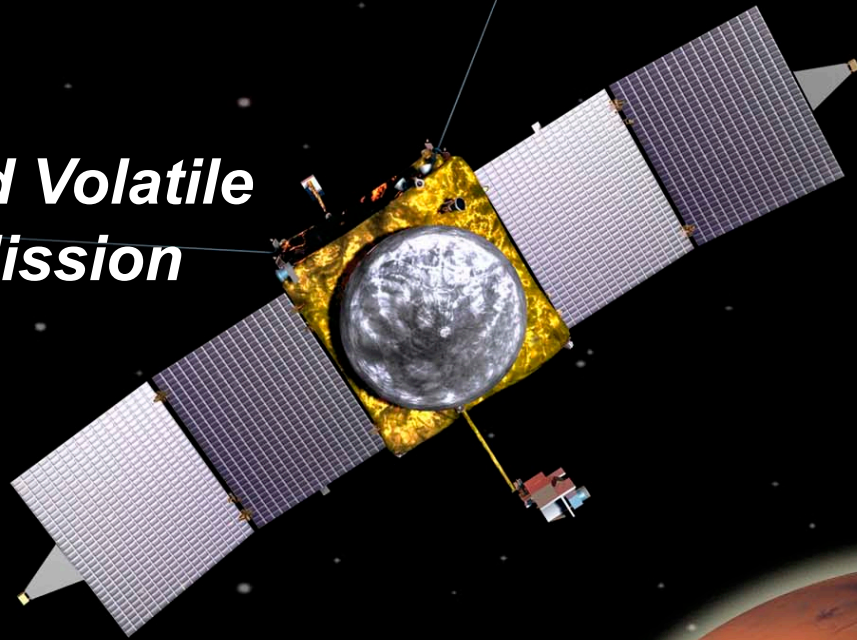




# ***Mars Atmosphere and Volatile Evolution (MAVEN) Mission***



*MAVEN Science Community Workshop*

*December 2, 2012*

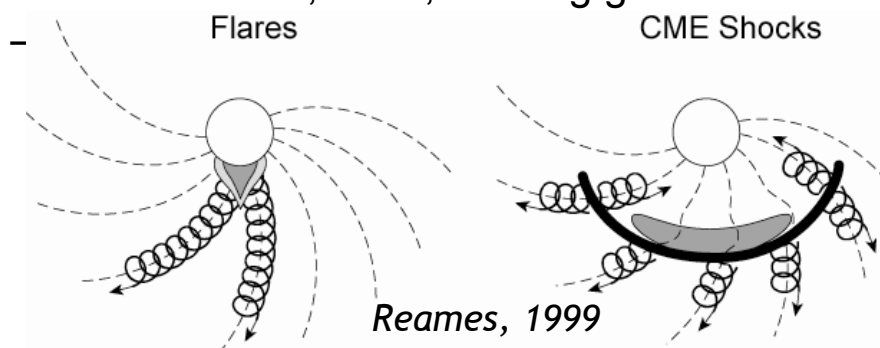
*Particles and Fields Package*

*Solar Energetic Particle Instrument (SEP)*

*Davin Larson and the SEP Team*

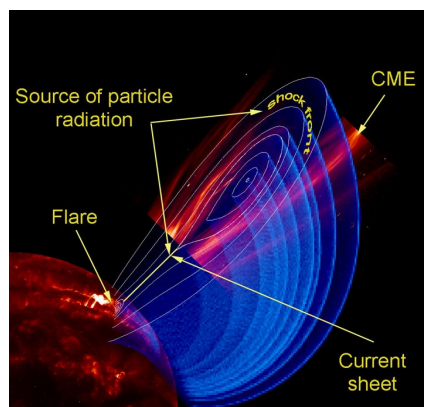
# Overview of SEP events

- **SEPs:** Solar Energetic Particles are ions or electrons of solar or interplanetary origin from ~10 keV to ~1000 MeV (i.e. suprathermal solar wind tail up to GCRs).
- Primary acceleration mechanisms to produce SEPs:
  - Solar flares, causing impulsive events (hours)
  - CME shocks, CIRs, causing gradual events (days)

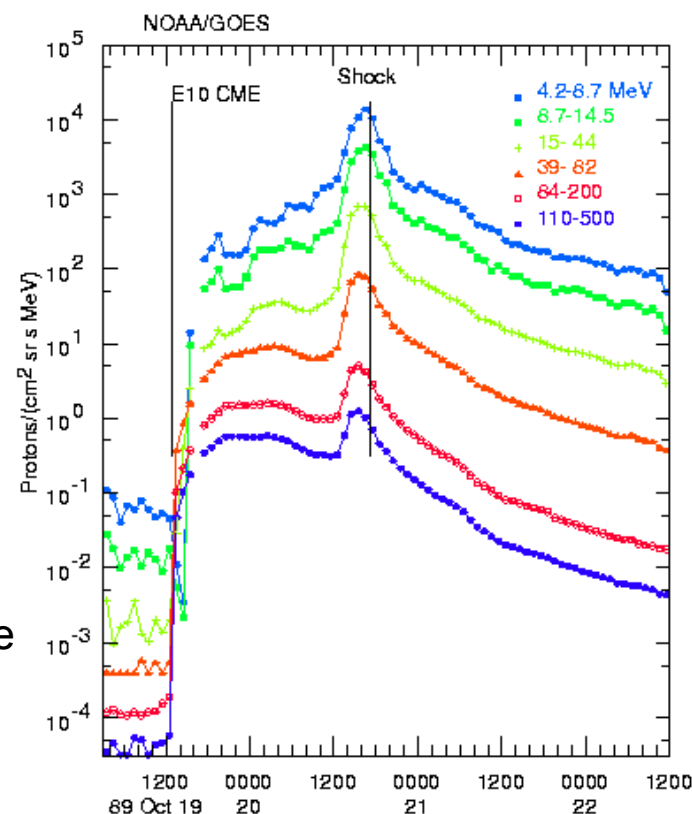


Reames 1999, Space Sci. Revs. 90, 413

ESA



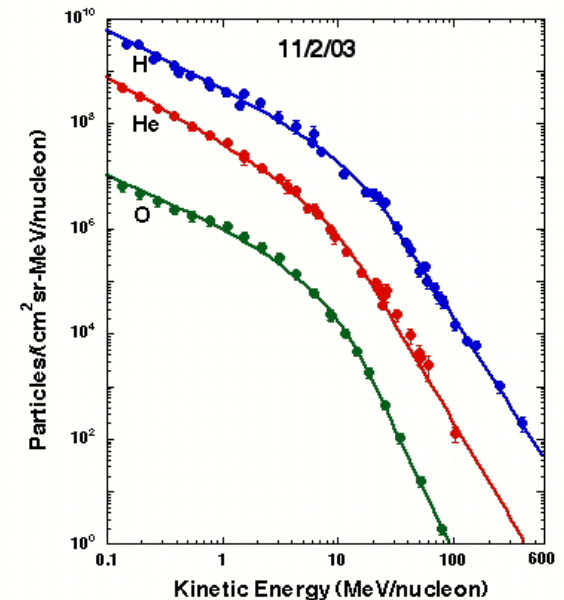
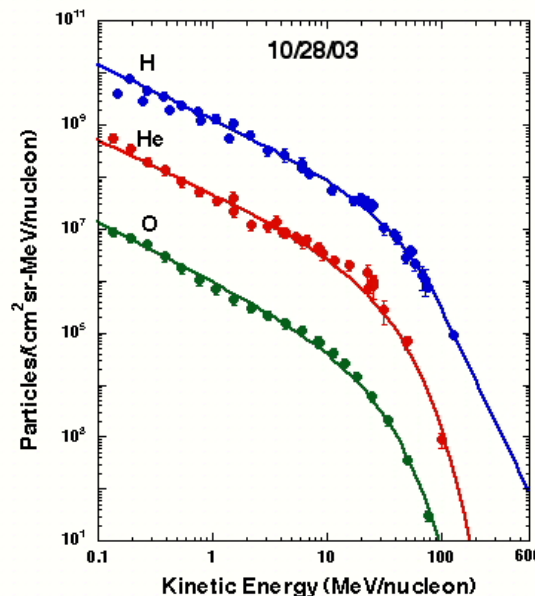
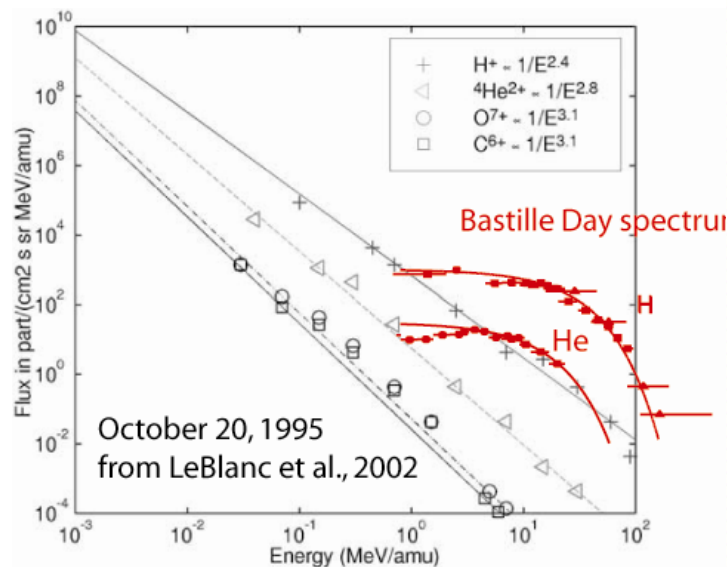
The largest SEP Events often include a prompt increase in MeV proton fluxes 10s of minutes after the related solar activity, and a second increase arriving with the associated interplanetary shock.

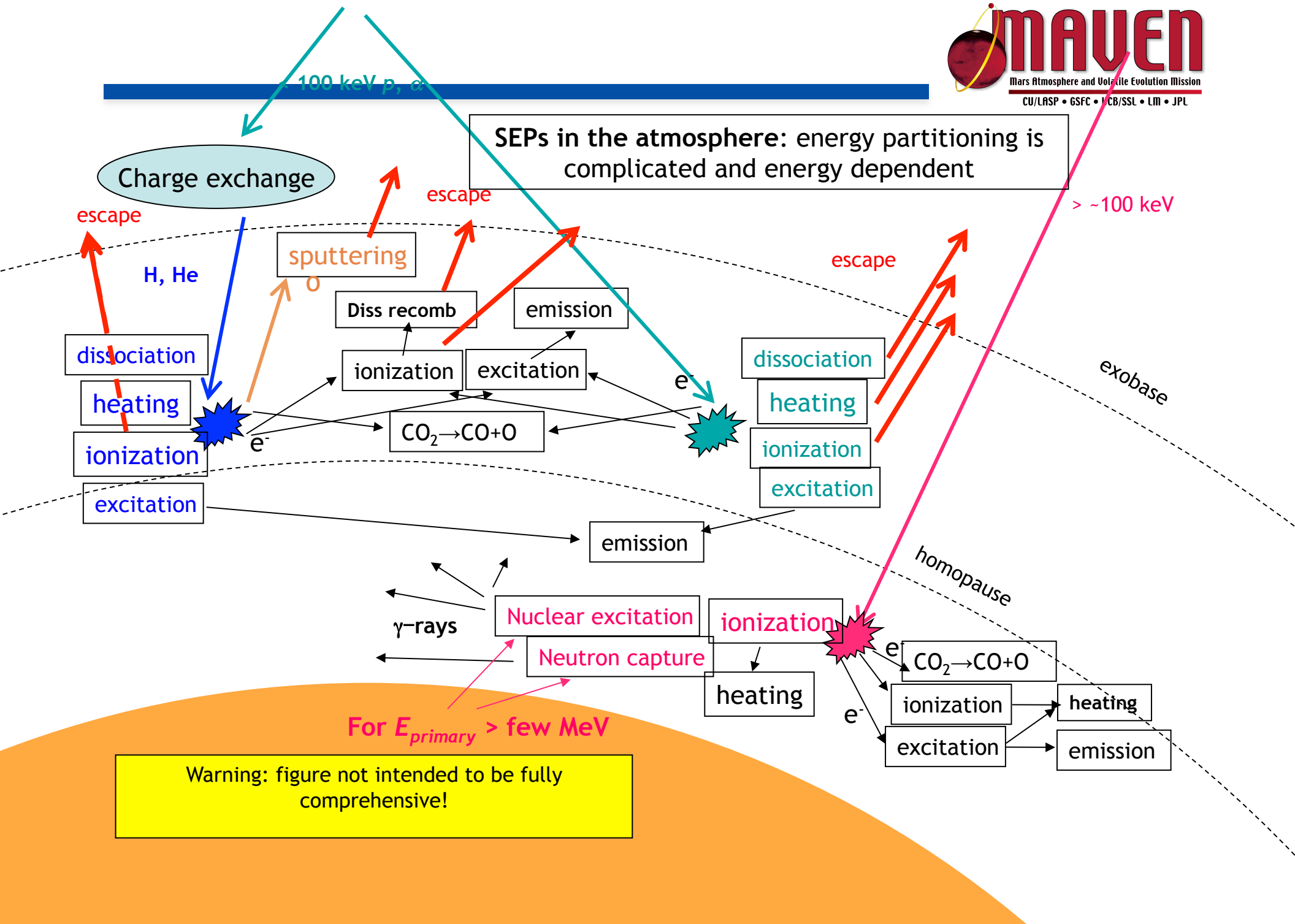


# SEP Energy Spectra

- Smaller SEP event spectra can be fitted with power laws of 2-3 for each ion species (e.g. Reames et al., 1997).
- Large gradual events have much harder spectra with exponential rollover at high energies (Tylka et al., 2000).

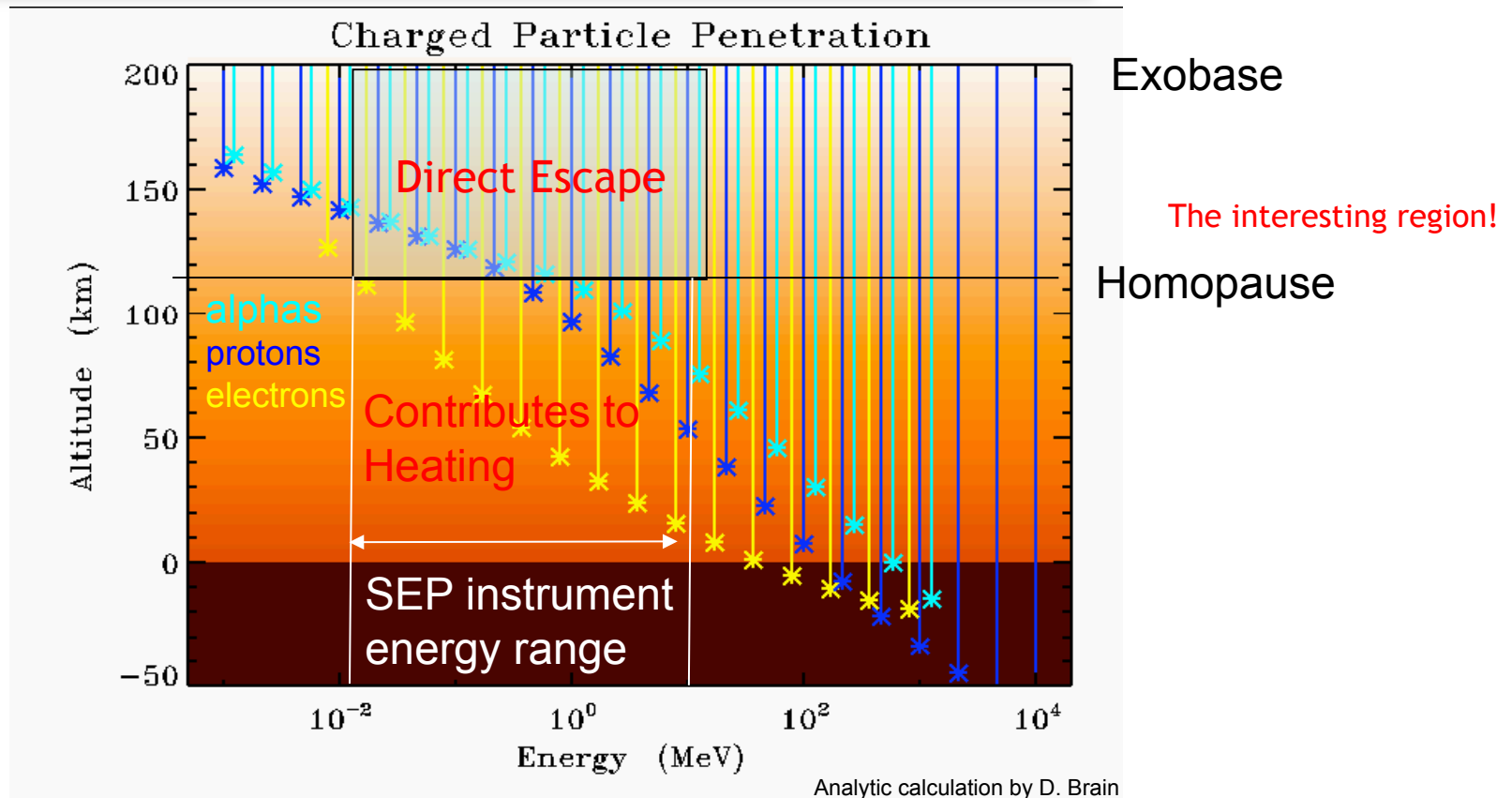
H, He, and O Spectra at 1 AU from ACE/GOES/SAMPEX





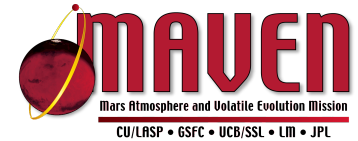
Warning: figure not intended to be fully comprehensive!

SEP instrument will measure particles that penetrate to altitudes important for escape processes.



- The bulk of SEP event total energy is generally below 50 keV, deposited mostly between 100 km and 130 km [LeBlanc et al., 2002], though events widely vary.
- We will measure particles that penetrate to 50 km-150 km, providing important constraints on modeling of atmosphere/ionosphere dynamics.
- Energy is partitioned into heating, sputtering, molecular dissociation, ionization, electronic excitation, nuclear excitation and neutron capture.

# MAVEN's goals w.r.t. SEP events

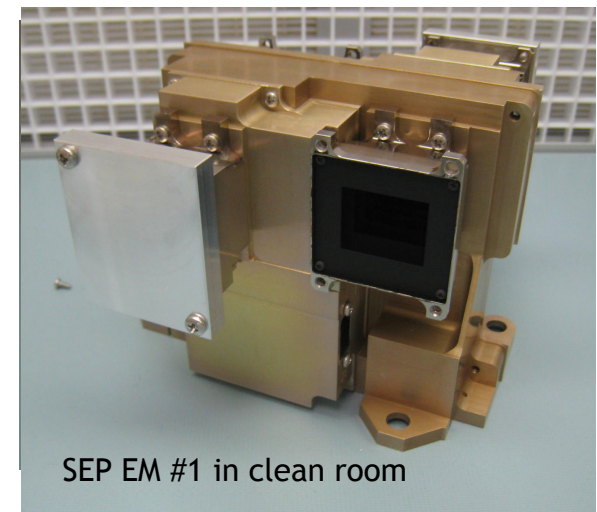
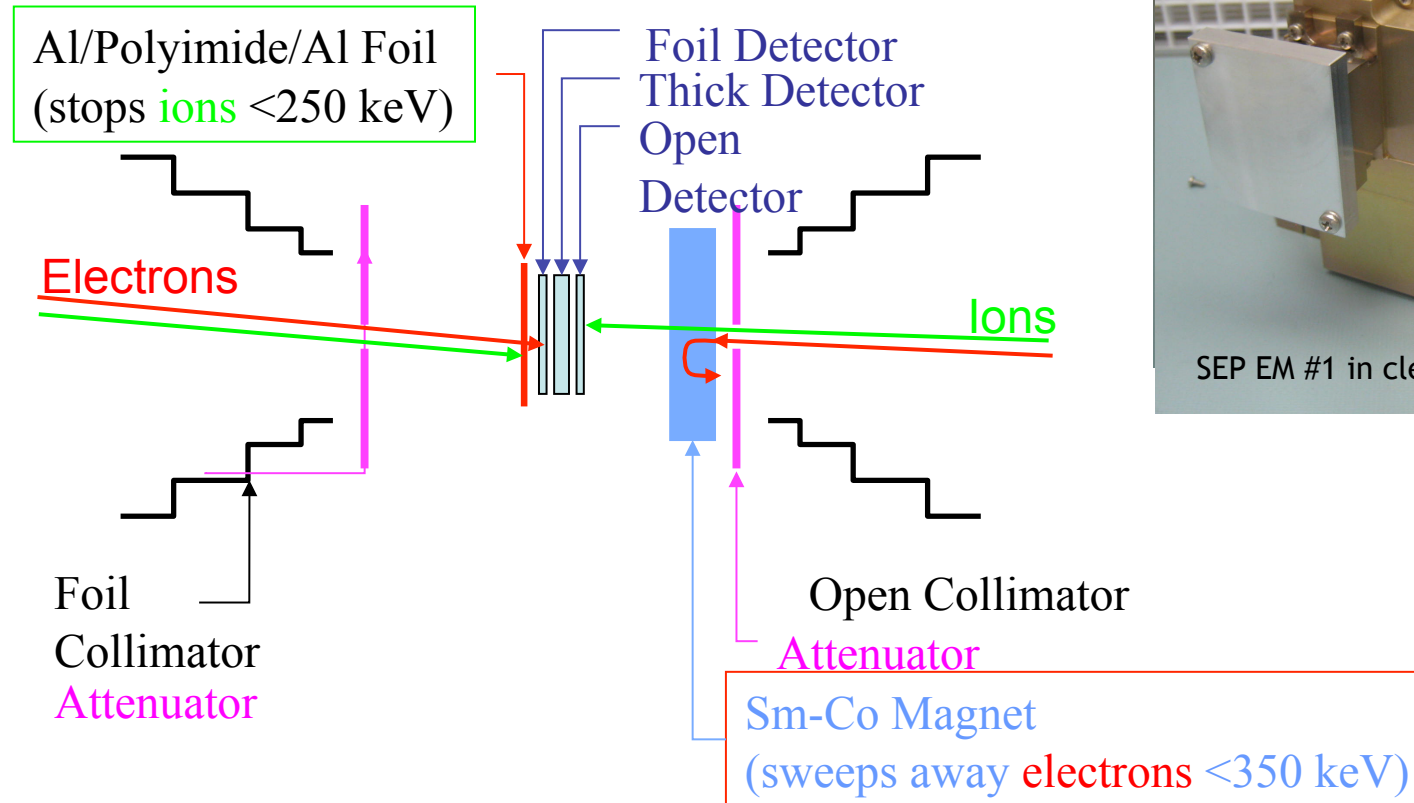


- 1) Build up statistics of total escape rates for different sizes of SEP events with different energy spectra, field-line anisotropies and IMF orientations (i.e. blackbox input versus output).
- 2) Validate models with measurements in all regions, inside and outside of the atmosphere.
- 3) Extrapolate backwards in time using validated models applied to ancient atmosphere composition and best-guess SEP event strength and frequency over time **to put firm constraints on Mars' total integrated atmospheric loss to such events.**



# SEP instrument overview

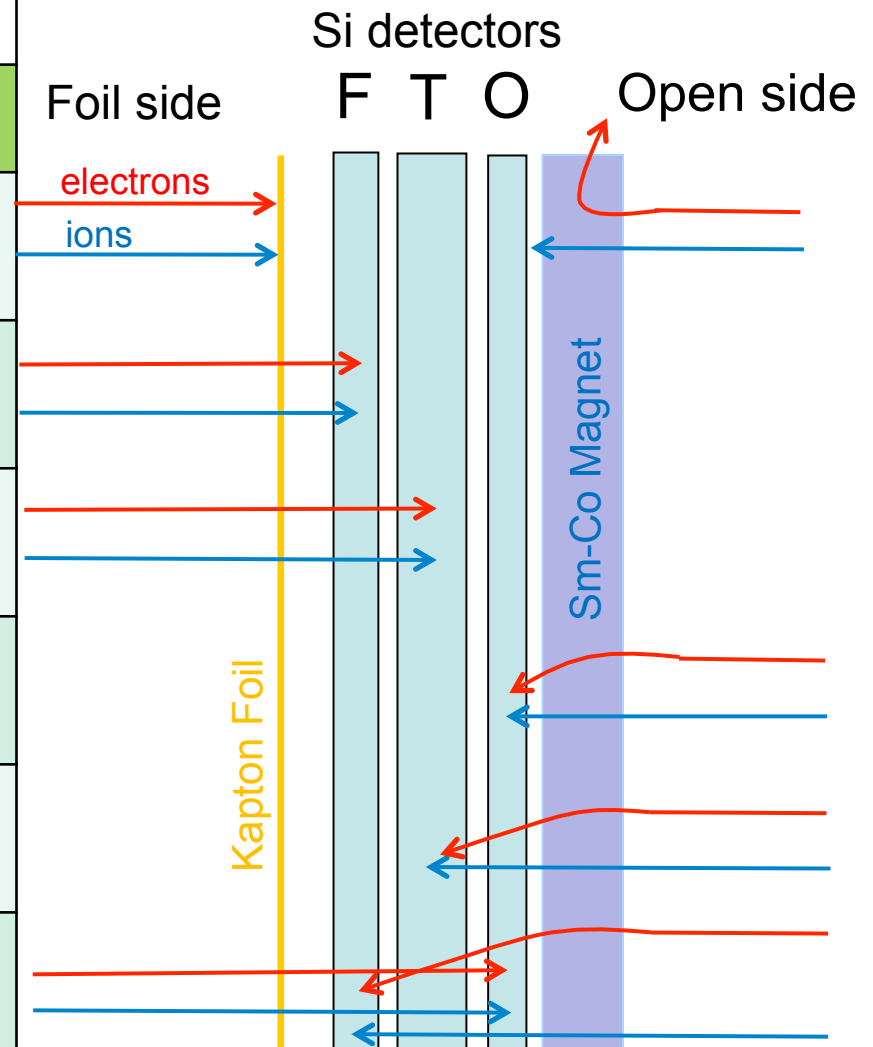
- The **Solar Energetic Particle (SEP) instrument** measures the energy spectrum and angular distribution of solar energetic electrons (25 keV–1 MeV) and ions (25 keV–12 MeV).



# Basic separation strategy: 3 detectors, 2 filters

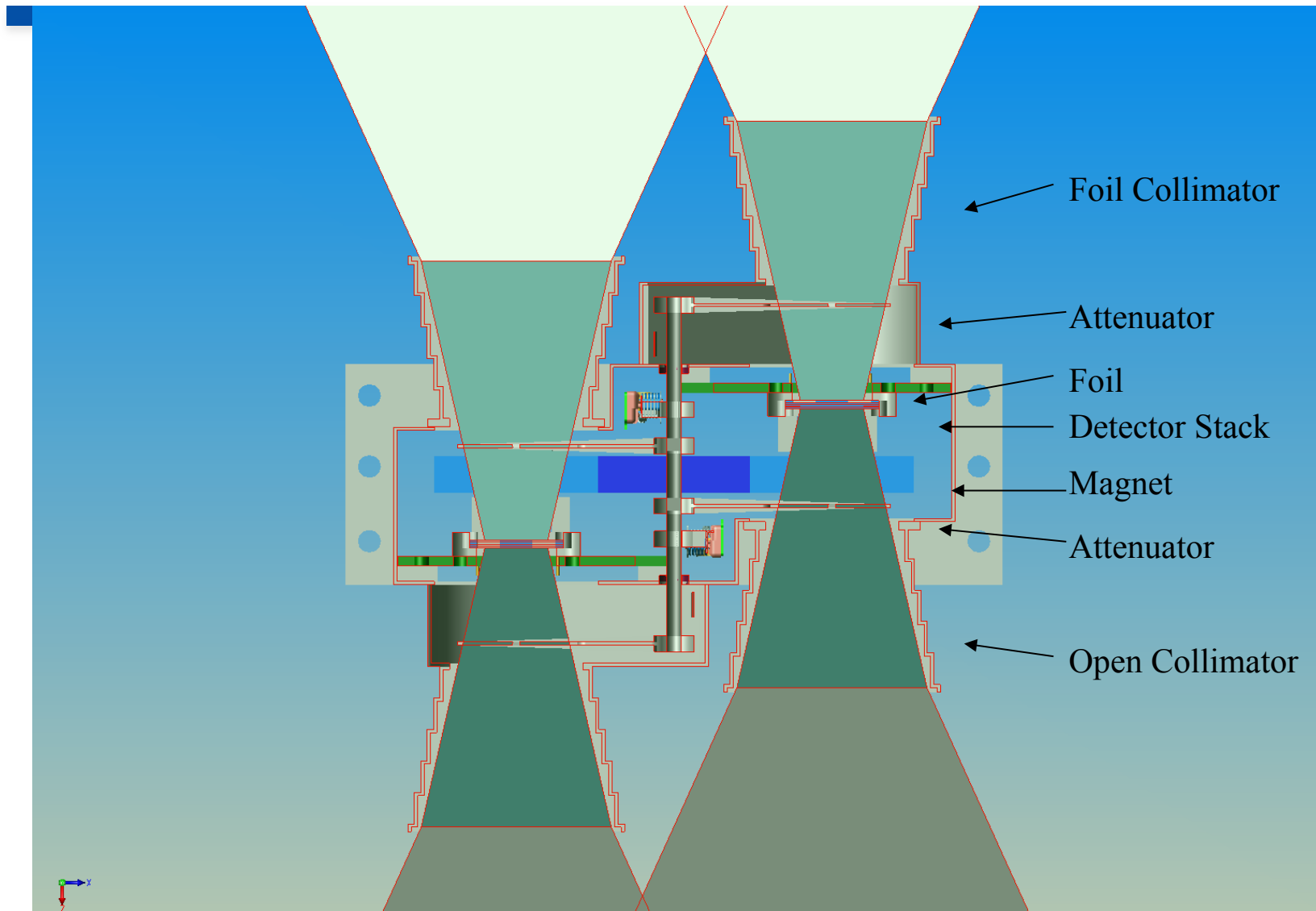
## Energy ranges for counted events

	<b>Electrons</b>		<b>Ions</b>	
keV	Foil side	Open side	Foil side	Open side
No count	<20	<350	<250	<25
F	20-700	X	250-6000	X
FT	350-1300	X	6000-11,000	X
O	X	350-700	X	25-6000
OT	X	350-1300	X	6000-11,000
FTO	>600		>11,000	

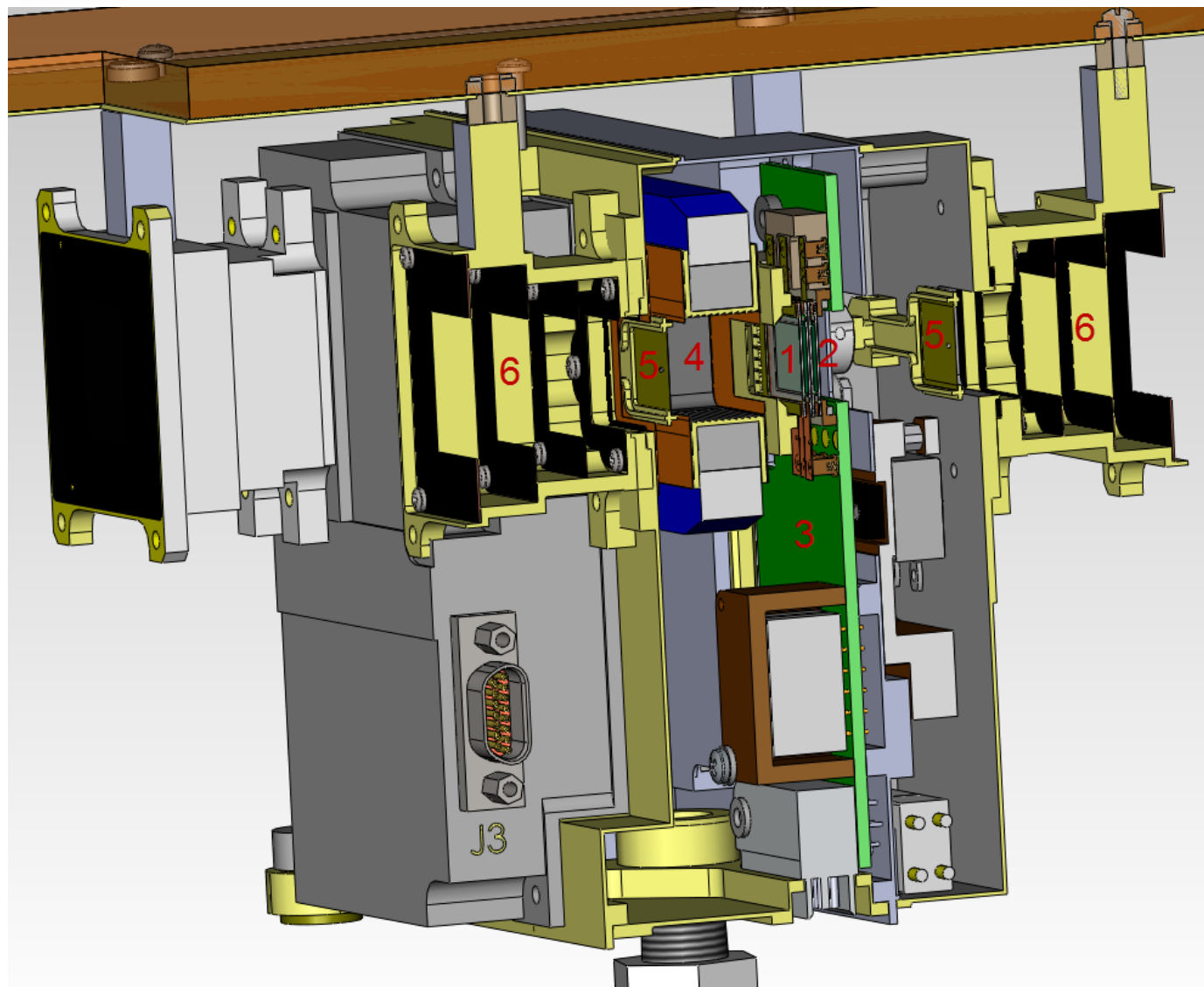




# Cross-sectional diagram



# Mechanical Overview of SEP



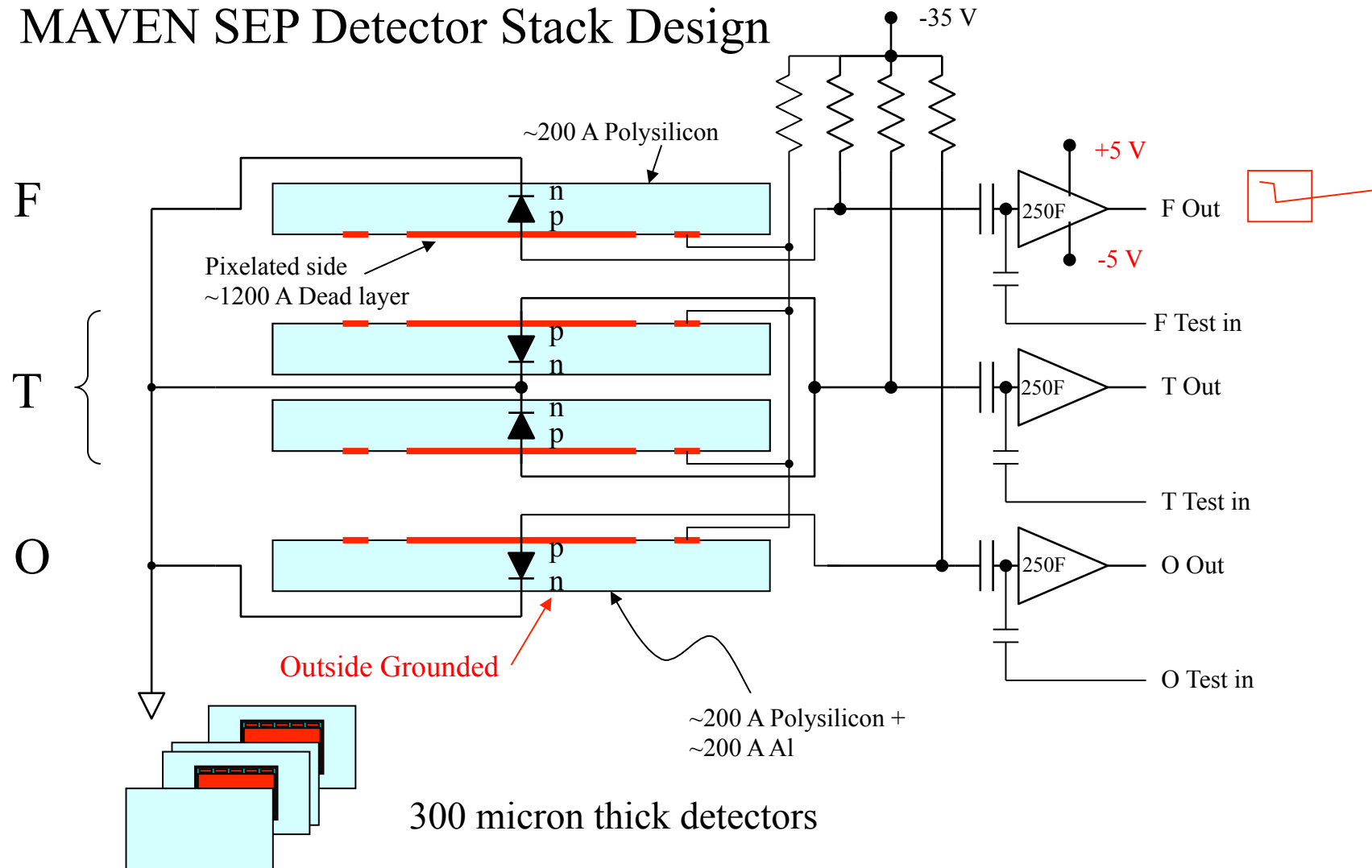
1. Detector Stack
2. Foil Location
3. DFE Board
4. Magnet Assembly
5. Attenuator
6. Collimator

# Sensor Units – Summary of last few slides

- Each sensor unit is a:
  - Dual double-ended solid state telescope
  - Each double-ended telescope (1/2 sensor) has:
    - Triplet stack of silicon solid state detectors
    - Foil (on one side)
      - Filters out ions  $< \sim 350$  keV
      - Leaves electron flux  $> \sim 20$  keV nearly unchanged
    - Magnet / Open side
      - Filters out electrons  $< 350$  keV
      - Leaves ion flux nearly unchanged
    - Mechanical Pinhole attenuator
      - Protects against against overheating when Sun is in FOV.
      - Reduces count rate during periods of high flux
      - Reduces radiation damage (caused by low energy ions) during periods of high flux
    - Collimators
    - Preamplifier / shaping electronics

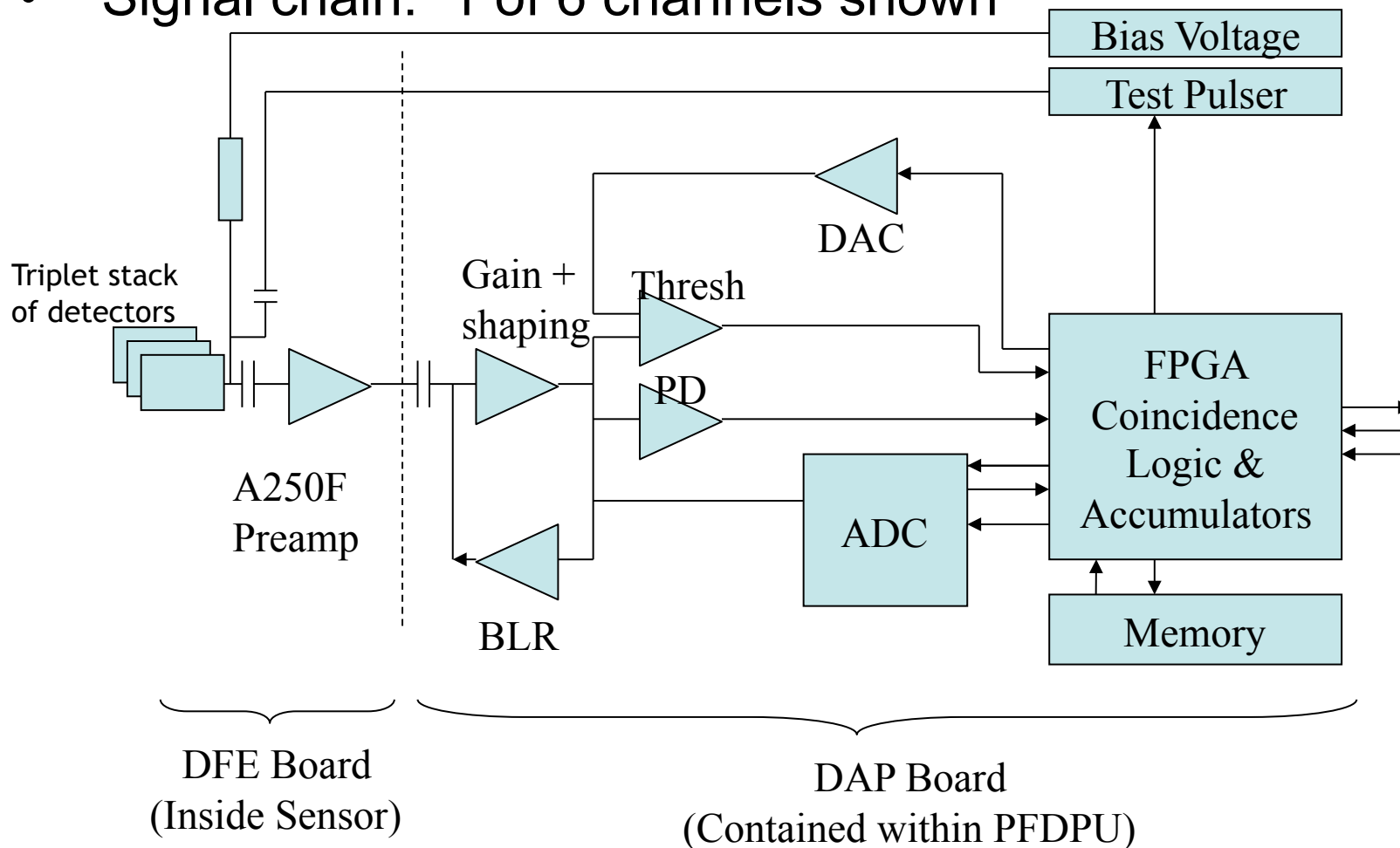
# SEP Detector Front End

## MAVEN SEP Detector Stack Design

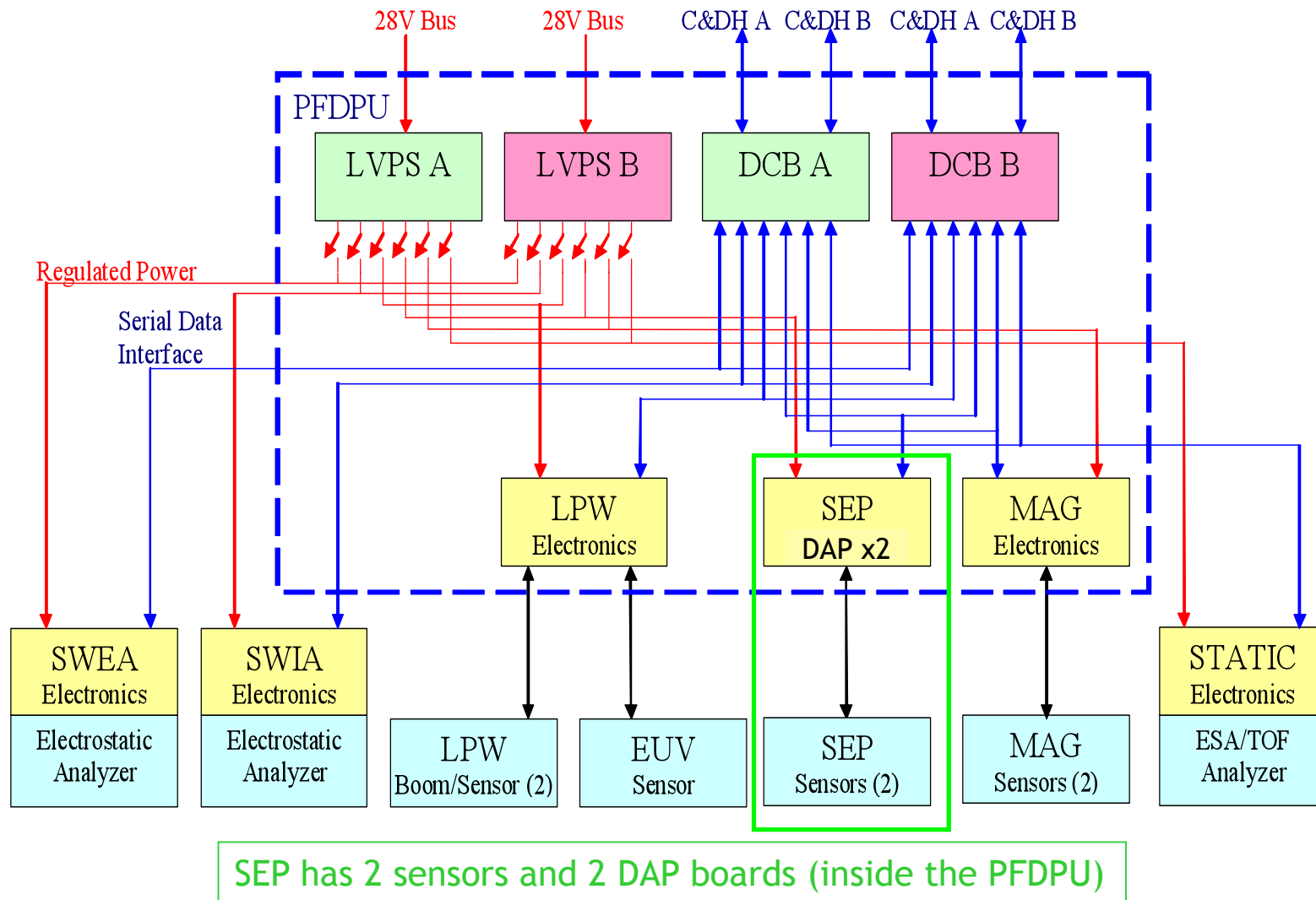


# Electronics Block Diagram

- Signal chain: 1 of 6 channels shown

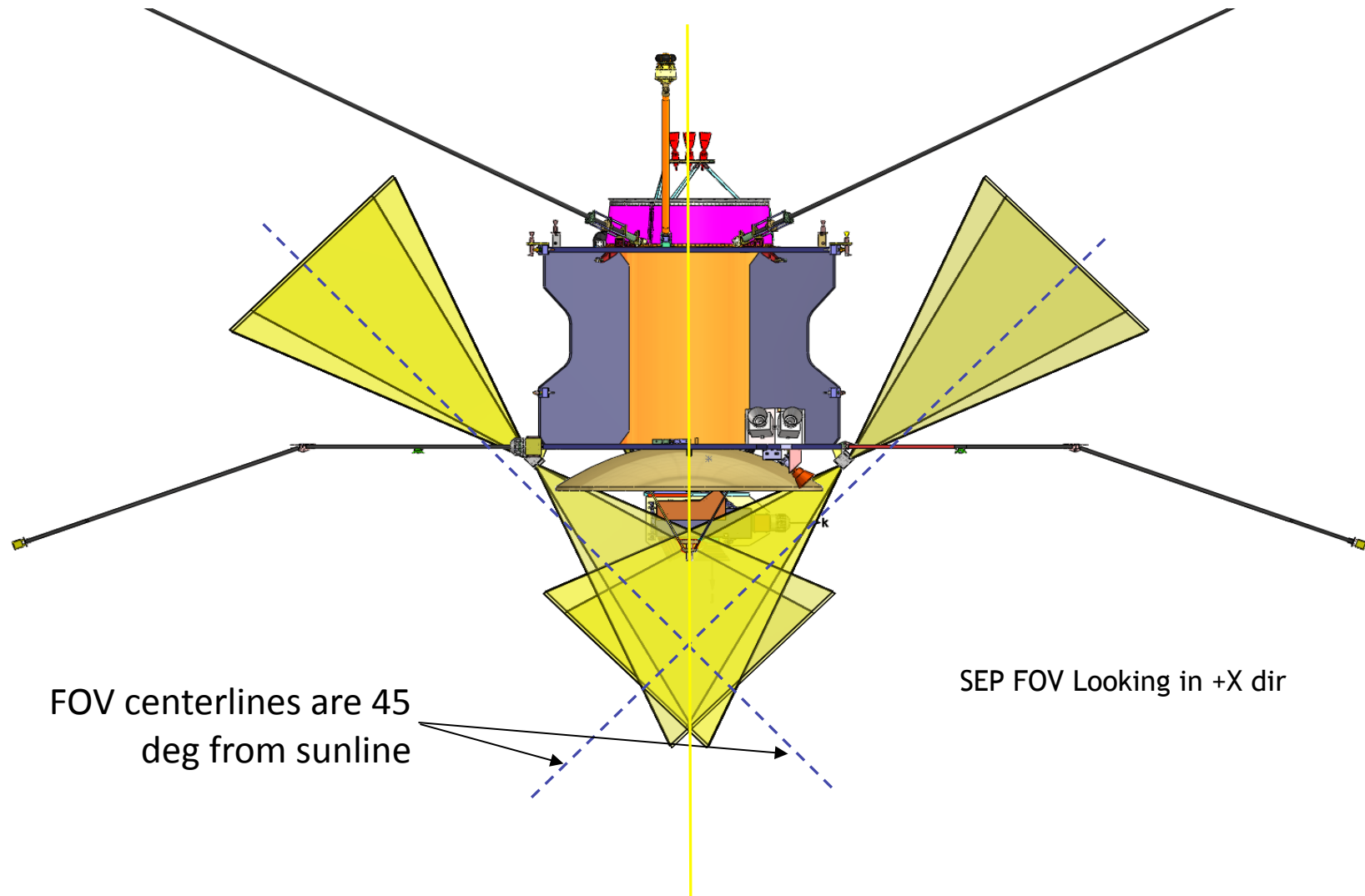


# SEP & PFP Block Diagram

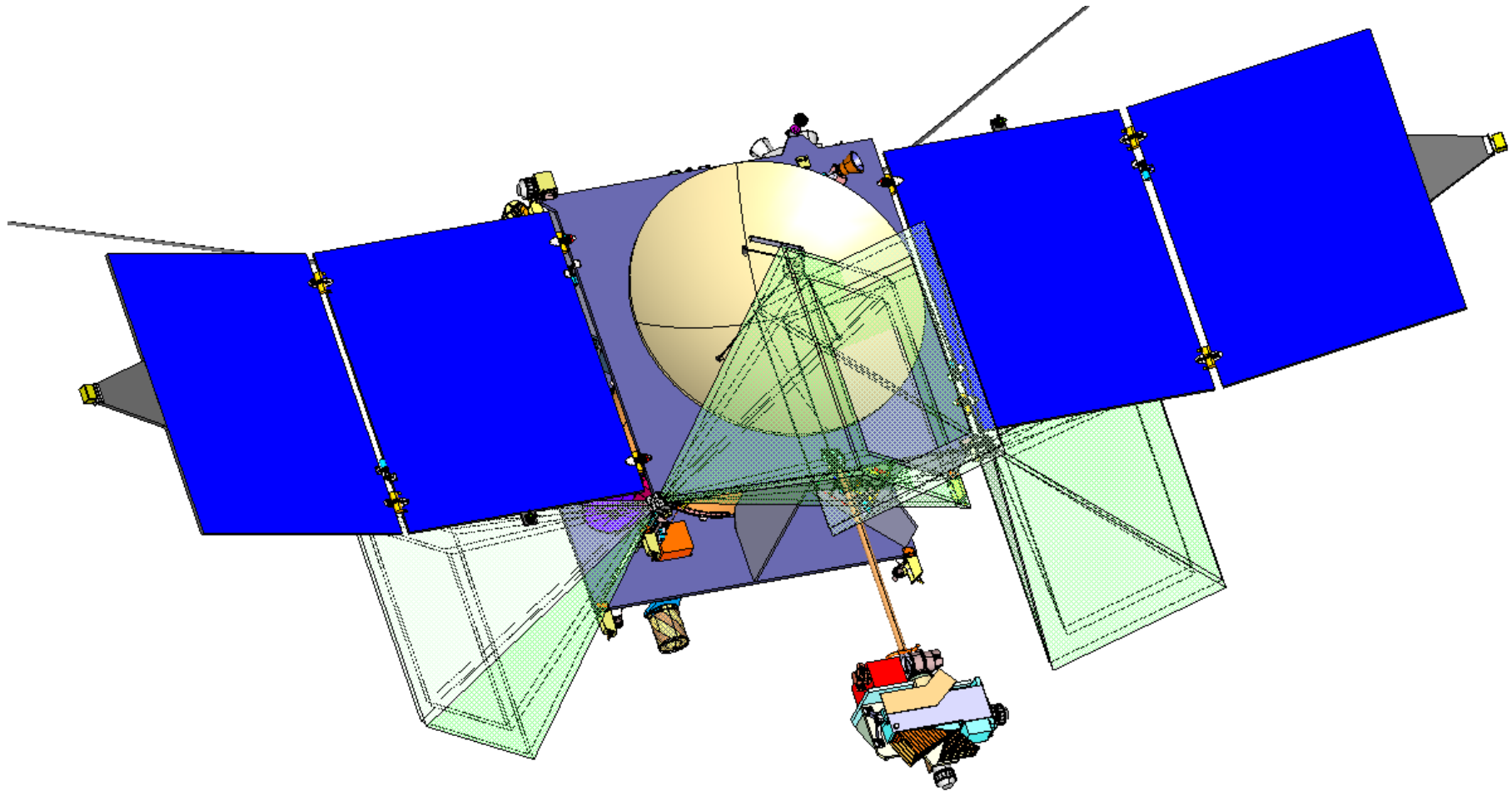




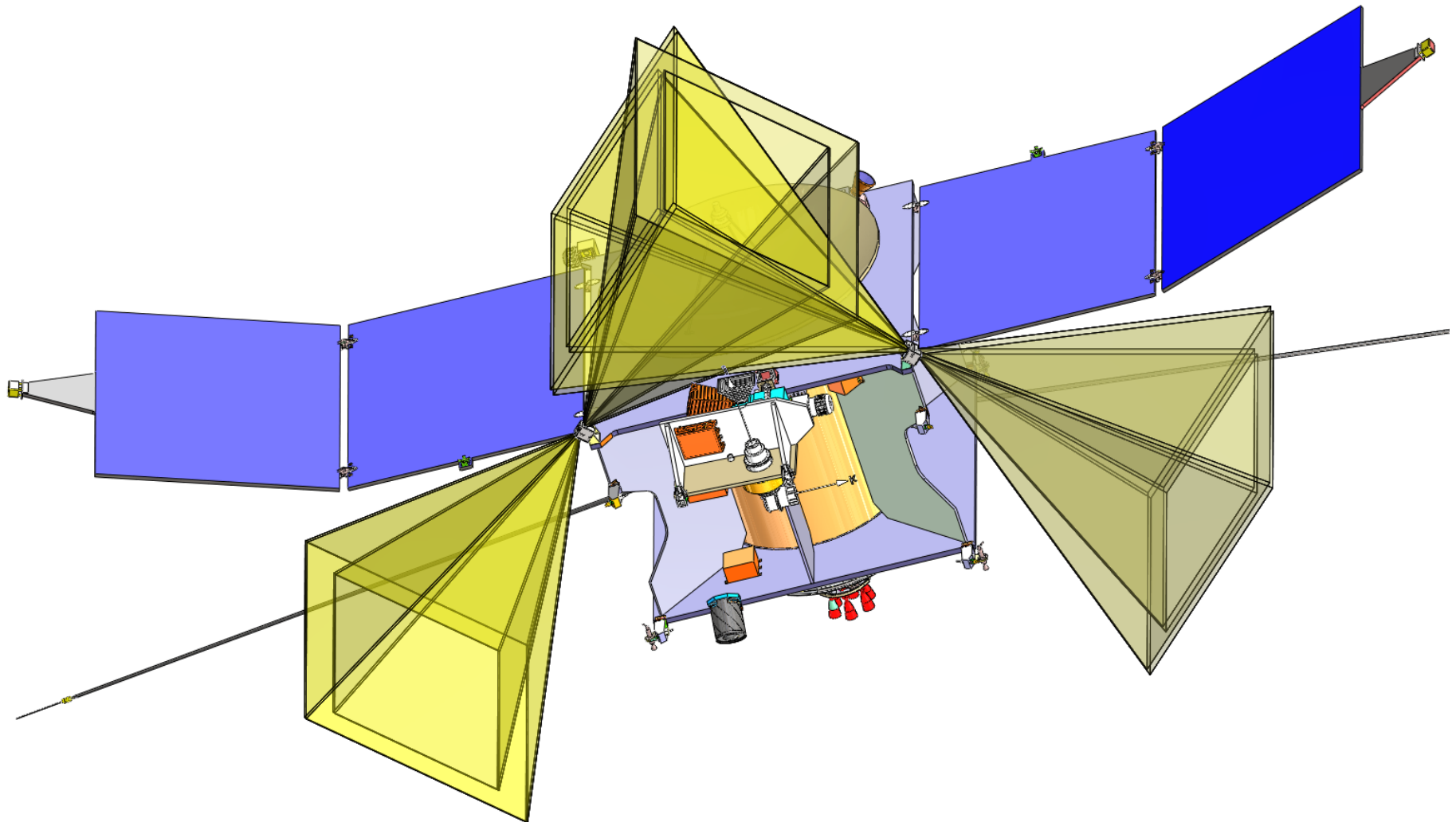
# Spacecraft Accommodations



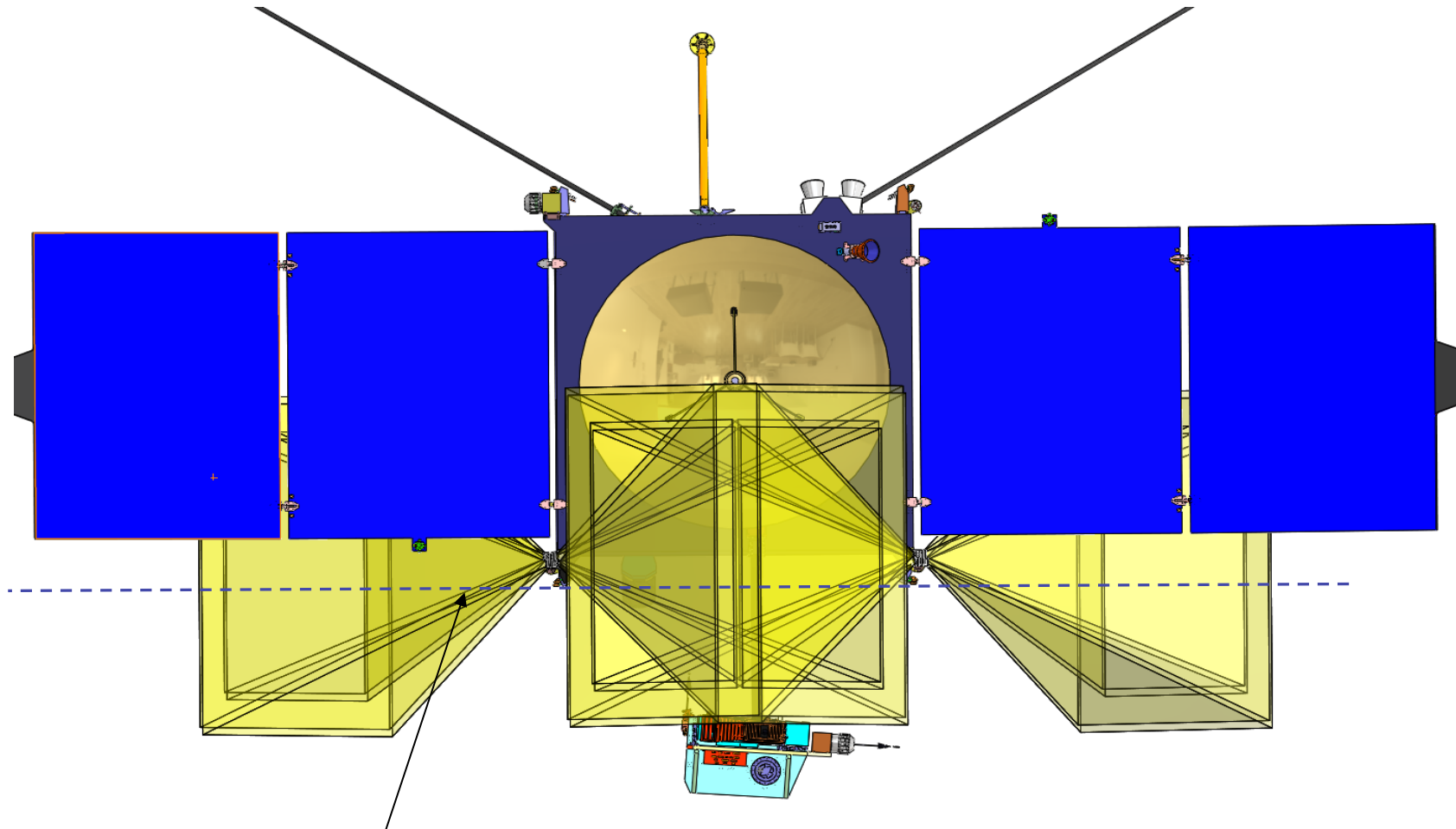
# Spacecraft Accommodations



# Spacecraft Accommodations



# Spacecraft Accommodations



FOV centerlines are in  
YZ plane

SEP FOV Looking in -Z dir

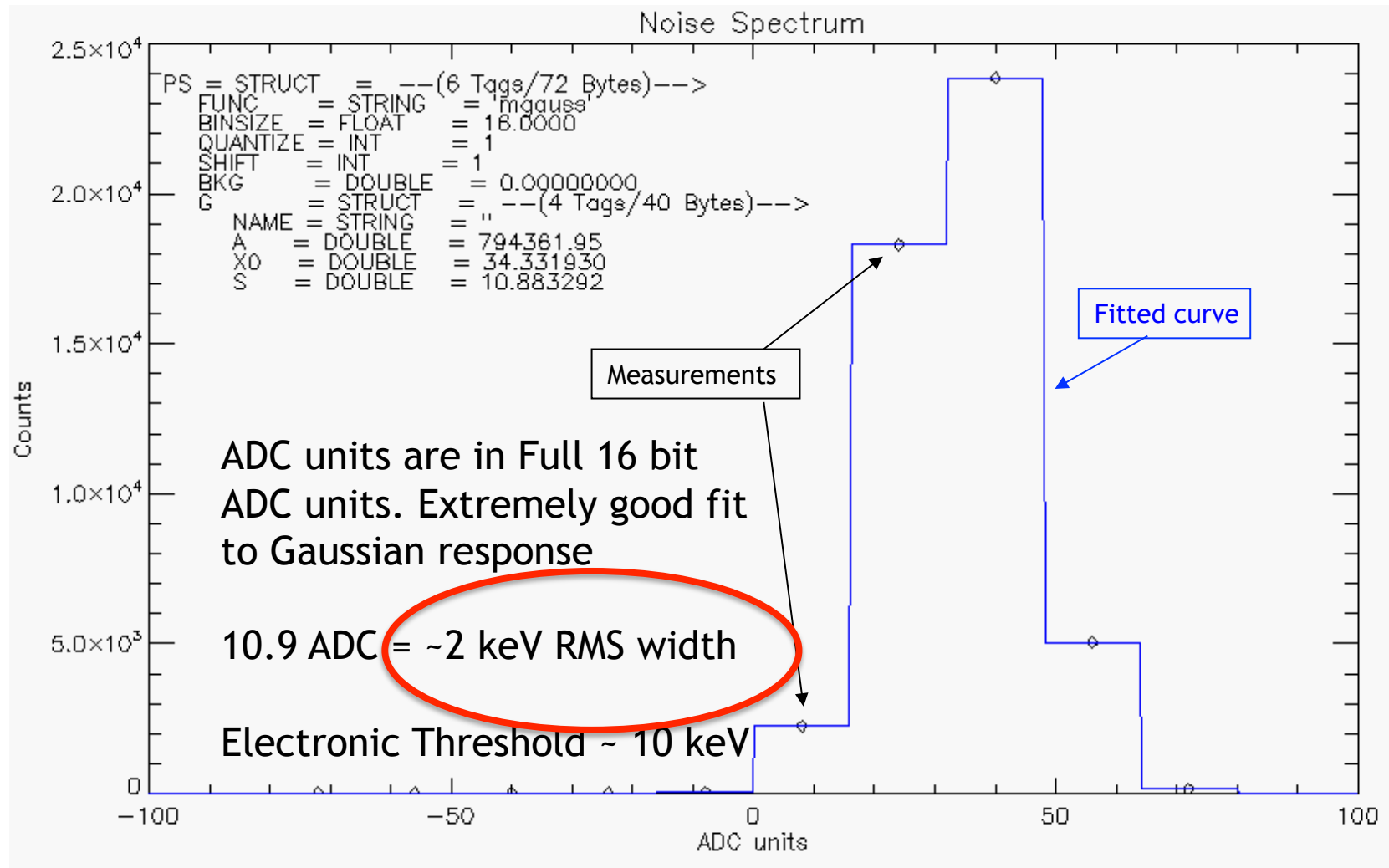
# MAVEN SEP Status – near future schedule

- Environments and Calibration Complete
  - Instrument Delivered to Lockheed-Martin
- 
- Initial (post transport) bench test functional was successful
  - Integration begins 12/3/2012
  - First spacecraft electrical tests scheduled for 12/8/2012



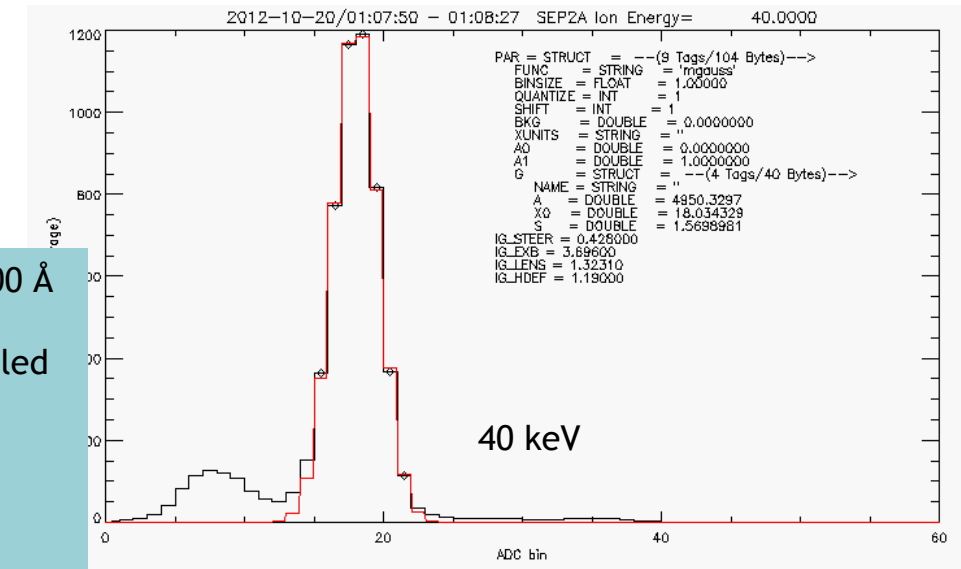
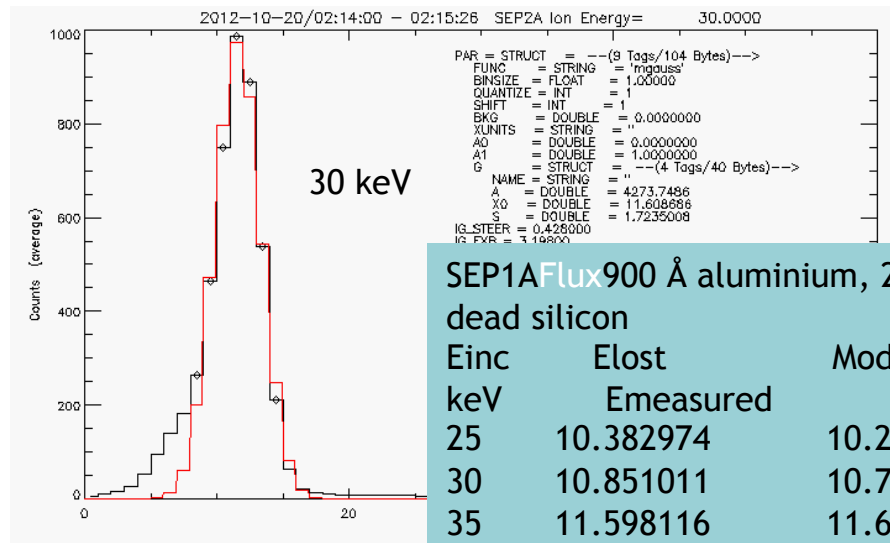
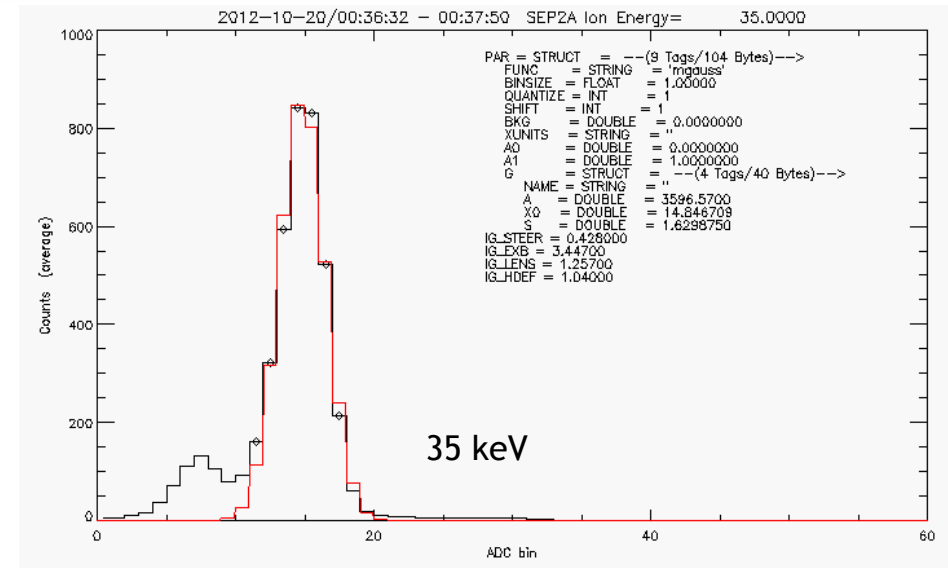
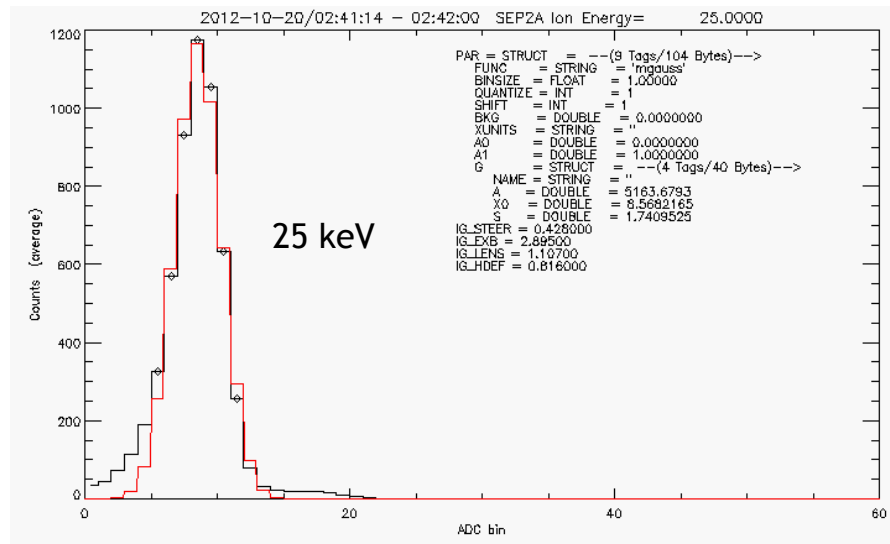
# Instrument Capabilities

## Fit to Noise Spectrum





# SEP Ion Response



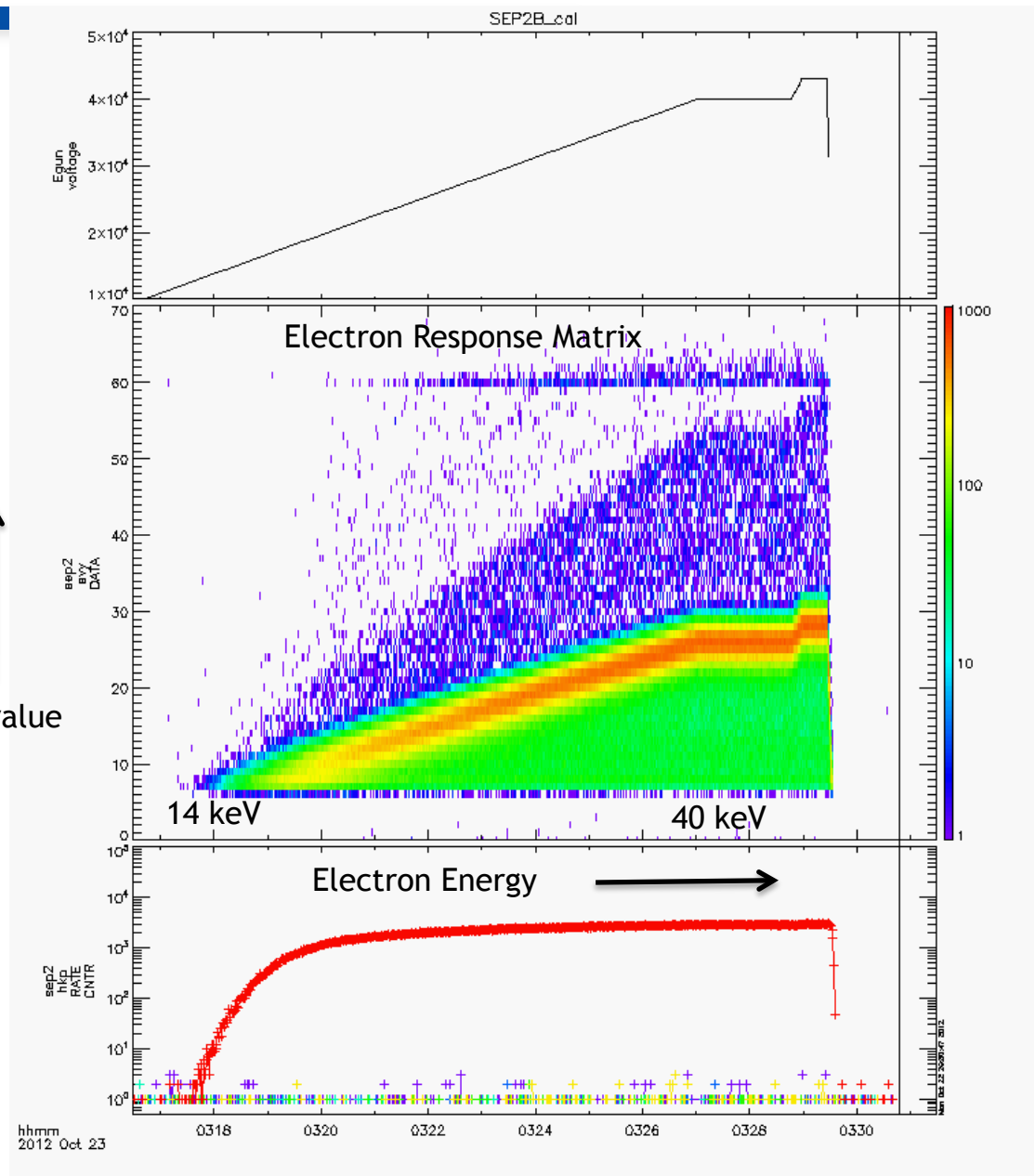
SEP1AFlux900 Å aluminium, 200 Å dead silicon

Einc keV	Elost Emeasured	Modeled
25	10.382974	10.2
30	10.851011	10.7
35	11.598116	11.6
40	12.101942	12.2
45	12.402292	No Calc

# SEP Electron Response

- Response to Electrons
- Ramping electron gun from 0 to 40 keV
- Electron detection threshold is 14 keV
- Efficiency exceeds 50% for energy > 20 keV electrons

ADC value



# SEP Instrument Data Products

- SEP has one mode-
  - Differential Energy Flux Spectra for
    - Electrons
      - 20 keV – 1 MeV
    - Ions (no mass discrimination)
      - 20 keV – 10 MeV
    - Each species has 4 look directions - approximately:
      - Parker spiral
      - Anti - parker spiral
      - ~90deg to parker spiral
      - ~90deg to parker spiral
- Three different time resolutions based on altitude:
  - 32 sec
  - 8 sec
  - 2 sec (several measurements per scale height)
- Energy Bins are configurable (still subject to change)
  - 1.5 keV width
  - 256 bins/sensor shared between all channels

- 
- End of presentation