



AE9/AP9-IRENE space radiation climatology model

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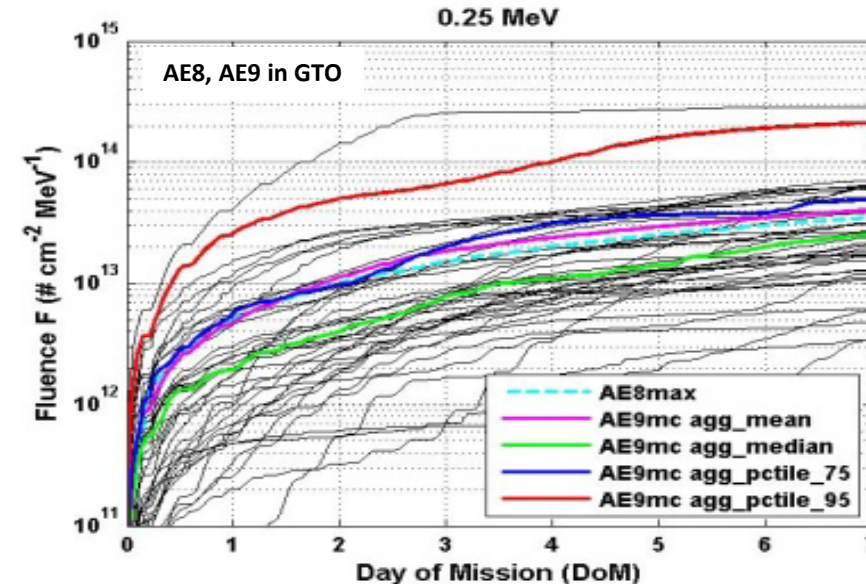
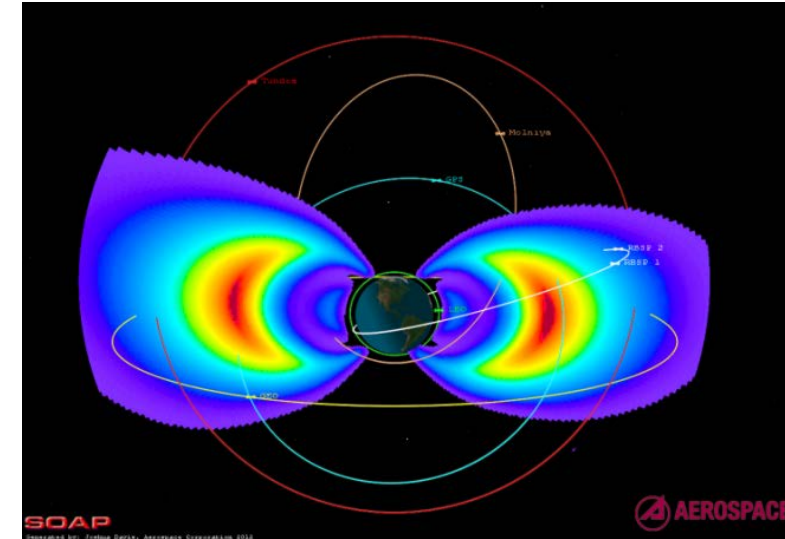
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Outline

- Background on AE9/AP9/SPM model
- Version 1.50—new data
- Version 1.55—kernels
- Plans for future versions
- Conclusion

What is AE9/AP9-IRENE?

- AE9/AP9-IRENE specifies the natural trapped radiation environment for satellite design and mission planning
- It improves on legacy models to meet modern design community needs:
 - Uses 45 long duration, high quality data sets
 - Full energy and spatial coverage—plasma added
 - Introduces data-based uncertainties and statistics for design margins (e.g., 95th percentile)
 - Dynamic scenarios provide worst case estimates for hazards (e.g., SEEs)
 - Architecture supports routine updates, maintainability, third party applications
- Version 1.00 released in 2012

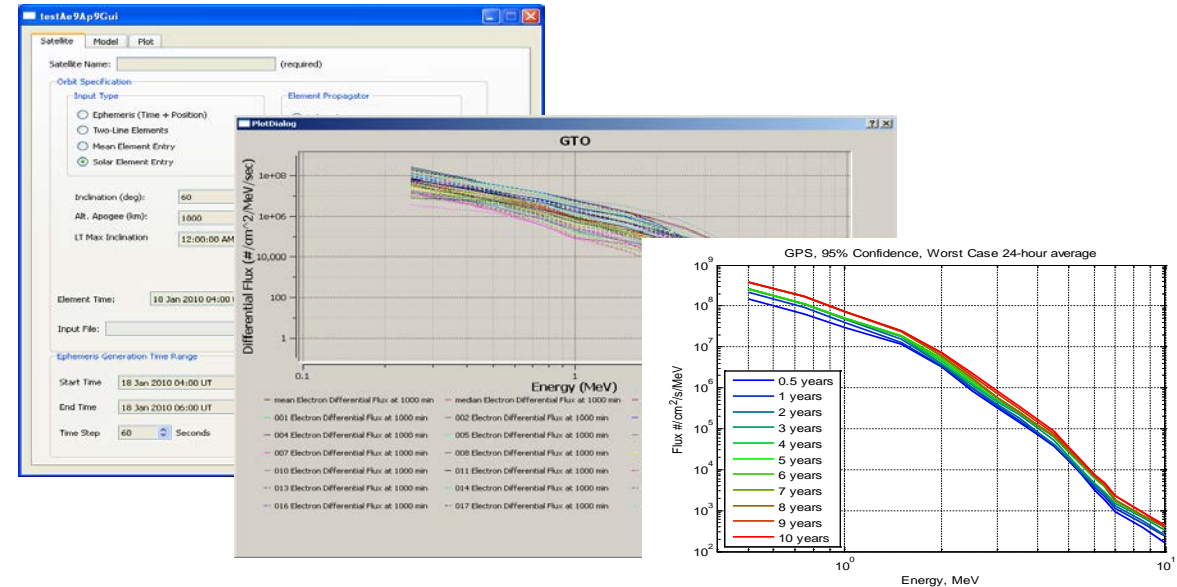


Coverage and Application

- Expanded energy coverage: keV plasma to GeV protons
- Spatial coverage for all orbit regimes, including tailored coverage for high resolution in LEO

Model	AE9	AP9	SPM
Species	e ⁻	H ⁺	e ⁻ , H ⁺ , He ⁺ , O ⁺
Energies	40 keV— 10 MeV	100 keV— 2 GeV (V1.20)	1—40 keV (e⁻); 1.15—164 keV (H⁺, He⁺, O⁺)
Range in L	0.98 < L* < 12.4	0.98 < L* < 12.4	2 < L_m < 10

- Model provided with GUI and Command Line access
- Documentation includes recommended modes for typical use cases



Data Sets—Temporal Coverage

Incorporates 45 data sets from 1976-2016

- Chosen for high quality and coverage

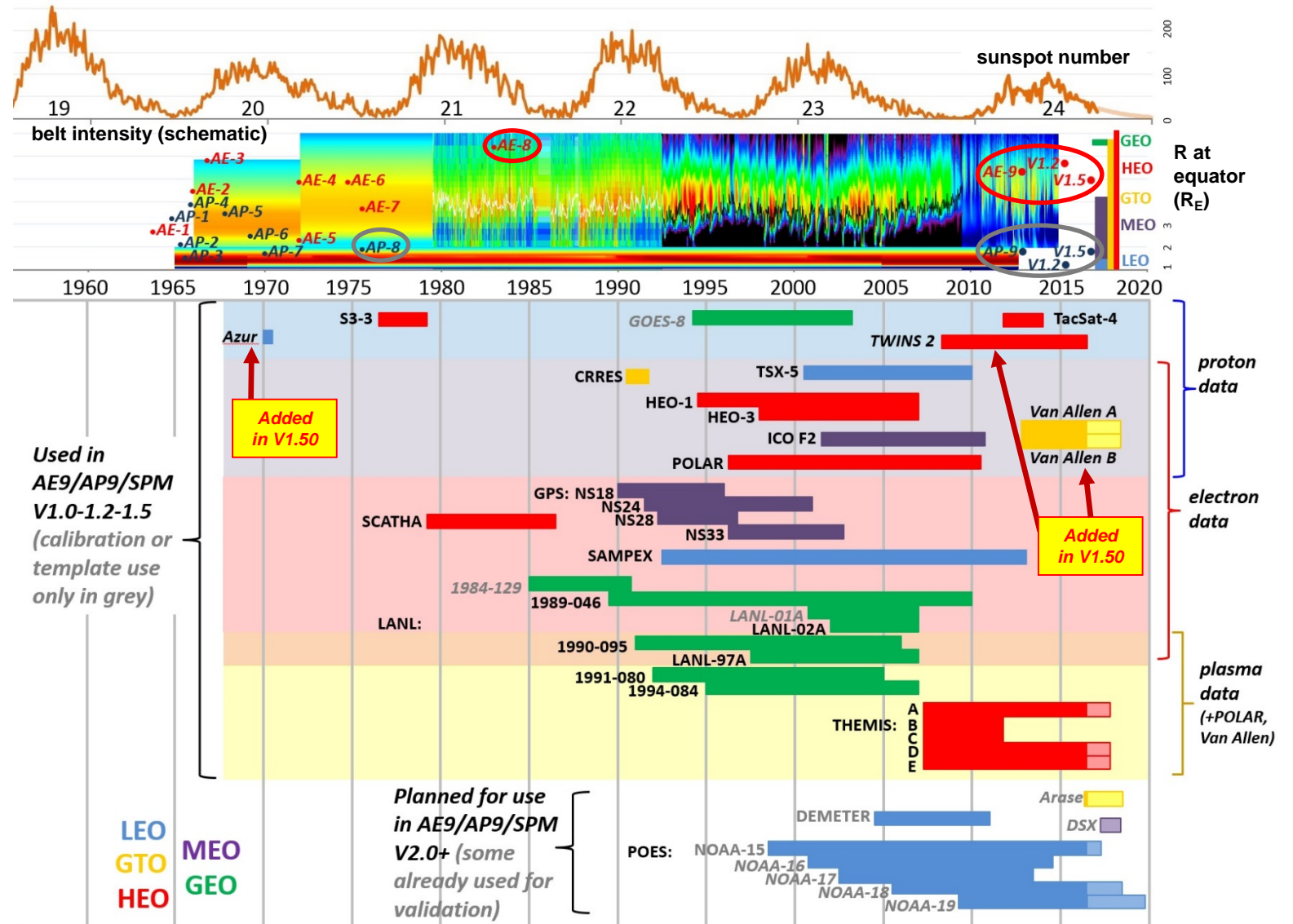
300+ instrument-years of data

- 10x more than AE8+AP8

All solar cycle phases sampled:

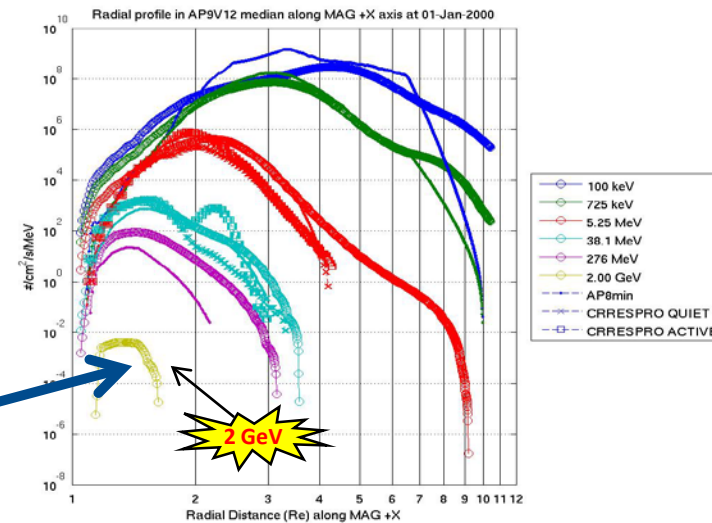
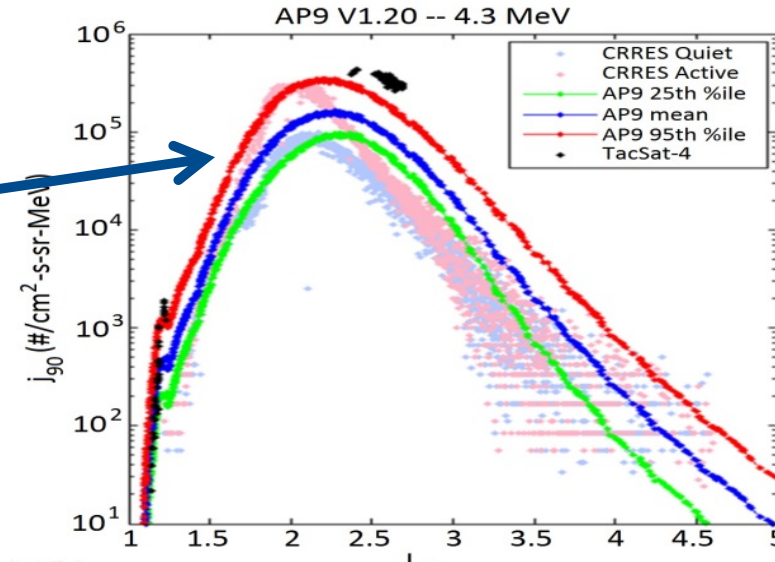
- 16 sets >10 yrs
- 26 sets >5 yrs

10x the data of previous models, and still growing!



Versions to Date

V1.00 (2012)	Initial release, 31 data sets
V1.20 (2015)	TacSat-4/CEASE proton data THEMIS/ESA plasma data Van Allen Probe influence to AE9 and AP9 changes more I/O options added IGRF 2015
V1.30 (2016)	Fixed instability in V1.20 AP9, AE9 Monte Carlo mode
V1.35 (2017)	Support for parallelized processing
V1.50 (2017)	New data sets for electrons, protons: Van Allen Probes, Azur, HiLET

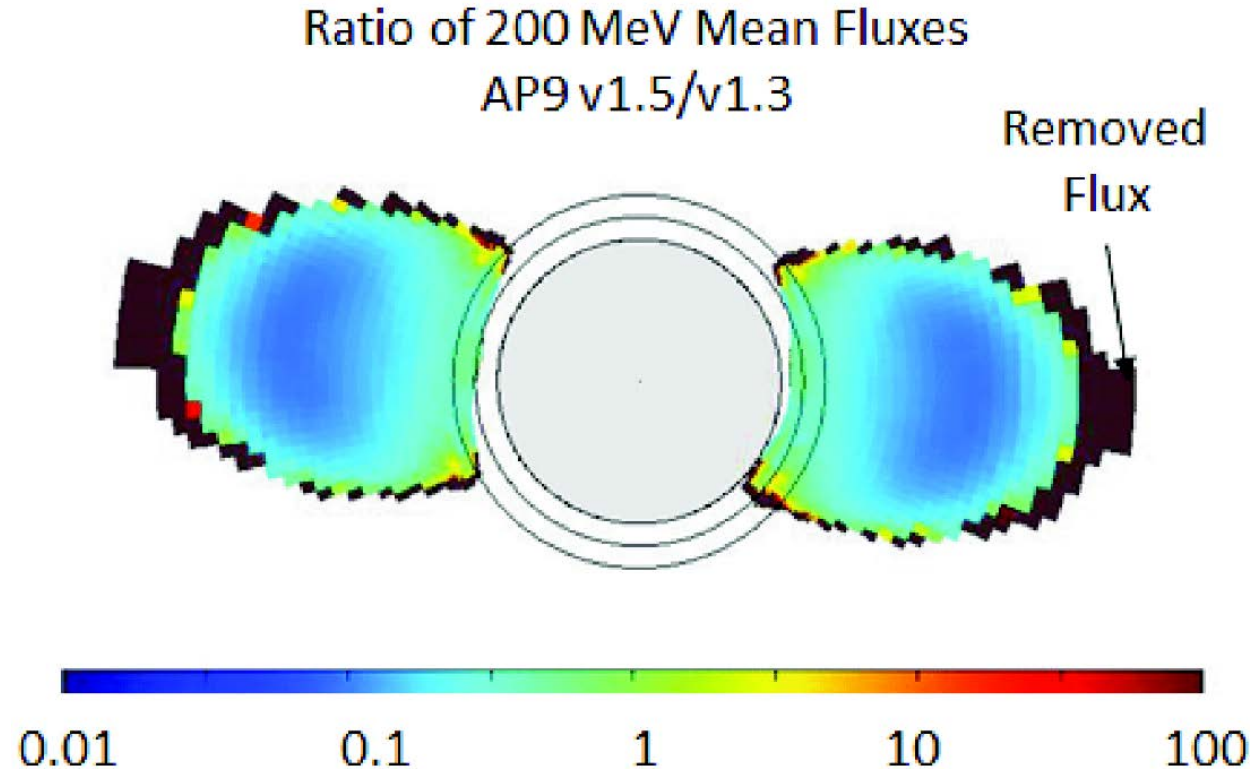


Changes in AE9/AP9 V1.50

- AP9 and AE9: new data from NASA’s Van Allen Probes mission
- AP9: data added from Azur and TWINS 2
- AP9 and AE9: other revisions to flux maps (addressing gradients and other aspects of data set merging)
- Limited feature changes with this release—most significant are new accumulator options (e.g., fluence accumulation intervals)
- Begin transition to new name: International Radiation Environment Near Earth (IRENE), reflecting international participation (e.g., Azur data)

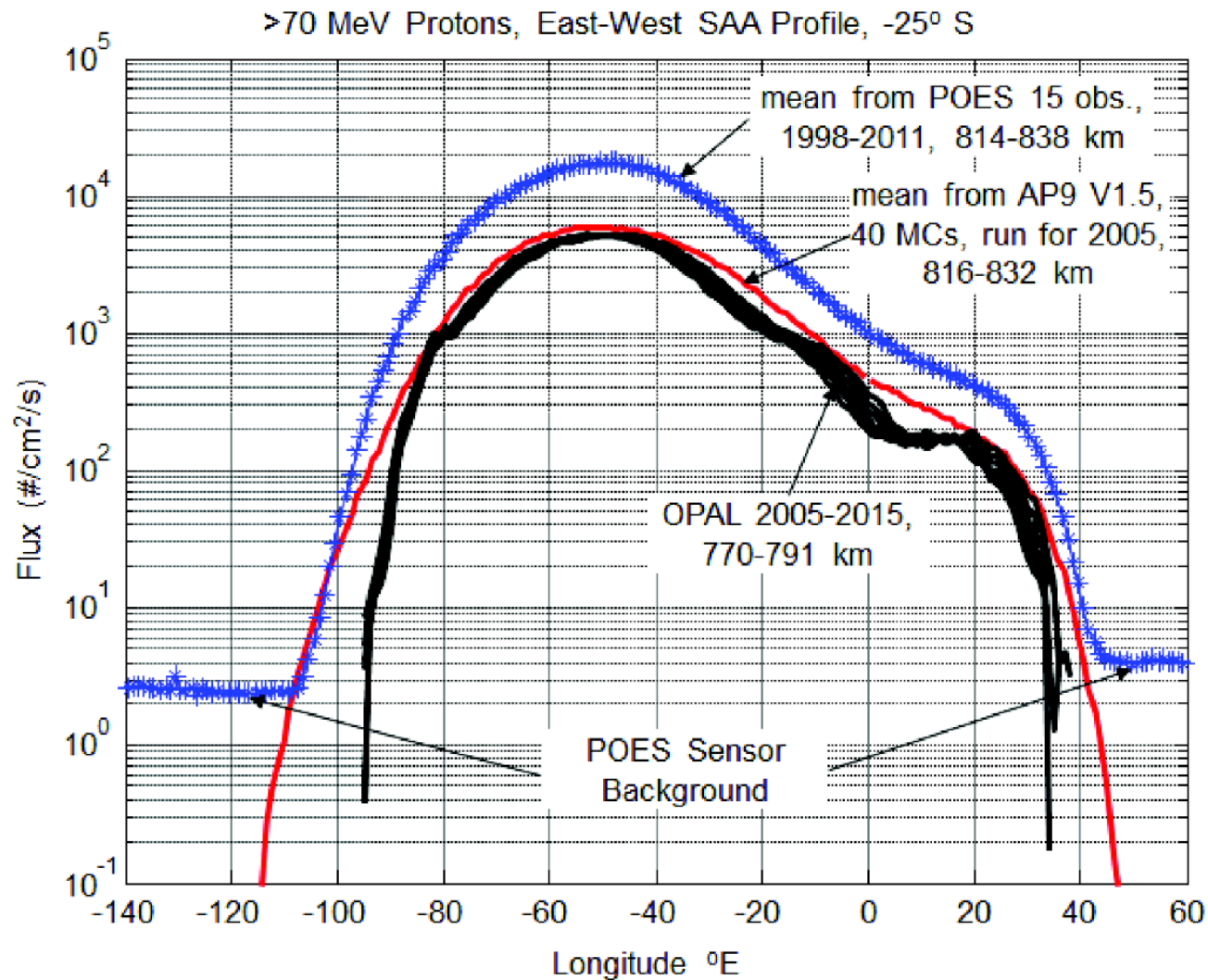
satellite	orbit	time period	instrument	species	energy
Van Allen Probes A & B	GTO (800 x 30600 km, 10°)	Aug 2012 – Dec 2016	RPS (Relativistic Proton Spectrometer)	protons	>58 MeV -- ~2 GeV
			REPT (Relativistic Electron Proton Telescope)	protons	20 – 100 MeV
			MagEIS	electrons	30 keV – 2 MeV
Azur	384 x 3145 km, 103°	Nov 1969 – Mar 1970	EI-88 telescope	protons	1.5 – 104 MeV
TWINS 2	Molniya (1000 x 39500 km, 63°)	Apr 2008 – Nov 2016	HiLET	protons	6 – 30 MeV

V1.50 Changes – AP9 Flux Maps



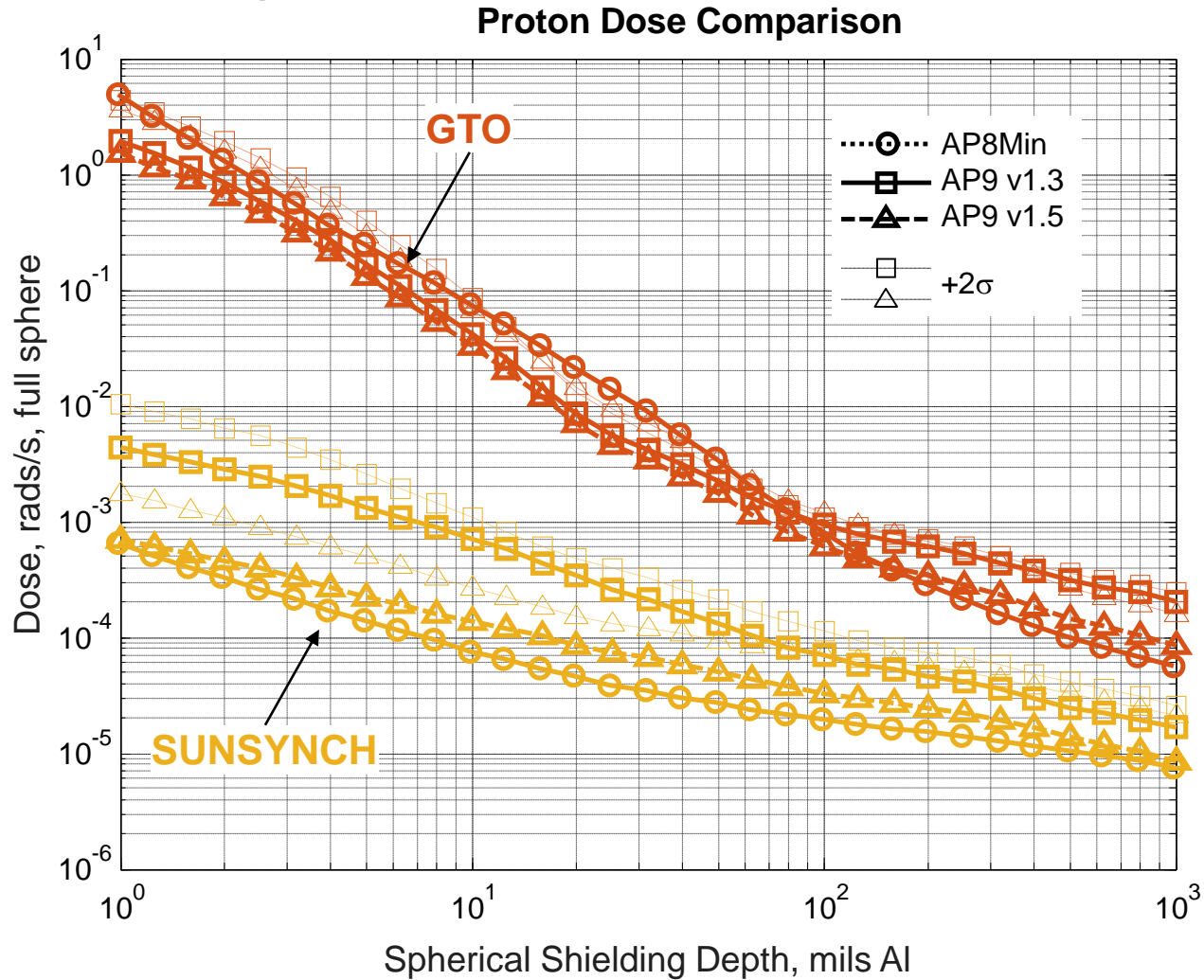
- AP9 adds Azur, HiLET and Van Allen Probes data
- These new data generally bring down the inner zone fluxes
- Especially large changes >150 MeV where RPS data represent the first clean observations in the inner zone up to 2 GeV

V1.50 AP9 Validation



- Use a “sequestered” dataset for verification: POES in LEO.
- V1.50 is ~2.5-3.5x lower than POES SEM channels with historical flux conversion factors.
- V1.50 is comparable to the ONERA/OPAL model, which uses new flux conversion factors for POES/SEM.
- Shape of SAA profile is generally consistent between AP9 and data

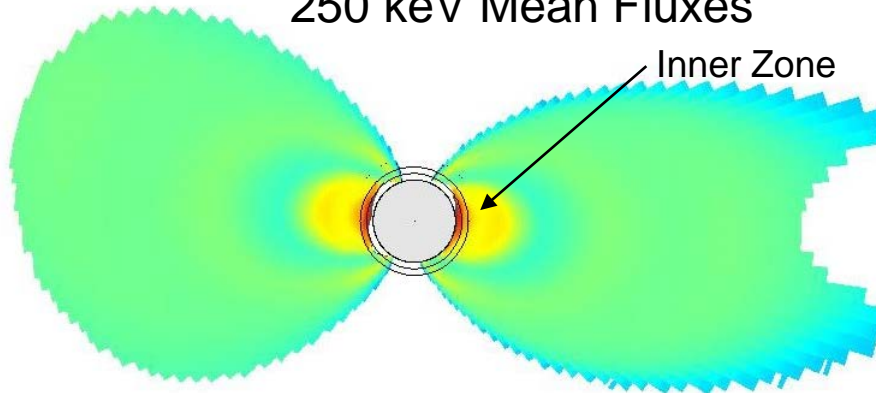
V1.50 Changes – AP9 Dose



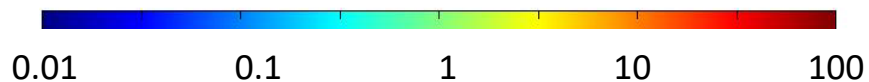
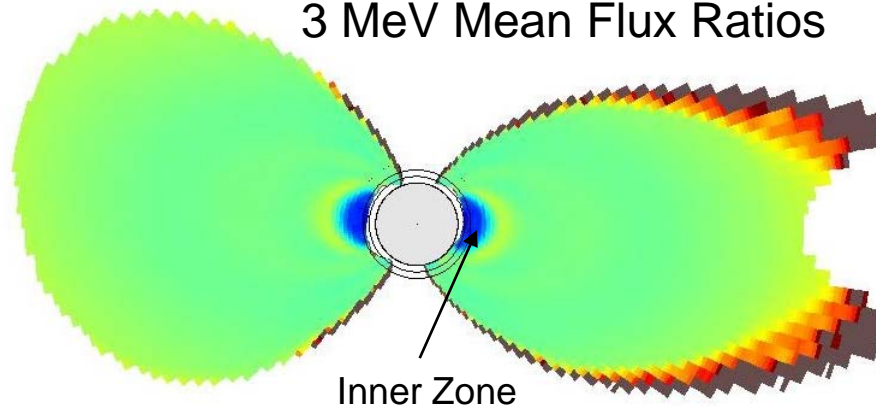
- Lower dose in all orbits
- Most pronounced in LEO at all depths and in GTO at thicker depths
- In some places, larger error bars raise 95% CL even though mean flux is lower

V1.50 Changes – AE9 Flux Maps

Ratio of AE9 v1.5 to v1.3
250 keV Mean Fluxes

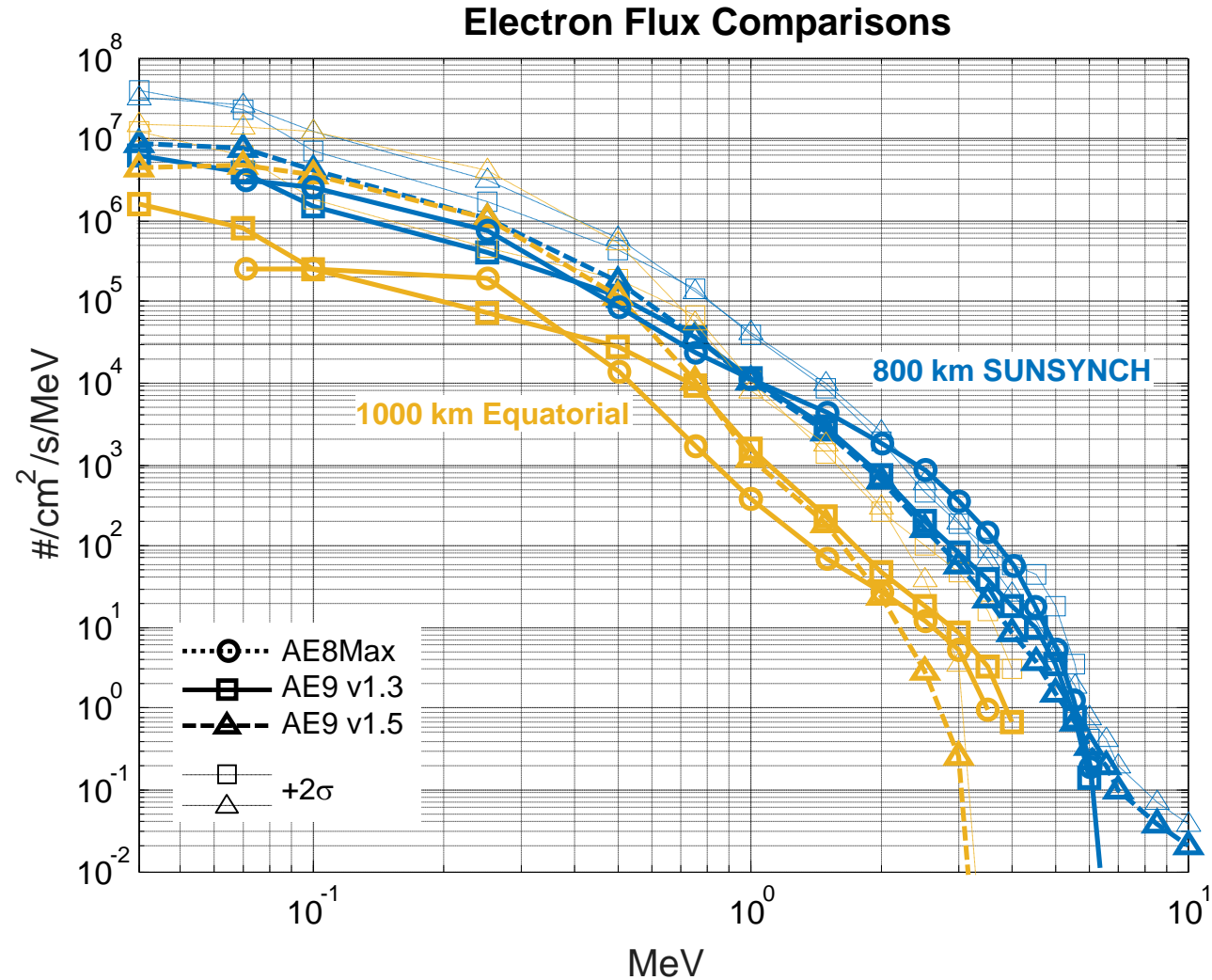


3 MeV Mean Flux Ratios



- AE9 adds Van Allen Probes data
- These new data generally bring down the inner zone fluxes
- Some localized higher fluxes

V1.50 Changes – AE9 in LEO

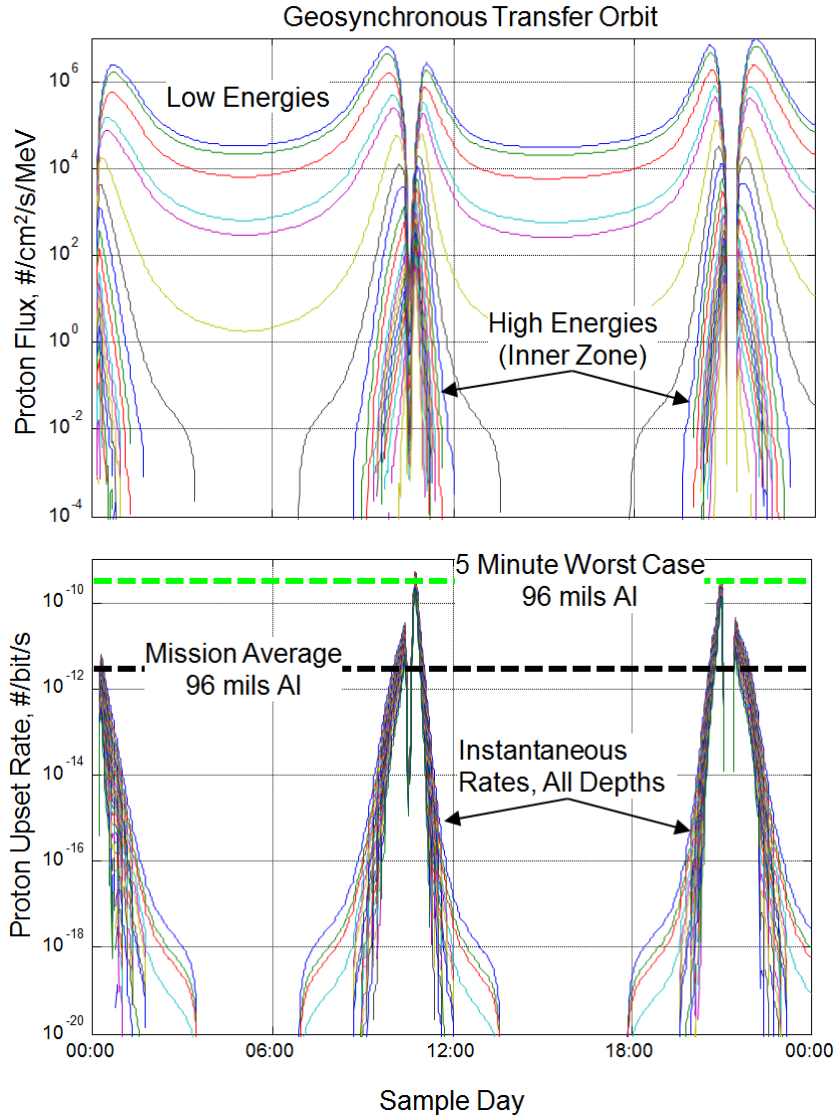


- Fluxes are higher at <800 keV for 1000 km orbits
- Upper error bars are larger for both orbits

Forthcoming Versions

Version	Features
V1.55 (late 2018)	Kernels for faster effects calculations
V1.60 (2019)	Additional Van Allen Probes data
V2.00 (~2020)	New architecture New modules—solar protons, sample solar cycle 4-dimensional AE9, AP9, SPM New data sets—POES, int'l.
V2.50(?) (~2021)	New modules New data sets—DSX, Arase

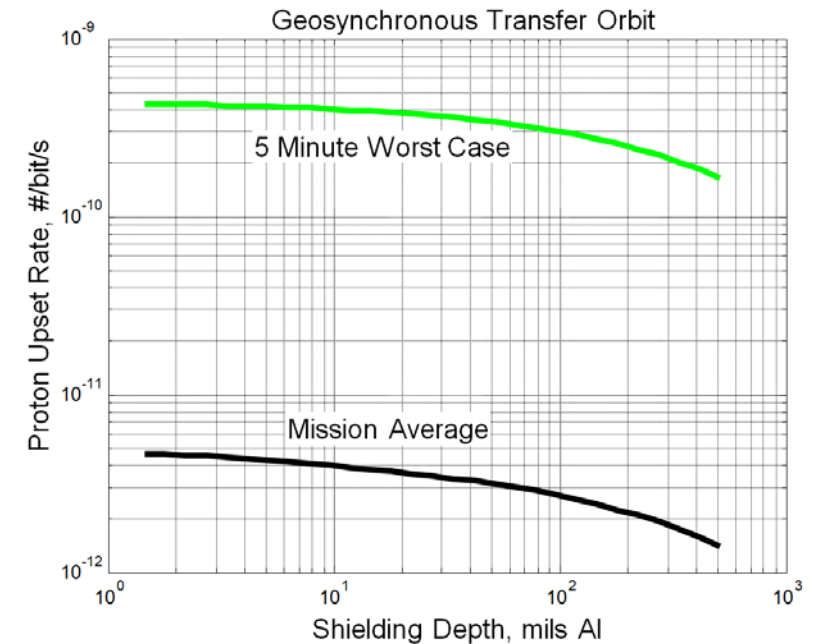
Kernel-Based Effects Calculation



- Proton SEE rate calculation, proton displacement damage, electron internal charging currents, etc.

Example: Proton SEE rate calculation

- User provides Weibull or Bendel Parameters and desired shielding depths
- Utility computes “kernel” that transforms proton flux to SEE rate behind shielding
- Model will be able to output
 - Instantaneous SEE rate
 - Mission average SEE rate
 - Worst case SEE rate on desired timescale

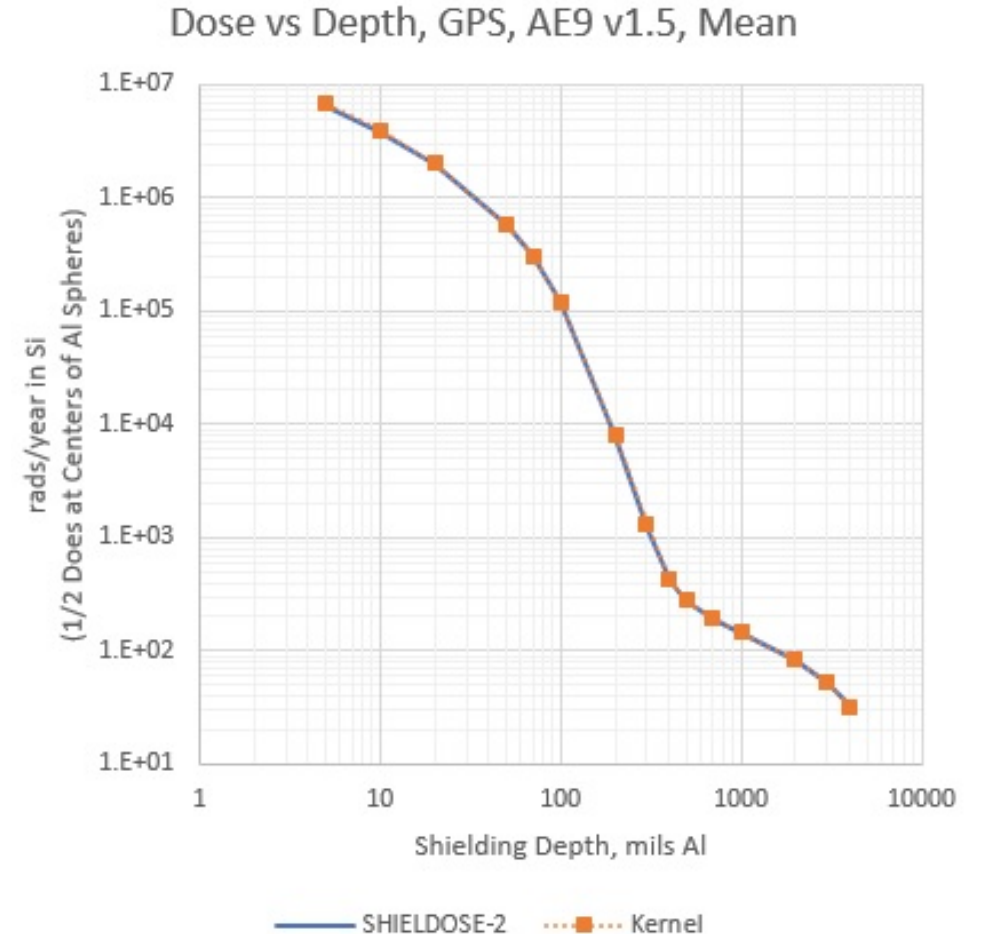


Effects Kernels

- AE9/AP9 natively provides confidence levels on differential or integral flux
- Users want more:
 - It is conservative to compute the 95th % confidence level radiation effect from a 95th percentile spectrum: assumes all energies are at 95th % level simultaneously
 - Users want other radiation effects that have become de facto standards
- Precomputed kernels convert flux-energy spectrum into linear radiation effects
- Kernels allow use of AE9/AP9 statistical machinery to compute effects at every time step or for every scenario, as needed, before computing confidence levels – removes unneeded conservatism
- Kernels allow AE9/AP9 to compute several radiation effects:
 - Dose vs depth
 - Displacement damage due to protons
 - Single Event Effects due to protons
 - Charging current behind shielding
- Kernels are “fast” to allow calculation of worst case transients by converting every spectrum to its effects
- User can provide their own kernels for custom shielding, materials

V1.55 Update – Dose Kernel

- Release 2018
 - US Government & Contractors: November 2018
 - General Public: December 2018
- Changes
 - This is a feature update only
 - Flux maps are not changed –specs generated with v1.55 will be essentially identical to v1.50
- Dose-Depth Kernels
 - All SHIELDOSE-2 target materials and geometries are now supported via kernels
 - Kernels reproduce SHIELDOSE-2 results to within ~10% or better
 - Kernels run as much as 2-10 times faster, e.g., for daily dose outputs on a 1-year run at GEO



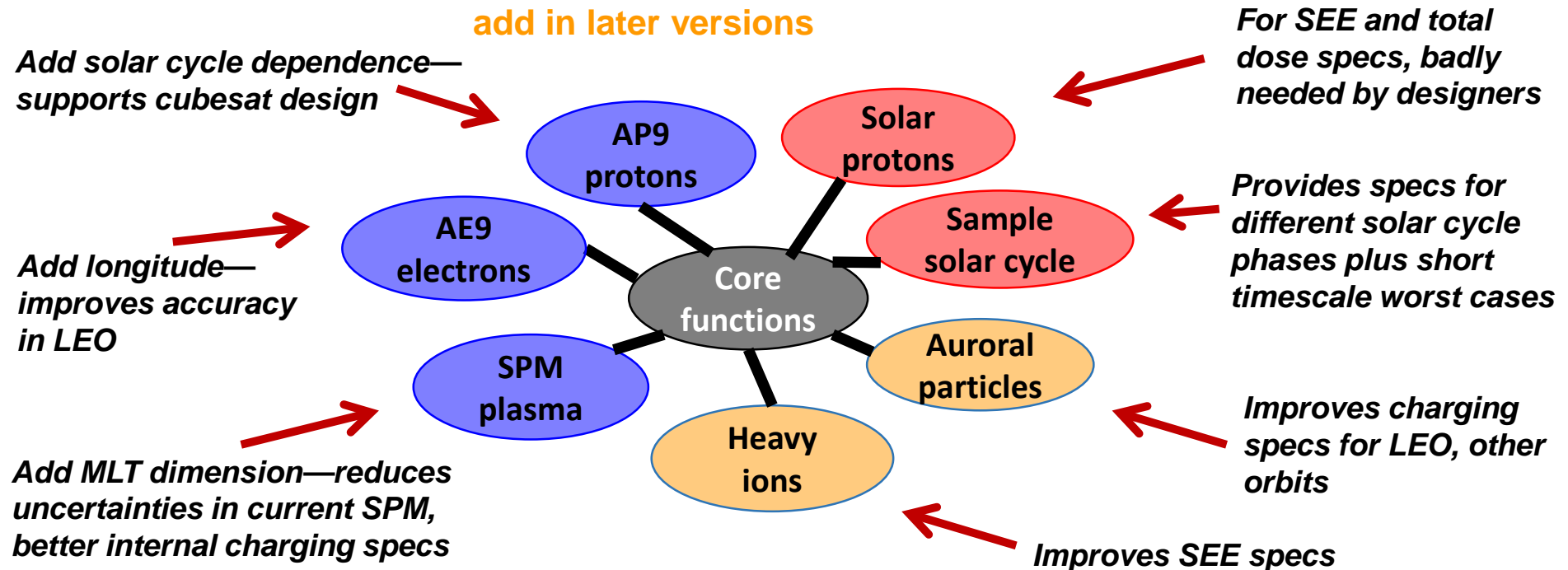
Version 2.00

- Major feature changes:
 - Incorporate untrapped solar protons with statistics
 - New module frameworks for e.g. plasma species correlations, SPM stitching with AE9/AP9, auroral electrons, additional coordinates for MLT variation in SPM
 - Sample solar cycle—introduces a full solar cycle reanalysis as a flythrough option
 - AP9 improvements: solar cycle variation in LEO, east-west effect
- New data
 - Van Allen Probes/RPS, MagEIS & REPT protons and electrons (this is additional to Van Allen Probes data already added in V1.50)
 - PAMELA protons—addresses high energy proton spectra
 - Other international data sets: possibilities include Cluster/RAPID-IIMS, ESA SREMs, CORONAS, NINA, Akebono/EXOS-D, SAC-C, Jason2, PROBA-V/EPT

Version 2.0 Modules

- The module architecture is a generalization/combination of existing pieces
 - Khmin/KPhi stitching (runtime)
 - SPM/AX9 stitching (post-processing → runtime)
 - ESA framework for combining trapped + solar + GCR (post-processing → runtime)

Modules: inherit from V1.0, add in V2.0, add in later versions

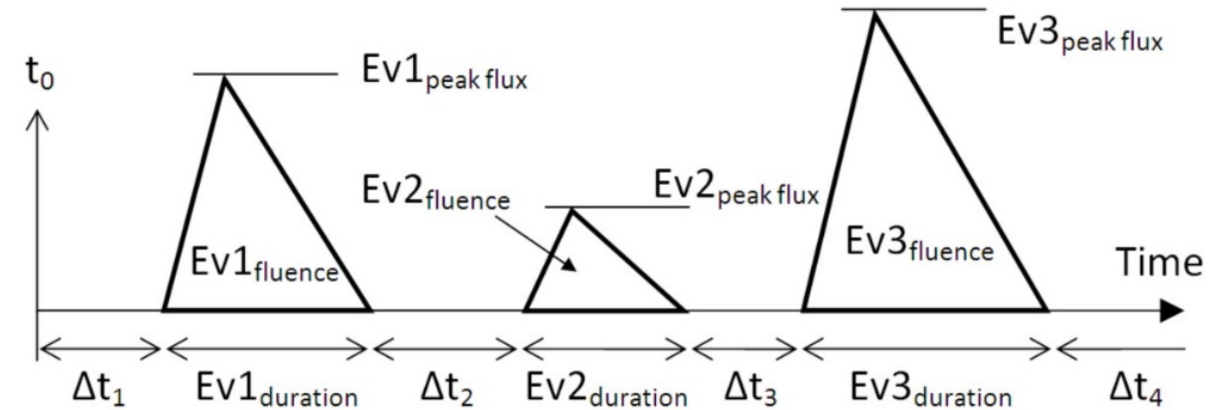


Integrating Solar Protons

- Solar protons contribute to proton effects AP9:

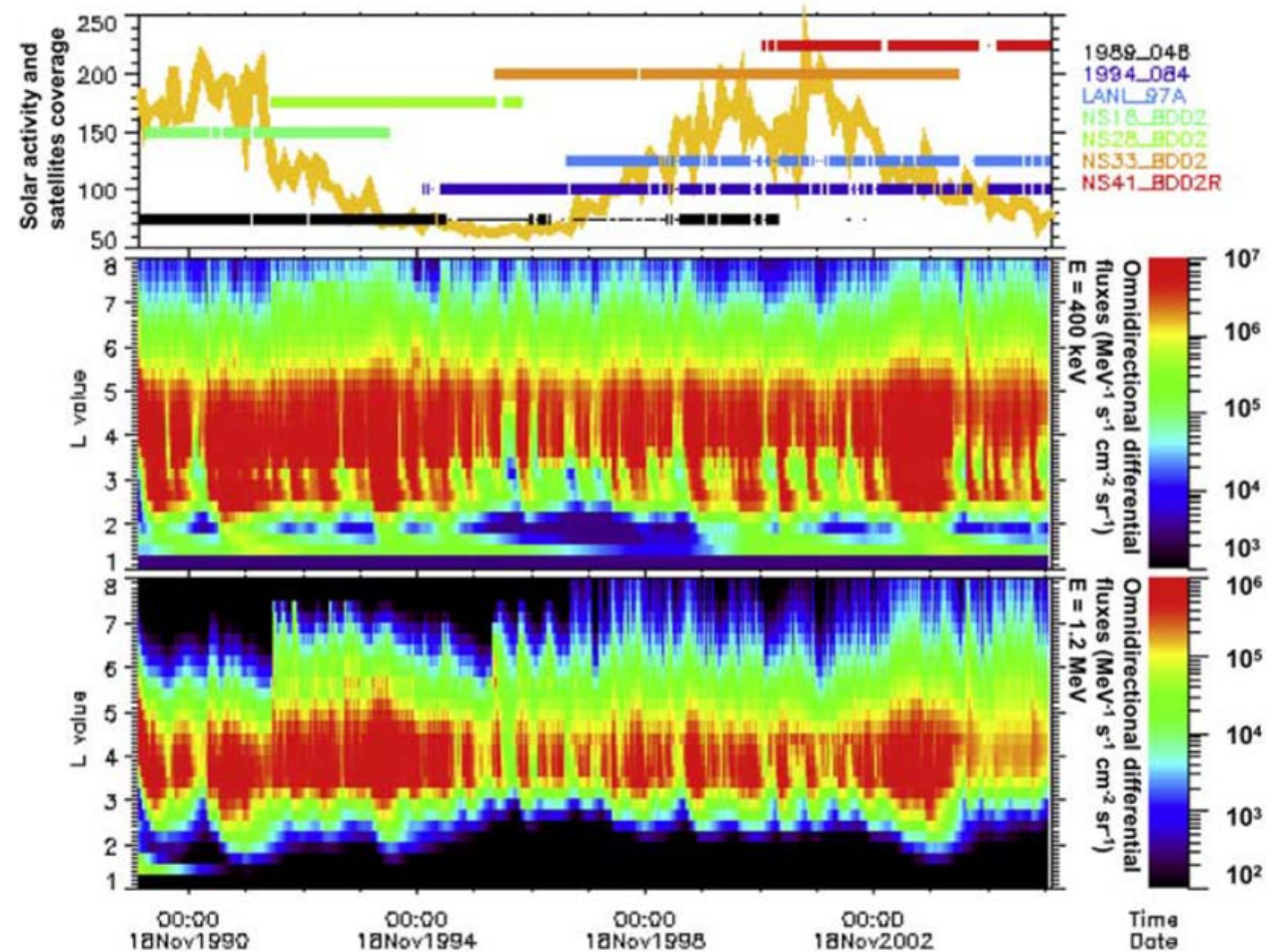
- Total Ionizing Dose
- Displacement Damage
- Single Event Effects

- Statistical laws disallow adding 95th percentiles from AP9 and a solar model to obtain a combined 95th percentile
 - The statistical distributions must be combined before computing percentiles
 - Combination must include dynamics for Single Event Effects
- We are working with ESA to resolve this problem
 - Developing a Monte-Carlo method for solar protons
 - We will combine that with a geomagnetic cutoff model to limit solar proton access
 - This will enhance mean, perturbed mean, and Monte Carlo runs of AP9



Sample Solar Cycle

- Capture dynamics of realistic 11+ year solar cycle via data assimilative reanalysis
- “Fly through” this simulated dynamic environment as a check on Monte Carlo results
- Use the sample solar cycle to improve correlation matrices that drive Monte Carlo dynamics
- Use the sample solar cycle to help “fill in” flux maps where observations are missing



From Maget et al., Space Weather, 2007

Additional Data in Coming Versions

- Van Allen Probes--plasma, add'l. protons, electrons
- Arase—protons, electrons, plasma
- DSX—protons, electrons, plasma
- PAMELA—high energy protons
- AMPTE—plasma
- Other international data sets
- possibilities include Cluster/RAPID-IIMS, ESA SREMs, CORONAS, NINA, Akebono/EXOS-D, SAC-C, Jason2
- Module changes will add more information, have new data needs
 - plasma MLT dependence
 - new modules such as auroral particles
- Plan to use physics-based and assimilative models to support improvements in flux maps
 - merging data sets, extrapolations, spatial-temporal correlations
 - address low-altitude gradients

Conclusion

- AE9/AP9/SPM provides radiation environment specification to meet the needs of modern designers
- Successive releases demonstrate maintainability
- Future releases will include new data sets and new features, driven by user needs
- **Comments, questions, etc. are welcome and encouraged!**
- Please send feedback, requests for model or documentation, etc., to (**copy all**):
- Bob Johnston, Air Force Research Laboratory, AFRL.RVBXR.AE9.AP9.Org.Mbx@us.af.mil
- Paul O'Brien, The Aerospace Corporation, paul.obrien@aero.org

Virtual Distributed Laboratory

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AE9/AP9/SPM: Radiation Belt and Space Plasma Specification Models

Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL)

AE9/AP9/SPM is a new set of models for the fluxes of radiation belt and plasma particles in near-Earth space for use in space system design, mission planning, and other applications of climatological specification. Denoted AE9, AP9, and SPM for energetic Electrons, energetic Protons, and Standard Plasma Model, respectively, the models are derived from 37 data sets measured by satellite on-board sensors. These data sets have been processed to create maps of the particle fluxes along with estimates of uncertainties from both imperfect measurements and space weather variability. These estimates can be obtained as statistical confidence intervals, e.g. the median and 95th percentile, for fluxes and derived quantities, supporting design trades.

- For a concise summary of the model features, see our Factsheet.
- For more detail, see our Quick Reference pages.
- For links to documentation, see Documents.
- For information on validations, comparisons to legacy models, and other reviews, see Validations and other evaluations.

The current version of the model, V1.20.002, has been approved for public release. For instructions on downloading the model, see Downloads.

The AE9/AP9/SPM Team may be reached at ae9ap9@vdl.af.mil.

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- Current model downloads, documentation, news are available at AFRL's Virtual Distributed Laboratory: <https://www.vdl.af.mil/programs/ae9ap9>