



Rigidity Cut-Off Imrpovements: IGRF Safety Factor

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Back-tracing in the geomagnetic field

Our GOAL: find IGRF cut-off corrections based on OUR particle back-tracing.

- We performed the back-tracing using GeoMagSphere model (<u>http://www.geomagsphere.org/</u>) developed within the AMS-02 INFN – Milano Bicocca group
- **GeoMagSphere** is a back-tracing numerical code running IGRF internal field with external **Tsyganenko models** (in particular *Tsyganenko 1996* for quiet periods and *Tsyganenko 2005*, specifically developed to reproduce the magnetosphere during magnetic storms)
 - Tsyganenko models showed to reproduce with good accuracy the geomagnetic field observations during quiet and disturbed periods.



The Tsyganenko cut-off

In order to determine the cut-off, we used real selected events (in place of generated MC events) in the detector field of view.

- We selected AMS-02 protons between 0.8 GV < R < 100 GV, during quiet and disturbed periods of the solar activity.
- Using GeoMagSphere we back-traced all the selected particles, determining the rigidity distribution of:
 - \succ particles coming from the outer magnetosphere \rightarrow **PRIMARY**
 - \succ particles created in the atmosphere \rightarrow **SECONDARY**
 - \succ particles trapped in the magnetic field lines \rightarrow **TRAPPED**
- The Tsyganenko rigidity cut-off is the upper rigidity cut-off, defined as the highest rigidity for particles identified as secondary
- SO NO PENUMBRA!



Tipical Cutoff Map using Tsyganenko Models



Primary CR: Upper cutoff map outside SAA – inner – lt>0.1

Tipical Cutoff Map using Tsyganenko Models



AMS -02 Analysis

March, 2012 - Solar Event -





During March 2012 a huge Solar events occurs. AMS-02 detect a increments of primary particles on 7th then a reduction of flux that last for ~1 month



Tsyganenko vs IGRF – SF?





Data Selection and strategy -1

- We selected AMS-02 protons in 2 Bartel Rotations a **quiet one** June/July 2016 and **disturbed one** March/April 2012.
- Using GeoMagSphere we back-traced all the selected particles, with different models:
 - Tsyganenko 2005 and Tsyganeno 96
 - ≻ IGRF
- The Tsyganenko rigidity cut-off is taken as REFERENCE
- IGRF counts are compared with TS05 ones
- Exposure and Rate are then obtained

Data Selection and strategy – 2



Cut-off optimization: IGRF vs. Tsyganenko cut-off

For each rigidity bin, the correction factor is the factor to be applied to the IGRF cut-off in order to
match (within 1%) the event count obtained using the Tsyganenko cut-off.Inner Tracker + L1
geometry



A disturbed period – March 2012

A quiet period – June 2016

The correction factor is rigidity dependent. Moreover it varies according to geomagnetic disturbances.

Geomagnetic cut-off correction factor



Event Counts: direct comparison



Protons

Exposure



Event Rate: comparison with 1.2×IGRF cut-off



Summary

- We back-traced real events by means of the GeoMagSphere code, in order to estimate the cut-off in the AMS field of view, using realistic models of the geomagnetic field, such as the Tsyganenko models;
- We determined the correction factor to be applied to the IGRF cut-off in order to match (at 1% level) the event count obtained using the Tsyganenko cut-off. The present study as been performed considering two Bartel rotations, during a quiet (June 2016) and a disturbed (March 2012) period;
- The increment in p & He statistics using the corrected cut-off can reach a factor larger than 10 at low rigidities, with respect to the 1.2×IGRF cut-off;
- The agreement between MIB and MIT-JF rate is <0.5% above 1.0GV;
- In addition, peculiar periods with solar energetic particles (SEPs), need a suitable treatment, *i.e.* back-tracing the full sample with Tsyganenko magnetospheric field model.

Work in progress...

The correction factor is rigidity dependent. Moreover it varies according to geomagnetic disturbances.

On going analysis:

- considering shorter (daily) periods;
- correlate the IGRF cut-off correction factor to the parameters describing the magnetospheric disturbance level (e.g. *solar wind dynamic pressure* P_{dyn}, *disturbance storm time index* Dst)

