Explorer-1 [Prime]: Analyzing the Data

Michael Pinkard MSU REU 2012

Mentor: Dr. Dave Klumpar 13 July 2012

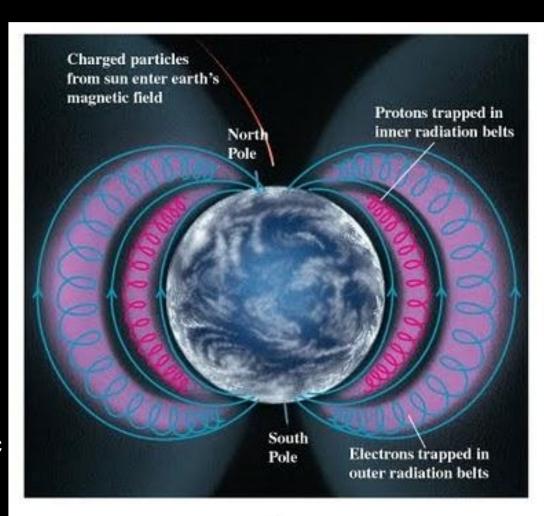
Explorer-1 [Prime] (aka HRBE)



- United States' first satellite
- Discovered the Van Allen Radiation Belts
- E1P uses Geiger Tubes donated by Dr. Van Allen
- Designed to monitor the intensity and location of the radiation belts
 - Counts charged particles, mainly electrons > 50 keV
- Proof of concept of the viability of Small Satellites to monitor space weather and contribute important science

Van Allen Radiation Belts

- 2 regions of trapped charged particles
- Located at ~1.5 R_F and ~4-5 R_F¹
- Dynamic and highly variable depending on solar activity
- Belts populated from 3 sources
- Electrons (inner and outer belt)
 - lonosphere¹
 - Solar wind ¹
- Energetic protons (inner belt)
 - Neutrons produced by cosmic rays¹
 - Neutrons decay¹



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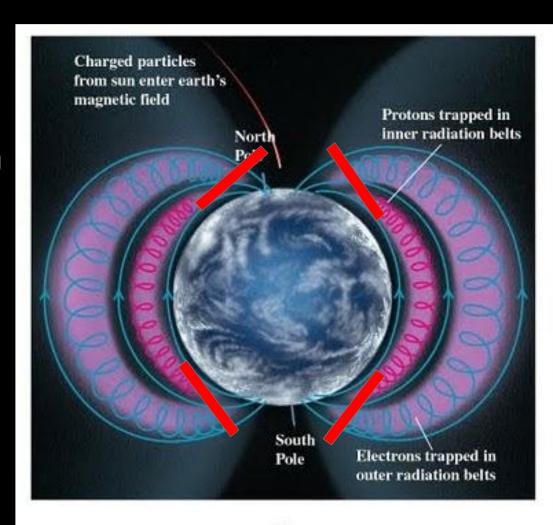
L-Shells

- L-Shell Coordinate system²
 - Eliminates longitudinal coordinate
 - Particle drifting and bouncing around earth has nearly
 L=constant

$$r = L\cos^2\lambda$$

$$B = \frac{B_0}{r^3} (4 - \frac{3r}{L})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- r is in Earth radii, lambda is geomagnetic latitude
- L R_E ~ distance from dipole center to a field line at the equator

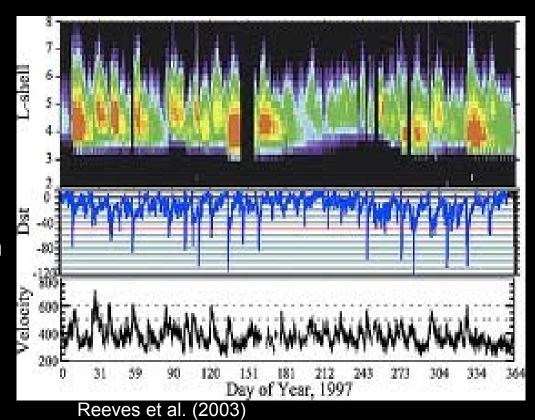


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Electron Acceleration

- Typical source temperatures ¹
 - lonosphere: ~1 eV
 - Solar Wind: ~10 eV
- But the Radiation Belts:
 - ~ 100 keV 15 MeV
 - Through heating and acceleration by electric and magnetic forces
- Not well understood:
 - Predictions of radial diffusion theory have withstood some tests¹
 - Correlations between MeV electron flux and solar wind velocity ¹

Natural radio waves (whistler waves) generated by geomagnetic storms could be involved



Motion of Charged Particles 2

- F = q (v x B + E)
 - Gyro Motion:

$$\rho = \frac{p_{\perp}}{Bq}$$

Gradient Drift

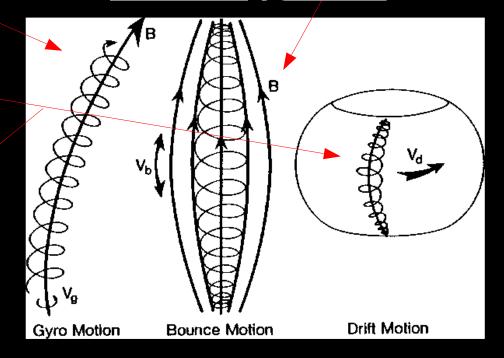
$$v_G = \frac{mv_\perp^2}{2qb^3} (\mathbf{B} \times \nabla \mathbf{B})$$

Curvature Drift

$$v_C = rac{mv_{\parallel}^2}{qB^3} (\mathbf{B} imes \nabla \mathbf{B})$$

- Bounce Motion:
 - The Magnetic Mirror Effect

$$\mathbf{F}_m = rac{-mv_\perp^2}{2B}
abla \mathbf{B}$$

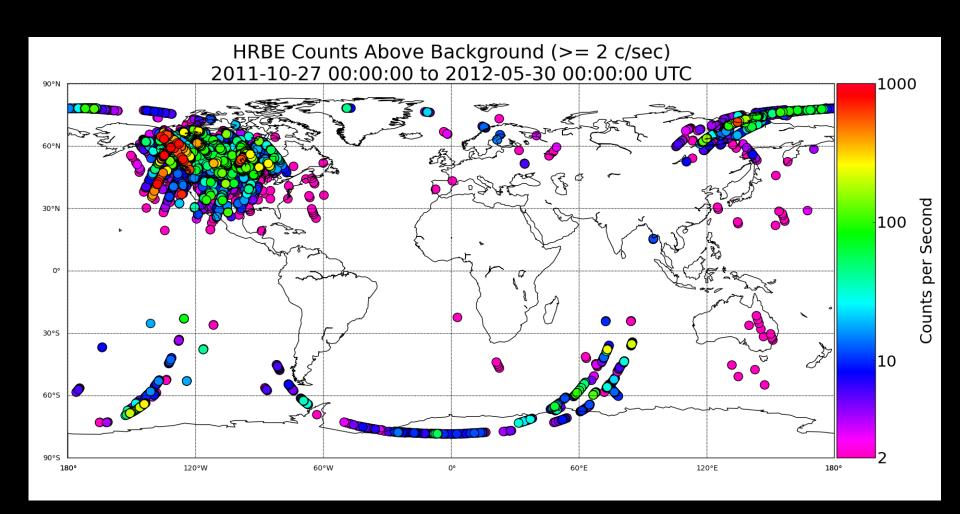


KP and DST Indexes

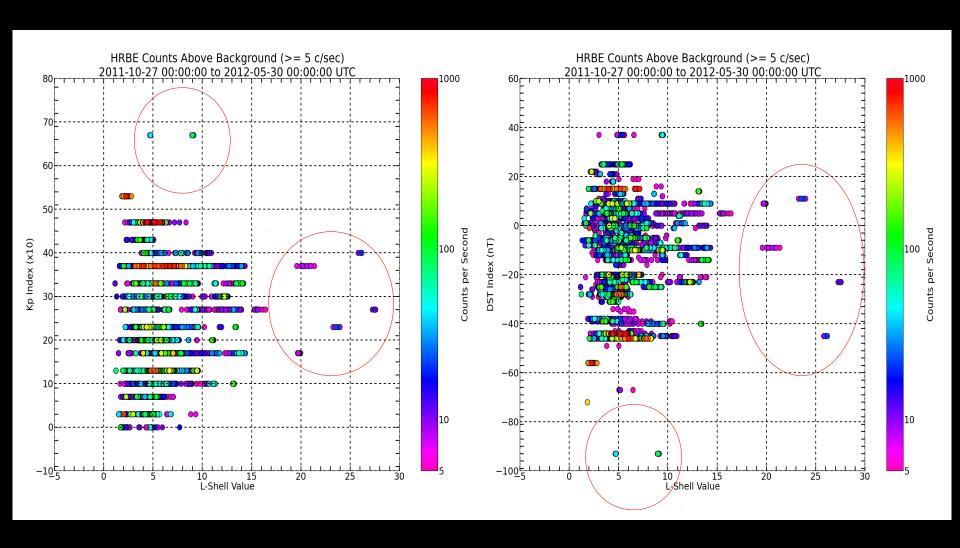
- Measures of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field
- Magnetic field varies with solar activity
- KP Index³
 - Measured from higher latitudes
 - KP of 0-4 is below storm level
 - Kp of 5-9 indicates increasingly powerful storms

- DST Index ⁴
 - Measured close to the equator
 - DST < -50 nT indicates a magnetic storm
 - Measure of magnetospheric current (ring current)

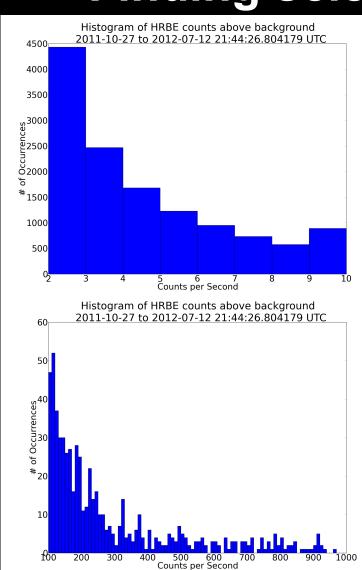
Counting particles since 10-28-2011

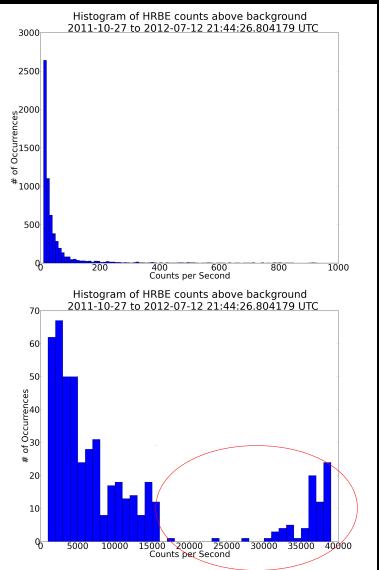


Comparing E1P to KP and DST

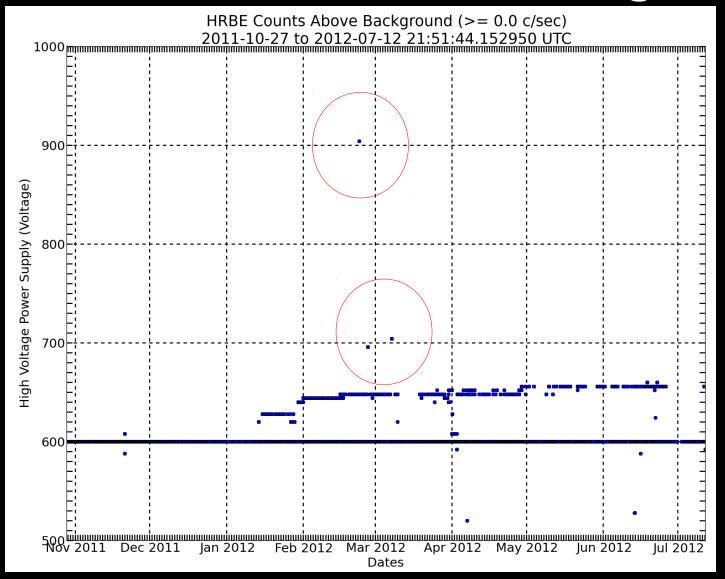


Finding science in E1P's Data

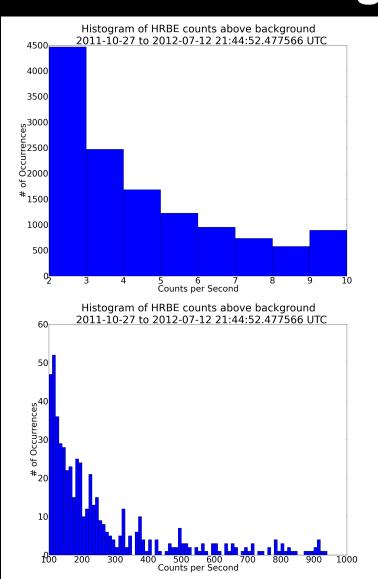


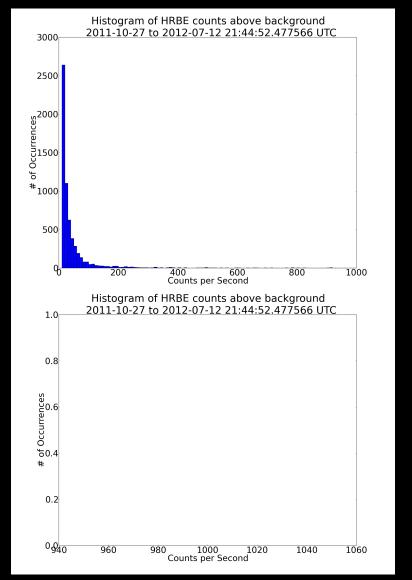


Problems with Over-Voltage

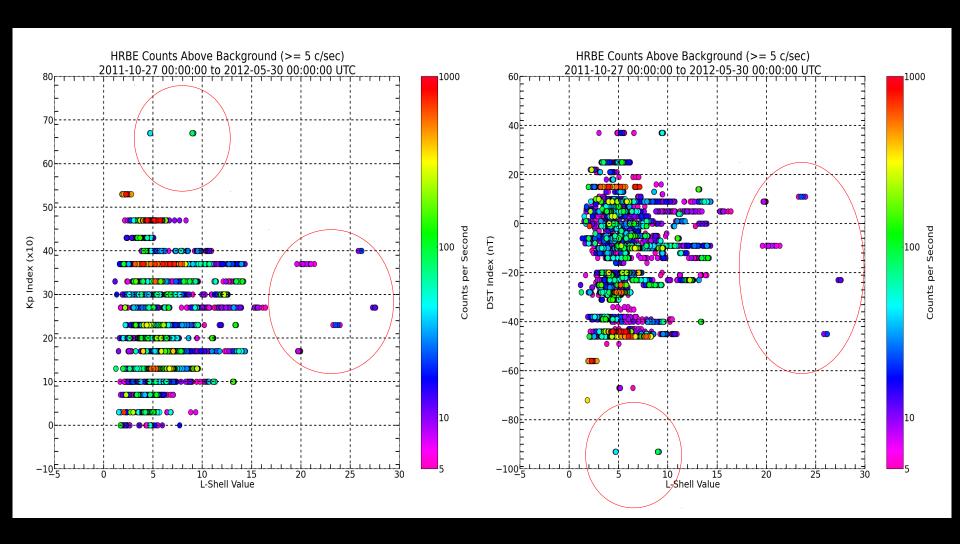


After removing Over-Voltage Data





After removing Over-Voltage Data



Preliminary Conclusions

- Using the telemetry data we were able to remove spurious counts
- We still see large counts after removing bad data
- Possible large geomagnetic events remain apparent after removing bad data

Coming soon...

- Use magnetic activity plots to focus in on possible interesting events (solar activity, etc.)
- Compare E1P flux data (calculated from our counts per second) to flux data from NOAA POES satellites
 - Specifically when E1P's orbit was in conjunction with NOAA satellites' orbit

Citations

- 1. Li, X, and M.A. Temerin, The Electron Radiation Belt, *Space Science Reviews*, 95(1/2), 569, 2001.
- 2. Walt, Martin, Introduction to Geomagnetically Charged Particles, Cambridge University Press, 2005.
- 3. http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/info/Kindex.html
- 4. Temerin, M.A., and X. Li, A New Model for the Prediction of Dst on the Basis of the Solar Wind, *Journal of Geophysical Research*, Vol 107 (A12), 1472, 2002.

TO BE CONTINUED...