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A new ONERA-CNES Slot Electron Model

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Abstract— A new model of electron flux in the Slot Region has been developed at ONERA. This model is based on several data sets, low altitudes data as POES or SAC-C measurements, but also data at higher altitudes as HEO1, HEO3, ICO and CRRES measurements. This model provides mean electron flux between L=2 and L=4 for energies between 0.1 MeV and 3 MeV. This model includes a confidence level which takes into account the dynamics of electron flux in the slot region.

Index terms– Energetic particles-Slot region-Radiation belts-Specification model.

Session preference : Space, atmospheric and terrestrial environments
Presentation preference : Poster

A new ONERA-CNES Slot Electron Model

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Abstract—A new model of electron flux in the Slot Region has been developed at ONERA. This model is based on several data sets, low altitudes data as POES or SAC-C measurements, but also data at higher altitudes as HEO1, HEO3, ICO and CRRES measurements. This model provides mean electron flux between L=2 and L=4 for energies between 0.1 MeV and 3 MeV. This model includes a confidence level which takes into account the dynamics of electron flux in the slot region.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Slot Region is a region of the Earth radiation belts, located between L=2 and L=4 nearly, in which electron flux is very low, during low magnetic activity. However, it has been observed many times an increase of this flux in slot region during strong magnetic storms [1][2][3]. Concerning the origin of the Slot Region, it now seems clear that this region of low electron flux is due to the diffusion of energetic electrons by waves during the radial diffusion of electrons from the outer radiation belt toward low L values [4][5]. The frequencies of these waves are of the order of one hundred Hz. Several models exist and provide electron flux in the slot region [1][2][3]. Dmitriev et al. [1] try to demonstrate a dependence between the slot location, the electron flux and the interplanetary conditions, by using CORONAS-I data. Then, Fung et al. [2] studied the long term variations of the slot region with POES data. Finally, Brautigam et al. [3] used data from CEASE instrument on board TSX5 spacecraft to develop an electron flux model in the slot region and compared the results to the NASA AE8 model [6]. These three papers highlighted several interesting points such as the dependence on energy of the location of the slot region or the underestimation of electron flux from AE8. However, some limitations appeared in these papers as for example the energy and L coverage.

Consequently, it appears essential to develop a new electron flux model, more complete and easily usable by engineers. To develop a good slot model, it is necessary to rely on data with high temporal coverage, which is the case of POES data [7], which cover more than two solar cycles, and SAC-C [8] data that represent a little more than ten years of measurements. These data are essential but only cover high latitudes and not the entire field line. However, it has been shown in previous studies a correlation between fluxes at high latitudes and at the equator in the radiation belts. Indeed, the coherence of the radiation belts of electrons was first highlighted by Kanekal et al. [9]. They showed that electron

flux of energy $E > 2$ MeV measured at low altitude by SAMPEX was well correlated with measurements of the same energy range in the magnetosphere by different satellites (HEO, GOES and POLAR). This coherence was first extended to a larger energy range calculating correlations between high latitudes data with data all along the field line. To do this, we used the data from POES and SAC-C spacecraft for low altitude and any spacecraft which cut field lines inside the slot at different latitudes (HEO3, HEO1, CRRES, and ICO). From these correlations, it is then interesting to generalize the formula to correlate flux at low altitude with flux along field lines included in the region of the slot, that is to say, between $L = 2$ and $L = 4$.

II. DATA USED

A. Low Earth Orbit Data

At LEO orbit, we have essentially used measurements from POES spacecraft (TIROS, NOAA-06, NOAA-08, NOAA-10, NOAA-12, NOAA-14, POES-15, POES-16, POES-17, POES-18 and POES-19). To complete LEO data, measurements from ICARE detector, on board SAC-C spacecraft have been used. These electron data have been analysed and filtered in order to remove all bad measurements. Then, they have been daily averaged for the study. Table 1 resumes the characteristics of data used at LEO.

Spacecraft	Time coverage	Channels
NOAA-6/SEM	07/1979→11/1986	
NOAA-8/SEM	05/1983→11/1985	>100keV
NOAA-10/SEM	10/1986→08/1991	>300keV
NOAA-12/SEM	06/1991→07/2002	>1.1MeV
NOAA-14/SEM	01/1995→12/2004	
NOAA-15/SEM2	07/1998→now	
NOAA-16/SEM2	10/2000→now	>100keV
NOAA-17/SEM2	07/2002→now	>300keV
NOAA-18/SEM2	06/2005→now	~3.35MeV
NOAA-19/SEM2	02/2009→now	
SAC-C ICARE	11/2000→now	17 channels between 190keV and 3.6MeV

Table 1: Characteristics of data used at LEO

B. Data in the magnetosphere

For orbits in the magnetosphere intersecting the region between L=2 and L=4, data from 4 spacecraft have been used: CRRES [10], ICO, HEO1 and HEO3. Other spacecraft passing through this slot region exist but their data are difficult to use either because of a bad statistic or because of a lack of confidence in the data. These electron data have been analysed and filtered in order to remove all bad measurements. Then, they have been daily averaged for the study. Table 2 resumes the characteristics of data used at lower latitudes than LEO.

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Satellite	Time coverage	Channels
CRRES/MEA	07/1990→10/1991	17 channels between 110 keV and 1.58 MeV
ICO/DSU	05/1994→08/2006	3 channels between 0.95 MeV and 3.5 MeV
HEO1/DSU	05/1994→08/2006	>1.5 MeV and >4 MeV
HEO3/DSU	11/1997→05/2008	>1.5 MeV and >3 MeV

Table 2: Characteristics of data used at other orbits than LEO

III. MODEL DEVELOPMENT

A. How to do correlations with the available data?

The first step in the development of a slot model is to correlate POES measurements, whose time coverage is greater than 30 years, with data measured at lower latitudes on a given magnetic field line. Note that as POES data are the basis of our Slot model and that POES electron flux are integrated in energy, electron flux resulting from our slot model will be integral fluxes ($\text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$). In order to correlate POES measurements with data from other satellites, it is necessary to compare similar energies. This is why the correlations were performed for energy channels similar to those of POES satellites: > 0.1 , > 0.3 and > 1 MeV.

The first three energy channels of POES data allow developing a model between 0.1 MeV and 1 MeV. In order to have better energy coverage in the model, it is necessary to use data above 1 MeV. However, given the poor statistics of 3.35 MeV POES data, for this energy range (~ 3 MeV) we decided to use the data HEO3 as reference data for correlations. These data appear to be of good quality and have a statistical and temporal coverage more than reasonable (1997-2008).

Once these energy ranges are obtained and defined, correlations between POES measurements for energies > 0.1 , > 0.3 and > 1.1 MeV, or HEO3 measurements for energy > 3 MeV, and the other satellites have been made. However, the slot region being relatively wide between $L = 2$ and $L = 4$, the correlations could be different between the inner boundary ($L = 2$) and the outer boundary ($L = 4$) of the slot region. This is why the region was divided into 20 intervals, such as $2 < L < 2.1$, $2.1 < L < 2.2$, ..., $3.9 < L < 4$. Correlations are thus performed on each interval L .

In addition, a spacecraft as CRRES, for example, has an orbit such that it crosses a given field line at different latitudes, that is to say at different equatorial pitch angles α_{eq} ($\alpha_{\text{eq}} = \text{asin}(\sqrt{B_{\text{eq}}/B_1})$, with B_{eq} the equatorial magnetic field and B_1 the local magnetic field). Thus, the equatorial pitch angles encountered by spacecraft vary with L and the pitch angle coverage is larger or smaller depending on the spacecraft. In the case of LEO as POES and SAC-C, the encountered pitch angles vary from $25^\circ \pm 5^\circ$ to $5^\circ \pm 2^\circ$ between $L=2$ and $L = 4$. Pitch angle coverage encountered by these LEO spacecraft are not very large for a given L (maximum 5°), so a mean pitch angle for each L interval has been calculated and used to build the model.

Unlike spacecraft in LEO, the case of spacecraft like CRRES is more complicated. Indeed, CRRES crosses the field lines in the slot region at pitch angles between 35° and 90° .

Consequently, for CRRES spacecraft, we divided the pitch angles encountered in three intervals and three electron flux were thus calculated: CRRES low pitch angle ($30^\circ < \alpha_{\text{eq}} < 50^\circ$), CRRES medium ($50^\circ < \alpha_{\text{eq}} < 70^\circ$) and CRRES high ($70^\circ < \alpha_{\text{eq}} < 90^\circ$). In the cases of HEO1 and ICO, we considered a mean pitch angle for a given L . Finally, the case of HEO3 is a little more complex. There are "two branches" in the pitch angles encountered by the spacecraft, one at low latitude (high pitch angles: HEO3 high) and one at higher latitude (low pitch angles: HEO3 low) due to the orbit of HEO3. This pitch angle averaging will be developed in the final paper.

B. Correlations along a field line

In this part two examples of correlation are presented on Fig. 1: correlation between electrons flux from POES and CRRES high for $E > 0.1$ MeV (a) and between electron flux from HEO3 and HEO1 for $E > 3$ MeV (b), for given intervals in L . On each plot, the correlation coefficient between the two data sets is written as well as the line passing through the points at best (red line). These two graphs are only examples but correlations have been done for each data set, each pitch angle domain and each L interval. The high correlation coefficients obtained here show that the coherence highlighted by Kanekal et al. [9] can be extended to lower energies in the slot region.

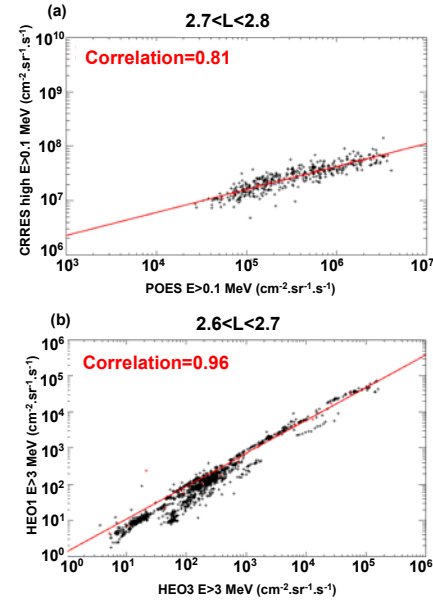


Fig. 1: Correlation between electrons flux from POES and CRRES high for $E > 0.1$ MeV (a) and $E > 0.3$ MeV (b), CRRES low for $E > 1$ MeV (c) and between electron flux from HEO3 and HEO1 for $E > 3$ MeV (d), for given intervals in L .

C. Variation of electron flux along magnetic field lines

The second step in the development of the model is to calculate electron flux encountered by the spacecraft studied, from reference electron flux (POES for $E > 0.1$, $E > 0.3$ and $E > 1$ MeV and HEO3 for $E > 3$ MeV) averaged on the lifetime of reference spacecraft and the correlation described above such as:

$$\text{Flux}(L, \alpha_{\text{eq}}) = H[\text{Flux}(L, \alpha_{\text{eq}}(\text{POES or HEO3}))]$$

with H the correlation function (red lines in **Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.**).

Then, the goal is to find a general equation, for each L interval and each energy which allow calculating mean electron flux along the magnetic field line, whatever the equatorial pitch angle. Thus, Fig. 2 presents an example of electrons flux along a field line versus equatorial pitch angle for $3.3 < L < 3.4$, for $E > 1$ MeV calculated for each spacecraft by using reference data and the correlation function. The red line, whose equation is of the form $Y = \exp(A \cdot \sin(X)^B)$, passes through the points at best.

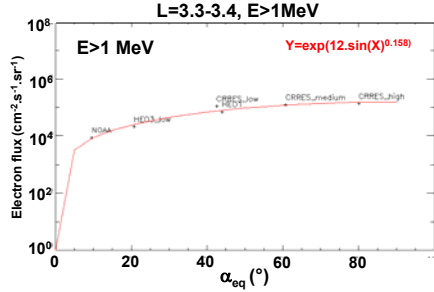


Fig. 2: Example of electron flux along a field line versus equatorial pitch angle for $3.3 < L < 3.4$ for each spacecraft (POES flux*Correlation) for $E > 1$ MeV.

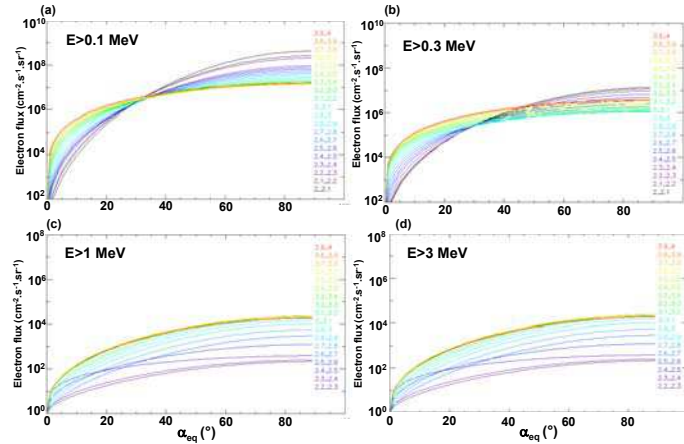


Fig. 3: Electron flux along a field line versus equatorial pitch angle for $E > 0.1$ MeV (a), $E > 0.3$ MeV (b), $E > 1$ MeV (c) and $E > 3$ MeV (d) for each L interval.

Then Fig. 3 represents electron flux versus equatorial pitch angle for each L interval and each energy ($E > 0.1$ MeV (a), $E > 0.3$ MeV (b), $E > 1$ MeV (c) and $E > 3$ MeV (d)). This graphs show that two trends are emerging about the evolution of electron flux versus equatorial pitch angle according to energy. For $E > 0.1$ MeV (Fig. 3 (a)), electron fluxes increase with L for small pitch angle ($\alpha_{eq} < 35^\circ$) while they decrease with L for high pitch angle ($\alpha_{eq} > 35^\circ$). Actually, this plot shows that, at this energy, the slot region is divided into two sub-regions, $L < 3$ and $L > 3$. For $L > 3$, the interaction between energetic particles and chorus waves is the main physical process and the pitch angle diffusion coefficients due to this interaction are very high and tend to make isotropic flux, while $L < 3$ is dominated by the radial diffusion whose effect on flux is different. For $E > 0.3$ MeV, the tendency is the

same. The profile is very different for the two higher energies ($E > 1$ MeV and $E > 3$ MeV) since electron fluxes increase with L whatever the equatorial pitch angle, excepted for the very low L values ($L > 2.5$) for which the statistics of data is very bad. For these high energies, pitch angle diffusion coefficients due to wave particle interaction are lower so that the major physical process is the radial diffusion even for $L > 3$.

D. Mean electron model in Slot region

In summarizing the previous parts, we have developed an electron flux model in the slot region, depending on two parameters: L and α_{eq} . This model gives mean omnidirectional electron flux integrated in energy ($\text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$) and is valid for energies between 0.1 MeV and 3 MeV. Fig. 4 presents an example of electron flux spectra provided by the model for several pitch angle at $L = 2.5$. This graph shows that the differences between equatorial electron flux and high latitude flux is higher at 0.1 MeV (factor 10^4) than at 3 MeV (factor 10).

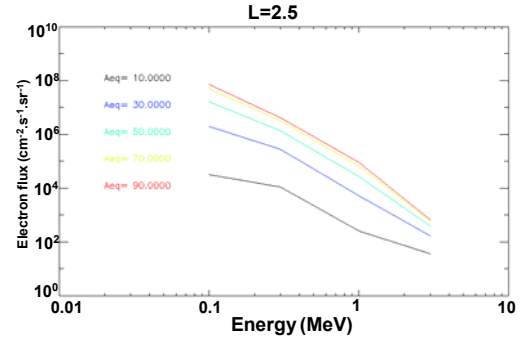


Fig. 4: Mean electron flux versus energy provided by the model at $L = 2.5$ and for several equatorial pitch angles

IV. COMPARISON WITH AE8 NASA MODEL

In this section, we compare the flux obtained with our Slot model developed here and the flux obtained with the NASA AE8 model. Fig. 5 shows comparisons between fluxes obtained with our model and AE8 fluxes for two different altitudes: 8000 km (on top) and 16000 km (at bottom). The black line in solid line represents the mean flux from our model and the red curves correspond to flux from AE8 MAX (solid line) and AE8 MIN (dashed line). This figure shows that electron fluxes from our model are generally stronger than AE8 fluxes, which confirms that AE8 underestimates very significantly electron flux in the slot region, as already demonstrated in previous studies [3]. The difference between the electron mean flux from our model and AE8 results is greater at $L = 2.3$ (top), ranging from a factor of 10 to a factor of almost 100, than at $L = 3.5$ (bottom) where the difference reached a factor up to 10 at 0.1 MeV.

This mean Slot model, presented here has been improved by taking into account the dynamics of the reference data (NPOES and HEO3) data. Thus a model with confidence level has been developed. This part of the model will be described in the final paper. This ONERA-CNES Slot model

with confidence level has also been compared with the AE8 NASA model.

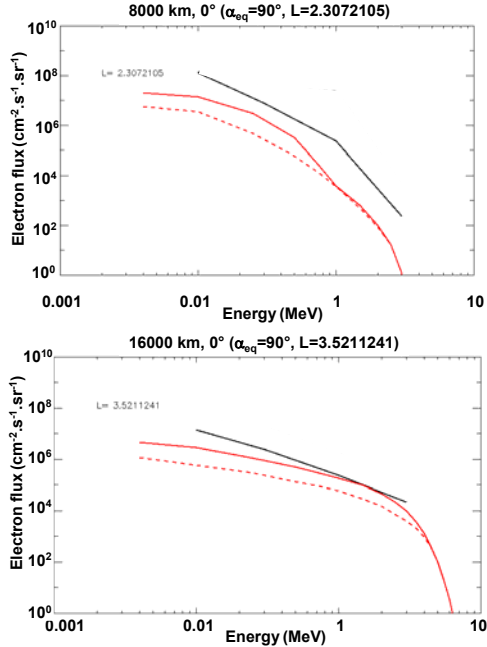


Fig. 5: Comparison between fluxes obtained with our model and AE8 model for two different altitudes: 8000 km (on top) and 16000 km (at bottom). Black solid line is the mean electron flux from our model. Red lines correspond to AE8 fluxes for AE8 MAX (solid red line) and AE8 MIN (dashed red line).

IV. DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

ONERA has developed a model of electron flux in the slot region between $L = 2$ and $L = 4$, calculating integrated omnidirectional flux for energies between 0.1 and 3 MeV, using POES and HEO3 data as reference data but also CRRES, ICO, HEO1 and SAC-C data. This first version of the model has two input parameters: L , α_{eq} and gives the mean electron flux in the Slot region, between $L=2$ and $L=4$. This model has been improved with a confidence level, taking into

account the dynamics of the data, which is not presented here but will be included in the final paper. This ONERA-CNES Slot model will be implemented soon in OMERE tool, in order to use it as easy as possible. The comparison between ONERA-CNES mean Slot model with AE8 NASA model shows that AE8 underestimates electron flux in the slot region.

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