

LABORATÓRIO DE INSTRUMENTAÇÃO
E FÍSICA EXPERIMENTAL DE PARTÍCULAS

Space Radiation Environment and Effects: From Earth to Jupiter

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Café com Física

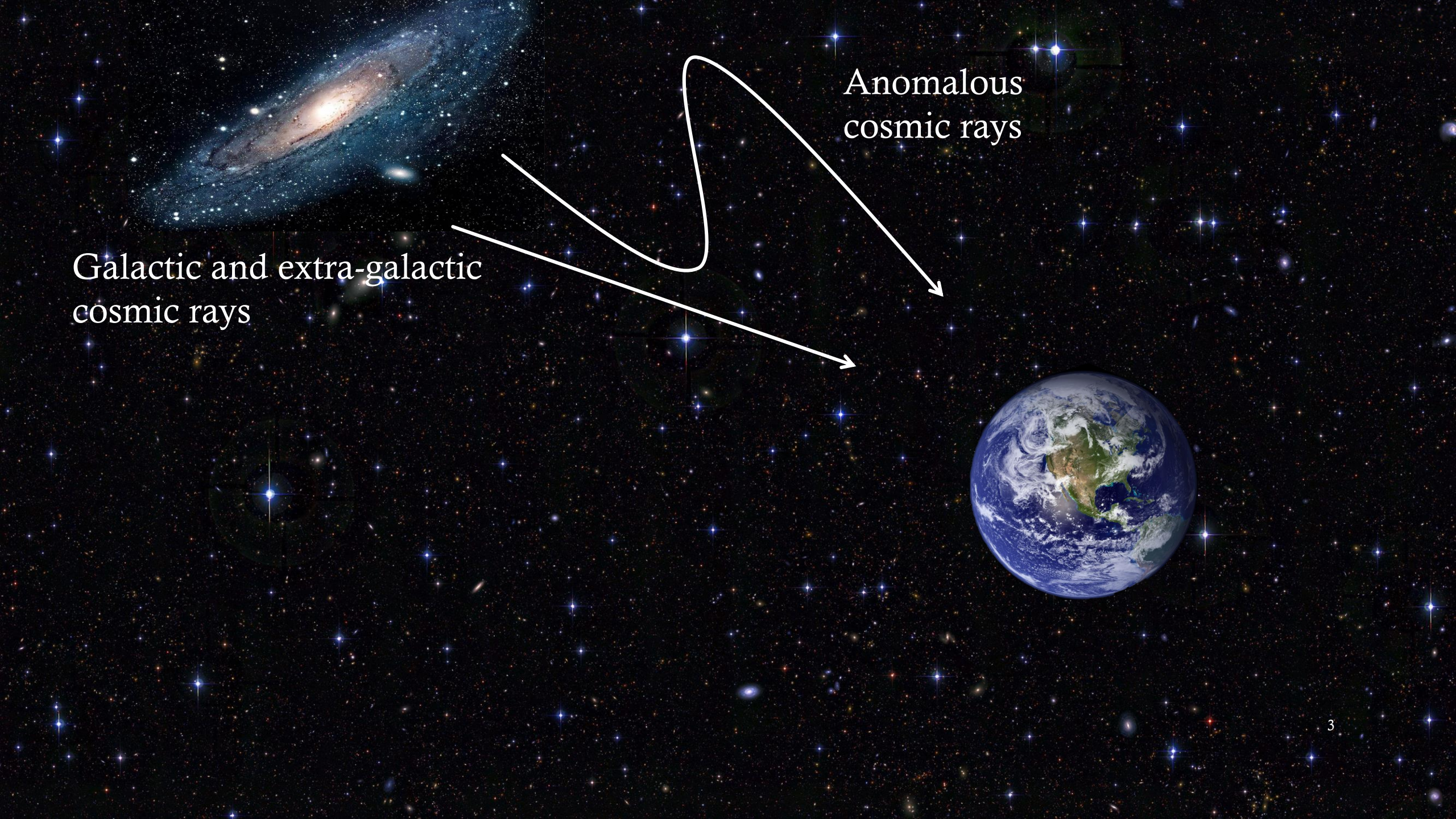


Departamento de Física – Universidade de Coimbra
28/10/2020

What constitutes the space radiation environment?

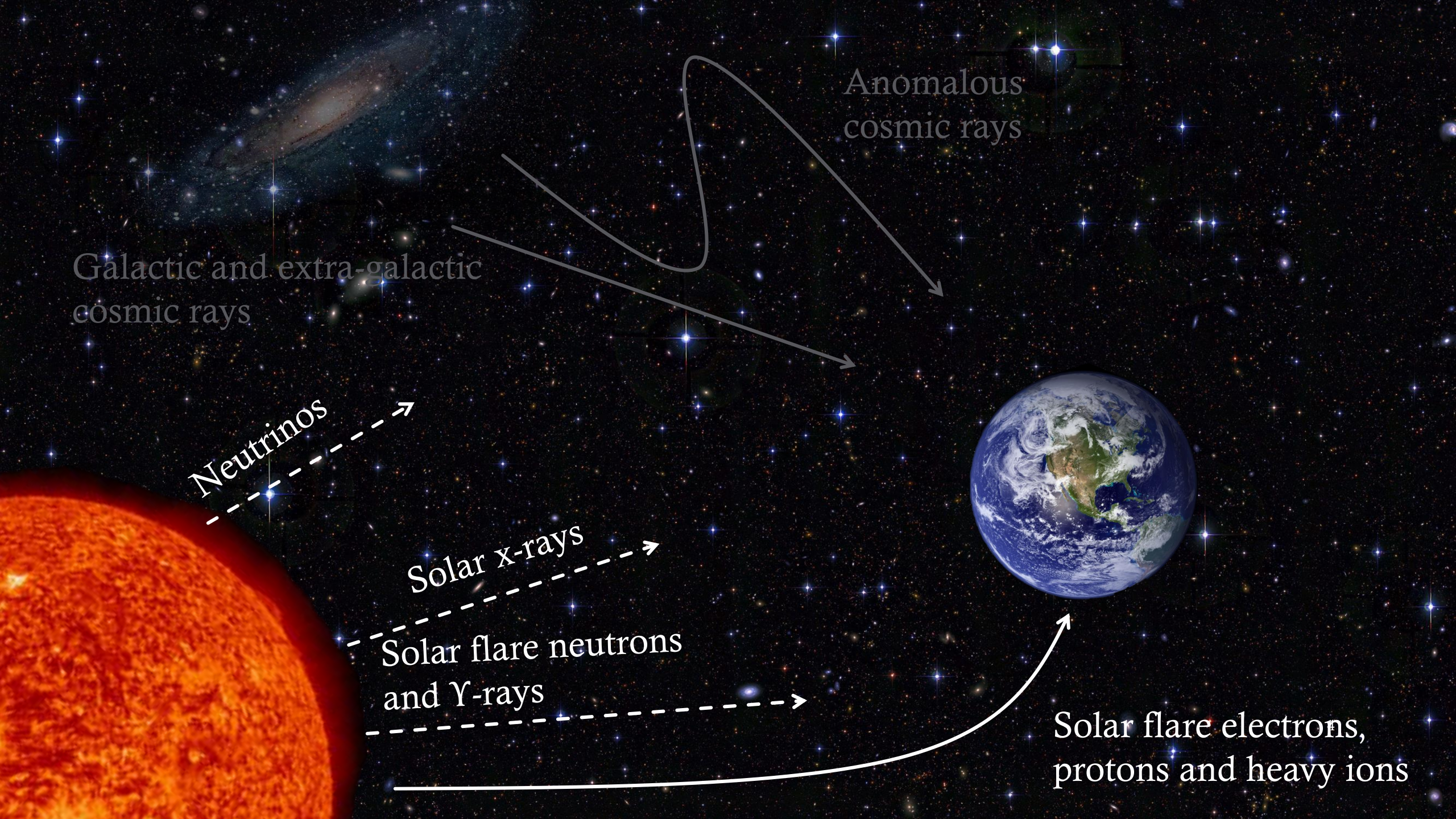
Its not all photons!



A diagram set against a starry space background. In the top left is a large, tilted spiral galaxy. In the bottom right is a realistic image of Earth, showing continents and clouds. Two white arrows originate from the left side. One arrow points from the galaxy towards the Earth. The other arrow points from a point in the space between the galaxy and Earth towards the Earth. This second arrow has a white loop at its tail, with the text 'Anomalous cosmic rays' positioned above it. The text 'Galactic and extra-galactic cosmic rays' is positioned to the left of the first arrow.

Galactic and extra-galactic
cosmic rays

Anomalous
cosmic rays



Anomalous
cosmic rays

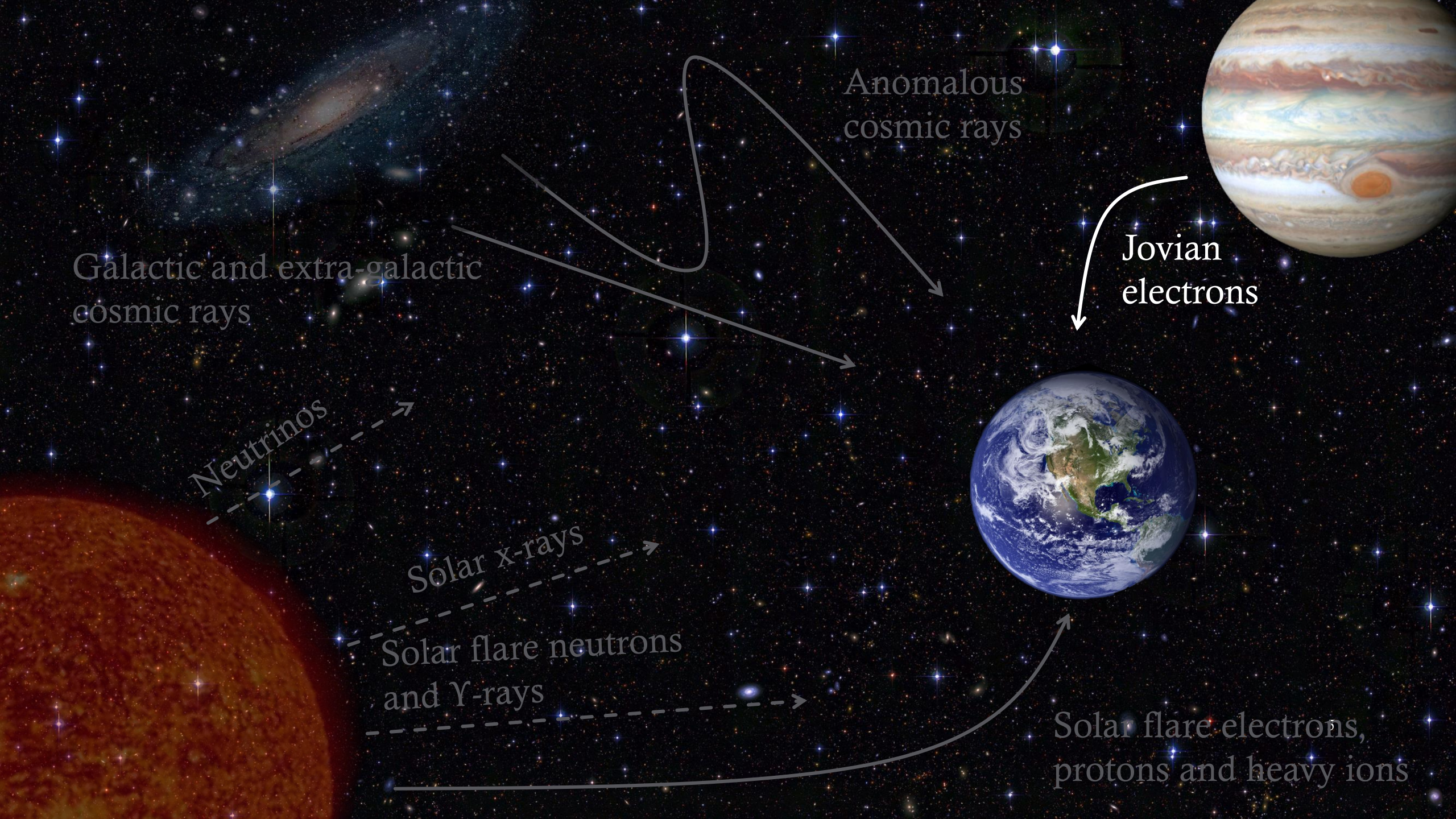
Galactic and extra-galactic
cosmic rays

Neutrinos

Solar x-rays

Solar flare neutrons
and γ -rays

Solar flare electrons,
protons and heavy ions



Anomalous
cosmic rays

Jovian
electrons

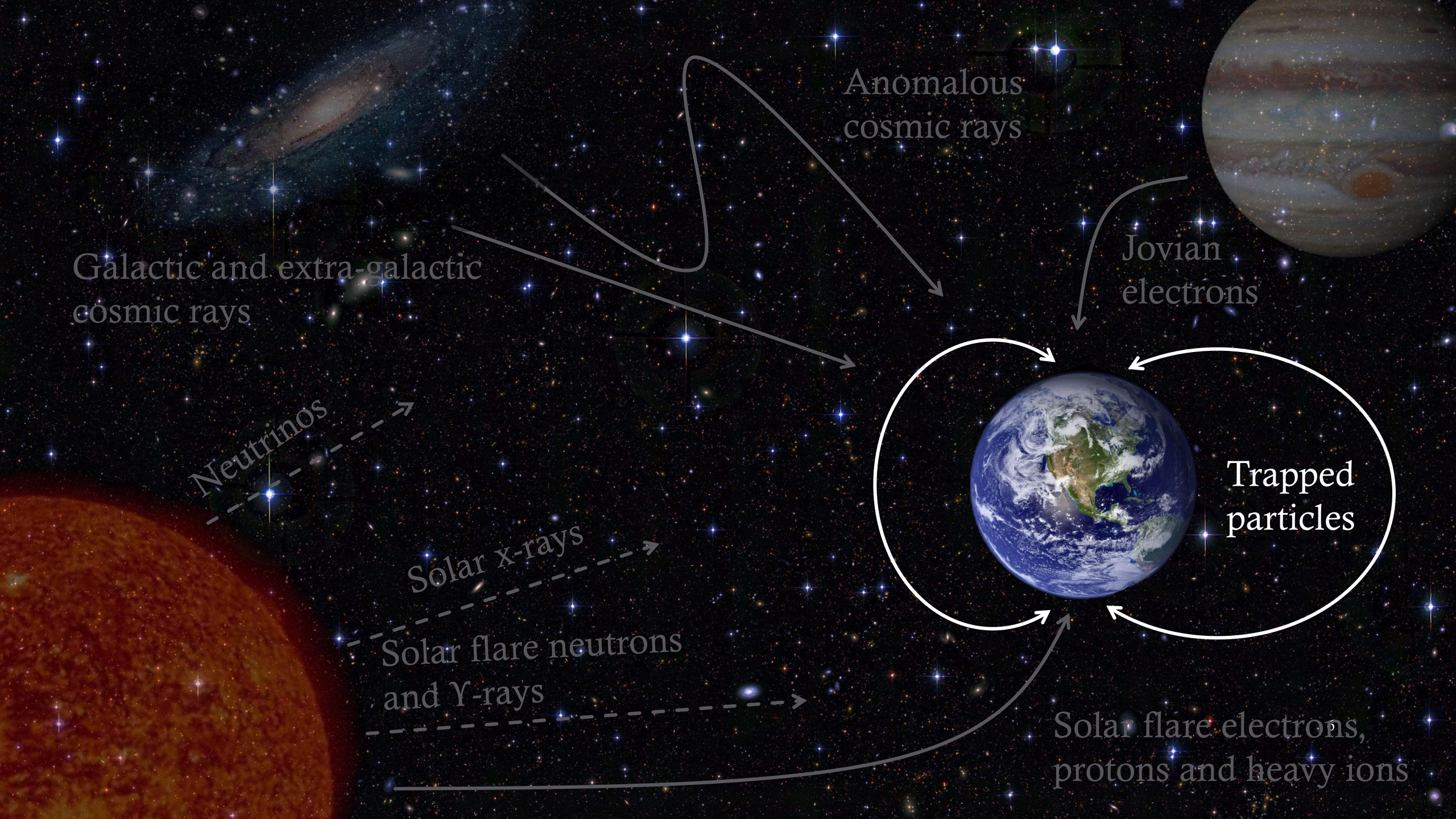
Galactic and extra-galactic
cosmic rays

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protons and heavy ions



Anomalous
cosmic rays

Jovian
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Galactic and extra-galactic
cosmic rays

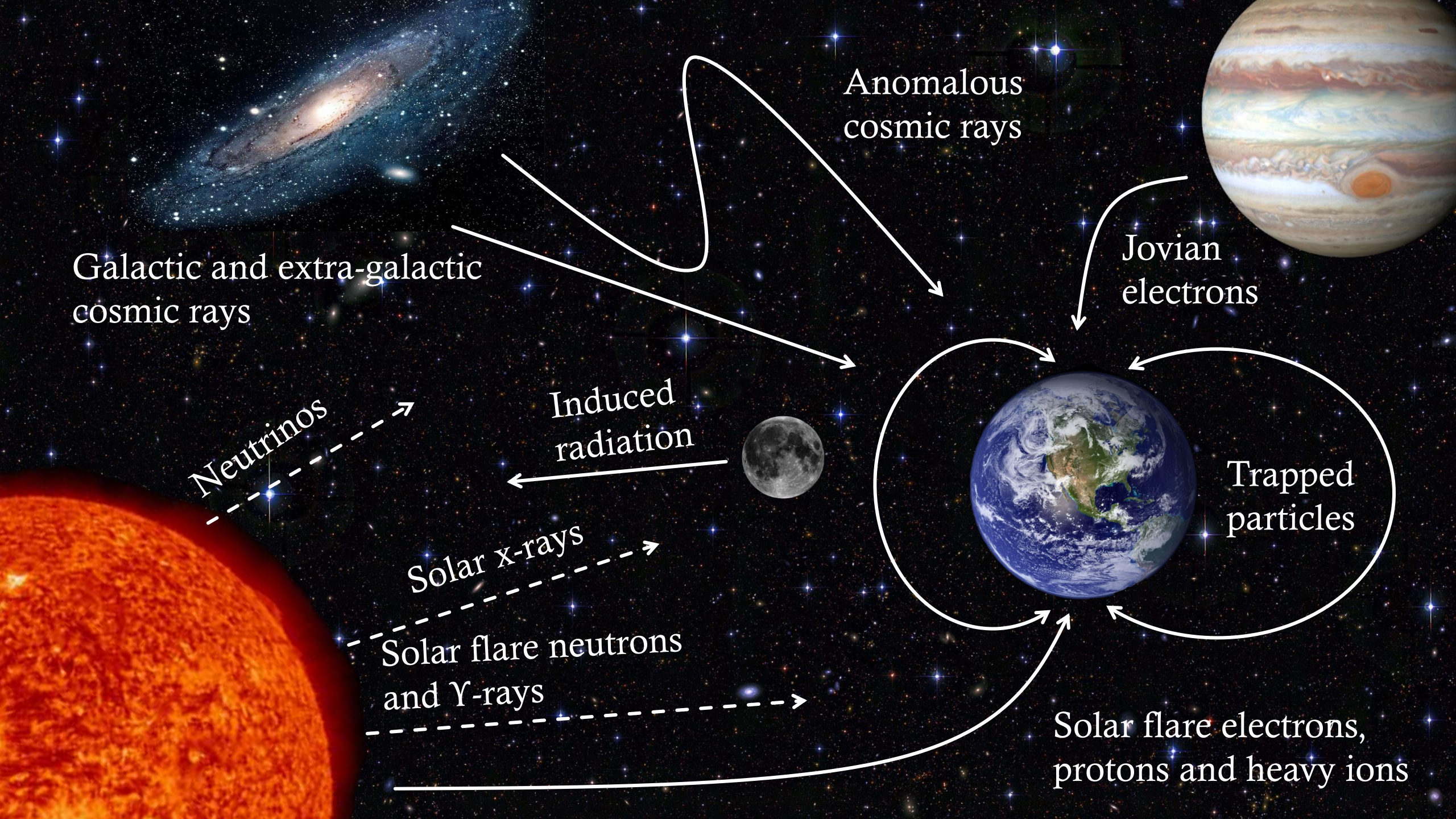
Neutrinos

Trapped
particles

Solar x-rays

Solar flare neutrons
and γ -rays

Solar flare electrons,
protons and heavy ions



Anomalous
cosmic rays

Galactic and extra-galactic
cosmic rays

Jovian
electrons

Neutrinos

Induced
radiation

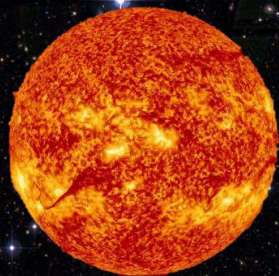
Trapped
particles

Solar x-rays

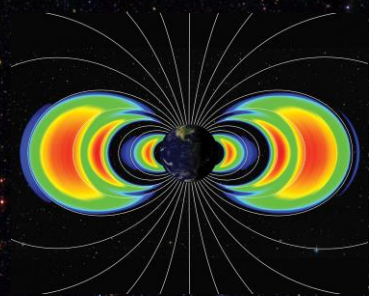
Solar flare neutrons
and γ -rays

Solar flare electrons,
protons and heavy ions

A bit of history



**Discovery of
Solar Energetic Particles**



**Van Allen Belts
discovered**

First NSREC

1964

06

1942

02

1912

01

**Discovery of
Galactic Cosmic Rays**



1947

03

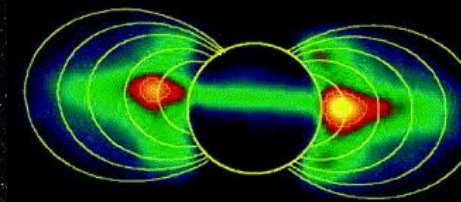
Transistor invented



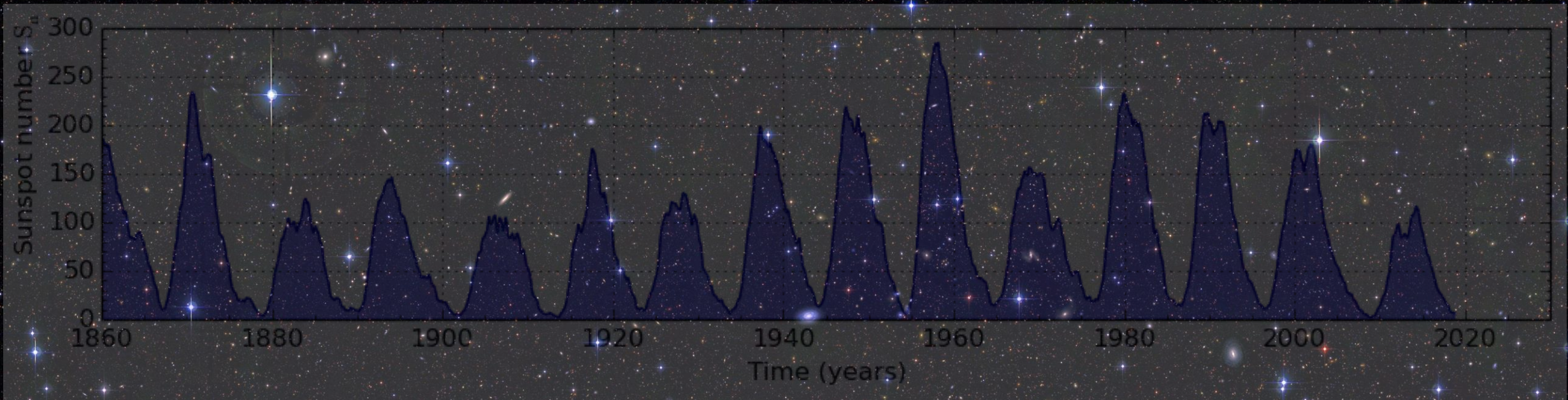
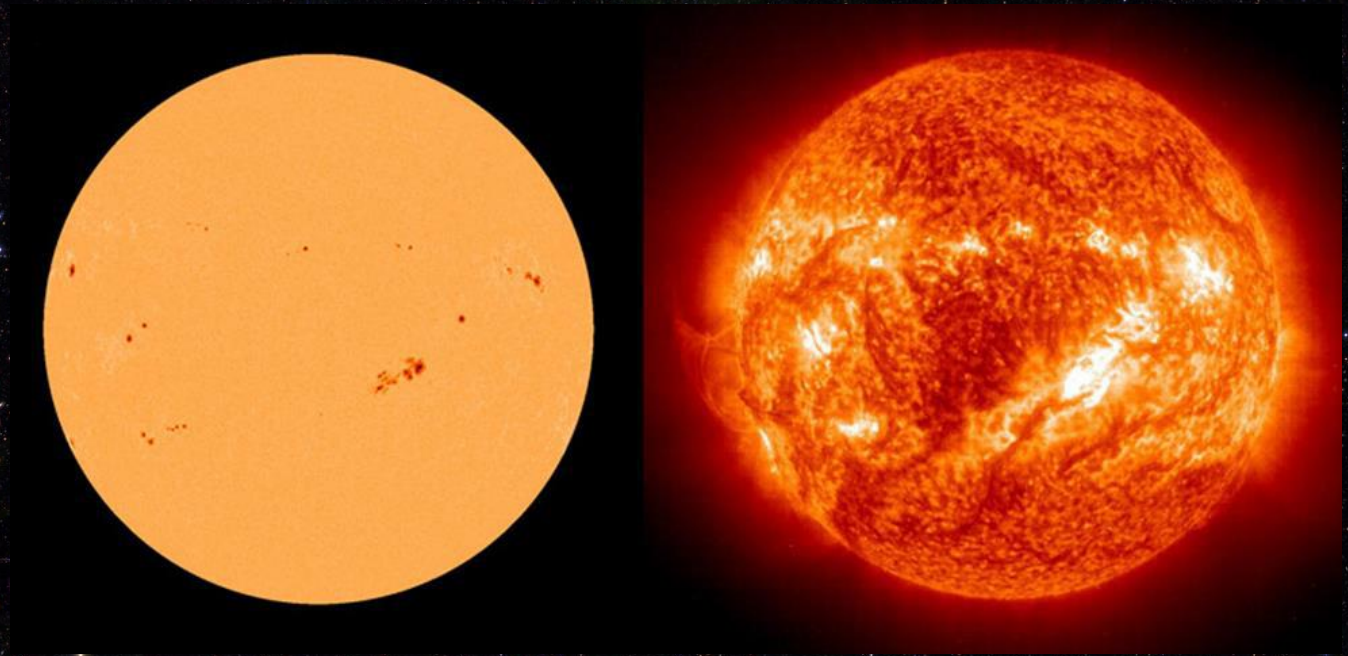
1960

05

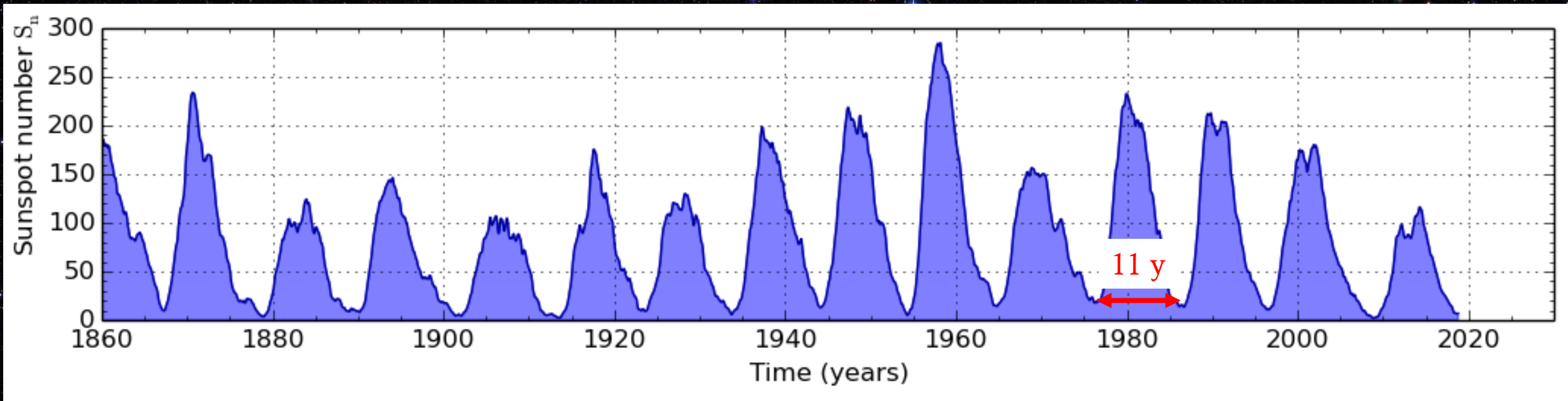
**Synchrotron radiation on
Jupiter detected**



Solar Cycle

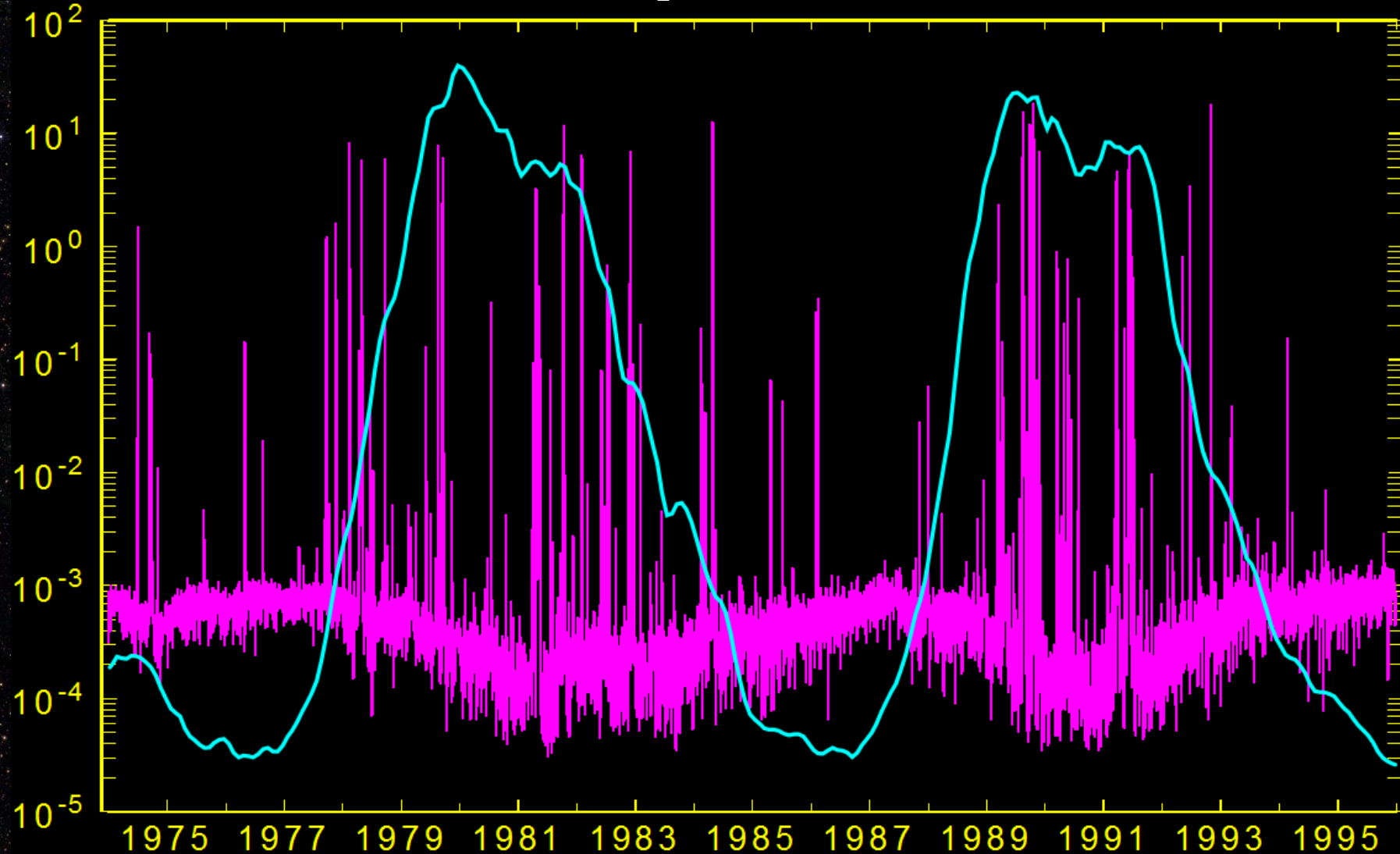


Solar Cycle

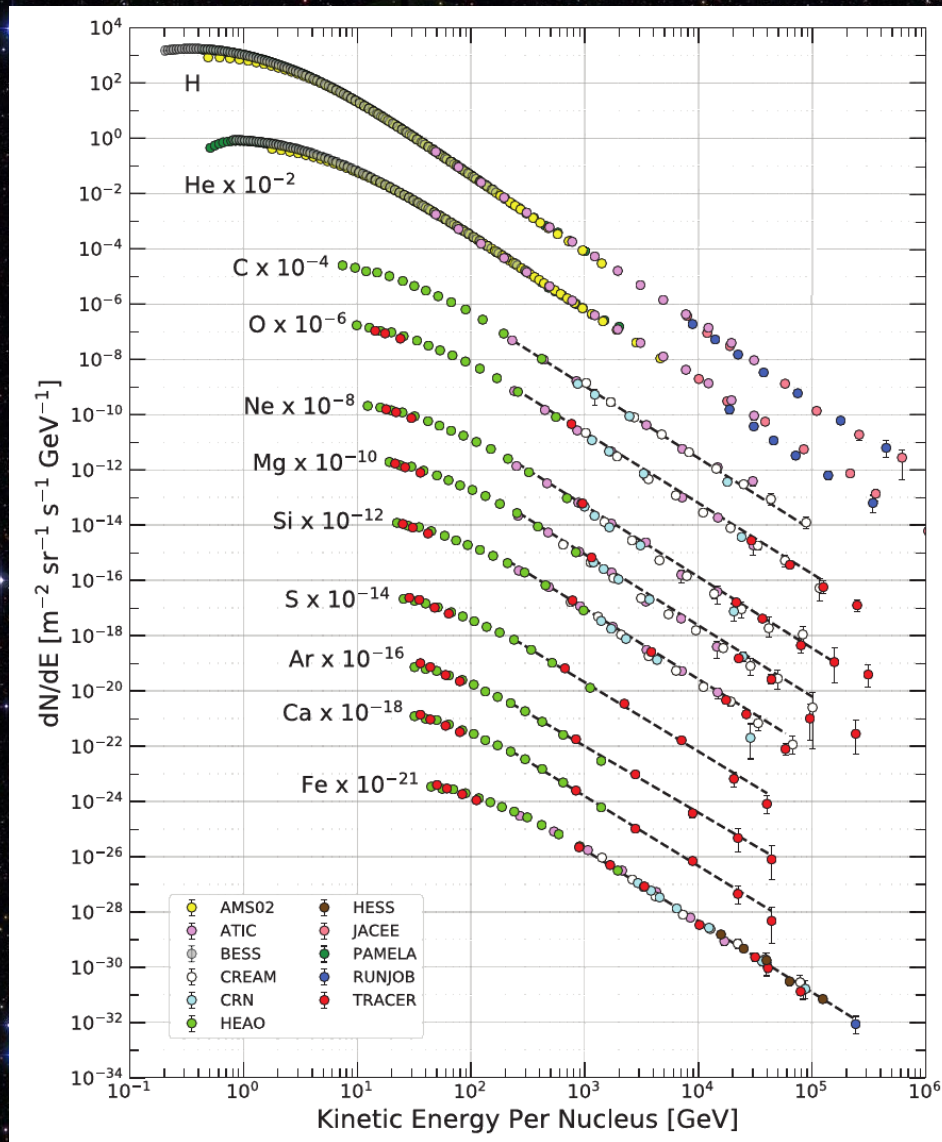


Solar Energetic Particles

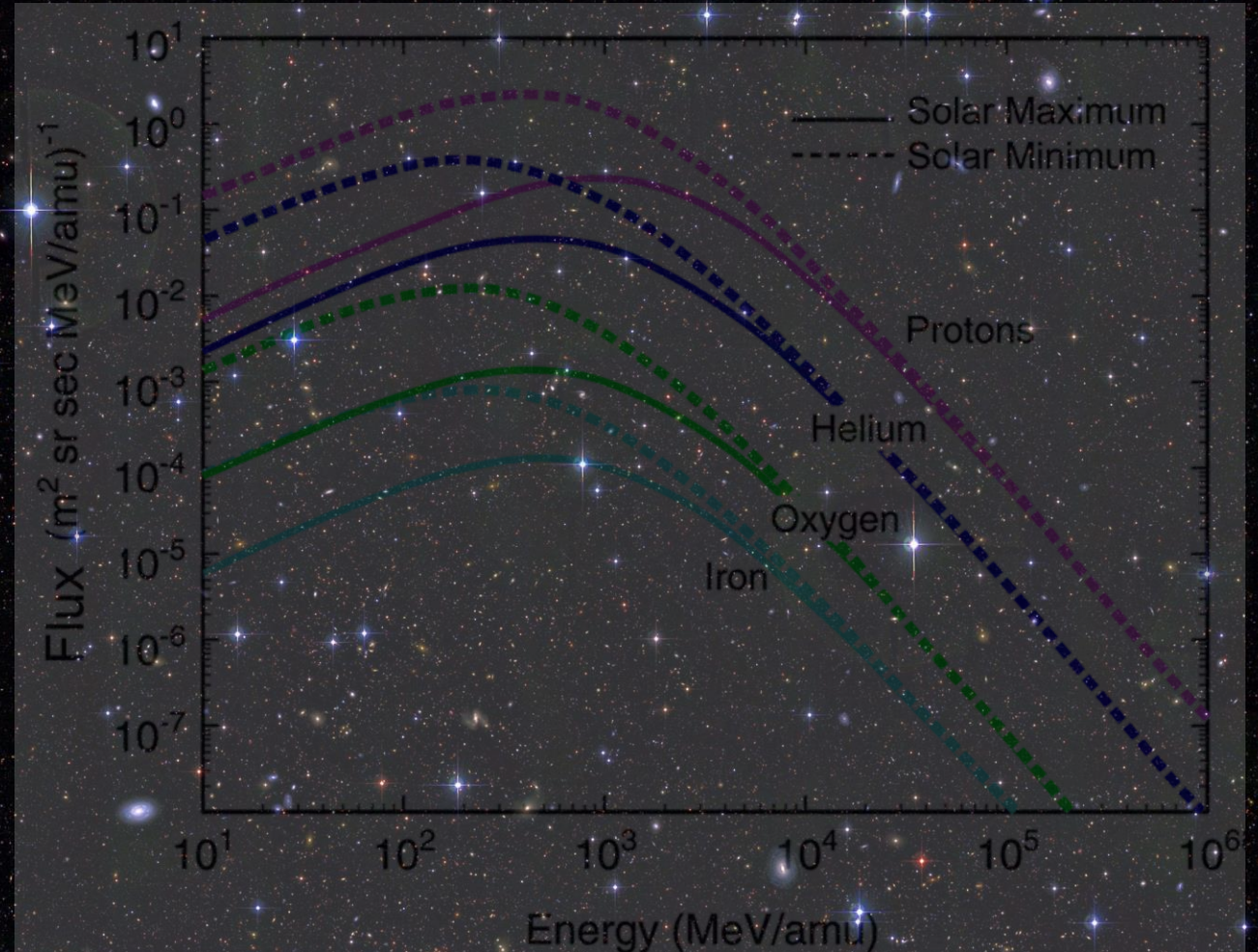
CNO - 24 Hour Averaged Mean Exposure Flux



Galactic Cosmic Rays

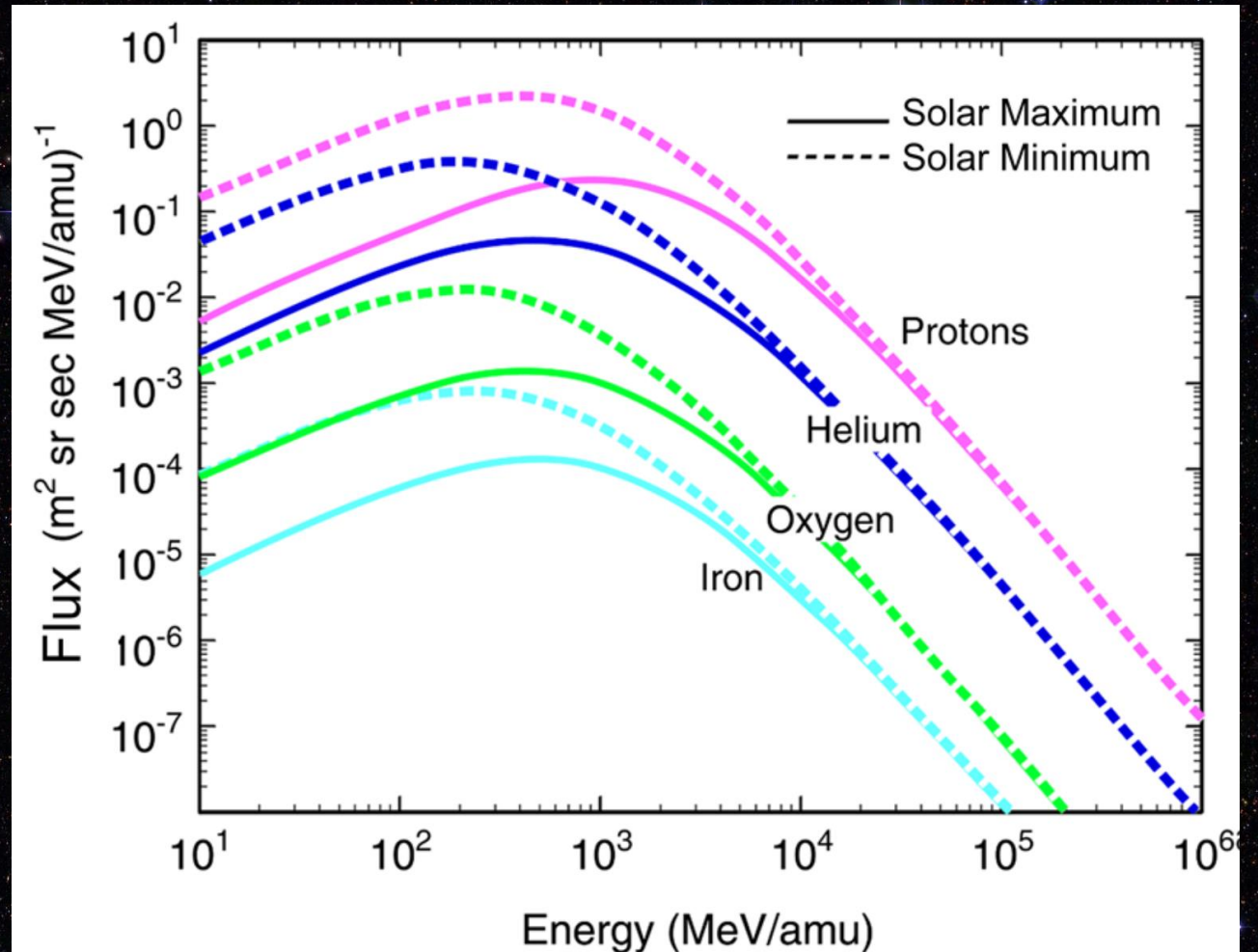
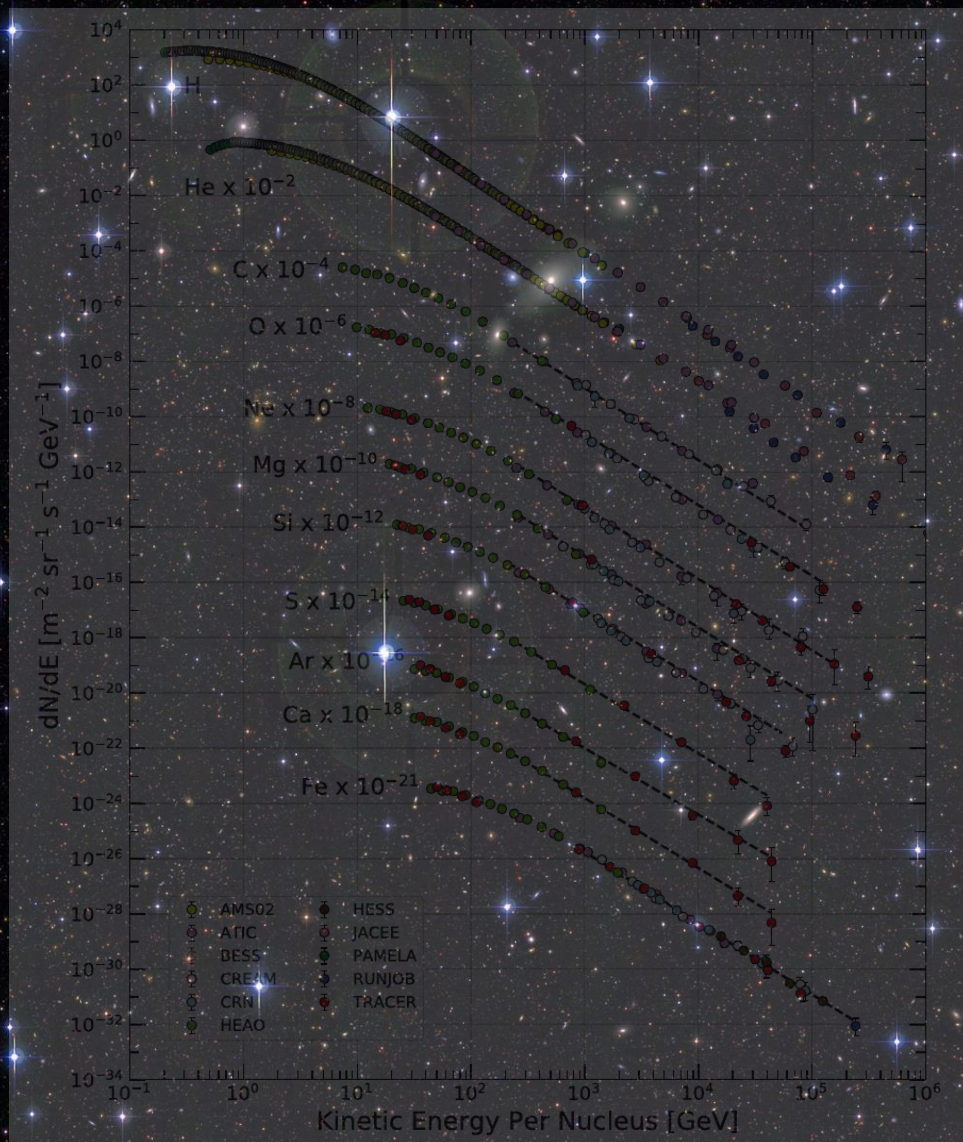


$$\text{Rigidity} = \frac{pc}{Ze}$$

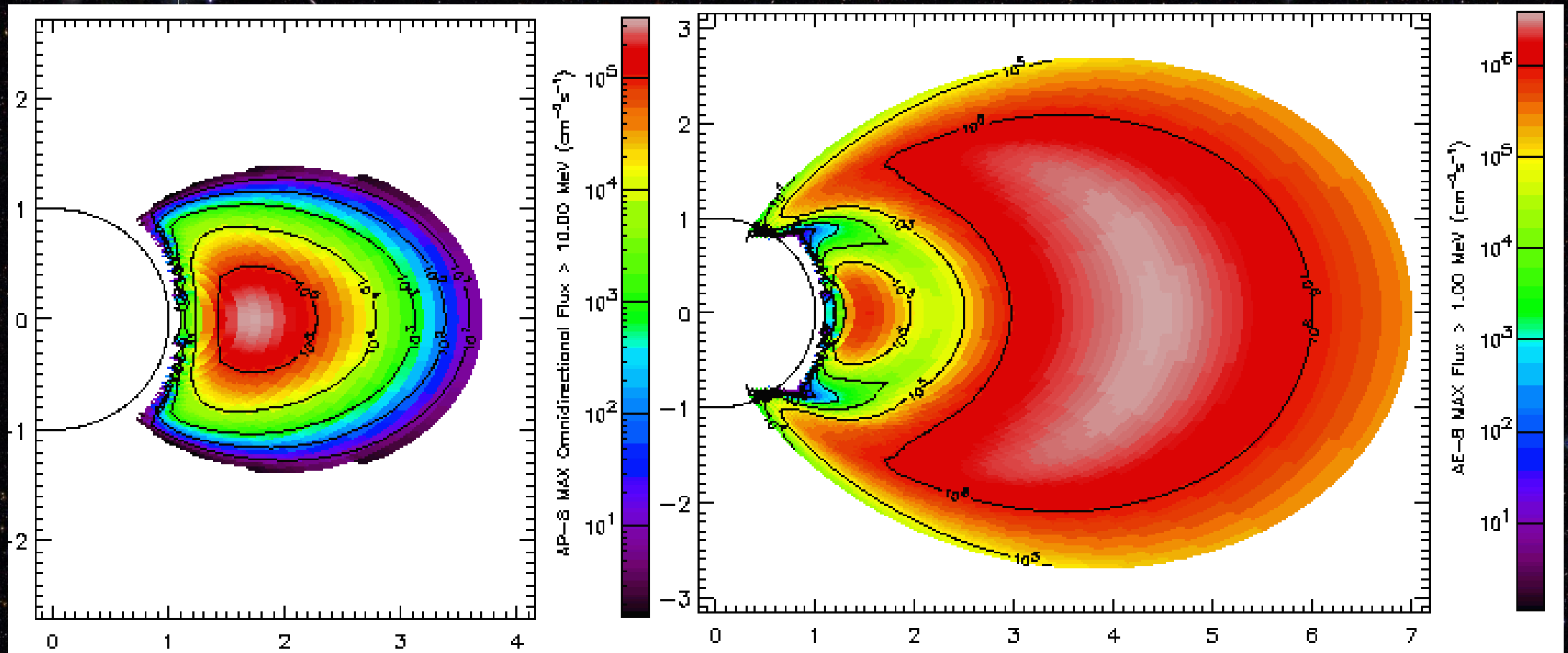


Galactic Cosmic Rays

$$\text{Rigidity} = \frac{pc}{Ze}$$

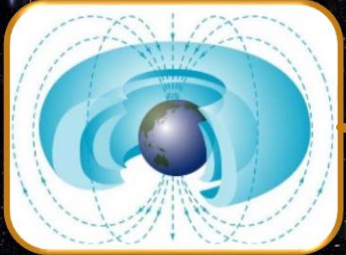


Trapped belts



Space Radiation Environment

Van Allen Radiation Belts



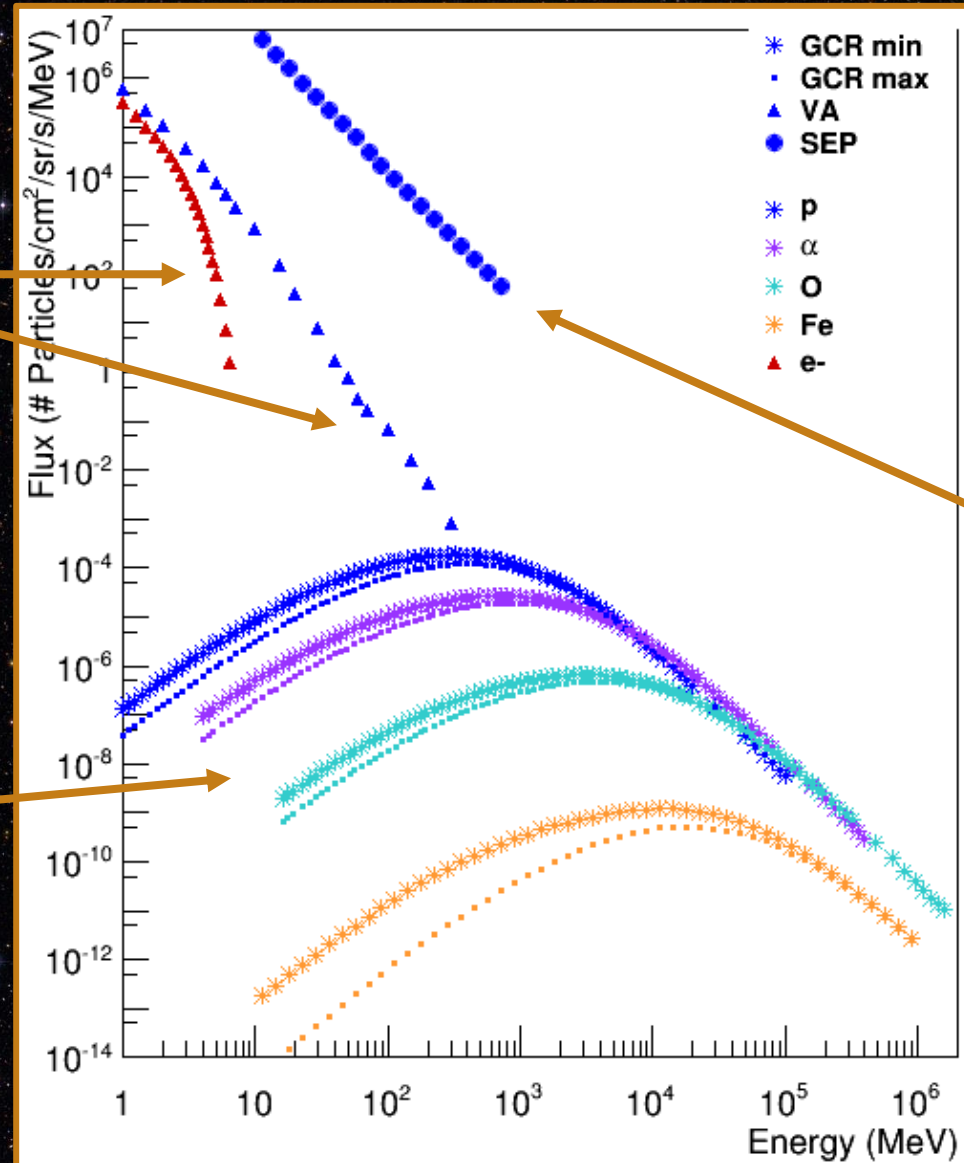
Protons and electrons
AP-8 and AE-8 models

Galactic Cosmic Radiation (GCR)

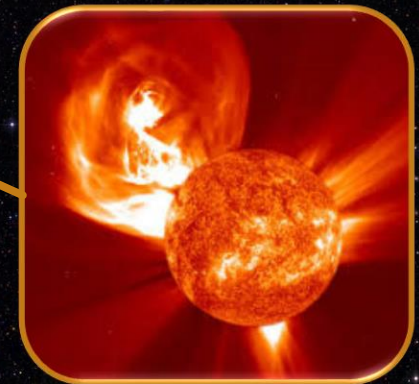


p, a, O and Fe
ISO 15390

Solar min: 30 Jan 2009
Solar max: 30 Jan 2014
1 AU from Earth



SEP event



Protons
Integrated 14 day
SEP event of
December 2006

Planetary Science

Solar Physics

Astrophysics

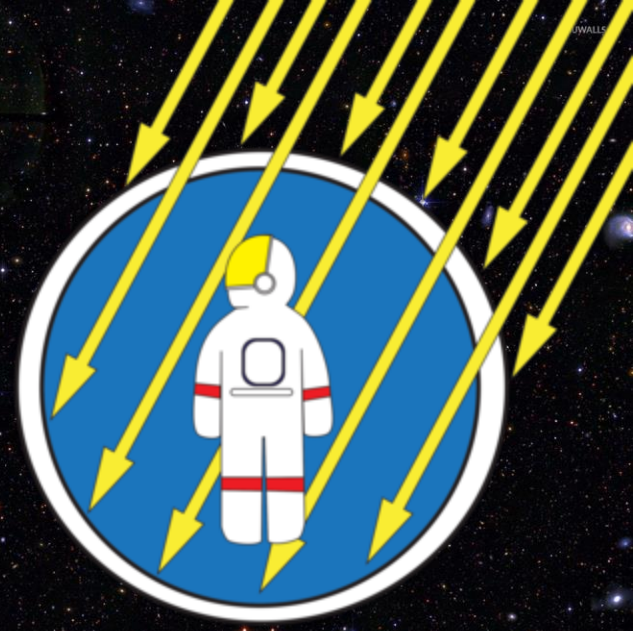
Why does it matter?



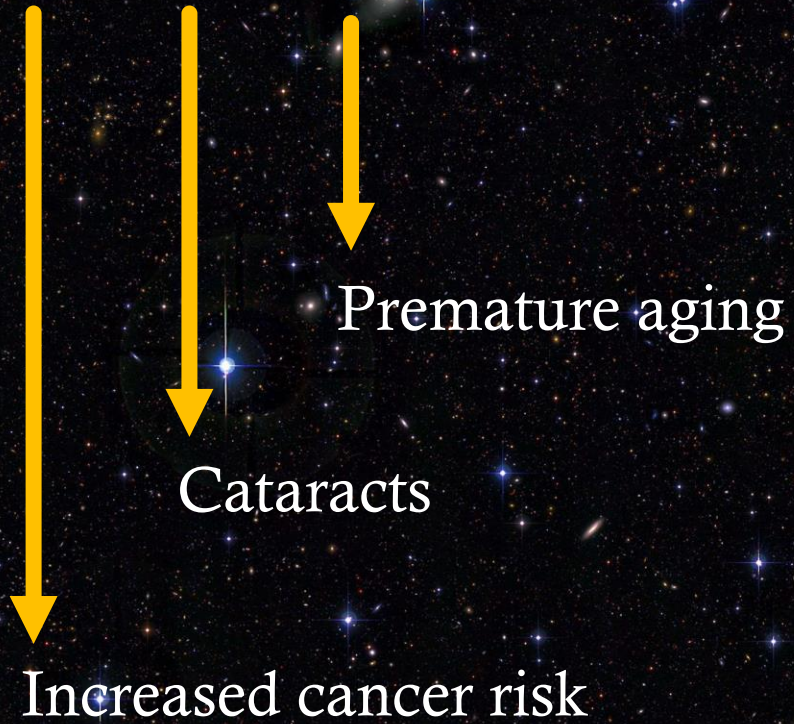
Astronaut safety

Mission reliability

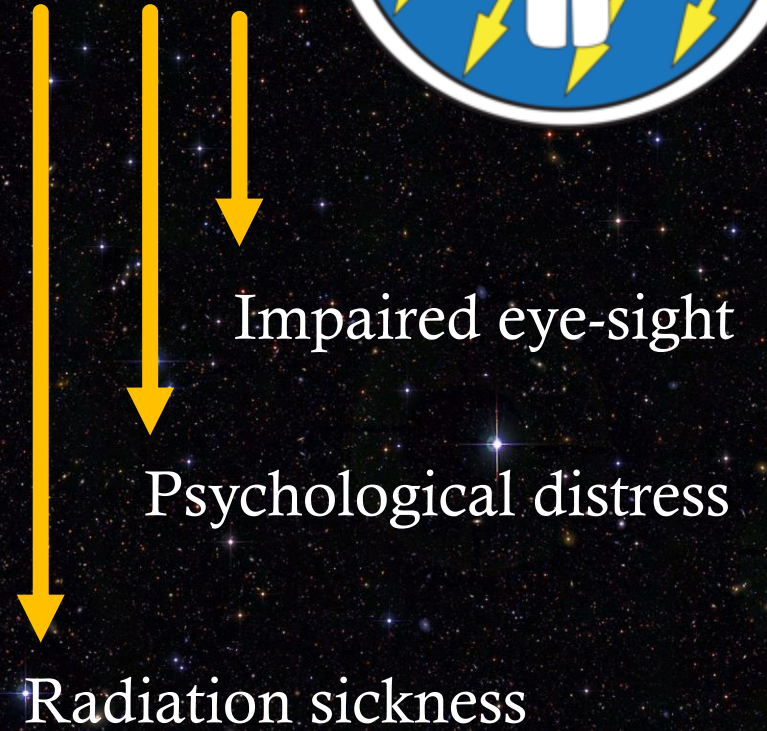
Radiation Effects



Cumulative



Acute



Radiation Effects

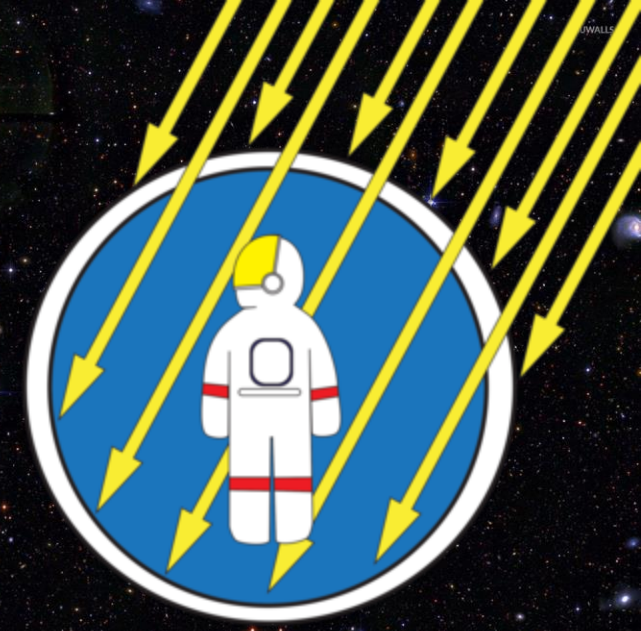
~ 2.4 mSv annual dose from natural sources on Earth

20 mSv annual limit for radiation workers on Earth

Career Exposure Limits for NASA Astronauts by Age and Gender*

Age (years)	25	35	45	55
Male	1.50 Sv	2.50 Sv	3.25 Sv	4.00 Sv
Female	1.00 Sv	1.75 Sv	2.50 Sv	3.00 Sv

Mission Type	Radiation Dose
Space Shuttle Mission 41-C (8-day mission orbiting the Earth at 460 km)	5.59 mSv
Apollo 14 (9-day mission to the Moon)	11.4 mSv
Skylab 4 (87-day mission orbiting the Earth at 473 km)	178 mSv
ISS Mission (up to 6 months orbiting Earth at 353 km)	160 mSv
Estimated Mars mission (3 years)	1,200 mSv



Radiation Effects

Cumulative

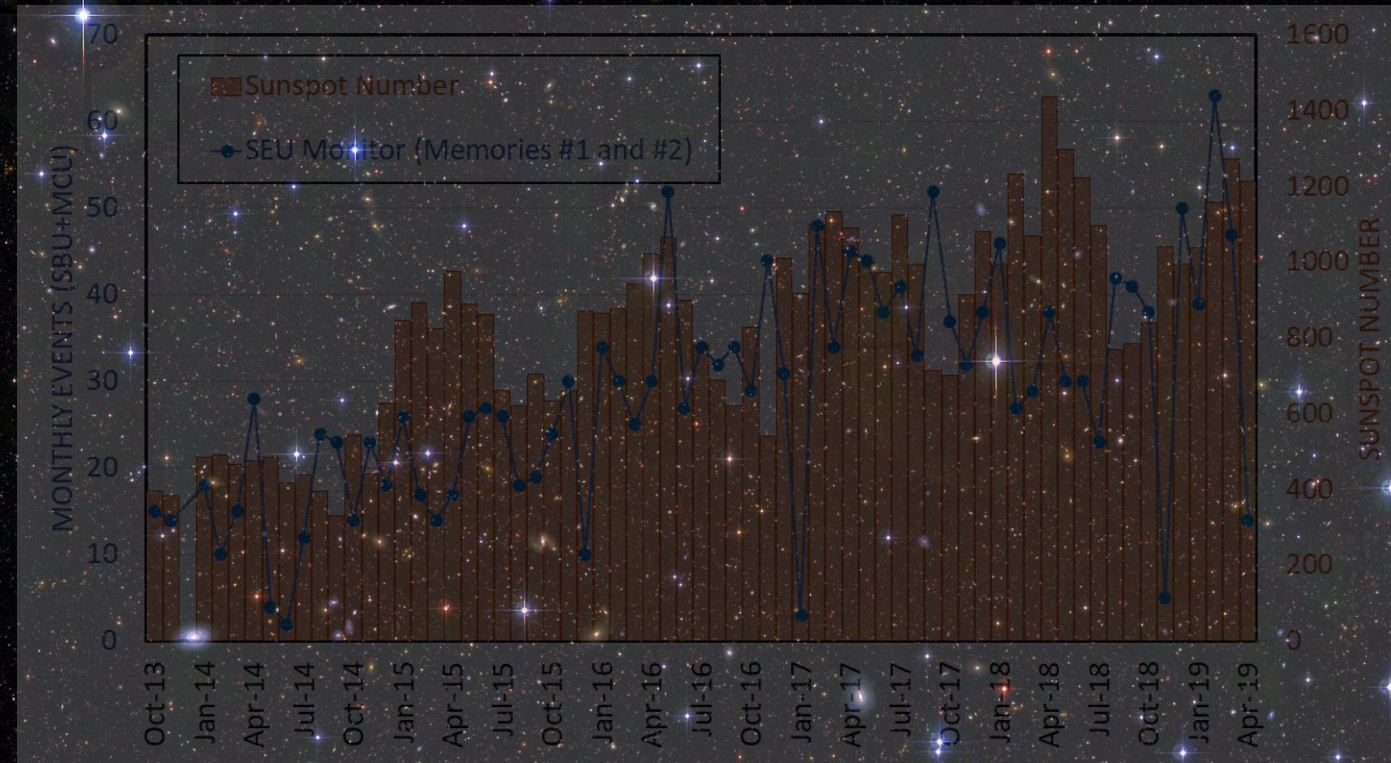
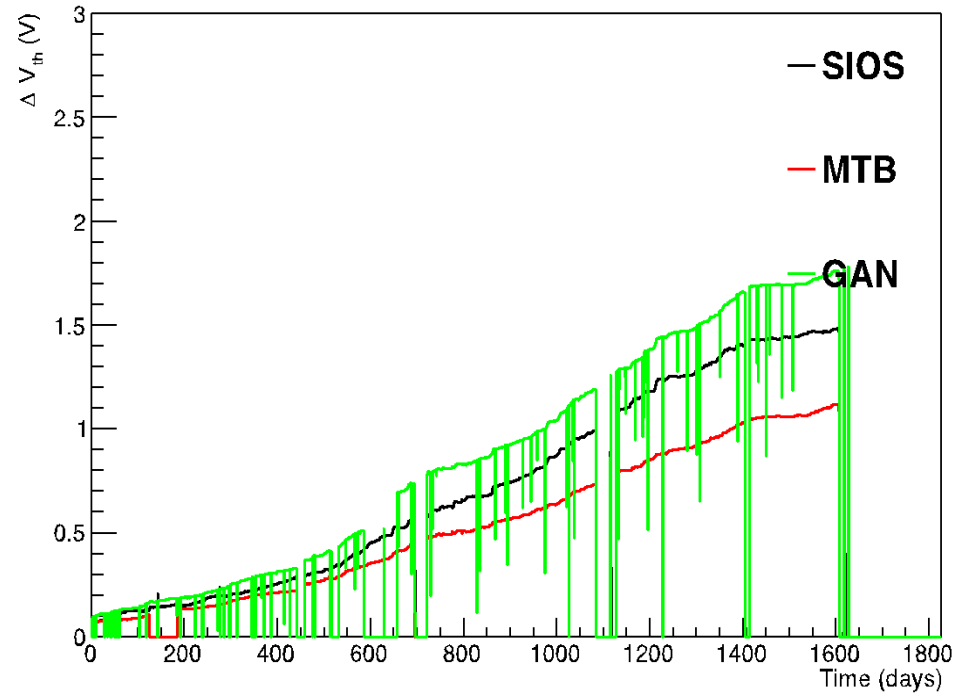
Total Ionizing Dose – TID

Displacement Damage Dose – DDD

Acute

Single Event Effects – SEE

2014-2018



Radiation Effects

Cumulative

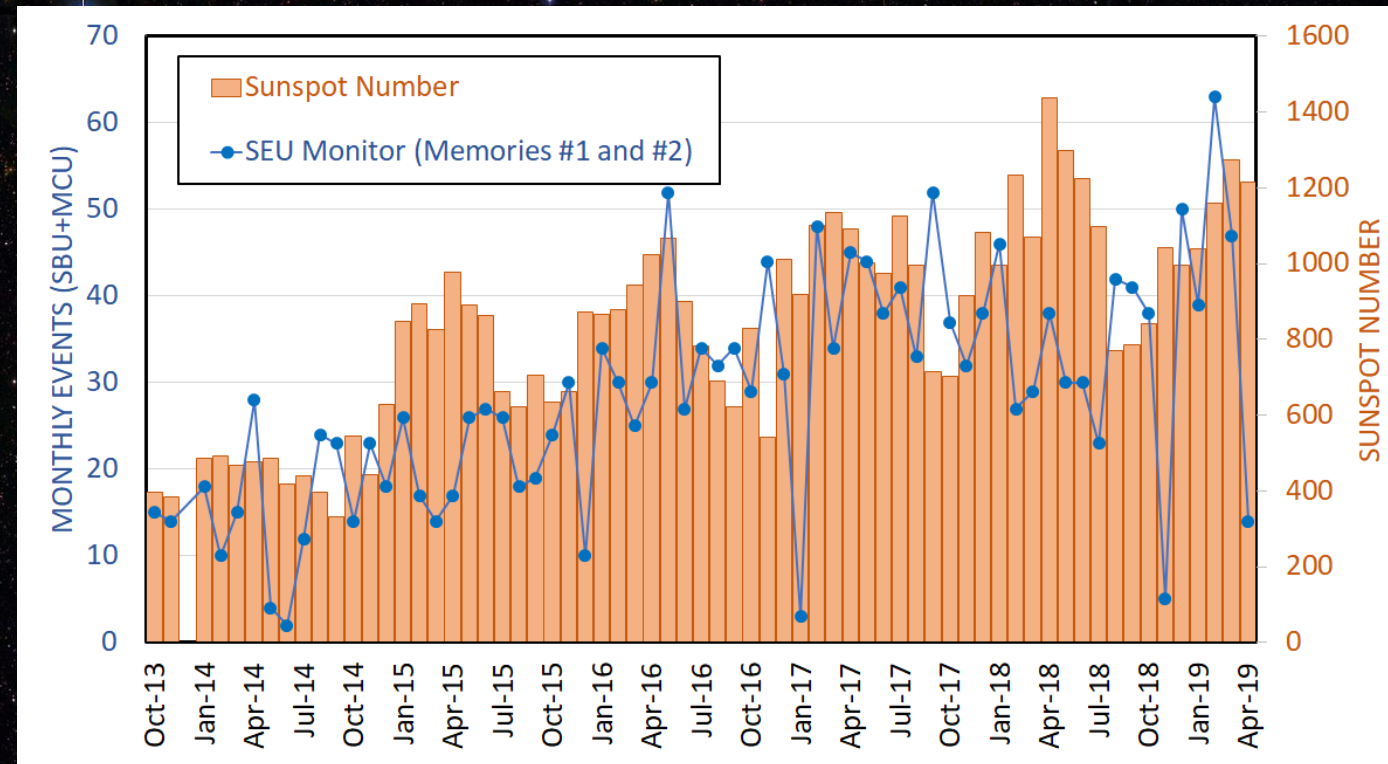
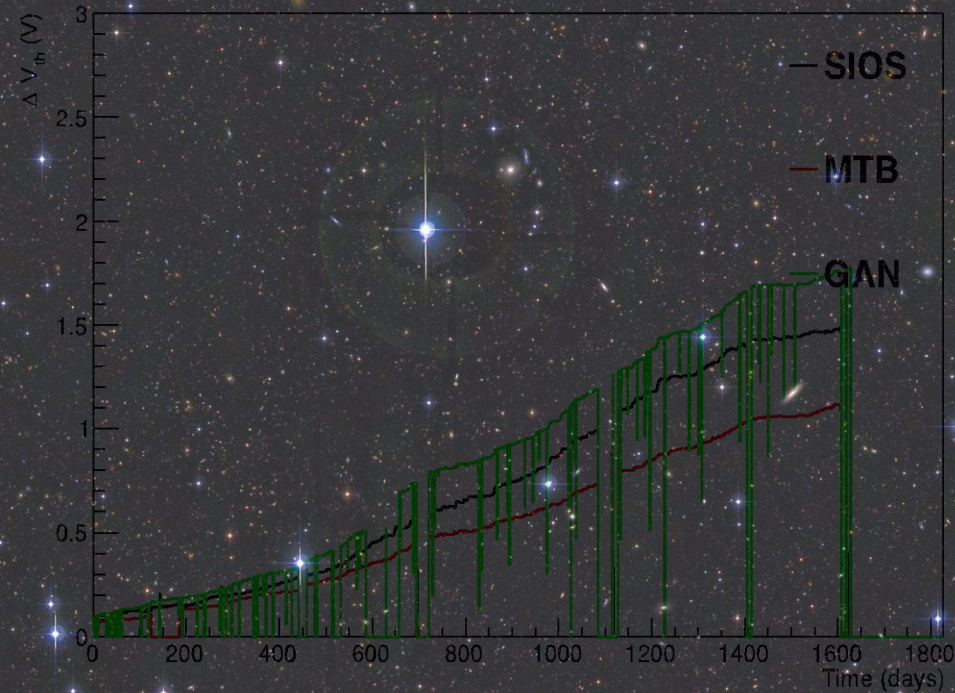
Total Ionizing Dose – TID

Displacement Damage Dose – DDD

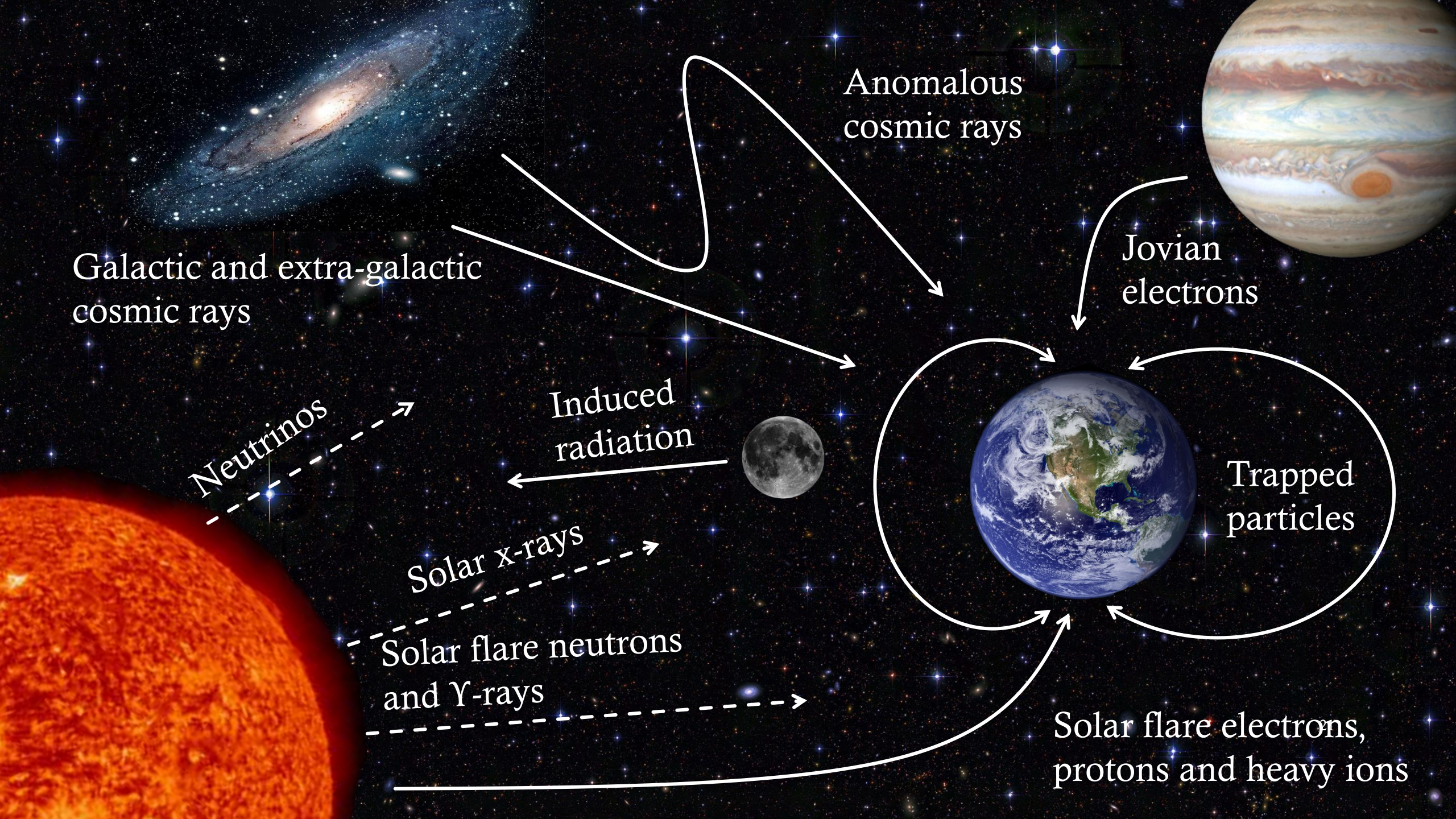
Acute

Single Event Effects – SEE

2014-2018



Presented at RADECS 2020



Anomalous
cosmic rays

Galactic and extra-galactic
cosmic rays

Jovian
electrons

Neutrinos

Induced
radiation

Trapped
particles

Solar x-rays

Solar flare neutrons
and γ -rays

Solar flare electrons,
protons and heavy ions

The JUICE Mission

Cosmic Vision (2015-2025)
L-class Mission

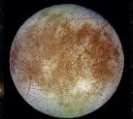


Launch
2022

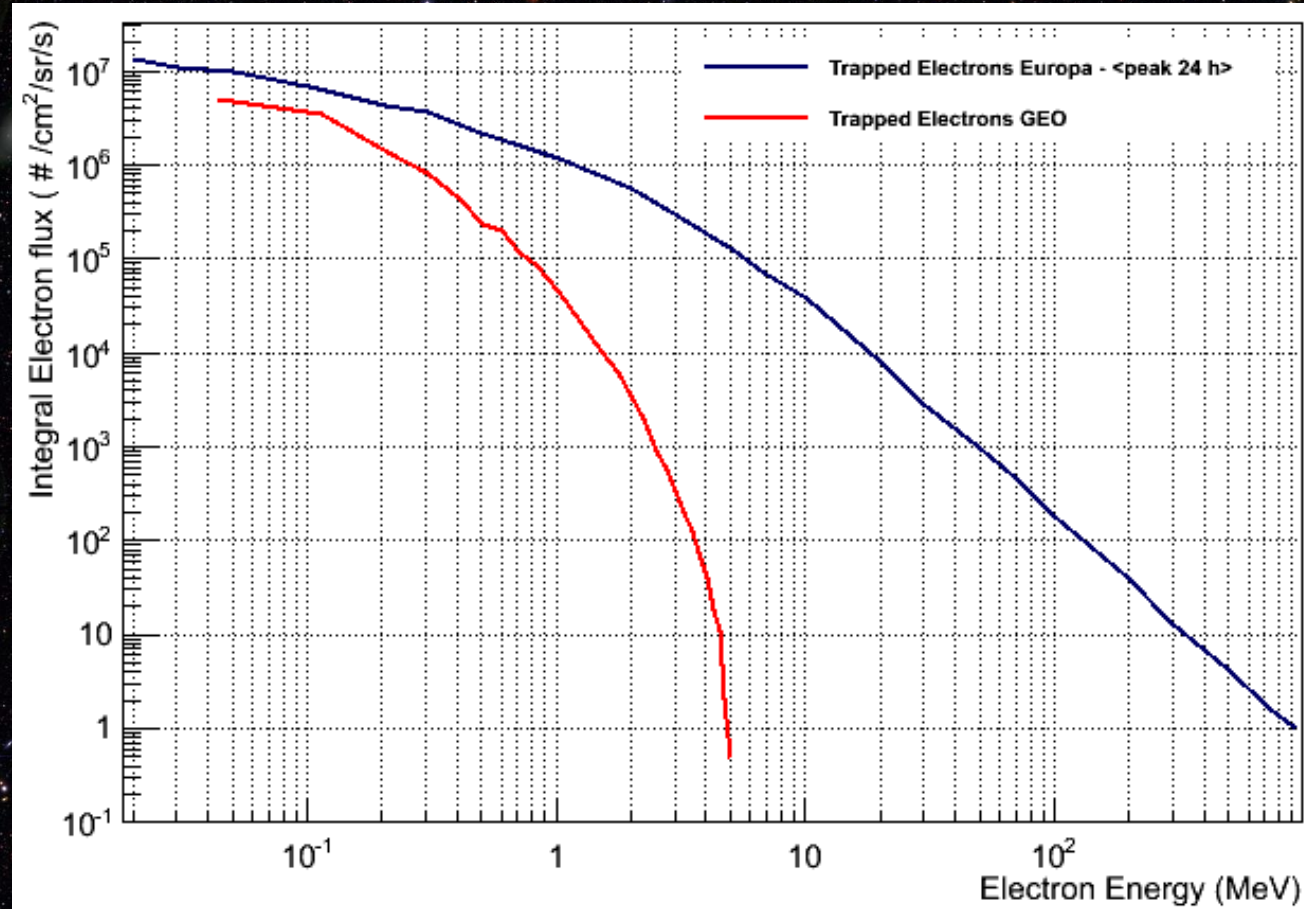
Arrival
2030



End
2033



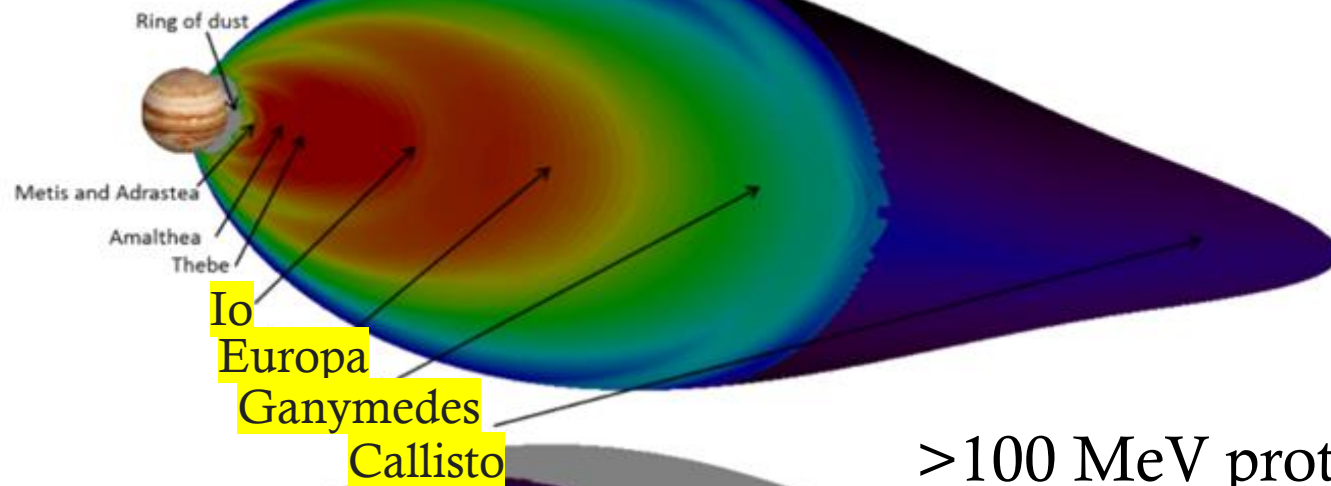
Radiation Environment



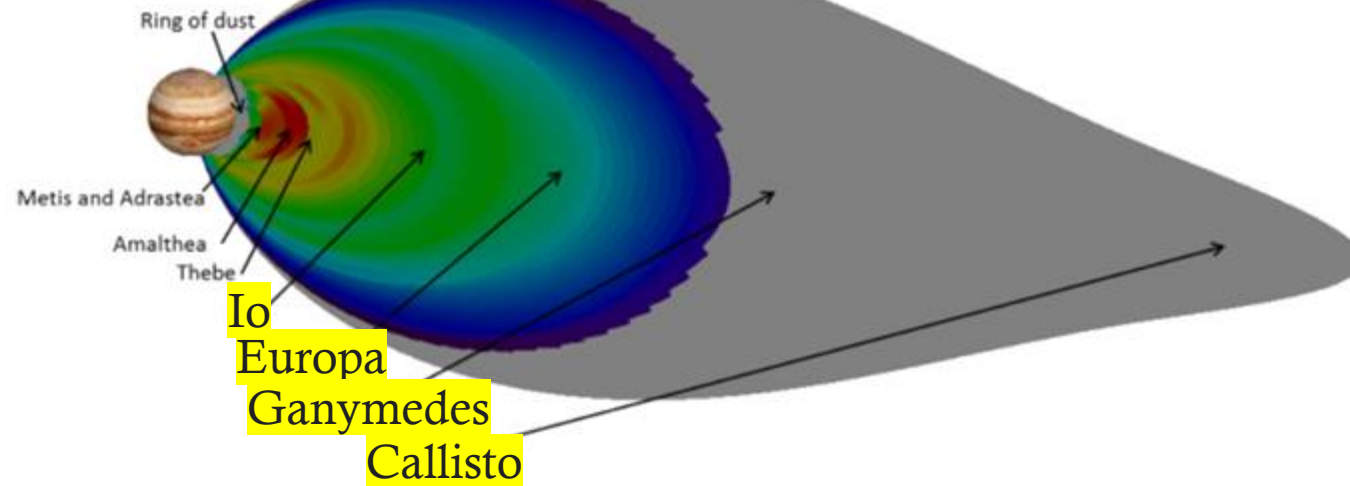
Radiation Environment

JOSE model

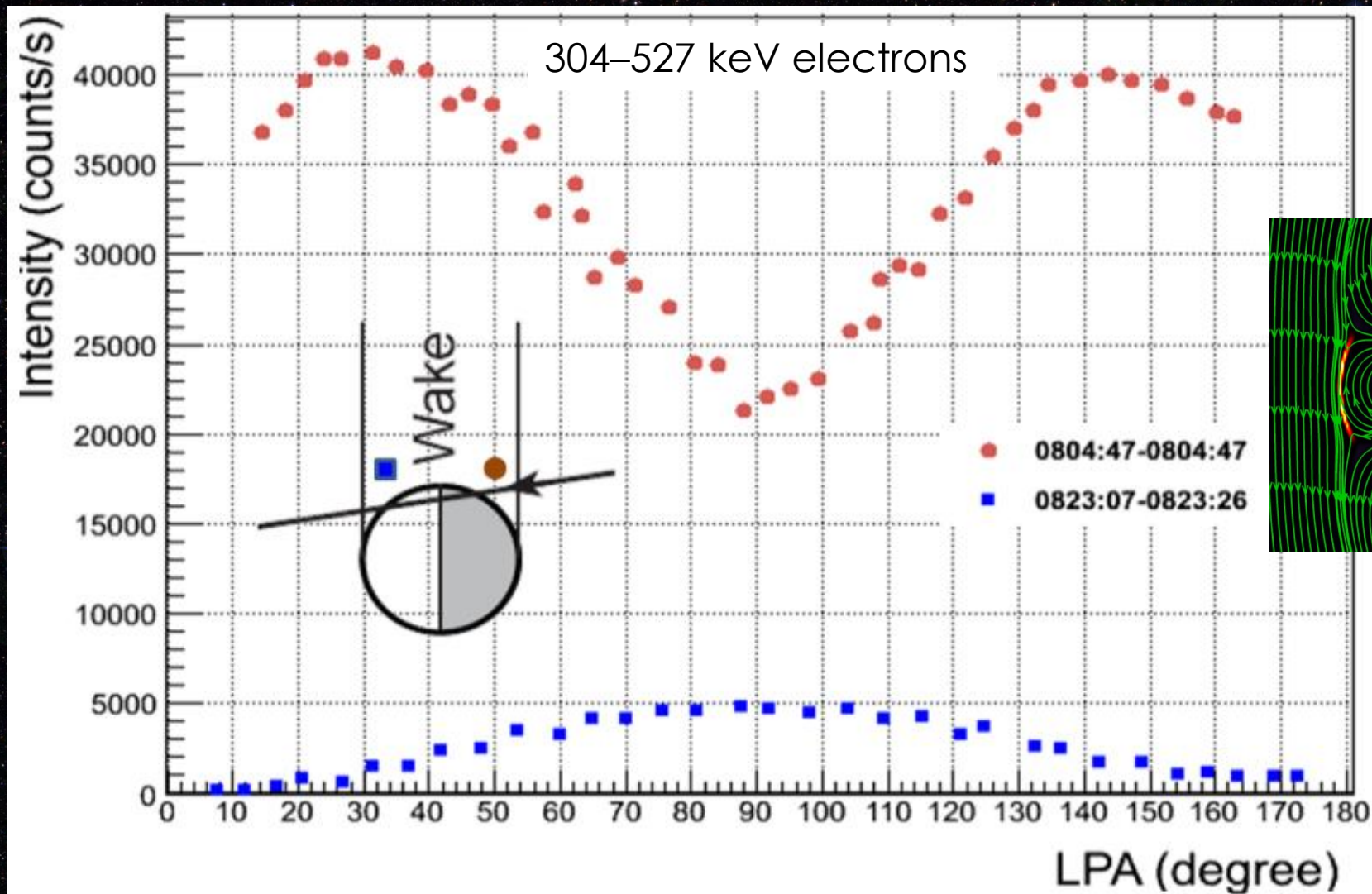
$>10 \text{ MeV } e^-$



$>100 \text{ MeV protons}$

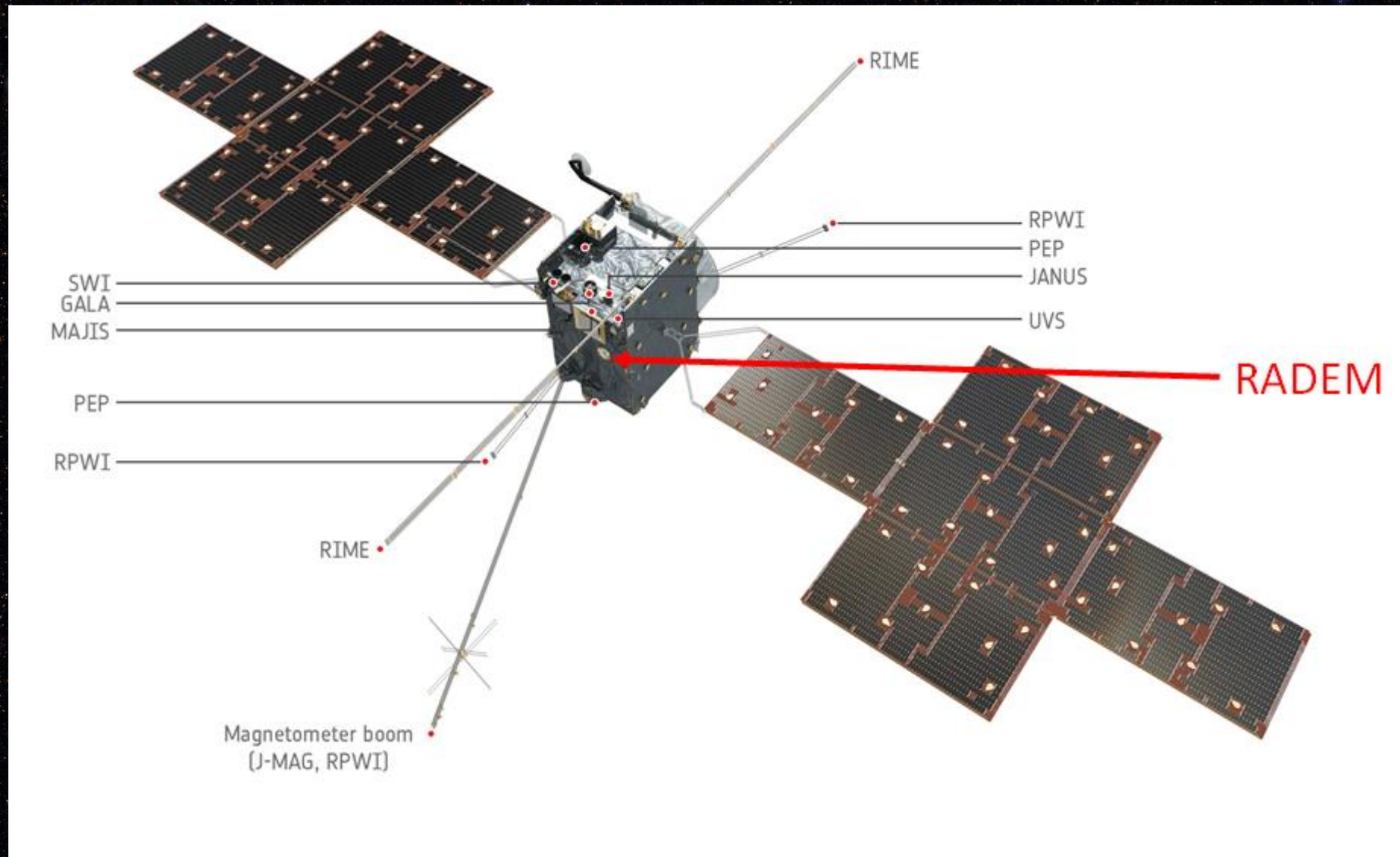


Radiation Environment



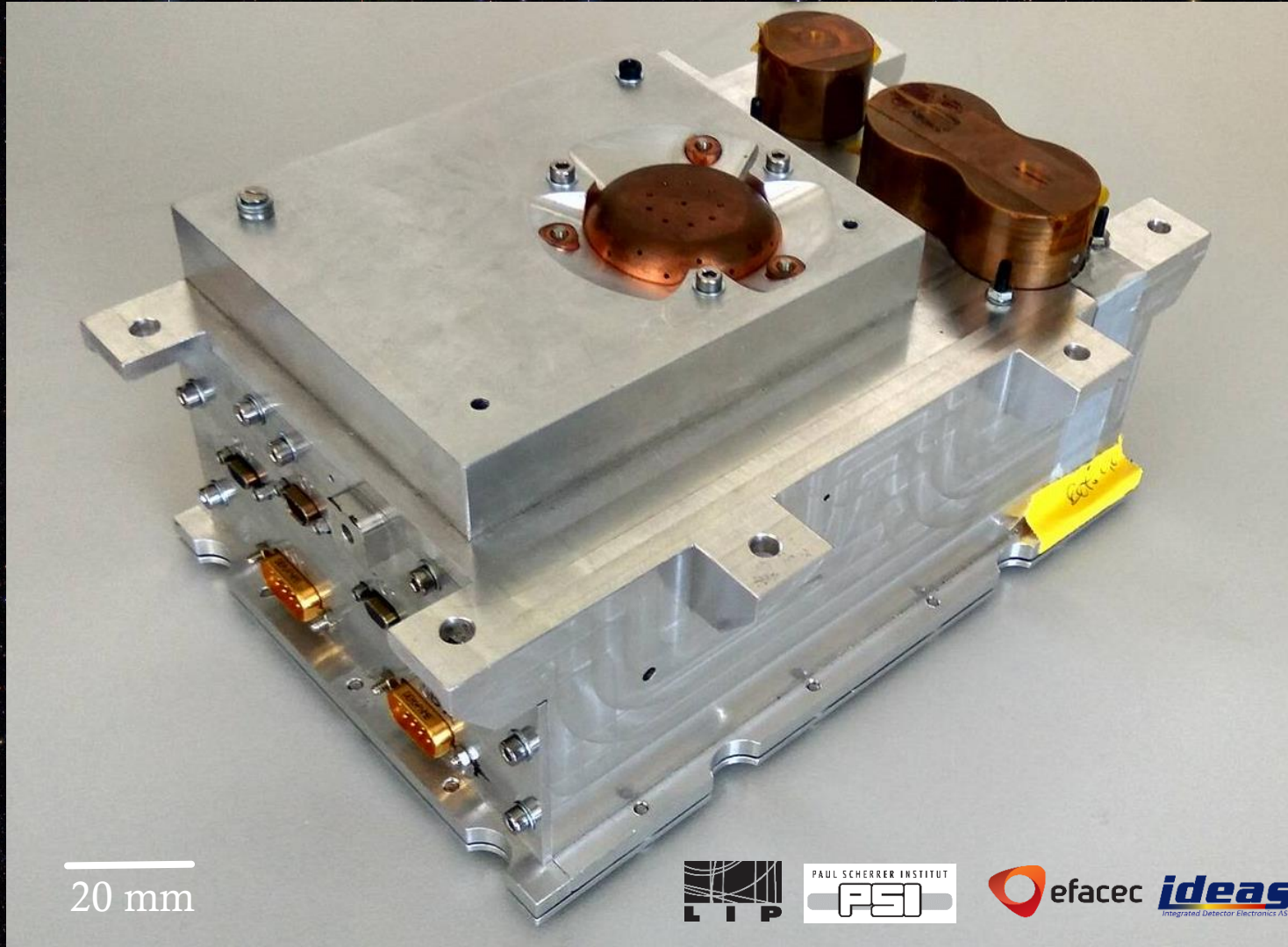
DATA: EPD measurements
Galileo G29 encounter with Ganymede in December 2000

Scientific Instruments



RADEM

ESA/ESTEC Contract 1-7560/13/NL/HB



Electrons 0.3-40 MeV

Protons 5-250 MeV

Heavy Ions (its complicated)

Peak Fluxes to 10^9 p/cm²/s

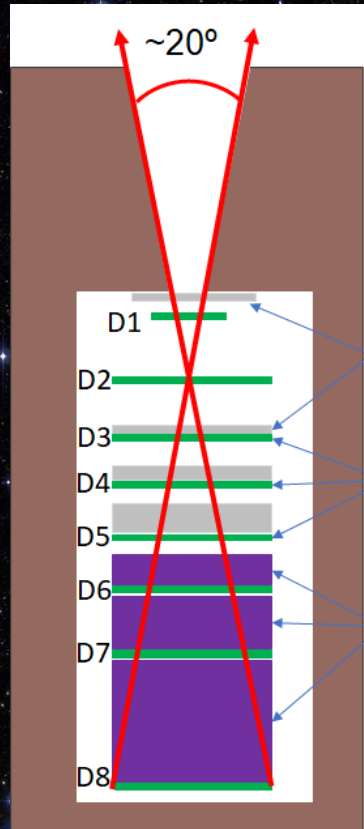
Dose assessment



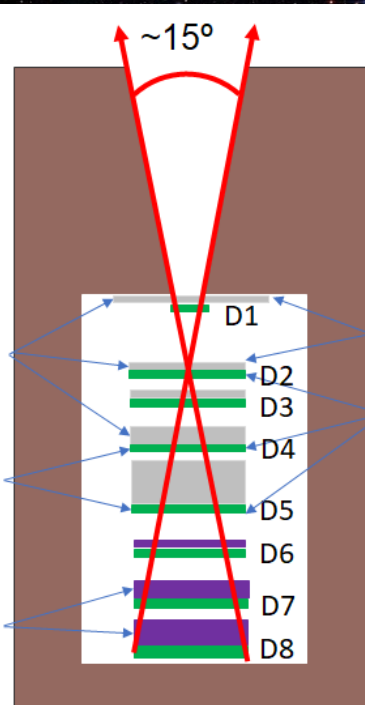
RADEM – Detector Overview

Based on traditional Stack Detectors SREM, MFS, BERM, etc

Proton Detector (PDH)

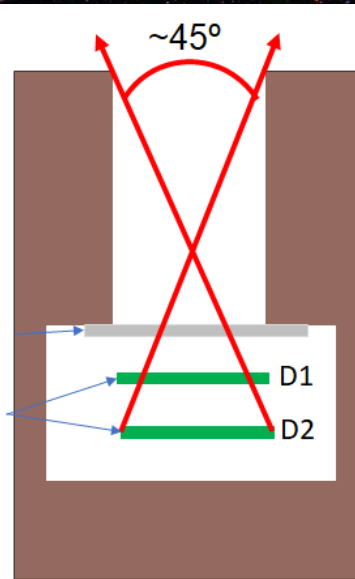


Electron Detector (EDH)



300 keV – 40 MeV

Heavy Ion Detector (HIDH)

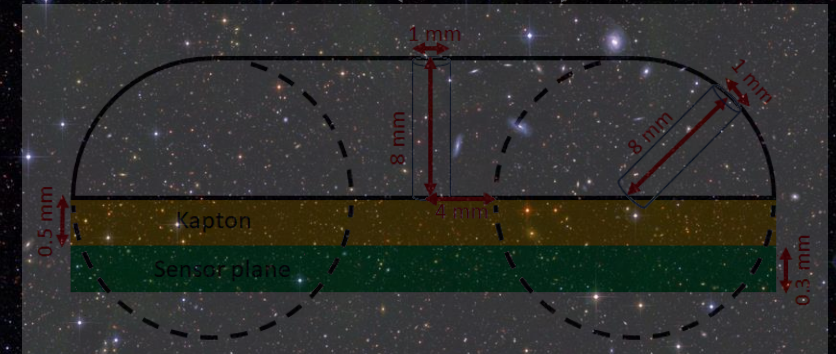


8 MeV - 670 MeV
Helium to Oxygen

5 MeV– 250 MeV

New concept fully developed at LIP

Directional Detector (DDH)



Electrons > 300 keV

Measures 28 directions

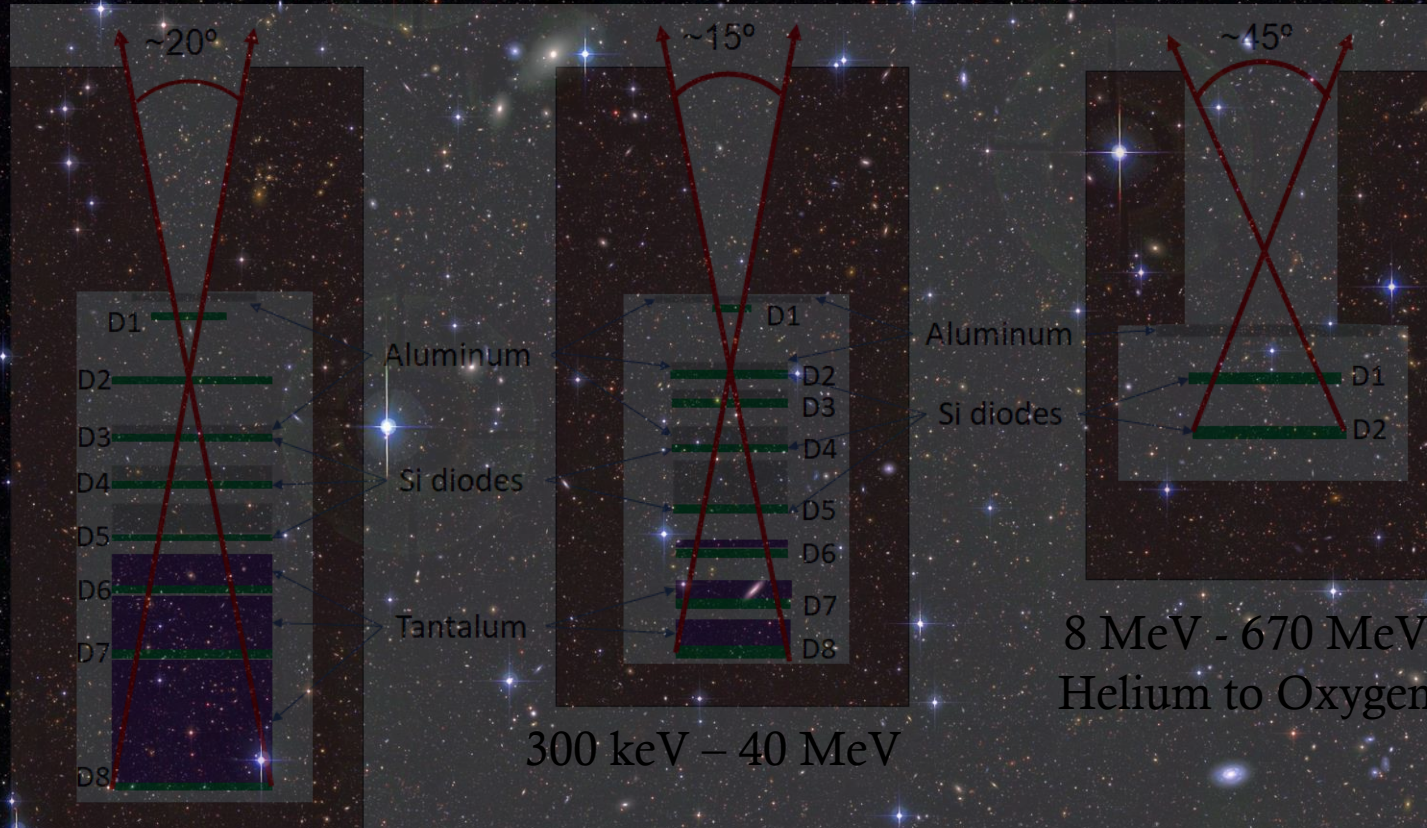
- 4 zenithal directions
- 9 azimuthal directions
- 3 background sensors



RADEM – Detector Overview

Based on traditional Stack Detectors SREM, MFS, BERM, etc

Proton Detector (PDH) Electron Detector (EDH) Heavy Ion Detector (HIDH)



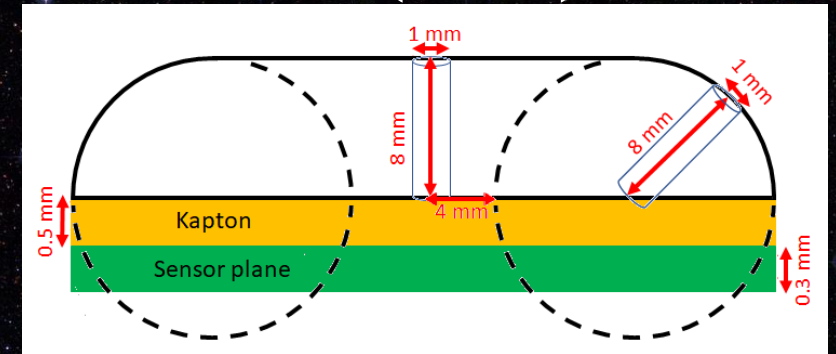
5 MeV– 250 MeV

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New concept fully developed at LIP

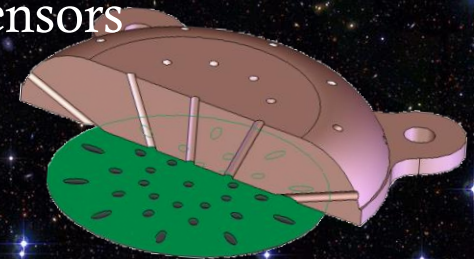
Directional Detector (DDH)



Electrons >300 keV

Measures 28 directions

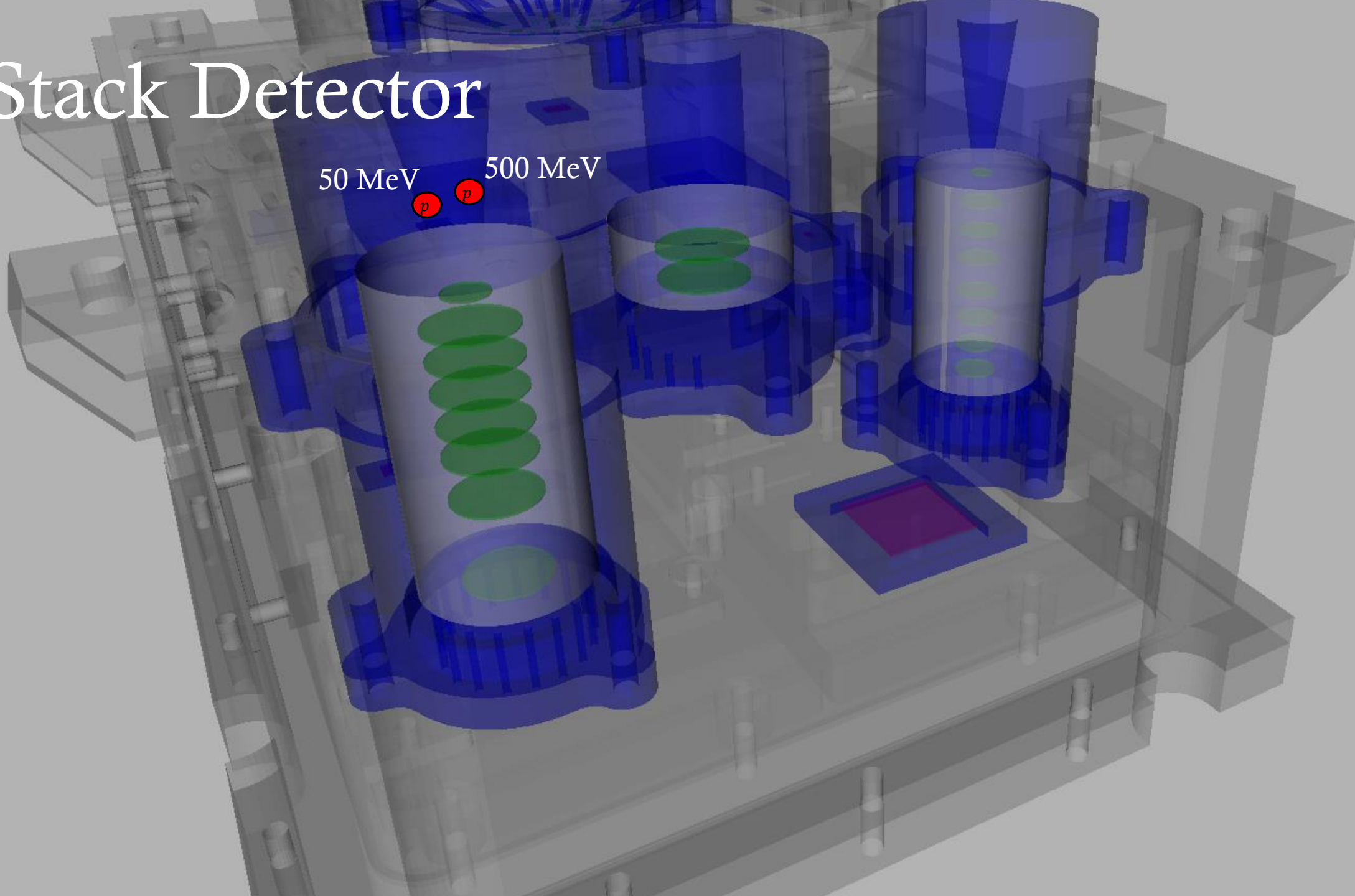
- 4 zenithal directions
 - 9 azimuthal directions
- 3 background sensors



Stack Detector

50 MeV 500 MeV

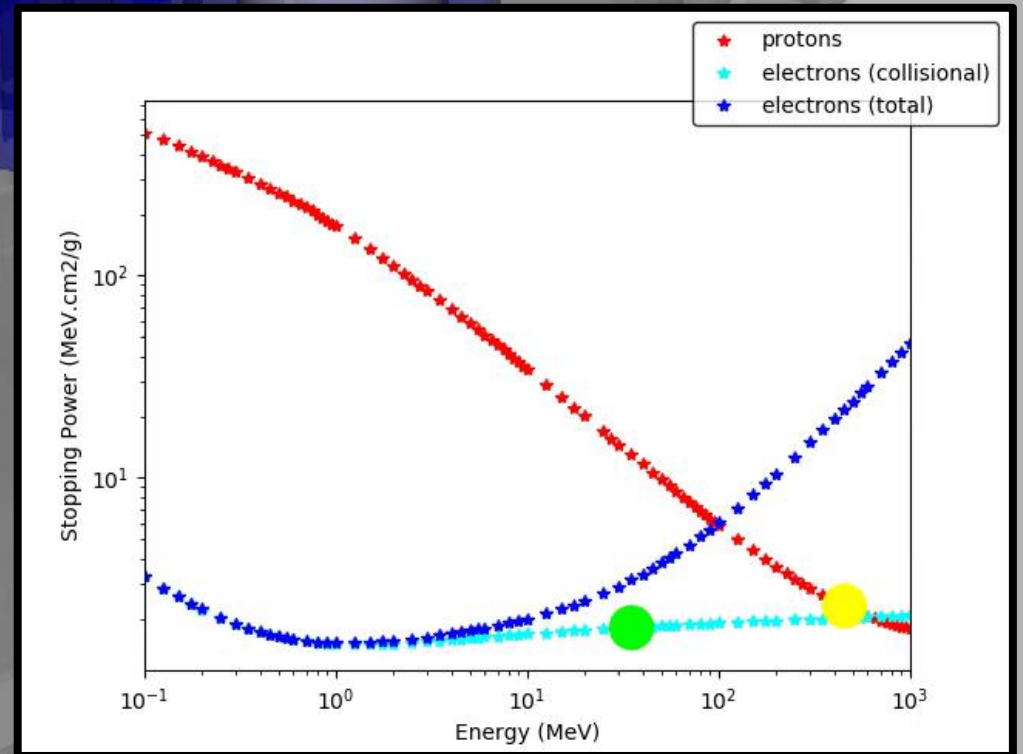
p p



Stack Detector

50 MeV 500 MeV

e p



Readout

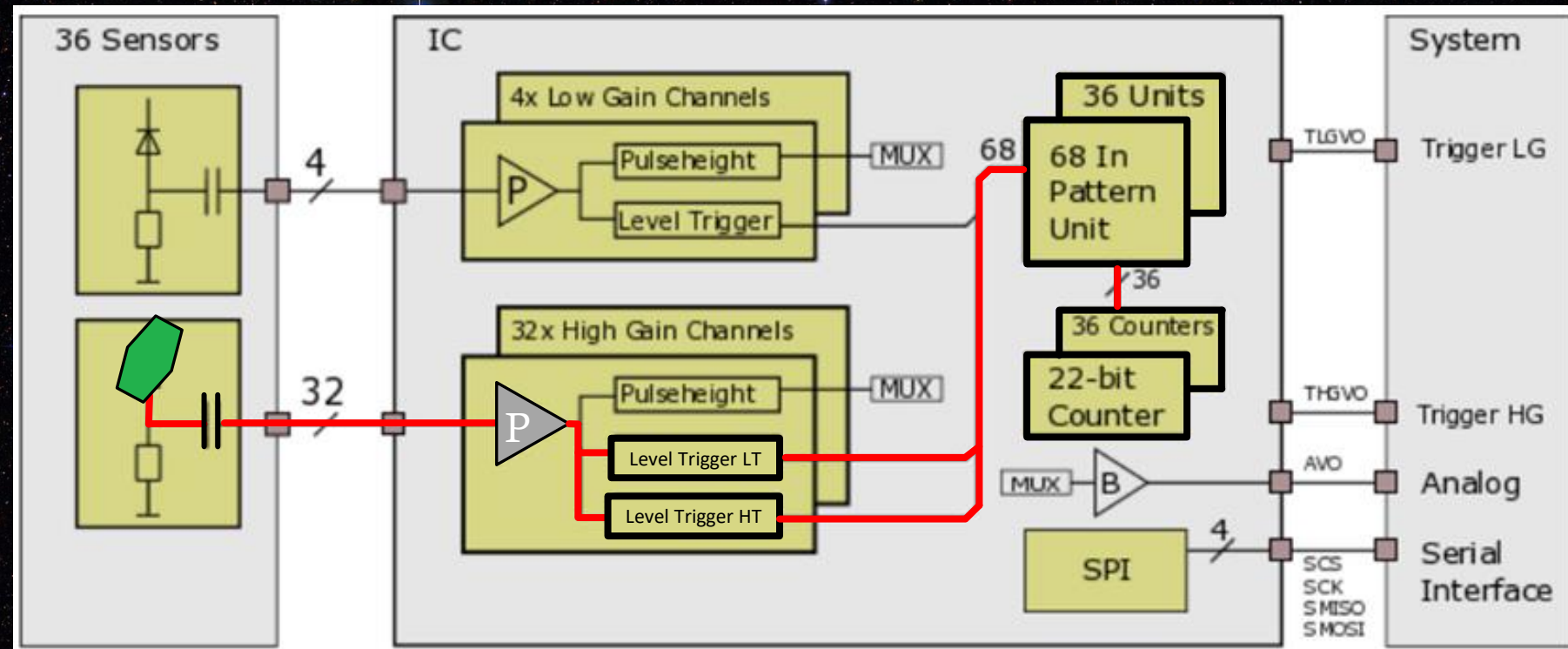
❑ 3x ASIC VATA 466 – developed specifically for RADEM

- PDH+HIDH
- EDH
- DDH

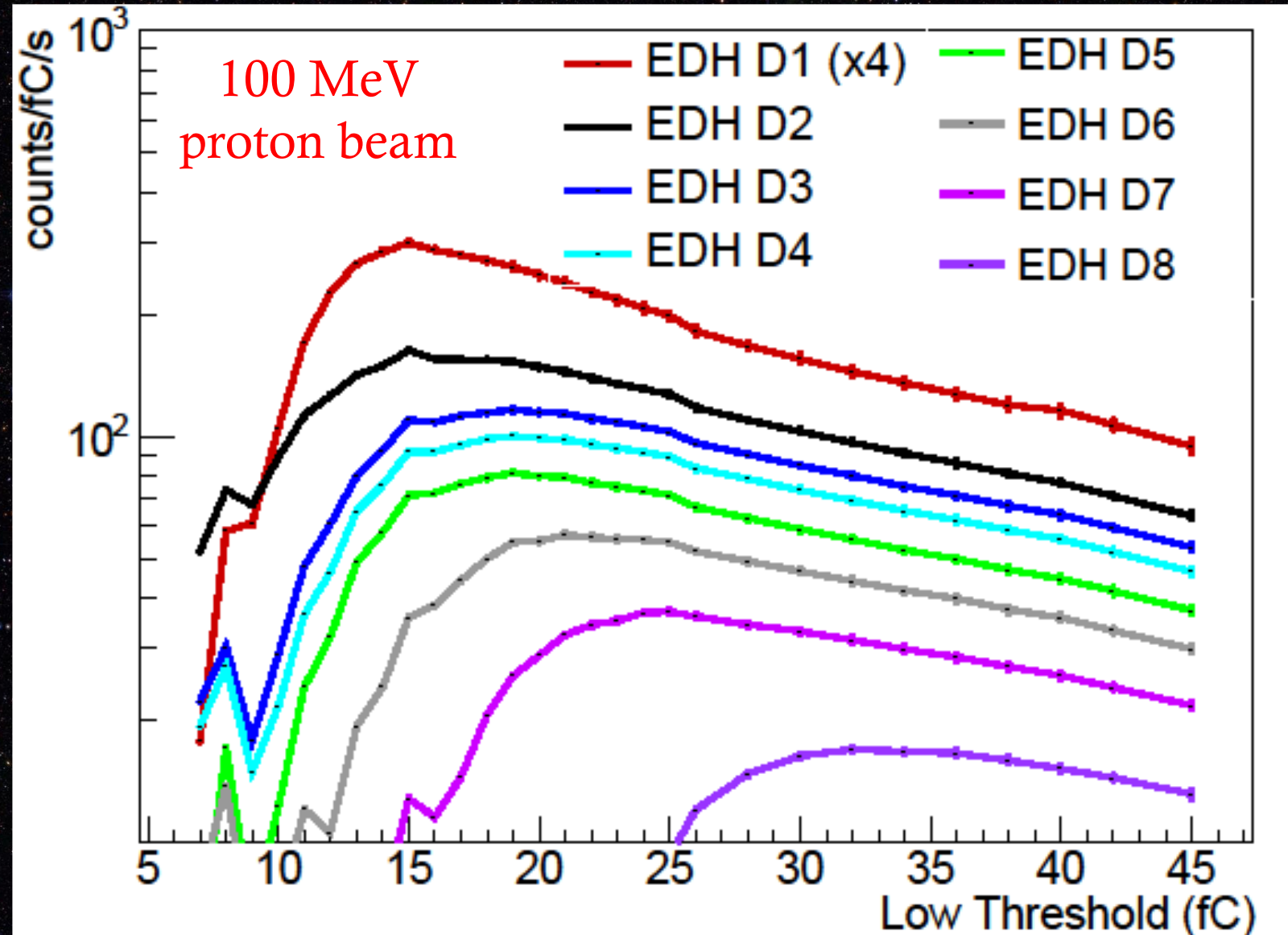
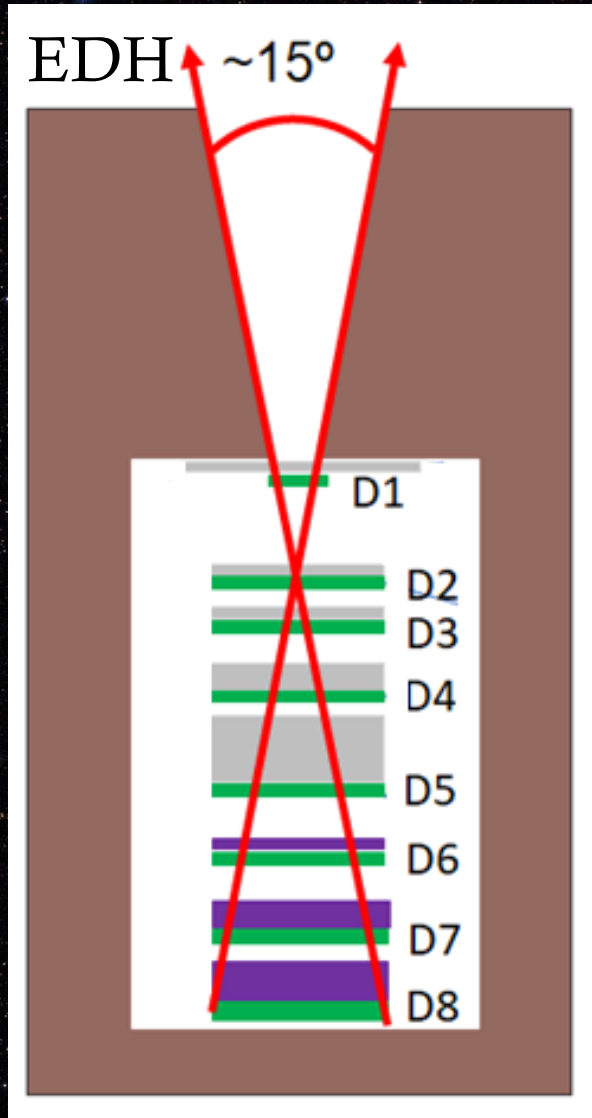
1 MHz max count rate

❑ Programmable Low and High Thresholds

❑ Coincidence Logic



Beam tests



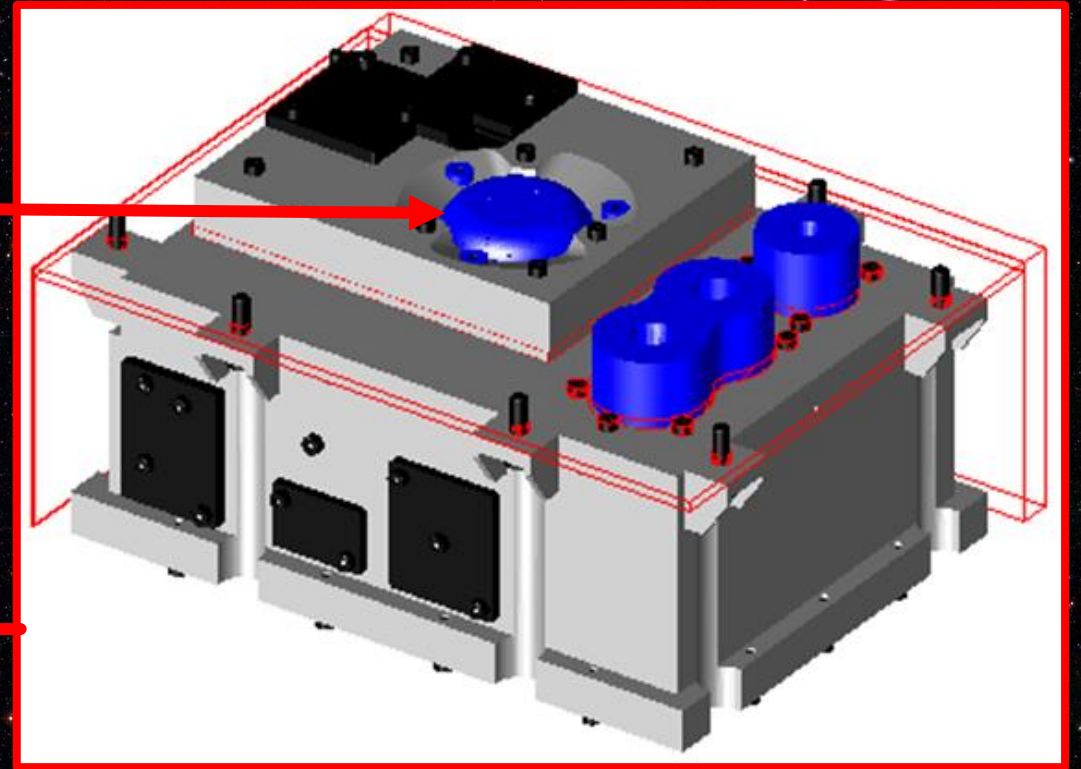
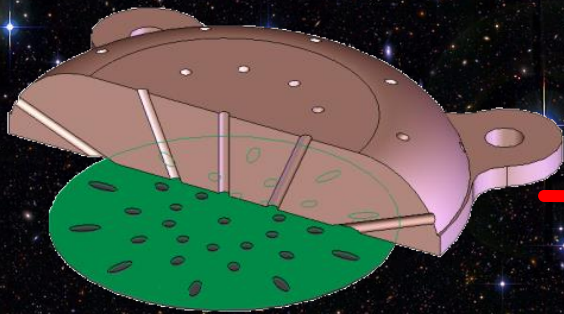
Developing Directionality Detector

Design studied with Geant4

Electrons >300 keV

Measures 28 directions

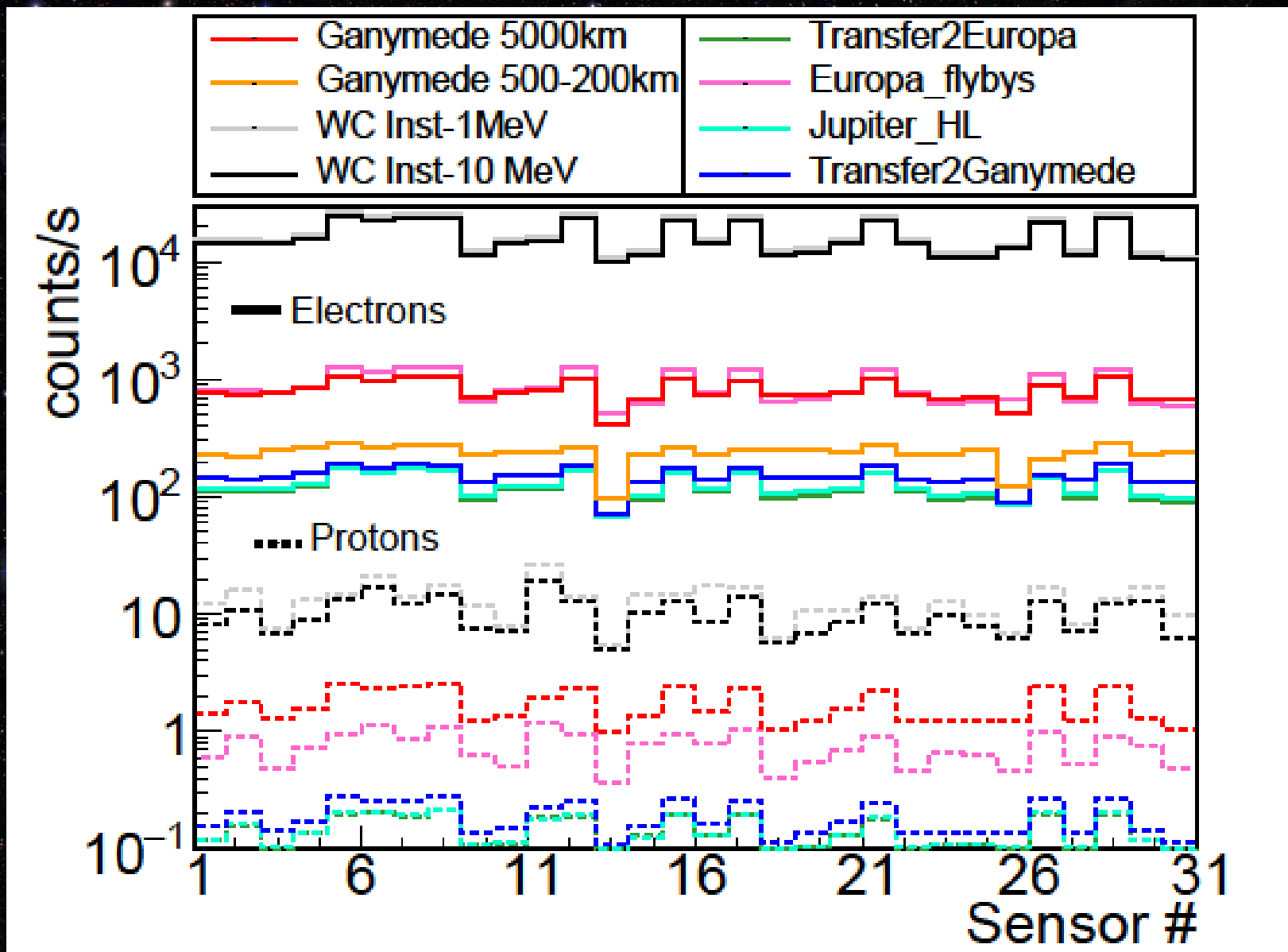
- 4 zenithal directions
 - 9 azimuthal directions
- 3 background sensors



>700 solids

GUIMesh tool developed

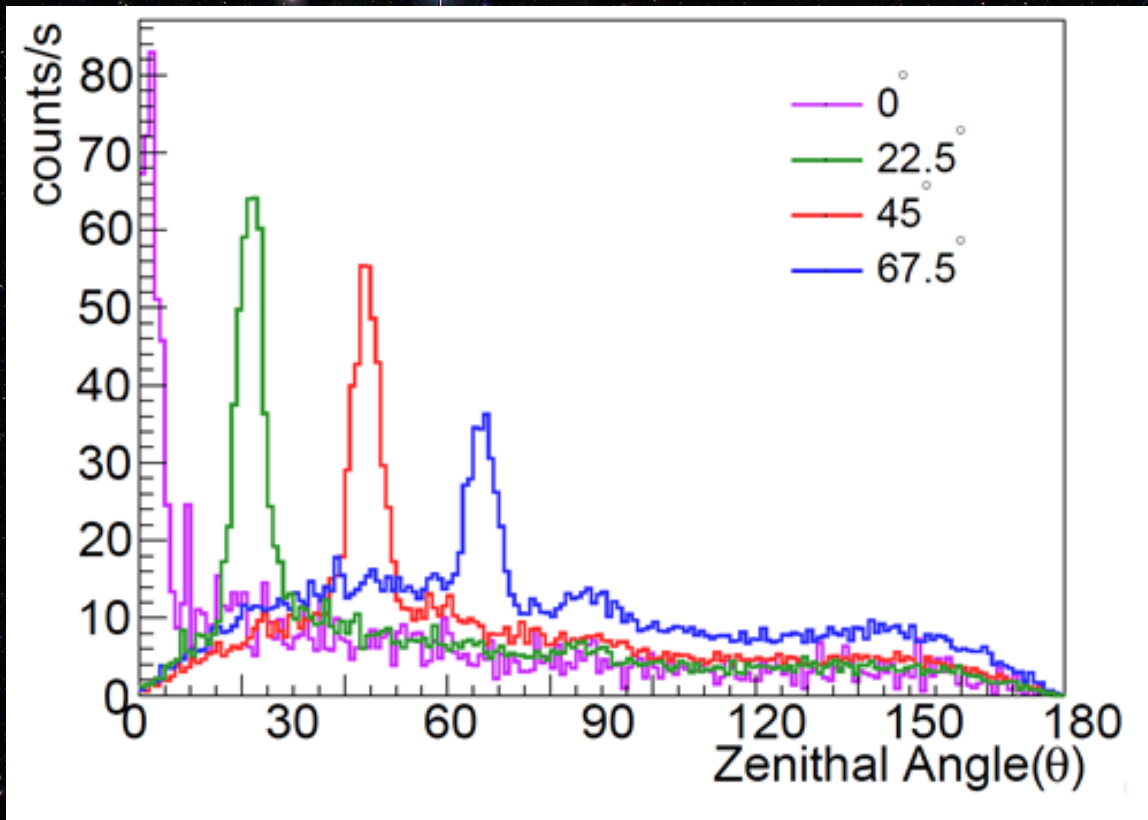
DDH – Count rate



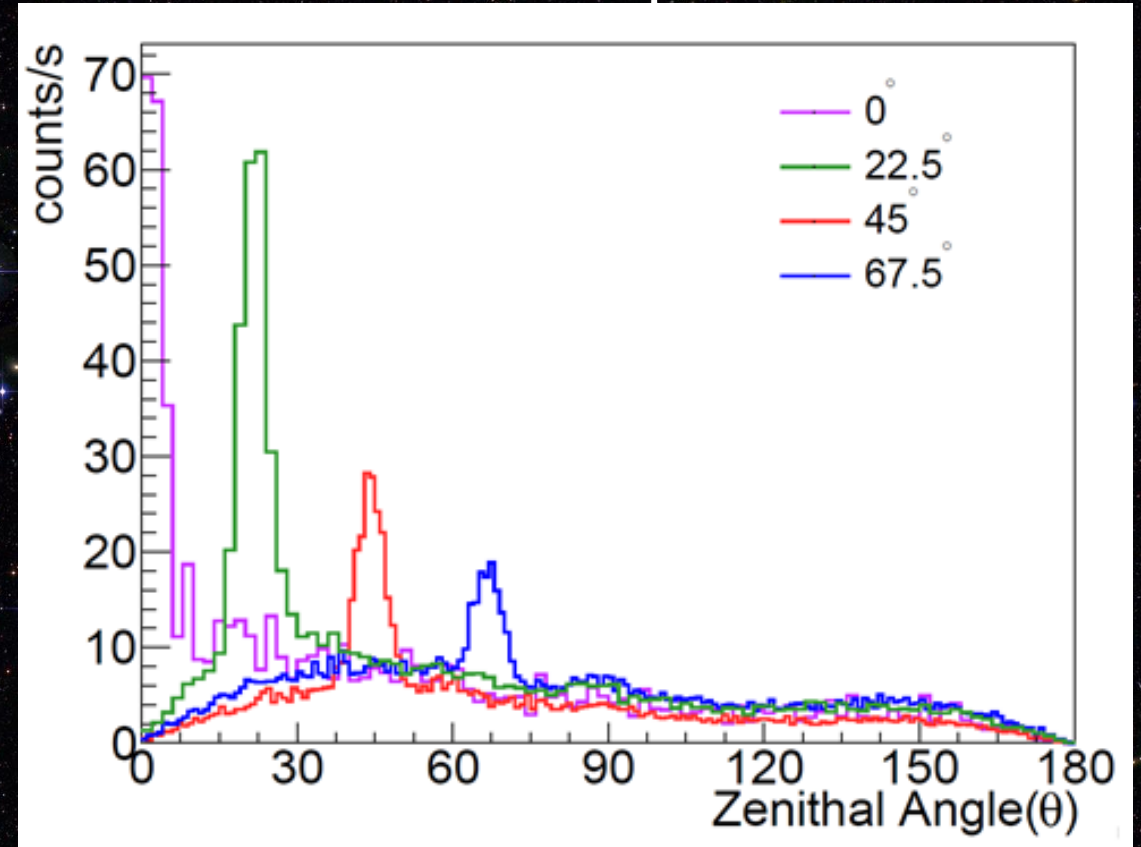
(M. Pinto et al, DOI: [10.1109/TNS.2019.2900398](https://doi.org/10.1109/TNS.2019.2900398))

DDH – Baseline Directional Response

Ganymede



Europa



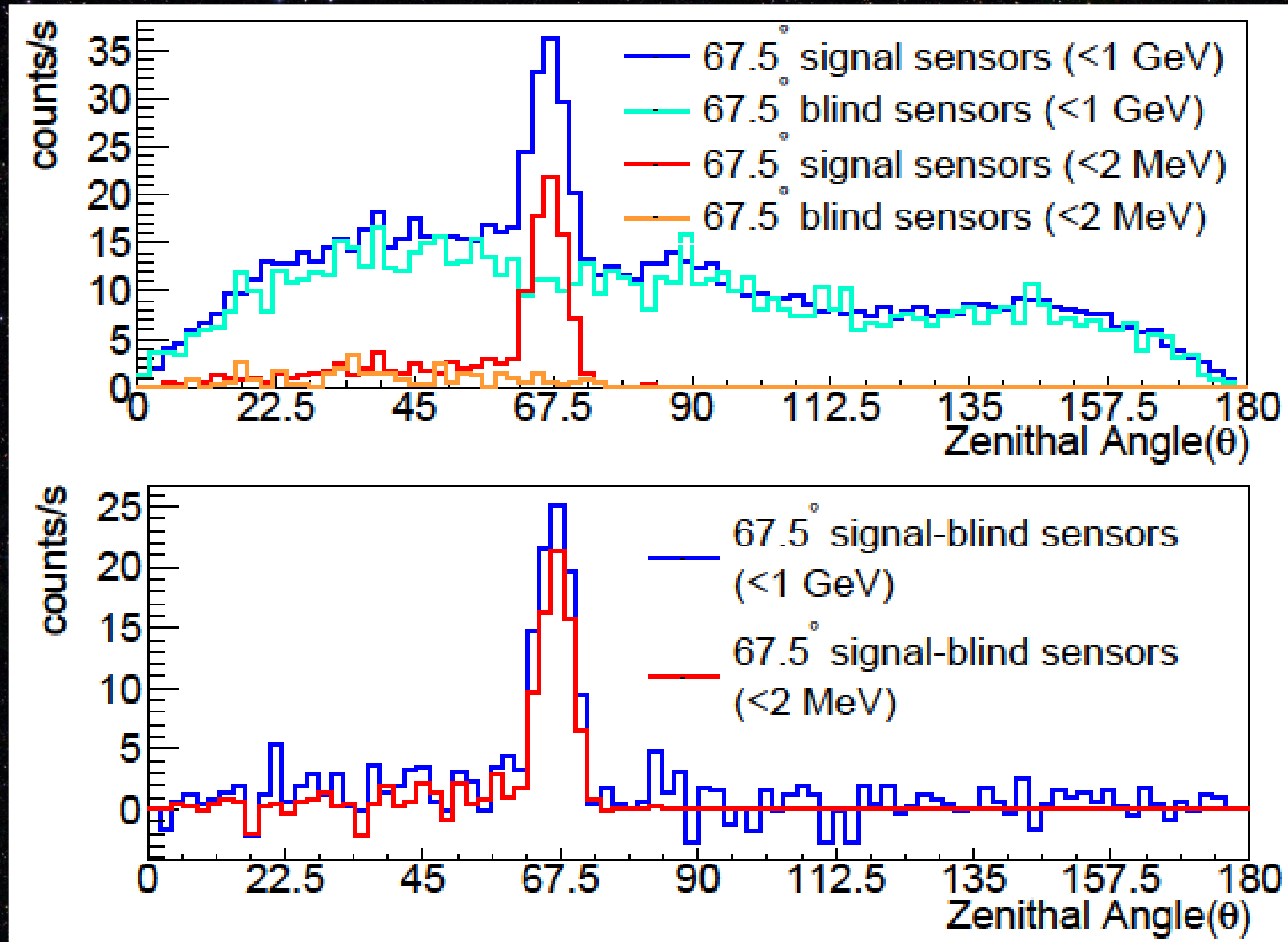
Directional Response depends on electron spectrum

(M. Pinto et al, DOI: [10.1109/TNS.2019.2900398](https://doi.org/10.1109/TNS.2019.2900398))

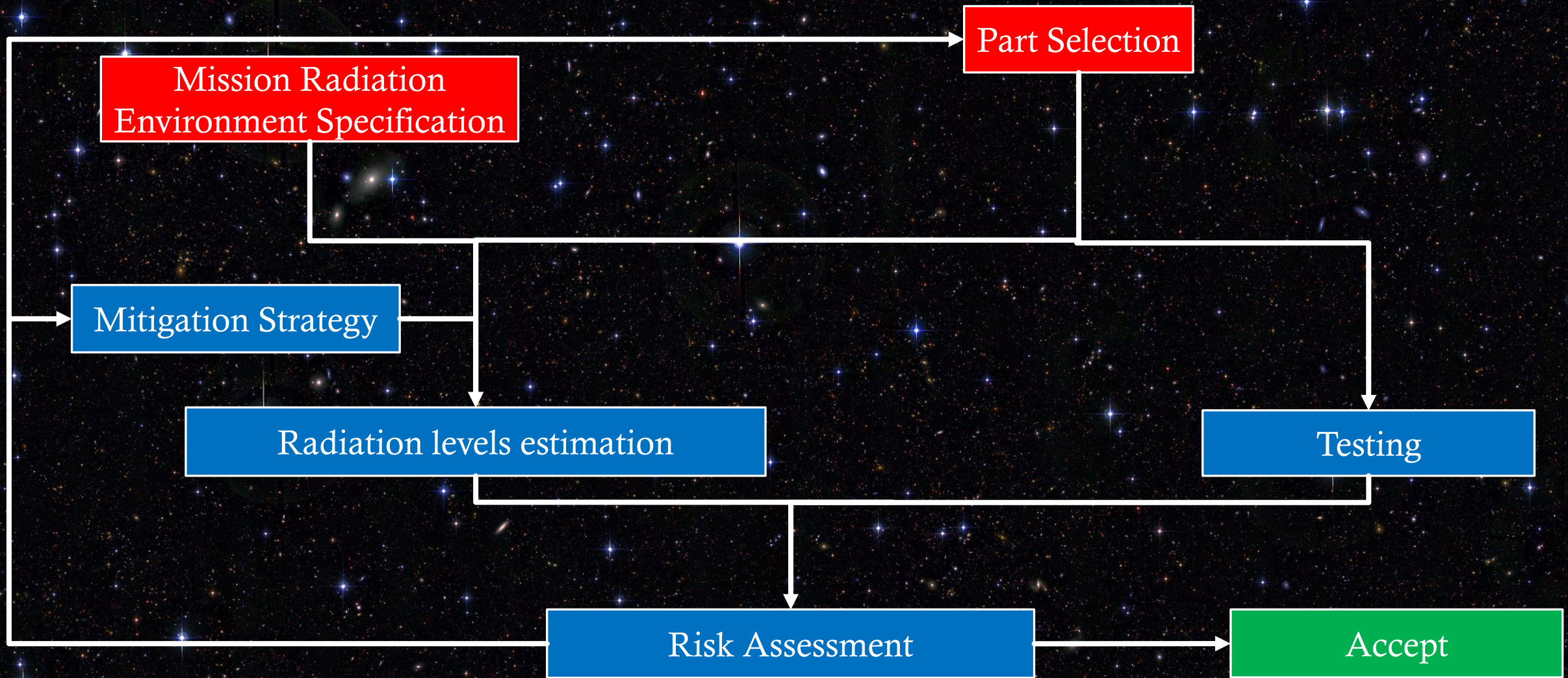


EDH

DDH – Background

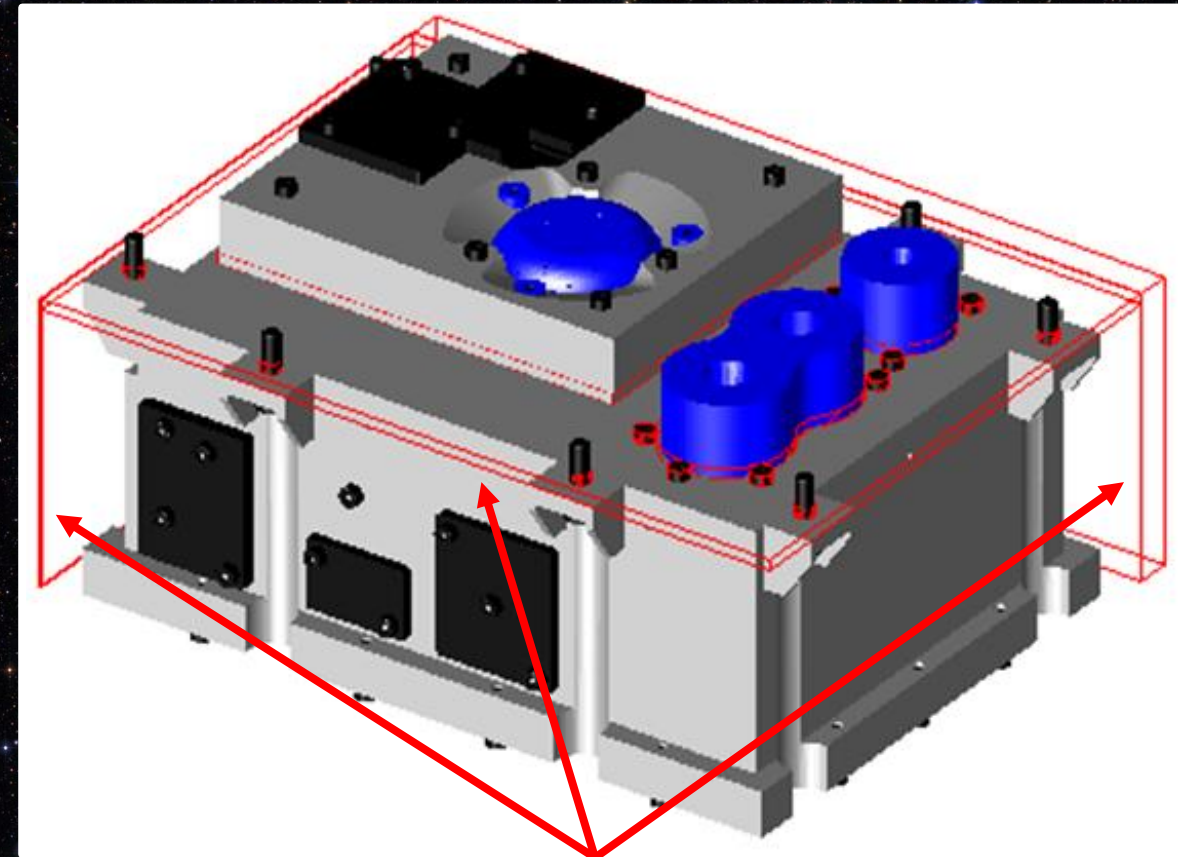
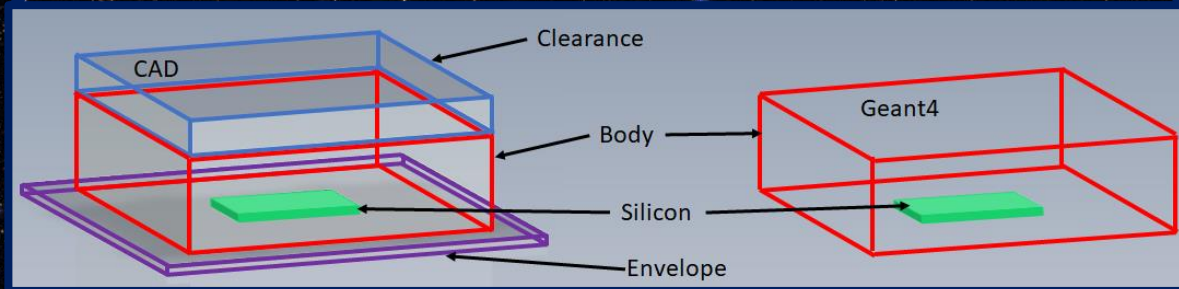
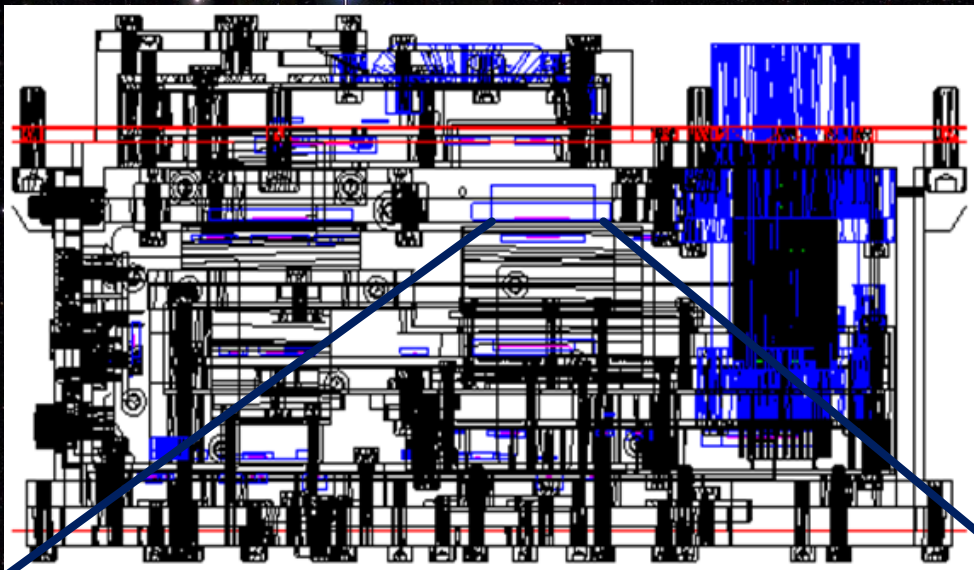


Radiation Hardness Assurance



Radiation Level Estimation

Full geometry imported as tessellated solids via GDML with **GUIMesh**



Spacecraft described as Aluminum shielding equivalent

(M. Pinto and P. Gonçalves, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2019.01.024>)

Radiation Level Estimation

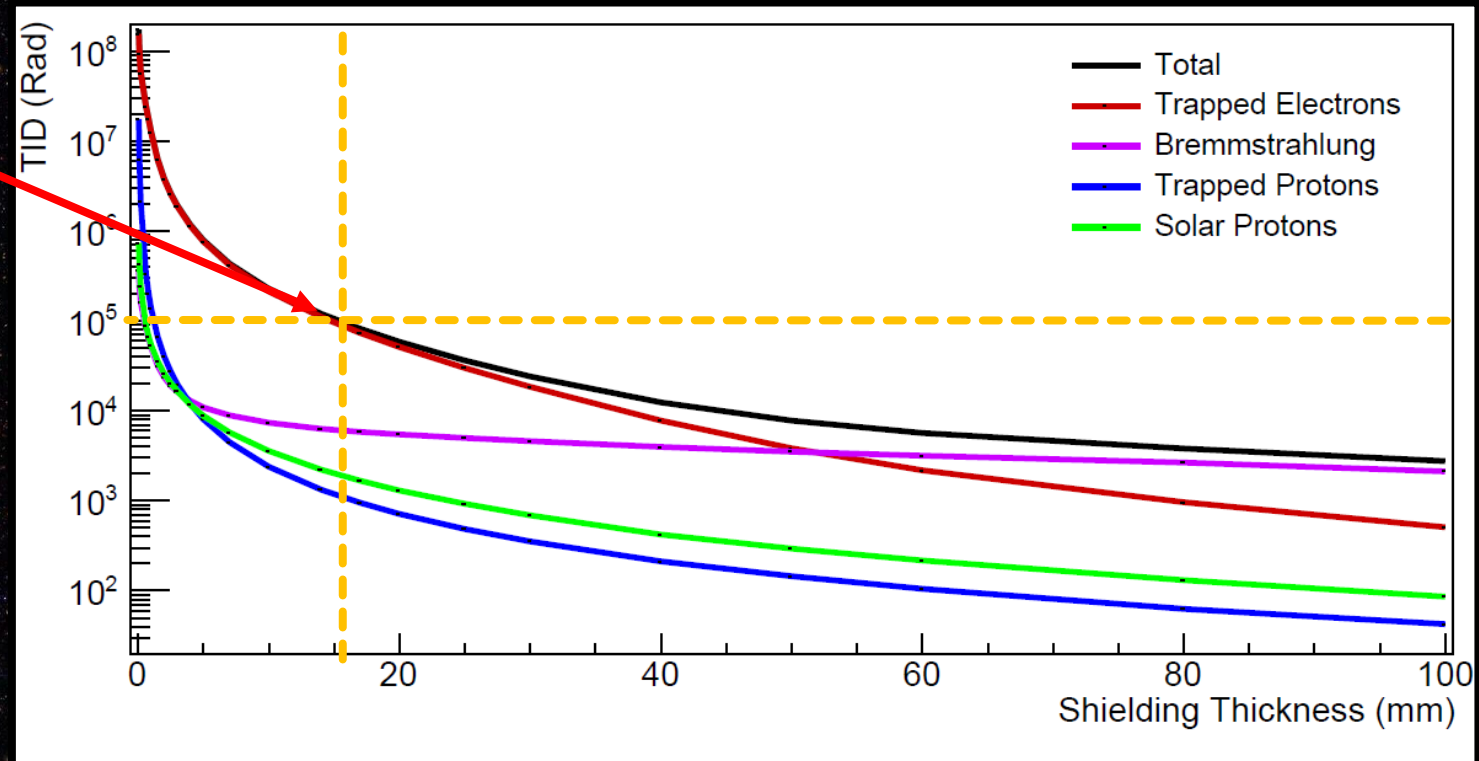
Mission Dose = 1.26 Mrad behind 1 mm Al. Shielding

129 sensitive components – Mostly from JUICE Preferred Parts List

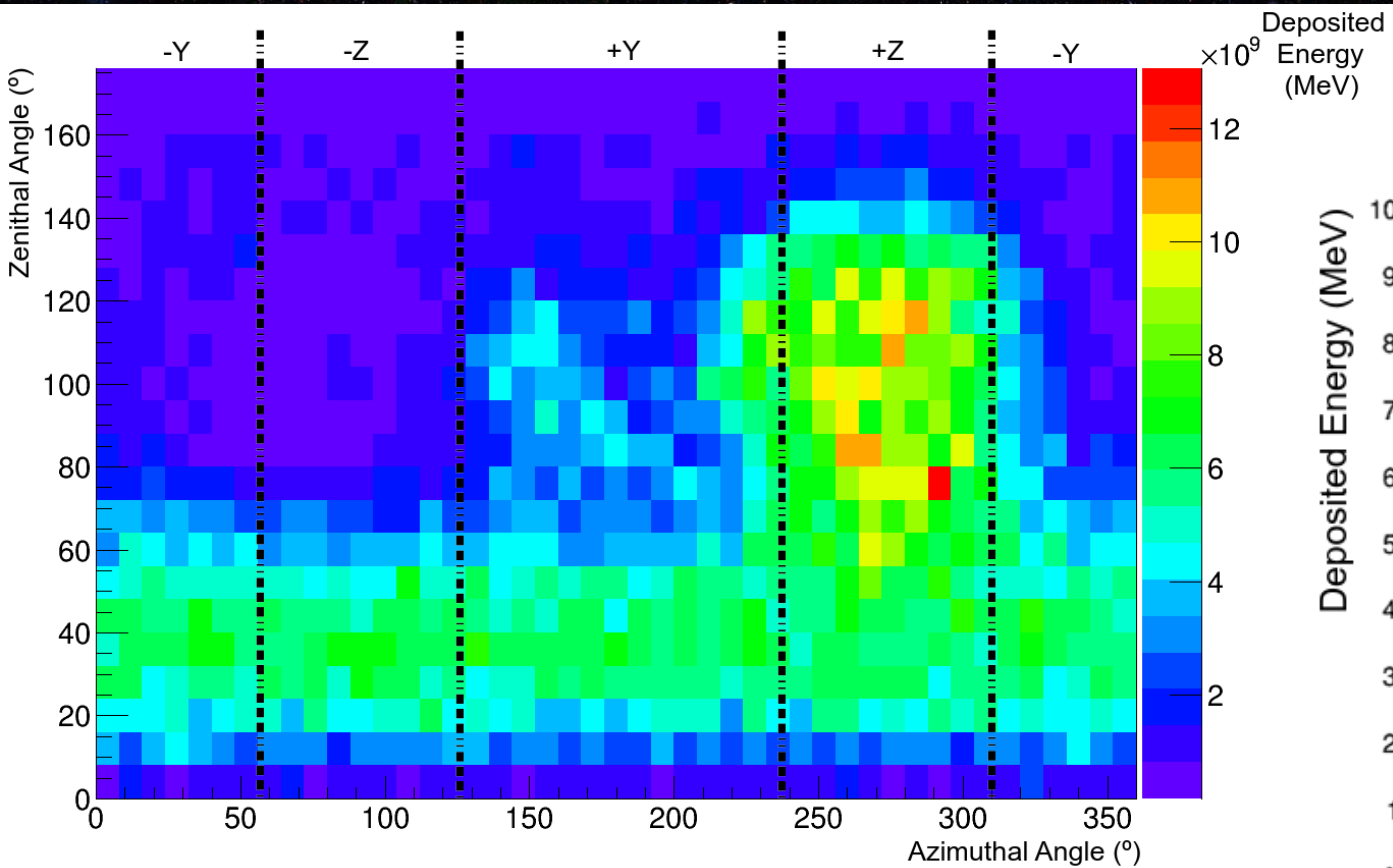
- Total Ionizing Dose
- ❖ 110 EEE components - 100-300 krad
- ❖ Silicon Trackers - 1 Mrad

- Displacement Damage Dose
- ❖ $>2E+011$ 50 MeV proton eq. fluence

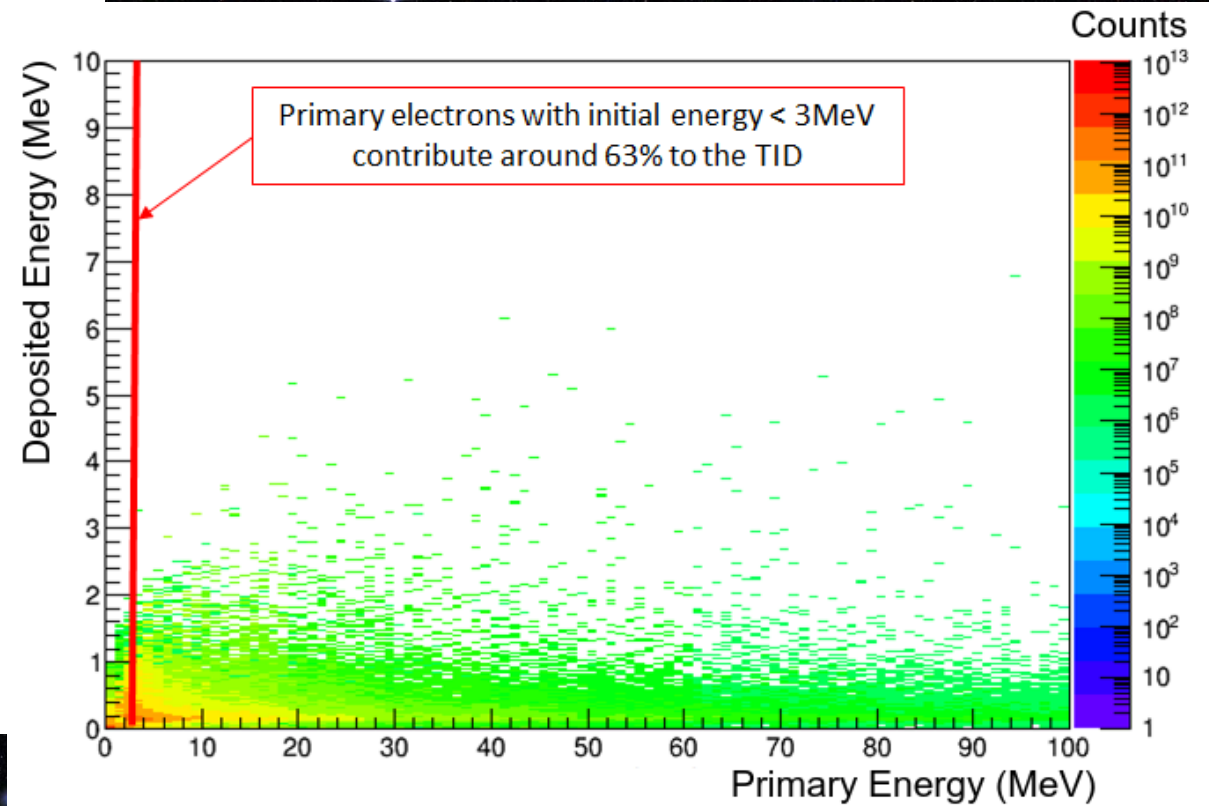
- Single Event Effect sensitivity:
- ❖ ASIC
- ❖ Oscillator
- ❖ PROM
- ❖ SRAM



Radiation Level Estimation

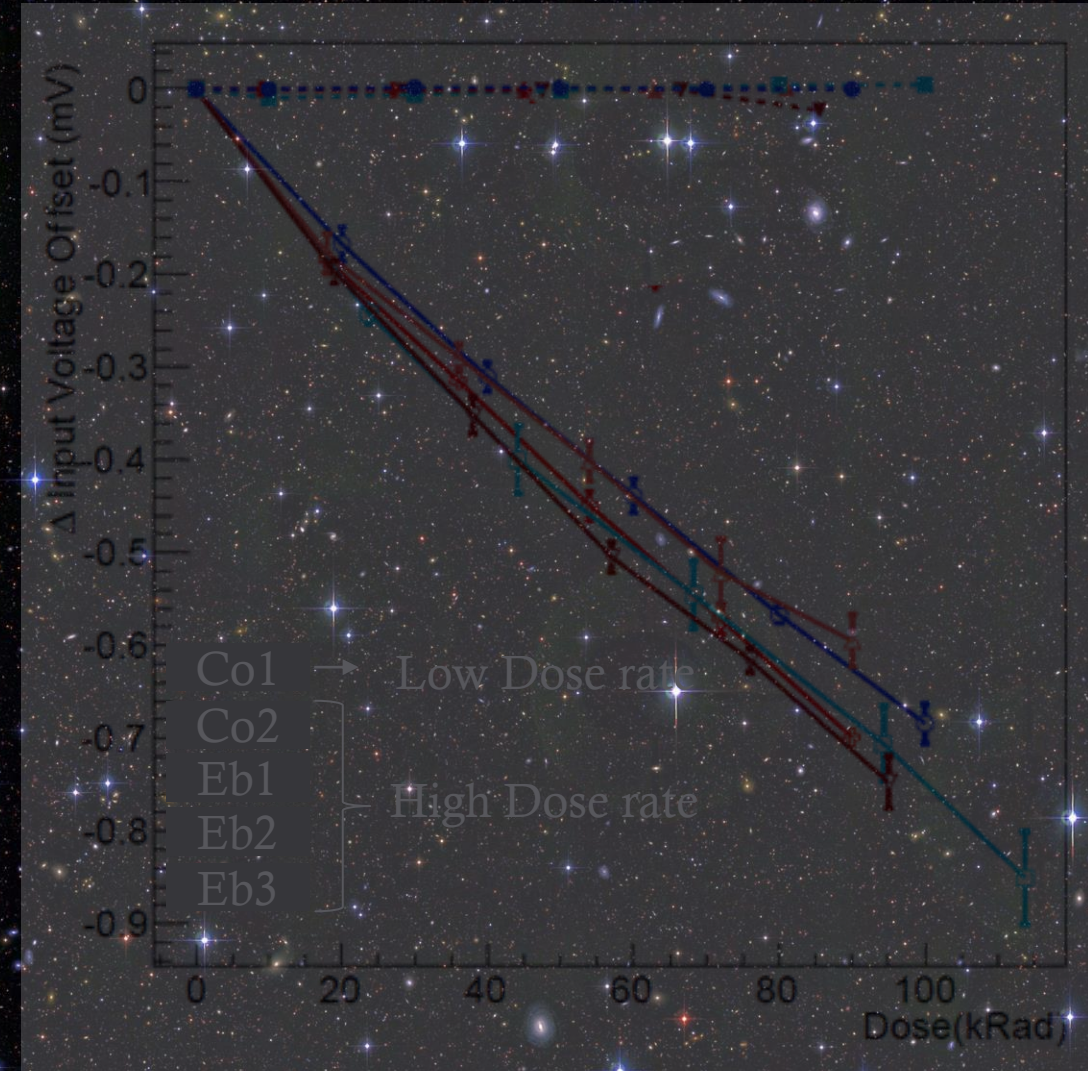
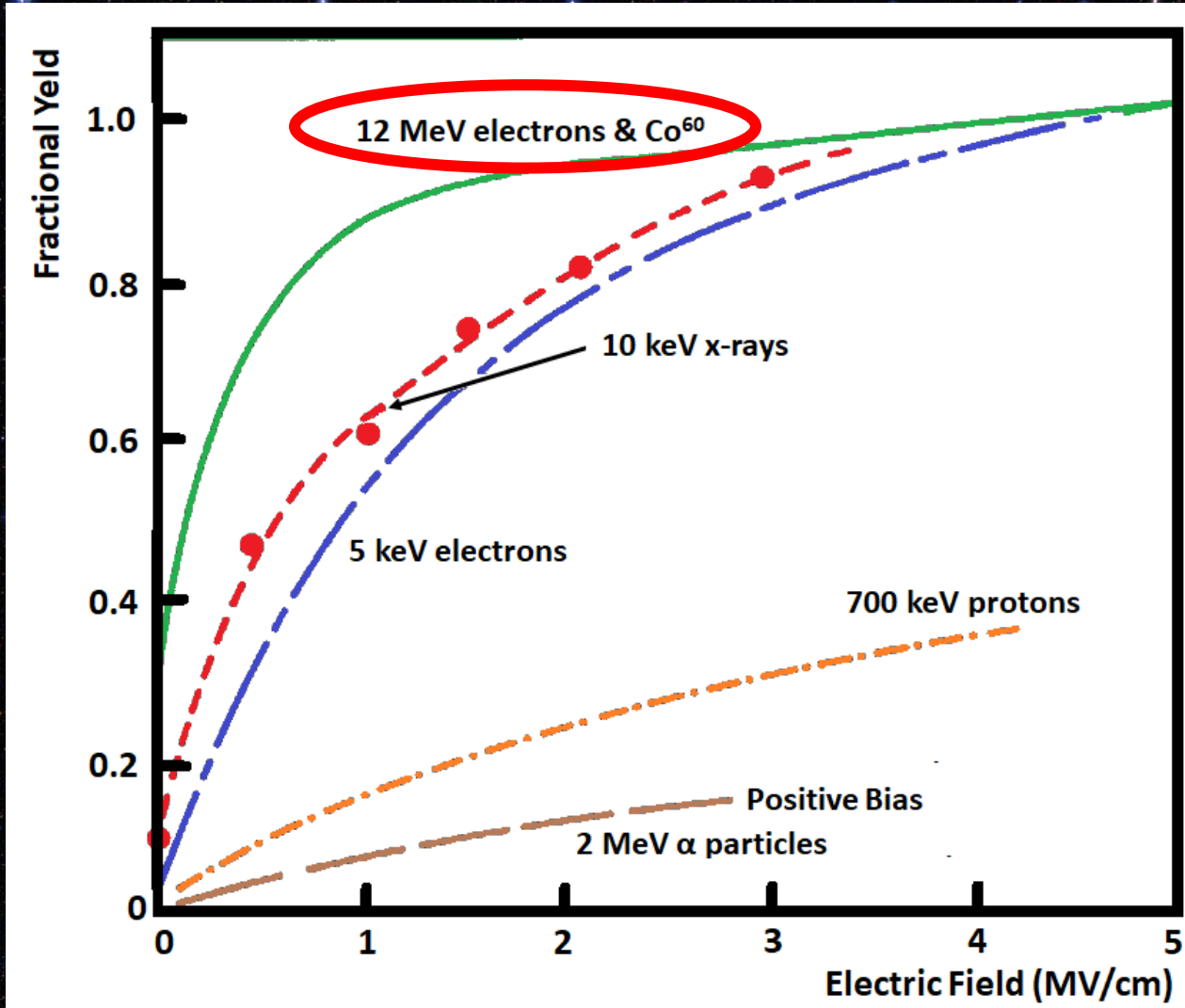


Dose distribution – ASIC P&HIDH



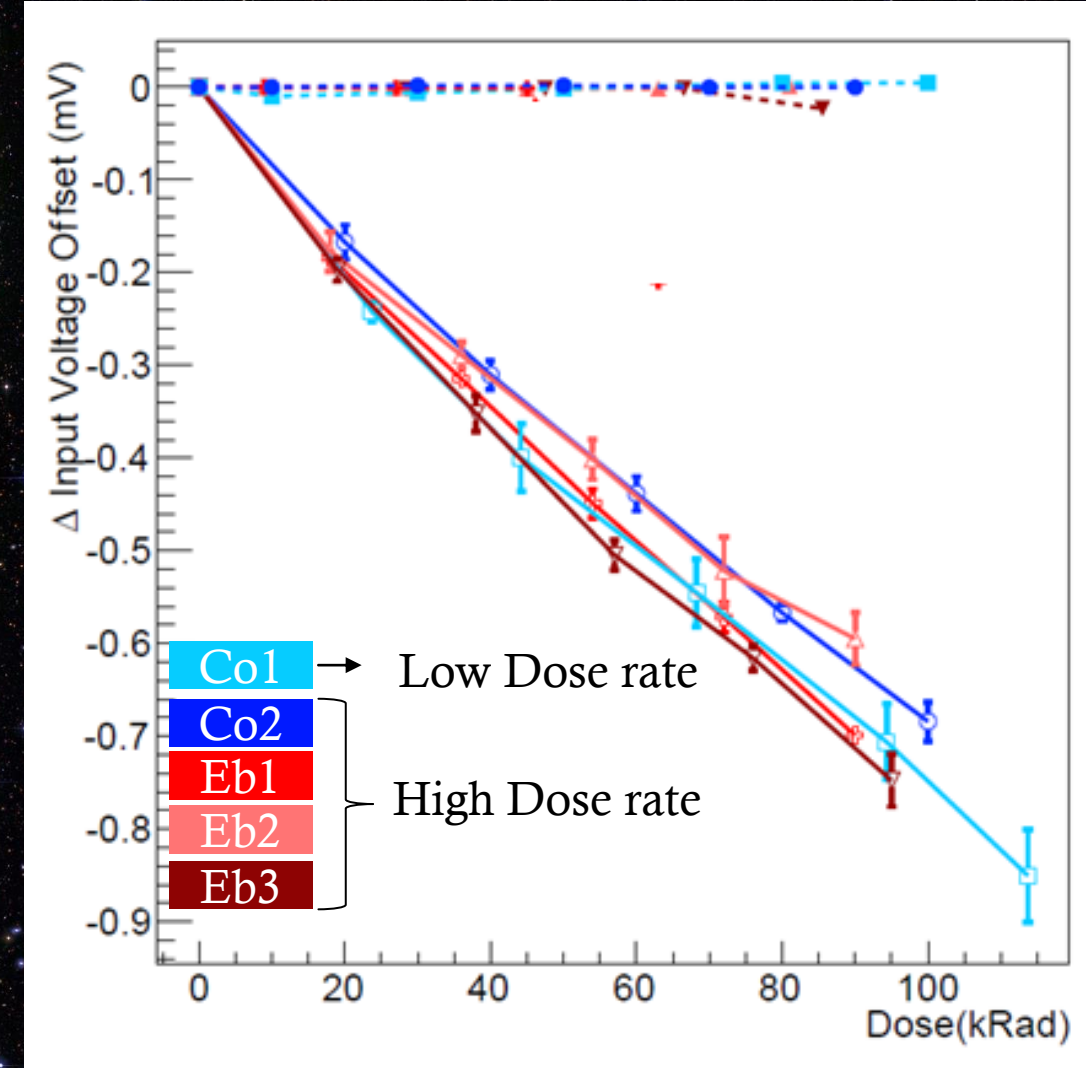
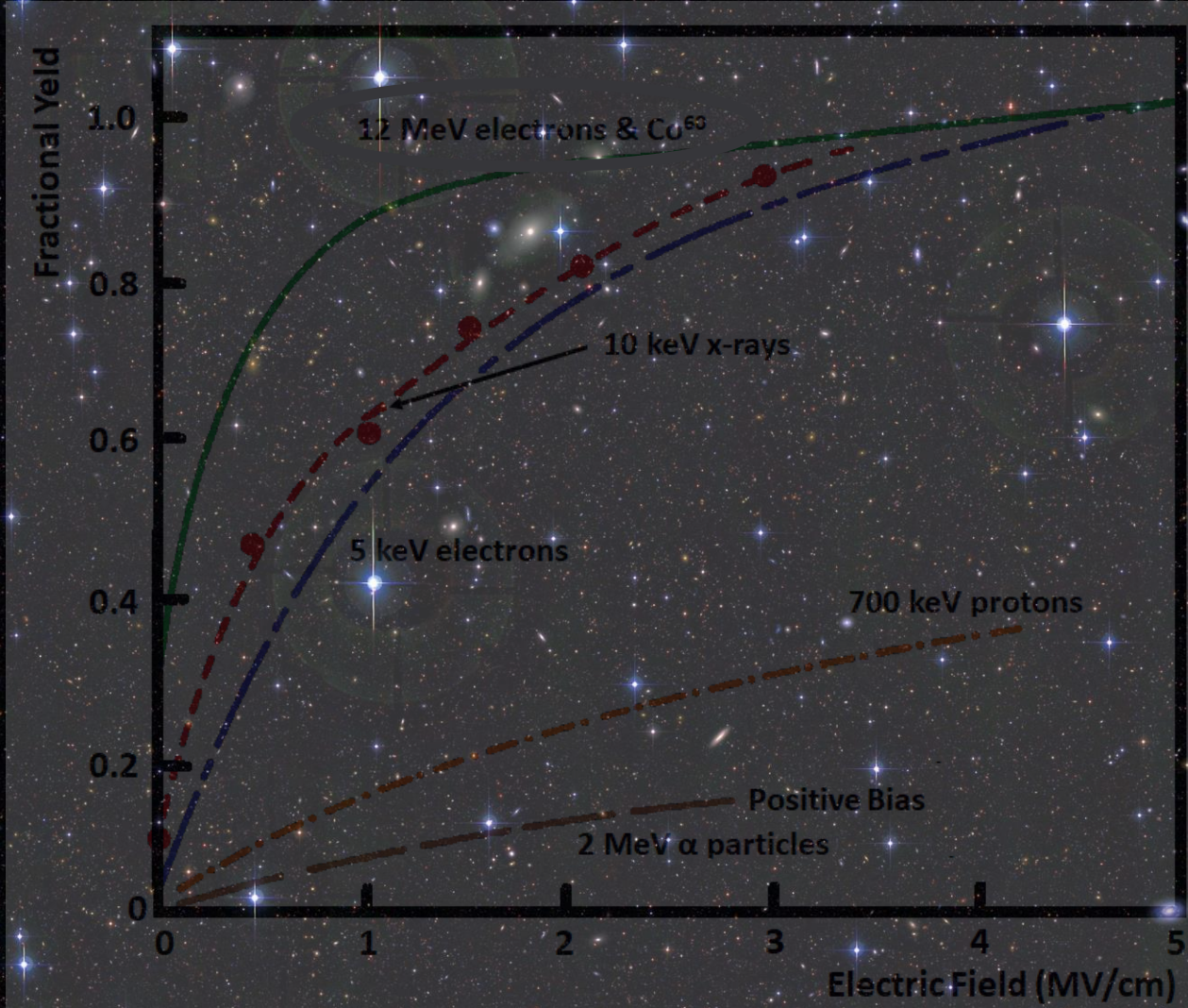
Testing

ESA Contract No: RFQ/3-13975/13/NL/PA



Testing

ESA Contract No: RFQ/3-13975/13/NL/PA



RADEM – Scientific Opportunities

Interplanetary radiation
Environment (Jovian electrons)

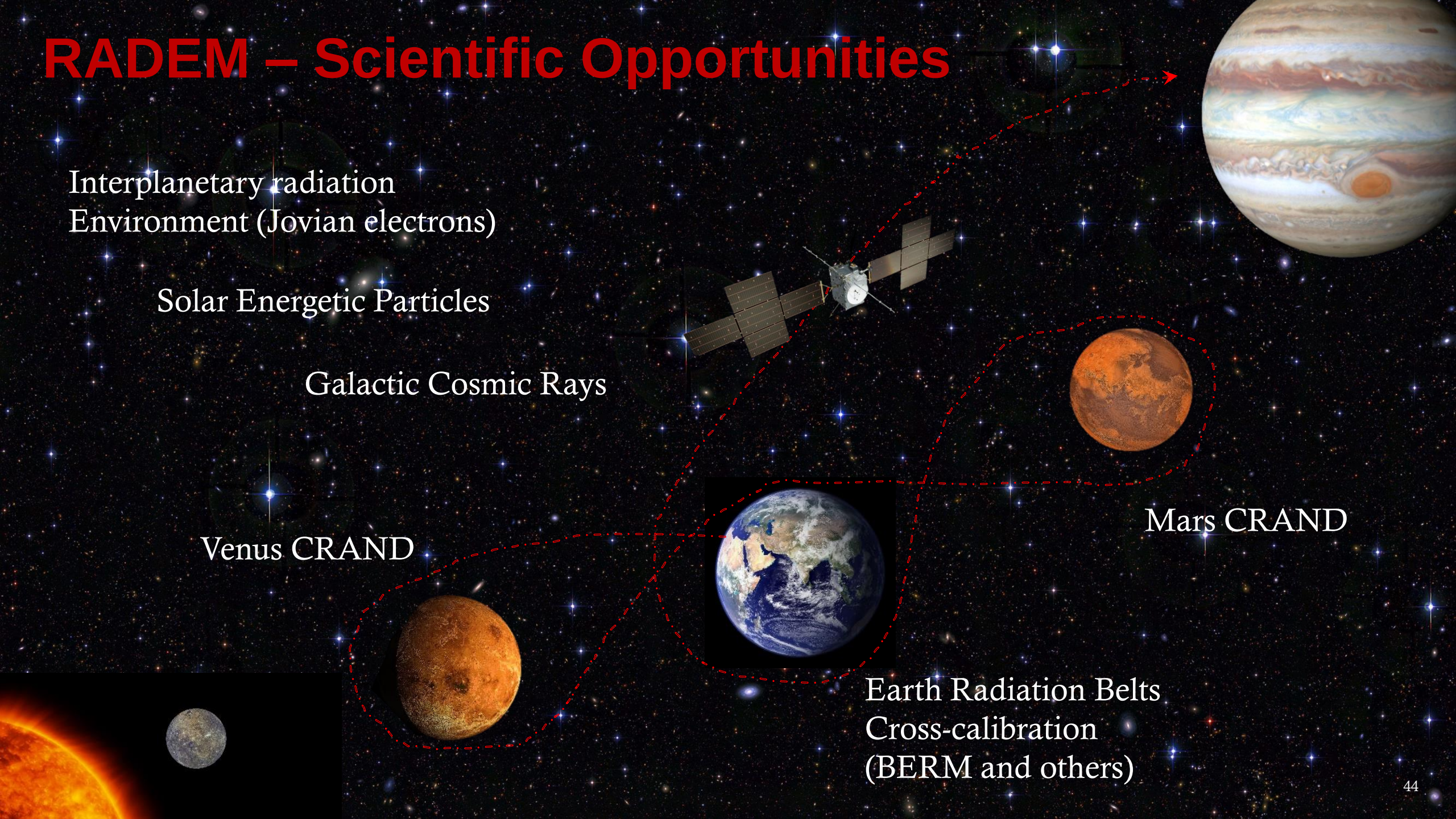
Solar Energetic Particles

Galactic Cosmic Rays

Venus CRAND

Mars CRAND

Earth Radiation Belts
Cross-calibration
(BERM and others)

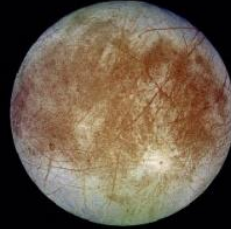


RADEM – Scientific Opportunities

Jupiter CRAND as a source of protons



Jupiter-Moon interactions



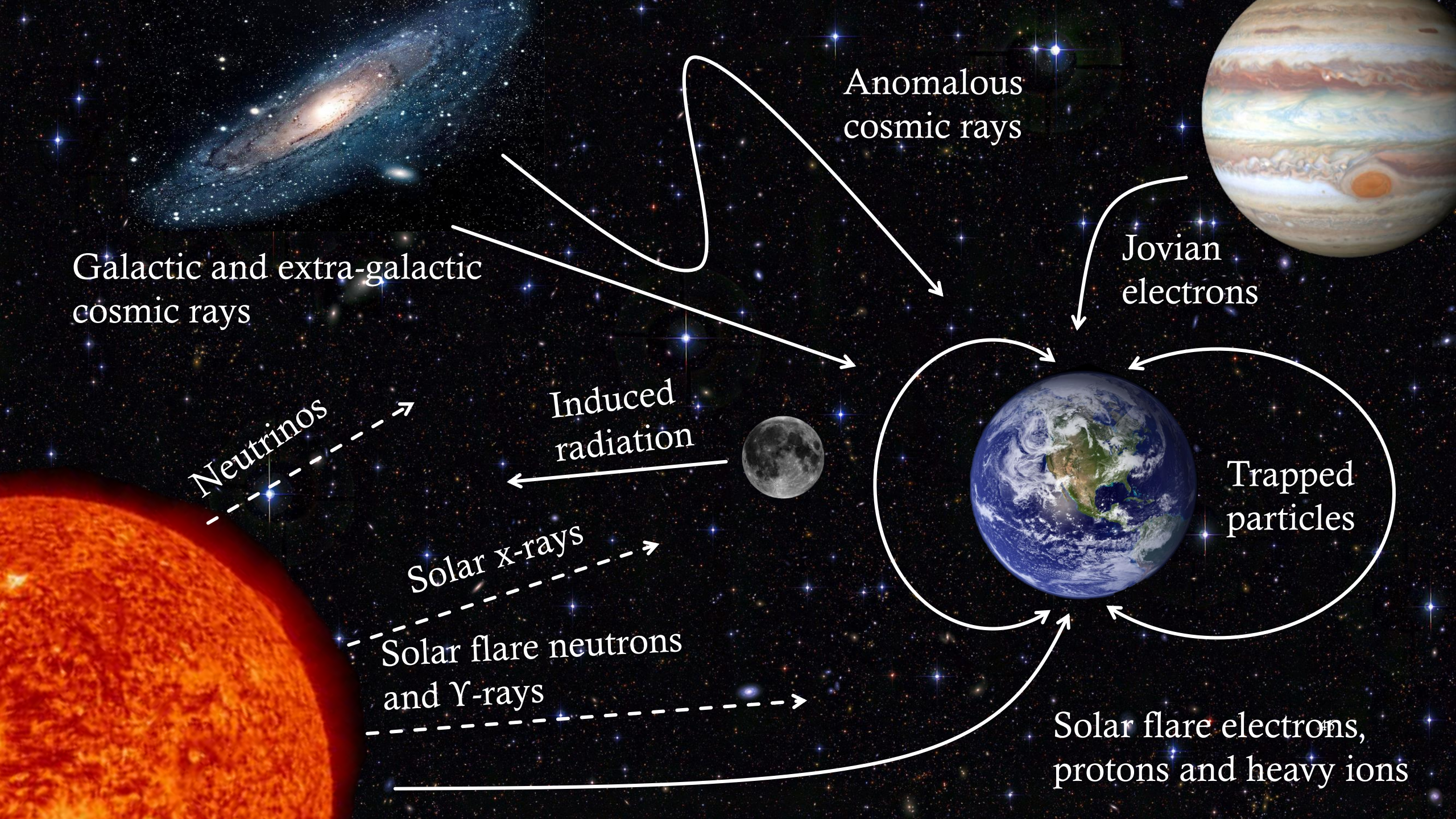
Constrain Acceleration Mechanism



Improve Radiation models



Astrobiological implications of radiation



Anomalous
cosmic rays

Galactic and extra-galactic
cosmic rays

Jovian
electrons

Neutrinos

Induced
radiation

Trapped
particles

Solar x-rays

Solar flare neutrons
and γ -rays

Solar flare electrons,
protons and heavy ions

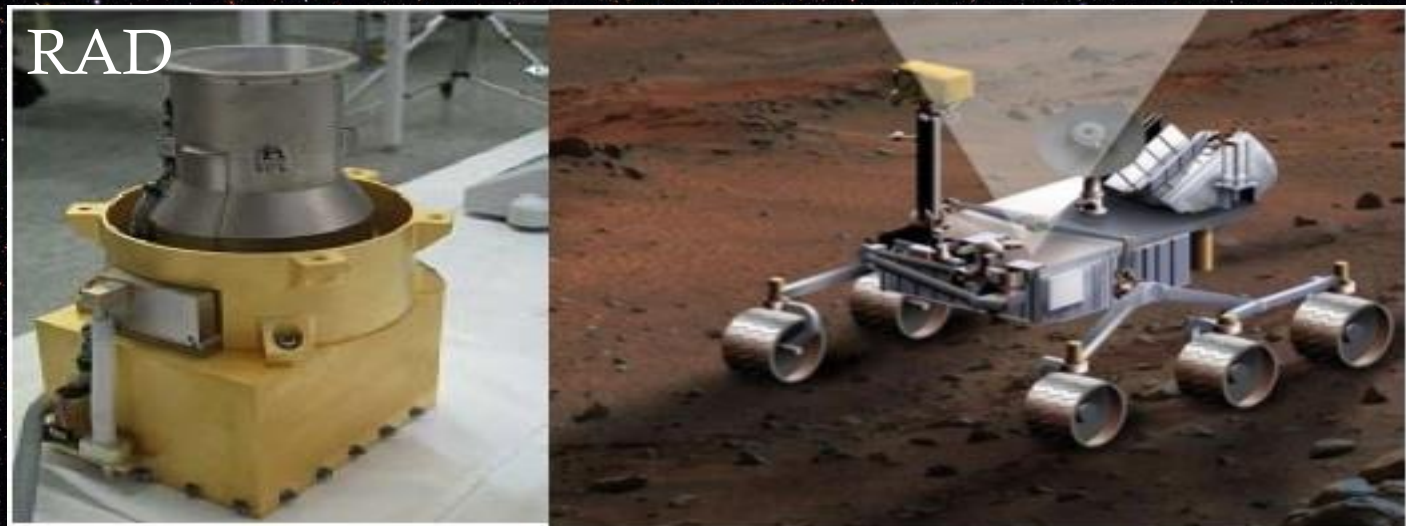
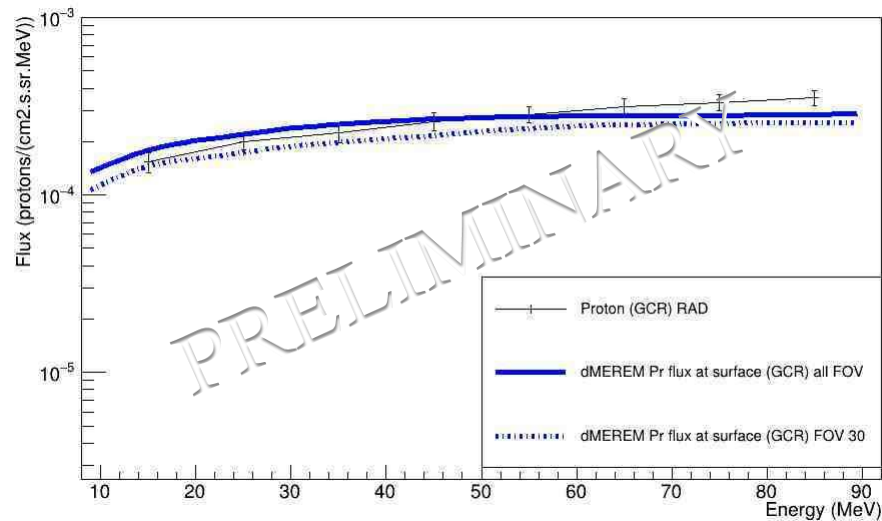
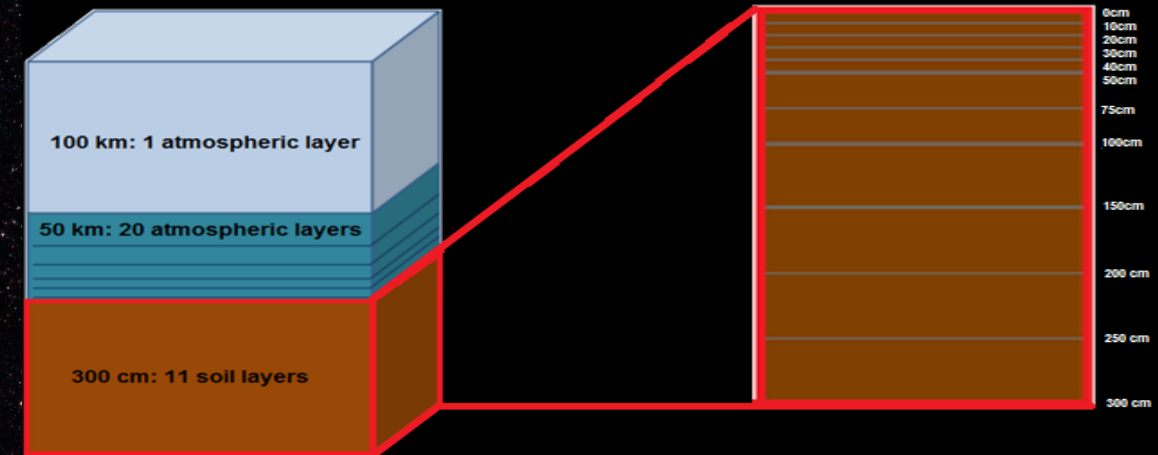
Mars Radiation Environment: dMEREM

ESA contract 19770/06/NL/JD

Modelling Mars radiation (Geant4)

- ☐ Local treatment (Physical properties)
- ☐ Validation

Risk assessment



Geostationary orbit - Alphasat

Technology Demonstration Payload 8 (TDP8)

ESA/ESTEC CONTRACT 3-14025/13/NL/AK

› MultiFunctional Spectrometer (MFS)

DOI: [10.1109/TNS.2018.2854161](https://doi.org/10.1109/TNS.2018.2854161)

DOI: [10.1109/TNS.2017.2714461](https://doi.org/10.1109/TNS.2017.2714461)

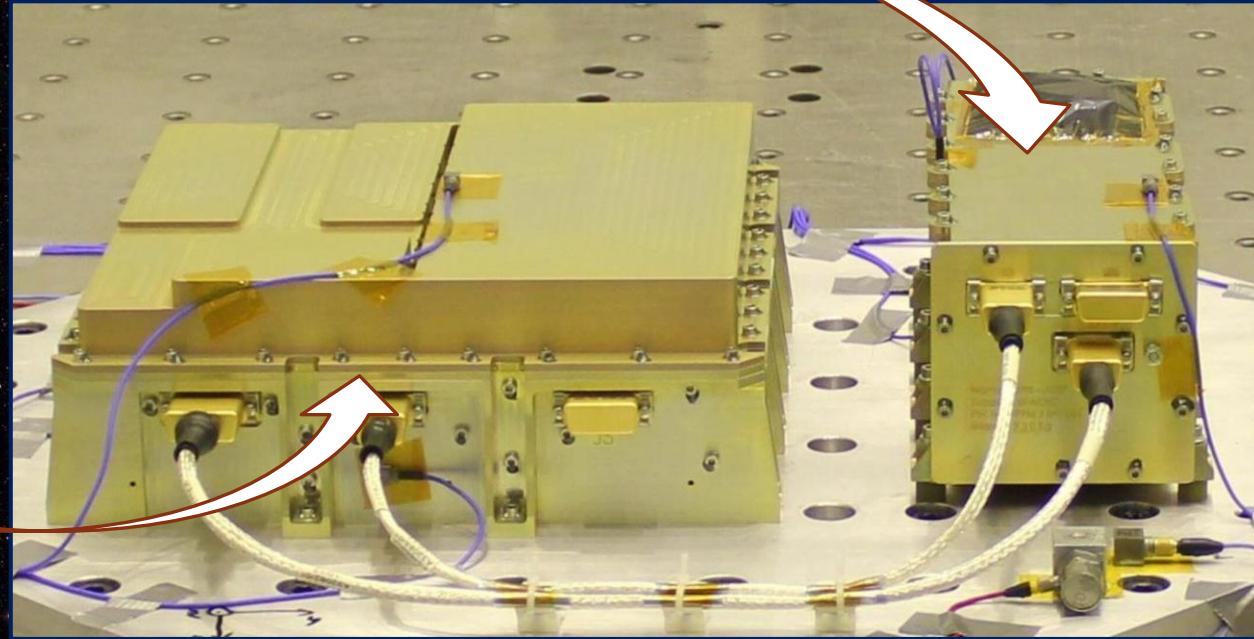
ESA/ESTEC CONTRACT 4000115004/15/NL/RA/ZK

› Component Technology Test-Bed (CTTB)

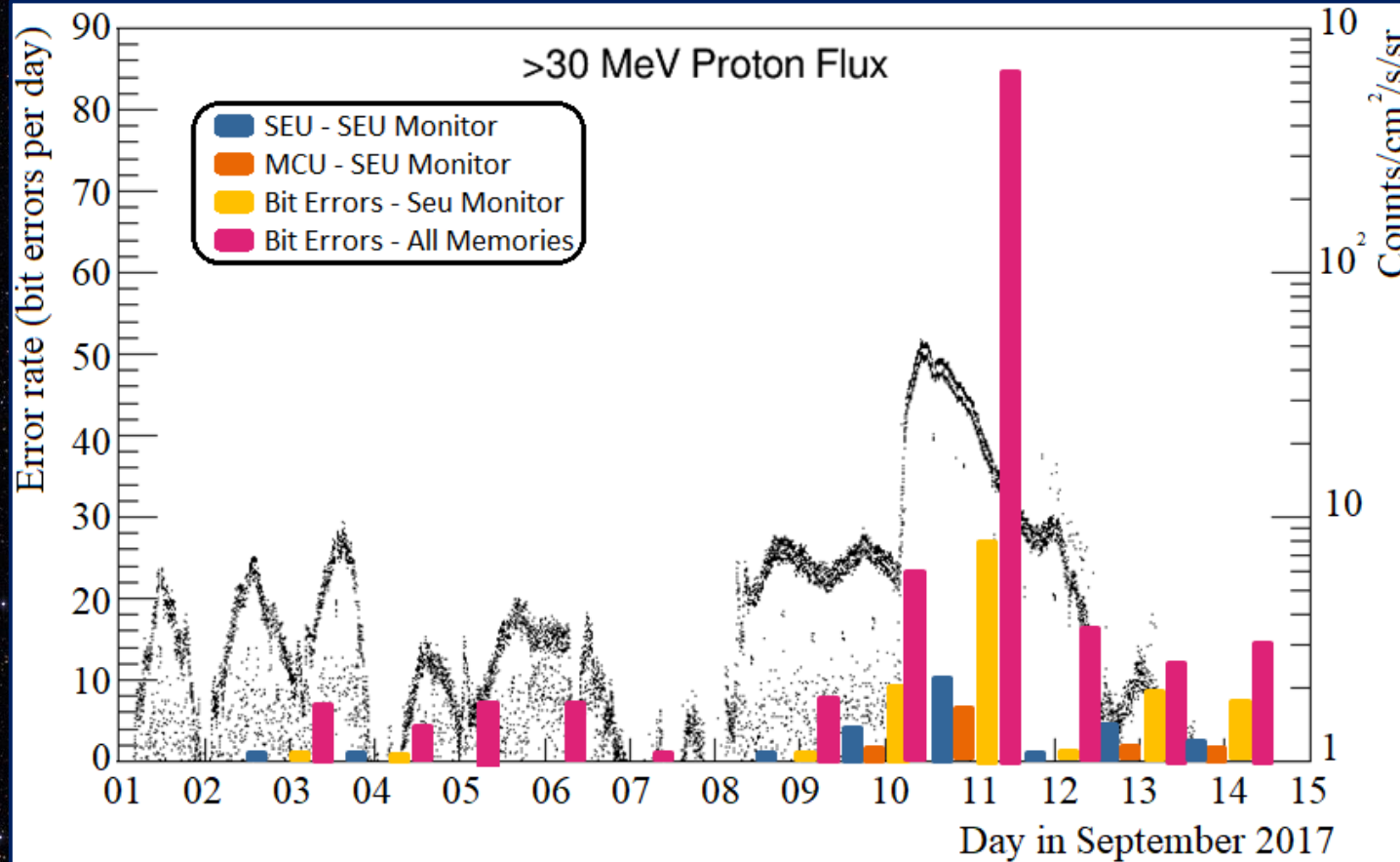
DOI: [10.1109/TNS.2020.3013035](https://doi.org/10.1109/TNS.2020.3013035)

3 experiments:

- GaN transistors (Aveiro)
- Optical Links (Valencia)
- Flash-NAND Memories



Geostationary orbit - Alphasat



Reconstruction Algorithms

Radiation Environment

Modelling

Benchmarking

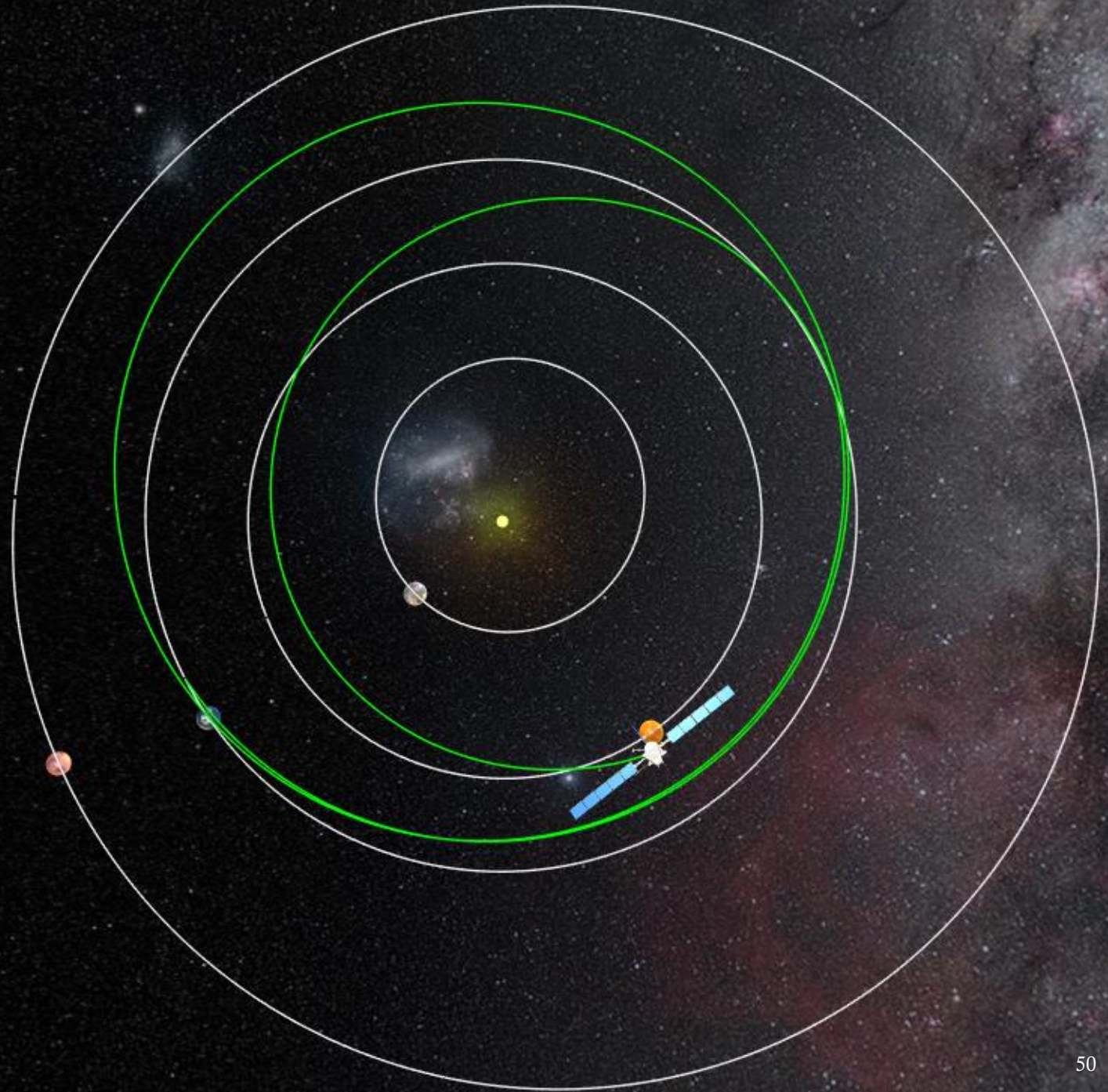
Radiation Effects

BepiColombo

Launched in 2018

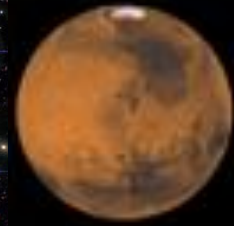
Two spacecrafts

BERM



Future work

RADEM Calibration and preparation of data analysis



dMEREM benchmarking

MFS Machine learning spectral deconvoluting

CTTB Radiation Effects Analysis

BERM Data Analysis

