

Variations in the radiation exposure within the Columbus module of the ISS measured during the DOSIS and DOSIS 3D experiments

Daniel Matthiä¹, Thomas Berger¹, Sönke Burmeister² and the DOSIS & DOSIS 3D Science Team

¹German Aerospace Center (DLR), Cologne, Germany

²Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel (CAU), Kiel, Germany

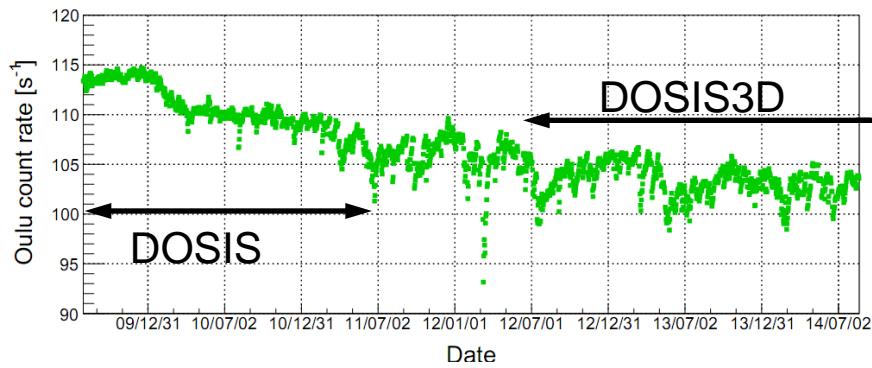


Knowledge for Tomorrow

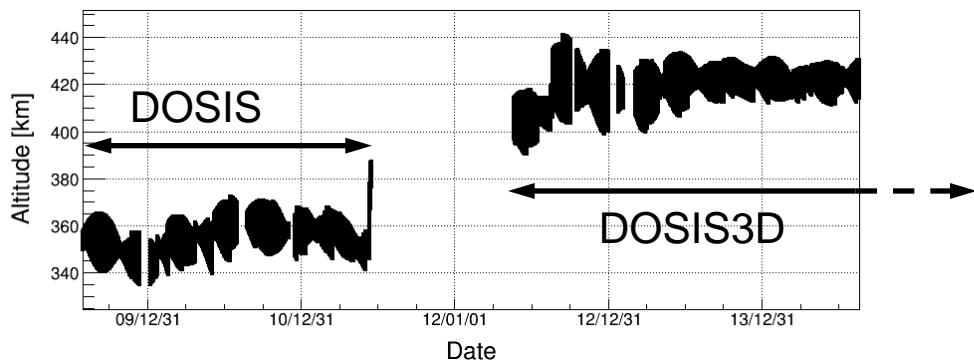


Motivation

- DOSIS: July 2009 – June 2011
- DOSIS3D: May 2012 – today (continued)



- Increased solar activity:
 - GCR ↓
 - SAA ↓

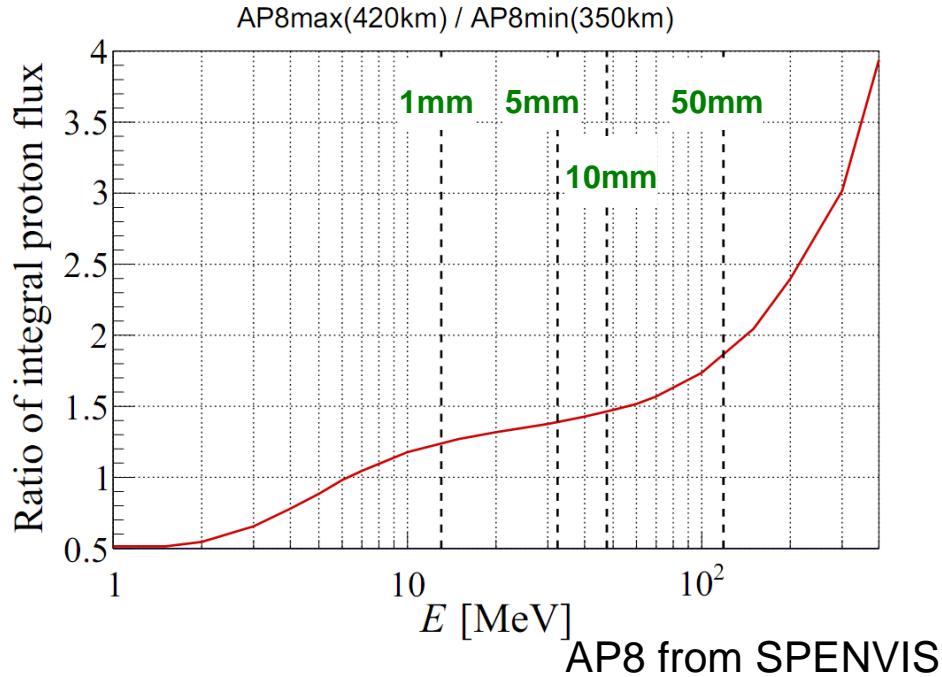
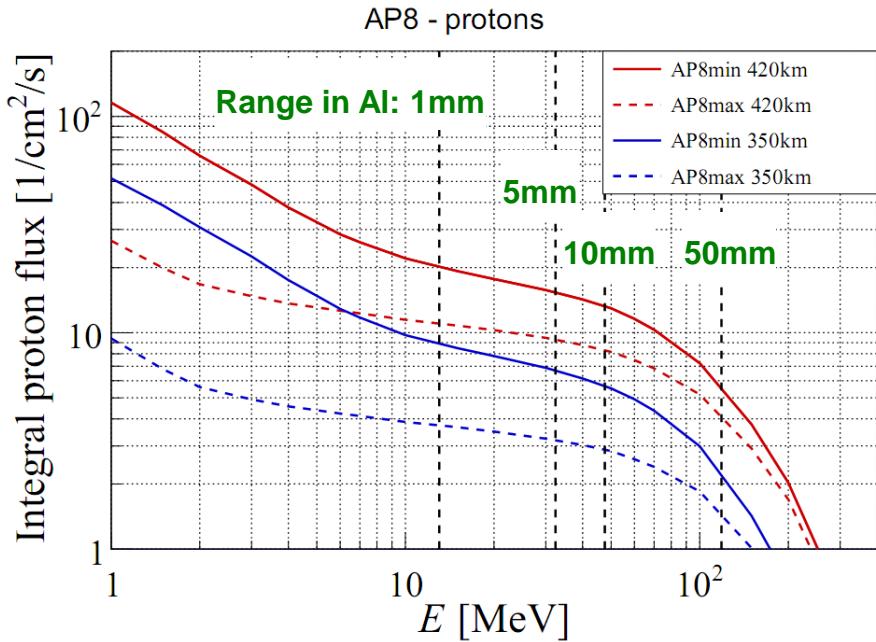


- Increased altitude, 350 km to 420 km:
 - GCR →
 - SAA ↑↑

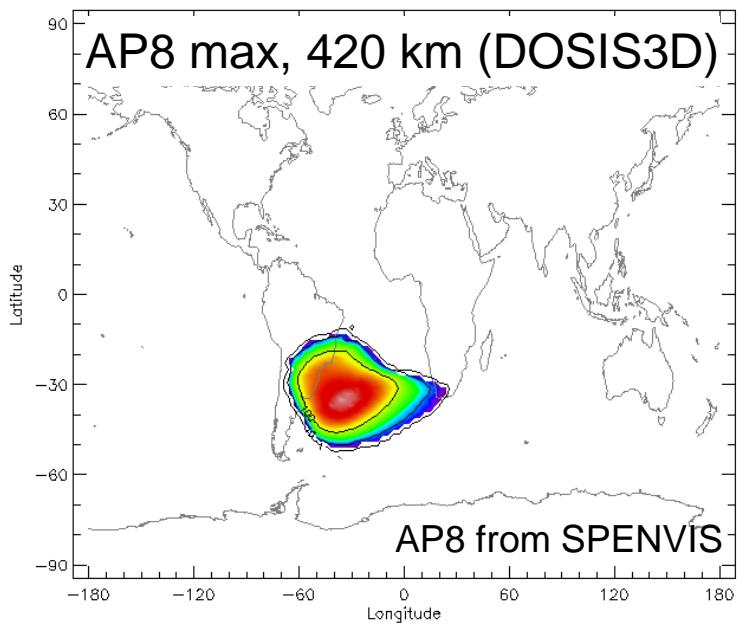
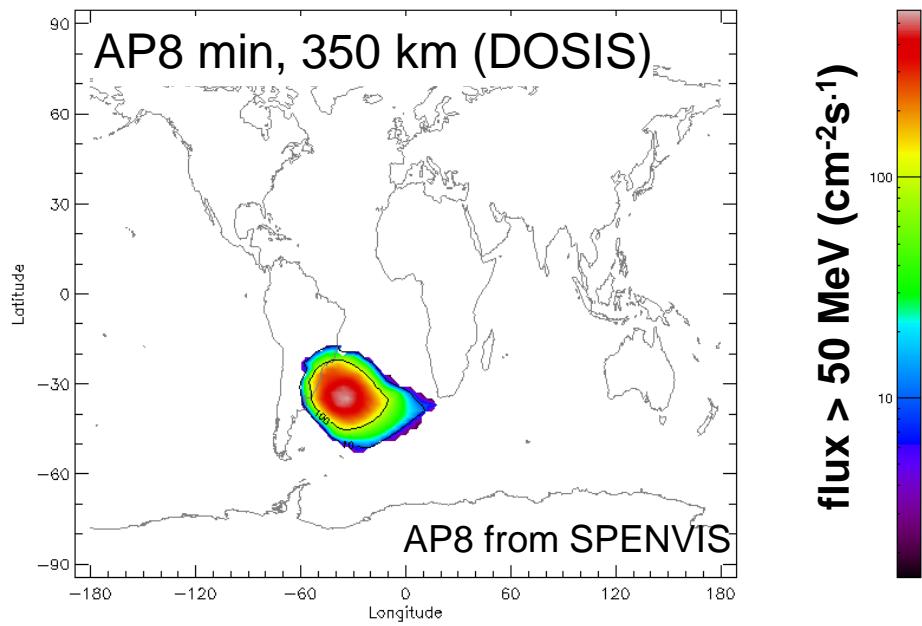


AP8 prediction for trapped protons ISS orbit average

- Increase with altitude
 - Decrease with solar activity
- From DOSIS to DOSIS3D: Increase predicted



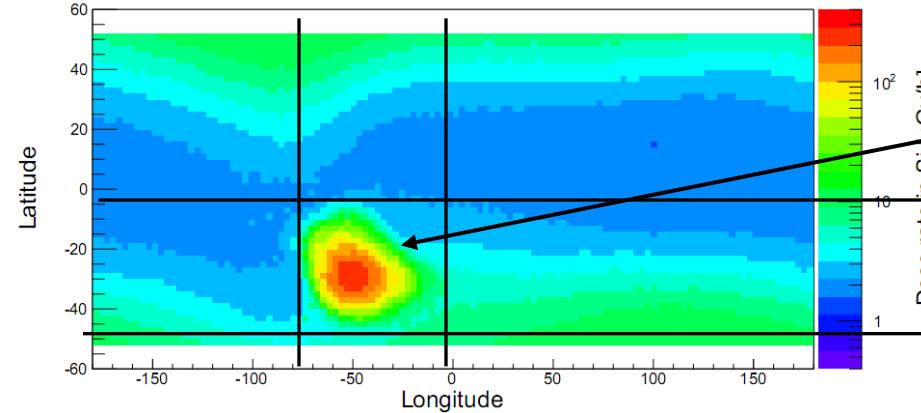
AP8 prediction for trapped protons, $E > 50$ MeV



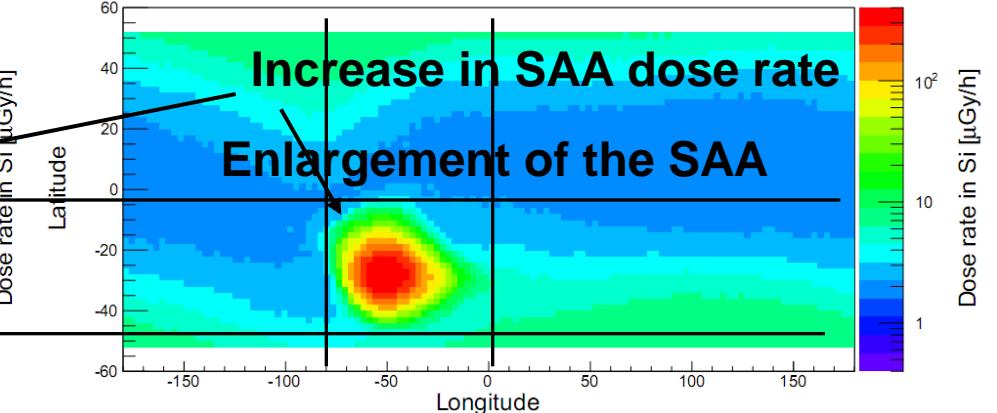
Dose rates in Si, DOSIS and DOSIS3D (DOSTEL2)

Acknowledgement: NASA, R. GAZA for SAA position data

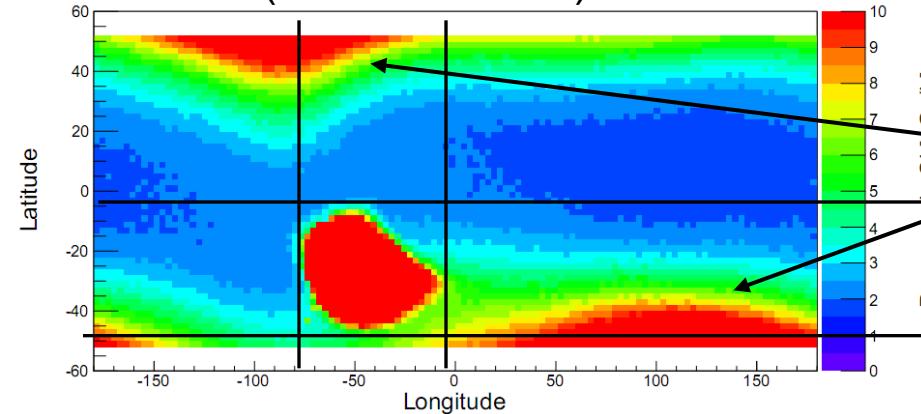
DOSIS



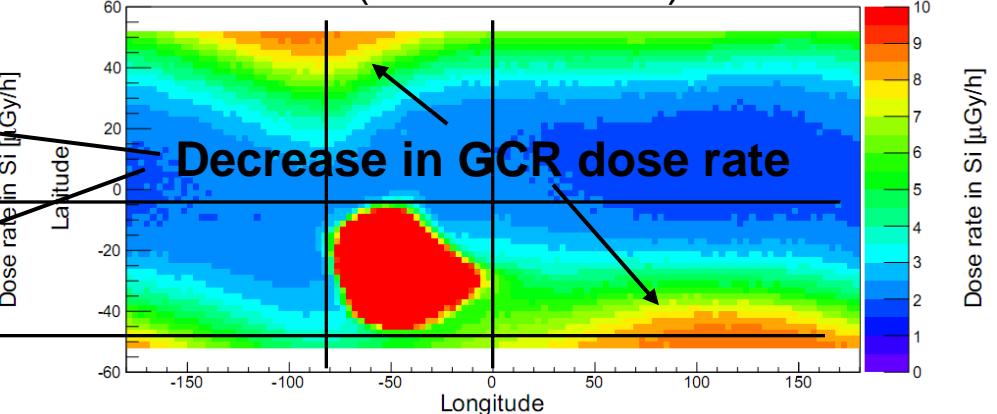
DOSIS3D



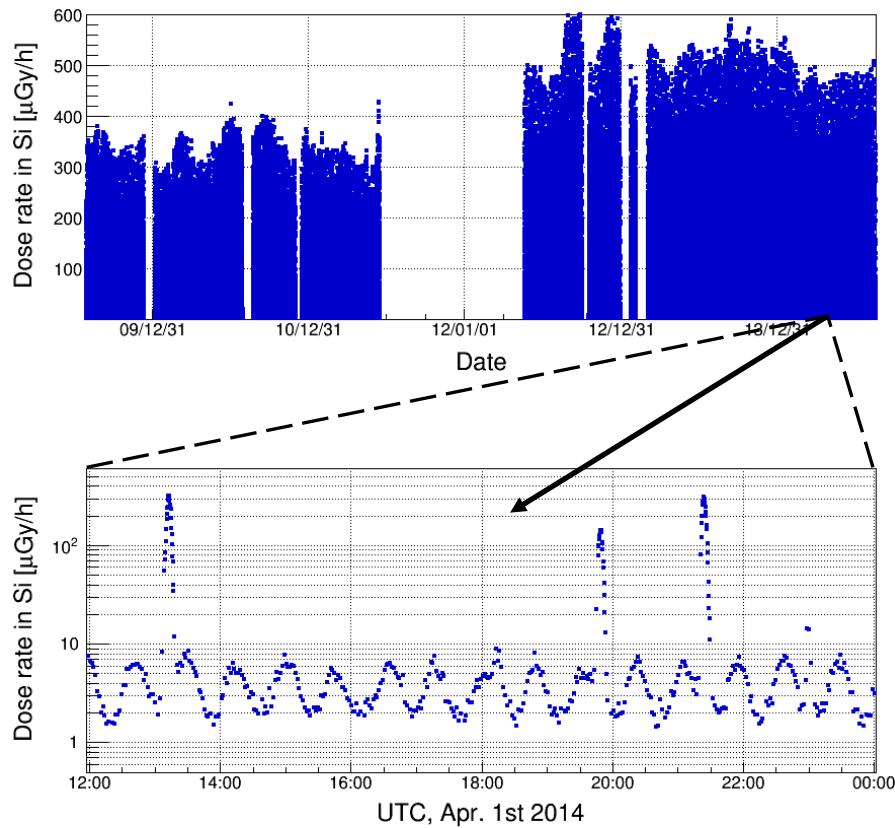
DOSIS (different scale)



DOSIS3D (different scale)

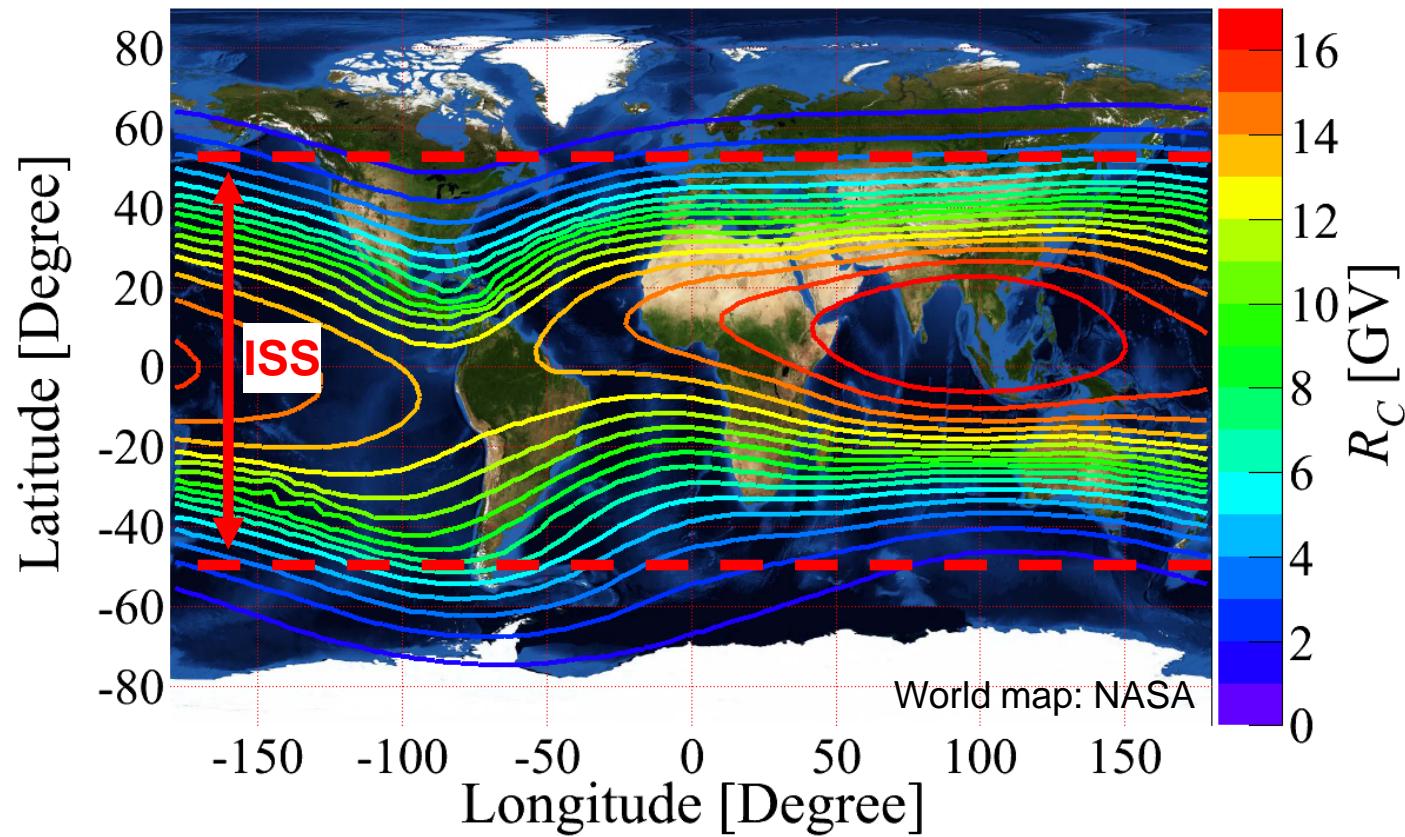


DOSIS and DOSIS3D (DOSTEL2) Temporal variation of dose rates

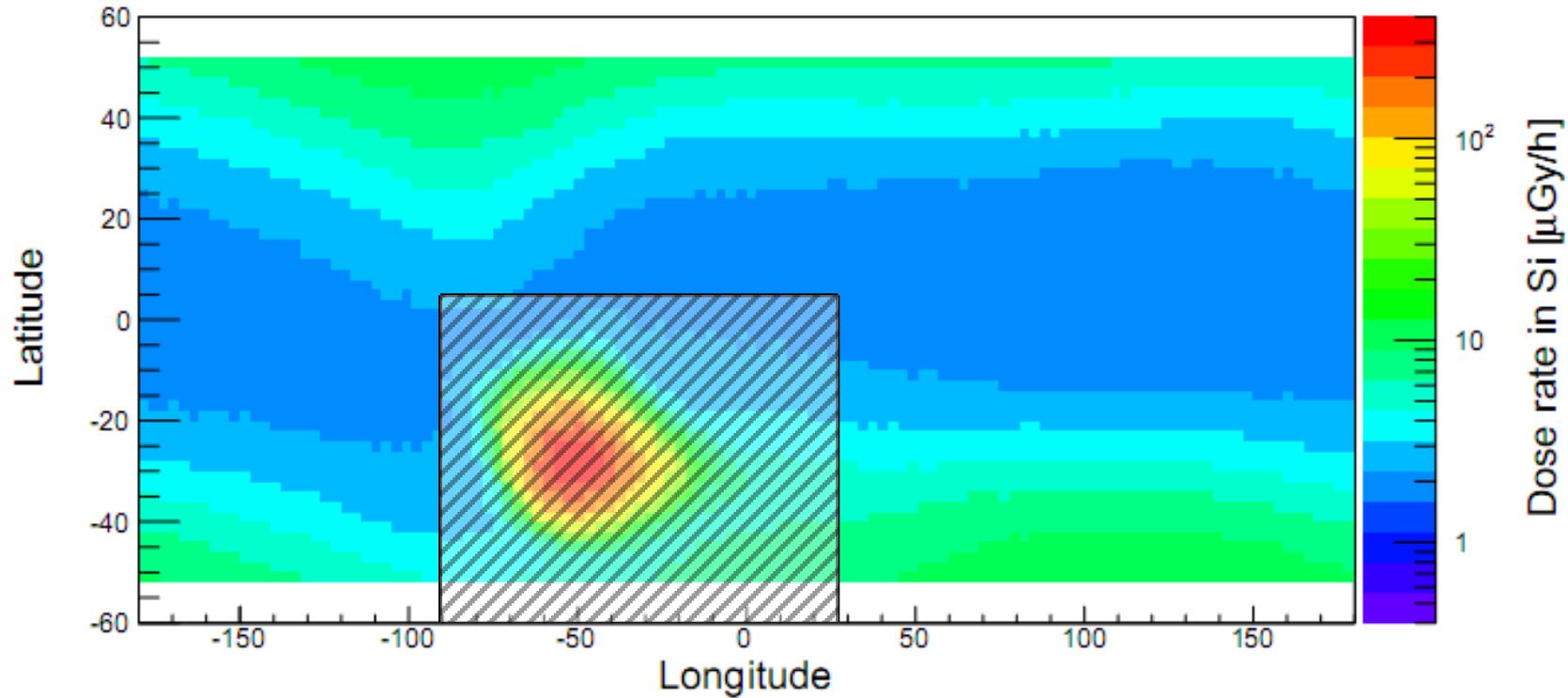


- Separate SAA and GCR:
 - Select GCR by geographical criterion
 - Group GCR dose rates in classes of cut-off rigidity R_C
 - Select from all dose rates:
$$\text{GCR} \leq \text{mean dose rate} + 3\sigma$$
$$\text{SAA} > \text{mean dose rate} + 3\sigma$$

Cut-off rigidity (R_C) map

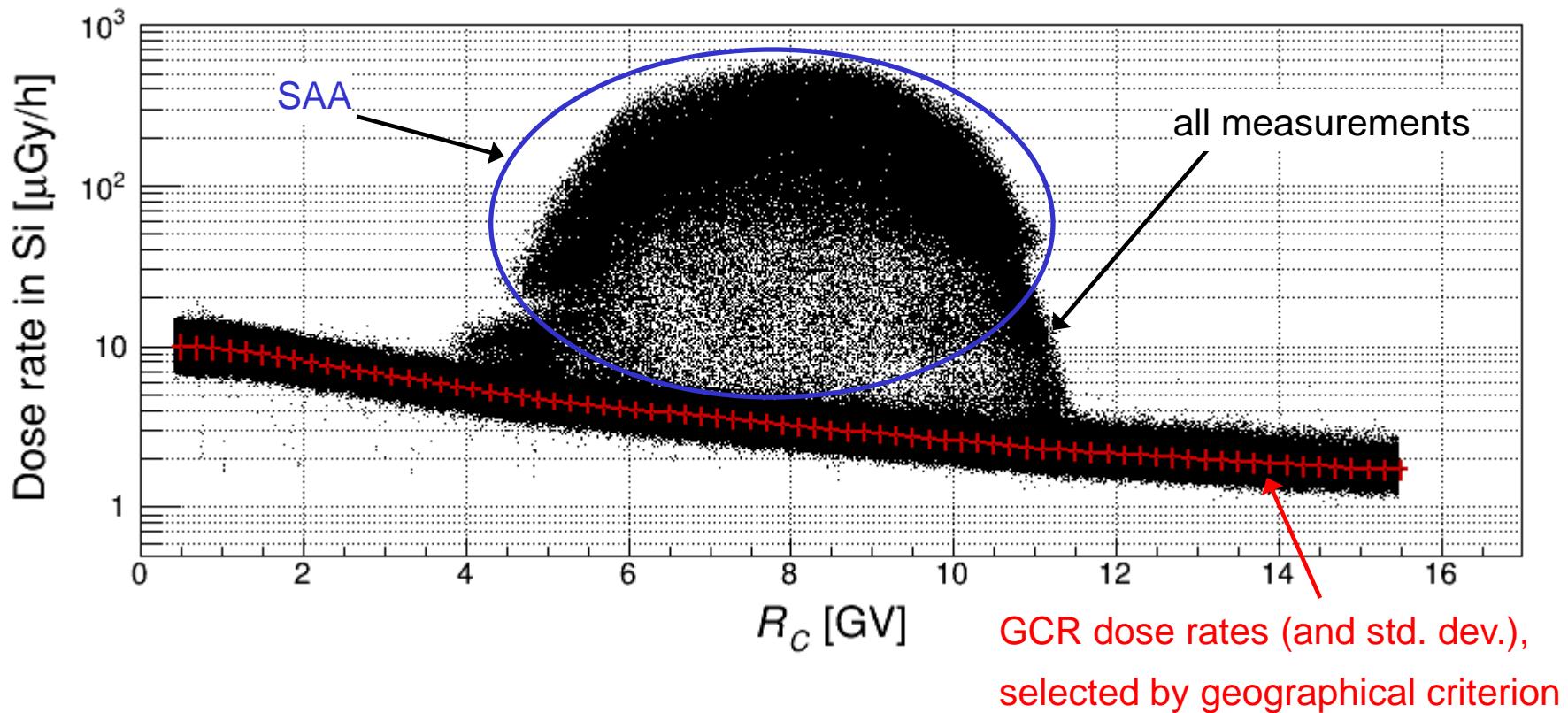


Dose rates from DOSIS/DOSIS3D (DOSTEL2)



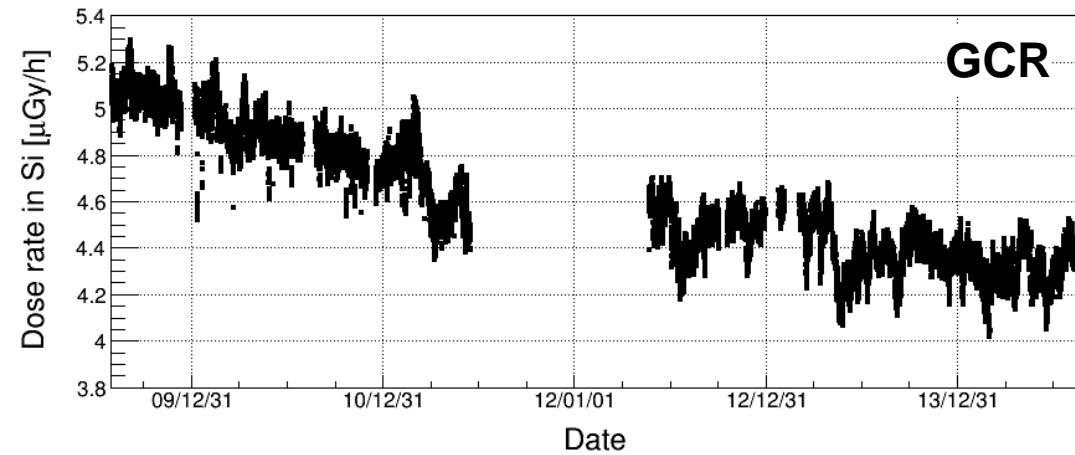
- Selection criterions:
 - latitude $> 10^\circ$ or longitude $> 25^\circ$ or longitude $< -90^\circ$
- Fill dose rate vs cut off rigidity histogram

Dose rate versus cut-off rigidity R_C

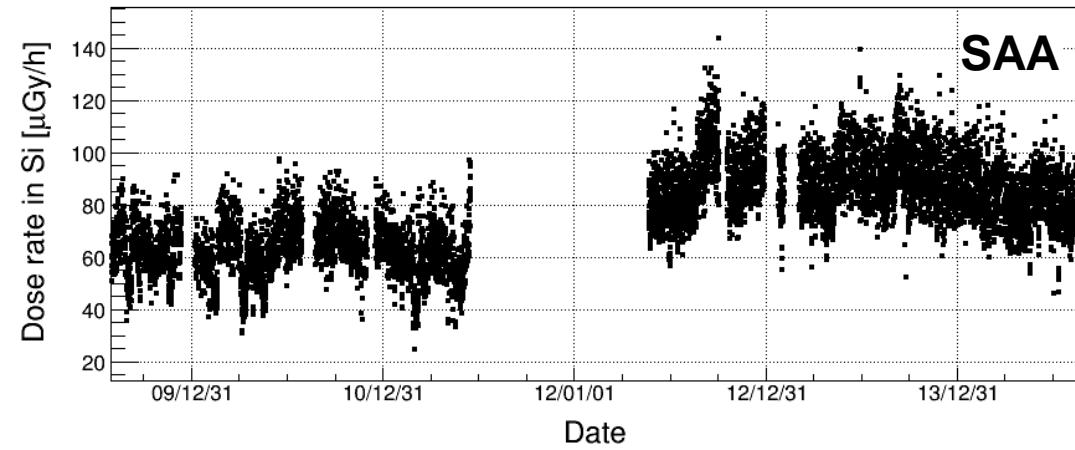


- 3σ criterion: all measurements, where the dose rate is larger than the mean $+ 3\sigma$ are taken to be within the SAA

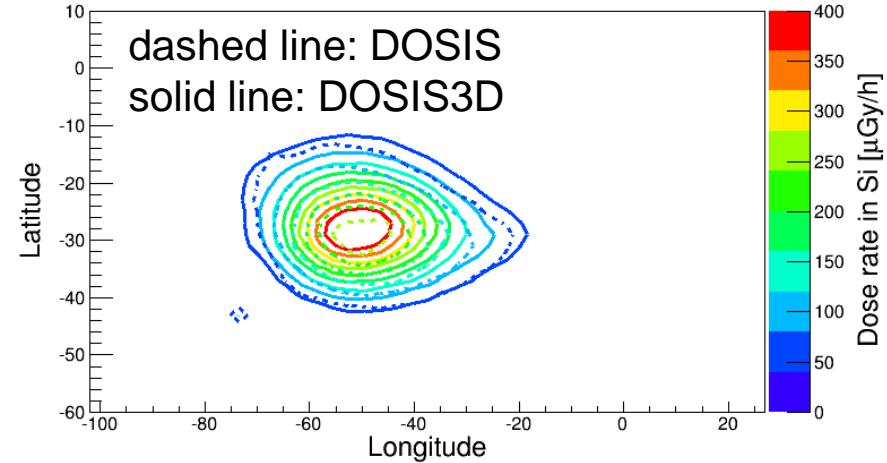
Separated dose rates GCR and in the SAA DOSIS/DOSIS3D, DOSTEL2



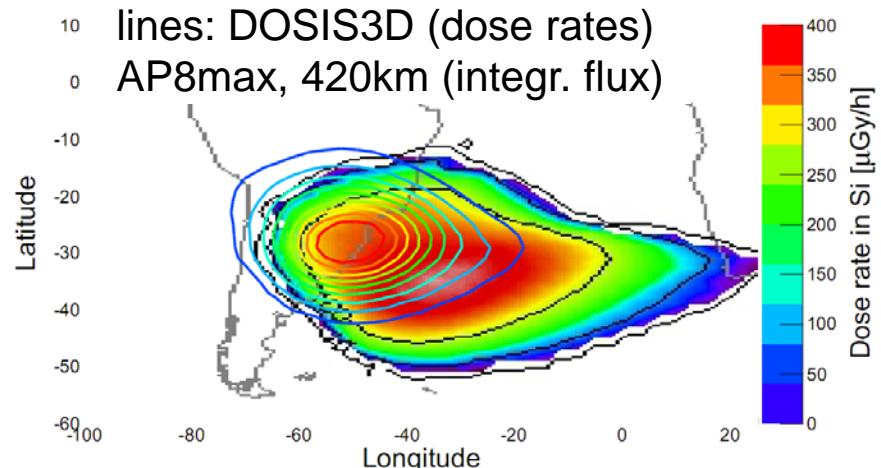
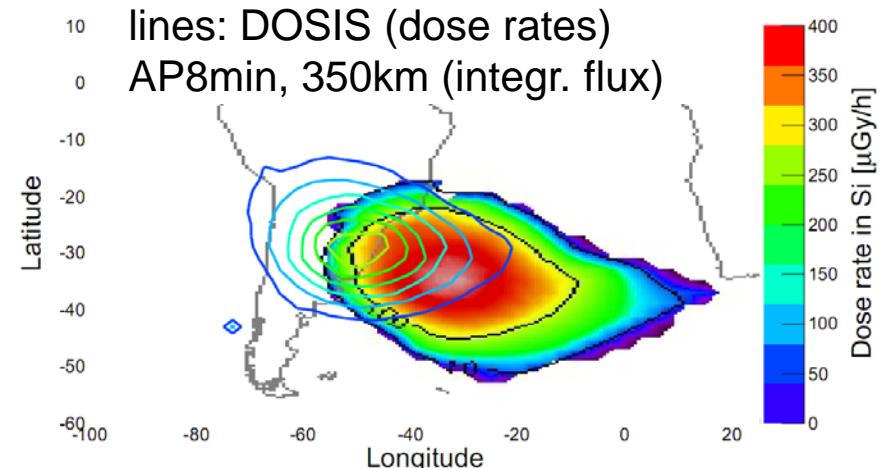
- Moving average over 16 orbits ($\approx 1\text{day}$)
- GCR: decrease of about 10-15%
- SAA: increase of about 50%



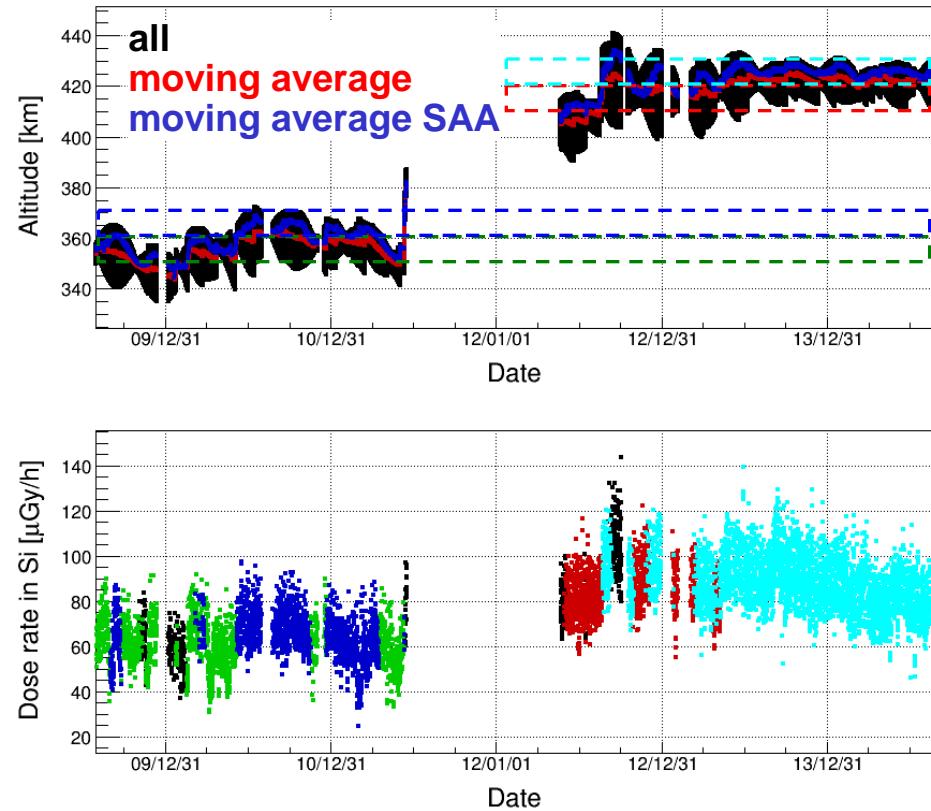
SAA boundaries, DOSIS and DOSIS3D (DOSTEL2)



- Enlargement of the SAA
- Increased peak dose rates for DOSIS3D against DOSIS
- „Displacement“ of SAA compared to AP8



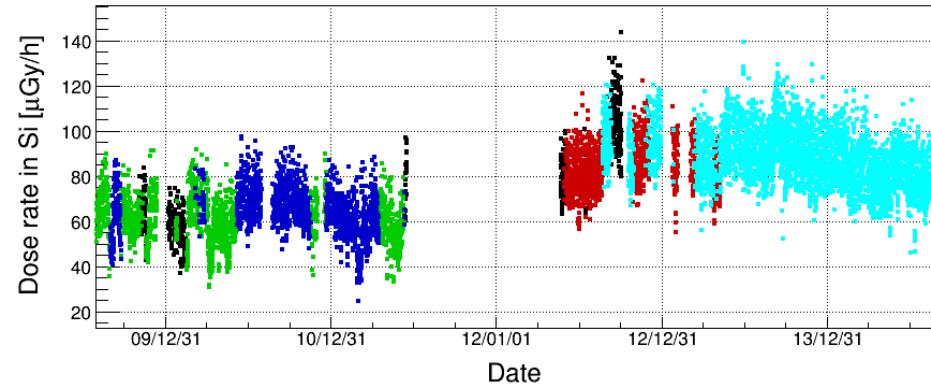
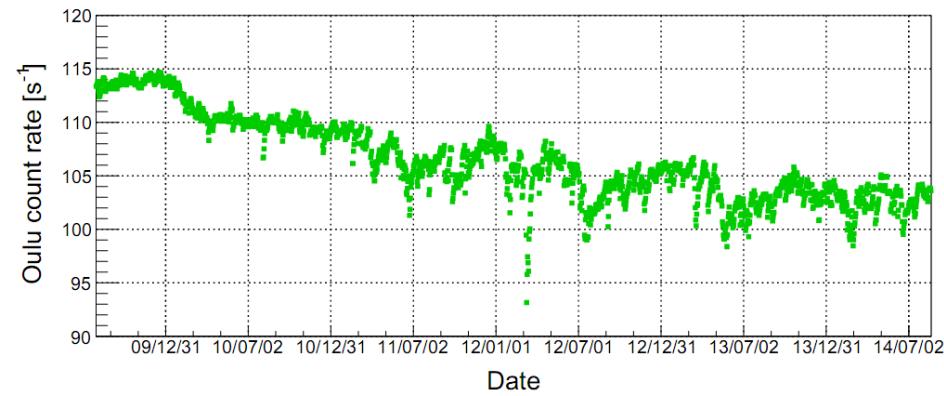
Analysis of SAA dose rates



- SAA dose rate strongly altitude dependent
- Solar cycle dependency?
- Average altitude
- Separation for altitudes:
 - 350 km – 360 km
 - 360 km – 370 km
 - 410 km – 420 km
 - 420 km – 430 km



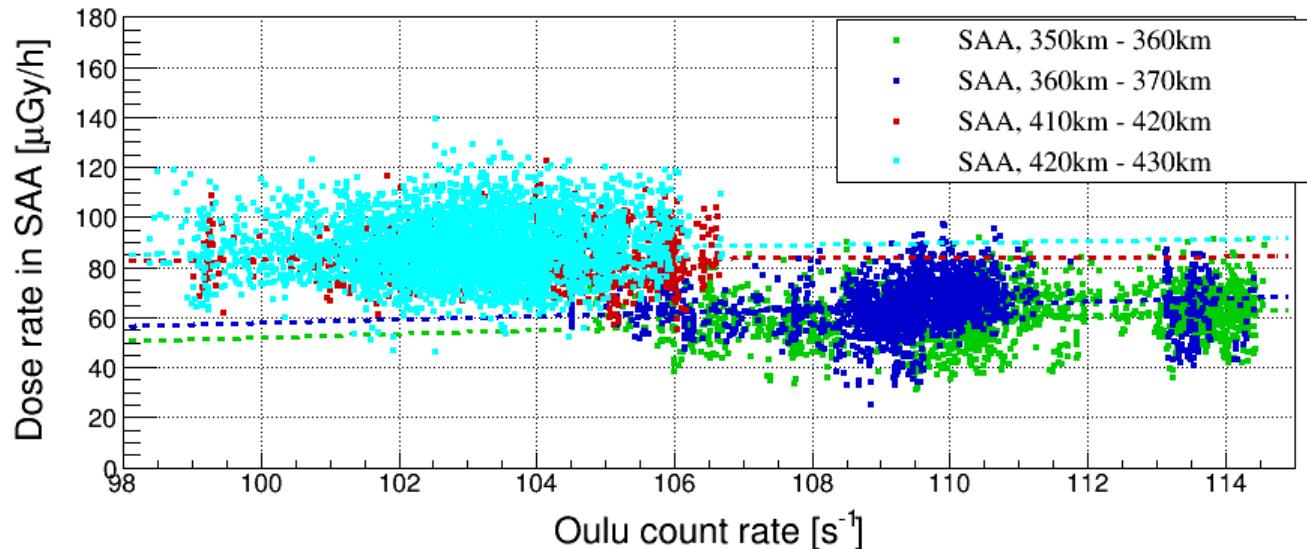
Analysis of SAA dose rates



- SAA dose rate strongly altitude dependent
- Solar cycle dependency?
- Average altitude
- Separation for altitudes:
 - 350 km – 360 km
 - 360 km – 370 km
 - 410 km – 420 km
 - 420 km – 430 km
- Relate SAA dose rate to NM count rate in each altitude interval

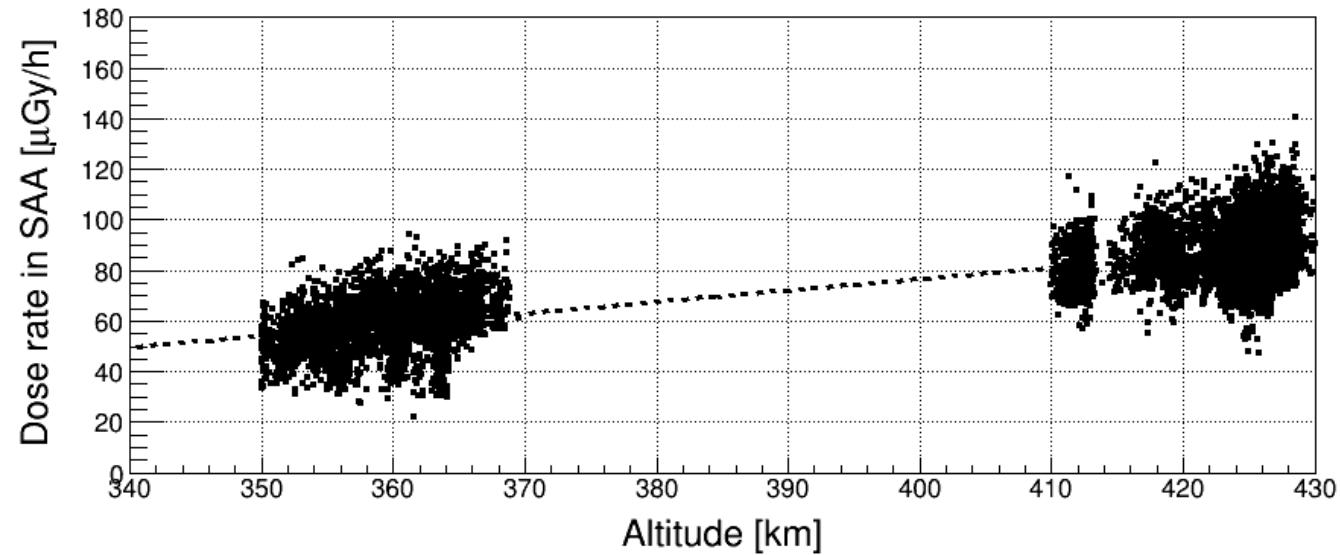


Solar cycle dependence of SAA dose rates



- Dose rate vs Oulu NM count rate (1/s):
 - 350km - 360km: $d = (0.73 * \text{count rate} - 20.5) \mu\text{Gy}/\text{h}$
 - 360km - 370km: $d = (0.74 * \text{count rate} - 16.4) \mu\text{Gy}/\text{h}$
 - 410km - 420km: $d = (0.10 * \text{count rate} + 73.9) \mu\text{Gy}/\text{h}$
 - 420km - 430km: $d = (0.39 * \text{count rate} + 46.8) \mu\text{Gy}/\text{h}$
- Normalize to 105 counts/s using linear relationships: altitude dependence

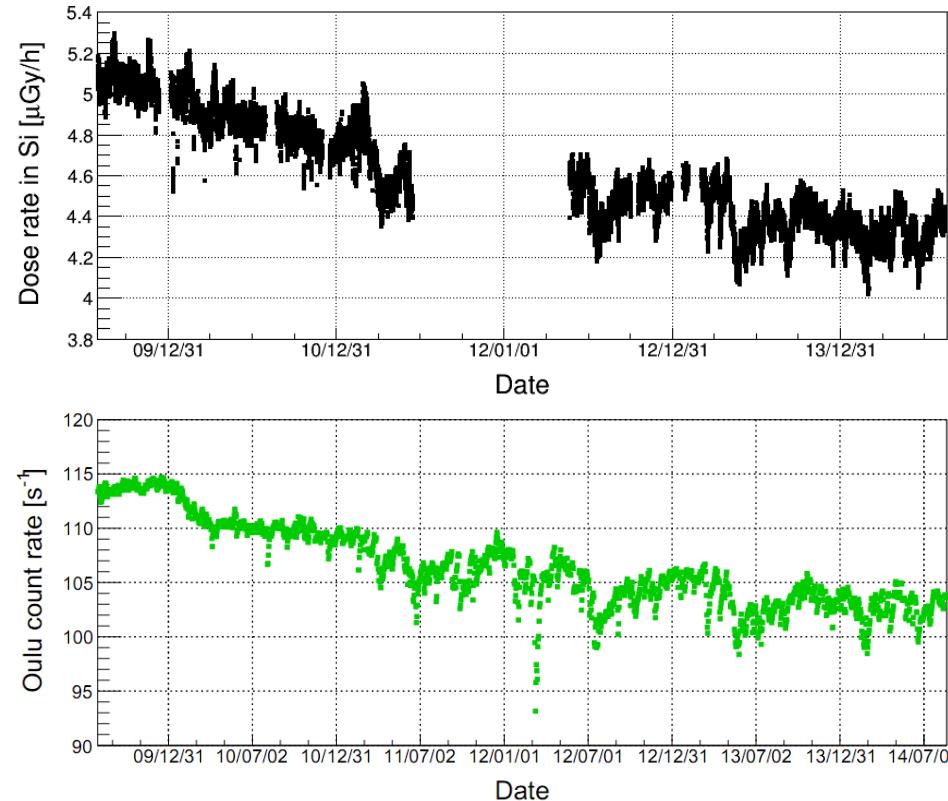
Altitude dependence of SAA dose rate



SAA dose rate vs altitude: $d = (0.45 * \text{altitude}/\text{km} - 103.8) \mu\text{Gy}/\text{h}$



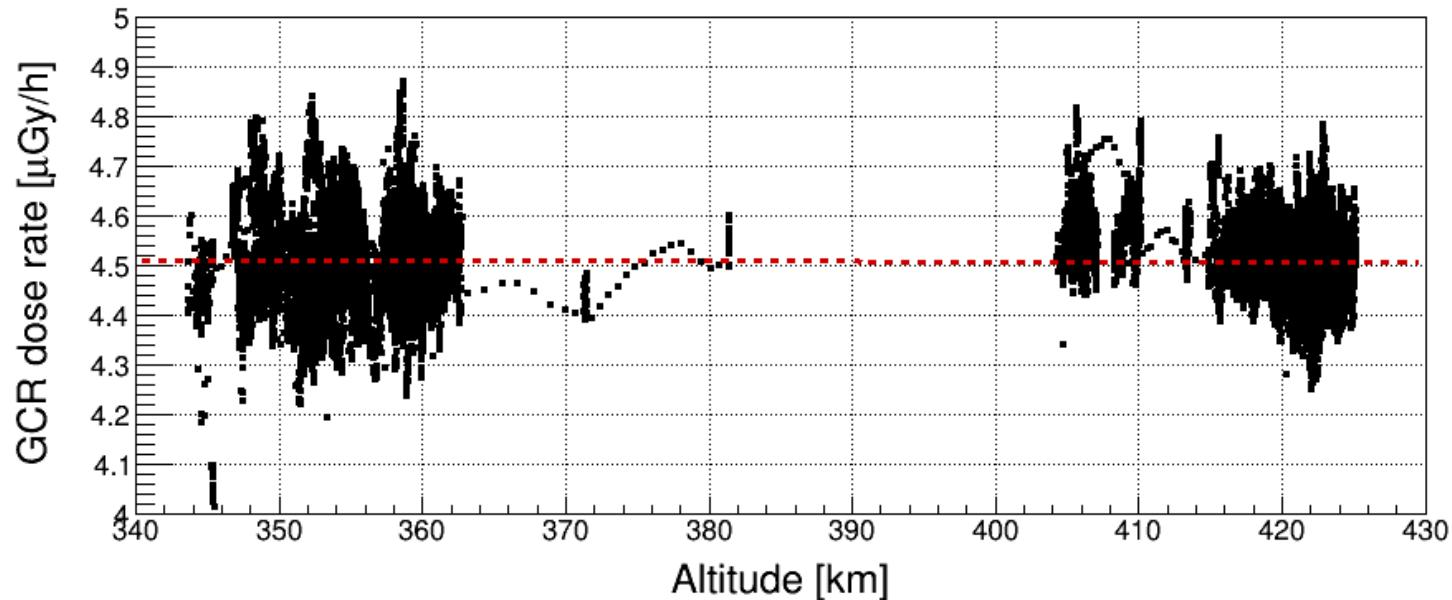
Analysis of GCR dose rates



- Obvious solar cycle dependency
- Dose rates vs. Oulu count rates:
 $d = (0.063 * \text{count rate} - 2.15) \mu\text{Gy/h}$
- Normalize to 105 counts/s: altitude dependence



Altitude dependence of GCR dose rate



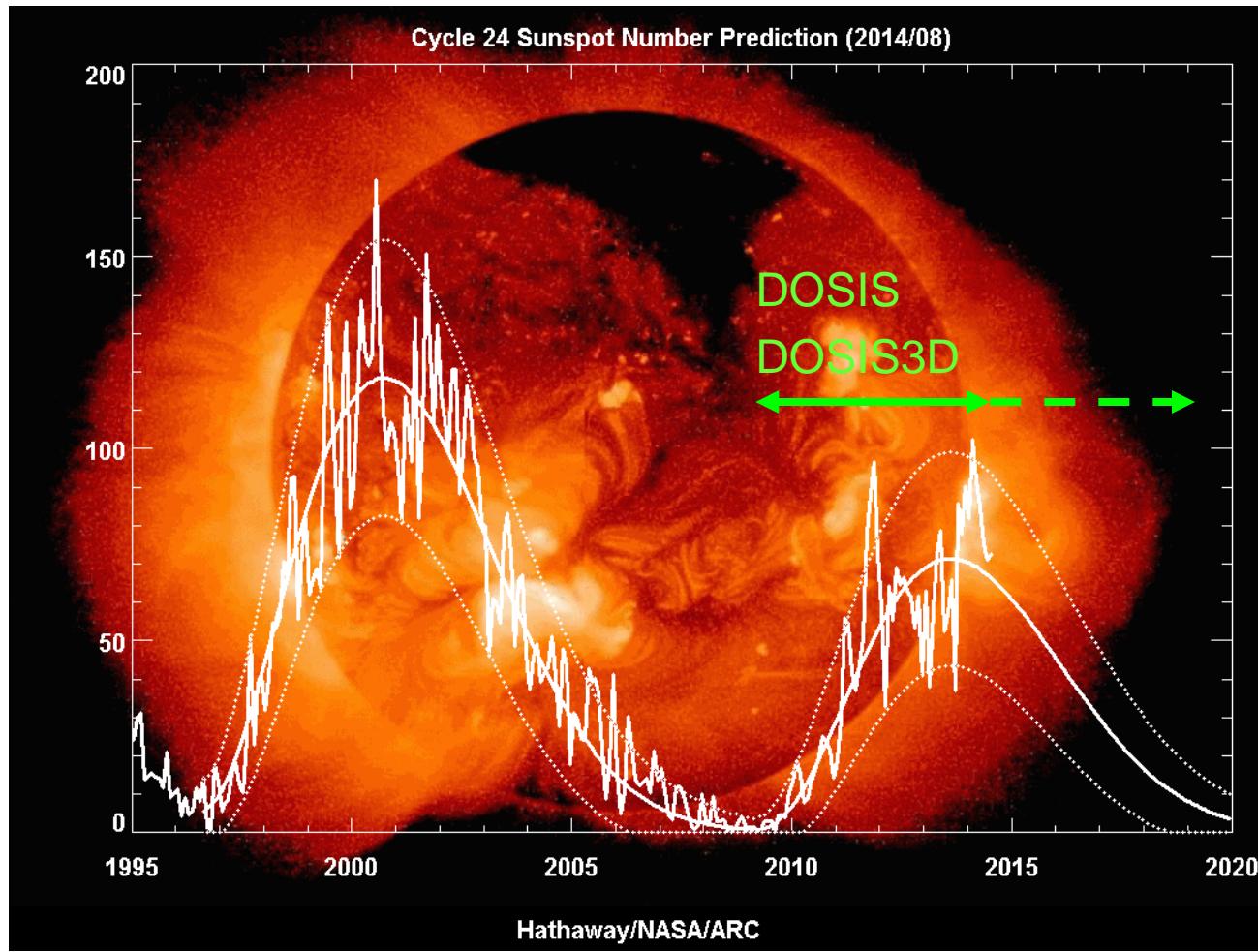
GCR dose rate vs altitude: $d = (-5.2 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \text{altitude}/\text{km} + 4.53) \mu\text{Gy}/\text{h}$

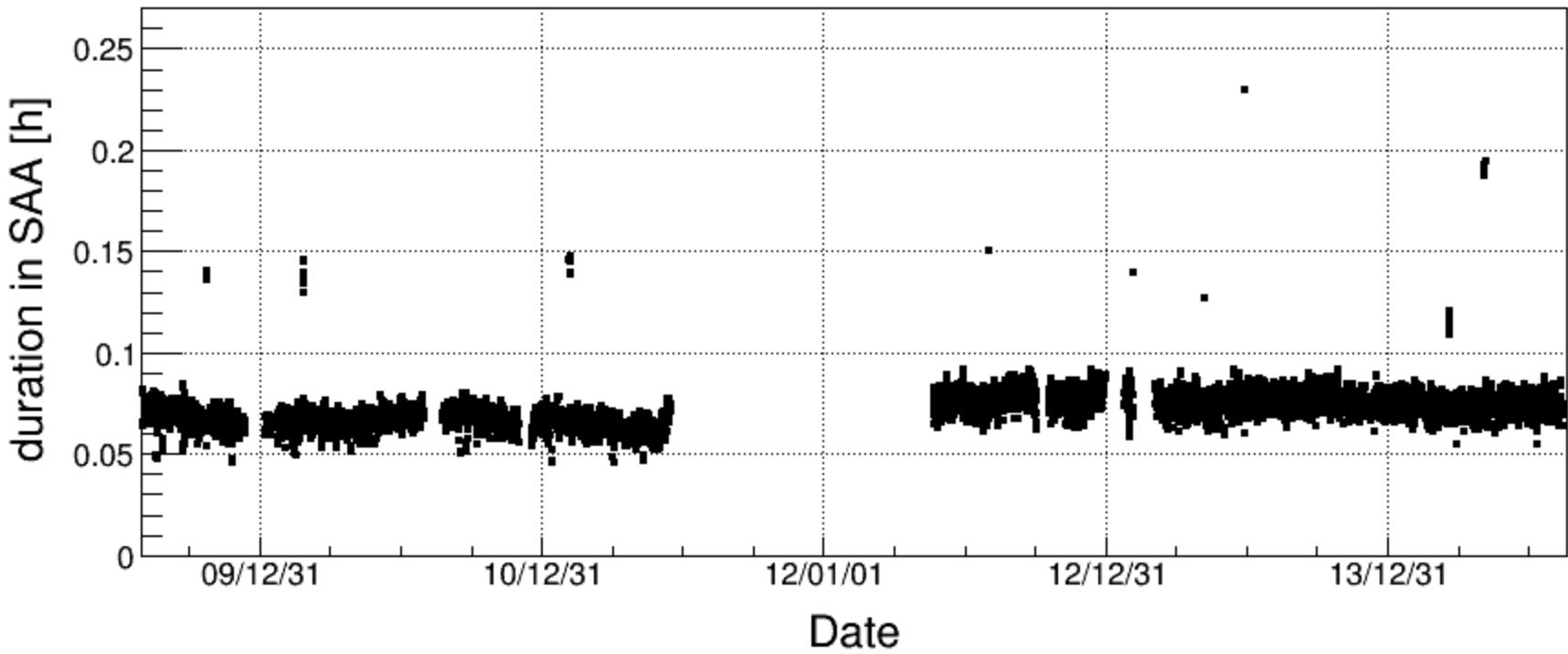
Summary

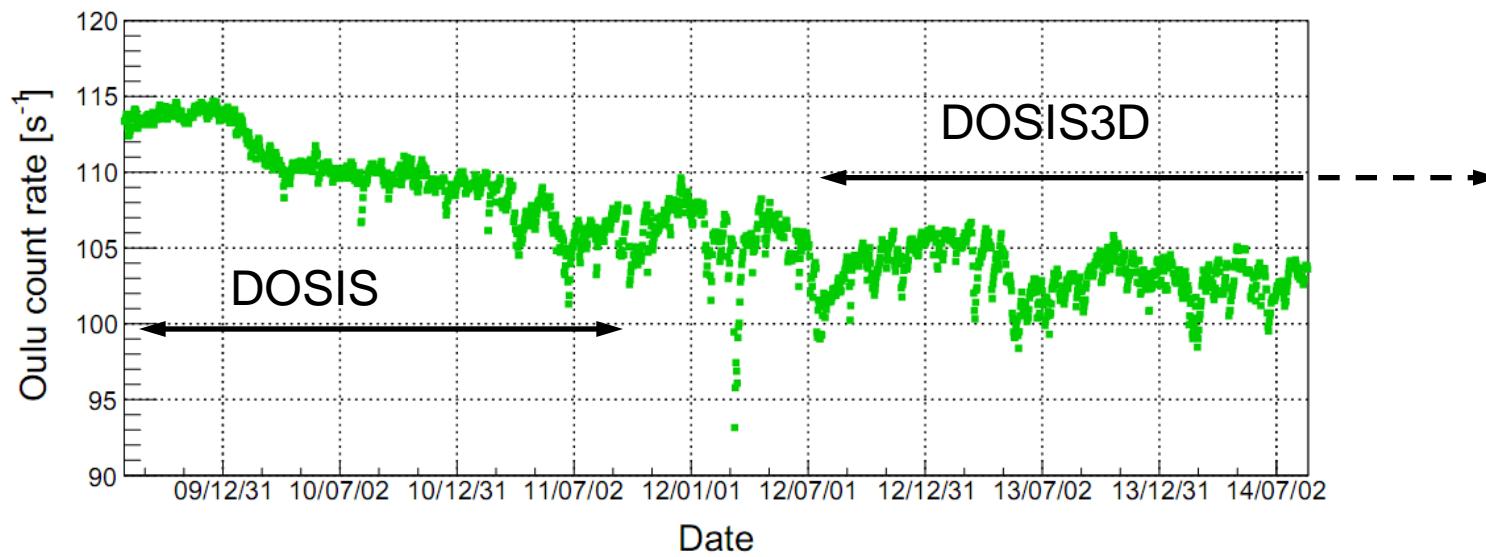
- DOSIS/DOSIS3D data covers
 - solar minimum to (weak) solar maximum
 - 350 km to 430 km altitude
- Although two separate sets in altitude and solar modulation, we can determine dose rates for
 - SAA / GCR
 - Altitude dependence:
 - Increase of SAA dose rates with altitude
 - Constant GCR dose rates
 - Solar cycle dependence
 - Decrease of both GCR and SAA dose rates for increasing solar activity

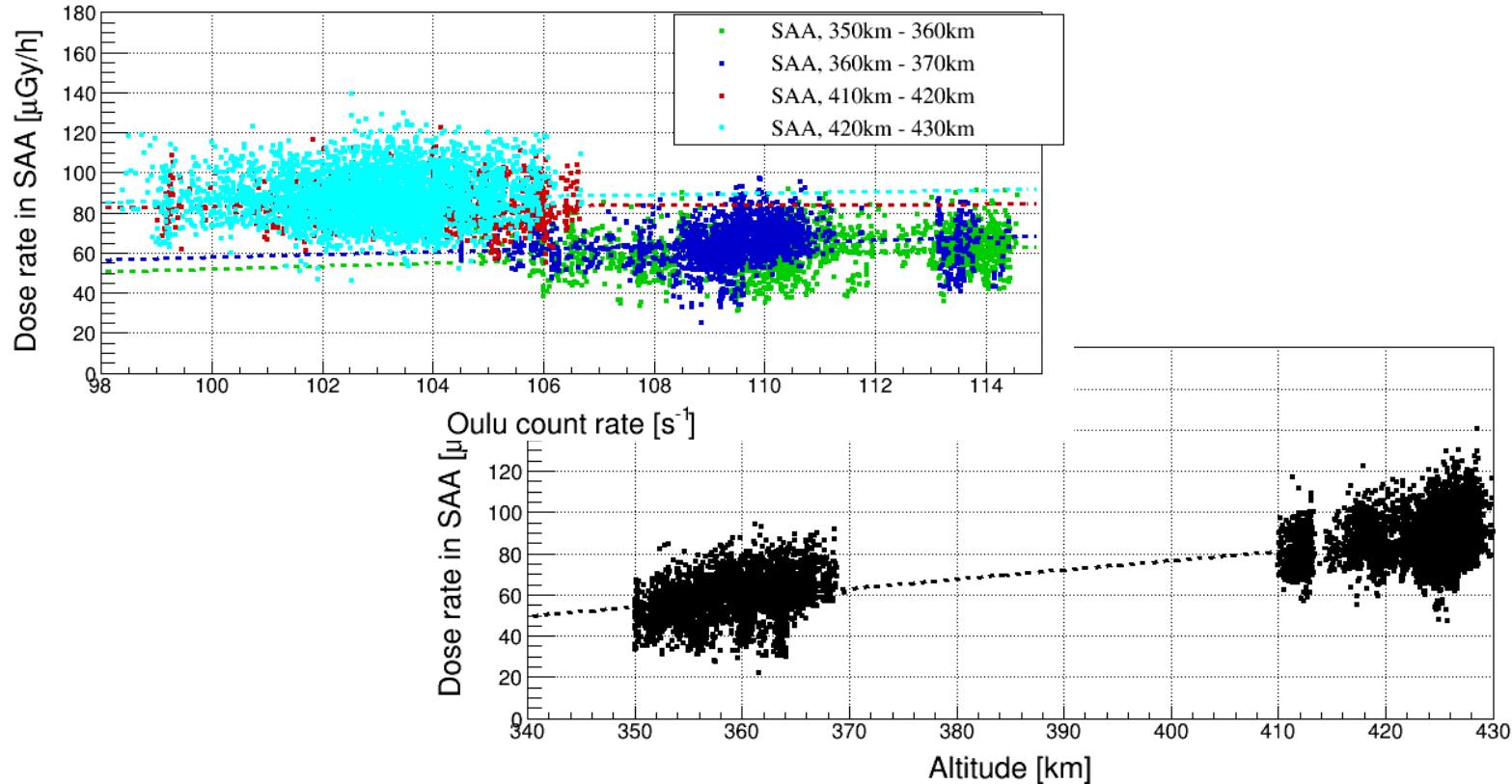


Outlook









- SAADoseRateVsOulu for 350km - 360km: $0.726879*x + -20.5215$
- SAADoseRateVsOulu for 360km - 370km: $0.739017*x + -16.4283$
- SAADoseRateVsOulu for 410km - 420km: $0.0995159*x + 72.984$
- SAADoseRateVsOulu for 420km - 430km: $0.391782*x + 46.7922$
- SAADoseRateVsAltitude for 350km - 430km: $0.451042*x + -103.845$