

# Interior Spacecraft Charging of the Van Allen Probes

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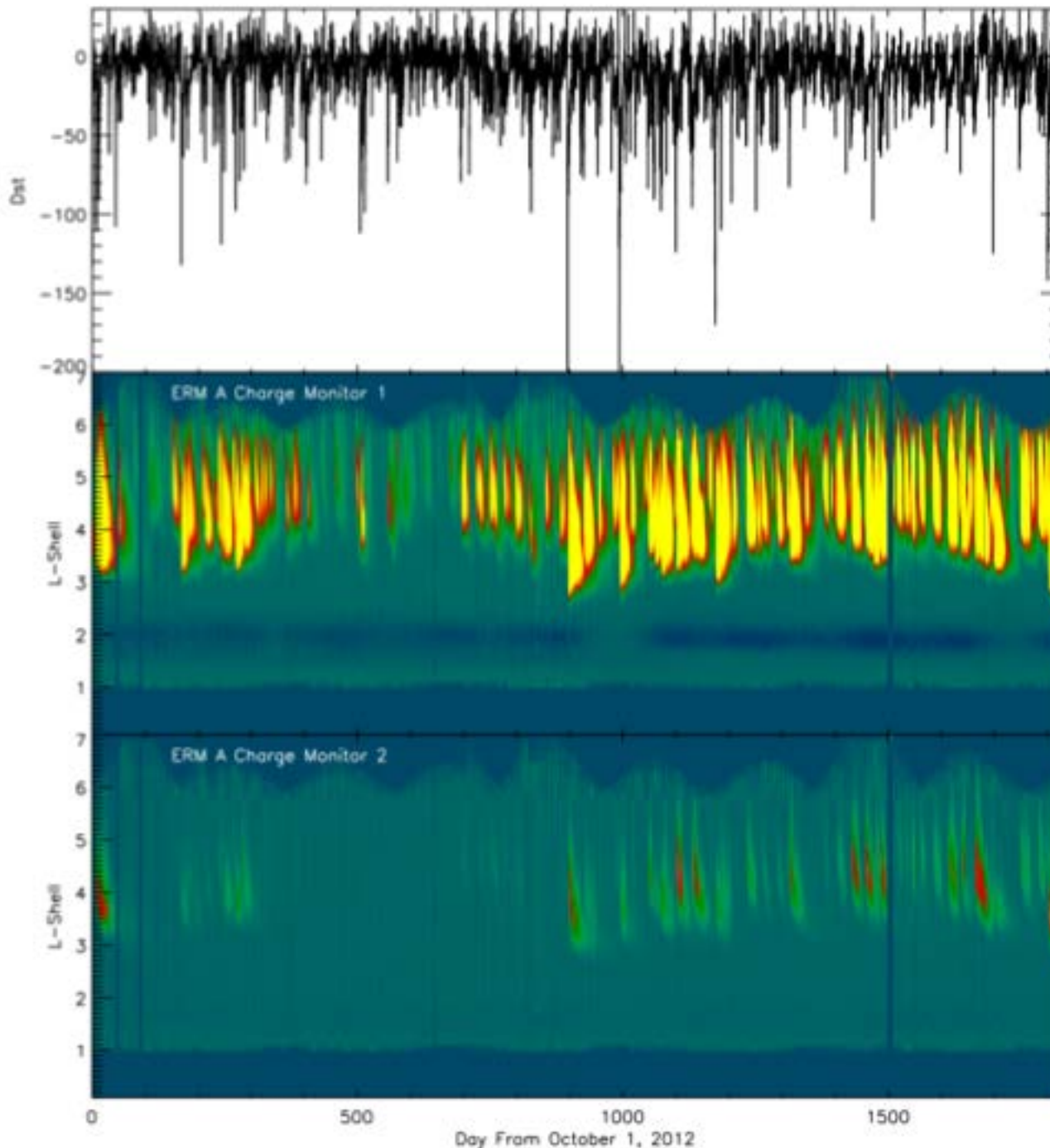
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Aerospace Corp.*



Lanzerotti and Baker [2017]

# Full ERM Data

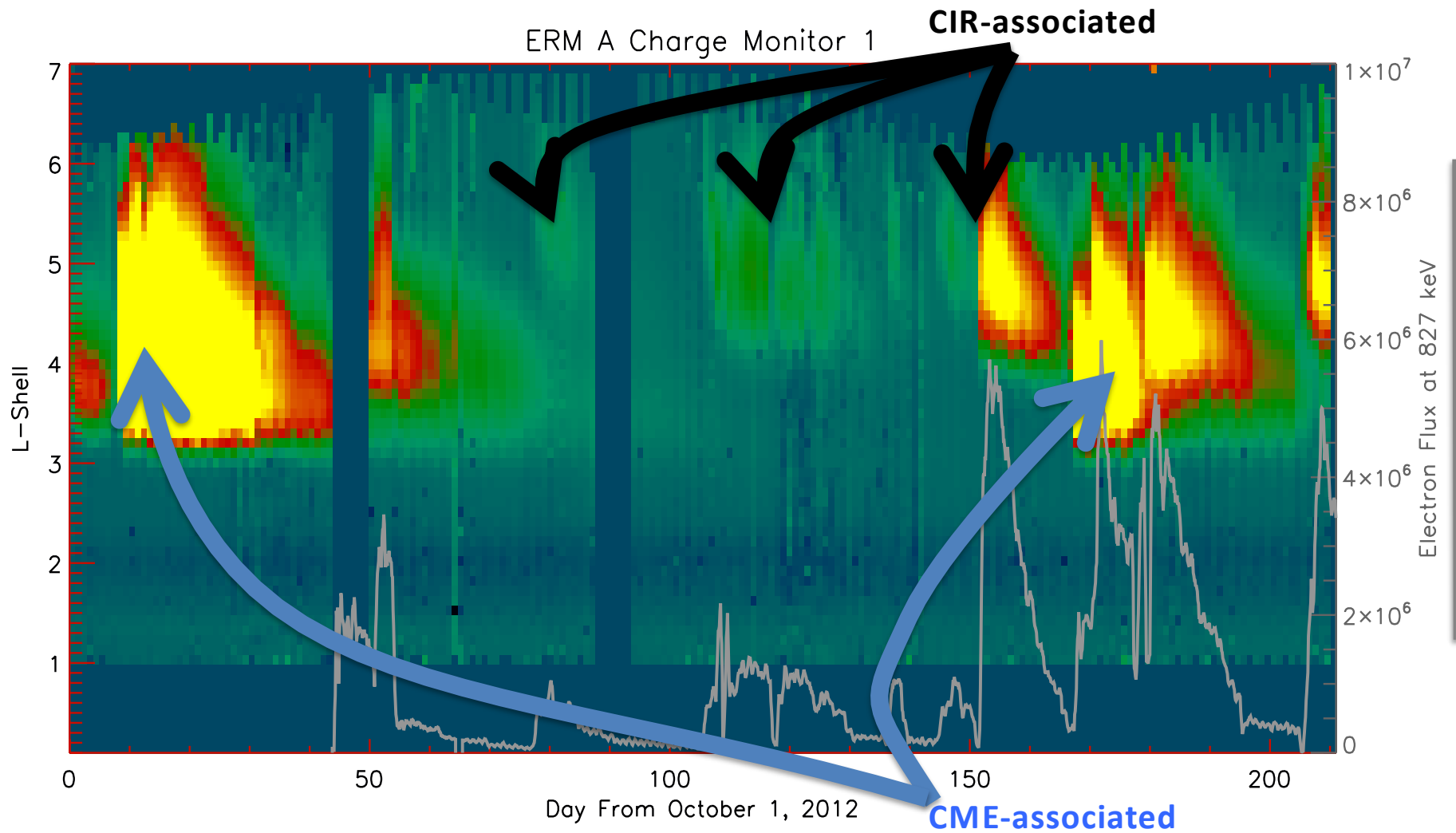
Oct 2012 – Dec 2017



CM1 and CM2, each 38-mm in diameter and under different thicknesses of aluminum (1-mm and 3.8-mm, respectively).

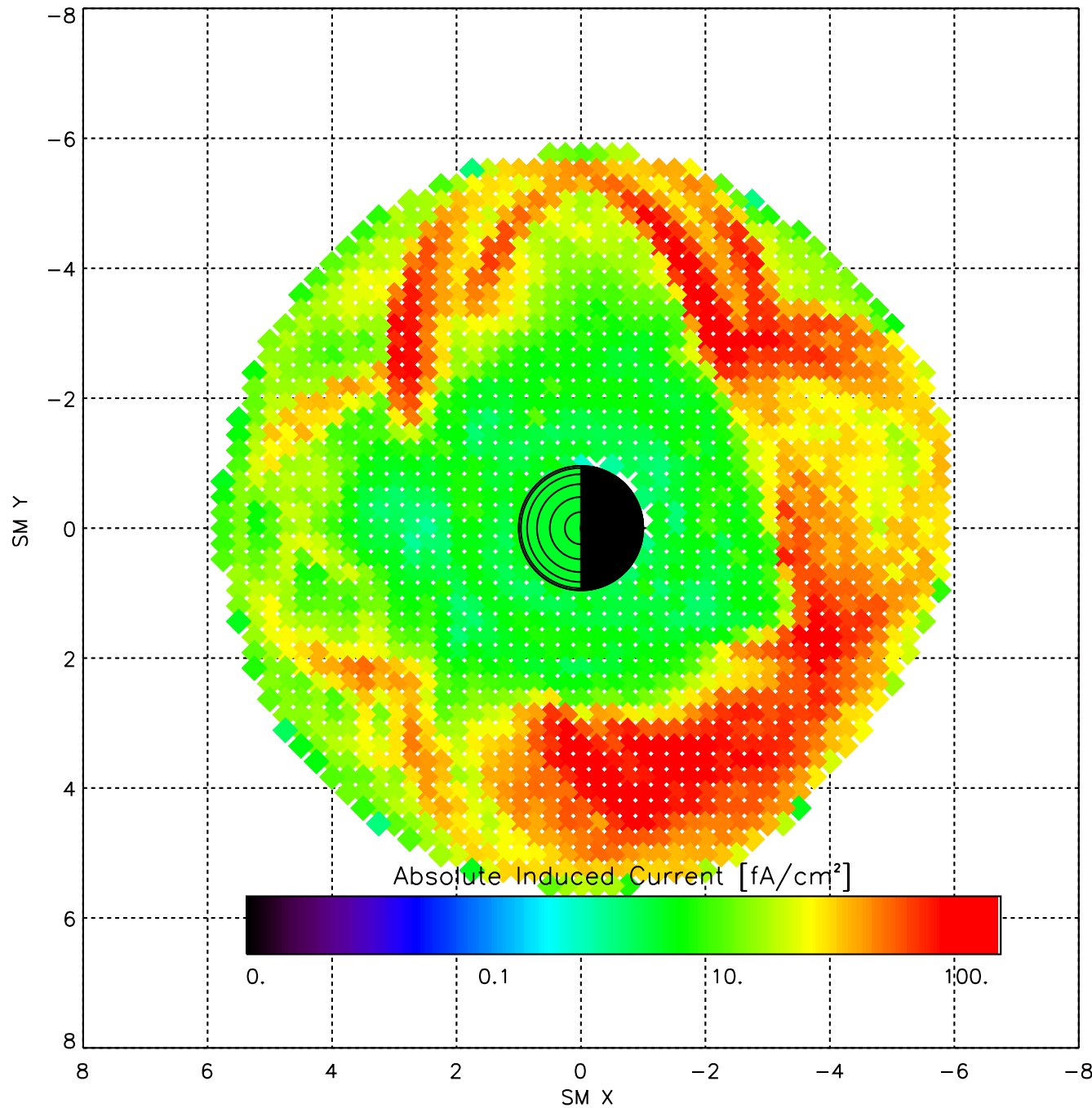
CMs detect penetrating electrons of >0.7-MeV and >2.0-MeV, respectively, and protons of >15-MeV and >30-MeV, respectively.

# Zoom of Previous Data: Interior Spacecraft Charging of the Van Allen Probes in Relation to Transient Interplanetary Structures



# First Full Orbit

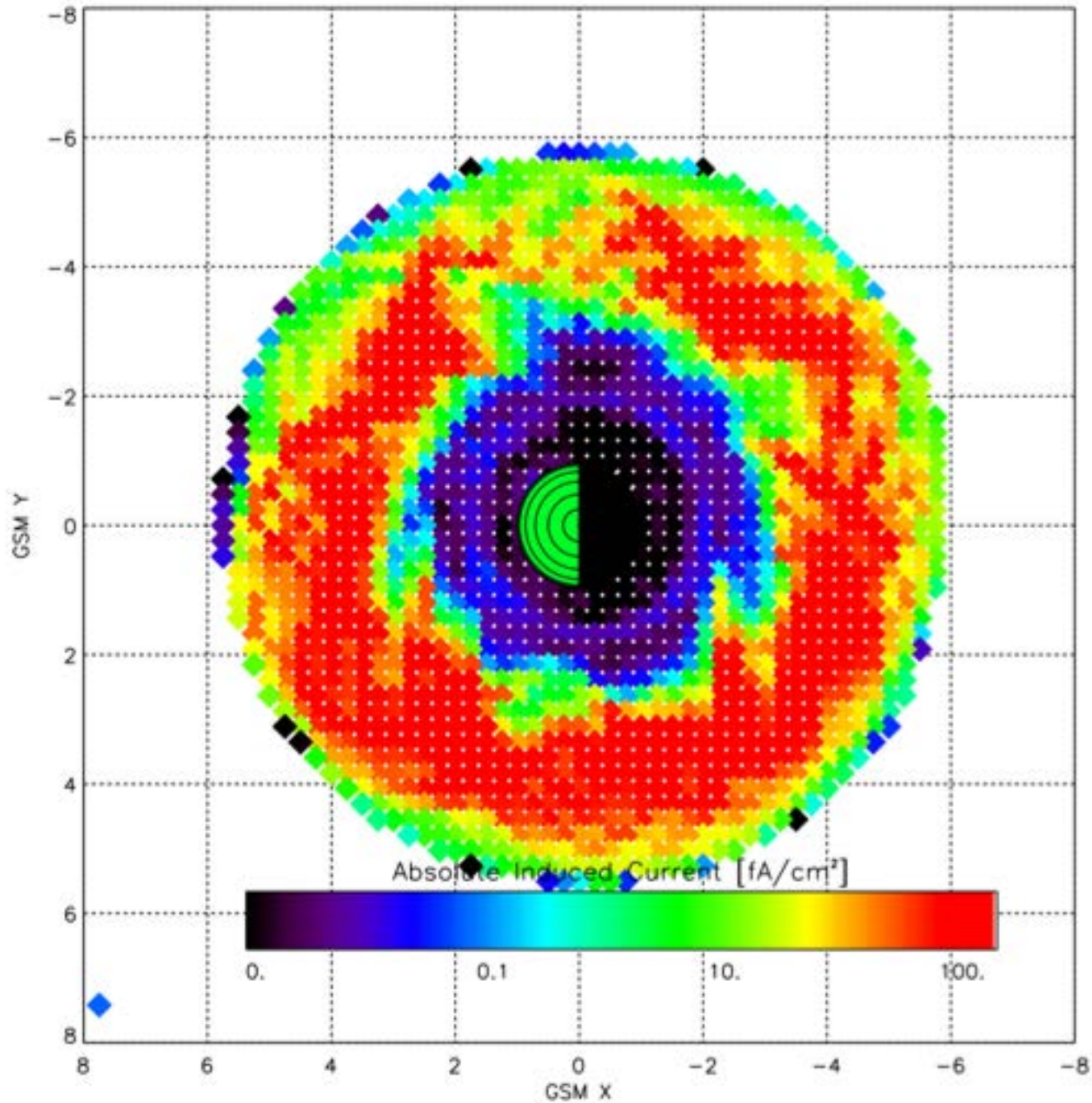
Oct 2012 – Aug 2014

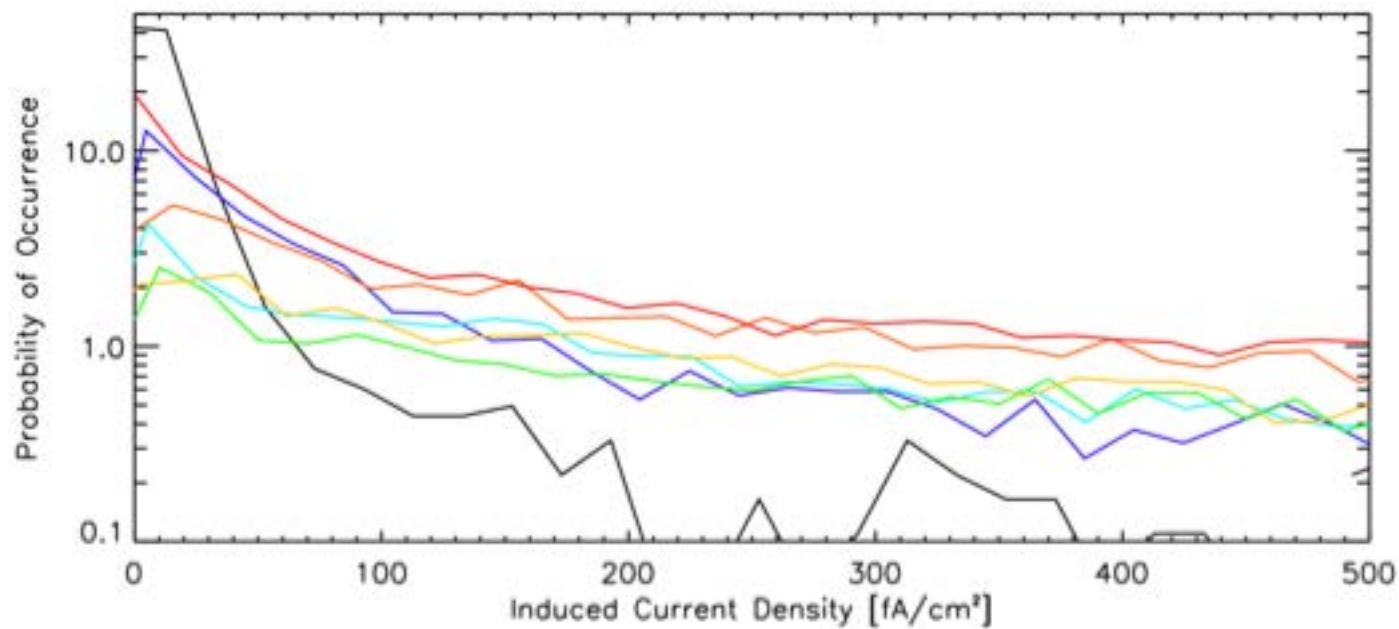
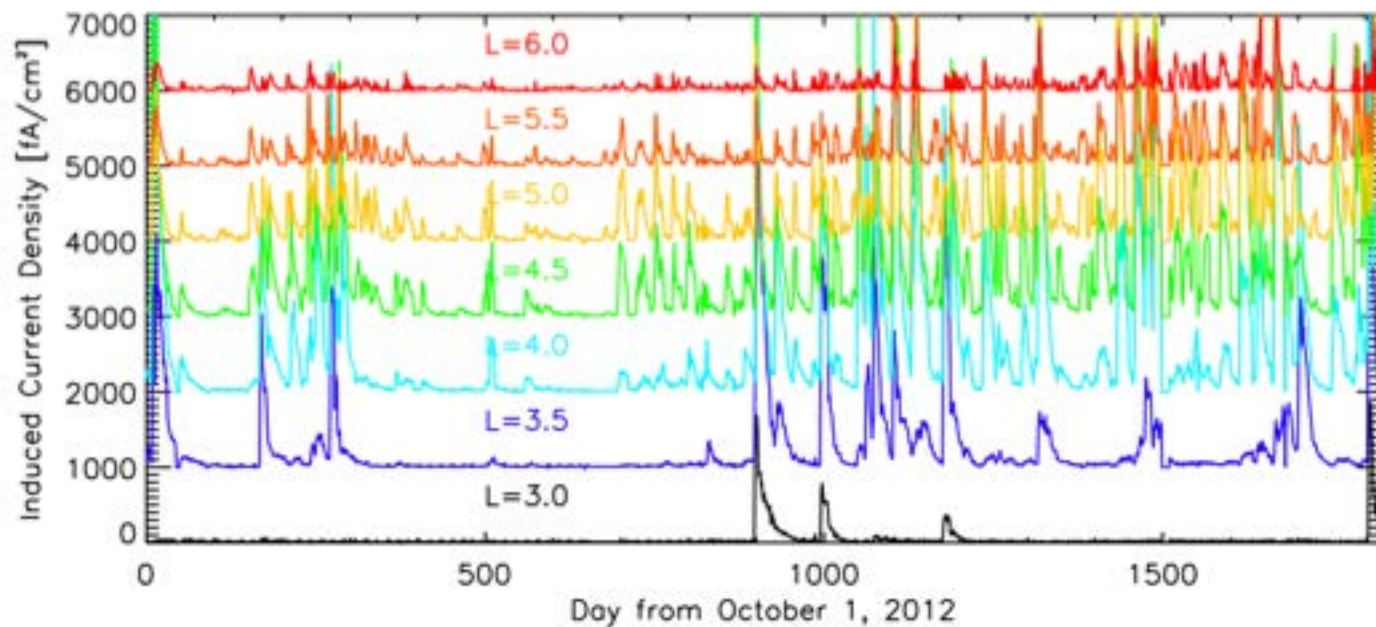


- Persistent “background charging” of  $\sim 6$ - $\text{fA}/\text{cm}^2$
- Reduction of charging in the slot region

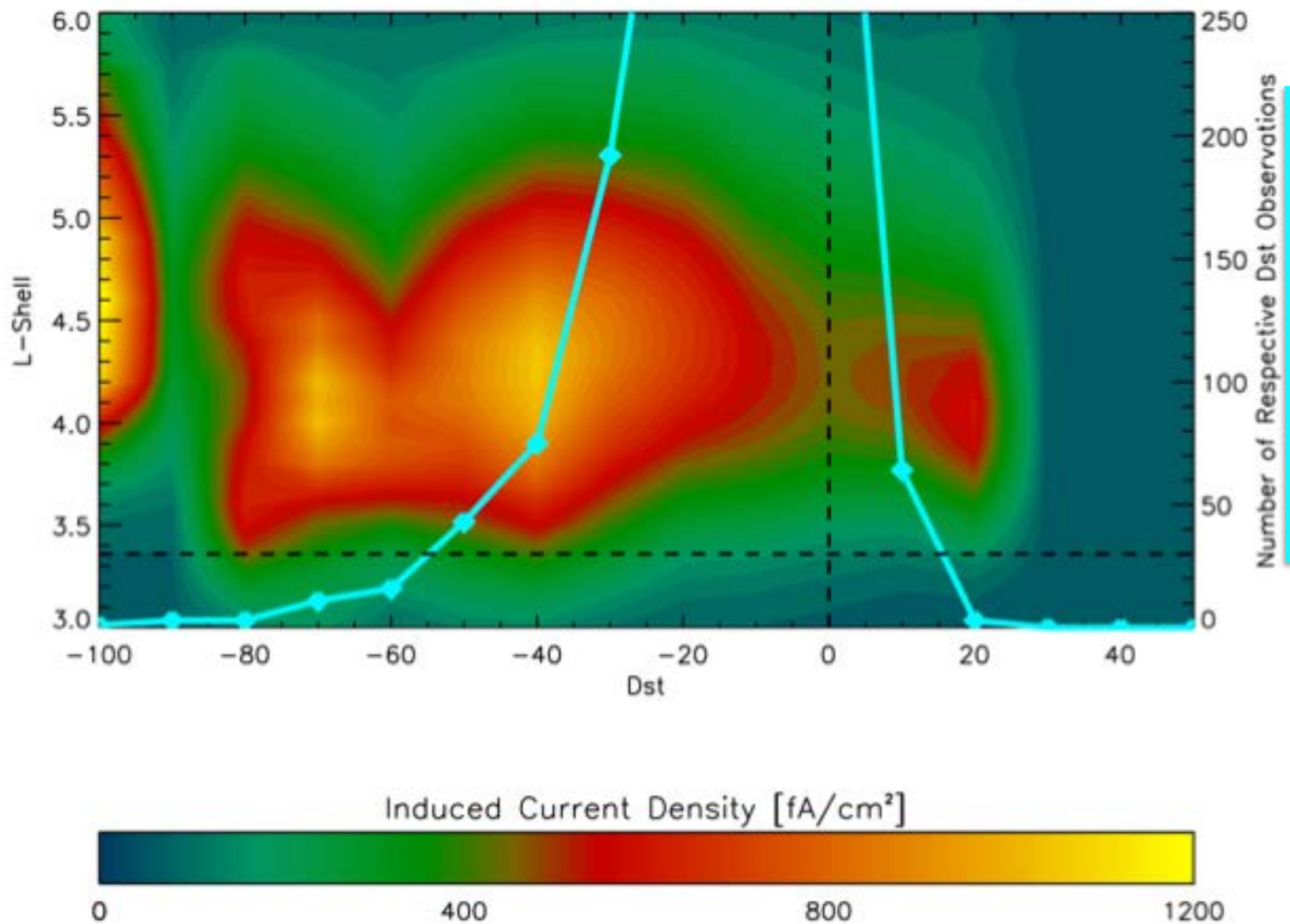
# Full ERM Data

Oct 2012 – Dec 2017

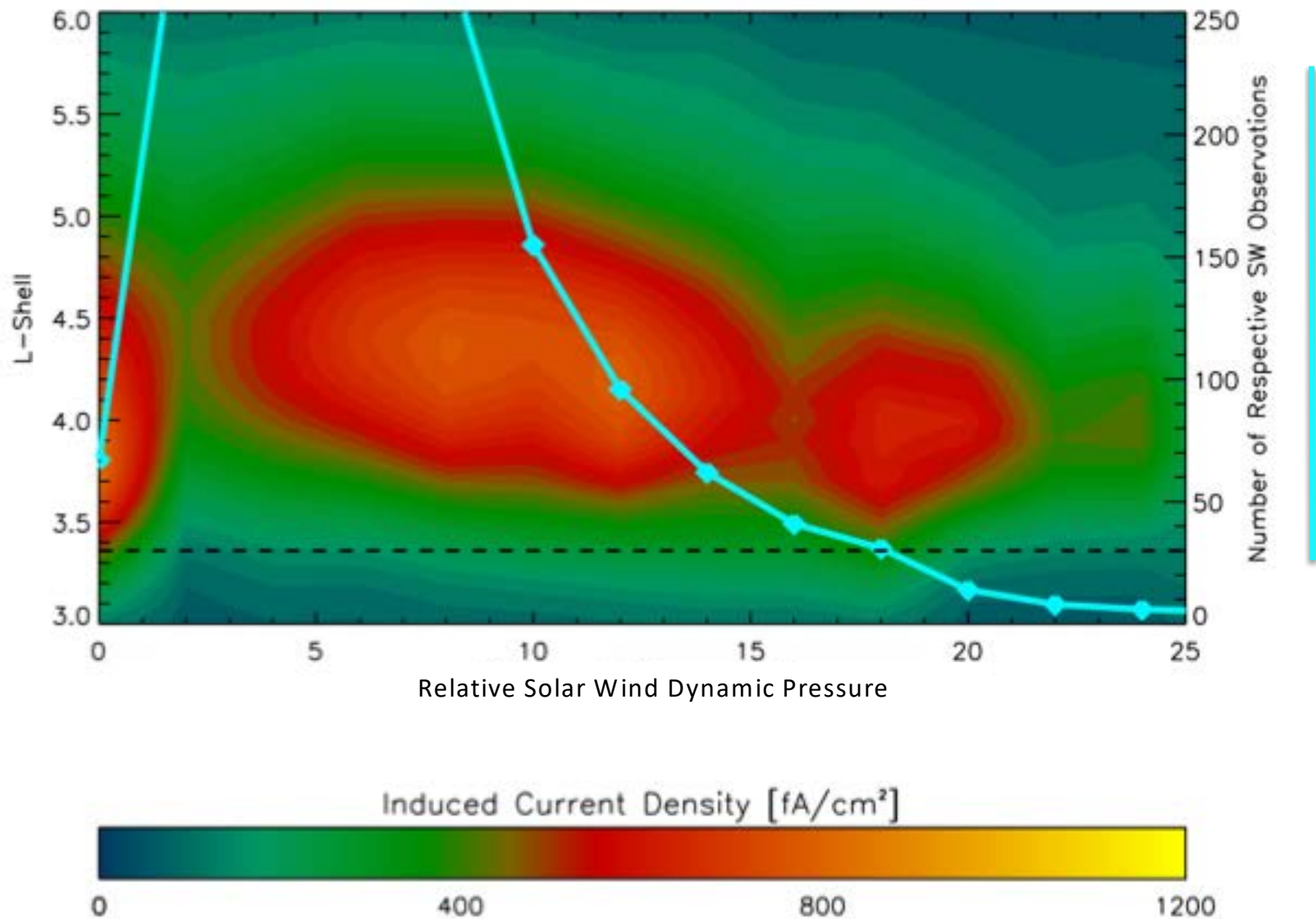




# Dst as a Nowcast of Charging

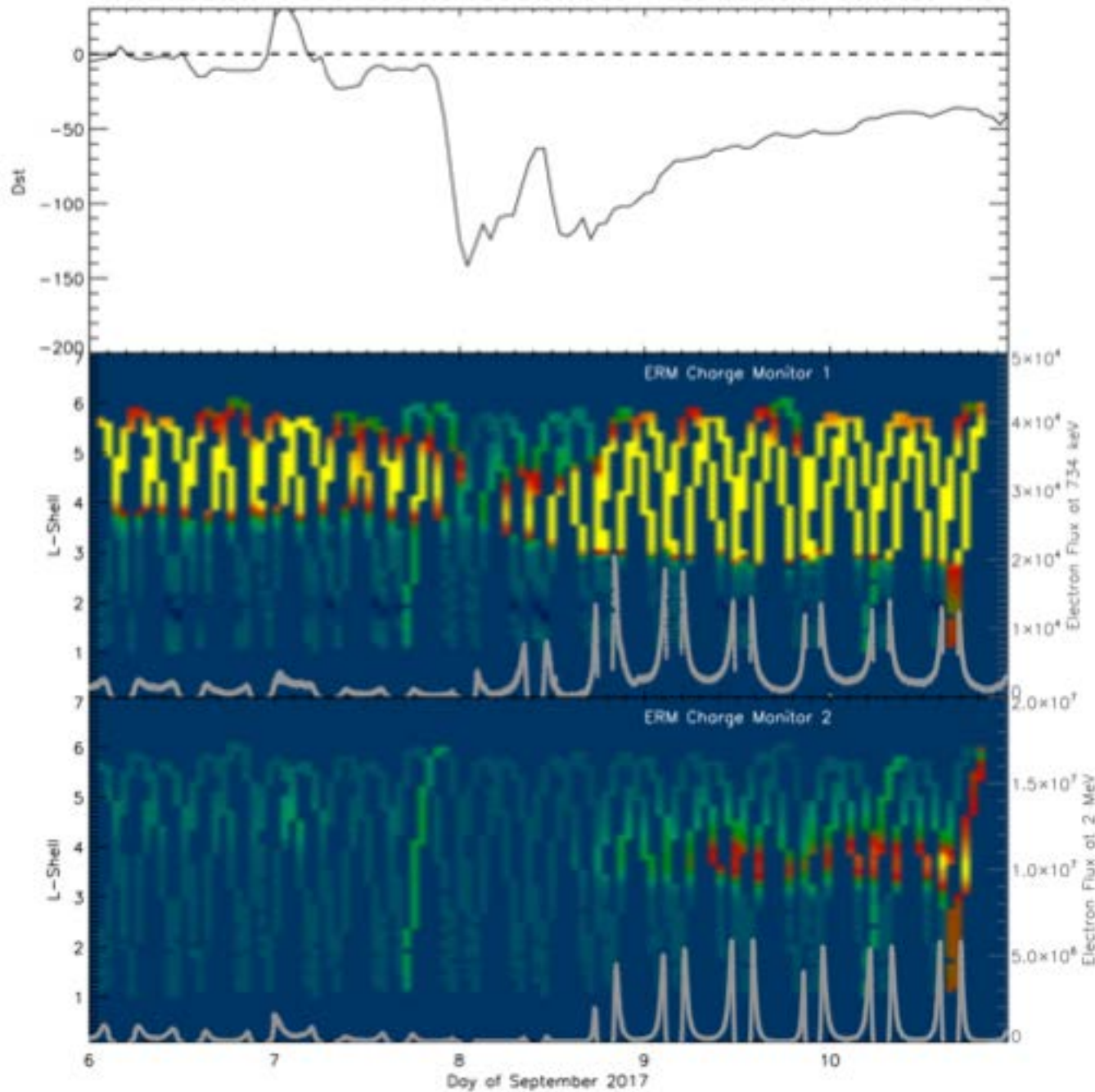


# Solar Wind Dynamic Pressure as a Predictor of Charging

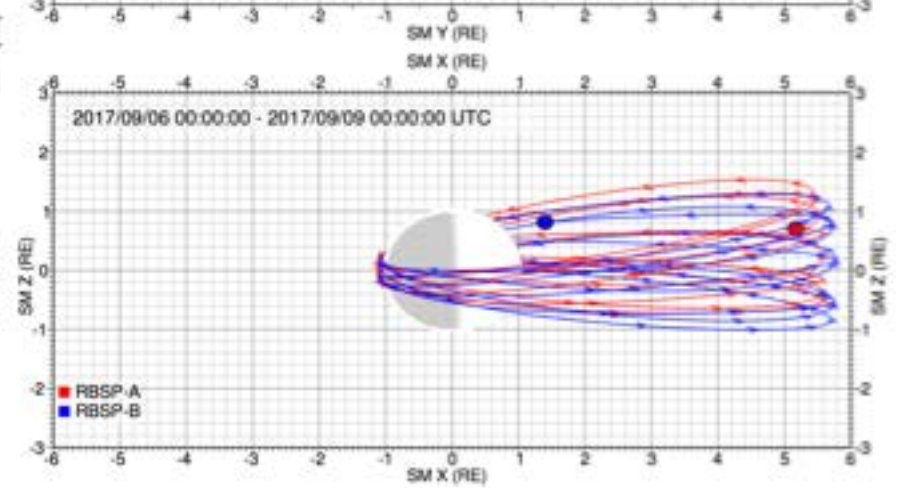
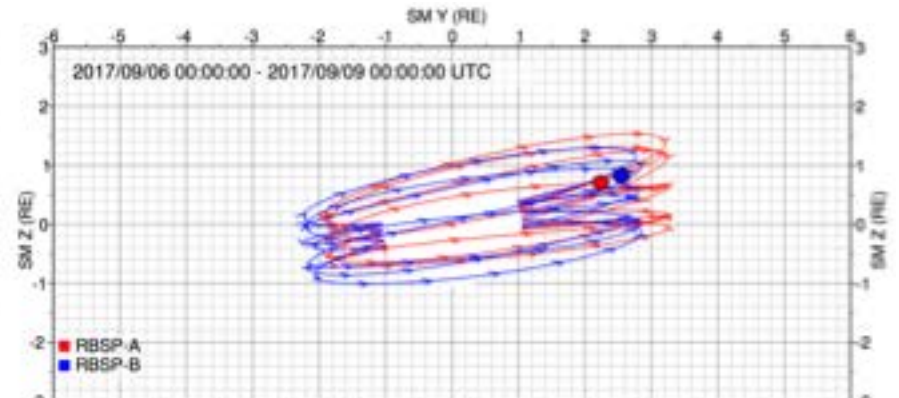
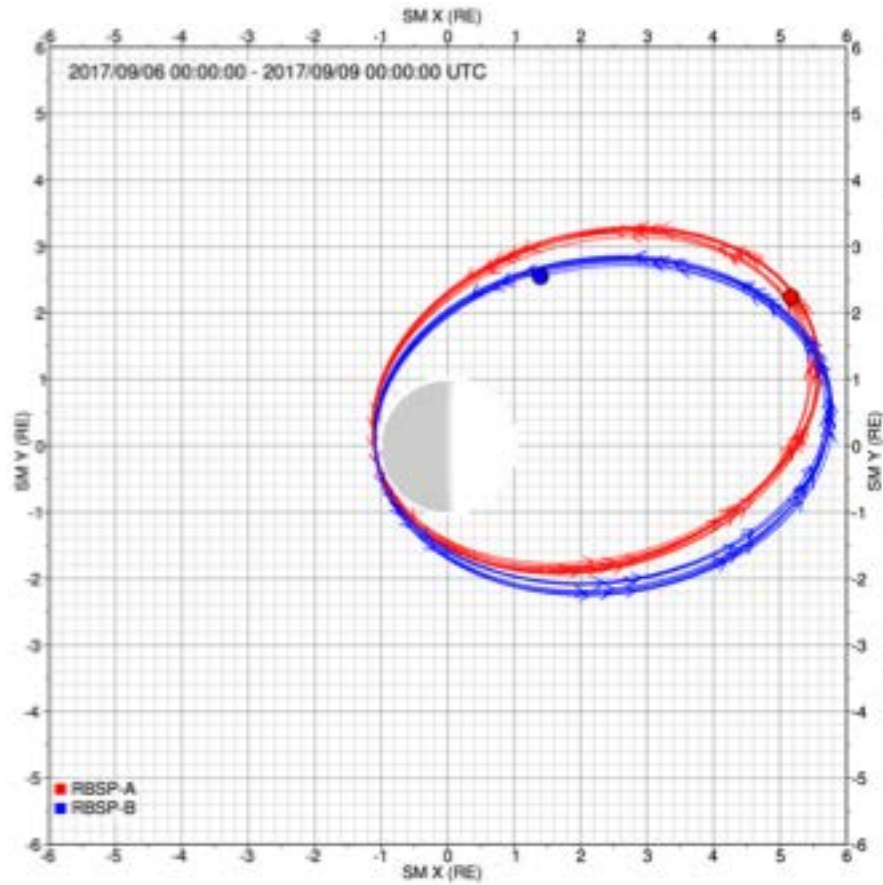




# Synoptics (September 2017 Storm)



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# Conclusions

- Non-scientific satellites, such as commercial or national defense, normally do not carry instrumentation that provide data on the radiation environmental conditions in which the spacecraft are flying.
- The flight of scientific instrumentation, such as the RBSPICE and REPT instrumentation, can be costly.
- This work demonstrates that simple, low cost and low impact charge monitors can provide synoptic space weather measurements and some science results.
- Such information can give 1) real time monitoring of the radiation environment around a satellite, and 2) be used for real-time or post facto anomaly analyses.
- Considerable consideration should be made to incorporate such monitoring packages on future spacecraft.