

# **The simulation approach towards defining the transition factor between the number of radio reflections of the registration threshold preset above and the density of the meteoric particle flow of the above set mass**

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## **Abstract**

This work presents the solution of a problem occurring when the density distribution of the meteoric particle  $Q(m_0, \epsilon, \psi)$  flow obtained by the radar method is calculated. Normally, the initial distribution is a distribution of a number of registrations with the amplitude higher than the threshold value  $N(U > U_0, \epsilon, \psi)$  throughout the entire coelosphere or in its northern part for a radar located in the northern hemisphere. In the course of transition to the above set mass a physical model of a meteor and meteoric radio reflection is introduced. When the deterministic method of solving the problem is used it is necessary to fix some characteristics, e.g. the initial radius value  $r_0$  or evaporation height of the meteoroid  $h_0$ . It is almost impossible to consider the effect of these simplifications. In the approach that we suggest the transition between the numbers of radio reflection is implemented by the simulation method using the simulation computer model "KAMET" thus avoiding ungrounded simplifications.

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