SupraThermal Electrons and Protons (STEP) on Solar Orbiter

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Outline

The past: STEIN

The present: STEP

The very present: EM model and calibrations

The past: STEIN

The present: STEF

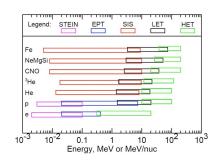
The very present: EM model and calibrations

Solar Orbiter (Launch Jan. 2017?)

- ESA mission to study the Sun and corona, with payload of remote sensing and in-situ instruments
- Perihelion at up to 0.28 AU
- Phases of co-rotation allow observation of fixed points on the Sun's surface
- Increasing inclination at later stages to observe solar pole regions

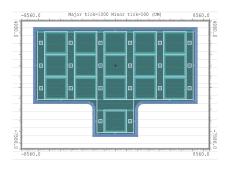


SupraThermal Electrons, Ions and Neutrals (STEIN)



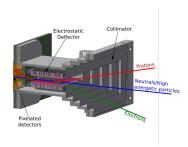
• Energy range $2~{\rm keV}$ to $100~{\rm keV}$ for electrons and $4~{\rm keV/nuc}$ to $100~{\rm keV/nuc}$ for ions and neutrals

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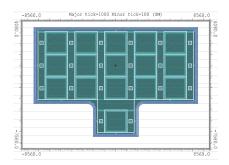
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- Reasonably large Field of View of $66^{\circ} \times 30^{\circ}$ per telescope

SupraThermal Electrons, Ions and Neutrals (STEIN)



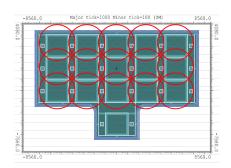
- Energy range $2~{\rm keV}$ to $100~{\rm keV}$ for electrons and $4~{\rm keV/nuc}$ to $100~{\rm keV/nuc}$ for ions and neutrals
- Reasonably large Field of View of $66^{\circ} \times 30^{\circ}$ per telescope
- 32 SSD pixels per telescope head ⇒ pitch-angle resolution
- Electrostatic deflection allows separation by particle charge

Adaptive geometry factor, optimized for high-flux low-energy electron events:



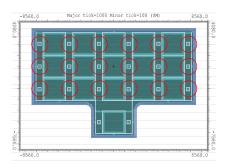
Adaptive geometry factor, optimized for high-flux low-energy electron events:

• "large" 2×2 mm pixels (about $0.002 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sr}$)



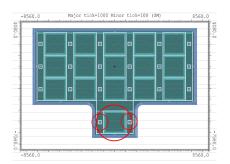
Adaptive geometry factor, optimized for high-flux low-energy electron events:

- "large" 2 x 2 mm pixels (about 0.002 cm² sr)
- "small" 0.3×0.3 mm pixels (about 0.00005 cm² sr)



Adaptive geometry factor, optimized for high-flux low-energy electron events:

- "large" 2×2 mm pixels (about $0.002 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sr}$)
- "small" 0.3×0.3 mm pixels (about $0.00005 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sr}$)
- "shadow" pixels measure electron/gamma background



The past: STEIN

The present: STEP

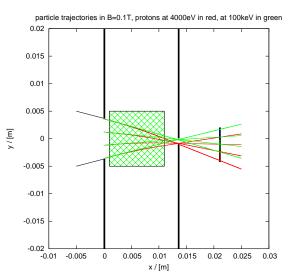
The very present: EM model and calibrations

Problems with HVPS lead us to redesign particle separation:

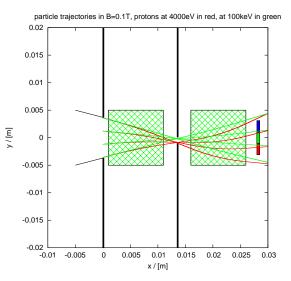
- Idea from (S)EPT: Use permanent magnets to get rid of electrons
- Separation of protons and neutral atoms no longer possible:
 STEIN ⇒ STEP
- Previously antiparallel FoVs are coaligned, one head measures protons and ions, the other electrons, protons and ions

This approach is only possible since STEIN moved from the boom to the S/C body, thus facing the same EMC requirements as EPD/HET or LET

Magnet system simulations

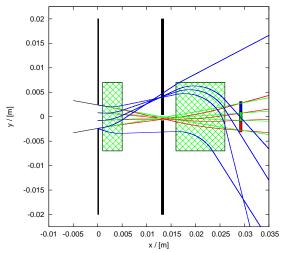


Magnet system simulations

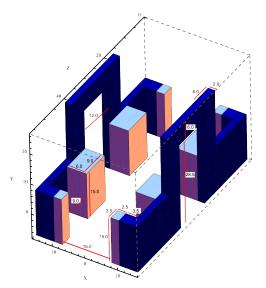


Magnet system simulations

particle trajectories in B=0.1T, protons at 4000eV in red, at 100keV in green, electrons at 100keV in blue

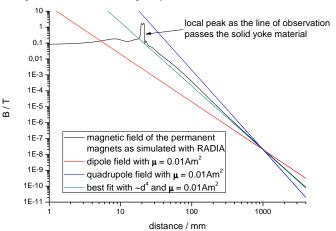


Magnet system design

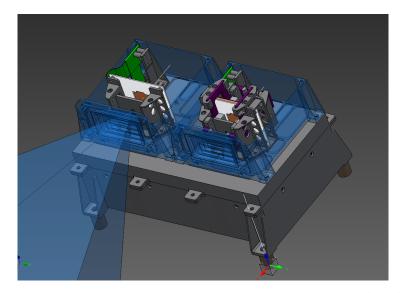


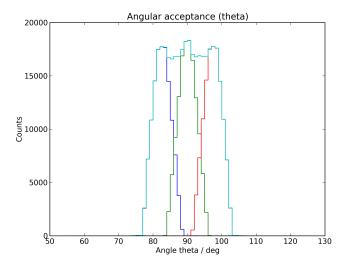
Magnet system far field

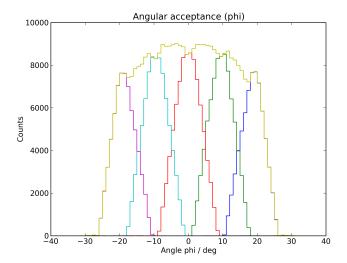
Magnetic field of the STEP magnet system in the direction of smallest decrease

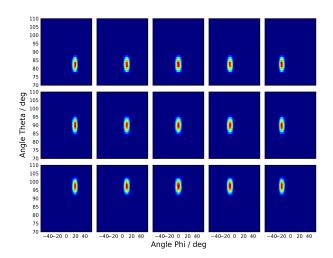


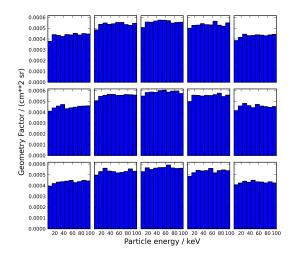
STEP model

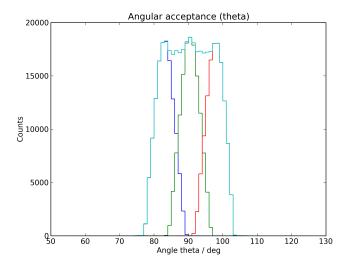


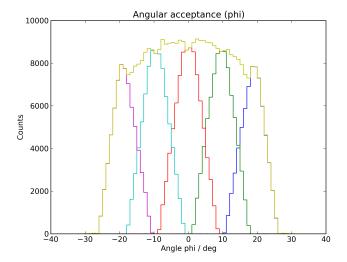


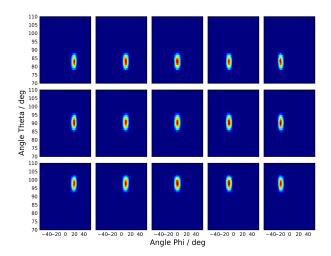


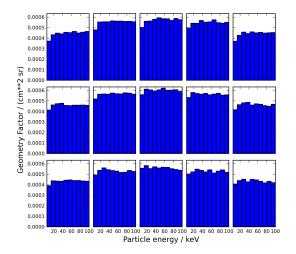












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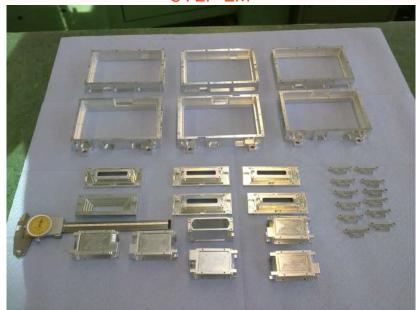
Magnet systems arrived at Kiel



STEP EM



STEP EM



STEP EMC tests at TREO



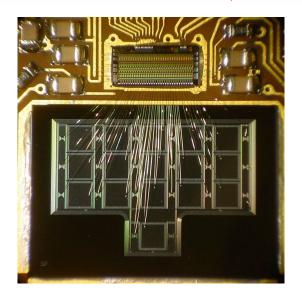
STEP EMC tests at TREO - Inrush current tests



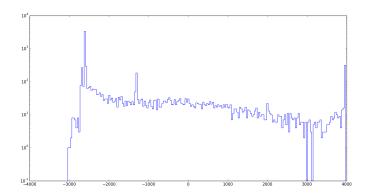
STEP EMC tests at TREO - Team



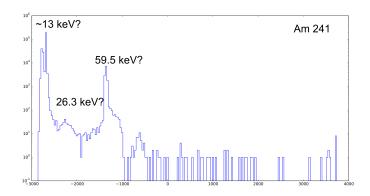
Detectors + IDE-Fx



First spectra - muons?



First spectra - Am241

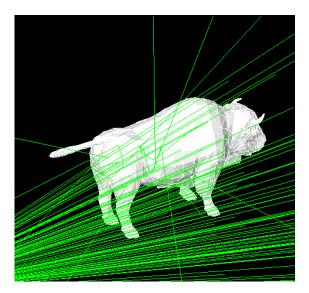


The past: STEIN

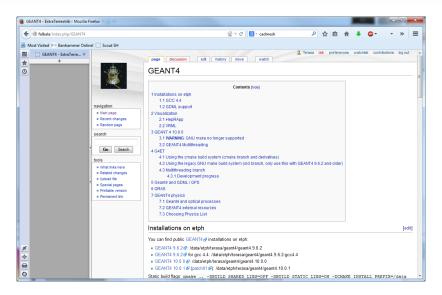
Now for something completely different



GEANT4 CADMesh



GEANT4 wiki





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WIND observations of suprathermal electrons in the interplanetary medium.

Space science reviews, pages 61–78.



Lin, R. P., Curtis, D. W., Larson, D. E., Luhmann, J. G., McBride, S. E., Maier, M. R., Moreau, T., Tindall, C. S., Turin, P., and Wang, L. (2008). The STEREO IMPACT Suprathermal Electron (STE)

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