



## Geophysical Research Letters

### RESEARCH LETTER

10.1002/2013GL058786

#### Key Points:

- First dust detection by Wind is reported
- Dust impact direction can be determined with a new technique
- STEREO dust data interpretations are challenged

#### Correspondence to:

D. M. Malaspina,  
David.Malaspina@colorado.edu

#### Citation:

Malaspina, D. M., M. Horanyi, A. Zaslavsky, K. Goetz, L. B. Wilson III, and K. Kersten (2014), Interplanetary and interstellar dust observed by the Wind/WAVES electric field instrument, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, *41*, 266–272, doi:10.1002/2013GL058786.

Received 20 NOV 2013

Accepted 5 JAN 2014

Accepted article online 8 JAN 2014

Published online 28 JAN 2014

## Interplanetary and interstellar dust observed by the Wind/WAVES electric field instrument

D. M. Malaspina<sup>1</sup>, M. Horányi<sup>1,2</sup>, A. Zaslavsky<sup>2</sup>, K. Goetz<sup>3</sup>, L. B. Wilson III<sup>4</sup>, and K. Kersten<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA, <sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA, <sup>3</sup>School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA, <sup>4</sup>NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, USA.

**Abstract** Observations of hypervelocity dust particles impacting the Wind spacecraft are reported here for the first time using data from the Wind/WAVES electric field instrument. A unique combination of rotating spacecraft, amplitude-triggered high-cadence waveform collection, and electric field antenna configuration allow the first direct determination of dust impact direction by any spacecraft using electric field data. Dust flux and impact direction data indicate that the observed dust is approximately micron-sized with both interplanetary and interstellar populations. Nanometer radius dust is not detected by Wind during times when nanometer dust is observed on the STEREO spacecraft and both spacecraft are in close proximity. Determined impact directions suggest that interplanetary dust detected by electric field instruments at 1 AU is dominated by particles on bound trajectories crossing Earth's orbit, rather than dust with hyperbolic orbits.

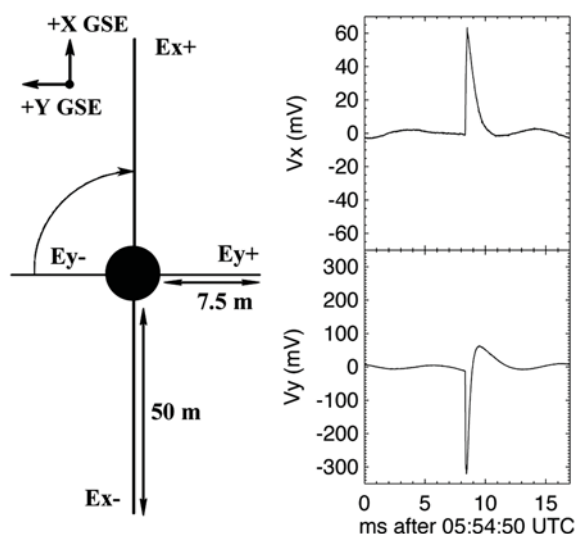
### 1. Introduction

Hypervelocity ( $v > 1$  km/s) dust impacts on spacecraft produce transient clouds of impact-generated plasma which can be measured by spaceborne electric field instruments as brief, high-amplitude voltage spikes. Typical spikes have durations on the order of milliseconds and amplitudes from a few to hundreds of mV/m. The Voyager spacecraft measured such spikes in the ring plane of Saturn [Gurnett *et al.*, 1983], as did Cassini [Kurth *et al.*, 2006]. The Vega and Deep Space 1 spacecraft observed similar spikes during cometary encounters [Laakso *et al.*, 1989; Tsurutani *et al.*, 2004]. Most recently, the twin STEREO spacecraft orbiting the Sun at 1 AU have observed such spikes associated with the impacts of both micrometer and nanometer radius dust [Meyer-Vernet *et al.*, 2009; Zaslavsky *et al.*, 2012].

In this work, dust impacts on the Wind spacecraft are reported for the first time, measured by the Wind/WAVES electric field instrument. Dust impact direction is directly determined for the first time by a spacecraft measuring dust with electric field data. The impact direction determination method is described in section 3.

Two primary populations of dust are known to exist at 1 AU, interplanetary dust (IPD) and interstellar dust (ISD). IPD with typical radii of  $\approx 1$   $\mu\text{m}$  migrate toward the Sun due to Poynting-Robertson drag. These particles are expected to follow approximately circular Keplerian orbits, providing a constant impact rate with relatively modest impact speeds on the order of  $\approx 1$  km/s. These grains break up in collisions, and erode due to sublimation and sputtering near the Sun. Their debris with characteristic radii  $\approx 0.1$   $\mu\text{m}$  are the so-called  $\beta$  meteorites, for which radiation pressure overcomes solar gravity. These particles are expected to impact Wind throughout a given year with typical relative speeds of  $> 10$  km/s [Grün *et al.*, 1985]. Smaller debris with radii  $\ll 0.1$   $\mu\text{m}$ , so-called nanograins, get entrained in the solar wind and can reach impact speeds  $> 100$  km/s [Meyer-Vernet *et al.*, 2009]. Their fluxes are highly variable since their motion is strongly affected by the instantaneous configuration of the interplanetary magnetic fields inside 1 AU [Juhász and Horányi, 2013].

ISD was first detected by the Ulysses dust detector, which measured impacts from a direction opposite to that expected for interplanetary dust grains with impact velocities exceeding the local solar system escape velocity [Grün *et al.*, 1993]. Subsequent analysis showed that Ulysses' orbital plane was nearly orthogonal to a flow of ISD particles, moving through the solar system approximately parallel to the flow of neutral interstellar hydrogen and helium gas, traveling at  $\sim 26$  km/s. ISD motion within the heliosphere is determined by gravity, electromagnetic forces, and radiation pressure. ISD particles that penetrate to 1 AU near the



**Figure 1.** (left) Schematic of Wind antenna geometry. (right) The differential potential measured by the  $E_x$  ( $E_y$ ) dipole during a 17 ms TDS waveform capture on 25 December 2007.

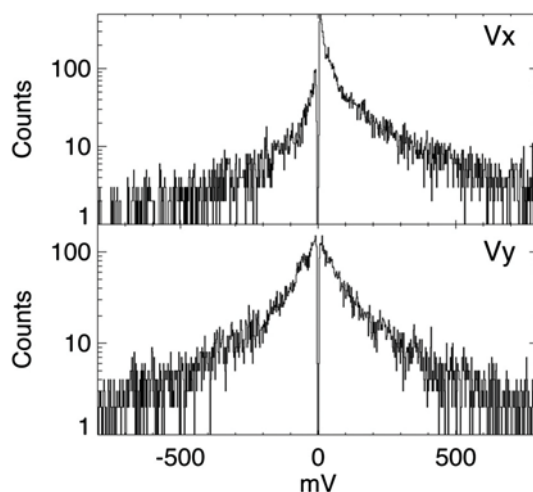
ecliptic plane are thought to have primarily micron radii [Mann *et al.*, 2000; Landgraf *et al.*, 2003]. ISD flux for 0.15  $\mu\text{m}$  to 0.45  $\mu\text{m}$  radius particles was observed to be  $2.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  by Cassini near 1 AU in the ecliptic plane [Altobelli *et al.*, 2003]. An ISD flux of approximately micron radius particles was observed to be  $2.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  by Helios between 0.3 and 1 AU [Altobelli *et al.*, 2006].

In the following analysis, dust flux and impact directionality are used to demonstrate that Wind observes both IPD and ISD with approximately micron radii. Nanometer dust is not detected by Wind when STEREO and Wind are in close proximity and STEREO observes nanodust (October 2006–February 2007), even though both spacecraft have similar electric field waveform capture capability. Further, dust impact directionality is consistent with an observed interplanetary micron dust population dominated by particles on bound orbits, rather than hyperbolic  $\beta$  meteoroids as suggested by STEREO data analysis [Zaslavsky *et al.*, 2012].

## 2. Dust on Wind

Wind is a spin-stabilized spacecraft, 1.8 m in height and 2.4 m in diameter. The cylindrical body of Wind is covered in solar panels, while the top and bottom surfaces are covered with multilayer insulation. The spacecraft spin plane differs from the ecliptic plane by  $<1^\circ$ . Wind has six electric field sensors: four spin plane fine wire antennas ( $E_x^+$ ,  $E_x^-$ ,  $E_y^+$ ,  $E_y^-$ ) and two axial stacer antennas ( $E_z^+$ ,  $E_z^-$ ). These sensors are operated as three orthogonal dipoles ( $E_x$ ,  $E_y$ ,  $E_z$ ), where the voltage difference between opposing antenna pairs is measured:  $V_x = (V_x^+ - V_x^-)$ ,  $V_y = (V_y^+ - V_y^-)$ , and  $V_z = (V_z^+ - V_z^-)$ . Each  $V_i^{+/-}$  represents the voltage (relative to spacecraft ground) measured by antenna  $E_i^{+/-}$ . Soon after launch the physical tip-to-tip dipole lengths were 101.8 m, 16.8 m, and 10.56 m for the  $E_x$ ,  $E_y$ , and  $E_z$  dipoles, respectively. The left side of Figure 1 shows a schematic of the Wind antennas in the ecliptic plane (not to scale). Soon after launch, the dipole electrical lengths were  $L_x = 41$  m,  $L_y = 3.8$  m, and  $L_z = 2.2$  m. The  $E_x^+$  antenna was cut twice during the Wind mission, possibly due to dust impacts. The electrical length of the  $E_x$  dipole was reduced to 27 m after the first cut on 3 August 2000, and to 25 m after the second cut on 24 September 2002, suggesting that the first cut shortened  $E_x^+$  substantially, while the second cut removed only a small section. Spacecraft orbital data was used to determine that both breaks occurred on  $E_x^+$ .

This study examines data from the Wind/WAVES Time Domain Sampler (TDS) [Bougeret *et al.*, 1995] fast stream, which samples electric field data at 120 kHz, producing waveform snapshots 17 ms in duration,  $\approx 100$  of which are telemetered to Earth per day. Events are chosen by an onboard algorithm that preferentially selects high-amplitude electric field signals from the  $E_x$  data stream. The TDS returns data from only



**Figure 2.** Histograms of the value furthest from 0 during each dust waveform for differential antenna potentials (top)  $V_x$  and (bottom)  $V_y$ .

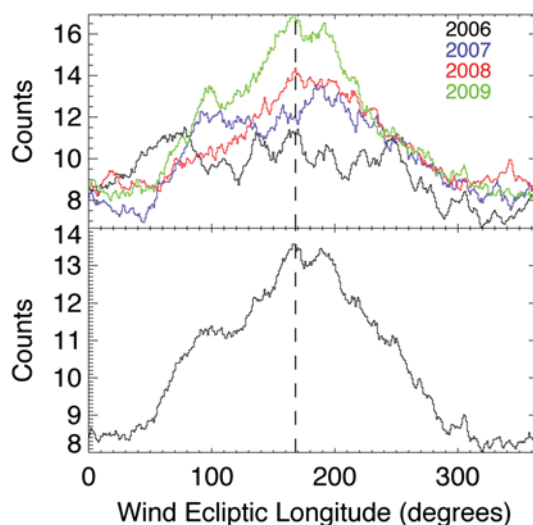
two of the three dipoles. The operating mode used almost exclusively since launch is to return data from  $E_x$  and  $E_y$  while using  $E_x$  to trigger TDS captures. Since 2004, Wind has been located at the first Lagrange point (L1) in the solar wind and approximately 180 Earth radii ( $R_E$ ) upstream of the Earth.

The rightmost panels of Figure 1 show a typical dust impact waveform recorded by the TDS. These signals characteristically show a fast rise (positive or negative), followed by a slower decay. Similar signals appear in electric field data on other spacecraft [Gurnett *et al.*, 1983; Kurth *et al.*, 2006; Zaslavsky *et al.*, 2012].

Wind/TDS data recorded between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2009 are examined. Dust impact waveforms are identified by the following procedure: (1) TDS captures with  $\text{Max}(|V_y|) < 4$  mV are excluded. This removes most electrostatic solitary waves. (2) Events are excluded if  $\text{Max}(|V_y|)/\text{RMS}(V_y) < 4$ . This removes events without sharp spikes. (3) Remaining TDS captures are visually inspected to ensure that only waveforms similar to Figure 1 are retained. The resulting data set contains 14,824 dust impact waveforms, representing 6.2% of the 240,003 Wind/TDS fast stream captures between 2006 and 2009. Dust impacts often produce signals with high amplitudes compared to most solar wind plasma waves. Therefore, it is likely that most dust impacts capable of producing large voltage spikes are captured by the TDS.

$E_y$  dipole data is used to identify dust impacts because the physically asymmetric  $E_x$  dipole has an asymmetric response to dust impacts and so cannot be used for direction determination.  $E_x$  dust signals are biased ( $|V_x^+| > |V_x^-|$ ), consistent with a stronger signal on the shorter (cut) antenna. Figure 2 shows histograms for  $V_x$  (top) and  $V_y$  (bottom) of the signal value furthest from 0 during each dust waveform identified. The asymmetry on  $E_x$  is not present on  $E_y$ . The distribution of  $V_y/V_x$  for all impacts has a mean of 3.0 and a median of 1.5. It is likely that shorter antennas ( $E_x^+$  compared to  $E_x^-$  or  $E_y^{+/-}$  compared to  $E_x^{+/-}$ ) often see larger voltages because they have a lower free space capacitance than longer antennas. If the measured voltage is due to impact charge recollection by the antennas, then  $V_i = \Gamma_i Q/C_i$  for each antenna ( $i$ ) and impact-released charge  $Q$ . This implies  $V_x^+ > V_x^-$  for  $C_{x+} < C_{x-}$  and  $V_y > V_x$  for  $C_y < C_x$ . The product of antenna capacitive gain and the fraction of impact charge collected is defined as  $\Gamma_i$ .  $\Gamma_i$  is likely to depend strongly on each impact's location.

The range of dust particles detectable by Wind can be estimated with several assumptions. (1) Voltage perturbations associated with dust impacts are caused by recollection of impact plasma by a spacecraft surface so that  $V_i = \Gamma_i Q/C_i$  applies. (2) For each impact, one or two wire antennas recollect most of the impact charge. Spacecraft body recollection of impact charge is inconsistent with the Wind data because common mode signals from body charge recollection will be reduced by at least  $\sim 60$  dB due to Wind's dipole mode operation. For each  $E_y$  wire antenna  $C_y \approx 40$  pF ( $C_x^- \approx 230$  pF by comparison). Given additional capacitive coupling to the spacecraft body,  $C_y$  is estimated to be  $\approx 120$  pF for the  $E_y$  antennas. (3)  $\Gamma_y \approx 0.11$ , accounting for the  $E_y$  electrical length and assuming that the impact charge is split evenly, on average, between one  $E_x$  and one  $E_y$  antenna. (4) The empirical relation  $Q = 0.7m^{1.02}v^{3.48}$  ( $v$  in km/s and  $m$  in kg) from McBride



**Figure 3.** Dust impacts per day binned by ecliptic longitude and smoothed. (top) Each studied year and (bottom) the average over these 4 years. The vertical dashed line indicates  $168^\circ$  ecliptic longitude.

and McDonnell [1999] is valid. (5) Relative impact velocities are 4–56 km/s. This velocity range is set by ISD, reflecting the inconsistency of Wind dust directionality with nanodust or  $\beta$  meteoroids (see section 3). (6) The dust identification algorithm allows 4–800 mV measured voltages.

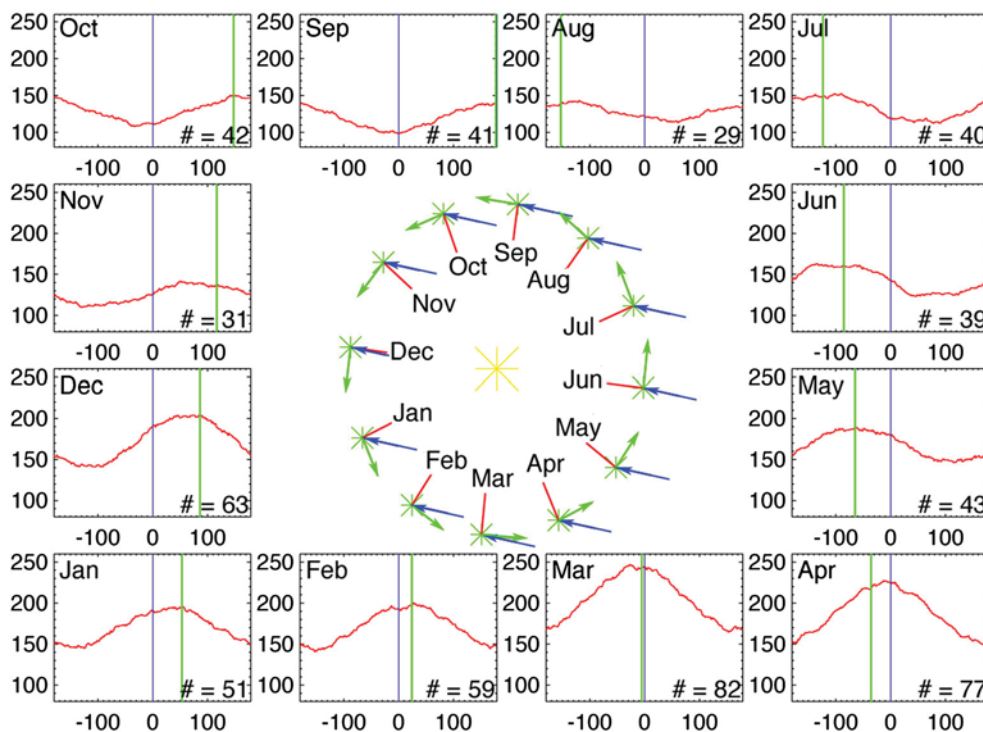
Given these assumptions, dust measurable by Wind is 0.1–11  $\mu\text{m}$  in radius ( $1 \times 10^{-17}$ – $1 \times 10^{-11}$  kg), assuming silica density. This estimate is uncertain by at least an order of magnitude due to unknowns related to  $C$  and  $\Gamma$ . This range is similar to that derived for ISD on STEREO, 0.17–0.36  $\mu\text{m}$ , where the STEREO study used a narrower voltage range (15–150 mV) and a single average ISD impact velocity of  $\approx 26$  km/s [Zaslavsky *et al.*, 2012].

### 3. Observations and Analysis

The distribution of daily occurrence rates for Wind/TDS dust is well fit by a Gaussian centered on 10.1 hits/day with a standard deviation of 5.2 hits/day during 2006–2009. The cross-sectional area of the Wind spacecraft body perpendicular to the spin axis is approximately  $4.3 \text{ m}^2$ , implying a flux of  $(2.7 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . The Wind-derived flux is consistent with the micron-sized dust flux derived from STEREO/WAVES TDS measurements:  $1 - 16 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  from 2007 to 2010. This range reflects uncertainty in STEREO's effective collecting area [Zaslavsky *et al.*, 2012]. Wind-observed dust fluxes are also consistent with Ulysses dust measurements [Grün *et al.*, 1985], assuming a mass threshold  $\approx 10^{-14}$  kg, or silica particles with radii  $\approx 1 \mu\text{m}$ .

Nanodust observed by STEREO showed average fluxes of  $17\text{--}44 \text{ m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  between 2007 and 2010 [Zaslavsky *et al.*, 2012]. Dust fluxes observed by Wind are 6 orders of magnitude smaller, demonstrating that nanodust is not observed by Wind, even though Wind was within  $300 R_E$  of both STEREO spacecraft from October 2006 to February 2007, a time when STEREO observed high nanodust fluxes. A hypothetical 13 nm radius particle traveling at solar wind speeds (350 km/s) should produce a detectable ( $> 4$  mV) signal on Wind, given assumptions 1 through 4 of the previous section. While this radius represents the upper range of nanodust detectable by STEREO [Zaslavsky *et al.*, 2012], fluxes  $\gg 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  are required for Wind data to be consistent with nanodust.

Figure 3 shows the number of Wind-observed dust impacts per day, binned by ecliptic longitude and smoothed using a 40 day boxcar window. The top panel shows each year separately and the bottom panel shows the average of all four years. The vertical dashed line indicates  $168^\circ$  ecliptic longitude. ISD flows from approximately the same direction as the interstellar neutral gas: ecliptic longitude  $\lambda = 258 \pm 20^\circ$  and latitude  $\theta = 8 \pm 10^\circ$  with a velocity of  $\approx 26$  km/s [Grün *et al.*, 1993]. The observed ISD flux is expected to be greatest when Wind's orbital velocity about the Sun ( $\sim 30$  km/s) is antiparallel to the ISD velocity, creating the highest relative velocity between Wind and the ISD flow. This occurs at  $258^\circ - 90^\circ = 168^\circ$ , on about 9



**Figure 4.** Monthly histograms of averaged pseudocounts versus degrees away from the expected interstellar dust impact direction (see text for detail). The central figure shows Wind’s location about the Sun each month. Green, red, and blue lines show Earth’s motion, the sunward direction, and the expected interstellar dust flow direction, respectively. Colored lines on the pseudocount distributions retain their meanings.

March. During this time, ISD impacts should more frequently result in the large voltage spikes that are preferentially selected by the TDS. Conversely, when the Wind orbital velocity is parallel to the ISD velocity, the relative velocity is lowest and the flux of measurable ISD should decrease. This occurs near ecliptic longitude of 348° on about 12 September.

The smoothed dust count data in Figure 3 peaks approximately at 168° for 2009, and near 190° for 2007 and 2008. Variation in dust detection as a function of ecliptic longitude is consistent with ISD detection. The Wind/WAVES results validate the STEREO/WAVES electric field measurements of micron dust that also showed an ISD-related peak near ecliptic longitude of 168° [Zaslavsky et al., 2012]. Data from 2006 (not measured by STEREO) is significantly different. The dust is close to isotropic in longitude and the overall count rate is lower, indicating a significant deviation from expected ISD behavior.

The TDS data collection capability and rotating spacecraft allow Wind, uniquely among spacecraft flown to date, to directly determine the impact direction of dust impacts using electric field data. To determine impact direction, it is assumed that the antenna closest to a given impact location observes a larger positive voltage spike than the opposing antenna. This choice will be justified a posteriori. With this convention, the negative  $V_y$  spike in Figure 1 implies that the impact was closer to  $E_y^-$  than  $E_y^+$ . In this way, one can identify which half of the Wind spacecraft experienced a given dust impact. Wind spins at 20 rotations per minute, exposing the center of one half of the spacecraft body to a given look direction every 3 s. Because the response of Wind’s antennas to dust impacts as a function of the distance between the impact location and antenna base is unknown, all angles  $\pm 90^\circ$  from the antenna closest to the impact site are assigned an equal probability of impact. A pseudocount distribution as a function of impact angle is constructed by adding 1 pseudocount per degree per dust impact over the 180 degrees corresponding to the impacted half. Wind’s Sun sensors provide knowledge of the spacecraft rotation angle with respect to the Sun for each dust hit.

Figure 4 shows monthly pseudocount distributions. The data for each month is averaged over 2006–2009. Horizontal axes indicate degrees clockwise from the expected ISD flow direction. Vertical axes are pseudocounts, as described in the preceding paragraph. Green lines show the ram direction of Wind about the Sun each month. Blue lines indicate the expected ISD flow direction. The number in the lower right of each



plot indicates the difference between the maximum and minimum of that month's pseudocount distribution. The central figure shows the position of Wind (green star) about the Sun (yellow star) on the fifteenth of each month. Green and blue lines retain their meanings. Red lines point sunward. The relative velocity between Wind and an approximately isotropic interplanetary dust population is expected to peak the ram direction, leading to a maximum in the observed flux, because Wind dust observation depends strongly on impact velocity.

For each month, the averaged pseudocount distribution peak is near the spacecraft ram direction and highly variable ( $180 \pm 36$  counts). Pseudocount distribution minima occurs in the antiram direction, and are less variable ( $129 \pm 21$  counts). When the distribution peak is not in the ram direction, it is skewed toward the expected direction of ISD flow. When Earth's orbital velocity and interstellar flow velocity oppose in March, the distribution peak increases, as does the difference between the peak and the minimum. This is also observed to a lesser extent in February and April. Near September, when Earth's orbital velocity and the ISD velocity are nearly parallel, dust is distributed more uniformly with impact angle. Both the distribution peak and the difference between peak and minimum become small. This is also true for August and October. These properties indicate that the dust observed by Wind is primarily IPD, with an ISD component modulated by Wind's velocity relative to the ISD flow. IPD flux is omnidirectional, but modulated by the ram direction of Wind with respect to the Sun, suggesting that particles on elliptical trajectories crossing Earth's orbit, such as the dust trails of comets, are the dominant contribution to the detected IPD. The ram modulation is inconsistent with  $\beta$  meteoroids or other particles on hyperbolic orbits, which would be expected to impact Wind primarily between the ram and sunward directions. Additionally, the single-month pseudocount plots averaged to produce Figure 4 have strong enhancements in IPD flux in specific look directions on one to several day timescales (not plotted), which may conceivably be remnants from collisions of larger bodies traveling on similar orbits.

#### 4. Discussion and Conclusions

Hypervelocity dust impacts and their impact direction on the Wind spacecraft were reported here for the first time. Dust flux and directionality indicated micron-sized dust of both interplanetary and interstellar origin. While these observations are consistent with prior reports of micron-sized IPD and ISD by the Ulysses dust detector and STEREO/WAVES [Zaslavsky *et al.*, 2012], Wind-observed dust flux was found to be inconsistent with reported nanodust observations by STEREO [Meyer-Vernet *et al.*, 2009; Zaslavsky *et al.*, 2012] when the spacecraft were in close proximity. Both Wind and STEREO possess similar electric field waveform capture electronics, but significantly different antenna geometry and spacecraft surface materials. The lack of nanodust detection by Wind therefore suggests that one of these two differences accounts for STEREO's so far unique ability to detect nanodust at 1 AU using electric field antennas.

Wind ISD observations indicate significant changes in flux and flow direction at 1 AU from year to year. Based on Figure 3, ISD comprised  $\approx 18\%$ ,  $30\%$ ,  $36\%$ , and  $47\%$  of the total dust flux observed in March of 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009, respectively. The estimated peak interstellar flow direction changed by  $\approx 25^\circ$  between March 2008 and March 2009 (Figure 3). Observations by Ulysses at larger solar radial distances (1–5 AU) between 1992 and 2007 also show significant variability in ISD flux and flow direction. At times, the ISD flow deviated from the interstellar gas flow by up to  $50^\circ$  [Krüger *et al.*, 2007; Krüger and Grün, 2009; Strub *et al.*, 2011]. The variable flux and direction of ISD particles may be due to variability in solar radiation pressure, as well as the variability of the large-scale heliospheric magnetic fields through solar cycles [Landgraf *et al.*, 2003; Krüger *et al.*, 2007; Sterken *et al.*, 2013]. Because the Wind dust data set overlaps with the years of Ulysses operation, it can provide a second spatial data point (at 1 AU) against which ISD propagation models can be calibrated.

Probability distributions of dust impact locations on the Wind spacecraft body in the ecliptic plane indicated that IPD is primarily observed in the spacecraft ram direction with respect to its orbit about the Sun, suggesting that detected IPD is likely dominated by dust on bound trajectories crossing Earth's orbit, rather than  $\beta$  meteoroids as suggested by Zaslavsky *et al.* [2012]. Dust in the antiram direction (most consistent with IPD) showed significantly less variation than dust in the ram direction (consistent with IPD plus ISD modulated by Wind's orbit). Flux enhancements in specific look directions over one to several days are present in the data, potentially indicative of debris trails from larger bodies traveling on similar orbits.

Correspondence between Wind data and both ram and ISD dust flow directions was achieved by assuming that the antenna closest to the impact location observes a higher positive potential than the opposing antenna. This argues against recollection of impact plasma electrons by the spacecraft body as the primary mechanism for creating the measured voltage. Body recollection would produce a common signal on opposing antennas that would be largely removed because Wind operates in dipole mode. The mechanism coupling the measured voltages to the impact plasma must instead produce an asymmetric response on opposing electric field antennas. While determining the exact coupling mechanism is beyond the scope of this work, differences in antenna geometry and dust signals between Wind and STEREO may provide new insight. A reasonable calibration between measured voltages and impact charge can likely be achieved on Wind, as it has been on STEREO [Zaslavsky *et al.*, 2012].

Wind has orbited the Sun at 1 AU for nearly 20 years, accumulating a large and, until this work, unexplored set of dust observations. The temporal span of this data set, combined with the unique ability of Wind to determine dust impact direction using electric field antennas, will enable new characterization of the dynamic micron dust environment at 1 AU on timescales from a few days to nearly two solar cycles.

#### Acknowledgments

The authors thank the Wind/WAVES team for their continued support with data retrieval and calibration, especially P.J. Kellogg. This work was supported by NASA award NNX10AP73G.

The Editor thanks Sheng-Yi Ye and an anonymous reviewer for their assistance in evaluating this paper.

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