# SPORT

# The Scintillation Prediction Observations Research Task: An International Science Mission using a CubeSat

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#### What is SPORT?

A science mission to understand the preconditions leading to equatorial plasma bubbles and scintillation

<u>6U CubeSat</u> deployed from ISS

International partnership between NASA, the Brazilian National Institute for Space Research (INPE), and the Technical Aeronautics Institute under the Brazilian Air Force Command Department (DCTA/ITA)

Value: \$7.5M mission - cost to NASA: \$3M

Significant **DoD** interest













# **SPORT**

Joint United States / Brazil
 Science Mission Concept

- United States
  - Science Instruments
- Brazil
  - Spacecraft
  - Operations













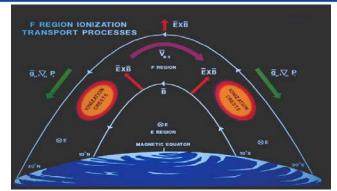






#### **Science**

The equatorial ionization anomalies



Bela Fejer, The Equatorial Ionosphere: A Tutorial CEDAR Meeting, Seattle Washington, 2015

Plasma Bubbles

Why do bubbles form and sometimes not at Different Longitudes?

#### GUVI (Same Local Time, Different Longitudes)



Kil, Hyosub, et al. "Coincident equatorial bubble detection by TIMED/GUVI and ROCSAT-1." Geophysical research letters 31.3 (2004).











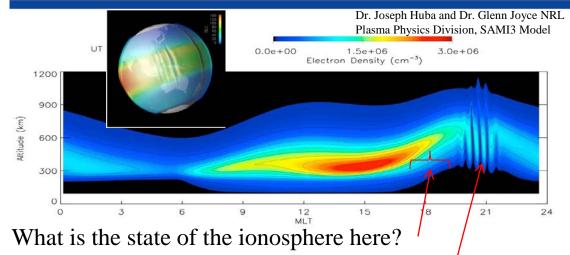






#### Plasma Bubbles

About 1.5 Hours to form a bubble



That leads to bubbles here?

When bottom side seeding perturbations seem to always be present

Retterer, J. M., and P. Roddy. "Faith in a seed: on the origins of equatorial plasma bubbles." Annales Geophysicae. Vol. 32. No. 5. Copernicus GmbH, 2014.



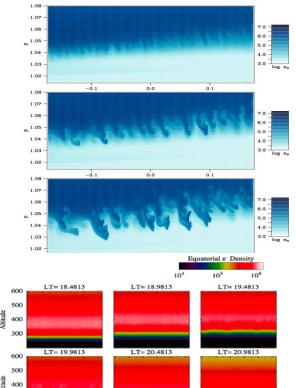












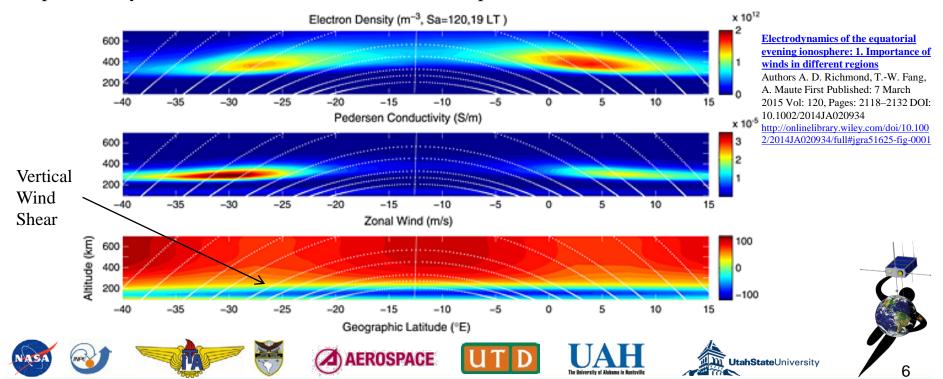
Longitude

Longitude

Longitude

#### **Neutral Winds and Conductivities**

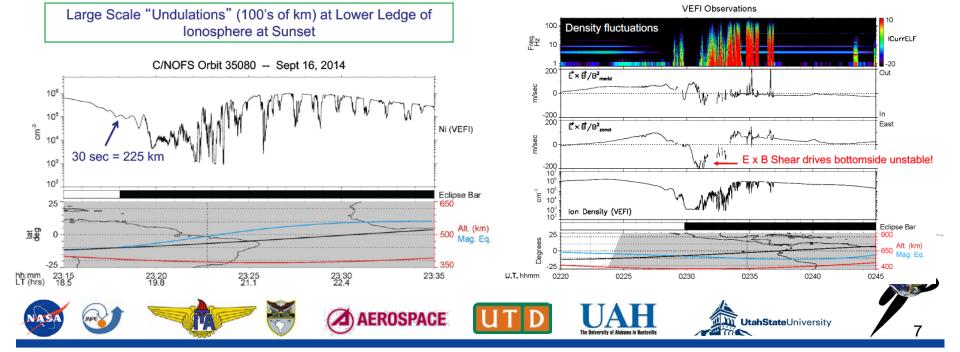
The importance of winds in different regions to triggering EPB particularly wind shears on the bottom of the ionosphere



#### **C/NOFS Observations**

Pfaff, R. F., et al. (2017), Measurement of reversals in the horizontal plasma drifts below the elevated, low latitude F-region at sunset and their implication for the creation of large scale plasma undulations and spread-F irregularities, Journal of Geophysical Research.

C/NOFS Orbit 16068 -- April 03, 2011 (Day 093)



#### **Scintillation and GPS**





















#### **Science Goals**

1) What is the state of the ionosphere that gives rise to the growth of plasma bubbles that extend into and above the F-peak at <u>different longitudes</u>?

2) How are plasma irregularities at <u>satellite altitudes</u> related to the radio scintillations observed passing through these regions?







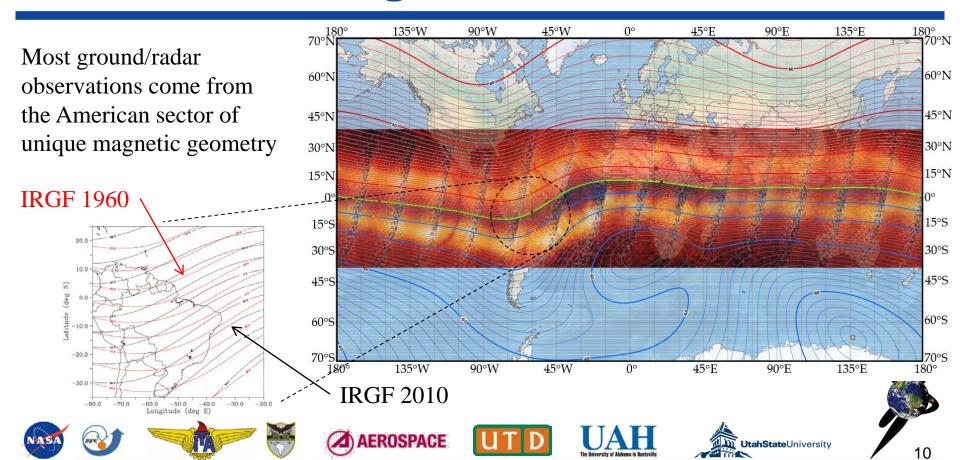




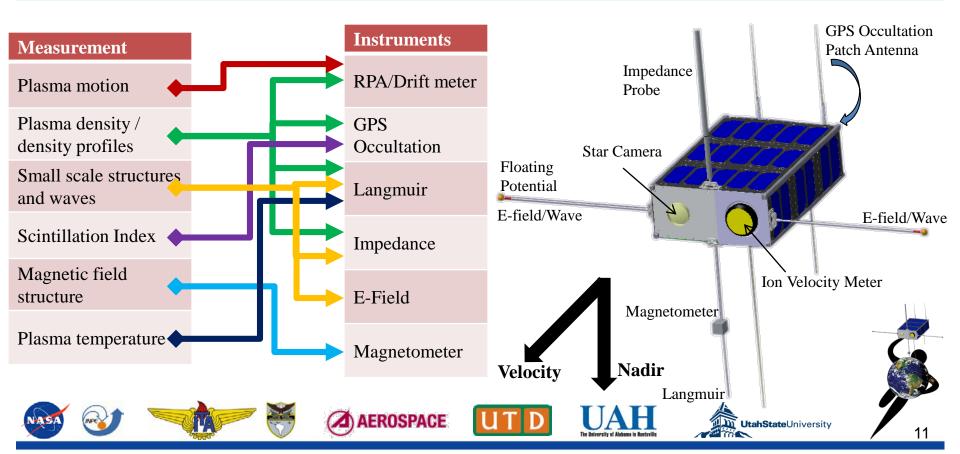




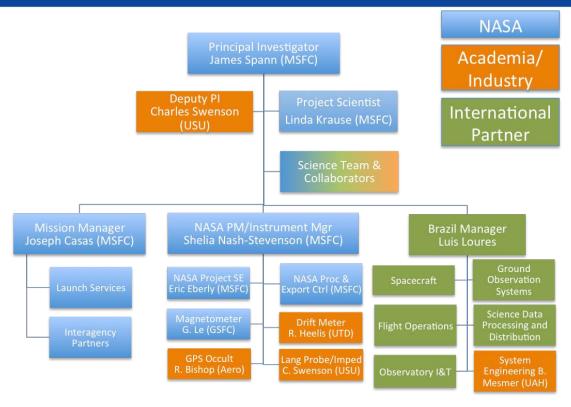
# **Magnetic Field**



#### **Measurement and Instrumentation**



# **Organization**













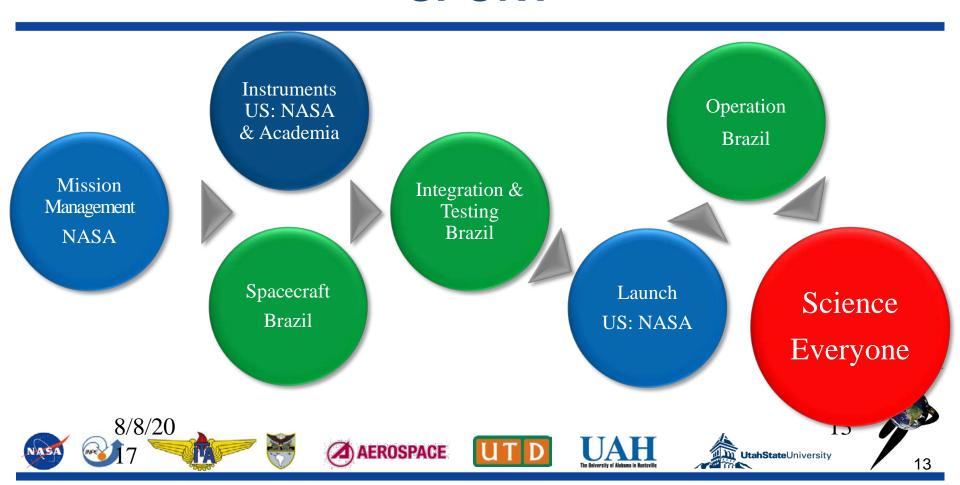




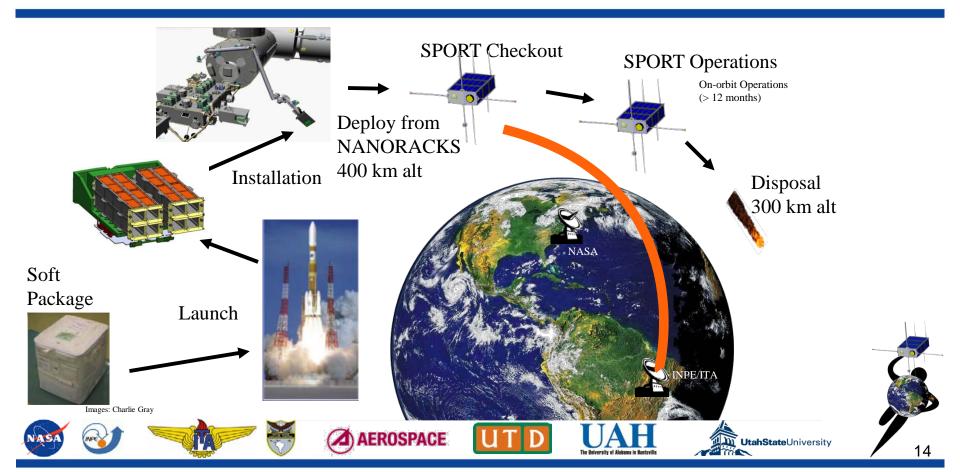




#### **SPORT**



## **Mission ConOps**



# **SPORT Methodology**

- The state of the ionosphere at early local times is related to the occurrence of scintillations at later local times.
  - How does this relation vary with longitude?
- Use case studies when SPORT ascending or descending node is within 17 to 24 LT sector.
- Examine ~15 degree longitude sectors







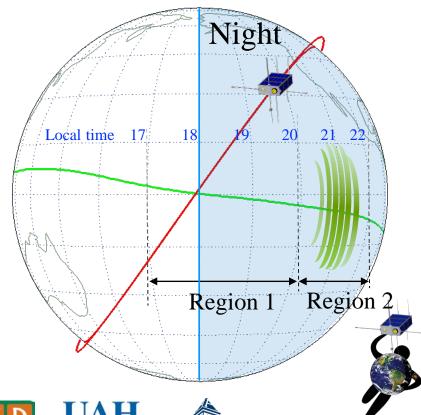




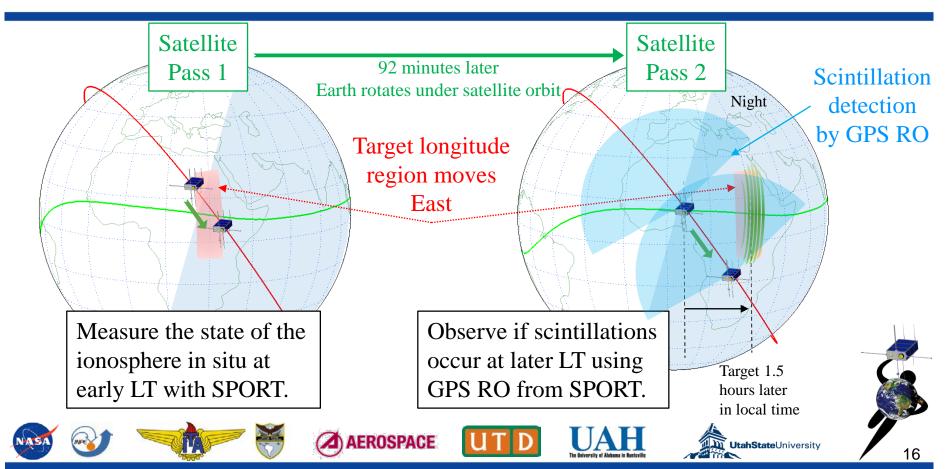




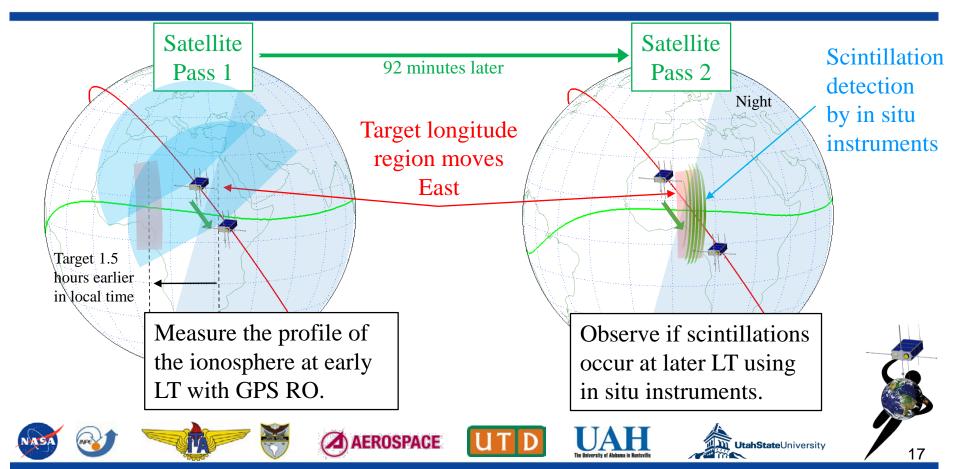




## **Methodology Strategy 1**

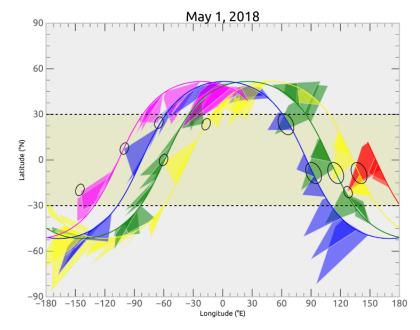


## **Methodology Strategy 2**



#### How often are ideal occultation

- Study using SPORT in ISS orbit.
- Over one orbit in the region within ±30°
  - ~2 profiles over the previous orbit traces
  - ~2 profiles occur over successive orbit traces.













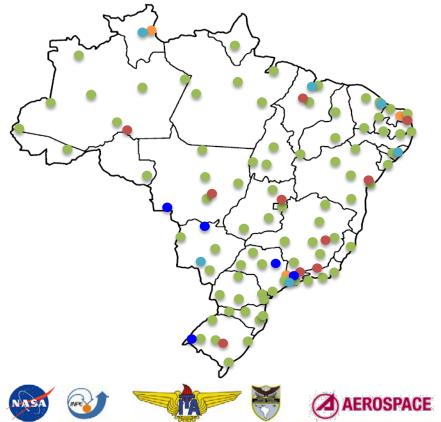








#### **Ground Network**



- Magnetometers
- Scintillation sensors
- **TEC** stations
- **Imagers**
- Ionosondes





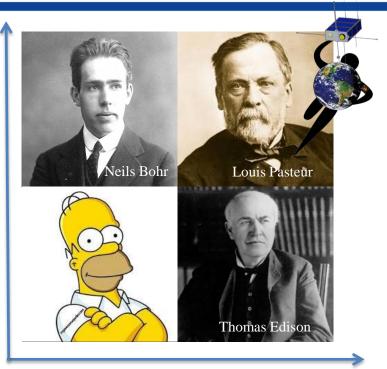






#### Value of Science

Curiosity & Knowledge



Application & Use



















#### Conclusions

 CubeSat missions can be developed with a full/regular suite of science instruments.

• Mid inclination ISS orbits allow for the deconvolution of

local time and longitude at low-latitudes

 A String of pearls mission to increase time resolution















# Backup









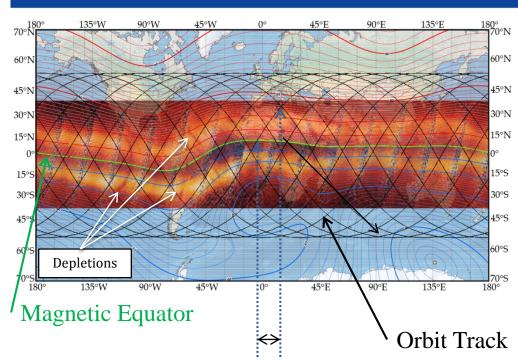




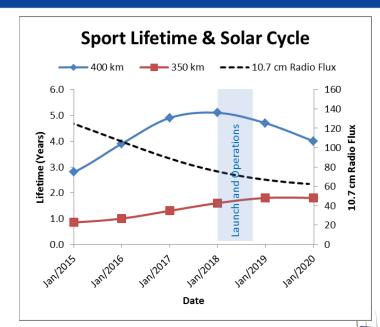




#### **SPORT Mission and ORBIT**



20° latitude or 1.3 hr LT across an EIA arc



Launch from ISS, 400 km Alt~ ~3 year life















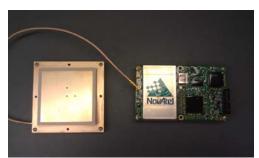


#### **SPORT Instruments**

Ion Velocity Meter UTD

GPS Occultation Receiver Aerospace Langmuir, E-field, Impedance Probe USU Fluxgate Magnetometer NASA Goddard























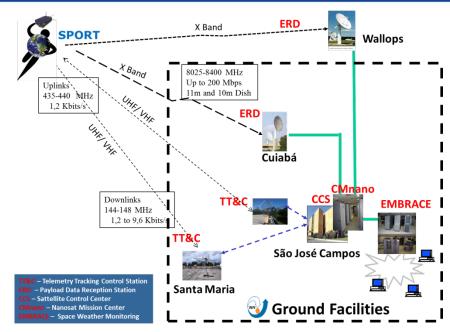






# **SPORT Telemetry**

Channel	Duty	Rate	Bit Rate	Alongtrack
Name	%	Hz	bps	km
Ion Velocity Meter			1824	
Drifts	100%	2.00	288	3.83
Composition Sweeps	100%	2.00	1536	3.83
GPS RO			16000	
Dayside Tracking	50%	1.00	1000	7.66
Nightside Tracking	50%	50.00	15000	0.15
Langmuir Probe			1984	
DC Probe	100%	40.00	960	0.19
IV Sweeps	100%	0.04	491.52	191.43
Floating Probe Sweeps	100%	0.04	491.52	191.43
N <sub>e</sub> Wave Power	100%	0.04	40.96	191.43
E-Field			1321	
DC field	100%	40.00	1280	0.19
E-Field Wave Power	100%	0.04	40.96	191.43
Impedance Probe			197	
I & Q Sweep	20%	0.04	196	191.43
Tracking	20%	40.00	192	0.19
Fluxgate Magnetometer			2880	
DC field	100%	40.00	2880	0.19
Star Imager			1500	
Star Subimage	100%	1.00	1500	7.66
Other			2624	
Science GPS timeing	100%	40.00	2560	0.19
Science Housekeeping	100%	0.10	64	76.57
Rate collected on orbit			31210	



50 Mbit/second Downlink giving a safety factor of 14

















