

Data exploitation of new Galileo environmental monitoring units

ESA Contract No. 4000119253/17/NL/LF/hh

I. Sandberg (SPARC)



GALEM team

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- **DH Consultancy:** D. Heynderickx

ESA: D. Rodgers, H. Evans

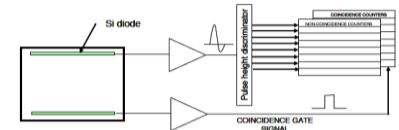
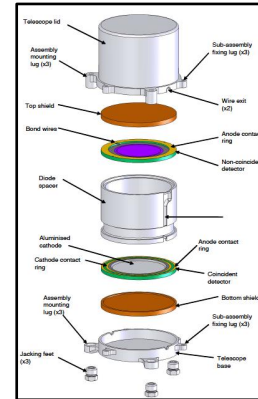
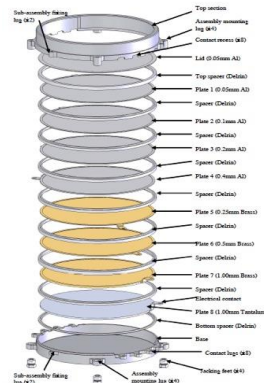
Kick-Off: February 2017
Expected project closure: April 2019

Environmental monitoring unit



- Designed for use in the Galileo orbit
- Built by RUAG, Switzerland
- Design based on the heritage of the SURF, CREDO and Merlin developed by QinetiQ UK.
- Size: 72 H x 182 W x 242 L mm³

- SURF: current collecting plates
 - $E_e = 0.1-10 \text{ MeV}$
- Proton Telescopes
 - $E_p = 20-100 \text{ MeV}$
- Heavy Ion Telescope
- RADFETS (4)



Main Objectives

- Calibration of EMU sensors
- Derivation of EMU charging currents/fluxes/doses
- Galileosats/EMU database (ODI)
- EMU data service
- Validation of radiation environment models
- Update MOBE-DIC model



Galileosats

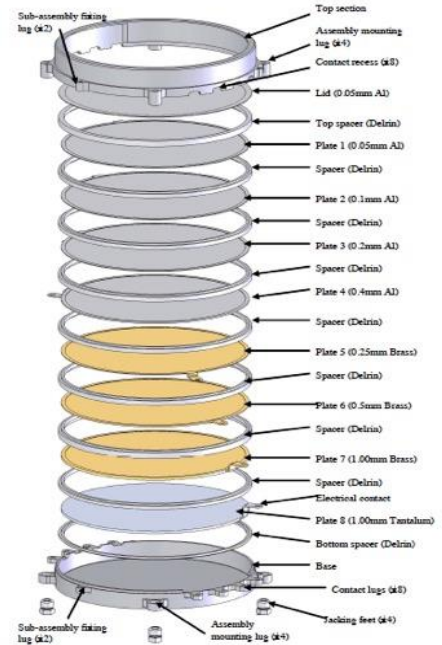
In the Galileo constellation, two EMUs are currently flying in two different orbital planes.

- FOC FM07 (Galileosat 15, Antoniana), launched on 17/11/2016
- FOC FM15 (Galileosat 19, Nicole), launched on 12/12/2017



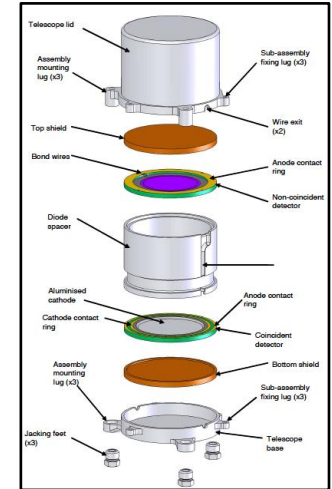
EMU/SURF: status

- SURF data: healthy
- Proton contamination: Not at all!
- Signal: appears in **all** plates
- SURF_H data in the first plates: may saturate
- SURF_L data are used only for these cases
- Time- & temperature- dependent bias/bgr: removed
- SURF charging currents: calculated
- SURF electron fluxes: derived



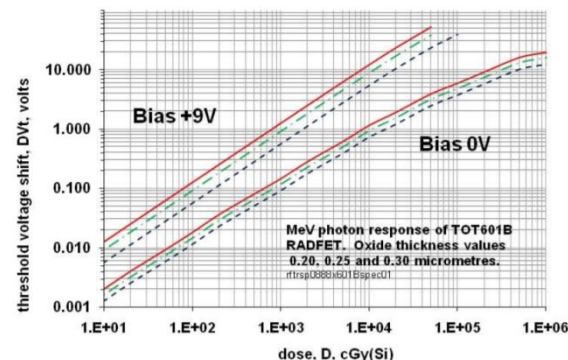
EMU/PT: status

- 7 PTs: healthy
- 1 PT: low signal
- e-contamination (pile-up effect!)
- PT/BT effective energies and scaling factors derived
- Cross-calibration - September 2018 SPE: successful!



EMU/RADFET: status

- RADFET data: healthy & consistent with EMU fluxes
- Temperature effects: removed
- Doses: calculated
- Results: consistent with EMU-derived proton & electron fluxes



Data Sheet, REM Oxford Ltd

User and S/W Requirements

- Needed to ensure that “...the functionality of the data provision software meets the needs of the customer in terms of utility, presentation and ease of exploitation.”
- The “customer” is ESA (others would require ESA permission)
- UR broken into seven elements:
 - Provision and Storage (Galileo security restrictions)
 - Functions and Outputs (user-friendly!)
 - Data Gaps and Errors (transparency of processes)
 - Formats and Compatibility (e.g. SPENVIS compatibility)
 - Updates and Maintenance (hopefully EMU data will accrue for a long time)
 - Operating Environment (Windows, Linux)
 - Accessibility (more Galileo security restrictions!)

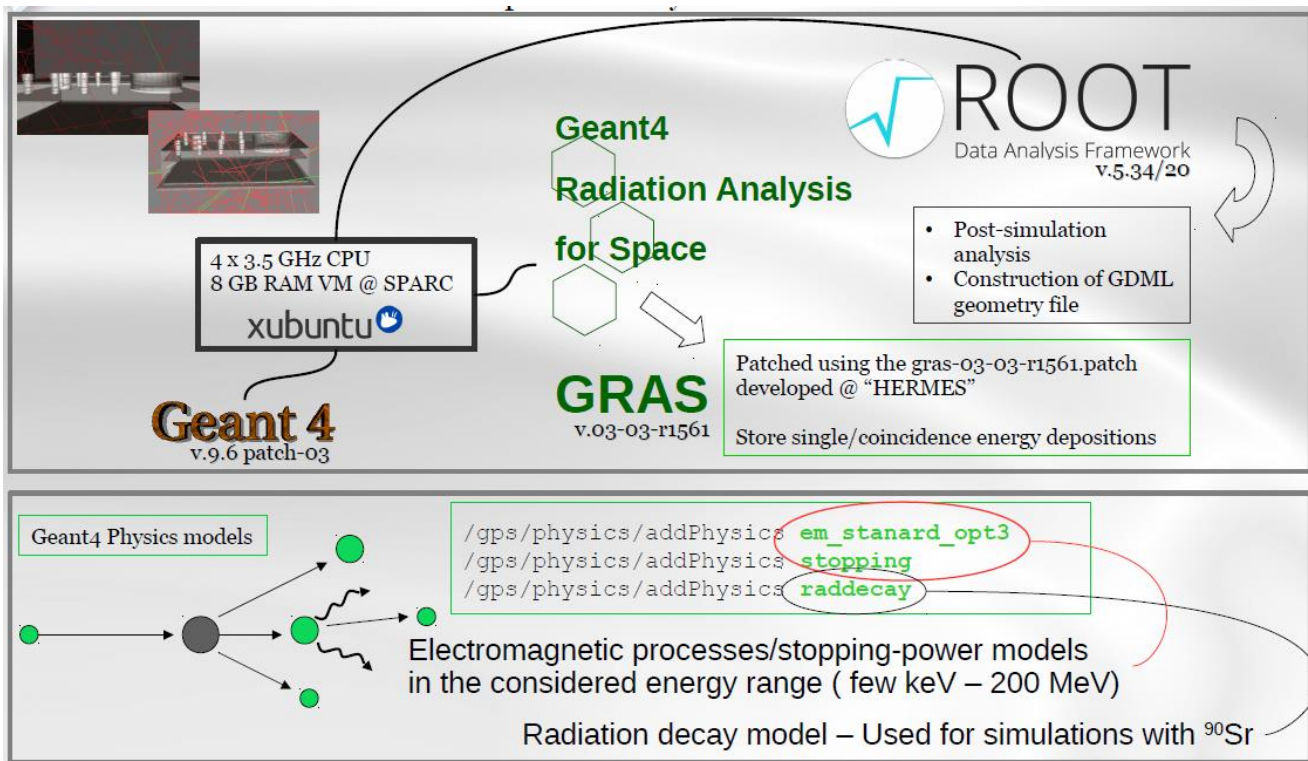
Data processing and service provision

- Spacecraft data are stored in an ODI (see presentation Wednesday afternoon) database: science, housekeeping, status and state configuration files.
- In accordance with access security policy, data are delivered on encrypted disk and the ODI database runs on an isolated server.
- The database is mirrored at ESA/ESTEC using the ODI ingestion and processing scripts.
- Creation of a level 2 dataset (calibrated fluxes and currents) is handled by applying calibration algorithms using ODI and IDL scripts.
- ESA can repeat the processing step above using the consortium software uploaded in an SVN code repository.

Data processing and service provision

- Version control is maintained for updates in processing routine: new ODI datasets are created when calibration routines are updated.
- Outside access can be provided to processed data using ODI tools and REST service. This will depend on the security restrictions.

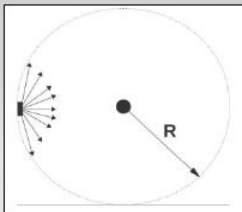
Calibration



Calibration

Geant4 Particle Source

```
#####  
#Source definition#  
#####  
/gps/particle proton  
#/gps/particle e-  
/gps/pos/type Surface  
/gps/pos/shape Sphere  
/gps/pos/centre 0. 0. 0. cm  
/gps/pos/radius 17.65 cm  
/gps/ang/type cos  
/gps/ene/type Mono
```

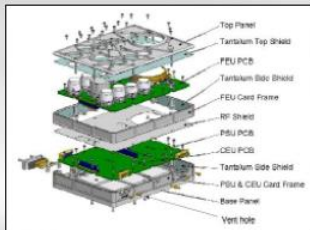


e- and p fluxes
Spherical source
Cosine law
Omnidirectional

Mono-energetic fluxes of e- and protons
of energies 0.1-10 MeV and 1-200 MeV

Linear/Logarithmic energy binning
(40-100 bins)

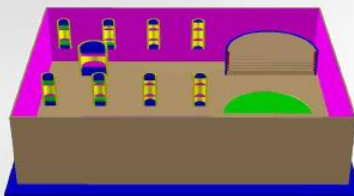
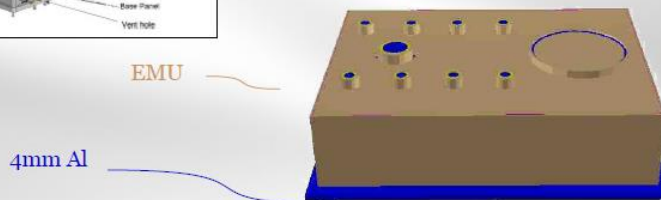
The 3D Model file



Prepared with the ROOT geometry package:
Chassis, Ta Shield, Al Shield, Card Frames,
Radiation Sensors etc.



Extracted to GDML format for use in GRAS



SURF

Telescopes



Characteristics (shielding, diode
thickness/distance) from
available documents + KR

Calibration

GRAS Analysis modules

```
#####
#Analysis Modules#
#####
/gras/analysis/dose/addModule EdepInDiode1
/gras/analysis/dose/EdepInDiode1/addVolume p1TopDiode_FV
/gras/analysis/dose/EdepInDiode1/setUnit MeV
...
/gras/analysis/dose/addModule Etwol
/gras/analysis/dose/Etwol/addVolume p1TopDiode_FV
/gras/analysis/dose/Etwol/addVolume p1BotDiode_FV
/gras/analysis/dose/Etwol/tallyIndividualVolumes
/gras/analysis/dose/Etwol/setUnit MeV
...
/gras/analysis/charging/addModule CH0
/gras/analysis/charging/CH0/addVolumeInterface world_FV Platel_FV
```

Energy deposition in selected volumes

Proton telescopes
Heavy-ion telescope

Energy deposition in correlated volumes

Single/Coincidence modes

Charge depositions
SURF

Post-Simulation Analysis & Normalization

Flux in cosine biasing

$$\Phi = \frac{N}{4\pi^2 R^2} \quad [\text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}]$$

$$RF = \frac{D}{\Phi}$$

Response function

$$\frac{D 4\pi^2 R^2}{N}$$

[$\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sr}$] Telescope channels

$$\frac{eD 4\pi R^2}{NR_p^2}$$

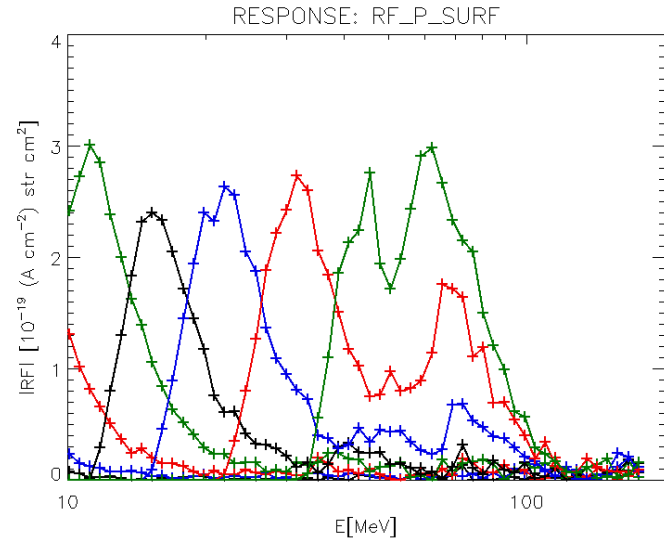
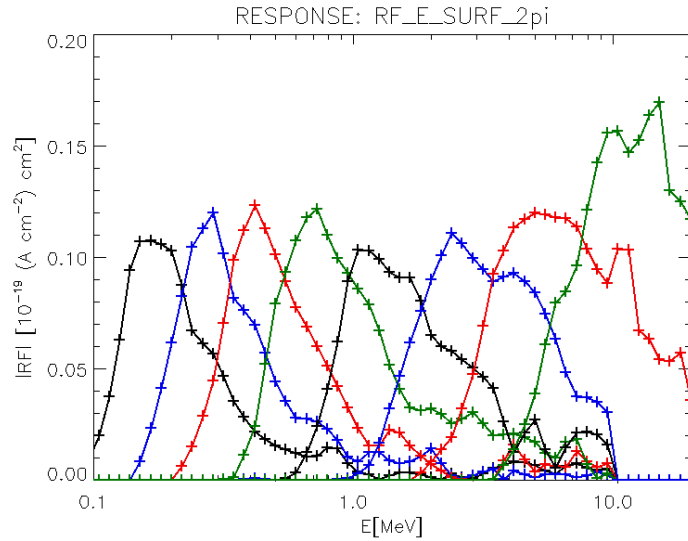
[A · sr] SURF channels

Statistical error

$$\frac{\delta RF}{RF} = \frac{D}{\sqrt{D}}$$

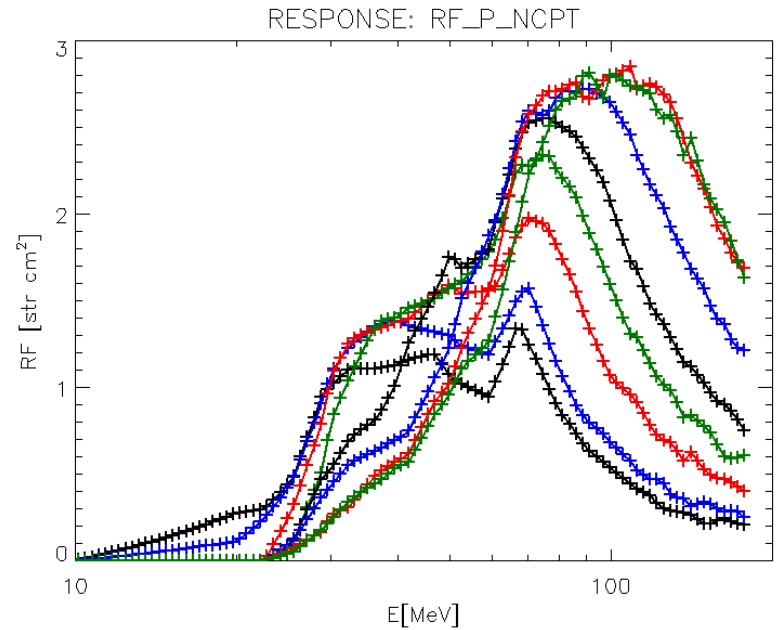
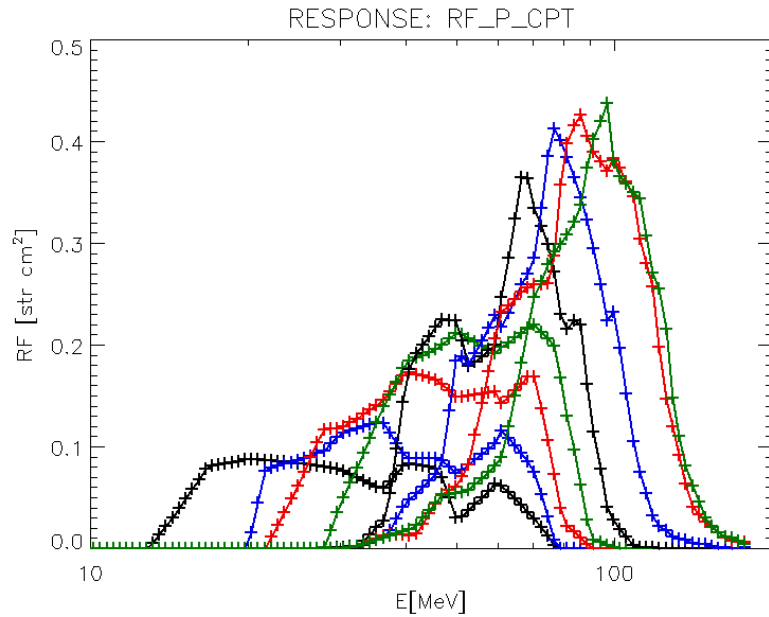
< 10%

Response functions

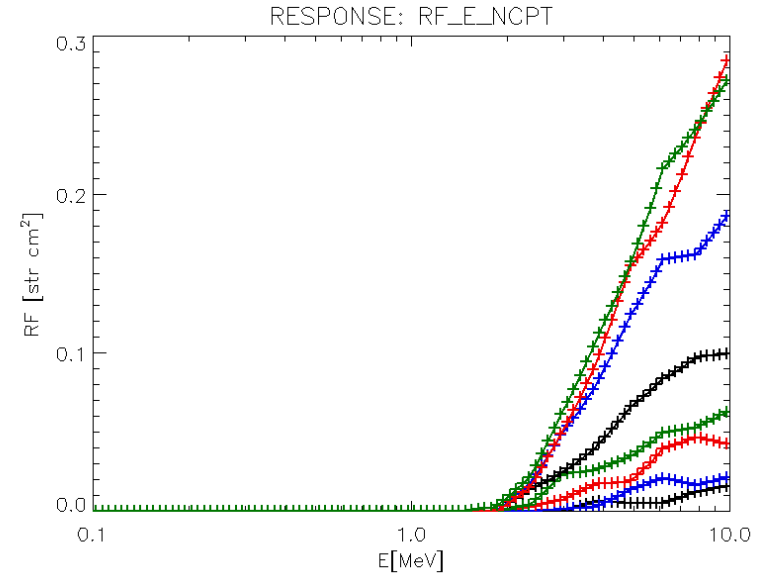
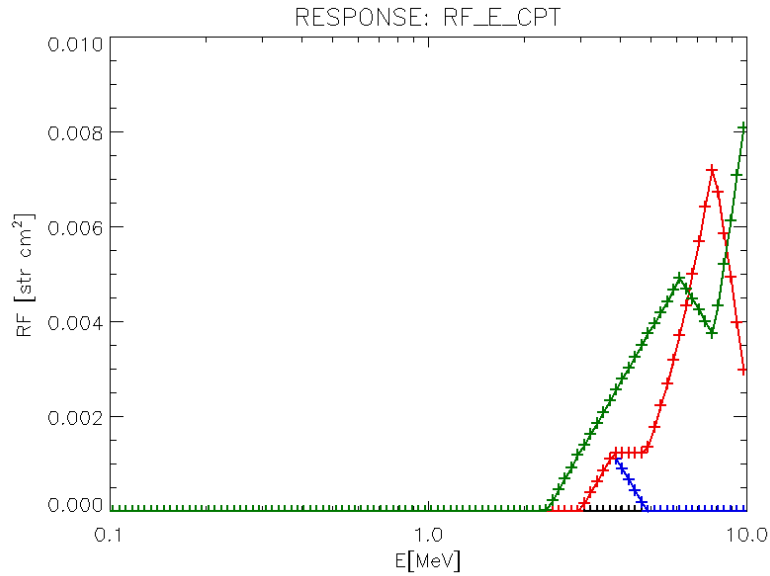


Note: NO contamination during September

PT: proton response



PT: electron response



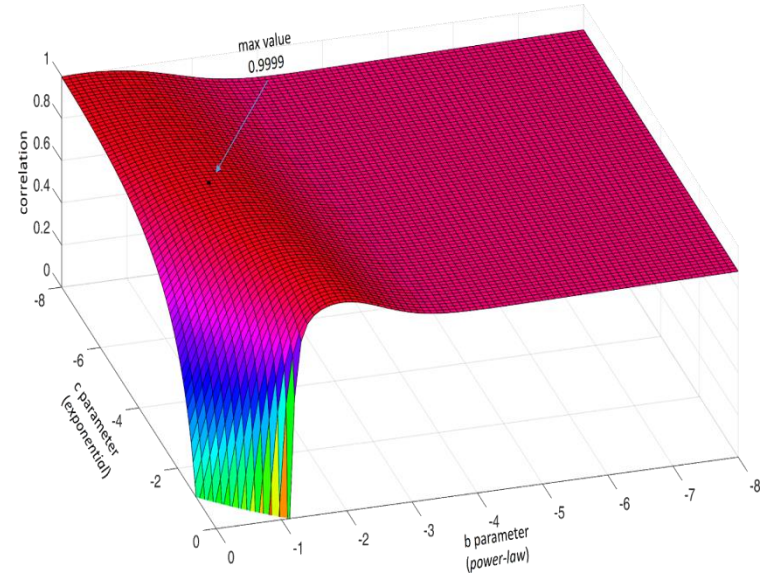
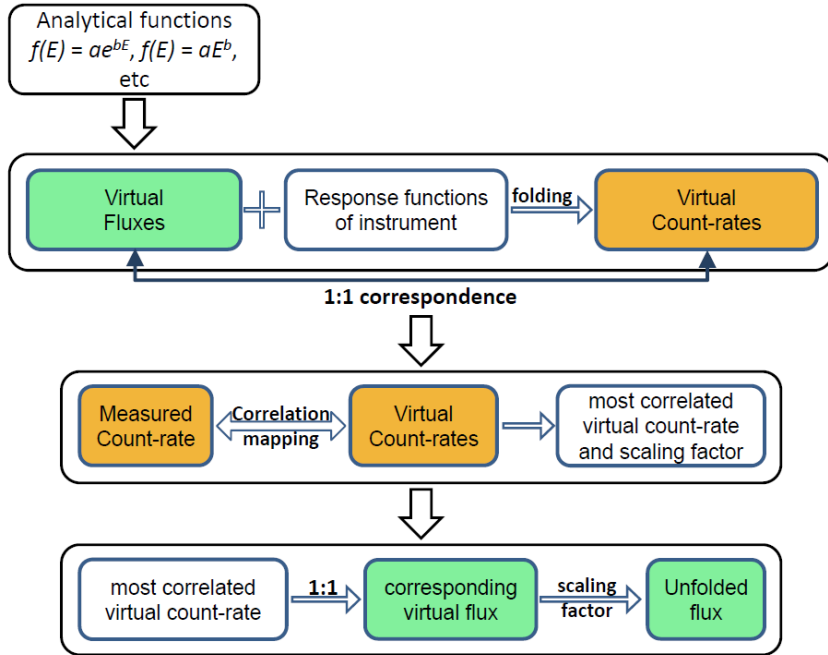
Data Unfolding

$$V = V_{offset} + A \int_{E_{min}}^{E_{max}} f(E) RF(E) dE$$

$$C_i = \sum_{q=p,e} C_{i,q} = \sum_{q=p,e} \left[\int_0^{\infty} f_q(E) RF_{i,q}(E) dE \right]$$

- Bow tie analysis
- Correlative unfolding method

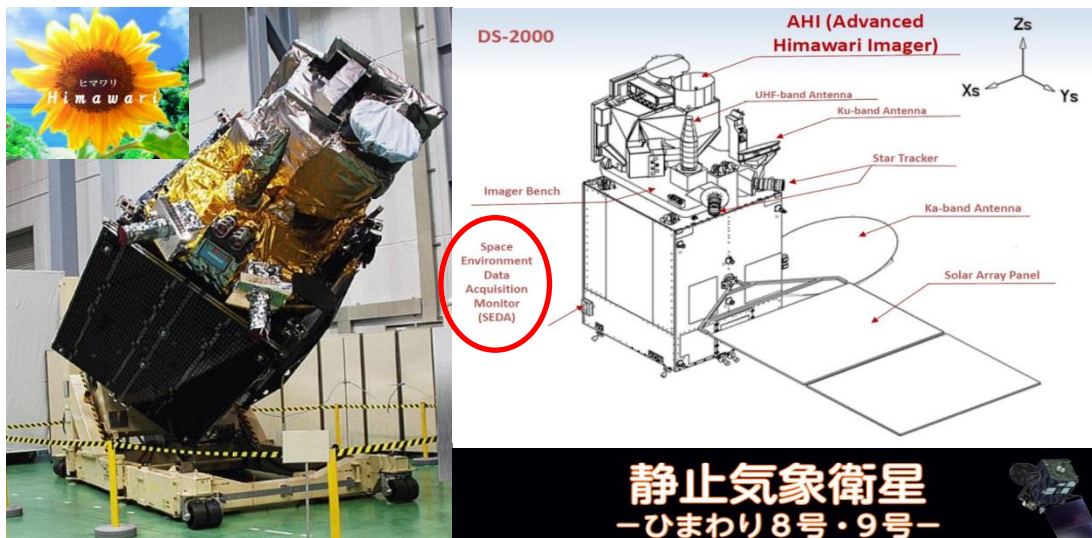
CORUM



Pearson correlation metric is used for mapping data to virtual data Analytical function: $f(E) = aE^b e^{cE}$

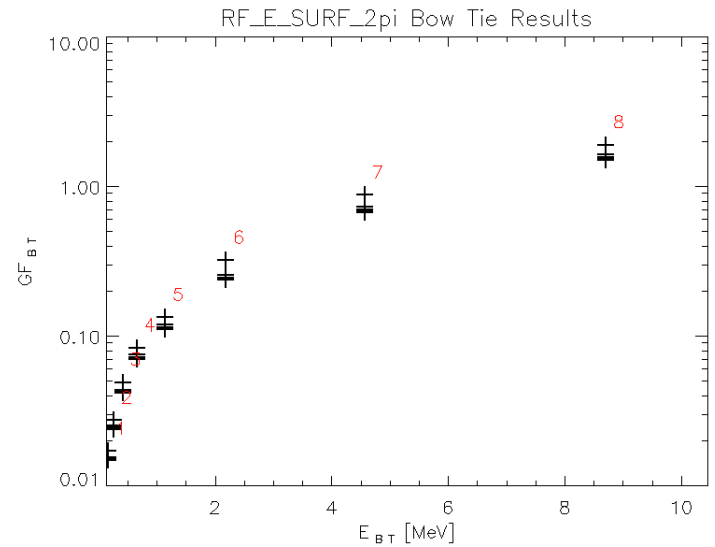
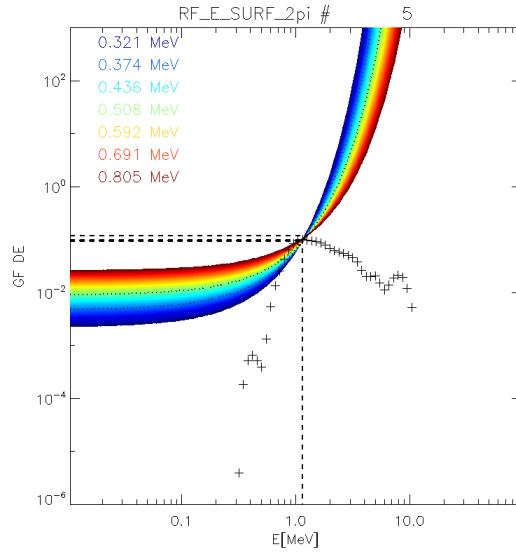
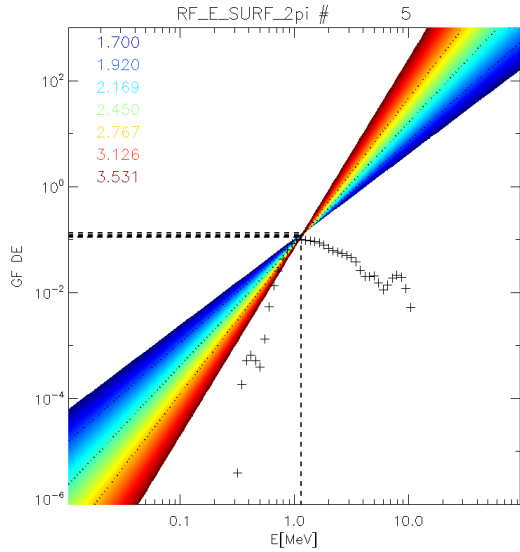
Note: CORUM was recently integrated with genetic code for optimization of data reconstruction.
 Paper by S.A-Giamini et al is under preparation.

SEDA on board Himawari-8 (GEO)

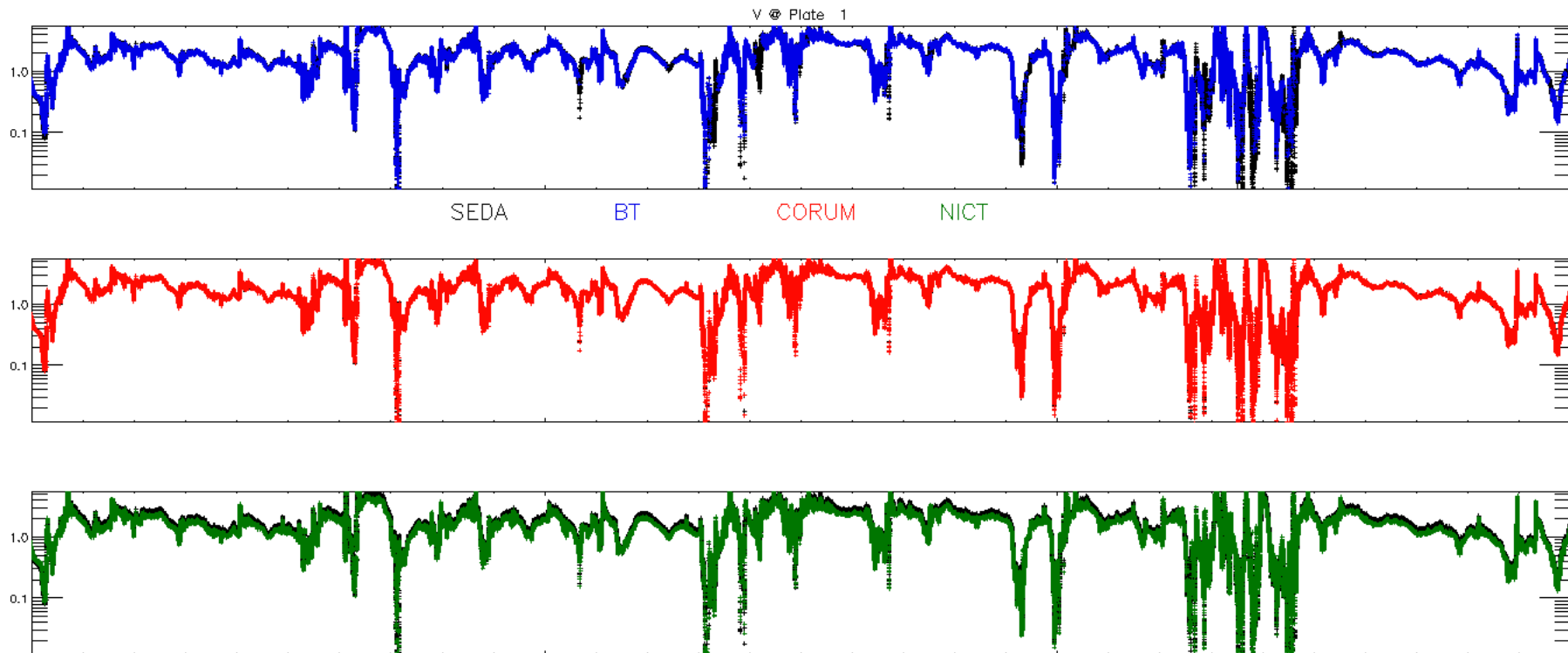


SEDA fluxes & raw data **provided by Dr. T. Nagatsuma**
Space Weather and Environment Informatics Laboratory,
NICT, Japan

SURF: BT results

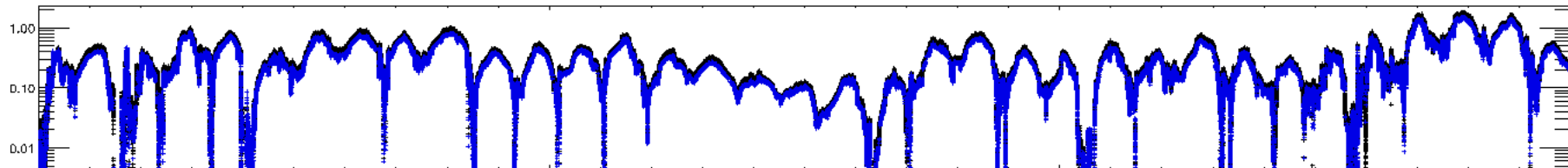


SEDA/SURF reconstruction



SEDA/SURF reconstruction

V @ Plate 3

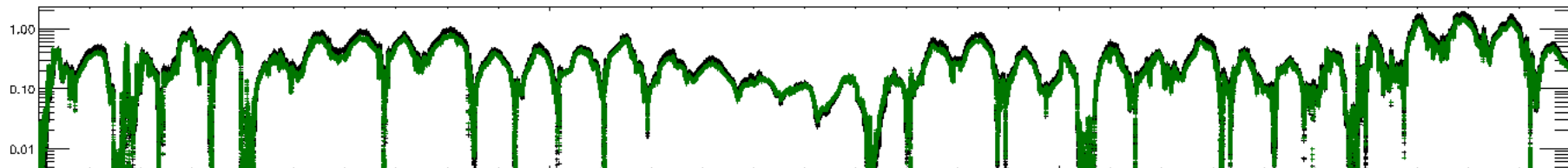
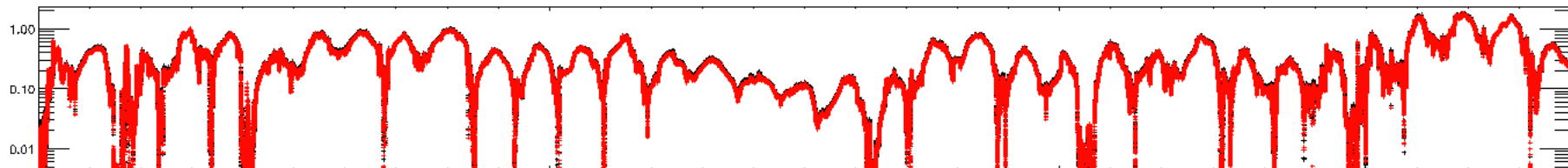


SEDA

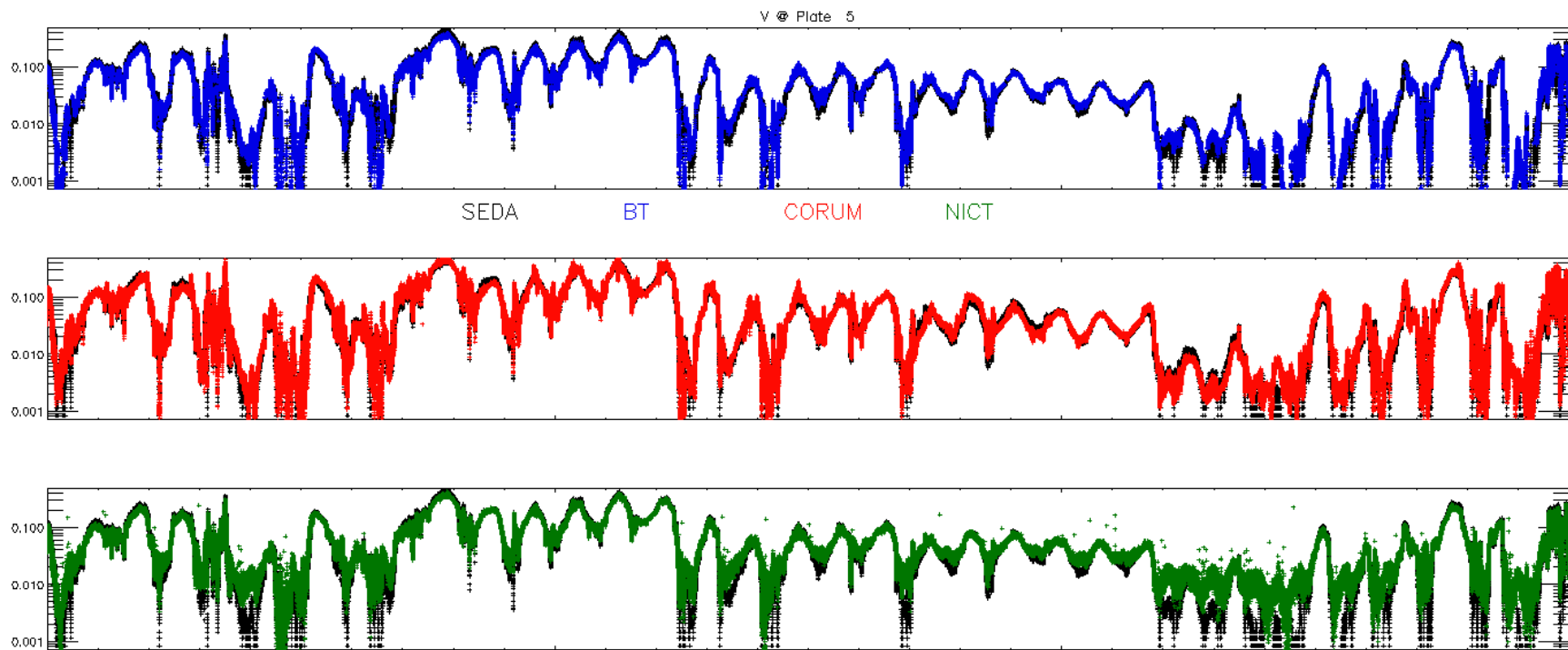
BT

CORUM

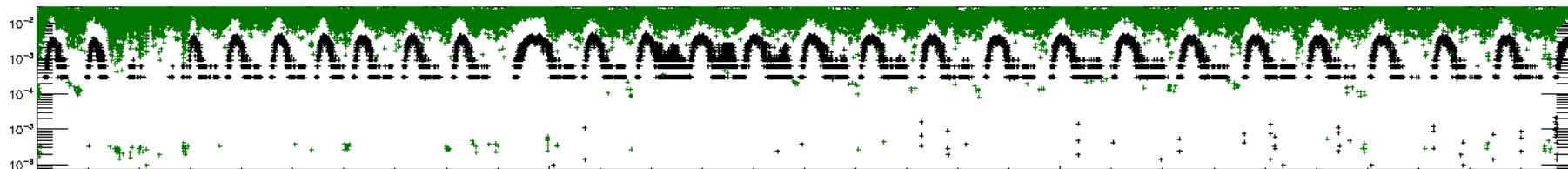
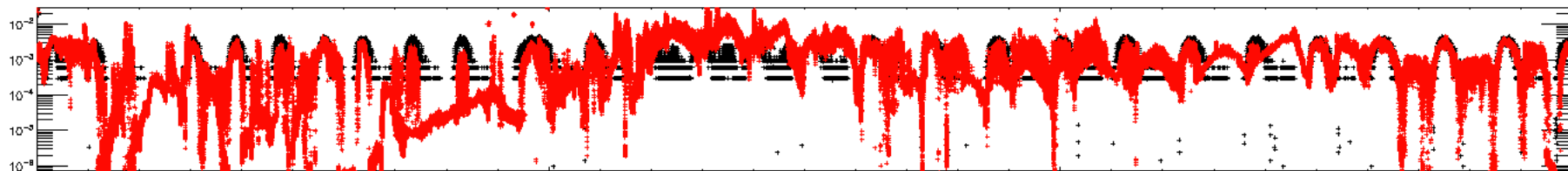
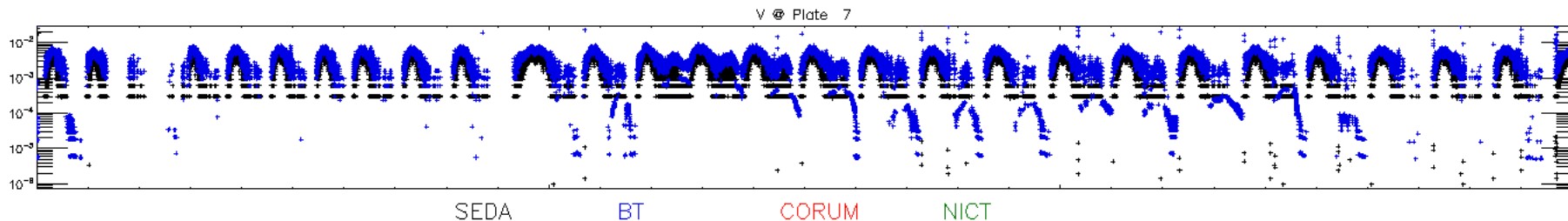
NICT



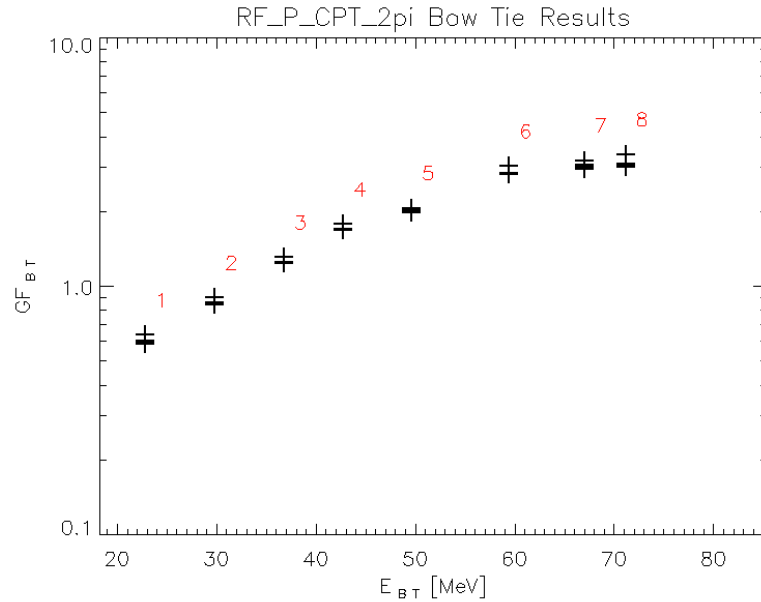
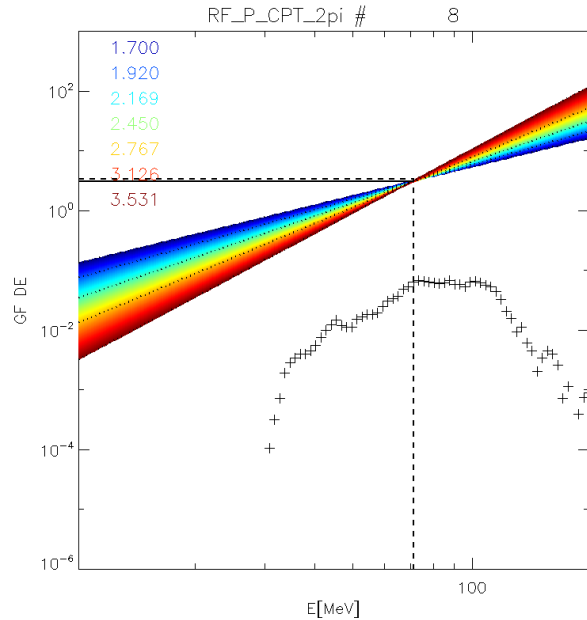
SEDA/SURF reconstruction



SEDA/SURF reconstruction



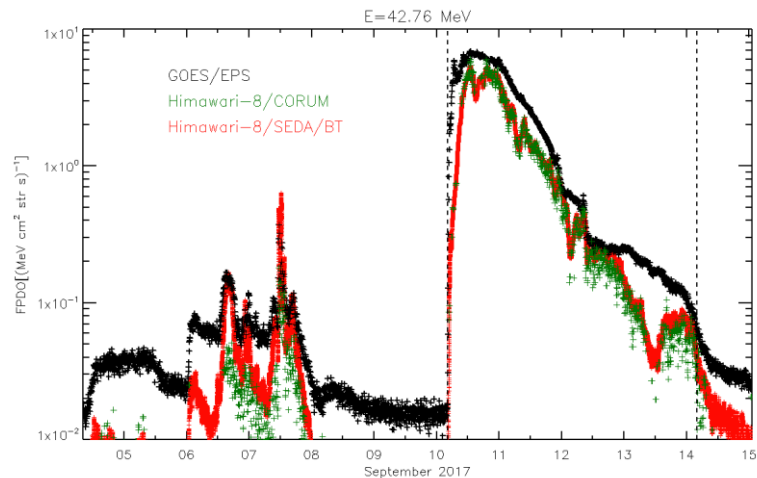
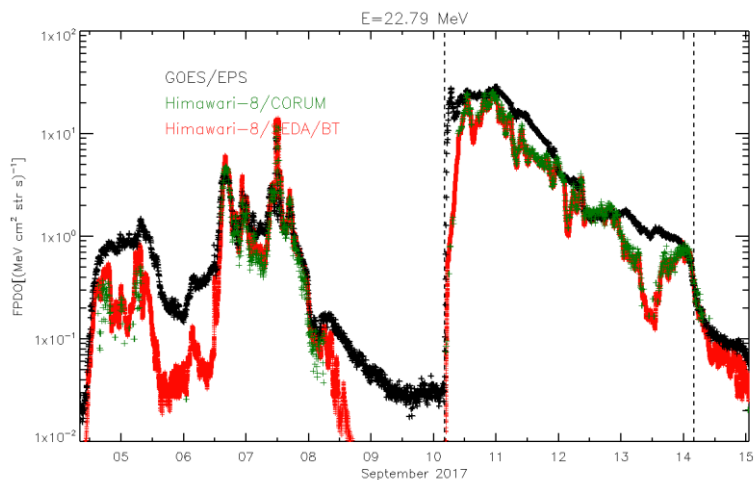
PT: BT-analysis



Note 1: *Validation of SPARC BT algorithm products is in progress*

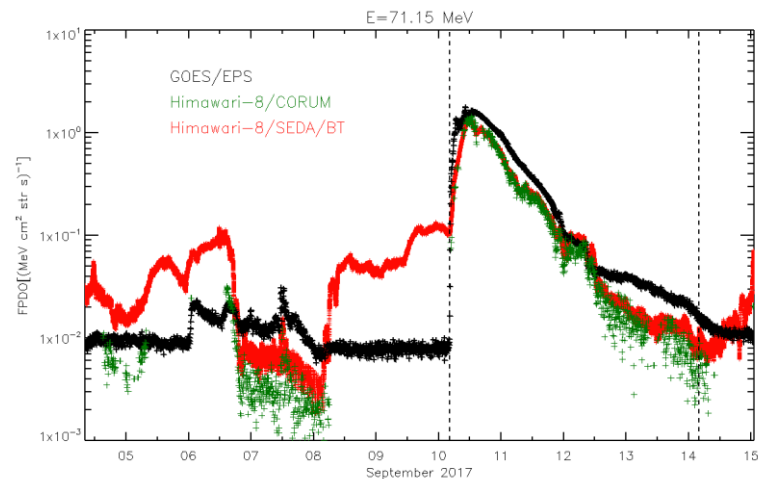
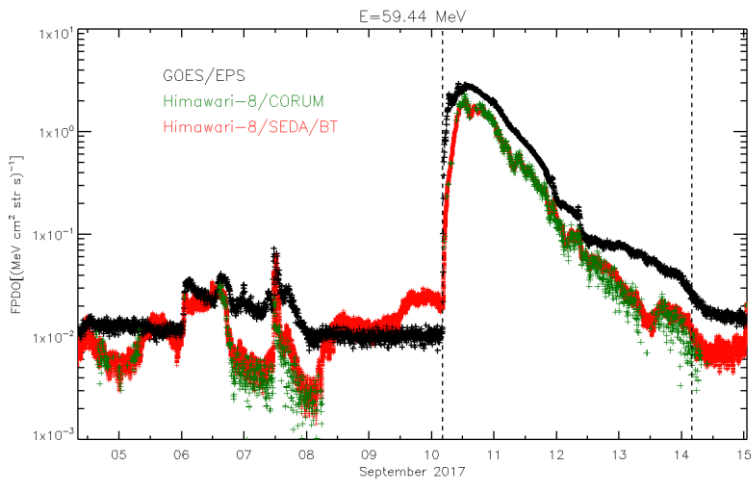
Note 2: *NCPT BT analysis: similar results larger uncertainties. iBT more proper!*

SEDA/FPDO vs RDS2.0



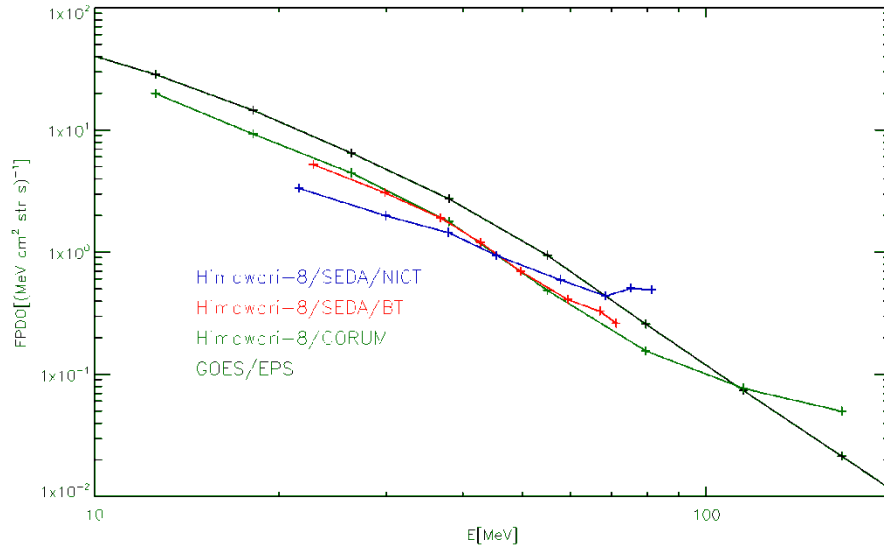
Note: EMU/PT/FPDO present much better agreement with GOES/EPS

SEDA/FPDO vs RDS2.0



Note: EMU/PT/FPDO present much better agreement with GOES/EPS

SEDA/FPDO vs RDS2.0



- GALEM - derived scaling factors/
effective energies improve drastically
SEDA proton flux spectra

Conclusions

- Galileosat15/EMU data: analyzed
- EMU sensors: calibrated
- Doses & Electron/proton fluxes: derived
- S/W & EMU ODI database: v.1 ready
- Cross-calibrations: tbd
- Heavy Ion Telescope : tbd
- Validation of environment models : tbd
- Update of MOBE-DIC model : tbd

RADECS 2018 PROCEEDINGS

2

Data Exploitation of New Galileo Environmental Monitoring Units: Initial results

I. Sandberg, S. Aminatragia-Giamini, G. Provatas, A. Hands, K. Ryden, D. Heynderickx, A. Tsigkanos, C. Papadimitriou, T. Nagatsuma, H. Evans, and D. Rogers

Acknowledgments: T. Nagatsuma, NICT, Japan