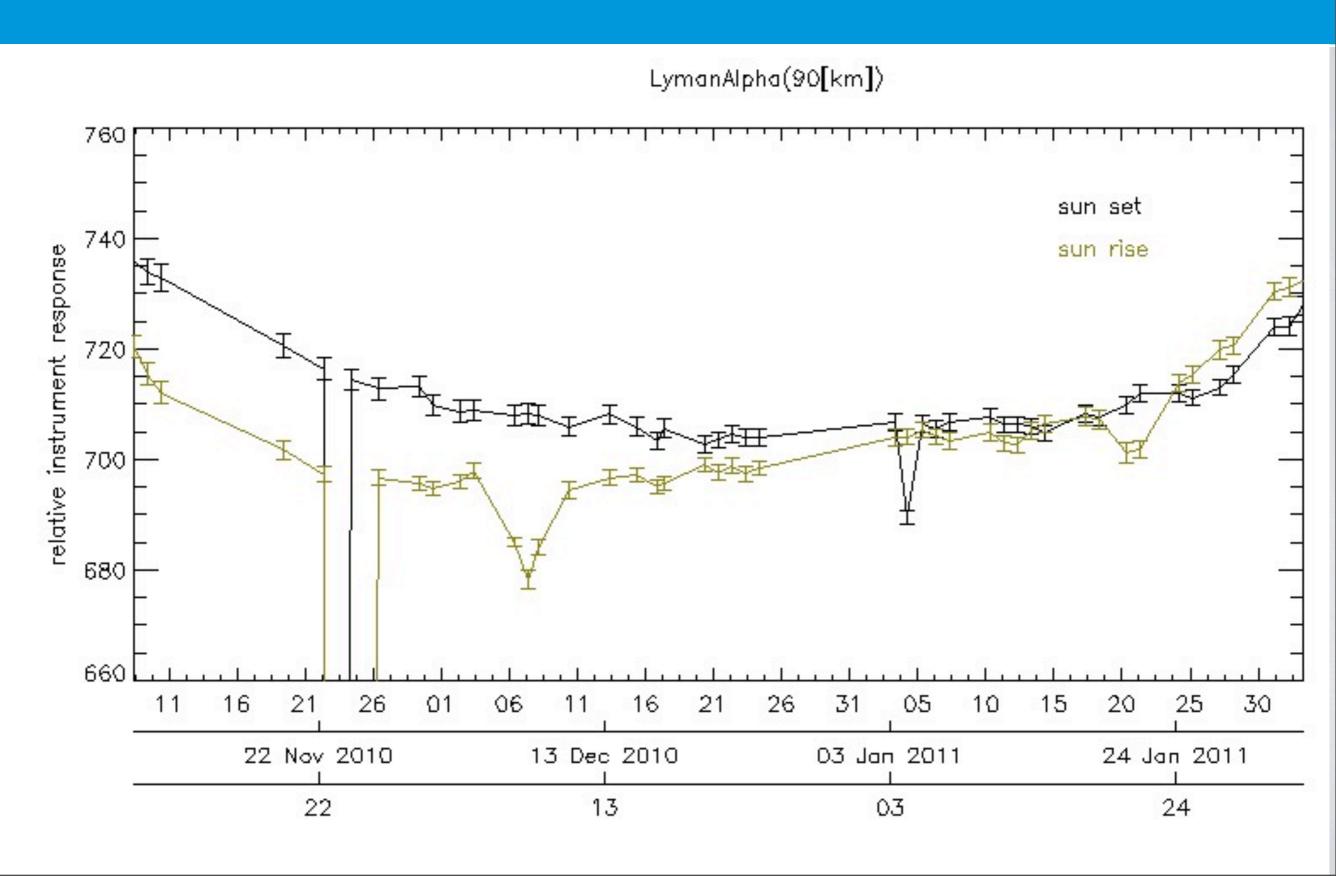












#### **Conclusion**



- Atmospheric ablation products were not clearly identified in the occultation data
- similar results were obtained by:
  - by Correira et al (2010), GOME 2 on ERS-2, search for Mg and Mg+
  - by Kozak et al (2006), UARS, search for temperature changes
  - Fussen et al (personal communication): UARS

**)** some more work is needed before final conclusion of this analysis can be given