

Using SunRISE as a Pathfinder for Detecting Low Frequency Radio Emission from Extrasolar Planets with Space Based Radio Arrays



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Sun Radio Interferometer
Space Experiment

URSI 2019 Session J3: Radio Emission from Extrasolar Planets

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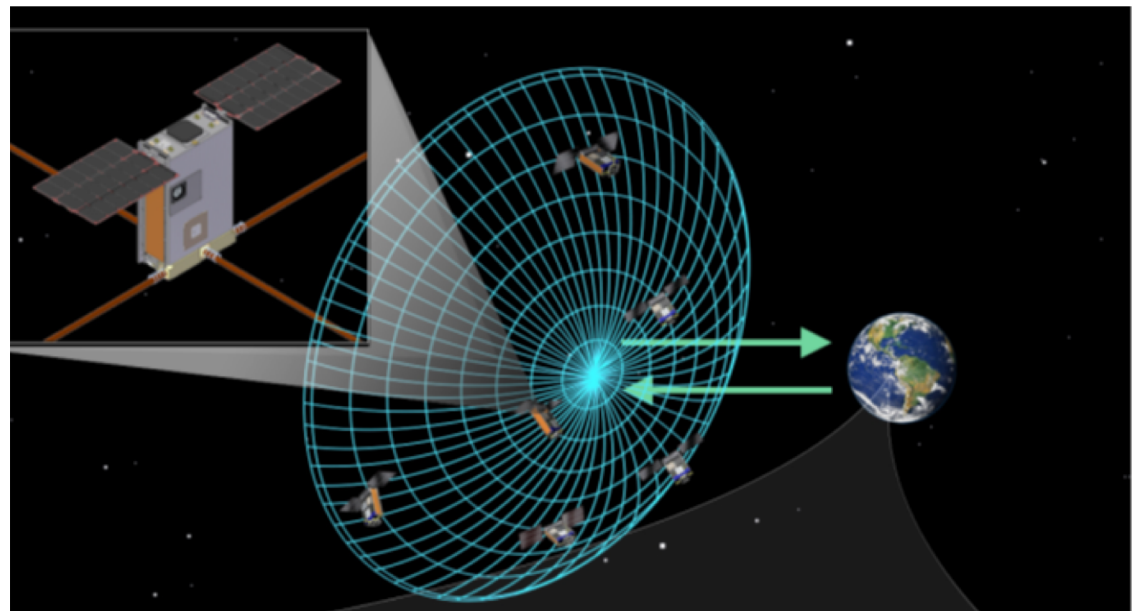
Talk Outline

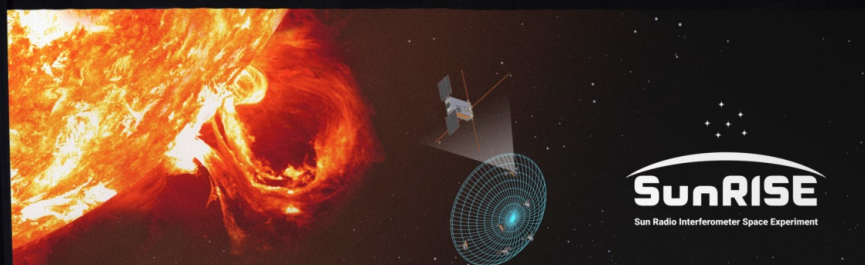
SunRISE
Sun Radio Interferometer
Space Experiment

- Introduction to SunRISE
- Primary Science Objectives
- Science Operation Pipeline
- Additional Science Targets
- Preliminary Sky Maps
- Planetary Emission & Other Weak Sources



- SunRISE – Sun Radio Interferometer Space Experiment
- Heliophysics Explorers Mission of Opportunity (\$55 M)
- Done with Phase A
- Will launch 2022 if funded
- 6 CubeSats in GEO Graveyard Orbit
- Can see below Ionospheric Cutoff



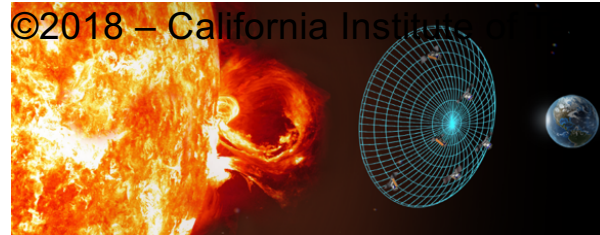


SunRISE
Sun Radio Interferometer Space Experiment



Space Dynamics
LABORATORY
Utah State University Research Foundation

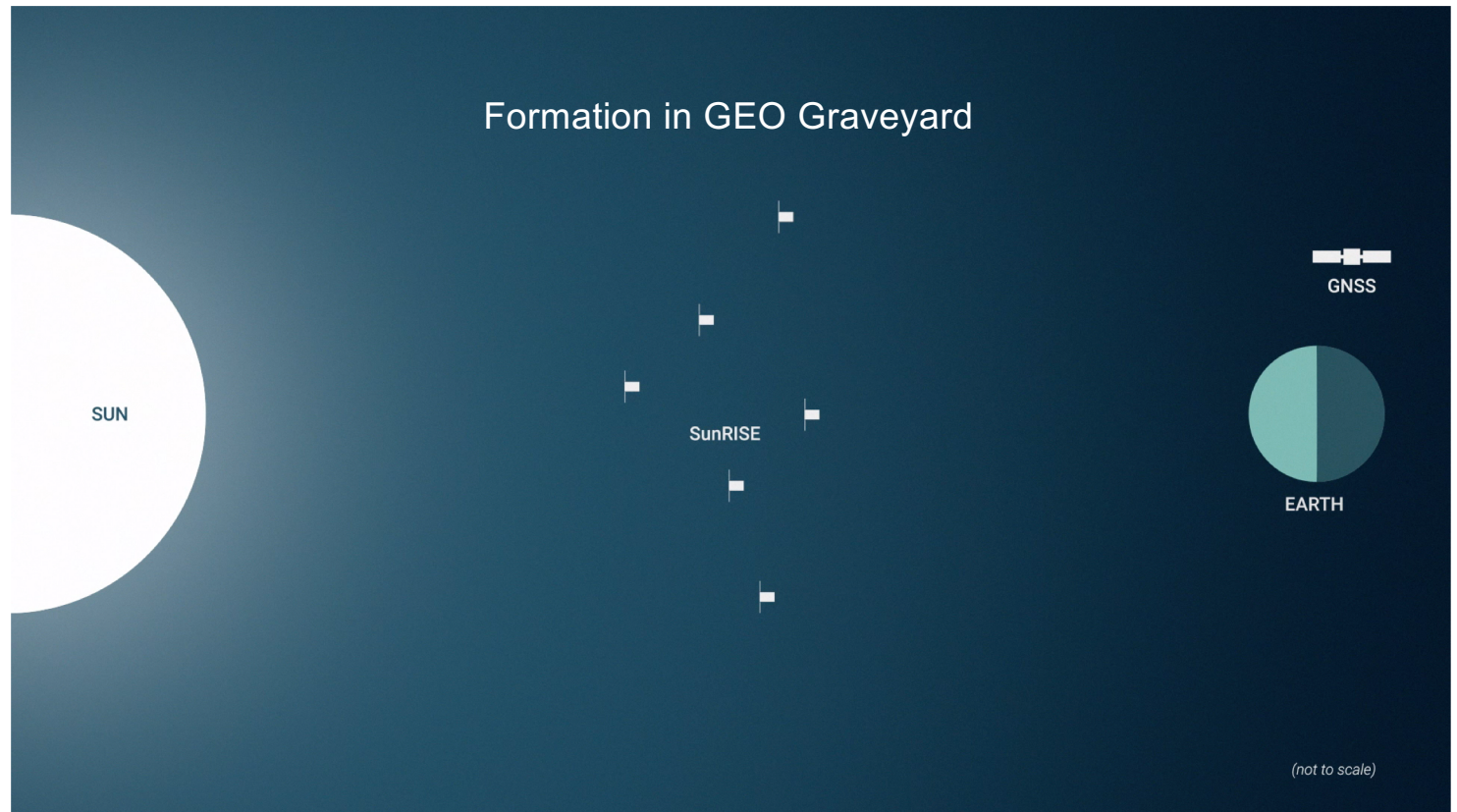
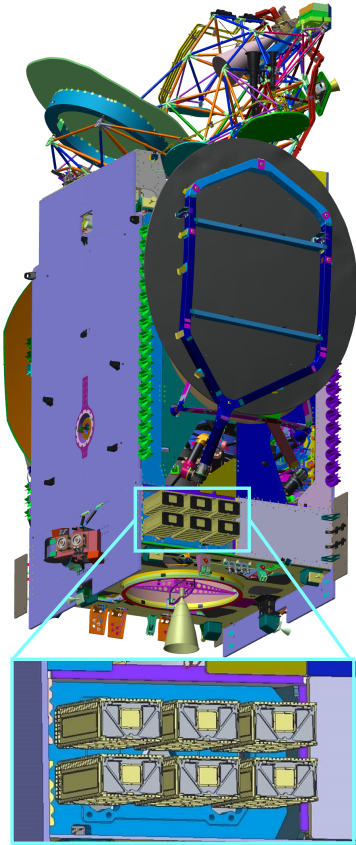




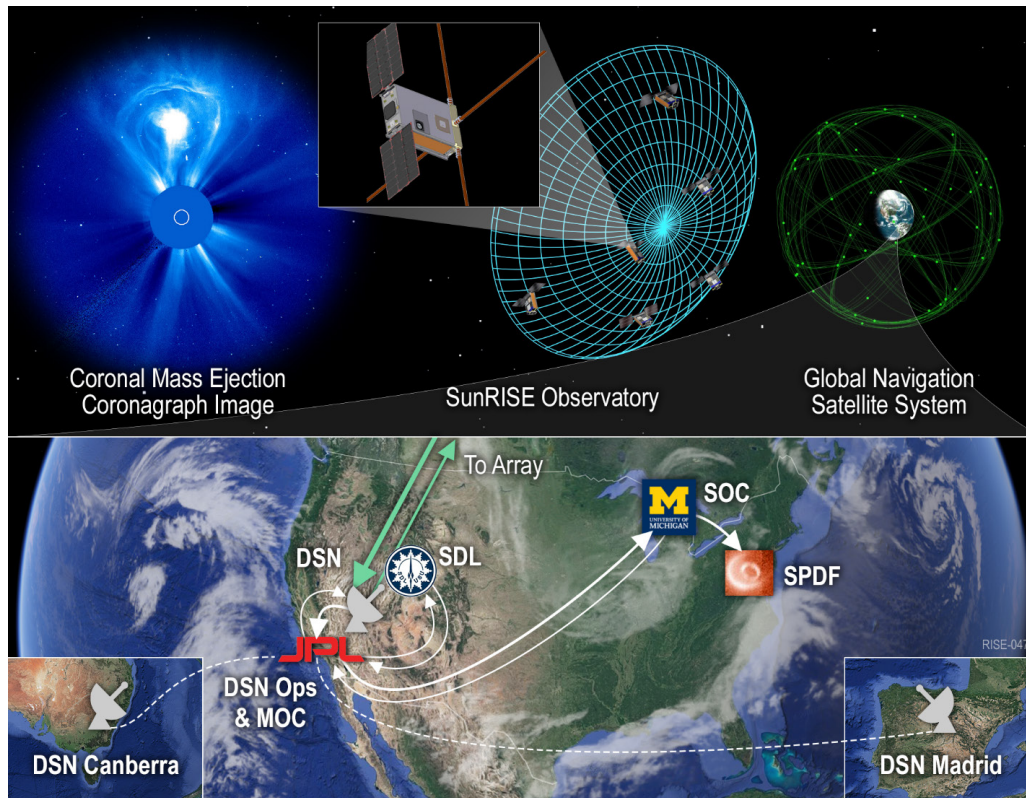
SunRISE Orbital Access & Operations



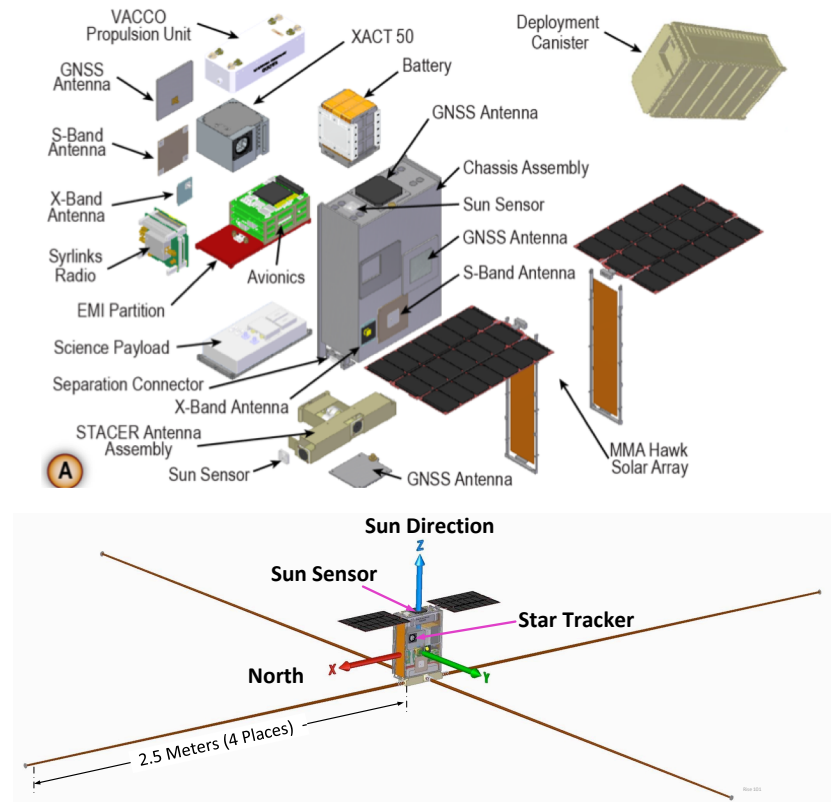
Formation in GEO Graveyard



SunRISE Mission & Spacecraft

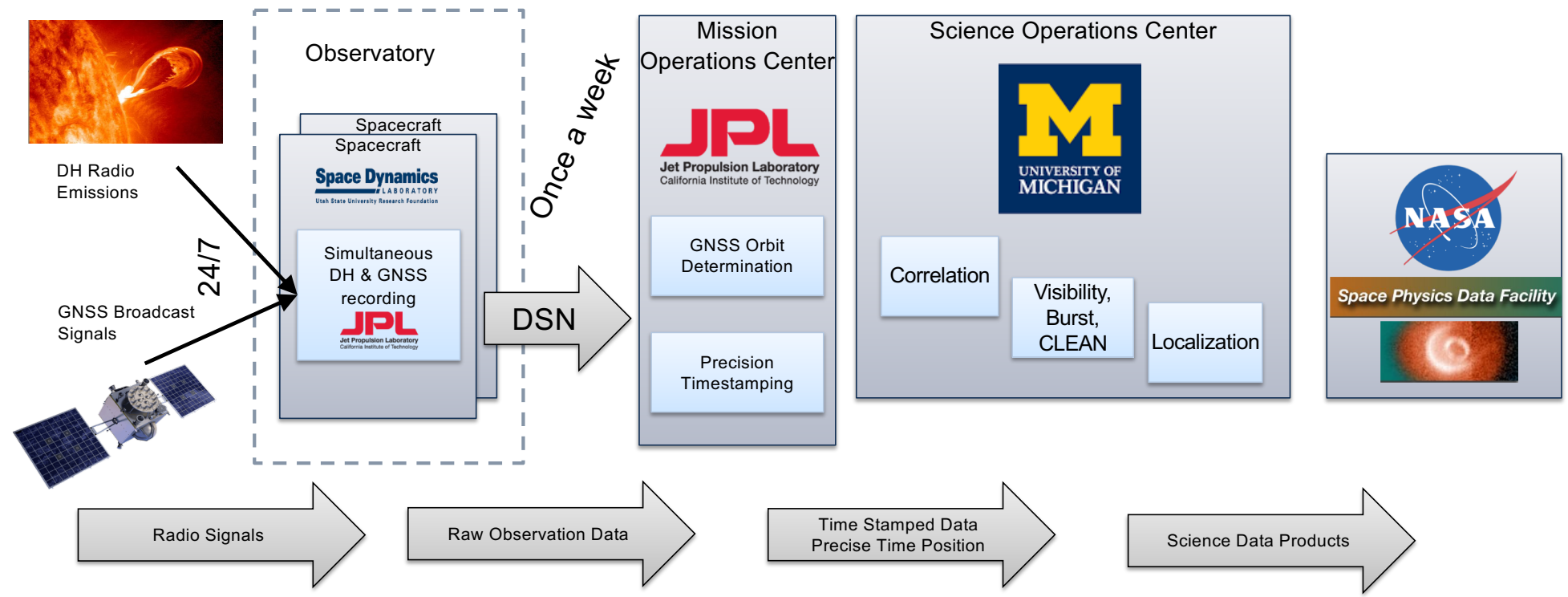


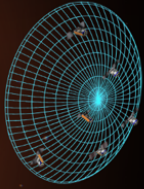
CSR Fig. D-1



Regular and Routine SunRISE Operations

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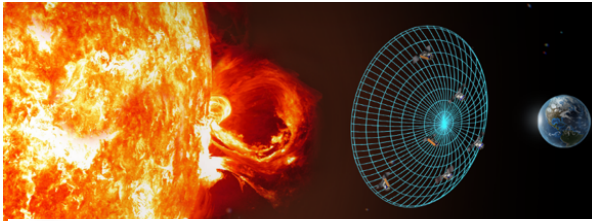


Weekly Downlink Budget Allocation



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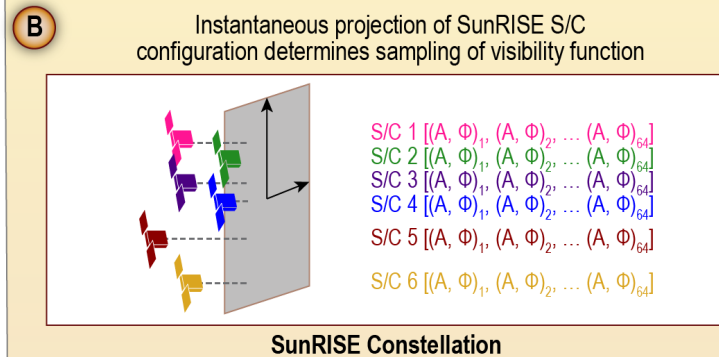
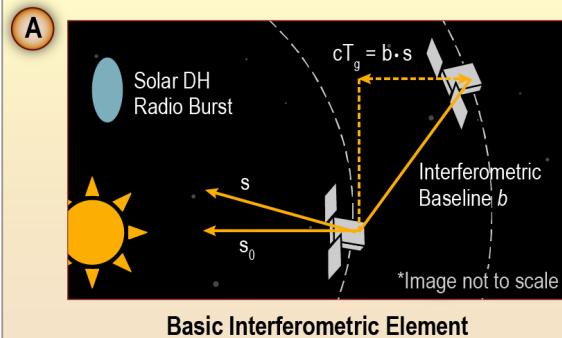
Data Type	Description	Cadence	Volume per downlink
Solar DH	Science Spectra (64 specified sub-bands \times 2 pol. \times complex amp. \times 8 bits + 128 bit header)	10 Hz	13.2 Gb
	Diagnostic Spectra (4096 sub-bands \times 2 pol. \times 2 complex amp. \times 24 bits + 128 bit headers)	0.3 mHz (1/hour)	66 Mb
	Diagnostic output (ADC samples; 32k \times 24 bits + 128 bit headers)	12 mHz (1/day)	7 Mb
GNSS	Observables (phase, pseudo-range; 12 ch. \times 2216 bits)	0.1 Hz	1.6 Gb
	On-board Navigation Solution (2088 bits)	0.1 Hz	0.13 Gb
Auxiliary	Log Messages (2776 bits)	0.1 Hz	0.17 Gb
	Housekeeping (1688 bits)	17 mHz (1/minute)	17 Mb
Total			15.2 Gb



Radio Interferometry Basics

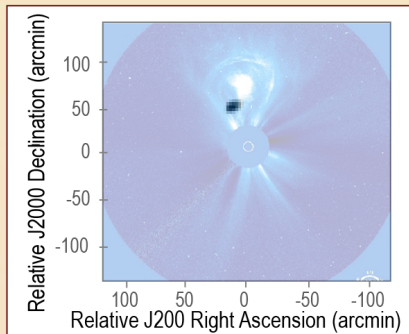


Sun Radio Interferometer
Space Experiment

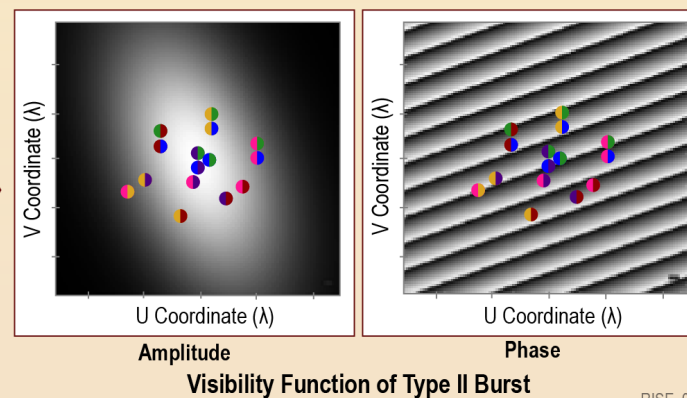


$$\mathcal{V}(u, v, w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A_N(l, m) I(l, m) \times \exp \left\{ -j2\pi \left[ul + vm + w \left(\sqrt{1 - l^2 - m^2} - 1 \right) \right] \right\} \frac{dl dm}{\sqrt{1 - l^2 - m^2}}$$

- & Compute UVW from GPS Files
- & Compute Visibilities from Integral definition
- & Insert into CASA MS file
- & Add Thermal & Phase Noises
- & Image & Analysis



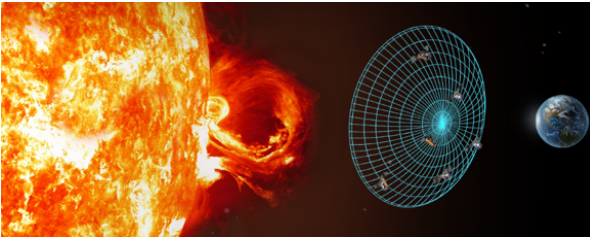
Fourier Transform



RISE_061c

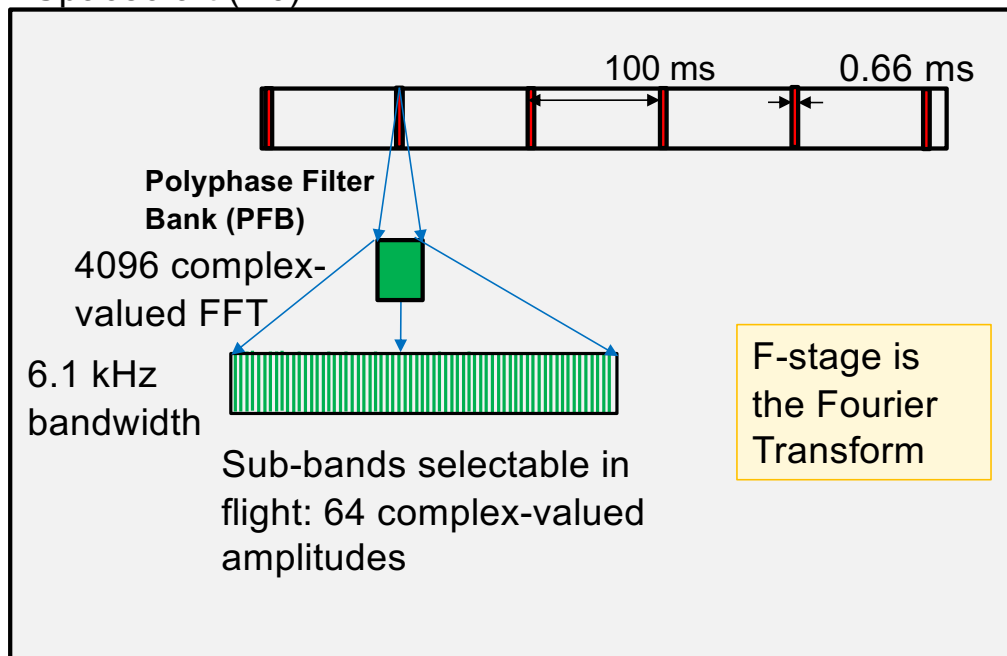
Taken from SunRISE CSR

CASA by McMullin, J. P., et al. 2007, Astronomical Data Analysis Software and Systems XVI, 127.



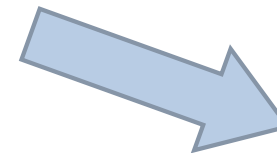
FX Correlation

Spacecraft (×6)



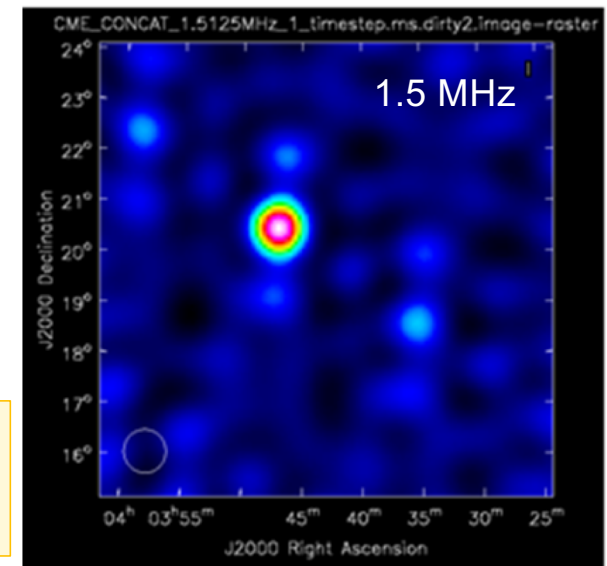
All spacecraft synchronized by GNSS.

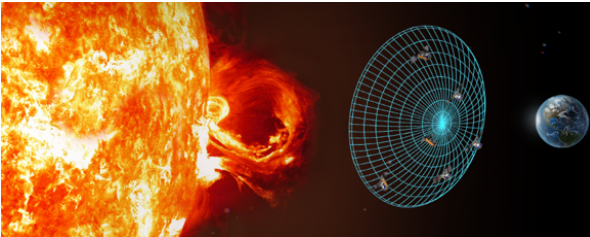
Data telemetered to ground



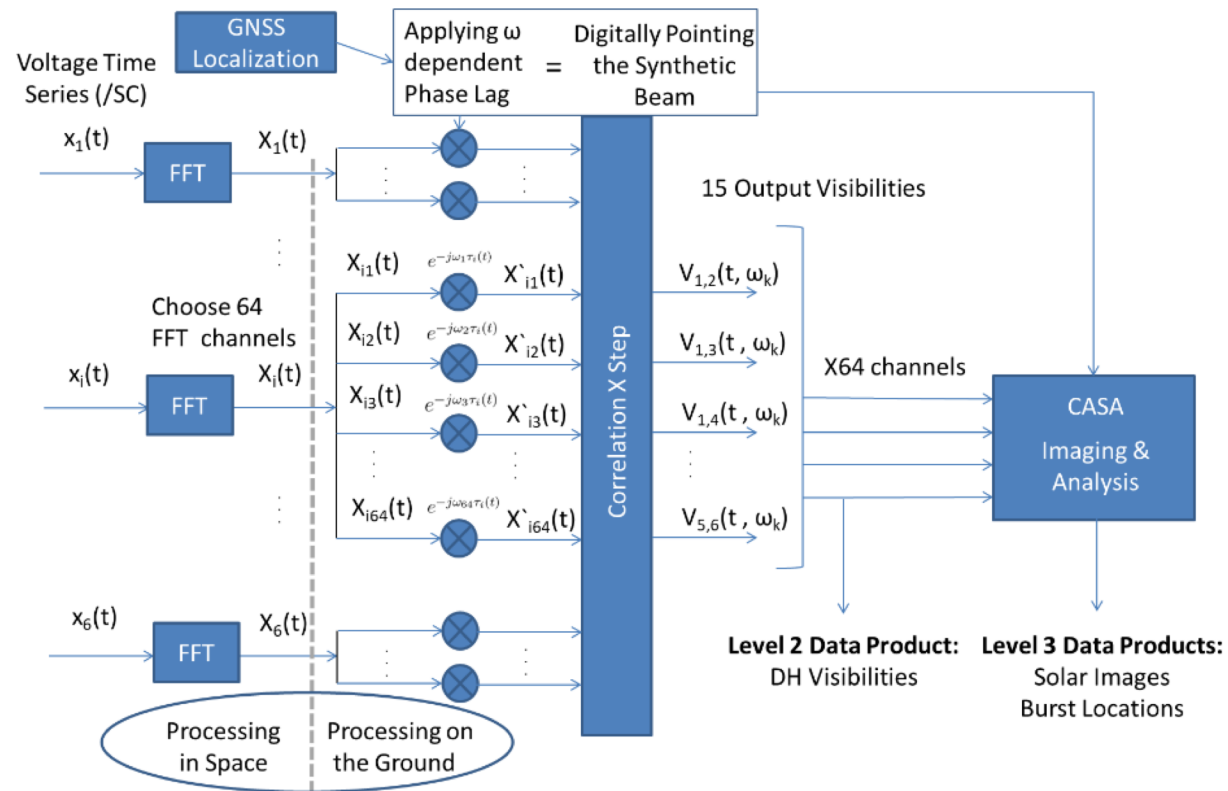
X-stage is the Correlation

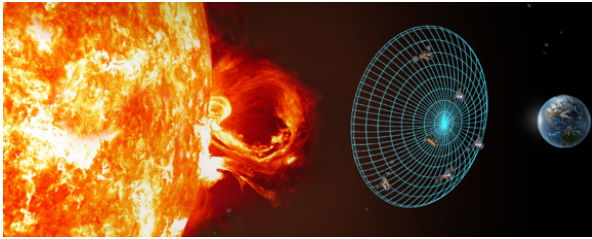
Fourier amplitudes are combined to form visibilities to form the CLEANed image.





FX Correlation cont.



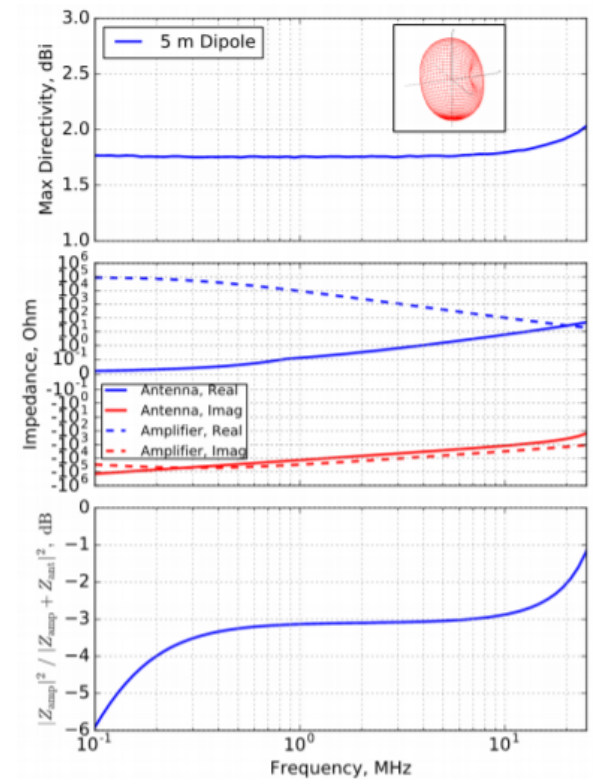
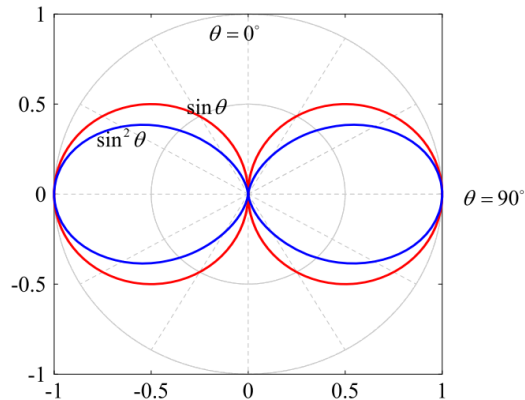


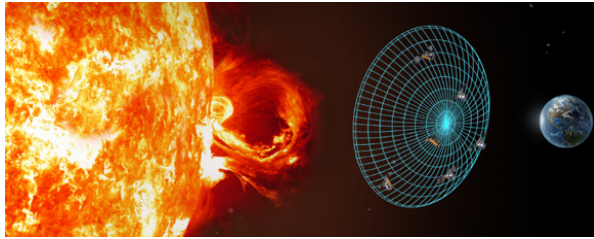
Antenna Patterns



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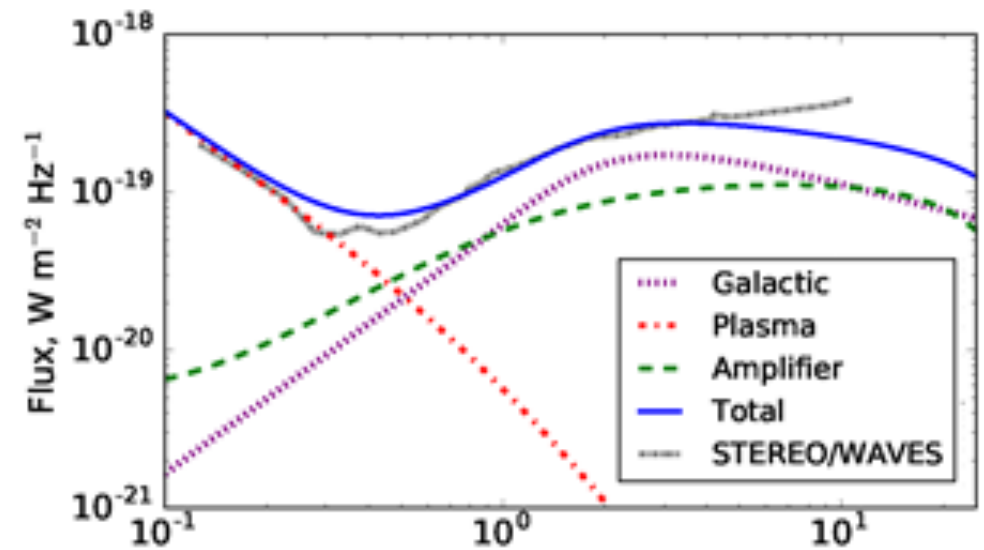
- Directivity of the Solar DH antenna as determined from a NEC2 simulation
- Directivity is 1.7 dBi, as expected from a short dipole
- Below, theoretical response for short dipole (red, $\sin(\theta)$), and a Half Wavelength dipole (blue, $\sin^2(\theta)$)





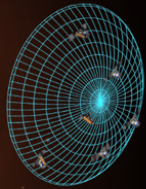
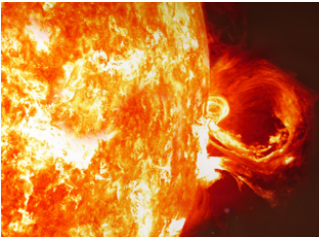
Signal to Noise Calculation

- Assume 5 m dual polarization isotropic dipoles (electrically short)
- 4096 channel Polyphase Filter Bank, 0-25 MHz, 6100 Hz channels, 6.6 ms / sec integration, 0.1 sec cadence
- Type II Signals \approx Galactic & Plasma Noise
- Array: 6 spacecraft, 2 polarizations improves the sensitivity by a factor of 8.5



Taken from SunRISE CSR

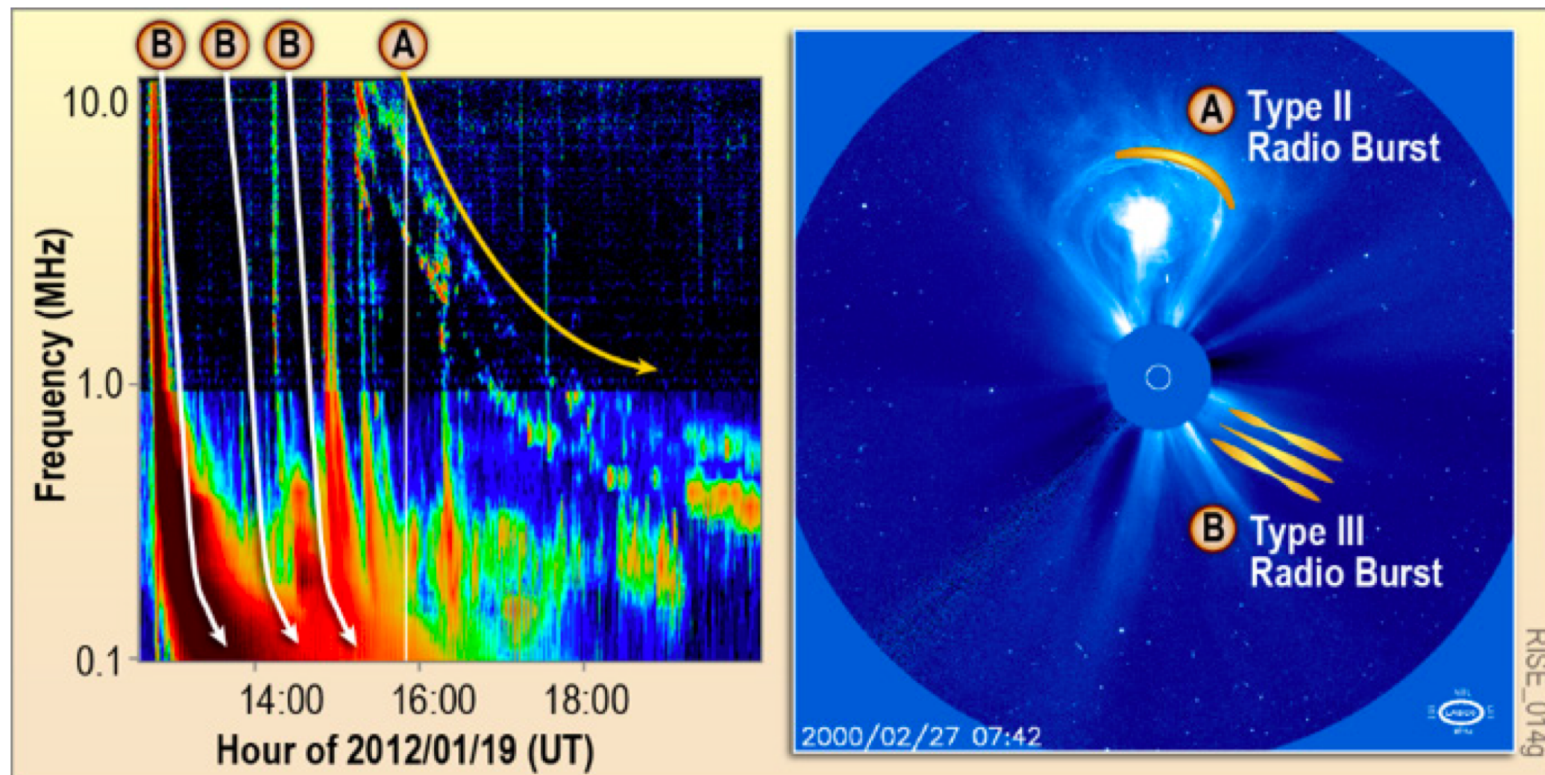
$$\sigma = \frac{2 k_B T_{sys}}{\eta_s A_{eff} \sqrt{N(N-1)(N_{IF} \Delta T \Delta \nu)}}$$



Primary Science: Solar Type II & III Bursts



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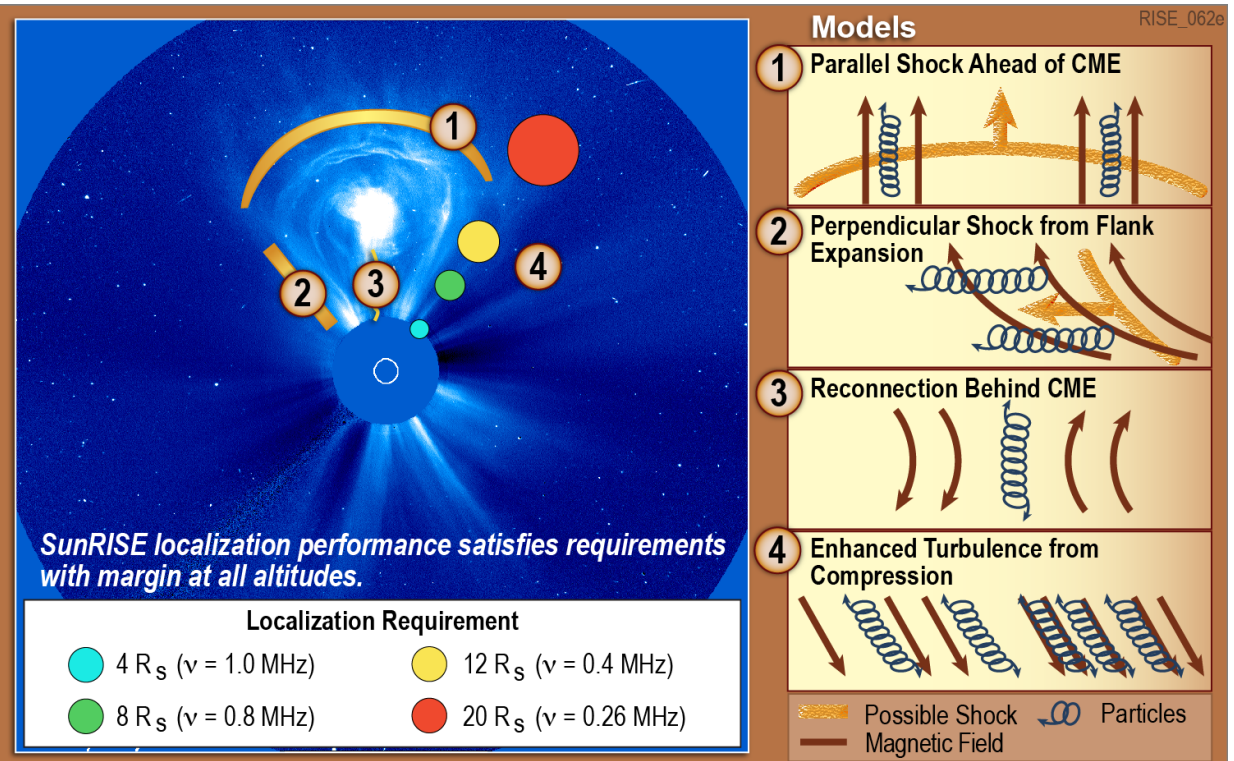
Connect Evolution of Radio Burst to One of Four Models

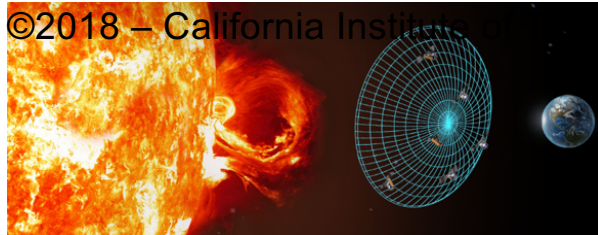


Sun Radio Interferometer
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SunRISE Objective 1

Discriminate competing hypotheses for the source mechanism of CME-associated SEPs by measuring the location and distribution of Type II radio emission relative to expanding CMEs 2–20 R_S from the Sun, where the most intense acceleration occurs.



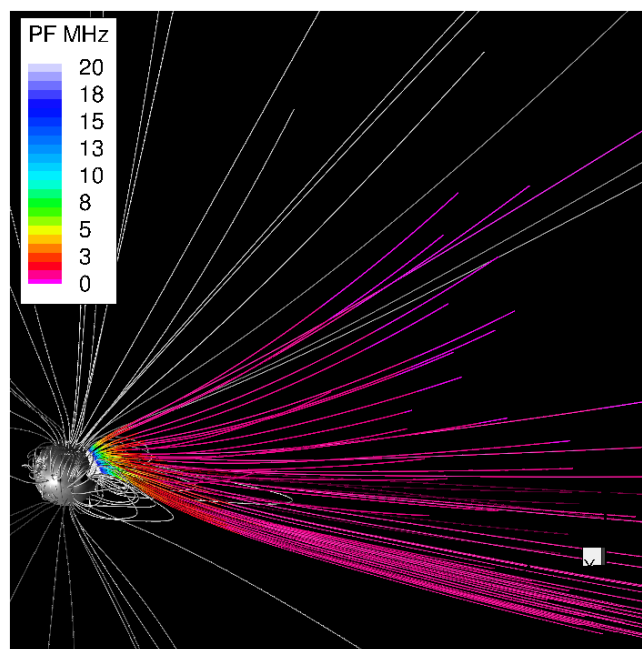


Mapping Magnetic Field Lines

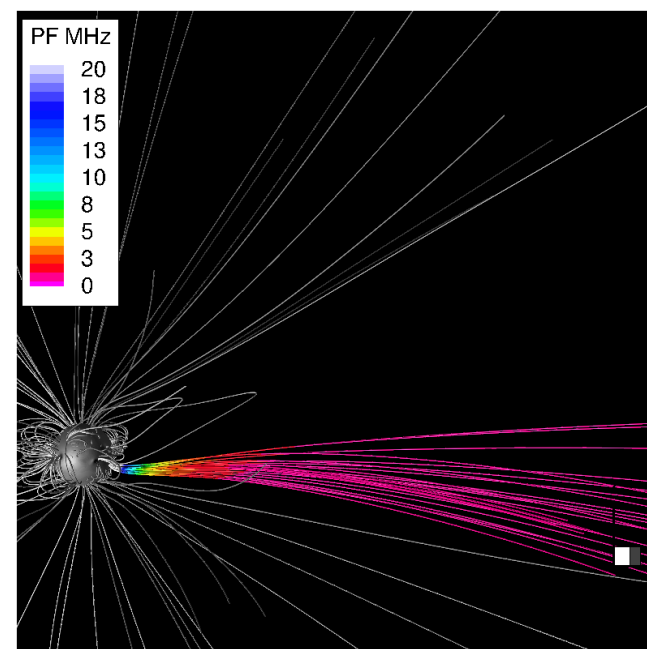
SunRISE Objective 2

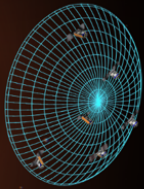
Determine if a broad magnetic connection between active regions and interplanetary space is responsible for the wide longitudinal extent of some flare and CME SEPs by imaging the field lines traced by Type III bursts from 2–20 Rs.

Separatrix-web Scenario (i)



Random Walk Scenario (ii)

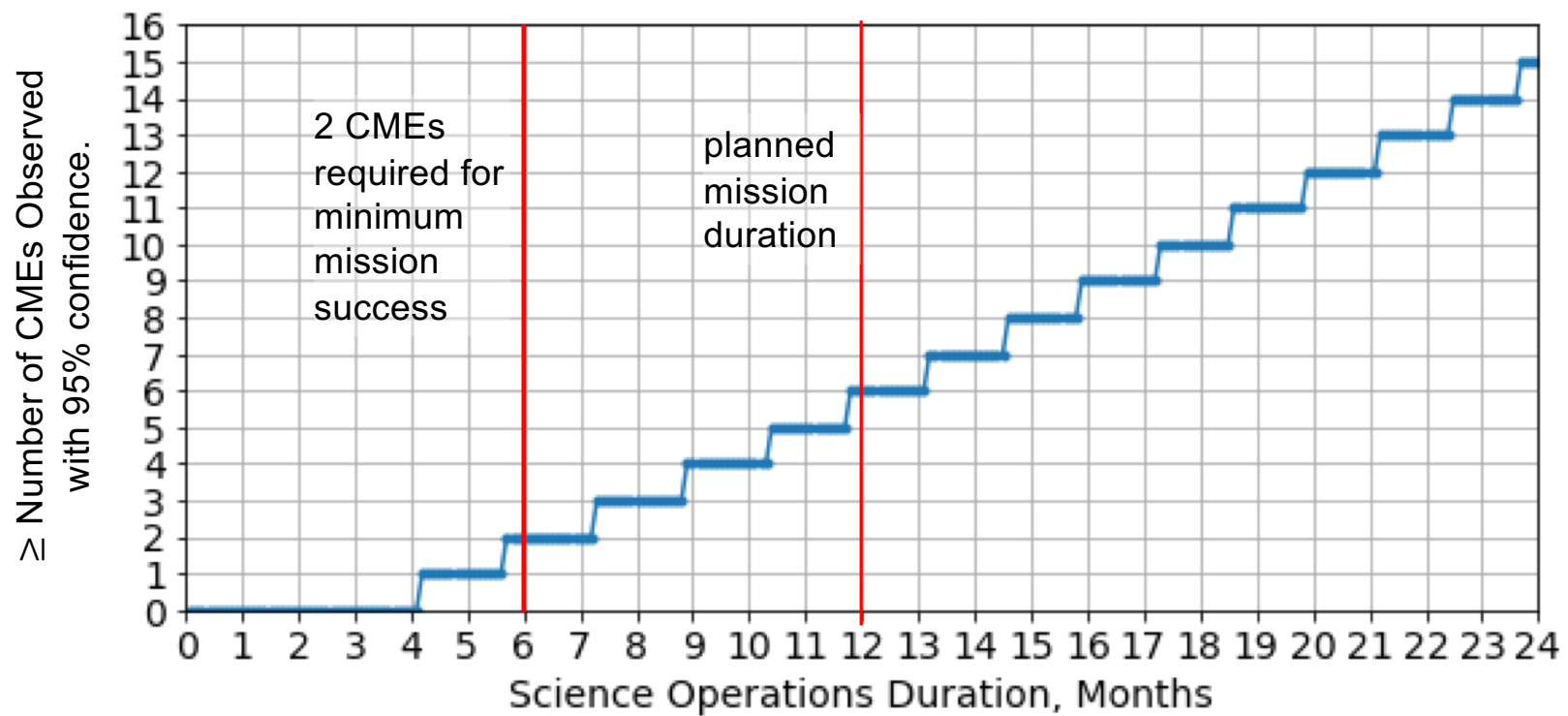


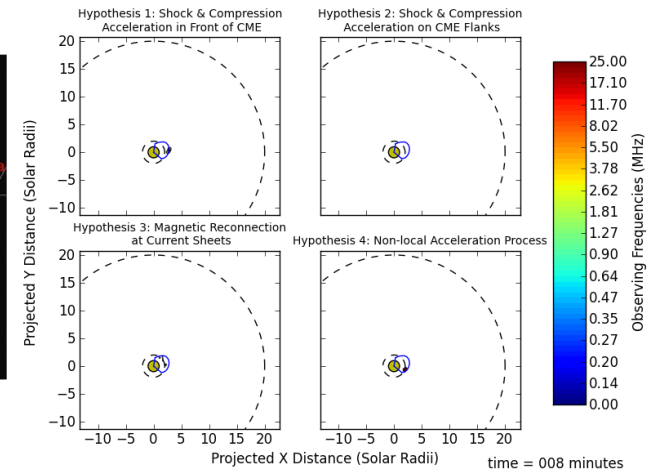
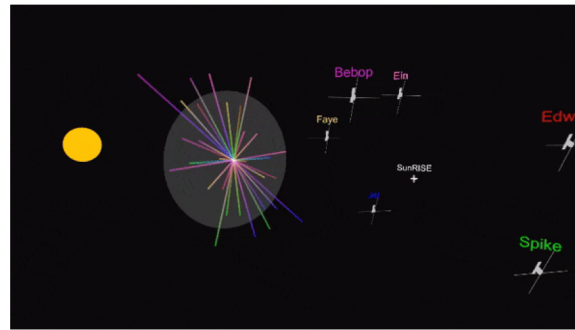
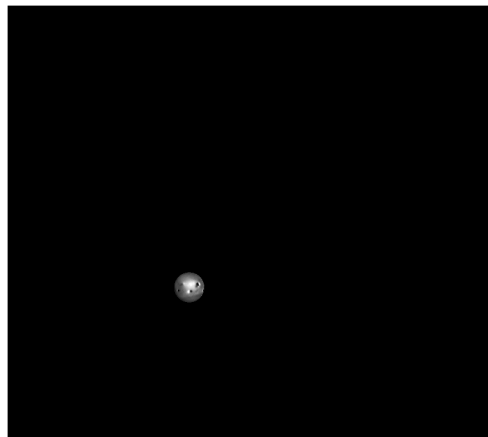


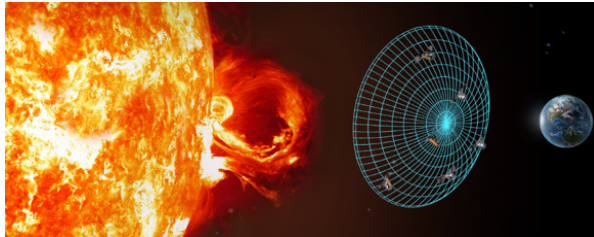
Number of CMEs and Mission Duration



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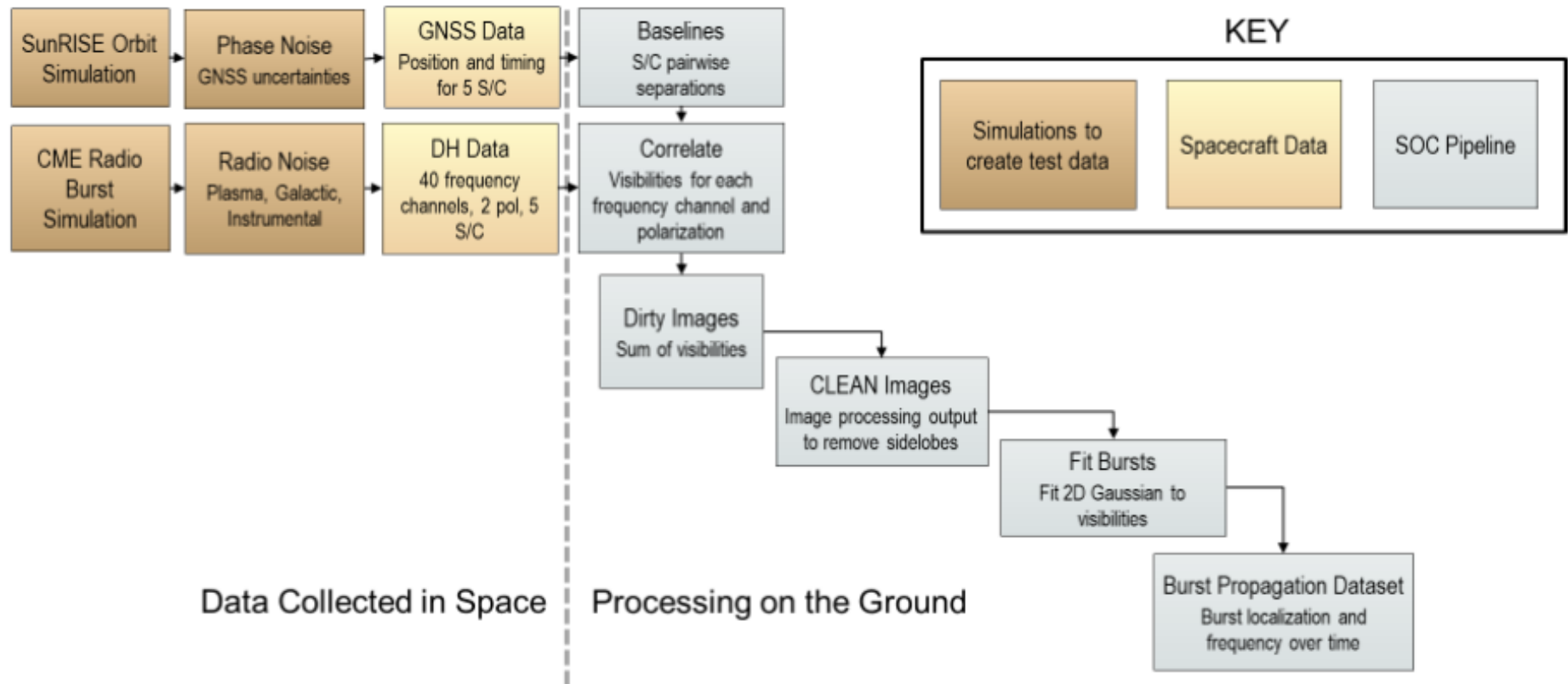




Pipeline Overview



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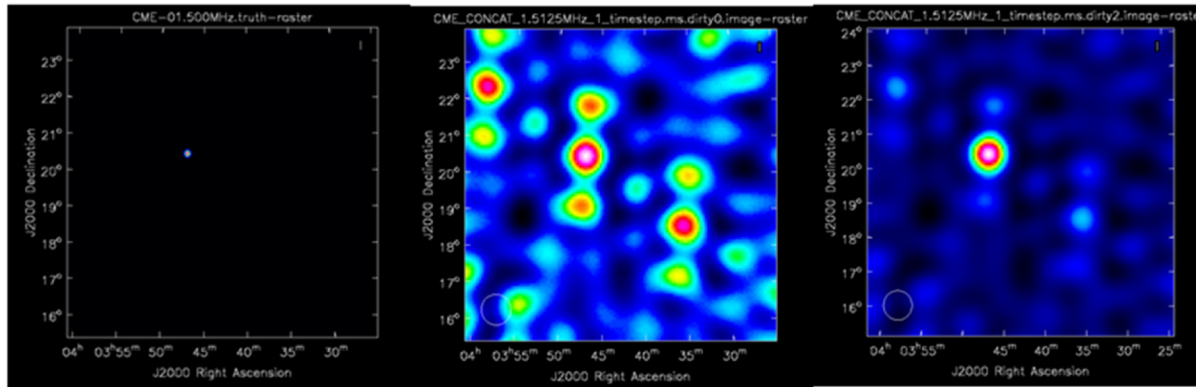




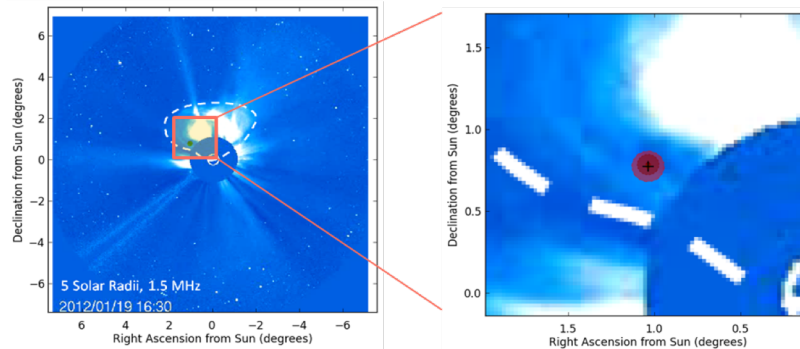
1

2

3



4



1. Simulation informed input emission distribution
2. Dirty Image with sidelobes
3. CLEANed Image with sidelobes removed
4. 2D Gaussian fit to data & put into context of CME Coronagraph Movie