









12x 2412b Dark Bluish Gray



4x 3069pc1 Dark Bluish Gray



8x 3003 Dark Bluish Gray



8x 30503 Dark Bluish Gray



8x 3034 Dark Bluish Gray



4x 3958 Dark Bluish Gray

8x 2445 Dark Bluish Gray



6x 6063 Dark Bluish Gray







2x 6063 Yellow



O 16x 32952 Yellowish Green 2x 3028 Bright Green 48x 26604

**Medium Blue** 



6x 3666 Medium Lavender



248x 3024 Trans-Yellow





#### ACE (Analyzer for Cusp Electrons)

Electrons follow tightly wound helical paths along magnetic field lines. When the orbit takes the two TRACERS spacecraft into the cusp, the ACE instruments measure the distribution of electrons and resolve the fluxes of electrons as a function of energy and direction. This provides a complete picture of the properties of both downward-going (precipitating) and upward-going electrons. Therefore, the ACE measurements of precipitating electrons allows for precise determination of the extent of the funnel-shaped magnetospheric cusp.

























these attach to the backs of the plates in front of them. see step 5.



































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### For Model 2

Note: You will build every panel twice, for the two identical models.

#### MSC (Magnetic Search Coil)

The MSC instruments are critical to answering the third TRACERS science objective - determining to what extent dynamic structures in the funnel-shaped cusp are associated with temporal vs. spatial reconnection at the distant magnetopause. The Magnetic Search Coil (MSC) measures high-frequency time varying magnetic fields (from about 1 Hz to 1,000 Hz) to identify Alfvén and other electromagnetic waves. Each MSC consists of three identical search coil sensors mounted in a tri-axial configuration with their corresponding electronics. Two of the sensors are oriented parallel to the two electric dipole antennas and the third parallel to the spacecraft spin axis















































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Note: you might find it difficult to attach the panels together by the hinges later on as the octagon gets tighter. Before trying to press one panel into another, make sure the black hinges are all oriented in a straight line with each other.

Alternatively, it may be easier to assemble the model by placing the black hinge-yellow clasp assembly onto the thinner, corner pieces first by the black hinge, and then snapping the thicker cardinal direction pieces onto the yellow clasps. You can build all the panels first, and assemble them at the end as well.

#### EFI (Electric Field Instrument)



The EFI instruments measure the ambient electric field associated with plasma flow and electromagnetic fluctuations in the low-altitude cusp. EFI allows us to estimate the primary components of the electric field. This is accomplished by measuring the differences in electric potential between two spatially separated pairs of electrodes (or antennas), at frequencies from DC to nearly 10 MHz. Field-aligned current systems and the lowest frequency electric field variations quasi-statically and dynamically couple energy and momentum from the magnetopause reconnection site into the low-altitude cusp region. The higher frequency variations (up to 1 kHz and from 100 kHz up to 10 MHz) can couple those larger-scale energy sources into local ionospheric heating and exhibit natural resonance frequencies in the plasma that provide accurate estimates of local plasma density.

























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For Model 2 Note: second model does not include the AKR easter egg








Proceedings of the second seco

### ACI (Analyzer for Cusp lons)

The ion measurements of the ACI instruments are critical in distinguishing between magnetopause reconnection that is spatially vs. temporally variable. ACI measurements are central to the first two TRACERS science objectives. When flying through the cusp, TRACERS will observe dispersion signatures where the highest energy ions are seen at the lowest latitudes (the equatorward edge of the cusp). This energy dispersion is rarely smooth, often consisting of 'steps' where the ion energy is constant for a short range of latitude and then decreases to the next step. If the steps occur at the same latitude on both spacecraft, then reconnection is spatially variable; if the steps move in latitude (that is, to higher latitude), then reconnection is temporally variable.

![](_page_38_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_44_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_45_Picture_1.jpeg)

### MAG (Fluxgate Magnetometer)

The MAG instruments, with their measurements of the background magnetic field of plasma, are important in understanding the causes of particle (electrons and ions) signatures within the funnel-shaped cusp region. Fluxgate magnetometers have flown on a high percentage of all space science missions and space weather missions to provide high-fidelity measurements of the local magnetic field. Fluxgate magnetometers deliver a magnetic field measurement through modulating (gating) the local magnetic field. This is done by periodically saturating a piece of ferromagnetic core material and sensing this modulated magnetic field using a coil of wire. Fluxgate performance is limited by the intrinsic magnetic noise of the core as it enters magnetic saturation.

![](_page_46_Picture_2.jpeg)

(MAG)

![](_page_46_Picture_4.jpeg)

### MAGIC (Magnetometers for Innovation and Capability)

Many of the best fluxgates worldwide use what are known as S1000 cores that were

developed in the 1960s and have been out of production since 1996. These cores were produced using 6-81 Permalloy (6% Molybdenum, 81.3% Nickel, remainder Iron). Incredibly, the manufacturing process to create these high performing cores is lost to history. With the stockpiles dwindling, many researchers are going to great lengths to recycle S1000 cores from previously made fluxgate magnetometers. It was an unsustainable problem. So, University of Iowa is resurrecting and refining fluxgate technology to produce new high-quality cores. the MAGIC team has revealed potential optimizations that could enable lower noise sensors, miniature sensors for nanosatellites, and efficient high-volume production for constellation missions. In its test phase, the MAGIC instrument will be riding along on TRACERS to show it can survive liftoff and operate in orbit without impacting the other instruments. This allows the team to test two designs, one on each spacecraft. T1, the leading TRACERS satellite, will host

a MAGIC instrument with a 'Tesseract' sensor design and T2 will host a MAGIC instrument with a more traditional 'ringcore' sensor design.

![](_page_46_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_48_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_48_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_49_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_49_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_49_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_49_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_49_Picture_4.jpeg)

The white 4x4's will be held in place by the black tiles.

![](_page_50_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_50_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_50_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_50_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_50_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_51_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_51_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_51_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_51_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_52_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_52_Picture_1.jpeg)

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For Model 2

![](_page_53_Picture_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_55_Figure_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_58_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_59_Picture_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_59_Picture_5.jpeg)

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![](_page_59_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_60_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_60_Picture_2.jpeg)

2<del>x</del> For Model 2

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![](_page_62_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_62_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_63_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_63_Picture_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_64_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_65_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_66_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_67_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_67_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_68_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_68_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_69_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_69_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_70_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_71_Picture_0.jpeg)




orient the floor so the exposed black 1x6 is attatched to the bottom of the AKR panel



For Model 2



Z-deck







The pieces will not hold together (as they are side by side) until step 100-101. Make the same shape twice, rotate one of them 90 degrees, and snap on top of the other, as shown in step 101.































Snap together the two sattelites to complete the model. Rotate the hexagon on one of the roofs so the allignment of the two snapped together is correct.



This is the tracers launch configuration. Once the satellites reach orbit, they will disconnect and properly align themselves, the EFI stacer booms will extend, and TRACERS scientists will start unlocking the secrets in Earth's magnetic field.



This model was designed in 2024-2025 on BrickLink Studio software, a free, open use, all-encompassing software for designing and assembling Lego sets, with many features similar to other 3D modeling software and a handy price estimation tool. This model was designed for the TRACERS team at the University of Iowa. The model was designed, instructions written, built once, re-designed, and built a couple times more by University of Iowa Mechanical Engineering Student Ava Reed. This set is for all who have worked hard on TRACERS. This set is to inspire the future astrophysicists learning about space for the first time. This set is for Craig Kletzing, whose questions remain the foundation of the TRACERS mission.

Thanks for building! - AKR