



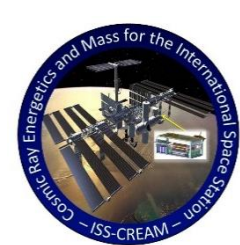
CosmicSIG  
January 5, 2014

# **Cosmic Ray Energetics And Mass for the International Space Station (ISS-CREAM)**

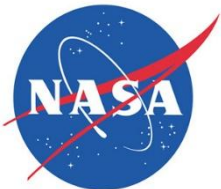
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Ian Howley  
University of Maryland

On behalf of the CREAM Collaboration



# CREAM Collaborators and Institutions



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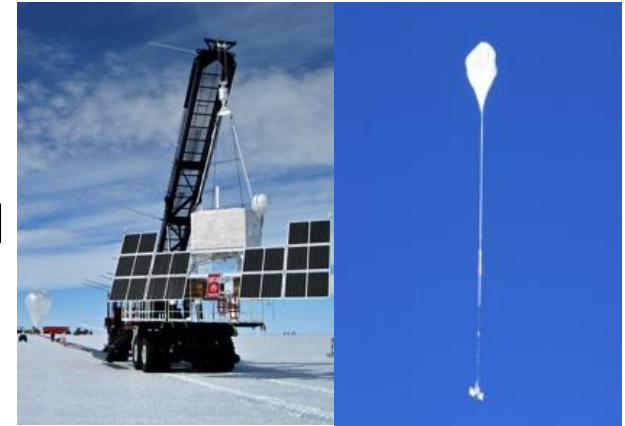
*\* Principal Investigator*



# Balloon Heritage

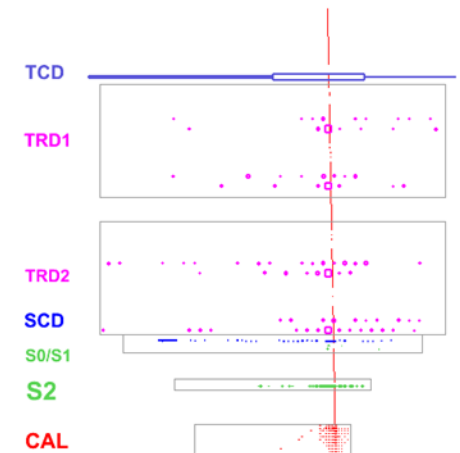
## CREAM (Cosmic Ray Energetics And Mass) Project

- The CREAM instrument measures elemental spectra of cosmic rays directly.
  - Energy range:  $10^{12} - 10^{15}$  eV
  - Composition: proton to iron



## Balloon Flight Heritage

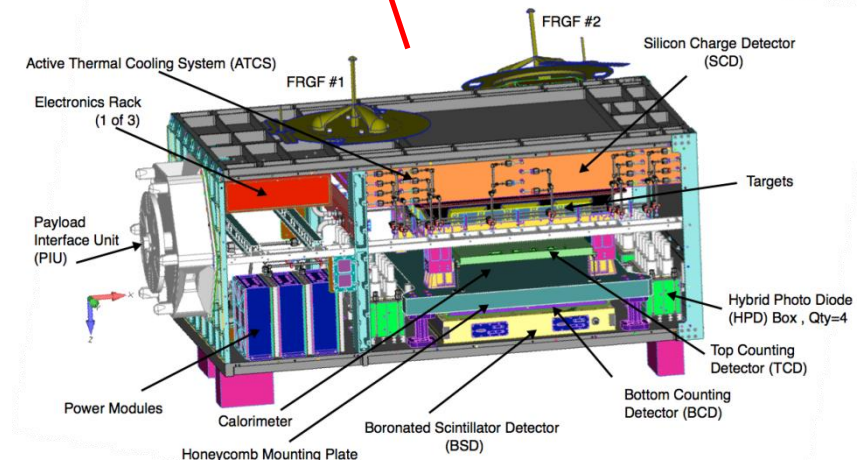
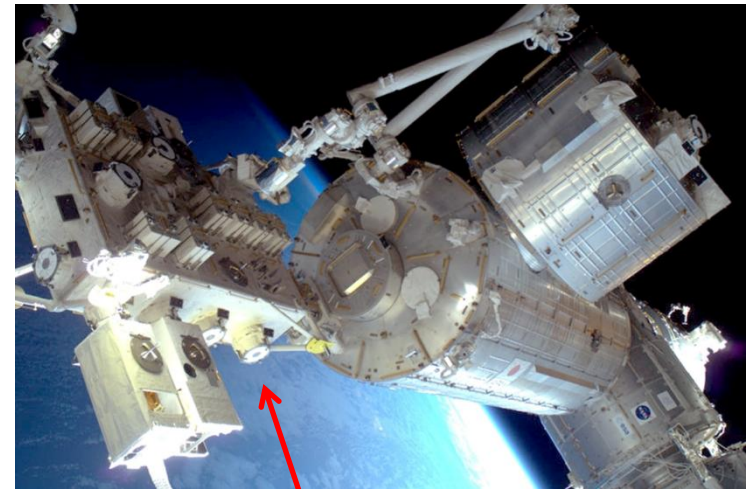
- Six successful Long-Duration Balloon flights from McMurdo station, Antarctica
- **~161 days** of cumulative exposures
- ➔ Still more data are needed over  $10^{14}$  eV.



# CREAM on the ISS

## Mission Design

- Launch in Dec. 2014
  - SpaceX-6 (External Cargo)
- ISS Location: JAXA's JEM-EF 2
- Mass
  - Up Mass: Payload- 1342 kg with reserves
  - Down Mass: 0 kg
- Power: Payload- 755 Watts
- Data rate: 350 kbps





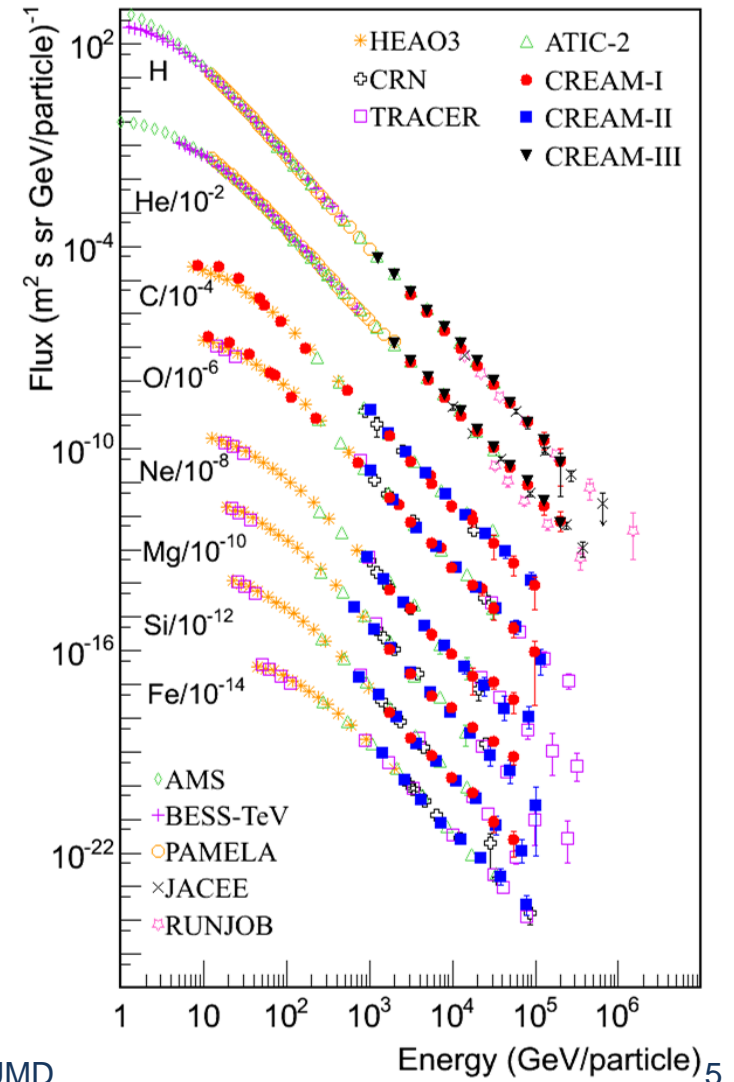
# Cosmic Ray Elemental Spectra

## Science Questions to be Addressed

- Do supernovae supply the bulk of cosmic rays?
- What is the history of cosmic rays in the galaxy?
- What is the origin of the “knee” around  $3 \times 10^{15}$  eV in the cosmic ray energy spectrum?
- Can the energy spectra of cosmic rays result from a single mechanism?

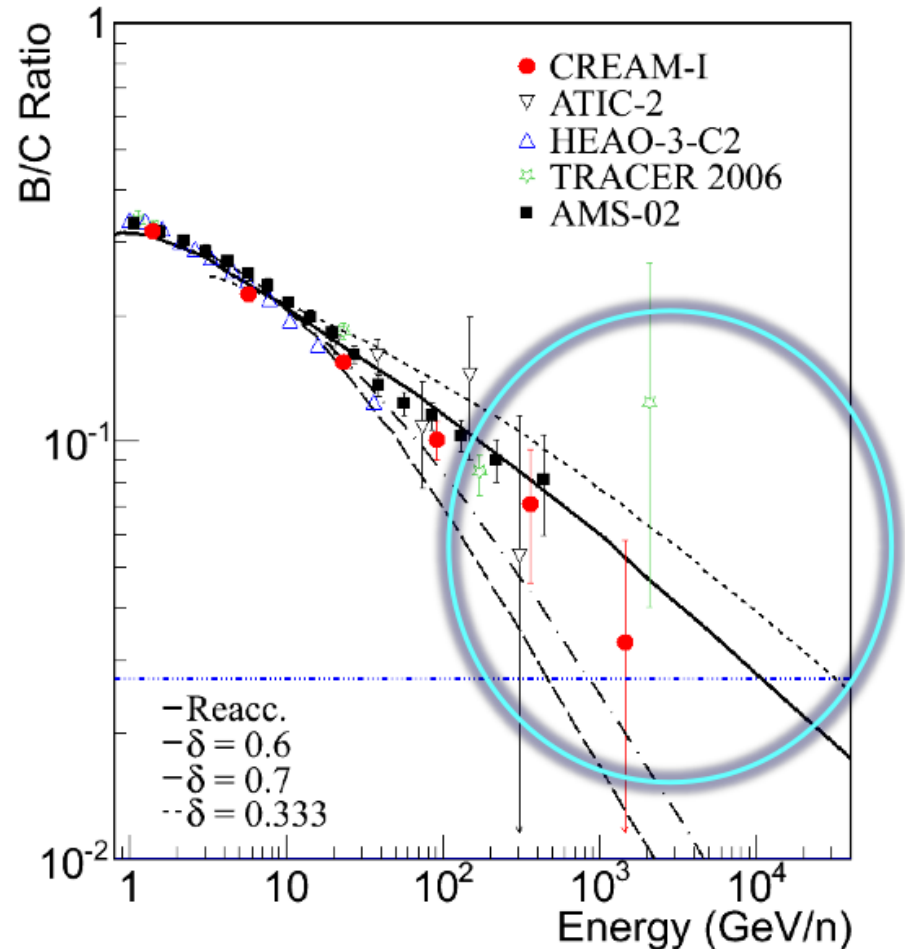
## Mission Goal

- Extend the energy reach of direct measurements of cosmic rays to the highest energy possible to investigate cosmic ray origins, acceleration and propagation.



# Cosmic Ray Propagation History

- Measurements of the relative abundances of secondary cosmic rays (e.g., B/C) in addition to the energy spectra of primary nuclei will allow determination of cosmic-ray source spectra at energies where measurements are not currently available
- Measure boron to carbon ratio at high energies to help distinguish between propagation models





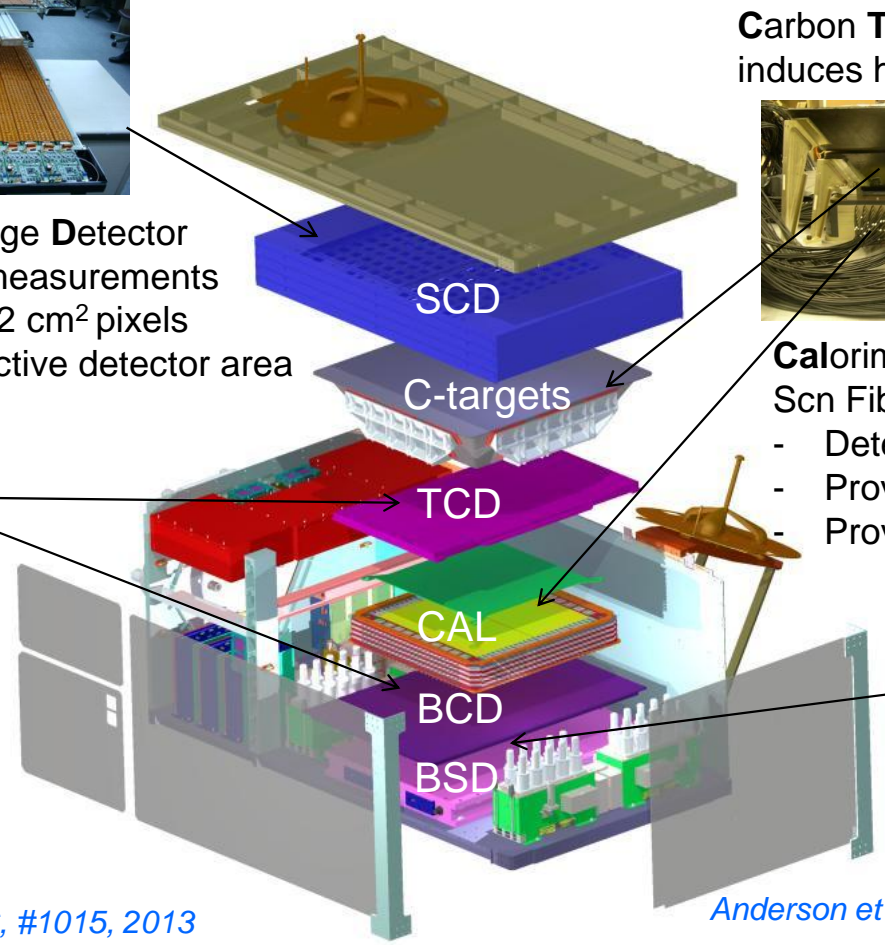
# CREAM Instrument

*Ahn et al., NIM A 579, 1034, 2007; Amare et al. 33<sup>rd</sup> ICRC #0630, 2013*

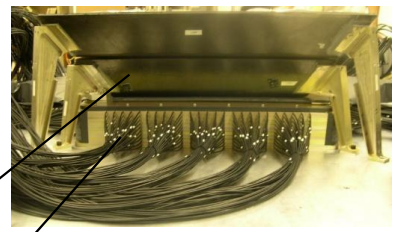


- 4 layer Silicon Charge Detector**
- Precise charge measurements
  - 380- $\mu$ m thick 2.12 cm<sup>2</sup> pixels
  - 79 cm x 79 cm active detector area

- Top & Bottom Counting Detectors**
- Each with 20 x 20 photodiodes and a plastic scintillator for e/p separation
  - Independent Trigger
- Park et al. 33<sup>rd</sup> ICRC, #1015, 2013*  
*Hyun et al. 33<sup>rd</sup> ICRC, #1017, 2013*



**Carbon Targets** ( $0.5 \lambda_{int}$ ) induces hadronic interactions



- Calorimeter** (20 layers W + Scn Fibers)
- Determine Energy
  - Provide tracking
  - Provide Trigger

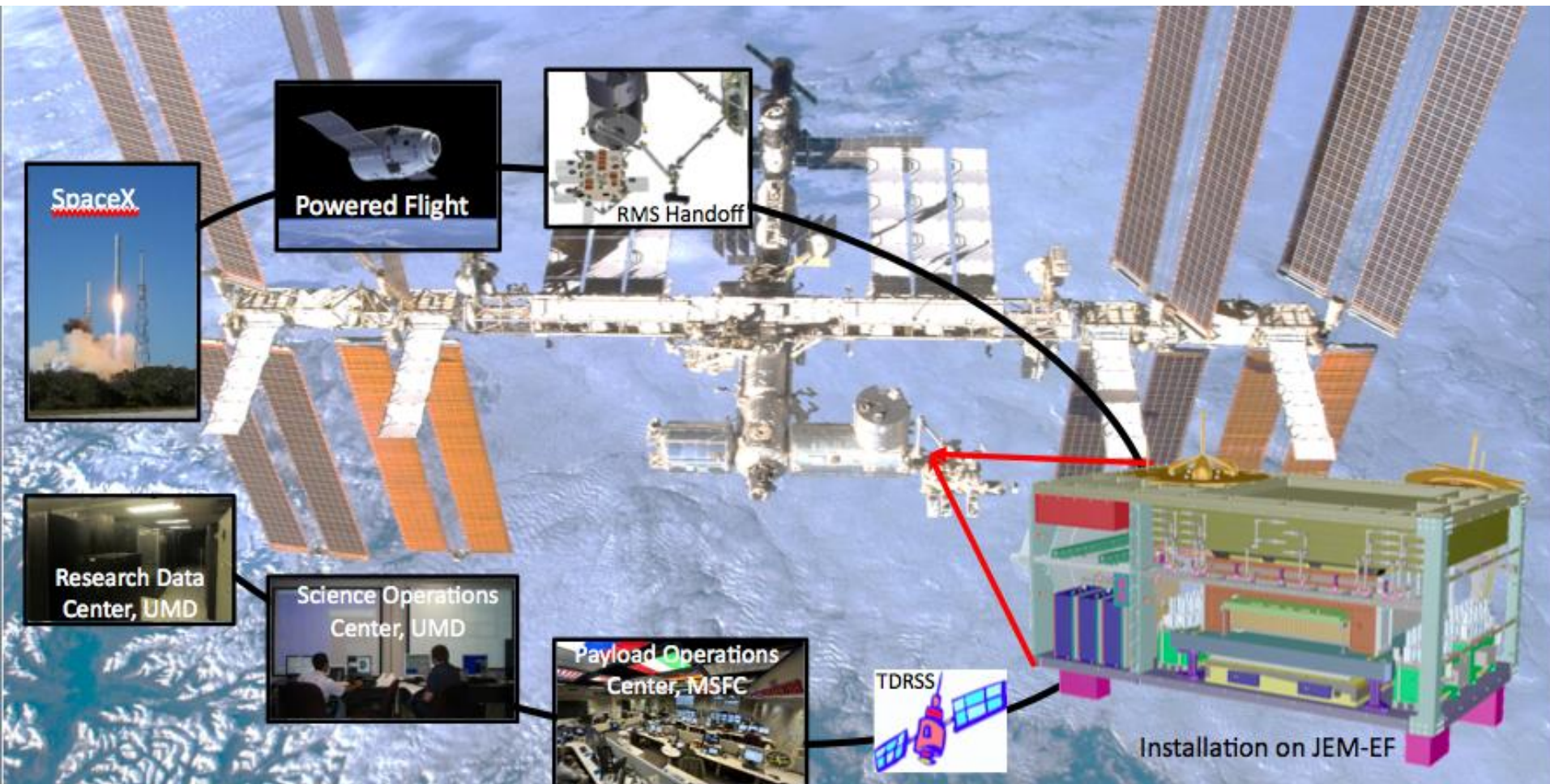
- Boronated Scintillator Detector**
- Additional e/p separation
  - Neutron signals

*Anderson et al. 33<sup>rd</sup> ICRC, #0350, 2013*

*Eun-Suk Seo, ISS-CREAM CDR, 2013*



# Mission Phase Overview

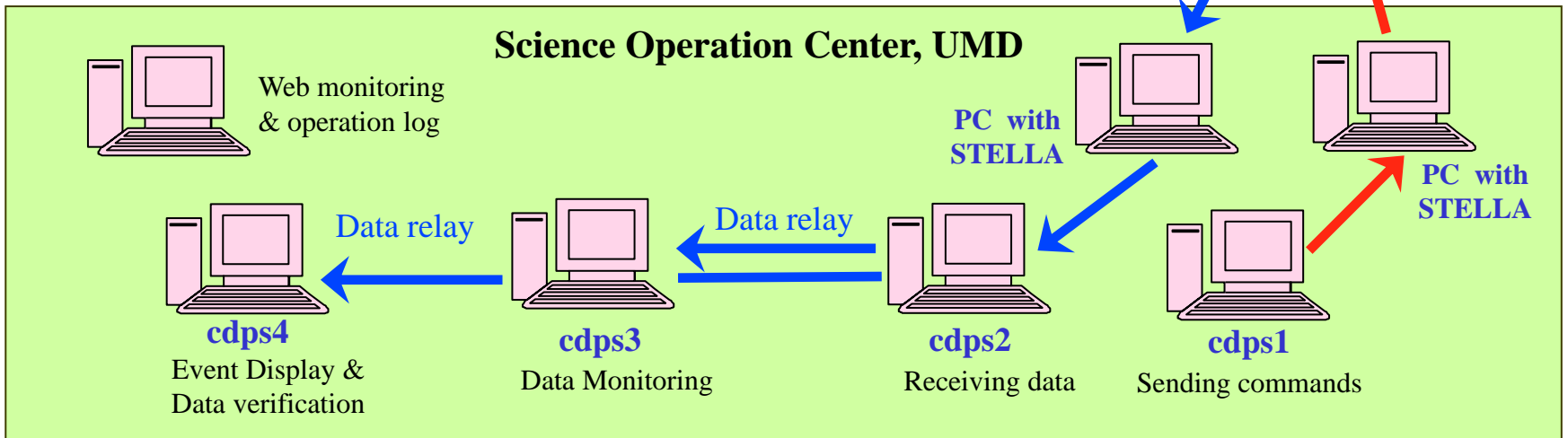
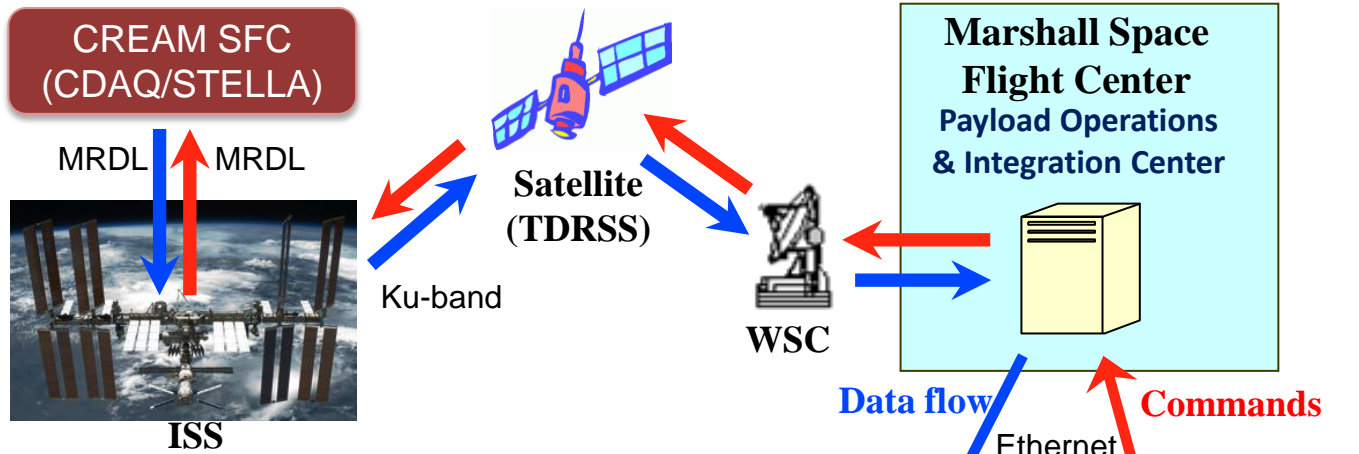




# Command and Data Flow Overview

LRDL  
(Low Rate Data Link)  
– 1553 based

MRDL  
(Medium Rate Data Link)  
– Ethernet based



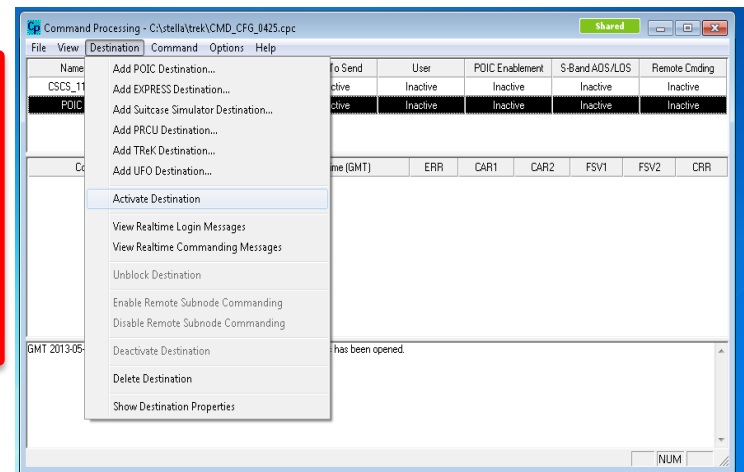


# Connection Test

## Connection Test between HOSC and SOC

- Connection test was performed from April 29 to May 3, 2013.
- During software development test, connection tests between HOSC (MSFC) and SOC (UMD) were carried out.
- Payload Rack Checkout Unit (PRCU) was used for testing.
- Data flow using STELLA between SFC and SOC via HOSC was confirmed.

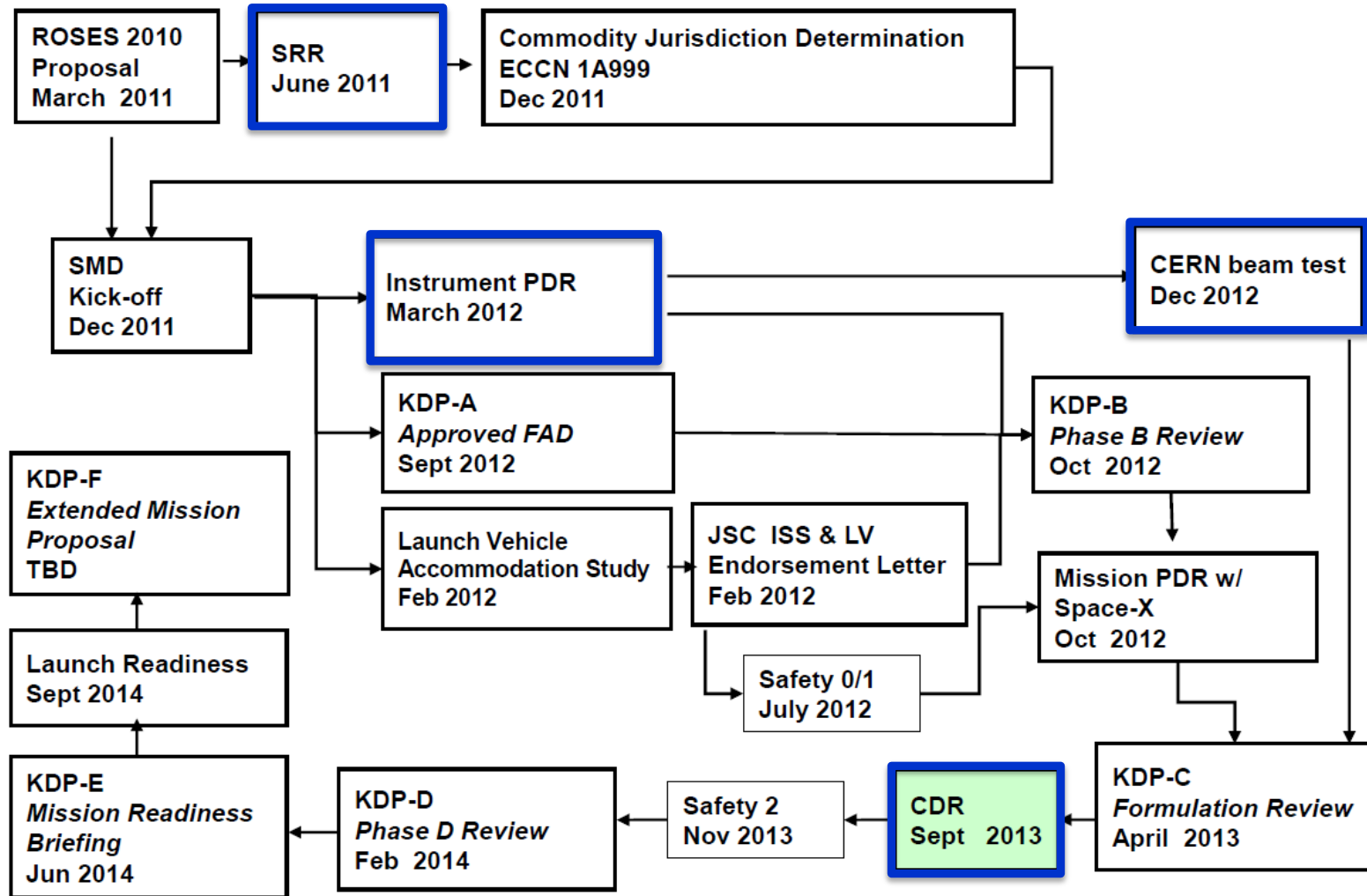
- Transferring commands from SOC to SFC via HOSC was confirmed.
- Sending playback data by STELLA was tested and confirmed.



Snapshot of connection test



# Project Checkpoints







# Timeline

- February: Payload Integration and performance test
- March: Thermal/vacuum/vibration testing
- July: Mission Readiness Briefing
- August: Flight Simulation with MSFC
- September: Delivery of Payload to KSC. *Launch Readiness*
- December: Launch





**Thank you!**