



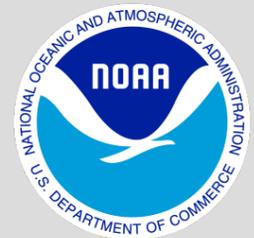
NOAA/NCEI

Selected Results From GOES-16 Solar and Galactic Cosmic Ray Sensor (SGPS) Calibration and Anomaly Resolution

HARMONISATION OF SEP DATA CALIBRATIONS

ESWW18 Topical Discussion Meeting

November 7, 2018



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Introduction/Outline

- SGPS GOES-16 Level 1b data publically available (Level 2 forthcoming): <https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/stp/satellite/goes-r.html>
- Selected results from GOES-16 SGPS calibration activities presented herein (mainly Sept. 2017 SEP events, but also including analysis of GCR backgrounds)
 - Overview (Sept. 2017 SEP events)
 - Temperature Dependence and Correction Scheme
 - Source of backgrounds (GCRs)
 - Geomagnetic Cutoffs During Sept. 2017 SEP events

GOES-R Series Space Environment In-Situ Suite (SEISS) Solar and Galactic Cosmic Ray Sensor (SGPS)

Solar and Galactic Proton Sensor (SGPS)

- 2 Units, one looking East and one West
- 3 solid state telescopes on each unit
- 1 MeV-500 MeV protons in 13 differential channels, plus >500 MeV integral channel
- 4 MeV-500 MeV alphas in 12 energy bands (not processed)



P/N SEISS-MA-8000 S/N 101 8/23/12

Proton energy channels by telescope (13 differential and 1 integral)

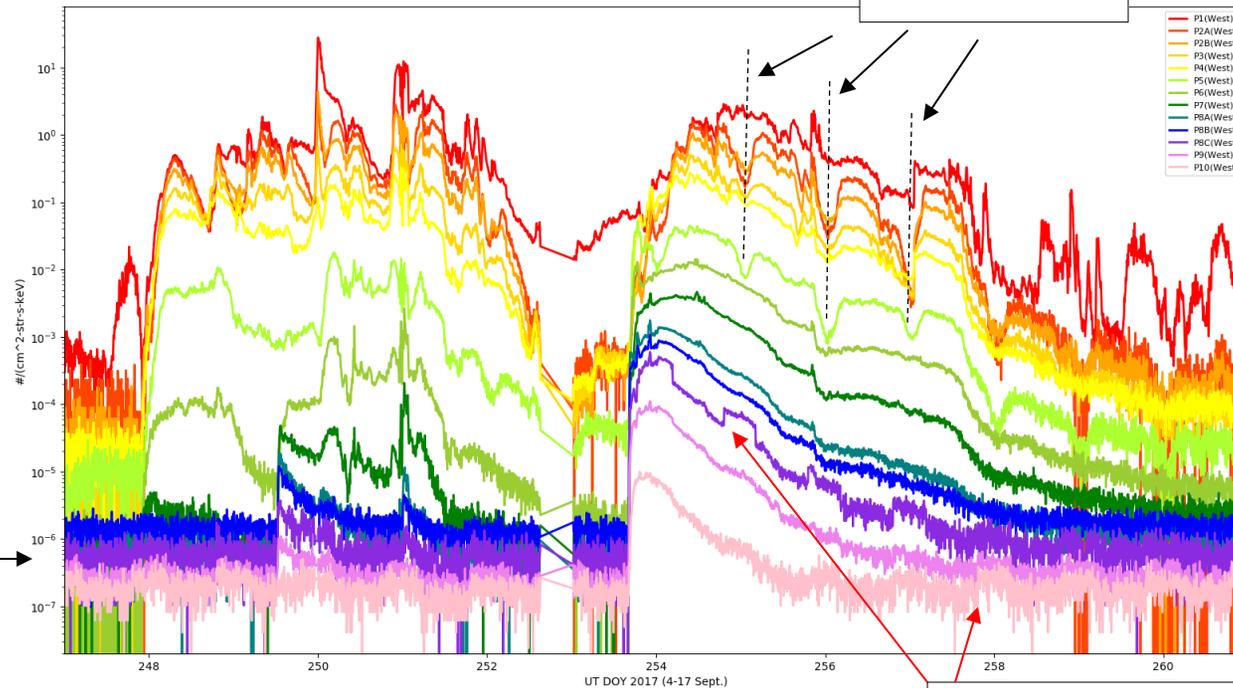
Telescope 1	Telescope 2	Telescope 3
P1 (1.0-1.9 MeV)	P6 (25-40 MeV)	P8A (83-99 MeV)
P2A. (1.9-2.3 MeV)	P7 (40-80 MeV)	P8B (99-118 MeV)
P2B (2.3-3.4 MeV)		P8C (118-150 MeV)
P3 (3.4-6.5 MeV)		P9 (150-275 MeV)
P4 (6.5-12 MeV)		P10 (275-500 MeV)
P5 (12-25 MeV)		P11 (>500 MeV)

***SEISS designed, built, tested
and calibrated by Assurance
Technology Corporation***

September 2017 SEP Events

SGPS-X (West) L1b 5m averages
During Sep. 2017 Solar Proton Event

Temperature
dependent Drops in
SGPS-X T1 fluxes



P1 (1-1.9 MeV)
P2A (1.9-2.3 MeV)
P2B (2.3-3.4 MeV)
P3 (3.4-6.5 MeV)
P4 (6.5-12 MeV)
P5 (12-25 MeV)
P6 (25-40 MeV)
P7 (40-80 MeV)
P8AF (83-99 MeV)
P8BF (99-118 MeV)
P8CF (118-150 MeV)
P9F (150-275 MeV)
P10 (275-500 MeV)

GCR fluxes
too high

SGPS-X T3 temperature
dependence

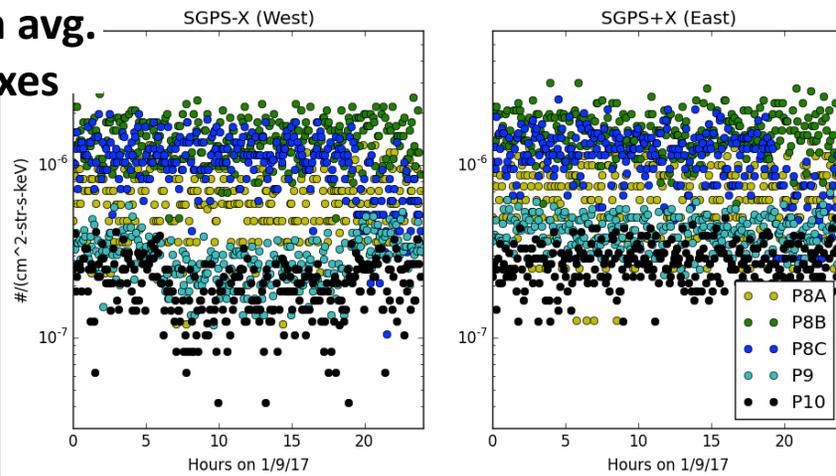
- Temperature Dependence in SGPS-X T1 and T3 - Addressed with correction algorithm downstream of Level 1b processing.
- Reported GCR fluxes too high

Selected Results From GOES-16 SGPS Calibration Activities

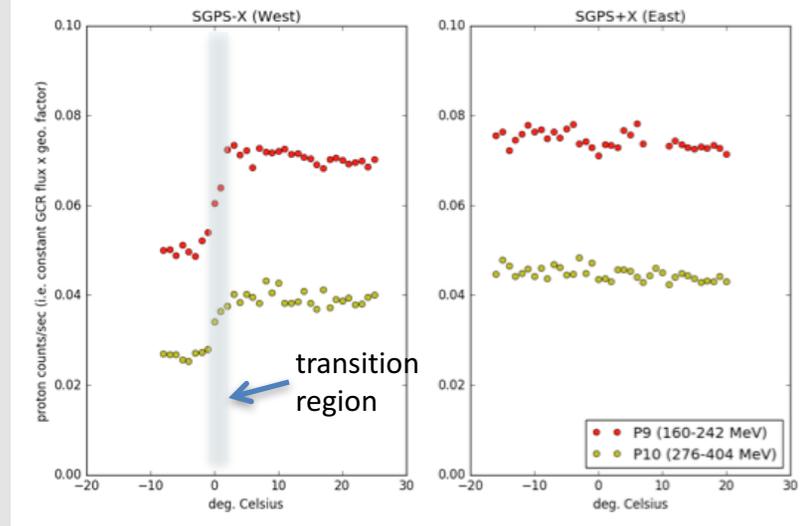
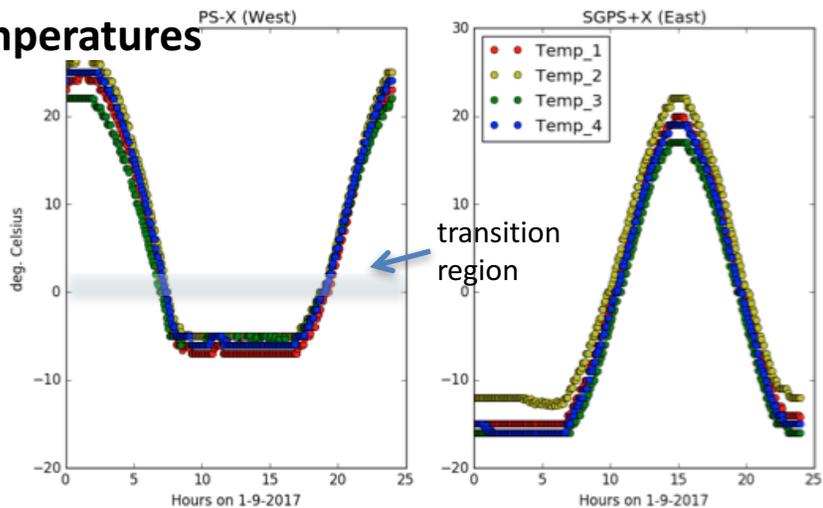
TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE AND CORRECTION SCHEME

SGPS-X (West) Temperature Dependence

5m avg.
fluxes



Temperatures

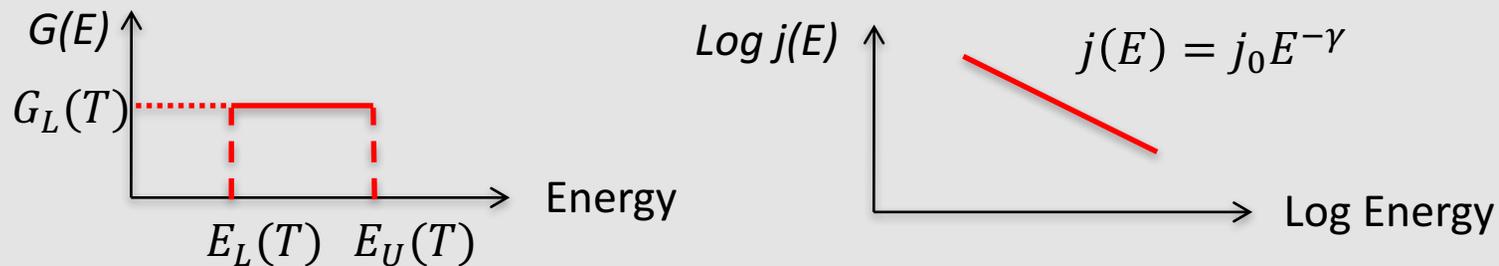


22 day averages of counts/sec in 1 deg. temperature bins between -20° and +30° C.

Here, P9 and P10 are shown as examples. There is also significant temperature dependence in response of P11, P1-P3, and P5 channels.

Temperature Correction Scheme

A rectangular function with temperature dependent boundaries is used to model the energy channel response function, and a power law is used to model the ambient spectrum



The total counts/sec. in the channel is the convolution of the channel response function and the ambient spectrum

$$C = \int_{E_L}^{E_U} G_0 j_0 E^{-\gamma} dE = G_0 j_0 \frac{(E_U^{1-\gamma} - E_L^{1-\gamma})}{1-\gamma}$$

A temperature and spectrum dependent correction is used to determine the counts expected in the fixed/calibrated channel (at 25°C), given counts from temp. dep. chan.

$$C_{corrected} = X(\gamma, T) * C_{measured}$$

$$\text{where } X(\gamma, T) = \frac{G_0(T=25^\circ C)[E_U^{1-\gamma}(T=25^\circ C) - E_L^{1-\gamma}(T=25^\circ C)]}{G_0(T)[E(T)_U^{1-\gamma} - E(T)_L^{1-\gamma}]}$$

To Get Low Temp. E_L , E_U and G_0

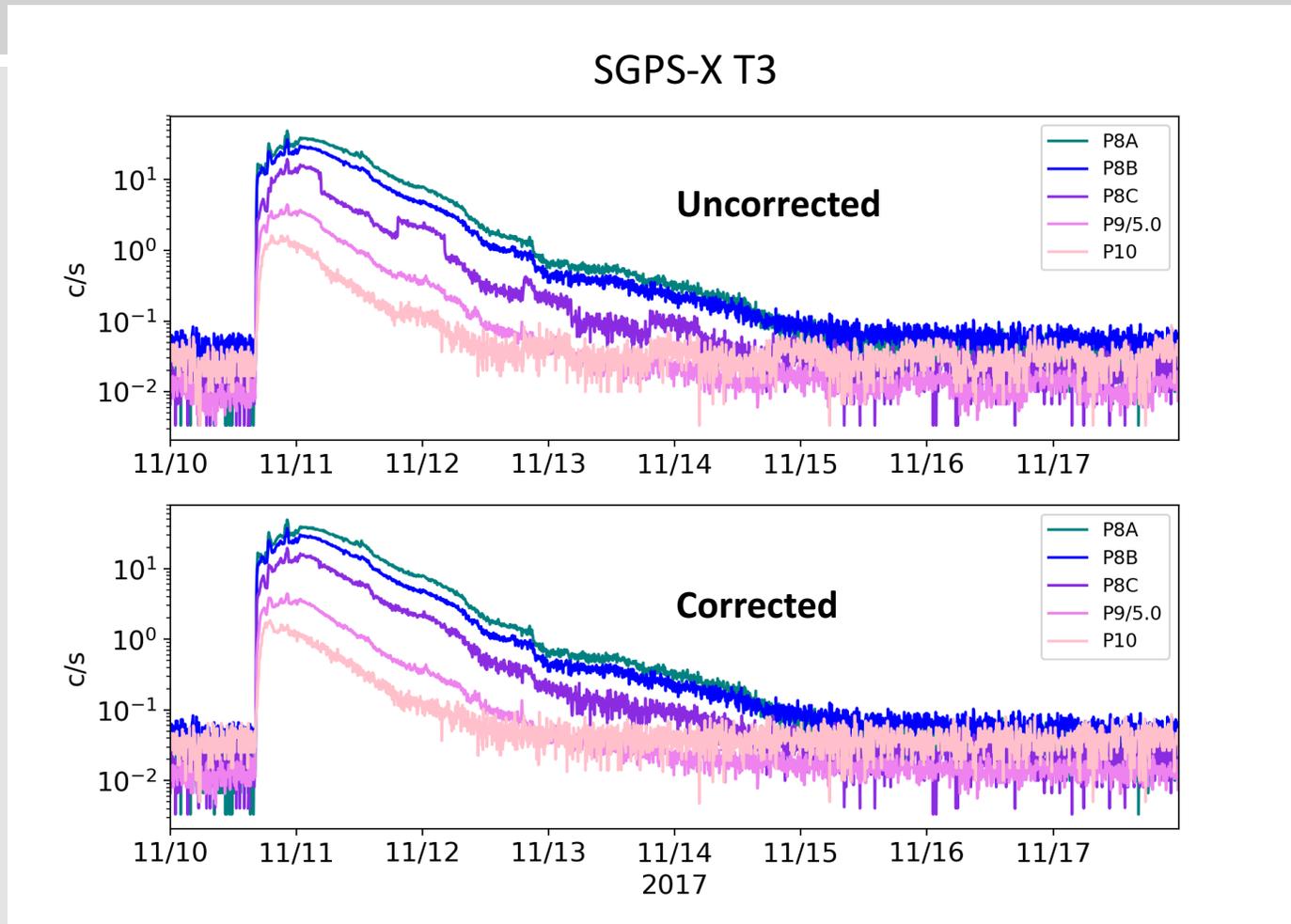
- Obtain spectral index γ_i from fit to SGPS+X T3 channels (P8A-P10) (SGPS+X does not exhibit temperature dependence.) This is done for many ($i=1-N$) 5m averaged intervals from the Sept. 2017 SEP events.

- Minimize the function

$$f(E_L, E_U, G_0) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \log \left(\overbrace{G_0 j_{0,i} \frac{(E_U^{1-\gamma_i} - E_L^{1-\gamma_i})}{1 - \gamma_i}}^{\text{Model channel counts}} \right) - \log \underbrace{C_i}_{\substack{\text{Measured counts} \\ \text{In channel}}} \right\}^2$$

with respect to E_L , E_U and G_0 using many spectra.

SGPS Temperature Correction

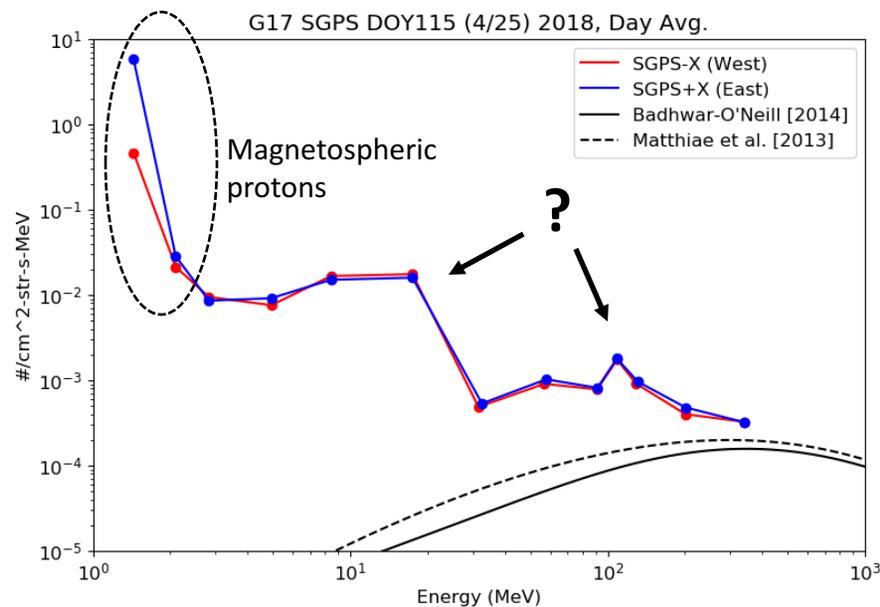
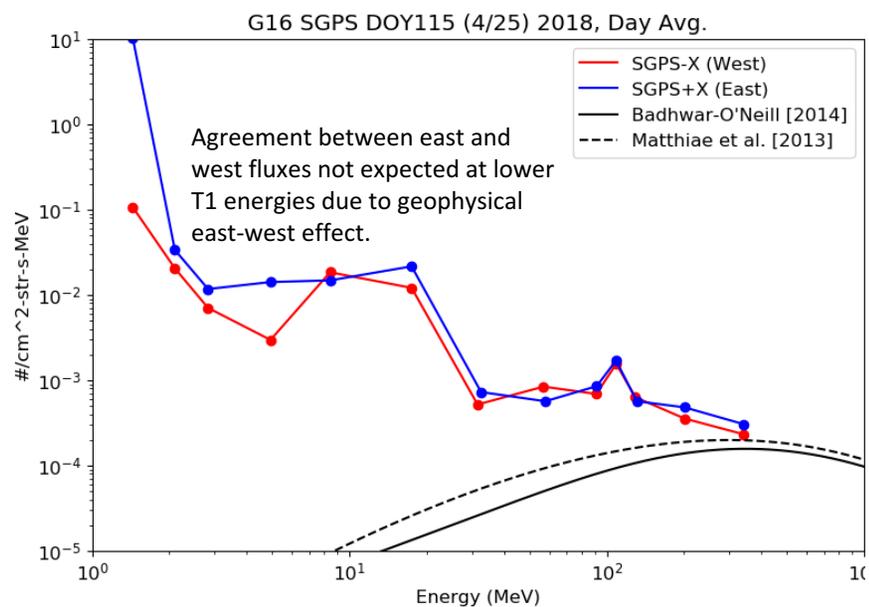


SGPS-X T3 5 minute averaged counts per second during Sept. 2017 SEP event, showing uncorrected c/s in top panel and temperature corrected c/s in bottom panel.

Selected Results From GOES-16 SGPS Calibration Activities

SGPS BACKGROUNDS

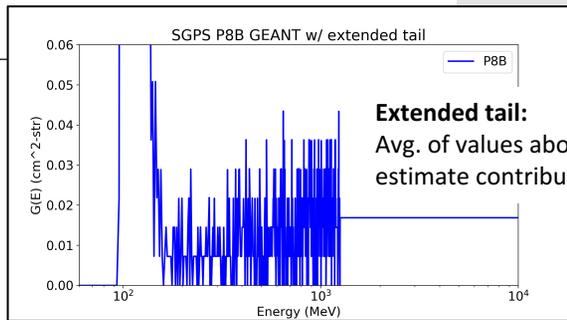
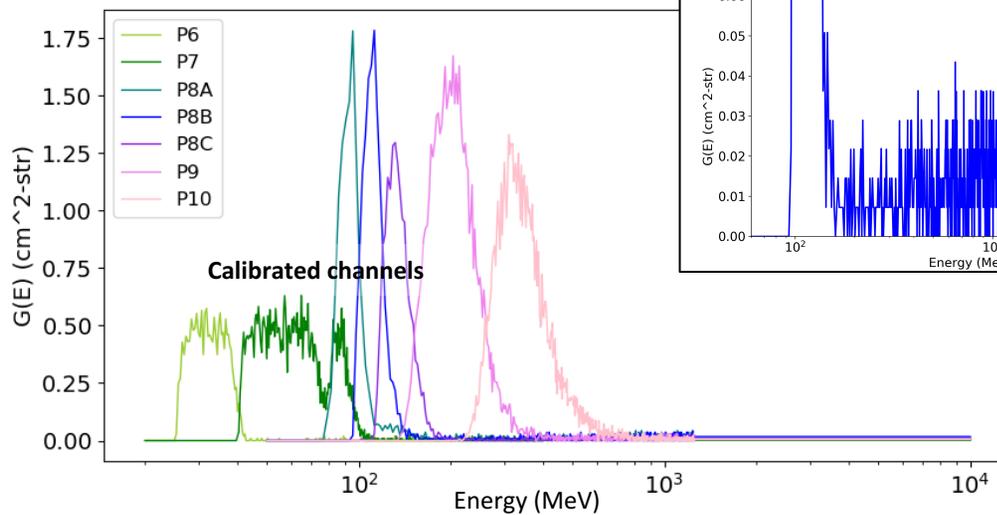
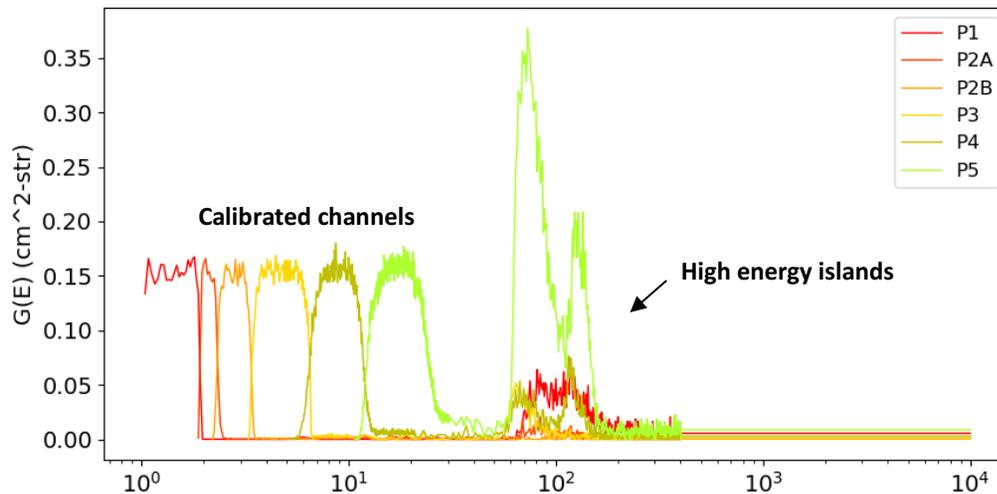
High GCR/background Rates



GOES-16 and -17 SGPS 1-day averaged quiet-time background/GCR measurements and standard GCR models. Observed fluxes are well above GCR models and have negative spectral exponent, while GCR models have a positive spectral exponent in the SGPS energy range.

SGPS GEANT Simulated Response Functions

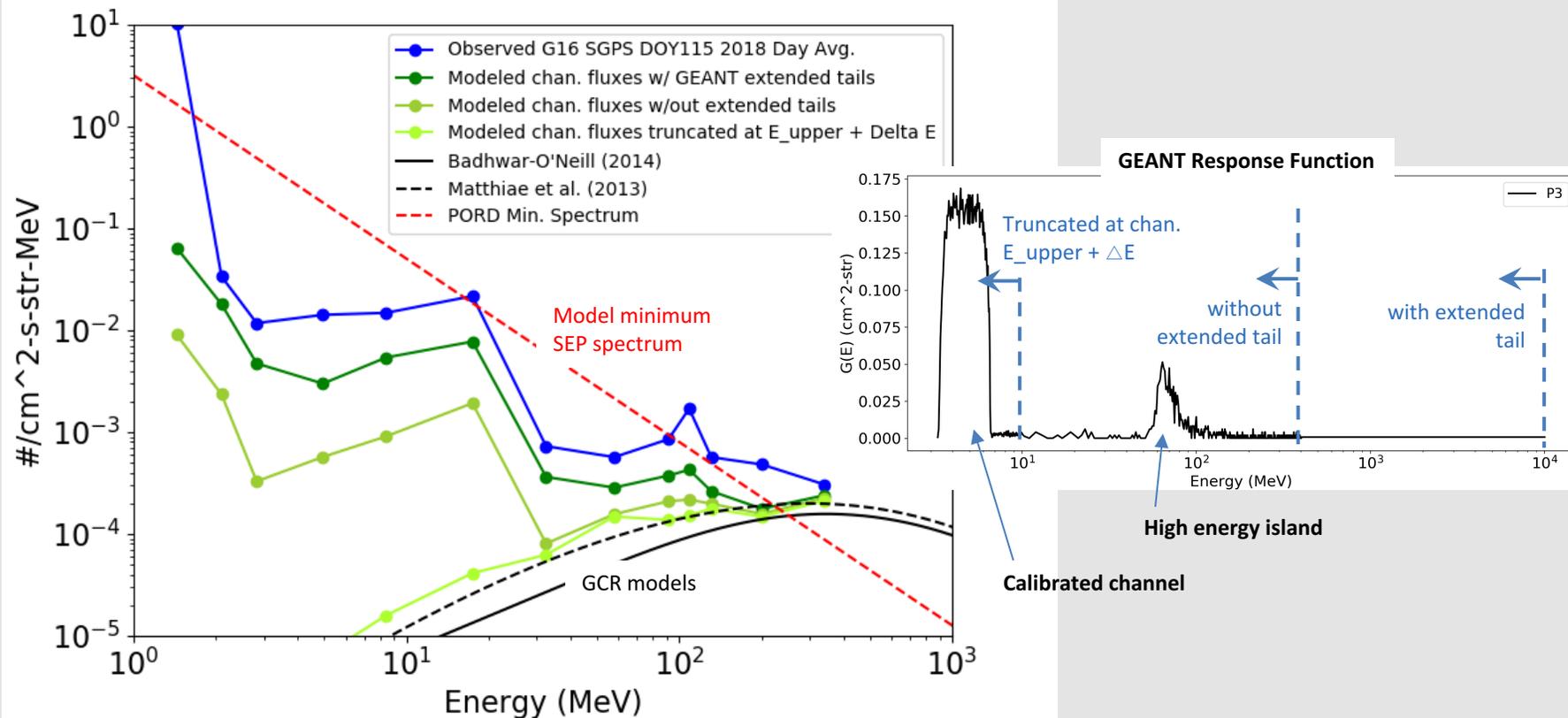
GEANT (simulated) response functions



Extended tail:
Avg. of values above 10^3 MeV used to estimate contribution up to 10^4 MeV

GOES-16 SGPS Backgrounds

Observed vs. Modeled GCR Backgrounds

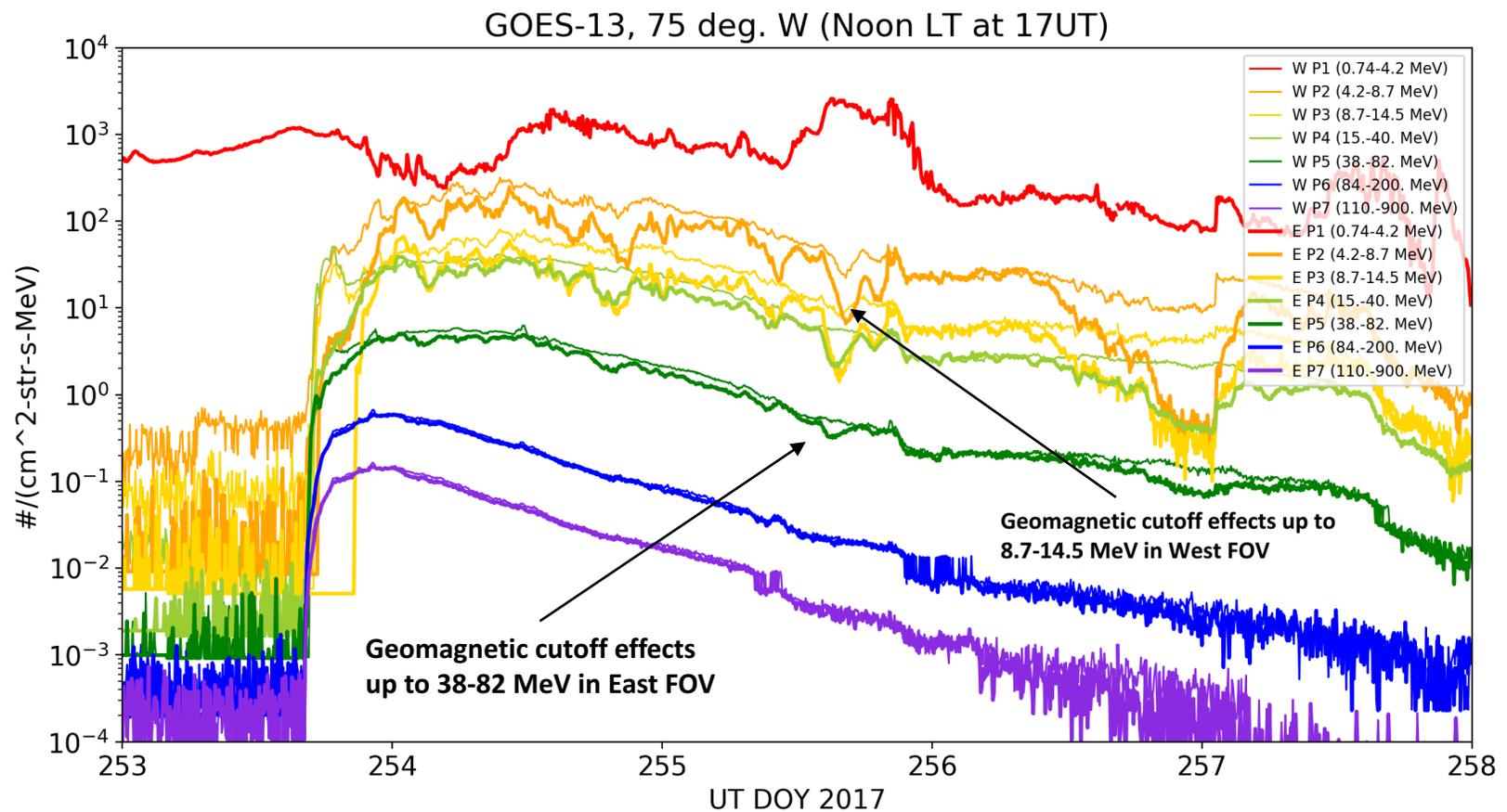


- Source of SGPS backgrounds is GCR counts.
- Reported GCR fluxes are significantly higher than accepted empirical models.
- High GCR fluxes are due to high energy tail portion of response function, not part of calibrated channel.
- Differential channels calibrated for observing SEP events; P11 (>500 MeV integral chan.) measures GCRs.

Selected Results From GOES-16 SGPS Calibration Activities

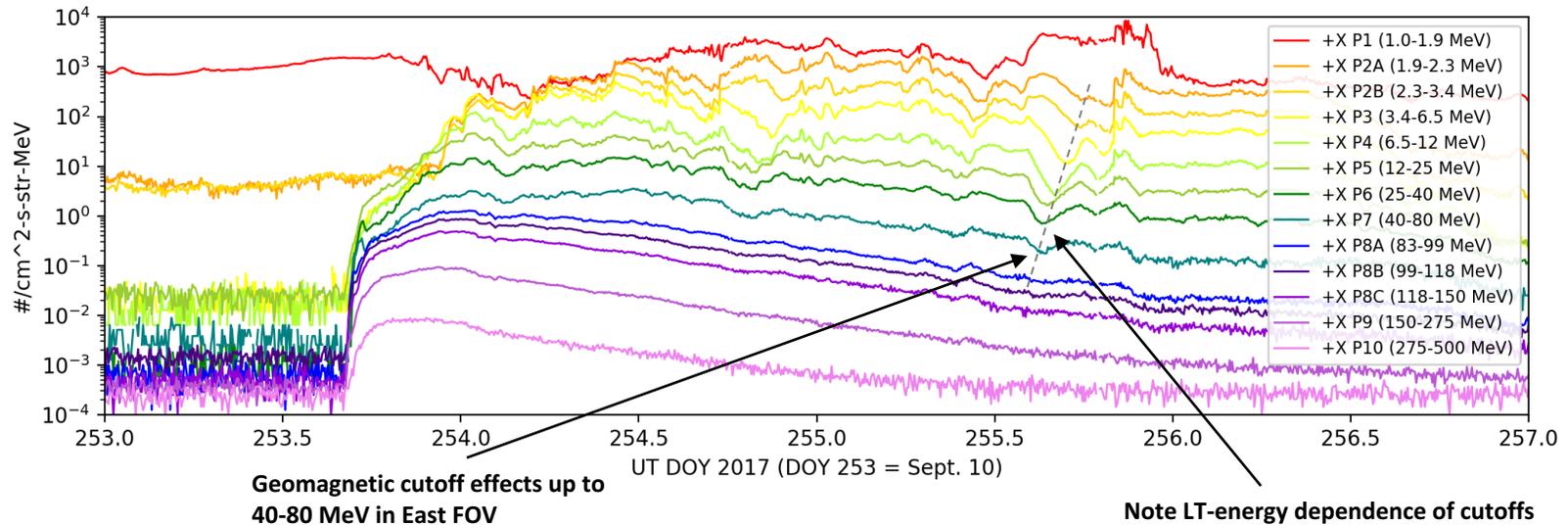
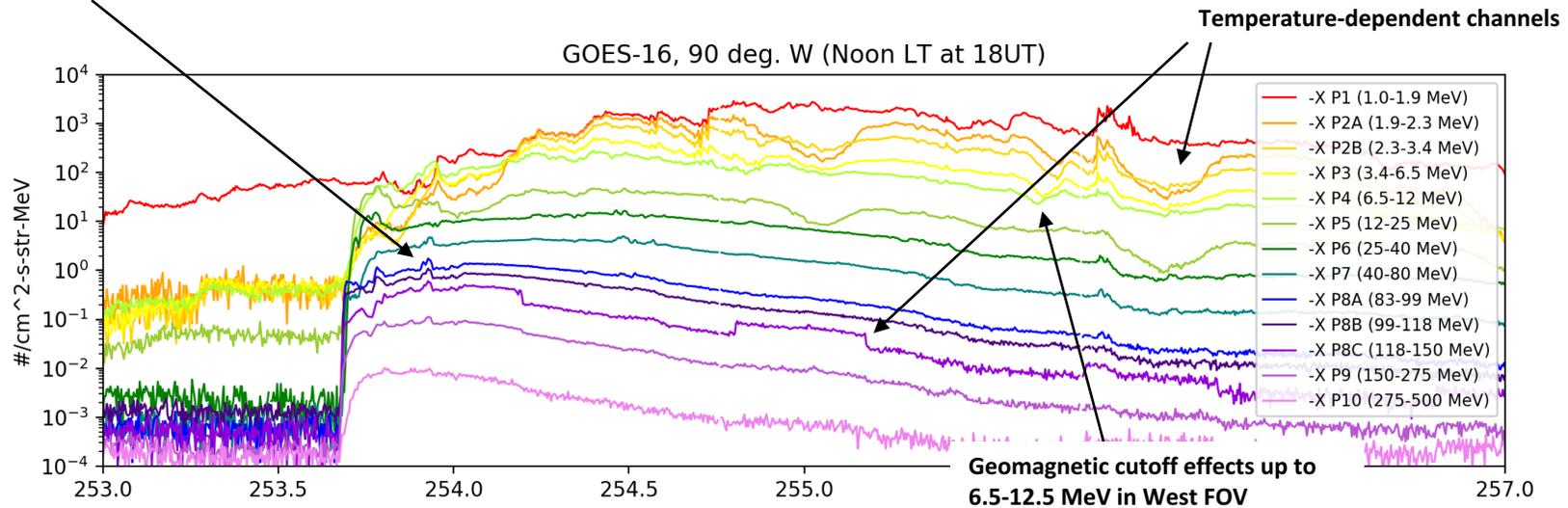
GEOMAGNETIC CUTOFFS DURING SEPTEMBER 2017 SEP EVENT

GOES-13 EPS



GOES-16 SGPS

Time-dependent structures (spikes)
up to >100 MeV not seen in East FOV



Summary

- Two SGPS sensor units mounted on each GOES-R series spacecraft
- GOES-16 SEISS SGPS Level 1b (1 sec.) provisional quality data released on July 11, 2018.
- Instrument and Level 1b processing anomalies are being worked – Corrected Level 2 data (1- and 5-minute averages) are forthcoming.