

Energy Spectra of Near Relativistic Galactic Cosmic Rays and Solar Energetic Particles

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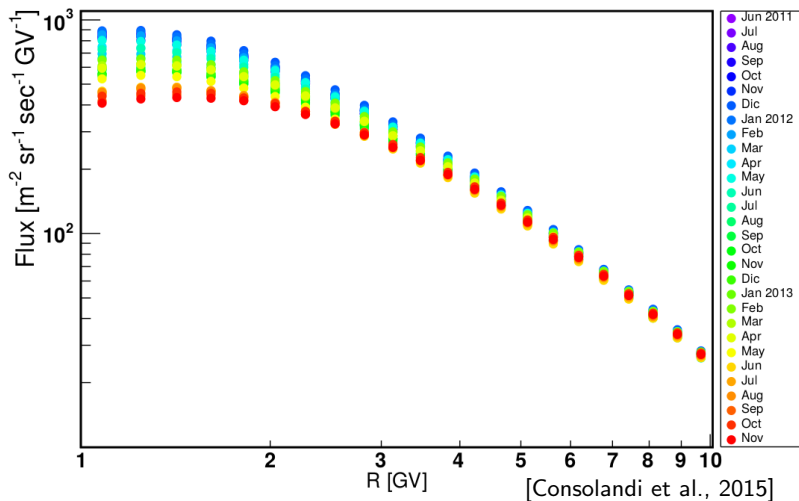
Extending the Measurement Capabilities of EPHIN

Patrick Kühl

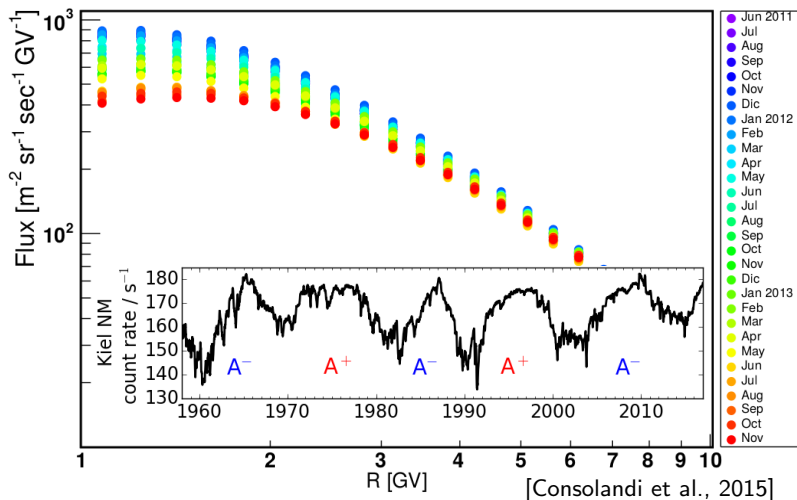
Disputation, 26.09.2017



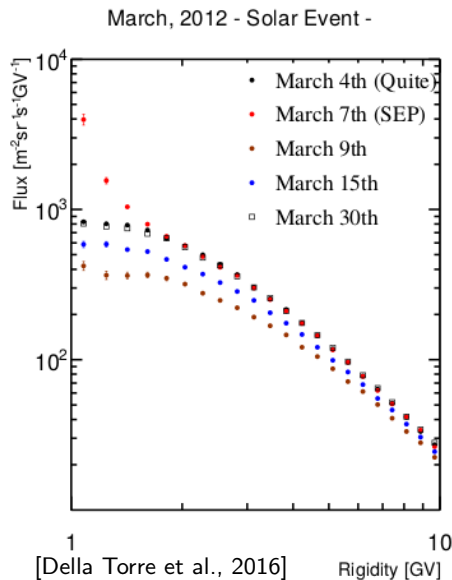
Galactic Cosmic Rays (GCRs)



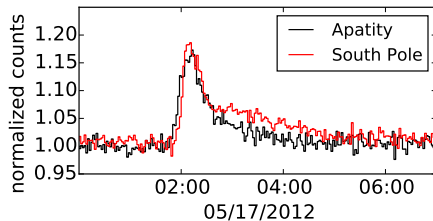
Galactic Cosmic Rays (GCRs)



Solar Energetic Particles (SEPs)

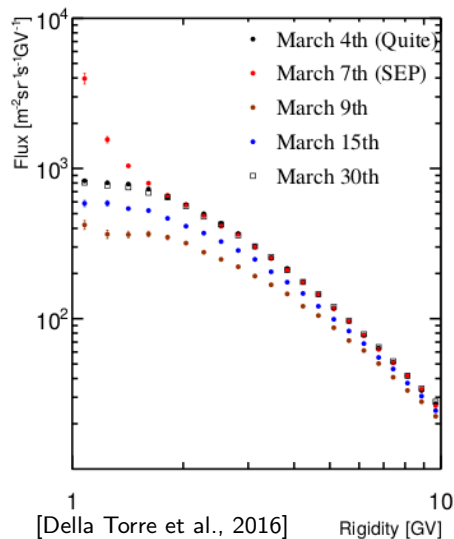


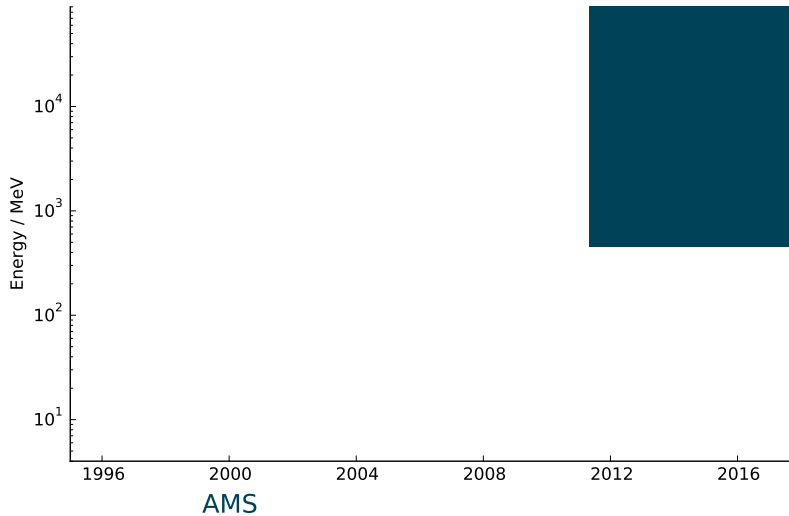
Solar Energetic Particles (SEPs)

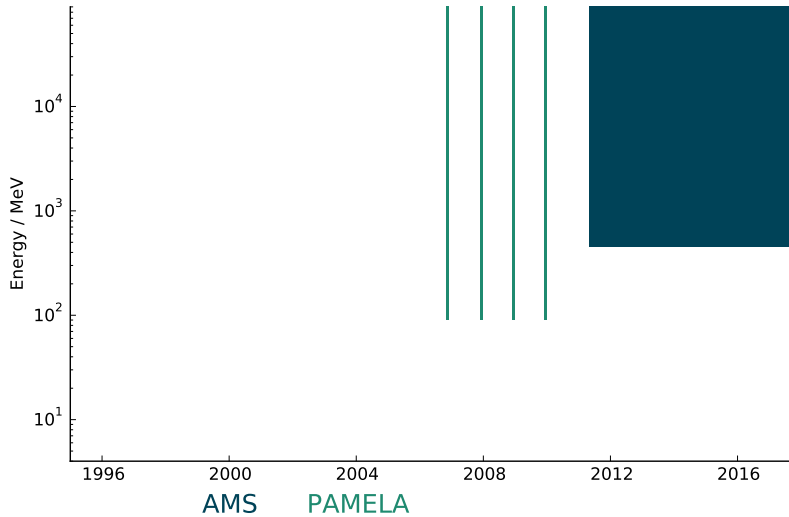


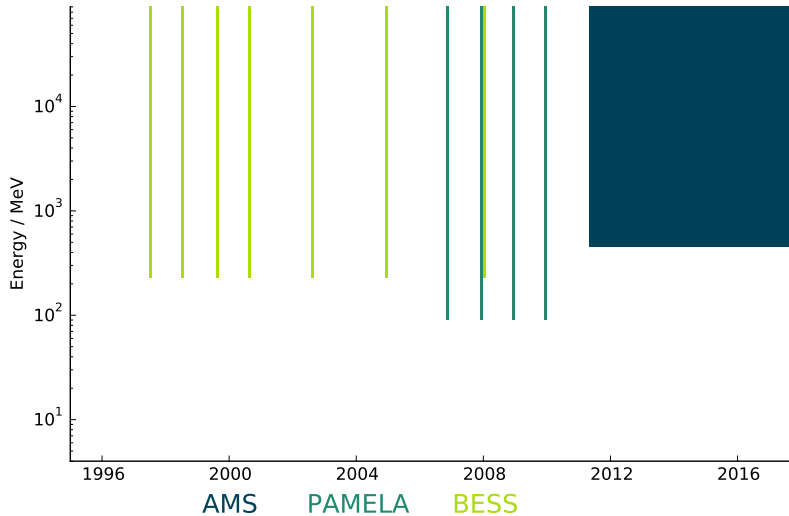
- Ground level enhancement (GLE)

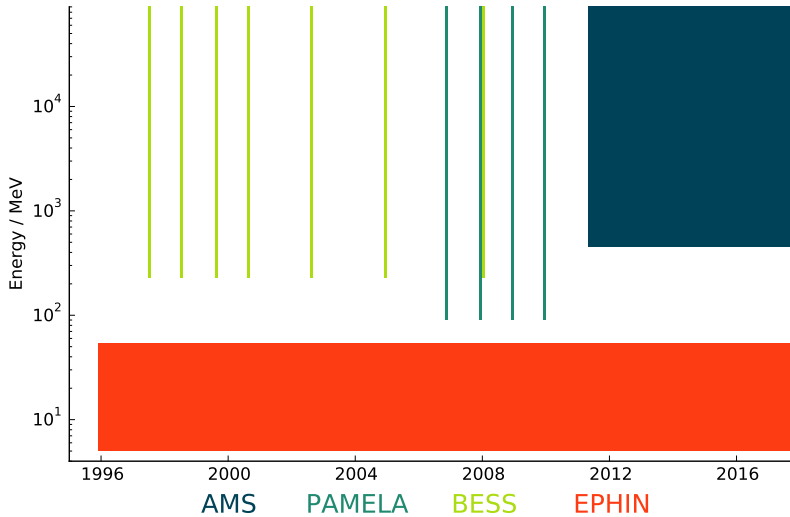
March, 2012 - Solar Event -











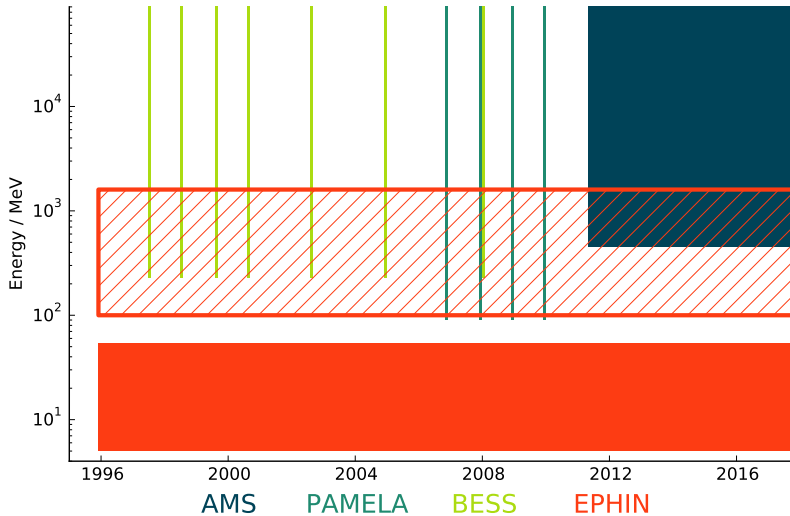


Table of Contents

Introduction & Motivation ✓

The Electron Proton Helium INstrument (EPHIN)

Extension of the Measurement Capabilities

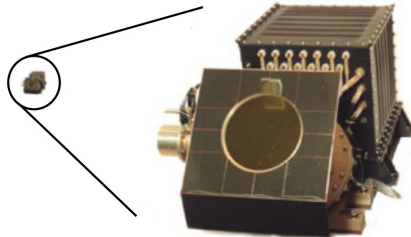
→ Galactic Cosmic Rays (GCRs)

→ Solar Energetic Particle (SEP) Events

Conclusions



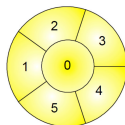
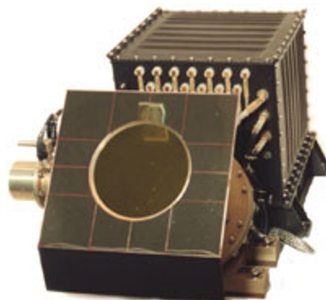
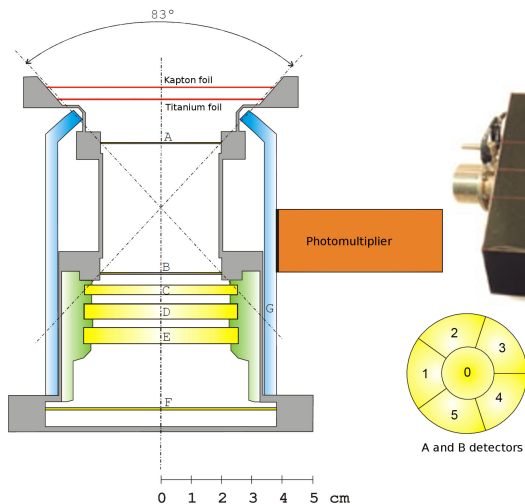
[AMS-02: Kountine, 2012; Bindi, 2015
EPHIN: Müller-Mellin et al., 1995]



AMS-02	EPHIN
7500 kg	3.55 kg
$500 \times 400 \times 300 \text{ cm}^3$	$35 \times 33 \times 19 \text{ cm}^3$
10 Mbit/sec	172 bit/sec
$4500 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sr}$	$4.5 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sr}$
$\approx 0.4 - 1000 \text{ GeV}$	5 - 50 MeV
ISS	L1
May 2011	Dec 1995

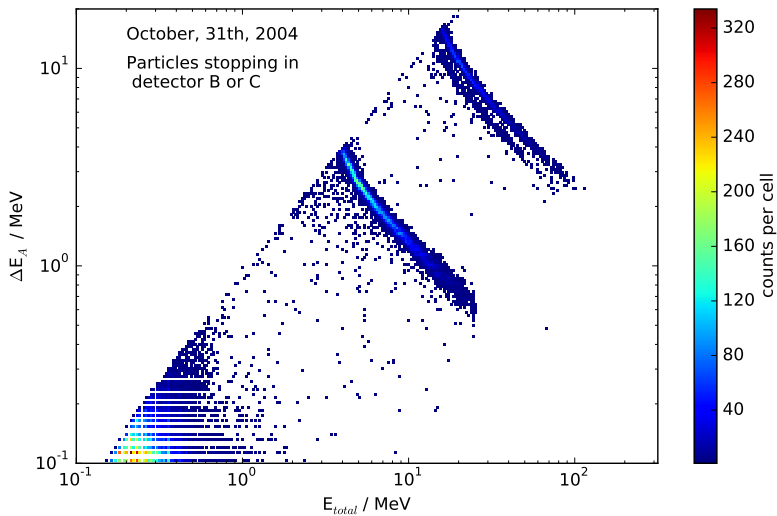
[AMS-02: Kountine, 2012; Bindi, 2015
EPHIN: Müller-Mellin et al., 1995]

The Electron Proton Helium INstrument

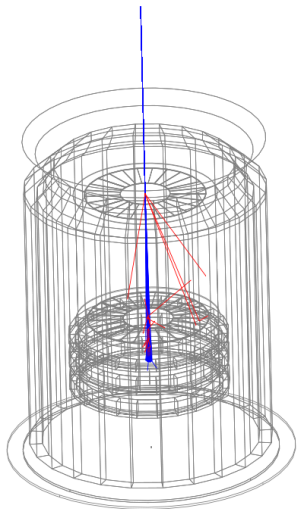


A and B detectors

[adapted from Gómez-Herrero, 2003]



Extension of the Measurement Capabilities



required information:

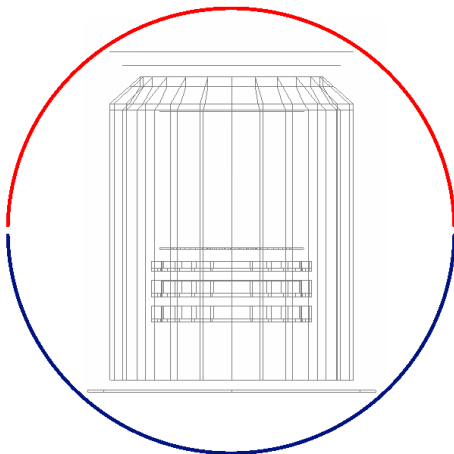
- ▶ total energy
- ▶ particle species

available information:

- ▶ energy losses in all detectors

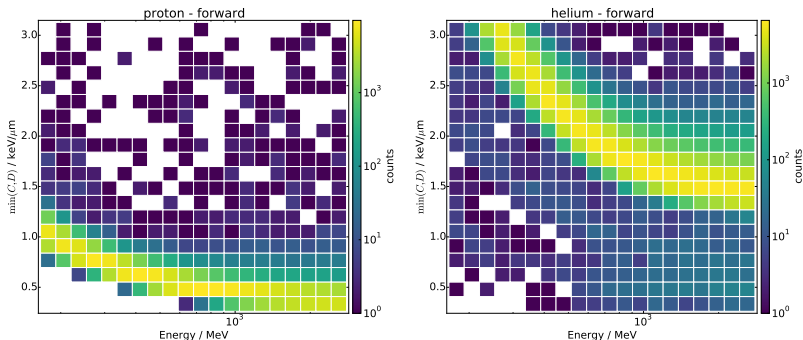
approach:

- ▶ GEANT4 Monte Carlo simulation

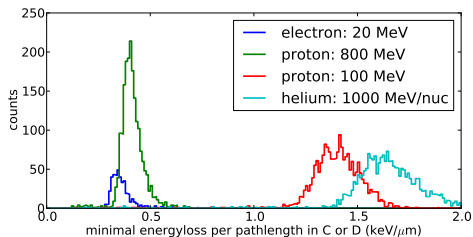


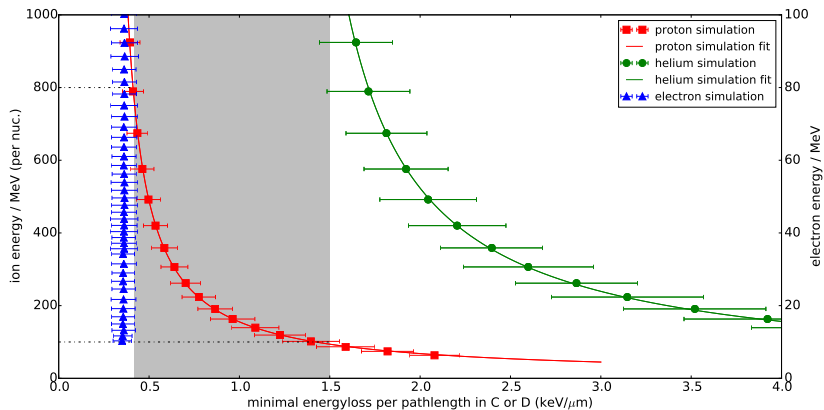
- forward penetrating particles
- backward penetrating particles

forward penetrating particles

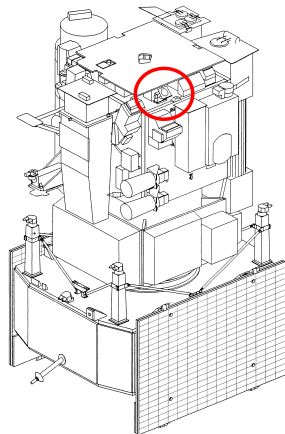


[Kühl et al.
2015, PoS]



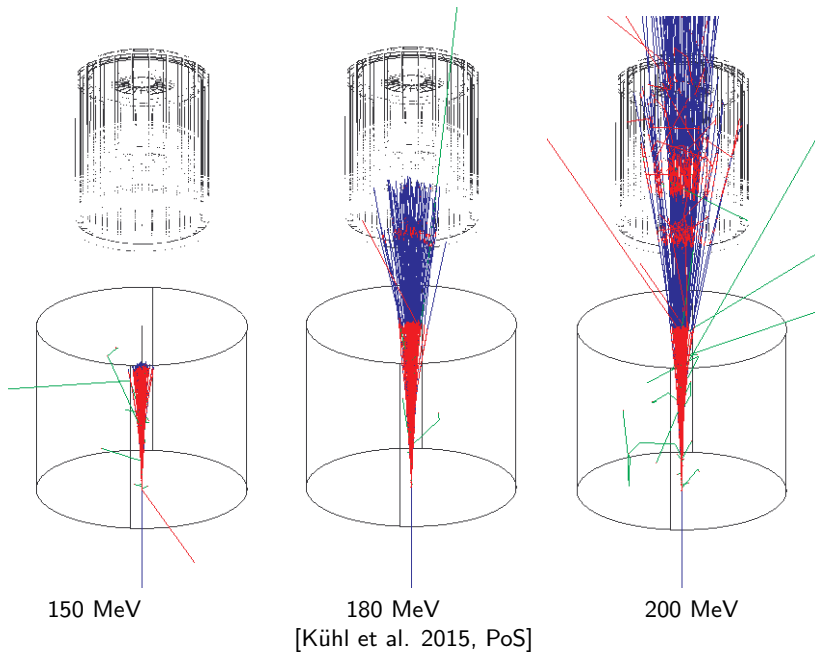


[adapted from Kühl et al. 2015, PoS]

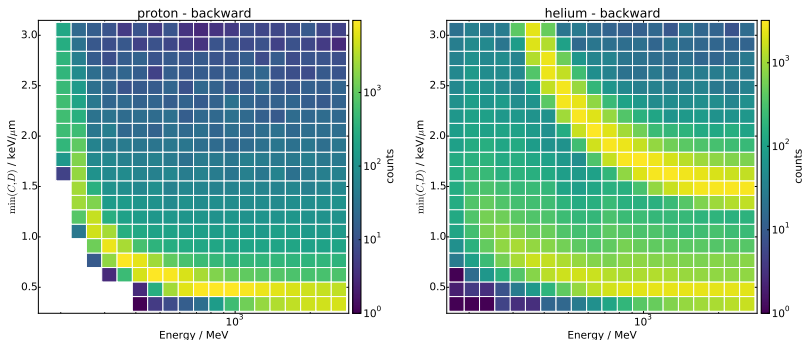


SOHO MAIN DECK
TOP VIEW
4/20/94

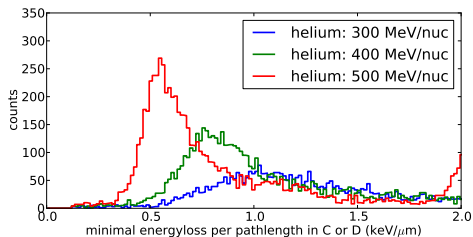
[Courtesy of SOHO (ESA & NASA)]

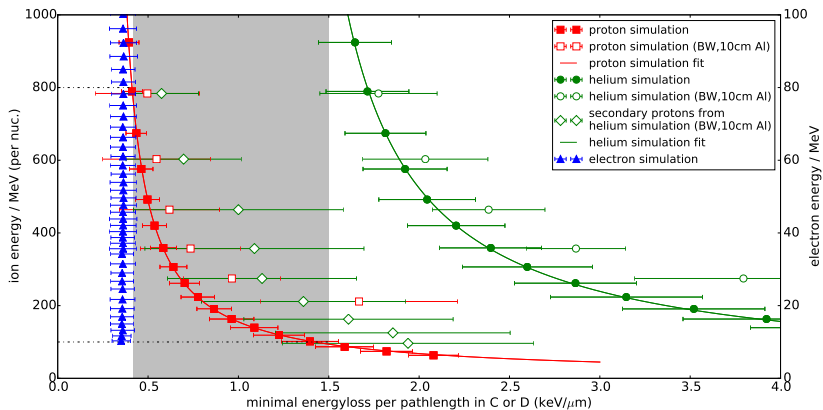


backward penetrating particles



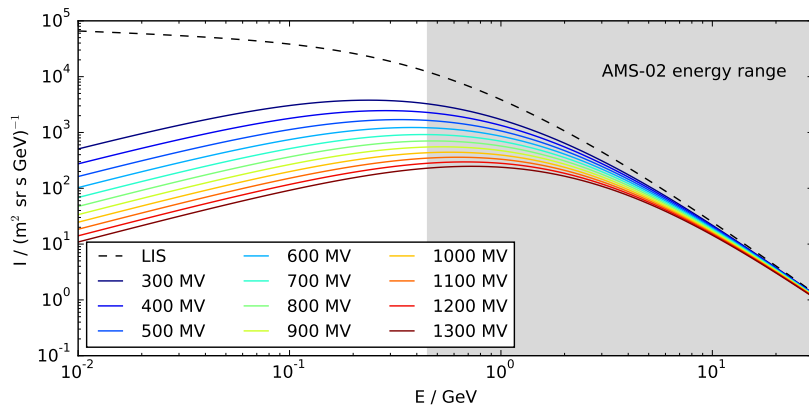
[Kühl et al.
2015, PoS]



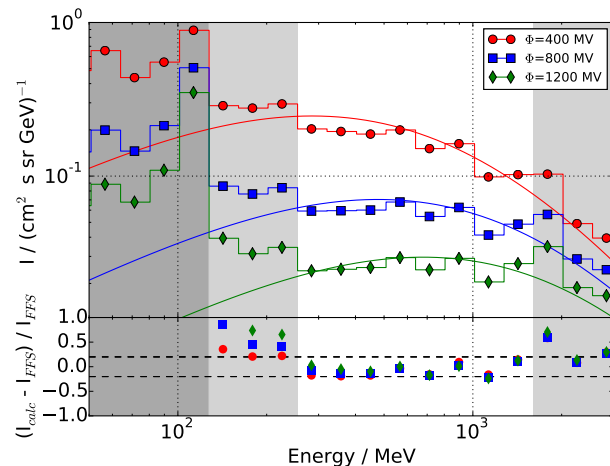


[Kühl et al. 2015, PoS]

Galactic Cosmic Rays (GCRs)

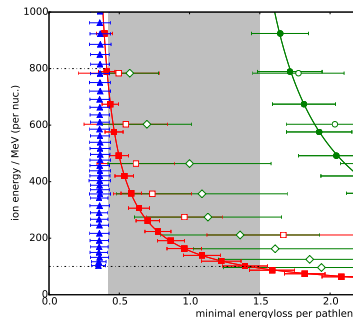
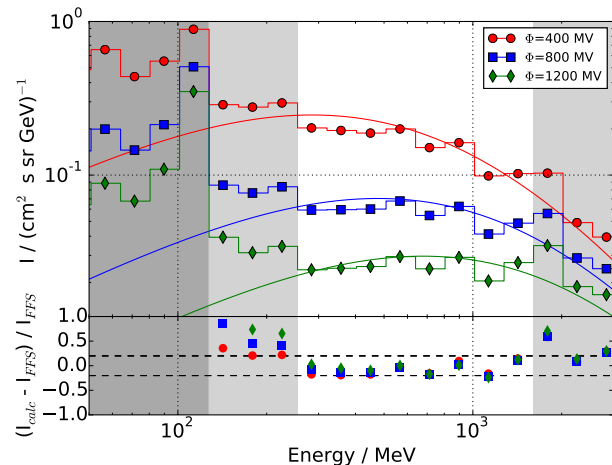


- Force Field Solution as approximation of the GCR spectrum



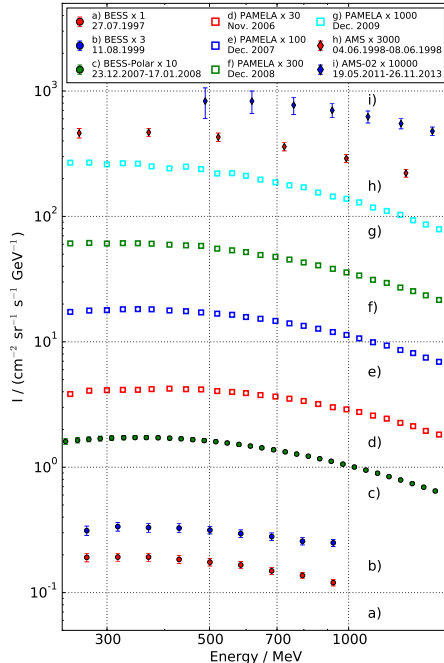
[Kühl et al. 2016, Solar Physics]

- ▶ 250 MeV - 1.6 GeV : systematic uncertainties below 20%
- ▶ statistical errors are in the order of $\approx 10\%$, 2% and 0.5% (for a given day, month/CR, year)



[Kühl et al. 2016, Solar Physics]

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AMS-02 2011 - 2013

AMS June 1998

PAMELA Dec. 2009

PAMELA Dec. 2008

PAMELA Dec. 2007

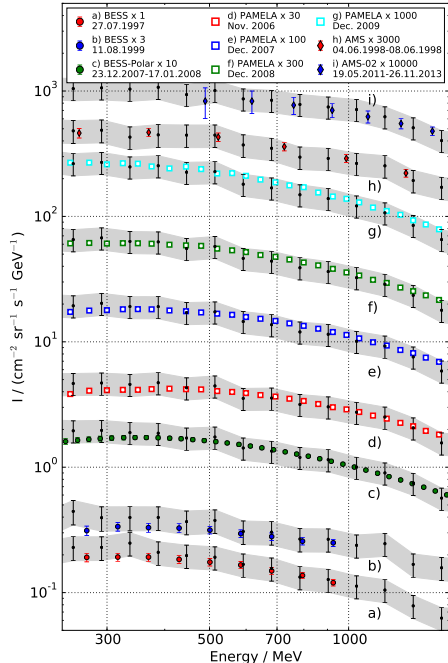
PAMELA Nov. 2006

BESS-Polar Dec. 2007

BESS Aug. 1999

BESS July 1997

[Kühl et al. 2016, Solar Physics]



AMS-02 2011 - 2013

AMS June 1998

PAMELA Dec. 2009

PAMELA Dec. 2008

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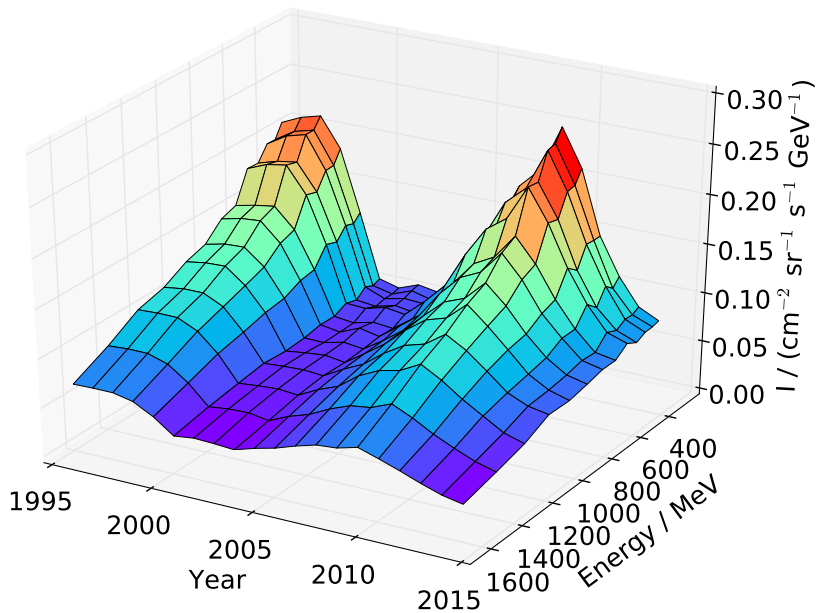
PAMELA Nov. 2006

BESS-Polar Dec. 2007

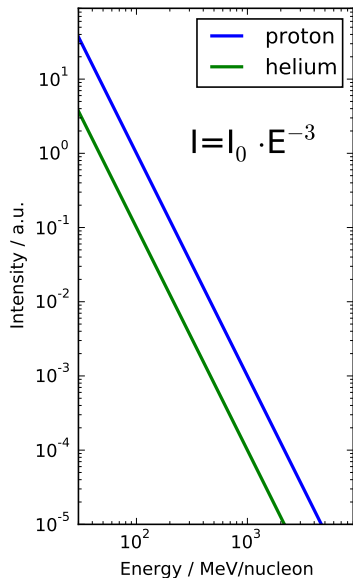
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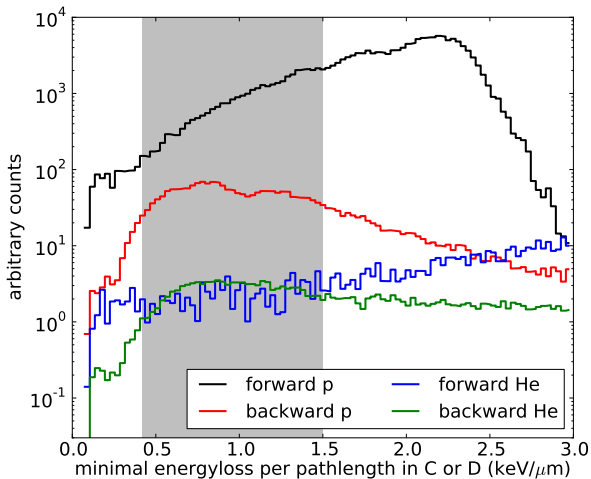
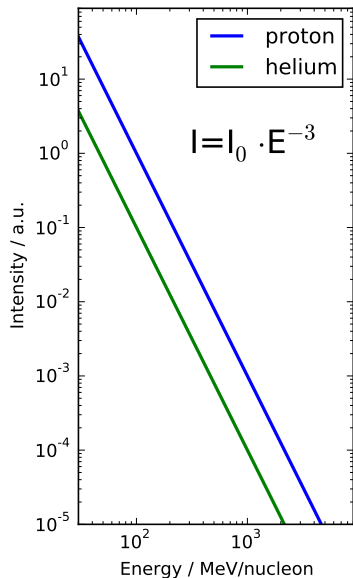
[Kühl et al. 2016, Solar Physics]



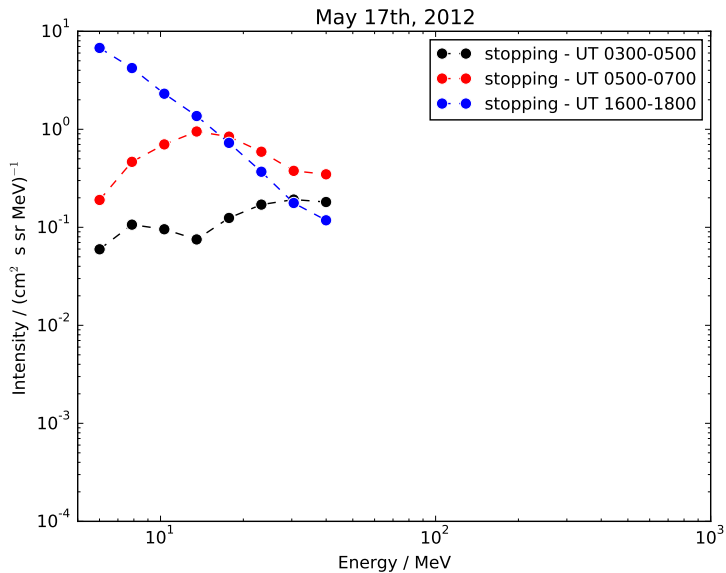
Solar Energetic Particle (SEP) Events

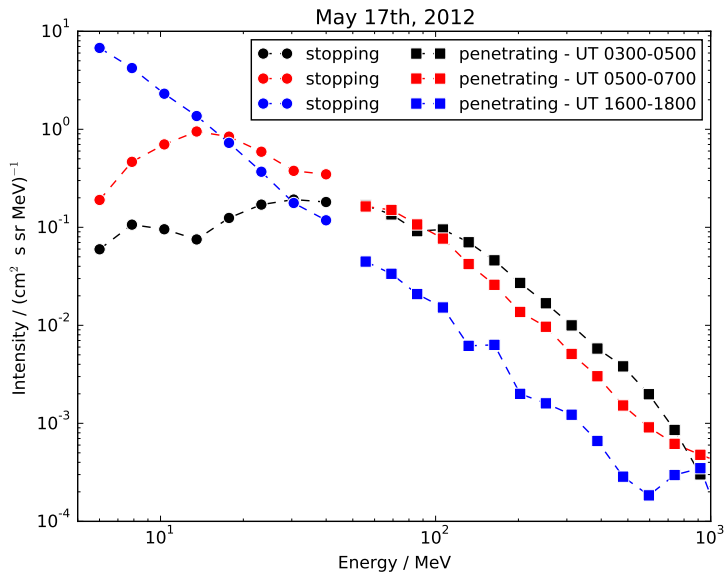


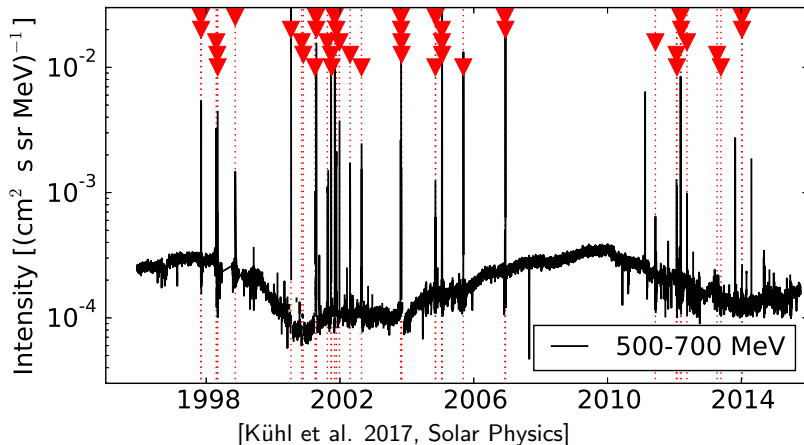
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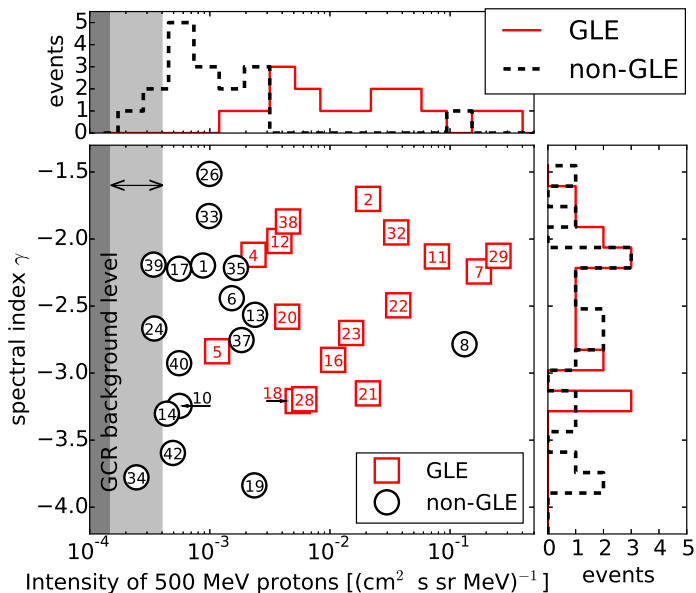
[Kühl et al. 2015, A&A]



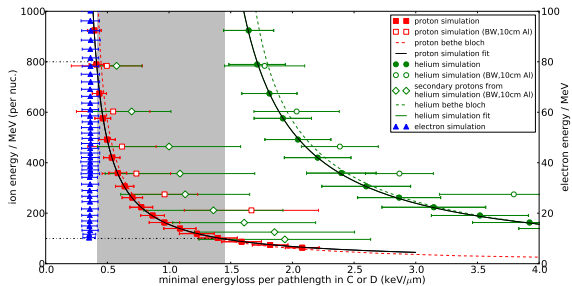




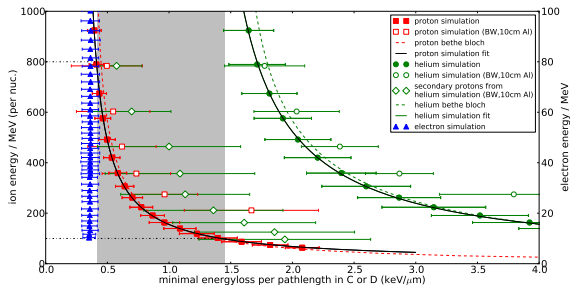
- ▶ 42 events with proton energies above 500 MeV
- ▶ 32 events in solar cycle 23; 10 events in solar cycle 24
- ▶ GLEs 55 to 71 have been found (exception: GLE 58)



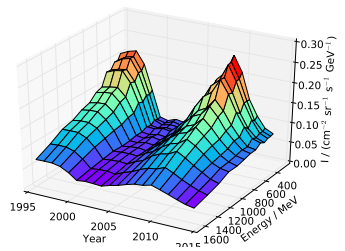
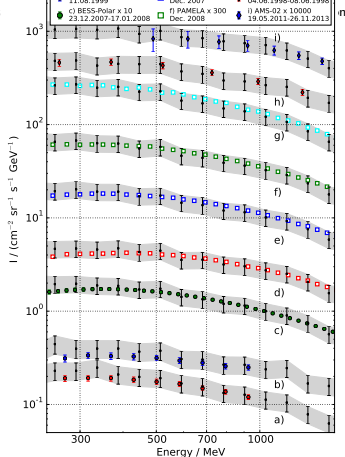
[Kühl et al. 2017, Solar Physics]

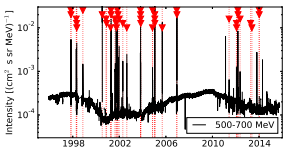
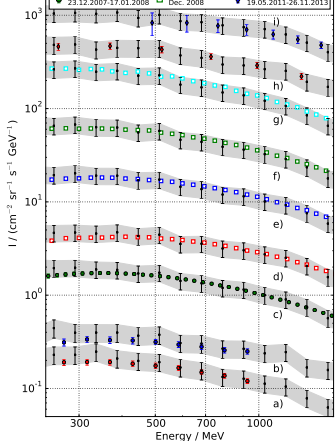
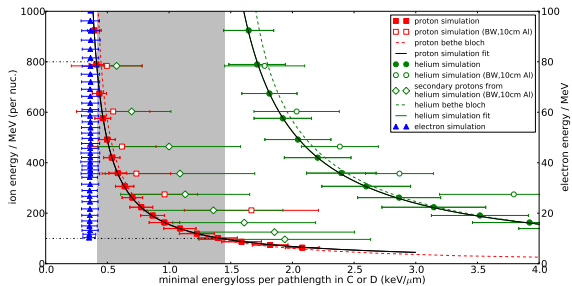


- new method extending the energy range of EPHIN based on instrument simulations

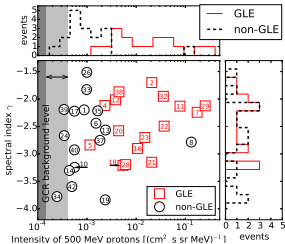


- new method extending the energy range of EPHIN based on instrument simulations
- estimation of uncertainties and validation against other missions
- annual GCR spectrum from 250 MeV up to 1.6 GeV

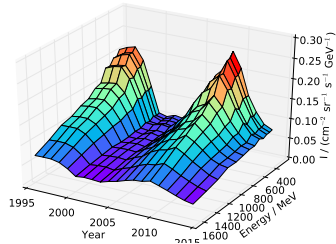


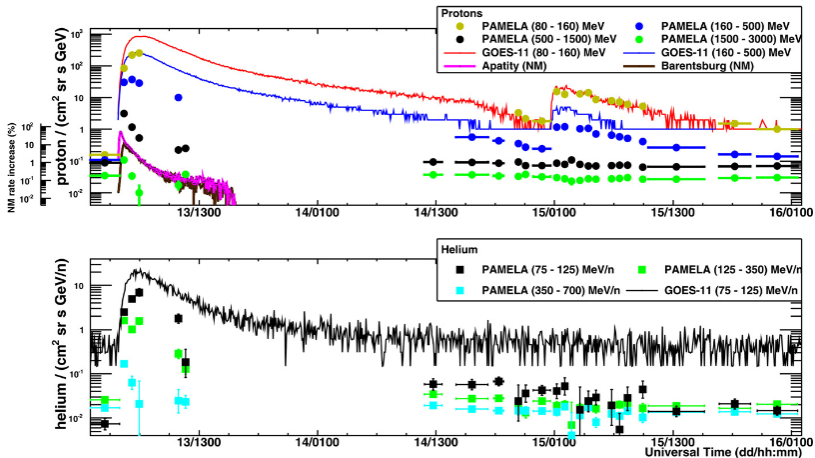


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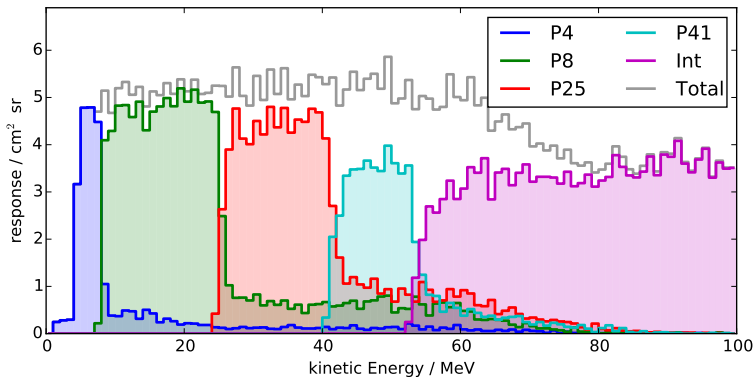


- annual GCR spectrum from 250 MeV up to 1.6 GeV
- SEP events with protons above 500 MeV identified
- statistical analysis based on spectral properties

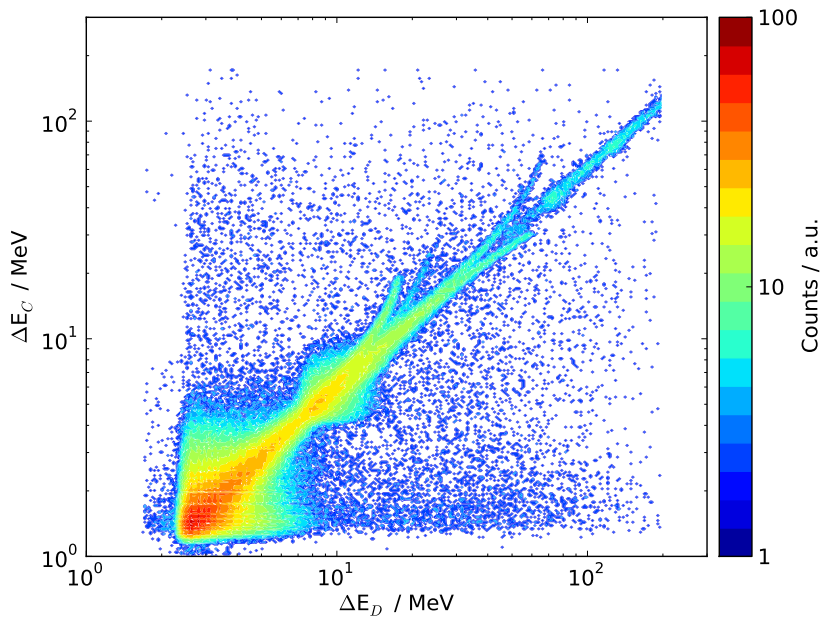


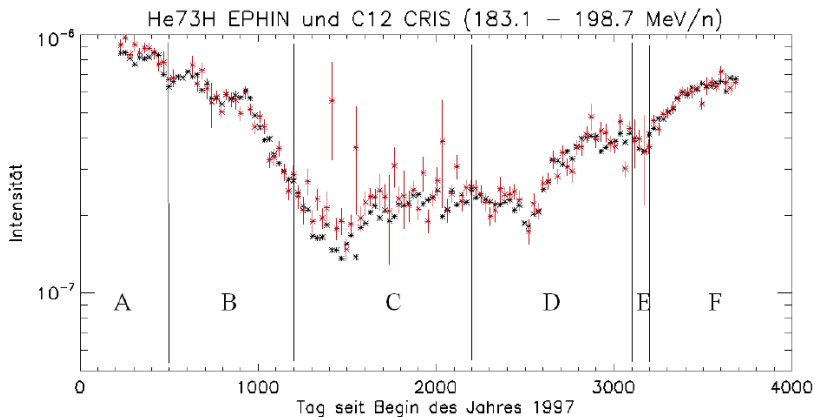


[Adriani et al., 2011]

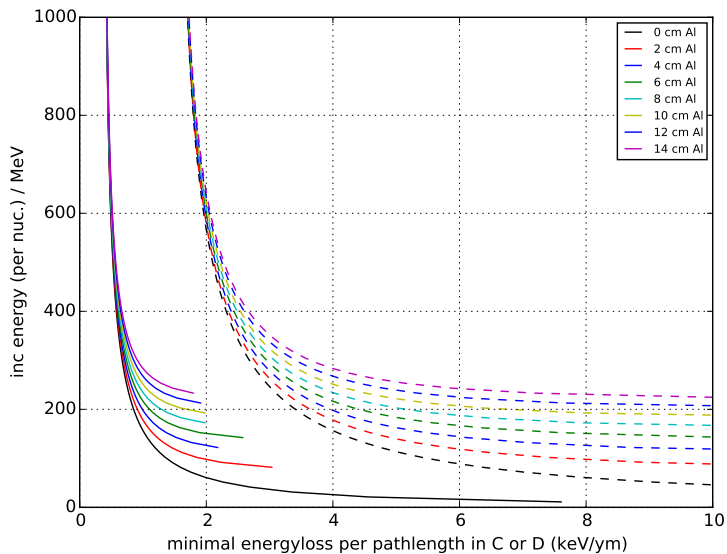


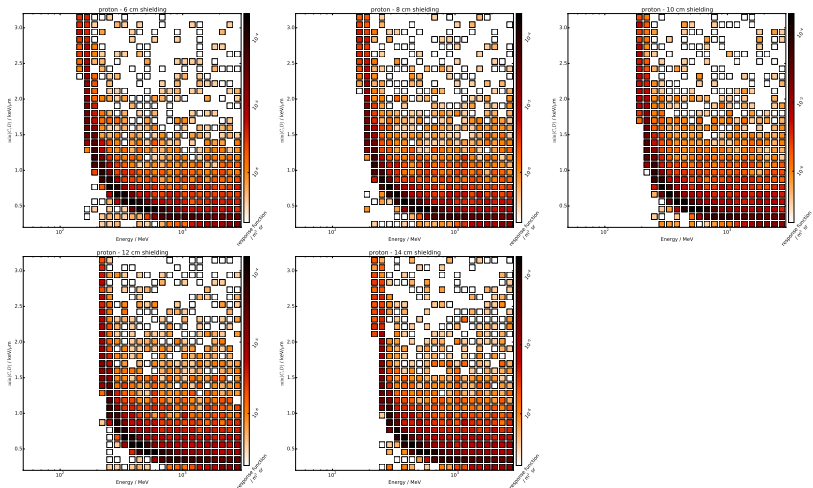
- ▶ energy dependent response R derived from instrument simulation
- ▶ derive particle intensity I from counts C :
$$C = R \cdot I$$

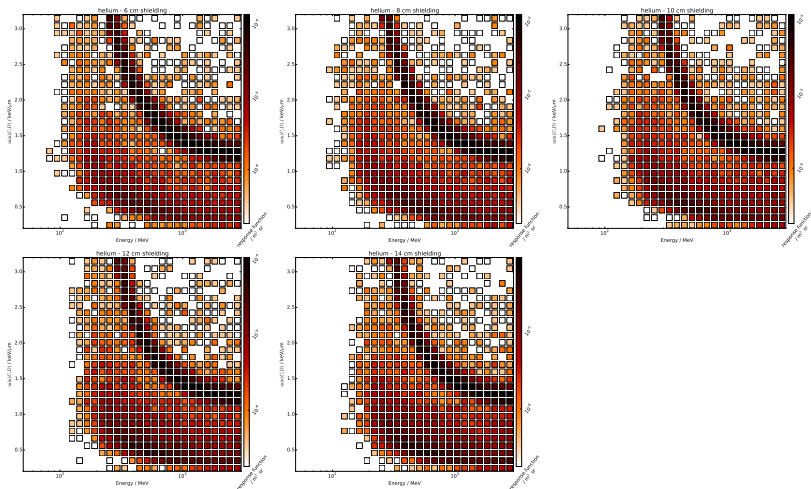


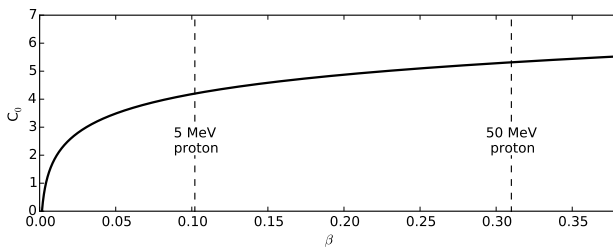


183 - 198 MeV/nuc Carbon (ACE/CRISS, black) and backward Helium (SOHO/EPHIN, red) [Labrenz 2014, priv. comm.]



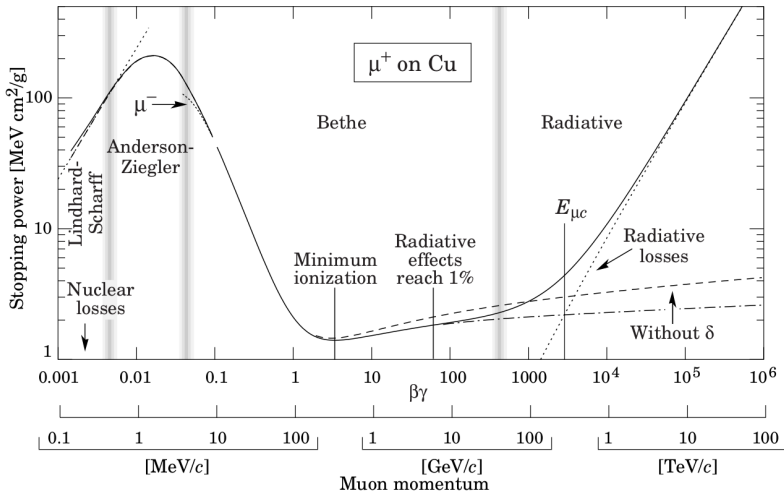




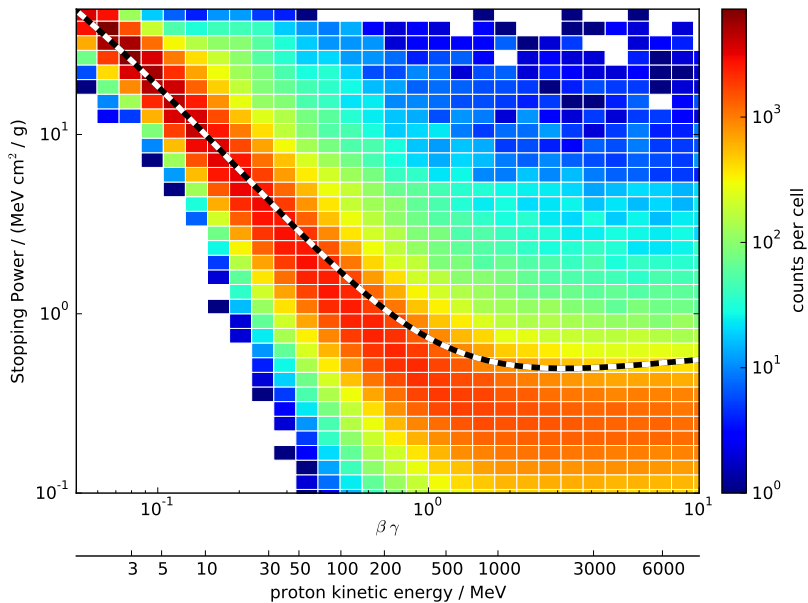


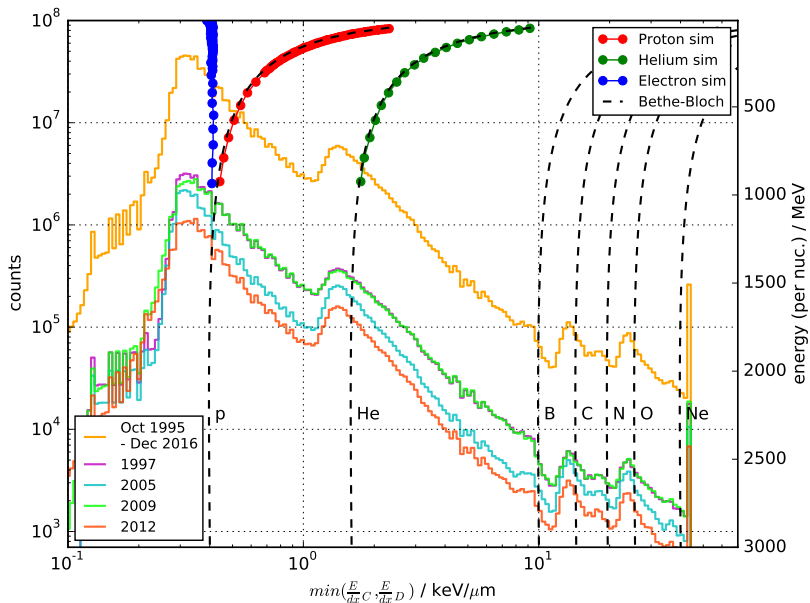
$$-\frac{dE}{dx} = \frac{4\pi}{m_e c^2} \cdot \frac{n z_p^2}{\beta^2} \cdot \left(\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\ln\left(\frac{2m_e c^2 \beta^2}{I \cdot (1-\beta^2)} \right) - \beta^2 \right)$$

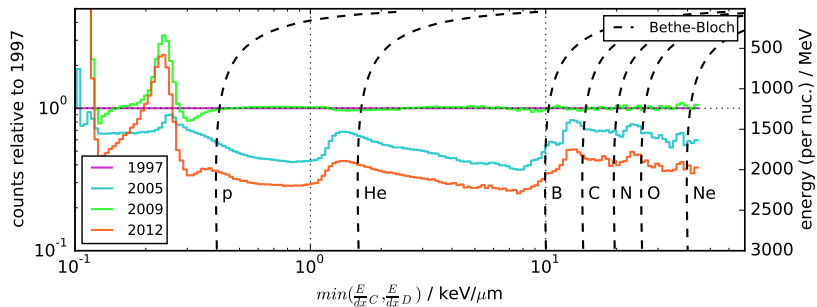
$$C_0 = \left(\ln\left(\frac{2m_e c^2 \beta^2}{I \cdot (1-\beta^2)} \right) - \beta^2 \right)$$

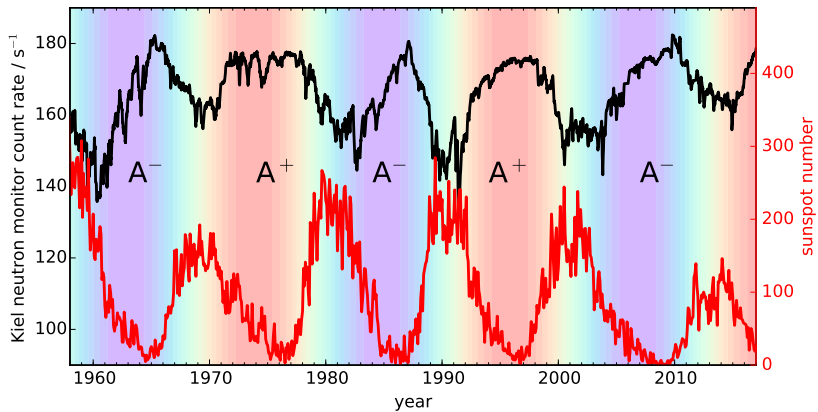


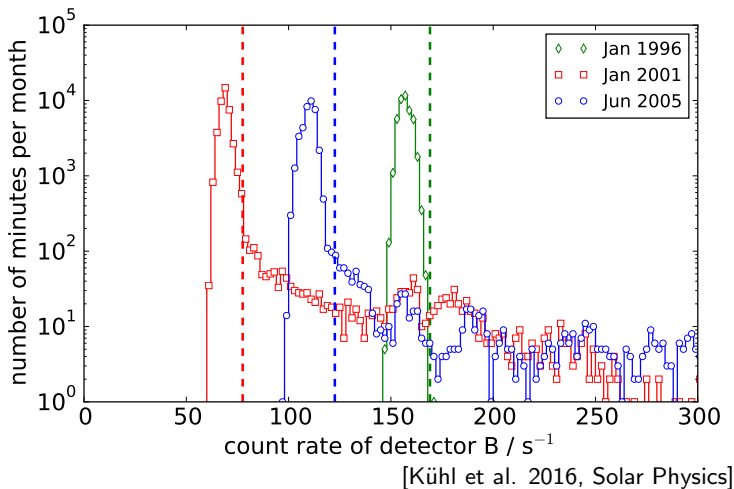
[Nakamura et al., 2010]



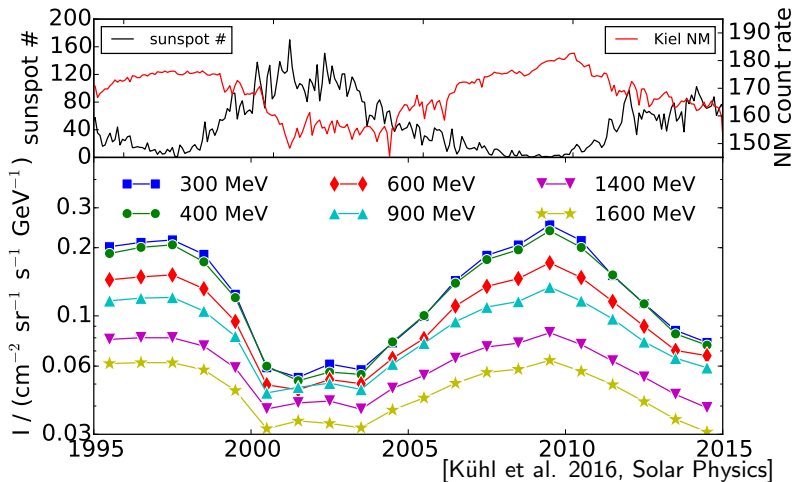




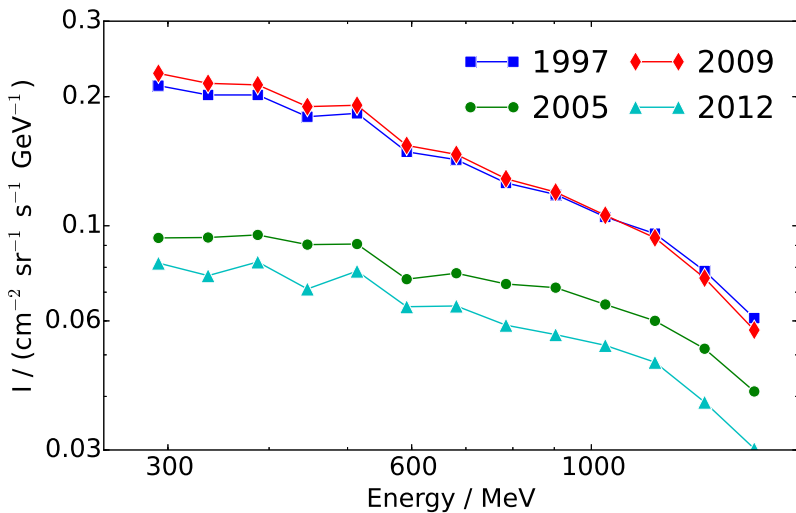




- histogram of the count rates of detector B
- peaks of the distributions: GCR
- higher count rates: SEP events → exclude from analysis



- ▶ annual GCR proton spectra from 250 MeV up to 1.6 GeV
- ▶ continuous measurements from 1995 to 2017 (ongoing)
- ▶ benchmark for GCR modulation simulations (including drift effects)



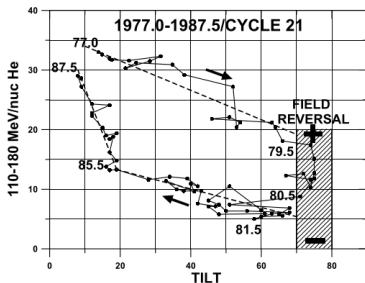


Figure 3a. The 1.2-GV Helium nuclei intensity (units the same as in Figure 1) with ACE carbon data as a proxy after 2001.7 versus heliospheric current sheet tilt for 11-year cycle 21 from ~1977 to 1987. Dashed lines are to guide the eye; their slopes are discussed in the text. Sample dates for the 52-day average data are shown as are the approximate times of the solar magnetic field reversal.

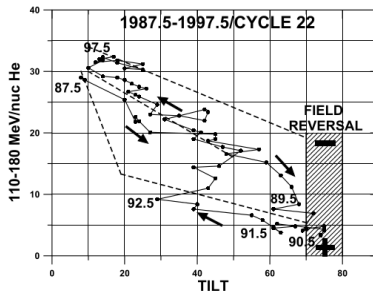
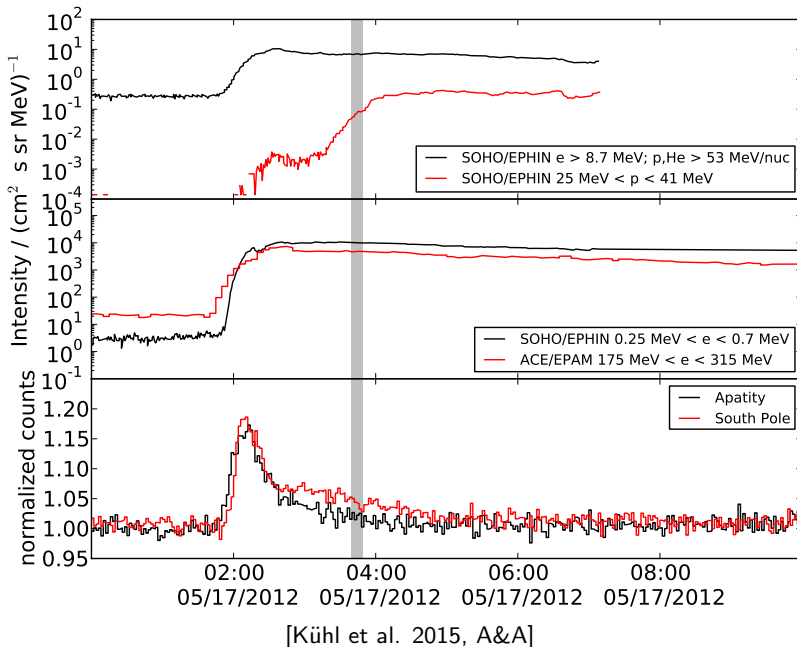
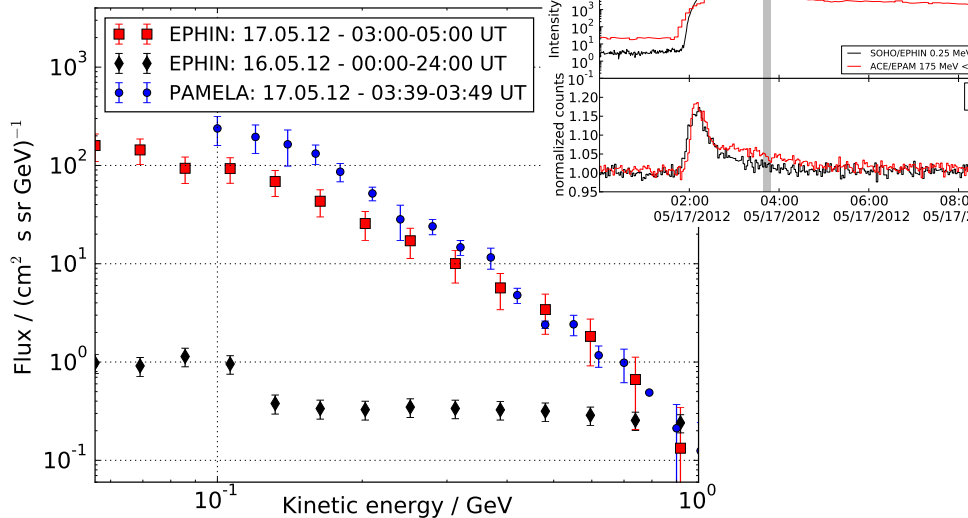


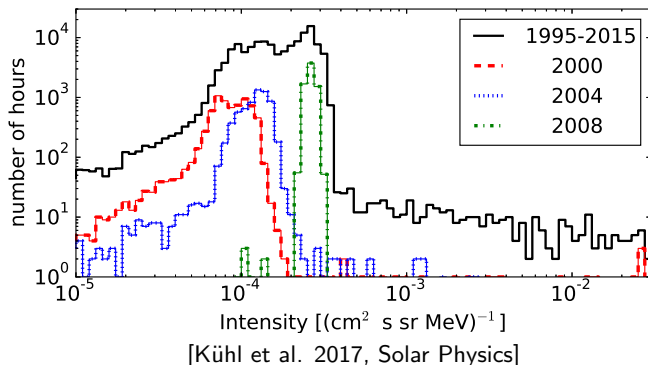
Figure 3b. Same as in Figure 3a but for solar 11-year cycle 22.

[Webber et al., 2005]

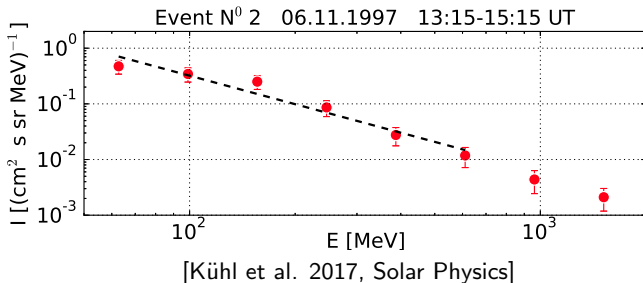


[Kühl et al. 2015, A&A]

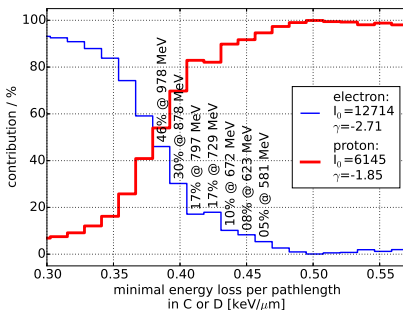
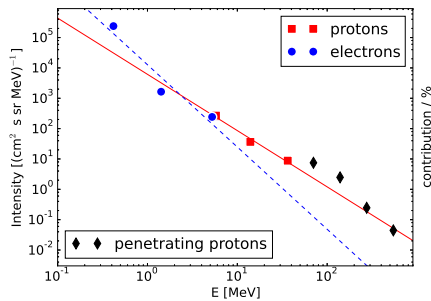


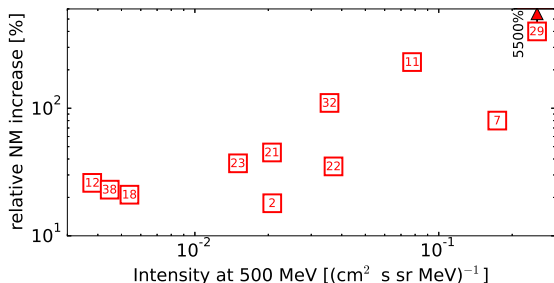


- ▶ hourly intensity of protons from 500 up to 700 MeV
- ▶ peak between 0.05 and $0.4 (\text{cm}^2 \text{ s sr MeV})^{-1}$ due to GCR
- ▶ lower intensities: forbush decreases
- ▶ higher intensities: SEP candidates



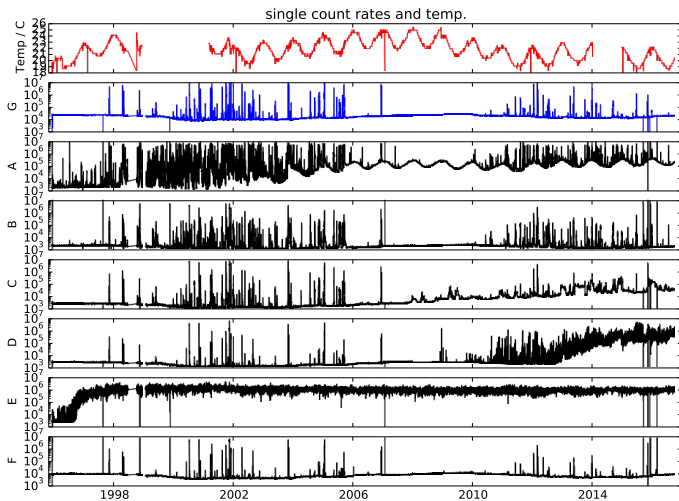
- ▶ define onset times (15 min resolution, 100-1000 MeV channel)
- ▶ derive spectrum in a two hour interval
(starting 30 minutes after onset due to velocity dispersion)
- ▶ fit spectrum below 800 MeV with power-law
(only for 33 events due to statistical limitations)

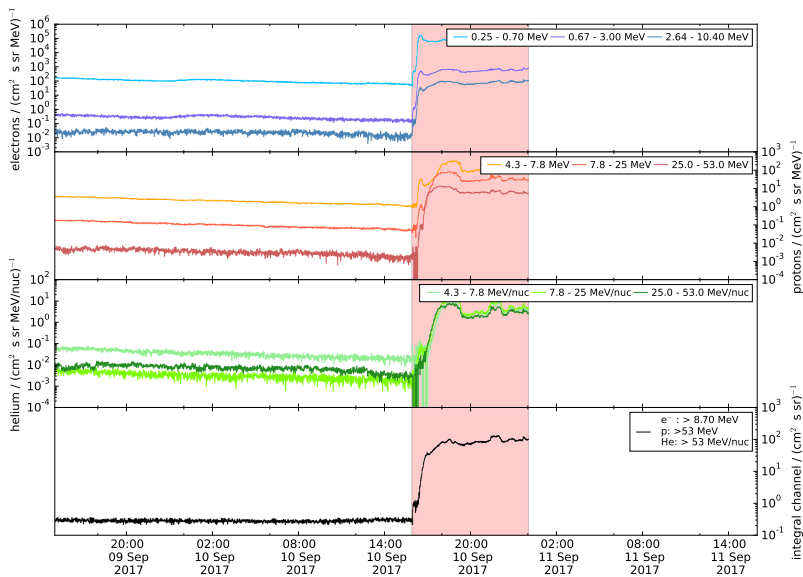


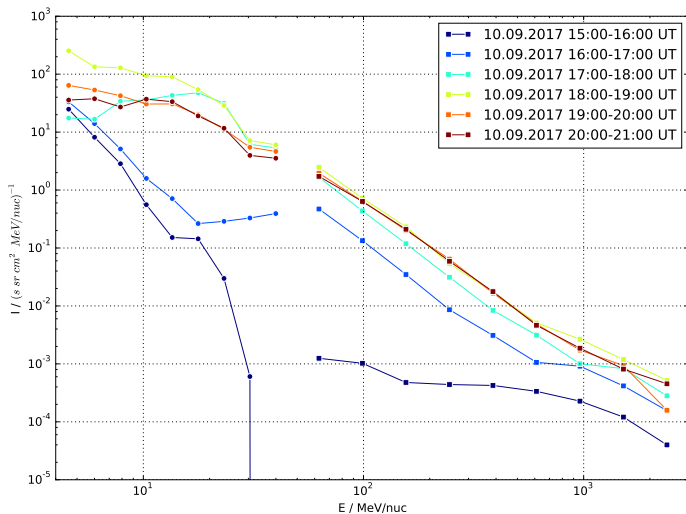


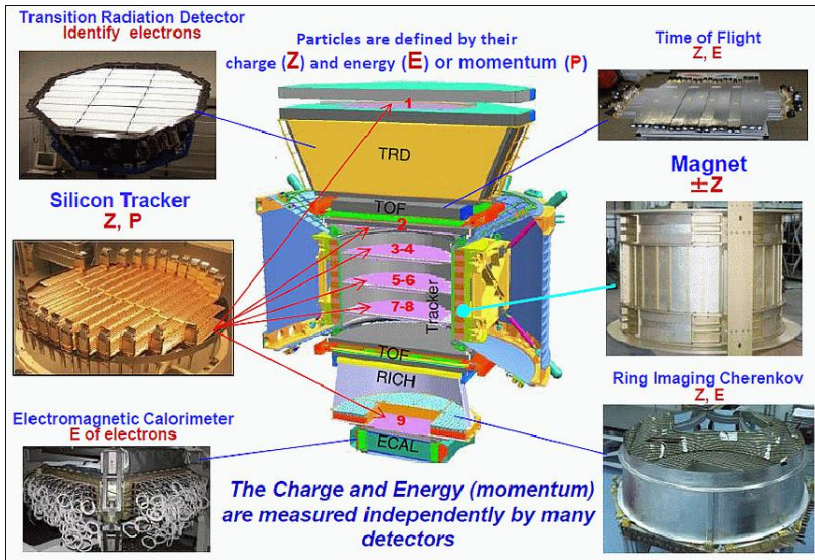
[Kühl et al. 2017,
Solar Physics]

- ▶ NM count rate from McCracken, Moraal and Shea, 2012
- ▶ clear correlation (except for lowest intensities)
- ▶ event 29 (GLE 69, January 2005) is rather extreme
- ▶ scattering rather large, although spectral indices are similar
- ▶ asymptotic viewing direction? (Smart, Shea and Flückinger 2000)
- ▶ cutoff rigidities due to geomagnetic disturbances? (Danilova 1999)
- ▶ spectral break at higher energies?









[Courtesy of the AMS Collaboration]