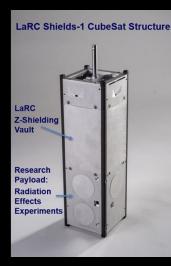
# Shielding SmallSats: Collaborative Opportunities

6 August 2024



Image Credit: NASA

#### Larry Thomsen NASA Langley Research Center



LaRC Shields-1, Preship for ELaNaXIX Mission, July 2018



## Solar Activity Influences Dose Rate in Spacecraft:

Solar active radiation effects have predictability

- NOAA Space Weather Prediction Center (SWPC) Solar Radiation Storm Severity (S) Scales
  - magnitude flux levels above 10-MeV proton energies from 1-5, and correspond to historical occurrence rates for a 11-year solar cycle.
  - Typically 50 minor (S1), 25 moderate (S2), 10 strong (S3), 3 severe (S4), and less than 1 extreme (S5) solar particle event (SPE). SEE events have increased probability of occurrence from moderate to extreme severity.
  - S Scale numbers corresponds to magnitude flux increases from 10 particle flux units (pfu)s (S1) to 100,000 pfu (S5) for the GOES-16 10 MeV proton threshold sensor.
  - Many SPEs last several days and longer with increased flux over a short amount of time.

https://www.swpc.noaa.gov/noaa-scales-explanation

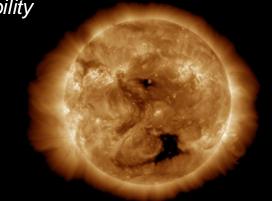
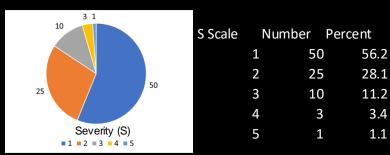


Image credit: NOAA

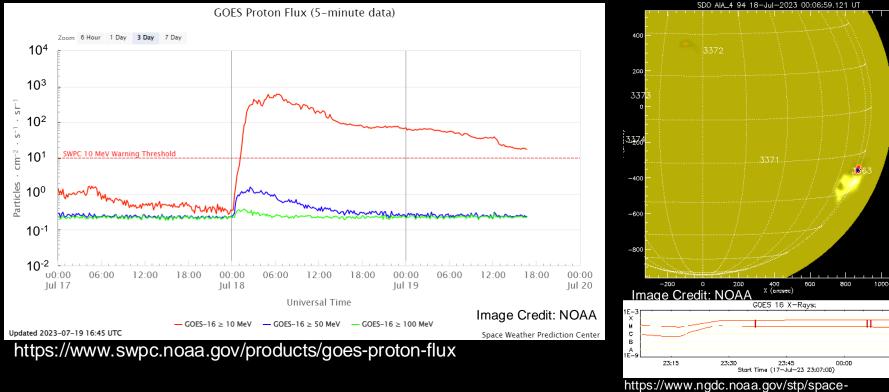
GOES-18 SUVI Composite 195 Angstroms 2023-05-04 13:20:07



#### 89 Estimated Solar Particle Events during a 11-year Solar Cycle

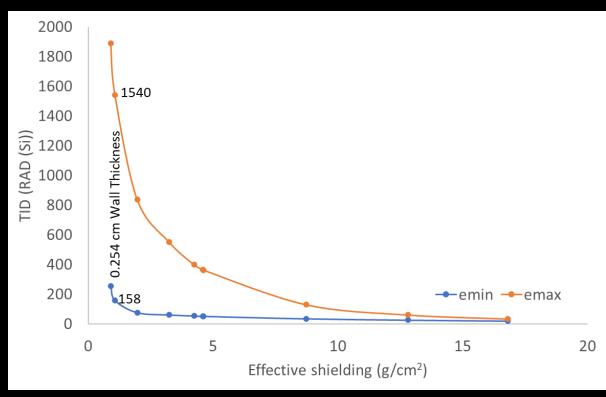
#### Solar Particle Event Level 2: 18-20 July 2023

#### Associated Solar Flare M5.7



weather/interplanetary-data/solar-protonevents/SEP%20page%20code.html 00:15

## **TID Increases during Solar Maximum for Thin-Walled Shielding**



- For thin-walled shielding, TID 10x difference solar minimum to solar maximum
- With a Radiation Design Margin (RDM) of 2 or 3, (3 kRAD or 4.5 kRAD), at limits of commercial part hardness range of 2 to 10 kRAD.

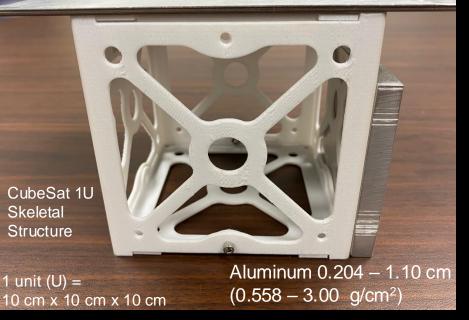
solar minimum = emin, solar maximum = emax, total ionizing dose = TID

NASA Preferred Reliability Series, 1260, "Radiation Design Margin Requirement", May 1996.

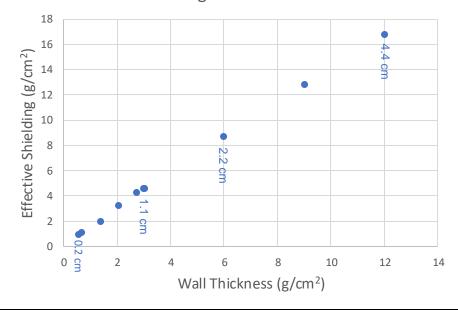
NASA Preferred Reliability Series, 1258, "Space Radiation Effects on Electronic Components in Low Earth Orbit," August 1996.

# The Problem of Radiation Shielding of CubeSats is Putting Mass into the Walls of Thin Structures

LaRC Thin Atomic Number (Z)-Shields 0.204 - 0.254 cm (1.15 – 3.00 g/cm<sup>2</sup>)



Generic 3U Al Wall-Thickness as a Function of Effective Shielding in Polar Low Earth Orbit



Thomsen, D.L., et al., Shielding Considerations for CubeSat Structures During Solar Maximum, in 37th Annual Small Satellite Conference. 2023: Logan, UT. p. 9.

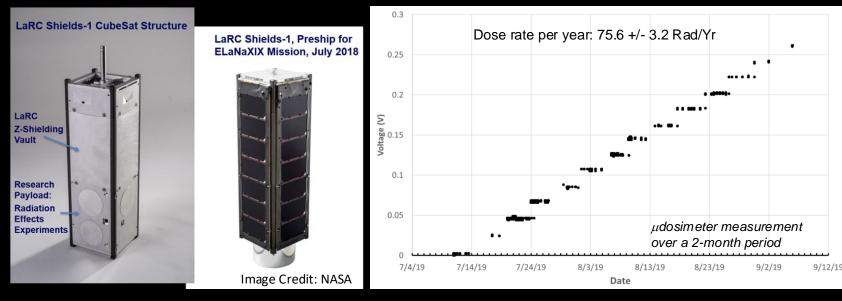
Effective Shielding determined using NOVICE SIGMA, 3-D Ray Tracing Sector Analysis, Estimates with Aerospace Corporation Proton (AP)8 Solar Minimum Model for a 500-km altitude and 85° inclination orbit.

### Shields-1 (Z-Shield Vault): Dose Rate during Solar Minimum

Minimum Proton Threshold is 151 MeV, high energy proton sensor

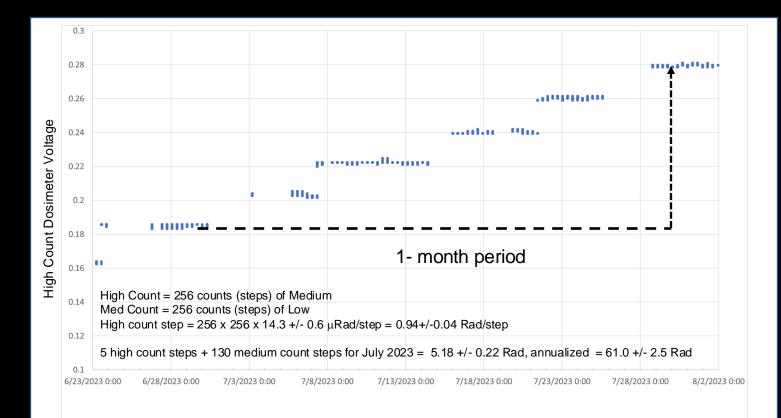
Well defined from NOVICE Ray Tracing Estimate

The Z-shielding enabled the development of adding mass to volume constrained environements



Z-Shield Vault Performance in Polar Low-Earth Orbit

#### Shields-1 Dose during Solar Active July 2023 Lower than 2019 Solar Minimum



# **Collaborative Opportunities**

- Shielding offers reduction of total ionizing dose on sensitive electronics and reduced proton single event effects
- NASA Technology Transfer Portal: <u>https://technology.nasa.gov/</u>
  - Commercial and Research Licensing Available
    - Novel Radiation Shielding Material for Dramatically Extending the Orbit Life of Cubesats (LAR-TOPS-250), <u>https://technology.nasa.gov/patent/LAR-TOPS-250</u>
    - Atomic Number (Z)-Grade Radiation Shields from Fiber Metal Laminates (LAR-TOPS-201), <u>https://technology.nasa.gov/patent/LAR-TOPS-201</u>
  - Available for Government Use

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