

Construction of an Electrostatic Energy Analyzer for the EQUARS Scientific Satellite

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EQUARS - Equatorial Atmosphere Research Satellite

Orbit: 750km (LEO), equatorial, Inclination 20°, launch scheduled for 2006

Global scale monitoring of the Earth's equatorial low, middle and upper atmosphere and ionosphere, with a special emphasis in dynamical and photochemical energy transport processes.

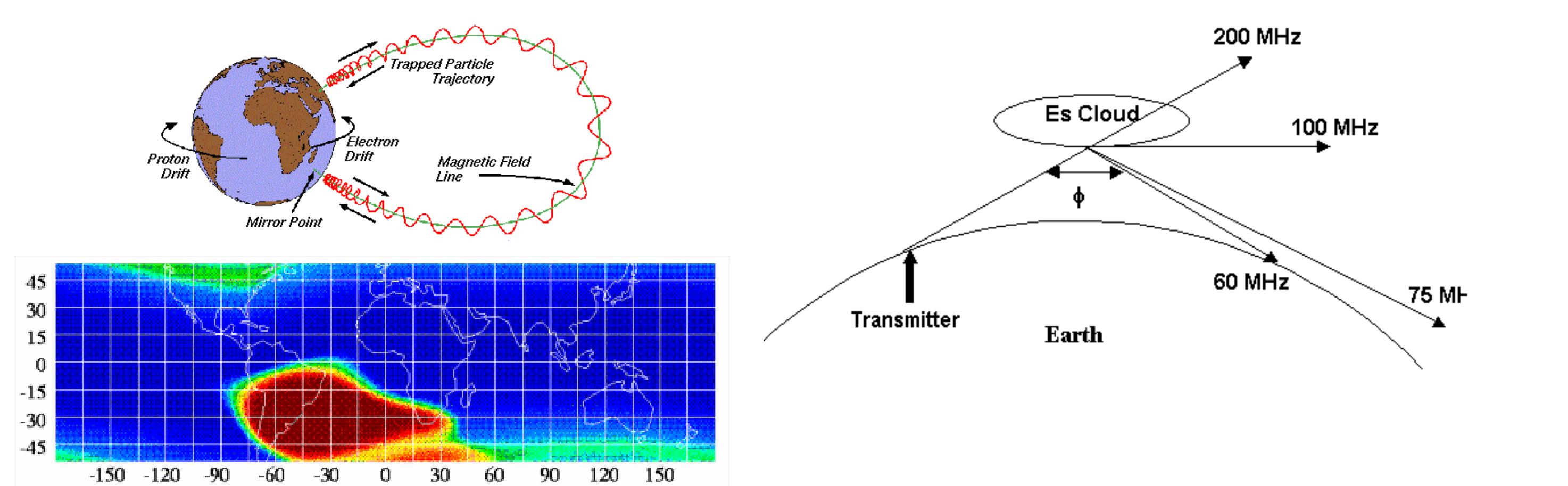
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Experiment	GPS-OCCII	GWIM	MLTM	ALIS	IONEX	EPM	ELISA	CERTO
Instrument	GPS Receiver	Airglow Imager	Temperature Imager	Sprite Imager	HFC, LP, ETP Sensors	Particle Detector	Electrostatic Energy Analyzer	Beacon Transmitter
PI	Toshihiko Tsuda	Robert Lowe	Michael J. Taylor	Hisao Takahashi	M. A. Abdu	Walter G. Alarcon	Renato S. Dallaqua	Paul A. Bernhardt
Institution	RASC/Univ. Kyoto/Japão	UW/Canada	USU/USA	INPE/Brazil	INPE/Brazil	INPE/USP/Brazil	INPE/Brazil	NRL/USA
Observation Parameters	Total Vapor, Temperature, Total Electron Content (TEC)	O2, Airglow Gravity Waves	Mesopause Temperature	Lightning and Sprites OH: OI5577; OH6300	Plasma Density, Electron Temperature	High Energy Particle Flux	Low Energy Electron Flux	Ionospheric Irregularities, Electron Content and Scintillations

The ELISA project will measure the energy spectrum of (0.1- 40) keV electrons

Scientific Objectives

Electron Precipitation in the South Atlantic Magnetic Anomaly

Electrons with $E < 50$ keV are predicted to explain Sporadic E phenomena observed at SAMA by the CEA-INPE group using VLF, X-rays, and riometer measurements. Direct measurement of the electron beam can corroborate indirect evidences.

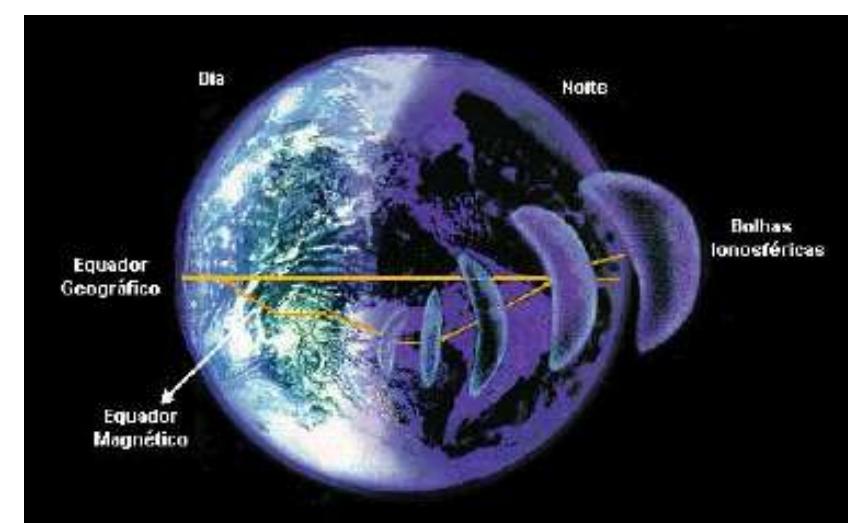


Study of electron heating by wave-particle Interactions in the equatorial plasma

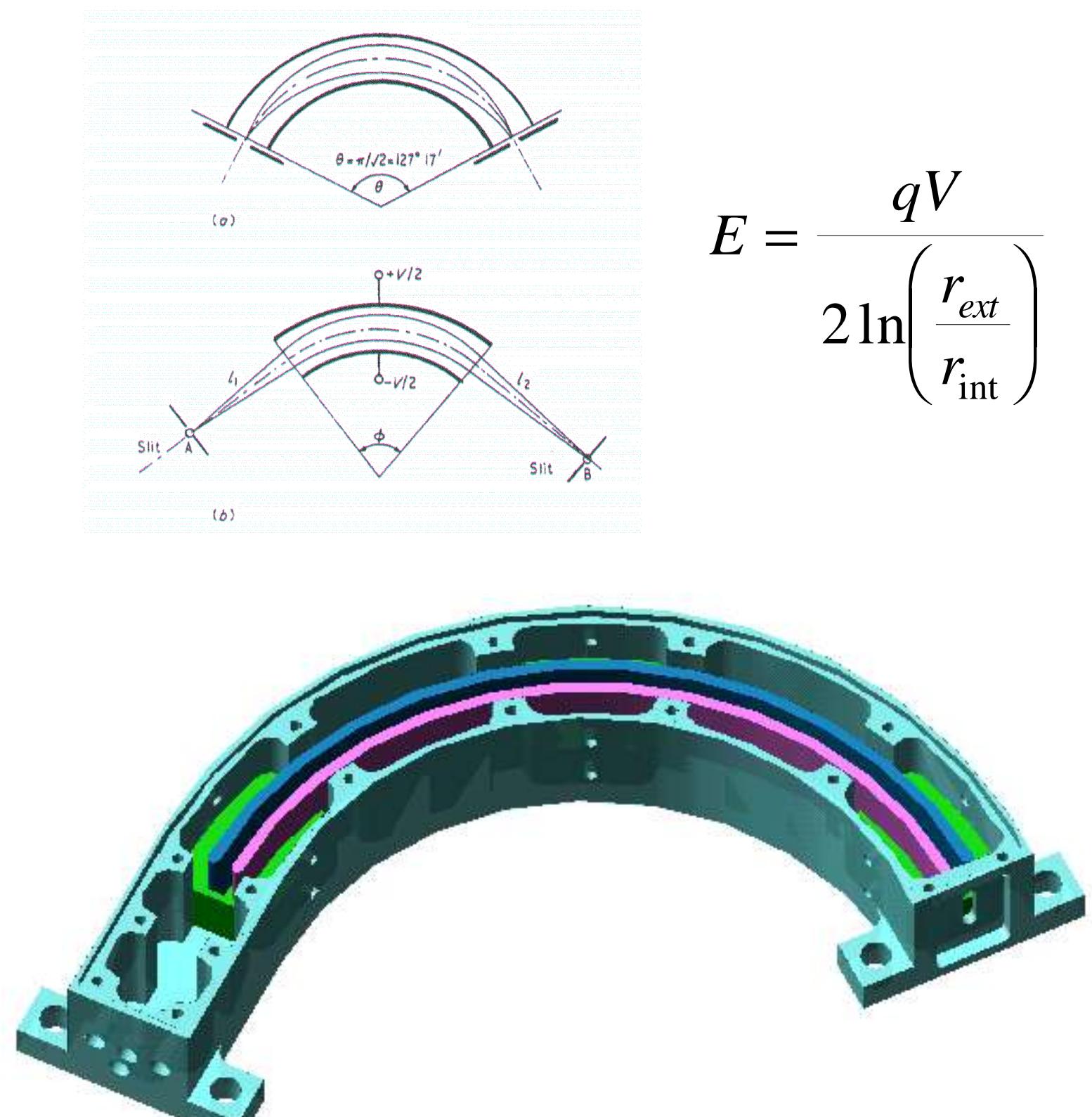
Electron beams in plasma bubbles can interact and heat electrons

Comparison with laboratory experiments (PQUI project)

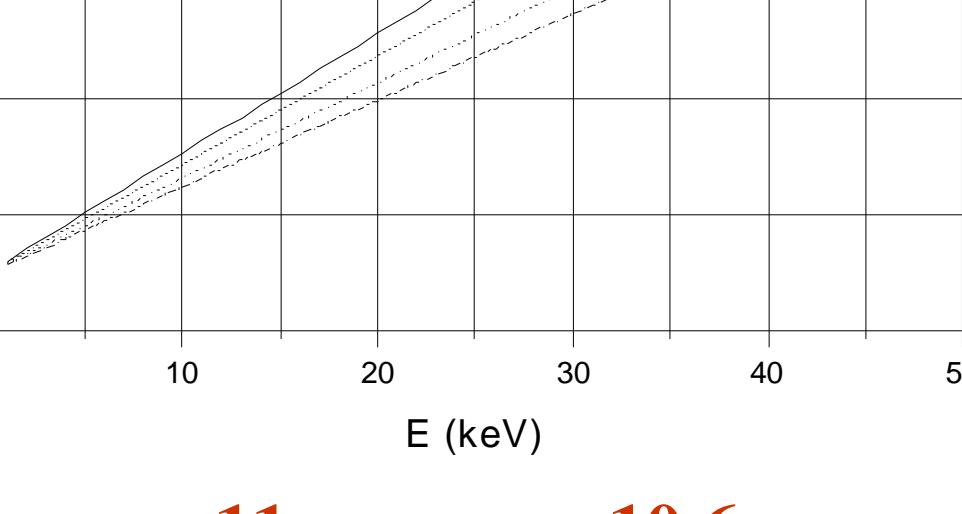
Collaboration with IONEX project (fluctuations)



The Electrostatic Energy Analyzer



$$E = \frac{qV}{2 \ln \left(\frac{r_{ext}}{r_{int}} \right)}$$



$r_{ext} = 11$ cm, $r_{int} = 10.6$ cm

Material: Al 6061-T651
Macor or Teflon
plates height 25mm
inner surfaces darkened

Mass: Analyzer parallel to B ~ 1300g
Analyzer perpendicular to B ~ 1300g
Electronics Box ~ 2500g
Total ~ 5100g

Volume 30cmx17cmx5cm
2 X (2500 cm³)
electronics box ~ 2000 cm³

Total ~ 7000 cm³

Detectors



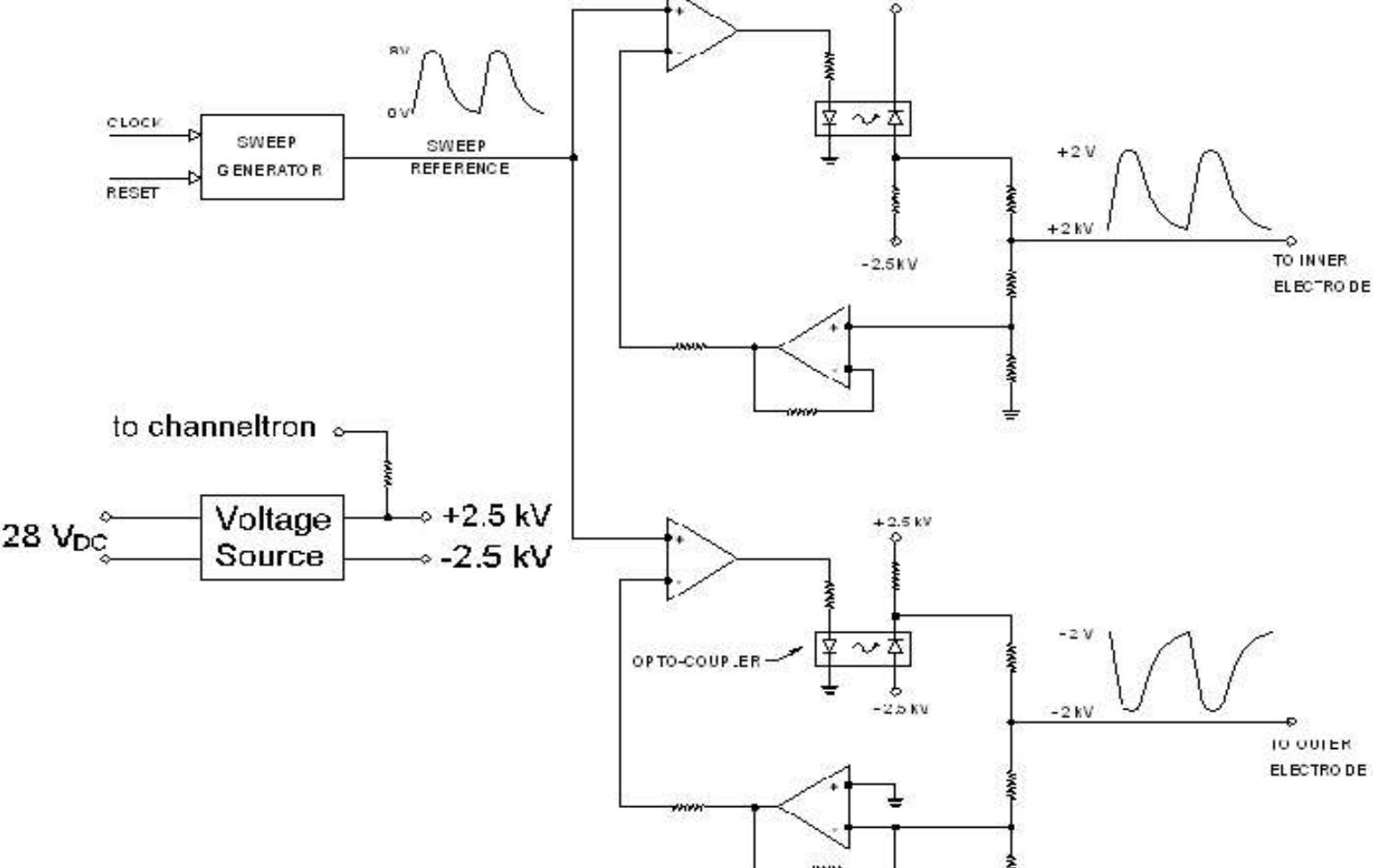
High Voltage Sweeper

$V_{max} = \pm 2,5$ kV

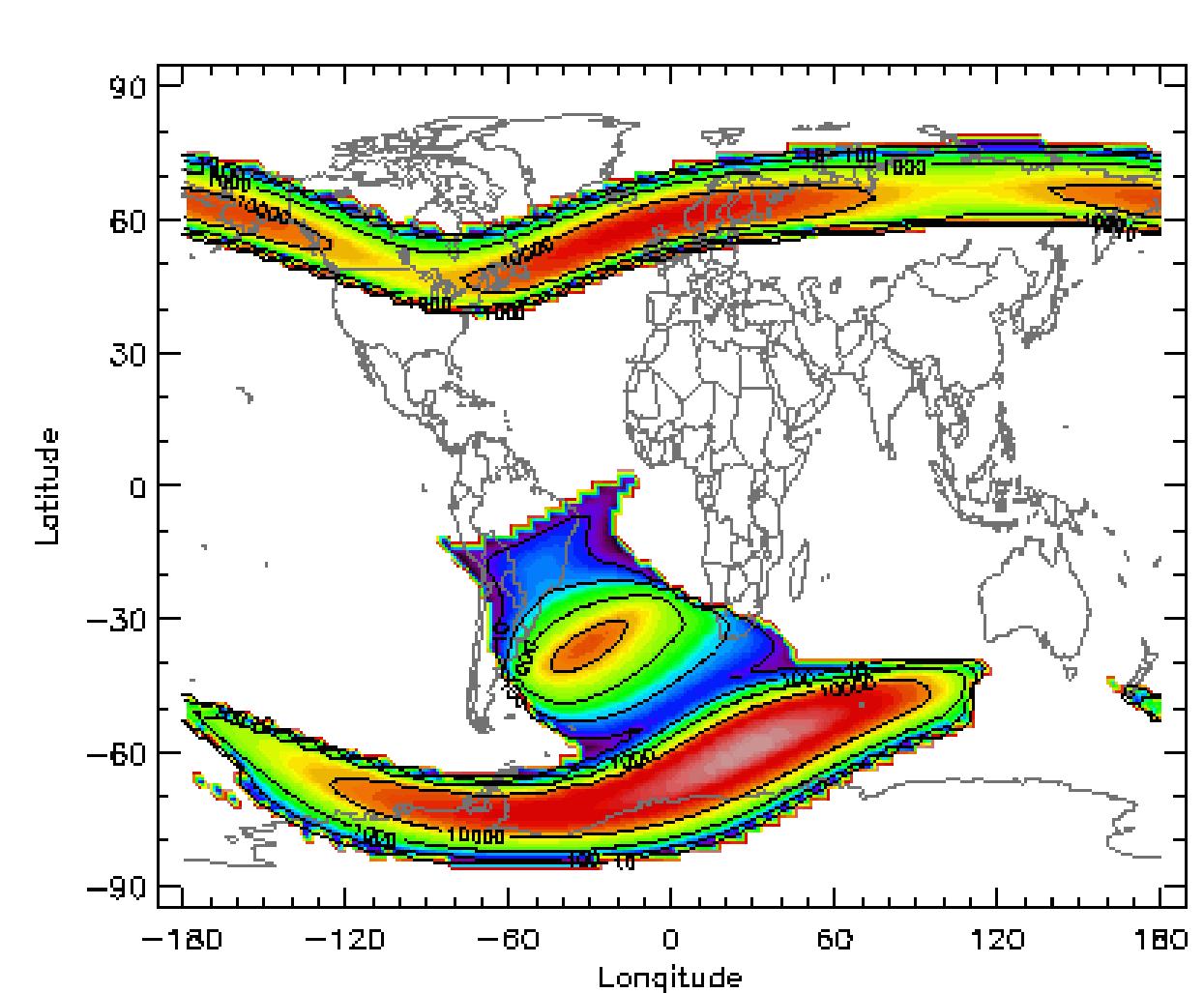
Sweep: 16 or 32 steps

Sweeping rate: 10/s or 1/s

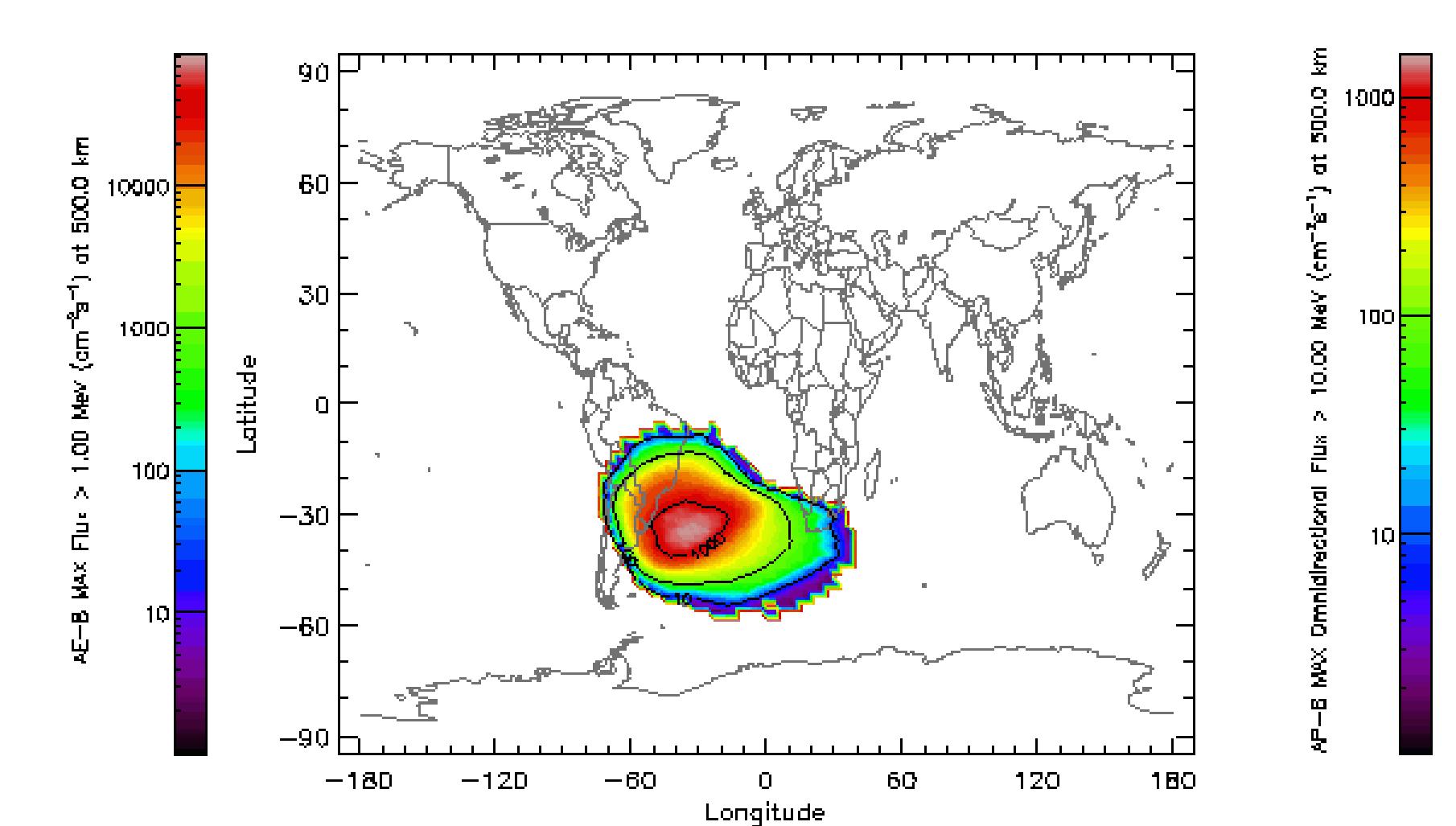
Total power consumption < 5 W



Radiation Shielding

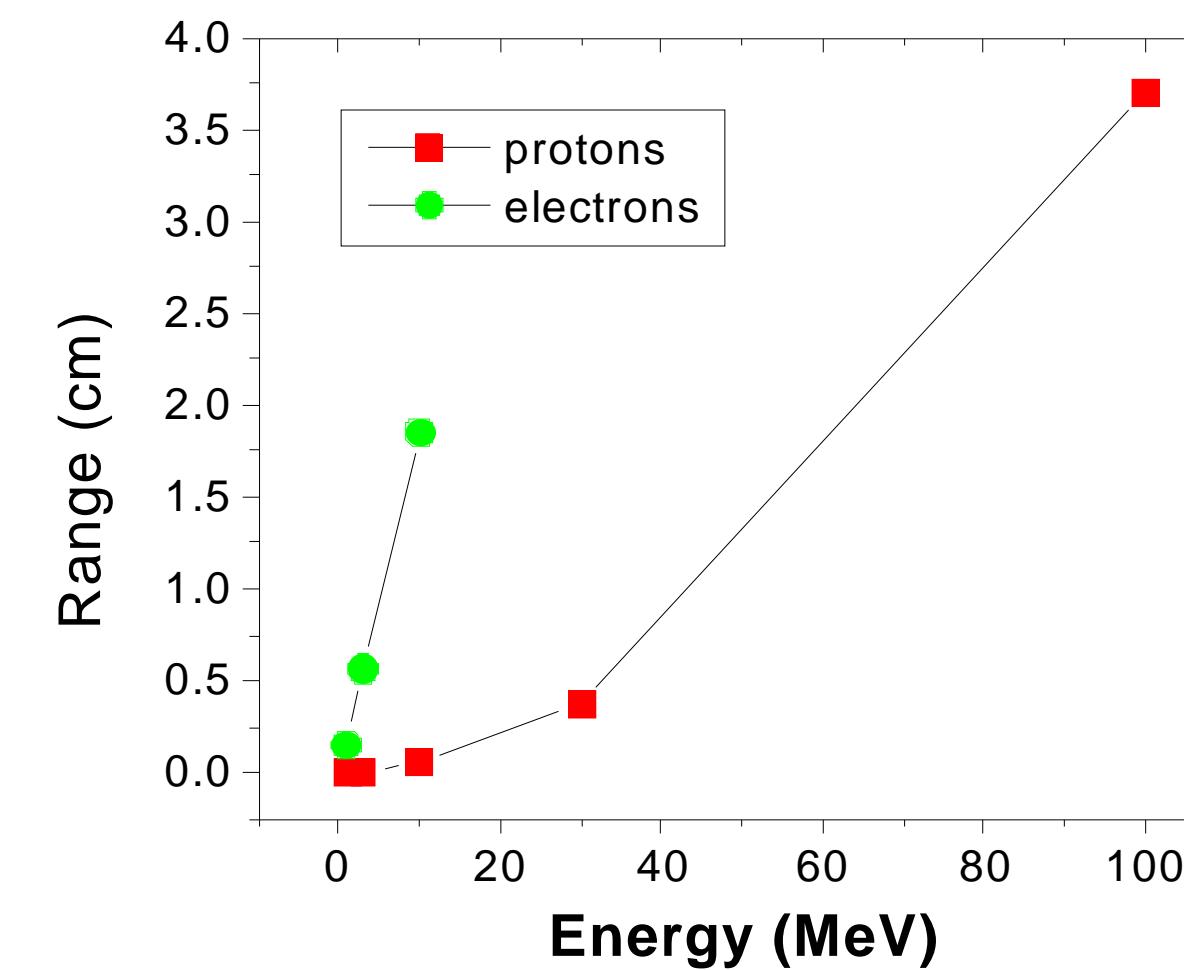


World map of the AE-8 MAX integral electron flux >1 MeV at 500 km altitude.



World map of the AP-8 MAX integral proton flux >10 MeV at 500 km altitude.

Penetration Range in Aluminum (cm)

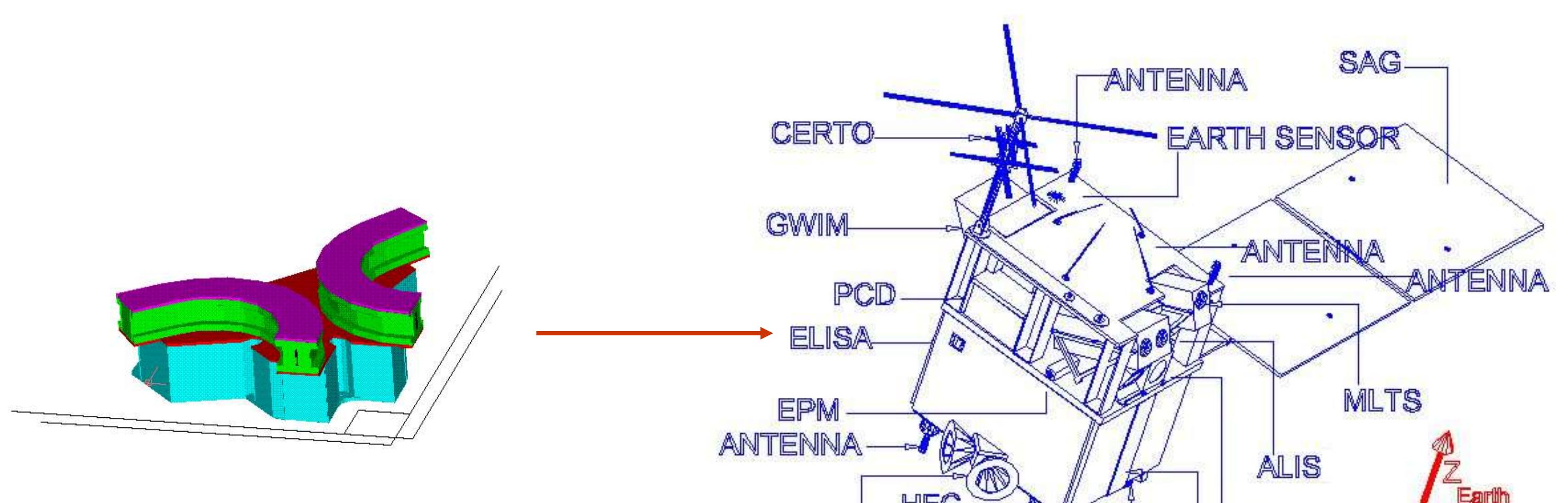


Electron flux > 7 MeV negligible at any altitude ($< 1/\text{cm}^2\cdot\text{s}$)

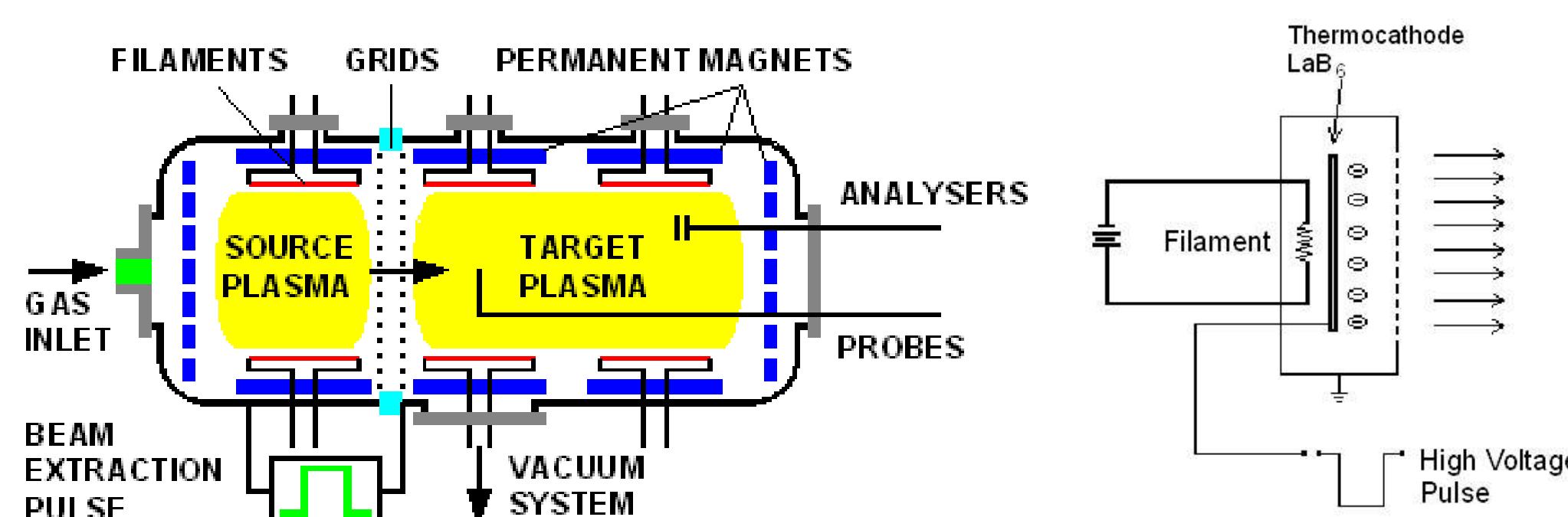
A 1cm thick wall will be added around the detector

Estimates by Abdu et al.:
electron flux ~ $8 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ at ~ 20 keV
(J. Atm. Terr. Phys. 39 (1977), 723)

Project ELISA on EQUARS

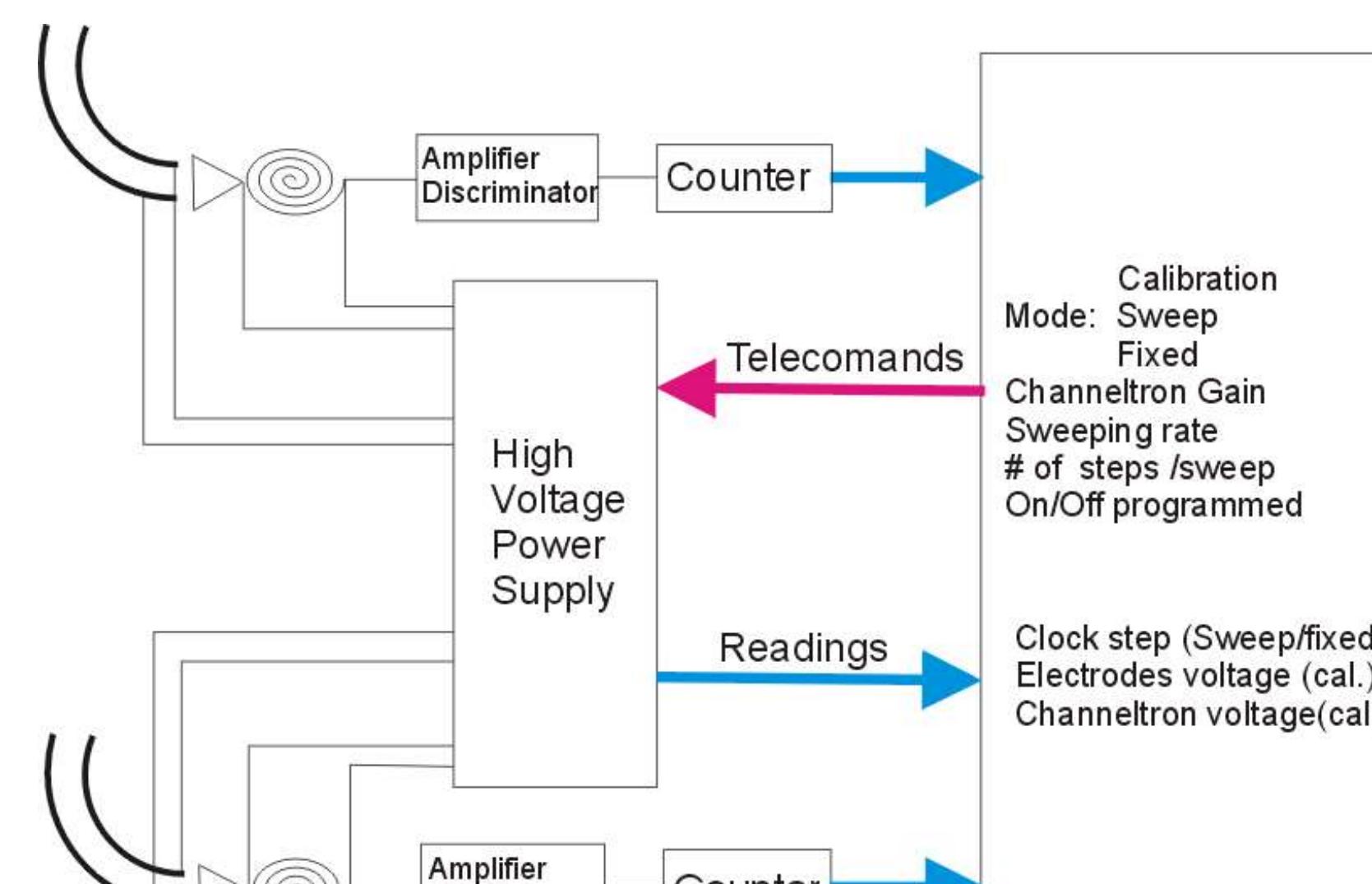


Calibration



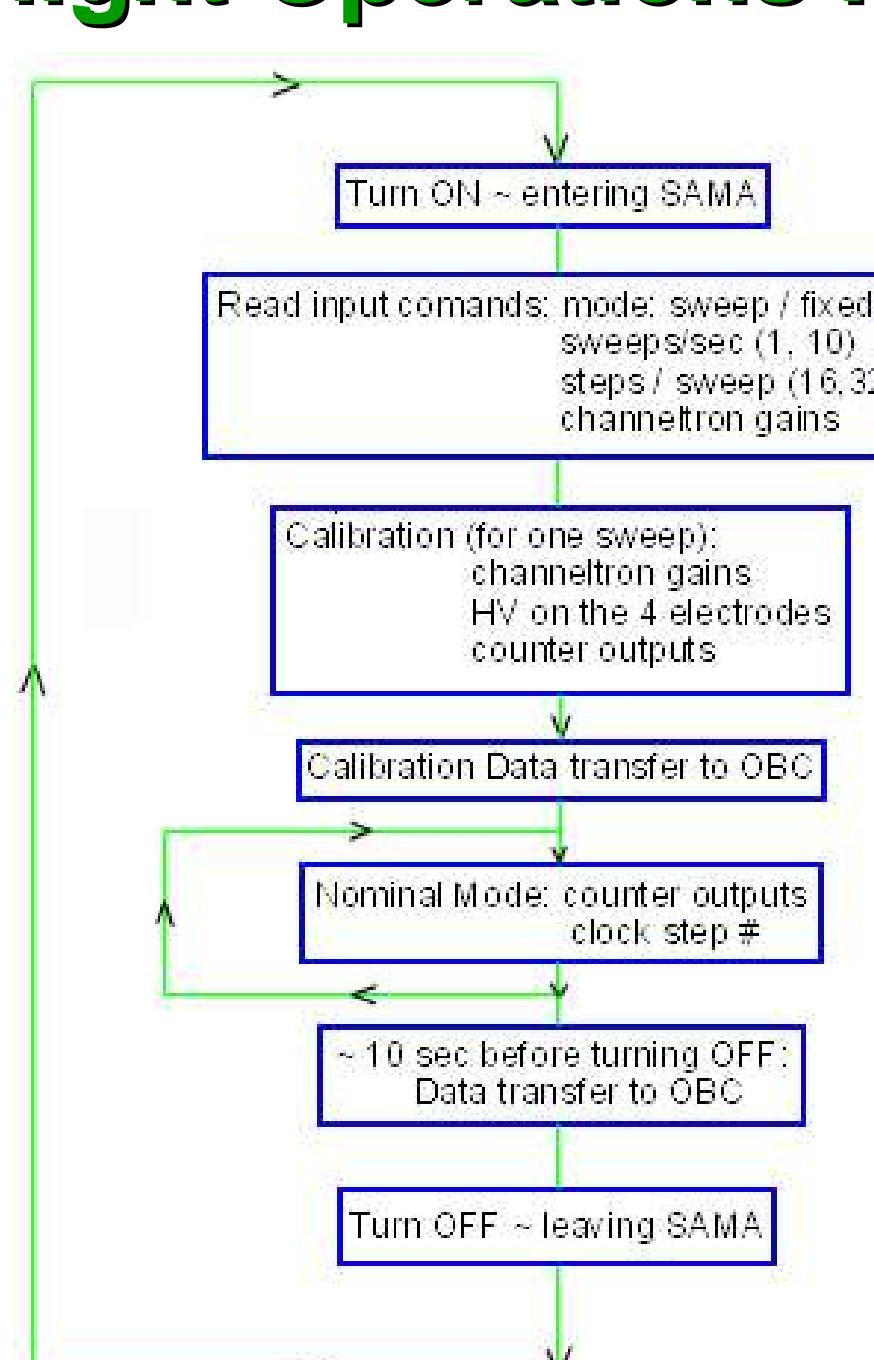
The Quiescent Plasma Experiment (PQUI) produces a beam of electrons with $E = 20-500$ eV.
An electron beam with energies up to 40 keV will be added for calibration.

Telemetry



Data sampling rate < 21 kbits/sec
Data volume ~ 167Mbits/day
(1/4 of 12 orbits)

Flight Operations Flow



Timetable

Date	Task
03/2003	Proposal and project presentation
10/2003	Construction and Tests of Laboratory Prototype
06/2004	Importation of space qualified components
10/2004	Construction of space qualified prototype
	Calibration
	Thermal and vibration tests (LIT-INPE)
06/2005	Construction, calibration and mounting of flight model
06/2006	Launch