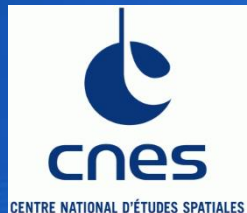


Results from the ICARE-NG detectors onboard SAC-D, JASON 2  
and JASON 3 satellites

**ONERA** - D. Boscher, S. Bourdarie, D. Falguère, D. Lazaro, V. Maget, A. Sicard

**CNES** - R. Ecoffet, E. Lorfèvre, G. Rolland

**EREMS** - T. Baldran, P. Bourdoux



retour sur innovation

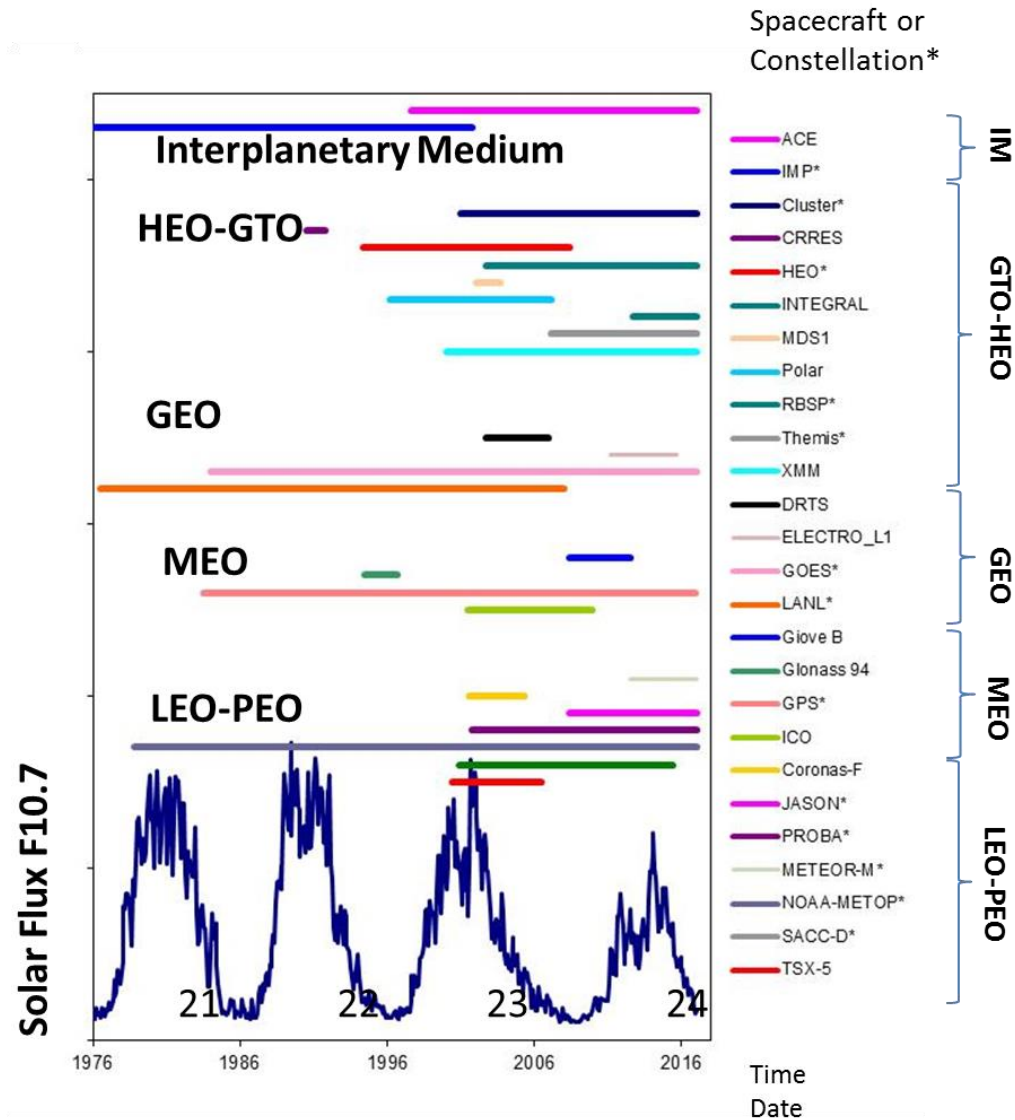
# Overview

- **IPODE database**
- **Introduction to the ICARE instruments family**
- **ICARE monitor (SAC-C results)**
- **ICARE-NG monitor (SAC-D, JASON2 and 3 results)**
- **Conclusions**

# IPODE (Ionising Particle Onera DatabasE)

- more than 100 spacecraft/detector
- electron, proton and alpha particles
- Main orbits covered
- More than 3 solar cycles
- ~1 keV to few MeV for electrons
- ~1keV to few 100 MeV for protons
- Permanent update

- *Operational support from CNES*
- *Multiannual CNES R&D contracts*



# Introduction to the ICARE monitors family

## In the context of Space Weather and/or Climatology:

Only few “operational” measurements are available (i.e. long term, same detector):

- *NOAA-POES satellites*
- *GPS satellites*
- *GOES and LANL-GEO satellites*

LEO are good opportunities to obtain a global view of the outer belt (average, extreme events), and to seek the conditions of creation of proton second belts

→ **Need for long term measurements**

## Opportunity with CNES:

- Develop a radiation monitor for the SAC-C mission (CONAE)
- Devoted to:
  - the observation of high energy electron spectrum
  - The observation of proton second belts

**Not a science class instrument but a radiation monitor easy to embark**

# The ICARE detector family / satellites (evolution)



On-board missions:

- **MIR** (SPICA)
- **SAC-C** (20 nov. 2000, 705km, 98°)

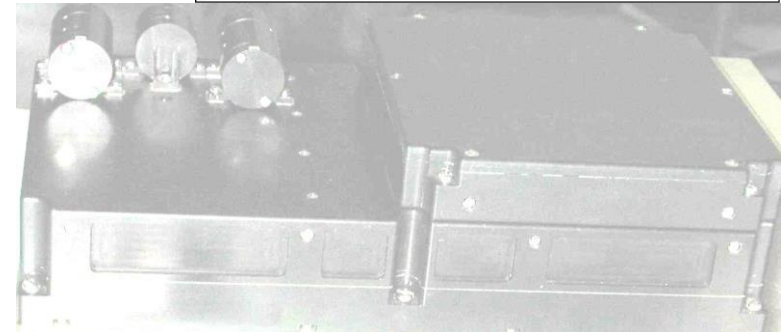
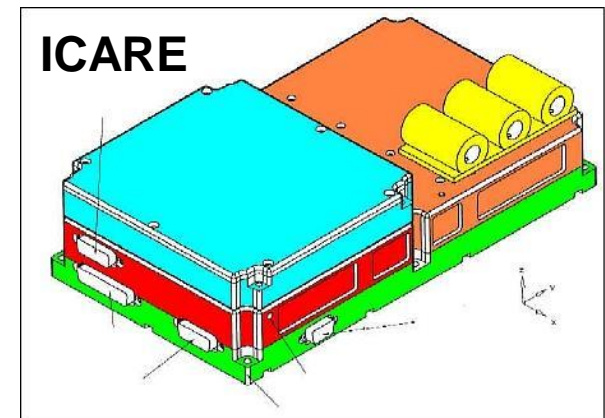
Dimensions: 116 x 202 x 90 mm

Weight: 2 kg

Power: 2.5 W (Peak 2.8W)

3 heads of detection:

- **Electrons**        -        200 keV – 3.5 MeV
- **Protons**         -        10 – 30 MeV
- **Alpha ions**    -        about 70 MeV



[http://craterre.onecert.fr/radiation\\_monitors/ICARE.html](http://craterre.onecert.fr/radiation_monitors/ICARE.html)

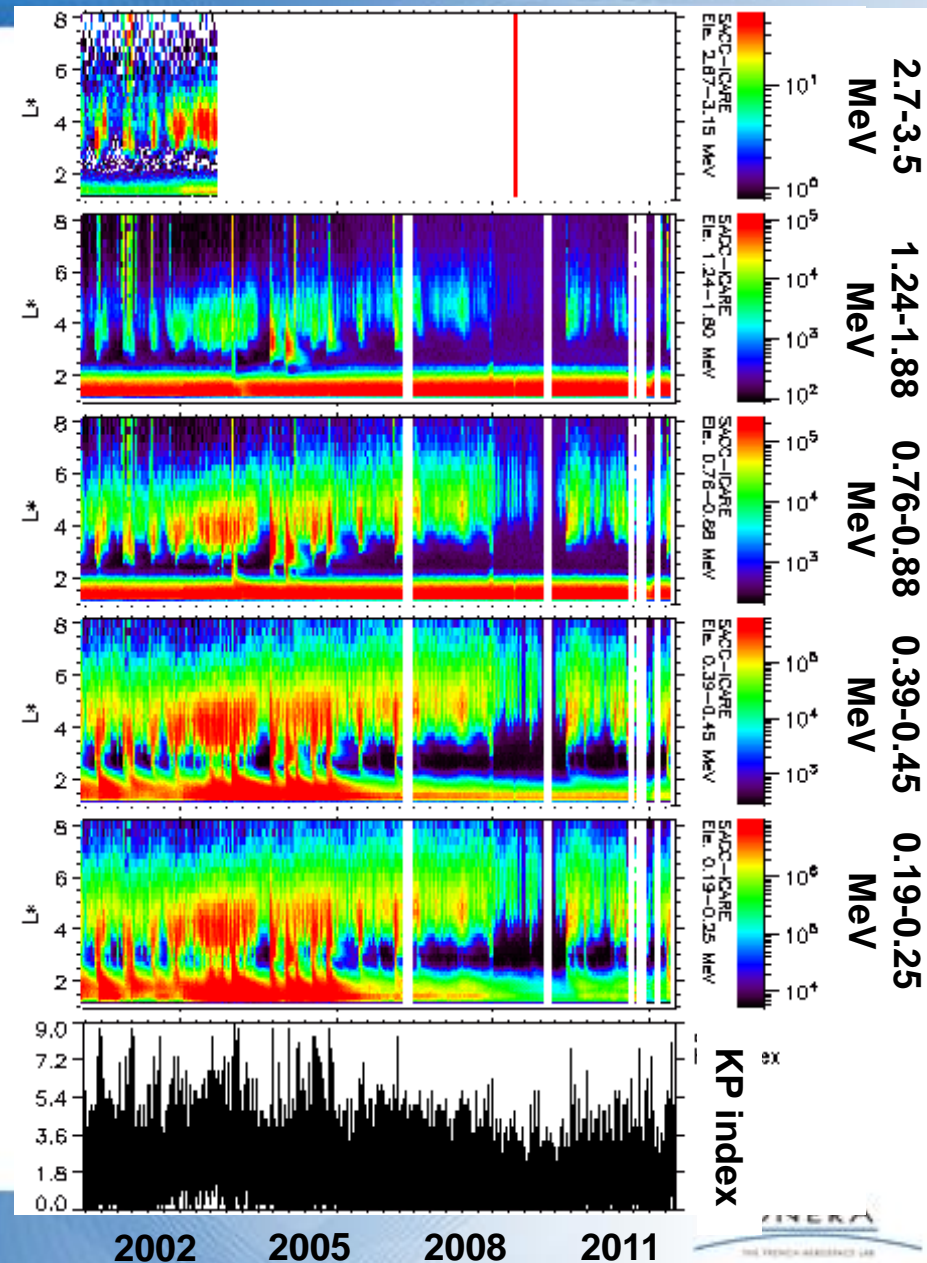


### Lesson learned

- *Continuous spectrum* from 200keV to 4MeV (possibility to obtain good averages-worst cases)
- *Magnetic storms of July and Nov 2004*
- *Nearly one solar cycle* (from Dec 2000 to March 2012)

### Limitations

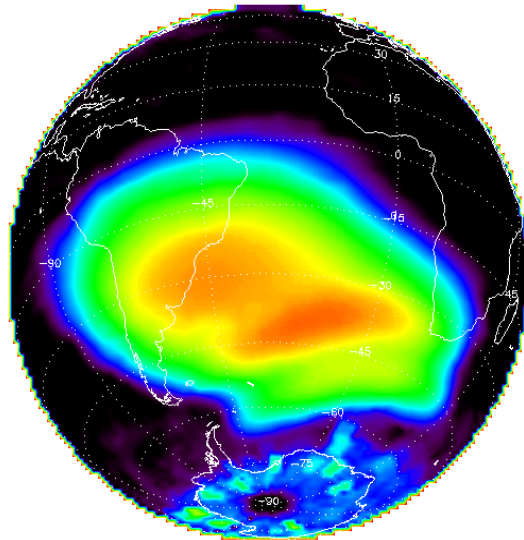
- *Proton contamination*
- *One diode out of order after 2.5 years* (6mm) → spectrum limited to 200keV-1.6MeV
- *64s time resolution*



### Lesson learned:

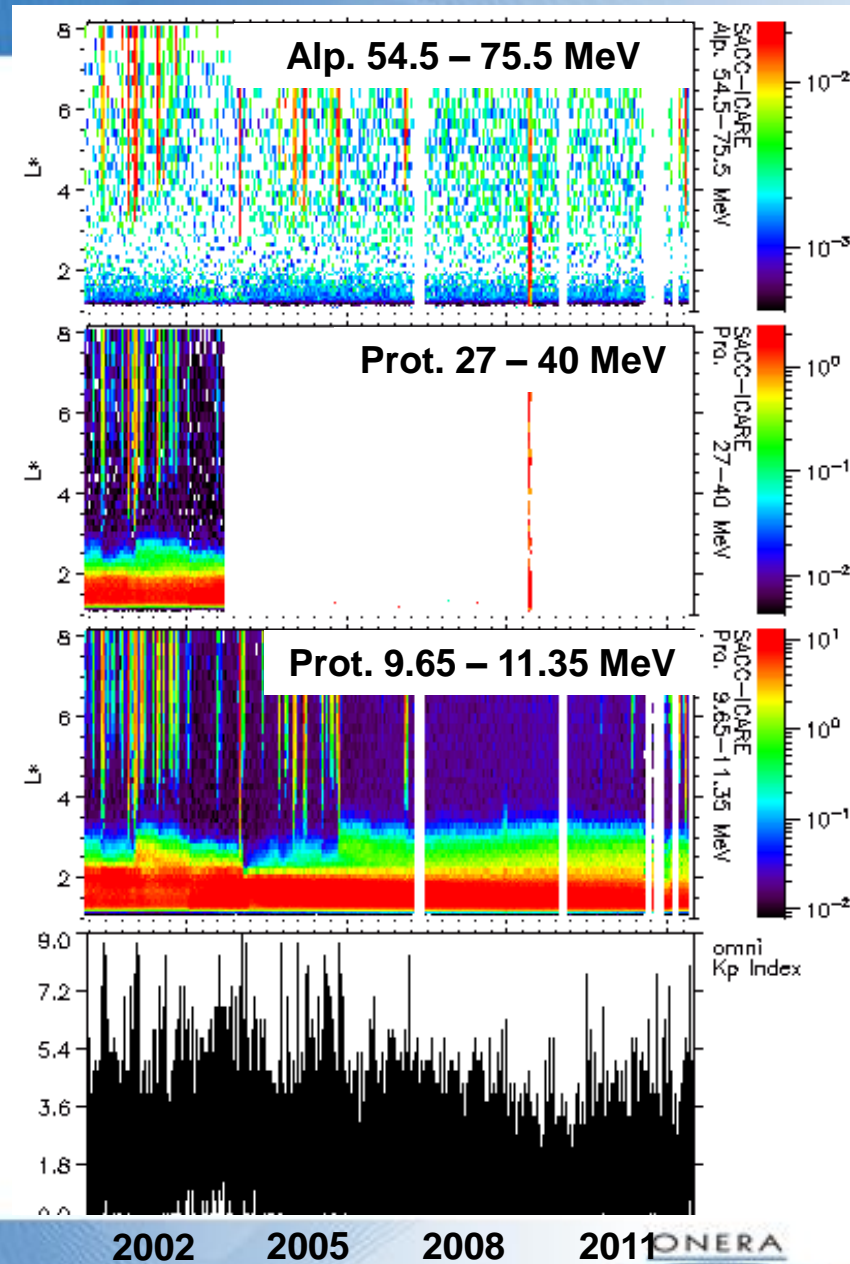
The 10 MeV proton channel clearly observes creation as well as disappearance of second belt. ***Even third belt discovery***

December 2001



### Limitations:

- *One diode out of order after 2.5 years (6mm)*
- *Proton spectrum limited*



### References:

Falguère, D., D. Boscher, T. Nuns, S. Duzellier, S. Bourdarie, R. Ecoffet, S. Barde, J. Cueto, C. Alonzo, C. Hoffman, *In-Flight observations of the radiation environment and its effects on devices in the SAC-C polar orbit*, IEEE Trans. Nuc. Sci., 49(6): 2782-2787, December 2002.

Benck, S., L. Mazzino, M. Cyamukungu, J. Cabrera, V. Pierrard, *Low altitude energetic electron lifetimes after enhanced magnetic activity as deduced from SAC-C and DEMETER data*, Ann. Geophys., vol. 28, pp. 849-859, March 2010.

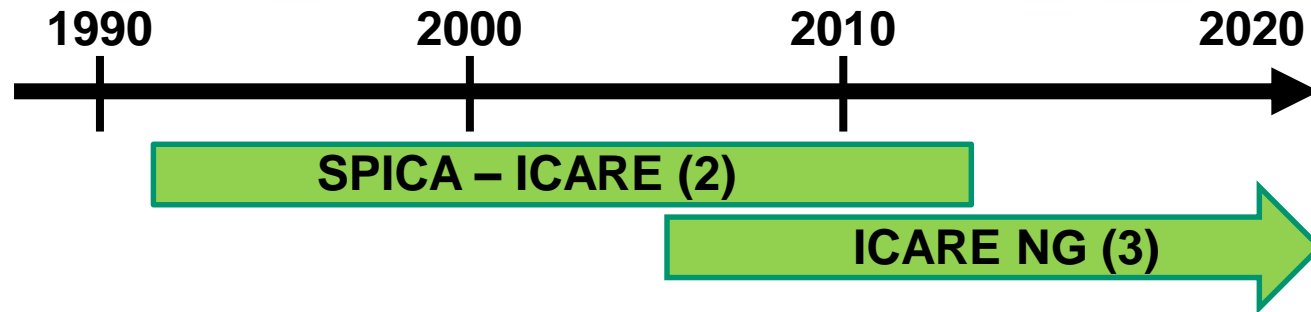
Maget, V., S. Bourdarie, and G. Rolland, *Characterizing Solar Energetic Particles Access to any Earth-Space Location*, IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science, 60(4), 2404–2410, doi:10.1109/TNS.2012.2233756, 2013.

### → Improvements consecutively conducted on the ICARE monitor:

- *Electrons* : same 200keV-4MeV spectrum but without 6mm thick diode
- *Protons*: 10MeV but also other channels to observe the spectrum in second belts
- *16s time resolution*



# The ICARE detector family / satellites (evolution)



On-board missions:

- **JASON 2** (20 June 2008, 1330 km, 66°)
- **SAC-D** (10 June 2011 – 7 June 2015, 715 km, 98°)
- **JASON 3** (17 January 2016, 1330 km, 66°)

Dimensions: 197 x 118 x 96 mm

Weight: 2.4 kg

Power: 4 W (Peak 6 W)

3 heads of detection but 5 configurations:

- **Electrons:** 200 keV – 3.5 MeV
- **Protons:** 10 – 200 MeV



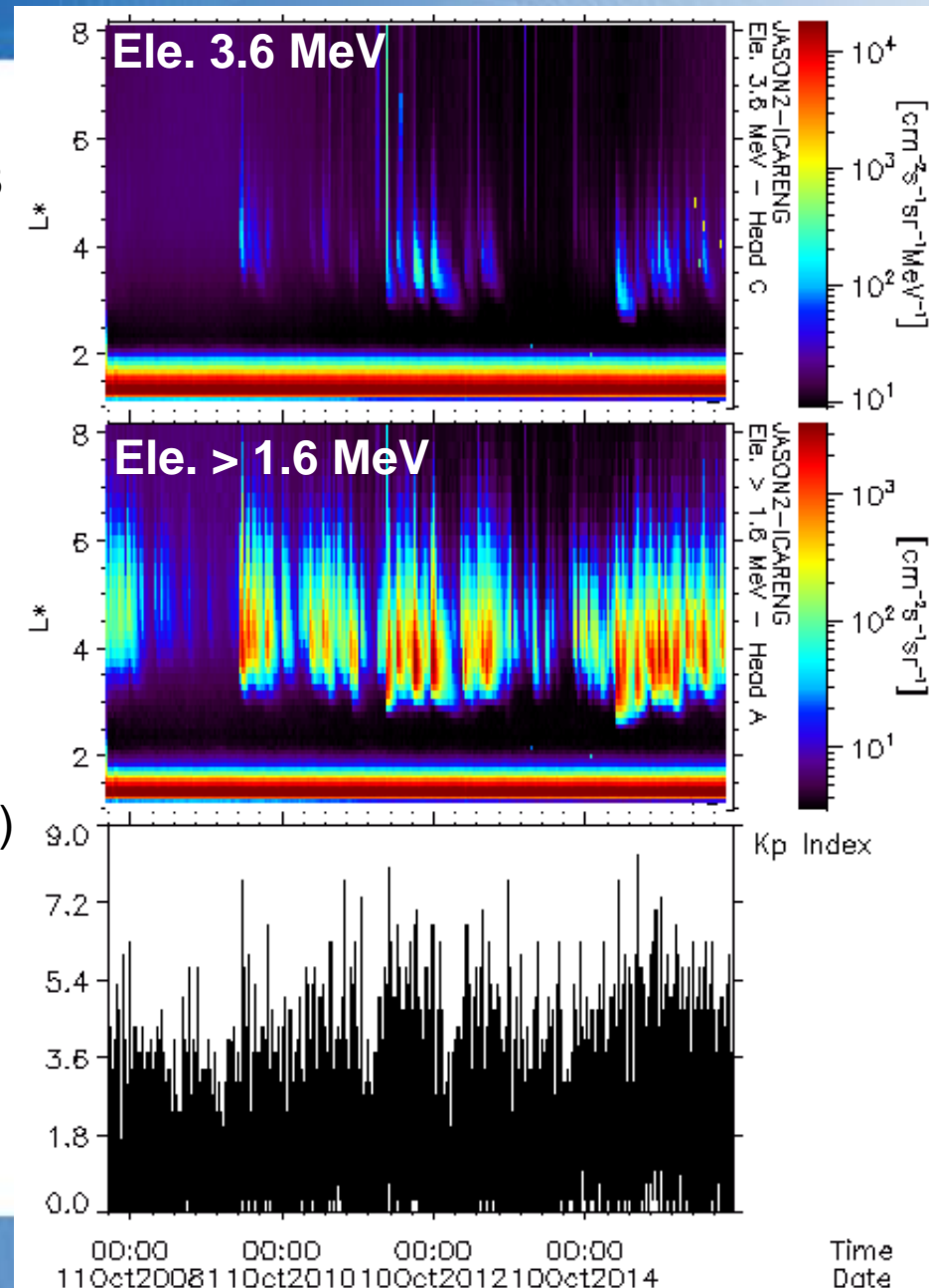
ICARE-NG was switched on 22 June 2008

### Lesson learned:

- Good measurements along this new orbit
- Less contamination
- Spectrum 1.6-3.6MeV
- Improved data unfolding using SVD-based deconvolution (down to 825 keV)

### Limitations:

*Monitor inside the satellite* → low energy electrons are not observable

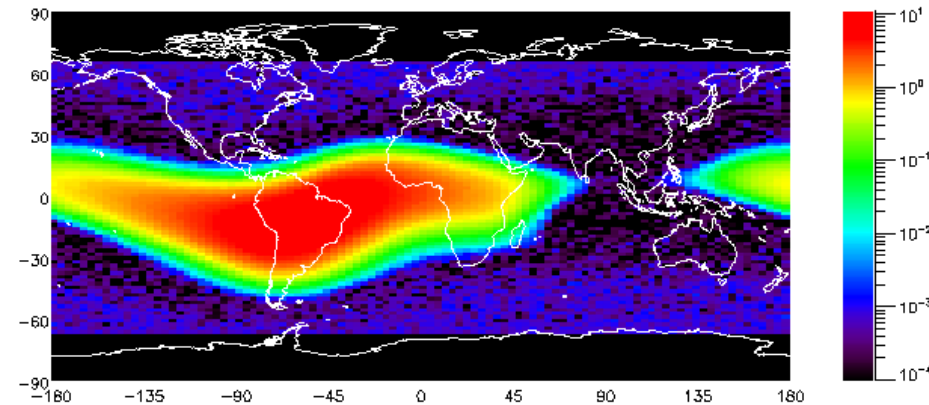


### Lesson learned:

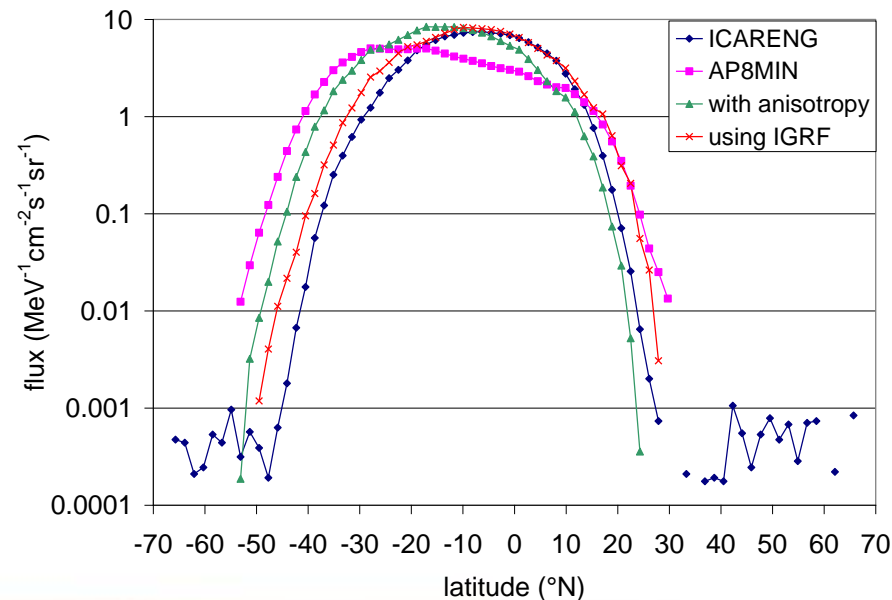
- Opportunity to observe the SAA at 1330km altitude
- Study of the solar cycle influence at this altitude
- Study of the influence of the satellite shielding and the anisotropy
- Spectrum: 67 – 292 MeV
- Improved data unfolding using SVD-based deconvolution (40 – 500 MeV)

### Limitations:

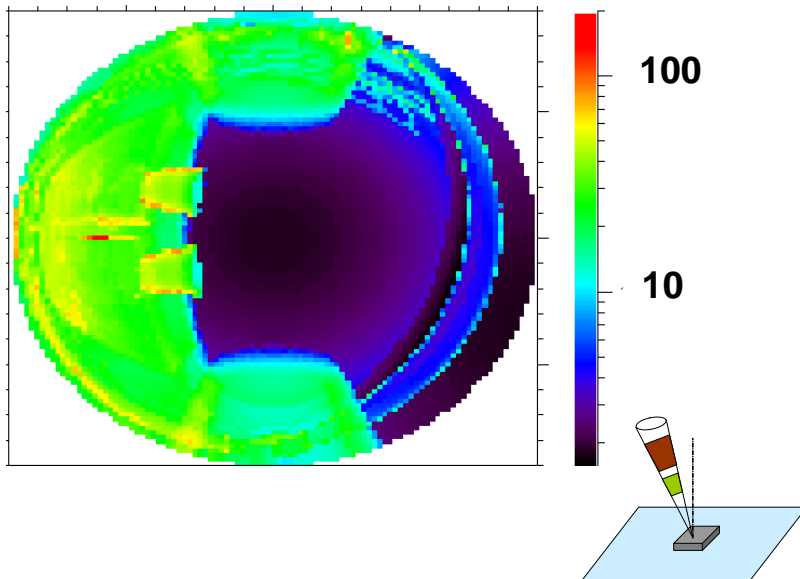
Monitor inside the satellite → difficult to observe second belts



Protons 88MeV August-November 2008

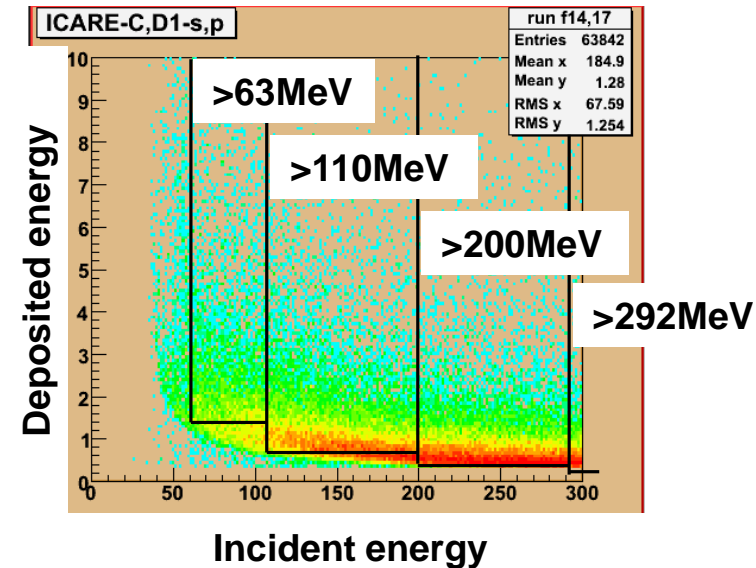


### Integration “on” JASON 2



*Fish-eye view of the sectoring analysis of the B head: equivalent Al thickness (mm)*

### Refined modeling of ICARE-NG sensitivity

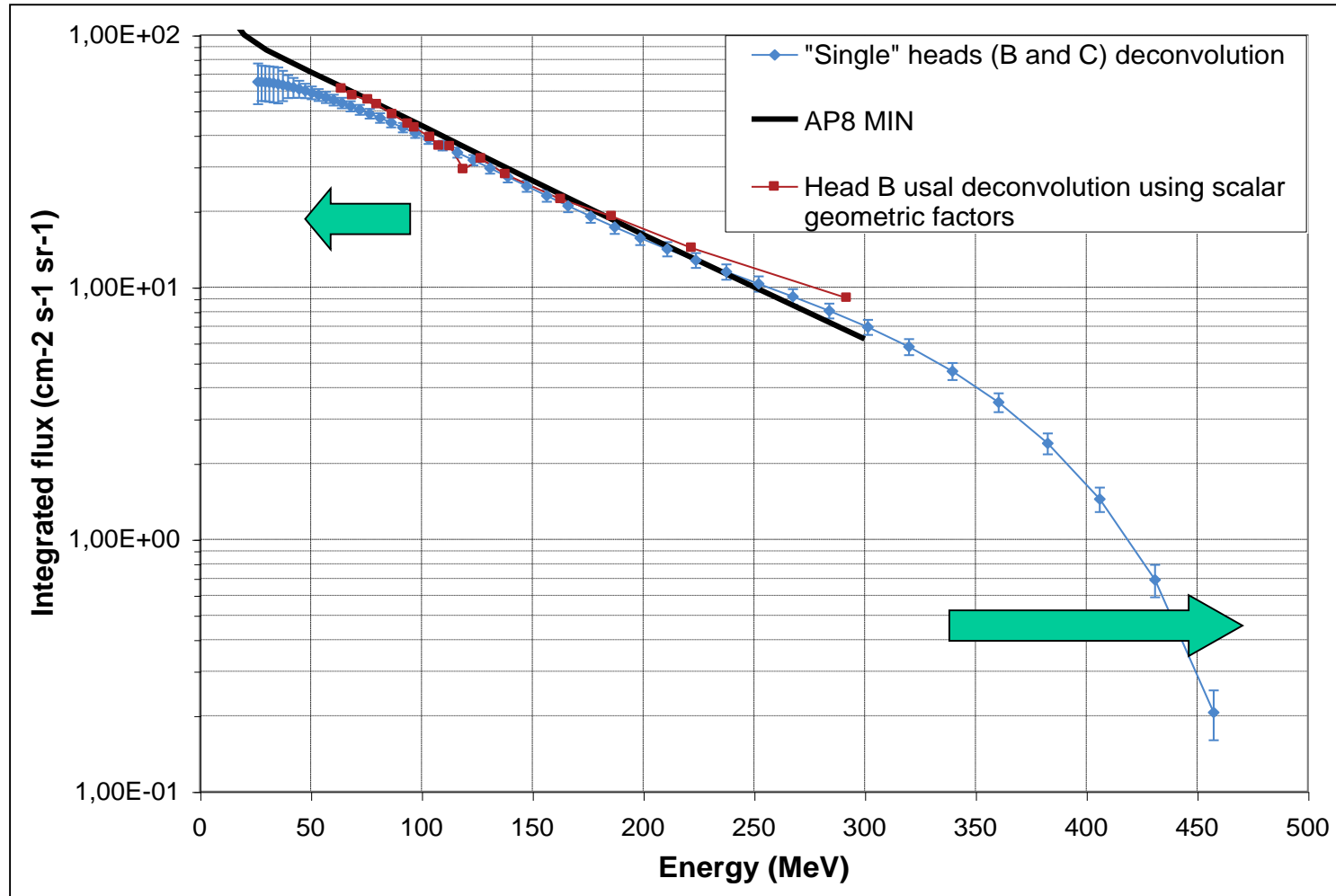


*GEANT 4 calculations of the response matrix for all head's configurations (30 000 000 particles launched)*

### “Hand-made” unfolding:

- 10 electron channels (1.6 MeV to 3.6 MeV)
- 42 proton channels (63 MeV to 292 MeV)

### Improvements using global deconvolution using SVD inversion:





### References

Boscher, D., S.A. Bourdarie, D. Falguere, D. Lazaro, P. Bourdoux, T. Baldran, G. Rolland, E. Lorfevre, R. Ecoffet, *In Flight Measurements of Radiation Environment on Board the French Satellite JASON-2*, IEEE Trans. Nuc. Sci., vol.58-3, pp. 916-922, 2011, doi: 10.1109/TNS.2011.2106513, 2011.

Maget V., S. Bourdarie, D. Lazaro, D. Boscher, G. Rolland, R. Ecoffet, and E. Lorfevre, *Unfolding JASON-2/ICARE-NG High-Energy Particles Measurements Using a Singular Value Decomposition Approach*, IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science, vol. Early Access Online, 2014.

Boscher, D., A. Sicard-Piet, D. Lazaro, T. Cayton, and G. Rolland, *A New Proton Model for Low Altitude High Energy Specification*, IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science, 61(6), 3401–3407, doi:10.1109/TNS.2014.2365214, 2014.

### Reminder:

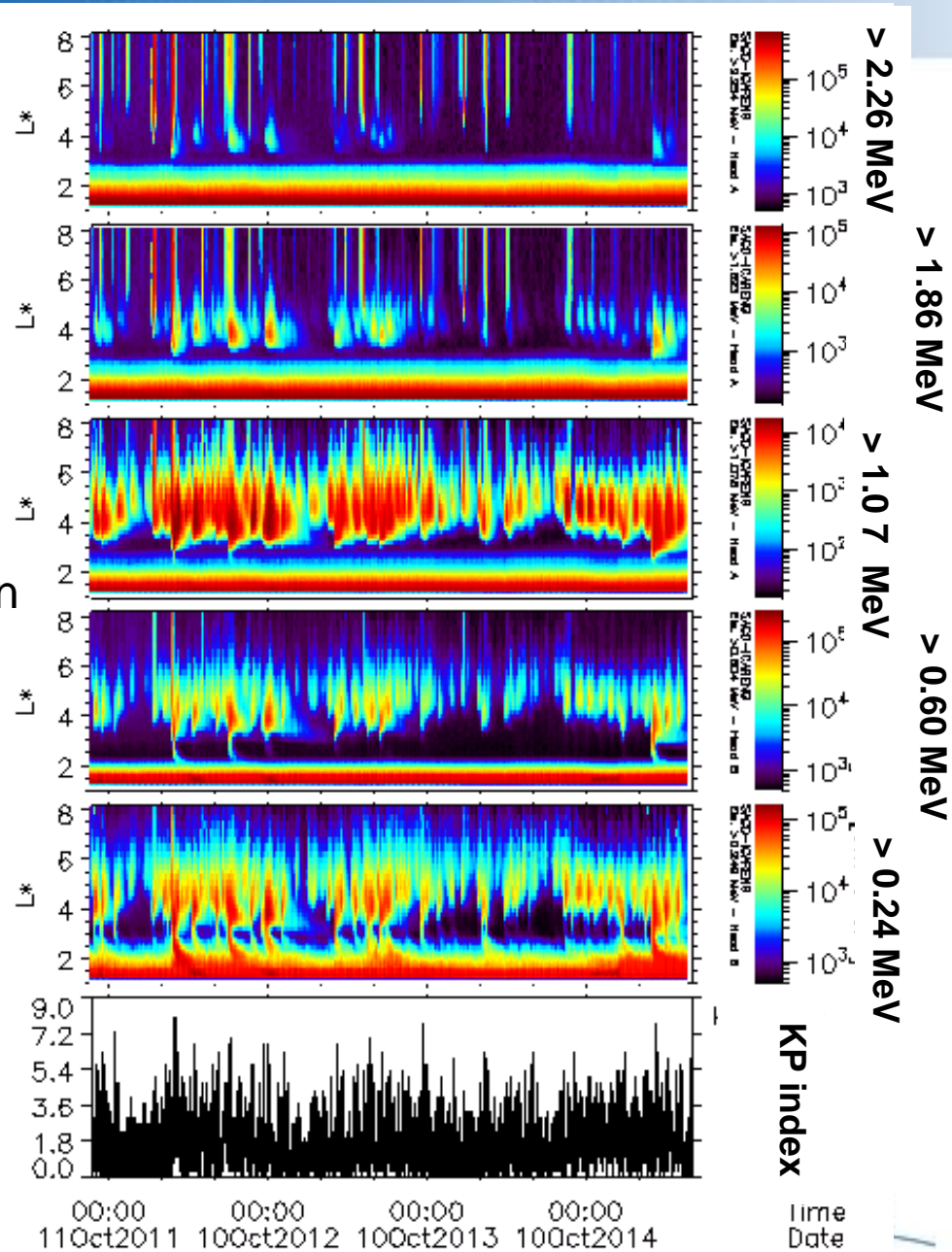
- SSO satellite 715km altitude
- Launched 10 June 2011
- ICARE-NG switched on 30 Aug. 2011

### Lesson learned:

- 250keV-3.3MeV, but careful with proton contamination
- Good comparison with SAC-C

### Limitations:

Early end of life (2015) due to satellite power system failure

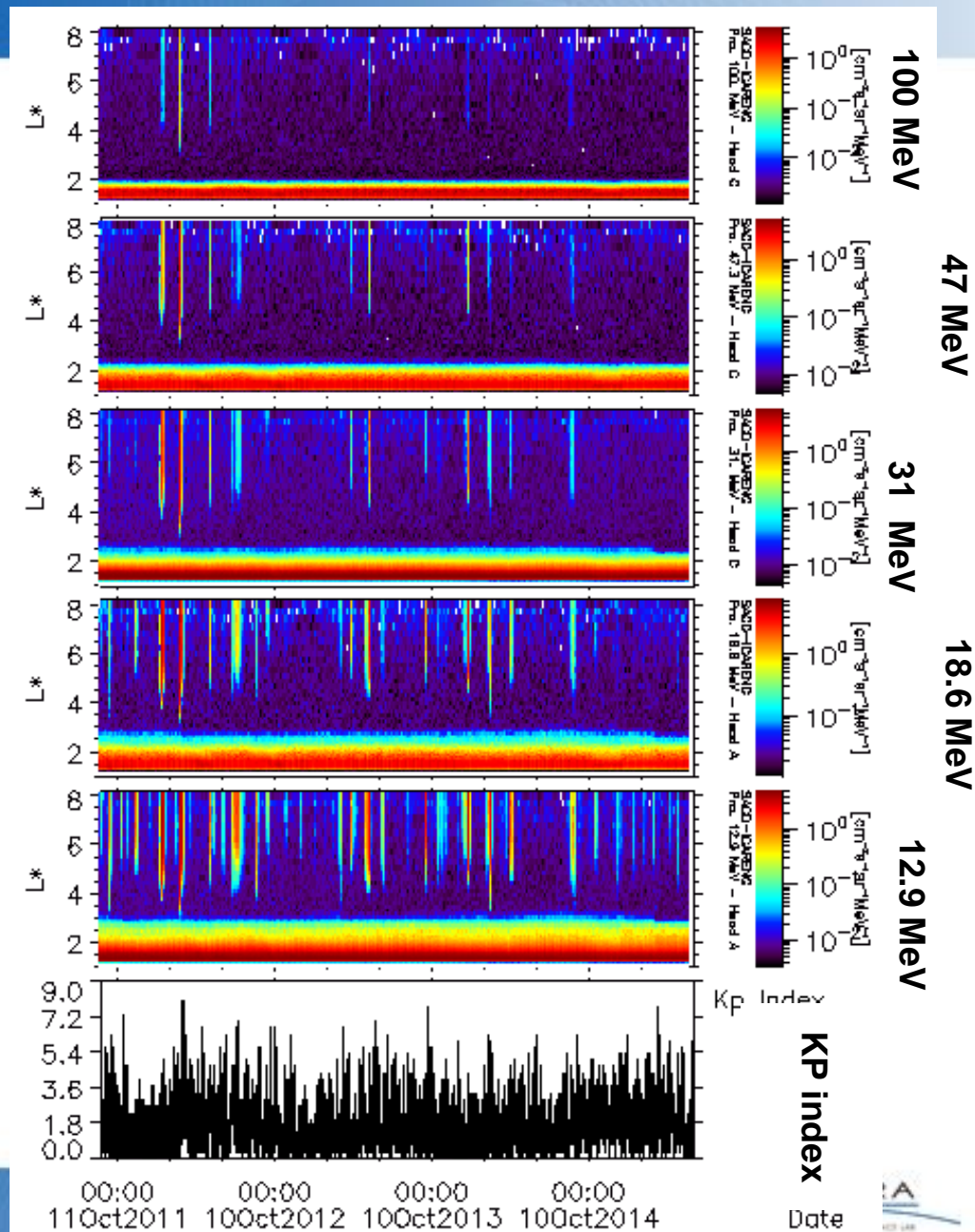


### Lesson learned:

- Spectrum 12.8 MeV – 190 MeV
- Extended to a few MeV up to 500 MeV using SVD-based unfolding
- Good comparison with SAC-C

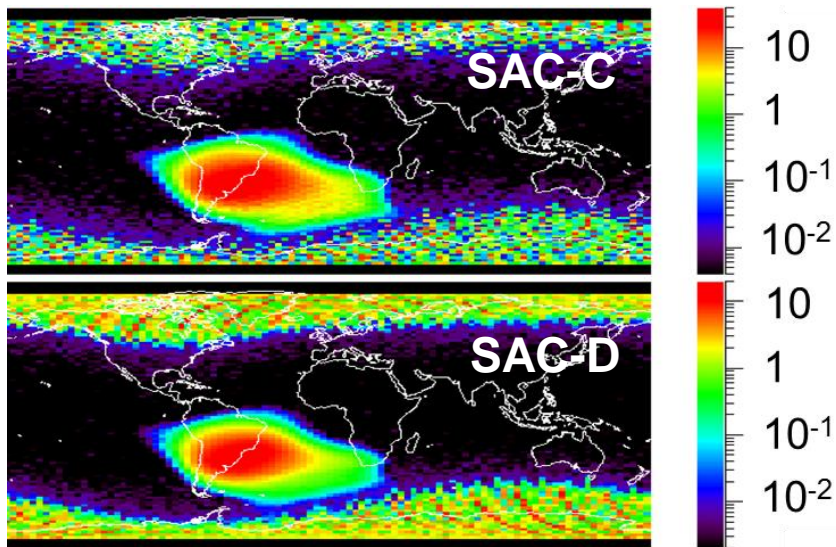
### Limitations:

Early end of life (2015) due to satellite power system failure

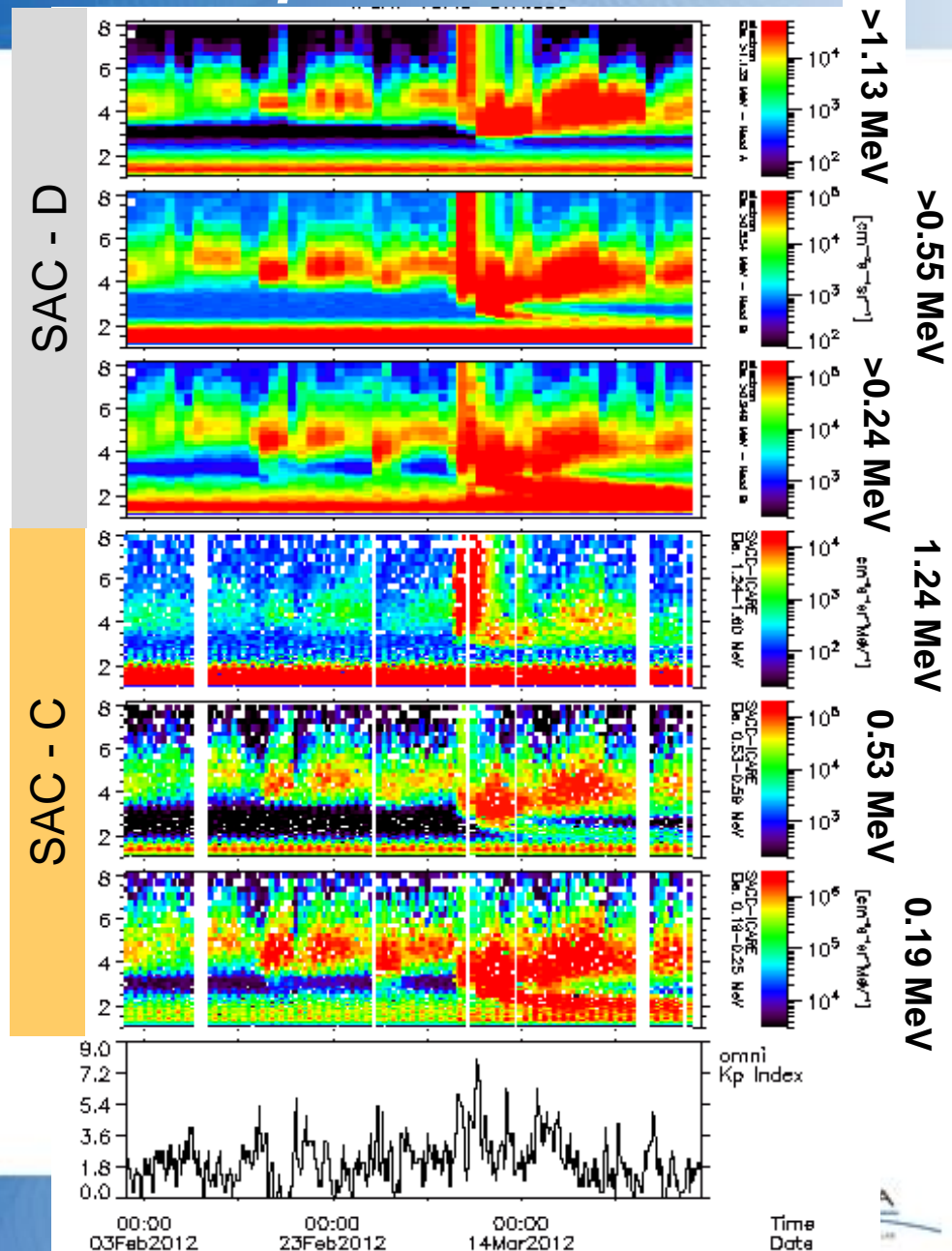




Protons ~10 MeV Feb-Apr 2012



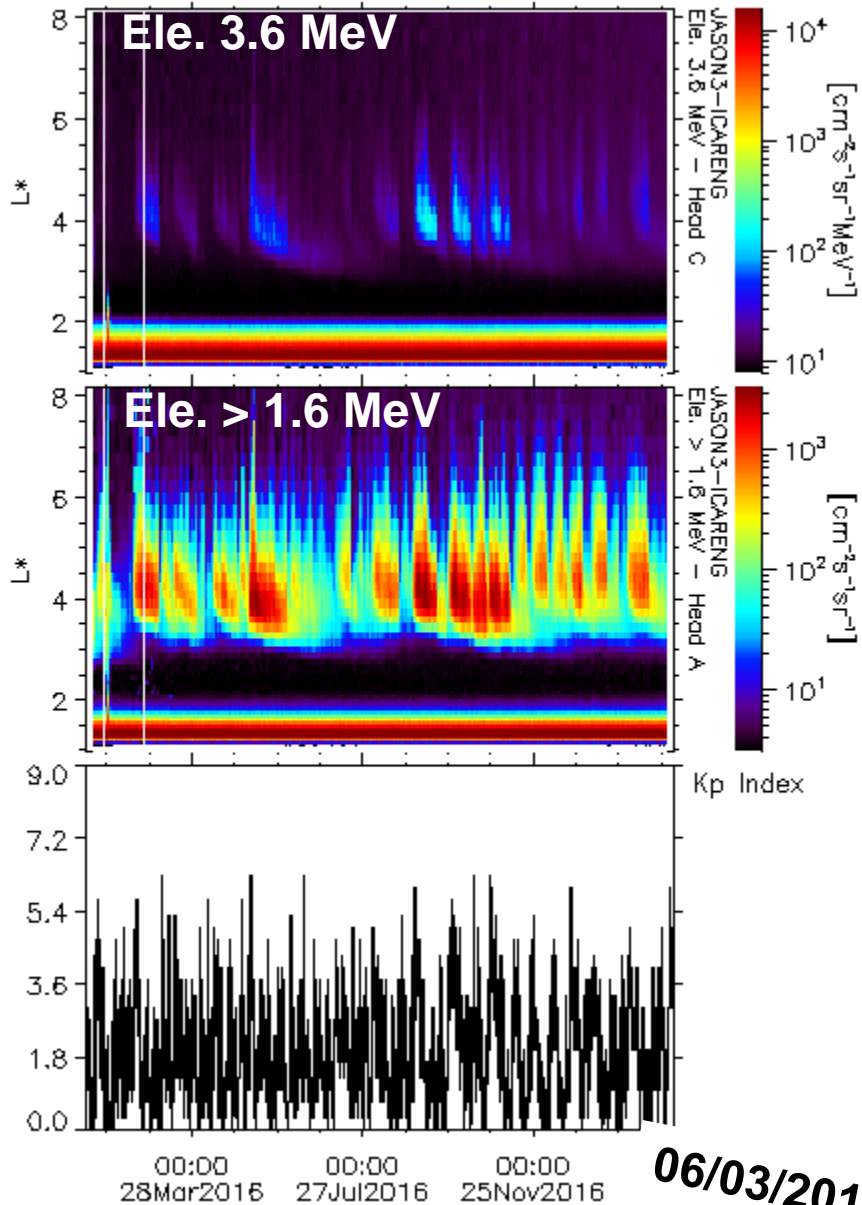
Flux in  $\text{MeV}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{sr}^{-1}$



### Reference

Boscher, D., T. Cayton, V. Maget, S. Bourdarie, D. Lazaro, T. Baldran, P. Bourdoux, E. Lorfèvre, G. Rolland, R. Ecoffet, *In flight measurements of radiation environment on board the Argentinean satellite SAC-D*, submitted to IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci., 2014

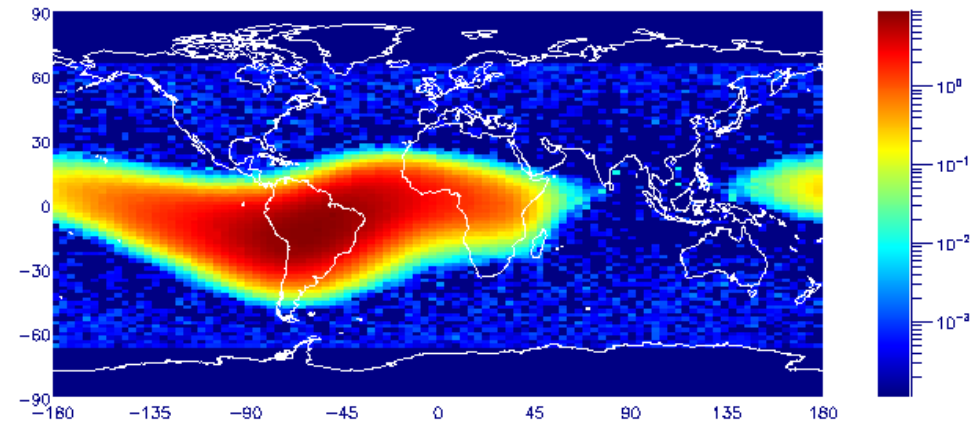




### 100 MeV protons (Feb. 2016)

FPDO Pro. 98. MeV - Head C [ $\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}\text{sr}^{-1}\text{MeV}^{-1}$ ] (Average)

JASON3/ICARENG 20160201-20160301



06/03/2017

# Good practice developed

## Near real-time processing of the ICARE / ICARE-NG data



### Files Exchange Server

- Binary raw data
- Carmen Telemetry
- Ancillary data
- House keeping
- Predicted/Restituted orbit
- Quaternions
- Telecommand



**Every  
1.5 hour**

IPODE@ONERA



### Dedicated Tools managed by crontab

**DFAXlib**  
(Binary data decoding)



**IRBEM\* Library**  
(magnetic coordinates, orbit propagator,...)



**Data Analysis**  
(saturation, contamination,...)

**Output data**  
PRBEM/CDF\*\*  
Format standard

\* International Radiation Belt Environment Modelling Library (PRBEM - COSPAR)

\*\* Panel on radiation Belt Environment Modelling (COSPAR)

# General conclusions

- *Global knowledge* of the whole configuration / implantation of the detector on board its host (3D shielding by the satellite, response function of each head,...)
- More than one solar cycle of ICARE / ICARE-NG measurements
- Overlapping of measurements
- Even used for science purposes
- Of prime importance for specification models: OPAL, GREEN models

Satellite name	Launch date	Power on date	Power off date	Sat. end of life
<b>SAC-C</b>	21/11/2000	09/12/2000	30/04/2012	15/08/2013
<b>SAC-D</b>	10/06/2011	30/08/2011	08/06/2015	08/06/2015
<b>JASON 2</b>	20/06/2008	22/06/2008	31/08/2016	...
<b>JASON 3</b>	17/01/2016	19/01/2016	...	...