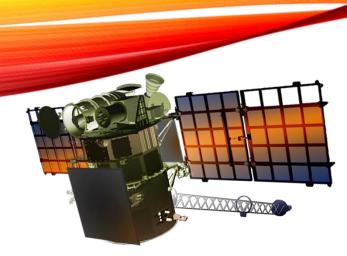
## DESIGN AND EARLY OBSERVATIONS FROM THE DSCOVR SOLAR WIND FARADAY CUP

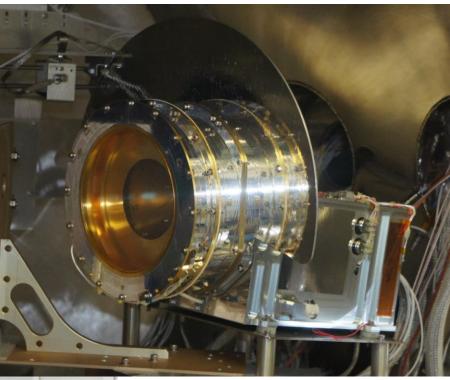
Justin Kasper (University of Michigan) Tony Case, Mike Stevens (SAO) Adam Szabo, Andriy Koval (GSFC) With gratitude to the incredible commissioning and operations teams at NASA and NOAA

# SUMMARY

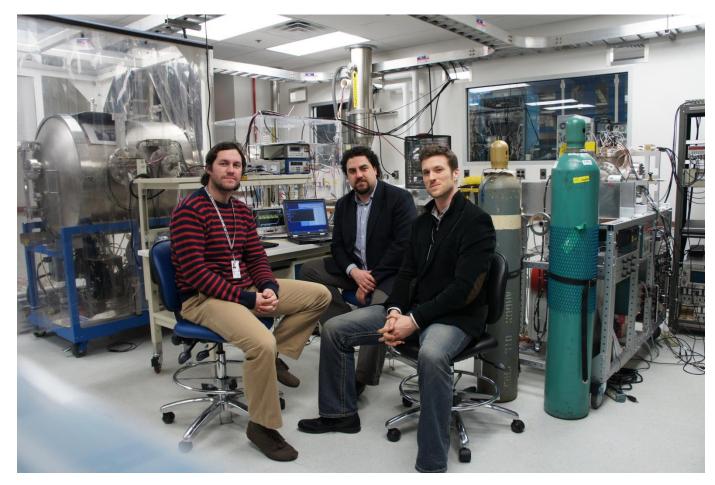
- DSCOVR/PlasMag Faraday Cup records stable and radiation tolerant measurements of solar wind velocity, density, and temperature
  - 200 1,200 km/s proton velocity distribution @ 3s
  - Low calibration drift ~ 0.1%/decade
  - Insensitive to ionizing radiation
- Status
  - Completed: HV ramp up, software patches, performance optimization
  - Entered optimized performance configuration in April
  - Monitoring performance, calibration, working an improvement to tracking software
- Examples here
  - Raw data, shocks, Wind-comparison, magnetic reconnection, science result: solar wind is colder than we thought!







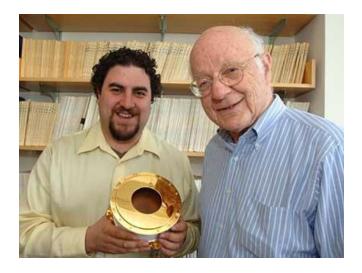
### FARADAY CUP TEAM



- Left: Tony Case (SAO), hardware lead
- Middle: Justin Kasper (Michigan), instrument lead
- Right: Michael Stevens (SAO): software lead

# ITS BEEN A WHILE!



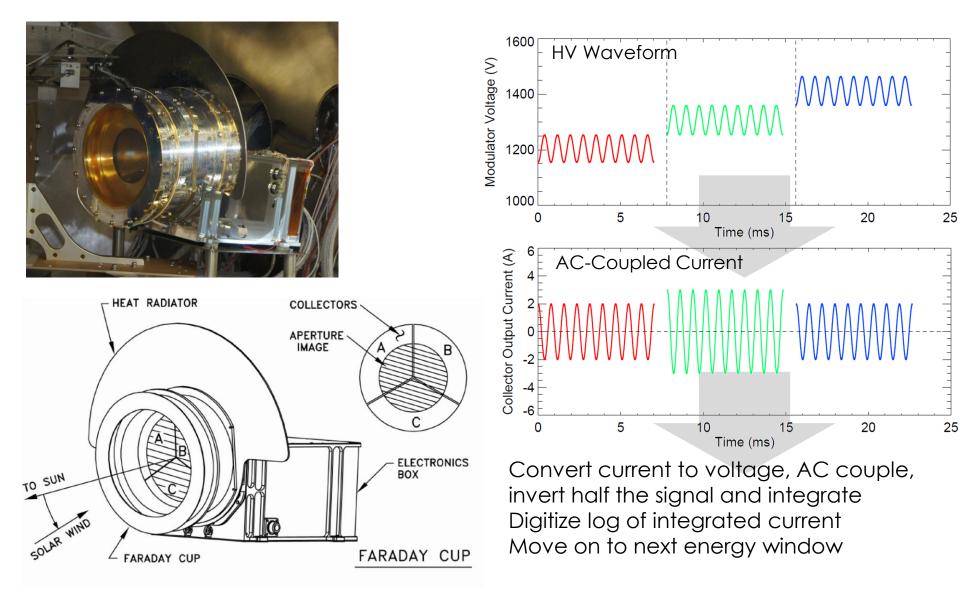


DSCOVR/FC conceived and led by Dr. Alan Lazarus

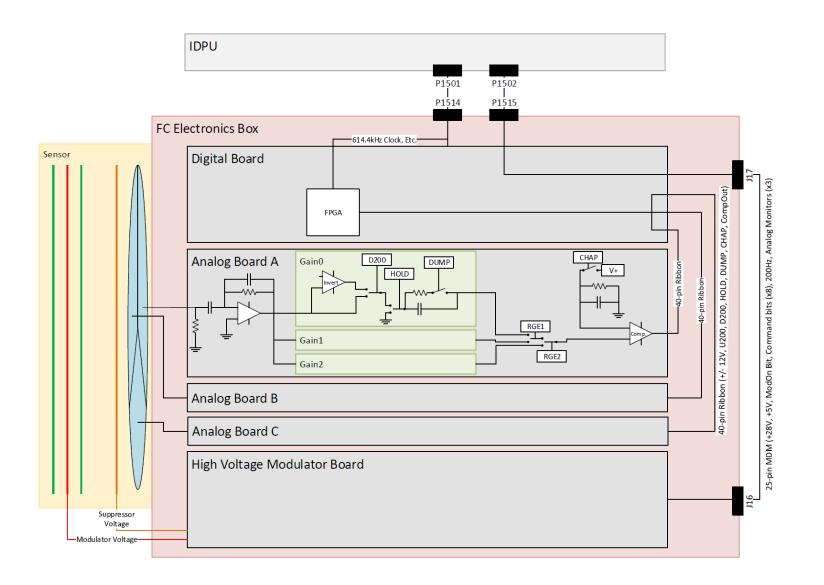
Fabricated from spare parts procured in 1988 for Wind/FC

Intended in part as technology demonstrator for Solar Probe

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

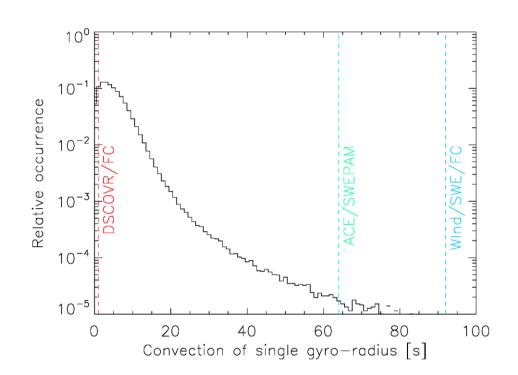


### BLOCK DIAGRAM

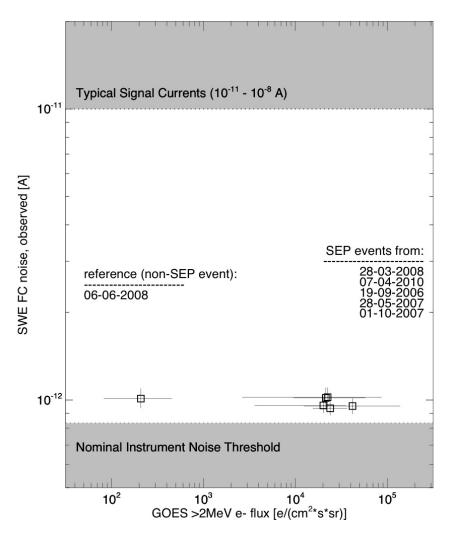


# THE FARADAY CUP IS FAST!

- DSCOVR/FC can generally resolve plasma and field structure smaller than a single convected proton gyro-radius in the solar wind
- This high cadence permits robust solar wind determination with filtering for space weather, but it also permits unique new science
  - Shocks
  - Waves
  - Magnetic reconnection

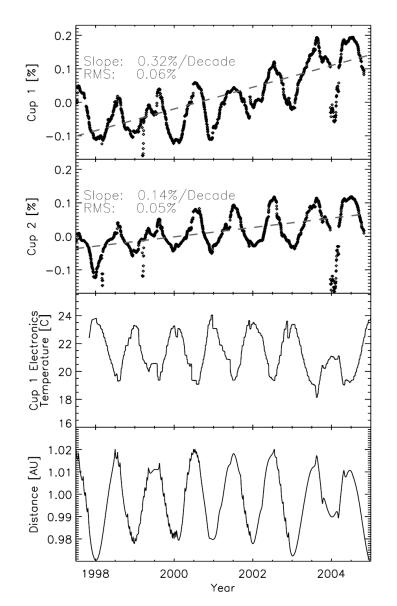


## **RADIATION TOLERANT**



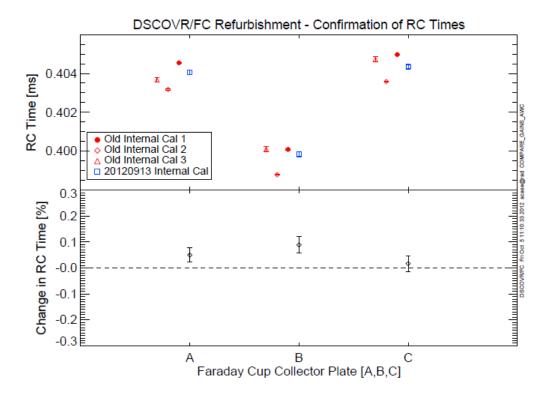
- Faraday Cup detectors are just metal plates – no radiation damage
- Synchronous detection means ionizing radiation doesn't generate detectable signal
- Surveys with Wind Faraday Cup instrument background show no trend with SEP flux (yes, understand GOES wasn't a good choice for this graphic)

# RESPONSE IS VERY STABLE



DSCOVR/FC < 0.1% drift in calibration between 2001 and 2015 (Below)

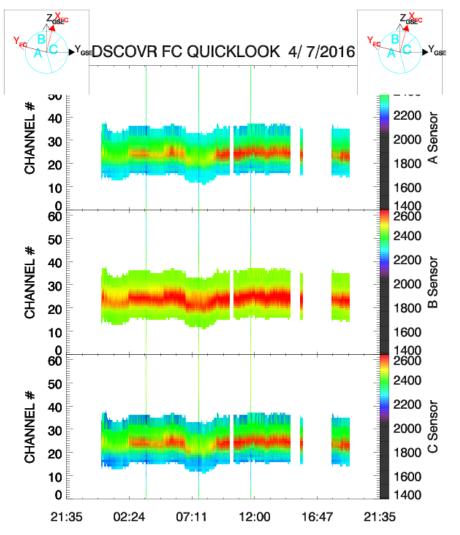
Consistent with Wind/FC in flight stability (Left; Kasper et al, 2005)



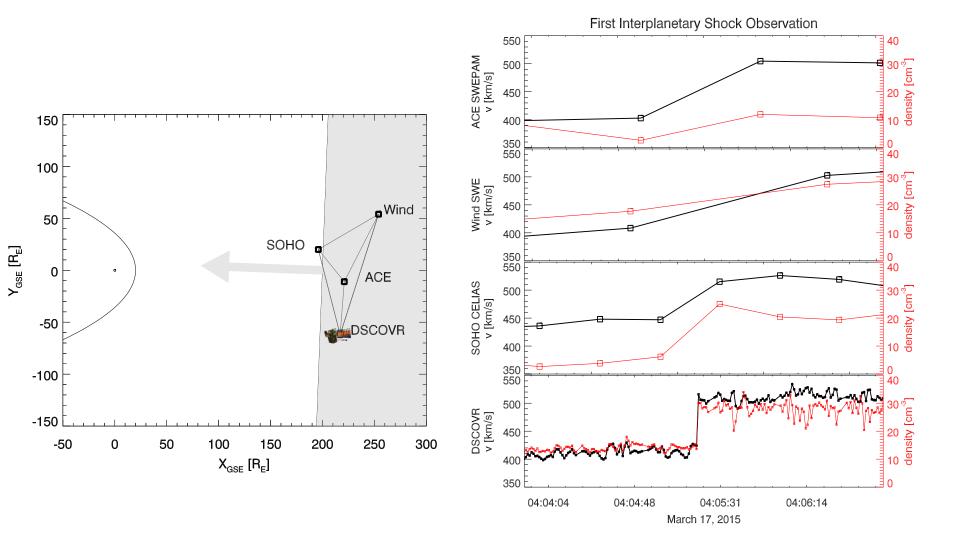
## INITIAL OBSERVATIONS



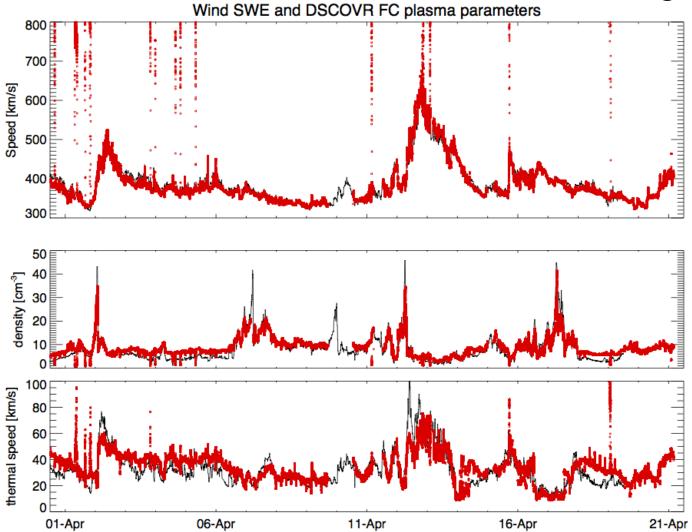
#### RAW DATA – VELOCITY SPECTRA



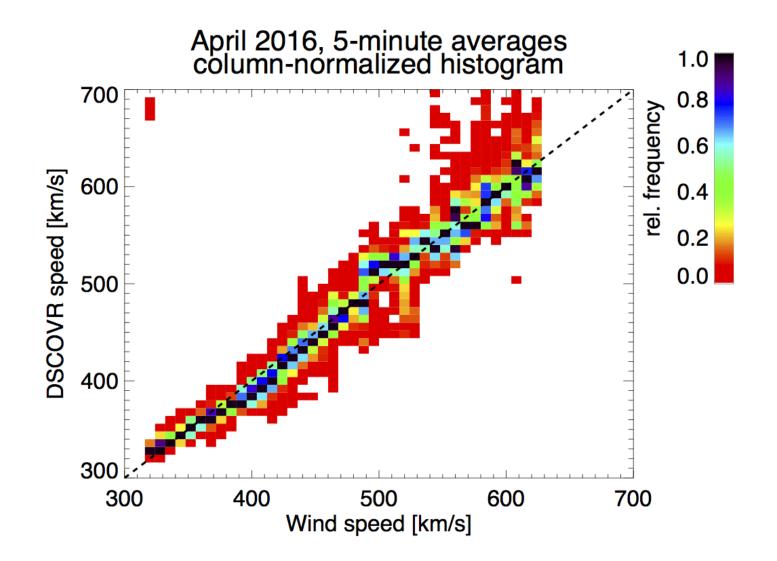
### OUR FIRST SHOCK



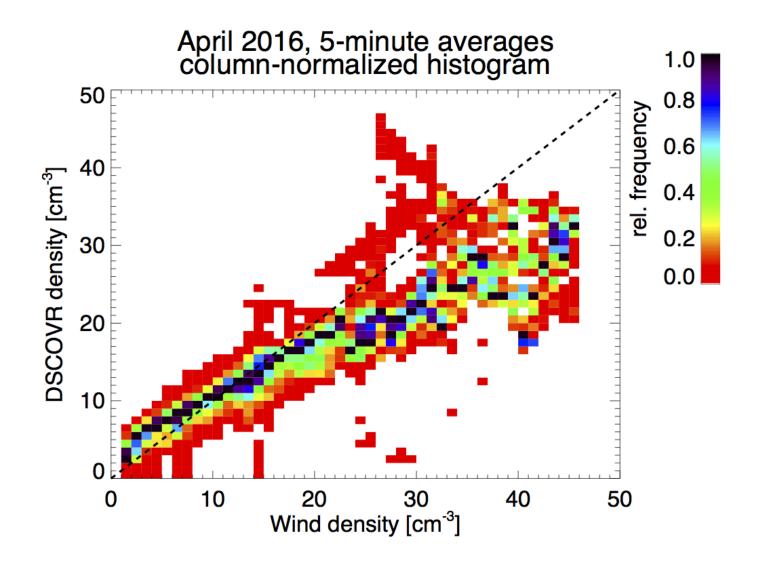
#### LAST 30 DAYS WIND AND DSCOVR



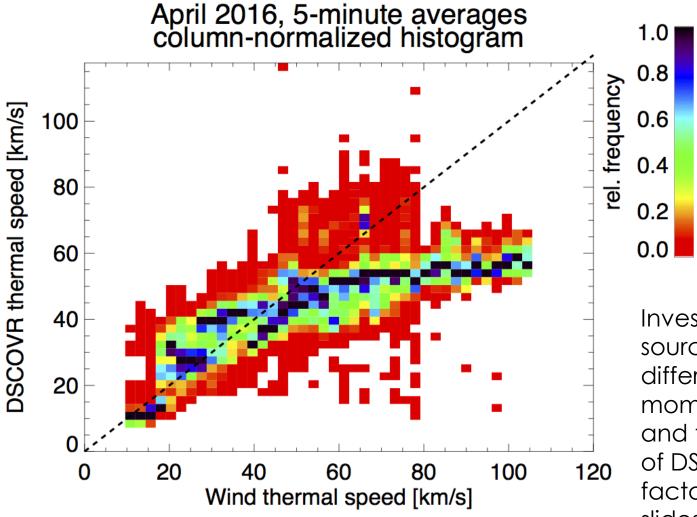
## SPEED COMPARISON



### DENSITY COMPARISON

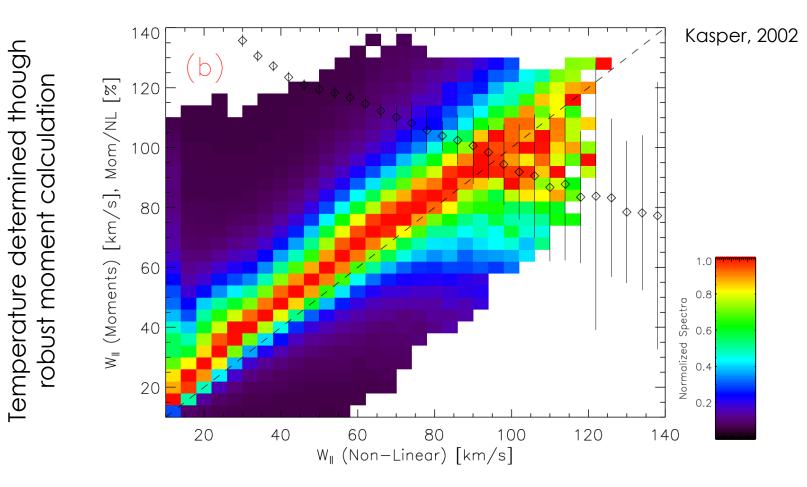


## TEMPERATURE COMPARISON



Investigating sources of differences. So far: moment vs fitting and faster resolution of DSCOVR are factors (see next slides)

### SIMILAR TREND SEEN IN WIND DATA

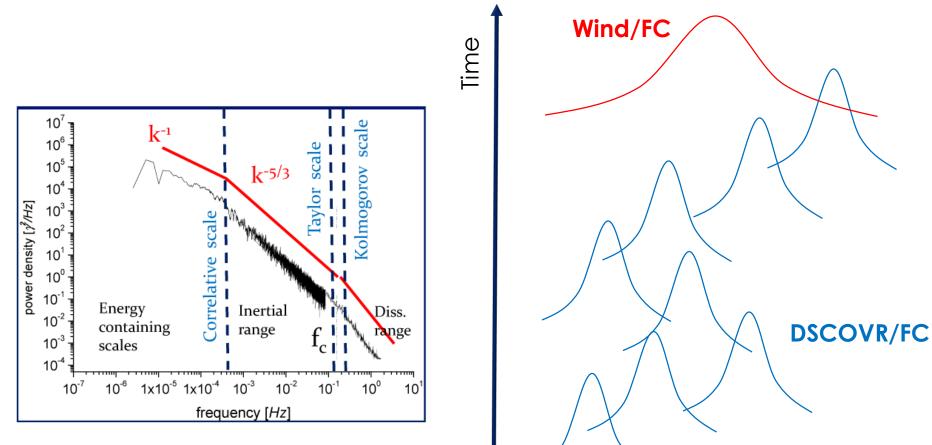


Temperature determined though non-linear fitting of model to data

## ANOTHER FACTOR: DSCOVR/FC SHOWS US SOLAR WIND IS COLDER THAN WE THOUGHT!

19

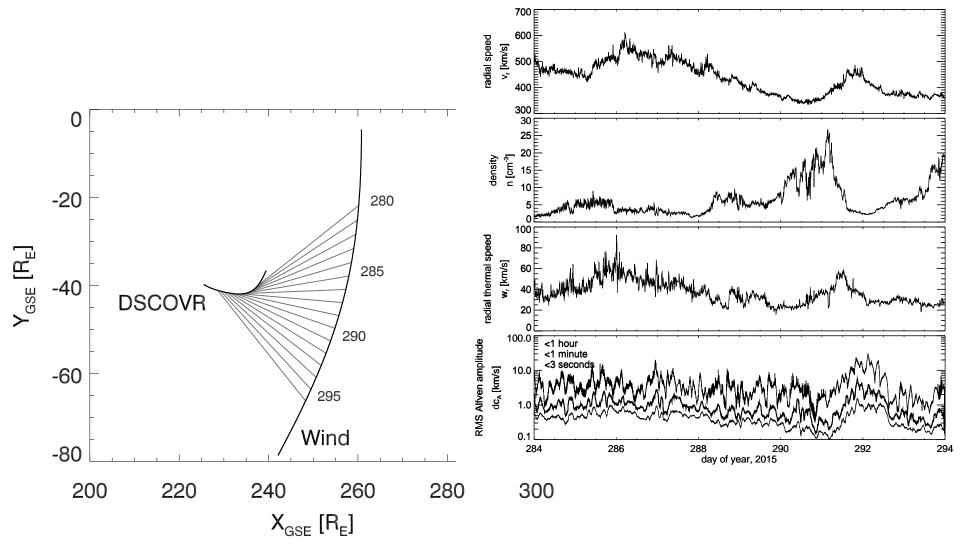
## SOLAR WIND IS FULL OF TURBULENCE

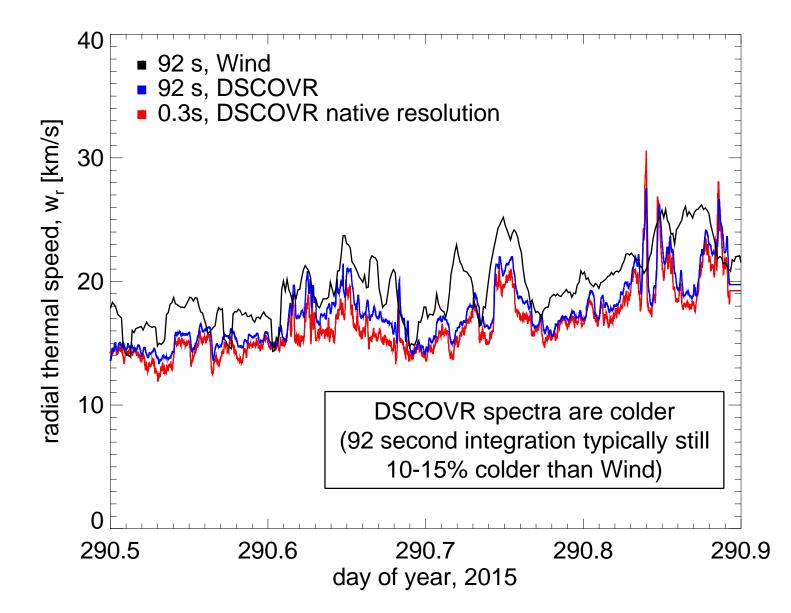


Bruno et al, 2015 (ad. Bruno et al 2009, Leamon et. Al 1998)

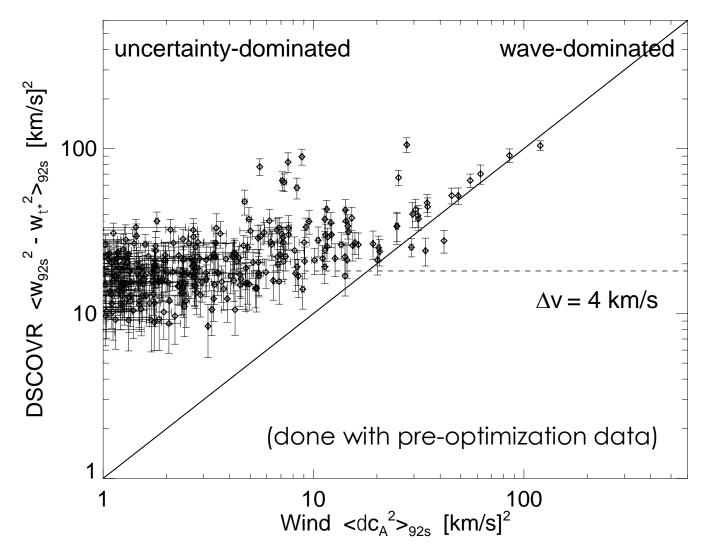
Speed

# CONJUNCTION COMPARISON

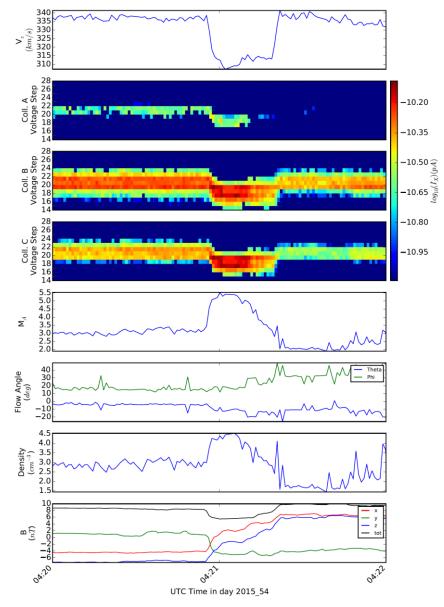


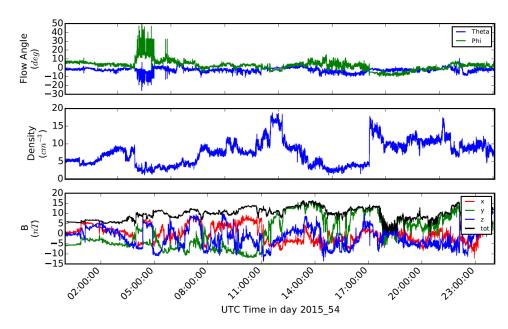


## WAVE BROADENING OF THERMAL SPEED



## **RECONNECTION JETS**





# SUMMARY

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