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The Swarm mission high energy particle flux investigation

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Introduction

Swarm mission constellation, launched into orbit on November 22, 2013, consists of three satellites that precisely measure magnetic signal of the Earth using the ASM and VFM, integrated with three Advanced Stellar Compass star trackers cameras. By using a minimum of magnetic material close to the magnetometer sensors (optimal for the magnetic measurements), the resulting shielding is insufficient to stop the more energetic part of the particle flux encountered in the Swarm constellation orbit, where protons above 60 MeV and electrons above 10 MeV may penetrate to the focal plane detectors.

To eliminate the ASC cameras sensitivity to passing energetic particles, the ASC employs a suite of morphological filters removing the effects from such particles before the stars observed are matched on the onboard catalogue. The efficacy of these filters is high enough to ensure full performance even during the most intense CMEs, moreover, the measured rate of these penetrating particles, effectively monitors the high energy particle flux. Since May 2018, the spacecraft thus have sent the measured fluxes to ground, enabling a very precise map of this part of the energetic flux.

Ionizing particles in the Swarm orbits

- Silicon carbide structure and metal CHU housing provides shield length of >35 mm Al eq. in all directions except through the lens
- Lens shield length is 23-35 mm Al eq.

Particles flux for Swarm spacecrafts

- Swarm mission profile: Two spacecraft at ~50 km (A and C) and one at 530 km (B) to provide lateral and radial gradients
- Solar quiet times flux: Few protons and no electrons fluxes with penetrating energies, except from over the South Atlantic Anomaly
- Shielded flux for 20 mm Al Shielding (from SPENVIS), incl. trapped and solar protons, ~10 p/cm²/s.
- Field of view (in steradians) should be taken into account. Quiet time flux will result in a few p/cm²/s
- Peak flux conditions several thousand times higher

We present world maps of the energetic particle flux, its variation with altitude, local time, direction and seasonal variations. We further present a view of the dynamic part of the flux, from injection sources such as CMEs, which gives a detailed profiling of the direction, injection time scales and relaxation times.

micro Advanced Stellar Compass µASC

- Designed and produced by the Measurement and Instrumentation (DTU)
- To date one of the most successful star tracker worldwide
- Autonomous calculates attitude based on all bright stars in the CHUs
- Running a single CHU, µASC can provide 22 true solutions per second
- Absolute accuracy of < 1 arc second
- Operating on many satellite missions without a single hardware or functional failure

Swarm Integral Proton Flux East-West gradient

Swarm Integral Proton Flux radial gradient

- Global map of p+ in 40 MeV to 100 MeV
- The radial and East-West particle flux gradient
- Seasonal variations in high energy flux
- Scatter times of protons migrating from trapped to SAA loss cone

HIGHLIGHTS

- Global map of p+ in 40MeV to 100MeV
- The radial and East-West particle flux gradient
- Seasonal variations in high energy flux
- Scatter times of protons migrating from trapped to SAA loss cone

REFERENCES


American Geophysical Union, Fall meeting, Washington, D.C., 10-14 Dec 2018

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