



# Effects of Surface Coatings on Swarm Langmuir Probe Measurements

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Photo: ESA

# Swarm is a trio of satellites with two Langmuir Probes (LP) each

- ◇ Langmuir probes measure current collected on an electrode as a function of applied voltage to obtain plasma density and electron temperature
- ◇ Swarm's spherical probes have Titanium nitride and gold (TiN and Au) coatings
- ◇ TiN may be affected by neutral particles called contamination



Photo modified from ESA

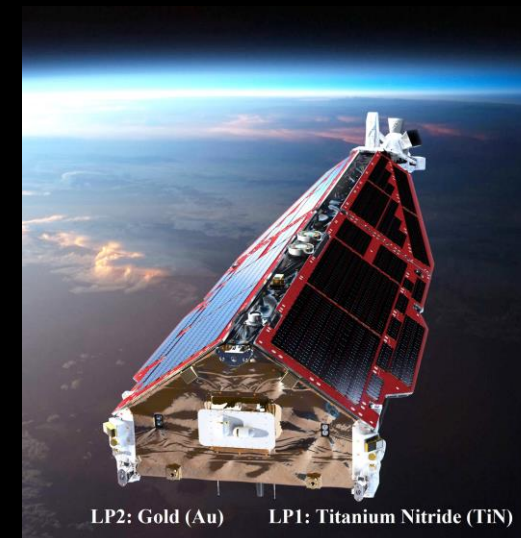
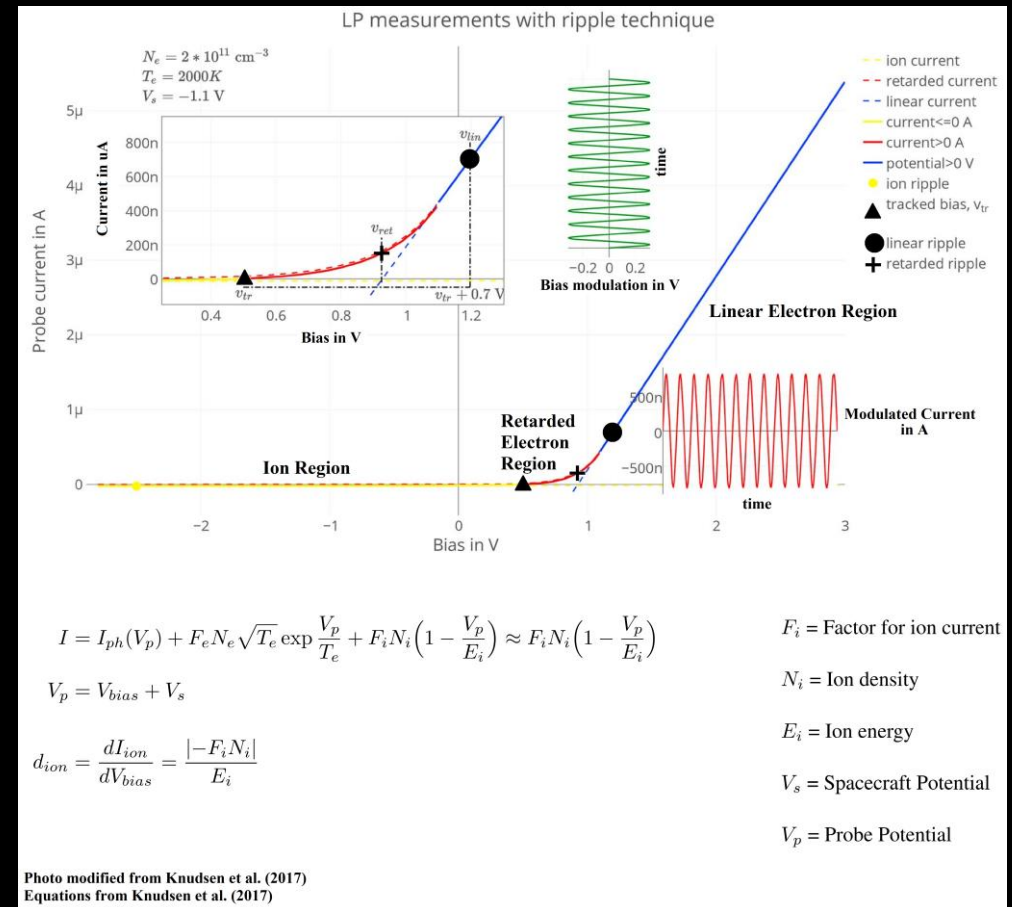


Photo: Modified from ESA

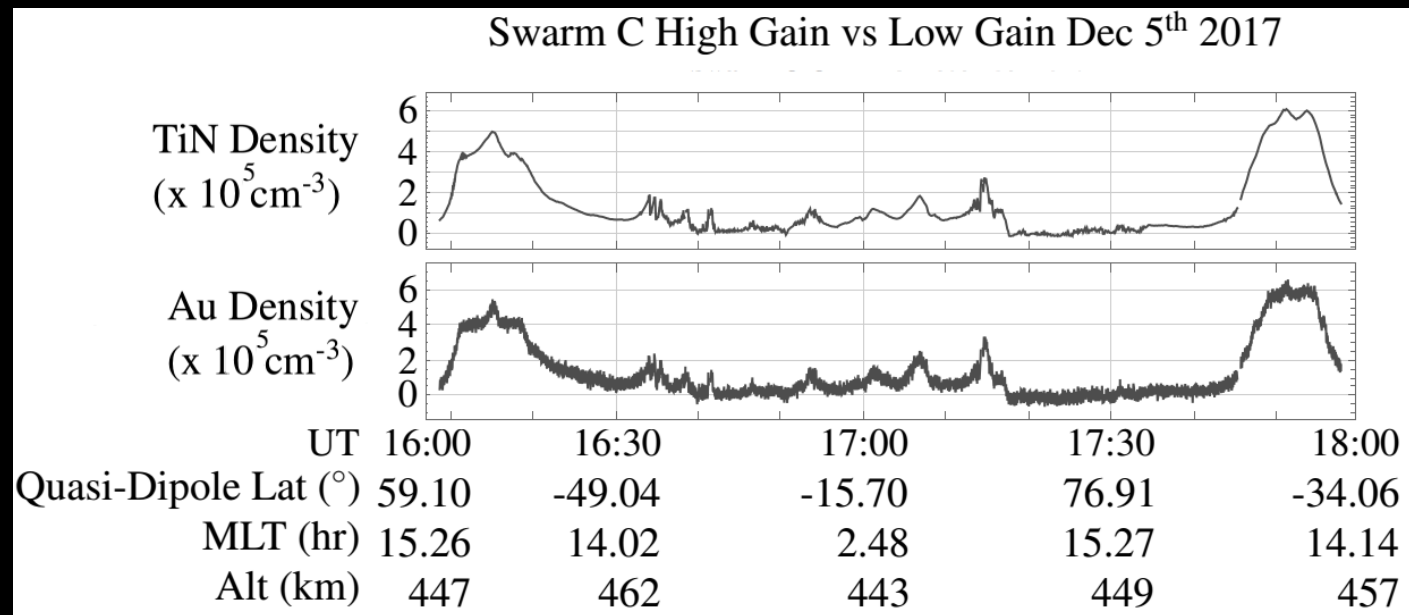
# Swarm has two LP operation modes: Sweep and Harmonic

- ◆ Convention: Sweep mode varies the probes voltages from +/- 5V and operates for a fraction of the time
- ◆ Innovation: Harmonic mode is the primary operation mode and uses modulation to derive density



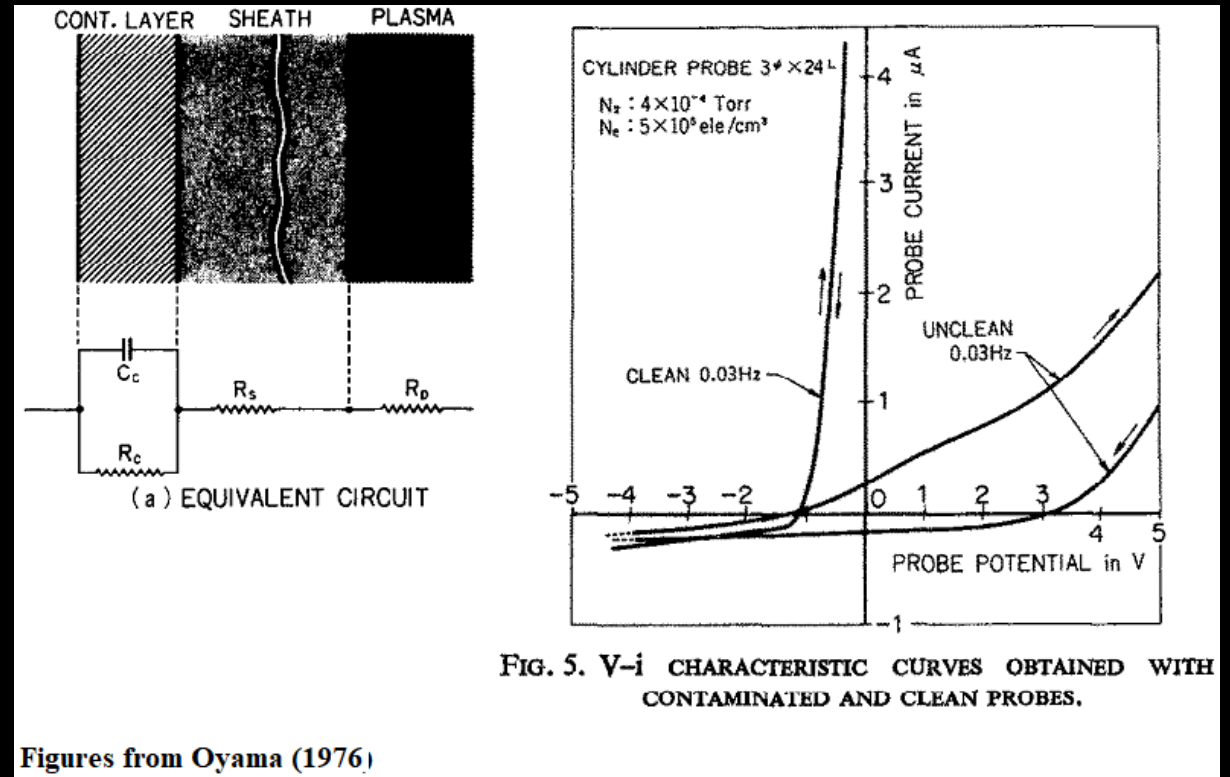
# High gain is TiN and Low gain is Au

- ◇ The TiN probe is high gain and amplifies current signals
- ◇ The Au probe is low gain and is insensitive to ion currents



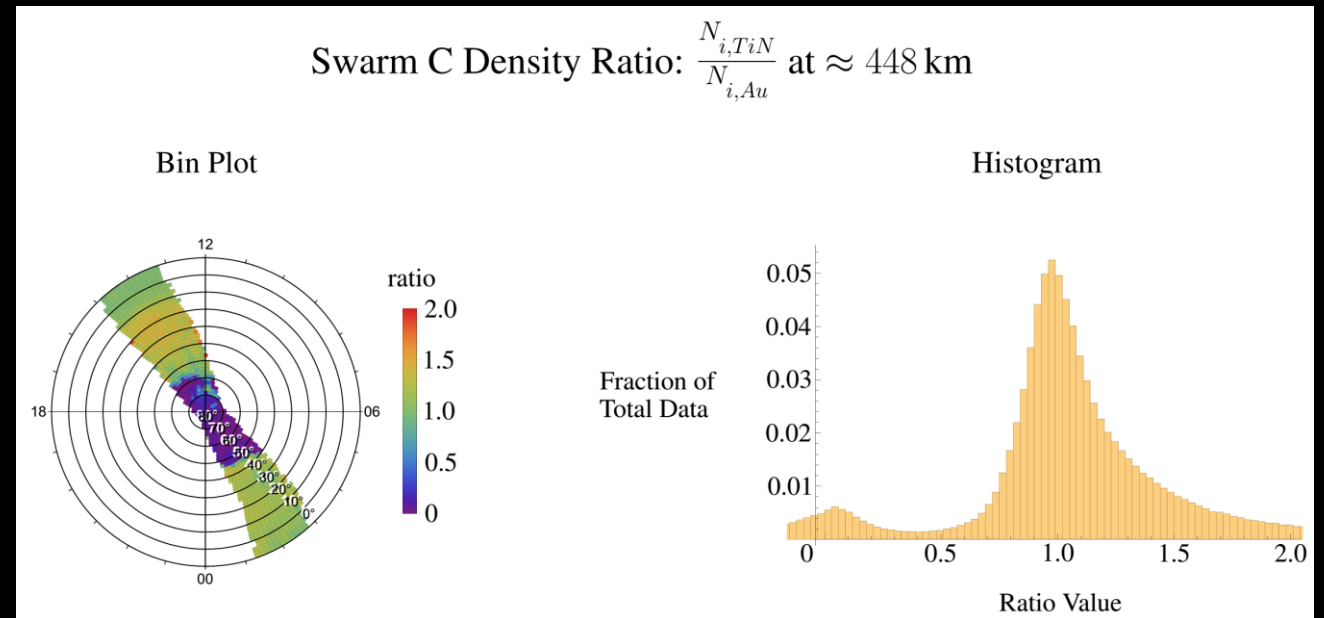
# Contamination can be thought of as a parallel RC-circuit

- ◆ The contaminants can have high resistance and capacitance
- ◆ The frequency of the sweep can be increased to minimize the measured effect of the contamination
- ◆ Once the on-board probes show indication of contamination, it is hard to remove



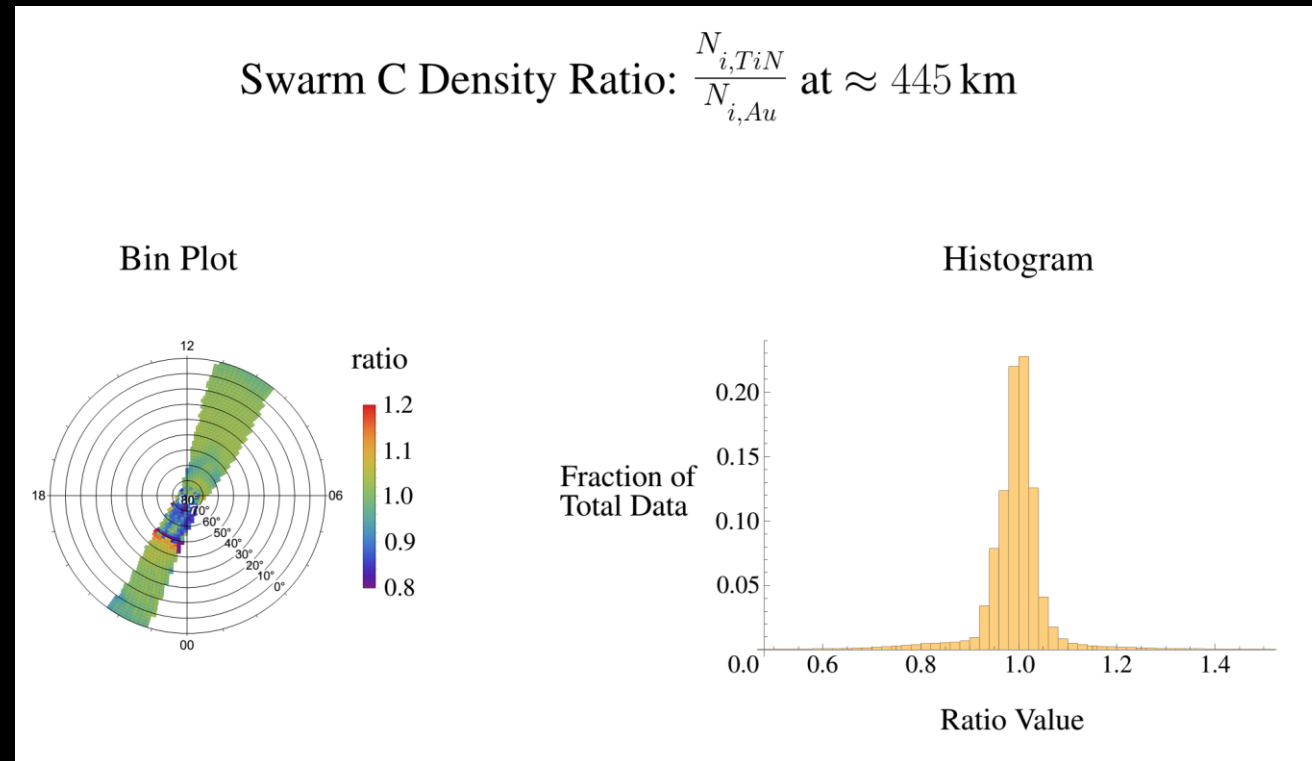
# Charlie had TiN in high gain and Au low gain

- ◇ Variables that need to be controlled:
  - ◇ Probe angle relative to the Sun
  - ◇ Probe mode and gain
  - ◇ Plasma density and temperature
  - ◇ Magnetic field lines
- ◇ Dec 5<sup>th</sup> 16:00 UTC to Dec 14<sup>th</sup> 18:00 UTC, 2017



# Charlie had both probes in high gain during harmonic mode

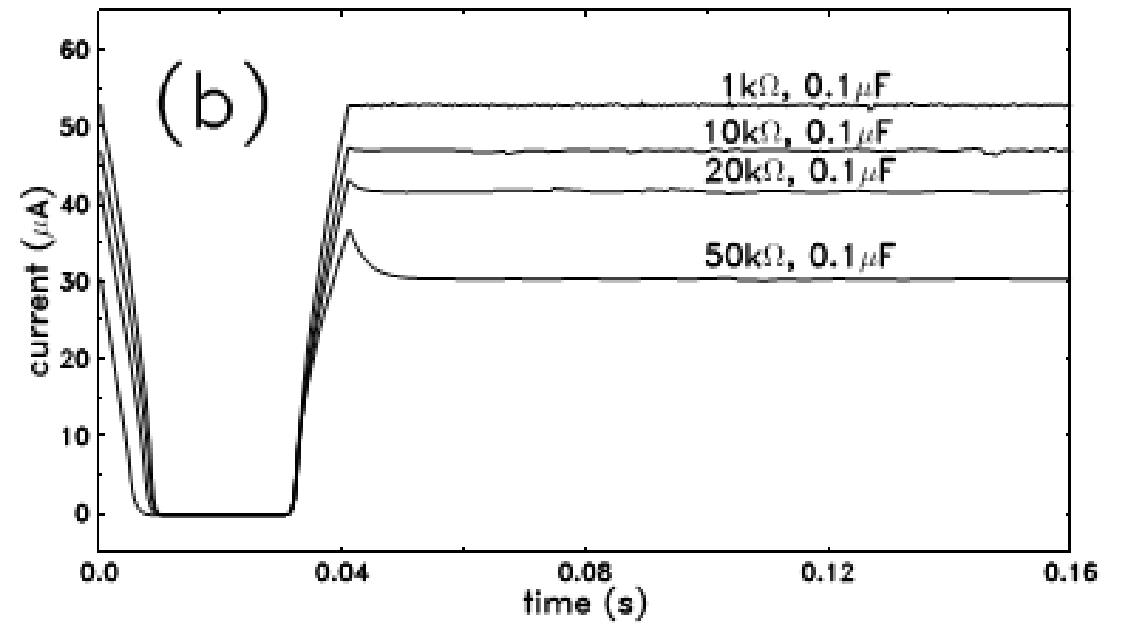
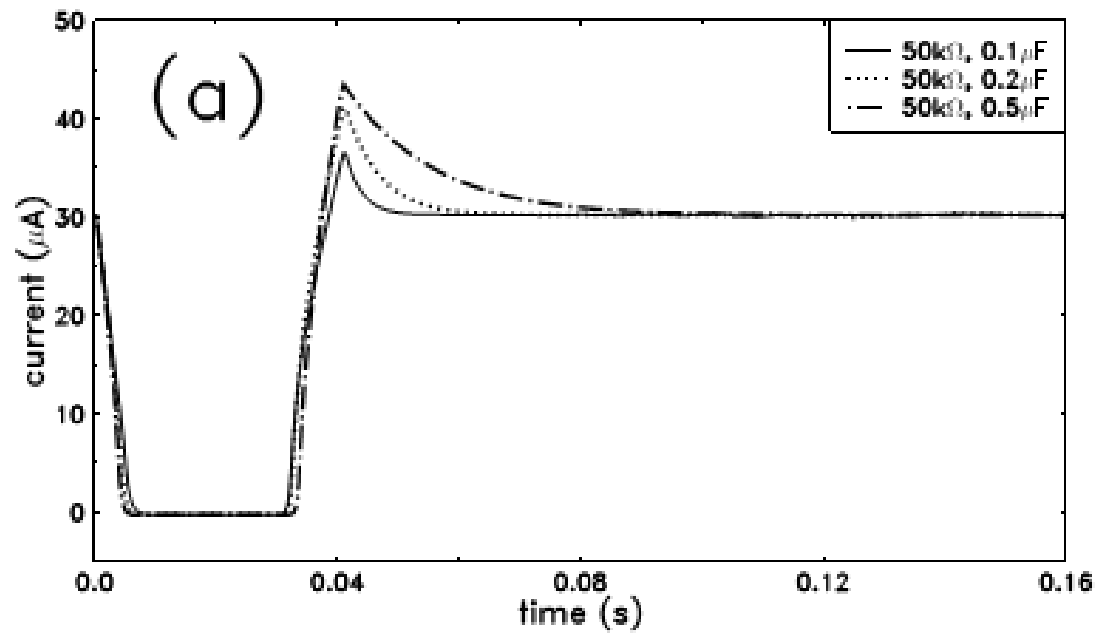
◇ Jan 14<sup>th</sup> 19:00 UTC to Jan 22<sup>nd</sup> 09:30 UTC, 2018



# Summary

- ◇ Swarm has three satellites: Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie with two LP
- ◇ Au and TiN will be analyzed to determine if any have contamination
- ◇ The probes must be in the same environment to isolate the probe coating
- ◇ Swarm C shows some differences, but the cause has not been determined
- ◇ Future work: Measure temperature, and perform analysis on Alpha and Bravo
- ◇ Acknowledgements: Dr. Stephan Buchert and the University of Calgary's Swarm research team for assistance and advice.





**Figure 5.** (a) The capacitance  $C$  mostly influences the height and settling time of the overshoot. (b) The resistance  $R$  affects the appearance of an overshoot signal and the value of the plateau current.

**Piel, Hirt and Steigies (2001)**