



AE9/AP9-IRENE Radiation Environment Model: Future Development Plans and Needs

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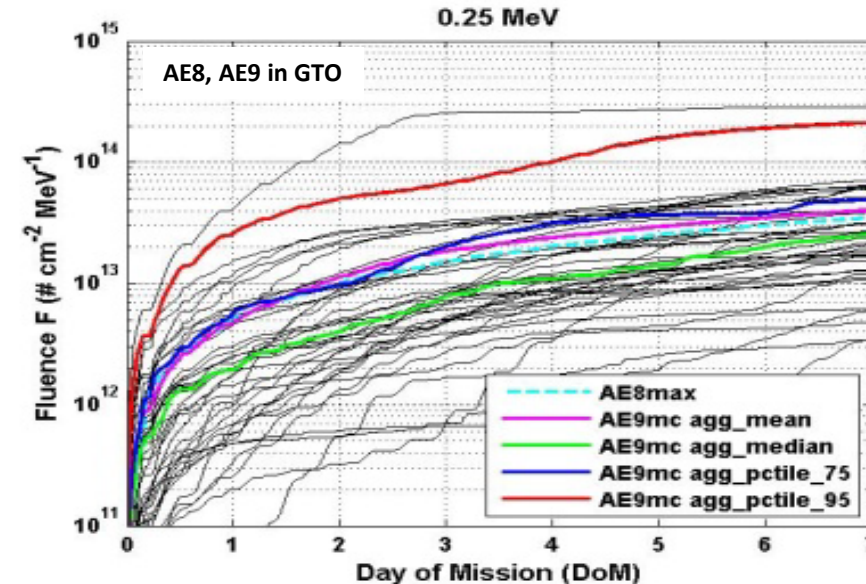
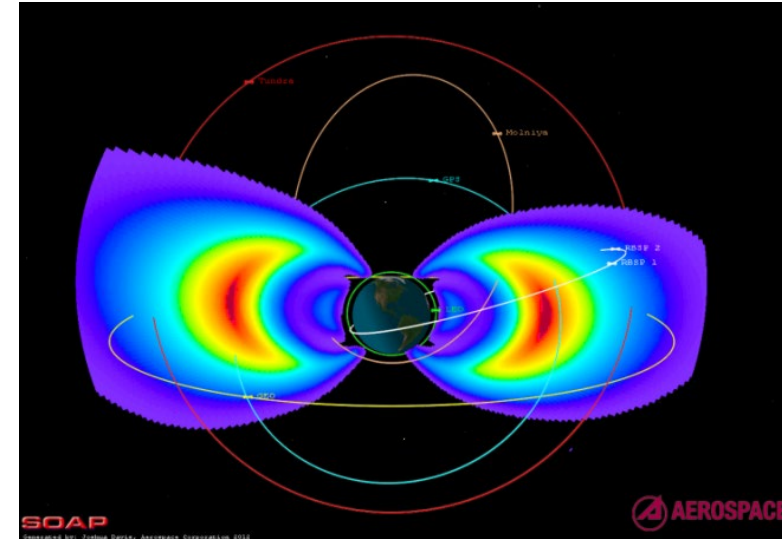
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Outline

- AE9/AP9-IRENE Status
- Elements and Needs
- Conclusion

What is AE9/AP9-IRENE?

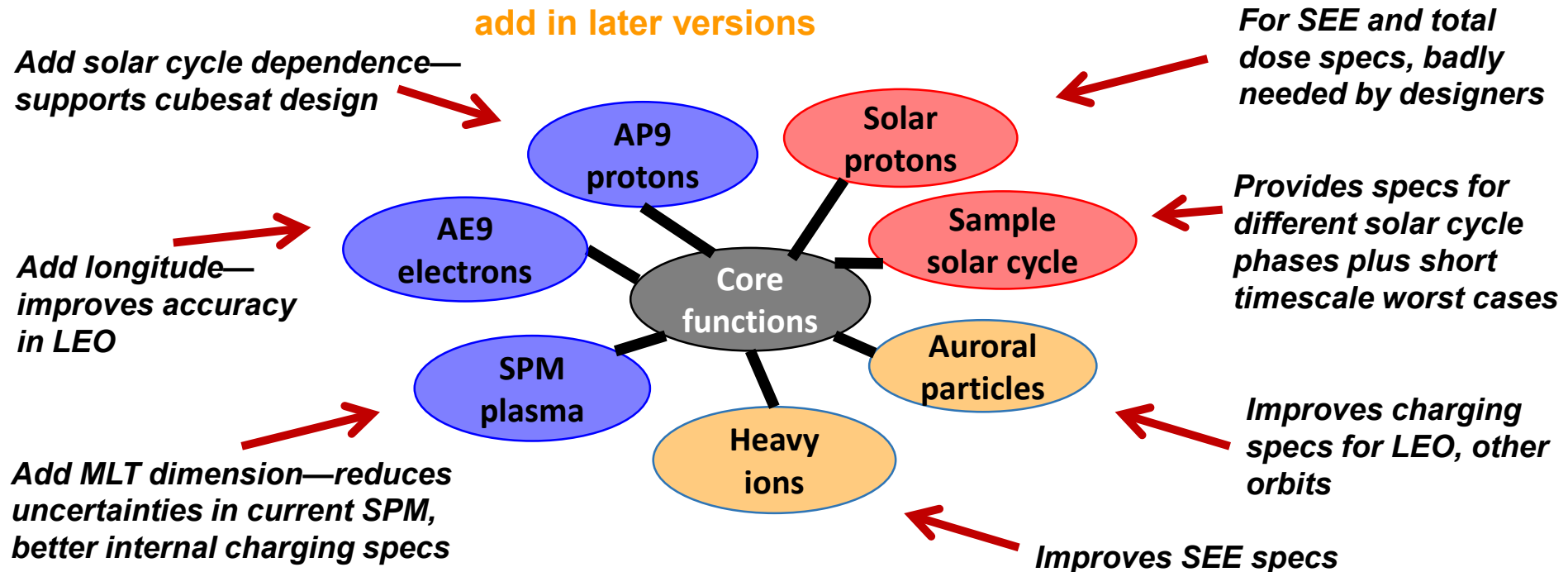
- AE9/AP9-IRENE specifies the natural trapped radiation environment for satellite design and mission planning
- It improves on legacy models to meet modern design community needs:
 - Uses 45 long duration, high quality data sets
 - Full energy and spatial coverage—plasma added
 - Introduces data-based 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
- V1.00 released in 2012, V1.56 in August 2020
 - Latest public release: V1.50 in December 2017



Version 2.0 Modules

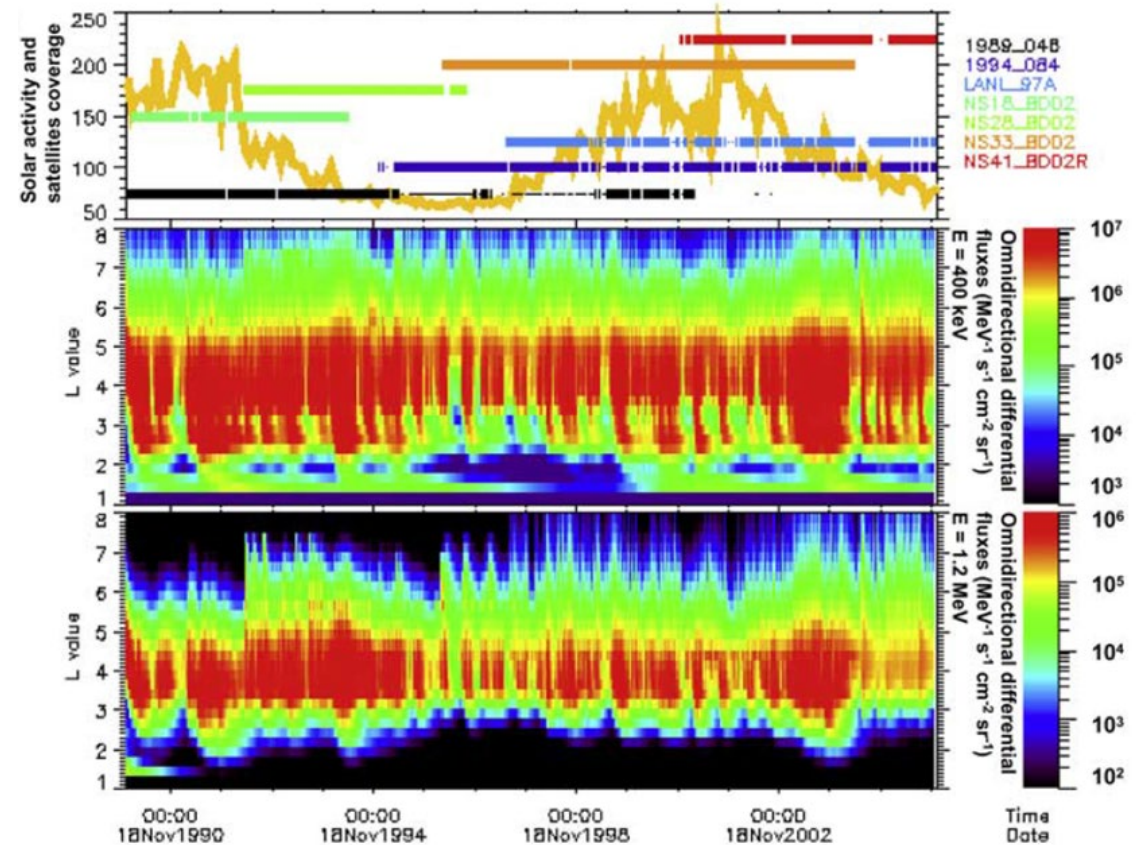
- The module architecture is a generalization/combination of existing pieces
 - K-h_{min}/K-Phi stitching (runtime)
 - SPM/AX9 stitching (post-processing → runtime)
 - ESA framework for combining trapped + solar + GCR (post-processing → runtime)

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



Sample Solar Cycle

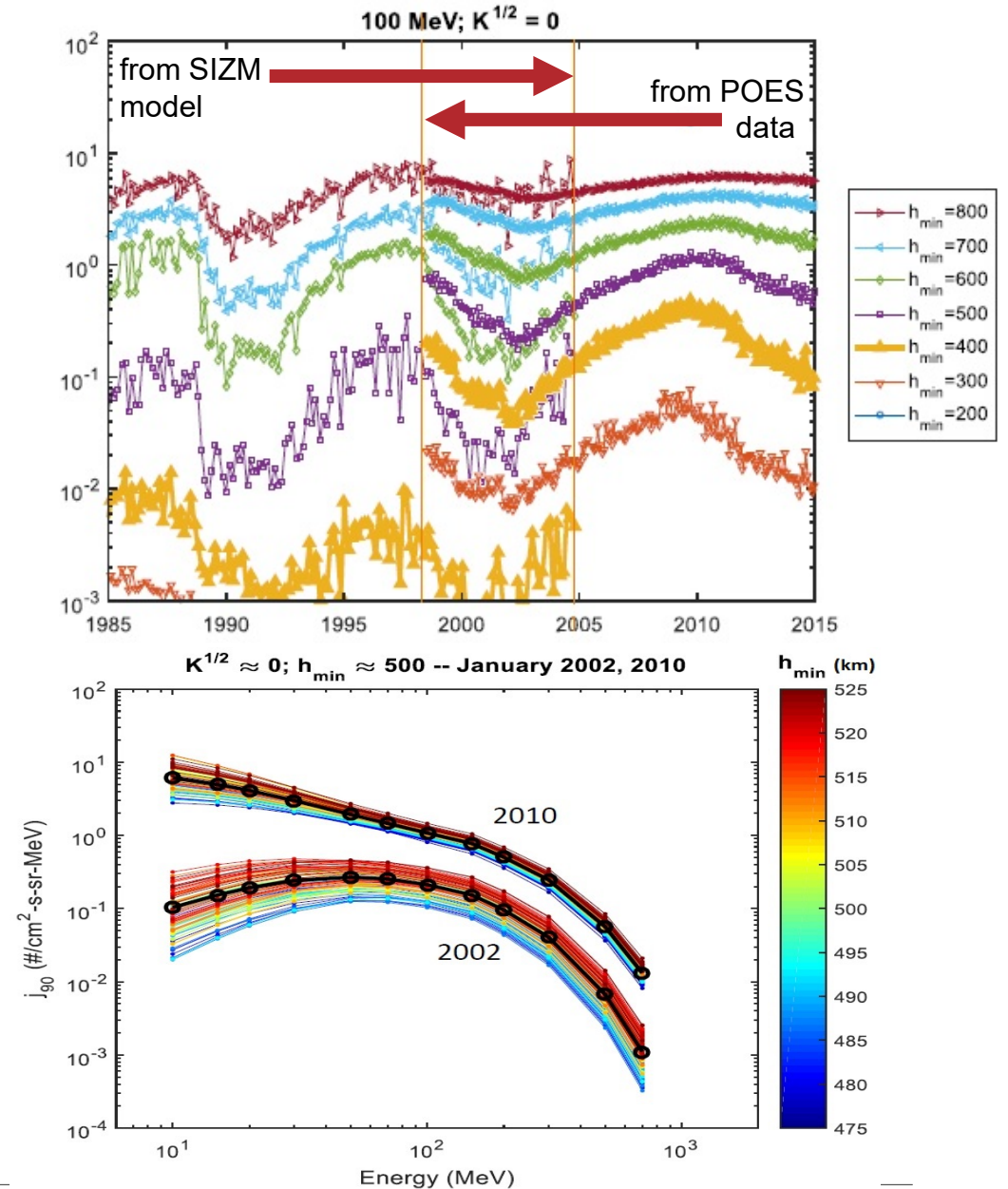
- Capture dynamics of realistic 11+ year solar cycle via data assimilative reanalysis
- “Fly through” this simulated dynamic environment as a check on Monte Carlo results
- Use the sample solar cycle to improve correlation matrices that drive Monte Carlo dynamics
- Use the sample solar cycle to help “fill in” flux maps where observations are missing
- What we need:
 - 10 eV – 10 MeV electrons
 - 10 eV – 1 GeV protons
 - 10 eV – 200 keV He+, O+
 - Data assimilative
 - At least 11 years
 - Prefer one giant simulation with all the above
 - Simulations addressing a subset can still inform correlation models and templates



From Maget et al., Space Weather, 2007

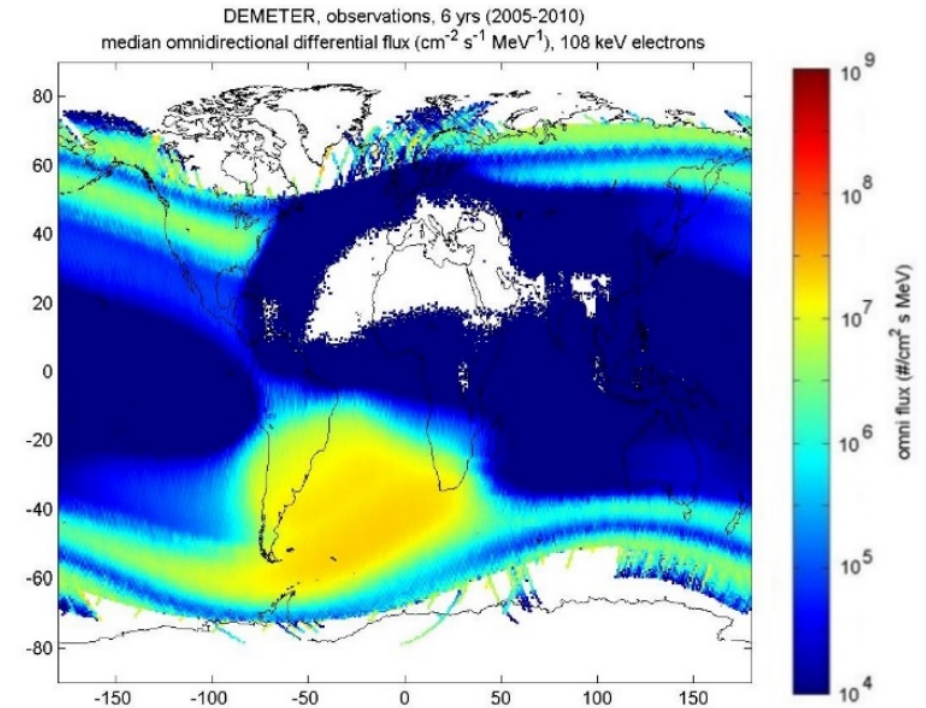
Solar Cycle Variation of LEO Protons

- No solar cycle dependence in AE9/AP9 currently
 - Statistics capture ranges across all solar cycle phases
- Users needs solar cycle dependence for trapped protons
 - Design for short duration LEO missions
 - Supports use of AP9 for nowcast estimates
- Work progressing towards solar cycle modulation of AP9:
 - Use stochastic model for future phase/intensity of solar cycle drivers of LEO protons
 - Use models (Selesnick Inner Zone Model) and data (POES SEM-2) to relate drivers to energy- and location-dependent variability
 - Use results to modulate AP9 flux maps (representing all data sets)
- What we need:
 - More information on altitude gradients
 - LEO data sets, energy & pitch angle resolved, at least ~20 years duration



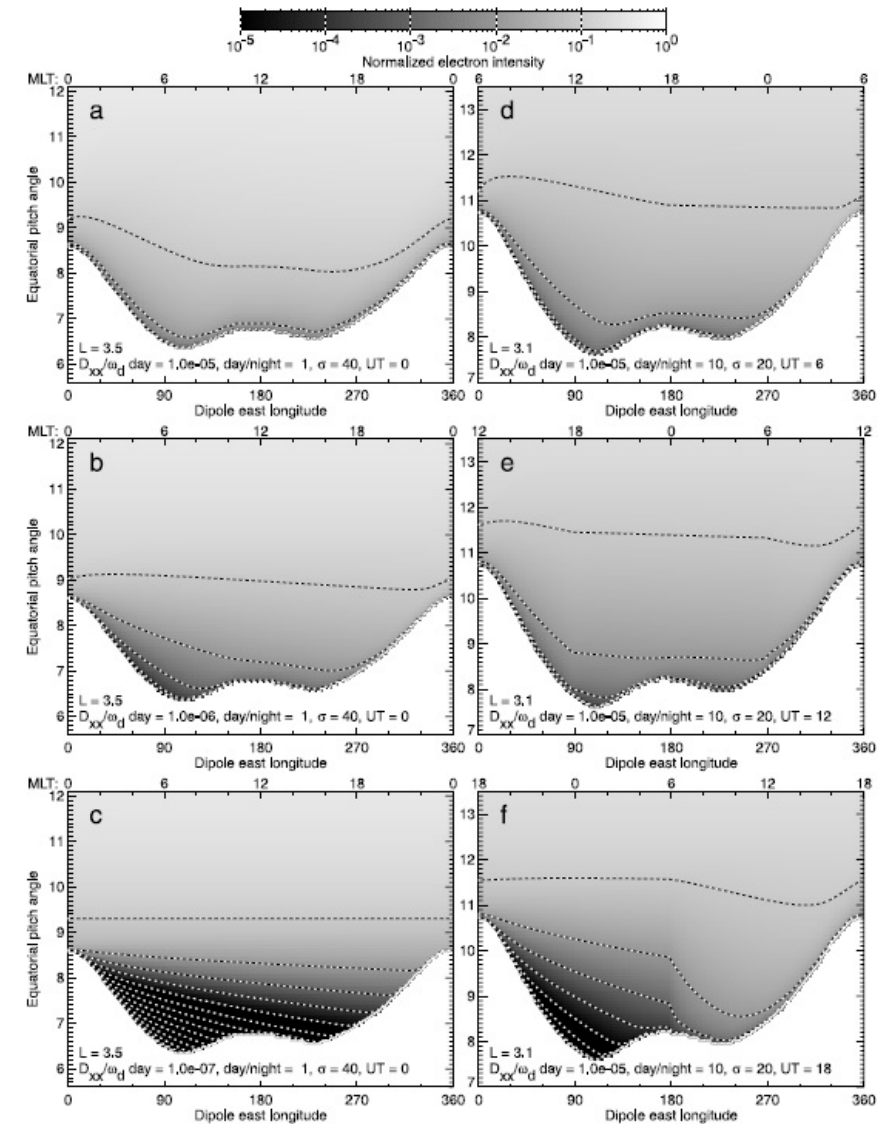
Fast, Compact LEO Electron Coordinates

- Intended to capture drift loss cone structure
- Must account for longitude structure, may also need to account for MLT dependence
- Must run quickly – no run-time drift shell tracing; use neural networks or other speed-ups instead
- Demonstrate on LEO data set like DEMETER or POES



Low-Altitude Electron Gradients

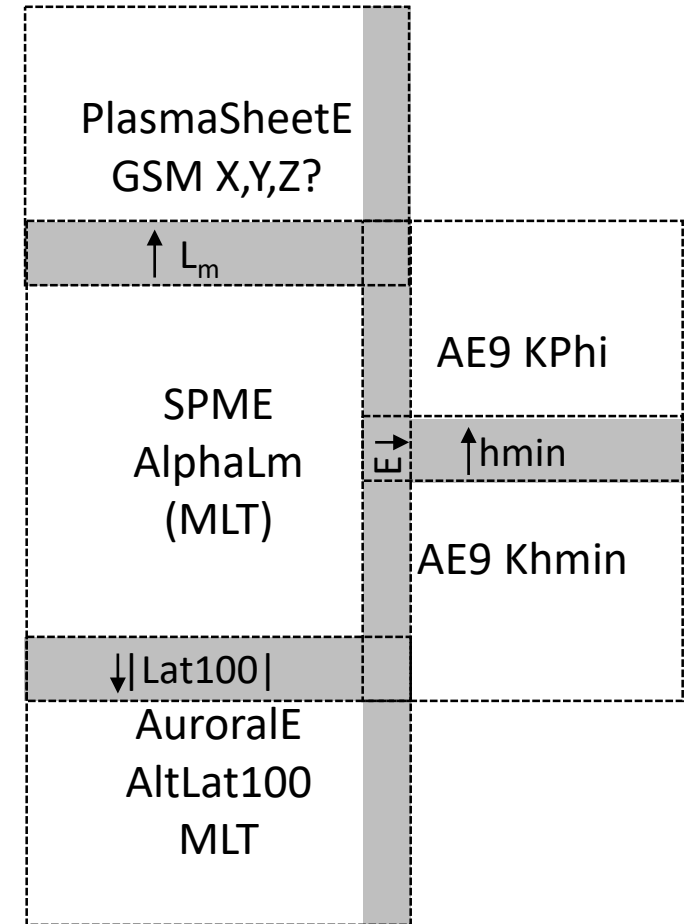
- At plasma and radiation belt energies, we do not have a great ability to model the altitude gradient below ~1000 km
- This is due in part to paucity of data, which could be remedied with DEMETER and other LEO data sources
- We expect a modeling component, e.g., the Selesnick drift-scattering model, will be needed
- What we need:
 - Model providing a realistic description of LEO electron variability as a function of energy 10 eV to 10 MeV (especially 10 keV to 10 MeV) and location, 100-1000 km
 - Could be done with a 1-year simulation, or simulation of several storm periods plus a few quiet periods
 - Intended use: building LEO electron templates



From Selesnick et al., JGR, 2003

Statistical Alternative to Weibull-LogNormal Dichotomy

- Currently AE9 uses Weibull distributions with 2 parameters, while all other models use LogNormal
- This creates statistical discontinuities, which we can, at best, stitch together at run time
- We would prefer a new framework that allows a smooth transition between Weibull and Log-Normal
- Note that the model tracks uncertainty on the statistical parameters via error covariance
 - A naïve table of N percentiles will have $N(N+1)/2$ error parameters at every grid point
 - Table-of-percentiles approach with a simplified error covariance might work
 - Alternately, a new analytical framework that somehow merges Weibull and LogNormal could work
- Performance is an issue, both in terms of number of parameters and speed of computation



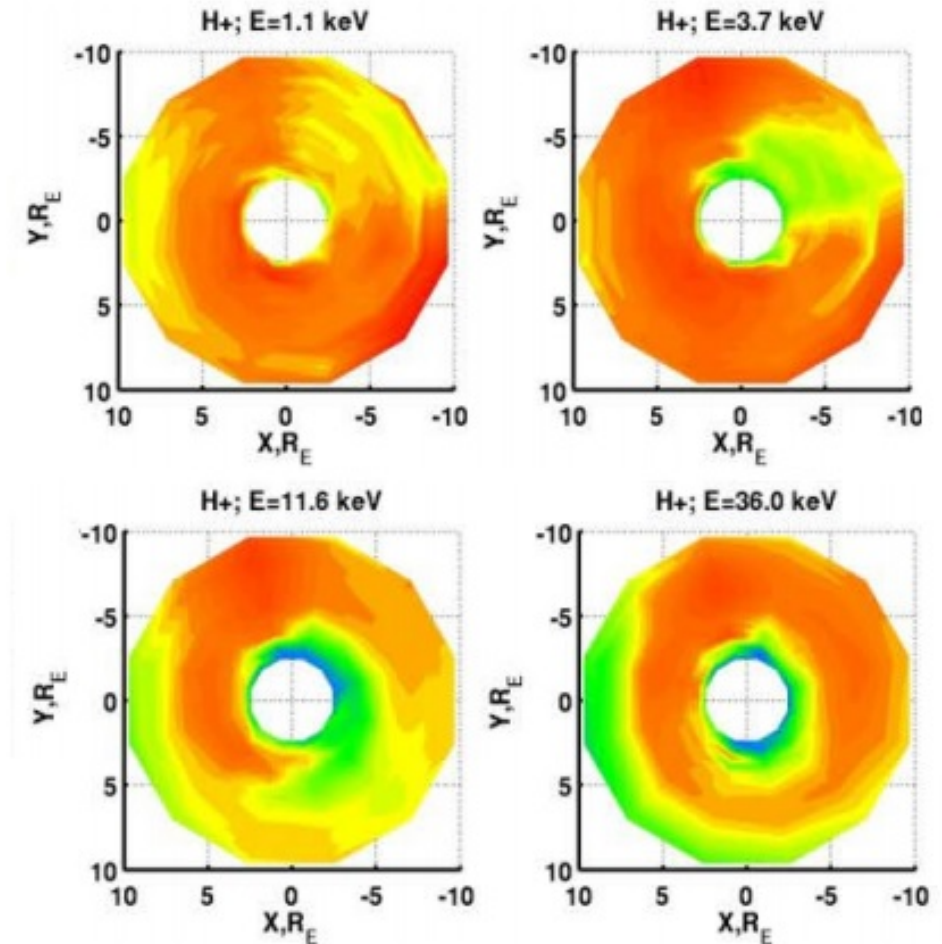
↓ Arrow indicates direction of increase of stitching variable

Effects Kernels

- 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 are “fast” to allow calculation of worst case transients by converting every spectrum to its effects
- V1.55 introduces dose vs. depth kernel derived from SHIELDOSE2
 - SHIELDOSE2 does not give accurate results for depths <0.1 mm (4 mils) Al equivalent
- What we need:
 - Dose-depth kernel for thin depths
 - Covering 2.5 nm – 0.1 mm (10^{-4} – 4 mils) Al equivalent
 - Addresses plasma effects (10 eV – 200 keV)
 - Also includes heavy ion effects (O^+ , He^+)

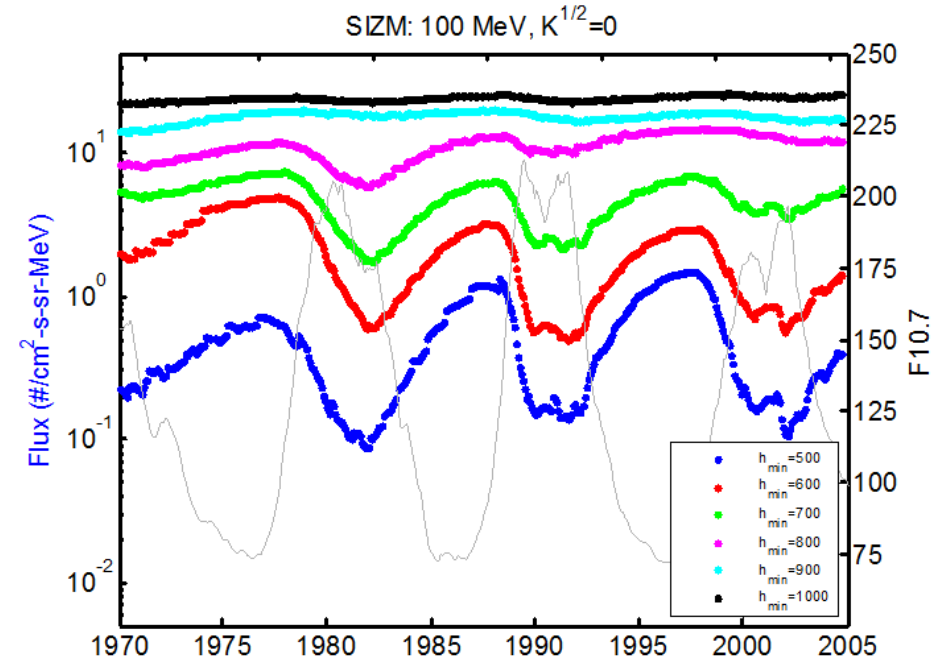
Data Set Needs—Plasma

- Space Plasma Model (SPM) does not currently include MLT dependence
- What we need:
 - Reprocessed or new data sets with MLT coverage
 - Electrons, protons, He^+ , O^+
 - 10 eV – 100 keV
- AMPTE/CCE data set is an example of a desired data set
 - GTO orbit, ~5 yrs of data
 - Energy coverage 1.5 – 300 keV/e



Data Set Needs—General

- Additional data sets for all particle populations are needed for:
 - Addressing known spatial/energy regimes with limited coverage
- Planned addition of solar cycle dependence requires data sets for:
 - Informing/validating solar cycle variability
 - Informing/validating low altitude gradients
- What we need:
 - Low altitude, energy- and angle-resolved data sets
 - Long duration (11 years or more) for solar cycle variation



From Selesnick et al., JGR,

Progress - Architecture

Capability	Status	Notes
Static AE9, AP9, SPMH, SPME Modules	Prototyped	US/Aerospace
Monte Carlo AE9/AP9 Modules	Research	US/Aerospace
Monte Carlo Solar H+	Prototyped	ESA/SPARC
Monte Carlo Solar Ions	Research	ESA/SPARC
Solar Cycle Dependence LEO Protons	Research	US/Huston
Sample Solar Cycle	Datasets Needed	Candidates identified
LEO Electrons Drift Loss Cone	Planned	Need Help
Effects Kernels	Partially Implemented	Dose implemented
Weibull-LogNormal Conflict	Research	ESA/SPARC + Aerospace

Progress – Data Sets

Data Set	Status	Notes
Updated Van Allen	Awaiting Phase F Releases	Add HOPE, RBSPICE, improved MagEIS, REPT, RPS
PROBA V EPT	Ready for cross-cal	Need to make data sharing agreement
PAMELA	First tranche ready	ESA+NASA funded recovery from INFN flood
SREM (multiple vehicles)	Ready for inclusion	Available from ESA, only requires coordination
AMPTE/CCE	Investigating	Need a small project to update/clean data archive
DSX	Taking data	New data source
ARASE	Taking data	New data source
Long duration sims	Making progress	Obtained VERB, partial BAS. Need H+, plasma.

Conclusion

- AE9/AP9-IRENE continues to be maintained and upgraded as a comprehensive radiation environment design standard
 - Future releases will include new data sets and new features, driven by user needs
 - We seek models and data from the community to further these improvements
- **Comments, questions, etc. are welcome and encouraged!**
- Please send questions, 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

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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>