

Update on the Worsening Particle Radiation Environment Observed by CRaTER

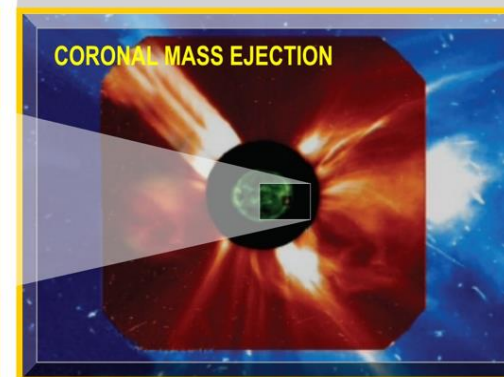
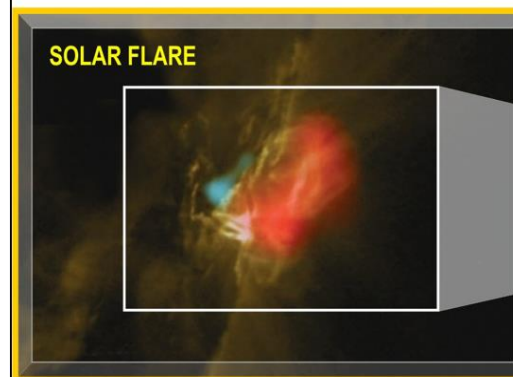
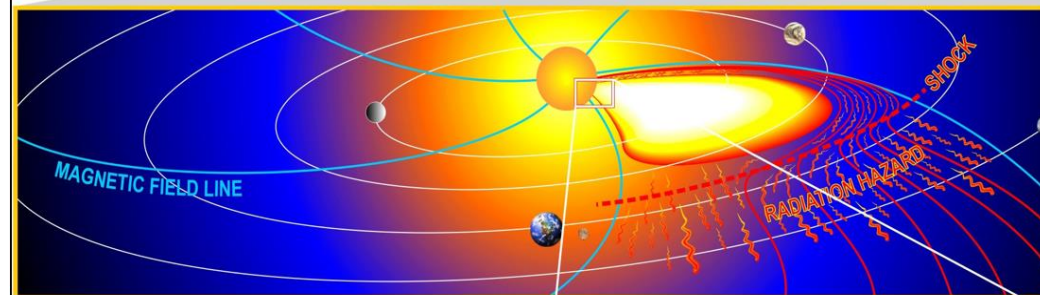
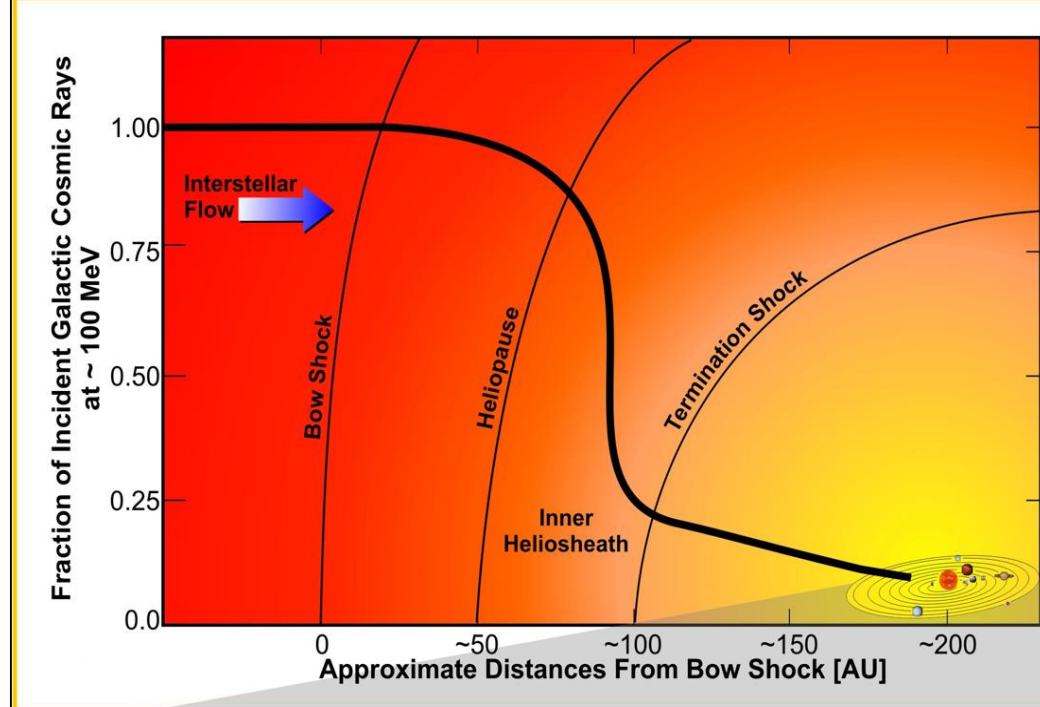


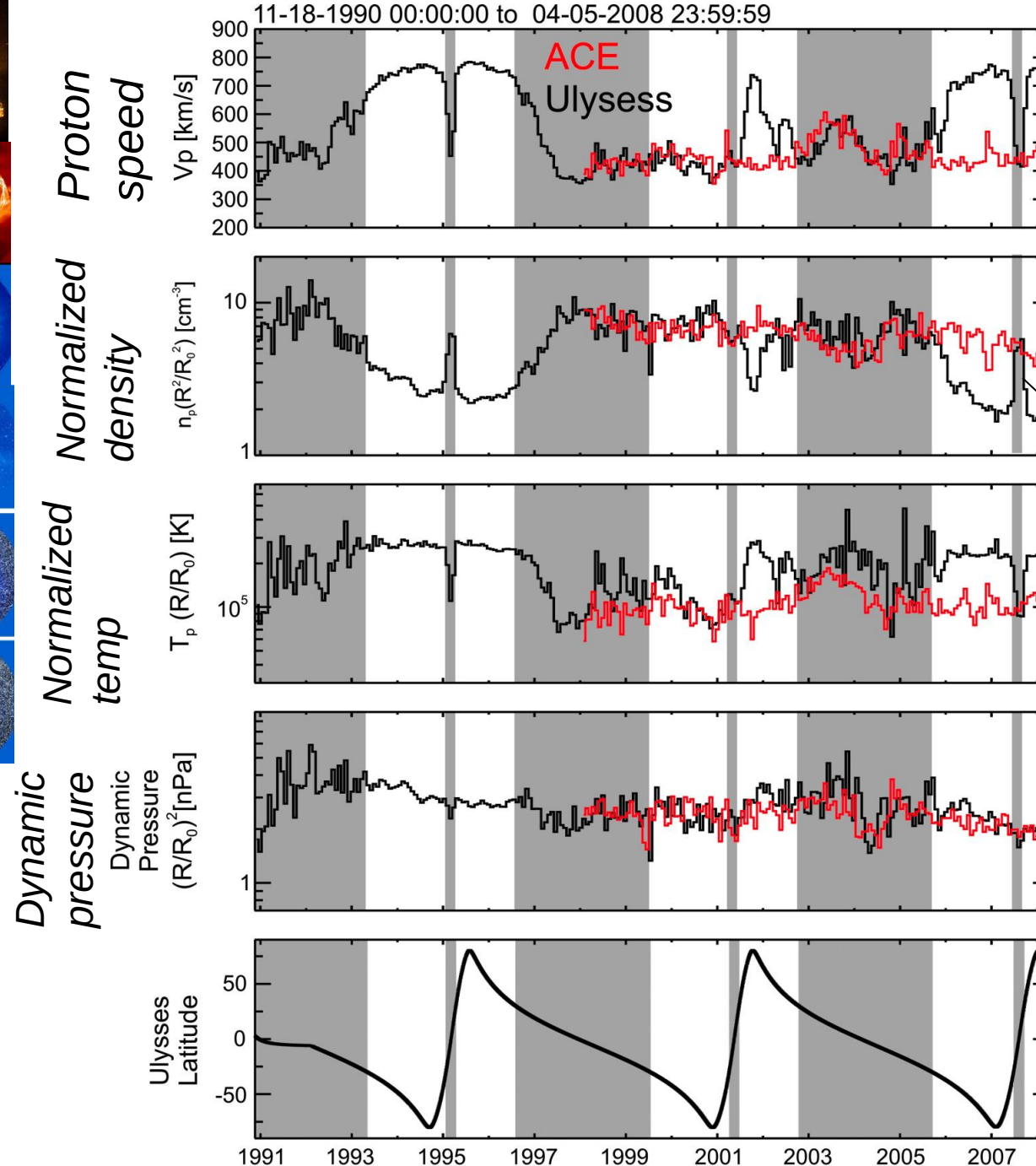
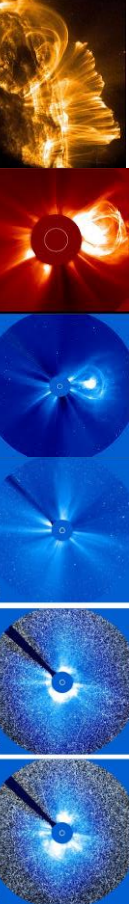
N A Schwadron, F Rahmanifard, J. Wilson, A P Jordan,
H E Spence, C J Joyce, J B Blake, A W Case, W d Wet,
W M Farrell, J C Kasper, M D Looper, N Lugaz, L Mays,
J E Mazur, J Niehof, N Petro, C W Smith, L W
Townsend, R Winslow and C Zeitlin



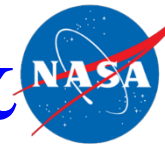
Radiation Hazards, Interactions

- Galactic Cosmic Rays (GCRs)
 - Steady Background
 - Career limit in ~ 1-3 years
- Solar Energetic Particles (SEPs)
 - Acute Sources
 - SEPs versus impulsive component
 - Time-dependent response

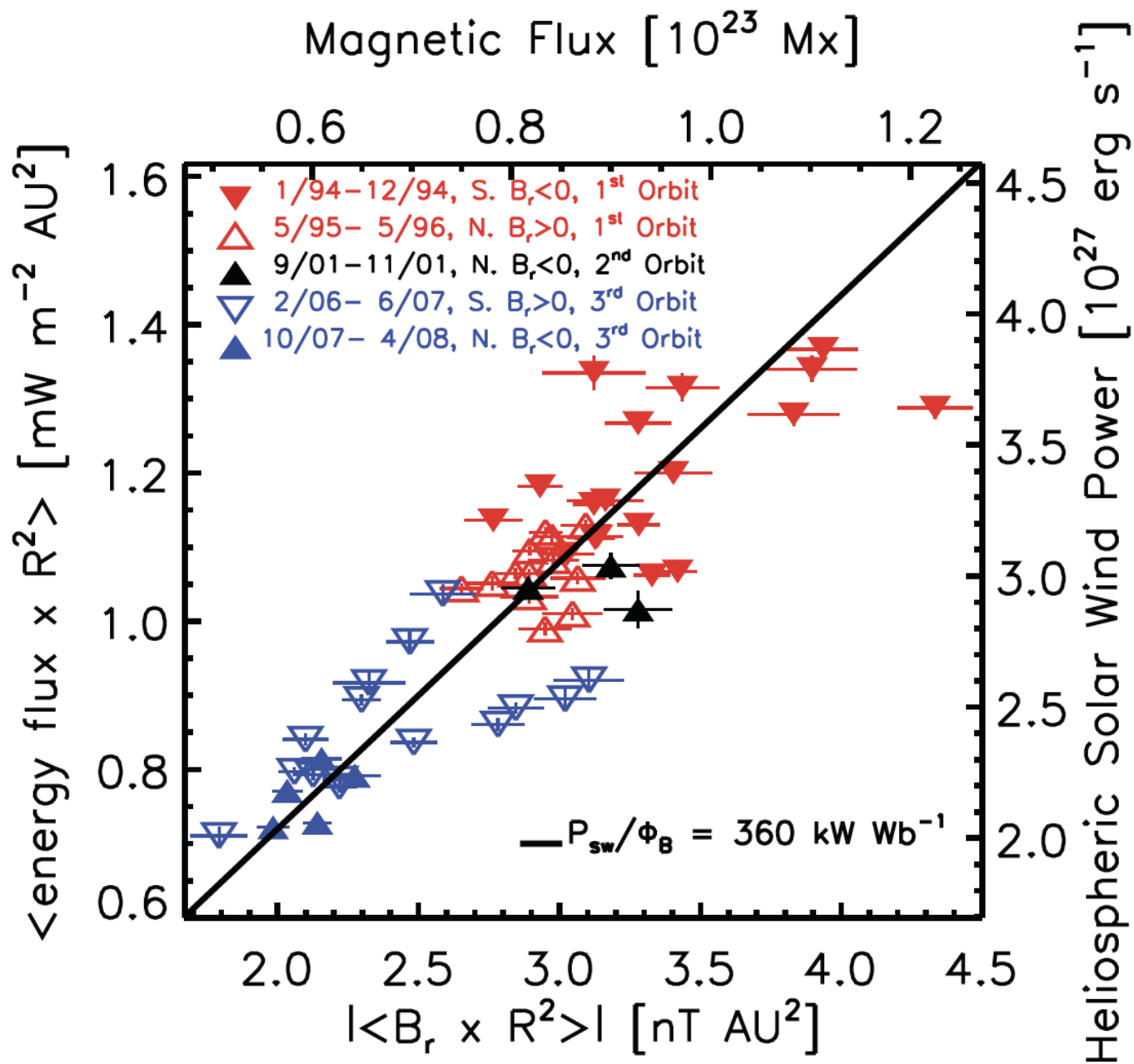
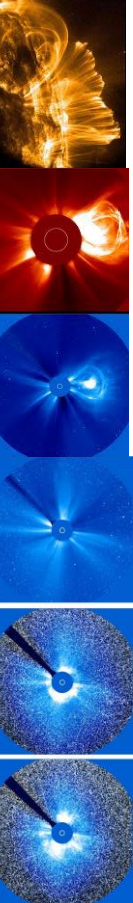




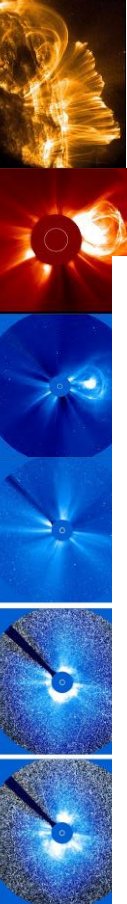
ACE & Ulysses Comp.



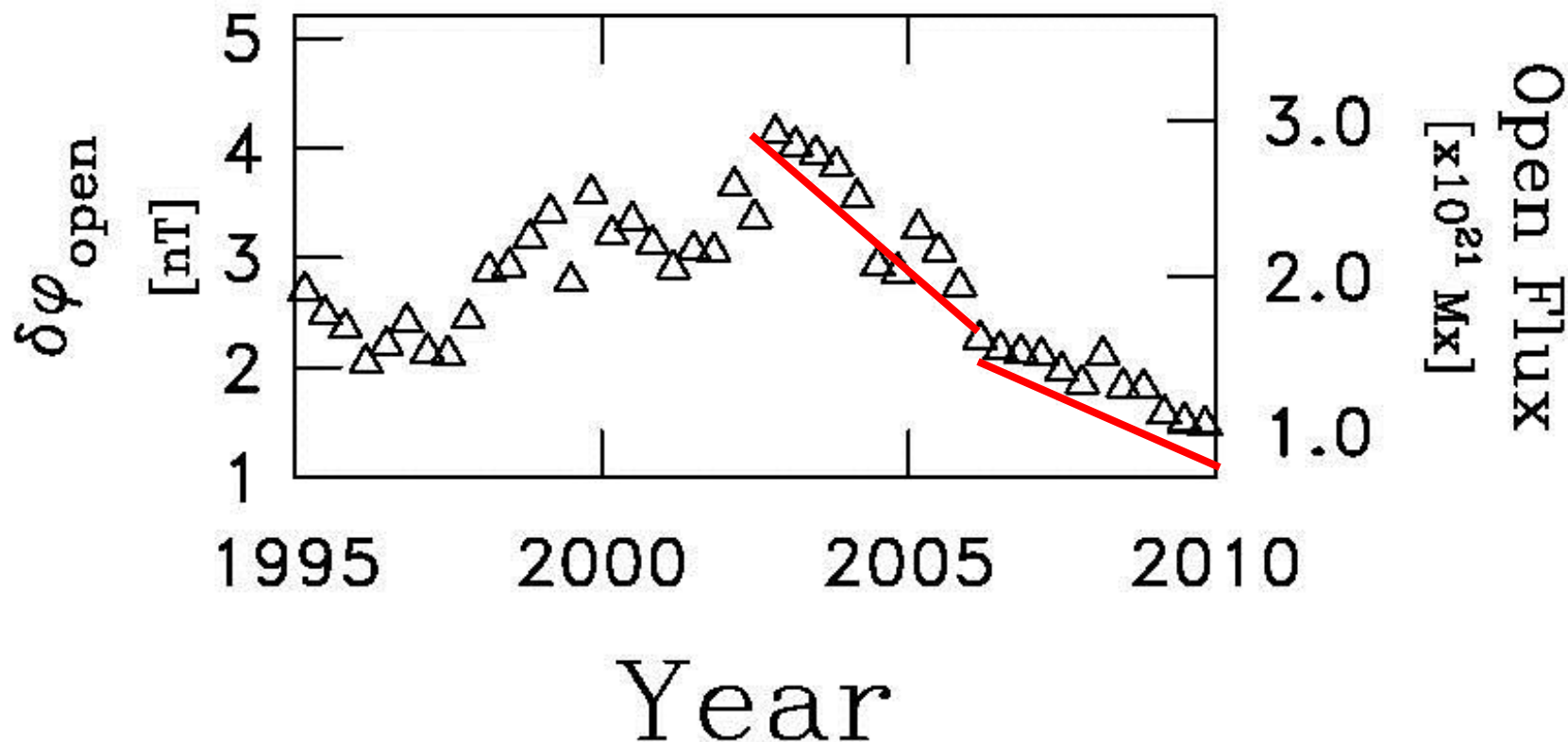
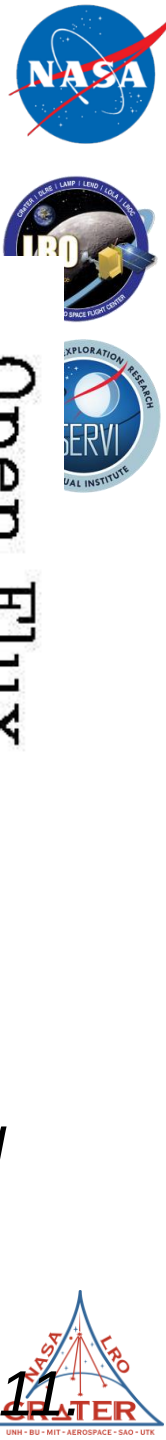
*Reduced
Density
and
Dynamic
Pressure*



Schwadron and McComas, 2008



Open Flux Depletion



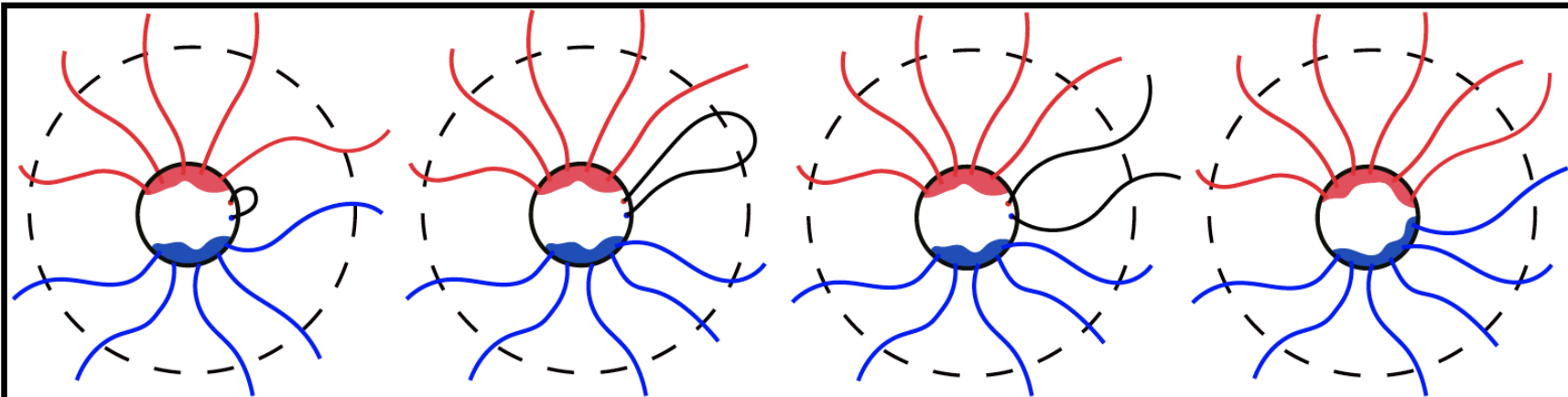
There is a 2-phase depletion of open field lines: first during the “normal phase” of solar min when ICME activity is small, and then later when ICME activity is virtually zero.

Connick et al., Astrophys. J., 2011

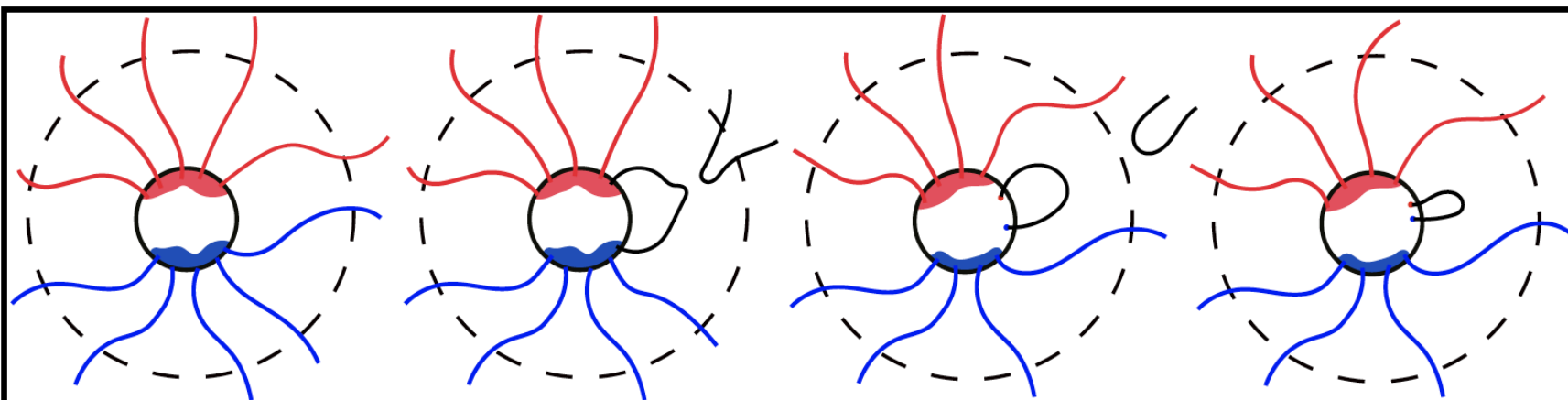




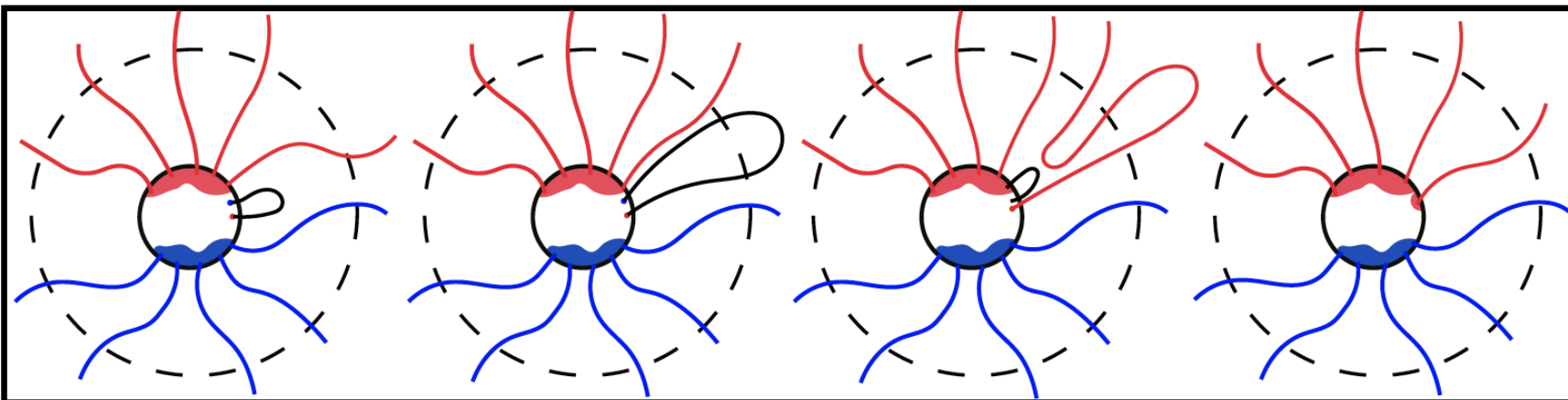
Conversion



Loss



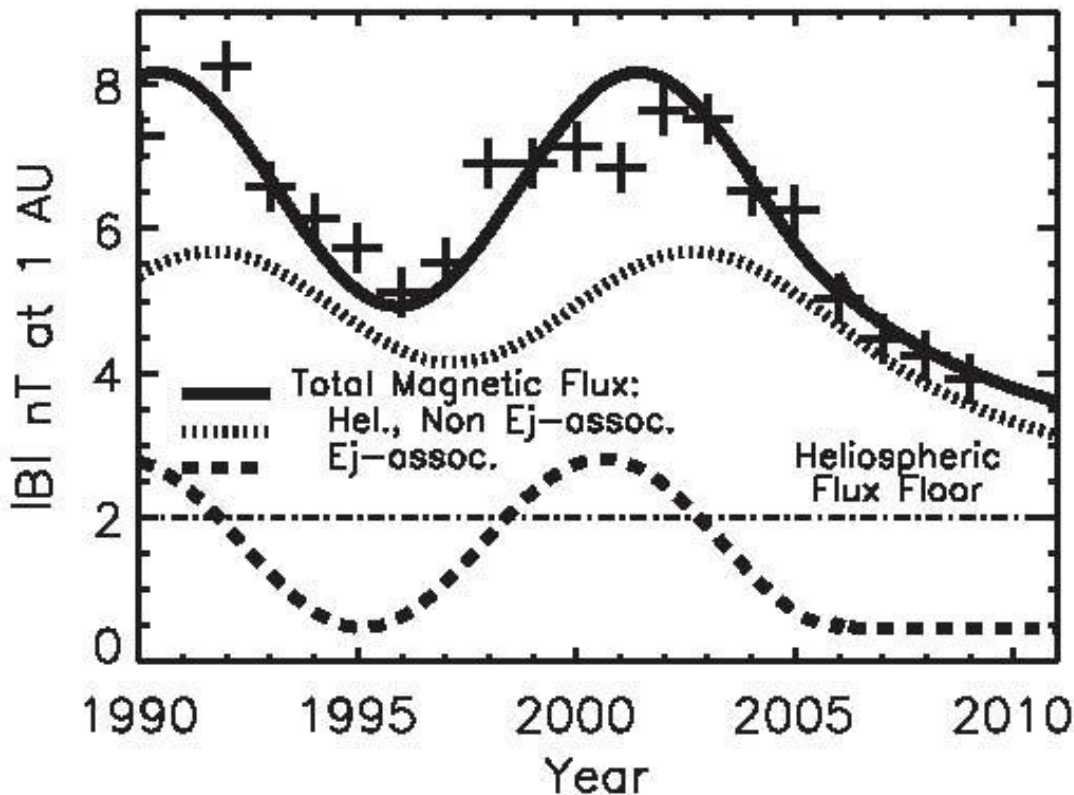
Interchange
Reconnection



Time

Rahmanifard et al., 2016

Integration into Heliospheric Models



More recent theoretical considerations are predicting a lower flux floor.

$$|B| = \sqrt{2} \Phi / 4\pi R_1^2 \text{ where}$$

$$R_1 = 1 \text{ AU};$$

$$\phi_{\text{ICME}} = 1 \times 10^{13} \text{ Wb};$$

$$D = 1/2;$$

$$\tau_{\text{ic}} = 40 \text{ days};$$

$$\tau_0 = 2.5 \text{ years};$$

$$\tau_d = 4.4 \text{ years};$$

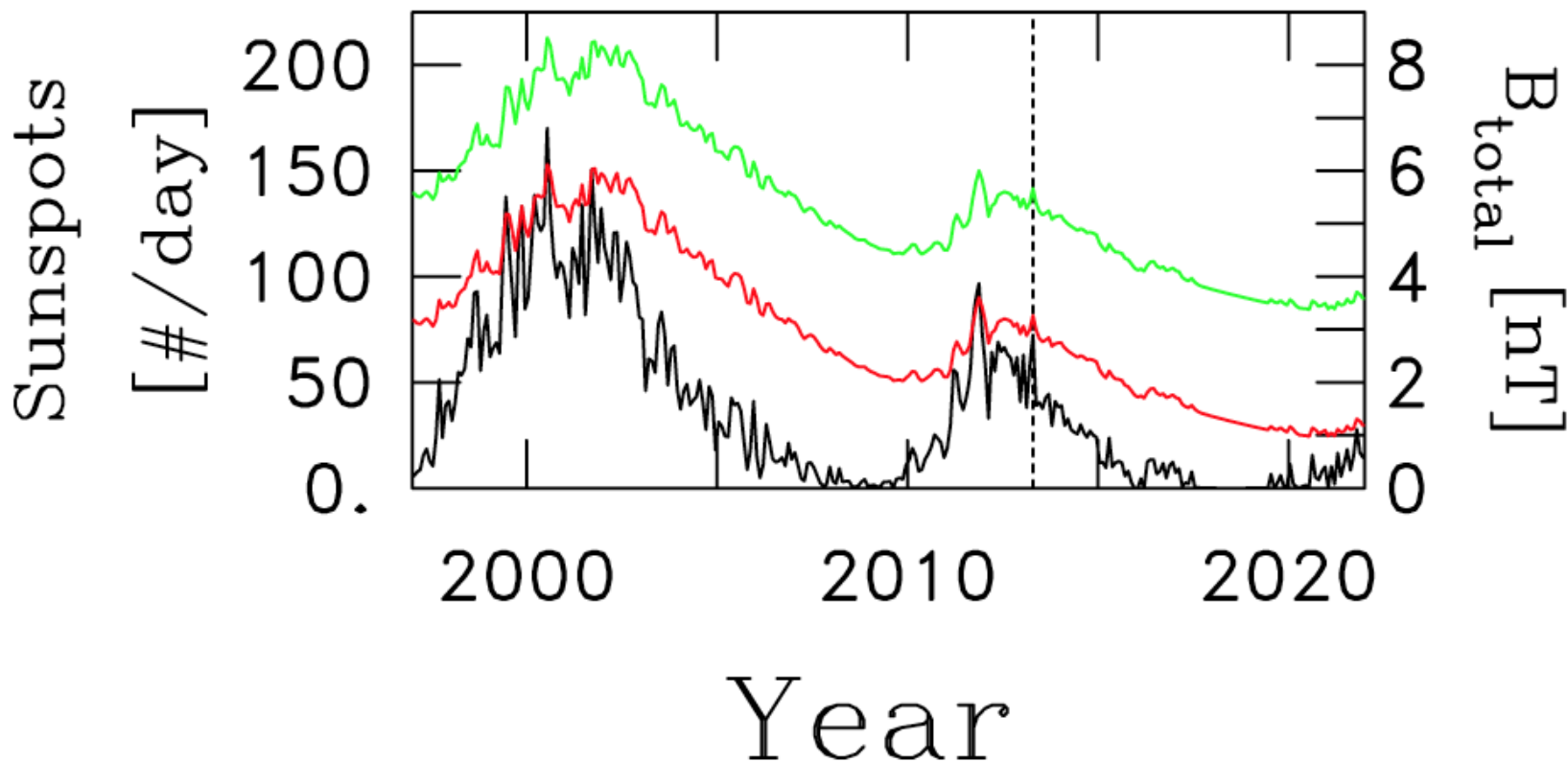
$$F_{\text{lo}} = 0.5 \text{ day}^{-1};$$

$$f_{\text{hi}} = 3 \text{ day}^{-1};$$

$$\Phi_{\text{flr}} = 4 \times 10^{14} \text{ Wb } (|B| = 2 \text{ nT}).$$

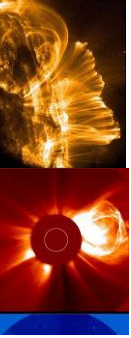


Continued Decay of Magnetic Flux in the Dalton-like Minimum

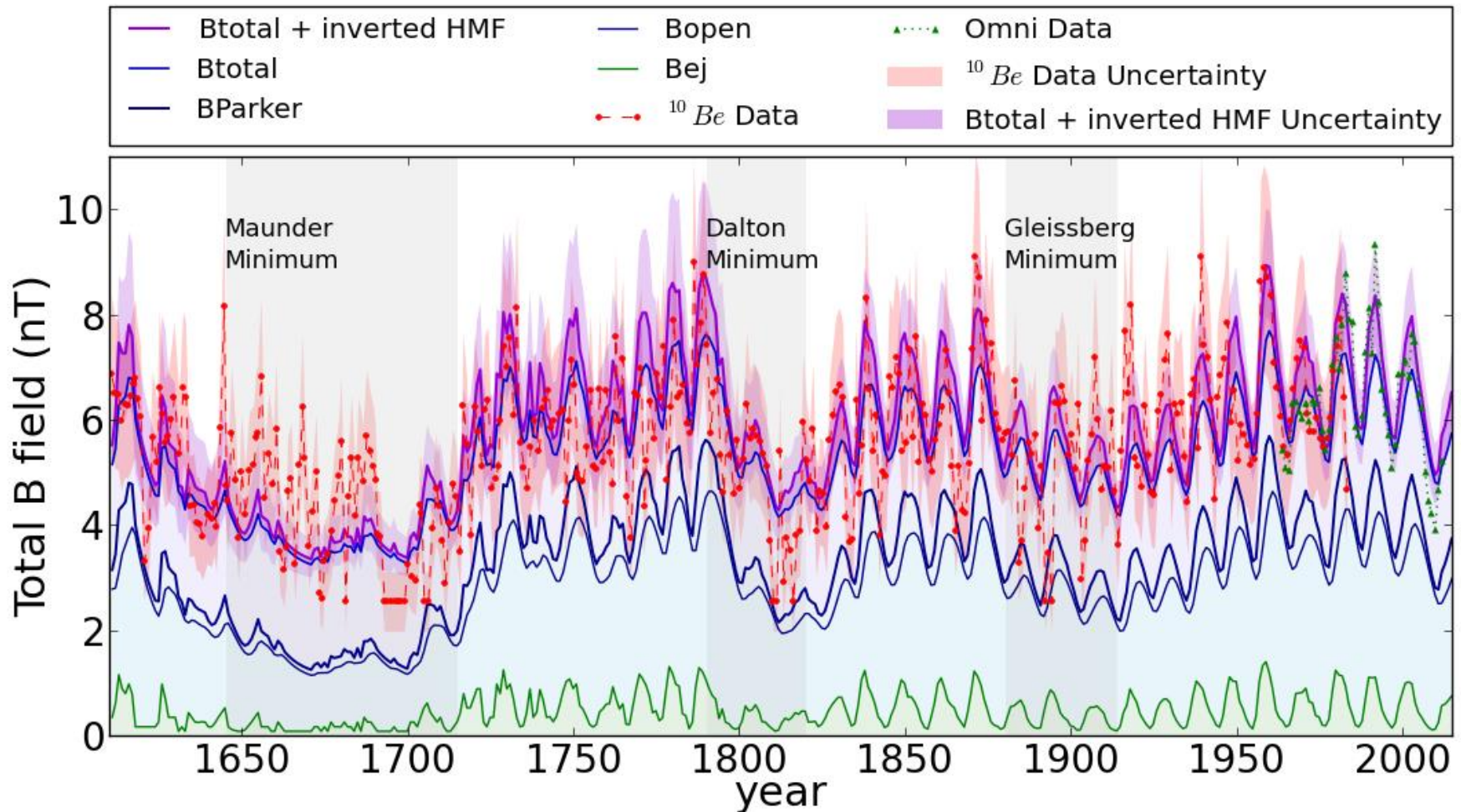


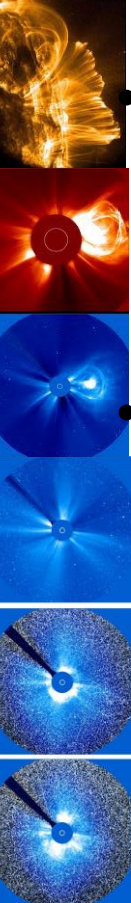
Goelzer et al., ApJ, 2013





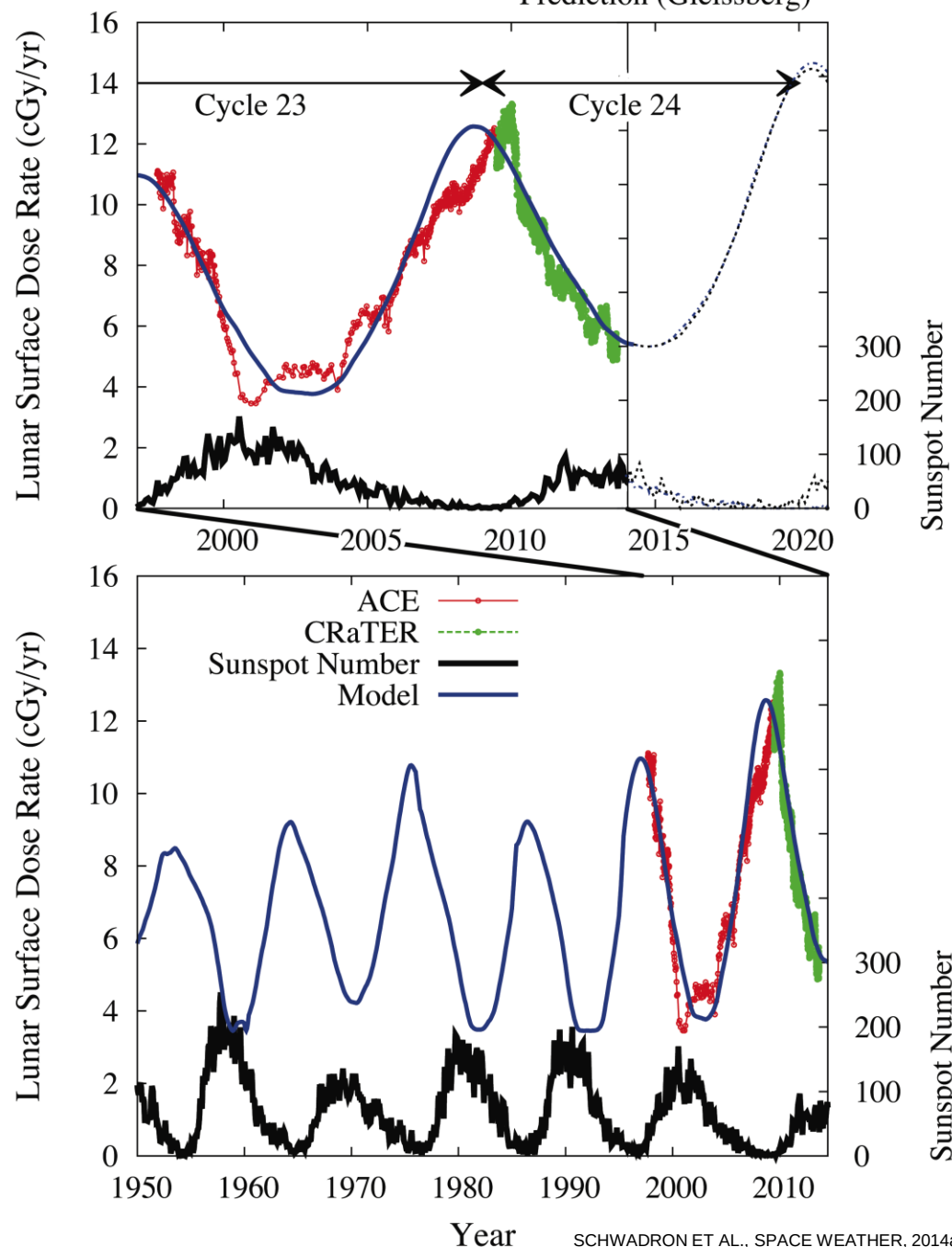
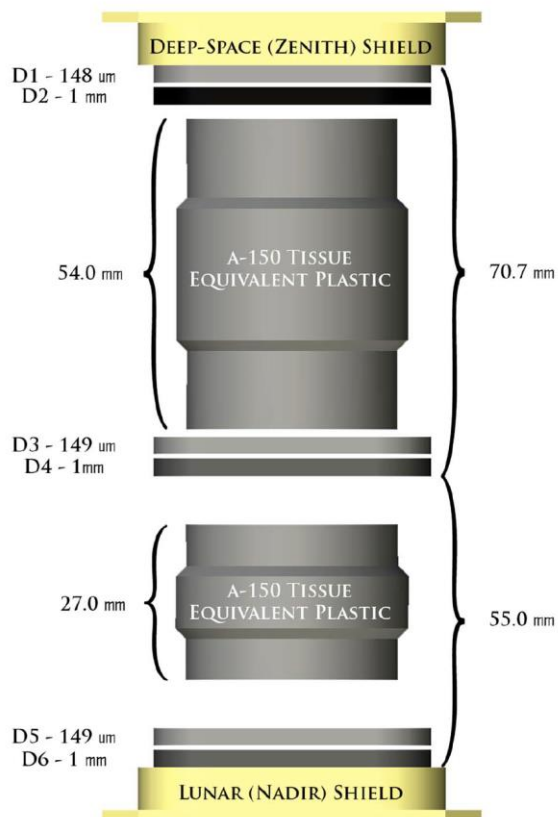
Strong Reduction in Field Possible – Much Higher GCR Flux

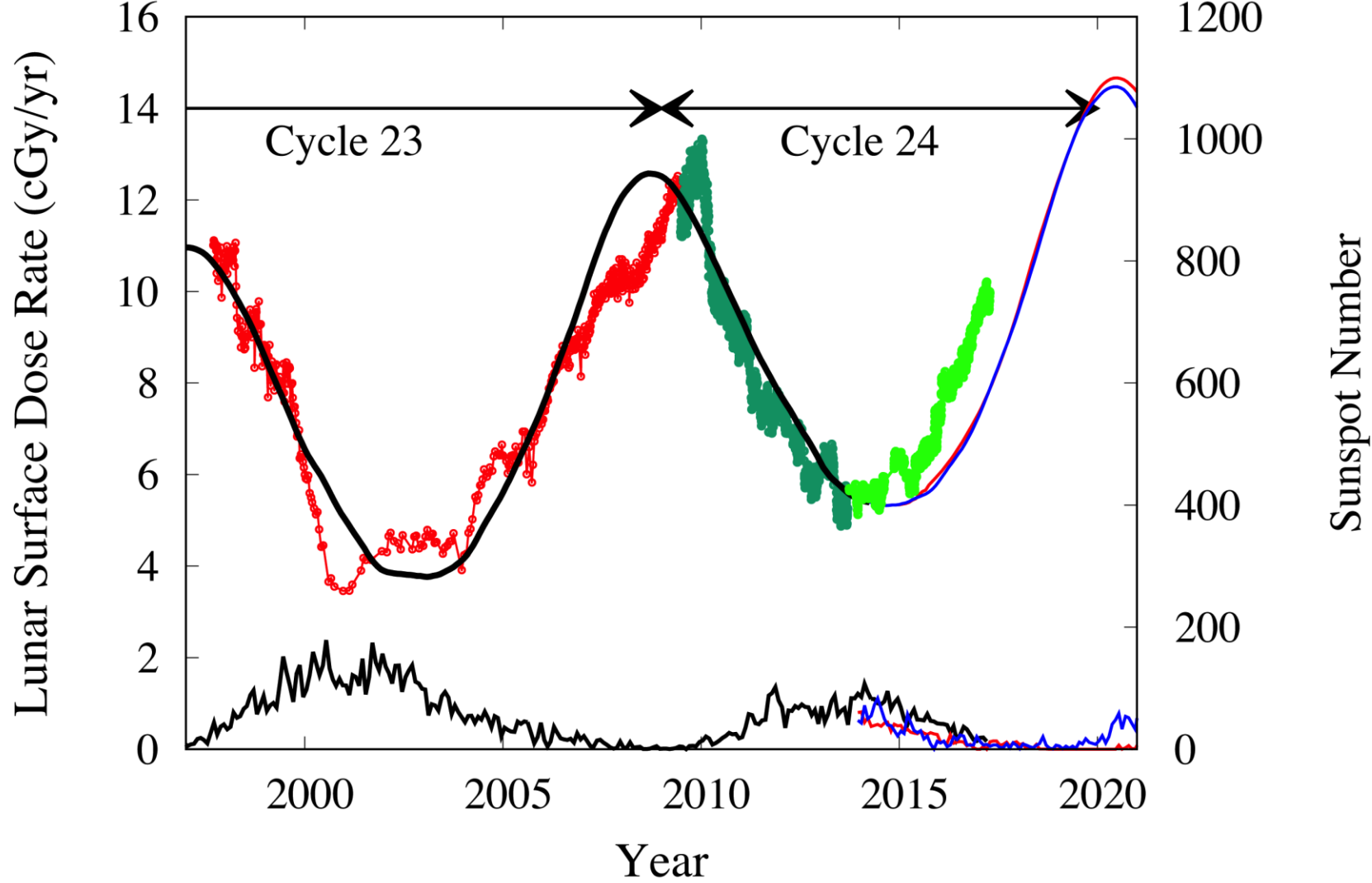
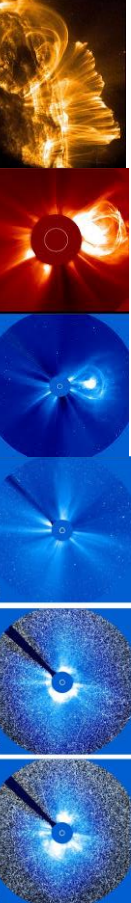


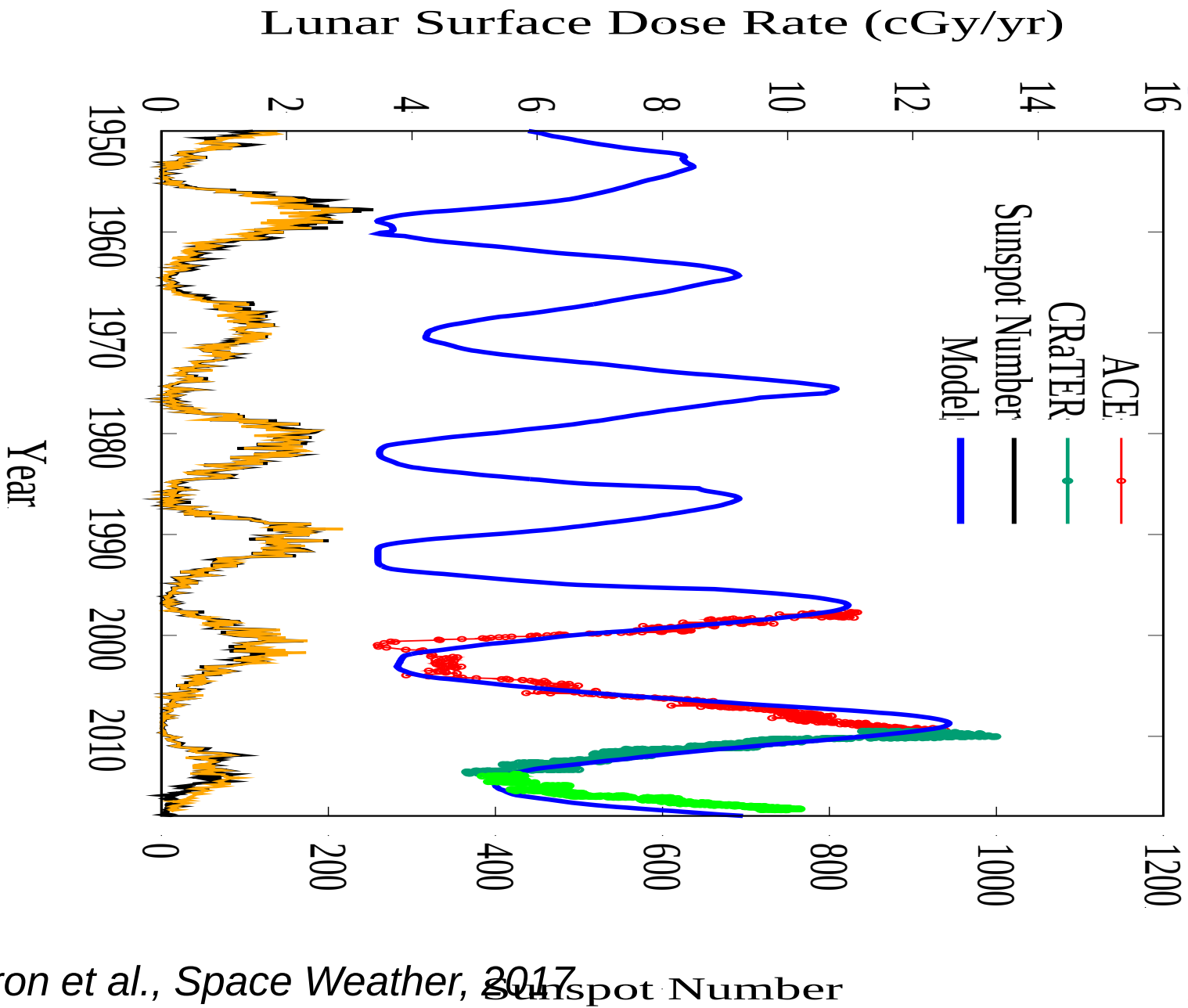


Highest GCR doses
in space age in
recent cycle 23 solar
minima

Continues trend
observed by
Ulysses, ACE

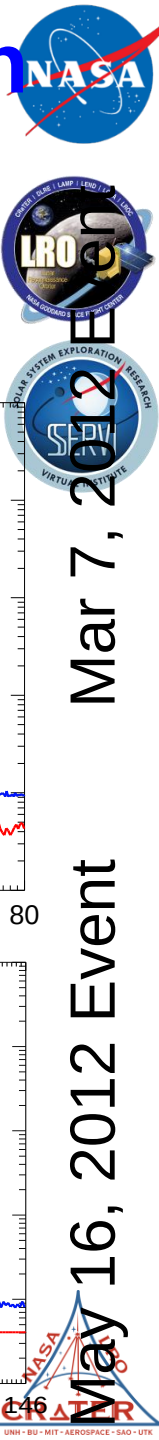






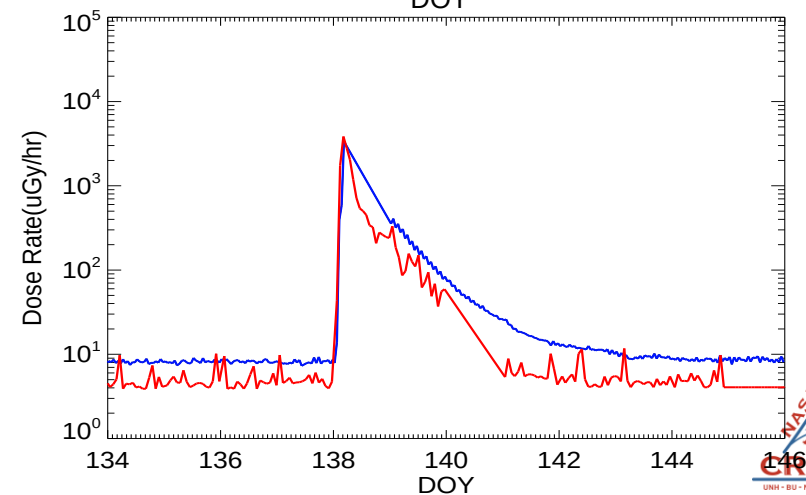
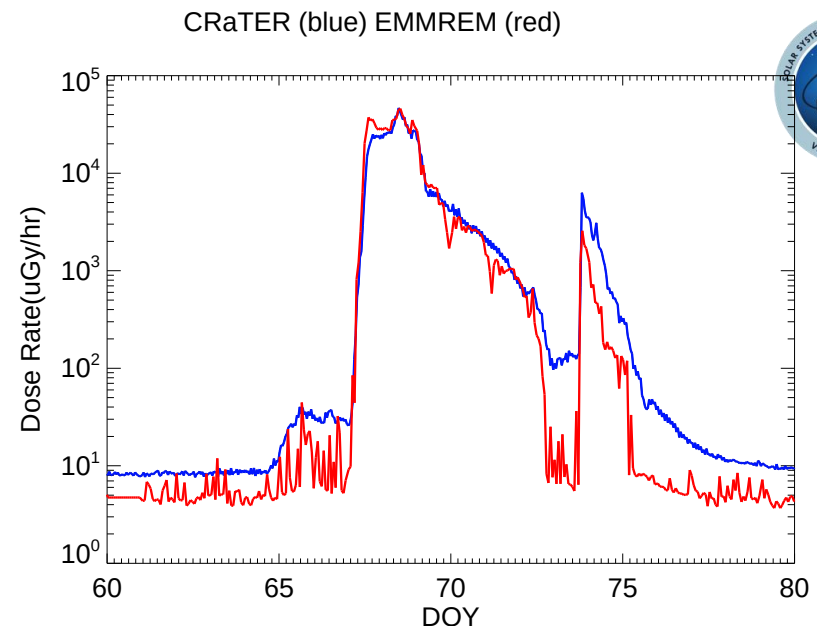
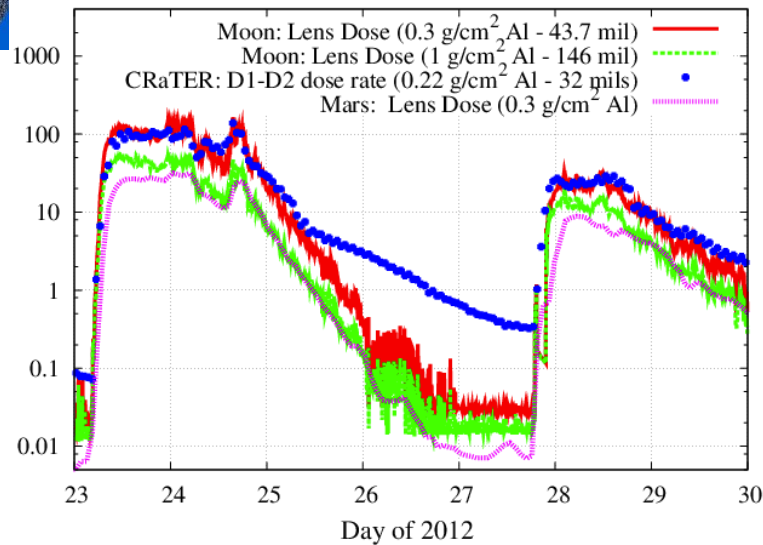
Solar Proton Model Prediction/Validation

After Schwadron et al., 2012

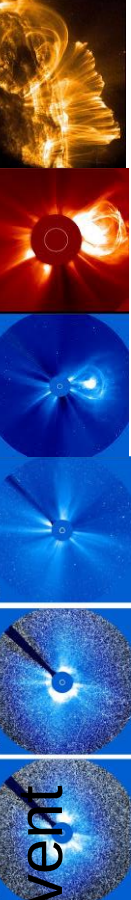


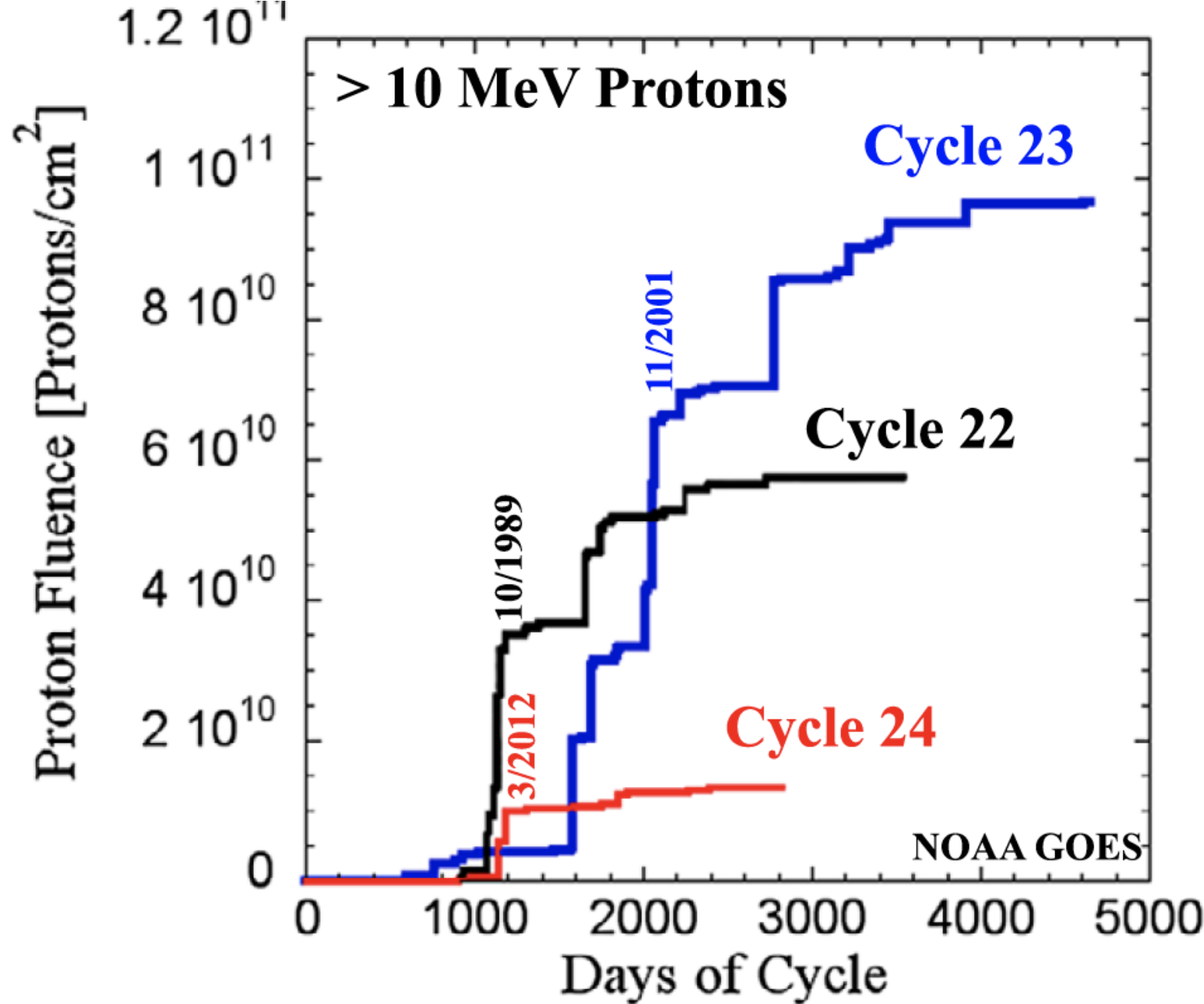
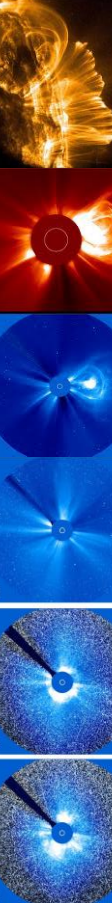
SEP Events During 2012: Indicators of Larger SEP Events in the New Cycle (24)

- Shown here are the major SEP events of 2012 and the comparisons between CRaTER observations (blue) and predicc predictions (red and green).
- Agreement reveals overall accuracy of models, while deviations likely reveal heavy ion contributions to dose observed by CRaTER



Jan. 23rd, 2012 Event

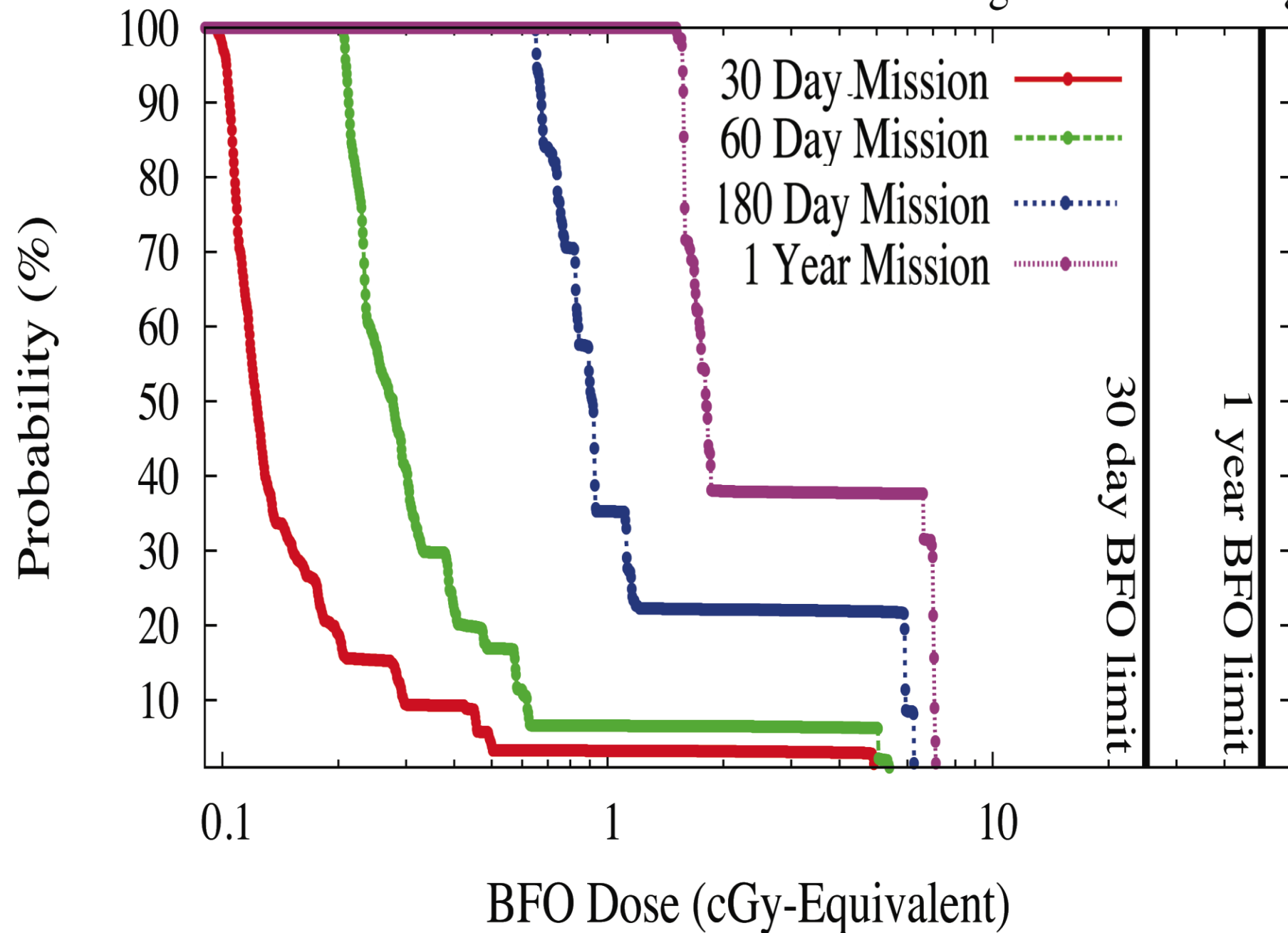


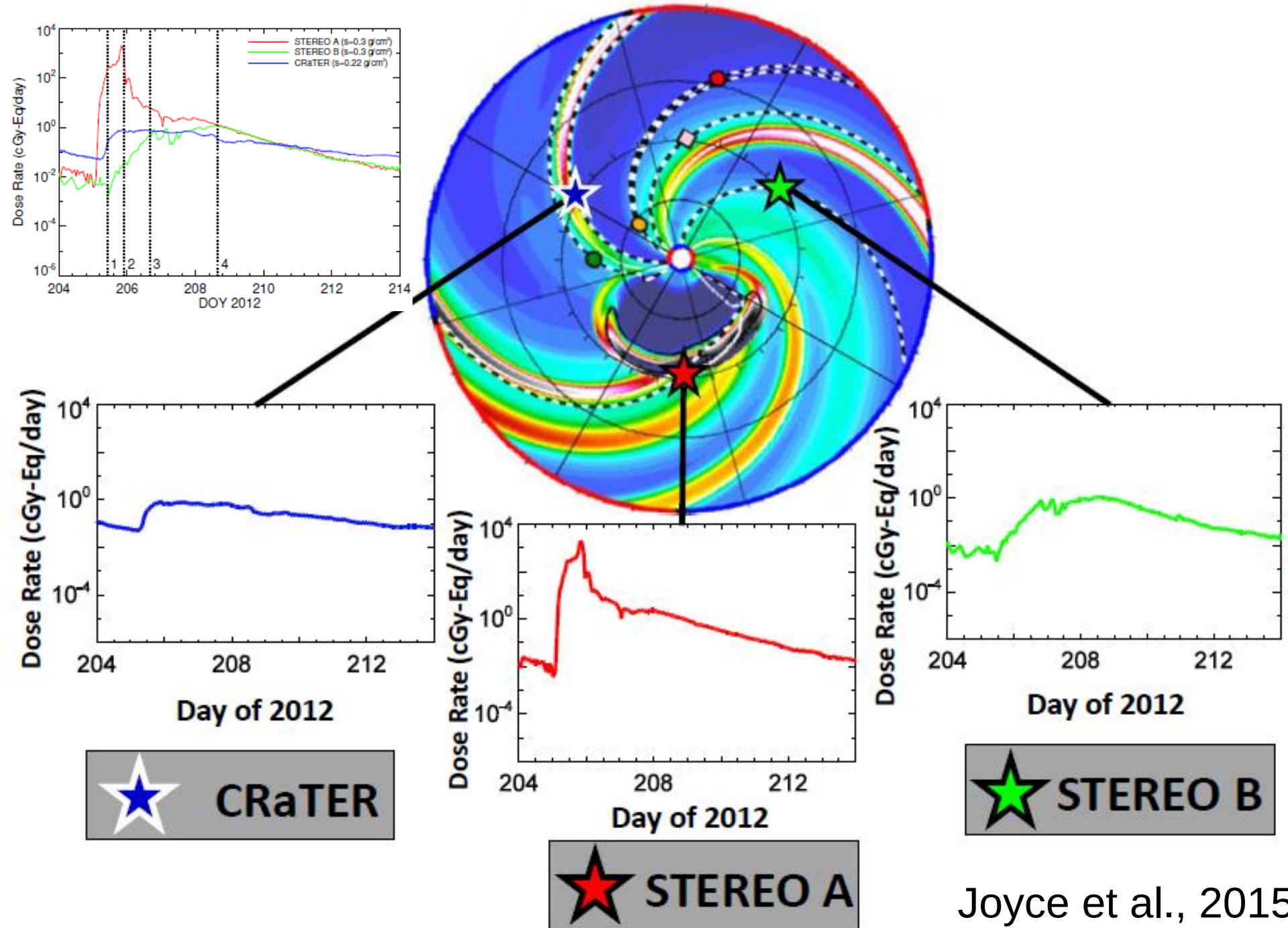


MeWaldt et al., 2015

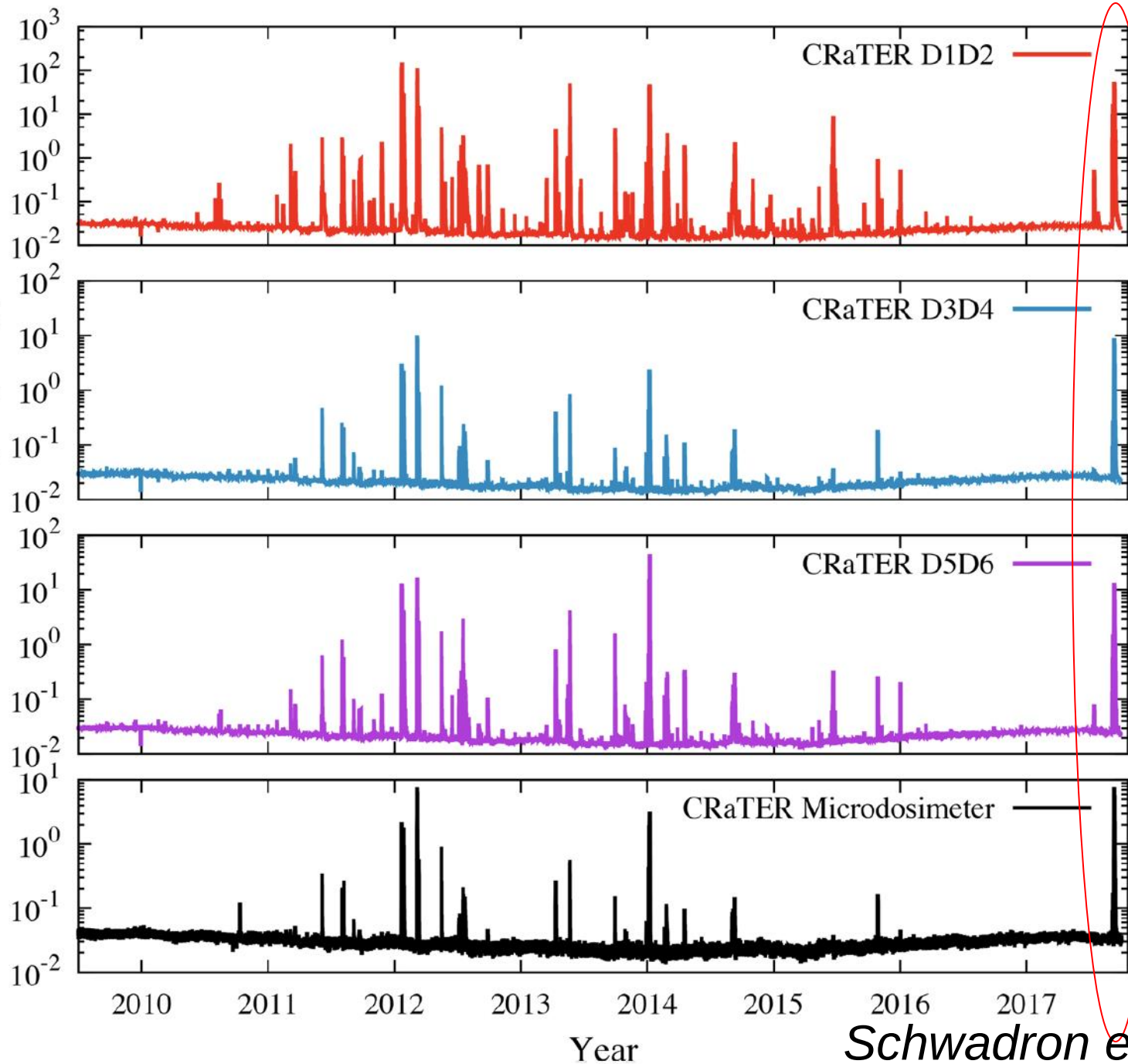
Schwadron et al., 2017



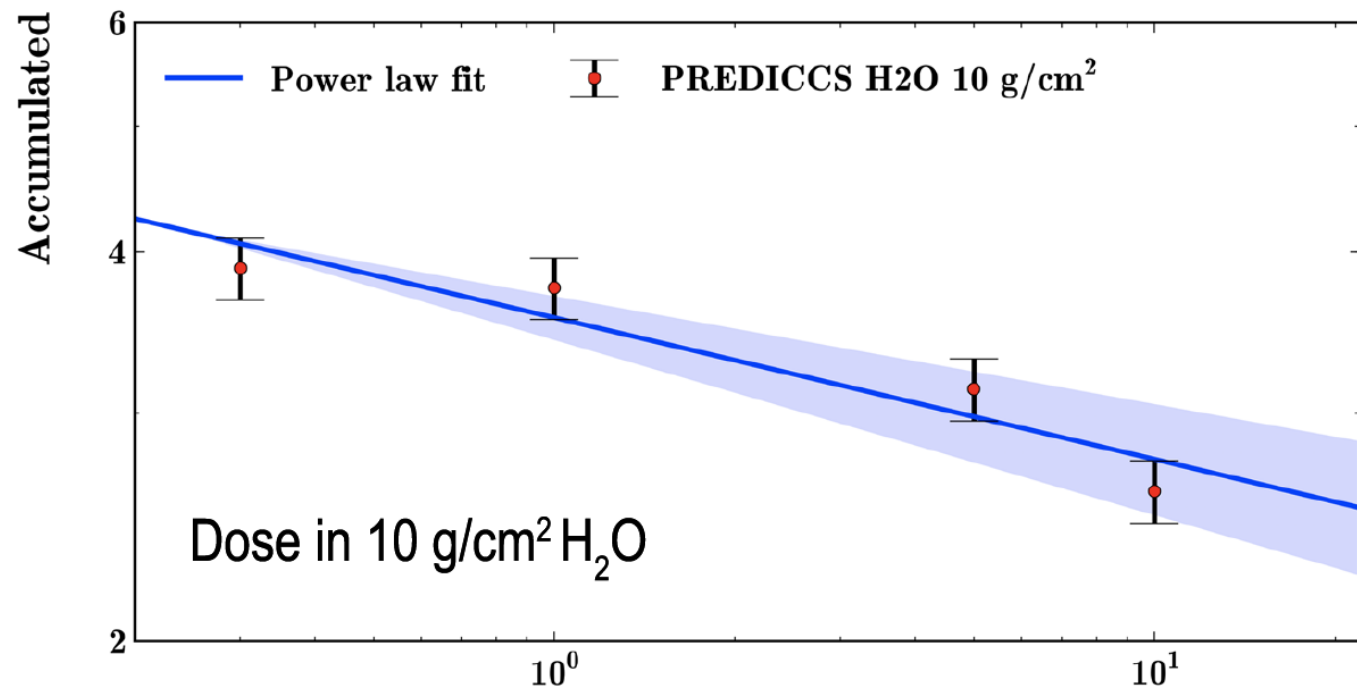
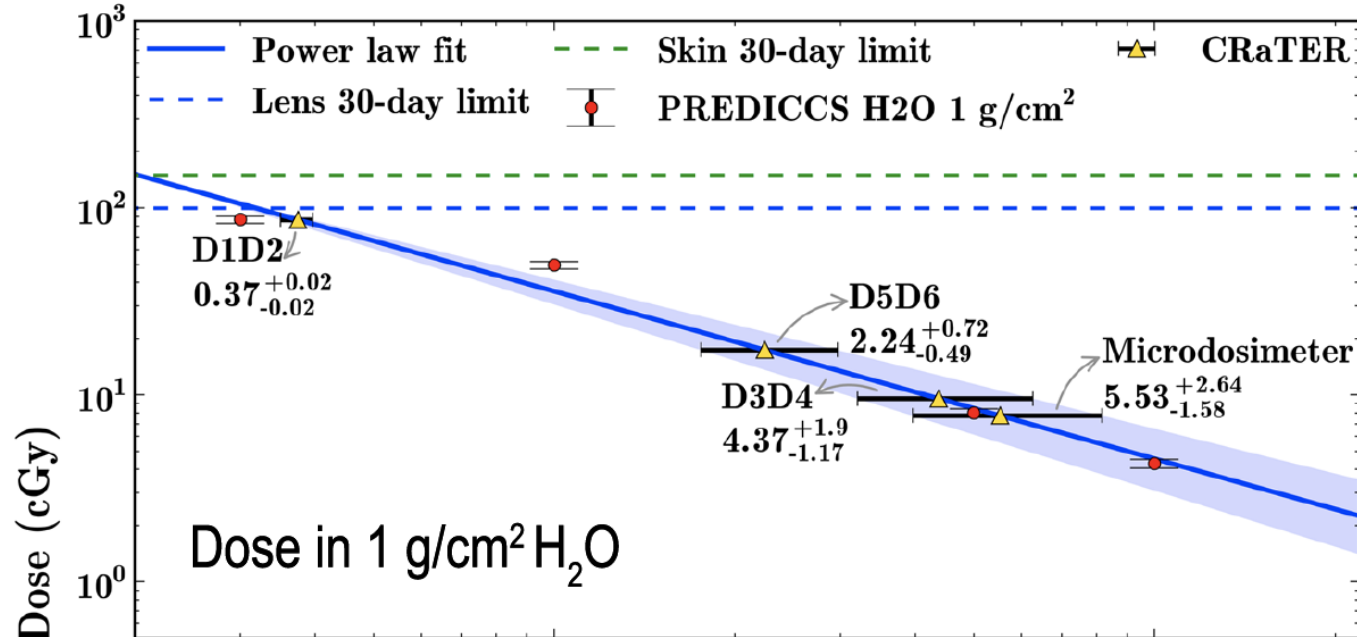
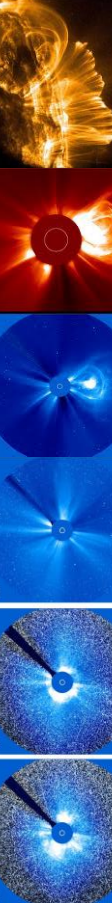


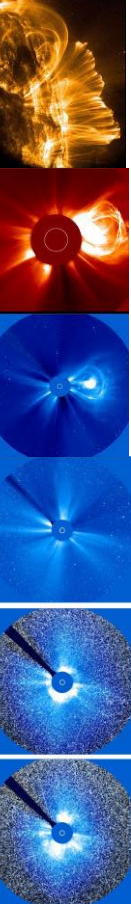


Lunar Dose Rate (cGy/day)

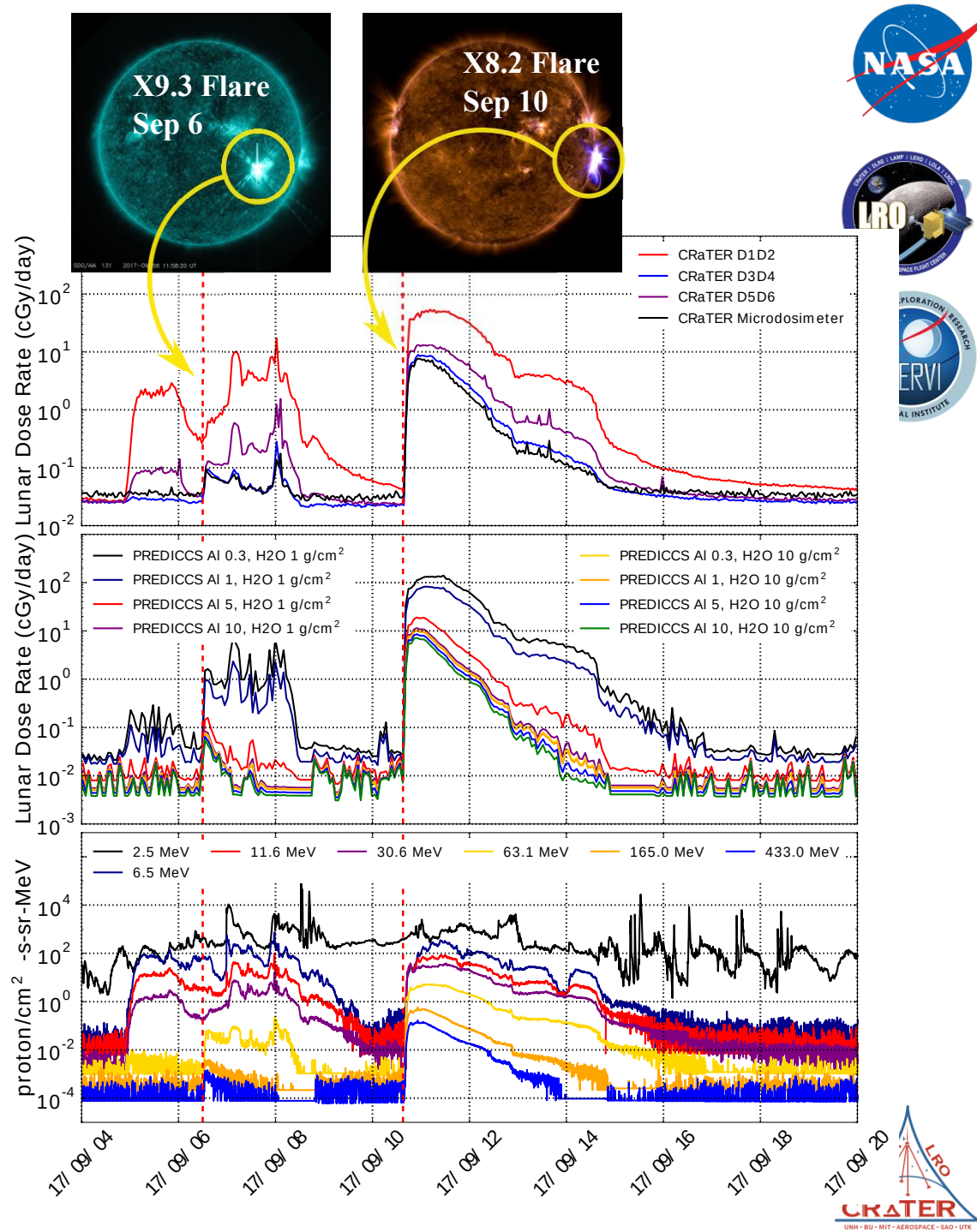


Schwadron et al., 2017

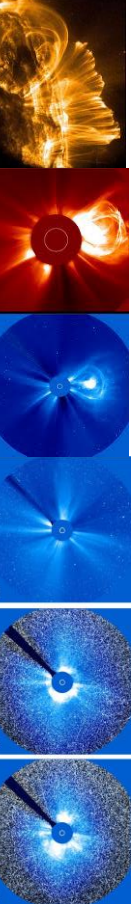




- Example of a large event during decline of cycle 24
- Note importance of seed population

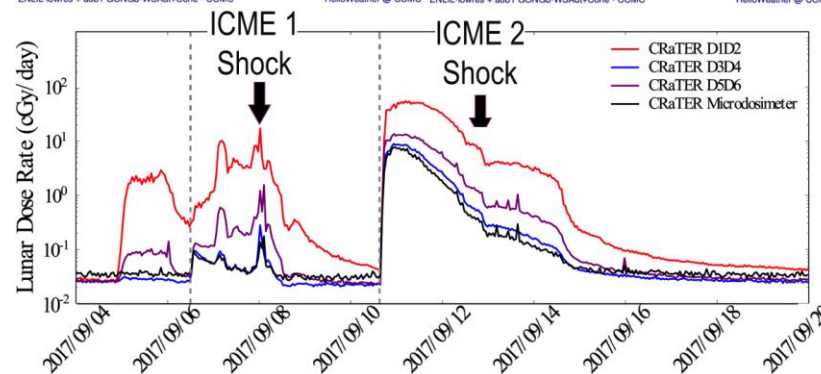
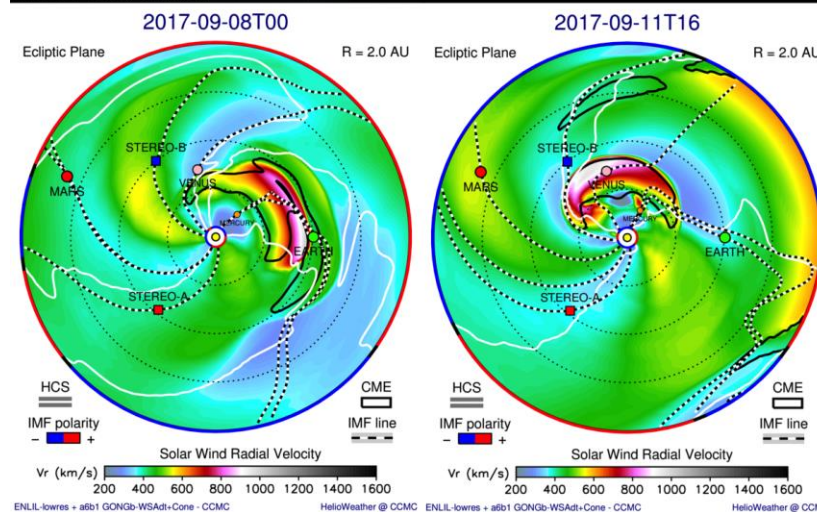
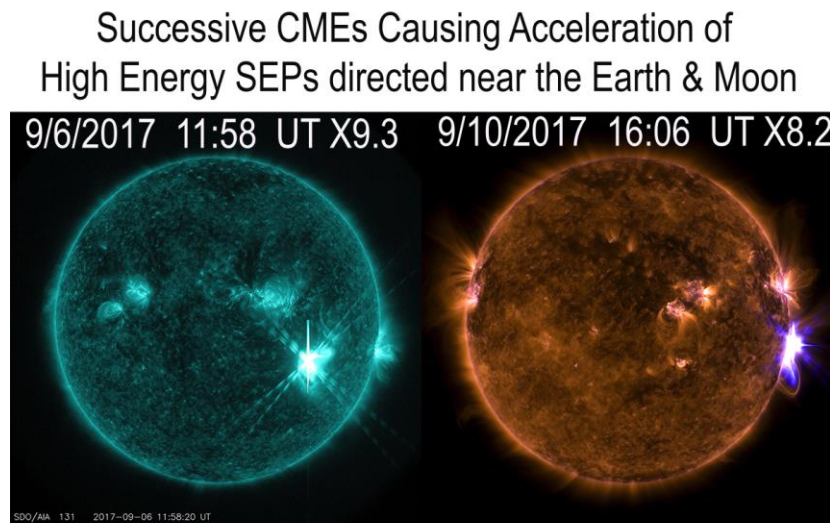


Schwadron et al., 2017



- First event had clear shock, and ESP
- Second event shows prompt acceleration

Schwadron et al., 2017



Conclusions

- Radiation levels continue to increase due to weakening solar activity
- Dose rates even higher than predicted in 2014
- Large events (Sep 2017) in decline of cycle 24 indicate that weak activity does not exclude large SEP events
- Overall, SEP event probabilities still quite low during cycle 24

