Διαστημικό Περιβάλλον



Space Environment

Space Environment Lecture 10

Radiation belts Space weather Prior to 1958 scientists were aware that ions and electrons could be trapped by the Earth's magnetic field, but not that such trapped particles <u>actually existed</u>.



Van Allen's favorite figure in conceptualizing particle trapping in a dipole field (Stormer, **1907**)



Courtesy of Archives des Sciences, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva.

Fig. 4. A diagram, after Størmer [1907], illustrating the meridian projection of the spatial trajectory of an energetic, electrically charged particle in the field of a magnetic dipole and the boundaries of the theoretically rigorous trapping region. The quantity r/b is the dimensionless ratio of the radial distance to a parameter of Størmer's theory of this motion. The earth is represented by the dashed semicircle.

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Yet the Earth has radiation belts whose electrons range in energy **from 400 keV to above 15 MeV**.

How these electrons come to be energized is the main theme of radiation belt research. The acceleration of charged particles is also of cosmic significance.





- MeV el: internal charging; 0.1-100keV: surface charging; MeV ions: SEU
- ³/₄ satellite designers said that internal charging is now their most serious problem, 2001 ESA study [Horne, 2001]
- Examples: Intelsat K, Anik E1 & E2, Telstar 401, Galaxy IV
- Costs: ~\$200M build, ~\$100M launch to GEO, 3%-5%/yr to insure

Locations of Operational Space Environment Hazards

Single Event Effects (SEEs)

- inner (proton) belt and higher L shells with solar particle event
- quiet-times from galactic cosmic rays

Internal charging and resulting electrostatic discharges (ESD)

- broad range of L values
- corresponding to the outer belt
- where penetrating electron fluxes are high

Surface charging and resulting ESD

- spacecraft or surface potential elevated
- 2000-0800 local time in the plasma sheet
- regions of intense field-aligned currents
- observed, but not explained, at very low L

Total ionizing dose

electronics and solar panels degrade over time



Janet Green, 2013

Brief hi

Trapped p in space –





discovery prer!



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Observation of High Intensity Radiation by Satellites 1958 Alpha and Gamma

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Introduction

THIS is a preliminary report of results obtained concerning radiation intensities measured with a single geiger tube carried by the artificial earth satellites 1958 α and 1958 γ .⁶

The counting rate of the counter in 1958 α was transmitted continuously, and the data were recorded only when the satellite was quite near one of the 16 receiving stations distributed over the earth.

The data collected by 1958 γ were also telemetered continuously. In addition, a small magnetic tape recorder stored the data obtained during each entire orbit. Then, as the satellite passed near one of the receiving stations, a radio command from the ground eaused these data to be read out.

A preliminary study of the data obtained from 1958 α and several interrogations of 1958 γ has been darried out, with the following results.

Reasonable cosmic ray counting rates have been obtained

storms. In addition, a rough calculation suggests that the radiation may be sufficiently intense to contribute important heating to the upper atmosphere. It will be important to investigate the amount of atmospheric ionization, light and radio noise which would be produced, under various assumptions as to the nature of the radiation.

1 Instrumentation for 1958 α and 1958 γ

The instrumentation for 1958 α consisted essentially of a single Geiger Mueller tube, a scaling circuit for reducing the number of pulses to be worked with, and telemetry systems for transmitting the scaler output to the ground receiving stations. The system contained in 1958 γ was identical, with the addition of a miniature tape recorder for storing the data for the duration of each orbit and a command system to cause the

Radiation Belts: Inner and Outer



1.2 < L < 2.5 (highly energetic H⁺, energetic e⁻)
2 < L < 3 (minimum of high-energy e⁻)
3 < L < 7 (energetic H⁺, highly energetic e⁻)



Flux variability in the radiation belts

- Solar cycle: years / Solar rotation: 27 days
- Storm recovery: days / Storm main phase: hours
- SSC: minutes





REPT A & B 1.8 MeV Electrons

Electron Flux (cm² s sr MeV)⁻¹



REPT A & B 4.2 MeV Electrons

Electron Flux (cm² s sr MeV)⁻¹



Progression of events

WHAT IS RADIATION?

- As an energetic particle passes through matter it will create atomic displacements and/or ionize atoms in the material.
- As a result the material properties will be altered.
- Radiation can be thought of as anything that deposits energy in a material.
 - Charged particles (electrons, protons)
 - Uncharged particles (neutrons)
 - Photons (gamma rays, x-rays)

Penetrating radiation α β ∇ Paper Aluminium Lead



Figure 2. Space radiation and plasma impacts and their sources.

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