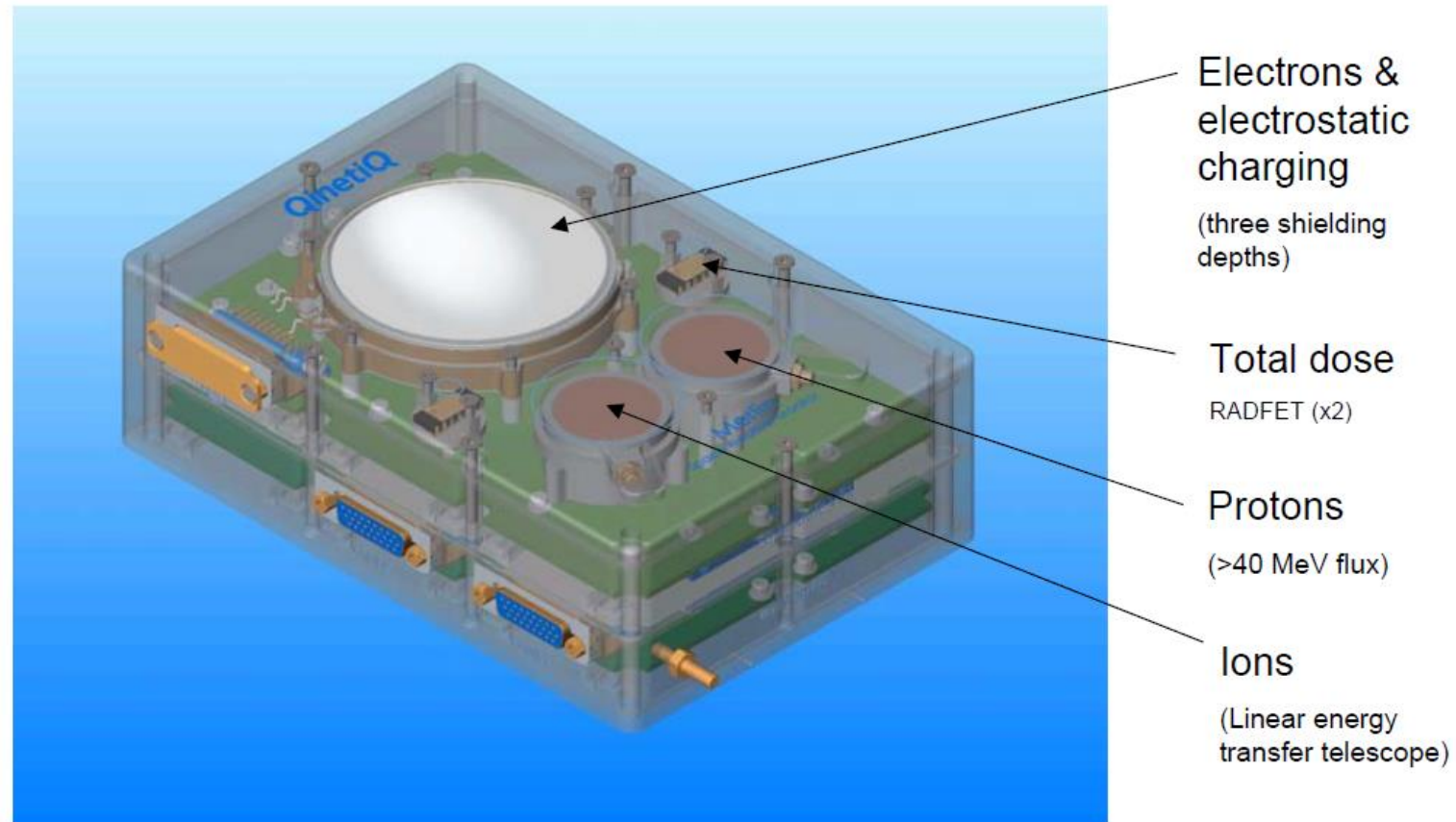


CREDANCE Observations onboard DSX Comparison to IRENE

Fraser Baird, Fan Lei, Clive Dyer, Paul Morris, Keith Ryden
Surrey Space Centre, University of Surrey

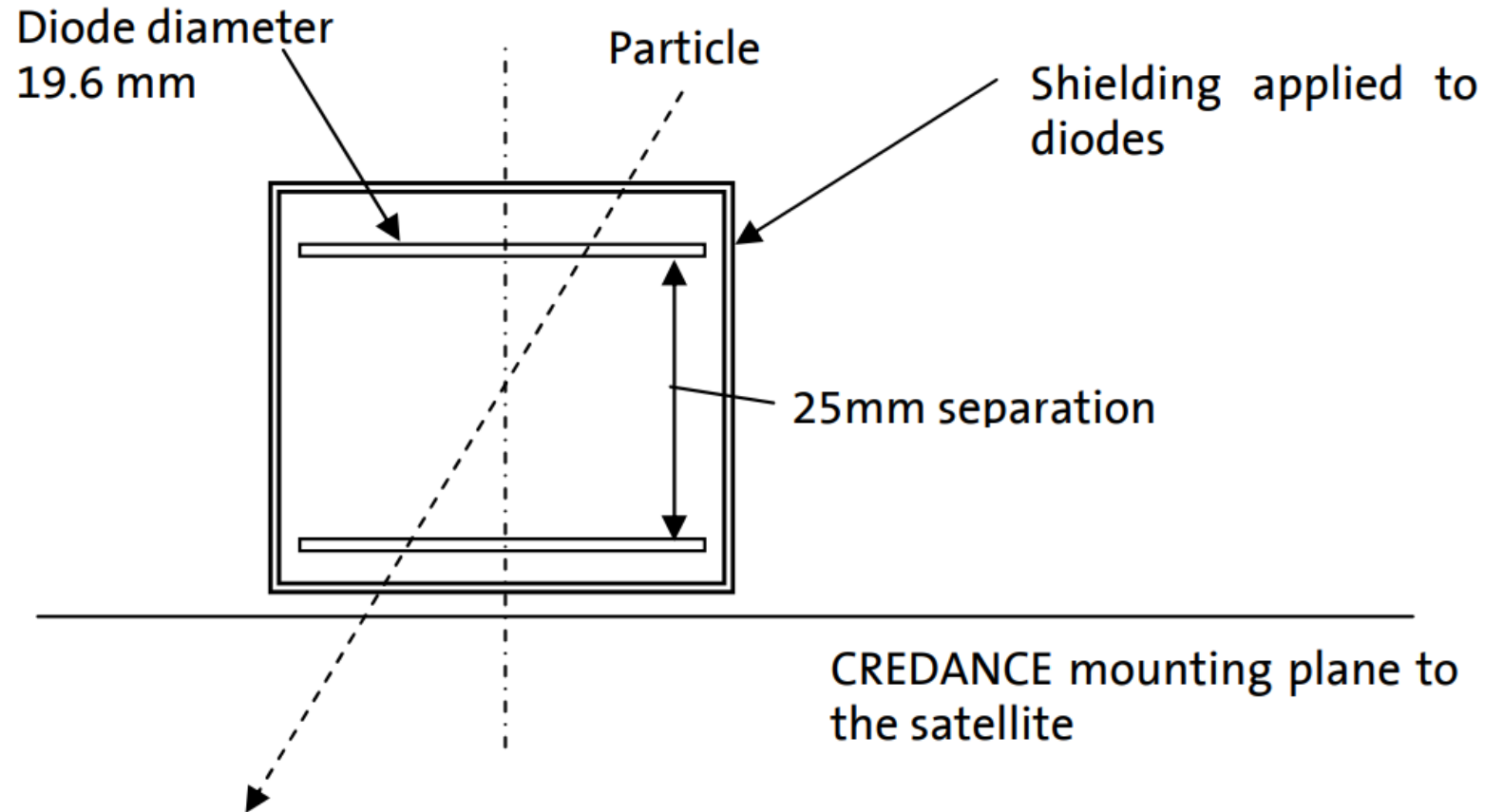
The CREDANCE Instrument Suite



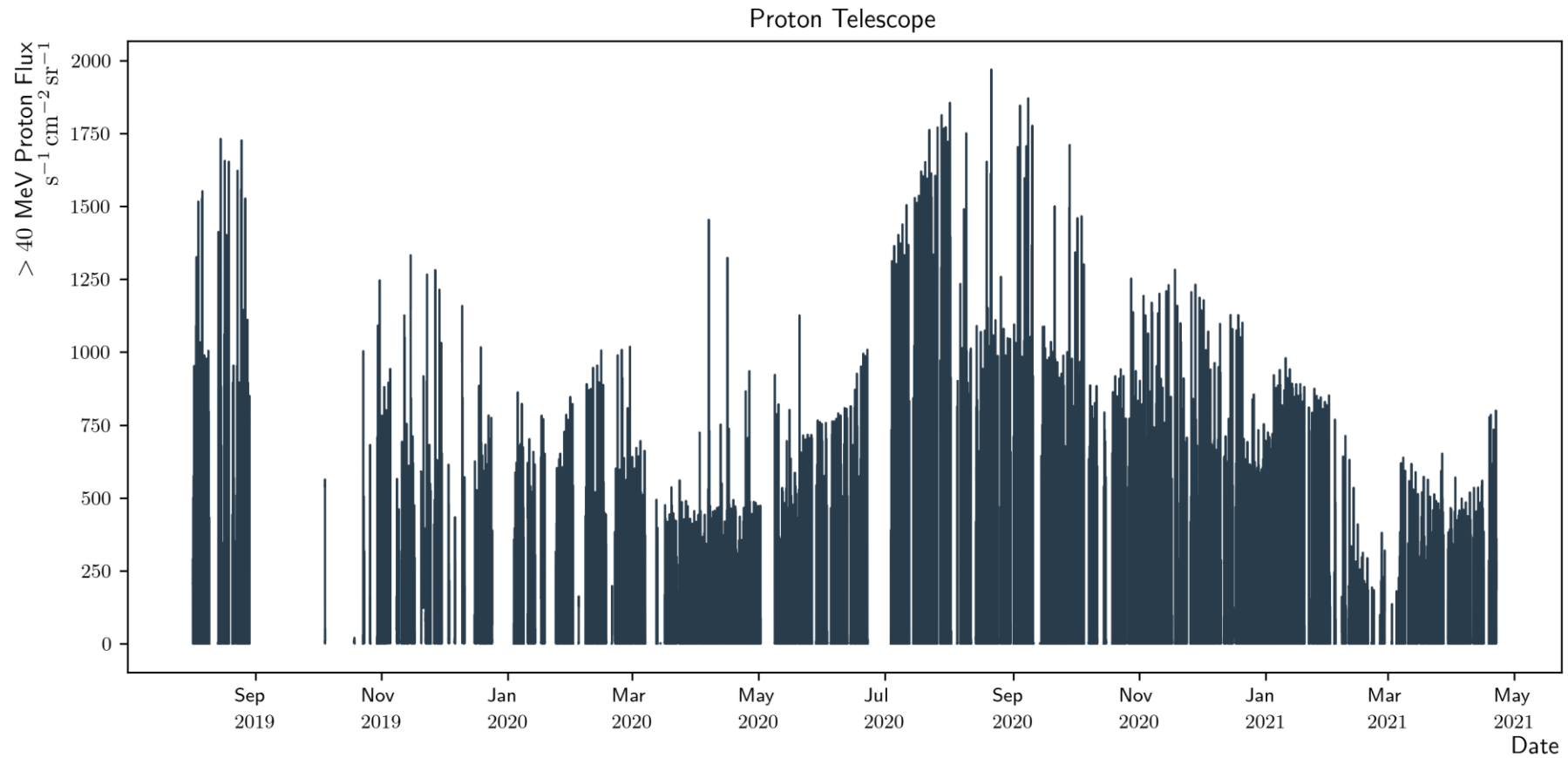
DSX Mission

- AFRL Satellite
- Aug 2019 - May 2021
- MEO (6000km – 12000km)
- Inclination ~45 degrees
- CREDANCE part of NASA Space Environment Testbed payload

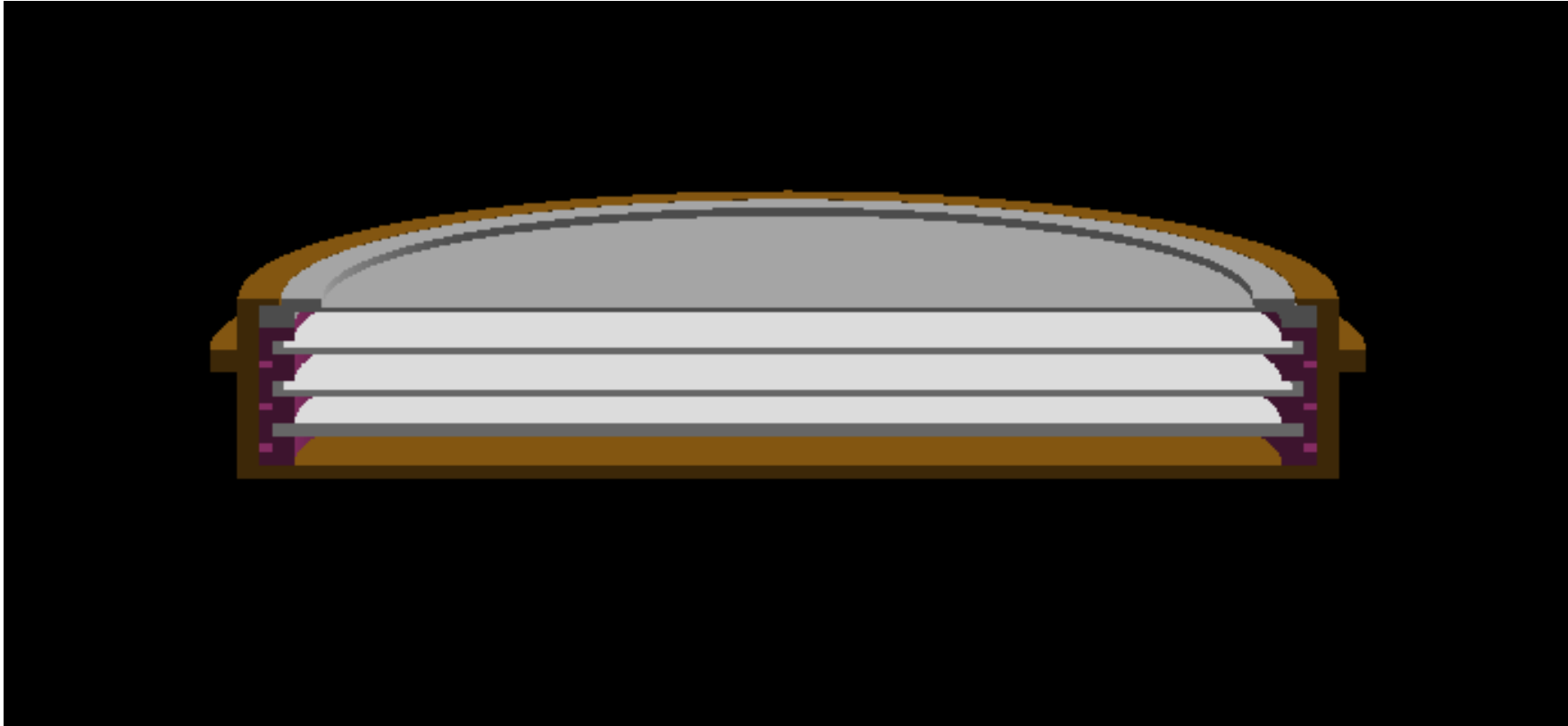
Proton Telescope



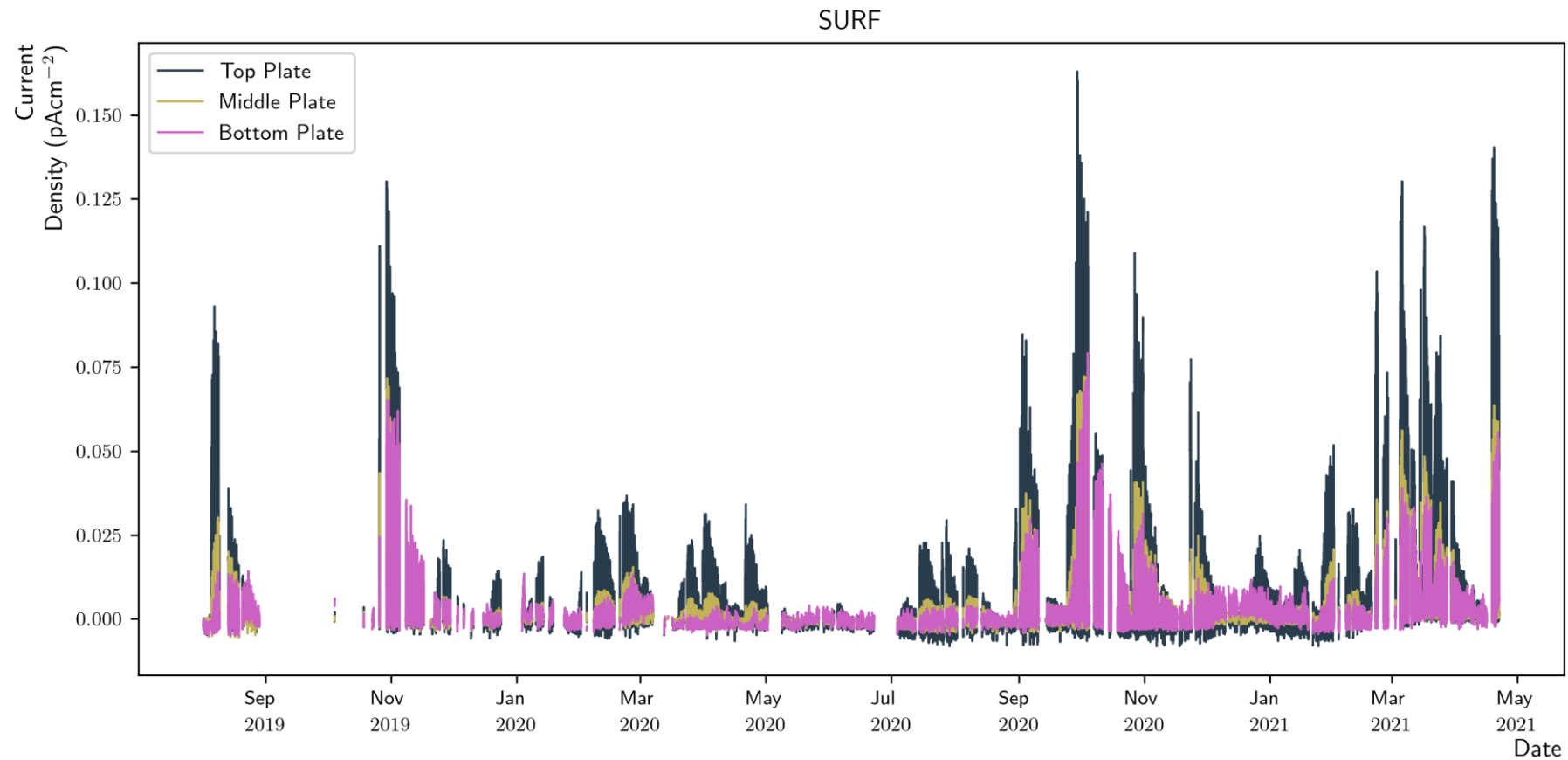
Proton Telescope Time Series



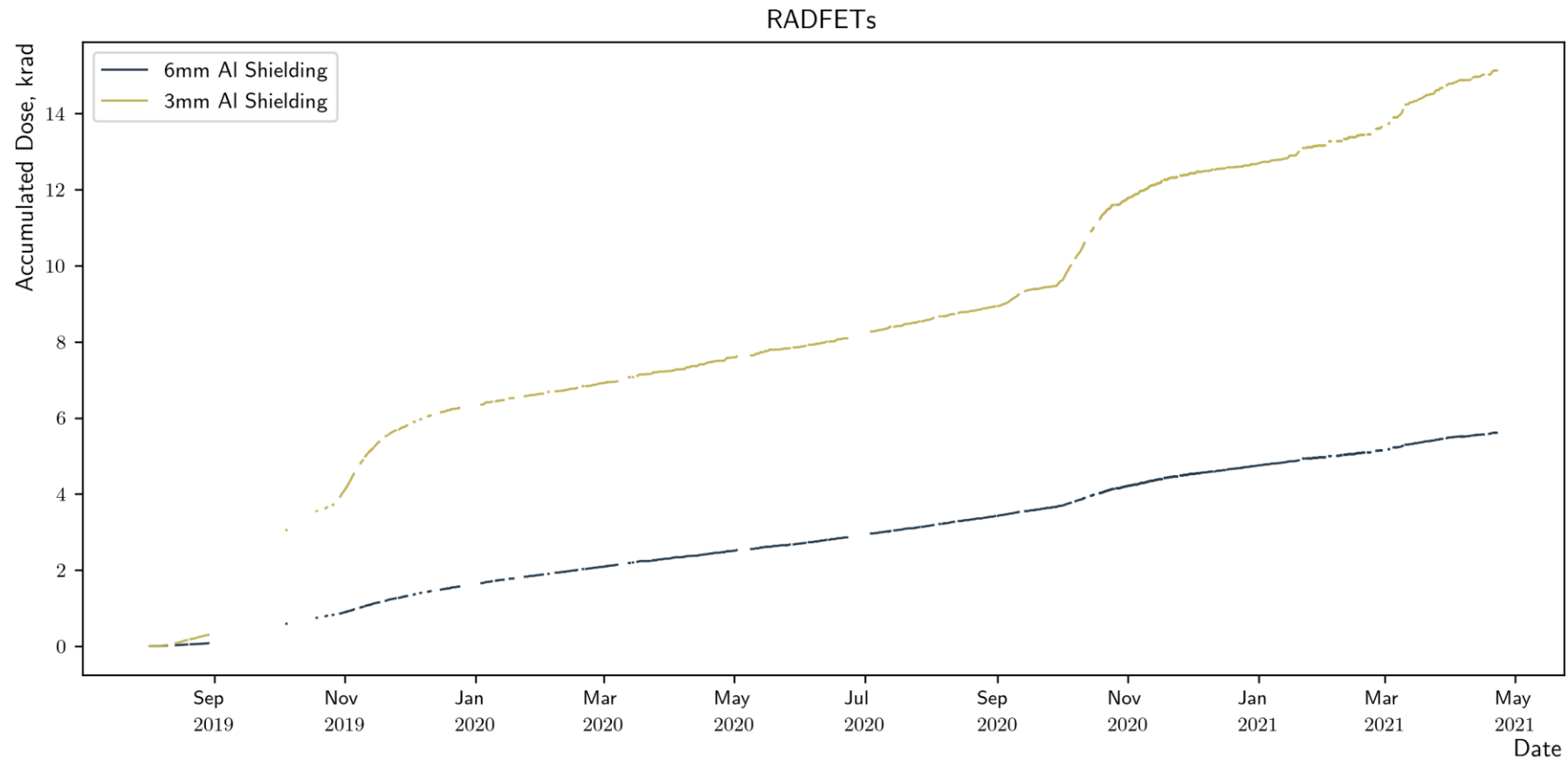
SURF



SURF Time Series



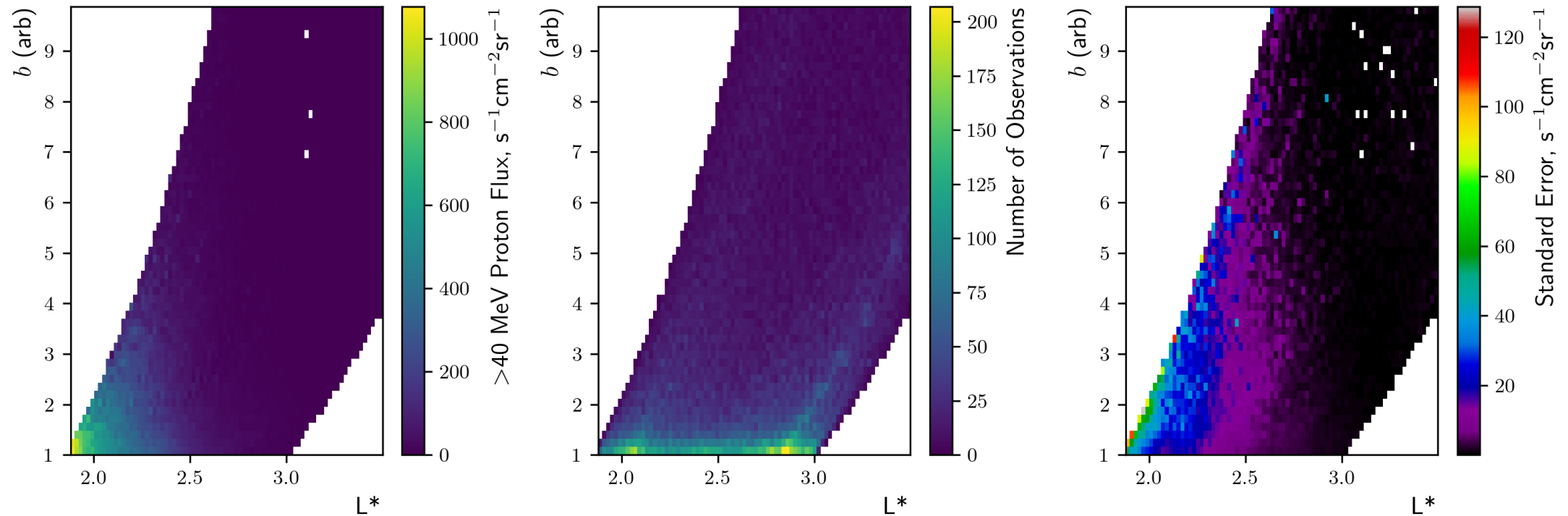
RADFET Time Series



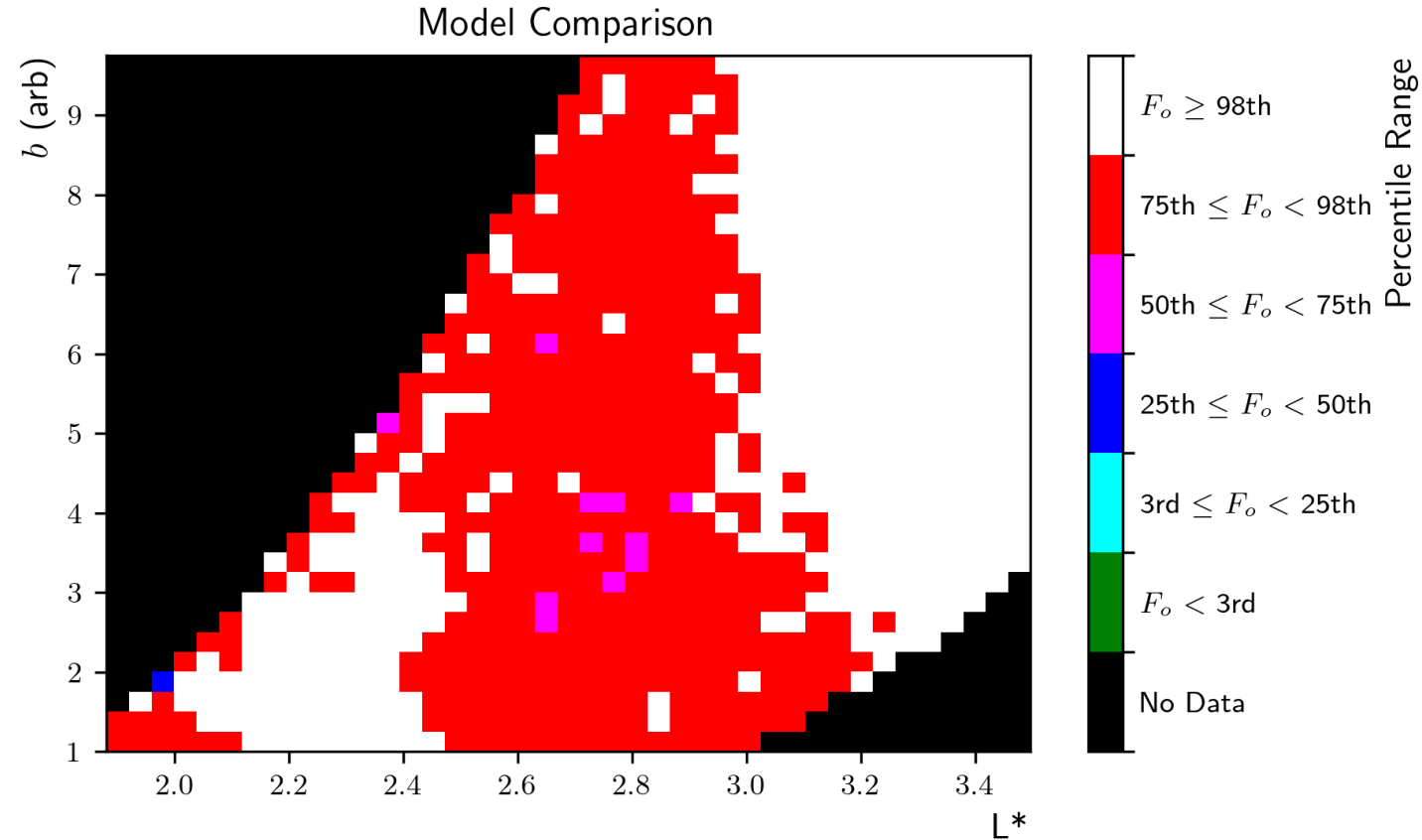
Comparison Framework (SURF & Protons) I

- How do observations compare to IRENE's climatological predictions?
- Run AE9 and AP9 using spacecraft ephemeris
- Retrieve **omnidirectional fluxes**
- Models in **percentile mode**
 - 3rd, 25th, 50th, 75th, 98th, 99th percentiles used
- Combine fluxes with electron and proton response functions for SURF
- Assume ideal response >40 MeV for protons
- Map the average of observations and simulations

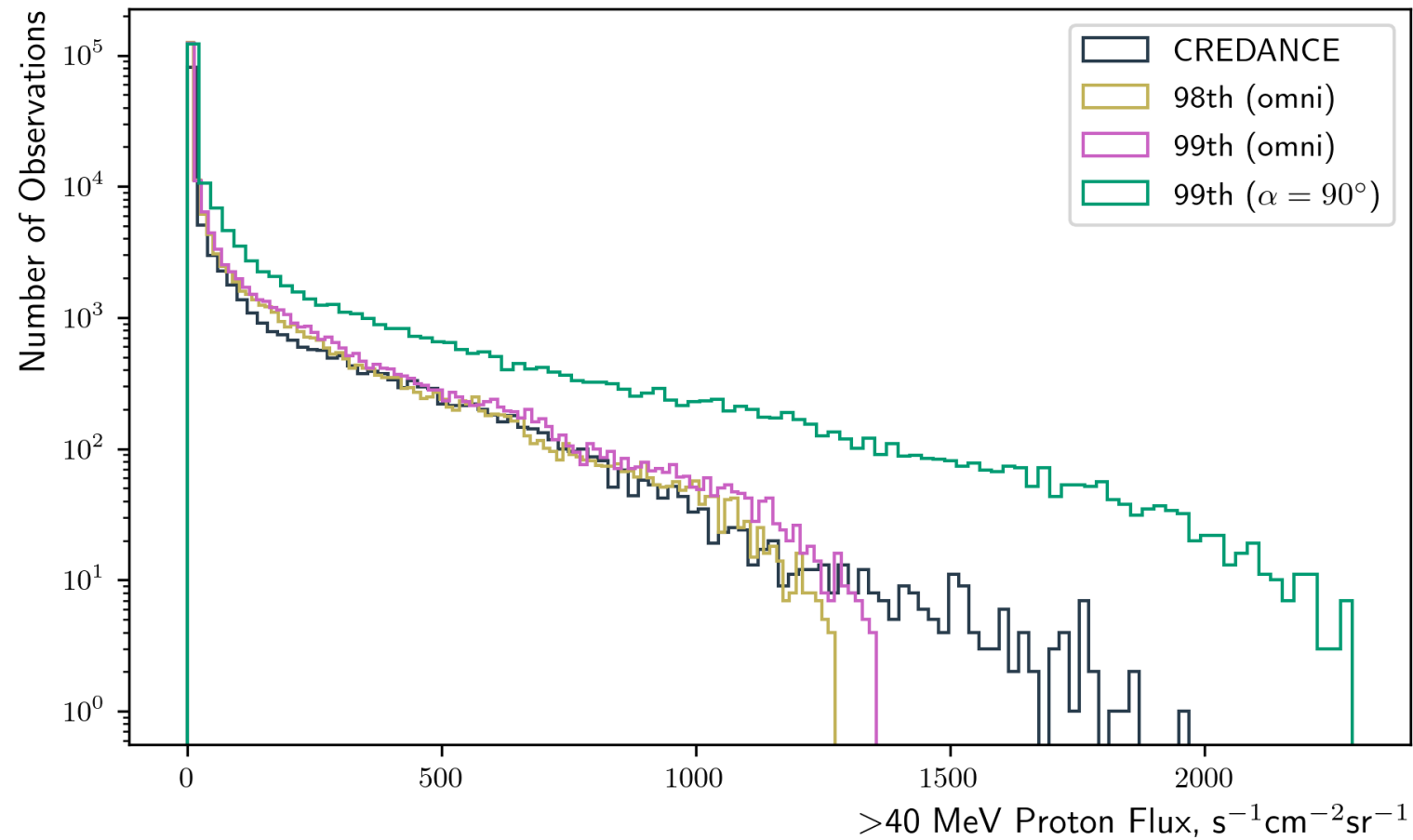
Proton Maps



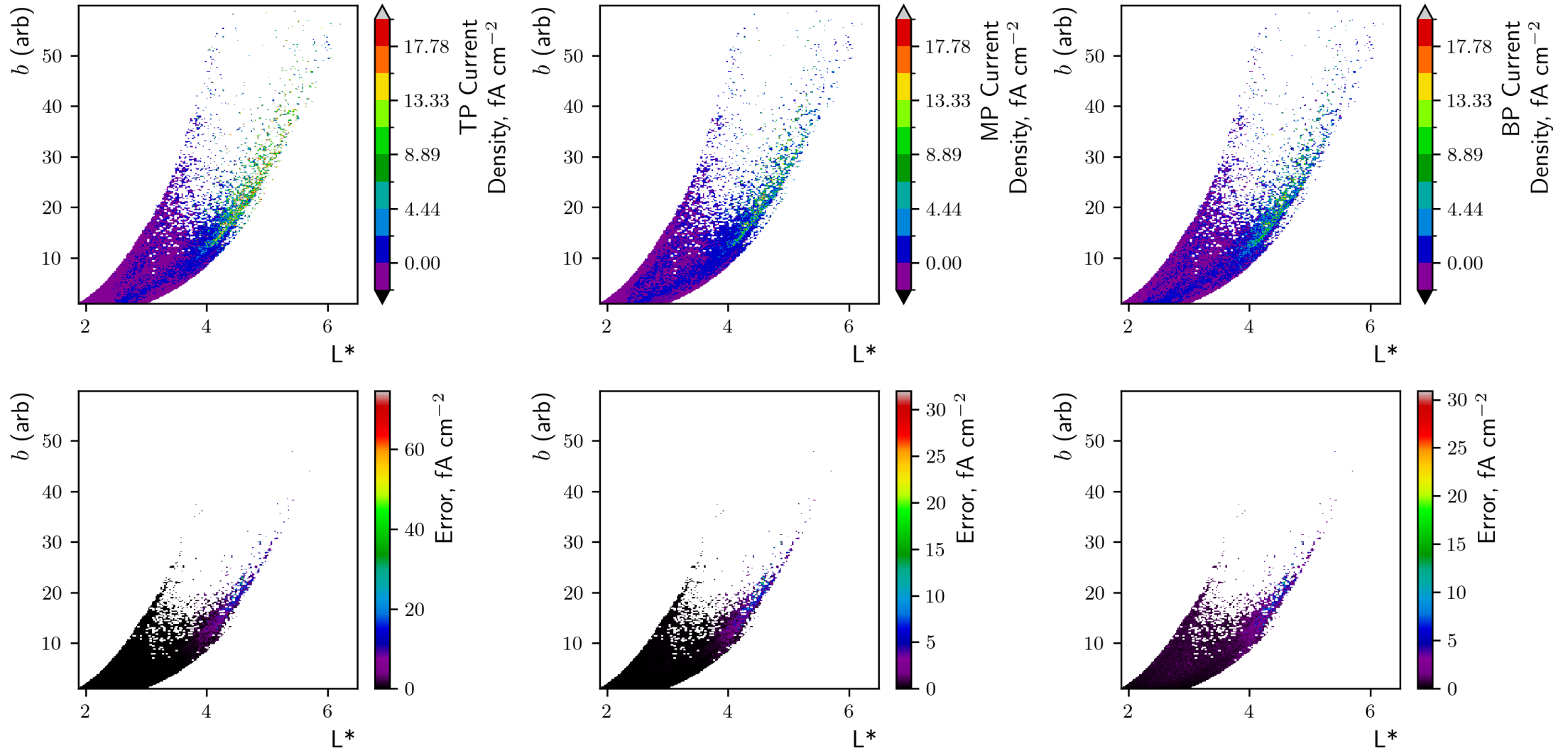
Proton Median Comparison



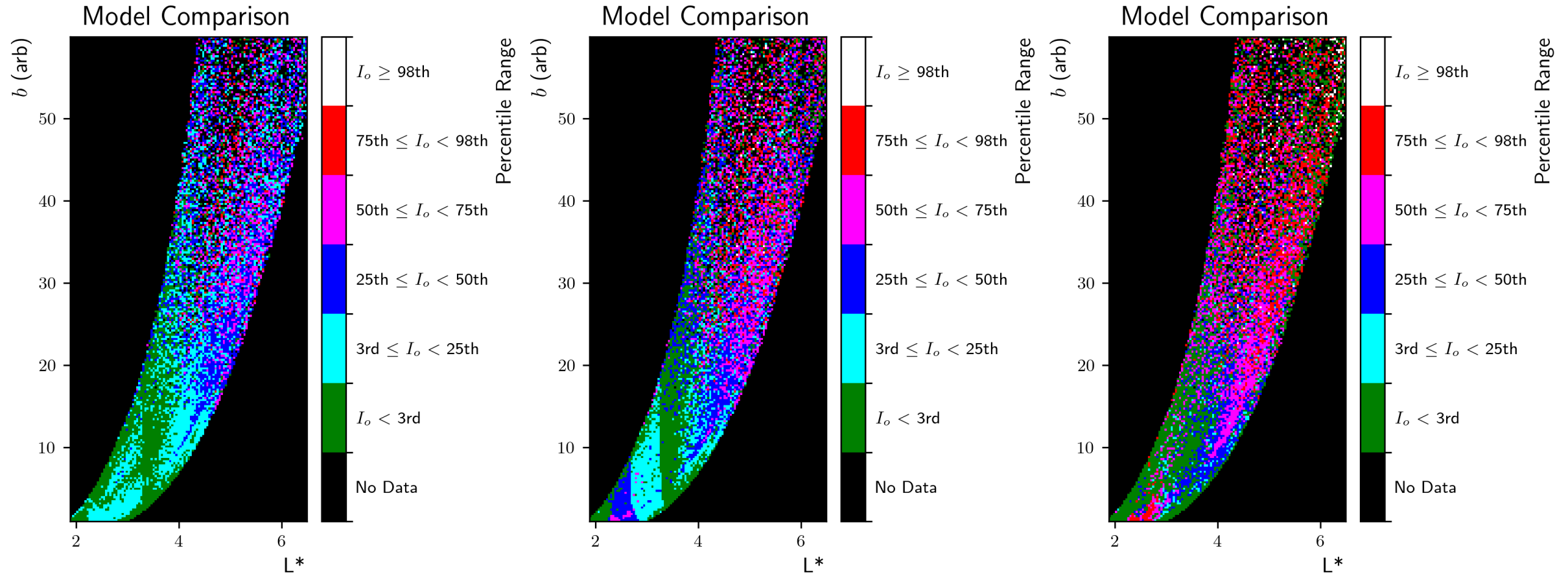
Proton Histogram Comparison



SURF Median Maps



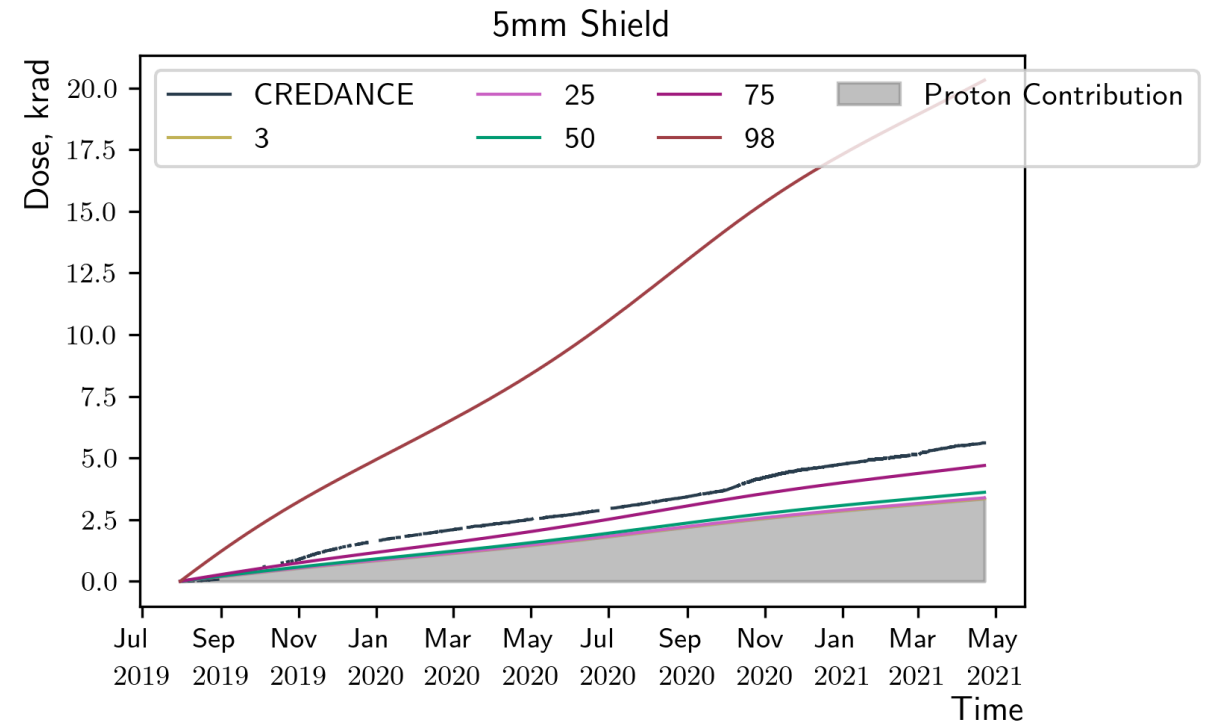
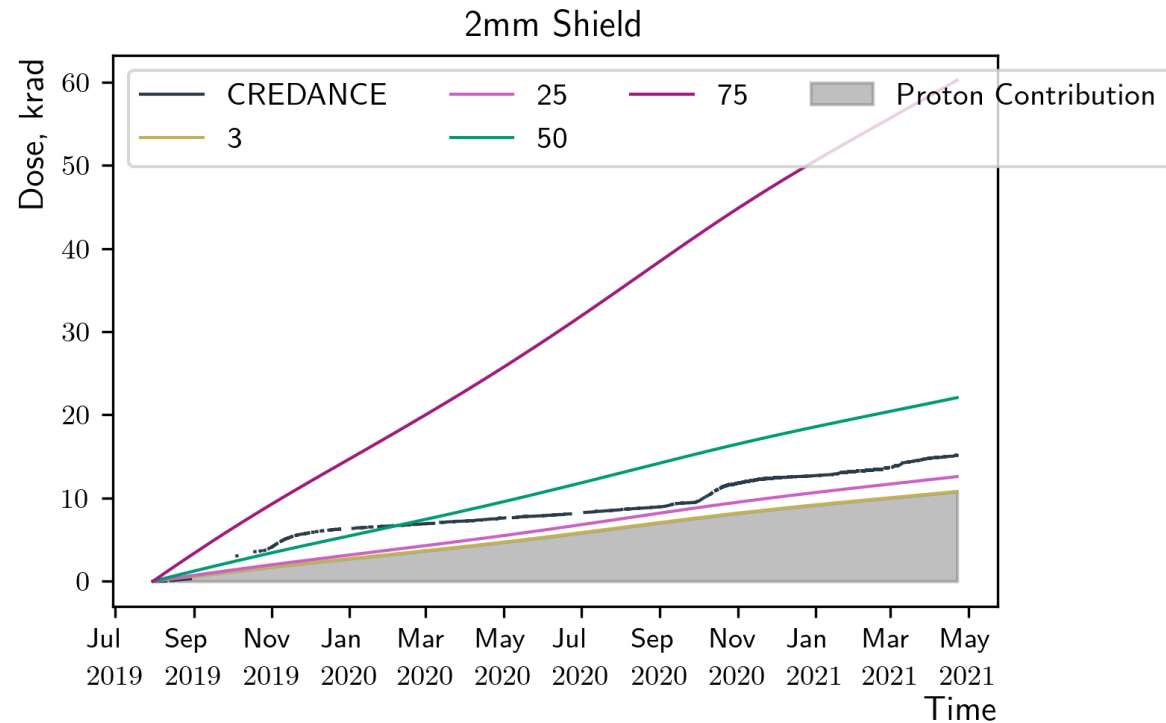
SURF Median Comparison



Comparison Framework (RADFETS)

- Fix proton flux at 98th percentile
- Vary electrons as before
- Use SHIELDOSE-2Q to calculate dose under 3mm and 6mm Al shielding
- Compare predicted and observed accumulation

RADFET Comparison



Some Conclusions

- Mission average proton flux looks to be close to climatological extremes
- Mission average internal charging is:
 - Very low in the inner belt (lower than slot) – consistent with protons
 - Closer to climate average in the outer belts
- RADFET below 2mm shielding received climatologically normal dose
- RADFET below 5mm shielding received higher than expected dose – not clear why