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### Ionospheric & Gamma-ray Observations Satellite



IGOSat (Ionospheric & Gamma-ray Observations Satellite), an educational CubeSat project with scientific return through technology demonstration

7th Nanosat Symposium - October 2016 Marco Agnan, Hubert Halloin, Hana Benhizia, Philippe Laurent, Pierdavide Coïsson, Hien Phan



## IGOSat : Context

**Origins :** proposal within the LabEx UnivEarthS at Paris Diderot University :

- APC (AstroParticule & Cosmologie);
- IPGP (Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris);



**Support** : project within the JANUS program (Educational CubeSats) from CNES (Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales) since 2012, until 2019.

#### Brief Timeline : Student Project.

- 2012/2015 : feasibility studies, preliminary design;
- 2015/2016 : Flat-Sat, Engineering Model, STM;
- 2016/2017 : Tests, Validations;
- 2018/2019 : Launch, Opérations.



#### IGOSat: GPS Payload 500 400 100 300 200 200 100 0 to GPS 01:22 01:26 01:30 01:38 01:42 01:46 01:34 01:50 800 600 [변 및 400 내

200

-0.8 -0.6 -0.4 -0.2

0

0.2

0.4

0.6

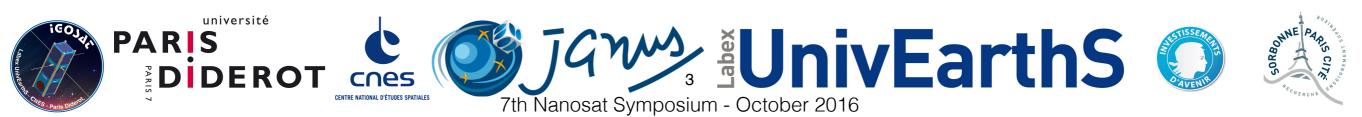
#### Scientific Objective :

**IGOSat** 

To observe Total Electron Content (TEC) profiles with GPS signals measurements (L1 and L2)

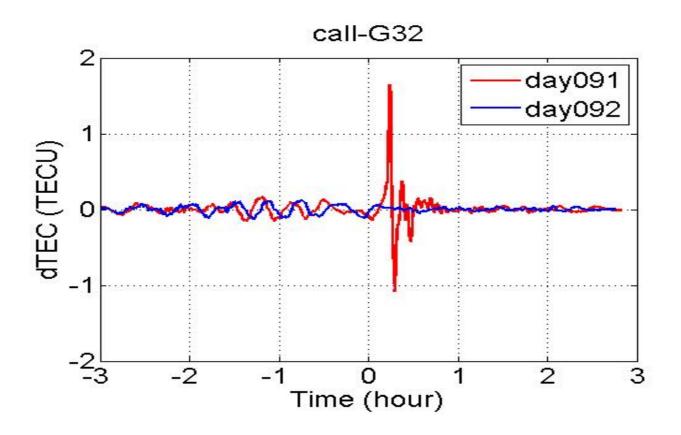
#### **Scientific Interests :**

To detect violent variations of the TEC that may be caused by acoustic waves in the lonosphere (tsunamis, earthquake...);



# IGOSat: GPS Payload





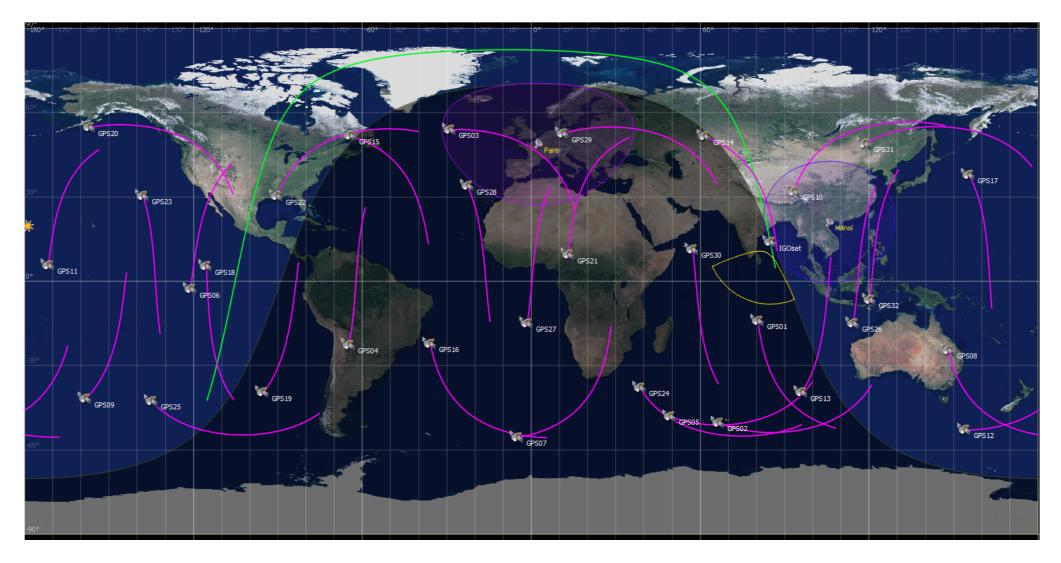
#### Example of what IGOSat may observe (opportunity mission) :

Ionospheric perturbation during the Chile earthquake in 2014, measured from a ground station with GPS signals.



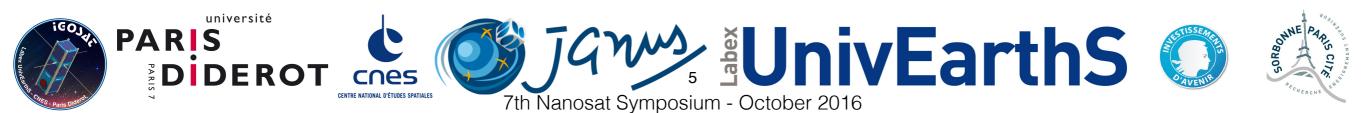
# IGOSat: GPS Payload





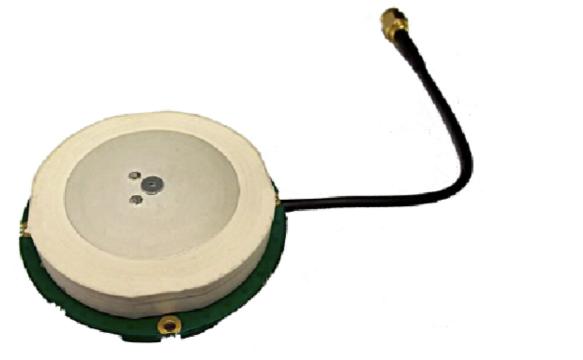
#### **Mission Analysis:**

Between 50 and 60 full radio-occultation per day, with an altitude between 600 and 750 km. Objective = 40 per day.



# IGOSat: GPS Payload



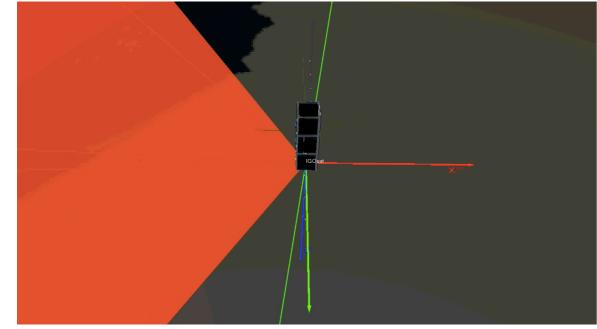


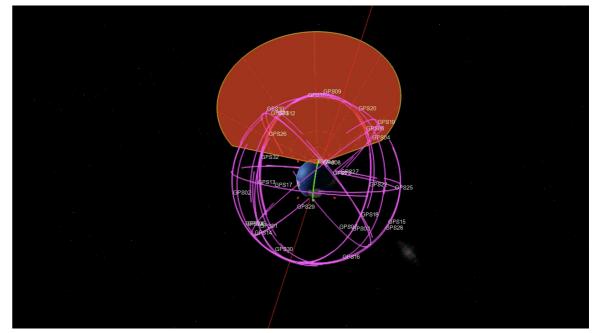


www.tallysman.com/wp-content/.../TW3870E\_Datasheet\_rev1

www.cubesatkit.com/docs/.../DS\_CSK\_GPSRM\_1

#### Full instrument composed with COTS.







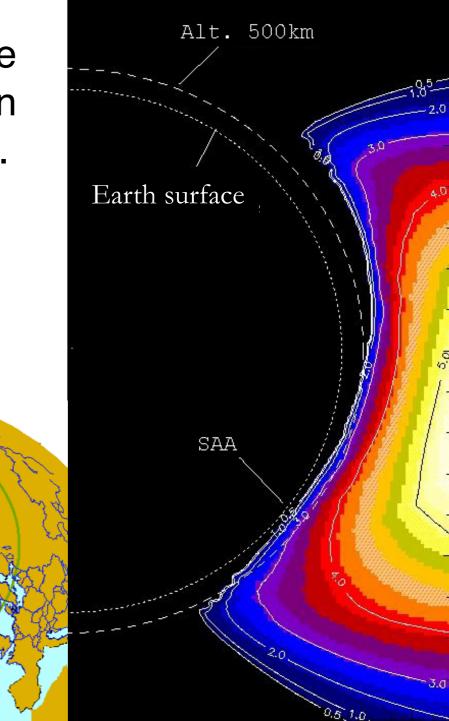
**Scientific Objective :** To measure the flux and the energy of the electrons and the gamma photons in the poles and in the South Atlantic Anomaly (SAA).

#### Scientific Interests :

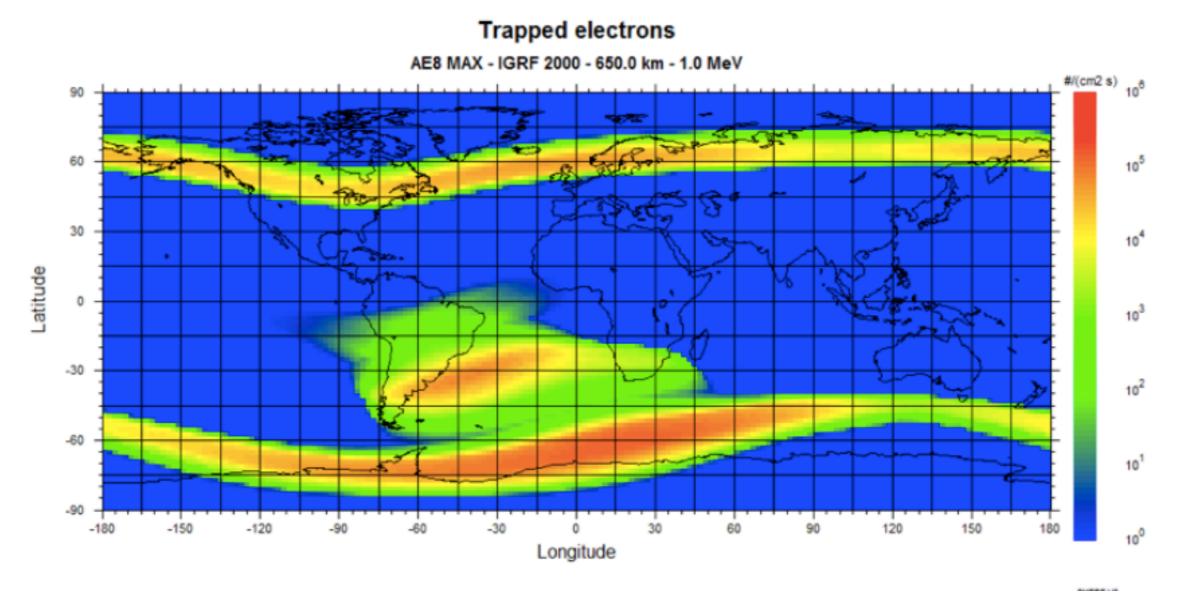
- To improve the measurements already done
- No gamma ray observations to more than 1 MeV

#### **Technological Interests :**

- use of silicon photomultiplier (never used in space);
- Specific design of scintillator : CeBr3 surrounded by plastic scintillators.

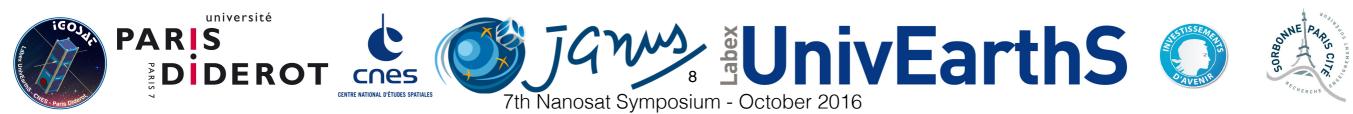






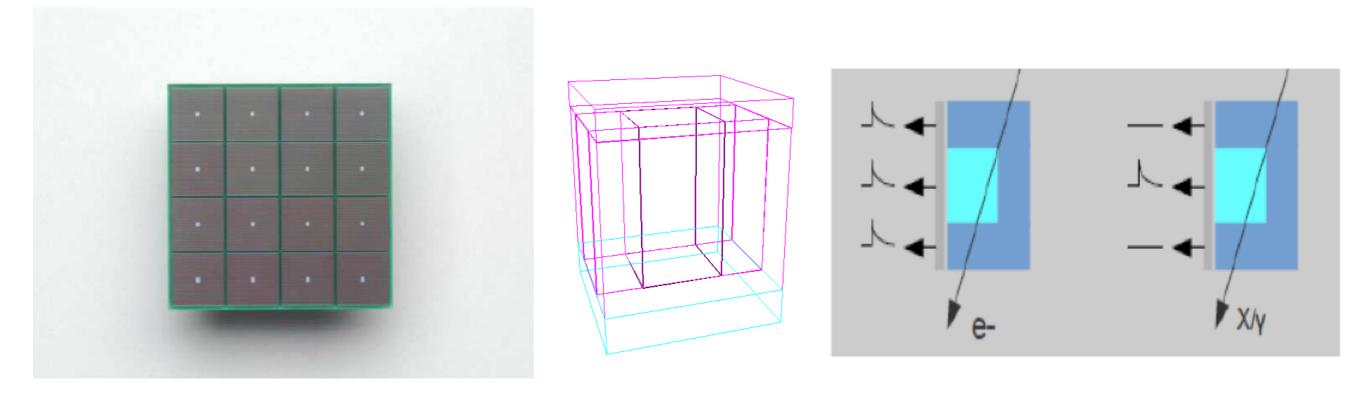
#### **Objectives :**

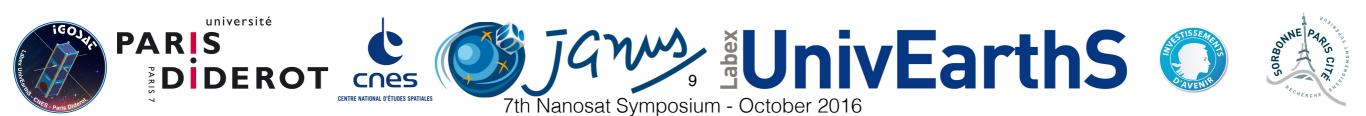
- Spectra of gamma radiation from 20 keV to 2 MeV
- Spectra of electrons from 1 MeV to 20 MeV



#### **Detector**:

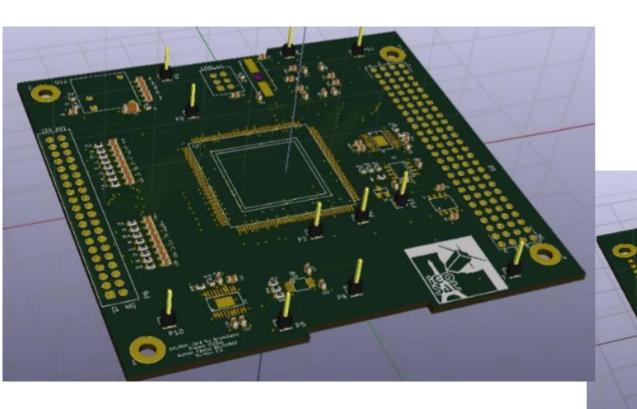
- plastic scintillator sensitive to electrons;
- cristal scintillator (CeBr3) sensitive to electrons and gamma photons;
- SiPM (Silicon PhotoMultiplier) : never used in space (technology demonstration).





#### **EASIROC** Chip :

- electronic component made for particle physics in accelerators;
- 32 inputs (16 needed).



### Scintillator

#### Scintillator board

- Cristal: CeBr3 from Hellma Materials
- Plastic: BC-412 from Saint-Gobain
- SiPM/MPPC: S13361-6050AE-04 from HAMAMATSU

#### EASIROC board

- EASIROC chip
- HV conversion
- Microcontroller

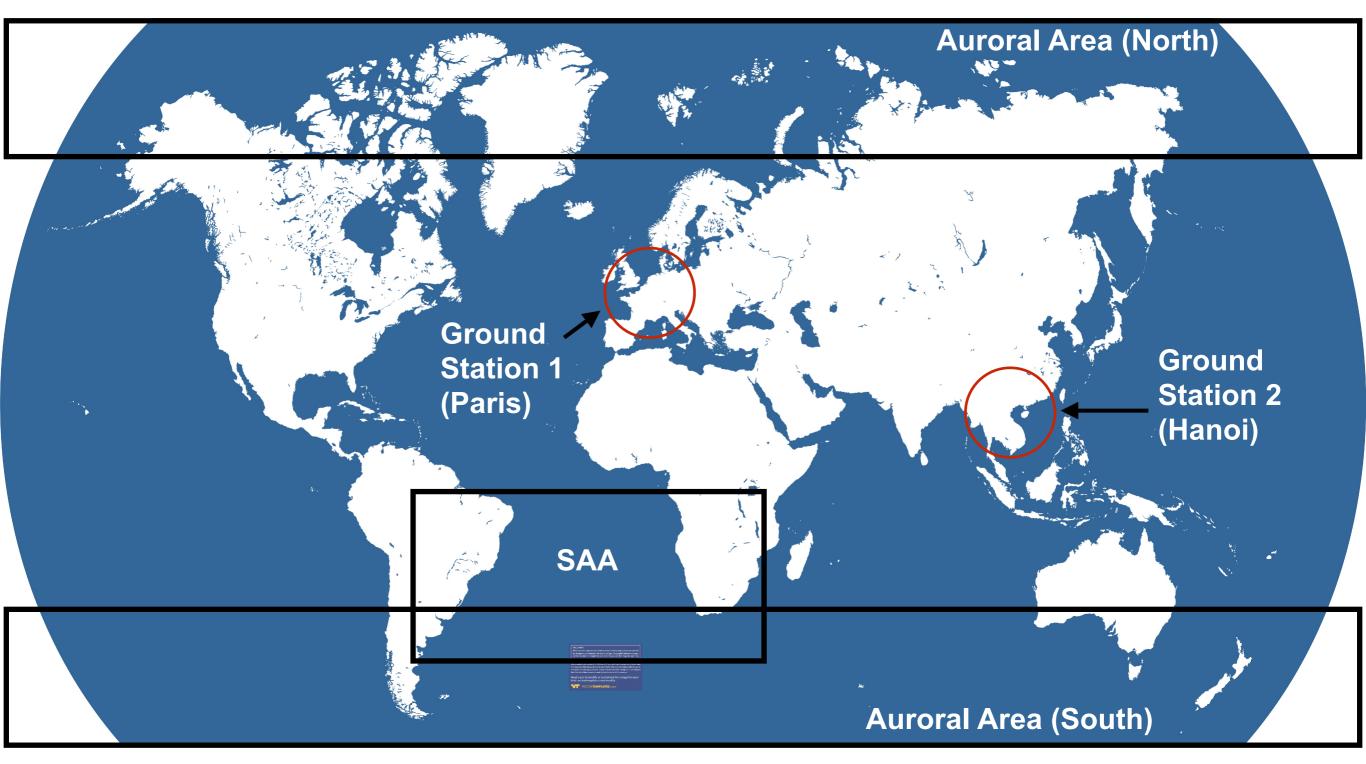








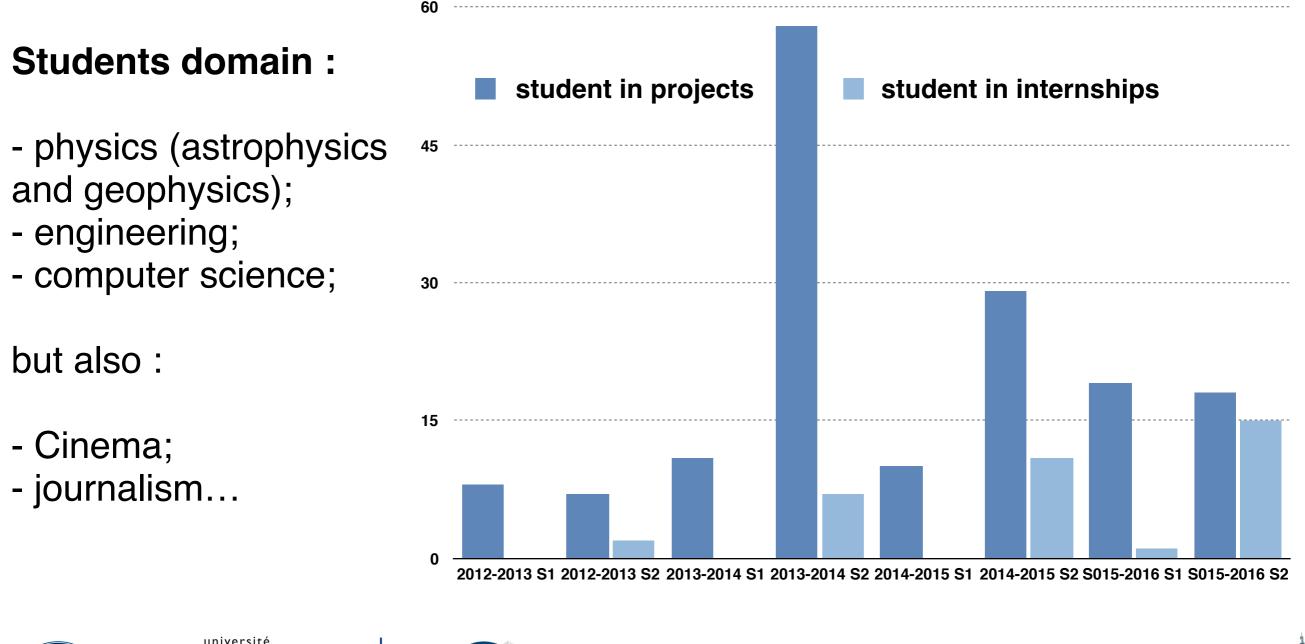
### IGOSat : Mission Profile





### IGOSat : Educational Return

Since 2012, approximately 200 students have been working on the project.





# Thank You

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