



HAL
open science

Swarm's Absolute Scalar Magnetometers Burst Mode Results

Pierdavide Coisson, Pierre Vigneron, Gauthier Hulot, R. Crespo Grau, Laura Brocco, Xavier Lalanne, Olivier Sirol, J. M. Leger, Thomas Jager, François Bertrand, et al.

► **To cite this version:**

Pierdavide Coisson, Pierre Vigneron, Gauthier Hulot, R. Crespo Grau, Laura Brocco, et al.. Swarm's Absolute Scalar Magnetometers Burst Mode Results. AGU Fall Meeting, Dec 2014, San Francisco, France. 2014. hal-04059782

HAL Id: hal-04059782

<https://u-paris.hal.science/hal-04059782>

Submitted on 5 Apr 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - NonCommercial 4.0 International License

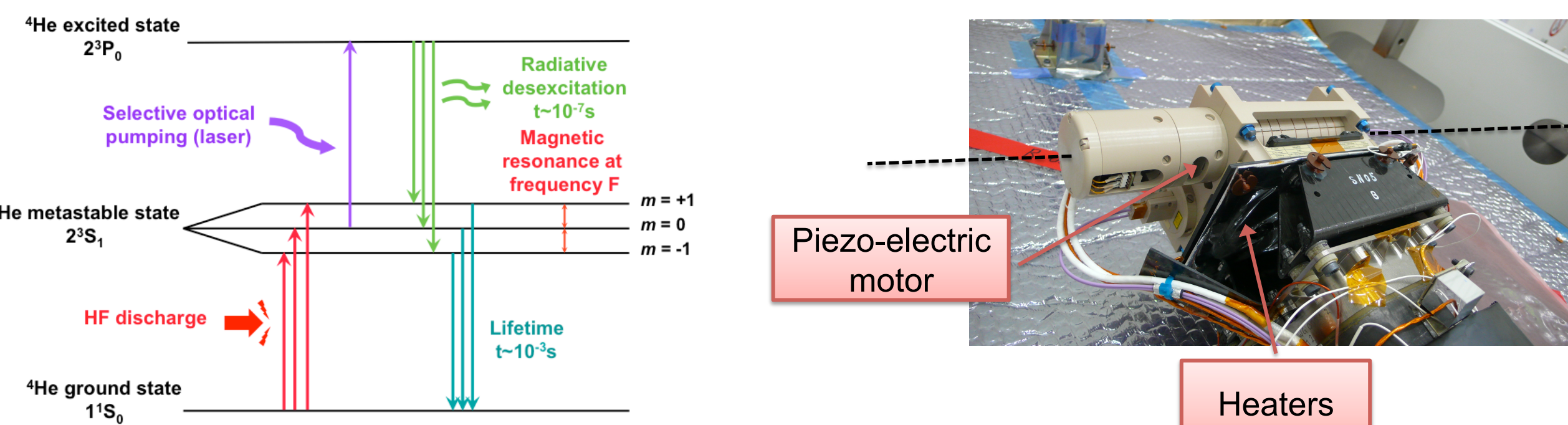
Summary

Each of the three Swarm satellites embarks an Absolute Scalar Magnetometer (ASM) to provide absolute scalar measurements of the magnetic field with high accuracy and stability. Nominal data acquisition of these ASMs is 1 Hz. But they can also run in a so-called "burst mode" and provide data at 250 Hz. During the commissioning phase of the mission, seven burst mode acquisition campaigns have been run simultaneously for all satellites, obtaining a total of ten days of burst-mode data. These campaigns allowed the identification of issues related to the operations of the piezo-electric motor and the heaters connected to the ASM, that do not impact the nominal 1 Hz scalar data.

We analyze the burst mode data to identify high frequency geomagnetic signals, focusing the analysis in two regions: the low latitudes, where we seek signatures of ionospheric irregularities, and the high latitudes, to identify high frequency signals related to polar region currents.

Since these campaigns have been conducted during the initial months of the mission, the three satellites were still close to each other, allowing to analyze the spatial coherency of the signals.

1 ASM instrument and setting



- The core of the ASM instrument is a **magnetic field to frequency** converter based on atomic spectroscopy of the ⁴He in its metastable level 2³S₁. It exploits the Zeeman effect, with the signal being amplified by optical pumping. The magnetic field modulus B₀ is directly proportional to the magnetometer's resonance frequency F :

$$B_0 = F / \gamma^4\text{He} \quad \text{with } \gamma^4\text{He} / 2\pi \approx 28\text{GHz/T}$$

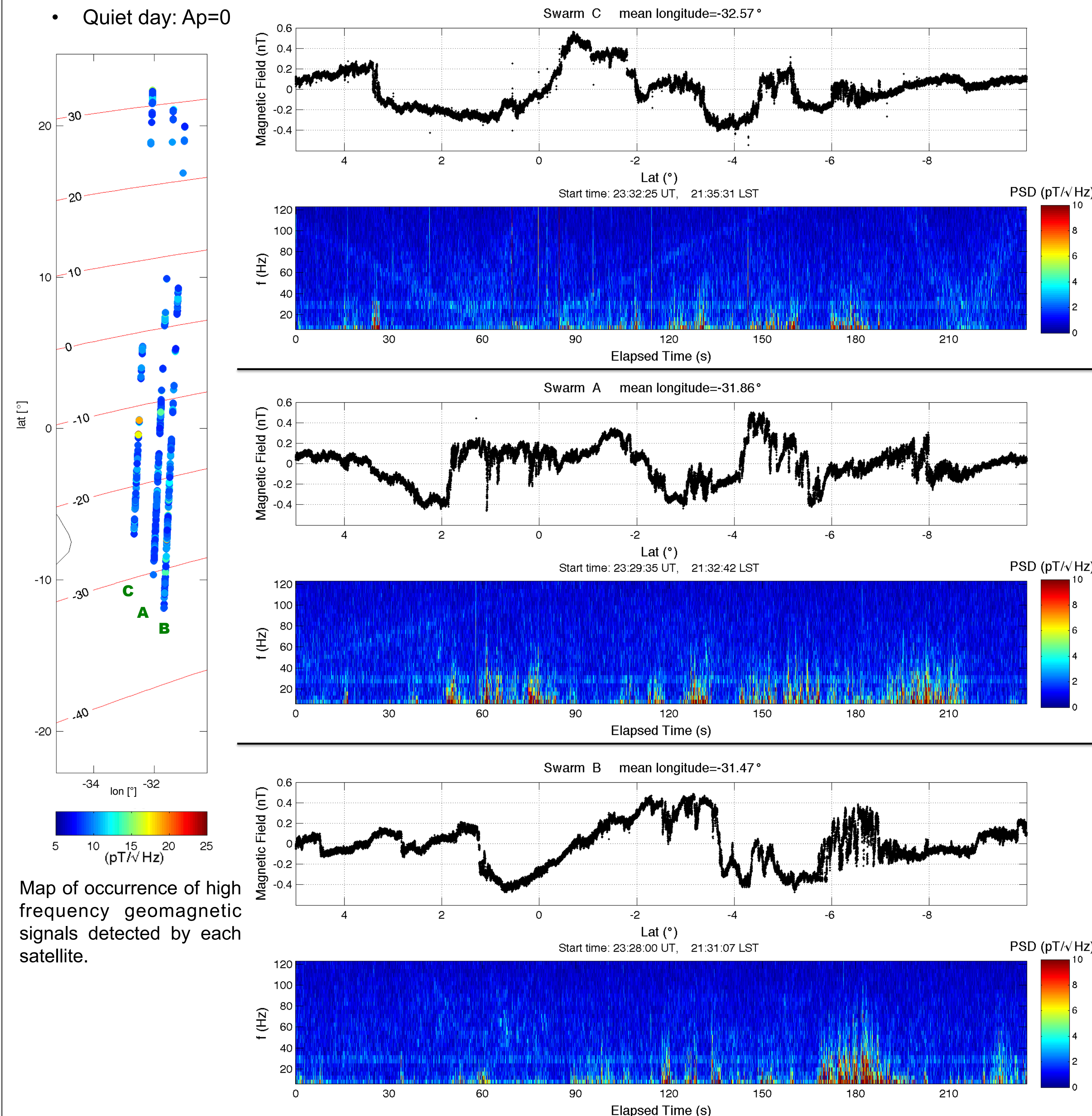
- The sensor, including the ⁴He cell, is based on an isotropic design with a static and a rotating part, optimal resonance conditions are controlled by a piezo-electric motor, which is irregularly activated (but on average 500 times per orbit).
- The instrument has a [0-100 Hz] bandwidth and can be run at a **250 Hz Burst mode**, as during the days analyzed here.
- The instrument is located at the tip of the satellite boom, fixed on a bracket with heaters that maintain it within an appropriate temperature range.

Burst sessions

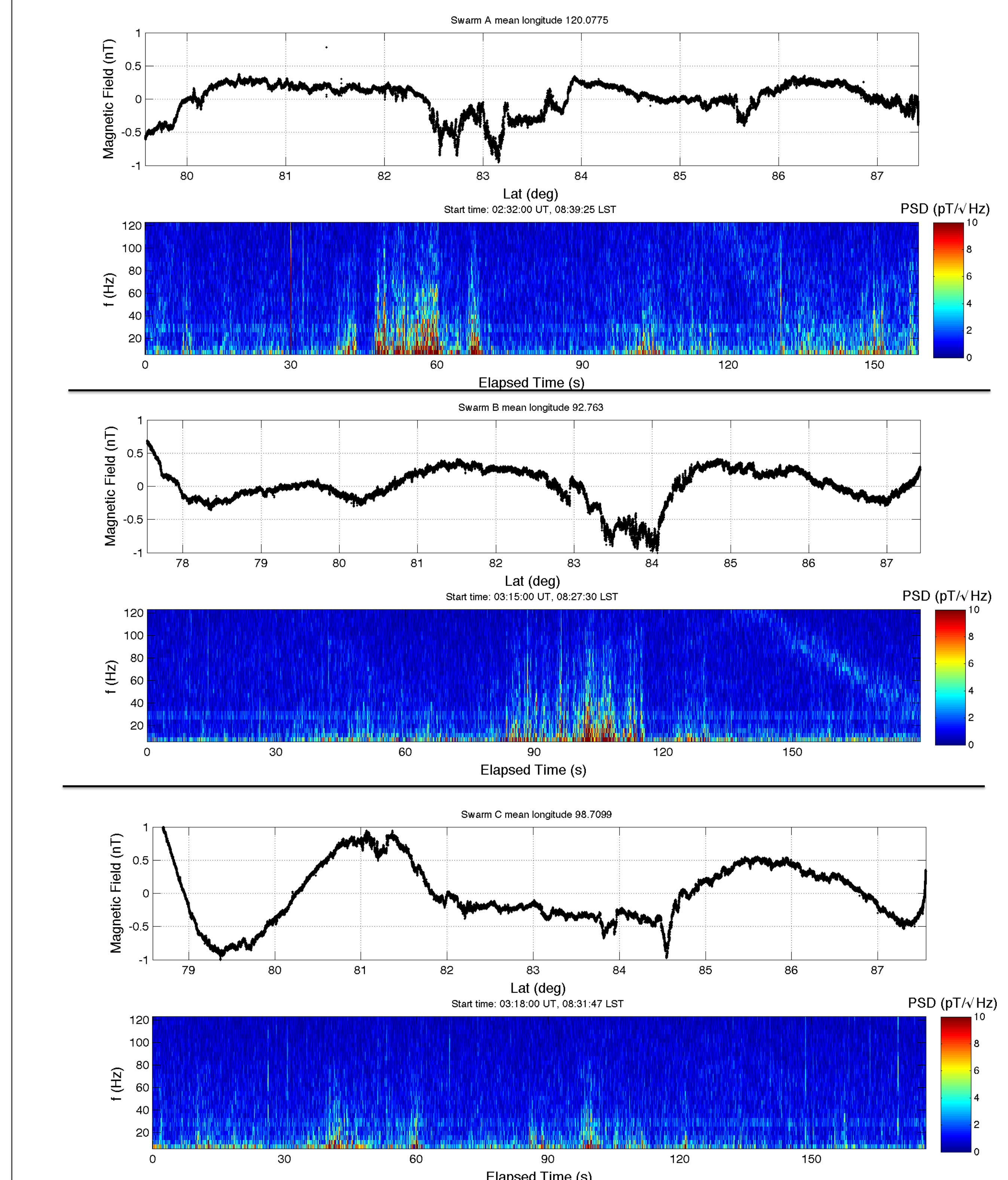
Burst acquisition	Period	Satellites
1	27/11/2013	A B C
2	11/12/2013	AB
3	7-8/1/2014	A B C
4	19/1/2014	A B C
5	28/1/2014	B C
6	8-9/2/2014	A B C
7	22-23/2/2014	A B C

Results shown here are from sessions #4 #6

3 Low latitudes geomagnetic signals 19 January 2014



4 High latitudes geomagnetic signals 8-9 February 2014



2 Burst data pre-processing

- The analysis of Burst data allowed to find artificial effects that needed to be addressed before analyzing the geophysical signals.
 - Activation of piezo-electric motor could produce outliers.
 - Heaters could interfere with the radiofrequency used to detect the resonance frequency F and produce characteristic oscillations at characteristic values of B affecting few seconds of data.
- Time series of each Swarm satellite have been processed along with the time of activation of the piezo-electric motor, to remove outliers.
- A detection algorithm was used to identify and remove the oscillations caused by the heaters and linear data interpolation has been used to clean the data.
- We analyzed burst data in sliding windows of 3-minutes .
- We removed a 4th order polynomial from the magnetic field data, before computing the PSD.
- Residual magnetic field and PSD are shown for the Swarm satellites while crossing a same region.

5 Conclusions

- During burst mode acquisition, all three Swarm satellites detected high frequency signals (up to 50 Hz) in the evening in the equatorial region, possibly associated to plasma bubbles.
- During geomagnetic active periods, other signals have been detected in the auroral regions, associated with the ongoing geomagnetic storm.
- These signals are associated with small-scale structures in the ionospheric plasma crossed by the Swarm satellites.
- Further analysis will be done to study other geomagnetic signals (e.g. pulsations).