

The Ion Mass Imager on the Planet-B spacecraft

O. Norberg¹, M. Yamauchi¹, R. Lundin¹, S. Olsen¹, H. Borg¹, S. Barabash¹, M. Hirahara², T. Mukai³, and H. Hayakawa³

¹Swedish Institute of Space Physics, Box 812, SE-981 28 Kiruna, Sweden

²Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan

³The Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS), Japan

(Received July 28, 1997; Revised December 2, 1997; Accepted January 5, 1998)

The Ion Mass Imager (IMI) is a light-weight ion mass composition instrument for the Japanese Planet-B mission to be launched to Mars in 1998. The objective of the Planet-B mission is to study the Martian environment with emphasis on the upper atmosphere interaction with the solar wind. IMI measures positive ions with energies between 10 eV/q and 35 keV/q and with a mass resolution high enough to resolve the most important ion species (H^+ , He^{++} , He^+ , O^{++} , O^+ , O_2^+). The instrument has a 360° field-of-view aperture and uses the spacecraft spin to cover almost the full unit sphere to obtain three-dimensional distribution functions every 4 s (half a spacecraft spin period). Particles are energy-filtered by a spherical electrostatic analyzer, and then mass-analysed by the magnetic separation method. The ions hit a microchannel plate assembly with a position sensitive anode divided into 32 mass channels. Together with 16 angular sectors, this system “images” the direction of motion and mass of ions. A pre-acceleration voltage of 0–4000 V is used to select the mass range, e.g., modes optimized for light ions (up to O^+) and heavy ions (O^+ to charged dust grains). A loss-less data compression algorithm is used in the in-flight processing software to optimize the amount of data that can be returned from Mars.

1. Introduction

The Martian plasma environment has been explored by the Mars 2, 3, 4, 5, and Phobos-2 spacecraft. Many important plasma boundaries were discovered such as a bow-shock, magnetopause, magnetospheric cavity, and a plasma tail. A boundary layer with a low-energy component of presumably ionospheric origin was also observed near Mars. Yet, the Martian plasma environment still remains somewhat of a puzzle. The Martian magnetosphere, as defined by the region of reduced plasma flow, is more extended than previously anticipated. It is dominated by ions of Martian origin, e.g., O^+ and molecular ions, and has several characteristics similar to that of the solar wind interactions with comets (Lundin *et al.*, 1990). Figure 1 shows a simplified model of the Martian “magnetosphere”, based on previous in-situ plasma measurements. One objective of the Japanese Planet-B Mars mission is to clarify these matters.

Because of the very low intrinsic magnetic field of Mars, the Martian upper atmosphere (dominated by O_2^+) is exposed to the solar wind. This implies that ionization in the upper atmosphere is due to both solar UV and solar wind plasma interaction. The latter may take several forms, e.g., a viscous-like interaction, and the critical velocity ionization by the solar wind interaction with the neutral atmosphere. Meanwhile, Phobos-2 found an escape of plasma from Mars (outflow of atmospheric oxygen), of the order 1 kg/s (Lundin and Dubinin, 1992).

Another interesting topic to study is the solar wind interaction with the two Martian satellites, Phobos and Deimos.

The moons have a low mass density (1.8 ± 0.5 g/cm³ for Phobos), indicating that they contain a significant fraction of volatile elements (e.g., H_2O and CO_2 ice). If so, a very thin atmosphere is expected to form, most likely on the sun-facing side and in particular after meteorite impacts. This explains the observation from the Phobos-2 spacecraft of the cometary behaviour of Phobos and Deimos as well as the indications of an oxygen corona in the Phobos orbit. Ionization of these molecules due to interaction with the solar wind definitely plays an important role for the escape of volatile elements.

One fascinating property of the planetary environments is the existence of ring structures. Although these are known to exist around the giant planets, there are speculations about ring structures also around Mars (Dubinin *et al.*, 1990). Micro-meteorite impacts on the Phobos surface may substantially contribute to the hot oxygen corona around Mars. Study of the “dusty” plasma behaviour is interesting from a cosmogonic point of view too. Fine grains with mass up to 10^{12} a.m.u. may, if electrically charged, be strongly controlled by magnetic and electric forces. Such a “dusty” plasma is then likely to be the source of larger grains which eventually accrete into larger bodies. Magnetic and electric forces are therefore expected to control matter over an extended period of time throughout the formation of a planetary system. Therefore, measuring dusty plasma is also an important scientific objective.

2. Scientific Objectives

Primary and secondary scientific objectives of the studies of the Martian plasma environment are summarised in Table 1 together with the related previous works. IMI will be operated together with the other scientific instruments on

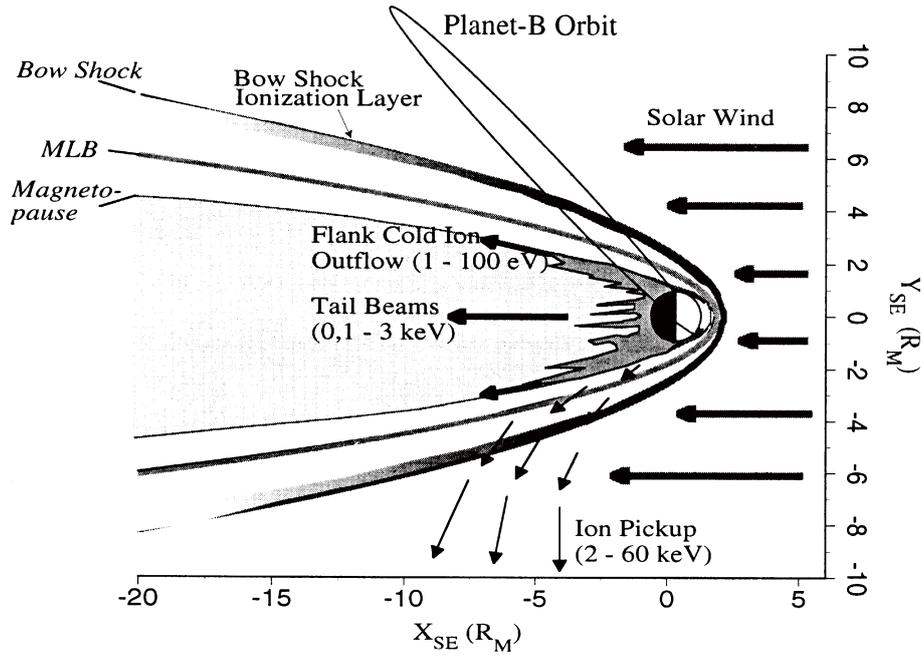


Fig. 1. A model of the Martian “magnetosphere” based on the measurements made using the ASPERA experiment on-board Phobos-2. The mass-loading boundary (MLB) was one of the features discovered during the Phobos-2 mission (Lundin *et al.*, 1990). A representative orbit of the Planet-B spacecraft is indicated in the figure.

Table 1(a). Primary scientific objectives of the IMI instrument on the Planet-B spacecraft.

Primary objectives	Past works	Primary instruments	Supplemental instruments
Non-thermal ion escape	Lundin <i>et al.</i> , 1989a; Barabash <i>et al.</i> , 1995	all plasma	B, wave, dust
Tail ion outflow	Gringauz <i>et al.</i> , 1976; Vaisberg, 1976	all plasma	B, wave, dust
Acceleration processes	Barabash <i>et al.</i> , 1991; Dubinin <i>et al.</i> , 1993; Lundin <i>et al.</i> , 1993	all plasma	B, wave, dust
Filamental structures	Lundin <i>et al.</i> , 1993	all plasma	B, wave, dust
Boundaries (bow-shock, ionopause, mass-loading boundary)	Gringauz <i>et al.</i> , 1976; Vaisberg and Smirnov, 1986; Lundin <i>et al.</i> , 1993; Dubinin <i>et al.</i> , 1996	all plasma, B	wave
Ionosphere (SW interaction, dawn-dusk asymmetry)	Intrilligator and Smith, 1979; Ip <i>et al.</i> , 1993	all plasma	B, wave, Camera
Phobos and Deimos (dust rings)	Ip, 1988; Dubinin <i>et al.</i> , 1990; Barabash and Lundin, 1994	dust counter, all plasma	B, waves, Camera
Intrinsic B-field	Riedler <i>et al.</i> , 1989; Dolginov <i>et al.</i> , 1976; Yeroshenko <i>et al.</i> , 1990	B	all plasma

Planet-B to fulfil the overall scientific objective of the mission, to study the Martian environment with emphasis on the upper atmosphere interaction with the solar wind. Specifically, IMI will be used to address the question of ion composition in the Martian environment, non-thermal ion escape, and ion pick-up by the solar wind. The objective to

study possible dust rings around Mars will also be addressed by IMI, since the instrument has a wide mass range covering a dusty plasma component. Identification of the flow direction is very important, necessitating an instrument with three-dimensional (3D) coverage.

Table 1(b). Secondary objectives of the IMI instrument on the Planet-B spacecraft.

Secondary objectives	Past works	Primary instruments	Supplemental instruments
Solar wind dynamics	Barabash <i>et al.</i> , 1993		
perpendicular heating + cavitons in weak B-fields	(comparison with the Earth)	all plasma, wave	B
Acceleration by parallel E in weak B-fields	(comparison with the Earth)	all plasma, wave	B
bi-directional electron/ion fluxes in weak B-fields	(comparison with the Earth and the heliosphere)	all plasma, B	wave
Ion outflow at the poles	Lundin <i>et al.</i> , 1989a	all plasma	B, wave

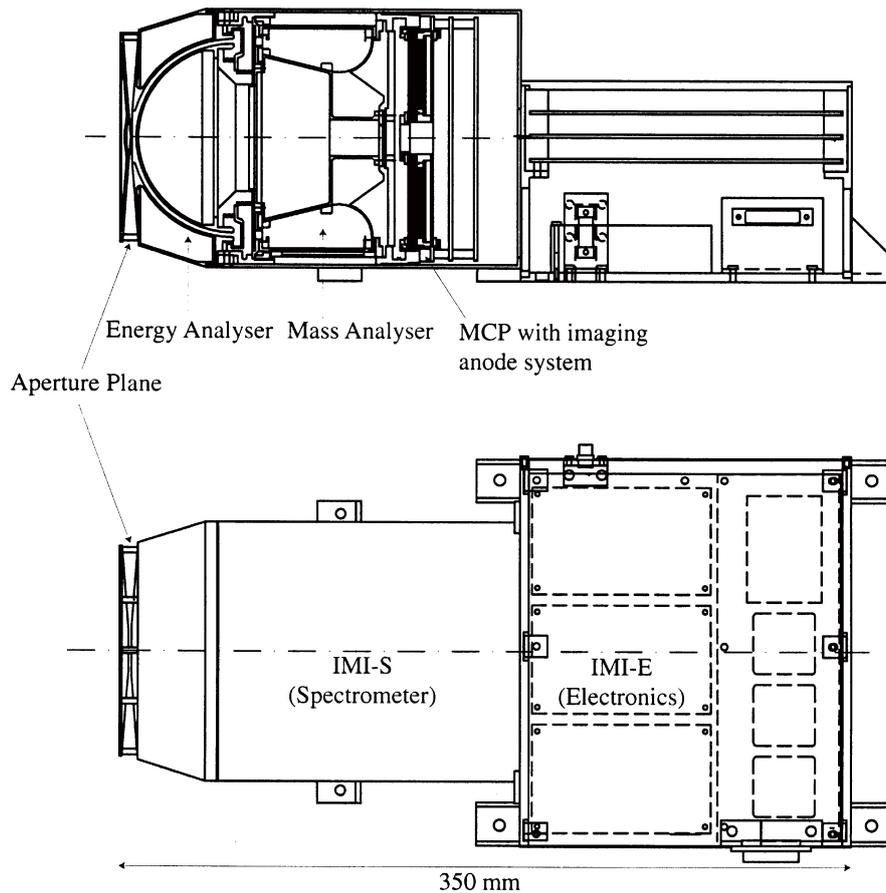


Fig. 2. Two views of IMI showing the internal design of the spectrometer.

3. Instrument Description

The IMI instrument has a heritage from the design, manufacture, test, and flight of two earlier versions of this type of instrument. Those are the TICS instrument flown on the Swedish-German magnetospheric-ionospheric research satellite Freja which was operated 1992–1996 (Eliasson *et al.*, 1994), and the IMIS instrument which was developed for the ill-fated Mars-96 spacecraft. The instrument also has a heritage from the ASPERA experiment flown on the Soviet spacecraft Phobos-2 to Mars (Lundin *et al.*, 1989b).

IMI consists of two parts (see Fig. 2), the cylindrical sensor unit (IMI-S) which contains an energy analyzer and a mass spectrometer, and the electronics unit (IMI-E) containing all processing, memory, power conditioning, telemetry, and command functions. The IMI functional block diagram is shown in Fig. 3. IMI is located in one of the corners of the Planet-B spacecraft body, with the normal

vector of the aperture plane perpendicular to the spacecraft spin axis. This location ensures that IMI will cover almost the whole 4π unit sphere in half a spacecraft spin, or in roughly 4 s. A small part of the field-of-view will be shadowed by one of Planet-B's solar arrays.

3.1 The sensor unit (IMI-S)

IMI covers the energy range 10 eV/q to 35 keV/q. It consists of a spherical electrostatic energy analyzer, a mass analyzer featuring a cylindrical magnetic field, and a microchannel plate (MCP) assembly with an imaging (position sensitive) anode. Particles enter the energy filter, a spherical “top hat” electrostatic analyzer, through a 360° by 5° aperture plane. The dimensions of the electrostatic analyzer are: 43.9 mm (inner radius), 46.1 mm (outer radius), and 48.3 mm (top hat radius). The energy analyzer allows the passage of ions with energies within a prescribed pass-band. The outer hemisphere of the energy analyzer is kept at

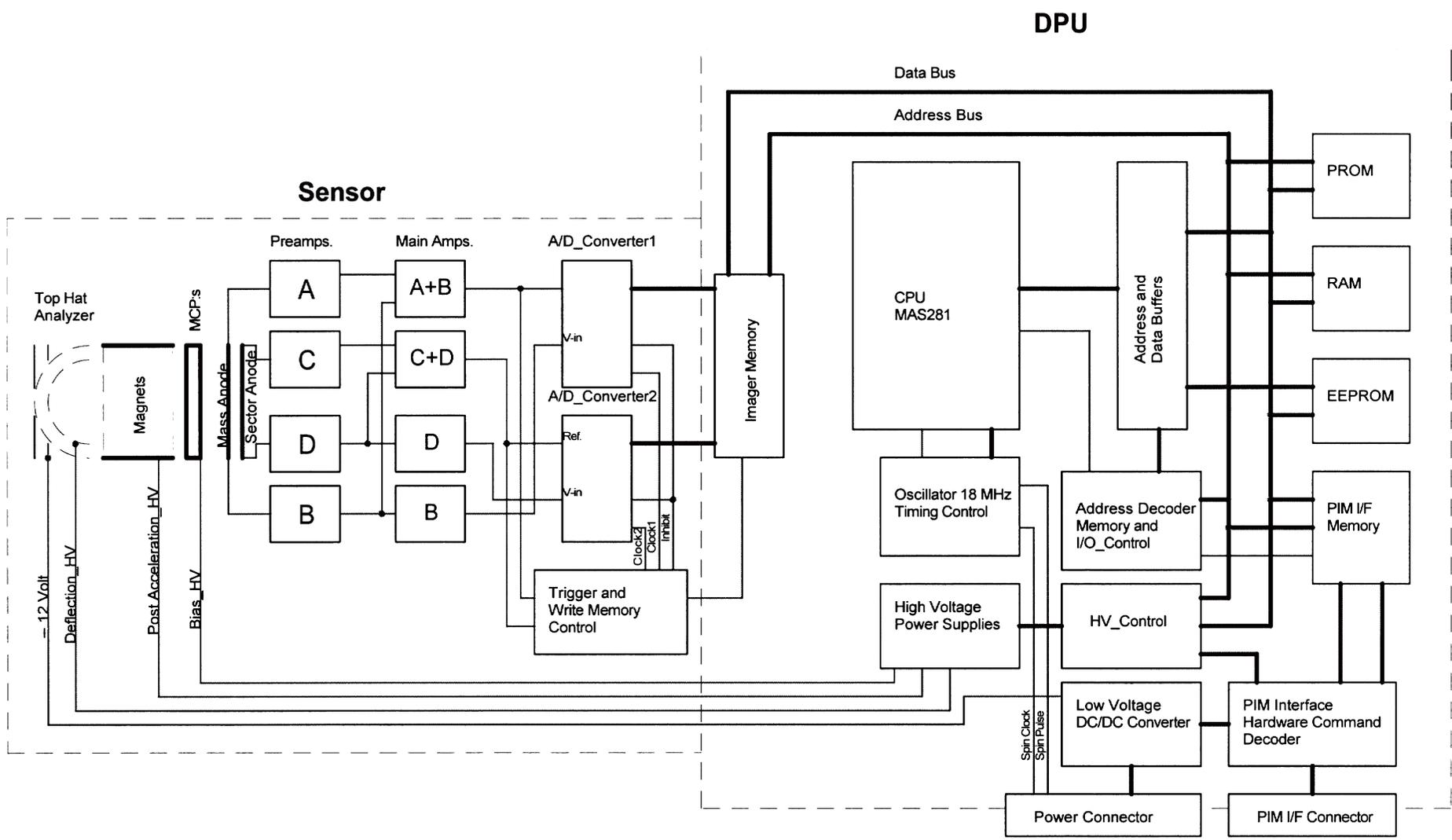


Fig. 3. Functional block diagram of the IMI instrument. The “top-hat” surface facing towards space is at ground (spacecraft) potential.

a potential of -12 V, whereas the potential of the inner hemisphere (deflection potential) is stepped from -12 V to -4 kV through 32 exponentially spaced settings with minimum step of 1 V.

Ions transmitted through the energy analyzer enter the mass analyzer through a 1 mm wide slit. The mass analyzer uses a cylindrical magnetic field which deflects the ions inward, toward the central axis of the analyzer system. The magnetic system consists of 16 radially oriented permanently magnetised Neodymium-Iron-Boron magnets. All magnets are equivalent within $\pm 1\%$ accuracy. The magnetic field strength in the mass analyzer is ≈ 0.11 T. The dimensions of the magnet assembly and the field strength has been optimized so that all ions with energies greater than ≈ 2.3 keV/q will pass through the analyzer and produce a “mass image” on the MCP. The whole magnet assembly can be biased with a pre-acceleration voltage between 0 and 4 kV, of which a 2.3 kV setting will ensure all ions, independent of mass, reach the MCP. The use of a magnetic analyzer and an adjustable pre-acceleration makes the instrument simple and dependable. The pre-acceleration can be used to vary the mass resolution of the instrument.

Particles striking the front of the 100 mm diameter MCP (two stacked plates biased at -2.3 kV on the front side) produce an electron shower at the back side. The electrons are detected by an “imaging” anode system. A system of 32 concentric rings behind the MCP measures the radial

impact position (representing ion mass), whereas 16 sector anodes measure the azimuthal impact position (representing ion entrance angle). The ring and sector systems are each interconnected by a resistor chain. The charge pulse produced by the electron shower expands from the impact position in both directions of the chain. Attenuated by the resistor chain, the pulses reaching the ends of the chain will have different amplitude depending on how many resistors they have passed through. At the end of the ring and sector chains charge sensitive Amptek A250 pre-amplifiers measure the end point charge pulses. The ratio between the pulse produced in one end of a chain and the sum of the pulses in both ends is fed into fast analog-to-digital (A/D) converters. The A/D converter outputs are linear functions of the impact position on the ring and sector anodes. The A/D converter outputs from both chains are then used to point a register address representing the ring-sector combination which is incremented beforehand. The registers are allowed to sample pulses during 13.6 ms interval after which they are read out and reset.

A new feature of the IMI instrument is the temperature-adjusted voltage algorithm. Since we have only one high-voltage supply for the MCP bias, pre-acceleration, and deflection system, we use the opt-coupler and also insert an extra register to each system. This causes fluctuation of applying voltage over the system because the impedance of the MCP depends on the temperature, and the performance

Table 2. The six operational mode groups.

Mode	Description	Comments
A	Nominal mode	Four species (H^+ , He^{++} , O^+ , heavier ions), and energy-mass matrices periodically
B	Six species mode	Six species (H^+ , He^{++} , He^+ , O^+ , O_2^+ , heavier ions)
C*	Light-ion resolution mode	Maximum mass resolution, optimized for low mass ion species (H^+ to O^+)
D*	Heavy-ion resolution mode	Maximum mass resolution, optimized for high mass ion species (O^+ to dust)
E	Energy band mode	Gives a subset of 16 steps from the energy scan. Maximum energy-mass resolution
F	Angular resolution mode	Optimized for high angular resolution, four species (H^+ , He^{++} , O^+ , heavier ions)

*IMI can be operated in such a way that it alternates between modes C and D.

Table 3. Characteristics of the Ion Mass Imager.

Mass	2.97 kg
Power	8.0 W
Energy	
range (normal mode)	10 eV/q to 35 keV/q
range (solar wind mode)	100 eV/q to 10 keV/q
resolution	$\Delta E/E = 8\%$ (one sector), 10% (all sectors)
scan	32 steps (16 by software integration)
sector anomaly	2.5%
Mass	
range	1 to 10^{12} a.m.u. in 32 mass channels
resolution	see Fig. 4
scan	none (instantaneous)
Angular	
total field-of-view	$360^\circ \times 4.6^\circ$
resolution azimuth	$20.0^\circ \times 4.6^\circ$ (in 16 azimuthal sectors)
Max. temporal resolution	
-2D	0.5 s (time for one energy scan)
-3D	4 s (half a spacecraft spin period)
Geometric factor (per sector)	$3.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ cm ² sr

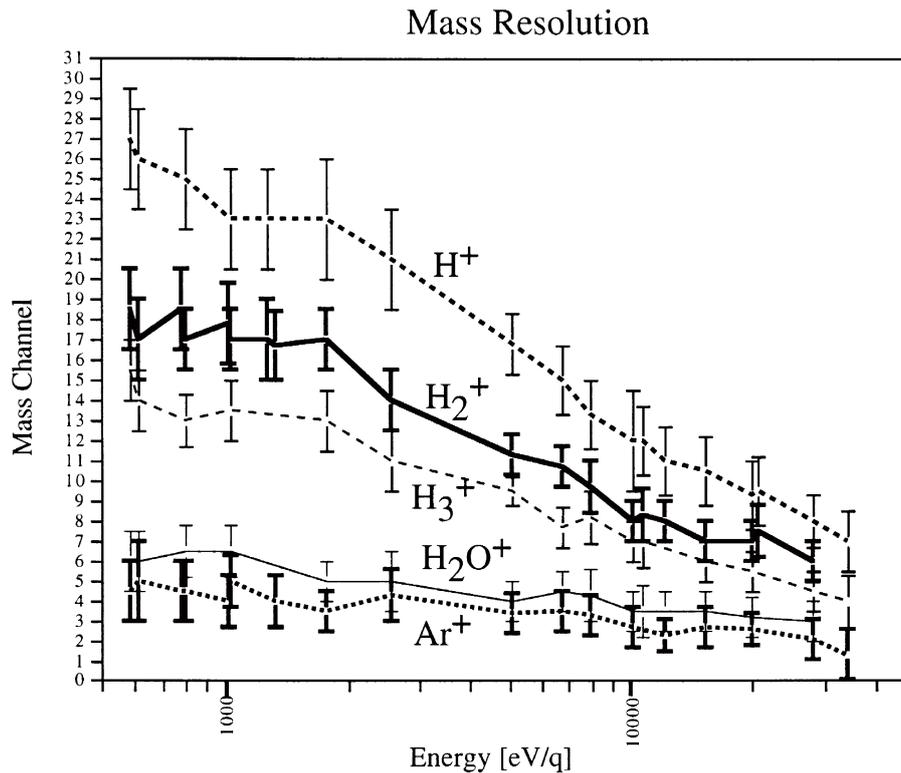


Fig. 4. Mass resolution of the IMI instrument as found during calibrations using the indicated ion species. The pre-acceleration voltage was set to 2.3 kV, the setting used for all modes except mode D. The error bars for each mass gives the mass resolution.

of the opt-coupler also depends on the temperature. The temperature modulation is taken care by the software that set values of voltage. For example, we change the deflection settings by -1 V every 7 degree the temperature increases to keep the real deflection voltage unchanged for different temperature.

3.2 The electronics and data processing unit (IMI-E)

The IMI electronics contains a Marconi MAS281 16-bit microprocessor for spectrometer control, commanding, telemetry interface, and on-board processing of the scientific data. IMI-E also contains four high-voltage power supplies used for the instrument. The instrument contains an EEPROM for software and constants, enabling updating of on-board software.

Since the mass imaging system produces ≈ 600 kbps or one 16-bit mass-sector matrix (32 by 16 bins) every 13.6 ms sample interval, reduction and/or compression of the data must be performed before the data can be sent to the telemetry system. IMI uses a combination of data reduction, summation and loss-less compression. Initial (optional) data reduction transforms the 16-bit register values into 8-bit values, according to either a logarithmic function or simply using the least significant 8 bits. Data summation can be performed over time, energy, mass channels, and angle (sectors). The data compression is based on the algorithm by Rice (CCSDS, 1994) and implemented in the on-board software.

A 2 Mbyte buffer allows for the instrument to produce more data than is being read out by the telemetry system during “active” periods with less compression efficiency. The data compression scheme is based on a target output

data rate, and adjusts the pre-processing (data summation) only if the buffer becomes close to full. If the scheme has decreased the data output rate, it will readjust the pre-processing when the buffer is almost empty, to again reach the target data rate. The target data rates are between 6 bps and 12 kbps. For very low target data rates IMI performs computation of moments of the distribution function; calculating density, velocity vector, and pressure tensor for three selected ion species.

There are six operational mode groups (see Table 2) and some calibration modes. The instrument is commanded into a submode within a group, indicating a target data rate. The difference between the submodes in a group is the amount of pre-processing performed, mostly affecting the time resolution of the data. The instrument is then allowed to change the submode within the group in accordance to the data compression scheme. The energy-scans are synchronised with the spacecraft spin phase, and 16 scans are evenly distributed during a spin period. IMI will be operated in different modes depending on the spacecraft orbital phase.

3.3 Calibrations and tests

The final calibration of the flight instrument was performed in September–November 1997 in an ion source facility at IRF in Kiruna. This facility exposes the instrument to a wide (100 mm in diameter), homogenous beam of ions of various species (e.g., H⁺, H₂⁺, H₃⁺, H₂O⁺, Ar⁺) within the energy range 20 eV/q to 50 keV/q. A four-degrees-of-freedom turntable is used to determine the angular response of the instrument. See Table 3 for a summary of the IMI instrument characteristics, as measured during the calibration. Details of the calibration results are found in Yamauchi *et al.* (1998).

Figure 4 shows the calibrated mass resolution of IMI using a 2.3 kV pre-acceleration voltage. Sector anomaly is included in the figure.

4. Summary

IMI is a development of previous versions of similar instruments such as TICS on Freja which worked throughout the four year mission. The design principle is simple because of the use of permanent magnets for mass separation, and such simplicity provides the dependability necessary for interplanetary missions. The low mass/power requirements together with good instrument characteristics in terms of energy, mass, angular, and temporal resolution, also makes the instrument suitable for planetary space plasma physics missions. We have during the calibration of IMI found that the instrument has the capability to make a substantial contribution to the Planet-B mission, with detailed measurements of the ion composition in the Martian environment.

Acknowledgments. The IMI instrument was financed by grants from the Swedish National Space Board. The technical staff at the Swedish Institute of Space Physics are gratefully acknowledged for their dedicated work during the manufacturing and tests of the instrument.

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O. Norberg (e-mail: olle.norberg@irf.se), M. Yamauchi, R. Lundin, S. Olsen, H. Borg, S. Barabash, M. Hirahara, T. Mukai, and H. Hayakawa