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Title:60 years of radiation monitoring in space

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Los Alamos

EST. 1943

Martin Kroupa Space Science and Application Group, Intelligence and Space Research Division





Los Alamos National Laboratory

- Established 1943
- Birthplace of Manhattan Project
- Los Alamos is located in the high desert of northern New Mexico, 35 miles from the state capital of Santa Fe
- Workforce is about 14,150
- \$4B budget in FY22







LANL History: From fission to the last nuclear test

Slide 3



Origins of the Los Alamos National Security Space

- 1952-1964 Advances in Nuclear Weapons
 - 1st US (1952) and Soviet (1953) thermonuclear devices
 - Britain, France, and China join the club
- 1958 Unilateral US & Russia moratoriums
- 1959 US DARPA & AEC starts Project Vela ("watchman") using Los Alamos, Sandia expertise
- 1961 Russia breaks self-declared moratorium: 45 tests (atmospheric and underground) in 100 days
 US responds in kind
- 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty: US, USSR & UK
 - Prohibits nuclear detonations in the atmosphere, outer space, or under water
 - Vela Hotel program: space-based treaty verification





Nuclear Detonation Detection



lamos

LANL Vela

Treaty Monitoring

- Space-based verification
- The first pair of Vela Hotel satellites launched on Oct. 17, 1963.
- These sentinels were each equipped with sensors that could detect gamma rays, x-rays, and neutrons from enormous blasts, including rare sources.











Beyond Treaties: Today's United States Nuclear Detonation Detection System (USNDS) Mission

 The Vela heritage lives on in 60 years of continues monitoring

Provide unambiguous, worldwide, highly survivable capability to detect, locate, and report nuclear detonations in the earth's atmosphere or near space in near real-time





Today's USNDS Mission

Key questions:

- Did it happen (global high reliability)?
- Was it nuclear (high confidence)?
- Where was it?
- How big was it?



- Space
- Gamma Rays
- Neutrons
 X-rays
- Transition Region
- Gamma Rays
- Neutrons
- Optical

Low Altitude

- Optical
- Electromagnetic Pulse
- Infrasound
- Radionuclides

Below Ground

- Seismic
- Infrasound
- Hydroacoustic

Space-based sensing systems of USNDS





Los Alamos USNDS Payloads



- Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP)
- X-Rays
- Energetic Particles









STPSat6 (Geo)

- SABRS 3
- SENSER Technology Validation Payload





Voyager

Pioneer

LANL Spacecraft Involvement

400 Instruments on 60 Satellites



Los Alamos in Space: A Rich Fabric of National Security, Innovation and Discovery

- Nuclear Detection
 - Impulsive Events
 - Dim and rare signatures
- Space Environment: *natural and artificial events*
- Space Deployment: extreme engineering
- Actionable Information of national security signatures





Space is a Cluttered Environment



Lunar Prospector

 Measuring ratios of thermal and epithermal neutrons to estimate the water content – same technique used on Mars and Mercury later







Mars Geochemistry: ChemCam on Curiosity, SuperCam on Perseverance







Highlights

- Discovery of Mn oxides...from a wet, O₂-rich era?
- Discovery of Boron...wet, pre-biotic chemistry?







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Slide 14

Balancing Basic R&D and National Security







DREAM: Nowcasting the Space Environment

Dynamic Radiation Environment Assimilation Model (DREAM)

• Input:



- Los Alamos USNDS instruments in geosynchronous & GPS orbits
- NASA data (some Los Alamos instruments)
- State-of-the-art physics models and data assimilation methods
- Provides global knowledge of <u>radiation fluxes</u>, <u>dose rate</u>, or <u>cumulative dose</u> in any arbitrary satellite orbit (Geo, HEO, MEO, LEO, etc.)





Modeling Artificial Radiation Belts From a High Altitude Nuclear Explosion (HANE)

